



Effect of Cell Free Microbial Bio-Stimulant on Growth, Yield and the Microbial Activity of Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) Grown in Vertisol

**Devendra Kumar^a, Dayashankar Baghel^{a*},
Rakesh Banwasi^b, Anup Kumar Singh^a and Ravindra Soni^a**

^a Department of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G), India.

^b Department of Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry, College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur (C.G), 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/JEAI/2023/v45i82160

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/101390>

Original Research Article

Received: 12/04/2023

Accepted: 15/06/2023

Published: 28/06/2023

ABSTRACT

A field experiment was conducted to find out the effect of a cell-free microbial biostimulant on growth, yield, and the microbial activity of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) grown in a field during the *rabi* season (December–April) of 2021–22 at the Instructional Cum Research Farm, College of Agriculture, IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India. Pant-3 variety of tomato was used for the experiment, which was spaced in 45×60 cm. The experiment consists of seven treatments, viz., six levels of cell-free microbial bio-stimulant (control, 0.125 L ha⁻¹, 0.25 L ha⁻¹, 0.50 L ha⁻¹, 0.63 L ha⁻¹, 1.25 L ha⁻¹, and 2.50 L ha⁻¹), in combination with 100% Recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF), and

*Corresponding author: E-mail: baghelofficial5558@gmail.com;

was laid out in a randomised block design (RBD) with three replications. Data regarding the height of the plant, numbers of fruits (plant^{-1}), yield (kg ha^{-1}), dehydrogenase, and microbial activity were observed. The experimental result revealed that the application of a cell-free microbial bio-stimulant with a combination of 100% RDF was found to have a significant impact on the microbial population and dehydrogenase activity of soil, but that plant height, fruit number, and yield were not significantly affected. According to the performance of the crop and analysis of rhizosphere soil, it can be concluded that the cell-free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha^{-1} with soil application along with 100% RDF ($120:80:80 \text{ kg ha}^{-1} \text{ N:P:K}$) increases the soil microbial population, i.e., bacteria, actinomycetes, and fungi, and also improves the quality of the soil.

Keywords: Bio-stimulant; cell free microbial; microbial bio-stimulant; tomato.

1. INTRODUCTION

Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) is one of the most important, popular, and widely grown vegetables worldwide. The tomato and its products continue to grow in popularity as a good source of vitamins, minerals, and antioxidants essential for human health. They are rich in vitamins A and C and are important because they contain lycopene, a food component known to reduce the risk of prostate cancer, heart disease, and age-related diseases. Modern horticulture faces significant problems like declining soil fertility and pollutant contamination of soil and water [1]. There is a need for vegetable crop cultivation in unfavourable environments in the context of global climate change and food security, as well as for the sustainable use of precious and limited natural resources through the protection of biodiversity [2-4]. Bio stimulants are a unique and sustainable method to crop development, especially under biotic and abiotic stressors, that has been suggested as one of several farming systems over the years [4-6]. Application of bio stimulants is a viable and sustainable method of supplementing the nutrition of crops, and it may help to solve the environmental issues brought on by excessive fertilisation [6,7] and Du Jardin [8] defines bio-stimulant as “any substance or microorganism that applied to plants, regardless of its nutrients content, is able to enhance nutrition efficiency and also abiotic stress tolerance and quality traits. The main characteristic of bio-stimulants, especially those based on a single microorganism or microbial consortium, is their ability to reduce fertilizer application while increasing the yield and quality of horticultural crops. The positive influence of beneficial microorganisms with well-known agronomic techniques can increase the sustainability of tomato processing yields per hectare if cultivated in organic farming systems [9]. Specifically, the microbial bio stimulants may advance plant development both straight

forwardly and by implication, bio-fertilization, feeling of root development, resistance to establish stressors and rhizoremediation are a couple of instances of direct impacts on plant development advancement [10-12] while controlling plant microorganisms and improving the enzymatic movement of plants may in a roundabout way prompt plant development [13,14]. Additionally, bio-stimulatory substances may benefit soil biology and are recognised as an effective method for restoring semi-arid regions and damaged ecosystems [15-17]. Many study studies have examined several stimulants. Among the most frequently researched bio stimulants, *Ascophyllum nodosum* extracts have varied effects on a variety of crops, including spinach yield and nutritional quality [18-20], increased drought tolerance in tomato plants [21], or reduced the effects of water stress on common beans [22,23]. Bio stimulants in view of plant development advancing microorganisms incorporate microbial inocula from microscopic organisms and parasites of different genera and have additionally found commonsense applications in agricultural yields, either alone or in mix with one another [24]. Caradonia et al. [25] reported that bio-stimulant which is used in tomato seedling increases yield and quality of tomato fruit in sustainable farming systems. Therefore, the present investigations were undertaken to study the effect of cell free microbial bio-stimulant on growth, yield and microbial activity of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum* L.) inoculated with different level of microbial bio-stimulants grown in field experiment.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

The field trials was conducted during the *rabi* season (December–April) of 2021–22 at the Instructional Cum Research Farm, College of Agriculture, IGKV, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India which is located at an altitude of 298.58 m above the mean sea level (MSL) at $21^{\circ}16''$ N latitude

and 81°36" E longitude. Soil of the trial plots was *vertisol*, Alkaline (7.9) in soil reaction, low in organic carbon (0.54 dS m⁻¹), low in available nitrogen (188.23 kg ha⁻¹), medium in phosphorous (24.19 kg ha⁻¹), high in potassium (505.90 kg ha⁻¹) and EC was 0.24 dS m⁻¹. The seed of tomato, variety Pant-3 was collected from college of Agriculture, IGKV Raipur, (C.G.). Seeds were sown on nursery beds on 5th December 2021 and the soil of seed bed was covered with organic mulching (grass) to protect the young seedlings from adverse climatic condition and keep soil moist. Covering materials were removed from the bed after seed germination (5 days after sowing) for optimum growth of seedlings. 30 days old healthy seedlings with uniform growth were transplanted on 5th January 2022 at a spacing of 45×60 cm accommodating 81 plants plot⁻¹ (4×5 m² plot size). The experiment was laid out in randomized block design with seven treatments and three replications. The treatments include T₁ (100% Recommended dose of fertilizer (RDF)+ Foliar application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 0.125 L ha⁻¹), T₂ (100% RDF+ Foliar application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 0.25 L ha⁻¹), T₃ (100% RDF+ Foliar application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 0.50 L ha⁻¹) and T₄ (100% RDF+ Soil application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 0.63 L ha⁻¹), T₅ (100% RDF+ Soil application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 1.25 L ha⁻¹), T₆ (100% RDF+ Soil application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha⁻¹) and T₇ (Control, only 100% RDF). The recommended dose of fertilizer 120:80:80 kg NPK ha⁻¹ was applied through the urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash to all the plots. Full dose of phosphorus, potassium and half dose of nitrogen was applied as basal dose before transplanting of the seedlings, while the remaining half dose of the nitrogen was used in split doses at 15, 30 and 45 days after transplanting (DAT) as top dressing. According to the treatments cell free microbial bio-stimulant was applied by two different methods, first as foliar application in T₁, T₂ and T₃ treatment and second as soil application (drenching) in T₄, T₅ and T₆ treatment, respectively. Cell-free microbial bio-stimulant was applied three different times through a knapsack sprayer: the first application of microbial bio-stimulant was between 25 and 30 days after transplanting, the second was between 15 and 20 days after the first application, and the third was between 15 and 20 days after the second application. The plant was given the correct irrigation for optimum growth and development, and all crucial

intercultural procedures and plant protection measures were implemented. Observations on three randomly selected plants in each treatment were tagged properly for recording various observations viz. height of plant (cm), fruits number (plant⁻¹), yield (q ha⁻¹). Microbial population in rhizosphere soil was analyzed at 30, 60 and 90 days after transplanting (DAT) by serial dilution plating method as describe by Subba Rao [26]. For the isolation of total bacteria, actinomycetes and fungus all three media, nutrient agar, Kenknight's and Rose Bengal Agar media were used [27-29], respectively. Plating of each plot soil sample was done in triplicate and mean values were worked out for each sample. One Control was also incorporated with each set of plating and colony forming unit was observed. Dehydrogenase activity of rhizosphere soil was analyzed at 45 DAT as method described by Klein et al. [30]. A 15 ml airtight screw-capped test tube was used to hold a 1 g. air-dried soil sample to saturate the soil in each tube, 0.2 ml of a 3% TTC (Triphenyl tetrazolium chloride) solution was applied. Each tube also had 0.5 ml of distilled water. To create a water seal above the soil, gently tap the tube's bottom to release any trapped oxygen. After 24 h of incubation at 37°C, 10 ml of methanol was added to the tubes. Shake it overwhelmingly and permitted to represent 6 hrs. Clear pink shaded supernatant was pull out and readings were taken with a spectrophotometer. All glassware's which are used in this experiment were cleaned with detergent powder and washed under tap and distilled water. The dried glassware was sterilized in hot air oven at 160°C for 2 h. The inoculation needle was sterilized by dipping them in alcohol and heating over the flame of spirit lamp before using. Sterilization of media was done by autoclaving at 15 lb pressure for 20 m and all the isolation and inoculation work from soil sample were carried out in laminar air flow. All observations recorded from this experimental study were tabulated systematically for proper interpretation. The observations were statistically analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) and *p* value<0.05 were considered as statistically significant as described by Panse and Sukhatme [31]. Statistical analysis was done by taking the mean value of observed data.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data on average plant height were recorded at three different stages (30, 60, and 80 DAT), which are presented in Table 1, and they clearly

indicate that no significant difference was observed due to the application of cell-free microbial bio-stimulant with a combination of 100% RDF at different growth stages. Similarly, the number of fruits and yield were not affected significantly (Table 1). The results of the present investigation showed that the application of a cell-free microbial bio-stimulant in combination with 100% RDF had significant effects on the microbial population and dehydrogenase activity of soil. The microbial population in rhizosphere soil was analysed at 30, 60, and 90 days after transplanting (DAT). Data obtained (Table 2) thus revealed that no statistical difference was observed in the early stage of crop growth for the population of total bacteria at 30 DAT, but at 60 and 90 DAT, observed data showed that the highest population of total bacteria (118.67 and $99.00 \times 10^6 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was found significantly in treatment T₆ due to the application of a cell-free microbial bio-stimulant at 2.50 L ha^{-1} with soil application along with 100% RDF, whereas the lowest population of total bacteria at 60 and 90 DAT (88.00 and $50.67 \times 10^6 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was found from treatment T₇ (Control, only 100% RDF). The present findings are supported with the result of Tejada et al. (2011), who mentioned that the soil amended with bio-stimulant had the highest soil enzymatic activities and bacterial and fungal biomass. Additionally, the use of bio stimulants improved the biological characteristics of the soil and encouraged the growth of vegetation that will shield the soil from erosion and aid in its restoration. Similar to this, Sani et al. (2020) reported that the application of bio stimulants based on *Trichoderma* and bio stimulants extracted from seaweed increased soil fertility and nutrient availability as a result of an abundance of bacterial and fungal microbial populations in the rhizosphere. The data regarding actinomycetes population in soil at 30, 60 and 90 DAT as influenced by different treatments are presented in Table 2. Population of actinomycetes in early stage of crop growth (30 DAT) found non-significant effect due to application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant. Population of actinomycetes increase significantly at 60 and 90 DAT. observed data revealed that the maximum actinomycetes population (62.33 and $98.33 \times 10^5 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was found from treatment T₆ due to the application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha^{-1} with soil application along with 100% RDF and minimum population (45.67 and $47.67 \times 10^5 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was observed in treatment T₇ (Control, only 100%

RDF). These findings are supported with the result of Tejada et al. (2014). Fungal population in soil at 30, 60 and 90 DAT obtained data revealed that no statistical difference was observed in early stage of crop growth (Table 2) for fungal population at 30 DAT but at 60 and 90 DAT fungal population found significantly. The highest population of fungal (13.05 and $9.32 \times 10^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was found in treatment T₆ due to the application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha^{-1} with soil application along with 100% RDF and lowest fungal population (6.20 and $5.33 \times 10^3 \text{ g}^{-1}$ soil respectively,) was observed in treatment T₇ (Control, only 100% RDF). Finding was also similar with work of Baroja-Fernández et al. [32] who revealed that soil application of fungal based cell free bio-stimulant promoted similar changes in the soil microbiota, and promoted the proliferation of the same beneficial microbial taxa. Collectively, his finding indicated that cell-free microbial culture filtrates (CFs) as bio-stimulant can be used to activate the beneficial soil and plant-associated microbiota without significant changes in the relative abundance of populations of pathogenic microbial species. Sani et al. [24] also mentioned that fungal communities are increase in foliar and soil applications of different bio-stimulant. The result on Dehydrogenase activity (DHA) as affected by different treatments is recorded at 45 DAT which is presented in Table 1. The maximum dehydrogenase activity ($21.60 \mu\text{g TPF ha}^{-1}\text{g}^{-1}$ soil) was found from treatment T₆ due to the application of cell free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha^{-1} with soil application along with 100% RDF and lowest dehydrogenase activity ($15.27 \mu\text{g TPF ha}^{-1} \text{g}^{-1}$ soil) was recorded in treatment T₇ (Control, only 100% RDF). Chen et al. [33] also mentioned that the soil dehydrogenase activity increased with addition of bio-stimulant in soil and the maximum enzyme activity recorded at flowering stage compared to harvest stage. This could be due to higher root exudates from the plant roots at flowering over harvesting stage. García-Martínez et al. [34] detailed that use of bio-stimulant in soil, increments soil microbial action, which can work on the soil physical and chemical attributes. In particular, the expanded bioactivity in the soil causes a speedier breakdown of organic matter, which changes organic supplements into plant-accessible mineral structures. The expansion in dehydrogenase movement in soil could likewise be good to increase in microbial population [35,36].

Table 1. Effect of cell free microbial bio-stimulant on plant growth, yield and dehydrogenase activity of soil

Treatment details	Plant height (cm)			Number of fruits (plant ⁻¹)	Total yield (q ha ⁻¹)	Dehydrogenase activity (µg TPF ha ⁻¹ g ⁻¹ soil)
	30 DAT	60 DAT	80 DAT	At harvest	At harvest	45 DAT
T ₁	24.33	58.13	69.53	23.60	241.95	16.47
T ₂	24.41	60.53	70.37	24.92	256.92	18.90
T ₃	23.35	61.27	71.87	24.95	260.79	19.73
T ₄	23.35	61.87	71.00	23.74	244.59	18.30
T ₅	23.41	62.27	71.91	25.04	261.30	20.20
T ₆	24.07	62.50	72.43	25.11	263.04	21.60
T ₇	23.17	57.53	66.00	23.00	232.55	15.27
SEm±	0.58	2.04	2.55	0.74	12.35	0.67
CD (p=0.05)	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	2.07

Table 2. Effect of cell free microbial bio-stimulant on microbial activity of tomato grown soil

Treatment details	Total bacteria (10 ⁶ g ⁻¹ soil)			Actinomycetes (10 ⁵ g ⁻¹ soil)			Fungi (10 ³ g ⁻¹ soil)		
	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT	30 DAT	60 DAT	90 DAT
T ₁	45.33	101.67	67.00	34.33	47.00	57.67	3.78	9.90	7.54
T ₂	45.33	108.33	71.00	37.33	48.33	83.67	3.95	11.16	7.89
T ₃	43.33	111.67	90.33	36.33	54.00	87.00	3.92	11.18	8.32
T ₄	54.67	104.67	69.00	37.33	48.00	67.67	3.93	10.10	7.67
T ₅	52.67	112.67	92.33	38.00	61.67	94.67	3.90	12.21	8.46
T ₆	54.33	118.67	99.00	38.33	62.33	98.33	3.98	13.05	9.32
T ₇	47.33	88.00	50.67	36.67	45.67	47.67	3.87	6.20	5.33
SEm±	2.13	3.25	3.36	1.46	3.65	4.25	0.17	0.80	0.48
CD (p=0.05)	NS	10.01	10.36	NS	11.23	13.09	NS	2.46	1.47

4. CONCLUSION

The plant height, fruit number, and yield were not affected significantly, but the application of the recommended dose of fertilizer (120:80:80 kg ha⁻¹ N:P₂O₅:K₂O) with soil application of cell-free microbial bio-stimulant @ 2.50 L ha⁻¹ increased the soil microbial population, i.e., bacteria, actinomycetes, and fungi, and also improved the quality of the soil.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank the Department of Agricultural Microbiology, College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, India, for providing facilities to conduct my research work. We also thank Dr. Rakesh Banwasi and Dr. A. K. Singh for their valuable suggestions.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

- Schwarz D, Roupael Y, Colla G, Venema JH. Grafting as a tool to improve tolerance of vegetables to abiotic stresses: Thermal stress, water stress and organic pollutants. *Scientia Horticulturae*. 2010;127(2): 162–171.
- Szparaga A, Kuboń M, Kocira S, Czerwińska E, Pawłowska A, Hara P, Kobus Z, Kwaśniewski D. Towards sustainable agriculture - Agronomic and economic effects of biostimulant use in common bean cultivation. *Sustainability*. 2019;11(17):4575.
- Postel SL. Entering an era of water scarcity: The challenges ahead. *Ecological Applications*. 2000;10(4):941–948.
- Del Buono D. Can bio stimulants be used to mitigate the effect of anthropogenic climate change on agriculture? It is time to respond. *Science of the Total Environment*. 2021;751:141763.
- Bertrand C, Gonzalez-Coloma A, Prigent-Combaret C. Plant metabolomics to the benefit of crop protection and growth

- stimulation. *Advances in Botanical Research*. 2021;98:107–132.
6. Bulgari R, Cocetta G, Trivellini A, Vernieri P, Ferrante A. Bio stimulants and crop responses: A review. *Biological Agriculture & Horticulture*. 2015;31(1):1–17.
 7. Halpern M, Bar-Tal A, Ofek M, Minz D, Muller T, Yermiyahu U. The use of bio stimulants for enhancing nutrient uptake. *Advances in Agronomy*. 2015;130:141–174.
 8. Du Jardin P. Plant bio stimulants: Definition, concept, main categories and regulation. *Scientia Horticulturae*. 2015;196:3–14.
 9. Ronga D, Biazzi E, Parati K, Carminati D, Carminati E, Tava A. Microalgal bio stimulants and biofertilisers in crop productions. *Agronomy*. 2019;9(4):192.
 10. Massa D, Lenzi A, Montoneri E, Ginepro M, Prisa D, Burchi G. Plant response to biowaste soluble hydrolysates in hibiscus grown under limiting nutrient availability. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*. 2018;41(3):396–409.
 11. Lugtenberg B, Kamilova F. Plant-growth-promoting rhizobacteria. *Annual Review of Microbiology*. 2009;63:541–556.
 12. De Vries FT, Griffiths RI, Knight CG, Nicolitch O, Williams A. Harnessing rhizosphere microbiomes for drought-resilient crop production. *Science*. 2020;368(6488):270–274.
 13. Pérez-Montaña F, Alías-Villegas C, Bellogín RA, Del Cerro P, Espuny MR, Jiménez-Guerrero I, López-Baena FJ, Ollero FJ, Cubo T. Plant growth promotion in cereal and leguminous agricultural important plants: From microorganism capacities to crop production. *Microbiological Research*. 2014;169(5–6):325–336.
 14. Ahemad M, Kibret M. Mechanisms and applications of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria: Current perspective. *Journal of King Saud University-Science*. 2014;26(1):1–20.
 15. Askari-Khorasgani O, Hatterman-Valenti H, Flores Pardo FB, Pessarakli M. Plant and symbiont metabolic regulation and biostimulants application improve symbiotic performance and cold acclimation. *Journal of Plant Nutrition*. 2019;42(17):2151–2163.
 16. Karapouloutidou S, Gasparatos D. Effects of biostimulant and organic amendment on soil properties and nutrient status of *Lactuca sativa* in a calcareous saline-sodic soil. *Agriculture*. 2019;9(8):164.
 17. Calvo P, Nelson L, Kloepper JW. Agricultural uses of plant biostimulants. *Plant and Soil*. 2014;383:3–41.
 18. Pereira C, Dias MI, Petropoulos SA, Plexida S, Chrysargyris A, Tzortzakis N, Calhelha RC, Ivanov M, Stojković D, Soković M, Barros L. The effects of bio stimulants, biofertilizers and water-stress on nutritional value and chemical composition of two spinach genotypes (*Spinacia oleracea* L.). *Molecules*. 2019;24(24):4494.
 19. Fan D, Hodges DM, Critchley AT, Prithiviraj B. A commercial extract of brown macroalga (*Ascophyllum nodosum*) affects yield and the nutritional quality of spinach in vitro. *Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis*. 2013;44(12):1873–1884.
 20. Rouphael Y, Giordano M, Cardarelli M, Cozzolino E, Mori M, Kyriacou MC, Bonini P, Colla G. Plant-and seaweed-based extracts increase yield but differentially modulate nutritional quality of greenhouse spinach through biostimulant action. *Agronomy*. 2018;8(7):126.
 21. Goñi O, Quille P, O'Connell S. *Ascophyllum nodosum* extract bio stimulants and their role in enhancing tolerance to drought stress in tomato plants. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*. 2018;126:63–73.
 22. Petropoulos SA, Fernandes A, Plexida S, Chrysargyris A, Tzortzakis N, Barreira JC, Barros L, Ferreira IC. Bio stimulants application alleviates water stress effects on yield and chemical composition of greenhouse green bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L.). *Agronomy*. 2020;10(2):181.
 23. Galvão ÍM, dos Santos OF, de Souza MLC, de Jesus Guimarães J, Kühn IE, Broetto F. Bio stimulants action in common bean crop submitted to water deficit. *Agricultural Water Management*. 2019;225:105762.
 24. Sani MNH, Islam MN, Uddain J, Chowdhury MSN, Subramaniam S. Synergistic effect of microbial and nonmicrobial bio stimulants on growth, yield, and nutritional quality of organic tomato. *Crop Science*. 2020;60(4):2102–2114.
 25. Caradonia F, Ronga D, Flore A, Barbieri R, Moulin L, Terzi V, Francia E. Bio stimulants and cherry rootstock increased tomato fruit

- yield and quality in sustainable farming systems. *Italian Journal of Agronomy*. 2020;15(2):121–131.
26. Subba Rao NS. Phosphate solubilization by soil microorganisms. In: Subba Rao NS. (Ed.), *Advances in Agricultural Microbiology*. Butterworth Scientific. 1982:295–304.
 27. Clark F. Agar-plate method for total microbial count. *Method of Soil Analysis*. 1965;2:1460-1466.
 28. Kenknight G, Muncie JH. Isolation of phytopathogenic actinomycetes. *Phytopathology*. 1939;29(11):1000-1001.
 29. Martin JP. Use of acid, rose bengal, and streptomycin in the plate method for estimating soil fungi. *Soil. Sci*. 1950;69:215–232.
 30. Klein DA, Loh TC, Goulding RL. A rapid procedure to evaluate the dehydrogenase activity of soils low in organic matter. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*. 1971;3(4):385–387.
 31. Panse VG, Sukhatme, PV. *Statistical methods of agricultural workers (2nd Endorsement)*. ICAR Publication, New Delhi, India. 1967;381.
 32. Baroja-Fernández E, Almagro G, Sánchez-López ÁM, Bahaji A, Gámez-Arcas S, De Diego N, Dolezal K, Muñoz FJ, Climent Sanz E, Pozueta-Romero J. Enhanced yield of pepper plants promoted by soil application of volatiles from cell-free fungal culture filtrates is associated with activation of the beneficial soil microbiota. *Frontiers in Plant Science*. 2021;12:752653.
 33. Chen SK, Edwards CA, Subler S. The influence of two agricultural bio stimulants on nitrogen transformations, microbial activity, and plant growth in soil microcosms. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*. 2003;35(1):9–19.
 34. García-Martínez AM, Díaz A, Tejada M, Bautista J, Rodríguez B, Santa María C, Revilla E, Parrado J. Enzymatic production of an organic soil biostimulant from wheat-condensed distiller solubles: Effects on soil biochemistry and biodiversity. *Process Biochemistry*. 2010;45(7):1127–1133.
 35. Tejada M, Benítez C, Gómez I, Parrado J. Use of bio stimulants on soil restoration: Effects on soil biochemical properties and microbial community. *Applied Soil Ecology*. 2011;49:11–17.
 36. Tejada M, Rodríguez-Morgado B, Gómez I, Parrado J. Degradation of chlorpyrifos using different bio stimulants/biofertilizers: Effects on soil biochemical properties and microbial community. *Applied Soil Ecology*. 2014;84:158–165.

© 2023 Kumar 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/101390>