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Bioaugmentation of chlorothalonil-contaminated soil with hydrolytically or reductively dehalogenating strain and its effect on soil microbial community

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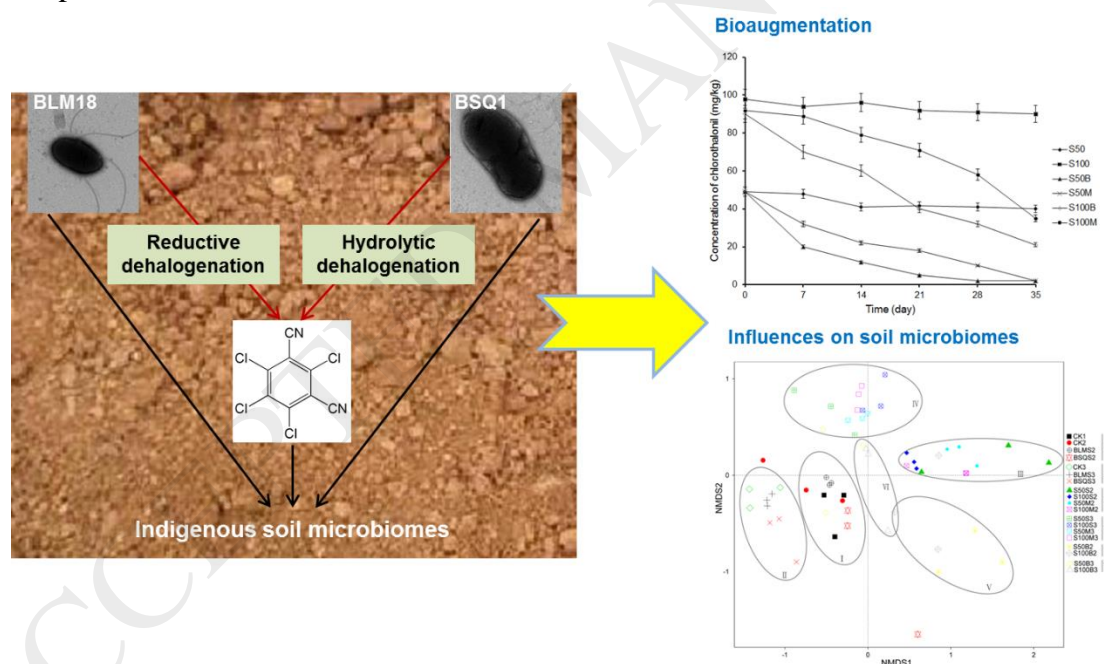
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Graphical abstract



Highlights:

- Bioremediation through hydrolytic dehalogenation showed better effects.
- The TPN treatment decreased bacterial richness and diversity.
- The TPN treatment was the main force shifting the indigenous consortia.
- Bioaugmentation may affect soil microcosms depending on the inoculated strain.

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