

Effect of seed treatment on seed quality of hybrid rice under storage

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Abstract: Seed storage studies were made with three rice hybrids at Department of Seed Technology Coimbatore. The results of Seed quality evaluations revealed that the storability of rice hybrid upheld the superiority of CORH-1 over TNRH-17 and TNRH-16. Among the treatments the halogen and halogen + fungicide treated seeds were better in maintaining seed quality under ambient storage over control. (*Key words:* Seed treatment, Period of storage, Hybrids).

In spite of developing number of rice hybrids in India, the success in hybrid rice technology could be visualized only if there is adequate quantity of quality seed production and supply to farmers. Seeds undergo considerable quantitative and qualitative changes (Christensen and Kaufmann, 1969) during storage which leads to loss of viability and vigour. The qualitative deterioration during storage is mainly attributed to periods of storage (Arulnandhy and Senanayake, 1988), seed treatment (Basu and Rudrapal, 1979) and genotypes (Sushilkumar and Singhal, 1991). The present study was taken since the precise information on the influence of seed treatment and genotype on seed quality under storage is very scanty.

Materials and Methods

Seeds of different rice hybrids viz. CORH-1, TNRH-16, TNRH-17 were cleaned, dried to 12 per cent moisture and treated with thiram @ 2g kg⁻¹, halogen (Calcium oxychloride + CaCO₃ mixture at 1:1 ratio) @ 5 g Kg⁻¹, thiram + halogen (1:2 ratio) @ 3 g kg⁻¹ and prosopis leaf extract @ 1% concentration and stored in cloth bag under ambient condition. Seed quality parameters viz. germination (%), dry matter production vigour, and dehydrogenase activity were evaluated trimonthly for nine months and subsequently accelerated ageing for five days.

Treatment	Abbreviation
Control	T1
Thiram	T2
Halogen	T3
Thiram + Halogen	T4
Prosopis leaf extract	T5

Period of storage	Abbreviation
Initial	P0
3rd month after storage	P1
6th month after storage	P2
9th month after storage	P3
Accelerated ageing (5 days)	P4

The germination test was conducted with 400 randomly counted seeds (4x100) from each treatment by using between paper towel medium (ISTA, 1993). The normal seedlings were counted on 14th day and expressed in percentage. The dry matter production was estimated with 10 seedlings randomly selected from each treatment and expressed in mg 10 seedlings⁻¹.

The vigour index of seedlings was computed using the following formula suggested by Abdul-Baki and Anderson (1973) and expressed in whole number.

(Vigour index = Germination x Dry matter production)

The dehydrogenase activity was estimated by adopting the method suggested by Kittock and Law (1968).

Results and Discussion

In the present study, irrespective of genotypes and seed treatments the mean germination percentage was reduced from 88 to 60 over a period of nine months of storage and accelerated ageing for five days (Table 1). Germination is the last measure of quality to decline as the seed deteriorates during storage. The reduction in germination percentage was minimum in fungicide, halogen and fungicide + halogen treated seeds than untreated seeds. Similar results of decline in synthetic activity were reported by Pal and Basu (1988), Ravichandran and Dharmalingam (1994) in rice.

The dry matter production decreased with increase in storage period irrespective of treatments and genotypes but the genotypic differences exist (Table 2). The dry matter content declined slowly in seeds treated with fungicide, halogen, fungicide + halogen while compared to untreated. The results are in conformity with the findings of Chandrasenan Nair (1996).

Similar trend was also observed in vigour index. The genotypes differed in the maintenance of vigour over the period of storage (Table 3). The reduction in weight of seedlings and vigour

Table 1. Effect of seed treatment on germination (%) of different rice hybrids under storage

Hybrids and treatments	Period of storage										Mean	
	P0		P1		P2		P3		P4			
CORH-1	T1	90 (71.65)	87 (69.92)	84 (66.46)	81 (64.16)	59 (50.18)	80 (63.46)					80 (63.46)
	T2	91 (72.56)	90 (71.65)	86 (68.07)	83 (65.73)	63 (52.53)	83 (65.73)					83 (65.73)
	T3	90 (71.65)	90 (71.65)	86 (68.07)	83 (65.73)	63 (52.53)	83 (65.73)					83 (65.73)
	T4	91 (72.56)	90 (71.65)	88 (69.71)	85 (67.31)	65 (53.72)	82 (64.89)					82 (64.89)
	T5	90 (71.65)	88 (69.78)	86 (68.07)	83 (65.73)	61 (51.53)	82 (64.89)					82 (64.89)
TNRH-17	T1	84 (66.46)	85 (67.31)	83 (65.73)	80 (63.46)	56 (48.44)	78 (62.02)					78 (62.02)
	T2	88 (69.79)	86 (68.07)	84 (66.46)	82 (64.89)	62 (51.49)	80 (63.46)					80 (63.46)
	T3	90 (71.65)	89 (70.93)	87 (68.92)	85 (67.31)	64 (53.13)	83 (65.73)					83 (65.73)
	T4	90 (71.65)	88 (69.79)	86 (68.07)	84 (66.46)	65 (53.72)	83 (65.73)					83 (65.73)
	T5	88 (69.79)	85 (67.31)	81 (64.16)	82 (64.89)	60 (50.76)	79 (62.72)					79 (62.72)
TNRH-16	T1	86 (68.07)	84 (66.46)	80 (63.46)	75 (60.00)	52 (46.14)	75 (60.00)					75 (60.00)
	T2	87 (68.99)	86 (68.07)	84 (66.46)	79 (62.72)	58 (49.60)	79 (62.72)					79 (62.72)
	T3	85 (67.31)	83 (65.73)	81 (64.16)	79 (62.72)	60 (50.76)	78 (62.02)					78 (62.02)
	T4	86 (68.07)	85 (67.31)	84 (66.46)	80 (63.46)	59 (50.18)	79 (62.72)					79 (62.72)
	T5	85 (67.25)	84 (66.46)	81 (64.16)	78 (62.02)	55 (47.76)	77 (60.60)					77 (60.60)
V (Mean)		83 (65.73)	81 (64.16)	77 (61.60)								
T (Mean)		78 (62.02)	81 (64.16)	82 (64.89)	82 (64.89)	79 (62.12)						
P (Mean)		88 (69.79)	87 (68.99)	84 (66.46)	81 (64.22)	60 (50.76)						
		V	V	P	T	VP	PT	VT	VPT			
SEd		0.64	0.82	0.852	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS			NS
CD (P=0.05)		1.27	1.65	1.650	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS			

Table 2. Effect of seed treatment on dry matter production (mg 10 seedlings⁻¹) of different rice hybrids under storage

Hybrids and treatments	Period of storage										Mean	
	P0		P1		P2		P3		P4			
CORH-1	T1	150	147	140	138	130	140				140	
	T2	150	148	143	140	136	133				133	
	T3	152	150	148	147	145	148				148	
	T4	152	150	146	144	140	146				146	
	T5	150	148	142	136	133	142				142	
TNRH-17	T1	145	141	138	130	127	136				136	
	T2	146	143	140	136	134	140				140	
	T3	147	146	143	140	140	142				142	
	T4	147	145	142	140	137	132				132	
	T5	145	143	140	137	130	139				139	
TNRH-16	T1	140	137	132	128	125	132				132	
	T2	141	140	139	133	132	137				137	
	T3	142	141	140	139	138	140				140	
	T4	142	141	140	138	135	139				139	
	T5	130	140	138	132	129	136				136	
V (Mean)		144	140	136								
T (Mean)		136	140	143	142	138						
P (Mean)		146	144	140	137	134						
		V	V	P	T	VP	PT	VT	VPT			
SEd		0.71	0.92	0.92	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS			NS
CD (P=0.05)		1.42	1.84	1.84	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS			

Table 3. Effect of seed treatment on vigour index of different hybrids under storage

Hybrids and treatments		Period of storage					Mean	
		P0	P1	P2	P3	P4		
CORH-1	T1	13500	12789	11760	11178	7670	11379	
	T2	13650	13320	12290	11620	8568	11891	
	T3	13680	13500	13172	12642	9425	12484	
	T4	13832	13500	12848	12240	9100	12304	
	T5	13500	13024	12213	11288	8113	11627	
TNRH-17	T1	12180	11985	11454	10400	7112	10626	
	T2	12848	12298	11760	11152	8308	11273	
	T3	13230	12994	12441	11900	8960	11905	
	T4	13230	12760	12212	11760	8905	11773	
	T5	12760	12155	11340	11234	7800	11058	
TNRH-16	T1	12040	11508	10560	9600	6500	10042	
	T2	12267	12040	11676	10507	7656	10829	
	T3	12070	11703	11340	10981	8280	10875	
	T4	12212	11985	11760	11040	7965	10922	
	T5	11900	11760	11178	10296	7095	10446	
V (Mean)		11938	11327	10637				
T (Mean)		10682	11331	11755	11690	11044		
P (Mean)		12862	12488	11867	11189	8097		
		V	P	T	VP	PT	VT	VPT
SEd		106	137	137	NS	NS	NS	NS
CD (P=0.05)		212	274	274	NS	NS	NS	NS

index might be due to hydrolysis of reserve metabolites, activation of endogenous enzymes and breakdown of food reserves over the period of storage.

Dehydrogenase activity decreased with the advancement of storage period, irrespective of genotypes and treatments (Table 4). The decreasing trend was minimum in halogen treated seeds when compared to control. Similar results were reported by Balamurugan (1993). In aged seeds the loss of energy production during germination might be the reason for reduced dehydrogenase activity as reported by Abdul - Baki and Anderson (1973).

From the study it is evident that the rate of seed deterioration was minimum in seeds treated with halogen and also halogen + fungicide and genotypic variation might be due to genetic make-up of seeds.

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Table 4. Effect of seed treatment on dehydrogenase activity (O.D. value) of different rice hybrids under storage

Hybrids and treatments		Period of storage					Mean	
		P0	P1	P2	P3	P4		
CORH-1	T1	0.150	0.136	0.128	0.126	0.112	0.130	
	T2	0.150	0.142	0.136	0.134	0.120	0.136	
	T3	0.150	0.147	0.145	0.140	0.130	0.142	
	T4	0.150	0.145	0.140	0.137	0.125	0.139	
	T5	0.150	0.140	0.133	0.130	0.115	0.134	
TNRH-17	T1	0.144	0.127	0.120	0.120	0.106	0.123	
	T2	0.145	0.136	0.130	0.126	0.115	0.130	
	T3	0.145	0.142	0.138	0.134	0.120	0.136	
	T4	0.144	0.140	0.134	0.130	0.117	0.133	
	T5	0.144	0.131	0.126	0.122	0.110	0.127	
TNRH-16	T1	0.140	0.125	0.120	0.116	0.103	0.121	
	T2	0.140	0.134	0.128	0.124	0.110	0.127	
	T3	0.140	0.140	0.135	0.135	0.118	0.133	
	T4	0.140	0.137	0.132	0.127	0.115	0.130	
	T5	0.140	0.130	0.125	0.120	0.107	0.124	
V (Mean)		0.136	0.130	0.137				
T (Mean)		0.125	0.131	0.137	0.134	0.128		
P (Mean)		0.145	0.137	0.131	0.128	0.115		
		V	P	T	VP	PT	VT	VPT
SEd		0.0006	0.0008	0.0008	NS	0.00017	NS	NS
CD (P=0.05)		0.0012	0.0015	0.0015	NS	0.0026	NS	NS

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