Lincoln University Blue Tiger Commons@LincolnU

Show Your Stripes Research and Creative Showcase

2019 Show Your Stripes Research and Creative Showcase

Apr 11th, 12:00 PM - 12:15 PM

Cover Crops As Tools: How Soil Fungal Communities Can Be Prepared For Successful Prairie Restoration

Andrew Allee Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri, andrew.allee590@my.lincolnu.edu

Blake Branch Lincoln University, Jefferson City Missouri, blake.branch898@my.lincolnu.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/showyourstripes Part of the <u>Agriculture Commons</u>, and the <u>Biology Commons</u>

Allee, Andrew and Branch, Blake, "Cover Crops As Tools: How Soil Fungal Communities Can Be Prepared For Successful Prairie Restoration" (2019). *Show Your Stripes Research and Creative Showcase*. 2. https://bluetigercommons.lincolnu.edu/showyourstripes/2019/Cafe/2

This Event is brought to you for free and open access by the Conferences and Events at Blue Tiger Commons@LincolnU. It has been accepted for inclusion in Show Your Stripes Research and Creative Showcase by an authorized administrator of Blue Tiger Commons@LincolnU. For more information, please contact MartinD2@lincolnu.edu.

Cover Crops as Tools: Manipulation of Fungal Soil Communities for Successful Prairie Restoration

Andrew Allee, Blake Branch, Elizabeth Middleton (Indiana Department of Natural Resources), and Alice Tipton



What are AMF and why do we care?

9

Panicum virgatum

Photo

Credit:

Gail Wilson

Nonmycorrhizal **Red: FUNGI** Blue: ROOT Mycorrhizal



Modern agricultural practices, such as fertilizer additions and tillage alter AMF communities (Stover et al. 2012 *Appl Soil Ecol*; Liu et al. 2015 *Soil Biol Biochem;* Avio et al. 2013 *Soil Biol Biochem)*.

Can the use of cover crops produce a more "prairie-like" soil making restoration easier?



- Main question: Can the use of cover crops produce a more "prairie-like" soil making restoration easier?
- Five year study
- Results at this point are the preliminary data, comparing the AMF community in old fields (where cover crop treatments will be placed), a conventional field, and a prairie



Prairie

Prairie

Conventional Field

Sec.

Old Field

11.55

Project overview







Collect Soil

Extract DNA

Barcode DNA via Sequencing



Community Composition of Each Treatment Group is Different: Fields are Distinct from Prairie

 Why NMDS?
"Clustering" based upon OTU similarity or difference between treatments





Community composition by field type



No Significant Difference in Diversity Between Treatments

P>0.205

Diversity: Relative abundance and evenness of species in a community

LsMeans Package Rstudio: Shannon Diversity Test



Significant Difference in Richness Between Treatments

Richness: The number of different species in a community

*P<0.05



Conclusions & Limitations

Conclusion:

**1. The communitycomposition of prairie vsother fields is distinct

2. Richness was significantly different in treatments, but diversity was not

Limitations:

 This is preliminary data for the project as a whole

2. This data speaks to one community, and CANNOT be applied to all prairies, and fields- only this sample

Future Directions

Moving Forward:

1. Monitor soil nutrient data (PLFA)

2. Monitor soil AMF community composition

3. Once prairie planting begins, we'll monitor the number of rare species that establish



Acknowledgments

Missouri Department of Conservation Wildlife Fund

NSF Missouri EPSCOR (IIA-1355406)

Missouri Department of Conservation: Stasia Whittaker, Christina Kelsay, Tony Elliott, Alicia Struckhoff, and many more

Missouri Farmers Association: Matt Hill

Lincoln University

Theo Frimpong

Jocelyn Stewart

Julie Siegler

Amy Walsh

Colin Bruey

