

Studies on influence of chemopriming treatment on seed quality in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

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SUMMARY

An investigation was carried out to study the influence of chemopriming treatment on seed quality in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*) in the Department of Seed Science and Technology, College of Agriculture, University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad following factorial CRD in four replications with the common control. These treatments were included in the study *i.e.* Factor-I: Inorganic salts (T) T₁ - KNO₃ 1%, T₂ - NaCl 1%, T₃ - KH₂PO₄ 1%, T₄ - CaCl₂ 1%, T₅ - KI 1% and factor-II: Drying (D) with drying (D₁), without drying (D₂) with common control. Among the different inorganic salts used for priming in this study, T₅ recorded significantly highest germination (75.29%), root length (14.40cm), shoot length (18.85cm), seedling dry weight (27.31mg), seedling vigour index-I (2520), seedling vigour index-II (2063), field emergence (71.38%) and lowest electrical conductivity (0.665), among the drying treatments, significantly highest germination (80.38%), root length (14.61 cm), shoot length (19.37cm), seedling dry weight (27.58mg), seedling vigour index-I (2732), seedling vigour index-II (2218), field emergence (76.87%) and lowest electrical conductivity (0.631) were recorded in D₁ and among interaction T₅D₁ recorded significantly highest germination (83.25%), root length (14.97cm), shoot length (20.39cm), seedling dry weight (28.14mg), seedling vigour index-I(2944), seedling vigour index-II (2343), field emergence (79.50%) and lowest electrical conductivity (0.609).

Key Words : Chemopriming, Seed quality, Okra

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