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▶ To cite this version:

Mira Sébastian, Christophe Mougel, Edith Le Cadre-Barthélemy. Does crop diversification impact plant-soil interactions?. 15th Congress of the European Society for Agronomy ESA 2018, Aug 2018, Genève, Switzerland. 2018. hal-03160798

HAL Id: hal-03160798 https://hal.science/hal-03160798v1

Submitted on 5 Mar 2021

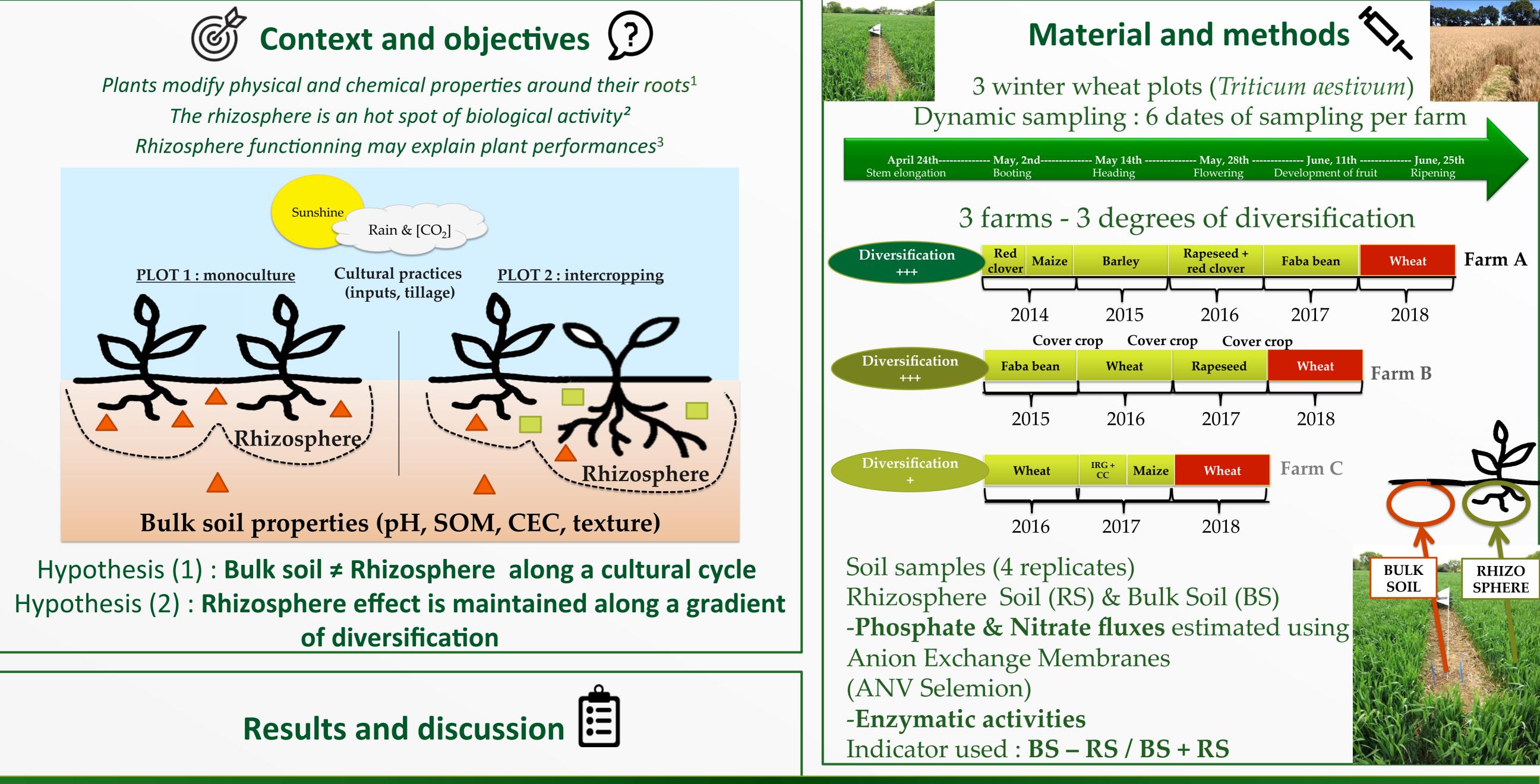
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DOES CROP DIVERSIFICATION IMPACT PLANT-SOIL INTERACTIONS ?

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Hypothesis (1)

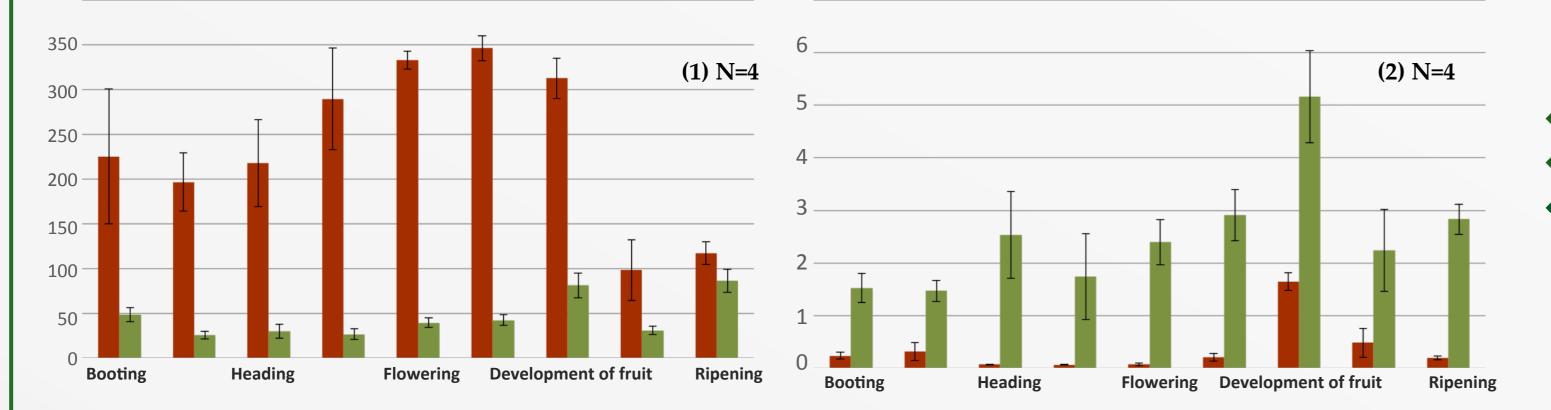


Figure 1 : Nitrate (1) and phosphate (2) fluxes (ng/day) in rhizosphere (green) and bulk soil (red) measured with a method using Anion Exchange Membranes (AEM). Bars indicate standard errors. Differences are significant (p < 0,05) between soil samples for each date of sampling. NO₃⁻ fluxes in BS > NO₃⁻ fluxes in RS → NO₃⁻ uptake by the plant
PO₄³⁻ fluxes in BS < PO₄³⁻ in RS → plant effect on P availability
Enzymatic activities RS > Enzymatic activities in BS

XV^e European Society for Agronomy Congress August 27-31, 2018 - Geneva, Switzerland

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 \rightarrow higher microbial activity in RS

Bulk soil ≠ Rhizosphere √

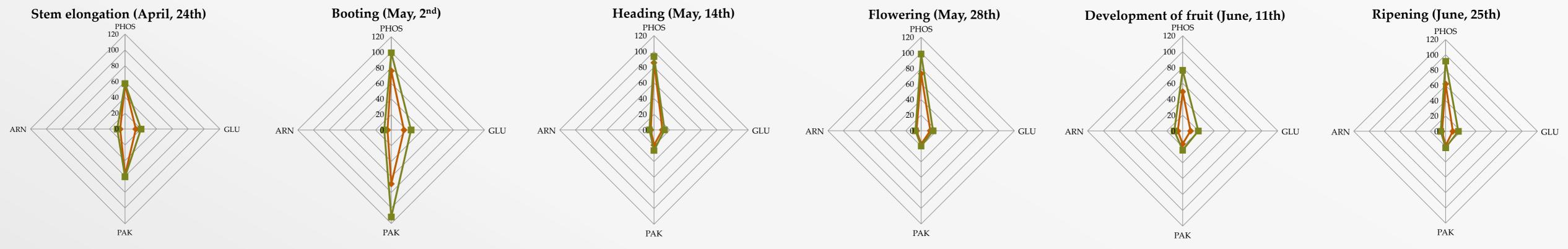
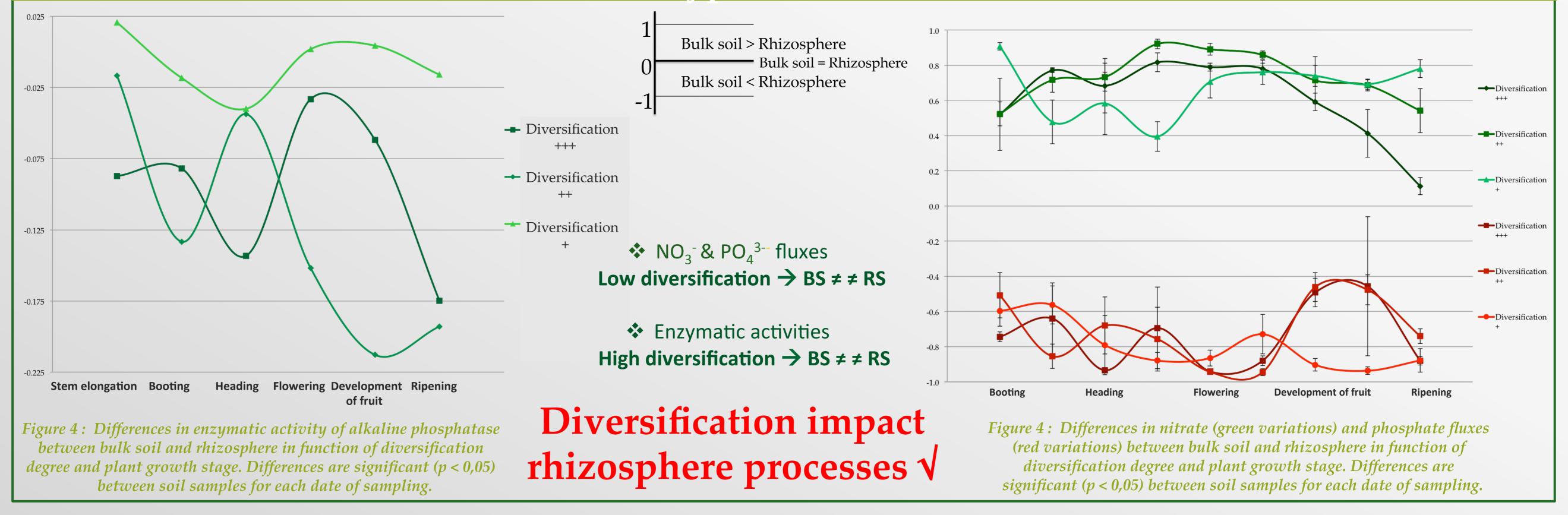


Figure 2 : Enzymatic activities (PHOS = acid phosphatase, PAK = alakaline phosphatase involved in P cycle, ARN = Arylamidase involved in N cycle , GLU= Glucosidase involved in C cycle) in mU/g of soil in rhizosphere (green) and bulk soil (red). Differences are significant (p < 0,05) between soil samples for each date of sampling.

Hypothesis (2)





Soil analysis should collect rhizosphere soil (and not only bulk soil) to explain plant performances

* Rhizosphere is a dynamic compartment as variables are greatly influenced by plant growth stage and species

* Intensity of crop diversification (duration of the crop rotation and number of cultivated species) impact rhizosphere functionning

Acknowledgement Authors thank Chaire Agriculture Ecologiquement Intensive for its financial support and technical staff from both INRA and AGROCAMPUS OUEST for their help during harvesting and collecting data.

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