



















Introducing the UK Crop Microbiome Cryobank with a case study in sugar beet

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4. Project Overview

Pot Experiment

crop X soil =

315 samples

Destination = m ID:

Cryobank preservation

Sequence microbiome

Species names

Storage methods

WGS access

Sub-species Phylogeny

Bacterial isolation

Gross Type: 1. Sandy

Clay

Clay Loam

Soil = Soil ID:

Crop=Crop ID

Bulk soil

Cryobanking:

Method

Storage location

Sample identifier

Sequence Data

MGnify

BioSamples

Microbiome sequences = ms ID:

Sequence protocols

ENA project & accession #s

Texture class

Geographicallocation

issue / Sample type = Pot ID:

Chemicalcharacteristics



Hutton Institute

1. Objective

To establish a cryopreserved and characterised crop microbiome resource to underpin UK and international crop research. The focus is on the microbiomes of major UK crops from 3 soil types from multiple geographical locations across the UK.

2. Aim

Develop a resource to provide a facility for researchers to source genomic sequence and phenotypic data and samples (including living

3. Partners CABI ROTHAMSTED RESEARCH The James John Innes Centre Hutton Institute Unlocking Nature's Diversity



Fig 4: Via FreezeTM Duo Stirling cycle cooler

Location:

Locale

GPS coords

Chemistry:

moisture

Agronomic practices

Last crop grown

Spring barley

Spring wheat

Spring oats

Sugar beet

Oilseed rape

Cropping rotation scheme

macronutrients

microbial material) from the rhizosphere and bulk soil of multiple crop plants in multiple soil types.

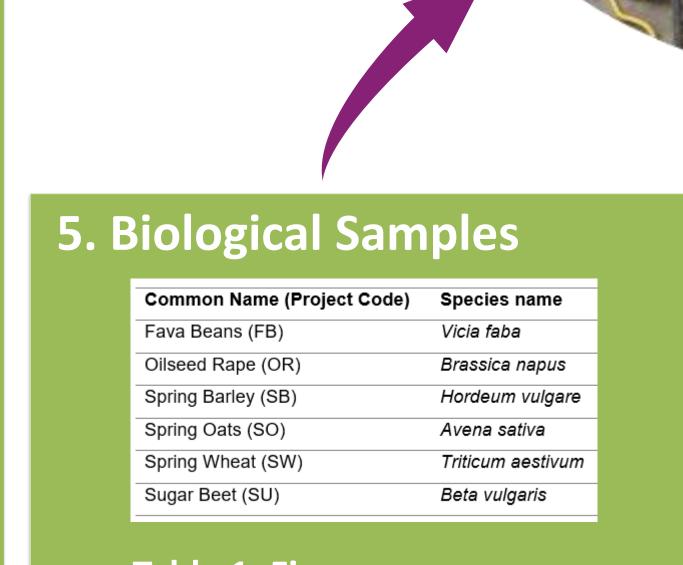
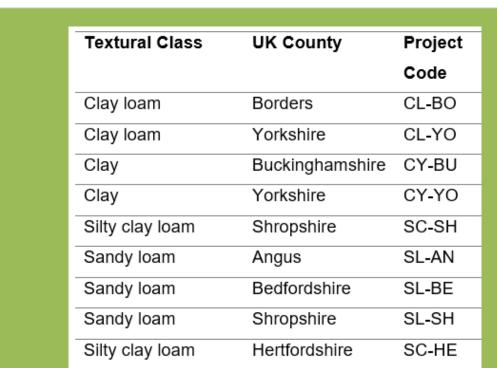
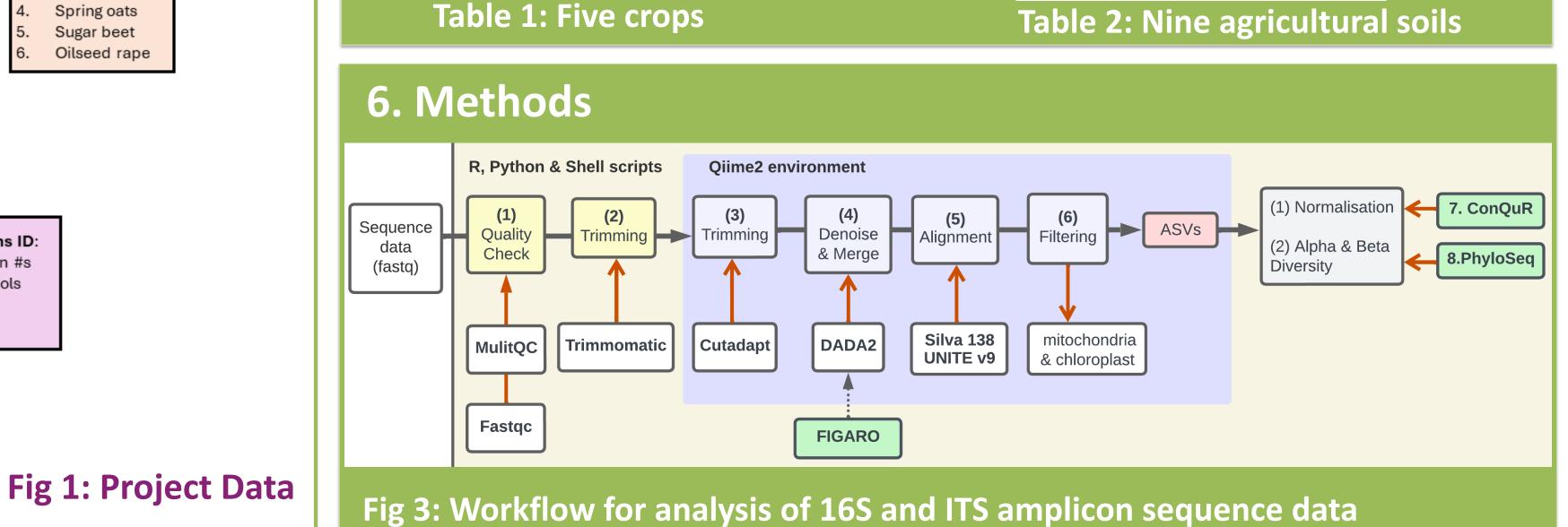


Fig 2. Large scale pot experiment





7. Results

- https://agmicrobiomebase.org Public catalogue linking genomic resources with soil metadata & cryopreserved samples
- Enables diverse multiple comparisons for complete dataset.

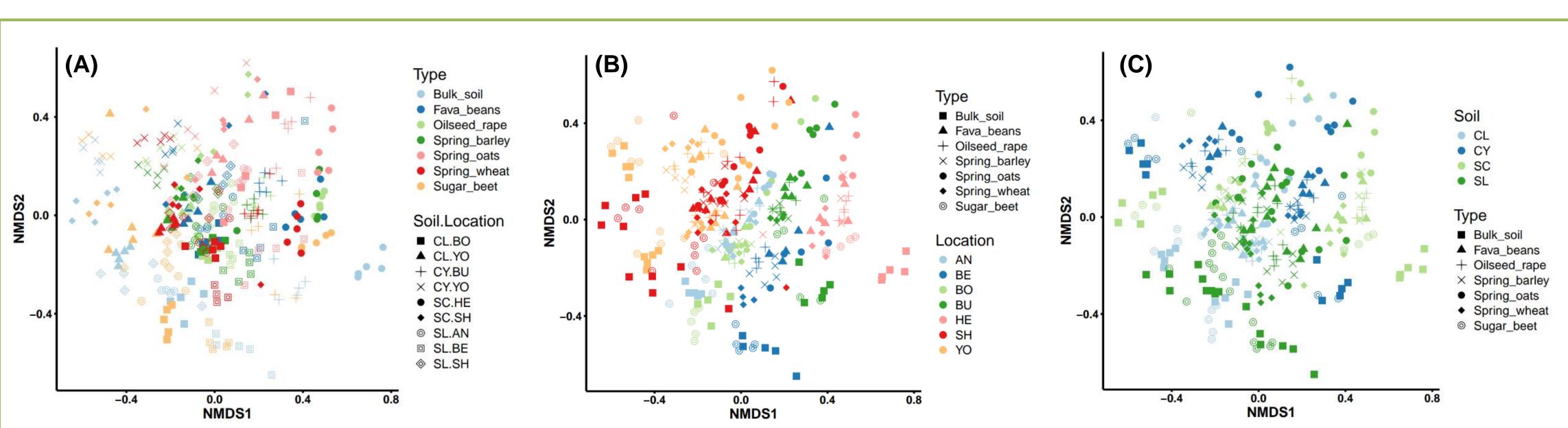


Fig 5: Location driven microbe recruitment. NMDS ordination plots of beta diversity (Bray-Curtis) for the complete dataset (A) Colours based on crop (B) Colours based on location (C) Colours based on soil type

8. Case Study: Sugar beet core microbiome

- 40 genera present in all 9 soils.
- 8 of 9 soils had at least one genus that was specific: only soil CL-YO did not have a unique genus.
- Clay (CY) was only soil type that contained common genera across different locations.

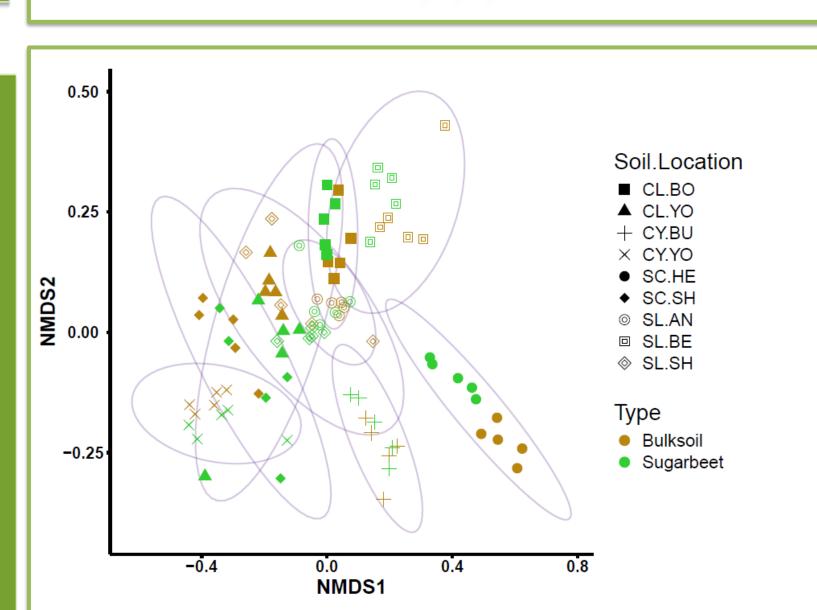


Fig 6: NMDS ordination plot of beta diversity for sugar beet rhizosphere and bulk soil.

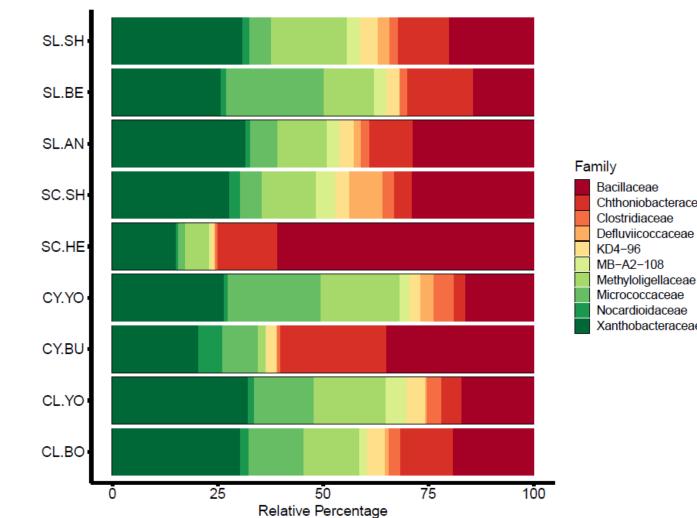


Fig 7: Relative percentage of ASVs assigned to top 10 taxonomic groups at the family level for the 9 soils

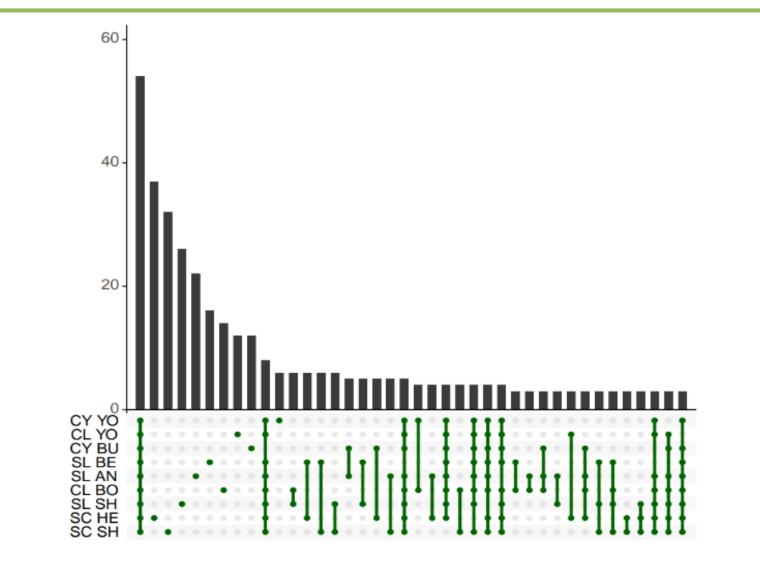


Fig 8: UpSet plot of the intersection of taxa sets for 100 most abundant ASVs assigned at genus level



Reference

Ryan, et al. The UK Crop Microbiome Cryobank: a utility and model for supporting Phytobiomes research. CABI Agric Biosci 4, 53 (2023).

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