

Improve Seed Production Through Actionable Insights From Soil Biology



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Managing the Soil Microbiome

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20-30% of all fixed carbon is transferred to the rhizosphere through root exudates

Crops are supporting soil microbial communities

Soil microbial communities

Soilborne pathogens Organic matter and Nutrient cycling Plant growth promotion Biocontrol Mycotoxins Soil physical fertility Herbicide breakdown How do we quantify the soil microbial communities?

Soil metagenomics

Soil sampling

DNA extraction

Sequencing

Bioinformatics

Indicators

How can we improve crop management with soil metagenomics?

When Is Seed Treatment

Worth It?







Individual results may vary

Average Yield



60% of the time, it works every time.

Measuring the risk pre-planting

Soilborne Pathogens

The level of inoculum in the soil is measured as log(pg DNA/g soil). The levels known to cause disease are in bold. C: Corn, S: Soybean ND: Not Detected

Dathogon	C	SAMPLE NAME								
Pathogen	Crops	A1	A2	A3	B1	B2	B3	C4	C5	
Colletotrichum graminicola	C, S	1.32	2.22	2.12	ND	1.13	1.02	0.82	1.21	
Fusarium graminearum	s	ND	ND	ND	1.21	1.26	1.17	ND	ND	
Fusarium spp.	С	0.39	1.17	0.43	1.31	1.24	0.21	1.55	1.24	
Fusarium verticillioides	C, S	0.21	0.08	ND	ND	0.72	0.34	0.17	0.11	
Fusarium virguliforme	s	0.71	0.82	0.73	ND	0.60	0.45	ND	1.09	
Macrophomina phaseolina	C, S	0.83	0.91	ND	0.71	ND	0.77	ND	0.88	
Penicillium oxalicum	С	ND	0.13	0.42	0.15	0.18	0.21	0.11	0.71	
Phytophthora sojae	S	1.13	ND	ND	1.32	1.43	1.73	1.92	1.41	
Pythium aphanidermatum	C, S	1.42	0.46	0.76	0.89	ND	ND	0.43	0.21	
Pythium spp.	С	0.03	0.14	0.08	0.23	0.21	0.63	0.14	0.03	
Pythium ultimum	C, S	1.21	0.23	ND	ND	ND	0.41	ND	0.03	
Rhizoctonia solani	C, S	0.02	ND	0.31	ND	ND	ND	0.11	1.02	
Rhizoctonia spp.	С	ND	0.71	ND	0.62	ND	0.60	ND	ND	
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	S	ND	ND	0.21	ND	0.12	0.28	0.17	ND	

DISEASE RISK (%)



Sudden Death Syndrome (Fusarium virguliforme)

Improving nutrient management

Liebig Law of Minimum



Co-limitation



Cossani and Sadras (2018)



log₁₀ (phosphorus concentration)

Plant and microbial stoichiometry

Capek et al. (2018)

Soil Health Indicators



ORGANIC MATTER AND NUTRIENT CYCLING

These group of indicators quantify the relative abundance of functional genes involved in processes related to carbon and nutrient cycling in the soil. The values are presented in a scale from 0 to 100 to allow comparisons between samples.

Process	Element	SAMPLE NAME								
		1A	1B	2A	2B	ЗA	3B	4A	AVERAGE	
Sequestration	C (OM)	64	53	59	88	93	76	69	72	
Fixation	Ν	97	98	99	98	98	97	96	98	
Denitrification	Ν	78	95	94	98	76	86	94	89	
Nitrification	Ν	95	90	86	93	74	97	99	91	
Volatilization	Ν	94	94	96	97	99	89	97	95	
Mineralization	Ν	77	92	84	93	92	80	74	85	
Solubilization	Р	23	49	42	62	66	75	60	54	
Mineralization	Р	79	87	90	81	82	83	79	83	
Mineralization	К	93	85	88	84	77	71	78	82	
Mineralization	S	11	8	23	26	22	18	23	19	
Mobilization	S	59	73	69	66	58	71	61	65	
Solubilization	Zn	82	81	79	73	67	70	76	75	

Functional analysis



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Better nutrient prescriptions

Phosphorus Dry or Field-Moist and Slurry Soil Tests (ppm)									
Soil Test Category	Very Low	Low	Optimum*	High	Very High				
Bray P1 and Mehlich-3 P	0–8	9–15	16–20	21–30	31+				
Olsen P	0–5	6–9	10–13	14–18	19+				
Mehlich-3 ICP P	0–15	16–25	26–35	36–45	46+				
P ₂ O ₅ to apply (lb/acre)									
	100	75	58	0	0				
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Beyond functional microorganisms



- Functional microorganisms (e.g. N or P provisioning)
- Functional microorganisms (e.g. drought resistance)
- Functional microorganisms (e.g. nematode suppression)
- Pathogenic microorganisms (type I)
- Pathogenic microorganisms (type II)
- Nominated core microorganisms
- Other hub microorganisms
- Other microorganisms







Core reinforcement

Toju et al. (2018)



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