

Original Research Article

<https://doi.org/10.20546/ijemas.2020.903.025>

Effect of Modified Atmospheric Packaging through Different Gases like N₂, Co₂ and O₂ and their Combinations under Ambient Storage on Seed Germination Parameters of Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) cv. Arka Kalyan

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ABSTRACT

The experiment was carried out to understand the storability of onion seeds by subjecting to different modified atmospheric storage conditions with different combination of gases like carbon dioxide, oxygen and nitrogen at different concentrations. The experiment was consisted of seed storage of onion (Arka Kalyan) under modified atmospheric storage conditions. There were 15 treatments and the experiment was carried out in Completely Randomized Block Design in four replications. Observations on various seed germination parameters were recorded bimonthly. Seed germination parameters differed significantly due to modified atmospheric storage conditions in all the 12 months of storage irrespective of the modified atmospheric conditions. The seeds stored in Cold storage (T₁₅) recorded maximum seed germination of (81.01 %), seedling growth rate of (1.84), speed of germination of (42.77), coefficient of seed germination of (0.04), shoot length (7.92 cm), root length (7.74 cm) and seedling dry weight of (19.81 mg) after twelve months of storage period followed by T₁: 80 % CO₂ : 05 % O₂ : 15 % N₂ (72.32 %) and seeds stored in vacuum (T₁₃). The lowest seed germination of (42.67 %), seedling growth rate of (0.64), speed of germination of (30.27), lowest coefficient velocity of seed germination of (0.00), shoot length (9.46 cm), root length (6.48 cm) and seedling dry weight of (13.00 mg) was noticed in seed stored in cloth bag (T₁₄) followed by the second the lowest recorded in seeds stored in polythene bag with air (T₁₂) after twelve months of storage.

Keywords

Cold storage,
Germination,
Onion, Storage,
Vacuum

Article Info

Accepted:
05 February 2020
Available Online:
10 March 2020

Introduction

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) is a member of family Amaryllidaceae. It is one of the major bulb crops of the world and important commercial vegetable grown all over the world and occupies a premier position amongst the vegetables due to its high preference in food, remunerative price and regular demand in the

market. India ranks first in total area under onion cultivation (12.25 lakh hectares) with second largest producer (209.91 lakh million tonnes) in the world next to China, but the productivity of onion in India is very low *i.e.*, 17.13 tonnes per ha as compared to China and other countries like, Egypt, Netherland and Iran *etc.*,. Hence, there is a need to enhance the productivity and production.

Most of the onion produced in India comes from Maharashtra (28.62 %) state followed by Karnataka (15.94 %), Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. Karnataka alone occupies around 195.29 thousand ha area with 2,767.98 thousand million tonnes of production and the average productivity is 16.13 tonnes per ha which is again very low compared to national productivity average.

Onion is the only vegetable in which India figures predominantly in the world for production and export. The average productivity of onion is quite low (12.82 t/ha) in India. Among the vegetables, onion seeds are classified as very poor storer, because of low availability of quality seed for planting is a major problem faced by the farmers. After the seeds are harvested, controlling seed deterioration becomes more difficult because, the seeds are much more sensitive to conditions and environments that cause loss of quality. The longevity of seeds in storage is influenced by four major factors *viz.*, i) Genetics, ii) Quality of the seed at the time of storage, iii) Moisture content of seed or ambient RH, iv) Temperature of storage environment (Gupta, 1976). The loss of seed viability due to seed deterioration is inexorable, irreversible and inevitable but the rate of deterioration could be slowed down to a greater extent during storage by manipulating storage conditions.

Modified atmosphere storage of seeds is a suitable alternative to the use of chemical fumigants and contact insecticides that are known to leave carcinogenic residues in the treated products (Bailey and Banks, 1980). Disinfestations of stored seeds using modified atmospheric storage (MA) involves the alteration of the natural storage gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), oxygen (O₂) and nitrogen (N₂), to render the atmosphere in the stores lethal to pests. The MA includes

neither alteration of the storage atmosphere by addition of toxic gases such as phosphate methyl bromide or regulation or alteration of the atmospheric water content. The MA may be achieved in several ways: by adding gaseous or solid CO₂, by adding a gas of low O₂ content (*e.g.*, pure N₂ or output from a hydrocarbon burner) or by allowing metabolic processes within an airtight storage to remove O₂, usually with associated release of CO₂. Such atmospheres are referred to as 'high-CO₂', 'low-O₂' and 'hermetic storage' atmospheres, respectively. They are collectively known as 'modified atmospheres' (Banks and Fields, 1995). The effectiveness of modified atmosphere for controlling various stored product pests depends on the temperature and moisture content of the seeds, species and life storage of pests, gaseous composition and uniformity of gas distribution and exposure time of the MA treatment (Lukasiewicz *et al.*, 1999). If the seeds are not sold in time, then it has to be carried to the next season which definitely affects the seed viability.

Materials and Methods

The laboratory experiments were conducted in the laboratory of Seed unit, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad during 2016-2017 and the packaging of the onion seeds were carried out in the Department of Processing and Food Engineering, College of Agricultural Engineering, UAS, Raichur using the Modified Atmosphere Packaging (MAP) Unit and for cold storage seeds of particular treatment was kept in cold storage unit, department of Environmental Science, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka

Experimental details

The storage experiment consisted of totally 15 treatment combinations and details of the

treatments are furnished below, out of them 12 treatments were comprised of seed storage under gaseous combinations of carbon dioxide, oxygen and nitrogen and 1 treatment in cold storage. Rest of two treatments were

used to compare gaseous combinations with seeds stored cloth bag and atmospheric air in polythene bag.

Details of the treatments are

Treatments	Seed storage in different concentrations of gas combinations
T ₁	80 % CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 15 % N ₂
T ₂	70 % CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 25 % N ₂
T ₃	60 % CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 35 % N ₂
T ₄	50 % CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 45 % N ₂
T ₅	40 % CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 55 % N ₂
T ₆	80 % CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 10 % N ₂
T ₇	70 % CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 20 % N ₂
T ₈	60 % CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 30 % N ₂
T ₉	50 % CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 40 % N ₂
T ₁₀	40 % CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂
T ₁₁	50 % CO ₂ : 00 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂
T ₁₂	Atmospheric air
T ₁₃	Vacuum
T ₁₄	Storage in cloth bag control
T ₁₅	Cold storage

Method of modified atmosphere packaging

Polythene bags of 700 gauge measuring 20 cm (length) and 14 cm (breadth) were used for packing purpose. In these bags, 200 grams of onion seeds were packed along with the gases like carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen in different concentrations according to the treatments. Firstly, the valves of the gas cylinders were opened and they were released at a pressure of 7 kg per cm² and the different combinations of carbon dioxide, nitrogen and oxygen were mixed in the mixing chamber.

According to the treatments given, the gas flow rate was controlled in the buffer tank which was directly connected to the packaging unit. 200 grams of onion seeds were packed using the packaging unit by evacuating the air and then flushed with the gases of required combinations and

automatically sealed. Composition of the gas *i.e.*, O₂ and CO₂ gas concentrations inside the package was checked by Check mate gas analyser with the help of septum, which prevents leakage of (head space) gas from polyethylene bag while taking readings of change in gas concentration.

Procedure to use MAP instrument

The cylinders containing Carbon dioxide (CO₂), Oxygen (O₂) and Nitrogen (N₂) gas as in Plate 1 were checked for pressure and the pressure of the gases was adjusted by following the steps detailed below.

The top dial in the mixing chamber was adjusted to the required CO₂ gas concentration and the value of X (mentioned below the upper dial) was noted then adjusted the bottom dial by

calculating the value of N_2/X (Plate 10), where N_2 is nitrogen concentration and X is the value or number below the upper dial.

The desired gas concentrations were checked by using check mate gas analyzer (Plate 11). Through the gas sampling port the gases were allowed to pass through needle and the obtained gas concentration from the gas mixing chamber was checked and recorded.

If the required gas concentration was not achieved then dialer was fine tuned to get the exact gas concentration. The sampling port was closed and the gas collected in the buffer tank was evacuated.

Buffer tank (Plate 12) needed to be evacuated to achieve the required gas concentration. The gas was supplied through tube to the modified atmosphere packaging unit for packing of seeds.

In Packaging Unit (Plate 13) the heat level of sealing was adjusted to 2.0 to 2.5 to achieve proper sealing. The packaging material (polyethylene, 700 gauges) was kept in the packaging unit in which the vacuum was created by evacuating the air present in the packaging material and then filled the required gas concentration from buffer tank and sealed (Plate 14 and 15).

Results and Discussion

The results of different seed germination parameters like, seed germination, seedling growth rate, speed of germination, coefficient velocity of germination, shoot length, root length and seedling dry weight as influenced by modified atmospheric storage conditions and its effect during storage are presented in Table 1, 2, 3 and 4 Fig 10.

Seed germination parameters differed significantly due to modified atmospheric storage conditions in all the 12 months of

storage irrespective of the modified atmospheric conditions.

The seeds stored in Cold storage (T_{15}) recorded maximum seed germination of (81.01 %), seedling growth rate of (1.84), speed of germination of (42.77), coefficient of seed germination of (0.04), shoot length (7.92 cm), root length (7.74 cm) and seedling dry weight of (19.81 mg) after twelve months of storage period followed by T_1 : 80 % CO_2 : 05 % O_2 : 15 % N_2 (72.32 %) and seeds stored in vacuum (T_{13}).

The lowest seed germination of (42.67 %), seedling growth rate of (0.64), speed of germination of (30.27), lowest coefficient velocity of seed germination of (0.00), shoot length (9.46 cm), root length (6.48 cm) and seedling dry weight of (13.00 mg) was noticed in seed stored in cloth bag (T_{14}) followed by the second the lowest recorded in seeds stored in polythene bag with air (T_{12}) after twelve months of storage.

The present study indicated that seed germination characters *viz.*, seed germination percentage, coefficient of seed germination, seedling growth rate, speed of germination, seedling shoot & root length and seedling dry weight varied significantly due to modified atmospheric store condition under ambient, cold storage and vacuum storage as individual treatments in all the months of storage period.

As the storage period advanced, all the seed quality attributes were found to be decreased irrespective of modified atmospheric storage conditions. Degradation of cell membrane as evidenced by higher EC values affecting the overall seed quality and loss in qualitative parameters were more acute at the end of 12 months period which could be due to ageing effect. Similar findings are also reported by Mohammad and Anjum (2002), Gao (2002) in onion.

The germination percentage was significantly higher in the treatment T₁₅- cold storage (81.01 %), followed by T₁-(80 % CO₂ : 05 % O₂ : 15 % N₂) (72.32 %) and T₁₃- vacuum (72.17 %) conditions as compared to seeds stored in cloth bag (T₁₄) (42.67 %) at the end of storage period (Fig 10) and Plate 16.

Seeds stored in cold storage have retained the germination above minimum seed certification standard up to 12 months during the storage, while seeds stored in ambient condition retained germination of 70 % only for six months.

The temperature maintained in cold storage was 2-4 °C compared to the temperature prevailed in ambient conditions (25-28 °C) but moisture content of the seeds stored in cold storage was comparatively lower which was followed by T₁-(80 % CO₂ : 05 % O₂ : 15 % N₂) (%) and T₁₃- vacuum compared to ambient condition. Seeds preserved in the cold storage maintained higher seed quality because of lower respiration rate and metabolic activity as it is evidenced by higher germination (81.01 %) at the end of 12 months of storage period.

While temperature and moisture content (MC) are the primary factors influencing seed longevity (Ellis and Roberts, 1980), the atmosphere surrounding the seeds can also affect storage life. The presence of oxygen is generally detrimental to seed survival at moisture content typically used in conventional seed storage (Ibrahim *et al.*, 1983).

Higher germination up to three years in onion seeds, when the moisture content was maintained from 6.0 to 6.8 % (dry treatment) or 3.6 to 3.7 (ultra dry treatment) and stored under a temperature of 2 to 20 °C. These results are in agreement with the findings of Harrison and Carpenter (1977) in onion, Garica and Perez (1985) in onion, Egharveba

and Uwadiae (1994) in *Chrysophyllum albidum* and Rahman (1987) in tea seed.

The CO₂ adsorption phenomenon observed in rice seed storage in a CO₂ atmosphere was assumed to be caused by a mechanism combined with a diffusion process in the embryo and a carbamate formation of CO₂ gas with functional groups of protein which are exposed in the internal surface of the embryo. The reversible interaction of CO₂ gas was assumed to contribute to retaining seed qualities during storage (Yamamoto and Mitsuda, 1980) and Rao *et al.*, (2006)

Sealing helps to conserve seed quality by minimizing oxygen presence and exposure to ambient humidity, thereby keeping seed moisture content low. Seeds stored in vacuum package has recorded the next better one suggesting the role of absence of oxygen in storage followed by the treatment with combination of 75 % CO₂ + 5 % O₂ + 20 % N₂. Wilson and McDonald (1986) predicted that rates of deterioration would be increased at high O₂ levels due to depletion of protective antioxidants.

This model may be especially appropriate for oil-storing seeds due to enhancement of lipid peroxidation, which can generate reactive compounds and increase membrane permeability (Bailly, 2004), McDonald (1999) suggested that eliminating O₂ from the seed storage atmosphere might decrease the initiation of free radicals, which should extend seed longevity by reducing lipid peroxidation and generation of additional damaging compounds. In keeping with this, Priestley *et al.*, (1985) found that ground soybean seeds were more prone to lipid degradation than intact seeds in high O₂ atmospheres and concluded that the intact seeds are protected against atmospheric autooxidation due to reduced O₂ permeability through the seed coat.

However the other combinations of CO₂, O₂ and N₂ were also performed in acceptable manner exclusively with better germination per cent and vigour especially later half part of storage.

The seeds stored in normal air irrespective of containers (cloth or polythene bag) recorded lesser germination and vigour while compared to seeds stored in modified concentration of gases revealing the deterioration effect of air which contains highest concentration of O₂ and lowest concentration of CO₂.

Seeds stored in the impervious container with air at ambient conditions deteriorated very fast and lost their vigour and germination at the early part of storage and could be stored only up to five months by showing minimum germination (73.36 %) above Minimum Seed Certification Standards of 70 percent.

Their deterioration also reflected in increase in moisture content higher EC values, presence of pathogen and decrease in oil and protein content of seeds. This result is in conformity with the findings of Shelar (2002) who reported that the mycoflora of soybean seed increased with subsequent increase in storage period, irrespective of variety, threshing and processing methods and storage containers. However, certain fungi, bacteria, viruses and insects are not removed and they cause or hasten seed deterioration (Justice and Bass, 1979).

The higher percentage of mycoflora, the higher accumulation of free fatty acids and loss of germinability accompanied by mould growth (Christensen and Kauffman, 1969) was observed when seeds were placed under

natural ageing.

Soybean storage, which is safety enough for 12 months or its deterioration retarded, can be done by using vacuum and plastic bag and the moisture content at beginning of around 8 per cent.

Practical utility of the research

Based on the results of the study the following recommendations could be made for practical application for the benefit of farmers, seed grower, private and public seed companies *etc.*

1. Onion seeds packed and stored in cold storage and the gaseous combination of higher concentration of carbon dioxide (80 %) and lower concentration of oxygen (less than 5 %) enhances storability up to twelve months of storage maintaining better seed quality parameters above Minimum Seed Certification Standards.
2. Onion seeds can also be packed under vacuum condition for maintenance of better seed quality up to twelve months for maintaining germination above Minimum Seed Certification Standards.

The modified atmosphere storage of onion seeds is a simple, easily adoptable and cost effective process, particularly beneficial in absence of cold storage facility for the preservation of seed quality. Therefore, modified atmospheric storage could be a potent alternative for commercial long term storage of onion seeds.

Table.1 Effect of modified atmospheric storage conditions on germination per cent of onion seeds (cv. Arka Kalyan) during storage

Treatment CO ₂ : O ₂ : N ₂	Months after storage					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
T ₁ : 80% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 15 % N ₂	93.82	92.32	89.32	84.32	78.82	72.32
T ₂ : 70% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 25 % N ₂	93.77	92.27	89.27	84.27	78.77	72.27
T ₃ : 60% CO ₂ : 05%O ₂ : 35 % N ₂	93.50	92.00	89.00	84.00	78.50	72.00
T ₄ : 50% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 45 % N ₂	93.25	91.75	88.75	83.75	78.25	71.75
T ₅ : 40% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 55 % N ₂	92.85	91.35	88.35	83.35	77.85	71.35
T ₆ : 80% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 10 % N ₂	93.00	91.50	88.50	83.50	78.00	71.50
T ₇ : 70% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 20 % N ₂	92.55	91.05	88.05	83.05	77.55	71.05
T ₈ : 60% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 30 % N ₂	92.25	90.75	87.75	82.75	77.25	70.75
T ₉ : 50% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 40 % N ₂	92.15	90.65	87.65	82.65	77.15	70.65
T ₁₀ : 40% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	92.00	90.50	87.50	82.50	77.00	70.50
T ₁₁ : 50% CO ₂ : 00 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	93.42	91.92	88.92	83.92	78.42	71.92
T ₁₂ : Atmospheric air	91.50	86.50	79.17	69.17	57.17	43.17
T ₁₃ : Vacuum	93.67	92.17	89.17	84.17	78.67	72.17
T ₁₄ : Storage in cloth bag (control)	90.67	85.67	78.67	68.67	56.67	42.67
T ₁₅ : Cold storage	94.36	93.61	91.51	88.51	85.01	81.01
Mean	92.74	90.74	87.15	81.43	75.00	67.43
S.Em. ±	0.44	0.44	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.43
CD @ 1%	1.21	1.21	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18

(Initial germination: 95.06 %)

Table.2 Effect of modified atmospheric storage conditions on seedling dry weight of onion seeds (cv. Arka Kalyan) during storage

Treatment CO ₂ : O ₂ : N ₂	Months after storage					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
T ₁ : 80% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 15 % N ₂	23.40	22.85	22.20	21.47	20.66	19.76
T ₂ : 70% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 25 % N ₂	22.98	22.43	21.78	21.05	20.24	19.34
T ₃ : 60% CO ₂ : 05%O ₂ : 35 % N ₂	22.95	22.40	21.75	21.02	20.21	19.31
T ₄ : 50% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 45 % N ₂	22.95	22.40	21.75	21.02	20.21	19.31
T ₅ : 40% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 55 % N ₂	22.92	22.37	21.72	20.99	20.18	19.28
T ₆ : 80% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 10 % N ₂	22.93	22.38	21.73	21.00	20.19	19.29
T ₇ : 70% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 20 % N ₂	22.92	22.37	21.72	20.99	20.18	19.28
T ₈ : 60% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 30 % N ₂	22.91	22.36	21.71	20.98	20.17	19.27
T ₉ : 50% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 40 % N ₂	22.88	22.33	21.68	20.95	20.14	19.24
T ₁₀ : 40% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	22.85	22.30	21.65	20.92	20.11	19.21
T ₁₁ : 50% CO ₂ : 00 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	22.96	22.41	21.76	21.03	20.22	19.32
T ₁₂ : Atmospheric air	22.80	21.80	20.30	18.30	16.10	13.60
T ₁₃ : Vacuum	23.02	22.47	21.82	21.09	20.28	19.38
T ₁₄ : Storage in cloth bag (control)	22.20	21.20	19.70	17.70	15.50	13.00
T ₁₅ : Cold storage	23.45	22.90	22.25	21.52	20.71	19.81
Mean	22.91	22.29	21.52	20.61	19.60	18.47
S.Em. ±	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
C.D. @ 1%	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37

(Initial seedling dry weight: 23.75 mg)

Table.3 Effect of modified atmospheric storage conditions on speed of germination of onion seeds (cv. Arka Kalyan) during storage

Treatment CO ₂ : O ₂ : N ₂	Months after storage					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
T ₁ : 80% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 15 % N ₂	44.00	43.70	43.40	42.90	42.10	41.10
T ₂ : 70% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 25 % N ₂	42.67	42.37	42.07	41.57	40.77	39.77
T ₃ : 60% CO ₂ : 05%O ₂ : 35 % N ₂	41.67	41.37	41.07	40.57	39.77	38.77
T ₄ : 50% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 45 % N ₂	40.00	39.70	39.40	38.90	38.10	37.10
T ₅ : 40% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 55 % N ₂	38.83	38.53	38.23	37.73	36.93	35.93
T ₆ : 80% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 10 % N ₂	39.17	38.87	38.57	38.07	37.27	36.27
T ₇ : 70% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 20 % N ₂	38.50	38.20	37.90	37.40	36.60	35.60
T ₈ : 60% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 30 % N ₂	38.00	37.70	37.40	36.90	36.10	35.10
T ₉ : 50% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 40 % N ₂	37.33	37.03	36.73	36.23	35.43	34.43
T ₁₀ : 40% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	36.67	36.37	36.07	35.57	34.77	33.77
T ₁₁ : 50% CO ₂ : 00 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	42.00	41.70	41.40	40.90	40.10	39.10
T ₁₂ : Atmospheric air	36.00	35.30	34.60	33.60	32.10	30.60
T ₁₃ : Vacuum	43.67	43.37	43.07	42.57	41.77	40.77
T ₁₄ : Storage in cloth bag (control)	35.67	34.97	34.27	33.27	31.77	30.27
T ₁₅ : Cold storage	45.67	45.37	45.07	44.57	43.77	42.77
Mean	39.58	39.23	38.87	38.30	37.40	36.33
S.Em. ±	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.63
C.D. @ 1%	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73

(Initial speed of germination: 46.00)

Table.4 Effect of modified atmospheric storage conditions on seedling growth rate of onion seeds (cv. Arka Kalyan) during storage

Treatment CO ₂ : O ₂ : N ₂	Months after storage					
	2	4	6	8	10	12
T ₁ : 80% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 15 % N ₂	2.50	2.42	2.32	2.19	2.03	1.81
T ₂ : 70% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 25 % N ₂	2.43	2.35	2.25	2.12	1.96	1.74
T ₃ : 60% CO ₂ : 05%O ₂ : 35 % N ₂	2.37	2.29	2.19	2.06	1.90	1.68
T ₄ : 50% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 45 % N ₂	2.34	2.26	2.16	2.03	1.87	1.65
T ₅ : 40% CO ₂ : 05 % O ₂ : 55 % N ₂	2.25	2.17	2.07	1.94	1.78	1.56
T ₆ : 80% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 10 % N ₂	2.28	2.20	2.10	1.97	1.81	1.59
T ₇ : 70% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 20 % N ₂	2.21	2.13	2.03	1.90	1.74	1.52
T ₈ : 60% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 30 % N ₂	2.19	2.11	2.01	1.88	1.72	1.50
T ₉ : 50% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 40 % N ₂	2.17	2.09	1.99	1.86	1.70	1.48
T ₁₀ : 40% CO ₂ : 10 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	2.14	2.06	1.96	1.83	1.67	1.45
T ₁₁ : 50% CO ₂ : 00 % O ₂ : 50 % N ₂	2.40	2.32	2.22	2.09	1.93	1.71
T ₁₂ : Atmospheric air	2.11	1.99	1.66	1.33	1.00	0.70
T ₁₃ : Vacuum	2.47	2.39	2.29	2.16	2.00	1.78
T ₁₄ : Storage in cloth bag (control)	2.05	1.93	1.60	1.27	0.94	0.64
T ₁₅ : Cold storage	2.53	2.45	2.35	2.22	2.06	1.84
Mean	2.28	2.19	2.06	1.90	1.72	1.49
S.Em. ±	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
C.D. @ 1%	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10

(Initial seedling growth rate: 2.56)

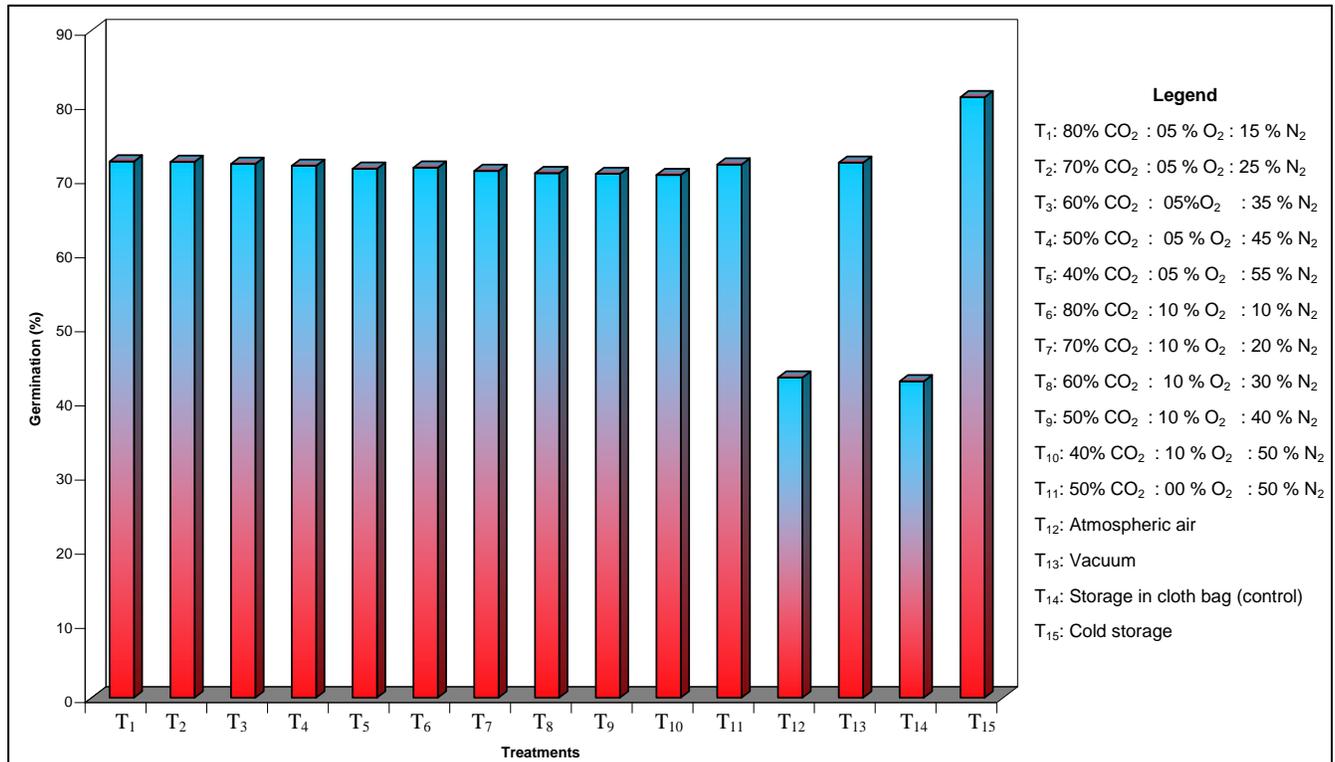


Fig.1 Effect of modified atmospheric storage conditions on germination percent of onion seeds (cv. Arka Kalyan) during storage

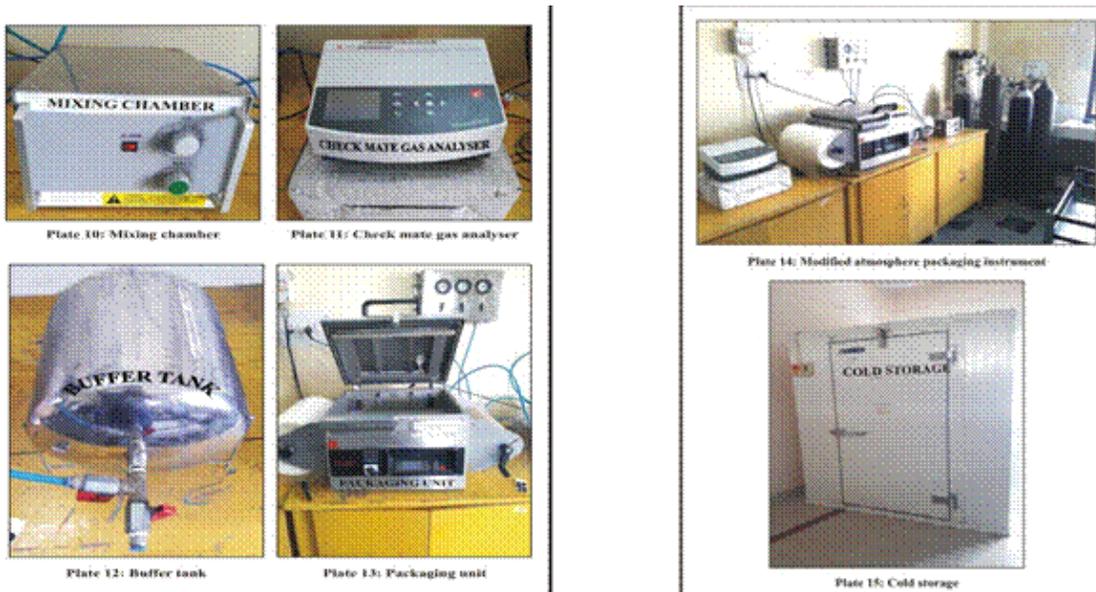


Plate.1 Mixing Chamber, Check mate gas analyser, Buffer TankPackaging, Packaging unit, Method atmosphere packaging instrument and Cold storage

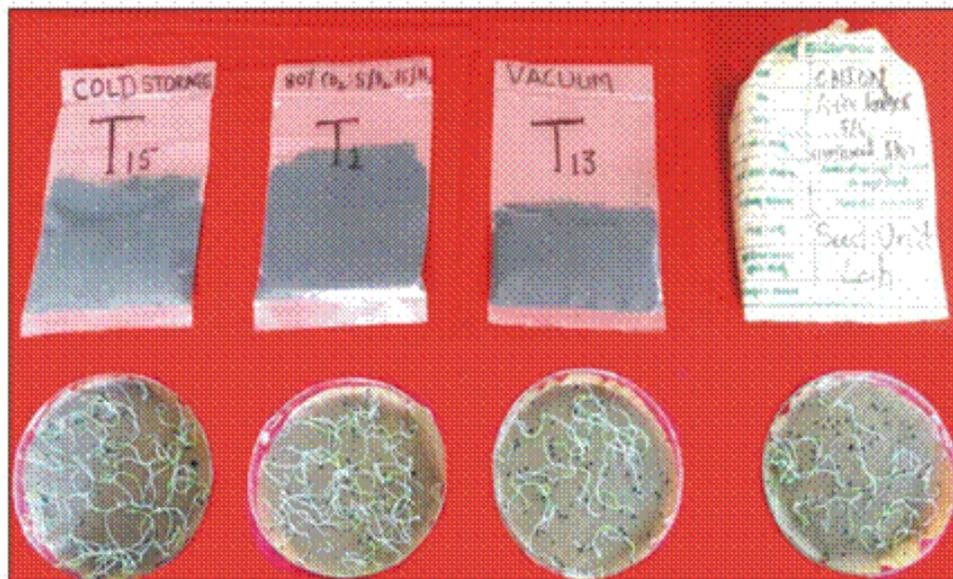


Plate.2 Packaging under modified atmospheric storage and respective seed germination potential at the end of 12th months of storage in onion cv. Arka Kalyan

The modified atmospheric storage conditions showed significant effect on germination of onion seeds. The seeds which stored in cold storage (T₁₅) showed better germination throughout the storage period followed by seeds stored with gaseous combination of 80 % CO₂ : 05 % O₂ : 15 % N₂ (T₁) and under vacuum conditions (T₁₃) under ambient storage conditions. Among the storage conditions tested, the seeds preserved under cold storage recorded higher germination parameters with less qualitative loss in comparisons to those seeds stored under ambient condition *i.e.* in cloth bag throughout the storage period of 12 months.

The study clearly indicated the importance of onion seed storage under cold storage and higher CO₂ and lowest O₂ for maintenance of seed quality during storage. In case of absence of this facility even seed storage under vacuum is quite satisfactory. The deleterious effect of seeds stored in impervious container and higher oxygen concentration was also revealed during the study.

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How to cite this article:

Koteshi Lamani, V. K. Deshpande, N. K. Biradar Patil and Shashidhar. T. R. 2020. Effect of Modified Atmospheric Packaging through Different Gases like N₂, CO₂ and O₂ and their Combinations under Ambient Storage on Seed Germination Parameters of Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) cv. Arka Kalyan. *Int.J.Curr.Microbiol.App.Sci*. 9(03): 210-222.
doi: <https://doi.org/10.20546/ijcmas.2020.903.025>