Sitophilus granarius L. (Coleoptera) Toxicity and Biological Activities of the Essential Oils of Tanacetum macrophyllum (Waldst. & Kit.) Schultz Bip.

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Abstract: Insecticides of the natural origin are an important alternative to the synthetic insecticides that are being employed for the preserving stored products. The volatiles obtained from T. cinerariifolium (=Pyrethrum cinerariifolium) is being used for many types of insecticidal applications; however there is a very little information on the insecticidal activity of the essential oils of other Tanacetum species. The main purpose of the present study is to determine the chemical composition of T. macrophyllum (Waldst. & Kit.) Schultz Bip. essential oils and evaluate their insecticidal activity against S. granarius as well as its other beneficial biological activities. Highest contact toxicity was observed in the leaf oil of (88.93%) against S. granarius. The flower oil showed considerable fumigant toxicity against L. minor at 10 mg/mL application concentration (61.86 %) when compared with other samples at the same concentration. The highest DPPH (2,2-Diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) scavenging activity (47.7%) and phosphomolybdenum reducing activity was observed also for the flower oil of T. macrophyllum at 10 mg/mL concentration. The essential oils were analyzed by GC, GC/MS. The flower and leaf oils were characterized with γ-eudesmol 21.5%, (E)-sesquilavandulol 20.3%, copaborneol 8.5% and copaborneol 14.1%, 1,8-cineole 11%, bornyl acetate 9.6%, borneol 6.3% respectively. AHC analysis of the qualitative and quantitative data obtained from the essential oil composition of the T. macrophyllum essential oil from the present research and previous reports pointed out that two different chemotypes could be proposed with current findings which are p-methyl benzyl alcohol/ cadinene and eudesmane chemotypes.

Key words: Tanacetum macrophyllum, essential oil, Sitophilus granarius toxicity, HPTLC-PRAP activity, chemotype

1 INTRODUCTION

The synthetic insecticides that are being employed for the protection of stored products namely methyl bromide, phosphine are very toxic compounds and they produce serious damage to the environment including the depletion of the ozone layer, soil and water contamination etc. The use of these fumigants were banned in the United States, European Union and other developed countries.

Increasing food demand of the world and environmental concerns of the societies produce the urge to find new nature friendly alternatives of pest management for the stored products. Additionally the new regulations like the European Pesticide Regulation (EC) No. 1107/2009 supports the use of pesticides that are not harmful or less harmful to health and environment. New regulations like this is expected to provide additional attention to the biopesticides⁷. In the last two decades there is a growing interest on the insecticides obtained from the natural sources for stored product protection. Especially the essential oils and their components are being the focus of many studies due to their volatility therefore the potential ease of their application. The essential oils and their components were proposed to be considered as natural, environmentally friendly and relatively safe alternatives to the
There are many examples of natural insecticides that are employed in pest management. *Tanacetum cinerariifolium* (Syn. = *Pyrethrum cinerariifolium*) is one of the best known natural insecticide sources that is cultivated for its pyrethrin content which is being used as a general purpose insecticide. Pyrethrins is class of irregular monoterpenes that acts on the nervous system of the insects and cause toxicity. Previous investigations on the insecticidal activity of natural substances from the genus *Tanacetum* reported insecticidal activity of *T. parthenium* 

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the insecticidal activity of *Tanacetum* essential oils or volatiles that have the insecticidal activity. Out of the known insecticidal sources that is cultivated for its pyrethrin content which is being used as a general purpose insecticide, *Pyrethrins* is class of irregular monoterpenes that acts on the nervous system of the insects and cause toxicity. Previous investigations on the insecticidal activity of natural substances from the genus *Tanacetum* reported insecticidal activity of *T. parthenium* essential oils against any insect species. The known beneficial uses, activities and the previous reports regarding the insecticidal activity of *Tanacetum* species prompted us to investigate the essential oil composition of *T. macrophyllum* species was covered very well in the literature. However the insecticidal activities of *Tanacetum* essential oils against any insect species were not covered very well in the literature. There are only a couple of reports that presents the insecticidal activities of *T. vulgare* essential oil against moths and mites.

The previous investigations on the essential oils of *Tanacetum* species reported beneficial biological activities including antimicrobial, anticoagulant, antifibrinolytic, herbicidal and anticancer activities. Especially *Tanacetum* essential oils are reported to have considerable antimicrobial activity against pathogens that could be found on wheat. The subject of the present study, *T. macrophyllum* is a tall (60-100 cm) perennial herb growing near streams or in pastures under shaded grounds at 800-2300 m altitude. In Turkey this species naturally grows northeast Anatolia. Essential oil composition of many *Tanacetum* species was covered very well in the literature as well as the essential oil composition of *T. macrophyllum*. Previous four different studies on the essential oil composition of *T. macrophyllum* reports the main components as $\beta$-eudesmol 89.5%, $\beta$-eudesmol 21.4% and cis-chrysanthenol 12%. Isobornyl acetate 9.5%, borneol 9.1%, 1,8-cineole 8.6% and $\gamma$-eudesmol 6.2% and $\delta$-cadinene (11.2-8%) and unusual compound p-methyl benzyl alcohol (34.1-41.5%). According to the previous results the chemical composition of the *T. macrophyllum* essential oil show variation depending on the geographical origin. Usually *Tanacetum* essential oils have 1,8 cineole, camphor, borneol, thujones and rarely carvone, pinene, irregular monoterpenes could be encountered as the main components.

The known beneficial uses, activities and the previous reports regarding the insecticidal activity of *Tanacetum* species prompted us to investigate the essential oil composition and insecticidal activities of the species from this genus. We suspect other members of this genus also have essential oils or volatiles that have the insecticidal activity. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the insecticidal activity of *T. macrophyllum* essential oils against *S. granarius*. Additionally other beneficial biological activities such as radical scavenging, antioxidant and phytotoxic activities were investigated. The chemical composition of the essential oils is reported and compared with the previous results.

### 2 Experimental

#### 2.1 Chemicals & Reagents

In GC, GC/MS analysis GC grade $n$-hexane (SupraSolv®, Merck Darmstadt, Germany) and C7-C40 n-alkane standard (Supelco, Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) were used. In insecticidal activity assays, DPPH scavenging, PRAP, Phytotoxicity and AChE inhibition assays, acetone, $n$-hexane and methanol (EMSURE®, Merck Darmstadt, Germany) solvents were used. In DPPH scavenging tests 1,1-Diphenyl-2-picrylhydrazyl radical (DPPH), butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), ($\pm$)$\alpha$-tocopherol (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) and Precoated Silica gel 60 F254 0.2 mm aluminium TLC plates (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) were used. In PRAP assay butylated hydroxytoluene (BHT), ($\pm$) $\alpha$-tocopherol (Alfa aesar, Karlsruhe, Germany), phosphomolybdoc acid (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) and Precoated Silica gel 60 F254 0.2 mm aluminium TLC plates (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) were used. In phytotoxicity tests E-medium was prepared using the following substances Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$.4H$_2$O, KNO$_3$, KH$_2$PO$_4$, FeCl$_3$.6H$_2$O, MgSO$_4$.7H$_2$O, ZnSO$_4$.7H$_2$O, Na$_2$MoO$_4$.2H$_2$O, CuSO$_4$.5H$_2$O, MnCl$_2$.4H$_2$O, HCl, H$_2$BO$_3$, EDTA and tartaric acid (Merck, Darmstadt, Germany). Acetyl cholinesterase, acetylcholine iodide, 5,5’-dithiobis(2-nitrobenzoic acid) (DTNB), Trizma base and galanthamine hydrobromide (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) were used in AChE inhibition assay.

#### 2.2 Plant Material

Plant materials were collected during the flowering period. *Tanacetum macrophyllum* was collected on 05 July 2006 from Savsat – Artvin at 2031 m altitude. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the Herbarium of the Faculty of Science, Istanbul University Turkey (Voucher no. ISTE 83749). Plant materials were identified by Dr. Kerim Alpinar.

#### 2.3 Isolation of the Essential Oil

Flowers and leaves (100 g each) of the air dried plants were separately subjected to hydro distillation for 4 h using a Clevenger-type apparatus to produce essential oils. *T. macrophyllum* afforded a green colored oil from flowers that acted on the nervous system of the insects and cause toxicity. Previous investigations on the insecticidal activity of natural substances from the genus *Tanacetum* reported insecticidal activity of *T. parthenium* essential oils against any insect species. The known beneficial uses, activities and the previous reports regarding the insecticidal activity of *Tanacetum* species prompted us to investigate the essential oil composition and insecticidal activities of the species from this genus. We suspect other members of this genus also have essential oils or volatiles that have the insecticidal activity. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the insecticidal activity of *T. macrophyllum* essential oils against *S. granarius*. Additionally other beneficial biological activities such as radical scavenging, antioxidant and phytotoxic activities were investigated. The chemical composition of the essential oils is reported and compared with the previous results.
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The chromatograms were obtained with an Agilent 6890N GC system. The FID detector temperature was set at 300°C. The oven temperature was programmed to 60°C for 10 min and then ramped to 220°C at a rate of 4°C/min. The temperature was kept constant at 220°C for 10 min and then ramped to 240°C at a rate of 1°C/min. The injector temperature was set at 250°C. Split flow was adjusted at 50:1. Mass spectra were recorded at 70 eV with the mass range m/z 35 to 450. The GC analyses were done with Agilent 6890N GC system. The FID detector temperature was set to 300°C and same operational conditions applied to a duplicate of the same column used in GC/MS analyses. The simultaneous auto injection was done to obtain the same retention times. The relative percentage amounts of the separated compounds were calculated from the integration of the peaks in FID chromatograms. Identification of essential oil components was done by comparison of their retention times with authentic samples or by comparison of their relative retention index (RRI) to a series of n-alkanes. Computer matching against commercial (Wiley GC/MS Library, MassFinder 3 Library) and in-house “Baser Library of Essential Oil Constituents” built up by genuine compounds and components of known oils, as well as MS literature data was used for identification.

2.6 Fumigant Insecticidal Toxicity Assay

The fumigant toxicity of T. macrophyllum essential oils against Sitophilus granarius were tested according to our previous protocol. Glass tubes (10 mL) with tight caps were filled with 5 g sterile wheat and 10 insects were placed. Filter paper discs that have 10 mm diameter were prepared from Whatman filter paper N°1 and these were placed on the tube caps with a needle. Stock solutions of the essential oils were prepared with acetone 10% (v/v) and 10 μL of the stock solution of the oil was impregnated on the filter paper disc with a micropipette. In order to evaporate acetone caps were left open for five minutes then closed. Tubes were incubated at 25°C in dark for 24 h in climate controlled cabinet. After 24 h number of mortality was recorded. The experiment was performed according to random block pattern. Each experiment was done with three replications and all experiment was replicated three times.

2.7 Fumigant Phytotoxic Activity Assay

The fumigant toxicity of Tanacetum essential oils against Lemna minor were tested according to the protocol described by with a modification for essential oils. Petri dishes (d: 10 cm; h: 1.5 cm) were filled with 40 mL of E-medium and ten plants of Lemna minor which contain three fronds were placed in petri dishes. Filter papers with a size 10 mm × 10 mm were prepared from Whatman filter paper N°1 and these were placed on the lids of petri dishes with a transparent adhesive tape. Stock solutions of the essential oils (10 mg/mL) were prepared with n-hexane. 50 μL of the essential oils with 10, 5, 1 mg/mL concentrations prepared from stock solution and negative control (n-hexane) were applied to different petri dishes and the lids are sealed with an adhesive tape. Petri dishes were incubated in climate control cabinet at 30°C, 56 ± 10 relative humidity and 9000 lux light intensity for seven days. After an incubation the number of fronds was counted in every petri dish. Percent phytotoxicity was calculated according to Phytotoxic activity% = [(No. fronds Control – No. fronds Sample)/ No. fronds Control] × 100. The results of the experiments were given as mean ± standard deviation of three parallel experiments. The results were subjected to ANOVA analysis and multiple comparison test with Tukey’s test differences of results were given with different letters with 95.00% confidence level.

2.8 HPTLC-DPPH Scavenging Activity Assay

The DPPH scavenging activity of the essential oils was determined with our previous HPTLC-DPPH radical protocol. Stock solutions of the extracts (5 and 10 mg/mL),

gas chromatography (GC) and gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC/MS) systems. The GC–MS analyses were done with an Agilent 5975 GC-MSD system with Innowax FSC column (60 m × 0.25 mm, 0.25 μm film thickness) and helium as a carrier gas (0.8 mL/min). The oven temperature was programmed to 60°C for 10 min and raised to 220°C at a rate of 4°C/min. The temperature was kept constant at 220°C for 10 min and then raised to 240°C at a rate of 1°C/min. The injector temperature was set at 250°C. Split flow was adjusted at 50:1. Mass spectra were recorded at 70 eV with the mass range m/z 35 to 450. The GC analyses were done with Agilent 6890N GC system. The FID detector temperature was set to 300°C and same operational conditions applied to a duplicate of the same column used in GC/MS analyses. The simultaneous auto injection was done to obtain the same retention times. The relative percentage amounts of the separated compounds were calculated from the integration of the peaks in FID chromatograms (Table 1). Identification of essential oil components was done by comparison of their retention times with authentic samples or by comparison of their relative retention index (RRI) to a series of n-alkanes. Computer matching against commercial (Wiley GC/MS Library, MassFinder 3 Library) and in-house “Baser Library of Essential Oil Constituents” built up by genuine compounds and components of known oils, as well as MS literature data was used for identification.

2.5 Insecticidal Contact Toxicity Assay

Stock cultures of Sitophilus granarius were obtained from the Çankırı Karatekin University, Faculty of Science, Department of Biology. In order to obtain single aged insect population, 1/3 of 5 L glass jars were filled with clean wheat than male and female insects were introduced. After 48 hours of incubation, male and female insects were removed from the jars. The infested grains were incubated at 27 ± 2°C in a dark climate chamber for 45 days and single aged insects were obtained. The oils were diluted with acetone to obtain 20% (v/v) stock solution. Stock solutions prepared from each oil sample (1 μL) were applied to insects with a micro applicator (Hamilton, Bonaduz, GR, Switzerland). The acetone was also applied at the same volume as the blank in the control. The stock solutions of the essential oils were applied topically to the dorsal surface of the thorax of the insects. After the sample application the insects were transferred to the 65 mL tubes which were filled with 10 g of wheat. The insects were incubated at 27 ± 2°C in a climatic chamber and the mortality was recorded every 24 hours for 3 days. In each replicate 10 insects were used and each treatment was replicated three times and the whole experiment was repeated three different times. A randomized block design was employed including sample treatments and blank controls. The results were translated into arcsine values and transformed to percentage mortalities. The resulting values were evaluated by analysis of variance at the 5% significance level. The data obtained by analysis of variance were compared using Tukey’s multiple comparison test for differences.

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Table 1  Composition (%) of Essential Oils obtained from *T. macrophyllum*.

| Compound                        | RRI  | A  | B   | Identification |
|---------------------------------|------|----|-----|----------------|
| Tricyclene                      | 1014 | tr | 0.1 | MS             |
| α-Pinene                        | 1032 | 0.4| 1.2 | tₚ, MS         |
| α-Thujene                       | 1035 | 0.1| 0.2 | MS             |
| Camphene                        | 1076 | 0.4| 2.1 | tₚ, MS         |
| Hexanal                         | 1093 | tr | tr  | tₚ, MS         |
| β-Pinene                        | 1118 | 0.1| 0.4 | tₚ, MS         |
| Sabinene                        | 1132 | 0.3| 1.7 | tₚ, MS         |
| Thuja-2,4(10)-diene             | 1135 | tr | tr  | MS             |
| Myrcene                         | 1174 | 0.1| 0.1 | tₚ, MS         |
| α-Phellandrene                  | 1176 | tr | –   | tₚ, MS         |
| α-Terpinene                     | 1188 | 0.3| 0.2 | tₚ, MS         |
| Dehydro 1,8-cineole             | 1195 | tr | 0.1 | MS             |
| Limonene                        | 1203 | 0.1| 0.3 | tₚ, MS         |
| 1,8-Cineole                     | 1213 | 2.3| 11  | tₚ, MS         |
| (Z)-3-Hexanal                   | 1225 | –  | 0.1 | MS             |
| Isochrysanthenone               | 1234 | 0.1| 0.1 | MS             |
| 2-Pentylfuran                   | 1244 | tr | tr  | MS             |
| γ-Terpinene                     | 1255 | 0.2| 0.4 | tₚ, MS         |
| p-Cymene                        | 1280 | 0.5| 0.9 | tₚ, MS         |
| 1,3,5-Trimethyl benzene         | 1355 | 0.2| 0.4 | MS             |
| 1,2,3-Trimethyl benzene         | 1355 | 0.2| 0.2 | MS             |
| Nonanal                         | 1400 | tr | tr  | tₙ, MS         |
| α-Thujone                       | 1430 | 0.1| 0.1 | MS             |
| Filifolene                      | 1445 | tr | –   | MS             |
| β-Thujone                       | 1451 | 3.5| 9   | MS             |
| trans-Sabinene hydrate          | 1474 | 0.1| 0.6 | MS             |
| α-Amorphene                     | 1481 | 1  | 2.2 | MS             |
| Cyclosativene                   | 1492 | 0.3| 0.7 | MS             |
| α-Copaene                       | 1497 | 0.1| 1.3 | tₚ, MS         |
| Chrysanthenone                  | 1522 | 0.2| 0.5 | MS             |
| Camphor                         | 1532 | 2.3| 4.2 | tₚ, MS         |
| Benzoaldehyde                   | 1541 | tr | tr  | tₙ, MS         |
| α-Gurjunene                     | 1544 | tr | –   | MS             |
| cis-α-Bergamotene               | 1545 | tr | –   | MS             |
| Linalool                        | 1553 | 1.8| 0.1 | tₚ, MS         |
| cis-Sabinene hydrate            | 1556 | 0.1| 0.4 | MS             |
| trans-p-Menth-2-en-1-ol          | 1571 | 0.1| 0.1 | MS             |
| cis-Chrysanthenyl acetate       | 1582 | 0.1| –   | MS             |
| Bornyl acetate                  | 1591 | 1.2| 9.6 | tₙ, MS         |
| Thymol methyl ether             | 1604 | tr | –   | tₙ, MS         |
| Terpinen-4-ol                   | 1611 | 0.8| 1.5 | tₙ, MS         |
| β-Caryophyllene                 | 1612 | 1.2| 0.5 | tₙ, MS         |
| cis-p-Menth-2-en-1ol             | 1638 | 0.1| 0.2 | MS             |
| cis-Verbenyl acetate            | 1645 | –  | 0.1 | MS             |
| Alloaromadendrane               | 1661 | 0.3| 0.5 | MS             |
| trans-Pinocarvyl acetate        | 1661 | 0.2| 0.3 | MS             |
| Phenyl acetaldehyde             | 1663 | tr | –   | tₙ, MS         |
| (Z)-β-Farnesene                 | 1668 | 0.1| –   | MS             |
| Sesquisabinene                  | 1669 | 0.3| 0.1 | MS             |
| δ-Terpineol                     | 1682 | –  | 0.3 | MS             |
| trans-Verbenol                  | 1683 | 0.4| 0.7 | tₙ, MS         |
### Table 1 Continued.

| Compound                          | RRI  | A    | B    | Identification     |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------------|
| α-Humulene                        | 1687 | 0.2  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Selin-4(11)-diene                 | 1688 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| γ-Curcumene                       | 1704 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| α-Terpineol                       | 1706 | 0.8  | 1.8  | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Borneol                           | 1719 | 1.2  | 6.3  | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Germacrene D                      | 1726 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| Neryl acetate                     | 1733 | 0.6  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| α-Murolene                        | 1740 | 0.2  | 0.2  | MS                 |
| (Z)-γ-Bisabolene                  | 1754 | tr   | –    | MS                 |
| β-Curcumene                       | 1755 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| cis-Piperitol                     | 1758 | tr   | –    | MS                 |
| Naphthalene                       | 1763 | 0.3  | 0.2  | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Geranyl acetate                   | 1765 | 0.1  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| δ-Cadinene                        | 1773 | 0.5  | 0.5  | MS                 |
| β-Sesquiphellandrene              | 1783 | 0.2  | –    | MS                 |
| ar-Curcumene                      | 1786 | 0.3  | 0.2  | MS                 |
| Cumin aldehyde                    | 1802 | tr   | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Myrtenol                          | 1804 | tr   | 0.1  | MS                 |
| \(p\)-Cymen-8-ol                  | 1864 | 0.1  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| epi-Cubebol                       | 1900 | –    | 0.2  | MS                 |
| α-Calacorene                      | 1941 | 0.1  | 0.1  | MS                 |
| 1,5-Epoxy salvial-4(14)-ene       | 1945 | 0.1  | 0.4  | MS                 |
| Cubebol                           | 1957 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| Caryophyllene oxide               | 2008 | 4    | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Methyl eugenol                    | 2030 | 0.1  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Salvial-4(14)-en-1-one             | 2037 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| Ledol                             | 2057 | 0.3  | 0.5  | MS                 |
| Humulene epoxide II               | 2071 | 0.2  | –    | MS                 |
| Caryophylla-2(12), 6(13)-dien-5-one| 2074 | 0.8  | 0.8  | MS                 |
| Cubenol                           | 2080 | –    | tr   | MS                 |
| 1-epi-cubenol                     | 2088 | –    | 0.1  | MS                 |
| β-Oplopenone                      | 2092 | –    | tr   | MS                 |
| Elemol                            | 2096 | 0.4  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| cis-Sesquisabinene hydrate        | 2096 | 0.7  | 0.1  | MS                 |
| (E)-Sesquilavandulyl acetate      | 2100 | 1.1  | –    | MS                 |
| α-Guaiol                          | 2103 | 0.1  | –    | MS                 |
| Cumin alcohol                     | 2113 | –    | 0.1  | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Spathuleneol                      | 2144 | –    | 0.6  | MS                 |
| Hexahydrofarnesyl acetone         | 2153 | –    | 0.1  | MS                 |
| Murola-4,10(14)-dien-1-ol          | 2161 | 0.2  | 0.6  | MS                 |
| β-Bisabolol                       | 2170 | 0.1  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| (E)-Sesquilavandulol              | 2183 | 20.3 | –    | MS                 |
| γ-Eudesmol                        | 2185 | 21.5 | 3.2  | MS                 |
| Eugenol                           | 2186 | 0.2  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
| Copaborneol                       | 2210 | 8.5  | 14.1 | MS                 |
| ar-Turmerol                       | 2214 | 0.3  | 0.2  | MS                 |
| α-Bisabolol                       | 2232 | 1.5  | 0.2  | \(t_R\), MS       |
| α-Eudesmol                        | 2250 | 1.4  | 0.3  | MS                 |
| β-Eudesmol                        | 2257 | 1.4  | 0.6  | MS                 |
| Selin-11-en-4α-ol                 | 2273 | 1.5  | 1.2  | MS                 |
| Decanoic acid                     | 2298 | 0.4  | –    | \(t_R\), MS       |
positive controls (±)α-tocopherol, BHT (Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) (1,5 and 10 mg/mL) and DPPH (0.1 mM) (Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA) were prepared with CH₃OH. 200 μL of the sample solutions were mixed with 1000 μL of DPPH solution as well as positive controls and sample free blank controls in 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes and vortexed for 2 minutes. After incubating all the samples and controls for 1 h in the dark at room temperature, 2 μL of them were applied on an aluminum 60 F254 TLC Plate (Merck Darmstadt, Germany) with 5 mm band length by the help of the TLC applicator system (CAMAG, Muttenz, Switzerland). After application of samples and controls on the TLC; plates were scanned at 517 nm with a TLC Scanner (CAMAG, Muttenz, Switzerland) and absorbance of the bands were detected. The percentage of DPPH scavenging activity was calculated according to DPPH Scav. Act.% = [(AControl - ASample)/ AControl] × 100 formula.

2.9 HPTLC-PRAP (Phosphomolybdenum Reducing Antioxidant Power) Assay

The antioxidant activity of the T. macrophyllum essential oils was determined with a new HPTLC-PRAP protocol based on a previous spectrophotometric protocol[25]. Stock solutions of 10% (w/v) phosphomolybdc acid (Aldrich, St. Louis MO, USA), 10, 5, 1 mg/mL essential oils, positive controls: α-tocopherol (Alfa aesar, Karlsruhe, Germany) and BHT (Alfa aesar, Karlsruhe, Germany) were prepared.

As a negative control essential oil free methanol was used. Phosphomolybdc acid solution (200 μL) and samples (200 μL) were mixed then incubated at 80°C for 30 minutes. After all of the samples and controls were cooled to room temperature they were applied (2 μL – 5 nm) on silica gel TLC plate (Precoated Silica gel 60 F254 0.2 mm aluminium TLC plate Merck, Darmstadt, Germany) with the help of TLC applicator (Linomat 5 – CAMAG, Muttenz, Switzerland). TLC plate was scanned at 600 nm with a TLC-Scanner (TLC-Scanner 3 – CAMAG, Muttenz, Switzerland). Absorbancces of the each spot were detected and increased absorbance of the reaction meant increased reducing power of the compounds when compared to blank control.

2.10 Agglomerative Hierarchical Cluster Analysis

Essential oil composition data of Tanacetum macrophyllum[23, 24] reported in the literature and the present work was used in the agglomerative hierarchical cluster (AHC) analysis. The data set was prepared based on the qualitative and quantitative properties of the oils reported in the literature and from the GC, GC/MS analysis performed in this research. AHC analysis was performed using XLSTAT – 2013.5.01 program trial version (Addinsoft, New York-U.S.A.). AHC analysis was done using Pearson’s dissimilarity method and unweighted pair-group average as aggregation criterion. Dendrograms were obtained showing dissimilarity of the analyzed oils within the range 0-1.
2.11 Statistical Analysis

Analysis of variance (ANOVA) was applied on the data obtained from the HPTLC-DPPH and HPTLC-PRAP assay followed by the post hoc “Tukey’s test”. The results of this analysis are given as the mean ± standard deviation followed by different letters which indicate compared results have significant differences $p < 0.05$. Statistical analysis was performed with XLSTAT-2012.6.02 trial version (Addinsoft, NewYork, USA).

3 RESULTS

The composition of the flower and leaf oils of Tanacetum macrophyllum is presented in Table 1. A hundred and one, and seventy nine compounds were detected representing 91.7% (A) and 88.2% (B) of Tanacetum macrophyllum flower and leaf oils, respectively. Flower oil was dominated by oxygenated sesquiterpenes (64.9%) unlike leaf oil which was dominated by oxygenated monoterpenes (47.2%) and sesquiterpenes (24.9%). Flower oil was characterized with γ-eudesmol 21.5%, (E)-sesquilavandulol 20.3% and copaborneol 8.5%. Leaf oil was rich in copabornel 14.1%, 1,8-cineole 11%, bornyl acetate 9.6% and borneol 6.3%. Borneol derivatives and 1,8-cineole were also present in flower oil but with small percentages.

Tanacetum macrophyllum flower (A) and leaf (B) oils were investigated for their contact toxicity against S. granarius. The insecticidal activity of the oils was given in Table 2. The highest contact toxicity of the investigated oils against S. granarius in 0.2 μL/mL application dose after 24 hours was observed for B (88.93%). The activity observed for B was higher than the other oil (A: 50.00%) when compared at the same applied concentration. T. macrophyllum flower (A) and leaf (B) oils were also investigated for their fumigant toxicity against S. granarius. None of the oils produced any toxic activity after 48 hours of application. In the fumigant toxicity tests 10 μL of oil (in acetone 10% v/v) were applied however this quantity was not able to produce any toxic effect on S. granarius. T. macrophyllum flower (A) oil was also investigated for fumigant phytotoxicity against Lemma minor at three different concentrations. The highest activity was observed for oil A (61.86%) at 10 mg/mL concentration. The fumigant phytotoxicity of the investigated oil was concentration dependent. The fumigant phytotoxicity of the oil was given in Table 3.

Highest radical scavenging activity was observed at 10 mg/mL concentration in the flower oil of T. macrophyllum (A) 47.7%. However the leaf oil (B) of this plant showed lower activity 29% at the same concentration. However all of the investigated oils produced low activities when compared to positive control α-tocopherol when compared at the same concentration. DPPH scavenging activities of the oils were concentration dependent. Previously described spectrophotometric PRAP protocol (39) was modified for HPTLC. Similar results were also obtained in phosphomolybdenum reducing antioxidant power assay when compared to DPPH scavenging assay. The highest activity was observed at 10 mg/mL concentration for the oil A. However both of the oils produced low activity when compared to positive controls butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT) and α-tocopherol when compared at the same concentration. The PRAP activities of the oils were concentration dependent. The results of antioxidant activity assays were given in Table 4 and Table 5.

Agglomerative hierarchical cluster analysis was employed in order to define dissimilarities of the Tanacetum macrophyllum essential oil composition of the investigated samples and previously reported oils. The dendrogram obtained is given in Fig. 1. Dendrogram revealed that all of the compared oils presented dissimilarities. Highest dissimilarity is observed for the essential oils (flower and leaf) previously reported to contain p-methyl benzyl alcohol and cadinene type sesquiterpenes as major components (38). These oils separated from the rest of the oils with 0.51 dissimilarity level where dissimilarity ranged (0-1). The oils in this group (flower and leaf oils) separated from each other at the minimum amount of dissimilarity level (<0.01). The essential oils investigated in the present research (flower and leaf oils) formed a group together with the oil originating from Serbia (38) separating from the other oils at 0.33 dissimilarity level which is also the level of dissimilarity between flower and leaf oils. Previously reported studies of the essential oils of T. macrophyllum aerial parts originat-
ing from Artvin – Turkey formed a group separating from the rest at 0.43 dissimilarity level. These oils from Artvin region separated from each other at 0.11 dissimilarity level.\\n
\[23, 24\]

### DISCUSSION

The essential oils of *Tanacetum* species usually do not contain high content of \(\alpha\)-sesquilavandulol. Previously only in *T. argenteum* ssp. *flabellifolium* essential oil, this compound was reported to occur 16\% as a major constituent.\(^{27}\) Previous investigation on the *T. macrophyllum* from Yusufeli-Artvin/Turkey reported the main components of the essential oil as \(\beta\)-eudesmol (89.5\%)\(^{29}\). Another report on the same plant obtained from Borcka-Artvin/Turkey have the essential oil composition as \(\beta\)-eudesmol (21.4\%) and *cis*-chrysanthanol (12\%).\(^{22}\) Borneol and derivatives were also present together with copabornol, \(\gamma\)-eudesmol and \(\alpha\)-sesquilavandulol however in small quantities.\(^{25}\) Essential oil of *T. macrophyllum* from Bojana-Serbia have isobornyl acetate (9.5\%), borneol (9.1\%), 1,8-cineole (8.6\%) and \(\gamma\)-eudesmol 6.2\% main components.\(^{29}\) In another report on *T. macrophyllum* essential oil presented the composition of flower and leaf oils as \(p\)-methyl benzyl alcohol (34.1\%; 41.5\%), \(\gamma\)-cadinene (8.1\%; 8.4\%),

Table 4  DPPH Scavenging activity (%) of essential oils obtained from *T. macrophyllum*.\(^*\)

| Concentration | A        | B        | \(\alpha\)-tocopherol |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------------------|
| 10 mg/mL      | 47.76 ± 1.78 | 29.03 ± 6.7 | 94.50 ± 0.79         |

\(^*\)Results were given as mean of three parallel experiments ± standard deviation.

Table 5  Phosphomolybdenum reducing antioxidant power of essential oils obtained from *T. macrophyllum*\(^{21, 22}\).

| Concentration | A        | B        | BHT\(^2\) | \(\alpha\)-Toc.\(^2\) | Blank         |
|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------|--------------|
| 10 mg/mL      | 353.27 ± 3.73 | 307.23 ± 4.19 | 668.23 ± 3.24 | 818.05 ± 1.65 | 36.05 ± 1.12 |
| 5 mg/mL       | 233.32 ± 3.75 | 249.50 ± 2.43 | 603.95 ± 1.42 | 796.12 ± 1.61 |               |
| 1 mg/mL       | 74.00 ± 2.70  | 81.47 ± 0.94  | 321.90 ± 4.50 | 554.47 ± 1.66 |               |

\(^{21}\) Maximum peak height obtained from the spectral scanning of the TLC band at 600 nm; \(^{22}\) Positive controls butylated hydroxyl toluene (BHT) and \(\alpha\)-tocopherol (\(\alpha\)-Toc.); \(^*\) Results were given as mean of five parallel experiments ± standard deviation.

Fig. 1  Dendrogram Obtained from Agglomerative Hierarchical Cluster Analysis of Essential Oil Components of *T. macrophyllum*.
Biological Activities of the Essential Oils of Tanacetum macrophyllum

Table 6 The comparison of major compounds previously reported from T. macrophyllum oil and the present study.

| Compound               | Flower Oil \(^{(6)}\) | Leaf Oil \(^{(6)}\) | Aerial Parts Oil \(^{(1)}\) | Aerial Parts Oil \(^{(3)}\) | Aerial Parts Oil \(^{(4)}\) | A | B |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|
| α-Terpinene            | 4.3                   | 1.5                 | –                           | –                           | tr\(^{1}\)                 | 0.3| 0.2|
| 1,8 Cineole            | tr                    | tr                  | 8.6                         | tr                          | 2.5                         | 2.3| 11 |
| β-Thujone              | 0.5                   | 0.5                 | –                           | –                           | 3.5                         | 9  |    |
| Camphor                | 2.6                   | 2.3                 | 6.4                         | tr                          | 5.8                         | 2.3| 4.2|
| Bornyl acetate         | 0.1                   | 0.2                 | 4.5                         | 0.2                         | –                           | –  |    |
| Iso-bornyl acetate     | –                     | –                   | 9.5                         | –                           | –                           | –  |    |
| p-Methyl benzyl alcohol| 34.1                  | 41.5                | –                           | –                           | –                           | –  |    |
| Borneol                | 0.5                   | 0.4                 | 9.1                         | –                           | 4.8                         | 1.2| 6.3|
| Germacrene D           | –                     | –                   | –                           | 0.6                         | 3.6                         | 0.1|    |
| cis-Chrysanthanol      | –                     | –                   | –                           | –                           | 12                          | –  |    |
| γ-Cadinen              | 8.1                   | 4.5                 | –                           | 0.2                         | –                           | –  |    |
| δ-Cadinen              | 11.2                  | 8                   | –                           | 0.4                         | 0.5                         | 0.5|    |
| γ-Eudesmol             | –                     | –                   | 6.2                         | –                           | 3.5                         | 21.5|3.2|
| (E)-Sesquilavandol     | –                     | –                   | 4.2                         | –                           | 1.3                         | 20.3| –  |
| Copaborone             | –                     | –                   | –                           | –                           | 5.6                         | 8.5|14.1|
| β-Eudesmol             | –                     | –                   | 89.5                        | 21.4                        | 1.4                         | 0.6|    |

\(^{1}\) Trace (<0.1%).

4.5%) and δ-cadinene (11.2%; 8%) respectively\(^{(26)}\). It is interesting to have p-methyl benzyl alcohol in T. macrophyllum essential oils with very high amounts. Although it was reported in the essential oils of many other plant species there is a high chance that this compound could be observed due to contamination in the sample. Antibacterial, anticoagulant and antifibrinolytic properties of these oils were also reported\(^{(18, 19)}\). Major differences can be easily seen on the main components of T. macrophyllum oils between previous reports and the present work. The differences of each essential oil main components reported in previous reports and presented in this work were compared in Table 6. Similarly all investigated T. macrophyllum oils contained high amounts of eudesmane sesquiterpenes. However in each report different sesquiterpenes were reported as the main components.

High contact toxicity of the oil B against the S. granarius could be explained by the chemical composition of the oils. The main components of the oil B were copaborone, 1,8-cineole, copaborone β-thujone, borneol and bornyl acetate. In the literature essential oils that contain 1,8 cineole \(^{(46, 47)}\) and camphor \(^{(42)}\) were reported to be toxic against S. granarius. Another report indicates high toxicity of pure 1,8 cineole and considerable toxicity of pure camphor against S. granarius \(^{(60)}\). The oil B contains 1,8 cineole and structurally very similar compounds to camphor, namely borneol and bornyl acetate in high quantities with the addition of tricyclic sesquiterpene copaborone. The oil A does not contain 1,8 cineole (A: 2.3%), camphor (A: 2.3%), borneol (A: 1.2%) or bornyl acetate (A: 1.2%) in considerable amounts. However same oil (A) contains high amount of sesquiterpene γ-eudesmol (21.5%) and the irregular sesquiterpene (E)-sesquilavandol (20.3%) which could be also associated with the observed activity. The investigated oils did not produce any fumigant insecticidal toxicity against S. granarius. This could be easily explained by the higher boiling points of all main components identified in the oils. Especially previously reported toxic compounds against S. granarius 1,8 cineole, camphor together with borneol observed in this research have very high boiling points (ranging between 176 - 213°C) therefore they have low volatility. Additionally sesquiterpenes such as copaborone, γ-eudesmol and (E)-sesquilavandol generally have higher boiling points than the monoterpenes. In our opinion this fact produces high contact toxicity results but no fumigant toxicity results against S. granarius for the oils at the studied concentrations and temperature. Probably at longer application time the oil will produce higher activity results due to the cumulative increase in the concentration of active compounds in the gas phase.

Phytotoxic activities of pure essential oil components such as borneol, 1,8 cineole and camphor were reported\(^{(48-50)}\). However there is no information in the literature regarding
the phytotoxic activities of pure sesquiterpenes such as (E)-sesquilavandulol, γ-eudesmol and copaborneol. The amounts of the borneol, 1,8 cineole and camphor are in the range 1.2-2.3% therefore we believe the observed activity is related to the major compounds namely (E)-sesquilavandulol, γ-eudesmol and copaborneol. These compounds have high boiling points therefore lower volatility than the monoterpenes. In the insecticidal activity assay (1 μL pure oil /85 mL (tube)) the higher amount of oil was used in unit area than the phytotoxic activity assay (0.55 μL pure oil /85 mL (petri dish) – 0.055 μL pure oil /85 mL (petri dish)). In the fumigant insecticidal activity assay the oil/compounds in the oil produced no toxicity; however in fumigant phytotoxic activity compounds produced considerable activity possibly due to higher assay temperature, light cycle, longer application time or high susceptibility of the L. minor to the oil/compounds in the oil.

The oils that contain major compounds that have alcohol and carboxylic acid groups presented higher DPPH scavenging and antioxidant activity as expected. Interestingly oils containing sesquiterpene alcohols such as (E)-sesquilavandulol and copaborneol as major compounds afforded highest activity. These compounds seem to be capable of forming stable carbocations or resonance structures after hydrogenation to DPPH radical.

According to the obtained dendrogram three different groups of T. macrophyllum essential oils could be seen. However there are no previously reported seasonal variation data on T. macrophyllum essential oils in order to define the exact dissimilarity level for chemotype variation as previously explained[31]. Therefore the biosynthetic origins of the major compounds as well as their quantities in each of the oil were used in order to propose the possible chemotypes of this species according to the available data. In our opinion the groups obtained in the dendrogram roughly corresponds to β-eudesmol[23, 24], γ-eudesmol/(E)-sesquilavandulol (oils A,B and (Radulovic, et al. 2010)[25]) and δ-cadinene, p-methyl benzyl alcohol[26] chemotypes.

The major compounds in each group have different biosynthetic origins or stereo centers than the compounds of other groups and the amount of major compounds are different in each group considerably.

5 CONCLUSION

The essential oil composition of T. macrophyllum presented differences in the results of previously reported essential oil compositions[23–26]. Differences were observed on the quantities of the major compounds identified in the present investigation and the previous reports. All of the major compounds observed in the compared oils exist in each of the oils except the previously reported compound p-methyl benzyl alcohol[26] which could be a contamination. From the comparison of T. macrophyllum oils it is obvious that these differences observed in different reports and present investigation points out different chemotypes. The differences in the oil composition between the present research and previous reports could be related to many factors such as different plant parts studied, collection time, climate, soil conditions, ecological factors, methods and instruments employed in the analysis. In order to provide a solid definition on the chemotypes of this species additional studies on the seasonal variation of the essential oil composition and DNA comparison of T. macrophyllum from different locations are necessary. The present investigation also revealed that T. macrophyllum afforded the oils which are rich in rarely observed compound (E)-sesquilavandulol for Tanacetum oils. The other main and minor compounds observed in the oils of these species are frequently observed in Tanacetum oils.

The oils obtained from T. macrophyllum also presented high S. granarius contact toxicity. The major components in the oils that afforded high activity contains interesting sesquiterpenes such as copaborneol, (E)-sesquilavandulol as well as compounds 1,8 cineole and camphor. Camphor and 1,8 cineole were already reported to have contact toxicity against S. granarius[42, 46, 47]. However none of the investigated oils produced any fumigant toxicity against S. granarius. This fact could be easily explained by the low volatility of the major compounds which are responsible for the contact toxicity. All of the major compounds identified in the oils have higher boiling points therefore with higher application doses in fumigant toxicity assay oils expected to produce higher activities. Additionally investigated T. macrophyllum flower oil also produces considerable fumigant phytotoxicity against L. minor at the applied dose of 50 μL at 10 mg/mL oil concentration. All of the oils were also investigated for radical scavenging and phosphomolybdenum reducing activities. However none of the oils afforded high activity when compared to positive controls at the same concentrations. The PRAP activity method employed in the evaluations is a new method for HPTLC. This new method involves densitometric measurement of the samples from the TLC plate with a TLC scanner which enables quantitative evaluation of the PRAP activity of extracts, essential oils and pure compounds. The method uses the TLC plate as a microplate and TLC scanner as a microplate reader. Therefore with this method quantitative PRAP evaluation of a number of samples on a single TLC plate is possible.

The essential oils obtained from T. macrophyllum contain interesting sesquiterpenes copaborneol, γ-eudesmol and irregular sesquiterpene (E)-sesquilavandulol in high amounts. These compounds are highly suspected to be related to the observed insecticidal, phytotoxic, DPPH and PRAP activities of the oils. In conclusion our study verified that the volatile secondary metabolites of
other *Tanacetum* species could also provide high insecticidal activity similar to the pyrethrins obtained from *T. cinerariifolium*. The present research points out that the volatile secondary metabolites from the genus *Tanacetum* should be investigated further for the insecticidal activity.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

This research was financially supported by The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey (TUBITAK-TOVAG 1110138). The results given in this article are partially presented in 45th International Symposium on Essential Oils.

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