POPULATION-BASED THRESHOLD MODELS DESCRIBE EFFECTS OF CONTROLLED
DETERIORATION ON SEED RESPIRATORY PATTERNS DURING GERMINATION

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Cellular respiration is initiated during the early stages of seed imbibition. Understanding the dynamics of seed respiration during germination provides new opportunities to optimize treatment protocols and to assess seed quality. Previous approaches to measure seed respiration have largely relied on measurements of samples containing many seeds, making it difficult to relate specific respiratory patterns to germination timing. The Q2 instrument (ASTEC Seed Technology) allows the sensitive measurement of respiration (oxygen depletion in sealed vials) by individual seeds enabling more detailed studies of the relationships between respiration and germination rates. Methods were developed to display respiratory data in a manner analogous to germination time courses that illustrate both the timing and variation in respiratory activity among seeds. The time required for germination increases prior to the loss of viability as seeds deteriorate during storage. Population-based threshold models have been created successfully to quantify and predict seed germination times and percentages after ageing periods under controlled deterioration. The model relays on measurements of germination rate that is very labor intensive. We characterized the effects of controlled deterioration ageing on respiratory patterns of lettuce seeds in comparison with their germination kinetics. The respiratory response to ageing was consistent and highly correlated with germination; delays in both germination and respiration were observed and exhibited linear relationship with ageing. Respiratory information automatically generated from the Q2 instrument can be used instead of germination rates and valuable parameters can be extracted from a population-based threshold model to provide indicatives of expected shelf life.

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Keywords: Controlled deterioration, ageing, germination, respiration

Acknowledgements: American Seed Trade Association Vegetable and Flower Seed Permanent Research Fund,

Western Regional Seed Physiology Research Group (WRSPRG), Q2 User's Group.