

BIOCHEMICAL STUDIES ON THE EFFECT OF SOME BIOFERTILIZERS ON SOYBEAN SHOOTS

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ABSTRACT

The field experiment was conducted in the agronomy farm of Gazala, Sharkia, Egypt to study the effect of power mix, citrine and super blue green biofertilizers on some biochemical contents of soybean shoots of (Giza111 and Crawford) varieties.

The following results were recorded: -

- 1- All doses of biofertilizers increased dry weight content of shoots to both varieties of soybean. Giza111 variety recorded relatively greater values than those of Crawford variety.*
- 2- The concentration of chl. a, chl. b and total chl. Of shoots soybean were increased by all treatments while decreased the concentration of carotenoids in shoots only at early stages of Giza111 variety, but increased of Crawford variety at all stages of growth.*
- 3- The percentage of total soluble sugars (reducing and non-reducing) in shoots of Crawford variety were greater than those of Giza111 variety and the highest increase of total soluble sugars was obtained by the foliar application of 0.25% and 0.5% super blue green biofertilizers.*
- 4- All treatments were increased the concentration of soluble, insoluble and total nitrogen fractions in both varieties of soybean shoots at all stages of growth.*
- 5- All doses of biofertilizers decreased the concentration of Na in shoots of both varieties of soybean, while they were increased the concentration of P and K at all stages of growth.*
- 6- Fe, Zn and Mn contents were slightly increased by the application of biofertilizers at the early and second stage of growth, while they decreased values at the late stage of shoots growth.*

Conclusively, *from the current results, it can be noticed that the application of all biofertilizers increased dry weight, photosynthetic pigments (chl. a, chl. b and carotenoids), the percentage of total nitrogen were increased either with all doses of biofertilizers in both*

varieties of soybean (Giza111 and Crawford). the highest increase of total soluble sugars was obtained by the foliar application of 0.25% and 0.5% super blue green biofertilizers especially in Giza111 variety. All micro and macro elements were increased (Na, K, P, Fe, Zn, Mn) except Na on all soybean varieties.

Key words: plant shoot, biofertilizers, soybean varieties, pigments, nitrogen, elements.

INTRODUCTION

Soybean is a globally important oil and protein source of high quality for human consumption, Also, soybean is used as food for animal and is also improved in crop rotation systems. Also, throughout history legumes have been used for the supply of food, fodder, fuel and traditional medicine. Biofertilizers are needed small quantities for normal plant growth and development and proceed biological process such as photosynthesis, respiration, synthesis of chlorophyll and stimulation of many enzyme.

Mekki and Amal (2005) indicated that application of biofertilizers and organic manure had more plant height and dry weight of soybean plant. On contrast plant height was reduced by adding biofertilizer individual. P, Zn and Mn elements content were increased in the plants treated by biofertilizers. Getta *et al.*, (2008) reported that, a significant increase of dry weight, nitrogen content and yield of soybean plant, were recorded at biofertilizers application.

Arshad and Nacer (2010) noticed a significant increase of shoots biomass and No. of pods/plant was recorded by the application of biofertilizers on soybean plants. Mahboobeh and Jahanfar (2012) showed that nitrogen content of soybean plant was significantly affected by the foliar application of biofertilizers. Also, the seed number per bods and plant height were increased by biofertilizers.

Parveen (2013) indicated that the combined use of manure biofertilizer and inorganic fertilizer played a significant role in increasing nitrogen, oil and sugar contents of soybean plant. Manal *et al.*, (2014) obtained results showed that Giza 35 and Crawford varieties of soybean cultivars without using biofertilizers showed a significant increase in dry weight and seed yield. Also, the seeds of plant soybean treated with biofertilizers recorded a significant increase of the uptake of macro and micronutrients as well as nitrogen content of soybean.

Uma and Elakkiga (2014) found that the application of liquid biofertilizers were increased the leave number, height of plant, shoots length

and biochemical constituents such as chlorophyll, carotenoids, protein and yield. Abdelmohsen (2016) stated that biofertilizers treatments were increased dry weight and nitrogen fractions. Also, he noticed that the effect of different treatments on crude protein percentage followed the same trend as for seed nitrogen percentage.

Raouf (2016) showed that maximum No. of nodules per plant and grain yield were recorded at the application of biofertilizer and mono zinc oxide. The highest dry weight, No. of pods and grains were obtained in application of nano zinc oxide and biofertilizer. Also, an increase of oil and protein content were obtained by applying nano zinc oxide and biofertilizers of soybean.

Therefore, the objectives of this research were to investigation the influence of some biofertilizers on dry weight, photosynthesis pigments, soluble sugars, nitrogen fractions and some macro and micro nutrients of soybean shoots.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field experiment using soybean test crops was conducted during the consecutive growing season of 2018 at the experimental farm of the Faculty of Technology and Development in Ghazala, Zagzig, Sharkia, Egypt. The experiment conducted in the form of a randomized complete block design with three replications of two soybean varieties (Giza111 and Crawford) which were brought from seed testing lab Ministry of Agric, Giza, Egypt.

The area of each plot was 3m* 3.5 m (1/ 400 per feddan). Three foliar biofertilizers beside control were used as follow:-

- 1- **Power mix**: containing 2% amino acids, 3% riboflavin, 0.3% cytokinine, 0.001% gibberlic acids, 4.5% potassiam citrate and 3.5% micro elements.
- 2- **Citrine**: containing 15% organic acids, 2% iron grapple, 2% zinc grapple and 2% manganese grapple.
- 3- **Super blue green**: containing amino acids, vitamins, oxins, cytokinesis, and organic acids.

The foliar biofertilizers were obtained from sigma chemical company and sprayed individually at two concentrations 0.25% and 0.5% after 30 days from sowing. Three samples of soybean shoots were taken from each treatment after 45,60 and 75 days from sowing to determine: -

- 1-Dry weight of soybean shoots.
- 2-Photosynthesis pigments of shoots.
- 3-Nitrogen fractions of shoots.

- 4-Total soluble (reducing and non-reducing) sugars of shoots.
- 5-Some macro and micro nutrients of shoots.

METHODS OF ANALYSIS:

- 1-Photosynthesis pigments were determined extracted from fresh shoots using acetone (85%) and determined according to the methods of Wettstein (1957).
- 2-Total soluble sugars, reducing and non-reducing sugars were determined according to the methods of Mgnetski *et al.*, (1959).
- 3-Soluble nitrogen was determined according to the methods described by Mengle and Helal (1968).
- 4-Total nitrogen was determined following the kjeldahel methods as recorded in A.O.A.C. (1970).
- 5-Phosphours content was determined calorimetrically using ascorbic acid methods as followed by Agiza *et al.*, (1960).
- 6-Potassium and sodium contents were determined by flame photometer according to Hamdia (2013).
- 7-Fe, Mn and Zn elements were determined according to the standard of procedure described by Block *et al.*, (1965).

Statistical analysis

The experiment was in a complete randomized block design with 7 treatment and 3 replicates for each treatment.

Results were statistically analyzed using the L.S.D. at probability level of 5% for comparisons according to Gomez and Gomez (1983).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1-Dry weight of soybean shoots:

The effect of biofertilizers on dry weight of soybean shoots is presented in Table (1). It is obvious that ,all treatments were increased of dry weight in both varieties (Giza111 and Crawford).This increase not only at early stage of growth (bloom stage),but also at the late stage .This may be due to the accumulation of protein and carbohydrates as results of enhance photosynthesis as well as protein synthesis .The greatest increase of dry weight of shoots was recorded by the foliar application of 0.5% super blue green (11.31gm/100gm) to Giza111 variety and 0.25% power mix (11.21

Table (1): Effect of some biofertilizers on dry weight of soybean shoots(g/100g).

Treatment	Giza 111			crawford		
	Bloom stage	Mid pod stage	Late pod stage	Bloom stage	Mid pod stage	Late pod stage
Control	10.22 ^c	18.99 ^d	22.19 ^c	10.88 ^c	20.10 ^d	20.16 ^c
0.25% Power mix	11.01 ^b	21.51 ^a	22.89 ^b	11.21 ^a	20.33 ^c	23.67 ^a
0.5% Power mix	11.05 ^{ab}	21.24 ^{bc}	24.33 ^a	11.03 ^{ab}	20.95 ^b	22.27 ^b
0.25% Citrine	10.85 ^{bc}	21.91 ^a	24.59 ^a	11.07 ^{ab}	21.13 ^{ab}	23.44 ^a
0.5% Citrine	10.73 ^{bc}	21.21 ^{bc}	24.91 ^a	10.92 ^b	20.86 ^b	22.29 ^b
0.25% Super blue green	10.95 ^b	21.19 ^c	22.47 ^b	10.78 ^b	21.14 ^{ab}	22.14 ^b
0.5% Super blue green	11.31 ^a	21.79 ^b	23.96 ^{ab}	10.66 ^c	21.28 ^a	22.87 ^{ab}
LSD 0.05	3.81	0.72	1.44	1.51	1.02	1.22

gm/100 gm) to Crawford variety at the first stage (bloom stage), but the second stage (pod stage), it can be noticed that the foliar application of 0.25% citrine on Giza111 variety gave the greatest values (21.91 gm/100gm) and 0.5% super blue green on crawford (21.28 gm/100gm). Also, it can be noticed that Giza111 variety recorded relatively greater dry weight values than crawford variety (Table 1). In this regard, Mekki and Amal (2005) stated a significant increase of shoots biomass, No. pods and dry weight by the application of biofertilizers mixed with organic manure and the same results was obtained by Arshad and Nacer (2010).

2-Photosynthetic pigments in Giza111 shoots: -

Percentage data in Table (2) showed that, the concentration of photosynthetic pigments of Giza111 variety expressed as mg/100mg dry weight as affected by photosynthetic (0.25% and 0.5%) from biofertilizers application (power mix, citrine and super blue green).

The data indicated that, at early growth stage (bloom stage) all treatments were increased chl. a, chl. b, and total chl., but decreased the percentage of carotenoids in shoots of Giza111 variety. The greatest increase was recorded by 0.5% super blue green (0.78 mg/gm), at the second stage of growth (mid pod stage). It can be noticed that, all doses from biofertilizers were increased the concentration of chl. a, chl. b and carotenoids. The highest value of chl.a. was obtained by the application of 0.25% super blue green (1.79mg/gm) and total chl. (2.86mg) .While the third stage of growth (late pod stage) all treatments were increased the content of Chl.A , Chl.B. and carotenoids , where the greatest increase was recorded by the foliar application of 0.5% citrine (0.86,0.56,1.42 and 0.94 mg/gm) to photophysical pigments of shoots, this might be due to the

assumption that ,biofertilizers which were used retard chlorophyll break dawn via inhibition of chlorophyll enzyme which lead to retarding senescence of shots ,Generally power mix, citrine and super blue green caused an increase in the content of carotenoids which may protect the chlorophyll fractions against the degradation by photosynthesis oxidation process Abdelmohsen (2016).

3-Photosynthetic pigments in Crawford shoots: -

The data were tabulated in Table (3). It was evidenced that the application of all treatments from biofertilizers were increased the content of chl. a, chl. b and carotenoids in shoots of Crawford variety through the all growth stages. (bloom stage, mid pod stage and late pod stage). The highest values were obtained by citrine (0.25%), (1.16, 0.70 and 0.91 mg/gm) at bloom growth stage, (1.52,1.78 and 0.91 mg/gm) at mid pod growth stage and (0.98,0.89 and 0.96 mg/mg) ,at late pod growth stage .This may be due to the high relative increase in the other constituents or to the effect on the rate dehydrogenation of photosynthesis chlorophyll and the activation of the enzymes dealing with processes. A similar result was obtained by Noor *et al.*, (2004) who found that a significant influence of biofertilizers on chl. A. and chl.B. contents of soybean shoots was recorded.

4-Soluble sugars status of Giza111 shoots:

It can be generally observed from the results tabulated in Table (4) that there was an increasing effect of biofertilizer treatments on the total soluble sugars (reducing and non-reducing) in Giza111 variety soybean shoots at all stages of growth .The highest increase of reducing sugars were obtained by spraying 0.5% super blue green (0.081,3.01 and 3.09 gm/100gm) at the first stage of growth ,While the application of 0.25% citrine gave the lowest values of soluble sugars of shoots (0.031, 2.77 and 2.80 gm/100gm) as compared with other treatments. This may lead to conclusion that biofertilizers were affected the synthesis of the oligosaccharides .Also, from this table ,the total soluble sugars content in shoots at other growth stages was also increased by foliar application at all doses ,revealing that the increase in some reducing sugar content was not because of biofertilizers activity effect on the synthesis of mono saccharides ,but also on this final distribution of reducing and non-reducing sugar fractions of soybean shoots at the late stage, which reflected on their distribution in seeds as reported by Praveen (2013).Hence it might be concluded that translocation of carbohydrates from shoots to seeds had

Table (2): Effect of some biofertilizers on photosynthetic pigments (mg/g fresh weight) of Ciraz111 shoots.

Treatment	bloom stage						mid pod stage						late pod stage							
	Chl		T		Car		Chl		T		Car		Chl		T		Car			
	A	B	A	B	Chl	Chl	A	B	Chl	Chl	A	B	Chl	A	B	Chl	A	B	Chl	
Control	0.51	0.34	0.85	0.95	1.23	0.98	2.21	0.86	0.55	0.43	0.98	0.60	0.65	0.51	1.16	0.69	0.77	0.58	1.35	0.90
0.25% Power mix	0.65	0.39	1.04	0.94	1.59	1.06	2.65	1.04	0.65	0.51	1.16	0.69	0.77	0.58	1.35	0.90	0.74	0.48	1.22	0.75
0.5% Power mix	0.71	0.41	1.12	0.79	1.43	1.12	2.55	0.94	0.74	0.48	1.22	0.75	0.86	0.56	1.42	0.94	0.66	0.46	1.17	0.69
0.25% Citrine	0.73	0.39	1.12	0.85	1.40	1.10	2.50	1.04	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87
0.5% Citrine	0.65	0.36	1.01	0.90	1.61	1.21	2.82	1.04	0.66	0.46	1.17	0.69	0.66	0.46	1.17	0.69	0.66	0.46	1.17	0.69
0.25% Super blue green	0.75	0.35	1.10	0.85	1.79	1.07	2.86	1.05	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87
0.5% Super blue green	0.78	0.37	1.15	0.87	1.56	1.10	2.66	1.06	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87	0.72	0.48	1.20	0.87

Table (3): Effect of some biofertilizers on photosynthetic pigments (mg/g fresh weight) of crawford soybean shoots.

Treatment	bloom stage						mid pod stage						late pod stage							
	Chl		T		Car		Chl		T		Car		Chl		T		Car			
	A	B	A	B	Chl	Chl	A	B	Chl	Chl	A	B	Chl	A	B	Chl	A	B	Chl	
Control	0.72	0.40	1.12	0.66	1.24	0.77	2.01	0.82	0.79	0.52	1.31	0.72	0.90	0.59	1.49	0.69	1.64	0.89	2.53	0.93
0.25% Power mix	1.04	0.58	1.62	0.75	1.72	1.49	3.22	0.92	0.82	0.68	1.50	0.81	1.16	0.70	1.86	0.91	1.52	1.78	3.30	0.91
0.25% Citrine	0.80	0.52	1.32	0.89	1.79	1.22	3.02	1.05	0.98	0.89	1.87	0.96	0.86	0.49	1.35	0.71	1.57	0.86	2.44	1.05
0.5% Citrine	0.99	0.68	1.67	0.80	1.68	1.01	2.68	1.05	0.93	0.81	1.74	0.88	0.99	0.68	1.67	0.80	1.68	1.01	2.68	1.05
0.25% Super blue green	0.86	0.49	1.35	0.71	1.57	0.86	2.44	1.05	0.90	0.74	1.64	0.91	0.86	0.49	1.35	0.71	1.57	0.86	2.44	1.05
0.5% Super blue green	0.99	0.68	1.67	0.80	1.68	1.01	2.68	1.05	0.93	0.81	1.74	0.88	0.99	0.68	1.67	0.80	1.68	1.01	2.68	1.05

accrued normally without either favorable effect of both biofertilizers used as reported by Getta *et al.*, (2008).

5-Soluble sugars statues of Crawford shoots: -

Table (5) indicated that the concentration of soluble sugar fractions (reducing and non-reducing) in soybean shoots of Crawford variety were greater than those of Giza111 shoots at all stages of growth for all treatments. Also, it could be noticed that the foliar application of 0.25% and 0.5% super blue green gave the highest values of reducing and non-reducing sugars in shoots soybean at the early stage of growth (0.064, 3.91 and 3.97), (0.069, 3.64 and 3.71) as compared with control. But the mid pod growth stage, it can be noticed that the highest value of total soluble sugars obtained by 0.5% citrine (4.40 mg/100gm) while the late pod growth stage the highest value of total soluble sugars was obtained by 0.25% super blue green. These results showed that, Table (5), it's worth to illustrate the other treatments have a slight increase effect on reducing, non-reducing and total soluble sugars contents as compared with control. A similar result was obtained by Praveen (2013) and Raouf (2016).

6-Nitrogen fractions statues of Giza111 shoots: -

The results in Table (6) showed that the foliar application of power mix, citrine and super blue green biofertilizers increased both soluble and insoluble nitrogen fractions in shoots of soybean at all stages of growth except citrine, which caused slight decrease in soluble nitrogen at early growth stage. These results due to the increase in the activity of enzyme synthesis, which take part in nitrogen fixation and protein synthesis Iraj *et al.*, (2012). The greatest increase of total nitrogen was recorded by spraying 0.5% super blue green at bloom growth stage (6.65 gm/100g), 0.5% power mix at mid pod growth stage and late pod growth stage (6.98 and 5.64 gm/100gm). Also, it can be noticed that there was, generally, a slight decrease in total nitrogen fraction by the application of 0.5% citrine as compared with control (5.72gm/100gm) at bloom growth stage and (5.83mg/100gm) at mid pod growth stage. These results are in generally agreement with those revealed by Mekki and Amal (2005), and Iraj *et al.*, (2012). The highest sol. /insol shoots resulted by the application of two doses

of citrine at all growth stages (35.55% , 31.31% and 3.37%) and the lowest values of sol./insol ratio were recorded by the application of super blue green biofertilizer (25.10 % , 25.83% , and 27.15%). Also, the ratio between soluble and insoluble nitrogen compounds, is slightly affected by spraying biofertilizers the relative increase in the amount of total nitrogen was noticed when compared with insoluble nitrogen.

Table (4): Effect of some biofertilizers on soluble sugars (g/100g) of Giza 111 shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.
Control	0.044	2.74	2.78	0.040	3.33	3.37	0.052	2.83	2.88
0.25% Power mix	0.062	2.96	3.02	0.036	3.85	3.88	0.050	2.86	2.91
0.5% Power mix	0.049	2.89	2.94	0.036	3.88	3.91	0.078	2.88	2.95
0.25% citrine	0.031	2.77	2.80	0.035	3.50	3.53	0.045	3.01	3.05
0.5% citrine	0.041	2.90	2.94	0.037	3.80	3.83	0.047	2.95	2.99
0.25% Super blue green	0.059	2.79	2.85	0.047	3.20	3.24	0.062	3.09	3.15
0.5% Super blue green	0.081	3.01	3.09	0.058	3.33	3.38	0.078	3.08	3.15

Table (5): Effect of some biofertilizers on soluble sugars (g/100g) of crawford soybean shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.	Reducing Sugar.	Non reducing Sugar.	Total soluble Sugar.
Control	0.048	3.14	3.19	0.044	3.37	3.41	0.047	3.14	3.18
0.25% Power mix	0.054	3.51	3.56	0.066	3.94	3.99	0.075	3.28	3.35
0.5% Power mix	0.057	3.26	3.31	0.044	4.01	4.05	0.089	3.04	3.13
0.25% Citrine	0.033	3.27	3.30	0.043	4.25	4.39	0.045	3.55	3.59
0.5% Citrine	0.042	3.40	3.44	0.046	4.36	4.40	0.041	3.49	3.53
0.25% Super blue green	0.064	3.91	3.97	0.056	3.77	3.83	0.068	3.58	3.64
0.5% Super blue green	0.069	3.64	3.71	0.049	3.37	3.46	0.073	3.33	3.40

7-Nitrogen fractions statues of Crawford shoots: -

Data presented in Table (7) showed of shoots that the concentration of nitrogen fraction in soybean shoots as gm/100gm dry weight as affected by biofertilizers under this investigation. The data indicated that all doses of biofertilizers were increased the concentration of soluble nitrogen fraction of soybean shoots at all stages of growth.

The highest increase resulted by spraying 0.5% super blue green (1.66 gm/100 gm) at the first growth stage (bloom stage) as compared with other treatments. Also, the same treatments increased the concentration of insoluble nitrogen fractions, except with citrine treatments at bloom growth stage and mid pod growth stage, which caused a slight decrease of insoluble nitrogen (4.22 and 4.4 gm/100gm) at bloom growth stage and (4.54 and 4.48 gm/100 gm) at mid pod growth stage ,but at late pod growth stage the application of citrine and super blue green caused slight decrease (4.22 , 4.67 , 4.59 and 4.51 gm/100 gm) as compared with control (4.78 gm/100gm). The highest value of insoluble nitrogen recorded by 0.25% power mix at bloom growth stage (4.90 gm/100gm)and mid pod growth stage (4.88 gm/100 gm),from this data it can be observed that the biofertilizers were caused an increase of the total nitrogen fractions at all stages of growth except when 0.25% citrine and two doses of super blue green at late pod growth stage (5.70, 5.98 and 5.87%) as compared with control (6.08%).The ratio between soluble and insoluble nitrogen is slightly affected by spraying biofertilizer compared with control .This may be due to the relative an increase of the total nitrogen as compared with insoluble nitrogen .The highest values of sol./ insol. ratio were obtained by 0.5% citrine at bloom growth stage and mid pod growth stage (36.57 and 34.60 %) and 0.25% citrine at late boom growth stage (35.07%).These results are

in agreement with those obtained by Getta *et al* (2008) and Manal *et al.*, (2014).

8-Macro elements statues of Giza111 shoots.

The data presented in Table (8) showed that applied biofertilizers were decreased the concentration of Na of shoots at all stages of growth as compared with control. It was also observed that the concentrations of K and P of shoots were slightly increased at mid pod growth stage (1.86, 2.07, 1.87, 2.07, 2.13, 1.89 and 1.92 mg/100gm) for K and (0.34, 0.36, 0.35, 0.37, 0.35, 0.39 and 0.35 gm/100 gm) for P of shoots .It was also noticed from these data that, the application of power mix gave the highest values of K and P at late pod growth stage .Similar results were previously reported by Mekki and Amal (2005) and Manal *et al.*, (2014).

Table (6): Effect of some biofertilizers on nitrogen fractions of Giza111 shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage						Mid pod stage						Late pod stage							
	Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N		Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N		Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Control	1.23	4.60	5.83	26.74	1.27	4.76	6.03	26.68	1.12	4.07	5.19	27.52	1.36	4.68	6.04	29.06	1.36	4.76	6.12	29.82
0.25% Power mix	1.45	5.04	6.49	28.77	1.47	5.51	6.98	26.68	1.28	4.08	5.36	31.37	1.50	4.22	5.72	35.55	1.24	4.05	5.29	30.62
0.5% Power mix	1.47	4.53	6.00	32.45	1.38	4.52	5.90	30.53	1.23	4.53	5.76	27.15	1.49	4.42	5.91	33.71	1.26	4.17	5.43	30.22
0.25% Citrine	1.28	5.10	6.38	25.10	1.29	4.99	6.28	25.85	1.32	5.27	6.59	25.05	1.28	4.08	5.36	31.37	1.26	4.17	5.43	30.22
0.5% Super blue green	1.37	5.28	6.65	25.95	1.32	5.27	6.59	25.05	1.26	4.17	5.43	30.22	1.37	5.28	6.65	25.95	1.32	5.27	6.59	25.05

Table (7): Effect of some biofertilizers on nitrogen fractions of Crawford shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage						Mid pod stage						Late pod stage							
	Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N		Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N		Sol. N		Insol. N		Total N			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Control	1.46	4.53	5.99	32.23	1.42	4.63	6.05	30.67	1.32	4.76	6.08	27.73	1.59	4.90	6.49	32.45	1.55	4.84	6.39	32.02
0.25% Power mix	1.61	4.73	6.34	34.04	1.54	4.88	6.42	31.56	1.46	4.99	6.45	29.26	1.49	4.42	5.91	33.71	1.48	4.54	6.02	32.60
0.5% Power mix	1.62	4.43	6.05	36.57	1.55	4.48	6.03	34.60	1.49	4.67	6.16	31.91	1.62	4.83	6.40	32.51	1.52	4.68	6.20	32.48
0.25% Citrine	1.57	4.83	6.40	32.51	1.52	4.68	6.20	32.48	1.39	4.59	5.98	30.28	1.66	4.60	6.26	36.09	1.62	4.71	6.33	34.39
0.5% Super blue green	1.66	4.60	6.26	36.09	1.62	4.71	6.33	34.39	1.36	4.51	5.87	30.16	1.66	4.60	6.26	36.09	1.62	4.71	6.33	34.39

Table (8): Effect of some biofertilizers on macro elements statues (g/100g) on Giza111 shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Na	K	P	Na	K	P	Na	K	P
Control	0.32	1.99	0.43	0.25	1.86	0.34	0.46	2.33	0.38
0.25% Power mix	0.26	1.89	0.41	0.20	2.07	0.36	0.24	2.43	0.42
0.5% Power mix	0.26	1.94	0.40	0.24	1.87	0.35	0.34	2.28	0.39
0.25% Citrine	0.24	1.51	0.35	0.25	2.07	0.37	0.25	2.13	0.39
0.5% Citrine	0.31	1.77	0.56	0.23	2.13	0.35	0.27	2.23	0.38
0.25% Super blue green	0.25	1.87	0.36	0.21	1.89	0.39	0.23	2.38	0.37
0.5% Super blue green	0.29	1.90	0.35	0.23	1.92	0.35	0.26	2.43	0.34

9-Macro elements statues of crawford shoots:

The effect of biofertilizers on the contents of macro elements (Na, K and P) in shoots are showed in Table (9). It seems that all treatments were decreased the content of Na in shoots at all stages of growth ,but the application of 0.25% and 0.5% super blue green improved the content of K at all stages of growth (2.39, 2.53, 2.04, 1.84, 2.64 and 2.60 gm/100gm)as compared with control (2.22, 1.52, 2.55, gm/100gm)at all stages . Also, most of treatments slightly decreased the content of P at all stages and the least decreased was recorded by the application of citrine at all stages of growth. These results were in order with those previously reported by Manal *et al.*, (2014).

Table (9): Effect of some biofertilizers on macro elements statues (g/100g) of Crawford shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Na	K	P	Na	K	P	Na	K	P
Control	0.37	2.22	0.39	0.46	1.52	0.34	0.36	2.55	0.49
0.25% Power mix	0.25	1.97	0.37	0.23	1.61	0.34	0.24	2.48	0.57
0.5% Power mix	0.23	2.13	0.39	0.26	1.56	0.37	0.23	2.53	0.42
0.25% Citrine	0.36	2.18	0.35	0.27	1.58	0.32	0.23	2.25	0.34
0.5% Citrine	0.27	2.23	0.35	0.28	1.63	0.35	0.24	2.23	0.34

0.25% Super blue green	0.25	2.38	0.38	0.29	2.04	0.39	0.22	2.64	0.35
0.5% Super blue green	0.27	2.53	0.38	0.28	1.84	0.32	0.24	2.40	0.41

10-Micro nutrients statues of Giza111 shoots: -

Data in Table (10) revealed that the concentration of micro elements such as Fe, Zn, and Mn of shoots were affected by applied biofertilizers (power mix, citrine and super blue green) .Fe concentration was increased at bloom growth stage by the foliar treatments as compared with control except that sprayed by **Table (10)**: Effect of some biofertilizers on micro elements statues (g/100g) of Giza111 shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Fe	Zn	Mn	Fe	Zn	Mn	Fe	Zn	Mn
Control	0.20	0.06	0.12	0.11	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.07	0.10
0.25% Power mix	0.26	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.07	0.14	0.12	0.08	0.09
0.5% Power mix	0.25	0.06	0.11	0.13	0.06	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.11
0.25% Citrine	0.27	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.08	0.12
0.5% Citrine	0.28	0.07	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.06	0.14
0.25% Super blue green	0.13	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.13	0.09	0.09	0.11
0.5% Super blue green	0.17	0.09	0.12	0.15	0.09	0.17	0.12	0.08	0.12

all doses of super blue green. The same trend was also found at mid pod stage ,all treatments slightly increased the percentage of Fe , but decreased Fe content of shoots at late pod growth stage .The highest increase of Fe was recorded by the application of 0.5% citrine at the first growth stage (0.28 mg/100gm) and by 0.25% and 0.5% citrine at the second growth stage (0.16 and 0.17 mg/100gm).This increase of Fe concentration is mainly due to the action of biofertilizer that rendered phosphorus and most micronutrients in the available from Mekki and Amal (2005).

Zn concentration of shoots soybean slightly increased by all treatments at all stages of growth except some biofertilizers did not have an effect as compared with control. The highest values of Zn percentage were obtained by the foliar application of super blue green at all stages of growth.

Mn percentage of soybean shoots was slightly increased at bloom growth stage and mid pod growth stage by the foliar application of 0.25% power mix only(0.13 and 0.14 mg/100gm),but the other treatments did not have an effect .Also, at the late pod growth stage .it can noticed that there was an slight increase of Mn content of shoots.

11-Micronutrents statues of Crawford shoots: -

The data presented in Table (11) indicated that micronutrients (Fe, Zn and Mn) under the effect of biofertilizers (power mix, citrine and super blue

green) Fe concentration was increased at bloom and mid pod growth stages except when foliar application was 0.5% power mix at mid pod growth stage (0.10mg/100gm), It can be noticed that , the concentration of Fe at late pod growth stage slightly decrease by all treatments except the application of 0.5% citrine ,which was increased Fe content as compared with control.

From the same table, there was slight effect of biofertilizers on the concentration of Zn at all stages of growth. Where the application of super blue

Table (11): Effect of some biofertilizers on micro elements statues (g/100g) of Crawford shoots.

Treatment	Bloom stage			Mid pod stage			Late pod stage		
	Fe	Zn	Mn	Fe	Zn	Mn	Fe	Zn	Mn
Control	0.10	0.07	0.12	0.15	0.08	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.07
0.25% Power mix	0.11	0.06	0.14	0.14	0.08	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.06
0.5% Power mix	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.07
0.25% Citrine	0.16	0.07	0.13	0.19	0.08	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.11
0.5% Citrine	0.18	0.07	0.15	0.20	0.07	0.13	0.12	0.06	0.12
0.25% Super blue green	0.14	0.06	0.11	0.20	0.09	0.13	0.07	0.10	0.08
0.5% Super blue green	0.13	0.06	0.13	0.18	0.09	0.15	0.06	0.09	0.09

green caused a slight decrease of Zn content at bloom growth stage, but caused a slight increase of the Zn percentage of shoots at mid pod growth stage.

The concentration of Mn of shoots are showed in Table (11) , It found that some treatments did not have an effect on the percentage of Mn at 0.5% power mix and 0.25% super blue green at bloom growth stage, 0.25%,0.5% power mix at mid pod growth stage and 0.5% power mix at late pod growth. On the other hand, the application of treatments increased the content of Mn at 0.25% power mix and 0.5% citrine was increased Mn content at bloom growth stage and super blue green treatments at mid pod and late pod growth stages, similar results to those were obtained by Mekki and Amal (2005) and Manal *et al.*, (2014).

Conclusively, from the current results, it can be noticed that the application of all biofertilizers increased dry weight, photosynthetic pigments (chl. a, chl. b and carotenoids), the percentage of total nitrogen were increased either with all doses of biofertilizers in both varieties of soybean (Giza111 and Crawford). the highest increase of total soluble sugars was obtained by the foliar application of 0.25% and 0.5% super blue green biofertilizers especially in Giza111 variety. All micro and macro elements were increased (Na, K, P, Fe, Zn, Mn), except Na on all soybean vaterites.

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دراسات كيميائية حيوية على تأثير بعض الأسمدة الحيوية على المجموع الخضري لفول الصويا.

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تم إجراء التجربة الحقلية في بمزرعة غزالة، محافظه الشرقية، مصر لدراسة تأثير أسمده (البورميكس ، ،السترين ،السوبر بلو جرين) على بعض المحتويات البيوكيميائية للمجموع الخضري لصنفين من فول الصويا وهما (Giza111 & Crawford).
تم تسجيل النتائج التالية: -

- 1- جميع جرعات الأسمدة الحيوية تزيد من محتوى الوزن الجاف للبراعم لكل من صنفى فول الصويا. حيث سجلت مجموعة Giza111 قيمة أعلى نسبياً من تلك الموجودة في مجموعة Crawford.
 - 2- تركيز الكلوروفيل (أ)، وكلوروفيل (ب) والكلوروفيل الكلى حدث لهم زيادة في فول الصويا من خلال جميع المعاملات في حين انخفض تركيز الكاروتينات في البراعم فقط في المراحل المبكرة من Giza111، ولكنه زاد من تركيزهم في صنف Crawford في جميع مراحل النمو.
 - 3- كانت النسبة المئوية من السكريات القابلة للذوبان الكلية (المختزلة وغير المختزلة) في براعم صنف Crawford أكبر من تلك الموجودة في صنف Giza111 وتم الحصول على أعلى زيادة من إجمالي السكريات القابلة للذوبان من خلال الرش الورقي بنسبة 0.25% و 0.5% سوبر بلو جرين.
 - 4 - لوحظ زيادة تركيز جميع المعاملات لنسبه النيتروجين (القابل للذوبان وغير القابلة للذوبان) والإجمالي في كلا النوعين من براعم فول الصويا في جميع مراحل النمو.
 - 5- خفضت جميع جرعات الأسمدة الحيوية من تركيز Na في براعم كلا النوعين من فول الصويا، بينما حدث زيادة تركيز P و K في جميع مراحل النمو.
 - 6- تمت زيادة محتوى Fe، Zn، Mn بشكل طفيف عن طريق تطبيق الأسمدة الحيوية في المرحلة الأولى والثانية من النمو، بينما انخفضت القيم في المرحلة المتأخرة من نمو البراعم.
- التوصية:** من النتائج الحالية، يمكن ملاحظة أن استخدام جميع الأسمدة الحيوية تسببت في زيادة الوزن الجاف، أصباغ التمثيل الضوئي (كلوروفيل أ، كلوروفيل ب، كاروتينات)، تمت زيادة النسبة المئوية من النيتروجين الكلي استخدام جميع جرعات الأسمدة الحيوية في كل من أصناف من فول الصويا (الجيزة 111 و كراوفورد). تم الحصول على أعلى زيادة من إجمالي السكريات القابلة للذوبان من خلال رش سماد سوبر بلو جرين بنسبة 0.25 % و 0.5 % خاصة مع صنف الجيزة 111. تم زيادة جميع العناصر الدقيقة والكلية (بوتاسيوم، فوسفور، حديد، زنك، وكذلك المنجنيز) باستثناء الصوديوم قل تركيزه في جميع اصناف فول الصويا .