

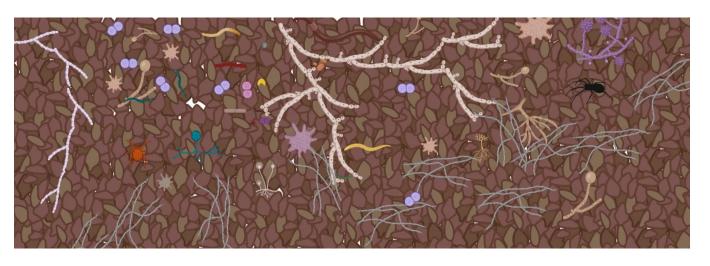
Soil microbiomes and soil 'health'

Dr. Emilia Hannula Leiden University, CML



The hidden biodiversity in the soils







Kilometers of hyphae

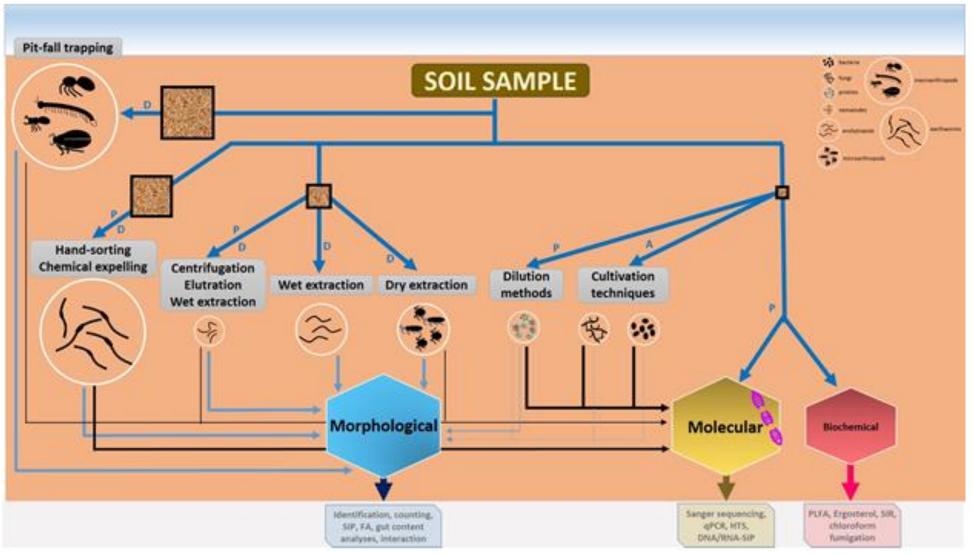
Thousands of (invisible) species

Hundreds of interactions

The hidden biodiversity in the soils



How to study soil diversity



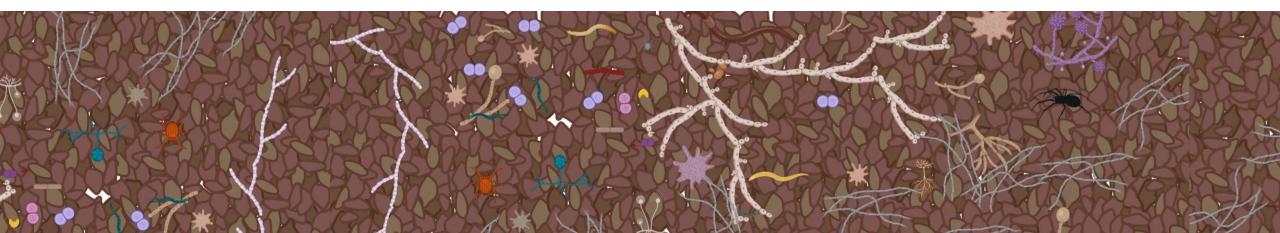
Geisen et al. 2019 Soil Biology and Biochemistry

Control of animals Control of plant community dynamics Breakdown of complex Plant growth promotion carbon Nutrients to plant Decomposers Mutualists Nutrient and carbon cycling Soil structure

Carbon sequestration?

Functional diversity



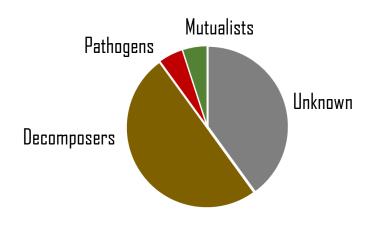


Control of animals Control of plant community dynamics Breakdown of complex carbon Plant growth promotion Nutrients to plant Decomposers Mutualists

Nutrient and carbon cycling

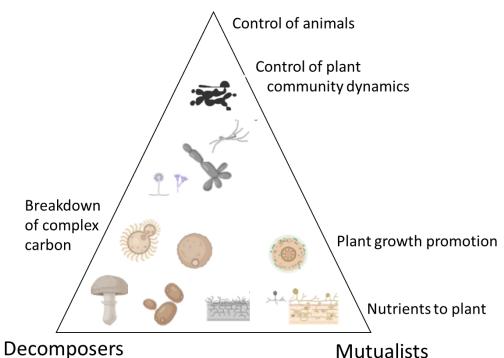
Soil structure

Functional diversity



Data from Hannula et al. 2019 Nature communications; Heinen, Hannula et al. 2020 Ecology Letters





Nutrient and carbon cycling Soil structure Carbon sequestration?



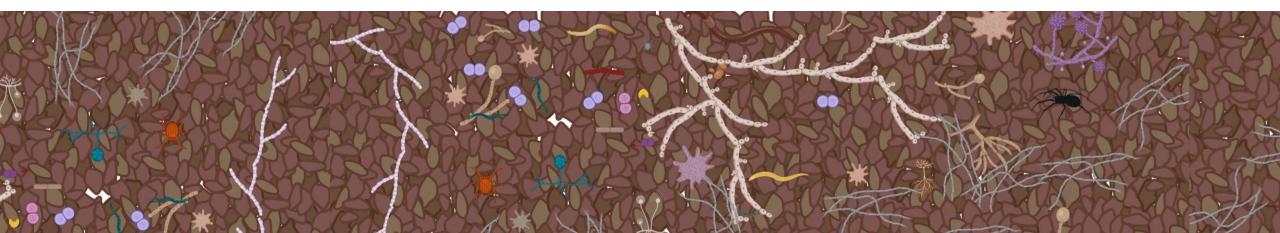
Plant growth promotion and pathogens

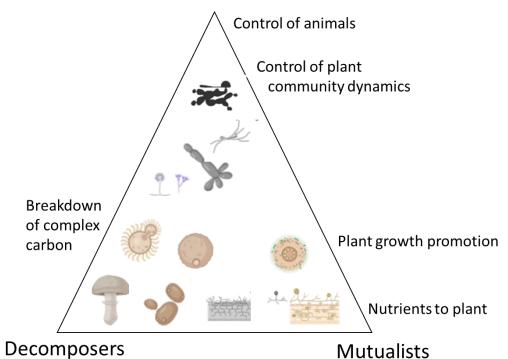
Morrien, Hannula et al. 2017 Nature communications; Hannula et al. 2017 ISMEj Hannula et al. 2020 Environmental Microbiology; Heinen, Hannula et al. 2020 Ecology Letters



Food for animals (and pathogens)

Hannula et al. 2019 Nature Communications: Hannula et al. 2020 Fungal Ecology Gomes et al. 2021 Animal microbiome





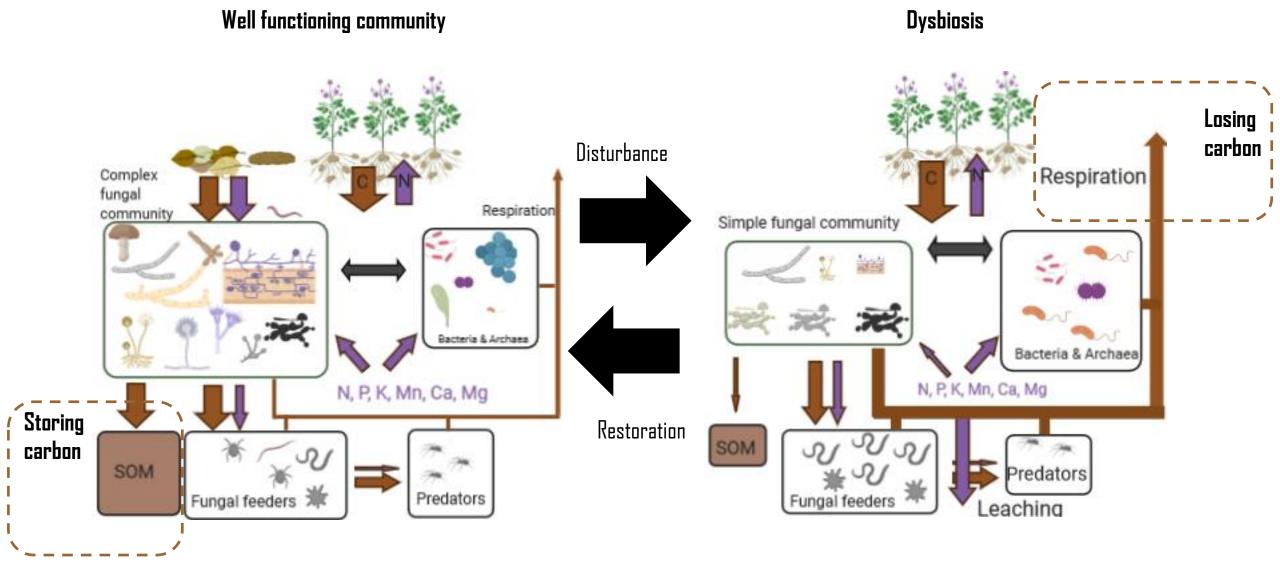
Decomposition and nutrient cycling Clocchiatti, Hannula et al. 2020 Applied soil ecology Veen et al. 2022 Functional Ecology



Soil structure

Nutrient and carbon cycling Soil structure Carbon sequestration?

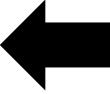




Hannula & Morriën 2022, Geoderma

Essentially how to transform the system...





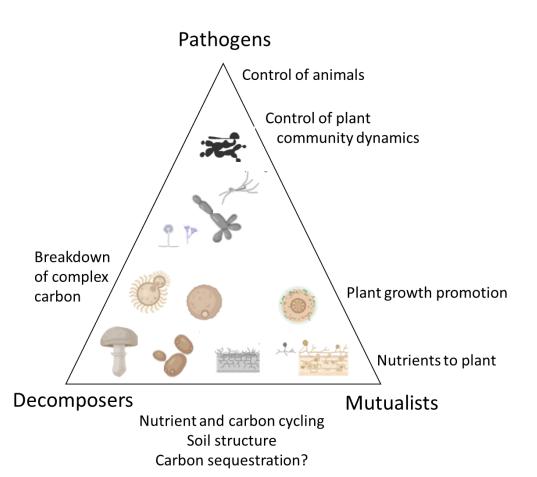
Restoration



And restore its functions



Plant growth promotion and pathogens





Food for animals



Decomposition and nutrient cycling

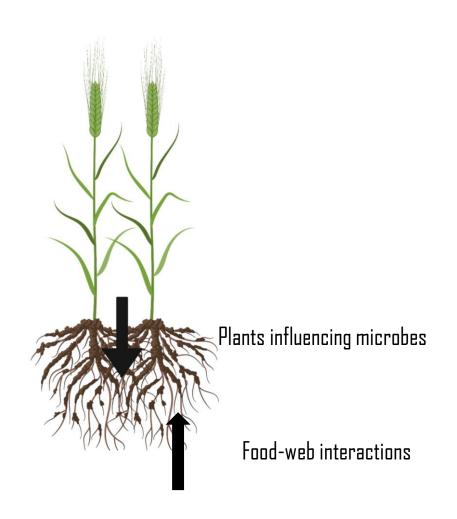


Soil structure

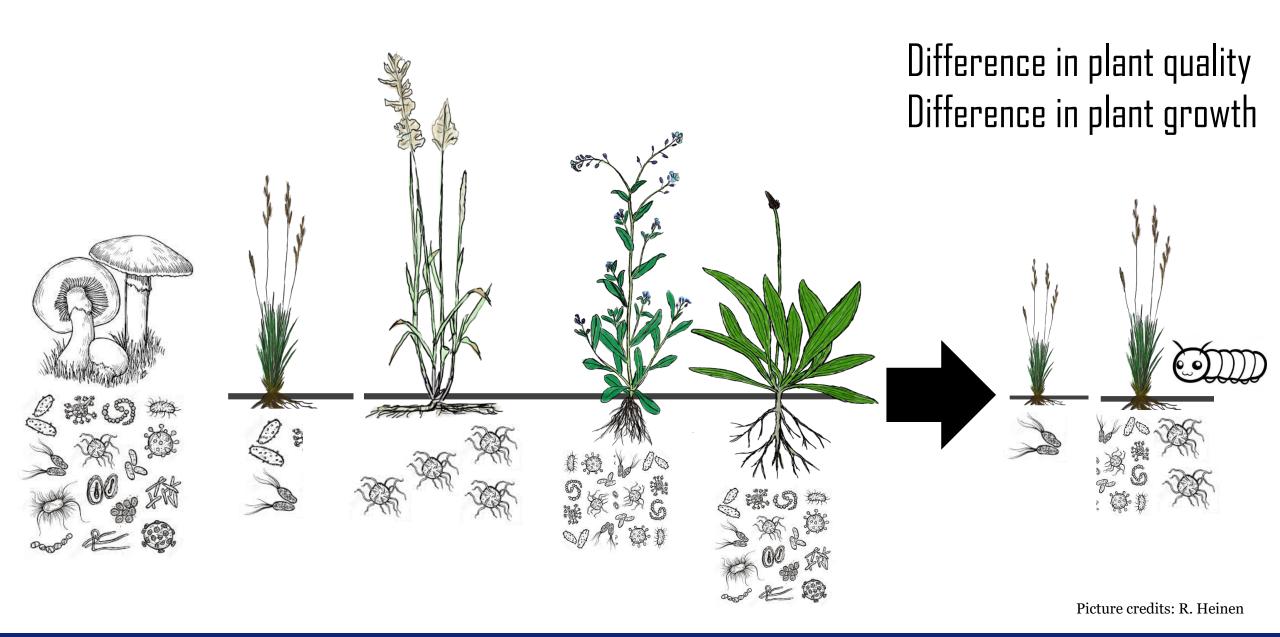
Many options for restoration

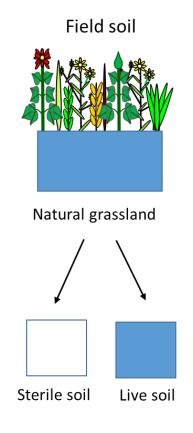
- 1. Restoration with interactions
- 2. Restoration with resource manipulation
- 3. Restoration with management
- 4. Restoration with replacing organisms

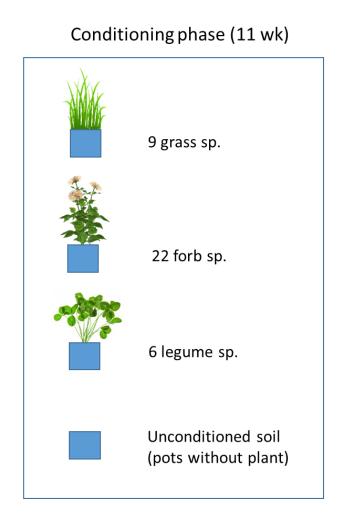
1. Restoration with interactions

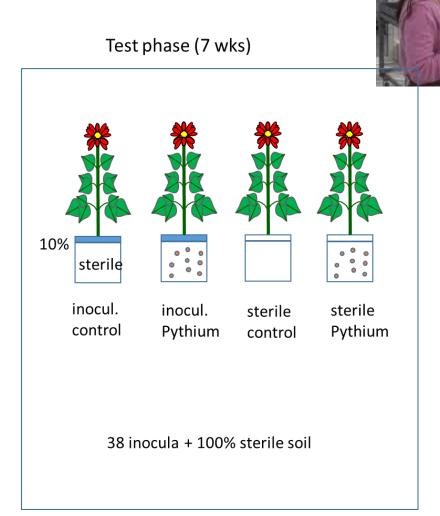


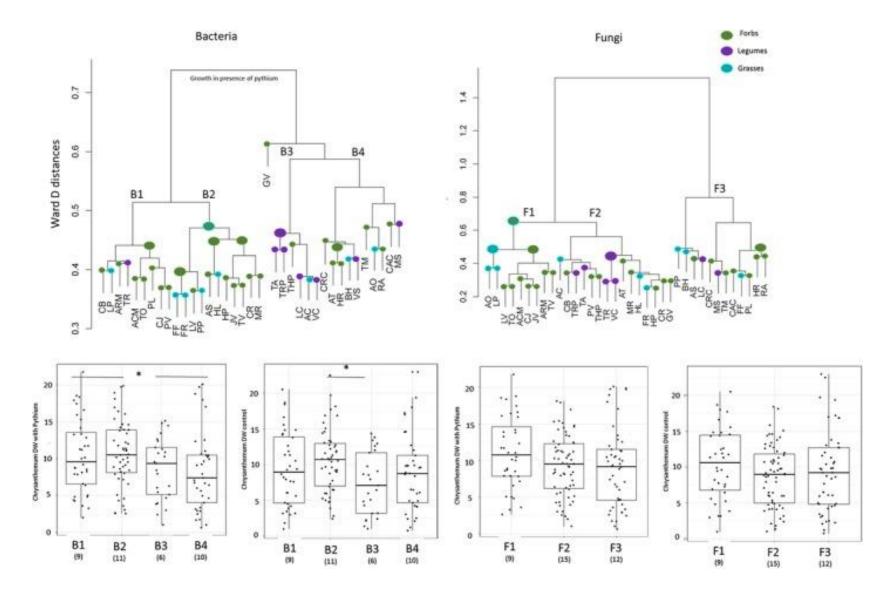
Plant-soil feedbacks









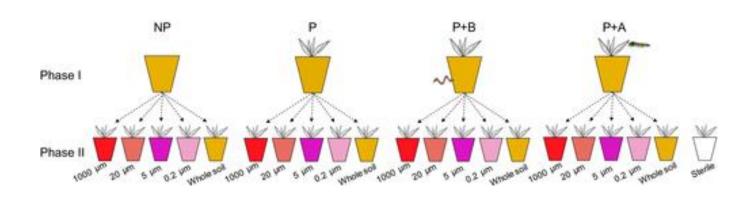


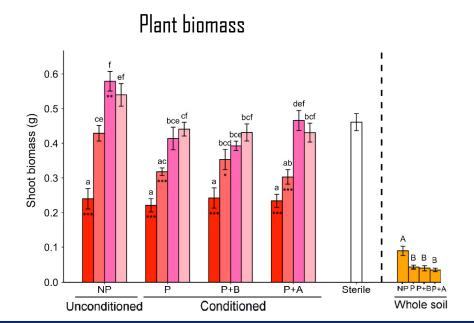
We found out that some plants form a microbiome much more beneficial for following plant changing also its interactions with soil-borne pathogens and thrips

Ma et al. 2017 Frontiers in plant sciences Hannula et al. 2020 Env. microbiology

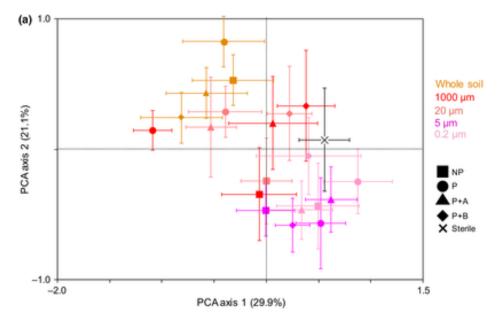
Changing the microbiome affects the plant quality (here defence compounds)







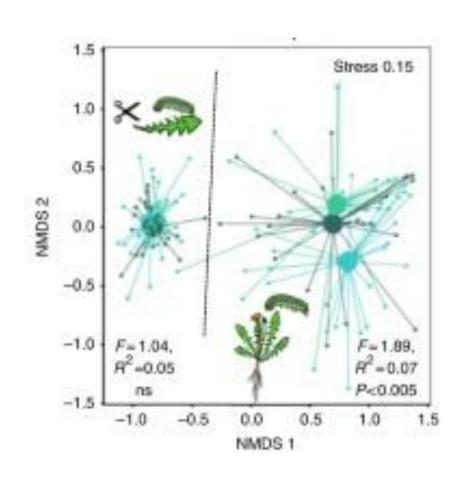
Shoot pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA) composition

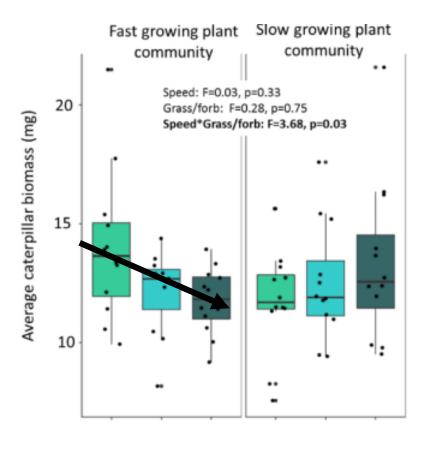


Wang et al. 2018 New Phytologist

Discover the world at Leiden University

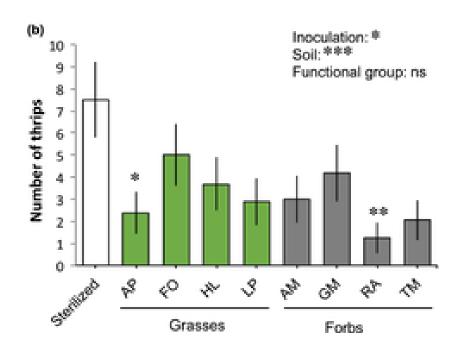
Using plant-soil feedback experiment, we found that this 'legacy effect' also affects plant feeding caterpillars

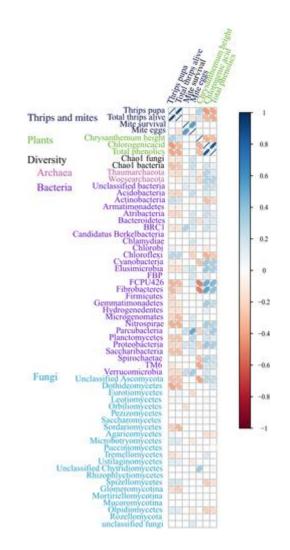




Hannula et al. 2019 Nature communications

And thrips..

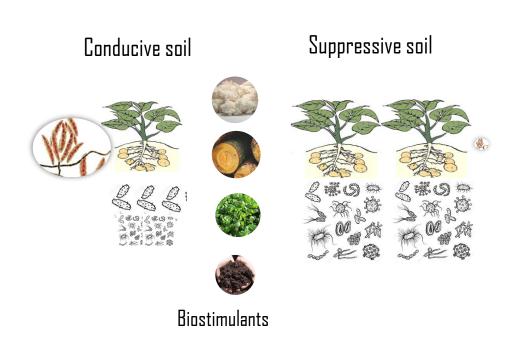


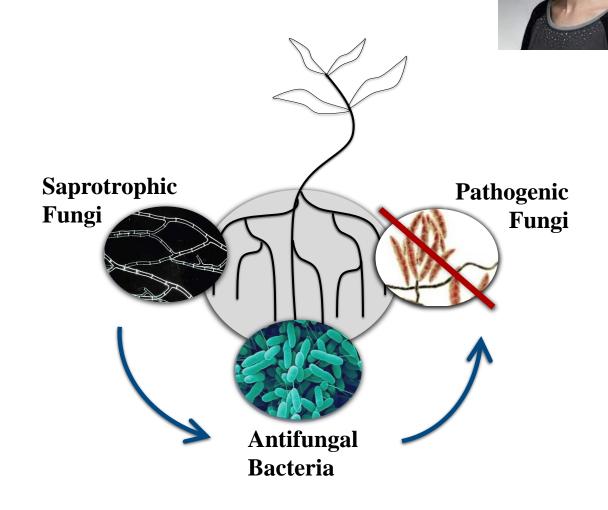


And could relate it to microbiomes

Pineda et al. 2019 New Phytologist

2. Steering with resource addition





Fungal biomass in soil





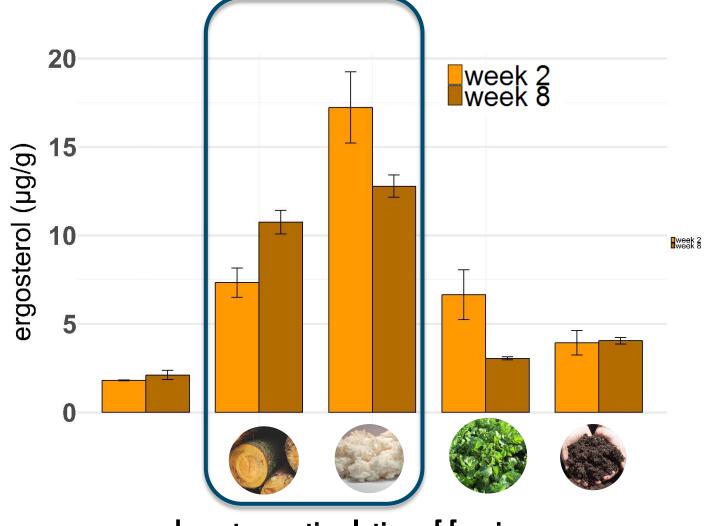
High C:N Wood, Paper pulp



Cover crops



Compost / Waste materials

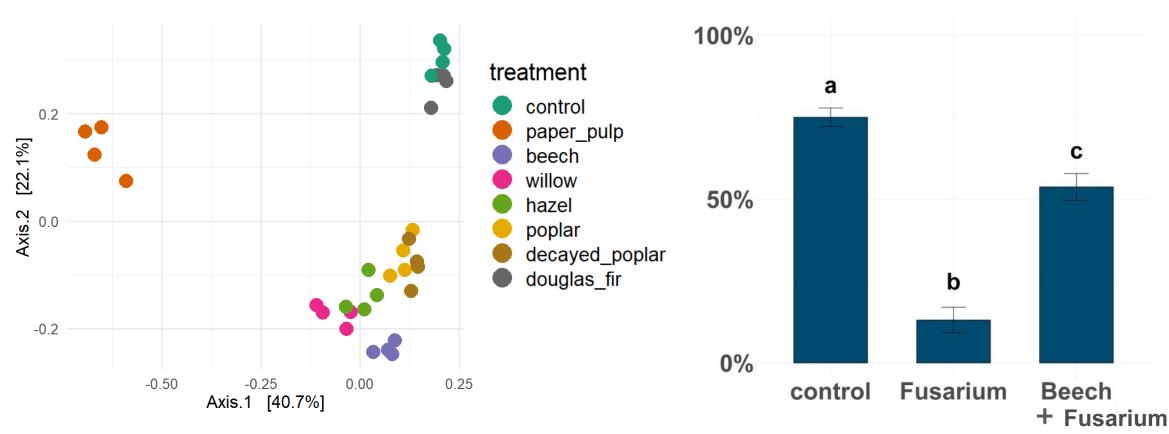


Long term stimulation of fungi

Clocchiatti et al. 2020 Applied soil ecology Clocchiatti et al. 2021 Env. microbiology

Soil microbiomes also changed



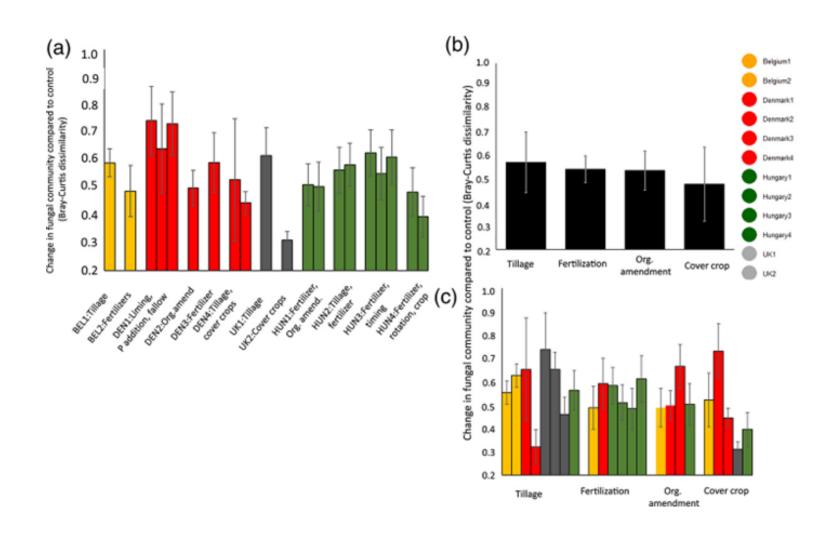


Clocchiatti et al. 2020 Applied soil ecology

Clocchiatti et al. 2021 Env. microbiology

Leading to change in disease suppression

3. Restoration with management



From individual treatments tillage had the biggest effect on microbiome but very variable responses across countries/soils. Bigger transition when whole system changes

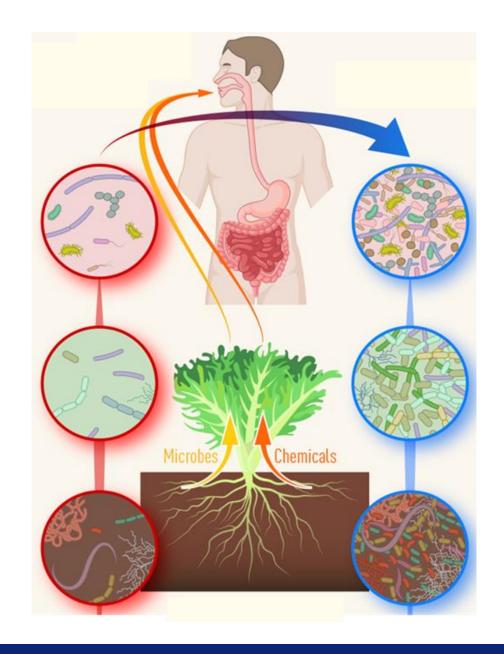
Hannula et al. 2020 European Journal of Soil Science

4. Restoration with replacing and adding

Soil transplantation shows promising results in grasslands, forests and heathlands. Adding individual species also possible.

Summary and take home

- 1. Soil microbes provide many functions —including effects on organisms feeding on them or organisms feeding on plants
- 2. Soil management affects soil microbiomes
- 3. Which in turn affect the functions
- 4. Both microbiomes and functions can be steered



Hypotheses to be tested:

Soil microbiome affects human gut microbiome and health

And by changing the soil management and steering the soil microbiomes, change in human health can be obtained