Geophysical Research Abstracts, Vol. 10, EGU2008-A-08398, 2008 SRef-ID: 1607-7962/gra/EGU2008-A-08398 EGU General Assembly 2008 © Author(s) 2008



Dynamic of nickel in the rhizosphere of *Berkheya coddii* using magnetic resonance imaging

A. B. Moradi1, S.E. Oswald2, J. A. Massner3, K. P. Pruessmann3, B. H. Robinson1, and R. Schulin1

1 Soil Protection group, Institute of Terrestrial Ecosystems, ETH Zurich, Switzerland

2 Hydrogeology Department, Helmholtz Centre for Environmental Research – UFZ, Leipzig, Germany

3 Institute for Biomedical Engineering, University and ETH Zurich, Switzerland

(Contact: ahmad.moradi@env.ethz.ch)

A limitation to improve the understanding of soil-root interactions is the poor experimental accessibility of processes in the rhizosphere. We used Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) as a non-destructive measurement technique to study nickel (Ni) distribution in the rhizosphere of Ni hyperaccumulator plant *Berkhey coddii*. In a Rhizobox system filled with glass beads, a root monolayer was separated from rhizosphere porous media by a nylon membrane. A Ni solution of 10 mg kg⁻¹ was applied to the Rhizobox and the Rhizobox system was imaged by means of MRI to obtain the real-time 2-dimensional distribution map of Ni. Nickel concentration was found to increase as approaching the surface of the root-plane showing an exclusion pattern. This result shows that at soluble Ni concentrations found in typical serpentine soils, *Berkhey coddii* does not need to solubilize nickel.