**Effect of different seed priming techniques on growth, flowering and seed attributes in balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina*)**

**ABSTRACT**

The present experiment was performed at the Horticulture Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, in balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina*) using Factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) comprising of 5 genotypes and 5 seed priming treatments *viz*., control, biopriming with *Trichoderma* (1mg/g of seeds)*,* thiourea (50 ppm), thiourea (50 ppm) + *Trichoderma* (1mg/g of seeds) and hydropriming with distilled water. The findings concluded that maximum plant height (82.67 cm), maximum plant spread (81.22 cm), highest number of leaves per plant (618.12), earliest flowering (48.74 days), longest flowering duration (64.12 days), flowers per plant (283.41), number of seeds per pod (11.62 seeds), number of pods per plant (302.22) and number of seeds per plant (2977.89) were recorded with the treatment including thiourea (50 ppm) + *Trichoderma* (1mg/g of seeds). Present study showed that pre-sowing treatment of balsam seeds with thiourea (50 ppm) + *Trichoderma* (1mg/g of seeds) for 24 hours significantly improved the vegetative, flowering and seed attributes.

 **Keywords:** Priming, balsam, *Trichoderma*, thiourea

**Introduction**

 Balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina*) is generally grown as an ornamental plant and the flowers bloom in the upper axils and resemble those of roses or camellias, appearing in a range of colours such as scarlet, red, pink, white, purple and rose (Singh and Sisodia, 2017). Traditionally, most *Impatiens balsamina* species are native to tropical and subtropical areas (Grey-Wilson, 1980), although some can also be found in the temperate zones of northern Asia, North America and Europe (Song *et al.*, 2003). It is widespread in countries such as China, India, Korea, Indonesia and other parts of Asia (Qian *et al.*, 2023). Balsam is an upright annual herb, usually cultivated as an ornamental flowering plant, native of the Himalayas, India (Yadav *et al*., 2024). It can with stand in heavy rains and high humidity conditions in atmosphere (Pal *et al*., 2023). The seed oil can be utilized for burning of lamps and also in surface coating industry (Singh *et al*., 2018). This annual plant is an excellent choice for garden beds, mixed borders and walkways, while its compact dwarf varieties are ideal for container gardening in patios, balconies and other small spaces (Pal *et al*., 2018).

Seed priming is a water-based method that regulates seed temperature and moisture to trigger early metabolic activity without initiating full germination, enhancing germination rate and seed quality (Sisodia *et al.*, 2018). Priming efficiently creates the ‘germinating stage’ without causing radicle emergence, which may leads to improved germination percentage and uniformity (Sung *et al*, 2008). Seed priming promotes cross-tolerance that assists enhanced germination percentage and seedling establishment under adverse climatic conditions (Chen *et al*., 2012). Seed priming aims to synchronize emergence for uniform crop establishment, speed up germination and protect seeds from environmental stress during early seedling growth (Sisodia *et al.*, 2018).

Seed priming methods are classified based on the compounds used, including hydropriming, hormone priming, osmopriming, chemopriming, solid matrix priming, nutripriming, thermopriming and biopriming (Sher *et al*., 2019). Biopriming with *Trichoderma* boosts production of phytohormones, secondary metabolites and osmoprotectants, which help maintain cell water balance during drought stress without disrupting normal metabolism (Anjum *et al.*, 2014). Plant growth regulators like thiourea have played significant role in ornamental crops in terms of growth and breaking dormancy (Singh *et al*., 2018). Thiourea helps in breaking seed dormancy and also stimulates seed germination and early growth of seedlings (Padhi *et al*., 2018). Hydropriming treatment (distilled water) significantly improved the germination capacity of fungus-infected seeds at the first and second counts and the proportion of diseased seedlings and dead seeds was seen to have decreased (Vidyashree and Patil, 2021). Since very meager or no work has been done so far on balsam seed priming. Therefore in this study, effect of seed priming on growth and development of balsam has been investigated.

**Materials and Methods**

The present investigation was carried out during rainy season of July 2024 at the Horticulture Research Farm, Department of Horticulture, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh. In this experiment, balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina*) seeds were primed with different priming agents to study their impact on growth, flowering and seed attributes. Five balsam genotypes were chosen for the experiment (JB-1, JB-2, JB-3, JB-4 and JB-5), that were procured from Department of Horticulture, College of Agriculture, J.N.K.V.V., Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh. These genotypes were treated with five levels of treatments with five replications. The treatments are T1 (Control), T2 (*Trichoderma* 1mg/g of seeds), T3 (Thiourea 50 ppm), T4 (*Trichoderma* 1mg/g of seeds+ Thiourea 50ppm) and T5 (Hydropriming). After treatment the seeds were sown in the nursery bed with a row to row spacing of 15 cm followed by a light irrigation. Seedlings were transplanted to earthen pots after 30 days of sowing. Plants were irrigated thrice in a week to keep soil moisture at the field capacity. The experiment was conducted based on Factorial Randomized Block Design with a factor having five genotypes and another factor having five treatments mentioned above replicated five times. Various parameters such as plant height, plant spread, number of leaves per plant, days to flowering, flowering duration, total flowers per plant, number of seeds per pod, number of pods per plant and number of seeds per plant were noticed and analyzed statistically. The analysis was performed for all the observations recorded by using OP-STAT computer software. The Factorial Randomized Block Design analysis of variance was used to test the effect of different seed priming techniques on balsam genotypes. The mean difference was evaluated by CD at 5% level of significance.

**Results and Discussion**

Significant differences were found in various plant growth and development parameters, which aid in determining the plants suitability for specific purposes. These results are consistent with previous studies on ornamental plants and highlight the diverse applications of various plant types in horticulture.

**Growth parameters**

Significant variations were observed in the plant growth parameters, including plant height, plant spread and number of leaves. Treatment T4(82.67 cm) significantly recorded the highest average plant height comparing to others. The minimum average plant height was observed under control (72.90 cm) (Table 1). Whereas, the maximum average plant spread was observed in treatment T4 (81.22 cm) which was significantly higher than other treatments (Table 1). The maximum number of leaves were observed in treatment T4 (618.12 leaves), significantly higher than other treatments (Table 2). This could be related to enhanced photosynthetic activity and nutrient uptake by thiourea and *Trichoderma*. Similar findings were observed in *Eustoma grandiflorum* (Maliha *et al*. 2023), by Kaur *et al*. (2023) in *Gladiolus grandiflorus* L. and by Thakur and Garg (2024) in *Viola tricolor*.

**Flowering parameters**

Annuals and ornamental herbs enhance garden aesthetics with their vivid colors, varied forms and textures. Their versatility suits borders, beds, containers and hanging baskets. Significant differences were observed in various flowering parameters under different treatments. Treatment T4 (48.74 days) resulted in the significantly earliest flowering in comparison to T3 (48.97 days), T5 (49.86 days) and T2 (51.00 days) (Table 3). TreatmentT4 (64.12 days) showed the significantly longest flowering duration, closely followed by T3 (63.90 days) and minimum flowering duration was observed in treatment T1 (56.42 days) showing that seed priming enhances flowering duration (Fig. 1). Whereas, total flowers per plant were maximum in treatment T4 (283.41 flowers) which was significantly higher than others (Table 3). This highlights the positive influence of seed priming, particularly the combination of *Trichoderma* and Thiourea. Similar findings were observed by Pawar *et al*. (2018) in *Gladiolus grandiflorus* L.

**Seed parameters**

Significant differences were observed in seed parameters under various treatments given in Table 2 and Table 4. Among the treatments, T4 significantly produced the highest number of seeds per pod (11.62 seeds) whereas T1 (8.60 seeds) and T5 (8.77 seeds) exhibited the minimum seeds per pod. Number of pods per plant was maximum in treatment T4 (302.22) and treatment T1 had minimum, 219.34 pods per plant. Treatment T4 results in the significantly highest number of seeds per plant (2,977.89 seeds/plant). In contrast, T1 (2007.31 seeds/plant) has the lowest number of seeds per plant. It may be due to biotic and abiotic stress tolerance induced in plants by thiourea and *Trichoderma.* Similar results were also observed by Oyebamiji *et al*. (2024), Negi *et al*. (2019) and Dayma *et al*. (2024).

|  |
| --- |
| Table 1. Effect of seed priming treatments on growth parameters in balsam |
|  | **Plant Height (cm)** | **Plant Spread (cm)** |
| **Treatment****Genotype** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** |
| **JB-1** | 71.60 | 76.71 | 74.42 | 76.54 | 77.93 | 64.09 | 76.93 | 70.07 | 79.25 | 70.42 |
| **JB-2** | 74.20 | 75.62 | 75.00 | 85.02 | 87.90 | 71.88 | 73.05 | 84.88 | 82.21 | 74.97 |
| **JB-3** | 74.00 | 75.59 | 74.32 | 82.51 | 82.10 | 68.99 | 71.60 | 83.34 | 78.48 | 67.33 |
| **JB-4** | 74.60 | 74.74 | 77.68 | 85.20 | 86.70 | 73.77 | 74.34 | 84.67 | 83.03 | 74.87 |
| **JB-5** | 69.90 | 78.08 | 77.69 | 77.70 | 78.70 | 71.48 | 79.91 | 70.20 | 83.15 | 73.14 |
| **Mean** | 72.90 | 76.15 | 75.82 | 81.39 | 82.67 | 70.04 | 75.17 | 78.63 | 81.22 | 72.16 |
| **C.D. (0.05)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** | 3.02 |  |  |  |  | 3.67 |  |  |  |  |
| **T** | 3.02 |  |  |  |  | 3.67 |  |  |  |  |
| **G × T** | N/A |  |  |  |  | 8.20 |  |  |  |  |
| T1 = Control, T2 = *Trichoderma*, T3 = Thiourea, T4 = *Trichoderma* + Thiourea, T5 = Hydropriming |

|  |
| --- |
| Table 2. Effect of seed priming treatments on growth and seed parameters in balsam |
|  | **Number of leaves per plant** | **Number of pods per plant** |
| **Treatment****Genotype** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** |
| **JB-1** | 358.27 | 479.24 | 610.40 | 632.44 | 464.46 | 202.75 | 224.33 | 229.26 | 305.67 | 257.17 |
| **JB-2** | 321.48 | 550.48 | 589.65 | 625.36 | 531.26 | 206.40 | 289.71 | 298.32 | 308.69 | 256.12 |
| **JB-3** | 426.31 | 489.88 | 588.54 | 608.42 | 464.79 | 178.58 | 288.36 | 241.41 | 265.01 | 290.15 |
| **JB-4** | 371.19 | 536.63 | 582.29 | 637.73 | 526.60 | 252.85 | 295.52 | 304.92 | 315.84 | 250.70 |
| **JB-5** | 369.07 | 503.57 | 607.35 | 586.65 | 494.87 | 256.13 | 148.57 | 278.00 | 315.88 | 252.72 |
| **Mean** | 369.26 | 511.96 | 595.64 | 618.12 | 496.39 | 219.34 | 249.30 | 270.38 | 302.22 | 261.37 |
| **C.D. (0.05)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** | N/A |  |  |  |  | 11.92 |  |  |  |  |
| **T** | 55.77 |  |  |  |  | 11.92 |  |  |  |  |
| **G × T** | N/A |  |  |  |  | 26.66 |  |  |  |  |
| T1 = Control, T2 = *Trichoderma*, T3 = Thiourea, T4 = *Trichoderma* + Thiourea, T5 = Hydropriming |

|  |
| --- |
| Table 3. Effect of seed priming treatments on flowering parameters in balsam |
|  | **Total flowers per plant** | **Days to flowering** |
| **Treatment****Genotype** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** |
| **JB-1** | 208.54 | 228.73 | 267.62 | 273.13 | 212.49 | 49.32 | 53.34 | 51.30 | 49.67 | 48.22 |
| **JB-2** | 234.22 | 273.89 | 289.60 | 297.35 | 264.48 | 48.84 | 52.09 | 47.56 | 49.57 | 49.14 |
| **JB-3** | 228.36 | 240.27 | 265.74 | 298.77 | 220.06 | 55.69 | 51.94 | 48.01 | 47.78 | 48.66 |
| **JB-4** | 260.92 | 289.43 | 298.87 | 302.73 | 284.40 | 50.08 | 47.78 | 47.45 | 47.78 | 50.91 |
| **JB-5** | 239.85 | 252.18 | 288.00 | 245.08 | 229.66 | 54.22 | 50.84 | 50.53 | 48.91 | 52.38 |
| **Mean** | 234.38 | 256.90 | 281.96 | 283.41 | 242.22 | 51.63 | 51.00 | 48.97 | 48.74 | 49.86 |
| **C.D. (0.05)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** | 25.76 |  |  |  |  | 1.85 |  |  |  |  |
| **T** | 25.76 |  |  |  |  | 1.85 |  |  |  |  |
| **G × T** | N/A |  |  |  |  | 4.14 |  |  |  |  |
| T1 = Control, T2 = *Trichoderma*, T3 = Thiourea, T4 = *Trichoderma* + Thiourea, T5 = Hydropriming |

|  |
| --- |
| Table 4. Effect of seed priming treatments on seed parameters in balsam |
|  | **Number of seeds per pod** | **Number of seeds per plant** |
| **Treatment****Genotype** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** | **T1** | **T2** | **T3** | **T4** | **T5** |
| **JB-1** | 7.78 | 9.48 | 10.07 | 11.14 | 8.26 | 1,787.23 | 2,020.41 | 2,181.67 | 3,257.22 | 2,236.44 |
| **JB-2** | 9.68 | 8.83 | 9.83 | 11.93 | 9.53 | 2,217.33 | 2,339.85 | 2,830.54 | 3,116.95 | 2,015.67 |
| **JB-3** | 8.51 | 7.88 | 10.60 | 10.87 | 7.99 | 2,205.19 | 1,901.78 | 2,079.57 | 3,077.31 | 2,479.72 |
| **JB-4** | 8.64 | 9.86 | 11.62 | 12.34 | 9.30 | 1,867.29 | 2,660.73 | 2,772.35 | 2,653.97 | 3,082.44 |
| **JB-5** | 8.42 | 9.35 | 9.43 | 11.82 | 8.77 | 1,959.53 | 2,328.31 | 2,684.28 | 2,784.00 | 1,740.66 |
| **Mean** | 8.60 | 9.08 | 10.31 | 11.62 | 8.77 | 2,007.31 | 2,250.22 | 2,509.68 | 2,977.89 | 2,310.99 |
| **C.D. (0.05)** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **G** | 0.72 |  |  |  |  | 133.84 |  |  |  |  |
| **T** | 0.72 |  |  |  |  | 133.84 |  |  |  |  |
| **G × T** | N/A |  |  |  |  | 299.29 |  |  |  |  |
| T1 = Control, T2 = *Trichoderma*, T3 = Thiourea, T4 = *Trichoderma* + Thiourea, T5 = Hydropriming |

Fig. 1 Effect of seed priming treatments on flowering duration in balsam

**Conclusion**

In the experiment, the response of different seed priming techniques revealed all the techniques of seed priming were effective in enhancing growth and development of balsam. Whereas, pre-sowing treatment of seeds with thiourea (50 ppm) + *Trichoderma* (@ 1mg/g of seeds) for 24 hours improved various vegetative growth, flowering and seed characters more significantly as compared to other treatments under subtropical conditions of Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.

**References**

Anjum, N.A., Aref, I.M., Duarte, A.C., Pereira, E., Ahmad, I. and Iqbal, M. (2014). Glutathione and proline can coordinately make plants withstand the joint attack of metal (loid) and salinity stresses. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, **5**: 662.

Chen, K., Fessehaie, A. and Arora, R. (2012). Dehydrin metabolism is altered during seed osmopriming and subsequent germination under chilling and desiccation in *Spinacia oleracea* L. cv. Bloomsdale: possible role in stress tolerance. *Plant Science*, **183**: 27-36.

Dayma, M., Sharma, O.P., Dhaker, D.L. and Choudhary, R.S. (2024). Effect of seed priming chemicals on growth and yield of cowpea. *Annals of Agricultural Research*, **45**(4), 391-397.

Grey-Wilson, C. (1980). *Impatiens* of Africa. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. pp.3.

Kaur, K., Jhanji, S. and Kaur, G. (2023). Assessment of priming of cormels with plant growth substances on vegetative growth and cormel-associated traits in gladiolus. *Annals of Plants and Soil Research*, **25**(2): 304-309.

Maliha, M., Husna, M.A., Sultana, M.N., Singh, K. and Uddin, A.F.M.J. (2023). Influence of thiourea concentrations on growth. *International Journal of Business, Social and Scientific Research,* **11**(1): 01-06.

Meenu, B., Neeraja, E.D., Rejimon, G.R. and Varghese, A.V. (2015). *Impatiens balsamina*: an overview. *Journal of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Research,* **7**(9): 16-21.

Negi, S., Bharat, N.K. and Kumar, M. (2021). Effect of seed biopriming with indigenous PGPR, *Rhizobia* and *Trichoderma* *sp*. on growth, seed yield and incidence of diseases in French bean (*Phaseolus* *vulgaris* L.). *Legume Research*, **44**(5): 593-601.

Oyebamiji, Y.O., Adigun, B.A., Shamsudin, N.A.A., Ikmal, A.M., Salisu, M.A., Malike, F.A. and Lateef, A.A. (2024). Recent advancements in mitigating abiotic stresses in crops. *Horticulturae*, **10**(2): 156.

Padhi, M., Sisodia, A., Pal, S., Kapri, M. and Singh, A.K. (2018). Growing media, GA3 and thiourea stimulates growth and rooting in gladiolus cormels cv. Tiger Flame. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, **7**(3), 1919-1922.

Pal, S., Singh, A. K. and Sisodia, A. (2023). Effect of physical and chemical mutagens on flowering and seed attributes of balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*). *The Pharma Innovation Journal*, **12**, 4318-4326.

Pal, S., Singh, A.K., Sisodia, A., Pal, A.K. and Tiwari, A. (2018). Evaluation of double whorled balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina* L.) genotypes for growth, flowering and seed attributes. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, **7**(2): 2901-2904.

Pawar, A., Chopde, N. and Nikam, B. (2018). Thiourea and salicylic acid influences growth, yield and quality of gladiolus. *Journal of Pharmacognosy Phytochemistry*, **7**(5): 970-972.

Qian, H., Wang, B., Ma, J., Li, C., Zhang, Q. and Zhao, Y. (2023*). Impatiens balsamina*: an updated review on ethnobotanical uses, phytochemistry and pharmacological activity. *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, **303**: 115956

Sher, A., Sarwar, T., Nawaz, A., Ijaz, M., Sattar, A. and Ahmad, S. (2019). Methods of seed priming. *In*: Priming and Pretreatment of Seeds and Seedlings: Implication in Plant Stress Tolerance and Enhancing Productivity in Crop Plants. M. Hasanuzzaman and V. Fotopoulos (Eds.). Springer, Singapore, pp.1-10.

Singh, A.K. and Sisodia, A. (2017). Textbook of Floriculture and Landscaping. New India Publishing Agency, New Delhi. pp. 135-141.

Singh, A.K., Sisodia, A. and Tiwari, A. (2018). Studies of genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in balsam (*Impatiens* *balsamina* L.) *Journal of Applied and Natural Science*, **10**(2), 810-812.

Singh, A.K., Sisodia, A. Padhi, M., Pal, A.K. and Barman, K. (2018). Effect of various growing media, GA3 and thiourea on growth and root characters in gladiolus. *Journal* *of Hill Agriculture*, **9**(4): 408-412.

Sisodia, A., Padhi, M., Pal, A.K., Barman, K. and Singh, A.K. (2018). Seed priming on germination, growth and flowering in flowers and ornamental trees. *In*: Advances in Seed Priming. A. Rakshit and H.B. Singh (Eds.). Springer, Singapore, pp. 263-288.

Song, Y., Yuan, Y.M. and Kupfer, P. (2003). Chromosomal evolution in balsaminaceae, with cytological observations on 45 species from Southeast Asia. *Caryologia*, **56**(4): 463-481.

Sung, Y., Cantliffe, D.J., Nagata, R.T. and Nascimento, W.M. (2008). Structural changes in lettuce seed during germination at high temperature altered by genotype, seed maturation temperature and seed priming. *Journal of the American Society for Horticultural Science*, **133**(2): 300-311.

Thakur, T. and Garg, A. (2024). Seed priming and media for enhanced seedling growth in pansy (*Viola tricolor*). *Asian Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*, 10(2): 261-268.

Vidyashree, S. and Patil, S. (2021). Seed packaging and priming in ornamental plants. *Environment and Ecology*, **39**(4): 769-774.

Yadav, S., Sisodia, A., Singh, A.K. and Sisodia, V. (2024). Evaluation of balsam genotype for pot culture and bedding purpose. *Environment and Ecology*, **42**(4A), 1736-1741.