

Practices

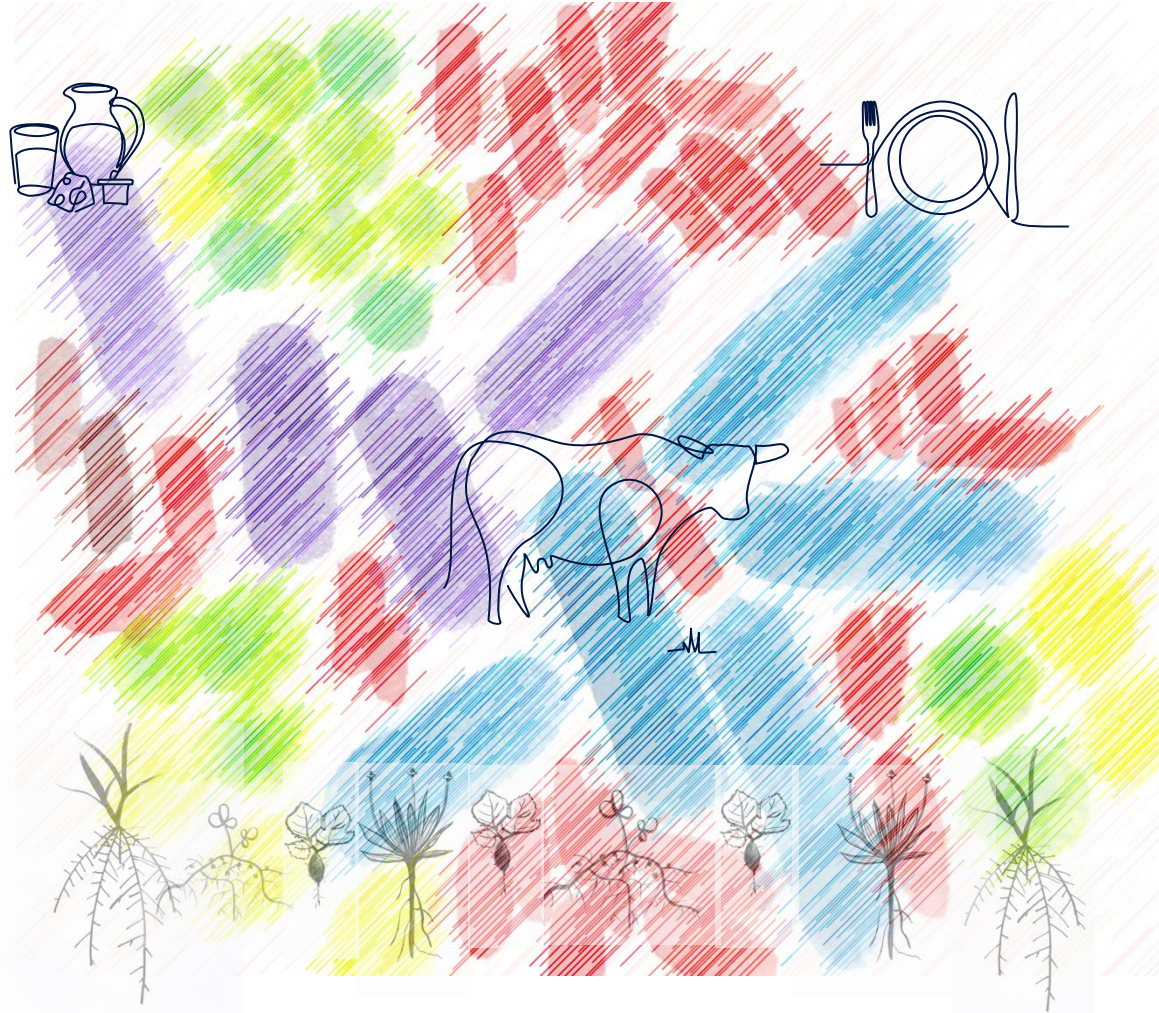
that capitalise on soil biology

for better health

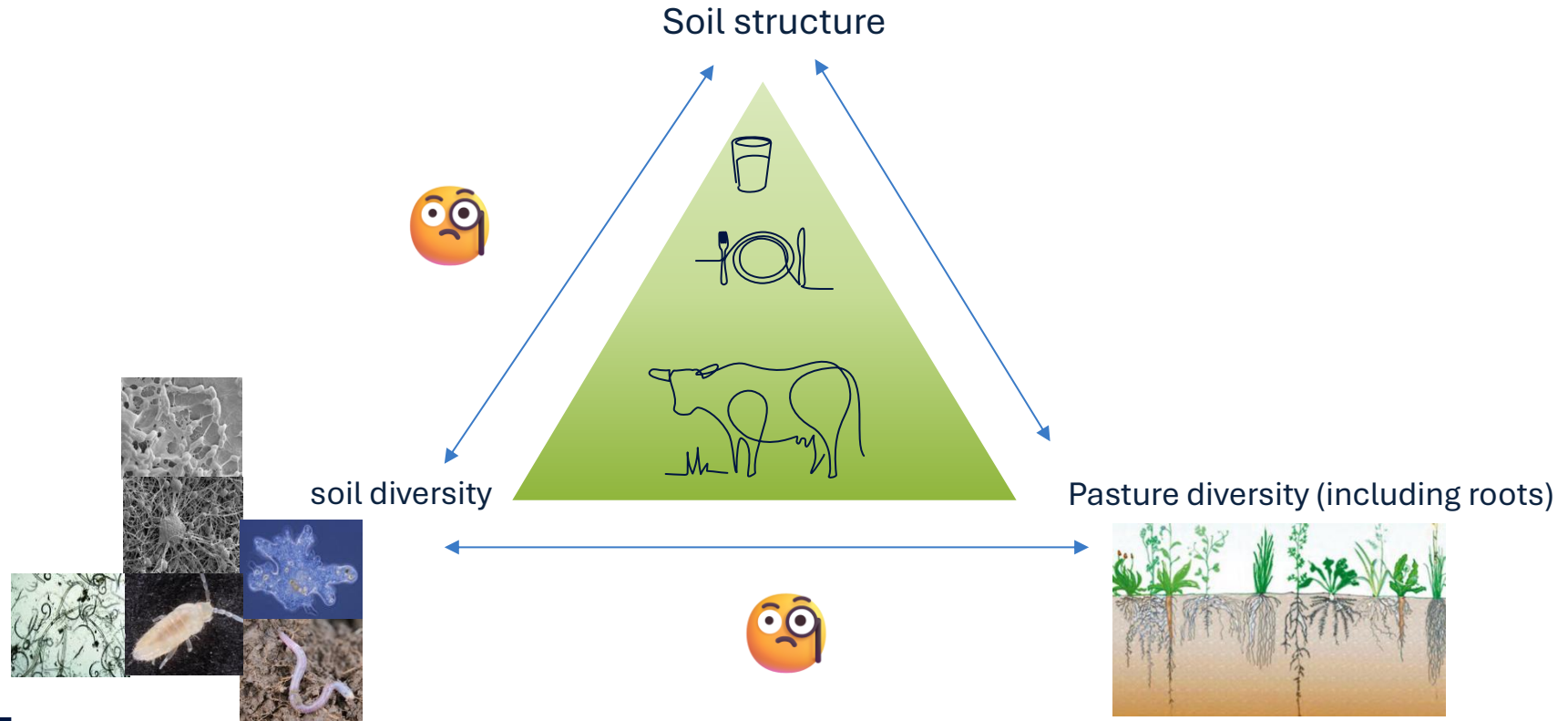
Dr Pauline Mele

Soil Microbiologist

Biome services



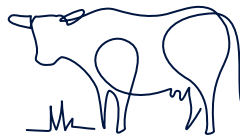
A healthy soil



'Champion' microbiomes

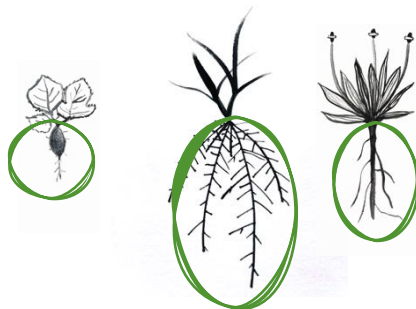
modifiers

rumen



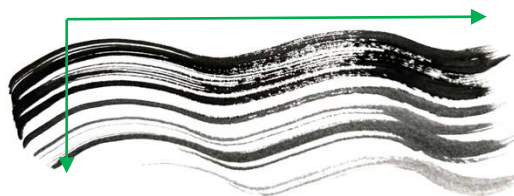
diet

plant root zone
(rhizosphere)



plant
variety/genotype
seed coating

land/soil



pasture variety
fertilisers, residues,
pesticides, grazing
intensity, traffic

The soil microbiome..



C decomposition

N fixation

C fixation

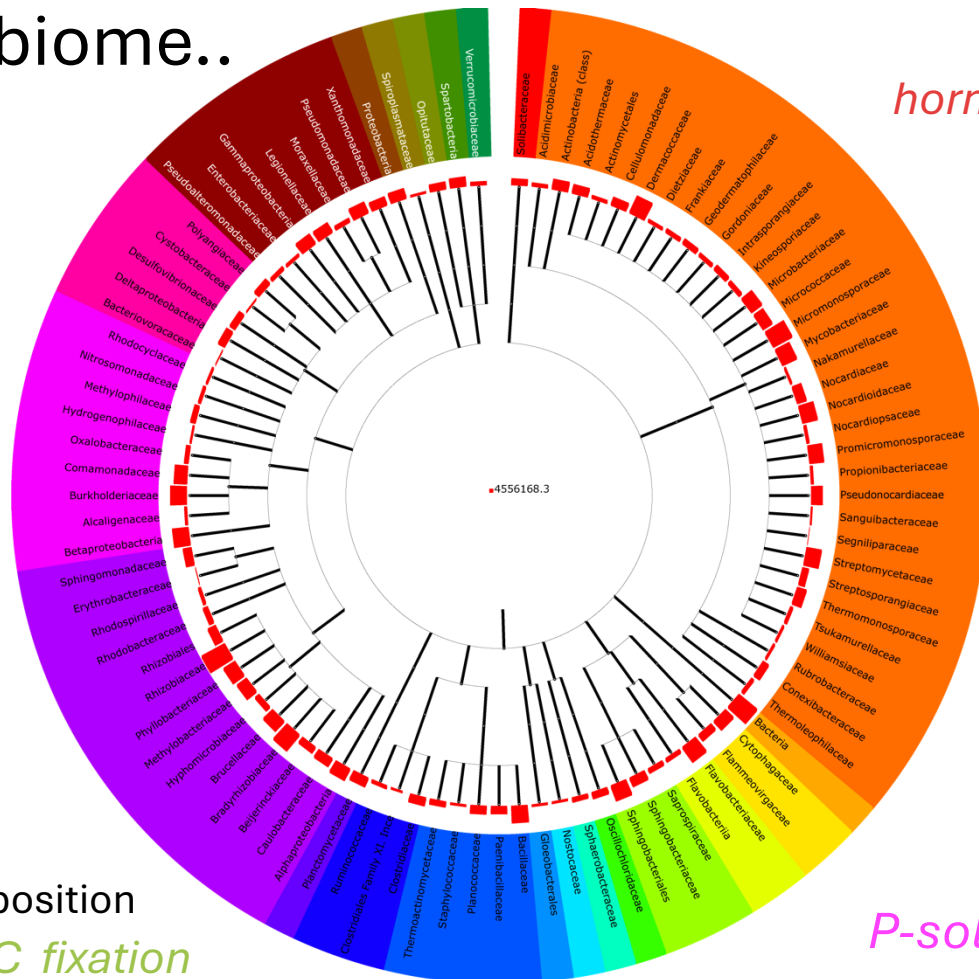
P-solubilisation

N fixation

C decomposition

C fixation

N fixation



hormone production

P-solubilisation

C decomposition

N fixation

C fixation



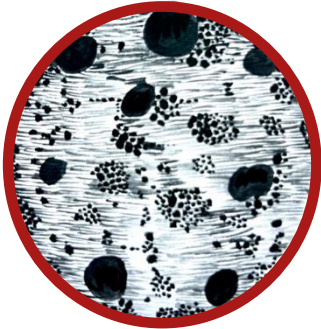

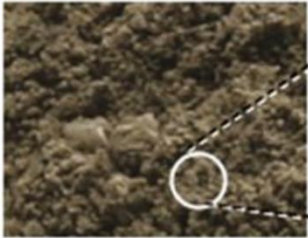
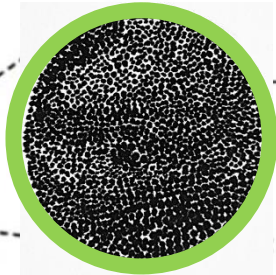
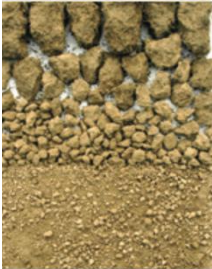

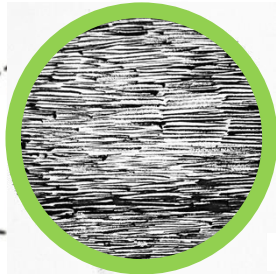
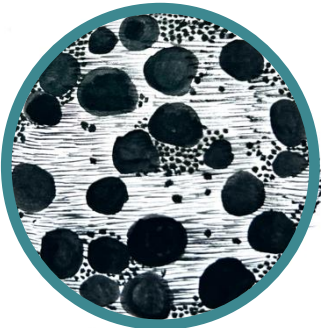

C decomposition

N-mineralisation

C fixation

P-solubilisation

N-mineralisation

	Photo	Close up	Particle size	Soil texture	Soil structure
sand			0.05mm–2mm		 Poor
silt			0.002mm–0.05mm	Clay loam 60c:30si:10sa	 Mediocre
clay			<0.002mm	 Sandy loam 30c:20si:70sa	 Good

3 steps..

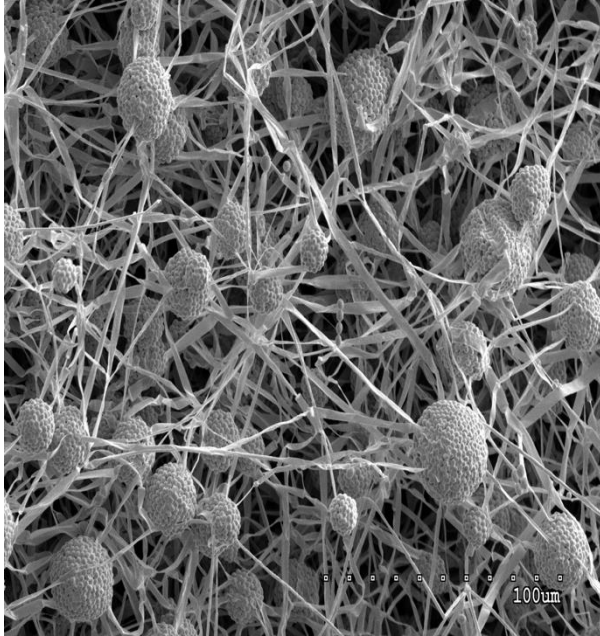
for better biodiversity

1. Condition report (baseline) 2. Farm practices (& options) 3. Act

- What, where & why in my soil?
- Record where & when
- Protect first
- Risks & rewards,
- Tradeoffs & consequences
- Try something different
- Observe, Measure, & Monitor



Risks to biodiversity



Topsoil disturbance & exposure

Compaction & waterlogging

Urea, super & seedcoats

Low pasture diversity

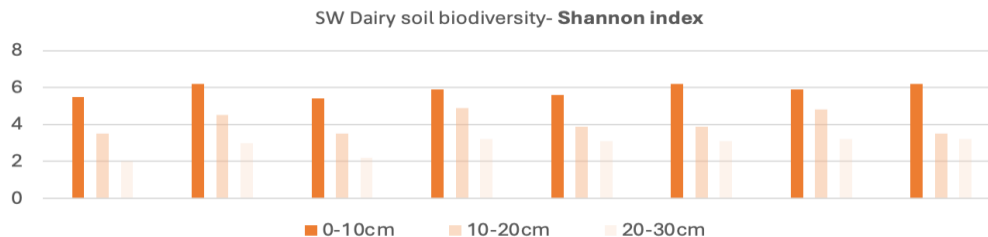
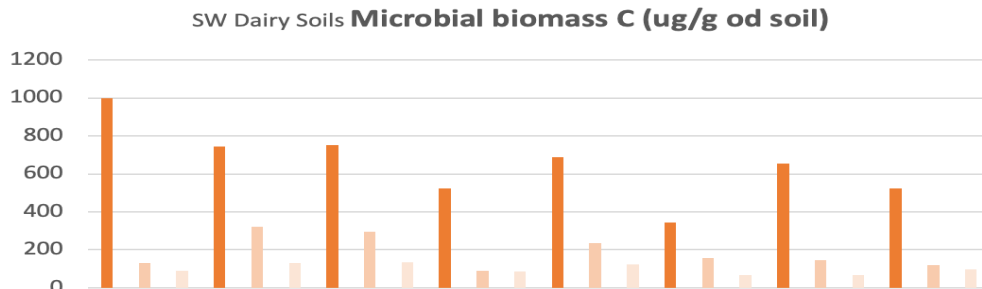
Biologicals

Soil tests



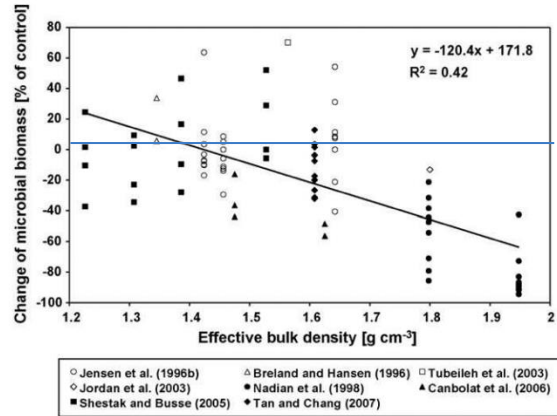
Topsoil disturbance & exposure

Pasture renovation, grazing intensity, laser levelling, vehicle movement, drought

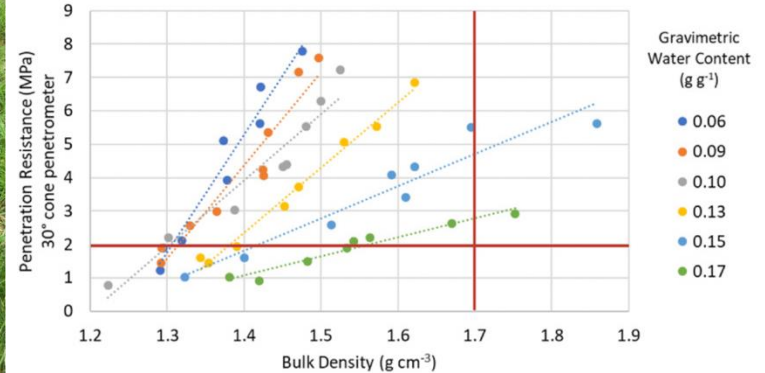


Compaction (reduced/no pore space)

Intensive grazing, slow rotation, irrigation, high traffic, soil types



Microbial biomass starts to decline from BD 1.2 g cm^{-3} ; after 1.7 g cm^{-3} , 50% reduction in biomass



Penetrometer resistance increases as BD increases
But this depends on soil water

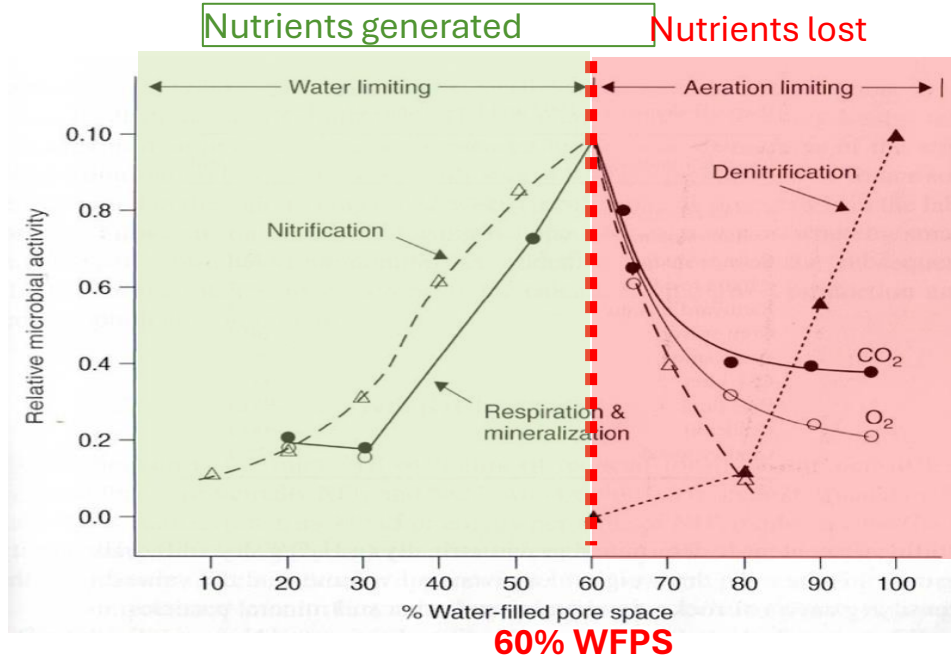
Beylich & Schrader. Soil & Tillage Research 109 (2010) 133–143

Lardy et al 2022 <https://doi.org/10.1002/ael2.20096>



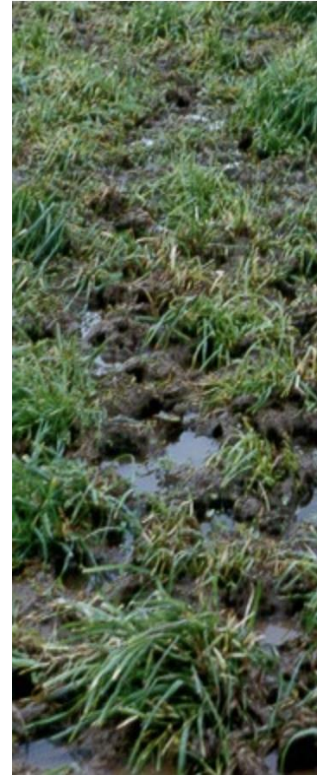
Waterlogging (water-filled pore space)

Intensive grazing, slow rotation, irrigation, high traffic, soil types



60% WFPS

Is the sweet spot!



Urea, super & alternatives

Urea & N Fixation

N addition inhibits terrestrial N fixation overall

Zheng et al (2023) *Sci Tot Env*,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2023.162965>.

148 kg urea N ha⁻¹ prevents nodulation in soybean*

Mathenge et al (2019) *Soil Till Res*,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2019.06.007>.

Urea inhibits free living N fixation

Smercina et al (2019). Appl Environ Microbiol <https://doi.org/10.1128/AEM.02546-18>

Urea, Super & VAM

Relative abundance of Glomerales (VAM)

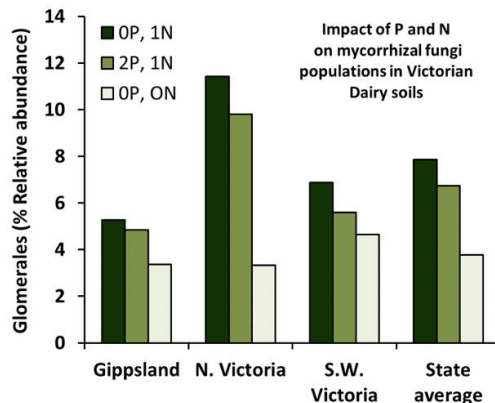


Figure 11 The relative abundance of Glomerales on each dairy farm as influenced by fertiliser treatments.

Alternatives

Slow-release alternatives; compost, effluent, some vermicast, some biologicals **

On the horizon:

- N-fixing bacteria in the presence of N-fertiliser by genetic manipulation of N fixation machinery ***
- Plant signalling remodelled to attract specific beneficial soil microbes Haskett et al (2022) *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.*, <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2117465119>



Seed coats

Products

> 14 products® on the market covering grasses, legumes, herbs & brassicas containing chemical coatings

Coatings

Fungicide

Insecticide

Nematicides

(Formicides

Nutrients: NPK

Lime

Biology:

VAM & many others

Potential impacts

- Decline in rhizosphere biodiversity
- Disruption of plant signalling/recruitment of microbes in the rhizosphere especially in stress conditions

Lei et al (2025) Sci of The Tot Env,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2025.178413>.

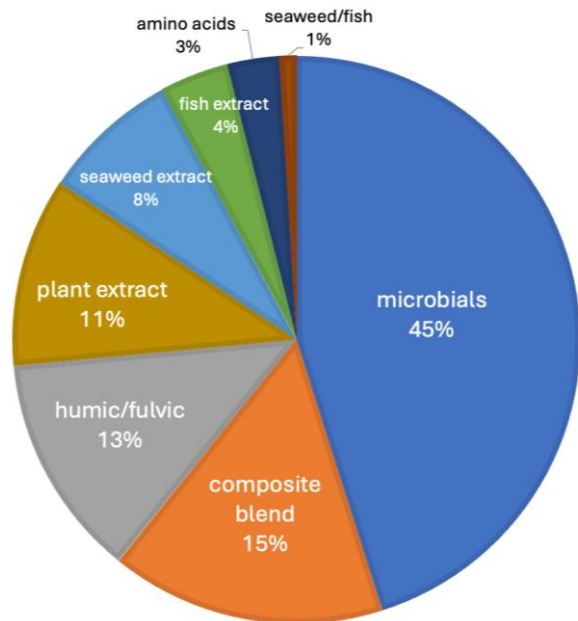
- Disruption
- Disruption of N fixation (free living & symbiotic)
- Disruption of VAM colonization on host roots



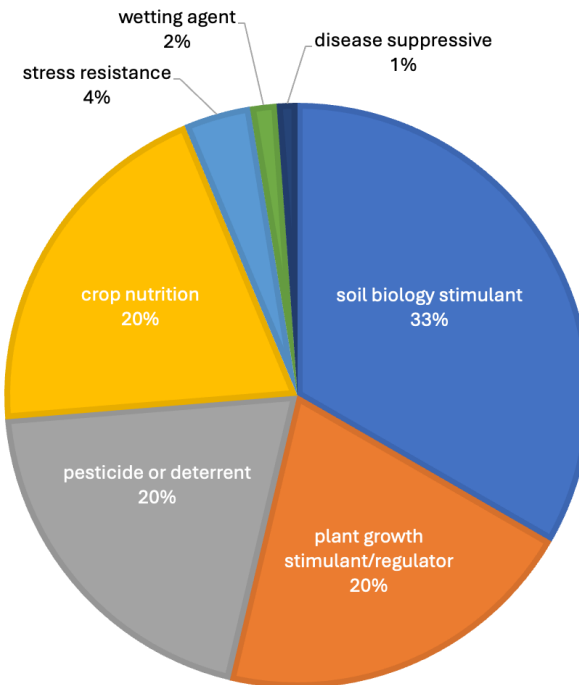
Biologicals



> 270 (2023)



Biologicals



Product types /use

Common actives

bacteria:

Streptomyces spp

Bacillus spp; *B thuringiensis* (insecticide)

Pseudomonas spp

Rhizobia spp

Azotobacter spp

Acetobacter spp

fungi:

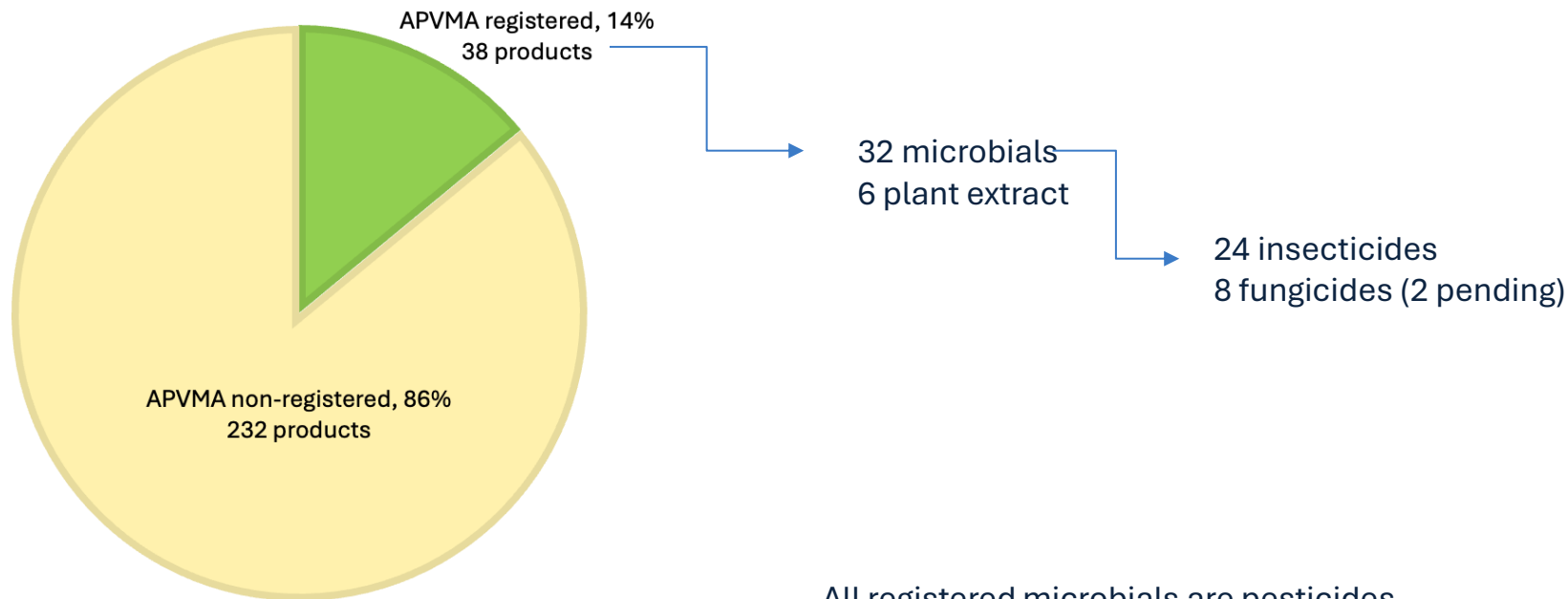
Rhizophagus spp (*Glomus* spp)

Trichoderma spp

Ascomyces spp

Aureobasidium spp

APVMA registered biological products



All registered microbials are pesticides

Wouldn't it be great if....

01

The pasture could feed itself

Either through stronger root-microbe cooperation
Or supplementation at the right time

02

We could use Artificial Intelligence (AI) to measure & predict the needs of my pasture soil

- Integration of data over minimization
- AI has been used already to determine soil health

03

We could regulate the biological product market

Shift the 'buyer beware' onus off the farmer!
Create a better product by ensuring field isolation & testing

04

We could link milk & meat quality & animal health to soil biodiversity

...at a stretch, in the field measure!
How can milk & meat quality be linked*to soil parameters?
*through RDE

Thankyou



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