



Morphophysiological Responses of Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) Super food to Organic Media

Rasoul Namavari*, Mohammad Reza Ardakani* and Sepideh Torabi**

*Department of Agronomy, Karaj branch, Islamic Azad University, Karaj, IRAN

**Department of Agricultural Biotechnology,
Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

(Corresponding author: Mohammad Reza Ardakani)

(Received 22 June, 2015, Accepted 13 August, 2015)

(Published by Research Trend, Website: www.researchtrend.net)

ABSTRACT: According to nutritional fact and role of watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) that have been proved in all previous scientific researches and its title as a super food and human need to healthy food and free chemicals residue products, this research is based on methods which effect on watercress features. In this research we used peat moss in 3 levels (100%, 85%, 70%), vermi compost in 2 levels (15% & 30%), bone meal (in ½ of pots) and poultry fertilizer (in ½ of pots) as bed and fertilizer. The experiment designed in completely randomized blocks system with 4 replications. Data analyses showed that none of mixtures had any significant effects on stem diagonal size factor. Also analyses showed that vermi compost treatment had significant effect on plant seed pods numbers factor in 1% level. In addition the results showed that utilizing of vermi compost and poultry fertilizer with each other have significant effect on plant wet weight.

Keywords: Morphophysiological Responses, Watercress, *Nasturtium officinale*, Organic Media

INTRODUCTION

According to population growth rate, quantitative/qualitative lack of nutritive elements as its results and proliferation situation of illnesses, food preparation and sickness prevention is the researchers' essential priority. So researchers are looking for foods with great nutrition facts and special medical effects which called Super food.

This name that used in recent years has been defined as a food that is considered to be very good for your health and that may even help some medical conditions by macmillan dictionary. In this research physiological changes of super food of super foods, Watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*) produced in organic media have been analysed. Watercress (*N. officinale*) is an aquatic or semi-aquatic perennial plant. It is directly a member of the family Brassicaceae. Watercress contains significant and great amount of Iron, Folic acid, Manganese and Calcium, in addition to vitamins C, B6, K and A (USDA database). Watercress is also a significant source of omega-3 fatty acids primarily in the form of 16:3n-3 (Hexadecatrienoic acid) at 45 mg/100g (Pereira and Sinclair 2001). In addition to its foresaid facts, watercress contains different type of phytochemicals such as Gluconasturtiin that belongs to Glucosinolates chemical group. Watercress contains also a type of enzymes that named Myrosinase that when gathers with gluconasturtiin during the chewing, Phenethyl isothiocyanate (PEITC) will be produce. This amazing product can

prevent, fight and inhibit cancerous cells and tumours.

Watercress shoot tissue biomass was influenced by N fertilizing and Shoot tissue N percentage was influenced by N treatment concentrations (Kopsell *et al.* 2007).

Transplanting watercress to Cold Spring showed an increase in watercress biomass (Amrod *et al.* 2010).

The analysing of Nitrate uptake by hydroponically grown watercress showed that, distribution of TN throughout the plant is not uniform. The TN content is highest in the leaves and least in the roots (Robertson *et al.* 2012).

Vermicompost applications will increase strawberry growth and yields significantly; including increasing of up to 37% in leaf areas, 37% in plant shoot biomass, 40% in numbers of flowers, 36% in numbers of plant runners and 35% in marketable fruit weights (Arancon *et al.* 2004).

Experiment shows results from both pot and field experiments on the N and P effects of meat and bone meal that yield increases significantly on cereals and rye grass (Alhaji *et al.* 2006).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

For the planting bed we used 3.5 kg pots with peat moss, vermi compost, bone meal, poultry fertilizer that in 12 different dosages were mixed together as Table 1 in completely randomized blocks system with 4 replications.

We measured 3 morphophysiological factors of stem diagonal size, seeds pods numbers and plant wet weight. For measuring the stem diagonal size we used digital caliper. For seeds pods numbers we used optic numeration method. And for plant wet weight we used

a digital scale with readability of 0.001g. Also the laboratory analyses of bed inputs gathered as Table 2. Seeds Complies with EU rules and standards, Origin U.K. bought from market in UK. At last we used SAS system for mean comparisons.

Table 1: Treatment mixture dosages.

Treatments	Vermicomposting %	Peat %	Bone Meal	Poultry Fertilizer
1 (A)	0	100	NO	NO
2 (B)	15	85	NO	NO
3 (C)	30	70	NO	NO
4 (D)	0	100	YES	YES
5 (E)	15	85	YES	YES
6 (F)	30	70	YES	YES
7 (G)	0	100	NO	YES
8 (H)	15	85	NO	YES
9 (I)	30	70	NO	YES
10 (J)	0	100	YES	NO
11 (K)	15	85	YES	NO
12 (L)	30	70	YES	NO

Table 2: Nutrition elements of bed matters.

Matter	Potassium (K ₂ O)	Nitrogen (N)	Calcium (CaO)	Phosphorous (P ₂ O ₅)	pH
Peat moss	1.5 %	0.9 %	0	1.2 %	5.7
Vermi compost	1.03 %	2.21 %	5.26 %	2.12 %	8.26
Bone meal	0	1.8 %	29.1 %	12.39%	6.7
Poultry fertilizer	2.13 %	3.6 %	15.96 %	0.43%	6.55

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Studying on comparison of utilizing different doses of peat mass, vermi compost, bone meal, poultry fertilizer

and their interactions made some significant differences and results according to below. Data analyses showed that none of mixtures had any significant effects on stem diagonal size factor.

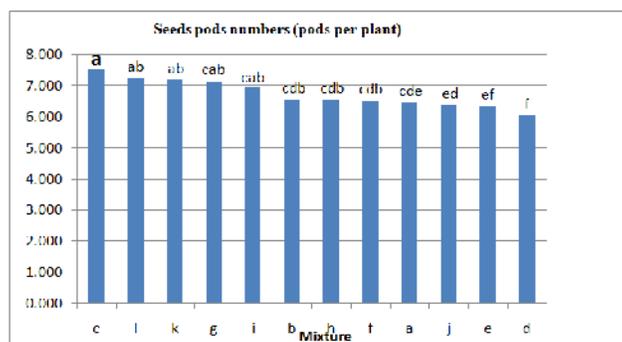


Fig. 1. Duncan’s multiple ranges for plant’s seeds pods numbers.

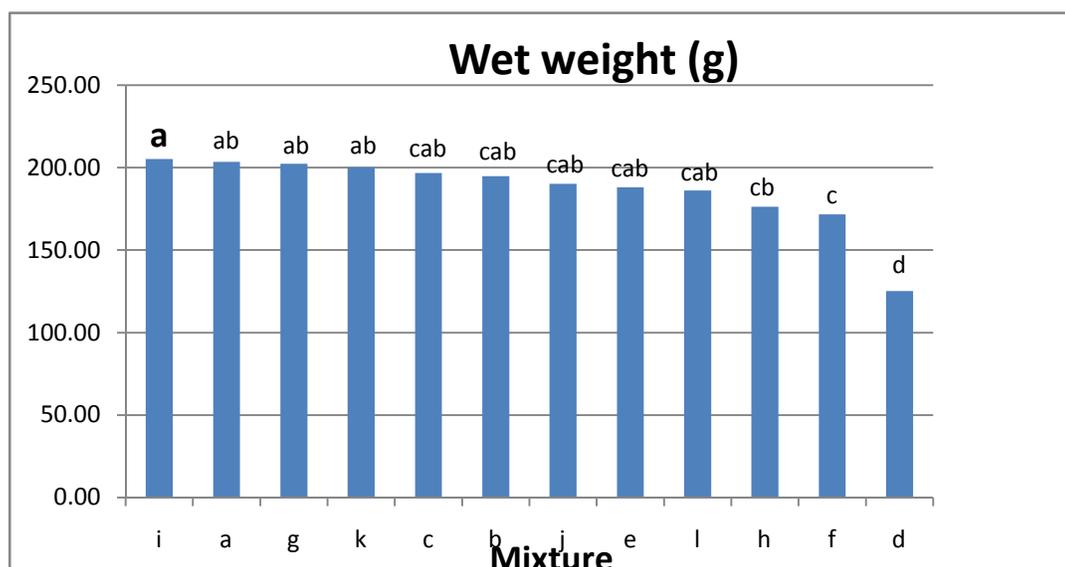


Fig. 2. Duncan's multiple ranges for wet weight.

Mixture C had significant effect on seeds pods numbers factor in level of 1%. And on the factor of wet weight data analyses showed that mixture I (peat moss + vermin compost + poultry fertilizer) had significant effect in level of 1%. According to results that showed a significant effect for mixture of vermi compost and poultry fertilizer in comparison to other mixtures that we can explain it as its nutritious elements such as Nitrogen that make plant able to having more water absorption. Also this research showed nitrogen's confirmed role in plant growth. In addition we found some nutrient effect of compounds utilized in beds that can separate better ones than others (Fig. 1,2).

SUGGESTION

We suggest other appetent researchers to watercress facts that according to results working on other organic nitrogen sources will be reasonably.

REFERENCES

- Arancon. N.Q et al, (2004). Influences of vermicomposts on field strawberries: 1. Effects on growth and yields, 2004, *Elsevier*, Vol. **93** (2), 145-53.
- Alhaji S. Jeng et al, (2006). Meat and bone meal as nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer to cereals and rye grass, 2006, Springer, Vol. **76** (2-3), 183-191.
- Bleasdale JKA, (1964). The Flowering and Growth of Watercress, *Hort Sci*, Vol. **39**, 277- 283.
- Chiao JW et al, (2004). Ingestion of an isothiocyanate metabolite from cruciferous vegetables inhibits growth of human prostate cancer cell xenografts by aptosis and cell cycle arrest, *Carcinogenesis*, Vol. **25**, No 8, 1403- 1408.
- D'Agaro E, (2006). Utilization of Watercress in Noble Crayfish Feeding, *Bull. Fr. Peche Piscic*, 380-381, 1255-1260.
- Fashay JW, 2001, The Chemical Diversity and Distribution of Glucosinolates and Isothiocyanates Among Plants, *Phytochem*, Vol. **56**, 5-51.
- Gill CIR et al, (2007). Watercress Supplementation in Diet Reduces Lymphocyte DNA Damage and Alters Blood Antioxidant Status in Healthy Volunteers. *Am J Clin Nutr*, **85**(2), 504-10.
- Harkness LS, Bonny AE, (2005). Calcium and vitamin D status in the adolescent: key roles for bone, body weight, glucose tolerance and estrogen biosynthesis, *Pediatr Adolesc Gynecol*, **18**, 305-11.
- Hecht SS et al, (1999). Effect of watercress consumption on metabolism of a tobacco-specific lung carcinogen in smokers, *Cancer Epidemiol Biomarkers Prev*, Vol. **4**, No 8, 877-84.
- Johnson AG, (1974). Possibilities and Problems in the Breeding of Watercress, Symposium on Research on the Watercress Crop, pp 28-32, Bath University Cited in George A.T, Vegetable Seed Production, 1985, Published by Longman. ISBN 0-582-46090-5.
- Kassie F et al, (2000). Genotoxic effects of Allyl Isothiocyanate (AITC) and Phenethyl Isothiocyanate (PEITC), *Chemico-Biological Interactions*, Vol. **127**, 163-180.

- Lamp JW, (1999). Health effects of vegetables and fruit: assessing mechanisms of action in human experimental studies, *Am J Clin Nutr*, Vol. **70**, No 3, 475-90.
- Mailer RJ, (1989). Effects of applied Sulfur on Glucosinolate and Oil Concentrations in the Seeds of Rape (*Brassica napus* L.) and Turnip Rape (*Brassica rapa* L. var. *silvestris* (Lam) Briggs), *Australian Journal of Agricultural Research*, Vol. **40**, No 3, 617-624.
- Monsalve RI et al, (1993). Characterization of a New Oriental-Mustard (*Brassica juncea*) Allergen Bra J IE: detection of an Allergic Epitope, *Biochem J*, Vol. **293**, 625-63.
- Morse MA et al, (1993). Dose Related Inhibition by Dietary Phenylethyl Isothiocyanate of Oesophageal Tumorigenesis and DNA Methylation Induced by N-nitrosomethylbenzylamine in Rats, *Cancer Lett*, Vol. **72**, 103-110.
- O'Hare T et al, (2005). Anti-Cancer Potential of Asian Brassicas, Access to Asian Foods Newsletter 81, June 2005, RIRDC/HAL.
- Packham G et al, (2010). In vivo modulation of 4E binding protein 1 (4E-BP1) Phosphorylation by watercress: a pilot study, *British Journal of Nutrition*, 1-9, PMID: 20546646.
- Rondelaud D et al, (2005). The Contamination of Wild Watercress with *Fasciola hepatica* in Central France Depends on the Ability of Several Lymnaeid Snails to Migrate Upstream Towards the Beds, *Parasitol*, Vol. **95**, 305-309.
- Saba R et al, (2004). Human fascioliasis, *Clinical Microbiology and Infection*, Vol. **10**, 385-387.
- Steinkellner H et al, (2001). Effects of cruciferous vegetables and their constituents on drug metabolizing enzymes involved in the bio activation of DNA reactive dietary carcinogens, *Mutation Research*, Vol. **480-481**, 285-97.
- Tamlinson J.A and Ward CM, (1981). Watercress Chlorotic Leaf Spot Disease, 1981, 31th Annual Report for 1980, The National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwick, 86-87.
- Wallig et al, (1998). Induction of rat pancreatic glutathione - S-transferase and quinone reductase activities by a mixture of glucosinolate break down derivatives found in Brussel sprouts, *Food Chem, Toxicol*, Vol. **36**, 365-73.
- Wang X-h et al, (2011). Phenethyl isothiocyanate sensitizes human cervical cancer cells to apoptosis induced by cisplatin, *Mol Nutr Food Res*, Vol. **55**, No 10, 1572-81.
- Wattenberg LW, (1987). Inhibitory effects of benzyl isothiocyanate administered shortly before diethyl nitrosamines or benzo[*a*]pyrene on pulmonary and fore-stomach neoplasia in A/J mice, *Carcinogenesis*, (Lond), Vol. **8**, 1971-73 & 1987.
- Yang CS et al, (1994). Cytochrome P450 enzymes as targets for chemoprevention against chemical carcinogenesis and toxicity: opportunities and limitations, *Cancer Res*, Vol. **54**(suppl), 1982-1998.
- Zhang Y (2006). Vegetable-derived isothiocyanates: antiproliferative activity and mechanism of action, *Proc Nutr Soc*, Vol. **5**, No 1, 68-75.