



Diagnostic Value of the Leaf Chlorophyll in Some Members of the Family Euphorbiaceae Juss

Adewumi Aderiike Grace^{1,*}, Abdulrahman Abdullahi Alanamu², Oladele Felix Ayotunde², Idika Digbo Iku¹, Ogunnowo Ayodele Adewole¹

¹Department of Basic Sciences, Babcock University, Ilishan Remo, Nigeria

²Department of Plant Biology, University of Ilorin, Ilorin, Nigeria

Email address:

adewumiga@gmail.com (A. A. Grace)

*Corresponding author

To cite this article:

Adewumi Aderiike Grace, Abdulrahman Abdullahi Alanamu, Oladele Felix Ayotunde, Idika Digbo Iku, Ogunnowo Ayodele Adewole.

Diagnostic Value of the Leaf Chlorophyll in Some Members of the Family Euphorbiaceae Juss. *American Journal of Biological and Environmental Statistics*. Vol. 5, No. 2, 2019, pp. 16-20. doi: 10.11648/j.ajbes.20190502.11

Received: April 23, 2019; Accepted: May 31, 2019; Published: July 1, 2019

Abstract: The spurge family Euphorbiaceae Juss. is a large family of flowering plants, most are herbs, but some, especially in the tropics, are also shrubs or trees, succulent and resemble cacti. Diagnostic values of the leaf chlorophyll of seven members of two genera (*Euphorbia* L. and *Jatropha* L.) of Euphorbiaceae Juss. were studied namely *E. neriifolia*, *E. heterophylla*, *E. convolvuloides*, *E. hirta*, *J. curcas*, *J. gossypifolia* and *J. multifida*. Analysis of variance was used to test for significance differences among the seven taxa considered. There is correlation between the chlorophyll content and leaf area; the plant (*E. heterophylla*) with larger leaf area (203.49cm²) has highest chlorophyll content (8.63g/cm²) and *J. curcas* has the lowest mean leaf area (64.41cm²) lowest chlorophyll content of 1.28g/cm². Such correlation was not observed between the leaf per gram fresh weight and chlorophyll content and % chlorophyll content, where *E. convolvuloides* has the higher leaf area per gram fresh weight (162.79g) and *E. heterophylla* has the least (89.85g). Generally, species of *Euphorbia* have higher features in % chlorophyll content (*E. heterophylla*-75.07%), chlorophyll content (*E. heterophylla*-8.63g/cm²), leaf area per gram fresh weight (*E. convolvuloides*-162.79g) and leaf area (*E. heterophylla*-203.49) than the *Jatropha* species. These features are found to be good taxonomic characters and thus indented dichotomous taxonomic keys were constructed based separately for the two genera.

Keywords: Chlorophyll, Diagnostic Value, *Euphorbia*, *Jatropha*, Leaf, Taxonomy

1. Introduction

The spurge family Euphorbiaceae Juss. is a large family of flowering plants with 300 genera and around 7, 500 species. Most are herbs, but some, especially in the tropics, are also shrubs or trees, succulent and resemble cacti [1, 2]. This family occurs mainly in the tropics, with the majority of the species in the Indo-Malayan and tropical America. There is a large variety in tropical Africa, but it is not as abundant or varied as in these two other tropical regions.

The leaves are alternate, seldom opposite, with stipules. They are mainly simple, but where compound, are always palmate, never pinnate [3]. Stipules may be reduced to hairs, glands, or spines, or in succulent species are sometimes

absent. The radially symmetrical flowers are unisexual, with the male and the female flowers usually occurring on the same plant. As can be expected from such a large family, there is a wide variety in the structure of the flowers. They can be monoecious or dioecious. The stamens (the male organs) can number from one to 10 (or even more). The female flowers are hypogynous, that is, with superior ovaries [4, 5].

The genera in tribe Euphorbieae Dumort, subtribe Euphorbiinae Griseb. (*Euphorbia* L. and close relatives) show a highly specialized form of pseudanthium ("false flower" made up of several true flowers) called a cyathium. This is usually a small, cup-like involucre consisting of fused-together bracts and peripheral nectary glands,

surrounding a ring of male flowers, each a single stamen. In the middle of the cyathium stands a female flower: a single pistil with branched stigmas. This whole arrangement resembles a single flower. The fruit is usually a schizocarp, but sometimes a drupe. A typical schizocarp is the regma, a capsular fruit with three or more cells, each of which splits open at maturity into separate parts and then breaks away explosively, scattering the small seeds. The family contains a large variety of phytotoxins (toxic substances produced by plants), mainly diterpene esters, alkaloids, glycosides, and ricin-type toxins [4].

A milky latex is a characteristic of the subfamilies Euphorbioideae and Crotonoideae. This latex is poisonous in the Euphorbioideae, but innocuous in the Crotonoideae. The latex of spurge has been used as a laxative. Recent molecular studies have shown that the enigmatic family Rafflesiaceae Dum., which was only recently recognized to belong to order Malpighiales Juss. ex Bercht. & Presl, is derived from within Euphorbiaceae [4].

A number of plants of the spurge family are of considerable economic importance. Prominent plants include cassava (*Manihot esculenta* Crantz), castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis* L.), Barbados nut (*Jatropha curcas* L.), and the Para rubber tree (*Hevea brasiliensis* Mull. Arg.). Many are grown as ornamental plants, such as poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch). Leafy spurge (*Euphorbia esula*) and Chinese tallow (*Triadica sebifera* (L.) Small) are invasive weeds in North America. In medicine, some species of Euphorbiaceae have proved effective against genital herpes [6].

Chemotaxonomy is the use of biochemistry in taxonomic studies of living things. Living organisms produce many types of natural products in varying amounts. The distribution of these products and their biosynthetic pathways correspond well with existing taxonomic arrangements based on more traditional criteria such as morphology. In some cases chemical data have contradicted existing hypotheses, which necessitates reexamination of the problem or, more positively, chemical data have provided decisive information in situations where other forms of data are insufficiently

discriminatory.

In addition to the use of morphological characters like leaves and flowers, a large family such as Euphorbiaceae need to be further exploited taxonomically with the of some other characters like chemicals, protein bandings, pollen types and many more. In this work, chlorophyll content in seven species namely *Euphorbia neriifolia* L., *E. heterophylla* L., *E. convolvuloides* Hochst. ex Benth., *E. hirta* L., *Jatropha curcas* L., *J. gossypifolia* L. and *J. multifida* L. was used to delimit them. Chlorophyll is a term used for several closely related green pigments found in photosynthetic organisms. Chlorophyll is an essential element to the plants during photosynthesis and is an important substance that can be used as nutritional approaches in decreasing blood sugar, in detoxification, in digestion, excretion and lowering the allergens. Chlorophyll is one of the antioxidant compounds which are stored in the chloroplast of green leaf plants. Normally it has been found in the area of green leaves, stems, flowers and roots. Because of abundant of chlorophyll in the leaves, the leaves were studied for the chlorophyll content in the selected species [7-9].

The taxonomy of the family can, however, be enhanced by looking into possible use of non-morphological features such as chlorophyll density and chlorophyll content to identify and distinguish the species. Hence, this study elucidated the chlorophyll contents of the selected 8 species from the genera *Euphorbia* and *Jatropha* L. with 4 and 3 species from the former and latter respectively. Knowledge on the chlorophyll content of species of the Euphorbiaceae could be useful to identify candidates' species for multiplication and use for aesthetic and environmental purposes.

2. Materials and Methods

Leaves of seven species (4 species of *Euphorbia* and 3 species of *Jatropha*) of the family Euphorbiaceae used for chlorophyll content and density studies were collected in Ilorin, Oke Ode and Ila Orangun, all in Nigeria (Table 1). A sample size of 30 leaves was used for each of the experiments performed in the study.

Table 1. List of taxa of the genera *Euphorbia* and *Jatropha*.

Taxa	Common names	Place of collection
<i>Jatropha curcas</i> L.	Purging nut, fig nut	S. D. A. Secondary School premises, Oke Ode
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i> L.	Red jatropha, bellyache bush	S. D. A. Secondary School premises, Oke Ode
<i>Jatropha multifida</i> L.	Physic nut, coral plant	S. D. A. Secondary School premises, Oke Ode
<i>Euphorbia convolvuloides</i> Hochst. ex Benth.	Spurge	Osun State College of Education, Ila Orangun
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	Spurge	University of Ilorin premises
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i> L.	Asthma weed, catshair	S. D. A. Secondary School premises, Oke Ode
<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i> L.	Hedge Euphorbia, common milk hedge	Osun State College of Education, Ila Orangun

Each leaf specimen (of 1.25g) was weighed using a weighing balance. The area of the leaf specimen was measured using graph sheet method. The weighed specimen (X_0) was cut into pieces and boiled in 200ml of fresh ethanol for 20min. after boiling. Boiled specimen was taken out and allowed to dry i.e. the ethanol was allowed to evaporate. After evaporation the specimen was then reweighed (X_1) and then the new weight was recorded. The difference between

the old weight (X_0) and new (X_1) is the weight of the chlorophyll i.e. $X_0 - X_1 = X_g$ (weight of chlorophyll).

Chlorophyll content was obtained by dividing weight of chlorophyll by the leaf area and multiplied by 100 i.e. $(x/x_0) 100g$.

The chlorophyll density (g/cm^2) was obtained by dividing the chlorophyll weight by its leaf area.

The leaf area per gram fresh weight was determined by

dividing the leaf area with its initial weight. The sample size used was 30. Data collected were subjected to statistical analysis namely: analysis of variance and Duncan's multiple range test [10-12].

Indented dichotomous key was constructed for the seven taxa (separately for the 2 genera of *Euphorbia* and *Jatropha*) in Euphorbiaceae family based on chlorophyll parameters (chlorophyll content and percentage chlorophyll content) studied.

3. Results and Discussion

Many characters are designated as taxonomic characters i.e. they are good features in delimiting plant taxa at specific, generic and family levels. Some of these characters are leaves, fruits, stomata, trichomes, chromosome behaviours (e.g. numbers, length, position of centromere etc), and chemicals [13-16]. Meanwhile, the use of chlorophyll in taxonomy is

very rear. Some of scanty incidences are those published by a study [17]. Chlorophyll content is not leaf area and leaf area per gram fresh weight dependent among the seven taxa except in *E. heterophylla* and *J. curcas* which possessed the largest and smallest leaf area and highest and lowest chlorophyll content respectively. *Euphorbia heterophylla* and *E. convolvuloides* has the largest mean leaf area of 203.49cm² and leaf area per gram fresh weight of 162.79cm² respectively produced the lowest % chlorophyll content and chlorophyll density of 28.16% and 1.75x10⁻² respectively. Meanwhile, *J. curcas* that has smallest leaf area of 64.41cm² and leaf area per gram fresh weight of 52.33cm², it produced % chlorophyll content and least chlorophyll density of 66.88% and 1.28x10⁻² respectively (Tables 2 and 3). One of the implications of this is that plants with small leaf area have closely packed chlorophyll (high chlorophyll density) than some others with large leaves. Thus, they can help to remove the carbon dioxide for photosynthetic purpose.

Table 2. Leaf area (cm²) and leaf area per gram fresh weight of some taxa in the family Euphorbiaceae.

Taxa	Leaf area (cm ²)			Leaf area per gram fresh weight		
	Mean ± SD	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ± SD	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Jatropha multifida</i>	167.09 ± 21.73 ^b	75.80	187.59	133.67 ± 17.39 ^c	60.64	150.07
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	64.41 ± 6.27 ^c	54.60	79.66	52.33 ± 5.01 ^c	43.68	59.73
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	175.54 ± 23.45 ^b	100.21	199.00	125.71 ± 18.78 ^c	80.16	159.20
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	142.55 ± 5.99 ^c	135.20	153.01	144.04 ± 4.79 ^{ab}	108.16	122.41
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	112.32 ± 17.47 ^d	85.32	148.3	89.85 ± 13.97 ^d	68.26	118.65
<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>	154.59 ± 10.25 ^{bc}	124.33	166.76	123.68 ± 8.20 ^c	99.46	133.41
<i>Euphorbia convolvuloides</i>	203.49 ± 24.97 ^a	159.11	241.52	162.79 ± 19.99 ^a	127.29	193.21

Mean with the same letters along the column are not significantly different.

Table 3. Percentage chlorophyll content in the leaves of some taxa in the family Euphorbiaceae.

Taxa	% chlorophyll content			Chlorophyll content (g/cm ²)		
	Mean ± SD	Minimum	Maximum	Mean ± SD	Minimum	Maximum
<i>Jatropha multifida</i>	42.13 ± 11.25 ^d	28.00	60.00	3.23±10 ⁻³ ± 1.13 x 10 ^{-3b}	0.0019	0.0073
<i>Jatropha curcas</i>	66.88 ± 3.51 ^b	60.00	70.00	1.28x10 ⁻² ± 1.32 x 10 ^{-3a}	0.0103	0.0156
<i>Jatropha gossypifolia</i>	61.84 ± 3.74 ^{bc}	56.00	70.40	5.07x10 ⁻³ ± 1.072 x 10 ^{-3b}	0.0038	0.0076
<i>Euphorbia hirta</i>	39.92 ± 5.49 ^d	34.40	64.00	3.51x10 ⁻³ ± 5.39 x 10 ^{-4c}	0.0030	0.0059
<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i>	75.07 ± 11.14 ^a	52.00	88.80	8.63x10 ⁻³ ± 2.17x10 ^{-3b}	0.0051	0.0123
<i>Euphorbia neriifolia</i>	56.40 ± 3.98 ^c	30.00	62.40	4.58x10 ⁻³ ± 3.95x10 ^{-4c}	0.0039	0.0059
<i>Euphorbia convolvuloides</i>	28.16 ± 8.28 ^c	20.00	40.00	1.75x10 ⁻³ ± 5.53x10 ^{-4c}	0.0011	0.0033

Mean with the same letters along the column are not significantly different.

Data obtained from the leaf area, % chlorophyll content, chlorophyll density and leaf area per gram fresh weight showed that there are some levels of variations among the studied species. For instance, based on leaf area, % chlorophyll content, chlorophyll density and leaf area per gram fresh weight, *J. curcas* and *E. convolvuloides*, *E. convolvuloides* and *E. heterophylla*, *J. curcas*, and *J. curcas* and *E. convolvuloides* differed significantly from other species respectively. Meanwhile, *J. multifida*, *J. gossypifolia* and *E. neriifolia*; and *E. hirta* and *E. neriifolia* are not significantly different in leaf area. *Jatropha curcas* and *J. gossypifolia*, *E. neriifolia* and *J. gossypifolia* are not differed in the amount of the % chlorophyll content. In term of chlorophyll density, *J. multifida*, *J. gossypifolia* and *E.*

heterophylla, and *E. hirta*, *E. neriifolia* and *E. convolvuloides* are not significantly different. *Jatropha multifida*, *J. gossypifolia* and *E. neriifolia*, and *E. hirta* and *E. convolvuloides* have the same fresh weight of leaf area per gram.

Chlorophyll which play a vital role in the photosynthetic process during which carbondioxide (one of the greenhouse gases) is absorbed into the plant leaves is an essential material. Greenhouse effect is the accumulation of toxic green house gases in the atmosphere, which lead to global warming. Global warming is the gradual warming of the internal temperature of the earth [18, 19]. Some of the green house gases along with CO₂ include methane, water vapour etc. The accumulation of such gases and many more, lead to global warming which has

effect on climate [20, 21]. Therefore, a plant with high chlorophyll content will go a long way in mitigating against the greenhouse gases. The results obtained from this study revealed that six out of all the seven taxa studied namely *E. neriifolia*, *E. heterophylla*, *E. convolvuloides*, *E. hirta*, *J. gossypifolia* and *J. multifida* are possible good specimens for multiplication and cultivation to help reduce the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere.

From the data generated from this work on the leaf area, % chlorophyll content, chlorophyll density and leaf area per gram fresh weight, which showed variations and similarities between the seven species within genus and between the genera. The characters are said to be good taxonomic characters. Therefore, the following indented dichotomous key to taxa in genera *Euphorbia* and *Jatropha* of family Euphorbiaceae were constructed separately.

- a For four species of *Euphorbia*:
- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 1a | Chlorophyll content (%) | 28.16-39.92 |
| 2 | | |
| 2a | Leaf area (cm ²) | 142.55 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 3.51 x 10 ⁻³ |
| | Leaf area for gram fresh weight | 144.04 |
| | <i>E. hirta</i> | |
| 2b | Leaf area (cm ²) | 203.49 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 8.63 x 10 ⁻³ |
| | Leaf area per gram fresh weight | 89.85 |
| | <i>E. heterophylla</i> | |
| 3a | Leaf area (cm ²) | 154.59 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 4.58 |
| | leaf area per gram fresh weight | 123.68 |
| | <i>E. neriifolia</i> | |
| 3b | Leaf area (cm ²) | 112.32 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 1.75 |
| | leaf area per gram fresh weight | 162.79 |
| | <i>E. convolvuloides</i> | |
- b For three species of *Jatropha*:
- | | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|
| 1a | Chlorophyll content (%) | 61.84-66.88 |
| 2 | | |
| 2a | Leaf area (cm ²) | 175.54 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 5.07 x 10 ⁻³ |
| | leaf area per gram fresh weight | 125.71 |
| | <i>J. gossypifolia</i> | |
| 2b | Leaf area (cm ²) | 64.41 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 1.28 x 10 ⁻³ |
| | leaf area per gram fresh weight | 52.33 |
| | <i>J. Curcas</i> | |
| 1b | Chlorophyll content (%) | 42.13 |
| | leaf area (cm ²) | 167.09 |
| | chlorophyll density (g/cm ²) | 3.23 x 10 ⁻³ |
| | leaf area per gram fresh weight | 133.67 |
| | <i>J. multifida</i> | |

4. Conclusion

The results obtained from this study revealed that six out of all the seven taxa studied namely *E. neriifolia*, *E.*

heterophylla, *E. convolvuloides*, *E. hirta*, *J. gossypifolia* and *J. multifida* are possible good specimens for multiplication and cultivation to help reduce the accumulation of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. Hence, leaf chlorophyll content can be used as good taxonomic characters.

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