



Effect of Zeolite Beads and Silica Gel on Seed Quality Parameters of Okra Genotypes

Priya ^{a*}, Parashivamurthy ^a, Vishwanath, K. ^b, Nethra, N. ^b,
Manu T. G. ^c and Bhavani, P. ^d

^a Department of Seed Science and Technology, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-560065, India.

^b Seed Technology Research Unit, AICRP on Seed (Crops), University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-560065, India.

^c Noble Seeds, Pvt. Limited, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-560065, India.

^d Department of Plant Biotechnology, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bengaluru-560065, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.9734/jeai/2024/v46i123136>

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here: <https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/127959>

Original Research Article

Received: 08/10/2024

Accepted: 11/12/2024

Published: 14/12/2024

ABSTRACT

A laboratory experiment was conducted at the Department of Seed Science and Technology, University of Agricultural Sciences, GKVK, Bangalore, Karnataka. The study aimed to investigate the impact of various desiccants on seed quality parameters in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) along with the comparison of untreated control. The findings indicated that zeolite beads

*Corresponding author: E-mail: priyamagi17@gmail.com;

Cite as: Priya, Parashivamurthy, Vishwanath, K., Nethra, N., Manu T. G., and Bhavani, P. 2024. "Effect of Zeolite Beads and Silica Gel on Seed Quality Parameters of Okra Genotypes". *Journal of Experimental Agriculture International* 46 (12):294-306. <https://doi.org/10.9734/jeai/2024/v46i123136>.

(1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. registered significantly lowest (8.04%) seed moisture content and lowest (349.18 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$) electrical conductivity as compared to the control (12.10% and 356.35 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}/\text{g}$, respectively). Similarly, zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. registered the highest (76.85%) seed germination, root length (16.56 cm), shoot length (14.02 cm), mean seedling dry weight (98.03 mg), seedling vigour index-I (2303), seedling vigour index-II (7542) and highest (2.38 $A_{480\text{nm}}$) total dehydrogenase activity indicating better seed quality as compare to control (70.27%, 12.57 cm, 10.28 cm, 91.82 mg, 1623, 6461 and 1.80 $A_{480\text{nm}}$, respectively). Overall, the results suggest that zeolite beads are an effective desiccant for enhancing seed quality in okra by reducing moisture content and improving physiological and biochemical parameters, which are critical for seed storage and vigor.

Keywords: Desiccants; super grain bag; zeolite beads.

1. INTRODUCTION

Okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench), commonly known as "Ladies' Finger" or "Bhendi," is an agriculturally important vegetable crop widely cultivated across India during both the rainy and dry seasons. Native to tropical Africa, okra is valued for its tender fruits, which are consumed as a vegetable. Among the 34 recognized species of the genus *Abelmoschus*, *Abelmoschus esculentus* is the only species extensively grown as a commercial crop. It is cultivated throughout the year in India, both in home gardens and on commercial farms, underscoring its significance in Indian agriculture.

In India, okra is cultivated on an area of 554,000 hectares, with a production of 72,88,000 metric tons and productivity rate of 13.14 metric tons per hectare (Anon., 2023). The major okra-producing states in India include Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. Karnataka, in particular, is enriched with diverse agro-climatic conditions, allowing farmers to cultivate a wide diverse range of crops is grown year-round, including grains, legumes and oil-bearing plants, commercial crops and horticultural crops across different seasons. In Karnataka, okra is grown on 2.82 thousand hectares, with a production of 41.97 metric tons and a productivity rate of 14.91 metric tons per hectare (Anon., 2023).

Hard seed formation is a common problem in over-dried okra seeds. Sun drying is traditionally used to dry seeds, but it is challenging to reduce seed moisture due to high humidity and fluctuating temperatures. Moreover, sun drying is labor-intensive and time-consuming, potentially causing adverse effects on seed quality. Desiccant drying offers an alternative. Desiccants like zeolite beads (aluminum silicate) and silica gel can be used for ultra-drying seeds.

Other desiccants such as bentonite and salts like calcium sulfate, calcium chloride and sodium chloride has also been effectively used to reduce seed moisture content, as demonstrated by studies. However, desiccant drying is generally a slow process. While some desiccants like silica gel can be regenerated by heating and repeated heating causes a loss of water-holding capacity due to polymerization. This makes it a less viable option for prolonged usage. Recently, zeolite beads have emerged as a more efficient desiccant for seed drying (Nivethitha et al., 2020). Zeolite beads have a greater tendency to bind with water than silica gel even at low humidity levels. Furthermore, unlike silica gel, zeolite beads do not lose their water-holding capacity after repeated regeneration processes for making them a superior and more sustainable option for seed drying. This paper addresses an important topic in agricultural research by investigating the impact of desiccants on seed quality parameters in okra, a critical crop for food security and income generation. The findings contribute to understanding effective storage technologies that preserve seed viability and germination potential, which are essential for sustainable agricultural practices. Furthermore, the study's focus on genotypic variations enhances its scientific value by providing insights into genotype-specific responses to drying treatments. These results hold practical implications for seed conservation strategies and could guide future research in seed physiology and storage optimization.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

In this experiment, freshly harvested seeds from five genotypes of *Abelmoschus esculentus* were used. The seeds were stored using Super Grain Bags as the packaging material. These bags were selected based on their capability to maintain low oxygen levels and stable humidity,

which are vital for safeguarding seed viability, vigor and germination potential over extended periods. The experiment was carried out using a factorial design with a completely randomized layout with 5 genotypes, 5 treatments, three replications and total of 75 (5× 5 ×3) treatment combinations *i.e.*

Factor I: Genotypes (G):

G₁: NOK-16 **G₂:** NOK-21 **G₃:** NOK-26
G₄: NOK-28 **G₅:** NOK-29

Factor II: Treatments (T):

T₁: Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hours
T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hours
T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hours
T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hours
T₅: Control

The study was conducted at the Department of Seed Science and Technology, UAS, GKVK, Bangalore. Various seed quality parameters were assessed, including seed moisture content (%), seed germination rate (%), root length (cm), shoot length (cm), mean seedling dry weight (mg), seedling vigor indices, electrical conductivity ($\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$) and total dehydrogenase activity ($A_{480\text{nm}}$).

Seed moisture (%): Moisture content of the seeds was assessed by the hot air oven method by grinding 5 gm okra seeds in grinding mill and dried at 130°C for 2 hours in hot air oven. The percentage of seed moisture was determined on the wet weight basis.

$$\text{Seed moisture content (\%)} = \frac{M_2 - M_3}{M_2 - M_1} \times 100$$

Where,

M₁ = Weight of the container with lid
M₂ = Weight of the container with lid + seed before drying
M₃ = Weight of the container with lid + seed after drying

Seed germination (%): The standard germination test was carried out by following between paper method as per ISTA procedure (Anon., 2021). Hundred seeds in four replications were taken from each treatment and placed on germination paper uniformly. The roll towels were kept in a germination chamber maintained at 25

± 2°C temperature and 90 ± 5 per cent relative humidity. The first count was taken on 4th day and final count on 21st day. The count of normal seedlings from each replication was recorded, and the average germination was presented as a percentage.

Seed germination (%) =

$$\frac{\text{Number of normal seedlings}}{\text{Total number of seeds used for the test}} \times 100$$

Root length (cm): From the germination test, ten normal seedlings were selected randomly from each treatment from all the replications on 21st day. The root length was measured from the tip of the primary root to base of hypocotyl and mean root length was expressed in centimeter.

Shoot length (cm): From the germination test, ten normal seedlings were selected randomly from each treatment from all replications on 21st day. The shoot length was measured from the base of the primary leaf to the base of the hypocotyl and mean shoot length was expressed in centimetre.

Mean seedling dry weight (mg): From the germination test the same ten seedlings used for measuring the root and shoot length were kept in a butter paper packet and dried in hot air oven maintained at 80° ± 2°C for 24 hours. Then the seedlings were cooled in a desiccator for 30 minutes and the weight of the dry seedlings was recorded using electronic balance and was expressed in milligrams / 10 seedlings.

Seedling vigour indices (SVI): The seedling vigour index- I and II were calculated by employing the formula given by Abdul-Baki and Anderson (1973).

SVI -I was calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{SVI -I} = \text{Germination (\%)} \times [\text{Root length (cm)} + \text{Shoot length (cm)}]$$

SVI II was calculated by using the following formula:

$$\text{SVI-II} = \text{Germination (\%)} \times \text{Mean seedling dry weight (mg)}$$

Electrical conductivity of the seed leachate ($\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$): Twenty-five seeds of three replications were taken randomly from each treatment in a beaker. Then the seeds were soaked in 25 ml of distilled water for 24 hr. at 25 ± 1°C. The steeped water from soaked seeds was collected and the electrical conductivity (EC)

of seed leachate was measured in digital conductivity meter (Model: Systronic conductivity meter 306). After subtracting the EC of the distilled water from the value obtained from the seed leachate, the actual EC due to electrolyte was measured and expressed in ($\mu\text{Scm}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$).

Total dehydrogenase activity ($A_{480\text{nm}}$): The total dehydrogenase activity of the seeds was estimated as per the method described by Perl *et al.* (1978). 25 seeds of each replications selected randomly are pre-conditioned by soaking in water for 24 hours. Seeds of each treatment were dehusked and immersed in 1 percent tetrazolium chloride solution in test tubes and incubated for 12 hours in dark. Then they were washed thoroughly with distilled water, the red coloured formazan from the stained seeds is extracted by soaking these seeds with 5 ml of 2-methoxyethanol for 6-8 hours in an airtight container. The extract is decanted and the colour intensity is measured in spectrophotometer at 480 nm with suitable blank (2-Methoxy ethanol). The total dehydrogenase activity (TDH) was expressed in OD value.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The findings of the study on the effects of different desiccants on seed quality parameters in okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus* L. Moench) are shown in Tables 1-5 and Figs. 1-2.

A significant variation was observed in seed moisture percentage among the genotypes. The genotype NOK-21 (G_2) recorded the lowest (8.95%) seed moisture percentage followed by NOK-16 (9.09%) and the highest (9.53%) was registered in NOK-28 (G_4). The seed moisture content varied significantly with the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T_1) registered the lowest (8.04%) seed moisture which was followed by silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (8.25%) and the highest (12.10%) was recorded in control (T_5). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants did not significantly affect seed moisture content. However, the lowest seed moisture percentage (7.79%) was observed with zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T_1G_2), followed by (T_1G_1) (7.84%) in NOK-16 under the same treatment. The highest moisture content (12.57%) was recorded in control for NOK-28 (T_5G_4).

This effect can be ascribed to the use of zeolite bead desiccants, which facilitate rapid seed

drying due to their microporous structure composed of aluminosilicate minerals. These desiccants exhibit a strong affinity for water, effectively absorbing and retaining moisture within their microscopic pores. Consequently, the seeds can be kept for prolonged periods without compromising viability or vigour. Furthermore, the findings of the current study align with those of Nassari *et al.* (2014), indicating that rapid seed drying does not have a detrimental impact on germination of tomato and Vijay *et al.* (2014) in pearl millet.

Significant difference for seed germination percentage was observed among the genotypes. The genotype NOK- 21 (G_2) recorded highest (80.60%) seed germination which is followed by NOK-16 (76.82%) and lowest (70.36%) was registered in NOK-28 (G_4).

The seed germination percentage differed significantly with the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T_1) registered the highest (76.85%) seed germination percentage followed by (76.08%) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T_3) and lowest (70.27%) was found in control (T_5). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed non significant difference for seed germination percentage. However, the highest germination (83.00%) was recorded with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T_1G_2), followed by T_3G_2 (82.00%) with silica gel (1:0.3) for 48 h. in NOK-21, while the lowest (66.00%) was observed in control for NOK-28 (T_5G_4).

Zeolite beads are reusable, making them a sustainable and economical solution compared to chemical desiccants. This aligns with environmentally friendly agricultural practices. Their use is not limited to okra; they can be applied to other crops requiring controlled moisture conditions for optimal germination and vigor. Zeolite-treated seeds often exhibit better stress tolerance due to their preserved physiological integrity, leading to healthier seedlings with robust growth potential. The practical implications of using zeolite beads for increasing seed germination are significant, particularly for agricultural practices and seed storage technologies. Zeolite beads act as an efficient desiccant, reducing seed moisture content to optimal levels. This helps to prevent the growth of pathogens and seed deterioration during storage, ensuring better seed viability and longevity. By maintaining low and stable moisture levels, zeolite beads reduce physiological and

biochemical damage to seeds, supporting higher germination rates even after prolonged storage. These implications underscore the utility of zeolite beads as a practical tool in seed management, contributing to sustainable agriculture and enhancing crop productivity. Similar results were obtained by Vijay *et al.* (2015) in sorghum.

Among the genotypes, significant difference was observed for root length. The genotype NOK- 21 (G₂) recorded highest (19.23 cm) root length which is followed by (16.78 cm) in NOK-16 (G₁) and lowest (11.73 cm) was registered in NOK-28 (G₄). The root length differed significantly with the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T₁) registered the highest (16.56 cm) root length followed by (15.82 cm) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T₃) and lowest (12.57 cm) was found in control (T₅). The

interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed significant difference for root length. The highest root length (20.25 cm) was observed with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T₁G₂), followed by (20.11 cm) with silica gel (1:0.3) for 48 h. in NOK-21 (T₃G₂). The lowest root length (9.33 cm) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T₅G₄).

Significant difference was noticed for shoot length among the genotypes. The genotype NOK- 21 (G₂) recorded highest (14.10 cm) shoot length which is followed by G₁ (13.41 cm) NOK-16 and lowest (10.19 cm) was registered in NOK-28 (G₄). The shoot length differed significantly with the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T₁) registered the highest (14.02 cm) shoot length followed by (13.59 cm) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T₃) and lowest (10.28 cm) was found in control (T₅).

Table 1. Effect of different desiccants on seed moisture percentage of okra genotypes

Treatments	Seed moisture (%)					Mean
	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	
T ₁	7.84	7.79	8.13	8.32	8.09	8.04
T ₂	8.54	8.43	8.64	8.73	8.58	8.59
T ₃	8.08	7.91	8.42	8.50	8.32	8.25
T ₄	9.17	8.83	9.32	9.54	9.28	9.23
T ₅	11.84	11.80	12.28	12.57	12.02	12.10
Mean	9.09	8.95	9.36	9.53	9.26	
	S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)			
G	0.06	0.18	2.65			
T	0.06	0.18				
TxG	0.14	NS				

Table 2. Effect of different desiccants on seed germination (%) of okra genotypes

Treatments	Seed germination (%)					Mean
	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	
T ₁	78.85	83.00	73.67	73.40	75.32	76.85
T ₂	77.56	81.63	72.74	70.61	74.88	75.48
T ₃	78.75	82.00	73.00	71.73	74.93	76.08
T ₄	76.57	79.92	71.88	70.08	73.52	74.39
T ₅	72.36	76.45	66.08	66.00	70.45	70.27
Mean	76.82	80.60	71.47	70.36	73.82	
	S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)			
G	0.70	1.98	3.62			
T	0.70	1.98				
TxG	1.56	NS				

Legend

G: Genotypes- G₁: NOK-16 G₂: NOK-21 G₃: NOK-26 G₄: NOK-28 G₅: NOK-29

T: Treatments- T₁: Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed significant difference for shoot length. The highest shoot length (15.20 cm) was observed with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T_1G_2), followed by (15.05 cm) with silica gel (1:0.3) for 48 h. in NOK-21 (T_3G_2). The lowest shoot length (8.20 cm) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T_5G_4).

The seeds stored with silica gel and zeolite beads maintained low moisture which might have resulted in lower respiration rate, lower metabolic activity and maintenance of higher seed vigour during storage. This lower moisture maintained in a airtight container might be responsible for higher germination, seedling length, seedling dry weight and seedling vigour index as a result greatly extending storage life as reported by Ninganna *et al.* (2018) in Brinjal and chilli and Nethra *et al.* (2016) reported higher seedling vigour index was obtained, when soya bean seeds were stored in pearl pet jars with silica gel.

Among the genotypes, significant difference was observed for mean seedling dry weight. The genotype NOK- 21 (G_2) recorded highest (98.34 mg) mean seedling dry weight which is followed by (97.59 mg) in NOK-16 (G_1) and the lowest (90.82 mg) was registered in NOK-28 (G_4). Significant difference was observed for mean seedling dry weight among the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T_1) registered the highest (98.03 mg) mean seedling dry weight followed by (96.51 mg) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T_3) and lowest (91.82 mg) was found in control (T_5). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed significant difference for mean seedling dry weight. The highest mean seedling dry weight (101.04 mg) was with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h in NOK-21 (T_1G_2), followed by (99.80 mg) in NOK-16 (T_1G_1) under the same treatment. The lowest (88.62 mg) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T_5G_4).

The increase in dry weight might be due to Zeolites have ion-exchange properties that help to retain and release nutrients slowly, benefiting root and shoot development. They can adsorb and gradually release beneficial ions like potassium, which promotes cell expansion and elongation in developing seedlings, supporting greater seedling length (Basavarajappa *et al.*, 2022) and these desiccants minimize oxidative stress by absorbing moisture and stabilizing the storage environment, which prevents lipid

peroxidation and protein denaturation that could otherwise impair seedling growth. Seeds stored under these stable conditions tend to have higher energy reserves, which contribute to greater biomass accumulation during seedling development (Milojevic-Rakic and Bajuk-Bogdanovic, 2023).

There is a significant difference was noticed for seedling vigour index-I among the genotypes. The genotype NOK- 21 (G_2) recorded highest (2583) seedling vigour index-I which is followed by NOK-16 (2262) and lowest (1535) was registered in NOK-28 (G_4). Significant difference was observed for seedling vigour index-I among the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T_1) registered the highest (2303) seedling vigour index-I followed by (2197) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T_3) and lowest (1623) was found in control (T_5). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed significant difference for seedling vigour index-I. The highest seedling vigour index-I (2768) was with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T_1G_2), followed by silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (2743) in NOK-21 (T_3G_2) and the lowest (1157) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T_5G_4).

Desiccant-treated seeds often show improved vigor and metabolic efficiency upon rehydration during germination. This includes faster activation of key enzymes involved in carbohydrate metabolism, ensuring robust seedling growth. By preserving physiological and biochemical integrity, desiccants play a critical role in maintaining seed quality during storage and enhancing germination potential when conditions are favorable.

Significant difference was observed for seedling vigour index-II among the genotypes. The genotype NOK- 21 (G_2) recorded highest (7930) seedling vigour index-II which is followed by (7500) in NOK-16 (G_1) and lowest (6396) was registered in NOK-28 (G_4). Significant difference was observed for seedling vigour index-II among the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T_1) registered the highest (7542) seedling vigour index-II followed by (7353) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T_3) and lowest (6461) was found in control (T_5). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed non significant difference for seedling vigour index-II. However, highest seedling vigour

Table 3. Effect of different desiccants on root and shoot length (cm) of okra genotypes

Treatments	Root length (cm)						Shoot length (cm)					
	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	Mean	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	Mean
T ₁	18.75	20.25	14.88	13.25	15.67	16.56	14.81	15.20	13.63	12.45	14.00	14.02
T ₂	16.73	19.71	13.90	12.00	13.33	15.13	13.94	14.83	12.81	10.33	13.17	13.02
T ₃	17.32	20.11	14.15	12.80	14.72	15.82	14.53	15.05	13.17	11.33	13.85	13.59
T ₄	16.11	19.00	12.71	11.28	13.12	14.44	12.73	13.25	12.31	8.64	12.64	11.91
T ₅	15.00	17.10	10.33	9.33	11.10	12.57	11.05	12.16	9.45	8.20	10.52	10.28
Mean	16.78	19.23	13.19	11.73	13.59		13.41	14.10	12.27	10.19	12.84	
	S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)				S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)			
G	0.12	0.35	3.18				0.14	0.40	4.31			
T	0.12	0.35					0.14	0.40				
TxG	0.27	0.78					0.31	0.89				

Legend

G: Genotypes- **G₁:** NOK-16 **G₂:** NOK-21 **G₃:** NOK-26 **G₄:** NOK-28 **G₅:** NOK-29

T: Treatments- **T₁:** Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs. **T₂:** Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

Table 4. Effect of different desiccants on mean seedling dry weight (mg) of okra genotypes

Treatments	Mean seedling dry weight (mg)					Mean
	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	
T ₁	99.80	101.04	95.22	94.80	99.29	98.03
T ₂	98.11	98.62	92.98	89.21	97.42	95.27
T ₃	99.60	99.32	93.28	91.52	98.83	96.51
T ₄	95.71	97.37	90.12	89.98	94.33	93.50
T ₅	94.73	95.34	89.67	88.62	90.75	91.82
Mean	97.59	98.34	92.26	90.82	96.12	
	S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)			
G	0.32	0.91	1.31			
T	0.32	0.91				
TxG	0.72	2.04				

Legend

G: Genotypes- **G₁:** NOK-16 **G₂:** NOK-21 **G₃:** NOK-26 **G₄:** NOK-28 **G₅:** NOK-29

T: Treatments- **T₁:** Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

Table 5. Effect of different desiccants on seedling vigour index-I and II of okra genotypes

Treatments	Seedling vigour index-I						Seedling vigour index-II					
	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	Mean	G ₁	G ₂	G ₃	G ₄	G ₅	Mean
T ₁	2573	2768	2110	1844	2220	2303	7869	8387	7015	6959	7478	7542
T ₂	2328	2649	1929	1581	1953	2088	7606	8050	6764	6300	7295	7203
T ₃	2440	2743	2014	1724	2061	2197	7843	8144	6809	6564	7405	7353
T ₄	2101	2498	1744	1368	1849	1912	7328	7782	6478	6306	6935	6966
T ₅	1868	2257	1307	1157	1524	1623	6855	7289	5925	5849	6387	6461
Mean	2262	2583	1821	1535	1922		7500	7930	6598	6396	7100	
	S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)				S.Em±	CD (P=0.05)	CV (%)			
G	17.02	48.34	3.26				64.87	184.28	3.54			
T	17.02	48.34					64.87	184.28				
TxG	38.05	108.09					145.06	NS				

Legend

G: Genotypes- **G₁:** NOK-16 **G₂:** NOK-21 **G₃:** NOK-26 **G₄:** NOK-28 **G₅:** NOK-29

T: Treatments- **T₁:** Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

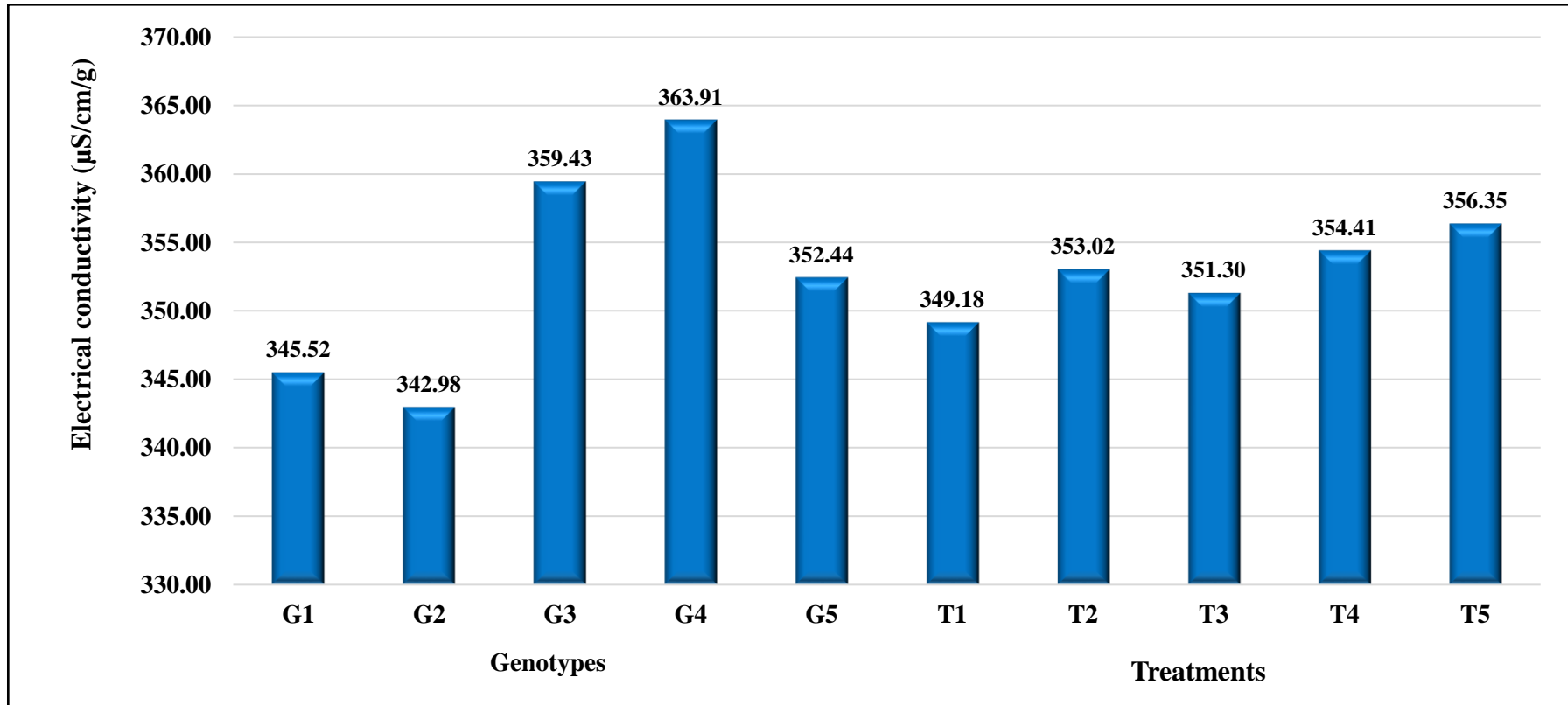


Fig. 1. Effect of different desiccants on electrical conductivity (µS/cm/g) of okra genotypes

Legend

G: Genotypes- **G₁**: NOK-16 **G₂**: NOK-21 **G₃**: NOK-26 **G₄**: NOK-28 **G₅**: NOK-29

T: Treatments- **T₁**: Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

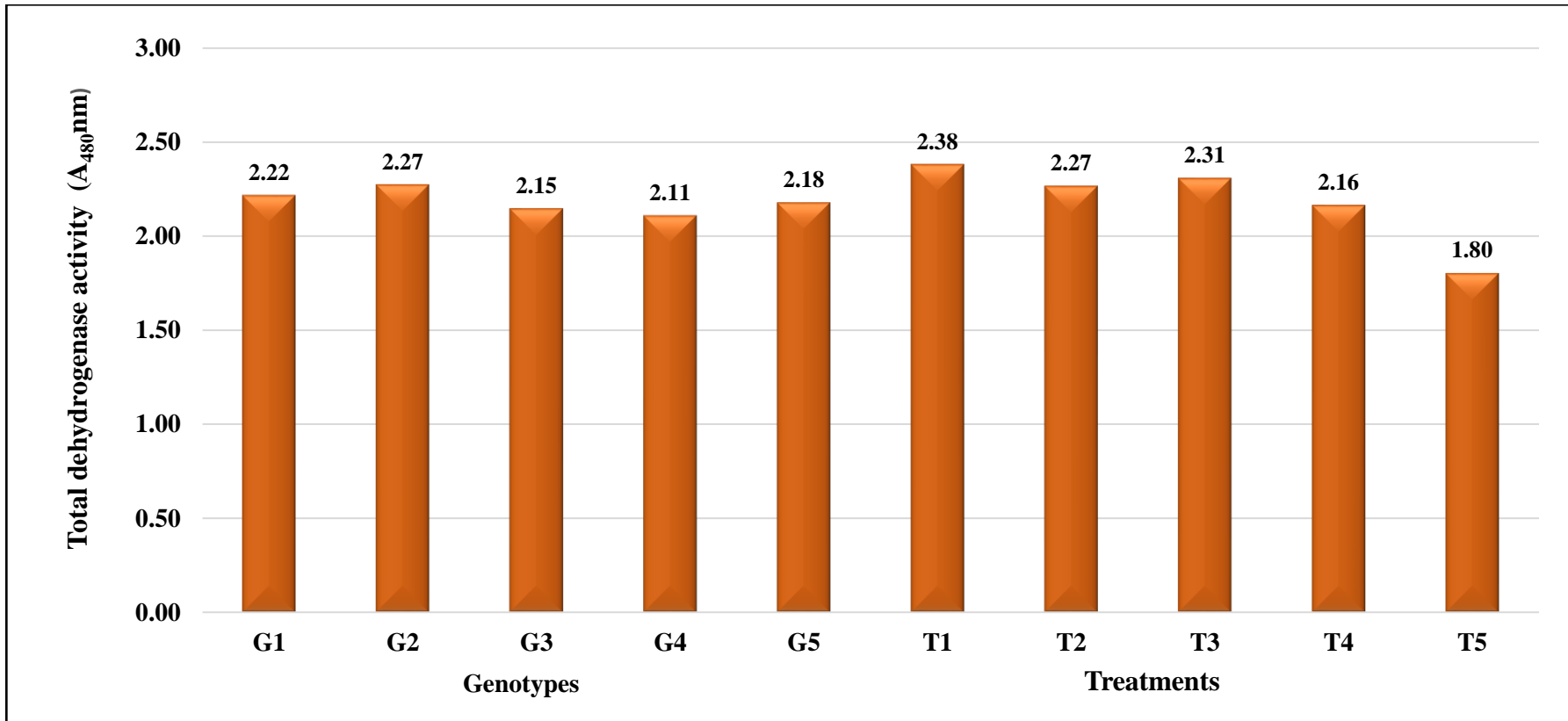


Fig. 2. Effect of different desiccants on total dehydrogenase activity (A_{480nm}) of okra genotypes

Legend

G: Genotypes- **G₁:** NOK-16 **G₂:** NOK-21 **G₃:** NOK-26 **G₄:** NOK-28 **G₅:** NOK-29

T: Treatments- **T₁:** Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₂: Silica gel (1:0.1 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 72 hrs.

T₃: Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 hrs

T₄: Silica gel (1:0.5 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 hrs.

T₅: Control

Packaging material: Super grain bag

index-II (8387) was with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T₁G₂), followed by silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (8144) in NOK-21 (T₃G₂) and the lowest (5849) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T₅G₄).

There is a significant difference with respect to electrical conductivity among the genotypes. The genotype NOK-21 (G₂) recorded lowest (342.98 μ S/cm/g) followed by (G₁) NOK-16 (345.52 μ S/cm/g) and highest (363.91 μ S/cm/g) electrical conductivity registered in NOK- 28 (G₄).

Significant difference was observed for electrical conductivity among the different desiccants. The zeolite beads (1:0.2 seed: desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T₁) registered the lowest (349.18 μ S/cm/g) electrical conductivity followed by (351.30 μ S/cm/g) in silica gel (1:0.3 seed: desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T₃) and highest (356.35 μ S/cm/g) was found in control (T₅). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed non significant difference for electrical conductivity. However, the lowest value (339.15 μ S/cm/g) was observed with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h in NOK-21 (T₁G₂), followed by NOK-16 (T₁G₁) at (340.45 μ S/cm/g). The highest (366.91 μ S/cm/g) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T₅G₄).

The electrical conductivity test measures the amount of electrolytes which leach from seed during imbibition is a sensitive index of seed quality which shows negative association with seed germination (Chen and Zhon, 1990). Seeds stored with silica gel and zeolite beads recorded lower electrical conductivity compared to the seeds stored in cloth bag, this is because of the influence of lower moisture maintained by desiccants silica gel and zeolite beads results of slow rate of lipid peroxidation, thereby release of minimum free radicals which lead to maintenance of membrane integrity, this results in slow leakage of intracellular substances (electrolytes and other solutes) which are responsible for maintenance of seed germination during storage. Similar findings were reviewed by Sudha Rani *et al.* (2015) that, seeds stored with effective desiccants (zeolite beads, activated alumina, sodium aluminium silicate, silica gel) consistently having significantly lower electrical conductivity.

There is a significant difference for total dehydrogenase activity among the genotypes. The genotype NOK- 21 (G₂) recorded highest (2.27 A_{480nm}) total dehydrogenase activity which is followed by (2.22 A_{480nm}) in NOK-16 (G₁) and lowest (2.11 A_{480nm}) was registered in NOK-28

(G₄). The total dehydrogenase activity differed significantly with the different desiccants. The Zeolite beads (1:0.2 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 24 h. (T₁) registered the highest (2.38 A_{480nm}) total dehydrogenase activity followed by (2.31 A_{480nm}) in Silica gel (1:0.3 Seed: Desiccant by weight) for 48 h. (T₃) and lowest (1.80 A_{480nm}) was found in control (T₅). The interaction between genotypes and desiccants showed non significant difference for total dehydrogenase activity. However, highest total dehydrogenase activity (2.45 A_{480nm}) was observed with zeolite beads (1:0.2) for 24 h. in NOK-21 (T₁G₂) which was on par with (2.40 A_{480nm}) in NOK-16 (T₁G₁) and the lowest total dehydrogenase activity (1.70 A_{480nm}) was recorded in the control for NOK-28 (T₅G₄).

Zeolite beads creates low-humidity storage conditions, in which seeds experiences less biochemical deterioration. As a result, enzymes like dehydrogenases that are crucial for respiration and energy production remain stable, enabling seeds to have higher metabolic activity and dehydrogenase levels at the time of germination (Vertucci and Roos, 1990).

4. CONCLUSION

Zeolite beads effectively reduce relative humidity in seed storage environments by adsorbing water molecules, maintaining optimal moisture levels. By keeping moisture low, zeolite beads reduce the risk of mold, fungi and microbial activity, which can compromise seed health and viability. In this study, zeolite beads, used at a 1:0.2 seed-to-desiccant ratio by weight for 24 hours, were identified as the most effective moisture absorbent for maintaining seed quality. Similarly, silica gel, applied at a 1:0.3 seed-to-desiccant ratio by weight for 48 hours, was observed to be the best overall desiccant. Proper moisture control, as achieved through these treatments, preserved the physiological integrity of the seeds and significantly improved seed quality.

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc) and text-to-image generators have been used during writing or editing of this manuscript.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

- Abdul, B. A., & Anderson, J. D. (1973). Vigour determination of soybean. *Crop Science*, 13, 630-633.
- Anonymous, (2021). International rules of seed testing. *Seed Science and Technology*, 27, 25-30.
- Anonymous, (2023). WWW.INDIASTAT.COM
- Basavarajappa, D. S., Naik, R. V., & Raghavendra, A. (2022). Effect of desiccant-based storage on seed vigor and subsequent seedling growth in stored seeds. *Journal of Seed Science*, 44(1), 30-38.
- Chen L, W., & Zhon, G. Q. (1990). Correlation between permeability of membranes and germination rate of rice seeds. *Plant Physiology*, 5: 36-38.
- Milojevic-Rakic, & Bajuk-Bogdanovic, D. (2023). Recent advances in zeolites and porous materials applications in catalysis and adsorption processes. *Catalysts*, 13(5), 863-870.
- Nassari, S., Hoekstra, F. A., Van Der Heide, T., & Groot, S. P. C. (2014). Zeolite-based desiccant beads rapidly dry seeds without causing adverse effects on germination and vigor. *Seed Science and Technology*, 42(1), 1-11.
- Nethra, N., Rani, K. U., Gowda, R., Prasad, S. R., & Narayanaswamy, S. (2016). Effect of packaging and desiccants on storability of soybean seeds. *Seed Science and Technology*, 44(1), 207-211.
- Ninganna, J. S., Hilli & B. S., Vyakaranahal, (2018). Effects of Ultra-Dry storage of chilli seeds. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, 7(12), 2743- 2751.
- Nivethitha, M., Bara, B. M., Chaurasia, A. K., Manimurugan, C., & Singh, P. M. (2020). Standardization of ultra-seed drying of okra cv. kashi kranti with zeolite beads and silica gel. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, 9(5), 1198-1202.
- Perl, M., Luria, I., & Gelmond, H. (1978). Biochemical changes in sorghum seeds affected by accelerated ageing. *Journal of experimental botany*, 29, 497-501.
- Sudha Rani, M., Rajasri, M., & Rao, P. S. (2015). Effect of desiccant (Zeolite) beads on storage life and quality of rice seed (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Journal of Rice Research*, 8(2), 16-20.
- Vertucci, C. W., & Roos, E. E. (1990). Theoretical basis of protocols for seed storage, The influence of temperature on optimal moisture levels. *Annals of Botany*, 65(4), 289-298.
- Vijay, M. K., Pandey, S., & Pandey, C. D. (2014). Drying methods, moisture content, and aging impacts on seed protein profile of pearl millet (*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.). *International Journal of Agriculture and Food Science Technology*, 5(6), 557–564.
- Vijay, M. K., Pandey, S., Pandey, C. D., & Jeshima, Y. (2015). Impact of drying methods on the seed quality of sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench). *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 10(16), 1898–1903.

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of the publisher and/or the editor(s). This publisher and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/127959>