

# Plant and Microbial Interactions Under Simulated Lunar Conditions Emma Costa<sup>1</sup>, Paulina Slick<sup>1</sup>, Collin Topolski<sup>2</sup>, Maria Tobarra<sup>1</sup>, Jarod Knauer<sup>3</sup>, Parker Mann<sup>1</sup>, Hugo Castillo<sup>1</sup>

## Introduction

- A long-term goal of NASA's Artemis program is to establish the Artemis Base Camp for astronauts to live and work in on the Moon [1].
- In situ resource utilization is being researched for sustainable crop production [3].
- Authentic lunar regolith samples from Apollo missions have been shown to induce stress on Arabidopsis thaliana during growth [4].
- Biomass waste, such as manure used as a source of nitrogen and microbial communities, could make lunar regolith a more hospitable substrate for plants [5].



Figure 1: Artist rendition of a Moon base. Credit: ESA – P. Carril.

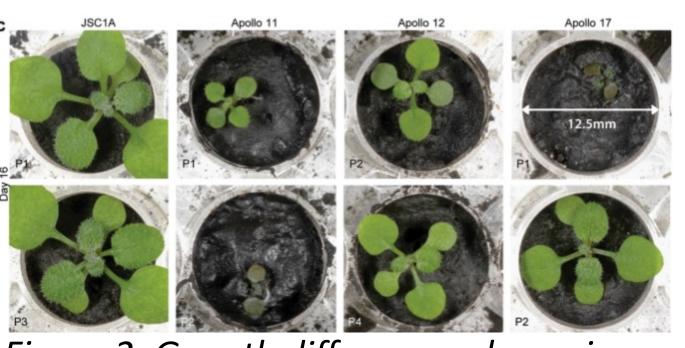
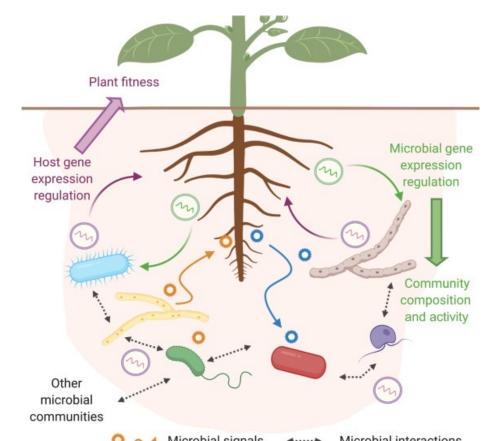
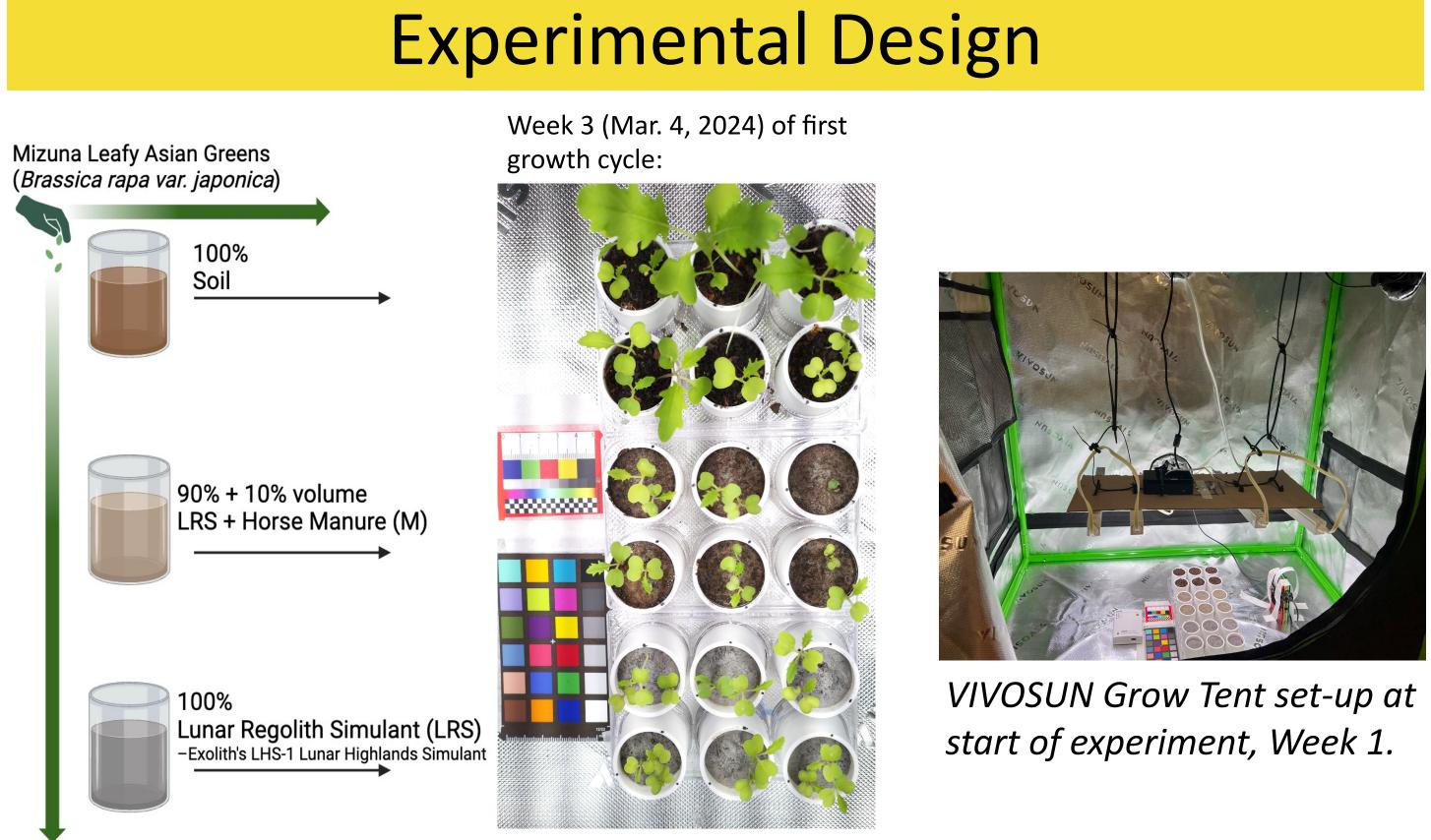


Figure 2: Growth differences shown in authentic lunar regolith and JSC-1A lunar regolith simulant.



[6] Rhizodeposits 💮 💮 EVs containg sRNA *Figure 3: Interactions within rhizosphere.* 

We hypothesize that the addition of horse manure to the lunar regolith simulant will lead to greater plant growth in successive growth cycles due to a greater concentration of diverse microbial communities in the plants' rhizosphere.

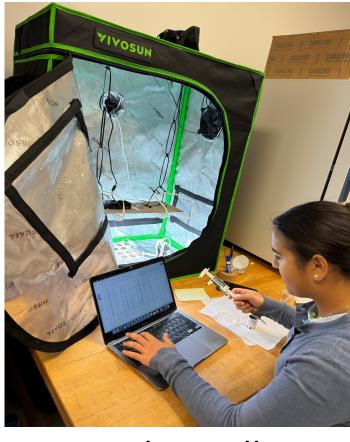


*Figure 4: First growth cycle experimental set-up.* 

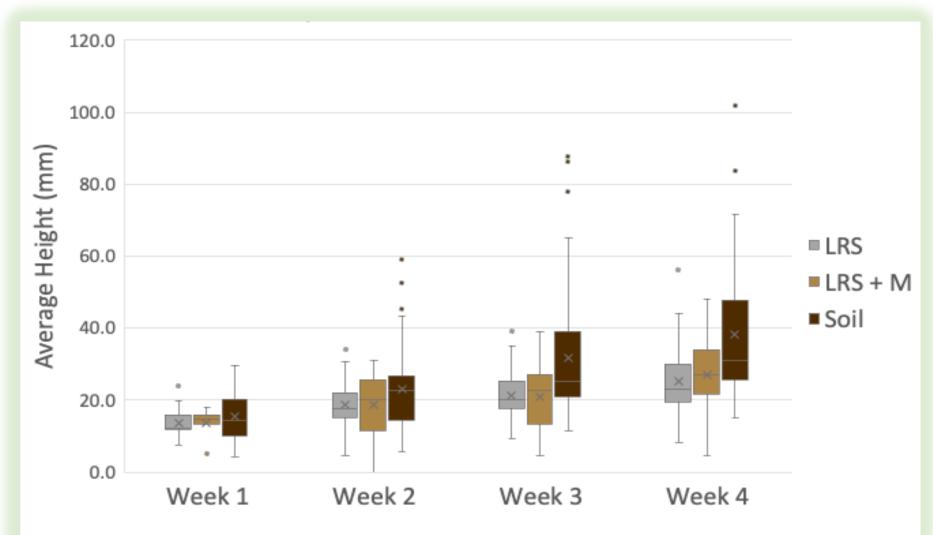
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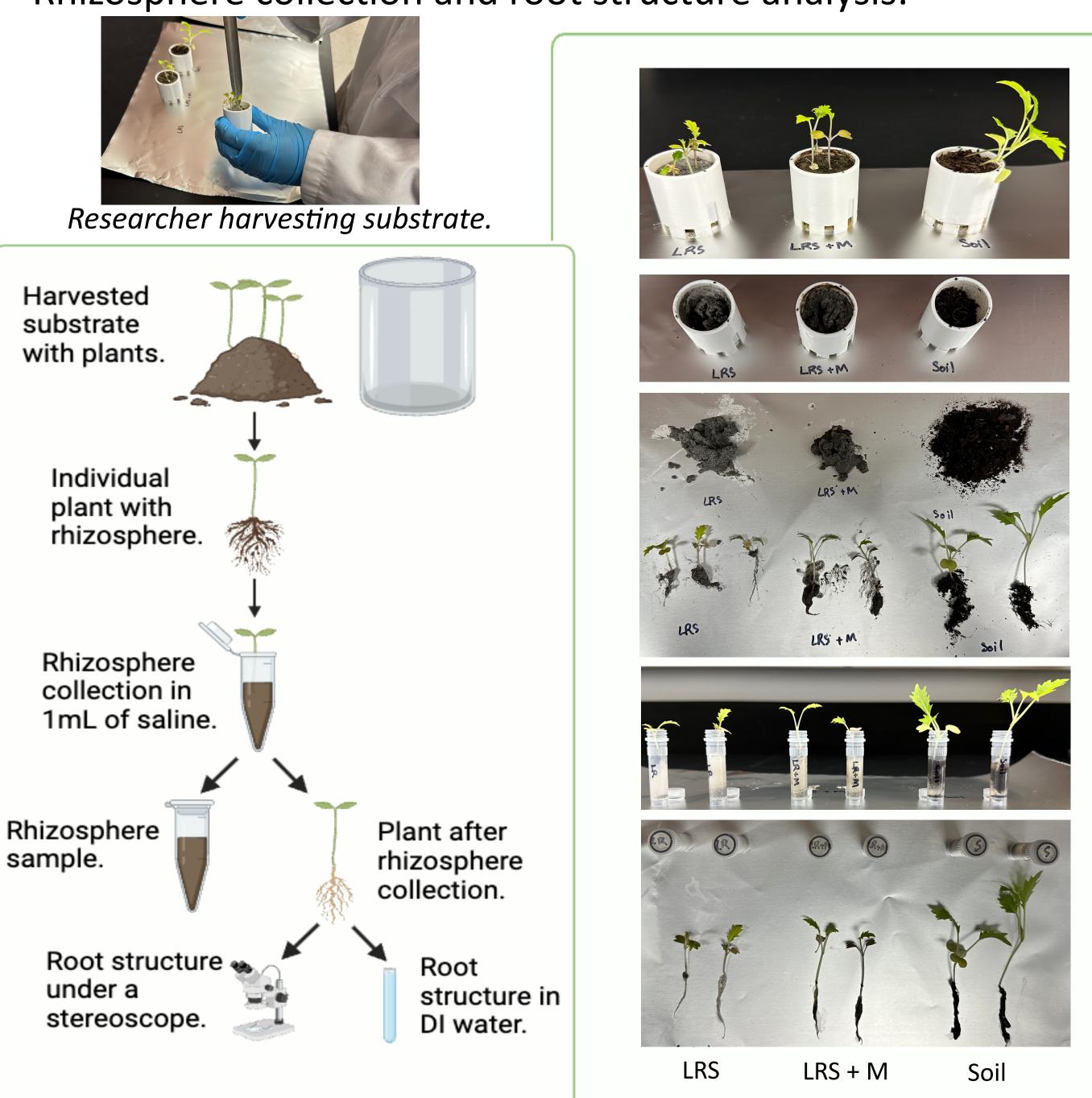
• The LRS + M treatment had an overall increasing trend with a greater average plant height over the 4 weeks than the LRS treatment.



Researcher collecting plant height data.







*Figure 6: Rhizosphere collection procedure for plants in each substrate.* 

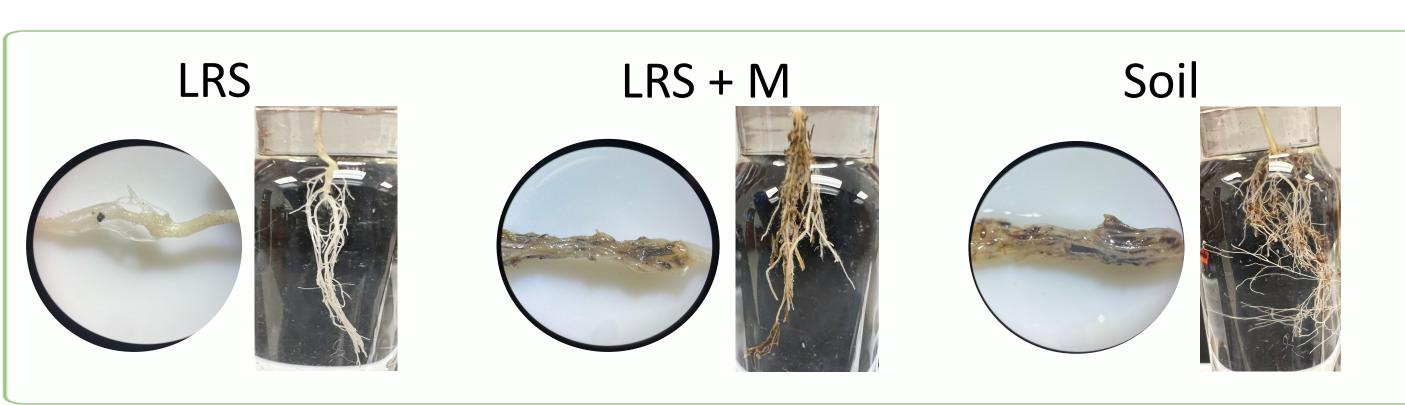
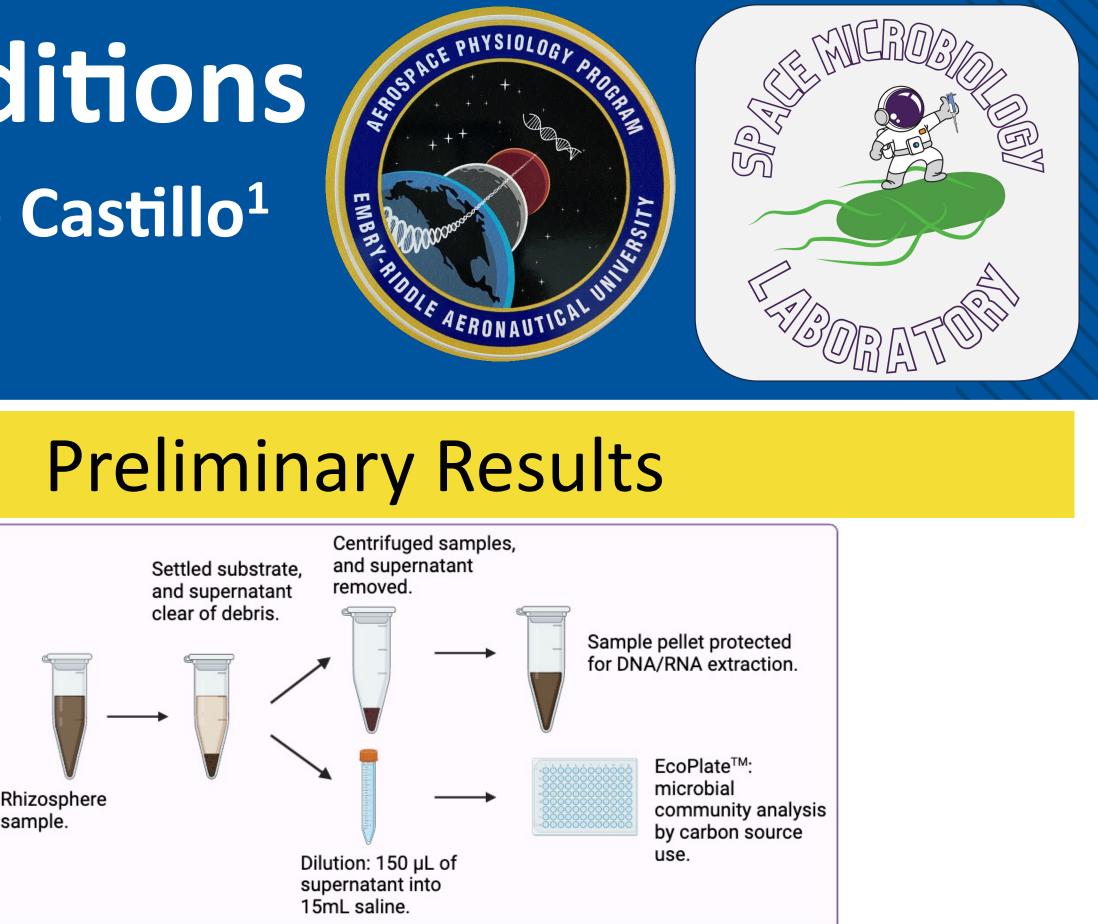


Figure 7: Root structure differences shown under a stereoscope (20X) and in DI water.

Figure 5: First growth cycle weekly average heights of Mizuna in simulated lunar conditions.

Microbial analysis:



- in the LRS rhizosphere sample.

Amino Acids and Amines

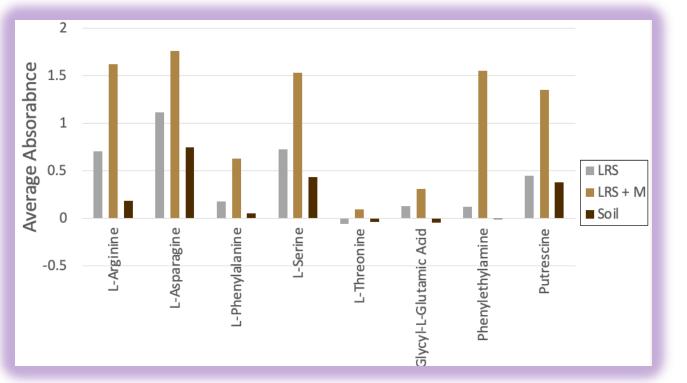


Figure 9: EcoPlate <sup>TM</sup> data for the amino acid and amine groups.

- left in the substrate.
- LRS + M mixture volume by volume ratio (v:v) experiment for optimal Mizuna plant growth.

need-light-water-and-elevation/.

- https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-022-03334-8
- https://doi.org/10.3390/plants11233345 6. Middleton, H.; Yergeau, É.; Monard, C.; Combier, J.-P.; El Amrani, A. Rhizospheric Plant–Microbe Interactions: MiRNAs as a Key Mediator. Trends in Plant Science 2021, 26 (2), 132–141. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tplants.2020.09.005

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Figure 8: Microbial analysis procedure for each rhizosphere sample.

• The EcoPlate<sup>TM</sup> data shows the different and amount of carbon source use of the rhizosphere samples' microbial communities. • The LRS + M rhizosphere sample shows the greatest use of the amino acid, amine, and polymer groups' carbon sources

indicating a larger and more diverse microbial community than

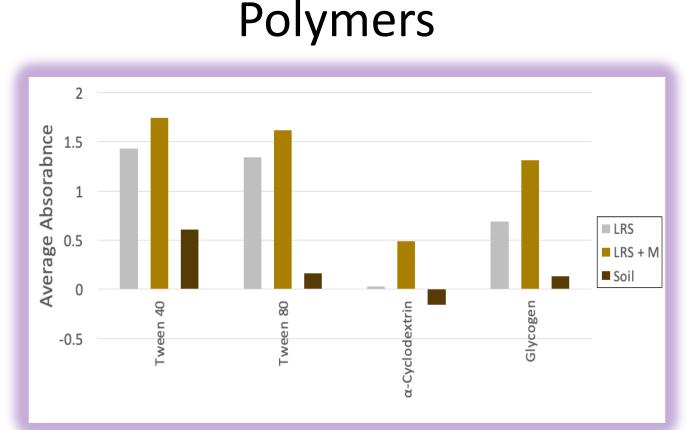


Figure 10: EcoPlate <sup>TM</sup> data for the polymer group.

### Current Work

Second growth cycle, the first successive growth cycle, is in progress. The root systems from the previous growth cycle are

DNA/RNA extraction and DNA libraries to further characterize the microbial communities found in the rhizosphere samples.

