

The effects of triazole Compounds on leaf Morphological and Anatomical Characteristics of Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.)

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ABSTRACT

In the present investigation was carried out to find out the impact of Triadimefon(TDM) and hexaconazole (HEX) triazole fungicides on the leaf anatomy of Radish (*Raphanus sativus* L.) The plant was treated with one litre of aqueous solution containing 20 mg⁻¹ triadimefon (TDM) and 20mg⁻¹ hexaconazole (HEX) on 23,35 and 53, days after sowing (DAS) by soil drenching. The plants were harvested on 30, 45 and 60 days after sowing. The total leaf area, thickness of leaf, number of stomata in lower epidermis, stomatal pore length and width were observed in both control and treatments. Leaves treated with TDM and HEX showed several variations in the anatomical characteristics when compared to the leaves of the untreated control plant of *Raphanus sativus*.

Keywords: *Raphanus sativus*; Triadimefon; Hexaconazole; leaf anatomy; stomata

1. INTRODUCTION

Triazole compounds are systemic fungicides, which have plant growth regulating properties (Fletcher and Hofstra 1990).The impact of triazole plant growth regulators on hormonal changes (Ye et al. 1995; Fletcher et al. 2000), The plant growth regulating properties of triazoles are mediated by their inference with isoprenoid pathway and shift in the balance of plant hormones (Fletcher et al. 2000). Triazole compounds are mostly used as systemic fungicides to control fungal diseases in plants and animals. They inhibit gibberellins biosynthesis and modify the sterol metabolism in the host and parasite organism. Triazole compounds like triadimefon (TDM), hexaconazole (HEX), paclobutrazol (PBZ), uniconazole (UCZ) etc., have plant growth regulating properties and effectively retard the shoot growth in monocotyledons and dicotyledons (Jaleel et al.2007a-b). Triazole acts as plant growth regulator and also influences the hormonal balance, photosynthetic rate, enzyme activities, lipid peroxidation and yield components in various crop plants (Jaleel et al. 2008a-b). Previous works proved the ability of triazole compounds such as triadimefon (TDM) in enhancing the antioxidant potential in plant like *Catharanthus roseus* (Jaleel et al. 2006). Triazole compounds increased the translocation of photosynthates from shoot to root and have altered the mineral uptake and plant nutrition (Gomathinayagam et al. 2007). Triazole inhibits the shoot growth and increases the root growth. Triazoles affect the activities of several enzymes, especially those related to detoxification of active oxygen species and antioxidant metabolism (Lakshmanan et al.2007).The information available so far about the effect of triazole on leaf anatomy in plants is less. Hence it is aimed to understand the effect of triazole

compounds such as triadimefon (TDM), hexaconazole (HEX) in (*Raphanus sativus* L.). The objectives of the present investigation were to study the impact of TDM and HEX on The total leaf area, thickness of leaf, number of stomata in lower epidermis, stomatal pore length and width were observed in *Raphanus sativus* L. plants.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. Seed collection

The seeds of *Raphanus sativus* L. var. Pusa Chetki were obtained from Mahycohybrid seeds Co. Ltd, Maharashtra. The field part work was carried out in Botanical Garden and analyses were done in Stress Physiology Lab, Department of Botany, Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu.

2.2. Treatments and samplings

The present investigation, field experiment was completely in Randomized block design (CRBD) 3 replicates in the Radish during 2012- 2013. Each plant was treated with 20 mg⁻¹ TDM and 20 mg⁻¹ HEX on 23, 38 and 53 days after sowing (DAS). The treatments were given by soil drenching. The fully expanded mature leaves of plants which emerged after the treatments were collected randomly on 30, 45 and 60 DAS from each concentration and control plants.

2.3. Preparation of Free Hand Sections

The leaves were washed thoroughly with water and fixed them in formalin: acetic acid: ethyl alcohol (5:5:90 v/v/v). Thin transverse-sections were taken, stained and observed under calibrated light microscope and the thickness of leaf was measured by precalibrated ocular micrometer. Epidermal peels were taken out from the basal, middle and apical regions by adopting direct peel method. The epidermal peels were stained with 1% Delafield's haematoxylin and mounted in 50% glycerin (Dwivedi and Singh 1990). The observations were taken on 30, 45 and 60 DAS in 3 replicate peels in each treatments. The leaf thickness expressed in micrometers and number of stomata in lower epidermal cells per unit area were calculated by using the generally followed formula of Metcalfe and Chalk (1979). The length and width of stomatal pores were measured randomly in each treatment on the lower surface of leaf. The total leaf area of the plants was measured using LICOR leaf electric area meter and expressed in cm per plant.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

The experiment was conducted by completely randomized block design (CRBD). Statistical analysis were performed using the one -way (ANOVA) analysis of variance followed by the duncans multiple range test (DMRT). The values mean \pm SD for 3 samples in each group $P < 0.05$ were considered as significant.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The total leaf area of the plant decreased with the age in all the treatments. The more decrease was prominent in HEX treated plants and it was 103.41 per cent on 60 DAP when compared to TDM treated plants. TDM and HEX treatments were reducing total leaf area when compared to control in *Raphanus sativus* plants. Triadimefon reduced the leaf area in wheat (Gao et al., 1988). triazoles increased the leaf thickness by inducing additional layers of palisade mesophyll cells which has a smaller diameter as in soybean, wheat and chrysanthemum (burrows et al., 1992). Fig 1: Effect of Triadimefon and Hexaconazole on plant total leaf area of *Raphanus sativus* on different growth stages. Thickness of leaves treated with triazoles was increased to a level higher than that of control leaves in radish (*Raphanus sativus*) plants. Among the triazole treatments there is no significant variation in thickness of leaf (Table 1). TDM treatments increased the thickness of leaf in plants (Asami et al. 2000). Several variations like stomatal pore length, width and unequal accessory cells were observed in treated leaves. In the case of untreated leaves all stomata are open and have large stomatal pore length but width of stomata gradually decreased in the leaves of treated plants (Table 1). Triazole treatments caused the closure of stomata in bean (Fletcher and Hofstra 1988). Thiapenthenol reduced stomatal opening and reduced water consumption in mesophyll, a transient raise in the ABA content in bean (Asare-Boamah et al. 1986). This increased ABA content might have induced the stomatal closure as observed in uniconazole treated *Phaseolus vulgaris* (Mackay et al. 1990). From the above observations it is clear that the triazole compounds affected stomatal pore length and width, stomatal pore size, thickness of leaf and the number of stomata, This is in accordance with the previous reports of Bora et al. (2002) and Gupta et al. (2004). It is previously reported that the application of PBZ can increase the xylem water potentials (Thakur et al. 1998) and can increase the cytokinins under drought conditions (Zhu et al. 2004). The judicious application of triazole like TDM and HEX may prove to be a useful tool for decreasing transpiration and inturn inducing drought avoidance mechanisms. It can be concluded that triazole such as TDM and HEX may be useful to trigger drought avoidance mechanisms in plants like radish (*Raphanus sativus*).

Results

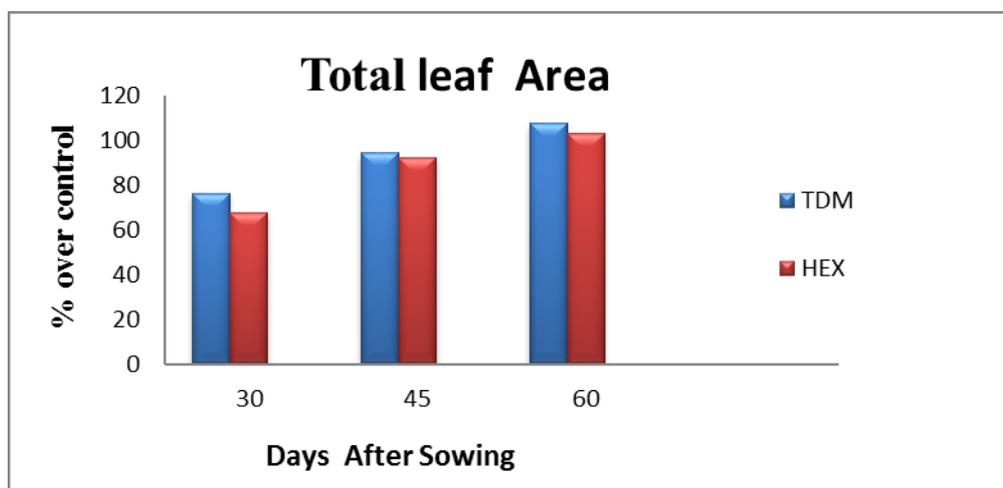


Figure 1. Triadimefon and Hexaconazole induced changes in the Total leaf area of radish ($\text{Cm}^2 \text{ plant}^{-1}$).

Table 1. Triadimefon and Hexaconazole induced variation in stomata, stomatal pore length and width (values are mean \pm SD of 3 replicates expressed values in μ meter).

Growth Parameters	Growth Stages (DAS)	Control	Triadimefon (TDM) 20mgL ⁻¹	Hexaconazole (HEX) 20mgL ⁻¹
stomata in lower epidermis	30	21.50 \pm 0.50	27.75 \pm 0.27	22.59 \pm 0.84
	45	22.70 \pm 0.53	29.51 \pm 0.46	25.39 \pm 0.63
	60	23.72 \pm 0.61	30.62 \pm 0.57	27.65 \pm 0.64
Stomatal pore length	30	14.10 \pm 1.58	13.93 \pm 0.75	13.53 \pm 0.61
	45	18.49 \pm 0.18	15.30 \pm 0.28	16.29 \pm 0.34
	60	20.34 \pm 0.42	18.19 \pm 0.82	17.65 \pm 1.28
Stomatal pore width	30	5.66 \pm 0.41	5.16 \pm 0.46	4.94 \pm 0.40
	45	6.22 \pm 0.38	5.61 \pm 0.18	4.94 \pm 0.16
	60	6.96 \pm 0.20	6.25 \pm 0.33	6.03 \pm 0.15

4. CONCLUSION

The judicious application of triazole like TDM and HEX may prove to be a useful tool for decreasing transpiration and inturn inducing drought avoidance mechanisms. It can be concluded that triazole such as TDM and HEX may be useful to trigger drought avoidance mechanisms in plants like *Raphanus sativus* L.

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