

Diversity of the nitrite reductase (*NirK*) gene in an upland pasture system

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Introduction



Denitrification can be economically and environmentally undesirable

Serious contribution to global warming and ozone depletion



Materials and methods

Experiment 1

Soil samples were taken from plots which had been rotated and reseeded with either *Lolium perenne* or *Agrostis capillaris* or left fallow (fig 1). Total DNA was extracted and amplified with *nirK* primers. Clones were screened by RFLP and selected examples were sequenced and placed on a tree (fig 2). Types from this experiment are labelled A-V.

Experiment 2

Intact soil cores were sampled as shown in fig 1 (red circles), individual root fragments were isolated from the cores, DNA was isolated and plant species identified utilising molecular methods (University of York). From aliquots of the same DNA extract *nirK* PCR was performed and high throughput sequencing methods were applied. 96 clones from each sample were sequenced. Sequences were analysed and examples with 5 or more clones of each type are displayed in fig 2, types from this experiment are labelled 1-24 and single clones. Percentages of clones representing each sequence type and diversity indices are shown in table 1. Experiment 1 Soil samples were taken from

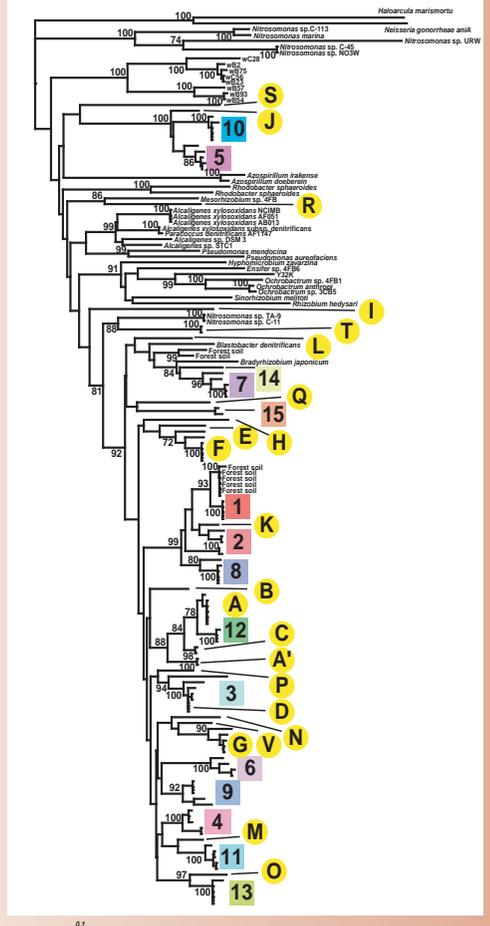


Fig 2: A Neighbor joining tree of *nirK* sequences. Database sequences are shown in black, sequences from experiment 1 are represented by circles and those from experiment 2 are represented by squares. Sequence groups with a total of less than 5 clones have been removed for clarity. Bootstrap values above 70% are shown.

Fig 1: Field experiment layout

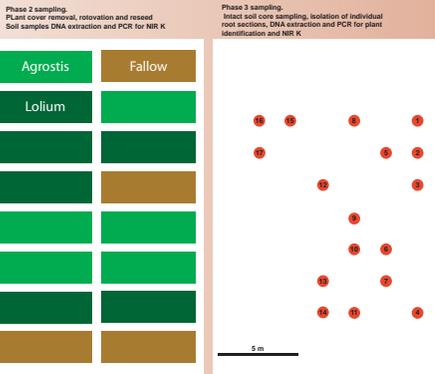


Table 1, Percentage of each sequence type (Expt 2) in roots, clone number per root and Shannon-Weiner diversity indices. Colour denotes sequence types shown on tree.

Core	Plant species	Replicate	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	Singles	Clones	Shannon	
1	Agrostis capillaris	1	80.6	9.0	4.5	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	3	67	0.78	
3	Agrostis capillaris	3	93.8	3.8	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	0.29	
4	Agrostis capillaris	4	41.7	22.2	31.9	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	72	1.22	
1	Agrostis canina	1	65.9	25.6	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	82	0.93		
1	Festuca rubra	1	64.0	-	3.4	3.4	6.7	-	-	-	5.6	11.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	4.5	89	1.34		
2	Festuca rubra	2	96.4	1.8	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	0.18		
3	Festuca rubra	3	85.7	1.6	9.5	-	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	63	0.55	
1	Festuca juncea	1	60.9	4.7	3.1	6.3	-	-	-	6.3	1.6	-	-	3.1	12.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	64	1.40	
2	Festuca juncea	2	71.4	-	-	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	63	0.84	
3	Festuca juncea	3	39.7	-	2.7	1.4	42.5	-	-	1.4	-	4.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	73	1.43	
5	Festuca juncea	5	71.4	-	6.3	-	-	-	-	11.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	63	1.02
2	Poa pratensis	2	33.3	-	14.8	18.5	-	-	3.7	18.5	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	1.69	
3	Poa pratensis	3	72.4	17.2	4.6	2.3	-	-	-	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	0.88	
5	Poa pratensis	5	56.5	17.4	5.8	1.4	-	-	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	1.36	
1	Holcus lanatus	1	47.5	-	2.5	-	-	11.3	15.0	-	3.8	-	-	-	8.8	6.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	90	1.66	
2	Holcus lanatus	2	68.5	22.2	1.9	1.9	-	3.7	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	0.94	
3	Holcus lanatus	3	50.8	6.8	5.1	-	-	22.0	5.1	-	1.7	-	1.7	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	59	1.52		
1	Deschampsia cespitosa	1	92.2	3.9	1.3	-	-	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	0.35		
3	Deschampsia cespitosa	3	79.8	-	6.7	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	89	0.74		

Results and discussion

Samples from experiment 2 (rhizoplane) are dominated by one sequence type. This sequence type was not observed in experiment 1. Very few types are

shared between experiment 1 and 2. This could be due to a number of reasons including:

1. Differences in rhizoplane and bulk soil communities of denitrifiers
2. Spatial differences in community structure
3. Differences in N input (experiment 1 was fixed, experiment 2 was open)
4. Effects of harsh physical disturbance
5. Effects of monoculture

NirK diversity is higher in the rhizoplane of sub-dominant grass species. Samples from

Acknowledgements

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