

Microbial community structure and function in fens: responses to climate change

Lucia Sekulová

Luca Bragazza, Alexandre Buttler, Michal Hájek



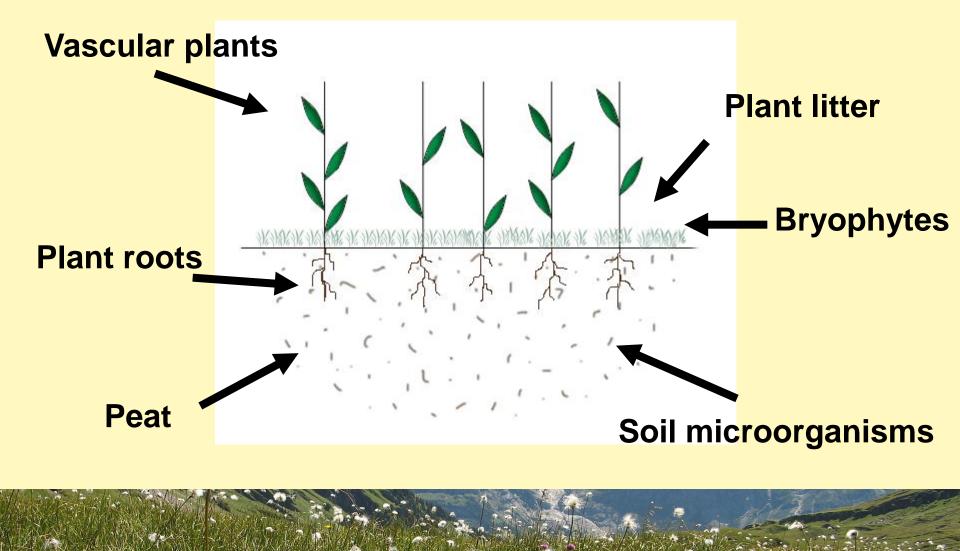
Presentation structure

- Project introduction
- Methods
- Preliminary results
- Conclusions
- What comes next

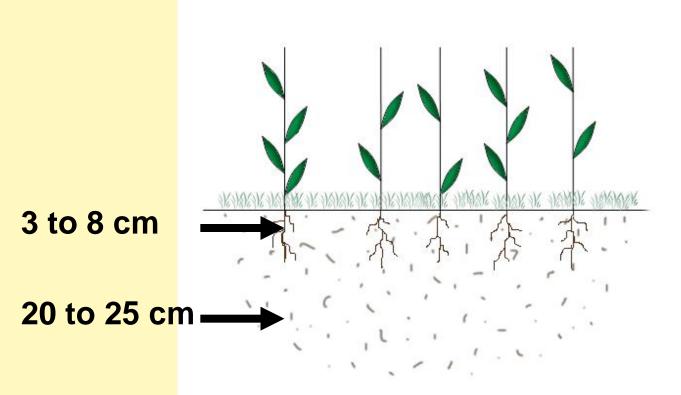
Introduction of the projects

- Response of peatlands to climate changecrucial for global C cycle
- Complexity of organic-mineral layered soil
- Aboveground-belowground traditionally considered isolated
- Microorganism-plant interactions still unclear

Aboveground and belowground feedbacks for nutrient acquisition in fens



Enzymatic activity in upper peat layer and below lying mineral layer of fens



- Phenol oxidase
- β-glucosidase
- Phosphatase
- Chitinase
- Leucine aminopeptidase

Introduction

- Mineral-rich fens (*Caricion davallianae*)
- C. flava, C. panicea, C. flacca, Parnassia palustris, Potentilla erecta
- Palustriella commutata, Scorpidium cossonii



Introduction

- 4 sites along the altitudinal gradient (815 to 2080 m a.s.l.)
- pH 6.5 to 8
- Conductivity 80 to 120 µS.cm⁻¹



Hypotheses

- (i) Microbial biomass is higher at lower altitudes which is reflected in higher enzymatic activities.
- (ii) Nutrient uptake by microbes decreases with altitude and soil depth.
- (iii) Microbial enzymatic activity is inversely correlated with the microbial nutrient biomass for each specific nutrient.

Study sites



Enney 815 m a.s.l.



Queue de Perche (1700 m a.s.l.)



Marais de la Lia 2080 m a.s.l.



Methods

 Enzymatic activity: extraction of peat samples

-Phenol oxidase: spectrophotometrically by using 10 mM L-dopa (dihydroxyphenylalanine) solution as substrate according to Pind et al. (1994)

-Hydrolase activities: using fluorescent substrate according to Freeman et al. (1995)

Methods

- Total microbial nitrogen: Shimadzu TOC-TN analyzer
- Microbial biomass: Phospholipid fatty acid analysis (PLFA)

Microbial biomass (PLFA) in November

Bacteria (Gram + Fungi/										
Site	Layer	Gram +	Gram-	& Gram -)	VAM	Fungi	Bacteria	Ce		
815 m	Organic	0.100	0.201	0.302	0.040	0.025	0.099	0.33		
815 m	Mineral	0.070	0.196	0.267	0.032	0.026	0.090	0.35		
2080 m	Organic	0.068	0.160	0.228	0.045	0.036	0.147	0.30		
2080 m	Mineral	0.014	0.031	0.045	0.004	0.007	0.178	0.05		

µmol (FAME).g-1 dry soil

Microbial biomass (PLFA) in November

Bacteria										Total
		(Gram +								abundan
Site	Layer	Gram +	Gram-	& Gra	- m	VAM	F	ungi	Bacteria	ce
815 m	Organic	0.100	0.201	0	.302	0.040		0.025	0.099	0.336
815 m	Mineral	0.070	0.196	0.	.267	0.032		0.026	0.090	0.355
2080 m	Organic	0.068	0.160	0	.228	0.045		0.036	0.147	0.309
2080 m	Mineral	0.014	0.031	0	.045	0.004		0.007	0.178	0.056

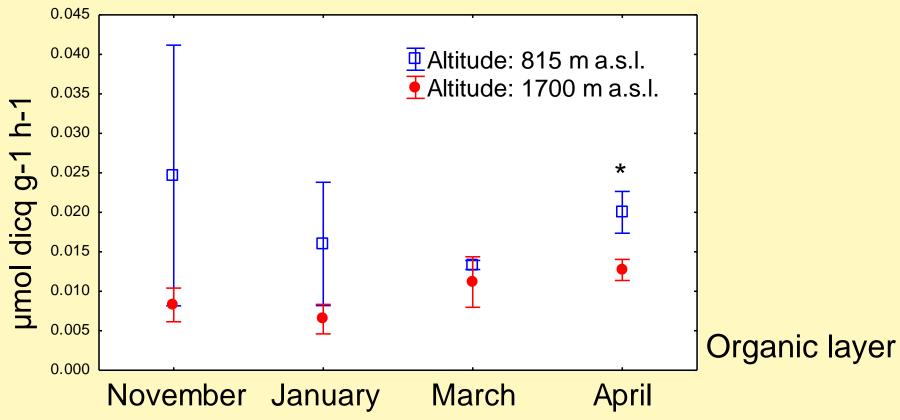
µmol (FAME).g-1 dry soil

Microbial biomass (PLFA) in November

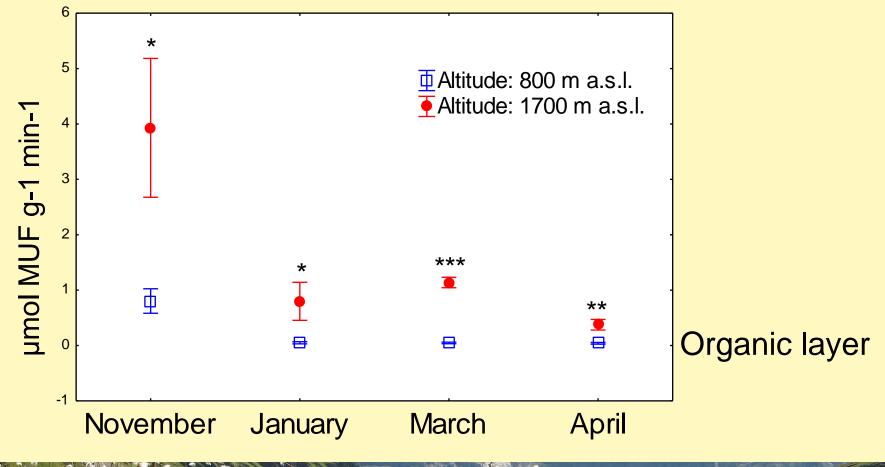
Bacteria (Gram + Fungi/										
Site	Layer	Gram +	Gram-	& Gram -)	VAM	Fungi	Bacteria	се		
815 m	Organic	0.100	0.201	0.302	0.040	0.025	0.099	0.336		
815 m	Mineral	0.070	0.196	0.267	0.032	0.026	0.090	0.355		
2080 m	Organic	0.068	0.160	0.228	0.045	0.036	0.147	0.309		
2080 m	Mineral	0.014	0.031	0.045	0.004	0.007	0.178	0.056		

µmol (FAME).g-1 dry soil

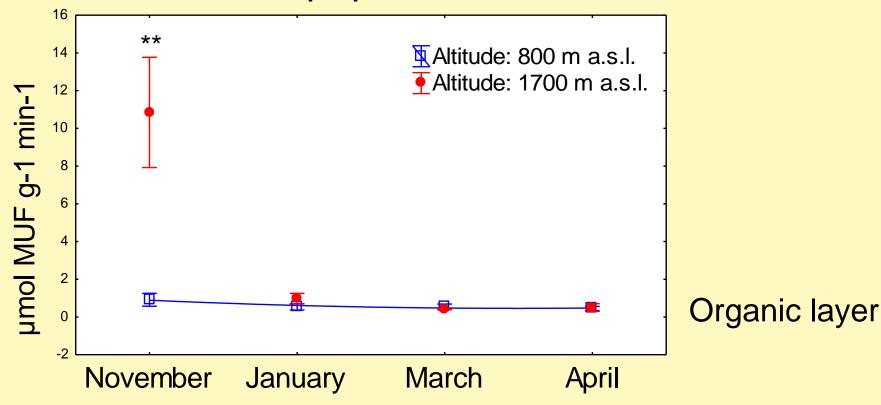
Enzymatic activity of phenol oxidase



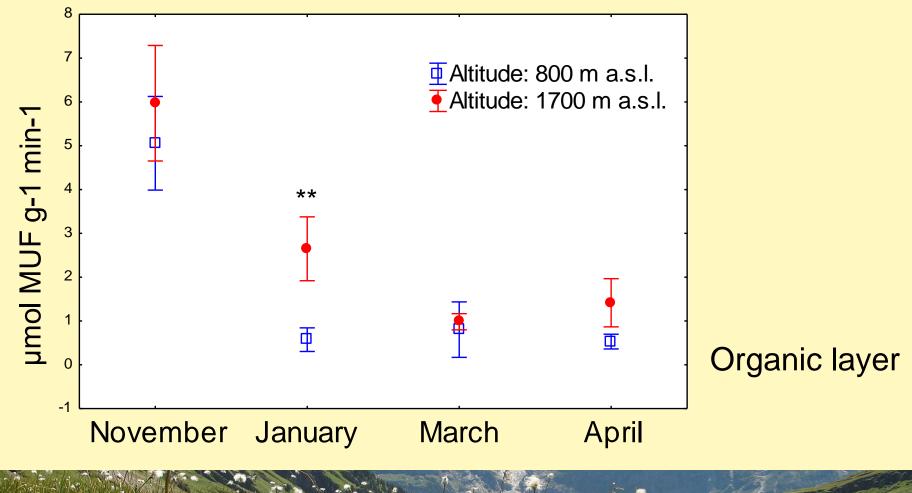
Enzymatic activity ofβ-glucosidase



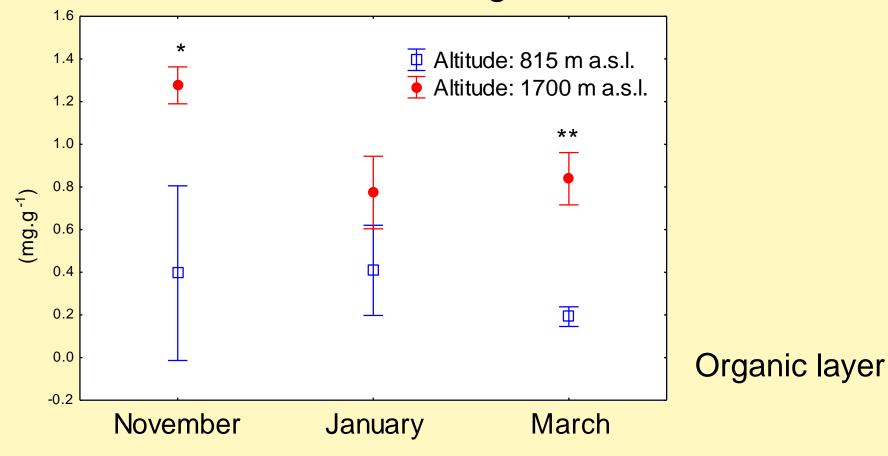
Enzymatic activity of leucine aminopeptidase

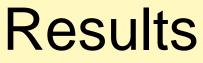


Enzymatic activity of phosphatase

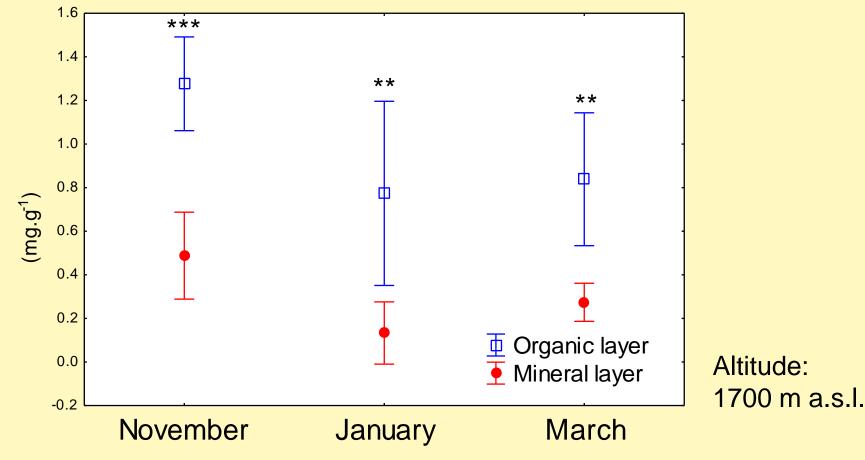


Total microbial nitrogen





Total microbial nitrogen



Conclusions

 (i) Microbial biomass is higher at lower altitudes which is reflected in higher enzymatic activities.

 True for microbial biomass, not true for all enzymes in winter

Conclusions

• (ii) Nutrient uptake by microbes decreases with altitude and soil depth.

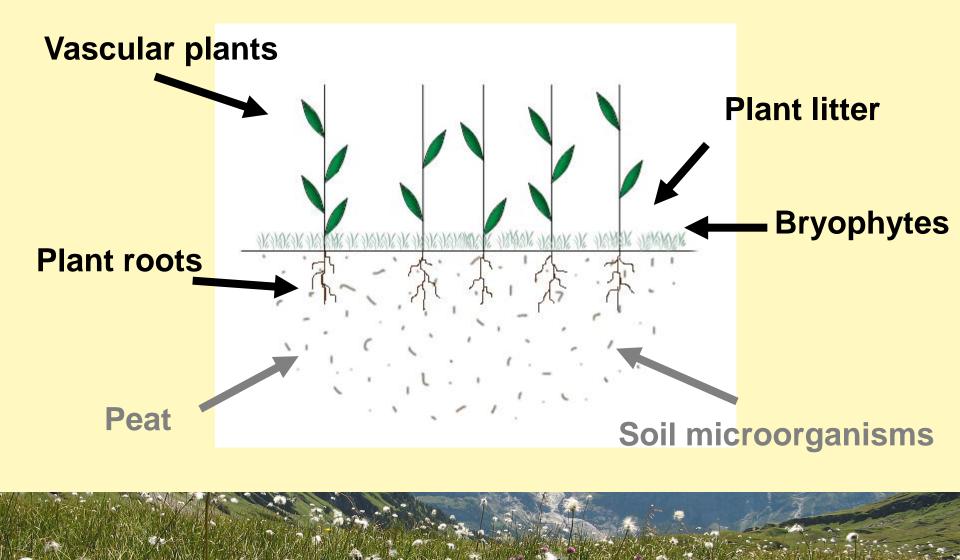
• True for soil depth, not true for altitude in winter

Conclusions

 (iii) Microbial enzymatic activity is inversely correlated with the microbial nutrient biomass for each specific nutrient.

More data needed

What comes next



Thank you for your attention...



SCIEX projects NUTRIF and ENZYFEN