

Training in organic seed quality & health

Module 13: Seed drying & storage

Unit 13.1: Why and how to dry seeds

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Topic

12.1 – Introduction & Seed vigour, maturation and protection

12.2 – When to harvest

13.1 – Why and how to dry seeds

13.2 – What storage conditions to use



Maintaining seed quality

- Seeds deteriorate faster when kept at a hight humidity level
- Drying seeds soon after harvest is essential to maintain quality

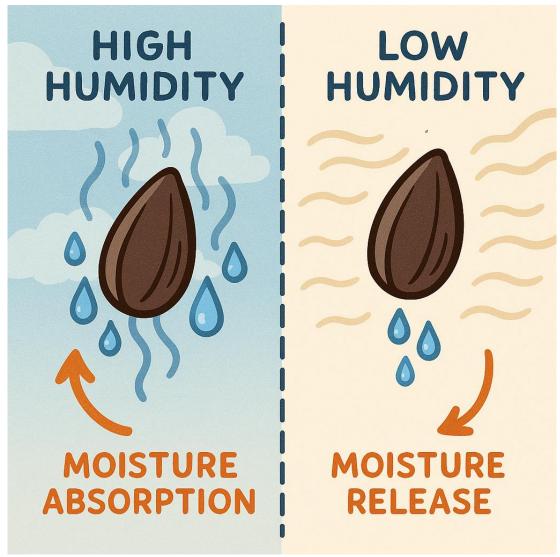
 More information on the effect of moisture during seed storage in module unit 13.2



Picture from shutterstock.com



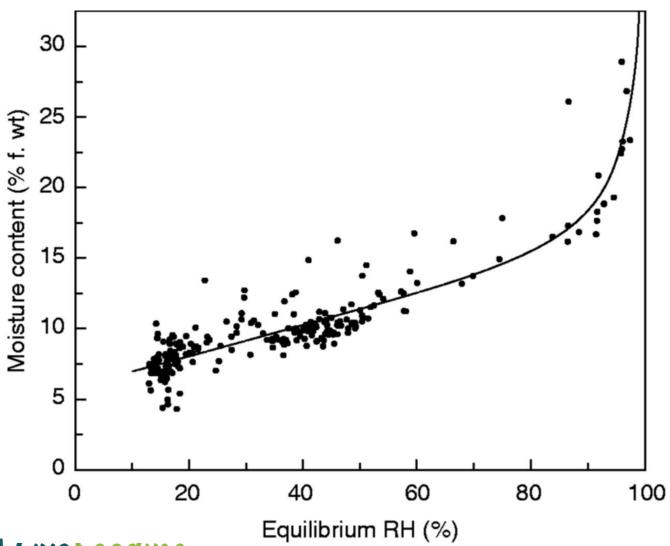
Seeds equilibrate with the environment





Cartoon generated using ChatGPT

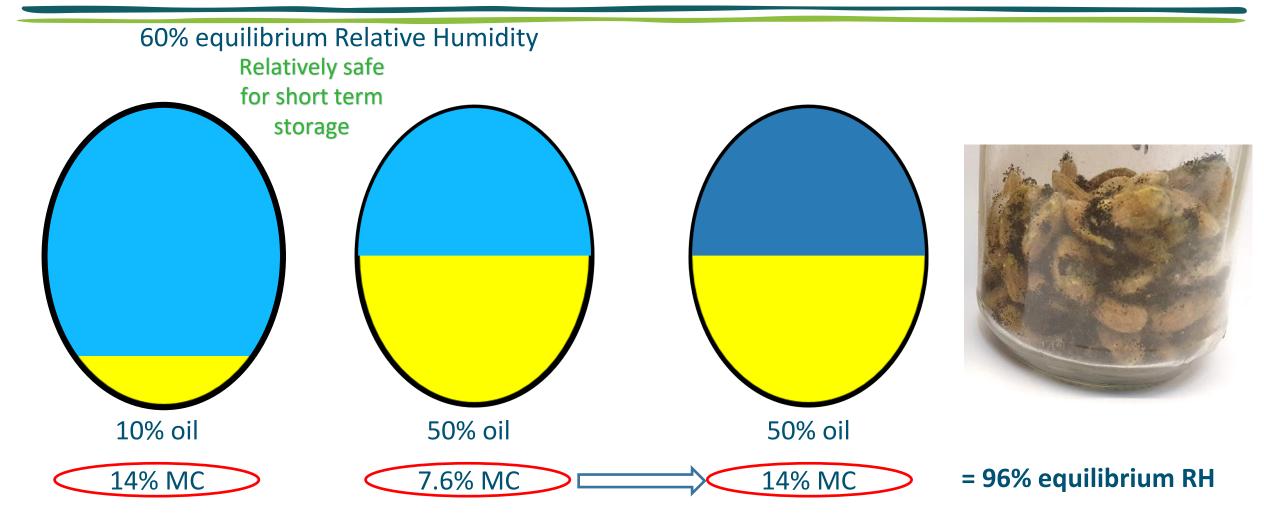
Relation Seed Moisture content and Relative Humidity



Relationship between seed moisture content and Equilibrium Relative Humidity (eRH) during seed drying for rice seeds Source: Whitehouse et al. 2015, *Annals of botany, 116 p247-259*. https://doi.org/10.1093/aob/mcv091



Relation between relative humidity and seed moisture content



It is better to dry seeds till in equilibrium with a desired eRH than to a desired seed moisture content

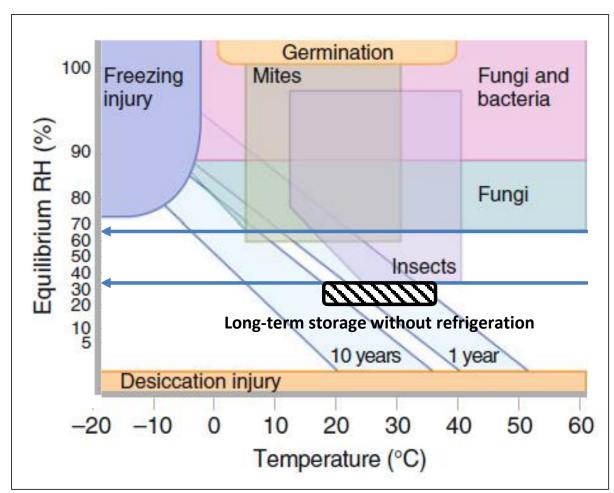


Drying is needed to prevent seed deterioration

Above 70% RH moulds can ruin the seeds

Seeds need to be dried below 60% RH to reduce metabolic activity

Optimal humidity during storage is between 15 and 30% RH













Source: Roberts EH (1972) Viability of Seeds. Chapman and Hall Ltd., Syracuse, NY, pp 14-58.

Drying methods

Natural drying: wind and sun Forced drying with (heated) air Drying with desiccants



Sun and wind drying

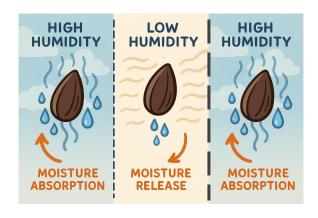




Seeds can be dried to the environmental RH

During the night RH increases and seeds reabsorb moisture

Avoid high temperatures when seeds are still rather moist

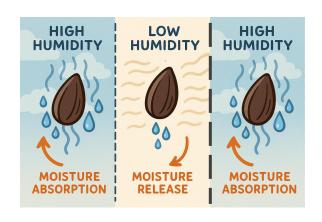




Shade drying

Seeds can be dried to the environmental RH

Seeds are protected from direct sunlight and rain







Forced drying with air

Drying with a fan, using unheated air

Seeds can be dried to the environmental RH

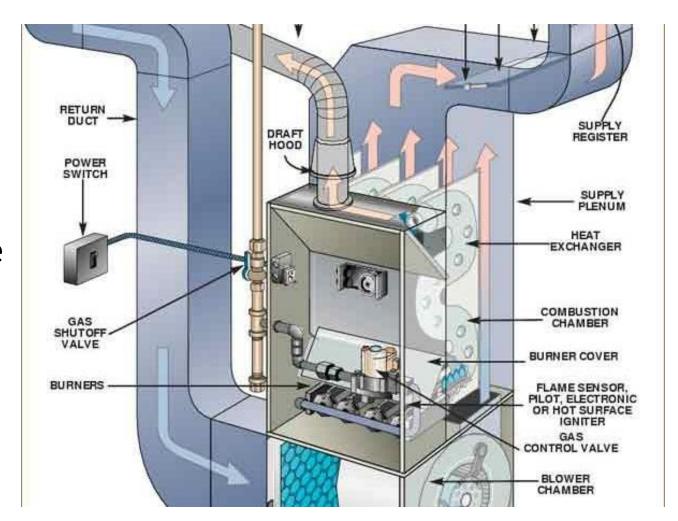




Forced drying with heated air

Outside air can be heated to reduce the relative humidity

Risky when the temperature gets too high, especially in the phase when seeds are still rather moist





Drying with absorbers (mainly for small seed lots)

Moisture absorbers

- Silica gel
- Drying beads

Should be performed in a hermetic closed container

More efficient when the air is moving

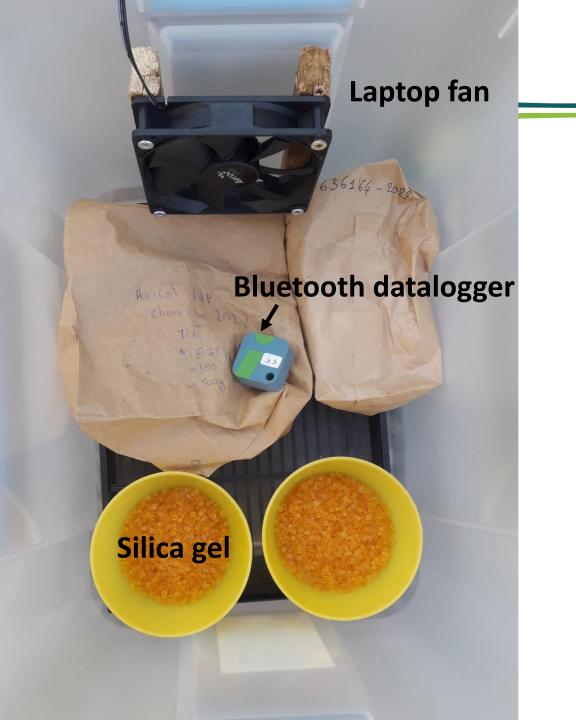


Silica gel



Drying beads® (Rhino-Research, Thailand)





An example



Ventilation to speed up drying



Lid as air-tight as possible

Drying beads

Drying beads absorb till saturation















Seed equilibrium RH measurements

Simple method

- Seeds are placed with a hygrometer in a hermetically transparent airtight box
- The air in the box will equilibrate with the seed sample
- The equilibrium RH can be read using the hygrometer
- The method is non-destructive
- The method is not very accurate, but in practice often good enough









Seed equilibrium RH measurements

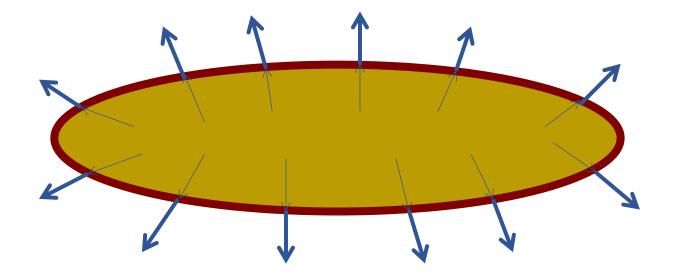


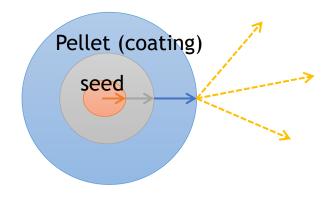




Moisture migration

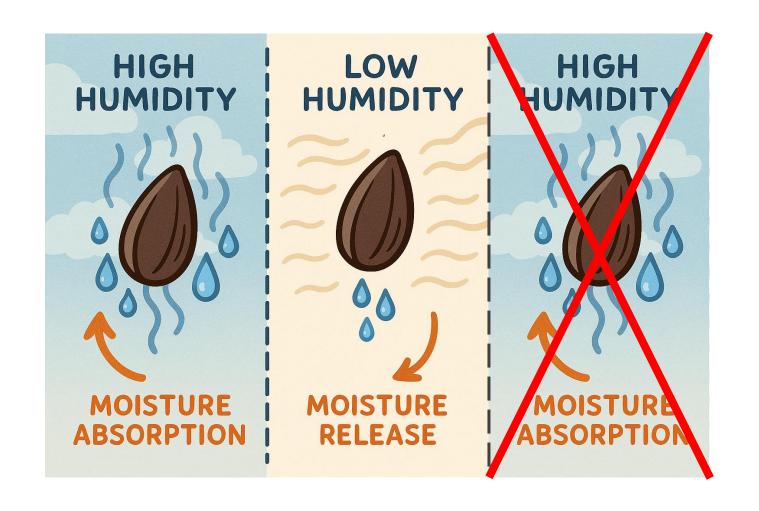
- Water must diffuse from the core of the seeds to the surface. This takes time, depending on the size of the seed
- The seed coat can retard the water release
- Interval drying is more energy efficient







Make seeds dry and keep them dry!





Why and how to dry seeds

recap

- Seeds deteriorate faster when kept at a hight humidity level
- Seeds are hygroscopic and rapidly adsorb moisture from the air
- Because seeds differ in oil content, the equilibrium RH is a better measure for physiological quality than seed moisture content (% water per seed weight)
- Seeds should be dried below 60% equilibrium RH
- Several methods can be used for seed drying: Natural drying using wind and sun, Forced drying with heated air, and drying with desiccants.
- The choice of drying depends on the humidity of the outside air, the value and the volume of the seeds batch.
- To keep quality: Make your seeds dry and keep them dry



Related Training Units & Modules

- 12.1 Seed vigour, maturation and protection
- 12.2 When to harvest
- 13.2 Optimising storage conditions

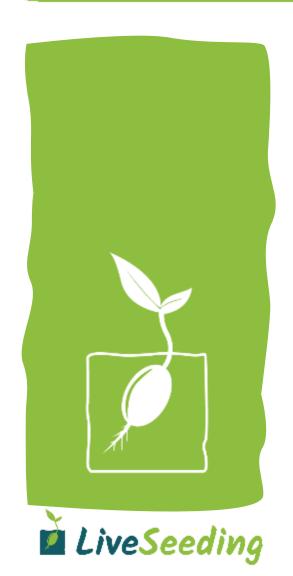
Other LiveSeeding training modules https://liveseeding.eu/trainings-summer-school/

For more information:

- LiveSeeding web page: https://liveseeding.eu/
- Steven P.C. Groot: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Steven-Groot



Contributions



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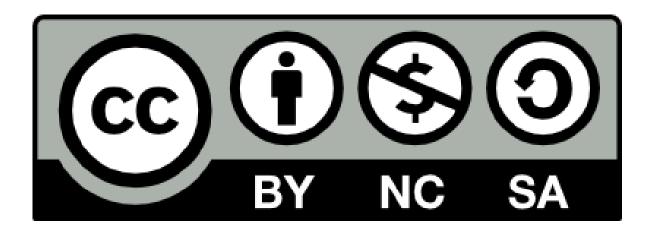
Authors of videos, questionnaires, exercices: module 11 Stephanie Klaedtke (ITAB), modules 12 et 13 Steven Groot (WUR & International Seed Academy), module 14 Gaspard de Tournemire and Stephanie Klaedtke (ITAB), Jan Kodde (WUR) and Valentin Gfeller (FiBL-CH) module 15 Jelena Baćanović-Šišić (Bingenheimer Saatgut AG) module 16 Mária Megyeri module 17 Györéné Kis Gyöngyi (ÖMKi) and Diego Guidotti (Aedit SRL) module 18 Maike Bender and Carl Vollenweider (Dottenfelderhof)

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