(Austin Publishing Group

Research Article

The Effect of Different Sodium Hypochlorite Concentrations on Seed Germination of *Dracocephalum Moldavica L.*

Varasteh KN¹, Babaei A^{1*} and Abdoli M²

¹Department of Biology, University of Malayer, Iran ²Department of Agronomy and Plant Breeding, University of Malayer, Iran

*Corresponding author: Babaei A, Department of Biology, University of Malayer, Malayer, Iran

Received: October 29, 2015; Accepted: November 16, 2015; Published: November 26, 2015

Abstract

Dracocephalum moldavica L. is an annual herbaceous plant, aromatic, medicinal, annual and is a member of the Lamiaceae family. The aim of this research is to find the best concentration and best exposure time of sodium hypochlorite solution with seeds of *Dracocephalum moldavica* for evaluation on seeds germination. Five different concentrations (0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5%) in different exposure times (2, 4, 6 and 8 min) were used. For germination of *D.moldavica L.* seeds the basal MS medium was used. This study was performed by random completely design with three replications for each treatment and analyzed with completely randomized design. Follow by the sterilization in different conditions, the seeds were completely placed on MS medium under sterilized conditions and the germination percentage was measured after one month. The best germination percent obtained at 4% of sodium hypochlorite solution concentration in 8 min exposure time (up to 90%) and the lowest germination percent obtained while used the concentration 0.5 and 5% of sodium hypochlorite solution in all mentioned time (without any germination).

Keywords: Dracocephalum moldavica L; Germination; Sodium hypochlorite concentration

Introduction

Dracocephalum moldavica L. is an aromatic, medicinal, annual and herbaceous plant and is a member of the Lamiaceae family [1,2] and identified by its dark violet or pink flowers. This plant is named Dragonhead also refers to the appearance of flower. This plant has purple stem, which is due to anthocyanins and has leaves are cut. Another feature of this plant is the flowers of the process with sharp and jagged cuts situation is quite different.

The main Percent of plant oil are non-cyclic oxygenated monoterpenes. Granyal, Geranyl Acetate, Nral, Geraniol and Nryl Acetate collectively comprise about 90% of essential oil. Also there are Tannins and Flavonoids in this plant. Due to have essential oils is an anti-microbial and antiseptic and due to have Geraniol is an anti-spasmodic. *D.moldavica* uses in food industry, cosmetics industry and also is an antioxidant. This plant uses for the treatment liver disorders, headaches, stomachache. This plant is a sedative or tranquilizer and painkillers because of aerial organs are containing essential oil with treatment properties [1].

For sterilization of seeds surface, sodium hypochlorite solution commonly be used [3] but the suitable concentration of sodium hypochlorite depends on the type of plant.

Materials and Methods

Plant material

D. moldavica seeds were obtained from Pakkanbazar Company Isfahan, Iran. Macro and micro elements and vitamins were prepared from sigma to supply the medium.

Seeds sterilization and germination

The seeds surfaces of *D.moldavica* were sterilized by using different concentrations of sodium hypochlorite (0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5%) for (2, 4, 6 and 8) min, and then rinsed three times with sterilized distilled water. The laminar air flow were sterilized by using 70% ethanol and UV tubes for 20 min. 12 seeds were placed on MS medium (Murashige and skoog,1962). The basal medium consisted of macro elements, microelements, amino acids and vitamins with 7 gL^{-1} agar and 20 g sucrose and the pH of the medium was adjusted to 5.8 by addition of HCl or KOH before autoclaving. Then MS medium sterilized by autoclaving at 121°C for 20 min under pressure 1.5 Atmosphere. Cultures were maintained in a growth chamber at 25°C under white fluorescent tubes with a flux rate of 35 $\mu mols^{-1}m^{-2}$ and 16/8 (light/dark) photoperiod for germination.

Statistical analysis

The research were set up in a completely randomized design with three replicates per treatment for study seeds germination percentage of *D.moldavica L*. by using of different concentration sodium hypochlorite solution. Statistical analysis was carried out with the Mathematical software.

Results

Results showed that the best concentration of sodium hypochlorite solution for seeds germination of *D.moldavica L*. medicinal plants were concentration 4% in 8 min exposure time.

Discussion

In the current study, the effects of different concentration

Austin J Plant Biol - Volume 1 Issue 2 - 2015 **ISSN: 2472-3738** | www.austinpublishinggroup.com Babaei et al. © All rights are reserved

Citation: Varasteh KN, Babaei A and Abdoli M. The Effect of Different Sodium Hypochlorite Concentrations on Seed Germination of *Dracocephalum Moldavica L*. Austin J Plant Biol. 2015; 1(2): 1007.

Babaei A

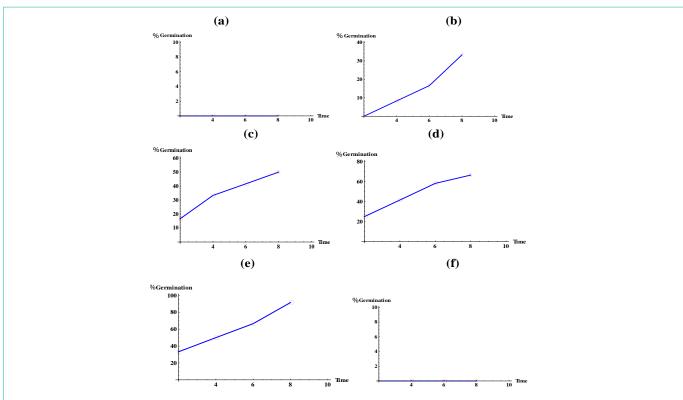
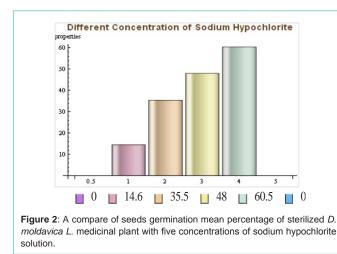


Figure 1: The effect of different concentration of sodium hypochlorite solution on seeds germination of *D. moldavica L.* medicinal plant. (a) 0.5% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min. (b) 1% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min. (c) 2% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min. (d) 3% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min. (e) 4% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min. (f) 5% concentration at time 2, 4, 6 and 8 min.

	Sodium hypochlorite Concentrations	Time (min)	Germinated seeds number	Total seeds number	Germination percentage
(a)					percentage
.,	0.5%	2	0	12	0
	0.5%	4	0	12	0
	0.5%	6	0	12	0
	0.5%	8	0	12	0
(b)					
	1%	2	0	12	0
	1%	4	1	12	8.3
	1%	6	2	12	16.6
	1%	8	4	12	33.3
(c)					
	2%	2	2	12	16.6
	2%	4	4	12	33.3
	2%	6	5	12	41.6
	2%	8	6	12	50
(d)					
	3%	2	3	12	25
	3%	4	5	12	41.6
	3%	6	7	12	58.3
	3%	8	8	12	66.6
e)					
	4%	2	4	12	33.3
	4%	4	6	12	50
	4%	6	8	12	66.6
	4%	8	11	12	91.6
(f)					
	5%	2	0	12	0
	5%	4	0	12	0
	5%	6	0	12	0
	5%	8	0	12	0

 Table 1: The effect of different concentration of sodium hypochlorite solution in 2, 4, 6 and 8 min exposure time on percentage seeds germination percentage of *D* moldavica *L* medicinal plant. (a) Concentration 0.5% (b) Concentration1% (c) Concentration2% (d) Concentration3% (e) Concentration 4% (f) Concentration 5%.

Babaei A



of sodium hypochlorite solution at different exposure time were investigated on seeds germination of *D.moldavica L.medicinal* plant (Table 1).

The results showed that the highest percentage of germination was found in 4% concentration at 8 min exposure time(up to 90%) and the lowest rate of germination percentage obtained in 0.5 concentration and 5% of sodium hypochlorite solution(without germination) (Figure 1). *Angelica gigas* seeds surface were sterilized by using 4.5% concentration of sodium hypochlorite solution in 10 min of exposure time [4], *Agastache foeniculum* seeds by 2.5% concentration in 10 min exposure time [5], *Clycyrrhiza glabra L*. seeds by 1% concentration in 20 min exposure time [6], *Soybean* seeds in 4% concentration in 15 min [7,8] (Figure 2). In another research, used of two concentrations 5 and 10% of sodium hypochlorite solution at time 1, 2, 4 and 6 h on germination percentage *Lactuca sativa L*. seeds. The best percentage germination obtained at concentration 10% for time 2h exposure time [3] (Figure 3).

Conclusion

Results of this study showed that seeds germination of *D.moldavica L.* was improved by increased concentration sodium hypochlorite solution. Sodium hypochlorite treatments at 4% concentration at 8 min exposure time are more effective in seeds germination percentage of *D.moldavica L.* medicinal plant.

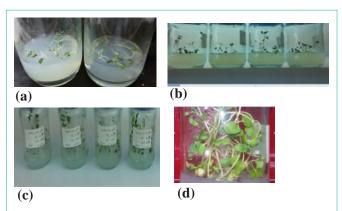


Figure 3: Sterilized seeds *D. moldavica L.* medicinal plant with 4% concentration of sodium hypochlorite solution at 8 min exposure time. (a) one week; (b) two weeks; (c) three weeks; (d) four weeks

References

- Alaei S, Mahna N. Comparison of essential oil composition in Dracocephalum moldavica in greenhouse and field. Journal of Essential Oil Bearing Plants. 2013; 16: 346-351.
- Omidbaigi R, Yavari S, Hassani ME, Yavari S. Induction of autotetraploidy in dragonhead (Dracocephalum moldavica L.) by colchicine treatment. Journal of Fruit and Ornamental Plant Research. 2010; 18: 23-35.
- Drew RLK, Brocklehurst PA. The effect of sodium hypochlorite on germination of lettuce seed at high temperature. Journal of experimental botany. 1984; 35: 975-985.
- Park NI, Hee PJ, Yeol LC, Young LS, Un PS. Agrobacterium rhizogenesmediated transformation of β-glucuronidase reporter gene in hairy roots of Angelica gigas Nakai. POJ. 2010; 3: 115-120.
- Nourozi E, Hosseini B, Hassani A. A reliable and efficient protocol for induction of hairy roots in Agastache foeniculum. Biologia. 2014; 69: 870-879.
- Tenea GN, Calin A, Gavrila L, Cucu N. Manipulation of root biomass and biosynthetic potential of Glycyrrhiza glabra L. plants by Agrobacterium rhizogenes mediated transformation. Roumanian Biotechnol Lett. 2008; 13: 3922-3932.
- Weber RLsM, Bodanese-Zanettini MH. Induction of transgenic hairy roots in soybean genotypes by Agrobacterium rhizogenes mediated transformation. Pesquisa Agropecuária Brasileira. 2011; 46: 1070-1075.
- Murashige T, Skoog F(1962). A revised medium for rapid growth and bioassay with tobacco tissue culture.

Austin J Plant Biol - Volume 1 Issue 2 - 2015 ISSN: 2472-3738 | www.austinpublishinggroup.com Babaei et al. © All rights are reserved

Citation: Varasteh KN, Babaei A and Abdoli M. The Effect of Different Sodium Hypochlorite Concentrations on Seed Germination of *Dracocephalum Moldavica L*. Austin J Plant Biol. 2015; 1(2): 1007.

Austin Publishing Group