

INFLUENCE OF SEASONS AND NUTRIENT INVIGORATION ON SEED QUALITY IN GREENGRAM

ABSTRACT

Influence of seed invigoration on seed yield and quality were studied in two seasons i.e., summer and *kharif*. Among seasons studied seed quality parameter were significantly differed for both seasons. Summer recorded the highest in growth and yield parameters *viz.*, field emergence and plant population at harvest (91.75 and 87.75 %, respectively), plant height at 30 DAS and 60 DAS (14.38 and 29.95 cm, respectively), number of nodules and number of cluster per plant (35.71 and 6.36, respectively) and number of pods per plant (13.37), pod length (cm) and number of seeds per pod (9.44 and 11.18 respectively), seed yield per plot (g) and seed yield (q/ha) (219.96 and 3.49, respectively) also, in seed quality parameters *viz.*, seed germination (%) and 100 seed weight (g) (91.7 and 3.91 respectively), shoot length and root length (24.33 and 12.62 cm respectively), mean seedling length (cm) and mean seedling dry weight (mg) (36.95 and 245 respectively), seedling vigor index I and II (3392 and 2252, respectively), total dehydrogenase activity (1.638)(A_{480nm}). But lowest hard seeds were recorded in *kharif* (71.71 %). Among treatments studied, 1 % $ZnSO_4$ recorded highest in growth and yield parameters *viz.*, field emergence and plant population at harvest (96.50 and 91.17 %, respectively), plant height at 30 DAS and 60 DAS (18.17 and 32.37 cm, respectively), number of nodules and number of cluster per plant (38.50 and 7.17, respectively) and number of pods per plant (16.43), pod length (cm) and number of seeds per pod (11.00 and 12.23, respectively) also, in seed quality parameters *viz.*, seed germination (%) and 100 seed weight (g) (94.7 and 3.78, respectively), shoot length and root length (25.93 and 14.51 cm, respectively), mean seedling length (cm) and mean seedling dry weight (mg) (40.44 and 278, respectively), seedling vigor index I and II (3829 and 2636 respectively), total dehydrogenase activity (A_{480nm}) (1.825).

KEY WORDS: Green gram, Seed Invigoration, Nutrients.

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Green gram is short duration pulse crop as farmers are interested to grow three seasons in a single year. As the presence of hard seed coat or dormancy in green gram there is a problem in showing the proper crop stand establishment at field level during germination period. Hence, we framed the present research programme to overcome such problem of delaying germination at field level and also how to break the hard seededness in green gram of selected three green gram varieties and on seed yield and quality parameters. Low yields due to improper nutrition to seed which overcomes through application of nutrients to the plant through foliar mode and to know those foliar applied nutrition on seed quality than soil nutrition to reduce the cost on fertilizer to the farmer. Major problem with pulses during storage also studied using different packing material, seed treatment chemicals and solarisation treatment studies to control storage pests.

Seed invigoration treatments have been developed to improve seed performance during germination and seedling early growth. So it is necessary to develop suitable techniques in order to improve green gram seed germination capacity to evaluate the effects of different priming treatments. Improved seed invigoration techniques are being used to reduce the germination time, synchronize germination, improve germination rate and increase seedling stand (Lee and Khim, 2000).

One of the traditional pre sowing seed treatment is hydro-priming which includes hydration of seeds in tap water for an ideal interval of time and dehydrated them back for further sowing. In hydro-priming seed imbibe adequate amount of water to initiate germination process, but elude protrusion of radicle and plumule. Seeds are hydrated for a known interval which jerks metabolic actions inside seed, but dehydration after priming avert completion of germination. At the time of sowing this seed absorb moisture from substrate and results in quick and synchronized emergence. This conventional method significantly enhances activities of hydrolytic enzymes which brings breakdown of food material available in endosperm and deliver energy to the living embryo for further growth. Alterations in seed cell membrane integrity occur due to aging and storage which causes decline in viability and vigour of seed. Priming invigorate seeds through repair mechanism by creating oxidative stress.

To overcome the adverse environmental conditions like low rainfall and low soil moisture, which prevent the germination & seedling establishment, seed priming is given as a

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presowing seed treatment which act as a boon to the farmers in dryland agriculture. It has synergistic effect on early and uniform seed germination and enhance tolerance to pest and disease during early crop stage. It controls soil and seed-borne fungal disease. Seed priming has presented promising and even surprising results for many seeds including legume seeds.

Micronutrients act as cofactors for many enzymes, performing critical role in metabolic processes which fasten the readily available energy during germination, which helps in faster emergence, faster growth, higher germination rate etc.

Keeping all this in view, the present investigation was conducted to find out impact of various chemicals on various growth, seed yield and quality parameters of greengram was grown in summer and *kharif*. Since season is the one factor affecting the growth and yield of crops having great influence on flowering time, dry matter accumulation, seed set and seed yield.

2. MATERIAL AND METHODS:

The present experiment of seed invigoration treatments on greengram var.KKM-3 was carried out during Summer 2021 and *Kharif* 2021 in order to improve the seed quality. The seeds were soaked in respective solution for three hours (T₃-T₇) in a ratio of one kg seed: 3L solution before the day of sowing and then dried back to original moisture content for 34 h and all the seeds were treated with *Rhizobium* @ 50 g/kg seed. The present experiment was carried using different chemicals as seed priming agents such as MgSO₄, KH₂PO₄, KNO₃, CaCl₂, ZnSO₄, KCl and hydro priming to improve seed yield and quality parameters in greengram variety KKM-3.

Seasons:

S₁: Summer, 2021

S₂: *Kharif*, 2021

Treatments:

T₁: Hydro priming for 3h

T₃: Priming with 1% MgSO₄

T₃: Priming with 3% KH₂PO₄

T₄: Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃

T₅: Priming with 3% CaCl₂

T₆: Priming with 1% ZnSO₄

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T₇: Priming with 1% KCl

T₈: Control

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Seed priming significantly enhances activities of hydrolytic enzymes which brings breakdown of reserve food material available in endosperm and deliver energy to the living embryo for further growth. Uniform crop establishment under favourable as well as in unfavourable environmental conditions is significant pre-requisite for better seed yield. Seeds show variation in germination due to low vigour, hard seed coat and abiotic stressed conditions. Invigorate seeds by treating before sowing and it played imperative role on crop establishment. Seed priming is a physiological invigoration technique majorly stimulates repairing of cell organelles, metabolism essential for germination. One of the very traditional pre sowing seed treatment is hydro-priming which includes hydration of seeds in tap water and dehydrated them back to original moisture content until sowing. In the priming treatments seeds imbibe adequate amount of solution/water to initiate germination process but elude protrusion of radicle and plumule (Sharma *et al.*, 2021).

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Micro and macro nutrients as a priming agent in a low optimized concentration it has a potential to increase germination percentage, crop emergence, stand establishment, seedling development, mineral uptake, dry matter accumulation and enhanced water use efficiency, vigor index, hundred seedling weight, mean root and shoot lengths, leaf area and yield attributes. Priming activate metabolic changes required for germination and easy mobilization of reserve food materials resulting in sugars can be used for protein synthesis during germination which improves germination rate and uniform growth of the plants (Rouhiet *al.*, 2011).

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3.1 Growth parameters

3.1.1 Field emergence (%)

The seasons showed significant difference in field emergence. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest field emergence (91.75 %) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (89.79 %). Field emergence also differed significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1 % ZnSO₄) recorded the highest field emergence (96.50 %) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2 % KH₂PO₄) (93.83 % and 93.00 %, respectively), while lowest was recorded in control (85.50 %).

The micronutrients play an important role in plant growth in pulse crops where Zn is a main constituent of an enzyme essential for the synthesis of plant hormone indole acetic acid, which is presumed to be capable of stimulating emergence and highest field emergence due to stimulated hypocotyl growth, also increased cell elongation with KH_2PO_4 (Kavitha and Srimathi, 2020). In present work Zn nutrient priming better in showing field emergence and the similar results were also reported by Ananthi *et al.* (2015) and Devi *et al.* (2019).

3.1.2 Plant height at 30 DAS (cm)

The seasons showed significant difference for plant height at 30 DAS. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest plant height (14.38 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (13.16 cm). Plant height (cm) at 30 DAS differs significantly among eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T_6 (Priming with 1 % ZnSO_4) recorded highest plant height (18.17 cm) followed by T_4 (Priming with 0.5 % KNO_3) and T_3 (Priming with 2% KH_2PO_4) which are on par with each other (16.93 cm and 16.10 cm, respectively) and lowest was recorded in control (9.87 cm).

Plant height is an important criterion for any crop in providing more places for flower production leading to better pod / fruit production. Priming increased oxidative enzymatic activity of compounds leading to improved seedling growth and plant height. The rationale for seed priming is to mobilize the seeds their own resources in addition to the external resources for maximum improvement in stand establishment and yield. The similar findings were also reported in soybean by Limbaet *et al.* (2020).

The seeds treatment was done in combination with *Rhizobium*. Hence, the increase in plant growth due to increased uptake of nutrients by micro organisms associated with plants and their synergistic effect (Kavitha and Srimathi, 2020).

3.1.3 Plant height at 60 DAS (cm)

The seasons showed significant difference for plant height 60 DAS. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest plant height (29.95 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (28.92 cm). Plant height at 60 DAS differed significantly among different seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T_6 (Priming with 1 % ZnSO_4) recorded highest plant height (32.37 cm) followed by T_4 (Priming with 0.5 % KNO_3) and T_3 (Priming with 2% KH_2PO_4) (31.50 and 31.93 cm, respectively). While, lowest was recorded in unprimed seeds (26.20 cm).

The increase in plant height might be due to an increased supply of nutrients during initial stages and also due to more nodulation by *Rhizobium*. The association also regulate the physiological processes in the ecosystems by involving in the decomposition of organic matter, fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, secretion of growth-promoting substances, increasing the availability of mineral nutrients. Thus, the rhizosphere effect through microbial activity modifies the plant itself by providing the plant growth and increasing the availability of elements to the root zone.

Seed priming enhanced the availability of macro and micro nutrients throughout the crop growth period which might have helped in increasing translocation into the plants without any loss that contributed for better photosynthetic activity and ultimately reflected on significant increase in plant height. Similar results also reported by Elankaviet *et al.* (2019).

3.1.4 Number of nodules plant⁻¹

The seasons showed significant difference in number of nodules per plant. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest number of nodules (35.71) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (33.04). Number of nodules per plant differed significantly among seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest number of nodules (38.50) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (37.67 and 37.33, respectively) while lowest was recorded in control (27.67).

Nutrient seed priming and inoculation of seeds with *Rhizobium* recorded more number of nodules at all the growth stages. A high population of rhizobia before sowing is required to ensure the survival on seed and in the soil to bring about effective nodulation, because pulse productivity mainly depends upon optimum nodulation (Kurundkaret *et al.*, 1991).

The increased nodule number plant⁻¹ due to the *Rhizobium* inoculation was also reported in pulses by Prakashet *et al.* (2012) in blackgram.

3.1.5 Number of clusters plant⁻¹

Kharif and summer seasons showed significant difference in number of clusters per plant. Among them, summer recorded highest number of clusters per plant (6.36) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (5.37). Number of clusters per plant differs significantly among seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest number

of clusters(7.17) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (6.83 and 6.45, respectively) while, lowest number of clusters was recorded in control (4.73).

ZnSO₄ helped in rapid cell multiplication and resulted in expansion of leaf area thereby accelerating the photosynthetic rate and concentration of total chlorophyll ultimately increased all growth parameters. The improvement might be due to Zn availability required for the synthesis of lipids, protein, carbohydrates and nucleic acid which are necessary for the superior growth and development of plants also helpful for increasing number of clusters. The present research on increasing number of cluster were also agreement with Valadkhanet *al.* (2015).

3.1.6 Plant population at harvest (%)

The seasons showed significant difference in plant population. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest plant stand(87.75 %) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (84.25%). Plant population differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest plant population(91.17 %) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (89.00 % and 89.13 %, respectively) while, the lowest plant population was recorded in control (79.17 %).

The seeds primed with 0.5 % ZnSO₄ enabled quick emergence and established well in the field with a higher population. Seed priming with chemicals play a major role in increasing leaf and stem dry matter and redistribution of dry matter in reproductive parts leads to improve in the biomass helps the plant to withstand (Arunet *al.*, 2020). Seed priming with 1% KNO₃ shorten the time from seed emergence to harvest, improved crop stand and dry matter partitioning to grain in maize (Vazirimehret *al.*, 2014).

3.2 Yield parameters

3.2.1 Number of pods plant⁻¹

Significant difference was observed in summer and *kharif* for number of pods per plant. Where, summer recorded the highest number of pods per plant(13.37) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (12.14). Number of pods per plant differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest number of pods(16.43) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming

with 2% KH_2PO_4) which are on par with each other (13.77 and 13.37, respectively) while lowest number of pods per plant was recorded in control (10.10).

Priming could have triggered the biosynthesis of nucleic acids, proteins, and the consequential enhancement of cell division, besides the enhanced metabolic activity of the plants resulting on the increased uptake of nutrients. Hence, availability of energy is more due to higher metabolic accumulation which helps in increasing production of more number of pods in ZnSO_4 seed priming. Poor translocation of metabolites to the reproductive stage may be one of the reasons for lower yield in control. Similar results on increasing number of pods were also reported by Golezani *et al.*, (2011) in soybean and Kalpana *et al.*, (2015).

3.2.2 Pod length (cm)

The *kharif* and summer showed significant difference in pod length. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest pod length (9.44 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (8.42 cm). Pod length (cm) differs significantly among different seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T_6 (Priming with 1% ZnSO_4) recorded highest pod length (11.00 cm) followed by T_4 (Priming with 0.5 % KNO_3) and T_3 (Priming with 2% KH_2PO_4) (10.05 cm and 9.90 cm, respectively) while lowest pod length (cm) was recorded in control (6.27 cm).

Due to rhizobial activities during pod formation, availability of nutrients are more, which results in availability of high energy for longer growth which triggers seed for more cell division and growth leads to increasing in pod length also could be increased mineral uptake and assimilate translocation during pod formation stage (Gana, 2010).

3.2.3 Number of seeds pod^{-1}

The seasons showed significant difference in number of seeds. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest number of seeds per pod (11.18) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (10.35). Number of seeds (cm) differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T_6 (Priming with 1% ZnSO_4) recorded highest number of seeds (12.23) followed by T_4 (Priming with 0.5 % KNO_3) and T_3 (Priming with 2% KH_2PO_4) (11.88 and 11.93, respectively) while lowest number of seeds per pod was recorded in control (8.08).

Priming helps in improving yield contributing factors like number of pods, pod length results in increased number of seeds per pod. The similar results are in line with Golezani *et al.* (2011) in soybean.

3.2.4 Seed yield per plot (g)

The seasons showed significant difference in seed yield per plot. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest seed yield (219.96 g) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (173.97 g). Seed yield per plot differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seed yield (kg) (268.34 g) followed by T₂ (Priming with 1% MgSO₄) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (223.17 g and 216.48 g, respectively) while, the lowest seed yield was recorded in control (132.70 g).

Yield on priming might be due to modulation of enzymes of sucrose metabolism in actively growing plant parts, the pod wall and the seeds during development (Kauret *et al.*, 2005) in chickpea.

Higher seed yield of summer green gram crop was associated with high net assimilation ratio, thus permitting higher seed growth rate and better performance throughout its growth and improved yield contributing factors. Favourable climatic conditions during the summer have resulted in higher dry matter and seed yield compared to the *kharif* (Umair *et al.*, 2011). Lower yield in *kharif* may be due to the fact that *kharif* crop had to be harvested under low humidity, low temperature and water stress condition resulting in poor seed filling and resulting in more dead seed. Among seasons studied in present work, Summer shown highest seed yield.

3.2.5 Seed yield per hectare (q)

The seasons showed significant difference in seed yield per ha. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest seed yield (3.49 q) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (2.76 q). Seed yield differs significantly among different seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) recorded highest yield (4.26 q) followed by T₂ (Priming with 1 % MgSO₄) T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (3.54 q and 3.44 q, respectively) while lowest was recorded in control (2.11 q).

The least yield was recorded under control might be due to lack of adequate supply of nutrients and activation of different metabolic pathways to enhance in growth and yield components of the crop ultimately reflecting on yield parameters. The highest seed yield was documented when mungbean seeds were primed with micro nutrients in present work and results are in line with the findings of Umair *et al.* (2011) and Haider *et al.* (2020).

3.2.6 Seed recovery (%)

The seasons showed significant difference in seed recovery. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest seed recovery (96.7 %) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (94.8 %). Seed recovery differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seed recovery (97.10 %) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (96.2 % and 96.8 %, respectively) while lowest seed recovery was recorded in control (91.1 %).

Seed priming resulted in rapid seed filling, increased activities of synthase pathways. The higher requirement of assimilate at seed filling might have been resulted in more efficient conversion of sugars by activation of metabolic pathways and higher sink strength leads to higher seed production also reduce the losses of improper filling of seeds, which helps to increase recovery percentage of seeds (Kaure *et al.*, 2005).

3.3 Seed quality parameters

3.3.1 Hundred seed weight (g)

Kharif and summer seasons showed significant difference in hundred seed weight. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest 100 seed weight (3.91 g) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (3.02 g). Hundred seed weight differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest 100 seed weight (3.78 g) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₇ (Priming with 1 % KCl) (3.59 and 3.55 g, respectively) while lowest 100 seed weight was recorded in control (2.89 g).

Reduction in the 100 seed weight in *kharif* could be due to insufficient seed filling affected by increased respiration and lower photosynthesis, slower growth rate. Present work on pre-sowing seed treatment cause an increase in seed weight which also confirmed with red gram and greengram (Jayaseelan, 1997).

3.3.2 Speed of germination

The seasons showed significant difference in speed of germination. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest speed of germination (22.25) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (21.54). Speed of germination differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest speed of emergence (24.83) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (23.17 and 22.67 respectively) while lowest speed of emergence was recorded in control (17.50).

Early germination and increase in speed of germination may be due to the role of micro nutrients as enzyme cofactor in germination process by increase in protein synthesis for germination and also the greater hydration of colloids, higher viscosity of protoplasm, increase in the cell wall elasticity and cell membrane that allows the early entry of moisture, which can activate the early phase of hydrolyzing the reserve food material by triggering the enzymes to activate the GA₃ in the seed which helps for faster germination.

Present work on speed of germination was also similarity with Kamaraj and Padmavathi (2017), Sharma *et al.* (2017), Elankaviet *et al.* (2019), Subapriya and Geetha (2019) and Kamraj *et al.* (2020).

3.3.3 Hard seed (%)

The seasons showed significant difference in hard seeds. Among two seasons summer recorded least hard seeds (71.71 %) and highest was recorded in *kharif* (73.04%). Hard seeds differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded least hard seeds (68.67 %) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (70.83 and 71.67 %, respectively) while highest hard seeds recorded in control (77.67 %).

High temperature during mungbean seed maturity could have accelerated the seed development process resulting in impaired seed coat development. At high temperature and moisture, there may be a decrease in lignin content in the seed coat which in turn facilitated the capacity and velocity of water absorption through the seed coat. Under low or mild temperature situation it failed to break the physical dormancy resulting in higher occurrence of hard seeds (Paul *et al.*, 2019 and Devi *et al.*, 2019).

3.3.4 Seed germination (%)

The seasons showed significant difference in seed germination. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest germination (91.70 %) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (89.00 %). Seed germination differs significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seed germination (94.70 %) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (92.20 % and 92.00 %, respectively) while lowest seed germination was recorded in control (83.80 %).

Metabolic processes occur to prepare seeds for germination and elongation of embryonic axes, where the enzymes *viz.*, amylase, ribonuclease and phosphatase are synthesized by the influence of GA and increase the effectiveness of hydrolytic enzymes such as ATPase, protease, lipase and peroxidase. In addition to transfer of nutrients from storage tissues to the growth sites of the seed and stimulation of the chemical reactions to synthetic new substances (Al-Salhy and Rasheed, 2020).

Priming with ZnSO₄ is considered advantageous because it brought an advancement of reactions in the cell and leads to higher germination. Repairing of cell organelles and biochemical activities boost up inside the embryo/seed. Faster biochemical actions rapidly synthesize metabolites responsible for germination and quick restoring of cell components at the time of seed priming encourages speedy germination (Sharma *et al.*, 2021). Seed germination is controlled by many factors by altering seed surface structure, enhancing water uptake rate, breakdown of endosperm food through higher hydrolytic enzyme activity, oxidative stress during priming process which accelerates overall development of seedlings.

The superiority of soaking seeds with KH₂PO₄ could be due to increasing in the seed phosphorus content which leads to faster growth. Further, activation of phosphorus also increases the activity of enzymes such as amylase, protease and lipase which leads to early development of the embryo and accelerates germination (Al-Salhy and Rasheed, 2021). The ability of KH₂PO₄ to penetrate the seed coat and accumulate inside the seed during activation process.

Higher germination in ZnSO₄ primed seeds could be due to greater hydration of colloids, higher viscosity and elasticity of protoplasm, increase in bound water content, lower water deficit, more efficient root system and increased metabolic activity. The increased seedling growth and vigor index might be due to greater early vigor and a higher percentage of

germination. Similar results were reported in Kamaraj and Padmavathi (2017) and Kavitha and Srimathi (2020).

3.3.5 Shoot length (cm)

The seasons showed significant difference in shoot length. Where, summer recorded highest shoot length (24.33 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (22.91 cm). Shoot length (cm) differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest shoot length (25.93 cm) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (24.98 and 24.69 cm, respectively) while lowest shoot length was recorded in control (19.50 cm).

The increase in shoot length also due to its stimulation effect in the formation of enzymes which are important in the early phase of germination which helps for a fast radical protrusion and shoot growth in the crops. Similar results were reported by Gomathiet *al.* (2014).

3.3.6 Root length (cm)

The seasons showed significant difference in root length. Among seasons, summer recorded highest root length (12.62 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (12.06 cm). Root length (cm) differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest root length (14.51 cm) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (13.11 and 12.99 cm, respectively) while lowest root length was recorded in control (10.52 cm).

Increased root length and root dry weight due to ZnSO₄ seed priming in this study might be attributed to the fact that zinc is required for stimulation of several metabolic enzymes in the roots. Similar results were also reported by Demir and Oztokat (2003), Golezani *et al.*, (2011), Gomathiet *al.* (2014), Shojaei and Makarian (2015), Kavitha and Srimathi (2020).

3.3.7 Mean seedling length (cm)

The seasons showed significant differences in mean seedling length. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest mean seedling length (36.95 cm) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (34.97 cm). Mean seedling length (cm) differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest

seedling length (40.44 cm) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (38.08 and 37.69 cm, respectively) while lowest seedling length was recorded in control (30.02 cm).

Seedling growth might be attributed to the involvement of zinc in photosynthesis, cell division, protein synthesis, retaining membrane structure and providing the resistance against pathogen. Increase in seedling length could be ascribed to activity of hydrolytic enzymes during the early phase of germination. The effective mobilization of the available food reserves in the seeds resulted in the early emergence and growth of the seedlings. In proportion to increase in seedling growth, dry matter production was also increased. Similar results on seedling growth were also reported by Kavita and Srimathi (2020).

3.3.8 Mean seedling dry weight (mg)

The seasons showed significant difference in seedling dry weight. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest mean seedling dry weight (245 mg) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (236 mg). Mean seedling dry weight differ significantly among different seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seedling dry weight (278 mg) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (260 and 255 mg, respectively) while lowest seedling dry weight was recorded in control (203 mg).

Increase in mean seedling dry weight with enhancement of lipid utilization and enzyme activity also due to the presence of bioactive substances, which results in early vigour and higher germination percentage thus enabling them to produce relatively more quantity of dry matter which discerning the cause for the hike in dry matter production by priming treatment (Gomathiet *al.*, 2014).

3.3.9 Seedling vigor index-I

The seasons showed significant difference in seedling vigour index-I. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest seedling vigour index-I (3392) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (3126). Seedling vigour index-I differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seedling vigour index-I (3829) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (3529 and 3468, respectively) while lowest seedling vigour index-I was recorded in control (2532).

This increase in vigour index might be due to the beneficial effect of seed priming which induces the faster growth promoting substances and translocations of secondary metabolites to increase the mean seedling growth by which vigour index increased (Sibandeet *al.* (2015), Kavitha and Srimathi (2020).

3.3.10 Seedling vigour index-II

The seasons showed significant difference in seedling vigour index-II. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest seedling vigour index-II (2252) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (2110). Seedling vigour index-II weight differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded highest seedling vigour index-II (2636) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (2410 and 2347, respectively) while lowest seedling vigour index-II was recorded in control (1706).

Ability of physiologically active substances might have activated the embryo and other associated structures which results in absorption of more water due to cell wall elasticity and development of stronger and efficient root system which help in increasing vigour index (Khairulet *al.*, 2015, Kavitha and Srimathi, 2020).

3.3.11 Electrical conductivity (dSm⁻¹)

The seasons showed significant difference in electrical conductivity. Among two seasons, summer recorded least electrical conductivity (0.287 dSm⁻¹) and highest was recorded in *kharif* (0.308 dSm⁻¹). Electrical conductivity differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T₆ (Priming with 1% ZnSO₄) recorded least electrical conductivity (dSm⁻¹) (0.249 dSm⁻¹) followed by T₄ (Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃) and T₃ (Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄) (0.258 dSm⁻¹ and 0.260 dSm⁻¹, respectively) while highest electrical conductivity (dSm⁻¹) was recorded in control (0.443 dSm⁻¹).

Conductivity of leachates will reflect the vigour of seed. Where membrane integrity more leakage of solutes are less and it indicates that high vigour seed. This might be due to there is strong correlation between conductivity of seed leachates and membrane integrity. Similar results were also reported by Ranganayaki and Rammorty (2015), Gangaraju and Balakrishna (2016) in blackgram which helps to improve seed quality.

3.3.12 Total dehydrogenase activity (A_{480nm})

The seasons showed significant difference in total dehydrogenase activity. Among two seasons, summer recorded highest dehydrogenase activity (1.638) and lowest was recorded in *kharif* (1.527). Total dehydrogenase activity weight differ significantly among different eight seed invigoration treatments. The treatment T_6 (Priming with 1% $ZnSO_4$) recorded highest dehydrogenase activity (1.825) followed by T_4 (Priming with 0.5 % KNO_3) and T_3 (Priming with 2% KH_2PO_4) (1.785 and 1.693, respectively) while lowest dehydrogenase activity was recorded in control (1.249).

Priming the seeds with micro nutrients increases the viability of seeds by activating various metabolic activities in seeds which triggers/improves the viability of seeds leads to high dehydrogenase activity (Ranganayaki and Rammorty (2015) in blackgram).

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Table. 1 Influence of invigoration techniques on growth, seed yield and quality parameters in green gram during *kharif* and *summer* seasons

	Field emergence (%)	Plant Ht @ 30 DAS (cm)	Plant Ht @ 60 DAS (cm)	No. of nodules/pt	No. of clusters/Pt	Pant Population at harvest	No. of pods/pt	Seed yield/plot (Kg)	Graded yield(Q/ha)	Seed recovery (%)	Pod yield/pt (gm)	Pod length (cm)	No. of seeds/pod
Seasons (S)													
S₁	91.75	14.38	29.95	35.71	6.36	87.75	13.37	0.220	3.49	96.7	9.45	9.44	11.18
S₂	89.79	13.16	28.92	33.04	5.37	84.25	12.14	0.174	2.76	94.8	8.51	8.42	10.35
Mean	90.77	13.77	29.43	34.38	5.86	86.00	12.75	0.20	3.13	95.78	8.98	8.93	10.77
SEm_±	0.49	0.32	0.30	0.88	0.18	0.91	0.31	0.007	0.11	0.4	0.31	0.13	0.21
CD (P=0.05)	1.42	0.93	0.88	2.55	0.52	2.63	0.88	0.020	0.32	1.2	0.88	0.39	0.60
Treatments (T)													
T₁	87.33	10.53	26.80	28.00	5.95	83.00	11.37	0.174	2.75	95.9	7.81	8.37	9.63
T₂	90.17	13.53	29.73	34.67	5.03	86.17	12.17	0.223	3.54	96.7	8.92	8.67	11.53
T₃	93.00	16.10	31.93	37.33	6.45	89.17	13.37	0.216	3.44	96.8	9.55	9.90	11.93
T₄	93.83	16.93	31.50	37.67	6.83	89.00	13.77	0.268	4.26	96.2	10.15	10.05	11.88
T₅	90.00	13.73	29.40	36.33	6.32	86.00	12.87	0.198	3.14	96.3	9.40	9.20	11.30
T₆	96.50	18.17	32.37	38.50	7.17	91.17	16.43	0.211	3.35	97.1	10.48	11.00	12.23
T₇	89.83	11.30	27.53	34.83	4.43	84.33	11.97	0.153	2.42	96.3	8.53	7.97	9.55
T₈	85.50	9.87	26.20	27.67	4.73	79.17	10.10	0.133	2.11	91.0	7.03	6.27	8.08
Mean	90.77	13.77	29.43	34.38	5.86	86.00	12.75	0.20	3.13	95.78	8.98	8.93	10.77
SEm_±	0.99	0.64	0.61	1.77	0.36	1.82	0.61	0.014	0.22	0.8	0.61	0.27	0.42
CD (P=0.05)	2.85	1.86	1.76	5.10	1.04	5.25	1.77	0.041	0.64	2.4	1.76	0.78	1.21
Interaction (SXT)													
S₁T₁	89.33	10.40	26.40	30.00	5.57	84.67	12.07	0.184	2.92	96.5	8.06	9.40	10.60

S₁T₂	91.67	15.20	31.37	35.00	6.33	87.67	12.80	0.255	4.05	97.5	9.80	8.80	11.80
S₁T₃	93.33	16.47	32.60	38.00	7.23	89.33	13.40	0.235	3.72	97.5	10.29	9.40	12.07
S₁T₄	94.33	17.13	31.07	39.67	6.87	91.33	13.87	0.273	4.33	97.6	10.34	10.43	12.17
S₁T₅	91.33	16.13	31.67	37.33	6.57	87.33	13.00	0.260	4.13	97.2	9.41	9.67	11.47
S₁T₆	96.67	18.53	32.77	40.33	7.33	94.00	16.93	0.256	4.06	97.7	10.83	11.27	12.40
S₁T₇	90.33	11.33	27.40	36.33	5.20	86.33	13.40	0.163	2.58	97.0	8.96	8.73	9.50
S₁T₈	87.00	9.87	26.30	29.00	5.80	81.33	11.47	0.134	2.13	92.8	7.91	7.80	9.47
S₂T₁	85.33	10.67	27.20	26.00	6.33	81.33	10.67	0.163	2.59	95.3	7.55	7.33	8.67
S₂T₂	88.67	11.87	28.10	34.33	3.73	84.67	11.53	0.191	3.03	95.9	8.03	8.53	11.27
S₂T₃	92.67	15.73	31.27	36.67	5.67	89.00	13.33	0.198	3.15	96.0	8.81	10.40	11.80
S₂T₄	93.33	16.73	31.93	35.67	6.80	86.67	13.67	0.264	4.18	94.9	9.96	9.67	11.60
S₂T₅	88.67	11.33	27.13	35.33	6.07	84.67	12.73	0.136	2.16	95.3	9.39	8.73	11.13
S₂T₆	96.33	17.80	31.97	36.67	7.00	88.33	15.93	0.166	2.63	96.6	10.13	10.73	12.07
S₂T₇	89.33	11.27	27.67	33.33	3.67	82.33	10.53	0.142	2.26	95.5	8.09	7.20	9.60
S₂T₈	84.00	9.87	26.10	26.33	3.67	77.00	8.73	0.131	2.08	89.1	6.15	4.73	6.70
Mean	90.77	13.77	29.43	34.38	5.86	86.00	12.75	0.20	3.13	95.78	8.98	8.93	10.77
SEm_±	1.39	0.91	0.86	2.50	0.51	2.57	0.87	0.020	0.32	1.2	0.86	0.38	0.59
CD (P=0.05)	4.03	2.63	2.49	7.21	1.46	7.43	2.50	0.057	0.91	3.4	2.49	1.10	1.71
CV (%)	2.66	11.44	5.08	12.58	14.98	5.18	11.76	17.490	17.49	2.1	16.64	7.38	9.50

Seasons:

S₁: Summer, 2021

S₂: Kharif, 2021

Treatments:

T₁: Hydro priming

T₃: Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄

T₅: Priming with 2% CaCl₂

T₇: Priming with 1% KCl

T₂: Priming with 1% MgSO₄

T₄: Priming with 0.5% KNO₃

T₆: Priming with 1% ZnSO₄

T₈: Control

Table. 2 Influence of invigoration techniques on growth, seed yield and quality parameters in green gram during <i>kharif</i> and <i>summer</i> seasons												
	100 seed weight (g)	Germination (%)	Hard seeds (%)	Speed of emergence	Shoot length (cm)	Root length (cm)	MSL (cm)	SDW (mg)	SVI-I	SVI-II	EC (dSm ⁻¹)	TDH (A _{480nm})
Seasons (S)												
S₁	3.91	91.7	71.71	22.25	24.33	12.62	36.95	245	3392	2252	287.10	1.638
S₂	3.02	89.0	73.04	21.54	22.91	12.06	34.97	236	3126	2110	308.60	1.527
Mean	3.46	90.3	72.38	21.90	23.62	12.34	35.96	241	3259	2181	297.85	1.58
SEm_±	0.05	0.33	0.24	0.22	0.33	0.08	0.34	1.54	31.70	17.30	2.73	0.006
CD (P=0.05)	0.15	0.96	0.68	0.64	0.94	0.24	1.00	4.45	91.57	49.97	7.89	0.019
Treatments (T)												
T₁	3.41	88.2	73.50	22.00	22.69	11.44	34.13	215	3010	1896	350.78	1.402
T₂	3.47	91.3	71.67	22.00	23.88	11.80	35.68	247	3260	2255	263.93	1.624
T₃	3.53	92.0	71.67	22.67	24.69	12.99	37.69	255	3468	2347	260.75	1.693
T₄	3.59	92.7	70.83	23.17	24.98	13.11	38.08	260	3529	2410	258.07	1.785
T₅	3.50	90.8	72.33	22.00	24.37	12.68	37.05	243	3364	2212	267.23	1.569
T₆	3.78	94.7	68.67	24.83	25.93	14.51	40.44	278	3829	2636	249.53	1.825
T₇	3.55	89.0	72.67	21.00	22.89	11.71	34.60	223	3080	1988	288.82	1.514
T₈	2.89	83.8	77.67	17.50	19.50	10.52	30.02	203	2532	1706	443.68	1.249
Mean	3.46	90.31	72.38	21.90	23.62	12.34	35.96	241	3258.99	2180.90	297.85	1.58
SEm_±	0.10	0.66	0.47	0.45	0.65	0.17	0.69	3.08	63.41	34.60	5.46	0.013
CD (P=0.05)	0.30	1.92	1.36	1.29	1.88	0.48	1.99	8.91	183.14	99.94	15.77	0.037
Interaction (SXT)												
S₁T₁	3.80	89.0	72.67	22.00	23.36	11.52	34.87	210	3104	1869	355.57	1.452
S₁T₂	3.85	92.7	72.00	21.33	24.25	11.83	36.08	257	3344	2378	251.10	1.637

S₁T₃	4.03	93.0	71.67	22.33	25.06	13.35	38.41	263	3572	2449	246.40	1.740
S₁T₄	3.96	93.7	70.33	22.67	25.24	13.39	38.63	267	3618	2497	244.40	1.852
S₁T₅	3.92	92.0	72.33	22.00	24.51	12.86	37.37	253	3435	2331	252.17	1.647
S₁T₆	4.21	95.7	66.67	24.33	26.15	15.01	41.16	280	3938	2679	234.57	1.883
S₁T₇	3.85	89.7	71.33	22.00	23.39	11.71	35.10	223	3147	2002	255.03	1.562
S₁T₈	3.71	87.7	76.67	21.33	22.64	11.33	33.97	207	2979	1812	457.53	1.328
S₂T₁	3.03	87.3	74.33	22.00	22.03	11.35	33.38	220	2915	1922	346.00	1.352
S₂T₂	3.10	90.0	71.33	22.67	23.51	11.76	35.27	237	3175	2131	276.77	1.610
S₂T₃	3.04	91.0	71.67	23.00	24.33	12.64	36.97	247	3363	2245	275.10	1.647
S₂T₄	3.22	91.7	71.33	23.67	24.72	12.82	37.54	253	3441	2322	271.73	1.718
S₂T₅	3.08	89.7	72.33	22.00	24.23	12.49	36.72	233	3294	2093	282.30	1.490
S₂T₆	3.35	93.7	70.67	25.33	25.70	14.01	39.71	277	3721	2592	264.50	1.767
S₂T₇	3.24	88.3	74.00	20.00	22.39	11.72	34.11	223	3013	1973	322.60	1.465
S₂T₈	2.07	80.0	78.67	13.67	16.36	9.71	26.07	200	2086	1600	429.83	1.169
Mean	3.46	90.31	72.38	21.90	23.62	12.34	35.96	241	3258.99	2180.90	297.85	1.58
SEm_±	0.15	0.94	0.67	0.63	0.92	0.23	0.98	4.36	89.67	48.94	7.72	0.018
CD (P=0.05)	0.43	2.71	1.92	1.82	2.66	0.68	2.82	12.60	258.99	141.34	22.31	0.052
CV (%)	7.38	1.80	1.59	4.99	6.76	3.29	4.70	3.14	4.77	3.89	4.49	1.989

Seasons:

S₁: Summer, 2021

S₂: Kharif, 2021

Treatments:

T₁: Hydro priming

T₂: Priming with 1 % MgSO₄

T₃: Priming with 2% KH₂PO₄

T₄: Priming with 0.5 % KNO₃

T₅: Priming with 2% CaCl₂

T₆: Priming with 1% ZnSO₄

T₇: Priming with 1% KCl

T₈: Control

CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS:

From the current investigation, it was identified that among seasons studied, summer recorded the better in growth and yield parameters viz., plant height, seed yield per plot and seed yield etc. also, in seed quality parameters viz., seed germination and total dehydrogenase activity etc. In this connection it is recommended to go for summer season to get better results in seed point of view.

Comment [UC10]: Rewrite the whole paragraph. Conclusion must always include the whole article work and the results.

Comment [UC11]: The article is too long try to reduce the number of pages, while doing so see my comments and expand wherever necessary.

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