



Decoding rhizosphere ecology for soil health

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PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy



Acknowledgements



SOIL
MICROBIOME
SFA @PNNL

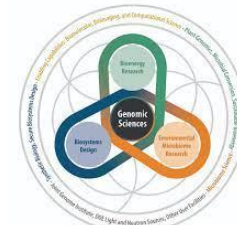


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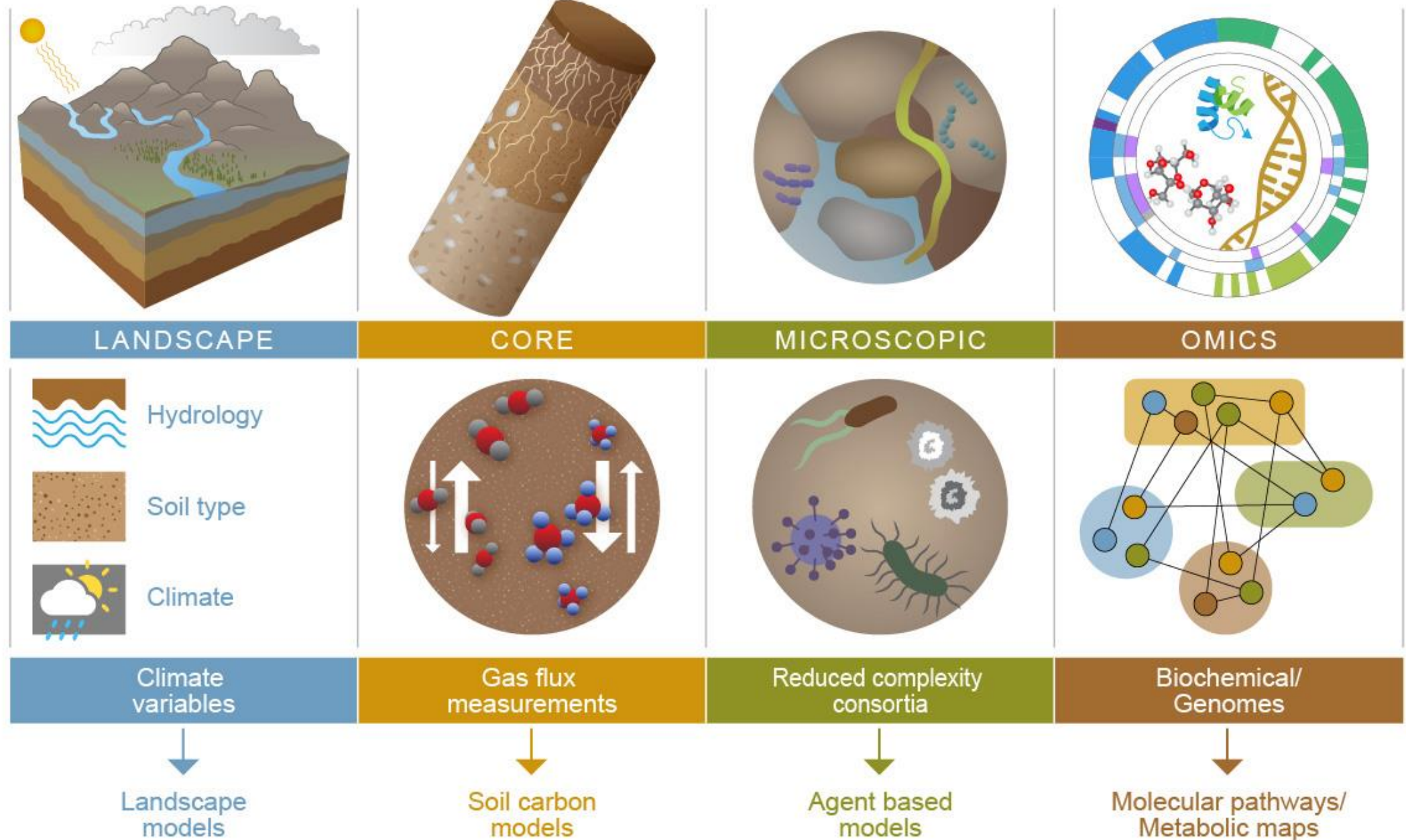
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY



FICUS
Facilities Integrating
Collaborations for User Science



Linking microbial interactions to ecosystem outcomes



[Naylor et al. 2020 ARER](#)



National Lab and University Collaborations

- SULI – Undergrad Internship
- SCGSR – Grad Student Research Fellow
- Post bac, post masters, post doc
- Organize sessions at society meetings
- Collaborate on grants
- Subcontracts
- Sabbaticals
- Joint Appointments

Science Undergraduate Laboratory Internships (SULI)

Where Students Come To Change The World

Office of Science Graduate Student Research (SCGSR) Program

Grow Your Research. Expand Your Network.

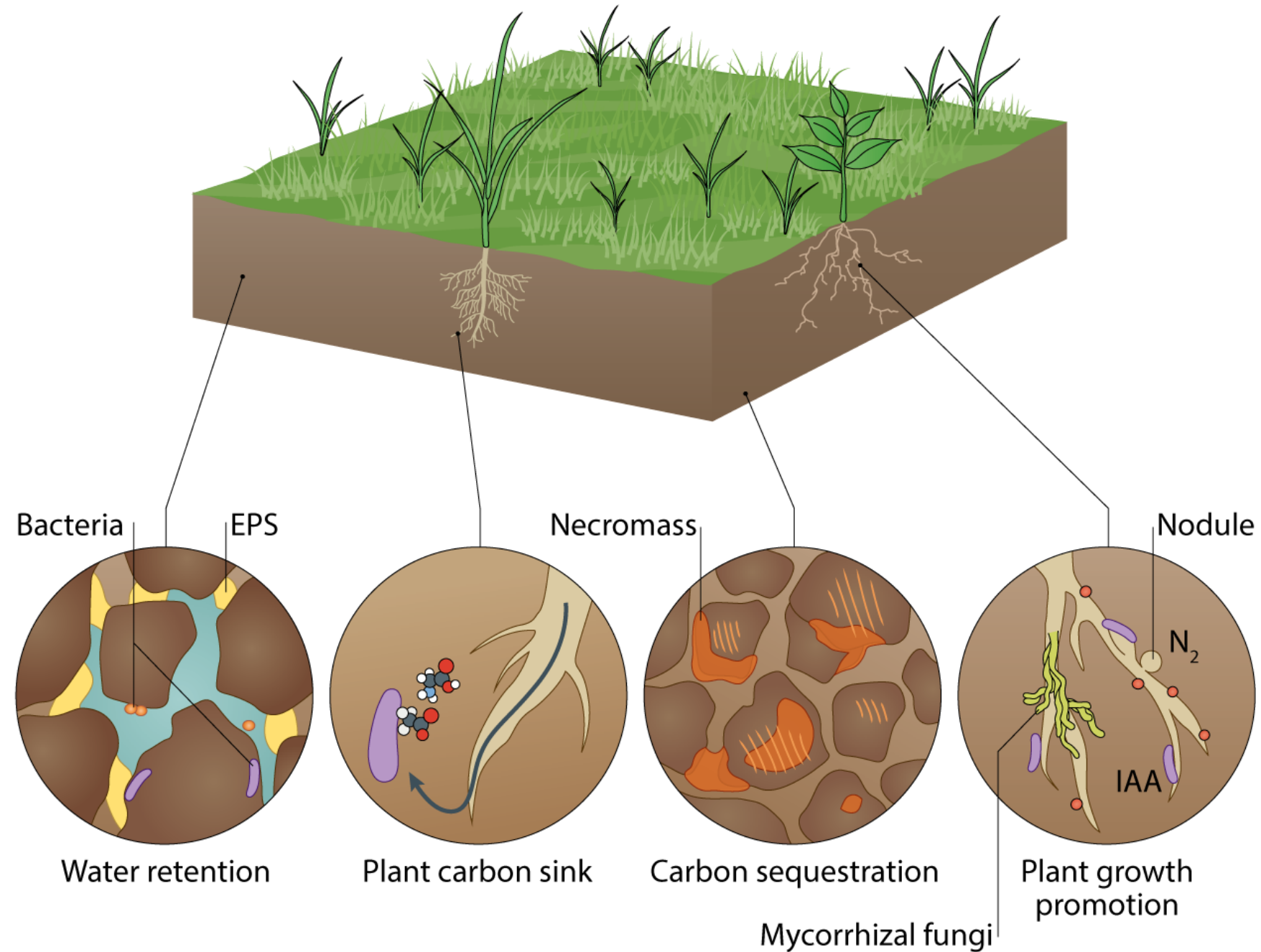


SOIL MICROBIOME SFA @PNNL

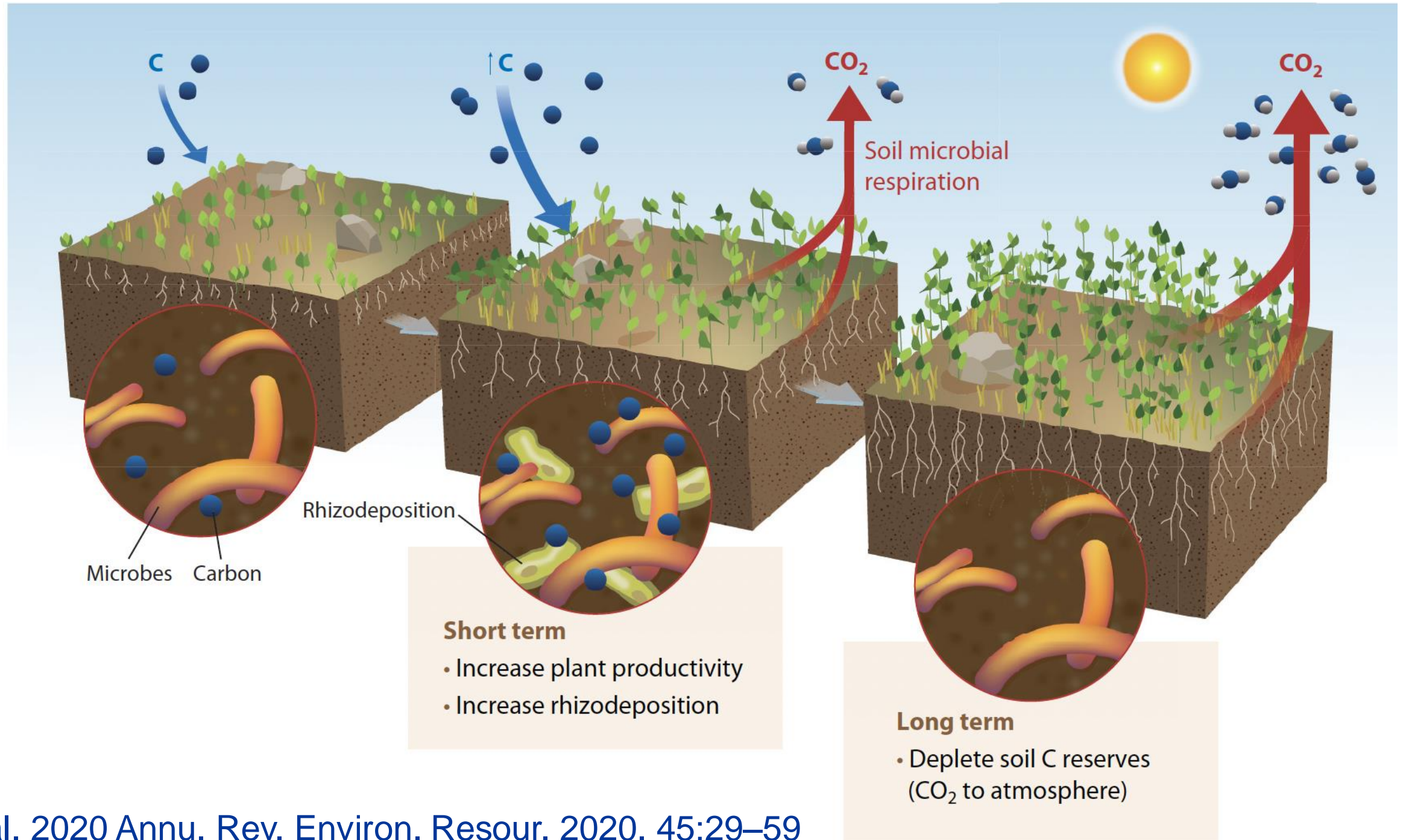
- Perspectives rhizosphere ecology
- Coupling field and lab experiments
- Rhizosphere metabo-lipidomics
- Future Research and Opportunities

<https://www.pnnl.gov/projects/soil-microbiome>

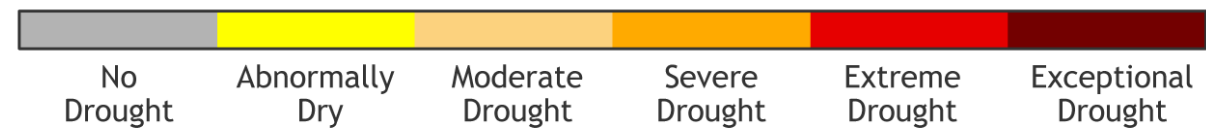
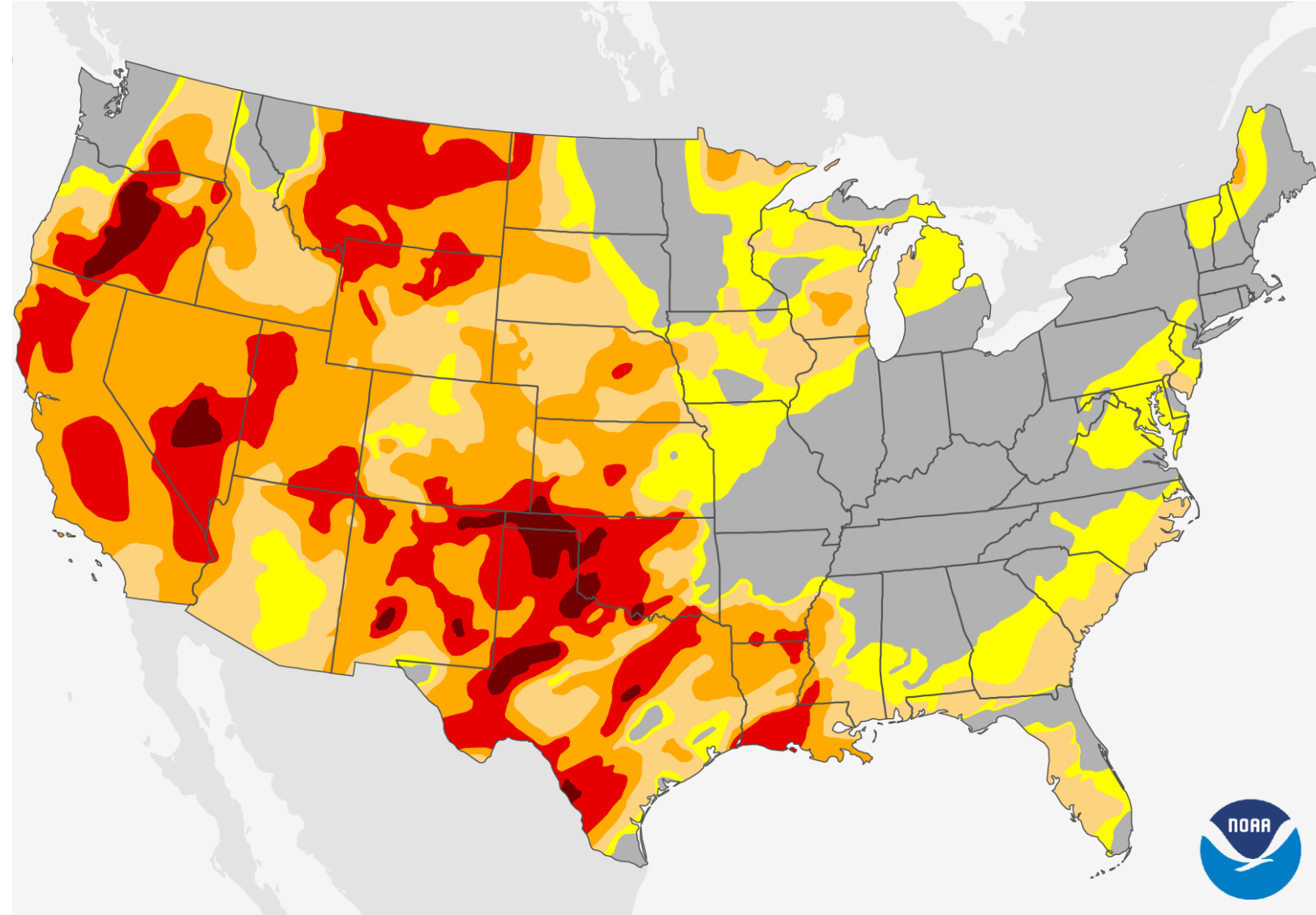
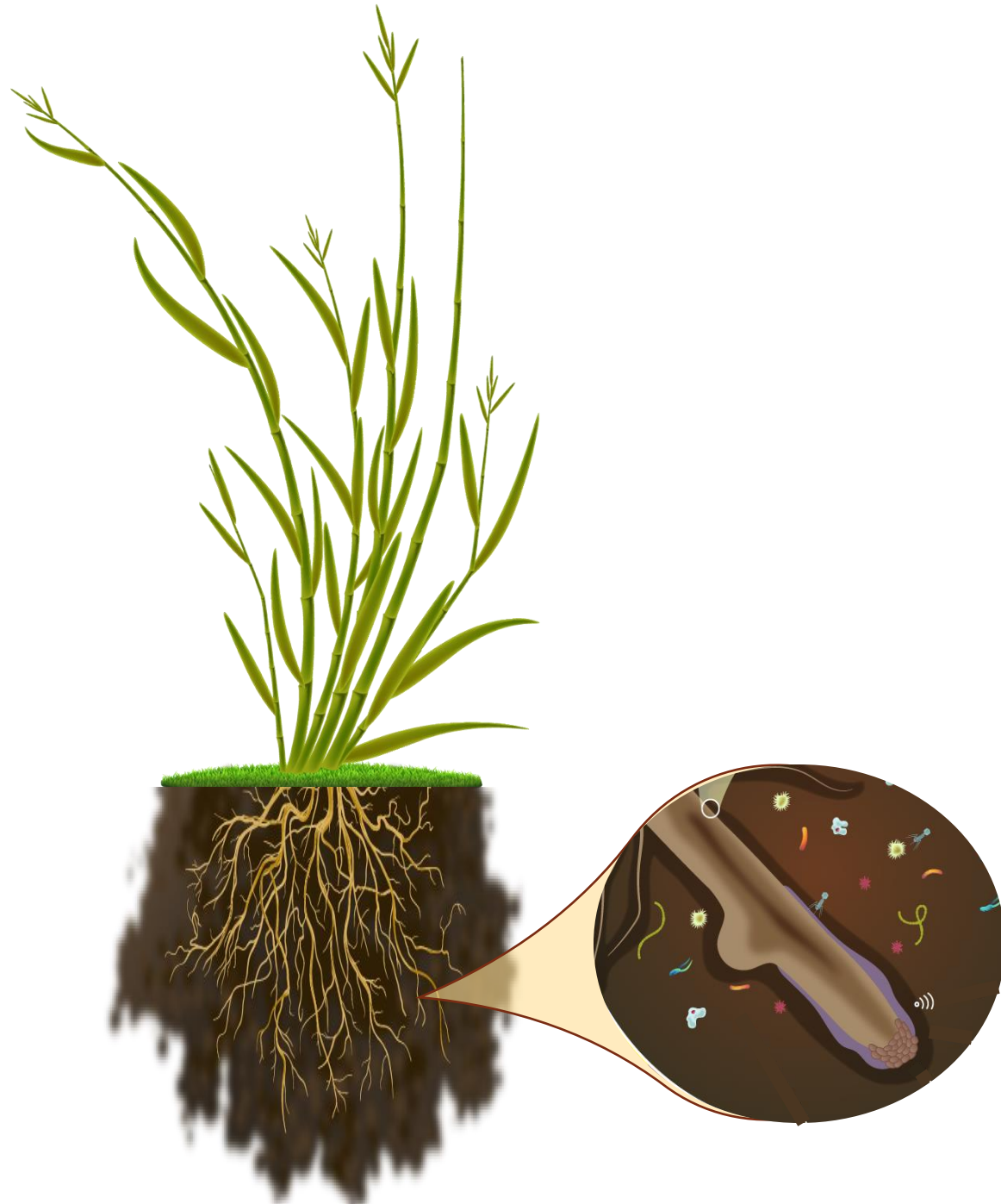
Research Frontier: Managing Rhizosphere Ecology for beneficial functions



Rhizosphere responses to climate change



Drought stress impacts on phytobiome





Pacific Northwest
NATIONAL LABORATORY



Steve Norberg



Amy Zimmerman



Sheryl Bell



Evan Warburton

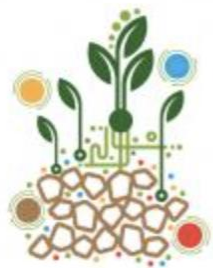


Sharon Zhao



Regan McDearis

What rhizosphere interactions promote carbon capture?



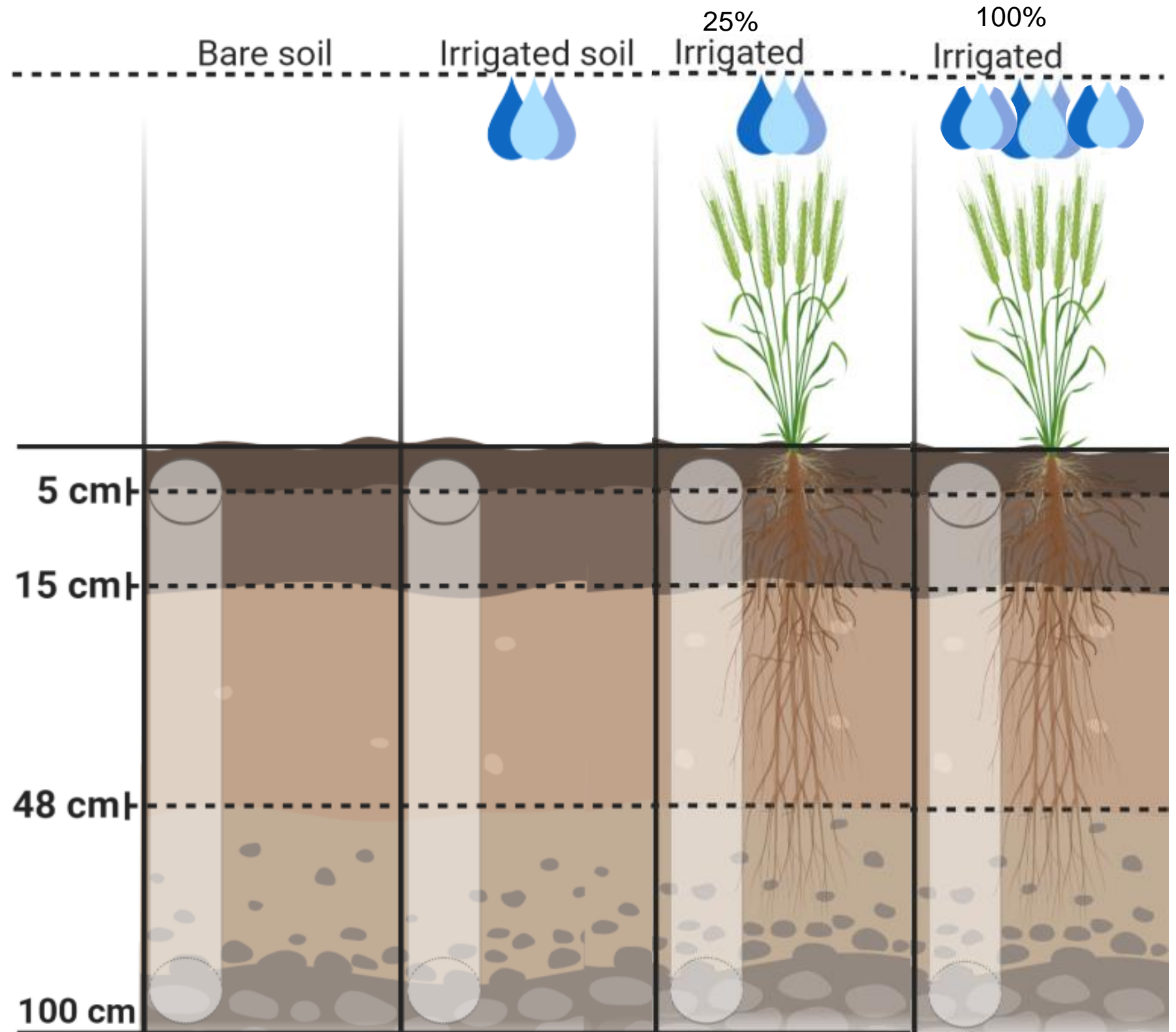
SOIL
MICROBIOME
@PNNL



Tall Wheatgrass
Thinopyrum ponticum

Field Site at the WSU Irrigated Agriculture Research and Extension Center

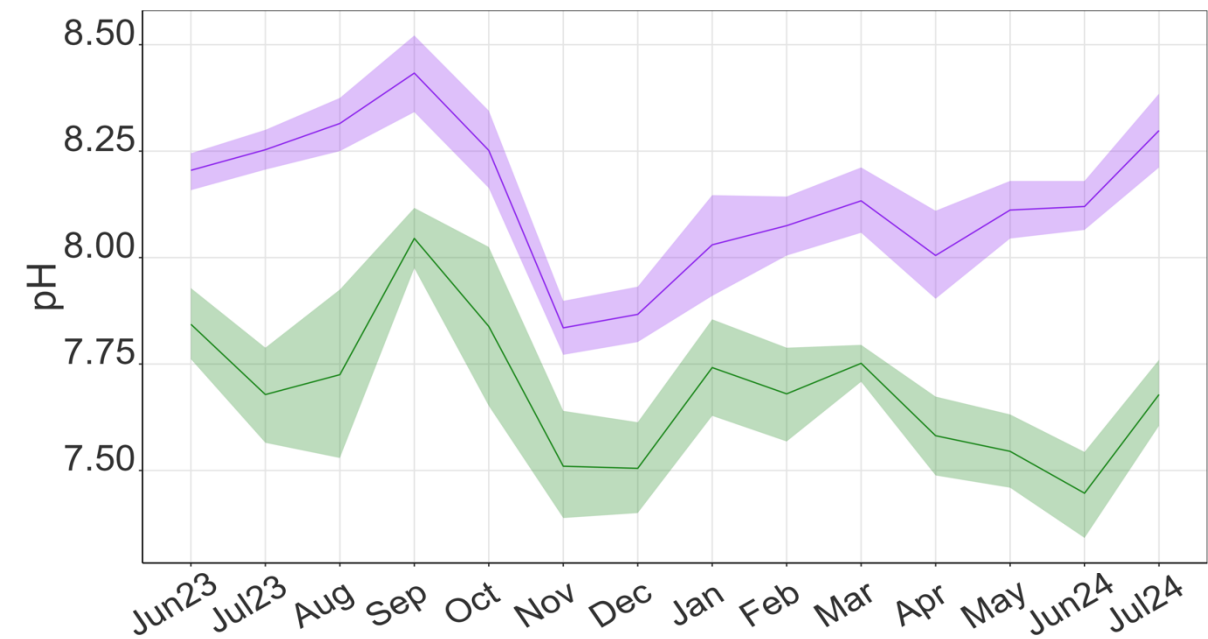
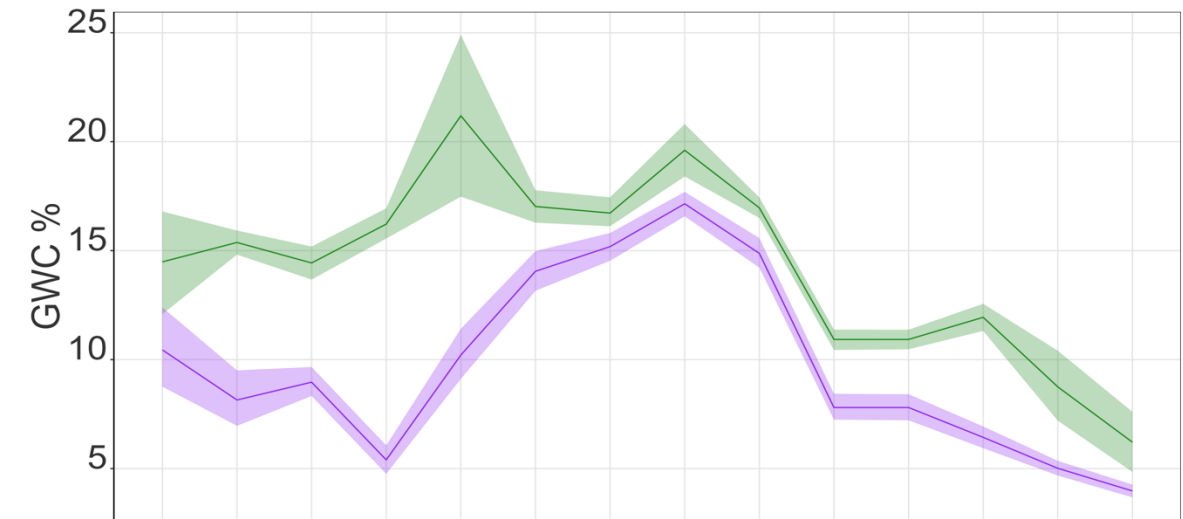
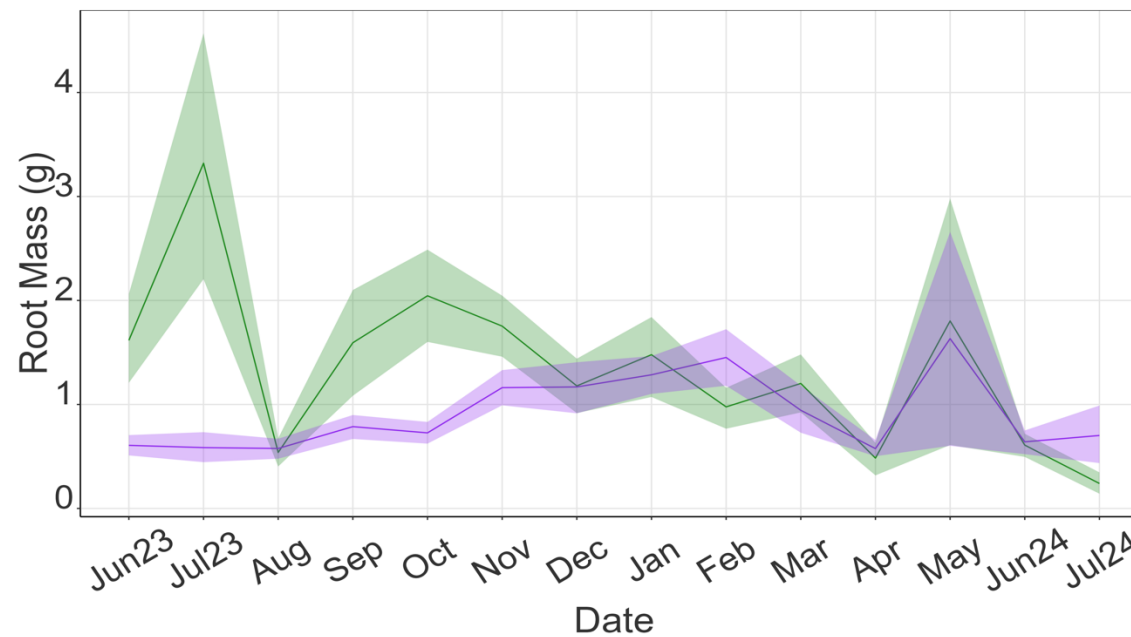
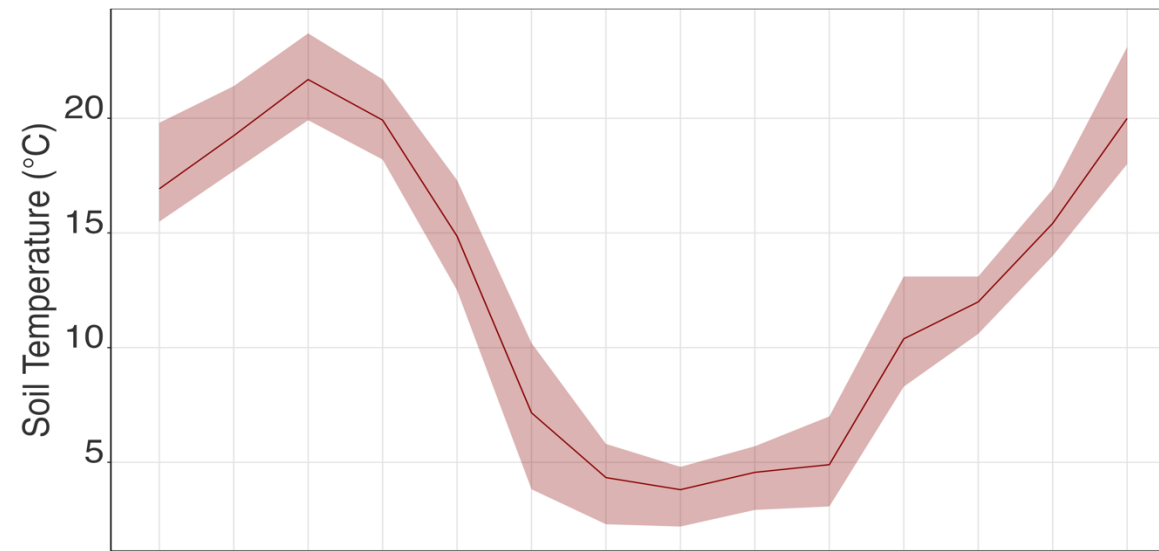
How does water stress change rhizosphere interactions?



Variability is the signature of soil ecology

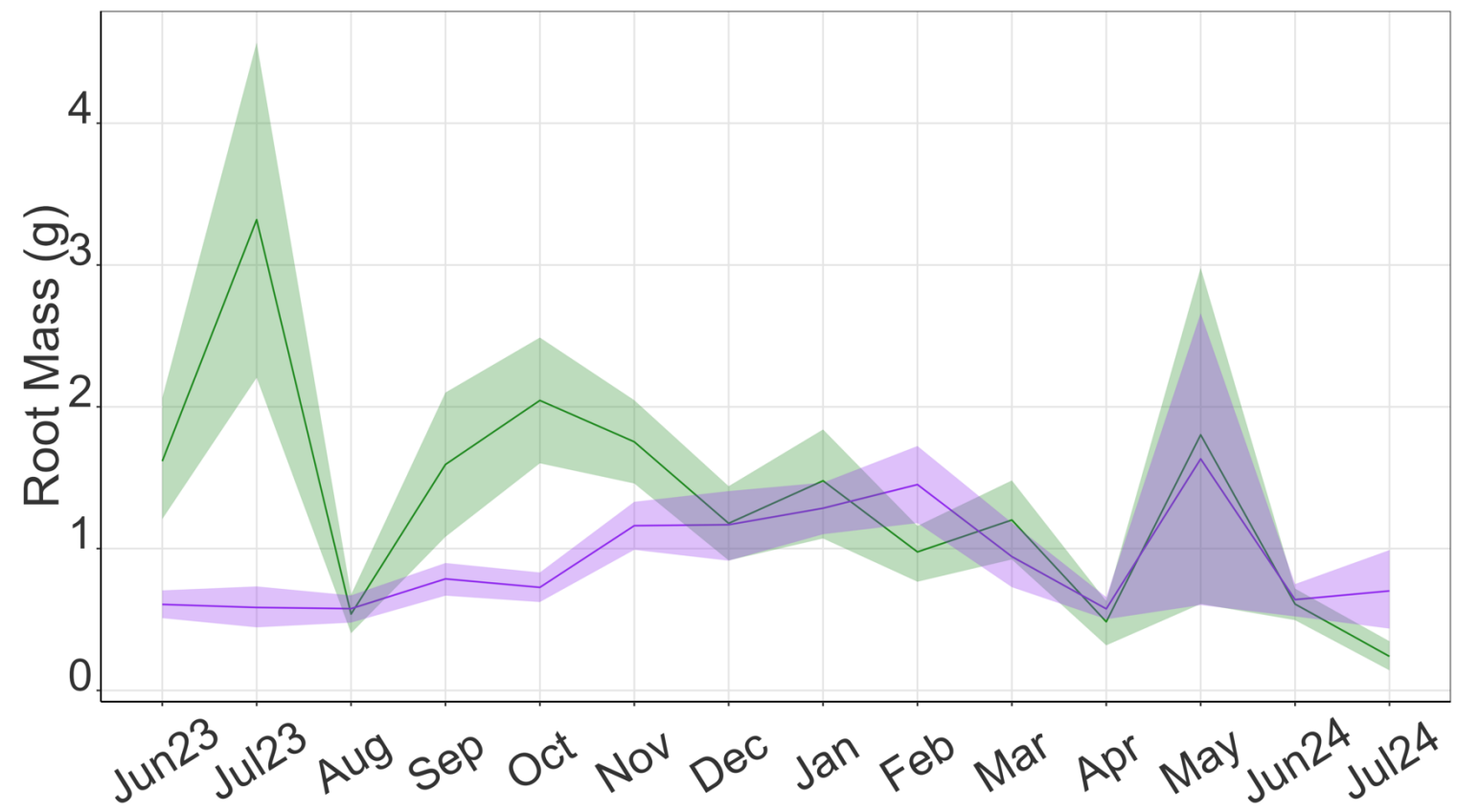
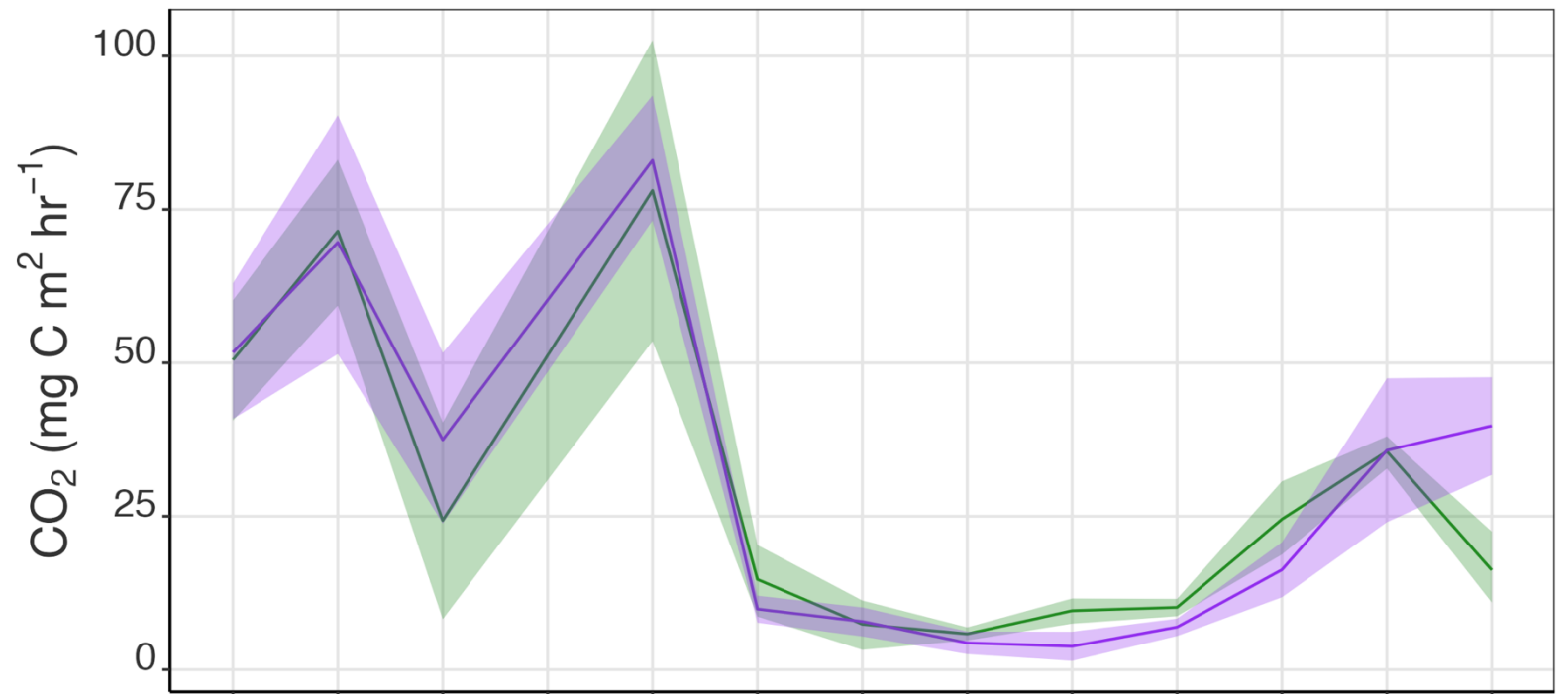


Sheryl Bell



Treatment ■ 100% FWC ■ 25% FWC

In-situ soil respiration reflects root dynamics



Treatment — 100% FWC — 25% FWC



Sharon Zhao



Kali Cornwall

Substrate-induced respiration reflects potential microbial contributions to soil respiration



Sheryl Bell



Evan Warburton

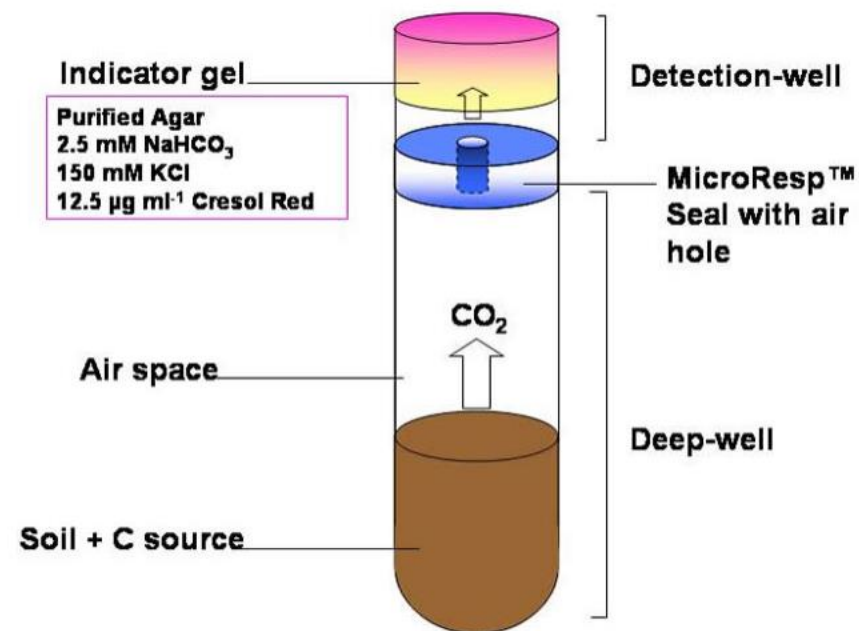
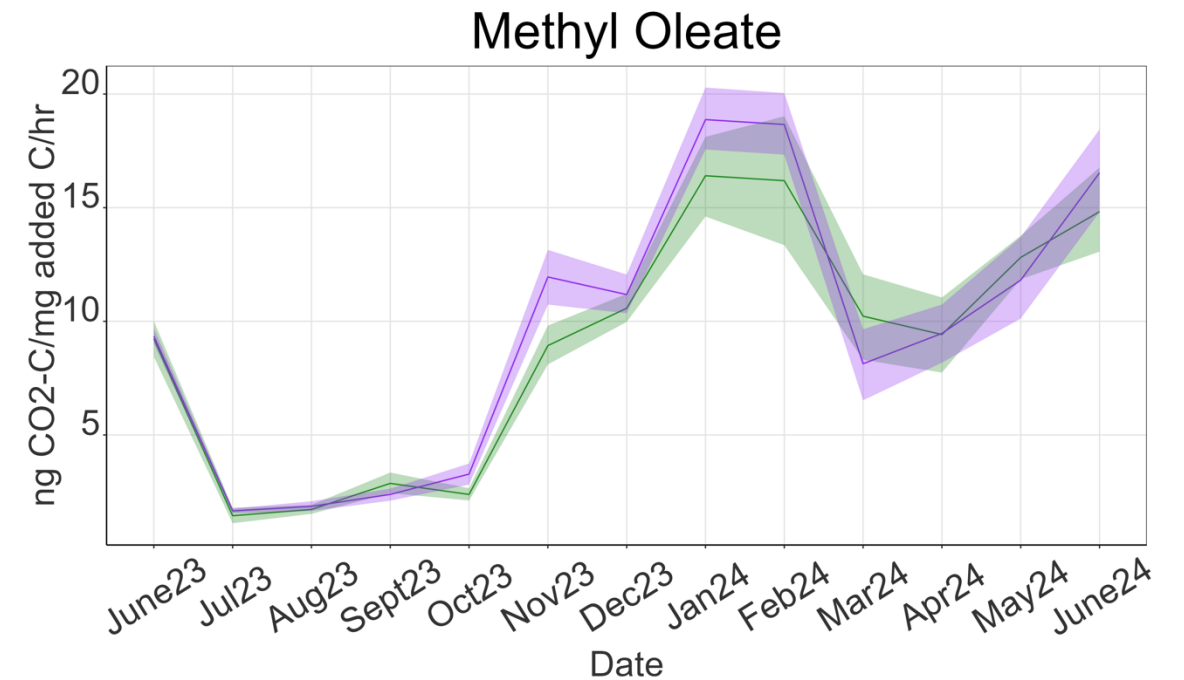
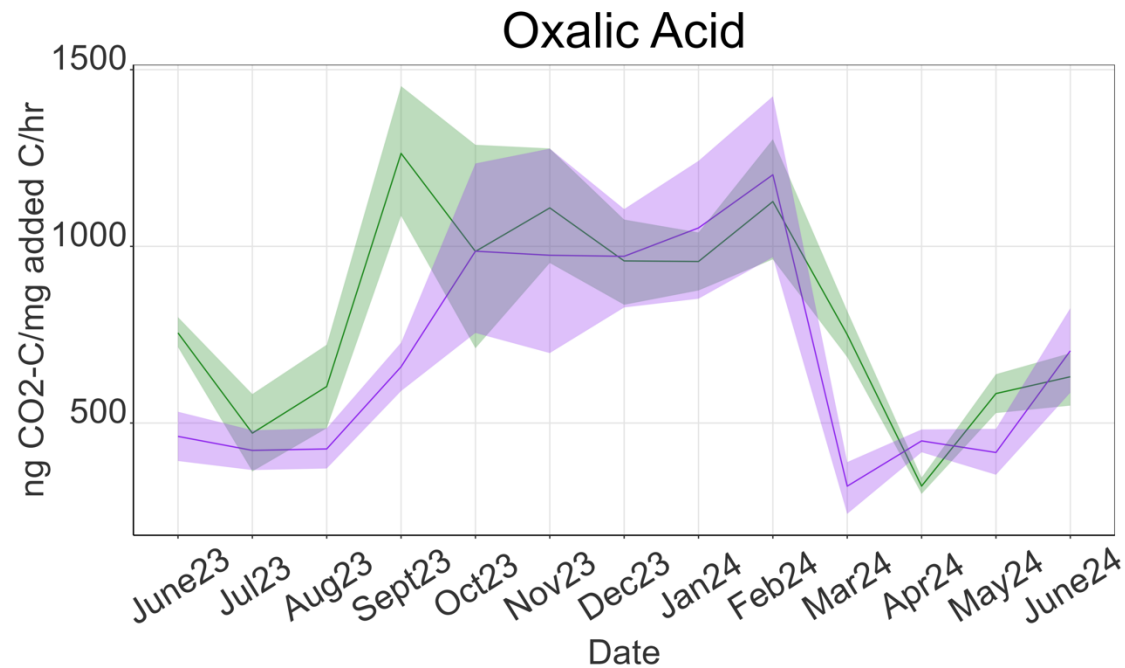
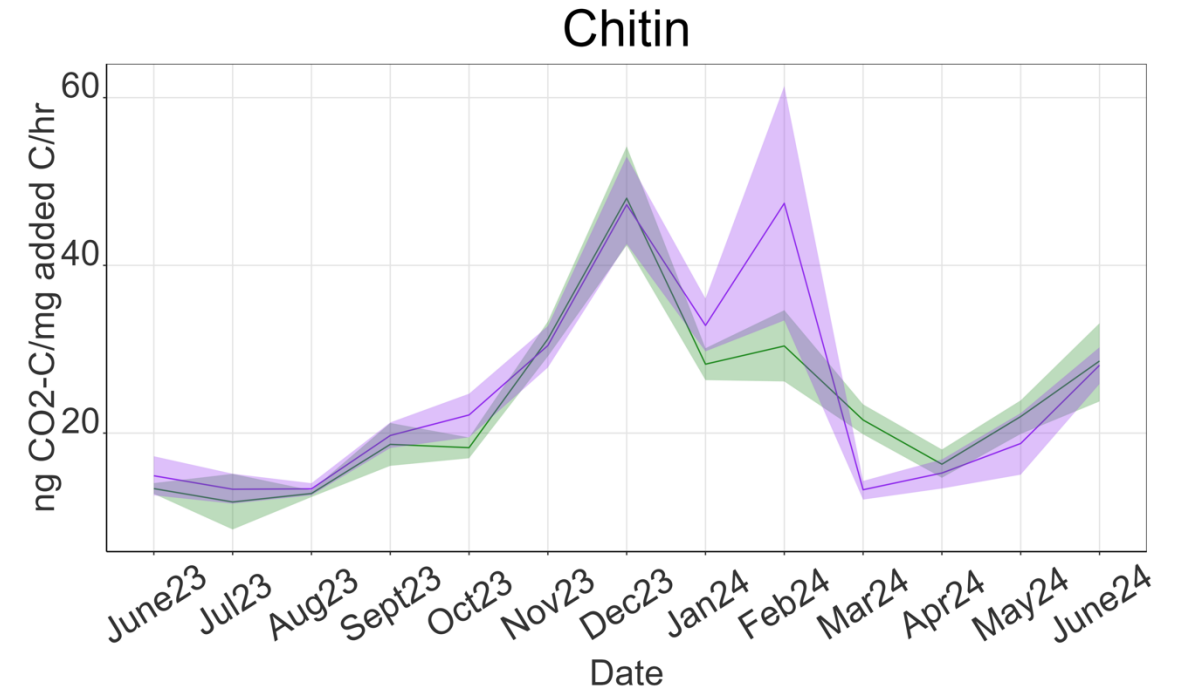
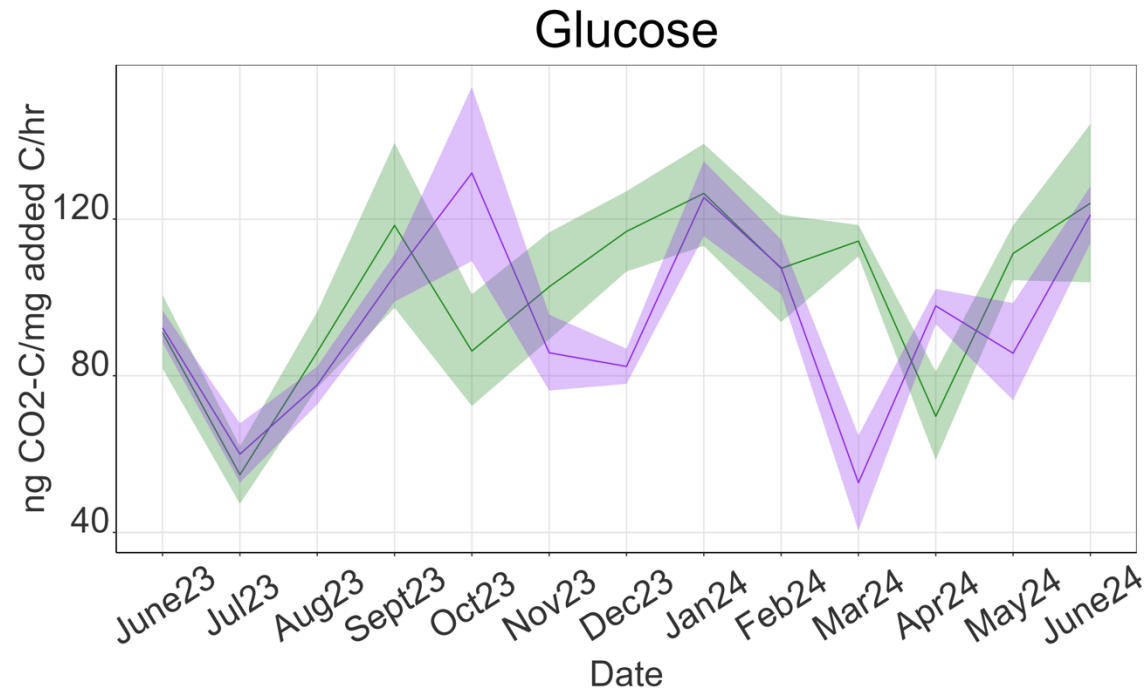


Image: Microresp.com/science



- 8 Carbohydrates
- 5 Carboxylic Acids
- 4 Complex Polymers
- 2 Amines
- 6 Amino Acids
- 1 Signaling Molecule
- 1 Plant Wax Ester
- 1 Fatty Acid Ester
- 1 Protein
- 2 Phenols

Microbial respiration potential reflects substrate complexity



Treatment — 100% FWC — 25% FWC

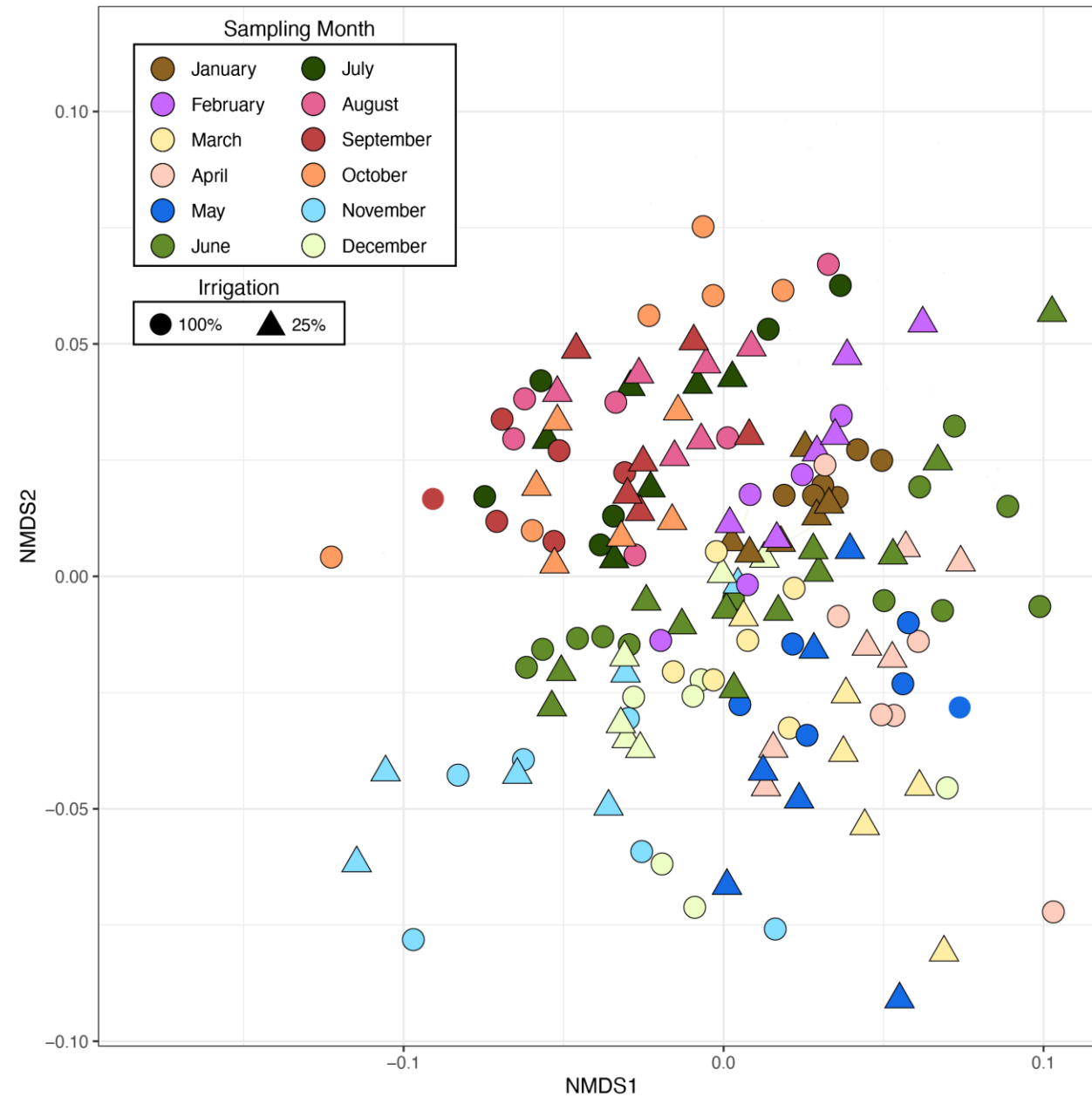


Josué Rodríguez-Ramoz

Seasonality explains variation in microbial respiration

Month MANOVA:
 $R^2 = 0.44, p < 0.05$

Irrigation MANOVA:
 $R^2 = 0.04, p < 0.05$



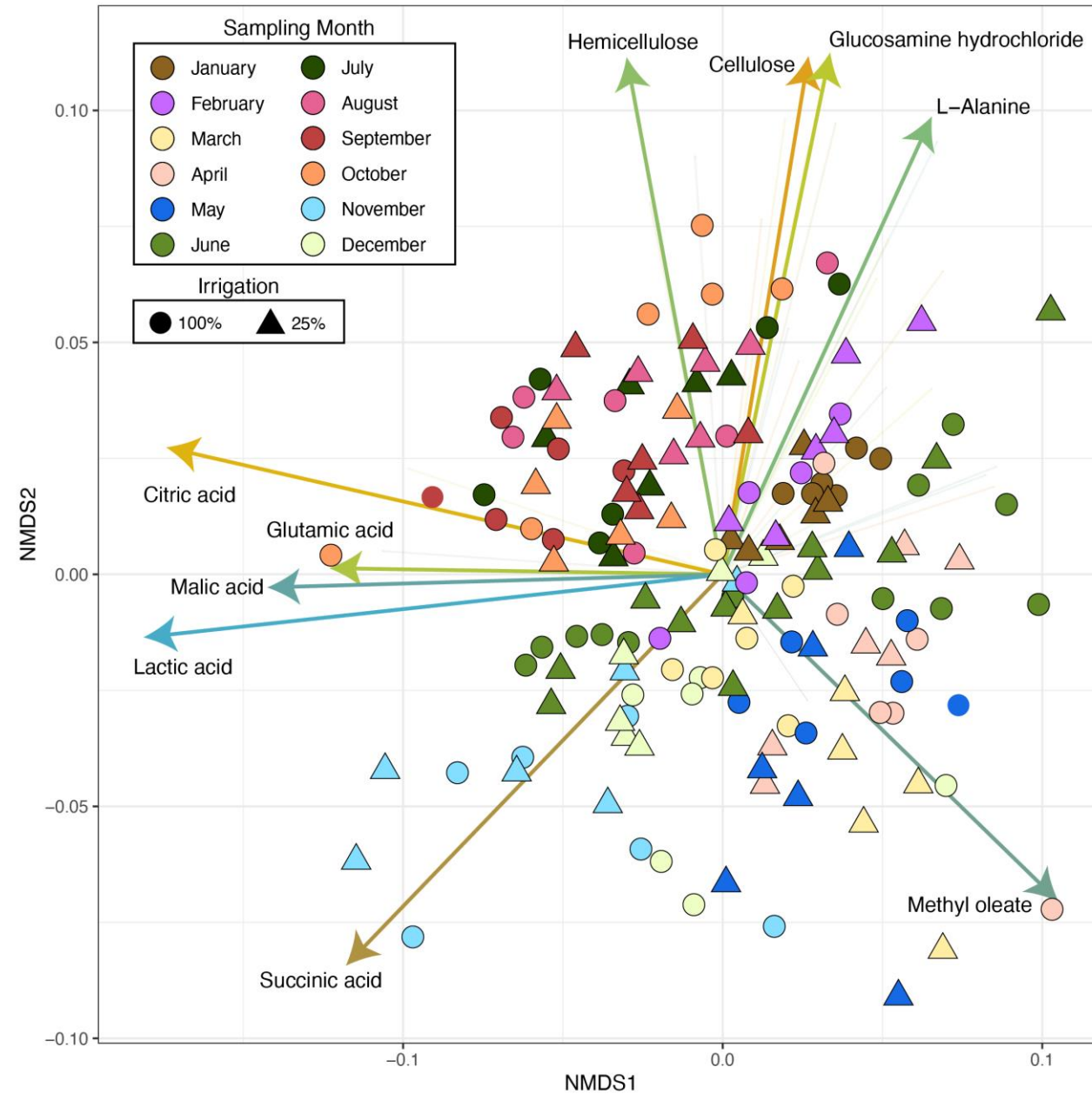


Josué Rodríguez-Ramoz

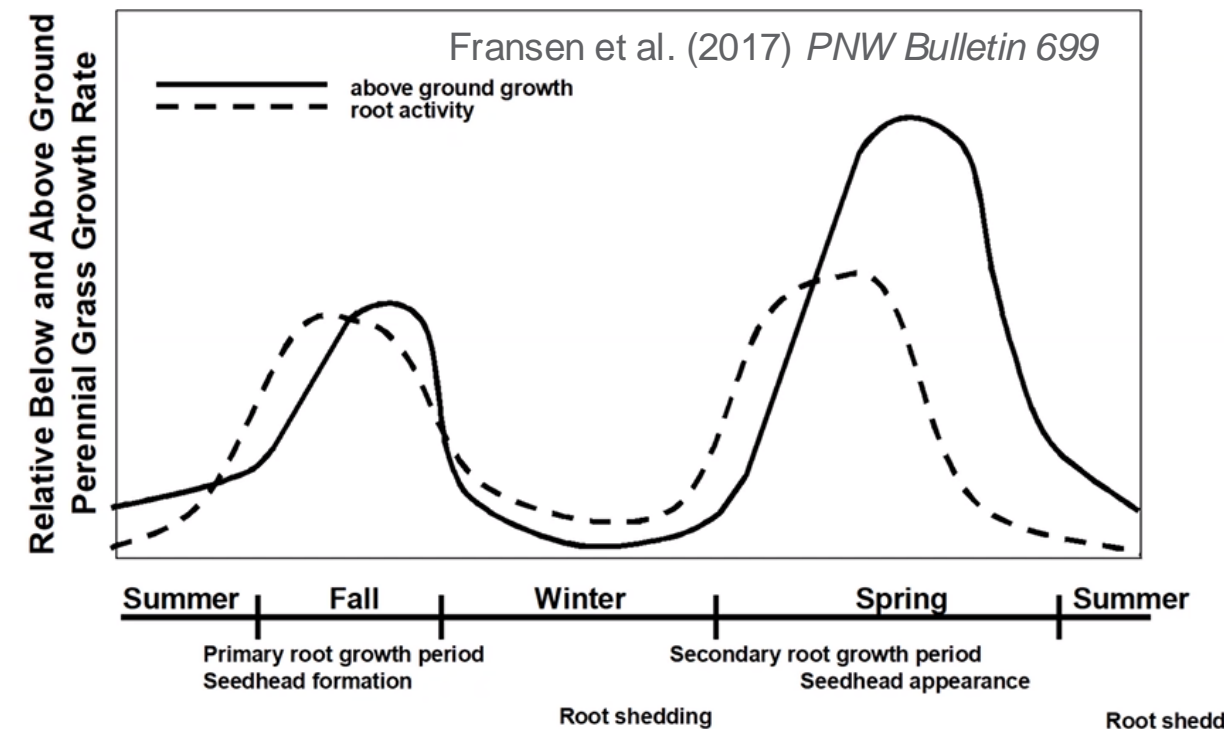
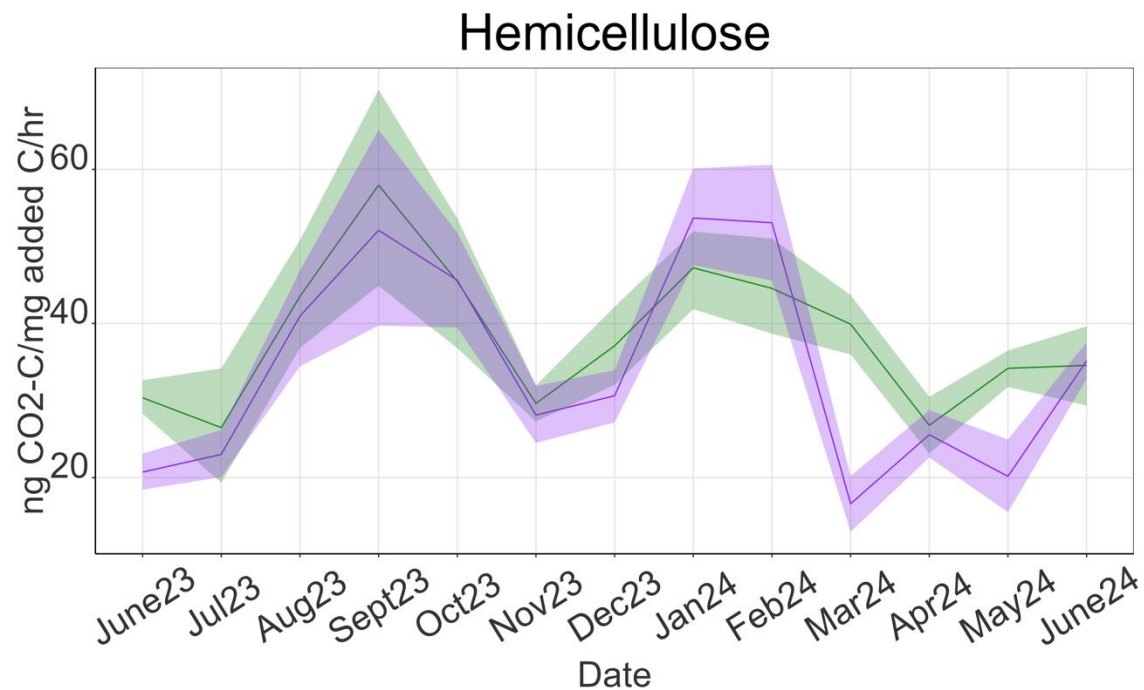
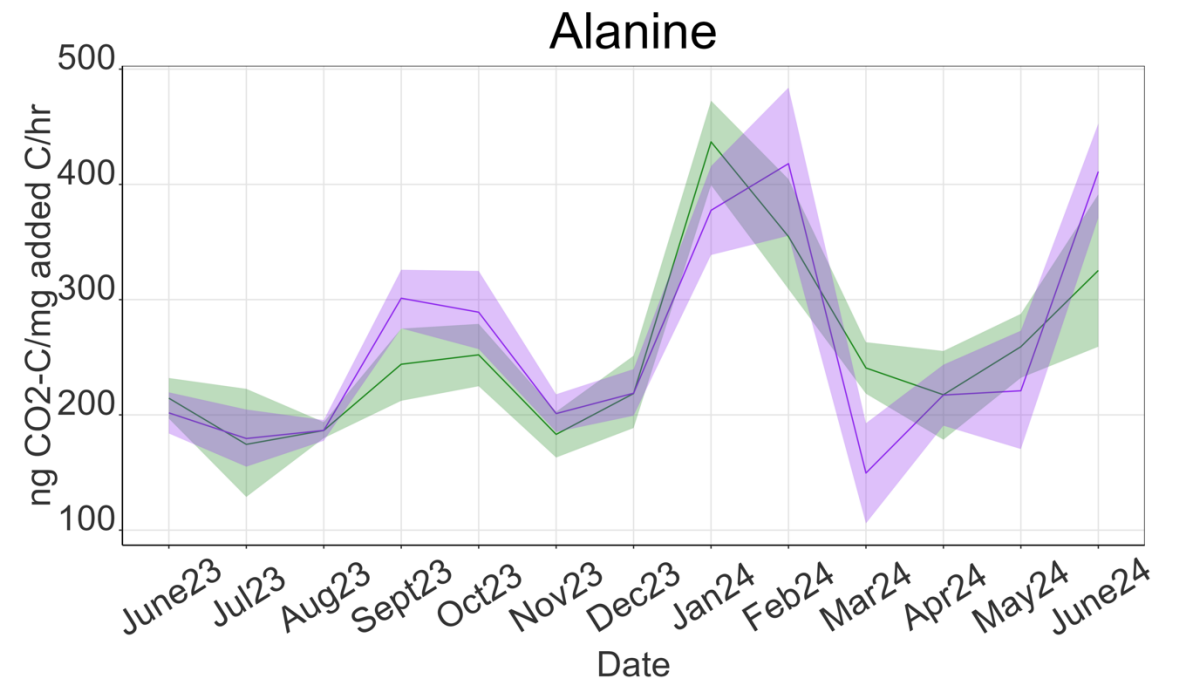
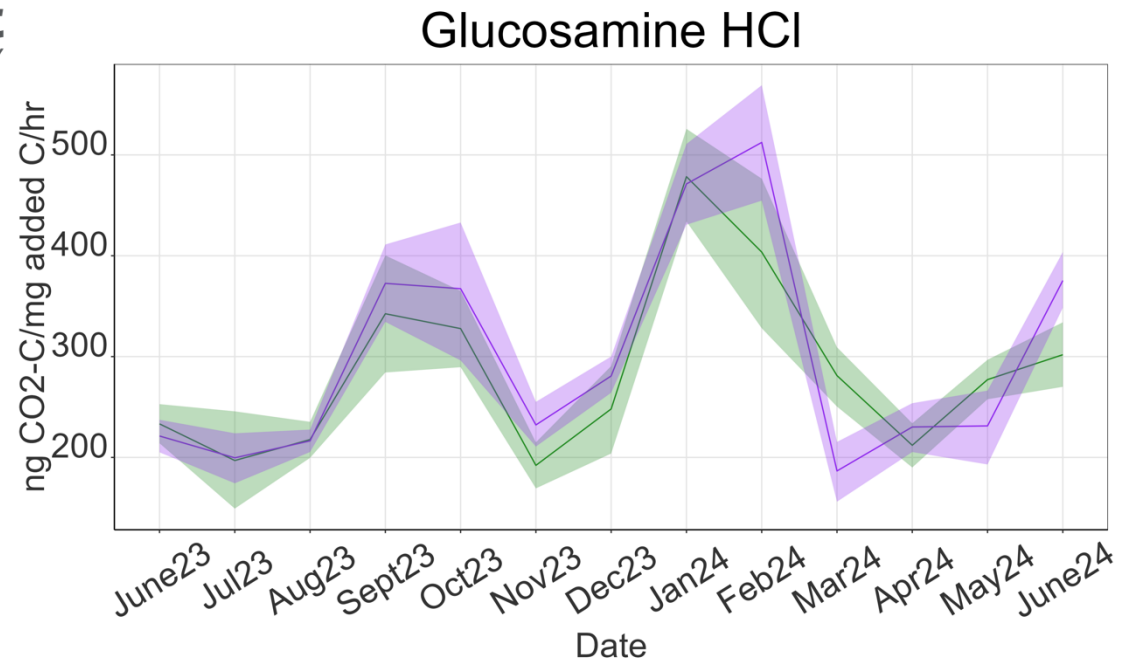
Representative exudate compounds explain seasonal variation in microbial respiration

Month MANOVA:
 $R^2 = 0.44, p < 0.05$

Irrigation MANOVA:
 $R^2 = 0.04, p < 0.05$



Seasonality of microbial respiration reflects root dynamics



Treatment — 100% FWC — 25% FWC

Molecular characterization of rhizodeposition in perennial plants



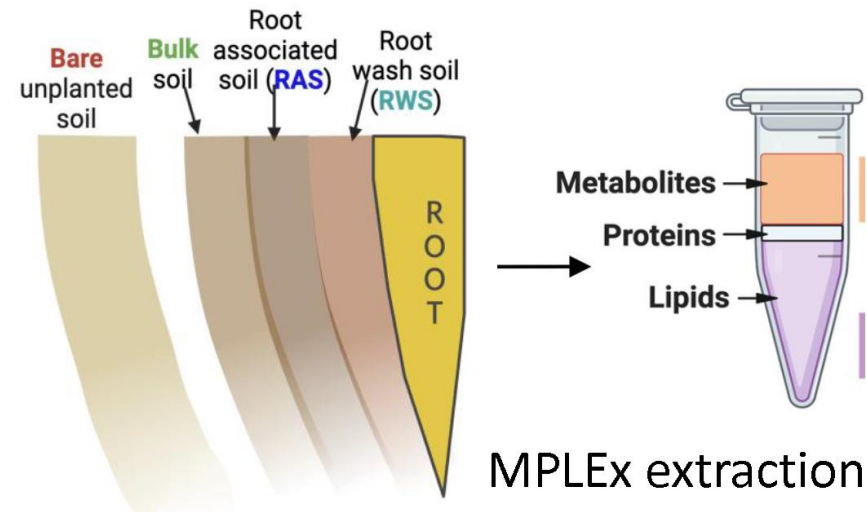
Sneha Couvillion



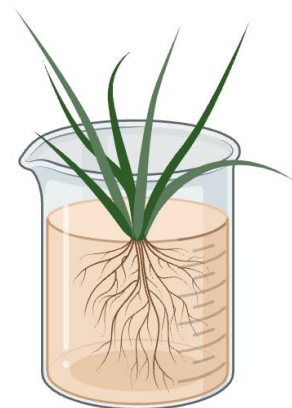
Metabo-lipidomics provides molecular resolution



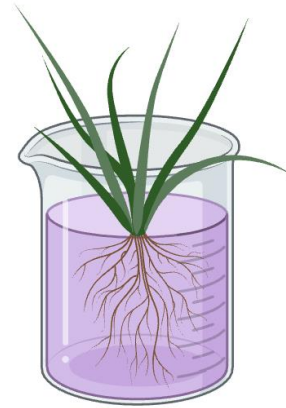
SOIL



ROOT EXUDATES



Aqueous



Chloroform

Metabolomics

Lipidomics



LC-MS/MS METABO-LIPIDOMICS

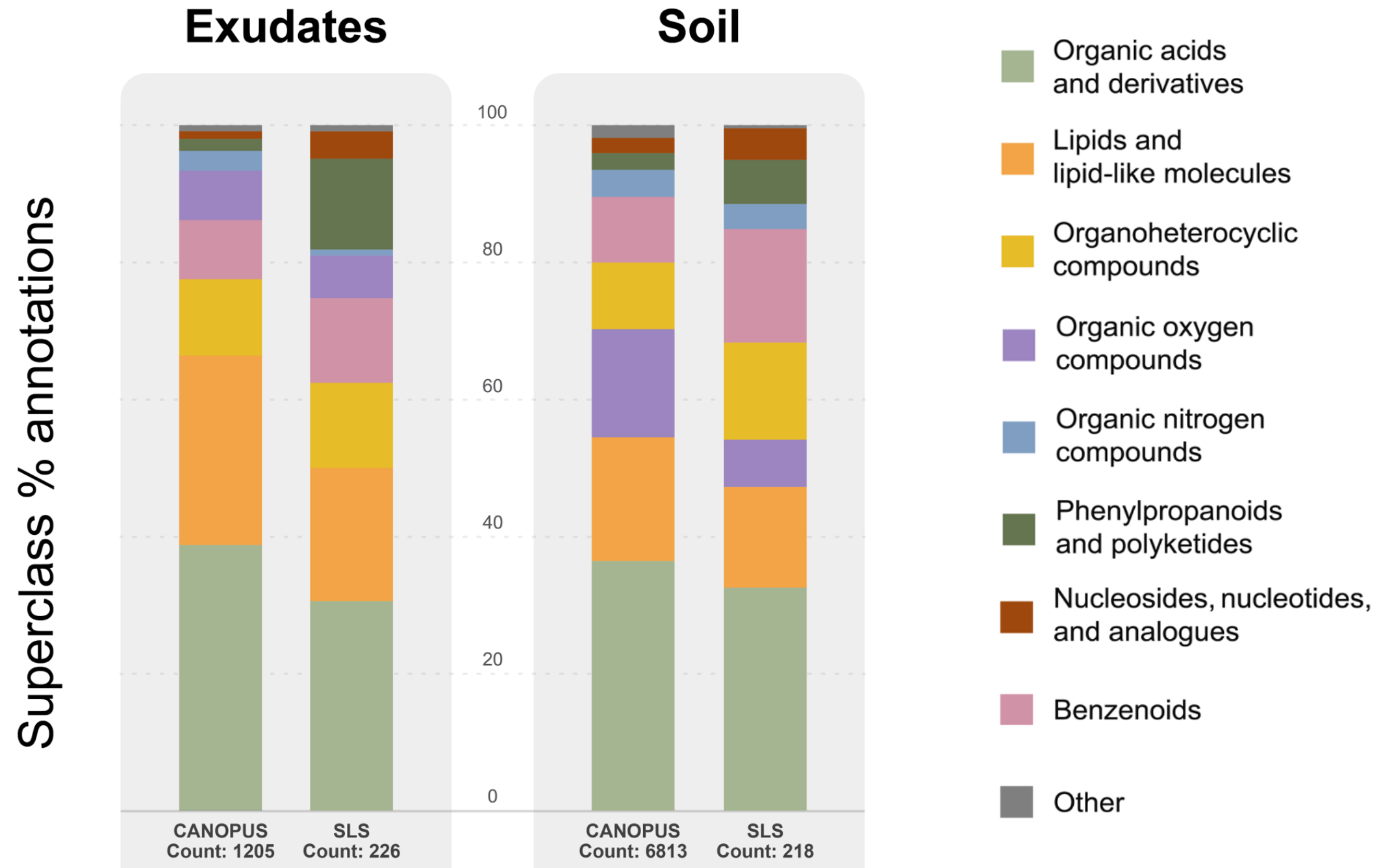
Tackling the Unknowns: Enhancing Metabolite Annotation and Classification



Isabella Yang

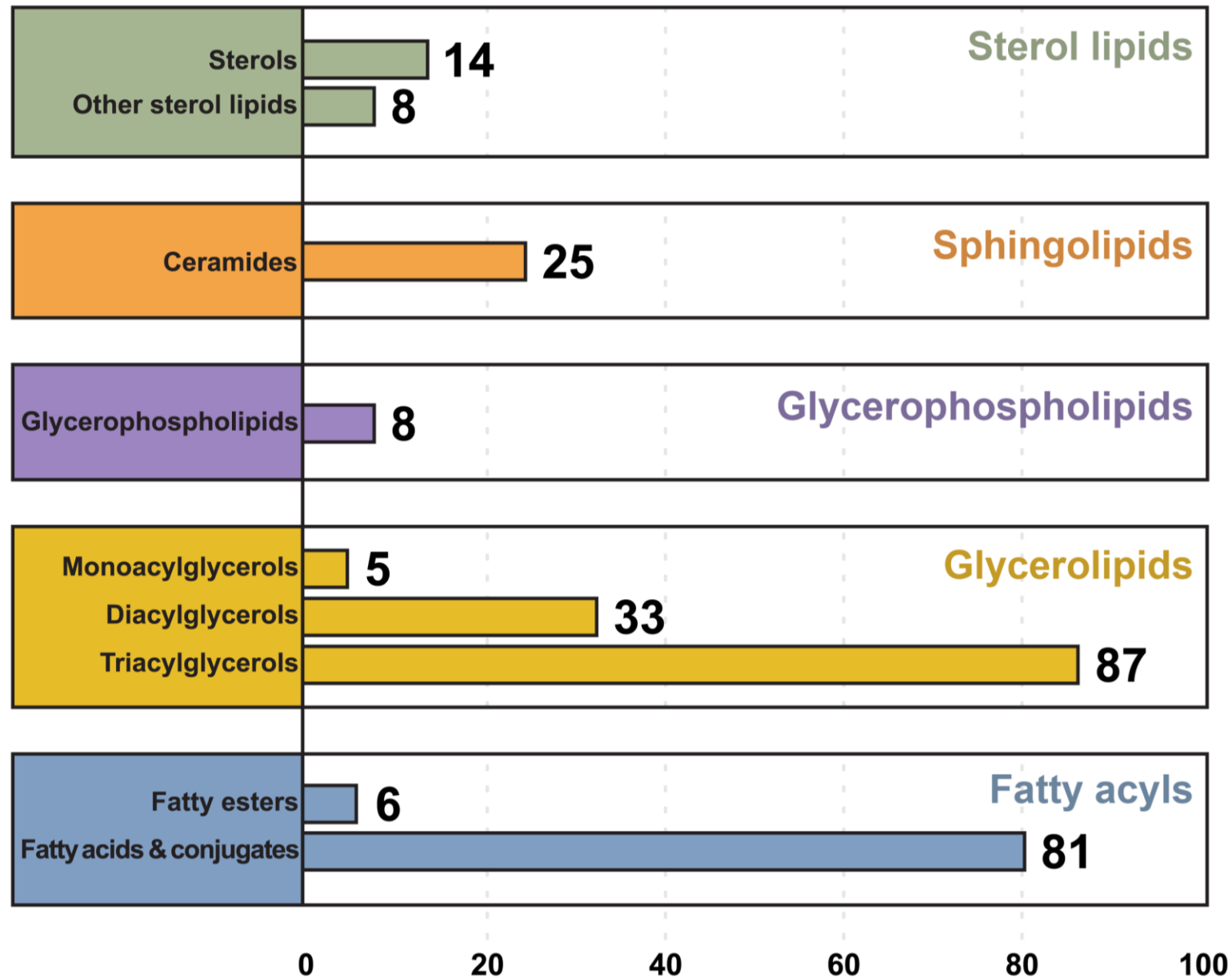


Dylan Hermosillo



Discovery of Diverse Lipids in Root Exudates

Total: 267

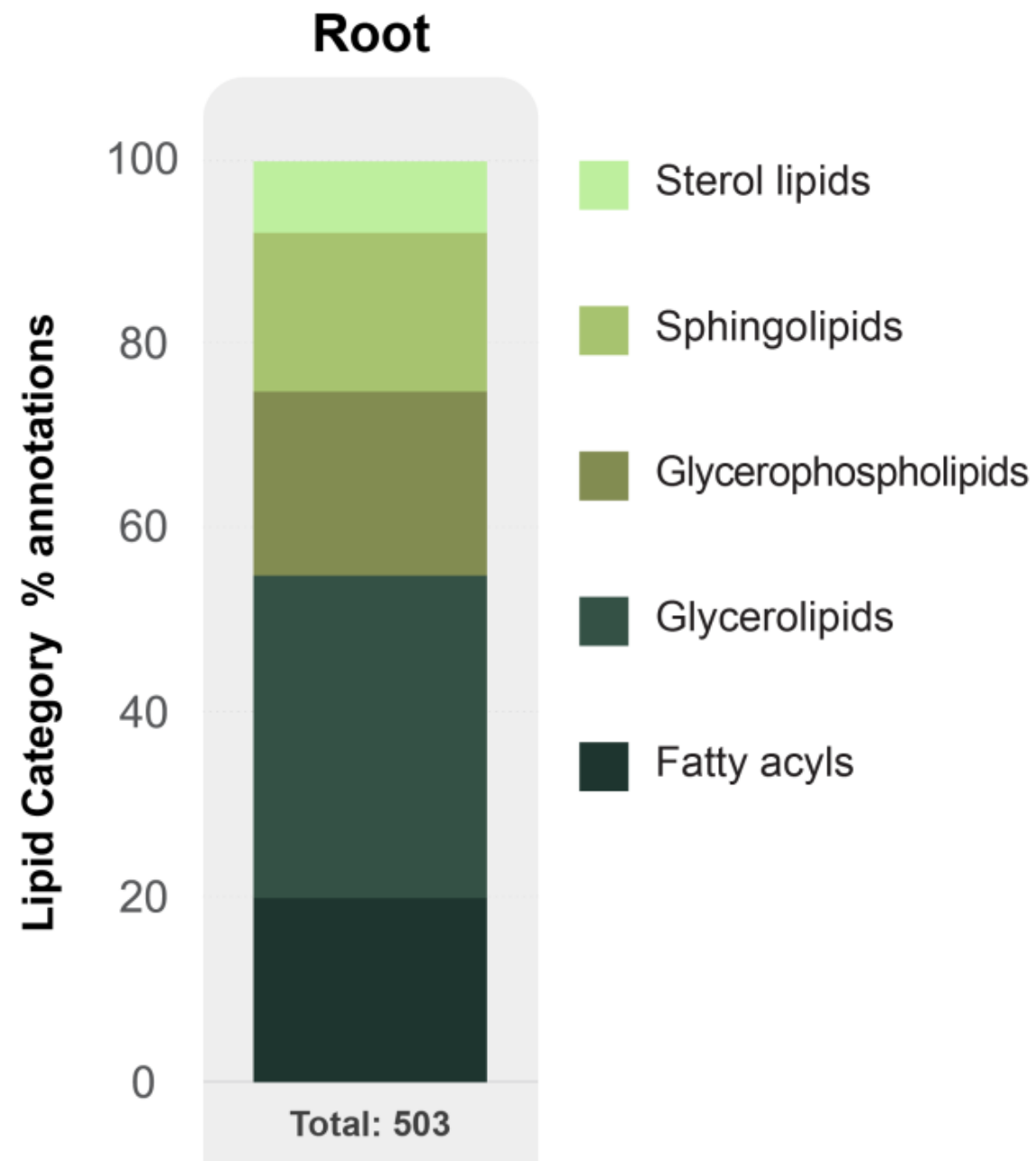


Root exudates contain substantial levels of triacylglycerols (~19 µg/g fresh root per min)

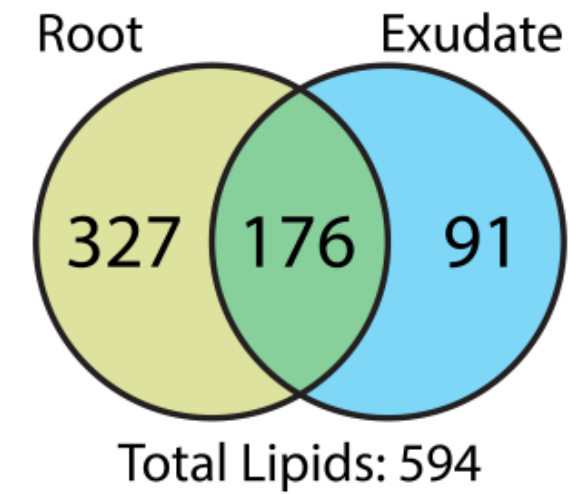


Root tissue and exudate lipid profiles differ

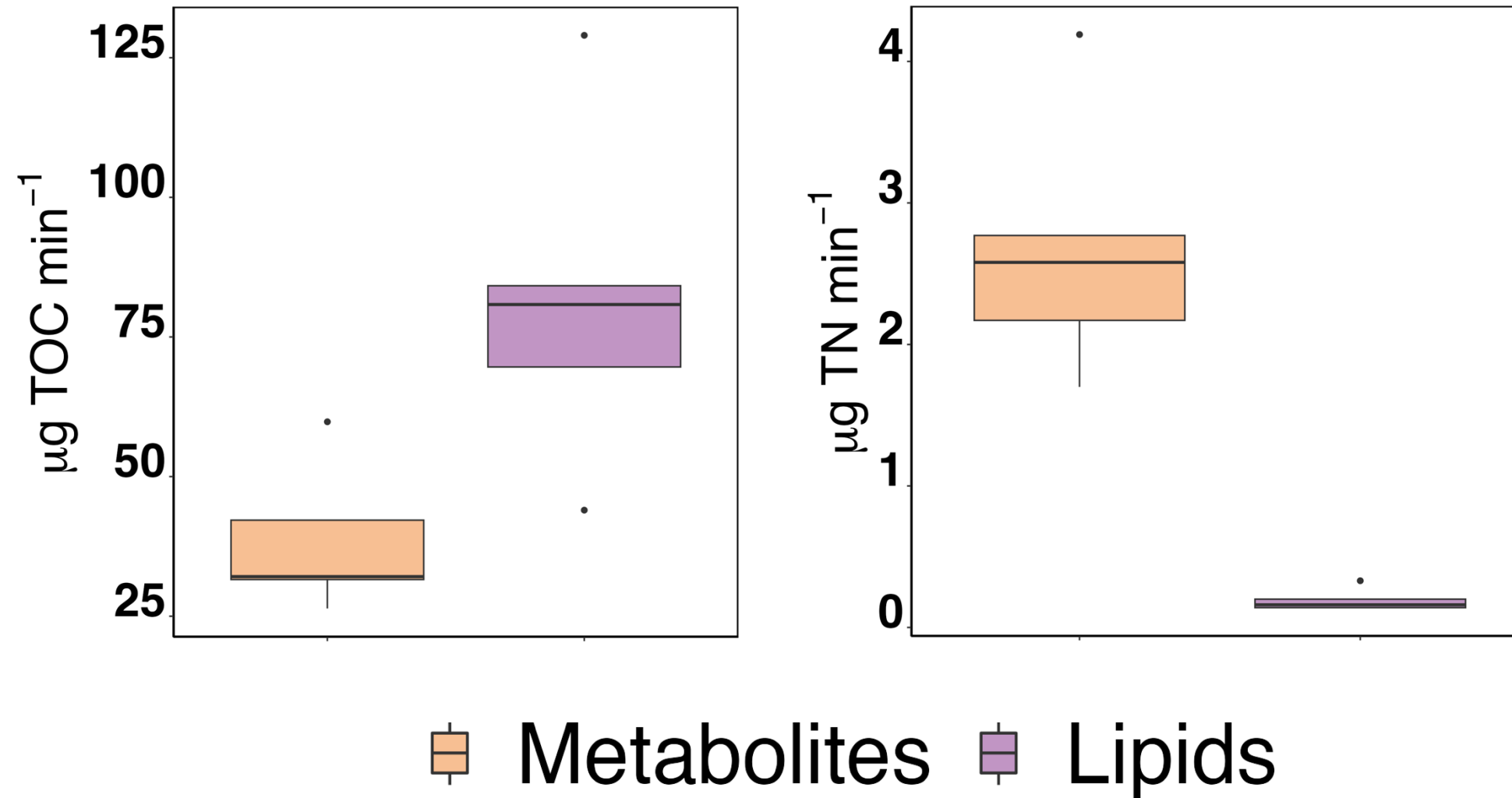
A



B

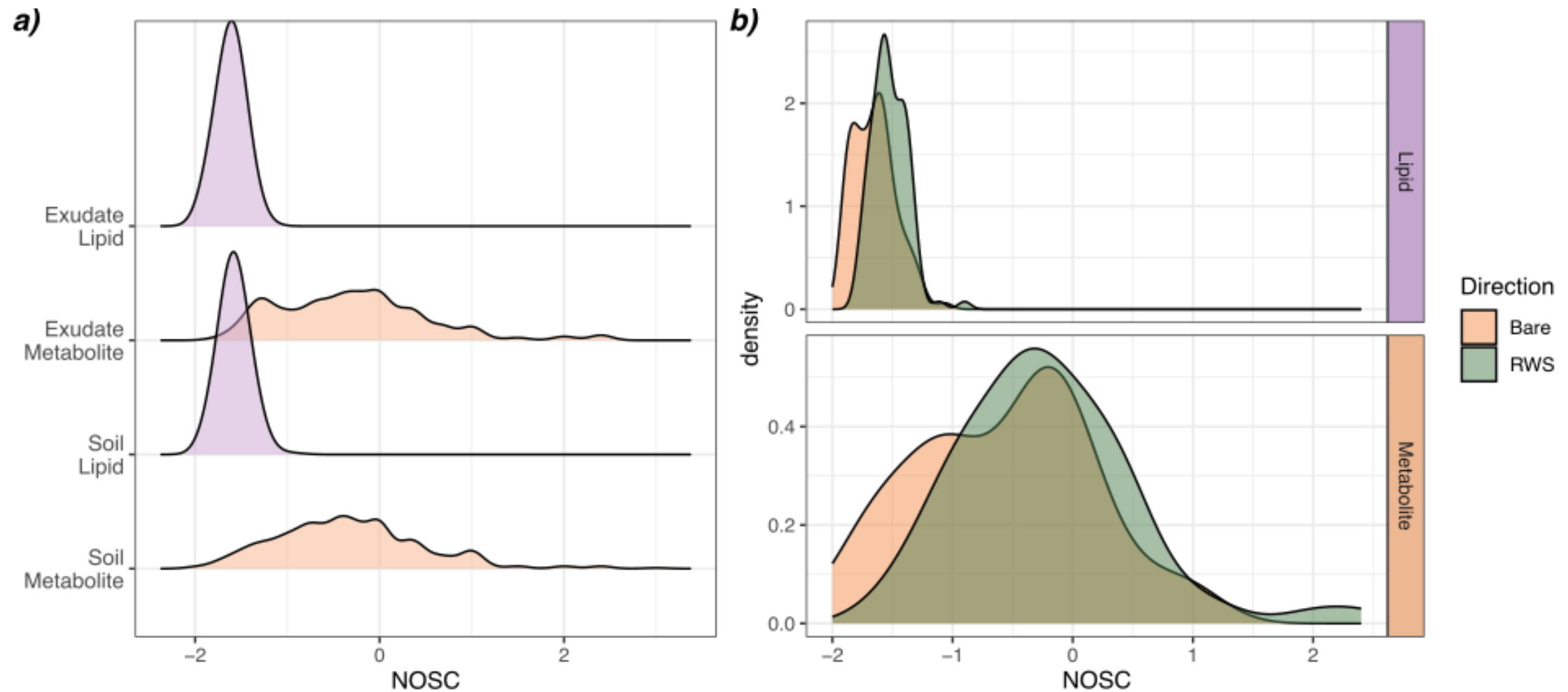


Exudate metabolites and lipids contribute to soil carbon



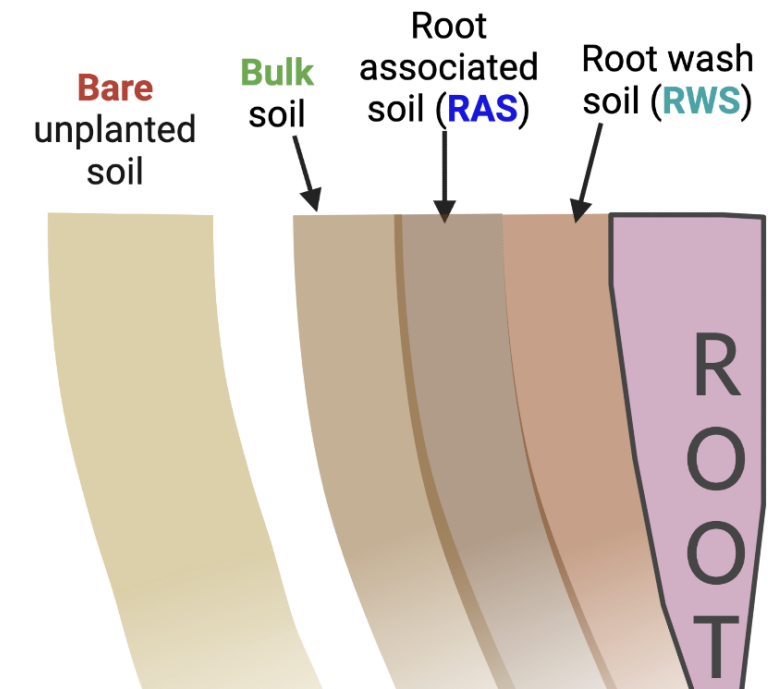
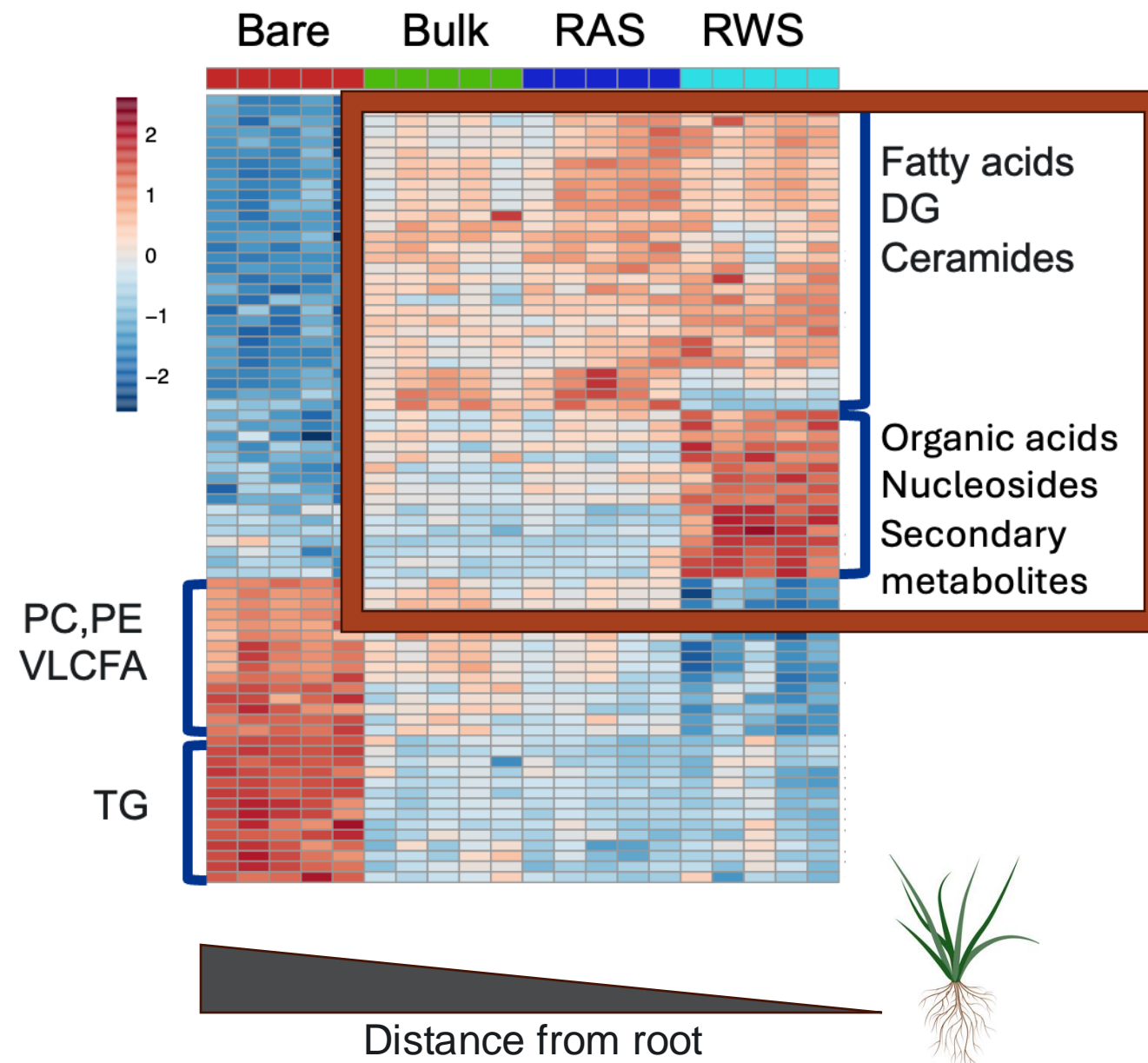
Sheryl Bell

Exudates may contribute to persistent soil organic matter

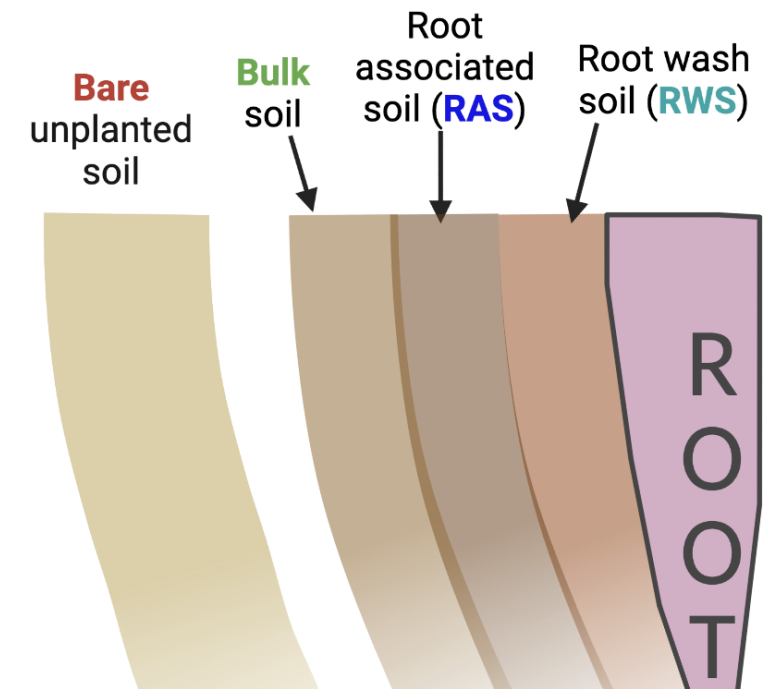
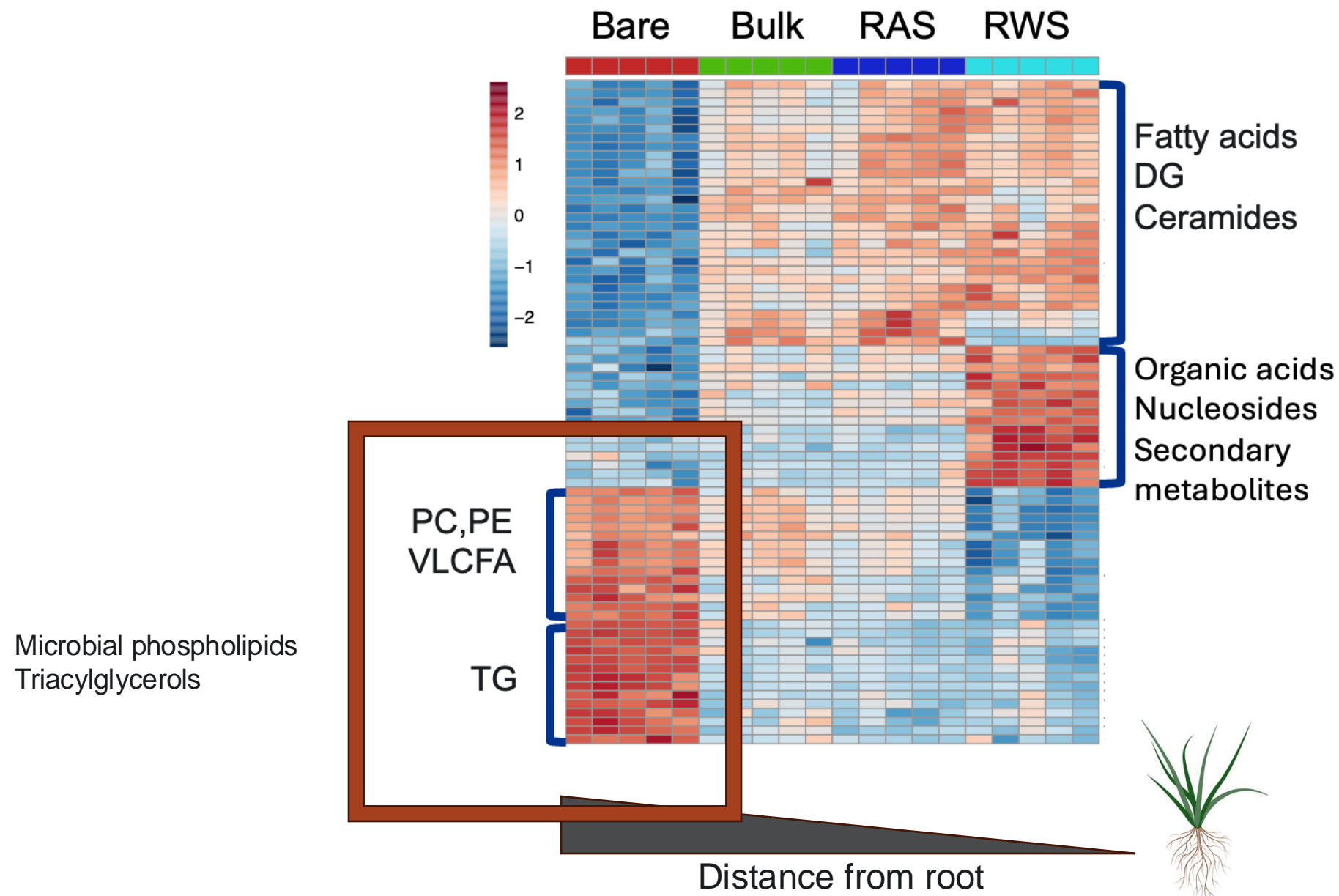


Nominal oxidation state of C (NOSC)

Metabo-lipidomics reveals rhizodeposition gradient



Metabo-lipidomics reveals rhizodeposition gradient

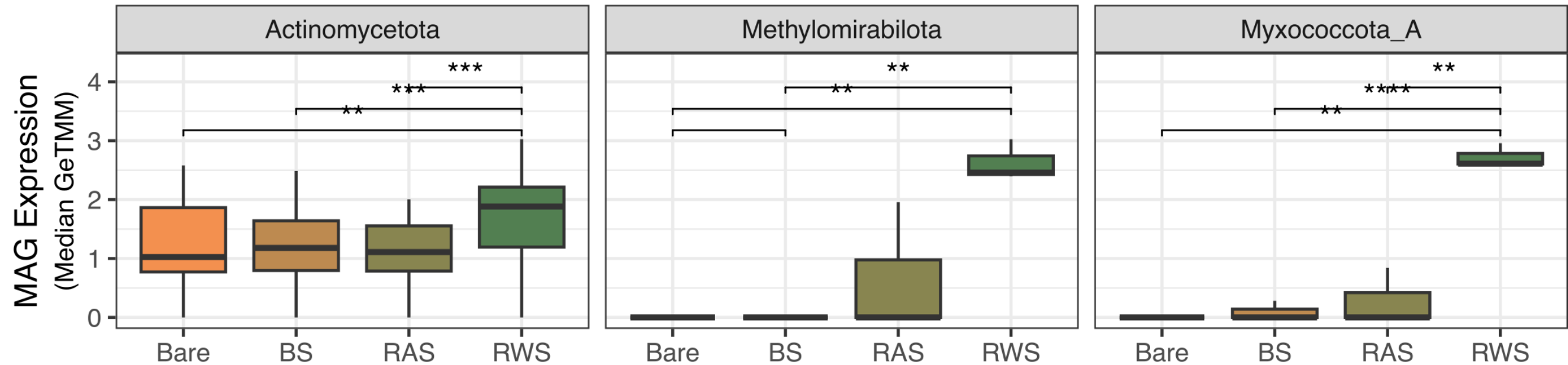


Rhizodeposition gradient reflected in microbial phylogenetic and functional responses

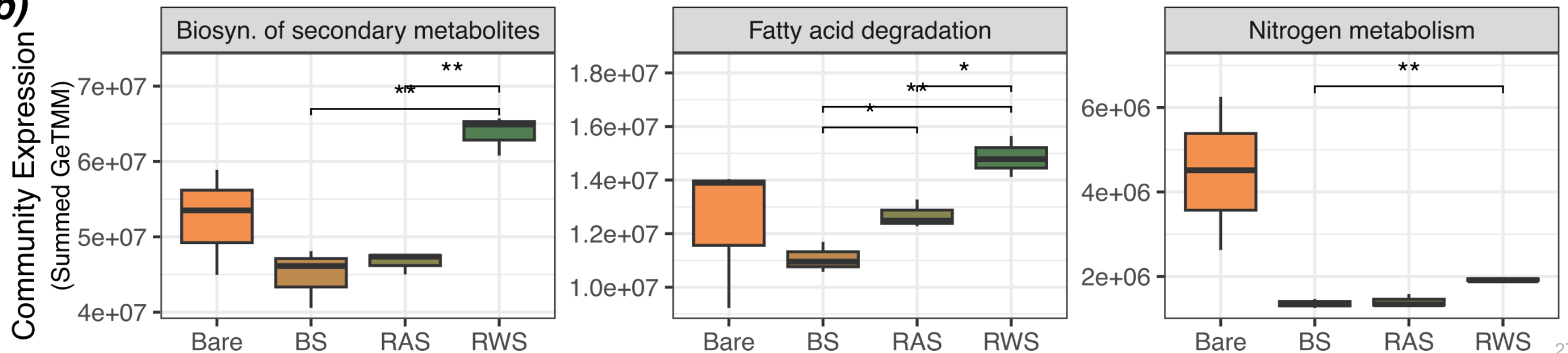


Bob Danczak

a)



b)



Impact of Drought on Root Exudates and Rhizosphere Microbial Metabolism



Evan Warburton

FIELD

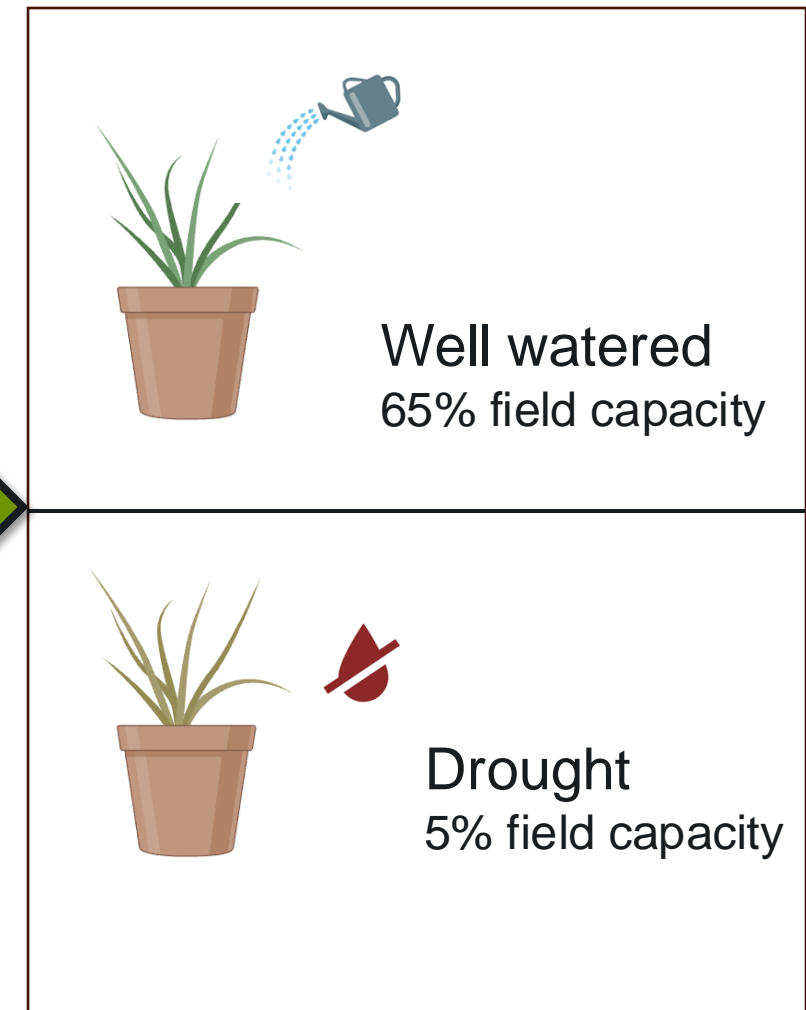
LAB



Othello, WA



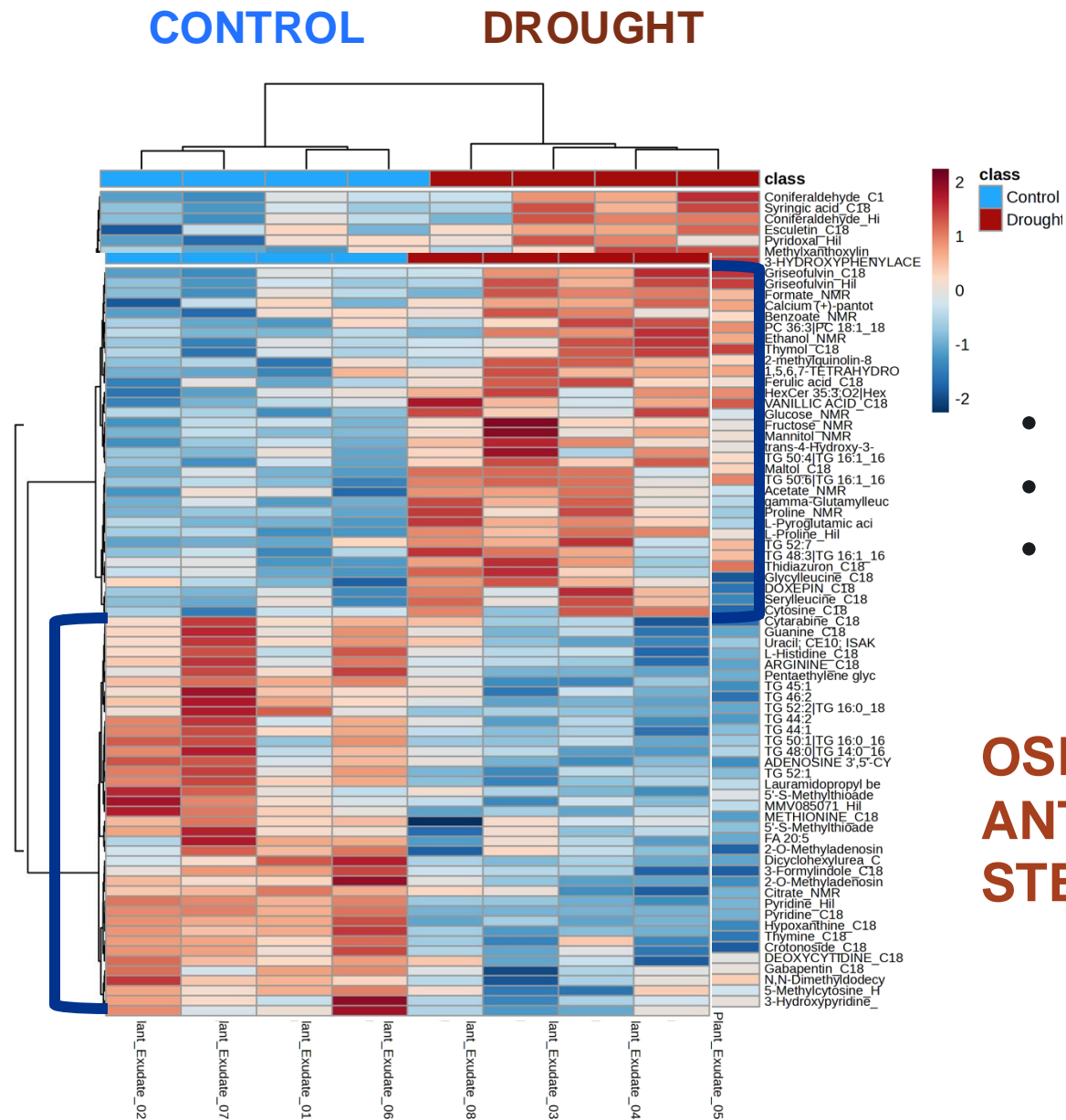
Acclimated 8 weeks



Drought alters root exudate metabolite and lipid composition

GROWTH MAINTENANCE SECONDARY METABOLISM

- Nucleosides
- Amino acids and derivatives
- Secondary metabolites
- Triacylglycerols with lower unsaturation

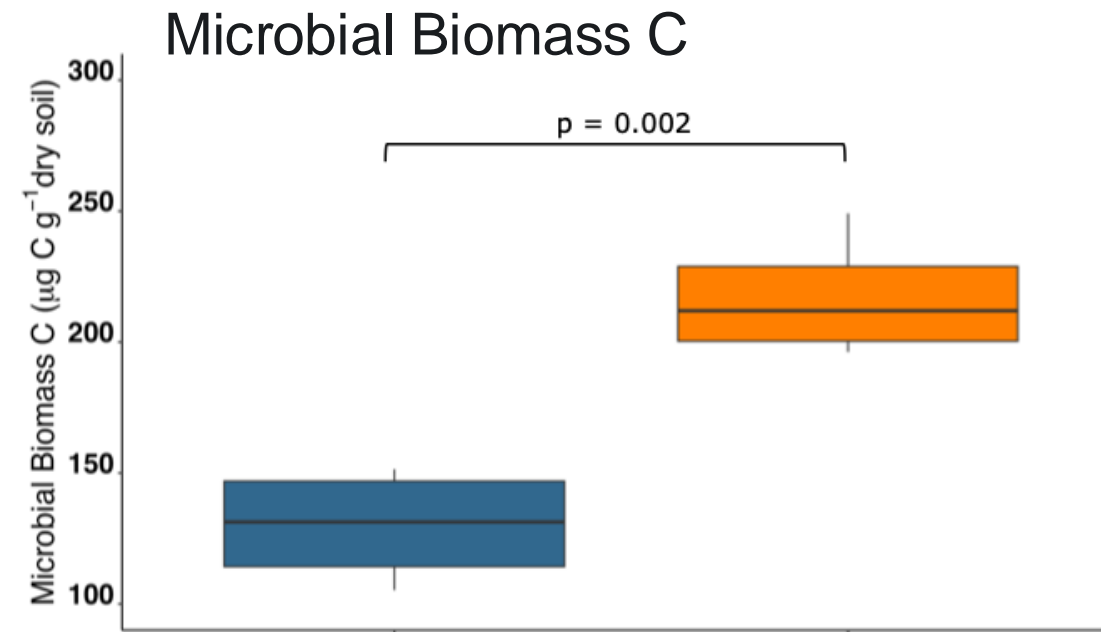
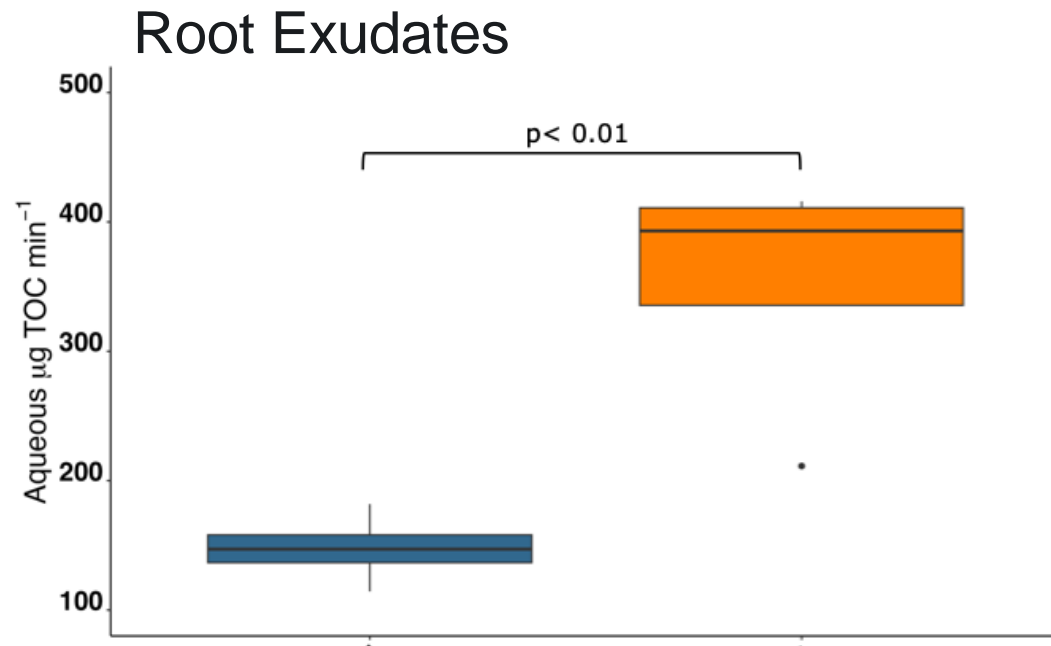


- Sugars
- Phenolic compounds
- Triacylglycerols with higher unsaturation

OSMOPROTECTANTS ANTIOXIDANTS STRESS SIGNALLING

Drought increases C in hydrophilic root exudates and soil microbial biomass

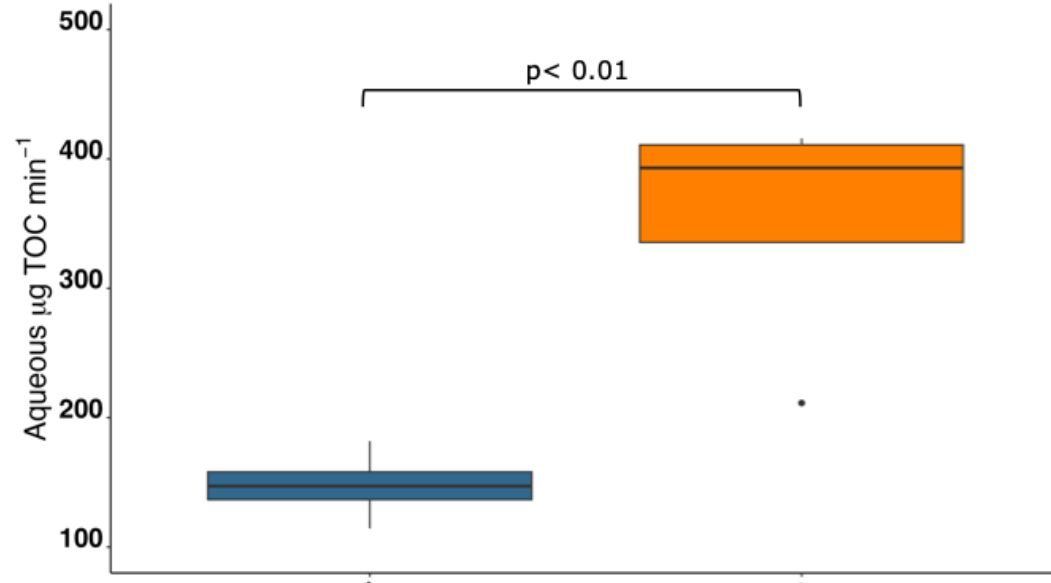
Control Drought



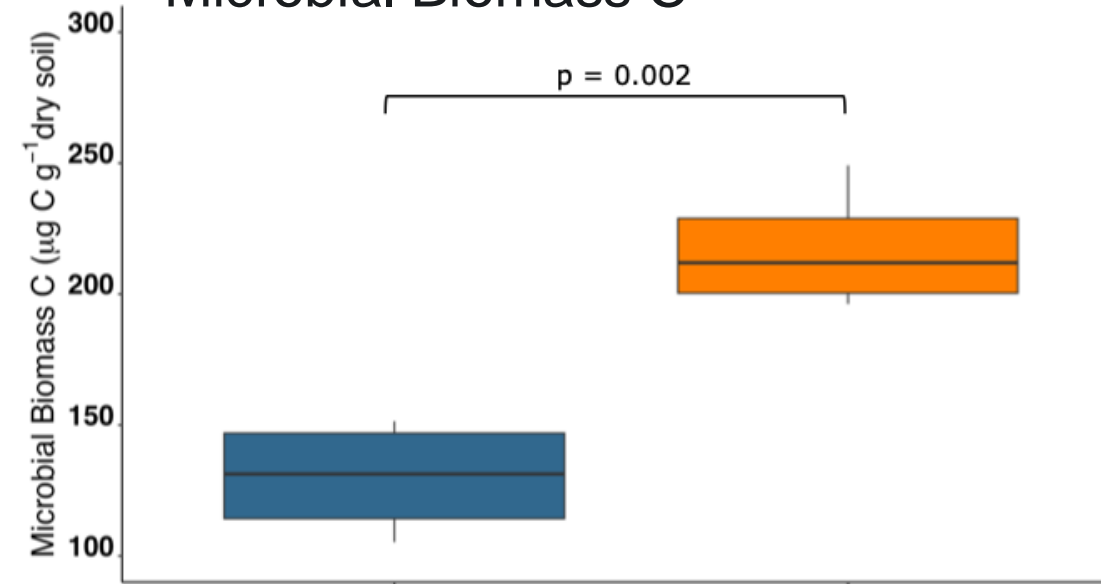
Drought increases C in hydrophilic root exudates and soil microbial biomass

Control Drought

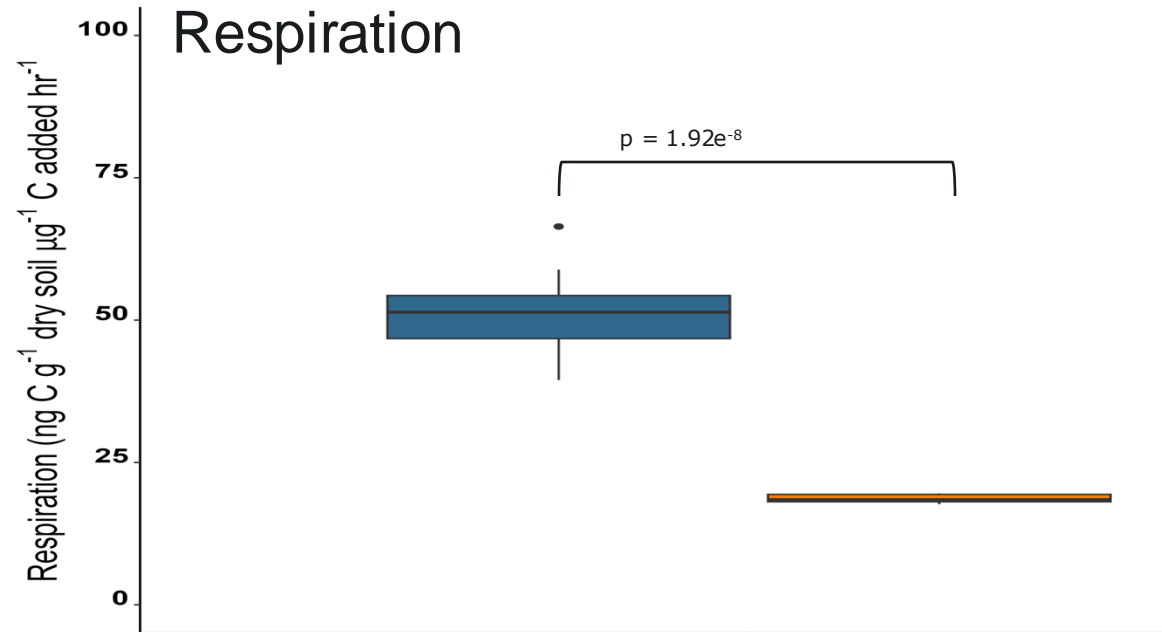
Root Exudates



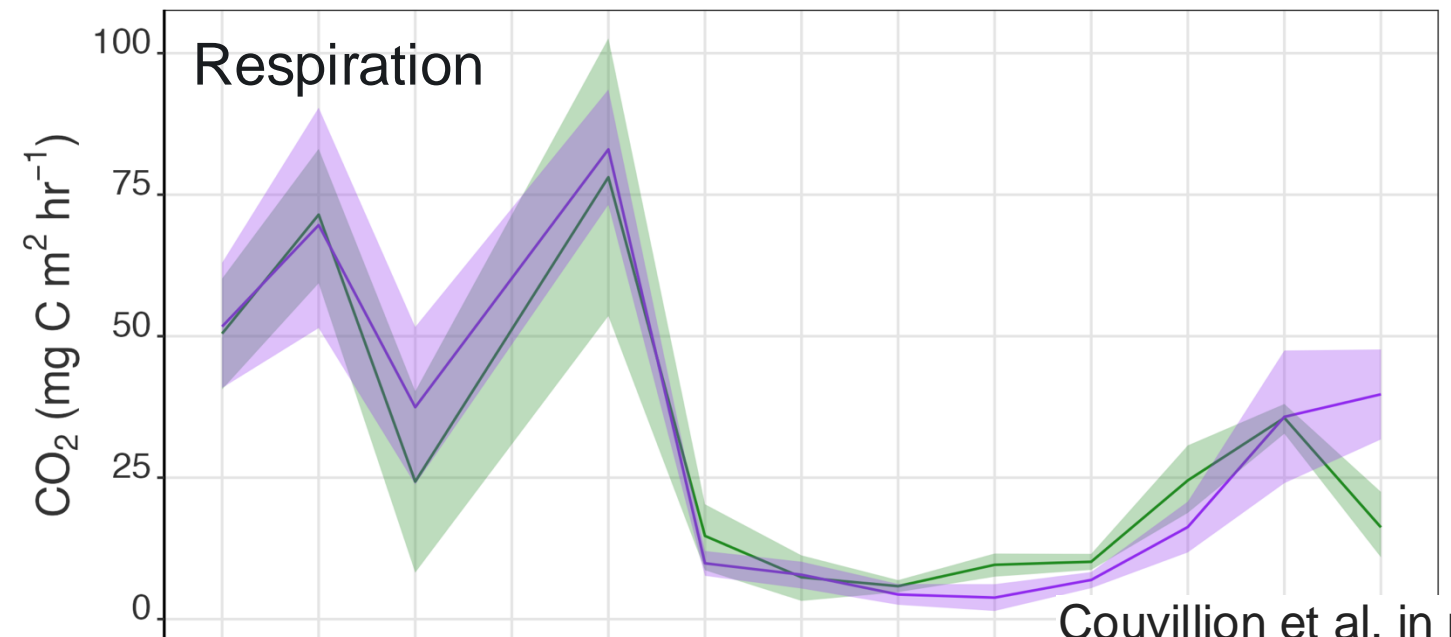
Microbial Biomass C



Respiration



Respiration

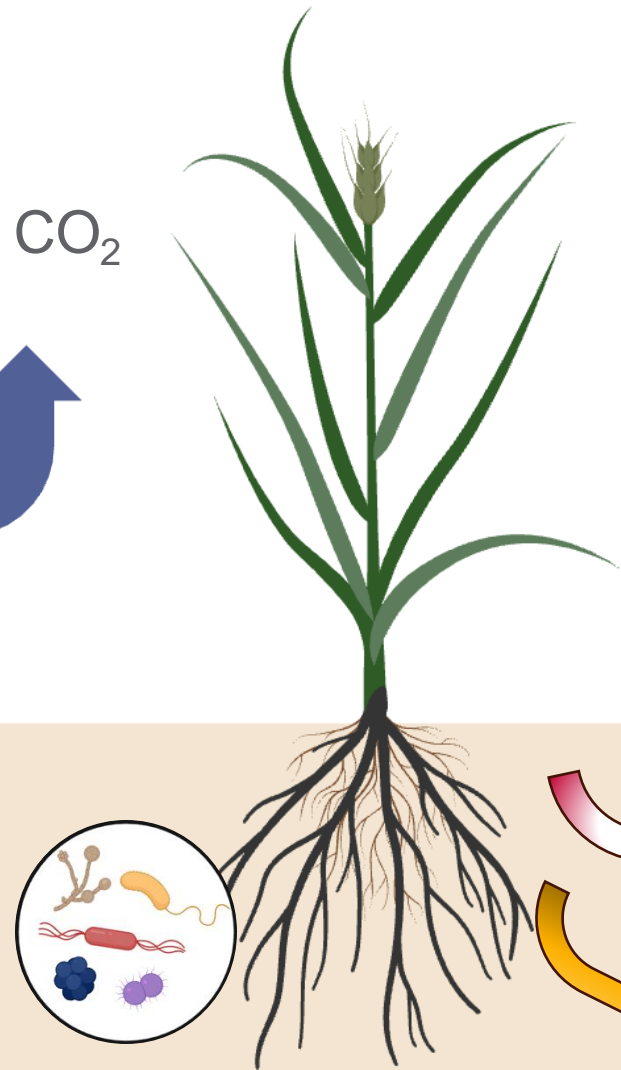


Molecular interactions inform ecosystem outcomes

CONTROL

DROUGHT (short term)

Higher heterotrophic respiration
CO₂



Hydrophilic root exudate C

Lipid root exudate C

CO₂



Microbial biomass C

C:N ratios

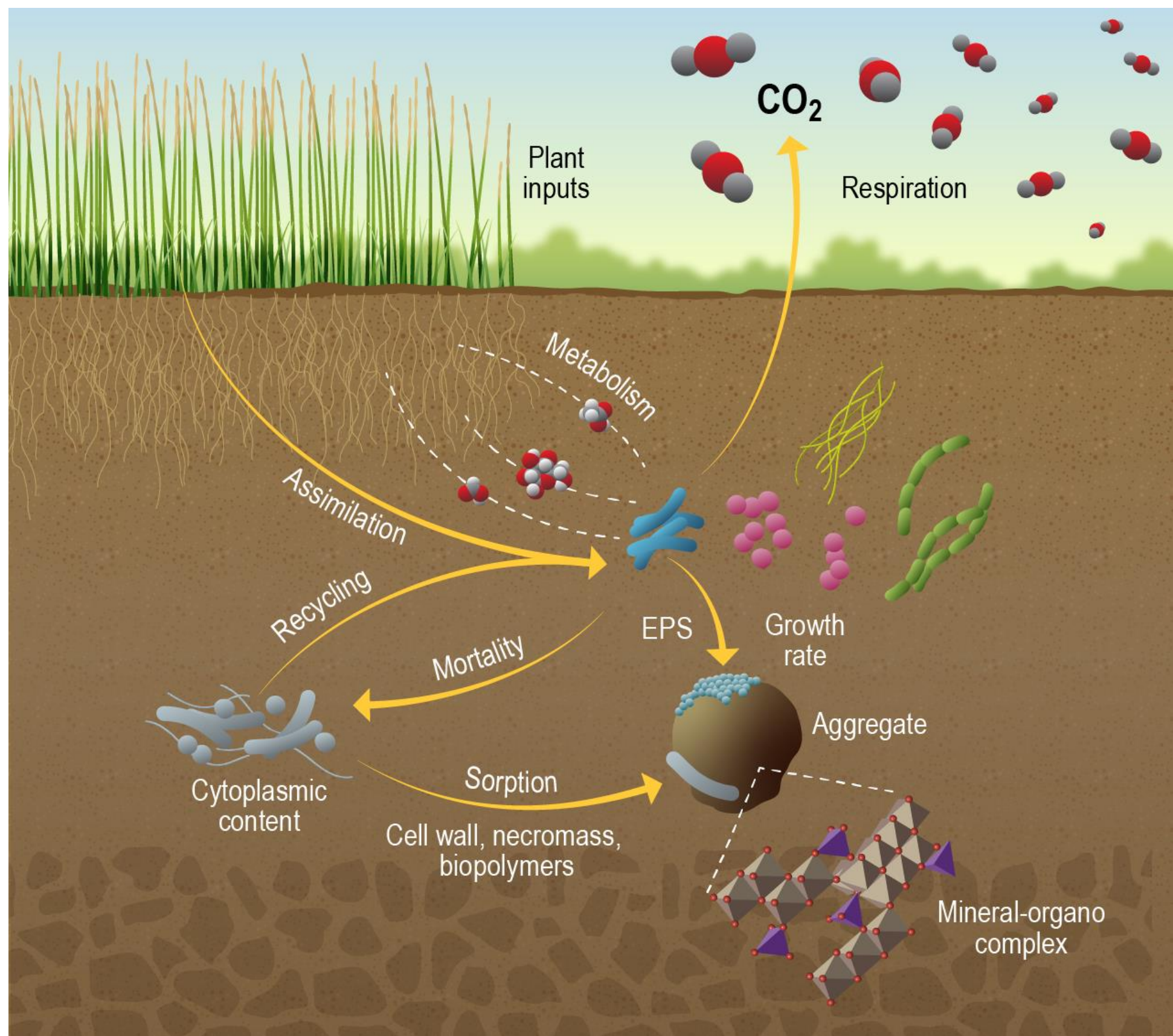


Kaitlin Rempfert

Do lipids and metabolites persist in the soil?



[Rempfert et. al, 2024](#)



^{13}C tracing of microbial necromass persistence

2 Site



Silty



Sandy

X

2 Crop



Corn



Switchgrass

X

2 Treatment



^{13}C -Glucose



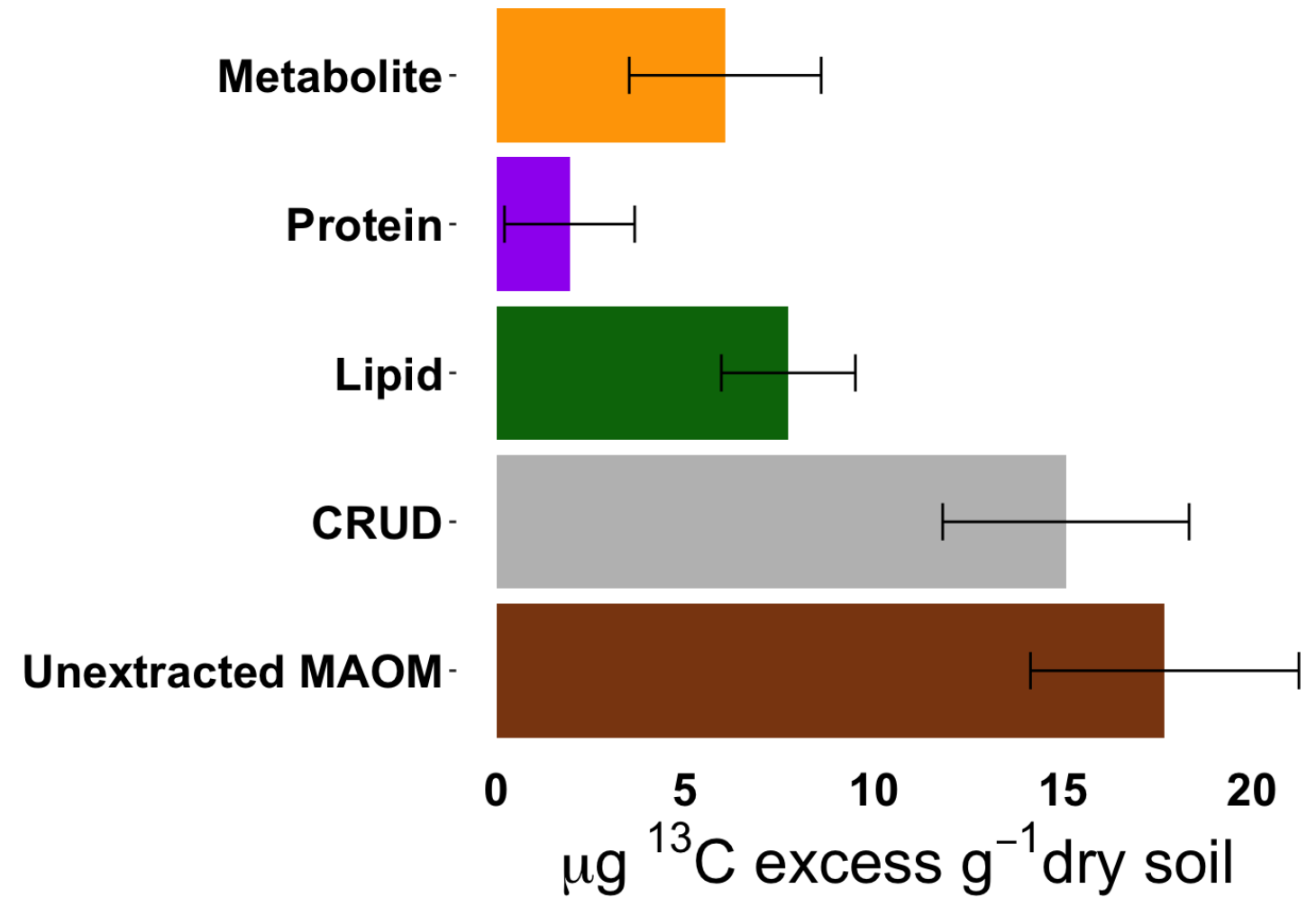
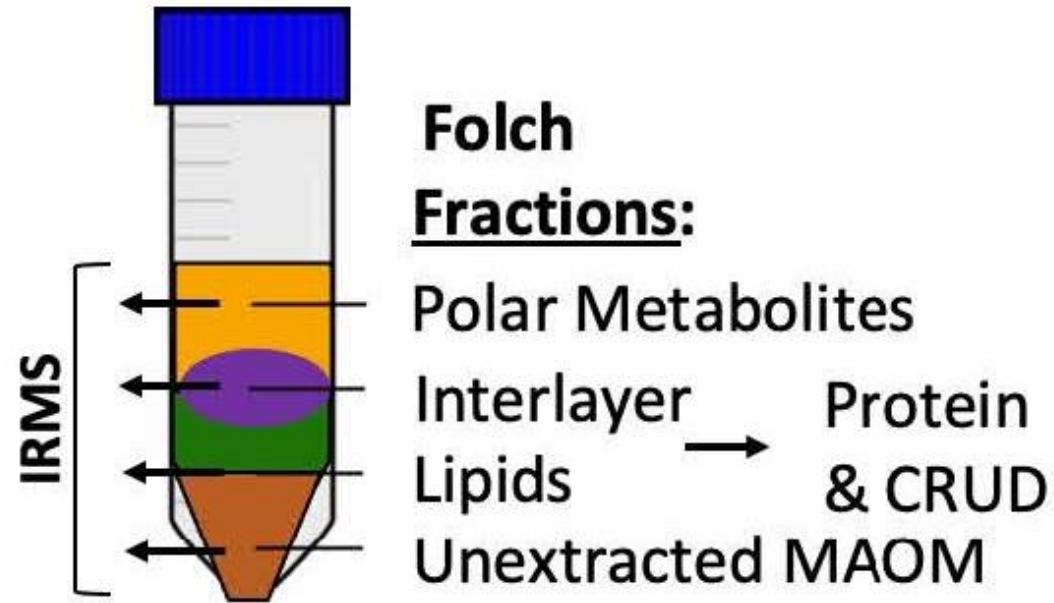
NA-Glucose

What is the influence of mineralogy on microbial necromass retention?

Do bioenergy cropping systems favor C accumulation?

What microbial residues form durable carbon?

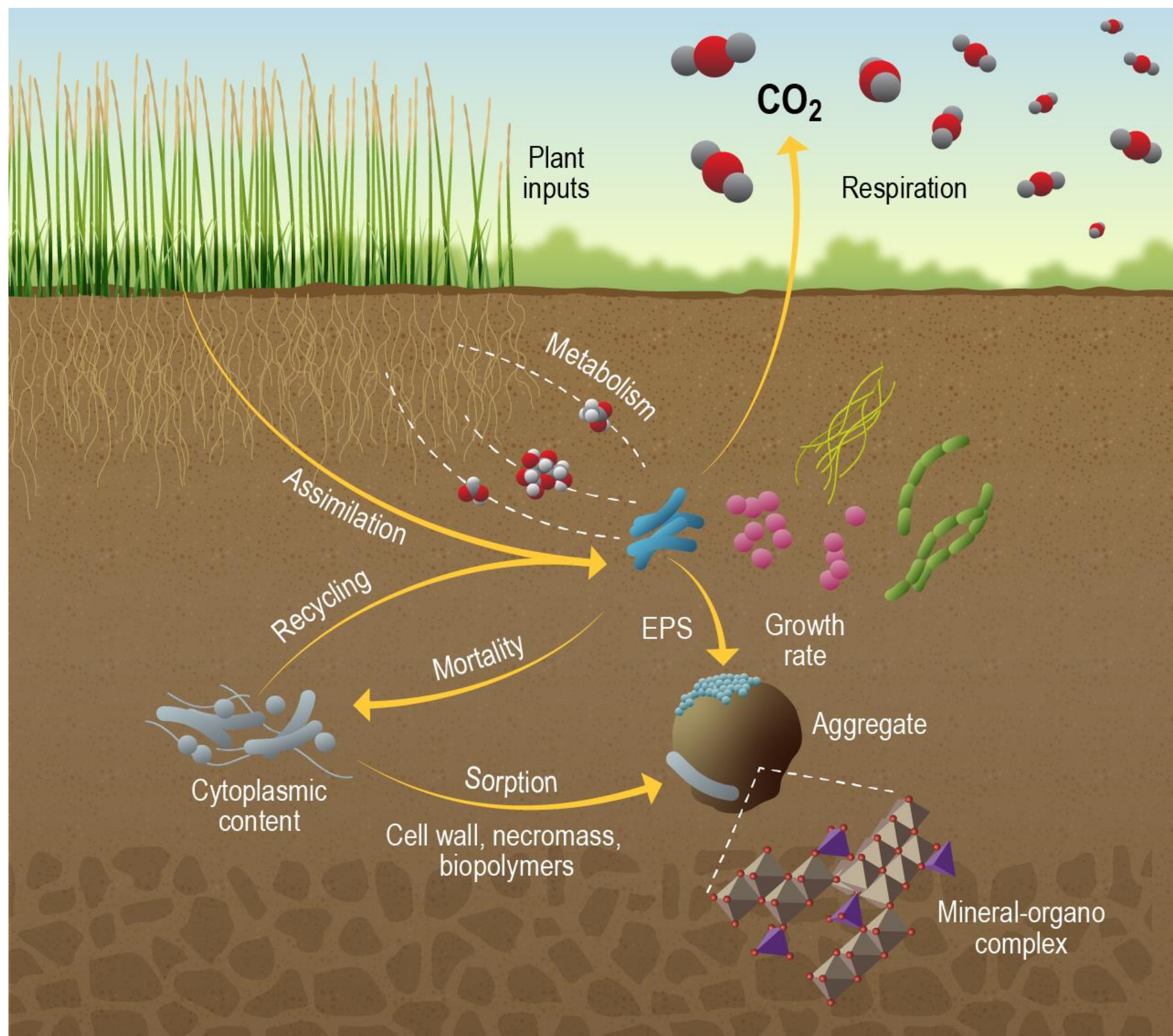
Lipids and metabolites persist after 1 year





Kaitlin Rempfert

What Pathways Support Soil Health and Carbon Capture?



Concluding thoughts

- Soil respiration reflects seasonal variation in root biomass and associated exudate dynamics
 - Seasonal dynamics in respiration potential varies with exudate chemistry
 - Strong evidence that respiration potential reflects plant phenology
- Metabo-lipidomics is an important frontier
 - Diverse lipids and metabolites are exuded from mature, field-grown, perennial grass
 - Lipids and metabolites can contribute to enhancing soil carbon accumulation
 - Microbial metabolism is tied to exudate chemistry
- Short term drought (70 days) alters root exudate metabolite and lipid composition
 - Drought increases C content of root exudates- in the form of specific hydrophilic molecules
 - Drought increased microbial biomass carbon and decreased basal soil respiration

Ongoing work.....

- Influence of plant phenology on soil ecology – above v belowground growth
- Drought effects on exudate chemistry and plant-microbe interactions
- Exudate effects on bacterial- fungal – viral ecology
- Translating science between lab and field to discover governing mechanisms
- Identification of field-relevant reactions and phenotypes that alter soil carbon storage and cycling



Thank you

