

## **Abstract**

This study was conducted to evaluate the use of Inoculated with biological bacteria fluids and Drought stress on the qualitative and quantitative characteristics of Sistan beans (Zaboli Mack) in the training and research field of agricultural Vocational Zabol in crop year 93-94 as experiment plot in the base of randomized completely design with 3 replications and 14 treatments. The first factor was the lack of use of bio-fertilizers, bio-fertilizer Azotobacter, phosphate fertilized 2, and the second factor was drought stress Includes: 90%, 70% and 50% allowable depletion of moisture. The results showed that the interaction Biofertilizer With the Different levels of stress, Only on grain yield is significant There are other features The study was not significant. The highest yield concomitant use of treatment (Fertilize Phosphate 2) and irrigation (50% moisture depletion allowance) to 2344 kg per hectare, respectively. Also the use of bio-fertilizers, it became clear: Barrow phosphate 2 increases the beans protein content was increased by 37.5% more of Azotobacter and 62% higher than the control. Generally, the test results indicating that: The biological phosphate fertilized with manure inoculated can enhance the biological yield, grain yield and yield components of local beans and bean production to total recovery.

**Keywords:** Azotobacter; Drought stress; Fertilize Phosphate 2; protein.



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