

# Nitrifiers in Space and Time

# Scottish Crop Research Institute



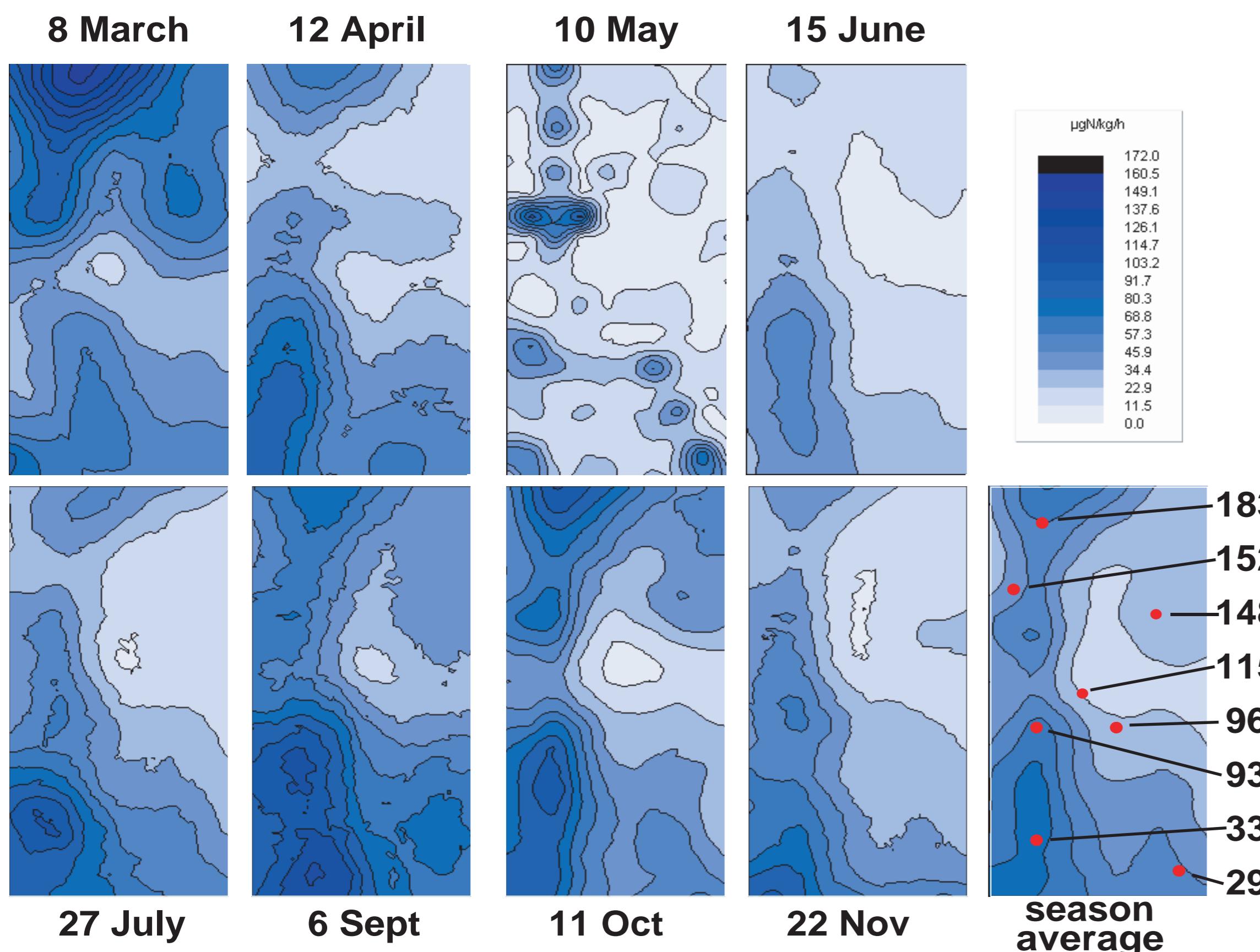
# SCOTTISH EXECUTIVE

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# Introduction

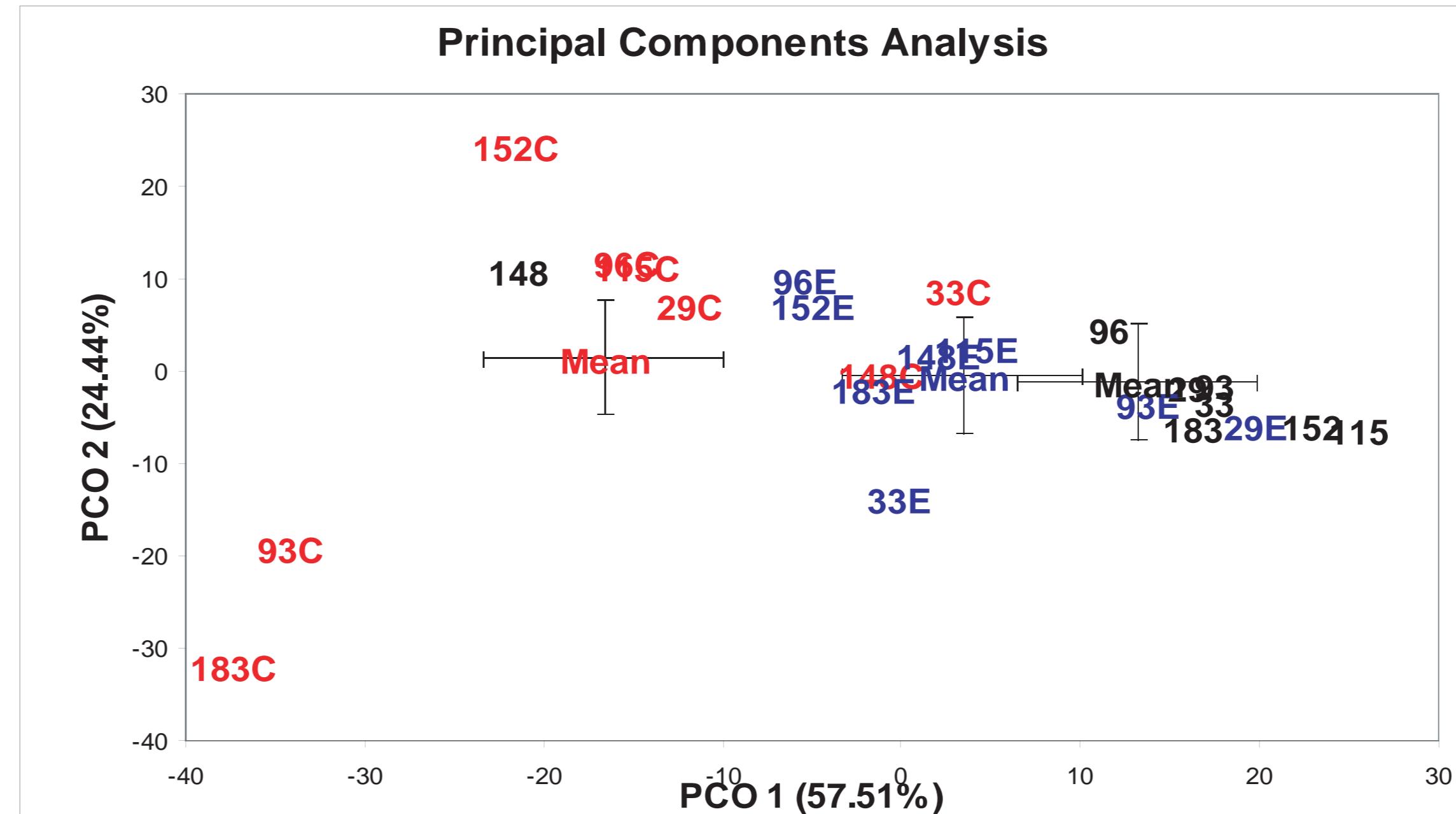
Potential nitrification shows clear spatial and temporal structure in a barley field at SCRI (Abstract 2406). No clear correlation between PNR and background measures. We aim to test the hypothesis that PNR is linked to nitrifier population structure and/or size.



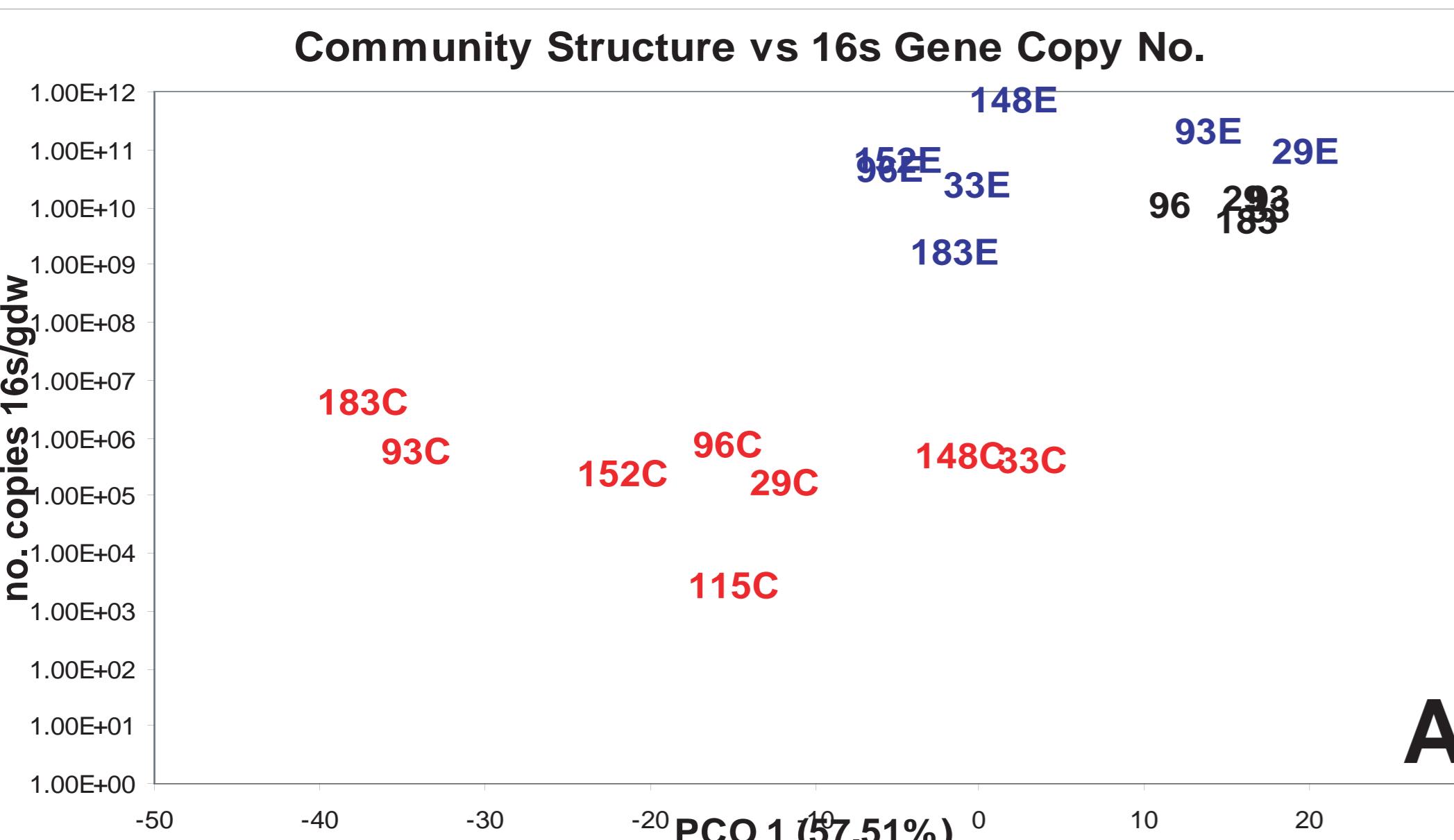
Potential nitrification is spatially and temporally variable. Krig plots represent the distribution of activity across the field site. Sampling locations for community structure analysis are indicated.

# Method

Potential nitrification estimated.  
AmoA gene fragment used as  
marker of Nitrifier populations.  
High-throughput sequencing applied on selected  
samples to assess nitrifying population complexity.  
Relative real time PCR applied to estimate population size.



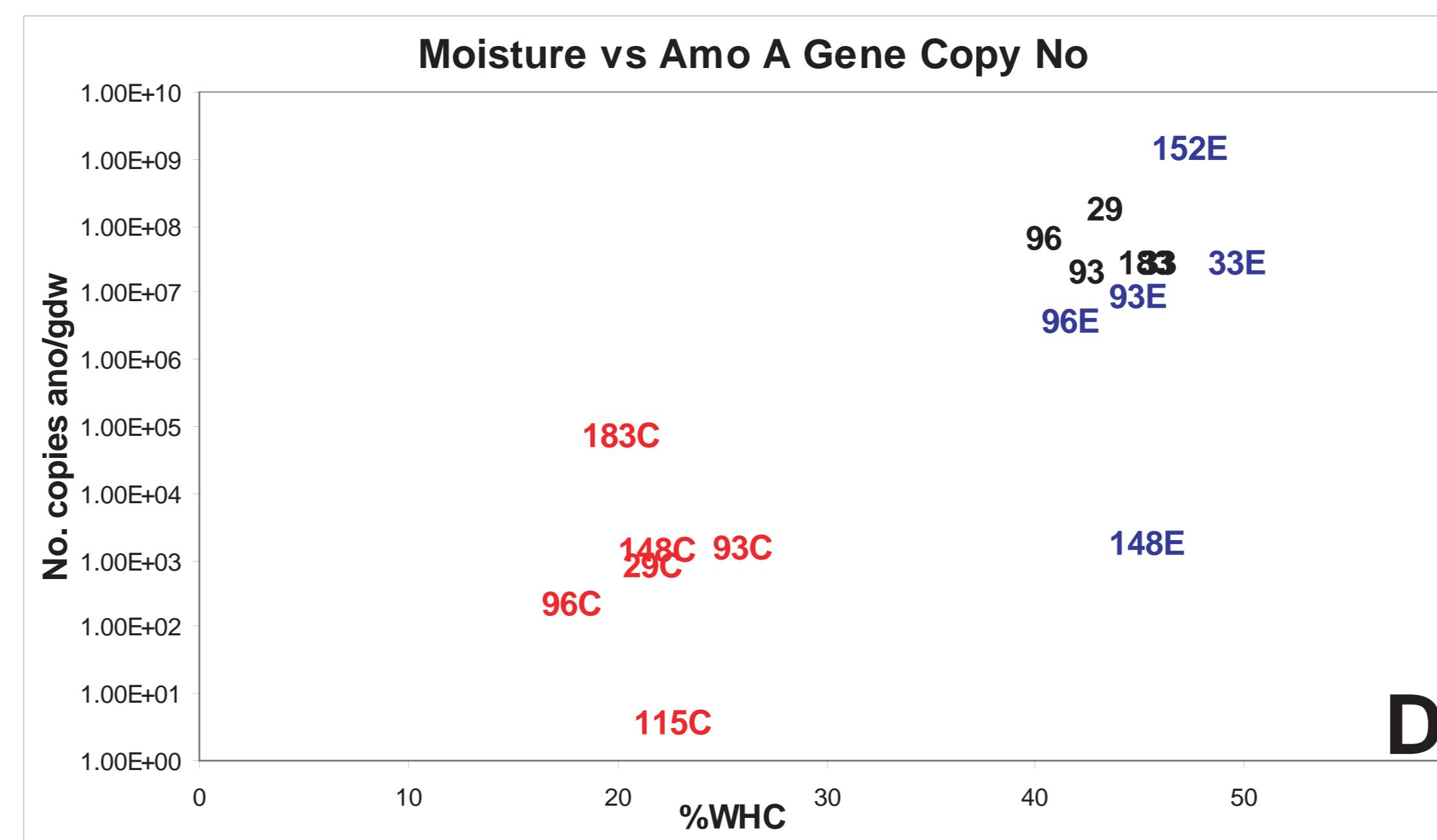
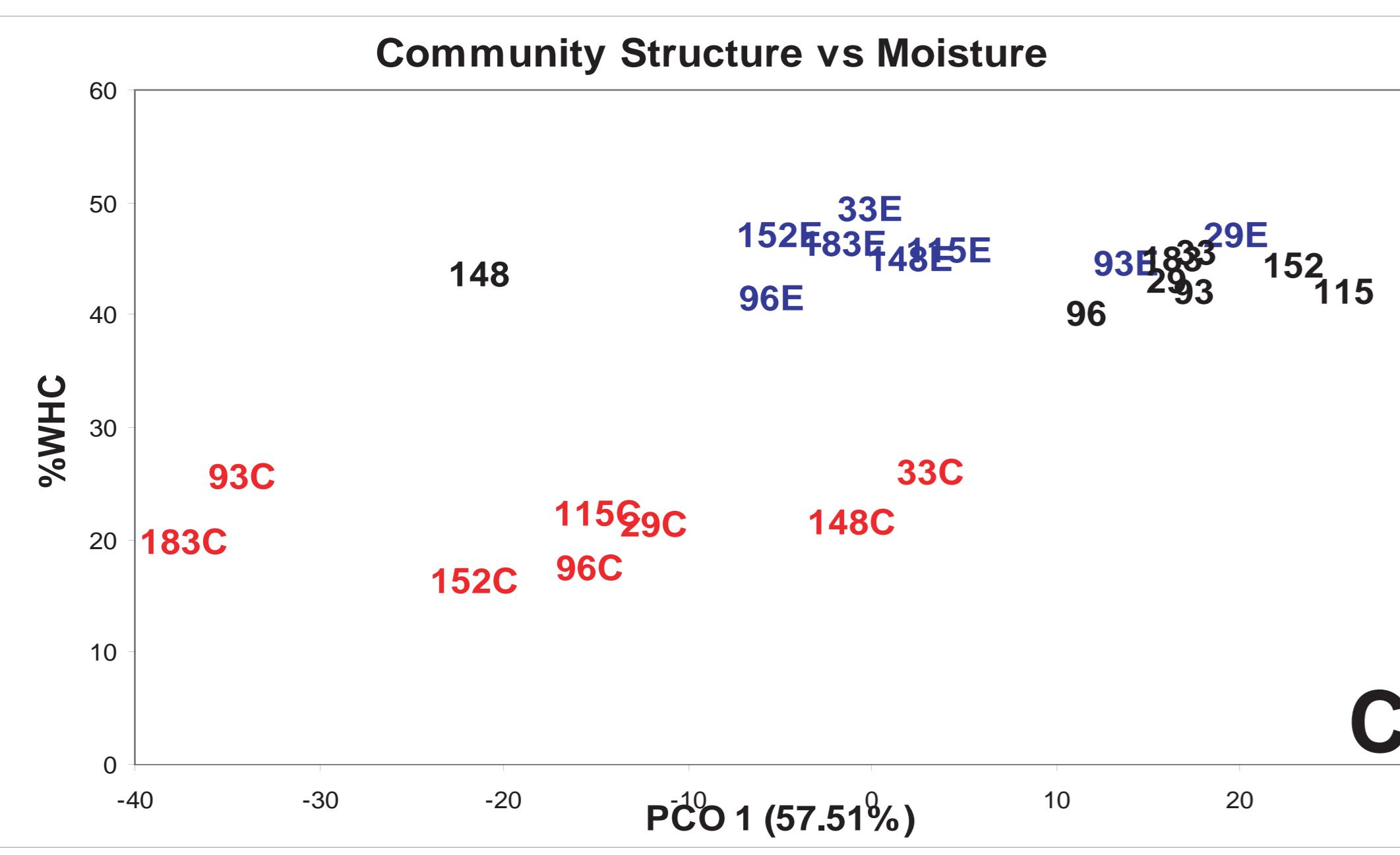
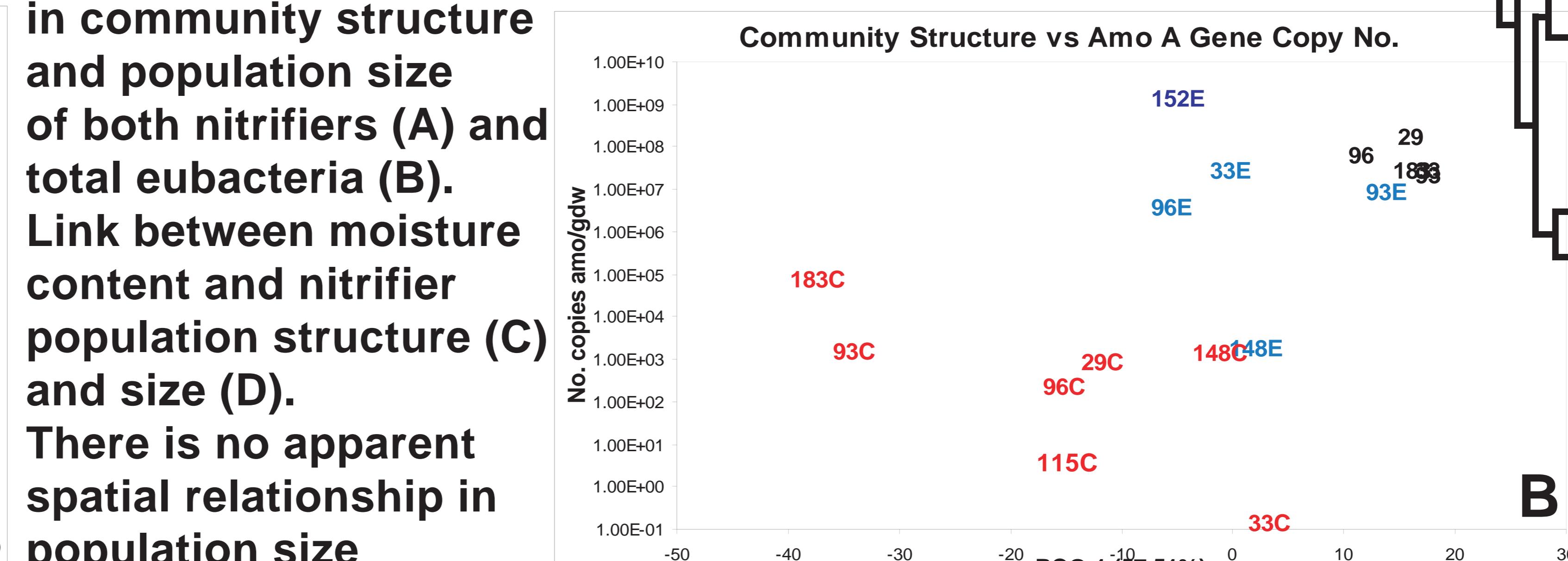
Multivariate analysis demonstrates a clear temporal but no apparent spatial effect in PCO 1. There are no identifiable effects in other dimensions Loadings suggest that the observed community structure effect is primarily due to a shift in dominance between groups 1 and 5



**Link between change in community structure and population size of both nitrifiers (A) and total eubacteria (B).**

**Link between moisture content and nitrifier population structure (C) and size (D).**

**There is no apparent spatial relationship in population size**



# Summary

**Potential nitrification rate, nitrifier community structure and population size respond dynamically over a crop cycle.**

**Population size shift may reflect a depression of total eubacterial population.**

# Distribution of sequence types expressed as relative abundance