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Genetic Resources and Seed Unit AVRDC- The World Vegetable Center

34th International Vegetable Training Course

Module 1: Vegetables: From Seed to Table and Beyond

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AVRDC Research and Training Station ESEA

Kamphaeng Saen, Nakhon Pathom, Thailand

Regeneration of Angiosperms – flowering plants

- Plants without seed (ex: garlic)
 - by bulb (clove) or other types
- Plants producing seed
 - 1. Recalcitrant seed (mostly in tropical fruit)
 - 2. Orthodox seed
 - 3. Intermediate







What to do if there is no seed?

Bulb or Root

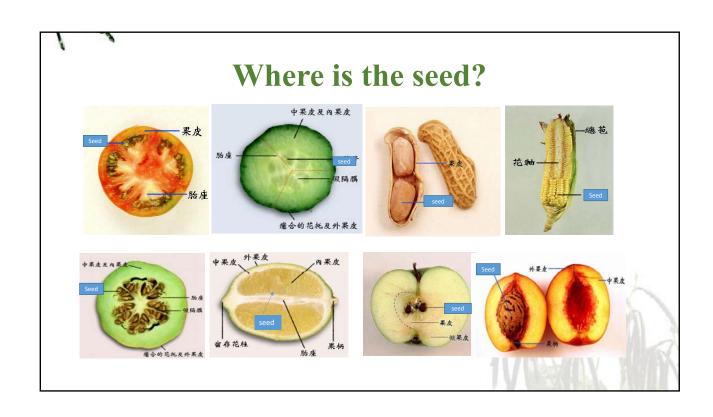
• Collect and keep the surface dry



Living material (plant)

• Collect and keep it alive





Fruit

Seed is dry in:

- Capsules
- Pods
- Nuts

Beans, okra, pepper, basil, onion, carrot, luffa

Seed is wet in:

- Berries
- Drupes (peach, plum, cherry)
- Pome/citrus fruits
- Gourd fruits

Tomatoes, eggplant, squashes, melons

Fermentation: tomatoes, squash, eggplant

Where you may get your seeds from

- Seed pack from research institute or seed company
- Local market
- Farmer's seed stock
- Farmer's field (home garden)
- Field border
- Wild population
- Your regeneration field



Local seed shop





In simple container or drying place





What to do before you store your seed?

- •Clean the seed remove foreign material
- Seed moisture content determination

Low SMC : <7%

Can be packed and stored in cold store/fridge

High SMC : >7%

Re-drying seed to low SMC; then seed packing and storage

Fruit sold in market





Production field or backyard of house





Field border







Regeneration field of GRSU





How to treat the seed in fruits

- Extract the seed from the fruit
- Remove the fruit flesh and clean the seed
- Put the seed in net bags with labels (for identification), for air drying
- Add desiccant to the seed (if available)
- Bring the seed back to your institute ASAP
- Dry the seed to proper SMC
- Pack and store the seed

