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## EXTENT AND PATTERN OF GENETIC DIVERSITY IN ETHIOPIAN WHITE LUPIN LANDRACES FOR AGRONOMICAL AND PHENOLOGICAL TRAITS

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### ABSTRACT

White lupin (*Lupinus albus*) is one of four economically important species of the *Lupinus* genus, and has been traditionally cultivated for thousands of years along the Nile valley, including in Ethiopia. An experiment comprising of 143 Ethiopian White lupin landraces and one genotype from Germany, was undertaken at Merawi in Ethiopia. The objective of the study was to cluster the Ethiopian white lupin accessions into similarity groups and assess the extent and pattern of diversity of the accessions. Data on 10 quantitative agronomic traits were recorded. Landraces significantly differed in most of the traits studied, and a significant number of local accessions performed as high as 5 metric tonnes per hectare of grain yield. Cluster analysis showed that landraces were grouped into seventeen clusters of different sizes, of which five were singletons. Some landraces were grouped together regardless of their geographic origin. On the other hand, landraces from Awi, South Gondar and West Gojam in Ethiopia were distributed over many clusters. Hence, the result did not support a definite relationship between geographic diversity and genetic diversity. Genetic distances between many pairs of clusters were significant, justifying crosses between parents from them to be desirable genetic recombinations and, hence, transgressive segregants.

**Key Words:** Ethiopia, landrace populations, *Lupinus albus*

### RÉSUMÉ

Le lupin blanc (*Lupinus albus*) est l'une des quatre espèces d'importance économique du genre *Lupinus*, cette espèce a été traditionnellement cultivée pendant des milliers d'années aux environs de la vallée du Nil, mais aussi en Ethiopie. Une expérimentation comprenant 143 cultivars traditionnels de lupin blanc d'origine Ethiopienne une accession d'origine allemande, a été conduite à Merawi en Ethiopie. L'objectif était de rassembler les accessions d'origine Ethiopiennes au sein des groupes de similarité et d'évaluer l'étendue et la structure de diversité de ces accessions. Des données sur 10 traits agronomiques ont été collectées. Les cultivars ont montré des différences significatives dans la plupart des traits étudiés et un nombre important d'accessions ont eu des rendements impressionnants allant jusqu'à 5 tonnes de grains par hectare. La classification numérique a rassemblé les accessions au sein de dix-sept groupes de d'envergures différentes, dont cinq singletons. Certains cultivars ont été groupés ensemble indépendamment de leur origine géographique. Par ailleurs, les accessions provenant de Awi, Gondar sud et Gojam ouest en Ethiopie se sont dispersés dans plusieurs groupes différents. D'où, le résultat de l'étude n'a pas supporté de façon définitive la thèse de relation entre l'origine géographique et la diversité génétique. Les distances génétiques étaient différentes entre plusieurs paires de groupes, justifiant ainsi que les croisements entre parents sont des désirables de recombinaisons génétiques, et donc ségréants transgressifs.

**Mots Clés:** Ethiopie, des populations naturelles, *Lupinus albus*

## INTRODUCTION

White lupin (*Lupinus albus* L., Fabaceae) is one of four economically important species of the *Lupinus* genus. It consists of over 300 annual species (Hondelmann, 1984). The other three agriculturally important species of the genus are *Lupinus angustifolius*, *Lupinus luteus* and *Lupinus mutabilis*. Molecular evolution studies suggest that three of the four economic species originated from the Mediterranean, and eastern and northern Africa regions; while the fourth important species, *Lupinus mutabilis* originated from the New World (Wolko *et al.*, 2011). Lupins have an ancient history in agriculture, that trace back to more than 4000 years (Kurlovich, 2002). Though, its domestication first occurred in the Mediterranean and eastern Africa, a real breakthrough that made lupin a modern agricultural crop occurred in Australia and Europe (Clements *et al.*, 2005a).

White lupin ( $2n=4x=50$ ) is a widely known, commercially important, large seeded, annual species. It is a promising annual legume crop for human consumption, green manuring and forage. It has also substantial human nutrition and health importance (Hall, 2005; Lgari *et al.*, 2005; Johnson *et al.*, 2006).

White lupin has been traditionally cultivated for thousands of years along the Nile valley, including in Ethiopia (Kurlovich, 2012). It is locally known in Ethiopia as 'Gibto', and is mainly produced by small holder subsistence farmers around Lake Tana. According to the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (ECSA) (2013) report, 107,379 farmers cultivated lupin on a total area of 33,170.03 hectare in 2013 main cropping season. However, farmers' production efforts have not yet been supported by research and/or technology interventions (Yehyis *et al.*, 2010; Atnaf *et al.*, 2015).

Knowledge of the genetic variation between and within populations is an important step for every management strategy directed towards the improvement and conservation of these populations (Xiao *et al.*, 2008). About 300 white lupin landrace accessions have been collected mainly from North Western Ethiopia, including Gojam and Gondar, and have been conserved at the Institute of Biodiversity Conservation of

Ethiopia. With the exception of some passport data, these accessions have never been phenotyped and characterised for important agronomic and phenological traits including grain yield.

Multivariate analyses are useful approaches to characterising populations such as for White lupin, as it considers several agronomic parameters or traits simultaneously. Clustering takes a set of units into account to group them based on their observed characteristics. Principal components analysis is aimed at reducing the dimensionality. That is, it aims to find a smaller number of dimensions (usually 2 or 3) that exhibit most of the variation present in the data. This can help to identify the relative importance of individual traits. The objective of this study was to cluster the Ethiopian white lupin accessions into similarity groups and assess the extent and pattern of diversity of the accessions.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

One hundred forty three Ethiopian white lupin landraces received from the Biodiversity Conservation Institute (IBC) of Ethiopia, plus one sweet genotype from Germany, were used in this study. The landraces considered represent almost 50% of the total collections at IBC, Ethiopia. The collections were mainly from North Western Ethiopia, including Gojam and Gondar. There were few landrace accessions from South and North Ethiopia. Detailed description of the landraces are presented in Table 1. The landraces were phenotyped at Merawi (11°42'N, 37°17'E) during 2013/2014 season, with supplemental irrigation. Merawi is located at 1,960 meters above sea level, and receives 1576.55 mm of rainfall per annum. Its soil is a nitosol with a pH range of 4.8 - 5.5 (Yihnew, 2002).

The trial was laid down in a 12 x 12 simple lattice design. A plot consisted of two rows, 2.5 meter long, with a spacing of 75 cm between rows and 25 cm between plants was used. Agronomic and plant protection practices were applied uniformly across plots for the duration of the experiment.

Grain yield was collected per plot and later converted to metric tonnes per hectare. Then, 100 seed weight, number of days from emergence

TABLE 1. Ethiopian white lupin landraces considered for the study

ACC no	IBC code	Zone	District	Altitude	ACC no	IBC code	Zone	District	Altitude
Acc1	242279	Awi	Ankessa	2310	Acc37	238993	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1990
Acc2	242280	Awi	Ankessa	2185	Acc38	238994	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	2020
Acc3	242281	Awi	Ankessa	2310	Acc39	239011	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	2090
Acc4	242282	Awi	Ankessa	2410	Acc40	239020	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1940
Acc5	242266	WG	Dembecha	2110	Acc41	239022	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1930
Acc6	239044	Awi	Banja	2600	Acc42	239023	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1930
Acc7	242277	Awi	Banja	2560	Acc43	228519	SG	Dera	
Acc8	242278	Awi	Banja	2560	Acc44	242311	SG	Dera	1860
Acc9	242283	Awi	Banja	2160	Acc45	242312	SG	Dera	1960
Acc10	242284	Awi	Banja	1960	Acc46	242313	SG	Dera	1960
Acc11	236619	Awi	Banja	2570	Acc47	242314	SG	Dera	2160
Acc12	239045	Awi	Banja	2600	Acc48	242315	SG	Dera	2380
Acc13	242273	Awi	Banja	2490	Acc49	242316	SG	Dera	2460
Acc14	242274	Awi	Banja	2450	Acc50	242268	WG	Dembecha	2010
Acc15	242276	Awi	Banja	2590	Acc51	239018	WG	BD Z	1950
Acc16	105018				Acc52	242319	SG	Dera	2510
Acc17	105005	Awi	Dangila	1940	Acc53	105002	SG	Este	2420
Acc18	228520	Awi	Dangila		Acc54	226034	SG	Este	2560
Acc19	242290	Awi	Dangila	2240	Acc55	242321	SG	Este	2630
Acc20	242291	Awi	Dangila	2160	Acc56	242219	SG	Farta	2280
Acc21	242292	Awi	Dangila	2060	Acc57	242322	SG	Farta	2850
Acc22	242293	Awi	Dangila	2100	Acc58	242323	SG	Farta	2760
Acc23	242294	Awi	Dangila	2060	Acc59	212754	SG	Fogera	1950
Acc24	236617	Awi	Dangila	2040	Acc60	239008	WG	Achefer	2070
Acc25	239003	Awi	Dangila	2190	Acc61	239029	WG	Achefer	2030
Acc26	239004	Awi	Dangila	2220	Acc62	239033	WG	Achefer	2000
Acc27	239005	Awi	Dangila	2360	Acc63	239038	WG	Achefer	2150
Acc28	242253	EG	Machakel	2140	Acc64	242295	WG	Achefer	2050
Acc29	239007	Awi	Dangila	2190	Acc65	242296	WG	Achefer	1975
Acc30	242287	Awi	Fageta	2550	Acc66	242297	WG	Achefer	2010
Acc31	242288	Awi	Fageta	2425	Acc67	242298	WG	Achefer	1990
Acc32	239017	SG	Dera	2130	Acc68	242299	WG	Achefer	2000
Acc33	242254	EG	Machakel	2150	Acc69	242300	WG	Achefer	2060
Acc34	242286	Awi	Guangua	1740	Acc70	242301	WG	Achefer	2090
Acc35	105003	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1790	Acc71	242302	WG	Achefer	2000
Acc36	239021	BD Sp	Bahir Dar	1940	Acc72	239009	WG	Achefer	2000
Acc73	239027	WG	Achefer	2060	Acc109	242272	WG	Bure W	2500
Acc74	239030	WG	Achefer	2010	Acc110	105007	EG	Guzamn	2430
Acc75	239032	WG	Achefer	2000	Acc111	216013	EG	Guzamn	2500
Acc76	239034	WG	Achefer	2020	Acc112	239028	EG	Achefer	2060
Acc77	242308	WG	Bd z	1975	Acc113	242248	EG	Guzamn	2450
Acc78	242309	WG	Bd z	2000	Acc114	242252	EG	Guzamn	2350
Acc79	242310	WG	Bd z	1880	Acc115	105008	EG	Machakel	
Acc80	239015	WG	Bd z	1910	Acc116	105009	EG	Machakel	
Acc81	239016	WG	Bd z	1920	Acc117	105010	EG	Machakel	
Acc82	239019	WG	Bd z	2000	Acc118	105011	EG	Machakel	
Acc83	239046	WG	Bure w	2520	Acc119	238996	BD S	Bahir Dar	2050
Acc84	239051	WG	Bure w	2120	Acc120	239035	WG	Achefer	2050
Acc85	236620	WG	Damot	2110	Acc121	239002	WG	Merawi	2070
Acc86	105006	WG	Dembecha	2430	Acc122	105015	EG	Machakel	

TABLE 1. Contd.

ACC no	IBC code	Zone	District	Altitude	ACC no	IBC code	Zone	District	Altitude
Acc87	242263	WG	Dembecha	2380	Acc123	105016	EG	Machakel	
Acc88	242264	WG	Dembecha	2430	Acc124	105017	EG	Machakel	
Acc89	242265	WG	Dembecha	2450	Acc125	242255	EG	Machakel	2200
Acc90	242267	WG	Dembecha	2060	Acc126	242256	EG	Machakel	2200
Acc91	242269	WG	Dembecha	2010	Acc127	242257	EG	Machakel	2120
Acc92	242270	WG	Dembecha	2050	Acc128	242258	EG	Machakel	2300
Acc93	105001	WG	Jabi	2280	Acc129	242260	EG	Machakel	2400
Acc94	242303	WG	Mecha	1950	Acc130	105004	NG	Belesa	1820
Acc95	242304	WG	Mecha	1950	Acc131	239012	NG	G zuria	1930
Acc96	242305	WG	Mecha	2000	Acc132	208464	Awi	Dangela	2100
Acc97	242306	WG	Mecha	2010	Acc133	239060	NG	G zuria	1900
Acc98	242307	WG	Mecha	2010	Acc134	208365	GUR	Gumer	
Acc99	236615	WG	Mecha	2000	Acc135	225802	NO	Dermalo	2800
Acc100	236616	WG	Mecha	2060	Acc136	242320	NO	Dermalo	2800
Acc101	238997	WG	Mecha	2060	Acc137	207912	Mk	Adwa	
Acc102	238999	WG	Mecha	2050	Acc138	Local	WG	Dembecha	
Acc103	239001	WG	Mecha	2050	Acc139	Local	Awi	Fageta	
Acc104	239010	WG	Mecha	2050	Acc140	Local	WG	Achefer	
Acc105	242249	EG	Baso	2300	Acc141	Local	WG	Mecha	
Acc106	242250	EG	Baso	2310	Acc142	Local	SG	Dera	
Acc107	242251	EG	Baso	2300	Acc143	Local	BD S	Bd z	
Acc108	242271	WG	Bure w	2450	Acc144	Sweet	Gm	Gm	

Acc no=Accession number; IBC=Institute of Biodiversity & conservation; WG=West Gojam; EG=East Gojam; BD S= Bahir Dar Special; SG=South Gondar; Fageta=Fageta Lekoma. WG=West Gojam; EG=East Gojam; Bd Z= Bahir Dar zuria; Jabi=Jabi Tehnan; Baso=Baso Liben; Bure W=Bure Womberema; BD S= Bahir Dar Special; NG=North Gondar; NO=North Omo; GUR=Gurage; MK=Mehakegnaw; South Gondar; Gm=Germany; G Zur= Gondar Zuria; Fageta=Fageta Lekoma

to 50% flowering and 75% physiological maturity were also determined on plot basis. Number of pods per plant and seeds per pod, plant height, pod length and diameter, and number of branches on main axis were recorded on plant basis. Plant data were assessed on five plants, randomly taken from each plot.

The data were checked for outliers and normality of residuals, using Breeding View of Breeding Management System, before proceeding to analysis (BMS, 2015). Adjusted mean values (best linear unbiased estimators/BLUE) for all the traits for further analyses were also generated using the same software.

Mean trait data were standardised to mean zero and unity variance in order to minimise biases due to differences in scales of measurement. Multivariate analyses such as Cluster Analysis and Principal Component Analysis, were used. The Principal Components Analyses were meant

to identify large contributing traits to the total variation among the populations. Nonhierarchical, and hierarchical clustering of accessions based on the Average Linkage Method were performed using SAS (SAS, 2004), and GenStat software (GenStat, 2013), respectively. Statistics, pseudo F statistic and pseudo  $t^2$  statistic generated by SAS were examined to decide the number of optimum clusters.

Genetic distances between clusters, as standardised Mahalanobis's  $D^2$  statistics were calculated as:

$$D^2_{ij} = (X_i - X_j) s^{-1} (X_i - X_j)$$

Where  $D^2_{ij}$  is the distance between cases  $i$  and  $j$ ;  $x_i$  and  $x_j$  are the vectors of the values of the variables for cases  $i$  and  $j$ ; and  $s^{-1}$  is the pooled within groups variance-covariance matrix.

The  $D^2$  values obtained for pairs of clusters were considered as the calculated values of Chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) and were tested for significance at (1 and 5%) probability levels against the tabulated value of  $\chi^2$  for 'P' degree of freedom, where P is the number of parameters considered (Singh and Chaudhary, 1985).

Principal components based on correlation matrix, and Euclidian distances were calculated using GenStat software. One of the major reasons that analyses of principal components shall be based on correlation matrix was to standardise each variate (by subtracting its mean and dividing by its standard deviation), which is very useful as the parameters considered in this study did not share a common scale of measurement. Principal components having Eigen value greater than one was considered as significant and presented in the result.

## RESULTS

Landraces were significantly different among themselves for most of the traits studied at genotypic and phenotypic levels (variances not shown). The performance of the landrace accessions phenotyped showed that there was a significant number of white lupin landraces which performed as high as 5 metric tonnes per hectare grain yield (Supplementary Table given). A sweet narrow leafed lupin (*Lupinus angustifolius*) genotype, introduced from Germany, called Sanabor (Acc144), performed the least (1.01 tonnes per hectare) for grain yield; worse than the local landrace, Acc57 (2.66 tonnes per hectare). The landraces in general were late maturing, i.e. took a mean of 179 days to maturity. The earliest local accession (Acc12) took 168 days to mature, which was still long time. However, Sanabor (Acc144) was the earliest and took 131 days to maturity.

Different lupin diseases such as lupin rust, pleiochaeta root rot, brown leaf spot and phomopsis occurred at different pathogenic level on the local accessions. The severity of rust was scored using 1-9 scale, and some level of variability in resistance/tolerance of the local accessions were observed (data not shown). In general, the local accessions showed moderate resistance to lupin rust. Australian native

budworm was observed in the present study at podding stage, on the local accessions.

**Cluster analysis.** The landraces were grouped into 17 clusters (Table 2 and Fig. 1). Twelve of them comprised of more than one landrace accessions; whereas five clusters were singletons (each containing single accession). The first three clusters contained 100 (70%) accessions out of the total landraces considered. Cluster I contained 78 accessions (54%) out of 144; followed by clusters III, V and II containing 12, 11, and 10 accessions, in that order. Clusters XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII contained one accession each; whereas the other 8 clusters consisted of accessions ranging from 2 - 7.

The local accessions used in this study were originally collected from different regions of Ethiopia, including West and East Gojam, Awi, Bahir Dar Zuria, South and North Gondar, North Omo, Gurage, and Mehakelegnaw (Table 3). However, 95% of the accessions were from five zones; namely, West Gojam, East Gojam, Awi, South Gondar, and Bahir Dar zuria. Cluster I was mainly (about 90%) constituted by accessions from three bordering zones of Gojam namely: West Gojam, Awi and Bahir Dar Zuria. Among these, more than 56% were from west Gojam. Cluster VII consisted of accessions from a single origin, East Gojam. Similarly, cluster X was made up of mainly accessions from South Gondar. The four accessions that did not group and form four separate clusters were Acc10 (Cluster XIII), Acc3 (cluster XIV), Acc116 (cluster XV), and Acc20 (XVI). Three of these accessions (Acc10, Acc3, and Acc20) were collected from the same origin, Awi. The genotype from Germany (Acc144), Sanabor, did not group with any local accessions and was put in a separate cluster, XVII. This genotype is characterised by low grain yield, early flowering and maturity, less number of pods per plant, short, more branches, and is small seeded.

Cluster trait performance is presented in Table 4. Clusters I, II, and III were not significantly divergent. These clusters' accessions were characterised as good yielders, relatively early to flower and mature, large seeded, large number of pods per plant; medium plant height, pod length and diameter, and number of branches on the main axis. Among the singleton clusters,

TABLE 2. Grouping of the 143 Ethiopian white lupin landraces into different diversity clusters

Cluster number	Number and % of accessions	Accessions grouped	Origins
I	78(54.17)	Acc141, Acc80, Acc119, Acc99, Acc2, Acc5, Acc112, Acc24, Acc25, Acc61, Acc66, Acc36, Acc69, Acc48, Acc127, Acc60, Acc114, Acc7, Acc19, Acc63, Acc29, Acc41, Acc101, Acc137, Acc21, Acc67, Acc109, Acc87, Acc102, Acc42, Acc65, Acc64, Acc82, Acc140, Acc38, Acc76, Acc97, Acc143, Acc50, Acc85, Acc68, Acc74, Acc79, Acc104, Acc26, Acc35, Acc4, Acc34, Acc78, Acc37, Acc71, Acc95, Acc47, Acc92, Acc88, Acc44, Acc81, Acc108, Acc40, Acc94, Acc96, Acc28, Acc9, Acc100, Acc17, Acc51, Acc75, Acc12, Acc27, Acc39, Acc70, Acc86, Acc14, Acc62, Acc90, Acc11, Acc72, Acc131	West Gojam, East Gojam, Awi zone, Bahirdar zuria, South Gondar, North Gondar, Mehakelegnaw
II	10(6.94)	Acc23, Acc59, Acc133, Acc142, Acc111, Acc16, Acc135, Acc93, Acc6, Acc132	West Gojam, East Gojam, Awi zone, South Gondar, North Gondar, North Omo
III	11(7.64)	Acc22, Acc31, Acc126, Acc33, Acc113, Acc128, Acc125, Acc46, Acc91, Acc32, Acc103	West Gojam, East Gojam, Awi zone, South Gondar
IV	7(4.86)	Acc117, Acc118, Acc115, Acc54, Acc110, Acc56, Acc122	East Gojam, South Gondar
V	11(7.64)	Acc134, Acc58, Acc52, Acc98, Acc106, Acc15, Acc49, Acc138, Acc139, Acc83, Acc8	West Gojam, East Gojam, Awi zone, South Gondar, Gurage
VI	3(2.08)	Acc13, Acc89, Acc84	West Gojam, and Awi zone
VII	3(2.08)	Acc123, Acc124, Acc107	East Gojam
VIII	2(1.39)	Acc130, Acc136	North Gondar and North Omo
IX	3(2.08)	Acc120, Acc121, Acc18	West Gojam, and Awi zone
X	5(3.47)	Acc43, Acc57, Acc55, Acc45, Acc73	South Gondar, and West Gojam
XI	4(2.78)	Acc129, Acc30, Acc1, Acc53	East Gojam, Awi zone, South Gondar
XII	2(1.39)	Acc105, Acc77	West Gojam, & East Gojam
XIII	1(0.69)	Acc10	Awi Zone
XIV	1(0.69)	Acc3	Awi Zone
XV	1(0.69)	Acc116	East Gojam
XVI	1(0.69)	Acc20	Awi Zone
XVII	1(0.69)	Acc144	Germany

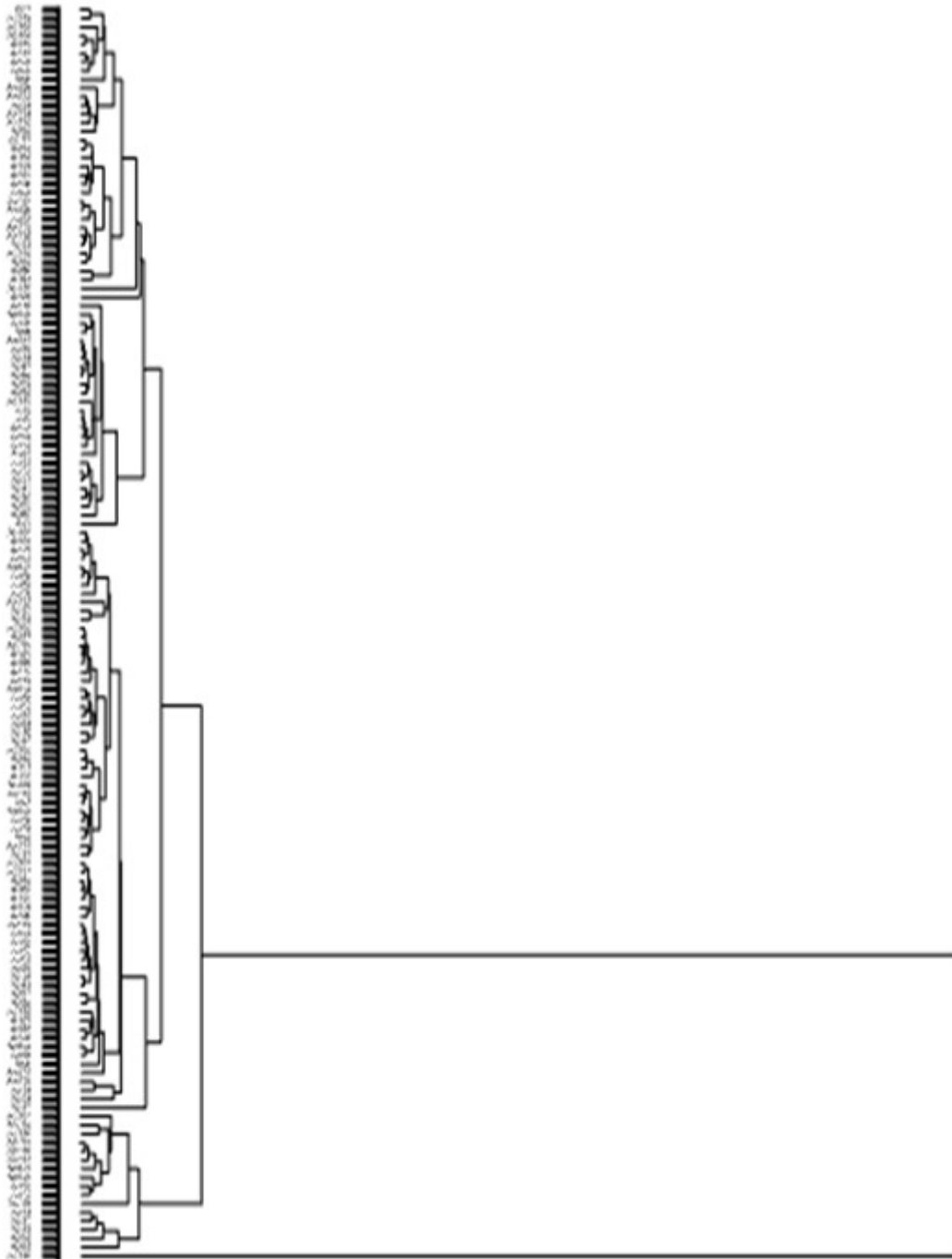


Figure 1. Dendrogram of 143 Ethiopian white lupin accessions and one genotype from Germany based on average linkage hierarchical cluster analysis between groups as represented by Table 2.

TABLE 3. Clustering patterns of Ethiopian white lupin landraces from different origins over 17 clusters

Origin in Ethiopia	Number of Accessions	Number of accessions in each clusters																
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
West Gojam	56	44	1	2	-	3	2	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
East Gojam	21	3	1	5	5	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-
Awi zone	31	16	3	2	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	1	-	1	-
Bahir Dar Zuria	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Gondar	17	3	2	2	2	3	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Gondar	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Omo	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gurage	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mehakelegnaw	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Germany	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	144	78	10	11	7	11	3	3	2	3	5	4	2	1	1	1	1	1

- = Nil



TABLE 4. Cluster mean for 10 characters in Ethiopian white lupin landraces

Par	Cluster																	GM
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII	
DF	78.76	80.12	80.10	86.05	84.77	80.52	91.30	86.46	80.00	92.17	89.74	86.99	85.18	82.56	87.49	92.64	62.95	81.2
DM	176.3	180.9	180.5	188.6	182.0	177.8	189.3	190.3	175.9	187.3	183.8	176.5	181.3	173.0	192.4	177.1	131.5	178.9
PH	133.0	124.5	133.8	129.0	137.6	123.8	126.8	146.9	129.9	124.7	132.8	119.7	129.7	123.6	128.3	136.3	48.26	131.3
BR	7.79	7.34	8.55	8.76	8.84	9.47	8.42	8.59	7.93	10.23	9.13	9.37	7.79	9.69	10.37	7.71	10.37	8.2
PL	8.82	8.90	8.45	8.22	8.79	8.86	8.18	8.60	8.67	8.55	8.70	9.02	8.66	9.01	7.31	9.31	4.91	8.7
PD	6.56	6.75	6.27	6.31	6.50	6.61	6.18	6.60	6.79	6.51	6.33	6.84	7.15	6.79	5.83	7.18	**	6.53
PN	83.27	84.90	97.51	84.85	88.53	83.58	89.56	91.92	65.23	83.64	86.56	74.75	99.47	92.20	86.20	102.8	25.80	84.75
SN	5.44	5.26	5.25	5.14	5.30	5.07	5.00	5.60	5.23	5.08	5.40	5.25	5.80	5.70	5.20	5.40	4.30	5.35
SW	32.26	31.08	30.54	28.31	31.50	32.97	25.94	29.86	35.89	30.99	29.50	35.93	32.87	33.27	24.44	34.40	17.93	31.53
GY	4.88	4.26	4.64	3.62	4.23	3.98	3.20	3.73	4.47	2.96	3.65	3.96	4.87	5.79	2.71	4.53	1.01	4.48

Par=Parameter; DF=Days to 50 % flowering; DM=days to 75 % physiological maturity; PH=Plant height in centimeter; BR=Number of branches on the main axis; PL=Pod length in mil meter; PD=Pod diameter in mill meter; PN= Number of pods per plant; SN= Number of seeds per pod; SW=100 seed weight in gram; GY=Grain yield in tones per hectare; GM=Grand mean of a given trait/parameter \*\*=missed value as only single accession (144) with missed value has grouped

TABLE 5. Intra- (bolded diagonals) and Inter- cluster distance between Ethiopian white lupin landraces categorised into 17 clusters

CL	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	XIV	XV	XVI	XVII
I	<b>1.23</b>																
II	13.56	<b>5.33</b>															
III	11.67	13.60	<b>5.14</b>														
IV	61.47**	35.32**	35.04**	<b>6.05</b>													
V	25.22**	22.93*	17.11	20.46*	<b>5.14</b>												
VI	22.18*	21.10*	16.04	42.48**	20.34*	<b>7.74</b>											
VII	128.6**	83.36**	87.34**	20.20*	54.16**	97.84**	<b>7.74</b>										
VIII	67.95**	53.28**	52.90**	21.32*	21.32*	66.56**	46.96**	<b>8.55</b>									
IX	12.86	26.47**	29.06**	62.63**	25.82**	21.70*	128.3**	68.53**	<b>7.74</b>								
X	129.5**	97.41**	96.24**	31.07**	45.95**	76.02**	25.46**	46.44**	107.7**	<b>6.72</b>							
XI	70.19**	53.34**	52.13**	17.13	14.17	50.53**	24.41**	19.48*	65.07**	15.75	<b>7.17</b>						
XII	51.86**	49.06**	52.61**	51.46**	22.01*	26.88**	83.05**	62.75**	30.86**	42.79**	28.50**	<b>8.55</b>					
XIII	31.73**	28.27**	30.43**	43.48**	22.79*	51.66**	81.80**	36.74**	42.95**	85.66**	40.00**	45.31**	<b>0.00</b>				
XIV	31.80**	60.73**	44.39**	102.5**	54.83**	48.57**	174.1**	116.8**	47.46**	151.0**	95.20**	59.18**	48.63**	<b>0.00</b>			
XV	153.5**	120.7**	102.3**	33.69**	88.17**	107.5**	49.35**	65.43**	152.9**	56.28**	65.22**	129.2**	126.4**	194.2**	<b>0.00</b>		
XVI	120.9**	108.4**	113.5**	105.0**	62.66**	121.2**	89.37**	87.83**	114.4**	83.35**	53.70**	61.96**	64.70**	138.6**	217.2**	<b>0.00</b>	
XVII	1252**	1278**	1213**	1341**	1364**	1151**	1437**	1563**	1270**	1438**	1420**	1324**	1494**	1302**	1269**	1697**	<b>0.00</b>

CL=Clusters; \* &amp; \*\* = Significant at 0.5 and 0.1 alpha levels, respectively

TABLE 6. Eigen vectors, explained variance, and Eigen values of the first significant three Principal components for 10 parameters of 144 Ethiopian white lupin landraces

Parameter	Eigen vectors		
	PCA1	PCA2	PCA3
Number of branches on the main axis	-0.249	0.342	0.111
Days to flowering	-0.051	0.547	0.196
Days to maturity	0.094	0.544	-0.030
Grain yield	0.405	-0.264	-0.196
Pod diameter	0.395	0.167	0.379
Plant height	0.370	0.216	-0.281
Pod length	0.424	0.055	0.269
Number of pods per plant	0.228	0.339	-0.480
100 seed weight	0.350	-0.129	0.523
Number of seeds per pod	0.339	-0.097	-0.334
Eigen value	3.823	2.599	1.046
Explained variance (%)	38.230	25.990	10.460
Cumulative variance	38.230	64.220	74.680

PCA = Principal component analysis

cluster XIV contained an accession (Acc3) with the highest yield and relatively short plant height, large seeded, and large number of pods per plant. On the contrary, cluster XV having Acc116 was characterised by lowest yielder and small seeded. The other singleton cluster XVI contained one accession with the highest number of pods per plant, large seeded and average in grain yield.

Pair-wise generalised squared distances ( $D^2$ ) among the seventeen clusters are presented in Table 5. There were 136 possible pair-wise genetic distances between any two clusters. Among these, only 9 genetic distances (between clusters I and II, I and III, I and IX, II and III, III and V, III and VI, IV and XI, V and XI, and X and XI) were not significant ( $p > 0.05$ ). The remaining genetic distances were significant ( $p < 0.05$ ), to highly significant ( $p < 0.01$ ). The maximum distance was found between clusters XVI and XVII ( $D^2 = 1697$ ), and the distances between any cluster and cluster XVII (the cluster containing Sanabor) were maximum and very highly significant ( $P < 0.01$ ).

**Principal component analysis (PCA).** The first three principal components were found to be significant (Eigen value greater than 1) and accounted for about 75% of the total variation

(Table 6). The first PCA component explained 38% of the total variance, and the first and second PCA components accounted for 64% of the variation. Parameters that contributed relatively more with an Eigen vector value (0.424 - 0.339) for the first PCA were grain yield, pod length, pod diameter, plant height, 100 seed weight and number of seeds per pod. Thus, this PCA was associated with yield and architectural traits of lupin. Most of the variations accounted to the second PCA were contributed by two phenological traits, days to flowering and maturity; and hence, this PCA was associated with growth duration of the accessions. The third PCA explained about 10.5% of the variation, and yield component traits such as 100 seed weight and number of pods per plant contributed much of its variation.

## DISCUSSION

Presence of a significant genetic variation among Ethiopian white lupin landraces and the performance of significant number of landraces to levels as high as 5 metric tonnes per hectare grain yield, indicate a huge available genetic potency in terms of grain yield; which could easily be exploited through breeding and selection. A

similar result was reported by Christiansen *et al.* (2000), from Egypt, where he showed the importance of landraces for breeding. Another report by Gonzalez-Andres *et al.* (2007), showed variability of Spanish white lupin local accessions for grain yield and its components. Some level of variability in resistance/tolerance of the local accessions were observed for lupin rust (data not shown). In general, however, the local accessions showed moderate resistance to lupin rust. Occurrences and importance of those white lupin diseases, and resistance breeding achievements have been reported in different parts of the world (Thomas, 2003; Thomas *et al.*, 2008a; Luckett *et al.*, 2009).

The performance of Sanabor (the genotype introduced from Germany) was the poorest (1.01 tonnes per hectare). However, contradictory grain yield performance was reported by Yeheyis *et al.* (2012) in Ethiopia, whereby Sanabor performed better than our landraces. Nevertheless, these authors considered a few local accessions that could not represent the available huge diversity in the country. In any case, however, Sanabor could not perform comparably for grain yield with those local accessions performed as high as 5 tonnes per hectare.

Presence of highly significant variation in maturity between Sanabor and the Ethiopian landraces suggests that the former could be used as a source of genes for earliness to improve late maturing Ethiopian landraces. However, fertile segregating populations and/or hybrids under natural conditions, from inter-specific crossing between the two populations (landraces from *Lupinus albus* and Sanabor from *Lupinus angustifolius*) have hitherto not been reported, except fertile F1 and F2 plants (Kurlovich and Kartuzova, 2002; Clements *et al.*, 2008).

In our study, landraces were grouped into 17 diverse clusters containing significantly different landraces ranging from 1 to 78. About 90% of the landraces constituted the Cluster I and were from three bordering zones of Gojam namely: West Gojam, Awi, and Bahir Dar Zuria. This result indicates that there might have been exchange of seeds, and seed trade between farmers, and gene flow across boundaries of those areas (Forsberg *et al.*, 2015). On the other hand, accessions from

non-bordering origins were entirely constituted by a particular cluster such as landraces from South Gondar and East Gojam constituent cluster IV, and those from North Gondar and North Omo form cluster VIII. A similar result on local field pea, and faba bean accessions in Ethiopia was reported by Gemechu *et al.* (2005). One possible reason among others could be that the landraces were introduced from a similar source.

Landraces from the same origin were not all grouped into the same cluster, except accessions from Bahir Dar Zuria in which all the 10 accessions from this zone grouped into Cluster I. This result is in agreement with that of a Moroccan lupin local accessions. The local accessions were clustered regardless of their geographic origin (Sbabou *et al.*, 2010). Distribution of accessions of similar origin into different significantly divergent clusters, might indicate the diversity of accessions within the origin. The distribution of accessions from Awi, East Gojam and West Gojam, over different clusters, was quite high covering 10, 9, and 8 clusters, respectively. Moreover, each of the three singleton clusters contained accessions from Awi. This might suggest that accessions from Awi were more diverse than others. The distribution and patterns of accessions, over different clusters from these three major geographic origins, would suggest future collections of local accessions in those geographic regions with particular emphasis on Awi, followed by East Gojam, and West Gojam for future national collection mission in white lupin. Supportive results that Ethiopian accessions formed a very distinct and separate grouping/gene pool than others, was reported from Australia (Raman *et al.*, 2014).

The maximum distance among Ethiopian accessions lies between Clusters XV and XVI ( $D^2=217.23$ ); followed by distances between clusters XIV and XV ( $D^2=194.18$ ), and VII and XIV ( $D^2=174.11$ ). Those cluster pairs that exhibited the first two maximum genetic distances were all singletons. Maximum genetic recombination and variation in the subsequent generation, is expected from crosses that involve parents from the clusters characterised by maximum distances. Thus, it could maximise opportunities for transgressive segregation, since

a higher probability that unrelated accessions would contribute unique desirable alleles at different loci.

Genetic distance, as good indicator of transgression and heterosis, has been reported by several authors on many crops (Mulugeta *et al.*, 2013; Pickup *et al.*, 2013). Hence, the attempt to cluster Ethiopian white lupin accessions using multivariate analyses, in the present study, is a significant precursor to initiating a white lupin breeding programme. However, the selection of parents for a particular cross should also consider the special advantages of each cluster and accession within a cluster, depending on specific objectives of hybridisation programmes. Members within a cluster are assumed to be more closely related, in terms of trait under consideration than with members in different clusters (Saeed *et al.*, 2008; Million, 2012; Habtamu and Million, 2013).

Principal components analyses in this study showed that the first three PCAs explained about 75% of the variation. The amount of explained variance by the first PCA and parameters that contributed relatively more, clearly indicated that grain yield and architectural traits of lupin are important traits that could be considered for lupin breeding and selection. Two important phenological traits, for days to flowering and maturity, accounted most of the variations explained by the second PCA. A similar finding on common bean in Ethiopia was reported by Hirpa *et al.* (2013).

### CONCLUSION

There exists high genetic diversity in the Ethiopian white lupin landraces, and a significant number of landrace accessions yield as high as 5 metric tonnes per hectare of grain. However, the extent and pattern of the existing genetic diversity does not strictly follow the geographic origins. Most of the genetic distances between clusters are significant, suggesting desirable genetic recombination and variation in subsequent generation from crosses that involve parents from those clusters characterised by maximum distances. Thus, this could maximise opportunities for transgressive segregation as there is a higher probability that unrelated

accessions would contribute unique desirable alleles at different loci. Hence, the attempt to cluster Ethiopian white lupin landraces using multivariate analyses with the present study is of practical importance to start a white lupin breeding programme. On the other hand, the distribution and pattern of landrace accessions over significantly different clusters from the three major geographic origins would suggest future collections of local accessions in those geographic regions with particular emphasis to East Gojam, followed by Awi and West Gojam in that order of importance for future national collection mission in white lupin.

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