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# Urban Soil Biodiversity: A Multi-City Comparison

## Collaborators

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# Why Study the Urban Environment?



- The majority of world population lives in cities
- Cities are built on soils
- Urban soils and their biota perform essential ecosystem services
- Green spaces connect citizens to nature





# Global Urban Soil Ecology & Education Network



## Motivation

- Soils are often neglected in urban ecology research
- Soil is everywhere and forms a continuum of human effects
- Opportunity to reconnect people with nature

## Objectives

- Address scientific and applied questions on urban soils
- Study design and experimental protocols simple to adoptes in urban areas across the world.
- Two-tier approach: scientists, community scientists

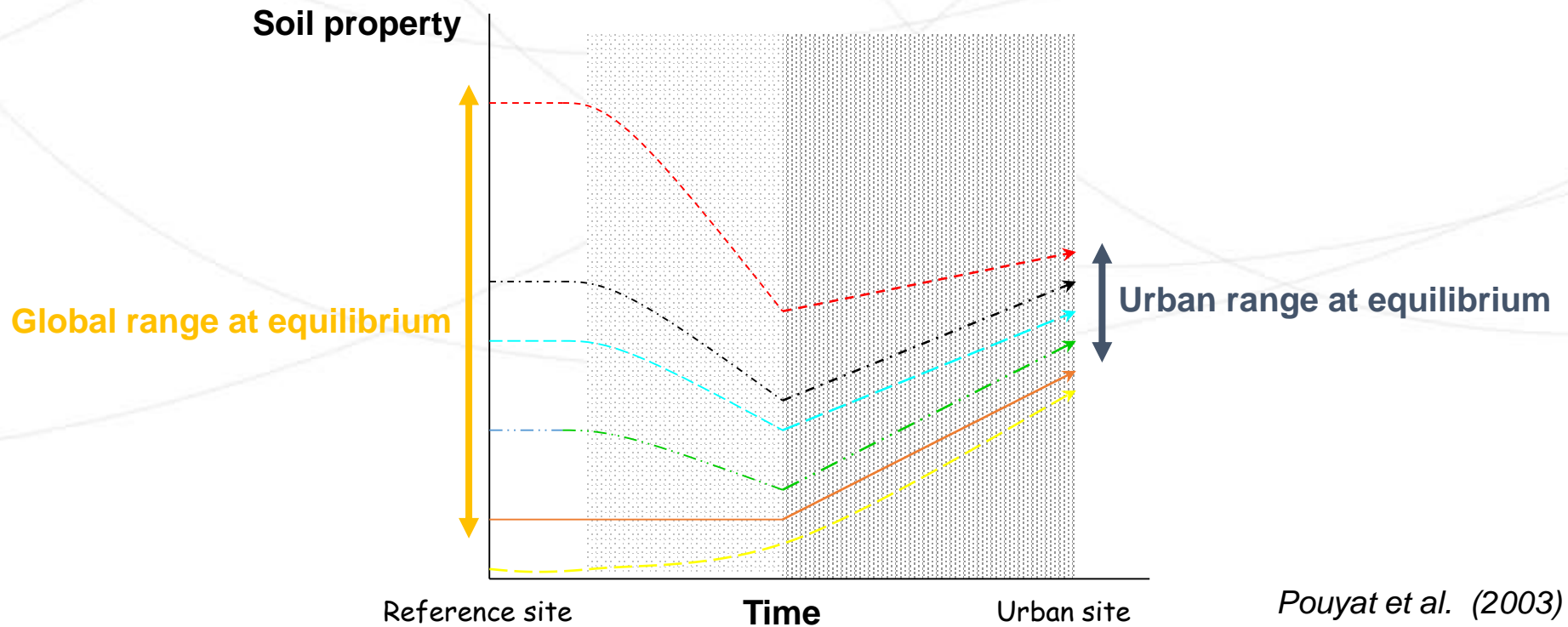


# Science Questions

- Does urbanization create novel soil ecosystems?
- What is the relative importance of *native* (climate, parent material) vs. *anthropogenic* (management, disturbance) soil forming factors?
- How do urban soil communities assemble?
- Do soil ecosystem attributes “converge” and do soil biota “homogenize” on global and regional scales?



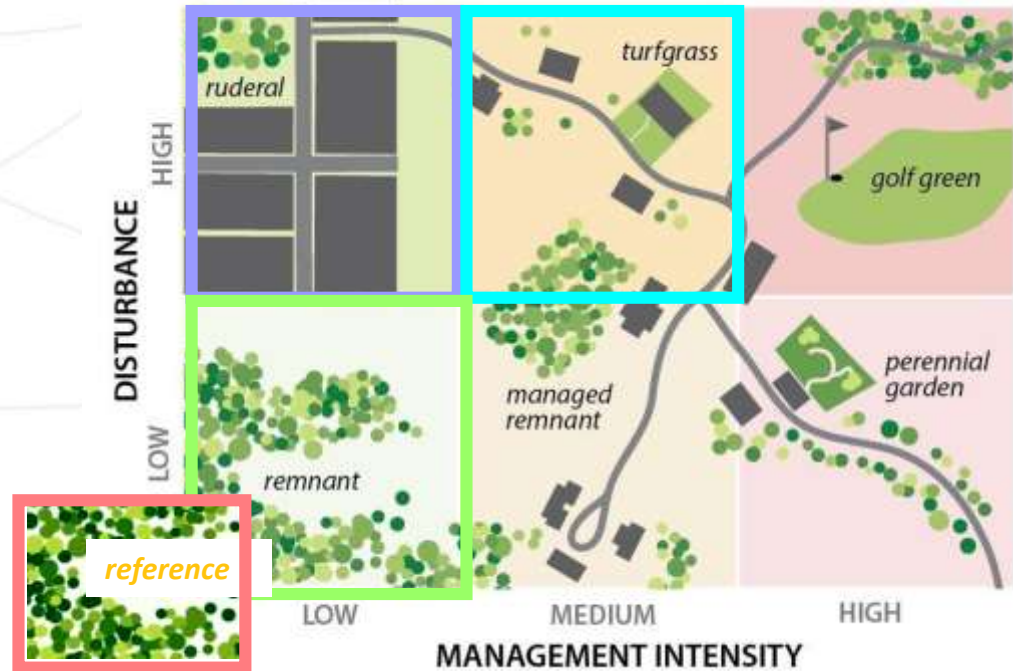
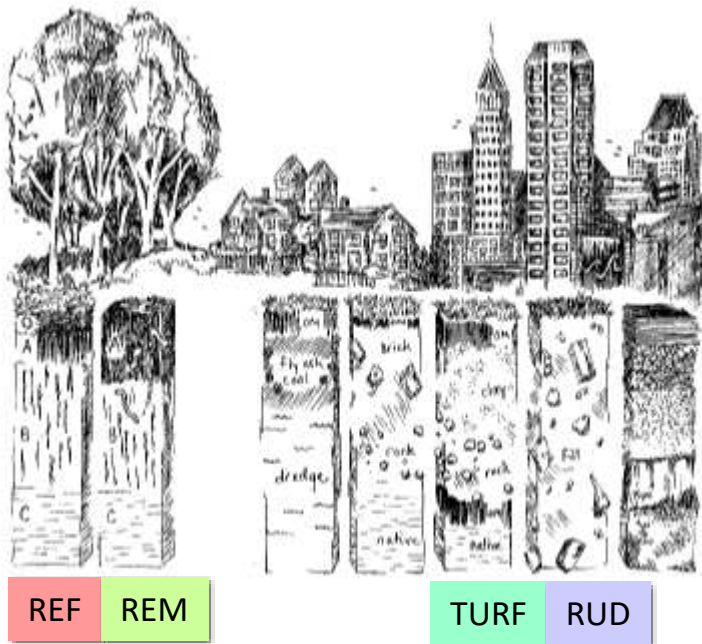
# Urban Ecosystem Convergence Hypothesis





# Study Design: Urban Habitat Matrix

Based upon disturbance and management intensity



Each habitat replicated 5 times: 20 locations per city

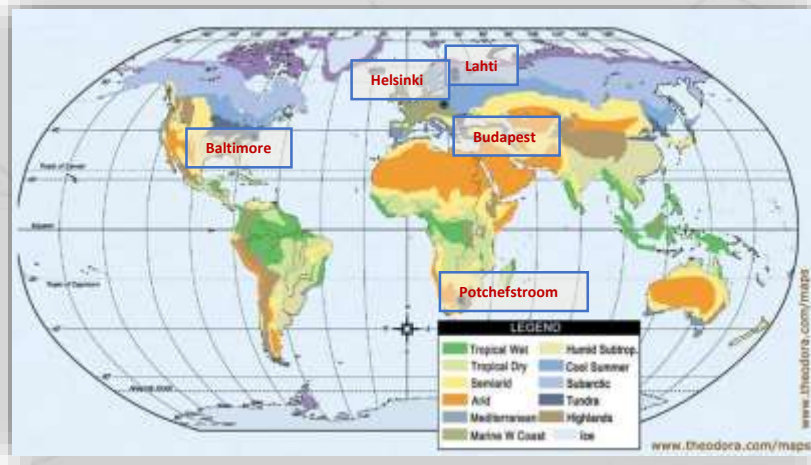
Pouyat et al. 2017



# Pilot Study in Five Cities



Baltimore



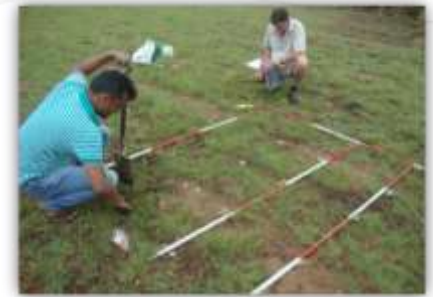
Helsinki



Lahti



Budapest



Potchefstroom



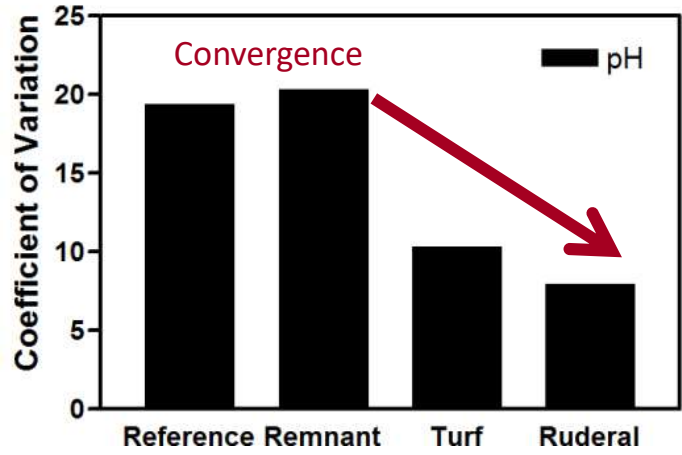
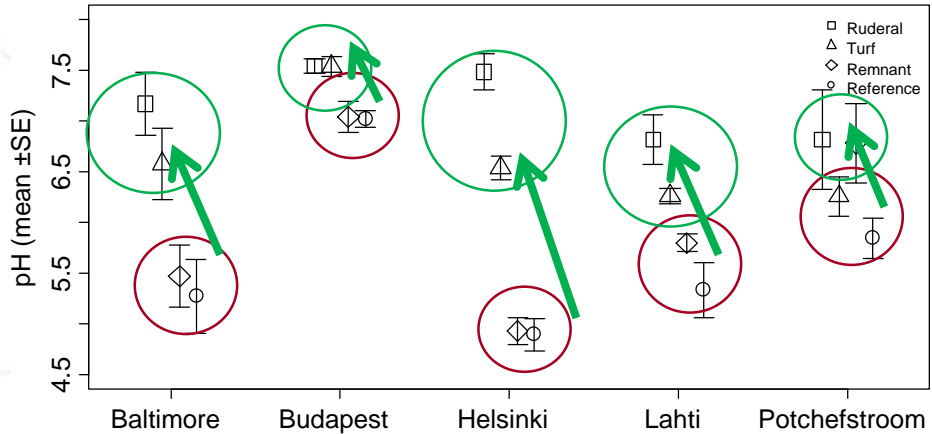
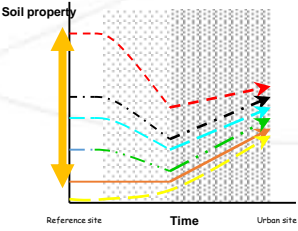


# Observations and Measurements

- Soil analysis: pH, C, N, nutrients, metals
  - Central lab: Inst. Soil Science, Hungary
- Soil microbial community
  - Central lab: University of Maryland
- Earthworm sampling
  - Adapted from EU protocol
- Decomposition: testing universally available pyramid teabags in place of litterbags (Keuskamp et al 2013)



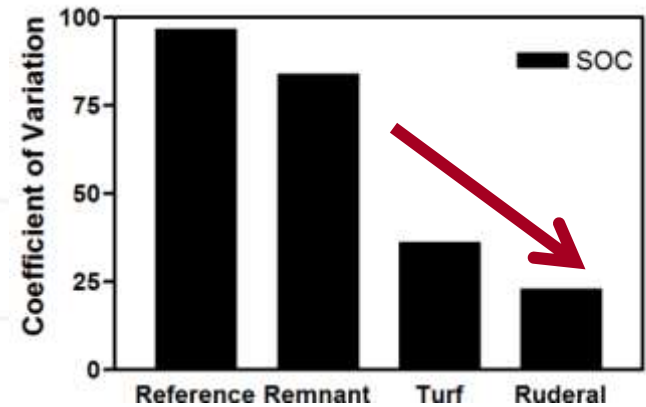
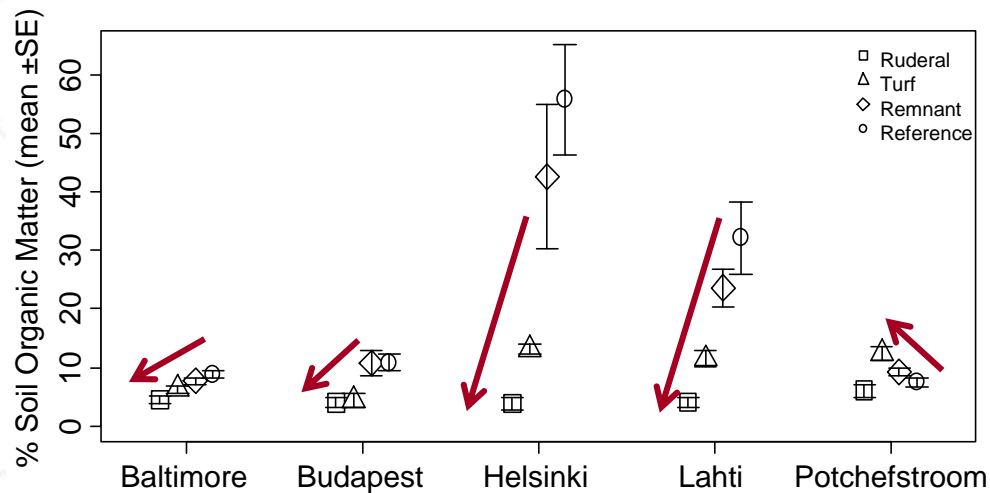
# Global Comparison: Soil pH Increased



*Pouyat et al. 2015*



# Global Comparison: Soil Organic Matter Decreased



*Pouyat et al. 2015*

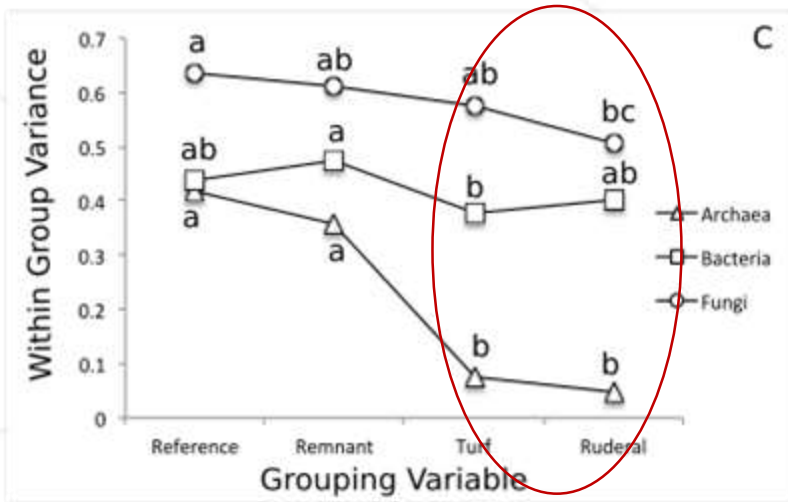




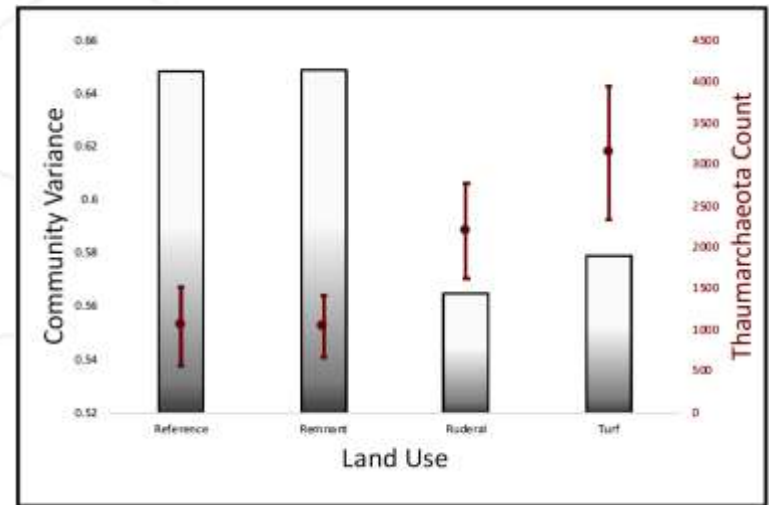
# Global comparison: Microbial Communities

Archeal and fungal communities converge

Archea: ammonia oxidizers increase in open habitats



*Epp Schmidt et al. 2017*



*Epp Schmidt et al. 2019*



# Earthworms: Keystone Soil Group



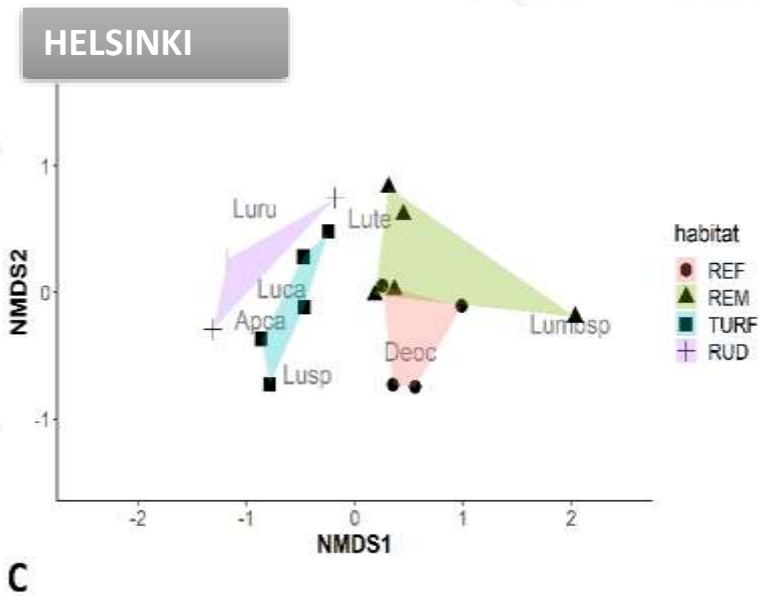
Photo credit: Chih-Han Chang; [scienceblogs.com/zooillogix/2008/05/22/giant-blue-earthworms-and-frie/](http://scienceblogs.com/zooillogix/2008/05/22/giant-blue-earthworms-and-frie/)

- Ecosystem engineers: ‘beneficial’ or ‘bad’
- Successful and common in urban settings (few animals can potentially move under sealed surface)
- ~3500 species have been described
- ~ 80 species are *peregrine*: live close to and move with humans

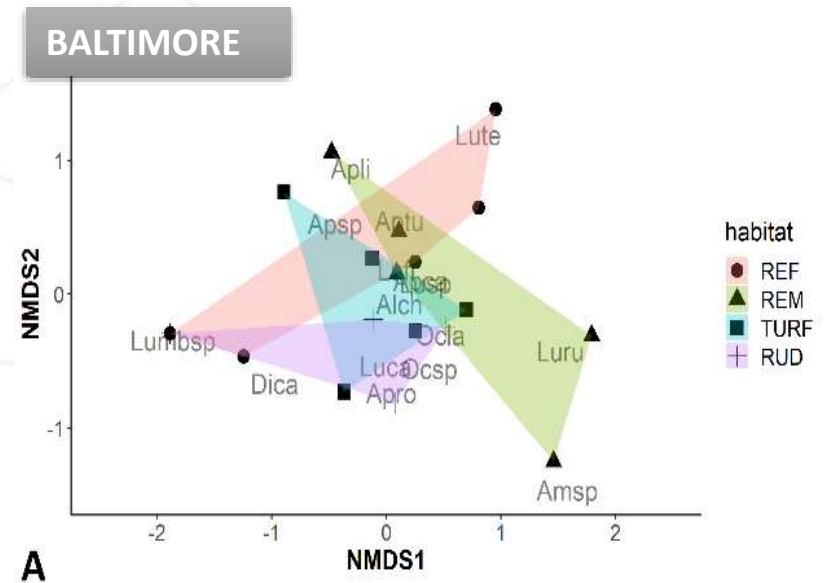


# Do Different Habitats have Different Earthworm Communities?

YES!



No!

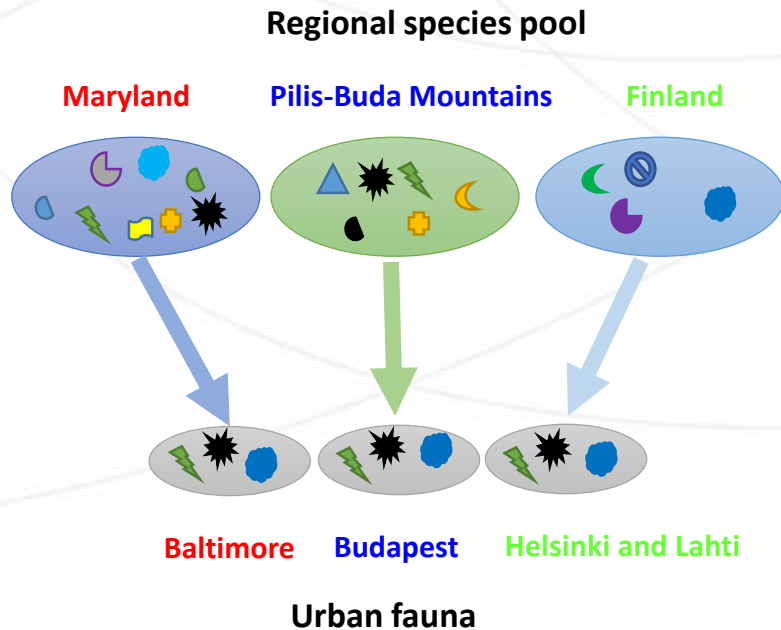


Toth et al. 2020

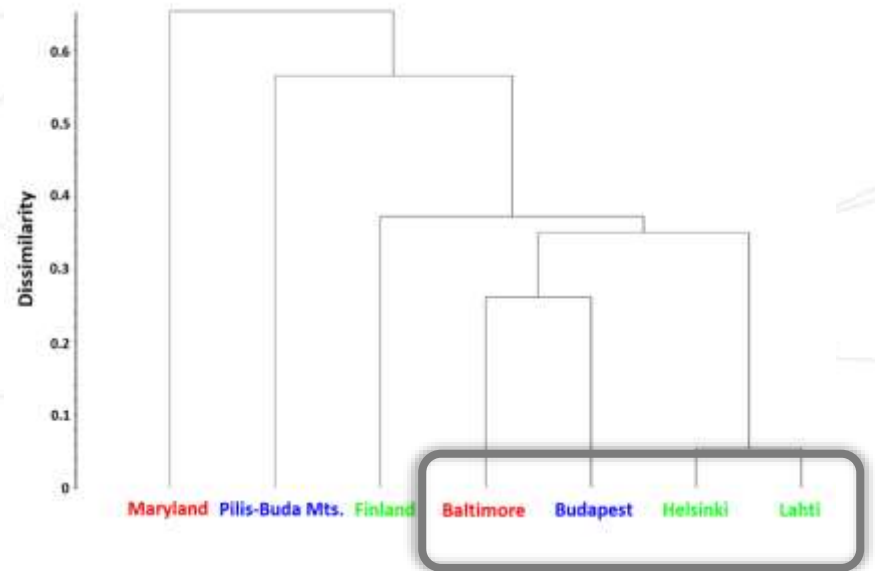




# Are Earthworm Communities Similar Across Regions?



*Yes: Biotic Homogenization*



*Toth et al. 2020*

# Microarthropod Fauna Differs by Habitat Type

Density of springtails in different urban habitats

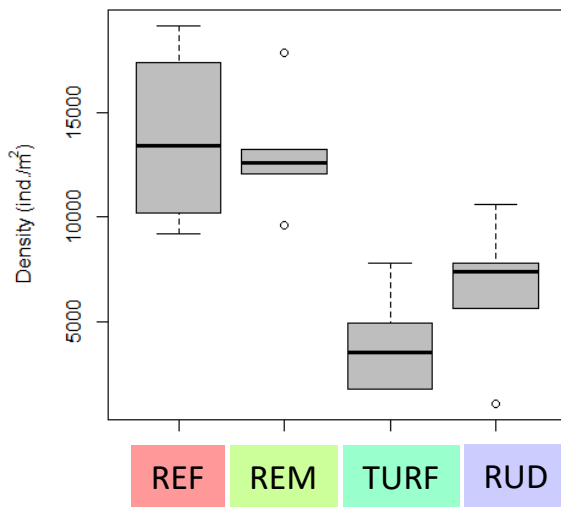
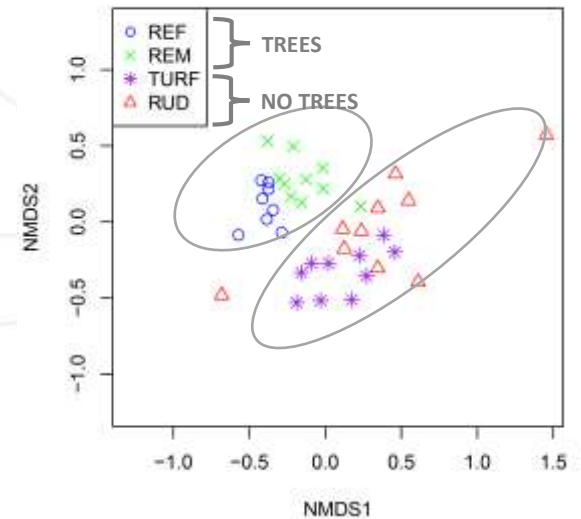


Photo cr: Zsolt Ujvari

Microarthropod community composition



Huang, Yesilonis & Szlavecz 2020



# Isopods: Another Successful Group in Cities

Location	Land use type	Isopoda in pitfall traps	Reference
Yorkshire, UK	Urban agriculture	51%	Turnbull 2012
Sheffield, UK	Gardens (BUGS)	45%	Smith et al. 2006
Toledo, OH	Various	59%	Philpott et al. 2014
San Diego, CA	Various suburban	48%	Bolger et al. 2000
Baltimore, MD	Vacant lots	52%	Szlavec unpubl.



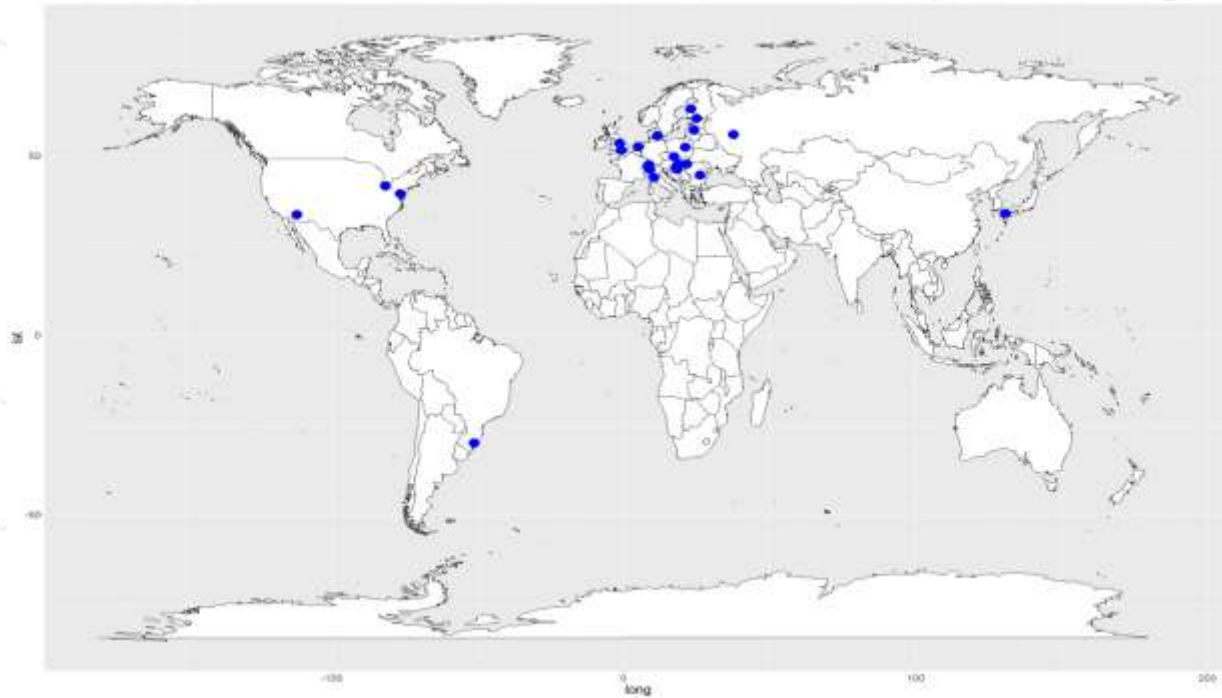
Can dominate the epigeic arthropod fauna, but.....*they can become pests!*

Szlavec et al. 2019





# ...but: Limited geographical coverage



*Szlavec et al. 2019*



# Summary and Conclusions

- Urban soils are alive!
- Urban soil biodiversity research and current urban land conversion do not overlap
- Urban soils have tremendous potential to inform the public about the importance of soil biodiversity and the ecosystem function.
- This knowledge is essential for restoration, management and sustaining long-term soil health in the urban landscape





Vancouver



Durban



Paris



Any city



Shanghai



Melbourne



Sydney

Photos: A. Ossola, A. Vergnes

# Thank you for your attention