
Relationship between physiological and root traits of peanut genotypes under terminal drought stress

Aninbon, C.¹, Jogloy, S.^{2*}, Vorasoot, N.² and Patanothai, A.²

¹Department of Plant Production Technology, Faculty of Agricultural Technology, King Mongkut's Institute of Technology Ladkrabang, Bangkok 10520, Thailand; ²Department of Plant Science and Agricultural Resources, Faculty of Agriculture, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen 40002, Thailand.

Aninbon, C., Jogloy, S., Vorasoot, N. and Patanothai, A. (2021). Relationship between physiological and root traits of peanut genotypes under terminal drought stress. International Journal of Agricultural Technology X(X): XX-XX

Abstract Drought occurring at all growth phases of peanut (*Arachis hypogaea* L.) reduced pod yield and affected the physiological traits. All peanut accessions increased the percentage of root length density (%RLD) in response to terminal drought, but pod yield was greatly reduced. The increases in RLD varied among peanut genotypes. ICGV 98348 and Tifton 8 were the most resistant accessions based on RLD and pod yield. Pod yield was positively correlated with RLD and relative water content. The results would provide a better understanding on the responses of peanut to terminal drought to improve selection efficiency of peanut breeding for drought resistance.

Keywords: Pod filling stage, Water stress, Groundnut, %RLD

* Corresponding Author: Jogloy, S.; Email: sanjogloy@gmail.com