TABLE 1.2
β-Carotene (mg/100 g)

Genotype	Outermost	Outer Middle	Inner Middle	Innermost
C1	91.75	19.20	13.85	11.05
C3	68.00	27.25	17.38	10.45
C5	84.82	17.42	17.65	23.68
C7	192.95	189.77	126.97	79.00
SEL 1	63.13	25.25	24.56	12.27
SEL 7	48.37	37.34	23.15	22.40
DARL 851	87.96	34.83	23.30	15.81
DARL 852	52.30	30.00	14.93	13.36
DARL SEL	66.84	19.55	17.08	9.76
SEM	0.720	2.03	0.636	0.662
CD at 1%	2.97*	8.38*	2.62*	2.73*
CD at 5%	2.16*	6.08*	1.90*	1.98*
SD	1.24	3.51	1.10	1.14

*Significant at P = 0.01.

TABLE 1.3
Total Chlorophyll (mg/100 g)

Genotype	Outermost	Outer Middle	Inner Middle	Innermost
C1	14.60	6.49	1.82	1.27
C3	5.68	2.21	1.38	0.55
C5	7.46	3.24	2.16	1.98
C7	4.67	3.08	0.75	0.68
SEL 1	3.96	1.70	1.10	0.67
SEL 7	2.81	0.79	0.71	0.62
DARL 851	5.35	2.34	0.74	0.59
DARL 852	1.50	0.76	0.63	0.34
DARL SEL	2.06	1.80	1.60	1.51
SEM	0.01	0.06	0.00	0.02
CD at 1%	0.04*	0.25*	0.02*	0.08*
CD at 5%	0.03*	0.18*	0.02*	0.06*
SD	0.017	0.106	0.010	0.034

*Significant at P = 0.01.

Chlorophyll is recognised as the health-promoting phytochemical. The quantity of chlorophyll is directly related to the photosynthetic rate, which is important for all life on Earth. Carotene, also known as an accessory pigment, protects the chlorophyll from oxidation in the presence of sunlight and also absorbs some light and transfers it to chlorophyll for photosynthetic activity.