

Establishment of a new platform for the analysis of the oxygen isotopic ratio in phosphate extracted from environmental samples : a new opportunity to

unravel the role of biological processes in P cycling.

Create a platform for the purification of phosphates

extracted from environmental samples for isotope analyses.

Apply $^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ to an ongoing agroecosystem experiment performed in the Macrocosm platform of the CNRS Ecotron facility, which investigates the impact of the biological activity of two earthworm functional groups: endogeic earthworms and anecic earthworms.

Identify the possible effects of earthworms on P bioavailability and on the composition of organic P (Po) in bulk soil and soil from biogenic structures.

RESULTATS

The main output of this project is the creation of a platform dedicated to the purification of phosphate extracted from soils and other environmental samples for $^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ analysis. This will be an opportunity to contribute to the further development of this tool, which is still in its infancy.

The main results show: i) different speciation of Po in fresh, old casts and bulk soil and differences in fresh casts between functional groups; ii) a negative shift in the $^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ of available P in endogeic earthworm fresh casts; iii) an increase in the available P in old casts compared to fresh casts and the bulk soil, probably originating from the microbial compartment. These results altogether indicate enhanced microbial activity, in fresh than in old casts and bulk soil and increased Po mineralization indicated by the depleted $^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ value. Hence, our results strongly suggest that different functional groups of earthworms do not trigger the same processes to increase P bioavailability from soil Po .

PERSPECTIVES

The approach we propose, relying on the measurement of $^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ in phosphate, appears as a promising alternative to assess the importance of organic P mineralization without using P radiotracers and ultimately to understand which biological mechanisms could be used to improve P availability for crops.

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