

Effect of nanoparticles suspension on the growth of mung (*Vigna radiata*) seedlings by foliar spray method

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Abstract

The present experimental investigation demonstrates the effect of nano-ZnO, nano-FeO and nano-ZnCuFe-oxide particles on the growth of mung (*Vigna radiata*) seedling. The study was carried out by spraying optimum concentrations of nanoparticles in suspension form on hydroponically grown test units and examining the effect on the shoot growth of seedlings. Based on biomass assay, it was found that the seedlings displayed good growth over control, demonstrating a positive effect of the nanoparticle treatment. The best performance was observed for nano-ZnCuFe-Oxide followed by nano-FeO and nano-ZnO. Absorption of nanoparticles by plant leaves was also detected by inductive coupled plasma/atomic emission spectroscopy.

Introduction

Agriculture forms the backbone of third world economics. The increase of population and demand results in the need for great efficient agriculture products. However, changing environmental conditions are affecting the agriculture production. The development in agriculture system of any country is a point of concern to suit the need. Nanotechnology is an emerging technology and promises to substantially help agriculture, which can lead to a new revolution.¹ Nanotechnology has been found to solve many of the agriculture-related problems with tremendous improvement, as compared to conventional agriculture systems. The use of nanoparticles in the growth of plants and for the control of plant diseases is a recent practice.¹⁻⁷ However, the issue of whether plant growth is beneficial or harmful remains unresolved.⁸⁻¹⁰ Various studies were carried out to understand the effect of nanoparticles on the growth of plants. For example, Lu *et al.*¹¹ studied the effect of mixtures of nano-SiO₂ and

nano-TiO₂ on soybean seed. They found that the mixture of nanoparticles increases nitrate reductase in soybean, increasing its germination and growth. Hong *et al.*^{12,13} and Yang *et al.*¹⁴ reported that a proper concentration of nano-TiO₂ was found to improve the growth of spinach by promoting photosynthesis and nitrogen metabolism. Canas *et al.*¹⁵ found that nanofunctionalized carbon nanotubes enhanced root elongation in onion and cucumber. Globally, many countries have identified the potential of nanotechnology in the agriculture sector and are trying to explore it significantly through research and development.

The present study deals with the effect of nano-ZnO, nano-FeO and nano-ZnCuFe-Oxide particle suspension as micro-nutrient on the growth of mung (*Vigna radiata*) seedlings by foliar spray method. Foliar spray method is more practical from an agronomic standpoint as plant can absorb essential elements through their leaves more efficiently compared to root feeding.

Materials and Methods

Preparation of nanoparticle suspension

Nano-ZnO (particle size: 20 nm), nano-FeO (particle size: 100 nm), and nano-ZnCuFe-Oxide (particle size: 20-40 nm) were used for this study. The nanoparticles with concentration 20 ppm nano-ZnO, 50 ppm Nano-FeO, and 50 ppm nano-ZnCuFe-Oxide by weight were directly suspended in deionized water and were dispersed by using mechanical stirrer and ultrasonicator (100 W, 40 khz) for 30 min. The concentration of nanoparticles was fixed based on a preliminary study carried out using Hoagland solution and those concentrations which showed maximum effect were selected for foliar spray method.

Seeds

Seeds of plant species mung (*Vigna radiata*) were purchased locally. Seeds were kept in a dry place in the dark under room temperature prior to use.

Germination of mung seeds and hydroponic culture

Mung seed used for this study were sterilized in 5% sodium hypochlorite solution for 10 min to ensure surface sterility and were rinsed thoroughly with deionized water several times. Mung seeds were allowed to germinate in deionized water for 2 h. The seeds were checked for germination, and seeds that had sprouted were used for test. The sprouted seeds were transferred to Petri dishes for growth up to three days. Each Petri dish contained 30 mL culture media (2.5% agar) were used. For prepar-

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ing the agar Petri dishes, 30 mL of 2.5% agar solution were poured into Petri dishes and immediately hardened in freezer. For each Petri dish, 10 plant seedlings were just placed above the surface of the agar media. The Petri dishes were placed in an incubator at a controlled temperature of 25±1°C in the dark. For three days, after the 3-day-incubation period, the seedlings were separated from the agar media washed with distilled water and the seedlings of equal length were transferred to polyethylene pots (containing 130 mL Hoagland solution). In the control, the whole nutrient solution was added, while in the case of nanoparticles treated plants, the respective lack of nutrients solution that was sprayed by sprayer. The composition of nutrient solution (1 strength Hoagland solution) were 20 ppm (NH₄)₂SO₄, 10 ppm NH₄NO₃, 3.1 ppm NaH₂PO₄, 40 ppm K₂SO₄, 15 ppm CaCl₂·2H₂O, 0.35 ppm EDTA-FeNa₃H₂O, 25 ppm MgSO₄·3H₂O, 20 ppm Al₂(SO₄)₃·18H₂O, 0.1 ppm

ZnSO₄·7H₂O, 0.1 ppm H₃BO₃, 0.025 ppm CuSO₄·5H₂O, 1 ppm MnSO₄·H₂O and 0.05 ppm Na₂MO₄·2H₂O. The pH of the nutrient solution was adjusted to 6.8. The pots were kept in growth chamber under controlled condition (light condition of 100 mMol m²s⁻¹, 10 h light/14 h dark cycle at 28°C) for further growth. For each test, six replicates were prepared. The spreading suspension of nanoparticles and adding of Hoagland solution was carried out every two days to get nutrient and maintain pH. The experiment was carried out for 12 days.

Biomass assay

For biomass analysis, the plants were harvested after 12 days. The root and shoot were separated and their fresh weight was measured. For dry weight, the root and shoot were dried in oven at 70°C until the constant weight was recorded.

Chemical analysis

For nanoparticles analysis, plants were harvested after 12 days, washed with distilled water and oven dried at 70°C. The dry shoot samples of the plants were digested with 5 mL 70% HNO₃ and 1 mL perchloric acid for 3 h at 130°C. The distilled water was added for suitable dilution. The concentrations of nanoparticles were determined by the inductively coupled plasma/atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES) (Model: Ultima; Horiba Jobin-Yvon Co., Longjumeau, France).

Results and Discussion

Growth curve of mung plant

Figure 1 shows the growth of control and nanoparticle Foliar sprayed mung seedlings in Hogland solution. To compare the growth in different parts of the plant, morphological characteristics like shoot length, root numbers and root length were observed for 12 days (Figure 2). It was observed that the mass accumulation was paralleled by morphological adjustments such as increased shoot length, number of roots and root length in presence of nanoparticles compared to the control.

Since the mode of nanoparticle treatment was through Foliar spraying on leaves, shoot growth as an indicator towards the effect of nanoparticles treatment was quantified. The comparative growth of control and nanoparticles treated mung plants in terms of shoot length *vs* number of days is shown in Figure 3. The plants were harvested after 12 days and the average shoot length of control and nanoparticle treated mung plants was determined, as shown in Figure 4. From Figures 3 and 4 it is evident how the rate of plant growth as determined from their shoot length was

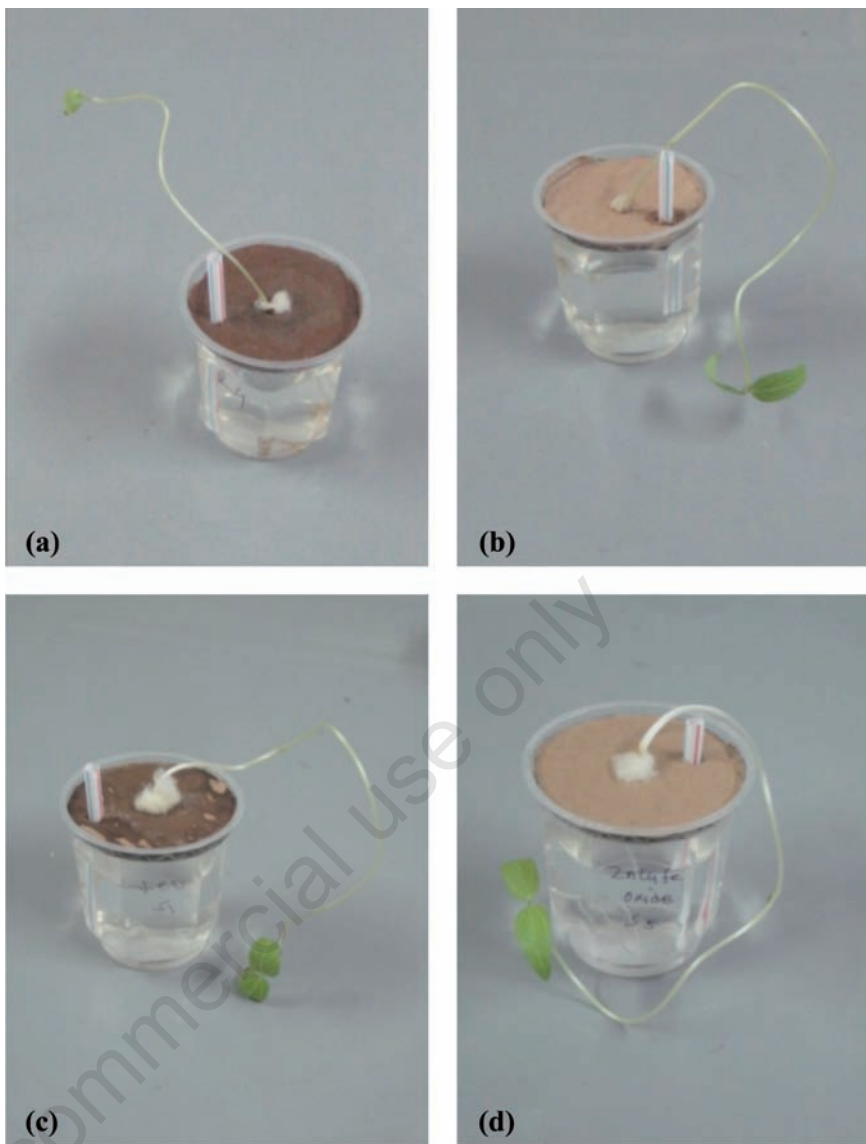


Figure 1. Growth of mung seedlings in Hogland solution followed by foliar spraying of nano-suspension under control condition for 12 days: (a) control, (b) 20 ppm nano-ZnO, (c) 50 ppm nano-FeO, and (d) 50 ppm nano-ZnCuFe Oxide.

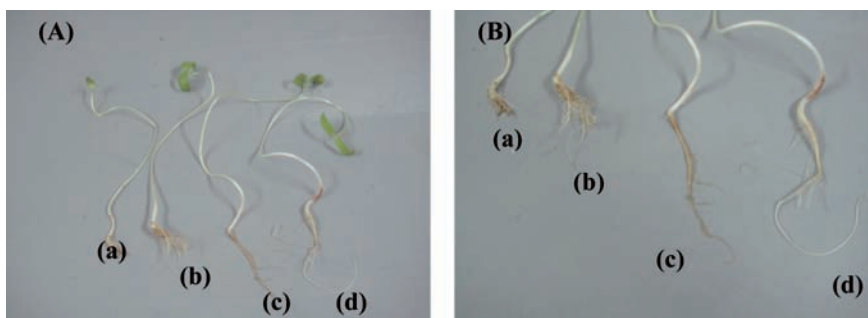


Figure 2. (A) shoot growth and (B) root growth of mung seedlings after foliar spray of different nanoparticles under control condition for 12 days: (a) control, (b) 20 ppm nano-ZnO, (c) 50 ppm nano-FeO, and (d) 50 ppm nano-ZnCuFe Oxide.

maximum for ZnFeCu-oxide nanoparticles treatment, followed by nano-FeO and nano-ZnO, as compared to the control that had the lowest growth rate. In particular, the ZnFeCu-oxide nanoparticles treated plant showed 15.71% increase in shoot length, while the plants treated with FeO nanoparticles showed 10.25% increase, and ZnO nanoparticles showed 6.47% increase with respect to control.

Effect of nanoparticles suspension on biomass

The graph of root and shoot wet and dry biomass estimated with respect to the concentration of nanoparticles for mung plants after 12 days is shown in Figure 5. Root and shoot biomass productions were found to be in accordance with the root and shoot length for the corresponding nanoparticle treatment.

Wet biomass

Nano-ZnO (20 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 31.79% increase in root biomass and a 38.36% increase in shoot biomass; nano-FeO (50 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 30.15% increase in root biomass and a 50.44% increase in shoot biomass; and nano-ZnFeCu-Oxide (50 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 58.79% increase in root biomass and a 85.76% increase in shoot biomass over the control.

Dry biomass

Nano-ZnO (20 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 39.59% increase in root biomass and a 44.09% increase in shoot biomass; nano-FeO (50 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 68.16% increase in root biomass and a 47.61% increase in shoot biomass; and nano-ZnFeCu-Oxide (50 ppm) sprayed plants showed a 42.45% increase in root biomass and a 83.92% increase in shoot biomass over the control.

Elemental determination in mung shoot by inductively coupled plasma/atomic emission spectroscopy

Table 1 shows the concentration of zinc (Zn), iron (Fe) and copper (Cu) content in the mung shoot. The three nutrient elements (Zn, Fe and Cu) found in reference plants are absorbed from Hoagland solution. However, for nano-ZnO (20 ppm) sprayed plants, 6.59 mg/L of Zn concentration was observed; for nano-FeO (50 ppm) sprayed plants, 11.49 mg/L of Fe concentration was observed; and for nano-ZnFeCu-Oxide (50 ppm) sprayed plants, 0.54 mg/L of Zn, 4.23 mg/L of Fe and 6.66 mg/L of Cu concentrations were observed. The presence of these elements found in plants sprayed with nanoparticles suspensions which were kept in Hoagland solution suggests that the sprayed nanoparticles may got absorbed through the

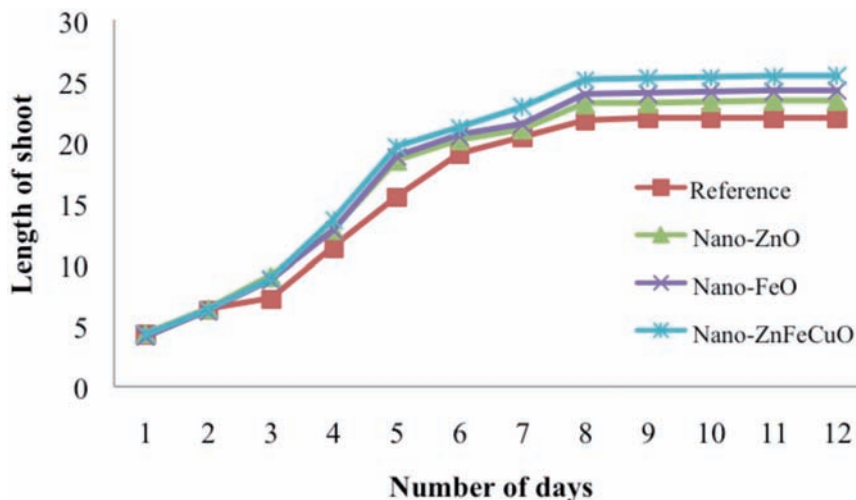


Figure 3. Comparison between the shoot growth of mung plant treated with various nanoparticles. Values associated with each data point represent the average shoot length.

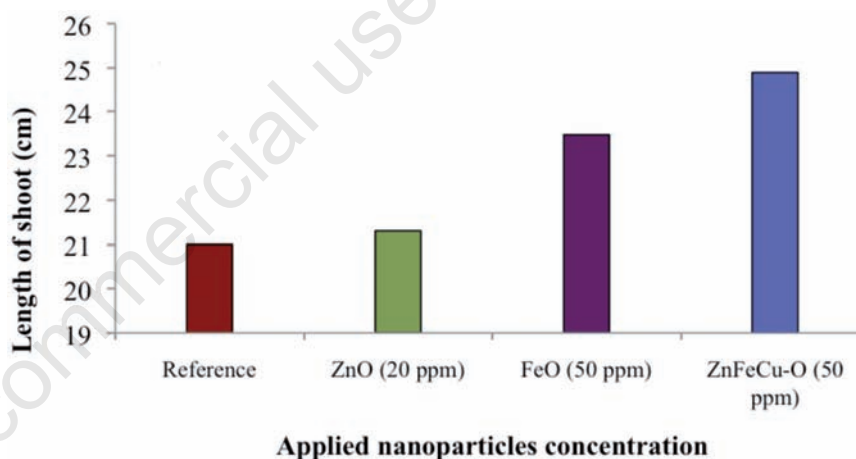


Figure 4. Average shoot length of mung plant for control and nanoparticles treated after 12 days of harvest.

Table 1. Concentration of zinc, iron, and copper elements in mung shoot determined by inductive coupled plasma/atomic emission spectroscopy.

Applied concentration of nanoparticles suspension	Elements detected	Concentration determined by ICP-AES (mg/L)
Reference (without nanoparticles)	Zn	0.25
	Fe	5.32
	Cu	5.12
Nano-ZnO (20 ppm)	Zn	6.59
Nano-FeO (50 ppm)	Fe	11.49
Nano-ZnFeCu-oxide (50 ppm)	Zn	0.54
	Fe	4.23
	Cu	6.66

ICP-AES, inductive coupled plasma/atomic emission spectroscopy; Zn, zinc; Fe, iron; Cu, copper.

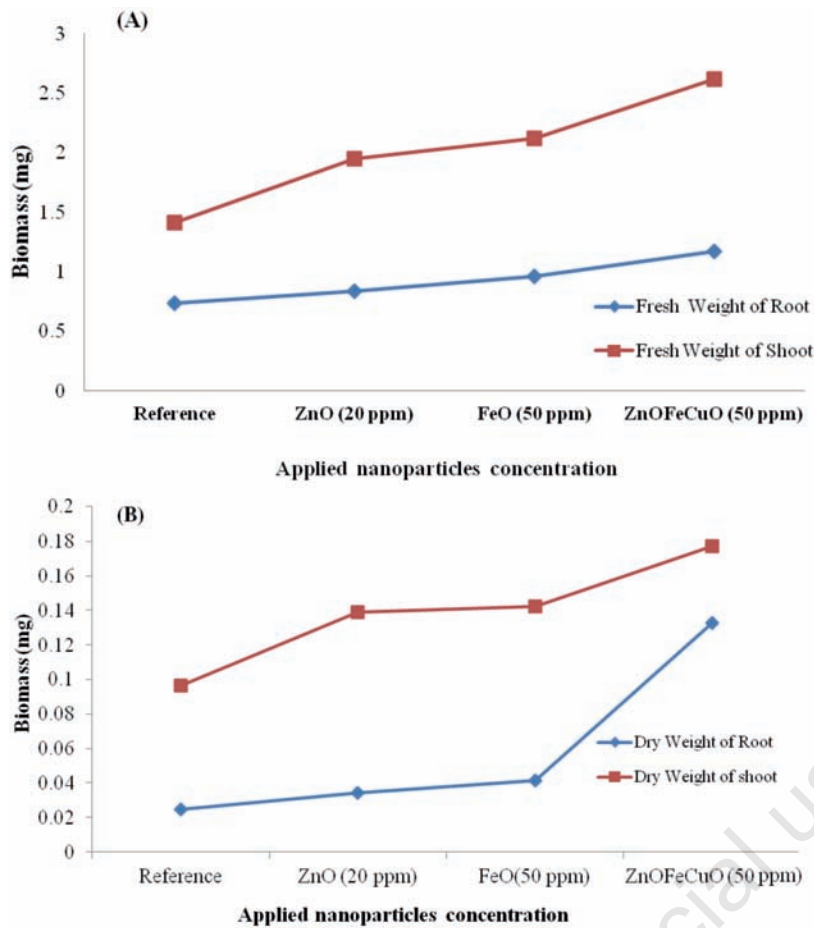


Figure 5. Wet (A) and dry (B) biomass of root and shoot of mung plant.

Conclusions

The nanoparticle suspensions of ZnO, FeO and ZnFeCu-oxide were able to affect the development and growth processes of the mung (*Vigna radiata*) plant by foliar spray. Pronounced effect on increasing in root and shoot length as well as accumulation of biomass was recorded for nanoparticle treated plant as compared to the reference. Among the different nanoparticle suspensions, the maximum effect was found at 50 ppm ZnFeCu-oxide followed by 50 ppm FeO and least for 20 ppm ZnO depending on their chemical composition, size and surface energy. These findings show that the use of nanoparticle suspensions by foliar spray for directed delivery of substances into plant cells is a feasible application.

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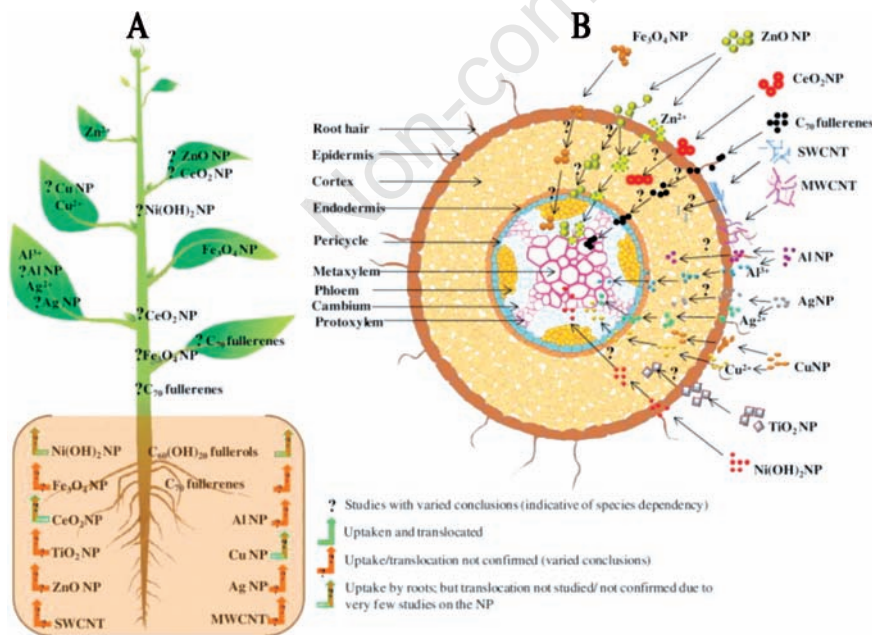


Figure 6. Uptake, translocation and biotransformation pathway of various nanoparticles in a plant system. A, plant showing the selective uptake and translocation of nanoparticles (NPs). B, transverse cross section of the root absorption zone showing the differential nanoparticles interaction on exposure.¹

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