Onion (Allium cepa L.) seedling growth using humic substances

Crecimiento de plántulas cebolla (Allium cepa L.) aplicando sustancias húmicas

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ABSTRACT

Humic substances can increment plant development, promoting the growth of shoots and roots, but their use in the production of seedlings is little studied. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of different doses of humic substances in promoting the growth of onion seedlings of the Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII variety. The experimental design was completely randomized, with five replications and six treatments: control with application of water and 5 doses (5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mL L⁻¹) of humic substances containing 10% fulvic acid. The application was performed 28 days after sowing (DAS), by immersion of trays with the seedlings in the solution according to each treatment. The following characteristics were evaluated at 48 DAS (seedling transplanting time): shoot height, root length, pseudostem diameter, shoot fresh mass, shoot dry mass, root fresh mass, root dry mass, foliar area, foliar volume, root volume and root area. The use of humic substances influenced the evaluated characteristics. The greatest growth promotion of onion seedlings occurred between the concentrations of 17 and 20 mL L⁻¹ of humic substances in the immersion solution.

Key words: horticulture, biofertilizer, immersion solution.

RESUMEN

Las sustancias húmicas pueden favorecer el desarrollo vegetativo, promoviendo el crecimiento de la parte aérea y raíces, pero su uso en la producción de plántulas es poco estudiado. Por lo tanto, el objetivo de este trabajo fue evaluar el efecto de la aplicación de diferentes dosis de las sustancias húmicas en el desarrollo de las plántulas de cebolla ‘Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII’. El diseño experimental fue completamente al azar, con cinco repeticiones y seis tratamientos, siendo ellos: testigo, con aplicación de agua y cinco dosis de las sustancias húmicas que contengan 10% de ácido fúlvico (5, 10, 15, 20 y 25 mL L⁻¹). La aplicación se realizó a 28 días después de la siembra (DDS) por medio de la inmersión de las bandejas con las plántulas en la solución según cada tratamiento. A los 48 fueron evaluados: altura de la parte aérea, la longitud de las raíces, diámetro de pseudocaule, masa fresca y seca de la parte aérea, masa fresca y seca de la raíz, área y volumen de la hoja y área y volumen de la raíz. El uso de las sustancias húmicas influenciaron las características evaluadas. La mayoría de los efectos en el crecimiento de plántulas de cebollas fue promovido por las concentraciones entre 17 y 20 mL L⁻¹ de las sustancias húmicas en la solución de inmersión de plántulas de cebolla.

Palabras clave: horticultura, biofertilizante, solución de inmersión.

Introduction

In horticulture, seedling production is one of the stages of the production and is a widespread system of great importance, since the performance of the crop in the field depends on the agronomic quality of the seedlings. In the case of the onion, the seedling production process has received particular attention, largely because its seeds are of high cost and reduced size, and are very sensitive to the constant cycles of hydration-dehydration in soil (Trigo et al., 1999). This step requires obtaining seedlings with maximum force and sanity, with appropriate development, good root system formation and better ability to adapt to the new location after transplanting (Pereira et al., 2010).

According to Costa et al. (2009) there is a need to verify in a practical way, for each species, the type of substrate or the best composition that allows obtaining vigorous plants. Bezerra et al. (2009) claim that the use of handmade substrates produced with cultural remains, depending on the

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Materials and Methods

Onion cv. Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII’ (Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária-EMBRAPA) seeds were sown on May 15, 2012 in polystyrene trays containing 288 cells, cut into plots of 5 x 11 cells, each plot consisted of 55 cells. The cells were filled with commercial substrate Plantmax® (Agrodes, Brazil) and the trays were kept in a greenhouse with micro sprinkler timed irrigation with intervals of two hours. The experimental design was completely randomized with 6 treatments and 5 replicates; composed of the control with application of water, and five doses of product containing humic substances: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 mL L⁻¹. The original commercial solution had 10% fulvic acid, 90% humic substances and pH 4.0, originating from Leonardite (Nutriplant®), with 34.4% C; 3.8% H and 2.3% N.

The application was performed 28 days after sowing (DAS) through the immersion of trays in 2 L of syrup for 60 seconds. Ten plants per repetition were collected 48 DAS and the following characteristics were evaluated: shoot height (SH), root length (RL), diameter of pseudostem (DP), shoot fresh mass (SFM), root dry mass (RDM), leaf area (LA), foliar volume (FV), root volume (RV) and root area (RA). For RL evaluation we used a graduated ruler, taking the average measurement of the 3 largest roots. To obtain the LA, FV, RV and RA the samples were analyzed in the image analysis computer program WinRhizo®, coupled to a Scanner LA1600. The leaves were taken separately and pressed for reading; the value obtained was multiplied by 2, because the leaves are cylindrical. The roots were immersed in water for easy reading. The data obtained were evaluated for homogeneity of variances by the Bartlett test and subsequently subjected to regression analysis.

Results and Discussion

The maximum pseudostem diameter (DP) was obtained with the humic substance concentration of 17.1 mL L⁻¹, with an increase of more than 10 mm compared to the control (Figure 1A).

The maximum shoot height was obtained with the concentration of 13.8 mL L⁻¹, while root length increased linearly with increasing concentration of humic substances in the substrate (Figure 1B).
Onion (*Allium cepa* L.) seedling growth using humic substances

These data reflect the effect of humic substances, probably promoted by the presence of auxin compounds, as detected by Quaggiotti *et al.* (2004) in tests with corn, that activate the H⁺-ATPase the plasmatic membrane, acidifying the apoplast and activating enzymes that act directly on the cell wall, allowing greater plasticity and leading to cell elongation.

Plant growth may also be attributed to the presence of polyamines such as spermidine, spermine and putrescine found in HS (Young and Chen, 1997), which act as regulators of plants. For Dobbss *et al.* (2007) the growth is attributed to alkylamides, a new class of compounds with hormonal action, producing the main root growth stimulation independently of auxin signaling (Ramírez-Chávez *et al.*, 2004).

Both leaf area and root area increased with the increase in concentration of HS, up to 17.7 and 19.2 mL L⁻¹, respectively (Figure 1A). This increase in area was nearly 60% for both shoots and roots, corroborating the results of Atiyeh *et al.* (2002) formed during the breakdown of organic wastes by earthworms (vermicomposting), who obtained greater leaf area with the application of 500 mg kg⁻¹ of humate. In an experiment with humic acids in corn, Zandonadi *et al.* (2007) also observed similar results, with increased proliferation of secondary

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![Figure 1](image1.png)

**Figure 1.** Diameter of the pseudostem (DP) (A), shoot height (SH) and root length (RL) (B) of seedlings of onion cv. Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII as a function of immersion in humic substances, 48 days after sowing. Curitiba, 2013.

![Figure 2](image2.png)

**Figure 2.** Foliar area (FA), root area (RA) (A), foliar volume (FV) and root volume (RV) (B) of seedlings of onion cv. Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII as a function of the immersion in humic substances, 48 days after sowing. Curitiba, 2013.
roots resulting in greater root area. This increase in surface area of the root system of onion seedlings is explained by the emergence of new roots and thin lateral roots, probably as a function of stimulus of H^{+} ATPase due to the presence of HS of low molecular weight.

The foliar and root volume increased as a function of the dose of humic substances (Figure 2B), with highest values at doses of 18.6 and 24.5 mL L^{-1}, respectively, probably as a consequence of an increase in the area of these two fractions of plants (Figure 2A).

The volume and foliar area, as well as shoot height, were influenced by the auxin effect on enzyme expansin, responsible for cell elongation. Acidification of the cell wall caused by humic substances probably stimulated this enzyme, which justifies the increases observed by the application of these substances (Quaggiotti et al., 2004).

Root and shoot fresh mass of onions increased until the concentration of humic substances of 18.38 and 21.38 mL L^{-1}, respectively (Figure 3A). Similarly, shoot and root dry mass increased by more than three times with the application of humic substances, but with the maximum obtained at somewhat larger doses of 18.73 and 20.06 mL L^{-1}, respectively (Figure 3B), agreeing with results found by Rosa et al. (2009) in bean plants treated with humic substances.

Similar results were obtained Eyheraguibel et al. (2008), who observed positive effects of humic treatment on the shoot and root length of corn, in addition to greater fresh and dry mass, which according to these authors can be explained by possible interaction (direct or indirect) with plant growth regulators, as auxin present in the humic molecules.

All variables except root length, showed a quadratic behavior, with reductions values in dose 25 mL L^{-1}, which could be explained by a possible cause toxic effects.

The greatest effects of application of HS occurred between the doses of 17 and 20 mL L^{-1}, indicating this range of dose to be the most suitable for the production of onion seedlings. The application of humic substances during the production of onion seedlings, cv. Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII positively influenced the growth of plants.

![Figure 3. Shoot fresh mass (SFM), root fresh mass (RFM) (A), shoot dry mass (SDM) and root dry mass (RDM) (B) of seedlings of onion cv. Alfa São Francisco Ciclo VIII as a function of the immersion in humic substances, 48 days after sowing. Curitiba, 2013.](image-url)
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