



Transforming Horticulture: The Influence of Nanotechnology on Crop Enhancement

Anu Seng Chaupoo ^a, Arti Dhakad ^{b++*},
Shreedhar Beese ^{c#}, Avdhes Kumar ^{d†}, Prabhat Kumar ^{d†},
Shivam Kumar Pandey ^{e†} and Akshay Kumar Kurdekar ^{f‡}

^a YP-II, ICAR-NRC for Orchids, Pakyong, Sikkim, India.

^b SAGE University Indore, Institute of Agriculture Sciences, India.

^c Department of Floriculture and Landscape Architecture, Dr. Y S Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Naini Solan (Himachal Pradesh), India.

^d Department of Fruit Science, ANDUAT Kumarganj, Ayodhya, Uttar Pradesh, India.

^e Rashtriya Raksha University, India.

^f University of Agricultural Sciences, Raichur, India.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: 10.9734/IJECC/2023/v13i113512

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/109351>

Review Article

Received: 03/09/2023

Accepted: 11/11/2023

Published: 18/11/2023

ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology, a field of science and engineering focused on manipulating matter at the nanoscale, has garnered significant attention for its transformative potential across various industries. At the nanometer level, materials exhibit unique properties and behaviors, making it possible to engineer novel solutions with precision and efficiency. Nanotechnology finds

++ Asst. Professor;

PhD Research Scholar (ICAR-JRF, SRF, NET);

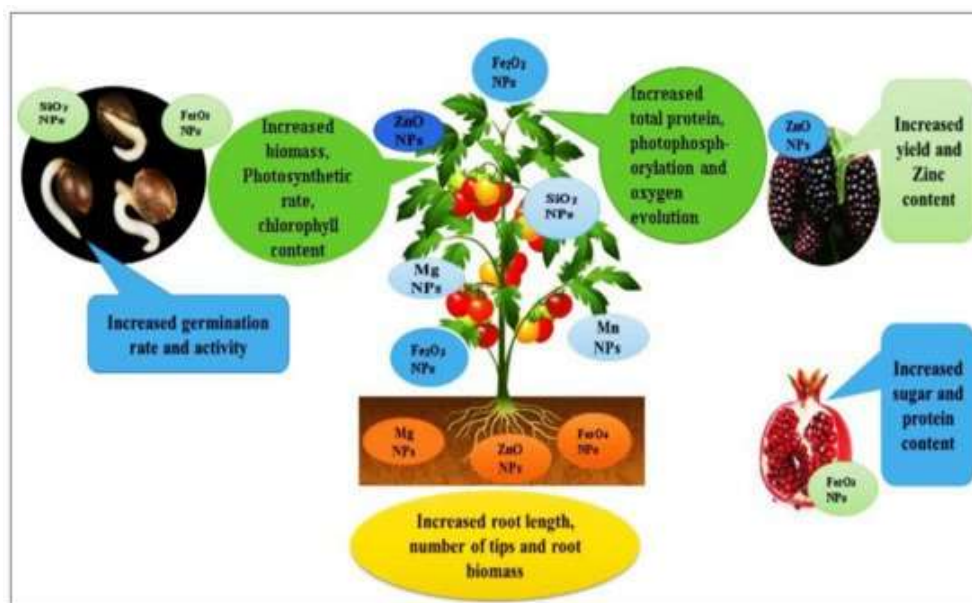
† Research Scholar;

‡ PhD Scholar;

*Corresponding author: E-mail: artidhakad0123@gmail.com;

applications in diverse areas, from medicine and electronics to energy and environmental remediation. Its ability to create nanoscale structures, devices, and materials has led to groundbreaking innovations, such as drug delivery systems for targeted therapies, ultra-efficient solar cells, and advanced water purification technologies. However, the rapid development of nanotechnology also raises important ethical, safety, and regulatory considerations that require careful attention. As nanotechnology continues to advance, it promises to reshape industries, enhance scientific understanding, and address some of the world's most pressing challenges.

GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



Keywords: Nanotechnology; materials; Solar; scientific; ethical.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nanotechnology, often referred to simply as "nanotech," is a groundbreaking field of science and engineering that deals with the manipulation and control of matter at the nanoscale, typically at dimensions less than 100 nanometers [1]. At this incredibly small scale, the unique properties and behaviors of materials emerge, fundamentally differing from their macroscopic counterparts. Nanotechnology offers unprecedented opportunities to create and engineer materials, structures, and devices with exceptional precision and control.

One of the most exciting aspects of nanotechnology is its potential to revolutionize a wide range of industries, from electronics and medicine to energy and materials science [2]. In electronics, nanoscale transistors and memory devices enable faster and more efficient computing. In medicine, nanoparticles can deliver drugs directly to targeted cells, opening

up possibilities for highly targeted and personalized treatments. In energy, nanomaterials are being used to develop more efficient solar cells and energy storage systems. Moreover, nanotechnology holds promise in materials science for creating stronger, lighter, and more durable materials [3,4,5,6].

While nanotechnology offers enormous potential for innovation and advancement, it also raises ethical, safety, and environmental concerns that need to be carefully addressed. Nonetheless, nanotechnology continues to push the boundaries of what is possible, offering the potential to solve complex problems and revolutionize industries in ways we are only beginning to comprehend [7,8].

Nanotechnology is a scientific and engineering discipline focused on manipulating and controlling matter at the nanoscale, typically involving structures and materials with dimensions less than 100 nanometers [9]. At this

minuscule level, unique properties and behaviors emerge, distinct from those observed in bulk materials. Nanotechnology involves the design, fabrication, and manipulation of nanoscale structures and devices, enabling scientists and engineers to create novel materials and systems with remarkable precision and control. This field holds enormous promise across various industries, from electronics and medicine to energy and materials science, offering innovative solutions to complex challenges and the potential to revolutionize countless aspects of our daily lives [10].

2. ORIGIN

The origin of nanotechnology can be traced back to the visionary concept put forth by physicist Richard Feynman in his famous 1959 lecture titled "There's Plenty of Room at the Bottom." In this lecture, Feynman proposed that scientists and engineers could manipulate individual atoms and molecules to create new materials and devices with unprecedented precision [11]. Although his ideas were largely theoretical at the time, they laid the intellectual foundation for the development of nanotechnology. The term "nanotechnology" was coined by Japanese researcher Norio Taniguchi in 1974 when he described precision work with individual atoms and molecules as "nanotechnology." However, it wasn't until the 1980s and 1990s that nanotechnology began to take shape as a field of scientific research and technological development. Advances in microscopy and imaging techniques allowed scientists to observe and manipulate nanoscale structures, leading to groundbreaking discoveries and innovations [11].

One of the pivotal moments in the history of nanotechnology was the invention of the scanning tunneling microscope (STM) by Gerd Binnig and Heinrich Rohrer in 1981, which enabled scientists to image and manipulate individual atoms and molecules on surfaces [12]. This breakthrough opened up new possibilities for nanoscale research and experimentation. Since then, nanotechnology has grown into a multidisciplinary field with applications spanning various industries, including electronics, medicine, materials science, and energy. It continues to evolve and expand, with researchers worldwide exploring the vast potential of working at the nanoscale to develop cutting-edge technologies and address pressing global challenges [13].

2.1 Principle

The principles of nanotechnology are grounded in the manipulation and control of matter at the nanoscale, which involves structures and materials at dimensions typically less than 100 nanometers. Several key principles define the field [14,15]:

1. **Size Matters:** At the nanoscale, materials exhibit unique properties and behaviors due to their small size and high surface-to-volume ratio. These properties can be very different from those observed in bulk materials. Harnessing these characteristics is a fundamental principle of nanotechnology.
2. **Bottom-Up and Top-Down Approaches:** Nanotechnology employs both "bottom-up" and "top-down" approaches. Bottom-up involves building structures atom by atom, while top-down involves miniaturizing larger structures. Both approaches are used to design and create nanoscale materials and devices.
3. **Interdisciplinary Nature:** Nanotechnology is inherently interdisciplinary, drawing knowledge from physics, chemistry, biology, materials science, and engineering. Collaboration across these disciplines is vital to advancing nanotechnology.
4. **Precise Control:** A central principle of nanotechnology is precise control and manipulation at the atomic and molecular levels. Scientists and engineers strive to create and assemble nanoscale structures with extreme accuracy.
5. **Diverse Applications:** Nanotechnology has a wide range of applications, including electronics, medicine, energy, and materials science. The ability to tailor materials and devices at the nanoscale opens up new possibilities for innovation and problem-solving.
6. **Ethical and Safety Considerations:** As nanotechnology evolves, ethical, safety, and environmental concerns become increasingly important. Responsible development and use of nanotechnology are essential principles to ensure its benefits outweigh potential risks.
7. **Continual Advancement:** Nanotechnology is an evolving field with continual advancements in techniques and understanding. Researchers continuously push the boundaries of what is possible at

the nanoscale, leading to ongoing discoveries and innovations.

2.2 Concept

The concept of nanotechnology revolves around the deliberate manipulation of matter at the nanoscale, which is typically defined as dimensions less than 100 nanometers. At this incredibly small size, materials exhibit unique properties and behaviors that differ from their macroscopic counterparts [16]. The core idea is to engineer and control individual atoms and molecules to create new materials, structures, and devices with unprecedented precision. Nanotechnology is often described as a multidisciplinary field because it draws knowledge and techniques from various scientific disciplines, including physics, chemistry, biology, materials science, and engineering. Researchers and engineers working in nanotechnology utilize both "bottom-up" and "top-down" approaches, assembling nanoscale structures atom by atom or miniaturizing larger structures to the nanoscale [17].

The potential applications of nanotechnology are vast and diverse. It holds promise in electronics for creating smaller and more efficient components, in medicine for targeted drug delivery and imaging, in energy for developing advanced batteries and solar cells, and in materials science for producing stronger and lighter materials [18]. However, the concept of nanotechnology also comes with ethical, safety, and environmental considerations. As we delve into manipulating matter at the atomic and molecular levels, it is essential to ensure responsible and sustainable development to maximize the benefits while minimizing potential risks. In essence, the concept of nanotechnology represents a profound shift in our ability to understand and engineer the building blocks of the universe at the tiniest scale, opening up new frontiers in science, technology, and innovation with the potential to impact virtually every aspect of our lives [19].

2.3 Objective

The objectives of nanotechnology encompass a wide range of scientific, technological, and societal goals. At its core, nanotechnology seeks to harness the unique properties and capabilities that emerge at the nanoscale (typically less than 100 nanometers) to address

various challenges and opportunities [20]. Some of the key objectives of nanotechnology include:

- **Innovation and Advancement:** Nanotechnology aims to drive innovation by creating novel materials, structures, and devices with unprecedented properties and functionalities. It seeks to push the boundaries of what is possible in science and engineering.
- **Precision and Control:** One of the central objectives is to achieve precise control at the atomic and molecular levels. This enables scientists and engineers to design and manipulate materials and systems with extraordinary accuracy.
- **Multidisciplinary Collaboration:** Nanotechnology encourages collaboration across diverse scientific disciplines, fostering a multidisciplinary approach that draws knowledge from fields such as physics, chemistry, biology, and materials science.
- **Applications Across Industries:** Nanotechnology aims to develop applications in various sectors, including electronics, medicine, energy, materials science, and environmental sustainability. These applications can lead to breakthroughs in fields as diverse as electronics miniaturization, targeted drug delivery in healthcare, and efficient energy conversion.
- **Sustainability:** Nanotechnology can contribute to more sustainable practices by enabling resource-efficient technologies, reducing waste, and addressing environmental challenges. This aligns with the objective of mitigating the environmental impact of human activities.
- **Ethical and Safety Considerations:** Responsible development and use of nanotechnology are paramount objectives. Researchers and policymakers strive to address ethical, safety, and regulatory concerns to ensure the technology's safe and beneficial integration into society.
- **Global Collaboration:** Collaboration on an international scale is a key objective, as nanotechnology research and development often transcend borders. Sharing knowledge and resources can accelerate progress and maximize the benefits of nanotechnology for humanity.

3. NANOTECHNOLOGY IN AGRICULTURE

Nanotechnology is making significant inroads into agriculture, offering innovative solutions to some of the industry's most pressing challenges. By leveraging nanoscale materials and technologies, agriculture is becoming more efficient, sustainable, and productive. One of the key applications of nanotechnology in agriculture is in crop protection. Nanoparticles can be engineered to deliver pesticides and herbicides more precisely, reducing the environmental impact and minimizing the exposure of non-target organisms [21]. Additionally, nanomaterials can improve the efficiency of nutrient delivery, enhancing plant growth and reducing fertilizer runoff.

In soil management, nanotechnology plays a role in soil remediation and enhancement. Nanoscale materials can help immobilize pollutants and improve soil structure, increasing its fertility and resilience. Nano sensors can also monitor soil conditions in real time, allowing farmers to adjust irrigation and nutrient levels precisely. Furthermore, nanotechnology aids in precision farming. Nanoscale sensors and devices enable data collection on a microscale, providing insights into crop health, soil moisture, and environmental conditions. This data helps farmers make data-driven decisions, optimizing resource use and maximizing yields [22].

In the realm of food safety and quality, nanotechnology offers tools for pathogen detection and food packaging. Nano sensors can identify contaminants or spoilage in real time, ensuring food safety. Meanwhile, nanocomposite materials can enhance food packaging, extending shelf life and reducing food waste. While the integration of nanotechnology in agriculture holds immense promise, it also raises questions about safety, regulatory frameworks, and ethical considerations. Balancing the potential benefits with responsible development and deployment is essential to ensure that nanotechnology continues to advance agriculture while safeguarding the environment and public health. Overall, nanotechnology is poised to transform agriculture by providing innovative solutions to enhance productivity and sustainability in the face of evolving global food and environmental challenges [23].

4. COMPONENTS OF NANOTECHNOLOGY

Nanotechnology is increasingly finding applications in horticulture, offering innovative solutions to enhance the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental crops. Some key components of nanotechnology in horticulture include [24].

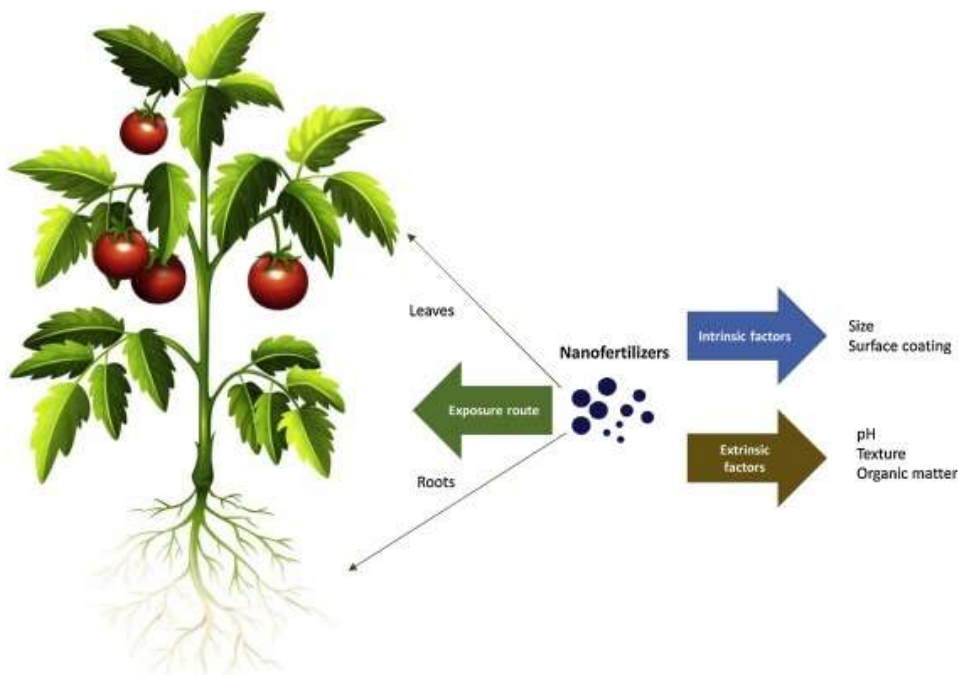


Fig. 1. Components of nanotechnology

5. NANO FERTILIZERS

Nanoscale formulations of fertilizers that provide more efficient nutrient delivery to plants. These nano fertilizers can improve nutrient uptake, reduce leaching, and enhance crop growth. Nano-fertilizers are a significant advancement in modern agriculture, offering a promising solution to improve nutrient management, crop yields, and sustainability. These fertilizers are engineered at the nanoscale, allowing for precise control over nutrient release and uptake by plants. Unlike conventional fertilizers, nano-fertilizers can provide nutrients to crops gradually, matching the plant's specific needs throughout its growth cycle. This not only reduces nutrient wastage and environmental pollution but also enhances nutrient use efficiency, leading to healthier and more productive crops. Nano-fertilizers can also be tailored to address specific nutrient deficiencies in different soils and crops, making them a versatile tool for global agriculture. However, their responsible and safe use, along with regulatory considerations, is essential to maximize their benefits while minimizing potential risks to the environment and human health [25].

5.1 Usage in Horticulture

Nano-fertilizers are finding increasing relevance in horticulture due to their potential to address the unique needs and challenges of growing fruits, vegetables, and ornamental crops. In horticulture, precise nutrient management is crucial for achieving optimal crop quality and yields. Nano-fertilizers offer a promising solution by allowing for the controlled and targeted release of nutrients to plants. This precision ensures that crops receive the right nutrients at the right time and in the right amounts, resulting in healthier plants with improved resistance to diseases and pests. Furthermore, nano-fertilizers can be designed to address specific nutrient deficiencies commonly encountered in horticultural crops. Their nanoscale nature enables them to penetrate plant tissues more effectively, enhancing nutrient uptake and utilization. This not only reduces fertilizer waste but also contributes to sustainable farming practices by minimizing nutrient runoff and groundwater contamination [26].

Additionally, nano-fertilizers have the potential to reduce the environmental impact of horticulture. By promoting efficient nutrient utilization, they

can help mitigate the negative consequences associated with excessive fertilizer application, such as soil degradation and water pollution. As horticulturists seek to meet the growing demand for high-quality fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants, nano-fertilizers represent a valuable tool for achieving these goals while simultaneously addressing sustainability and environmental concerns. However, their adoption in horticulture also requires careful research, responsible application practices, and adherence to regulatory guidelines to ensure their safe and effective use [27].

5.2 Component

Nano-fertilizers are composed of several key components, each contributing to their effectiveness in delivering nutrients to plants with precision and efficiency. These components include:

- **Nutrient Core:** At the heart of a nano-fertilizer is the nutrient core, which contains the essential elements required for plant growth, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium. These nutrients are often in the form of nanoparticles or nanoscale compounds, allowing for controlled release.
- **Nano-Carrier:** Nano-fertilizers typically employ a carrier material, which encapsulates or attaches to the nutrient core. This carrier material can be made of various nanomaterials, such as nano clays, nano polymers, or nanoscale metal oxides. It serves to protect the nutrients, control their release, and enhance their availability to plants.
- **Surface Coatings:** Nano-fertilizers may have surface coatings or functionalization that provide additional benefits. These coatings can improve nutrient adhesion to plant roots, increase stability, and enhance compatibility with other agricultural inputs.
- **Controlled Release Mechanisms:** Nano-fertilizers incorporate mechanisms for controlled nutrient release. This can involve nanoscale coatings that respond to environmental factors like soil pH or moisture levels, releasing nutrients when plants need them most. This controlled release minimizes nutrient leaching and waste.
- **Size and Shape:** The nanoscale size and shape of the components play a crucial

role. Nanoparticles have a high surface area, facilitating nutrient absorption by plant roots and making them more efficient in nutrient delivery.

- **Stabilizers and Surfactants:** Nanofertilizers may contain stabilizers and surfactants to improve dispersion in water and prevent agglomeration. These additives help ensure uniform application and effective nutrient uptake.

6. NANO SENSORS

Nanoscale sensors that can monitor soil conditions, moisture levels, and the health of plants in real time. This data helps horticulturists optimize irrigation, nutrient application, and overall crop management. Nano sensors represent a remarkable leap forward in sensor technology, enabling the detection and measurement of various physical, chemical, and biological phenomena at the nanoscale. These sensors are designed to operate with exceptional precision and sensitivity, thanks to their nanoscale size and unique properties. Nano sensors are typically composed of nanoscale materials, such as nanowires, nanotubes,

or nanoparticles, that respond to specific environmental changes or interactions. One of the most significant advantages of nano sensors is their ability to detect subtle changes and variations, even at the molecular level. This makes them invaluable in fields like healthcare, environmental monitoring, and nanotechnology. In healthcare, nano sensors can identify biomarkers associated with diseases, enabling early diagnosis and personalized treatment. In environmental monitoring, they can detect pollutants or trace amounts of chemicals, helping to safeguard ecosystems and public health. Moreover, nano sensors are becoming increasingly important in emerging technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT) and wearable devices. Their miniature size and efficiency make them ideal for integration into various devices, providing real-time data for improved decision-making and connectivity. As nano sensor technology continues to evolve, it holds the promise of enhancing our ability to monitor, understand, and interact with the world at the most fundamental level, opening up new possibilities for scientific research, healthcare, and technology applications [28].

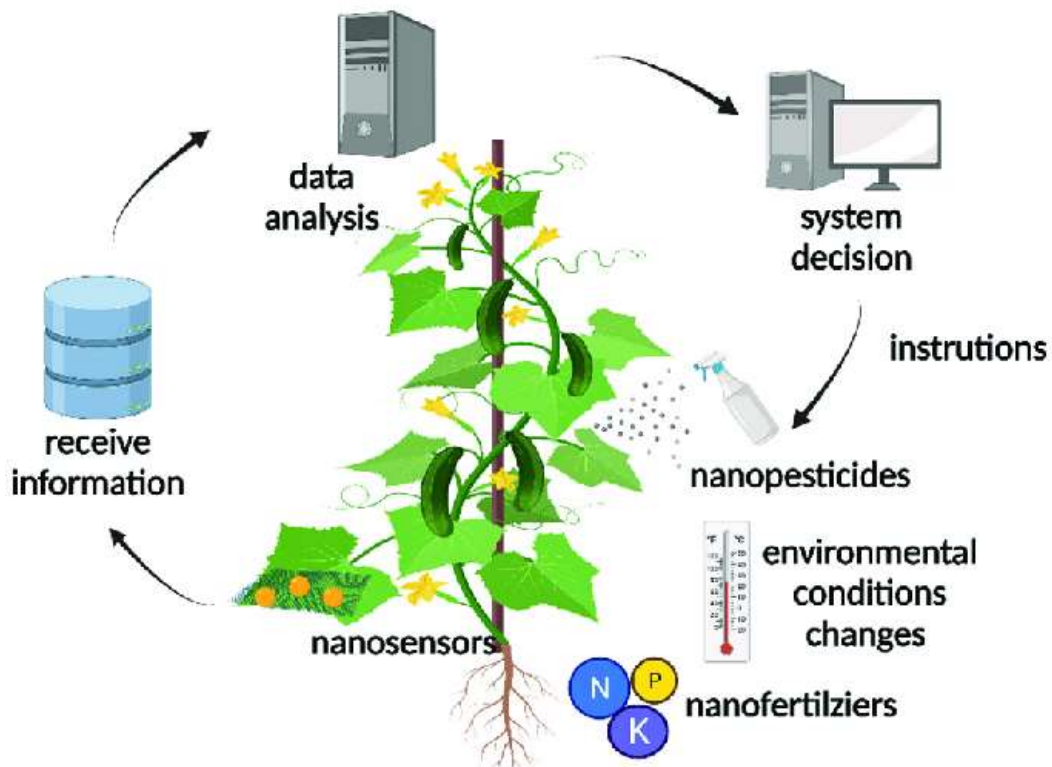


Fig. 2. Use of nanosensors

6.1 Usage in Horticulture

Nano sensors are finding valuable applications in horticulture, revolutionizing the way crops are monitored and managed. These tiny sensors, typically composed of nanomaterials, are deployed in agricultural settings to gather real-time data on various factors crucial for crop health and productivity. In horticulture, nano sensors are used to monitor soil conditions, including moisture levels, nutrient content, and pH, with exceptional precision. This data allows horticulturists to optimize irrigation schedules, ensure that plants receive the right nutrients at the right time, and maintain ideal soil conditions for crop growth. By tailoring resource management to the specific needs of crops and soil, nano sensors help conserve water, reduce fertilizer usage, and promote sustainable farming practices [29].

Furthermore, nano sensors play a vital role in disease and pest management. They can detect early signs of pathogen infestations or pest attacks by monitoring changes in plant physiology or the presence of specific biomarkers. This early detection enables growers to implement timely interventions, minimizing crop losses and reducing the need for chemical treatments. Nano sensors also contribute to precision agriculture in horticulture by providing insights into microclimatic conditions, such as temperature, humidity, and light levels. By gathering data at the microscale, horticulturists can create optimal growing environments in greenhouses or controlled environments, ensuring year-round cultivation of high-value crops. Overall, nano sensors are enhancing the efficiency, sustainability, and productivity of horticultural practices. They empower growers with data-driven decision-making tools, enabling them to achieve higher crop yields, better crop quality, and reduced environmental impacts, making nano sensors a valuable asset in modern horticulture.

6.2 Component

Nano sensors play a pivotal role in modern horticulture by offering precise monitoring and data collection capabilities at the nanoscale [30]. These sensors consist of several key components that enable their functionality in agricultural settings:

- **Nanomaterials:** Nano sensors are typically constructed using nanomaterials like nanoparticles, nanowires, or nanotubes.

These materials possess unique properties due to their nanoscale dimensions, making them highly sensitive to specific environmental factors or analytes.

- **Functional Coatings:** Nano sensors often feature functional coatings or surface modifications that enhance their selectivity and responsiveness to targeted parameters. These coatings can be tailored to detect specific ions, gases, or biomolecules relevant to horticulture, such as soil nutrients or plant pathogens.
- **Transducers:** Transducers are essential components that convert the detected signals or changes in the nanomaterials into measurable electrical, optical, or chemical signals. This conversion enables data collection and analysis.
- **Data Interface:** Nano sensors are equipped with data interfaces that allow for the transmission of information to external devices or systems. This interface can be wired or wireless, facilitating real-time monitoring and remote data access.
- **Energy Source:** Nano sensors require a power source to operate. Depending on their application, they may be battery-powered or utilize energy harvesting techniques, such as solar cells or kinetic energy converters.
- **Data Processing Unit:** In some cases, nano sensors incorporate onboard data processing units or microcontrollers to analyze the collected data before transmission. This can reduce the burden on external systems and enhance the efficiency of decision-making processes.
- **Housing or Encapsulation:** Nano sensors are typically enclosed in protective housings or encapsulated to shield them from environmental conditions, ensuring their durability and reliability in agricultural settings.

7. NANO PESTICIDES

Nano encapsulated pesticides and herbicides that improve their targeted delivery to pests and pathogens while minimizing their environmental impact and reducing the need for chemical use. Nano pesticides represent a promising innovation in agriculture, offering a more efficient and sustainable approach to crop protection. These specialized formulations consist of nano-sized pesticide particles that exhibit unique properties and benefits. One of the key advantages of nano pesticides is their enhanced

targeted delivery to pests and pathogens. The nanoscale size allows for better adhesion to plant surfaces and penetration of insect exoskeletons, improving the effectiveness of the pesticide while reducing the amount needed. This precision reduces chemical runoff, minimizes environmental impact, and lowers the risk of pesticide resistance in pests. Furthermore, nano pesticides can be engineered to release their active ingredients gradually, providing long-lasting protection for crops. Nano pesticides also offer increased safety for farmers and consumers. By using fewer chemicals and reducing exposure to toxic substances, they contribute to a safer and healthier agricultural environment. However, it is crucial to address regulatory, safety, and environmental concerns associated with nano pesticides to ensure their responsible use. As research and development in this field continue, nano pesticides hold great potential to revolutionize crop protection practices, making agriculture more sustainable, efficient, and environmentally friendly [31].

Nano pesticides have emerged as a game-changer in horticulture, offering precise and eco-friendly solutions for managing pests and diseases in fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. These innovative formulations contain nanoparticles of active pesticide ingredients, allowing for targeted and efficient delivery to protect crops while minimizing environmental

impacts. In horticulture, where the quality and appearance of produce are paramount, nano pesticides offer several advantages. Their nanoscale size enables them to adhere better to plant surfaces, ensuring thorough coverage and increased effectiveness against pests and pathogens. This targeted approach reduces the need for excessive chemical use, thereby minimizing the risk of residues on harvested produce and protecting the health of consumers [32].

Nano pesticides can also be engineered to release their active components slowly, providing extended protection against pests over time. This not only improves crop yield and quality but also reduces the frequency of pesticide applications, lowering production costs and minimizing the environmental footprint. Moreover, nano pesticides have the potential to address specific challenges unique to horticultural crops, such as delicate fruit skins or ornamental plant aesthetics, where precision in pesticide application is critical. However, their responsible use, adherence to regulatory guidelines, and rigorous safety assessments are crucial to harness their full potential and ensure sustainable and safe horticultural practices. In this context, nano pesticides represent a significant step forward in promoting healthy and thriving horticultural production while safeguarding both the environment and consumer health [33].

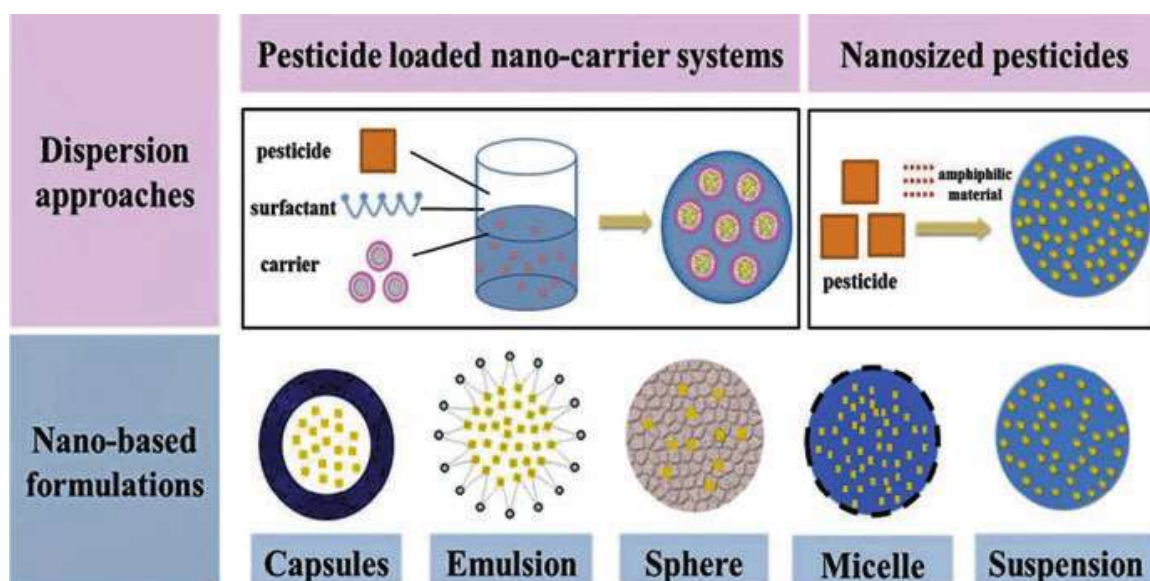


Fig. 3. Dispersion approach and nano based formulations

7.1 Component

Nano pesticides, a cutting-edge development in horticulture, consist of several essential components that make them a valuable tool for effective and sustainable crop protection [34]. The key components of nano pesticides include:

- **Nanoparticles:** These are the core components of nano pesticides, typically composed of materials such as metal oxides, polymers, or lipids. The nanoparticles encapsulate or carry the active pesticide ingredients.
- **Active Ingredients:** Nano pesticides contain traditional pesticide compounds, such as insecticides or fungicides. These active ingredients are finely dispersed within the nanoparticles, enhancing their stability and controlled release.
- **Stabilizers and Surfactants:** Nano pesticides often incorporate stabilizers and surfactants to prevent agglomeration of nanoparticles and ensure uniform dispersion in water or other application media. This ensures consistent coverage of crops during spraying.
- **Controlled Release Mechanisms:** Nano pesticides are designed to release their active ingredients gradually, responding to environmental factors like temperature, humidity, or pH. This controlled release prolongs the efficacy of the pesticide and reduces the need for frequent reapplication.
- **Coatings and Functionalization:** Some nano pesticides feature specialized coatings or functionalization that improve their adhesion to plant surfaces, increase uptake by pests or pathogens, or enhance their compatibility with other agricultural inputs.
- **Nanoscale Size:** The small size of nanoparticles is a critical component as it allows for better penetration of insect exoskeletons and plant tissues, resulting in improved pest control and reduced pesticide usage.
- **Environmental Considerations:** Nano pesticides are engineered with a focus on reducing environmental impact. By delivering pesticides more efficiently and minimizing runoff, they help protect ecosystems and minimize chemical exposure to non-target organisms.

7.2 Usage in Horticulture

Nano pesticides have emerged as a revolutionary tool in modern horticulture, addressing the need for more effective, environmentally friendly, and sustainable pest management practices. These innovative formulations utilize nanoparticles to deliver pesticides with precision and efficiency, offering several advantages in horticultural applications. One of the primary benefits of nano pesticides is their ability to provide targeted pest control. Their nanoscale size allows them to adhere better to plant surfaces, ensuring thorough coverage and improving the penetration of pests' protective barriers, such as exoskeletons. This targeted approach enhances the effectiveness of pest control while reducing the quantity of pesticides required, thus minimizing the environmental impact and the potential harm to non-target organisms [35].

Furthermore, nano pesticides can be engineered to release their active ingredients gradually, offering prolonged protection against pests and diseases. This controlled release not only enhances crop yield and quality but also reduces the frequency of pesticide applications, leading to cost savings for growers and a lower environmental footprint. In horticulture, where the appearance and quality of produce are critical, nano pesticides are a game-changer. Their precise application minimizes the risk of pesticide residues on harvested fruits, vegetables, or ornamental plants, ensuring consumer safety and meeting stringent quality standards.

While nano pesticides offer numerous advantages, their responsible use is essential. Adherence to regulatory guidelines and safety assessments is crucial to harness their full potential and ensure that they contribute to sustainable and safe horticultural practices. Overall, nano pesticides represent a significant advancement in modern horticulture, allowing growers to protect their crops effectively while reducing environmental impacts and promoting the sustainability of agricultural practices.

8. NANOMATERIALS FOR SEED COATING

Nanocoating for seeds that enhance germination rates, protect against diseases, and improve seedling vigor, ultimately leading to higher crop yields.

Nanomaterials are increasingly being employed for seed coating, transforming the way we approach crop cultivation. Seed coating involves applying a thin layer of materials, often nanoscale in size, onto seeds before planting. These nanomaterial coatings offer several benefits in agriculture. Firstly, nanomaterials can enhance seed germination and early seedling growth. The coatings can protect seeds from environmental stressors, such as pathogens, drought, or extreme temperatures, during the critical early stages of growth. This protection promotes more uniform and robust germination, contributing to higher crop yields. Secondly, nanomaterial coatings can enable precise delivery of nutrients or growth-promoting substances to the emerging seedlings. This targeted approach ensures that young plants receive the essential elements they need for healthy development, improving overall crop vigor.

Furthermore, nanomaterials used in seed coatings can enhance the adhesion of seeds to the soil, reducing seed wastage and improving planting efficiency. They can also incorporate beneficial microorganisms, such as mycorrhizal fungi or beneficial bacteria, to foster symbiotic relationships that benefit plant growth. Overall, nanomaterials for seed coating represent a promising avenue for sustainable and efficient

agriculture. By improving seed germination, protecting seedlings, and enhancing nutrient delivery, these coatings contribute to higher crop yields and reduced resource wastage, supporting global food security and sustainable farming practices. However, as with all agricultural innovations, responsible use and adherence to safety and regulatory guidelines are essential to maximize their potential while ensuring environmental and human safety.

8.1 Usage in Horticulture

The utilization of nanomaterials for seed coating has gained significant traction in horticulture due to its potential to optimize plant growth, crop yield, and resource utilization. In horticulture, where precision and crop quality are paramount, nanomaterial seed coatings offer several advantages. These coatings are engineered at the nanoscale to provide a protective shield for seeds, ensuring their safe germination and early development. One of the primary benefits of nanomaterial seed coatings is their ability to protect seeds from environmental stressors, such as pests, diseases, and adverse weather conditions. The nanoscale materials act as a barrier, safeguarding the seeds during their vulnerable germination and early growth stages. This protection not only enhances germination rates but also contributes to the production of

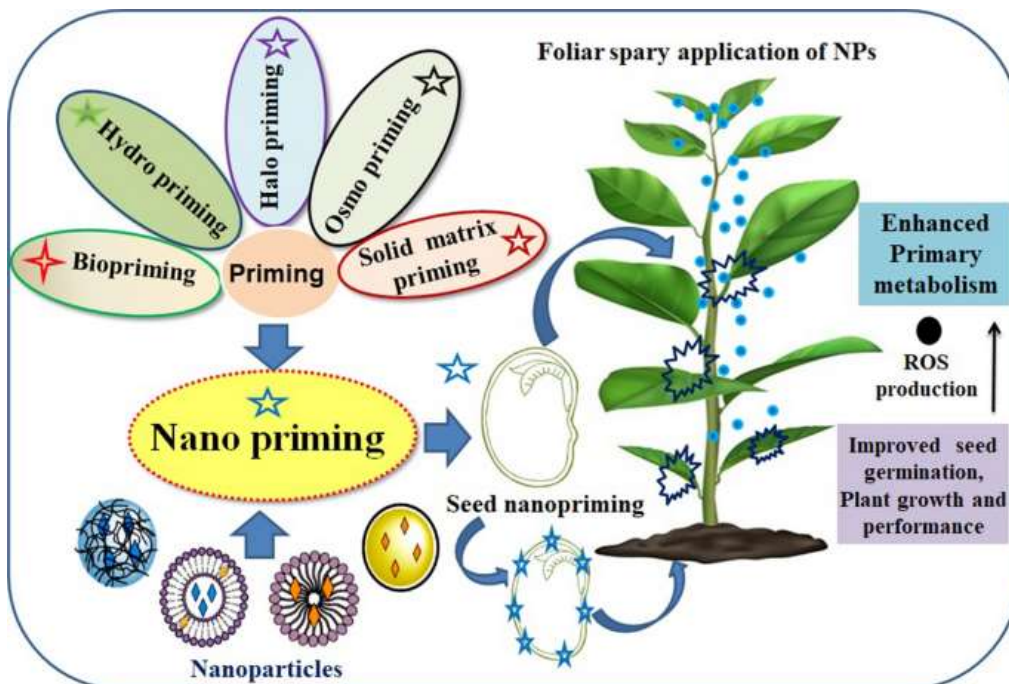


Fig. 4. Nano priming and agricultural practice

healthier and more resilient plants. Moreover, nanomaterials in seed coatings can encapsulate essential nutrients, growth-promoting substances, or beneficial microorganisms. This enables precise and controlled delivery of these components to emerging seedlings, ensuring that plants receive the necessary resources for robust growth and development. By promoting nutrient uptake and symbiotic relationships with beneficial microorganisms, nanomaterial seed coatings enhance overall crop vigor and yield [36].

Additionally, nanomaterial coatings improve the adhesion of seeds to the soil, reducing seed wastage during planting and improving planting efficiency. This is particularly valuable in horticulture, where spacing and placement of seeds are critical for optimal crop growth. While the potential benefits of nanomaterial seed coatings in horticulture are promising, it is essential to approach their use responsibly, considering safety and regulatory considerations. When applied judiciously and in compliance with guidelines, nanomaterial seed coatings have the potential to revolutionize horticultural practices by enhancing crop quality, increasing yields, and contributing to sustainable and efficient cultivation methods.

9. NANOMATERIALS FOR CROP PROTECTION

Nanomaterial-based films, coatings, or sprays that provide protection from environmental stressors, UV radiation, and pests while allowing controlled release of nutrients. Nanomaterials

have emerged as a powerful tool for crop protection in agriculture. These materials, engineered at the nanoscale, offer innovative solutions to safeguard plants from pests, diseases, and environmental stressors while minimizing the environmental impact. Nanomaterials for crop protection serve multiple functions and provide several benefits. Firstly, nanomaterials can be used to formulate more efficient and targeted pesticide delivery systems. Nano pesticides, for example, consist of nanoparticles that encapsulate pesticide active ingredients. This allows for precise adhesion to plant surfaces, better penetration of insect exoskeletons, and controlled release of the pesticide. Consequently, nano pesticides reduce the quantity of chemicals needed and minimize the risk of pesticide runoff into ecosystems [37].

Secondly, nanomaterials can enhance the resistance of plants to diseases and pests. Nanomaterial coatings on plant surfaces can act as physical barriers, making it more challenging for pathogens and insects to establish contact with the plant. Additionally, nanoparticles can be loaded with antimicrobial agents or plant-defense-inducing compounds, offering a proactive approach to crop protection. Furthermore, nanomaterials can mitigate environmental stressors that impact plant health. Nanoparticles can help regulate soil moisture by enhancing water retention or by serving as nanoscale sensors to monitor soil conditions. This promotes drought resistance and overall plant health. Lastly, nanomaterials for crop protection can be used in controlled release

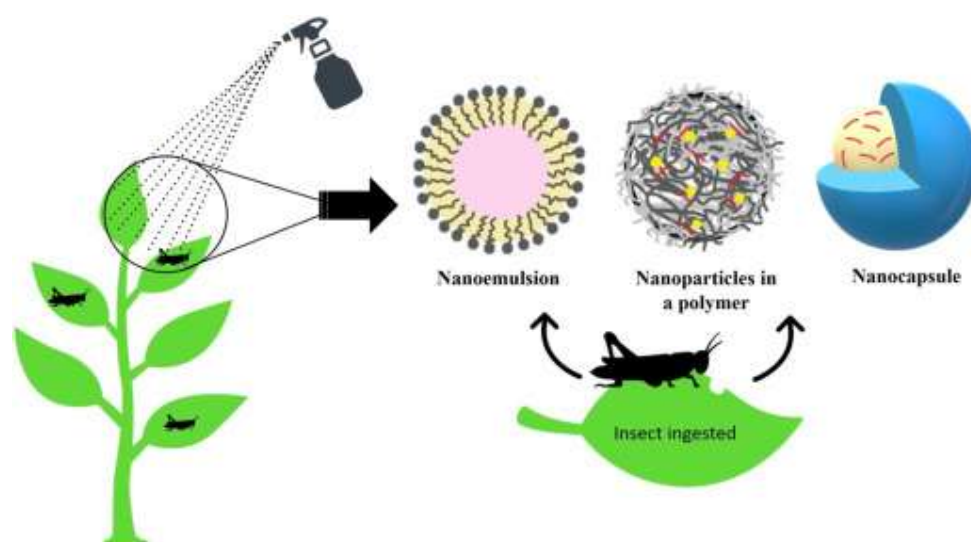


Fig. 5. Nanomaterials for Seed Coating

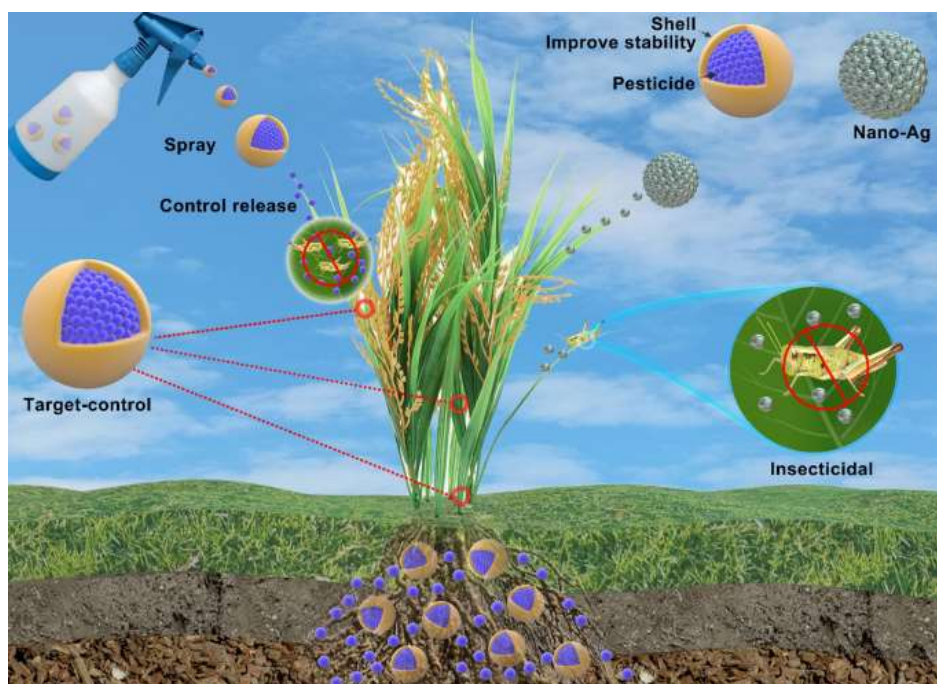


Fig. 6. Nanomaterials for crop protection

systems for beneficial agents like biopesticides delivery ensures that plants receive these inputs when needed most, minimizing resource wastage. Incorporating nanomaterials into crop protection strategies has the potential to revolutionize agriculture by making it more sustainable, efficient, and environmentally friendly. However, responsible use, adherence to safety regulations, and ongoing research are crucial to realizing the full potential of nanomaterials in crop protection while ensuring the safety of both the environment and consumers.

9.1 Usage in Horticulture

Nanomaterials have emerged as a promising frontier in horticulture for crop protection, addressing the unique challenges faced in the cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. These nanoscale materials are engineered to offer innovative solutions for safeguarding plants from pests, diseases, and environmental stressors while promoting sustainable and efficient horticultural practices. One of the primary advantages of using nanomaterials for crop protection in horticulture is their precision and efficiency. Nano pesticides, for instance, consist of nanoparticles that encapsulate pesticide active ingredients, allowing for targeted and controlled release. This precision ensures that pests are effectively

or growth-promoting substances. This targeted targeted while minimizing the environmental impact and reducing the quantity of pesticides needed. Nanomaterials also enable the development of protective coatings for plant surfaces. These coatings act as physical barriers against pathogens, insects, and environmental stressors, safeguarding the plant's health and quality. Additionally, nanoparticles can be loaded with antimicrobial agents or plant defense-inducing compounds, providing proactive protection against diseases and pests. Furthermore, nanomaterials can be used to enhance soil and water management in horticulture. Nanoparticles can improve water retention in soil, promote nutrient availability, and monitor soil conditions in real time, facilitating more efficient resource utilization and reducing water and nutrient waste.

10. NANOTECHNOLOGY FOR SOIL IMPROVEMENT

Nanoscale materials used to improve soil structure, water retention, and nutrient availability, enhancing overall soil fertility and plant health. Nanotechnology is making significant strides in the realm of soil improvement, offering innovative solutions to enhance soil quality, fertility, and sustainability in agriculture. Nanotechnology for soil improvement

involves the application of nanoscale materials and technologies to address soil-related challenges. One of the key advantages of nanotechnology in soil improvement is its ability to precisely deliver essential nutrients and amendments to plants. Nanoscale carriers can encapsulate nutrients, such as nitrogen or phosphorus, allowing for controlled and targeted release directly to plant roots. This not only improves nutrient use efficiency but also reduces nutrient runoff and minimizes environmental pollution. Furthermore, nanoscale soil amendments can enhance soil structure and water retention. Nanoparticles can interact with soil particles, improving aggregation and water-holding capacity. This leads to better soil aeration, reduced erosion, and increased drought tolerance in crops. Nanotechnology also enables the remediation of contaminated soils by using nanoparticles to immobilize or remove pollutants and heavy metals. This approach promotes soil health and minimizes the risk of soil degradation [37].

10.1 Usage in Horticulture

The utilization of nanotechnology for soil improvement holds immense promise in horticulture, where soil health and crop quality are of paramount importance. In horticultural

practices, the precise management of soil conditions is critical, and nanotechnology offers innovative solutions to address specific challenges. Nanoparticles and nanomaterials can be employed to enhance soil fertility and nutrient management. These nanoscale carriers can encapsulate essential nutrients, such as nitrogen, phosphorus, and micronutrients, allowing for controlled and targeted release directly to the plant root zone. This not only maximizes nutrient uptake by plants but also reduces nutrient wastage and minimizes the environmental impact of excess fertilizers. Moreover, nanotechnology contributes to improved soil structure and moisture management in horticultural settings. Nanoparticles can enhance soil aggregation, water retention, and aeration, resulting in improved root growth, drought resistance, and overall plant health. These properties are particularly valuable for crops that require precise moisture control and well-structured soil for optimal growth. Additionally, nanotechnology offers solutions for the remediation of contaminated soils in horticulture. Nanoparticles can bind to pollutants and heavy metals, immobilizing them and reducing their bioavailability to plants. This helps restore soil health and ensures the production of safe and high-quality crops.



Fig. 7. Nanotechnology for soil improvement

11. NANO BIOSENSORS

Advanced sensors that combine nanotechnology with biological elements to detect and diagnose plant diseases, pathogens, and stress factors with high sensitivity. Nano biosensors represent a cutting-edge technology with remarkable potential in various fields, particularly in healthcare and environmental monitoring. These miniaturized devices are designed to detect and measure specific biological molecules or biomarkers at the nanoscale. Nano biosensors often consist of nanoscale materials, such as nanoparticles or nanowires, functionalized with biological receptors, like antibodies or DNA sequences, that bind to target molecules. One of the most significant advantages of nano biosensors is their exceptional sensitivity and specificity. Their nanoscale size and high surface area allow for the rapid and precise detection of biomolecules even at very low concentrations. This property makes them invaluable for early disease diagnosis, monitoring of medical conditions, and detecting environmental contaminants or pathogens with high accuracy. Nano biosensors are versatile and can be tailored to detect various biomarkers, including proteins, nucleic acids, or specific chemicals, depending on the application. They can be integrated into portable devices, lab-on-a-chip systems, or wearable sensors, enabling real-time monitoring and point-of-care diagnostics. In summary, nano biosensors represent a transformative technology with the potential to revolutionize healthcare, environmental monitoring, and scientific research. Their sensitivity, specificity, and adaptability make them valuable tools for a wide range of applications, contributing to advances in personalized medicine, disease prevention, and environmental protection [38].

11.1 Usage in Horticulture

Nano biosensors are finding innovative applications in horticulture, offering precise and real-time monitoring of various biological and environmental factors critical for the health and growth of plants. In horticultural practices, where crop quality and yield are paramount, nano biosensors provide valuable insights and data-driven solutions. One significant application of nano biosensors in horticulture is the monitoring of soil conditions. These sensors can detect and quantify essential parameters such as nutrient levels, pH, and moisture content at the nanoscale. This real-time data enables horticulturists to tailor their irrigation and fertilization strategies to match the specific needs of crops, promoting efficient resource utilization and minimizing waste. Nano biosensors also play a vital role in disease and pest management. They can detect the presence of plant pathogens or pests at early stages by identifying specific biomarkers or genetic sequences. This early detection allows for timely interventions, reducing crop damage and the need for chemical treatments, ultimately promoting healthier plants and higher yields. Furthermore, nano biosensors can monitor plant health indicators such as stress-related proteins or metabolic markers. This information enables growers to proactively address stress factors, optimize growing conditions, and ensure the overall well-being of plants. Overall, the integration of nano biosensors in horticulture enhances precision and efficiency in crop management. By providing real-time data on soil and plant conditions, these sensors empower horticulturists to make informed decisions, improve crop quality, and adopt more sustainable and environmentally friendly practices, ultimately contributing to the advancement of modern horticultural production.

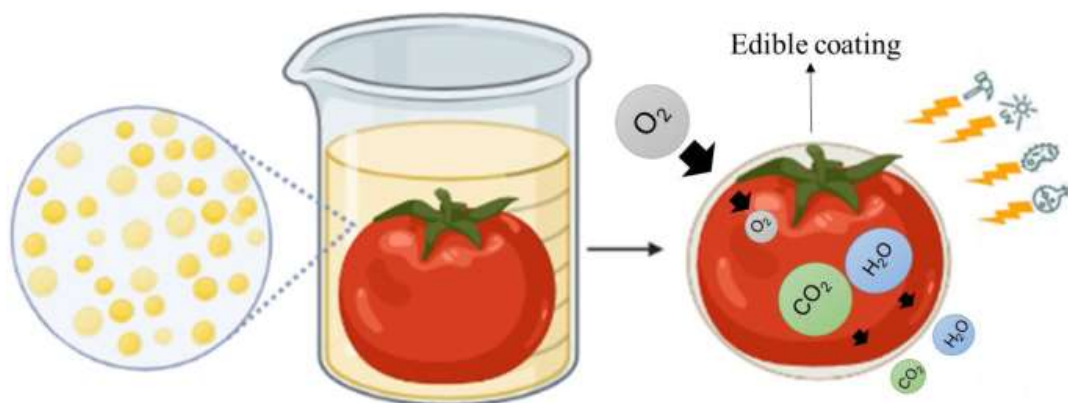


Fig. 8. Nano biosensors

11.2 Nanomaterials for Post-Harvest Preservation

Nanocoating and packaging materials that extend the shelf life of fruits, vegetables, and flowers by reducing spoilage and microbial contamination. Nanomaterials are emerging as a game-changing solution in the field of post-harvest preservation, addressing the critical challenge of extending the shelf life and quality of harvested agricultural produce. These nanoscale materials are designed to provide targeted and controlled release of substances that inhibit spoilage, reduce decay, and maintain the freshness of harvested crops. One of the primary applications of nanomaterials in post-harvest preservation is in the development of nano-packaging materials. Nanocomposites, composed of nanoscale particles, can be integrated into packaging materials to create an intelligent barrier that regulates gas exchange, moisture levels, and temperature. This technology helps prevent microbial growth, delay ripening, and reduce the oxidative degradation of fruits, vegetables, and grains. Furthermore, nanomaterials can be used to encapsulate natural compounds, such as essential oils or antimicrobial agents, which can be released gradually to inhibit the growth of pathogens and spoilage microorganisms. These controlled-release systems help maintain the quality and safety of harvested produce without the need for excessive chemical preservatives. Nanotechnology also enables the development of smart sensors and indicators that can monitor the freshness and quality of stored crops in real time. These sensors detect changes in gas composition, pH, or microbial activity and provide early warning signs of spoilage, allowing for timely intervention to minimize losses.

Nanomaterials are becoming increasingly indispensable in horticulture for post-harvest preservation, addressing the need to extend the shelf life and quality of harvested fruits, vegetables, and ornamental plants. These nanoscale materials offer unique solutions to combat spoilage, reduce decay, and maintain the freshness of horticultural produce. One notable application of nanomaterials in horticulture is in the development of advanced nano-packaging materials. These materials incorporate nanocomposites that create a highly efficient barrier against gas exchange, moisture loss, and microbial contamination. By regulating the internal atmosphere, they slow down the ripening process and inhibit the growth of spoilage

microorganisms, ensuring that fruits and vegetables remain fresh for more extended periods. Additionally, nanomaterials enable the controlled release of natural compounds like antimicrobial agents or antioxidants. These compounds are encapsulated in nanocarriers, allowing for gradual release to inhibit the growth of pathogens and reduce oxidative stress in harvested crops. This approach helps maintain the quality and safety of horticultural produce without resorting to excessive chemical preservatives.

11.3 Nanotechnology for Controlled Release

Nanocarriers and nanoparticles that enable the controlled release of nutrients, growth regulators, and other agricultural inputs to optimize plant growth and development. Nanotechnology has revolutionized the concept of controlled release, enabling precise and efficient delivery of various substances, including drugs, nutrients, and chemicals. At the heart of this innovation are nanocarriers, which can encapsulate and release substances at predetermined rates and under specific conditions. These nanocarriers, often composed of nanoparticles or nano capsules, offer several advantages. One of the key benefits of nanotechnology for controlled release is the ability to enhance the bioavailability and therapeutic efficacy of drugs and pharmaceuticals. By encapsulating drugs within nanoparticles, they can be protected from degradation and delivered directly to target cells or tissues. This approach improves drug absorption and reduces side effects, making treatments more effective and patient-friendly. In agriculture, nanotechnology is applied to controlled-release fertilizers, where nutrients are encapsulated in nanoscale carriers. These carriers gradually release nutrients to plants based on environmental factors, such as soil moisture or pH, ensuring that plants receive the right amount of nutrients at the right time. This precision not only optimizes crop yield but also minimizes nutrient runoff, reducing environmental pollution [39].

Controlled-release nanotechnology is also employed in the food industry to extend the shelf life of products. Nanoparticles can encapsulate food additives, antioxidants, or preservatives, allowing for gradual release over time. This helps maintain food quality, reduce spoilage, and minimize the need for excessive chemical additives. Overall, nanotechnology for controlled

release has far-reaching implications in various sectors, including healthcare, agriculture, and food technology. Its ability to provide precise, targeted, and sustainable solutions has the potential to revolutionize how substances are delivered and managed, offering improved outcomes, reduced waste, and enhanced resource efficiency.

11.4 Nanotechnology for Water Management

Nanoscale filtration and purification systems used to treat irrigation water, ensuring its quality and suitability for horticultural crops. Nanotechnology has emerged as a powerful tool for addressing the pressing global challenges related to water management. With the growing scarcity of clean and safe water resources, nanotechnology offers innovative solutions for water purification, desalination, and resource optimization. One of the key applications of nanotechnology in water management is in water purification. Nanomaterials, such as nanoparticles or nanofibers, can be engineered to act as highly efficient water filters. Their nanoscale pores and high surface area enable the removal of contaminants, including heavy metals, bacteria, and organic pollutants, from water sources. This approach provides a sustainable and cost-effective means of producing clean drinking water, particularly in regions facing waterborne disease outbreaks or pollution. Nanotechnology is also transforming

desalination processes, which have become increasingly critical in addressing freshwater shortages. Nanomaterials can improve the efficiency of desalination membranes, allowing for the removal of salt and other impurities from seawater or brackish water. This technology enhances the accessibility of freshwater resources, particularly in arid regions [40].

Furthermore, nano sensors and nanomaterials are used for real-time monitoring of water quality and quantity. These sensors can detect contaminants or changes in water conditions at the nanoscale, providing valuable data for efficient resource management and early warning systems for pollution events or water scarcity. Nanotechnology is playing a pivotal role in revolutionizing water management by offering innovative and sustainable solutions for water purification, desalination, and resource monitoring. As global water challenges continue to intensify, nanotechnology holds the promise of ensuring a safer and more sustainable water supply for communities worldwide. These components of nanotechnology in horticulture are contributing to more sustainable and efficient practices, helping horticulturists improve crop quality, yield, and resource utilization while reducing environmental impacts. However, responsible development, safety considerations, and ethical concerns also play important roles in the integration of nanotechnology in horticulture [41].

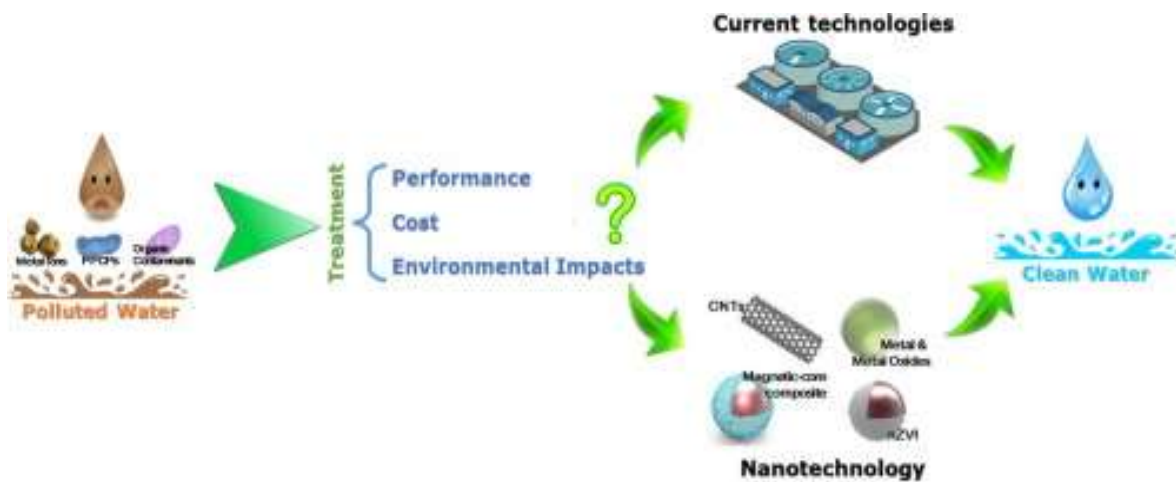


Fig. 9. Nanotechnology for Controlled Release

11.5 Benefits of Nanotechnology in Horticulture

- **Improved Nutrient Delivery:** Nanoscale carriers can encapsulate and release nutrients precisely, ensuring that plants receive the right amount of nutrients when they need them. This optimizes nutrient uptake, reducing fertilizer usage and minimizing nutrient runoff, which can harm the environment.
- **Enhanced Pest and Disease Management:** Nano pesticides provide more effective and targeted control of pests and diseases. Their nanoscale size allows for better penetration of insect exoskeletons and plant tissues, reducing the need for excessive pesticide application and minimizing environmental impact.
- **Soil Health and Moisture Management:** Nanomaterials can improve soil structure and moisture retention. This leads to better aeration, reduced soil erosion, and improved drought resistance in crops, promoting healthier plant growth.
- **Post-Harvest Preservation:** Nanotechnology can extend the shelf life of harvested fruits and vegetables by regulating gas exchange, moisture levels, and temperature within packaging materials. This reduces food waste and ensures product quality.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** By reducing the use of chemicals, optimizing resource utilization, and minimizing environmental impact, nanotechnology contributes to more sustainable and eco-friendly horticultural practices.
- **Precision Agriculture:** Nano sensors and monitoring systems provide real-time data on soil and environmental conditions, allowing for precise decision-making and resource allocation. This results in efficient resource use and improved crop management.
- **Biological Control:** Nanotechnology can facilitate the controlled release of beneficial microorganisms or biopesticides, promoting natural pest control methods and reducing reliance on chemical pesticides.
- **Improved Crop Yield and Quality:** Nanotechnology enhances the overall health and productivity of plants, leading to increased crop yields and improved crop quality.

- **Reduced Water Usage:** Nanoscale sensors and moisture management technologies enable efficient water use in irrigation, conserving this precious resource in agriculture.
- **Customized Solutions:** Nanotechnology allows for the tailoring of solutions to specific horticultural needs, promoting precision and flexibility in crop management.

12. CONCLUSION AND LIMITATION

Despite its numerous advantages, nanotechnology in horticulture also comes with certain limitations and challenges. One of the primary concerns is related to safety and environmental impacts. Nanoparticles used in horticulture, if not managed properly, can accumulate in soil and water ecosystems, potentially affecting non-target organisms and the environment. Research into the long-term consequences of nanoparticle exposure is ongoing, and it's crucial to ensure responsible use. Another limitation is the high cost associated with nanotechnology applications. The development and production of nanomaterials can be expensive, making them less accessible to small-scale farmers or horticultural operations with limited resources. Cost-effective scaling up of nanotechnology solutions is necessary to make them more widely available [42].

Additionally, the regulatory framework for nanotechnology in agriculture is still evolving. Ensuring the safety of nanomaterials and products and establishing clear guidelines for their use is essential. Striking the right balance between innovation and safety is a critical challenge. Nanotechnology also requires specialized knowledge and expertise for its implementation. Training and education of horticultural professionals in nanotechnology applications are essential to maximize its benefits effectively. Lastly, public perception and acceptance of nanotechnology in horticulture can be a limitation. Ensuring transparency and communication about the benefits and potential risks of nanotechnology is vital to gain public trust and acceptance.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

1. Sao P, Nath D, Priyadharshini VJ. Introduction to Nanoscience and Nanotechnology. AG Publishing House (AGPH Books); 2010.
2. Kumar N, Kumbhat S. Essentials in nanoscience and nanotechnology. John Wiley & Sons; 2016.
3. Omran BA, Omran BA. Fundamentals of nanotechnology and nanobiotechnology. *Nanobiotechnology: A Multidisciplinary Field of Science*. 2020;1-36.
4. Rana RA, Siddiqui MN, Skalicky M, Brestic M, Hossain A, Kayesh E, Islam T. Prospects of nanotechnology in improving the productivity and quality of horticultural crops. *Horticulturae*. 2021;7(10):332.
5. Xi L, Zhang M, Zhang L, Lew TT, Lam YM. Novel materials for urban farming. *Advanced Materials*. 2022;34(25):2105009.
6. Vega-Vásquez P, Mosier NS, Irudayaraj J. Nanoscale drug delivery systems: from medicine to agriculture. *Frontiers in Bioengineering and Biotechnology*. 2020;8:79.
7. Prasad SK. Modern concepts in nanotechnology Discovery Publishing House. 2008;5.
8. Zulfiqar F, Navarro M, Ashraf M, Akram NA, Munné-Bosch S. Nanofertilizer use for sustainable agriculture: Advantages and limitations. *Plant Science*. 2019;289:110270.
9. Mansoori GA, Soelaiman TF. Nanotechnology--An introduction for the standards community. ASTM International; 2005.
10. Wilson M, Kannangara K, Smith G, Simmons M, Raguse B. Nanotechnology: basic science and emerging technologies; 2002.
11. Sreenivasulu D, Dasari C. Fundamental ideas of nanomaterials and nanotechnology. In *Proceedings of National Seminar*. 2017;90.
12. Khulbe KC, Matsuura T. Nanotechnology in Membrane Processes; 2021.
13. Maratovna GG, Mihajlovna PS, Vladimirovna ME. Nanotechnologies.
14. Rathi R. Nanotechnology. S. Chand Publishing; 2009.
15. Gupta SRN. Advances in molecular nanotechnology from premodern to modern era. *Int. J. Mater. Sci. Eng*. 2014;2:99-106.
16. Wang G. Nanotechnology: The new features. arXiv preprint arXiv:1812.04939; 2018.
17. Babcock W. Nanotechnology is more than the latest engineering buzzword.
18. Contera S. Nano comes to life: How nanotechnology is transforming medicine and the future of biology. Princeton University Press; 2019.
19. Van Lente MA. Building the new world of nanotechnology. *Case W. Res. J. Int'l L*. 2006;38:173.
20. Ramsden J. Nanotechnology: an introduction. William Andrew; 2016.
21. Lyshevski SE. Nano-and micro-electromechanical systems: fundamentals of nano-and microengineering. CRC press; 2018.
22. Theodore L, Kunz RG. Nanotechnology: environmental implications and solutions. John Wiley & Sons; 2005.
23. Ranjit KT, Klabunde KJ. Nanotechnology: Fundamental principles and applications. In *Kent and Riegel's Handbook of Industrial Chemistry and Biotechnology*. Boston, MA: Springer US. 2007;328-344.
24. Omran BA. Nanobiotechnology: a multidisciplinary field of science. Springer. 2020:145-184.
25. Ahmed W, Jackson MJ. Emerging nanotechnologies for manufacturing. William Andrew; 2014.
26. Mandal D. Nanofertilizer and its application in horticulture. *Journal of Applied Horticulture*. 2021;23(1).
27. Sharma S, Rana VS, Pawar R, Lakra J, Racchapannavar V. Nanofertilizers for sustainable fruit production: a review. *Environmental Chemistry Letters*. 2021;19:1693-1714.
28. Vinod TV, Mathew J, Radhakrishnan EK. Nano-based biofertilizers for horticulture. In *Sustainable Horticulture*. Academic Press. 2022;437-459.
29. Thirugnanasam bandan T. Advances and trends in nano-biofertilizers. SSRN 3306998; 2018.
30. Kumar S, Nehra M, Dilbaghi N, Marrazza G, Hassan AA, Kim KH. Nano-based smart pesticide formulations: Emerging opportunities for agriculture. *Journal of Controlled Release*. 2019;294:131-153.
31. Adisa IO, Pullagurala VLR, Peralta-Videa JR, Dimkpa CO, Elmer WH, Gardea-Torresdey JL, White J.C. Recent advances in nano-enabled fertilizers and pesticides: a critical review of mechanisms of action.

- Environmental Science: Nano. 2019;6(7): 2002-2030.
32. Acharya A, Pal PK. Agriculture nanotechnology: Translating research outcome to field applications by influencing environmental sustainability. *NanoImpact*. 2020;19:100232.
 33. Mann SR, Kaufman EP. Natural product pesticides: their development, delivery and use against insect vectors. *Mini-reviews in organic chemistry*. 2012;9(2): 185-202.
 34. Sinha K, Ghosh J, Sil PC. New pesticides: a cutting-edge view of contributions from nanotechnology for the development of sustainable agricultural pest control. In *New pesticides and soil sensors*. Academic Press. 2017;47-79.
 35. Singh PM, Tiwari A, Maity D, Saha S. Recent progress of nanomaterials in sustainable agricultural applications. *Journal of Materials Science*. 2022;57(24): 10836-10862.
 36. Tripathi PN, Lodhi A, Talib M, Chaudhary A, Siddiqui N, Singh L. Nanofertilizers: Formulations and Applications. In *Nanopesticides, Nanoherbicides and Nanofertilizers*. CRC Press. 2023;64-82
 37. Ojha S, Singh D, Sett A, Chetia H, Kabiraj D, Bora U. Nanotechnology in crop protection. In *Nanomaterials in plants, algae, and microorganisms*. Academic Press. 2018;345-391
 38. Shang Y, Hasan MK, Ahammed GJ, Li M, Yin H, Zhou J. Applications of nanotechnology in plant growth and crop protection: a review. *Molecules*. 2019;24 (14):2558.
 39. Gutiérrez-Ramírez R, Fernández-Luqueño F, Medina-Pérez G, Pérez-Hernández H, López-Valdez F, Vázquez-Núñez E, Inchauregi VU. Agronobiotechnologies to Improve the Water Quality in Irrigation Systems. *Agricultural Nanobiotechnology: Modern Agriculture for a Sustainable Future*. 2018;141-157.
 40. Vikesland PJ. Nanosensors for water quality monitoring. *Nature nanotechnology*. 2018;13(8):651-660.
 41. Rana RA, Siddiqui MN, Skalicky M, Brestic M, Hossain A, Kayesh E, Islam T. Prospects of nanotechnology in improving the productivity and quality of horticultural crops. *Horticulturae*. 2021;7 (10):332.
 42. Theodore L, Kunz RG. *Nanotechnology: environmental implications and solutions*. John Wiley & Sons; 2005.

© 2023 Chaupoo et al.; This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:

The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:

<https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/109351>