

Response of Mung Bean (*Vigna radita* L.) to Fungal Inoculation (*Glomus mosseae* L.) and Nano Chelating Zn Fertigation

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Abstract. Field experiment conducted at winter season 2022-2023 on clay sandy soil in Al-Diwanyia. The experiment was design as CRBD with three replications arranged for split-pilot design, in lest significant differences ($LSD_{0.05}$) the main treatment contend two groups inoculation and non inoculation within there four levels of Nano Zn(0,1,2,3) g.L⁻¹. I took sample of soil before planting to analysis it and to learn physical and chemical traits. Mung bean were sowing at rate20 kg.ha⁻¹(3cm depth) at 1/9, after 5 months I took a sample to measure. The results showed all factors and interactions were significant effect and increased all growth traits (plant content of protein, carbohydrates total Chlorophyll and fats,) lead to increased grain yield max values (8.2 Ton.ha⁻¹) at interaction of *Glomus mosseae e* inoculation and 3 g.L⁻¹ Nano Zn level, while min value(5.81 Ton.ha⁻¹) at interaction no inoculation and 0 g.L⁻¹ Nano Zn level.

Keywords. Inoculation, Glomus, Fertigation, Mung bean, Nano Zn.

1. Introduction

Mung bean one of main sources of protein to 75% of people word [1]. Also one of the medicinal plants [2], also Bio remedater because ability to remove heavy metals like Cadmium from soil.[3] Inoculation wheat by *Glomus mosseae e* L. lead to increased seeds yield and phosphorus content under normal irrigation [4]. Arbuscular mycorrhzia increased dry matter Iron monosulphate fatty acids [5]. Foliar spray of ZnO Nanoparticles on Lentil increased yield and increased stress tolerance of same plant [6]. Nano Zinc oxide good fertilizer because ecofriendly in slow release and increased Mung bean resistances to abiotic stress [7].

2. Material and Methods

'Inoculated Seeds of Mung bean imbibition in *Glomus mossese* L. solution so as to inoculate[8] All treatments fertilized with 20 kg.ha⁻¹ Urea _{47% N} to stimulate *nif* H gene it responsible on nitrogenase formation.[9] Iam add 10 ml of methanol _(100%) on seeds powder and mixing at 10 min .Then store at 6h in dark place then filtered 4.5μ and Iam add 1 ml hexane _(100%) then analysis by GC-Mass.. Analysis of fats by dissolved 10 g of seeds powder with 10 ml Hexane _{100%} and inter to sexhlet .While analysis of carbohydrates depend on [10].*Rhizobium phaseoli* L cultures prepare from crushed sterile old root nodule with one drop of distal water then incubated at 30 °C to 3-7 days all seeds imbibition in Rhizobium solution so as to stimulate bio fertilizer [11] other measures [12].



Table 1. Showed analysis of soil before planting.

Soil							
Properties	Unite	Value					
Soil PH		7.28					
Electrical conductivity	$(\mu S/cm)$	94.5					
Organic matter	g.kg ⁻¹ of soil	4.28					
A voluble nitrogen		73.54					
A voluble phosphor	mg.kg ⁻¹ of soil	41.5					
A voluble potassium	ilig.kg of soil	58					
Sand		403.6					
Silt	g.kg ⁻¹ of soil	189.5					
Clay	g.kg of soff	764.8					
Texture	Sandy – clay soil						

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Protein Percent %

Table (2) showed significant effect of inoculation on protein percent% max value(28.207%) of Mung bean because increased Mycorrhzia on root and nodules which responsible on nitrogen fixation this accepted [5,13] ,also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on protein percent of Mung bean, max value(27.387%) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on protein synthesis this accepted [5,14,21].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation max value(30.823%) in inoculation and 3 g.¹⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to photosynthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [4,7,15].

Table 2. Effect of inoculation with *Glomus mosseae* and Nano Zn on protein % in Mung bean.

Inoculation with Glomus	Leve	ls of Na	Average inocu. effect		
moculation with Giomus	0	1	2	3	Average mocu, enect
Inoculated seeds	25.697	27.3	29,.007	30.823	28.207
Non Inoculated seeds	20.573	21.86	23.197	23.95	22.395
Average of Nano Zn effect	23135	24.85	26.102	27387	LSD $a = 0.151$
LSD b= 0.197		L	SD a*b= 0).25	

3.2. Carbohydrates Percent %

Table (3) showed significant effect of inoculation on carbohydrates percent% max value(49.078%) of Mung bean because increased precursor of photosynthesis enzymes and mycorrhzial and root nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycles this accepted with [5,16] ,also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on carbohydrates percent of Mung bean max value(47.84%) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on carbohydrates synthesis this accepted with [5,14].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation max value(53.62%) in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to photosynthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [4,7,15].

Table 3. Effect of inoculation with *Glomus mosseae* and Nano Zn on carbohydrate % in Mung bean.

In a sulation with Clauses was seen	Lev	els of Nan	A voyaga ingan affac		
Inoculation with Glomus mosseae	0	1	2	3	Average inocu. effect
Inoculated seeds	44.7	45.497	50.467	53.62	49.072
Non Inoculated seeds	35.07	37273	39.597	42.07	38.5
Average of Nano Zn effect	3989	42.385	45.032	47.848	LSD a= 0.531
LSD $b = 0.08$		LS	D a*b= 0	.45	



3.3. Fats Percent %

Table (4) showed significant effect of inoculation on Fats percent% max value (2%) of Mung bean because increased precursor of Fats synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and root nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5] [16] ,also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on Fats percent of Mung bean, max value(1.97%) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on Fats synthesis this accepted with [5,14].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation max value(2.0937%) in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to Fats synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [4,7,15].

Table 4. Effect of inoculation with *Glomus mosseae* and Nano Zn on Fats % in Mung bean.

In a culation with Classes maggaes	Levels	s of Nan	o Zn gr	A vorage in equ. offeet	
Inoculation with Glomus mosseae	0	1	2	3	Average inocu. effect
Inoculated seeds	1.91	1.979	2,.03	2.093	2
Non Inoculated seeds	1.693	1.743	1.8	1.85	1.77
Average of Nano Zn effect	1.801	1.861	1.915	1.97	I CD - 0.002
LSD $b = 0.003$	LSD a*b= 0.01				LSD a=0.003.

3.4. 1.3 Dioxolane

Table (5) showed significant effect of inoculation on 1,3 Dioxolane max value(3.75) of Mung bean because increased precursor of active substances synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and root nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5]; [16], also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on 1,3 Dioxolane of Mung bean(*Vigna radita* L..), max value(4.93) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on active substances synthesis this accepted with [5,14] also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation on 1,3 Dioxolane max value(5.15) in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to active substances synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [4,7,15].

Table 5. Effect of inoculation with Glomus mosseae and Nano Zn on 1.3 Dioxolane in Mung bean.

aculation with	ulation with Glomus mosseae -		els of Nan	o Zn gran	ı.L ⁻¹	A warrage images offers
oculation with	Gionius mosseae	0	1	2	3	- Average inocu. effec
Inoculat	ed seeds	0.02	4.83	4.99	5.15	3.75
Non Inocu	lated seeds	0.02	4.4	4.58	4.7	3.42
Average of N	ano Zn effect	0.02	4.61	4.78	4.93	I CD = 0.00
11,01450 0111			LSD $a*b=0.06$		LSD a= 0.06	
L Hit#:3 Entry:27399 SI:74 Formula:C8H	LSD b= 0.04 Library:NIST08.LIB 1404 CAS:68039-72-5 Mo	_	Index:1178			ESD u= 0.00
I Hit#:3 Entry:27399 SI:74 Formula:C8H	Library:NIST08.LIB	_	Index:1178			ESD 4- 0.00
Hit#:3 Entry:27399 SI:74 Formula:C8H CompName:1,3-Dio	Library:NIST08.LIB 14O4 CAS:68039-72-5 Mo	_	Index:1178			ESD a= 0.00
I Hit#:3 Entry:27399 SI:74 Formula:C8H CompName:1,3-Dio	Library:NIST08.LIB 14O4 CAS:68039-72-5 Mo	_	Index:1178			25D a= 0.00

3.5. Proline

Table (6) showed significant effect of inoculation on Proline max value(1.37) of Mung bean because increased precursor of active substances synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and root nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5,16,20], also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on Proline of Mung bean, max value(1.79) in treatment 3 g.l-1 because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on active substances synthesis this accepted with [5,14].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and



inoculation on Proline max value(1.87) in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to active substances synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [4,7,15].

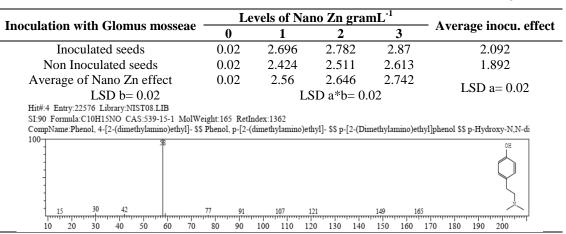
Table 6. Effect of inoculation with *Glomus mosseae* and Nano Zn on Proline in Mung bean.

Inoculation with Glomus mosseae	Levels	of Nan	o Zn gr	- Avanaga in agy offact	
moculation with Glomus mosseae	0	1	2	3	Average inocu. effect
Inoculated seeds	0.02	1.76	1.82	1.87	1.37
Non Inoculated seeds	0.02	1.61	1.66	1.71	1.25
Average of Nano Zn effect	0.02	1.68	1.74	1.79	LSDa=0.004
LSD $b = 0.01$	LSD $a*b = 0.01$		0.01	LSDa=0.004	
Hit#:3 Entry:146675 Library:NIST08.LIB SI:72 Formula:C21H39NO3 CAS:0-00-0 MolWeight:353 CompName:L-Proline, N-(hexanoyl)-, decyl ester	RetIndex:256	58			
70	168				~~~
27 41 68 85 99 112 138	158	195 214	236 25	i4	297 310 324 353
Կարմարարակարարակարարակարարակարարարարարարա	160 180	200 220		260 280	300 320 340 360

3.6. Phenol

Table (7) showed significant effect of inoculation on Phenol max value(2.092) of Mung bean because increased precursor of active substances synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and roots nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5,16] ,also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on Phenol of Mung bean max value(2.742) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on active substances synthesis this accepted with [5,14], also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation on Phenol max value(2.87) in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to active substances synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with [7,15,19].

Table 7. Effect of inoculation with Glomus mosseae and Nano Zn on Phenol in Mung bean.



3.7. Total Chlorophyll

Table (8) showed significant effect of inoculation on Total Chlorophyll max value(2.713 mg.g⁻¹ fresh weight) of Mung bean because increased precursor of active substances synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and roots nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5,16] ,also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on Total Chlorophyll of Mung bean max value(2.67 mg.g⁻¹ fresh weight) in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on active substances synthesis this accepted with [5,14].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation on Total Chlorophyll max value(2.92



mg.g-1 fresh weight) in inoculation and 3 g.-1 because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to active substances synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted [4,15,18,7].

Table 8. Effect of inoculation with *Glomus mosseae* and Nano Zn on total chlorophyll mg.g⁻¹ fresh weight in Mung bean.

Inoculation with Glomus	Level	s of Nan	o Zn gra	A wayaga in aay affaat	
moculation with Giomus	0	1	2	3	Average inocu. effect
Inoculated seeds	2.536	2.653	2,.743	2.92	2.713
Non Inoculated seeds	2.103	2.196	2.296	2.42	2.254
Average of Nano Zn effect	232	2.425	2.52	267	LSD $a = 0.013$
LSD b= 0.012		LSI	a*b=0.	016	LSD $a = 0.015$

3.8. Grain yield (Ton ha⁻¹)

Table (9) showed significant effect of inoculation on Grain yield max value(7.51) Ton ha⁻¹ of Mung bean because increased precursor of active substances synthesis enzymes in mycorrhzial and root nodules provided all types of amino acids depend on type of organic acids come from Krebs cycle this accepted with [5,16] also showed significant effect of Nano Zn fertilizers on Grain yield of Mung bean max value(7.426) Ton ha⁻¹ in treatment 3 g.l⁻¹ because of increased Nano element passed through plasma membrane it is very small size and increased activity of enzymes which responsible on active substances synthesis this accepted with [5,14].also showed significant effect of interaction of Nano Zn and inoculation on Grain yield max value(8.2) Ton ha⁻¹ in inoculation and 3 g.⁻¹ because of roles of Nano Zn as stimulator to active substances synthesis and nitrogenase enzymes this accepted with

Table 8. Effect of inoculation with Glomus mosseae and Nano Zn on grain yield Ton h-1 in Mung bean.

Glomus mosseae Inoculation	Levels of Nano Zn gram l ⁻¹				Avanaga in any offert
Giomus mosseae moculation	0	1	2	3	Average inocu. effect
Inoculated seeds	6.973	7.283	7,.58	8.2	7.51
Non Inoculated seeds	5.81	6.07	6.393	6.65	6.231
Average of Nano Zn effect	6392	6.677	6.987	7.426	I CD 。 0.10
LSD $b = 0.06$		LS	D a*b=	0.1	LSD $a=0.12$

Conclusion

Inoculation of Glomus mosseae has good roles to Mung bean because symposia relationship by provided Mung bean by elements also Chelating Nano Zn slow release and increased surface area for all biological proses in Mung bean.

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