

Role of Micronutrients in Improving Yield and Quality of Seeds in Fenugreek Plants (*Trigonella foenim graecum* L.)

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THIS STUDY was conducted during the two winter seasons of 2015/ 2016 and 2016/ 2017 at Met Rabia Village, (Private Farm) Bilbas, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, to study the impact of foliar spraying with micronutrients on growth, chemical composition , yield and anatomy of stem and leaves of fenugreek cv. Giza 3 .Micronutrients were sprayed at concentrations of 0, 0.25,0.50,0.75 and 1.00 ml / L. The most significant promotion was recorded when fenugreek plants were sprayed with 0.75 ml / L micronutrients . This treatment gave beneficial changes in both morphological and crop characteristics. Foliar spraying with micronutrients at 0.75 ml / L increased the main stem diameter, cortex thickness,vascular cylinder , number of vascular bundles, except that of thickness of epidermis , fibrous tissue and pith diameter. Foliar application with micronutrients at 0.75 ml / L increased thickness of both lamina leaflet blades and midvein of fenugreek plants cv. Giza 3. It is clear that the increase in thickness of lamina is due to the increase in thickness of spongy and palisade tissues. The main vascular bundle of the midvein bundle increased in size. Number of xylem vessels /midvein bundle increased.

Keywords: Fenugreek , Micronutrients , Plant growth, Yield, Anatomy, Seed quality.

Introduction

Fenugreek (*Trigonella foenim graecum* L.) is an annual plant in the family Fabaceae. Fenugreek is used as a spicily and medicine. It is known to have hypoglycemic and hypocholesterolemic effects. Fenugreek is used as a source in the preparation of raw materials in the pharmaceutical industry, especially steroidal hormones (Petit et al., 1995) Seeds and leaves of fenugreek are used in many nations for other goals such as medicinal utility (anti diabetic , level of cholesterol and diminution blood sugar, anti-microbial, anti-cancerous), food Industry (powder of seed with flour for making flat bread in Egypt, stew with rice in Iran , bitter run and syrup in Germany , flavor cheese in Switzerland , seedling eaten as a vegetables) and roasted seeds is used as a coffee in Africa (Srinivasan, 2006). Seeds of mucilaginous are considered to have several medicinal virtues as a demulcent , emollient , tonic , diuretic , carminative , restorative , aphoristic and vermifugal and were used to cure mouth ulcers , stomach irriation and chapped lips (Duke, 1986).

Iron has an essential role as an involved enzyme components in electrons transfer and cytochromes. It is reflective oxidizes from Fe⁺² to Fe⁺³ during

electron transfer (Bienfait & Van der Mark, 1993). Iron is necessary for the synthesis of chlorophyll, it is found in ferredoxin and flavoprotien. Also , it plays substantial role in respiration (Verma , 2007)

Boron plays main roles in elongation of cell, synthesis of nucleic acid, hormone responses and function of membrane (Shelp, 1993) .

Many enzymes require manganese ions for their activity in plant cells. e.g., dehydrogenases and decarboxylases involved in the Krebs cycle are activated by manganese. The best role of manganese is the transfer of electrons reaction in which oxygen is produced from water. It plays role in the synthesis of chlorophyll and the electrons transfer from H₂O to photo- oxidized chlorophyll in photosynthesis (Marchner , 1995).

Zinc function as an enzyme activator in some reactions , e.g., carbonic anhydrase , hexose kinase and alcohol dehydrogenase. Zinc is important for the biosynthesis of the indole-3-acetic acid. It is believed to be concerned with protein metabolism and photosynthesis (Verma , 2007) .

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Sulphur is absorbed from the soil as sulphate ion. It is used in this formation bearing amino acids.e.g., cystine, cysteine and methionine. It is essential for the synthesis of vitamins (thiamine), coenzyme A., constituent of ferredoxin and essential role in determining protein synthesis and activation of enzymes (Verma , 2007) .

Copper is absorbed in the form Cu^{+2} . It is contributory with enzymes in oxidation reactions, an example of such enzyme is plastocyanin, which is associated in photosynthesis by transfer of electron in light reactions (Haehnel, 1984). In fact, the amount of seeds in plants is related to the amount absorbed by these elements (Loomis & Conner, 1992).

Through this work, the auther clarify the role of micronutrients in improving yield, seed quality and anatomical structure of fenugreek cv. Giza 3.

Materials and Methods

This work was carried out during the two successive winter seasons of 2015/ 2016 and 2016/ 2017 at Met Rabia village, (Private Farm) Bilbas, Sharkia Governorate, Egypt, to study the effect of foliar application with micronutrients on plant growth of fenugreek, yield and its components and seed quality as well as anatomy of stem and leaves of fenugreek cv. Giza 3 grown in clay loam soil. The physical and chemical analysis of the experimental soil are presented in Table 1.

TABLE 1. Physical and chemical properties of the experimental soil (season 2015/ 2016).

	Properties				
	Mechanical		Chemical (mg/100 g soil)		
Sand %	27.92	pH	7.21	Ca ⁺⁺	0.06
Silt%	33.75	EC mmohs/cm	1.53	Mg ⁺⁺	0.04
Clay%	38.33	Total N%	0.04	Na ⁺	0.31
Soil texture	Clay loam	Total P%	0.05	CO ₃ ⁻	-
F.C%*	31.35	Total K%	0.028	HCO ₃	0.15
				Cl ⁻	0.14
				SO ₄ ⁻	0.12

*Field capacity

Micronutrients was sprayed at concentrations of 0, 0.25, 0.50 ,0.75 and 1.00 ml / L. The control plants were sprayed with tap water. These treatments were arranged in a randomized complete block design with three replicates.

The fenugreek cv. Giza 3 were sown on 15th November in both growing seasons, after inoculation with root nodules bacteria (*Rhizobium leguminosarum*). The area of experimental plot was four rows with 4 m length , 50 cm apart and hill were spaced at 30 cm distance, five seeds were sown in each hill, then thinned to one plant/ hill. One row was left between each two experimental units as a gourd row to avoid the overlapping of spraying solution of micronutrients. One row was used for samples to measure vegetative growth and the other three rows were used for yield determination.

The source of fenugreek cv. Giza 3 seeds was Legume Research Department, Field Crop Institue, Agric. Res. Center,Giza, Egypt. The source of root nodule bacteria was the General

Organization for Agriculture Equalization Found (G.O.A.E.F.), Ministry of Agriculture, Egypt. Chelated micronutrients obtained from Union for Agricultural Development Company, AL-Mokatam, Giza , Egypt, and contain of Fe (2.5%), Zn (2 %) , Mn (1.5%) , B (0.5%) , Cu (2 %) and S (4.5 %) . Fenugreek plants were sprayed with solution of micronutrients two times at 30 and 60 days after sowing. Each plot received 1.5 liters in the first application and 2.25 liters in the second one. The normal practices for growing fenugreek were carried out through two growing seasons. Tween 20 at 0.5% was used as wetting agent.

The data recorded

A random sample of twelve plants was randomly taken from each experimental unit at 90 days after sowing in both seasons and the following data were recorded:

I-Morphological characters

- 1- Stem length (cm).
- 2- Plant height (cm).
- 3- Number of leaves / plant.

- 4-. Number of branches/ plant
 5 -Fresh weight of shoot / plant.
 6-. Dry weight of shoot / plant

Dry weight: The different plant parts; i.e., branches and leaves were oven dried at 70°C till constant weight, then dry weight of branches and leaves (g) were recorded according to A.O.A.C. (1980).

II-Yield and its components

A random sample of twelve plants was taken from each treatment at 150 days after sowing and the following data were recorded:

1. Average number of pods/ plant.
2. Average number of seeds/ plant
- 3-Yield of seeds / plant (g).
- 4- Weight of 100 seeds (g).

Seed chemical constituents

At harvest time of the second season, samples of mature seeds were prepared to determine nitrogen percentage, total crude protein percentage, seed oil percentage and total phenolic compounds as follows:

Nitrogen percentage

Nitrogen was determined in the seeds on the basis of dry weight according to Bremner & Mulvaney (1982).

Total crude protein percentage

The determined nitrogen in the seeds was used for calculated total crude protein by multiplying N value by 6.25 (A.O.A.C., 1980).

Oil percentage

Seed oil content was determined by using soxhelt extraction apparatus using petroleum ether as a solvent and then the seed oil percentage was calculated on dry weight basis according to A.O.A.C. (1990).

Determination of total phenolic compounds

The concentration of total phenols in all extracts were measured by a UV spectrophotometer (Jenway-UV-VIS Spectrophotometer), based on a colorimetric oxidation/reduction reaction, as described by Škerget et al. (2005). The used oxidizing reagent was Folin–Ciocalteu reagent (A.O.A.C., 1990). To 0.5 mL of diluted extract (10 mg in 10 mL solvent) 2.5 mL of Folin–Ciocalteu reagent (diluted 10 times with distilled water) and 2 mL of Na₂CO₃ (75 g/l L) were added. The sample

was incubated for 5 min at 50°C and then cooled. For a control sample, 0.5 mL of distilled water was used. The absorbance was measured at 763 nm. Total phenolic content expressed as gallic acid equivalent (GAE) was calculated using the following linear equation based on the calibration curve:

$$y = 0.015x \quad r^2 = 0.9966$$

where y is the absorbance and x is the concentration (mg GAE g⁻¹ extract).

r²= Correlation Coefficient.

Anatomical structure

It was intended to carry out a comparative microscopical examination on plant material which showed the most prominent response of plant growth to investigated treatments. Specimens of fenugreek cv. Giza 3 were taken from the fifth internode which resembled the median internode of the main stem as well as from the terminal leaflet of the corresponding leaf. Plants used for examination were taken throughout the second season at the age of 80 days. Specimens were killed and fixed for at least 48 h. in FAA (10 ml formalin, 5 ml glacial acetic acid and 85 ml ethyl alcohol 70%). The selected materials washed in 50% ethyl alcohol, dehydrated in normal butyle alcohol series, embedded in paraffin wax of 56°C melting point, sectioned to a thickness of 20 microns, double stained with safranin and fast green, cleared in xylene and mounted in Canada balsam (Nassar & El-Sahhar, 1998). Sections were examined to detected histological manifestations of the chosen treatments and photomicrography made.

Statistical analysis

Data on morphological and yield characters as well as on seed quality were subjected to conventional methods of analysis of variance according to Snedecor & Cochran (1982). The least significant difference (L.S.D.) for each character was calculated at 0.05 level of probability.

Result and Discussion

Morphological characters

The effect of micronutrients on morphological characters of fenugreek plants throughout 2015/ 2016 and 2016 / 2017 seasons are presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Impact of micronutrients at different concentrations on vegetative growth parameters of fenugreek plants.

Treatments	Length of the main stem (cm)		Plant height (cm)		No. of leaves/ plant		No. of branches/ plant		Fresh weight of shoot (g) / plant		Dry weight of shoot (g) / plant	
	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd	1 st	2 nd
	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season	season
Control	30	32.6	32.6	36.6	23.3	21.6	3.6	3.3	35.5	34.1	10.5	10.1
0.25 ml/L	32.6	34	35.6	37.5	28	26.3	3.9	3.6	41.1	39.6	12.7	11.9
0.50 ml/L	37	38.1	40.2	43	35.3	31.6	4.5	4.1	46.3	45.2	13.9	13.5
0.75 ml/L	52.3	49.6	55.3	53.7	41.3	36.6	5.5	5.2	54.1	55.6	15.5	16.1
1.00 ml/L	48.3	47	54.3	50	39.3	35	5.3	4.6	49.5	48.7	14.8	14.2
L.S.D. 0.05	5.08	4.52	7.20	6.23	4.29	3.40	0.83	0.65	4.75	4.53	1.57	1.72

Length of the main stem

The obtained results in Table 2 indicated that all concentrations of micronutrients used except 0.25 ml / L promoted significantly in stem length of fenugreek plants compared with the untreated plants during two growing seasons. It also appear that, plants which were treated with 0.75 ml / L showed the longest stem among the else treatments, increasing length of the main stem by 74.3 and 52.1 % compared to control plants in 2015 / 2016 and 2016 / 2017 seasons, respectively.

Plant height

It is noticed from Table 2 that, the foliar usage with micronutrients at 0.25 ml / L showed no statistical impact on plant height of fenugreek plants compared with the control plants in both studied seasons, but the else used concentrations (0.50, 0.75, and 1.00 ml / L) treatments increased significantly plant height. The maximum value in plant height was achieved at 0.75 ml / L micronutrients, improving plant height by 69.6 and 46.7 % more than the control in two seasons; respectively.

Leaves number / plant

Data in Table 2 show that, leaves number in fenugreek plant were significant inducement as a result of spraying plants with all concentrations of micronutrients in both seasons compared with the control plants. 0.75 ml / L treatment registered the highest value during two growing seasons, being 76.3 and 69.4 % more than leaves number developed per control plant in 2015 / 2016 and 2016 / 2017 seasons; respectively.

Number of primary branches/ plant

Data in Table 2 indicate that, all concentrations of micronutrients used except low concentration (0.25 ml / L) gave an increment in branches number / plant compared with the untreated plants during two seasons. Plants were sprayed

with 0.75 ml / L had the best number compared with the other treatments, increasing number of branches / plant by 47.2 and 57.5 % more than the control in two seasons; respectively.

Fresh weight of shoot / plant

Data in Table 2 reveal that, fresh weight of shoot in fenugreek plants were increased significantly as a result of micronutrients application in both studied seasons compared with the control plants. 0.75 ml / L treatment registered the best weight during two growing seasons, being 52.3 and 63% higher than fresh weight of shoot / untreated plants in 2015 / 2016 and 2016 / 2017 seasons; respectively.

Dry weight of shoot / plant

Results in Table 2 clearly show that, all concentrations used exhibited the same trend with fresh weight. Fenugreek plants treated with all concentrations of micronutrients showed significant increments in dry weight in both studied seasons. 0.75 ml / L treatment was the most effective when compared with the other treatments, being 47.6 and 59.4 % over dry weight of shoot untreated plant in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons; respectively

These results are compatible with Nour (2004) who found that application of boron at 25 ppm and iron at 100 ppm enhanced vegetative growth characters, dry weight of plant, yield components and seed quality of pea plants. Also, spraying broad bean plants with Fe at 100 g per fad. increased stem length, number of branches / plant, leaves number and pod setting percentage (Mohamed & Helal, 1999). In this concern, treatment with B at 25 and 50 ppm and Fe at 50 and 100 ppm increased plant height, number of leaves and branches / plant and dry weight in pea plants, while the highest values were recorded from sprayed pea plants with Fe at

100 ppm (Mansour et al., 2012) In this respect, application of a mixture of microelements (B, Zn and Se) at 3 and 6 ppm improved plant height , leaf area index of mungbean plant, the most effective concentration of microelements was 6 ppm (Amirani & Kasraei, 2015) . Corn plants treated with iron at 3 mg/ L, zinc at 4 mg/ L , copper at 5 mg/ L, manganese at 2.5 mg/ L , boron at 1.5 mg/ L and combination among these treatments, increased plant height, leaf area index and dry weight (Safyan et al., 2012).Trehan & Sharma (2000) showed that, zinc increased dry matter of corn, wheat and sunflower. Likewise, the promotive effect of iron may be due to iron plays essential role in plant metabolism, electron carries and enzyme activation and low solubility of inorganic iron at physiological pH and it is high reactivity in presence of oxygen, which brings to generation of toxic hydroxyl radicals (Hell & Strphan, 2003). Iron is one of the most important

elements in biological redox-system, enzyme activation and oxygen transferring in nitrogen fixation (Bienfait & Van dar Mark, 1993). The vital role of boron may be due to boron is necessary element for various plant development processes, especially in vascular plants (Reguera et al ., 2010). Kumar et al. (2009) found that Cu enhanced plant height (23%) in wheat plant. Cu is vital in constructive component of several enzymes and some proteins, these proteins have key many functions in plant like respiration, photosynthesis, phenol metabolism lignin making, protein synthesis and auxin regulating (Shorrocks & Alloway, 1988).

Yield and its components:

Data presented in Table 3 demonstrated the impact of micronutrients on yield characters of fenugreek plants cv. Giza 3 throughout two growing seasons of 2015 / 2016 and 2016 / 2017.

TABLE 3. Impact of micronutrients at different concentrations on yield characters of fenugreek plants.

Treatments	Yield characters						Weight of 100 seeds	
	No. of pods/ plant		No. of seeds/plant		Yield of seeds / plant (g)		1 st	2 nd
	1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season	1 st season	2 nd season	season	season
Control	7.3	8.6	54.02	71.30	1.24	1.64	2.29	2.30
0.25 ml /L	8.6	9.3	69.66	85.56	1.74	2.05	2.49	2.39
0.50 ml /L	9.6	10.9	89.20	111.10	2.40	2.99	2.69	2.70
0.75 ml /L	11.3	12.2	128.80	147.60	3.73	4.38	2.90	2.96
1.00 ml /L	10.6	11.3	108.10	128.80	3.02	3.47	2.80	2.70
L.S.D 0.05	1.61	1.83	12.5	14.2	0.35	0.41	0.32	0.38

Pods number per plant

Data in Table 3 mentioned that, during studied seasons sprayed plants with 0.50 ml / L , 0.75 ml / L and 1.00 ml / L micronutrients induced significant rise in number of pods / plant of fenugreek compared with the control plants. On the other hand, 0.25 ml micronutrients /L. had no significant effect on pods number / plant . The most pods number /plant was recorded at 0.75 ml / L.,being 54.7 and 41.8 % more than the untreated plants in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons; respectively.

Number of seeds per plant

Data in Table 3 show that, number of seeds/ plant of fenugreek were increased significantly as a result of treated plants with all concentrations of micronutrients in both seasons compared with the control plants . Plants were treated with 0.75 ml / L gave the greatest number, being 138.4 and 107% more than those of untreated plants in

2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons; respectively.

Yield of seeds per plant

Regarding the effect of micronutrients on yield of seeds / plant, it can be seen from Table 3 that, the effect of foliar usage with micronutrients on yield of seeds / plant of fenugreek cv. Giza 3 showed the same impact on number of seeds/ plant. Foliar application with micronutrients at concentration of 0.25, 0.50, 0.75, and 1.00 ml / L. significantly rise in yield of seeds per plant, plants were treated with 0.75 ml / L gave the best value, being 200 and 167 % more than yield of seeds of untreated plants in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons; respectively.

Weight of 100 seeds

It is realized from Table 3 that the impact of spray application with micronutrients on weight of 100 seeds of fenugreek plant showed the same

impact on pods number/plant . Foliar spray with micronutrients at concentration of 0.50, 0.75 and 1.00 ml / L. significantly rise weight of 100 seeds. The first concentration of micronutrients (0. 25 ml / L) had no significant effect on weight of 100 seeds of fenugreek plant in both seasons. The most effective treatment of micronutrients was 0.75 ml / L., being 26.6 and 28.7 % more than weight of 100 seeds of the control in 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 seasons; respectively.

The obtained results are agreeable with Mansour et al. (2012). They showed that, spraying pea plants with boron at 50 pm and iron at 100 ppm increased pods number / plant , green pod yield/ plant and total green pod yield faddan . In this respect, application a mixture of microelements (B, Zn and Se) at 3 and 6 ppm increased thousand seed weight of mungbean plant, the most effective concentration of microelements was 6 ppm (Amirani & Kasraei, 2015). Corn plants treated

with iron at 3 mg/ L, zinc at 4 mg/ L , copper at 5 mg/ L, manganese at 2.5 mg/ L , boron at 1.5 mg/ L and combination among these treatments, increased grain yield, grain weight and grain protein content (Safyan et al., 2012).

Some chemical constituents of seed

The effect of micronutrients on nitrogen, protein, oil percentage and total phenolic compounds in seeds of fenugreek plants during the second season are presented in Table 4 .

Nitrogen percentage

Data in Table 4 noticeable that, general increase in nitrogen percentage was registered in seeds of fenugreek plants treated with all concentration of micronutrients except low concentration (0.25 ml /L). Also, 0.75 ml /L treatment was the greatest percentage when compared with the other treatment, being (24.8 %) than the seeds of untreated plants.

TABLE 4. Impact of micronutrients at different concentrations on certain seed constituents of fenugreek plants in second season .

Treatments	Nitrogen percentage	Crude protein percentage	Oil percentage	Phenolic compound(mg gallic acid / g extract)
Control	3.86	24.12	4.16	13.96
0.25 ml /L	4.10	25.62	5.15	15.38
0.50 ml /L	4.53	28.31	5.23	18.63
0.75 ml /L	4.82	30.12	7.43	24.66
1.00 ml /L	4.65	29.06	5.27	15.43
L.S.D 0.05	0.65	2.21	1.03	1.39

Crude protein percentage:

Data in Table 4 indicate that, 0.50, 0.75 and 1.00 ml /L. treatments significantly increased crude protein percentage in seeds of fenugreek, where 0.25 ml /L. showed no significant differences. It also appears that, the most effective concentration of micronutrients was 0.75 ml /L, being (24.8 %) more than the seeds of untreated plants.

Oil percentage

It is clear from Table 4 that the impact of foliar application with micronutrients on the percentage of oil in seeds of fenugreek plants showed the same effect of micronutrients on nitrogen and crude protein percentage. 0.75 ml / L treatment was the most effective in increasing oil percentage, being 78.6 % over the seeds of untreated plants.

Total phenolic compounds

Data in Table 4 reveal that, fenugreek plants were treated with any of the tested concentration of micronutrients showed significant increase in phenolic compound of seeds . 0.75 ml /L treatment was the most effective on phenolic compound, being (76.6 %) over the seeds of untreated plants.

Similar results were reported by Amirani & Kasraei (2015). They, found that mungbean plants treated with a mixture of microelements (B, Zn and Se) at 3 and 6 ppm increment seed protein percentage. Total content of grain carbohydrates, starch , indol acetic acid , chlorophyll and protein increased in corn by using zinc and iron (Rajae & Ziaeiian, 2009). In this respect, the foliar application of microelements increased fresh and dry matter , leaf area and essential oil yield in the first and second cutting in *Mentha piperita* (Heidari et al., 2008) In this concern, Cakmak et

al. (2010) reported that, iron deficiency reduced total content of protein due to direct effect of iron on protein synthesis.

Anatomical structure

Anatomy of the main stem

It is noted in Table 5 and Fig. 1 that foliar application with micronutrients at 0.75 ml/ L increased the main stem diameter by 29.8 % over the control. The increase in stem diameter due to the distinguished increase in all tissues except that of epidermis thickness, fibrous tissue and

pith diameter which showed decrease of 2.2, 27.6 and 22.5 % compared to the control. The thickness of cortex, vascular cylinder, number of vascular bundles and hollow pith diameter were increased by 7.2 , 65.3 , 7.5 and 50.3 % more than the control, respectively. It is obvious that, the increase in thickness of vascular cylinder could be attributed mainly to the increment in thickness of phloem tissue, xylem tissue, vessels number per vascular bundle and vessel diameter by 64.9, 61, 24.5 and 5.1 % over the control ; respectively.

TABLE 5. Impact of micronutrients at 0.75 ml / L on histological characters of main stem at its median portion offenugreek plants.

Histological characters	Treatments		
	(control)	0.75 ml / L	± % to control
Stem diameter	1671.4	2170.6	+ 29.8
Thickness of epidermis	18.8	18.4	-2.2
Thickness of cortex	85.8	92	+ 7.2
Thickness of fibrous tissue	55.2	40	-27.6
Thickness of vascular cylinder	177.7	293.8	+65.3
Thickness of phloem tissue	36.8	60.7	+64.9
Thickness of xylem tissue	110.4	177.8	+61
Number of vascular bundles	13.3	14.3	+7.5
Number of vessels	5.3	6.6	+24.5
Vessel diameter / vascular bundles	19.6	20.6	+5.1
Pith diameter	155.2	120.2	-22.5
Hollow pith diameter	691.2	1039.1	+ 50.3

Anatomy of the leaf

It is realized from Table 6 and Fig. 2 that foliar spraying with microelements at 0.75 ml/ L increment thickness of both lamina of leaflet blades and midvein of fenugreek plants cv. Giza 3 by 11.5 and 11.3% over the control; respectively. It is obvious that, the increase in thickness of lamina could be attributed to the prominent increase in thickness of palisade and spongy tissues by 18.1 and 17.7 % more than the control; respectively. The

main vascular bundle of the midvein increased in size, the increase was mainly due to the increase in length by 41.6% and in width by 35.7% compared to the control. The xylem vessels number/midvein bundle increased by 10% more than the control. Also, vessel diameter was increased by 20.4% more than the control. On the other hand, spraying with microelements at 0.75 ml / L decreased thickness of upper and lower epidermis by 14.2 and 21.5 % less than the control.

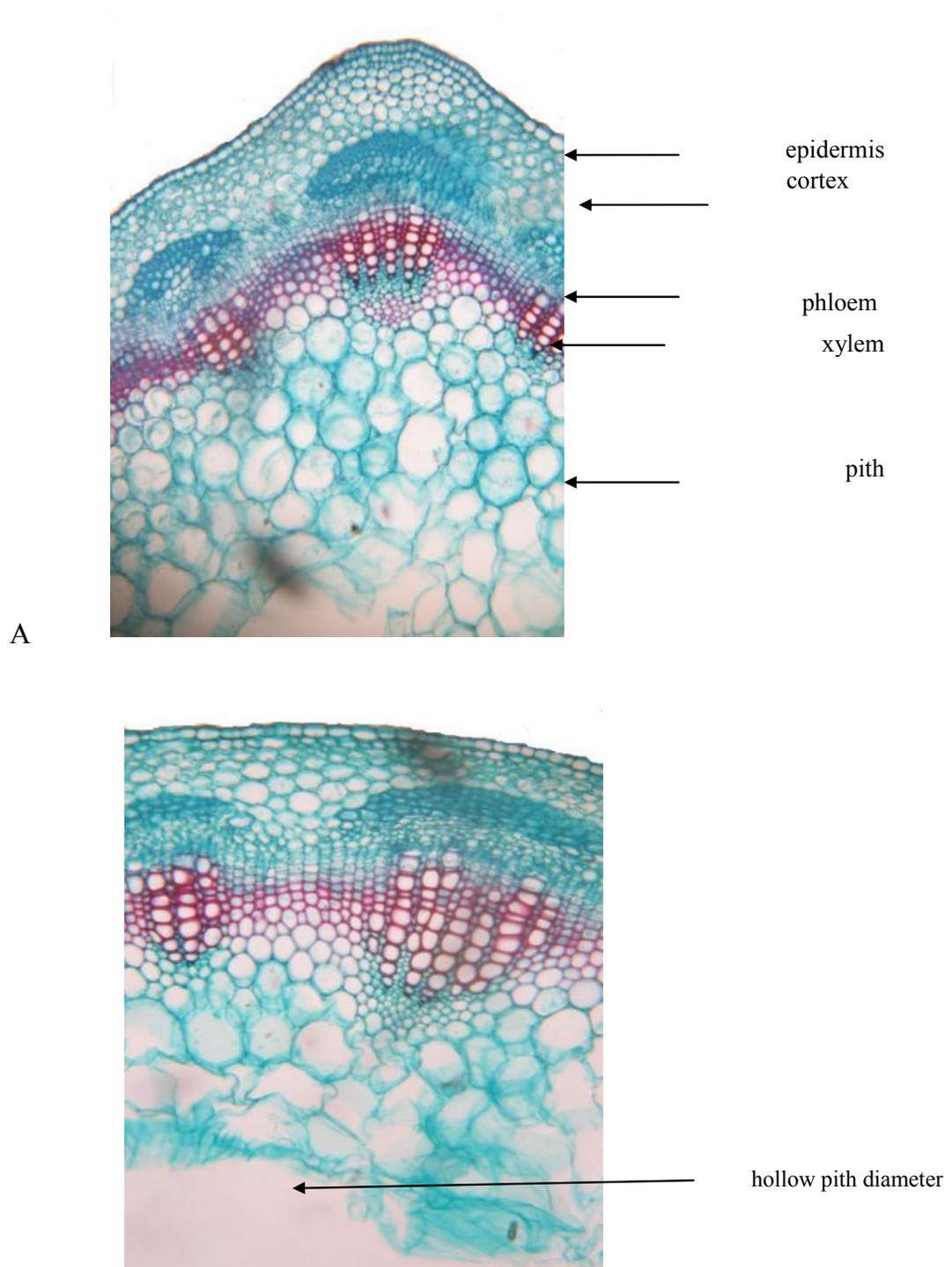


Fig.1. Transverse sections through the fifth internode of the main stem of fenugreek plants at the age of 80 days, affected by micronutrients. x 40

A- From untreated plant .

B- From plant treated with 0.75 ml / L.

TABLE 6. Impact of micronutrients at 0.75 ml / L on histological characters in the blades of the upper most leaflets of the fifth compound leaf developed on the main stem of fenugreek plants.

Histological characters	Treatments		
	(control)	0.75 ml / L	± % to control
Thickness of midvein	496.5	552.7	+ 11.3
Thickness of lamina	259.7	289.7	+ 11.5
Thickness of palisade tissue	109.9	129.8	+ 18.1
Thickness of spongy tissue	103.2	121.5	+17.7
Dimensions of the main vascular bundle of midvein			
Length	79.9	113.2	+ 41.6
Width	93.2	126.5	+ 35.7
Number of vessels/midvein bundle	6	6.6	+ 10
Vessels diameter	16.6	20	+ 20.4
Thickness of upper epidermis	23.3	20	- 14.2
Thickness of lower epidermis	23.3	18.3	- 21.5

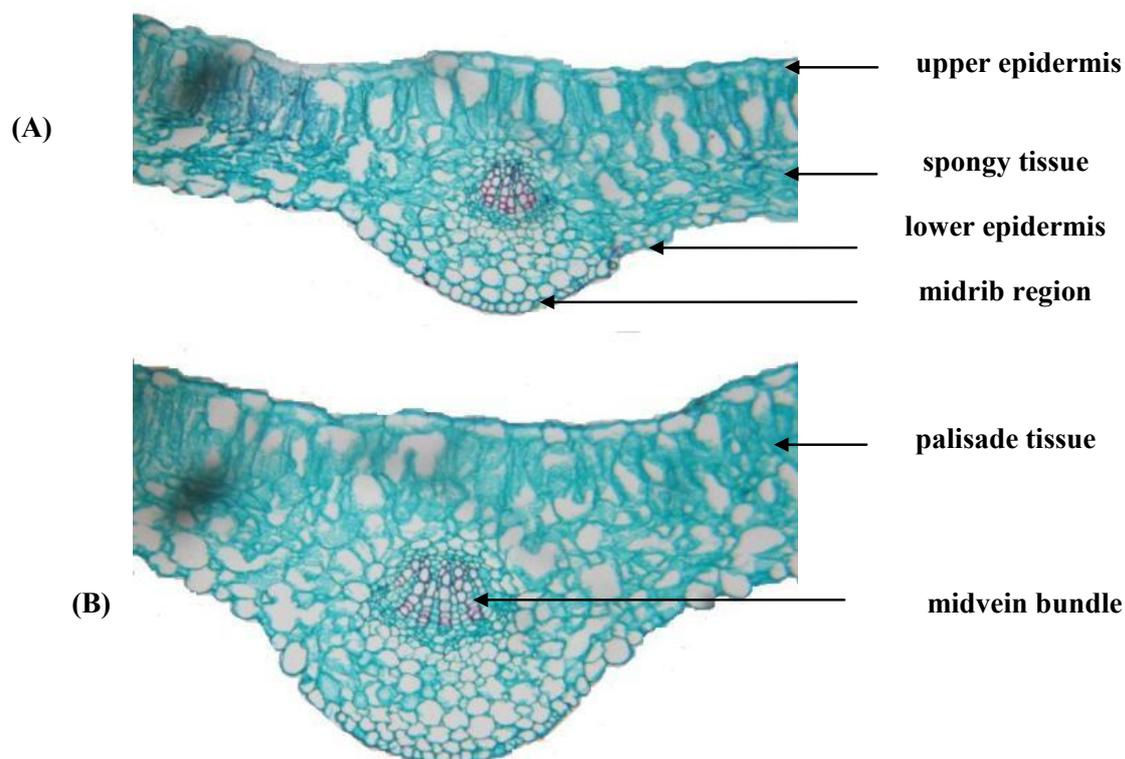


Fig. 2. Transverse sections through the terminal leaflet blade of the fifth compound leaf developed on the main stem of fenugreek plants at the age of 80 days, as affected by micronutrients. x 100

A- From untreated plant .

B- From plant treated with 0.75 ml / L.

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دور المغذيات الصغرى في تحسين المحصول وجودة البذور في نباتات الحلبنة

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أجرى هذا البحث خلال موسمى 2015-2016 و 2016 - 2017 في مزرعة خاصة بقرية مبيت ربيعة - مركز بلبس - محافظة الشرقية - مصر لدراسة تأثير المغذيات الصغرى على النمو والمحصول و المركبات الكيميائية بالإضافة إلى التركيب التشريحي للساق والورقة في نباتات الحلبنة صنف جيزة 3. إستخدمت المغذيات الصغرى بتركيزات صفر - 25 و. - 50 و. - 75 و. - 1 مل / لتر. وكانت أفضل النتائج عندما رشت النباتات بتركيز 75 و. مل / لتر . هذه المعاملة أدت إلى تغيرات مرغوبة في كلا من الصفات الخضرية والمحصول . الرش بتركيز 75 و. مل / لتر أعطى زيادة في قطر الساق الرئيسية و سمك القشرة و الأسطوانة الوعائية و عدد الحزم الوعائية و قلل سمك البشرة والألياف وقطر النخاع . كما أدى الرش بالتركيز السابق إلى زيادة في سمك النصل و العرق الوسطى و زيادة سمك النصل ترجع إلى زيادة سمك نسيجى الخشب و اللحاء . زادت الحزمة الرئيسية للعرق الوسطى في الحجم كما زاد عدد أوعية الخشب / حزمة.