

Report of the Editorial Board, Seed Science & Technology

Presenter: Fiona R. Hay

Location: Annual Meeting, Verona, Italy

Date: May 2023

To celebrate

- Special issue with 8 articles and an editorial by Steve Jones.
- Publication fee waiver: 29 papers published with 50th anniversary fee waiver (+ 5 papers published with ISTA membership waiver).



ISTA's First Scientific Writing Workshop

1 November 2022, Athens

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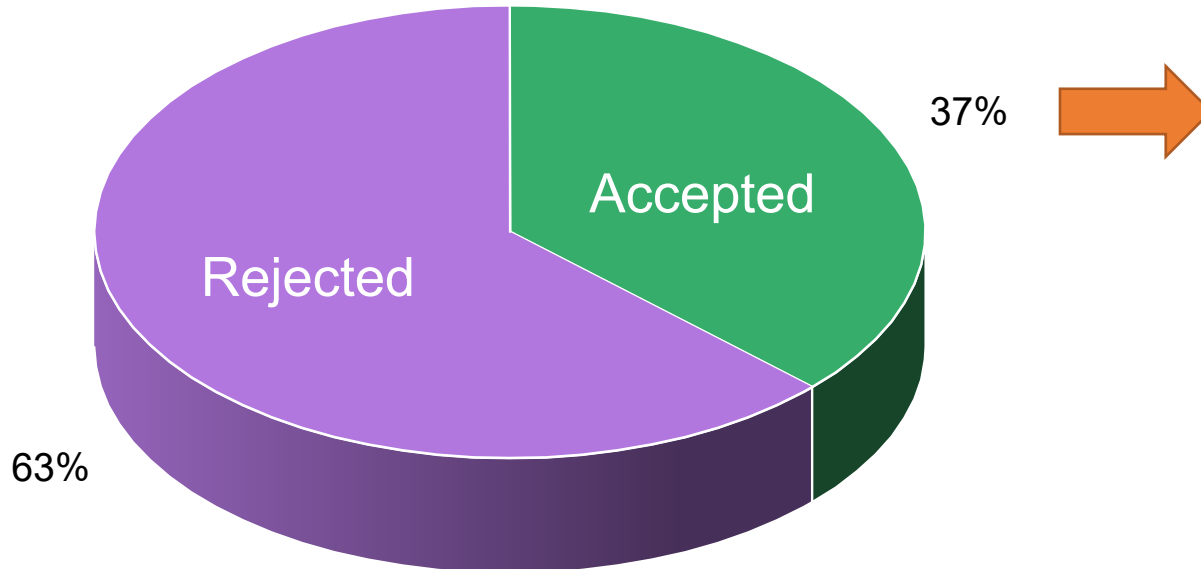
A SCIENTIFIC WRITING WORKSHOP WAS HELD BEFORE THE ISTA SEED SYMPOSIUM IN NOVEMBER 2022, at the same venue in Athens as the Symposium. The workshop was delivered by Dr Fiona Hay, Chief Editor of journal *Seed Science and Technology* (SST). The workshop participants were welcomed by the ISTA President, Keshavulu Kunusoth and the ISTA Secretary General, Andreas Wais.

The first part of the workshop involved introductions from the participants. The group consisted of eight participants in total, coming from the UK, New Zealand, Germany, Greece, Denmark, Lebanon, Taiwan and France. It was revealed that there was a varying degree of experience within the group in terms of academic publication within SST and in general.



The ISTA Scientific Writing Workshop group in Athens

2022: Acceptance rate



Corresponding Author Country	2022
AUSTRALIA	3
BRAZIL	2
CANADA	3
CHINA	12
INDIA	1
IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)	1
KOREA, REPUBLIC OF	2
KYRGYZSTAN	1
NETHERLANDS	1
PAKISTAN	1
SERBIA	1
TANZANIA, UNITED REPUBLIC OF	1
THAILAND	1
TURKEY	2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1
UNITED KINGDOM	2
UNITED STATES	5
TOTAL	40

Seed Science and Technology (SST) is one of the leading international journals featuring original papers and review articles on seed quality and physiology as related to seed production, harvest, processing, sampling, storage, genetic conservation, habitat regeneration, distribution and testing. This widely recognised journal is designed to meet the needs of researchers, advisers and all those involved in the improvement and technical control of seed quality.

- Not weed seeds (unless in routine testing).
- Not grain quality, or other aspects related to the use of seeds as food / industrial commodities.

Submitted abstract

[], an important medicinal plant species belonging to the genus [], grows at a wide range of altitudes in []. Seeds from different altitudinal gradients, including low (3500–4000 m), middle (4000–4500 m), and high (4500–5000 m), were collected to assess the effects of these gradients on morphological traits, germination parameters, Seedling morphology, the morphological changes in the process of seed germination and uncracked seeds, 11 biochemical variables related to seed reserves. Relationships among these variables were examined using correlation analysis. The process of seed germination is divided into five stages. Seeds that did not change color in stage III did not continue to grow. Seeds from low altitudes had significantly higher percentage of germination, and water contents and reducing sugars contents, but longer germination time. Seeds from high altitudes, however, had higher Xanthophyll, soluble phenolic, and ash contents. Among the examined biochemical variables, the germination rate at different altitudes was positively correlated with vitamin E, water content, and total flavonoid and soluble protein contents. Seedling growth state is divided into five stages. Our results confirm that seed differed significantly across different altitudinal gradients. Seeds of [] from low altitudes had a survival advantage over those from medium and high altitudes.

Published abstract

Turkish red pine (*Pinus brutia* Ten.), an important pine species for afforestation studies, grows at a wide range of altitudes in the eastern Mediterranean area. Seeds from low (0–400 m a.s.l.), mid (400–800 m) and high (800–1000 m) altitudinal gradients were collected to assess the effects of these gradients on morphological traits (seed length, seed width, 100-seed weight), germination variables (germination percentage and mean germination time), and 10 biochemical variables related to seed reserves. Relationships among these variables were examined with a correlation analysis. Seeds from low and high altitudes had significantly higher 100-seed weight, higher percentage germination but longer germination times and higher total oil and reducing sugars contents. Seeds from mid altitudes had higher carotenoid and soluble phenolics contents. Among the examined biochemical variables, only flavonoid content did not differ among the altitude gradients. The main fatty acids in seeds samples (linoleic, oleic, palmitic and stearic acids) were also influenced by the altitude gradients. Oil and total reducing sugars contents were positively correlated with germination percentage, and carotenoid content was negatively correlated with germination percentage. Our results confirmed that seed and germination variables, including the reserve composition varied significantly among the altitudinal gradients.

Editorial board members

- Laura Bowden (6), Ibrahim Demir (6), Andrea Mondoni (5), Alison Powell (5), Brigitte Hamman (4), Julio Marcos Filho (4), Uma Rani Sinniah (4), Michael Sussman (4), Shyam Phartyal (3), Christophe Bailly (2), Moctar Sacande (2).

Other

- Emma Dalziell (3), John Dickie (3), Sergio Pasquini (3), Sebastian Bopper (2), Angelino Carta (2), Steven Footitt (2), N. Surangith Gama-Arachchige (2), Francisco Gomes-Junior (2), Jae-Sung Lee (2), Anca Macovei (2), David Merritt (2), Monica Mezzalama (2), Jose Franca-Neto (1), Hans-Peter Piepho (1).

Location

North and South America Europe Africa Australia Asia



Thank you!

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