



### INTRODUCTION

#### **SEED LONGEVITY:**

SHORT-LIVED SEEDS AND LONG-LIVED SEEDS

 EVOLUTION OF SEED PHYSIOLOGY KNOWLEDGE: desiccation tolerance

**Orthodox and Recalcitrant Seeds** 

- RECALCITRANT SEEDS: do not undergo maturation drying, are shed at relatively high water content and are susceptible to desiccation injury (Roberts, 1973)
- TOLERANCE TO LOW TEMPERATURES

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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

- HABITAT
- WATER CONTENT
- **EXAMPLES:** mango, avocado, cocoa, coconut, rubber tree, guarana, Brazil nut, oak, loquat, inga, etc.

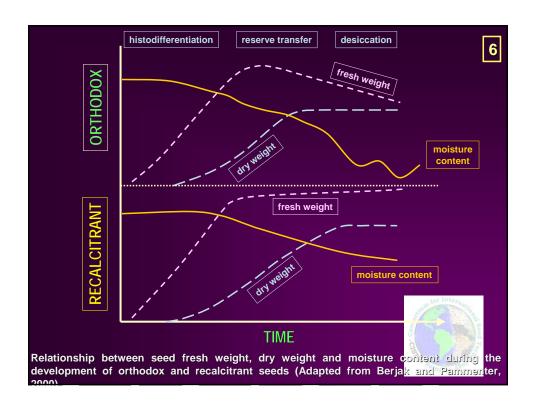
# GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

- SEED MORPHOLOGY:

size, embryo axis x reserve tissue, seed coat

- SEED DEVELOPMENT AND MATURATION.

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- SEED DEVELOPMENT AND MATURATION

**DECREASES IN WATER CONTENT** 

**INCREASES IN DRY WEIGHT** 

PHYSIOLOGICAL MATURITY

**MATURATION DRYING** 

- SEED GERMINATION



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## GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

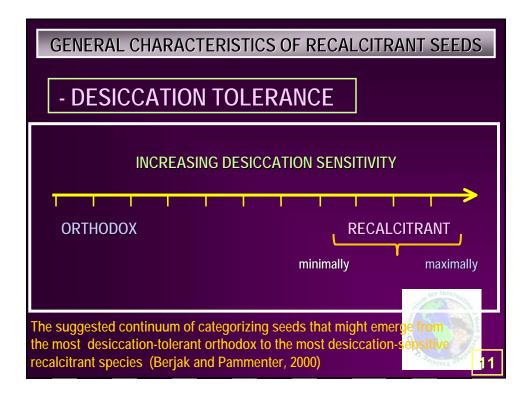
- CATEGORIES OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

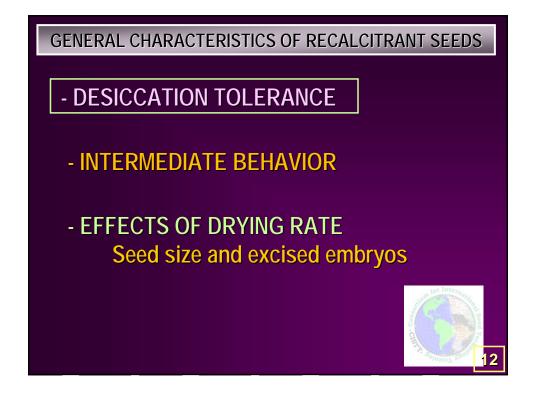


TYPES OF RECALCITRANCE						
MINIMUM	MODERATE	HIGH				
Fair amount of water loss tolerated	Moderate amount of water loss tolerated	Little water loss tolerated				
Germination slow in absence of additional water	Moderate germination rate in the absence of additional water	Fast germination in absence of additional water				
Lower temperature tolerated	Most species are temperature sensitive	Most species are temperature sensitive				
Temperate / tropical distribution Ex.: Quercus, Araucaria	Tropical distribution Ex.: <i>Theobroma</i> , <i>Hevea</i>	Tropical forests and wetlands Ex.: Avicennia marina				
The continuum to account for varying degrees of recalcitrance (Farrant et al., 1988)						

### GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

- DESICCATION TOLERANCE
  - DEFINITION
  - DROUGHT TOLERANCE
  - MEMBRANE INTEGRITY
  - MINIMIUM HYDRATION LEVEL: water type 3





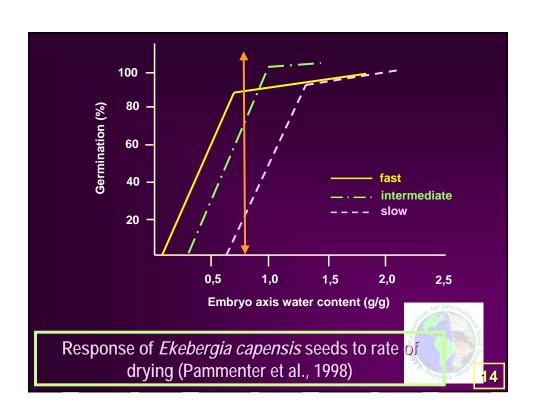
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RECALCITRANT SEEDS

- DESICCATION TOLERANCE

- CRITICAL AND LETHAL WATER CONTENTS?



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#### **ASSOCIATION WITH MICROORGANISMS**

PROBLEMS CAUSED BY FUNGI

**SPECIES INVOLVED**: Aspergillus and Penicillium

**VARIATION IN WATER CONTENT** 



#### **ASSOCIATION WITH MICROORGANISMS**

Water Content (%)				Germination (%)					
0(†)	15	30	45	60	0(†)	15	30	45	60
57.3	58.5	61.4	60.6	60.4	99	67	0	1	0
51.4	52.1	53.8	53.7	53.8	100	97	71	69	43
45.9	46.5	46.5	46.8	47.5	95	92	56	23	7
38.6	39.6	39.8	39.2	39.9	89	62	12	1	0
32.4	33.1	34.3	32.3	39.1	68	8	0	0	0
28.0	28.7	29.1	31.9	30.1	0	0	0	O cor In	0

Seed water content and germination percentage of *Inga urug* during storage at 10°C and 90%R.H. for up to 60 days (Bilia et

(†) Storage period (days)

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### RECALCITRANT SEED STORAGE

**HIGH WATER CONTENT** 

**TEMPERATURE** 

**SEED LONGEVITY** 



#### RECALCITRANT SEED STORAGE

- ALTERNATIVES
  - Moist or imbibed storage
  - Partial dehydration technique



Material / environment	Storage period (days)						
	0	30	60	90	120	135	150
Plastic / laboratory	52	56	<u>77</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>62</u>	<u>64</u>	23
Plastic / 10°C	52	22	36	18	15	80	12
Multiwall paper/ laboratory	52	00	00	00	00	00	00
Multiwall paper / 10°C	52	00	00	00	00	00	00

Germination (%) of rubber tree seeds stored in two types of packaging material in the laboratory and in cold chamber at 10°C (Pereira, 1980).

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#### RECALCITRANT SEED STORAGE

- ALTERNATIVES
  - Controlled atmosphere storage
  - Embryo cryopreservation



