



**POTENTIAL OF SHRIMP-BASED FERMENTED FOOD ON CHILLI
(*Capsicum annum* L.) GROWTH AND METABOLITE CONTENT**

By

ABEDELAZEEZ J.D. KHUDAIR

**Thesis Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Science**

May 2024

FSTM 2024 7

All material contained within the thesis, including without limitation text, logos, icons, photographs, and all other artwork, is copyright material of Universiti Putra Malaysia unless otherwise stated. Use may be made of any material contained within the thesis for non-commercial purposes from the copyright holder. Commercial use of material may only be made with the express, prior, written permission of Universiti Putra Malaysia.

Copyright © Universiti Putra Malaysia



Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

**POTENTIAL OF SHRIMP-BASED FERMENTED FOOD ON CHILLI
(*Capsicum annum* L.) GROWTH AND METABOLITE CONTENT**

By

ABEDELAZEEZ J.D. KHUDAIR

May 2024

Chairman : Muhamad Hafiz bin Abd Rahim, PhD
Faculty : Food Science and Technology

The utilisation of indigenous microorganisms (IMO) from Malaysian fermented foods as biofertilisers for *Capsicum annum* L. (chilli) plants presents a novel approach at the intersection of food science and agricultural sustainability. Fermented foods are rich in safe microbial diversity, traditionally used by local communities but underexplored in scientific research. Despite local practices, reports on using IMO from Malaysian fermented foods to enhance chilli growth are limited. This study investigated the mechanism of IMO from fermented *belacan* (shrimp paste) in promoting chilli plant growth. *Belacan* was supplemented with different ratios of molasses (3:5, 1:1, and 5:3) to cultivate potential bacteria, which were isolated and identified using 16S rRNA sequencing. Two strains, *Bacillus velezensis* and *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, exhibited biofertilising abilities, including antifungal, auxin production and phosphate solubilisation. These IMO and *belacan* were applied to chilli plants in a completely randomised design. The treated plants showed significant improvements in growth parameters such as shoot length, leaf dimensions, and chlorophyll content compared to negative and positive controls. Gas chromatography analysis revealed changes in the

metabolite of the chilli fruits due to IMO treatment. The study demonstrates that IMO from Malaysian fermented foods can enhance chilli plant growth, yield, and nutritional value.

Keywords: Fermented foods, biofertiliser, belacan, *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, *Bacillus velezensis*

SDG: GOAL 12: Responsible consumption and production



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Master Sains

**POTENSI SUBSTRAT MAKANAN BERFERMENTASI (*Belacan*)
BERASASKAN UDANG DALAM MENINGKATKAN PERTUMBUHAN
DAN KANDUNGAN METABOLIT DALAM *Capsicum annum L.* (CILI)**

Oleh

ABEDELAZEEZ J.D. KHUDAIR

Mei 2024

Pengerusi : Muhamad Hafiz bin Abd Rahim, PhD
Fakulti : Sains dan Teknologi Makanan

Penggunaan mikroorganisma asli (IMO) daripada makanan yang diperam di Malaysia sebagai bio-baja untuk tanaman *Capsicum annum L.* (cili) merupakan pendekatan baharu yang menggabungkan sains makanan dengan kemampanan pertanian. Makanan yang diperam kaya dengan kepelbagaian mikrob yang selamat, yang digunakan secara tradisional oleh komuniti tempatan tetapi kurang diterokai dalam penyelidikan saintifik. Walaupun amalan tempatan wujud, laporan mengenai penggunaan IMO daripada makanan yang diperam di Malaysia untuk meningkatkan pertumbuhan cili adalah terhad. Kajian ini menyiasat mekanisme IMO daripada *belacan* yang diperam dalam mempromosikan pertumbuhan tanaman cili. *Belacan* dicampur dengan molasses dalam nisbah yang berbeza (3:5, 1:1, dan 5:3) untuk menanam bakteria berpotensi, yang kemudiannya diasingkan dan dikenal pasti menggunakan penjujukan 16S rRNA. Dua strain, *Bacillus velezensis* dan *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, menunjukkan keupayaan bio-baja, termasuk antikulat, pengeluaran auksin dan keupayaan melarutkan fosfat. IMO ini diaplikasikan pada

tanaman cili dalam rekabentuk rawak sepenuhnya. Tumbuhan yang dirawat menunjukkan peningkatan ketara dalam parameter pertumbuhan seperti panjang pucuk, dimensi daun, dan kandungan klorofil berbanding kawalan. Analisis kromatografi gas mendedahkan perubahan dalam komposisi metabolit buah cili akibat rawatan IMO. Kajian ini menunjukkan bahawa IMO daripada makanan yang diperam di Malaysia boleh meningkatkan pertumbuhan, hasil, dan nilai pemakanan tanaman cili.

Kata Kunci: Makanan terfermentasi, bio-baja, *belacan*, *Lysinibacillus fusiformis*, *Bacillus velezensis*

SDG: MATLAMAT 12: Penggunaan dan pengeluaran yang bertanggungjawab

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my appreciation and gratitude to the Almighty Allah the most merciful for the strengths and his blessing in completing this study. I might first want to thank my supervisor, Dr. Muhamad Hafiz bin Abd Rahim for his keen supervision, advice, guidance, support, and fruitful discussion. I would like to further extend my gratitude to my supervisory committee members, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Khaizura Mahmud @ Ab Rashid, Dr. Nurul Shazini Ramli and Dr. Hanan Hasan, for giving astute suggestions, valuable advice for rendering all possible guidance in carrying out the research work. I am greatly indebted to my friend Dr. Wael M. K. Alsultan, Senior researcher of Plant Pathology. You have acquainted me with an interesting field of research and took the time to guide and to exhortation me through this entire process. Special thanks are also given to staff at the Department of Food Science, Faculty of Food Science and Technology, Universiti Putra Malaysia who have assisted me in various ways. I also would like to express my sincere thanks to Ms Nurul Solehah, a wonderful friend who for always being with me whenever help is needed. Last but not least I would like to offer my heartfelt thanks to my dearest parents, my lovely strong brothers and sisters who always believed in me and made me believe in myself to perform to my maximum ability.

This thesis was submitted to the Senate of the Universiti Putra Malaysia and has been accepted as fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science. The members of the Supervisory Committee were as follows:

Muhamad Hafiz bin Abd Rahim, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Food Science and Technology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Chairman)

Nor Khaizura binti Mahmud@ Ab Rashid, PhD

Associate Professor
Faculty of Food Science and Technology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Nurul Shazini binti Ramli, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Food Science and Technology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

Hanan bin Hasan, PhD

Senior Lecturer
Faculty of Food Science and Technology
Universiti Putra Malaysia
(Member)

ZALILAH MOHD SHARIFF, PhD

Professor and Dean
School of Graduate Studies
Universiti Putra Malaysia

Date: 10 October 2024

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
ABSTRACT		i
ABSTRAK		iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS		v
APPROVAL		vi
DECLARATION		viii
LIST OF TABLES		xiii
LIST OF FIGURES		xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS		xvi
CHAPTER		
1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Background	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Research Questions	2
	1.4 Hypotheses	3
	1.5 Aims	3
2	LITERATURE REVIEW	4
	2.1 Fermentation and Fermented Foods	4
	2.2 Belacan and its Nutritional Content	5
	2.2.1 <i>Belacan</i> Production	8
	2.3 An Introduction to Chilli as an Important Agricultural Crop	10
	2.4 Food-Related Substrate as a Biofertiliser for Sustainable Food Production	11
	2.4.1 The Potential of Seafood-Based Fermented Food as Biofertiliser	13
	2.4.2 Indigenous Microorganisms (IMO)	21
	2.4.3 Bacterial Isolation and Identification	22
	2.4.4 Application of Indigenous Microorganisms (IMO) as Biofertiliser	23
3	OPTIMIZATION, PREPARATION, BACTERIA IDENTIFICATION AND <i>In vitro</i> BIOFERTILISING ABILITIES OF <i>Belacan</i>	25
	3.1 Introduction	25
	3.2 Materials and Methods	26
	3.2.1 Sample Collection	26
	3.2.2 Experimental Site	27
	3.2.3 Preparation of Fermented <i>Belacan</i>	27
	3.2.4 Isolation of the Bacteria from <i>Belacan</i> Treatments	28

3.2.5	Identification of Bacterial Isolates Using Molecular Identification of 16S rDNA Gene Sequencing	29
3.2.6	pH Measurement	32
3.2.7	Bacterial Count	32
3.2.8	Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) Quantification Methods Using Salkowski Reagent	32
3.2.9	Phosphate Solubilisation Test	33
3.2.10	Antifungal Test	34
3.2.11	Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K) Determination	34
3.2.12	Statistical Analysis	34
3.3	Results and Discussion	35
3.3.1	Preparation of Fermented <i>Belacan</i>	35
3.3.2	The Isolation and Identification of Bacteria in the Fermented Foods	35
3.3.3	Molecular Identification of Bacteria Using the 16S rDNA Gene Sequencing	37
3.3.4	pH Measurement	39
3.3.5	Bacterial Count	42
3.3.6	Indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) Quantification Methods Using Salkowski Reagent	43
3.3.7	Phosphate solubilisation	44
3.3.8	Antifungal Test	45
3.3.9	Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K)	46
3.4	Conclusion	48
4	THE EFFICACY OF <i>Belacan</i> IN ENHANCING THE GROWTH AND NUTRITIONAL PROPERTIES OF <i>Capsicum annum</i> L. (chilli)	49
4.1	Introduction	49
4.2	Materials and Methods	50
4.2.1	Sample Collection	50
4.2.2	Experimental Site	51
4.2.3	Treatments, Experimental Design, and Greenhouse Size	51
4.2.4	Germination of the Chilli	52
4.2.5	Transferring and Planting Chilli Seedlings	54
4.2.6	Biofertiliser Preparation and Application	55
4.2.7	Measurements and Data Collection	57
4.2.8	GCMS samples preparation	58
4.2.9	Derivatization procedure	59
4.2.10	Statistical Analysis	60
4.3	Results and Discussion	60
4.3.1	Plant and chilli fruits growth	60
4.3.2	Nutritional content of chilli	65
4.4	Conclusions	68

5	CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATION AND CHALLENGES	70
5.1	Conclusion	70
5.2	Recommendation for Future Research	71
5.3	Challenges during research project	72
	REFERENCES	74
	APPENDICES	86
	BIODATA OF STUDENT	142
	PUBLICATION	143



LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	The summary of the nutritional content of <i>belacan</i>	8
2.2	The microbial composition of seafood-based food items that may serve as biofertiliser. The table is extracted from our previous publication	15
2.3	Potential microorganisms that can survive in <i>belacan</i>	22
2.4	Selected IMO used as bio stimulants particularly from lactic acid bacteria genus	24
3.1	The ratio of fermented foods to molasses for the cultivation of IMO	28
3.2	The morphological characteristics of <i>Lysinibacillus fusiformis</i> (R1) and <i>Bacillus velezensis</i> (R2)	36
3.3	Identification of bacterial isolates using 16S rDNA Gene Sequencing	38
3.4	Alterations in pH levels throughout the 12-day fermentation of <i>belacan</i>	40
3.5	Concentration of bacteria (CFU/mL) at different optical density (OD)	42
3.6	ICP-MS results on N, P, and K of <i>belacan</i> treatments after and before the fermentation	46
3.7	ICP-MS results on N, P, and K of <i>belacan</i> treatments after and before the fermentation	47
4.1	The effect of <i>belacan</i> treatments on the plants' height, leaf length and width, stem thickness, and chlorophyll content of chilli plants for each group of treatments	62
4.2	The effect of <i>belacan</i> treatments on the chilli fruits' weight (g), and length (cm) for each group of treatments	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page	
2.1	The method of producing <i>belacan</i> using wooden tubs	10
3.1	Potential mechanisms underlying the plant-promoting attributes of fermented foods may involve their abundant content of free amino acids, vitamins, minerals, and microorganisms, all of which are vital for supporting plant growth. This figure is adapted from our previous publication (Mohd Zaini et al., 2022).	26
3.2	The bacterial obtained (R1), and R2) from <i>belacan</i>	36
3.3	Agarose gel electrophoresis PCR product for R1 and R2	37
3.4	The biochemical pathway in the bacteria responsible for the acidification, adapted from the publication by our group (Mohd Zaini et al., 2023a)	41
3.5	IAA production by IMO isolated from <i>belacan</i> . Bars with the same letter are not significantly different ($p>0.05$)	43
3.6	Size of the inhibition (halo) zone of different types of bacteria at interval day.	44
3.7	Halo zone of treatments on Pikovskaya agar	45
3.8	Inhibition zone of <i>Collethotricum</i> sp. on different treatments. Data were expressed in mean \pm standard deviation. The different lowercase letter indicates significant differences within size of the inhibition zone of different treatments ($p<0.05$)	46
4.1	The research design of the treatments on the chilli plants	52
4.2	The germination process of chilli (a) and (b) The seed tray was covered with plastic wrap (c) Chilli seedlings during the germination stage	54
4.3	The planting process of the chilli (a) 16x16 plastic poly bag with the soil mixture of Coconut Coir Dusit (CCD) and Bio Soil (b) The seedling transfer into poly bag (c) The seedling with watering regime (d) The transferred seedling in a greenhouse	55
4.4	The preparation of the biofertiliser (a) The fermentation of <i>belacan</i> for 8 days (b) The first dilution of the treatments, and stock solution (c) The elimination of microorganisms	57
4.5	The measurement of plant height (a), leaf length(b), stem thick(c), chlorophyll(d), and leaf l width (e)	58

- 4.6 The example of chromatogram, its characteristics, and identification of the peak (in this case, capsaicin) by cross-referencing to Wiley/NIST Library 2023. The raw chromatograms are available upon request as per document contains over 100 pages
- 4.7 The relative concentrations of selected compounds in chili fruits, expressed as percentages, as determined by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis. Distinct symbols are used to denote statistical significance ($p < 0.05$). The analysis was conducted with three biological replicates

66

67



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ANOVA	Analysis of Variance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
pH	Potential Hydrogen
UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DOA	Department of Agriculture
rRNA	Ribosomal Ribonucleic Acid
EDTA	Disodium Ethylene Diamine Tetraacetate
Min	Minute
LSD	Least Significant Difference
Sec	Second
Fe Cl ₃	Iron (III) chloride
HClO ₄	Perchloric acid
IAA	Indole Acetic Acid
SDS	Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate
SDW	Sterile Distilled Water
CTAB	Hexadecyltrimethyl-Ammonium Bromide
UV	Ultra Violet
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
V	Volts
rpm	Revolutions Per Minute
Tris	Tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane
R2	<i>Bacillus velezensis</i>
R1	<i>Lysinibacillus fusiformis</i>

%	Percent
FW	Food Easte
EM	Eco-Friendly Microblal /Effective Microorganisms
B1	15 % fermented food (<i>belacan</i>) and 25% molasses (3:5)
B2	20% of fermented food (<i>belacan</i>) and molasses (1:1)
B3	25% of fermented food (<i>belacan</i>) and 15 % of molasses (5:3)
BB	Beneficial to Human Beings
HR	Health Risk exists
AFP	Aroma of Flavour Promoter
MC	Microbial Control
NA	Nutrient Agar
±	Plus–minus
ML	Millilitre
NB	Nutrition Broth
:	Ratio
MRS	De Man – Rogosa – Sharpe
v/v	Volume per volume
°C	Degree celsius
μL	Microliter
μm	Micrometer
bp	Base pair
RCBD	Randomized Complete Block Design
PC	Positive Control
+NPK	Treatments with chemical fertiliser
-NPK	Treatments without chemical fertiliser
CCD	Coconut Coir Dusit
T	Treatment

cm ²	Square Centimetre
FD	Dirst Dilution of <i>belacan</i> treatment
S	Stock of <i>belacan</i> treatment
NC	Negative Control
PGPB	Plant-Growth Promoting Bacteria
g	Gram
mg	Milligram
µg	Microgram
kb	Kilobase
L	Litre
M	Molar
CFU	Colony Forming Units
BLAST	Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
W/V	Weight/Volume percentage concentration
w/w	Weight per weight
IMO	Indigenous Microorganisms
N	Nitrogen
P	Phosphorus
K	Potassium
IMP	Disodium 5'-inosinate
GMP	Disodium 5'-guanylate
EAA	Essential amino acids
PUFA	Polyunsaturated fatty acids
MUFA	Monounsaturated fatty acids
MeOX	Methoxyamine hydrochloride
MSTFA	N-methyl trimethylsilyl trifluoroacetamide

SFA	Saturated fatty acids
amino N	Amino acids
NH ₃ -N	Ammonia nitrogen
Kg	Kilogram
MCO	Movement Control Order
BFF	Biofertiliser Fermented Food
LAB	Lactic Acid Bacteria
TBE	Tris Borate EDTA



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Fermentation is a food preservation and transformation technology that uses the growth and metabolic activities of microorganisms. In addition to enhancing the taste and nutritional value of food, fermentation can also improve food safety by inhibiting the growth of harmful bacteria and pathogens (Gaggia et al., 2011). During fermentation, microorganisms such as yeasts, bacteria, and molds break down complex organic compounds in the food materials into simpler molecules, resulting in a range of chemical and physical changes in the food (Cempaka et al., 2021). In Malaysia, fermented food is an integral part of Malaysian cuisine and culture such as *belacan*, *cincalok*, *budu*, and *pekasam*. *Belacan* is a type of fermented shrimp, commonly in solid form, that is commonly used in Nusantara cooking. Curiously, these fermented foods were touted to also contributed to the enhancement of plant growth by promoting plant growth, enhancing nutrient uptake, and increasing tolerance to environmental stresses (Huda, 2012a; Khudair et al., 2023). These properties are mainly contributed by the presence of indigenous microorganisms (IMO). IMO is known to possess bacteriocins (inhibit plant pathogens), increase solubilization of plant macronutrients such as Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), and Potassium (K), and produce phytohormones, such as indole acetic acid (IAA) or auxin (Lamont et al., 2017). Currently, the local practice often utilise these fermented food substrates on important agricultural crop, such as chilli (*Capsicum* spp.) (Khudair et al., 2023; Mohd Zaini et al., 2022). Chilli is known as the second most popular

vegetable crop in Malaysia, it is largely cultivated for its fruits and occupies a significant amount of agricultural land.

1.2 Problem Statement

Despite the widespread reliance on chemical fertilizers in Malaysian chili cultivation, which has led to environmental concerns and the development of resistant pathogens, there is limited research on eco-friendly alternatives such as indigenous microorganisms (IMO) from Malaysian fermented foods. While local communities have traditionally used fermented foods rich in microbial diversity, their application as biofertilizers in agricultural practices remains underexplored. Specifically, the potential of IMO from fermented belacan to enhance the growth, yield, and nutritional value of *Capsicum annum* L. (chili) plants has not been thoroughly investigated. This study addresses this gap by characterizing the biofertilising properties of bacteria isolated from belacan and evaluating their impact on chili plant growth and fruit quality. The findings provide new insights into sustainable agricultural practices that leverage the unique microbial resources of traditional fermented foods.

1.3 Research Questions

1. How do indigenous microorganisms (IMO) isolated from optimal fermented *belacan* influence the growth and development of *Capsicum annum* L. (chili) plants?
2. How does the application of *belacan* biofertiliser affect the nutritional composition and chemical profile of chili fruits?

1.4 Hypotheses

1. *Belacan* contains various beneficial Indigenous microorganisms (IMO) that can be enriched using optimal carbon sources and exhibit strong biofertilising properties
2. The application of *belacan* and IMO from fermented *belacan* leads to significant changes in the nutritional composition and chemical profile of chili fruits, improving their overall quality and significantly enhancing the growth parameters (e.g., shoot length, leaf dimensions, chlorophyll content) of *Capsicum annum* L. (chili) plants.

1.5 Aims

1. To investigate and determine the optimal enrichment process for *belacan* and to isolate and characterize the biofertilising properties of IMOs isolated from *belacan*.
2. To evaluate the impact of fermented *belacan* and IMO treatment on the nutritional composition, growth, and metabolite profile of chili and its fruits.

REFERENCES

- Abbey, L., Abbey, J., Leke-Aladekoba, A., Iheshiulo, E. M. A., & Ijenyo, M. (2019). Biopesticides and biofertilizers: types, production, benefits, and utilization. *Byproducts from agriculture and fisheries: adding value for food, feed, pharma, and fuels*, 479-500.
- Alori, E. T., Glick, B. R., & Babalola, O. O. (2017). Microbial phosphorus solubilization and its potential for use in sustainable agriculture. *Frontiers in microbiology*, 8, 971.
- Afifi, A. F. A., Mohtar, S. H., & Alias, R. (2014). Effect Of Packaging And Storage Temperature Towards The Formation Of Histamine Producing Bacteria In Shrimp Paste. *Proceedings of the 13th Symposium of the Malaysian Society of Applied Biology*, 20144012.
- Ahemad, M., & Kibret, M. (2014). Mechanisms and applications of plant growth promoting rhizobacteria: current perspective. *Journal of King saud University-science*, 26(1), 1-20.
- Alfonzo, A., Miceli, C., Nasca, A., Franciosi, E., Ventimiglia, G., Di Gerlando, R., ... & Settanni, L. (2017). Monitoring of wheat lactic acid bacteria from the field until the first step of dough fermentation. *Food microbiology*, 62, 256-269.
- Ali, N. S. Bintulu housewives keep the art of making *belacan* alive. Retrieved March 19, 2022, from <https://www.malaysianow.com/news/2022/03/19/bintulu-housewives-keep-the-art-of-making-belacan-alive>.
- Alsultan, W., Vadamalai, G., Khairulmazmi, A., Saud, H. M., Al-Sadi, A. M., Rashed, O., ... & Nasehi, A. (2019). Isolation, identification and characterization of endophytic bacteria antagonistic to *Phytophthora palmivora* causing black pod of cocoa in Malaysia. *European Journal of Plant Pathology*, 155, 1077-1091.
- Abu Bakar, J. (2002). *Belacan*. *Bruneiana Anthology of Science Articles* 2002(3), 3-5.
- Antonious, G. F. (2018). Capsaicinoids and vitamins in hot pepper and their role in disease therapy. In *Capsaicin and its human therapeutic development*. IntechOpen.
- Ar, H., Zaiton, H., As, N., & Huda-Faujan, N. (2017). Assessment of potential probiotic properties lactic acid bacteria from shrimp paste or *belacan*. *International Journal of Advances in Science Engineering and Technology*.
- Asadi Rahmani, H., Lakzian, A., Ghaderi, J., Keshavarz, P., Haghghatnia, H., Mirzashahi, K., ... & Mohammadi Torkashvand, A. (2016). Potential of

flavobacterium as biofertiliser to increase wheat yield. *Water and Soil*, 30(1), 125-135.

- Asghar, W., Kondo, S., Iguchi, R., Mahmood, A., & Kataoka, R. (2020). Agricultural utilization of unused resources: liquid food waste material as a new source of plant growth-promoting microbes. *Agronomy*, 10(7), 954.
- ATCC. Introduction to microbiology. Introduction to Microbiology. Retrieved February 24, 2022, from <https://www.atcc.org/resources/culture-guides/introduction-to-microbiology>
- Balderas-Ruíz, K. A., Bustos, P., Santamaria, R. I., González, V., Cristiano-Fajardo, S. A., Barrera-Ortíz, S., ... & Serrano-Carreón, L. (2020). *Bacillus velezensis* 83 a bacterial strain from mango phyllosphere, useful for biological control and plant growth promotion. *Amb Express*, 10, 1-19.
- Bangar, S. P., Suri, S., Trif, M., & Ozogul, F. (2022). Organic acids production from lactic acid bacteria: A preservation approach. *Food bioscience*, 46, 101615.
- Barnett, J. A. (2000). A history of research on yeasts 2: Louis Pasteur and his contemporaries, 1850–1880. *Yeast*, 16(8), 755-771.
- Bergey, D. H. (1994). *Bergey's manual of determinative bacteriology*. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
- Bolanle, B. A. (2014). *Isolation, characterisation and identification of probiotics Lactobacillus species in Belacan (shrimp paste)* (Doctoral dissertation, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia).
- Bhardwaj, D., Ansari, M. W., Sahoo, R. K., & Tuteja, N. (2014). Biofertilisers function as key player in sustainable agriculture by improving soil fertility, plant tolerance and crop productivity. *Microbial cell factories*, 13, 1-10.
- Bind, S., Bind, S., & Chandra, D. (2023). Beneficial microbes for sustainable agroecosystem. In *Advanced Microbial Techniques in Agriculture, Environment, and Health Management* (pp. 1-19). Academic Press.
- Boiu-Sicuia, O. A., Toma, R. C., Diguță, C. F., Matei, F., & Cornea, C. P. (2023). In vitro evaluation of some endophytic *bacillus* to potentially inhibit grape and grapevine fungal pathogens. *Plants*, 12(13), 2553.
- Berry, H. M., Rickett, D. V., Baxter, C. J., Enfissi, E. M., & Fraser, P. D. (2019). Carotenoid biosynthesis and sequestration in red chilli pepper fruit and its impact on colour intensity traits. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 70(10), 2637-2650.
- Cempaka, L., Rahmawati, E. A., & David, W. (2021). Sensory Profiles of Chocolate Drinks Made from Commercial Fermented Cocoa Powder and Unfermented Cocoa Beans. *Current Research in Nutrition and Food Science Journal*, 9(3), 988-999.

- Chandra, S., Askari, K., & Kumari, M. (2018). Optimization of indole acetic acid production by isolated bacteria from *Stevia rebaudiana* rhizosphere and its effects on plant growth. *Journal of Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology*, *16*(2), 581-586.
- Chen, T., Su, W., Mu, Y., Jiang, L., & Qi, Q. (2023). Study on the quality formation mechanism of Zao chili with enhanced fermentation by *Lactiplantibacillus plantarum* 5-1. *Food Chemistry*: X, *17*, 100626.
- Cheok, C. Y., Sobhi, B., Mohd Adzahan, N., Bakar, J., Abdul Rahman, R., Ab Karim, M. S., & Ghazali, Z. (2017). Physicochemical properties and volatile profile of chili shrimp paste as affected by irradiation and heat. *Food Chemistry*, *216*, 10–18.
- Chhandama, M. V. L., Chetia, A. C., Satyan, K. B., Ao, S., Ruatpuia, J. V., & Rokhum, S. L. (2022). Valorisation of food waste to sustainable energy and other value-added products: a review. *Bioresource Technology Reports*, *17*, 100945.
- Chaudhary, P., Singh, S., Chaudhary, A., Sharma, A., & Kumar, G. (2022). Overview of biofertilizers in crop production and stress management for sustainable agriculture. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, *13*, 930340.
- Christopher, K., & Bruno, E. (2003). Identification of bacterial species. *In Proceedings of the 24th*.
- Damodaran, T., Mishra, V. K., Jha, S. K., Pankaj, U., Gupta, G., & Gopal, R. (2019). Identification of rhizosphere bacterial diversity with promising salt tolerance, PGP traits and their exploitation for seed germination enhancement in sodic soil. *Agricultural research*, *8*, 36-43.
- Daniel, A. I., Fadaka, A. O., Gokul, A., Bakare, O. O., Aina, O., Fisher, S., ... & Klein, A. (2022). Biofertiliser: the future of food security and food safety. *Microorganisms*, *10*(6), 1220.
- Daranas, N., Roselló, G., Cabrefiga, J., Donati, I., Francés, J., Badosa, E., ... & Bonaterra, A. (2019). Biological control of bacterial plant diseases with *Lactobacillus plantarum* strains selected for their broad-spectrum activity. *Annals of Applied Biology*, *174*(1), 92-105.
- Dastager, S. G., Deepa, C. K., & Pandey, A. (2010). Isolation and characterization of novel plant growth promoting *Micrococcus* sp NII-0909 and its interaction with cowpea. *Plant physiology and biochemistry*, *48*(12), 987-992.
- Dayal, J. S., Ponniah, A. G., Khan, H. I., Babu, E. M., Ambasankar, K., & Vasagam, K. K. (2013). Shrimps—a nutritional perspective. *Current science*, 1487-14
- De Mandal, S., Singh, S. S., & Kumar, N. S. (2018). Analyzing plant growth promoting *Bacillus* sp. and related genera in Mizoram, Indo-Burma biodiversity Hotspot. *Biocatalysis and agricultural biotechnology*, *15*, 370-376.

- Divakar, K., Suryia Prabha, M., Nandhinidevi, G., & Gautam, P. (2017). Kinetic characterization and fed-batch fermentation for maximal simultaneous production of esterase and protease from *Lysinibacillus fusiformis* AU01. *Preparative Biochemistry and Biotechnology*, 47(4), 323-332.
- DOA. 2003. Plant hormones and plant nutrients in liquid biofertiliser. Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand (in Thai).
- DOA. 2004. Scientific information of liquid biofertiliser (Part I). Department of Agriculture, Bangkok, Thailand (in Thai).
- Doğan, G., & Ertan, Ö. O. (2017). Determination of amino acid and fatty acid composition of goldband goatfish [*Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855)] fishing from the Gulf of Antalya (Turkey). *International Aquatic Research*, 9, 313-327.
- El-Ghorab, A. H., Javed, Q., Anjum, F. M., Hamed, S. F., & Shaaban, H. A. (2013). Pakistani bell pepper (*Capsicum annum* L.): Chemical compositions and its antioxidant activity. *International Journal of Food Properties*, 16(1), 18-32.
- FAO. (2012). FAO's Fish Price Index. PLoS ONE, 7, e36731. <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22590598/>
- FAO. (2018). *World Fisheries and Aquaculture*. Retrieved from www.fao.org/publications
- Forero, M. D., Quijano, C. E., & Pino, J. A. (2009). Volatile compounds of chile pepper (*Capsicum annum* L. var. *glabriusculum*) at two ripening stages. *Flavour and Fragrance Journal*, 24(1), 25-30.
- Food Act 1983 and Food Regulations 1985. 2014. Testimony of Government of Malaysia. <http://overseas.cas.org.tw/Data/Sites/1/media/馬來西亞/FR1985.pdf>
- Gaggia, F., Di Gioia, D., Baffoni, L., & Biavati, B. (2011). The role of protective and probiotic cultures in food and feed and their impact in food safety. *Trends in food science & technology*, 22, S58-S66.
- Galili, G., Avin-Wittenberg, T., Angelovici, R., & Fernie, A. R. (2014). The role of photosynthesis and amino acid metabolism in the energy status during seed development. *Frontiers in plant science*, 5, 447.
- Gang, S., Sharma, S., Saraf, M., Buck, M., & Schumacher, J. (2019). Analysis of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) production in *Klebsiella* by LC-MS/MS and the Salkowski method. *Bio-protocol*, 9(9), e3230-e3230.
- Giri, S., & Pati, B. R. (2004). A comparative study on phyllosphere nitrogen fixation by newly isolated *Corynebacterium* sp. & *Flavobacterium* sp. and their potentialities as biofertiliser. *Acta microbiologica et immunologica Hungarica*, 51(1-2), 47-56.

- Goswami, D., Thakker, J. N., & Dhandhukia, P. C. (2015). Simultaneous detection and quantification of indole-3-acetic acid (IAA) and indole-3-butyric acid (IBA) produced by rhizobacteria from l-tryptophan (Trp) using HPTLC. *Journal of Microbiological Methods*, 110, 7-14.
- Haitham, A., Zaiton, H., Norrakitah, A., & Huda-faujan, N. (2017). Assessment of potential probiotic properties lactic acid bacteria from shrimp paste or *belacan*. *International Journal of Advances in Science Engineering and Technology*, 5(1), 90–98.
- Hajeb, P., & Jinap, S. (2012). Fermented shrimp products as source of umami in Southeast Asia. *J Nutr Food Sci*, 10, 006.
- Hamed, H. A., Moustafa, Y. A., & Abdel-Aziz, S. M. (2011). In vivo efficacy of lactic acid bacteria in biological control against *Fusarium oxysporum* for protection of tomato plant. *Life Science Journal*, 8(4), 462-468.
- Higa, T., & Kinjo, S. (1989, October). Effect of lactic acid fermentation bacteria on plant growth and soil humus formation. *In Proceedings of 1th Int. Conf. on Kyusei Nature Farming, Khon Kaen, Thailand* (pp. 140-147).
- Hildebrandt, T. M., Nesi, A. N., Araújo, W. L., & Braun, H. P. (2015). Amino acid catabolism in plants. *Molecular plant*, 8(11), 1563-1579.
- Huda, N. (2012a). Indonesian fermented fish products. *Handbook of animal-based fermented food and beverage technology*, 2, 717-738.
- Huda, N. (2012b). Malaysian fermented fish products. *Handbook of animal-based fermented food and beverage Technology*, 2, 709-715.
- Hui, Y. H., Cross, N., Kristinsson, H. G., Lim, M. H., Nip, W. K., Siow, L. F., & Stanfield, P. S. (2012). Biochemistry of seafood processing. *Food biochemistry and food processing*, 344-364.
- Hui, Y. H., Meunier-Goddik, L., Josephsen, J., Nip, W. K., & Stanfield, P. S. (Eds.). (2004). *Handbook of food and beverage fermentation technology* (Vol. 134). CRC Press.
- Huss, H. H. (2007). *Assessment and management of seafood safety and quality* (No. 444). Daya Books.
- IDF. (1992). General standard of identity for fermented milks. *International Dairy Federation Standard*, 163.
- Ilyanie, H. Y., Huda-Faujan, N., & Ida Muryani, M. Y. (2020). Comparative Proximate Composition Of Malaysian Fermented Shrimp Products. *Malaysian Applied Biology*, 49(3), 139–144.
- Itelima, J. U., Bang, W. J., Onyimba, I. A., Sila, M. D., & Egber, O. J. (2018). Bio-fertilisers as key player in enhancing soil fertility and crop productivity: A review.

- Jabeur, F., Mechri, S., Kriaa, M., Gharbi, I., Bejaoui, N., Sadok, S., & Jaouadi, B. (2020). Statistical Experimental design optimization of microbial proteases production under co-culture conditions for chitin recovery from speckled shrimp *Metapenaeus monoceros* by-product. *BioMed Research International*, 2020.
- Jaffar, N. S., Jawan, R., & Chong, K. P. (2023). The potential of lactic acid bacteria in mediating the control of plant diseases and plant growth stimulation in crop production-A mini review. *Frontiers in plant science*, 13, 1047945.
- Jalil, M. A., Sayed, M. A. S., Sultana, S., & Shahidullah, S. M. (2021). Effect of seed quality on germination and seedling vigour of chilli (*Capsicum annuum* L.). *Journal of Horticultural Science and Technology*, 2(1), 24-30.
- Jangiam, W., Sangthong, N., & Soontrapiromsook, K. (2018). Screening of Microorganisms from Homemade Biofertilisers to Promote Plant Growth. *Am. J. Sustain. Agric*, 12, 1-7.
- Jinap, S., Ilya-Nur, A. R., Tang, S. C., Hajeb, P., Shahrim, K., & Khairunnisak, M. (2010). Sensory attributes of dishes containing shrimp paste with different concentrations of glutamate and 5'-nucleotides. *Appetite*, 55(2), 238–244. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2010.06.007>
- Kang, S. M., Radhakrishnan, R., You, Y. H., Khan, A. L., Park, J. M., Lee, S. M., & Lee, I. J. (2015). Cucumber performance is improved by inoculation with plant growth-promoting microorganisms. *Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B—Soil & Plant Science*, 65(1), 36-44.
- Khaitov, B., Umurzokov, M., Cho, K. M., Lee, Y. J., Park, K. W., & Sung, J. (2019). Importance and production of chilli pepper; heat tolerance and efficient nutrient use under climate change conditions. *Korean Journal of Agricultural Science*, 46(4), 769-779.
- Khudair, A. J. D., Zaini, N. S. M., Jaafar, A. H., Hussin, A. S. M., Al Qadr Imad Wan-Mohtar, W. A., & Rahim, M. H. A. B. D. (2023). Production, Organoleptic, and Biological Activities of *Belacan* (Shrimp Paste) and Pekasam (Fermented Freshwater Fish), the Ethnic Food from the Malay Archipelago. *Sains Malaysiana*, 52(4), 1217–1230. <https://doi.org/10.17576/jsm-2023-5204-14>
- Kim, Y. B., Choi, Y. S., Ku, S. K., Jang, D. J., binti Ibrahim, H. H., & Moon, K. B. (2014). Comparison of quality characteristics between *belacan* from Brunei Darussalam and Korean shrimp paste. *Journal of Ethnic Foods*, 1(1), 19-23.
- Lamont, J. R., Wilkins, O., Bywater-Ekegård, M., & Smith, D. L. (2017). From yogurt to yield: Potential applications of lactic acid bacteria in plant production. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 111, 1-9.
- Lau, O. W., & Mok, C. S. (1995). Indirect conductometric detection of amino acids after liquid chromatographic separation. Part II. determination of monosodium glutamate in foods. *Analytica chimica acta*, 302(1), 45-52.

- Lee, B. H. (2014). *Fundamentals of food biotechnology*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Limanska, N., Ivanytsia, T., Basiul, O., Krylova, K., Biscola, V., Chobert, J. M., ... & Haertlé, T. (2013). Effect of *Lactobacillus plantarum* on germination and growth of tomato seedlings. *Acta physiologiae plantarum*, 35, 1587-1595.
- Lupwayi, N. Z., Olsen, P. E., Sande, E. S., Keyser, H. H., Collins, M. M., Singleton, P. W., & Rice, W. A. (2000). Inoculant quality and its evaluation. *Field Crops Research*, 65(2-3), 259-270.
- Malusa, E., & Vassilev, N. (2014). A contribution to set a legal framework for biofertilisers. *Applied microbiology and biotechnology*, 98, 6599-6607.
- Mechri, S., Kriaa, M., Berrouina, M. B. E., Benmradi, M. O., Jaouadi, N. Z., Rekik, H., ... & Jaouadi, B. (2017). Optimized production and characterization of a detergent-stable protease from *Lysinibacillus fusiformis* C250R. *International journal of biological macromolecules*, 101, 383-397.
- Merican, Z., Lau, Y. Q., & Idrus, A. Z. (1980). Malaysian fermented foods. ASEAN Protein Project. *Occasional paper*, (10).
- Mizutani, T., Kimizuka, A., Ruddle, K., & Ishige, N. (1992). Chemical components of fermented fish products. *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*, 5(2), 152-159.
- Mishra, M., & Chauhan, P. (2016). Applications of microscopy in bacteriology. *Microscopy Research*, 4(1), 1-9.
- MOA. (2017). *Tip Tanaman*. Ministry of Agriculture Malaysia. Retrieved from <https://www.moa.gov.my/documents/20182/65815/Tip%2BTanaman%2Bbersama%2BRakan%2BKebun%2Banda.pdf/33958027-6c2b-468f-8ee2-9cb9ef69578c>
- Moe, L. A. (2013). Amino acids in the rhizosphere: from plants to microbes. *American journal of botany*, 100(9), 1692-1705.
- Mohd Zaini, N. S., Idris, H., Yaacob, J. S., Wan-Mohtar, W. A. A. Q. I., Putra Samsudin, N. I., Abdul Sukor, A. S., ... & Abd Rahim, M. H. (2022). The potential of fermented food from Southeast Asia as biofertiliser. *Horticulturae*, 8(2), 102.
- Mohd Zaini, N. S., Khudair, A. J. D., Gengan, G., Abd Rahim, M. H., Meor Hussin, A. S., Idris, H., & Mohsin, A. Z. (2023a). Enhancing the nutritional profile of vegan diet: A review of fermented plant-based milk as a nutritious supplement. *Journal of Food Composition and Analysis*, 123, 105567. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jfca.2023.105567>
- Mohd Zaini, N. S., Khudair, A. J., Mohsin, A. Z., Lim, E. J., IDRIS, H., YAACOB, J. S., & RAHIM, M. H. A. (2023b). Biotransformation of food waste into biofertilisers through composting and anaerobic digestion: a review. *Plant, Soil & Environment*, 69.

- Mohite, B. (2013). Isolation and characterization of indole acetic acid (IAA) producing bacteria from rhizospheric soil and its effect on plant growth. *Journal of soil science and plant nutrition*, 13(3), 638-649.
- Mandal, V., Sen, S. K., & Mandal, N. C. (2007). Detection, isolation and partial characterization of antifungal compound (s) produced by *Pediococcus acidilactici* LAB 5. *Natural Product Communications*, 2(6), 1934578X0700200610.
- Murray, J., & Burt, J. R. (2001). The Composition of Fish (Torry Advisory Note No. 38). *Aberdeen, UK: Torry Research Station*.
- Muzaiifa, M., Murlida, E., Nilda, C., Rozali, Z. F., & Rahmi, F. (2023, May). Isolation and identification of protease producing bacteria from *belacan* depik, a traditional fermented fish of the Gayo tribe. In *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science* (Vol. 1177, No. 1, p. 012038). IOP Publishing.
- Neppl, G. P., & Wehner, T. C. (2001). Vine length of a diverse set of watermelon cultivars. *REPORT-CUCURBIT GENETICS COOPERATIVE*, 24, 65-67.
- Ngampimol, H., & Kunathigan, V. (2008). The study of shelf life for liquid biofertiliser from vegetable waste. *AUJT*, 11(4), 204-208.
- Nunal, S., Florece, C., & Treyes, M. T. (2016). Antagonistic activities against foodborne pathogens and use as functional starter culture of bacterial strains isolated from fermented shrimp paste. *Phil J of Nat Sci*, 21(1), 26–36.
- Olalere, O. A., Nour, A., Alara, O. R., & Ahmad, M. M. (2016, September). The Impact of Pepper Production on Malaysian Economy and the Need for Nutraceutical Diversification. In *The National Conference for Postgraduate Research* (Vol. 3).
- Oleńska, E., Małek, W., Wójcik, M., Swiecicka, I., Thijs, S., & Vangronsveld, J. (2020). Beneficial features of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria for improving plant growth and health in challenging conditions: A methodical review. *Science of the Total Environment*, 743, 140682.
- Paleckiene, R., Sviklas, A., & Šlinkšiene, R. (2007). Physicochemical properties of a microelement fertiliser with amino acids. *Russian Journal of Applied Chemistry*, 80, 352-357.
- Pascual, I., Azcona, I., Aguirreolea, J., Morales, F., Corpas, F. J., Palma, J. M., ... & Sanchez-Diaz, M. (2010). Growth, yield, and fruit quality of pepper plants amended with two sanitized sewage sludges. *Journal of agricultural and food chemistry*, 58(11), 6951-6959.
- Paungfoo-Lonhienne, C., Schenk, P. M., Lonhienne, T. G., Brackin, R., Meier, S., Rentsch, D., & Schmidt, S. (2009). Nitrogen affects cluster root formation and expression of putative peptide transporters. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 60(9), 2665-2676.

- Phoboo, S., Sarkar, D., Bhowmik, P. C., Jha, P. K., & Shetty, K. (2016). Improving salinity resilience in *Swertia chirayita* clonal line with *Lactobacillus plantarum*. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science*, 96(1), 117-127.
- Popko, M., Michalak, I., Wilk, R., Gramza, M., Chojnacka, K., & Górecki, H. (2018). Effect of the new plant growth biostimulants based on amino acids on yield and grain quality of winter wheat. *Molecules*, 23(2), 470.
- Prihanto, A., & Muyasyaroh, H. (2021). The Indonesian Fermented Food Product Terasi: History and Potential Bioactivities. *SRP*, 12(2), 378–384.
- Rabbee, M. F., Ali, M. S., Choi, J., Hwang, B. S., Jeong, S. C., & Baek, K. H. (2019). *Bacillus velezensis*: a valuable member of bioactive molecules within plant microbiomes. *Molecules*, 24(6), 1046.
- Rahmoune, B., Morsli, A., Khelifi-Slaoui, M., Khelifi, L., Strueh, A., Erban, A., ... & van Dongen, J. T. (2017). Isolation and characterization of three new PGPR and their effects on the growth of *Arabidopsis* and *Datura* plants. *Journal of plant interactions*, 12(1), 1-6.
- Rai, M. (2006). *Handbook of microbial biofertilisers* (pp. 107–108). CRC Press.
- Raimi, A., Adeleke, R., & Roopnarain, A. (2017). Soil fertility challenges and Biofertiliser as a viable alternative for increasing smallholder farmer crop productivity in sub-Saharan Africa. *Cogent Food & Agriculture*, 3(1), 1400933.
- Raimi, A. R., Ezeokoli, O. T., & Adeleke, R. A. (2019). High-throughput sequence analysis of bacterial communities in commercial biofertiliser products marketed in South Africa: an independent snapshot quality assessment. *3 Biotech*, 9(3), 108.
- Raman, J., Kim, J. S., Choi, K. R., Eun, H., Yang, D., Ko, Y. J., & Kim, S. J. (2022). Application of lactic acid bacteria (LAB) in sustainable agriculture: Advantages and limitations. *International Journal of Molecular Sciences*, 23(14), 7784.
- Ray, R. C., & Joshi, V. K. (2014). Fermented foods: past, present and future. *Microorganisms and fermentation of traditional foods*, 1-36.
- Rentsch, D., Schmidt, S., & Tegeder, M. (2007). Transporters for uptake and allocation of organic nitrogen compounds in plants. *FEBS letters*, 581(12), 2281-2289.
- Representative, M. (1934, January 17). A Malayan Industry. *The Straits Times*, p. 2. Retrieved from <https://eresources.nlb.gov.sg/newspapers/Digitised/Article/straitstimes19340114-1.2.111>

- Rhee, S. J., Lee, J. E., & Lee, C. H. (2011, December). Importance of lactic acid bacteria in Asian fermented foods. In *Microbial Cell Factories* (Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 1-13). BioMed Central.
- Roy, R. N., Finck, A., Blair, G. J., & Tandon, H. L. S. (2006). Plant nutrition for food security. *A guide for integrated nutrient management. FAO Fertiliser and Plant Nutrition Bulletin*, 16(368).
- Rzhevskaya, V. S., Oturina, I. P., & Oturina, L. M. (2014). Teplitskaya Study of the biological characteristics of the lactic acid bacteria strains. *Серия Биология Химия*, 27, 145-160.
- Sachdev, D., Nema, P., Dhakephalkar, P., Zinjarde, S., & Chopade, B. (2010). Assessment of 16S rRNA gene-based phylogenetic diversity and promising plant growth-promoting traits of Acinetobacter community from the rhizosphere of wheat. *Microbiological research*, 165(8), 627-638.
- Saeid, A., & Chojnacka, K. (2019). Fertilizers: need for new strategies. In *Organic Farming* (pp. 91-116). Woodhead Publishing.
- Saha, S., Walia, S., Kundu, A., Kaur, C., Singh, J., & Sisodia, R. (2015). Capsaicinoids, Tocopherol, and Sterols Content in Chili (*Capsicum* sp.) by Gas Chromatographic-Mass Spectrometric Determination. *International Journal of Food Properties*, 18, 1535–1545
- Sahu, B. B., Barik, N. K., Mohapatra, B. C., Sahu, B. N., Sahu, H., Sahoo, P., ... & Jayasankar, P. (2014). Valorization of fish processing waste through natural fermentation with molasses for preparation of bio fertiliser and bio supplement. *Journal of Environmental Science, Computer Science and Engineering & Technology*, 3, 1849-1856.
- Sairi, F., Ismail, N., & Ibrahim, N. (2018). The effect of FRAW towards the growth of chilli seedlings and its associated microorganisms. *Malaysian Journal of Microbiology*, 14(6), 606-610.
- Sambrook, J., Fritsch, E. F., & Maniatis, T. (1989). *Molecular cloning: a laboratory manual* (No. Ed. 2). Cold spring harbor laboratory press.
- Sanchez, P. C. (2008a). Philippine Fermented Foods: Principle and Technology. In *Philippine Fermented Foods: Principles and Technology* (pp. 260–261). The University of Philippines Press.
- Sanchez, P. C. (2008b). Philippine Fermented Foods: Principles and Technology. In *Philippine Fermented Foods: Principles and Technology* (pp. 409–411). The University of Philippines Press.
- Srinivasan, R., Yandigeri, M. S., Kashyap, S., & Alagawadi, A. R. (2012). Effect of salt on survival and P-solubilization potential of phosphate solubilizing microorganisms from salt affected soils. *Saudi journal of biological sciences*, 19(4), 427-434.

- Savci, S. (2012). An agricultural pollutant: chemical fertiliser. *International Journal of Environmental Science and Development*, 3(1), 73.
- Schütz, L., Gattinger, A., Meier, M., Müller, A., Boller, T., Mäder, P., & Mathimaran, N. (2018). Improving crop yield and nutrient use efficiency via biofertilisation—A global meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 8, 2204.
- Sengun, I. Y., Kilic, G., Charoenyingcharoen, P., Yukphan, P., & Yamada, Y. (2022). Investigation of the microbiota associated with traditionally produced fruit vinegars with focus on acetic acid bacteria and lactic acid bacteria. *Food Bioscience*, 47, 101636.
- Shamsudin, S. (2015). Kebun: Jom Tanam Sendiri. Retrieved from https://www.facebook.com/groups/jomtanamsendiri/?post_id=737170549746473
- Singh, R. K., Kumar, D. P., Solanki, M. K., Singh, P., Srivastva, A. K., Kumar, S., ... & Arora, D. K. (2013). Optimization of media components for chitinase production by chickpea rhizosphere associated *Lysinibacillus fusiformis* B-CM18. *Journal of basic microbiology*, 53(5), 451-460.
- Siti, Z. H., Awad, H. M., Sheikh, I., Siti, H., Mohamad, R. S., & Ramlan, A. (2013). Agriculture wastes conversion for biofertiliser production using beneficial microorganisms for sustainable agriculture applications. *Malaysian Journal of Microbiology*, 9(1), 60-67.
- Sobhi, B., Noranizan, M., Ab Karim, S., Abdul Rahman, R., Bakar, J., & Ghazali, Z. (2012). Microbial and quality attributes of thermally processed chili shrimp paste. *International Food Research Journal*, 19(4), 1705–1712.
- Sun, M. L., Zhao, F., Shi, M., Zhang, X. Y., Zhou, B. C., Zhang, Y. Z., & Chen, X. L. (2015). Characterization and biotechnological potential analysis of a new exopolysaccharide from the Arctic marine bacterium *Polaribacter* sp. SM1127. *Scientific reports*, 5(1), 18435.
- Tamang, J. P., Shin, D. H., Jung, S. J., & Chae, S. W. (2016). Functional Properties of Microorganisms in Fermented Foods. *Frontiers in Microbiology*, 7, 578. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fmicb.2016.00578>
- Trivedi, P., Spann, T., & Wang, N. (2011). Isolation and characterization of beneficial bacteria associated with citrus roots in Florida. *Microbial ecology*, 62, 324-336.
- Tveterås, S., Asche, F., Bellemare, M. F., Smith, M. D., Guttormsen, A. G., Lem, A., ... & Vannuccini, S. (2012). Fish is food—the FAO's fish price index. *PLoS one*, 7(5), e36731.
- Vacheron, J., Desbrosses, G., Bouffaud, M.-L., Touraine, B., Moënné-Loccoz, Y., Muller, D., ... Prigent-Combaret, C. (2013). Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria and root system functioning. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 4, 356.

- Van Boekel, M., Fogliano, V., Pellegrini, N., Stanton, C., Scholz, G., Lalljie, S., ... & Eisenbrand, G. (2010). A review on the beneficial aspects of food processing. *Molecular nutrition & food research*, 54(9), 1215-1247.
- Van Fan, Y., Lee, C. T., Leow, C. W., Chua, L. S., & Sarmidi, M. R. (2016). Physico-chemical and biological changes during co-composting of model kitchen waste, rice bran and dried leaves with different microbial inoculants. *Malaysian Journal of Analytical Sciences*, 20(6), 1447-1457.
- Vendan, R. T., Yu, Y. J., Lee, S. H., & Rhee, Y. H. (2010). Diversity of endophytic bacteria in ginseng and their potential for plant growth promotion. *The Journal of Microbiology*, 48, 559-565.
- Yanar, Y., & Celik, M. (2006). Seasonal amino acid profiles and mineral contents of green tiger shrimp (*Penaeus semisulcatus* De Haan, 1844) and speckled shrimp (*Metapenaeus monoceros* Fabricus, 1789) from the Eastern Mediterranean. *Food Chemistry*, 94(1), 33-36.
- Yarullina, D. R., Asafova, E. V., Kartunova, J. E., Ziyatdinova, G. K., & Ilinskaya, O. N. (2014). Probiotics for plants: NO-producing lactobacilli protect plants from drought. *Applied biochemistry and microbiology*, 50, 166-168.
- Yuliana, N., & Dizon, E. I. (2011). Phenotypic identification of lactic acid bacteria isolated from Tempoyak (fermented durian) made in the Philippines. *International Journal of Biology*, 3(2), 145-152.