### **Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory**

### **Recent Work**

#### **Title**

The effect of compost on carbon cycling in soil

### **Permalink**

https://escholarship.org/uc/item/9cg2h07v

#### **Authors**

Ryals, Rebecca Silver, Whendee Woyke, Tanya

### **Publication Date**

2013-12-09

### The effect of compost carbon cycling in soil

### Esther Singer<sup>1\*</sup>, Rebecca Ryals<sup>2</sup>, Whendee Silver<sup>2</sup>, and Tanja Woyke<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> LBNL Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute, 2800 Mitchell Drive, Walnut Creek, USA

<sup>2</sup> University of California – Berkeley, USA

\*To whom correspondence should be addressed: Tel: Phone: 925.296.5759; Email: ESinger@lbl.gov

December 9, 2013

#### **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:**

The work conducted by the U.S. Department of Energy Joint Genome Institute is supported by the Office of Science of the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract No. DE-AC02-05CH11231. We also wish to thank: Danielle Goudeau, Leong Chen, Rex Malmstrom, Scott Clingenpeel, Janey Lee, Devin Colemann-Derr, Susannah Tringe, Kanwar Singh, and Jean Zhao from the Joint Genome Institute and the Sierra Foothills Research & Extension Center Team.

#### **DISCLAIMER:**

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by the United States Government. While this document is believed to contain correct information, neither the United States Government nor any agency thereof, nor The Regents of the University of California, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by its trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise, does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States Government or any agency thereof, or The Regents of the University of California. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States Government or any agency thereof or The Regents of the University of California.



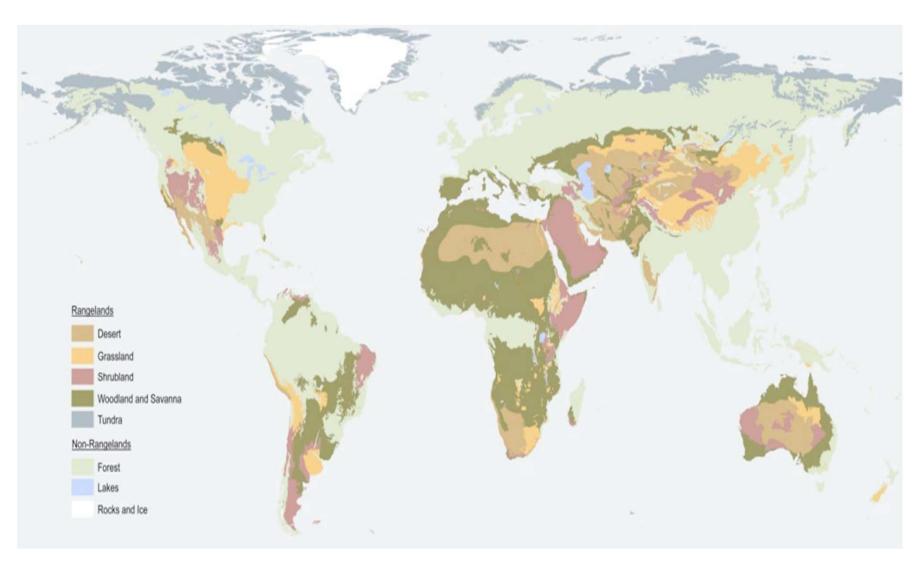
The effect of compost on carbon cycling in soil

Esther Singer, Rebecca Ryals, Whendee Silver, Tanja Woyke



# Global Rangelands





## **Mediterranean Grassland**





4 replicates 0-10cm

Compost (2008) C:N:P= 1:0.1:1

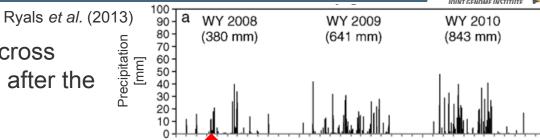
Control (2013) C:N:P= 445:45:1



### **Climate at Sierra Foothills**

JG V

 Relatively consistent climate across years and plots for three years after the compost event



Mediterranean air temperature

Compost increases soil moisture

Compost increases soil respiration

Sep 2008

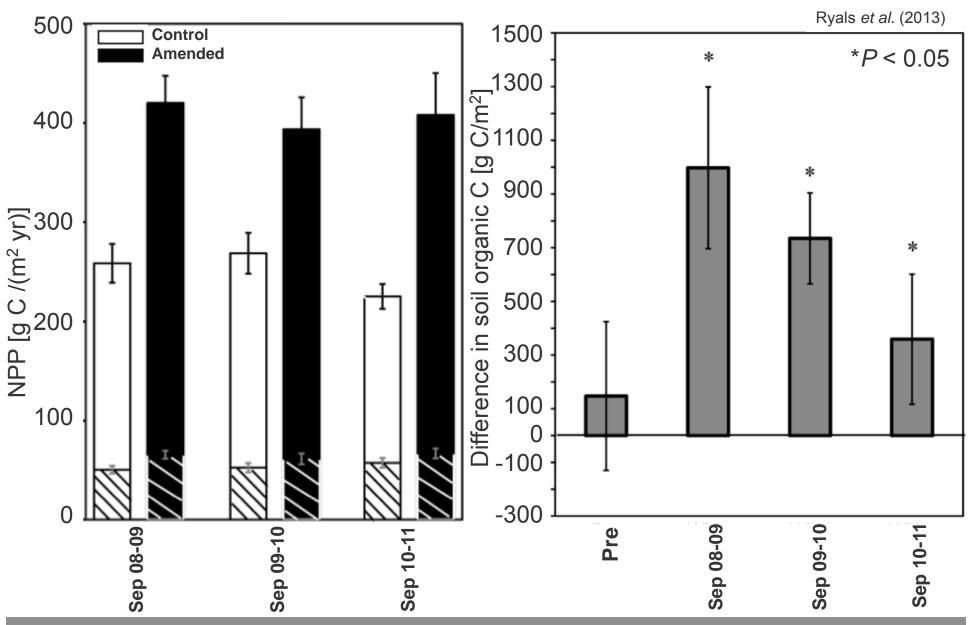
Sep 2009

Sep 2010

Sep 2011

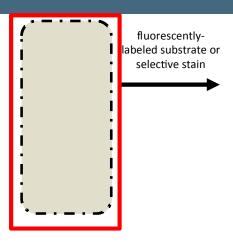
## **Increase in NPP & SOC**

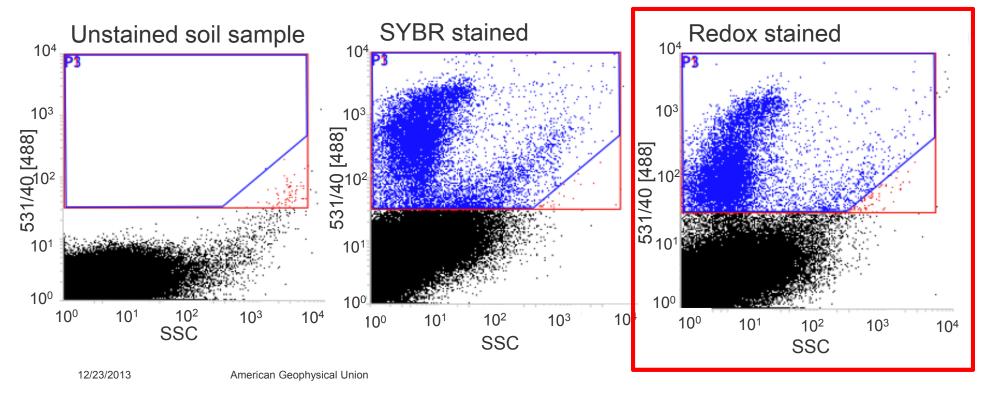




# Fluorescence Activated Cell Sorting



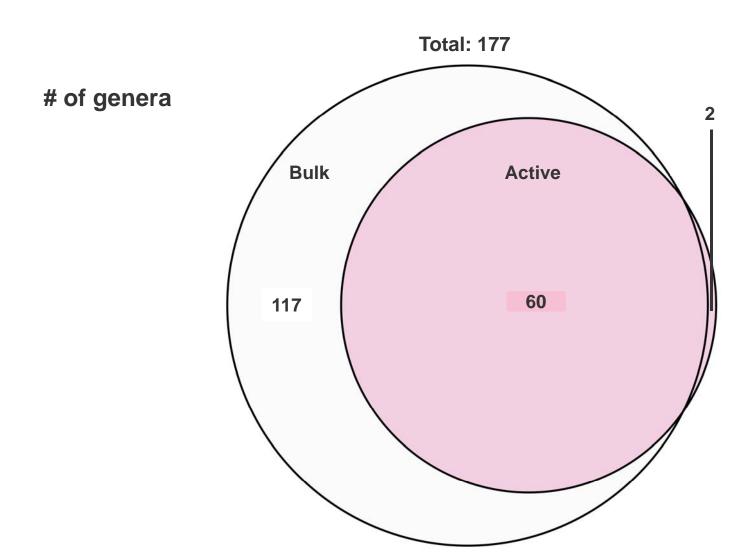




# Reduced community complexity

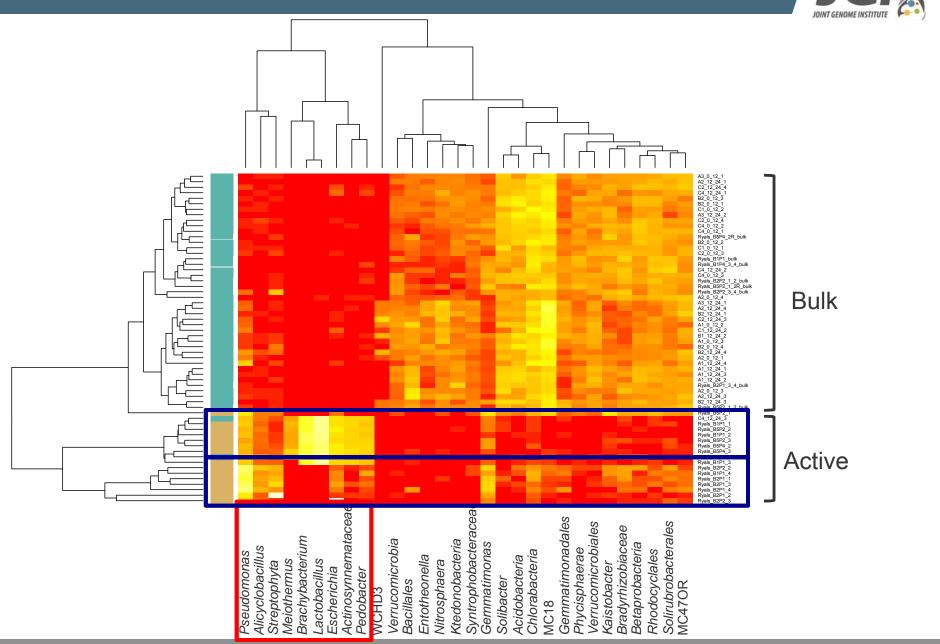


### Total of ~3.4 Mio reads clustered and classified



### Heat map of bulk vs. active population



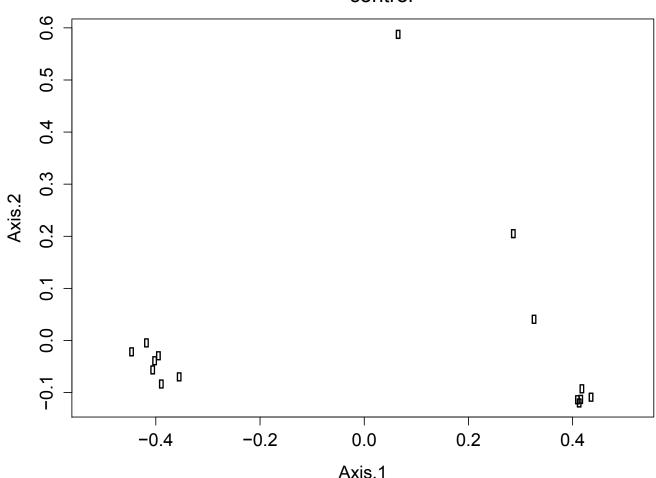


# Community Structure: Compost vs. Control





— control





## Indicator Genera: Compost vs. Control



	P-value	Group	Indicator Value
Ralstonia	0.038	compost	0.70
Pedobacter	0.379	compost	0.58
Actinosynnemataceae (FA)	0.242	compost	0.52
Brachybacterium	0.275	compost	0.50
Staphylococcus	0.814	compost	0.45
Lactobacillus	0.222	compost	0.43
Actinomycetales (OR)	0.221	compost	0.43
Streptomyces	0.794	compost	0.43
Meiothermus	0.45	compost	0.36
Sphingobacteriales (OR)	0.06	control	0.75
Gemmatimonadaceae (FA)	0.042	control	0.71
Gemmatimonas	0.116	control	0.70
Ramlibacter	0.167	control	0.69
Acidobacteriales (OR)	0.086	control	0.67
Hydrocarboniphaga	0.092	control	0.66
Sphingomonas	0.167	control	0.65
Solibacillus	0.322	control	0.64
Klebsiella	0.275	control	0.64

### Ralstonia:

includes many soil/water bacteria, some are plant pathogens

### Gemmatimonadaceae:

G. aurantiaca T27T:

polyphosphate-accumulating bacterium, aerobic/anaerobic

### **Conclusions**



- FACS helps reduce complexity of soil microbial communities
- Compost changes the microclimate in surface soil for years after the composting event
  - Long-term effects on soil organic carbon content and microbial community structure and activity
- Compost treated plots generally cluster together:
  - Community richness
  - Dominant microbial groups
- Metagenomics

### **Thank You**



### Joint Genome Institute

- Danielle Goudeau, Leong Chen, Rex Malmstrom
- Scott Clingenpeel, Janey Lee
- Devin Colemann-Derr, Susannah Tringe
- Kanwar Singh, Jean Zhao
- Tanja Woyke
- UC Berkeley
  - Rebecca Ryals, Whendee Silver
- Sierra Foothills Research & Extension Center team

