Nanomaterials are providing new approaches in agricultural production. Due to climate change scenarios, there is a need for new research methods. Agricultural production is extremely important. The use of nanomaterials and plant-growth-promoting bacteria (PGPB) has been of interest to researchers in recent years. In the future, the creation of new nanobiotechnological products by using nanomaterials together with bacteria will be more advantageous than conventional methods. Thus, the number of fertilizers applied on farmland will be reduced and maximum efficiency will be achieved with minimum input. The number of chemical inputs applied to agricultural areas will be reduced and effective protection against various plant stress factors will be provided. By producing Nano-bio-active. It is expected to increase mineral availability in farmland according to chemical formulations. The results obtained are certain to provide an effective benefit to the agricultural area and nature. Also, nano-biotechnological methods with new research potential are important for serving scientific researchers.
1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology has a wide range of applications [1]; one of them is nano-agriculture, which used to improve the productivity of plants and biocontrolling [2], fuel production [3], food industry [4,5], environment protection [6] and producing of antimicrobial agents [7,8]. Higher plants are different in the ability of absorption and accumulation of synthetic engineered nanoparticles. The nanoparticles induce changes in several metabolic pathways (by entering the plant through intracellular and extracellular means, it can play a role in stress defense by influencing the mechanism of hormonal signaling against stress conditions) which finally affect plant growth and developments [9]. Plant growth promoting bacteria (PGPB), a kind of beneficial bacteria isolated from the rhizospheric soil, were utilized to combine plants to remove contaminants from soil [10]. Inoculation plants with PGBP enhanced the tolerance of plants to environmental stresses by the synthesis of 1-amino cyclopropane-1-carboxylate (ACC) deaminase [11]. PGBP had the ability to solubilize phosphate and fix nitrogen, which provided plants with more nutrients [12]. Also, Indole-3-Acetic (IAA) and siderophores produced by PGBP directly and indirectly increased plant biomass [13]. PGBP were widely used to remediate heavy metal contaminated soil [14-16]. Weyens et al. [13] also investigated the feasibility of inoculating plants with PGBP to remediate organics. Moreover, few reveal the mechanisms of inoculating plants with PGBP to remediate the PAH-metal co-contaminated (heavy metal impurities, pathogens etc) soil by analyzing the chemical speciations of contaminants.

In case of remediating heavy metals, the key factor in phytoremediation was the bioavailability of heavy metal, which determined the remediation efficiency [13]. Root exudates such as organic acids efficiently increased the bioavailability of heavy metals [12,17]. Biosurfactants produced by some PGBP significantly promoted the mobilization of contaminants [10].

2. METHODOLOGY

To select PGBP bacteria that can have a synergistic effect with iron (Fe), Carbon nanotubes (CNTs), phosphorus (P) nanoparticle doses (e.g. 0, 20, 40 mg/L). In microbiology, the minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was defined as the lowest concentration showing 100% growth inhibition [18]. The disk diffusion method was mainly that inhibition produced by the test is compared with that produced by the known concentration of a reference compound. The most extensively used techniques for the characterization of NPs are Scanning electron microscopy (SEM), Dynamic light scattering (DLS), Raman and Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy [19,20].

3. RESULTS, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Iron (Fe), copper (Cu) Zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), phosphorus (P), calcium (Ca) magnesium (Mg), nano zeolite, molybdenum (Mo), titanium (Ti). Carbon Materials (CNT) etc. the application of nano-forms of substances to Bacillus sp, Rhizobium sp as PGBP bacteria by immobilizing them is important in the future. Thus, the co-administration of bioagents with nanoparticles in comparison to generalistic formulations will result in an increase in yield quality and a decrease in environmental risk potentials for the plant. Especially in the next 20-30 years, according to the scenarios put forward by climate scientists, it is a very valuable approach to be able to solve these problems against the developments that are going to increase in plant production.

If nanoparticles and PGBP bacteria are used together, increase plant biomass, plant protein, plant, promote plant growth, etc. can be combined to produce beneficial effects (Fig. 1). Microbial fertilizers supported by nanoparticles can be applied to both hydroponic systems and soil systems. Advantages due to their high specific surfaces they can hold onto soil colloids and facilitate the removal of plant roots. Using the metabolic liquid of microorganisms, nutrients do not form insoluble compounds and become mobile towards the root site.

In this article, two important elements such as nanoparticle and microbial fertilization can form combinations together, biological activity in the soil can work and be used partly as if it were organominerals fertilization. It has been tried to draw attention to the fact that a new formulation (combining microorganisms with different nano-based minerals) can be useful on an academic scale and shed possible light on many innovations both in terms of scientific studies and terms of agriculture. It is important to use bioagents and nanomaterials together in health studies.
**Fig. 1. Demonstration of the common utility of Nano-Bio formulation**

The most important issue to be considered is to thoroughly investigate the effects of these formulations on the environment and human. The use of non-pathogenic microorganisms is extremely important. Green nanotechnology should be used in nanoparticle syntheses and application doses should be tested following European commission criteria.

**ETHICAL APPROVAL**

The doses to be administered should be administered by the ethics committees and after being evaluated by scientists. If these conditions are met, these fertilizers will be less used and more effective than chemical fertilizers on plants and humans.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

We would like to thank Emre Canca, a graduate student in the Department of Agricultural Biotechnology, Faculty of Agriculture, Atatürk University.

**COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

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Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here: http://www.sdiarticle4.com/review-history/53535