

Original Research Article

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Assessment of Seedling Parameters and Biochemical Composition of Maize (*Zea mays* L.) by Soaking Process

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ABSTRACT

Maize is one of the most versatile emerging crops having wider adaptability. Globally, maize is known as “QUEEN OF CEREALS” because of its highest genetic yield potential India is the fifth largest producer of maize in the world contributing 3 percent of the global production. Hereby study was conducted in a completely randomized design with four replications in controlled conditions at Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, SHUATS, Prayagraj (U.P) during 2018-2020, to assess the effect of pre sowing seed treatments on germination, seedling vigour, germination energy and protein in Maize. Inorganic and organic priming methods were adopted and treatments used are as T₀ (Control), T₁-KNO₃ (2%), T₂- SA (100 ppm), T₃- PEG₆₀₀₀(15%), T₄- CaCl₂ (2%), T₅- IAA (100ppm), T₆- Neem leaf extract (5%), T₇- Mint leaf extract (5%), T₈- Moringa leaf extract(5%), T₉- Curry leaf extract (5%), T₁₀- Aloe vera leaf extract (5%). It was found that all the treatments showed significant effect on seed quality parameters. The highest germination percentage (%), germination energy, seedling length (cm), seedling fresh weight (g), seedling dry weight (g), and vigour indices were observed in treatment T₃-PEG₆₀₀₀ (5%) priming for 12 hours. This study revealed that Pre-sowing seed treatment with PEG₆₀₀₀ enhance germinability and seedling character in Maize, its simplicity and no requirement for expensive equipment and chemical could be used as a simple method for overcoming related to a poor germination and seedling establishment. Results also indicates that priming method had little influence on protein content of maize seeds.

Keywords

Maize, Different pre-sowing seed treatments, Seed quality parameters, Vigour

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Introduction

Maize (*Zea mays* L.) is one of the world's three major crops, with rice and wheat, and is geographically the most widespread of the three. It is cultivated on over 13% of the

world's croplands (Leff *et al.*, 2004). Maize originated from Mexico and is now cultivated outside its original zone of natural selection. Maize is thermophilic plant, it is sensitive to low temperatures. It is diploid (2n=20), belongs to the family Poaceae and it is widely

cultivated in India and other parts of the world.

Maize is one of the most versatile emerging crops having wider adaptability. Globally, maize is known as “QUEEN OF CEREALS” because of its highest genetic yield potential. Maize is the only food cereal crop that can be grown in diverse seasons.

Maize grain has greater nutritional value as it contains 72% starch, 10% protein, 4.8% oil, 5.8% fiber, 3% sugar and 1.7% ash (Ghaffari *et al.*, 2011). Maize is also used for production of ethanol, animal feed and other maize products, such as corn starch and corn syrup.

India is the fifth largest producer of maize in the world contributing 3 percent of the global production. In, India, Maize is grown in all the seasons i.e., kharif, Rabi, Summer. Of these three seasons, nearly 90 percent of the production is from Kharif season, 7-8 percent during rabi and remaining 1-2 percent in Summer season.

During the year 2017-2018, India registered a production of 27.82 m tones with an average productivity of 3023.9 kg/ha from an area of 9.2 m ha (FAOSTAT 2018). Important maize growing states in India are Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Punjab, Rajasthan and West Bengal. Whereas production of maize in Uttar Pradesh occupies an area of 0.9 million hectares with an average productivity of 1.70 tones/ha and production of 1.10 million tones (Indian Institute of Maize Research–Annual Report, 2016).

Quality seed is the pre requisite for any crop improvement program. It ensures good germination, rapid emergence, vigorous growth and increased yields. Quality seeds have the ability to use the inputs such as

irrigation, fertilizers, and nutrients efficiently (Mirza Hasanuzzaman, 2015).

Seed priming is a useful treatment, applied prior to planting, which partially hydrates the seeds to point of germination process initiation, followed by drying which prevents radicle emergence.

Seed can be primed by either uncontrolled hydration- hydro priming (Casenave and Tosselli, 2007; Ghassemi- Golezani *et al.*, 2010) or controlled hydration methods which include osmotic priming, hormonal priming and solid matrix priming.

Seed enhancements aims to improve seed germination and seedling growth, encompasses many techniques performed on seed after harvest and before sowing (Copeland and McDonald, 1995 and Taylor *et al.*, 1998).

A simple, low-cost, low-risk technology called ‘on farm seed priming has been shown to improve emergence, seedling vigor and yield in a range of crops, including legumes (Harris *et al.*, 1999; Musa *et al.* 2001 and Kumar *et al.*, 2002).

Priming of seeds has shown to have beneficial effects on the germination and emergence of many species (Bradford,1986).The direct benefits of seed priming in crops include faster emergence, improved germination, uniformity, vigorous plants and higher yields.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the effect of various seed priming treatments on seedling parameters and protein content of maize.

Materials and Methods

The Research study was conducted at Seed Testing Laboratory, Department of Genetics

and Plant Breeding, Naini Agriculture Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj during *rabi-2019* to find out “Assessment of seedling parameters and biochemical composition of Maize (*zea mays* L.) by soaking process”. The data was collected on ten randomly selected healthy seedlings plants from each replication and different observations were recorded.

The treatments were represented as T₀ (Control), T₁- Potassium Nitrate [KNO₃ (2%)], T₂- Salicylic Acid [SA (100 ppm)], T₃- Polyethylene Glycol [PEG 6000 (15%)], T₄- Calcium Chloride [CaCl₂ (2%)], T₅- Indole Acetic Acid [IAA (100 ppm)], T₆-Neem leaf extract (5%), T₇-Mint leaf extract (5%), T₈- Moringa leaf extract (5%), T₉- Curry leaf extract (5%) T₁₀- Aloe vera leaf extract (5%) and protein content was estimated by lowry's method (1951).

Preparation of solutions

The solution of KNO₃ (2%) was prepared by dissolving 2gm of KNO₃ in 100 ml of distilled water each in a beaker. The solution of CaCl₂ (2%) was prepared by dissolving 2gm of CaCl₂ in 100 ml of distilled water in a beaker.

For the preparation of IAA(100 ppm)& SA(100ppm), 100mg of IAA and SA is dissolved in 1000 ml of distilled water. For the preparation of botanical leaf extracts Moringa, Curry leaf, Mint, Neem leaves were collected from Horticulture Research fields, SHUATS.

These leaves were washed with water and by grinded into paste. 5 g of paste is mixed with 100ml of distilled water to make 5% solution. Aloe vera leaf extract is prepared by grinding 5 g of aloe vera gel with 100ml of distilled water.

After preparation of solutions, seeds were soaked in for a duration of 12hr and shade dried. These seeds were used for further laboratory studies to record observations. Preparation of solution in Lowry's method

Alkaline copper reagent

Solution A: 2% Sodium Carbonate in 0.1 N Sodium Hydroxide.

Solution B: 0.5% Copper Sulphate in 1% Sodium Potassium tartrate.

Solution C: Mix 50ml of solution A with 1 ml of Solution B just prior to use.

Folin - Ciocalteu reagent

This is commercially available and has to be diluted with equal volume of water just before use.

Results and Discussion

It is evident from the present investigation that priming treatments has significant effect on quality parameters in Maize. In general, most of the treatments have increased germination and vigour parameters as compared to control (untreated seeds).

Germination percent (97.00%), Germination Energy (90.75%) were highest in seeds treated with T₃- Polyethylene Glycol [PEG 6000 (15%)]. Seedling parameters such as root length (14.10cm), shoot length (16.13cm), seedling length (30.24cm), seedling fresh weight (7.96g), seedling dry weight(0.97g), Seed vigour Index-I (2,933.31) and Seed vigour Index-II (94.57) were recorded highest in seeds treated with T₃- Polyethylene Glycol [PEG 6000 (15%)] followed by T₄-Calcium Chloride [CaCl₂ (2%)] and T₈ - Moringa leaf extract (5%) however, T₀-Control being the lowest (Table 1 and 2).

Table.1 Mean performance of various priming treatments on different seed quality characters of maize seed

S.no	Treatments	Germination percentage	Germination energy	Root length	Shoot length	Seedling length	Seedling fresh Weight	Seedling Dry Weight	Seed Vigour Index-I	Seed vigour Index-II
1	T ₀	88.00	75.25	10.29	12.17	22.46	6.31	0.75	1,974.50	66.07
2	T ₁	91.75	84.75	12.83	14.48	27.32	7.37	0.81	2,507.09	74.26
3	T ₂	90.75	83.75	10.82	12.46	23.28	6.64	0.77	2,113.06	69.82
4	T ₃	97.00	90.75	14.10	16.13	30.24	7.96	0.97	2,933.31	94.57
5	T ₄	96.00	89.25	13.68	15.823	29.51	7.89	0.93	2,832.52	90.01
6	T ₅	93.75	86.75	12.86	14.155	27.09	7.29	0.76	2,532.38	71.48
7	T ₆	95.25	85.75	12.93	14.988	27.92	7.37	0.90	2,659.12	85.98
8	T ₇	93.50	80.75	12.44	13.24	25.68	7.07	0.66	2,400.05	61.94
9	T ₈	95.25	87.25	13.19	15.455	28.65	7.51	0.92	2,728.66	87.61
10	T ₉	89.5	79.75	11.93	12.90	24.83	6.72	0.78	2,220.9	70.05
11	T ₁₀	93.00	81.75	12.07	13.05	25.12	7.22	0.78	2,336.49	72.58
Grand mean		93.06	84.15	14.08	12.47	26.55	7.21	0.82	2476.19	76.77
C.D.		2.461	3.48	1.219	0.842	1.449	0.704	0.068	128.09	6.65
SE(m)		0.852	1.20	0.422	0.291	0.501	0.244	0.023	44.32	2.30
SE(d)		1.204	1.70	0.596	0.412	0.709	0.344	0.033	62.68	3.26
C.V.		1.830	2.86	6.764	4.140	3.776	6.752	5.71	3.58	6.003

Table.2 Protein content estimation

Treatments	O.D at 660nm (g/ml)	Protein content (%)
T ₀ – control	0.142	9.07
T ₃ – PEG ₆₀₀₀	0.149	9.52
T ₈ – Moringa leaf extract	0.143	9.14

From the present investigation it is concluded that the pre-sowing treatments with osmo priming can be used for enhancement of germination and vigor of Maize. Osmo priming with T₃ (Polyethylene Glycol [PEG @15%]) was found to be suitable in all the treatments and showed superior performance on Seedling parameters of maize seeds followed by T₄ (CaCl₂ @3%), and T₈ (Moringa leaf extract @5%) and control being the lowest. The results also indicates that priming method had little influence on protein content of maize when compared to control. The experimental observations of increase in germination and quality parameters indicate the effect of osmotic priming on physiological

processes of the seeds. Polyethylene glycol is eco- friendly and economic in use and can be efficiently used for improving seed quality parameters.

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