Molecular Sequencing of the Humus Layer in Catskill Soils: Using Deep Sequencing to Characterize Resident Bacterial and Fungal Communities



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Sampled Catskill Humus Forms Moder **Beech dominant, mixed** northern hardwoods **Giant Ledge 845m** Panther Mtn. 829m HUMUS Mor **Old growth hemlock TOP SOIL Tsuga Top 940m** Millbrook Road. 681m **SUB SOIL** Mull PARENT **Rich mesic northern** MATERIAL ROOT hardwoods BEDROCK Pakatakan Mtn. 477m Romer Mtn. 428m

Sampled Catskill Humus Forms Moder Strongly acidic







Sampled Catskill Humus Forms Mor Very strongly acidic







Sampled Catskill Humus Forms Mull Weakly acidic







Overview

Characterize bacterial and fungal communities of sampled humus forms

Extracted DNA from 18 soil samples:

Moder: 3 samples x 2 sites

Mor: 3 samples x 2 sites

Mull: 3 samples x 2 sites

PCR amplified region of:

16S rRNA (bacteria) – 515F / 806R primers

18S rRNA (fungi) – Euk1391F / EukBr primers

Sequenced libraries on Illumina MiSeq at NC Museum of Natural Sciences

Results

Sequencing

Successful for 17 of 18 samples

Same Mor sample failed for bacterial and fungal sequences

Bacteria:

After filtering: 293,311 seqs total Mean/sample: 17,253 (4410 – 28,661)

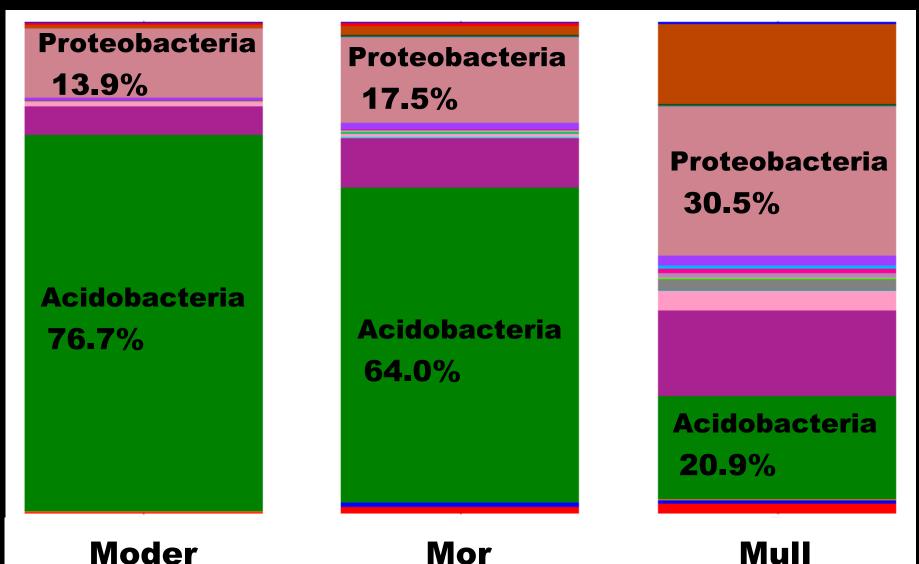
Rarefied to 4410 seqs/sample

Fungi:

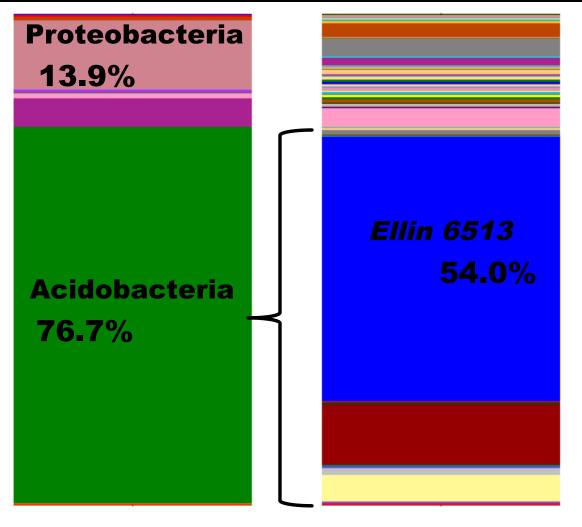
Preliminary analysis: >2,000,000 seqs (?!?)

Analysis currently underway

OTUs per Humus Form (phylum level)



Moder Humus Samples: phylum vs. genus level

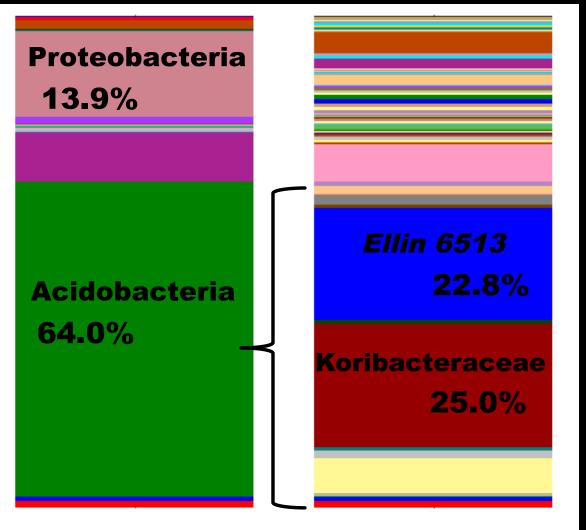


Phylum-level

Genus-level

Acidobacteria present mosly as *Ellin 6513*

Mor Humus Samples: phylum vs. genus level

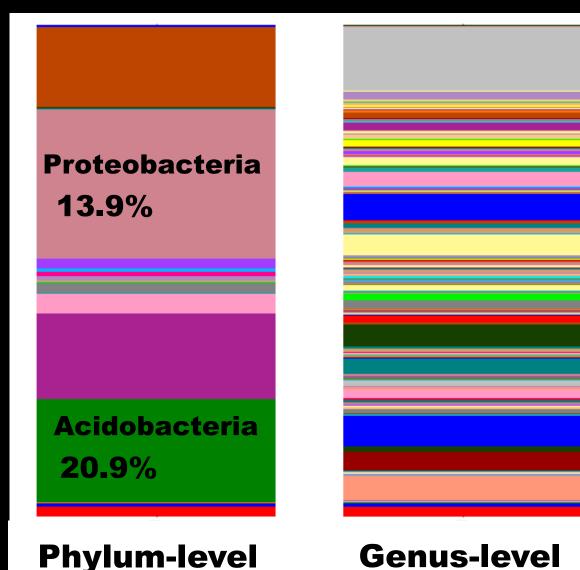


Acidobacteria present mosly as *Ellin 6513* and Koribacteraceae

Phylum-level

Genus-level

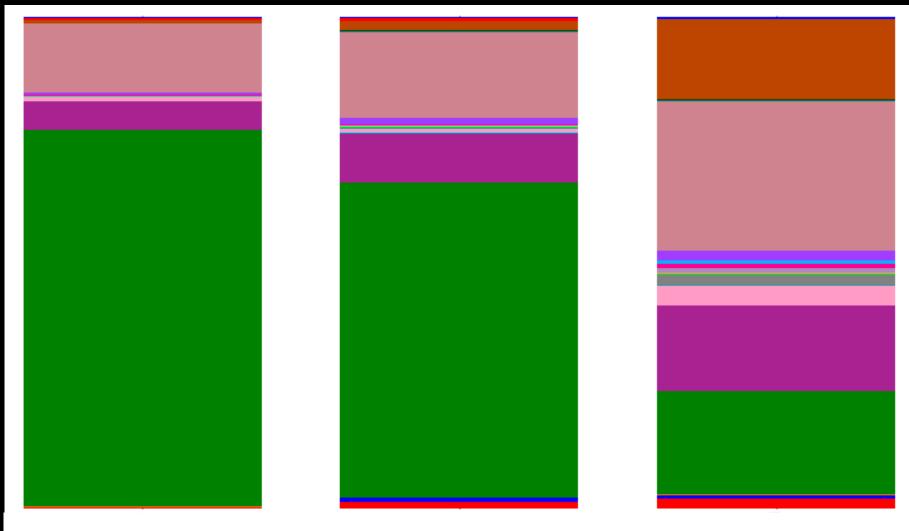
Mull Humus Samples: phylum vs. genus level



Acidobacteria are diverse

All groups diverse

Mull Humus Samples Significantly More OTUs

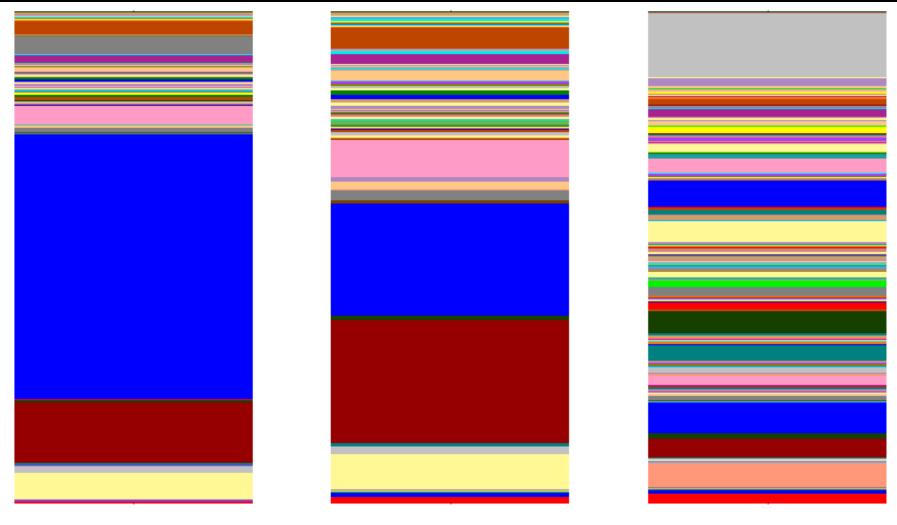


Moder





Mull Humus Samples Significantly More OTUs

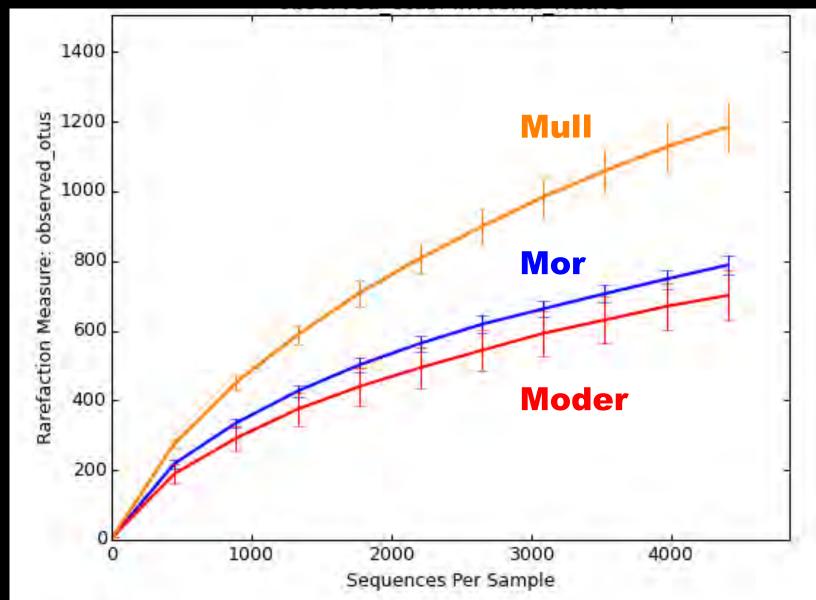


Moder





Rarefaction Curves



Higher Bacterial Diversity in Mull Humus Soils



pH levels the least extreme sampled High biological activity ↑ nutrients ↑ aeration

Abundance of Acidobacteria in Moder and Mor Humus Soils – Why???

"The Ecology of Acidobacteria" (Kielak at al., 2016):

-- one of most widespread and abundant group

-- unculturable (traditional methods)

-- comprises ~20% of microbial community across soil environments

-- dominant in acidic soils

-- can survive in soils polluted with uranium, petroleum, PCBs, etc.

-- insights gained from DNA sequencing

- Insights into Acidobacteria from DNA Sequencing: Have broad range of genes encoding transporters -- may allow for nutrient uptake in nutrient limited soils
- May use bacterial-produced polymers
- -- some can break down gellan gum
- Have genes encoding ammonia transporter channel
- -- direct uptake of ammonium
- -- no clear evidence of role in N-cycle processes (N fixation, nitrification, denitrification)

Resistant to antibiotics

Some known to synthesize exopolysaccharides (EPS)

-- may allow for survival in harsh soils

Numerous functions of EPS in soil

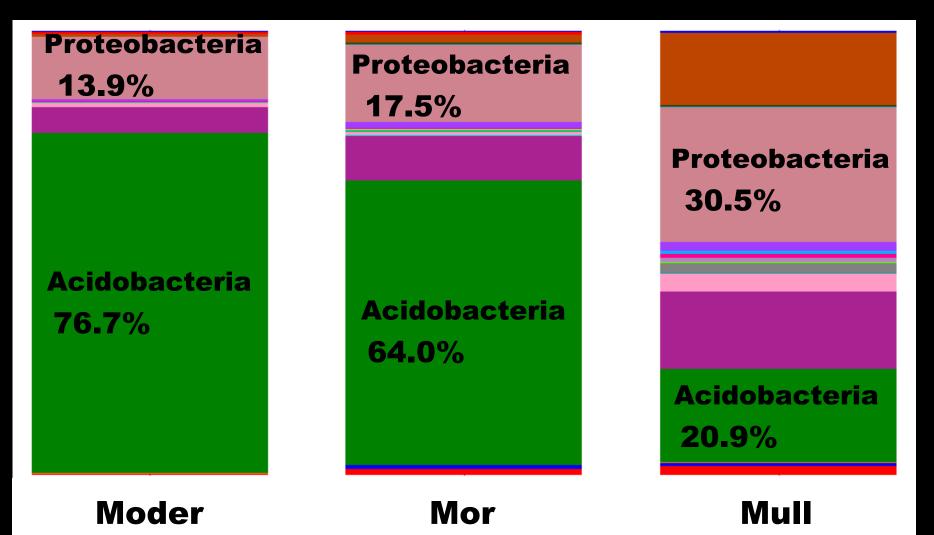
- -- involved in formation of soil matrix
- -- may act as nutrient and water trap

-- may be involved in bacterial adhesion that helps form soil aggregates

Diversity of Acidobacterial communities is lower in soils with more extreme pH

-- may require greater specialization (enzyme stability)

Bacterial Results Ratios of Proteobacteria / Acidobacteria -- low ratios: oligotrophic soils (nutrient poor) -- high ratios: copiotrophic soils (nutrient rich)



Conclusions

Mull humus bacterial communities significantly more diverse than those in moder or mor

Likely due to nutrient level

Moder and Mor humus communities dominated by Acidobacteria

Acidobacteria able to survive harsh conditions Role of Acidobacteria in soils largely unknown

May be involved in formation of soil matrix, soil aggregates, trapping of nutrients and water (EPS)

May produce secondary metabolites, form biofilms, degrade pollutants (speculative)

Conclusions

SCIENCE

WISCONSIN BECOMES FIRST STATE TO NAME OFFICIAL MICROBE, HONORING CHEESE-PRODUCING BACTERIUM

ONLY 49 TO GO

By Jeremy Hsu April 19, 2010

Depending on what our Acidobacteria can do, maybe New York should be the 2nd!

Acknowledgements

CERM Cooperative Research Project: Ecological feedbacks & tipping points in the Catskill forest as revealed by the study of soil humus morphology

Collaborators

- -- Sam Adams, Olive Natural Heritage Society
- -- Alison Keimowitz, Vassar College
- -- Michael Kudish, Margaretville, NY
- -- Gary Lovett, Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies -- Steve Parisio, NYSDEC
- -- Chuck Ver Straeten, New York State Museum
- -- Members of the field crews that collected soil samples!!