

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University

MICROBIAL CONTROLS OF CLIMATE-SMART SOIL HEALTH MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

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Oct 27, 2021

NYSDS 2021, Brookhaven National Lab

Soil health: Integral part of sustainable agriculture

- Soil health is the sustained capacity of *living* soils to function and maintain <u>plant</u>, animal, human and environmental health
- Soil health measurement started with measuring traditional soil fertility



Managing biological soil health: better understand biological nutrient cycling (mainly C and N) related to soil fertility and environmental impact



Healthy Soil: Source or sink of greenhouse gases (GHG)?

2019 U.S. Nitrous Oxide Emissions, By Source



"Code red for humanity", IPCC 2021 report

1 unit of N₂O is equivalent to 300 units of CO₂

Need to consider CO₂ e for optimizing soil health benefits



Microbial controls of GHG



GHG studies in different agroecosystems

ND, Dickinson REC (USDA org, 3 yr) Conventional till No till

Small grain mixed cover crop

NC, NC A&T Research Farm **Compost, cover crop residues-RT** Hemp with mixed cover crop

Lab scale

molecular scale

WA, Puyallup REC (USDA org, 12 yr) Compost-RT Broiler litter-RT Annual veg system with CC Pasture -NT Perennial grasses PA, Dairy Cropping System (NESARE, LTAR) Broadcast manure-NT Synthetic fertilizer-NT PA, ROSE (USDA org) Broadcast manure-till Corn-soy w/wo cover crop

Soil Health and Nitrogen Cycling in Long Term Management Systems

Microbial controls of soil C and N cycling processes: (biological indicators of soil health): CO₂ Active C, N fractions Mineralization Mineralization Nitrification amoA gene Microbial controls of soil C and N cycling processes: (biological indicators of soil health): CO₂ NH₄⁺ \longrightarrow NO₃⁻ \longrightarrow NO₃⁻ \longrightarrow N₂O Denitrification nosZ gene

Identify and quantify the microorganisms involved in:

nitrifier *amoA* functional gene and denitrifier *nosZ* functional gene with quantitative PCR

NIFA

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Simulating management and environment effects in soil microcosms

Soil collected from field (long-term management history)

 No till and conventional till, compost-annual vegetable, broiler litter-annual vegetable, pasture-perennial grasses

Laboratory treatments (short-term management)

- Moisture: 40%, 60% and 80% WFPS (Water filled pore space)
- Amendments: ¹⁵N Urea, ¹⁵N Beet top residue, Control

Simulate late Fall to early Spring soil temperature (low temperature)

Short-term management : nitrate in cover crop tissue can be lost to N₂O under low temp.

Insignificant nitrification: Nitrifiers very sensitive to low temperatures

Significant denitrification: Denitrifiers are less sensitive to low temperatures

Long term management: building C reduces GHG emission

Bhowmik et al 2016, 2017 Soil Biology and Biochemistry

Estimates of active C and slow C pool via 3 pool non-linear model

		Active C pool				Slow C pool				Resistant C pool	
Field site	Treatment	Mg C ha ⁻¹	Total C (%)	Lab MRT (days)	Field MRT (days)‡	Mg C ha ⁻¹	Total C (%)	Lab MRT (years)	Field MRT (years)	Mg C ha ⁻¹	Total C (%)
NDSU LOTS	Conv. tillage	0.35 a	1	26 a	73	18.5	44	8 a	22	23.6 a	55 a
	No tillage	0.31 a	1	21 a	59	19.0	42	6 b	17	26.0 a	57 a
WSU IFSYS	Compost	0.47 A	1	25 A	70	35.5	48	8 B	22	38.0 A	51 A
	Broiler litter	0.33 A	1	22 A	62	28.2	55	8 B	22	23.0 B	44 B
	Pasture	0.44 A	1	30 A	84	25.1	55	9 A	25	20.4 B	44 B

Bhowmik et al 2017, Renewable Agriculture & Food Systems

DNA-based novel soil health indicators

al 2018a, 2018b, Ed: Don Reicosky in Managing Soil Health for Sustainable Agriculture Vol 2

Take home #1

- Nitrate in cover crop residues can contribute significantly to N loss during late fall/early spring if not managed (quality of cover crop matters!)
- Only reducing tillage without sufficient C addition for a long term do not build soil health or reduce GHG emissions.
- Novel biological indicators (N cycling genes, active C fractions) responded to management effects

DNRA: Manure is a source of DNRA bacteria

- Facilitating NA aka DNRA could **conserve N** in soil-based ecosystems
- Nitrite ammonifiers tracked with *nrfA* (functional gene) as the genetic marker
- Manure is a source of NA bacteria
- Manure handling and storage techniques: Raw manure vs digested manure

Anaerobic digestion of manures

- Reduces foul odor
- Generates biogas (energy)
- Stabilizes the manure C
- Increases ammonium N

Evaluated the effect of anaerobic digestion on NA microbes

Manure samples collected **before and after anaerobic digestion** from 5 different farms in PA

Measured physico-chemical properties, analyzed manure DNA by *nrfA* amplicon sequencing Illumina MiSeq (community composition)

Manure physico-chemical properties influence NA communities

оти Bhowmik et al (*in prep*)

Raw and digested manure amended soil differ in NA communities (Illumina sequencing for *nrfA* functional gene)

Cover Crop and Manure Management: Effect on N Losses

Manure and cover crop (organic sources) are soil health management practices

Sources of N for corn:

Cover crop mix : Leguminous cover crop (hairy vetch) + triticale
 Raw dairy manure

High N₂O emissions! How to mitigate?

1. Do we know what is contributing to N2O loss? Manure or cover crop incorporation Nitrification or denitrification

Field Microplot experiment: +M+CC, +M-CC, -M+CC, -M-CC M=Manure, CC=Cover crop incorporation

Micro-plot experiment at Agronomy farm, Rock Springs, Penn State

Managing above-ground cover crop biomass could be critical to reduce N₂O emissions

PA, Reduced Organic Tillage Systems Experiment

Isotopomer analysis (intramolecular distribution of ¹⁵N)

β α N=N=O

Denitrification was the major source of N_2O

Avoiding above-ground cover crop incorporation caused 60% N₂O reduction with a 10% grain yield reduction Saha, Kaye, Bhowmik et al. 2021; Ecological Applications

Take home #2

- Manure digestion has certain benefits (odor reduction, electricity generation) but might contribute to increased N2O emissions after soil application
- Manure handling techniques can modify the type of microorganisms that has potential to regulate N losses from soil
- Co-location of cover crop and manure in soil increase N2O emissions

Overall take home message: manage tradeoffs

Could lead to increased N losses (N₂O emissions) thereby offsetting the benefits

- ✓ Synchronizing nutrient release with plant uptake
- Consider reducing N₂O emissions to optimize carbon farming and carbon credits
 North Carolina Agricultura

Active Research Grants

- 1. Soil Health Management for Value-added CBD Hemp Production in North Carolina. PI: Arnab Bhowmik, CO-PI: Abolghasem Shahbazi; Program: USDA-NIFA
- Nitrous Oxide Consumption in Soils under Adaptive Management to Climate Change
 PI: Mary Ann Bruns, CO-PI: Heather Karsten; Collaborator: Arnab Bhowmik; Program: USDA-NIFA AFRI
- 3. Balancing Soil Nutrition for Sustainable Weed and Pest-Insect Management PI: Arnab Bhowmik (Sub-contract: NC A&T; Lead: University of Georgia); Program: **USDA-ORG**
- Multicultural Scholars Program (MSP): Preparing Future Global Ag Leaders
 PI: Paula Faulkner; Co-PI: Arnab Bhowmik, Tahl Zimmerman, Mulumebet Worku, Salam Ibrahim
 Program: USDA-MSP
- Integrative Research for Sustainable Crucifer Production: Pest Management, Soil Health and Profitability PI: Louis Jackai, Co-PI: Beatrice Dingha, Arnab Bhowmik, Obed Quaicoe Program: USDA-NIFA
- Development of a Sustainable Cropping System for Industrial Hemp Production by Limited Resource Farmers
 PI: Beatrice Dingha, Co-PI: Arnab Bhowmik, Louis Jackai
 Agency: USDA S-SARE (Southern-Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education)

Acknowledgements

Dr. Bhowmik is an assistant professor in soil science in the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Design, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, North Carolina A&T State University, Greensboro North Carolina. His research adds to " " research areas that meet grand challenges in our Nation's food security and environmental sustainability

agent in Guilford County, he's proud to bring his passion for research and helping farmers back to the university. He says "I have been taught, and truly believe, that if you feed the soil then the soil will feed us. Regenerative agriculture holds the promise of leaving this beautiful Earth better than we found it.

Please email abhowmik@ncat.edu if interested!

Mr. Todd's expertise is in bio-processing including simulation and control of thermo-chemical processing of biological materials (agricultural, nanufacturing, and municipal wastes).

Stella is a MS student working on biological soil health management for hemp. She completed her undergraduate degree in soil science and land resources management from Obafemi Awolowo University, Nigeria in 2015. Thereafter, she orked on soil analysis and data management with the Ministry of Agriculture.

aneva is a MS student working on soil greenhouse gas emissions from cover cropping and manured agricultural systems. She worked s a 2019 summer graduate intern with the Soil Health Institute, forrisville, NC which has instigated her interest to continue graduate school in the areas of soil health and ecosystem services

Amira is a junior in the Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Design and an undergraduate researcher scholar funded by the Office of Ag. Research As a kid, she used to spend time in the backyard playing in the soil to find worms & other bugs that she would look up and read about.

Ke'Shan is a junior in biological engineering. He is very enthusiastic to work with best soil conditions for growing hemp and CBD extraction.

"...you owe it to soil to put something back, to give something back, whatever you can....." -Dr. Rattan Lal, 2020 World Food Prize Winner

Questions? Arnab Bhowmik, PhD Email: abhowmik@ncat.edu

