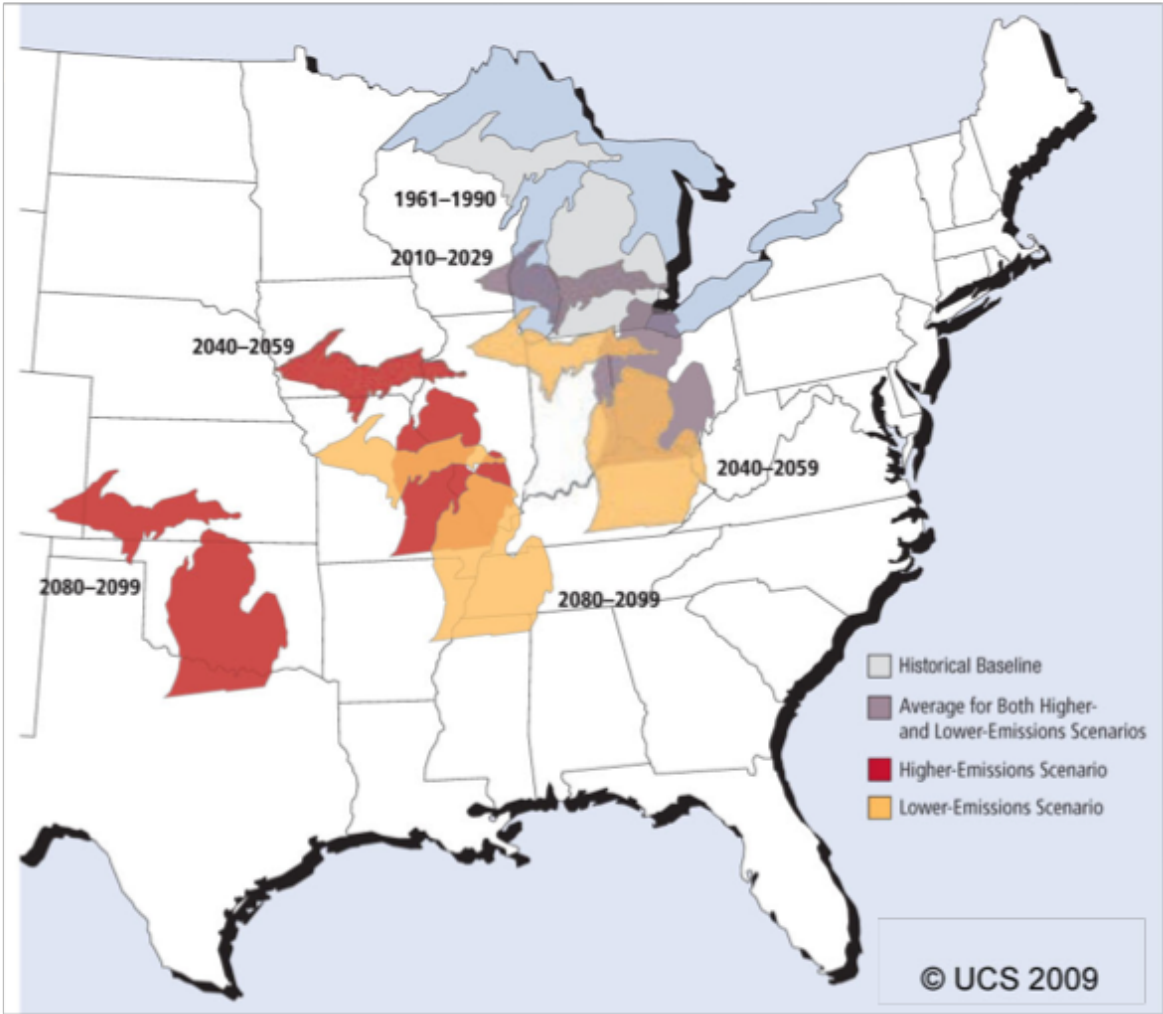
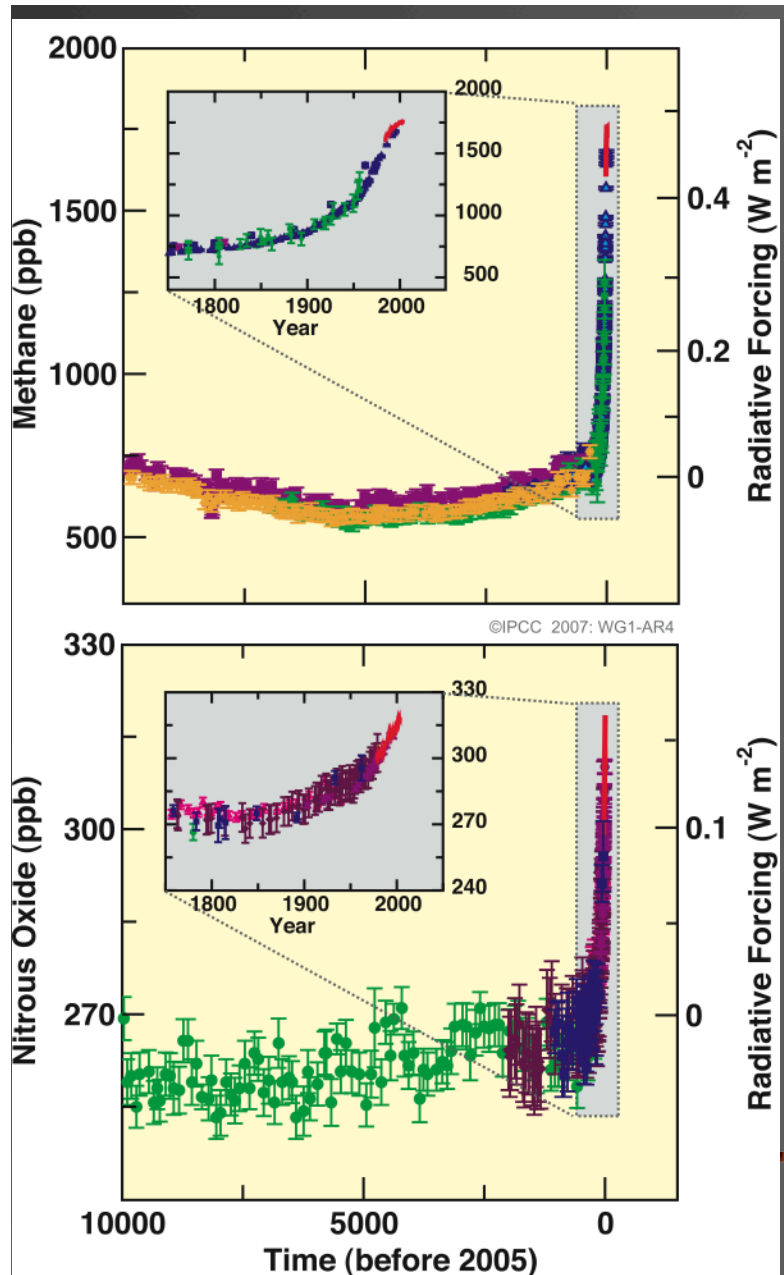


Effects of agricultural management on microbial communities and associated greenhouse gas fluxes

Tracy K. Teal
Data Carpentry
Michigan State University
UC Davis

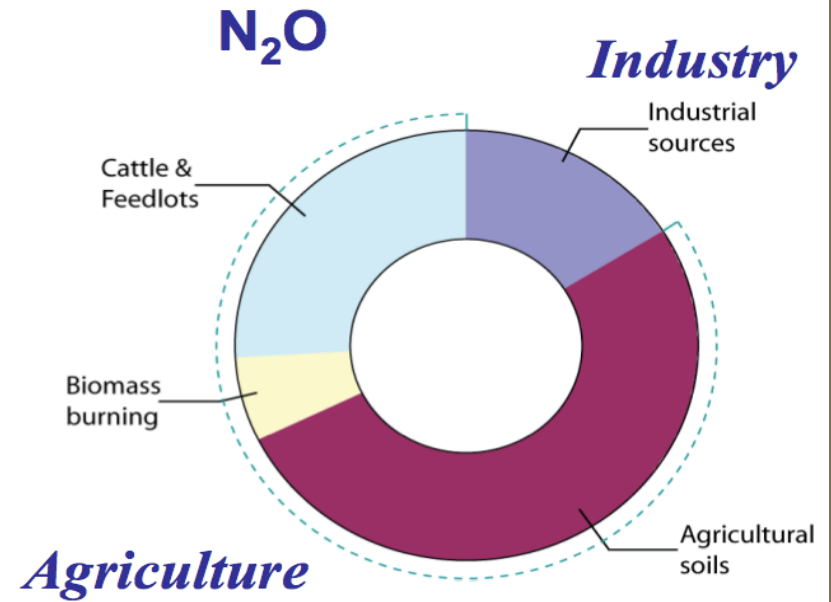
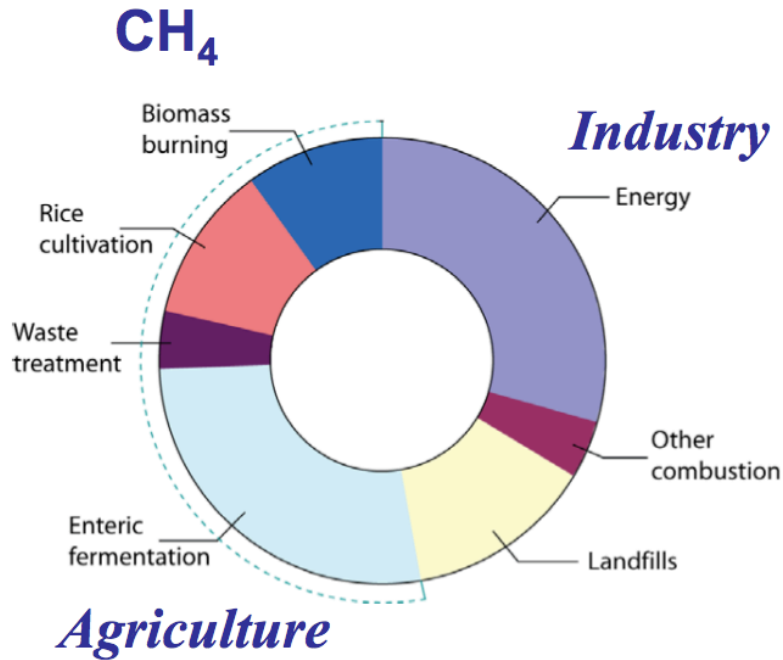
The climate is changing





- Dramatic increases in CH_4 and N_2O in the last 200 years
- High Global Warming Potential (GWP) due to time in the atmosphere and infrared absorption

Land use change and intensive agriculture increase greenhouse gas fluxes

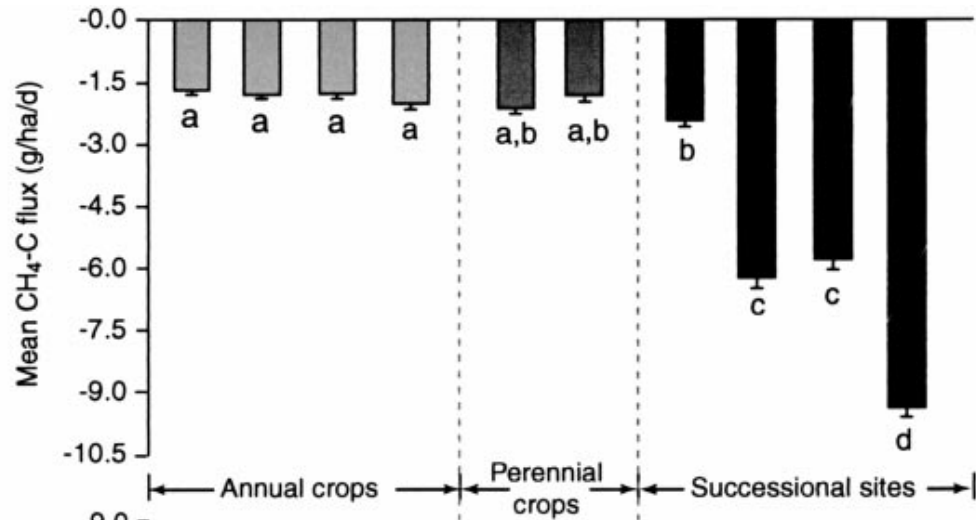


Experiment sites

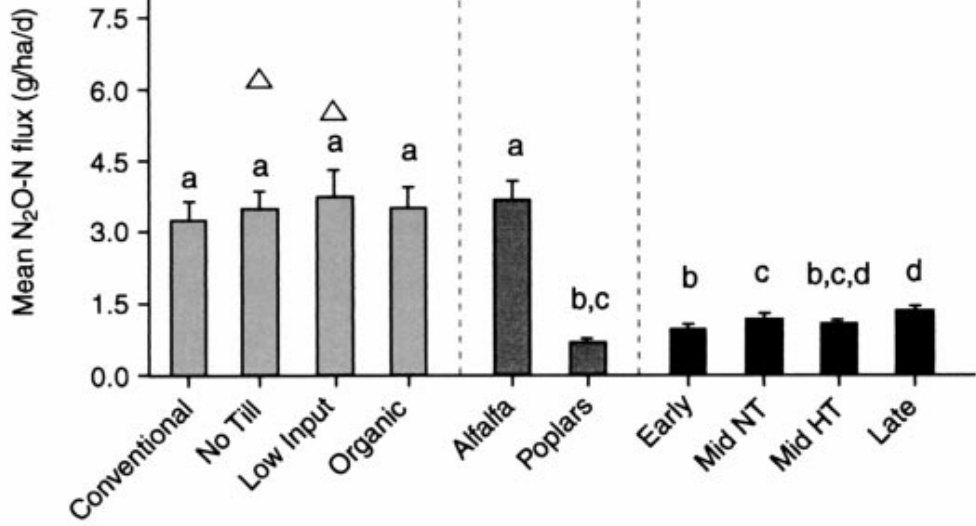
Kellogg Biological Station LTER



Methane



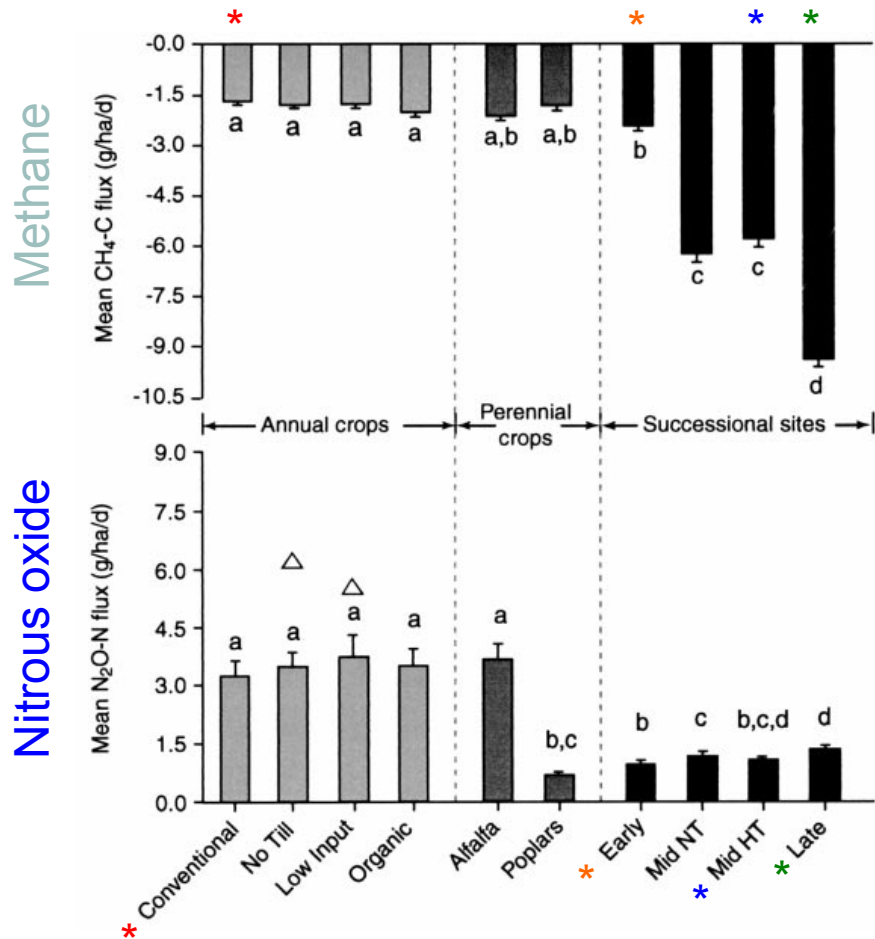
Nitrous oxide



Robertson et al, 2000

How do microbial communities change with land management?

Kellogg Biological Station LTER



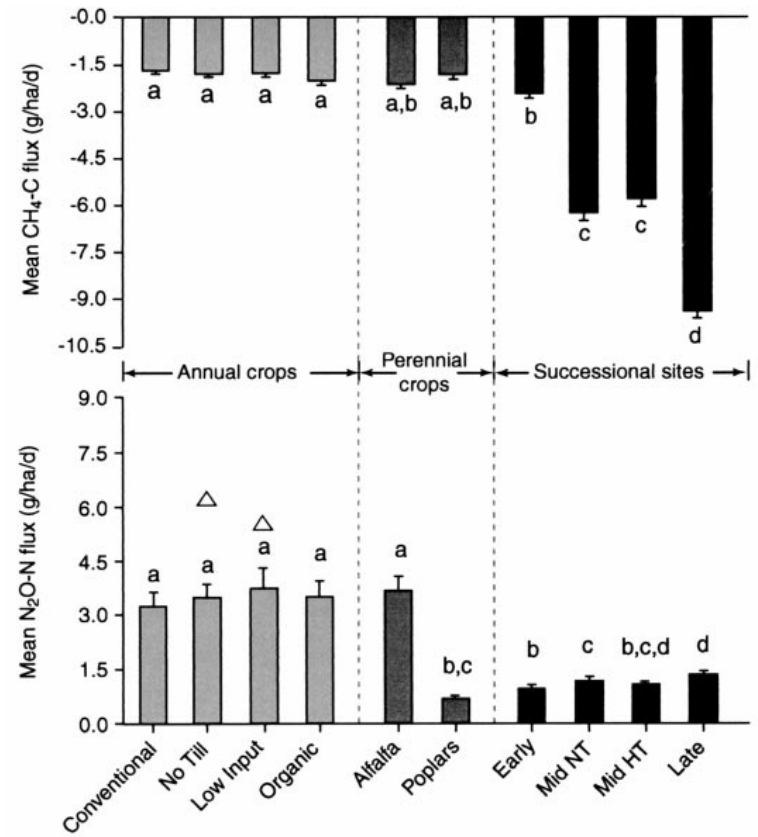
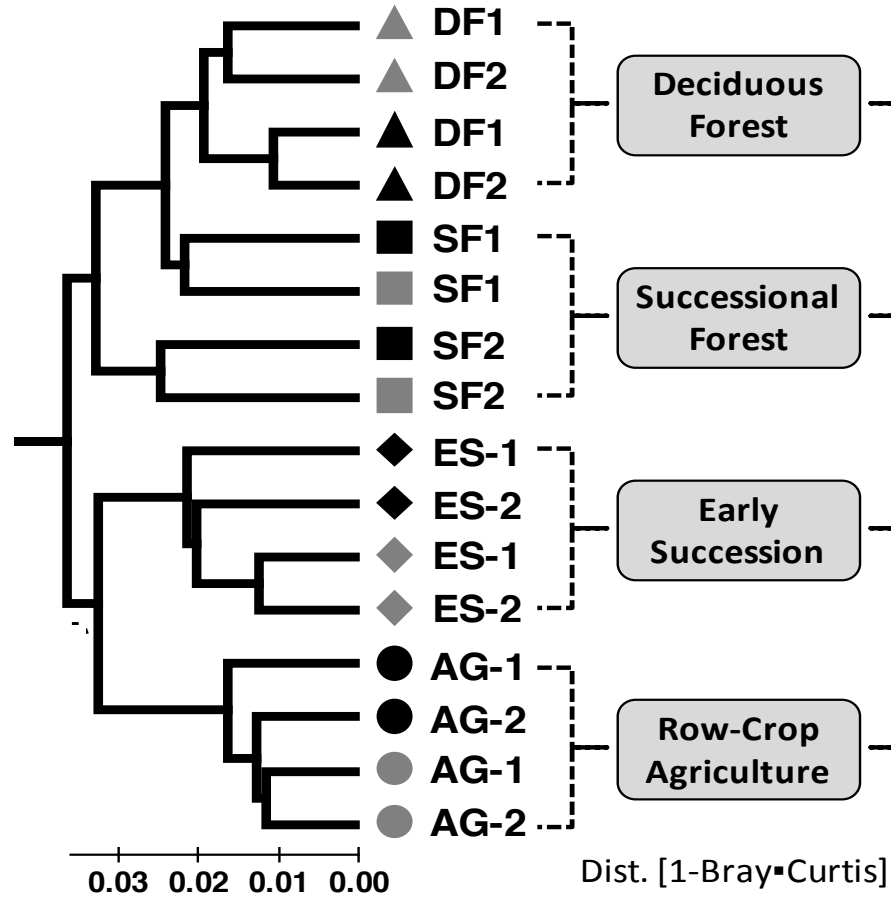
Robertson et al, 2000



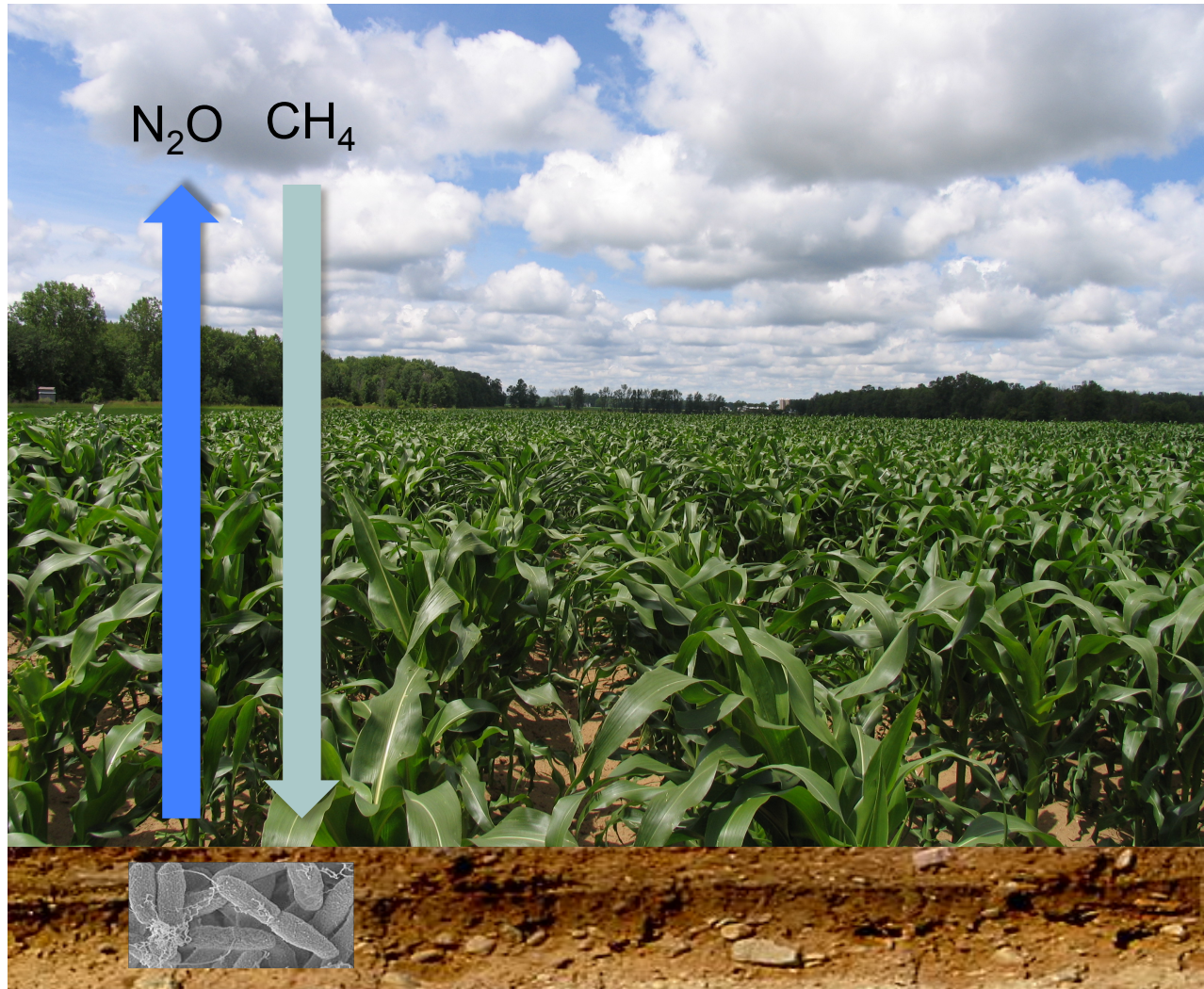
- AG Conventional Agriculture
- ES Early Successional
- SF Successional Forest
- DF Deciduous Forest

Soil properties correlate with greenhouse gas fluxes

Soil properties



Microbes are the primary mediators of methane and nitrous oxide



Land management, sustainability and microbial communities

- How do microbial communities change with land management?
- What is the relationship between denitrifying bacteria and N_2O in agricultural soils?
- How long does it take for a community to recover from agriculture? Do all groups recover in the same way?

How do microbial communities change with land management?

Sampling design

Sampled two plots of 4 treatments
In two years – 2008 and 2009

- 10 cm cores
- Soil from 5 flags pooled and sieved
- Soil frozen after being collected
- Microbial community analysis
- Soil analysis



- AG Conventional Agriculture
- ES Early Successional
- SF Successional Forest
- DF Deciduous Forest

(Meta)genomics approach to survey the microbial community (454 technology)



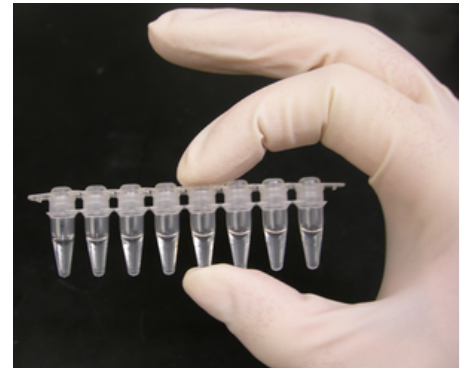
↓ Collect, composite and sieve



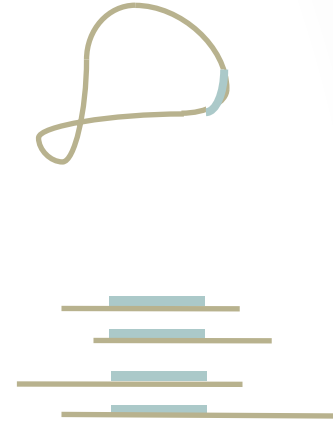
Extract DNA



PCR

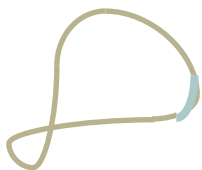


Shotgun metagenomes

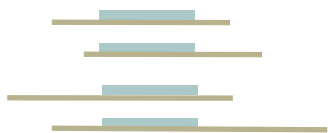


Targeted metagenomes

Taxonomic composition

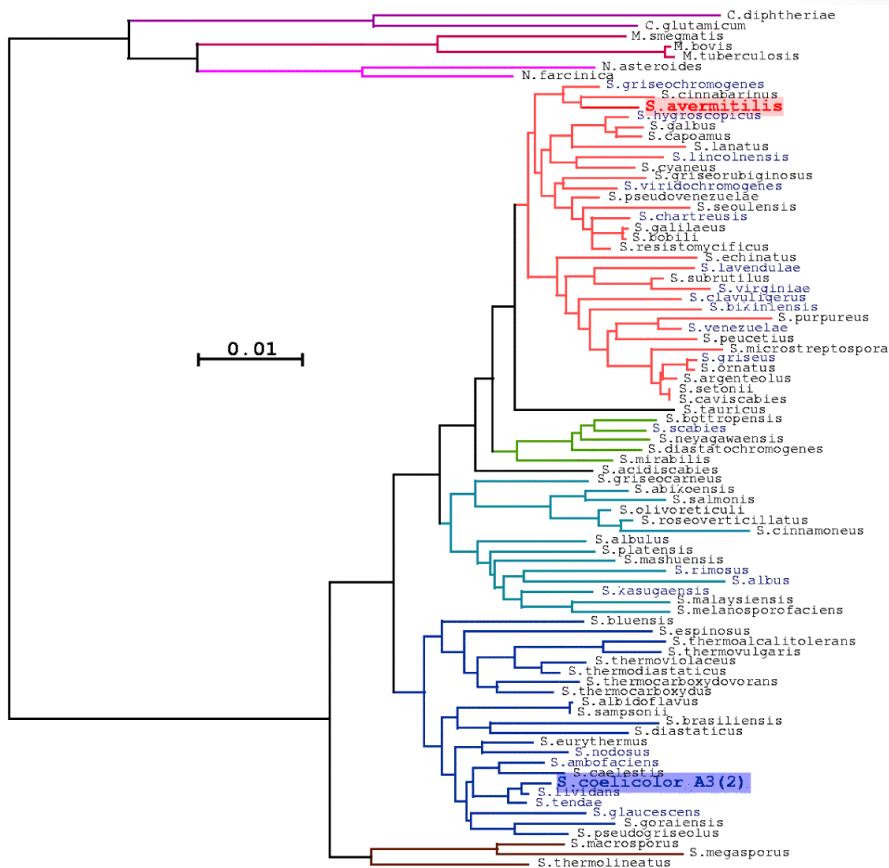
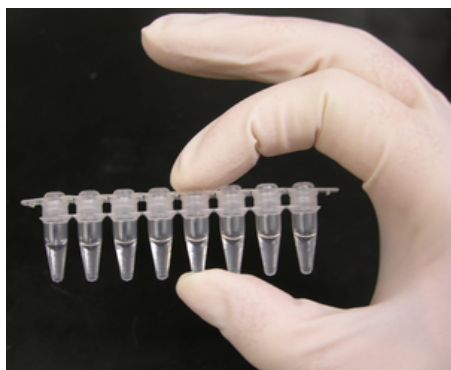


16S →



↑
Targeted
metagenomes

PCR

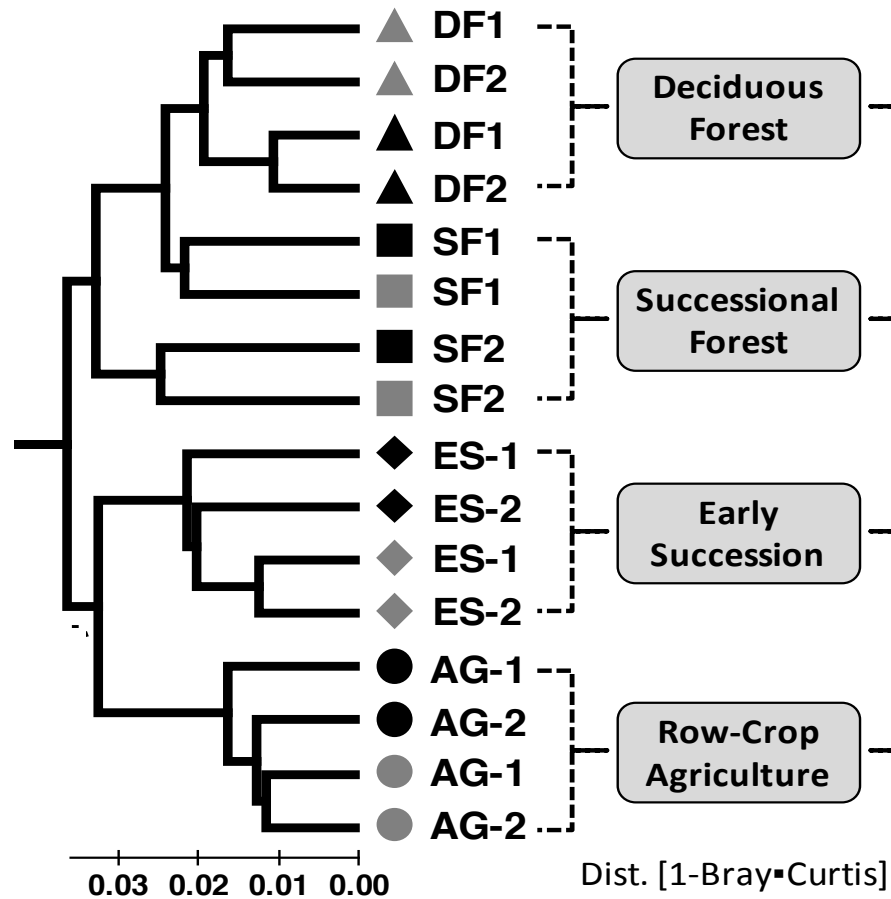


Who's there and are there differences between treatments?

Null hypothesis – no difference in community composition between treatments

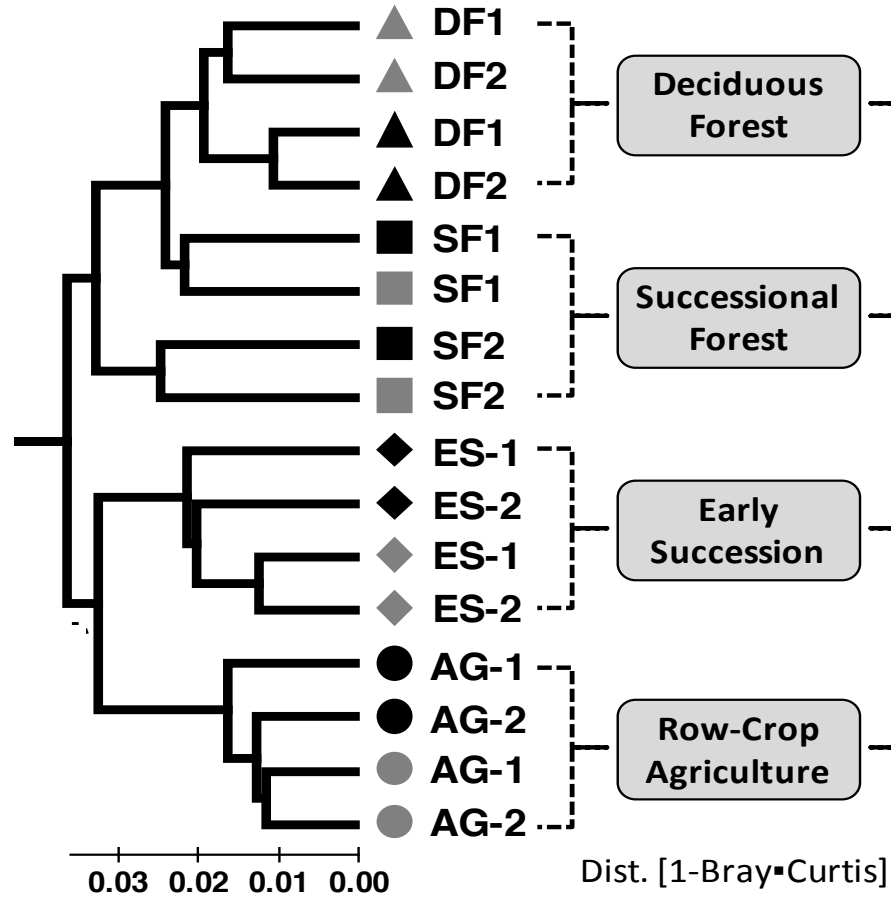
Soil properties correlate with greenhouse gas fluxes

Soil properties

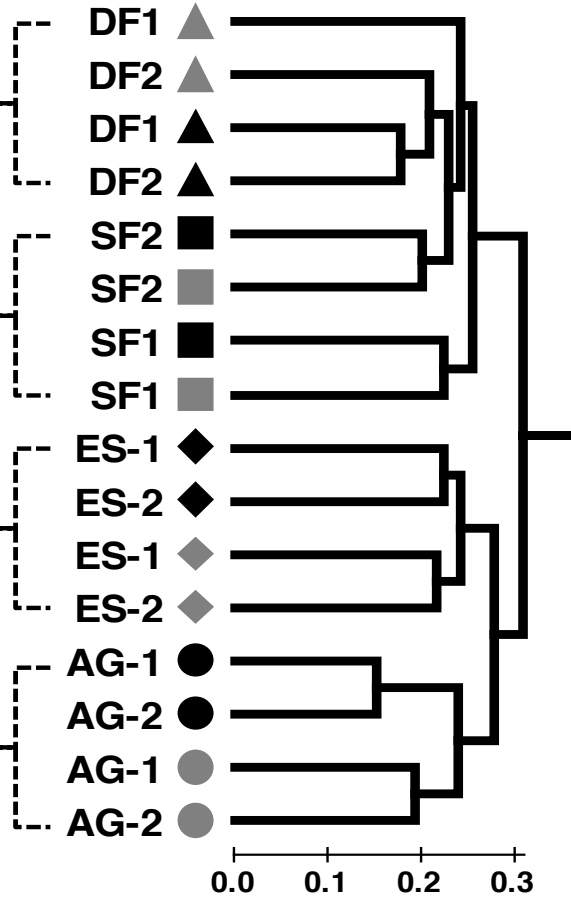


Biogeochemistry and bacterial community change concomitantly

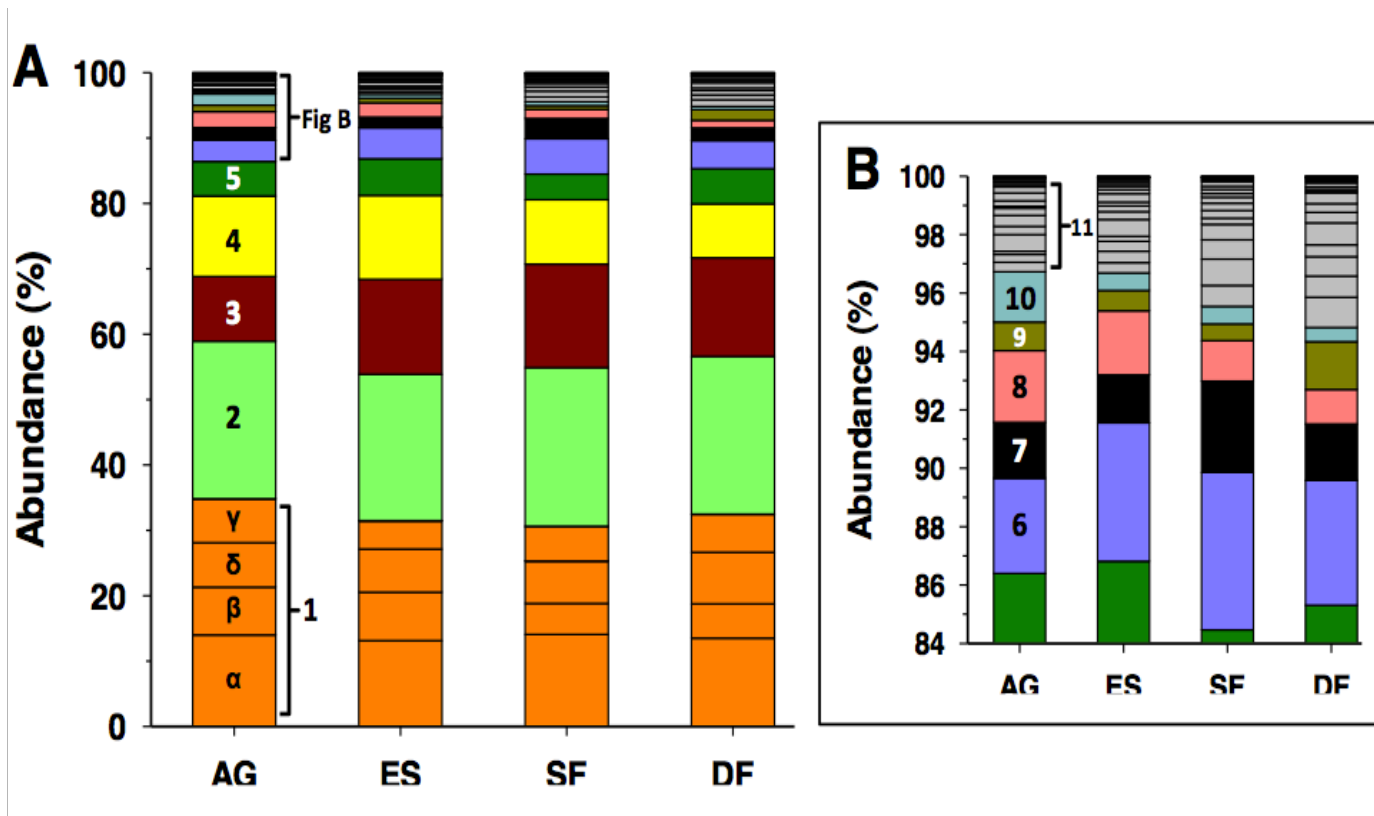
Soil properties



Microbial community

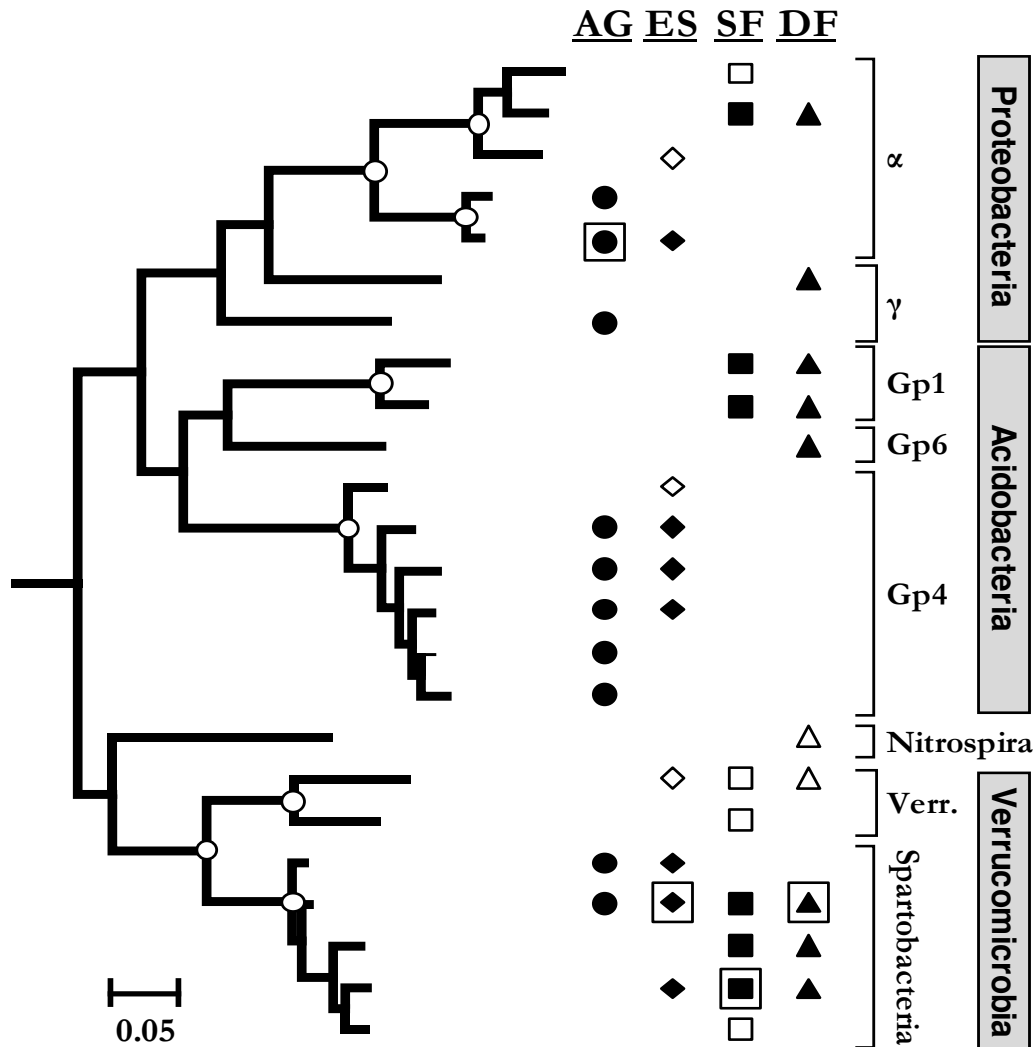


What phyla are there?



(1) Proteobacteria [class added], (2) Acidobacteria, (3) Verrucomicrobia, (4) Actinobacteria, (5) Bacteroidetes, (6) Planctomycetes, (7) Chloroflexi, (8) Gemmatimonadetes, (9) Nitrospirae, (10) Firmicutes, and (11) 30 additional phylum corresponding to less than 4% of the total distribution.

Shifts within phyla differentiate communities



Microbial community taxonomic composition varies between treatments

- Disproved null hypothesis – there is a difference in community composition between sites
- Communities change concomitantly with soil biogeochemistry
- Community composition differs in agriculture from forested sites

Functional analysis of the community

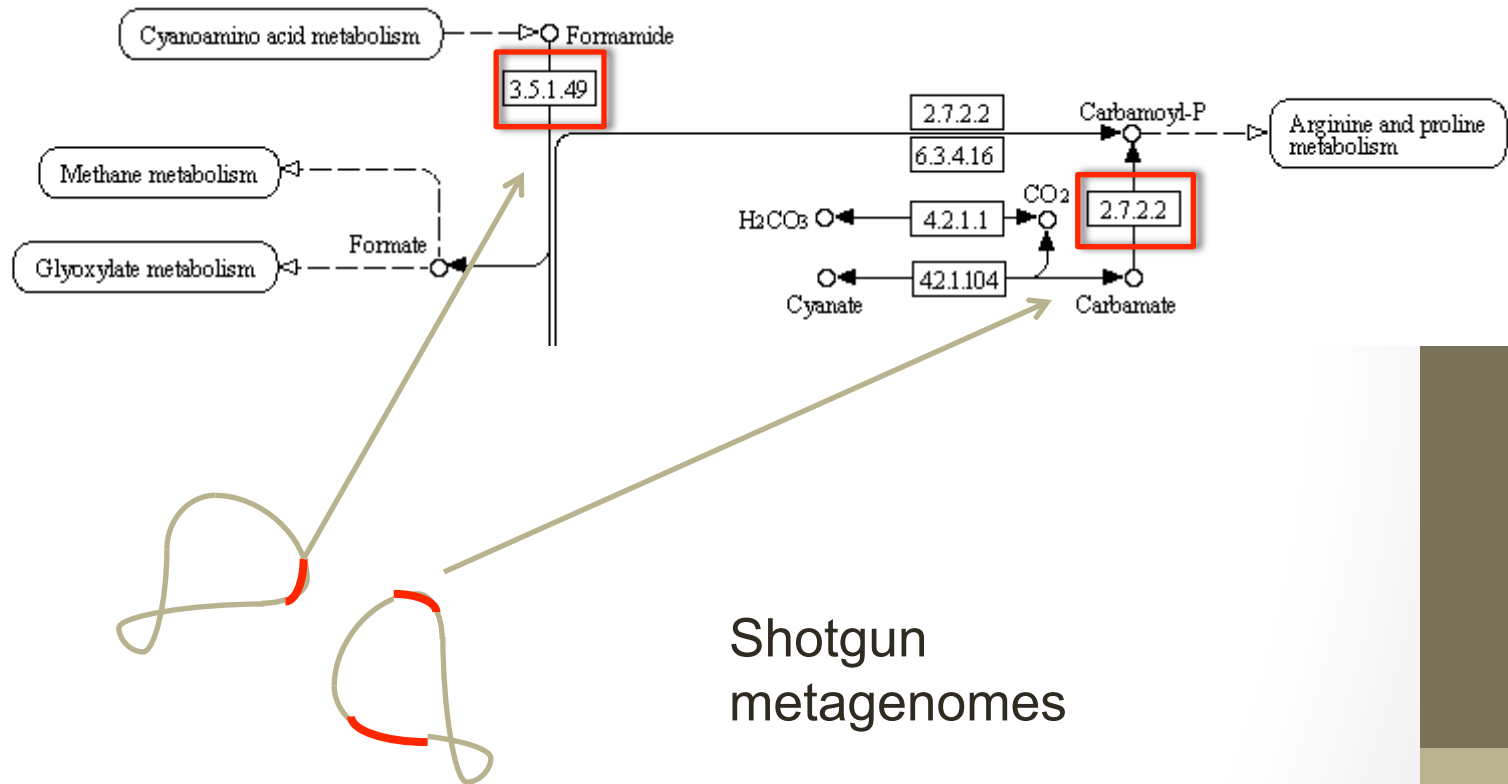
The important thing to understand is not just who's there, but what are they doing. What is their role in ecosystem functioning, particularly in greenhouse gas production or consumption?

Challenges:

- Not many isolated or sequenced soil microbes
- Even closely related species can have different functional capacity
- Organisms not closely related can have similar functional capacity

Functional potential of the microbial community

NITROGEN METABOLISM



Determining the composition and abundance of genes suggests the communities' functional potential

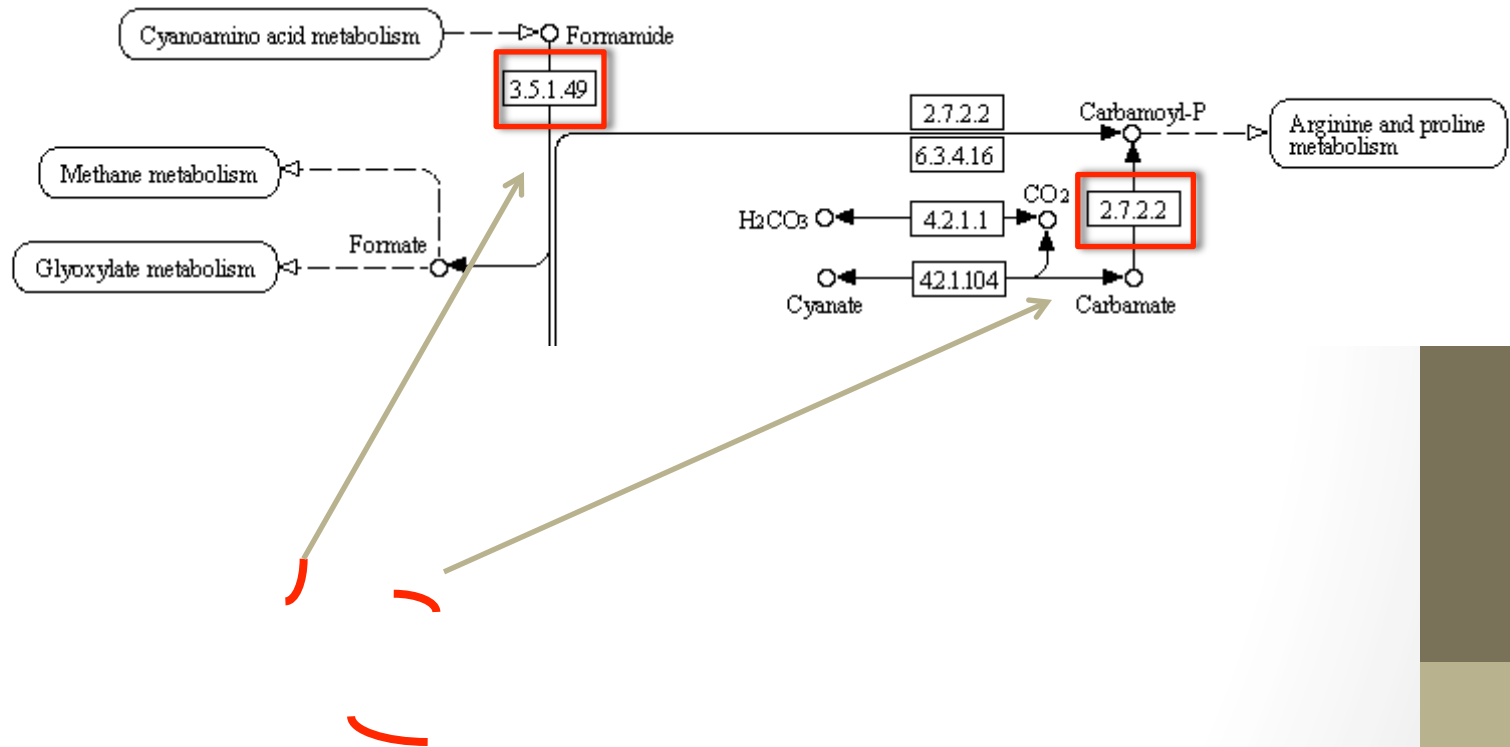
Caveats with metagenomic sequencing

- Undersampling of communities
- Database limitations
- Sequencing active and dormant community
- Sequencing errors

Why metagenomics is terrible and why we use it anyway

Annotate shotgun reads

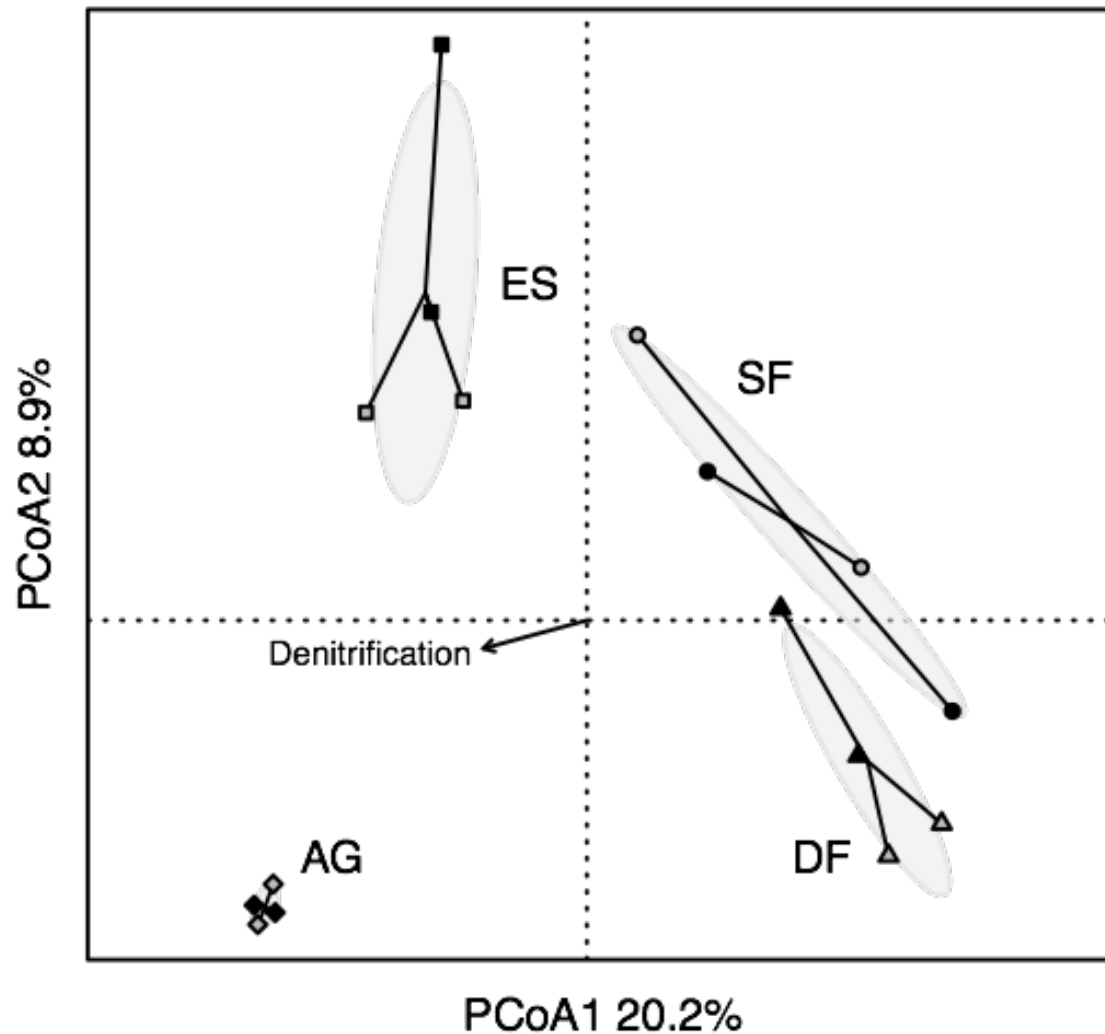
NITROGEN METABOLISM



Matrix of normalized gene abundance by treatment

Function	Subsystem	T1R1_2008	T1R2_2008	T1R1_2009	T1R2_2009
(R)-citramalate synthase (EC 2.3.1.182)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	84	103	53	53
1,2-dihydroxy-3-keto-5-methylthiopentene dioxygenase (EC 1.13.11.54)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	9	4	8	8
1-pyrroline-4-hydroxy-2-carboxylate deaminase (EC 3.5.4.22)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	21	17	17	17
2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate N-acetyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.89)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	28	23	21	21
2,3,4,5-tetrahydropyridine-2,6-dicarboxylate N-succinyltransferase (EC 2.3.1.117)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	71	72	42	42
2,3-diketo-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate enolase	Amino Acids and Derivatives	9	10	6	6
2,3-diketo-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate enolase-phosphatase (EC 3.1.3.77)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	9	10	5	5
2,4-diaminopentanoate dehydrogenase (EC 1.4.1.12)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	1	0	0	0
2,4-dihydroxyhept-2-ene-1,7-dioic acid aldolase (EC 4.1.2.-)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	62	42	38	38
2-Amino-2-deoxy-isochorismate synthase (EC 4.1.3.-)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	2	8	0	0
2-Oxobutyrate dehydrogenase E1 (EC:1.2.4.1)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	0	1	2	2
2-Oxobutyrate oxidase, putative	Amino Acids and Derivatives	11	6	5	5
2-amino-3,7-dideoxy-D-threo-hept-6-ulosonate synthase (EC 2.5.1.-)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	0	1	0	0
2-amino-3-carboxymuconate-6-semialdehyde decarboxylase (EC 4.1.1.45)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	52	52	43	43
2-amino-3-ketobutyrate coenzyme A ligase (EC 2.3.1.29)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	107	97	53	53
2-amino-4-ketopentanoate thiolase, beta subunit	Amino Acids and Derivatives	1	0	0	0
2-aminomuconate deaminase (EC 3.5.99.5)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	2	0	0	0
2-aminomuconate semialdehyde dehydrogenase (EC 1.2.1.32)	Amino Acids and Derivatives	6	3	3	3
2-hydroxy-3-keto-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate phosphatase	Amino Acids and Derivatives	3	3	1	1
2-hydroxy-3-keto-5-methylthiopentyl-1-phosphate phosphatase related protein	Amino Acids and Derivatives	3	2	1	1

Functional potential changes with land management

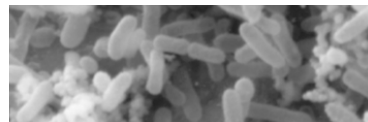
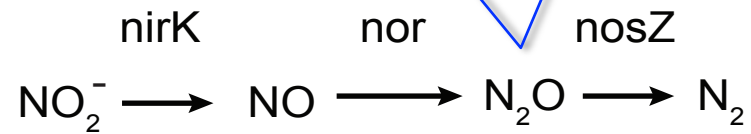
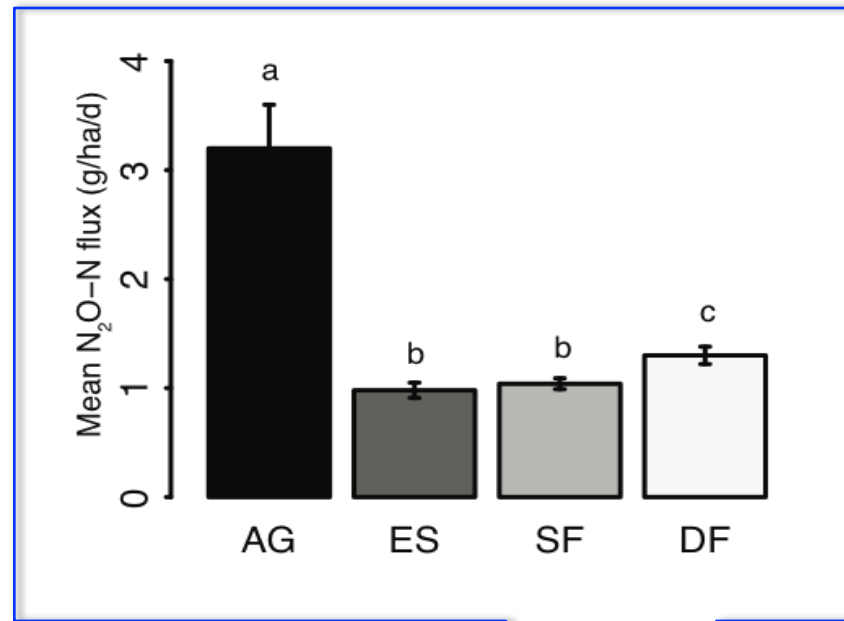


Functional potential of communities differs with treatment

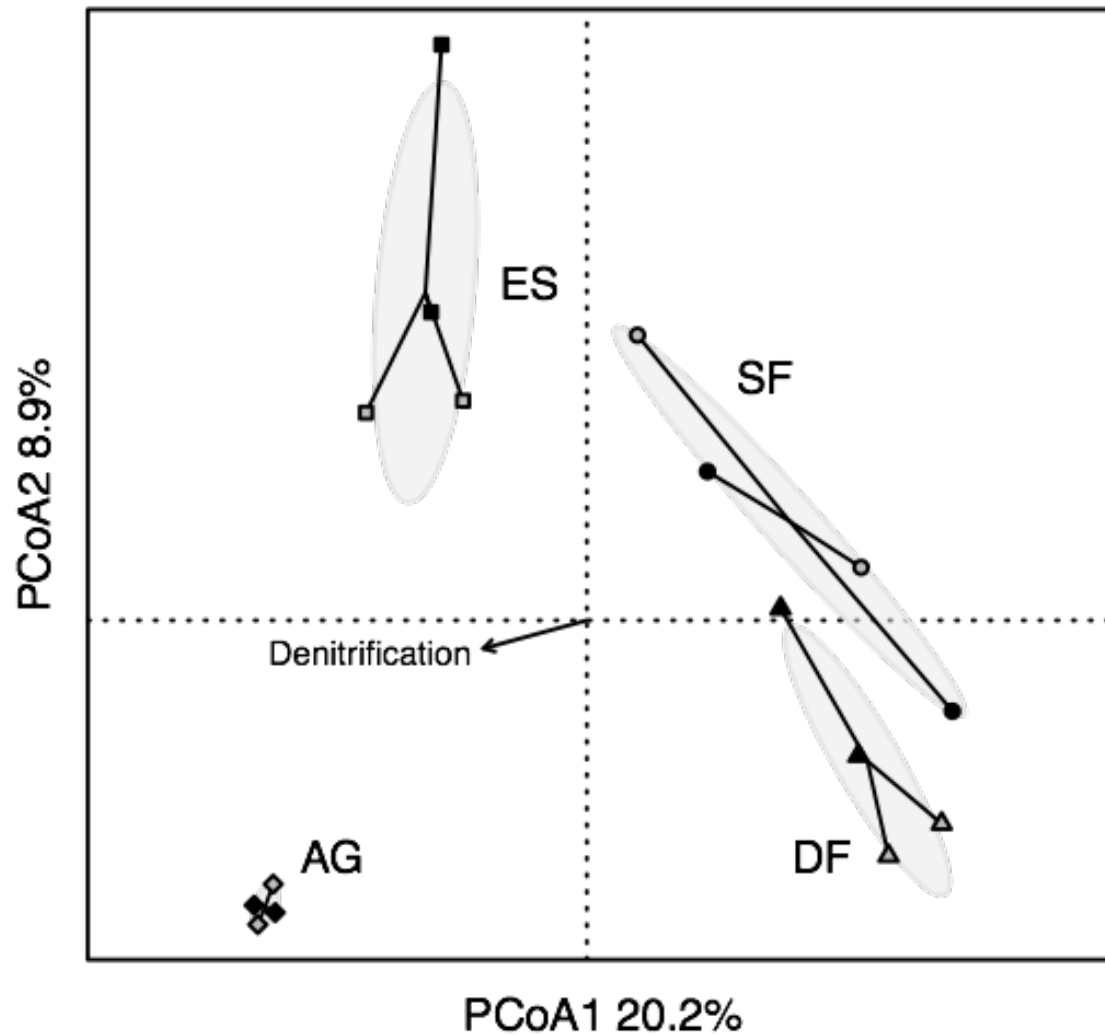
- Shotgun metagenomics can be used to look at the functional potential of a sample. It reflects only what's present in the soil, not what metabolism is occurring.
- There are differences in the functional potential of the communities that parallel that of taxonomic composition and soil biogeochemistry

What is the relationship between denitrifying bacteria and N_2O in agricultural soils?

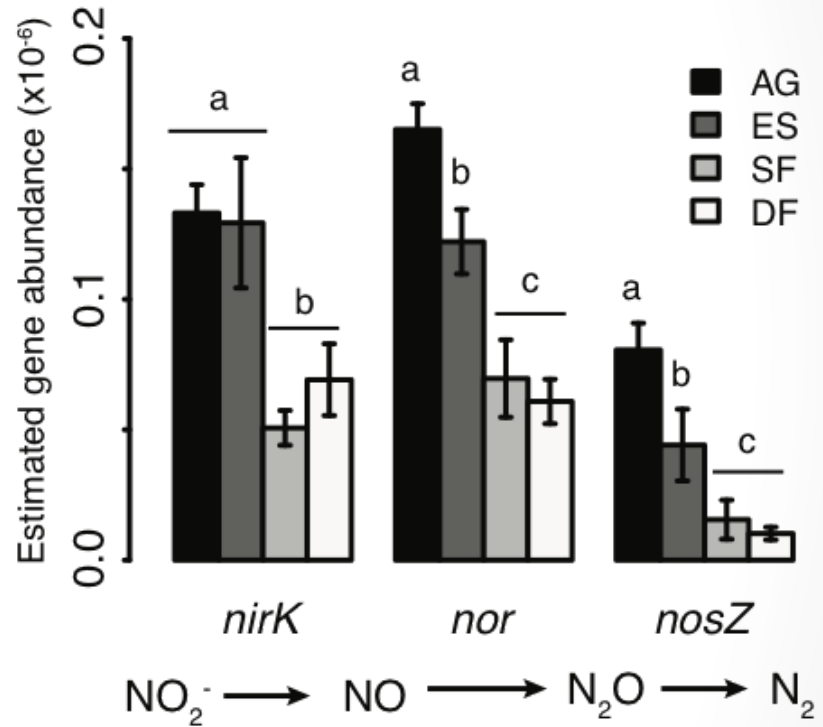
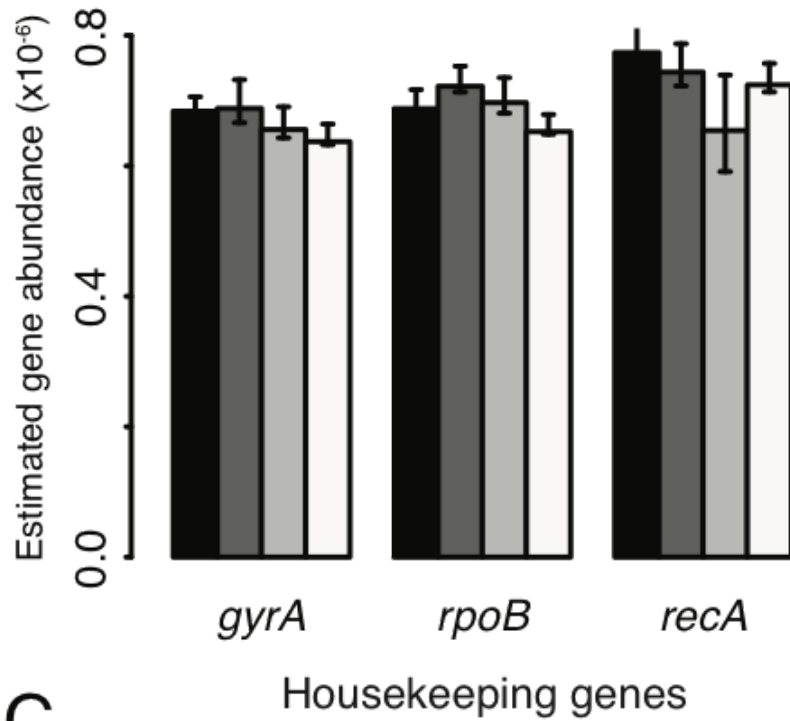
Denitrifying microbes



Denitrification contributes to the differentiation of communities

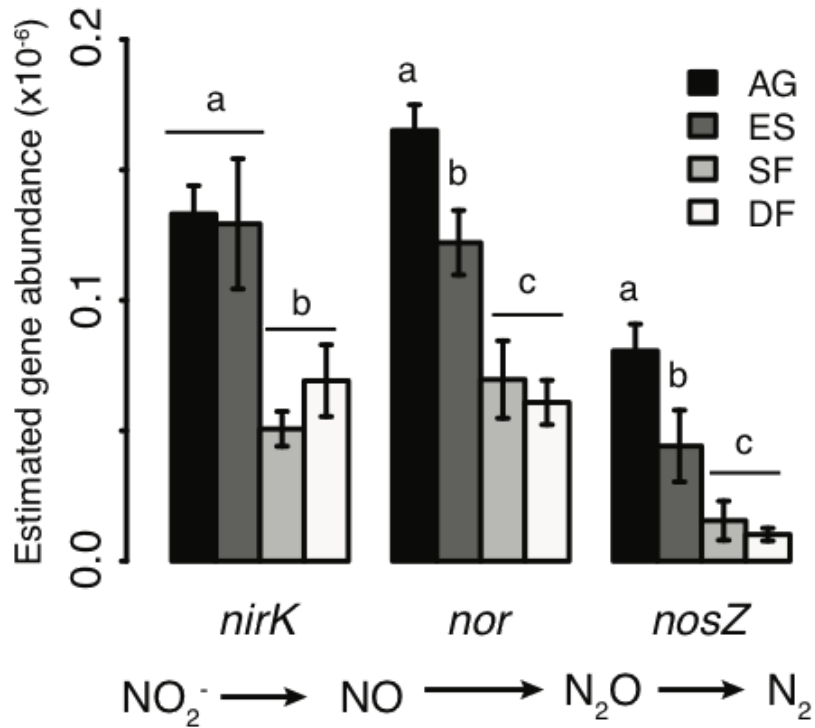


More denitrification potential in Ag soils

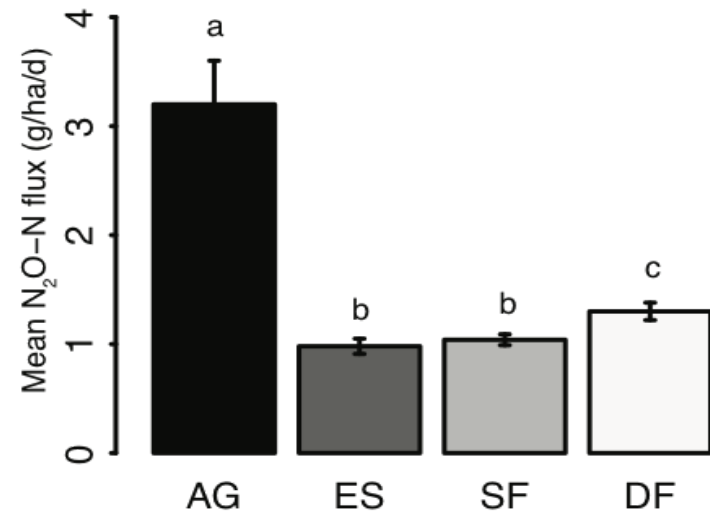
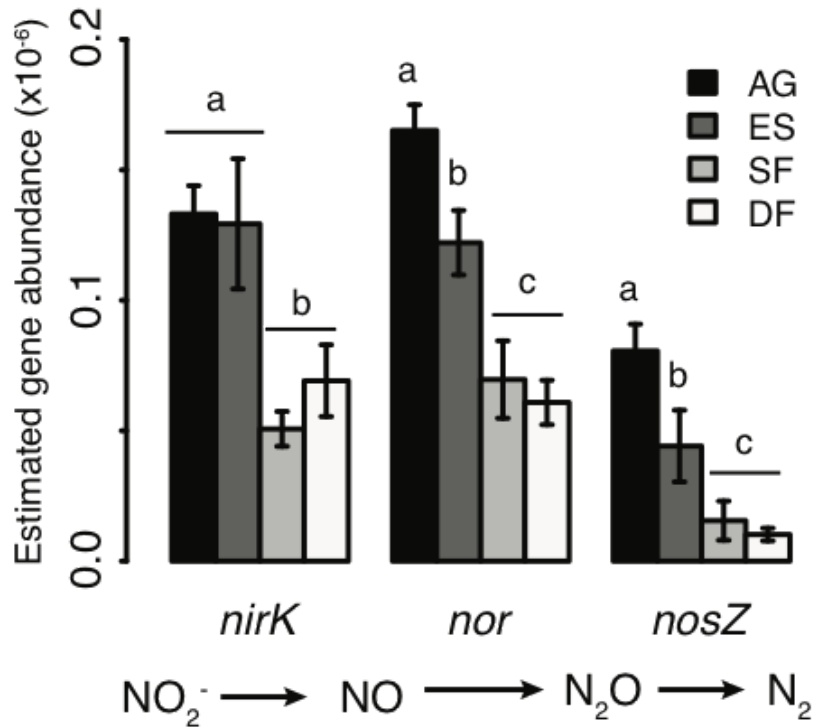


C

Not only abundance contributes to N₂O flux

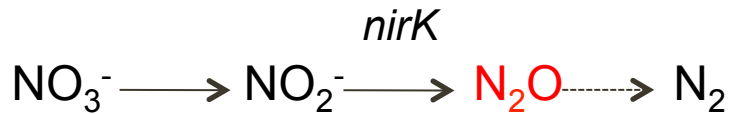


Not only abundance contributes to N₂O flux



Types of denitrification

Heterotrophic denitrification



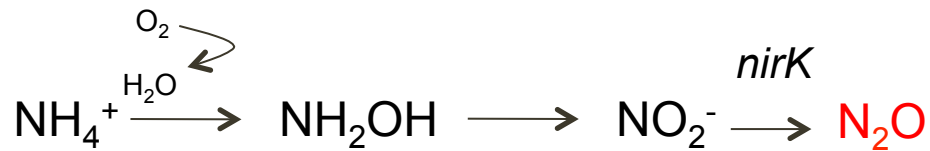
Conditions

Function

Anoxic

Energetics

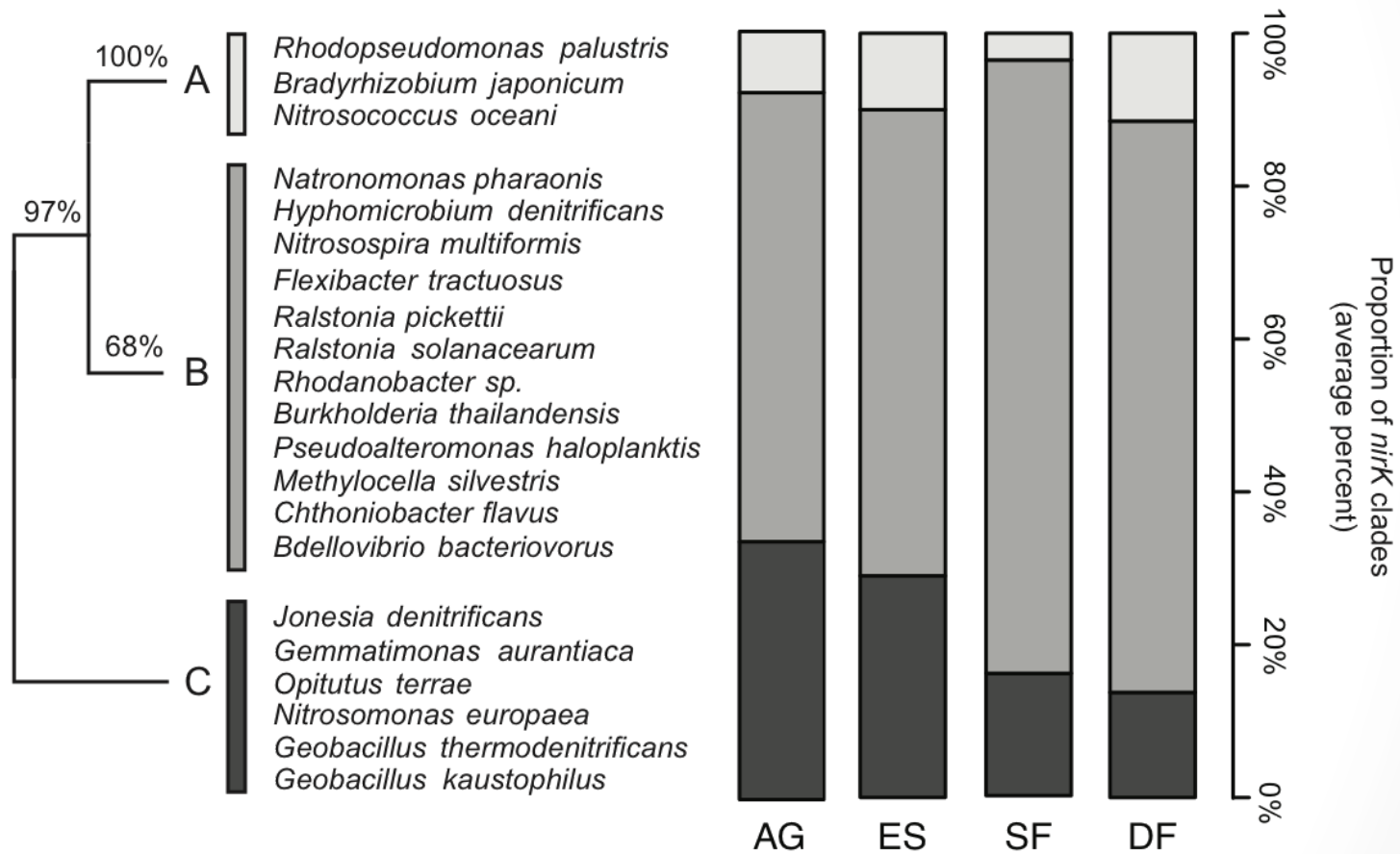
Autotrophic denitrification (AOBs)



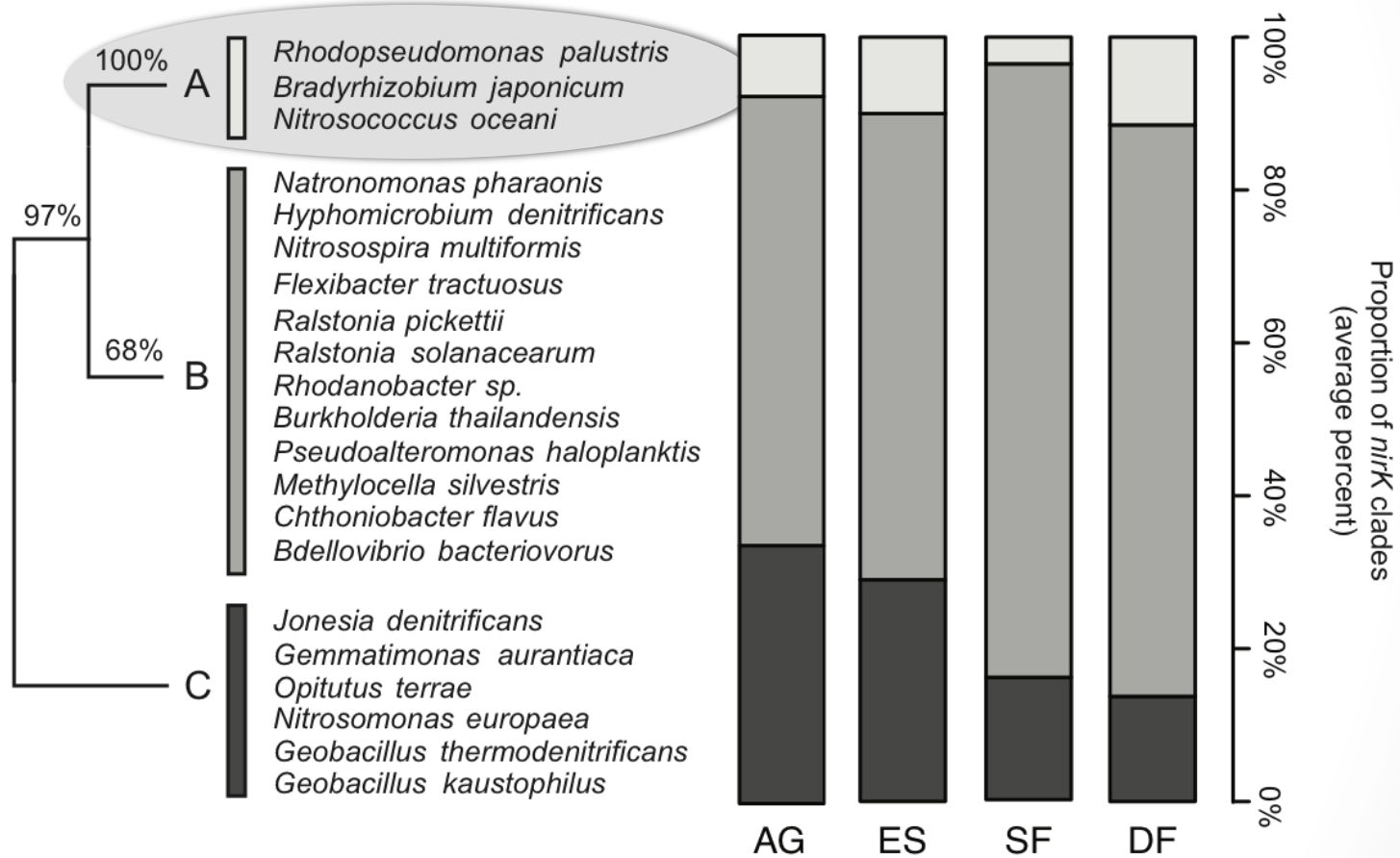
Oxic

Nitrite
detoxification

Variability in denitrifier composition

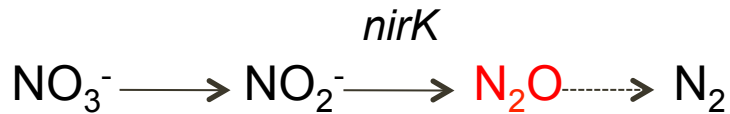


High denitrifer diversity



Types of denitrification

Heterotrophic denitrification



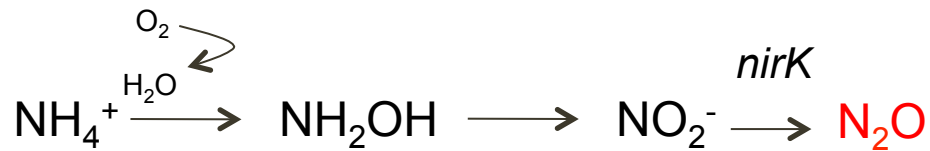
Conditions

Function

Anoxic

Energetics

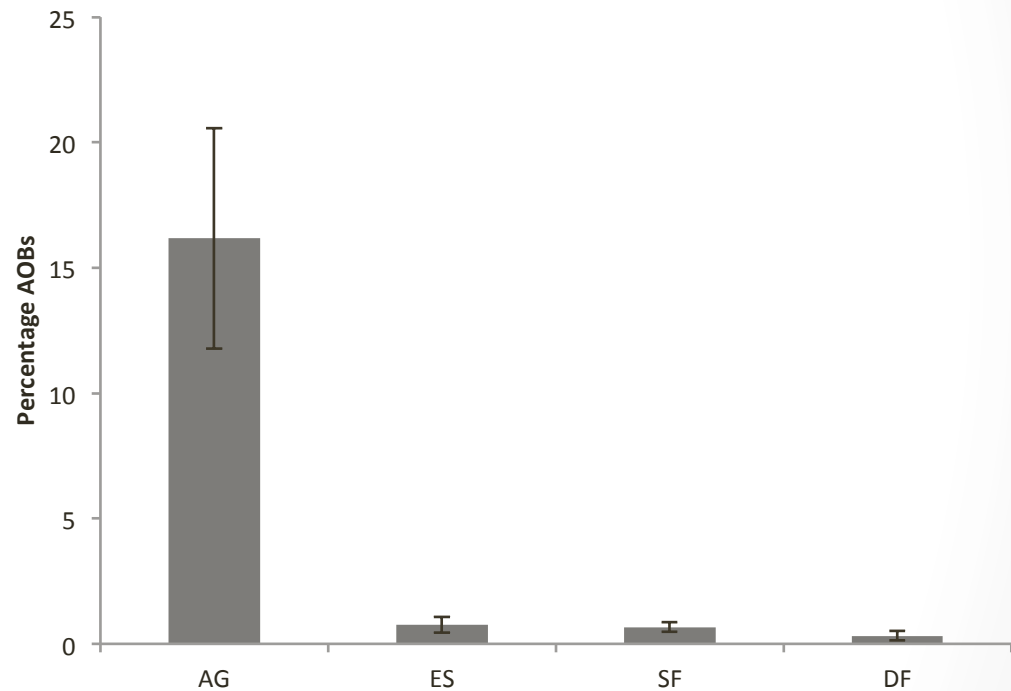
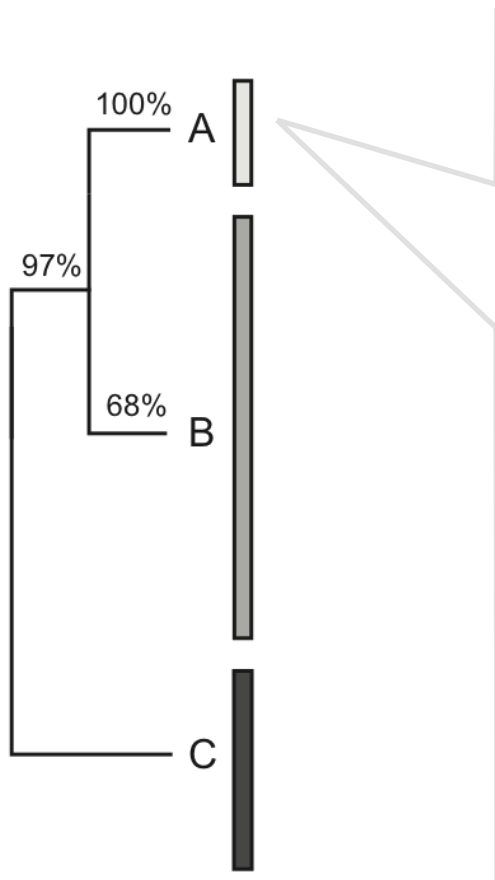
Autotrophic denitrification (AOBs)



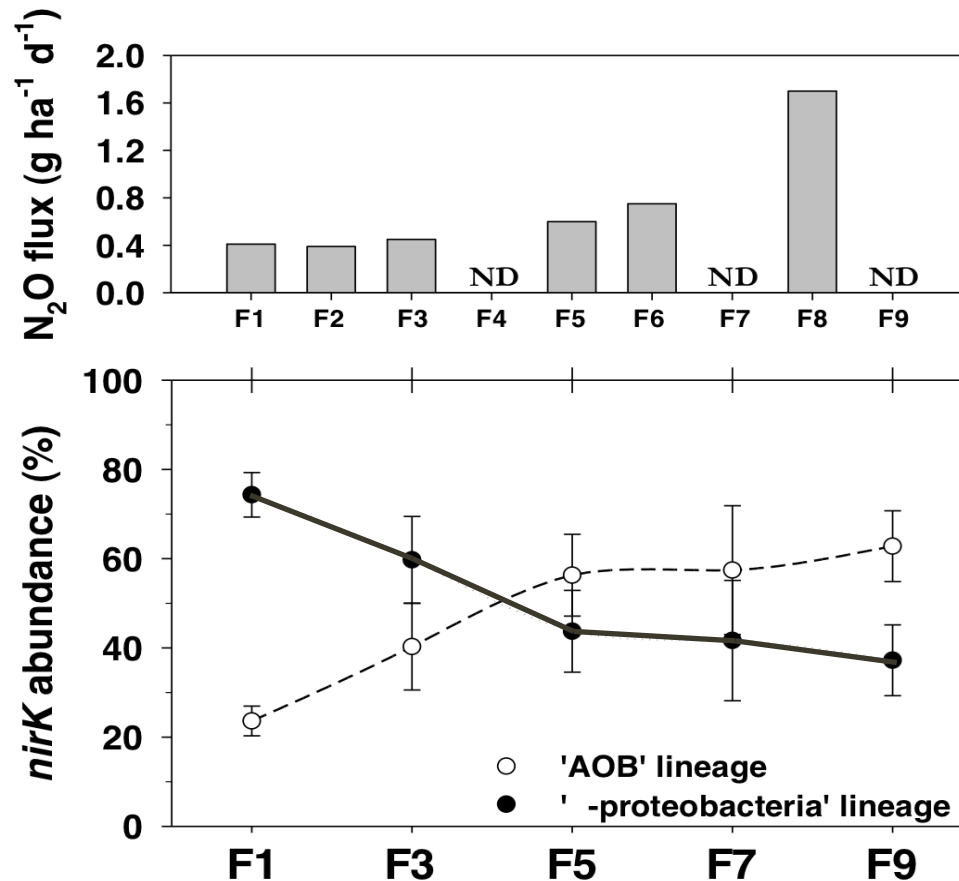
Oxic

Nitrite
detoxification

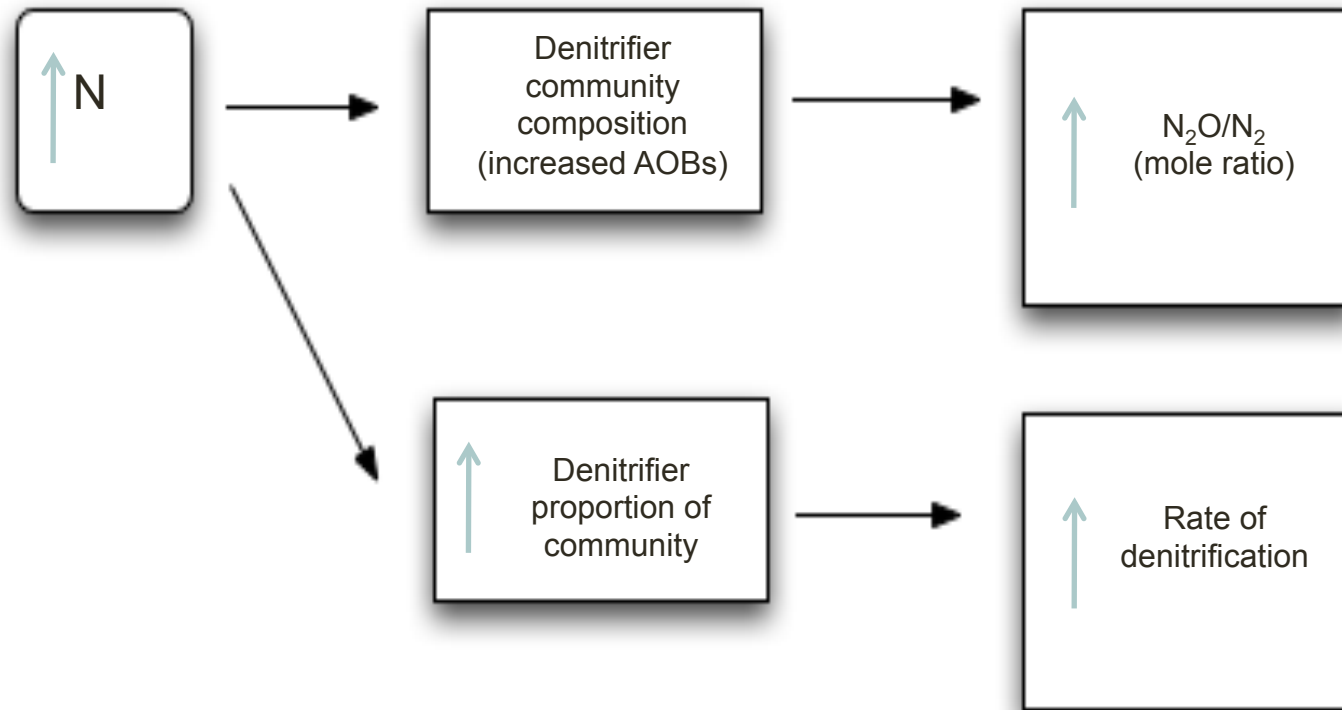
Proportion of Ammonium Oxidizing Bacteria (AOB) increases significantly in AG



AOB proportion correlates with fertilization level and N₂O production



Microbial communities in Ag sites with higher nitrogen availability are also poised for N_2O production



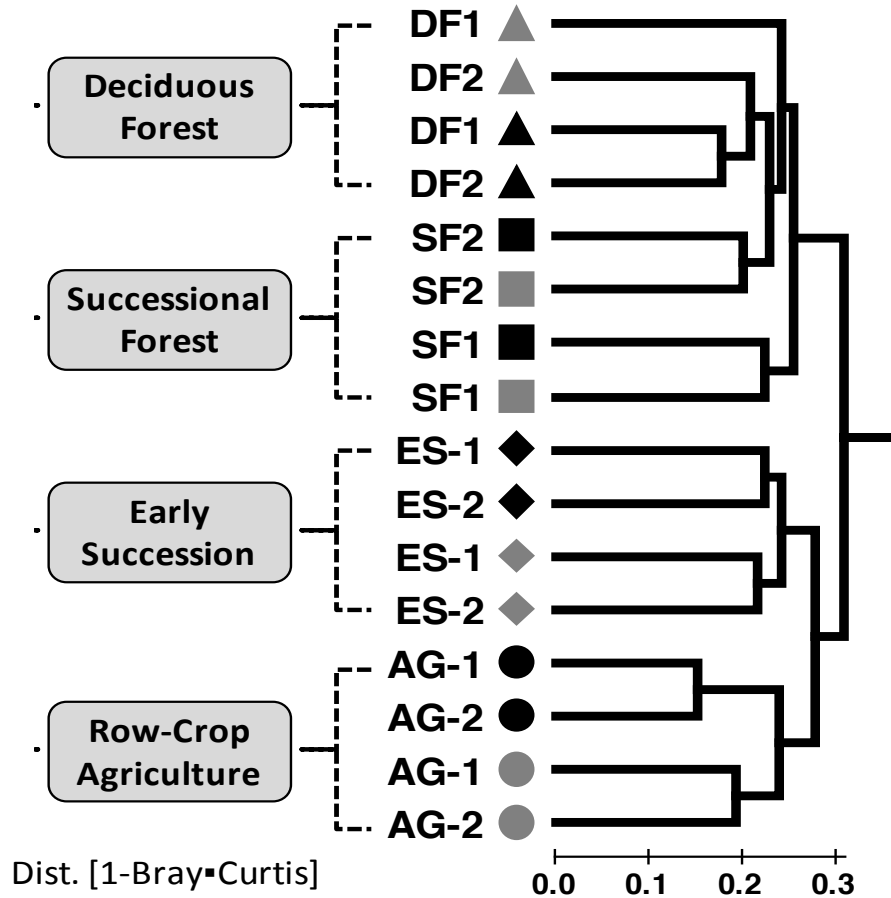
What is the relationship between denitrifying bacteria and N_2O in agricultural soils ?

- Denitrifier abundance and composition changes with agricultural management. Communities more diverse than previously thought and poised for denitrification.
- May be potential for microbial mediation

How long does it take for a community to recover from agriculture? Do all groups recover in the same way?

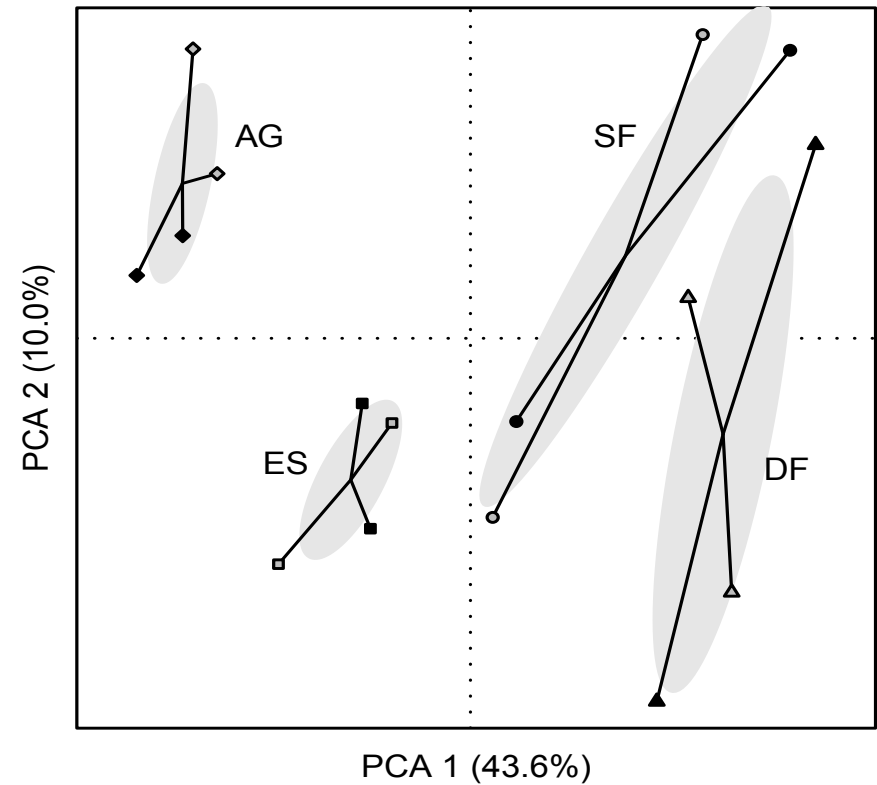
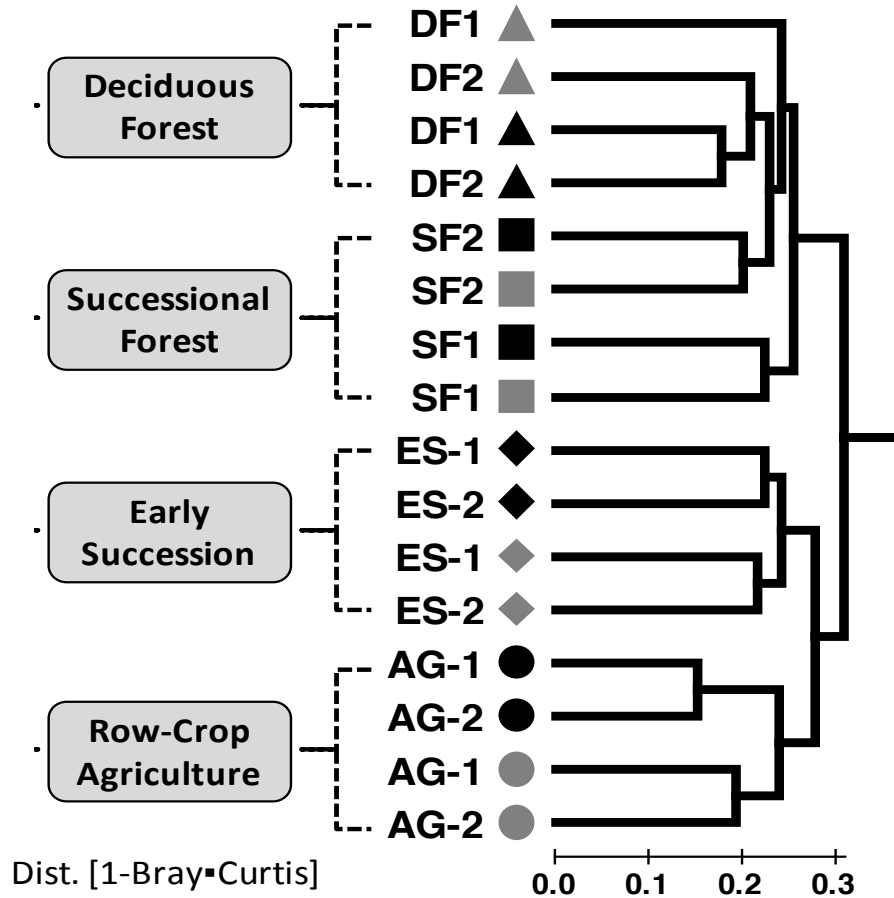
More than 20 year recovery for bacterial community

Microbial community

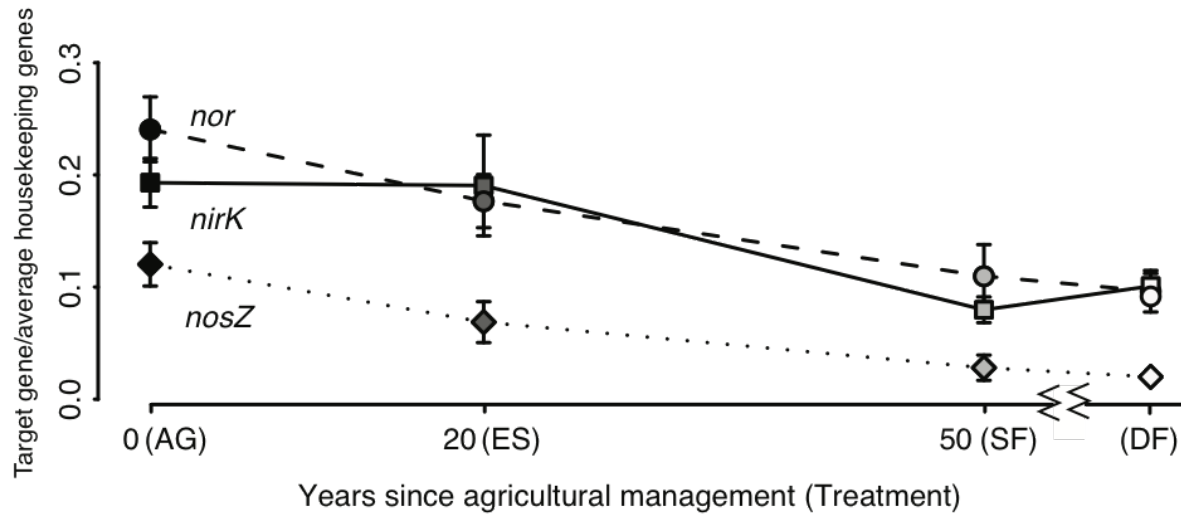


More than 20 year recovery for bacterial community

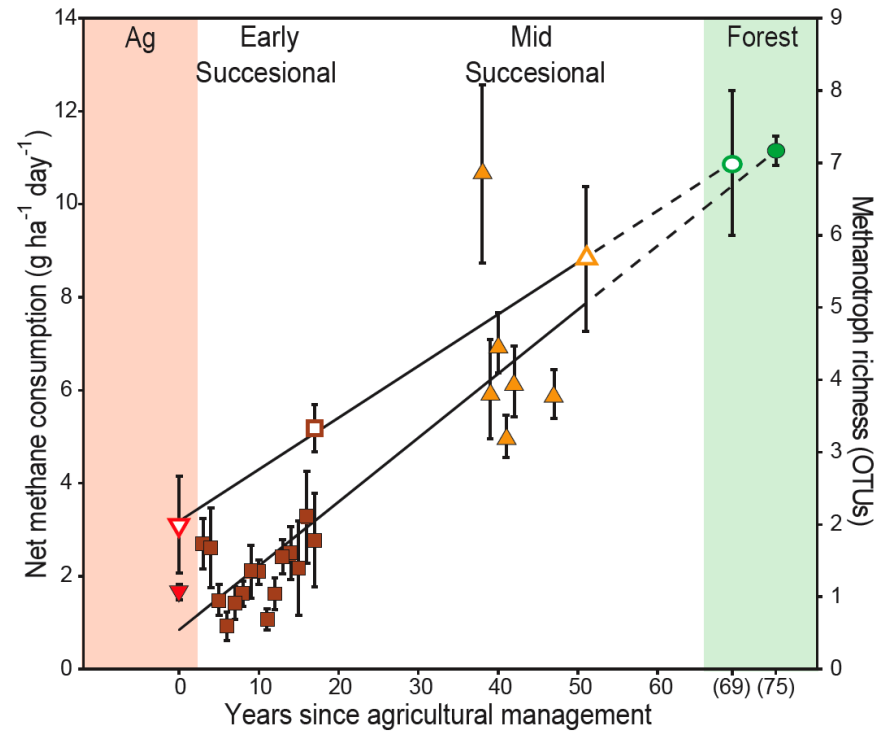
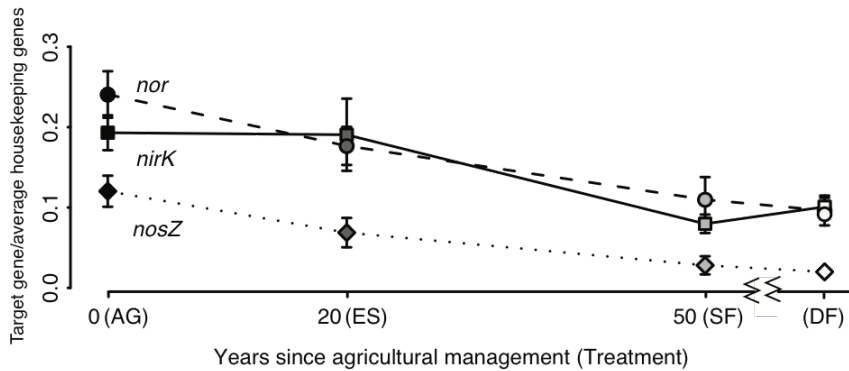
Microbial community



More than 20 year recovery for denitrifiers



Methanotrophs take more than 40 years to recover





✧ Soil team

Vicente Gomez-Alvarez

Uri Levine

Keara Towery

Bernard Schroeter

John Dover

Zarraz Lee

Brendan O'Neill

Ben Roller

Tom Schmidt

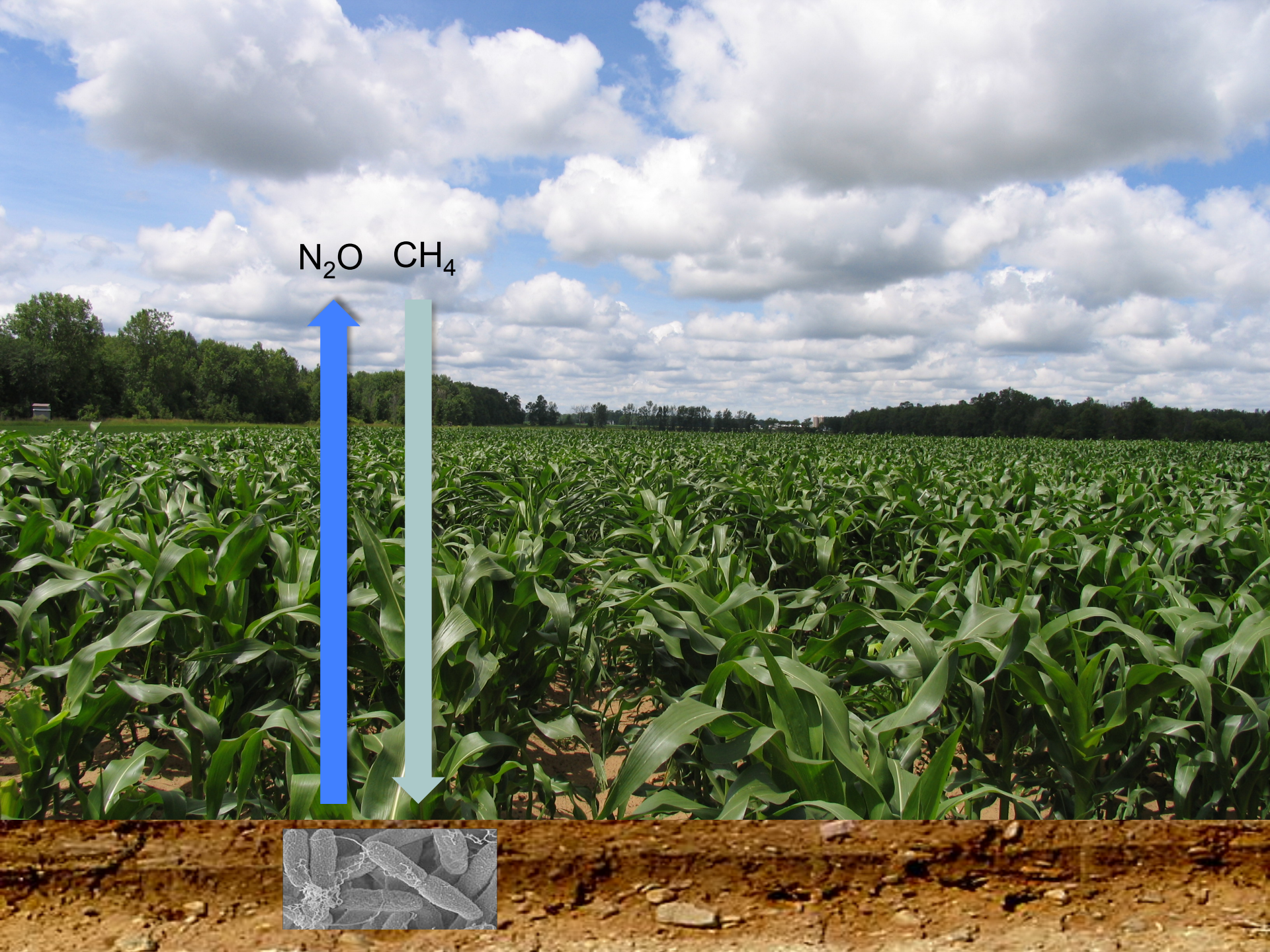
✧ Funding

✧ DOE GLBRC

✧ NSF

✧ NSF Postdoctoral Fellowship



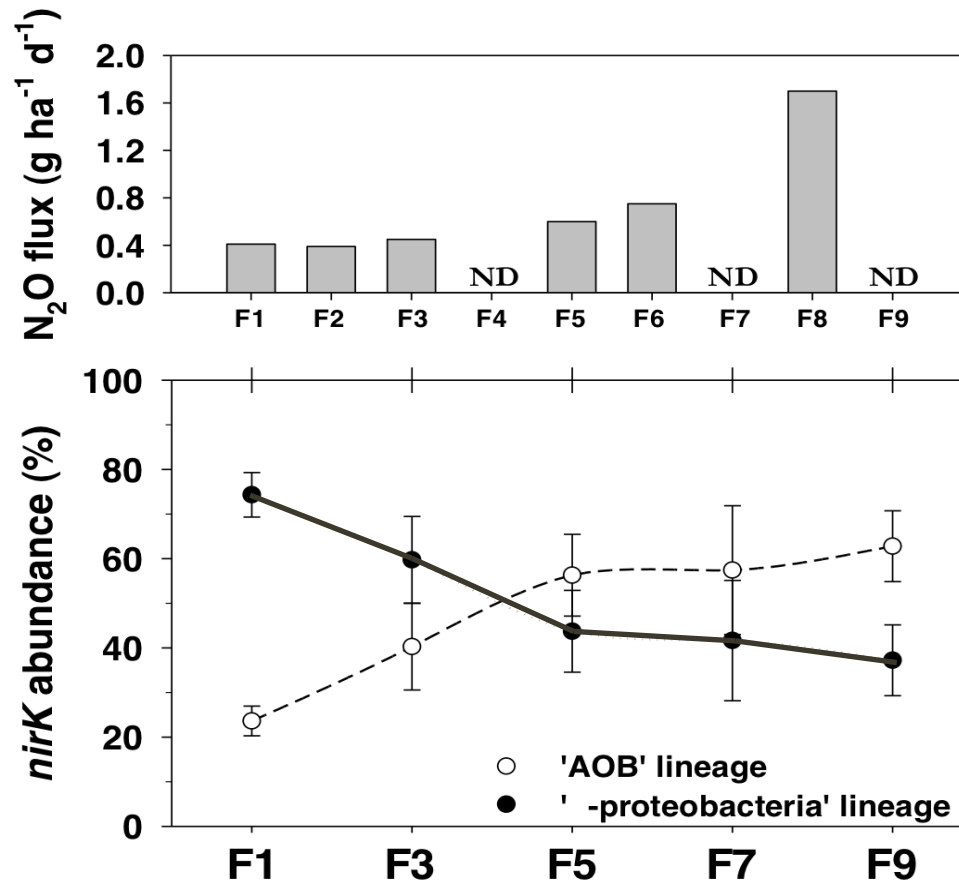


N_2O CH_4

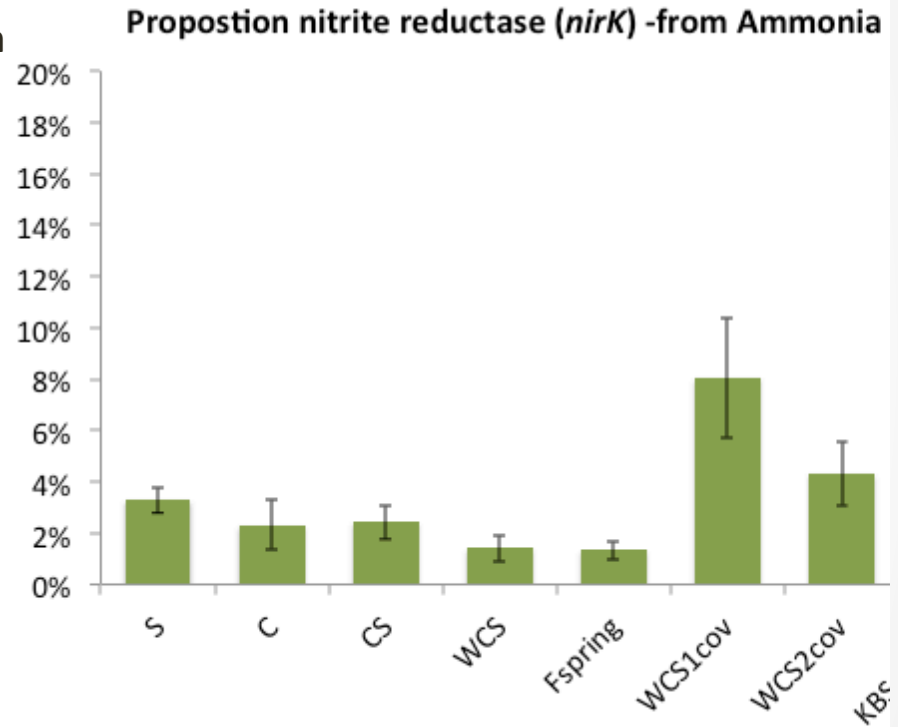
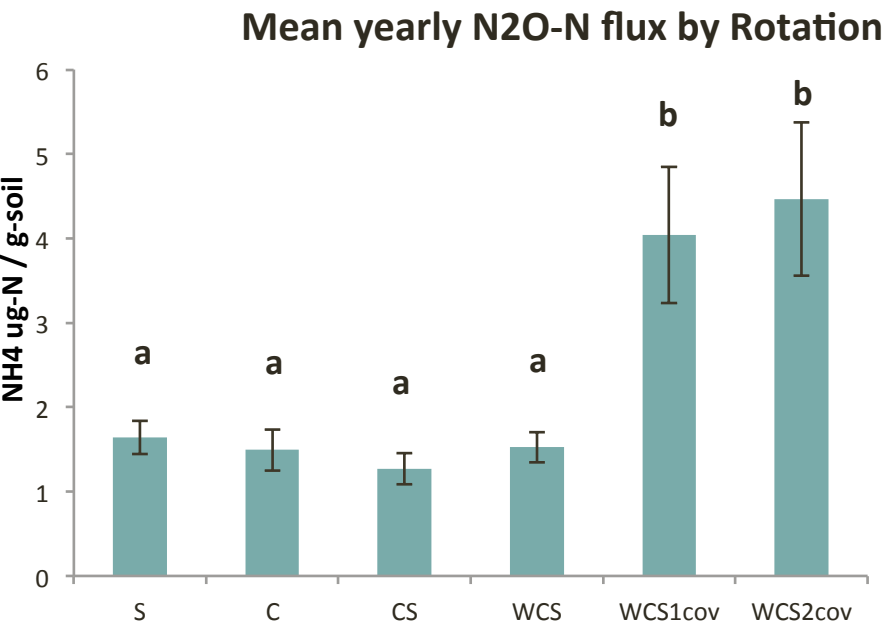


More on denitrifiers

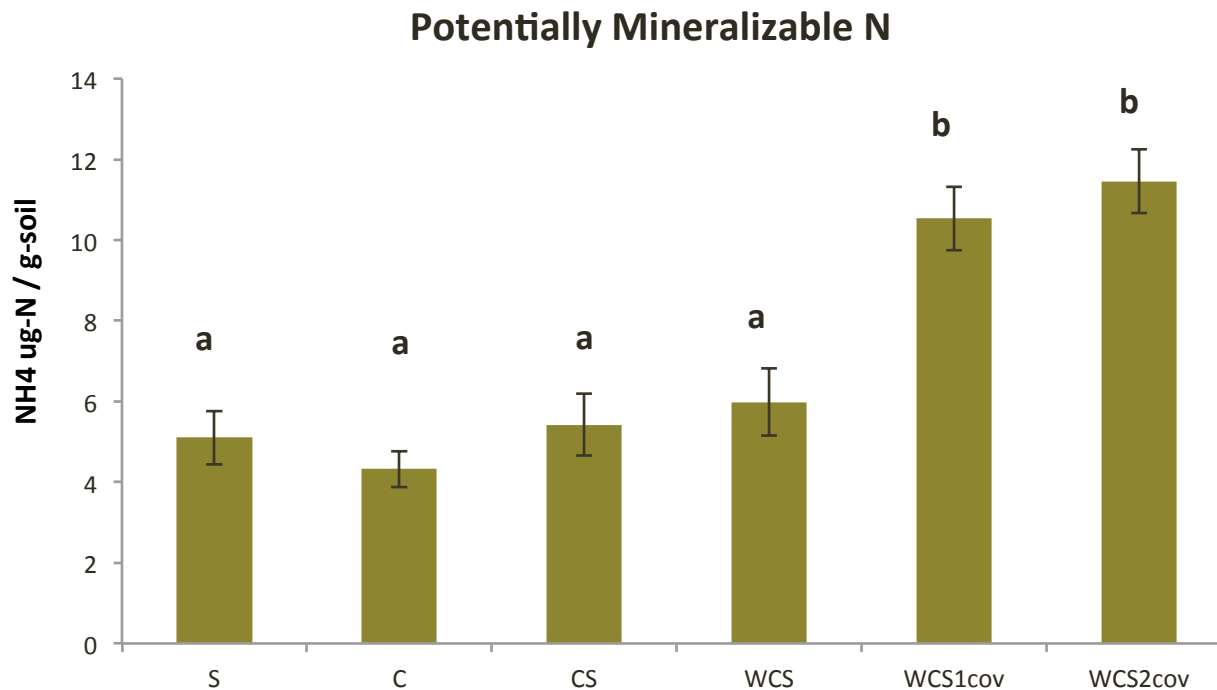
AOB proportion correlates with fertilization level and N₂O production



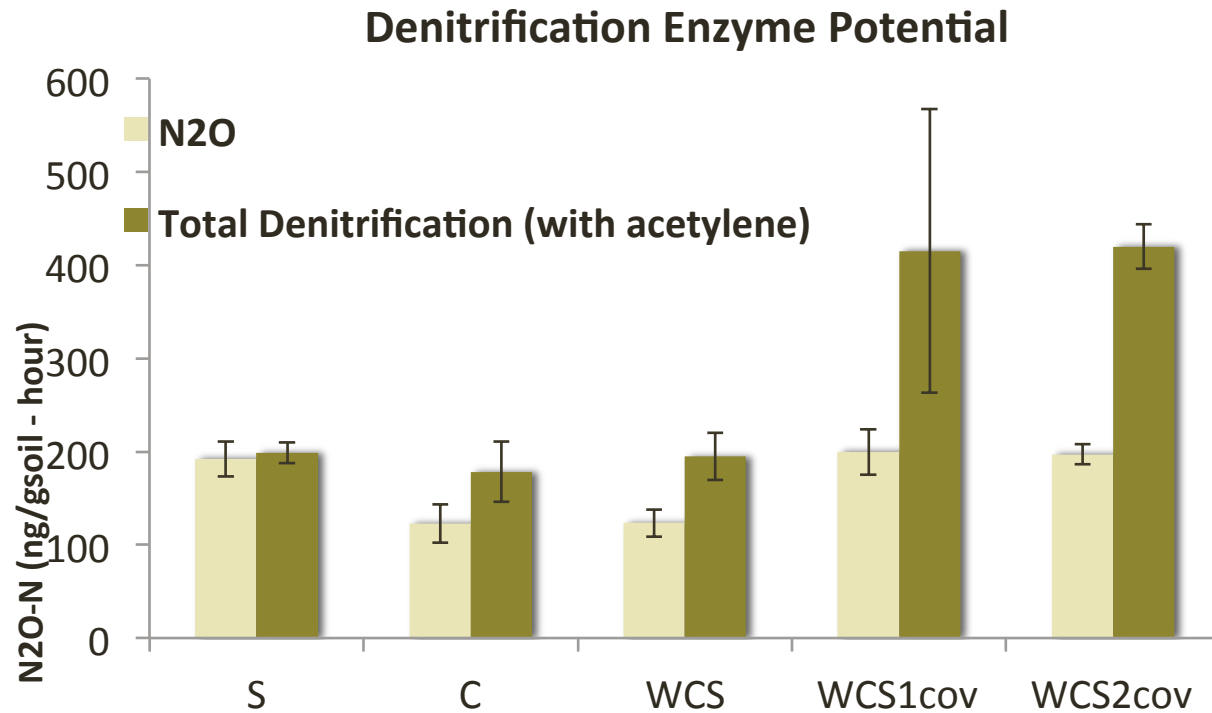
AOB proportion correlates with cover crops and N₂O production



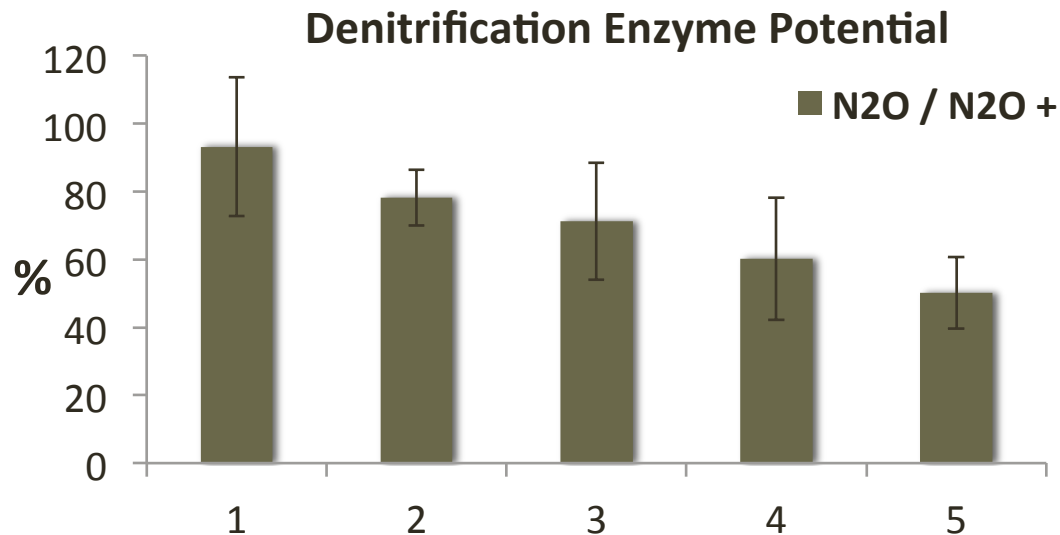
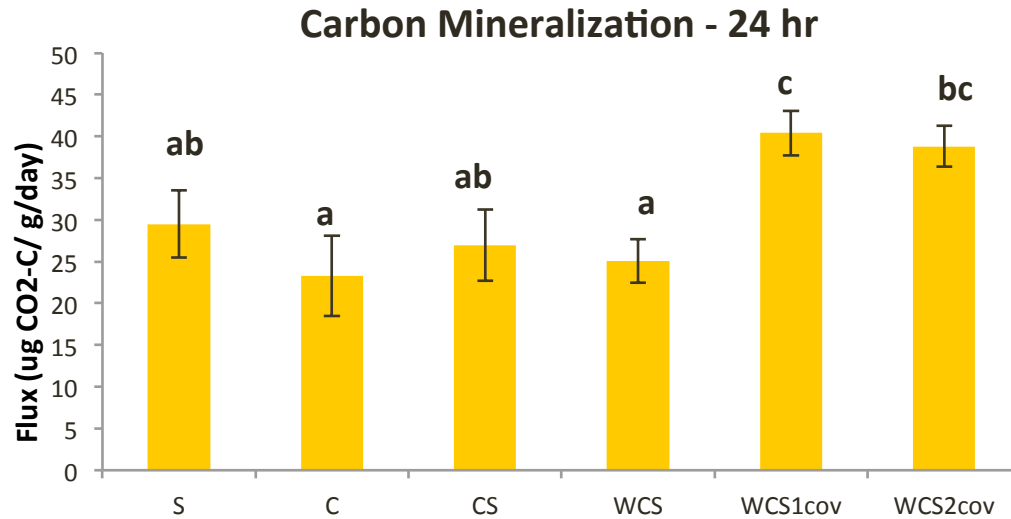
Suggests source of nitrogen is not important for AOBs or N₂O production



Heterotrophic denitrification (no AOBs)

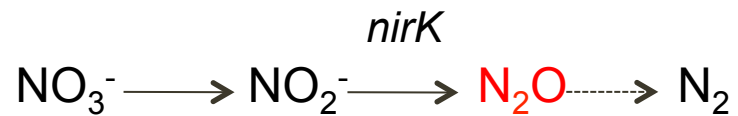


Carbon availability also important



Types of denitrification

Heterotrophic denitrification



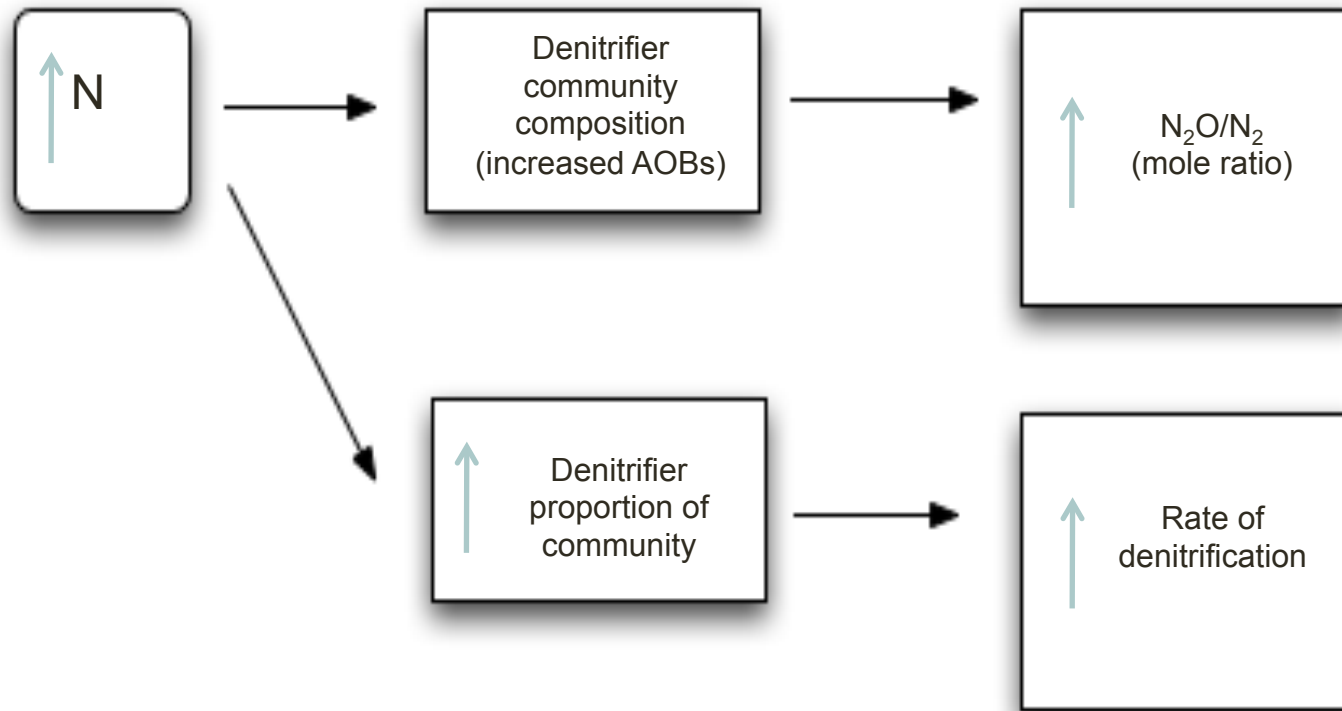
Conditions

Function

Anoxic

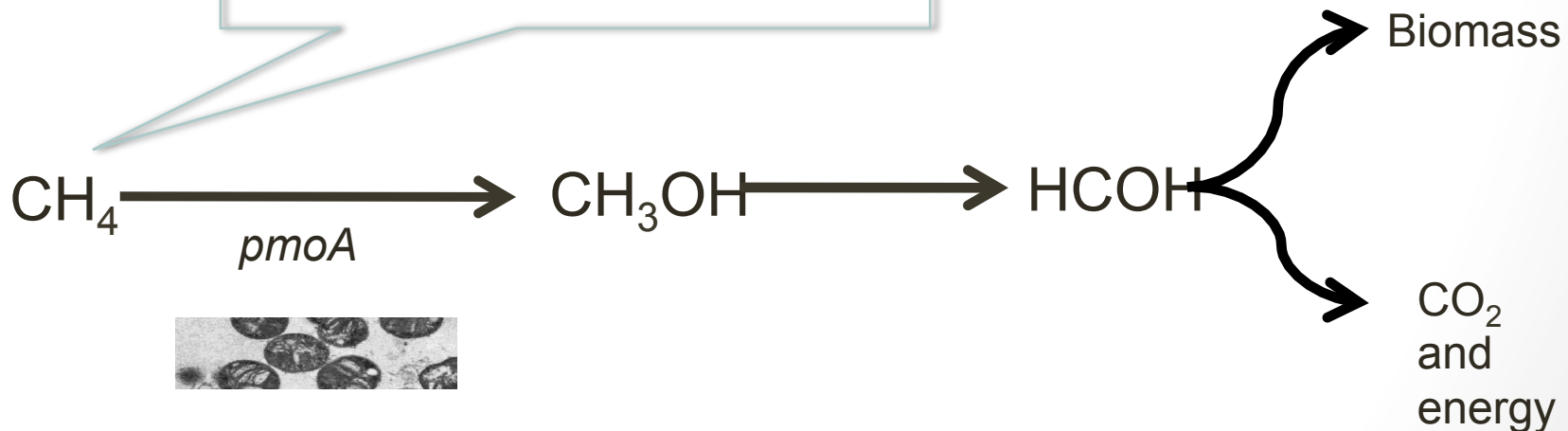
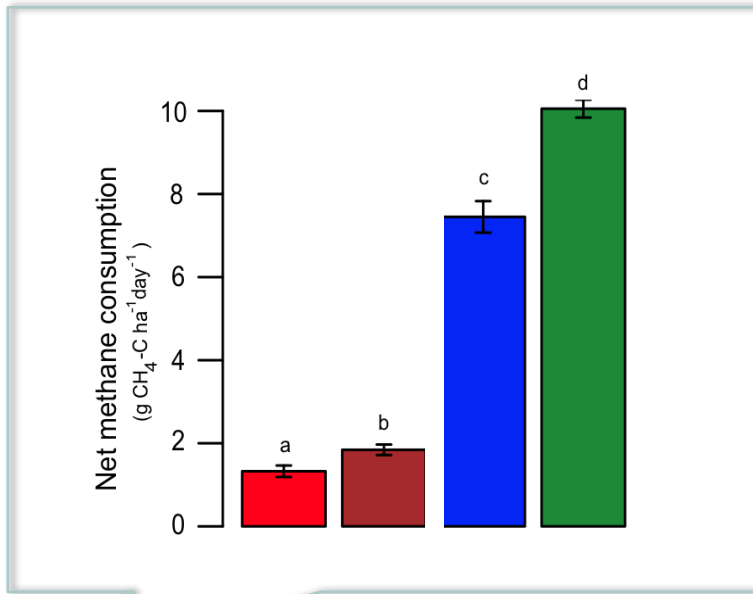
Energetics

More denitrifiers and more with the potential just produce N_2O but ratios and mechanisms still not understood

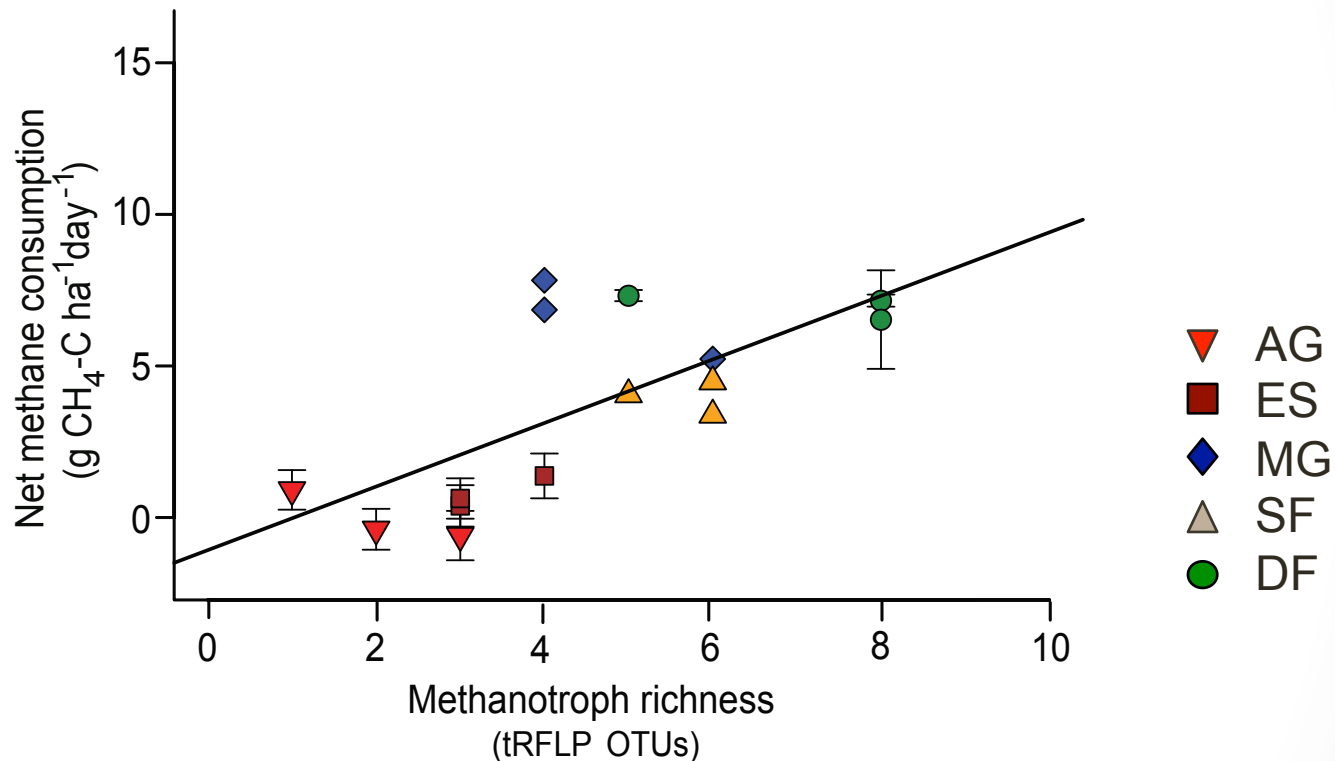


Methanotrophs

Methanotrophs use methane as a sole source of carbon and energy



Methanotroph richness correlates with methane consumption

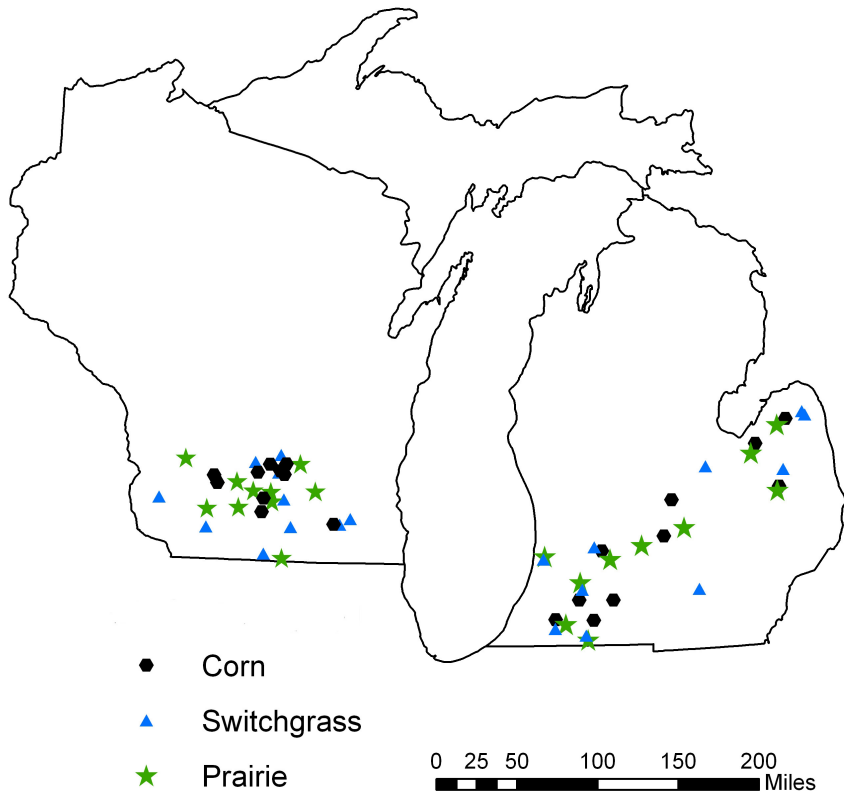


✘ Levine, Teal, Robertson & Schmidt 2010

- Uri Levine
- Bernard Schroeter

Methane in biofuel crops

GLBRC Extensive Sites



✧ Clone libraries

✧ Classification of *pmoA* / *amoA*

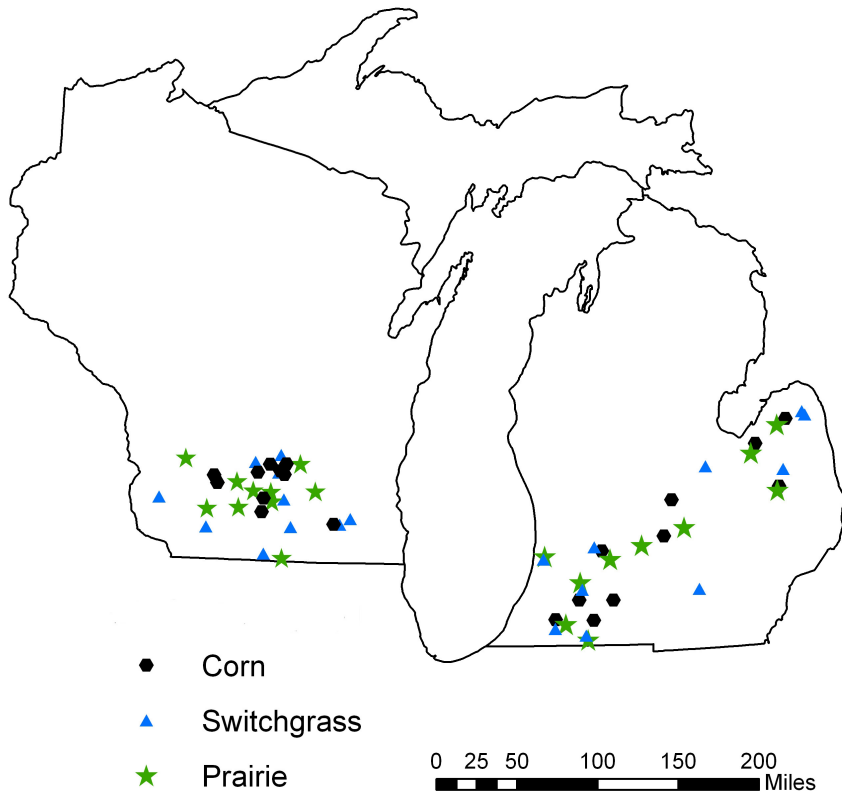
GFCClassify –

Ribosomal Database Project
Jordan Fish

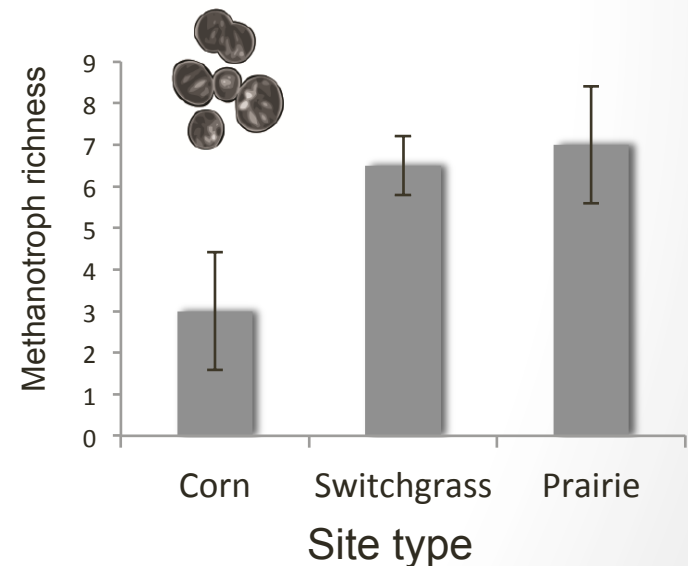
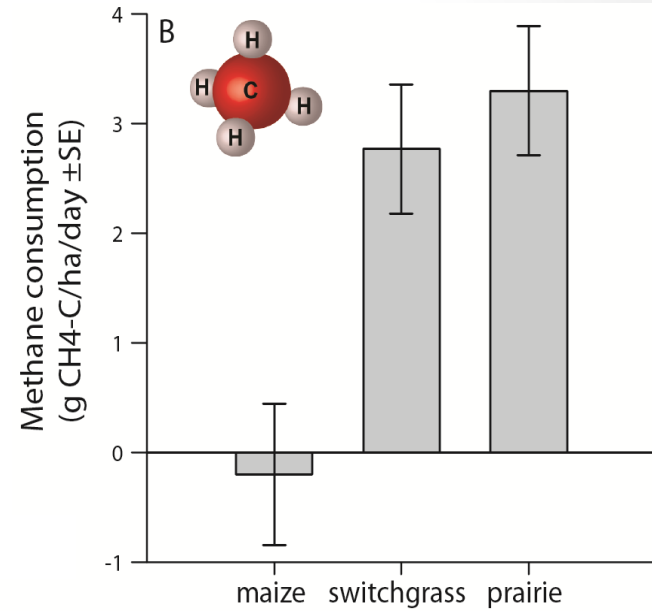
✧ Leilei Ruan and G. Philip Robertson

Methane in biofuel crops

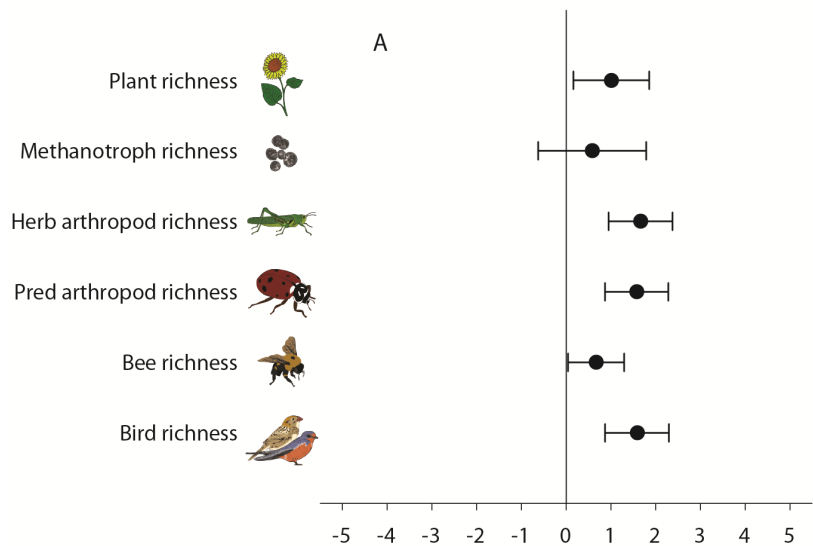
GLBRC Extensive Sites



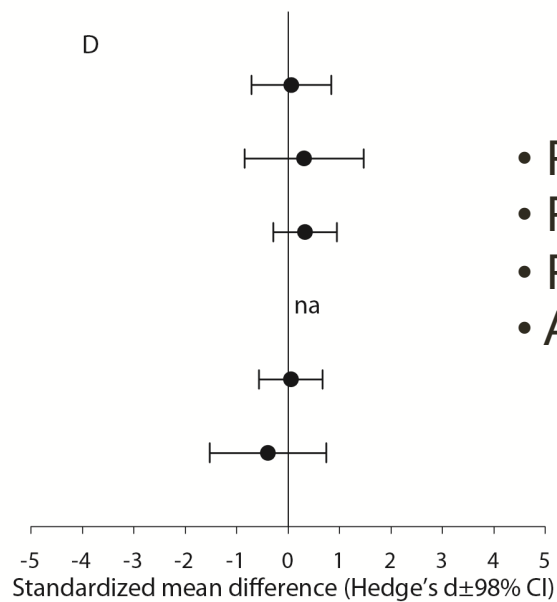
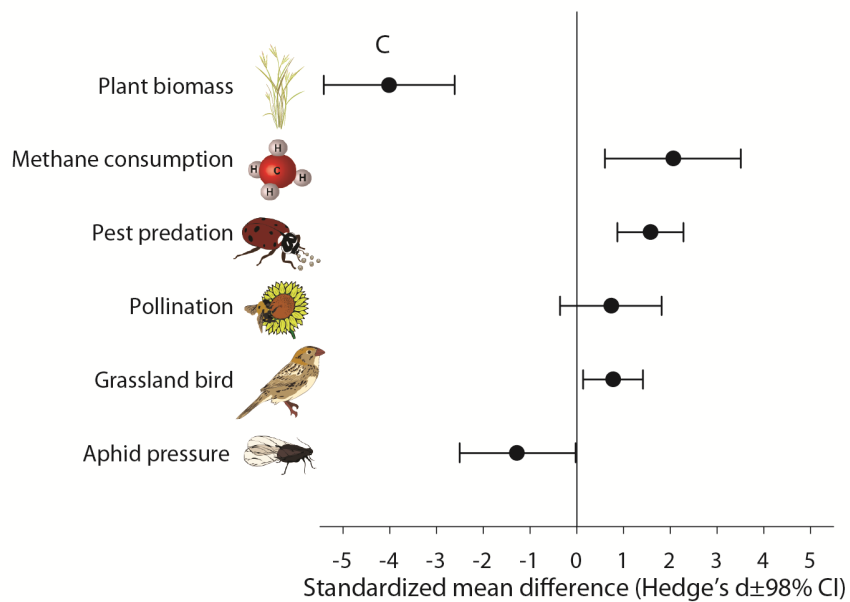
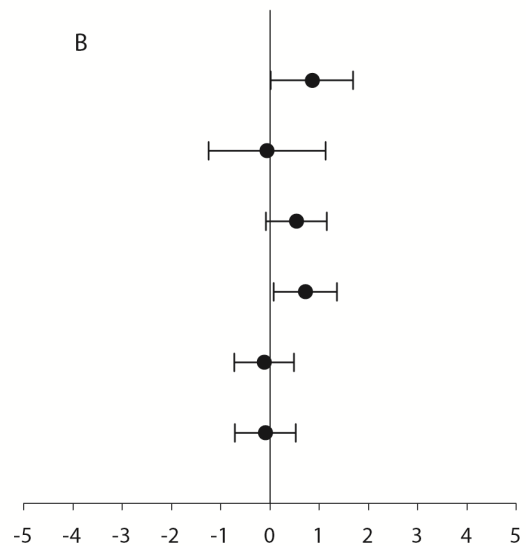
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Difference between perennial grasslands and maize



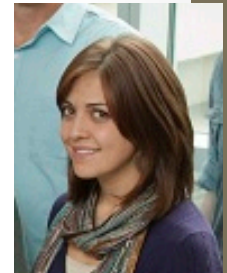
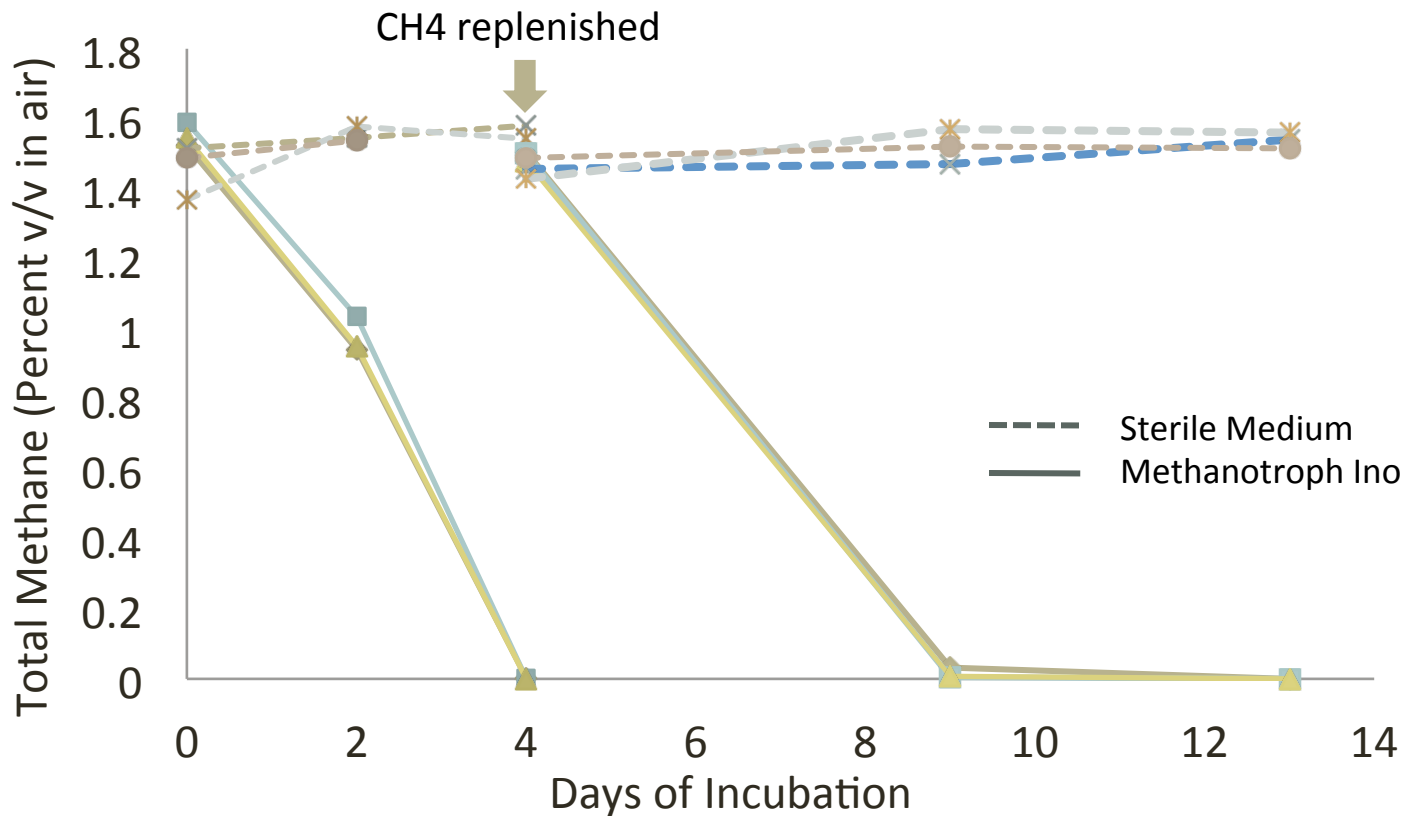
Difference between prairie and switchgrass



- Productive
- Perennial
- Polycultures
- Appropriate Placement

Amendments to recover methane oxidation

Enrichments consume methane at high concentrations



✕ Keara Towery