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Introduction

- The key role of gibberellin (GA) and abscisic acid (ABA) in seed dormancy and germination is well known.
- It appears to be the GA/ABA ratio, but not the hormone contents, controls germination.

- and the seasonal changes of endogenous phytohormone levels (ABA and GAs) were analyzed.

Materials & Methods

Mature fruits were collected on 6~16 May 2012 from A. amurensis and 18 June 2012 from A. buergeriana growing in the Hantaek Botanical Garden, Yongin, Korea. • Phenology : Seeds of *A. amurensis* and *A. buergeriana* were sown on 15 Jul. 2012 and on 1 Aug. 2012. And embryo growth, germination, and seedling emergence were monitored.

- Sampling
- after burial, and 3) seeds at 12 days after burial.



2012 The phenology of embryo growth, germination, and seedling Fig. 3. emergence in the natural environment. The E:S ratio is the ratio of embryo length to seed length.

Aug

A.Sep A.Oct

NOV

	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Aquilegia buergeriana				
Depth of dormancy				
ABA				
GA				
GA/ABA balance				
Adonis amurensis				
Depth of dormancy				
ABA				-
GA				
GA/ABA balance				

A-Mar

1-Jan 1-Feb

- balance model.

Fig. 6. The schematic diagram of endogenous phytohormone regulation of MD and MPD.

2017 ASHS Annual Conference, Hawaii

Useful Plant Resources Center Dormancy Habit Differences by the GA/ABA Balance in Morphological (MD) Korea National Arboretum and Morphophysiological (MPD) Seed Dormancy

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• However, most of these studies used seeds of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, *Sorghum bicolor*, *Nicotiana*, which have only physiological dormancy (PD). • There have been few reports on hormonal regulation of dormancy in buried seeds with morphological (MD) and morphophysiological dormancy (MPD). • In this study, the phenology of embryo development and germination in seeds of Aquilegia buergeriana and Adonis amurensis (Ranunculaceae) was investigated in the natural field soil,

- A. buergeriana seeds collected in 2012 were buried on 1 Aug. 2012 in the experimental garden and then exhumed three times after burial: 1) seed at harvest, 2) seeds at 6 days

- A. amurensis seeds collected in 2012 were buried on 15 Jul. 2012 in the experimental garden and then exhumed seven times after burial: at harvest, on 28 Aug., on 26 Sep., on 31 Oct., on 31 Dec. in 2012, and 29 Jan. and 28 Feb. in 2013. The exhumed seeds at each time were used for the phytohormones analyses. • Endogenous Phytohormones (ABA and GA) Analyses : HPLC-ESI-MS/MS system in The National Instrumentation Center for Environmental Management (NICEM)



• A. buergeriana seeds had MD, and embryo growth and germination were completed within 30 days in nature when soil temperatures were high. On the other hand, A. amurensis seeds had MPD, and experienced high in summer followed by cold temperatures in winter to break seed dormancy in nature • MD and MPD were regulated by phytohormones (ABA and GAs)

• The changes of GA/ABA ratio were similar to the changes of embryo growth and germination in the buried seeds. • These results indicate that MD and MPD in the basal angiosperm taxa also could be controlled by hormone











by HPLC-ESI-MS/MS

buergeriana (A) and Adonis amurensis (B)

Fig. 2. Endogenous phytohormones analysis

Fig. Changes in the 5. concentrations of endogenous phytohormones (ABA, GA_S) in Adonis amurensis seeds.