

8<sup>th</sup> Brazilian Symposium on Essential Oils International Symposium on Essential Oils

## Essential oil yield and composition of *Baccharis* species from Araucaria Forest of Parana State, Brazil.

<u>MicheleTrombin-Souza</u><sup>1</sup>, Mireli Trombin-Souza<sup>1</sup>, Teomar D. Silva<sup>1,2</sup>, Wanderlei Amaral<sup>1</sup>, João A. L. Pascoalino<sup>1</sup>, Humberto R. Bizzo<sup>3</sup>, Cícero Deschamps<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universidade Federal do Paraná - R. dos Funcionários, 1299 Curitiba, Brazil <sup>2</sup> Instituto Federal Catarinense – Araquari, Brazil <sup>3</sup> Embrapa Food Technology - Rio de Janeiro, Brazil cicero@ufpr.br

Keywords: essential oil, limonene, aromatic plants, Baccharis.

The Baccharis genus presents great diversity of essential oils. The chemical composition has been studied due the economic importance for the fragrance and flavoring industries. This study aimed to evaluate the essential oil yield and composition of 10 species of Baccharis of Araucaria Forest, Piraquara - PR. Essential oil samples from fresh leaves of Baccharis articulata Pers., B. trimera (Less) DC., B. milleflora DC., B. oblongifolia Pers., B. anomala DC., B. calvescens DC., B. uncinella DC., B. axillaris DC., B. mesoneura DC., and B. myriocephala DC were obtained by hydrodistillation in a Clevenger apparatus during 4.5 hours. The chemical constituents were analyzed by GC-MS. In both analyzes fused silica capillary column was applied, HP-5MS (30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25  $\mu$ m), using helium as the carrier gas (1.0 mL min<sup>-1</sup>) at a temperature of 120 °C. The oven temperature ranged from 60 °C to 240 °C at a heating rate of 3 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. Identification of essential oil component was done by comparison of both mass spectra and retention indices values with compounds described in the stored data and literature (1,2). The essential oil content of B. articulata, B. trimera, B. milleflora, B. oblongifolia, B. anomala, B. calvescens, B. uncinella, B. axillaris, B. mesoneura e B. myriocephala were 0.07; 0.76; 0.90; 0.69; 0.72; 0.70; 1.89; 0.03; 0.97; e 0.02%, respectively. It were identified 32 constituents (90.1 %) in the essential samples of B.articulata, 30 (91.9 %) in B. milleflora, 20 (96.2 %) in B. oblongifolia, 24 (81.3 %) in B. anomala, 29 (96.0 %) in *B. calvescens*, 29 (96.7 %) in *B. uncinella*, 23 (94.3 %) in *B. axillaris*, 25 (70.3 %) in B. trimera, 23 (82.0 %) in B. mesoneura and 28 (91.6 %) in B. myriocephala. The major constituents of *B. articulata* were limonene (38.4 %) and β-pinene (30.2 %); of *B. trimera* carquejila acetate (52.7%) and limonene (18.6%); of *B. milleflora* viridiflorol (24.1%) and limonene (22.6%); of B. oblongifolia limonene (32.7 %) and germacrene D (6.3 %); of B. anomala limonene (23.9 %), germacrene D (19.7 %) and δ-cadineno (8.0 %); of *B. calvescens* limonene (39.5%) and β-pinene (13.7 %); of *B. uncinella* limonene (24.1 %) and spathulenol (17.2 %); of *B. axillaris* α-pinene (41.9 %) and limonene (31.9%); of *B. mesoneura* limonene (32.2%),  $\alpha$ -pinene (15.5%) and  $\alpha$ -thujene (14.4 %); of *B. myriocephala* limonene (41.9 %) and  $\beta$ -pinene (16.7 %).

- 1. Wiley Registry of Mass Spectral Data, 6th edn. Wiley Interscience, New York, 1994.
- 2. Adams, R.P. Identification of Essential Oil Components by Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry. 4th ed. Carol Stream: Allured Publ. Corp., 2007.

Acknowledgements: Embrapa, UFPR/PGAPV, CAPES.