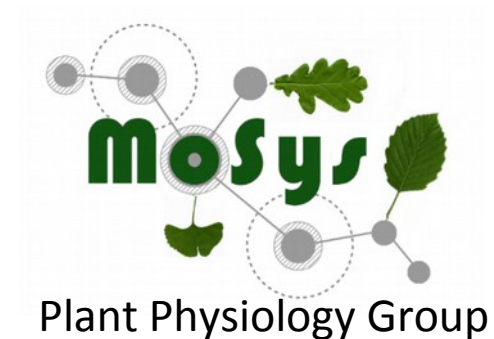


Module Soil Ecology SS 2018

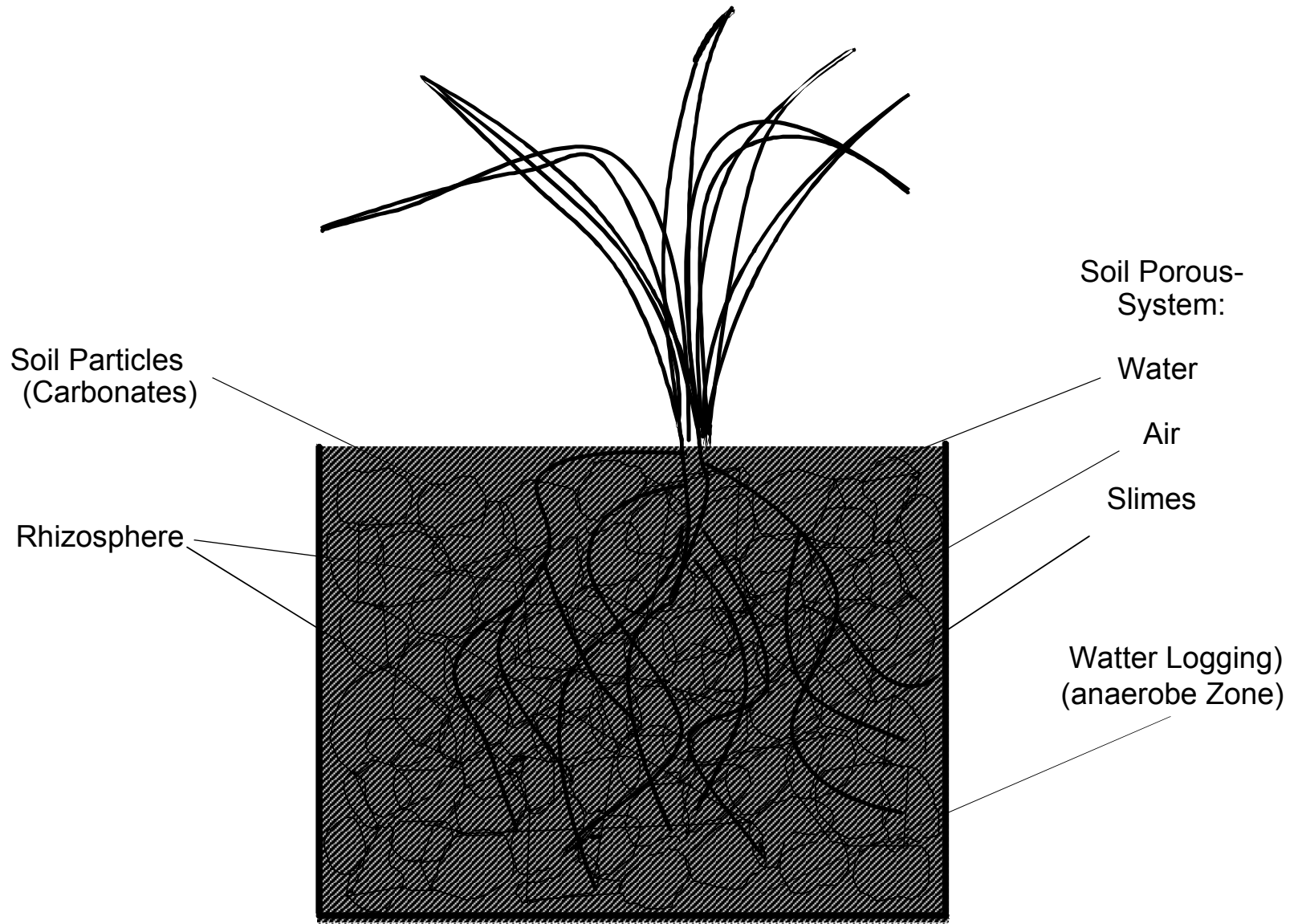
Rhizosphäre

Gert Bachmann, Franz Hadacek,
Karoline Uteseny, Vladimir Chobot



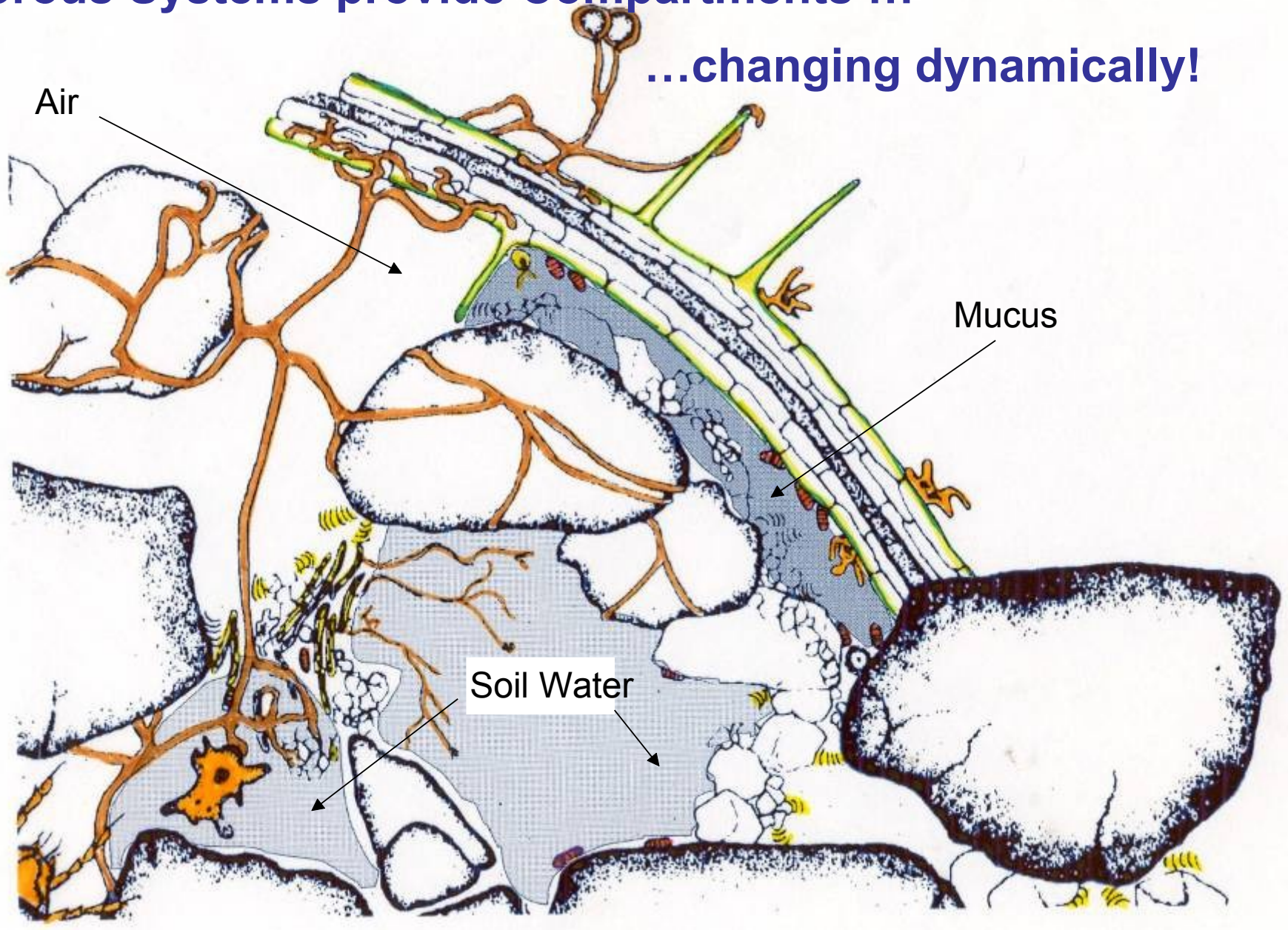
Plant Physiology Group

Microhabitates in Soil



Porous Systems provide Compartments ...

...changing dynamically!



Definitions: Soil Systems Ecology, Bioactivity

Bodenökologie

Rhizosphere	Densely rooted Soil s.s. Soil directly influenced by Roots.
Rhizoplane	Root Surface, inhabited by Organisms.
Rhizosphere Organisms	Organisms living in the Rhizosphere Zone.
Rhizodeposition	Deposition of dissolved and particular Matter by Roots
Root Exudation	Active Ssezernation of Substances by Roots
Bioactivity	Presently measurable Activity of Organisms or Enzymes .
Biomass	Living or decomposing Biomass (g or g Biomass Carbon).
Potential Bioaktiviy	Maximal Substrate induced Biomass.
Species Abundance	Amount of Individua of a single Species in a given Area or Volume.
Species Richness	Number of different Species in a given System
Species Diversity	relative Abundance of Species or Genomes related to a System....(Shannon Weaner..)
Relative Importance Value	Dominance od Species or functional Groups in relation to theior Coorganisms .
Pool Size	Amount of single Metabolites .
Flow /Transfer	Transfer Rates of Metabolites.
Energy Flow	Translokation of potetial biochemical Energy e.g. ATP/NADH + H.
Mass Transfer	Translokation of Substance, s.s. potential Biosubstrates.
Residence Time	Relative Time a Substance may remain in a System.
Turnover Time	Periode of complete Rezyklierung of a Substance in a System.
Source_Quelle	Energy- or bzw. CN-Source
Sink_Senke	Compartment/Location of Production or Immobilization

Definitions: Soil ecological Methods, Bioaktivität

Soil Respiration, CO₂

Soil Air	Air in the Soil Pores. CO ₂	2.
Soil CO ₂ - Emission	Biogenic or abiogenic CO ₂ produced in Soils	2.
Basal Soil Respiration (BR)	Sum, of CO ₂ Emission	
Root Respiration	Root produced CO ₂	
Microbial Respiration	Mikroorganismal CO ₂	
SIR	Substrate induced soil Respiration	
Initial point of respiratory response	Timepoint of complete soil air removal and Measurement of biogenic CO ₂	
Response RESP	SIR – BR.	
Response % BR	RESP in Percent of basal Respiration	
Increase of Biomass	Amplification of RESP in mg CO ₂ per kg Soil per h in the linear range	
Biomass C	SIR derived Biomasse C (Anderson /Domsch).	
Respiratory Quotient	Gramm Biomasse-C per g Basal Resp.-C.	

Methods to analyse “microbial Biomass”

Infra red spectroscopy	Measurement of IR Absorption (Absorption spektra) of a Substance.
IRGA	Infra Red Gas Analyse (URAS... Ultra Red Scribe) of (Soil) Air.
Isermeyer	CO ₂ Measurement by alkaline Absorption and Titration.
Anderson/Domsch	Biomass -C Calculation from SIR.
Fumigation/Extraktion	Extraction of Biomass-C or N after Chloroform Fumigation.
Isoenzyme activities	Analysis of the maximum substrate utilization of a Soil
Direct Count	Staining and Counting of single Organisms.

Chemical -physiological Analysis

Low Molecular Organic Compounds

Sugars
Amino Acids
Organic Acids

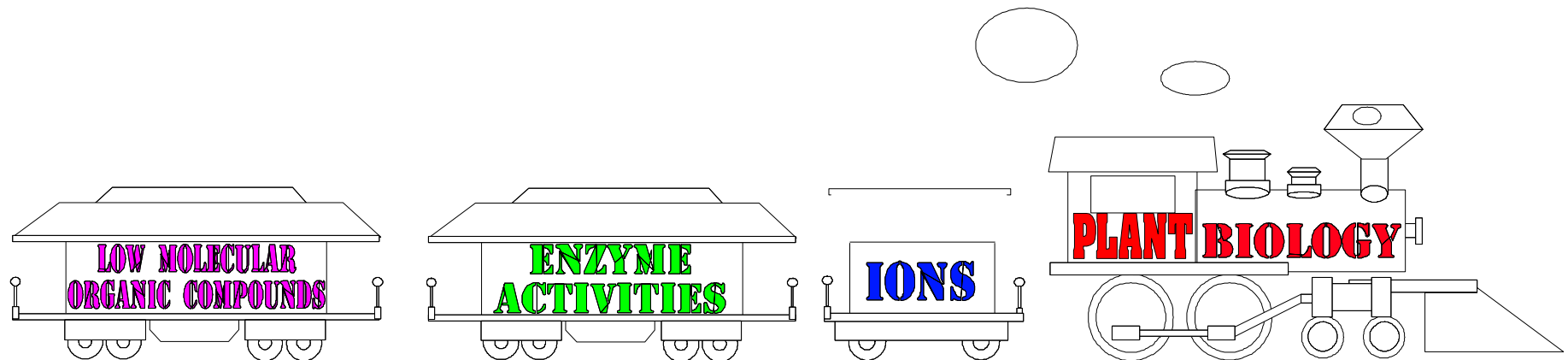
Enzyme activities

Decarboxylases
(SIR, Soil Respiration))
Invertases
Dehydrogenases

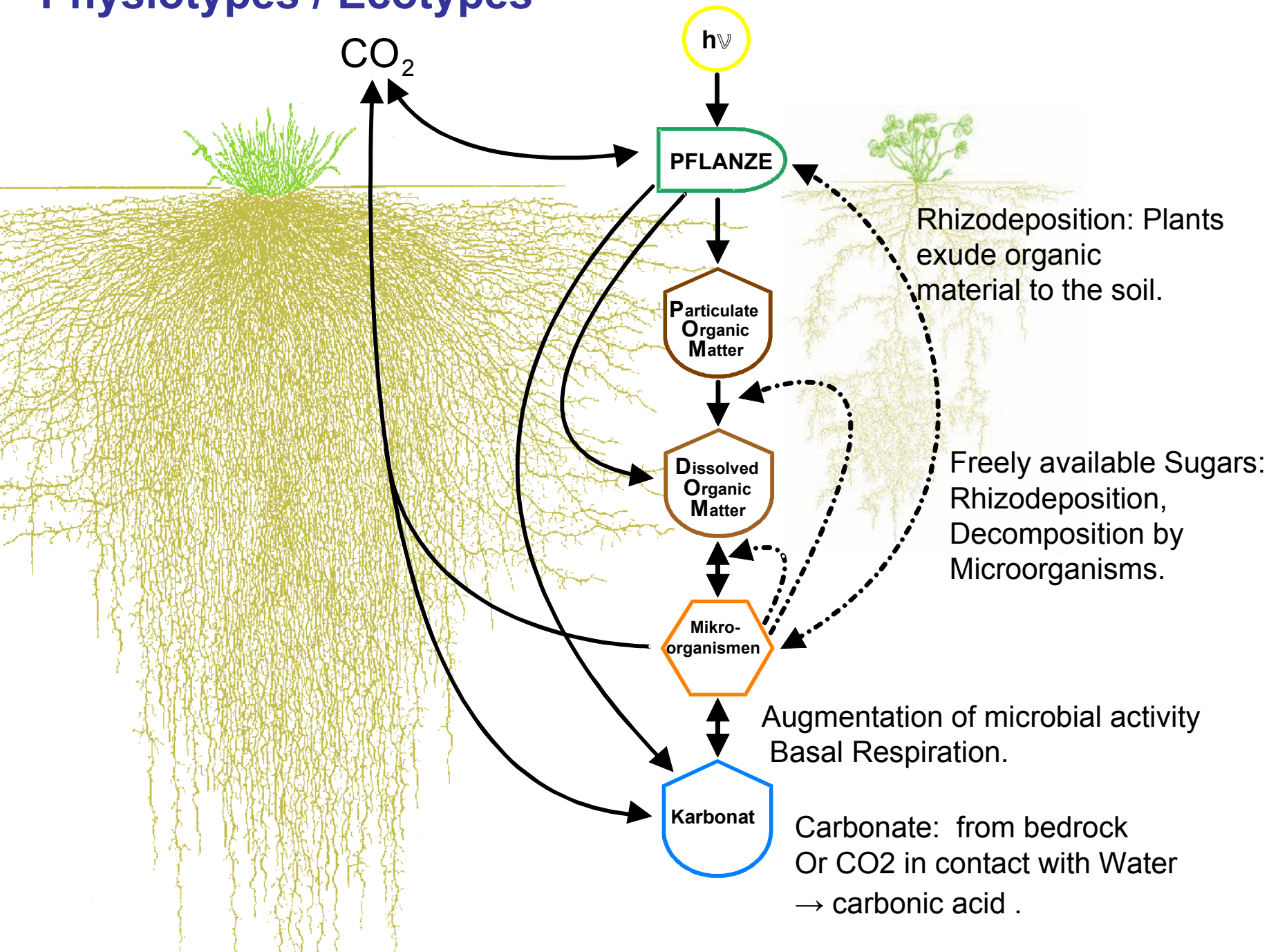
Proteases
Ureases
Phosphatases

Minerals

Protones (pH)
Na, K, Mg, Ca
P, S, N, C



Physiotypes / Ecotypes



Rhizodeposition Strategies of Plant Species

high biomass production

- keeping a reserve for remineralisation by slow decomposers (K-strategy)

high exudation of low molecular weight organic substances

- quick substrates for fast remineralizing microorganisms (R- strategy)

Combinations (extremes) and their impact on ecosystems

high biomass and **high** exudation high turnover, steady state or shift?

high biomass and **low** exudation steady state, slow shift of biodiversity

low biomass and **high** exudation quick depletion of nutrients, degradation?

low biomass and **low** exudation steady state, slow turnover rates

CO₂ Sink: Free Sugars in Plant and Soil

standing crop of grasses on 1 kg soil:
an average of 10 -20 g DM

glucose and other free sugars in plants:
an average of 2 -10 mg g DM⁻¹

Soil Partikels
(Carbonates)

Soil Respiration
2-200 mg CO₂ h⁻¹

free sugars in the standing crop on 1 kg soil
an average of 20 -200 mg

Rhizosphere

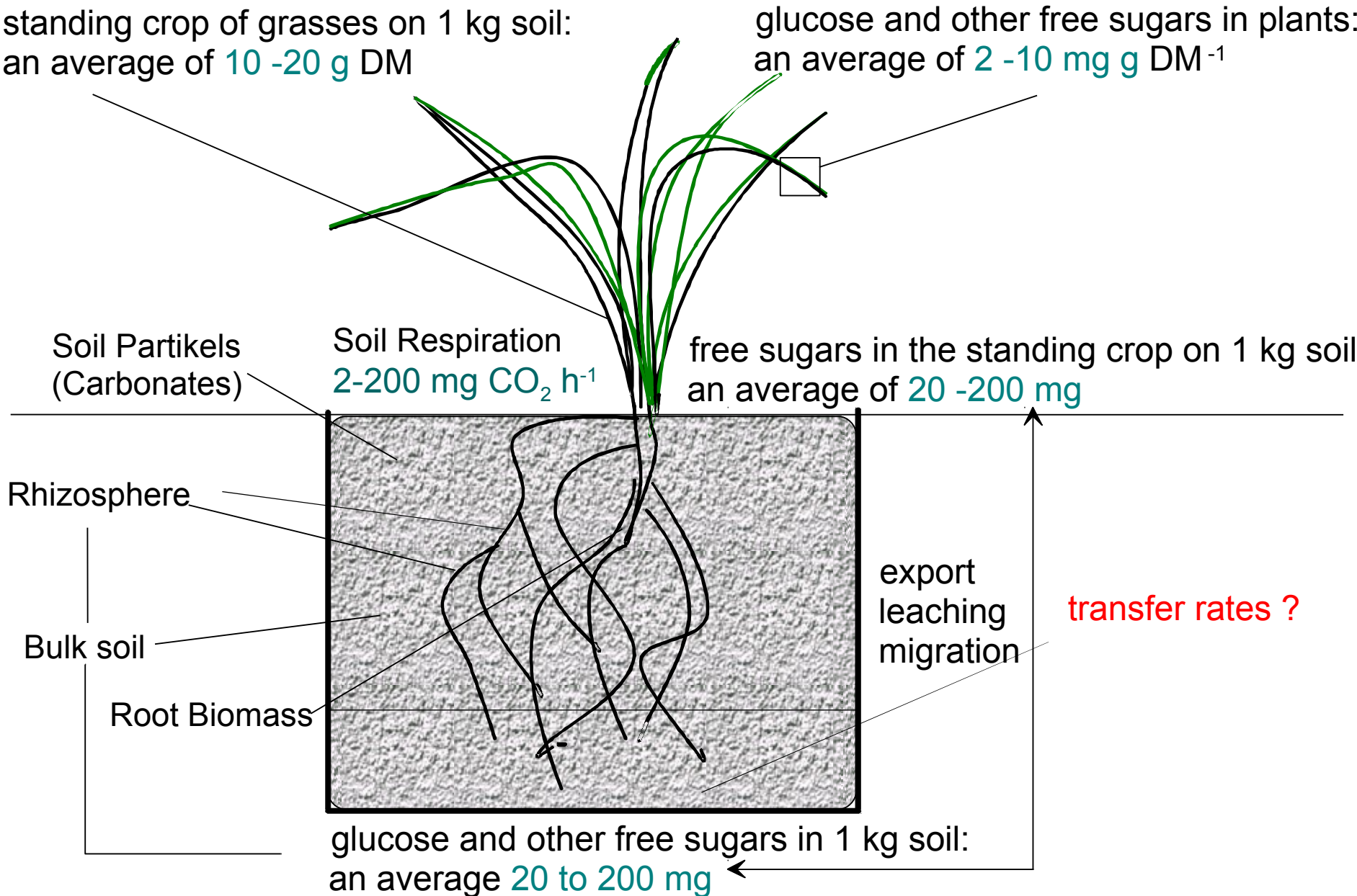
Bulk soil

Root Biomass

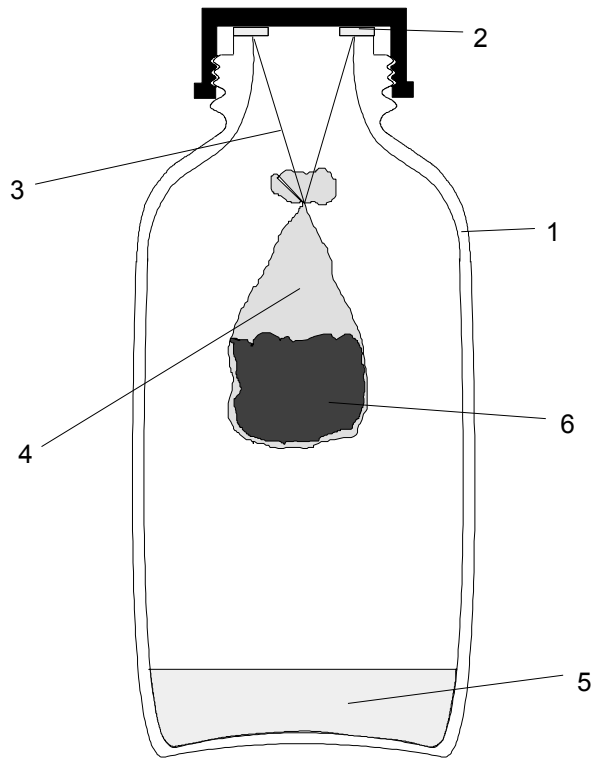
export
leaching
migration

transfer rates ?

glucose and other free sugars in 1 kg soil:
an average 20 to 200 mg



CO2 Titration Isermeyer (1952)

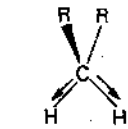


- 1... Schott- Flask
- 2... Sealing
- 3... Nylon Thread
- 4... Small Bag from Nylon Mesh
- 5... Sodiumhydroxide
- 6... Soil

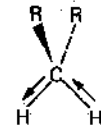
IRGA (Infra Red Gas Analysis)

14.2. Molekülschwingungen

Strackschwingungen

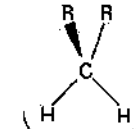


a) symmetrisch

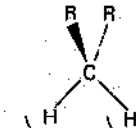


b) asymmetrisch

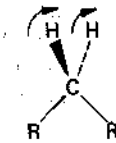
Deformationsschwingungen



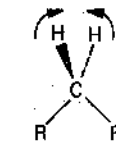
a) Scherschwingung (in der Ebene)



b) Pendelschwingung (in der Ebene)



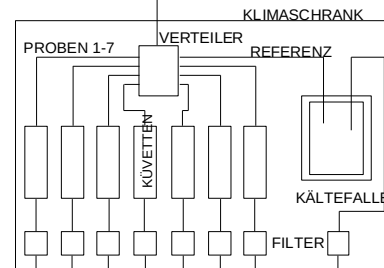
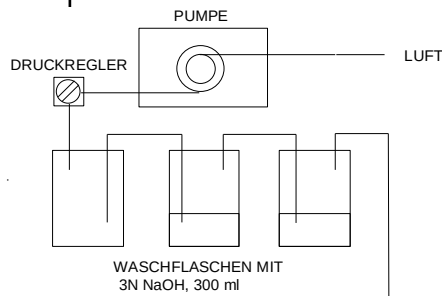
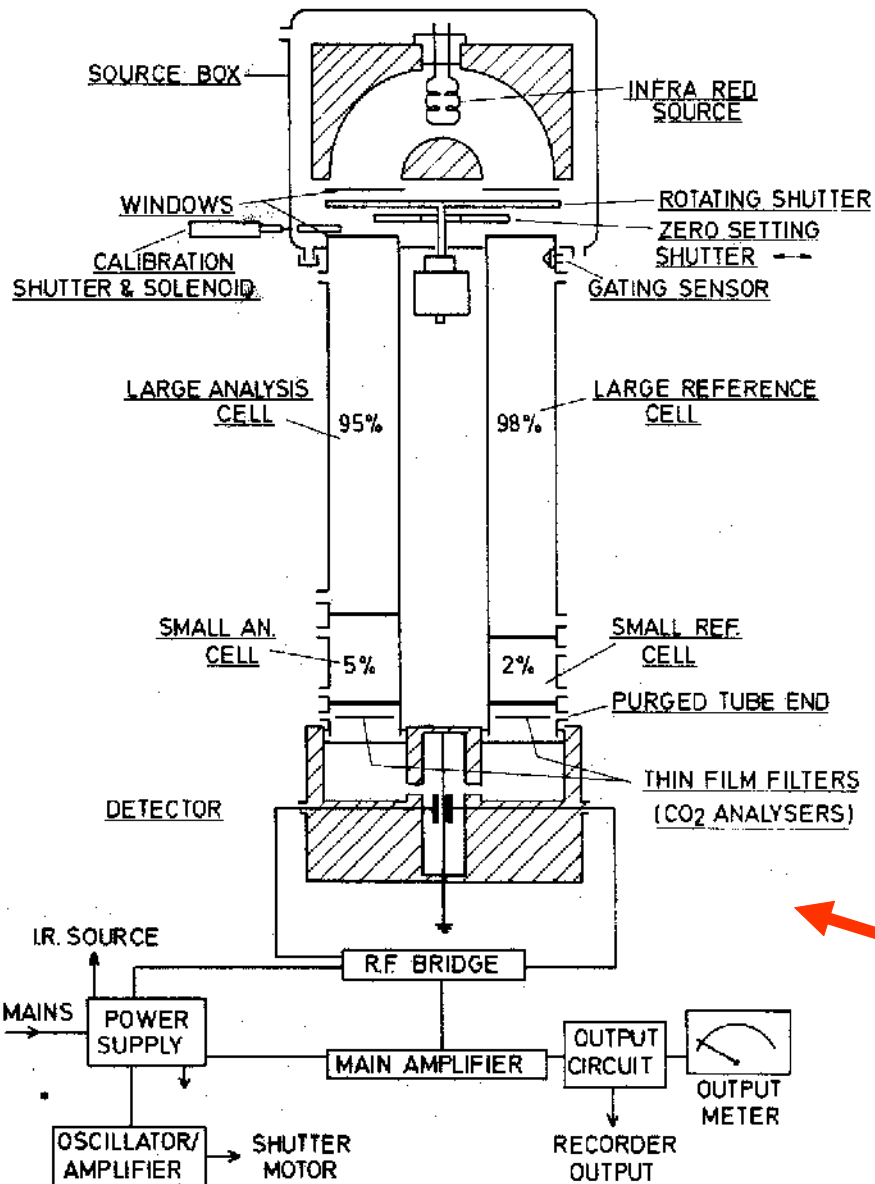
c) Kippschwingung (aus der Ebene)



d) Torsionsschwingung (aus der Ebene)

Abb. 14-4. Einige Schwingungsarten der Methylengruppe.

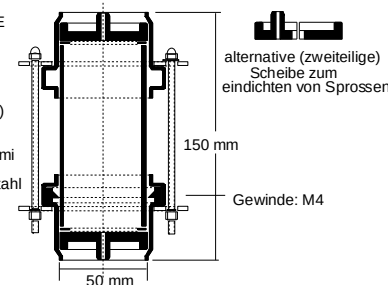
CO₂ MODEL



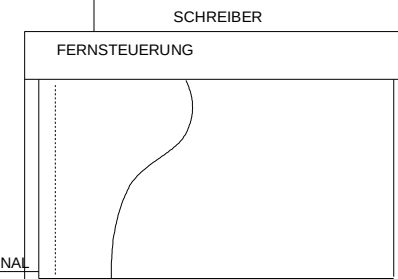
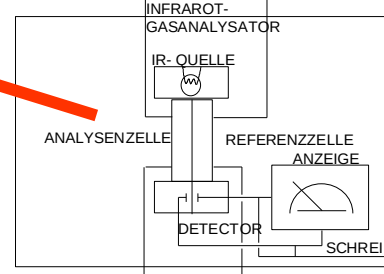
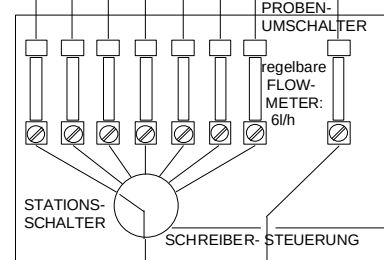
BODEN KÜVETTE FÜR IRGA

- hart PVC (Abflußrohr) hart PVC
- Butyl- Gummi (Schwarz)
- rostfreier Stahl

approx. Volumen: 200 ml



Küvette nach Bachmann, 1986

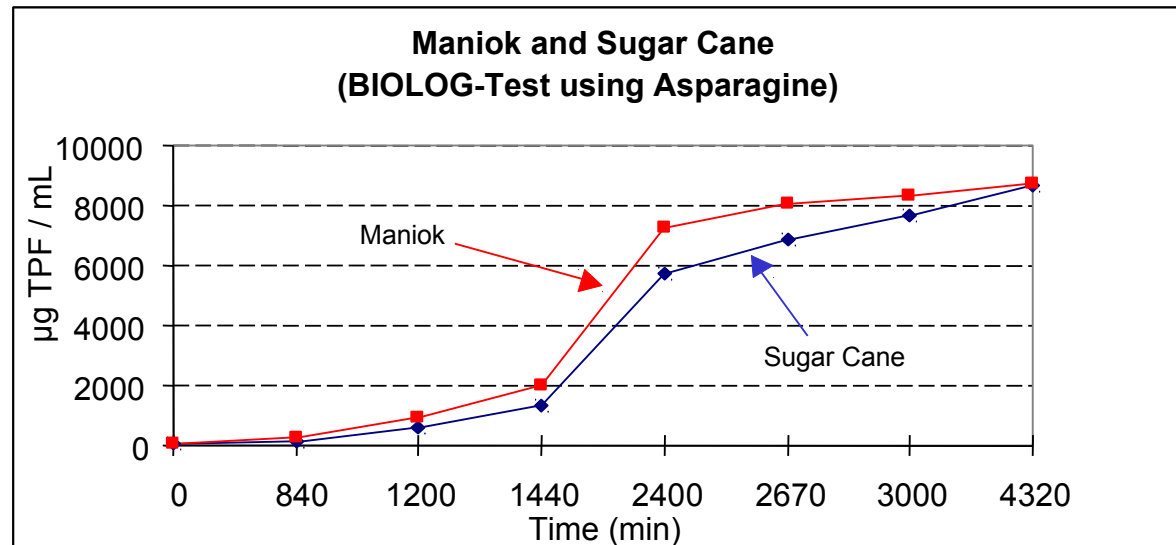
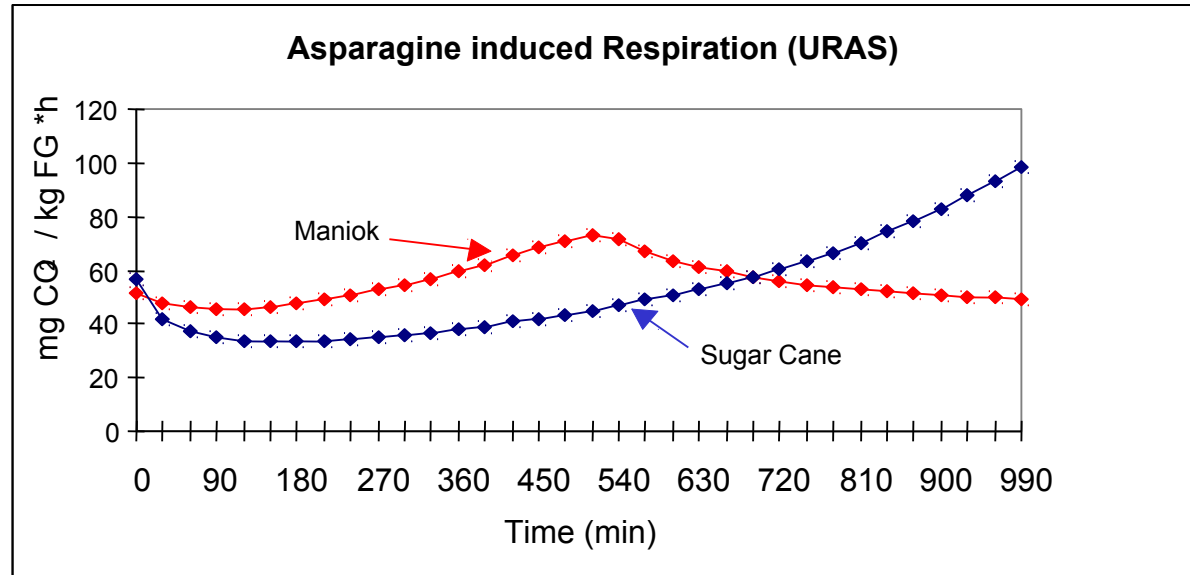


Versuchsanordnung nach Bachmann und Baumgarten, 1986

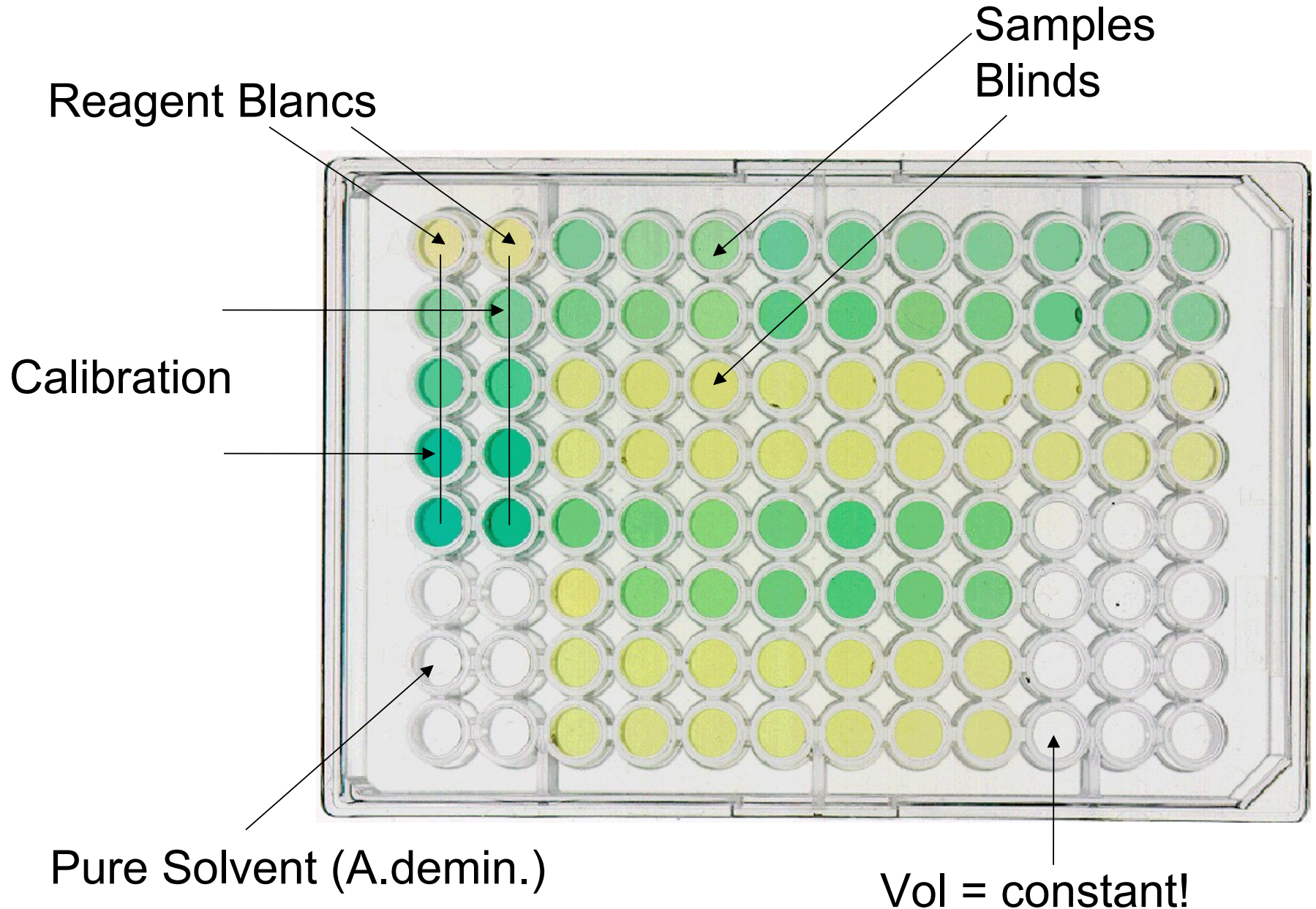
FIG1

SCHHEMATIC DIAGRAM I.R. ANALYSER TYPE 225 MK 3 ISS. 1
THE ANALYTICAL DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

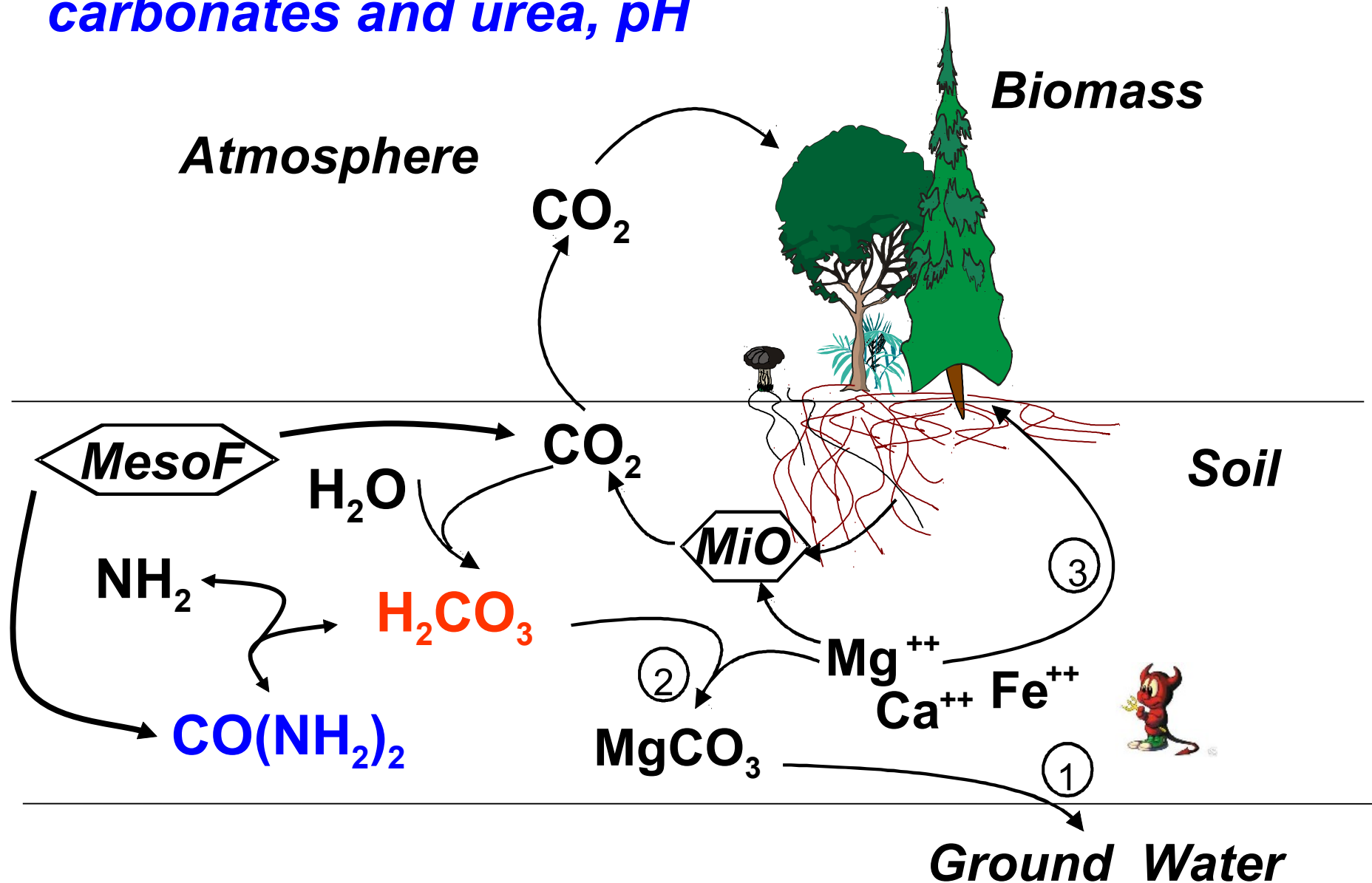
Substrate activation, induction, resource limitation



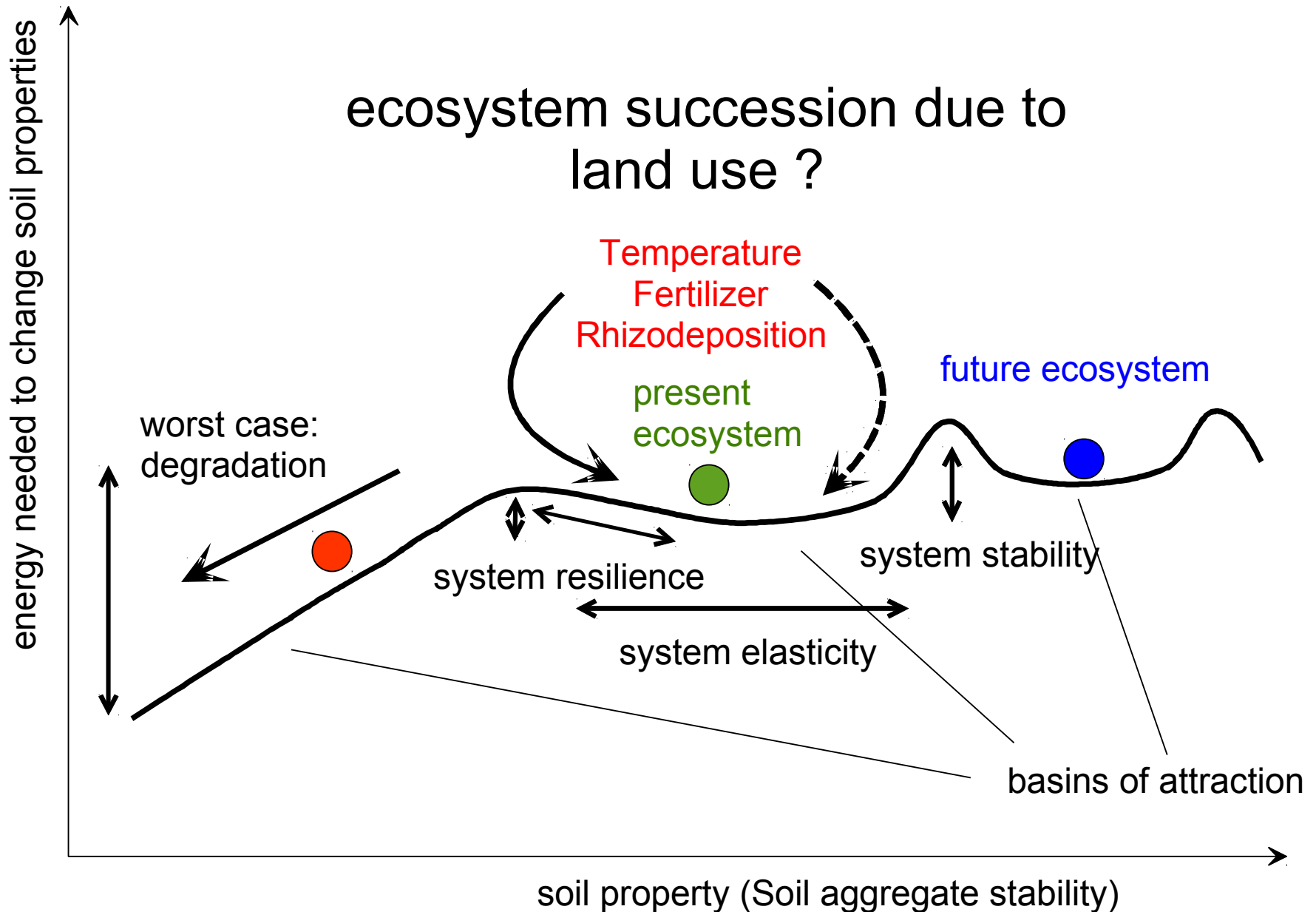
Microplate Photometer, Enzyme tests (Urease)



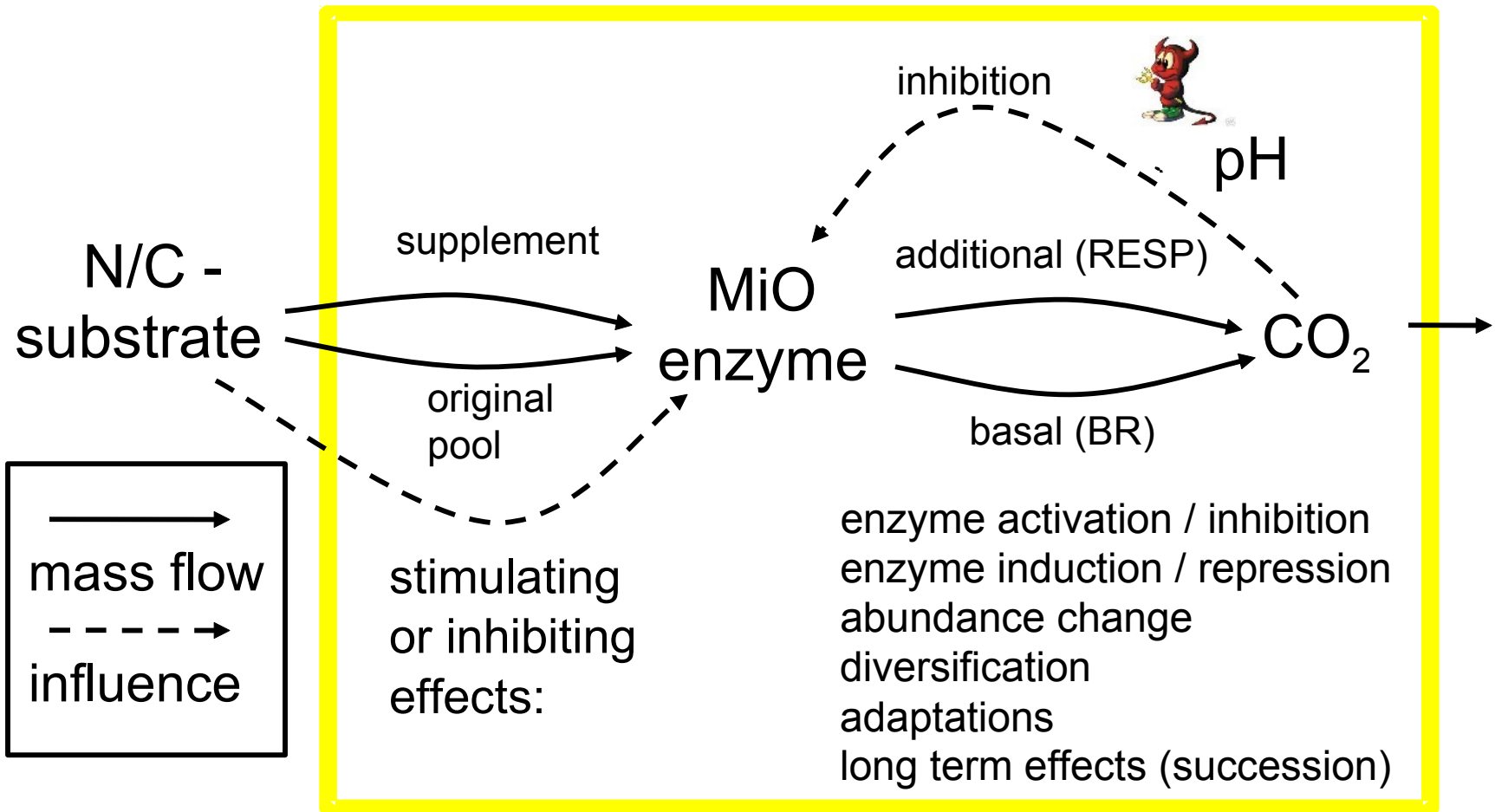
basal C/N transfer mechanisms in the soil system: *carbonates and urea, pH*

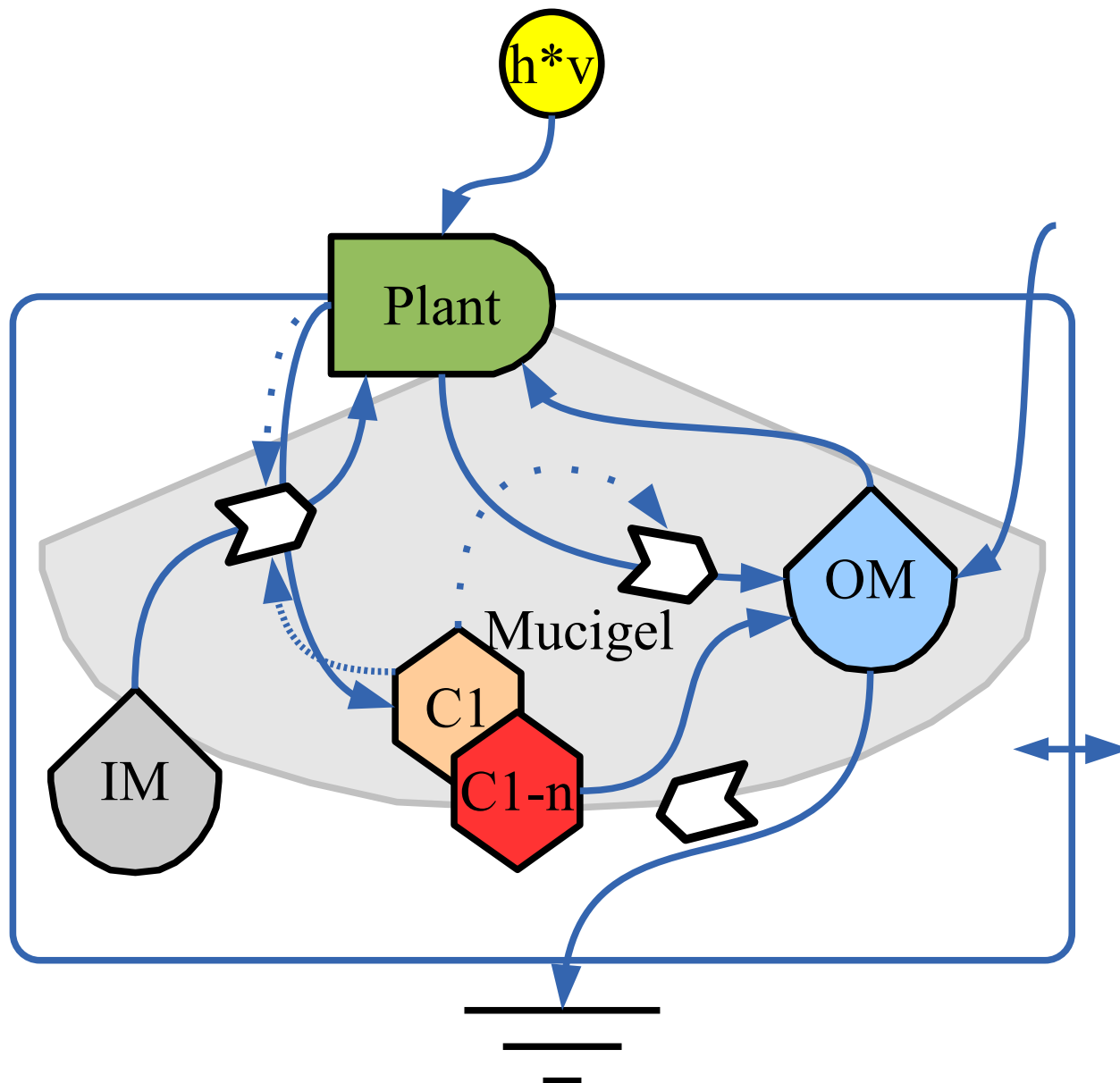


Stability of Soil Systems



Level of Impact





THERE'S TREASURE EVERYWHERE

