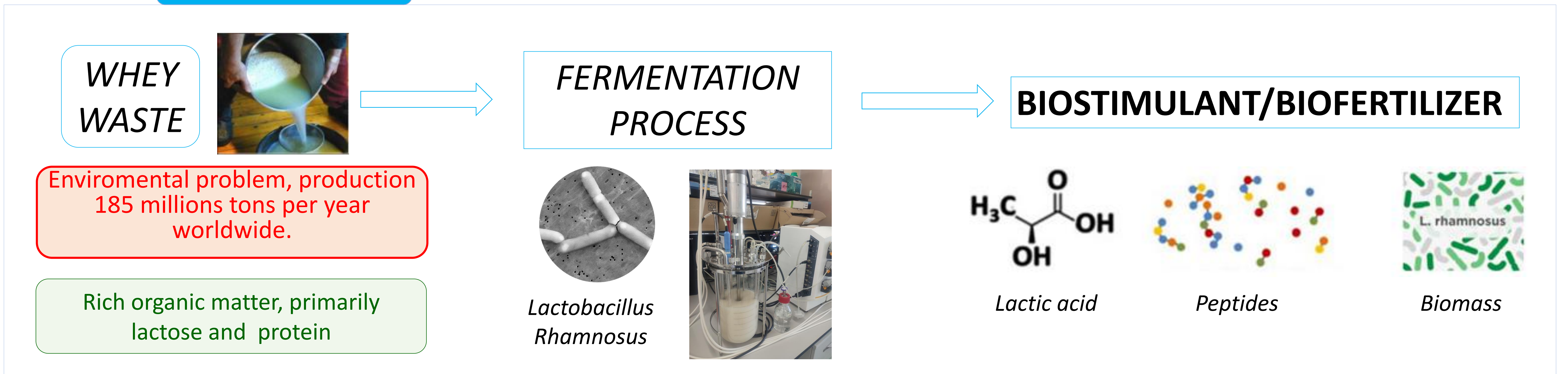


A. Caballero, L. Martín-Presas, J. M. Orts, J. López-Rodríguez, J. Parrado*

Departament of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Facultad de Farmacia, Universidad de Sevilla, C/Prof. García González 2, 41012 Sevilla, Spain *Corresponding author: Parrado, Juan (parrado@us.es)

Introduction



Results and discussion

SOIL CHEMICALS AND BIOCHEMICALS EFFECTS

Figure 1: pH Evolution

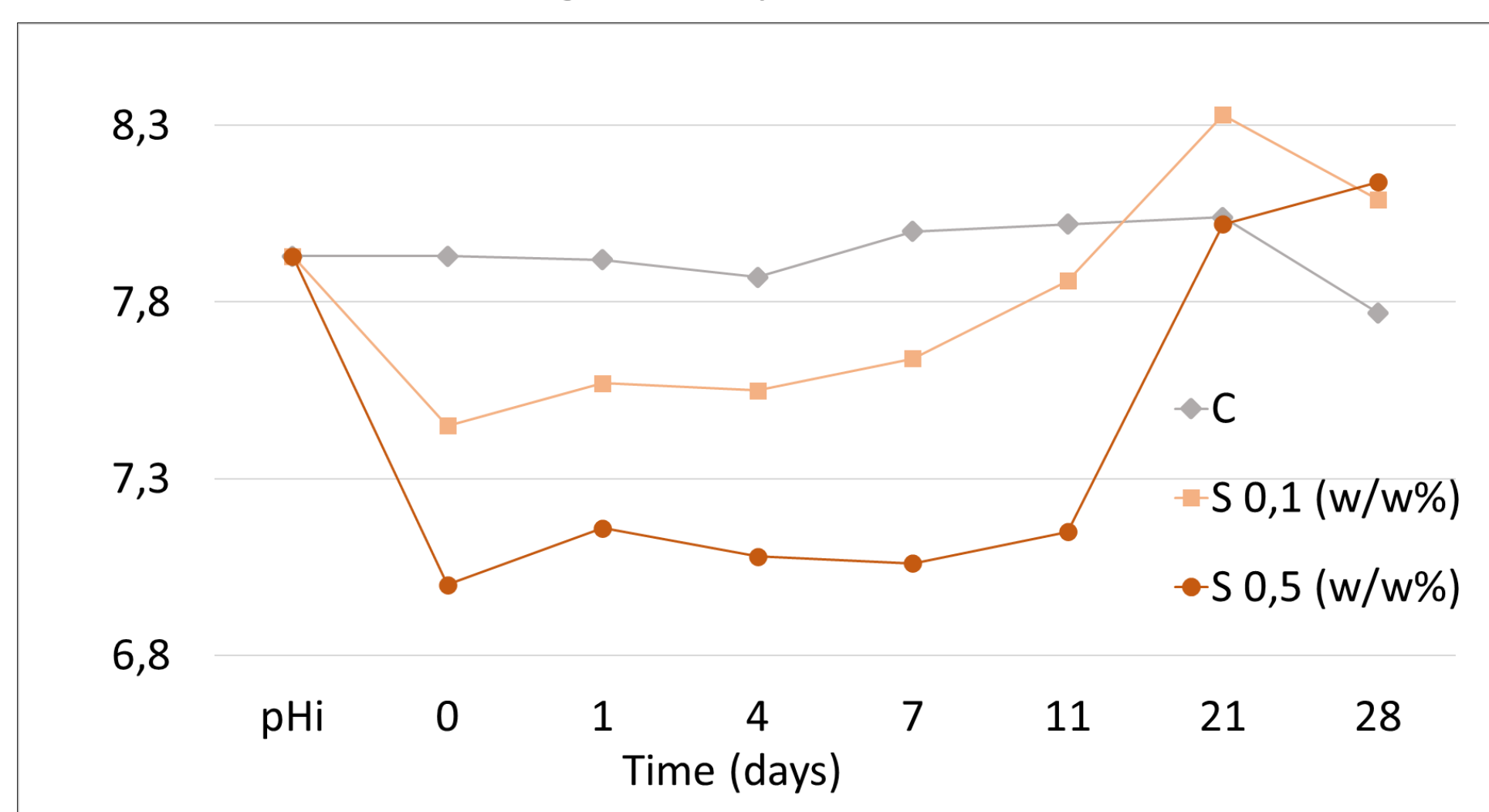


Figure 2: Basic phosphatase activity

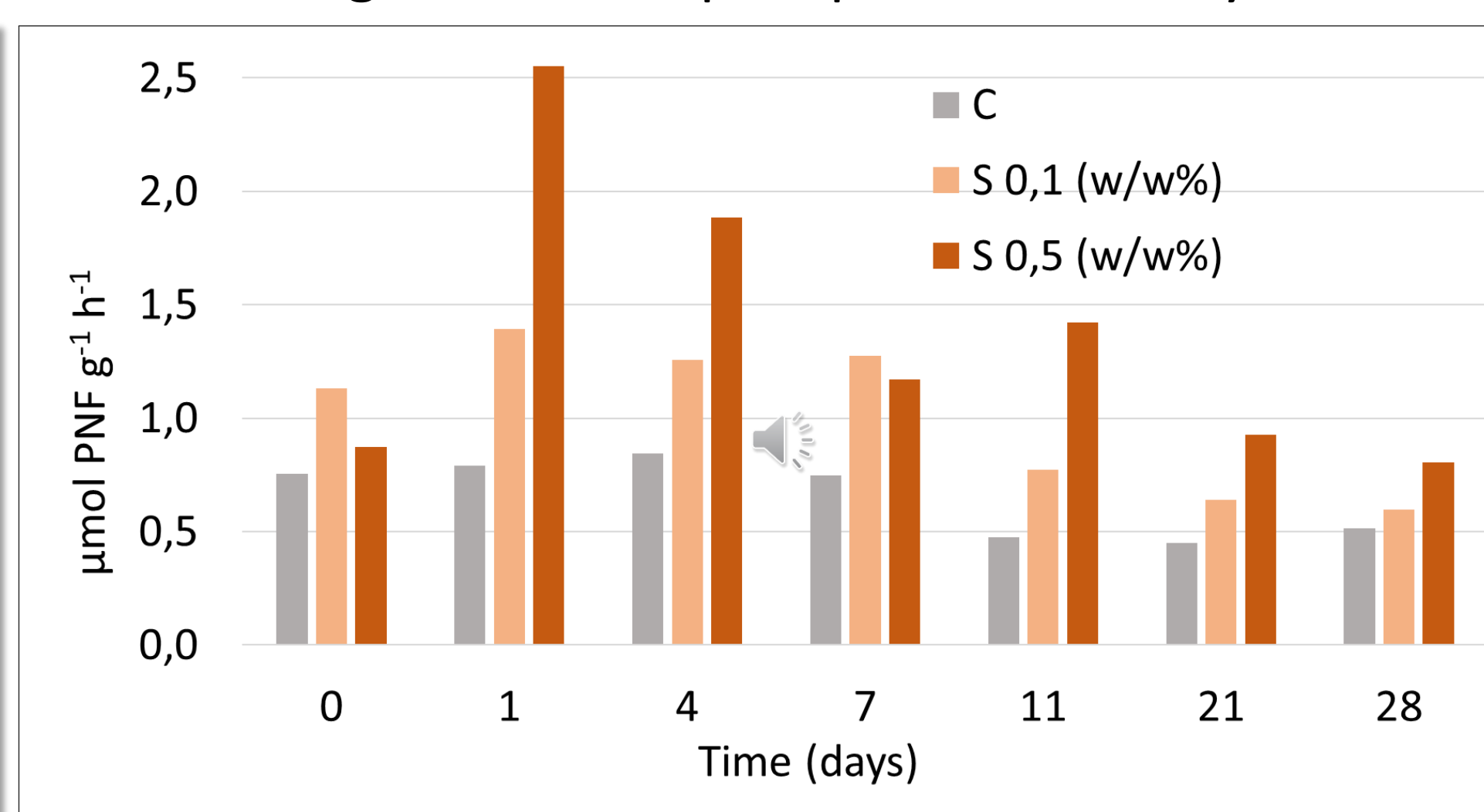
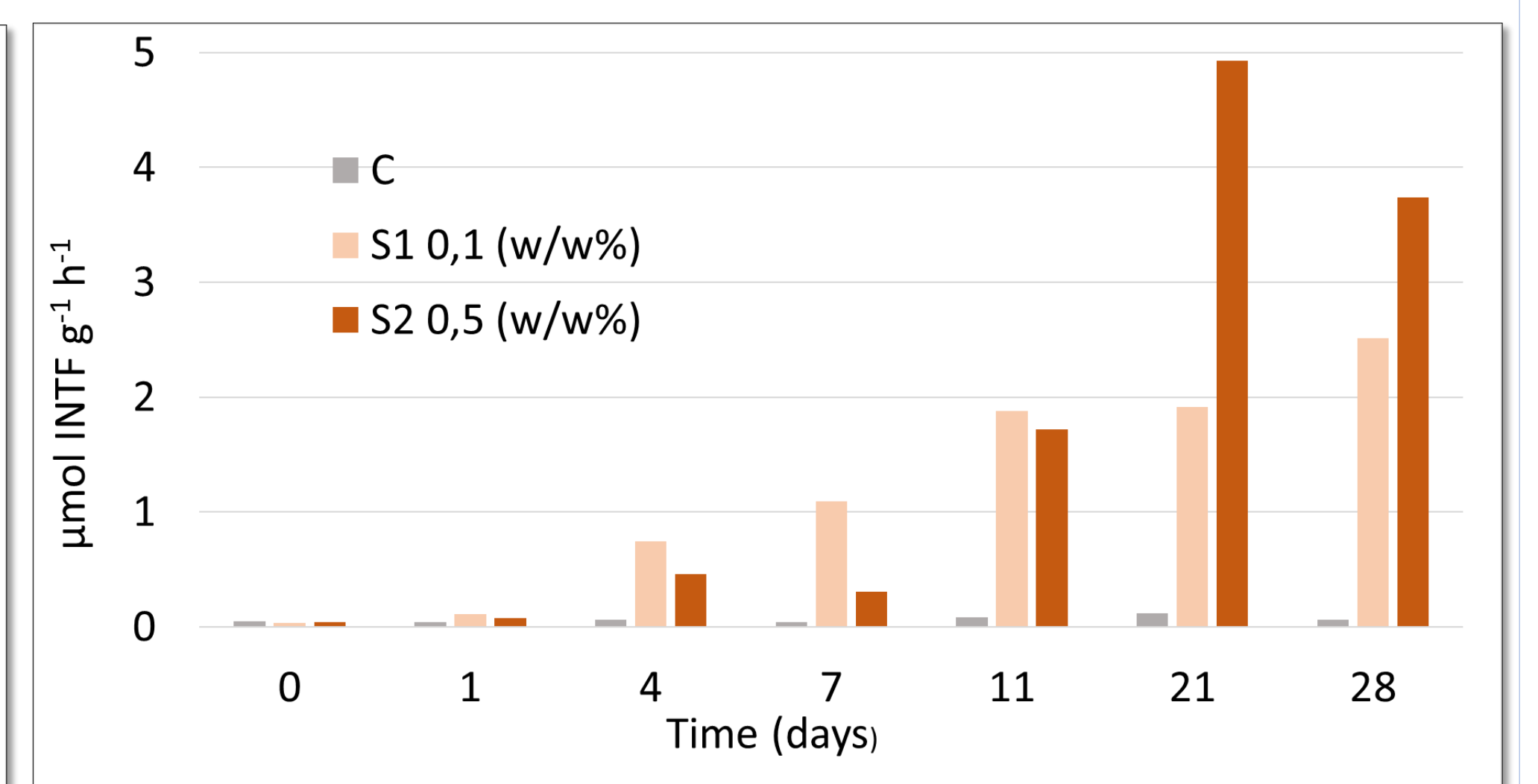


Figure 3: Dehydrogenase activity



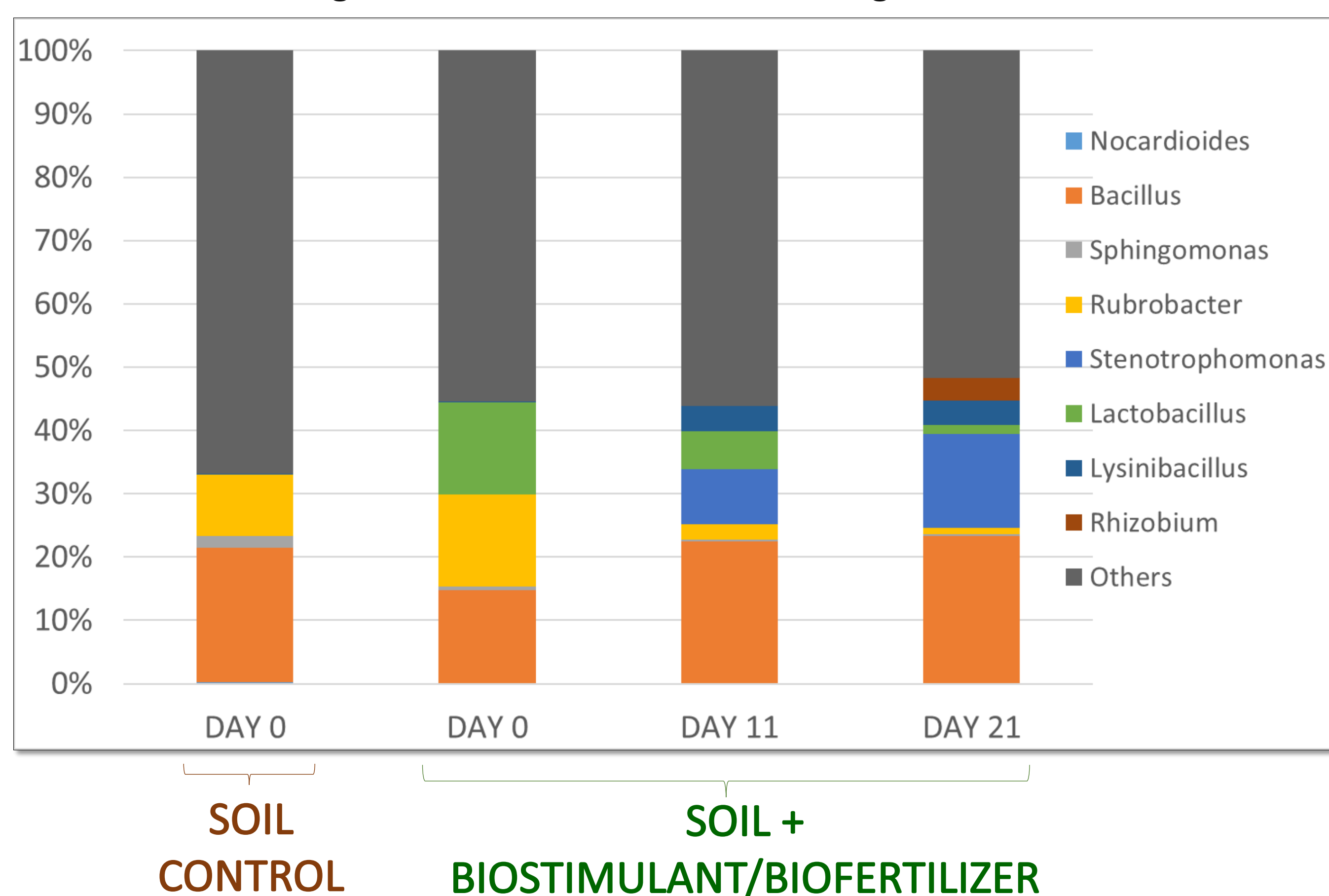
Day 0: ↓pH - ↑ Lactic acid content
Time extension: ↑pH - ↓ Lactic acid due to its consumption by microorganisms.

Day 1: High activity as a result of the need phosphorus for bacterial growth

↑Time - ↑DHA Directly related to oxidative phosphorylation and, therefore, a higher quantity of microorganisms

EFFECT ON SOIL MICROBIOTA

Figure 4: 16S rRNA Metabarcoding



PROBIOTIC

Lactobacillus remains viable for up to 21 DAYS

As a consequence of the **BIOSTIMULANT** activity of the product

Bacteria that possess PGPB (Plant Growth Promoting Bacteria) properties and are nitrogen-fixing

Rhizobium ↑

Stenotrophomonas ↑

Lysinibacillus ↑

Conclusions

The effectiveness of a new biostimulant/biofertilizer created using a circular economy approach with whey has been examined in relation to the biochemical and microbial characteristics of the soil, revealing positive effects on the chemical and microbiological composition of the soil that are directly related to fertility levels.