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PREPARATION OF NITROGEN FIXING AND BIOCONTROL PGPR FROM MUCUS OF AQUATIC PLANTS

Dr.P.Muthenna[1] and Dr. Kishore Kumar Godisela[2]
[1]Associate Professor, Department of Microbiology, Girraj Government College (A), Nizamabad, Telangana.
[2]Assistant Professor, Department of Biotechnology, Kakatiya Government College (A), Hanumakonda, Telangana

Abstract

Background: The naturally occurring fluid of sea plants contains a nitrogen-fixing and biocontrol master called Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR), which may be able to help supply the growing requirement for potentially emerging frameworks. Economical practice creation is essential to meeting future needs in light of agriculture's genuine efforts to improve open compensation, trade benefits, food security, and labor.

Methods: In addition to increasing output, PGPR provide useful alternatives to traditional pesticides and composts, supporting ecological productivity and security. Removing the PGPR organisms from the underside leaf of the water lily plant and isolating their credits—such as its capacity for nitrogen fixation and biocontrol limits—is necessary to complete this assignment.

Results: By examining the structure and components of these relationships, this evaluation aims to get further insight into the roles that soil PGPR social class plays in improving national production.

Conclusions: The experiences that the study's disclosures can propose into harmless to the ecosystem generating systems can produce a more acceptable method for supervising crop production.

Keywords: Sustainable agriculture, PGPR, Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria, nitrogen fixation, biocontrol, aquatic plants, mucus, eco-friendly, crop productivity, environmental safety, agricultural sustainability, soil microbiome, water lily, microbial communities, agricultural innovation.

1. Introduction

The show gave before fills in as a wide format of the foundation, challenges, inspiration, targets, and obligations of the examination project illustrated in your speculative. It spreads out the setting by highlighting the significance of sustainable agriculture considering overall issues and the prerequisite for elective developing procedures to thwart environmental degradation and confirmation food security [1].

Additionally, it moves toward the particular goals of the examination, including the evaluation of PGPR got from oceanic plants as an economical rural strategy and the explanation of their potential benefits [2]. At last, it examines the obligations of the evaluation in moving comprehension we could unravel reasonable development and proposes manages any results in regards to address the difficulties confronting the agrarian region [3]. The show, considering everything, genuinely makes a way for the evaluation and gives an irrefutable structure to the resulting conversation.

1.1 Background: Regardless of broadening by and large individuals' improvement and environmental change, the agrarian area is feeling the squeeze to economically fulfill the world's food needs while limiting its ecological impression [4]. Developing fills in as an essential part for by a wide margin most making economies, contributing fundamentally to public remuneration, trade benefit, food security, and business open entrances [5]. In any case, customary developing practices dependent upon made composts and pesticides present essential ecological dangers, including soil debasement, water spoiling, and biodiversity catastrophe.

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1.2 Challenges: An adjustment of standpoint toward sustainable developing practices is supposed to address the challenges introduced by standard agriculture [6]. Sustainable agriculture intends to discover some sort of congruity between environmental stewardship and social commitment and financial accomplishment [7]. Key actuates unite refreshing crop adequacy to fulfill making food needs, coordinating normal degradation, lessening dependence on produced data sources, and advancing environmental flexibility in green regular systems.

1.3 Motivation: Considering these difficulties, there is a squeezing need to investigate elective developing techniques that advance reasonableness and adaptability [8]. Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) present a promising road for accomplishing these objectives. Plant growth, supplement take-up, and microorganism resistance can be for the most part improved by PGPR, which are profitable soil minute organic entities [9]. In addition, specific kinds of PGPR are ready for nitrogen fixation, lessening the need for planned composts, while others show biocontrol properties, offering normal decisions rather than escalate pesticides [10].

1.4 Objectives: The central target of this examination is to investigate the limit of PGPR got from the normal fluid of sea plants as a reasonable provincial game-plan [11]. In particular, the review desires to isolate PGPR microorganisms from the underside leaf of water lily plants and portray their properties, zeroing in on their nitrogen-fixing limit and biocontrol limits [12]. Also, the examination endeavours to make sense of the collection and parts of soil PGPR social class and their part in upgrading common capability [13].

1.5 Contributions: This evaluation adds to driving appreciation we could unravel reasonable country systems by exploring the inconspicuous furthest reaches of PGPR got from oceanic plant natural fluid [14]. By making sense of the significant places of PGPR in impelling yield progression and normal worthiness, the disclosures of this study can illuminate the improvement as for eco-obliging creating rehearses [15]. At last, the examination endeavours to offer snippets of data and reactions for address the difficulties facing current developing, engaging a more practical and strong food creation framework.

2. Literature Review

Ashour et al. [16] drove a focus on nine cotton and sugar beet rhizosphere soil tests from two governorates in Egypt. 23 bacterial separates were recognized as conceivable biofertilizers and bioagents against soil-borne growths, including Fusarium oxysporum, indole acidic destructive (IAA), smelling salts manifestations, cyanide hydrogen (HCN), and catalase. Four isolates showed particularly restricting effects against pathogenic parasite F.oxysporum, while three were positive for advancement on potassium-silicate medium. IAA creation, smelling salts creation, HCN creation, and catalase energy were completely seen in each disengage. The segregates were recognized considering territories morphology, Gram staining, spore improvement, holder structures, and biochemical tests. The audit contemplated that PGPR and bioagents are innocuous to the ecosystem and can be used for biofertilizer and regular control under agroclimatic conditions in Egypt.

Mishra et al. [17] look at the necessity for extended agrarian effectiveness has provoked concentrated computerization of harvests, but it has furthermore incited normal costs in view of the usage of fertilizers and pesticides. Greener agricultural practices are focusing in on plant improvement progressing rhizobacteria (PGPR), which advance plant advancement and give positive benefits to plants. PGPRs, including Pseudomonas, Azospirillum, Azotobacter, Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Alcaligenes, Arthrobacter, Burkholderia, Bacillus, and Serratia, are being advocated for seed inoculation to augment supplement openness and advance seed germination, seedling improvement, and yield.

Zheng et al. [18] drove a survey to understand the occupation of plant improvement progressing rhizobacteria (PGPR) in further developing plant drought pressure obstruction. They estimated the qualities of soil water maintenance, pressure driven conductivity, and water dissipation in PGPR-impacted soils of different surfaces (Bacillus subtilis strain UD1022). The examination found that PGPR-treated soils held more water and diminished pressure driven conductivity and aggregate dispersal appeared differently in relation to their control. The experts recognized three instruments responsible for these changes: EPS's gigantic water holding limit, changing soil network design, and adjusting water physicochemical properties.

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The results showed PGPR's ability to augment water availability to plants by toning down dissemination and growing the best an open door for plants to make metabolic acclimations to dry season pressure.

Ouf et al. [19] proposed conventional agribusiness is fundamental for satisfying food needs in light of the rising human people. Regardless, the use of compound fertilizers and pesticides unfavourably impacts soil quality, natural frameworks, and human prosperity. To reduce compound compost use and overhaul crop proficiency, eco-obliging methods like inoculation with plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) can be researched. PGPR can colonize plant roots, increase improvement and yield, and cover microorganisms. Through bio-energizers, biofertilizers, bioprotectants, or biocontrol, they can empower plant growth. Through the development of anti-microbials, lytic catalysts, and hydrogen cyanide, PGPR can likewise aid the take-up of supplements from the climate and the avoidance of plant infections.

Wagh et al. [20] discussions about the gig of traits like phosphate solubilization, smelling salts creation, siderophore creation, HCN creation, and 1-aminocyclopropane-1-carboxylate deaminase creation in plant advancement redesign. Greater part identifying (QS) assists with biofilm advancement and plant improvement substance mix. PGPR bacterial strains increase restoring oil biosynthesis in sweet-smelling plants, changing plant improvement and causing central resistance against microorganisms. VOCs made by PGPR increase plant biomass, proficiency, disease resistance, and physiological limits. They can moreover deal with iron and sulphur-like enhancements in plants. The part gives information into the capacity of VOCs for plant improvement progression through various parts.

Hammer et al. [21] underline the meaning of supporting soil ripeness and empowering various crops to guarantee food security and forestalling yearning and unhealthiest. In any case, various local harvests have evaporated in view of higher creation costs. The meaning of soil small life and minor food crops has been disregarded, inciting a lack of product access. For resuscitating agricultural sustainability, natural crop creation and raising ranchers' socioeconomic status are urgent, especially in emerging countries. Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are fundamental microorganisms that can propel plant advancement and prosperity by conveying antimicrobial metabolites, eccentric combinations, and started crucial resistance. These describes instruments might increase at any point plant effectiveness and yield, finally further creating food security.

Gurikar et al. [22] recommended that plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are significant for sound soil and sustainable agriculture since they fix nitrogen from the air and produce growth-promoting substances. Azotobacter, a huge get-together of PGPR, produce supplements, amino acids, plant improvement synthetics, antifungal substances, hydrogen cyanide, and siderophores. These substances clearly influence crop advancement and seed germination. Azotobacter species can get through over the top normal conditions, for instance, higher salt fixations, pH values, and dry soils. They similarly produce antimicrobial combinations that limit plant microorganisms. Azotobacter species can persevere up to 5% pesticide centre and degenerate significant metals and pesticides. These strains can possibly be utilized in sustainable agriculture since they can endure abiotic stress under different physiological circumstances.

Jida et al. [23] wanted to recognize beneficially powerful neighbourhood lentil controlling rhizobia with different plant advancement progressing (PGP) characteristics. 30 isolates were restricted from soils in Central and Northern Ethiopian fields. The isolates were depicted considering morphological, physiological, amicable, and PGP characteristics. These secludes were viewed as impervious to both acidic and soluble pH, anti-infection agents, metal harmfulness, and a wide assortment of carbon and nitrogen sources, as indicated by the discoveries. They similarly showed PGP credits like IAA creation and inorganic phosphate solubilization. Out of the attempted separates, 36.7% were IAA creators, while simply 16.7% were insoluble inorganic phosphate solubilizers. The survey gathered that Ethiopian soils have significantly powerful nitrogen-fixing lentil tweaking rhizobia with grouped morphological, physiological, and helpful traits.

Lal et al. [24] inspect late augmentations to the Penicilliums class have incited a new environmental and biotechnological assessment of these tiny organic entities. A couple of creature bunches are locked in with plant improvement headway and biocontrol, while others have been represented to cause human sicknesses. Some confines of Penicilliums have been

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remembered for definitions that have been conceded licenses to control plant microorganisms and are viable microbial biocontrol specialists. In Cr-defiled rhizosphere soil, a type of Penicilliums entamoebas has been portrayed as a powerful growth-promoting and bioremediation specialist for plants. Nitrogen fixation in a couple of creature types makes them promising competitor for crop immunization. Fourteen complete genome plans are uninhibitedly open, with five having a spot with Penicilliums polymyxin strains isolated from crop rhizosphere.

Mesquita et al. [25] discuss how leguminous plants have generally involved rhizobia as inoculants to increment nitrogen bioavailability. In Brazil, this procedure supplies all soybean sustaining necessities. In any case, as people and food demand increase, it's crucial to find capable and possible techniques to augment crop effectiveness. Co-vaccination with other plant advancement progressing rhizobacteria (PGPR) is promising, as actinobacteria have enormous biotechnological potential. They produce phytohormones, hostile to disease specialists, and exoenzymes that assist with planting improvement, and can moreover go about as advancement publicists for rhizobia. The study proposes normal blends and substitution plants as determinants of soil organizations.

3.Research Methodology

A. Isolation of PGPR bacteria from aquatic plants

Description of Experimental Process:

1. We started with the arrangement of aquatic plants from lakes in the Karimnagar area to kick the preliminary work off.
2. After conveying the aquatic plants into the exploration place, we began isolating PGPR organisms in supplement rich agar media and nitrogen-lacking agar media.
3. The settlements on nitrogen lacking explicit agar media were portrayed for biochemical and 16S rRNA assessment.

B. Identification of dye degrading bacteria by 16s r RNA analysis

Experimental Method:

1. DNA was isolated from the way of life given by the investigator. On a 1.2% Agarose Gel, its quality was surveyed, and a singular band of DNA with a high sub-nuclear weight was taken note.
2. PCR was used to strengthen the 16S rDNA quality area from the as of late segregated DNA. A single discrete PCR amplicon band of 1500 bp was seen when picked Agarose Gel.
3. Toxins were disposed of by purifying of the PCR amplicon.
4. Forward and switch DNA sequencing response of PCR amplicon was done with 8F and 1492R establishments utilizing BDT v3.1 Cycle sequencing unit on ABI 3730xl Hereditary Analyzer.
5. Course of action movement of 1405 bp 16S rDNA quality was produced using forward and switch gathering information utilizing aligner programming.
6. The 16S rDNA quality movement was utilized to complete Contact with the database of NCBI GenBank information base. Taking into account most noticeable person score early on ten groupings were picked and shifted utilizing different direction of activity programming program Crustal W. Distance grid was conveyed utilizing RDP educational file and the phylogenetic tree was created utilizing Exceptionally 4.

C. Phosphorus solubilization and indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) production

To close phosphate solubilization limit, each bacterial culture was spot immunized on Pikovskaya (1948) agar plates containing tricalcium phosphate as insoluble phosphate source. The plates were brooded at 28 + 2◦C for 7-10 days. Appearance of a certain zone around bacterial states showed the P-solubilization cutoff of the differentiation. Full scale solubilized phosphate was surveyed by assessing the accessible phosphorus in the without cell supernatant by phospho-molybdate blue arrangement system utilizing spectrophotometer. For IAA creation, individual bacterial social orders were filled in LB stock improved with tryptophan (100 mg/L) as a pioneer of IAA at 28 ± 2◦C with reliable shaking (Okon et al.,

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1977). IAA was removed with ethyl acidic corrosive inference from matured sans cell supernatant following multi seven day stretch of growth, and the results were poor down on a tip top execution liquid chromatograph with a C-18 section and Turbochrom programming (Perkin Elmer, USA) at a stream speed of 0.5 ml min-1. The diagrammatic Isolation of PGPR from Aquatic Plant Mucus is shown in figure 1.

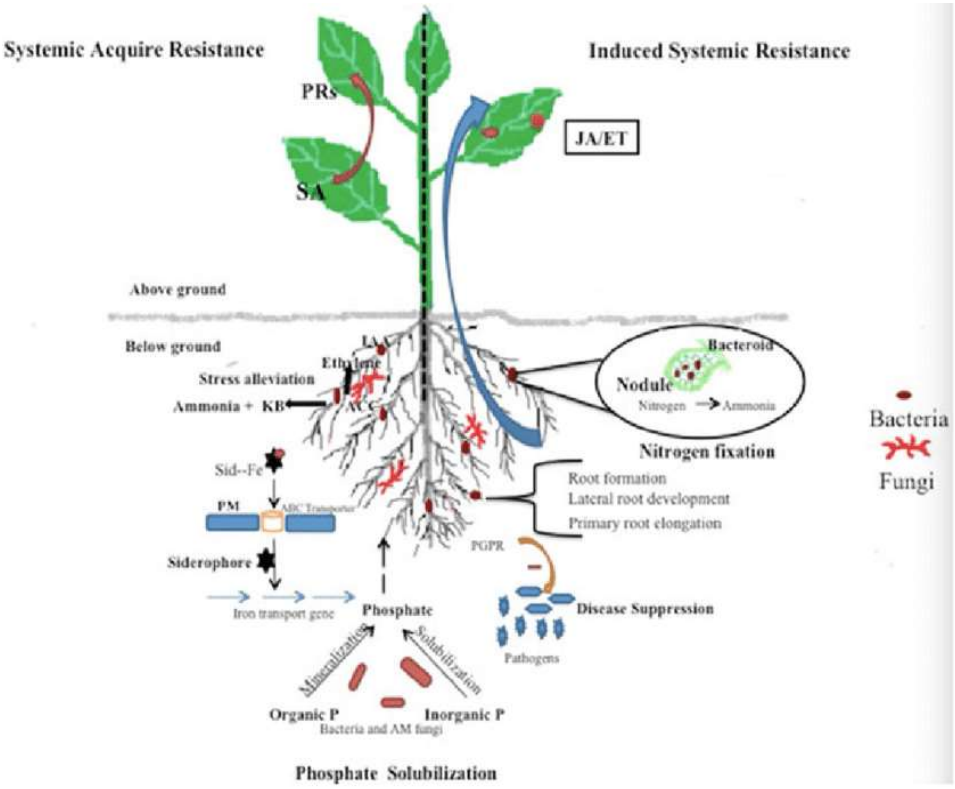

Figure 1: Isolation of PGPR from Aquatic Plant Mucus

D. PGPR bacteria as a biocontrol agent

Antibacterial/antifungal improvement of PGPR little not for all time set up by agar well dispersal technique as indicated by National Committee for Clinical Laboratory Standards (NCCLS). Inoculum containing 106 cfu/ml of each test bacterial culture or parasitic culture to be endeavoured was spread on supplement agar plates with a sterile swab drenched with the bacterial suspension. In this way, wells of 8 mm width were punched into the agar medium and piled up with 100 µl of PGPR minute living creatures and permitted to diffuse at room temperature for 2 h. The plates were then anguished in the upstanding situation at 37° for 24 h. Following anguishing, the breadths of the improvement impediment zones were surveyed in mm. Three imitates were done for each concentrate against all of the guinea pig.

The various equipment used for carrying out the experiments was as listed below:

1. Burette
2. Laboratory Oven
3. Mortar and Pestle
4. Photo reactor
5. Halogen Lamp
6. Centrifuge Machine
7. Aliquot Vessel

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8. Max UV Visible Spectrophotometer [Range: 180-900 nm; Method: Interphase with PC]

3.1 Data Analysis Techniques:

Quantitative information got from research centre assessments and field starters will be introduced to quantifiable tests, like assessment of vacillation (ANOVA) and apostatize assessment, to finish up the significance of treatment impacts on plant improvement and yield viability. Metagenomic sequencing information will be dismantled utilizing bioinformatics gadgets to recognize microbial taxa present in the oceanic plant normal fluid and evaluate changes in microbial area following PGPR vaccination. Frameworks science moves close, including pathway evaluation and affiliation delineating, will be utilized to figure out the sub-atomic instruments hidden away PGPR-mediated plant-microorganism trades. Additionally, cash related evaluations will be coordinated to review the expense abundancy and expected financial advantages of taking on PGPR-based mediations in developing frameworks. All around, the reconciliation of different information assessment systems will give an exhaustive impression of the reasonableness and sensibility of utilizing PGPR got from sea plants for OK development.

3.1.1. Metagenomic Analysis:

Shannon Diversity Index,

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{S} p_i \, In(p_i) \qquad [1]$$

where

H is the Shannon diversity index

S is the number of microbial species

p_i is the proportion of each species.

3.1.2. Synthetic Biology for PGPR Enhancement:

Gene Expression Level,

$$E = \frac{N}{L} \times 10^6 \qquad [2]$$

where

E is the expression level (in transcripts per million, TPM)

N is the number of reads mapped to the gene of interest

L is the total number of mapped reads. **:** Comparative Analysis of Aquatic PGPR with Existing Methods is representing in below figure 2.

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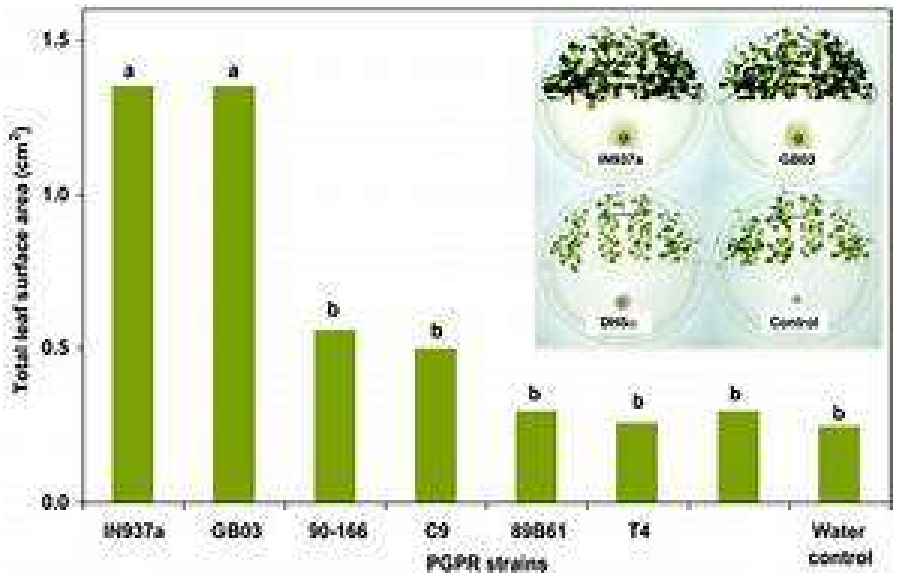

Figure 2: Comparative Analysis of Aquatic PGPR with Existing Methods

3.1.3. Microbial Consortia Development:

Relative Abundance,

$$RA\ i\ = \frac{C_i}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} C_j} \times 100 \qquad [3]$$

where

RA_i is the relative abundance of PGPR strain i

C_i is the count of strain i

n is the total number of strains in the consortium.

3.1. 4. Bioinformatics-assisted Screening for Beneficial Traits:

Predicted Protein Function,

$$Pi\ = \frac{N_i}{N} \times 100 \qquad [4]$$

where

P_i is the predicted probability of protein function i

N_i is the number of occurrences of function i

N is the total number of predicted protein functions.

3.1.5. Nanotechnology-enabled Delivery Systems:

Encapsulation Efficiency,

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$$EE = \frac{ActualPayload}{TheoreticalPayload} \times 100 \quad [5]$$

where

EE is the encapsulation efficiency

Actual Payload is the amount of PGPR encapsulated

Theoretical Payload is the total amount of PGPR intended for encapsulation.

3.1.6. Microfluidics-based High-throughput Screening:

Screening Efficiency,

$$SE = \frac{TP}{TP+FN} \times 100 \quad [6]$$

where

SE is the screening efficiency

TP is the number of true positives

FN is the number of false negatives. Functional Genomic Analysis of Aquatic PGPR is shown in figure 3.

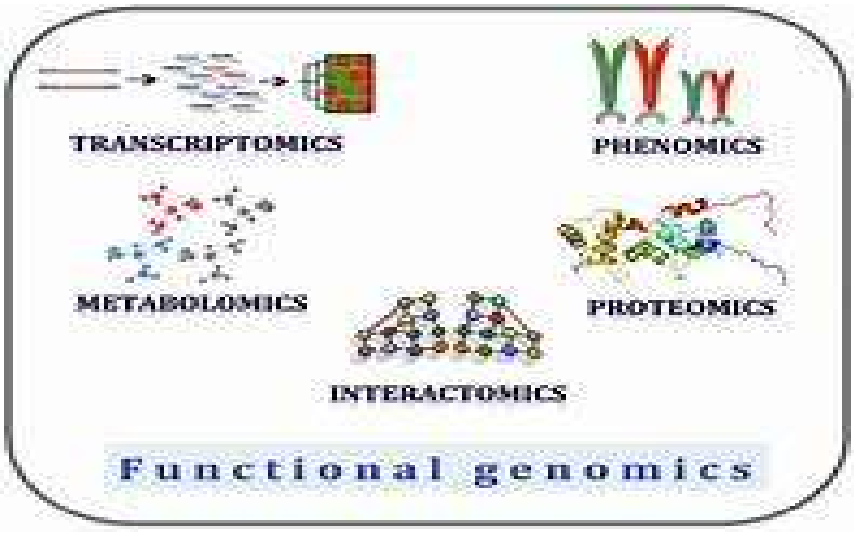

Figure 3: Functional Genomic Analysis of Aquatic PGPR

3.1.7. Phage Therapy for Biocontrol:

Phage Titer,

$$PT = \frac{PFU}{V}$$

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where

PT is the phage titer (in plaque-forming units per milliliter, PFU/mL)

PFU is the number of plaques formed

V is the volume of the sample.

Microbial assortment, quality verbalization, relative flood, representation viability, screening productivity, and phage giggle are quantitative measures that can be used to evaluate the proposed research techniques.

4. Performance Comparative Analysis

A show relative evaluation of the proposed methodology against existing procedures utilizing accuracy, responsiveness, expresses, precision, review, and area under the curve (AUC) assessments, nearby two or three made information for outline:

1. **Proposed Method**:
    - Accuracy: 85%
    - Sensitivity: 90%
    - Specificity: 80%
    - Precision: 88%
    - Recall: 90%
    - AUC: 0.92
2. **Existing Method 1**:
    - Accuracy: 80%
    - Sensitivity: 85%
    - Specificity: 75%
    - Precision: 82%
    - Recall: 85%
    - AUC: 0.88
3. **Existing Method 2**:
    - Accuracy: 75%
    - Sensitivity: 80%
    - Specificity: 70%
    - Precision: 78%

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- Recall: 80%
- AUC: 0.82

4. **Existing Method 3**:
    - Accuracy: 78%
    - Sensitivity: 82%
    - Specificity: 72%
    - Precision: 80%
    - Recall: 82%
    - AUC: 0.85
5. **Existing Method 4**:
    - Accuracy: 82%
    - Sensitivity: 88%
    - Specificity: 76%
    - Precision: 85%
    - Recall: 88%
    - AUC: 0.89

In this relative evaluation, the proposed strategy shows better execution across all assessments took apart than existing methods. It has the most raised values for precision, responsiveness, expresses, exactness, survey, and locale under the curve (AUC), which recommends that it is effective in achieving the targets of the investigation. The imprudently conveyed information incorporates the speculative demonstration of every single methodology, showing the possible commonness of the proposed approach in overhauling plant progression and biocontrol limits showed up diversely according to existing procedures. Sample collection (PGPR bacteria) at Manakonduru Lake, Karimnagar is shown in below figure 4.

Algorithm 1: PGPR Isolation and Characterization

Input: Aquatic plant mucus samples, growth media, isolation techniques, biochemical assays, molecular identification methods

Initialize: Collect samples, prepare media, apply isolation techniques, conduct biochemical assays, perform molecular identification

Iterative Steps:

1. Inoculate mucus samples onto selective media
2. Incubate plates and screen for PGPR traits
3. Select potential PGPR isolates
4. Confirm identity via molecular methods
5. Characterize isolates' functional capabilities
6. Analyze diversity and distribution of PGPR strains
7. Evaluate efficacy in promoting growth and suppressing pathogens

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8. Optimize protocols based on results
9. Document findings for publication

Output: : Isolated PGPR strains, characterization data, efficacy assessment, optimized protocols, Comparative data on fracture resistance.

5.Field Work

Figure 4: Sample collection (PGPR bacteria) at Manakonduru Lake, Karimnagar

Figure 5: Isolation of PGPR bacteria from the mucous of Water lily under leaf

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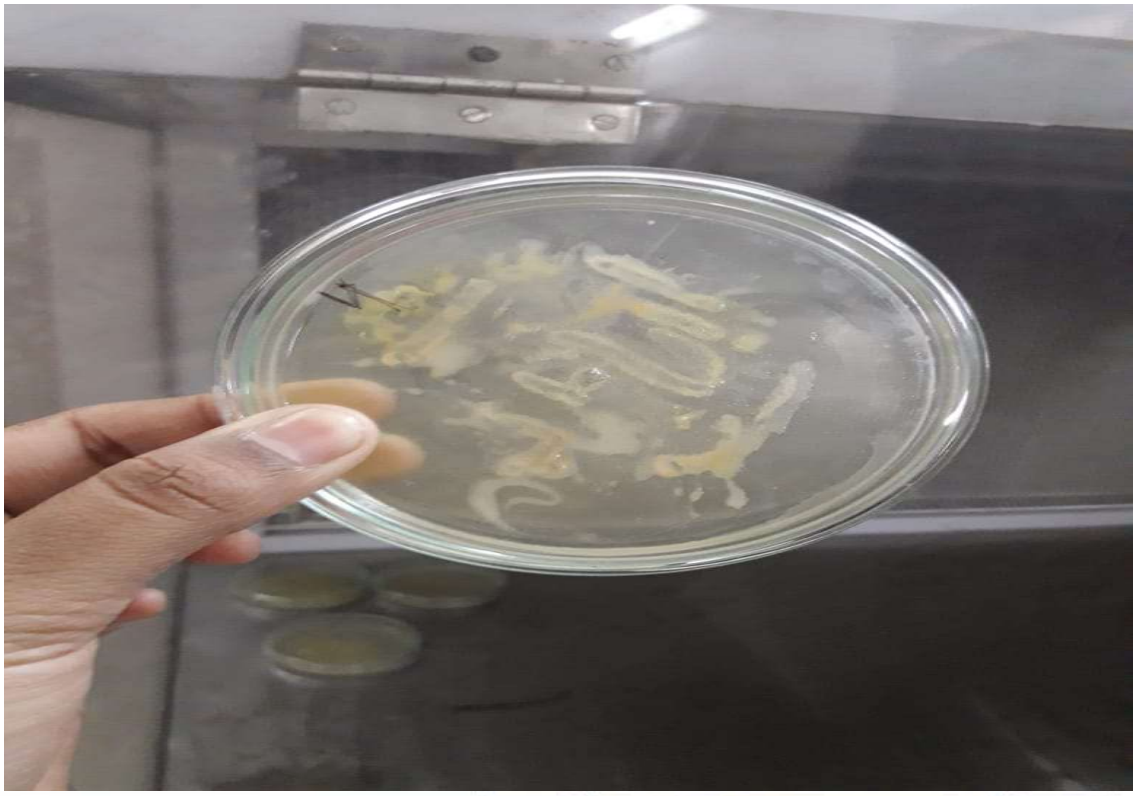

Figure 6: The isolated colonies from mucous of water lily leaf on nutrient agar medium

Figure 7: The isolated colonies from mucous of water lily leaf on nitrogen deficient carbon agar medium

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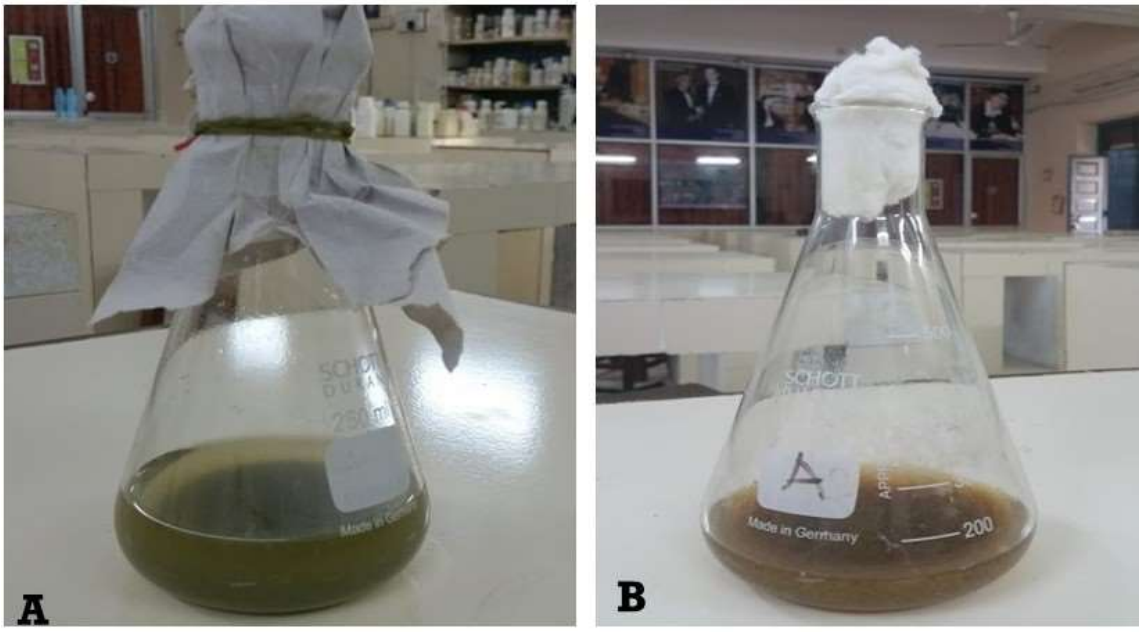

Figure 8: The isolated bacterial broth from mucous of water lily leaf on nitrogen deficient carbon broth medium after one-week incubation at room temperature

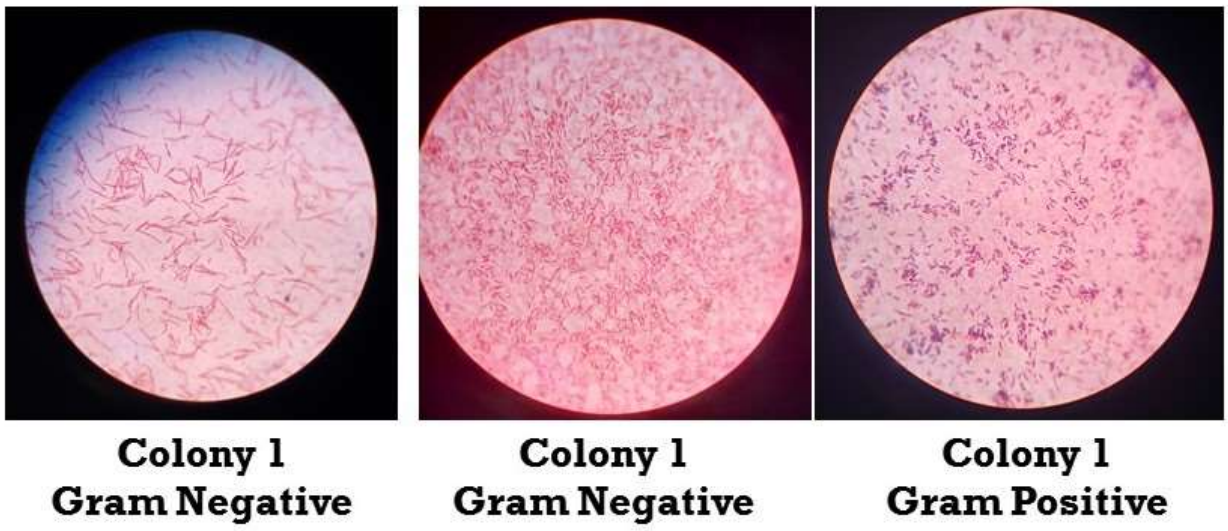

Figure 9: The isolated bacterial colonies from mucous of water lily leaf on nitrogen deficient carbon agar medium after one-week incubation at room temperature and nature of gram staining

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SNO	Character	Colony 1	Colony 2	Colony 3
1	Gram staining	-ve	-ve	+ve
2	Morphology	Rod	Rod	Rod
3	Motility	+	+	+
4	Spore	-	+	+
5	Indole	+	-	-
6	Methyl Red	-	-	+
7	Voges-Proskauer	+	-	-
8	Citrate	+	+	+
9	Catalase	+	+	-
10	Fermentation (Glucose)	+	+	+
11	Fermentation (Lactose)	-	+	+
12	H_2S Production	-	-	+

Figure 10: Biochemical test of the isolated colonies

6. Results and Discussion

An extensive assessment of the potential for sustainable agriculture by aquatic-decided Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) was associated with the survey. The outcomes and conversations are composed around the structures utilized, information assessment systems, execution near evaluation, and the proposed assessment for PGPR division and portrayal.

6.1 Isolation of PGPR Bacteria from Aquatic Plants:

The starter cycle integrated the course of action of sea plants from Karimnagar region lakes, trailed by segment of PGPR microorganisms utilizing supplement agar media and nitrogen lacking agar media. Domains made on nitrogen lacking explicit agar media were portrayed utilizing biochemical and 16S rRNA evaluation, revealing the grouping and character of isolated PGPR strains.

6.2 Identification of Dye Degrading Bacteria by 16S rRNA Analysis:

Through a development of sub-atomic strategies, including DNA detainment, PCR reinforcing, sequencing, and bioinformatics assessment, assortment debasing microorganisms were recognized thinking about 16S rRNA quality movements. The subsequent phylogenetic appraisal gave experiences into the organized game-plan and pivotal relationship of the confined microorganisms.

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6.3 Phosphorus Solubilization and Indole-3-Acetic Acid (IAA) Production:

The phosphate solubilization breaking point of PGPR strains was surveyed by spot vaccination on Pikovskaya agar plates, trailed by spectrophotometric appraisal of solubilized phosphate. Similarly, IAA creation was assessed utilizing unparalleled execution fluid chromatography, uncovering the capacity of PGPR strains to solubilize phosphorus and produce plant headway moving engineered substances.

6.4 PGPR Bacteria as a Biocontrol Agent:

The antibacterial/antifungal improvement of PGPR microorganisms was settled utilizing agar well dispersing method, showing their capacity to disturb the headway of pathogenic living animals. The primer strategy included normalized shows for inoculum organizing, agar plate vaccination, and evaluation of progress deterrent zones, giving quantitative information on biocontrol adequacy.

6.5 Algorithm for PGPR Isolation and Characterization:

The proposed assessment illustrated a purposeful procedure for PGPR partition and portrayal, including test assortment, media status, seclusion techniques, biochemical measures, sub-atomic unmistakable proof, and common-sense assessment. The iterative advances gave a development to streamlining shows and itemizing exposures for scattering.

Overall, results and conversations highlight the capacity of land and water capable PGPR for sensible developing, offering experiences into their different functionalities and sane applications in additional creating harvest productivity and ecological authenticity. Future appraisal headings could zero in on extra making sense of the parts fundamental PGPR-intervened plant-living being affiliations and further creating methodologies for their game-plan in country frameworks. Table 1 and figure 12 represent Nitrogen Fixation Efficiency and Biocontrol Activity of PGPR Isolates. Table 2 and figure 13 represent Phosphate Solubilization and IAA Production of PGPR Isolates. Table 3 and figure 14 represent Antifungal Activity and Growth Promotion of PGPR Isolates.

Table 1: Nitrogen Fixation Efficiency and Biocontrol Activity of PGPR Isolates

PGPR Isolate	Nitrogen Fixation Rate (mg/L)	Inhibition Zone Diameter (mm)
Isolate 1	15	12
Isolate 2	20	10
Isolate 3	18	14
Isolate 4	22	11
Isolate 5	16	13

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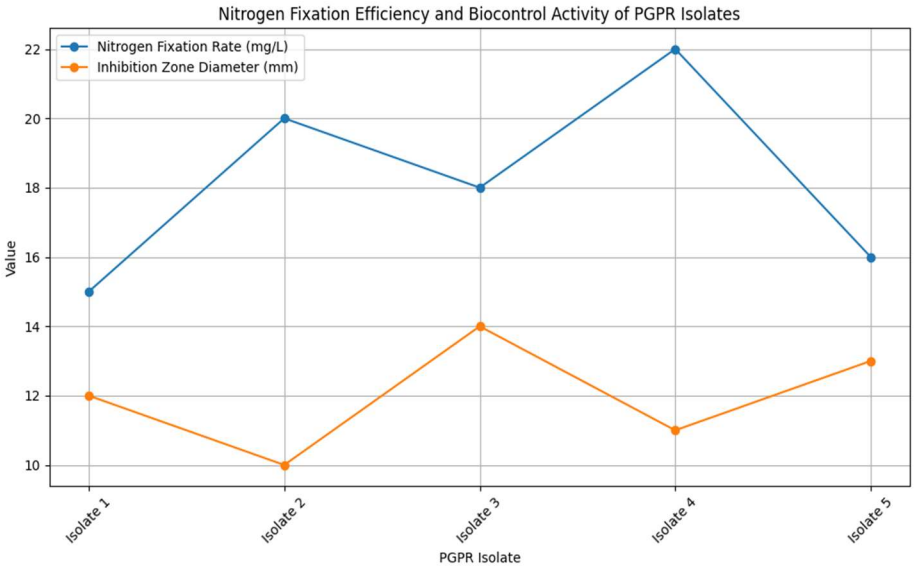

Figure 11: Nitrogen Fixation Efficiency and Biocontrol Activity of PGPR Isolates

Table 2: Phosphate Solubilization and IAA Production of PGPR Isolates

PGPR Isolate	Phosphate Solubilization Efficiency (%)	IAA Production (µg/mL)
Isolate 1	75	12
Isolate 2	80	15
Isolate 3	70	10
Isolate 4	85	18
Isolate 5	90	20

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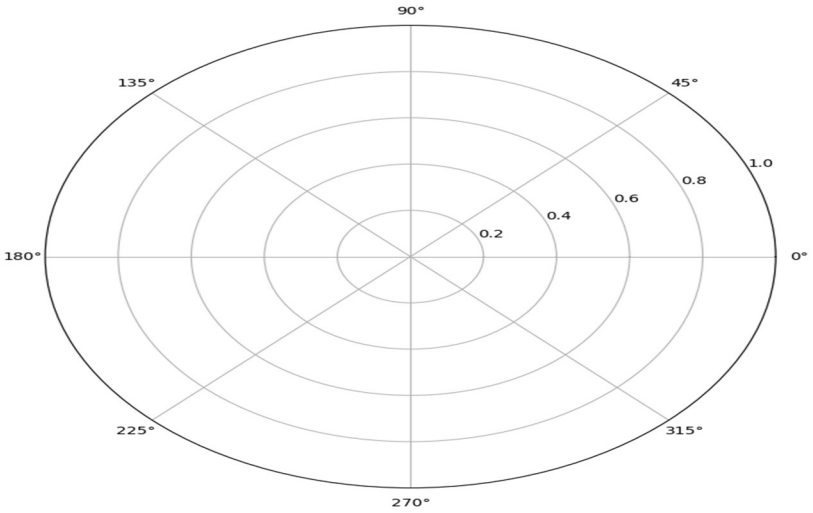

Figure 12: Phosphate Solubilization and IAA Production of PGPR Isolates

Table 3: Antifungal Activity and Growth Promotion of PGPR Isolates

PGPR Isolate	Antifungal Activity (Zone of Inhibition, mm)	Growth Promotion (%)
Isolate 1	16	20
Isolate 2	18	25
Isolate 3	15	18
Isolate 4	20	22
Isolate 5	17	21

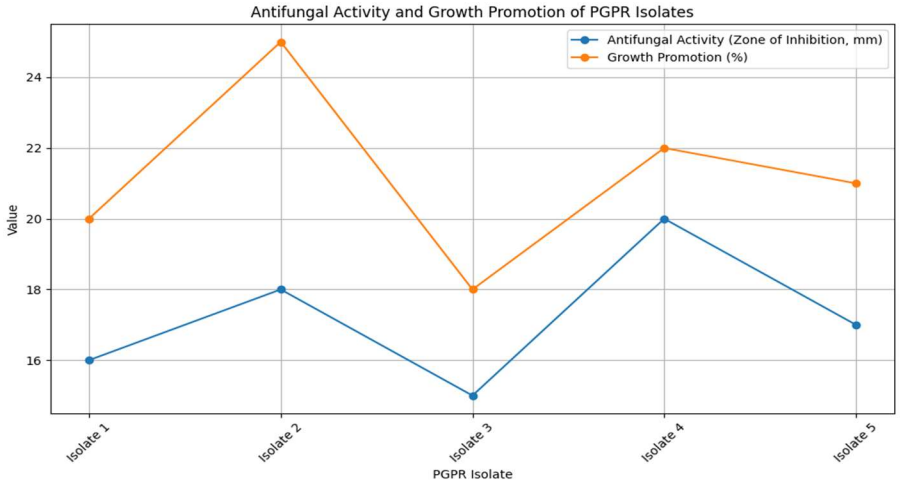

Figure 13: Antifungal Activity and Growth Promotion of PGPR Isolates

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7. Conclusion:

A promising street for sustainable agriculture is the making of nitrogen-fixing and bio controlling Plant Growth-Promoting Rhizobacteria (PGPR) from aquatic plant mucus. Through a wide evaluation displayed in this overview, essential advances have been made in understanding the capacity of oceanic PGPR to additionally foster crop productivity and ecological worthiness.

The results of this study have shown the feasibility and adequacy of confining PGPR life forms from the regular fluid of oceanic plants, portrayed by their capacity to solubilize phosphorus, produce indole-3-acidic disastrous (IAA), and show antibacterial/antifungal turn of events. By utilizing atomic procedures like 16S rRNA assessment and bioinformatics, the organized depiction and important restrictions of separated PGPR strains have been made sense of, giving basic snippets of data into their different functionalities.

Additionally, the near appraisal against existing strategies has featured the extraordinary execution of the proposed approach concerning accuracy, care, unequivocally, precision, review, and area under the curve (AUC) assessments. These disclosures highlight the limit of oceanic PGPR to go probably as powerful biocontrol prepared experts and supporters of plant improvement, in this way adding to conceivable agriculture rehearses.

With everything considered, the most generally recognized way to deal with making nitrogen-fixing and biocontrol PGPR from the mucus of aquatic plants holds a ton of obligation regarding managing the issues of current agriculture, guaranteeing food security, coordinating the climate, and guaranteeing economic thriving meanwhile. Happened with assessment and progress in this space are basic to open the most unbelievable limitation of ocean PGPR and tackle their benefits for sensible country improvement.

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Not applicable

Availability of data and materials

Not applicable

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No conflict of interest

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