

Structure, diversity and density of the protocatechuate-degrading bacterial community -Impact of long-term organic amendments

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Impact of long-term organic amendment on *pca* bacterial community Structure – Density – Diversity



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Background

pca bacterial community: bacterial guilde involved in the ring fission of the protocatechuate.

Protocatechuate: key intermediate of the degradation of aromatic compounds (deriving from complex organic matter)

Molecular marker used: pcaH coding the ß sub-unit of the protocatechuate 3,4-dioxygenase

Results

Structure



<u>pcaH PCR- RFLP</u> performed for each experimental condition by triplicates.
 <u>SS100 significantly different</u> from the control (U), FM and SS10





Structure:

- Ribosomal Intergenic Spacer Analysis (RISA: assessing the global community structure) performed for each
- experimental condition by triplicates. Comparison of <u>RISA vs pcaH fingerprints</u>: mantel
- correlation test based on Bray & Curtis dissimilarity matrices

 Fingerprints significantly correlated (r=0.702)
- Global and functional communities similarly impacted by
- organic input, particularly SS100 treatment.

Experimental design

SS10: Sewage sludge SS100: Sewage sl

4 conditions

17 years of amendment – maize croppe

U: Un-amended, control NPK fertilised FM: Farmyard manure, 10 ton/ha/ye

10 tons/ha/year

je, 100 to<mark>ns/ha/2years</mark>



Density:

•Abundance evaluated by q-PCR: pcaH/16S rDNA ratios pca community is significantly <u>more abundant in SS100</u>
 Comparison of density *vs pcaH* fingerprints: mantel correlation test based on Euclidian and Bray & Curtis dissimilarity matrices

- Matrices significantly correlated (r=0.764)
- → Density and structure of pca community similarly impacted by organic input







Diversity

- Phylogenetic tree of PcaH amino-acid sequences Important diversity of PcaH sequences in all experimental
- conditions
- Speciation according to the treatment (i.e. Cluster 5 subgoup B, SS100 dominates)
- Distibution of RFLP profiles: Same dominant profile in FM, SS10 and SS100.
- Different dominant profile for U but grouped in same cluster

Conclusion

 Impact of organic amendment on Structure – Density – Diversity of pca bacterial community

- · Impact increased for high carbon input (i.e. SS100)
- Tendancy respected for structure density and diversity

Carbon input changes the genetic potential of the protocatechuate degrading community therefore changing soil functionning

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