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<https://doi.org/10.5109/4670>

出版情報：九州大学大学院農学研究院紀要. 50 (2), pp.573-583, 2005-10-01. Faculty of Agriculture, Kyushu University

バージョン：

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Changes in the Water Content and Germination Rate During Seed Desiccation and Their Inter-Specific Differences among *Zizania* Species

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(Received June 30, 2005 and accepted July 26, 2005)

Wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) is a newly cultivated crop that is known for its quality compounds of human health benefits. *Zizania* seeds are extremely sensitive to drought during the maturing and storage period. This study was conducted to examine the effect of seed water content on germination in three *Zizania* species, *Z. aquatica*, *Z. latifolia* and *Z. palustris* that have different morphological grain characteristics. Grain water content in the range of 9 to 83% showed a positive correlation with germination rate and speed. It was greatly affected by humidity during seed desiccation period. Seed water content was higher in the varieties or strains of larger grains than in those of smaller grains, also, in unhulled than in hulled grains. Seed water content decreased rapidly within 2 weeks of desiccation. Decreased seed water content was closely related to the decreased germination rate and speed in most *Zizania* species. Seed germination rate was maintained over 80% in water content over 35% in all *Zizania* species except for *Z. latifolia* from Sunchon bay that showed very low germination. However, seed germination at water content below 35% was significantly different by the seed size but not necessarily by the species. Seed viability of 50% was observed at 20% of seed water content in the small grain *Z. aquatica* from Virginia, while at about 10–13% of water contents in the large grain *Z. aquatica* from Iowa and *Z. palustris*. Taken together, the results from this study indicate that water content of mature wild rice seeds is a critical factor in germination, and it is affected mainly by humidity during seed maturation. Post-harvest practices to maintain seed water content in the range of 20 to 50% should improve wild rice seed viability.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Zizania* consists of four species, *Z. aquatica*, *Z. palustris* and *Z. texana* that are native in north America and *Z. latifolia*, in east Asia (Dore, 1969). All of them are aquatic grasses grown spontaneously in the shallow lake, sluggish river and stream. Among them *Z. palustris*, so called wild rice, had historically been gathered from natural population and used as major food by the Sioux and Chippewa Indian tribes that lived in the Great Lake region (Steeves, 1952). In recent years, wild rice consumption is steadily increasing as a nutritious food. Wild rice contains high quality protein and fat, much of minerals such as Mg, P, Fe and K, vitamin B₁ and B₂, and nicotinic acid etc. It has unique

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texture and nut-like flavor (Duvel, 1906; Terrell and Wiser, 1975; Anderson, 1976; Oelke, 1976; Swain *et al.*, 1978; Wang *et al.*, 1978; Watts and Dronzek, 1981). Therefore, wild rice is a newly cultivated crop undergoing domestication at Minnesota and California, USA, since 1960s. However, wild rice cultivars still exhibit many characteristics of wild grasses: complex dormancy requirement, efficient seed dispersal mechanisms and asynchronous flowering (Harlen *et al.*, 1973).

Zizania seeds are extremely sensitive to drying and thus drought is a well known limiting factor in wild rice production (Brown and Scofield, 1903; Duvel, 1906; Legget, 1923; Muenscher, 1936; Barton, 1939; Simpson, 1966; Cardwell *et al.*, 1978; Atkins *et al.*, 1987; Probert and Brierley, 1989; Probert and Longley, 1989; Kovach and Bradford, 1992; Vertucci *et al.*, 1994; Vertucci *et al.*, 1995). Many factors influence seed viability during desiccation (Kermode *et al.*, 1990). Relative vapor pressure, temperature and seed maturity all influence seed survival during drying. To retain viability during drying, seed water content must be high enough to prevent damage from desiccation and low enough to prevent freezing. Because of the increased vapor pressure at high temperatures, seeds can survive with lower water contents at higher temperatures than at lower temperatures (Vertucci *et al.*, 1994). Horne and Kahn (2000) reported that *Z. palustris* and *Z. texana* seeds were intolerant to short-term desiccation. Humidity is critical in seed survival after harvest. Dried seeds survived only 5 to 6 days at 14% relative humidity (RH), but they survived 2 to 3 weeks at 75% RH (Horne and Kahn, 2000).

The objective of present work was to investigate effect of seed water contents on germination in the *Zizania* species, *Z. aquatica*, *Z. latifolia* and *Z. palustris*.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Zizania aquatica and *Z. palustris* plants were cultivated in the paddy field of experimental farm at Suncheon National University, Korea. Seeds of two species were obtained from the University of Minnesota, USA. The seeds of *Z. latifolia* were collected from the natural population at Suncheon bay area and lake in Goheung County near the Suncheon National University. Only black or dark green seeds were collected and were used in the experiments.

Harvested seeds were subjected to desiccation for 5 weeks at room temperature. After desiccation, seed length and width were measured and length/width ratio was calculated. One thousand seed weight was calculated based on seed weight of 100 hulled seeds.

To investigate the relationship between seed water condition and germination, seed were subjected to four different treatments: (1) air dried seeds 5 weeks in room condition (air-dried seed), (2) air-tight sealing of seeds immediately after harvest under vacuum to keep water condition as harvested seeds (water content at harvest), (3) sealing of seeds in air-tight storage bags with wet filter paper inside (moist seed) and (4) submersion of seeds in water (submerged seed). After treatments, the seeds of each treatment were sealed air tight in locking plastic envelopes and stored in a 3°C incubator for 5 months. After 5 months storage, seed germination was examined for each treatment at 25°C for 30 days. The germination speed was determined by counting the days to germination after transferring into 25°C water.

The seeds were prepared two groups, both unhulled and hulled seeds, to establish the influence of seed water contents on germination. Each of 100 seeds from every variety or strains of three *Zizania* species was dried at room temperature with one-week intervals for 5 weeks. After desiccation treatment, the seeds were measured gravimetrically and stored in a 3°C incubator for 6 months to break any dormancy. After cold treatment, seeds were transferred into water at 25°C and germination examined daily for 30 days. Additionally, both unhulled and hulled seeds were prepared to determine the dry weight for calculating seed water contents. Each of 100 seeds from above varieties or strains was dried at 105°C for 24h and measured gravimetrically. The water contents of desiccated seeds were calculated by subtracting dry weight of air-dried seeds from that of seed weight for each treatment. All experiments were conducted with 3 replications in a completely randomized design.

RESULTS

Differences in seed size among *Z. aquatica*, *Z. latifolia* and *Z. palustris*

As shown in Table 1, the seed length was longer in *Z. aquatica* and than in *Z. latifolia*. Significant difference in seed length was recognized in the strains of *Z. aquatica* and *Z. latifolia*. Seeds of *Z. palustris* were shorter than those of *Z. aquatica* but longer than *Z. latifolia*. No Significant difference was observed between two varieties of *Z. palustris*, Netum and North California #3. Meanwhile, seed width was significantly wider in *Z. palustris* than in the two species, *Z. aquatica* and *Z. latifolia*, showing little difference between the strains within the species. The length/width ratio was higher in the strains of *Z. aquatica* than those of other two species. Difference in the length/width ratio was recognized in the strains of *Z. aquatica* and *Z. latifolia* but not in those of *Z. palustris*. The weight of air-dried seeds of *Z. palustris* was heaviest among the three *Zizania* species with no difference between two cultivars followed by that of *Z. aquatica* and *Z. latifolia*.

Table 1. Seed size and weight of the species in strains of *Zizania*.

Species/ varieties or strains	Length of seed (Mean ± S. D.)	Width of seed (Mean ± S. D.)	Length/Width (Mean ± S. D.)	Grain weight (Mean ± S. D.)
<i>Zizania aquatica</i>	(mm)	(mm)		(mg)
Iowa Coll.	11.02 ± 0.25	1.28 ± 0.08	8.65 ± 0.62	18.70 ± 0.25
Virginia Coll.	13.66 ± 0.45	1.07 ± 0.09	12.89 ± 1.26	13.20 ± 0.64
<i>Zizania latifolia</i>				
Sunchon Coll.	7.04 ± 0.22	1.18 ± 0.06	5.98 ± 0.26	8.99 ± 0.38
Goheung Coll.	7.96 ± 0.21	1.13 ± 0.09	7.08 ± 0.64	9.35 ± 0.12
<i>Zizania palustris</i>				
Netum	10.73 ± 0.24	1.72 ± 0.17	6.31 ± 0.63	24.97 ± 0.56
North Cal. #3	10.49 ± 0.48	1.55 ± 0.14	6.80 ± 0.42	26.51 ± 0.27

Each of 100 seeds from every variety or strains was used as materials.

Influence of seed water conditions at the dormancy breaking period on the germination rate and speed

The germination rate and speed of intact seeds of *Z. palustris* (cv. Netum) after 5 months storage at 3 °C following the four different treatments of seed water condition are shown in Table 2. Only 1% of the air-dried seeds with 9% of water content germinated after 18 days on average from soaking into water at 25 °C. The seeds maintained water content at harvest and those wetted on moistened filter paper showed similar germination rates with 32 to 34% and many seeds were decayed by microbial growth. However, the former required 13.9 days and the latter 9.5 days on average to germination. Any significant difference in the water content between both seed was not recognized. About 90% of the seeds submerged in water germinated within 6 days on average (Table 2).

Table 2. Effects of different water conditions on the germination ratio and speed of *Zizania palustris* cv. Natum stored for 5 months at 3 °C.

Water conditions of seeds	Water contents(%) Mean±S. D.	Germination (%) Mean±S. D.	Days to germination Mean±S. D.
Air dried seed	9.0±0.10	1.3±1.89	18.0±8.49
Harvested seed	70.9±7.73	34.0±7.12	13.9±2.10
Moist seed	76.4±4.62	32.7±9.84	9.5±1.99
Submerged seed	82.5±4.53	89.3±2.49	5.9±0.13

Relationship between seed desiccation and germination

Changes of the grain weight and water content during desiccation period

The grain weight rapidly changed within 2 weeks after desiccation in room temperature with no differences among species and between unhulled and hulled grains (Fig. 1). The water content was variable among species or between unhulled and hulled grains. The water content was higher in the varieties or strains of larger grains than those of smaller grains. Similarly, water content was higher in unhulled than in hulled grains. Rapid reduction of water content was recognized within 2 weeks of desiccation. Grain water content decreased more rapidly in large and unhulled grains than in small and hulled grains (Fig. 2).

Desiccation effect on the germination ratio and speed

Germination rate of *Zizania* grains stored at 3 °C for 6 months after desiccation treatment for 1 to 5 weeks is shown in Fig. 3. The germination rate varied significantly among *Zizania* species. Germination rate was drastically reduced by the desiccation treatment longer than 3 weeks in all *Zizania* species. Germination of the two large grain varieties, Netum and North California #3 of *Zizania palustris* and *Z. aquatica* from Iowa was higher for up to 2 weeks of desiccation but drastically decreased in 3 to 4 weeks of desiccation. However, germination rate of small grain *Z. aquatica* from Virginia rapidly decreased in 1 to 2 weeks of desiccation and no germination was observed after 3 weeks of desiccation. Germination rate of the control grains of small grain *Z. latifolia* from Sunchon bay was too low to be affected by any desiccation treatment (Fig. 3).

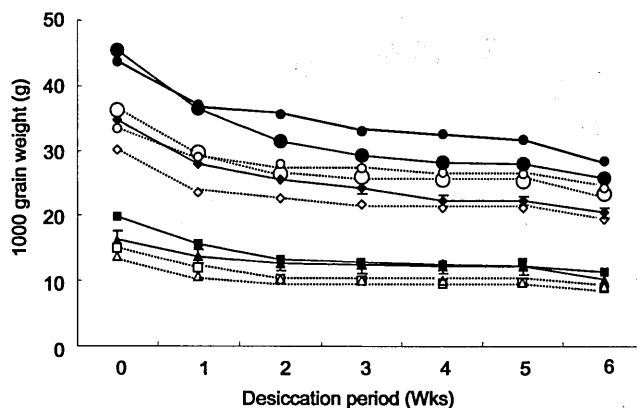


Fig. 1. Changes in grain weight during air-drying desiccation of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Sunchon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. Each of 100 seeds from every variety or strains was used as materials. 3 replications were conducted in each experiment. Symbols represent the mean and SD bars are not visible when they are smaller than symbols.

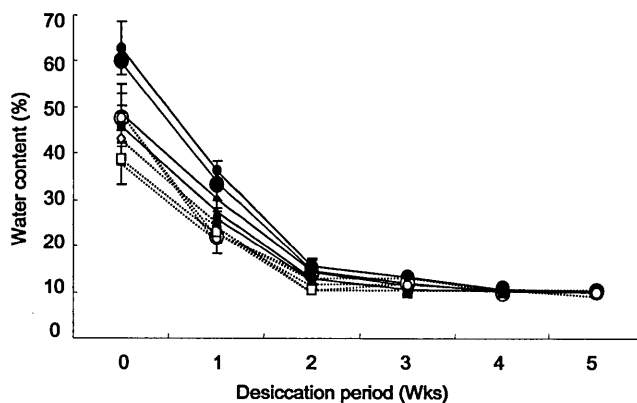


Fig. 2. Changes in water content during air-drying desiccation of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Sunchon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. SD bars are not visible when they are smaller than symbols. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

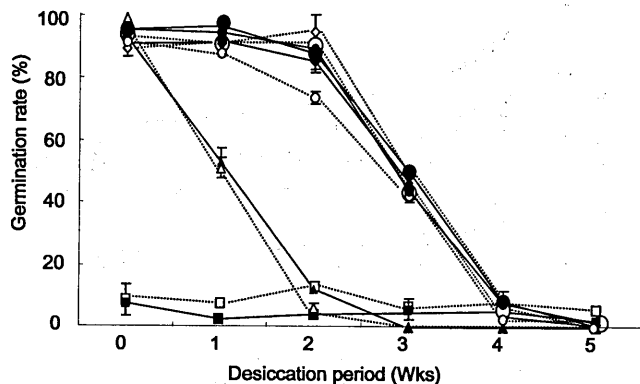


Fig. 3. Changes in germination ratio during air-drying desiccation of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Sunchon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. SD bars are not visible when they are smaller than symbols. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

The grains of *Zizania* germinated with the protrusion of the epiblast and coleoptile from 3 days to 12 days on average after soaking the seeds into water at 25 °C. The days to germination were significantly different among varieties and strains of *Zizania* species and delayed significantly by desiccation longer than 3 weeks in most species (Fig. 4).

Relationship between seed water content and germination rate and speed

The germination of *Zizania* seeds was mainly affected by seed water contents. The desiccated seeds maintaining over 15% of water content fully germinated except for the small grains *Z. aquatica* collected from Virginia and *Z. latifolia* from Sunchon bay (Fig. 5.). It seems that there is critical water content differentiating a delicate difference in germination between unhulled and hulled grains, and among varieties and strain.

The grains of *Zizania* stored at 3 °C for 6 months with water content over 15% of per dry weight germinated within 3 to 8 days on average after immersing the seeds into water at 25 °C with some variations among varieties and strains, and also between unhulled and hulled grains (Fig. 6). Unhulled grains of all the varieties and strains were required more days for germination. And they showed similar tendency to undessiccated controls. However, the days to germination of the seeds with water content per dry weight below 15% increased drastically with decreasing water content (Fig. 6).

Relationship between germination rate and germination speed

As shown in Fig. 7, the germination rate was closely related with the days to germination. The desiccated seeds of *Zizania* with germination rate over 80% germinated within about 7 days after soaking into water at 25 °C. However those with germination rate

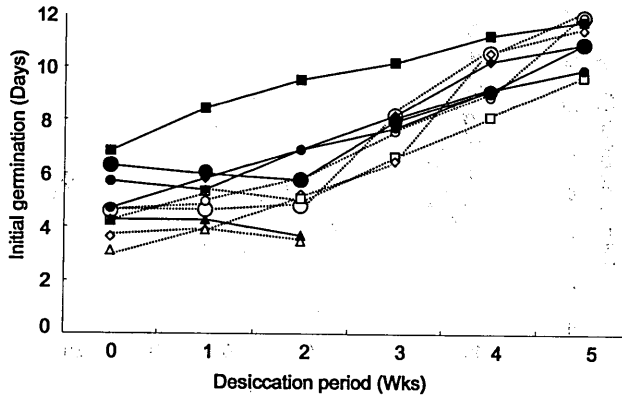


Fig. 4. Changes in germination speed during air-drying desiccation of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Sunchon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

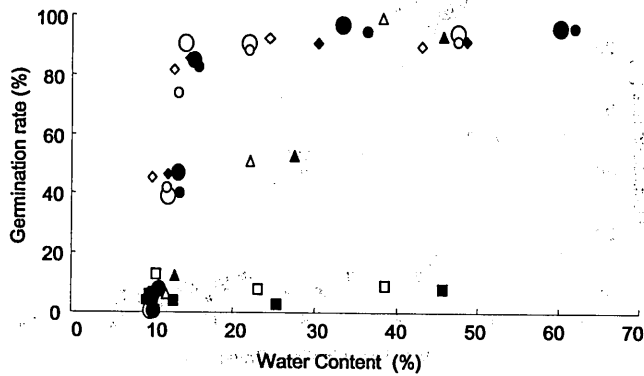


Fig. 5. Relationship between water content and germination ratio of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Sunchon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

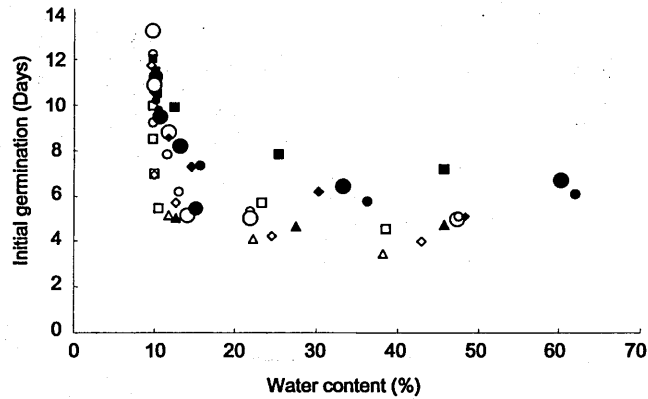


Fig. 6. Relationship between water content and days to germination of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Suncheon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

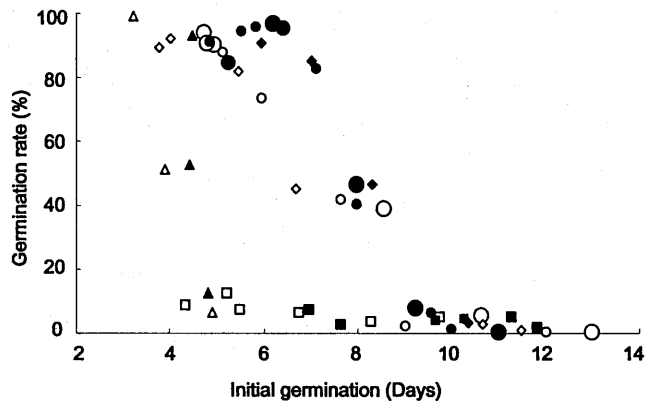


Fig. 7. Relationship between germination ratio and speed of *Zizania* species. Rhomboid, *Z. aquatica* Iowa; triangle, *Z. aquatica* Virginia; square, *Z. latifolia* Suncheon; large circle, *Z. palustris* Netum; small circle, *Z. palustris* NC #3. Closed symbols indicate unhulled seeds while open symbols indicate hulled seeds. The other captions are the same as in Fig. 1.

below 10% germinated after 9 days except for the small grains strains of *Z. aquatica* from Virginia and *Z. latifolia* from Sunchon bay respectively. And the grains showing 40 to 5% germination rate germinated within 7 to 9 days after soaking into water at 25°C (Fig. 7).

DISCUSSION

Water content of mature wild rice seeds is a critical factor for the survival of embryo during seed storage and for normal germination. Results from this study confirmed the early findings and also demonstrated that critical water content is affected by grain size and genotypes. The importance of water status in matured wild rice seed for germination was firstly suggested by Simpson (1966) by showing the effect of water content on the viability of embryos. The viability of embryos in caryopsis dried for 2 or 3 weeks was high but it decreased drastically in those dried for longer than 3 weeks. Our results from large grain *Zizania* species, including the two varieties of *Z. palustris* and a strain of *Z. aquatica* from Iowa, are in good agreement with the previous findings. However, the small grain *Z. aquatica* from Virginia was very sensitive to drying. Seed germination was drastically reduced within a week after desiccation treatment (Fig. 3). Contrastingly, germination of *Z. latifolia* seeds was little affected by desiccation treatment for up to 5 weeks, though seed germination of control seed was as low as 10%. In general, the results indicate a genotypic effect on the seed sensitivity to desiccation.

Seed water content was directly affected by the desiccation treatment, showing a clear time-dependent decrease in all *Zizania* species tested (Fig. 2). Decreased water content was closely related to the decreased germination rate and speed in most *Zizania* species (Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 6), suggesting the importance of seed water content for seed viability. Wild rice grains are known to be sensitive to desiccation (Brown and Scofield, 1903; Duvel, 1906; Legget, 1923; Muenscher, 1936; Barton, 1939; Simpson, 1966; Cardwell *et al.*, 1978; Atkins *et al.*, 1987; Probert and Brierley, 1989; Probert and Longley, 1989; Kovach and Bradford, 1992; Vertucci *et al.*, 1994, Vertucci *et al.*, 1995; Horne and Kahn, 2000). Thus, the results suggest that desiccation effect on seed germination may be manifested by seed water content. Similarly, Kovach and Bradford (1992) reported that no seed with moisture contents of 6–8% by fresh weight base survived longer than 4 weeks at 5°C.

Analysis of relationship between seed water content and germination rate indicates a critical water content during desiccation for *Zizania* seed survival. Most *Zizania* seeds except for *Z. latifolia* from Suchon bay showed 50% germination with the water content at about 13 to 20%. This result is in agreement with previous reports (Ntuli *et al.*, 1997; Vertucci *et al.*, 1995). As grains mature, resistance to drying is enhanced. Desiccation during seed harvest rather than water imbibition during germination is responsible for damage in dried *Zizania* grains (Vertucci *et al.*, 1995). During cold dormancy, seed water content must be high enough to prevent desiccation damage, but low enough to prevent freeze damage. Viability of embryos decreases when embryos are dried to the critical water content below 40% at any storage period. Ntuli *et al.* (1997) reported that water contents in the embryonic axis and whole seeds were about 36–40% and 8–13% in the whole seeds after desiccation for 3 weeks.

Further analysis of relationship between seed water content and germination rate

indicates a possible effect of size on seed water content during desiccation and germination. Seed germination rate was maintained over 80% in water content over 35% in all *Zizania* species except for *Z. latifolia* collected from Sunchon bay that showed very low germination (Fig. 5). Interestingly, however, seed germination at water content below 35% showed significant difference by the seed size but not necessarily by the species. Seed viability of 50% was observed at 20% of seed water content per dry weight in the small grain *Z. aquatica* from Virginia, while at about 10–13% of grain water contents in the large grain *Z. aquatica* from Iowa and *Z. palustris*. However, difference in seed viability controlled by the size was not observed in the seeds whose water content was about 8–10% per dry weight. This result may suggest the presence of variations in response to desiccation and cold stresses among and within *Zizania* species.

Germination speed of wild rice seeds is affected by many factors. Among them dormancy breaking period in cold water (Probert and Longley, 1989; Vertucci *et al.*, 1995) and temperature at germination play critical roles (Simpson, 1966). Under the controlled dormancy breaking and germination conditions, germination speed was significantly affected by seed water content. No species- or seed size-specific effect on germination speed was apparent. A negative correlation was recognized between germination rate and days to germination at 1% probability level ($n=54$, $r=0.7114$). This result may indicate that seed water content during desiccation affects germination rate than germination speed.

In conclusion, water content of mature wild rice seeds is a critical factor in germination, and it is affected mainly by water conditions during seed maturation. Post-harvest practices to maintain seed water content in the range of 20 to 50% should improve wild rice seed viability.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

This work was supported by JSPS (Japan Society for the Promotion of Science) Grant in Aid for Scientific Research to IJ and MI.

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