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SEED MYCOFLORA OF GREEN GRAM

MANJU LATA LAL and D.B. SINGH

Department of Botany K.N. Govt. P.G. College Gyanpur, Bhadohi 221 304

ABSTRACT

The per cent incidence of seed mycoflora and seed germination of two varieties of green gram or mungbean (Vigna radiata L. var. Pant-2 and Type-44) were studied in freshly collected, six months stored and one year stored seeds. In all, 25, 23 and 25 fungal species were isolated from the seeds of var. Pant-2 collected from godown, shopkeepers and crop filed respectively and 22 fungal species were isolated from var. T 44 collected from godown using agar plate and blotter techniques. Seed mycoflora superficially associated with the freshly collected seeds of both the varieties predominantly consisted of fungi belonging to genera Alternaria, Cladosporium and Curvularia. Dominant fungal species of Alternaria, Aspergillus, Penicillium, Cladosporium and Curvularia were found to be associated with stored seeds. Aspergillus flavus, A. niger, A. fumigatus and A. luchuensis were found to be dominant on one year stored seeds. Deuteromycetes ranked first in number followed by phycomycetes. The number of fungal species was found more by the blotter technique in comparison to the agar-plate technique, The fungal population increased with increasing storage periods.

KEY WORDS: Green gram, seed mycoflora, collection place, storage

Seeds carry a wide range of microorganisms either externally or internally and these organisms become active in favourable conditions and cause extensive damage to the seeds and severe diseases on crops raised from them. About 90 per cent of all food crops grown are propagated by seed and these crops are attacked by devasting seed-borne diseases (Neergaard, 1986). Losses due to storage fungi in an Indian condition may be as high as 30 per cent of the total harvest (Neergaard, 1977). The seed borne mycoflora which is responsible for the reduction of seed quality, varies from place to place according to local conditions (Neergaard, 1967). The moist grain provides a favourable medium for te fungi to grow until it is dried to safe moisture level of 12 per cent (Palaniswami et al., 1989). Seed mycoflora, particularly of green gram, has been studied already by some workers. In view of the above facts, the seed mycoflora of green gram

(Vigna radiata L.) in relation to collection place, varietal difference and storage were studied.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Freshly harvested seeds of two varieties of green gram or mungbean (var. Pant-2 and Type-44) were procured from the crop fields, godown (Government Agricultural Trial and Demonstration Centre, Varanasi) and shopkeepers (Gyanpur market) at Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh. Seed lots were dried under direct sunlight till they attain safe moisture level of around 5 per cent. The seeds were then stored in earthenware pots covered with lids under laboratory conditions for one year. Samples were withdrawn after six months and one year of storage and seed infection and percentage of seed germination were recorded simultaneously. For studying seed mycoflora in relation to

follection place, only one variety (Pant- 2) was sleeted.

Standard health testing techniques ecommended by International Seed Testing Issociation (ISTA, 1985) were followed for the pove study. The isolation of external seed tycoflora was done by plating seeds directly on terilized petri plates containing potato dextrose gar (PDA) medium in aseptic condition. The seeds tere also plated in Petri plates on sterilized and poist three layered blotters. For the isolation of ndophytic seed-borne fungi, the seeds were orface sterilized with sodium hypochlorite (0.2% vailable chlorine) for five minutes and washed ith sterilized distilled water and were then plated sterilized petri plates both on PDA and moist . three layered blotters. The same procedures were followed for isolating microfungi at all stages. One hundred seeds of each variety were subjected to isolation of seed-borne fungi and to calculate percentage of occurrence and seed germination of seed borne fungi.

Five seeds per Petri plate were plated using both the methods. The plates were then incubated at $22 \pm 2^{\circ}$ C under alternating cycles of 12 h light (artificial day light with fluorescent tube) and 12 h darkness. The plates were examined after 3 to 8 days of incubation and the slow growing fungi were transferred to separate agar plates so as not to miss any of the fungal flora. The isolates were purified by single spore monophyphal tip culture method. Percentage of seed germination was also recorded.

ble 1. Per cent incidence of seed-borne mycoflora of P2 collected from godown

	4			4	-	Sampli	ng stages	s	+				
Fungal species	. 1	Freshly o	collected			Six mon	ths store	d	One year stored				
	Agar		- Blotter		Agar		Blotter		Agar		Blotter		
	UT -	т.	UT.	T	UT	∠T	- UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	
Per cent seed germination	70	72	74	76	74	80	80	84	72	76	78	80	
Thounephora cucurbitarum	4			. ***	÷.	, , 2	-		÷4.	4	F	-	
Rhizopus nigricans	12	4	-	- 2	€	, ÷:		* *	-	-	-		
lternaria alternata	8	4	4	-	12	; i	. 4	7	20	8		1.7	
Ahunicola -	4	4			: ÷	6.0		-:	. 8		**		
Aspergillus candidus	4			7.			2		-				
A flavus	8	٠.,	4	4 .	8	4	ē,	7.	16	•	12	4	
L fumigatus	8	÷.	4		4	. *	-	4.1	* .	+:			
Lluchuensis	8	4	4	4	. 20	12	.8	8	36	12	= 2		
niger	12	8	8	4	28	20	8	12	32	16	16	12	
nidulans-	4	8	4	-4	8	- 4	12	4	. 12	8	1,00	7.7	
sulphureus	8	4	-	-	4	4	4 .	*	-	-		2	
.terreus -	8	* "	12	8	7	*		*2		*		-	
ipolaris spicifera	4	1,0	4	+:	8	1	4	-	12	,÷,	8	$T = \sum_{i=1}^{n} T_i$	
ladosporium cladosporioides	4	ž.	4	4.5	12	4	- 8	÷	20	8	12	~ .	
Therbarum •	8	8	.8	4	48	12	12	4	62	16	32	8	
Curvularia lunata 🕝	4	4		(• ·	8	4	+	-1	24	8	٠-,	ŧ	
usarium chlamydosporum	8 -	4	1.		: 4	4.	+		:		-	•	
Penicillium citrinum	4	4		-	8	**	- 4		20		12	4	
2.javanicum	<i>i</i> -	-		1	4	. •	*	71.0	8	· .	3.17	300	
.rubrum	8 -	4 -		÷ .	12	8	*	74.7 ±1	16	8	, : -	-	
homa sp.	8	2		-	8		-	= 1	16	-	*		
richoderma viride	4	4	4.		8	+ 4	4	**	20	8	12		
llack sterile myčelium	4	-	•		16				- 20	20	-	-	
srown sterile mycelium		-	· - '		4		. 4		8	1	-		
Vhite sterile mycelium	4	*	r.		8	50	•	• •	8	**	:*;	Ŧ.	
Total isolated	23	12	10	6	19	9	9	4	18	9	7	4	

⁼ Not present; UT = Untreated; T = Treated with 0.2% sodium hypochlorite

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In all, 25, 23 and 25 funal species were isolated from the seeds of Pant-2 collected from godown, shopkeepers and crop field respectively and 22 fungal species were isolated from var. T 44 collected from godown. Statistically a significant variation was recorded in relation to sampling stages and methods. The different methods were significant at P=0.05, sampling stages were significant at P=0.05.

From the data presented (Tables 1-4), it is evident that the seed mycoflora superficially associated with the freshly collected seeds of both the varieties predominantly consisted of field fungi belonging to the genera Alternaria, Cladosporium and Curvularia. The species of Aspergillus and Penicillium were found in minimum frequency

during freshly collected seeds and maximum frequency during the storage condition. In storage, there are mostly the species of Alternaria, Aspergillus, Penicillium, Cladosporium and Curvularia. Similar results were observed by Randhawa and Aulakha (1981). The members of fungi imperfecti were also very common and frequent. Some species of Rhizopus and Chaetomium were also detected.

The results emphasize that the climate of Varanasi and Bhadohi districts favoured the growth of Aspergillus flavus, A.niger, A.funigatous and A.luchuensis more dominantly in one year stored seeds of the test crops. Aspergillus flavus and A.niger were found to be the commonest species associated with the stored seeds of both the crops in this region. Co-dominant species were Alternaria

Table 2. Per cent incidence of seed-horne mycoflora of P2 collected from shop-keepers

				-	_	Samplin	ng stages			-		45
Fungal species		Freshly c	ollected	ł		Six mon	ths stored	1	One year stored			
	Agar		Blotter		Agar		Blotter		Agar		Blotter	
	UT	Т	UT	T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	т	UT	T
Per cent seed germination	. 72	74	73	76	75	82	80	85	- 60	65	75	- 77
Rhizopus nigricans	4	¥24	8	4	16			n ė	16		-,1	
Chaetomium sp.	4	er t e e	4		4	- *			-	-	4	
Alternaria alternata	8	4	8	4:	16	- 1	8	4.	4.			4
A.humicola	4	-		*,			4	8				
Aspergillus candidus	8	4	4	.		-	-	+:			457	
A.flavus	8	* 4 ,		-:	8	4	20		32	- 8		
A.luchuensis	28	12	12	8	24	20	16	8	48	16	40	20
A.niger	20	16	24	12	28	8	16	12	48	24	12	12
A.sulphureus	8	* .	12.	*	4	-:				: 3.	-4	133 2418
A.terreus	12	8	4			-	÷.,	- "			-	
Bipolaris tetramera	8	- 1		-:	4		de.	. J	81			- 1
Cladosporium cladosporioides	4	74	4	4	12	8		s :÷o	20	8	12	8
C.herbarum -	12	C	4	4	32	16	. 8	8	40	12	16	8
Curvularia lunata	4	17 14	(· 5.	-	*3	12	, , , , ,	. 2	1.0	41	÷,
Penicillium chrysogenum	4	-	1.	· **	4		-	6	16	**	- 1	fi +:
P.citrinum	12	4	4		12	8			16	4	8	4
P.javanicum	4	12				et 20 ju	:4	Φ.	7.	- ,		
P.rubrum	4	4	8	-	8	i.	4		16	-		Ť,
Phama sp.	-			-	4		-		- 8-	4.5	-2	-
Trichoderma sp.	12	-4	-		16	-	, 8	2.	20	-	4	•
Black sterile mycelium	8	25.			4		8	(a.)			() (*)	2
Brown sterile mycelium	4	-	-	411	÷	•		÷ ;			2	+
White sterile mycelium	4	2		- A					·	•		-
Total no. of species isolated	22	8	11	6 -	16	6 .	9	5	12	6	8	5

⁻⁼ Not present; UT = Untreated; T = Treated with 0.2% sodium hypochlorite

lible 3. Per cent incidence of seed-horne mycoflora of P2 collected from crop field

	Sampling stages												
Fungal species -		Freshly	collected	1 .2 .		ix mon	ths stored	1	One year stored				
	Agar		Blotter		Ag	Agar *		Blotter		ar	Blotter		
	UT	T	UT	т	UT	т	UT	T	. UT	T	UT	T	
Per cent seed germination	70	65	75	80	76	80	80	85	60	65	70	75	
hizopus nigricans -	12	13	8		12	8	- 8	4	32	24	24	16	
ioryzne	4		· .		4: *	.4	•			+1	8	*	
(haetomium sp."	4	,		-			4.0			<u>.</u>	12	-	
Itemaria alternata	12	8	8	4	20	4	12	8	32	24	20	12	
humicola _	8		-2	4	12	8	7(42	2.	16			1	
spergillus cundidus	4				8				12	Ē	. :	:4	
flavus	16	8	12	4	32	12	12	12	28	20	16	12	
fumigatus	8	- 4	1.		2			4	24	12	16	8	
luchuensis	8	4	4	4	8		-	<u>.</u>	28	12	16	8	
niger	20	8	12	8	36	24	16	12	76	44	56	36	
sulphureus	4			. : 4	8		, , ÷	• 1	16	-	٠	٠,	
verreus	8	4	4	+ -		-	-			-	1	4.	
polaris tetramera	4	-		-	4	67	H. 🚉	•	-		-	•	
ladosporium cladosporioides	4	4	•	-	4	4	*	-, "	₩;	+	15	÷	
Lherbarum	16	12	8	- 4	32	8	- 12	i	40	12	; ·	÷	
Survularia clavata	12	•	4	-	16	8	4	+ -	20	4	4		
:.pallescens	8	12	8	. 4	20	12	8	4	24	8	1.0	:	
'enicillium enrysogenum	8	1.	. 2	, ÷.,	12	4	872	4		-	~	7.2	
".citrinum · -	12	4		2.5	24	16	12	+	36	8	-	-	
ⁿ .jayanicum	4	8	4	4	*	·			16	**	7		
n./emosum	8	4		-	12	8	4	2.1	16	8	•	,*	
Phoma sp	-	4	:*:		8	4.	7.	*	. 16		7		
Trichoderma harzianum	16	4	8	4	16	8	4	.4	24	**	12	4	
Black sterile mycelium	8	: F) 4	4			e)		+:	. 2	+	
White sterile mycelium	4,	-	*	4	•		-			-		-	
Total no. of species isolated	24	13	11	10	19	14	10	7	17	11	9	7.	

= Not present; UT = Untreated; T = Treated with 0.2% sodium hypochlorite

Iternata, Aspergillus candidus, Cladosporium and Irichoderma. Similar results were observed by Dwivedi (1992).

The per cent seed germination were found to be increased during six months and decreased during freshly collected seeds and one year stored seeds. Decreased per cent seed germination during feshly collected seeds might be due to the hard seed toat. The decrease in per cent seed germination in one year stored seeds might be due to the presence of more microorganisms than those of six months stored seeds. The result emphasized that the proper seed germination required the definite time duration of storage not prolonged with six months. The association of the moulds with seeds is of great significance not only from the view point of the

decrease in quality especially food value but loss of germination power of the seeds also. The presence of Alternaria alternata, Aspergillus flavus, A.niger, Cladosporium cladosporioides, C.herbarum and Trichoderma sp. in such a high percentage may be the reason for low germination of test seeds. These fungi are known to cause serious loss and seedling infestation in various crops. Variation in the number and species of external and internal seed mycoflora was observed among both the varieties. Differences in the percentage of different fungal colonies developing from different varieties were also observed. The physico-chemical nature of the seed and agricultural operations might have influenced the distribution of mycoflora as both the varieties were collected from the same place and at the same time.

Table 4. Per cent incidence of seed-borne mycoffors of T44 collected from godown

Fungal species						Samplin	g stages	The second					
	1.3	Freshly	collected			Six mont	hs stored	1	One year stored				
	Agar		Blotter		Agar		Blotter		Agar		Blotter		
	UT	T	UT	, T	UT	T	UT	T	UT	Т.	UT	T	
Per cent seed germination	74	75	76	78	76	. 78	78	80	60	65	68	70	
Chaanephora cucurbitarum	8	4			•	4 *	-					- +	
Rhizopus nigricans	8	4	14	4	4	•		÷.,	16	T. ***	: <u>*</u> :	200	
R.oryzae	4	•		· -	-	-	. 4	12	8	1 2	, , ,	-	
Chaetomium sp.	8	•	. 95	•		. 7:	. *	2.*	8			R	
Alternaria alternata	4	12			20	12	-		48	28	16	8	
A.humicola	- 4	77	٠	-	4	<u>.</u>	-	-	_ · ·	•	9	-	
Aspergillus flavus	8	4	: ÷.	_=	12	. 4	4	45 ,	48	20	:: ·		
A.fumiganus	8	Ψ	4		4	-	7÷.,	, ; <u></u> ;	. =	. • -	1.4		
A.luchuensis	4	: <u>*</u> :	<u>₹</u> *	3.	12	4		*			-		
A.niger	28	12	8	4	48	28	16	8	60	48	40	36	
A.sulphureus	4	-	-	-	12	á.	· .	-	-4	-	- ±: *		
A.sydowi	8	-	4		12		-2"	77	16	4			
A.terreus ·	4	+	12	4	, ±	F		-	4	· · · · · · ·	1	1	
Cladosporium cladosporioides	8	4	*	4	36	12	20	28	40	16	20	12	
C.herbarum	6	4	4	4	28 -	16	8	- 8	36	8	8	-	
Curvularia lunata	4	*				**	2	÷ .	32,		**		
Penicillium sp.	12	4	8	4	28	12	20	28	44	16	28	16	
P.javanicum .	8	:÷	8	4	8		7	-			•:	•	
P.lanasum	8	4	16	8	16	7,-1	20	4	24	2-4	-,	-	
Phoma sp.	-	-			4	-	÷ .	÷.	. 16		-	-	
Black sterile mycelium	8	×		- "	4	+:	₹.	,÷, •	-	•	8	7	
Brown sterile mycelium	4	-			::	2.0			20	8	-	+1	
Total isolated	21	8	8	7	15.	7	6	5	15	8	6	5	

^{- =} Not present ; UT = Untreated ; T = Treated with 0.2% sodium hypochlorite

The number of fungal species was found more by the blotter technique in comparison to the agar plate technique. This may be attributed to the reason that some slow growing fungi could not grow successfully in culture plates in comparison with fast growing fungi. The other reason might be the selective nature of the culture medium which might not have favoured the growth of some other fungi. The blotter method is thus proved to be better for the study of seed mycoflora in comparison to the agar plate method.

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