Original Research Article

Effect of Pre-Sowing Treatments, Sowing Positions and Age of Stones after Extraction on Germination of Mango

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Abstract

The present investigation was conducted at College of Agriculture, Vellayani during the year 2017-2018 to assess the effect of pre-sowing treatments, sowing positions and age of stone after extraction from the fruit on germination of mango. Mango stones of different age groups viz., freshly extracted stones, 10 and 20 days after extraction of pulp were soaked for 24 hours in aqueous solutions of GA₃ (100 and 200 ppm), KNO₃ (1 and 2 ppm), cow dung slurry, water and control (without treatments) and sown in flat and stalk end up (plumule up) positions in polythene bags. The freshly extracted mango stones which were soaked in 200 ppm GA₃ solution and sown in plumule up position recorded the least number of days for initiation of germination (13 days) and 50 % germination (23 days), the highest rate of germination (0.74), seedling length (27.35 cm) and dry weight (10.70 g) whereas freshly extracted mango stones which were soaked in 100 ppm GA₃ solution and sown in plumule up position recorded the highest germination (82.22 %), seedling vigour index-I (2142.03 cm) and seedling vigour index-II (791.48 g).

Keywords
Mango stones, Sowing positions, Age, Pre sowing Treatments, Germination

Introduction

Mango is commercially propagated by veneer, stone, approach and softwood grafting in different parts of the India. In most of the fruit crops, rootstock influences the vigour, longevity, tree size, yield and quality. For successful graft union, it is imperative to have healthy, strong and actively growing rootstocks. Mango stones are usually available during the drier parts of the year (April-May) because of which the germination percentage and vigour were found to be very low (Kolekar et al., 2017). The viability of mango stones are low because of its recalcitrant nature. Germination percentage of mango stone is only 12 to 50 per cent when sown within a month of extraction. Pre-sowing treatments with chemicals viz., gibberellic acid (GA₃) and KNO₃ have a significant effect on initiation of germination, boosting up of growth and vigour stimulation. Pre sowing treatments also protect seeds from biotic and abiotic factors during critical phase of seedling establishment. Synchronization and rapid
seedling emergence are the commonly reported benefits of pre-sowing treatments on germination. The orientation of seeds on seed bed has a great role in boosting up of the process of germination. It has a positive influence on altering the energy levels which are needed for the radicle and plumule emergence required for completion of germination process. This is mainly due to the quantity of stored nutrients as well as the positioning of micropyle. The stalk end up position of sowing helps to place the micropyle in the most appropriate position and resulted in minimum requirement of energy for germination and stimulates the metabolic process that release energy for radicle emergence (Bewley, 1997). Age of stone also has a crucial impact on germination and subsequent growth. Moisture content is the key factor that determines the viability of recalcitrant seeds. Loss of critical moisture content as the age advances can cause the alterations in a series of metabolic processes and can cause accumulation of free radicals, which results in onset of the deterioration process (Patil and Krishna, 2016).

An experiment was therefore undertaken to assess the effect of pre-sowing treatments, sowing positions and age of stones after extraction from the fruit with the main objectives of increasing germination percentage and producing vigorous rootstocks in order to meet the ever rising market demand and to evolve the best technology for producing high quality mango planting material in a short period of time. The study aims to obtain information about seed germination and seedling development that could facilitate nursery production of mango seedlings for orchard establishment.

**Materials and Methods**

The present study was carried out during 2017 – 2018 at the College of Agriculture, Vellayani, Thiruvananthapuram. The experiment was laid out in Factorial Completely Randomized Block Design with 42 treatments. The treatments comprise of different combinations of 2 sowing positions (flat and stalk end up), 3 different age group of stones after extraction from fruit (freshly extracted stones, 10 days after extraction, and 20 days after extraction) and 7 pre-sowing treatments, GA\textsubscript{3} - 100 and 200 ppm, KNO\textsubscript{3} -1 and 2 ppm, cow dung slurry, water and control. Fruits of ‘Kotookonam Varikka’ variety of mango were selected for stone extraction and were procured from southern tracts of Thiruvananthapuram, district of Kerala. The stones were washed thoroughly to remove extraneous material adhering to it. These stones were immersed in water and allowed to settle at the bottom of the container. Stones floating on the surface of water were discarded and those which settled at the bottom were used for experimentation. The mango stones were soaked in the above solutions for 24 hours prior to sowing during different times after extraction based on age groups. The resultant forty two treatments were replicated thrice. Treated mango stones of different age groups were sown in two different methods \textit{viz.}, stalk end up and flat positions.

The germination percentage was calculated using the formula given below;

\[
\text{Germination percentage} = \frac{\text{Number of germinated stones}}{\text{Total stones}} \times 100
\]

The rate of germination was determined by dividing the germination percentage with number of days taken for attaining the germination. The seedling vigour index-I was calculated by multiplying germination % and seedling length, while the seedling vigour index II was determined by multiplying germination % and dry weight of seedling.
Five mango seedlings were selected at random from each replication for recording observations related to germination. The germination of stones started 15 days after sowing and continued up to 55 days. Observations were recorded daily for germination parameters and vegetative parameters like seedling length, dry weight and seedling vigour index I & II were recorded 4 months after sowing. The experimental data recorded were subjected to statistical analysis as per the method suggested by Panse and Sukhatme (1967). Treatment means were separated using F test values at 5% level of significance.

**Results and Discussion**

Significant differences were observed among the pre-sowing treatments, sowing positions and age of stones after extraction from the fruit for germination characters. Statistically analysed results are given in Table 1 and 2 and are explained under following sub-headings.

**Effect of sowing positions**

There was a significant impact of sowing positions on all the parameters chosen for this investigation (Table 1). The stones which were sown in stalk end up position stalk end up position resulted in the highest germination, minimum number of days for initiation of germination, high rate of germination and seedling vigour indices (on growth and weight basis). Sowing of seeds at proper depth and position was one of the most important nursery operations because it affects germination and subsequent growth. To ensure good germination, rapid emergence and good performance, seeds must be placed in a position and in an environment that ensures the availability of nutrients and water from the soil. Seed orientation affects seedling emergence greatly. The results are in conformity with Garner and Chaudhri (1976) and Hammed et al., (2014) in cashew. Germination commences with the uptake of water by the dry seed (imbibition) and is completed when embryonic shoot and root, i.e., plumule and radicle, respectively, emerged. The amount of energy required to accomplish this task varies with genotype and orientation of the seed at sowing because of the quantity of stored nutrients, especially endosperm and positioning of micropyle. Mango stones with stalk-end up places the micropyle in the most suitable position, i.e., pointing downward, and therefore requires less germination energy for the radicle to emerge from the embryo. Moreover, stalk-end facing up might enhance accessibility to required oxygen for the initial metabolic process that produces energy for radicle emergence (Bewley, 1997). Improper orientation of stones could deprive the emerging embryo of needed oxygen which could lead to high ethanol and pyruvate production in the system and finally death of the emerging embryonic (plumule and radicle) plants. This probably resulted in the reduced germination percentages and poor quantitative plant vigour.

**Effect of age of stones after extraction from the fruit**

The highest germination percentage, minimum number of days for initiation of germination, rate of germination, seedling vigour indices on growth basis and weight basis were the best for the freshly harvested stones (Table 1). Germination characteristics of freshly harvested stones were the best compared to other age group of stones (Chaudhari and Patel, 2012). Germination became progressively slower as the age advances. The highest germination percentage, minimum number of days for initiation of germination and for 50% germination, rate of germination, seedling
length, dry weight of seedling, seedling vigour index- I and seedling vigour index- II were found best for the freshly harvested stones. The results are in conformity with Kumar et al., (2018b) in jamun.

Effect of pre-sowing treatments

The stones pre-treated with GA3 100 ppm recorded the highest germination, whereas GA3 (200 ppm) required minimum number of days for initiation of germination (Table 1). Early stone germination in GA3 200 ppm treatment might be due to increased endogenous auxin content due to application of GA3. The pre-soaking treatment of GA3 might have affected and altered the enzymatic reaction, protein synthesis and conversion of starch to sugars involved in the germination process (Paleg, 1960). Gibberellic acid induces denovo synthesis of proteolytic enzymes like α-Amylase and ribonuclease. Amylases in turn hydrolyse starch in the endosperm, providing essential sugars for the initiation of growth processes and liberate chemical energy which is used in the activation of embryo as well as suppression of inhibition along with synthesis of RNA which resulted in higher germination (Copeland and Mcdonald, 1995). GA3 treatment is also known to over rule the photo dormancy, thermo-dormancy, dormancy imposed by incomplete embryo development, mechanical barriers and presence of germination inhibitors (Diaz and Martin, 1971). Similar results in case of GA3 were reported by Shaban (2010) in mango and Lay et al., (2013) in papaya.

The highest rate of germination was observed in the treatment GA3 200 ppm followed by GA3 100 ppm and KNO3 1 ppm and the lowest in control. The difference in rate of germination may be attributed to the differential ability of the pre sowing treatment of these chemicals for reducing the time taken for germination and to remove the obstruction in embryo growth (Muralidhara et al., 2015). The stones treated with GA3 200 ppm took the least time for initiation and 50 % of germination, while maximum days were reported in control. The variation with respect to the days required for potential germination might be due to the stimulative effect of chemicals on emergence of seedlings and the rate of different growth processes like cell elongation, cell division and cell multiplication (Patel et al., 2016).

Among the various treatments, the maximum seedling length was recorded in GA3 200 ppm followed by KNO3 (1 %). This might be due to the fact that the GA3 stimulates vegetative growth by increased osmotic uptake of nutrients, cell multiplication and cell elongation which might have reflected in the maximum height of seedlings in this treatment. These results are in accordance with results obtained by Shalini et al., (1999) and Kumar et al., (2008a). The regulation of growth by gibberells and KNO3 relates almost extensively to its stem elongation properties. Influence of gibberllic acid and potassium nitrate on stem elongation is achieved by inducing the cell wall extensibility, stimulating cell wall synthesis, reducing the rigidity of cell wall and by increasing cell division as well as increasing the synthesis of IAA leading to more growth.

Among the treatments, the highest dry weight was found in GA3 200 ppm followed by KNO3 1 ppm while the lowest was in control. The increased weight of seedling was mainly attributed to enhanced germination, early seedling emergence and better seedling growth. The higher vigour indices may be due to the higher germination percentage induced by these chemicals. Seedling Vigour Index is a product of germination percentage and seedling length. Higher the seedling vigour index, more vigorous the seedlings are considered to be (Abdul- Baki and Anderson, 1973).
Table 1 Germination characters of mango as influenced by different sowing positions, age of stones after extraction from the fruit and pre-sowing treatments on germination of mango stones

| Parameters | Days taken for initiation of germination | Days taken for 50% germination | Germination (%) | Rate of germination | Seedling length (cm) | Dry weight of seedling (g) | Seedling vigour index -I Growth basis (cm) | Seedling vigour index- II Weight basis (g) |
|------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Effect of sowing positions | | | | | | | | |
| Flat | 29.15 | 40.91 | 40.95 | 0.26 | 18.34 | 7.46 | 27.33* (746.93) | 17.44* (304.15) |
| Stalk end up | 22.95 | 31.75 | 60.85 | 0.47 | 21.84 | 8.64 | 36.39* (1324.23) | 22.84* (521.67) |
| SE(m) | 0.046 | 0.166 | 0.690 | 0.001 | 0.054 | 0.026 | 0.226 | 0.143 |
| CD | 0.130 | 0.466 | 1.940 | 0.004 | 0.152 | 0.073 | 0.637 | 0.402 |
| Effect of Age of stone after extraction from fruit | | | | | | | | |
| Freshly extracted stone | 18.56 | 31.29 | 59.84 | 0.47 | 22.76 | 8.60 | 36.80* (1354.24) | 22.60* (510.76) |
| 10 days after extraction | 24.56 | 36.50 | 52.38 | 0.36 | 21.07 | 8.07 | 33.05* (1092.30) | 20.45* (418.20) |
| 20 days after extraction | 35.03 | 41.20 | 40.48 | 0.28 | 16.45 | 7.48 | 25.74* (662.55) | 17.37* (301.72) |
| SE(m) | 0.057 | 0.203 | 0.845 | 0.002 | 0.066 | 0.032 | 0.277 | 0.175 |
| CD | 0.160 | 0.571 | 2.376 | 0.005 | 0.186 | 0.090 | 0.780 | 0.492 |
| Pre sowing treatments | | | | | | | | |
| GA3 - 100 ppm | 23.89 | 33.94 | 62.59 | 0.43 | 21.16 | 8.47 | 36.37* (1322.78) | 22.99* (528.54) |
| GA3 - 200 ppm | 22.62 | 31.78 | 55.19 | 0.47 | 22.69 | 9.58 | 35.30* (1246.09) | 22.95* (526.70) |
| KNO3 - 1 ppm | 24.49 | 34.17 | 52.96 | 0.42 | 22.14 | 9.15 | 34.09* (1162.13) | 21.92* (480.49) |
| KNO3 - 2 ppm | 25.69 | 35.56 | 50.00 | 0.36 | 20.14 | 8.00 | 31.60* (998.56) | 19.85* (394.02) |
| Cow dung slurry | 25.78 | 35.78 | 55.19 | 0.35 | 19.94 | 7.64 | 33.10* (1095.61) | 20.46* (418.61) |
| Water | 28.84 | 40.11 | 42.96 | 0.31 | 18.11 | 7.01 | 27.81* (773.40) | 17.28* (298.60) |
| Control (no treatments) | 31.01 | 42.94 | 37.40 | 0.25 | 16.45 | 6.49 | 24.76* (613.06) | 15.51* (240.56) |
| SE(m) | 0.087 | 0.310 | 1.291 | 0.003 | 0.101 | 0.049 | 0.424 | 0.267 |
| CD at 5 % | 0.244 | 0.872 | 3.630 | 0.008 | 0.285 | 0.137 | 1.192 | 0.751 |

*Transformed values
**Table 2** Interaction effect of sowing positions, age of stones after extraction from the fruit and pre-sowing treatments on germination of mango stones

| Sl. no. | Treatments | Days taken for initiation of germination | Days taken for 50% germination | Germination (%) | Rate of germination | Seedling length (cm) | Dry weight of seedling (g) | Seedling vigour index - I Growth basis (cm) | Seedling vigour index - II Weight basis (g) |
|---------|------------|------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1       | S₁A₁T₁     | 19.13                                    | 31.33                         | 62.22           | 0.51              | 21.83                | 8.65                      | 36.86* (1358.60)               | 23.22* (538.50)                  |
| 2       | S₁A₁T₂     | 17.73                                    | 30.33                         | 53.33           | 0.58              | 23.92                | 9.60                      | 35.69* (1276.57)               | 22.62* (511.44)                  |
| 3       | S₁A₁T₃     | 18.33                                    | 31.67                         | 51.11           | 0.51              | 23.38                | 9.17                      | 34.49* (1191.39)               | 21.63* (469.13)                  |
| 4       | S₁A₁T₄     | 21.00                                    | 33.67                         | 46.67           | 0.40              | 21.41                | 7.88                      | 31.58* (999.91)                | 19.17* (367.49)                  |
| 5       | S₁A₁T₅     | 22.20                                    | 33.33                         | 53.33           | 0.41              | 20.10                | 7.70                      | 32.73* (1073.47)               | 20.26* (410.25)                  |
| 6       | S₁A₁T₆     | 23.73                                    | 38.34                         | 40.00           | 0.26              | 19.04                | 7.36                      | 27.55* (761.82)                | 17.13* (293.35)                  |
| 7       | S₁A₁T₇     | 25.73                                    | 42.33                         | 35.55           | 0.21              | 16.07                | 6.89                      | 23.89* (570.54)                | 15.66* (244.59)                  |
| 8       | S₁A₂T₁     | 26.00                                    | 37.34                         | 51.11           | 0.24              | 20.47                | 8.00                      | 32.35* (1046.73)               | 20.24* (408.90)                  |
| 9       | S₁A₂T₂     | 24.00                                    | 36.33                         | 42.22           | 0.25              | 22.17                | 8.55                      | 30.60* (937.13)                | 19.01* (360.99)                  |
| 10      | S₁A₂T₃     | 26.53                                    | 41.33                         | 40.00           | 0.24              | 22.11                | 8.37                      | 29.69* (885.15)                | 18.28* (334.71)                  |
| 11      | S₁A₂T₄     | 27.67                                    | 41.67                         | 35.55           | 0.26              | 19.23                | 7.68                      | 26.16* (685.56)                | 16.54* (273.32)                  |
| 12      | S₁A₂T₅     | 26.87                                    | 39.33                         | 44.45           | 0.26              | 19.65                | 7.24                      | 29.55* (873.29)                | 17.96* (322.17)                  |
| 13      | S₁A₂T₆     | 31.60                                    | 45.34                         | 33.33           | 0.21              | 16.67                | 6.70                      | 23.53* (556.84)                | 14.93* (223.27)                  |
| 14      | S₁A₂T₇     | 33.27                                    | 47.66                         | 31.11           | 0.15              | 14.99                | 6.22                      | 21.58* (466.33)                | 13.93* (193.53)                  |
| 15      | S₁A₃T₁     | 36.80                                    | 44.67                         | 44.45           | 0.14              | 14.98                | 7.17                      | 25.81* (666.65)                | 17.87* (319.08)                  |
| 16      | S₁A₃T₂     | 35.47                                    | 41.00                         | 37.78           | 0.21              | 16.90                | 7.99                      | 25.28* (640.29)                | 17.39* (302.30)                  |
| 17      | S₁A₃T₃     | 37.40                                    | 44.33                         | 35.55           | 0.16              | 16.27                | 7.62                      | 24.04* (577.96)                | 16.46* (270.34)                  |
| 18      | S₁A₃T₄     | 37.94                                    | 45.34                         | 31.11           | 0.14              | 14.60                | 6.91                      | 21.30* (454.25)                | 14.68* (215.35)                  |
| 19      | S₁A₃T₅     | 37.20                                    | 47.00                         | 37.78           | 0.14              | 15.30                | 6.33                      | 24.05* (579.32)                | 15.47* (238.70)                  |
| 20      | S₁A₃T₆     | 40.27                                    | 51.00                         | 28.90           | 0.11              | 13.86                | 5.58                      | 20.00* (400.01)                | 12.72* (161.52)                  |
| 21      | S₁A₃T₇     | 43.20                                    | 55.67                         | 24.45           | 0.11              | 12.17                | 4.95                      | 17.24* (297.41)                | 11.03* (121.15)                  |
| 22      | S₂A₁T₁     | 13.53                                    | 26.34                         | 82.22           | 0.66              | 26.05                | 9.62                      | 46.29* (2142.03)               | 28.14* (791.48)                  |
| 23      | S₂A₁T₂     | 13.00                                    | 23.00                         | 73.33           | 0.74              | 27.35                | 10.70                     | 44.75* (2003.42)               | 28.00* (784.27)                  |
| 24      | S₂A₁T₃     | 14.67                                    | 24.33                         | 73.33           | 0.60              | 27.26                | 10.31                     | 44.69* (1998.67)               | 27.49* (755.38)                  |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | $S_2A_1T_4$ | 16.40 | 27.34 | 68.90 | 0.42 | 24.85 | 8.80 | 41.37* (1710.92) | 24.64* (606.16) |
| 26 | $S_2A_1T_5$ | 16.07 | 28.66 | 75.56 | 0.42 | 23.89 | 8.55 | 42.44* (1806.03) | 25.40* (646.50) |
| 27 | $S_2A_1T_6$ | 18.33 | 32.00 | 64.45 | 0.45 | 22.20 | 7.89 | 37.83* (1430.94) | 22.57* (508.97) |
| 28 | $S_2A_1T_7$ | 19.93 | 35.33 | 57.78 | 0.33 | 21.20 | 7.21 | 34.98* (1224.40) | 20.42* (416.37) |
| 29 | $S_2A_2T_1$ | 19.53 | 30.00 | 75.55 | 0.56 | 23.77 | 8.83 | 42.38* (1795.72) | 25.85* (667.58) |
| 30 | $S_2A_2T_2$ | 18.53 | 28.33 | 66.67 | 0.60 | 24.67 | 10.53 | 40.54* (1644.89) | 26.48* (700.47) |
| 31 | $S_2A_2T_3$ | 20.87 | 30.00 | 68.90 | 0.58 | 24.08 | 9.84 | 40.67* (1658.92) | 26.01* (678.26) |
| 32 | $S_2A_2T_4$ | 21.27 | 30.33 | 73.33 | 0.50 | 23.15 | 8.46 | 41.18* (1696.92) | 24.92* (621.33) |
| 33 | $S_2A_2T_5$ | 20.40 | 31.34 | 71.11 | 0.45 | 23.05 | 8.12 | 40.50* (1639.88) | 24.04* (577.17) |
| 34 | $S_2A_2T_6$ | 22.47 | 35.00 | 55.55 | 0.41 | 21.12 | 7.53 | 34.25* (1172.97) | 20.47* (418.65) |
| 35 | $S_2A_2T_7$ | 24.73 | 37.00 | 44.45 | 0.33 | 19.80 | 6.96 | 29.67* (880.53) | 17.60* (309.75) |
| 36 | $S_2A_3T_1$ | 28.33 | 34.00 | 60.00 | 0.42 | 19.85 | 8.51 | 34.51* (1193.87) | 22.59* (510.35) |
| 37 | $S_2A_3T_2$ | 27.00 | 31.67 | 57.78 | 0.44 | 21.15 | 10.13 | 34.97* (1222.87) | 24.21* (585.77) |
| 38 | $S_2A_3T_3$ | 29.13 | 33.33 | 48.89 | 0.42 | 19.72 | 9.61 | 30.98* (962.18) | 21.66* (470.11) |
| 39 | $S_2A_3T_4$ | 29.87 | 35.00 | 44.45 | 0.41 | 17.59 | 8.25 | 27.95* (781.25) | 19.17* (367.07) |
| 40 | $S_2A_3T_5$ | 32.00 | 35.00 | 48.89 | 0.41 | 17.64 | 7.90 | 29.31* (862.45) | 19.63* (386.25) |
| 41 | $S_2A_3T_6$ | 36.67 | 39.00 | 35.56 | 0.40 | 15.79 | 7.06 | 23.70* (562.14) | 15.85* (250.81) |
| 42 | $S_2A_3T_7$ | 39.20 | 39.67 | 31.11 | 0.34 | 14.47 | 6.69 | 21.20* (449.67) | 14.44* (208.39) |
| SE(m) | 0.212 | N/A | N/A | 0.007 | 0.248 | 0.119 | N/A | N/A |
| CD at 5 % | 0.597 | N/A | N/A | 0.019 | 0.698 | 0.335 | N/A | N/A |

* Transformed values

$S_1$: Flat position; $S_2$: Stalk end up position; $A_1$: Freshly extracted stones; $A_2$: 10 days after extraction; $A_3$: 20 days after extraction

$T_1$: GA$_3$ 100 ppm; $T_2$: GA$_3$ 200 ppm; $T_3$: KNO$_3$-1 ppm; $T_4$: KNO$_3$-2 ppm; $T_5$: cow dung slurry; $T_6$: water

$T_7$: control (without treatments)
In the current trial, maximum Seedling Vigour Index-I was observed when mango stones which were treated with GA\textsubscript{3} 100 ppm followed by GA\textsubscript{3} 200 ppm whereas minimum was noticed in control. This can be ascribed to the cumulative effect of higher shoot length, root length and germination percentage under GA\textsubscript{3} treatments. These results are in agreement with an earlier report by Patil et al., (2012) in citrus.

**Interaction effect**

The freshly extracted mango stones which were soaked in 200 ppm GA\textsubscript{3} solution and sown in plumule up position recorded the least number of days for initiation of germination and 50 % germination, highest rate of germination, seedling length and dry weight whereas freshly extracted mango stones which were soaked in 100 ppm GA\textsubscript{3} solution recorded the highest germination, seedling vigour index- I and seedling vigour index- II. As the interaction effect of the factors viz., sowing positions, age of stones after extraction from the fruit and pre-sowing treatments on germination of mango stones concerned, there were no significant effect obtained for days taken for 50 % germination, germination percentage, Seedling Vigour Index- I and Seedling Vigour Index- II (Table 2).

In conclusion, from the present investigation, it is evident that the freshly extracted mango stones which were soaked in 200 ppm GA\textsubscript{3} solution and sown in stalk-end up position recorded the least number of days for initiation of germination, and 50 % germination, highest rate of germination, seedling length and dry weight whereas the stones soaked in 100 ppm GA\textsubscript{3} solution recorded the highest germination, seedling vigour index- I and seedling vigour index- II. The pre-sowing treatments, sowing positions and age of stones need to be taken into consideration to attain a noticeable difference in enhancing the germination, rapid emergence, stimulating the growth and vigour of seedlings.

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