Gamma Rays and EMS Induced Morphological Parameters in *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*

M. S. Shukla¹, K. G. Dube²

Post Graduate Department of Botany, Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha-442001

Abstract: Dry seeds of *Hibiscus Sabdariffa* (Family - Malvaceae) were irradiated with Gamma rays at 10 to 60 KR. Presoaked seeds (6 to 18 hrs.) were treated with 0.1 to 0.5 % EMS & For combination treatments, irradiated seeds were immersed in 0.2 % EMS. Observations on the morphological parameters were recorded after One, Two & Three months. The lower exposures of gamma rays reduced plant height, number of leaves and area of leaf to smaller extent while drastic reduction was observed with higher doses. EMS in alone treatments induced reduction in all these parameters with the corresponding increase in the duration of presoaking & concentration of EMS. In case of combination treatments all these parameters showed gradual decrease with the corresponding increase in the dose of gamma rays followed by EMS concentration. The present paper deals with the results of these experiments.

Keywords: *Hibiscus sabdariffa*, Gamma rays,EMS,Combination treatments

1. Introduction

Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* L.) belonging to family Malvaceae is an annual plant cultivated for it's stem, fibres, edible calyces, leaves & seeds. In some regions, it is grown for fibres & pulp obtained from stem (Rao,1996).The calyx is widely used due to it’s high content of anthocyanin and antioxidiant properties (Francis,2000). *Hibiscus sabdariffa* is traditionally used to deal with several health problems, including hypertension, pyrexia and liver disorders, microorganism growth and also as a diuretic, sedative, or digestive (Faraji and Tarkhani,1999; Chen et al., 2003; Akindahunsi and Olaleye,2003).Due to these utilities, now a days the demand for improved varieties of this plant is increasing. Ionizing radiations & chemical mutagens are the principal agents to increase mutation frequency in plants (Dabholkar et al. 2006). In this plant, the work on mutational studies is very megre (Shrivastava & Tiwari,2008; Mohamad et al, 2009).Considering the wide scope of mutagenesis in developing new varieties, the present investigators have made an attempt to induce variability in *Hibiscus sabdariffa*.

2. Materials and Methods

Genetically pure seeds of *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (2n=72) obtained from Centre of Science for Villages (Dattapur, Dist.Wardha) were used in these studies. Dry seeds were irradiated at Post Graduate Teaching Department of Chemistry, RTM Nagpur University, Nagpur for 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 60 KR.

Dry and presoaked seeds (6, 12, and 18 Hours) were treated with freshly prepared 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5% solutions of EMS for 18 hours with post soaking of 2 hours in deionized water.

For combination treatments the gamma irradiated seeds (10, 20, 30, 40, 50 KR) were immersed in 0.2% EMS for 18 hours and handled in the same manner as those of alone EMS treatments. Control seeds were handled in the same manner as those of treated ones.

3. Results & Discussion

1) Plant height

The data related to the plant height induced by different mutagenic treatments have been given in Tables 1-3 & Figs.1-3.

a) Effect of Gamma rays:

In control, the plant height after three months was 49.6 cm (Table 1). It decreased with an increase in the dose of gamma rays (Fig. 1). The lower doses of gamma rays reduced the height to smaller extent while drastic reduction was observed with higher doses. After three months the maximum height (47.2 cm.) was recorded in 10 KR while minimum (32.7 cm) was seen in 60 KR.

b) Effect of EMS:

After three months the plant height in control was 58.7 cm, 55.2 cm, 53.1 cm & 50.0 cm in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs presoaked sets, respectively (Table 2). EMS in alone treatment induced reduction in height of plant with the corresponding increase in duration of presoaking & EMS concentration. After three months the maximum height (55.3 cm, 52.4 cm, 51.9 cm & 48.7 cm) was recorded in 0.1 % EMS while minimum (44.1 cm, 39.7 cm, 36.5 cm & 34.7 cm) was noted in 0.5 % EMS in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs sets, respectively.(Fig. 2).

c) Effect of Gamma rays followed by EMS:

In control, after three months the plant height was 46.5 cm. (Table 3).It was decreased with an increase in the dose of gamma rays followed by EMS concentration. After three months , it was the highest (43.3 cm) in 10 KR + 0.2 % EMS & the lowest (29.1 cm) in 50 KR + 0.2 EMS (Fig - 3).

The reduction in plant height induced by gamma rays & gamma rays followed by EMS was more as compared to that in the EMS alone treatments. (Tables 1-3,Figs.1-3).

According to Sparrow & Gunckel, (1955) damaged chromosomes due to mutagenic treatments have an important correlation with the decline in growth. Konzak et al. (1972) ; Katoch et al. (1992) and Wang et al. (1995); Cheema and Atta (2003),reported seedling height reduction in rice. Sinha and Chowdhury (1991) in Pigeon pea
documented Seedling height reduction. Banerji & Datta,(1992) reported a reduction in plant height of Chrysanthemum when irradiated with gamma rays doses of 20 or 25 krad. In the opinion of other workers , the mutation frequency, might have been controlled by several factors, for instance the mutagen mechanism of action (Griffiths et al., 1993), position of gene in genome (Swoboda et al., 1993), the size of target gene and composition of nucleotide (Bichara et al., 1995).Harding & Mohamad (2009) in Roselle recorded reduction in plant height after treating with Gamma rays. Osman et al (2011), reported the reduced plant height in Roselles after treating with higher gamma rays . Higher doses of mutagens showed lower plant height because they restricted the somatic cell division ,reduced viability & increased growth abnormalities.

Table 1: Effect of gamma rays on plant height ,number of leaves & leaf area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Doses</th>
<th>Plant height (cm)</th>
<th>Number of leaves</th>
<th>Leaf area (cm2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One month</td>
<td>Two months</td>
<td>Three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>49.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 KR</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>44.3</td>
<td>47.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20 KR</td>
<td>25.3</td>
<td>42.1</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30 KR</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>39.8</td>
<td>44.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40 KR</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>50 KR</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>32.1</td>
<td>35.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>60 KR</td>
<td>18.2</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>32.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Effect of EMS treatment on plant height ,number of leaves & leaf area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Doses</th>
<th>Plant height (cm)</th>
<th>Number of leaves</th>
<th>Leaf area (cm2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One month</td>
<td>Two months</td>
<td>Three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Control (DRY)</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>58.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dry 18h 0.1EMS</td>
<td>28.6</td>
<td>43.7</td>
<td>55.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dry 18h 0.2EMS</td>
<td>26.5</td>
<td>42.6</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dry 18h 0.3EMS</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dry 18h 0.4EMS</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>46.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Dry 18h 0.5EMS</td>
<td>21.9</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h = hours ; psw = pre-soaked in water.

Table 3: Effect of gamma rays followed by EMS treatment on height of plant ,number of leaves & area of leaf.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Doses</th>
<th>Plant height (cm)</th>
<th>Number of leaves</th>
<th>Leaf area (cm2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>One month</td>
<td>Two months</td>
<td>Three months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>26.1</td>
<td>43.1</td>
<td>46.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 KR+18 h 0.2EMS</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>41.9</td>
<td>43.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>20 KR+18 h 0.2 EMS</td>
<td>22.1</td>
<td>40.2</td>
<td>41.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>30 KR+18 h 0.2 EMS</td>
<td>21.3</td>
<td>34.3</td>
<td>37.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>40 KR+18 h 0.2 EMS</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>30.1</td>
<td>33.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>50 KR+18 h 0.2 EMS</td>
<td>18.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>29.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

h = hours

Volume 5 Issue 11, November 2016

www.ijsr.net
Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY
Figure 1: Effect of gamma rays on plant height (cm)

Figure 2: Effect of EMS on plant height (cm)

Figure 3: Effect of gamma rays followed by EMS on plant height (cm)
2) Number of leaves

Gamma irradiation, EMS treatments and gamma rays followed by EMS treatments showed effect on average number of leaves as mentioned in Tables 1-3 & Figs. 4-6.

a) Effect of Gamma rays

In control, the number of leaves after three months was 13.7 (Table 1). The average number of leaves gradually decreased with increasing doses of gamma rays (Fig. 4). It was the highest (13.3) in 10 KR & the lowest (7.2) in 60 KR.

b) Effect of EMS

In EMS treatment, after three months the number of leaves in controls were 22.4, 21.0, 19.7, 17.9 in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs presoaked sets, respectively (Table 2). EMS in alone treatment induced reduction in average number of leaves with the corresponding increase in duration of presoaking & EMS concentration. After three months it was maximum i.e. 21.6, 20.8, 18.3 & 15.5 in Dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs., sets, respectively, treated with 0.1% EMS. It was minimum i.e. 11.6, 10.0, 9.6 & 8.9 in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs sets., respectively treated with 0.5% EMS. (Fig. 5).

c) Effect of Gamma rays followed by EMS

After three months the number of leaves in control was 13.6 (Table 3). The number of leaves were decreased with an increase in the dose / concentration of gamma rays followed by EMS. It was highest (13.2) in 10 KR + 0.2 % EMS & the lowest (9.6) in 50 KR + 0.2 EMS (Fig. 6).

The reduction in the number of leaves induced by gamma rays & gamma rays followed by EMS was more as compared to the EMS alone treatments (Tables 1-3, Figs 4-6).

Ramachandran & Goud (1983) in Safflower reported decreased number of leaves at higher doses of gamma irradiations. Thilagavathi and Mullainathan, (2009) in Black gram and Girija and Dhanavel, (2009) in Cowpea observed the decreased in all the morphological characters of M_1 generation with the increase in concentration of mutagenic treatments. The observed reduction was more in the case of EMS, which was depended on physiological characters for different crops. Yaqoob and Ahmad (2003) in Mung beans & Abdul Majeed (2010) in *Lepidium sativum* observed the reduction in number of leaves by radiation doses.

![Figure 4: Effect of gamma rays on number of leaves](image_url)

![Figure 5: Effect of EMS on number of leaves](image_url)
3) Area of leaves
The data related to the effect of mutagens on average area of leaves have been given in Tables 1-3 & Figs. 7-9.

a) Effect of Gamma rays:
In control, the area of leaf after three months was 13.8 cm² (Table 1). It decreased with an increase in the dose of gamma rays (Fig. 7). The lower doses of gamma rays reduced the area of leaf to a smaller extent while drastic reduction was observed with higher doses. After three months, the area of leaf recorded was the highest (13.4 cm²) in 10 KR & the lowest (10.8 cm²) in 60 KR.

b) Effect of EMS:
After three months, the area of leaf in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs presoaked controls was 23.0 cm², 22.2 cm², 19.1 cm², 17.9 cm², respectively (Table 2). The gradual reduction in area of leaf was recorded with the corresponding increase in duration of presoaking & EMS concentration. After three months the maximum area of leaf i.e. 21.1 cm², 20.8 cm², 18.7 cm², 17.8 cm², was noted in dry, 6 hrs, 12 hrs & 18 hrs sets, respectively in 0.1 % EMS, 0.2 % EMS concentration. The minimum i.e. 13.9 cm², 13.3 cm², 12.7 cm² & 12 cm² was observed in respective same sets treated with 0.5 % EMS (Fig. 8).

c) Effect of Gamma rays followed by EMS:
In control, the area of leaf after three months was 13.9 cm² (Table 3). It was decreased with an increase in the dose of gamma rays followed by EMS concentration. It was highest (13.5 cm²) in 10 KR+ 0.2 % EMS & the lowest (9.9 cm²) in 50 KR + 0.2 EMS (Fig. 9).

The reduction in the area of leaf induced by gamma rays & gamma rays followed by EMS was more as compared to the EMS alone treatments (Table 1-3, Figs. 7-9).

The results of leaf area were in agreement with the results of various workers. Kiong et al., (2008) reported that plant sensitivity is increased after gamma irradiations due to reduced level of endogeneous growth hormones, such as cytokinins, as a result of breakdown or lack of synthesis. Interaction of mutagens significantly results relating to leaf area. Pakorn et al. (2009) who demonstrated that leaf area in Anubias congestis decreased with the increasing intensity of irradiation due to destruction of genetic material and reduction of cell division and ultimately growth retarded. Shahin et al., (2011) reported that a dose range of 5-10 gray produced highest leaf area in grape cultures and at 30 Gy gave lowest leaf area. Naheed Akhtar (2014) in Lycopersicon esculentum reported that generally, the leaf area reduced by increasing the doses of gamma radiations and EMS, might be due to the significant genetic variation created by mutagens.
4. Acknowledgements

My special thanks are to Principal, Dr. Om Mahodaya and Dr. K. G. Dube, Head, Department of Botany, Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha for providing necessary facilities for the present investigatory work.

References


Volume 5 Issue 11, November 2016
www.ijsr.net
Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY


**Author Profile**

**Minal Satyanarayan Shukla** - M.Sc. in botany from Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj Nagpur University, Nagpur. From 10 years working as a teacher in Ratnibai Vidyalaya, Wardha

**Dr. Kishor Dube,** Ph.D., B.Ed., Ast. Prof. and Head of the Department of Botany, Jankidevi Bajaj College of Science, Wardha. Ph.D. Supervisor : Research areas: Cytogenetics, Medicinal plants, Ethnobotany and Plant Tissue Culture. Author of Ten books. Published 42 papers in National & International Journals. Recipient of National Award by President of India.