Comparative Study of Different Carriers Inoculated with Nodule Forming and Free Living Plant Growth Promoting Bacteria Suitable for Sustainable Agriculture

Naveen Kumar Arora¹, Saskhi Tiwari¹ and Ratan Singh*²
Department of Environmental Microbiology, Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University Vidya Vihar Rai Barely Road, Lucknow, India

Abstract

Rhizobium and pseudomonas are bacteria that's are able to increase plant growth and provide nutrients to them in any condition even in stress condition and also have different plant growth characteristics such solubilized the minerals, fix the nitrogen and also chelate the inorganic compound for example iron and make it utilizeable to plants thus making it beneficial as microbial bio fertilizer and known it plant growth promoting rhizobacteria. The aim of this study was to determine potential five different carrier material for survival of PGPR (Rhizobium and pseudomonas strain) isolated from Trigonella foenum Graecum at room temperature for 8 weeks. Samples from the carrier materials (Sterilized and Non- sterilized) were taken every week and tested for the survivability and sustainability of the two different PGPR in it by determining viable cell count (CFUg⁻¹). The result showed that after eight weeks of storage treatment of carrier Coriander husk, saw dust and Begasse stored at room temperature (25-28°C) was able to sustain the highest viable cell number of Co inoculation of Rhizobia and Pseudomonas followed by individual. These two carrier also had acceptable changes in pH value and moisture content followed by wood ashes and sand.

Keywords: Suitable carriers; Formulation; Nodule Forming Bacteria; Free Living Bacteria; sustainable agriculture

Introduction

Rhizobium and Pseudomonas both species are suitable known bacteria to be used as potential microbial inoculants or biofertilizer and biopesticides [1]. The microbial inoculants peculiarly those of rhizobacteria interact with both plant root and soil thus provide favorable effect on the plant growth and this was termed as plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) [2-4]. The use of microbial inoculants as a biofertilizer increase crop yield, environment-friendly and can be utilized as an alternative or to reduce the usage of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer [5-6], however inoculation of microbes, normally those of the selected bacterial inoculants have a very short shelf life due to getting improper way of nutrition continuously in nature. The biological activity of the PGPR may decline rapidly if the handling and storage is not done in the discipline way. The application of selected carrier materials for the bacterial inoculants proves to be beneficial to protect the bacteria and have long been practiced [7]. There are different materials of carrier are used now a days in agriculture, such as Karnolite, Peat, Charcoal etc. but mostly these are high cost and difficult to find also find environmentally unfriendly.

Among various types of carrier materials, the usage of begasse, Saw dust, and wood ashes as the microbial inoculants carrier has also been demonstrated and considered most frequently utilized carrier. The reason behind it these were able to support high number of PGPR and sustain efficient. Simultaneously the selected carrier materials must also have the properties such as cost effective, dissolve well in water so that bacteria can be released and able to tolerate harsh environmental conditions [9]. Thus the objective of the present work was comparative study of suitability, sustainability, viability of four different carriers at room temperature.

Material and Methods

PGPR inoculants preparation

Two selected species of rhizobacteria Rhizobium RH24 and Fluorescent Pseudomonas PF23 isolated from Rhizosphere of Fenugreek (Trigonella foenum-gracccum) plants cultivated at the residence area of SGPGI MS Lucknow [4]. The criteria of bacterial screening were their mineral solubilization, biocontrol, plant growth promotion and antibiosis [10-12]. The cultures of Rhizobium and Pseudomonas was maintained on slants of YEMA (Yeast extract mannitol agar) and Kings’ B medium respectively at 4°C.

Prepared inoculants Formulations

The bacterial inoculants were prepared in following four formulations in three different manners (Pseudomonas, Rhizobium and Consortium): 1) Saw Dust, 2) Wood Ashes, 3) Sand,4) Begasse,5) Coriander husk.

*Corresponding author: Ratan Singh, Department of Environmental Microbiology, Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar University Vidya Vihar Rai Barely Road, Lucknow, India, Tel: 7405498542; E-mail: ratansingh458@gmail.com, rattumicro729@gmail.com

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inoculums, Begasse (Control), Begasse+Rhizobia inoculums, Saw Dust+PF23 inoculums, Saw Dust+Consortium experiments were as follows: adding water in 10 gram of carriers). The treatments involved in the Carrier according to their water holding capacity (checked by glasses, each glass of sterilized carrier materials was then inoculated glasses. The disposable glasses are inflexible. It was mixed well in the medium (\(Pseudomonas\)), Yeast Extract Mannitol broth (\(Rhizobium\)), Minimal Salt medium (Consortium) at 28°C for 24-48 hrs.

Formulation were prepared in two different set up first is in under sterilized conditions in a laminar flow hood second one is in unsterilized condition. All there selected formulation materials were autoclaved separately. The bacterial strains were cultured in King's B medium (\(Pseudomonas\)), Yeast Extract Mannitol broth (\(Rhizobium\)), Minimal Salt medium (Consortium) at 28°C for 24-48 hrs.

**Experimental Conditions**

10 gm of the carrier materials were taken into small disposable glasses. The disposable glasses are inflexible. It was mixed well in the glasses, each glass of sterilized carrier materials was then inoculated with \(Rhizobium\) and \(Pseudomonas\) and consortium of both bacteria in triplicate (\(>10^8\) cells mL\(^{-1}\)). Bacterial Suspension was aseptically mixed with Carrier according to their water holding capacity (checked by adding water in 10 gram of carriers). The treatments involved in the experiments were as follows:

- Sand (Control), Sand+RH24 inoculums, Sand+PF 23 inoculums, Sand+Consortium inoculums, Saw dust (control), Saw dust+RH 24 inoculums, Saw Dust+PF23 inoculums, Saw Dust+Consortium inoculums, Coriander husk (Control), Coriander husk+Rhizobia inoculums, Coriander husk+Pseudomonas inoculums, Coriander husk+Consortium inoculums. For each treatment, three replicates were prepared in small polyethylene bags. Each glass contained 10g of the carrier materials. The selected carrier materials were tasted per week for 5 weeks properly for viable cell count (CFU g\(^{-1}\)).

**Table 1: Water Holding Capacity of Different Selected Carrier Materials.**

| S.No. | Carrier materials       | Quantity of carriers (in gm) | Water Absorbed (in ml) |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1     | Sand                    | 10                          | 9.10                   |
| 2     | Begasse                 | 10                          | 42                     |
| 3     | Saw dust                | 10                          | 70                     |
| 4     | Wood Ashes              | 10                          | 30                     |
| 5     | Coriander Husk          | 10                          | 75.10                  |

![Figure 1: Population density (cfu g\(^{-1}\)) of co inoculation in different sterilized carriers Weekly showing survivability of bacteria up to 5 weeks in carrier materials.](image)

**Figure 2: Population density (cfu g\(^{-1}\)) of RH24 in different sterilized carriers**

Weekly showing survivability of bacteria up to 5 weeks in carrier materials.

**Results**

**Water Holding Capacity of Selected Carrier Materials**

Water holding capacity of all selected carriers was different [14]. Table 1 show the water absorbs by coriander husk was high followed by saw dust and Begasse. Water retention time was high of coriander husk having near about 9 days followed by saw dust having near about one week and begasse having 2-4 days to hold water. Water holding capacity of carrier prove that the carrier have capacity to have much level of bacteria in it till the good time period showing capability of carriers.

**Growth of PF23 and RH24 in selected carriers**

The response of bacterial inoculation under different formulations varied with different treated formulation used. The inoculation resulted in significant increase in most of the growth parameters with respect to control. There are reports of plant growth promotion ability of both the bacteria [4] used in this study. The bacterial populations that were recorded initially lower in the case of Saw dust formulation with Consortium, increased with time (Figure 1) followed by RH24 (Figure 2) and PF 23 (Figure 3). In contrast to this, the maximum number of bacteria in the case of Coriander husk and Saw dust formulation with Consortium was recovered after 3 week of inoculation declined after 5 week in case both bacteria (PF 23 and RH 24).

**Viable cell count of PGPR in carrier materials**

In Figure 4 for storage room temperature, carrier material Coriander husk have high water holding capacity was the best amongst all three types of treatment of Saw dust and Begasse performed well with consortium followed by Wood Ashes and sand after 4 week where the difference became apparent. Only treatment of Coriander husk to maintains optimum viable cell count which was higher than \(10^7\) CFU g\(^{-1}\). The reduction in number of bacteria over time was lesser for coriander husk compared to other carrier materials tested. All treatments performed better under the temperature of 28°C ± 30°C.
Discussion

The effects of carrier material and storage temperature on the viable cell number of the biofertilizer are important because the overall functioning and reliability of the biofertilizer to increase crop yield may be affected by it. Selection of the proper type of carrier material is also most crucial issue, and also it must be capable to support to have a good amount of bacterial inoculants for as long as possible. Over the storage time of five weeks, the viable cell count of all carrier materials showed a decline for room temperature. The material Coriander husk showed the best result with highest viable cell count for normal temperature. In the meantime former intervention with different selected carrier materials only the treatment of bagasse and saw dust showed acceptable viable cell count in normal temperature (~28°C).

The choice of the carrier materials used for the production of biofertilizer is also important as the chemical and physical characteristics of the materials differed from each other. Using type of selected carrier materials may cause impact the viability of both PGPRs bacteria inoculated in it. It must suit and become able to maintain eminent number of bacteria and also as many types of strains as possible [15]. In conclusion the objective of the study which was to find the best carrier for microbial inoculants of locally isolated RH24 and PF23 were accomplished successfully with Coriander husk being a more superior carrier material as compared to Saw dust and bagasse. Temperature also plays an important role in the survival of the PGPRs that was inoculated into the carrier materials. There were difference in the self-life and efficacy of the bacteria for each formulation. Formulation of PF23 and RH24 either individually or as consortium stored at 28°Croom temperature showed better shelf life and increases in CFU g⁻¹. The storage temperature of 28°C was the best suited for this PGPRs. Coriander husk material remains the best to be used in biofertilizer.

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