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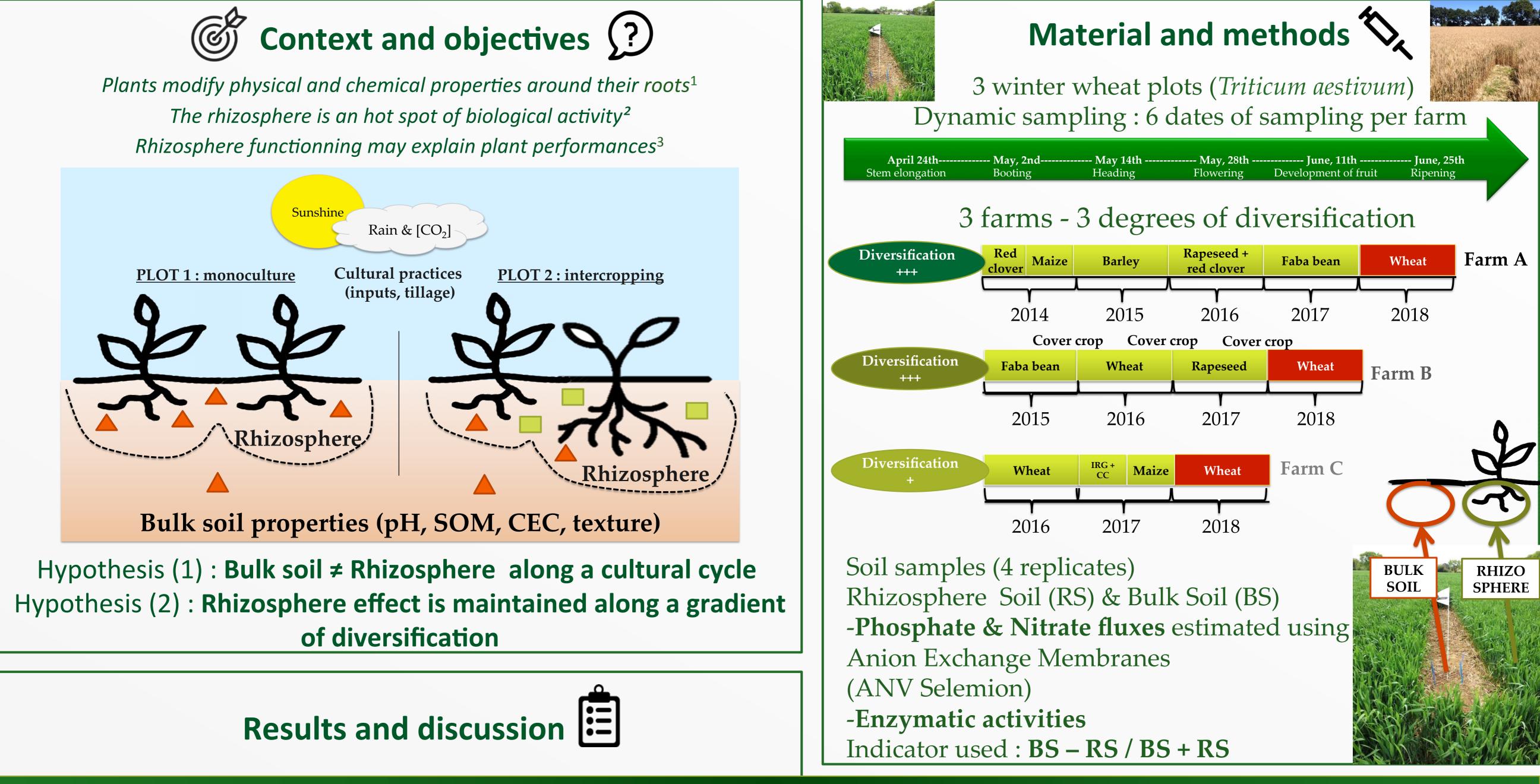
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DOES CROP DIVERSIFICATION IMPACT PLANT-SOIL INTERACTIONS ?

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Hypothesis (1)

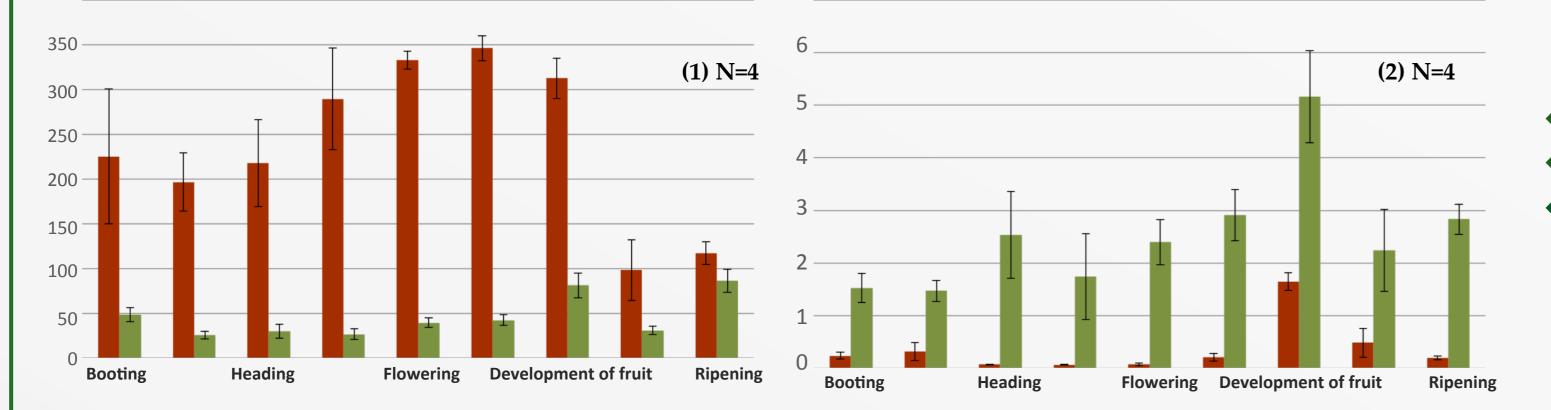


Figure 1 : Nitrate (1) and phosphate (2) fluxes (ng/day) in rhizosphere (green) and bulk soil (red) measured with a method using Anion Exchange Membranes (AEM). Bars indicate standard errors. Differences are significant (p < 0,05) between soil samples for each date of sampling. NO₃⁻ fluxes in BS > NO₃⁻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

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 \rightarrow higher microbial activity in RS

Bulk soil ≠ Rhizosphere √

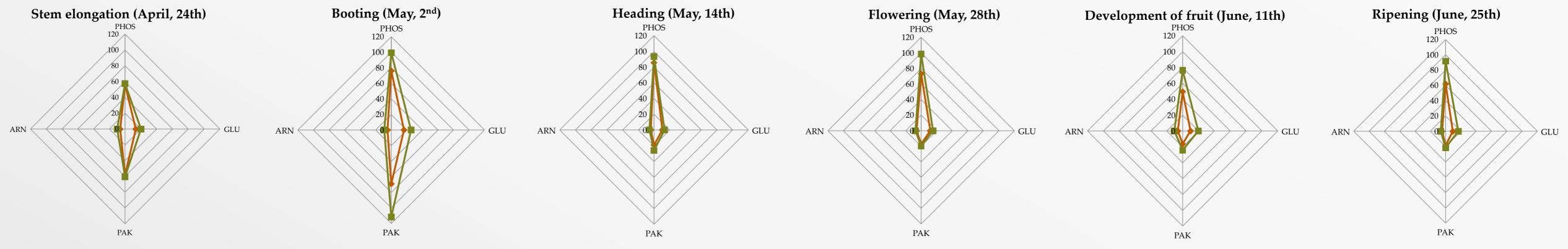
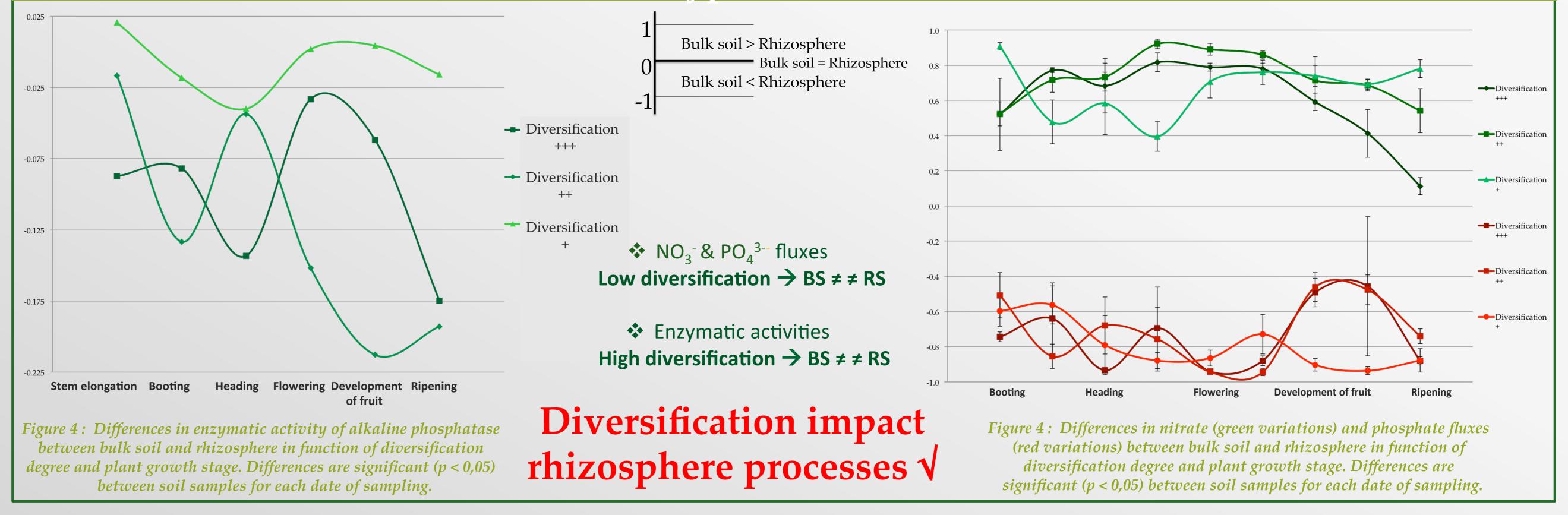


Figure 2 : Enzymatic activities (PHOS = acid phosphatase, PAK = alakaline phosphatase involved in P cycle, ARN = Arylamidase involved in N cycle , GLU= Glucosidase involved in C cycle) in mU/g of soil in rhizosphere (green) and bulk soil (red). Differences are significant (p < 0,05) between soil samples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

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