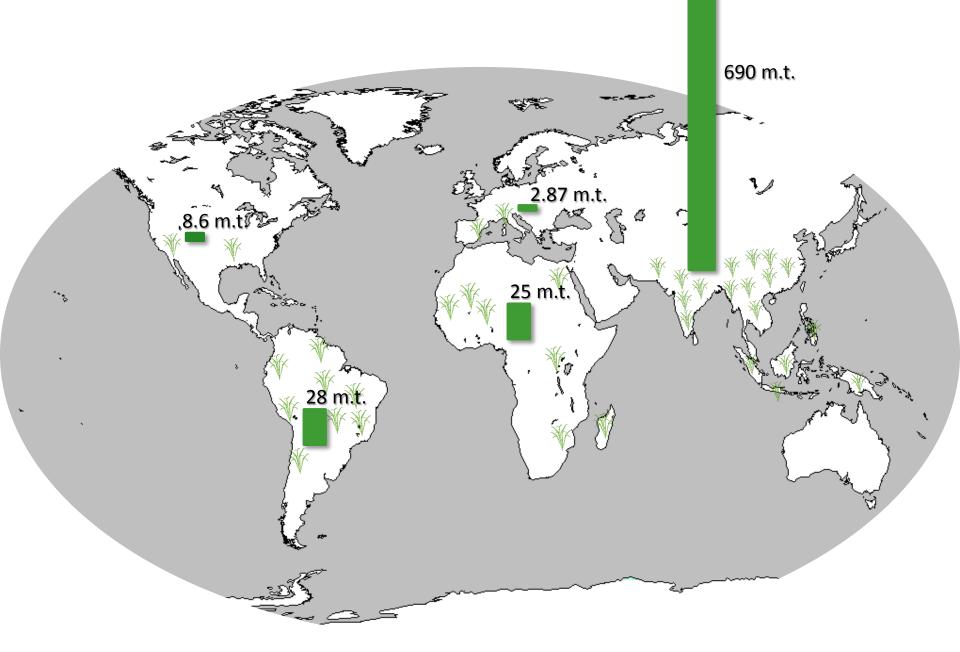
Plant host and drought shape the root associated fungal microbiome in rice

Beatriz Andreo Jimenez

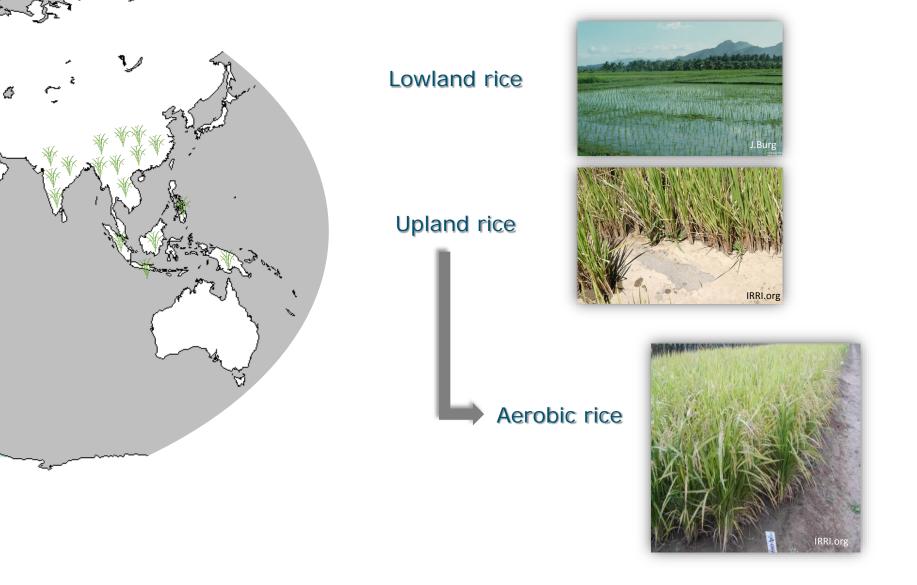
KNPV meeting, Ede 2nd November 2017



















How can we keep rice **production** while

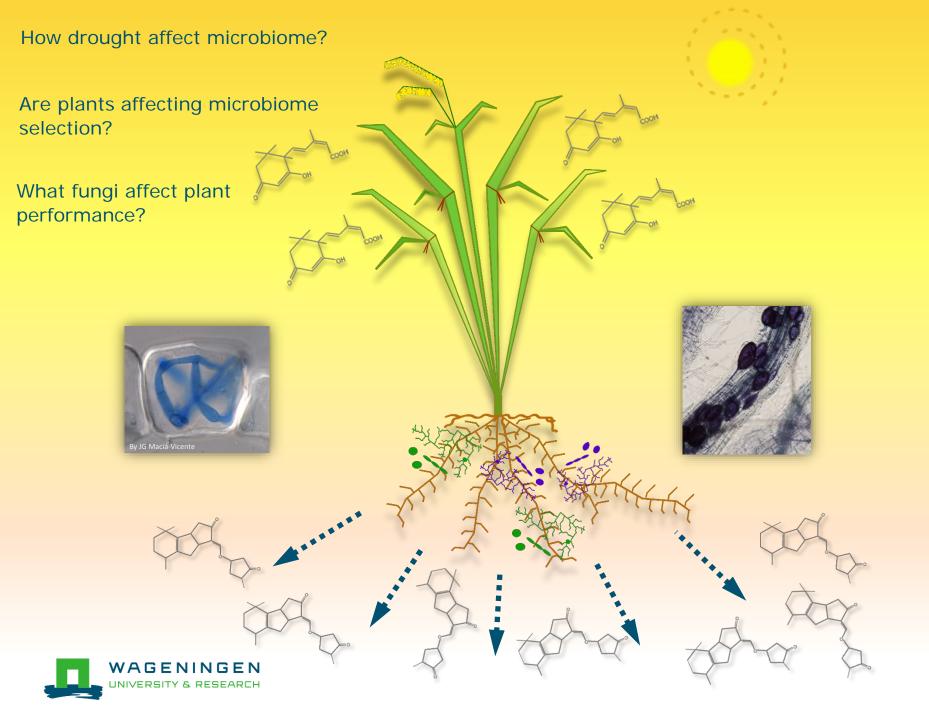
reducing water use?

↑productivity: 75 % total (> 10 t / ha)

↑CH₄: 40 t / year (6 %)

★ **water use**: 24-30 % total world's fresh water





Experiment set up



IRRI, Los Baños The Philippines





NGS platform



PCR fungal primers (SSU rDNA)



Root sampling



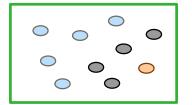






Number of different sps. in a population

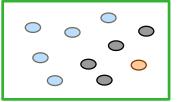




ABUNDANCE

Number of individuals in a population

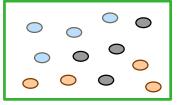




SHANNON

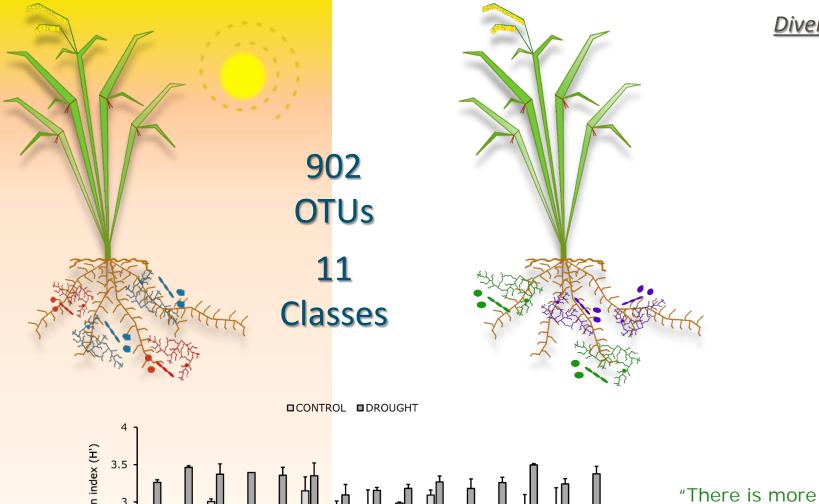
Diversity index (H'). Number of sps. and how even are distributed. Range: 0-4

H' = 1.1



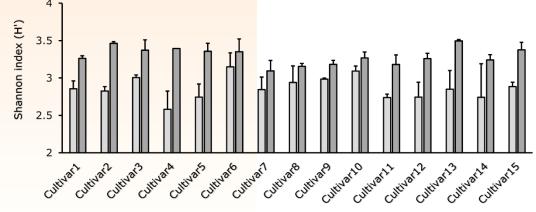


Diversity

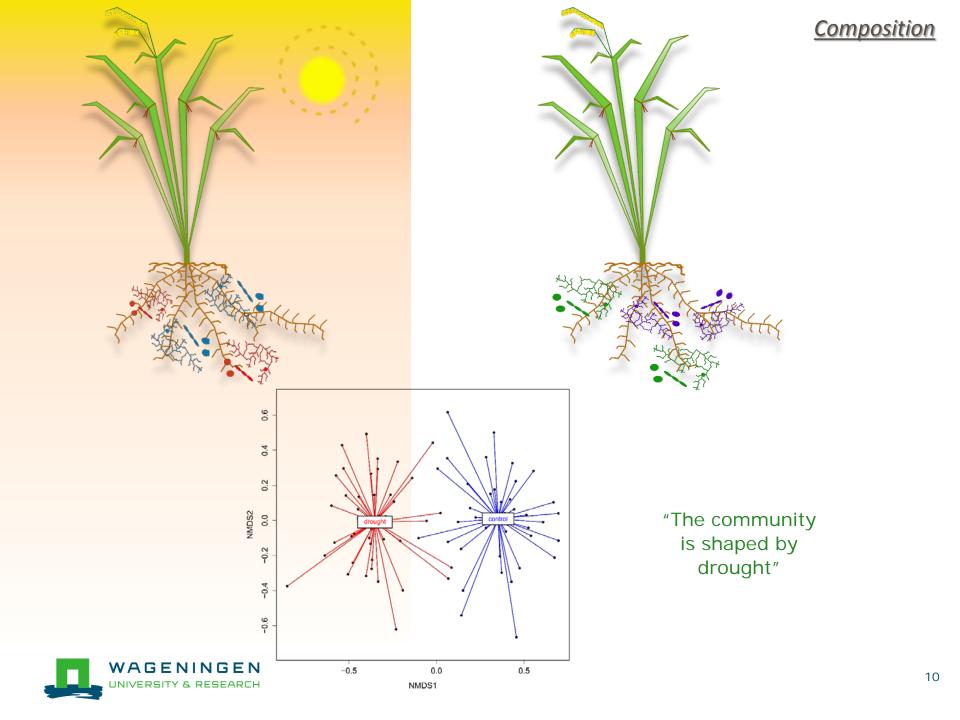


biodiversity

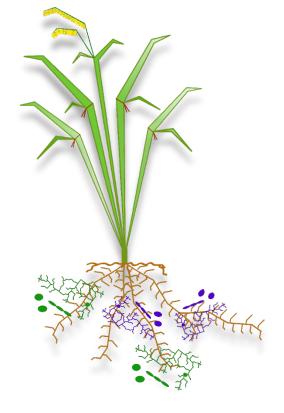
under drought"

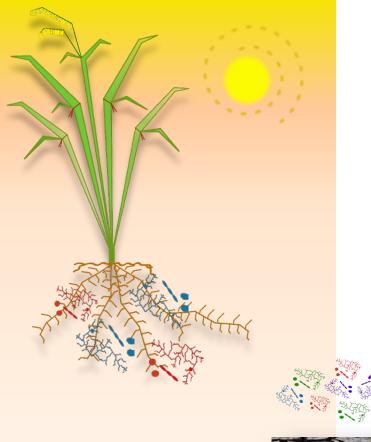






Other factors





Drought



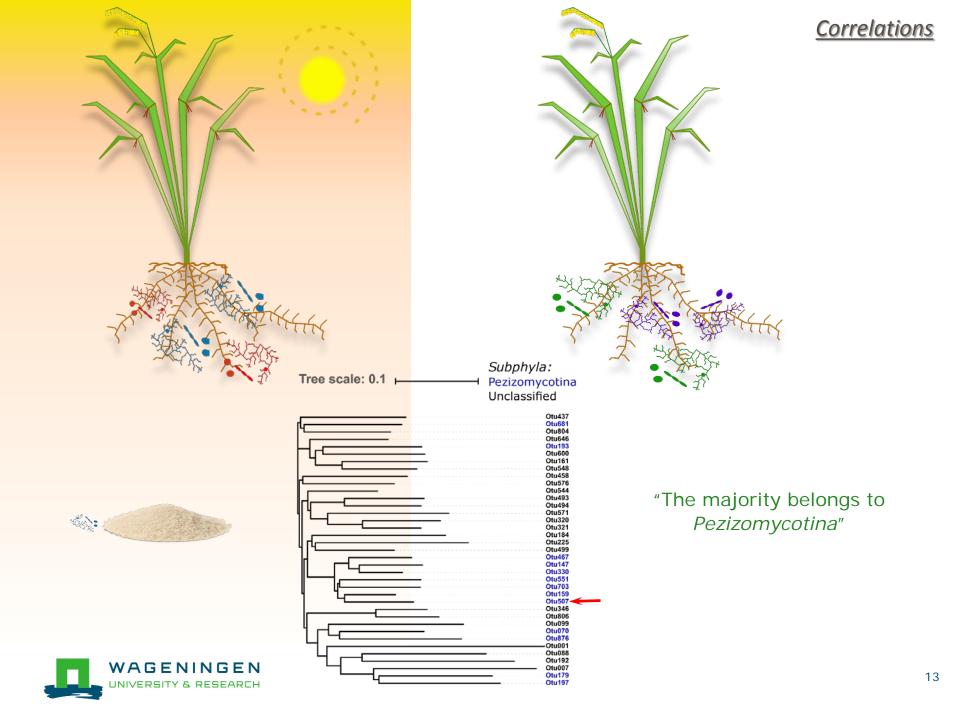
Host



" Host explains 13% variation"

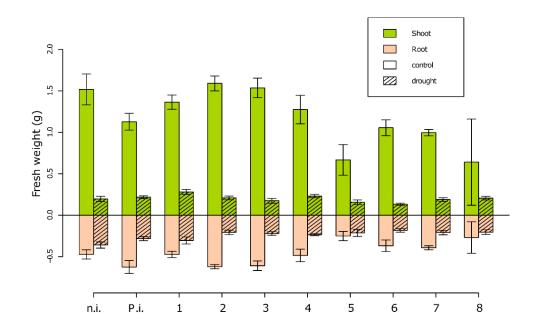


Correlations "OTUs correlated with yield"





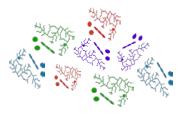
Arthrinium phaeospermum



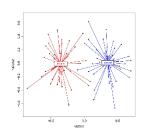
"No clear positive effect on plant biomass"



Stress boost biodiversity



Stress and host affect fungal microbiome composition



OTUs correlated with yield are closely related



Testing individual strains is condition-dependent

Unable to cultivate all species

Fungal interactions



How we can apply this knowledge to solve practical problems?

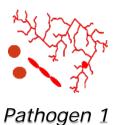
We have to think holistically

Synthetic communities ("vaccines")



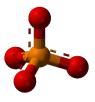
Tailor-made application







Pathogen 2



Low Pi

Etc.

Breeding microbiomes



Thank you Bedankt

Laboratory of Plant Physiology, WUR



IRRI, Philippines



Rennes University, France



Biointeractions & Plant health, WUR



