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Effect of ion-beam implantation on seed vigor of *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi

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Key Words : *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi ion-beam seed vigor damage effect saddle curve

Introduction *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi is a cross-pollinated, long lived and perennial species in *Roegneria*, Triticeae tribe of Gramineae, has multi-florets and multi-seeds and has resistance against humidity and fusarium head blight. Domestic research was focused mainly on genetic variation in morphology, cytology, isoenzyme, RAPD and SSR (Zhou, 2000). Ion-beam, as a new source of mutation, has been characterized by its higher mutation rate and wider mutational spectrum with lower damage for the implanted organism (Yuan *et al.* 2003). In this study, ion beam is implanted in seeds to provide abundant mutated colonies for the genetic improvement of *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi.

Materials and methods Seeds of *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi T0503 were provided by professor Xu Zhu of the Grassland Research Institute of Chinese Agricultural Science. The implantation was performed with the Ion Beam Bioengineering Instrument at Inner Mongolia University. The seeds were placed into the target chamber of the implantation machine. When the pressure of vacuum of the target chamber reached around $1.6 \sim 2.6 \times 10^{-2}$ Pa, the seeds were implanted with low energy (25 keV) nitrogen ion beams under the flux of 2.6×10^{13} ions/cm² per pulse. The fluence ranged from $500 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm² to $5000 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm².

Results Both the germination energy and germination rate showed Saddle Curve as the doses increased (Figure 1). The seed germination of *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi increased initially at the lower doses of $500 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm² and $1,000 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm² followed by a declining trend at higher doses. The sub-lethal dose for germination rate was $3,500 (2.6 \times 10^{13})$ ions/cm². The highest dose of $5000 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm² cause severe damage to the seeds resulting in a germination rate of 11.8%. The seeds treated with low doses germinated faster and grew better, while the seeds treated with high doses had slower germination and weaker growth. The vigor index can be used to represent physiological damages at seedling stage after ion beam implantation. In this study, most doses improved the seed vigor index. Implantation with the dose of $1000 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm² resulted in the highest seed vigor index (Figure 2).

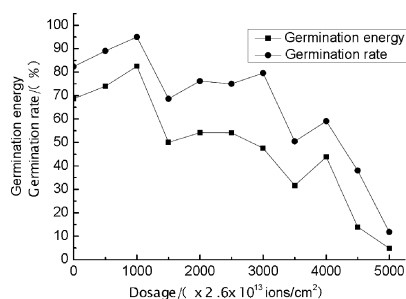


Figure 1 Germination energy and rate as a function of dose.

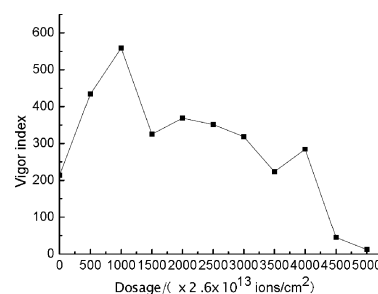


Figure 2 Vigor index as a function of dose.

Conclusions The effects of ion beam implantation on the seeds of the *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi depends on doses. Doses differed significantly in their effects on the germination energy, germination rate and vigor index. Ion-beam implantation with a low dose can bring excitation effect and resulted in high germination rate and energy. With suitable energy and dose, the ion-beam implantation can obviously improve performance and quality of the contemporary crop. However, if ion-beam implantation is used to induce genetic mutation or assist genetic improvement, higher doses shall be used (Yang *et al.* 2006). In this research, the vigor index is still high even at the medium and high doses ($1,500$ to $4,000 \times 2.6 \times 10^{13}$ ions/cm²), and the author thinks higher doses have mutagenesis effects on *Roegneria Kamoji* Ohwi.

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