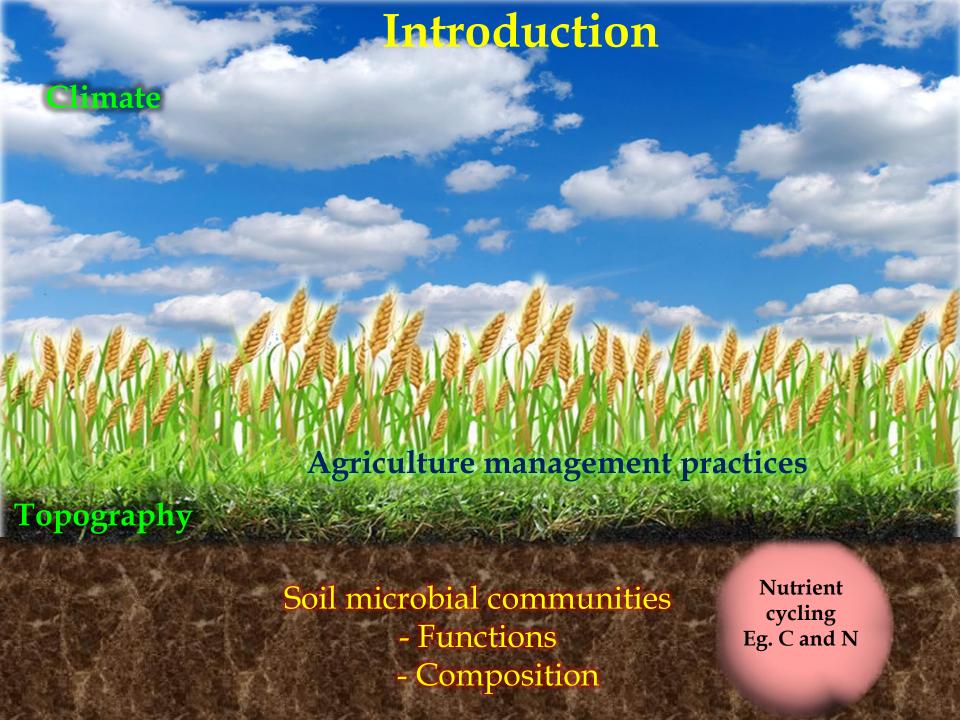


Soil origin and land use history determine C cycling in transplanted soils after 21 years



Soils and Crops- March 2017
Panchali Katulanda
Dr. Fran Walley and Dr. Bobbi Helgason

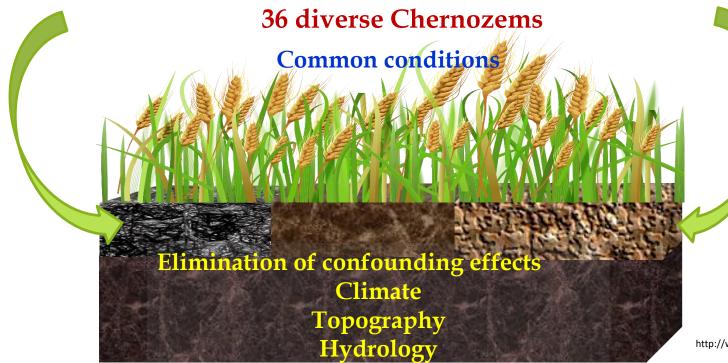


Soil Transplantation



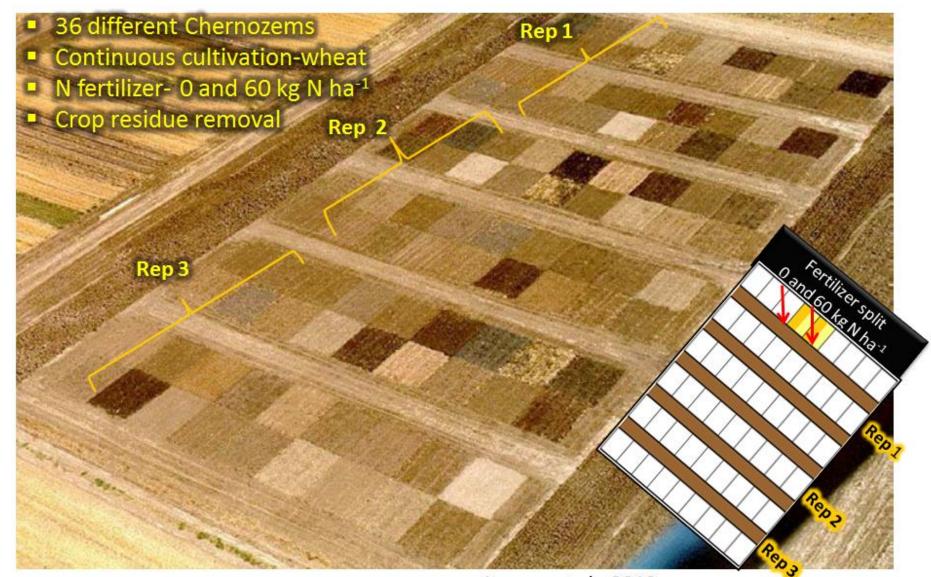






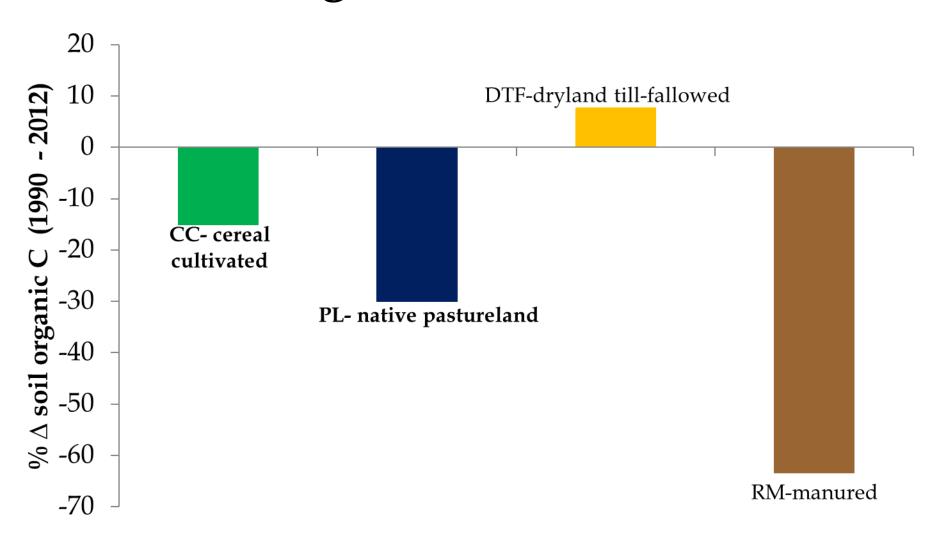
http://www.daviddarling.info/enc yclopedia/S/AE_soil.html

Long-term Transplanted Soils



Janzen et al., 2012

Effect of Residue Removal on Soil Total Organic C After 21 Years

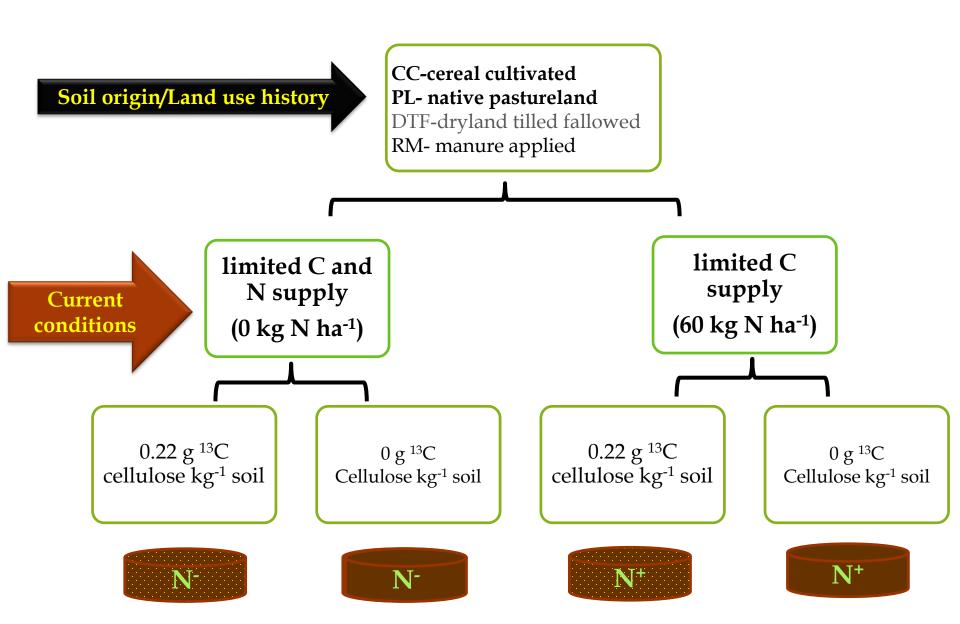


Objectives

❖ To characterize microbial use of ¹³C cellulose in different transplanted soils

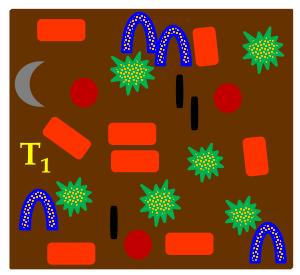
❖ To observe the influence of long term N fertilizer application on ¹³C labeled cellulose decomposition in different soils.

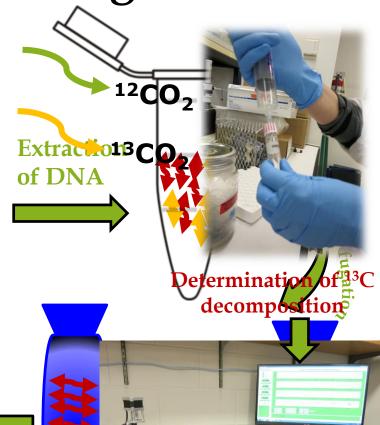
Incubation conditions

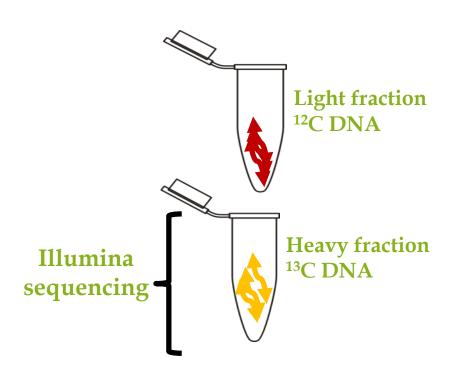


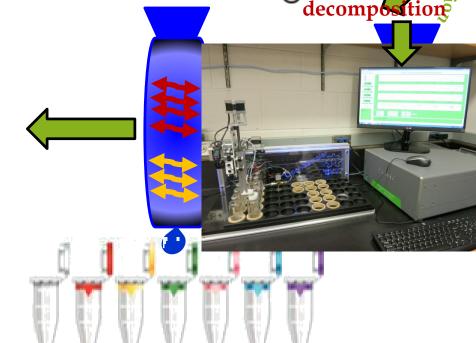
Stable Isotope Probing



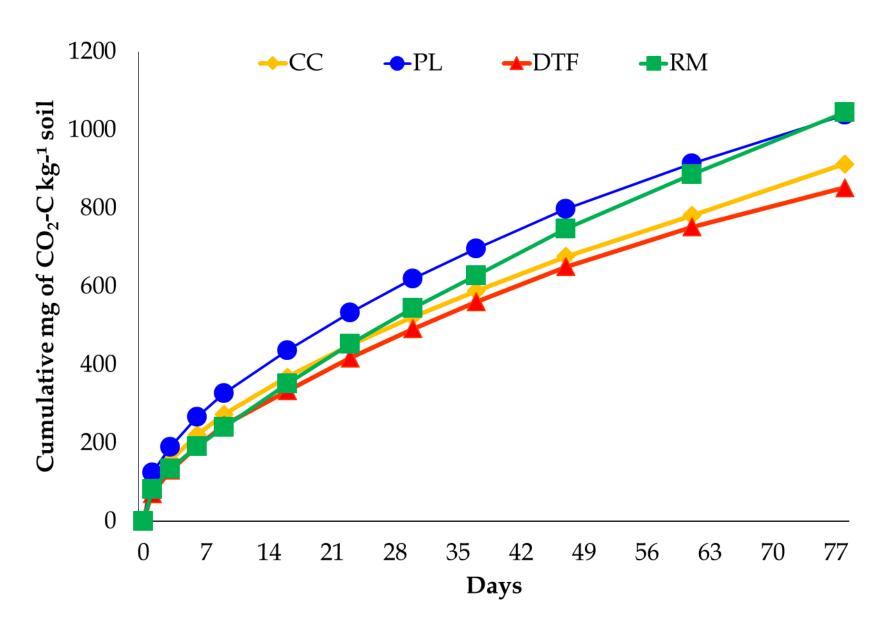








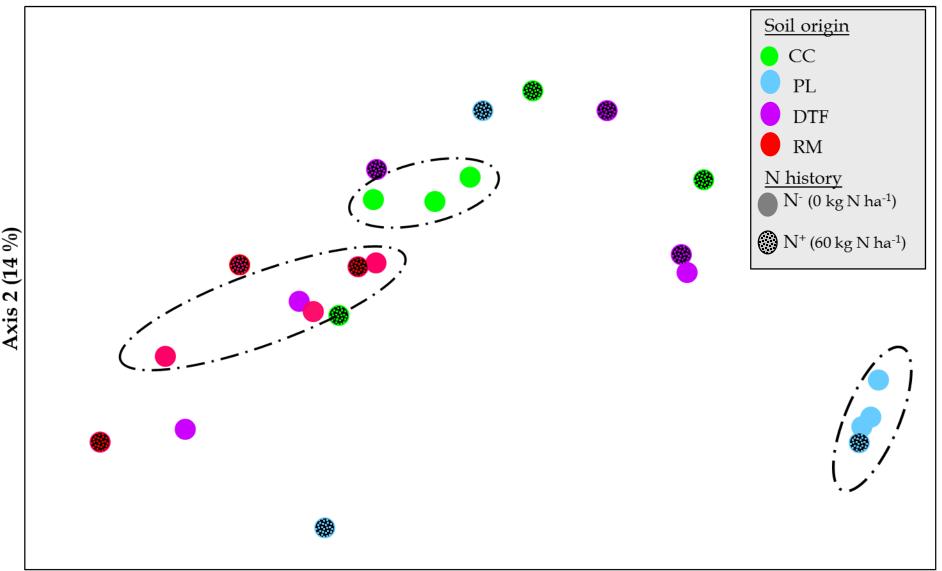
Cumulative C-CO₂ emission



Effect of N fertilization history on cumulative respiration

Soil origin	¹³ Cellulose unamended			¹³ Cellulose amended		
	N history		N effect	N history		N effect
	N-	N ⁺	_	N-	N ⁺	-
CC	775	898	16 %	966	1014	5 %
\mathbf{PL}	863	1102	28 %	984	1205	23 %
DTF	750	902	20 %	762	999	31 %
RM	979	1106	13 %	970	1129	16 %

Decomposer microbial community structure



Axis 1 (47 %)

Conclusion

- Soil origin and land use history have a long lasting impact on soil microbial community composition and C cycling.
- ❖ The effects of current agriculture land use management practices on soil decomposer communities and their functions remained affected by soil origin and past land use history.





Acknowledgement



- University of Saskatchewan
- Funding- Agriculture Agri-Food Canada
- Soil Biochemistry Group at AAFC Lethbridge
- Stable Isotope Lab, Dept. of Soil Science, U of S