Essential Oils as Natural Sun Protectants for Vigna radiata

Hannah Paradis, Kelsey Trast, Lorena Valencia

Introduction

- Rising ozone, UV, and temperature levels have dramatic impact on plants (Francini et al., 2011)
- Our goal was to find a natural, safe product that can provide UV protection to plants without diminishing growth
 - A product that is already proposed and being developed, PURSHADE (NovaSource, 2012)
- Some natural oils found to have sun protection factor (SPF) when applicable to humans
- Carrot seed oil SPF~30, hazelnut oil SPF~15, castor oil SPF~6 (Floyd, 2013)
- If growth is diminished, how can we counteract those effects?
- Nitrogen is a major component of plant growth
- Hypotheses:
 - Because the main purpose of a leaf is light collection, a plant's growth will be hindered by limiting the amount of UV light collected
 - A higher SPF should result in less UV light collected
 - A higher SPF oil will cause a decrease in plant growth rate
 - Because higher nitrogen levels have a positive impact on plant growth, a higher soil nitrogen level may be able to counteract oil SPF-related development hindrances
 - A plant treated with an oil and nitrogen-rich fertilizer will have greater growth than a plant treated with the same oil and nitrogen-poor fertilizer

Methodology

- Plant Mung Bean (*Vigna radiata*) seeds (Week 0)
 - Cover tops of leaves with oil twice a week (Weeks 1, 2)
 - Avoid applying oil to bottom of leaf so as to avoid interfering with stomata
 - Castor oil (low SPF), carrot seed oil (high SPF), hazelnut oil (medium SPF), and no oil
- Administer 10 mL fertilizer (Weeks 1, 2)
- Complete fertilizer (N Rich) and nitrogen deficient fertilizer (N Poor) Set plants under blacklight bulbs to minimize light wavelength, randomize weekly to vary blacklight exposure and minimize variation between variables (Weeks 1, 2)
 - Blacklight : SYLVANIA brand, 13W, 120V, 60Hz, 0.220A, black
- Record measurements and observations (Weeks 1, 2, 3)
 - Leaflet number, shoot height, shoot diameter, coloration
 - Week 3 specific: shoot biomass, leaf area (FIJI)
- Water with hose four times a week (Weeks 0, 1, 2)



Figure 1: Measurement sites A: shoot height B: a single leaflet C: location of shoot diameter measurement

Figure 2: Non-randomized plants after first oil and fertilizer treatment (Week 1). Effects seen in plants treated with carrot seed oil within one hour.

Figure 3: Randomized plants after third oil and second fertilizer treatments (Week 2).

Department of Botany Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74074

Figure 4: Randomized plants after fourth oil treatment (Week 3).

Results





Discussion

- (Mierziak et al., 2014)

- Conclusion:
 - dependent
 - effects of the oils
- Future research:

Carrot seed oil was found to contain flavonoid particles, which we attribute to the devastating effect the oil had on the plants

The effects of hazelnut and castor oil on plant development were fairly similar, except for leaflet number, as shown in Figure 8 Plants with nitrogen poor fertilizer experienced yellowing

• The application of natural oils had a negative effect on plant development, although it is not likely that these effects are SPF

Increased nitrogen levels did not seem to counteract the

• Try other oils such as Wheat Germ oil • Look into carrot seed oil as natural herbicide

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2011. pg. 50-58.







Figure 5: Mean shoot height for each oil type, separated by fertilizer type

Fertilizer p value: 0.1949 Oil Type p value: 4.906E-11 Interactive p value: 0.6684

Figure 6: Mean shoot height for each fertilizer type, separated by oil type

Fertilizer p value: 0.1949 Oil Type p value: 4.906E-11 Interactive p value: 0.6684

Figure 7: Mean shoot height for each oil type throughout the experiment Week p value: 6.099E-06 Oil Type p value: 7.405E-21 Interactive p value: 3.339E-15

Figure 8: Mean leaflet number for each oil type throughout the experiment

Week p value: 1.054E-15 Oil Type p value: 9.043E-26 Interactive p value: 2.59E-16

Figure 9: Mean leaf area for each oil type, separated by fertilizer

Fertilizer p value: 0.4207 *Oil Type p v*alue: 3.3633E-13 Interactive p value: 0.3513

Figure 10: Mean stem diameter for each oil type throughout the experiment

Week p value: 0.2584 *Oil Type p v*alue*: 1.887E-08* Interactive p value: 1.215E-07

Literature Referenced

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