



## The $^{13}\text{C}$ - $^{12}\text{C}$ ratio as a tool to study soil microbial metabolism

O. Dilly (1), A. Zyakun (2)

(1) Chair of Soil Protection and Recultivation, Brandenburg University of Technology, Cottbus, Germany

(2) Skryabin Institute of Biochemistry and Physiology of Microorganisms RAS, Pushchino, Russia

Contact information: dilly@tu-cottbus.de / Fax : +49355692323

Microbial mineralization of soil organic matter is estimated by the rate of  $\text{CO}_2$  evolution and  $\text{O}_2$  uptake. The ratio between the two estimates is defined as the microbial respiratory quotient (RQ). The addition of readily available substrate to soil may induce the activation of soil organic matter mineralization which is defined as positive priming effect (PE) and can be calculated using stable carbon isotope characteristics. We studied here a beech forest soil. The glucose addition of  $50 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil that was corresponding to the estimated two-week C input under field conditions significantly stimulated respiration for 1 day only. The 10fold higher rate of  $500 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil increased respiration for 1 week and the highest rate of  $2000 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil which corresponds to the rate for the microbial biomass method by substrate-induced respiration (SIR) induced more than four-week stimulated respiration. When the respiration rates have returned to the control level, the carbon isotope characteristic of the  $\text{CO}_2$  evolved indicated that the  $\text{CO}_2$  evolved still derived from glucose metabolites. With increasing glucose rate, both priming effect and the soil respiratory quotient values increased simultaneously. The maximal RQ values were 1.60, 1.40 and 1.05 induced by addition at 2000, 500 and  $50 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil respectively. The short-time PE over 9 hours showed about 62 % for both the 2000 and  $500 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil and about 18 % for  $50 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$  soil. The long-term PE during 4 weeks gave 120, 50 and 0 % for 2000, 500 and  $50 \mu\text{g C-glucose g}^{-1}$

soil respectively. The SIR was used for the estimation of growing (r-strategists) and non-growing (K-strategists) microorganisms. The respiration rate obtained immediately after the addition of substrate was about  $(r + K) = 2.4 \pm 0.2$ , where  $r = 0.6 \pm 0.2$  and  $K = 1.8 \pm 0.3$ . In conclusion, the addition of glucose to the forest soil activated soil organic matter mineralization accompanied by high RQ and PE values and the PE was initially induced by K-strategist.