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8 Abstract

9	Organic wastes are potential sources of both energy as well as crop production fertilizers.
10	Correlations and models, involving organic matter characterization, have been previously

11 described by several authors although there is still a lack in knowledge on the potential of

12 simultaneous predictions of methane and organic fertilizer quality to optimize the wastes

13 treatments. A methodology combining chemical accessibility and fluorescence spectroscopy

14 <u>was used to characterise 82 different organic wastes.</u> Characterization data were compared

15 with the biochemical methane potential (BMP), and with the biodegradable organic carbon

16 obtained by soil incubation (C_bio). <u>High correlations values were observed</u> (R^2 of 0.818 for

17 BMP and 0.845 for C_bio). <u>Model coefficients highlighted the differences and similarities</u>

18 between anaerobic and aerobic soil biodegradation, suggesting that anaerobic recalcitrant

19 molecules could enhance soil fertility. This is a first step in the development of a tool for

20 <u>optimizing both types of valorisation according to agrosystem needs and constraints.</u>

21 Key words biodegradability, methane production, soil, fluorescence, accessibility

22 List of abbreviations

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