



South African
NATIONAL PARKS

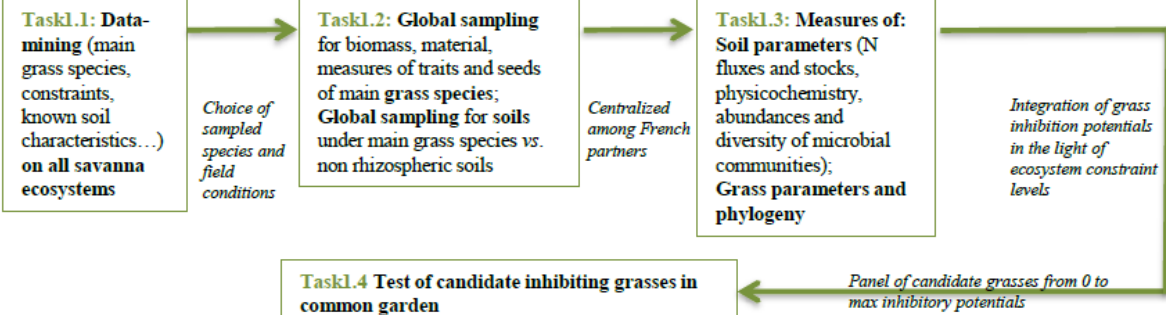
Savanna Science Network Meeting 2025

Soil microbial diversity across savanna ecosystems: a first worldwide assessment



Global Assessment of Nitrification Inhibition by tropical Grasses (GAIN-GRASS) (672k€, 2020-2025)

WP1: Causes and occurrence of nitrification inhibition among tropical savanna grasses across the globe



Model grasses with high/low nitrification inhibition activities

WP2: Mechanisms underlying nitrification inhibition by savanna grasses

Measure the impact of model grasses in controlled conditions (greenhouse and hydroponics)

- Task 2.1: Impact of BNI on total microbial and (de)nitrifier communities
- Task 2.2: Importance of grass traits to predict BNI capabilities
- Task 2.3: Influence of soil characteristics on BNI efficiency (including tests for a temperate soil)
- Task 2.4: Identification of molecules exuded by roots involved in BNI

WP3: Development of agricultural practices based on BNI by grasses

Test local (Ivory Coast) grass in intercropping with maize

- Task 3.1: Implementation of field experiment with local traditional farmers
- Task 3.2: Evaluation of the performance of treatments through maize/soil measurements of production and fertility
- Task 3.3: Knowledge dissemination to stakeholders

WP4: Modelling the consequences of BNI for N dynamics in tropical (agro)ecosystems

Task 4.1: Comparison of BNI effect for the different savannas worldwide: use data to parameterize already published ecosystem models to predict the consequences of BNI on ecosystem functioning (e.g. productivity) by comparing the different savannas worldwide of WP1

Task 4.2: Prediction of the result of the WP3 agricultural experiment (in particular to describe the competition between maize and a cover crop perennial grass) and complementation of WP3 experiment through a sensitivity analysis

Main partners from 3 countries: France + Japan + Ivory Coast

Institute of Ecology and Environmental Sciences of Paris (iEES Paris)



Biological Nitrification Inhibition (BNI) International Consortium



Université Claude Bernard Lyon, Laboratoire d'Écologie Microbienne (LEM)



The Institut de Systématique, Évolution, Biodiversité

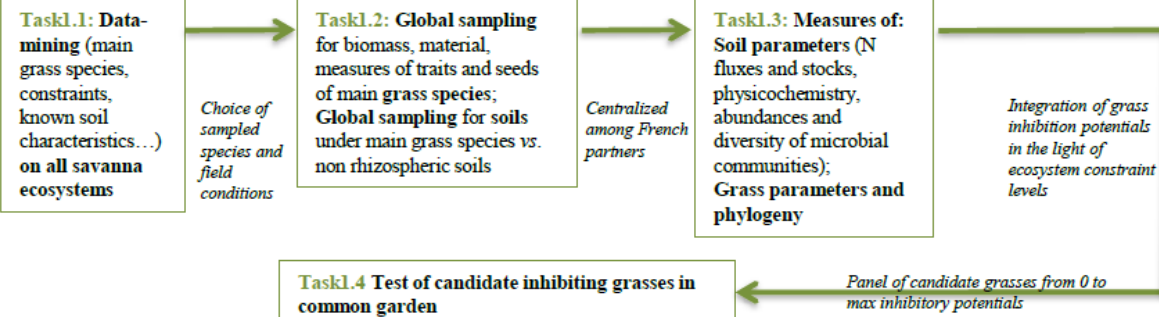
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Lamto Tropical Ecology Station



Global Assessment of Nitrification Inhibition by tropical Grasses (GAIN-GRASS) (672k€, 2020-2025)

WP1: Causes and occurrence of nitrification inhibition among tropical savanna grasses across the globe



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 (post-doc position: 10/2023-12/2025)
 Genetics and environmental microbiology



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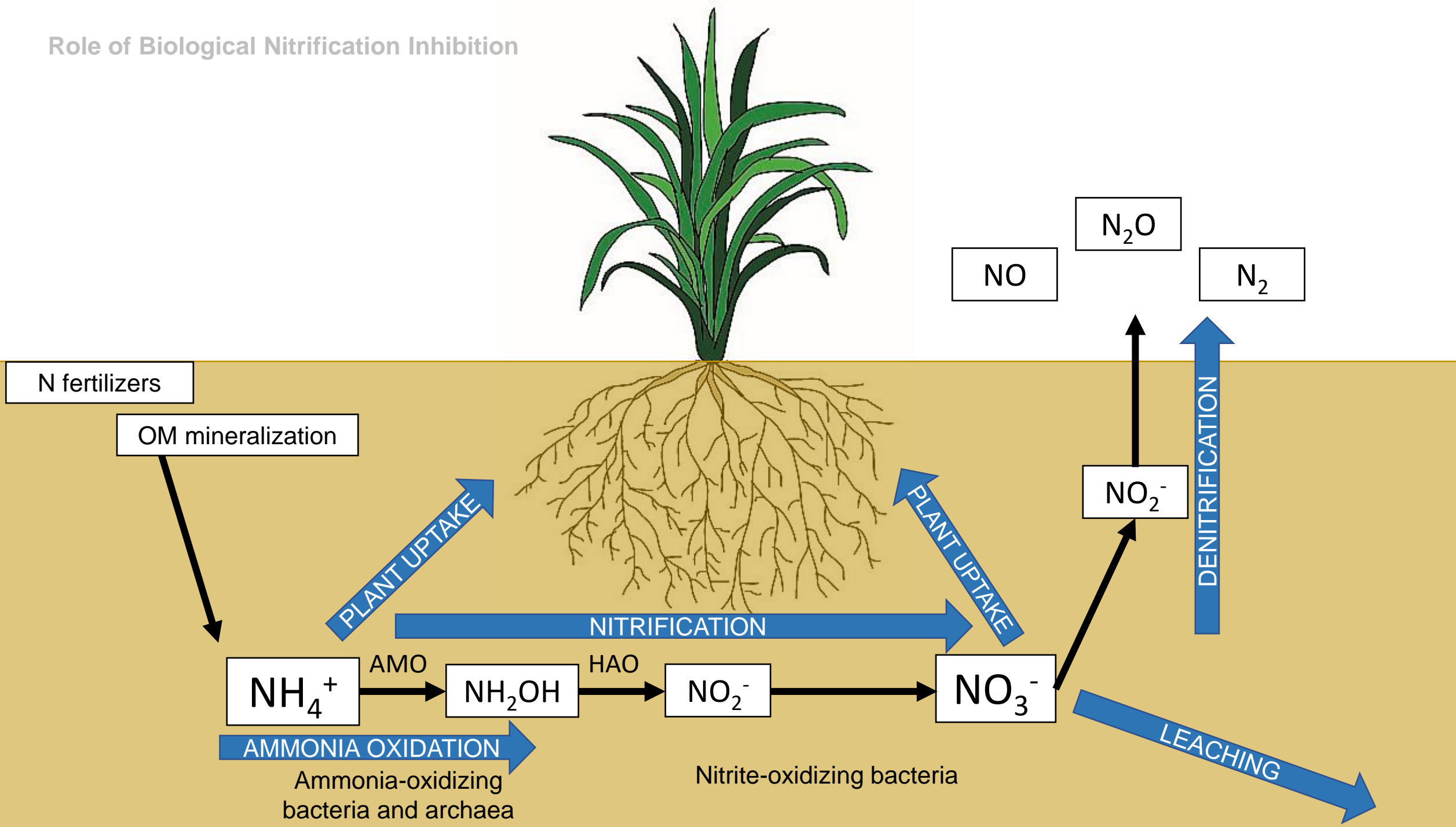
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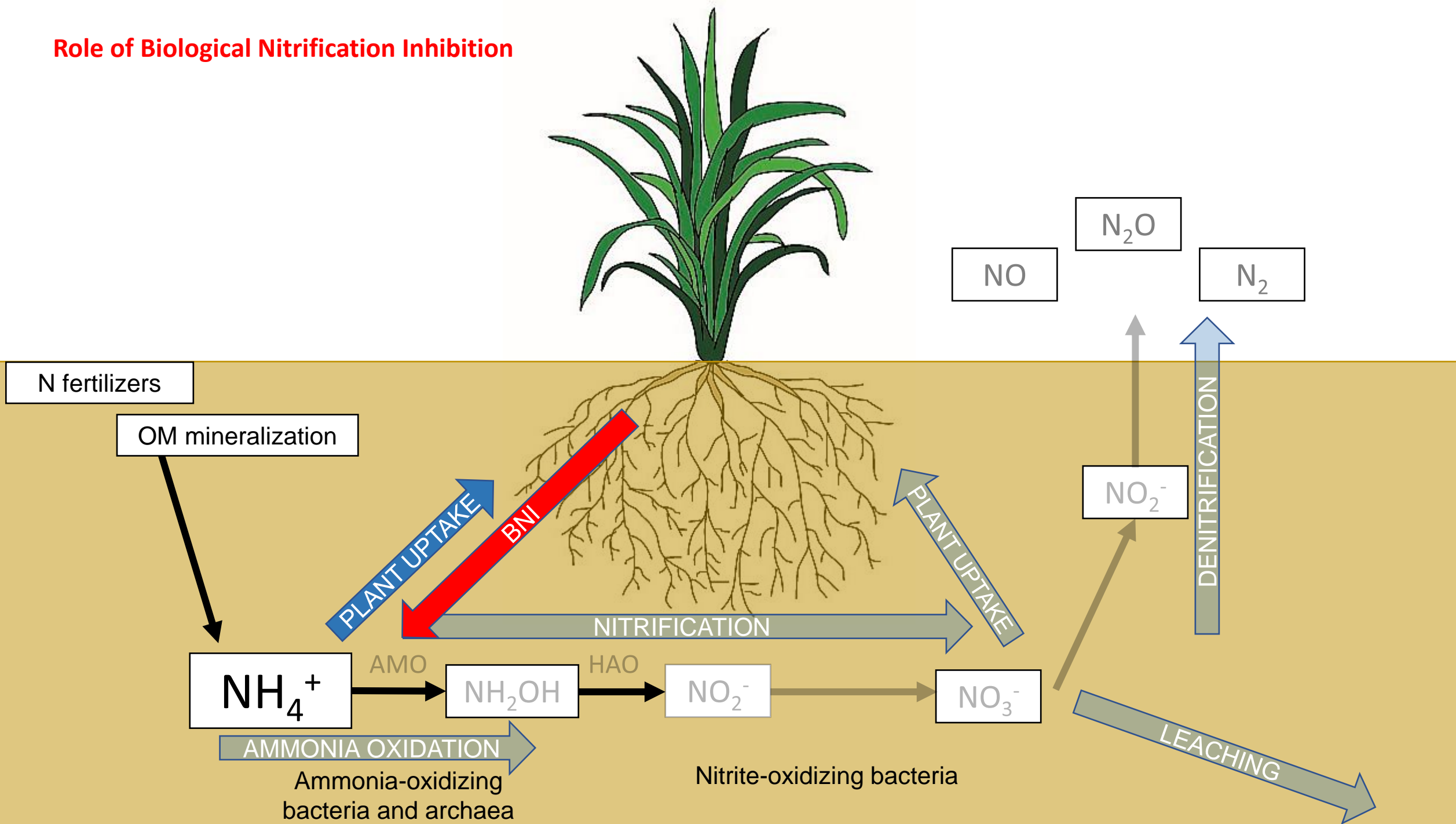
Lamto Tropical Ecology Station



Role of Biological Nitrification Inhibition



Role of Biological Nitrification Inhibition



- Savannas and tropical grasslands ~ 25% of terrestrial ecosystem
- Human population strongly depends on savanna ecosystems –ecosystem services
- Many constraints: fire, herbivory, nutrient unavailability, heavy rainfalls

But very high primary productivity of wet savanna ecosystems



**Role of Biological
Nitrification
Inhibition**




**Huge potential in
development of
N-efficient
crops**

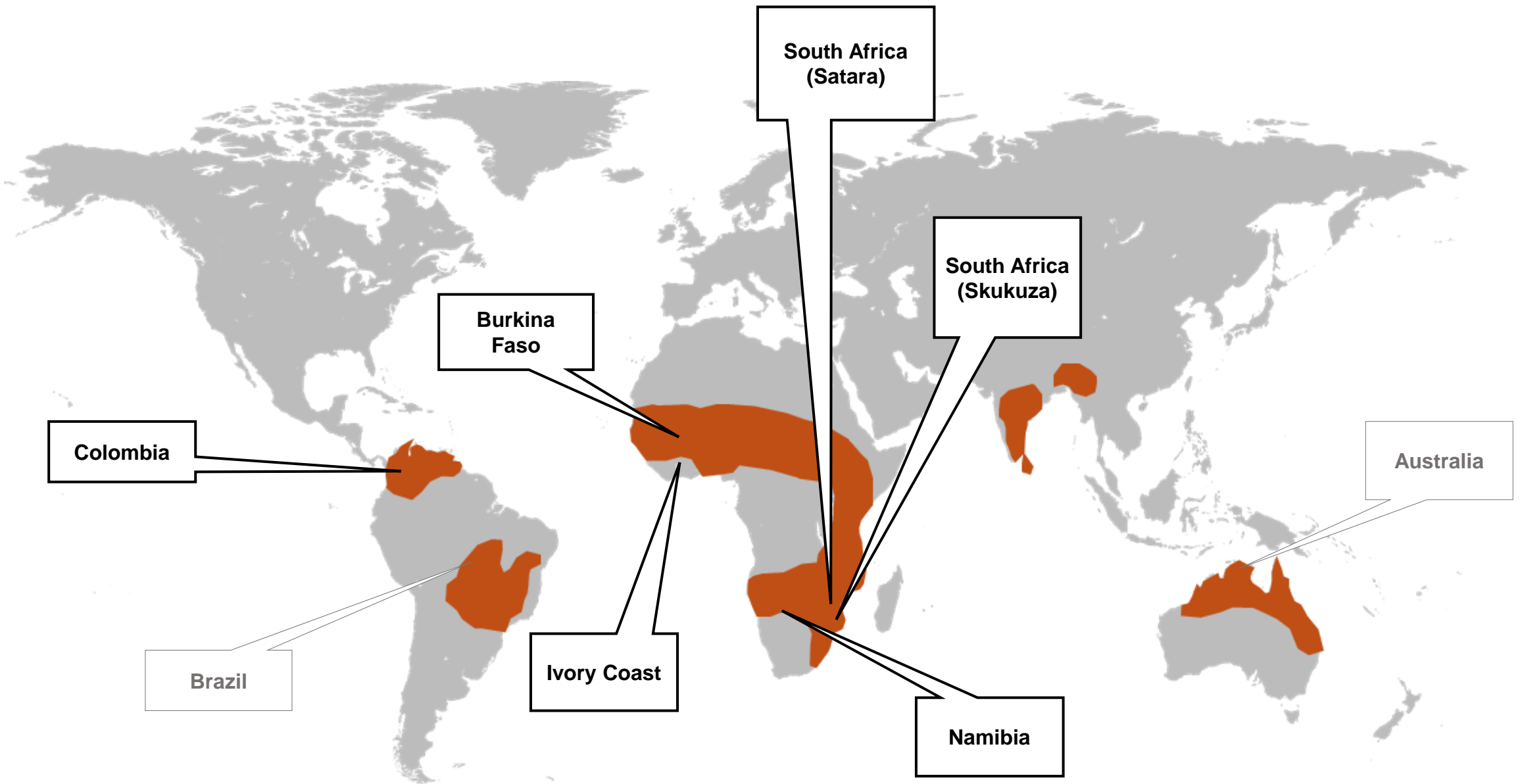


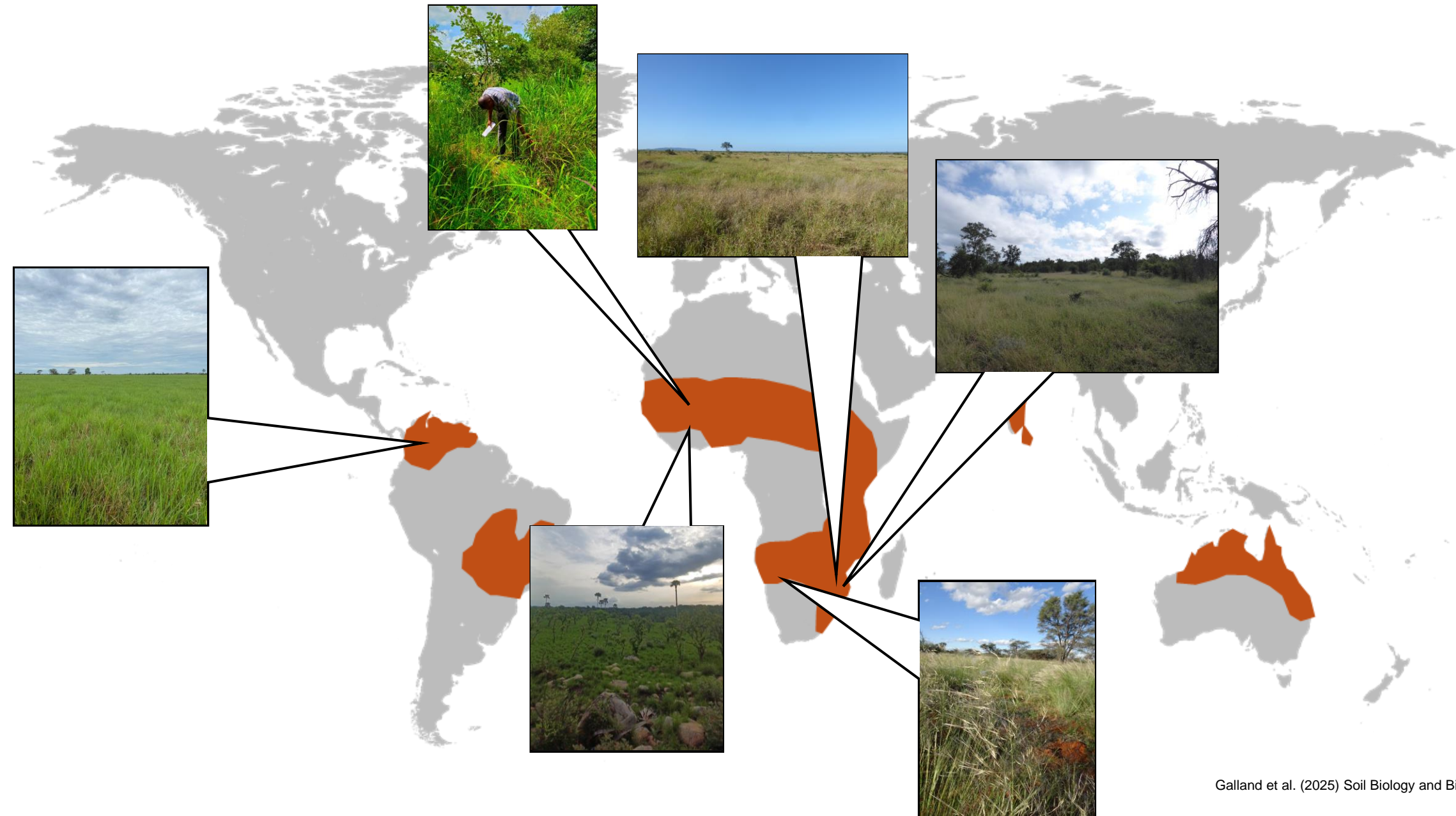
BNI

non-BNI

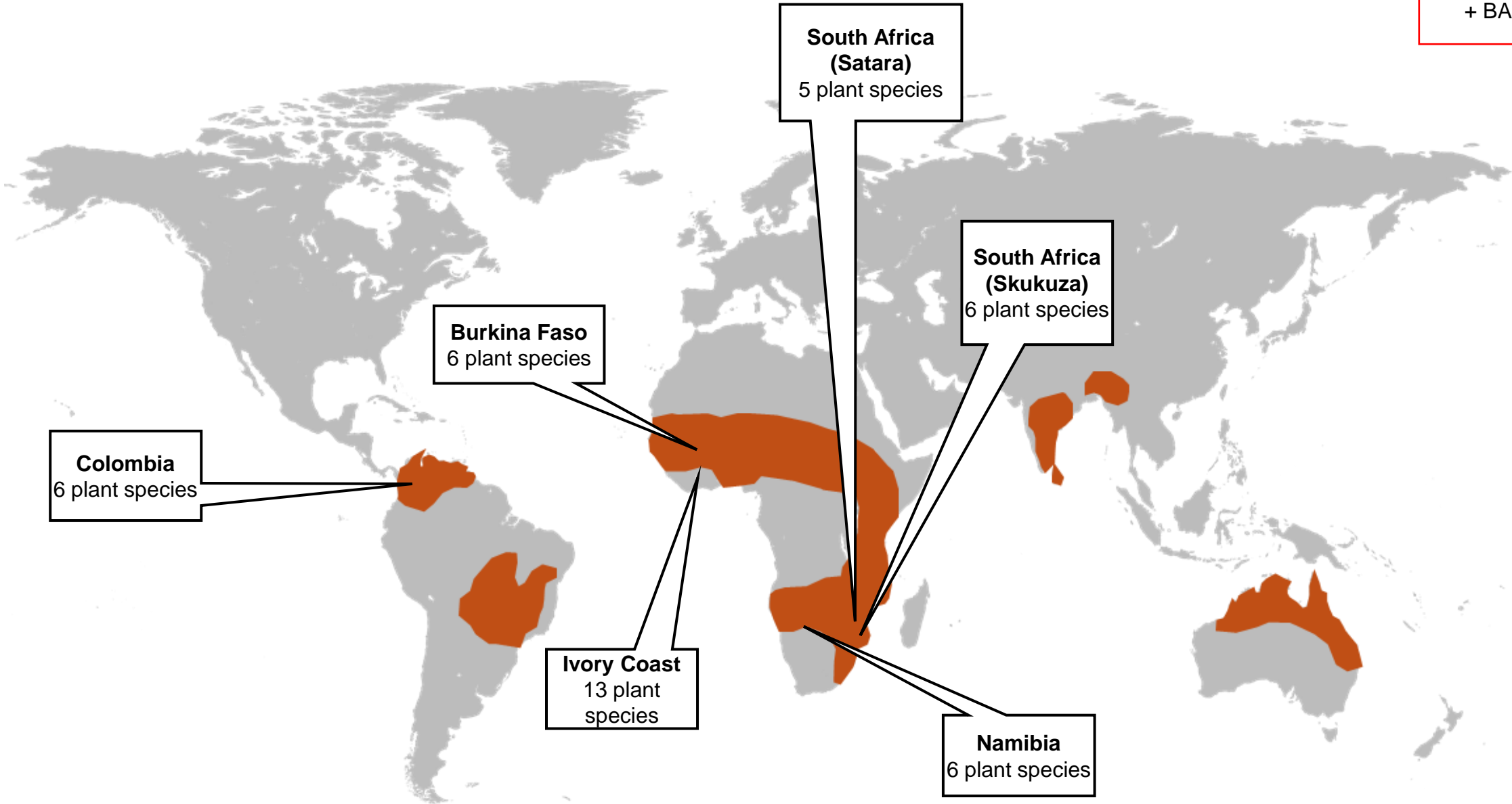
Hypothesis

- What is the microbial diversity in tropical savanna biome? What are the main driving factors in rhizosphere and in bulk soil?
 - What is the impact of grasses on N cycle ? (new potential BNI grasses)
 - Is the BNI correlated to particular environmental parameters/constraints ? (herbivory, fire, N limitation, distance, limitation of water, limitation of P, and also biodiversity)
 - How it impacts the microbiota? Bacteria or archaea? Or both? Or specific functional groups?
- 

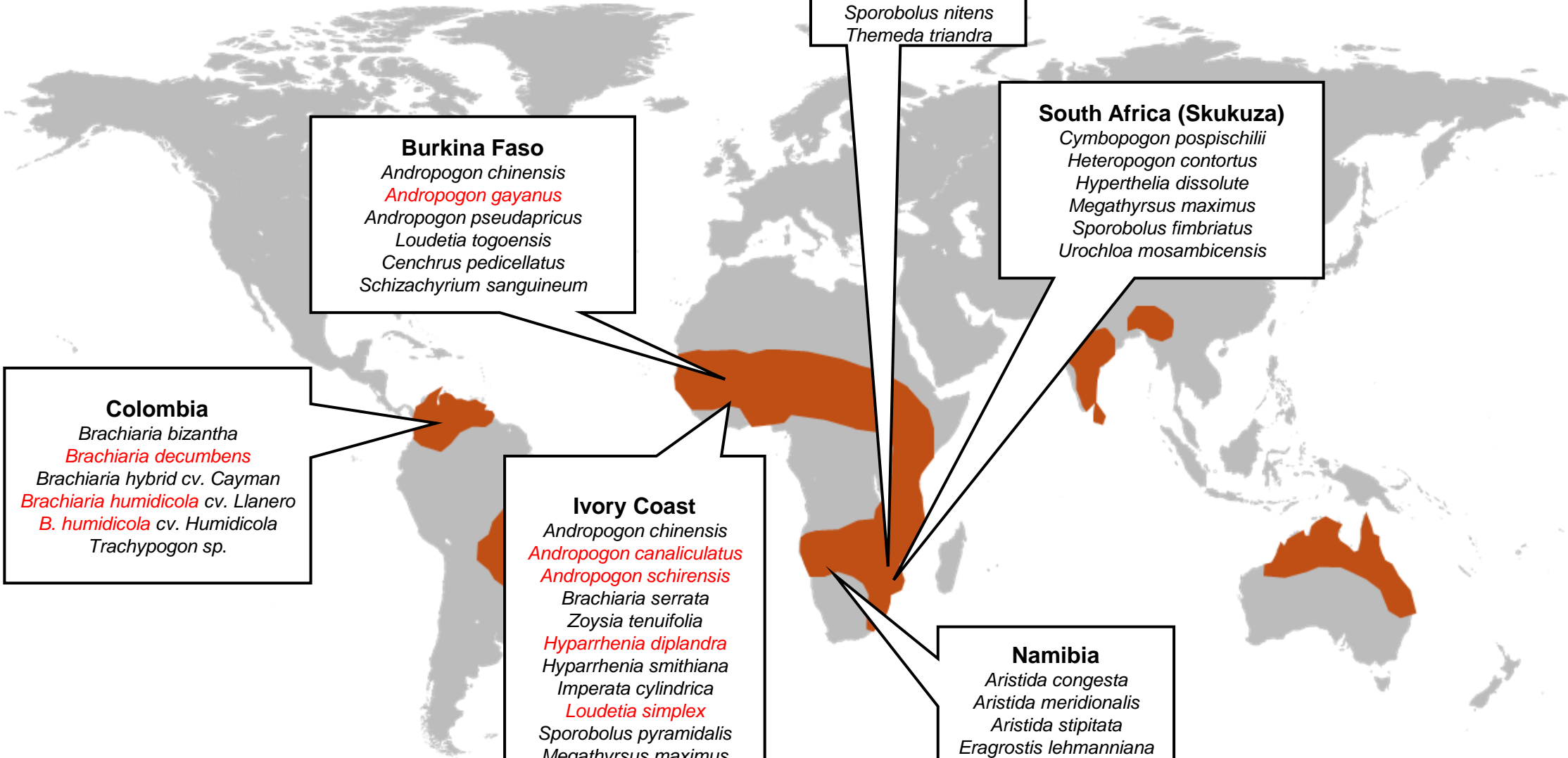




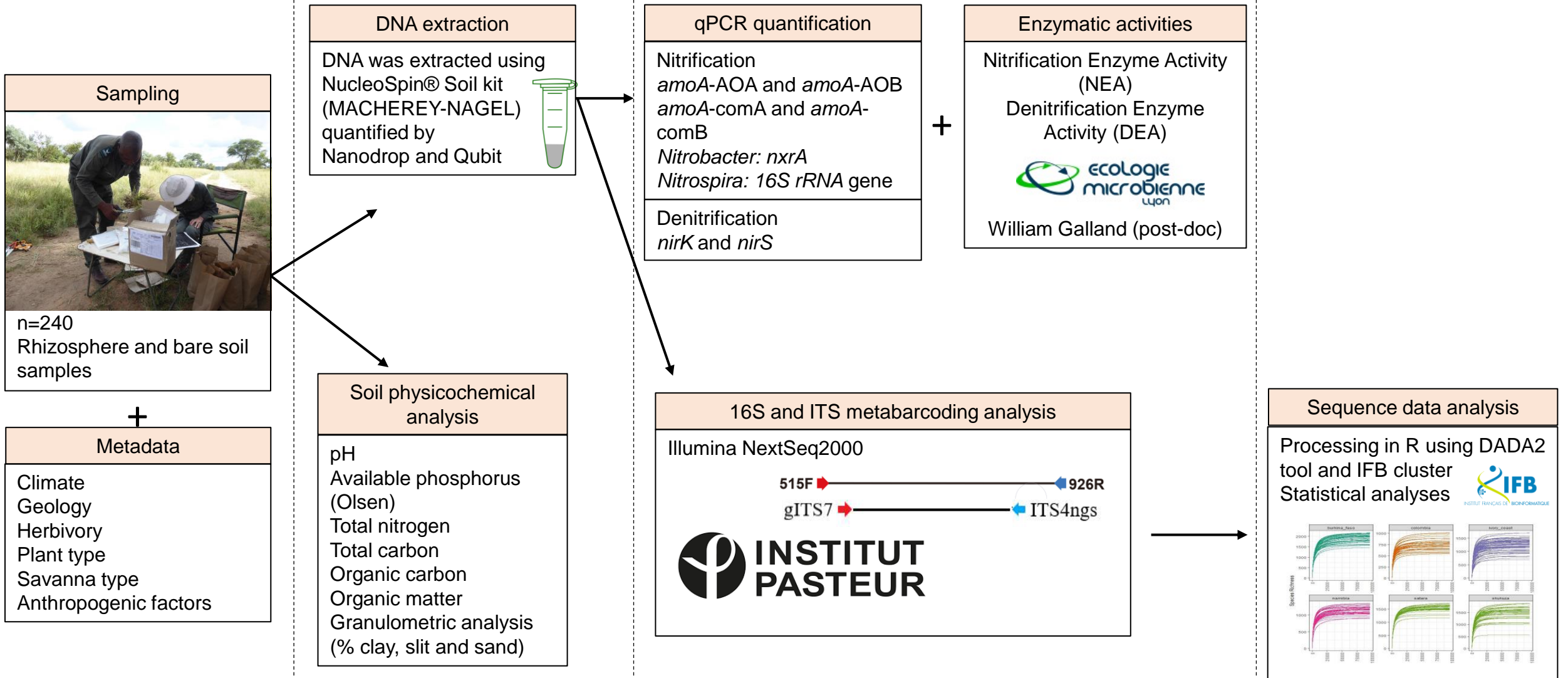
40 PLANT SPECIES
+ BARE SOILS



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+ BARE SOILS



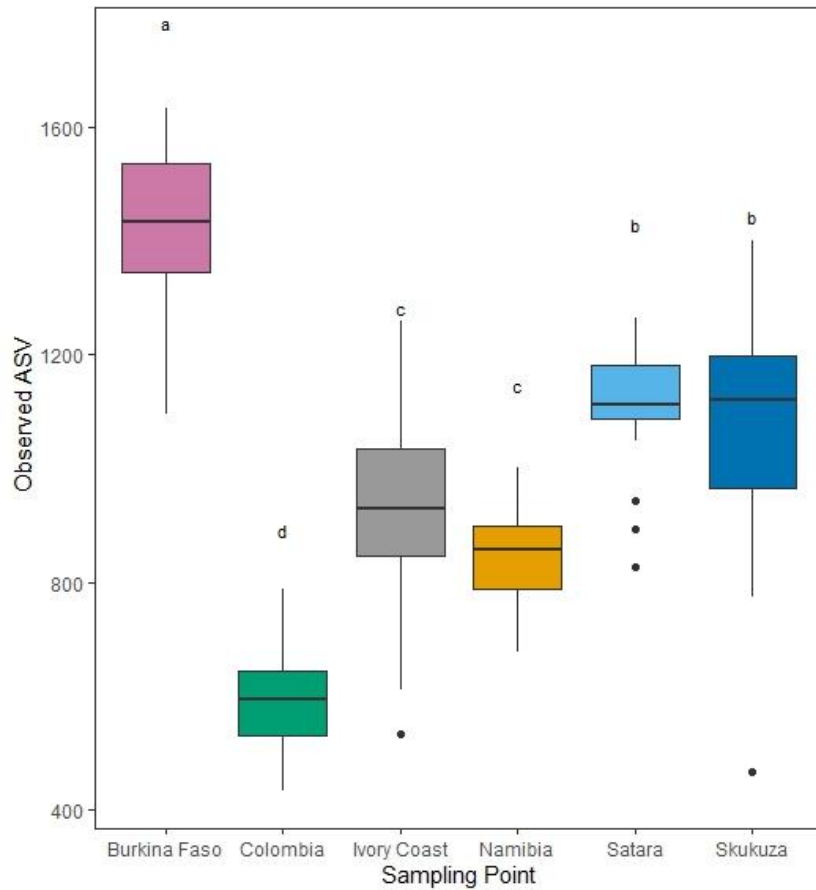
Experimental design



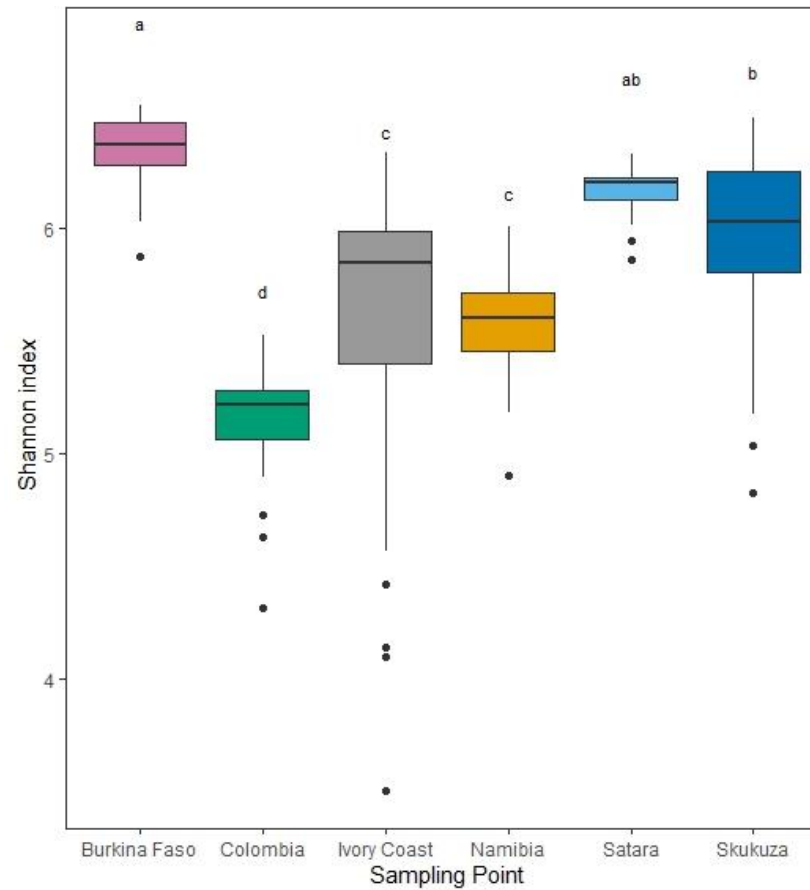
Alpha diversity

Rhizosphere + bare soils
ASV (amplicon sequence variants)
~2300 ASV observed in total

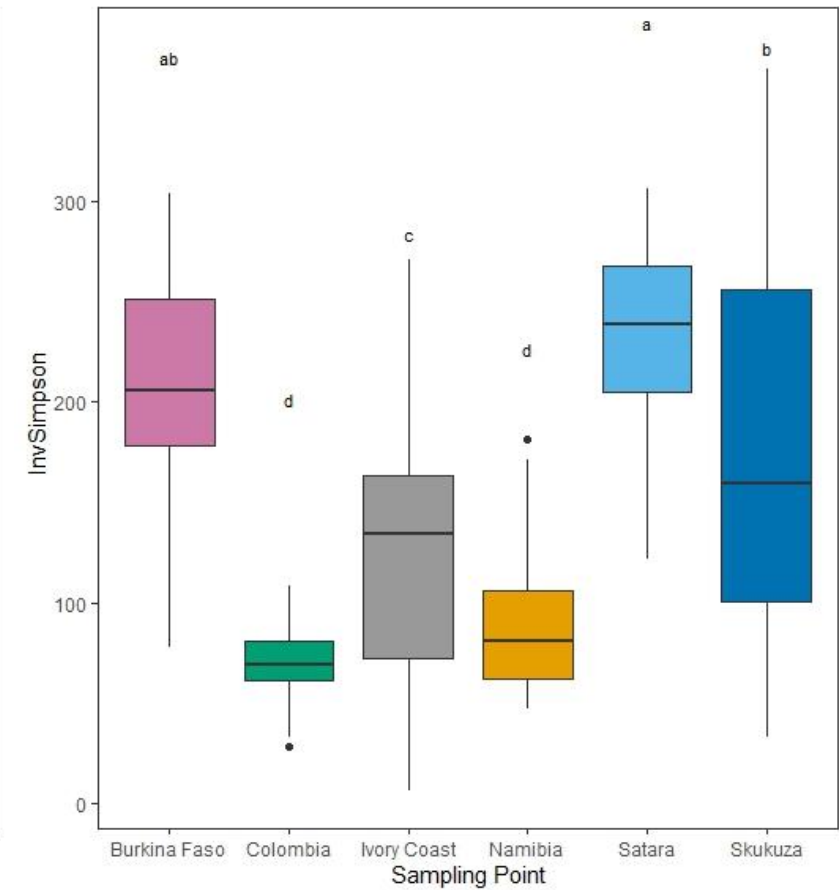
Observed ASV



Shannon index

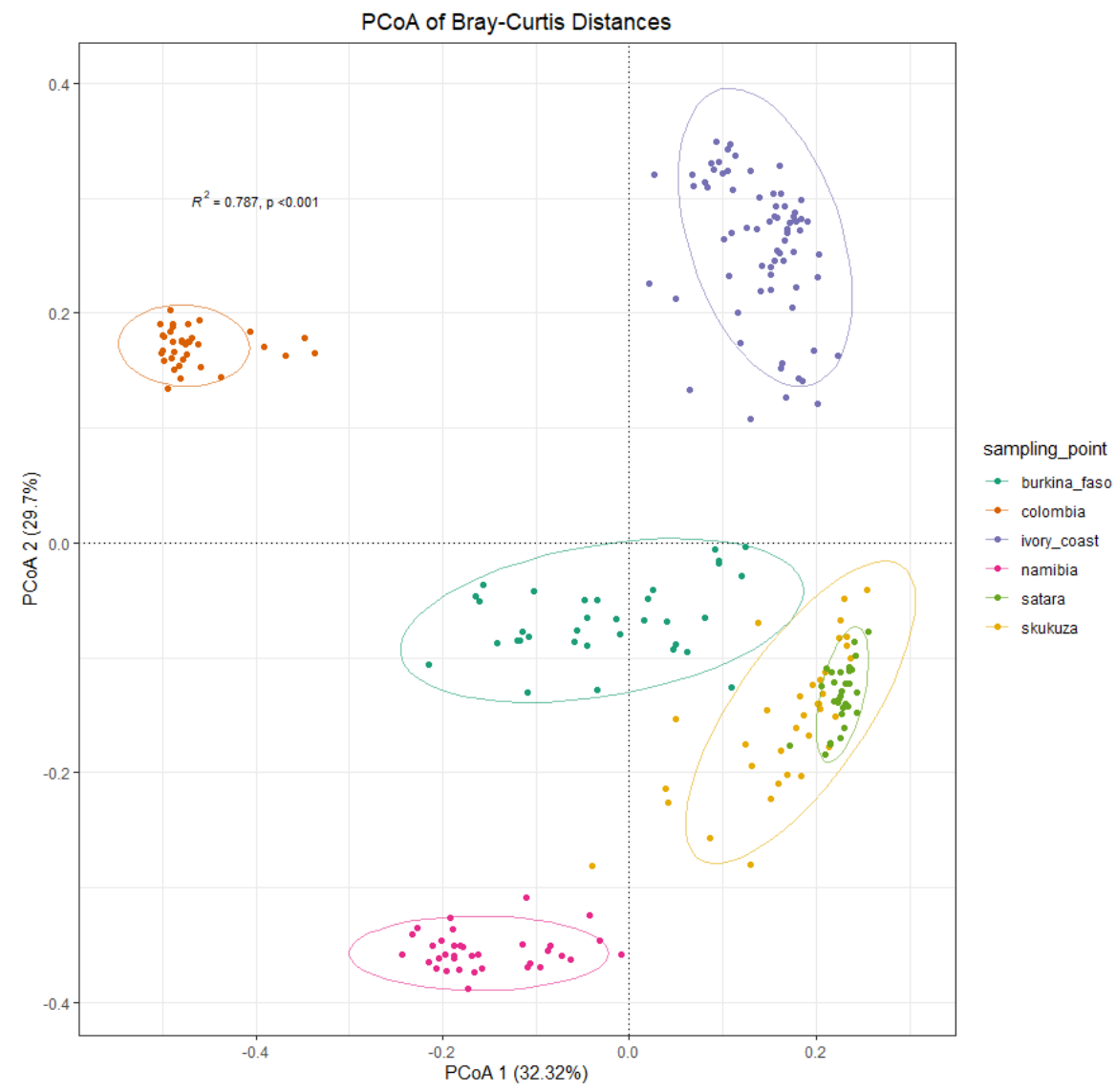
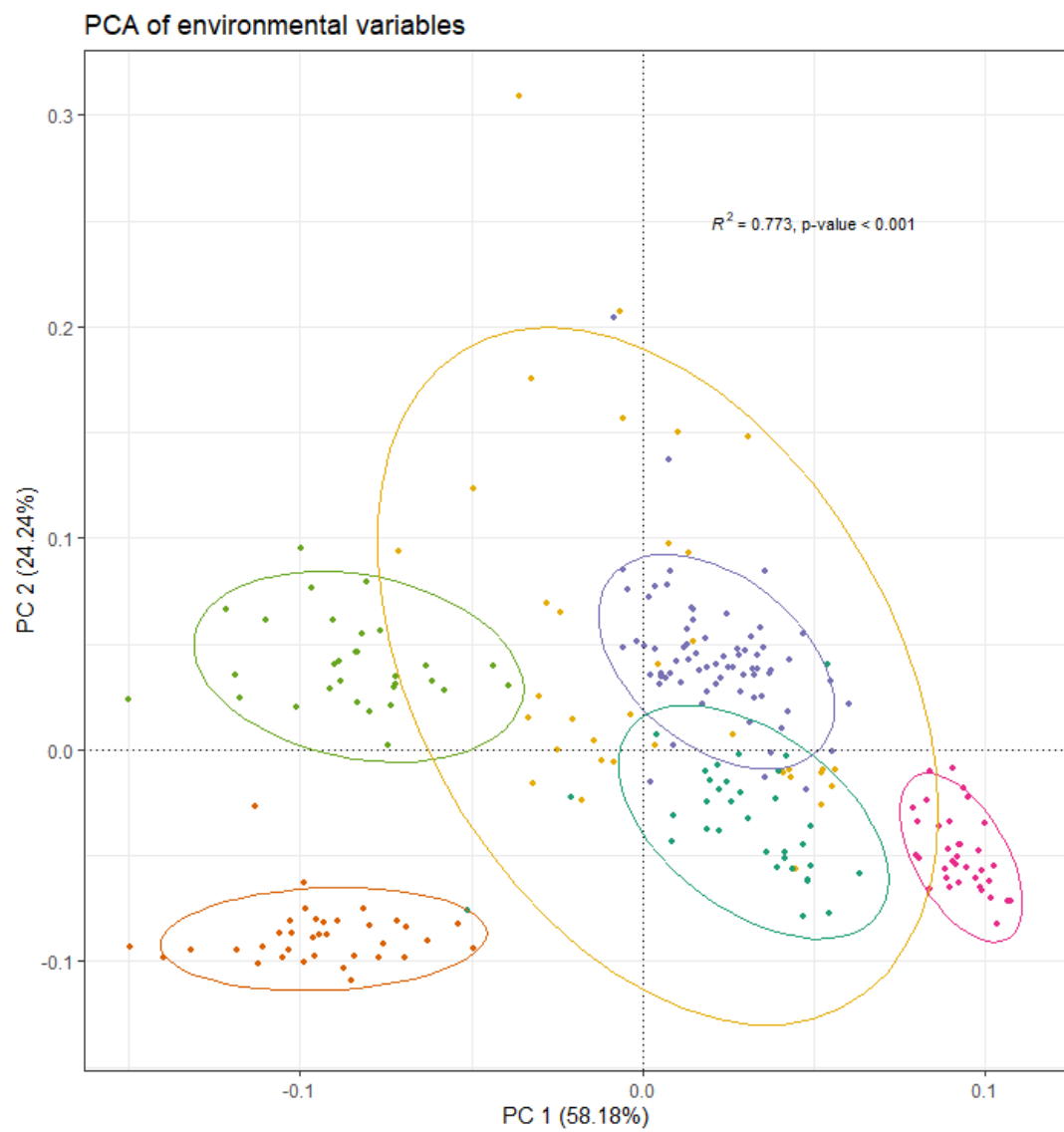


Inverse Simpson

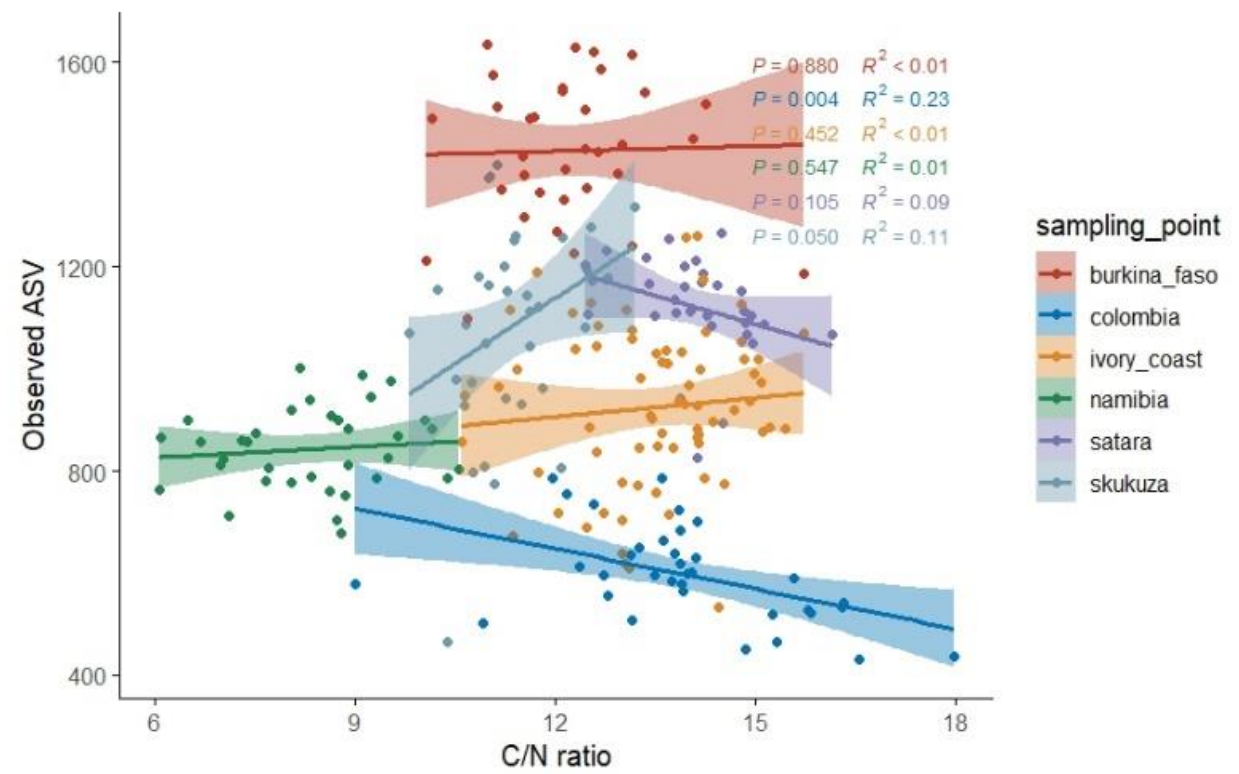
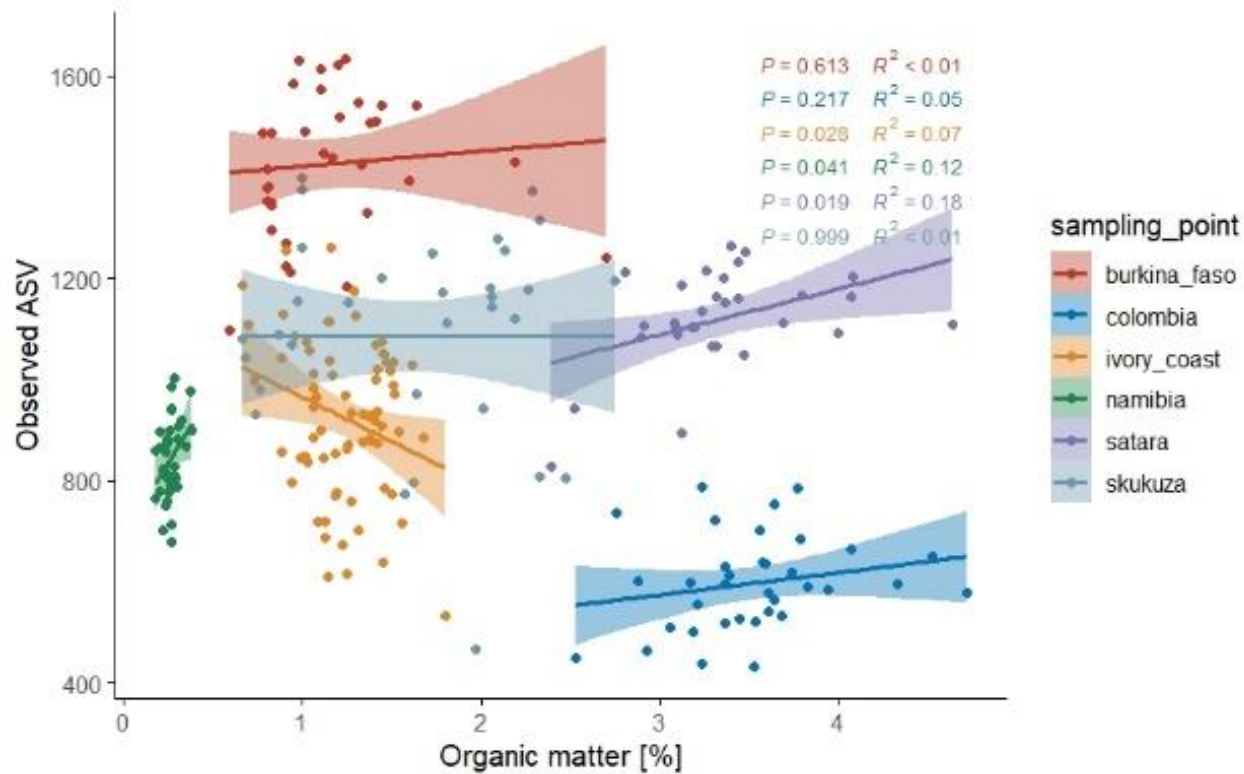


Differences in calculated diversity indexes of bacteria and archaea, with significant differences among the sampling sites determined by ANOVA followed by pair-wise comparison using Tukey`HSD post-hoc test. Different lowercase letters above each box in the same subfigure represent significant differences between groups (Tukey`HSD , $p < 0.05$)

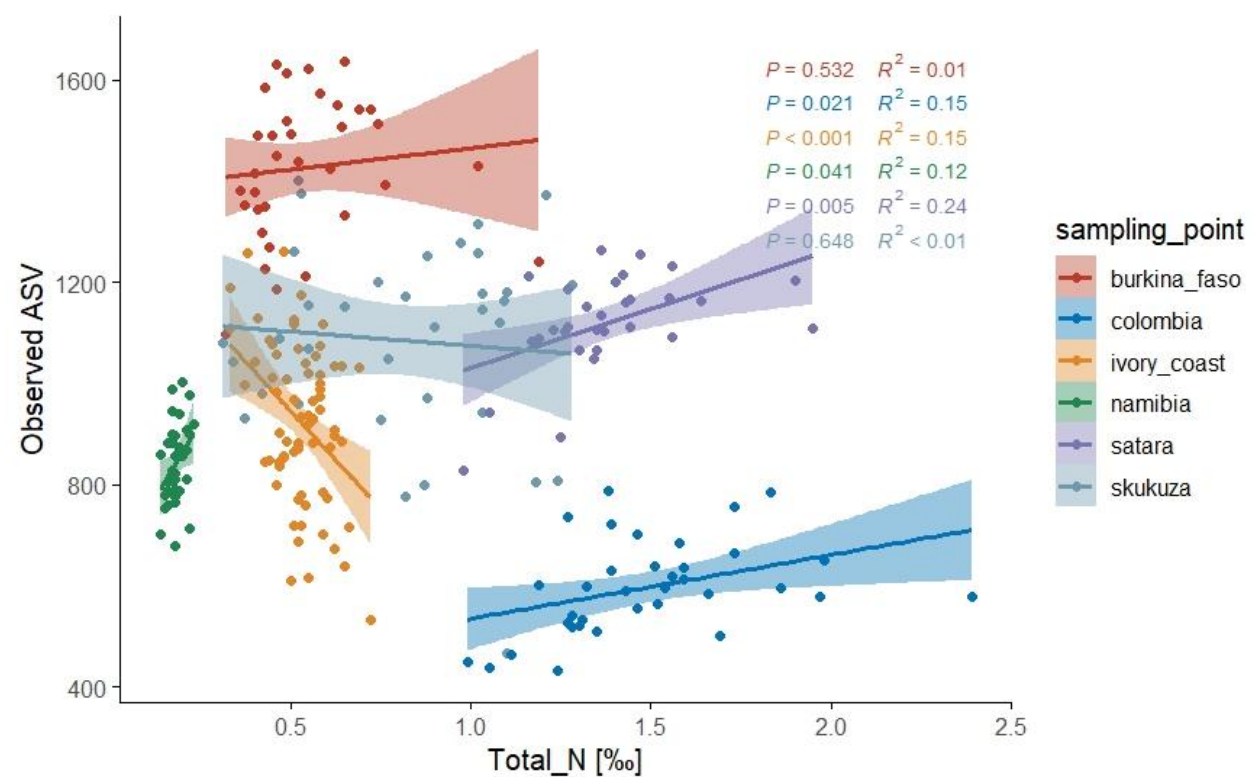
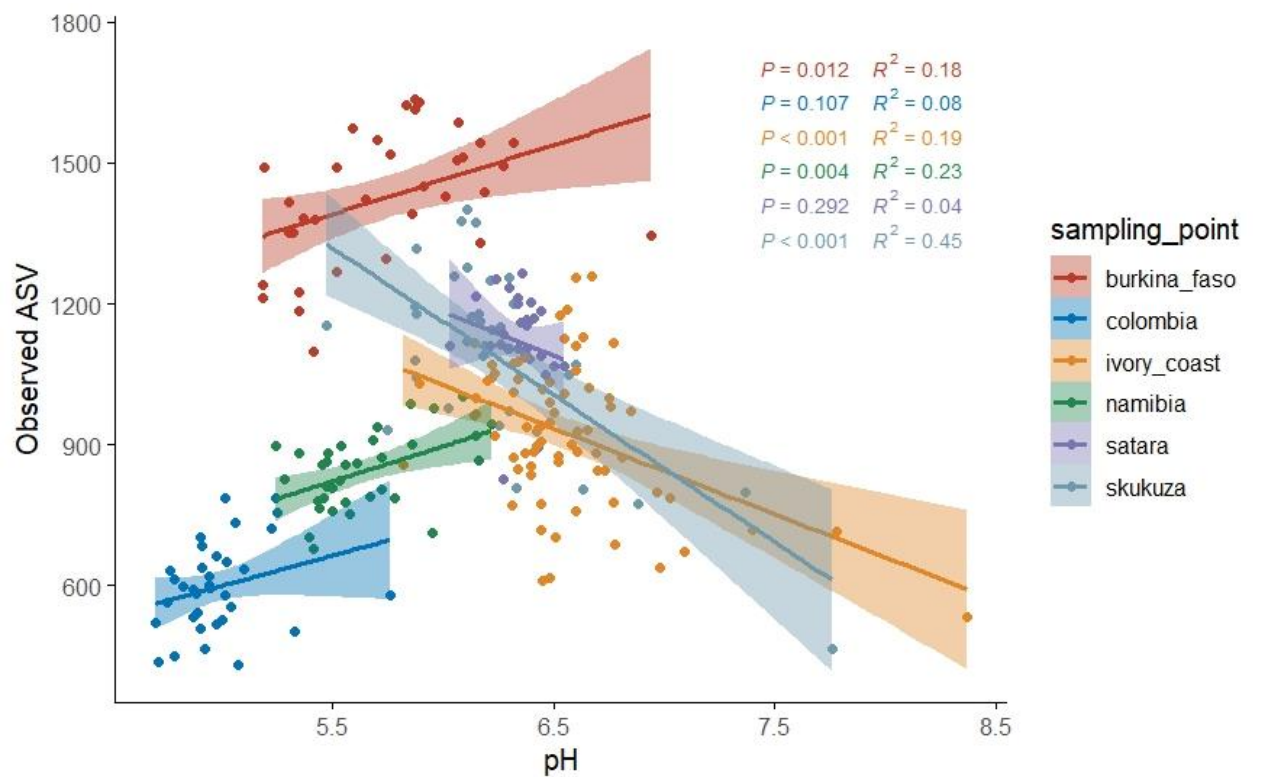
Beta diversity

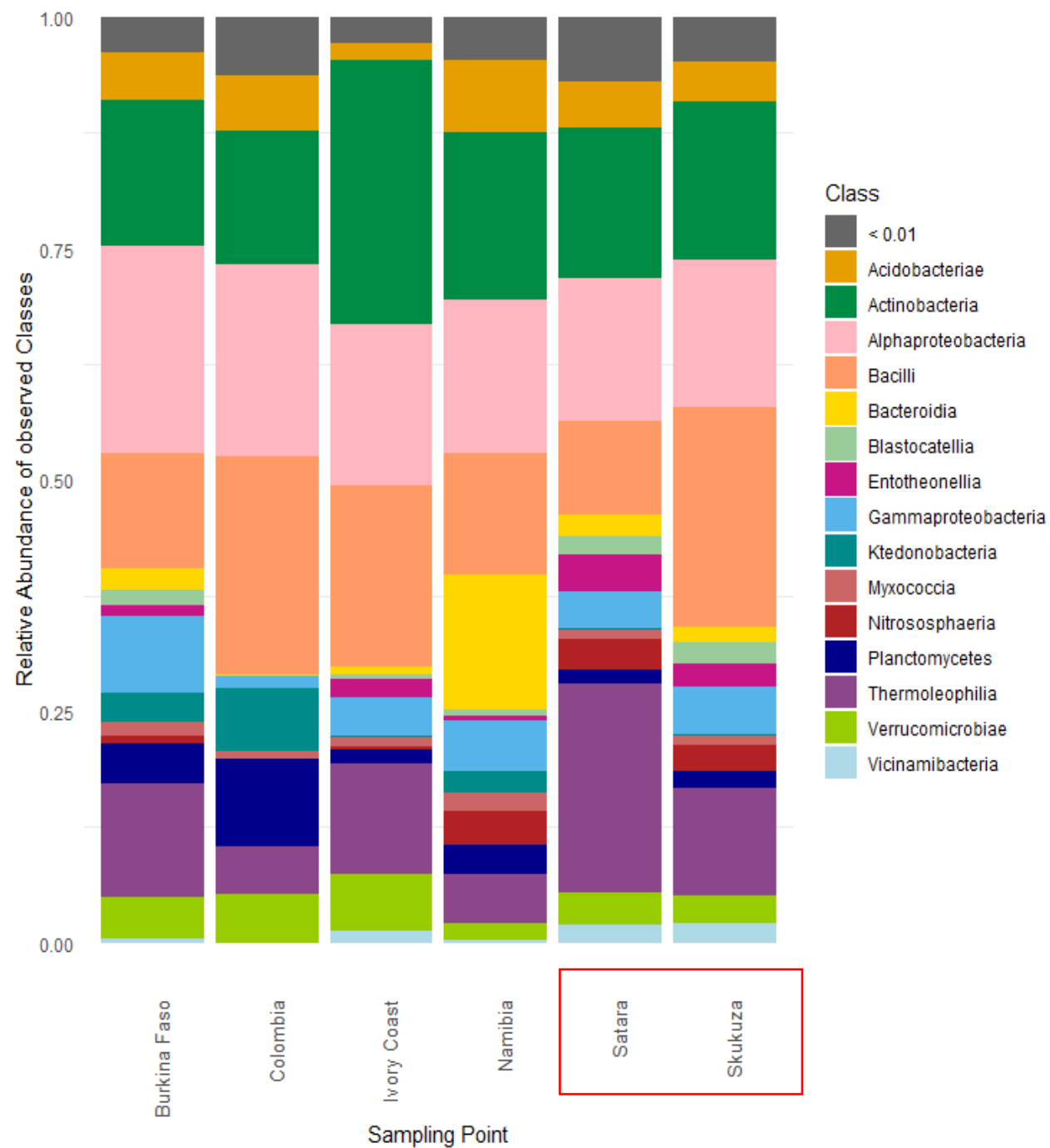
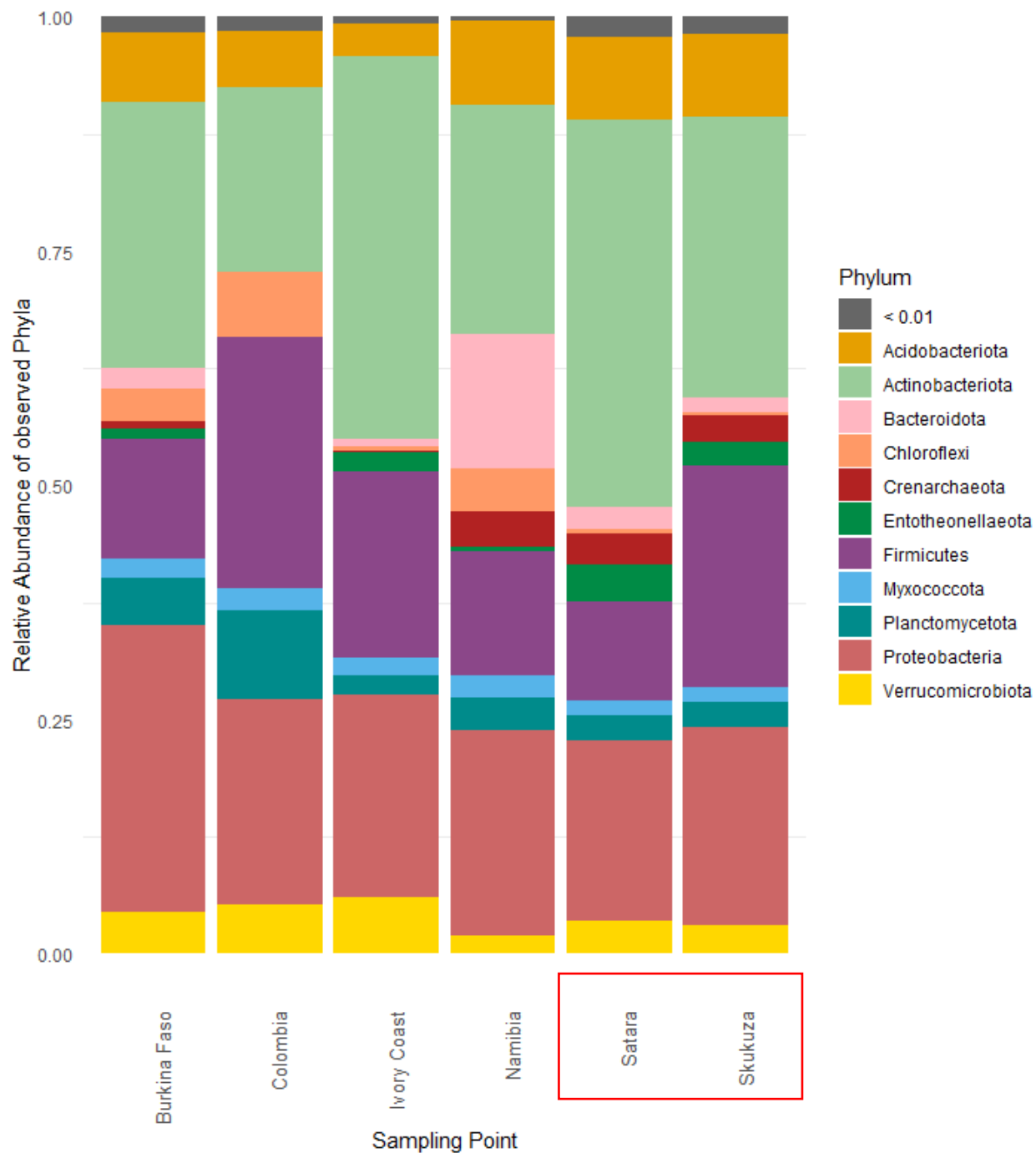


Correlations between alpha diversity indices and environmental variables



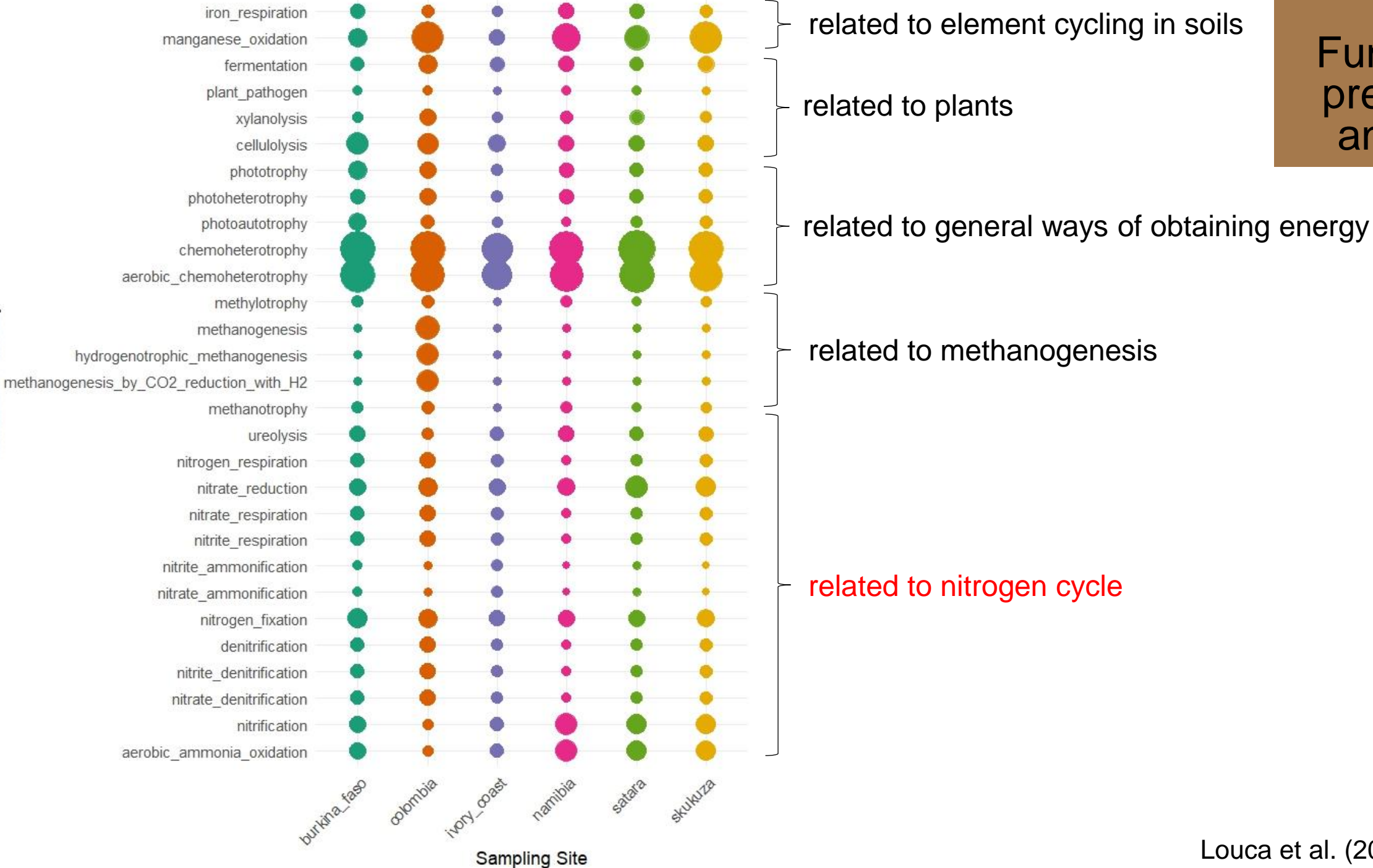
Correlations between alpha diversity indices and environmental variables





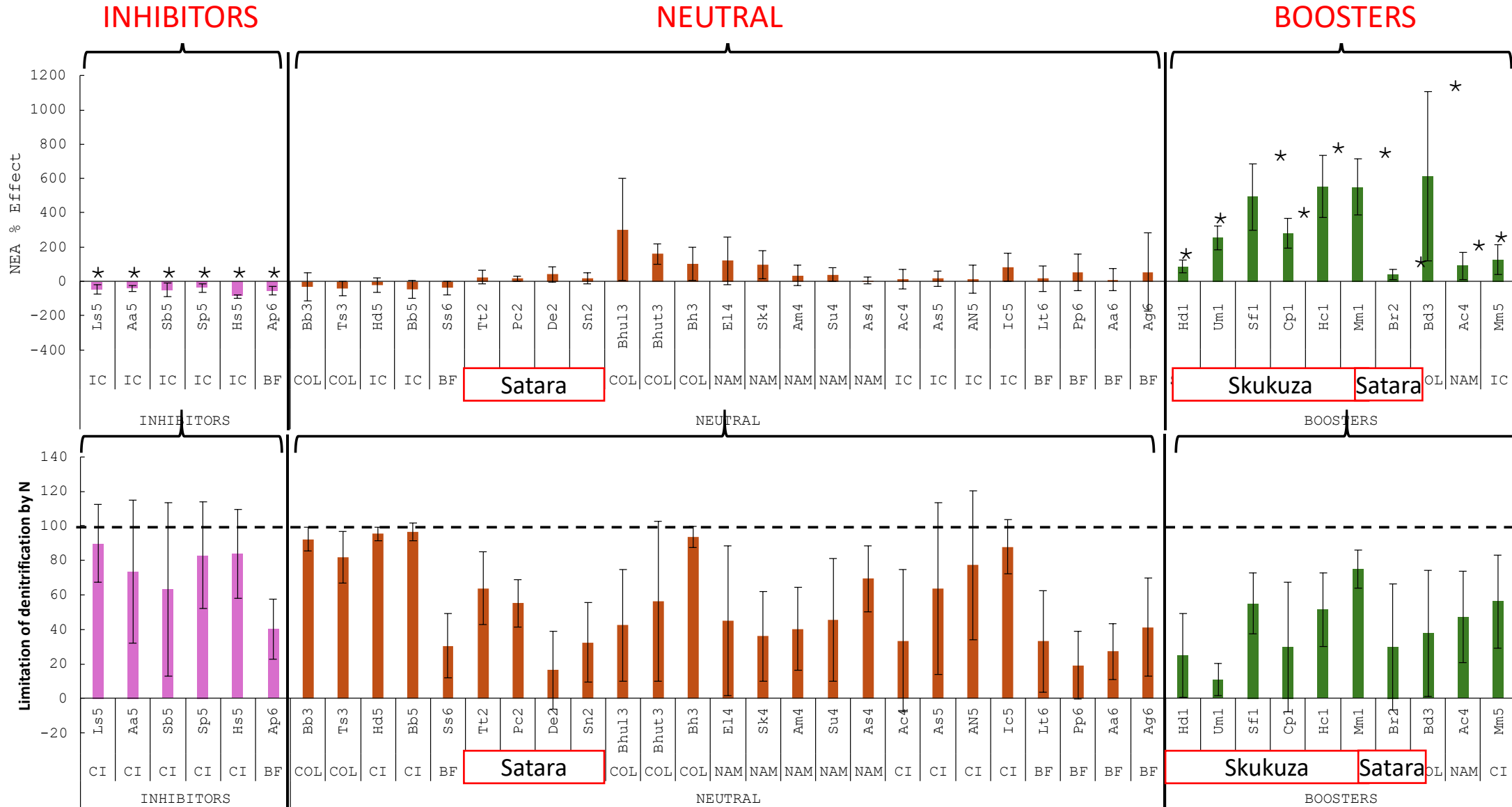
Functional prediction analysis

Metabolic Pathway



Effect of Poaceae species on nitrification (top) and denitrification (bottom)

BNI species observed only in Ivory Coast (+ 1 sample from Burkina Faso)



William Galland
(postdoc 2023-2025)
Soil Biology and
Biochemistry (under
review)

Preliminary conclusions and future aspects

- Colombia strongly differs in terms of bacterial/archaeal diversity and functional groups (differences in geology, organic matter, P vs N limitation, plant impact ???)
 - Despite the fact that Satara and Skukuza differed in environmental variables, the difference in microbial diversity and taxonomy was weak
 - It is not clear what are the main driving factors – pH has a huge influence on alpha diversity
 - ➔ co-influence of several factors ???
 - The BNI plants were observed only in Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso based on nitrification/denitrification -> link to wet climate and N limitation?
-
- Can we distinguish the grasses as BNI using metabarcoding data? (confirm our first results on nitrification/ denitrification)
 - To decipher the main factors shaping the microbiota – **including BNI**
 - What is the core microbiota, and what can we learn from co-occurrence networks ?

+ FUNGI

Coetsee C^{1,2}, Wigley BJ^{1,2}, Koffi FG³, Konan M⁴, Lambienou YE⁵,
Nignan S⁶, Arango J⁷, Villegas DM⁷, Geißler K⁸, Blaum N⁹,
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Thank you!
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