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**Studies on Development of Seed Treatment  
Technique for Low Cost Cultivation in Onion**

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**Studies on Development of Seed Treatment  
Technique for Low Cost Cultivation in Onion**

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1998. 10.

:

:

:

:

:

1.

2.

34%

limestone

가 機械播種

3.

1.

2.

1) 環境適應性 向上

(1)

priming

pe l l e t i n g

(2) 環境適應性

2) 生長調整劑 幼苗

3)

4) 經濟性

4.

1)

가. priming

PEG 發芽率 PEG - 1.00 - 0.75 MPa  
 - 1.50 MPa 發芽率 浸漬日數  
 發芽率 5 浸漬 가 發芽率 浸漬期間  
 發芽率 . PEG 水洗 發芽率 가 ,  
 priming 再乾燥 發芽率 가 . Priming  
 水洗 發芽率 가 가 가  
 , 再乾燥 가 發芽率  
 가 發芽率 .  
 PEG 가 , 浸漬日數 15  
 浸漬 가 가 . PEG 水洗 幼苗生長性 가 , priming  
 再乾燥 가 .  
 Priming 水洗

幼苗長 가 가 가 , 再乾燥  
가 가 가 .

pelleting

Pellet 種子 模樣 形成 pellet kaolin, clay,  
ash, suckgo 模樣 形成 , bentonite diatomite 模樣 形成  
pellet 種子 表面 , clay 模樣 形成 乾燥 過程  
pellet 種子 表面 龜裂 . PS polymer PVS(8%) binder pellet  
, 가 . Pellet 種子 硬度 polymer 種類,  
binder 種類 濃度 polymer . pellet 物質 硬  
도가 suckgo, coal ash , 가 가 .  
PS pellet 器內發芽率 出芽率 93.6, 91.8% pellet 가  
. PS pellet 20, 25 91.3, 92.0% ,  
15 87.5% . 20, 25 50% 100.3, 100.0  
, 15 220.5 가 . PS pellet  
91% 가 . PS  
pellet 種子 平均 出芽率 pellet 種子 粒徑 5 6mm 92.0% 가  
, pellet 90% . PS pellet 種子 播種深度別  
出芽率 播種深度 10mm 92.7% 가 播種深度가  
PS pellet 平均 出芽所要時間 70%  
158 138 20 遲延 ,  
가 .  
PS pellet 播種深度別 出芽所要時間 가 播種  
深度 5mm 126.7 가 , 粒硬 .

(2)

生長調整劑 BA, GA3 kinetin 93.0, 94.3, 93.8%  
 生長調整劑 가 , 80% . 生  
 長調整劑 가 , GA3 kinetin  
 BA , GA3 BA 가 , kinetin

生長調整劑 가  
 生長調整劑 가 . 生長調整劑  
 GA3 가 가 , BA, kinetin .

(3)

가 ,  
 9 10 87 192 .  
 9 10 , 9 20  
 . 9 20  
 , 가 .  
 3 8 가  
 가 , 5 8  
 9 20 . 3%  
 13 18% , .  
 가 ,  
 230 217g .  
 가 , .  
 가 5,134 5,300kg 가 ,  
 가 .  
 3,750 4,908kg , ,  
 가 가 .  
 9 , ,  
 가 , 가 .

(4)

43.8 ,  
20.1 14.3 45.9 32.6% 가  
9.0  
44.8 20.5% 가  
가 70.0  
가  
20 가 15 20 25%  
5,300kg 9 10  
5,134kg 5% 가  
676,985 ( 55.9%) 781,985 ( 59.9%) 가 4%  
59,150 ( 8.9%), 84,500 ( 11.1%) 가 2.2%  
가 1,792,251 1,794,011



## SUMMARY

Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) contains abundant Ca, P and mineral, and was utilized for spice, health food. Onion cultivation area in Korea was 15,817 ha(1995) and it of Chunnam districts account for 46% of total cultivated area. Direct seeding cultivation is a pressing question in onion, because the traditional cultivation was transplanting after raising seedling methods, and the raising seedling and transplanting cost account for 34% of total labour for onion cultivation. The most difficult problem in direct seeding cultivation are unsettle the emergence and seedling establishment in field, poor progress early seedling growth. Stability of emergence and establishment percentage will be raised with complex farming system like as decreasing period from seeding to emergence by the control of combined environmental factors, preventive control damping-off and promotion of early seedling growth.

One methods of improving seed germination performance in the field has been through the use of presowing treatment such as priming(Heydecker et al 1973), which involves the controlled hydration of seed sufficient to permit pregerminative metabolic events to take place but insufficient to allow radicle emergence. The germination of such as primed seed is more rapid and uniform than that of unprimed seeds(Brocklehurst and Dearman,1983) with additional benefits occurring from seed priming treatments via a shorter growing period and reduced energy input requirements for seedling raised plants for transplantation(Brocklehurst et al 1984)

The purposes of these investigation were 1) to study and develop model those describe the effects of direct sowing cultivation; 2) to select different combination of PEG solution concentration and levels on onion seed germination and seedling growth.

The results obtained were as follows

## **1. Seed priming**

These experiments were conducted to evaluate the variability of seed germination and seedling growth with different level polyethylene glycol (PEG 6,000) solution in onion seed.

Average germination percentage of seed primed in PEG solution with -1.00 and -0.75 MPa were higher than control, and that of seed primed in -1.50MPa was lower than unprimed control. Germination percentage(GP) of seed primed during the 5 days was highest, and as the primed days long, the GP was decreased. The GP of aeration seed during the primed was higher than unairation seed, about about 5%, respectively. The GP of washed seed after primed was higher than unwashed seed, but that of redried seed after primed was lower than the others. The highest GP cultivar was Chunjoogoohyung and the lowest GP cultivar was Seouldego in unredried seed after primed, but Chunjoojoonggo was the highest and Jungpoonwhang was the lowest cultivar in redried seed after primed. As the PEG concentration increased, the seedling length(SL) was shortened, and seed primed during the 15 days was longer than other treatments. The SL of primed seed was similarly as GP. The SL of washed seed after primed was longer than others, but that of redried seed after primed was shortest among the others. The SL of Chunjoojoonggo and Nongwoodego were the longest and Seouldego was shortest among the cultivars in unredried seed after primed, but those of Chunjoogoohyung and Chunjoojoonggo were the longest and Seouldego was the shortest cultivar in redried seed after primed.

## **2. Seed pelleting**

This study was conducted to evaluate development of seed pelleting technique such as pelleting polymer search, the shape and hardness the germination and emergence rate of the pelleted seeds for labor-saving and reducing production cost in onion(*Allium cepa* L.) cultivation. The shape formation of the pelleted seeds was

decided by the kinds of polymers, and kaolin, clay, ash, and suckgo were good material to make shape of pelleted seed, and though bentonite and diatomite make good shape, surface of pelleting seed were rough, clay was good material to make shape of pelleted seed but surface of pelleted seed was cracked during the drying. PS as material and PVA as binder were the best among them in consideration with shape and hardness together.

The hardness of the pelleted seeds was affected by polymers, the kinds of binders and concentration, and that degree of polymer was larger than binder. The high hardness polymers were suckgo and coal ash, but burned lime was the lowest hardness polymer among the material.

Germination and emergence percentage of pelleted seed with PS(PS seed) *in vitro* were the highest among the material, and that was 93.6, 91.8%, respectively. The emergence percentages of PS pellet seed at 20, 25 were 91.3, 92.0%, respectively, and those of 15 was lowest among the treated temperature, as 87.5%. Emergence percentage of PS seed under various soil moisture content was over the 91%, and those did not show difference with soil moisture content, and that of 5 and 6mm size seed were the highest as 92%, respectively. and other size seeds showed over 90%, too.

Emergence percentage of PS seed was decreasing as increasing the seeding depth, and that of seeding seed under 10mm seeding depth was the highest as 92.7%. The time to 50% emergence after sowing under 70% field moisture capacity at 20, 25 were 100.3 and 100.0h, respectively, but that at 15 was delayed as 220.5h., and that to 50% emergence rate of PS seed under 70% field moisture capacity was 158h, and that was delayed at 20h to control seed, and those were decreasing under over or less soil moisture content condition, and those were decreased as increasing the seeding depth, and those were decreased as increasing the seed size, and those of seed seeding at 5mm depth were the shortest as 130h.

### **3. Seedling growth of seed soaked in plant growth regulator**

This study was conducted to stability direct sowing cultivation such as to evaluation early seedling growth of plant growth regulator treated seed with different plant growth regulators and concentration in onion(*Allium cepa* L.)

The emergence percentage of soaked seed in BA, GA3 and kinetin were 93.0, 94.3, 93.8%, respectively. Those were higher than control seed as 80%. The plant height elongation was significant with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those effects were GA3, kinetin and BA in the order, and that extend were high as increasing the growth regulator solution in GA3 and BA, and that was reverse in kinetin. The No. of leaf was increased with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those extend were similar among the growth regulators. The No. of root was increased significantly with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those extend were high with the soaked seed in GA3, BA and kinetin in the order.

#### **4. Growth characteristics of treatment seed direct sowing in field**

This study was intended to evaluated the relationship field environmental condition and growth characteristics of seed treatment seed direct sowing in field with different sowing date, and suggested cultivation model. The emergence percentage and hours to emergence were down as the sowing date was delayed, and those of direct sowing at 10 Sep. were 87%, 192h., respectively. Optimum sowing time was 10 Sep., and sowing must ended before 20 Sep. for yield rate. The seedling growth in direct sowing cultivation before 20 Sep. sowing was higher than transplanting cultivation, and No. of roots in direct sowing seedling were more than transplanting seedling. The direct sowing seedling growth at 8 March was higher than transplanting seedling, and seedling growth of direct sowing and transplanting at 20 Sep. were similar. The missing plant rate in transplanting cultivation was 3 %, and that in direct sowing cultivation was 13 18%, and those extent were sever as sowing was delayed. The bulb fresh weight was decreased as sowing was delayed, and those in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 230, 217g, respectively.

The blot rate was high in direct sowing cultivation, and that was decreased as

sowing was delayed. The yield in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 5,134, 5,300kg, and those were decreased as sowing delayed. The average yield in early and medium-late maturity group were 3,750, 4,908kg, and that of cultivar Sonic was highest in early maturity group and Nongwoodego was highest in medium-late maturity group. The emergence weed were 9 species as *Loportea bulbifera* Weddell and others, and *Loportea bulbifera* Weddell, *Digitaria violascens* Link and *Persicaria longiseta* Kitagawa were dominant species in direct sowing cultivation with black hole vinyl mulching

##### **5. Economic analysis of treatment seed direct sowing in field**

This study was intended to enhance emergence and establish, and enlarge seed size and modify seed shape for direct sowing with machine, and suggested low cost cultivation methods. The labour hours to prepared nursery and seedling setting were 43.8h. in transplanting cultivation, and treatment seed and naked seed to direct sowing were 14.3, 20.1h. respectively and those were 32.6, 45.9% of transplanting cultivation. The labour to direct sowing with hand sowing machine were 9.0h., and those were 44.8, 20.5% of labour hour of hand and transplanting, respectively. The labour hour to weeding in transplanting cultivation were 70.0h., and those were little as to direct sowing cultivation, and those were decreased as the sowing date was delayed. The labour of irrigation for 20 days after sowing in transplanting and direct sowing cultivation were 15, 20h., respectively. The yield of transplanting cultivation was 5,300kg, and that of sowing at 10 Sep. was 5,134kg and yield was decreased as sowing date was delayed. The labour cost in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 676,985, 781,985Won, respectively, and those of direct sowing cultivation was 95% of transplanting cultivation. The money for seed purchased in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 59,150, 84,500Won, respectively. The net income in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 1,792,251, 1,794,011 Won, respectively.

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1

1

百合科 2 菜蔬 ,

血液 中 有害物 ,

健康食品 年間 1 消費量 13.0

kg

栽培面積 15,817 ha(1995) 全南

46% 機械化率 13% (1995) 人力

가 省力機械化

가 苗床 • 本圃 移植

栽培 勞動力 34%

直播栽培가 가

가

가

, 農業 WTO 國際

化, 開放化

岐路

가

作況 國際競爭力 , , 가가

安定的

供給 가 가

34%

limestone

가 機械播種

## 2

移植栽培

34% 가

15.8 ha(1995)

1 1 移植 가 23

1 264m<sup>2</sup>(70 80 )

20

가

1/10

低投入·省力栽培가 가

가

가가 가 種苗會

社

海外

가

認識

自然

食品

가

社

會的 問題가

苗床準備 移植

低投入·省力栽培化

가

### 3

#### 1.

嶺南農業試驗場, 務安 湖  
 農村振興院, 慶南 昌寧  
 南農業試驗場 木浦支場 慶南 昌寧

單位面積當  
 5,594kg (1996) 13%  
 國際競爭力 機械化栽培  
 收穫機  
 1980 1995  
 定植機械化 가 , 가  
 直播栽培  
 種子處理 Gray, D Drew R.L.K. PEG,  
 betaine alc L-proline -- 1.00, -- 1.50MPa 15 7  
 14 沈漬 PEG

#### 2.

가. 人力 生産費 過多 : 13% (1995)  
 機械化率 49% (1997)  
 179 /10a (1995) 119  
 /10a (1997) 生産費 171 /kg (1995) 144 /kg (1997)

. 種子貸 過多 所要 :  
 가 F1 2 가 F1  
 95%  
 直播 種子貸

. 種子處理 :

. 幼苗初期 :

. 農家 : 全南地方 가

38.8% 가

農村勞動力 가 가

## 4

### 1.

### 2.

1) 環境適應性 向上

(1)

priming

pe l l e t i n g

(2) 環境適應性 調査

2) 生長調整劑 幼苗

3)

4) 經濟性

## 2

### 1 Priming

#### ABSTRACT

These experiments were conducted to evaluate the variability of seed germination and seedling growth with different level polyethylene glycol (PEG 6,000) solution in onion seed.

Average germination percentage of seed primed in PEG solution with -1.00 and -0.75 MPa were higher than control, and that of seed primed in -1.50MPa was lower than control. Germination percentage(GP) of seed primed during the 5 days was highest, and as the primed days long, the GP was decreased. The GP of air bubble seed during the primed was higher than seed without air bubble treatment, about 5%, respectively. The GP of washed seed after primed was higher than unwashed seed, but that of redried seed after primed was lower than the others. The highest GP cultivar was Chunjoogoohyung and the lowest GP cultivar was Seouldego in unredried seed after primed, but Chunjoojoonggo was the highest and Jungpoonwhang was the lowest cultivar in redried seed after primed. As the PEG concentration increased, the seedling length(SL) was shortened, and seed primed during the 15 days was longer than other treatments. The SL of primed seed was similarly as GP. The SL of washed seed after primed was longer than others, but that of redried seed after primed was shortest among the others. The SL of Chunjoojoonggo and Nongwoodego were the longest and Seouldego was shortest among the cultivars in unredried seed after primed, but those of Chunjoogoohyung and Chunjoojoonggo were the longest and Seouldego was the shortest cultivar in redried seed after primed.

1.

百合科 2 菜蔬

品 血液 中 有害物 , 健康食  
年間 1 消費量 13.0 kg

栽培面積 15,817 ha(1995) 全南 46%

苗床 • 本圃 移植栽培

勞動力 34% 直播栽培가

直播栽培 가 立苗率 ,

出芽 立苗率 出芽

가

13) 環境適應力

가

化 , 農業 WTO 國際化, 開放

岐路

가

34%

播栽培

直

13,25-26).

直播栽培

圃場出芽 .

2.

priming

圃場出芽

가 土中

stress

發芽率

. 發芽率  
 가 가  
 priming 가  
 . Priming osmoconditioning, osmo-priming  
 , priming Polyethylene glycol ( PEG ),  
 Betain, Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>, AL(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, Ca(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, KNO<sub>3</sub>, KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>  
 Glycerol 低溫水 PEG  
 233), solid matrix 34).  
 ,  
 .  
 1973 Heydecker PEG가 priming  
 , 出芽 , , RNA, DNA  
 812)가 PEG 가  
 가  
 .  
 Priming 가 發芽率 出芽  
 Bodsworth S. Bewley J. D.7) , 發芽率  
 圃場立苗率 PEG priming 10  
 - 10 bar 6 , 2 , 1 , - 5 bar 6  
 . 李 等28) , PEG  
 priming 가  
 , 가 PEG 가  
 가 , 發芽率 PEG 가  
 PEG 發芽率  
 , 圃場出芽 出芽所要時間 ,  
 圃場出芽率 69,102). Emmerich W.E. 20)  
 PEG petri dish filter paper



priming                      發芽率                      가                      , Fujikura, Y.

PEG priming                      가                      .

628)                      發芽率                      圃場出芽率                      ,

出芽率                      . Muhyaddin T.                      Wiebe H. J.32)                      가

圃場出芽率                      - 1.2 MPa                      PEG

浸漬                      NaCl                      MgSO4                      0 8 %

16                      8                      PEG                      出芽率

, 平均出芽時間                      33 %                      出芽率

PEG                      浸漬                      가

PEG 浸漬                      發芽率

429)                      . Nienow A.W.                      33)                      PEG - 1.0 MPa                      7

- 1.5 MPa                      14

, PEG                      filter

paper                      , PEG                      再乾燥                      priming

/                      /

Priming                      1930)                      , Armstrong H.

M.B. Mcdonald4) priming

種字勢                      ,                      PEG

,                      ,                      가                      浸漬

가                      가                      . Priming

出芽率                      priming

Dellaquila A.                      1617)                      .

Alasks                      PEG - 0.3 MPa                      priming

, PEG

, 浸漬 12 24 浸漬 PEG 浸漬  
 priming 가 PEG 浸漬  
 PEG polypeptides 浸漬  
 PEG 12, 24 浸漬 12, 24 浸漬 ,  
 12, 24 浸漬 PEG 浸漬  
 [3H ] leucine 48  
 priming 가 ,  
 가 Davison P.A.14) PEG -1.0 MPa 14  
 priming 5  
 peptide Fujikura Y. 2)  
 PEG -1.5 MPa 1  
 priming  
 , priming 水洗 水洗  
 Drew R. L. K. Dearman J.18) 水洗 celeriac 水洗  
 celeriac PEG -1.5 MPa 10, 14 21 浸漬 15  
 水洗 15 airflow incubator  
 petri dish 發芽率 , 發芽率  
 水洗 , 水洗 PEG 浸漬 PEG 浸  
 漬 10, 40, 30 % 가 가

, 10 priming 가 . , Gray. D Drew  
 R. L. K. PEG, betaine L- proline - 1.0 - 1.5 MPa 15 7  
 14 浸漬 PEG  
 發芽率 PEG 再 乾燥 .  
 Priming 가

priming .  
 Dearman 15) priming 가 , Alvarado  
 A. D., Bradford K. J., Argerich C. A. 2) priming 가

### 3.

#### 가. Priming

8

再 精選

Michel Kaufmann (1973) 3) Polyethylene glycol 6000(PEG  
 6000 , Sigma ) - 0.75 MPa(PEG 232g/D.W 1 L), - 1.0MPa(PEG 273g/ D.W 1  
 L), - 1.5 MPa(PEG 342g/D.W 1 L) potential 5,  
 10 15 浸漬 paper towel( pH. 7.0, Anchor , 60x30cm) 50  
 . 20 seed germinator . 發芽率  
 International Seed Testing Association(ISTA)24) Association of Official Seed  
 Analysts(AOSA)5) 6 ,  
 10 . priming 15 水洗  
 , priming PEG  
 15 air flow incubator 水  
 分平衡 . ,

priming Accelerated ageing chamber(Pfeiffer & Sons,  
 Inc. ) mesh , chamber 4ml  
 parafilm 40 incubator 48 .

. PEG 幼苗生長性

1 priming 10 ISTA AOSA  
 幼苗長( + ) .

4.

가. Priming 發芽率

Fig. 1 PEG priming  
 paper towel , 浸漬日數 發芽率 . 發芽率  
 PEG - 1.00 - 0.75MPa - 1.00MPa 發芽率  
 가 - 0.75MPa PEG - 1.50MPa  
 發芽率 . 浸漬日數 發芽率 5 浸漬  
 가 發芽率 浸漬期間 發芽率

Table 1 PEG priming  
 , 15 水洗 PEG  
 , priming air flow chamber  
 再 乾燥 paper towel PEG , 浸漬日數 發芽  
 率  
 發芽率 priming 15 水洗 發芽率  
 가 priming 再 乾燥 發芽率 가 水  
 洗 發芽率 水洗 2% .

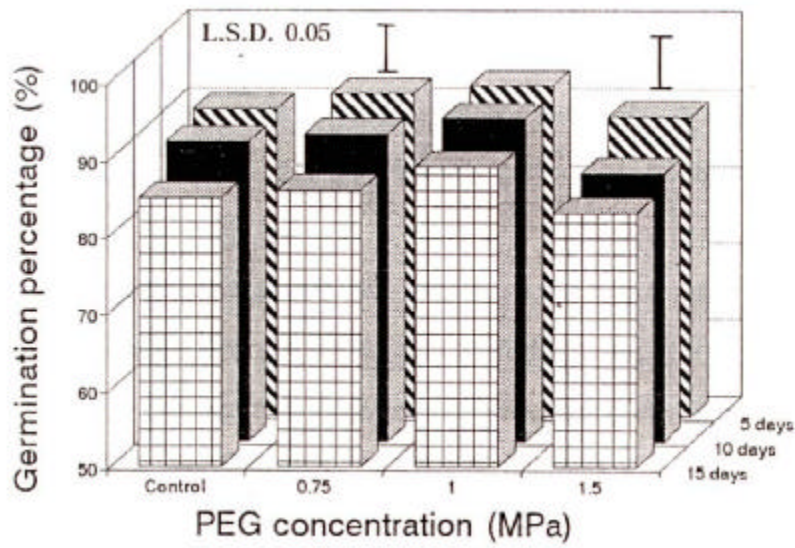


Fig. 1. Germination percentage of soaked onion seed in different PEG solution

Priming	發芽率	PEG	- 1.00 MPa	90.2%
가	, - 0.75MPa	89.2%, - 1.50MPa	85.9%	가 . 浸漬日
數	發芽率	PEG	浸漬 5	가 浸漬日數
가	發芽率	. Priming	水洗	
	發芽率	PEG	- 1.00MPa	가 浸漬日數 發芽
率	priming		浸漬 5	가 浸
漬日數가	發芽率	. Priming		再乾燥
	發芽率	PEG	- 0.75MPa	가
	- 1.00MPa	가		
	priming		PEG가	
	l8)	, priming		發芽率
	priming	가	Nienow A.W.	33)

stress .



15 發芽率 浸漬日數

發芽率 . 處理濃度 - 1.00MPa 發芽率 , 浸漬日數가

. 處理濃度 - 1.50MPa 發芽率 가 .

Table 3 priming 15 水洗 發芽率

. 處理濃度 - 0.75 MPa 發芽率 , ,

95.0, 95.0, 94.0, 93.5% 84.6,

87.3% , - 1.00 MPa , ,

가 가 , - 1.50MPa ,

가 .

**Table 3 . Varietal difference of germination percentage of washing seed after soaked PEG solution seed in onion**

Varieties	- 0.75MPa				- 1.00MPa				- 1.50MPa			
	5*	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**
Yoeuijoo	96	91	90	92.3	94	95	88	92.3	96	95	88	93.0
Seouldego	92	90	83	88.3	87	84	85	85.3	86	79	80	81.6
Chunjoowhang	96	93	90	93.0	96	99	90	95.0	88	94	93	91.6
Chunjoodego	93	86	83	87.3	95	82	82	86.3	85	81	80	82.0
Chunjoogoohyung	95	92	95	94.0	94	97	96	95.6	85	93	96	91.3
Chunjoongoonggo	97	93	95	95.0	98	95	89	94.0	99	94	91	94.6
Bonganwhang	96	92	92	93.3	99	99	96	98.0	90	90	88	89.3
Nongwoodego	93	91	93	92.3	97	97	98	97.3	96	93	80	89.6
Jungpoongwhang	88	84	82	84.6	92	91	90	91.0	85	84	80	83.0
L. S. D (0.05)	4.7	4.9	8.4		5.1	8.8	8.6		8.5	8.7	9.7	

\*Evaluated days after seeding in paper towel

\*\*Mean

Table 4 priming PEG 15  
 air flow incubator  
 paper towel 發芽率  
 處理濃度 -0.75 MPa 發芽率 가 85.6%  
 가 51.3, 51.3% 가 -1.00 MPa  
 -1.50 MPa 가 가  
 發芽率  
 priming 再乾燥 發芽率 가  
 PEG 가 發芽率  
 가 發芽率  
 가  
 再乾燥 가 發  
 芽率 直播栽  
 培

**Table 4. Varietal difference of germination percentage of redried seed after soaking in PEG solution in onion**

Varieties	- 0.75MPa				- 1.00MPa				- 1.50MPa			
	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**
Yoeuijoo	76	75	45	75.3	76	63	51	63.3	84	72	75	77.0
Seouldego	55	53	46	51.3	66	56	37	53.0	82	59	58	66.3
Chunjoowhang	76	65	59	66.6	76	59	53	62.6	90	74	67	77.0
Chunjoodego	69	68	37	58.0	60	50	51	53.6	80	62	62	66.0
Chunjoogoohyung	78	75	60	71.0	80	70	51	67.0	88	64	78	76.6
Chunjoojoonggo	91	85	81	85.6	94	77	74	81.6	95	79	87	87.0
Bonganwhang	73	59	32	54.6	71	57	49	59.0	80	54	82	72.0
Nongwoodego	76	70	64	70.0	70	55	68	64.3	73	64	65	67.3
Jungpoongwhang	67	56	31	51.3	42	39	41	40.6	62	59	45	55.3
L. S. D (0.05)	16.1	16.3	19.0		18.7	17.0	17.3		16.2	12.5	18.4	

\*Evaluated days after seeding in paper towel

\*\*Mean



Table 5 priming 發芽率  
 $r = -0.464^{**}$  가  
 發芽率 가 PEG -1.00  $r = -0.264^{**}$  가  
 Fig. 2 PEG priming paper towel  
 , paper towel , 浸漬日數 幼苗  
 長 . 平均幼苗長 가 가 PEG 가  
 處理濃度 -1.00MPa -1.50MPa . 浸漬日數 幼  
 苗生長性 浸漬日數15 幼苗長 가 5 가 가

Table 6 priming paper towel 10  
 PEG 幼苗長 . 處理濃度 -0.75 MPa 幼苗長  
 , 81.0, 78.6, 75.6 mm 幼苗生長性  
 , , 36.6, 62.3, 63.0 mm 幼苗生長性  
 . 處理濃度 -1.00 MPa , 78.3, 68.6,  
 68.6mm 幼苗生長性 , 31.6, 60.6 mm  
 幼苗生長性 .

**Table 5 . Relationship between germination percentage and soaking days in EG solution in onion seed**

Concentration (MPa)	Regression	
	Equation	R2
Con.	Y = 95.9 - 2.39X	- 0.464**
- 0.75	Y = 97.0 - 2.39X	- 0.369**
- 1.00	Y = 92.1 - 1.89X	- 0.264**
- 1.50	Y = 92.0 - 3.06X	- 0.340**

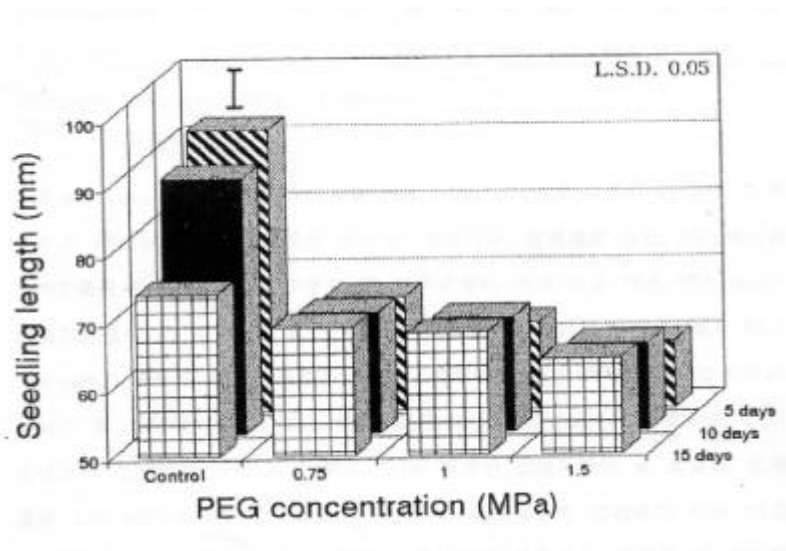


Fig. 2. Seedling length of soaked onion seed in different PEG solution.

處理濃度 - 1.50MPa , 幼苗長 74.0, 69.3,  
 67.3 mm 幼苗生長性 , 40.0,  
 56.0, 57.0 mm .

**Table 6. Varietal difference of seedling length of soaked seed in PEG solution in onion**

Varieties	- 0.75MPa				- 1.00MPa				- 1.50MPa			
	5*	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**
Yoeuijoo	60	63	80	67.6	63	65	78	68.6	64	73	71	69.3
Seouldego	39	37	34	36.6	42	39	38	39.6	46	37	37	40.0
Chunjoowhang	63	62	73	66.0	53	56	71	59.3	58	55	55	56.0
Chunjoodego	65	71	75	70.3	53	59	70	60.6	64	66	66	65.3
Chunjoogoohyung	67	79	81	75.6	63	64	76	67.6	66	62	62	63.3
Chunjoongoonggo	70	74	92	78.6	72	74	78	72.0	76	74	72	74.0
Bonganwhang	55	58	76	63.0	62	72	72	68.6	54	58	65	59.0
Nongwoodego	71	79	93	81.0	72	77	86	78.3	67	70	67	67.6
Jungpoongwhang	59	62	66	62.3	63	60	59	60.6	57	58	56	57.0
L. S. D (0.05)	16.3	18.3	17.2		19.4	16.1	18.6		13.4	17.1	16.9	

\*Evaluated days after seeding in paper towel

\*\*Mean

**Table 7. Varietal difference of seedling length of washing seed after soaked in PEG solution in onion**

Varieties	- 0.75MPa				- 1.00MPa				- 1.50MPa			
	5*	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**
Yoeuijoo	87	88	87	87.3	75	80	81	78.6	75	79	77	77.0
Seouldego	46	52	50	49.3	58	42	46	48.6	42	40	45	42.3
Chunjoowhang	88	84	82	84.6	74	77	81	77.3	66	72	80	72.6
Chunjoodego	83	76	72	77.0	75	76	71	74.0	79	70	70	73.0
Chunjoogoohyung	80	80	83	81.0	72	81	84	79.0	73	72	80	75.0
Chunjoongo	80	90	95	88.3	80	85	87	84.0	73	88	85	82.0
Bonganwhang	78	85	87	83.3	65	76	84	68.3	40	73	82	65.0
Nongwoodego	93	94	96	94.3	78	94	84	85.3	68	96	79	81.0
Jungpoongwhang	78	77	86	80.3	68	70	82	73.3	38	63	80	60.3
L. S. D (0.05)	18.5	18.1	17.2		9.8	18.8	18.4		19.0	18.8	16.7	

\*Evaluated days after seeding in paper towel  
 \*\*Mean

Table 7 priming 15 水洗 幼苗長  
 . 處理濃度 - 0.75 MPa 幼苗長 , 가  
 94.3, 88.3, 87.3 mm , 가 49.3, 77.0 mm  
 . - 1.00 - 1.50 MPa .  
 Table 8 priming PEG 15  
 air flow incubator  
 paper towel 幼苗長 .  
 處理濃度 - 0.75 MPa 幼苗長 , 58.6,  
 57.3, 53.6 mm 幼苗長 , , , 30.3, 47.3, 43.3 mm  
 . - 1.00 - 1.50 MPa .  
 PEG 浸漬

**Table 8. Varietal difference of seedling height of redried seed after soaking in PEG solution in onion**

Varieties	- 0.75MPa				- 1.00MPa				- 1.50MPa			
	5*	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**	5	10	15	M**
Yoeuijoo	45	71	40	52.0	52	41	32	41.6	36	49	41	42.0
Seouldego	31	34	26	30.3	30	35	20	28.3	24	33	21	26.0
Chunjoowhang	47	49	44	46.6	46	45	46	45.6	28	46	41	38.3
Chunjoodego	42	51	42	45.0	51	48	39	46.0	39	47	42	42.6
Chunjoogoohyung	50	65	46	53.6	50	58	47	51.6	50	56	47	51.0
Chunjoongo	55	67	54	58.6	36	77	48	53.0	36	50	52	49.3
Bonganwhang	42	49	38	43.3	41	45	49	45.0	41	44	38	41.0
Nongwoodego	58	60	54	57.3	46	47	42	45.0	45	43	37	41.6
Jungpoongwhang	41	39	32	37.3	40	44	34	39.3	40	39	37	38.6
L. S. D (0.05)	12.3	18.2	16.4		11.5	15.2	16.1		12.3	12.4	12.9	

\*Evaluated days after seeding in paper towel

\*\*Mean

幼苗生長性 가

가

**Table 9. Relationship between plant length and soaking days in PEG solution in onion seed**

Concentration (MPa)	Regression	
	Equation	R2
Con.	$Y = 56.0 + 6.89X$	0.368**
- 0.75	$Y = 53.4 + 6.72X$	0.387**
- 1.00	$Y = 55.1 + 4.67X$	0.321**
- 1.50	$Y = 68.9 + 3.06X$	0.219*

幼苗生長性

가

Table 9 priming

幼苗長

處理濃度 -0.75 MPa

r = 0.387\*\*

가

處理濃도가

5.

osmoconditioning

priming, coating, pelleting 3

. Priming

浸漬

stress

圃場出芽

發芽率

出芽率

, coating

種字

發芽

微細環境

條件

, pelleting

가

가

가

11).

低投入·省力栽培技術

가

苗床

•

本圃

移植栽培

勞動力

34%

直播栽培가

直播栽培

가

圃場出芽·立苗率

,

圃場出芽·立苗率

出芽

가

環境適應力

가

種子貸가 高價 , 發芽率 70% , 立苗率  
70 80% PEG priming  
發芽率 幼苗生長性 . Priming 發芽率  
PEG - 1.00 MPa 가 , 5 浸漬  
發芽率 가 浸漬期間 發芽率 .  
Priming PEG 가 發芽率  
, priming 再乾燥 가 가 發芽率 . Priming  
再乾燥 發芽率 再乾燥 priming 가 相殺  
Nienow A.W. .  
PEG 發芽率 priming 再乾燥  
가 發芽率 priming 再乾燥  
가 가 發芽率 가 發芽率 .  
直播栽培化 priming, coating  
發芽率 , 圃場 出芽 · 立苗率  
圃場  
幼苗生長性  
pelleting  
priming 再 乾燥 發芽率 直播栽培  
, 幼苗生長性 發芽率  
가 幼苗長 가 直播栽培가 가  
發芽率 priming 發  
幼苗長 PEG stress  
PEG

coating pelleting

가

6.

- 가 PEG priming
- 發芽率 幼苗生長性
1. PEG 發芽率 PEG - 1.00 - 0.75 MPa  
- 1.50 MPa 發芽率 浸漬日數 發芽率 5 浸漬 가 發芽率 浸漬期
  2. PEG 水洗 發芽率 가 , priming 再乾燥  
發芽率 가
  3. Priming 水洗 發芽 率 가 가 가 再乾燥  
가 發芽率 가 發芽率
  4. PEG 가 , 浸漬日數  
15 浸漬 가 가
  5. PEG 水洗 幼苗生長性 가 , priming 再乾燥  
가
  6. Priming 水洗 幼苗長 가 가 가 再乾燥  
가 가 가

7.

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## 2 Pellet

### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate development of seed pelleting technique such as pelleting polymer search, the shape and hardness the germination and emergence rate of the pelleted seeds for labor-saving and reducing production cost in onion(*Allium cepa* L.) cultivation. The shape formation of the pelleted seeds was decided by the kinds of polymers, and kaolin, clay, ash, and suckgo were good material to make shape of pelleted seed, and though bentonite and diatomite make good shape, surface of pelleting seed were rough, clay was good material to make shape of pelleted seed but surface of pelleted seed was cracked during the drying. PS as material and PVA as binder were the best among them in consideration with shape and hardness together.

The hardness of the pelleted seeds was affected by polymers, the kinds of binders and concentration, and that degree of polymer was larger than binder. The high hardness polymers were suckgo and coal ash, but burned lime was the lowest hardness polymer among the material.

Germination and emergence percentage of pelleted seed with PS(PS seed) *in vitro* were the highest among the material, and that was 93.6, 91.8%, respectively. The emergence percentages of PS pellet seed at 20, 25 were 91.3, 92.0%, respectively, and those of 15 was lowest among the treated temperature, as 87.5%. Emergence percentage of PS seed under various soil moisture content was over the 91%, and those did not show difference with soil moisture content, and that of 5 and 6mm size seed were the highest as 92%, respectively. and other size seeds showed over 90%, too.

Emergence percentage of PS seed was decreasing as increasing the seeding depth, and that of seeding seed under 10mm seeding depth was the highest as 92.7%. The

time to 50% emergence after sowing under 70% field moisture capacity at 20, 25 were 100.3 and 100.0h, respectively, but that at 15 was delayed as 220.5h., and that to 50% emergence rate of PS seed under 70% field moisture capacity was 158h, and that was delayed at 20h to control seed, and those were decreasing under over or less soil moisture content condition, and those were decreased as increasing the seeding depth, and those were decreased as increasing the seed size, and those of seed seeding at 5mm depth were the shortest as 130h.

1.

百合科 2年生 菜蔬 ,  
 含有 血液 中 有害物 , 健康食  
 品 年間 國民 1人當 消費量 13.0kg .  
 種子 가 小粒 發芽率 圃場 出芽 · 立苗率 苗床 苗  
 育苗 移植栽培 . 移植栽培 直播栽培 育苗  
 面積 苗床 育苗 移植 立苗率  
 苗床準備 育苗 勞動力 直播栽培 34% 投下  
 低投入 · 省力栽培 國際競爭力 提高  
 .  
 發芽率 圃場 出芽 · 立苗率  
 가 . 發芽率 圃場 出芽 · 立苗率 向上 種子 發芽  
 微細環境條件 環境條件 , 가  
 種子 研究가 .  
 發芽率 圃場 出芽 · 立苗率 向上 發芽率 均一  
 , 圃場 出芽所要期間  
 stress 1,2). 不活性 物  
 質 pelleting (8,36,38) 機械

가 , 가 硬度  
 . 가 pelleting  
 種子 圃場 出芽 · 立苗가  
 國際競爭力 提高  
 pellet , pellet 種子 模樣形成, 硬度, 圃場出  
 芽率 出芽所要期間 諸 特性 調査

2.  
 Pelleting 種子 가 機械播種 가  
 , 種子 表面 不  
 活性 物質 coating  
 . 種子 pellet 播種 成形  
 , 撒布時 pellet coating 圃場出芽 · 立苗率 安定化  
 (S. 36, 38). Sooter<sup>47)</sup> 被覆 大型化  
 가 利點 . , 1) 一定 正確 播種  
 , 2) 機械播種, 機械收穫 除草가 . 3) 多收 單位面積當 一定  
 株數 , 機械管理가 . 4) 作業 省略 損  
 傷 . 5) 植物 競合 成熟 收量 品質  
 . 6) 節約  
 農産物 市場 開放 國際價格 競爭 農作業 機械  
 化 省力化 圃場 機械播種 施設園藝 播種  
 作業 省力化가  
 pellet 技術 know-how 技  
 術 要求  
 23, 32). pellet pellet 物質, 接着劑

(sticker, binder), pellet 機械가 . Pellet 粉末  
 pellet (stamping), pellet 混合 懸濁液 噴霧 (slurry coating),  
 接着劑 粉末 pellet  
 가 (rolling machine) 28). pellet limestone, chalk, sawdust, sand, clay, cellite, montmorillonite clay, vermiculite, krilium, bentonite clay, calcium carbonate, zeolite, cork, peat 28,30,48).  
 Collins 12) pelleting 가 , 栽植 美國 商業的 市場 . Schiffers & Fraselle 45) pellet  
 pellet , 發芽 · 出芽率 研究 . Robinson et al. 39) 7가 pellet pellet間  
 Hlavacek 19) 發芽力 coating pellet 調查 , Veverka 49) pellet 水分條件 pellet . Sooter & Millier 47) 細沙 polyvinyl alcohol coating 土壤水分含量 pellet 疏水性-親水性 特性 , 土壤水分 條件 pellet  
 Sachs et al. 42,43) pellet , pellet 酸素供給 制限 , 酸素供給 coating . coating sand coating 가 , pellet 出芽所要時間 , 酸素供給 制限 . 酸素 放出鹽基(BaO2 NaBO3) 抑制 . Konstantinov & Petkov 25,26) coating 收量 가 , 3  
 Konstantinov 24) pellet 生長 發育

. Roos<sup>41,42)</sup> pellet 環境下 無處理  
, 不良環境條件下 pellet 가 對照區  
, coating stress  
. 被覆物質 農藥 生長調節劑 가가 , Charlesworth<sup>10)</sup>  
pellet 殺菌劑, 殺蟲劑 營養缺乏  
, 勞動力 省力化  
. Cantstetter<sup>9)</sup> pellet 殺蟲劑  
. 室素固定菌 Rhizobium 接種 所期  
13), 除草劑  
7). pellet時 接着劑 methyl cellulose, carboxymethyl cellulose(CMC),  
starch, polyvinyl 樹脂, vinamul 8450, 8330 binder pellet  
가 28,32,48). Ols sen<sup>34)</sup>  
, pellet . Sauve & Shiel<sup>44)</sup> 2  
polyvinyl 樹脂, vinamul 8450, 8330 , vinamul 8330  
乾燥 早期發芽 抑制 . vinamul  
, , 毒性 ,  
Borrel & Ashton<sup>5)</sup> coating 種子調節 coating  
發芽能力 試驗 . 2가 溶解物質(tetrahydrofuran  
1,4- dioxane) coating .  
Dhaliwal & Lewis<sup>14)</sup> ‘ prill- coated ’ NaOH , methyl  
alcohol 眞空乾燥 .

### 3.

供試品種 種苗會社 再 精選  
, pellet pellet 實驗用(pan type 社 製作) 回轉數 調

節 가 pan 傾斜度 . Pellet  
 pellet pellet 物質 少量 投入  
 binder 微細 nozzle spray 가 pellet  
 , pellet 常溫 乾燥 mesh 區分  
 caliper 粒徑 實驗 使用 .  
 Pellet polymer 單一 polymer  
 polymer 混合 pellet . Pellet 模樣 形成 表面  
 . Binder 材料 PVA (polyvinyl alcohol)  
 3%, 5%, 8%, 10%, AG(alcohol glycerol) 5%, 8%, CMC(carboxymethyl cellulose) 1%, 1.5%

Pelleting paper towel(pH 7.0 Anchor社 製品, 60×30cm) Burris et  
 al. 8) 50 6反復 . 發芽率 調查 International Seed Testing  
 Association(ISTA)22) Association of Official Seed Analysts (AOSA) 3)  
 6 , 10 . 圃場出芽率 發芽率  
 pellet 圃場容水量 50, 70, 90% 砂質土壤 box(30×30×  
 10cm) 2×3cm 100 出芽所要時間  
 4 50% 基準 ISTA22), AOSA3) 調查 .

#### 4.

##### 가. Pellet 種子 模樣 形成 硬度

Table 1 polymer , polymer , binder pellet 模樣(  
 ), 硬度 發芽率 出芽率 , kaolin, PS (pearlite +  
 suckgo) pellet 模樣 形成 , kaolin + bentonite, bentonite,  
 diatomite polymer pellet 表面 .  
 pellet 龜裂 ,  
 . Lime 過程



**Table 1. The characteristics of pellet seeds with the different material and binder**

Materials	Mix - ratio	Binders	Pellet/ shape	Hard- <sup>2</sup> / ness	G3& E	Remark	
Suckgo		PVA 84/	+++	+++	0	Very good	
S+kaolin	1:1	PVA 5	+++	++	0		
S+clay	1:1	AG 5	++	++	20		
S+clay	1:2	PVA 5	++	++	30		
S+C+K	1:1:1	PVA 8	++	++	30		
S+C+K	1:1:1	CMC 1.5	+	++	30		
S+C	1:1	PVA 8	++	++	20		
Kaolin		PVA 5	+++	+	0	Very good	
K+C	1:1	PVA 5	++	+	30		
K+C	3:1	AG 8	++	+	10		
K+C	3:1	CMC 1	+	+	40		
K+C	3:1	CMC 1.5	+	+	40		
K+bentonite	2:1	CMC 1.5	+	+	20		Rough
K+B	3:1	PVA 8	+	+	20		
K+vermiculite	3:1	PVA 8	-	+	40		
K+V	3:1	AG 8	-	+	40		
Bentonite		AG 5	-	+	10		Rough
Bentonite		PVA 8	-	+	10		
B+suckgo	1:1	AG 5	+	++	10		
B+vermiculite	3:1	PVA 5	-	++	30		
B+clay	3:1	PVA 5	-	+	40		
Diatomite		PVA 8	+	+	25	Rough	
D+kaolin	1:1	PVA 10	+	+	20		
D+suckgo	3:1	PVA 8	+	+	10		
D+bentonite	1:1	AG 5	+++	+	25		
D+clay	1:1	AG 8	++	+	35		
Lime		PVA 8					No shape
Lime+suckgo	1:1	PVA 8					
Lime+kaolin	1:3	PVA 8					
Lime+clay	1:3	PVA 8					
Lime+diatomite	1:3	PVA 8					

Clay		PVA 5	++	+	65	Cracked
Clay		PVA 8	++	+	65	
Clay:suckgo	3:1	PVA 8	++	+	50	
Clay:suckgo	4:1	PVA 5	+	+	70	
C- 325		PVA 5	++	+	60	
C- 325:K	1:1	PVA 10	++	+	50	
C- 325:K:C	1:1:1	PVA 8	+	+	70	
Oak- ash		PVA 3	-	+	65	Good
Oak- ash		PVA 5	++	+++	65	
Oak- ash		PVA 8	++	+++	65	
Oak:K:C	1:1:1	PVA 8	+	++	70	
Oak:C	3:1	PVA 8	+	++	70	
Oak:K	3:1	PVA 8	+	++	50	
Pearlite		PVA 8				
Pearlite:S		PVA 8	+++	++	93	Very good
Pearlite:K:C	1:1:1	PVA 8	+	+	70	
Pearlite:S:C	1:1:1	PVA 8	+	+	75	
Pearlite:K:S	2:2:1	PVA 8	+	++	65	
Pearlite:C	3:1	PVA 8	+		80	
Pearlite:K	3:1	PVA 8	+		65	

Note 1/ : Shape of pellet seed ; +++ Very smooth in surface, ++ Smooth in surface, + Rough in surface, - Cracked in surface  
2/ : Hardness ; +++ high, ++ medium, + Low  
3/ : G & E ; germination and emergence  
4/ : Percentage (%)

PLL- 11 coal ash pellet ①) pellet paper clay, lime, pellet 物  
質, binder 種類 基因 調査 . 硬度 石膏, diatomite + bentonite, clay, binder 高濃度 硬度가  
pellet 가 . Pellet 發芽率 出芽  
率 polymer 70% , PS 93% 發芽率 出  
芽率 pellet .  
PS 硬度 中 機械 硬度  
, pellet 가 polymer 混合 比率  
가 . PS 材料費가 pellet

低投入・省力栽培

實驗 遂行

Table 2 polyvinyl alcohol 8% binder polymer pellet  
 硬度(kg/cm<sup>2</sup>) . 石膏 硬度가 가  
 clay + + kaolin pellet , PS 粒徑 3, 4, 5, 6mm 0.709, 1.084,  
 1.426, 3.223 kg/cm<sup>2</sup> 機械 . 閔31)  
 pelgel 接着劑 pellet 硬度 , bentonite paper  
 clay가 가 , 模樣 硬度가 PLL- 11 paper clay  
 , 實驗 石膏 硬度가 가  
 , binder 28,32,48)

Table 3 PS PVA(binder 8%) pellet 器内發芽率 出芽率  
 . 發芽率 paper towel 50 6反復 調査 , 出芽率  
 圃場容水量 70% 土壤 20  
 germinator 置床 . 平均 發芽率 93.6% pellet  
 . 平均 出芽率 91.8%

**Table 2. Hardness of the pellet seed by various pellet materials an pellet seed size with PVA - 8 as binder**

Materials	Hardness(kg/cm <sup>2</sup> )			
	31/	4	5	6
Suckgo	3.019	3.798	4.285	4.773
Kaolin	0.338	0.517	0.649	1.634
Coal ash	0.814	0.849	0.951	1.135
PS2/	0.709	1.084	1.426	3.223
B + S	0.299	0.391	0.486	0.587
K + C	0.374	0.408	0.707	- 0.753
C + S	0.602	0.974	1.140	1.310
C + S + K	1.528	1.563	2.453	2.607

Note 1/ : diameter of pellet seed  
 2/ : PS ; pearlite+suckgo, B ; bentonite, K ; kaolin, C ; clay

Table 4 PS pellet 25, 20 15 置床 調査  
. 平均 出芽率 25 20 91.3, 92.0% 가  
. Pellet  
. 低溫 15 87.5%  
. 粒徑 5 6mm 平均 出芽率 91.0% 粒徑 3, 4mm  
. 89.0, 89.3% pellet 前種  
子加 種子 活力 pellet  
가 思料 .

Table 5 播種深度 出芽率 土壤水分含量別 ,  
50, 70, 90% 91.4, 92.0, 91.0%

**Table 3. Germination and emergence percentage of the pellet seed by PS and pellet seed size with PVA-8 as binder**

	Seed size(mm)				
	3/	4	5	6	Mean
Germination percentage	93	93	92	93	93.6
Emergence percentage	90	91	93	93	91.8

Note 1/ : diameter of pellet seed (mm)

**Table 4. Emergence percentage of different temperature in pelleted onion seed size with PS and by PVA-8 as binder**

Temp.( )	Seed size(mm)				
	3/	4	5	6	Mean
25	91	90	92	92	91.3
20	92	92	92	92	92.0
15	84	86	90	90	87.5
Mean	89.0	89.3	91.0	91.0	

Note 1/ : diameter of pellet seed (mm)

**Table 5. Emergence percentage of various seeding depth in pellet onion seed with PS and by PVA-8 as binder**

Field moisture capacity(%)	Seeding depth(mm)					Mean
	5l/	10	15	20	25	
50	92	93	91	91	90	91.4
70	93	93	91	92	91	92.0
90	92	92	91	90	90	91.0
Mean	92.3	92.7	91.0	91.0	90.3	

Note l/ : Seedling depth (mm)

圃場容水量 70% 가 低  
 調 水分含量間 pellet 物質 水分吸收 特性  
 綿密 研究가 思料 . 播種深度 10mm  
 92.7% 가 가 出芽率 가 가  
 25mm 90.3% 가 Sooter & Millier<sup>47)</sup> 實驗 細沙  
 polyvinyl alcohol coating 發芽率 土壤水分含量 pellet 疏水性-親  
 水性

**Table 6. Emergence percentage of various pellet seed size with PS and by PVA-8 as binder**

Field moisture capacity(%)	Seed size(mm)				Mean
	3l/	4	5	6	
50	89	91	92	92	91.0
70	90	91	93	93	91.8
90	95	96	91	91	90.8
Mean	89.7	91.0	92.0	92.0	

Note l/ : diameter of pellet seed (mm)

**Table 7. Hours to 50% emergence of various seeding depth with PS and by PVA-8 as binder in onion**

Field moisture capacity(%)	Poly-mers	Seeding depth(mm)					Mean ± SD
		5/	10	15	20	25	
50	PS	132	140	172	180	184	161 ± 23.9
	Con.	110	122	154	162	170	144 ± 26.1
70	PS	126	140	164	180	180	158 ± 27.7
	Con.	110	122	142	154	162	138 ± 21.7
90	PS	132	154	172	182	188	165 ± 22.8
	Con.	118	138	142	154	197	149 ± 29.4
Mean	PS	130.0	144.7	169.3	180.7	184.0	
	Con.	112.7	127.3	146.0	156.7	176.3	

Note 1/ : Seeding depth (mm)

Table 6 土壤水分含量 土壤 pellet 種子 播種 圃  
 場出芽率 . pellet 圃場出芽率 pellet 가  
 , pellet 前 原種子 가  
 思料 가 出芽 · 立苗率 .

Table 7 播種深度別, 土壤水分含量別 50% 出芽所要時間 . 播種深度 5  
 mm 130.0 가 播種深度가 出芽所要時間  
 播種深度 25mm 184.0 가 .  
 PS pellet 種子 對照區(pellet ) 出芽所要時間 播種  
 深度 5mm 18 , 20mm 24 가 가  
 , 가 25mm 對照區 出芽所要時間 8

Table 8 pellet , 土壤水分含量別 50% 出芽所要時間 ,  
 70% 147.0 가 50% 165.8  
 90% 174.0 가 . 粒徑別 粒徑  
 粒徑 3 4mm 161.3

粒徑 6mm 164.3 가 .

Table 9 pellet 50%  
 25 20 70%  
 100.3, 100.0 15  
 220.5 가 遲延 .

**Table 8. Hours to 50% emergence of various pellet seed size with PS and PVA-8 as binder**

Field moisture capacity(%)	Seed size(mm)				Mean ± SD
	3l	4	5	6	
50	166	164	163	170	165.8 ± 3.09
70	148	146	148	147	147.0 ± 1.54
90	170	174	176	176	174.0 ± 2.82
Mean	161.3	161.3	162.3	164.3	

Note l : diameter of pelleted seed (mm)

**Table 9. Hours to 50% emergence of different temperature and field moisture capacity with PS and by PVA-8 as binder**

Temp.( )	Field moisture capacity(%)	Seed size(mm)				Mean
		3l	4	5	6	
25	90	107	110	105	104	106.5
	70	101	103	101	96	100.3
	50	104	101	107	102	103.5
20	90	101	104	100	99	101.0
	70	101	102	99	98	100.0
	50	107	106	105	103	105.3
15	90	240	245	235	224	236.0
	70	223	237	230	192	220.5
	50	260	260	240	237	249.3

Note l : diameter of pellet seed (mm)

20 가 逆算  
 20 播種 低溫 出芽 遲延 思料

5.

種子處理 priming, coating, pelleting 3가 區分 priming 發芽率  
 出芽率 播種 前 惹起 種子 原形質  
 蛋白質 代謝 發芽所要時間 結果的 發芽率 上乘  
 osmoconditioning stress polyethylene  
 glycol, MgSO<sub>4</sub>, NaCl 物質 處理 中 酸素飢餓現象 誘發  
 酸素 供給  
 vermiculite 供給 水分 stress solid matrix 方法 利  
 用  
 Coating 種子 發芽 微細環境條件 改善 發芽 必要 物質 種子  
 均一 供給 方法 , 種子 保管 播種時  
 期 等 物質 種子 環境污染  
 環境親和形 農業 學者 發  
 芽環境條件 種子 研究가 環境條件  
 制御 가 可能 經濟的 費用  
 環境條件 方向 가 開發  
 Pelleting 種子가 小粒 模樣 不均一 播種 機械播種  
 發芽 不活性 物質 被覆 播種作業  
 種子 成形作業 , pellet 種子 播種作業 硬度  
 播種 圃場 出芽  
 問題가 種子 處理技術 . pellet 水分吸收



酸素供給 特性  
 pellet 模樣 形成 pellet 表面  
 pellet 物質 特徵  
 研究 가 混合 pellet 諸  
 特性 探索 化學 粒子  
 가 製品 binder pellet 種子 表面 가  
 가 , pellet 乾燥 pellet  
 龜裂 , 播種 pellet 出芽  
 活用 pellet 物質 pellet  
 種子 模樣 硬度, 表面 播種  
 出芽 惡影響 酸性  
 酸性 中和劑 石灰 pellet pellet 模樣 形成  
 乾燥過程 . 硅藻土 pellet pellet  
 播種 作業  
 PS , PS 模樣 形成 pellet 後 種  
 子表面 水分吸收能力 , 播種 . 器內 發芽率  
 出芽率 供試 가 93% PS 實驗 遂  
 行 . Pellet 硬度 播種作業  
 硬度가 土壤 出芽 惡影響  
 ,  
 重要 特性  
 2 石膏 C+S+K 硬度가 가 PS 0.709 pellet 物質  
 機械 播種 思料 . 物質  
 가 硬度가 pellet 가 binder 量  
 結果 , pellet 가 小粒 粒徑 3mm 硬度가  
 pellet 硬度가 . binder pellet 硬度

가 , binder 種類 濃度 思料 .

pellet 圃場 出芽 · 立苗가 pellet

發芽 出芽率 安定化 . PS pellet 器內發芽

率 出芽率 調査 93.6, 91.8%

가 實際 圃場 直播栽培가 가

低投入 · 省力栽培化 國內産 國際 競爭力 思料 .

實際 圃場 實證實驗 必須的 精密 調査가 要請

Pellet 實證試驗 圃場 出芽 器內 遂行

圃場容水量 50, 70, 90% 出芽率 調査 (Table 5)

pellet 水分吸收 特

性 研究 PS 物性 綿密 調査가

播種深度 出芽 播種深度 5 10mm 가 深度가

出芽率 , 報告 . Pellet

圃場 出芽率 가 ,

pellet 物質 出芽 制限 因子

諸 研究結果 가 土壤粒子 摩擦

가 種子活力 出芽

研究結果 實情 .

播種 後 種子가 土中 微生物 侵入

가 , stress 出芽 · 立苗 本 研究

50% 出芽率 調査 出芽所要時間 判定

(Table 7). 圃場容水量 70% 出芽所要時間 가

含水量 出芽가 . 播種深度가 出芽所要時間 가

出芽率 播種深度 10mm PS pellet 種子 出芽所要時間 144.7

對照區 127.3 17.4 pellet 物質 PS

土壤粒子 摩擦 播種 後 土中 吸濕  
 . Pellet 出芽所要時間 가 遲延 ,  
 가 出芽率 pellet  
 出芽가 遲延 土中 微生物 侵入  
 stress가 出芽 制限 因子 作用 .

6.

直播栽培 國際競爭力 提高  
 pellet 開發 , pellet 種子 模樣形成, 硬度, 發芽 . 圃場出芽率  
 出芽所要期間 等 諸 特性 .

1) Pellet 種子 模樣 形成 pellet kaolin, clay,  
 ash, 模樣 形成 , bentonite diatomite 模樣 形成  
 pellet 種子 表面 , clay 模樣 形成 乾燥 過程  
 pellet 種子 表面 龜裂 . PS polymer PVS(8%) binder  
 pellet , 가 .

2) Pellet 種子 硬度 polymer 種類, binder 種類 濃度  
 polymer . pellet 物質 硬度가 suckgo, coal ash ,  
 가 가 .

3) PS pellet 器內發芽率 出芽率 93.6, 91.8% pellet 가

4) PS pellet 出芽率 處理溫度 20, 25 91.3, 92.0% ,  
 15 87.5% 가 .

5) PS pellet 種子 91%

가 .

6) PS pellet 種子 平均 出芽率 pellet 種子 粒徑 5 6mm 92.0%  
가 , pellet 90% .

7) PS pellet 種子 播種深度別 出芽率 播種深度 10mm 92.7% 가  
播種深度가 .

8) PS pellet 平均 出芽所要時間 70% 158  
138 20 遲延 ,  
가 .

9) PS pellet 播種深度別 出芽所要時間 가 播  
種深度 5mm 126.7 가 , 粒硬 .

10) 20, 25 50% 100.3, 100.0 , 處  
理溫度 15 220.5 가 遲延 .

## 7.

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### 3 生長調整劑

#### ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to stability direct sowing cultivation such as to evaluation early seedling growth of plant growth regulator treated seed with different plant growth regulators and concentration in onion(*Allium cepa* L.)

The emergence percentage of soaked seed in BA, GA3 and kinetin were 93.0, 94.3, 93.8%, respectively. Those were higher than control seed as 80%. The plant height elongation was significant with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those effects were GA<sub>3</sub>, kinetin and BA in the order, and that extend were high as increasing the growth regulator solution in GA3 and BA, and that was reverse in kinetin. The No. of leaf was increased with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those extend were similar among the growth regulators. The No. of root was increased significantly with the soaked seed in growth regulators, and those extend were high with the soaked seed in GA<sub>3</sub>, BA and kinetin in the order.

1.

小粒

幼苗

가

가

priming  
 가 土中 stress ,  
 polymer coating ,  
 生長調整劑 浸漬  
 生長調整劑  
 浸漬

2.

再 精選  
 生長調整劑 GA<sub>3</sub>, BA, kinetin 3 10, 100, 200, 300ppm  
 浸漬 5 seed germinator 24  
 Burriss Fehr pH 7.0 paper towel 4  
 20/20 seed germinator  
 70% plastic box(60×30×  
 20cm) 2×3cm 100 4  
 生長調整劑 mulching  
 1 1cm 灌水用 有孔  
 hose 撒水  
 幼苗生育 30 International Seed Testing Association(ISTA)  
 Association of Official Seed Analysts(AOSA) , 葉數,  
 , priming , pelleting 9 10 播種深度 1cm

ISTA AOSA

3.

Table 1		生長調整劑		24
浸漬	paper towel		70%	
	plastic box	生長調整劑	BA, GA3 kinetin	95.3,
96.3, 95.3%	生長調整劑	가	83%	
		BA, GA3 kinetin		
		80%		
		生長調整劑		

**Table 1. Germination and emergence percentage of onion seed soaked in plant growth regulators solution for 24 hours**

Regulators	Concentration(ppm)									
	10		100		200		300		Mean	
	G*	E**	G	E	G	E	G	E	G	E
Con.	83	80							83	80
BA	96	93	95	94	96	93	94	92	95.3	93.0
GA3	97	95	97	94	96	95	95	93	96.3	94.3
Kinetin	95	93	95	94	95	93	96	95	95.3	93.8
Average ±	96.0 ±	93.7 ±	95.7 ±	94.0 ±	95.7 ±	93.7 ±	95.0 ±	93.3 ±		
SD	-1.00	1.15	1.15	0.00	0.57	1.15	-1.00	1.53		

\* Germination percentage

\*\*Emergence percentage



形態形成作用

	cytokinin	機作	hormone
Table 3	生長調整劑	30	展開
葉數	生長調整劑	가	2.5
	GA <sub>3</sub>	2.65	kinetin
	BA	GA <sub>3</sub>	가
300ppm	2.8, 2.9	가	, kinetin
	가	가	BA
	가	가	GA <sub>3</sub>
Table 4	生長調整劑		生長調整劑
가	生長調整劑		GA <sub>3</sub>
	BA, kinetin		BA
	, GA <sub>3</sub>	kinetin	가

**Table 3. No. of leaf 30 days seedling of onion seed soaked in plant growth regulators solution for 24 hours after sowing in field**

Regulators	Concentration(ppm)				Mean
	10	100	200	300	
Con.	2.5				
BA	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.63
GA3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.65
Kinetin	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.60
Average	2.60	2.60	2.63	2.73	

**Table 4. No of root of 30 days seedling of onion seed soaked in plant growth regulators solution for 24 hours after sowing in field**

Regulators	Concentration(ppm)				Mean
	10	100	200	300	
Con.	6.3				
BA	6.5	6.4	6.7	6.4	6.50
GA3	7.3	7.6	6.3	6.4	6.90
Kinetin	7.7	6.6	5.3	5.4	6.25
Average	7.17	6.86	6.10	6.07	

kinetin 發根作用

callus

新梢

auxin cytokinin

cytokinin

auxin

auxin

cytokinin

生

長調整劑

4.

生長調整劑

浸漬

1. 生長調整劑 BA, GA3 kinetin 93.0, 94.3,

93.8% 生長調整劑 가 , 80%

2. 生長調整劑 가 ,

GA3, kinetin BA , GA3 BA 가 ,

kinetin

3. 生長調整劑 가







**ABSTRACT**

This study was intended to evaluate the relationship between field environmental conditions and growth characteristics of seed treatment and direct sowing in the field with different sowing dates, and suggested cultivation models. The emergence percentage and hours to emergence were lower as the sowing date was delayed, and those of direct sowing at 10 Sep. were 87%, 192h., respectively. Optimum sowing time was 10 Sep., and sowing must end before 20 Sep. for yield rate. The seedling growth in direct sowing cultivation before 20 Sep. sowing was higher than transplanting cultivation, and the number of roots in direct sowing seedlings were more than transplanting seedlings. The direct sowing seedling growth at 8 March was higher than transplanting seedlings, and seedling growth of direct sowing and transplanting at 20 Sep. were similar. The missing plant rate in transplanting cultivation was 3%, and that in direct sowing cultivation was 13-18%, and these percentages were higher as sowing was delayed. The bulb fresh weight was decreased as sowing was delayed, and those in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 230, 217g, respectively. The blot rate was high in direct sowing cultivation, and that was decreased as sowing was delayed. The yield in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 5,134, 5,300kg, and these were decreased as sowing was delayed. The average yield in early and medium-late maturity groups were 3,750, 4,908kg, and that of cultivar Sonic was highest in the early maturity group and Nongwoodego was highest in the medium-late maturity group. The emergence weeds were 9 species as *Loportea bulbifera* Weddell and others, and *Loportea bulbifera* Weddell, *Digitaria violascens* Link and *Persicaria longiseta* Kitagawa were dominant species in direct sowing cultivation with black hole vinyl mulching.

1.

가 . , 가 ,  
 가가 . 가 60  
 34% 가  
 가 가 .  
 12% 가 .

2.

7 ,  
 priming PS 3  
 pellet 5 가 9 1 10  
 10 30 3 . vinyl  
 mulch 1 ( ) .  
 hose

3, 4, 5 4 30 1

3.

Table 1 priming PC pellet  
 9 30 89% 가  
 95%  
 7 % 가  
 가 가  
 50%  
 가  
 rotary 가  
 30  
 가

**Table 1. Emergence percentage and hours to 50% emergence of seed treatment seed under direct sowing cultivation in onion**

Emergence	Sowing date		
	10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Percentage	87	88	89
Hours to 50%	192	195	199

Table 2

11 30 . 9  
 20 가 가 9 30  
 가 9 20  
 가  
 가

Table 3

3 8 . Table 2 , ,  
 가 9 20  
 가 가

**Table 2. Growth characteristics of seedling on direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at 30 November.**

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date		
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Plant height(cm)	33	37	34	29
Leaf sheath length(cm)	4.9	5.3	5.1	4.9
No. of leaves	7.8	8.9	7.9	7.7
No. of roots	17	27	23	20

: Transplanting seedling at 10 Nov. after 10 Sep. sowing at nursery

**Table 3. Growth characteristics of seedling on direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at 8 March.**

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date		
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Plant height(cm)	35	43	37	35
Leaf sheath length(cm)	5.1	5.5	5.3	5.1
No. of leaves	8.5	10.0	8.8	8.6
No. of roots	28	47	39	32

: Transplanting seedling at 10 Nov. after 10 Sep. sowing at nursery

**Table 4. Growth characteristics of seedling on direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at 8 April.**

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date		
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Plant height(cm)	47	64	52	45
Leaf sheath length(cm)	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.5
No. of leaves	10.5	11.0	10.5	9.8
Bulb height(mm)	43	57	49	45
Bulb diameter(mm)	22	29	23	19
Bulb fresh wt.(g)	15	26	19	15
No. of roots	57	57	50	45

: Transplanting seedling at 10. Nov. after 10. Sep. sowing at nursery

Table 4

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date		
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Plant height(cm)	47	64	52	45
Leaf sheath length(cm)	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.5
No. of leaves	10.5	11.0	10.5	9.8
Bulb height(mm)	43	57	49	45
Bulb diameter(mm)	22	29	23	19
Bulb fresh wt.(g)	15	26	19	15
No. of roots	57	57	50	45

: Transplanting seedling at 10. Nov. after 10. Sep. sowing at nursery

2 가 28g

Table 5 5 8 가 가

9 20 가

9 20 30

9 10 73.2mm

가 , 9 20 72.0mm 71.7mm , 9

30 69.7mm 가

9 30

가

Table 6 3%

9 10, 20 30 13, 15, 18%

가 ,

**Table 5. Growth characteristics of seedling on direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at 8 May.**

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date		
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.
Plant height(cm)	75.2	77.1	74.9	71.8
Leaf sheath length(cm)	17.0	18.4	17.1	16.5
No. of leaves	10.0	11.0	10.5	9.8
Bulb height(mm)	71.7	73.2	72.0	69.7
Bulb diameter(mm)	72.3	75.4	73.6	70.5
Bulb fresh wt.(g)	162	168	165	162
No. of roots	63	70	64	60

: Transplanting seedling at 10 Nov. after 10 Sep. sowing at nursery

**Table 6. Yield factor characteristics of direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at yield time.**

Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date			
		10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.	
Missing plant %	3	13	15	18	
Lodging time	30 May	28 May	2 June	7 June	
Bulb fresh wt(g)	217	230	223	214	
Bloting ratio	2.1	4.7	4.4	4.0	
Commercial %	96	94	94	95	
Yield (Kg)	5,300	5,134	4,959	4,628	
Yield index	100	96.9	93.6	87.3	

: Transplanting seedling at 10 Nov. after 10 Sep. sowing at nursery

가

가

가

倒伏期

가

9

10

5

28

가

9

30

6

7

217g

9

10

230g

가

,

9

30

214g

가

가

가

가

96%

1%

가

5,300kg

가

9

10

5,134Kg

166kg



9 10 10% 가  
 가 .  
 가 가 9 30  
 4,628kg 가 .

Table 7

82.3 97.5% , 9 10  
 81.3% 96.0%  
 가 , 가  
 .  
 96% 94% 가 , 68% 67%  
 가 .  
 96%, 95% 가 .  
 3,750kg 4,908kg  
 9 10  
 3,653kg, 4,825kg 가  
 3,750kg  
 3,653kg, 4,908kg 4,825kg 가 .

. 가 .

Table 8

. 9  
 가 .  
 가 3.3m<sup>2</sup> 51.7, 25.6 17.8 優點種  
 . 가 9 10  
 162.9 119.5g 가 ,  
 가 9 30 79.4 50.3g

**Table 7. Varietal yield and yield factor of direct sowing and transplanting cultivation with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching in onion at yield time.**

Varieties	Maturity type	Characteristics	T & S	Direct sowing date			
				10 Sep.	20 Sep.	30 Sep.	Sep.
Samnamjoseng	Early	Commercial %	83	83	83	82	
		Yield (kg)	2,132	2,097	2,000	1,890	
		Yield index	50	48	46	43	
Sonic	Early	Commercial %	96	94	94	94	
		Yield (kg)	4,768	4,564	4,459	4,228	
		Yield index	110	105	102	97	
Pechonghwang	Early	Commercial %	68	67	66	65	
		Yield (kg)	4,351	4,298	4,210	4,176	
		Yield index	100	99	97	96	
Mean	Early	Commercial %	82.3	81.3	81.0	80.3	
		Yield (kg)	3,750	3,653	3,556	3,431	
		Yield index	86.6	84.0	81.7	78.7	
Yueuijoo	M and L	Commercial %	98	96	97	96	
		Yield (kg)	4,980	4,905	4,886	4,723	
		Yield index	94	93	92	89	
Nongwoodego	M and L	Commercial %	99	97	97	97	
		Yield (kg)	5,296	5,234	5,179	5,025	
		Yield index	100	99	98	95	
Bonganhwang	M and L	Commercial %	97	96	96	95	
		Yield (kg)	4,896	4,789	4,695	4,559	
		Yield index	92	90	89	86	
Seouldego	M and L	Commercial %	98	97	97	97	
		Yield (kg)	4,324	4,267	4,213	4,136	
		Yield index	82	81	79	78	
Jungpunghwang	M and L	Commercial %	97	95	96	97	
		Yield (kg)	4,653	4,578	4,495	4,420	
		Yield index	88	86	85	83	
Chunjoohwang	M and L	Commercial %	96	95	95	94	
		Yield (kg)	5,300	5,178	5,097	4,885	
		Yield index	100	98	96	92	
Mean	M and L	Commercial %	97.5	96.0	96.3	96.0	
		Yield (kg)	4,908	4,825	4,760	4,624	
		Yield index	92.6	91.2	89.8	87.2	
Average		Commercial %	89.9	88.7	88.7	88.2	
		Yield (kg)	4,329	4,239	4,158	4,028	
		Yield index	88.3	87.6	85.8	83.0	

: Transplanting seedling at 10 Nov. after 10 Sep. sowing at nursery

: Medium and late maturity type varieties

**Table 8. Emergence weed species and numbers of direct sowing onion with different sowing date under black vinyl mulching evaluated after 30 days sowing.**

Weed	Direct sowing date					
	10 Sep.		20 Sep.		30 Sep.	
	EN*	Dwt**	EN*	Dwt**	EN*	Dwt**
<i>(Digitaria violascens Link)</i>	25.6	15.7	23.0	12.0	9.2	5.3
<i>(Bidens bipinnata L.)</i>	7.7	2.6	9.5	2.0	6.3	1.7
<i>(Persicaria longiseta Kitagawa)</i>	17.8	35.7	14.3	37.1	11.7	19.1
<i>(Siegesbeckia pubescens Makino)</i>	9.6	5.6	9.0	4.5	7.3	3.3
<i>(Capesium abrotanoides L.)</i>	5.7	5.1	6.8	5.1	5.1	3.9
<i>(Xanthium strumarium L.)</i>	9.2	7.8	5.3	4.6	4.9	2.5
<i>(Aster cilio Kitamura)</i>	12.3	5.2	12.7	4.1	7.2	3.1
<i>(Amaranthus retroflexus L.)</i>	11.2	5.6	9.3	4.1	3.5	1.1
<i>(Laportea bulbifera Weddel)</i>	51.7	31.5	40.0	25.1	21.0	10.3
<i>(Acalypha australis L.)</i>	12.1	4.7	8.2	3.7	3.2	0.9
(Total)	162.9	119.5	138.1	102.3	79.4	50.3

\* : Emergence No. of weed(3.3m<sup>2</sup>).

\*\* : Dry weight of emergence weed(g/3.3m<sup>2</sup>).

가

4.

調味菜蔬 가 10,000ha ,  
가 가 가  
가 가 가

가 .  
12% 機械化率 提高  
34%

가 , ,  
가

priming pelleting  
Table 1 9 10  
87% 93%

가 가 가  
가 가

stress 가

3 8 , 4 8 5 8 3  
가 가 3  
9 30 , 4 9 20  
. 4 , ,

가 5 9 30  
9 20  
(Table 6) 缺株率 3% 9  
10, 20, 30 13, 15, 18% 가  
가 ,  
가  
가  
球重(Table 6) 217g 9 10  
230g 가 , 9 30 214g 가 가 가  
가  
競合  
. 商品率  
96% 1%  
가  
5,300kg 가 9 10  
5,134kg 166kg  
10% 가 가  
相補性 가  
가 9 30 4,628kg 가

가  
 가  
 1 가  
 10  
 가 vinyl mulching

5.

1. 가 ,
- 9 10 87 192 .
2. 9 10 , 9 20
3. 9 20
4. 가 , 3 8 가 , 5 8
- 9 20
5. 3% 13 18% ,
6. 가 ,

- 230 217g .
7. 가 , .
8. 가 5,134 5,300kg 가 ,  
가 .
9. 3,750 4,908kg  
, , 가 가 .
10. 9 ,  
가 , 가 .

## 6.

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2. . 1998. ( ).
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## 5

### ABSTRACT

This study was intended to enhance emergence and establish, and enlarge seed size and modify seed shape for direct sowing with machine, and suggested low cost cultivation methods. The labour hours to prepared nursery and seedling setting were 43.8h. in transplanting cultivation, and treatment seed and naked seed to direct sowing were 14.3, 20.1h. respectively and those were 32.6, 45.9% of transplanting cultivation. The labour to direct sowing with hand sowing machine were 9.0h., and those were 44.8, 20.5% of labour hour of hand and transplanting, respectively. The labour hour to weeding in transplanting cultivation were 70.0h., and those were little as to direct sowing cultivation, and those were decreased as the sowing date was delayed. The labour of irrigation for 20 days after sowing in transplanting and direct sowing cultivation were 15, 20h., respectively. The yield of transplanting cultivation was 5,300kg, and that of sowing at 10 Sep. was 5,134kg and yield was decreased as sowing date was delayed. The labour cost in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 676,985, 781,985Won, respectively, and those of direct sowing cultivation was 95% of transplanting cultivation. The money for seed purchased in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 59,150, 84,500Won, respectively. The net income in direct sowing and transplanting cultivation were 1,792,251, 1,794,011 Won, respectively.

1.

8 9  
 越年生 가 12%  
 가 34%  
 가 .  
 WTO 가 가

高附加價值

가  
 4,556ha('96) 9,661ha 47.2%  
 269,989t 578,574t 46.7%  
 經濟性

2.

7 , priming  
 PS pellet 9 1 10 10

30 3 , 9 10  
 11 10 60  
 vinyl mulch 1 ( )  
 20 ) , 1 .

3.

Table 1

5.6, 38.2	43.8	.	
20.1	,	priming	pellet
3.0		11.3	14.3
		45.9	32.6%
		55%	67%
	가		12%
가			3.0
pellet	가		
		가	

**Table 1. Comparison to sowing time of direct sowing and tradition cultivation with hand in onion**

Cultivation	Labour hours to sowing(hour/10a)			
	Seed treatment	Direct sowing	Setting	Total
Naked seed		20.1	0	20.1
Pellet seed	3.0	11.3	0	14.3
Tradition cultivation*		5.6	38.2	43.8

\*Labour hour to made seed bed and sowing on seed bed

Table 2 直播機( )  
 10a 20.1 ,  
 9.0 43.8  
 20.5% .  
 44.7% 가 ,  
 79.5% 가  
 Table 3 ,  
 가 9 10 74 가 , 가 가 9 30  
 71 가 . 除草  
 70 1 4  
 가 가

**Table 2. Comparison to sowing time of direct sowing with hand and sowing machine in onion cultivation**

Sowing methods	Labour hours to sowing(hour/10a)			
	Seed treatment	Direct sowing	Setting	Total
Hand(control seed)		20.1	0	20.1
Sowing machine(pellet seed)	3.0	6.0	0	9.0
Tradition cultivation*		5.6	38.2	43.8

\*Labour hour to made seed bed and sowing on seed bed

**Table 3. Hours to weeding of difference sowing time in onion cultivation**

Sowing period	Weeding(10a)	
	Time	Total hours
10 Sep.	3	74
20 Sep.	3	72
30 Sep.	3	71
Tradition cultivation	3	70

Table 4

20

· 灌水

20

15

가

25%

· vinyl hose

Table 5

3%

13%

가

95%

8%

가

가

**Table 4. Labour hours to irrigation of difference cultivation from sowing to 20 days after in onion**

Cultivation condition	Weeding(10a)	
	Time	Total hours
Direct sowing(total cultivated area)	10	20
Tradition cultivation(sowing bed)	10	15

**Table 5. Difference of growth characteristics of direct sowing and tradition cultivation in onion**

Characteristics	Traditional cultivation	Direct sowing cultivation		
		Sowing		
		10. Sep.	20. Sep.	30. Sep.
Missing plant ratio	3	13	15	18
Commercial ratio	96	94	92	90
Yield(kg/10a)	5,300	5,134	4,959	4,628
Yield index	100	96.9	93.6	87.3

96% 9 10 94%, 9 20  
 30 92, 90%  
 5,300kg 9 10 5,134kg 3.1%  
 가 가  
 3.1%  
 가

Table 6 ( ( )) 97  
 가 595 , 96 758,817  
 2,341,683 , 75.5% ,  
 663,467 , 2,339,923 , 77.9% , 가 95,350  
 가 2% 가 가  
 가 372,146 49.0% , 가  
 가 409,839 781,985 59.9% ,  
 267,146 (40.3%) 가 409,839  
 676,985 55.9% 59.9%  
 4%

가가

**Table 6. Comparison of production cost of tradition and direct sowing cultivation in onion**

Item	Money		Item	Money	
	Tradition cultivation	Direct cultivation		Tradition cultivation	Direct cultivation
Gross income(A)	3,100,500	3,003,390			
1. Interim all cost	386,671	396,321	4. Net income(A-D)	1,794,011	1,792,251
o. Seed & seedling	84,500	59,150	5. Income(A-C)	2,341,683	2,339,923
o. Inorganic fertilizer	59,092	59,092	Value added(A-B)	2,713,829	2,607,069
o. Organic fertilizer	95,125	95,125	Income % (A-C)/A	75.5	77.9
o. Agrochemical	43,383	43,383			
o. Others material	42,531	42,531			
o. Machine depreciation	14,356	14,356			
o. Structure depreciation	3,252	3,252			
o. Repair & maintenance	7,306	7,306			
o. Rent	27,783	27,783			
o. Heat and light	9,343	9,343			
o. Seed treatment		35,000			
2. Operating cost(C)	758,817	663,467			
o. Employ labour	372,146	267,146			
o. Interim expensive	386,671	396,321			
3. Production cost(D)	1,306,489	1,211,139			
o. Self labour	409,839	409,839			
o. Circulation capital Ser.	24,707	24,707			
o. Fixing capital service	10,376	10,376			
o. Field rent cost	102,750	102,750			
o. Operating cost	758,817	663,467			

A : Tradition cultivation ; 585 won × 5,300 kg= 3,100,500 won  
 Direct sowing cultivation ; 585 won × 5,134 kg = 3,003,390 won  
 :



가 84,500 ( 11.1%), 59,150 ( 8.9%) F1

單位面積當 採種量

70% , 70%

가 1,794,011 1,792,251

가  
가

가

가

4.

1.

43.8 ,

20.1 14.3

45.9 32.6%

가

2.

9.0

44.8 20.5%

가

3.

가 70.0

播種期가

4.	20	가 15	20
	25%	.	.
5.	5,300kg	9 10	5,134kg 5%
	,	가	.
6.		676,985 (	55.9%) 781,985 (
	59.9%)	가 4%	.
7.		가 59,150 (	8.9%), 84,500 (
	11.1%)	가 2.2%	.
8.		가 1,792,251	1,794,011

5.

1. . 1994.
2. . . , .
3. . . .
4. ( ). 1995. . .
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11. . 1995. , . . .
12. . 1995.
13. . 1996. . . .



# 6

## 1

1.

1) priming

1. PEG                                      發芽率   PEG    - 1.00   - 0.75 MPa  
   - 1.50 MPa                                      發芽率                                      浸  
   漬日數   發芽率   5    浸漬                                      發芽率                                      浸漬  
   期間                                      發芽率                                      .
2. PEG                                      水洗                                      發芽率   가                                      , priming                                      再 乾燥  
   發芽率   가                                      .
3. Priming                                      水洗                                      發  
   芽率   가                                      가 가                                      再乾燥                                      發  
   가                                      發芽率                                      가                                      發芽率                                      .
4.                                      PEG   가                                      , 浸漬日數  
   15 浸漬 가 가                                      .
5. PEG                                      水洗                                      幼苗生長性   가                                      , priming                                      再 乾燥  
   가                                      .
6. Priming                                      水洗                                      再乾燥  
   幼苗長   가                                      가 가                                      가                                      再乾燥  
   가 가                                      .

2) pelleting

- 1 Pellet 種子 模樣 形成                                      pellet                                      kaolin,  
   clay, ash, suckgo                                      模樣 形成                                      , bentonite   diatomite   模樣 形  
   成                                      pellet 種子 表面                                      , clay   模樣 形成  
   乾燥   過程                                      pellet 種子 表面   龜裂                                      . PS   polymer  
   PVS(8%)   binder                                      pellet                                      ,                                      가                                      .
2. Pellet 種子 硬度   polymer 種類, binder 種類 濃度  
   polymer                                      . pellet 物質 硬度가                                      suckgo, coal ash  
   ,                                      가 가                                      .
3. PS   pellet                                      器內發芽率   出芽率                                      93.6, 91.8%   pellet                                      가

4. PS pellet 種子 20, 25 91.3, 92.0%  
15 87.5 가 .
5. PS pellet 種子 91%  
가 .
6. PS pellet 種子 平均 出芽率 pellet 種子 粒徑 5 6mm  
92.7% 가 , pellet 90% .
7. PS pellet 種子 播種深度別 出芽率 播種深度 10mm 92.7% 가  
播種深度가 .
8. PS pellet 平均 出芽所要時間 70%  
158 138 20 遲延 ,  
가 .
9. PS pellet 播種深度別 出芽所要時間 가  
播種深度 5mm 126.7 가 , 粒硬
10. 20, 25 50% 100.3, 100.0  
, 處理溫度 15 220.5 가 遲延 .

## 2.

1. 生長調整劑 BA, GA3 kinetin 93.0, 94.3,  
93.8% 生長調整劑 가 , 80%
2. 生長調整劑 가 ,  
GA3, kinetin BA , GA3 BA 가  
, kinetin .
3. 生長調整劑 가 生長調整劑
4. 生長調整劑 가 生長調整劑  
GA3 가 가 , BA, kinetin .

## 3.

1. , 9 10 가 87 192 .
2. 9 10 , 9 20 .
3. 9 20 가 .
4. 3 8 가 , 5 8 9 20 .
5. 3% 13 18% , .
6. 가 , 230 217g .
7. 가 , .
8. 가 5,134 5,300kg 가 , 가 .
9. , , 3,750 4,908kg 가 가 .
10. 가 , 가 9 , .

4.

1. , 43.8 , 20.1 14.3 45.9 32.6% 가 .
2. 44.8 20.5% 가 9.0 .
3. , 가 70.0 가 .

4.	20 25%	.	가 15	20
5.		5,300kg	9 10	5,134kg 5%
6.	59.9%)	가 4%	676,985 (	55.9%) 781,985 (
7.	11.1%)	가 2.2%	59,150 (	8.9%), 84,500 (
8.		가	1,792,251	1,794,011

## 2

1.

1)

(1) : 가  
가 가

(2) : 가  
34%

低投入・省力化 栽培

(3) 가 :  
가 藥草 가  
가 .

2)

(1) : 34%

(2) 가 : 가 .

(3) : . 가

가 .

(4) : 가가

.

2.

가

. 가

가

.

.

3.

1) 가 가 .

가

가

,

가

2) 가가

.

3) 가

.





## Appendix. Photo explanation



Photo 1. Picture of priming process in PEG solution

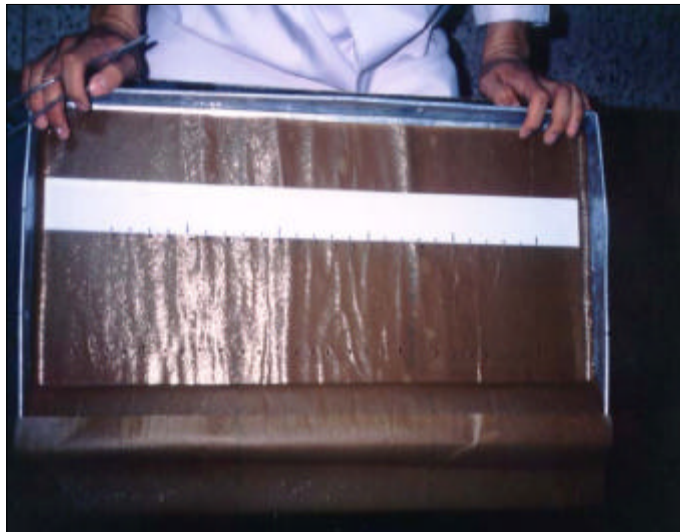


Photo 2. Picture of seed sown in paper towel after priming



Photo 3. Picture of seed sowing in 50% field moisture capacity soil



Photo 4. Picture of rolled paper towel after sown

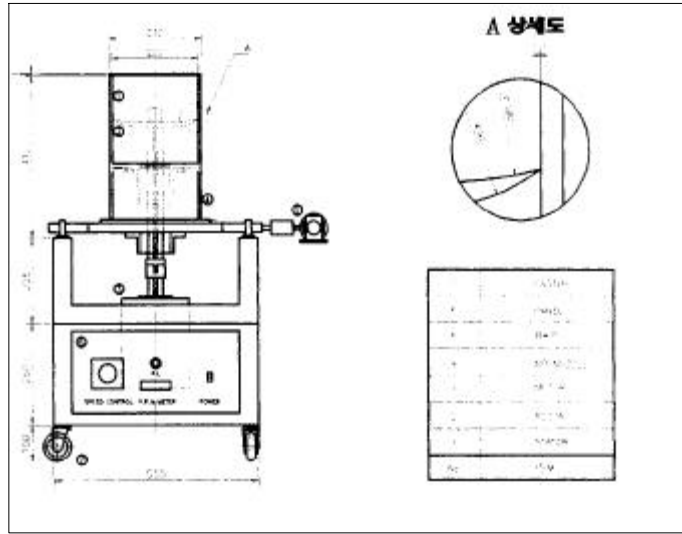


Photo 5. Design drawing of pellet machine

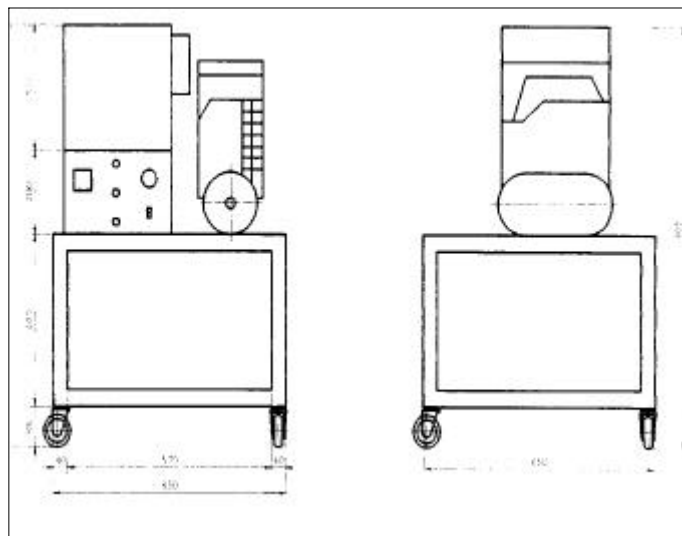


Photo 6. Same as photo 5.



Photo 6. Picture of pellet machine



Photo 7. Picture of pellet processing with machine

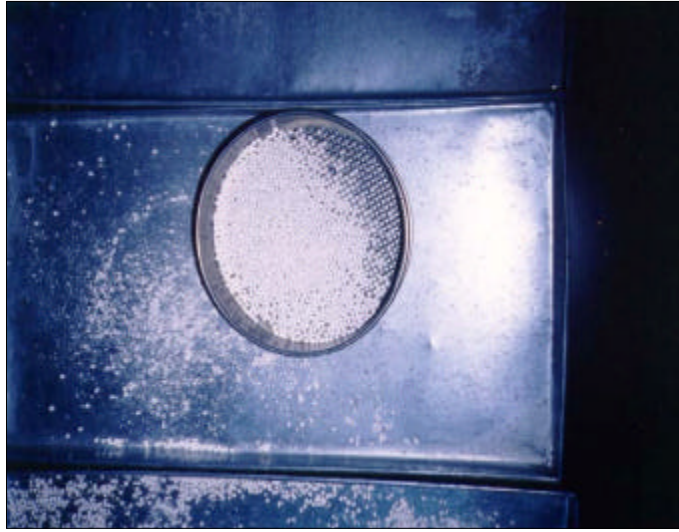


Photo 8. Seed size creening of pelleted seed

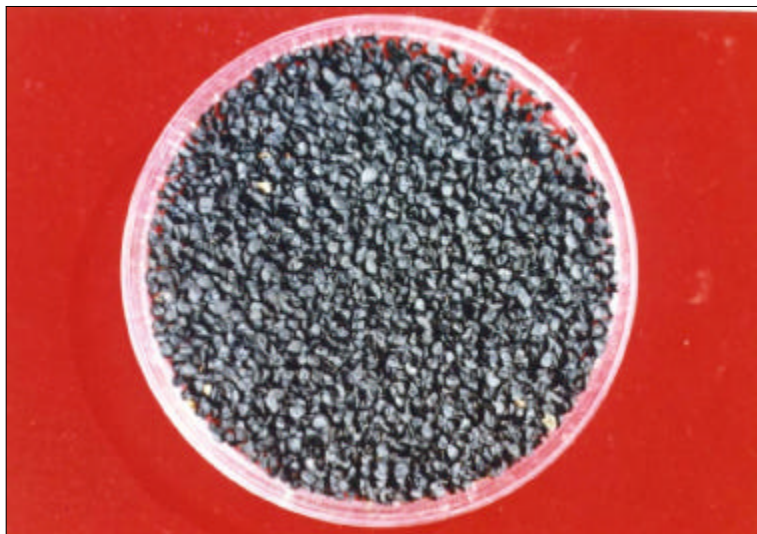


Photo 9. Naked onion seed



Photo 10. Picture of rough surface pellet seed



Photo 11. Picture of crack surface pellet seed





Photo 12. Picture of crack surface pellet seed



Photo 13. Picture of broken seed after pelleted



Photo 14. Picture of smooth surface of pellet seed with PS



Photo 15. Picture of large pelleted seed



Photo 16. Picture hardness testing of pellet seed



Photo 17. Picture hardness testing of pellet seed

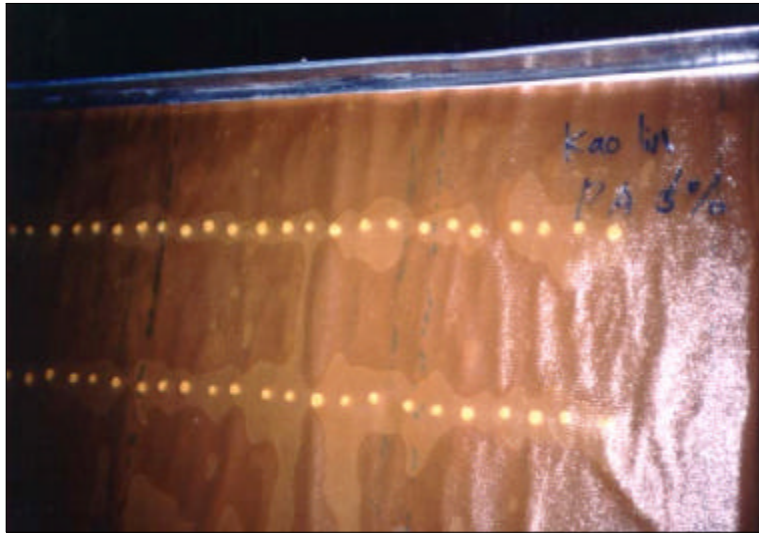


Photo 18. Picture of pellet seed sown in paper towel

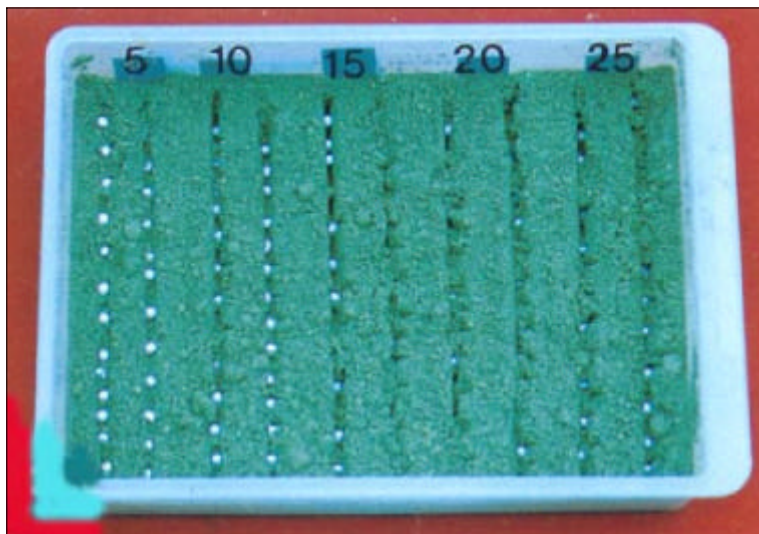


Photo 19. Pellet seed sown in 70% field moisture capacity soil with various sowing depth(mm)

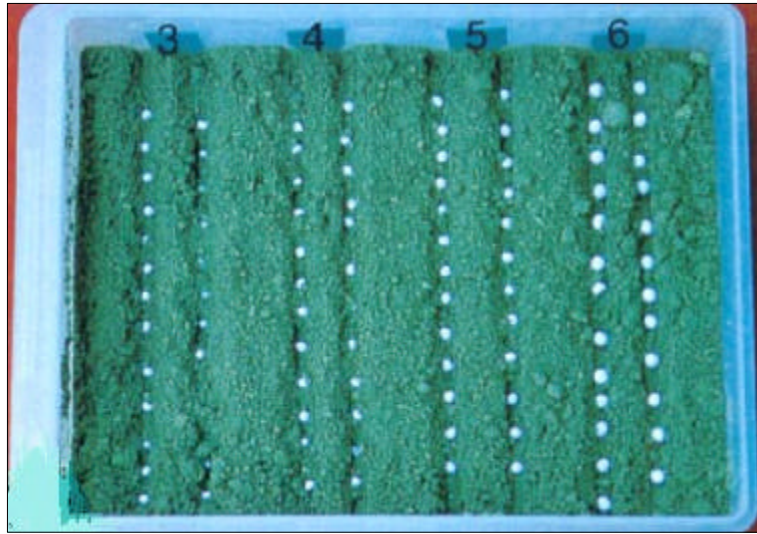


Photo 20. Various sized pellet seed sown(mm)

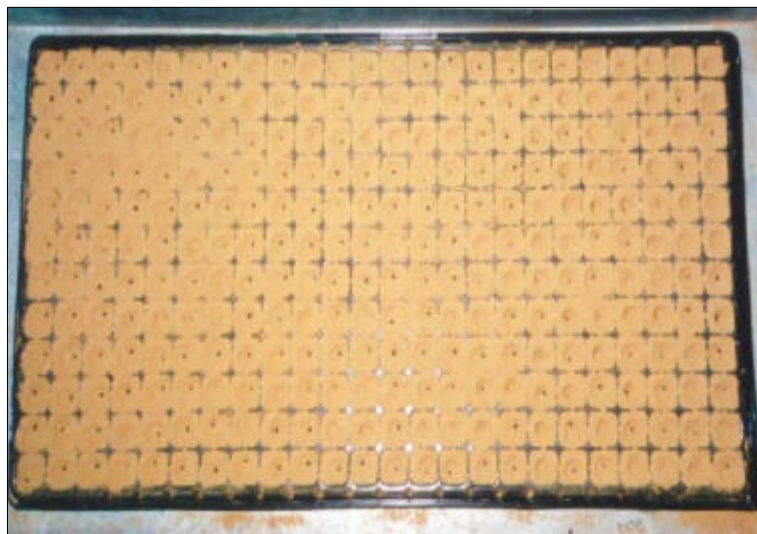


Photo 21. Picture of naked seed sown in plug box

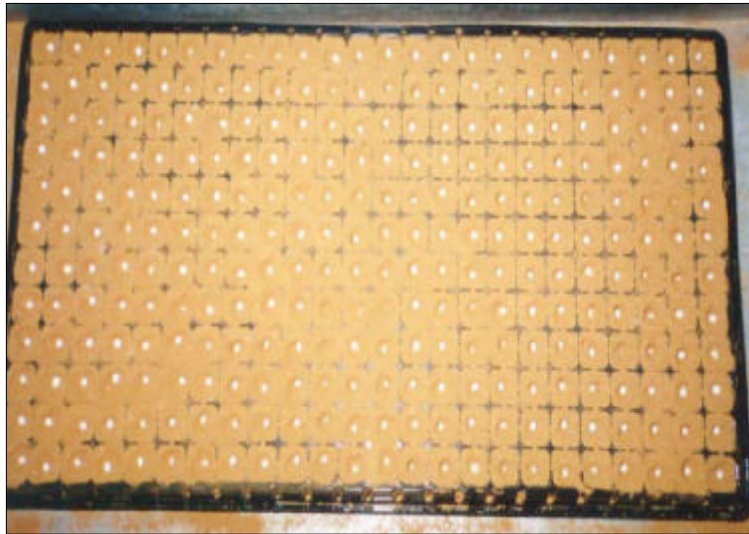


Photo 22. Picture of pellet seed sown in plug box

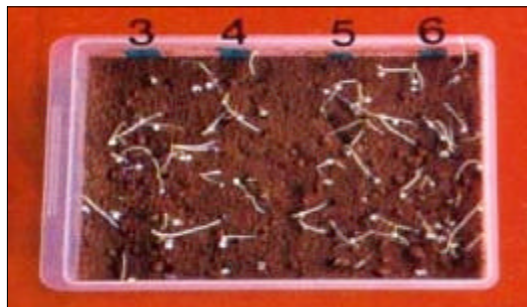


Photo 23. Emergence process of various sized pellet seed(mm)



Photo 24. Emergence process of pellet seed under various sown depth(mm)



Photo 25. Irrigation process of direct sowing cultivation with pellet seed.



Photo 29. Field sight direct sowing cultivation with pellet seed

1.

.

2.

.

3. 가

.