

Induced Physical and Chemical Mutagenesis on Seed Germination of Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum L.*)

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Abstract: In the present investigation of Seeds Chickpea (*Cicer arietinum L.*) Were treated with different doses of gamma radiation (10KR, 20KR, 30KR,) concentration of sodium azide (0.02%, 0.04% & 0.06%) and concentration of Ethyl methane sulphonate (0.05%, 0.10%&0.15%) For studying seed germination. The seed germination percentage was decreased with increased in the conc/doses when compared to control. The decrease in seed germination was more prominent with gamma rays than that at of EMS.

Keywords: seed germination, chickpea, EMS, SA and Gamma rays

1. Introduction

The chickpea belongs to the family leguminoceae containing 9 annuals and 31 pernnial species are distributed worldwide of which *Cicer arietinum L.* The diploid Chromosome number has been reported $2n=2x=16$ in the cultivar and its wild annual relatives one of the most important break through in the history of genetic was the discovery that mutation can be artificially induced in plant Artificially induced mutation by physical and chemical mutagens have greatly advanced the understanding of genetic of higher organism.

Mutation breeding is one of the conventional breeding method in plant breeding It is relvallt With vazious fields like, morphology cytogenetic, biotechnology and Molecular biology etc. Induced Mutation are highly effective in enhancing natural genetic resources and have been used in developing improhed cultivars of cereals, fruits nad other crop. (Lee.et al 2002) These mutation provide benedicial Variation for practical plant breeding purpose Induced mutation is highly instrumental in plant biology to induced genetic variability in a great number of crops.

Chickpea is the third most important food legume crop & India is the largest producer contributing to 65% of worlds chickpea production. Even though India is the largest producer of chickpea it still imports chickpea from other countries.

2. Materials and Methods

The genetically pure seeds of chickpea variety (PG 0408 & BDNG - 797) Received from Mahatma phule Agriculture university, Rahauri (Ahamadnagar) & Agriculture research Station Badnapur (Jalna). The seeds dried to reduce moisture content up to 10-12% (1000) Each dose / concentration comprised of 1000 seeds. These seeds were irradiated with 10KR, 20KR & 30KR doses at gamma rays from 60 co source at Department of Biophyigics, Government institute of science, Aurangabad (M.s.) a dose Rate of.234.KR/h.

The chemical mutagens namelyethyl methanesulphonate (EMS) and sodium azide (SA) and physical mutagen like Gamma rays wereused in the present study. Ethyl methane

sulphonate (EMS) and sodium azide (SA) Solutions of mutagen was prepared. The healthy seeds were presoalced in distilled water for 4 hours of room temperature followed by six hours treatment with Vazious Concentration such as 0.05%0.10%and 0.15% EMS and 0.02%, 0.04%& 0.06%SA Mutagen followed by ten times thoroughly washing of seeds Under running tap water out of 1000 Seeds in each treatment 20 Seeds Were kept in pehi- dishes on glotting paper for counting germination percentage.

The effect of gamma ray, SA and EMS treatment was studied with respect to the germination percentage were analysed in laboratory conditions.

Seed germination (%)

Seed germination percentage was recorded at 10 day after sowing in Petri- dishes for pilot experiment.

$$\text{Seed germination (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of seeds germinated} \times 100}{\text{No. at seeds sown}}$$

formula to calculate mean

$$\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

formula to estimate sample standard deviation

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}$$

formula to calculate sample SD variance

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$$

3. Result and Discussion

In the present investigation, the germination percentage revealed reduction in Gammy ray, EMS and SA treatments in case of variety chickpea variety (PG 0408 & BDNG -

797) Received from Mahatma phule Agriculture University, Rahauri (Ahamadnagar) & Agriculture research Station Badnapur (Jalna). This showed distinct varietals variation in regard to the mutagenic sensitivity. Generally, gradual reduction in germination percentage observed from lower to higher dosage of gamma ray treatments. 10KR treated seeds showed the highest germination percentage was observed in lower dosage and lowest germination was observed in higher doses 30KR (Bharathi et al, 2013). The dosage of gamma rays increased and it was also reported in Ashwagandha by (Mohsina et al., 2007b).

Several researchers have reviewed the effects of alkylating agents and their mechanism of action in biological systems. They include Ross (1962), Loveless (1966), Fishbein et al. (1970), Lawley (1973 and 1974). The decrease in germination percentage has been ascribed mainly to the lethality generated in the seeds due to physiological injuries, chromosomal aberrations and the effect of hydrolytic products of the mutagen.

Aman (1968) explained that the endogenous growth regulators play an important role in seed germination and there exists a striking balance between the promoters and the inhibitors. Attributed the reduction in germination to the disturbance of this balance. Brock (1965) and Larik (1975) have pinpointed that the mutagen induced gross chromosomal breakages may be affecting the germination percentage. According to Gaul (1964) the pertinent effect is produced mainly through physiological damage.

The seed germination in control was PG0408 (95%) 2.BDNG-797(95%45%) It was decreased with an increase in the dose at gamma ray, EMS and SA. The germination was recorded maximum PG 0408 (85%) in dose 10 KR, (85%) in dose 0.05% EMS Concentration, (90)in dose 0.2% SA. In BDNG 797 (80%) in dose 10 KR, (95%) in dose 0.05 EMS Conc., (90%) in dose 0.02 SA Concentration and the minimum in PG 0408 Variety Gamma ray 30 KR (65%), EMS 0.15 % (65%) and SA 0.06 (60%) & BDNG 797 Variety Gamma ray 30 KR (65%), EMS 0.15% (90%) & SA 0.06 (80%). The reduction in the germination percentage induced by EMS Treatment was less as Compared to that in the Gamma rays. In gamma rays treatment induced the maximum inhibition in Seed germination with the corresponding increase in its doses. After the mutagenic could be distinctly seen in chickpea mutagenic treatments revealed a gradual decreasing trend in germination from lower to higher doses (sunli.et.al-2011) The result supported by the work done by (Dhulgande at al (2015) Datir et al. (2007) in horsegram, Potdukhe and Narkhede (2002) in pigeon pea reduction stimulation in seed germination might have been due to the effect at mutagens on metastemetic tissue of the seed. The decrease in seed germination at higher doses / conc. Of the mitagens may attributed to disturbances at cellular level (caused either at physiological (Or) physical level) same result reported kumar and mishra (2004) and reported in okra. Reduced germination percentage with increasing doses of gamma ray diation has also been reported in Rye (Akgun and Tosum, 2004) and Chickpea (Khan et al., 2005 and Toker et al., 2005).

Table 1: Effect of mutagen on seed germination in chickpea. (*Cicer arietinum L.*) **Variety BDNG-797**

Sr no.	Treatment	Conc/Dose	Total no of Germinated in petri plates	Germination percentage	S.D	Variation	SE
1	Control	-	20	95.45%	-	-	-
2	Gamma rays	10KR	20	80	1.52	2.33	1.08
		20KR	20	70			
		30KR	20	65			
3	EMS.	0.05	20	95	0.57	0.33	0.40
		0.10	20	90			
		0.15	20	90			
4	S.A.	0.02%	20	90	1.00	1.00	0.70
		0.04%	20	85			
		0.06%	20	80			

Table 2: Effect of mutagen on seed germination in chickpea. (*Cicer arietinum L.*) **Variety PG0408**

Sr no.	Treatment	Conc/Dose	Total no of Germinated in petri plates	Germination percentage	S.D	Variation	SE
1	Control	-	20	95%			
2	Gamma rays	10KR	20	85%	2.00	4.00	1.41
		20KR	20	75%			
		30KR	20	65%			
3	EMS.	0.05	20	85%	1.52	2.33	1.080
		0.10	20	80%			
		0.15	20	65%			
4	S.A.	0.02%	20	90%	2.51	6.33	1.77
		0.04%	20	75%			
		0.06%	20	60%			

4. Conclusion

The percentage of seed germination was inhibited with an increasing dose/conc of mutagen. The germination percentage was highly reduced with the increasing dose/conc. at mutagens.

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