

A photograph of a person wearing a green shirt and a hat, sitting in a folding chair under a white canopy in a field. The person is looking at a laptop. There are other chairs and equipment under the canopy. The background shows a field of crops under a blue sky.

# Microdialysis: a new technology for investigating soil nitrogen fluxes in the rhizosphere

Richard Brackin

**ENDEAVOUR**  
Scholarships and Fellowships

 **THE UNIVERSITY  
OF QUEENSLAND**  
AUSTRALIA

 **Australian Government**  
Department of Agriculture

**sra**  
Sugar Research  
Australia

# The complexity of soil

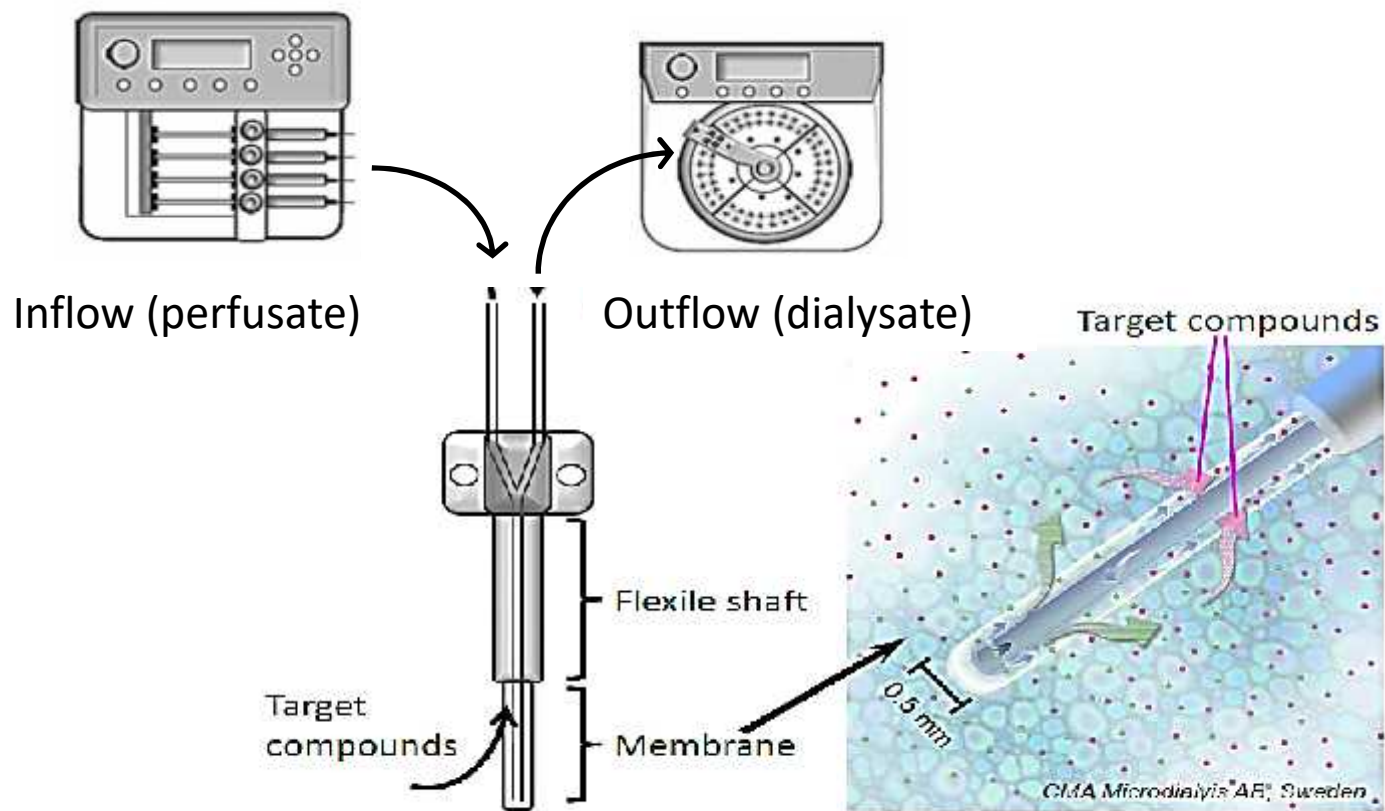


# Measuring soluble soil nitrogen



- Dig a hole
  - Put soil in a plastic bag
  - Put plastic bag in a cooler
  - Travel
  - Store in the fridge...?
  - Sieve?
  - Extract using water or salt
    - Disturbance of soil structure<sup>1</sup>
    - Damage of roots or hyphae<sup>1</sup>
    - Mineralisation of nitrogen<sup>2</sup>
- <sup>1</sup> Hobbie & Hobbie 2012; *Biogeochemistry* **107**:339-360
- <sup>2</sup> Inselsbacher 2014; *Soil Biol Biochem* **71**: 76-86

# Microdialysis



*Inselbacher et al. (2011) Sci Biol & Biochemistry 43, 1321-1332*



# Microdialysis





## Advantages

- Low disturbance
- Samples sterile
- Similar mode of action to plant roots
- Measures fluxes rather than concentrations

## Disadvantages

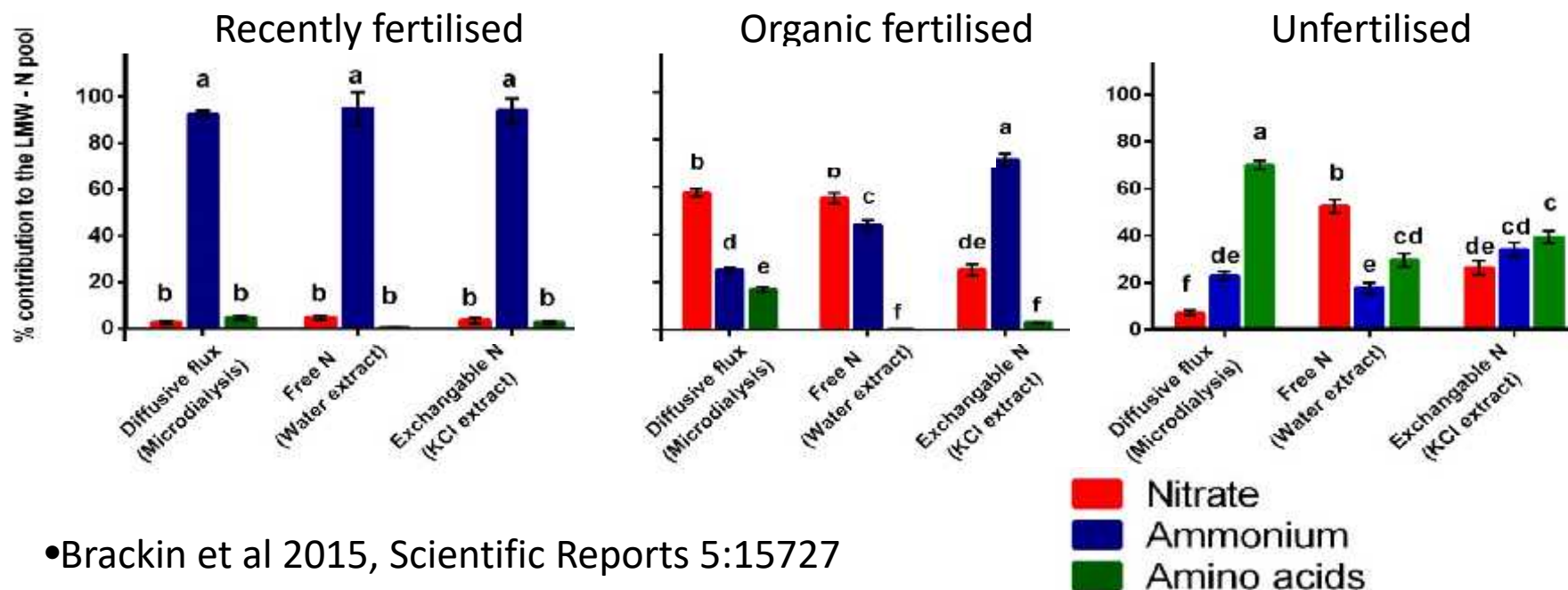
- Not optimised for field
- Requires dexterity and patience
- Small size limits depth
- Requires some soil moisture
- Doesn't measure concentrations
- Won't work well below 0°C, or above 40°C

Microdialysis shows greater proportions of high-turnover amino acids



# Microdialysis shows greater proportions of high-turnover amino acids

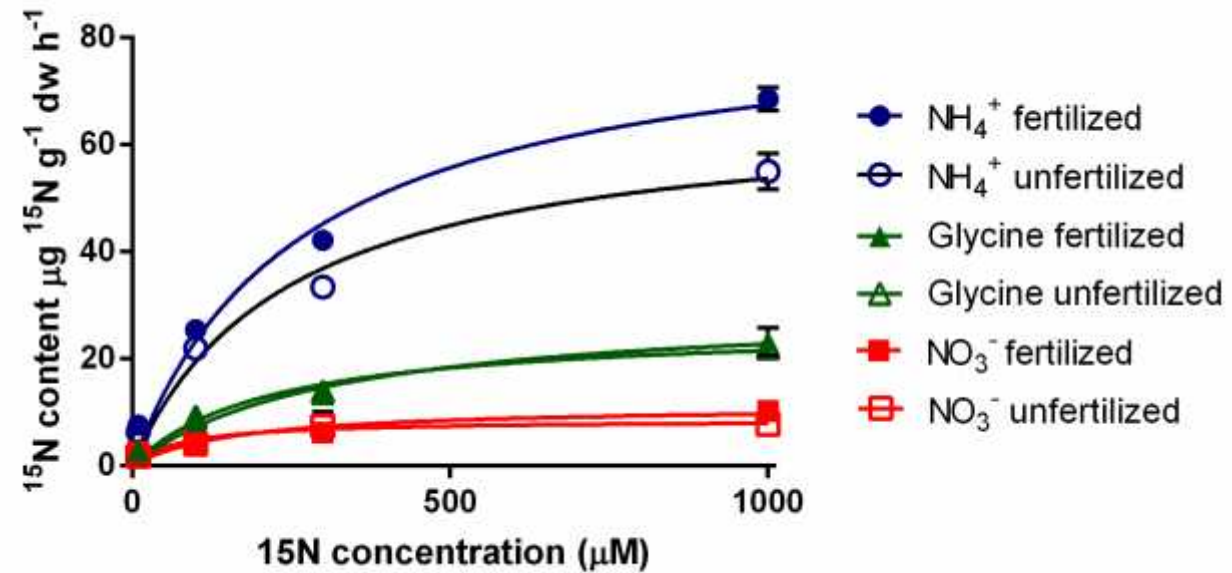
Microdialysis of sugarcane soils: November, Jacob's Well QLD



•Brackin et al 2015, Scientific Reports 5:15727



# Sugarcane N uptake preferences



•Brackin et al 2015, Scientific Reports 5:15727

# Microdialysis allows comparison to root uptake

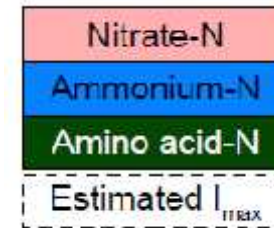
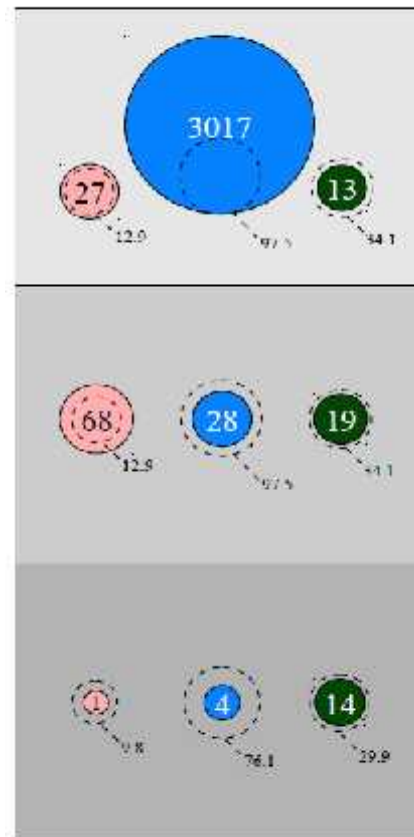


Recently fertilised

Organic fertilised

Unfertilised

Diffusive flux (nmol N cm<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>)

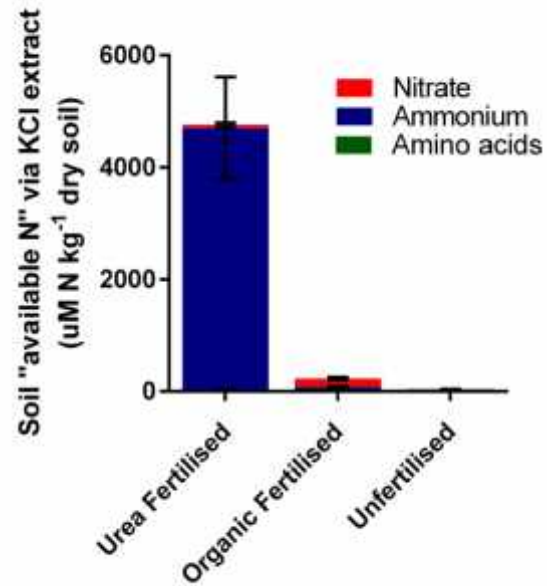


•Brackin *et al* 2015,  
*Scientific Reports* 5:15727

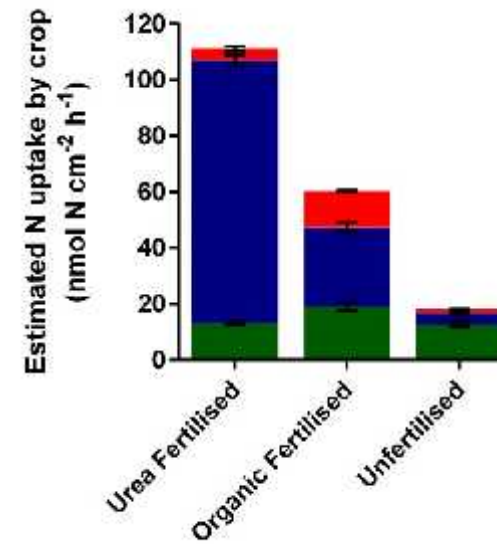
# Modelling N form uptake



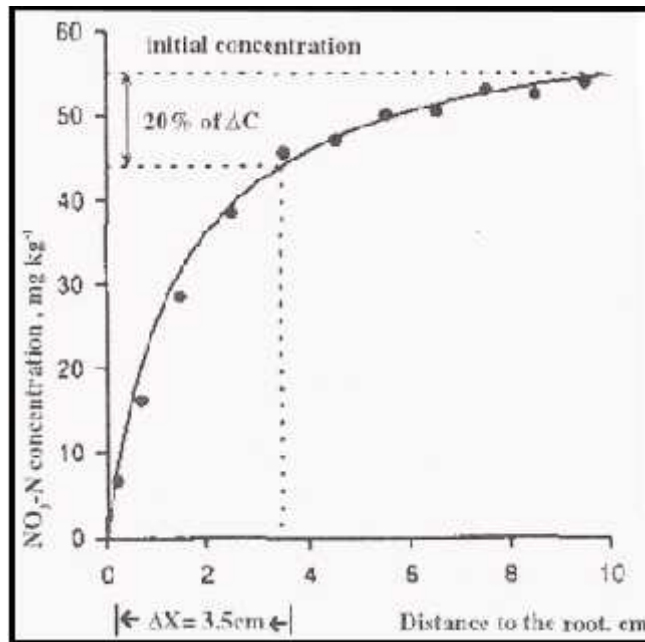
“Available N” as per soil extract



Estimated N uptake



# Investigating depletion zones



Claassen and Steingrobe (1999)  
(in Mineral Nutrition of Crops).



# Conclusions

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- Digging, sieving and extracting soils alters N composition
- Microdialysis results in minimal disturbance, and operates similarly to plant roots
- High temporal resolution for monitoring turnover
- Small scale, for measuring in precise locations
- Allows direct comparison of soil fluxes and plant physiology



# Acknowledgements

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