



## Seed Harvesting in Sponge Gourd (*Luffa aegyptiaca* L.)

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Sponge gourd, also known as *Luffa aegyptiaca*, is a tropical vegetable that is grown for both its edible fruit and its fibrous sponge, which is used in various industries. Seed production in sponge gourd requires careful management, as the quality of seeds directly impacts crop performance, yield, and disease resistance. Seed harvesting in sponge gourd is crucial for ensuring high germination rates and robust plants in the following growing season.

### Introduction to Sponge Gourd Seed Production

Sponge gourd is primarily grown in tropical and subtropical regions. The fruit is harvested for culinary purposes when immature, but when allowed to mature, the fruit develops a fibrous interior used as a natural sponge. Proper seed harvesting techniques are essential to maintain the genetic purity and quality of the seed stock. Quality seeds ensure good plant establishment, high yields, and resistance to pests and diseases.

### Maturity and Timing of Seed Harvesting

#### Fruit Maturity for Seed Production

Sponge gourd plants generally take 3-4 months from planting to reach full maturity. However, seed harvesting requires the fruit to fully mature on the plant, which usually happens after 6-8 months of growth, depending on the variety and climatic conditions.

#### • Immature Fruit vs Mature Fruit:

- ✓ Immature fruits are green, tender, and edible, whereas mature fruits turn yellow-brown and dry out. The fibrous tissue inside the mature fruit becomes more pronounced, and the seeds inside the fruit will harden and turn a dark brown or black color.
- ✓ The ideal time for seed harvesting is when the outer skin of the fruit has dried up, and the seeds inside are fully formed and hardened. The fruit should feel light when shaken, indicating that the seeds are mature and ready for harvest.

#### Indicators of Seed Maturity

- The fruit's skin will turn brown and begin to shrivel or split open.
- The seeds inside the fruit should be firm, hard, and dark in color (typically brown or black).
- The fruit may also develop a papery texture as it dries out.

### Seed Harvesting Techniques

#### Harvesting Mature Fruits

- **Manual Harvesting:** The mature sponge gourd fruits are harvested carefully by hand. It is important to avoid damaging the fruit during harvesting, as damaged fruits can lead to reduced seed quality or contamination.

- **Harvesting Time:** The best time to harvest is during dry weather conditions to prevent the development of mold or fungal infections on the mature fruits. The fruits are cut from the plant when they have reached full maturity.

#### Handling the Fruit After Harvest

- **Post-Harvest Handling:** After harvesting the fruits, they are placed in a dry, well-ventilated area to continue drying. This helps ensure that the seeds inside the fruit are completely mature and that any excess moisture is removed.
- **Separation of Seeds:** Once the fruit has dried completely, it is cut open, and the seeds are extracted manually. Care should be taken to avoid damaging the seeds during the extraction process.

#### Seed Extraction from the Fruit

- **Opening the Fruit:** After the outer skin has dried, the sponge gourd fruit is split open, and the seeds are removed. The fibrous material inside the fruit can be removed along with the seeds, but some fibers may be left attached to the seeds.
- **Seed Cleaning:** Once the seeds are separated from the fruit, they should be cleaned to remove any pulp, fibers, and other debris. This can be done by rinsing the seeds in water and then drying them thoroughly.

### Drying and Storage of Sponge Gourd Seeds

#### Drying the Seeds

After extracting the seeds, they must be dried properly to ensure longevity and prevent fungal or bacterial growth. Excess moisture in the seeds can lead to poor storage quality and reduced germination rates.

- **Drying Process:** The seeds should be spread out in a thin layer on a clean surface, such as a tray or mesh screen, and left to air dry in a shaded, well-ventilated area. Direct sunlight should be avoided as it can lead to seed damage or premature germination.
- **Drying Duration:** The seeds need to be dried for 7-10 days or until they reach a moisture content of around 8-10%. This moisture level is ideal for long-term storage.

#### Storage of Seeds

Proper storage conditions are essential for maintaining seed viability and germination capacity.

- **Storage Containers:** The seeds should be stored in airtight containers to prevent moisture absorption and exposure to pests. Glass jars, paper envelopes, or plastic bags can be used for storage.
- **Storage Environment:** The seeds should be kept in a cool, dry, and dark place. Temperature should ideally range from 10-15°C, and relative humidity should be below 50%. A temperature-controlled storage room or sealed containers can help ensure the best storage conditions.
- **Storage Duration:** Properly stored seeds can remain viable for 1-2 years. However, germination rates may decline over time, so it is advisable to use the seeds within the first year for optimal results.

### Factors Affecting Sponge Gourd Seed Quality

Several factors influence the quality of sponge gourd seeds, including environmental conditions, management practices, and post-harvest handling:

- **Genetic Factors:** The variety or cultivar of sponge gourd chosen for seed production plays a significant role in seed quality. Hybrids or open-pollinated varieties may have different seed characteristics.
- **Environmental Conditions:** Factors such as temperature, humidity, and rainfall during the seed production cycle can impact seed formation. Excessive moisture during maturity can lead to poor seed quality and lower germination rates.
- **Pest and Disease Management:** Insects, fungi, and bacteria can affect seed quality. Proper pest management practices, such as the use of organic or chemical treatments, are crucial to minimize seed loss due to infestation.

- **Handling Practices:** Rough handling, physical damage during harvesting, or poor drying techniques can reduce seed quality and lead to low germination rates.

### Seed Testing and Germination Assessment

Before using sponge gourd seeds for planting, it is essential to assess their germination potential to ensure the quality of the seed stock.

- **Germination Test:** A germination test can be conducted by placing a small sample of seeds in a controlled environment, such as a moist paper towel, and observing their sprouting rate. A germination rate of 85% or higher is generally considered acceptable for planting.
- **Seed Viability:** Viability tests can also be conducted using methods such as the "cut test" to check if the seeds are alive and capable of germination.

### Challenges in Sponge Gourd Seed Harvesting

While seed harvesting in sponge gourd is relatively straightforward, some challenges can arise:

- **Cross-Pollination:** Sponge gourd is often cross-pollinated by insects, which can lead to hybridization if multiple varieties are grown in close proximity. This can affect seed purity and lead to variability in the next crop.
- **Pest and Disease Threats:** Pests such as aphids, whiteflies, and root-knot nematodes can infect sponge gourd plants, affecting seed quality. Fungal diseases like Downy mildew can also harm the seeds if not controlled effectively.
- **Environmental Factors:** Weather conditions, such as excessive rain or high humidity, can affect seed maturation and lead to mold or fungal growth on the seeds, reducing their viability.

### Conclusion

Seed harvesting in sponge gourd requires careful attention to timing, handling, and storage to ensure high-quality seeds for the next growing season. The proper maturity of the fruit, along with appropriate drying and storage conditions, is essential to maintaining seed viability and promoting good germination. By following proper seed harvesting techniques and managing environmental factors and pests, farmers can produce high-quality sponge gourd seeds that will contribute to healthy plant growth, increased yield, and better overall crop performance.