

Full Length Research Paper

Seed abnormalities and associated mycoflora of rain-fed wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) in South Western Nigeria

O. A. Enikuomihin

Department of Crop Protection, University of Agriculture, P. M. B 2240, Abeokuta, Nigeria.
E-Mail: adeenikuomihin@yahoo.com.

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The health of wheat seeds produced under rain-fed conditions in South Western Nigeria was investigated. There were more abnormal (1.0 – 79.7%) than normal (10.7 – 28.7%) seeds. Forms of seed abnormality observed include wrinkled seeds (64.2 – 79.7%), entirely discoloured seeds (1.0 – 12.5%), seeds with discoloured embryo (germ) (1.2 – 1.5%) and brush (0.25 – 1.25%) ends. *Fusarium graminearum* and *Helminthosporium sativum* were associated with all seeds, but at higher levels in abnormal (*F. graminearum*, 0.5 – 78.5%; *H. sativum*, 2.5 – 86.0%) than normal seeds (*F. graminearum*, 2.25%; *H. sativum*, 0.75%). Viability of abnormal seeds was 1.50 – 32.0% which is much lower than the 88.0% germination of normal seeds.

Key words: Fungi, seed health testing, seed discolouration, wheat.

INTRODUCTION

Abnormality in seeds is a major constraint in crop production in most developing countries. Seed abnormality due to the influence of seed-borne fungi is very common and often accounts for a large percentage of crop losses (Varshney, 1990). However, a first step towards the attainment of optimal crop yield is the use of high quality seeds (Venter, 2000). Seed abnormality could be in form of shrunken seeds, reduced seed size, seed rot, seed necrosis and partial or total seed discolouration (Shetty, 1993). Invasion of seed by fungi may also result in biochemical deterioration and change in quality of nutrients (Vijaya and Karana, 1981). Discounted prices are paid for abnormal seeds (Varshney, 1990) and such seeds result in poor stands and reduced field emergence values (Tenkouano and Sereme, 1996).

A wide range of mycotoxins are found in seeds infected by fungi (Nanaiah et al., 1986; Tanaka et al., 1990) and these have harmful effects on man and animals that consume such seeds (Williams and Blaney, 1994). The type and severity of seed abnormality may be dependent on the type and pathogenic potential of the associated

fungi as well as the prevailing weather conditions (Owolade et al., 2001). Although the range of fungi associated with wheat seed abnormalities have been reported (Prescott et al., 1986; Wiese et al., 1987; Vashney, 1990), there is the need to identify and determine the effects of fungi associated with the abnormality of wheat seeds produced in areas other than the traditional growing areas, as it is with rain-fed wheat cultivation in South-Western Nigeria. This report is a summary of the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Dry inspection of seeds

400 g of seed of four wheat cultivars; Sonalika, Siette ceros, Paven 76 and Indus 66 were harvested at maturity from rain-fed plots in Ibadan, South-Western Nigeria (7°20'N; 3°54'E). Each cultivar was examined by visual inspection under the stereoscopic binocular microscope for normal and abnormal seeds. Normal seeds were those with smooth coat, light brown to butter colour without discolouration or fungal propagules. Abnormal seeds were those

Table 1. Incidence of normal and abnormal wheat seeds from dry inspection of seeds.

Cultivars	Normal seeds (%)	Wrinkled seeds (%)	Entirely discoloured seeds (%)	Seeds with discoloured embryo (germ) end (%)	Seeds with discoloured brush end (%)
Sonalika	15.75	72.25	2.0	1.25	1.0
Siette Ceros	28.75	65.50	12.50	1.50	0.75
Pavon 76	27.0	64.25	5.50	0.00	1.25
Indus 66	10.75	79.75	1.00	1.50	0.25



Figure 1. Normal and abnormal wheat seed types.

with malformed seed shapes, wrinkled seed coats, discolouration or those with fungal propagules. Four replicate samples each of 100 seeds per cultivar were examined.

Isolation of fungi associated with normal and abnormal seeds

400 seeds from both normal and abnormal samples were surface-sterilized (1% NaOCl for 5 min) and plated on blotter at the rate of 25 seeds per 9 cm-diameter Pyrex Petri dish. These were incubated for 7 days at $28 \pm 2^\circ$ C under alternating cycles of 12 h daylight and 12 h darkness. Fungi observed on seeds were identified and counted and further expressed as percentage of the total number of such seeds (normal or abnormal) plated on blotter. Germinated seeds were counted and expressed as a measure of seed viability using the formula:

$$Sv = n/N \times 100$$

Where Sv is % seed viability, n is the number of seeds germinated from each normal or abnormal seed type and N is the total number of seeds (normal or abnormal type) plated on blotter.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the incidence of normal and abnormal seeds from dry inspection of seeds. There were more

abnormal than normal seeds. Figure 1 shows the nature of normal and abnormal seed types. Incidence of normal seeds was 10.7 – 28.7% while the different abnormal seed types was 0.75 – 79.7% across all cultivars. With incidence 64.2 – 79.7%, wrinkled seed type was the most common form of abnormality. Incidence of entirely discoloured seed was 12.5 and 5.5% on Siette ceros and Pavon 76, respectively. Colouration of entirely discoloured seeds varied from brown through dark-brown to black, most of which were dented in shape (Figure 1). Incidence of seeds with discoloured embryo (germ) and brush ends was 1.2 – 1.5% and 0.7 – 1.2% (Table 1).

Fusarium graminearum and *Helminthosporium sativum* were isolated from both normal and abnormal seeds, however with a higher incidence in abnormal than normal seeds (Table 2). *Alternaria tenuis* (17.5%) and *Curvularia lunata* (3.7%) were also isolated additionally from entirely discoloured seeds. Incidence of *F. graminearum* was 2.2% on normal seeds while it was 10.5 – 78.5% on the abnormal seed types. Incidence of *F. graminearum* was high (78.5 and 67.5%, respectively) on seeds with discoloured brush end and entirely discoloured seeds. Incidence of *H. sativum* was highest

Table 2. Viability and mycoflora of normal and abnormal seeds of rain-fed wheat.

Seed Type	Germination (%)	Associated Fungi	Incidence of Fungi* (%)	Seed Infection (%)
Normal Seed	88.0 ± 0.10	<i>F.graminearum</i>	2.25 ± 0.45	0.68%
		<i>H. sativum</i>	0.50 ± 0.10	
Wrinkled Seed	32.0 ± 1.24	<i>F.graminearum</i>	10.50 ± 0.74	3.25%
		<i>H. sativum</i>	2.50 ± 0.32	
EntirelyDiscoloured Seed	5.0 ± 4.0	<i>F.graminearum</i>	67.50 ± 0.36	29.68
		<i>H. sativum</i>	30.0 ± 1.0	
		<i>A. tenuis</i>	17.50 ± 2.24	
Seed with Discoloured embryo (germ) end	1.50 ± 1.03	<i>C. lunata</i>	3.75 ± 5.20	25.06
		<i>F.graminearum</i>	14.25 ± 0.50	
Seed with Discoloured brush end	3.75 ± 2.0	<i>H. sativum</i>	86.0 ± 1.42	22.18
		<i>F.graminearum</i>	78.50 ± 0.15	
		<i>H. sativum</i>	10.25 ± 2.10	

Values are means from four cultivars of wheat.

* ± S. E. - Standard Error.

(86.0%) on seed with discoloured embryo end (Table 2). Seed abnormality types that are associated with seed discoloration had a higher incidence of fungal infection of seeds (Table 2). Overall infection was highest (29.6%) in entirely discoloured seeds. Germination of normal seeds was 88.0% and this was higher than that (1.5 – 32.0%) of the abnormal seed types.

DISCUSSION

The dry inspection of seeds revealed a higher incidence of wrinkled and discoloured than normal seeds. This is due to grain weathering (Field deterioration of grains), which, according to Tyagi and Olugbemi (1980) results from fungal infection of wheat heads under humid conditions. Grain weathering manifests as discoloration, rough appearance, shriveling, loss of texture or reduced size (Tyagi and Olugbemi, 1980). The discoloration of most seeds revealed black-point symptom as described by Varshney (1990). It manifests on the pericarp as brown to dark-brown discoloration, usually around the embryo end of the seeds. However, a substantial discoloration of the brush end was observed in this study. The association of *F. graminearum* and *H. sativum* with all forms of seed abnormalities and its relatively high incidence on discoloured seeds indicates the susceptibility of the wheat crop to these fungal species, and similar to the reports of Varshney (1990).

The association of *F. graminearum* with the black-point disease may be due to severe head blight infections induced on rain-fed wheat heads in the field from which seeds were obtained. Adlakha and Joshi (1974) reported that severe infection of wheat heads cause discoloration

and shriveling of the seed. Parry et al. (1995) had listed *F. graminearum* as one of the several *Fusarium* spp. associated with the head blight (scab) of wheat. The shrunken nature of seeds produced from scab – (*F. graminearum*) – infected heads have also been reported by Cook (1981) and Gary (1993). *H. sativum* is also associated with wheat seed discoloration and black-point (Raemakers, 1987). It was reported that *H. sativum*-induced black-point was a result of severe head infection by the fungus. The prevalence of *H. sativum* on entirely discoloured seeds underscore earlier reports by Tyagi and Olugbemi (1980). Adlakha and Joshi (1974) had also indicted *H. sativum* as causing severe discoloration of seeds. *Alternaria tenuis* isolated from entirely discoloured seeds is also a reputed black-point pathogen (Parashar and Chohan, 1967; Prescott et al., 1986; Varshney, 1990). It becomes obvious, therefore, that the abnormalities observed on entirely discoloured seeds in this study is the result of a combined influence of these black -point pathogens alongside *C. lunata*. *C. lunata* is being associated with the black-point disease for the first time in this study.

The reduced viability of abnormal seeds is due to the influence of fungi. Fakir (1988) reported significant reduction in the germination of infected seeds while Rena and Gupta (1982) reported that localized discoloured areas, usually around the embryo end of seeds are often responsible for reduced germinability. Mehta (1993) also reported that seed infection by *Cochliobolus sativus* adversely affected seed germination, and some cause loss of seed viability when severity of infection is high. Hence, seed infection and discoloration by *H. sativum* or *F. graminearum* adversely affected rain-fed wheat cultivation in South-Western Nigeria.

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