



Chemical compositions of essential oil and antioxidant activity of dragonhead (*Dracocephalum moldavica*) in sole crop and dragonhead-soybean (*Glycine max*) intercropping system under organic manure and chemical fertilizers

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords:

Antioxidant activity
Dragonhead
Chemical compositions
Essential oil
Organic manure

ABSTRACT

Organic manure can be used as an alternative for chemical fertilizers in sustainable agriculture. In addition, compared with sole cropping systems, intercropping is a promising approach for the crop production due to its lower reliance to chemical fertilizers. In this study, grain yield of soybean and biomass, chemical compositions and antioxidant activity of dragonhead essential oil in sole crop and dragonhead-soybean intercropping system under organic and chemical fertilizers were investigated. Land equivalent ratio (LER) was calculated as well. Results indicated intercropping and application of organic manure, increased soybean grain yield and dragonhead biomass. The LER value for soybean: dragonhead with ratios of 1:1 and 1:2 under organic manure was greater than 1, indicating superiority of intercropping versus sole crop systems. GC–MS analysis showed that geraniol, geranyl acetate, neral and piperitone were major compounds of dragonhead. The geraniol and neral contents were increased in sole cropped dragonhead with application of chemical fertilizer, while the piperitone content was enhanced in sole cropped plants fertilized with organic manure. The highest of geranyl acetate content was observed in intercropped dragonhead plants fertilized with chemical fertilizer. Addition of organic manure lead to increase the antioxidant capacity of dragonhead in intercropped plots. The highest antioxidant activity of dragonhead ($IC_{50} = 1.45 \mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$) was observed in one row of soybean + two rows of dragonhead treated with organic manure. Overall, one row of soybean + two rows of dragonhead with use of organic manure was more productive and had the highest LER value, antioxidant activity and a large amount of chemical compositions of essential oil. Thus this treatment could be adopted by the medicinal plant growers for appropriate production of dragonhead.

1. Introduction

Legume crops provide an important method of alleviating the constraints related to nitrogen limitations in the soil and enhance crop productivity (Rusinamhodzi et al., 2012). The capacity of legumes to fix atmospheric nitrogen and make it available to other plants (Askegaard and Eriksen, 2007; Fustec et al., 2010) is of particular interest for organic farming (Lithourgidis et al., 2011). Intercropping of legumes with other plants is a practical multi-cropping technique (Li et al., 2006) to increase land-use efficiency and enhance crop yield (Bhatti et al., 2006; Gao et al., 2010). Furthermore, intercropping can suppress weeds (Corre-Hellou et al., 2011), decrease damage caused by pests and diseases (Hauggaard-Nielsen et al., 2001) and improve the quality of the

products (Caviglia et al., 2011).

Medicinal plants are reservoirs of useful secondary metabolites for humans. Essential oils and their aromatic constituents are relevant to the production of perfumes, fragrances, food flavoring, pharmaceuticals, as spices and natural food preservatives, for aromatherapy and related medicinal practices (Hadian et al., 2014). Dragonhead (*Dracocephalum moldavica* L.) is an annual herb belonging to the Lamiaceae family (Hussein et al., 2006; Dastmalchi et al., 2007). Extracts and essential oils of this plant are used in the cosmetic, pharmaceutical, food and flavoring industries (Dmitruk and Weryszko-Chmielewska, 2010). Essential oil extracts of dragonhead are reported to possess antioxidant, antimicrobial and antibacterial activities (Dastmalchi et al., 2007).

Most previous studies have focused on ‘the quantity of production of

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indcrop.2018.02.003>

Received 29 October 2017; Received in revised form 29 January 2018; Accepted 1 February 2018

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