



BIOEFFECTIVE SOIL-PLANT-INOCULATION TECHNIQUES FOR IMPROVED SOIL QUALITY AND FUNCTIONING

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Biofertilizers are generally used for improving soil quality and functioning. Regarding of the foreseen effect of soil-inoculation, several microbes can be used in agri, horti- and the viticultural practices. Bioeffector (BE) strains, as Trichoderma sp., Pseudomonas sp., Bacillus sp. and/or of their combinations were tested for improving plant growth and reduction of soil-born plant pathogens. Beside soil inoculation, abiotic treatments of using natural minerals and/or industrial products (alginite, biochar) were used to improve soil quality and microbial survival. Pot and field experiments were designed with tomato (Lycopersicum aesculentum), potato (Solanum tuberosum) and maize (Zea mays) for 3 consecutive years. Growth parameters of plants: yield and soil physical-chemical-biological parameters (humus quantity/quality, pH, N-P-K nutrients, total number of bacteria/fungi and enzymatic activities of fluorescent diacetate/dehydrogenase) were estimated. Functioning of microbes was key-issue at all tested soil-plant-microbe systems. Plant growth and yield can be improved, in strong dependency with the BE-treatments. A more tasty fruit quality was found with the inoculation of P-solubilizing Bacillus strains. Trichoderma fungi on the other hand could reduce the severity of the soil-borne plant pathogen fungal diseases. Abiotic additives, especially with the combination of beneficial microbial inoculums, can improve the soil-physical-chemical- and the biological parameters. The bioeffectors, tested are useful elements in soil/environmental protection. Role and functioning of such microbial inoculums are improved by abiotic/inorganic bioeffective treatments.

Keywords: biofertilizers, soil quality, soil-functioning, minerals, inoculation

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