REVISTA CHAPINGO SERIE HORTICULTURA
ISSN: 1027-152X
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México

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Fitotoxicidad de los extractos de Calia secundiflora (Ort.)Yakovlev
REVISTA CHAPINGO SERIE HORTICULTURA, vol. 12, núm. 2, julio-diciembre, 2006, pp. 197-202
Universidad Autónoma Chapingo
Chapingo, México

Available in: http://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=60912210

Abstract

Calia secundiflora (Ortega) Yakovlev comprises trees from the Leguminosae family; it is widely distributed in Mexico. This species has been considered toxic for its high content of chinolizidine alkaloids, which are mostly located in seeds and leaves. The plant grows in disturbed zones, in soils with low content of organic matter, nitrogen and phosphorous and in wide open spaces, which is associated to the ecological role of the alkaloids. The objective of the present study consisted of evaluating the phytotoxic activity of aqueous extracts from leaves and roots of C. secundiflora on the germination and development of seedlings from seeds of Lactuca sativa, Amaranthus hybridus, Lolium perenne, Ipomoea purpurea and Bidens odorata. Different leaf and root concentrations of aqueous extracts were moderately phytotoxic by inhibiting germination and seedling growth; leaf extracts had higher phytotoxicity than root extracts

Keywords

leguminosae, aqueous extracts, phytotoxicity, germination