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論文内容の要旨 (博士)

博士学位論文名

人工光栽培システムによるスイートバジルの香り制御 ~植物工場および店頭生育維持システム~

(要旨 1,200 字程度)

近年、市場に流通している農産物の多様化が進み、薬用としてだけではなく香辛料や料理用と して、様々な香草類の使用が一般家庭で定着している. こうした香草類を含む農産物の多様化に 伴い、作物の生育状態に合わせて環境制御が可能な人工光型植物工場による高付加価値化作物の 生産に注目が集まっている. 環境を適切に制御することで消費者ニーズに合った香りを有する香 草類を生産することが可能になれば、高付加価値化が期待される、これまで、香草類の香りの質 的評価に関する研究は数多く行われているが、植物葉内部の精油成分で評価しており、実際の喫 食時の状況と異なる状態で評価している.また,ガスクロマトグラフ質量分析計(GC-MS)などの 高精度な質量分析機器で評価されており、簡易なセンサを用いた香りの評価の例は少ない、そこ で本研究では,栽培期間における①光強度,②養液濃度(EC: Electrical Conductivity)および③貯蔵 期間における光照射がスイートバジルの放出する揮発性有機化合物(VOC)の量や比率(≒成分比) に与える影響を調査した. さらに、水晶振動子(QCM)センサを用いた計測システムを開発し、異 なる光強度で栽培されたスイートバジルの香りの違いを検知可能か検討した。本研究では、スイ ートバジル(Ocimum basilicum.L)を用いた. 光合成光量子束密度(PPFD) 300 μmol m-2 s-1で明期16時 間, 暗期8時間で23日間栽培したスイートバジル(PPFD300区)とPPFD 200 μmol m-2 s-1で23日間栽培 したスイートバジル(PPFD200区), およびPPFD 100 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹で27日間栽培したスイートバジル (PPFD100区)を対象に携帯型ガス分析装置(GC-SAW)を用いてVOC計測を行った.スイートバジル は、小葉(Whole leaf)の状態とハンドシュレッダを用いて細断した(Shredded leaf)状態で計測を行っ た. また, スイートバジル葉の着生位置によってVOCの放出量が異なる可能性があるため, Lower leafとUpper leafで分けて計測を行った. その結果, Upper leafのShredded leafでは, スイートバジ ルの代表的なVOCであるLinalool、Cineole、(Z)-3-hexenalにおいて、PPFD300区の方がPPFD100区よ りも、放出量が有意に多いことを確認した.次に、栽培期間における養液中のECを制御し、スイ ートバジルのVOCが変化するか検討した. ECは, 1~1.2(T1), 2.1~2.3(T2), 4.3~4.5(T3) mS cm⁻¹の3処 理区を用意した.なお、全ての区において光強度はPPFD300で栽培した.本実験では、VOC捕集 剤であるTenaxTAが充填されたガラス管を用いて、スイートバジルのVOCを濃縮捕集し、GC-MS で解析を行った. その結果, Upper leafのShredded leafにおけるCineoleおよび, 微量に含まれてい るモノテルペン類であるα-pinene, β-pinene, myrceneにおいて、T1区の方が、T3区よりも有意に放 出量が多いことを確認した.次に、店頭生育維持システムであるfarmbox®を用いた新しい貯蔵方 法と冷蔵貯蔵をしたスイートバジルを対象にGC-SAWを用いて匂い成分計測を行った. その結果, Linalool, Cineole, Eugenolにおいて, 冷蔵貯蔵よりも放出量が有意に多いことが確認され, farmbox® を用いることで、スイートバジルの香りを高く保つことが可能であることが確認された.次に、 OCMセンサを用いた匂い計測システムでPPFD300とPPFD100で栽培されたスイートバジルを対象 に匂い成分計測を行った. その結果, Upper leafのShredded leafにおいてPPFD300の方がPPFD100 に比べてVOCの放出量が有意に高いことを確認した、以上のことから、適切に環境制御をするこ とで、スイートバジルのVOC放出量を制御可能であり、消費者のニーズに合った多種多様なスイ ートバジルの生産が可能であることが示唆された.

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Abstract (Doctor)

Title of Thesis

Flavor control of sweet basil with artificial light cultivation system

~Cases of plant factory and in-store cultivation system~

Approx. 800 words

In recent years, the variety of agricultural products on the market has been diversifying, and various herbs and spices have taken root in households not only for medicinal purposes but also for use in spices and cooking. With the diversification of agricultural products, including herbs, there has been a growing interest in the production of high-value-added crops in plant factories with artificial lights, where the environment can be controlled according to the growth conditions of the crops. If it becomes possible to produce aromatic herbs with flavor that meet consumer needs by controlling the environment appropriately, it is expected to add value to the products. Many studies have been conducted on the qualitative evaluation of the aroma of aromatic herbs, but the evaluation has been based on the essential oil components inside the plant leaves, which is different from the actual eating conditions. In addition, evaluations have been conducted using high-precision mass spectrometry equipment such as GC-MS, and there are a few examples of aroma evaluations using simple odor sensors. In this study, I proposed a simple treatment method that mimicked mastication and investigated the effects of light intensity and nutrient concentration (EC: Electrical Conductivity) during the cultivation period and light irradiation during the storage period on the amount and ratio (\(\inf \) flavor) of volatile organic compounds (VOC) emitted by sweet basil. Furthermore, we developed a measurement system using a QCM sensor and investigated the possibility of detecting differences in flavor between sweet basil plants grown under different light intensities.

I used sweet basil (Ocimum basilicum.L) of three treatment such as grown at PPFD300(Light: Dark = 16 h: 8h) for 23 days, PPFD200 for 23 days, and PPFD100 for 27 days for plant material. Sweet basil was measured as whole leaves and shredded leaves using a hand shredder. Because the emission of VOCs may differ depending on the position of the sweet basil leaf, measurements were made separately for the lower leaf and the upper leaf. As a result, it was confirmed that the emission of VOCs emitted from the shredded leaves of the upper leaf was significantly higher in the PPFD300 treatment than in the PPFD100 treatment for Linalool, Cineole, and (Z)-3-hexenal.

Next, I investigated whether the VOCs of sweet basil were changed by controlling the EC in the nutrient solution during the growing period. Three treatments were prepared with EC ranging from 1 to 1.2 (T1), 2.1 to 2.3 (T2), and 4.3 to 4.5 (T3) mS cm⁻¹. All treatments were grown at PPFD300 μ mol m⁻² s⁻¹. In this experiment, sweet basil VOCs were concentrated and collected using glass tubes filled with TenaxTA and analyzed by GC-MS. As a result, it was confirmed that the emission of Cineole in the shredded upper leaf and the monoterpenes α -pinene, β -pinene, and myrcene were significantly higher in the T1 treatment than in the T3 treatment.

Next, I measured VOCs using GC-SAW on sweet basil preserved in farmbox® and in cold storage. The results showed that the emission of Linalool, Cineole, and Eugenol was significantly higher than that of cold storage, confirming that the flavor of sweet basil can be kept high by using farmbox®.

Next, I measured VOCs of sweet basil grown at PPFD300 and PPFD100 using an VOC measurement system with a QCM sensor. As a result, it was confirmed that the emission of VOCs emitted from PPFD300 was significantly higher than that PPFD100 in the shredded leaf of the upper leaf.

These results suggest that with appropriate environmental controls, it is possible to control VOC emissions from sweet basil and produce a wide variety of sweet basil to meet consumer demands.