

Soil-plant interactions governing phosphorus availability to rice



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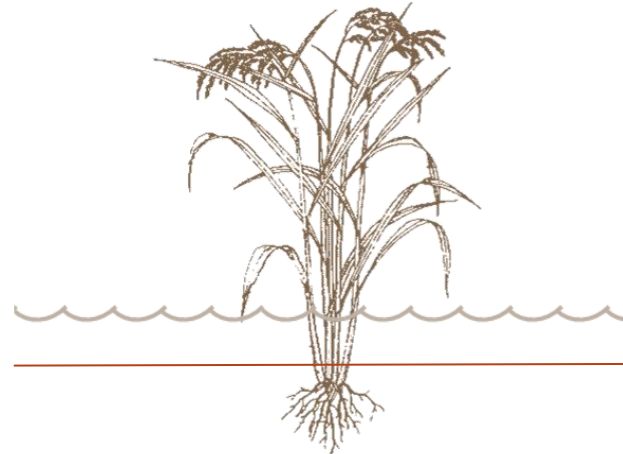
Funding: P-rice Fosforo in risaia: equilibrio tra
produttività e ambiente nell'ottica delle nuove
pratiche agronomiche
PSR Lombardia 2014-2020



P cycle and plant responses under reducing conditions



Fe
OXIDES



Plant uptake

SOIL
SOLUTION

desorption ↑ ↓ adsorption

SECONDARY
MINERALS

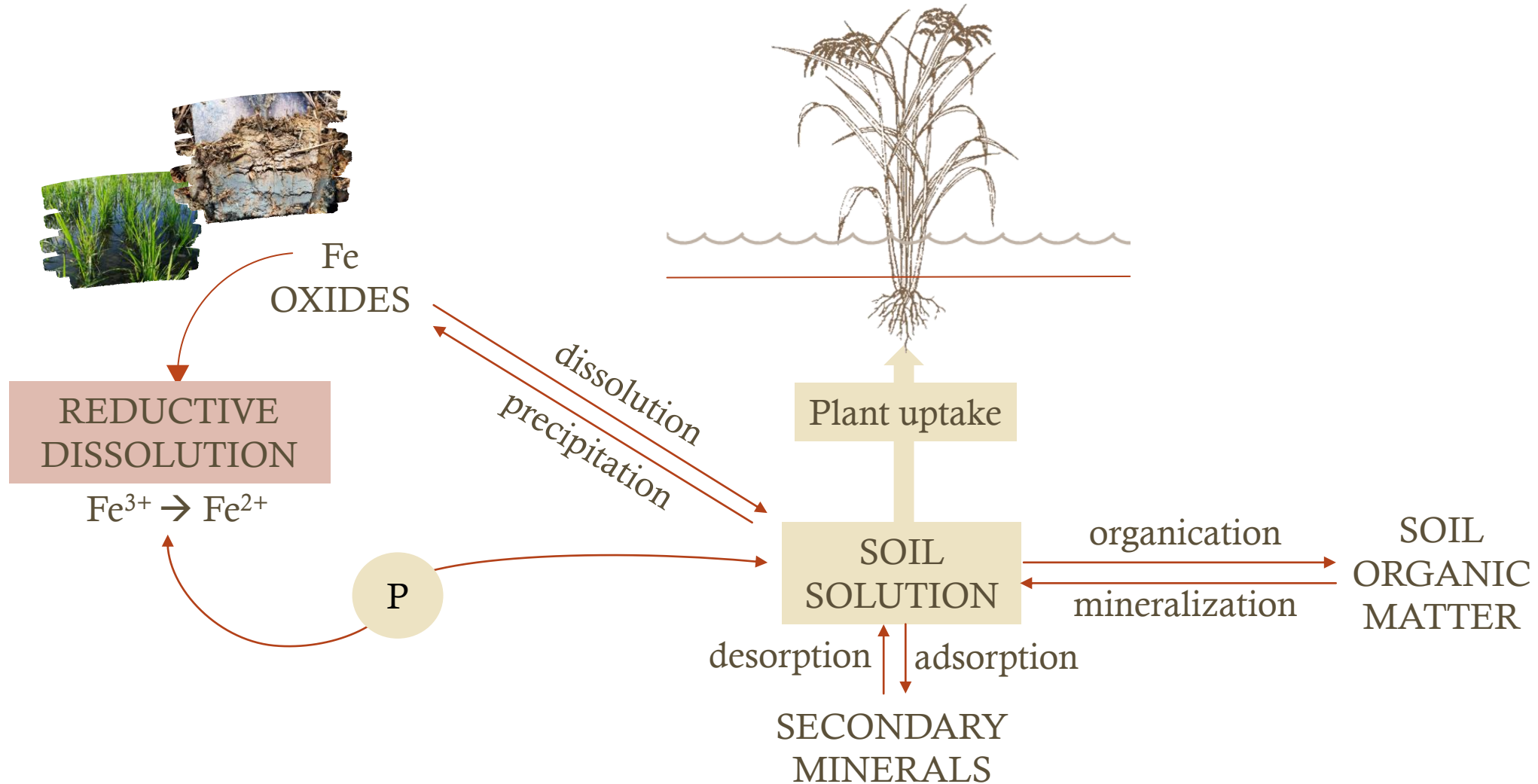
organication

mineralization

SOIL
ORGANIC
MATTER

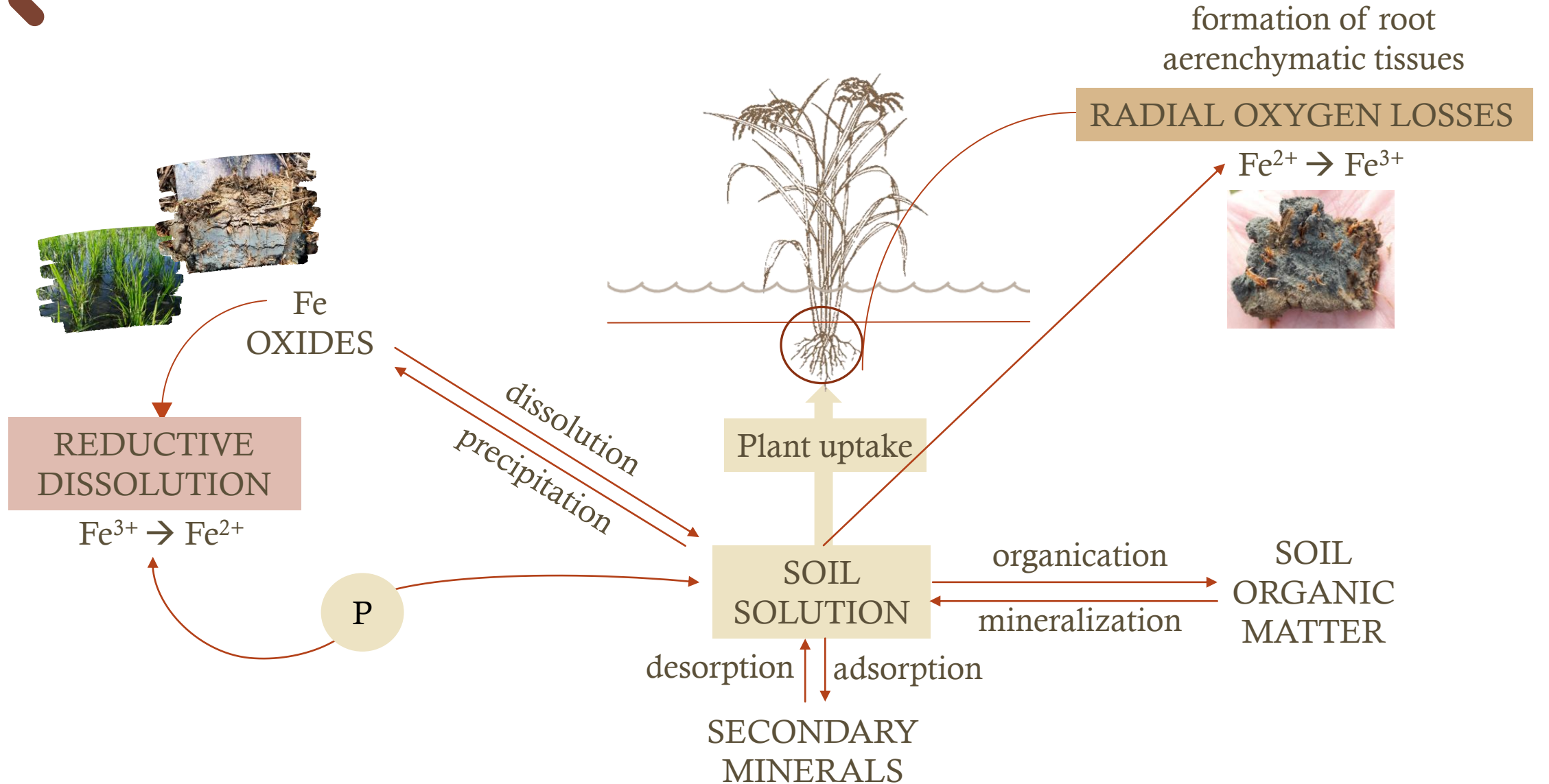


P cycle and plant responses under reducing conditions





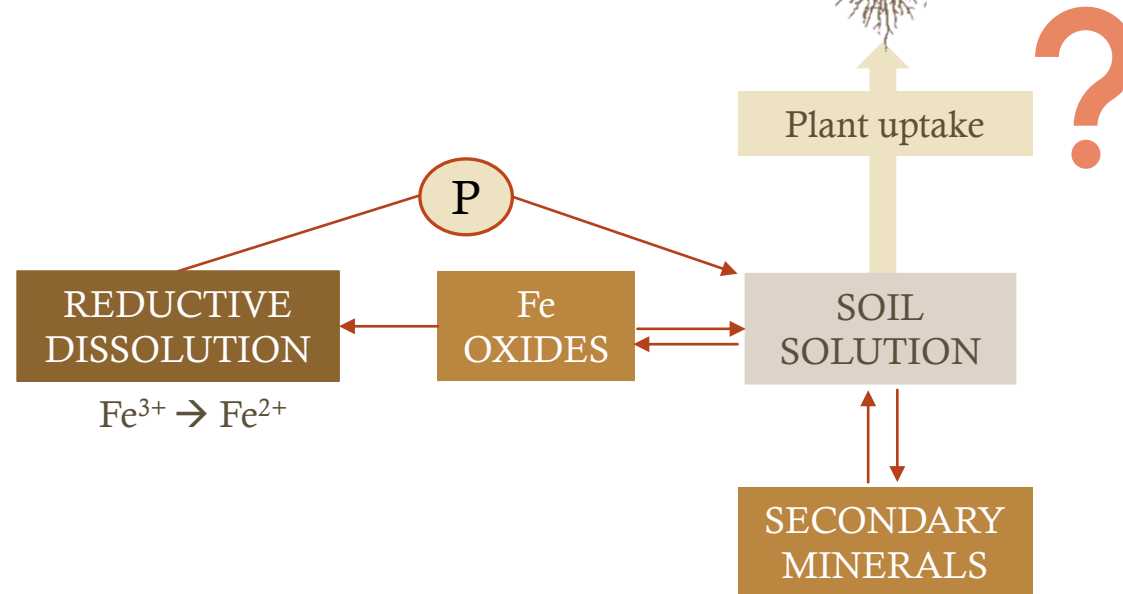
P cycle and plant responses under reducing conditions





Chemical evaluation of P availability

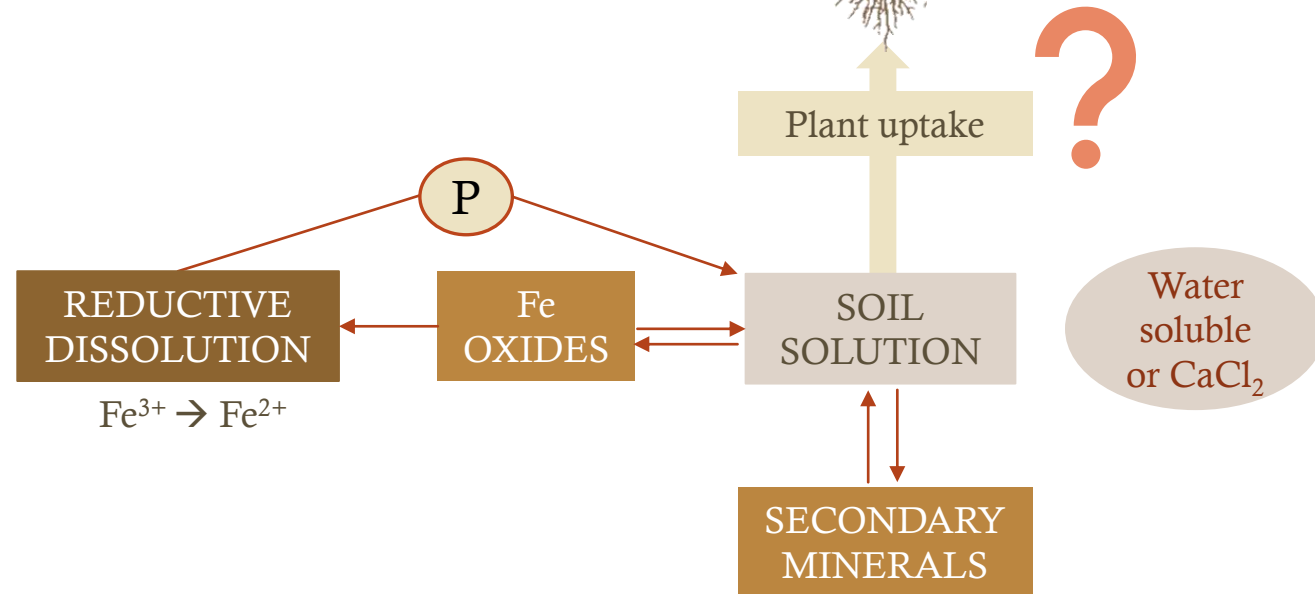
- To be predictive of **plant availability** a soil test must estimate the **pool that plants can access** under specific soil conditions
- Each method estimates a **P release mechanism** in soil solution





Chemical evaluation of P availability

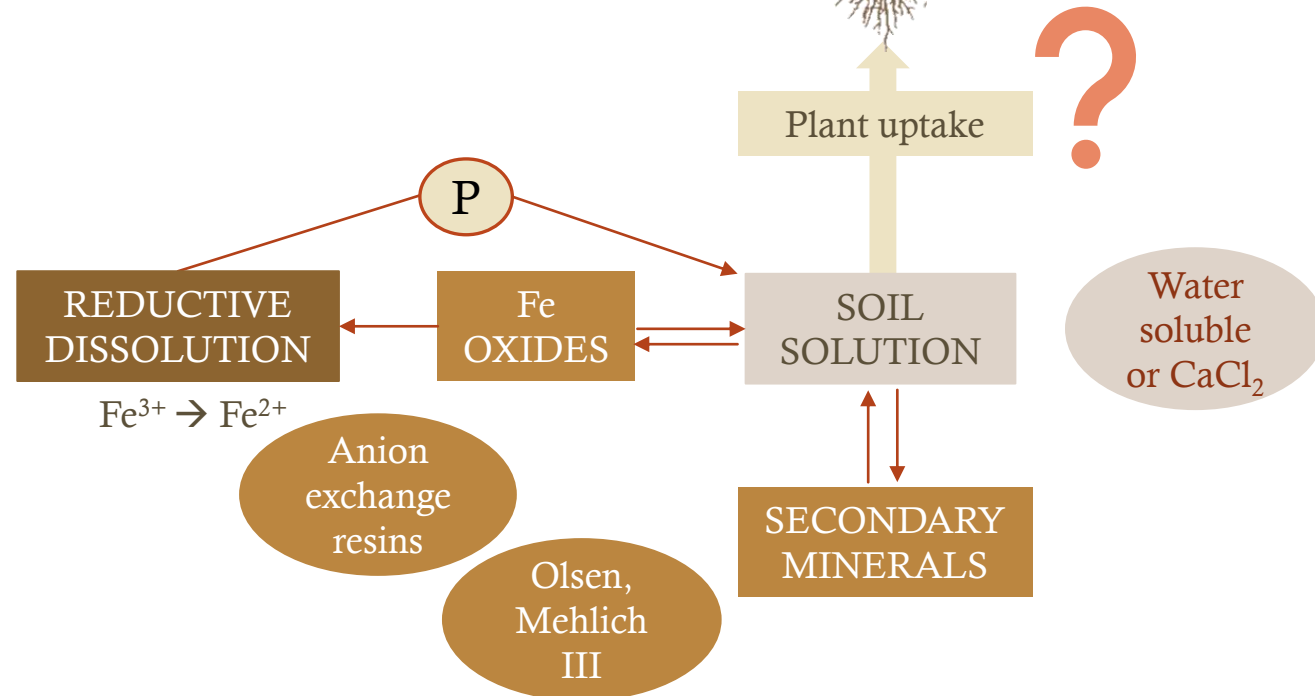
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Chemical evaluation of P availability

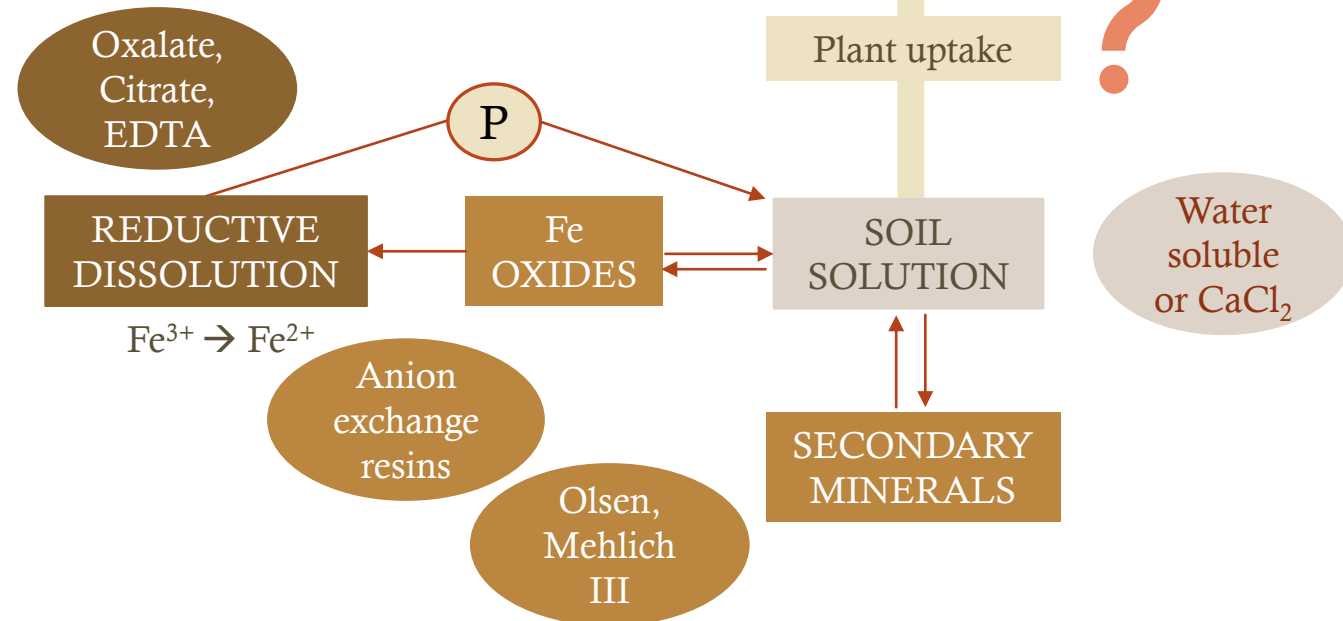
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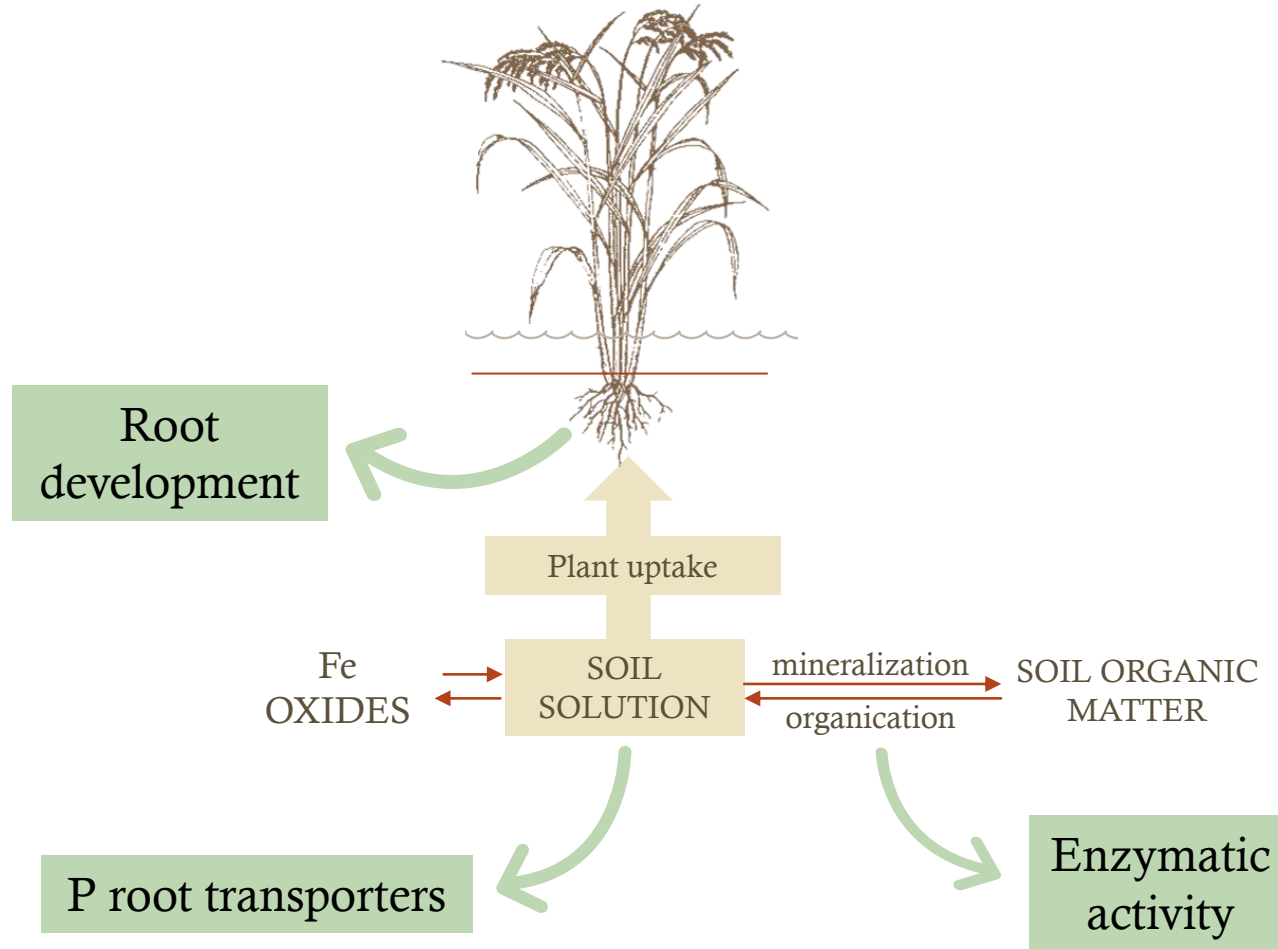
Chemical evaluation of P availability

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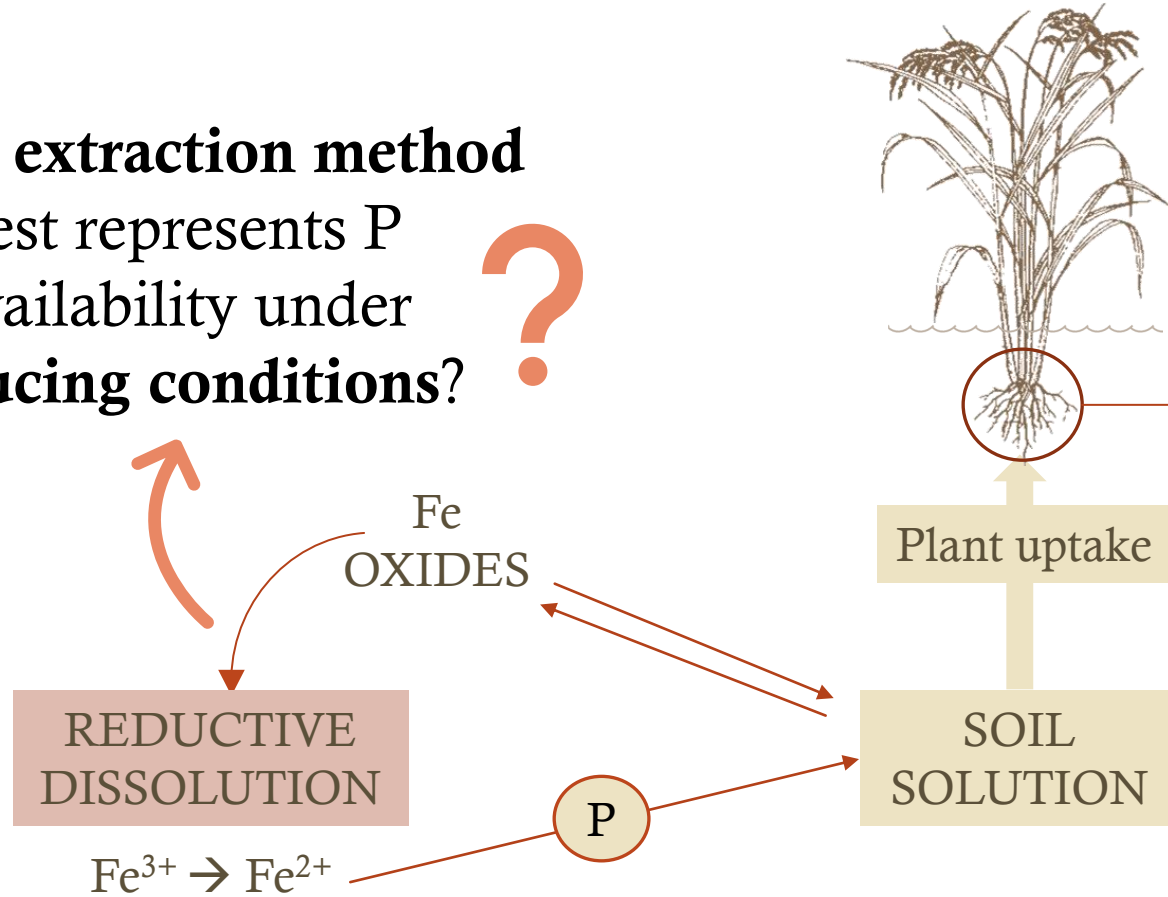


Rice plant responses to P availability



? Research questions

which **extraction method**
best represents P
availability under
reducing conditions? ?



Plant responses to
reducing conditions

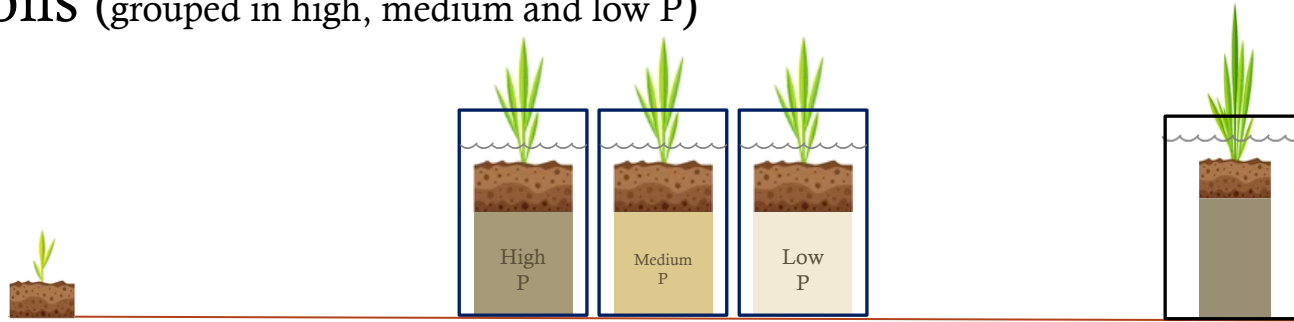
Plant responses to
different P availability

how does
plant affect P
availability? ?



Methods

12 paddy soils (grouped in high, medium and low P)



SOIL SAMPLES

soil P supply
quantification

P extractants

- calcium chloride (soil solution P)
- Olsen – Mehlich III (loosely bound P)
- anion exchange resins (desorbable P)
- EDTA (Fe complexant)
- Citrate-ascorbate
(P competitor; Fe reducer)
- Oxalate (P competitor; Fe complexant)

60 days rice growth **under continuous flooding**

SOIL SOLUTION SAMPLES

Release kinetics of:

Fe(II)
Molibdate reactive phosphate

PLANT
HARVESTING

PLANT SAMPLES

Plant P
uptake

Total P
concentration
in plant tissues

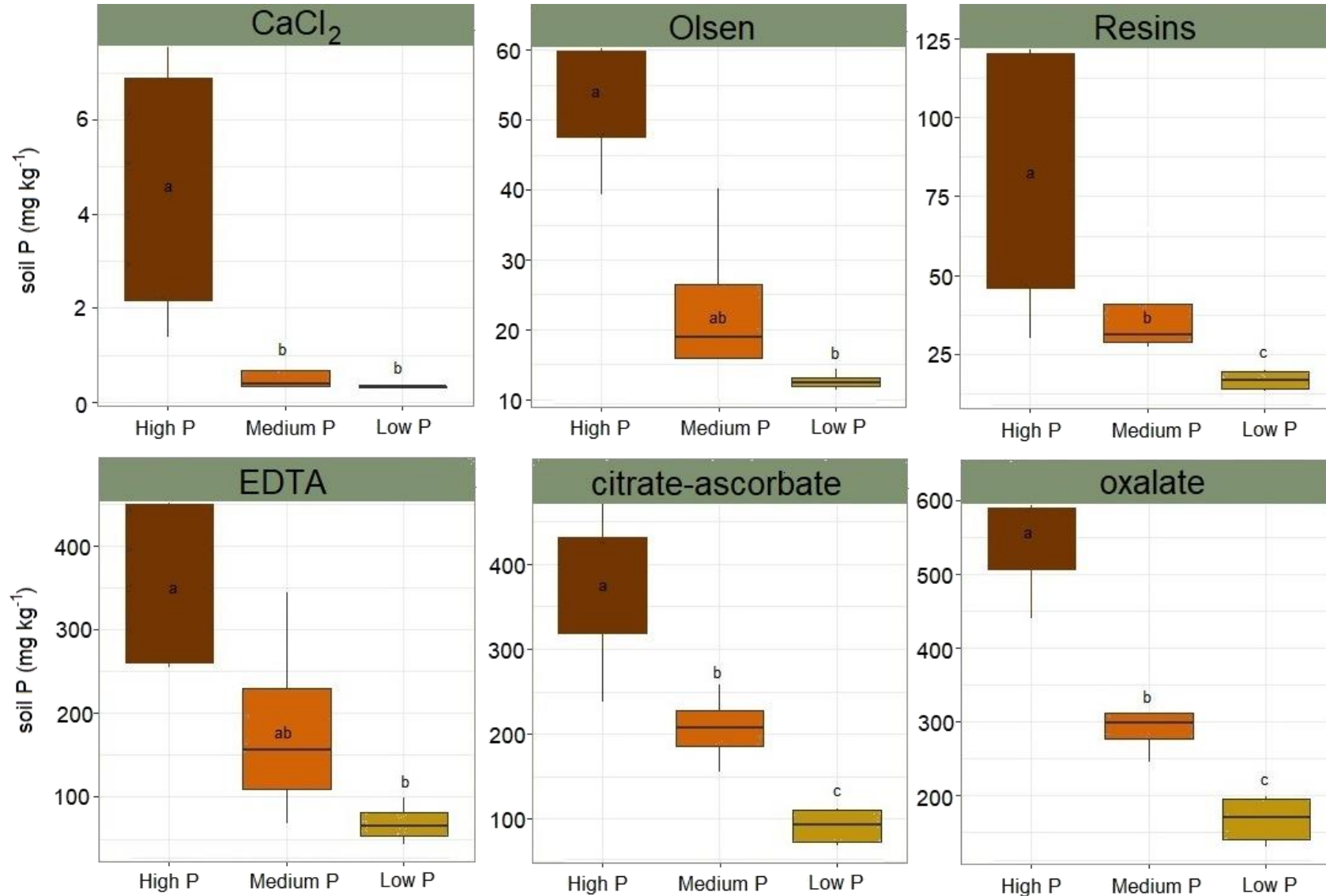
Responses to
P availability

Root biomass;
Enzymatic
activity;
P transporters gene
expression



Results and Discussion

Methods to assess available P in soil



Is the P extracted really available to plant uptake?



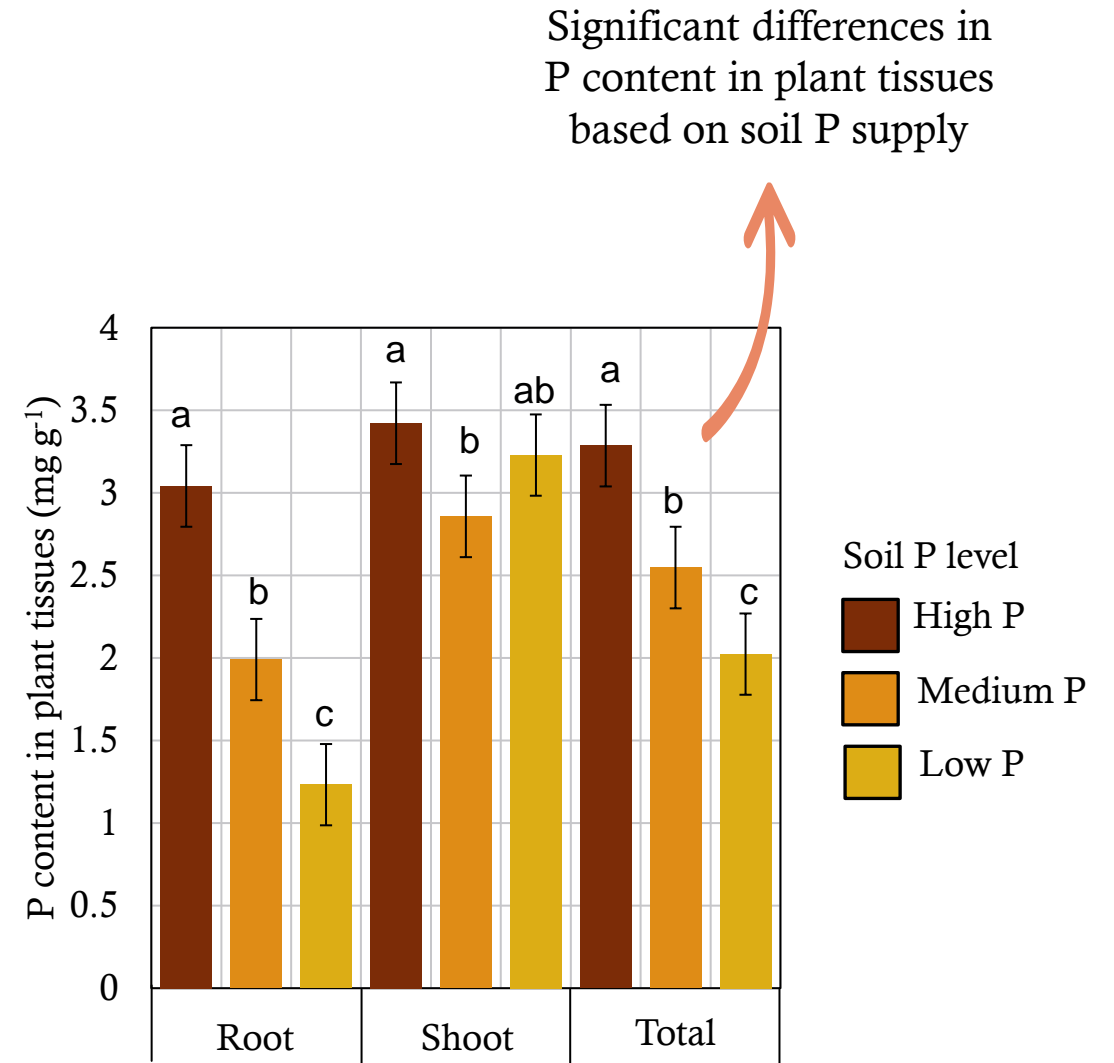
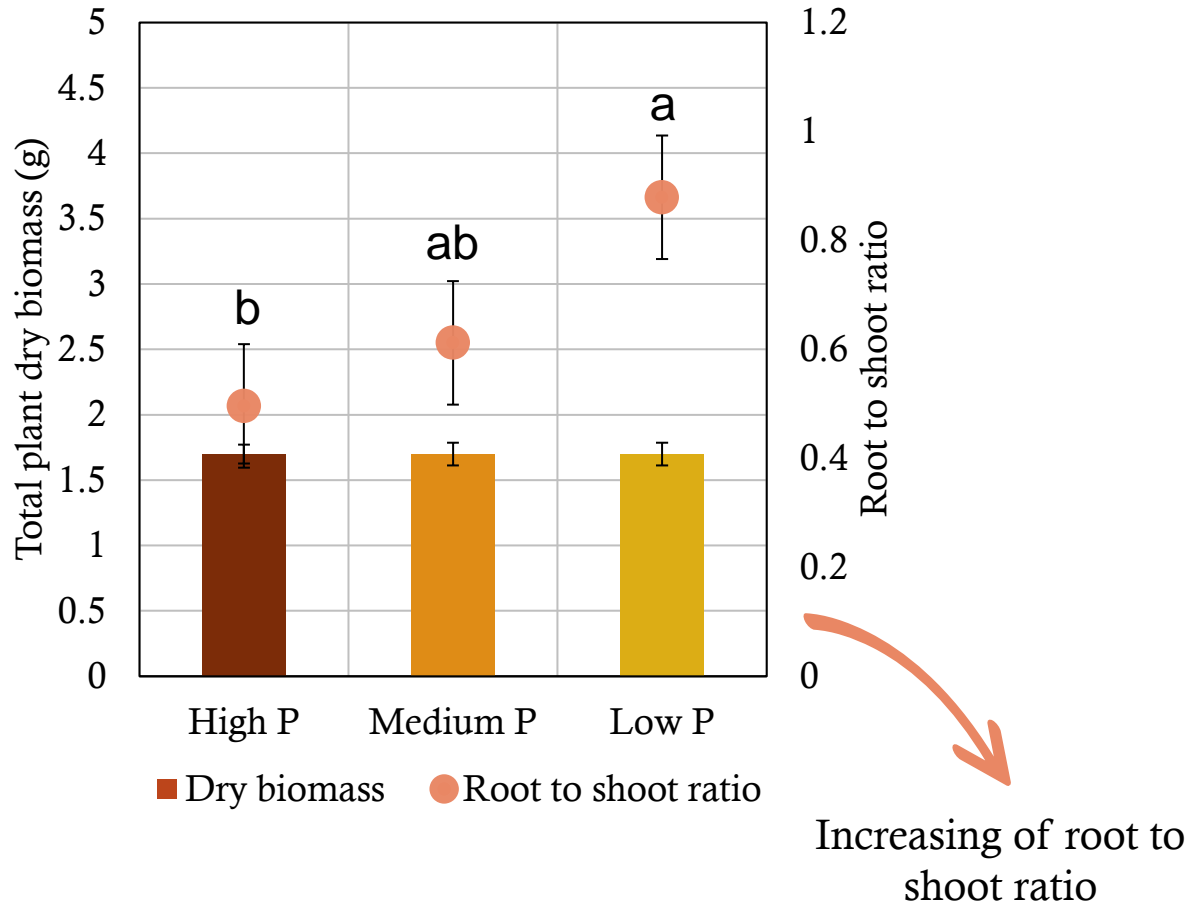
Plant uptake

SOIL P



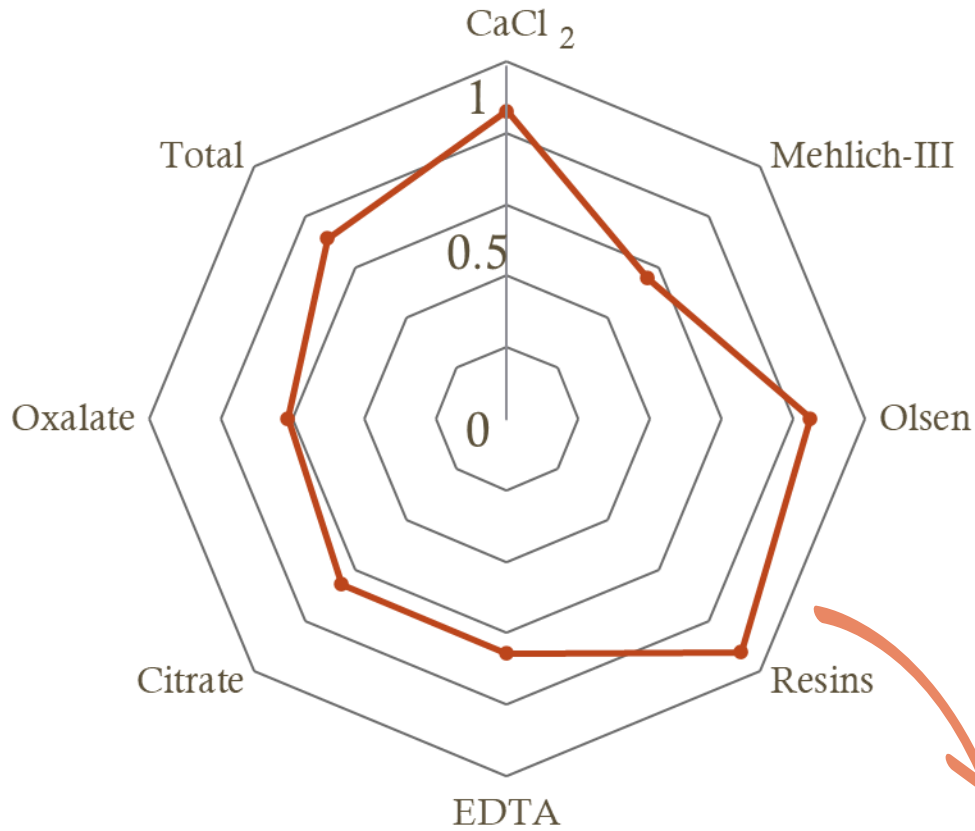
Results and Discussion

Plant development and P concentration

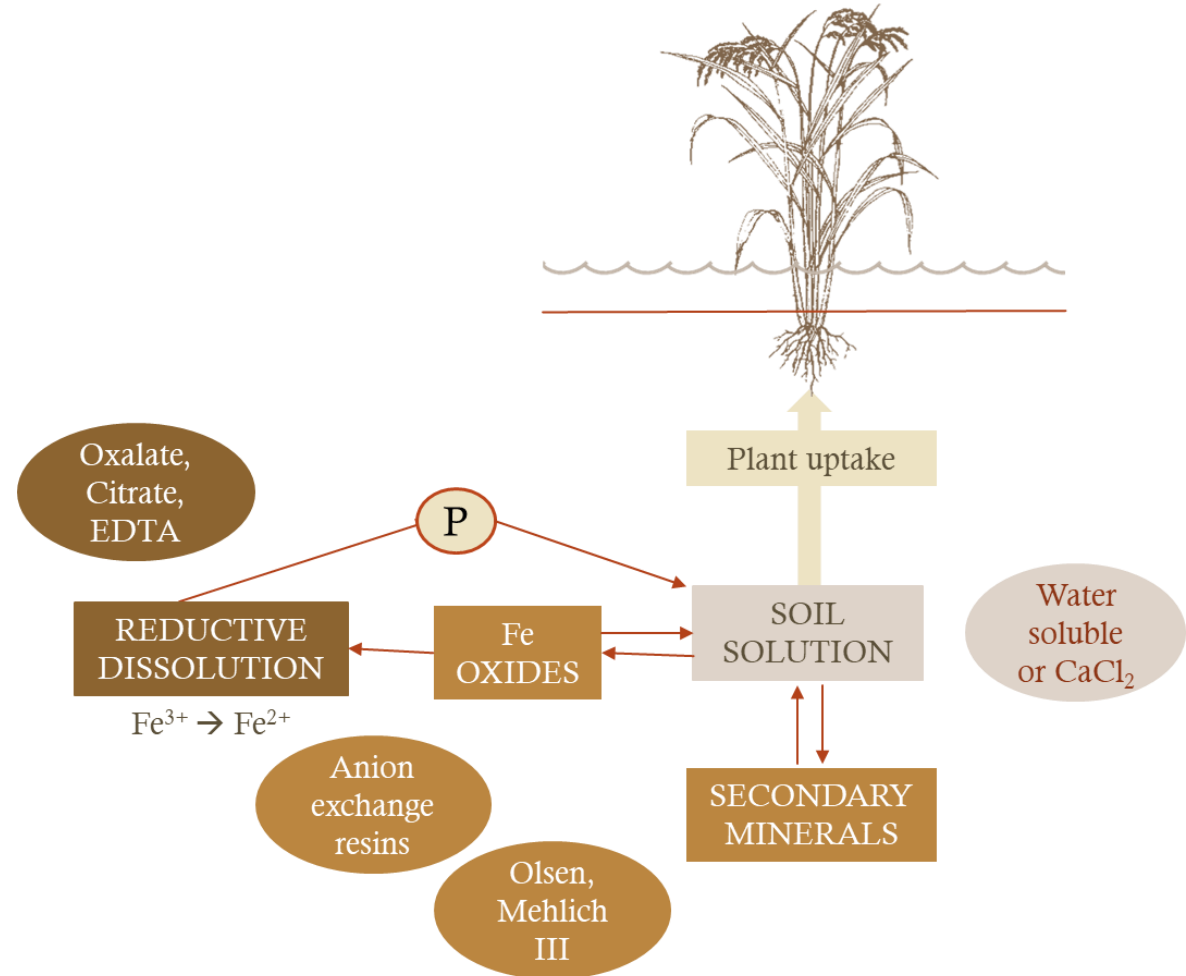




P availability in soil and plant uptake

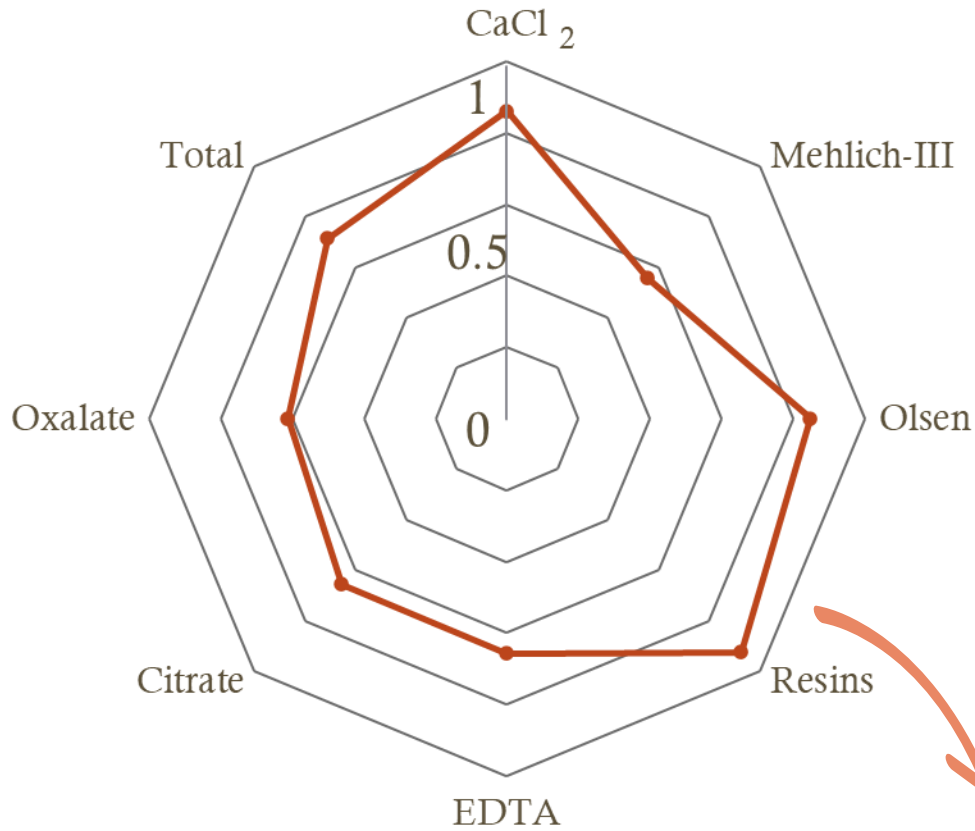


Anion exchanging resins give the best correlation with P in plant tissues, followed by CaCl₂ and Olsen.



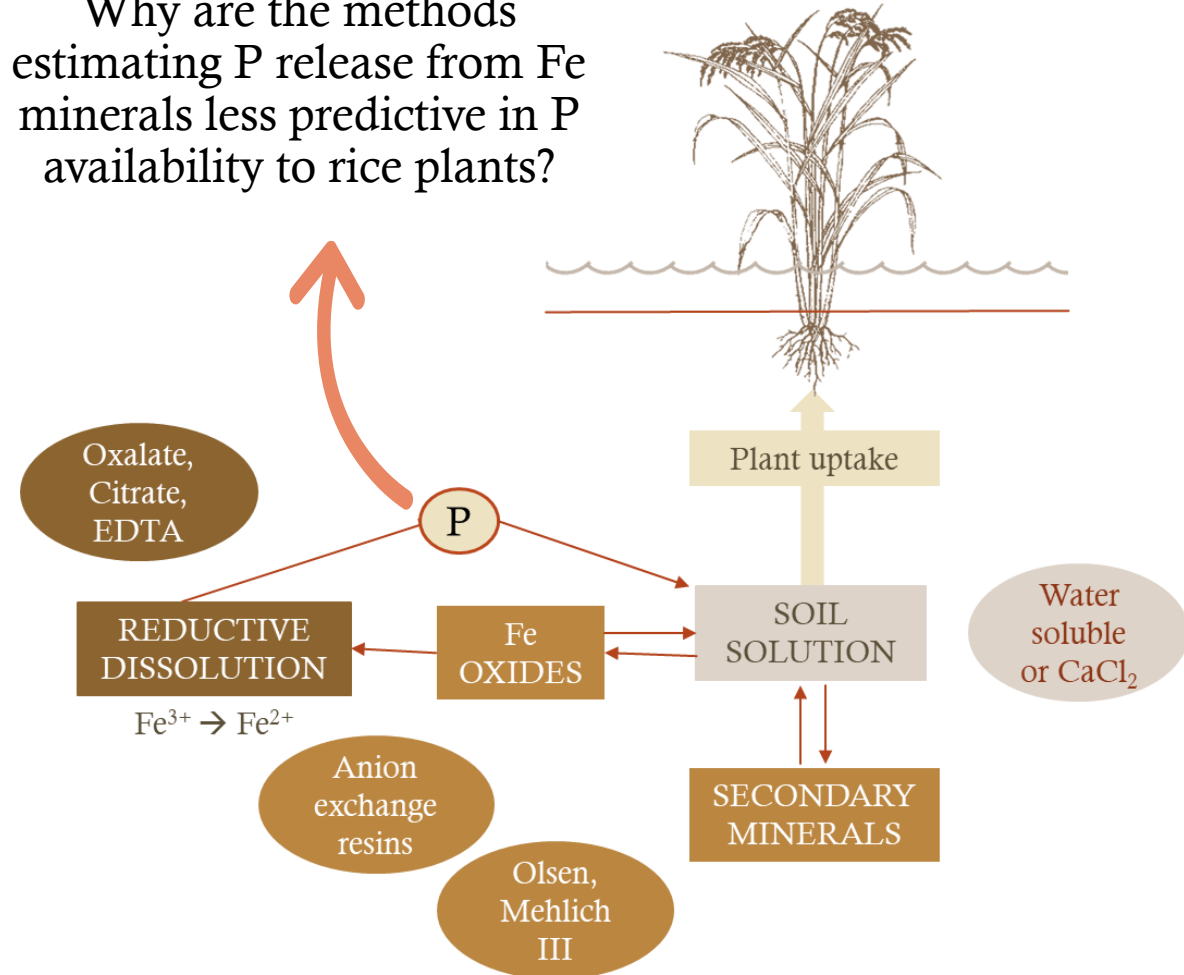


P availability in soil and plant uptake



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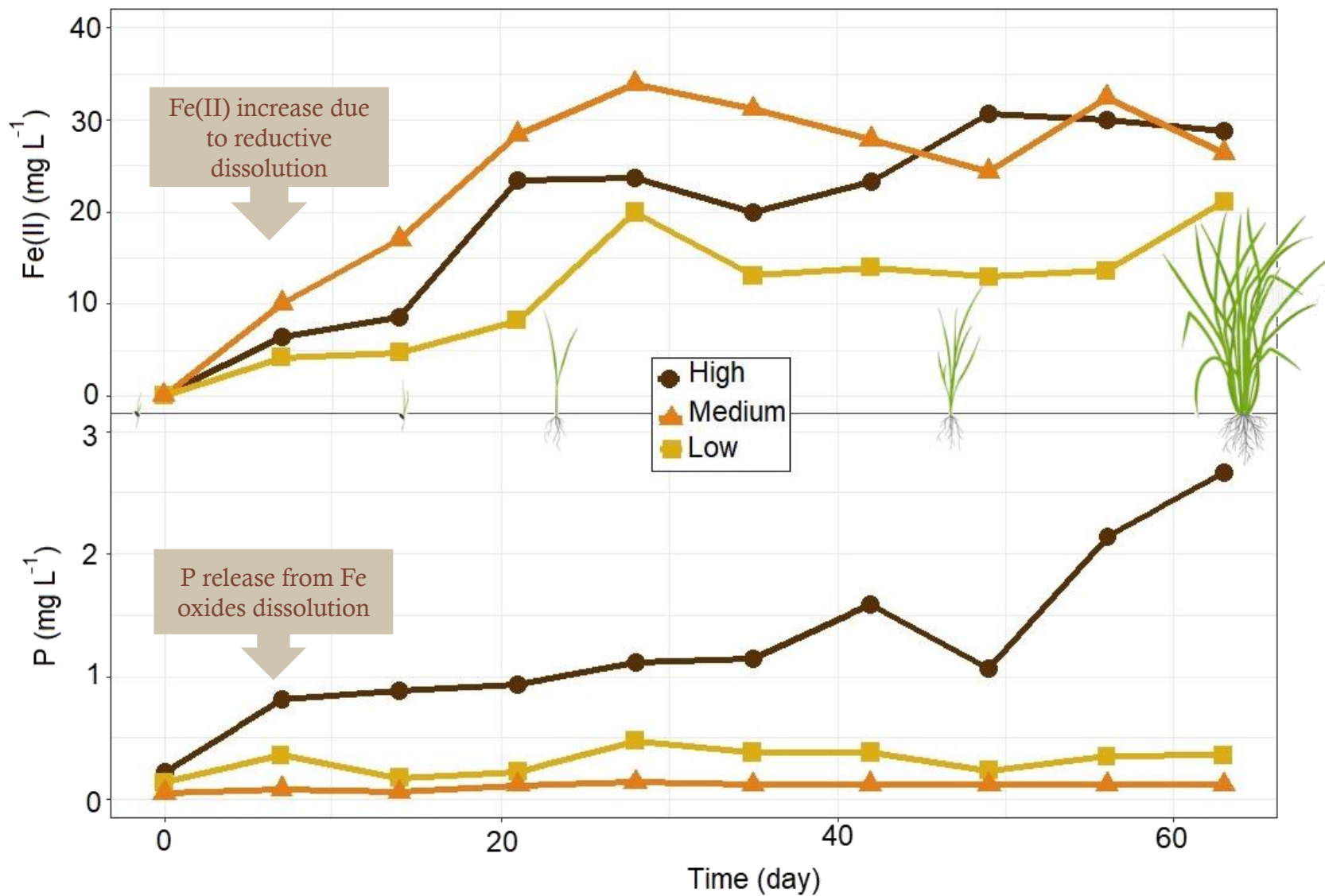
Why are the methods estimating P release from Fe minerals less predictive in P availability to rice plants?





Results and Discussion

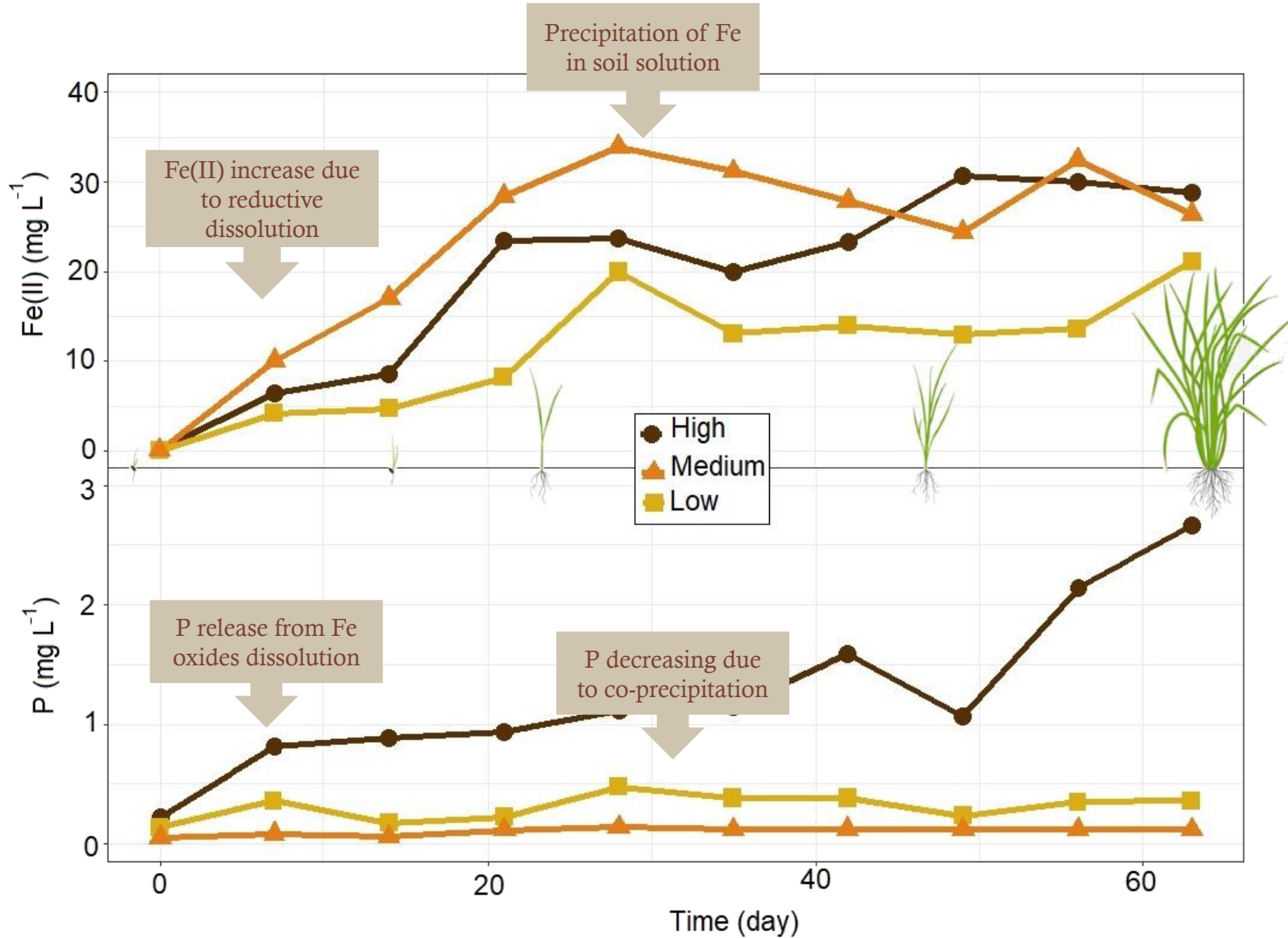
Kinetics of P and Fe(II) in the soil solution





Results and Discussion

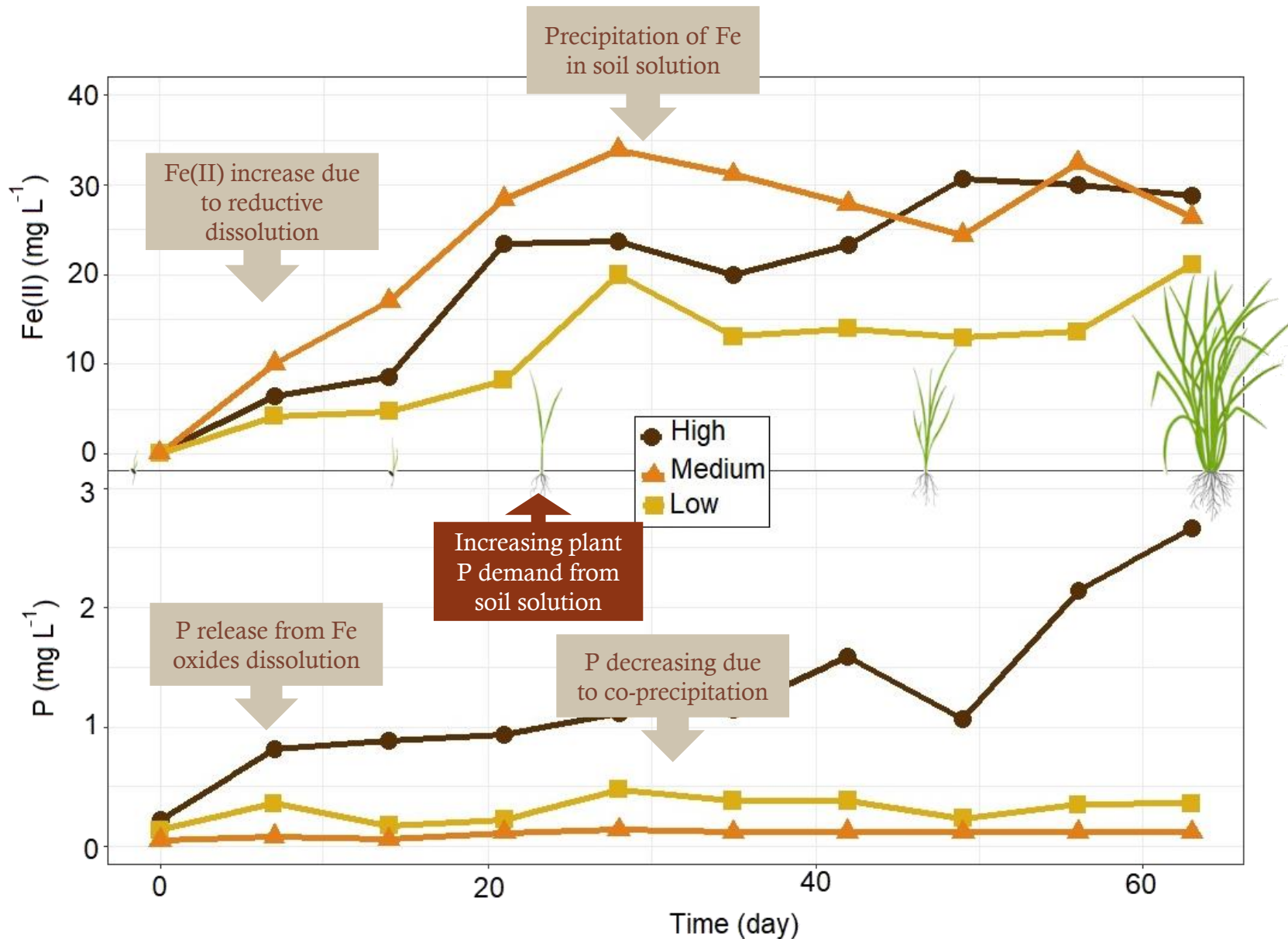
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Results and Discussion

Kinetics of P and Fe(II) in the soil solution

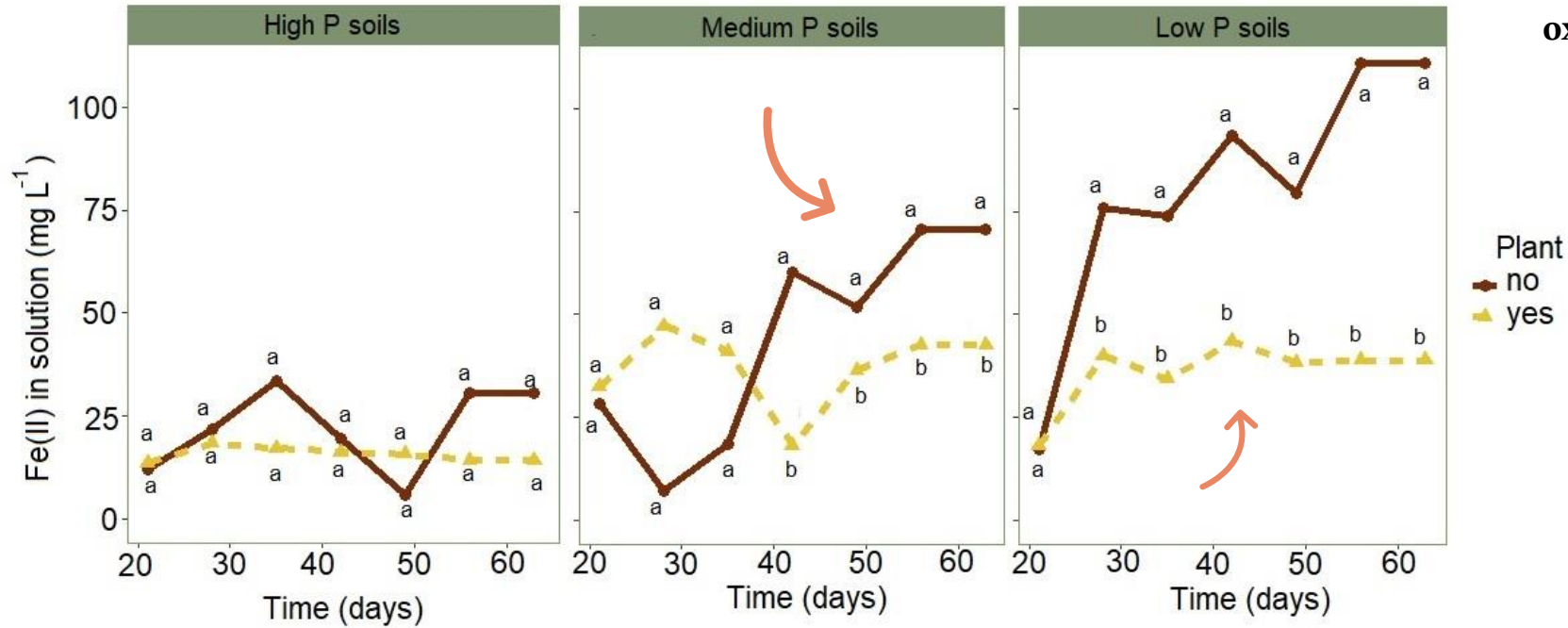


- Temporal shift between P release from Fe minerals and plant uptake from soil solution
- The subsequent increase in P concentration could be caused by other mechanisms than reductive dissolution

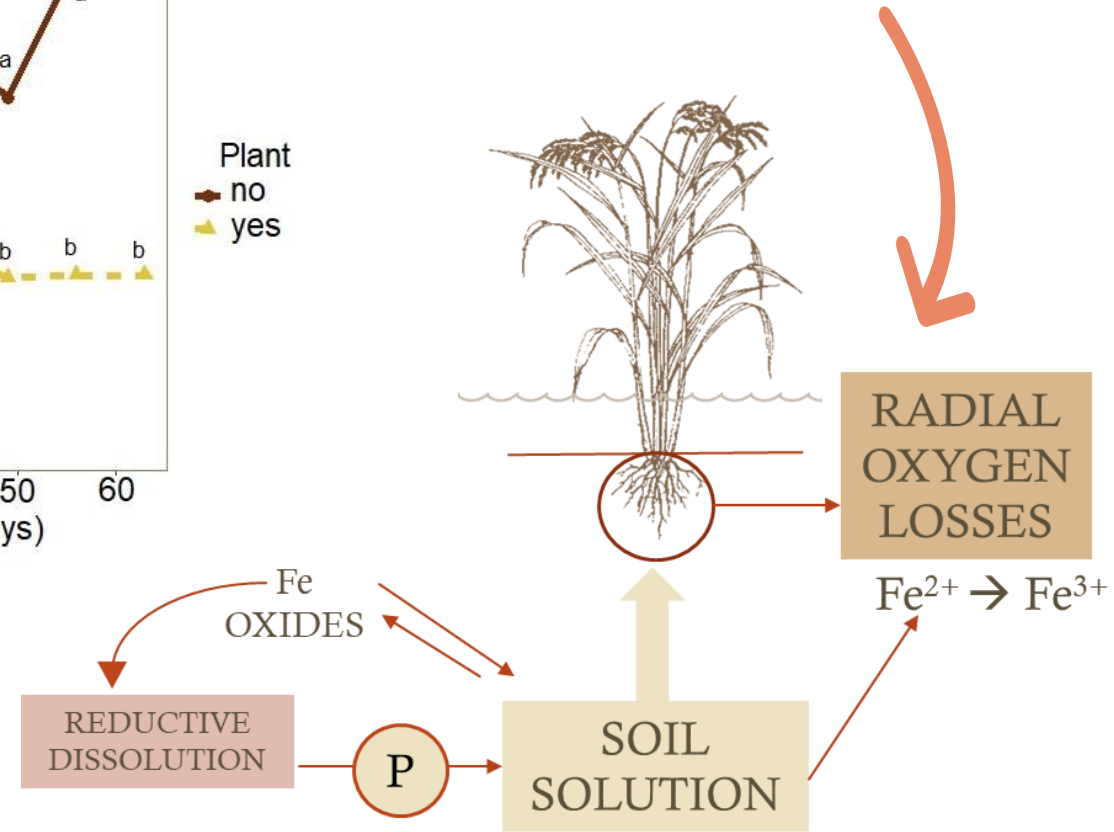


Results and Discussion

Plant responses to P availability - 1



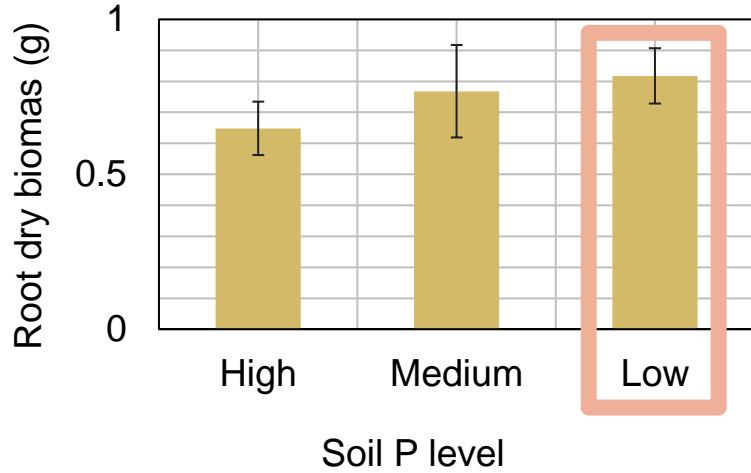
The **lower concentration of Fe(II)** with plant development could be related to **higher radial oxygen loss** due to higher root development



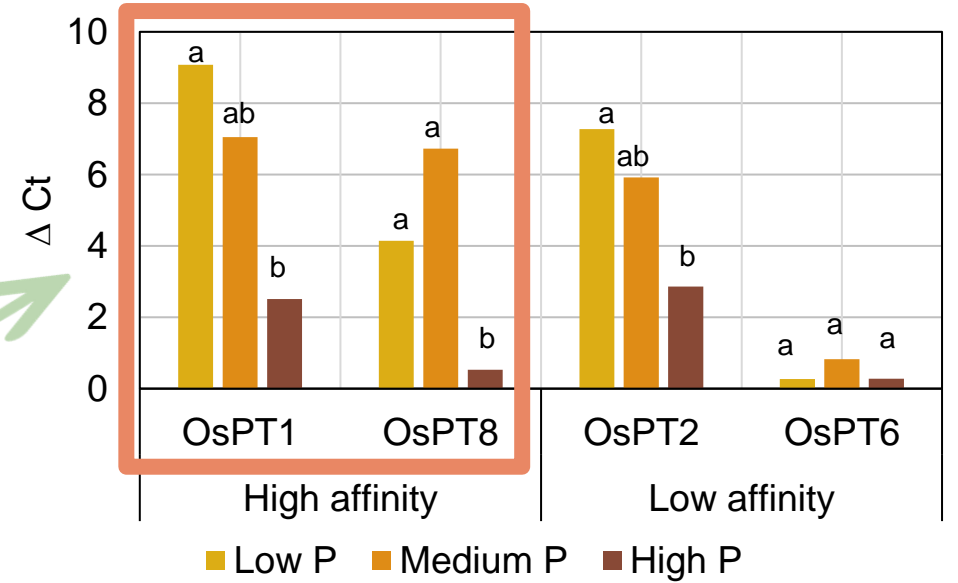
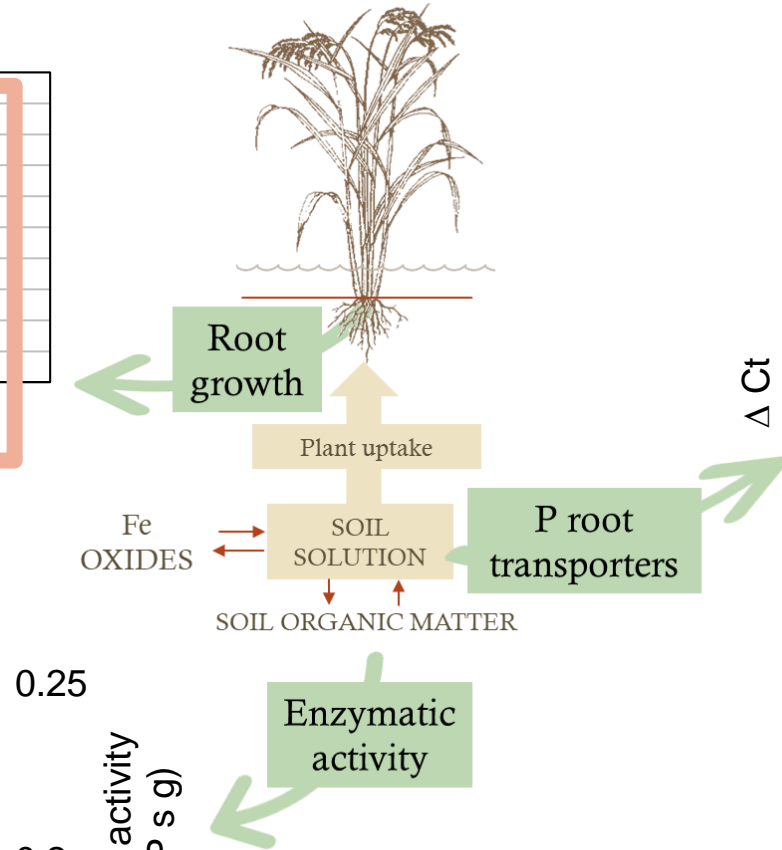
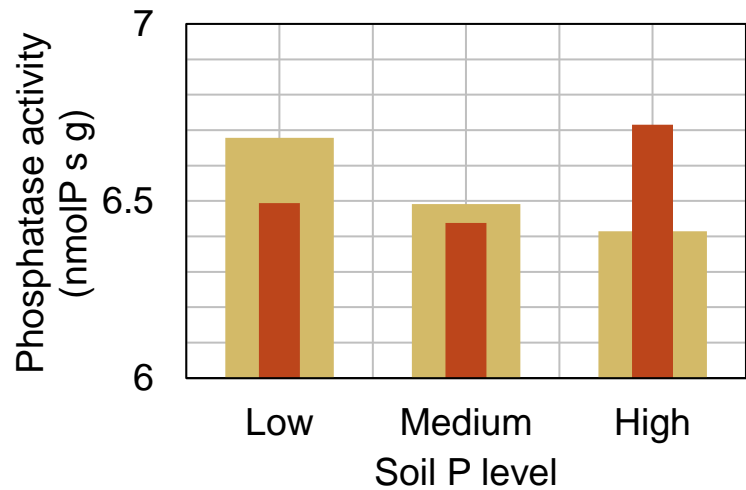


Results and Discussion

Plant responses to P availability - 2



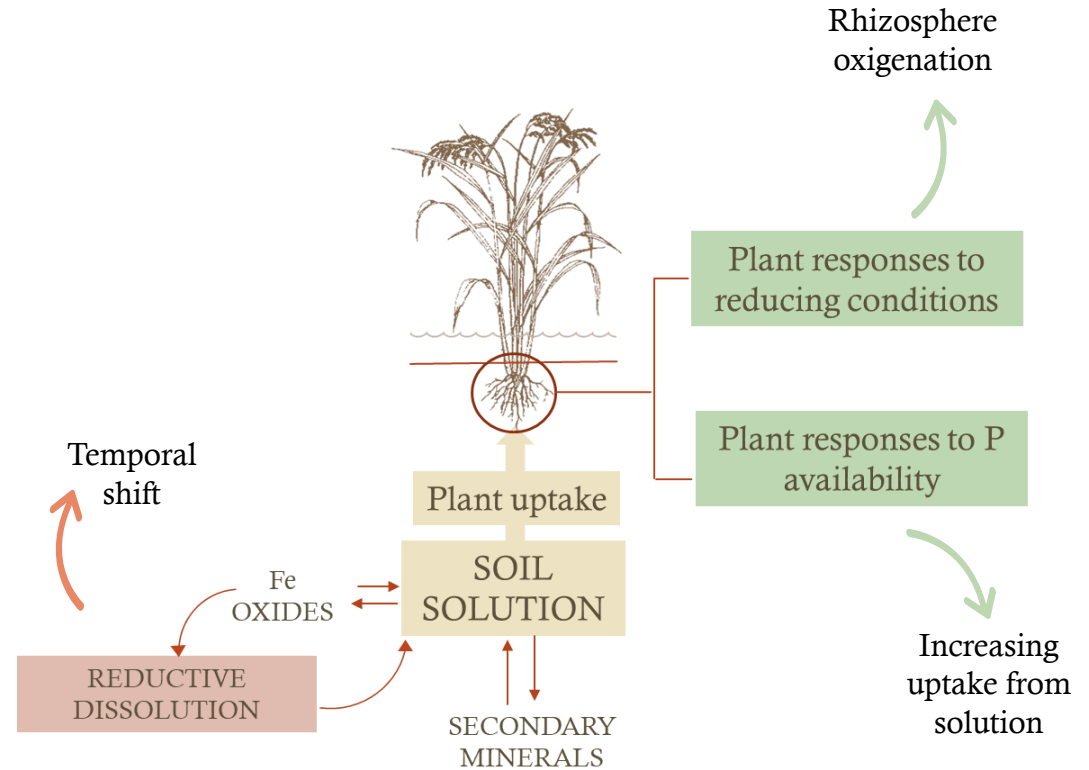
■ Phosphatase ■ Phytase



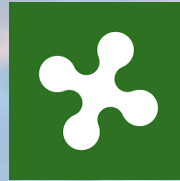


Conclusions

- **Anion exchange resins represent the best estimation of P availability to rice plants**
- The **chemical methods** related to **Fe reduction** not only overestimate the amount of P release but also do not correlate with P uptake
- **Asincrony** between P release from Fe oxides **reductive dissolution** and P demand by plants
- **Plants responses** to soil P availability shape the **rhizosphere redox** conditions that lead to alternating dissolution/sorption processes during plant growth



Thank you for the attention!



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