



Journal of the Mexican Chemical Society

ISSN: 1870-249X

editor.jmcs@gmail.com

Sociedad Química de México

México

Fracchia, Sebastián; Miranda, Victoria; Rickert, Adriana A.
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Journal of the Mexican Chemical Society, vol. 60, núm. 3, julio-septiembre, 2016, pp. 163-
167

Sociedad Química de México
Distrito Federal, México

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Seed Oil evaluation of the Desert Plant *Jatropha peiranoi* and its Potential as Feedstock for Biofuel

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Received June 27th, 2016; Accepted August 5th, 2016.

Abstract. *Jatropha peiranoi* is a plant native to the Monte Desert of Northwest Argentina, where harsh arid conditions prevail. In this work we describe for the first time fruit yield and seed oil characteristics of wild plants, in order to evaluate its potential as a biodiesel source. The seeds showed considerable high oil content, averaging 47% of total seed mass, and high concentration of unsaturated fatty acids, mainly linoleic and oleic acids (66% and 18%, respectively). Our results show that, though *J. peiranoi* has potential as an oilseed crop especially suitable for deserts, systematic and selective breeding should be carried out in order to develop higher seed yielding lines with high oil yield.

Key words: dryland agriculture; fatty acids; Northwest Argentina; oil crop; seed oil.

Resumen. *Jatropha peiranoi* es una planta nativa del Desierto del Monte del Noroeste de Argentina, donde imperan condiciones áridas extremas. En este trabajo describimos por primera vez la producción de frutos y las características del aceite de semillas de plantas silvestres, con el fin de evaluar su potencial como fuente de biodiesel. Las semillas presentaron un contenido de aceite considerablemente alto, promediando un 47% de la masa total de la semilla, y una alta concentración de ácidos grasos insaturados, principalmente ácido linoleico (66%) y ácido oleico (18%). Nuestros resultados muestran que, mientras *J. peiranoi* tiene potencial como un cultivo oleaginoso especialmente adecuado para los desiertos, deberían llevarse a cabo cruzamientos sistemáticos y selectivos para desarrollar líneas con alta producción de semillas y alto contenido de aceites.

Palabras claves: aceite de semillas; ácidos grasos; agricultura de tierras secas; cultivo oleaginoso; Noroeste de Argentina.

Introduction

The genus *Jatropha* L. (Euphorbiaceae) comprises at least 175 morphologically diverse species distributed in seasonally dry tropical and subtropical regions, with most species (110) being native to Central and South America [1]. In the last decades, some species of this genus, mainly *J. curcas* L., have gained worldwide attention for their potential economic use as non-edible biofuel-producing crops [2, 3]. *Jatropha curcas* has also been considered a crop especially suitable for marginal or degraded lands [4], and a significant increase of cultivated areas with this species was noticeable, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions [5,6]. After several years, the disappointing results showed by several large-scale projects, experiments and trials, has brought scepticism about the economic sustainability of *J. curcas* as a crop, highlighting the limits of its potential production, especially in marginal and less productive environments [7].

For the aforementioned reasons, there is currently an increasing interest in alternative biodiesel crops able to thrive under harsh environmental conditions. In this context, the bioprospecting of new plant species with potential oilseeds native to semiarid and arid ecosystems stands out as a promising field of research. Many species of the Euphorbiaceae family, and especially of genus *Jatropha*, occur in the semiarid and arid

regions of America, including the Atlantic and dry forests of Brazil [8], the Sonora and Chihuahuan deserts [9], and the Dry Chaco and Monte desert of Argentina [10]. Although some research has been done regarding their economic potential as alternative oil resources [e.g., 11, 12, 13], published reports, particularly for those species of semiarid and arid Argentina, are still sparse.

In the present study we contribute to the knowledge of new, non-conventional oilseed species, by exploring for the first time the *J. peiranoi* Lourteig & O'Donnell potential as biofuel plant. The species is endemic to the arid northwest Argentina, where wild populations can be found at elevations as high as 1900 m a.s.l. We report the fruit yield, seed dimensions, biomass, oil content and fatty acid composition from wild plants. Finally, by comparing our results with those from other *Jatropha* and Euphorbiaceae species, we discuss the potential of the species as feedstock for biodiesel.

Materials and methods

Plant species

Jatropha. peiranoi (subgenus *Jatropha*) is a 30-50 cm tall mon-oecious, perennial, deciduous subshrub. It is a geophyte, with a

woody succulent, more or less subterranean caudex, a deep root system and decumbent branches that appear annually during the growing season (Fig. 1A). Fruits are trilobular capsules, explosively dehiscent when dry, with a single seed per locule (Fig. 1B). The species is endemic to northwest Argentina, with a very narrow distribution restricted to pre-Andean arid valleys between 1700 and 1900 m a. s. l., along a longitudinal stripe of *ca.* 150 km length and 50 km wide, comprising the provinces of Catamarca, Tucumán and Salta [10]. This area corresponds to the northern Monte desert biome, a shrubby steppe of perennial xerophytes shrubs and cacti, with *Larrea cuneifolia* Cav. (Zygophyllaceae) as the dominant plant species. Soils are sandy, poor in organic matter and nutrients (entisol order, psamments suborder) and climate is marked seasonally, with average maximum/minimum temperatures of 37/13°C in summer and 18/3°C in winter, and annual mean rainfall of 200 mm restricted to the summer wet season [14].

Collection site, fruit production and seed biometrics

Mature fruits and seeds were collected during April 2015 (autumn in the southern Hemisphere) from wild populations located at Santa María valley, Catamarca province of northwest Argentina (27° 00' S, 66° 14' W, 2200 m a.s.l.). A voucher specimen of the plant was deposited at the Darwinian Herbarium of Buenos Aires. Fruit production was estimated by counting the number of fruits per plant (N = 56 individuals). At least 100 fruits from 50 different individuals were collected, pooled

together, and left to discharge inside plastic containers. Fifty healthy seeds were picked up for the biometric determinations, and the viability of other 50 seeds was determined by the tetrazolium test. The weight of each individual seed was determined using a precision balance to the nearest 0.0001g. The water content of the seed was determined after a constant weight was obtained when oven drying the seeds at 70 °C for up to 24 h, and expressed as percentage on total seed fresh weight basis. Fruit and seed sizes (length x width) were determined with a digital caliper (Tresnaw EC16) with an accuracy of 0.01mm (N = 50). The caruncle (i.e., the lipid-rich fleshy appendage attached to the seed body) was cut off with a blade, and weighed separately.

Lipid extraction and profiling

Seeds (N = 50) were oven dried at 70 °C until constant weight, weighed and ground with a mortar. To determine total seed oil content, 10 g of seed samples were extracted at room temperature using a Soxhlet apparatus with 170 ml hexane for 6 h. The hexane was separated and collected under reduced pressure in a vacuum concentrator. The residue (¼ lipophilic fraction) was dried at 80°C for 12 h and weighed. Fatty acid composition was determined by gas-liquid chromatography according to Aranda-Rickert *et al.* [12], using a PerkinElmer *Clarus 500* gas chromatograph (PerkinElmer Life and Analytical Sciences, Shelton, CT 06484, USA) fitted with a 25-m capillary column (CP-Wax 52 CB; Chrompack, Holland) with a 0.32 mm I.D., 0.25 µm film thickness and equipped with split injection and an FID detector. Individual fatty acids were determined by comparison with retention times of known standards (AOCS-1, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO). Total seed oil content is expressed as percentage on a seed dry weight basis. Fatty acids are expressed as the relative percentage of each individual fatty acid relative to the total fatty acids present in the sample. The oil content and fatty acid profile were determined using three different batches of seed samples.

Results and discussion

The mean number of fruits per plant is 8.55 ± 11.3 (\pm SD, N = 56), with a wide variation among individuals, as many of them produced no fruits. The fruits are oblong in shape and 14.4 ± 0.3 mm length x 9.2 ± 0.2 mm width (mean \pm SD, N = 20 fruits). Mature, fresh seeds are 10.1 ± 0.3 mm length x 5.3 ± 0.4 mm width, with a mean total mass of 76.3 ± 8.1 mg (\pm SD, N = 50 seeds, Fig. 1C). The caruncle represents 3.14 % of the total seed mass (mean \pm SD = 2.4 ± 0.4 mg) and biologically, acts as an ant-attractant for secondary seed dispersal [15]. Most seeds were viable (72%, 36 out of 50 seeds). Although the seeds have considerable lower biomass than those of *J. curcas* (540 ± 90 mg) [11], they are comparable to other wild *Jatropha* species (e.g. *J. excisa*: 60.76 ± 11.8 mg) [12], and certainly higher than other Euphorbiaceae reported as potential biofuel species (e.g. *Actinostemon concolor*: 6.0 ± 0.5 mg; *Stillingia trapezoidea*:

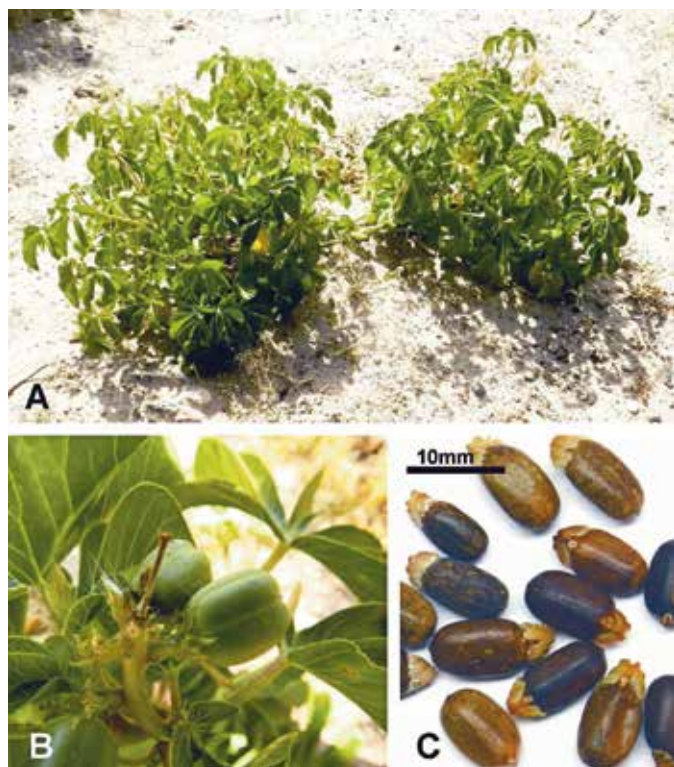


Fig. 1. General aspect of wild *J. peiranoi* (A) plants, (B) fruits and (C) seeds.

14.0 ± 0.3 mg; *Sapium glandulosum*: 52.0 ± 0.5 mg; (means ± S.D.) [16].

The relative oil content was considerable high, with average values of near 47% (Table 1). This oil content is higher than other native *Jatropha* species reported elsewhere for this region [12], and stands close to the highest values reported for *J. curcas* as well as for other species from the Sonora desert and central Mexico (Table 2). The seed fatty acid profile of *J. peiranoi* showed a total of 11 fatty acids, being by far the predominant the linoleic acid (66%), and, albeit to a much lesser extent, the oleic acid (18%), comprising together 84% (Table 1). This relative proportion of oleic and linoleic acids shows remarkable differences with that of *J. curcas*, in which oleic acid predominates or equals linoleic (34.3-45.8 % and 29.0-44.2% respectively) [16], and is similar to other wild *Jatropha* species other than *J. curcas* (*J. mollissima*, *J. gossypifolia* [13], *J. excisa*, *J. macrocarpa* and *J. hiernoyi* [12]). As species desirable for the biofuel industry should have low-density values, and the density is higher when the oil is more highly unsaturated, the high percentages of unsaturated acids as well as linoleic acid in *J. peiranoi* are major constraints for its use as biofuel [17]. Nevertheless, other species with profiles showing predominantly unsaturated acids have been categorized as drying oils suitable for use in cosmetics, paints, varnishes and lubricants [18].

Northwest Argentina deserts are considered highly vulnerable to climate change, with a predicted increase in temperatures and a decrease in precipitation and soil moisture [19]. In this context, the change of current environmental conditions

could make no more viable the commercial production of species such as *J. curcas*, or even the proposed domestication of *J. macrocarpa*. The ability of *J. peiranoi* to survive and produce seeds under a desert climate, its tolerance to water stress, thermal amplitude and winter frost, coupled with an oil seed content greater than 45%, makes it a potential candidate as an oilseed crop for those marginal lands where *J. curcas* shows unviable. Further studies are necessary to assess the fuel properties of the biodiesel obtained from the seed oil, as well as the improvement of seed yields through the search of high productivity lineages.

Financial support

This work was supported by the Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET) of Argentina. VM has a PhD fellowship from CONICET.

Aknowledgements

We thank H. Rojas for assistance on the chemical analyses and the two anonymous referees for advice and comments that improved this manuscript.

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Table 1. Oil content and fatty acid composition of *Jatropha peiranoi* seeds. Data are arithmetic means ± SD (N = 3).

Total oil (%)	47.6 ± 0.18
Water content (%)	4.3 ± 0.43
Fatty acids (%)	
Saturated	
Myristic (C14:0)	0.39 ± 0.02
Palmitic (C16:0)	7.53 ± 0.29
Stearic (C18:0)	5.44 ± 0.73
Arachidic (C20:0)	0.15 ± 0.01
Behenic (C22:0)	0.08 ± 0.02
Lignoceric (C24:0)	0.02 ± 0.00
Mono-unsaturated	
Palmitoleic (C16:1)	0.34 ± 0.07
Oleic (C18:1)	17.86 ± 1.03
Gadoleic (C20:1)	1.76 ± 0.09
Poly-unsaturated	
Linoleic (C18:2)	66.16 ± 3.88
α-linoleic (C18:3)	0.07 ± 0.01
Others	0.21 ± 0.06
Total unsaturated	86.19
Unsat/sat (ratio)	6.33

Table 2. Distribution, growth form, main habitat features and seed oil content of *Jatropha* species from three arid regions of America.

Region	Species	Distribution	Biomes ¹	Growth form (height in m)	Altitude ¹ (masl)	Winter frost ¹	Precipitation ¹ (annual mm)	Soil type ²	Seed oil content (%)	References
Caatinga (Brazil)	<i>J. gossypifolia</i>	Brazil, Mexico, Caribe	Diverse	Shrub (2,5-4)	0-1000	Yes/No*	250-900	Sandy Oxisols	24	[20]
	<i>J. mollissima</i>	Brazil	Caatinga, Central brazilian savanna, Amazon rainforest	Shrub (2-4)	0-800	No	250-900	Sandy Oxisols	37	[8]
	<i>J. catingae</i>	Brazil	Caatinga, Central brazilian savanna	Shrub (1-2)	0-800	No	250-900	Sandy Oxisols	11	[21]
Sonora desert (Mexico-USA)	<i>J. cordata</i>	Mexico, USA	Desert scrub, Dry forest	Tree (3-5)	0-700	Yes/No*	80-400	Calcisols	51	[22]
	<i>J. cardiophylla</i>	Mexico, USA	Desert scrub, Dry forest	Shrub (1-2)	0-1200	No	80-400	Calcisols	53	[22]
	<i>J. cinerea</i>	Mexico, USA	Desert scrub, Dry forest	Tree (4-7)	0-800	No	80-400	Calcisols	65	[23]
Monte desert (Argentina)	<i>J. excisa</i>	Argentina, Paraguay	Dry Chaco, Monte desert	Shrub (1-3)	100-1700	Yes	100-800	Psamments Entisols	38.7	[12]
	<i>J. hieronymi</i>	Argentina, Paraguay	Dry Chaco, Monte desert	Shrub (2-4)	100-1000	Yes	200-800	Psamments/ Orthents Entisols	35.8	[12]
	<i>J. macrocarpa</i>	Argentina, Paraguay, Bolivia	Dry Chaco, Monte desert	Shrub (1,5-3)	100-1600	Yes/No*	200-800	Psamments/ Orthents Entisols	35.8	[12]
	<i>J. peiranoi</i>	Argentina	Monte desert	Subshrub (0,3-0,5)	1500-2500	Yes	100-300	Psamments Entisols	47	this work
	<i>J. curcas</i>	Northeast Brazil, Cuba	Tropical forest	Tree (3-6)	0-2000	Yes/No*	500-1500	Diverse	31-49.1	[20-24]

¹ Including all biomes of the species distribution² Variables from the selected arid biome

* species with contradictory information about winter frost in its natural habitat

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