

EFFECT OF PRE-SOWING TREATMENT ON SEED GERMINATION AND SEEDLINGS GROWTH CHARACTERISTICS OF *ALBIZIA PROCERA*

SUNIL KUMAR TIWARI^{1*} and S S DHURIA¹

*Department of Forestry, Wildlife and Environmental Sciences School of Natural Resources
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidhyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India, 495009*

Comment [GNTH1]: Need to mention details about 1 and * in the footnote.

ABSTRACT

Aims- The objective of this study was to identify the most suitable pre-treatment method that will increase germination of *Albizia procera*.

Study area- The present study examined the characteristics of *Albizia A. procera* after pre-sowing treatment on seed germination and seedling growth characteristics in the Departmental nursery, [Department of Forestry, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala \(GGV\), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh.](#)

Methodology- The seeds were collected from five provenances namely Bilaspur, Bastar, Korba, Raigarh and Sarguja of Chhattisgarh, India. The seeds were tested with four pre-sowing treatment in department nursery and growth performance of seedlings were determined in nursery condition. The germination test was conducted in nursery, polybags filled with mixture of soil, sand and Farm yard manure at a ratio of 3:2:2.

Results- The results show Significant differences ($P>0.05$) in Germination percentage by after pre-sowing treatments and highest germination percentage (90.5) was obtained in hormonal treatment and lowest (80.260) was in coldwatercontrol. The shoot length and root length (27.8 cm and 11.6cm respectively) were highest in hormonal treatment.

Formatted: Indent: Left: 0", First line: 0",
Line spacing: Multiple 1.15 li

Conclusion- After analyzing all findings of the study, Pre-sowing treatment of *Albizia procera* seed in Hoarmonal treatment (IAA 25%) is suggested here as best pre-sowing treatment for *A. procera* for raising nursery raising and successful plantation.

Keywords- *Albizia procera*, provenance, germination percentage, seedling growth, pre-sowing treatments.

1. INTRODUCTION

Albizia procera commonly called (white siris) is one of the important species belongs to family Fabaceae. It is a large, fast-growing medium to large sized deciduous tree; it is distributed throughout moist and dry deciduous forests of India. In Chhattisgarh, it is found on alluvial grounds along streams and moist swampy places. This species provides wood for a variety of purposes, nutritious fodder for livestock. It is extensively planted in farm lands, agricultural

boundary, wasteland and roadside avenues, it is an important reforestation and agro forestry species. Due to its multipurpose use and nitrogen fixing ability it is considered as one of the priority species in plantation programs. To ensure successful plantation of *Albizia* species it is important to provide better planting stock **this that** can be achieved by seed treatments **which** **Seed treatment** can enhance seed germination rate, germination process and seedling growth characteristics because the seeds of the species are exogenously dormant due to impermeable seed coat or pericarp to water which impedes proper and complete germination resulting in to low quality uneven stock. So seed treatments can influence seed germination rate and seedling characteristics. The effect of pre-sowing treatments on seed germination of some tropical forest tree species have been reported by various authors **for such as**, *Albizia* species [1], *Albizia procera* [2,4,6], *Melia azedarach* [3], *Albizia lebbek* [8]. Different pre-sowing treatment have been used by different Researchers to enhance seed germination of different species including *Faidherbia albida* [9,10], *Acacia spp.* [11], *Grewia oppositifolia* [12], *Terminalia chebula* [13], *Tetrapleura tetrapetra* [14] and *Adonsania digitata* [15]. The objective of this study was to identify the most suitable pre-treatment method that will increase seed germination and enhance seedling growth of *Albizia A. procera*.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS

The present study is carried out in the Departmental nursery, Department of Forestry, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyala (GGV), Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh. Bilaspur is a major city of Chhattisgarh State and positioned in north western part of State and, GGV is a central university of Bilaspur with an (area around 700 acres). The area is positioned between 21°47' and 23°8' north latitudes and 81°14' and 83°15' east latitudes. It has an average altitude of 264 m (866 ft) near the banks of the rain-fed Arpa River with black-sandy soil. The weather of the area is tropical. It is hot and humid, because of its nearness to the Tropic of Cancer and depending on the monsoon for rain. There are average rain fall in the monsoon season. Its summer is very warm with temperature between 30 and 47°C and between 5 and 25°C in winter. The flora of the area has been classified as tropical deciduous forest.

The seeds were collected from five provenances viz., Bilaspur, Bastar, Korba, Raigarh and Sarguja. From each provenance pods/seeds were collected from five phenotypically superior trees located about 1000m apart from each other in order

to avoid narrowing down of the genetic base due to relatedness or inbreeding. Seeds from all the trees of a provenance were mixed and a composite seed lot was made for each provenance.

An extensive survey was carried out for the selection of superior/plus trees for the collection of pod/seeds. The Selection of plus tree was made on visual observations. The individuals trees with defective bole, bi- forked, diseased, dead branches, or attacked by any pathogen and pests were rejected in the initial stage of selection. The main characteristics considered for the plus tree selection, were - tree should be middle aged, having cylindrical bole, with well developed crown, straightness, non-forking, non-twisting bole, free from buttresses and flutes and minimum form characteristics. The preferred best phenotypically trees were dominating in height and girth compared to its surrounding trees of the same species and age.

The germination tests were examined in Departmental nursery, (Department of Forestry, GGV, Bilaspur). In nursery, the experiment was laid out in randomized block design (RBD) using 25 polybags each in four replications for each provenance. Seeds were sown in polythene bags of 30 cm x 45 cm size filled with soil, sand and farm yard manure FYM (Farm Yard Manure) in 3:2:2 ratios. Seeds were considered germinated when sprouted plumules just emerged from the soil surface. The bags were regularly watered and weeded in the nursery. Observations were recorded every day. The experiment was conducted in the first week of May-2015.

The observations on morphological growth parameters were recorded viz., plant height, number of leaves and dry weights of root, stem, branch and leaf were made on ten randomly selected seedlings.

Three pre-treatment methods were employed, namely, soaking in cold water for 24 hrs, in hot water (50^oc) for 24 hrs, and Hormonal treatment IAA (25%). These all pre-treatments were undertaken separately and compared with control. After each pre-treatment, the seeds were subjected to germination in nursery and the following some parameters were recorded viz., Germination percentage, Germination Energy Index, Germination Value, Germination Speed, Seedling height, and Number of leaves. Data collected on seed morphology, germination and early seedling growth parameters were subjected to Analysis of Variance (ANOVA). This was

Comment [GNTH2]: Please mention temperature, such as, 24°C.

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Bold

Comment [GNTH3]: Please insert software name, such as, SPSS or SAS.

done to determine the variation among provenances at a 0.05 significant level. The Duncan multiple range test was used to compare means among provenances.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Various pre-treatments were employed to record their effects on seed germination and seedling growth response in the seeds collected from various provenances of *A. procera*. After each treatment seeds of each provenance were tested for their germination and the data has been depicted in Table (1). On an average germination was (71.6, 71.44, 75.82, 80.02) respectively, when seeds were pre-treated with coldwater, hot water and hormonal treatment for 24 hours, irrespective of provenances. In almost all the provenances, seeds pre-treated with cold water had optimum germination as compared to those pre-treated with hot water and hormonal treatment. Seeds pre-treated with hormone IAA had average highest germination among all the provenances. **In case of hormonal treatment, M**maximum (90.5%) germination was recorded in Bilaspur provenance followed by **(84.3%) Bastar (84.3%) provenance** while the minimum (67.2%) was observed in Korba provenance (Table 1).

The Effects of various pre-treatments on germination value and germination energy index are represented in (Table 1). The highest enhancement in germination energy index Q and germination value Q was recorded for Bastar provenance after hormonal treatment and these values were lowest Q for Korba provenance when exposed to coldwater treatment. The speed of germination across all the provenances was enhanced significantly when the seeds were exposed to hot water and hormonal treatment., tThe cold water treatment had no effect in germination speed over control. It observed that pre-seed treatment with hormones at different concentration can stimulate the germination behaviour of *Albizia A. procera* (Table 1).

The influence of different pre-seed treatments was also observed for different seedling growth attributes of *Albizia A. procera* **Table (2)** among different provenances (Table 2). Across all the pre-seed treatments, the hormonal treatment **also** proved effective in enhancing different seedling growth attributes for each provenance , it It was observed that the coldwater treatment did not significantly changed the shoot length, root length, number of leaves and leaf area, than the control of each provenances. While, **as** hot water treatment and hormonal treatment enhanced these growth parameters significantly and successively for each provenance.

Comment [GNTH4]: Please insert the value.

Comment [GNTH5]: Please insert the value.

Comment [GNTH6]: Please insert the value.

Formatted: Indent: First line: 0.5", Space Before: 12 pt, Line spacing: 1.5 lines

Table 1. Effect of various treatments on Germination Percentage (GP%), Germination Value (GV), Germination Energy Index (GEI) and Germination Speed (GS) of various provenances of *Albizia procera*.

PROVENENCE	CONTROL				COLD WATER				HOT WATER (50 ⁰ C)				HAORMONAL			
	GP	GV	GEI	GS	GP	GV	GEI	GS	GP	GV	GEI	GS	GP	GV	GEI	GS
BILASPUR	84.0	46.2	44.9	15.2	80.2	40.6	34.6	12.2	86.2	46.6	42.6	16.2	90.5	49.8	44.5	16
BASTER	78.5	49.6	38.3	12.3	76.2	44.6	38.2	13.3	80.5	50.4	46.2	14.5	84.3	54.4	46.8	15.2
KORBA	60.0	18.8	29.8	7.1	62.3	21.2	30.5	8.8	65.4	26.9	32.5	12.7	67.2	29.5	34.6	12.5
RAIGARH	64.0	26.4	34.7	10.2	66.5	29.4	36.5	10.5	72.4	33.2	40.5	13.6	79.6	35.2	42.5	12.9
SARGUJA	71.5	34.3	33.8	10.7	72	37.6	32.7	9.4	74.6	38.9	36.4	14	78.5	40.6	39.9	13.7
MEAN	71.6	35.0	36.3	11.1	71.44	34.68	34.5	10.84	75.82	39.2	39.64	14.2	80.02	41.9	41.66	14.06
SD(±)	9.92	12.99	5.68	2.97	7.21	9.38	3.04	1.89	7.93	9.59	5.34	1.30	8.59	10.23	4.69	1.50

Comment [GNTH7]: Mention the temperature in () if possible. It could clarify the condition more precisely, such as room temperature or 24°C.

Table 2: Effect of various treatments on growth parameters , Shoot Length (SL), Root Length (RL), Number of Leaves (NL), Leaf area (LA) of various provenances of *Albizia A. procera*.

PROVENENCE	CONTROL				COLD WATER				HOT WATER (50° C)				HORMONAL			
	SL(cm)	RL(cm)	NL	LA(cm)	SL(cm)	RL(cm)	NL	LA(cm)	SL(cm)	RL(cm)	NL	LA(cm)	SL(cm)	RL(cm)	NL	LA(cm)
BILASPUR	22.7	08.3	8	12.2	21.4	8.3	8	13.5	25.6	10.5	10	14.7	27.8	11.6	12	14.0
BASTER	21.3	11.4	8	10.0	22.7	9.2	8	11.4	23.2	10.0	10	11.6	25.0	10.5	10	12.5
KORBA	15.7	07.0	4	06.8	16.2	8.5	6	08.7	18.4	09.5	6	08.9	20.5	09.0	8	09.5
RAIGARH	17.8	08.8	6	08.4	17.2	7.9	8	08.7	21.5	10.9	8	10.3	23.6	10.0	8	10.6
SARGUJA	17.0	08.0	6	07.9	16.4	8.0	8	08.9	22.6	11.5	8	09.5	23.8	10.7	8	10.0
MEAN	18.9	8.7	6.4	9.06	18.78	8.38	7.6	10.24	22.26	10.48	8.4	11	24.14	10.36	9.2	11.32
SD (±)	2.97	1.65	1.67	2.10	3.04	0.52	0.89	2.15	2.63	0.78	1.67	2.30	2.64	0.96	1.79	1.88

Comment [GNTH8]: Mention the temperature in () if possible. It could clarify the condition more precisely, such as room temperature or 24°C.

The pre-sowing treatments influence the germination percentage of *A. procera* seeds. The seed dormancy affect the use of dormant species in nurseries for the production of seedlings, it It is known that seed dormancy vary from species to species, so the particular pretreatments should be given to theat particular species [16,17]. Several authors [17,18,19 ,20,21,22,23,24,25,26] have discussed different methods of pre-sowing treatments for seed germination in order to break dormancy and enhance the rate of germination and speed up the germination process. The findings of the present study shows that seed germination of *A. procera* under different pre-treatment methods significantly increased ($P>0.05$) over the control. Among the three pre-treatments, seeds pre-treated with coldwater had optimum germination than those pretreated with hot_water and hormonal treatment. Similar studies have been done on *Albizia falcataria* and *A. procera* by [27], carried out an experiment where, on seed dormancy and germination of *Albizia falcataria* and *Albizia procera* these species were experimented, and found that hot water treatments atof 40°,60°,70°,80°cC significantly increased germination in both species. IAA and riboflavin [28] was also found to enhance germination of *A. procera* and *A. lebeck* in another experiment [28] . In *Albizia A. lebeck* the highest germination was found when the seeds were pretreated with hot water [8]. The pre-treatment methods by that affecting germination also influenced the seedling growth, the The highest root and shoot length (27.8 cm &and 11.6cm respectively) were recorded with seeds treated with hormone and followed by hot water, and then cold_water.

4. CONCLUSION

The present studies revealed that there were difference in seed germination and seedling growth among the different seed source, so in order to produce large number of quality seedlings it is necessary for pre-sowing treatments because it plays a vital role to enhance the seed germination

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Font color: Text 1

Formatted: Font: Italic

Formatted: Font: (Default) Times New Roman, 12 pt, Font color: Text 1

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

Formatted: Font: Not Italic

and seedling growth. According to our studies the best treatments for *A. procera* is hormonal treatment and hot water treatments.

REFERENCES

1. Azad M S, Manik M R, Hasan M S, and Matin M A. Effect of different pre-sowing treatments on seed germination percentage and growth performance of *Acacia auriculiformis*. Journal of Forestry Research. 2011;22(2):183-88. **Journal of Forestry Research, Vol.22, No. 2, pp. 183.188.**
2. Azad M.S, Biswas R K, and Matin M A. Seed germination of *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. in Bangladesh. A basis for seed source variation and pre-sowing treatment effect. Forestry Study in China. 2012;12(2):124-30. **Forestry Study in China, Vol.12, No. 2, pp.124.130.**
3. Matin M. A., and Rashid M. H. Seed morphology, germination and seedling survival of *Albizia* trees in the Nursery, Bangladesh. Journal of Forest science. 1992;21(1):40-5. **Journal of Forest science, Vol.21, No.1 pp.40.45.**
4. Ali M., Akhter S. and Kamaluddin M. Study on the bearing of hot water treatment on seed germination and seedling growth of *Albizia procera* benth. 1997; Indian Forester, Vol.123, No.8, pp.764.768.
5. Khan B M, Koirala B. and Hossian M K. Effect of different presowing treatments on germination and seedling growth attributes in Ghora Neem (*Melia azedarach* L.). 2001; Malaysian Forester. Vol.64, No.1, pp.14.21.
6. Alamgir M. and Hossain M. K., .Effect of pre-sowing treatments on *Albizia procera* (Roxb.) Benth. Seeds and initial development of seedlings in the nursery.2005; Journal of Forestry and Environment, 3,pp.53.60.
7. Matin M. A., Islam M. S., and Azad M. S. Seed germination, seedling growth and rooting of branch cuttings of *Dalbergia sissoo* Roxb. 2006; *Khulna University Studies*, Proceedings of the 1st Research Cell Conference pp.83.87,
8. Azad MS, Islam MW, Matin M A, Bari M A. Effect of pre-sowing treatment on seed germination of *Albizia lebbeck* (L.) Benth. 2006a; South Asian J Agric. 1(2): 32–34.

Formatted: Justified

Formatted: Justified

9. Diallo I, Danthu P, Sambou B, Dione D, Goudiaby AS, Poulsen K. Effects of different pretreatments on the germination of *Faidherbia albida* (Del.) A. Chev. seeds. 1996; Int Tree Crops J. 9(1):31–36.
10. Fredrick C., Catherine M., Nagamau. K, Sinclair.F .Provenance and pretreatment effect on seed germination of six provenances of *Faidherbia albida* (Delile) A. Chev .Agroforestry Systems Dec 2017 ; vol.91 Issue 6,p1007,11p .
11. Arefat IM, Ali H, Atta E, Al Shahrani T, Ismail A .Effects of seed pretreatment and seed source on germination of five *Acacia* spp. 2011; Afr J Biotechnology 10(71):15901–15910.
12. Uniyal AK, Bhatt BP, Todaria NP . Provenance characteristics and pretreatment effects on seed germination of *Grewia oppositifolia* roxb-A promising agroforestry treecrop of garhwal Himalaya, India. 2000. Int Tree Crops J 10(3):203–213.
13. Hossain MA, Arefin MK, Khan BM, Rahman MA .Effects of seed treatments on germination and seedling growth attributes of Horitaki (*Terminalia chebula* Retz.) in the nursery. 2005; Res J Agric Biol Sci .1(2):135–141.
14. Ibiang YB, Ita EE, Ekanem BE, Edu NE .Effect of different pretreatment protocols on seed germination of *Tetrapleura tetraptera* (Schum and Thonn). 2012; J Environ Sci Toxicol Food Technol 2(3):25–29.
15. Falemara BC, Chomini MS, Thlama DM, Udenkwere M .Pre-germination and dormancy response of *Adansonia digitata* L seeds to pre-treatment techniques and growth media. 2014; Eur J Bot Plant Sci Pathol. 2(1):13–23.
16. Amen R D. A model of seed dormancy. 1968; Bot Rev, 34(1): 1–31.
17. Rees M. Evolutionary ecology of seed dormancy and seed size. 1996; Phil Trans R Soc Lond B. 351: 1299–1308.
18. Kobmoo B, Hellum A K. Hot water and acid improve the germination of *Cassia siamea* Britt. Seeds . 1984; Embryon, 1(1): 27–33.
19. Khasa P D. Scarification of limba seeds with hot water, bleach and acid. Tree Plant Notes. .1992; 43(4): 150–152.
20. Yadav J P .Pretreatment of teak seed to enhance germination. 1992; Indian Forest, 11(2): 260–264.

21. Azad M S, Islam MW, Matin M. A. and Bari M. A. Effect of pre-sowing treatment on seed germination of *Albizia lebbek* (L.) Benth. 2006a; South asian journal of agriculture, Vol.1, No.2, pp. 32.34.
22. Azad M. S, Matin M. A, Islam MW. and Musa M. Z. A. Effect of pre-sowing treatment on seed germination of Lohakath (*Xylia kerrii* Craib & Hutch.). 2006b; Khulna University Studies, Vol. 7, No.2, pp. 33.36,
23. Azad M S, Musa M Z A, Matin M A. Effects of pre-sowing treatments on seed germination of *Melia azedarach*. 2010a; J Forest Res. 21(2): 193–196 .
24. Azad M S, Paul N K, Matin M A.. Do pre-sowing treatments affect seed germination in *Albizia richardiana* and *Lagerstroemia speciosa* . 2010b ;Front Agric China. 4(2):181–184.
25. Azad M S, Manik M R, Hasan M S, Matin M A. Effect of different pre-sowing treatments on seed germination percentage and growth performance of *Acacia auriculiformis*. 2011a; J Forest Res. 22(2): 183–188.
26. Azad M S, Rahman M T, Matin M A. Seed germination techniques of *Phoenix dactylifera*: a new experience from Bangladesh. 2011b; Front Agric China. 5(2): 241–246.
27. Sajeew kumar B, Sudhakara K, Ashokan P K, Gopikumar K. Seed dormancy and germination in *Albizia falcataria* and *Albizia procera*. 1995 ; J Trop Forest Sci, 7(3): 371–382.
28. Palani M, Dasthagir MG, Kumaran K, Jerlin R. 1996. Effect of Pre-sowing treatment on growth attributes of *Albizia Lebbek* (L.) Benth. Ann Forest, 4(1): 85-88.

Comment [GNTH9]: Please arrange the reference portion according to the recommended format of **Asian Journal of Research in Agriculture and Forestry**.