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Soil microbial biomass in organic farming system

Biomassa microbiana do solo em sistemas orgânicos

Ademir Sérgio Ferreira de Araújo^I Wanderley José de Melo^{II}

- REVIEW -

ABSTRACT

Agricultural production systems have to combine management practices in order to sustain soil's profitability and quality. Organic farming is gaining worldwide acceptance and has been expanding at an annual rate of 20% in the last decade, accounting for over 24 million hectares worldwide. Organic practices avoid applications of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, rely on organic inputs and recycling for nutrient supply, and emphasize cropping system design and biological processes for pest management, as defined by organic farming regulation in the world. In comparison with conventional farming, organic farming has potential benefits in improving food quality and safety. Plant production in organic farming mainly depends on nutrient release as a function of mineralization processes in soils. The build-up of a large and active soil microbial biomass is important pool of accessible nutrients, therefore, is an important priority in organic farming. In organic farming, there is positive effect of quantity and quality of inputs of organic residues on soil microbial biomass. In this way, the organic systems are extremely important for the increase of the soil fertility and the maintenance of the environmental sustainability.

Key words: soil microorganisms, microbial activity, organic C, soil quality.

RESUMO

A produção agrícola tem de combinar práticas para prover a sustentabilidade do solo. A agricultura orgânica está ganhando aceitação mundial e cresce à taxa anual de 20% na última década, contabilizando mais de 24 milhões de hectares. As práticas orgânicas evitam o uso de fertilizantes sintéticos e pesticidas, enfatiza a aplicação de matéria orgânica, como também a reciclagem de nutrientes e de processos

biológicos para manejo de pragas, através das regras dos sistemas orgânicos no mundo. Em comparação com a agricultura convencional, os sistemas orgânicos têm potencial de melhorar a qualidade e a segurança dos alimentos. A produção das plantas no sistema orgânico depende da liberação de nutrientes pelo processo de mineralização microbiana no solo. A construção de uma grande e ativa biomassa microbiana é um importante reservatório de nutrientes disponíveis. Dessa forma, isso é uma prioridade no sistema orgânico. Em sistemas orgânicos, há efeitos positivos da quantidade e da qualidade das fontes de carbono orgânico sobre a biomassa microbiana do solo. Nesse sentido, as práticas do sistema orgânico são extremamente importantes para o aumento da fertilidade do solo e para a manutenção da sustentabilidade ambiental.

Palavras-chave: microrganismos do solo, atividade microbiana, C orgânico, qualidade do solo.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of social, economical and ecological sustainability, the agriculture is considered as an important area for human development. Nowadays, to respond to human demands, conventional farming plays an important role in improving food and fibre productivity, but has been largely dependent on intensive inputs of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides. These inputs can, usually, cause soil degradation (REGANOLD et al., 1987),

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reduction of biodiversity (LUPWAYI et al., 2001) and consequently decrease environmental sustainability (HORRIGAN et al., 2002).

Organic farming systems avoid applications of synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, promote organic inputs and recycling of nutrients, and emphasize cropping system design and biological processes for pest management (RIGBY & CACERES, 2001). These practices promote, mainly, the improvement of soil quality and the maintenance of the environmental quality. In this way, they may thus reduce some negative effects attributed to conventional farming (REGANOLD et al., 1987).

Soil is a dynamic, living, natural body that is vital to the function of terrestrial ecosystems and represents a unique balance between physical, chemical and biological factors. Soil quality is the capacity of a specific kind of soil to function, within natural or managed ecosystem boundaries, to sustain plant and animal growth, maintain or improve water and air quality, and support human health and habitation (DORAN & PARKIN, 1994). Additionally, soil is a complex system, in which, plant, macro, meso and microorganisms dispute water and nutrient sources for survival and whose physical, chemical and biological properties shows high spacial temporal changes (MELO, 1994).

In this context, microbial biomass has been suggested as indicator of soil quality. The microbial biomass is the main living component of soil organic matter and promotes fundamental functions for the maintenance or improvement of soil quality, being primarily affected by the changes in the soil use and management. Thus, the agricultural practices in organic farming can influence the soil microbial biomass and promote changes in soil quality.

Organic farming system

Organic farming can be defined as an approach to agriculture where the aim is to create and integrated, human, environmentally and economically sustainable agricultural production systems. Organic agriculture is distinct from conventional agriculture through alternative agricultural practices, world view and values (WATSON et al., 2006). Maximum reliance is placed on locally or farm-derived renewable resources and the management of self-regulating ecological and biological processes and interactions in order to provide acceptable levels of crop, livestock and human nutrition, protection from pests and diseases, and an appropriate return to the human and other resources employed.

In the world, organic farming is regulated and legalized by the International Federation of Organic

Agriculture Movements (IFOAM). In the last decade, organic farming system is gaining worldwide acceptance and has been expanding at annual rate of 20%, accounting for over 24 million hectares worldwide (LOTTER, 2003). Australia has the largest land area under organic management (about 10 million hectares), followed by Argentina (about 3 million hectares), Italy (about 1.2 million hectares), and the USA (about 1 million hectares) (WILLER & YUSSEFI, 2004). European countries have the highest proportion of land under organic management. For instance, organic land accounts for about 12% of the total agricultural area in Austria, 10% in Switzerland, 8% in Italy, and 7% in Finland (WILLER & YUSSEFI, 2004). It is estimated that by 2010 organically farmed land will occupy 10-20% of total agricultural land areas in many European countries (GREENE & KREMEN, 2003). In the US, the organic market grew around 20% annually between 2002 and 2007 (WILLER & YUSSEFI, 2004). Brazil counts as one of the leading countries worldwide in organic farming (~850,000ha) and occupies the 6th position in the world (ARAÚJO et al., 2008).

The main characteristics of organic farming include: a) Protecting the long-term fertility of soils by maintaining high level of organic matter content and increasing soil biological activity; b) Providing crop nutrients indirectly using relatively insoluble nutrient sources which are slowly available to plant uptake by the action of soil micro-organisms; c) Nitrogen self-sufficiency through the use of legumes and biological nitrogen fixation, as well as effective recycling of organic materials including crop residues and livestock manures; d) Weed, disease and pest control relying primarily on crop rotations, natural predators, diversity, organic manure, resistant varieties and limited (preferably minimal) thermal, biological and chemical intervention; e) The extensive management of livestock, paying full regard to their evolutionary adaptations, behavioral needs and animal welfare issues with respect to nutrition, housing, health, breeding and rearing; f) Careful attention to the impact of the farming system on the wider environment and the conservation of wildlife and natural habitats.

On the other hand, the main characteristics of conventional agriculture are high inputs of chemical fertilizers and pesticides (agrochemicals). In the last decades, intensive use of agrochemicals has increased the toxicity in soils and also has degraded its status. Organic farming is becoming a major tool for sustaining the soil quality degraded by synthetic chemicals by increasing crop production and therefore, the use of bio-agents as biofertilizers or biopesticides which is an integral part of organic farming especially in vegetable cultivation (TRUU et al., 2008).

Since only limited amounts of permitted fertilizers are used by organic farmers, plant production depends almost exclusively on nutrient transformations in soils. Because nutrient transformations are primarily controlled by microorganisms, an active soil microflora and a considerable pool of accessible nutrients are very important to the functioning of organic farming systems. In this way, the maintenance of adequate status of soil microbial biomass and organic matter is crucial for success in organic farming system.

Organic farming on soil microbial biomass

The microorganisms present important functions in the soil, as nutrient cycling and the degradation of pollutant (pesticides, urban and industrial wastes) (DICK, 1997; HANEY et al., 2002; WATANABE & HAMAMURA, 2003; ARAÚJO et al., 2003; ARAÚJO & MONTEIRO, 2006). Additionally, soil microorganisms promote other important functions for environmental sustainability (Figure 1). According to POWLSON et al. (1987), the main function of microorganisms is mediate soil processes and present high rates of turnover, being a sensitive indicator of changes in soil organic matter.

Soil's microorganism represents the fraction of the soil responsible for the energy and nutrient cycling and the regulation of organic matter transformation. The organic residues are, in this way, converted to biomass or mineralized to CO_2 , H_2O and

mineral nutrients representing an important pool of nutrients (N, P and S), which are continually assimilated during the microorganism's growth. Thus, microbial biomass is considered an important source and sink of nutrients in the soil, promoting mineralization of organic matter in inorganic nutrients (NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , H_2PO_4^- , SO_4^{2-} and CO_2) and consequent availability for plant growth, or immobilizing the nutrients in microbial tissues for its maintenance and growth. Consequently, soils that maintain a high content of microbial biomass are capable to accumulate and cycle nutrients in the soil system (GREGORICH et al., 1994).

The soil microbial biomass comprises all soil organisms with a volume of less than about $5 \times 10^3 \text{ um}^3$, other than plant tissue, and can thus be considered as the living part of soil organic matter (BROOKES, 2001). The proportion present as living microbial cells (microbial biomass C in mg per kg of soil) typically comprises 1 to 5% (w/w) of total organic C, and microbial N forms 1 to 6% (w/w) of total organic N (JENKINSON & LADD, 1981; WARDLE, 1992). The total amounts of microbial C and N in soil consequently tend to reflect the total organic matter contents of soils.

In the last ten years, several studies were conducted, in the world, in order to evaluate the effect of organic practices on soil microbial biomass (GUANAPALLA & SCOW, 1998; LUNDQUIST et al., 1999; KAPKIYAI et al., 1999; FLIESBACH & MADER, 2000; GLOVER et al., 2000; BETTIOL et al., 2002; MADER et al., 2002; THEODORO et al., 2003; OEHL et al., 2004; PARFITT et al., 2005; GADJA & MARTYNIUK, 2005; AYAGA et al., 2006; MELERO et al., 2006; TU et al., 2006; XAVIER et al., 2006; LIMA et al., 2007; ALCANTARA et al., 2007; VALARINI et al., 2007; BRIAR et al., 2007; ESPERSCHÜTZ et al., 2007; OLIVEIRA et al., 2007; MALUCHE-BARETTA et al., 2007; ARAÚJO et al., 2008; MONOKROUSOS et al., 2008; SAMPAIO et al., 2008; STARK, 2008; LAGOMARSINO et al., 2009; ARAÚJO et al., 2009). Generally, the results show positive influence of inputs of organic residues, with high C content, on soil microbial biomass (Table 1), once that the microbial biomass growth and function are related to substrate C input into systems and amending the soil with crop residues always induces an increase in soil microbial biomass.

For example, in a long-term field experiment established in the USA, TU et al. (2006) evaluated the effect of transitional practices from conventional to organic farming on the size of the soil microbial communities. The results showed that the microbial biomass C (MBC) was highest in the organic plots compared to conventional plots. According to the

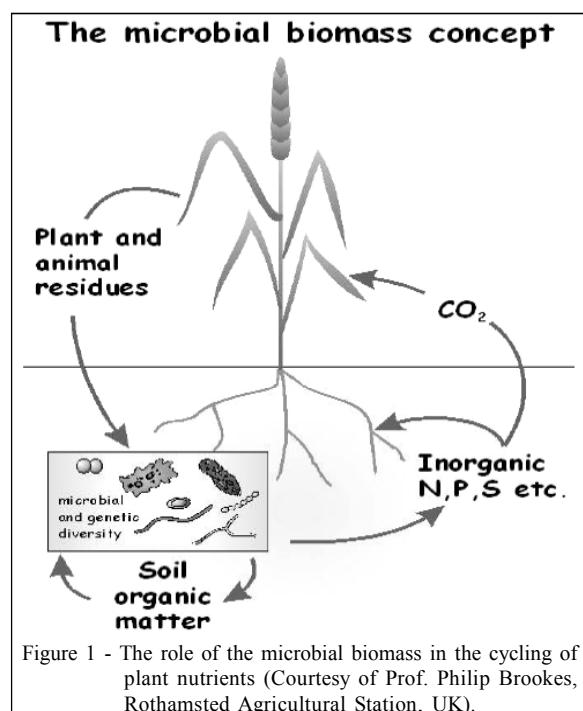


Table 1 - Microbial biomass C (MBC) content related with C inputs in the soil.

Agricultural System	MBC (mg kg ⁻¹)	C input (kg ha ⁻¹)	Reference
Organic	90	2,000	KAPKIYAI et al., 1999.
Conventional	54	-	
Organic	126	5,500	XAVIER et al., 2006
Conventional	92	-	
Organic	142	8,100	ARAÚJO et al., 2008
Conventional	64	-	
Organic	410	4,300	MELERO et al., 2006
Conventional	200	-	
Organic	350	10,000	TU et al., 2006
Conventional	220	-	

authors, the significant differences in microbial biomass C between the organic and conventional farming likely reflect the accumulative impact of organic C inputs during 2000 and 2002, in organic farming, on the size of microbial biomass. Previously, FLIEßBACH & MADER (2000), in a long term experiment (18 years in organic farming) with permanent organic inputs, observed a higher microbial biomass (45-64% higher in organic farming systems than the respective conventional farming).

A field study was carried out, in Spain, by MELERO et al. (2006) evaluated the microbial biomass in soil under organic and conventional farming. The results showed that the microbial biomass was significantly higher under organic than conventional management, in all sampling periods, due to greater supply of available C. The affirmation that the organic input increases the soil microbial biomass was confirmed recently by ARAÚJO et al. (2008) which evaluated the soil organic C and microbial biomass in different plots planted with "acerola" orchard (*Malpighia glabra*) under six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months of soil organic management, in Brazil. From the twelve month of organic management, the highest microbial biomass C values were found and significant differences between conventional and organic management were observed, while the highest organic C values were observed after twenty-four months. These authors attributed the increase in soil microbial biomass to long-term C inputs in organic farming systems.

In organic farming, crop rotations with legumes and organic fertilization have a positive influence on soil microbial biomass through greater return in crop residues (GAJDA & MARTYNIUK, 2005; STARK, 2008). Microbial and biochemical analyses of soil under winter wheat in a field trial with various cultivation systems (organic, conventional and

monoculture) were performed during 3 growing seasons by GADJA & MARTYNIUK (2005). The organic system consisted of 5 fields on which the following crops are rotated: potato - spring barley + intercrop - grass/clover mixture (1st year) - grass/clover mixture (2nd year) - winter wheat. In the conventional-short rotation system with 3 fields winter rape, winter wheat and spring barley are grown in a conventional-monoculture. The soil microbial biomass C and N contents in the conventional farming were generally significantly lower than those in the soil from the organic farming, indicating that substantial disturbances may occur in the microbial biomass of the conventional agriculture.

Afterward, STARK (2008) evaluated the effect of two organic and conventionally managed sites on soil microbial biomass. The organic site has been managed under a low-input 6-year rotation (*Lolium perenne*, *Medicago sativa* and *Trifolium repens*) and organic fertilization with compost or manure. The results showed positive effect of this management on soil microbial biomass.

The influence of different farming systems on microbial community structure were analyzed using soil samples from long-term field experiment in Switzerland by ESPERSCHÜTZ et al. (2007). This experiment comprised organic (organic fertilization) and conventional farming systems as well as an unfertilized control. They observed higher concentrations of phospholipids fatty acids (PFLAs) in organic farming, indicating a significant influence of this system on microbial biomass. Additionally, there was a strong response of soil microbial biomass to long-term organic fertilization.

The studies with organic farming shows that the quality of C inputs has a influence on soil microbial biomass content (CHOWDHURY et al., 2000; TU et al., 2006; XAVIER et al., 2006). Organic residues are composed by a mixture of carbohydrates, cellulose,

lignin, proteins and other compounds. The variation in the carbon content of organic material is reflected in the constituency of the compound. Carbohydrates (for example, glucose) and proteins are abundant in plant biomass and excellent substrates for microbial growth and they disappear quickly during decomposition while cellulose and lignin disappear more slowly.

The addition of readily decomposable C sources such as glucose to the soil results in a rapid rise in microbial growth and activity. Thus, a high content of easily decomposable organic C can lead to fast growth of soil microbes, likely resulting in higher microbial biomass and activity. In this way, CHOWDHURY et al. (2000) observed that manure compost with high easily decomposable C was more effective than saw-dust and rice husk composts in enhancing soil microbial biomass C.

The soil microbial biomass behavior is also governed by ratio of carbon and nitrogen (C/N ratio). Fresh residues are relatively rich in carbon compared with nitrogen (C/N>20). Thus, during decomposition, soil microbial utilize reduced carbon as a respiratory substrate while accumulating carbon in the walls of their bodies (microbial biomass), these process is known as immobilization. In this process, N from organic residues, ammonium and nitrate ions from soil are also immobilized to microbial biomass. Immobilization is particularly evident during residues decomposition with high C/N ratio, favoring increase in microbial biomass, conform reported by TU et al. (2006), which examined how different regimes of organic management impact microbial biomass and activities, and determined how the resulting changes in microbial activities influence nutrient (N) availability for plants. The organic substrates used included composted cotton gin trash, animal manure and rye/vetch green manure. The results observed by authors showed that microbial biomass and microbial activity were generally higher in organic than in conventional managed soils, with cotton gin trash (higher C/N ratio) as the most effective. Straw mulching further enhanced microbial biomass, activity, and potential N availability by 42, 64, and 30%, respectively, relative to non-mulched soils, likely per improving C and water availability for soil microbes.

The results showed previously related the behavior of soil microbial biomass in soil of temperate regions. The studies conducted in tropical soils under organic farming show, generally, lower soil microbial biomass content, once that there are high soil microbial activity and the decomposition, influenced soil temperature. However, the results show positive effect of organic farming on soil microbial biomass, especially in soil with high content of sand and low fertility

(XAVIER et al., 2006; ARAÚJO et al., 2008; SAMPAIO et al., 2008). This is extremely important for tropical soils, once the microbial biomass soil is a pool of nutrients available for plant uptake (TU et al., 2003; WANG et al., 2004).

The effect of practices in organic farming on soil microbial biomass in sand soil was studied by XAVIER et al. (2006), SAMPAIO et al. (2008) and ARAÚJO et al. (2008, 2009), which observed increase in microbial biomass in soil under organic farming when compared with conventional farming. In these studies, the increase in microbial biomass was due the permanent input of organic residues with high C/N ratio, as “carnauba” straw (XAVIER et al., 2006; ARAÚJO et al., 2008), applied, in localized form, under plant canopies (XAVIER et al., 2006; SAMPAIO et al., 2008). The permanent input of organic residues also favored the increase of microbial biomass in depth (XAVIER et al., 2006).

CONCLUSION

The different agricultural practices can cause positive or negative effects on soil microbial and organic matter content. In the case of organic farming, several studies has showed that the agricultural practices in this agricultural system, such as addition of compost, straw and natural amendments, promotes positive changes in the soil microbiological and biochemical process, resulting in the increase of soil microbial biomass. In this way, the organic systems are extremely important for the increase of soil fertility and the maintenance of the environmental sustainability.

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