



قسم البساتين Horticulture Department



Fayoum University

Third Article: (Sharing with another inside and outside the specialization-Published).

Article title	Enhancing sweet potato (Ipomoea batatas) resilience grown in
	cadmium-contaminated saline soil: a synergistic approach using Moringa leaf
	extract and effective microorganisms application.
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Article status	Sharing with another inside and outside the specialization-published in
	International Journal
The Journal	Environmental Science and Pollution Research, 31, 32464–32479.
	Environmental Science and Fondtion Research, 31, 32404–32479.
Impact factor	NA

Abstract

Raising soil contamination with cadmium (Cd²⁺) and salinization necessitates the development of green approaches using bio-elicitors to ensure sustainable crop production and mitigate the detrimental health impacts. Two field trials were carried out to study the individual and combined effects of foliage spraying of Moringa leaf extract (MLE) and soil application of effective microorganisms (EMs) on the physio-biochemical, osmolytes, antioxidants, and performance of sweet potato grown in Cd^{2+} -contaminated salty soil $(Cd^{2+} = 17.42 \text{ mg kg}^{-1} \text{ soil})$ and soil salinity ECe = 7.42 dS m⁻¹). Application of MLE, EMs, or MLE plus EMs significantly reduced the accumulation of Cd²⁺ in roots by 55.6%, 50.0%, or 68.1% and in leaves by 31.4%, 27.6%, or 38.0%, respectively, compared to the control. Co-application of MLE and EMs reduced Na+concentration while substantially raising N, P, K⁺, and Ca²⁺ acquisition in the leaves. MLE and EMs-treated plants exhibited higher concentrations of total soluble sugar by 69.6%, free proline by 47.7%, total free amino acids by 29.0%, and protein by 125.7% compared to the control. The enzymatic (SOD, APX, GR, and CAT) and non-enzymatic (phenolic acids, GSH, and AsA) antioxidants increased in plants treated with MLE and/or EMs application. Applying MLE and/or EMs increased the leaf photosynthetic pigment contents, membrane stability, relative water content, water productivity, growth traits, and tuber yield of Cd2+ and salt-stressed sweet potato. Consequently, the integrative application of MLE and EMs achieved the best results exceeding the single treatments recommended in future application to sweet potato in saline soil contaminated with Cd²⁺.