

Research Article

The Influence of Zn and Cd Accumulation on the Growth and Development of Medicinal Plants in the Impact Zone of the Novocherkassk Power Station

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Abstract. Over the past decade, particular attention has been paid to studies of the chemical composition of medical plants to identify the possible negative consequences of using raw plant material polluted with heavy metals for the production of medical drugs. In our study, we analyzed the chemical composition of the medical plants growing in the impact area of the Novocherkassk power station. Specifically, the plants *Artemisia austriaca*, *Poa pratensis* and *Elytrigia repens* were examined for the analysis. The content and distribution of Zn and Cd, which are most distributed in industrial emissions and belong to the first class of hazardous elements, were measured. The maximum permissible content (MPC) of Zn in the raw material of *Artemisia austriaca* and *Elytrigia repens* was found, as was the maximum content of Cd in all analyzed plants growing in the 5km area around the power station. The plant *Artemisia austriaca* was found to have Zn and Cd accumulation in its aboveground components, while in *Poa pratensis* and *Elytrigia repens*, accumulation was in the roots. The morphobiometric parameters of the plants were mostly dependent on the soil properties, followed by the degree of technogenic load. The content of Zn and Cd in the medical drugs was higher than the MPC without visible features of heavy metal pollution and so these plants were dangerous for human health.

Keywords: heavy metals, technogenic load, phytoreagents, morphometric parameters

1. Introduction

Environmental pollution with potentially hazardous elements is one of urgent problems. Emissions of the chemical and energy industries are main sources of heavy metal (HM) pollution of the environment which are most toxic even in trace amounts [1, 8, 9], able to accumulate in the objects and keep the toxic effect over long time.

In present, the studies of the elemental chemical composition of medicinal plants are important and relevant due to constantly rising interest to herbal medicine over last decade as a complex of relatively simple technologies for prevention and medical

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treatment using medicinal plants [2, 10]. Higher attention of the plant medical drugs (phytodrugs) is determined by constantly rising side effects on modern synthetic medicines and overall lack of the drugs for the treatment of chronic and long-term diseases. Therapy using phytopreparations has a great advantage, but there is a possibility of insufficiently effective and appearance of side effects of herbal medicines associated with the poor quality of medicinal raw materials and final products.

Zn and Cd are most distributed among industrial emissions of HMs belonging to the first hazard class. Cd is one of the most toxic elements with multiple toxic effects on plants [11] and Zn is one of important trace elements for the plant physiology which has been studied by various researchers [7].

The Novocherkassk Power station(NchPS) is largest enterprise polluting the environment with heavy metals which emissions are 1 % of overall pollution of atmosphere in Russia, 50 % of Rostov region, and 90 % of Novocherkassk city [5]. The NchPSEmissions are also containing Cd and Zn [4]. Since NchPSis negatively affects the environment in surrounding areas over last 50 years, this region was selected as the study object.

2. Materials and methods

The monitoring sites were laid on the 1-20 km distance from NchPS. The monitoring sites were also chosen due to the growth of all studied species of medicinal herbaceous plants. The sites were located towards northwestern wind direction and adjacent north-northwestern (no. 4, no. 5, nos. 8-10). The sites nos. 1-3, no. 7, nos. 1-14 were laid on the distance 1-3 km from NchPS in various wind directions and outside the prevailing wind direction (Fig. 1). Site no. 9 was chosen as the background (control) site due to its great distance (15 km) from NchPS and the absence of additional sources of pollution. Soils of the sites were represented by alluvial soil (Calcaric Fluvic Arenosols) (nos. 2, 12), meadow chernozem (Calcaric Fluvisols Loamic) (nos. 3, 6, 8, 11) and ordinary chernozem (Haplic Chernozem)divided into slightly polluted (nos. 1, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14) and polluted (nos. 4, 5) due to uneven distribution of technogenic emissions over the territory.

The plants *Artemisia austriaca* Pall. ex. Wild., *Poa pratensis* L. and *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Nevski were sampled in the second decade of June during mass flowering and analyses for the Cd and Zn content. The mineralization of samples was carried out by the dry ashing method according to GOST 26929-94. To extract HMs, the ash samples were diluted in 20% HCl and analyzed by atomic absorption spectrometry [3]. Evaluation of the plant pollution with HMs was performed by comparison of HM content in the plants with maximum permissible content (MPC) (50.0 and 0.1 mg/kg for

Zn and Cd respectively) for raw plant material according to SanPiN 2.3.2.560-96. To analyze the effect of technogenic burden and soil type on the plant, all plant species were measured the morphometric parameters: total length, length of the stem, leaves, roots and inflorescences.

3. Results and discussion

The maximum content of the studied metals was observed in the sites located closest to the source of pollution along the line of the prevailing direction of the wind rose (nos. 4, 5 and 6) and the content decreased with the increase of the distance from pollution source from the source in northwestern direction (sites nos. 8, 9, 10). Plants from the sites located in 1-2 km from NchPS as well as in other directions (nos. 1, 11, 12) were less polluted than on the sites of the prevailing wind direction that is related with site location out of prevailing wind rose zone and lower pollution. In total, the pollution with Zn and Cd was lower towards the south from the enterprise.

The plans of *Artemisia austriaca* (up to 3.1 MPC) and *Elytrigia repens* (up to 2.5 MPC) characterized with lower content of Zn on the sites nos. 4-6 with insufficient technogenic load (Fig. 1). The pollution of the *Poa pratensis* with Zn was not determined since the exceeding the MPC level of Zn in raw plant materials can be determined only in conditions of maximum technogenic load while the content of Zn approximately corresponded to background site. Zn accumulation in *Artemisia austriaca* occurred mainly in aboveground part and in root system of *Elytrigia repens* and *Poa pratensis*. However, it is these plant parts that are used for production of medical drugs. The maximum Zn content was noted in *Artemisia austriaca* and minimum in *Poa pratensis*. The Zn content was two times higher of Cd concentration in all plants that is related with high demand of the plants in this element involved in several biological functions. However, the Zn content was significantly low in the studied plants.

The Cd content exceeding MPC in all plant species and reached 28.8 times for *Artemisia austriaca*, 10.1 *Poa pratensis*, and 12.0 for *Elytrigia repens* (Fig. 2). The clear dependence of pollution on localization of the monitoring sites was noted. Insignificant exceeding of MPC and close to Cd content limits was identified for *Artemisia austriaca* within the 5-km zone of pollution. Cd and Zn have accumulated mostly in aboveground parts of *Artemisia austriaca*, and in the root system of *Elytrigia repens* and *Poa pratensis* that characterizes this metal as extremely dangerous pollutant for medical plant material taking into account the high pollution levels of these plants. The maximum concentration of Cd was determined in *Artemisia austriaca* and the minimum in *Poa pratensis*.

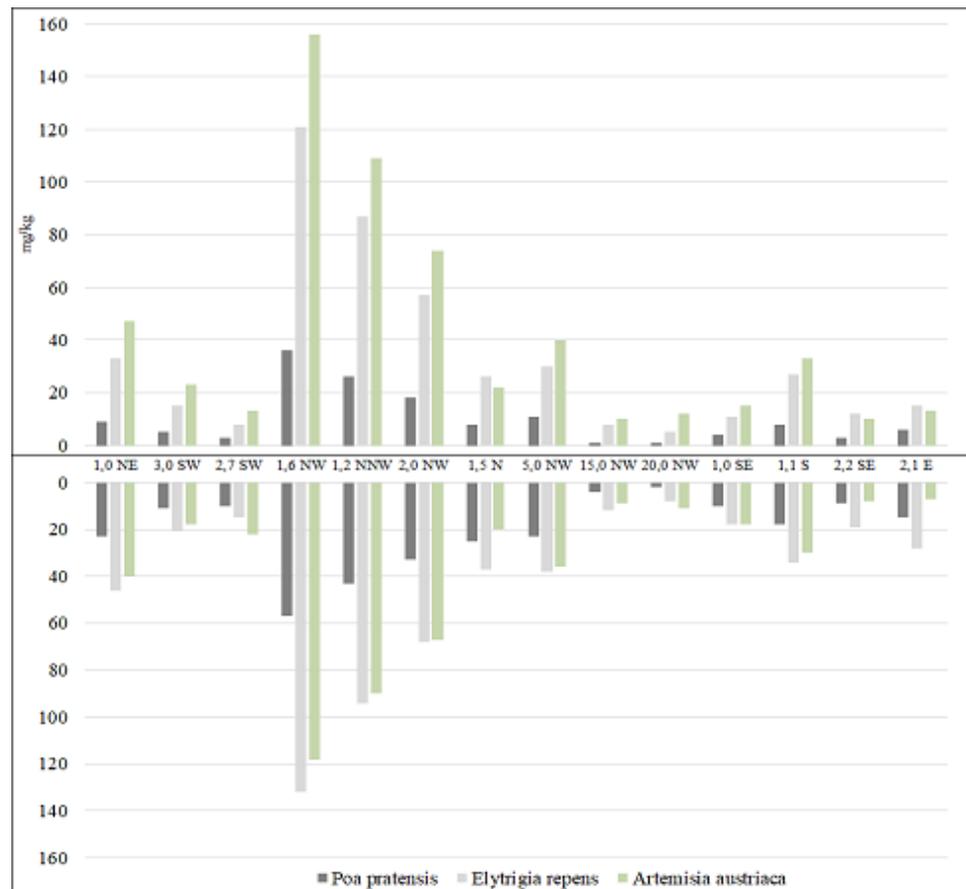


Figure 1: Zn content in various types of wild herbaceous plants in the monitoring sites (above-aboveground part, below-root system), mg/kg.

In addition to the content of elements and their distribution in various parts of plants, the morphometric indicators of plant species were also studied to evaluate the impact of technogenic pollution on plant growth. Whereas the soil is the main factor determining plant growth, the obtained results were grouped according to soil types where the studied plants have been collected. It was determined that all plants growing on unpolluted ordinary chernozem are characterized with maximum morphometric parameters that indicate the most favorable growth conditions for the plants (Table 1). The lowest parameters were noted on alluvial soil. It should be noted that all morphometric parameters on chernozem with background HM content were insignificantly higher than on polluted soil. This fact indicates the technogenic pollution impact on the plants collected on the monitoring sites with the prevailing wind direction.

The length of plant roots on polluted areas with ordinary chernozem corresponded to this indicator on meadow-chernozem soil, and the maximum length of stems, as well as the average and maximum length of leaves, were lower than on meadow-chernozem soil. Among the studied plant species, *Elytrigia repens* was characterized by

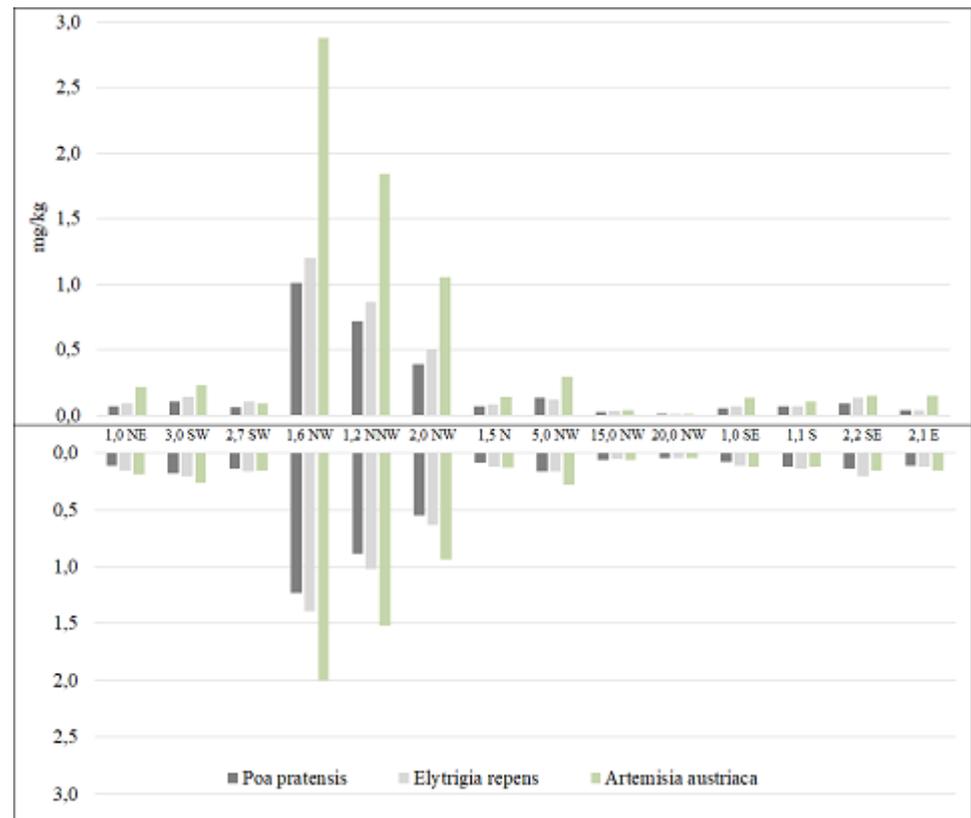


Figure 2: Cd content in various species of wild herbaceous plants in the monitoring sites (above-aboveground part, below-root system), mg/kg.

the maximum total plant length and length of the stems, leaves and inflorescences, and *Poa pratensis* with root length *Artemisia austriaca* had the lowest values of the morphometric parameters.

4. Conclusions

It has been found that long-term technogenic pollution of wild medicinal herbaceous plants in a 5 km zone occurs mainly in the northwest direction from NchPS. The accumulation of Zn and Cd was observed mainly in the aboveground part of *Artemisia austriaca* plants and in the root system of *Elytrigia repens* and *Poa pratensis*. The high content of Zn and Cd in these medicinal plants (up to 3.1 and 28.8 MPC, respectively) poses a potential threat to public health that related with insignificant changes in the morphology of medicinal plants due to the higher content of heavy metals which could not be visually analyzed.

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TABLE 1: Morphometric parameters of plants on unpolluted ordinary chernozem (background site) and soils of the impact areas of NchPS, cm (average values for all sites).

Plant species	Total length			Root length			Stem length			Leaf length			Inflorescence length		
	minimal	average	maximal	minimal	average	maximal	minimal	average	maximal	minimal	average	maximal	minimal	average	maximal
Alluvial soil															
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	20.2	53.5	80.0	5.2	11.2	14.9	18.3	50.1	75.0	9.0	13.0	16.0	2.2	4.1	5.0
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	20.7	41.2	50.5	8.0	9.6	11.6	19.5	37.4	43.0	2.4	4.3	7.5	-	-	-
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	14.4	44.6	55.3	10.1	18.3	26.1	10.4	39.0	49.2	12.2	15.6	17.1	1.5	2.9	3.5
Meadow chernozem															
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	28.8	87.3	114.3	10.3	12.8	18.6	22.4	78.6	104.0	18.5	22.5	25.2	4.4	6.4	10.3
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	26.8	65.0	87.5	8.8	9.5	13.0	26.0	59.5	86.2	1.8	5.2	7.8	-	-	-
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	63.2	83.4	107.7	21.3	24.4	27.2	58.2	75.9	102.5	8.3	19.0	23.3	4.2	4.5	5.0
Ordinary chernozem															
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	35.8	93.3	119.7	7.2	14.2	18.8	32.3	83.2	94.2	17.2	23.1	25.5	4.3	6.4	9.5
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	33.7	64.7	80.7	7.3	10.7	14.3	26.3	54.0	76.3	2.2	3.9	4.5	-	-	-
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	44.4	74.0	104.1	16.3	22.2	34.3	35.0	77.5	91.5	11.0	17.2	19.6	3.0	5.2	6.7
Ordinary chernozem (background site)															
<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	47.3	123.3	136.7	13.2	18.2	38.4	42.0	113.8	165.2	17.2	23.1	25.5	4.3	6.4	9.5
<i>Artemisia austriaca</i>	40.0	66.7	90.8	5.9	14.0	19.6	38.1	64.0	88.3	2.2	3.9	4.5	-	-	-
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	68.4	114.0	135.5	22.5	25.0	29.3	55.6	107.2	133.8	16.4	24.5	29.0	4.2	5.2	8.7

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