

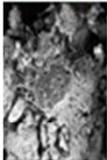
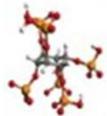
Effetti della gestione agronomica su quantità e qualità della sostanza organica

LUISELLA CELI

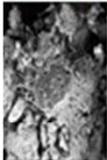
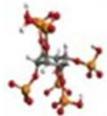
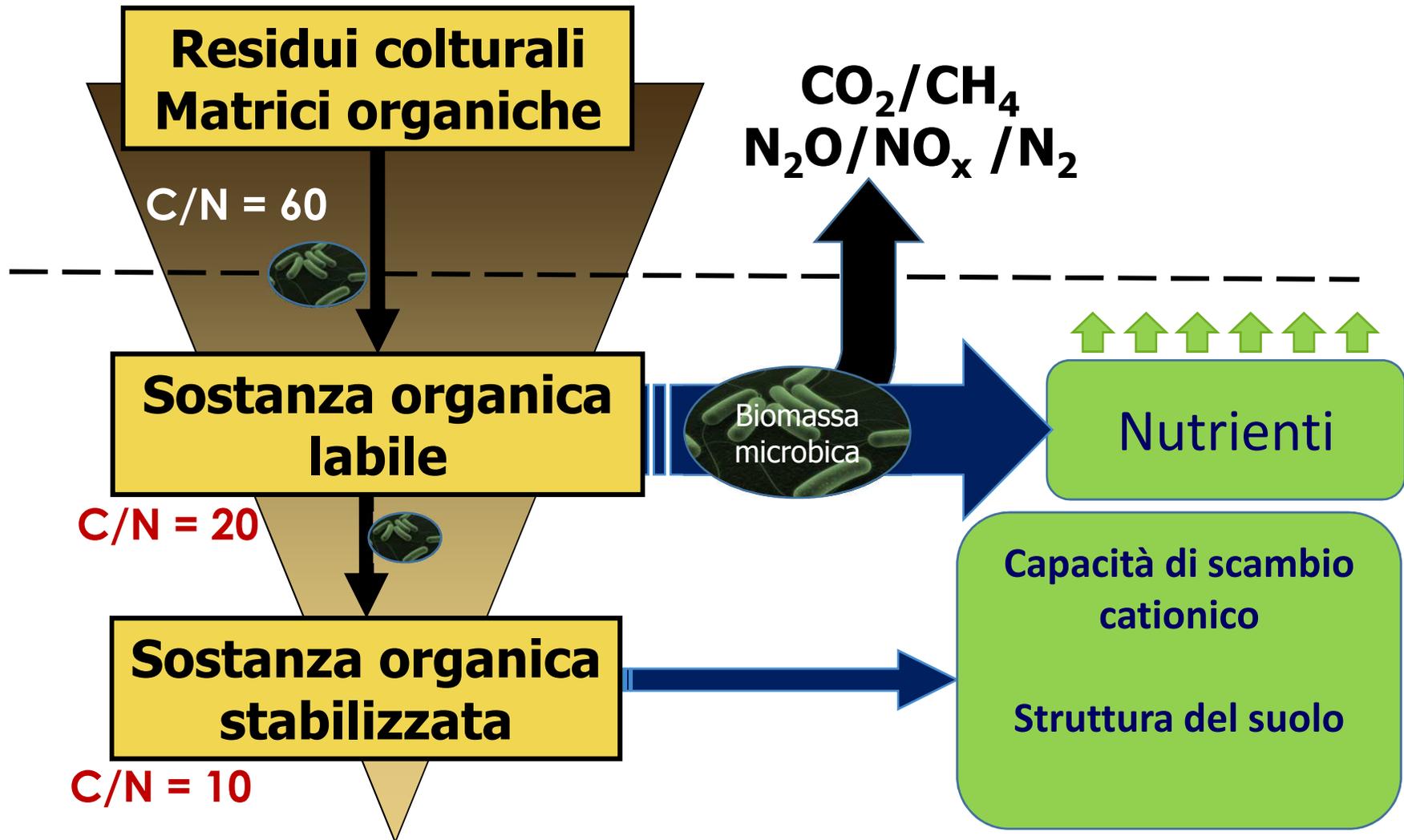
Soil Biogeochemistry

Dept. of Agriculture, Forest and Food Sciences (DISAFA)

University of Turin, Italy



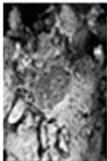
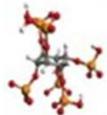
SOSTANZA ORGANICA



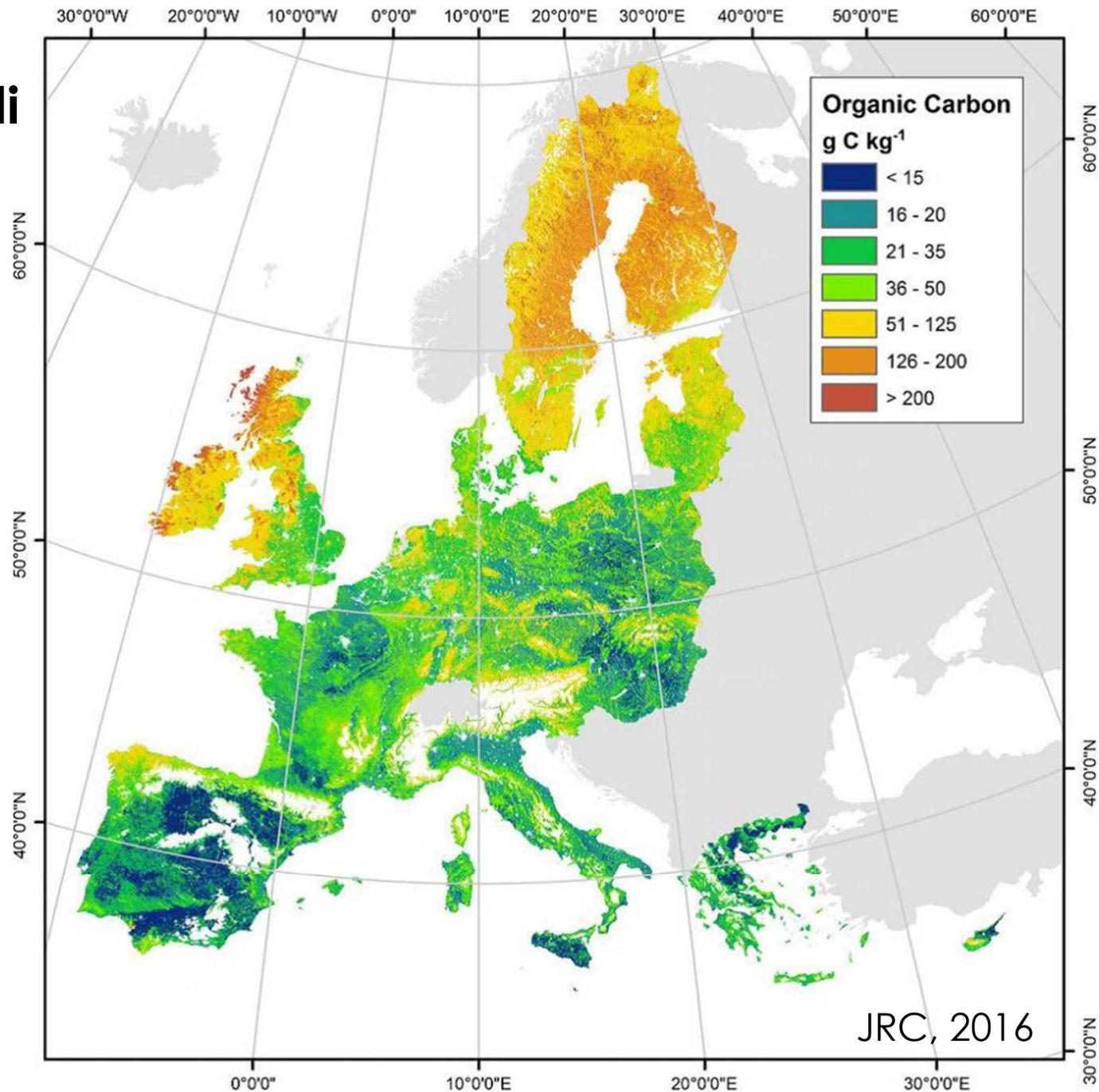
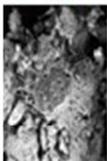
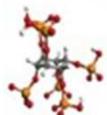
DOTAZIONE di CARBONIO nei SUOLI

Dotazione	C organico [%]			C/N
	Tessitura sciolta	Tessitura media	Tessitura compatta	
Scarsa	<0.7	<0.8	<0.9	< 10 mineralizzazione veloce
Media	0.7 – 0.9	0.8 – 1.2	0.9 – 1.5	10-12 mineralizzazione normale
Buona	0.9 – 1.2	1.2 – 1.7	1.5 – 2.2	>12 mineralizzazione lenta
Elevata	>1.2	>1.7	>2.2	

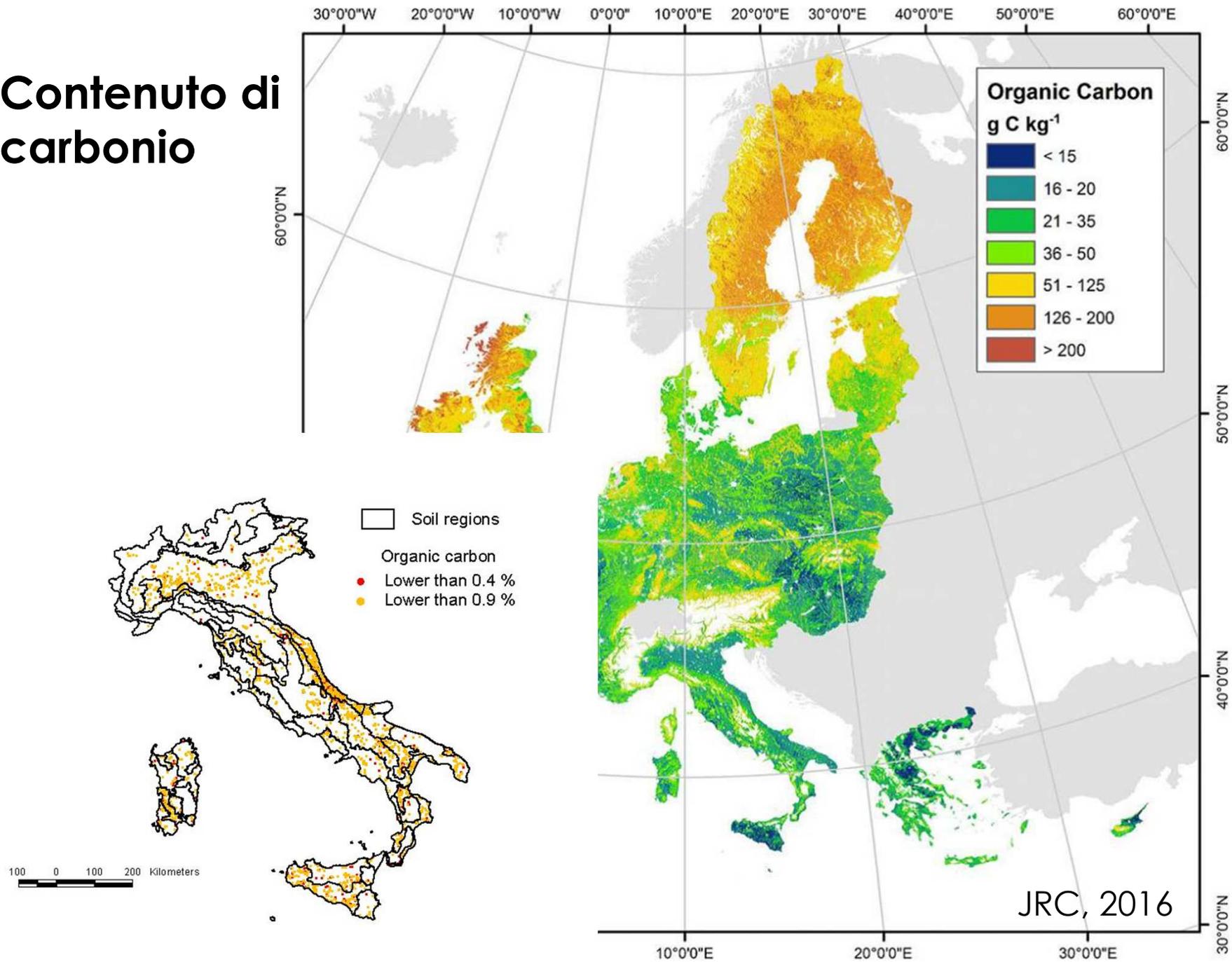
MOLTI SUOLI HANNO CONTENUTI DI C < SOGLIA DI FERTILITA'



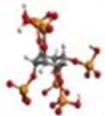
Contenuto di carbonio



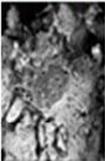
Contenuto di carbonio



Quali sono i **PROCESSI** che favoriscono l'aumento di sostanza organica?



Come analizzarli? Quali **METODI**?

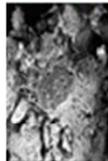
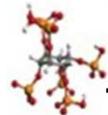


Quali **TECNICHE AGRONOMICHE** adottare se c'è poca sostanza organica?

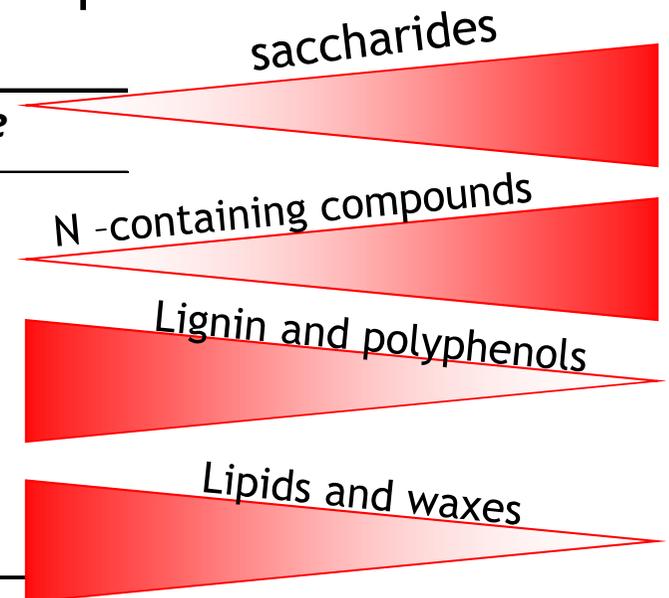


SUBSTRATO: residui colturali/matrici organiche

Degradabilità intrinseca sulla base dell'interesse di ciascuna classe biochimica per gli organismi decompositori



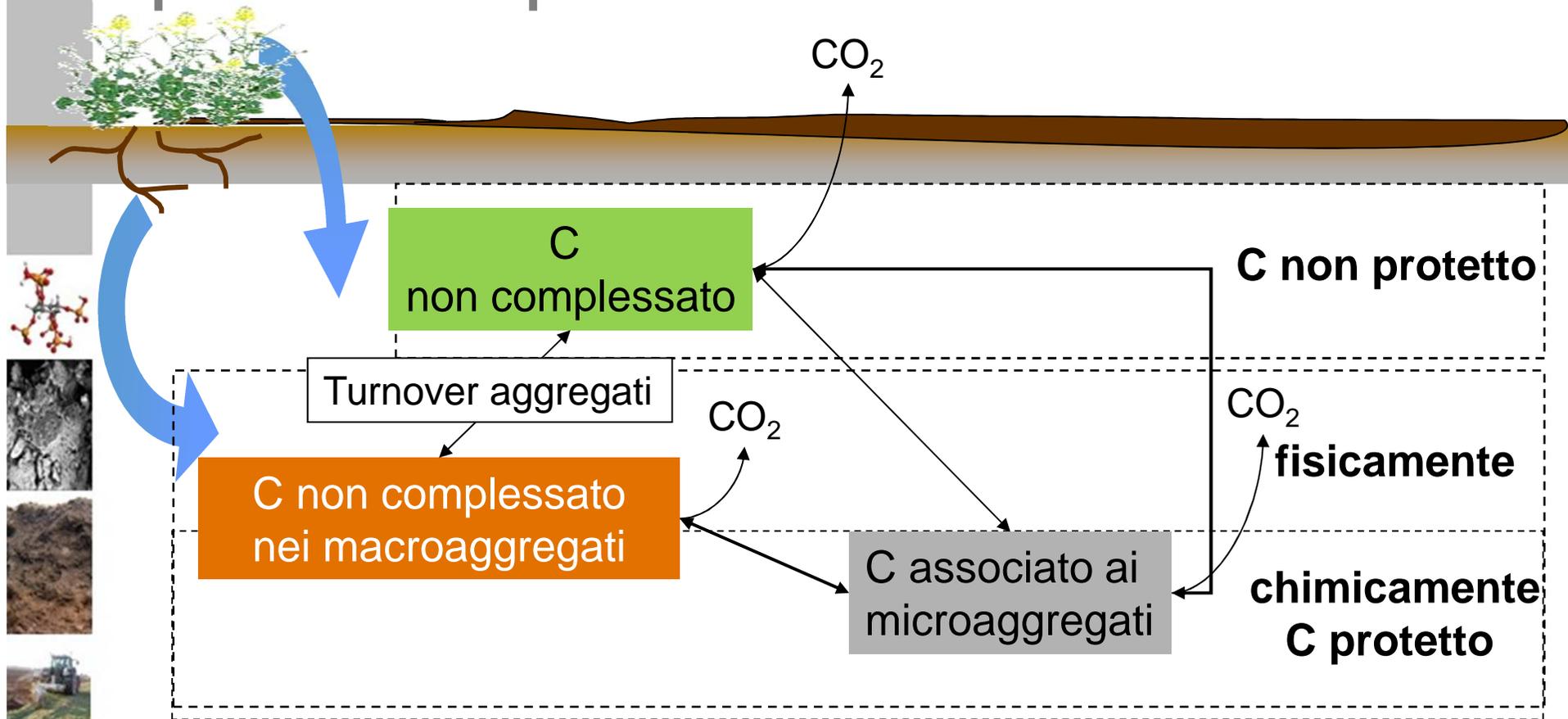
<i>Costituenti</i>	<i>trifoglio</i>	<i>mais</i>	<i>latifoglie</i>
Cellulosa	27	30	10-22
Proteine	10	2	2-15
Lignina	11	11	25
Lipidi	6	8	14
C/N	12	60	40-14



- +
 Potenziale degradabilità dei residui vegetali

Che cosa succede ai residui/matrici quando incorporate nel suolo?

PROCESSI



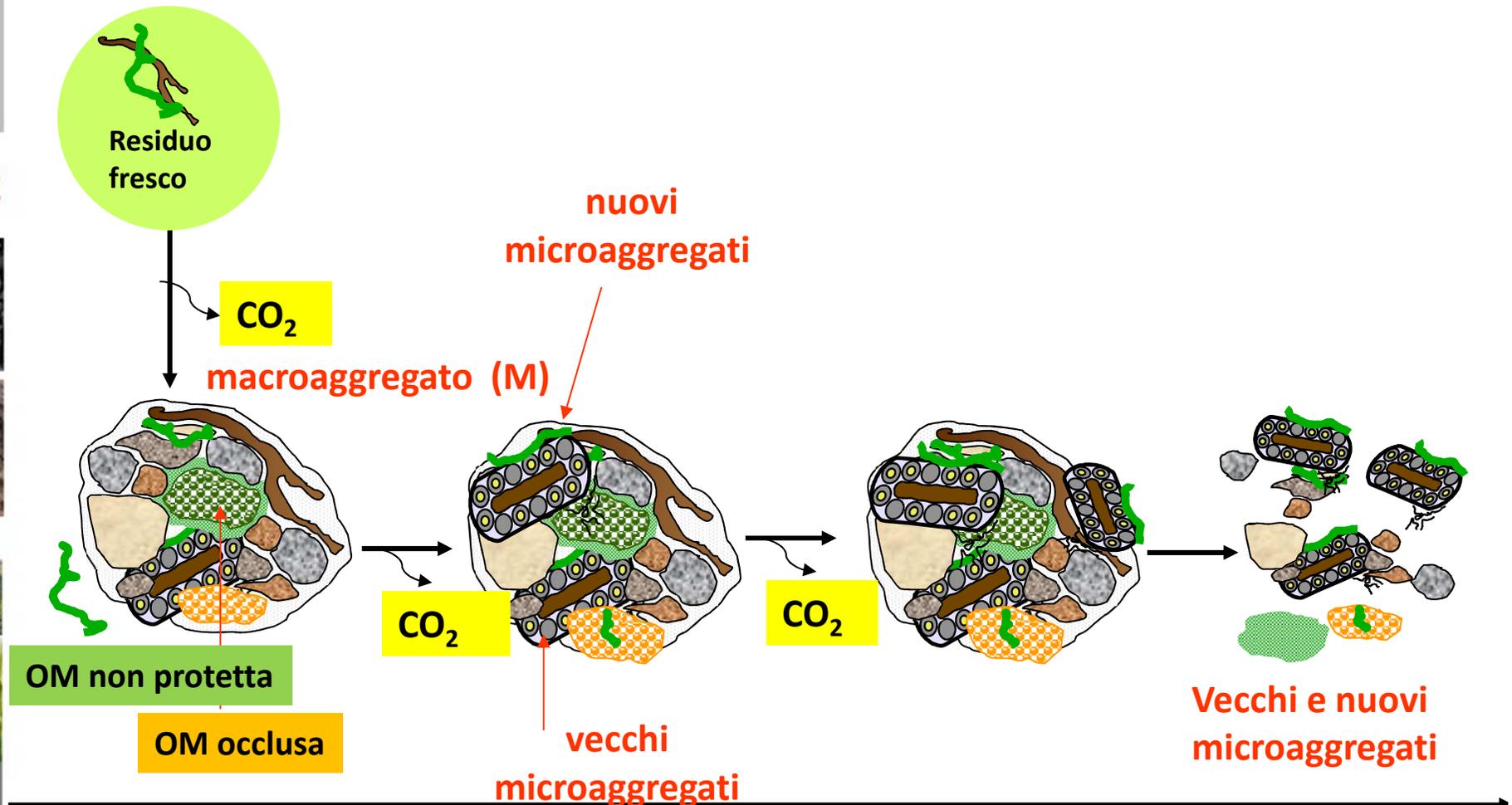
TEMPO di RESIDENZA MEDIO



Adapted from Six et al., 2002



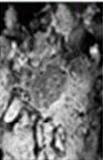
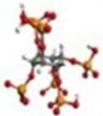
LA PROTEZIONE CHIMICA e FISICA della SOM dipende dal TURNOVER e dalla STABILITA' degli AGGREGATI



tempo

La gestione del suolo può influenzare

- la distribuzione tra le diverse frazioni
 - la disponibilità di nutrienti
 - il grado di aggregazione
- lo stock di SOM

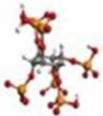


... ma quale metodo utilizzare per seguirne l'evoluzione?

Procedure per isolare e separare i diversi pools

Metodi di estrazione chimica

Estrazione con NaOH e $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$

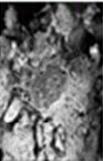


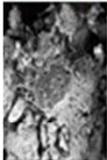
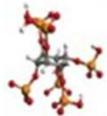
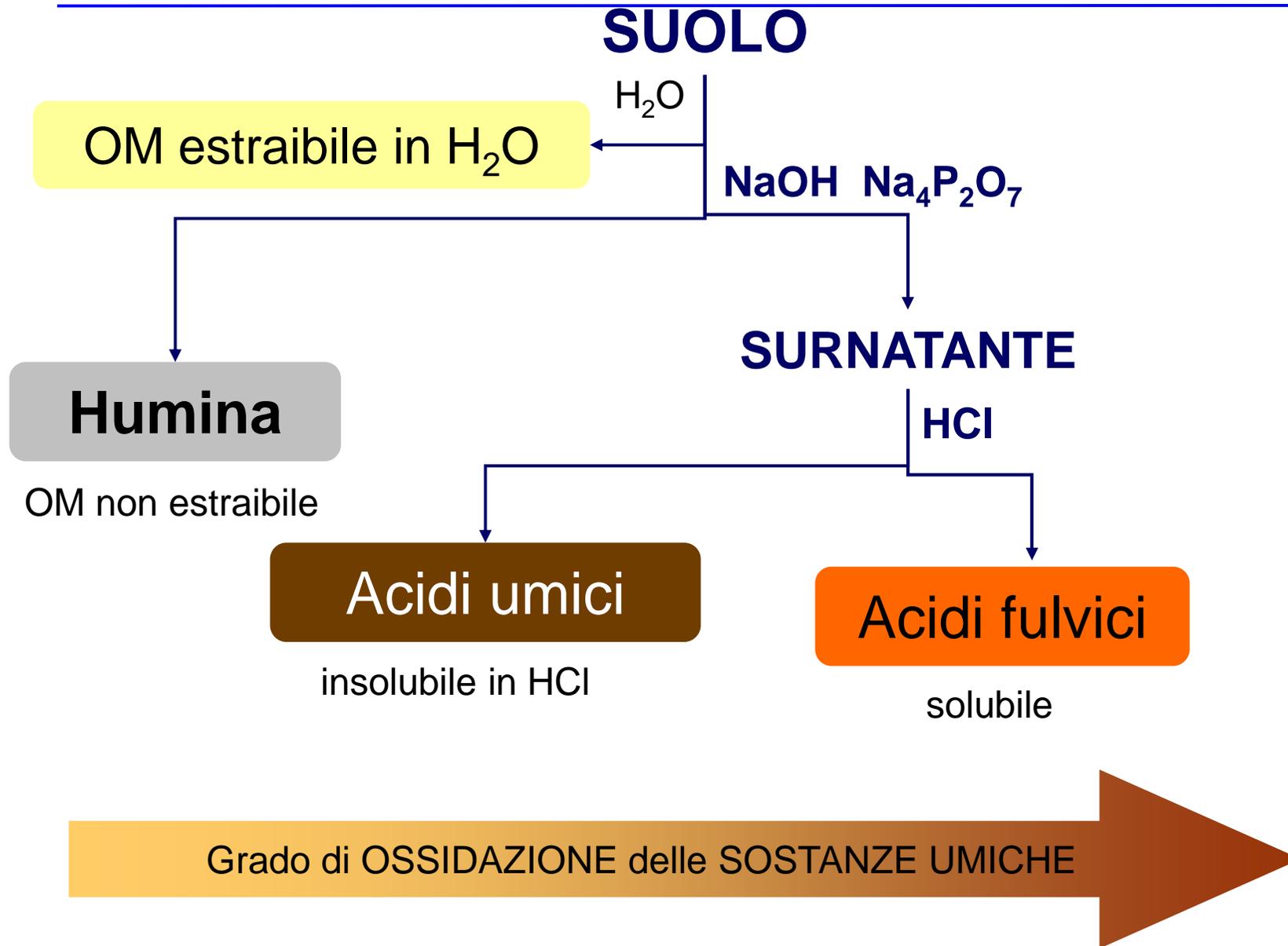
Metodi di separazione fisica

Separazione di particelle dopo la distruzione degli aggregati

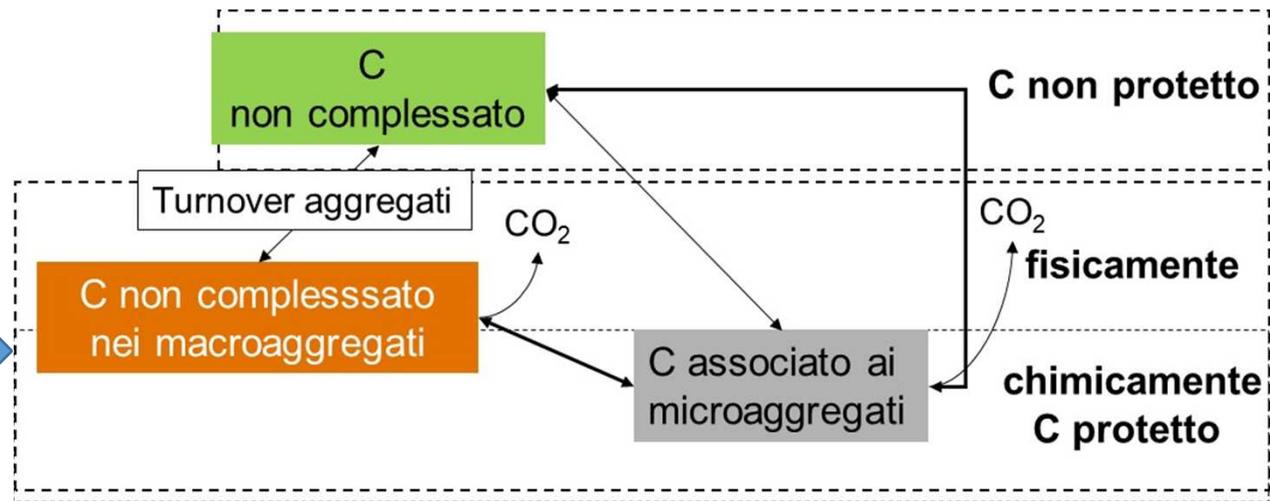
Frazionamento degli aggregati

Frazionamento densimetrico

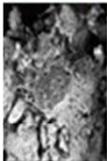
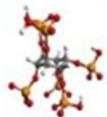




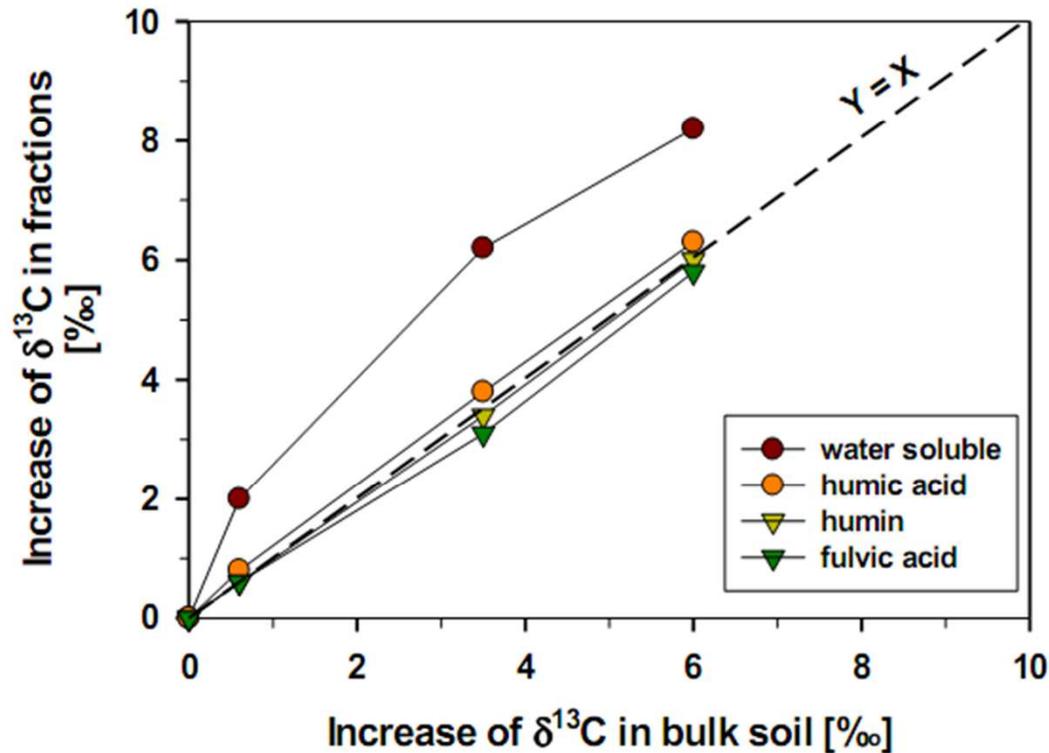
L'estrazione con NaOH sostituisce H⁺– nei composti organici con Na⁺ e rompe i legami chimici tra la OM e i minerali del suolo



$\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ disperde le particelle del suolo



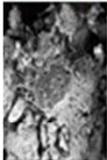
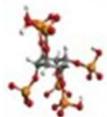
Turnover del C in differenti frazioni chimiche



Aumento di $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ nelle diverse frazioni dopo 1, 5 e 20 anni di coltivazione di mais in un suolo precedentemente C3

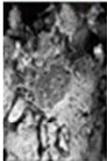
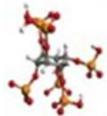
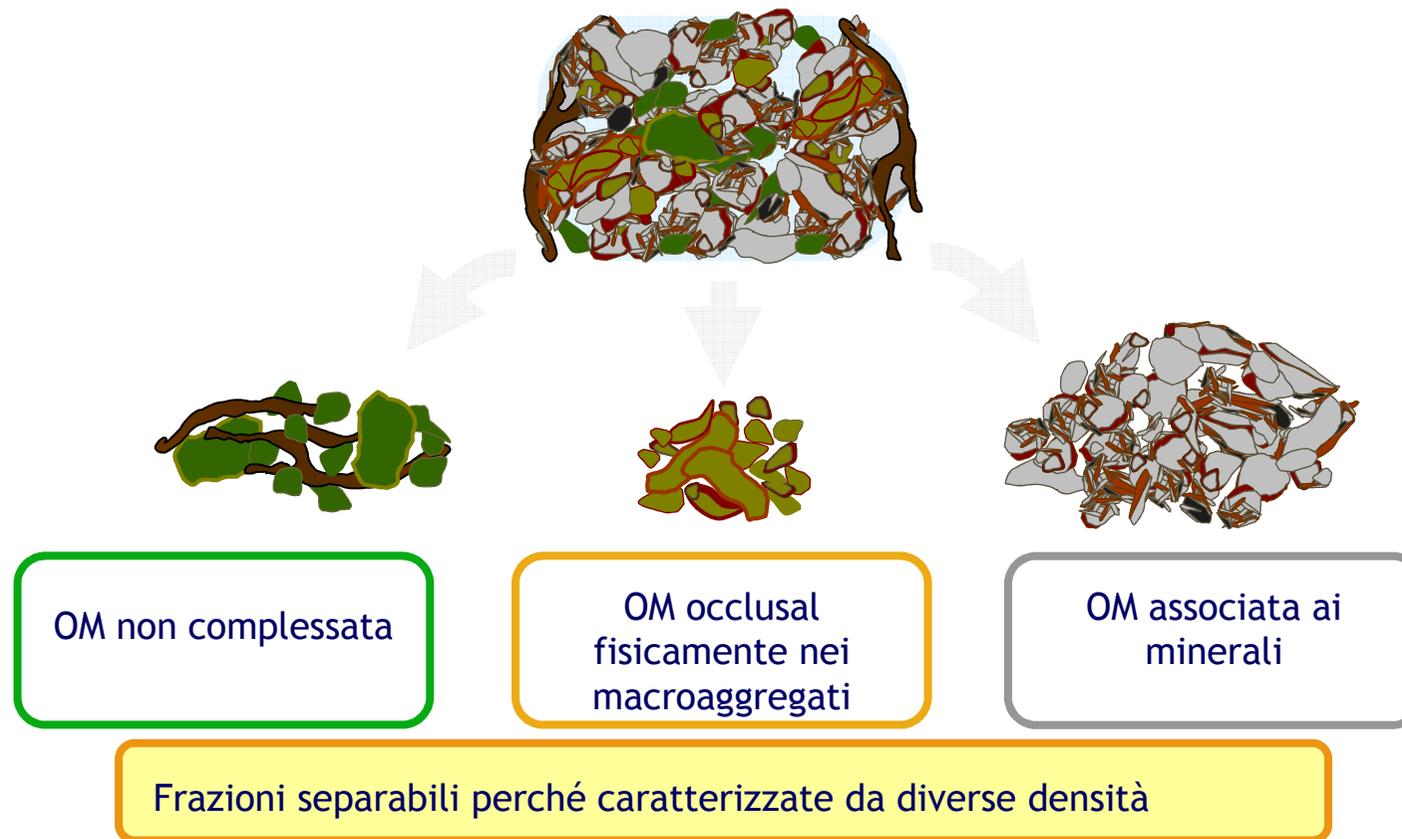
Balesdent and Mariotti, 1996; modified by G. Guggenberger, 2009

Le frazioni chimiche, eccetto la DOM, non differiscono in termini di turnover



Metodi di separazione fisica

Considerano la struttura del suolo separando i pools di OM sulla base del diverso intorno fisico



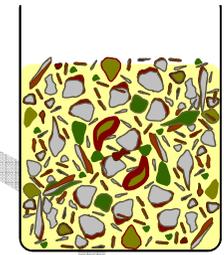
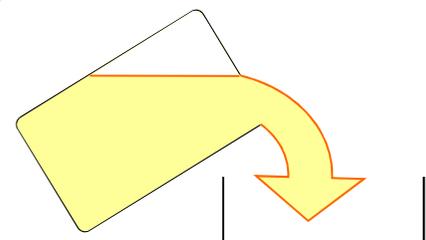
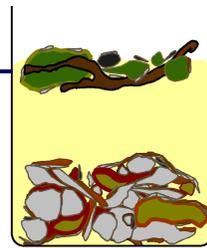
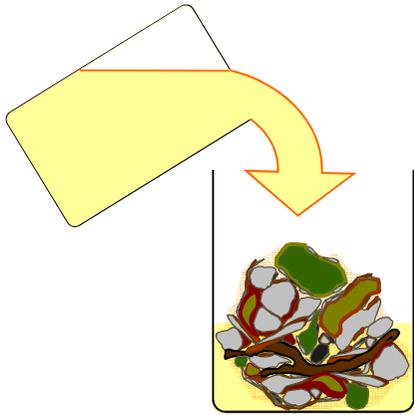
METODO DENSIMETRICO

SOM $\delta < 1.4 \text{ g/cm}^3$

FASE MINERALE $\delta > 1.9 \text{ g/cm}^3$

SUOLO

Soluzione 1.6 g/cm^3



FLOATING MATERIAL



Frazione non protetta

SEDIMENTO

soluzione

dispersione

FLOATING MATERIAL



Frazione occlusa

SEDIMENTO



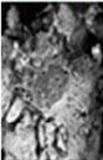
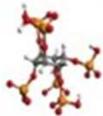
Golchin et al., 1994
Cerli et al., 2011

Frazione legata ai minerali



La gestione del suolo può influenzare

- la distribuzione tra le diverse frazioni
 - la disponibilità di nutrienti
 - il grado di aggregazione
- lo stock di SOM



... ma quale metodo utilizzare per seguirne l'evoluzione?

Quanto e in quanto tempo?

Capacità del suolo?

Intensità della tecnica?

Quanto e in quanto tempo?

GESTIONE

Experimental platform 1996 -2015

NW Italy, temperate climate

Alfisol, sandy-loamy, neutral

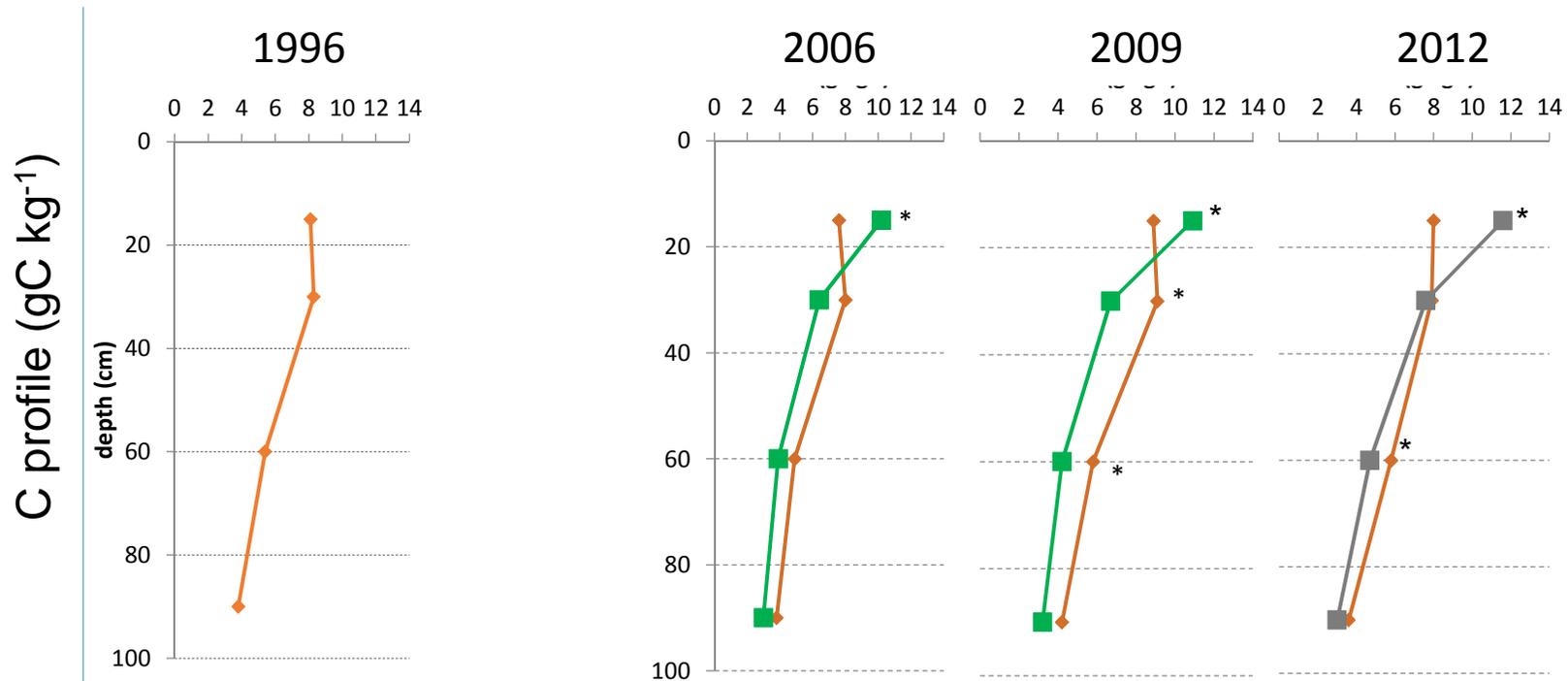
Crop rotation: maize-wheat-soy

Effetto della lavorazione vs no-tillage - Introduzione della minima lavorazione

NO TILLAGE → MINIMUM TILLAGE
 TILLAGE →

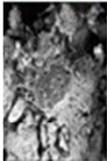
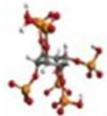
1996 2006 2009 2012

C Stocks	T -----4.9 kg m ⁻² -----	---4.8 kg m ⁻² ---	---4.7 kg m ⁻² ---
	NT -----5.9* kg m ⁻² -----	---5.2 kg m ⁻² ---	---5.4* kg m ⁻² ---



Resa

T -----	7.8 t ha ⁻¹ -----	-----7.9 t ha ⁻¹ -----
NT -----	6.0 t ha ⁻¹ -----	MT-----7.8 t ha ⁻¹ -----



Effetto della lavorazione vs no-tillage - Introduzione della minima lavorazione

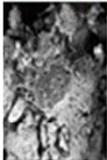
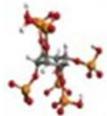
NO TILLAGE → MINIMUM TILLAGE
 TILLAGE →

1996 2006 2009 2012

C Stocks	T -----4.9 kg m ⁻² -----	---4.8 kg m ⁻² ---	---4.7 kg m ⁻² ---
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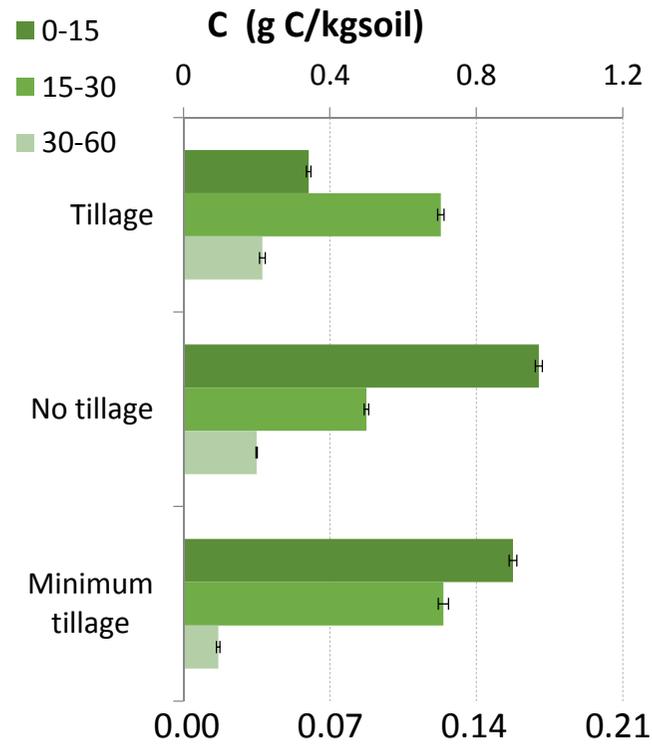
Resa	T -----7.8 t ha ⁻¹ -----	-----7.9 t ha ⁻¹ -----
	NT -----6.0 t ha ⁻¹ -----	MT-----7.8 t ha ⁻¹ -----



FRAZIONE NON PROTETTA (g kg⁻¹)

GESTIONE

C



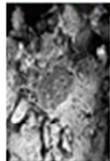
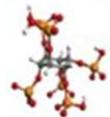
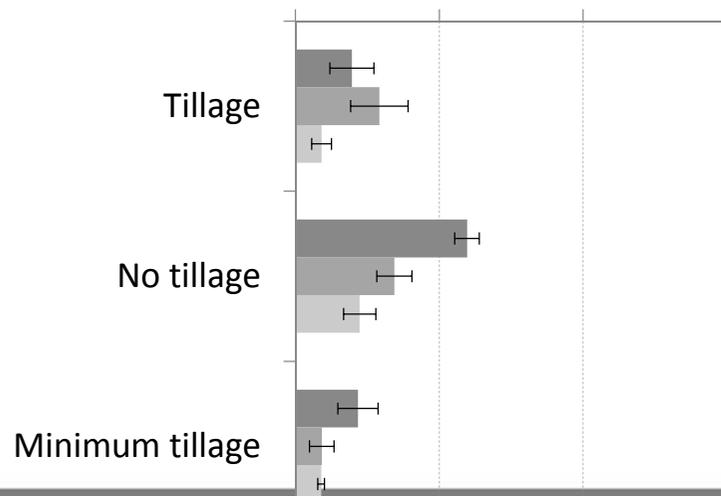
No tillage favorisce l'accumulo di C negli strati superficiali per una minore degradazione della frazione non protetta

Tillage favorisce l'incorporazione di C negli strati più profondi dove la decomposizione è più lenta

Minimum tillage aumenta C non protetto anche nello strato 15-30 cm

Migliori dinamiche dell'N

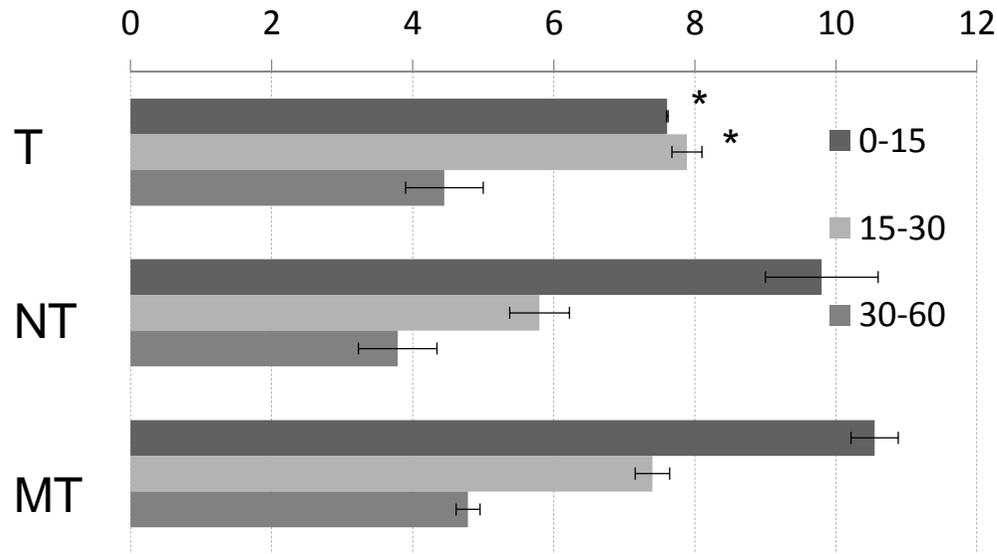
N



FRAZIONE STABILIZZATA (g kg⁻¹)

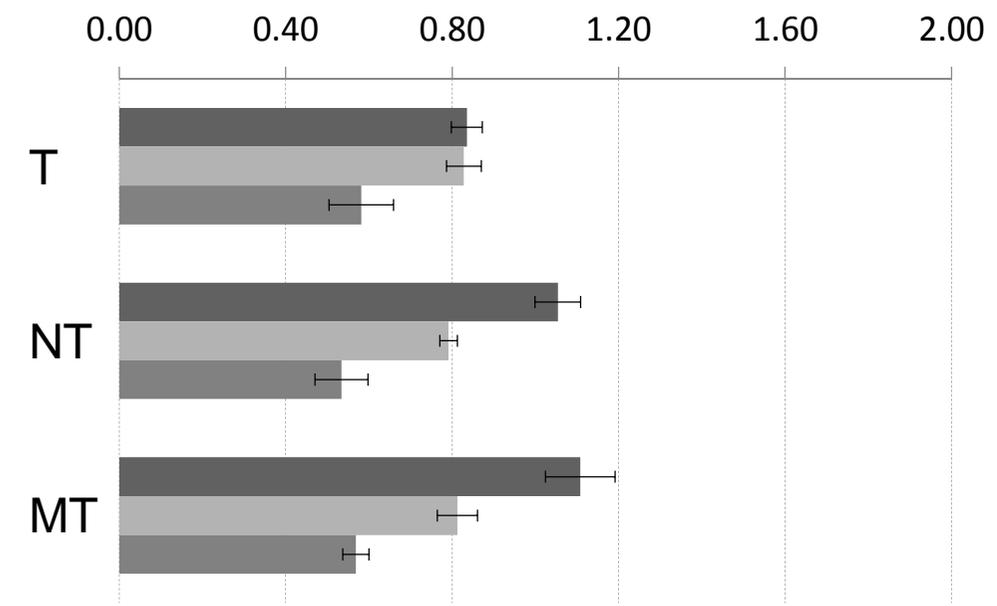
GESTIONE

C

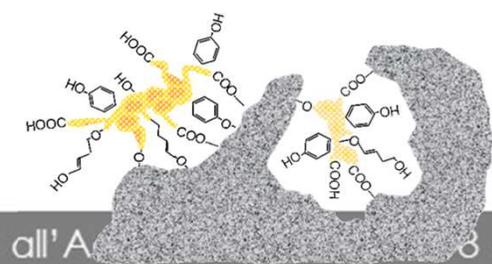


Tillage riduce C e N nei microaggregati nei top layers

N



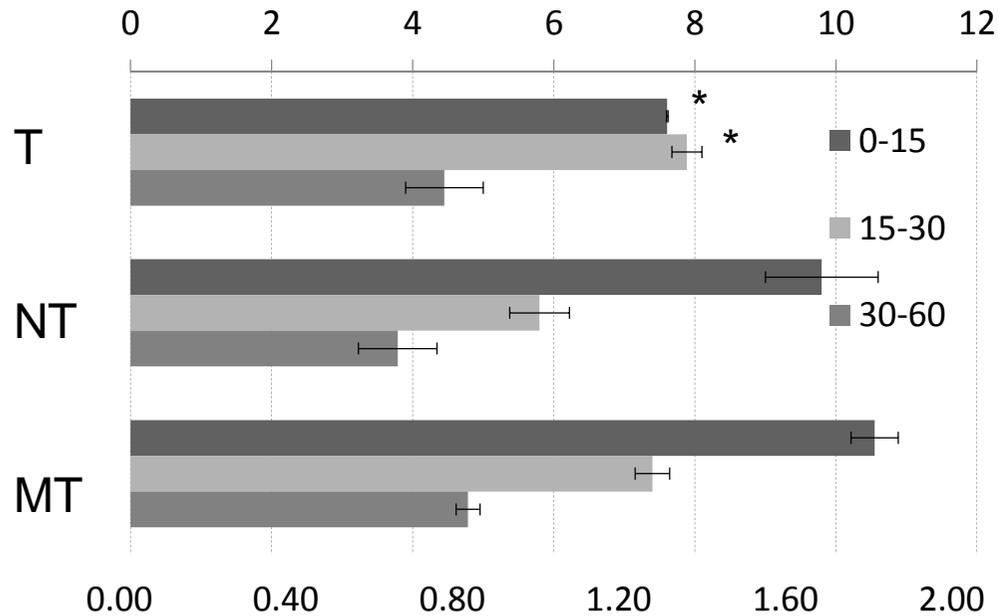
Minimum tillage limita le perdite di C e N perché non influenza questa frazione



FRAZIONE STABILIZZATA (g kg⁻¹)

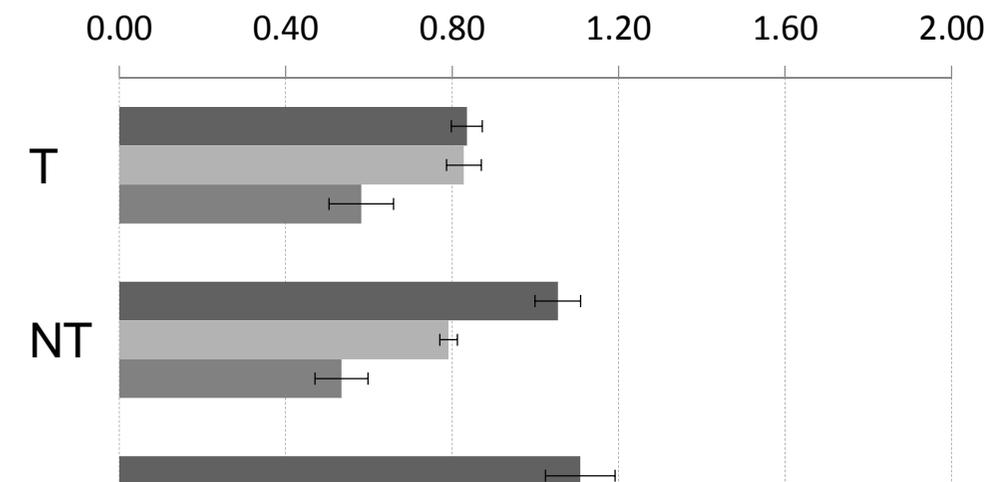
GESTIONE

C



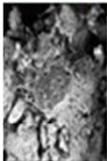
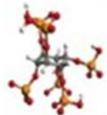
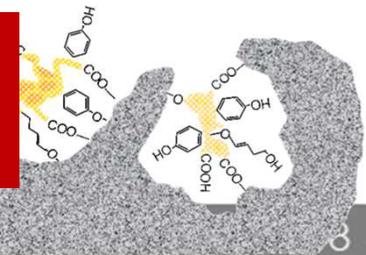
Tillage riduce C e N nei microaggregati nei top layers

N



Minimum tillage limita le perdite di C e N perché non influenza questa frazione

OM nei microaggregati è più del 90% molto stabilizzata attraverso diversi meccanismi

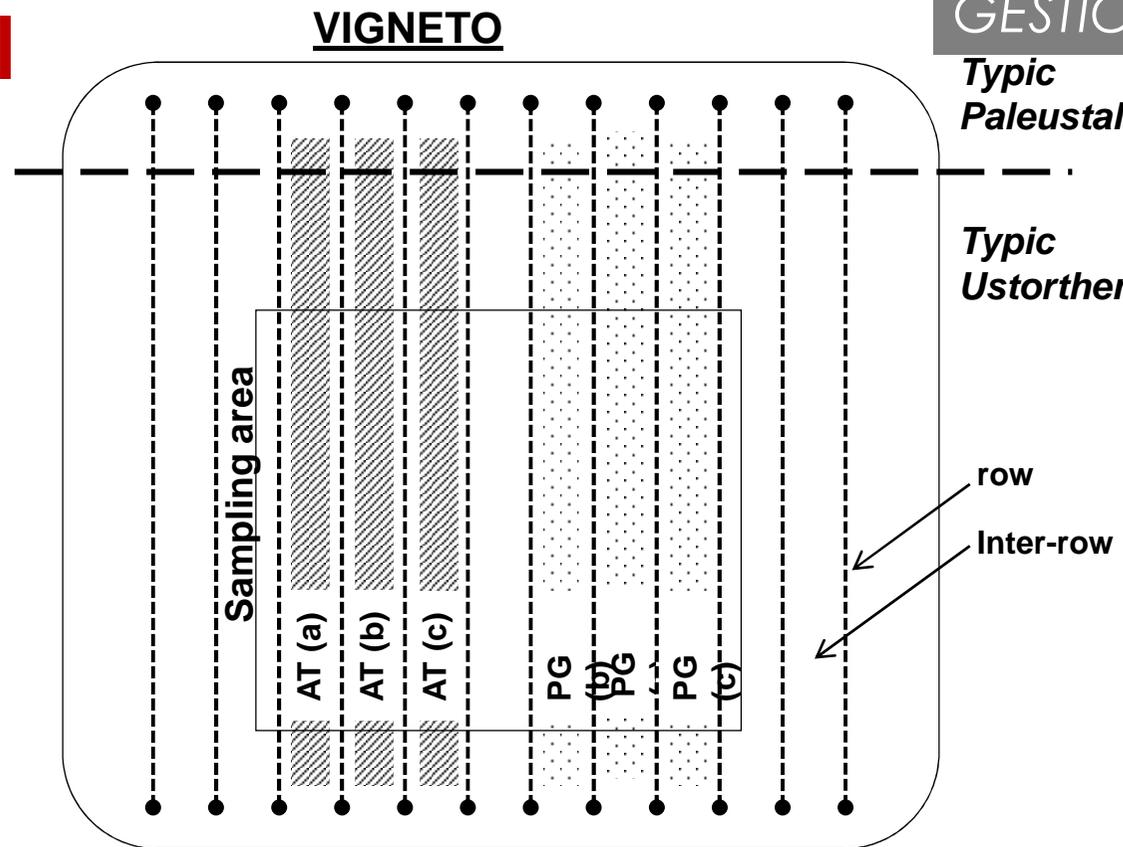


Capacità del suolo?

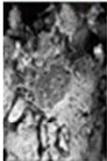
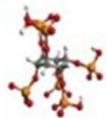
GESTIONE

Typic
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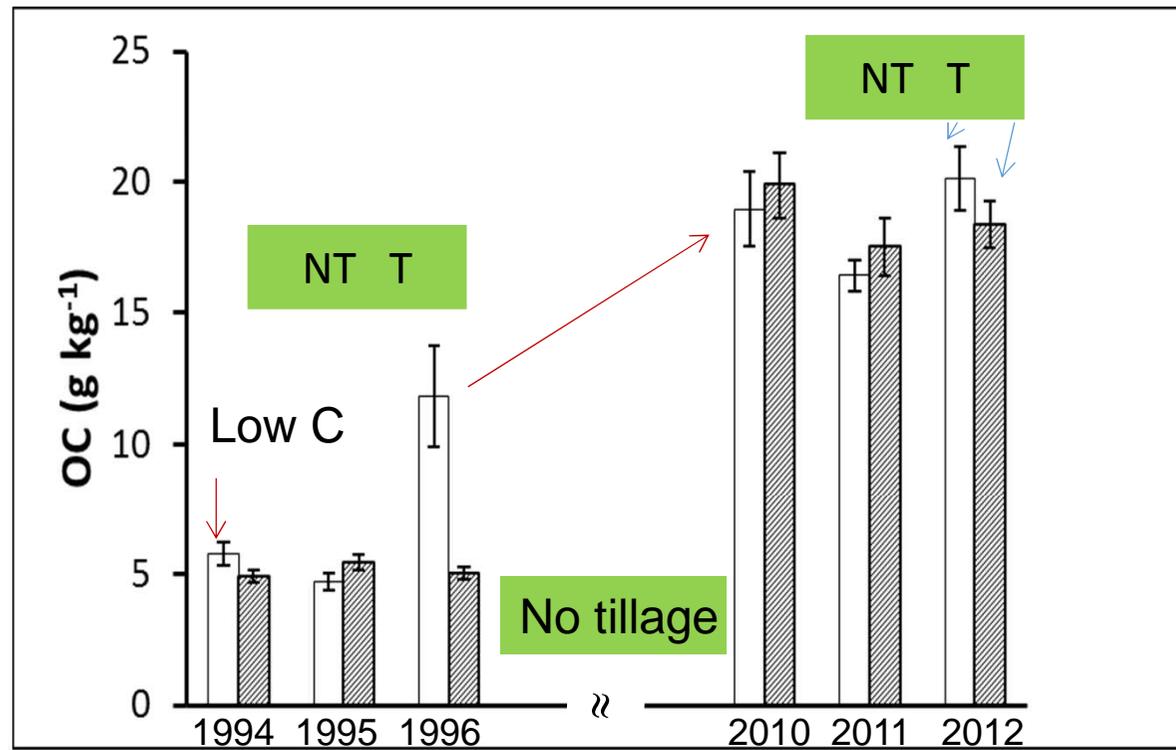
Typic
Ustorthent



Experimental time line



Effetto della lavorazione vs no tillage nell'Entisuolo



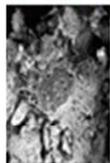
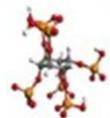
All'inizio livelli molto bassi di C

Buon recupero di C in 14 anni

L'introduzione della lavorazione influenza leggermente i livelli di C **ma diminuisce notevolmente la stabilità**

degli aggregati

Belmonte et al. 2016

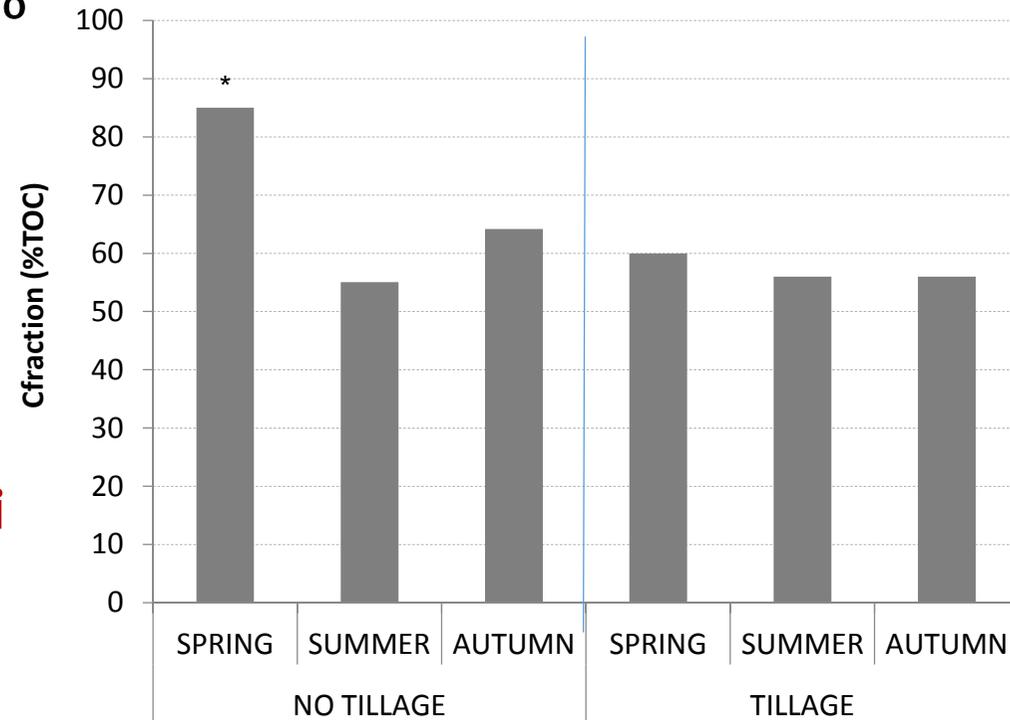


Distribuzione di C nei differenti pools

C non protetto ~ 20%

C microaggregati <60%

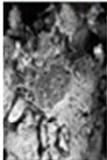
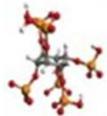
Microaggregati



Cambiamenti stagionali di OM nei microaggregati

I processi di stabilizzazione prevedono meccanismi deboli SOM-clay influenzati stagionalmente

In suoli poco evoluti la SOM può essere l'unico agente cementante

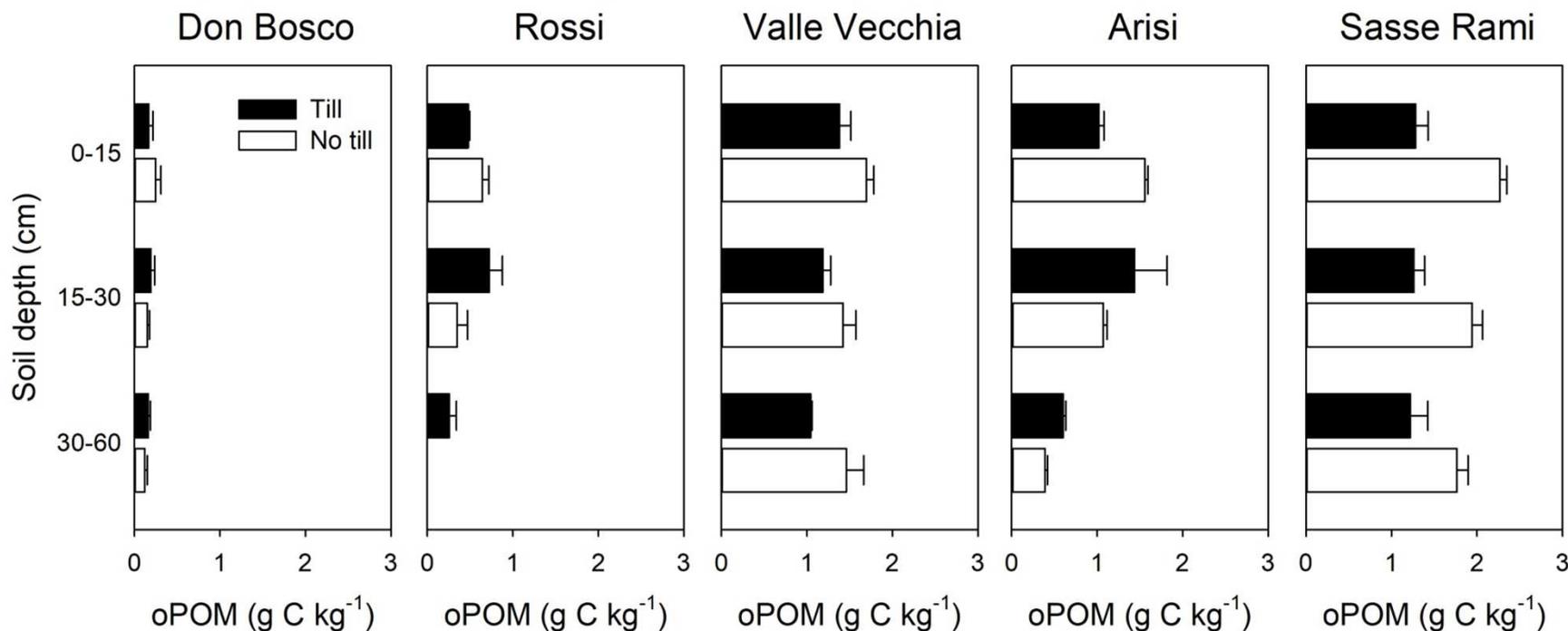
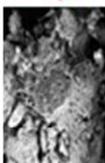
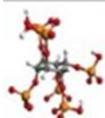


Le pratiche conservative possono contribuire ad aumentare la sostanza organica ma l'efficacia dipende sempre dalle proprietà intrinseche del suolo

GESTIONE

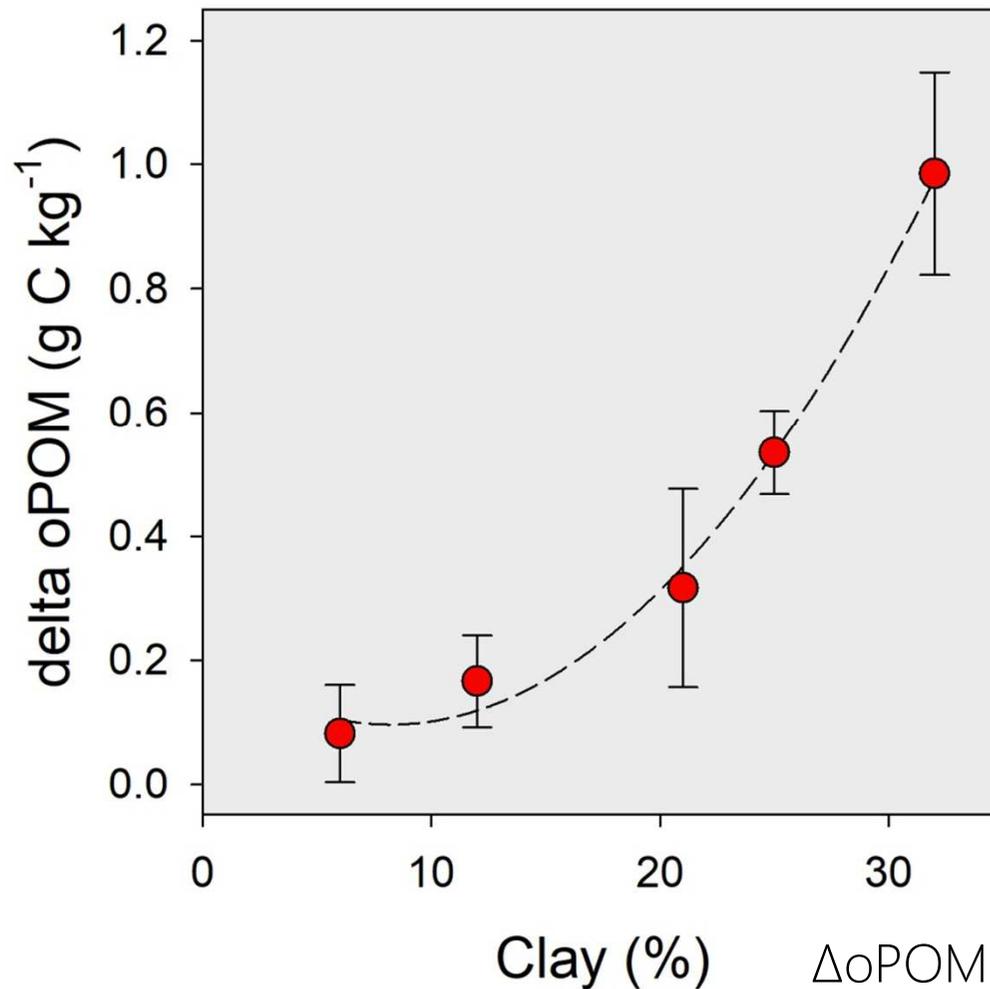


HelpSoil! Facciamo vivere i suoli per migliorare l'agricoltura di domani

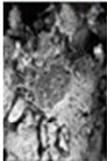
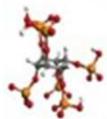


argilla %

L'aumento della frazione occlusa, stabilizzata fisicamente è funzione del contenuto di argilla

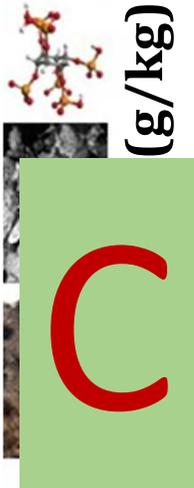
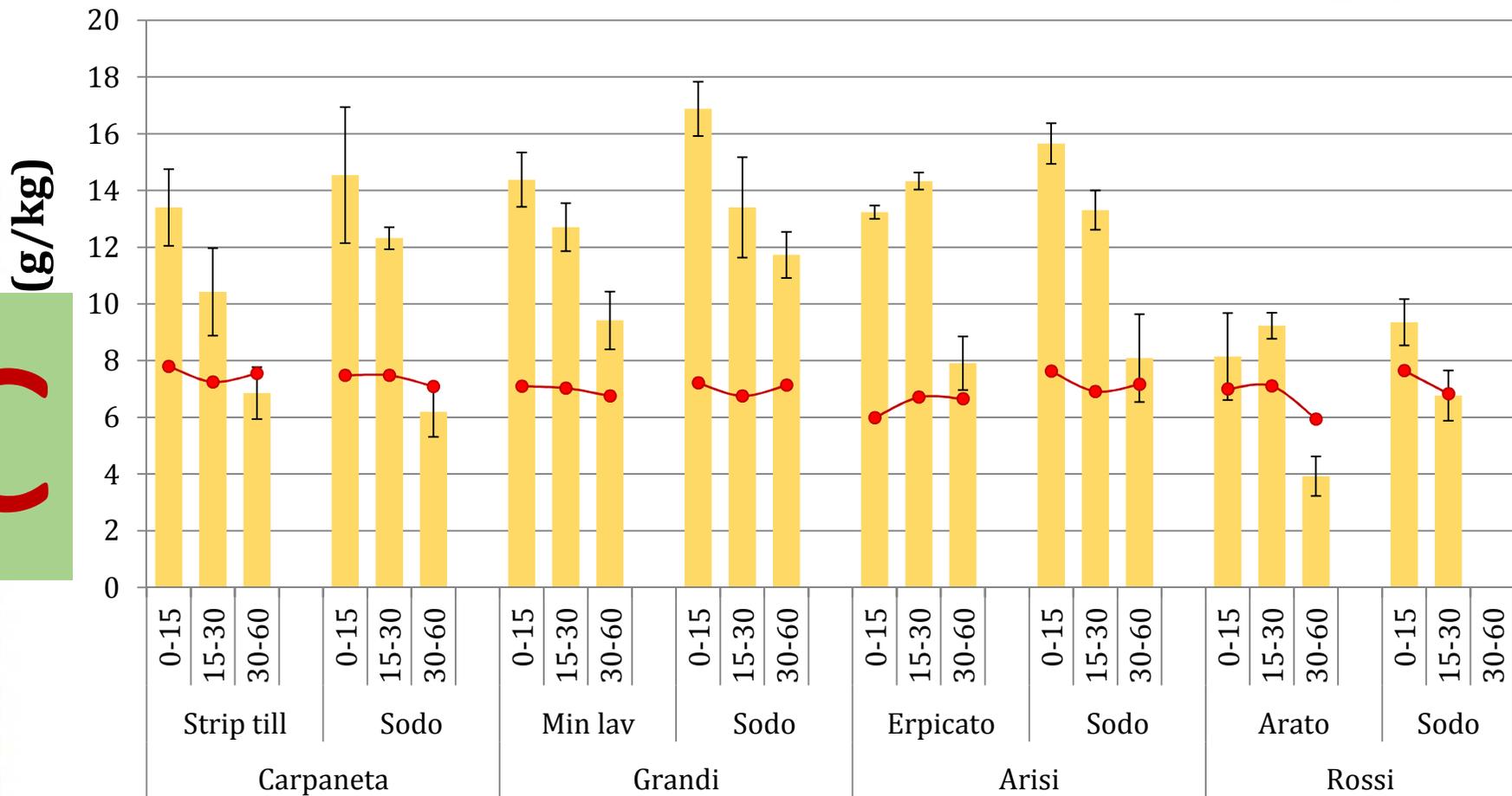


$$\Delta \text{oPOM} = \text{oPOM}_{\text{No till}} - \text{oPOM}_{\text{Till}}$$

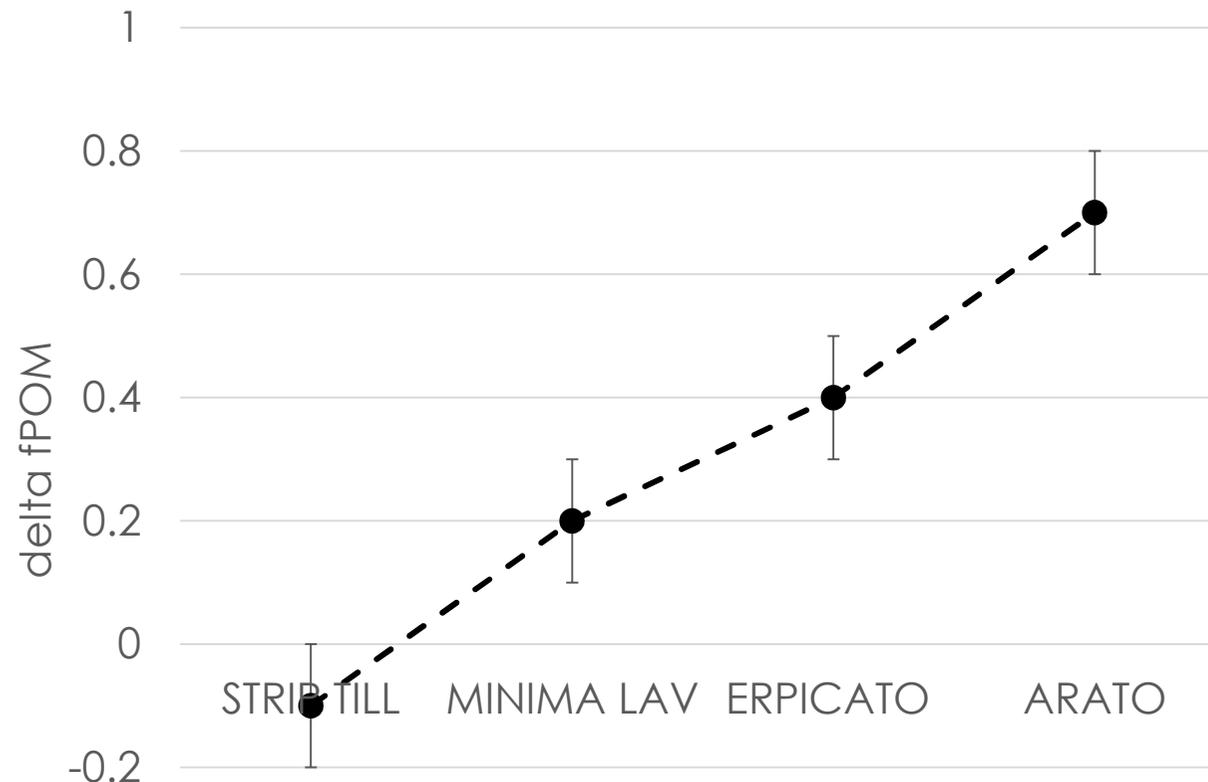


INTENSITA' DELLA LAVORAZIONE?

GESTIONE

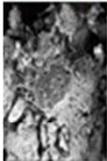
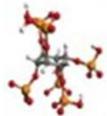


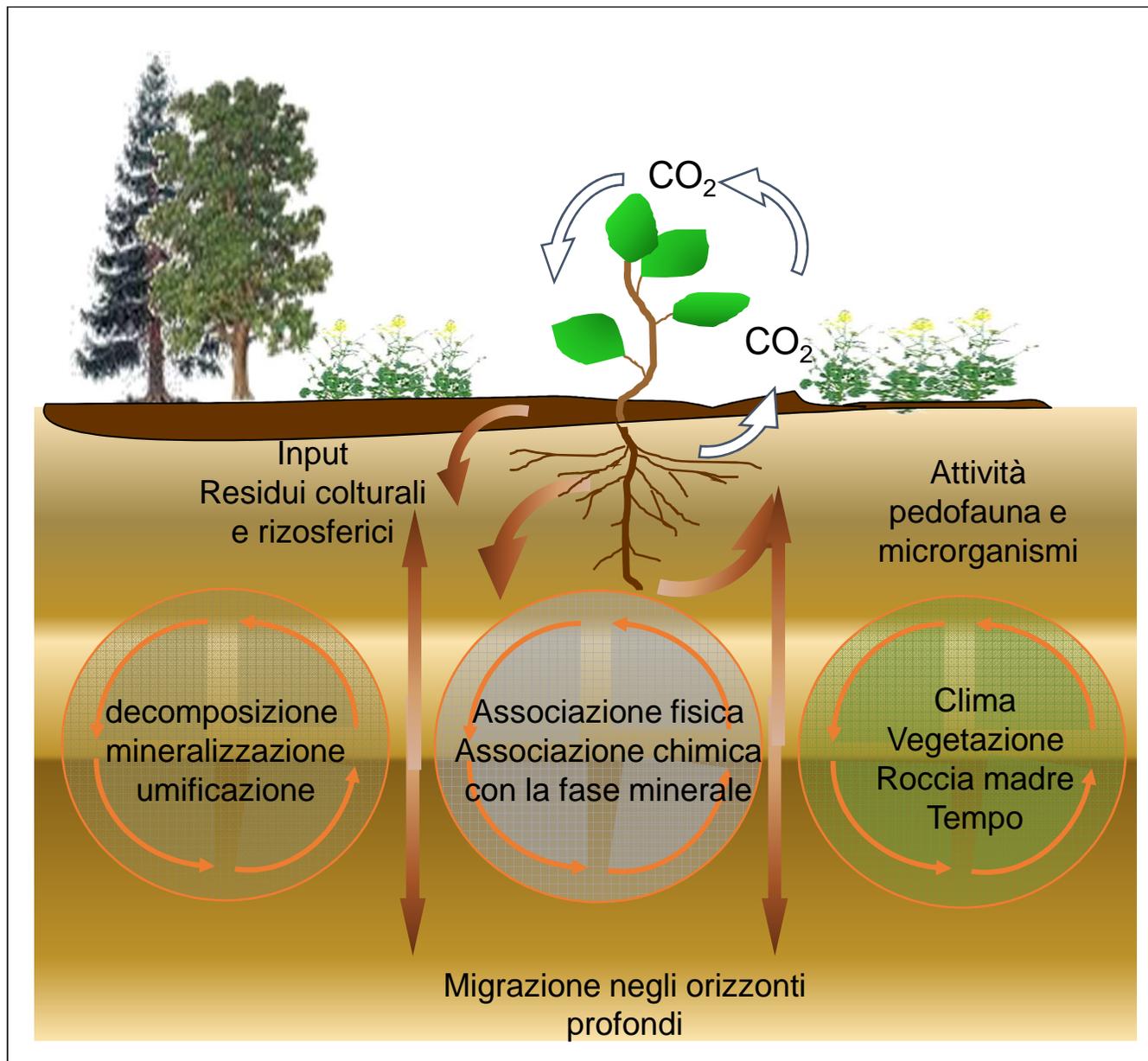
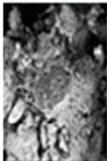
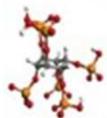
FRAZIONE NON PROTETTA (g kg^{-1})



$$\Delta \text{fPOM} = \text{fPOM}_{\text{No till}} - \text{fPOM}_{\text{Till}}$$

lavorazione





Conclusioni

La sostanza organica è la chiave della fertilità del suolo

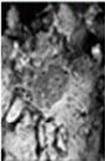
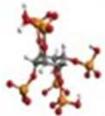
Il contenuto di SOM è determinato da diversi processi bio-chimici e fisici

Scelta appropriata del tipo di frazionamento

La gestione del suolo influenza l'accumulo di

sostanza organica f tempo

proprietà del suolo
intensità di lavorazione



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