

Allelopathic effects of jack bean leaf aqueous extract on safflower cultures

Efectos alelopáticos del extracto acuoso de hojas de frijol canavalia sobre el cultivo de cártamo



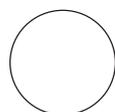
EDWARD SEABRA JÚNIOR^{1, 2}
DANIEL MARCOS DAL-POZZO¹
ARMIN FEIDEN¹
REGINALDO FERREIRA SANTOS¹
LUCIENE KAZUE TOKURA¹

Safflower inflorescence.

Photo: E. Seabra

ABSTRACT

This study verified the allelopathic influence of jack bean leaves (*Canavalia ensiformis*) on safflower cultures (*Carthamus tinctorius*), applied at different concentrations. Ten safflower genotypes were seeded in 20 containers, and a concentrate was prepared with jack bean leaves, crushed with water to make the extract. Five treatments were performed with four replicates, and this extract was applied at concentrations of 0%, 25%, 50%, 75% and 100%. The parameters were germination speed, percentage of germination, dry and fresh mass, leaf and root size. The jack beans influenced each evaluated treatment differently, presenting, at some times, neutral characteristics, inhibitory characteristics, or stimulating characteristics, varying according to the percentage of extract that was applied.



Additional key words: *Canavalia ensiformis*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, sowing, germination, growth, development.

RESUMEN

Este estudio verificó la influencia alelopática del extracto de hojas del frijol canavalia (*Canavalia ensiformis*), sobre el cultivo de cártamo (*Carthamus tinctorius*) aplicado en diferentes concentraciones. Diez genotipos de cártamo fueron sembrados en 20 contenedores y la preparación del extracto acuoso fue a partir de la

¹ Pós-Graduação em Engenharia de Energia na Agricultura (PPGEA), Western Paraná State University (UNIOESTE), Cascavel-PR, Brazil. ORCID Júnior, E.S.: 0000-0002-5562-6612; ORCID Dal-Pozzo, D.M.: 0000-0002-0995-0614; ORCID Feiden, A.: 0000-0001-8068-5422; ORCID Santos, R.F.: 0000-0002-7745-9173; ORCID Tokura, L.K.: 0000-0001-9758-0141

² Corresponding author. seabra.edward@gmail.com



maceración de hojas de frijol canavalia con agua. Se aplicaron cinco tratamientos (0, 25, 50, 75 e 100%) del extracto de hoja con cuatro repeticiones. Se evaluaron los parámetros velocidad de germinación, porcentaje de germinación, masa seca y fresca, tamaño de hojas y raíces. Se encontró que el extracto acuoso de frijol canavalia influye de diferentes formas en los parámetros evaluados, presentando en algunos momentos características neutras, inhibitorias y estimulantes, variando de acuerdo al porcentaje del extracto aplicado.

Palabras clave adicionales: *Canavalia ensiformis*, *Carthamus tinctorius*, siembra, germinación, crecimiento, desarrollo.

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INTRODUCTION

Molisch (1937) defined the concept of allelopathy, characterizing the biochemical interactions between plants (Rice, 1984). The term allelopathy is defined as any direct or indirect effect that a plant produces through the release of substances from secondary metabolism. These metabolites are capable of altering the germination potential or plant development. Compounds with allelopathic activity include tannins, glycosides, cyanogens, alkaloids, sesquiterpenes, flavonoids, and phenolic acids among others (Harper and Balke, 1981; King and Ambika, 2002).

Different plant organs, such as roots, leaves, flowers and fruits, can generate chemical substances. However, factors such as temperature, precipitation, and luminosity may cause changes in tissue concentration (Tur *et al.*, 2010).

Allelopathic effects may inhibit the germination percentage and speed and reduce the initial growth of plants. The release of allelochemical compounds occurs through volatilization, leaching, residue decomposition and root exudates (Nery *et al.*, 2013).

Allelopathic substances have been studied with the aim of minimizing applications of herbicides, insecticides and nematicides, which in the long term can lead to negative effects on the environment, human health and animal health (Stefanello, 2016).

The emergence and disappearance of plant species, as well as constant fluctuations in density and dominance of specific plants in cultivated ecosystems, such as pastures, have been attributed to different factors, such as the struggle for environmental components that are essential to survival (Putnam and

Tang, 1986). However, in the last three decades, several studies have noted that allelopathy plays a crucial role in the population of rural plants, changing vegetation pattern and density (Smith, 1989). Although Molisch's concept from (Molisch, 1937) involves both beneficial and malefic effects, the latter has occurred more than the former (Rice, 1984).

Allelopathy may also be used for pasture management through the selection of forage species, controlling undesirable pasture infestation by other plants through the allelopathic characteristics (Kato-Noguchi *et al.*, 1994; Dudai *et al.*, 1999). The consequence of this strategy includes a purer lineage, denser and with higher productivity, stimulating the longevity of crop production. This impact shows the unique ecological importance resulting from the possibility of providing alternative chemical structures, such as inputs in the production of agricultural defensive (Souza Filho and Alves, 1998).

According to Luckner (1990), *Canavalia ensiformis*, known as jack bean, belongs to the Fabaceae family, used as green cover; its root system is symbiotically associated with nitrogen-fixing bacteria and does not require the use of nitrogen fertilizers.

According to Corrêa (1974), the main *C. ensiformis* characteristic is its apparent rusticity and adaptive power to low fertility soils, causing immediate soil enriching, although it is not used much for pasture formation because it is not well accepted by animals.

Magalhães and Franco (1962) observed an inhibitory effect on the budding of sedge tubers (*Cyperus rotundus*), as well as chlorotic leaves when submitted to an

aqueous extract of *C. ensiformis* root nodules. Anaya (1999) found that *C. ensiformis* leaves, when added to the soil, inhibited more than 50% of the incidence of root nematodes in tomato plants. The propagation of studies that seek to clarify the hypothesis of using this plant and its inhibitory effects to prevent the germination and growth of the radicle of weeds, as well as its main input as an allelopathic source, are needed to verify the true properties of this plant.

According to Santos *et al.* (2005), there is an allelopathic influence caused by applications of aqueous extracts obtained from *C. ensiformis* leaves on the initial seed germination of *Senna obtusifolia*, *Mimosa pudica* and *Cassia occidentalis*, which are undesirable plants in pastures. *C. ensiformis* has a strong inhibitory influence, and extracts obtained with solvents with higher dielectric constants were the most efficient at inhibiting the germination of tested seeds.

Mendonça (2008) determined the allelochemical substances of aqueous extracts of *C. ensiformis* via HPLC and also evaluated the allelopathic influence on the germination of *Ipomoea grandifolia* and *Commelina benghalensis*, with satisfactory results in relation to the inhibition of seed germination of undesirable plants.

In crop rotation, positive results were observed when rotating jack bean with maize and cowpea on coconut plantations, cultivated in altered lowland fertility soils in the Marajó Region, minimizing the damage caused to the soil by the traditional practice of successive monocultures, along with a reduction in the costs of maintenance and investment on coconut plantations (Rodrigues *et al.*, 2004).

Another crop that is gaining prominence commercially is safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) because of the extraction of oil from its seeds (Khalid and Khan, 2017). Safflower is an oilseed grown for more than two thousand years; its final product is destined for the production of oil used in human food and in industrial uses. Its oil content can reach 50%, presenting a high content of linoleic and oleic acid, considered great quality for human consumption and biodiesel production. The plant cycle is considerably short, lasting between 130 and 150 days (d). It is an option for late growing season production; however, the culture has received little attention in the Brazilian economic scenario (Gerhardt, 2012).

The safflower culture originated from the Mexican deserts, and has high resistance to low water and low relative humidity, and is therefore not sensitive to major climatic changes or soil droughts, and is available for cultivation in the summer or winter (Santos and Silva, 2015); in addition, the presence of thorns in its entire structure keeps away birds that may come to feed and could cause damage to several crops.

Thus, this study aimed to evaluate and characterize the allelopathic potential of jack beans applied at different concentrations to a safflower culture.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was carried out in the greenhouse of the Western Paraná State University (UNIOESTE), from May 8th to June 7th, 2016. UNIOESTE supplied the safflower seeds, which were sown in PVC tubes with a 100 mm diameter and 40 cm length.

The organic fertilizer came from the UNIOESTE compost. The fresh sedge leaves were collected for the aqueous extract preparation using 200 g leaves for 800 mL distilled water. The mixture was crushed in a Philco PH 900 Blender (Philco, São Paulo, Brasil) and stored in plastic container with aluminum foil wrap.

We used 20 containers; 10 genotypes of *Carthamus tinctorius* were sown in each one at a depth of 5 cm. We studied five treatments (applied at different concentrations: Control = 0% concentration of extracts, 25%Extracts = 25% concentration of extracts, 50%Extracts = 50% concentration of extracts, 75%Extracts = 75% concentration of extracts and 100%Extracts = 100% concentration of extracts) with four replicates. Each treatment was irrigated with 500 mL of the respective extract concentrations. The irrigation was done every 3 d, over a 30-d period, applying the extract from the sowing of the seeds until the final date of observation. The analysis of the germination speed index of the plants (GSI) was done with Eq. 1, according to the Maguire (1962) methodology:

$$IVG = \frac{E_1}{N_1} + \frac{E_2}{N_2} + \dots + \frac{E_n}{N_n} \quad (1)$$

where E_1 and E_2 corresponded number of seedlings counted during the counting time; N_1 and N_2 corresponded number of sowing days.

The genotype germination percentage (G) was calculated using Eq. 2:

$$G = \frac{\text{N}^\circ \text{ de sementes germinadas}}{\text{total de sementes}} \times 100 \quad (2)$$

After the emergence of the plants, thinning was carried out so that only two plants per container remained, for a total of eight plants per treatment. For the plant evaluation, a trident Engineer's scale was used to measure the length of roots and leaves.

To evaluate the fresh leaf mass (FLM), the safflower leaves were weighed in a Shimadzu analytical balance (Shimadzu Co., Tokyo, Japan) with a precision of four decimal places. The leaves were then placed in Kraft paper packages and placed in a forced ventilation oven (Nova Ética, Vargem Grande Paulista, Brazil), at 70°C for approximately 72 h. After drying, the plants were again weighed to obtain the dry leaf mass (DLM) data.

The experiment design was completely randomized with four replicates. The statistical analysis of the data was performed through analysis of variance and the comparison of means with the Tukey test at 5% probability, as suggested by Beiguelman (2002), with Eqs. 3 and 4. The data were processed with the statistical programs Assisat 7.7 (Universidade Federal de Campina Grande, Brazil) and Excel Microsoft®.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n} \quad (3)$$

$$\delta x^* = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n}} \quad (4)$$

where δX^* standard deviation; \bar{X} mean value; X_i each sample value; n total number of samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the values of germination percentage (G), germination speed index (GSI), fresh leaf mass (FLM), dry leaf mass (DLM), leaf length (LL) and root length (RL) of the safflower plant genotypes in the germination and initial development stage of the plants, with and without the application of aqueous extracts of jack bean leaves.

In table 1, only the 50%Extracts treatment 75% initial germination (G) showed a significant inhibitory effect in the development. For the germination speed index (GSI), no significant effect was identified as a function of the variation of the treatments. The results are close to the ones found by Costa and Zimmermann (1988), when stating that according to environmental conditions, some production components may increase or decrease.

For leaf length (LL), a negative interaction was observed from tests 25%Extracts, 50%Extracts and 100%Extracts; however, in 75%Extracts, this behavior was not identified in this parameter. For root length (RL), the data did not present a significant effect in any of the evaluated treatments. Freitas (2004)

Table 1. Mean values of germination percentage (G), germination speed index (GSI), leaf length (LL) and root length (RL) with and without application of extracts concentration of jack bean leaves on safflower cultures.

Treatments	G (%)	GSI (%)	LL (cm)	RL (cm)
Control	8.75 b	2.81 a	23.16 a	11.19 a
25%Extracts	5.25 b	2.54 a	18.50 b	8.830 a
50%Extracts	4.00 b	1.55 a	18.91 b	11.75 a
75%Extracts	32.5 a	1.70 a	22.83 a	14.10 a
100%Extracts	3.00 b	2.25 a	22.25 ab	12.33 a
General mean	10.7	2.17	21.13	11.78
DMS	13.02	1.9	3.86	5.57
CV (%)	55.68	40.09	10.78	27.86
P	<0.0001	0.2475	0.0018	0.1266
F	17.26	1.5162	5.81	1.99

Means followed by the same letter do not differ statistically from each other according to the Tukey test ($P \leq 0.05$).

observed similar results, in which sedge (*Cyperus rotundus*) plants were submitted to the same treatment, but no expressive allelopathic effect of the extracts was identified.

There was an inhibitory action between the increase of *C. ensiformis* extract concentration in the dry mass (DLM) and fresh leaf (FLM) parameters of the safflower when compared to the control treatment. The behaviors were linearly aligned as shown in figure 1 and 2.

For fresh leaf mass, figure 1 shows that the development underwent considerable inhibition from 25%Extracts = 5.46 g. In treatment 50%Extracts =

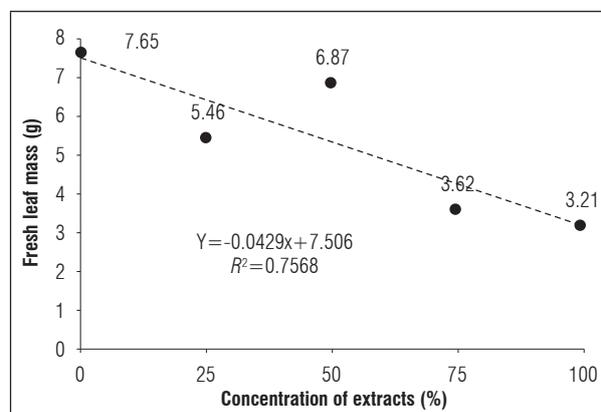


Figure 1. Variation of fresh leaf mass (FLM) as a function of jack bean leaf extract concentration on safflower cultures.

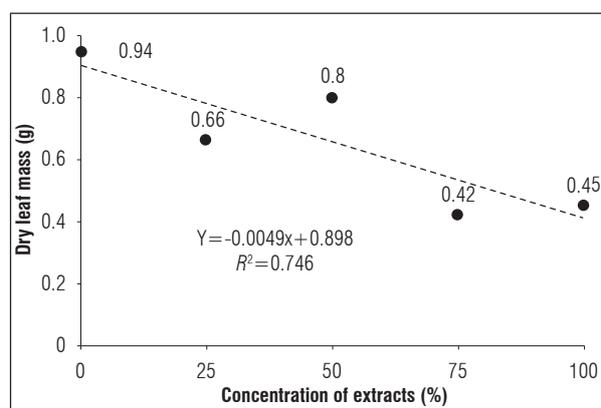


Figure 2. Variation of dry leaf mass (DLM) as a function of jack bean leaf extract concentration on safflower cultures.

6.87 g, a stimulating effect occurred when compared to 25%Extracts although the value of the control treatment = 7.65 g was not exceeded. The 50%Extracts and 75%Extracts treatments also had values that were lower than the control treatment, representing 3.62 and 3.21 g, respectively.

For the dry leaf mass, figure 2 shows a decrease in the development of the plants, as a result of the increase in the concentration of the extract from 25%Extracts = 0.66 g. As seen in the fresh leaf mass, 50%Extracts = 0.8 g had a stimulating effect although this value did not exceed the value of the control treatment = 0.94 g. 75%Extracts and 100%Extracts treatments also presented lower values when compared to the control treatment, presenting 0.42 and 0.45 g, respectively.

The results are similar to those of Rice (1984), meaning the variation in extract concentration may present different results, both inhibitory and stimulating results in certain cases. Similarly, allelopathic effects on leaf length were reported by Magalhães and Franco (1962), who tested extracts of the aerial part of the jack bean in the control of nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundus*), verifying detrimental effects on top growth. The experiments showed that, depending on the evaluated parameters, extracts of jack bean leaves applied to safflower cultures can present inhibitory characteristics or stimulating actions, affecting the development indicators of plants differently.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results, it is possible to conclude that the application of aqueous extracts of jack bean leaves exerts an allelopathic influence on the germination and development of safflower cultures in different ways.

The initial germination (G) decreased as a result of the increase of the concentration of the extract for the treatments with 25%Extracts, 50%Extracts and 100%Extracts of the extract although the application of the extract at 75%Extracts favored germination, which indicates that safflower can react differently to extracts of jack beans. However, for the parameters germination speed index (GSI), root length (RL) and leaf length (LL), an inhibitory action was identified at some times; however, the application of the extract did not have an influence at other times.

Finally, the inhibitory action of the extract of jack bean leaves on safflower cultures was confirmed by the tendency for a reduction in the weight of the leaf dry mass (DLM) and leaf fresh mass (FLM), as compared with the control test, which directly decreased with the increase of the extract concentration.

Conflict of interests: the manuscript was prepared and reviewed with the participation of the authors, who declare that there exists no conflict of interest that puts in risk the validity of the presented results.

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