

Humic substances isolated from residues of sugar cane industry as root growth promoter

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ABSTRACT: Plant growth promoting substances are widely used in modern agriculture. Several products in the market are humic substances isolated from different sources. The filter cake, a residue of sugar production, is a rich and renewable source of organic matter and these characteristics place the filter cake as a possible source of plant growth promoting substances. Humic acids (HA) from filter cake were characterized, and their effects as root growth promoters were evaluated. Chemical features of the HA were evaluated through elemental composition, acidic functional groups, E_4/E_6 ratio and infrared spectroscopy analyzes. The biological activity of the HA was assessed using root architecture parameters and the P-type H^+ -ATPase activity. The lateral root development was directly related to the stimulation of plasma membrane ATPase activity. The ability of HA to promote root development indicate that HA from filter cake can be used as environmental plant growth stimulators.

Key words: H^+ -ATPase, Brazil, industrial residues, physiological effects, bioactivity

Substâncias húmicas isoladas de resíduos da indústria da cana-de-açúcar como promotoras de crescimento radicular

RESUMO: Substâncias promotoras do crescimento vegetal são amplamente utilizadas na agricultura moderna. Existem vários produtos no mercado, muitos dos quais são substâncias húmicas isoladas de diferentes fontes. A torta de filtro, um resíduo da produção do açúcar, é uma fonte rica e renovável de matéria orgânica e essas características a tornam uma possível fonte de substâncias promotoras do crescimento vegetal. Ácidos húmicos (AH) da torta de filtro foram caracterizados, e foi avaliado seu efeito como promotor de crescimento radicular. As características químicas dos AH foram avaliadas por meio da composição elementar, grupos funcionais ácidos, relação E_4/E_6 e espectroscopia de infravermelho. A atividade biológica dos AH foi acessada avaliando-se a arquitetura radicular e a atividade da H^+ -ATPase de membrana plasmática. O desenvolvimento de raízes laterais foi diretamente relacionado ao estímulo da atividade da H^+ -ATPase. A habilidade dos AH em promover o desenvolvimento radicular indica que AH extraídos da torta de filtro podem ser utilizados como estimuladores do crescimento de plantas.

Palavras-chave: H^+ -ATPase, Brasil, resíduos industriais, efeitos fisiológicos, bioatividade

Introduction

The agricultural landscape in the North of Rio de Janeiro State in Brazil is dominated by sugar cane farming. This crop occupies almost 70,000 ha in the Campos dos Goytacazes region (Veiga et al., 2006) and almost the entire sugar cane production is processed in the local industrial units. Besides sugar and alcohol, these units also produce an important amount of residues. Among the residues, the filter cake has an important role due to its nutrient composition (Demattê et al., 2005) and high organic matter content, around 48% (Meunchang et al., 2005). These characteristics place the filter cake as a possible source of plant growth promoting substances.

Plant growth promoting substances are widely used in modern agriculture. There are several plant growth products in the market, many of which are humic substances (HS) isolated from different sources. Major attention has been directed to HS isolated from

vermicompost (Atiyeh et al., 2002; Canellas et al., 2002; Rodda et al., 2006; Zandonadi et al., 2007) or sewage sludge (Façanha et al., 2002; Zandonadi et al., 2007). The use of others organic residues (*i.e.* filter cake) is less known, although it could also represent an important alternative as low cost and rich input to plant development.

The HS affect plant physiology, with emphasis on root development (Vaughan and Malcolm, 1985). Canellas et al. (2002) showed that humic acids (HA) isolated from earthworm compost can enhance lateral root development along with phosphohydrolytic activity of plasma membrane H^+ -ATPase. HA isolated from different sources and auxins regulate not only the plasma membrane, but also the tonoplast proton pumps, resulting in maize root development (Zandonadi et al., 2007). These membrane enzymes generate the electrochemical potential and the necessary energy for nutrient uptake and cell growth (Sze et al., 1999).

The aims of this work were to characterize the HA isolated from filter cake and evaluate their potential as root growth promoting substances in maize (*Zea mays* L.).

Material and Methods

Filter cake - It is the pulp resulting from the grinding of sugar cane. Briefly, the sugar cane juice receives sulfur and calcium to clean and to promote colloids' flocculation, respectively. The resulting colorless and cleaned juice is evaporated and the broth goes to vacuum filtration. The remaining solid stacked in the filter is called filter cake. The filter cake from 2004/2005 harvest was sampled in 2006, in Campos dos Goytacazes (21°45'14''S and 41°19'26''W), northern Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil. Filter cake was collected after one year exposure to the environmental conditions. The residue was air-dried and analyzed according to EMBRAPA (1997). Briefly, the pH was measured in water (soil:solution relationship equal 1:2.5); the P and K contents were extracted by Mehlich 1 solution; Ca, Mg and Al by KCl 1 mol L⁻¹; S was obtained by the turbidimetric method and H⁺ by determination using calcium acetate buffered to pH 8.0.

Isolation and Chemical Characterization of HA - A composite sample of this cake was used for organic matter fractionation and HA extraction in order to perform a spectroscopic and biological characterization. Briefly, HA were extracted as follows: 10 volumes of 0.5 mol L⁻¹ NaOH were mixed with 1 volume of filter cake, under N₂ atmosphere. After 12 h, the suspension was centrifuged at 5,000 x g and acidified to pH 1.5 using 6 mol L⁻¹ HCl. The solubilization and precipitation of HA were repeated three times and the last pellet was mixed with 10 volumes of a diluted mixture of HF-HCl solution (prepared with 5 mL of concentrated HCl and 5 mL of concentrated HF, diluted to 1 L with distilled water). After centrifugation (5,000xg) for 15 min, the sample was repeatedly washed with distilled water until a negative test against chloride (Cl⁻) using AgNO₃ is achieved; afterwards, the sample is dialyzed against distilled water using a 12 to 14-kD cutoff membrane. The dialyzate was lyophilized and chemically characterized. Then, the HA powder was solubilized with 50 to 100 mL of 0.05 mol L⁻¹ NaOH and the pH was adjusted to 5.5 with 0.1 mol L⁻¹ HCl.

The carbon content in all humified fractions (humic acids, fulvic acids and humin) was determined by dicromatometry through colorimetric procedures on a Shimadzu spectrophotometer at 600 nm (Anderson and Ingram, 1993). After the extraction and purification of HA, its elemental composition was determined using a CHN Perkin-Elmer autoanalyzer. The total acidity [Ba(OH)₂ method] and the carboxylic acidity [Ca(Oac)₂ method] of HA were determined according to Schnitzer and Gupta (1965) followed by a potentiometric titration. The phenolic acidity was obtained by difference.

Spectroscopic Analyzes

E₄/E₆ Ratio - E₄/E₆ ratios were determined dissolving 4 mg of HA in 10 mL of 0.05 mol L⁻¹ NaHCO₃ and adjusting the pH to 8.3 with diluted NaOH (Kononova, 1961). The absorbances at 465 nm and 665 nm were measured on a Hitachi U2000 spectrophotometer. The ratio of the absorbance values gave the E₄/E₆ ratio.

Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FTIR) - FTIR spectra of HA were recorded on KBr pellets in the 400-4000 cm⁻¹ wave number using a Shimadzu 83000 spectrophotometer. A mixture of 1 mg HA and 300 mg KBr was pressed, under reduced pressure, to obtain the KBr pellets. The procedure was repeated three times for each sample. The spectra subtraction procedure was used to infer the H₂O and CO₂ contaminations (absorption region at 3300-3400 cm⁻¹ and 2330-2350 cm⁻¹, respectively).

Humic Acids Bioactivity

Plant Growth and Humic Acids Treatment - Maize seeds (*Zea mays* L.) were cleaned soaking them in 0.5% NaClO for 30 min, then rinsing and soaking them in water for 6 h. Afterwards, the seeds were sown on wet filter paper and germinated in the dark at 28°C. Four-day-old maize seedlings, with roots of about 3 cm, were transferred to a solution containing 0.002 mol L⁻¹ CaCl₂ and supplemented with 0, 4, 40 and 400 mg L⁻¹ HA extracted from filter cake. The pH of the system was adjusted to 6.0 using NaOH and/or HCl 0.01 mol L⁻¹ in all treatments. After seven days, one sample of plant roots was harvested to evaluate their growth, while another sample was collected for cellular fractionation. Further biochemical assays were performed to analyze the plasma membrane H⁺-ATPase hydrolytic activity.

Measurements of Root Growth and Lateral Root Development - On the 7th day of HA treatment, roots were collected to estimate their surface area using *DeltaTscan*TM (Dynamax Inc.) image analyzer software. All roots of treated seedlings were harvested to evaluate the number of mitotic sites and emergence of lateral roots, as described in Canellas et al. (2002). Roots were washed in water and cleared heating at 75°C for 20 min in KOH (0.5%, w/v). Afterwards, the roots were rinsed in water and stained for 14 h in the dark with hematoxylin staining solution; rinsed once again in water and destained in 80% lactic acid at 75°C for 30-90 s. Individual samples were observed using stereoscopic microscopy at 40x to evaluate the number of mitotic sites, visible as red dots on a pink to white background of root tissue. Fresh root weight was also measured and another sample of seedlings roots were collected and used for further experiments.

Microsomal Isolation - Microsomal vesicles were isolated from roots grown with and without 40 mg L⁻¹ HA using differential centrifugation as described by De

Michelis and Spanswick (1986), with some modifications (Façanha and De Meis, 1995). About 15 g (fresh weight) of maize roots were homogenized using a mortar and pestle in 30 mL of ice-cold buffer containing 0.25 mol L⁻¹ sucrose, 10% (w/v) glycerol, 0.5% (w/v) polyvinylpyrrolidone-40 (40 kD), 0.002 mol L⁻¹ EDTA, 0.5% (w/v) bovine serum albumin and 0.001 mol L⁻¹ Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0. Just before use, 0.15 mol L⁻¹ KCl, 0.002 mol L⁻¹ dithiothreitol (DTT), and 0.001 mol L⁻¹ phenylmethylsulfonyl fluoride were added to the buffer. The homogenate was strained through four layers of cheesecloth and centrifuged at 8,000 x g for 10 min. The supernatant was centrifuged once more at 8,000 x g for 10 min and then at 100,000 x g for 40 min. The pellet was resuspended in a small volume of ice-cold buffer containing 0.01 mol L⁻¹ Tris-HCl (pH 7.6), 10% (v/v) glycerol, 0.001 mol L⁻¹ DTT and 0.001 mol L⁻¹ EDTA. The vesicles were either used immediately or frozen under liquid N₂ and stored at -70°C until use. Protein concentration was determined by the method of Bradford (1976).

Plasma Membrane (PM) H⁺-ATPase Activity - The H⁺-ATPase activity in the total membrane fraction was determined measuring the release of inorganic Phosphorous colorimetrically (Fiske and Subbarow, 1925). Between 60% and 75% of the ATPase activity in the microsomal vesicle measured at pH 6.5 was inhibited by vanadate (5 × 10⁻⁵ mol L⁻¹). Vanadate is a very effective inhibitor of the plasma membrane P-type H⁺-ATPase (Sze, 1985). In all experiments, the ATPase activity was measured at 35°C, with and without vanadate, and the difference between these two activities was attributed to the PM H⁺-ATPase.

Statistical Analyzes - The root development parameters were evaluated by the variance between groups using Tukey test (*p* < 0.05) for means. The PM H⁺-ATPase activity corresponds to representative data from three independent vesicles isolation experiments ± standard deviation (SE).

Results and Discussion

The high nutrient content of the filter cake, mainly calcium (203.5 mmol_c kg⁻¹) and sulfur (9.8 mmol_c kg⁻¹), occurs as a result of the process of removing floating solids. The absence of aluminum, the high phosphorous

content (0.73 g kg⁻¹) and the weak acidity (pH 6.0) allow the use of this residue as a soil amendment. Moreover, the filter cake promotes optimum chemical conditions for organic matter stabilization. In fact, the high total carbon content (489.7 g kg⁻¹) goes along with low C/N ratio (11.9) and high carbon in the HA form (132.8 g kg⁻¹). The filter cake is characterized by a high content of carbon in the humin fraction (320.0 g kg⁻¹) and ratio between HA and fulvic acids (FA), (C_{HA}/C_{FA}) close to 5.5; therefore, the filter cake is a source of soluble humic substances with high hydrophobic carbon content (Camargo et al., 1999).

One of the characteristics of the organic matter stabilization is the increasing of HA, which are associations of heterogeneous molecules stabilized by hydrophobic interactions into only apparently high molecular weight sizes (Piccolo et al., 1996). These hydrophobic interactions seem to be the main cause of the bioresistance of HS (Piccolo, 2002). In this way, it is possible to check the residue maturation by the distribution of the humified fractions. At the initial stage, the HA content is lower than that observed at the end of the humification process (Meunchang et al., 2005). The resulting HA content in the filter cake is higher compared to other organic residues used as fertilizers, such as composts of sewage sludge and municipal waste (Canellas et al., 2001). The prevalence of the more stable fraction (e.g., HA) in the humified organic matter of filter cake indicates that it is suitable as a source for extraction of HS.

The elemental composition, ash free, is shown in Table 1. The results showed low C and N contents and the high O content, compared to the average composition - C (551 g kg⁻¹), H (58 g kg⁻¹), N (35 g kg⁻¹) and O (356 g kg⁻¹) - usually found in HA extracted from soil (Rice and MacCarthy, 1991). The high O content suggests an elevated oxidation level of HA, suggesting a high HA total acidity or cation exchange capacity. Indeed, the investigation of the acidic functional groups reveals the presence of high total acidity (Table 1). Moreover, it is interesting to note the similar contents of the more acidic groups (COOH) and weakly acidic groups (OH). This balance in the acidic groups of HA indicates a dissociation capacity in a broad range of pH from 3.5 to 6.0 to more acidic groups, and above 7.0 to phenolic compounds (Plaza et al., 2005).

Table 1 - Elemental composition, atomic ratio, acidity and E₄/E₆ ratio of humic acids isolated from filter cake of sugar cane plants.

Elemental composition				Atomic ratio			Acidity			E ₄ /E ₆ ratio
C	H	N	O	C/N	H/C	O/C	Total	COOH	PhOH	-
g kg ⁻¹							cmol _c kg ⁻¹			
465.7	57.2	29.9	451.7	18.17a	1.47a	0.73a	745	351	394	3.47
407-587 ^b	32-62 ^b	8-43 ^b	328-383 ^b	19.49 ^{b,c}	0.10 ^{b,c}	0.72 ^{b,c}	500 ^d	320 ^d	178 ^d	< 6 ^e

^aAtomic ratio between elements. ^bUsual range for the elemental composition of humic acids according to Stevenson (1994). ^cAverage values for atomic rations according to Stevenson (1994). ^dAverage values for humic acids from different soils according to Griffith and Schnitzer (1975) and Celi et al. (1997). ^eChen et al. (1977).

The HA isolated from filter cake can be characterized by the relatively low H/C atomic ratio. This ratio is an indirect measurement of the unsaturation level (Stevenson, 1994). In other words, this is a ratio of the alkyl C and the conjugated C linked to aromatic systems (Rice and MacCarthy, 1991). HA isolated from other organic residues such as urban waste compost (Campitelli et al., 2006) and sewage sludge (Canellas et al., 2001) usually exhibit higher H/C ratio. Besides many studies, the process of organic matter stabilization still remains unclear (Saiz-Jimenez et al., 2006). Despite that, many authors believe that the chemical and biochemical reactions that occur during humification transform the organic matter through stabilization of aromatic structures, leading to a relative enrichment of aromatic carbon and selective preservation of alkyl carbon of soil biopolymers resistant to decomposition, such as cutins and suberins (Zech et al., 1997). Thus, the net result of this process is an enrichment of aromatic carbon and a drop in H/C ratio.

The ratio between the absorbance at 465 and 665 nm (E_4/E_6) have proven to be qualitatively related, to a certain extent, to some structural features of HS (Chen et al., 1977; Stevenson, 1994). The E_4/E_6 ratio of the HA isolated from filter cake is low (3.47), see Table 1, when compared to HA from soils. For example, Canellas et al. (2004) studied an Ultisol covered with different plants and the values found for E_4/E_6 were among 6.2 and 8.3. The value found for the HA from filter cake suggest a relatively high degree of aromaticity and/or high molecular weight/size.

The first indirect evaluation of HA aromaticity via the E_4/E_6 ratio was undertaken by Kononova (1961), who collected data from several HA isolated from many different soils and showed an inverse relationship between the soil fertility and the E_4/E_6 number. Consequently, the condensation reactions of organic matter could be easily evaluated through this parameter, since, in theory, as aromaticity rises together with the humification, so the E_4/E_6 ratio drops. Despite the controversies concerning the E_4/E_6 ratio as an indicator of aromaticity degree, this technique is still widely used. It was reported that the E_4/E_6 ratio is mainly related to the size of the humic substances (Chen et al., 1977). The NMR CP/MAS ^{13}C techniques with polar dephasing (DD) measurements of condensed aromatic or substituted carbons demonstrated a negative significant correlation ($R^2=0.94$) with the E_4/E_6 ratio, indicating that this ratio identifies the degree of condensation of aromatic rings (Saab and Martin-Neto, 2007).

The functional groups of chemical substances can be analyzed through the Fourier Transform Infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy, which provides information about the stretching and deformation vibrations of chemical bonds between atoms showing an electric dipole moment characterized by non-zero value (Colthup et al., 1964). The FTIR spectrum of the filter cake HA (Figure 1) demonstrates the typical profile of weak and polyprotic organic acids (Colthup et al., 1964). The HA spectrum shows six

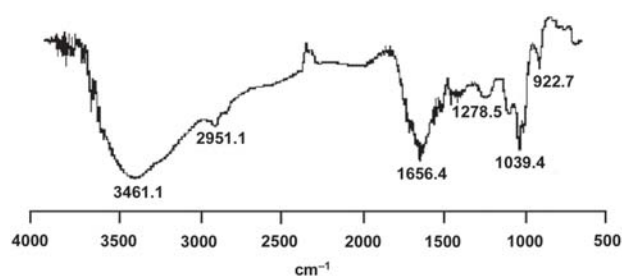


Figure 1 - FTIR spectrum of humic acids isolated from filter cake.

major absorption bands in according to works by Colthup et al. (1964), Bloom and Leenheer (1989) and Stevenson (1994). The intense and broad absorption band at 3461 cm^{-1} is due to OH bonds stretching in hydroxyl groups which mainly belong to carboxyl acids linked to hydrogen which can modify the stretching frequency. The well-defined and sharp band at 2951 cm^{-1} is due to symmetric stretching of CH bonds, mainly belonging to methyl groups (CH_3). The broad absorption band at 1656 cm^{-1} is due to several symmetric stretching of $\text{C}=\text{O}$ bonds of COO^- groups in amide II and quinines. The broad absorption band at 1278.5 cm^{-1} is due to OH deformation in carboxyl groups, ester and phenolic bonds. The absorption band at 1039 cm^{-1} is due to C-O stretching of polysaccharides. Finally, the absorption band at 923 cm^{-1} is due to vibrational modes of C-H bonds in aromatic groups and inorganic and organic/metallic impurity. The obtained FTIR spectrum is very similar to that from soil HA. Thanks to FTIR, it is possible to differentiate the source and the humification condition of the organic matter (Stevenson, 1994). The HS with relatively low humification degree, such as FA, has a spectrum without CH_3 , CH_2 and CH absorption bands (generally located around $2900\text{--}2850\text{ cm}^{-1}$). Moreover, the presence of a wide and diffuse absorption band at 1100 cm^{-1} is characteristic of low-humified HS; in fact, the band is related to C-O stretching of polysaccharides. The HS in the initial humification degree has a relatively high content of preserved sugars arisen from degradation reactions (Baes and Bloom, 1989). Therefore, it is tempting to speculate a structural similarity of HA isolated from filter cake to HA from soils.

The soil quality and productive capacity are often related to the organic matter content, which is widely known as a plant growth regulator (O'Donnell, 1973; Vaughan and Malcolm, 1985; Atiyeh et al., 2002). The biochemical and molecular mechanisms associated with this process are still to be elucidated. A mechanism based on plant energetic regulation through the modulation of the plant proton pumps has been proposed (Canellas et al., 2002; Zandonadi et al., 2007). The plasma membrane H^+ -ATPase of plant cells is an electrogenic proton pump, which plays important bioenergetic and regulatory roles in plant cell physiology (Serrano, 1989).

The exposure to HA affects the growth of maize seedlings (Table 2). HA isolated from filter cake are able to modify root development in a dose-dependent way (Fig-

Table 2 - Effect of different concentrations of humic acids isolated from filter cake on maize root development and on plasma membrane (PM) H⁺-ATPase activity from root-isolated vesicles of seedlings grown for 7 days in minimal solution (0.002 mol L⁻¹ CaCl₂).

Concentration mg HA L ⁻¹	Area ----- % -----	Length -----	Dry weight g	Lateral roots ----- Number -----	Mitotic sites	Root/shoot ratio	PM H ⁺ -ATPase μmol Pi mg Ptn ⁻¹ min ⁻¹
0	100 ± 10 b	100 ± 09 b	0.027 ± 0.008 b	77 ± 14 ab	26 ± 05 b	0.58 b	0.83* ± 0.05 (100%)
4	203 ± 43 b	157 ± 10 b	0.048 ± 0.020 ab	46 ± 11 b	30 ± 09 b	1.02 a	0.94* ± 0.02 (113%)
40	325 ± 31 a	232 ± 13 a	0.054 ± 0.010 a	84 ± 14 a	68 ± 10 a	0.82 a	1.70* ± 0.05 (205%)
400	311 ± 32 a	233 ± 08 a	0.053 ± 0.012 a	69 ± 10 ab	27 ± 03 b	0.86 a	1.12* ± 0.14 (135%)

Data represent means from three independent experiments performed with ten maize seedlings per treatment. Different letters in collums indicate statistical differences (Tukey test $p < 0.05$). *Values represents the means ± SE of representative data of three independent experiments.

ure 2). One similar curve was showed for lateral root density of *Arabidopsis* treated with HA isolated from Oxisols (Dobbss et al., 2007). The authors also found that inhibition concentration varies from 250 to 400 mg L⁻¹. The HA dose response curve of H⁺-ATPase activity was already shown as comparable to typical phytohormone assays (Zandonadi et al., 2007). The mechanism through which HA can regulate the plasma membrane H⁺-ATPase activity (Canellas et al., 2002) appears to be similar to that proposed for auxins, where it was shown that indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) rapidly increases the amount of antibody-detectable H⁺-ATPases in the plasma membrane (Hager et al., 1991). Indeed, the mRNA of the major isoform of the plasma membrane H⁺-ATPase (*MHA2*) was induced three-fold in maize coleoptiles treated with auxin (Frías et al., 1996). In addition to the detection of the auxin molecules in the HS structure (Canellas et al., 2002; Quaggiotti et al., 2004), the *MHA2* mRNA levels was enhanced by the HS treatment in maize seedlings (Quaggiotti et al., 2004).

The induction of mitotic sites in maize roots treated with 40 mg L⁻¹ HA, isolated from filter cake (Table 2), occurs similar to that found with HA isolated from earthworm compost (Canellas et al., 2002) and other organic matter sources (Zandonadi et al., 2007). The root growth stimulation is confirmed by the digital analyzes of plant root surface area. The HA doses of 4, 40 and 400 mg L⁻¹ enhanced the surface area 103%, 225% and 211%, respectively. In agreement with other works (Canellas et al., 2002; Zandonadi et al., 2007), this increase seems to be related to the plasma membrane H⁺-ATPase activation. These authors also found that the maize rooting enhancement could vary from 50% to 1000% depending on the HA source. In the present study, the induction of root mitotic sites results in a lateral root development in a H⁺-ATPase dependent way (Figure 2; R=1.00). The root dry weight is increased by 90% on average under HA treatment. The stimulation of the primary root length was 57%, 132% and 133% under 4, 40 and 400 mg L⁻¹ of HA. Vaughan (1974) showed that the length of cuttings of pea plants treated with 50 mg L⁻¹ HA isolated from soil increased 146% relative to controls. Malik and Azam (1985) showed that 36 mg L⁻¹ HA, extracted from soils, enhanced wheat root length by 321%.

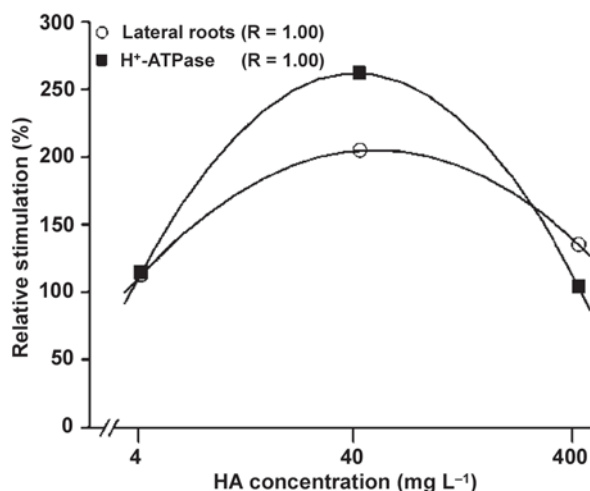


Figure 2 - Relative stimulation of hydrolytic activity of the vanadate-sensitive H⁺-ATPase of plasma membrane in-side-out vesicles isolated (close square) and number of lateral root emergence (open circles) from maize roots, as a function of humic acids (HA) concentration over control (100%). Polynomial fit was calculated from the data and logarithm-represented in logarithm scale.

The magnitude of HA stimulation on plant growth may vary due to the complex and heterogeneous intrinsic features of each HA. The high C_{HA}/C_{FA} ratio value (5.5) indicates the concentration of hydrophobic compounds. It is postulated that associations of non-polar molecules, derived from plant degradation and microbial activity, incorporate more polar molecules, thereby preventing their otherwise rapid microbial degradation and enhancing their persistence. As the hydrophobicity of organic matter enhance the organic carbon sequestration (Spaccini et al., 2002), the soil stability (Piccolo and Mbagwu, 1999; Capriel et al., 1990; Mbagwu and Piccolo, 1998) and the soil fertility (Canellas et al., 2007). The hydrophobicity was found to be the basis of chemical stability of HA (Piccolo, 2002).

In summary, the results of this study suggest that due to the high availability of this unexploited residue of the sugar cane industry, the filter cake could be used as a low cost raw material to obtain HA that show enhanced

stable chemical feature and biological activity, confirmed by their effects on the PM H⁺-ATPase activity and root growth.

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