

Impact of Silver Nanoparticles on onion (*Allium cepa* L.) seed germination and seedling Vigor.

Abstract

During a (this) study on the influence of silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) on the growth of Arka Pragati onion varieties (need botanical name), AgNPs measuring 100 nm were used in five different concentrations (0, 25, 50, 75, and 100 ppm). The findings revealed that using 25ppm of AgNPs led to the highest percentage of seed germination compared to all other concentrations (repeated statement so no need) Furthermore, this concentration showed a positive impact on seedling growth. On the other hand, all the other concentrations had a harmful effect on both seed germination and seedling growth, with the level of toxicity being strongly associated with the concentration of the suspension. The lowest rate of seed germination was observed with a concentration of 100ppm of AgNPs, however no significant difference was found between 75ppm and 100ppm concentrations. (what about the impact of 50 and 0 concentration) Therefore, a concentration of 25ppm of AgNPs proved to be the most effective treatment for promoting optimal seed germination and seedling growth in onions.

Note: [there is a drastic different between 0 to 25ppm concentration . the potential activity need to stanardize at any specific point eg: the positive activity may starts from 20 or 21, 22, 23 .. up 35, 40, 45 to 50. The auther need to perform the experiment at which the active point starts]

Keywords: Onion, Germplasm (the term germ plasm is not mension any weher in aabstract), Nanoparticles and Vigor (what is vigor also not included in abstract)

Note: The Keywors may be techniques or singificat terms the author should incorporate in abstract)

Introduction

Onion (*Allium cepa*) are an important bulb crop and a key vegetable in India. It belongs to the family *Alliaceae*. The *Alliaceae* family includes several more economically substantial crops, such as garlic (*Allium sativum*) and leeks (*Allium ampeloprasum*). (need reference) It (it means onion or garlic) possess sentence formation has modified by the reviewer anti-lacrima solid anti-bacterial anti-fungal agents, bacterial(?) anti-cholesterol, anti-cancer property and antioxidant (compound or ...) such as quercetin (Baghizadeh et al.) Note : author has mentioned several therapeutic properties but each one is differ eg: anti lacrima is differ fro anti fungal, antimicrobial differ from anti cancer. Need to give two different reference atleast to justify the statement} point 3 should added here .

Note : In introduction the author gave some basic introduction about the plant . immediately gone to therapeutic property. Again in point 3 skin in to introduction aspect.

In expansion, it has been detailed to be wealthy in phytochemicals particularly flavanols which has therapeutic esteem (Javad zadeh *et al.* 2009). point 3 Inadd up to trade of vegetables from India, onion has the biggest section of send out bookkeeping to 76.2 per cent. But efficiency is much lower than numerous of the nation. There are many rules for increasing efficiency. Unavailability of high-quality onion germplasm is one of the main reasons for low yields. Seed quality parameters, especially seed size and seed weight, influence the ultimate reduction in onion yield (Gamiely *et al.*, 1991).

Give more information about the previous studies in impact of AgNPs in seed germination in other plans

~~Moreover, tall quality seed is considered as a basic input in onion on which all other inputs got to be overseen for potential abdicate in onion. In India onion is developed in a zone of 1.01 m ha with a generation of 16.8m tons having efficiency at 16.6 t ha⁻¹. The major onion developing states are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.~~

Onion seed rapidly misfortune its reasonability due to the generation of free radicals by lipid peroxidation amid capacity which result in moo germination rate.

~~Incorrect Sentence formation Display advances are not proficient sufficient to overcome this issue in expansive scale but nanotechnology may bring a beam of trust to overcome such issue. Nanoparticles appear diverse impacts on seed germination of distinctive plants (Rico, *et al.* 2011). Poisonous quality thinks about, both positive and negative impacts was watched when a few higher plants were treats with of a few nano particles viz. TiO₂, ZnO, Mg, Al, Pd, Cu, Si, C₆₀ fullerenes, and multiwall carbon nanotubes (Monica and Cremonini, 2009). (Senthilkumar, 2011) and (Sridhar, 2012) watched that metal oxide nano-particles are effective sufficient to move forward the germination of matured germplasm of dark gram and tomato up to 30 per cent individually. This may well be likely due to the quenching of responsive oxygen species (ROS) produced amid seed capacity. Zhang *et al.*, 2006 detailed that applications of nanotechnology move forward seed germination, rise and development of seedlings. Consequently, the display examination was made to consider the impact of AgNPs on seed germination of onion seed.~~

Note: Author suggest to add more recent reviews (2023 or 24) too much outdated reference (only 2012)

Materials and Methods

Sample (need heaging)AgNPs with particle less than 100 nm were used.

Onion germplasm (L-883) purchased from National Horticultural Research and Development Foundation (NHRDF), Centre Indore, Madhya Pradesh was selected for this experiment.

AgNPs of strengths of 25 ppm (T1), 50 ppm (T2), 75 ppm T3(T4), and 100 ppm (T5) were prepared in distilled water using a water bath as treatments (in abstract have given about 5 concentration , including 0 to 24).

Need heading

The experiment was conducted following a completely randomized design (CRD) with four replicates **need reference for CRD protocol**. For each treatment, 50 germplasm were placed in each replicate. To ensure surface sterility, germplasm was soaked in a 5% sodium hypochlorite **what is the need of the chemical** (NaClO) solution for 20 min (USEPA, 1996) and subsequently washed several times with distilled water. Using a solution that contained AgNPs, the experimenter submerged 200 germplasm in the treatment solution for approximately 3 hours. As supplement control, **he** kept them in distilled water for the same period.

Repeated statement ~~Put it in distilled water for a period.~~

The container was frequently shaken to ensure uniform adsorption of AgNPs. A Borosyl Petri plate with a diameter of 100 x 15 mm was placed in a Whatman no ?. A piece of filter paper and 2.5 ml of treatment ~~solution~~ sample was poured onto it, and the control was treated with 2.5 ml of double-distilled water.

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These Petri dishes were then placed in a germination chamber at 25 ± 2 °C and $95 \pm 3\%$ relative humidity. Germination was recorded daily, further observations were made every 6 days, and the last observation was made on the **14th**? (ISTA, 2005).

Parameters measured in this study were:

Germination Percentage (GP %) = $(Gs/n) \times 100$

Where Gs is the total number of germinated germplasm and n is the total number of seed used in the test.

Cumulative germination percentage was also calculated by counting the cumulative germination against each day.

Germination rate index (GSI)

The germination index was calculated as the total number of germplasm germinated per day divided by the number of days from sowing to germination, according to the Maguire equation (1962).

Mean germination Time (MGT)

Mean germination time was calculated by the formula given by (Ellis, 1981)

$MGT = \frac{n_1 \times d_1 + n_2 \times d_2 + n_3 \times d_3 + \dots}{\text{Total number of days}}$

Where, n= number of germinated seed

d = number of days

Mean daily germination (MDG)

Mean daily germination can be calculated by the following formula given by (Czabator, 1962)

$MDG = \frac{\text{Total number of germinated germplasm}}{\text{Total number of days}}$

Vigour index

The vigour index was calculated using the approach recommended by Abdul-Baki and Anderson (1973) and was given as a whole number.

Vigour index = Germination percentage \times Seedling length.

Tolerance Index (TI) = Average root length in AgNPs solution divided by longest root length in control solution \times 100. (Saeed & Associates, 2016)

Root and shoot length

The measurement of the root length from the base of the collar to the tip of a root was done for all normal seedlings, and the average value was in centimetres. The average value for the shoot length of normal seedlings from the germination test was measured on the 6th and 14th days, respectively, from around the collar area to the tip of the shoot. A similar approach was taken to determine root-to-shoot ratios. Fresh mass was quantified by weighing on a precision balance equipped with an electronic balance and expressed in mg. Fresh seedlings were placed in an oven at a temperature of 70 °C until the weight was constant, and the weight was expressed in mg.

Result and Discussion

In this study, a significant increase in germination percentage (GP) was observed at T1 or T2 (25 ppm AgNPs) compared to all other treatments (Table 1). Gradual higher concentration of silver nanoparticle effect the GP and lowest GP was observed in 100ppm of AgNPs in both the observation. Maximum germination speed index was observed in 25ppm whereas T3 and T4 was at par but significantly less than control (table 1). A cumulative germination percentage of percent (CGP) means that germination started on day 3 for all treatments, but for T4, (concentration?) the first germination was observed on day 4. From the cumulative germination rates,

it can be concluded that T2, T3, and T4 were partially toxic to the seedlings and therefore the CGP increased slightly.

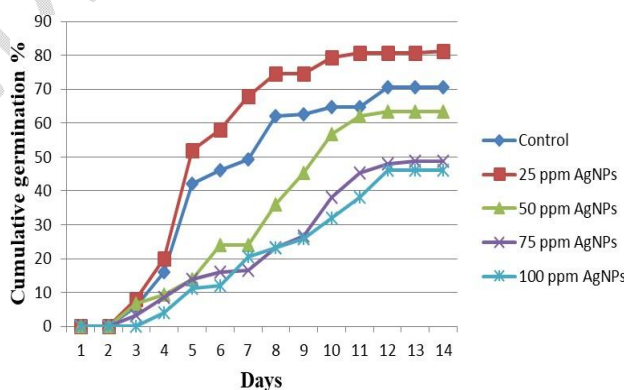


Figure 1: Cumulative germination percentage of germplasm treated with AgNPs.

Observed in initial days where as a rapid increase in CGP was observed in T1 and control (Fig 1). It may also notice that seed of T2 could manage them self to pick the germination

after 7 days. On the other hand, mean germination time was non-significant. Among all the treatment.

Table1: Mean performance of onion seed for germination and vigour parameters.

Treatment	Germination %		Germination speed Index	Mean germination time	Mean daily germination		Vigor index	
	6 th day	14 th day			6 th day	14 th day	6 th day	14 th day
Control	46.00 ^v	70.66 ^v	6.60 ^v	2.23	3.83 ^{uv}	2.52 ^v	155.34 ^v	641.35 ^{uv}
T1	58.00 ^a	81.33 ^a	7.98 ^a	2.36	4.83 ^a	2.90 ^a	235.86 ^a	871.16 ^a
T2	24.00 ^c	66.00 ^p	4.87 ^c	2.46	2.00 ^c	2.26 ^c	62.48 ^c	500.78 ^c
T3	16.00 ^d	50.00 ^c	3.6c ^d	2.03	1.33 ^d	1.73 ^d	17.07 ^d	250.42 ^d
T4	12.00 ^d	46.00 ^c	3.12 ^d	1.99	1.00 ^d	1.64 ^d	7.25 ^d	216.42 ^e
CD(0.05)	6.30	5.05	1.81	NS	0.52	0.19	19.96	28.71
SEm	2.00	1.60	0.28	NS	0.14	.06	6.33	9.11

The average daily germination was significantly higher on days 6 and 14, but the average daily germination on day 6 was higher (4.83 unit) than on day 14 (2.90 unit). This means that 25 ppm AgNPs stimulate early germination, but the data show that 250 ppm, 75 ppm, and 100 ppm AgNPs of populate early germination (Table 1). Treatment with 25 ppm AgNPs showed the maximum vitality index (VI) on days 6 and 14, which was significantly higher compared to the control. The VI was gradually decreased with increasing concentration of AgNPs i.e. 50, 75 and 100 ppm respectively. Lowest concentration of VI was observed on T4 (Table 1). It is also.

Table2: Mean performance of onion seed for tolerance index, shoot and root ratio, seedling fresh weight and seedling dry weight.

Treatment	Tolerance index		Shoot and root ratio		Seedling fresh weight (mg)	Seedling dry weight (mg)
	6 th day	14 th day	6 th day	14 th day		
Control	100.00 ^b	100.00	2.46 ^a	3.72 ^b	20.27 _b	1.50
T1	140.61 ^a	120.57	1.97 ^b	3.64 ^b	25.89 _a	1.71 ^a
T2	105.85 ^b	94.47	1.50 ^c	3.51 ^b	21.40 _b	1.09 ^d
T3	76.39 ^c	51.90	0.45 ^d	5.04 ^a	16.47 _c	1.52 ^b
T4	58.13 ^d	52.37	0.27 ^d	4.67 ^a	17.50 _c	1.30 ^c
CD(0.05)	11.64	10.32	0.27	0.63c	1.29	0.17
SEm	3.27	3.21	0.2	0.08	0.4	0.05

Important to draw the attention that treatment T2, T3 and T4 had very little VI compare to T1 or control in 6th day, which reflect the minimum growth in the initial days. On the other hand, highest tolerance index (TI) is observed in case of T1 and least was observed in T4. (table 2) The decrease in TI and VI are due to greater inhibition of seed germination percentage followed by root length and shoot height in response to the composite adverse

effects of metal toxicity like AgNPs by oxidative stress. The metal toxic effects of AgNPs on plants have been previously studied, and the enzymatic and non-enzymatic antioxidant components in AgNPs, namely peroxidase, catalase, superoxide dismutase, malondialdehyde, and high free amino acid content. (Mehrian et al, 2015). Those may be the factor for the same. Seedling fresh weight was significantly higher over all other treatment in T1 (25.89 mg) whereas lowest Seedling fresh weight was recorded in T3 but it was at par to T4. Similarly highest dry weight was recorded in T1 but surprisingly lowest dry weight was recorded in T2. It was noticeable that shoot length was very less in T4 and T3 compare to other treatment (Table 3) however maxima shoot length was observed in T1 which was Significantly higher than all other treatment. Similar result was observed in root length. Highest root length was observed in T1 and minimum root length was observed in T3 but it was statistically at par with T4 (Table 3.) Yin et al, 2011 reported that root and shoot growths are more affected by the Ag treatment than seed germination. Exposure of *Phaseolous radiatus*, *Sorghum bicolor*, and *Lolium multiflorum* to silver nanoparticles decreased root growth, root length, and biomass (Lee et al., 2012).

Conclusion

All parameters clearly indicate that low concentrations (25 ppm) of AgNPs promote germination and also positively affect various physiological activities, but high concentrations of AgNPs are toxic to seedlings. Among all treatments, T4 was the most toxic to seedlings. 100 ppm AgNPs significantly reduced almost all parameters. The toxic effect of AgNPs could be due to the presence of nanoparticles and, secondly, the release of Ag⁺ ions from nanoparticles and the formation of free radicals in AgNP suspension (Asharani et al., 2008). Researchers have also demonstrated that AgNPs can disrupt cell division processes, causing chromatin cross-linking, stickiness, and cell collapse (Kumari et al., 2009).

Note: The author need focus on recent reference

Sentence formation need to follow

Appropriate heading are clarify the work much better

**Discussion the mechanism of negative impact of silver nanoparticles at high concern
tration and positive effect of low concentration need to discuss in detail**

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