

The utilization of fungicide and insecticide from medicinal plants for conservation of cultural properties

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ABSTRACT

The germicidal and insecticidal properties of volatile components extracted from star anise (*Illicium verum* Hooker filius) and clove (*Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG) were evaluated against five microorganisms and three insects for the purpose of developing biocidal active substances from medicinal plants. The volatile components of star anise and clove showed strong antimicrobial effect against *Aspergillus niger*, *Penicillium funiculosum*, *Mucor hiemalis*, *Trichoderma viride*, and *Aureobasidium pullulans*. The extracts of each medicine also showed insecticidal effects against *Sitophilus oryzae* L., *Lyctus linearis* GOZE, and *Reticulitermes spertus kyushuensis* Morimoto. Fumigant toxicities to adult insects were determined. In the case of fumigant toxicity, the extract of star anise showed 100% mortality against *R. spertus*, *S. oryzae*, and *L. linearis* at rates of 2.5 μ l, 50 μ l, 250 μ l/filter paper, respectively but showed no killing effects by clove. The volatile components of star anise and clove were investigated by means of GC/MS. The main constitute, anethole among 20 components from star anise and eugenol among 9 components from clove were identified. The mixture of star anise and clove as the volume ratio of 2 : 1 showed higher properties for antimicrobial and insecticidal effect than each volatile component. *A. niger* was inhibited by the mixture (125ml/m³) for up to 10 days of exposure. Also, from the result of observing state change of organic materials by

1) (Curatorial Office, National Museum of Contemporary Art)

2) (The Korean National Maritime Museum)

volatile extracts of star anise and clove, volatile extracts effects have no effect on natural organic materials of organic cultural properties and can be used as biological control agent. As research contents as above, the insecticidal and germicidal agents from star anise and clove and the mixture of them were more efficient and high level to prevent biological damage for conservation of organic cultural properties. So they may be used in new development of biological insecticidal and germicidal agents for conservation of cultural properties.

가

(, , , ,) , (, , , ,)

(,)¹⁾

가

가

1.
 THUNBERG) (*Illicium verum* Hooker filius) 10% (Eugenia caryophyllata)

2.
 (Table 1)²⁾. 가 (Lyctus linearis GOEZE)
 (Reticulitermes speratus kyushuensis Morimoto)
 (Sitophilus oryzae L.) (Table 2).

3.
 100g SDE(Simultaneous steam distillation and solvent extraction) (CH₂Cl₂) 125ml
 3 Na₂SO₄ 가
 가 (N₂) 2ml
 GC/MS

4.
 (80mm) 15ml
 , 5ml , 50

Table 1.
List of strains used for antimicrobial activity test

Microorganism tested	Incubation temp.()
Mucor hiemalis (KCCM 11826)	28
Trichoderma viride (KCCM 11246)	
Aspergillus niger (KCCM 11239)	
Penicillium funiculosum (KCCM 12040)	
Aureobasidium pullulans (KCCM 11869)	

Table 2.
List of insects used for insecticidal experiment

Insect tested	Incubation condition	
	Temp.()	R.H.(%)
Lyctus linearis GOEZE	29	
Reticulitermes speratus Kyushuensis Morimoto	26	60
Sitophilus oryzae L.	29	

가

2

paper disc susceptibility

50 μ l

28 3 3)

(mm)

가

5.

3 Ahn(1992), Ahn Cho (1992)

3

4),5).

0.5g 20

, 26 , 60% 24

2 . 20 10g , 29 ,
 60% 24 5 .
 20 4g
 0.2ml , 29 ,
 60% 24 5 . 가
 가

6. GC GC/MS

gas chromatography(GC) gas chromatography/mass spectrometry(GC/MS) .
 autospec(Micromass, UK) , column(DB-5) fused silica capillary column(30m×0.25mm) . Column 60 280
 15 /min .
 TradiMed(1999) ⁶⁾ .

7.

1:1(A), 2:1(B), 3:1(C), 4:1(D)

A. niger

(1)

paper disc susceptibility

A. niger

(mm)

(2)

(2 × 10³cm³)
10⁴ cfu/ml)
μℓ, 1,000μℓ

PDA

A. niger 0.3ml(5 ×
100μℓ, 250μℓ, 500
3

(3)

. 48

50μℓ

20

A. niger

(4)

8.

(1)

2 ,

(2)

3

가 15mm,

110mm

15

45 (3 ×

15) , 3 30cm 30 90 (3 x 30) .

(3)

(NH₄NO₃) 240g 100ml 가
60% .
4g 0.5ml
(2g) 80 90
,

(4)

가.

(Minolta CR - 200, Japan)
KS A 0063 L* a* b*
(E) .

KS M 7053 pH (Hanna Hi 9024C, USA)

500g KS M 7065
(Toyoseiki MIT - S, Japan)
15mm, 110mm

15 .

. .

. . KS K 0323 (kgf)

(, Korea)

30cm 30 .

. (Ion chromatography)

(Dionex CD20, IP20, USA)

. 80 30

3 0.2g 50ml 5 3 14ml 1

60 .

, 10,000rpm 10

(Jouan MR1822, USA)

. .

1. .

(2g)

, A. niger, P.

funiculosum, M. hiemalis, T. viride, A. pullulans⁷

, 34mm, 80mm, 28mm, 42mm, 80mm

, 5

(Fig. 1).

SDE(Simultaneous steam distillation and solvent extraction)

P. funiculosum, T. viride, A. pullulans, M. hiemalis, S. aureus, E. coli, A. niger, M. (5μℓ), 75%(A. niger)

(Table 3).

Microorganism	Inhibition zone(mm)			
	5 ^a	10	25	50
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. fil.				
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> (KCCM 11239)	- ^a	-	28	80 ^b
<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> (KCCM 12040)	-	-	80	80
<i>Mucor hiemalis</i> (KCCM 11826)	-	-	72	80
<i>Trichoderma viride</i> (KCCM 11246)	-	-	80	80
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (KCCM 11869)	-	22	80	80
<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> THUNBERG				
<i>Aspergillus niger</i> (KCCM 11239)	42	48	52	56
<i>Penicillium funiculosum</i> (KCCM 12040)	80	80	80	80
<i>Mucor hiemalis</i> (KCCM 11826)	40	44	60	60
<i>Trichoderma viride</i> (KCCM 11246)	50	54	58	80
<i>Aureobasidium pullulans</i> (KCCM 11869)	46	60	80	80

^a : Amount of the added extract(μℓ)

^a : No inhibition(<9mm diameter)

^b : 100% inhibition(>80mm diameter)

2.

μℓ, 10μℓ, 100%, 2.5μℓ, 5.0, 0.5μℓ

Table 3.

Comparison of the inhibition zone(mm) caused by volatile component extracted from medicinal plants

Table 4.
Fumigant toxicity of volatile components to *Reticulitermes speratus kyushuensis* Morimoto

Amount of the extract ^a (μl)	Mortality(%)	
	24*	48
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. fil.		
0.5	0	0
2.5	85.3	100
5.0	100	-
10	100	-
<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> THUNBERG		
0.5	0	0
2.5	0	44.6
5.0	0	100
10	0	100

^a: Volatile components extracted from *Illicium verum* Hook. fil. and *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG

*: Treatment time(hours)

100% , 250 μl 3 100%
 250 μl , 500 μl 90.4% 90.6%
 , 100 μl , 50 μl 62.1% 38.4% , 250
 μl
 4 , 50 μl
 3.9 , 100 μl 1.9
 250 μl 3 100% 5
 90.5% ,
 (Table 5).
 , 250 μl

Amount of the extract ^a ($\mu\ell$)	Mortality(%)				
	1*	2	3	4	5
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. fil.					
50	0	3.5	63.4	94.2	100
100	0	13.4	73.8	100	-
250	0	29.4	100	-	-
500	0	51.2	100	-	-
<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> THUNBERG					
50	0	7.9	24.2	24.3	38.4
100	0	3.8	32.9	53.2	62.1
250	0	17.4	41.8	83.2	90.4
500	0	25.1	43.9	89.4	90.6

^a: Volatile components extracted from *Illicium verum* Hook. fil. and *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG

*: Treatment time(day)

Table 5.
Fumigant toxicity of volatile components to *Sitophilus oryzae* L

5 100%

(Table 6).

2.5 $\mu\ell$, 50 $\mu\ell$, 250 $\mu\ell$

, 5.0 $\mu\ell$ 500 $\mu\ell$ 100%, 90.4%

3. GC GC/MS

GC GC/MS

, monoterpenoid -

pinene, -3-carene, limonene 20

(80%)

(insecticidal)

, phenylpropanoid chavicol, eugenol 9

anethole (fungicidal)

가

Table 6.
Fumigant toxicity of volatile
components to
Lyctus linearis GOEZE

Amount of the extract ^a ($\mu\ell$)	Mortality(%)				
	1*	2	3	4	5
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. fil. 250	0	0	34.7	53.9	100
<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> THUNBERG 250	0	0	0	0	0

^a : Volatile components extracted from *Illicium verum* Hook. fil.
and *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG

* : Treatment time(day)

, 가 (92%) eugenol
(Table 7).

4.

A. niger
, 25 $\mu\ell$, (<3mm)가
10 $\mu\ell$ 2:1(B), 3:1(C), 1:1(A), 4:1(D)
65mm, 32mm, 28mm, 12mm 가
(Fig. 2).
2:1(B) B ,
B 10 $\mu\ell$
가 0mm, 48mm, 65mm B
100%, 26.2% B
90%
B 가

(Fig. 3).

R.T.*	Compound	Medicinal plants	
		IV	EC
5:25	- Pinene	+	-
7:34	- 3-Carene	+	-
8:13	Limonene	+	-
10:07	- Terpinene	+	-
10:33	Linalool	+	-
13:40	- Terpineol	+	-
13:43	Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-, methyl ester	-	+
13:57	Estragole	+	-
16:12	chavicol	-	+
17:50	Anethole	+	-
19:23	Eugenol	-	+
20:21	p-Methoxyphenylacetone	+	-
20:02	Methyl-4-methoxybenzoate	+	-
21:22	trans-Caryophyllene	-	+
22:25	Bergamotene	+	-
22:42	- Humulene	-	+
22:43	1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-Propanone	+	-
23:56	trans-Methyl isoeugenol	+	-
25:57	Nerolidol	+	-
26:20	Spathulenol	+	-
26:33	2-(1-Cyclopentenyl) furan	+	-
26:42	Caryophyllene oxide	-	+
27:38	- Eudesmol	-	+
28:10	Caryophylla-4(12),8(13)-dien-5-ol	-	+
28:18	crotonic acid, o-benzaldehydoseste	+	-
28:34	- Cadinol	+	-
29:17	Feniculin	+	-
31:41	Benzylbenzoate	-	+
43:41	2-(p-anisyl)-5-methyl-1-hexene	-	-

IV : *Illicium verum* Hook. fil., EC : *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG

+ : present

- : not present

* : retention time

(1)

B

, 25µl M. hiemalis
 100%(80mm) (Table 8). 25µl , A.
 niger 28mm 52mm (Table 4)
 65% 35% , M. hiemalis ,
 60mm 34% 40mm
 , 50µl S. aureus

Table 7.

Volatile components detected in medicinal plants by GC and GC/MS

Table 8.
Comparison of the inhibition zone(mm) caused by the mixture B

Microorganism	Inhibition zone(mm)			
	5*	10	25	50
Aspergillus niger(KCCM 11239)	37	65	80 ^a	80
Penicillium funiculosum(KCCM 12040)	45	55	80	80
Mucor hiemalis(KCCM 11826)	15	23	40	40
Trichoderma viride(KCCM 11246)	38	50	80	80
Aureobasidium pullulans(KCCM 11869)	40	54	80	80

*: Amount of the added mixture B($\mu\ell$)

^a: 100% inhibition(>80mm diameter)

, 11mm E. coli 24mm

, S. aureus

17mm

B

10 $\mu\ell$

M. hiemalis

(2)

B

($2 \times 10^3 \text{cm}^3$)

1,000 $\mu\ell$

A. niger

100%

1,000 $\mu\ell$

90%

B 250 $\mu\ell$

A. niger

100%

4

, B

125ml/m³

(Table 9).

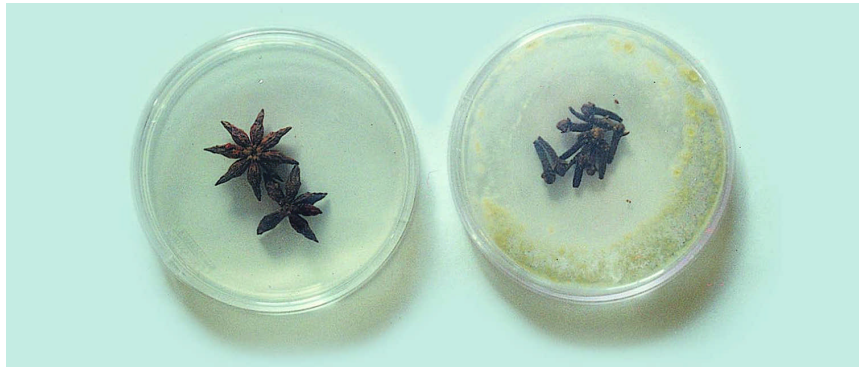
(3)

B

A. niger

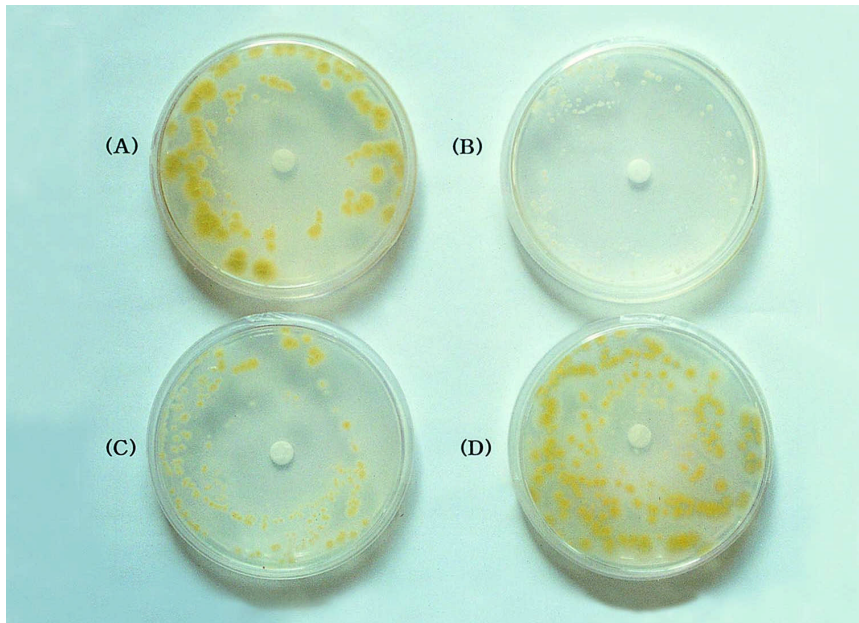
B 10

36mm



(A)

(B)

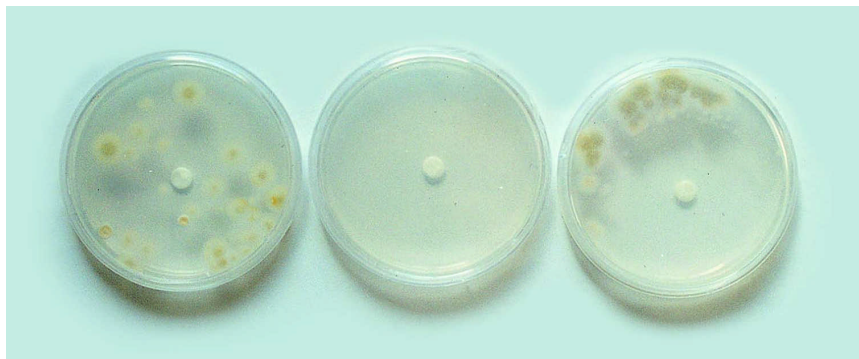


(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)



(A)

(B)

(C)

Fig. 1.
Inhibitory effect of volatile component from medicinal plants on the growth of *A. niger*.
(A) *Illicium verum* Hook. fil.
(B) *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG.

Fig. 2.
Comparison of the inhibition zone(mm) caused by the mixture as the volume ratio of volatile components extracted from *Illicium verum* Hook. fil. to *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG against *A. niger*.
(A) 1:1 (B) 1:2
(C) 1:3 (D) 1:4

Fig. 3.
Comparison of the inhibition zone(mm) caused by volatile component of the mixture B on the growth of *A. niger*.
(A) extract of *Illicium verum* Hook. fil.
(B) Mixture B.
(C) extract of *Eugenia caryophyllata* THUNBERG.

Table 9.
Inhibitory effect of volatile component from each extraction the growth of *A. niger* in the place of $2 \times 10^7 \text{cm}^3$

Volatile component	Inhibition(%)			
	100 ^a	250	500	1000
<i>Eugenia caryophyllata</i> THUNBERG	+	+	+	+
<i>Illicium verum</i> Hook. fil.	+	+	+	-
Mixture B	+	-	-	-

^a : Amount of the added extract($\mu\ell$)

+ : No inhibition of growth

- : 100% inhibition of growth of tested microorganism

12mm , 4 80mm , 20
B 240 (10)

(4)

B , 50 $\mu\ell$ 5 100%
500 $\mu\ell$ 72 100% B

(Table 6)

B

(Table 10).

Table 10.
Fumigant toxicity of the mixture B to *Sitophilus oryzae* L.

Mixture B ^a	Mortality(%)				
	1 ^b	2	3	4	5
50	0	0	16.5	71.8	100
100	0	4.8	68.8	94.8	100
250	0	18.4	87.9	100	-
500	0	28.9	100	-	-

^a : Amount of the added mixture B($\mu\ell$)

^b : Treatment time(day)

5.

(1)

가.

Medicinal plants	Kinds of tested papers*	
	Print paper	Korean paper
Color difference(E)		
Control	11.72	17.01
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	12.11	17.71
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	12.32	16.36
Acidity(pH)		
Control	7.5	6.4
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	7.7	6.4
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	7.5	6.4
Folding endurance(Count)		
Control	427.4	91.2
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	487.7	86.4
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	376.1	80.7

*: treated with flavor of medicinal plants at 80 for 90 days

Table 11

(E)

17.71 16.35

17.01 ±0.7

±1.0

가

Table 11.

Comparison of the deterioration of papers caused by volatile component of medicinal plants

(pH)

, pH 6.4

± 15%

0.65g, 0.67g

0.68g

±0.03g

(2)

가.

Table 12

(E) 20.19, 20.21

19.72 0.5

0.75(

)

±1.0

가

pH

0.3

pH

(

)

가

(count)

가

14.7%(

)

±15%

Cl⁻, NO₃⁻², PO₄⁻³, SO₄⁻²

가

16.38ppm, 1.60ppm, 2.82ppm, 7.23ppm

17.80ppm, 1.09ppm,

3.58ppm, 6.61ppm

가

가 (Table 13).

Volatile component	Kinds of tested papers*		
	Copying paper	News paper	Korean paper
Color difference(E)			
Control ^a	11.64	18.93	19.72
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	10.89	18.22	20.21
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	12.28	19.41	20.19
Acidity(pH)			
Control	7.5	6.9	6.6
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	7.6	6.8	6.7
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	7.8	6.8	6.4
Folding endurance(Count)			
Control	473.9	40.4	116.4
Illicium verum Hook. fil.	491.9	34.5	124.1
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	501.8	42.7	99.4

* : treated with volatile component extracted from medicinal plants at 80 for 90 days

^a : treated with CH₂Cl₂

Volatile component	Concentration(ppm)						
	F ⁻	Cl ⁻	NO ₂ ⁻	Br ⁻	NO ₃ ⁻²	PO ₄ ⁻³	SO ₄ ⁻²
Copying Paper							
Control ^a	0	26.68	0	0	0.68	0	14.05
Star - anise ^b	0	27.18	0	0	0.51	0	13.86
Clove ^c	0	28.62	0	0	0.44	0	14.34
News paper							
Control	0	2.67	0	0	0.78	0.01	39.57
Star - anise	0	2.57	0	0	1	0.04	32.18
Clove	0	3.11	0	0	0.64	0.04	40.36
Korean paper							
Control	0	17.80	0	0	1.09	3.58	6.61
Star - anise	0	16.38	0	0	1.60	2.82	7.23
Clove	0	15.50	0	0	1	2.55	7.51

^a : treated with CH₂Cl₂

^b : Illicium verum Hook. fil.

^c : Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG

Table 12.

Comparison of the deterioration of paper treated with volatile component extracted from Illicium verum Hook. fil. and Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG

Table 13.

Comparison of the change of an ions from papers treated with volatile component extracted from Illicium verum Hook. fil. and Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG

(kgf) 0.02g 가 (Table 14).

Table 14.
Comparison of the tensile strength of textile fibres treated with each volatile component

Volatile component	Tensile strength(kgf)		
	Cotton	Silk	Viscose rayon
Control ^a	0.60	0.89	0.30
Illicium verum Hook. fl.	0.58	0.87	0.51
Eugenia caryophyllata THUNBERG	0.58	0.89	0.50

^a : treated with CH₂Cl₂

3
가
7
3
가(<0.02g)
가
B
가

,

flavonoid
, A. absinthium

7).

ammonia gas(NH₃)
thujone

가

,

8),9).

anethole eugenol