

Crossroads of Seed Science and Agricultural Innovation

^{1,2}Mohunnad Massimi

¹Crop Production and Horticulture Doctoral School, Institute of Plant Protection, University of Debrecen, Böszörményi út 138, H-4032 Debrecen, Hungary

²Ministry of Agriculture, Queen Rania Al Abdullah Street 39, Amman 11181, Jordan

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INTRODUCTION

In today's world of nanotechnology, remote sensing, computer modeling and precision farming, it's easy to overlook the foundational role of seed science. Yet, as researchers grapple with challenges like climate change and feeding a growing global population, the science of seeds remains critical. While innovations like integrated pest management, organic farming and genetic breeding are essential, it is important not to lose sight of the importance of seed quality, soil fertility and water management in ensuring sustainable agriculture.

Seed science is sometimes undervalued, much like traditional professions such as mail carriers or bank tellers in the digital age. Yet, without high-quality seeds, even the most advanced farming techniques can fall short. Publishing scientific research is vital to advancing rural development, but the pressure to meet the rigorous standards of high-impact journals can sometimes stifle innovative ideas. History reminds us that groundbreaking discoveries often stem from simple observations-like Isaac Newton's insight into gravity after seeing an apple fall. Seed science needs to maintain this spirit of curiosity and exploration, supporting research that can drive agricultural progress.

One key area where seed science intersects with other disciplines is agronomy. For example, a study on maize seed size and planting depth demonstrated that larger seeds yield stronger seedlings, especially when planted at shallower depths and optimal temperatures¹. This research guides agronomists in recommending best practices for maize production, ensuring higher yields and healthier plants.

Seed science also plays a crucial role in enhancing crop resilience. Research on bread wheat cultivars showed that soaking seeds in salicylic acid improves germination and yield, even under saline conditions². This discovery benefits plant breeders seeking to develop salt-tolerant crops and contributes to integrated pest management by boosting plant immunity. Similarly, maize seed priming with potassium phosphate enhances germination and seedling vigor, reducing phytate content-a benefit that extends to the poultry industry by improving feed quality³.

Another example is the use of chemical seed priming to improve capsicum's tolerance to cold and salt stress. Researchers achieved higher germination rates and improved seedling survival under adverse



conditions by soaking seeds in substances like thiourea or hydrogen peroxide⁴. These findings are invaluable to horticulturists and ecophysiologicalists striving to optimize crop production in challenging environments.

Beyond agriculture, seed science has applications in environmental sustainability and food security. For instance, seed banks like the Svalbard Global Seed Vault safeguard genetic diversity, ensuring that future generations can access resilient crop varieties. Precision agriculture leverages digital tools to optimize seed planting, maximizing yields while conserving resources. As climate change intensifies, the development of drought-tolerant seeds will be essential to maintaining global food supplies.

Given these far-reaching impacts, seed scientists should feel empowered to pursue innovative research without being constrained by conventional publishing norms. The Research Journal of Seed Science (RJSS) welcomes contributions in diverse formats, from research articles and case reports to industry updates and expert opinions. By encouraging collaboration across disciplines—whether in plant physiology, ecology, irrigation modeling, or agrobiological. The study aims to foster new insights that advance both seed science and agriculture as a whole.

In conclusion, seed science is not a relic of the past but a cornerstone of modern agriculture. Its interactions with agronomy, plant breeding and environmental science drive innovations that improve crop yields, resilience and sustainability. By embracing diverse research approaches and real-world applications, we can ensure that seed science continues to thrive in an era of rapid technological change.

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