

LA SALUD DE NUESTROS SUELOS

su biología, la biología de las plantas, cómo manejarla y cómo diagnosticar

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Universidad Nacional de Quilmes - CONICET

SUELO

BIOLOGIA DEL SUELO

Protistas Bacteria Archea Nemátodos

Micorrizas

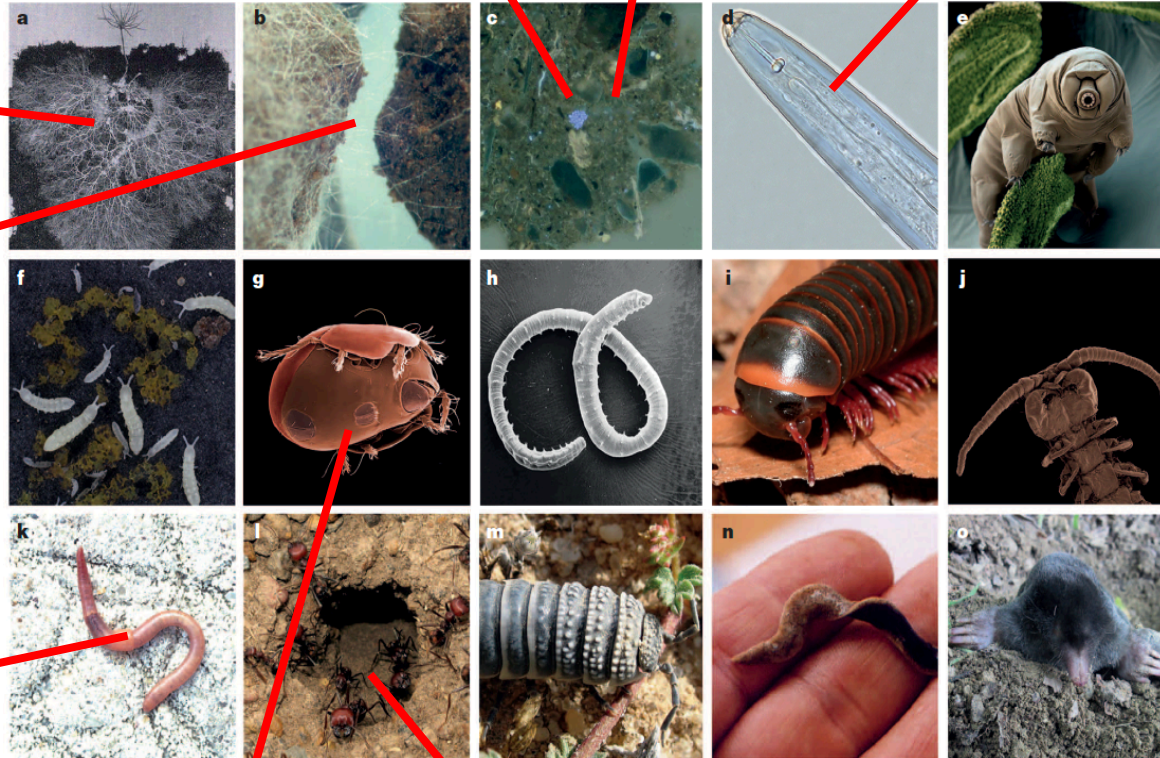
Hongos

Descomponedores

Lombrices

Ácaros

hormigas



1 GRAMO DE SUELO
es un universo de
microorganismos

1 g

10¹⁰ Bacteria y Archaea
10¹² Virus
10³ Protistas
100 m Hongos

1 m²

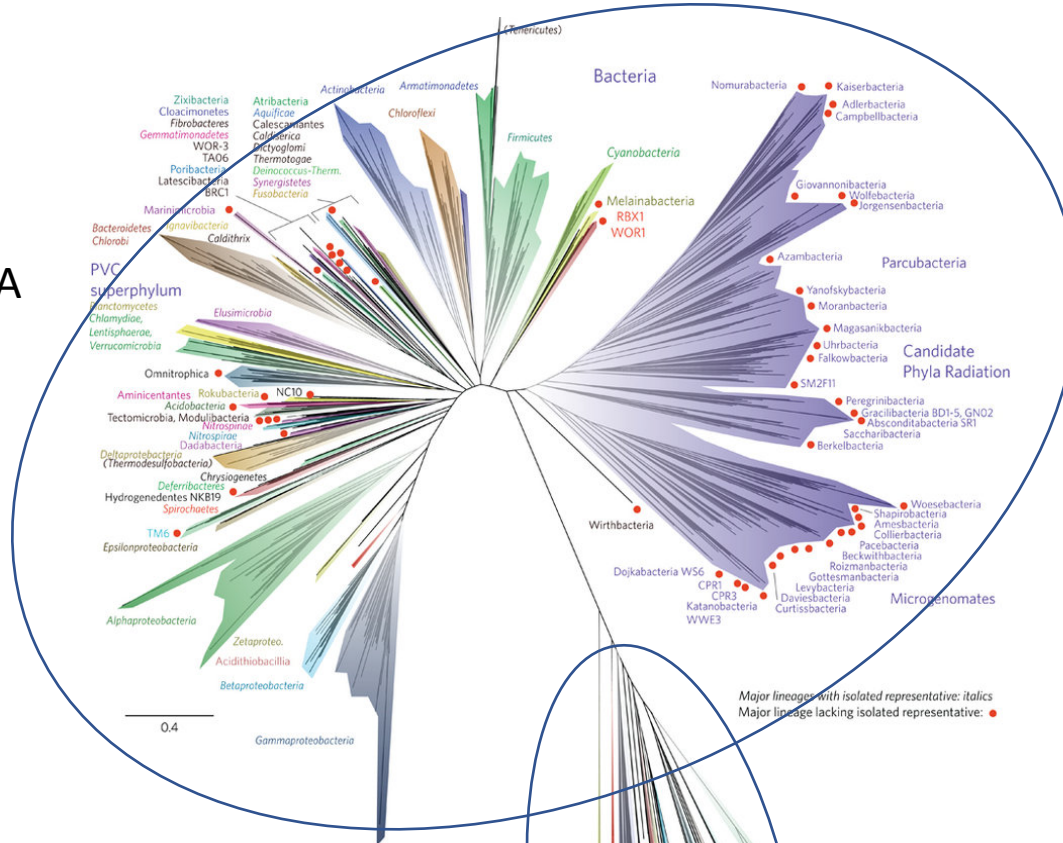
10⁵ Nematodos
10⁴ Ácaros Oribátidos
300 Lombrices

Nature (2014), Bardget & van der Putten,

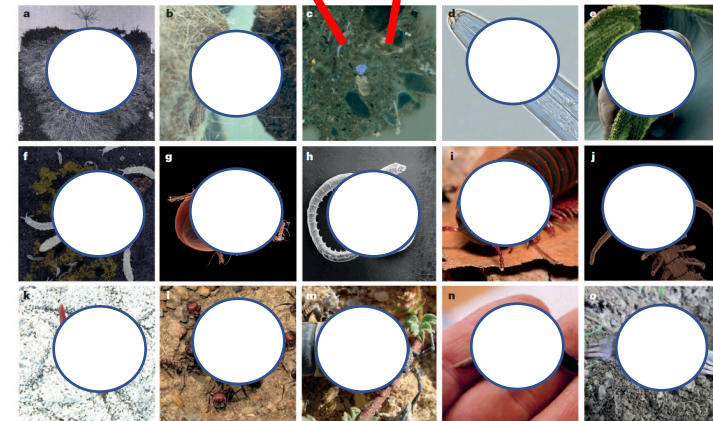
Sokol et al., Nature Reviews Microbiology (2022)

La biología del suelo es valiosa por su diversidad pues determina el funcionamiento del suelo como sistema

BACTERIA



Bacteria Archea



ARCHAEA

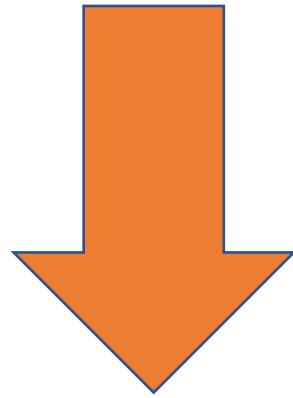
Archaea

EUCARIA

(PROTISTAS, HONGOS, PLANTAS, ANIMALES)

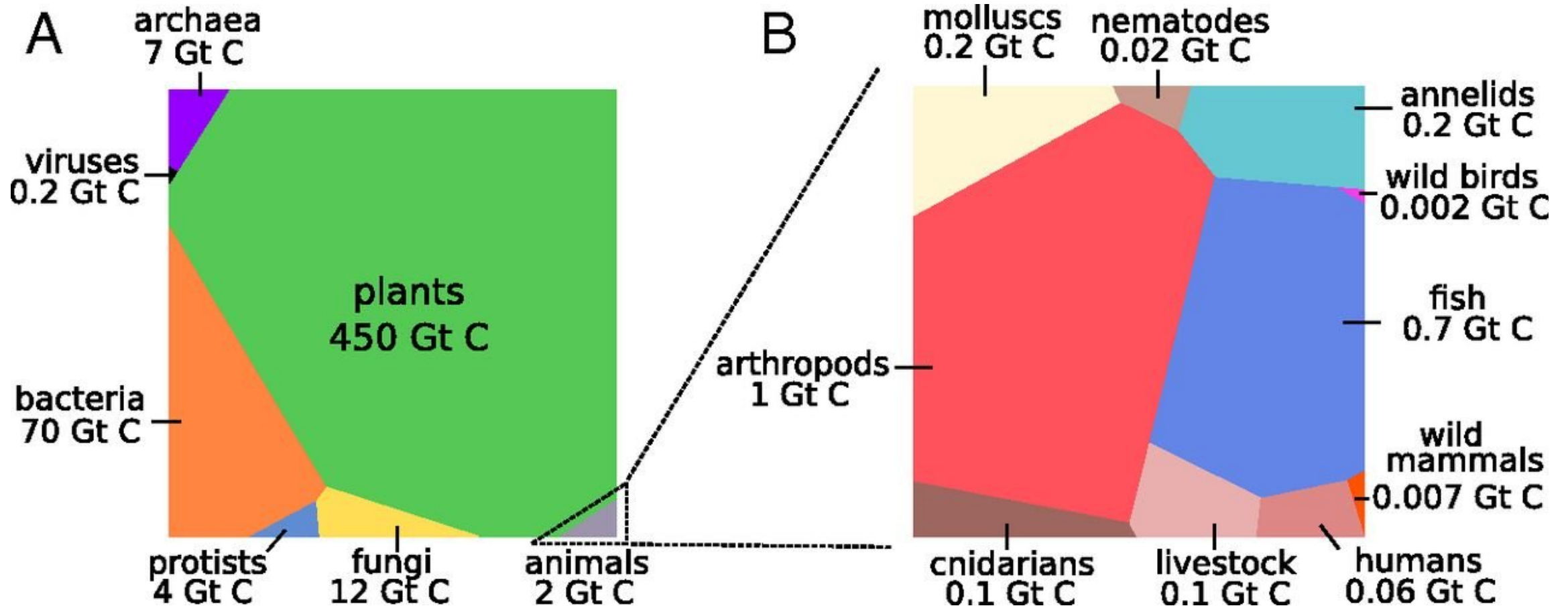
¿Cómo nos repartimos en el árbol de la vida?

*LA VIDA DEL SUELO IMPACTA
EN LA PRODUCCION AGRICOLA*



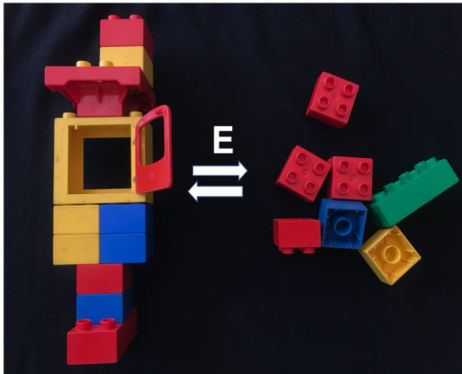
PORQUE IMPACTA EN SU BIOFERTILIDAD

La segunda reserva de C en la biomasa del planeta son BACTERIAS



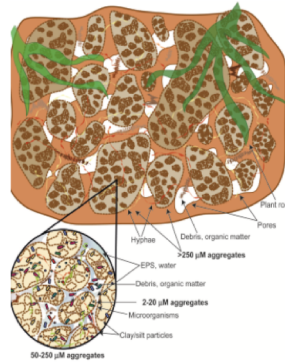
¿QUÉ HACE LA MICROBIOTA DEL SUELO?

TRANSFORMA LA MATERIA



Enzimas

GENERA ESTRUCTURA



Agregados

Sustancias Extracelulares Poliméricas

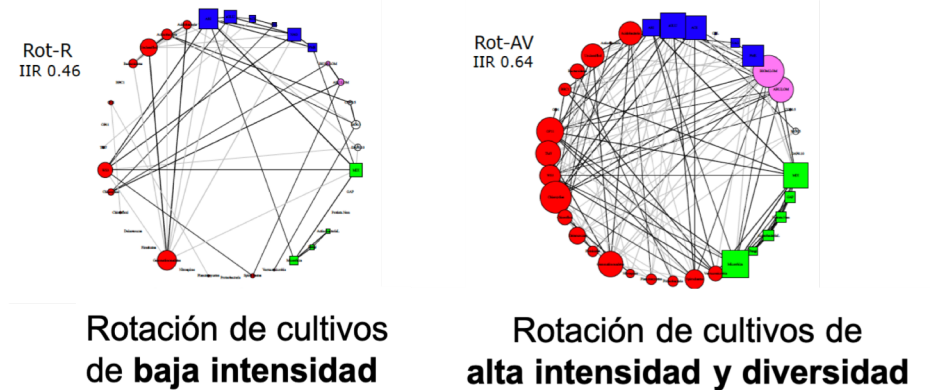
Polisacáridos

Proteínas

Lípidos

Ácidos nucleicos

REDES DE INTERACCIÓN



Rotación de cultivos de baja intensidad

Rotación de cultivos de alta intensidad y diversidad

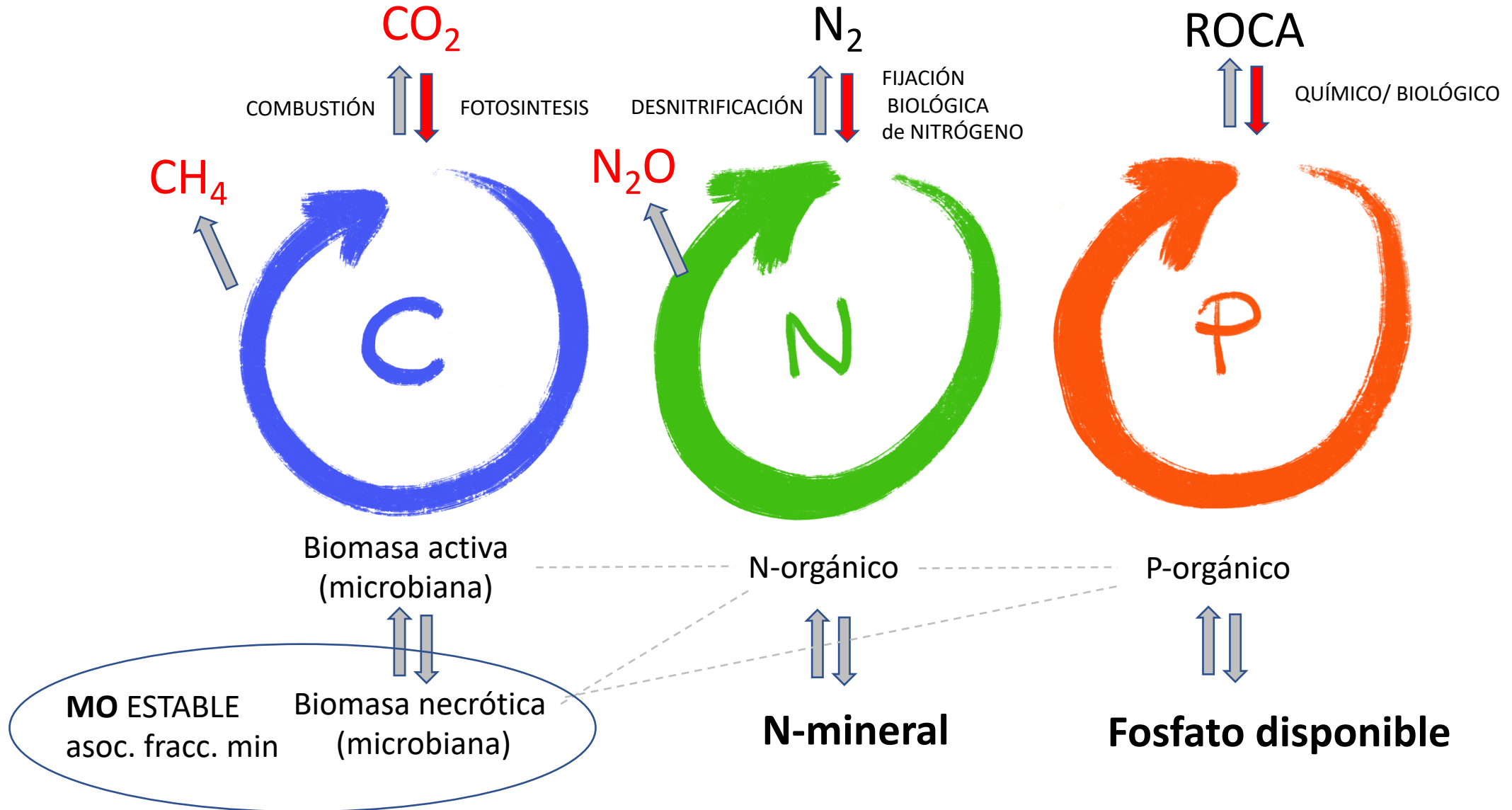
Funcionamiento Sistémico

Complementación funcional

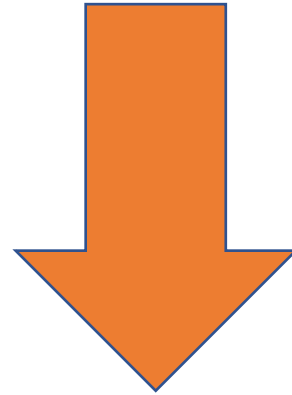
Redundancia funcional

Base de la resiliencia

Transformación de la materia, ciclos y otras historias...



IMPACTO EN LA BIOFERTILIDAD



GENERA RESERVAS DE NUTRIENTES (N, P, etc.)
QUE MOVILIZA Y TRASLOCA (*vía microbioma*)
A LAS RAÍCES DE LAS PLANTAS

PLANTA

PLANTA

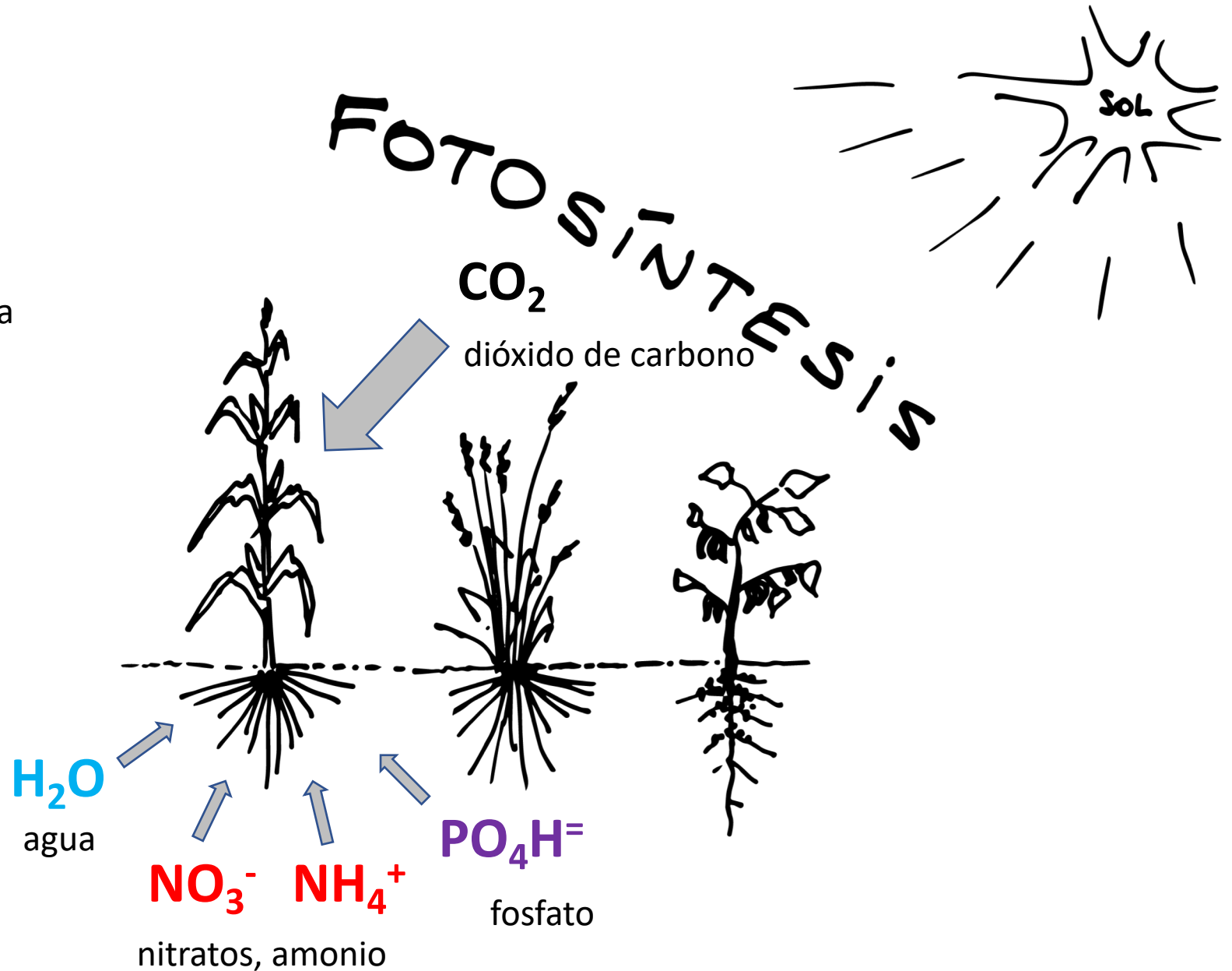
(visión clásica)

Composición elemental de la materia viva

C H O N P K S Fe Ca Mg B...

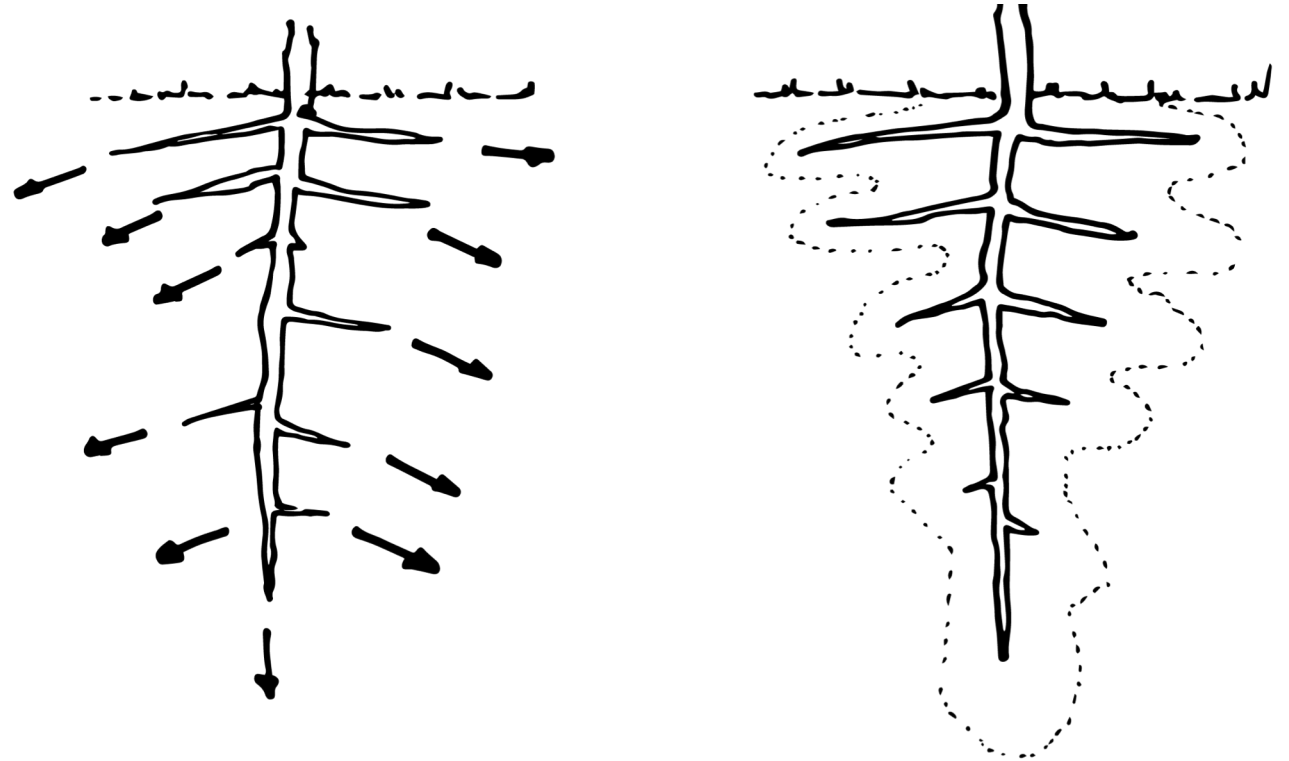
Carbono
Hidrógeno
Oxígeno
Nitrógeno
Fósforo

Potasio
Azufre
Hierro
Calcio
Magnesio
...



Lorenz Hiltner, a pioneer in rhizosphere microbial ecology and soil bacteriology research

Anton Hartmann · Michael Rothballer ·
Michael Schmid



**En la rizósfera hay 100 veces mas
microorganismos que en el suelo circundante**

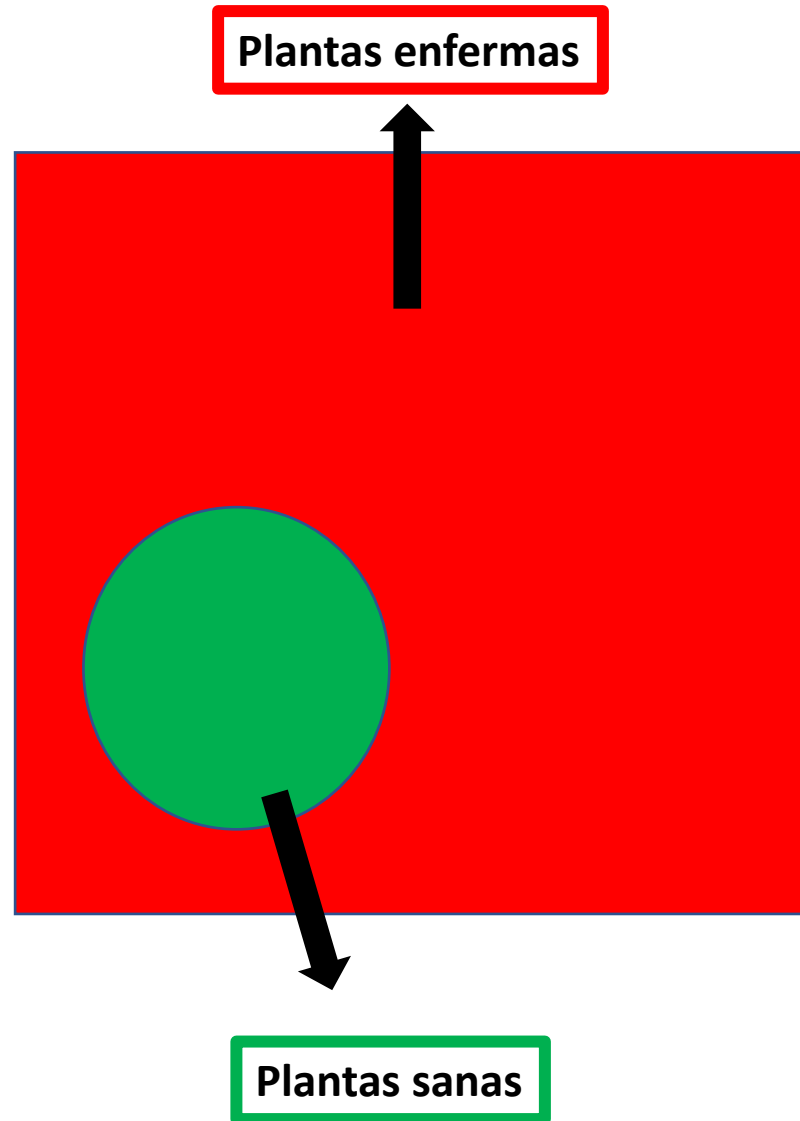
Rizósfera

(visión clásica)

Primera definición del término por Lorenz Hiltner en 1904.

L. Hiltner fue director del Instituto Bávaro de Botánica y Agricultura en Múnich. A partir de sus estudios realizados en ese lugar desarrollo conceptos acerca de la importancia de los exudados radiculares para atraer microbios y de la microbiología de la rizósfera para la nutrición de la planta y para la protección contra enfermedades.

Suelos Supresivos



s. supresivo



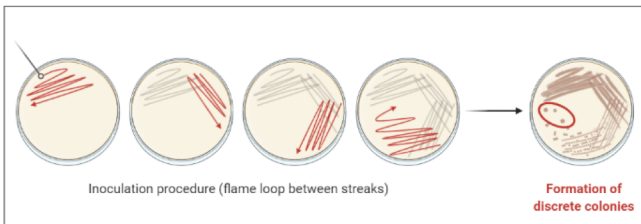
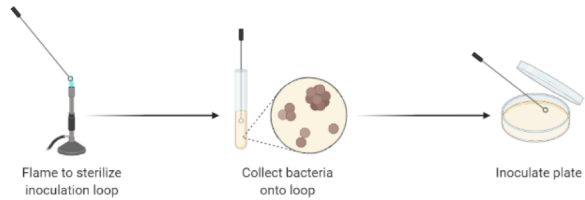
s. normal
o conducente

PGPR

(Plant Growth Promoting Rhizobacteria)



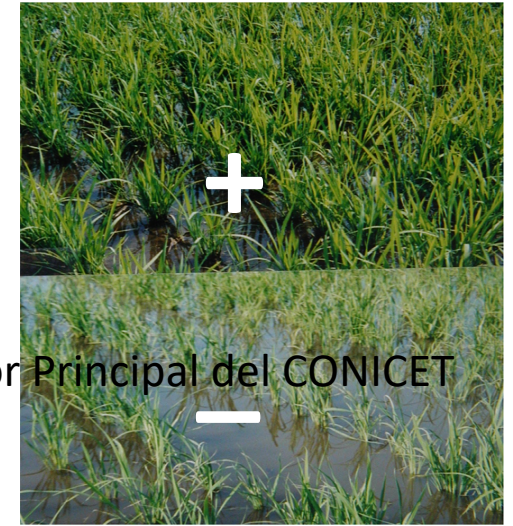
Streak Plate Method



AISLAMIENTO



– Investigador Principal del CONICET – Investigador Principal del CONICET



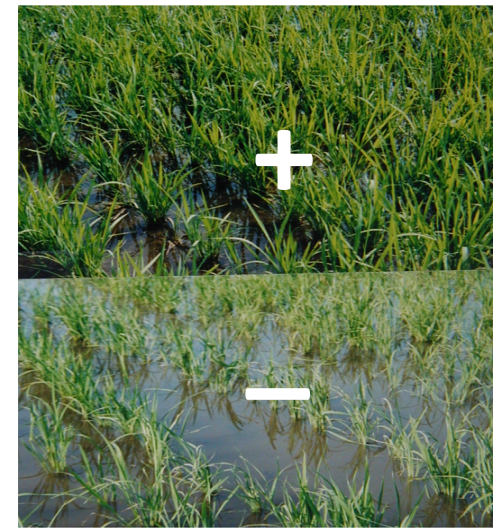
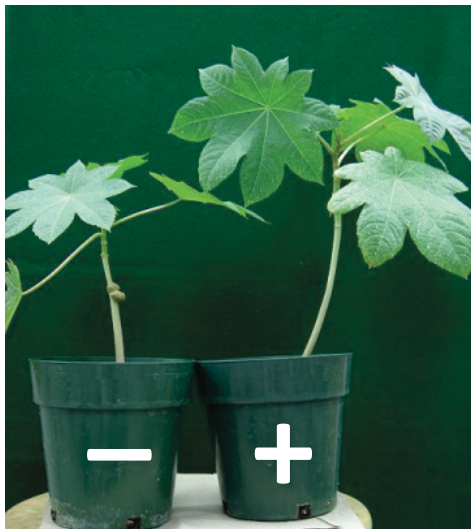
BioRender (2021)

BIOINSUMO

BIOFERTILIZANTES

Gabinete de CURIOSIDADES

Los **BIOFERTILIZANTES** se definen como preparaciones a base de microorganismos vivos que (directa o indirectamente) aumentan o promueven el desarrollo de las plantas, en forma relativa a un control sin inocular.



La rizósfera en la era de los microbiomas

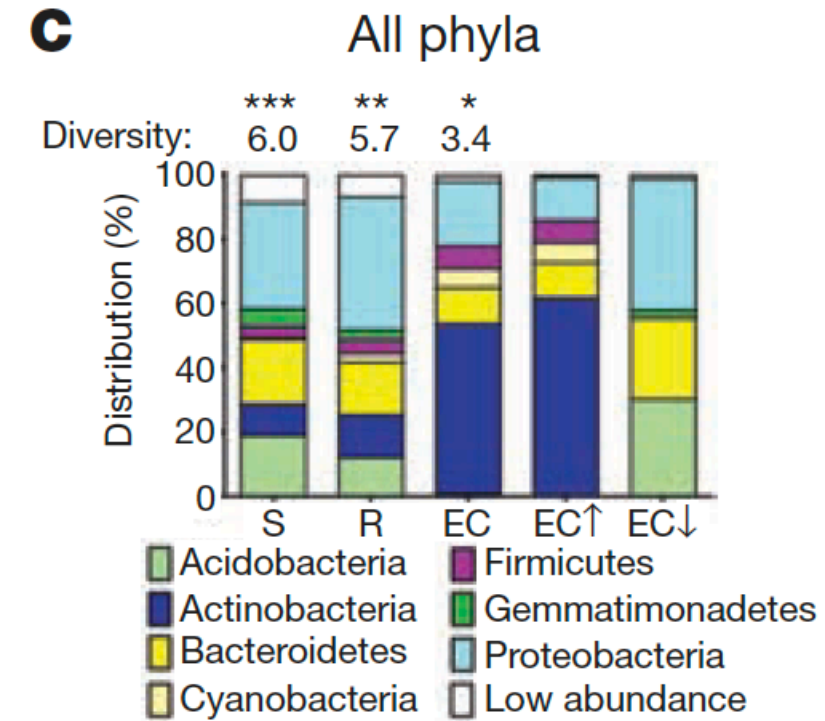
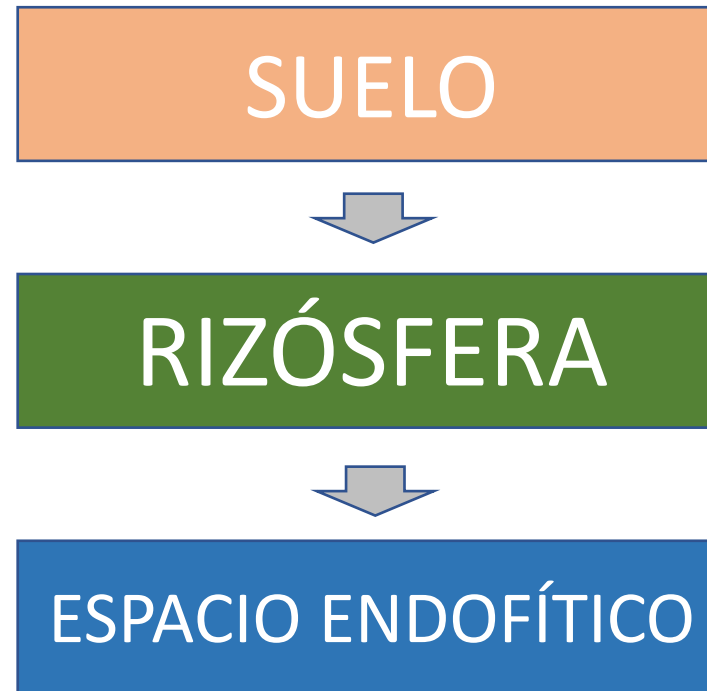
Se analizó el ADN del suelo rizosférico y del interior de la raíz para analizar comunidades microbianas

MICROBIOMAS DE LA RAIZ



Lundberg et al. (2012)

EL MICROBIOMA CAMBIA



Going back to the roots: the microbial ecology of the rhizosphere

Laurent Philippot¹, Jos M. Raaijmakers^{2,3}, Philippe Lemanceau¹ and Wim H. van der Putten^{4,5}

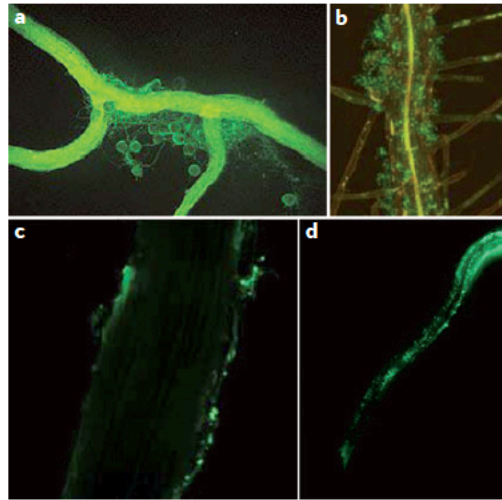


Figure 1 | Microorganisms in the rhizosphere. **a** | Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) on a corn root. **b** | Colonization of *Arabidopsis thaliana* by the plant growth-promoting rhizobacterium *Bacillus subtilis* FB17. **c** | Bacteria on *A. thaliana* roots (imaged by catalyzed reporter deposition fluorescence *in situ* hybridization of bacteria)¹³. **d** | GFP-tagged rhizobacteria on roots of *A. thaliana*. Image in part **a** is reproduced, with permission, from REF. 156 © (2003) Nature Education. All rights reserved. Image in part **b** is reproduced, with permission, from REF. 157 © (2012) American Society of Plant Biologists. Image in part **c** is reproduced, with permission, from REF. 13 © (2012) Macmillan Publishers Ltd. All rights reserved. Image in part **d** courtesy of J. van de Mortel, Wageningen University, The Netherlands.

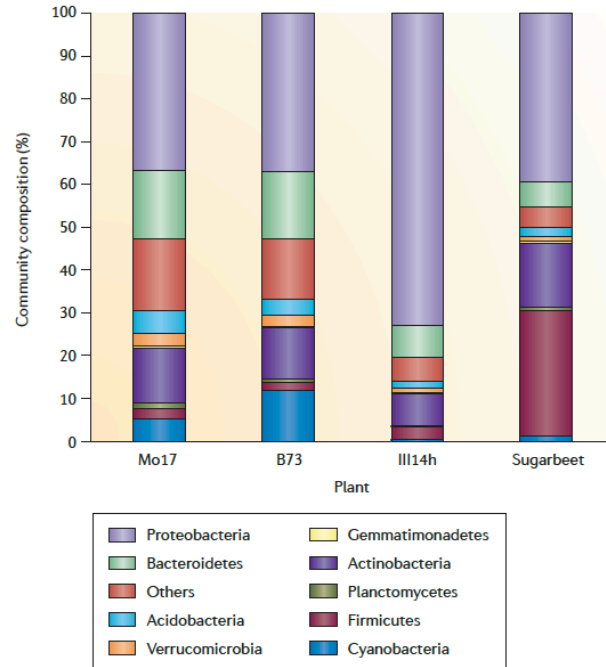


Figure 3 | The composition of the bacterial community in the rhizosphere. The figure shows examples of the composition of the bacterial community in the rhizosphere of three maize genotypes (Mo17, B73 and Ill14h) and of sugarbeet. The distribution of the different bacterial phyla is based on data obtained by 454 sequencing (maize)² and G3 PhyloChip analyses (sugarbeet)³³. The bacterial community composition was characterized in the rhizosphere of 27 maize genotypes cultivated in five fields located in three states in the USA. Here, three genotypes displaying contrasted rhizosphere microbiota in a given field are depicted for illustration³³ and the sugar beet rhizosphere microbiota presented is from seedlings grown in a disease-conducive soil in The Netherlands².

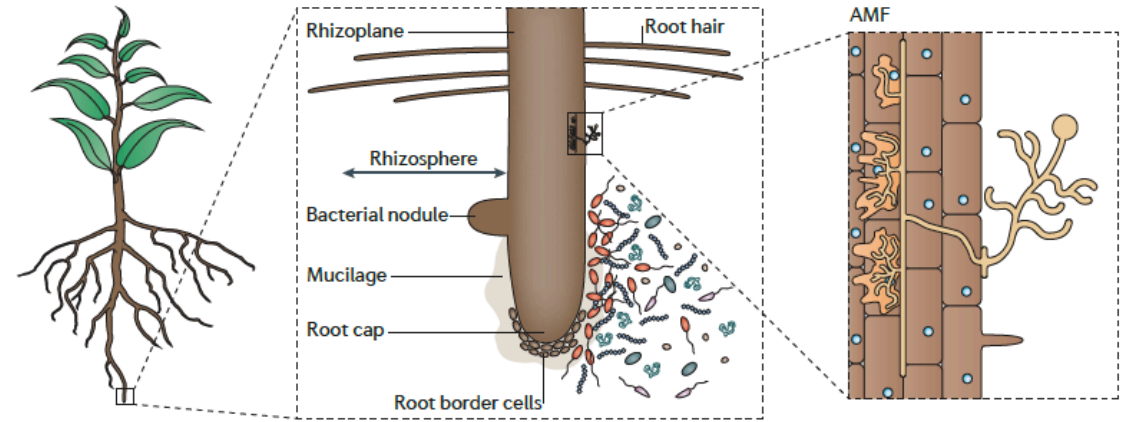


Figure 2 | The rhizosphere. The rhizosphere is a narrow zone of soil (a few millimetres wide) that surrounds and is influenced by plant roots. The schematic shows magnified pictures of the rhizosphere, containing saprophytic and symbiotic bacteria and fungi, including arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF). AMF inset modified, with permission, from REF. 158 © (2008) Macmillan Publishers Ltd. All rights reserved.

Box 2 | Drivers of the rhizosphere microbiota in natural and agricultural systems

Factors driving the assembly of the rhizosphere microbiota and its importance for plant communities in both natural and agricultural ecosystems (see the figure, parts **a** and **b**, respectively; the relative thicknesses of the arrows show the importance of each factor) can be analysed in a co-evolutionary framework. In natural ecosystems, plants are growing in their native soils with long-term co-evolution of plant-microorganism interactions, and therefore the plant species is likely to be a more important determinant of the rhizosphere microbial community than soil type. By contrast, in agricultural ecosystems, the same crops are cultivated in various soils, which has a strong impact on rhizosphere microbiota assembly. In natural ecosystems, plant diversity is generally higher than in agricultural systems, and therefore naturally co-evolved multitrophic interactions are likely to be more important for the rhizosphere microbiota. As an outcome of co-evolution, the fitness of wild plant species is expected to benefit more from the rhizosphere microbiota. This should lead to a stronger positive feedback on plant performance in natural than in agricultural ecosystems. In agricultural ecosystems, the importance of the rhizosphere microbiota for plant growth and health is lower compared with in natural ecosystems owing to the input of fertilizers and pesticides. However, in both natural and agricultural ecosystems, the rhizosphere microbiota has a strong cost for plant fitness related to the loss of photosynthates in the form of rhizodeposits.

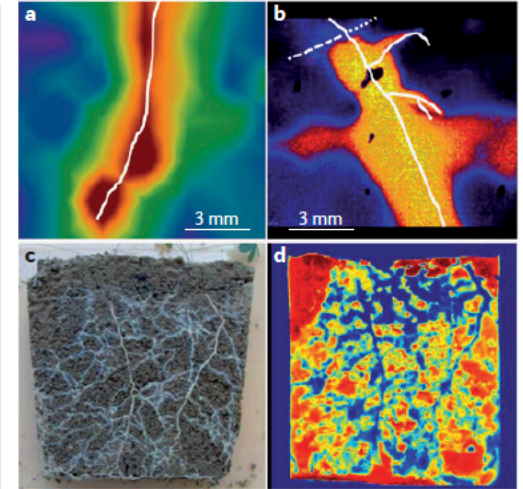
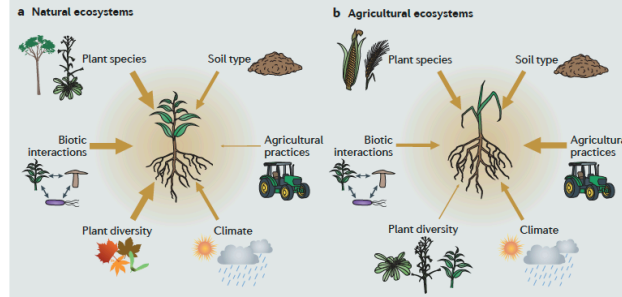
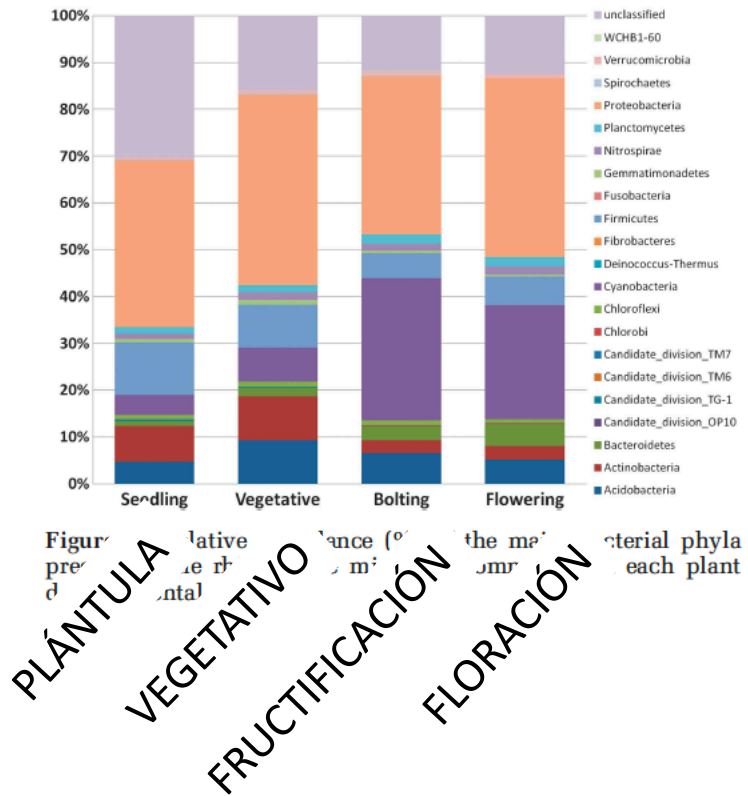


Figure 4 | Root-induced changes in the rhizosphere. **a** | Oxygen profiles across a growing root of *Juncus effusus* (in white). **b** | pH profiles across growing roots of intercropped durum wheat (dashed white) and chickpea (solid white). **c, d** | Soil rooted by *Lupinus polyphyllus* (part **c**), and the distribution of protease activity in this soil (part **d**). Rhizoboxes were trapezoid in shape, with a height of 13 cm, an upper base of 14 cm and a lower base of 10.5 cm. Images in parts **a, b** are reproduced, with permission, from REF. 159 © (2011) Elsevier and REF. 160 © (2013) Annals of Botany Company, respectively. Images in parts **c, d** are reproduced, with permission, from REF. 161 © (2013) Elsevier.

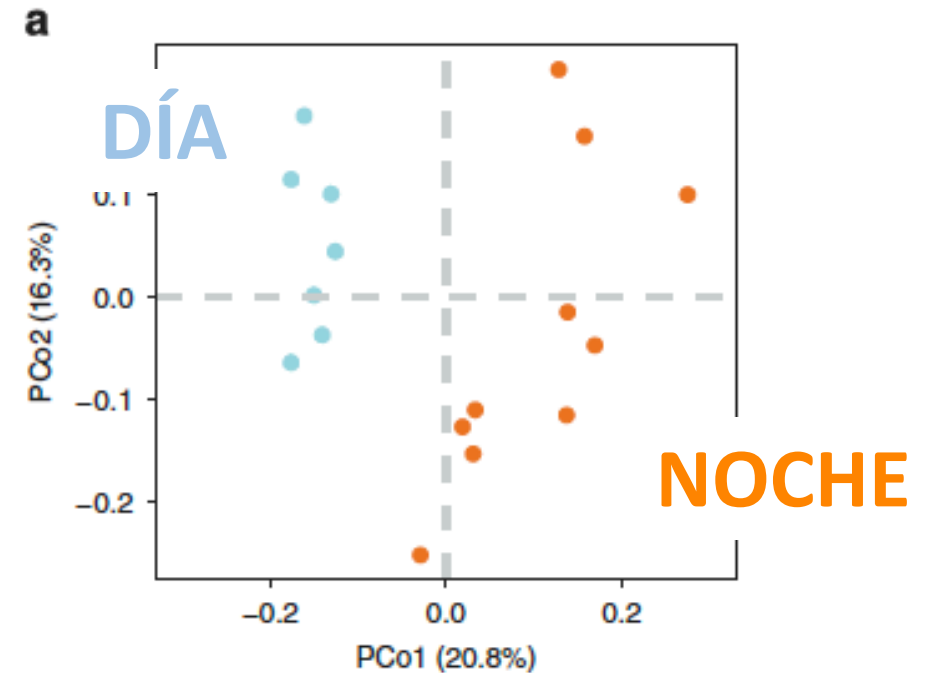
La rizósfera en la era de los microbioma

El microbioma cambia con el estado de desarrollo de la planta



Chaparro et al., ISME J (2014)

El microbioma cambia con el ciclo circadiano de la planta

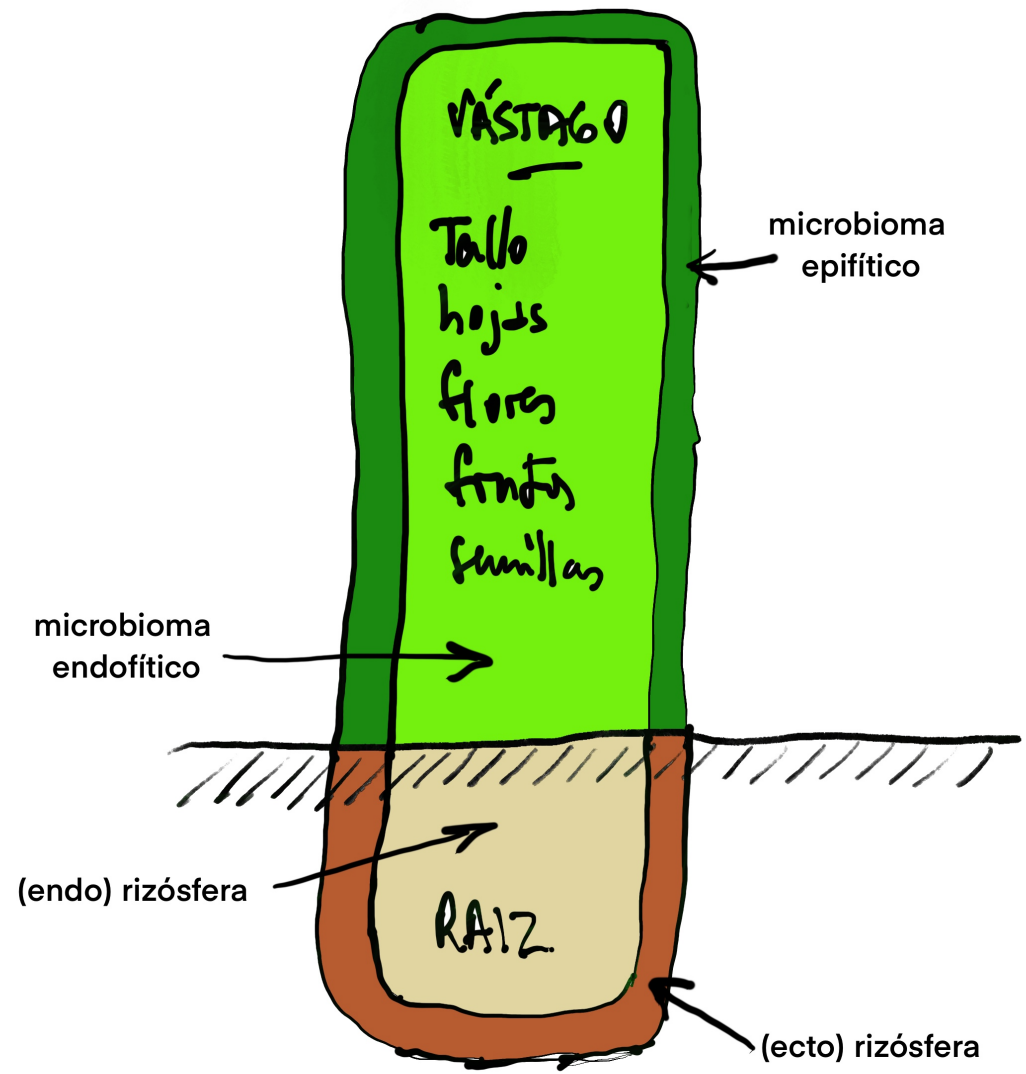


Hubard et al., ISME J (2018)

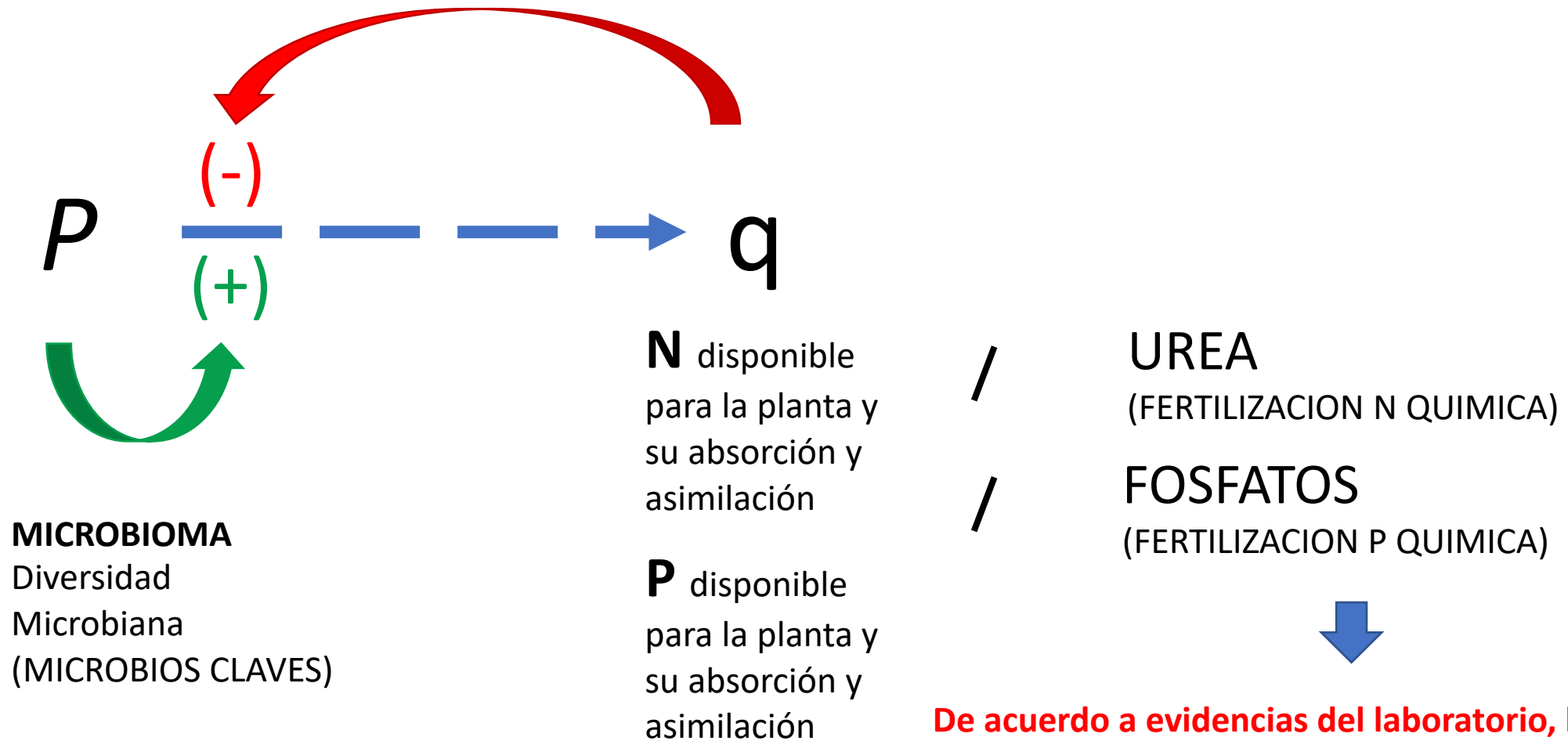
LA PLANTA en la era de los microbioma

LA PLANTA como un HOLOBIONTE
(Lynn Margulis, 1990)

LA PLANTA como un SISTEMA SIMBIÓTICO
Vandenkoornhuyse et al., New Phytologist (2015)



MECANISMO GENERAL DE LA REGULACION BIOLÓGICA

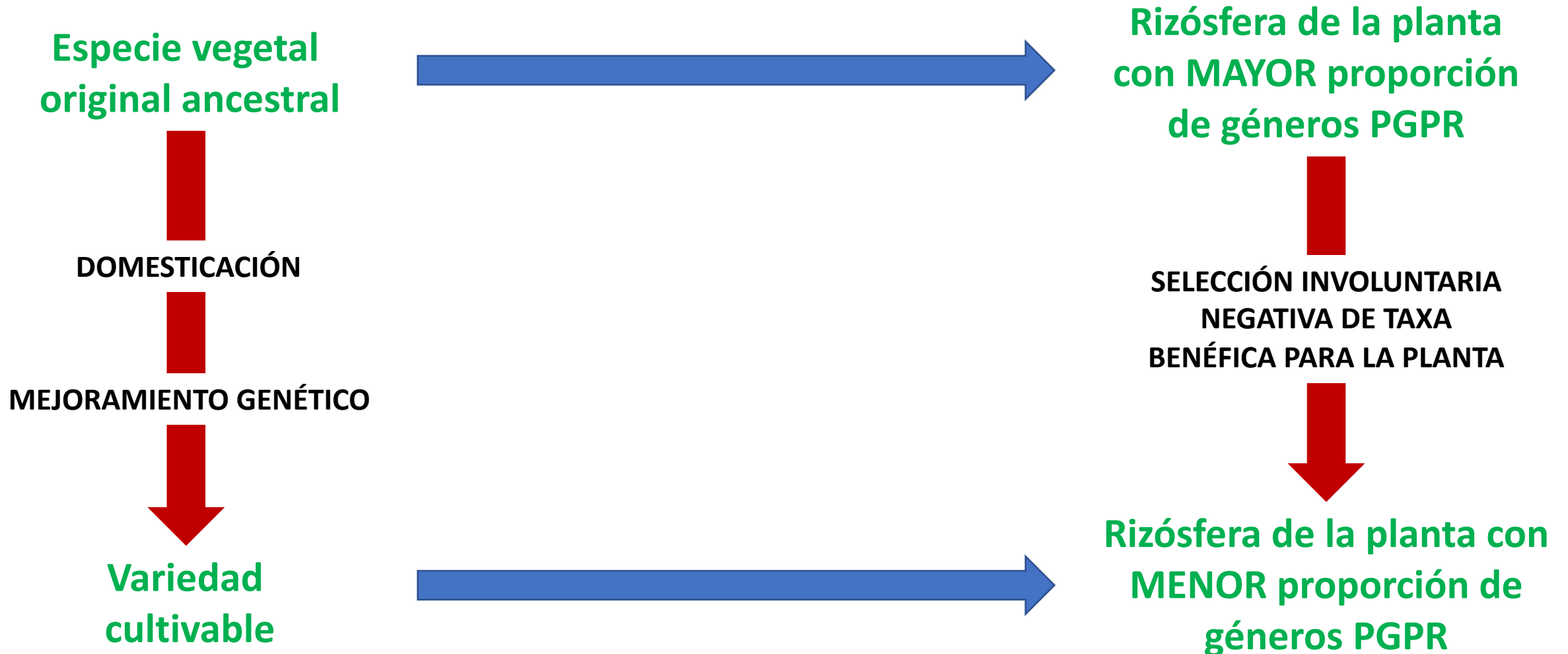


De acuerdo a evidencias del laboratorio, la disponibilidad de N y P inorgánico por el agregado externo inhibe los mecanismo biológicos que conducen a la biofertilidad ¿qué sucede a campo?

**LOS ULTIMOS ESTUDIOS (CONGRESOS RECIENTES) INDICAN QUE
LOS BIOINSUMOS MODIFICAN LA ESTRUCTURA MICROBIANA DE
LA RIZOSFERA HACIÉNDOLA MAS “PROBIÓTICA” PARA EL
DESARROLLO DE LA PLANTA.**

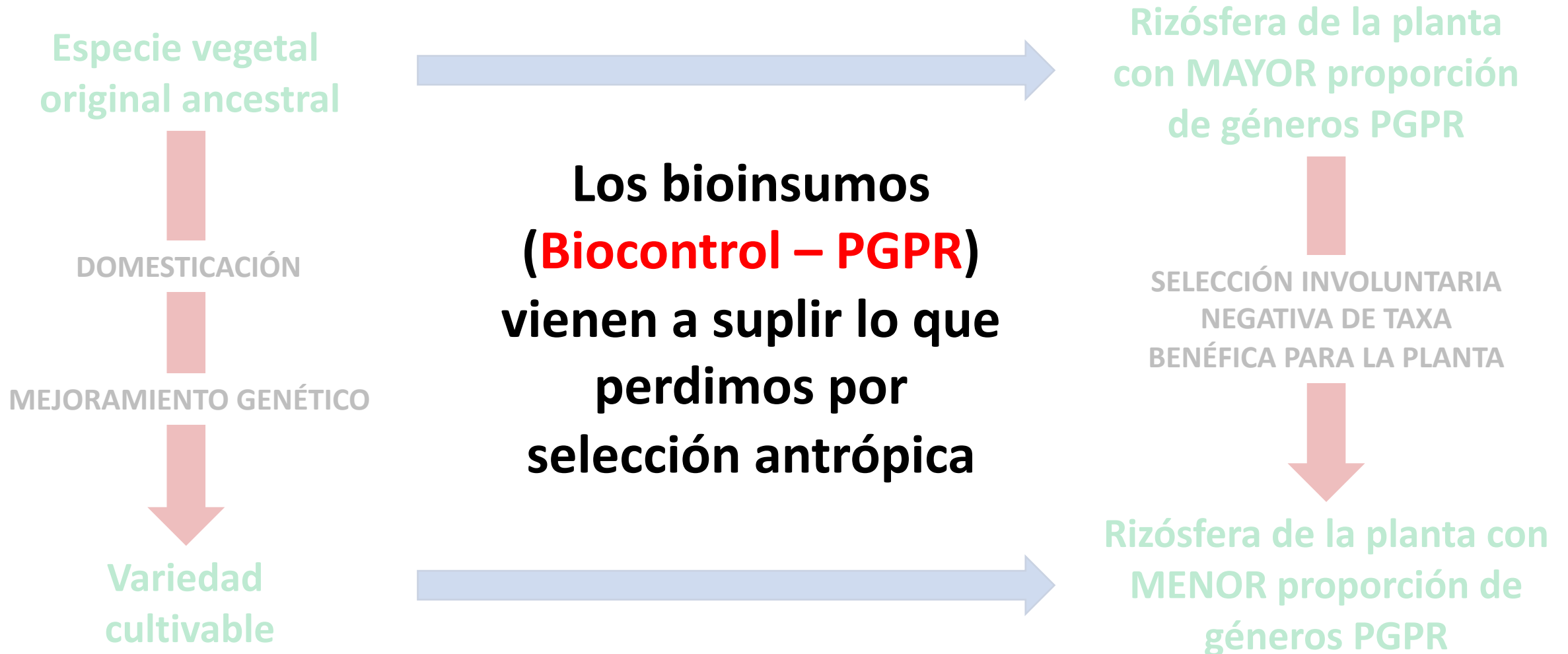
Una mirada a los cultivos y los bioinsumos

(desde la perspectiva de los microbiomas)



Una mirada a los cultivos y los bioinsumos

(desde la perspectiva de los microbiomas)



UNA SALUD

AIRE



AGUA



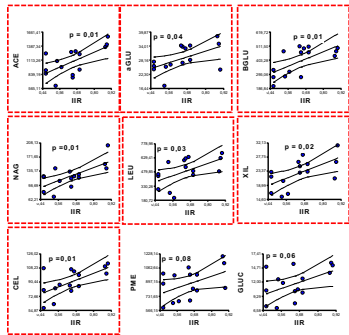
¿Cómo se cuida y se aprovecha la salud biológica del suelo?

Con manejo y conocimiento

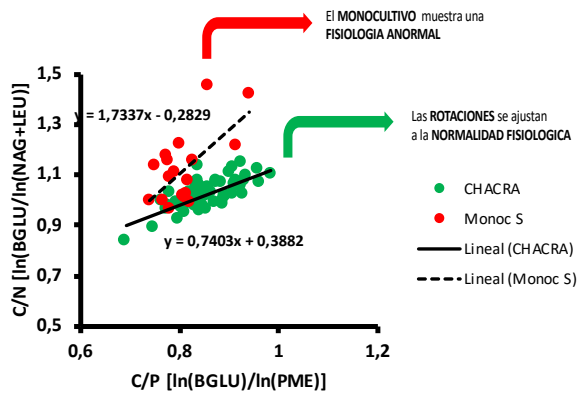
- Cultivos de cobertura o de servicios – aportan diversidad y biomasa (C, N, P)
- Uso de bioinsumos (contribuyen a articular, mejorar, los microbiomas)
- Manejo racional de los fertilizantes químicos (empezar a pensar y ensayar)
- Seguimiento de los procesos y análisis de suelos (análisis químicos, físicos, biológicos)
- Monitoreo de la biología del suelo por análisis de indicadores biológicos (enzimas, lípidos, agregados, ADN y microbiota)

Indicadores Biológicos

Enzimas



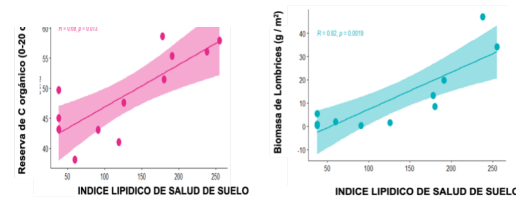
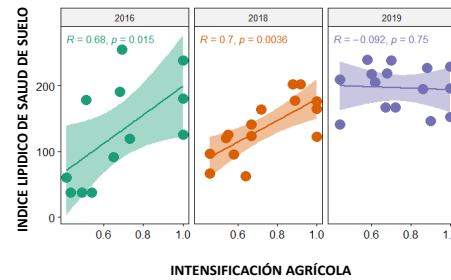
β-Glicosidasa
Cellobiohidrolasa
Quitinasa
Leu-Peptidasa
Fosfatasa



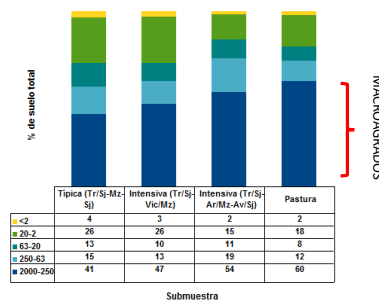
Las enzimas permiten medir actividad biológica y caracterizar el funcionamiento de los ciclos de los elementos en el suelo (fisiología)

Ácidos Grasos

(INDICADOR LIPIDICO DE SALUD DE SUELO)

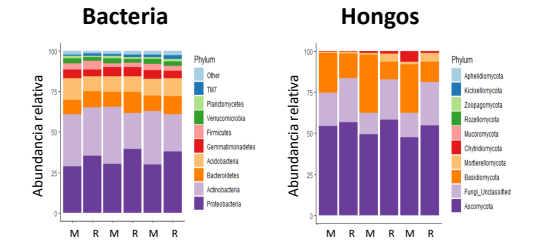


Agregados

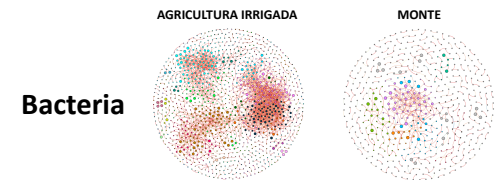


ADN

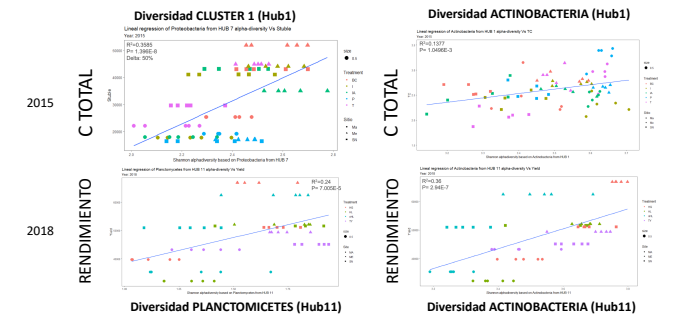
ESTRUCTURA DE LA MICROBIOTA



Redes de interacción



Determinación de grupos claves



**LAS ENZIMAS DEL SUELO
COMO INDICADORES BIOLÓGICOS**

β -Cellobiohidrolasa [ciclo del C, sustrato celulosa] (CEL)

β -Glicosidasa [ciclo del C, sustrato celulosa] (bGLU)

N-Acetilglucosaminidasa (Quitinasa) [ciclo del N (C)] (NAG)

Fosfomonoestearasa (Fosfatasa) [ciclo del P] (PME)

α -Glicosidasa [ciclo del C, sustrato almidón] (aGLU)

Arilsulfotransferasa [ciclo del S, sustrato sulfatos orgánicos] (ARI)

Leucina-amino-peptidasa [ciclo del N, sustrato proteínas y péptidos] (LEU)

Glucuronidasa [ciclo del C, sustrato polisacáridos extracelulares] (GLUC)

Xilanasa [ciclo del C, sustrato polisacáridos extracelulares] (XIL)

Acetiltransferasa [ciclo del C, metabolismo intermediario general] (ACE)

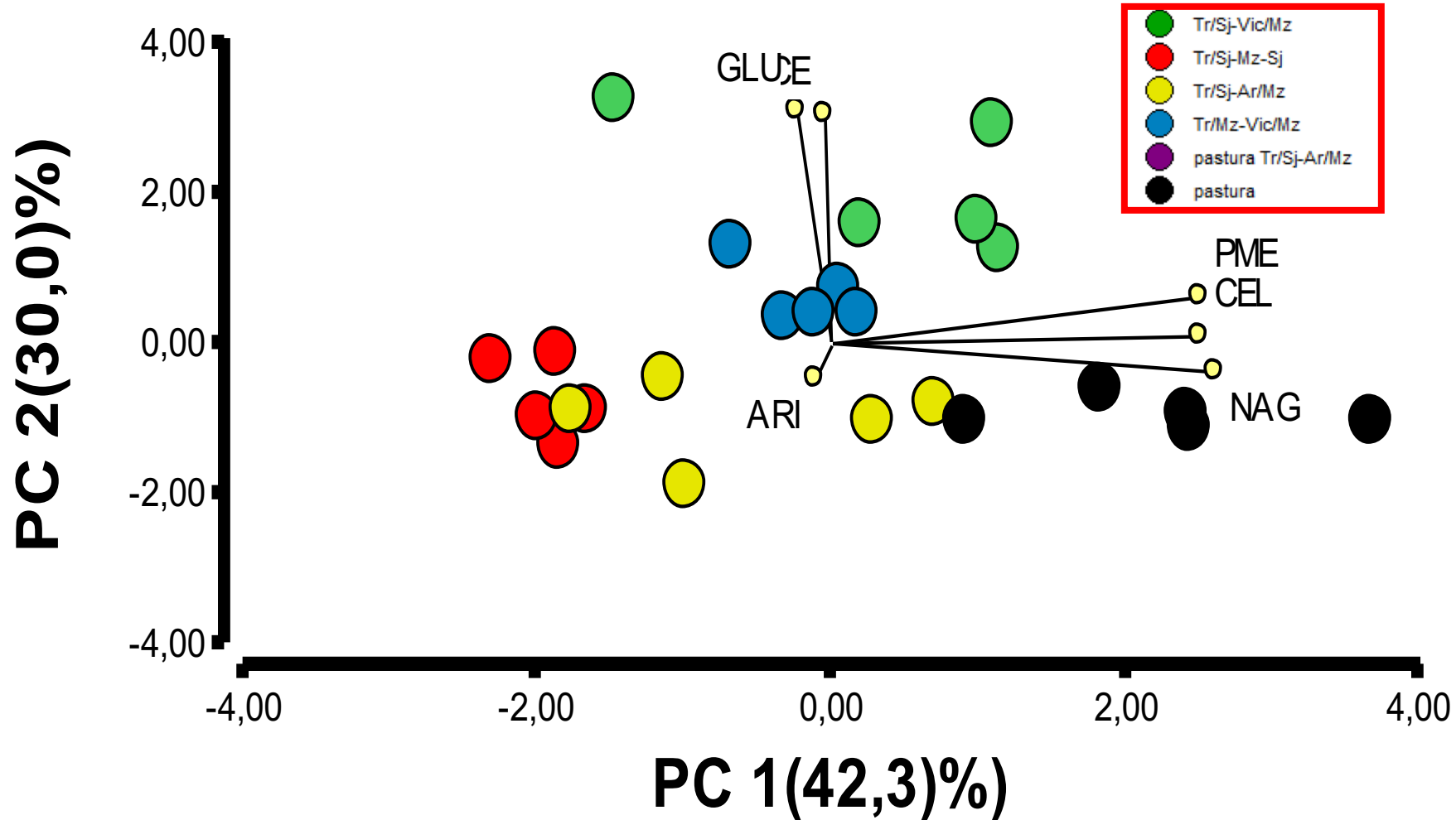
C

N

P

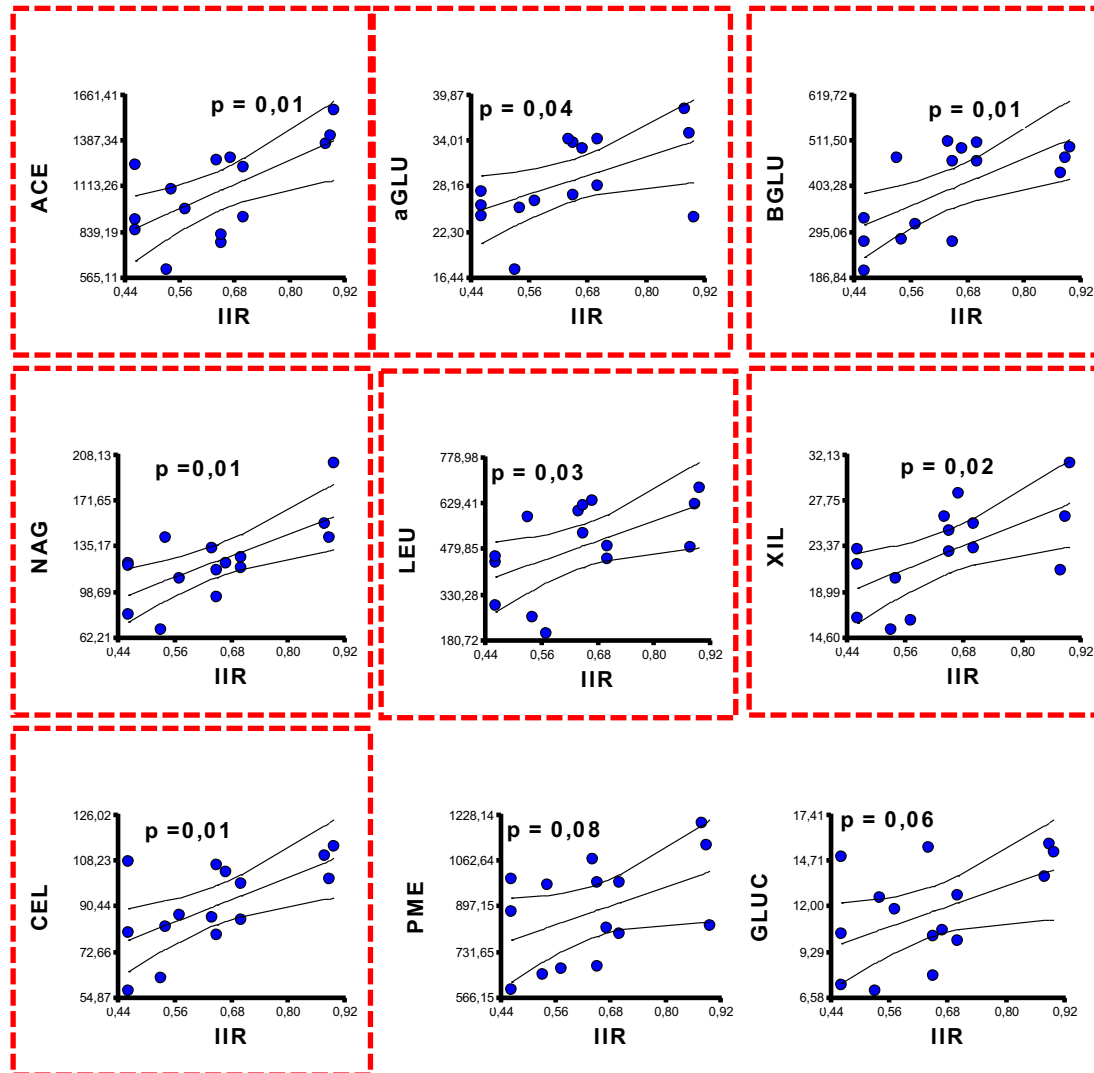
Los perfiles de enzimas separan tratamientos

[ej.: San Nicolás, mayo 2015, 0-5 cm]



Las actividades enzimáticas correlacionan con la intensificación

A los 8 años de iniciado el ensayo siete enzimas aumentan su actividad con el IIR



Quitinasa

Cellobiohidrolas

β -Glicosidasa

Leu-Peptidasa

Xilanasa

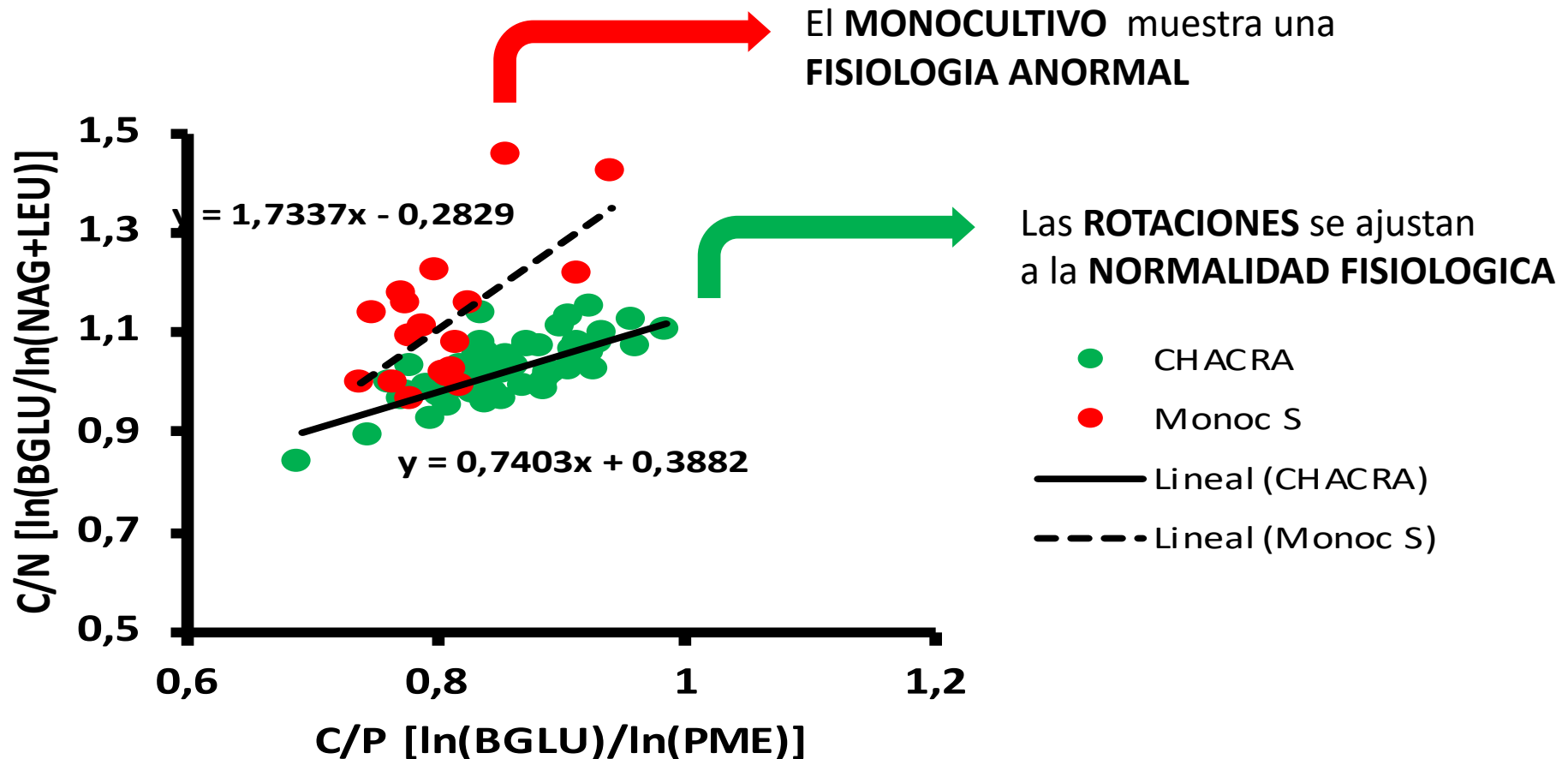
α -Glicosidasa

Acetilesterasa

Glucuronidasa

Fosfatasa

Teoria estequiométrica elemental – criterio de salud

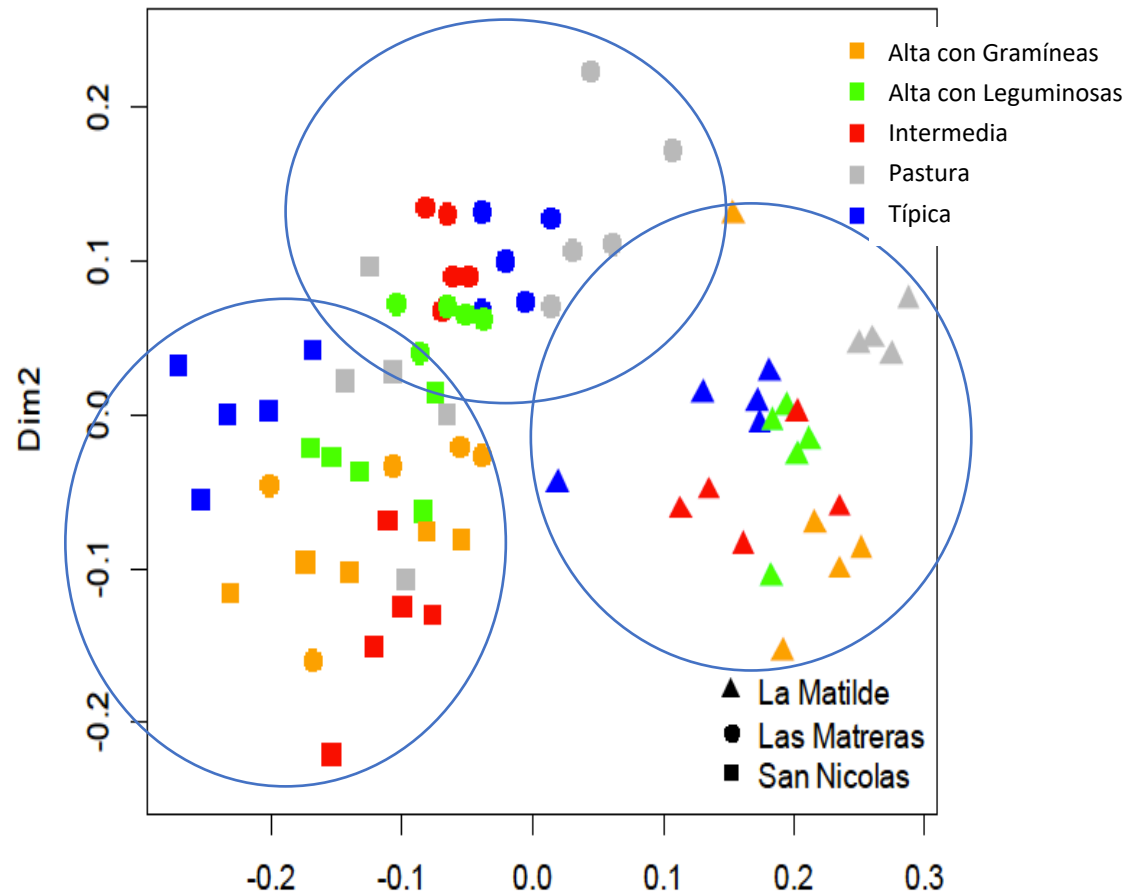


Este es un **INDICADOR ABSOLUTO**, no necesita patrón de referencia

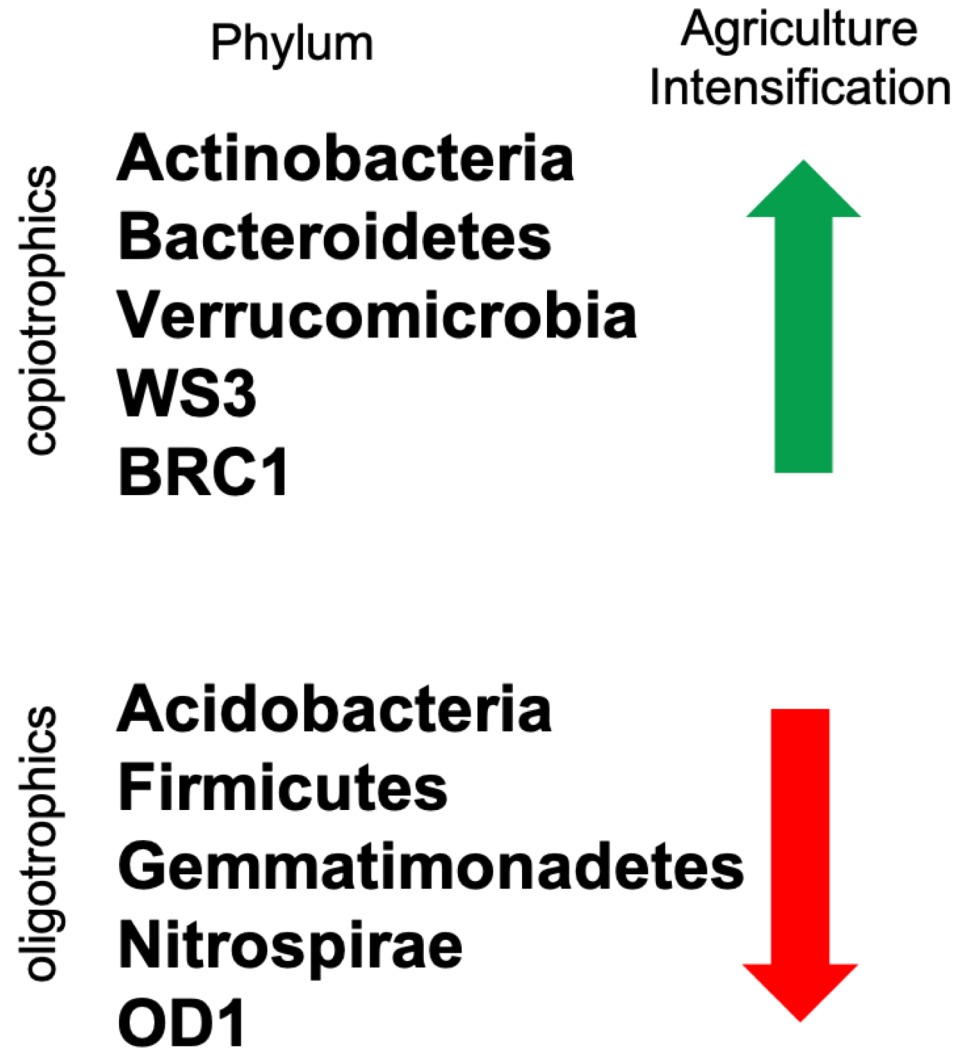
MICROBIOMAS (ADN)

Análisis de **ADN del suelo**, secuencia del gen 16s **para determinar comunidades de bacterias**

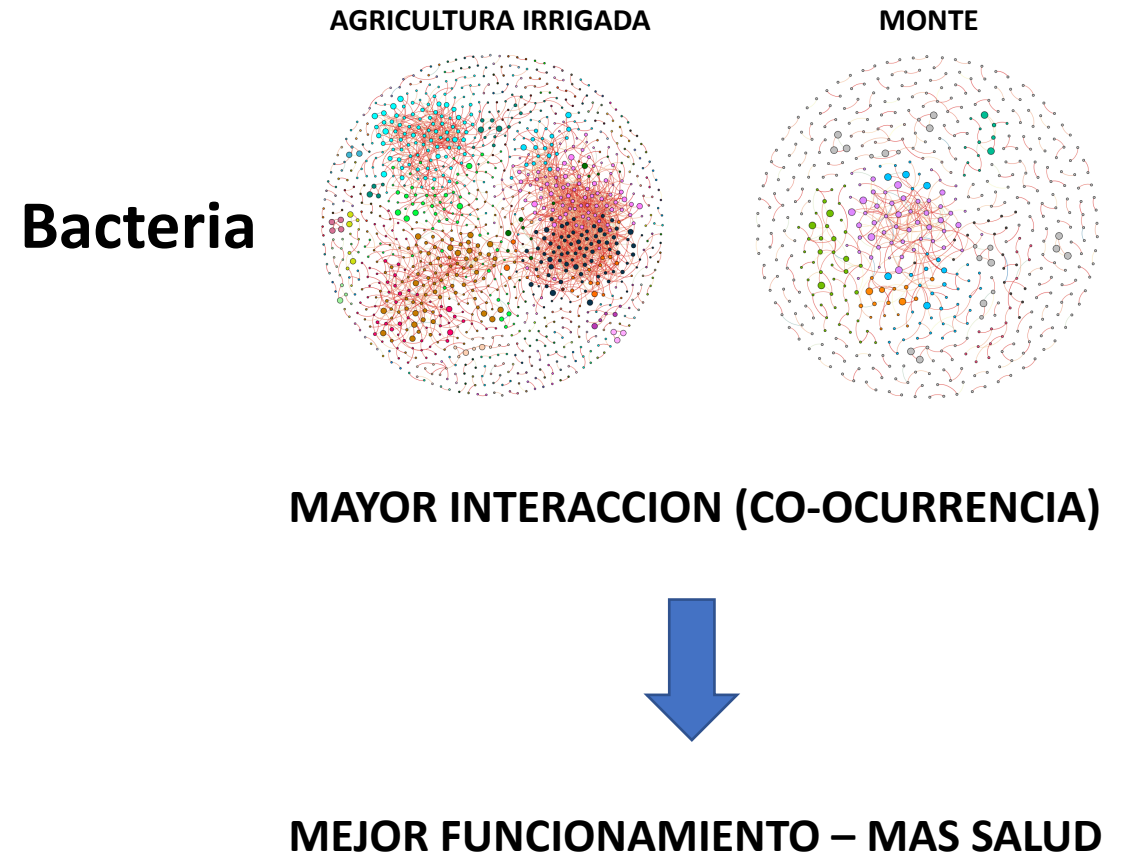
LOS MICROBIOMAS bacterianos se definen **POR SITIO**
pero dentro de cada sitio **SE SEPARAN POR TRATAMIENTO**

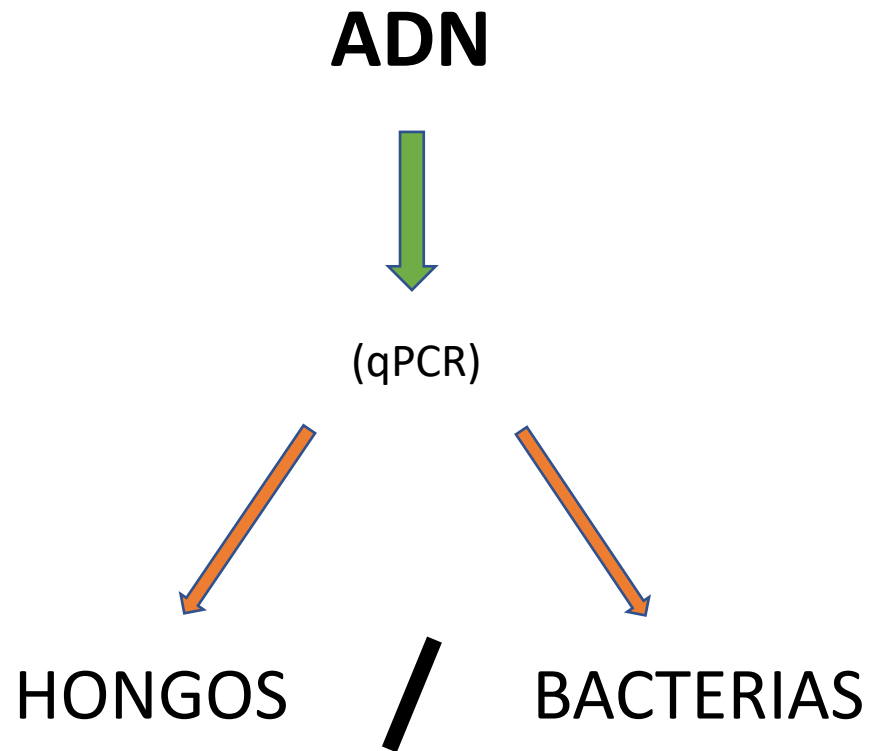


LAS MODIFICACIONES DE LOS MICROBIOMAS POR CAMBIO DE TENDENCIAS EN LAS DENSIDADES DE ALGUNOS GRUPOS BACTERIANOS SE REPITEN EN LOS DIFERENTES SITIOS



Redes de INTERACCION



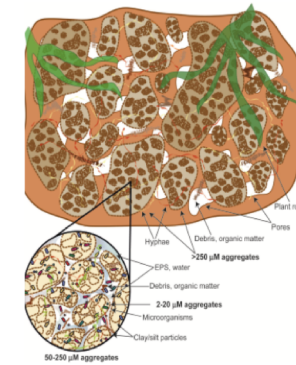


Como **indicador** se puede medir la **relación Hongo / Bacteria**

Los **HONGOS** y las **BACTERIAS**

son agentes primarios de agregación del suelo

Producen
SUSTANCIAS EXTRACELULARES POLIMERICAS



Glomalina
Proteínas
Polisacáridos
Lípidos
Ácidos nucleicos
Otra MO

nature
ecology & evolution

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-017-0344-y>

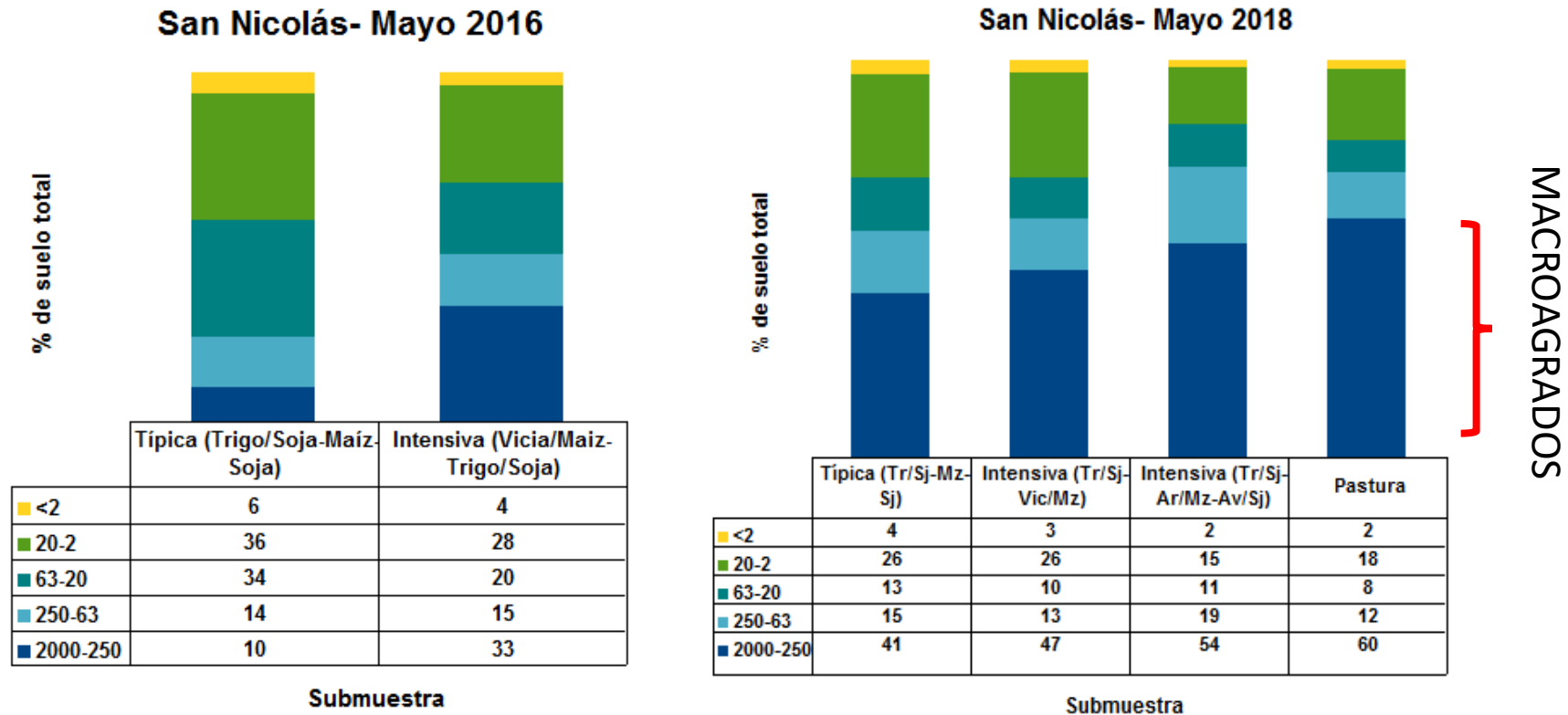
Soil biota contributions to soil aggregation

Anika Lehmann ^{1,2*}, Weishuang Zheng ³ and Matthias C. Rillig ^{1,2}

2017

**DISTRIBUCIÓN DE AGREGADOS
RESISTENTES A LA DISPERSION ACUOSA**

LOS MACROAGREGADOS (2000-250 mm)

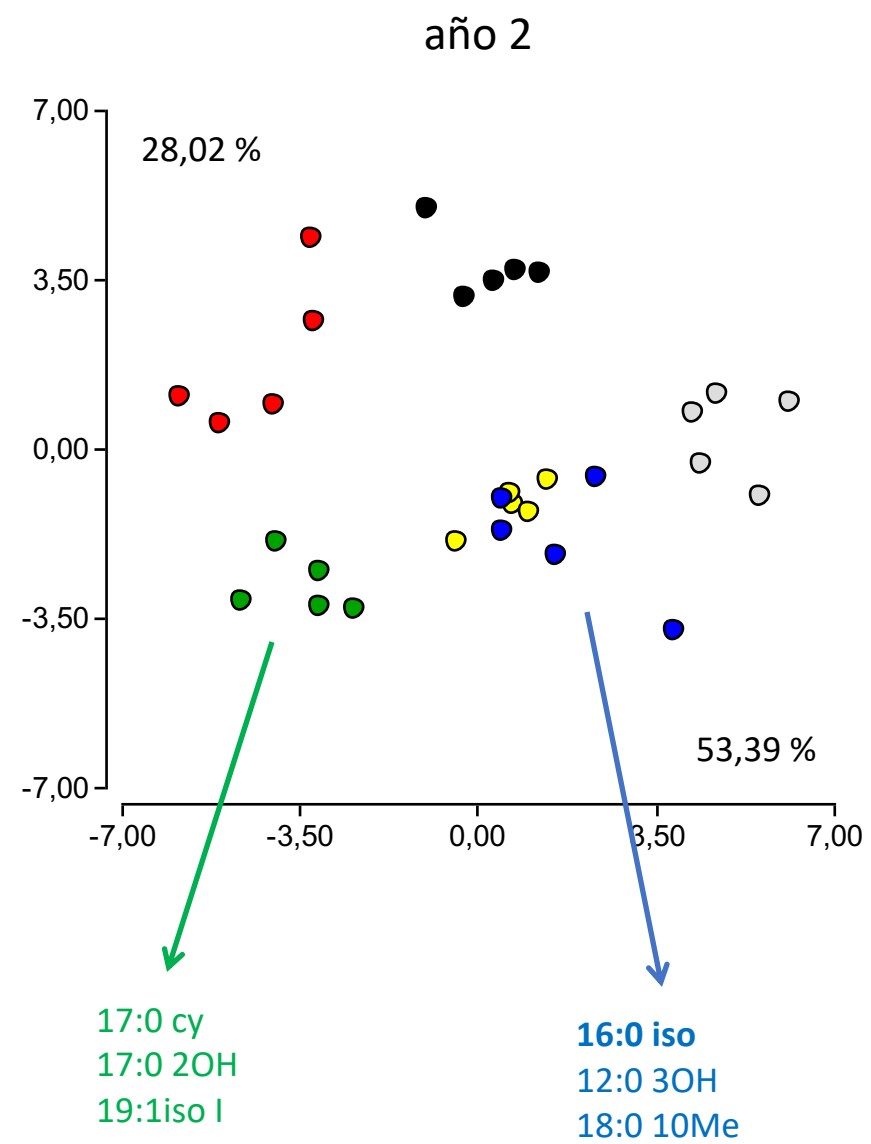
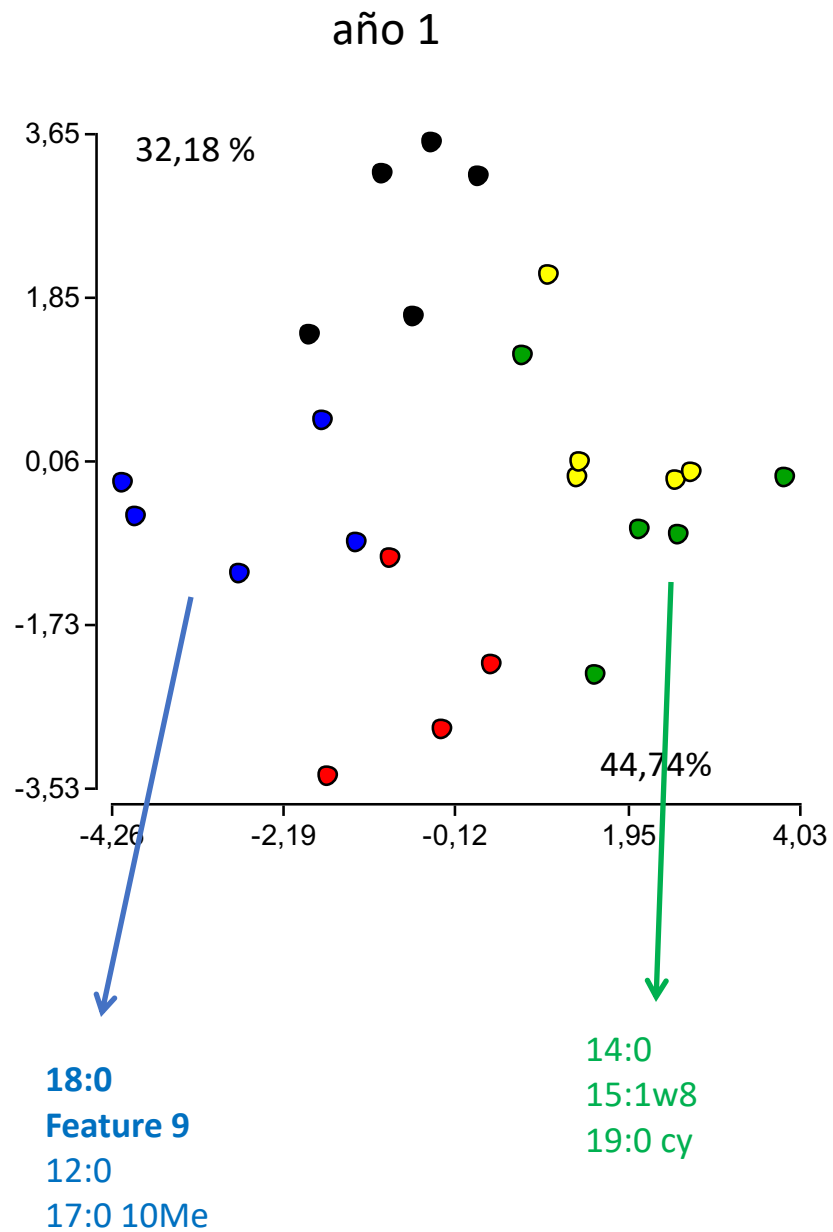


LA INTENSIFICACION AUMENTA LA PROPORCION DE MACROAGREGADOS

Esto debe interpretarse como producto de la **actividad biológica** por la síntesis activa de sustancias extracelulares poliméricas, componentes de la materia orgánica del suelo, responsable de la agregación de partículas y **construcción de** micro-nichos y **estructura del suelo**

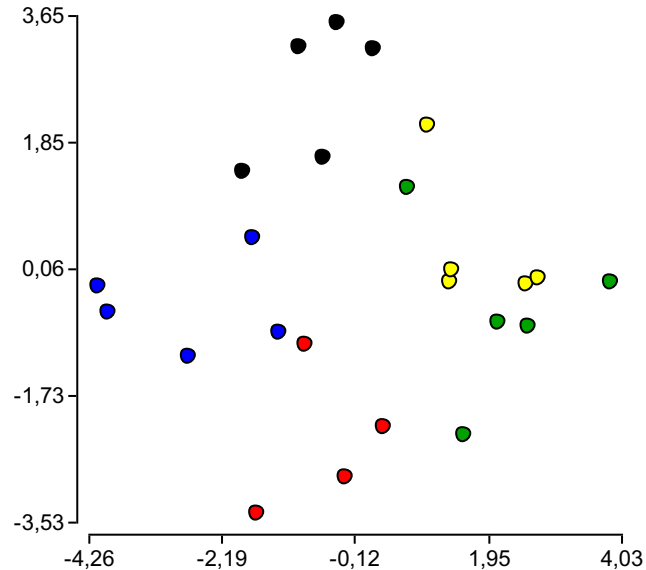
LIPIDOS

**PERFILES DE ÁCIDOS GRASOS DE LIPIDOS TOTALES DEL SUELO
COMO INDICADORES BIOLÓGICOS**



Perfiles de ácidos grasos de lípidos totales del suelo (WSFA)

Discriminan suelos con manejos diferentes



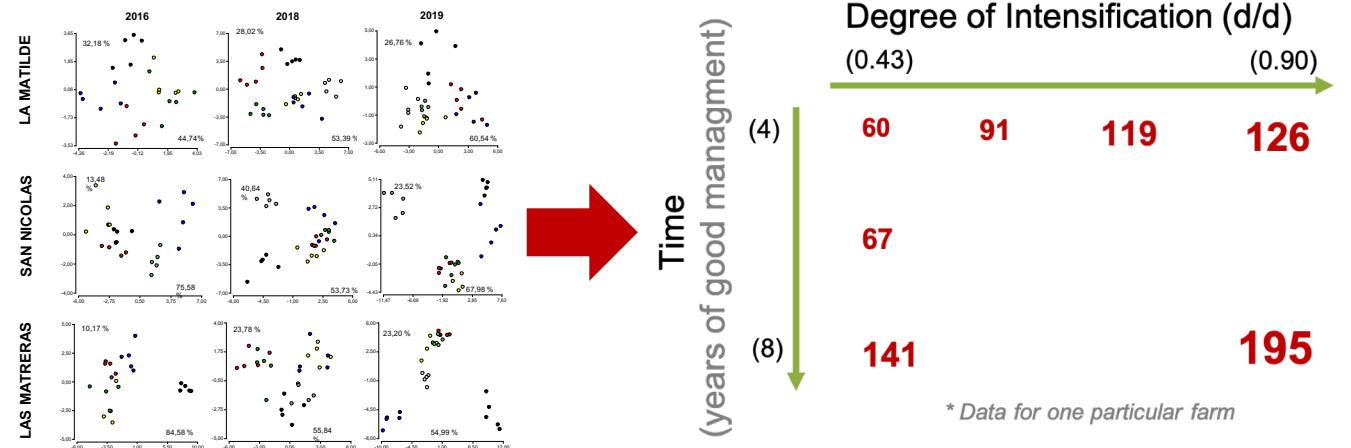
Los perfiles lipídicos discriminan suelos en diferentes momentos de muestreo o asociados a diferentes cultivos pero no hemos logrado encontrar el ácido graso que resulte indicador de salud del suelo PERO ...

Perfil WSFA (aprox. 70 ácidos grasos identificados por cromatografía)



algoritmo propio

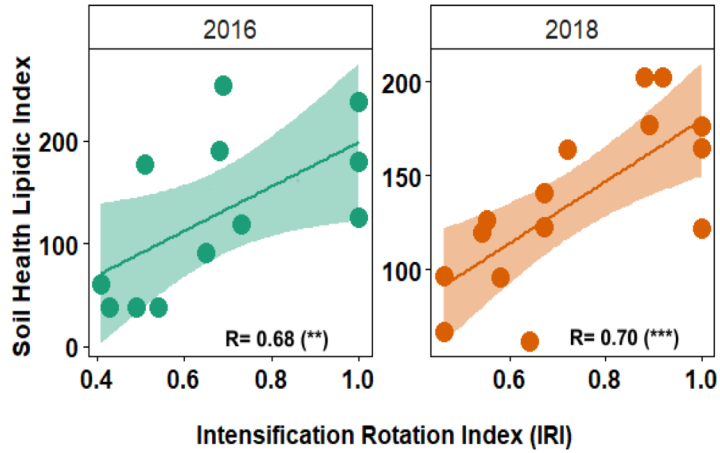
INDICE LIPIDICO DE SALUD DE SUELO (un número)



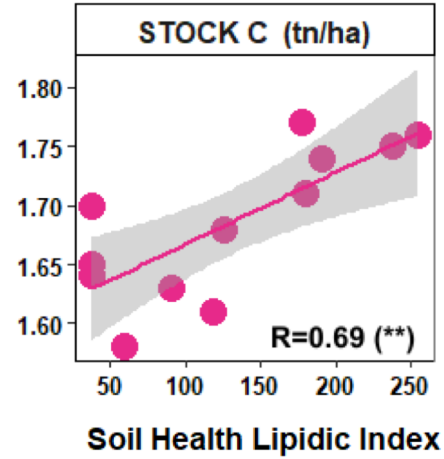
Indice Lipídico de Salud de Suelo

(un valor que correlaciona con aspectos que se asocian a la salud de un suelo)

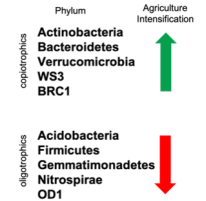
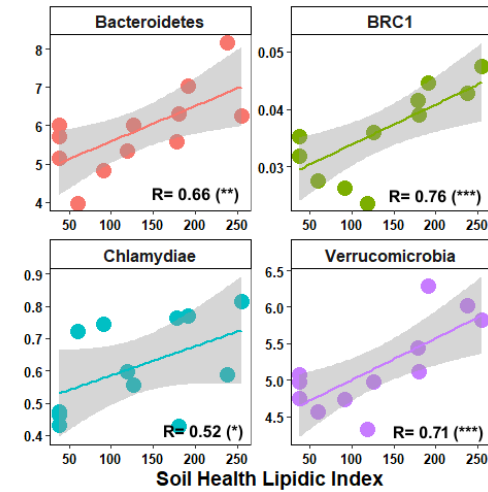
Manejo



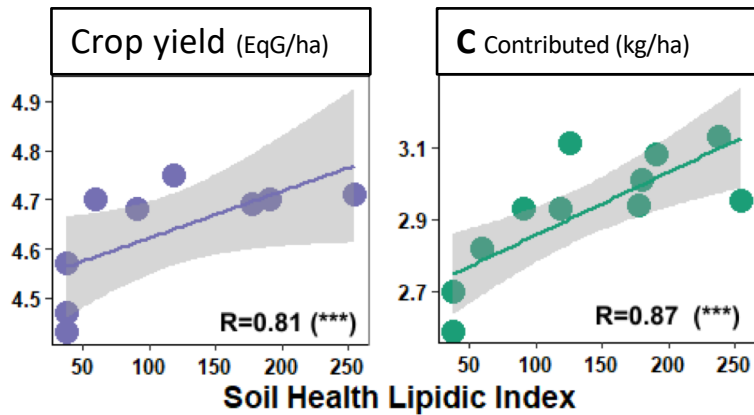
Secuestro de Carbono



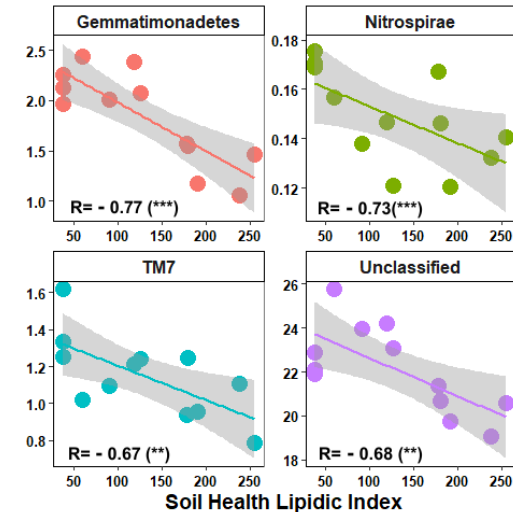
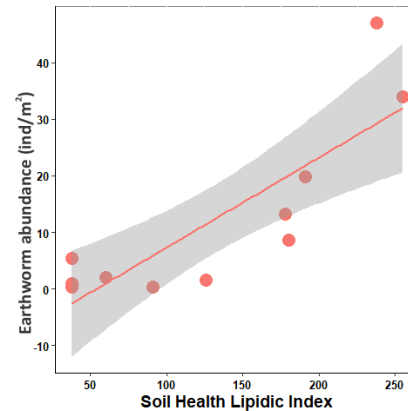
microbioma (estructura microbiota bacteriana)



Productividad



Fauna (lombrices)



CONCLUSIONES

- ✓ **La biología del suelo se modifica con el manejo agrícola**
- ✓ **El manejo agrícola es una herramienta de manejo de los microbiomas**
- ✓ **Se pueden medir indicadores biológicos que permiten interpretar mejor los efectos del manejo**

Article

The Diversification and Intensification of Crop Rotations under No-Till Promote Earthworm Abundance and Biomass

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Received: 22 May 2020; Accepted: 17 June 2020; Published: 27 June 2020



Abstract: The diversification and intensification of crop rotations (DICR) in no-till systems is a novel approach that aims to increase crop production, together with decreasing environmental impact. Our objective was to analyze the effect of different levels of DICR on the abundance, biomass, and species composition of earthworm communities in Argentinean Pampas. We studied three levels of DICR—typical rotation (TY), high intensification with grass (HG), and with legume (HL); along

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Impact of diversification and intensification of crop rotation (DICR) in soil bacterial microbiota in on-farm study after four and seven years

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Crop rotations
Soil microbiome

ABSTRACT

No-till agricultural diversification and intensification of crop rotations (DICR) effects on soil biological properties were studied in an on-farm study. DICR stands for increasing soil cultivation period and consequent reduction of fallow times by using different winter and summer crops, including cover crops, in two and three-year rotation schemes. Five different levels of DICR were tested: typical local rotation, intermediate rotation, high intensification with grasses, high intensification with legumes, and a continuous multispecies pastures, and replicated at three different agricultural farms situated in the Argentinean Pampa. The soils were analyzed at four and seven years after DICR started. The on-farm studies were established at each site in a plot of ca. fifty hectares with a typical local rotation history and evaluated after four and seven years of changes. The impact on prokaryotic soil communities was measured by 16S rRNA gene sequencing. Overall, the sustained DICR showed a progressive effect with reduced Bray-Curtis dissimilarities at second sampling. At the phylum level, Actinobacteria, Bacteroidetes, Verrucomicrobia, BCR1, and WS3 increased with the level of DICR while Acidobacteria, Firmicutes, Gemmatimonadetes, OD1, and TM7 showed the opposite trend. Selected taxa based on LEfSe detection were

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Impacts of switching tillage to no-tillage and vice versa on soil structure, enzyme activities and prokaryotic community profiles in Argentinean semi-arid soils

Luciano A. Gabbarini^{1,†}, Eva Figuerola^{2,3,†}, Juan P. Frene^{1,†}, Natalia B. Robledo¹, Federico M. Ibarbalz^{2,†}, Doreen Babin^{4,§}, Kornelia Smalla^{4,¶}, Leonardo Erijman^{2,3} and Luis G. Wall^{1,*}

¹Laboratorio de Bioquímica y Microbiología de Suelo, Centro de Bioquímica y Microbiología de Suelos, Universidad Nacional de Quilmes, B1876BXD Bernal, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ²Instituto de Investigaciones en Ingeniería Genética y Biología Molecular “Dr. Héctor N. Torres” (INGEBI, CONICET), C1428ADN Buenos Aires, Argentina, ³Departamento de Fisiología, Biología Molecular y Celular, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad de Buenos Aires, C1428EGA Buenos Aires, Argentina and ⁴Julius Kühn-Institut, Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants (JKI), Institute for Epidemiology and Pathogen Diagnostics, 38104 Braunschweig, Germany

*Corresponding author: R. Saenz Peña 352, B1876BXD Bernal, Argentina. Tel: +541143657100 ext 5670; E-mail: wall.luisgabriel@gmail.com



Agriculture by Irrigation Modifies Microbial Communities and Soil Functions Associated With Enhancing C Uptake of a Steppe Semi-Arid Soil in Northern Patagonia

Juan P. Frene¹, Valeria Faggioli^{2†}, Julieta Covelli^{1†}, Dalila Reyna^{1†}, Luciano A. Gabbarini^{1†}, Patricio Sobrero¹, Alejandro Ferrari¹, Magali Gutierrez³ and Luis G. Wall^{1*}

¹ Laboratory of Soil Biochemistry and Microbiology, Center for Soil Biochemistry and Microbiology, National University of Quilmes, Buenos Aires, Argentina, ² Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (INTA) Marcos Juárez Agricultural Experiment Station, Córdoba, Argentina, ³ Gerente Técnico de Desarrollo (GTD) Proyecto Chacra Valle Irigado Norte Patagónico (VINPA), Asociación Argentina de Productores en Siembra Directa, Santa Fe, Argentina

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The transformation of the semiarid steppe soil after 5 years of intensive irrigated agriculture in Northern Patagonia was analyzed in an on-farm study. The private grower venture used conservative practices, including no-till to maintain soil structure, high crop rotation and cover crops. To characterize steppe soil changes by irrigated agriculture, we analyzed the enzymatic activities involved in the biogeochemical cycles (carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and sulfur), the whole soil fatty acids profile, the state of soil aggregation, and the bacterial and fungal microbiota through DNA sequencing methods.

NUESTRO SUELO



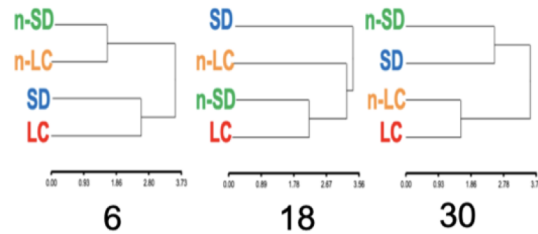
AACCS
ASOCIACION ARGENTINA
CIENCIA DEL SUELO

CAMBIOS DE LABRANZAS: ¿AFECTAN LA ESTRUCTURA FÍSICA, LA ACTIVIDAD ENZIMÁTICA Y LAS COMUNIDADES MICROBIANAS DEL SUELO?

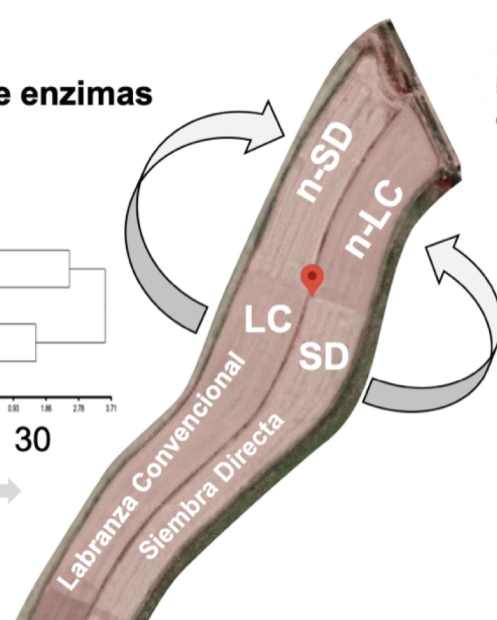


Gabbarini, Luciano A.¹, Figuerola, Eva^{2,3}, Frene, Juan P.¹, Robledo, Natalia B.¹, Ibarbalz, Federico M.², Babin, Doreen⁴, Smalla, Kornelia⁴, Erijman, Leonardo^{2,3} y Wall, Luis G.^{1*}

Cambios en los perfiles de enzimas

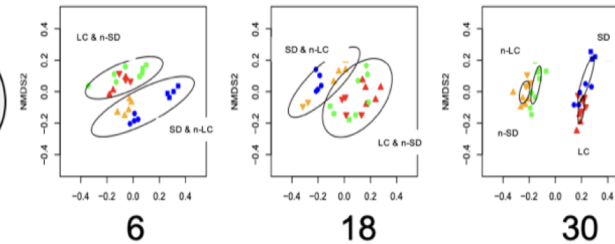


meses posteriores al
cambio de manejo



Ensayo de campo de larga duración (Tornquist)

Cambios en las comunidades microbianas



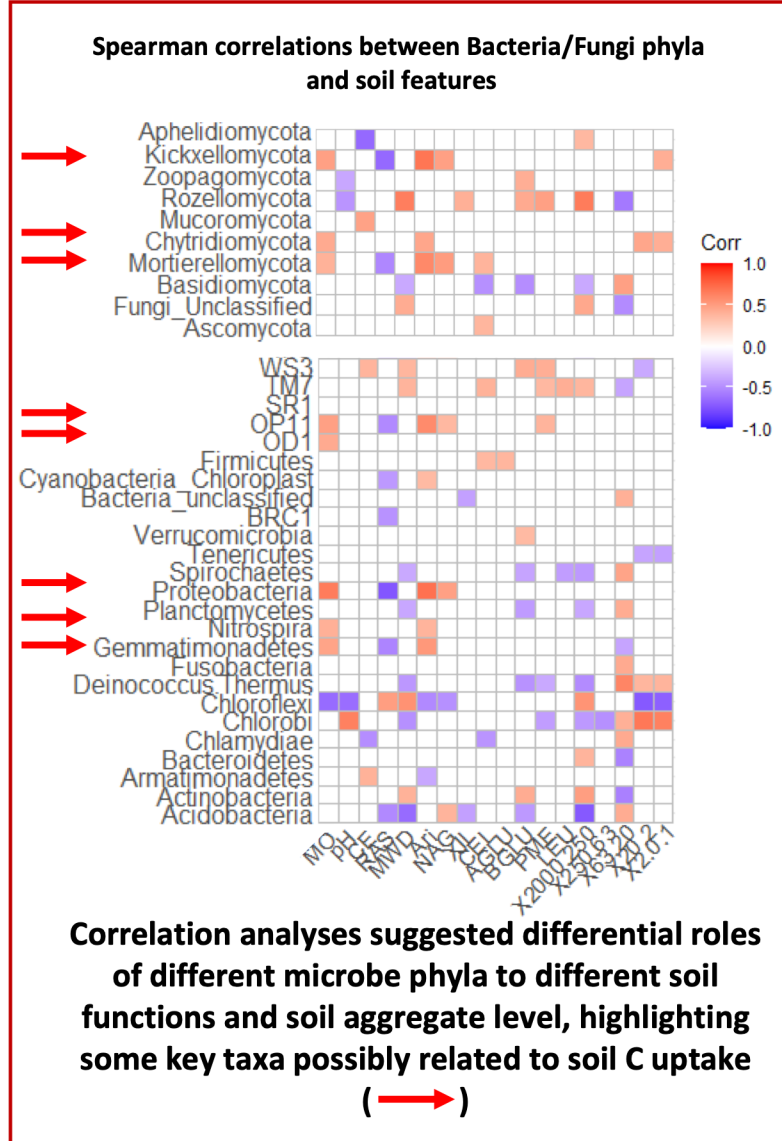
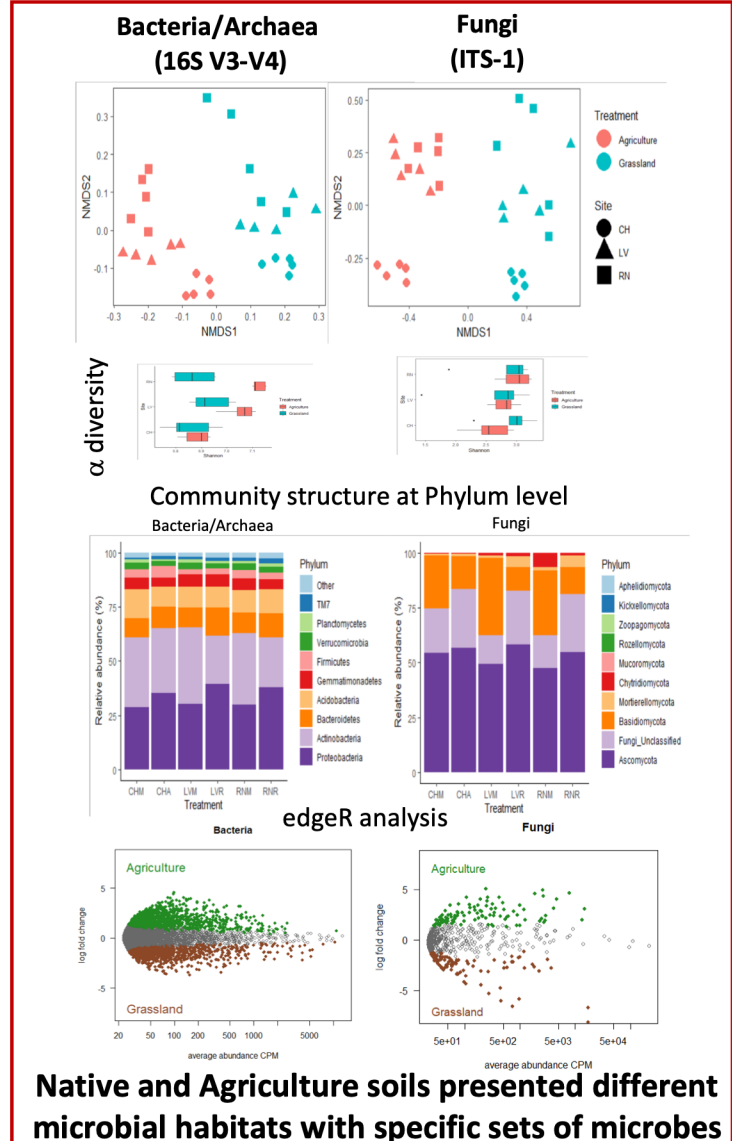
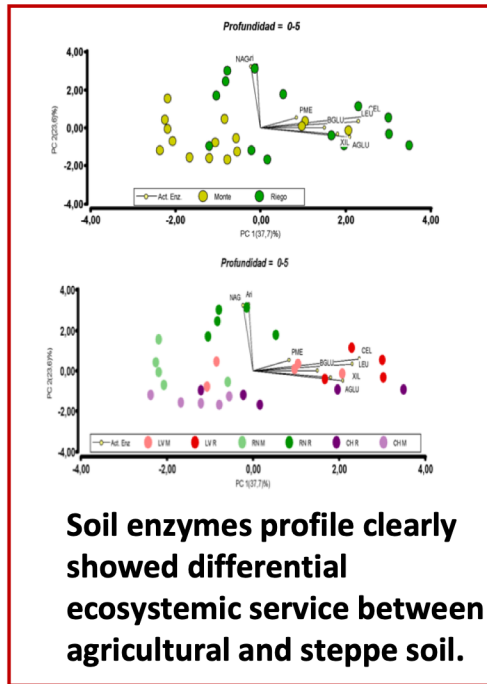
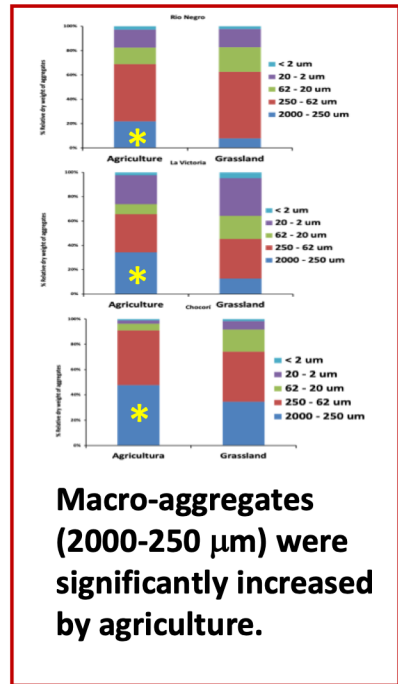
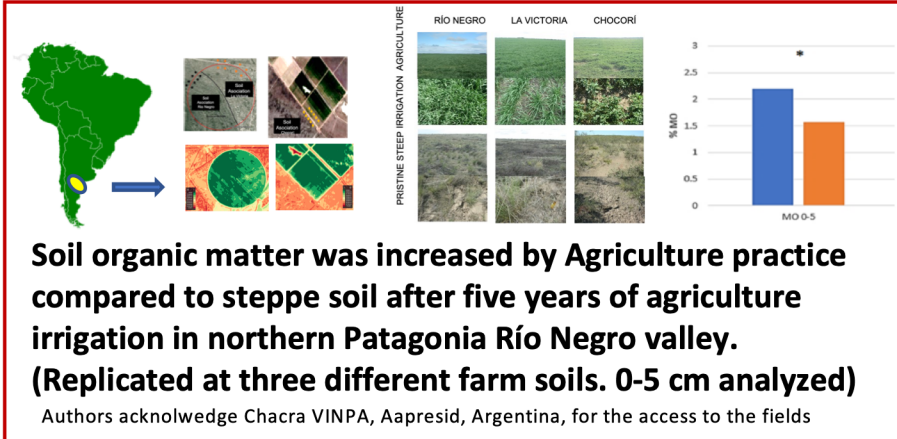
meses posteriores al
cambio de manejo

Figura 1: Esquema del manejo del ensayo de larga duración y resultados más relevantes.

Agriculture irrigation modified microbial communities and soil functions associated with enhancing C uptake of a semi-arid soil in Patagonia.

Juan P. Frene¹, Valeria Faggioli², Luciano A. Gabbarini¹, Patricio Sobrero¹, Julieta Covelli¹, Dalila Reyna¹, Alejandro Ferrari¹ and Luis G. Wall¹

¹ National University of Quilmes, ²INTA Marcos Juárez Agricultural Experiment Station, Argentina



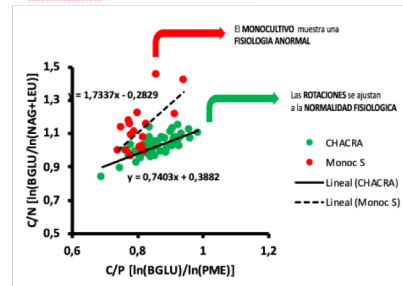
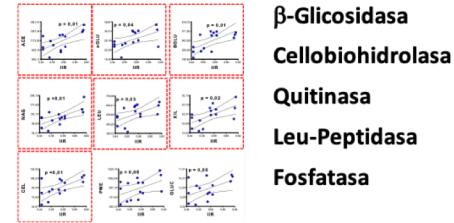
PROYECTO CHACRA – PERGAMINO

INFORME FINAL sobre Indicadores Biológicos de Suelo (2015-2020)
Informe de resultados (Proyecto SPOTT-AAPRESID- UNQ)



Indicadores Biológicos

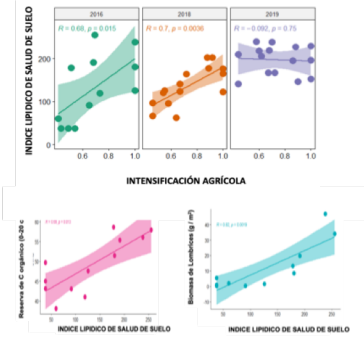
Enzimas



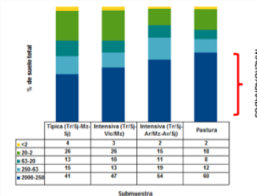
Las enzimas permiten medir actividad biológica y caracterizar el funcionamiento de los ciclos de los elementos en el suelo (fisiología)

Ácidos Grasos

(INDICADOR LIPIDICO DE SALUD DE SUELO)

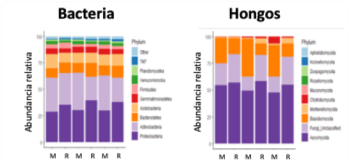


Agregados



ADN

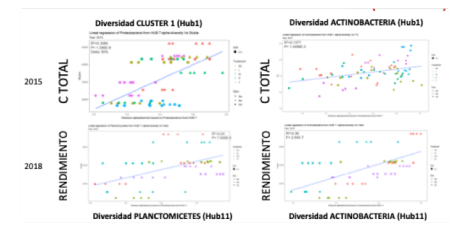
ESTRUCTURA DE LA MICROBIOTA



Redes de interacción



Determinación de grupos claves

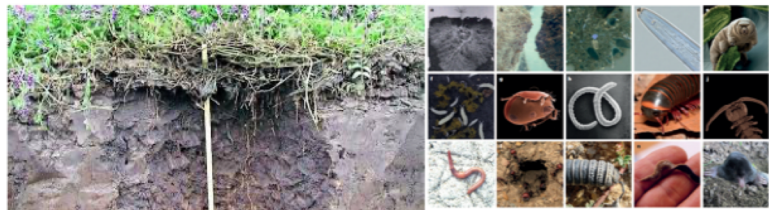


AGRICULTURA

(visión contemporánea)

SUELO - BIOLOGIA

AGRICULTURA - BIOLOGIA



RASTROJOS



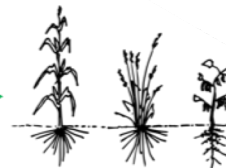
transformación de la materia orgánica

construcción de estructura del suelo

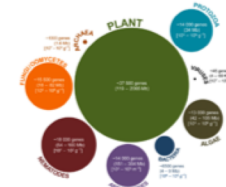
almacenamiento de C

BIOFERTILIDAD

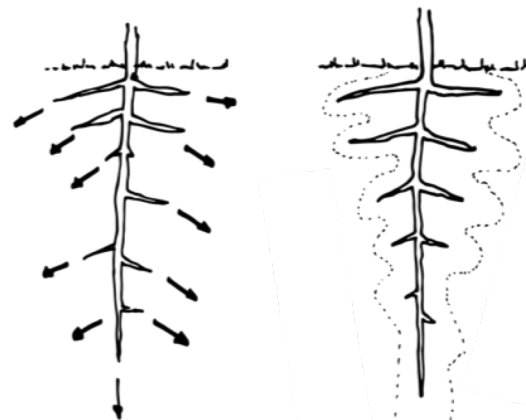
semilla



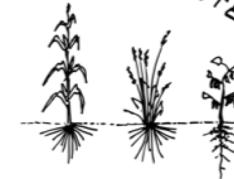
genomas varios



desarrollo de rizósfera



FOTOSÍNTESIS



RASTROJOS



desarrollo

protección

nutrición

**MEDIADO por
MICROBIOMA
y
MICORRIZAS**

MENSAJE PARA LA CASA (1)

Los **INDICADORES BIOLÓGICOS** nos ofrecen una nueva manera de **PENSAR EL SUELO** y de interpretar los procesos que realizamos en el suelo para **CULTIVAR Y PRODUCIR** bienes, **CUIDANDO** y preservando el recurso y **EL AMBIENTE**

MENSAJE PARA LA CASA (2)

La **AGRICULTURA PUEDE** aumentar la actividad biológica y **REGENERAR SUELO** o construirlo.

Un suelo con alta actividad biológica y diversidad microbiana **CAPTURA C y** es un suelo saludable necesario para que la producción y el desarrollo sean **SOSTENIBLES**.

Equipo de trabajo



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