

THE PLANT MICROBIOME: FROM RHIZOSPHERE TO SEEDS AND APPLICATIONS TO IMPROVE CROP PERFORMANCE

Angela Sessitsch



IMPROVING PLANT PERFORMANCE



- Improving plant stress tolerance by understanding and modulating molecular mechanisms
- Molecular markers for smart breeding and selection



Claudia Jonak

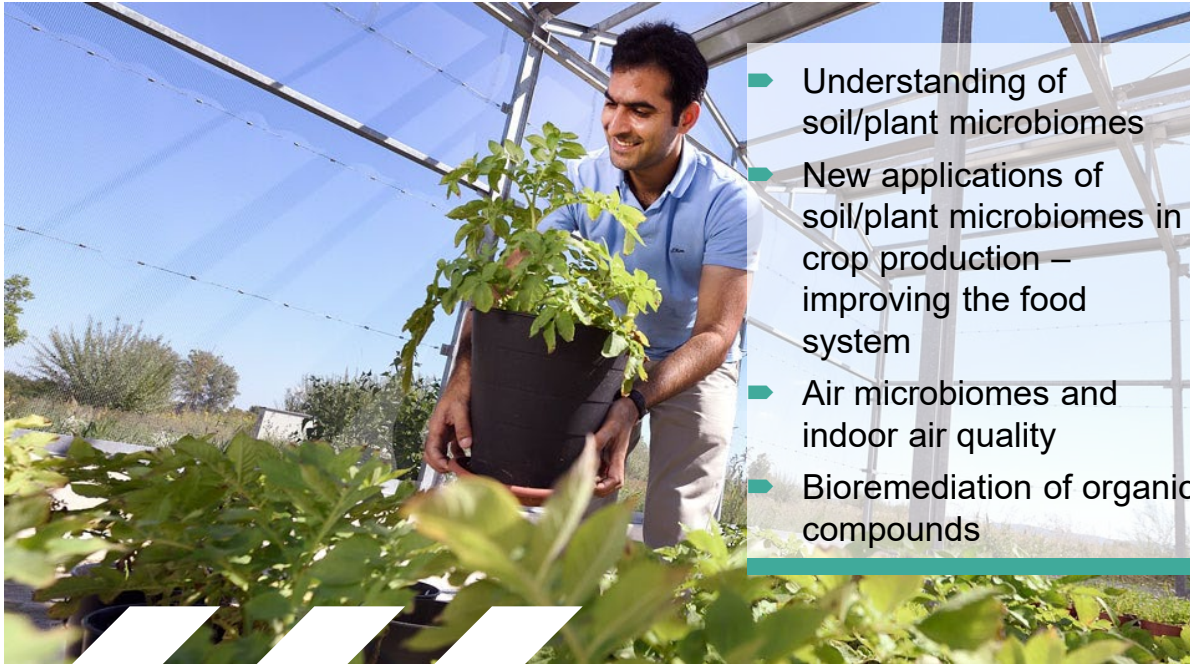


Eva Maria Molin



Dominik Großkinsky

MICROBIOME SOLUTIONS



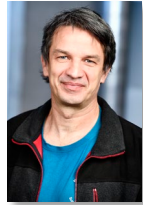
- Understanding of soil/plant microbiomes
- New applications of soil/plant microbiomes in crop production – improving the food system
- Air microbiomes and indoor air quality
- Bioremediation of organic compounds



Stéphane Compant



Claudia Preininger



Günter Brader



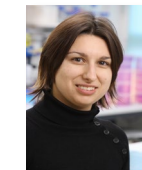
Markus Gorfer



Islam Abd-El Daim



Thomas Reichenauer



Tanja Kostic



Friederike Trognitz

The Soil (**Plant**) Microbiome

There's a lot more than dirt to the soil in which plants grow.

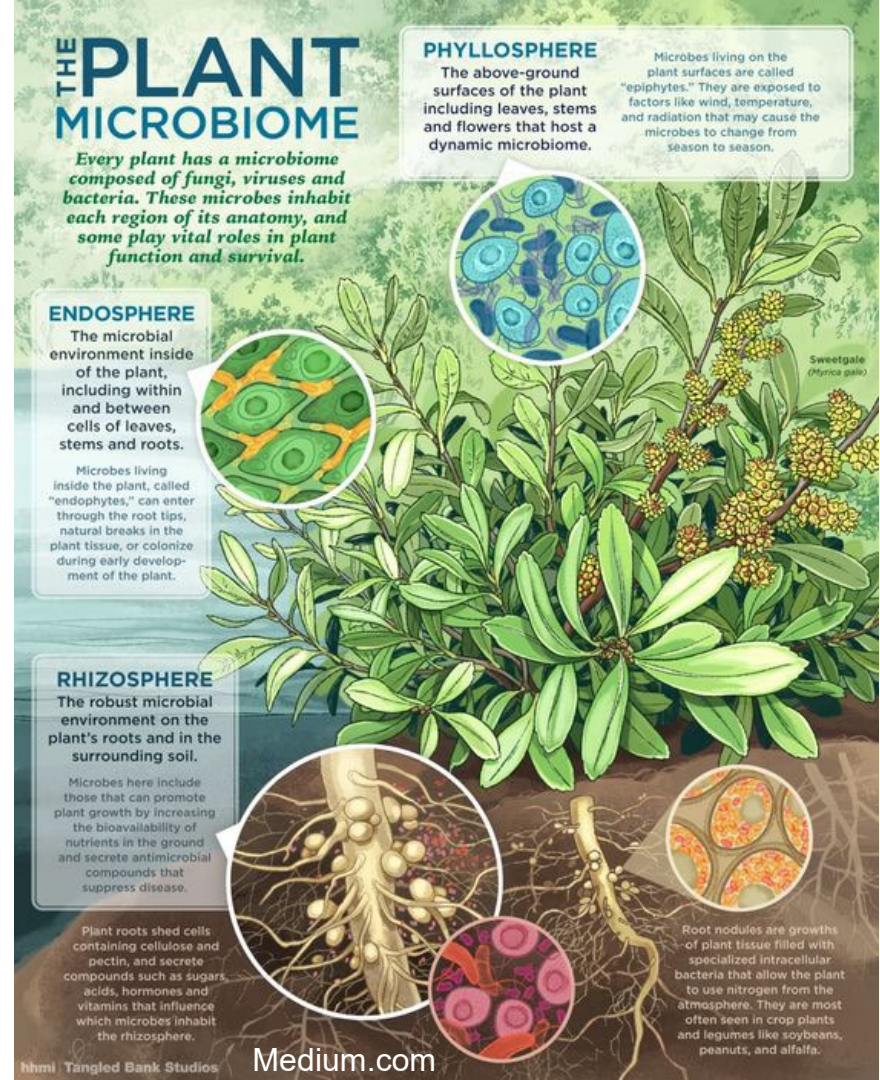
The Scientist, 2013

- Everything starts in the soil...
 - 100.000.000 bacterial cells in 1 g soil with ten thousands of species
- Selection and enrichment of microbes in the plant environment (roots)
- Root exudation – sugars, amino acids, sterols, etc. – up to 20% of the C obtained through photosynthesis
- Rhizosphere (zone around roots influenced by root exudates): hot spot of microbial activity
- The **Plant Holobiont**: plant and microbiome acting together



COMPARTMENTS OF MICROBIAL LIFE ON / IN PLANTS

- **Compartments:** soil, rhizosphere, root surface, root interior, phylloplane, stem/leaf interior, flowers, seeds, fruits
- **Plant physiology & niche environment** influence plant microbiome



KEY MODE OF ACTIONS AND INTERACTIONS

- Activities against plant diseases
- Improving abiotic stress
- Nutrient aquisition
- Degradation of toxins
- Improving nutritional composition
- Improving storability
- and more

Plant nutrient aquisition

Plant protection against
pathogens / pests

Plant protection against
abiotic stress

Food / plant quality
improvement

Postharvest
management

Phytoremediation

Environmental
protection

Green infrastructure



TODAY...

- Grapevine and weed microbiomes
- Potato soil/tuber microbiomes – diversity and storability
- Microbiota of reproductive organs
- Seed-based microbial applications

GRAPEVINE AND WEED MICROBIOMES



GRAPEVINE AND WEED MICROBIOMES



Lepidium draba L.



Lamium amplexicaule L.



Veronica arvensis L.



Stellaria media L.



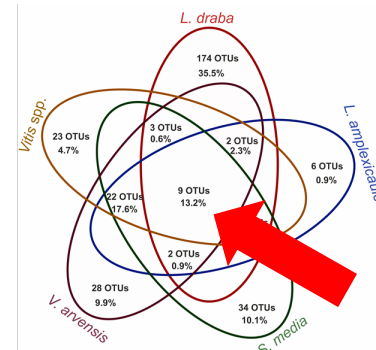
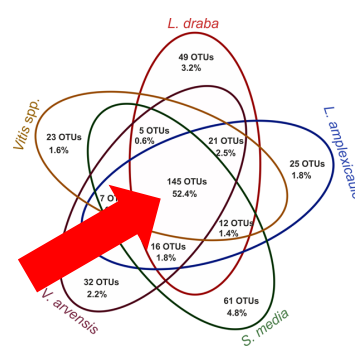
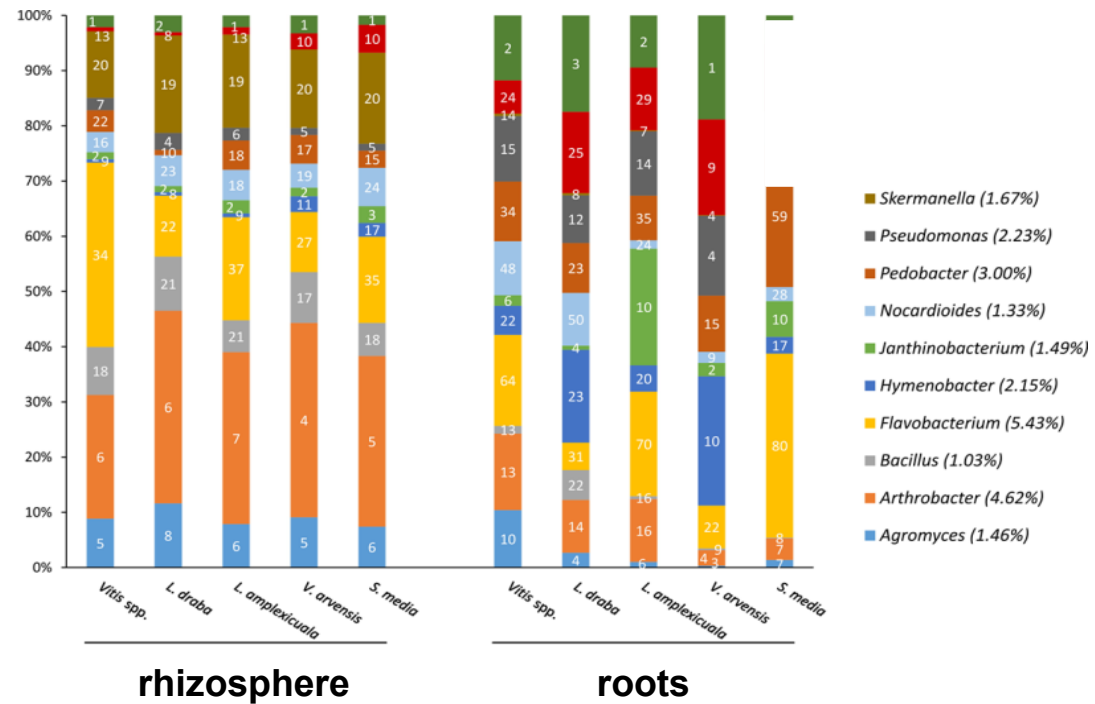
Sampling / analysis

- Sampling time: April
- Rhizosphere and root endosphere
- 16S rRNA-based microbiome analysis (Illumina)
- Isolation of bacteria from grapevine and *L. draba*
- Characterization of isolates

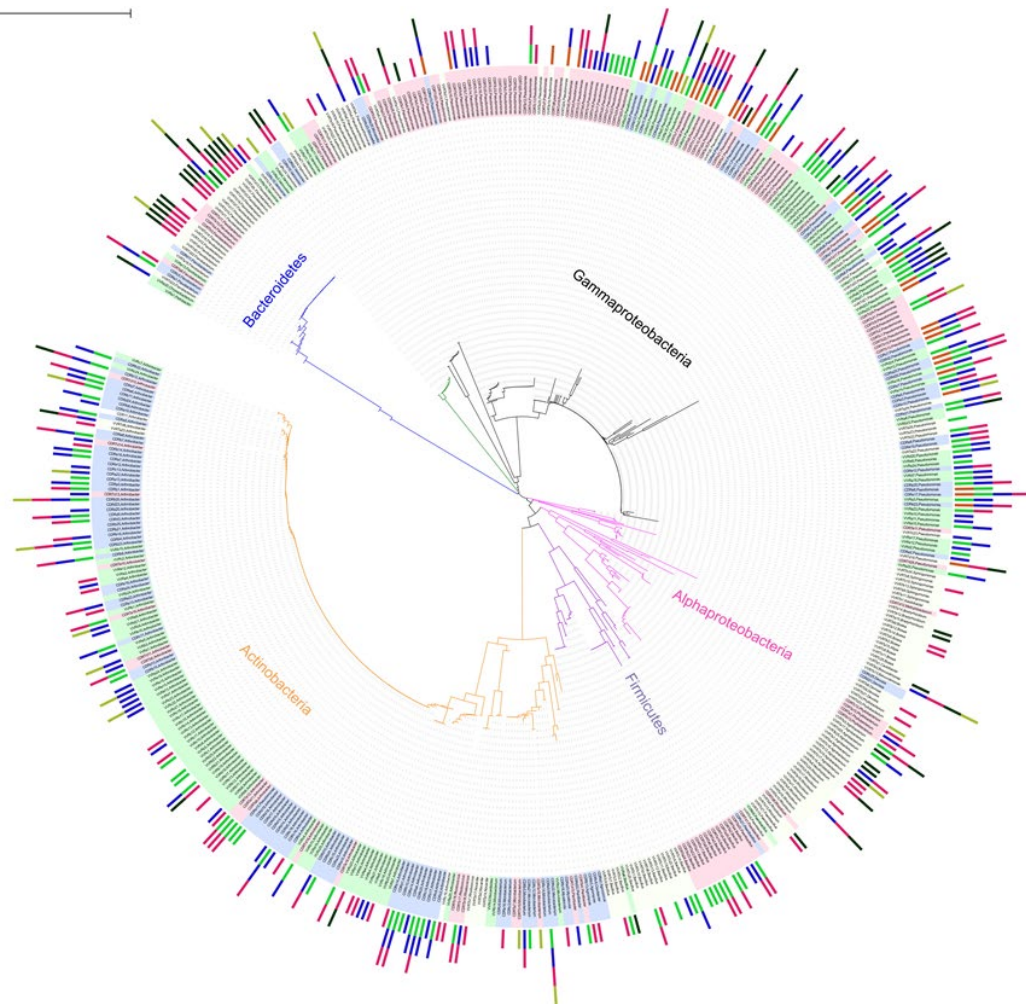
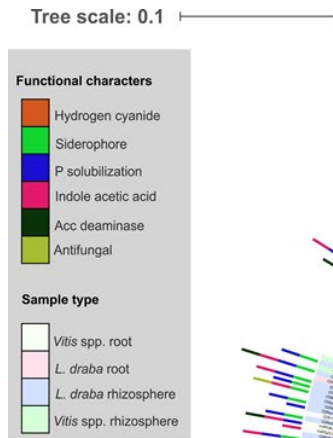


Abdul Samad

RHIZOSPHERE AND ENDOSPHERE MICROBIOMES ARE DIFFERENT



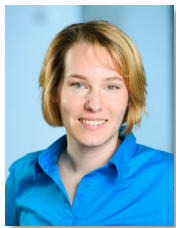
BACTERIAL ISOLATES OF GRAPEVINE AND *L. DRABA*



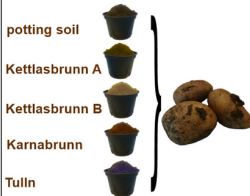





POTATO STORABILITY



PLANT MICROBIOMES AND POTATO STORAGE

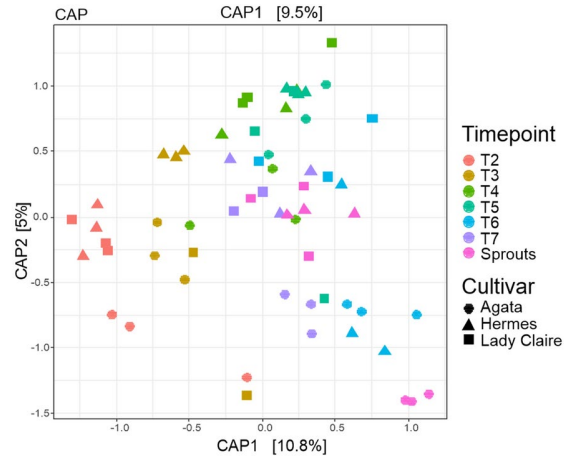


**Franziska
Buchholz**

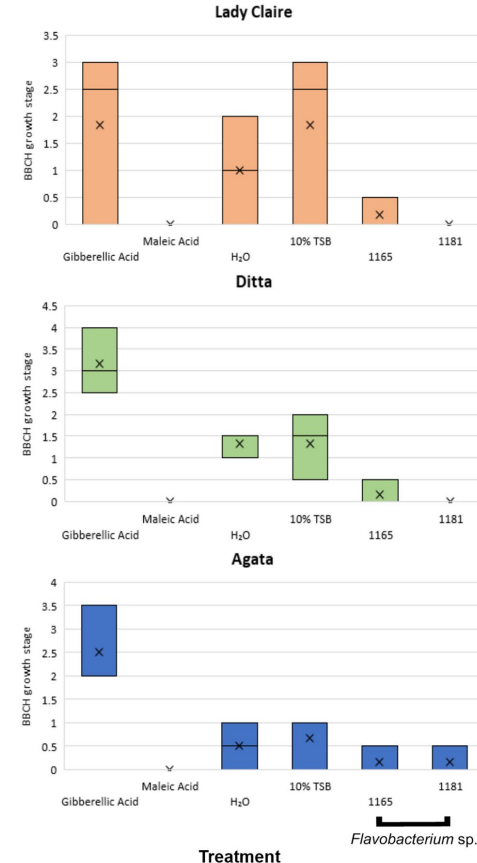
Sampling time point	Storage					
	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	T7
Description	after harvesting	two weeks after harvesting	five weeks after harvesting	ten weeks after harvesting	dormancy break	Sprouting
BBCH stage	00	00	00	01	03	07
Soil type/ potato tuber						
Samples taken from:	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Fabiola, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in five different soil types	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in potting soil	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in potting soil	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in potting soil	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Fabiola, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in five different soil types	Tubers of the varieties Agata, Fabiola, Hermes and Lady Claire cultivated in five different soil types

Aim: to better understand the ecology and functional role of post-harvest tuber microbiota and to identify isolates influencing sprouting behaviour

PLANT MICROBIOMES AND POTATO STORAGE



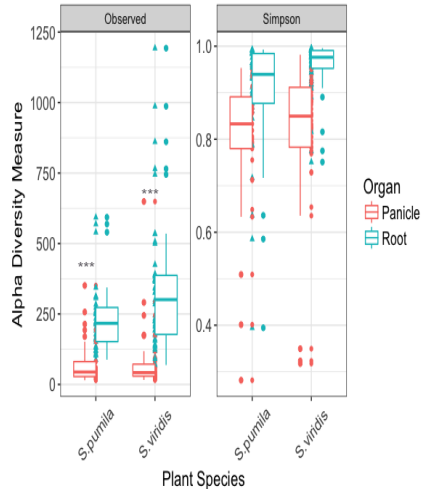
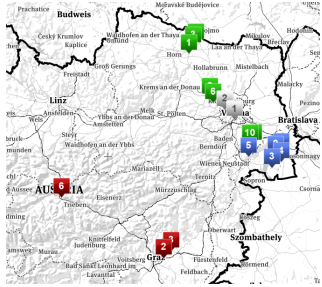
- Dynamic microbiota during storage, increase of taxa like *Staphylococcus*, *Propionibacterium* and *Acinetobacter*
- Storage properties were soil- and cultivar-dependent
- Nine OTUs (e.g., OTU_14, a *Flavobacterium* sp.) associated with long storage stability, i.e., OTUs were significantly increased when dormancy break and sprouting started late
- Two strains of OTU_14 showed sprout inhibition



MICROBIOTA OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS & SEEDS AS VECTORS OF MICROBIAL INOCULANTS

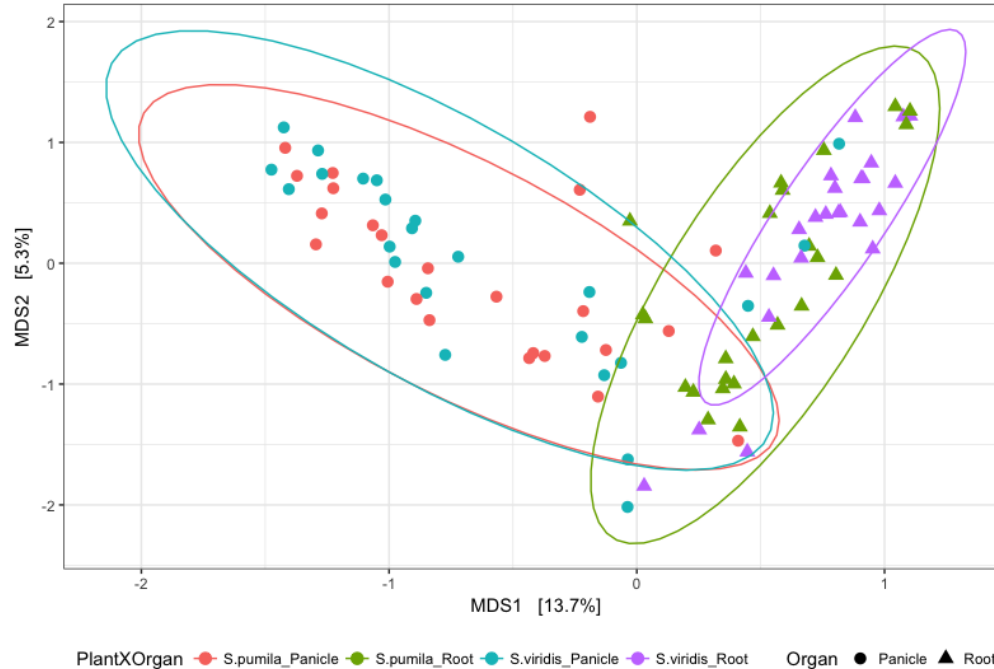


HIGHLY DIFFERENT MICROBIOTA IN ROOTS AND PANICLES OF *SETARIA* SPP.



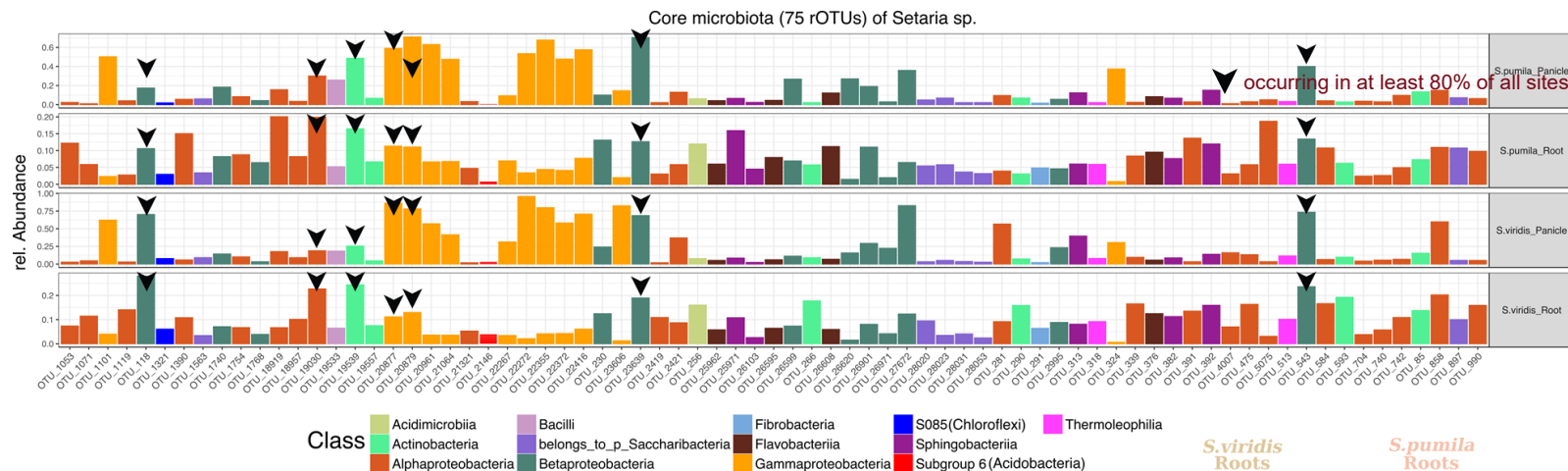
16S rRNA gene-based microbiome analysis

Bacterial communities within roots and panicles (PCoA)

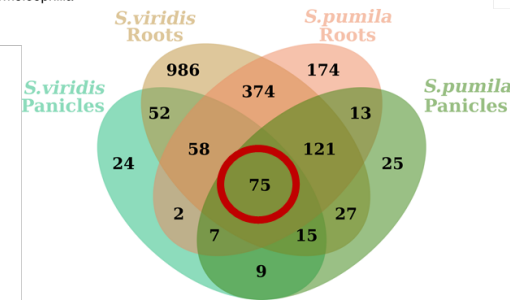


**Carolina
Escobar
Rodríguez**

CORE TAXA



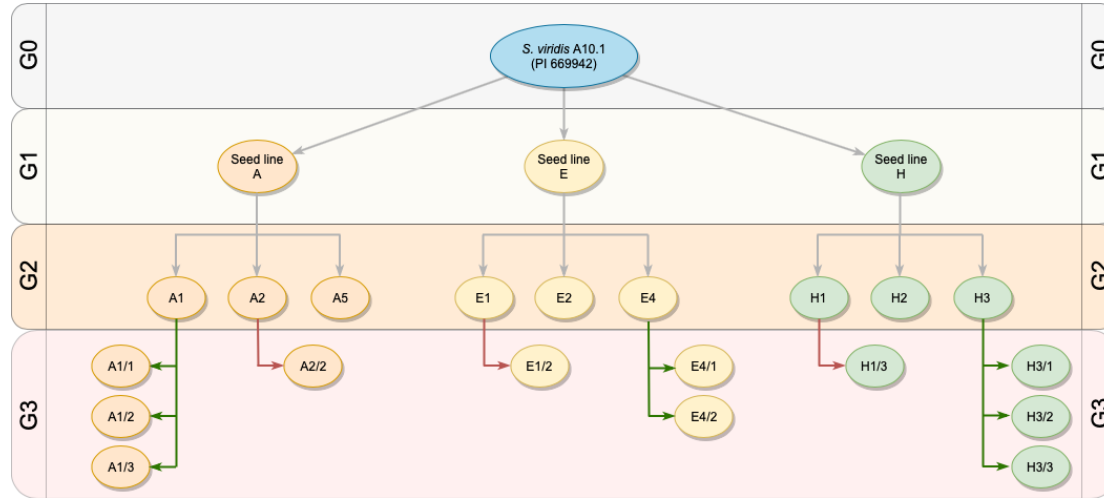
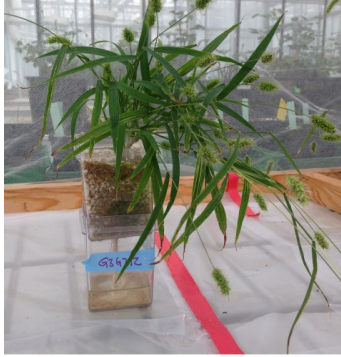
OTU_858 (100%) *Sphingomonas*
 OTU_19539 (100%) *f_Microbacteriaceae*
 OTU_339 (95%) *Variibacter*
 OTU_543 (90%) *Massilia*
 OTU_118 (85%) *Burkholderia-Paraburkholderia*
 OTU_20877 (85%) *Psychrobacter*
 OTU_23639 (85%) *f_Oxalobacteriaceae*
 OTU_290 (85%) *Nocardioides*
 OTU_19030 (85%) *Rhizobium*
 OTU_584 (85%) *Hyphomicrobium*
 OTU_256 (80%) *f_Acidimicrobiaceae*



FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE OF MICROBIOTA ASSOCIATED WITH *SETARIA VIRIDIS* SEEDS



**Carolina
Escobar
Rodríguez**

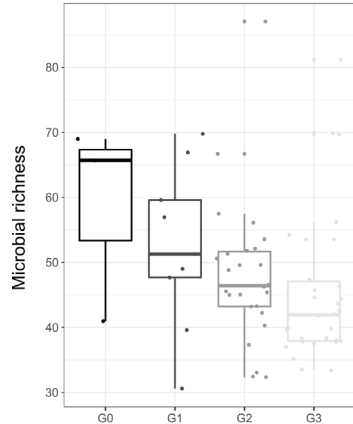


Cultivation over several generation in sterile growth substrate

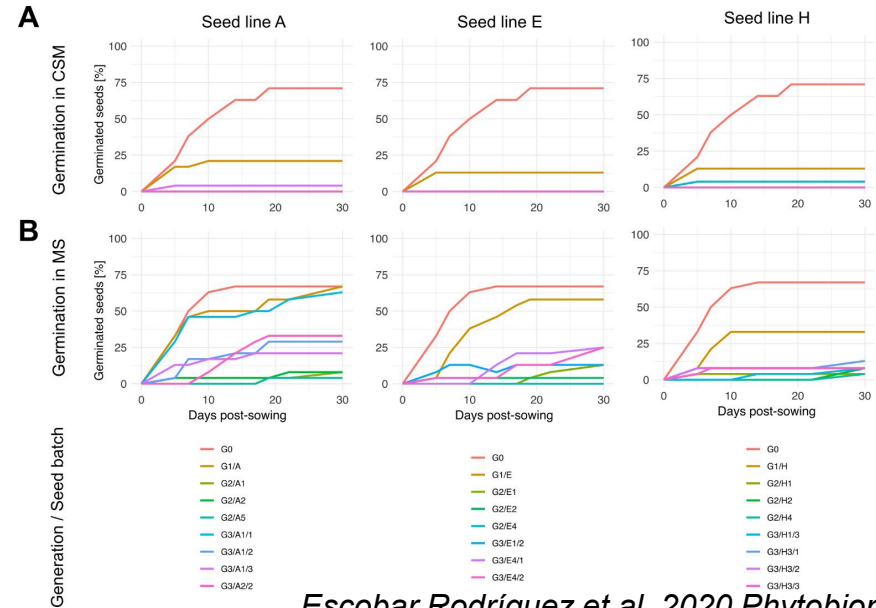
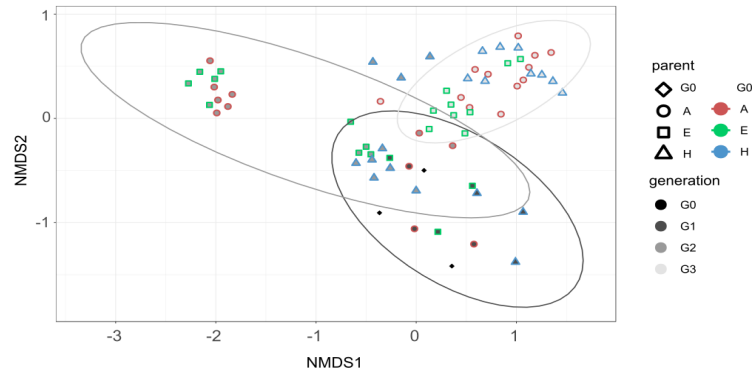


Analysis of seed microbiomes
Plant performance / seed vigor

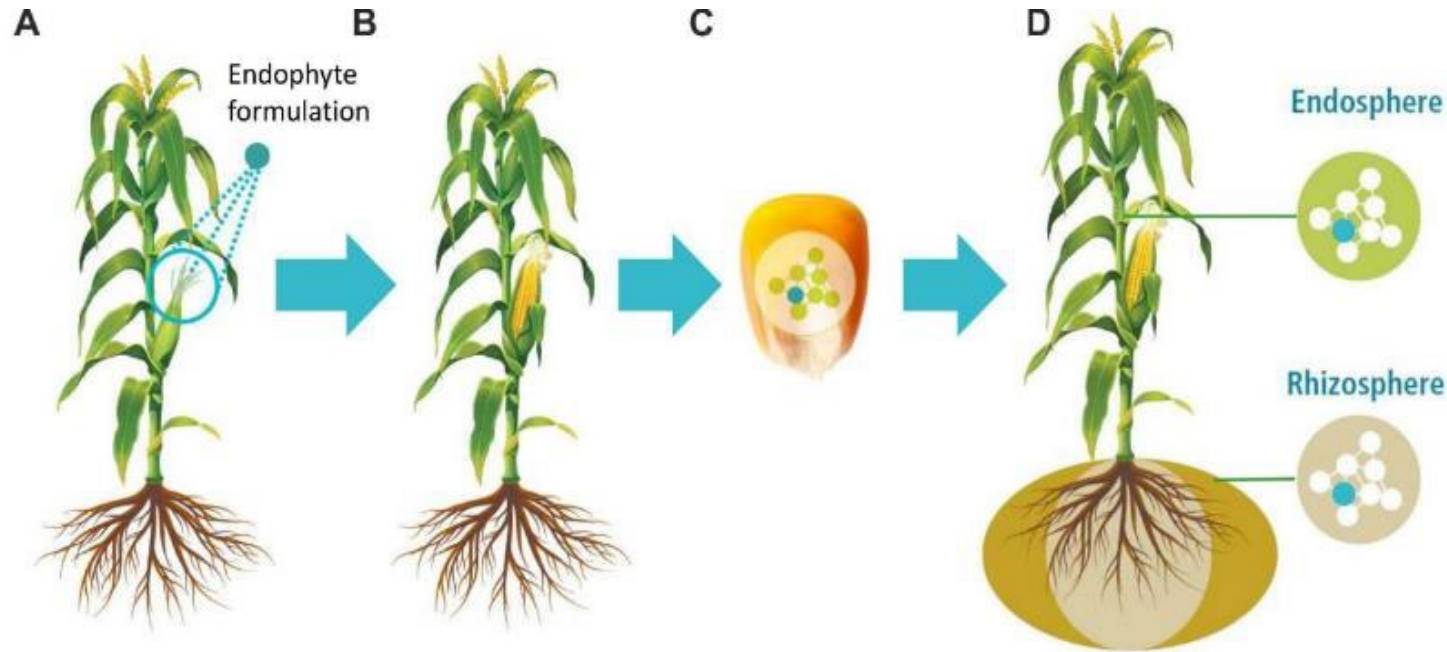
FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE OF MICROBIOTA ASSOCIATED WITH *SETARIA VIRIDIS* SEEDS



Loss of microbiome diversity at later generation seeds associated with severe functional loss in terms of seed germination, vigor and plant growth



ENDOSEED™ - A NEW TECHNOLOGY TO GENERATE ENDOPHYTE-IMPROVED SEEDS

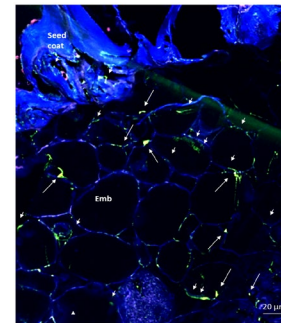


**Nikolaus
Pfaffenbichler**

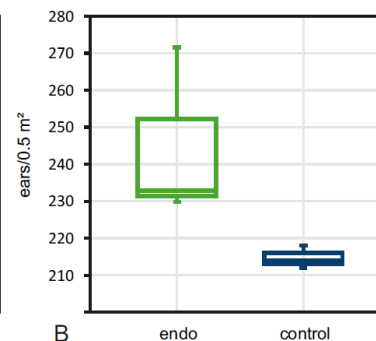
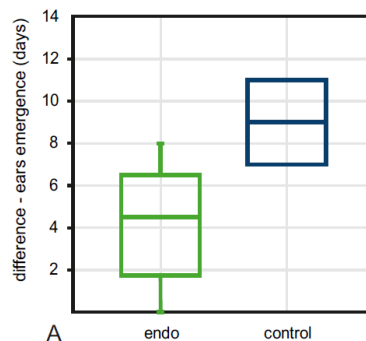


Birgit Mitter

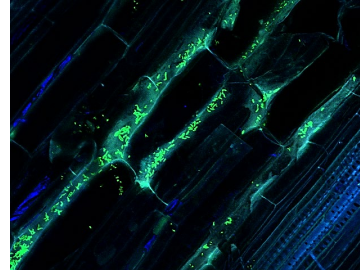
ENDOSEED™ - A NEW TECHNOLOGY TO GENERATE ENDOPHYTE-IMPROVED SEEDS



- 95% of seeds contained *Paraburkholderia phytofirmans* PsJN after flower treatment
- Seeds showed better growth characteristics



SEEDJECTION™ – SUCCESSFUL COLONIZATION AND NO IMPAIRMENT OF PLANT DEVELOPMENT



Grain maize hybrid *Chapalu* colonized by PsJN::gfp2x after 1 week of storage detected in the roots of 5 days old plantlets

- Normal germination and growth compared to untreated negative control seeds
- No impairment of plant development
- Better colonization of inoculant strain than when applied externally
- Tested with G+ and G- strains in the field

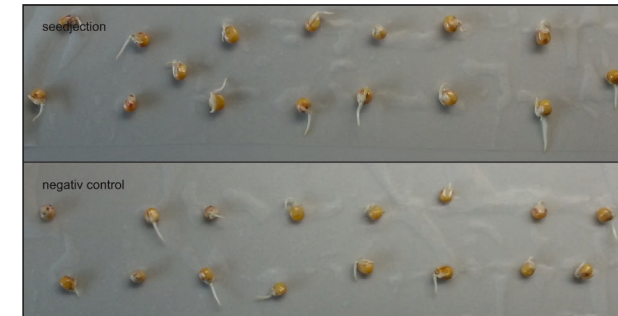


Birgit Mitter



Nikolaus Pfaffenbichler

ENSEMO
INNOVATIVE AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES



SeedJection treated plants compared with negative control, 2 days after sowing, 24°C

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ensemo

Birgit Mitter

Nikolaus Pfaffenbichler

Thank you!