

## Original Research Article

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## Seed Quality of Okra Produced after Bio-Priming

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### ABSTRACT

#### Keywords

Okra, Germination (%), Protein content, *Trichoderma viride*, *Pseudomonas fluorescence*

#### Article Info

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Okra seeds produced after pre-sowing bio-priming with *Trichoderma viride* and *Pseudomonas fluorescence* were subjected to laboratory testing at Directorate of Research, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal for its quality assessment through germination, seedling length, vigour index, protein content and carbohydrate content. Significant differences among the varieties as well as treatments were observed for all the parameters studied, but variety x bio-priming interaction was insignificant for germination (%) and carbohydrate content. Seeds bio-primed with *Trichoderma viride* for var. Japni Jhar (86.83%), Ramya (19.7cm) and Arka Anamika, (1544.4) significantly enhance the germination (%), seedling length and vigour index respectively, whereas protein and carbohydrate was observed more in Arka Anamika and Ramya with same treatment. Greater influence of *Trichoderma viride* for enhanced all quality parameters could be recognized in comparison to that of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and control.

### Introduction

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) is one of the main vegetable crops of India and having global leader in production (Saxena *et al.*, 2016). Okra has a prominent position among vegetable fruits due to its high nutritive and medicinal value, ease of cultivation, and wider adaptability to varying weathers (Reddy *et al.*, 2012 and Meena *et al.*, 2017). Seed is the most valuable and important input among all essentials in crop production. The old says “Seed is the beginning of Life” and a good quality seed

acts as a catalyst for realizing the potential of all other inputs in agriculture. Without good seed, the investment on fertilizer, water, pesticides and other inputs cannot pay the desired dividends. Therefore, production of quality seed as well as its maintenance with high germination potential and vigour status is of utmost importance in a seed programme. Seed treatment with the bio- agents is the most effective tools to protect from seed and soil born diseases in early stage of development of crop (Singh *et al.*, 2013; Jain *et al.*, 2013) as well as reduce the dependability on chemical treatment for

disease management (Challan *et al.*, 1997; Pill *et al.*, 2009). *Trichoderma spp.* is one of the most common free-living saprophytic fungi in rhizosphere which widely occupy the major share of fungal biocontrol agents in biopesticide industry (Woo *et al.*, 2014). *Trichoderma spp.* not only promotes plant growth and development but also have broad-spectrum antagonistic activities against various soil borne. At the initial stage, *Trichoderma spp.* were worked extensively for disease management and yield enhancement (Harman, 2006), even under adverse conditions also (Lo *et al.*, 2000 and Yedia *et al.*, 2001). This has evolved multiple mechanisms resulting in improvement in plant growth and resistance to diseases as well as in productivity (Harman *et al.*, 2004 and Vinale *et al.*, 2008 Enhanced growth response induced by *Trichoderma sp.* has been reported for many crops such as beans, cucumber, pepper (Lo and Lin, 2002). *Pseudomonas* species are also effective root colonizers and bio-control agents, through production of antibiotics and other antifungal metabolites (O'Sullivan and O'Gara, 1992). Enhancement in both dry weight and plant height was recorded after application of *Pseudomonas sp.* MML2212 and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* on rice and green gram in comparison to that of control (Mathivanan *et al.*, 2005; Shanmugaiah *et al.*, 2005 & 2007). *Pseudomonas fluorescens* improved germination parameters (Moeinzadeh *et al.*, 2010) and for control of *Alternaria* blight (Rao *et al.*, 2009) in sunflower, *Trichoderma harzianum* for control of *Fusarium verticillioides* in maize (Nayaka *et al.*, 2010). Keeping the above points, bio-priming considered as the most effective method of seed quality enhancement. The main objective of the present work is to evaluate the response of bio-priming with *Trichoderma viride* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* on seed quality of okra.

## Materials and Methods

The present experiment was carried out at Directorate of Research, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Kalyani, Nadia, West Bengal, in summer 2011 & 2012 to assess the quality of okra seeds produced after pre-sowing bio-priming with *Trichoderma viride* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Seeds of the varieties viz., Lalu, Arka Anamika, Ramya, Satsira, Lady Luck, Debpusa Jhar, Japani Jhar and Barsha Laxmi were first soaked for two hours in spore suspension of *Trichoderma viride* strain Tv-4 and conidia suspension of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* strain Psf- 2, and then shade drying was made.

Bio-primed seeds along with unprimed control were sown infield with three replications following Split-plot design and harvested at maturity stage. Seeds produced after pre-sowing bio-priming of seeds were subjected to laboratory testing for its quality assessment through germination, seedling length and vigour index, soluble protein and carbohydrate, and the pooled data shown in Table 1 and 2.

## Germination percentage

Germination tests were carried out utilizing sterile building grade sand as substratum following ISTA (1985).

$$\text{Germination \%} = \frac{\text{Number of normal seedlings produced}}{\text{Total number of seeds used}} \times 100$$

## Seedling length (cm)

For seedling length, twenty seeds for individual varieties were placed in moistened sand kept in plastic pots separately and ten normal seedlings were taken randomly on tenth day as seedlings were died beyond that day, and total seedling length was measured in centimeter. Average was made accordingly.

### **Vigour index**

For determination of vigour index, average seedling length was multiply by average germination percentage following Abdul-Baki and Anderson (1973) for each variety and replication.

Vigour index = Germination (%) × Average seedling length (cm)

### **Total protein**

Estimation of total protein in seed of okra was done according to the method proposed by Lowry *et al.*, 1951.

### **Total carbohydrates**

Estimation of total carbohydrate of okra seed was estimated by anthron method as suggested by Hedge and Hofreiter, 1962.

*Amount of carbohydrate present in 100 mg of the sample*

$$= \frac{\text{mg of glucose}}{\text{Volume of test sample}} \times 100$$

### **Results and Discussion**

Seeds produced after pre-sowing bio-priming of seeds were subjected to laboratory testing for its quality assessment through germination, seedling length, vigour index, protein and carbohydrate content. Significant differences among the varieties as well as treatments were observed for all the parameters studied, but variety x bio-priming interaction was insignificant for germination (%) and carbohydrate content.

#### **Germination (%)**

Significantly higher germination was recorded of Japani Jhar (84.22%) followed by Satsira, Lalu, Arka Anamika and Barsha Laxmi (Table 1) whereas lowest was noted

for Debpusa Jhar (68.61%), when average was made over the treatments. After averaging over the varieties, it was noticed that highest magnitude of seed germination was recorded when bio-priming was made with *Trichoderma viride* followed by that with *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Japani jhar (86.83%) revealed the higher germination potential when priming with *Trichoderma viride*.

#### **Seedling length (cm)**

Ramya (19.03) and Arka Anamika (19.05 cm) were produced significantly longest seedlings, when overall performance of the individual varieties were considered followed by Japani Jhar, Debpusa Jhar, Barsha Laxmi and Lady Luck, while most dwarf type seedling produced by Satsira. Greater influence of *Trichoderma viride* was found over unprimed control as well as *Pseudomonas fluorescens*, when average was made over the varieties (Table 1).

Ramya (19.70cm) produced the longest seedling when treated with *Trichoderma viride* whereas Greater influence of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* over the *Trichoderma viride* was noted for Satsira (15.48cm) but it was statically at par with *Trichoderma viride*.

#### **Vigour index**

Seedling vigour Index, being the complex character determined through joint function of germination percentage and average seedling length, expressed unique trend for performance of individual varieties. Critical analysis on average performance of individual varieties for this derived seedling parameter may lead to identify Arka Anamika and Japani Jhar as the superior most varieties for expression of this important character, followed by Ramya and Lalu.

**Table.1** Seed quality of okra produced after pre-sowing bio-priming

Varieties (V)	Average germination (%)				Average length of seedlings (cm)				Vigour Index- I			
	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Mean	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Mean	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Mean
<b>Lalu</b>	75.67 (60.85)	84.50 (67.31)	81.33 (64.87)	80.50 (64.34)	15.30	16.51	16.43	16.08	1157.81	1394.59	1336.55	1296.32
<b>Arka Anamika</b>	73.33 (59.27)	79.17 (63.35)	76.83 (61.66)	76.44 (61.43)	18.24	19.51	19.35	19.03	1337.52	1544.40	1487.00	1456.31
<b>Ramya</b>	67.50 (55.60)	74.17 (59.88)	71.33 (58.09)	71.00 (57.86)	18.03	19.70	19.42	19.05	1216.57	1460.42	1385.16	1354.05
<b>Satsira</b>	79.83 (63.78)	84.83 (67.60)	83.83 (66.82)	82.83 (66.07)	14.48	15.52	15.48	15.16	1155.94	1316.82	1297.58	1256.78
<b>Lady Luck</b>	69.33 (56.72)	77.67 (62.20)	71.17 (57.88)	72.72 (58.93)	15.15	17.04	16.97	16.39	1049.99	1322.87	1207.47	1193.45
<b>Debpusa Jhar</b>	66.00 (54.67)	71.17 (57.90)	68.67 (56.30)	68.61 (56.29)	17.06	18.11	18.03	17.73	1125.43	1288.67	1237.61	1217.24
<b>Japani Jhar</b>	81.67 (65.14)	86.83 (69.28)	84.17 (67.23)	84.22 (67.22)	16.59	17.58	17.58	17.25	1355.42	1527.20	1480.37	1454.33
<b>Barsha Laxmi</b>	68.17 (55.99)	75.83 (60.97)	74.67 (60.15)	72.89 (59.04)	16.79	17.73	17.69	17.40	1144.51	1343.89	1321.11	1269.84
<b>Mean</b>	72.69 (59.00)	79.27 (63.56)	76.50 (61.62)		16.45	17.71	17.62		1192.90	1399.86	1344.11	
	<b>V</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>VXT</b>		<b>V</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>VXT</b>		<b>V</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>VXT</b>	
<b>SEm (±)</b>	0.71	0.44	1.23		0.04	0.03	0.08		17.71	10.84	30.67	
<b>CD at 5%</b>	2.00	1.23	NS		0.12	0.08	0.21		49.73	30.45	86.13	
<b>CD at 1%</b>	7.44	4.55	NS		0.46	0.28	0.80		184.90	113.23	320.25	

T<sub>0</sub>- Control, T<sub>1</sub>- *Trichoderma viride*, T<sub>2</sub>- *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

**Table.2** Biochemical changes of okra seed produced after pre-sowing bio-priming

Varieties	Average protein content of seed (%) produced				Carbohydrate content of seed (%)			
	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Mean	T <sub>0</sub>	T <sub>1</sub>	T <sub>2</sub>	Mean
Lalu	14.18	14.91	14.67	14.59	7.55	7.74	7.65	7.65
Arka Anamika	16.45	16.94	16.75	16.71	7.65	7.90	7.83	7.80
Ramya	11.97	12.84	12.33	12.38	8.61	8.72	8.69	8.67
Satsira	9.88	11.04	11.09	10.67	7.01	7.15	7.19	7.12
Lady Luck	15.27	15.76	15.90	15.64	5.14	5.41	5.35	5.30
Debpusa Jhar	13.31	13.99	13.58	13.62	7.56	7.81	7.69	7.69
JapaniJhar	11.92	12.93	12.64	12.50	8.44	8.57	8.54	8.52
Barsha Laxmi	13.22	13.51	13.56	13.43	7.67	7.89	7.83	7.80
Mean	14.18	14.91	14.67		7.45	7.65	7.60	
	V	T	VXT		V	T	VXT	
SEm (±)	0.032	0.019	0.055		0.028	0.016	0.046	
CD at 5%	0.089	0.055	0.155		0.080	0.045	NS	

T<sub>0</sub>- Control, T<sub>1</sub>- *Trichoderma viride*, T<sub>2</sub>- *Pseudomonas fluorescens*

Significantly lowest magnitude of vigour index was derived for Lady Luck and Depbusa Jhar, may be due to inherited potential of its seedling length as well as greater influence of its seed germination potential (Table 1). Superior influence of *Trichoderma viride* for determination of average vigour index was observed over *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. Response of individual varieties towards bio-priming for production of seeds with enhanced vigour over control was significantly noted higher for Arka Anamika (1544.40) followed JapaniJhar, Ramya and Lalu, then treatment was made with *Trichoderma viride*.

Significant enhancement in germination and seedling parameters of okra and sunflower was recorded by Dawar *et al.*, (2008) through seed treatment with *Trichoderma sps*. While enhancement in germination potential, vigour index and other seedling parameters can be made possible through seed treatment with both *Trichoderma harzianum* and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* by Kimura *et al.*,

(1992) in cotton and by Entesari *et al.*, (2013) in soybean.

### Protein content (%)

It could be revealed through Table 2 that average protein content was of significantly highest magnitude for Arka Anamika (16.71%) followed by Lady Luck, Lalu, Depbusa Jhar and Barsha Laxmi whereas lowest for Satsira (10.68%). Average influence of *Trichoderma viride* (14.91%) was better in enhancement of protein content over both untreated control and bio-priming with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (14.67%).

Response of individual varieties towards bio-inoculants for change in protein content of produced seeds was recorded to be varied i.e. greater influence of *Trichoderma viride* was noticed for Arka Anamika (16.94%), Lalu (14.91%), Depbusa Jhar (13.99%) and Barsa Laxmi (13.51%) in comparison to that of *Pseudomonas fluorescens* and it was reverse for Lady Luck (15.90%). Significant

improvement in protein content in soybean after application of mycorrhizal fungi including *Trichoderma viride* was reported by Babiker *et al.*, (1995), Elzidany (1997) and Egberongbe *et al.*, (2010).

### Carbohydrate content (%)

Significant variation among the varieties was noted for its average carbohydrate content. Average influence of both the bio-inoculants was found to be statistically at par, but was positive over control for this character. Highest amount of carbohydrate content was estimated, on an average, from the seeds of Ramya (8.67%) followed by Japani Jhar, Arka Anamika, Barsha Laxmi, Debpusa Jhar and Lalu, of which that of Barsha Laxmi and Arka Anamika as well as for Debpusa Jhar and Lalu were significantly similar with each.

The same for Lady Luck (5.30%) was lowest and with very lower magnitude in comparison to that of other varieties, may be due to its inherent potentiality. Bio-priming with both *Trichoderma viride* (7.65%) and *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (7.60%) was able to exert significantly superior influence in enhancing carbohydrate content of seeds over control, when average was made over varieties, though insignificantly higher magnitude of this parameter was estimated after bio-priming of seeds with *Trichoderma viride* in comparison to that with *Pseudomonas fluorescens*.

Critical analysis for individual varieties also followed the same trend, though interaction effect was insignificant. Observation of Egberongbe *et al.*, (2010) for enhanced carbohydrate content after inoculation with *Trichoderma harzianum* in soybean may support the enhancement in same for okra after application of *Trichoderma viride* as recorded in present investigation.

It is concluded in line with these views, in the present study revealed that seed bio-primed with *Trichoderma viride* was the best treatment for better seed quality.

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