Antifungal edible tomato coatings containing ajwain, neroli, and rosemary essential oils

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Abstract

The current study was aimed to investigate the antifungal activities of ajwain, neroli, and rosemary essential oils and their maltodextrin-based coatings against Fusarium oxysporum, one of the most locally predominant tomato fungal pathogens (Tehran, Iran). The phytochemical constituents of the essential oils were evaluated using GC and GC-MS methods. Also, the inhibitory activities of the oils were examined against spore germination, mycelial growth, and fungal infection development on tomato fruits. According to the results, ajwain oil consisted of thymol (48.74%), p-cymene (23.04%), and ν -terpinene (20.49%) as major components. The main constituents of neroli oil were identified as linally acetate (53.40%), linalool (19.37%), α terpineol (6.52%), and geranyl acetate (4.14%). In addition, 1,8-Cineole (37.50%), α -pinene (37.03%), o-cymene (6.14%), and isoborneol (6.00%) were identified as the main components of rosemary essential oil. In spore germination assay, ajwain oil exhibited a high activity (IC₅₀ = 0.083 mg/mL), more potent than rosemary, neroli, and kresoxim-methyl (IC₅₀ = 0.963, 1.320, and 0.107 mg/mL, respectively). Furthermore, ajwain completely inhibited the mycelial growth of fungus at all volumes (100% fungicidal activity). In addition, rosemary and neroli exhibited good activities with high concentration-dependence. Furthermore, the coating enriched with ajwain oil showed the most inhibitory activity to reduce fungal growth on fruits, with a severity reduction of 84.2%. Whereas, rosemary and neroli coatings showed significant activities with 66.7 and 24.6% inhibition, respectively. The results indicated that ajwain coating is a potent antifungal coating that of interest for the bioactive packaging of tomato fruits to extend their shelf life.