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Article title	Bio-organic fertilizers promote yield, chemical composition, and antioxidant
	and antimicrobial activities of essential oil in fennel (Foeniculum vulgare) seeds
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Abstract

Background: The aromatic fennel plant (*Foeniculum vulgare* Miller) is cultivated worldwide due to its high nutritional and medicinal values.

Results: The aim of the current study was to determine the effect of the application of bio-organic fertilization (BOF), farmyard manure (FM) or poultry manure (PM), either individually or combined with *Lactobacillus plantarum* (LP) and/or *Lactococcus lactis* (LL) on



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the yield, chemical composition, and antioxidative and antimicrobial activities of fennel seed essential oil (FSEO). In general, PM + LP + LL and FM + LP + LL showed the best results compared to any of the applications of BOF. Among the seventeen identified FSEO components, *trans*-anethole (78.90 and 91.4%), fenchone (3.35 and 10.10%), limonene (2.94 and 8.62%), and estragole (0.50 and 4.29%) were highly abundant in PM + LP + LL and FM + LP + LL, respectively. In addition, PM + LP + LL and FM + LP + LL exhibited the lowest half-maximal inhibitory concentration (IC₅₀) values of 8.11 and 9.01 μ g.mL⁻¹, respectively, compared to L-ascorbic acid (IC₅₀ = 35.90 μ g.mL⁻¹). We also observed a significant (P > 0.05) difference in the free radical scavenging activity of FSEO in the triple treatments. The *in vitro* study using FSEO obtained from PM + LP + LL or FM + LP + LL showed the largest inhibition zones against all tested Gram positive and Gram-negative bacterial strains as well as pathogenic fungi. This suggests that the triple application has suppressive effects against a wide range of foodborne bacterial and fungal pathogens.

Conclusions: This study provides the first in-depth analysis of Egyptian fennel seeds processed utilizing BOF treatments, yielding high-quality FSEO that could be used in industrial applications.

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