



# Physiological and biochemical effects of copper nanoparticles in bell pepper (*Capsicum annuum* L.) plants

Swati Rawat, Venkata L.R. Pullagurala, Youping Sun, Genhua Niu, Jose A. Hernandez-Viezcas, Jose R. Peralta-Videa, and Jorge L. Gardea-Torresdey

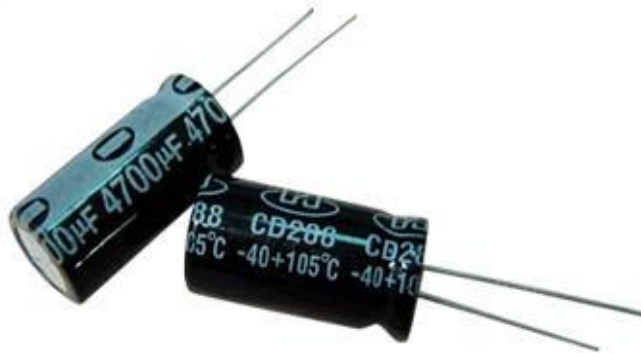
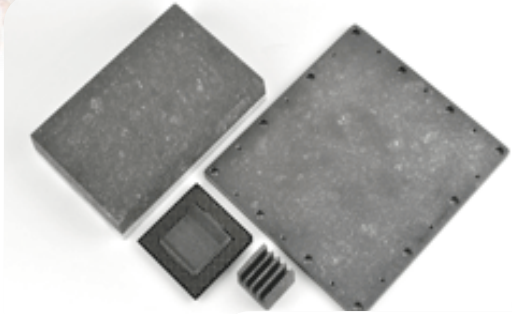
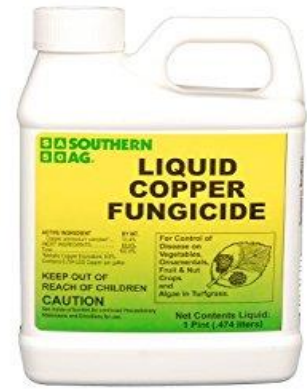
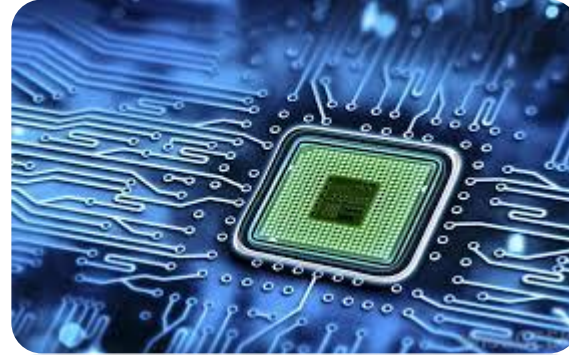
# INTRODUCTION



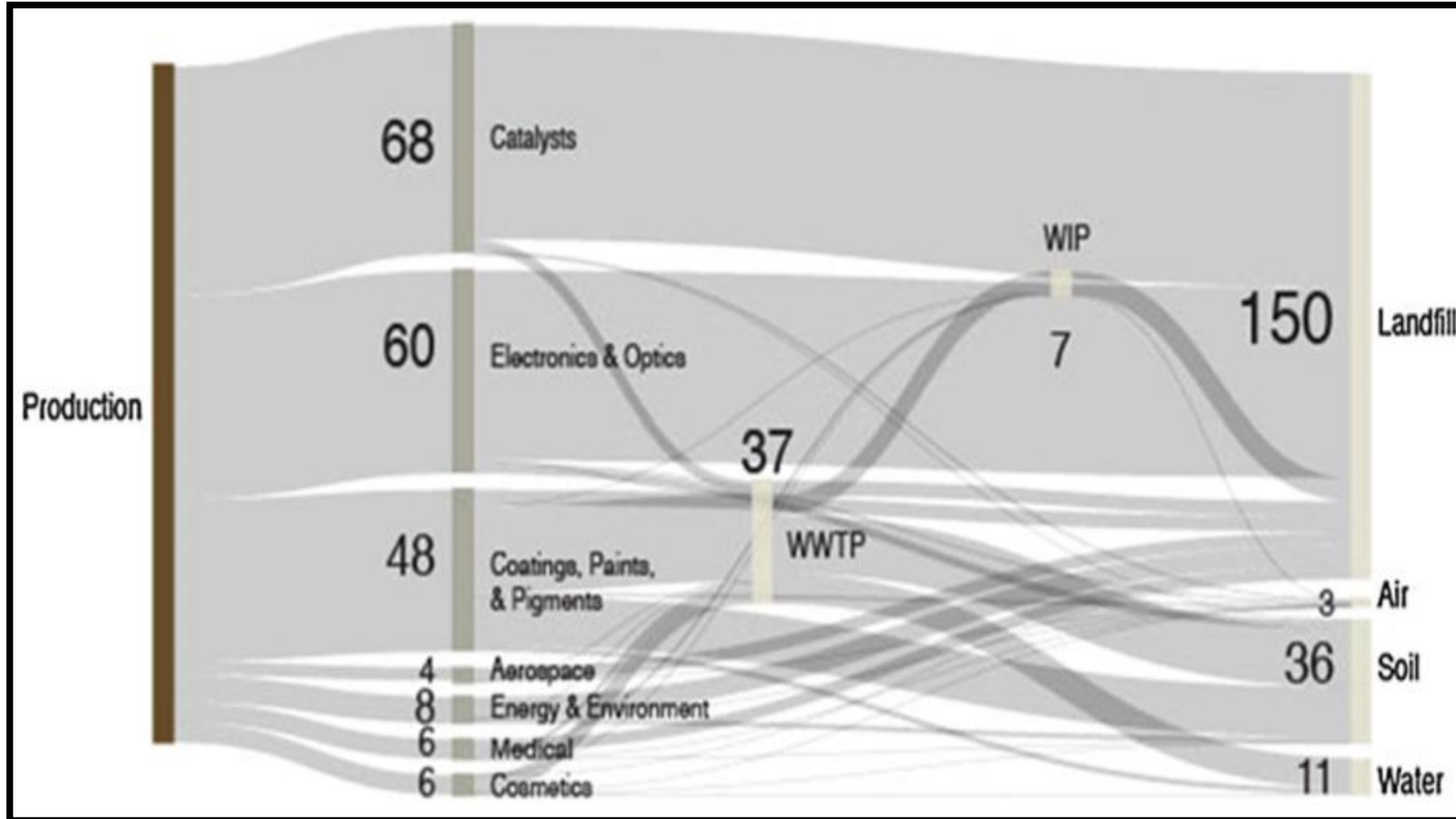
- Materials with at least 2 dimensions between 1 nm and 100 nm.
- Size range between individual molecules and the corresponding bulk materials
- High surface energy
- Quantum confinement
- High redox activity



# Applications of Copper NPs



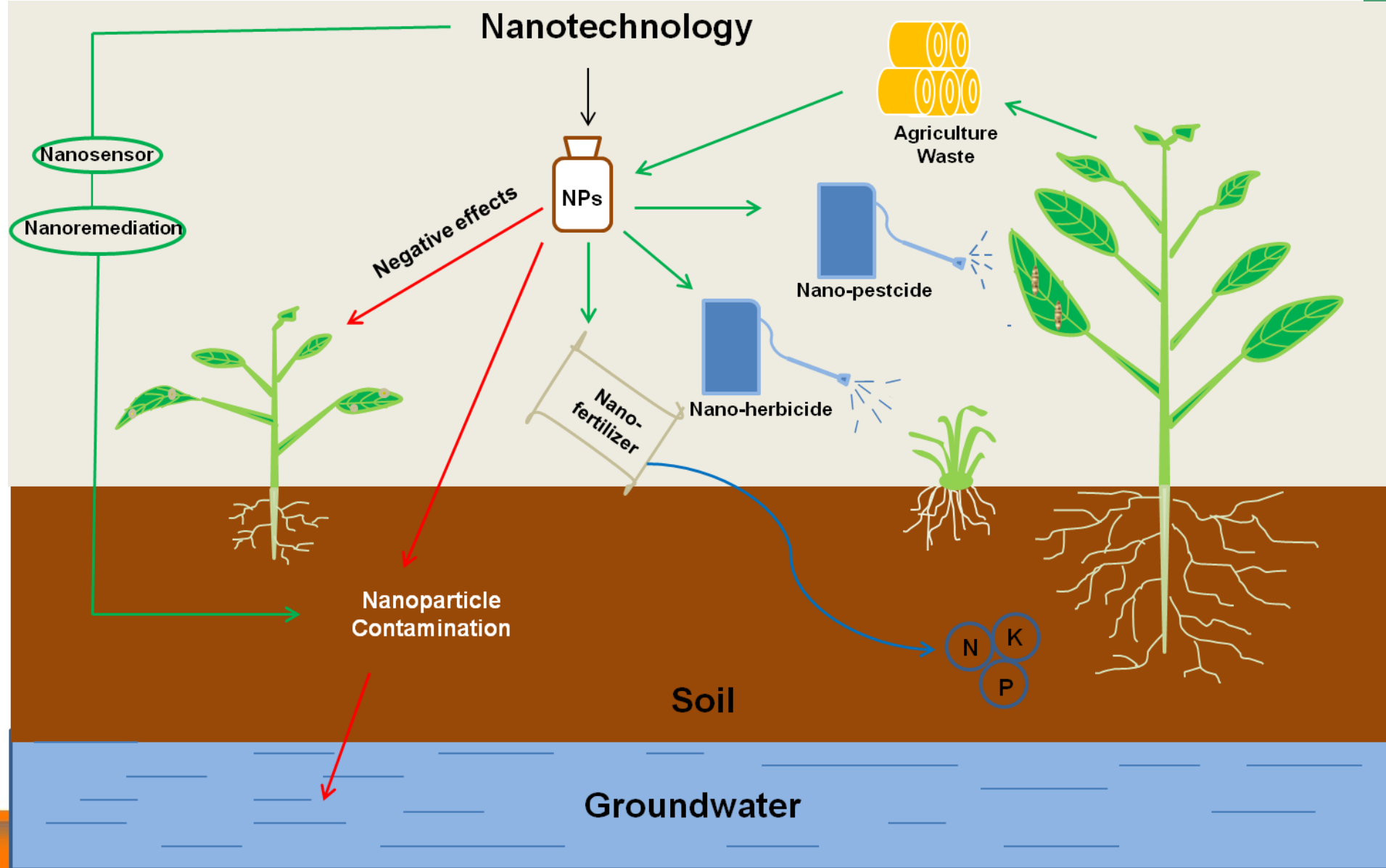
# Global flows for Cu and oxides of Cu (metric tons/yr) in 2010



Keller, Arturo A., Suzanne McFerran, Anastasiya Lazareva, and Sangwon Suh. "Global Life Cycle Releases of Engineered Nanomaterials." *Journal of Nanoparticle Research* 15, no. 6 (2013): 1-17.



# Application of NPs in agriculture

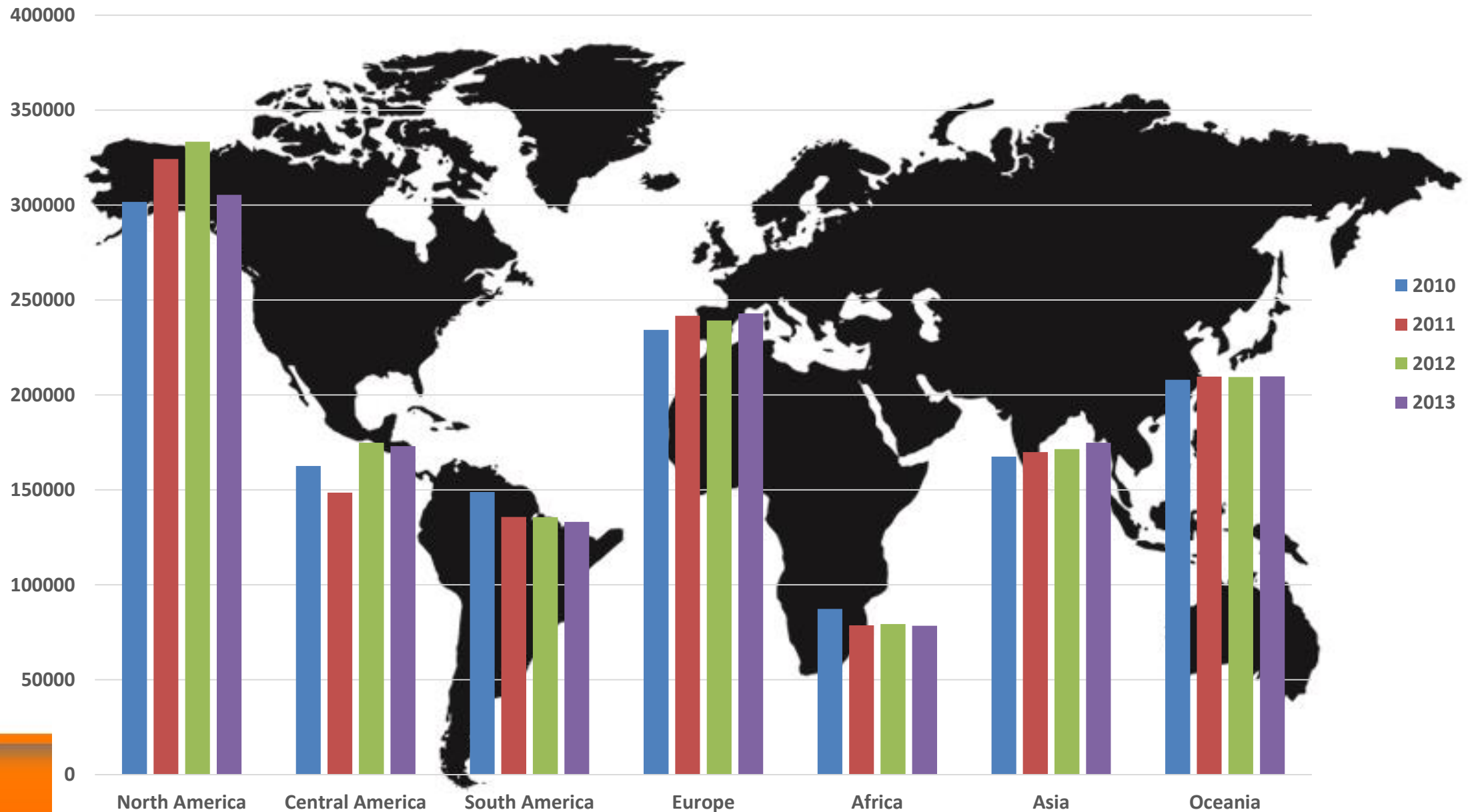


# Bell pepper plants (*Capsicum annuum* L.)

- *Capsicum annuum* L.
- Chilli or pungent flavor attributed to the chemical *capsaicin* 8-methyl-N-vanillyl-6-noneamide
- Rich in anti-oxidants like carotenoid, sugars, vitamin C
- Average consumption 10.6 lbs/person/ year
- 46,500 acres of land cultivated to produce 1535 million lbs
- 60% of the nations bell peppers grown by California
- Average yield 33,000 lbs/acre



# Bell pepper world production, yield, hg/ha





# Research objective

- Effect of contaminant particle size on the growth and physiological parameters of bell pepper plant
  
- Effect of exposure period (45 vs 90 days) on the elemental concentration of plants

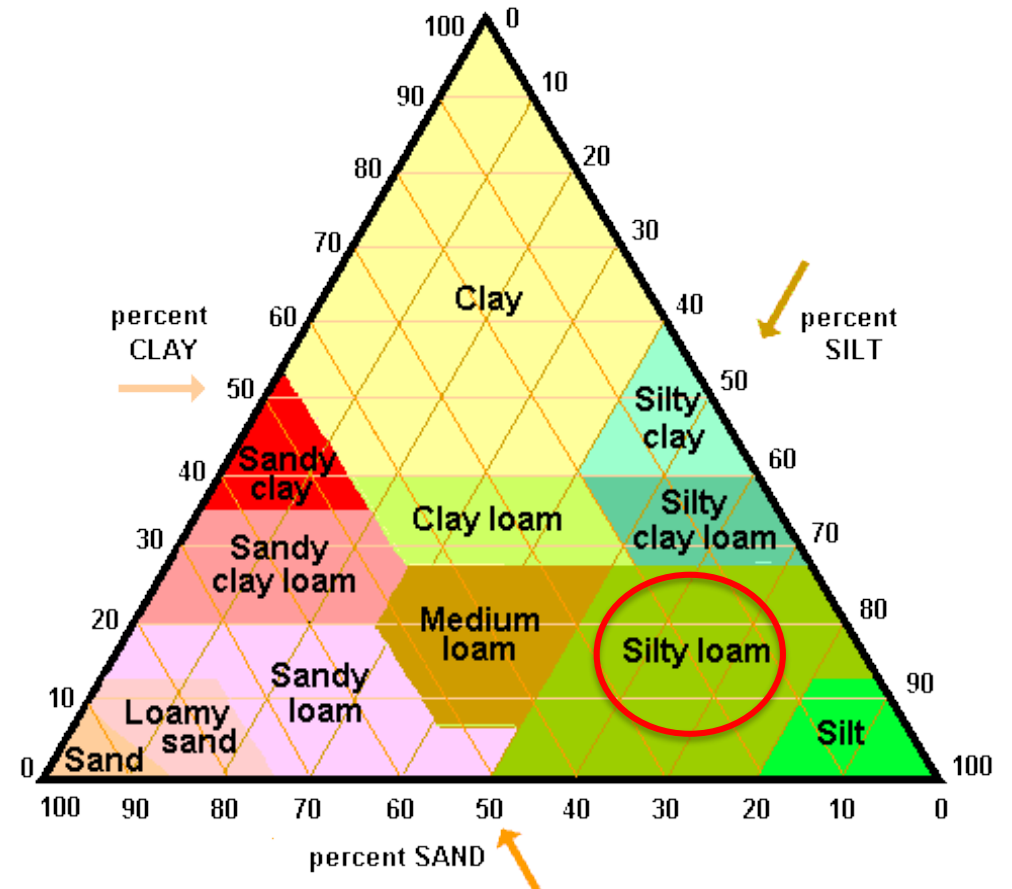


# METHODOLOGY



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- Soil collected Socorro, TX (N 31° 40.489', W 106° 17.198', elevation: 1,115 m asl).
- Soil characterization conducted on Malvern Mastersizer Hybrid 2000G
  - Sand : 19.7 %
  - Silt : 64.92 %
  - Clay : 15.38 %
- Natural soil : silty loam



# Preparing pots in the lab for seedling transplantation



## transplantation



# Plant growth stages



Seedlings growing

Seedlings ready for transplantation



Plants 10 days post transplantation

Freshly transplanted seedlings



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# Plant growth stages



Plants 30 days post transplantation

Plants 45 days post transplantation, flowering



Fully matured plants, 90 days post transplantation



Plants 60 days post transplantation, fruiting

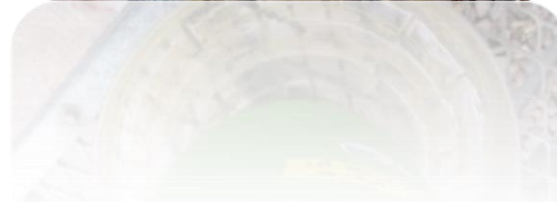


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# Gas exchange measurement: CIRAS-3 portable photosynthesis system

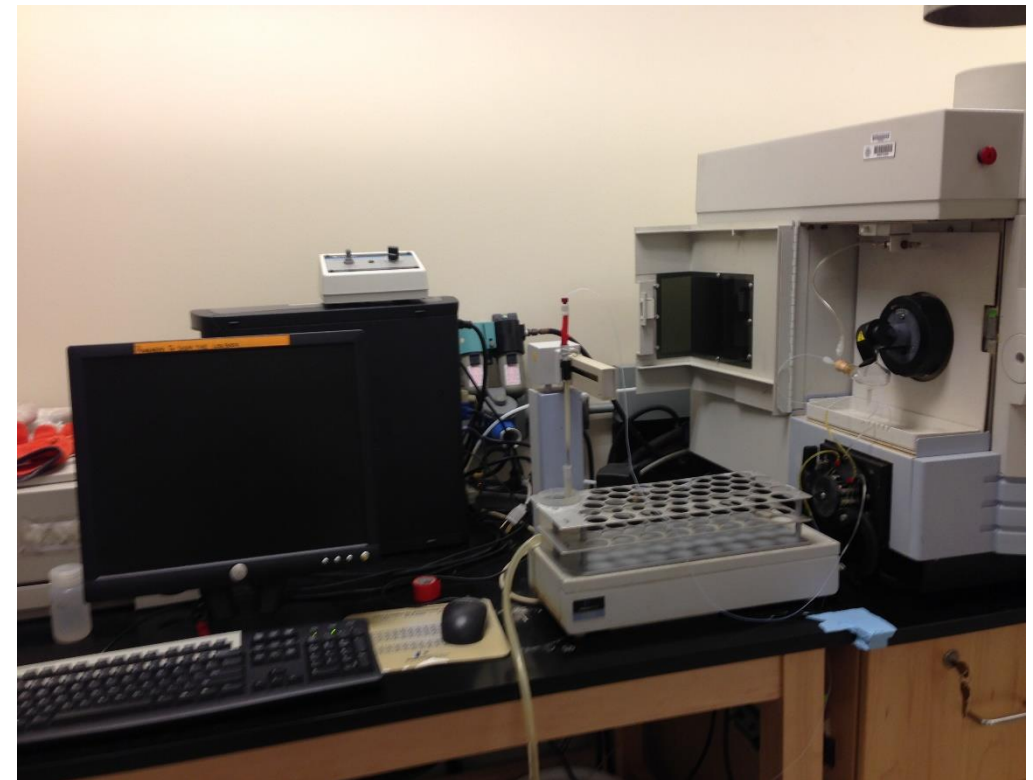
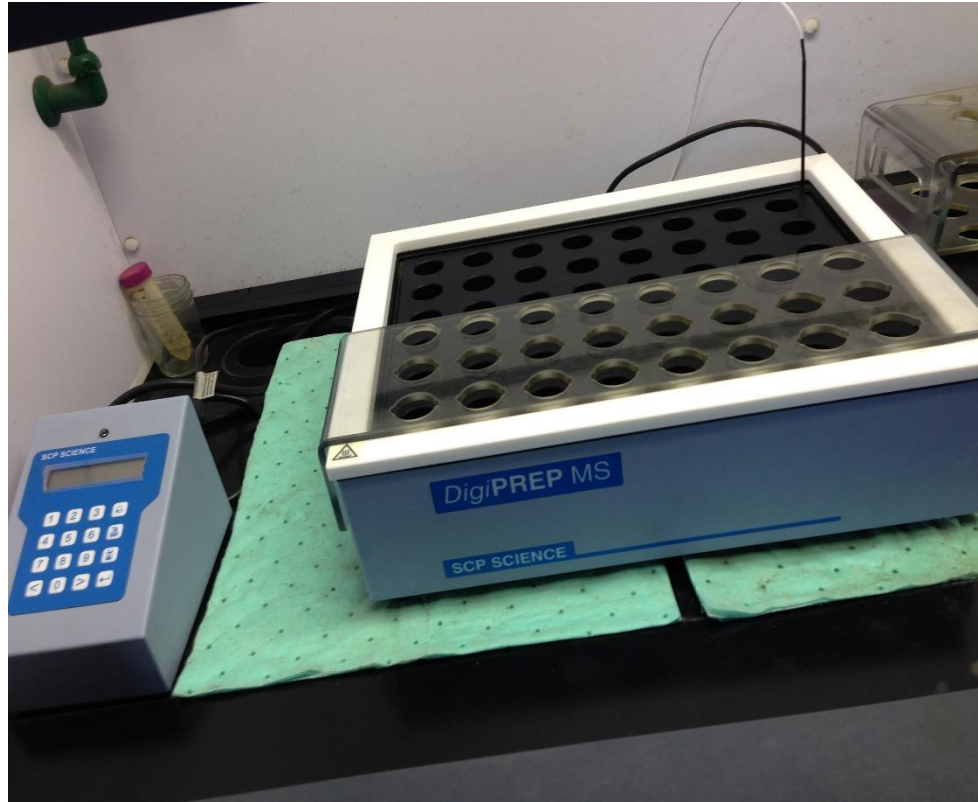


# Harvesting





# Acid digestion and sample analysis on the ICP-OES

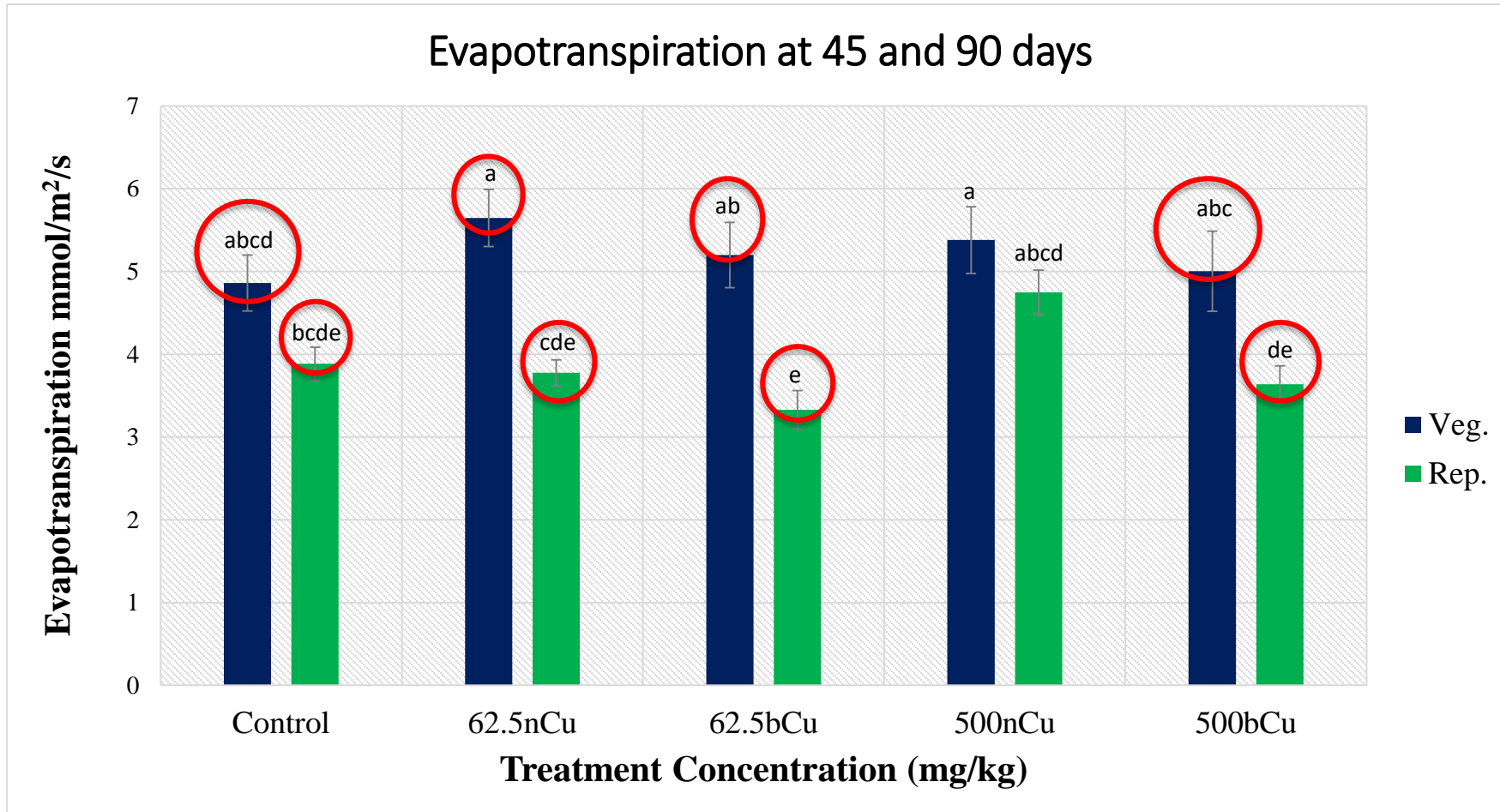


# RESULTS

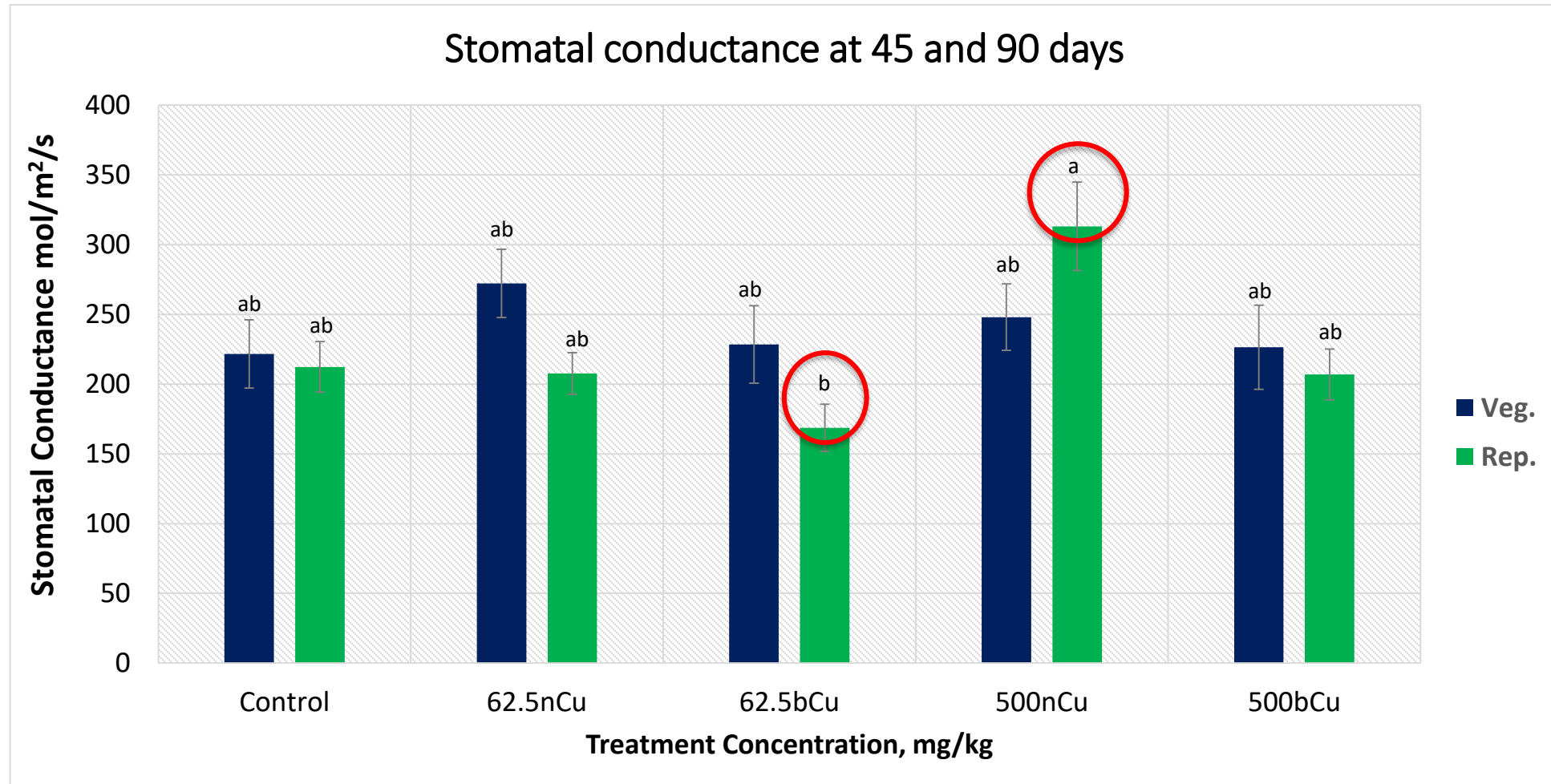


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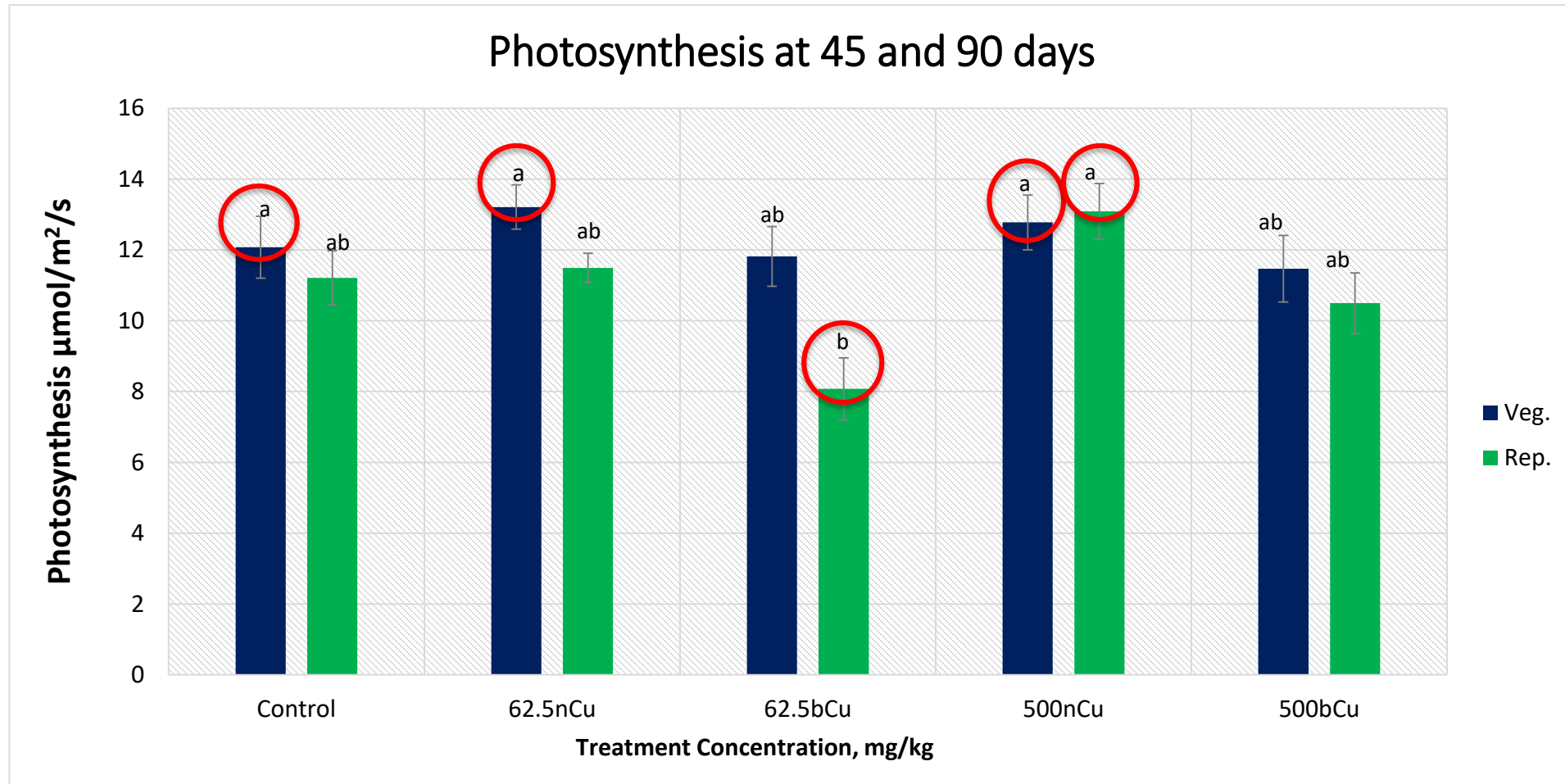
# Comparison of the evapotranspiration (ET) between vegetative stage and reproductive stage study



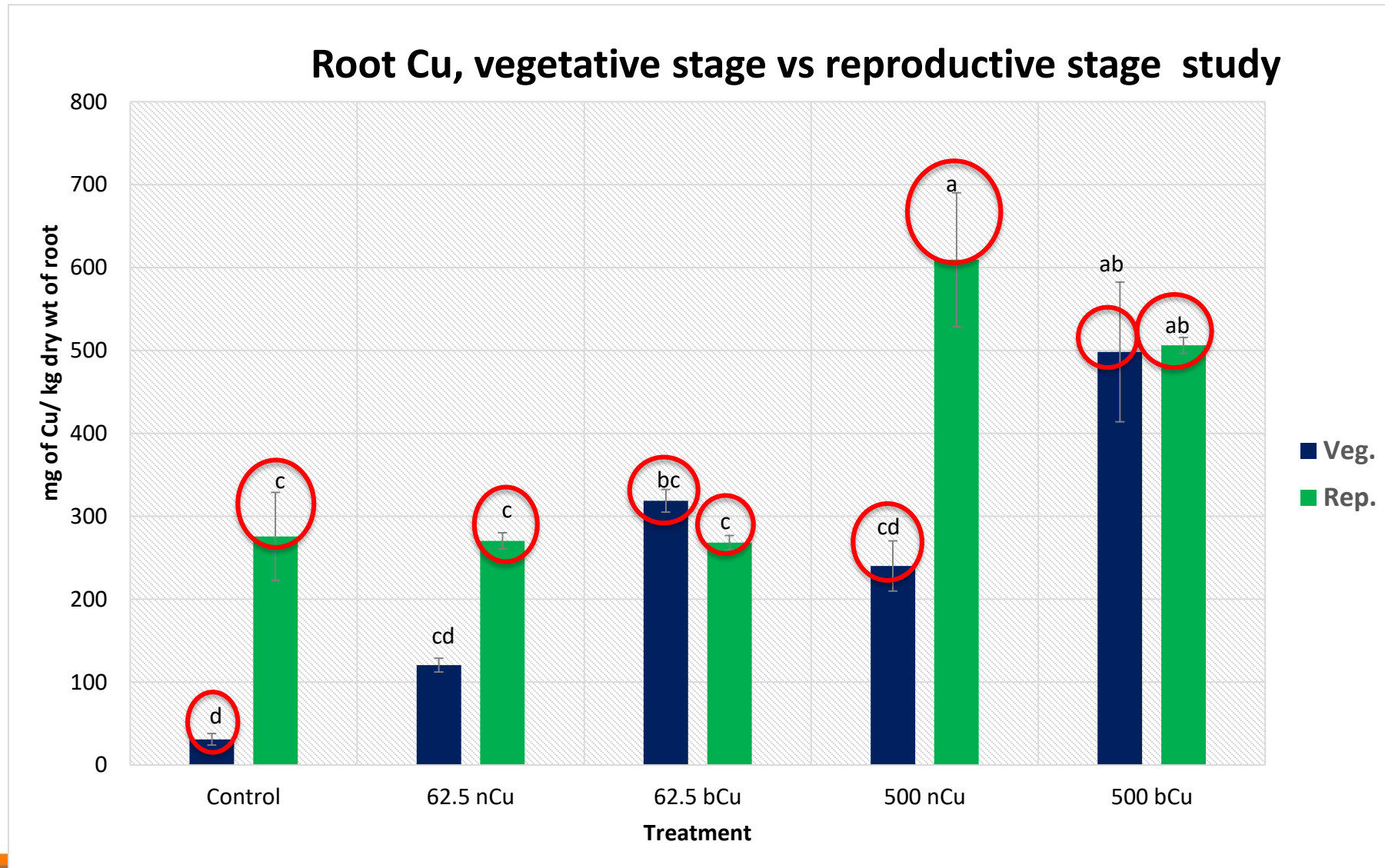
# Comparison of the stomatal conductance between vegetative stage and reproductive stage study



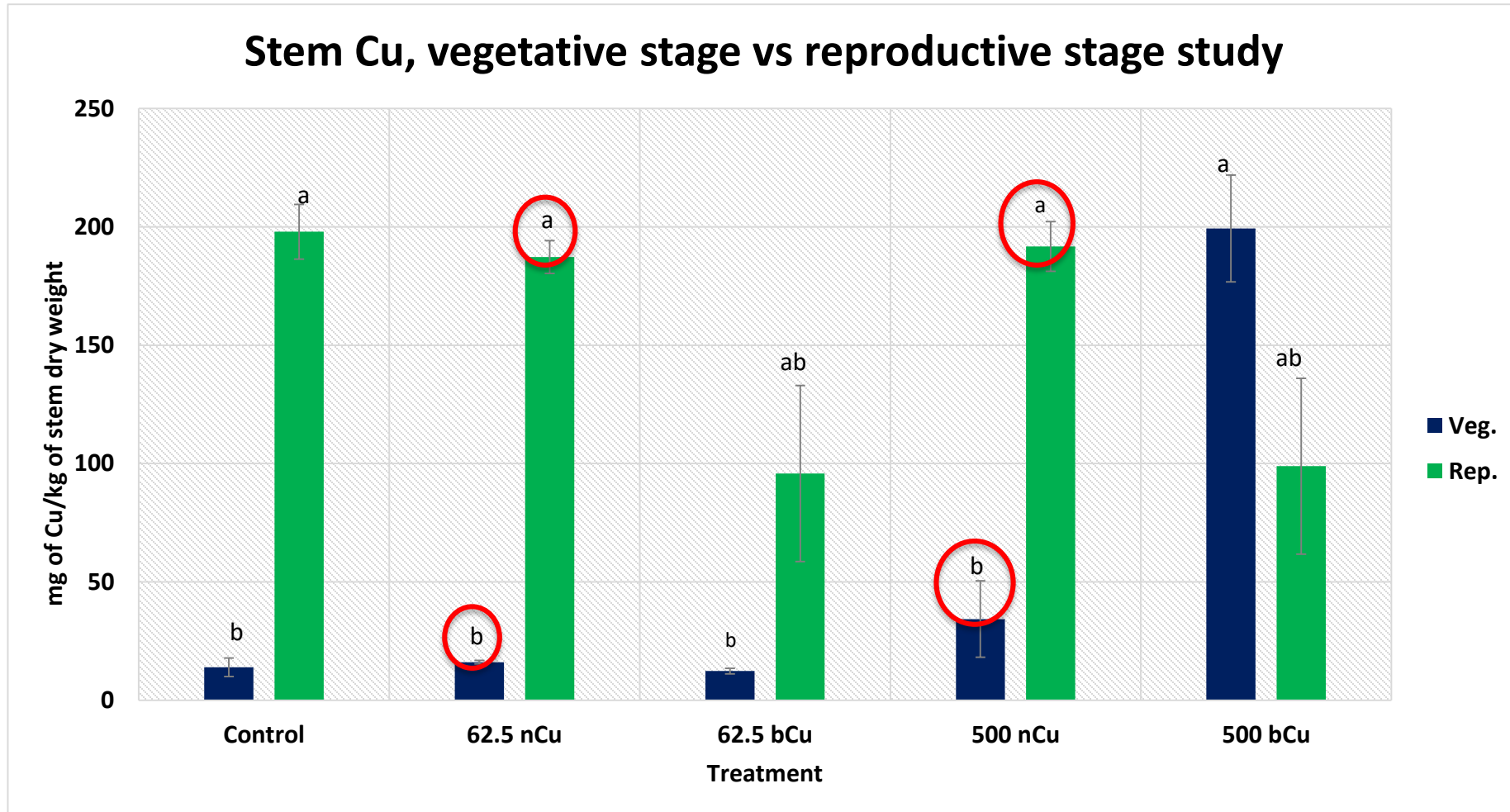
# Comparison of the photosynthesis between vegetative stage and reproductive stage study



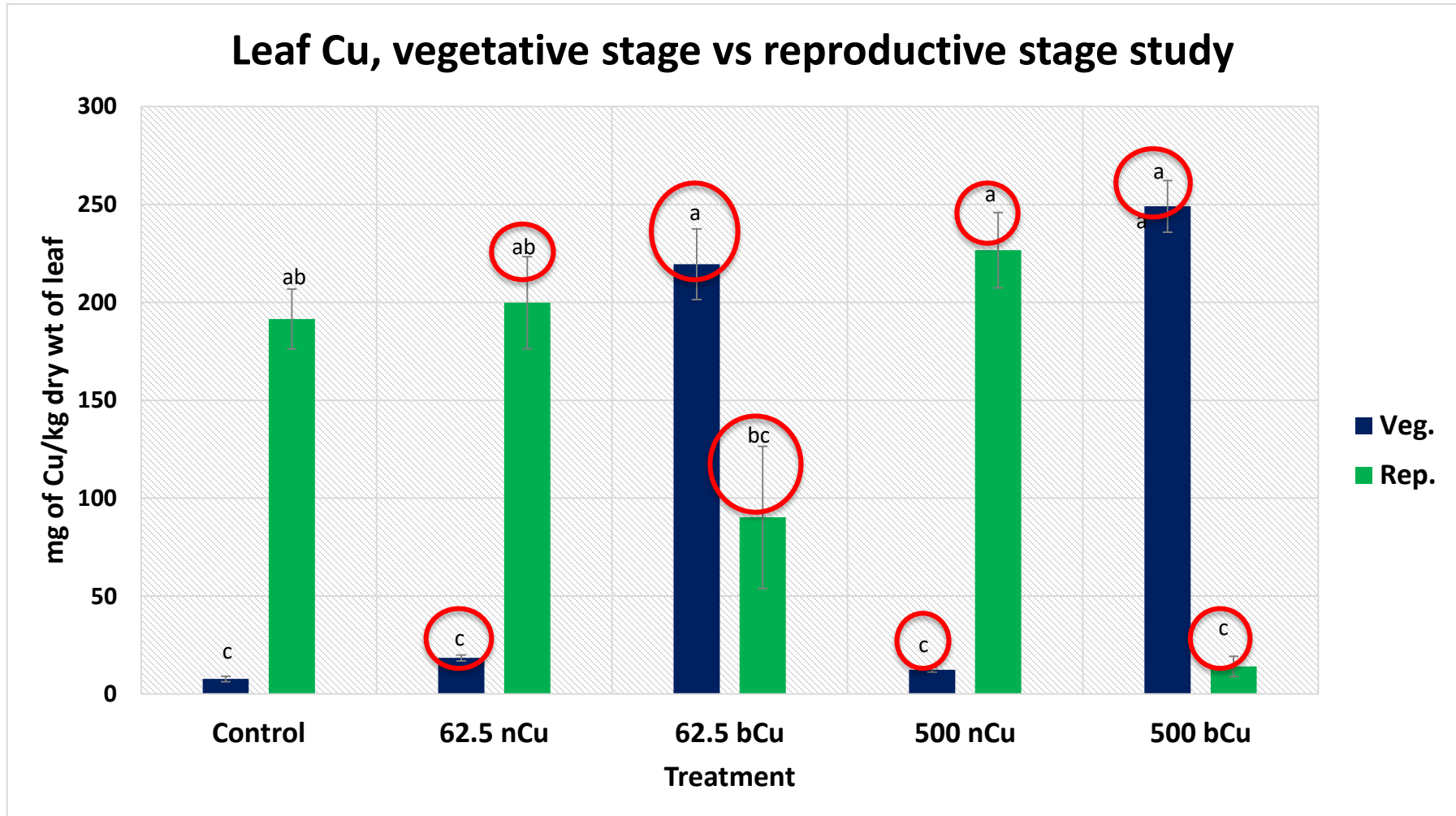
# Elemental analysis, comparison between treatments and controls



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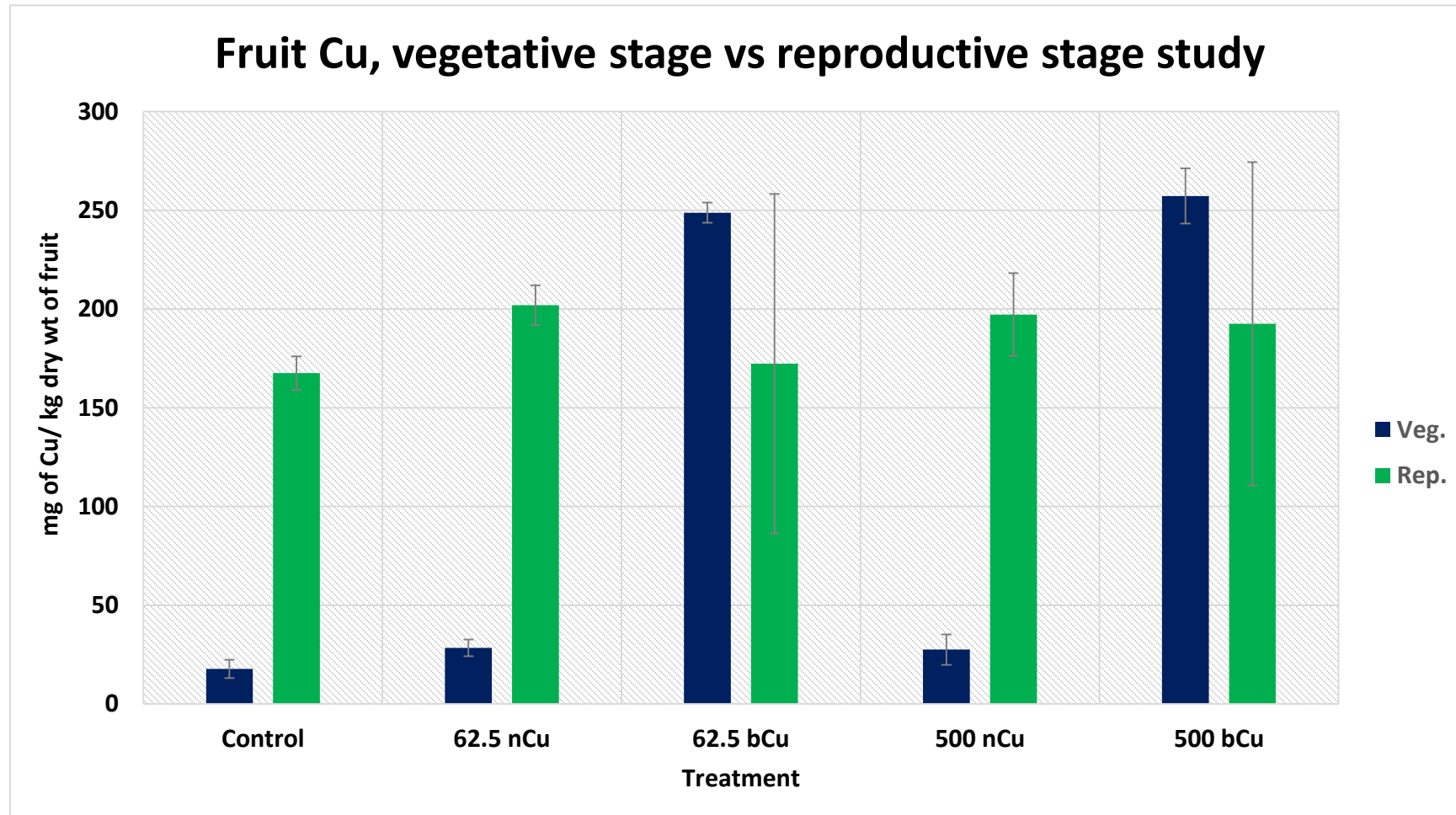


# Elemental analysis, comparison between treatments and controls





# Elemental analysis, comparison between treatments and controls



- 45 day study had significantly higher evapotranspiration measurements as compared the 90 day study, except at 500 nCu treatment.
- The stomatal conductance and photosynthesis were significantly lower at 62.5 bCu treatment as compared to select other treatments at the concentrations studied.
- For the 90 day study, root Cu was significantly high at both nCu and bCu 500 mg/kg concentrations compared to control. For the 45 day study, root Cu was significantly high at both bCu concentrations compared to control.
- In the stem tissue, nCu significantly increased the Cu concentration at the 90 day time point compared to the 45 day treatment interval.
- The leaf Cu was significantly higher at 45 day exposure period for bCu treatments as compared to the nCu ones. The concentration of Cu in the fruit tissue was not significantly affected under treatments.



# Acknowledgements

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Thank you for the attention.  
Questions ?





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