تأثير التعديلات العضوية في تعزيز إمكانية المعالجة النباتية لـ (DUNAL) Withania coagulans ، النامي في التربة الملوثة بالنحاس

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الملخص

يعد التلوث بالمعادن الثقيلة في المحيط الحيوي إجمالاً، وفي التربة خصوصاً مسؤولاً عن معظم الآثار السلبية التي توثر على ازدهار الحيوانات والنباتات. تم تقسيم دراستنا إلى أربع تجارب حيث صُممت الأصص بطريقة عشوائية لدراسة تأثيرات النحاس على نبات Withania coagulans . حيث تمت الدراسة في الصوبة الزجاجية خلال شهر نوفمبر ٢٠٢١. كان عدد الأصص ٤٨ (طول الأصيص الواحد ١٢ سم وعرضه ١٣ سم). وقد عولجت التربة المستخدمة داخل الأوعية بتركيزين من النحاس على شكل كبريتات النحاس أحدهما بتركيز ١٠ ملي مولار والأخر بتركيز ١٥ ملي مولار بمفودهما و / أو مع إضافة تركيزين من التعديلات العضوية [روث البقر (١٠ جرام و١٥ جرام لكل ٥٠٠ جرام من التربية)، وكذلك حامض الستريك عضوية على مولار و ١٠ ملي مول

الكلمات المفتاح: تلوث التربة؛ معادن ثقيلة؛ Withania coagulans ؛ المعالجة العضوية؛ التحسينات العضوية

Effect of Organic Amendments in Enhancing the Phytoremediation Potential of *Withania coagulans* (DUNAL) Grown in Copper-Contaminated Soil

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Abstract

Heavy metal contamination in the whole biosphere, especially in soil, is accountable for most of the adverse consequences influencing the prosperity of fauna and flora. Our study was divided into four experiments and the studied pots were designed in complete randomize blocks. The experimental setup was conducted in a glasshouse during November 2021. The seeds of the tested plant were sown in 84 pots (each pot has a length of 12 cm and width 13 cm). The peat moss soil was treated with two concentrations of copper (Cu) in the form of copper sulfate (CuSO_{4.5}H₂O) at 10mM (TCu₁) and 15mM (TCu₂) alone and/or with two concentrations of organic amendments [cow dung (10g and 15g per 500g peat moss), citric acid (5mM, 10mM), and amino acid (5mM, 10mM)]. There were three replicates per treatment. We assessed the effects of Cu along and without organic amendments on various physiological and biochemical parameters of Withania coagulans. After four weeks, the results revealed that a higher concentration of Cu significantly reduced the plant agronomic traits and photosynthetic pigments compared to control. Moreover, it was noticed that the application of cow dung, amino acid, citric acid, and combination of organic amendments alleviates the negative effects of a higher concentration of Cu on agronomic traits and photosynthetic pigments of a tested plant. The additional supplements of organic amendments improved the plant physiology and enhanced the antioxidant enzyme activities to overcome the induced oxidative damage by the higher concentration of copper. Our study demonstrated that the use of combinational supplements of organic amendments have improved plant physiology more significantly as compared to the organic amendments used separately. Our findings showed that higher doses of Cu had an impact on the agronomic and biochemical characteristics of Withania coagulans, whereas the addition of cow dung, amino acid, citric acid, and combinational supplements of organic amendments alleviated that impact of Cu.

Keywords: Soil pollution; heavy metal; *Withania coagulans*; phytoremediation; organic amendments.