Sodium azide: A chemical mutagen for enhancement of yield traits of sesame

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Importance of nutritious food in the life of human cannot be over emphasized, as it is a predictor that fosters security in any community which consists of Nigeria. Sesame has shown a cholesterol-lowering effect in human because of its high mineral content. The focus of this work is on Sodium azide: A chemical mutagen for enhancement of yield traits of sesame. The mutant plants produced by the treatment of sodium azide have improved yields, in comparison to normal plants. This investigation was carried out to study the effect of Sodium Azide (SA) on two varieties of Sesame (Sesamum indicum) viz; Kenana-4 and Ex-Sudan. Three hundred seeds of each variety were treated with Sodium azide at five different concentrations, 0.00%, 0.02%, 0.04%, 0.06%, and 0.08%. The chemically treated and the control seeds were grown to maturity. The parameters investigated include number of flowers per plant, number of capsules per plant, length of capsule, weight per capsule, number of seeds per capsule, percentage flowering and oil content. Thus Sodium Azide have potential of creating genetic variability in sesame, certain concentrations of sodium azide 0.2% through 0.4% sodium azide concentration which have the potentiality of inducing variability that could be used in the improvement of sesame. Therefore more work should be done on M2 and M3 of these mutant varieties. In addition, communities should be encouraged through advocacy activities to make sesame part of their regular menu, considering its nutritional value.

Biography
Gado Adamu Aishatu has completed her Master’s degree from Federal University of Technology Minna and is presently running her PhD in the same University. She is a Lecturer with Federal College of Education Kontagora, Nigeria. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals, and over 20 conference papers.

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