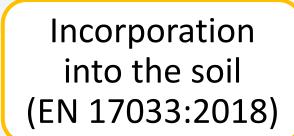


Biodegradable plastics in soil



Physical and biogeochemical input (source of organic C)

Soil functions

OBJECTIVE

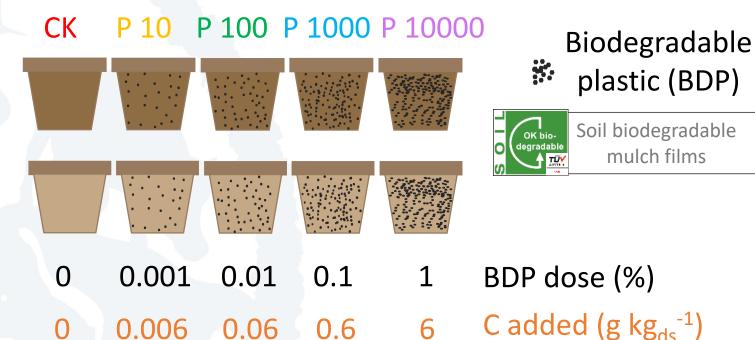
Understand BDP effects on soil quality (microbial biomass, nitrogen cycle, and soil enzyme activities), adding increasing quantities of BDP in two different soils (a loamy and a sandy soil)



The experimentation

Controlled conditions (350 days): Soil humidity = 60% WHC Temperature = 23°C

	Texture (%)	Total organic C (g kg ⁻¹)	Total N (g kg ⁻¹)
LOAMY SOIL	16 sand 70 loam 14 clay	22.8	2.2
SANDY SOIL	60 sand 32 loam 8 clay	18.0	2.0



0.06

0.006

Analysis

CO₂ released (35 days)

C and N pools (dissolved and microbial)

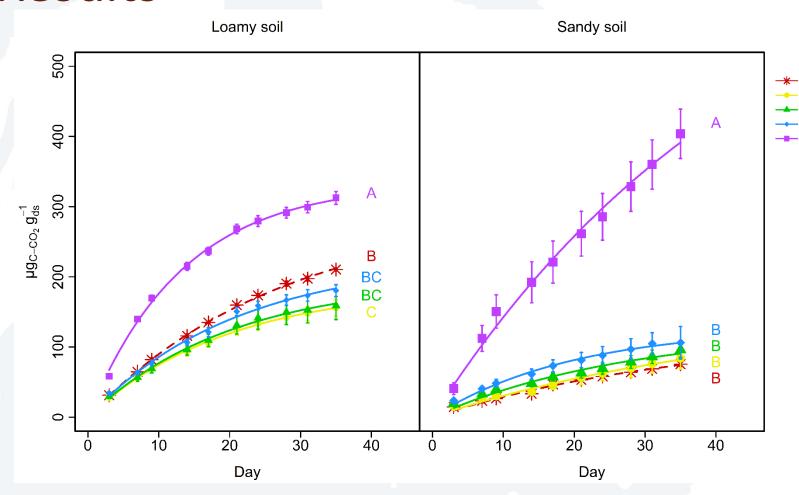
3 enzyme activities (2 hydrolytic, 1 oxidative)



mulch films

0.6

Results



P 10000
increased CO₂
release: +49% in
loamy and +435%
in sandy soil

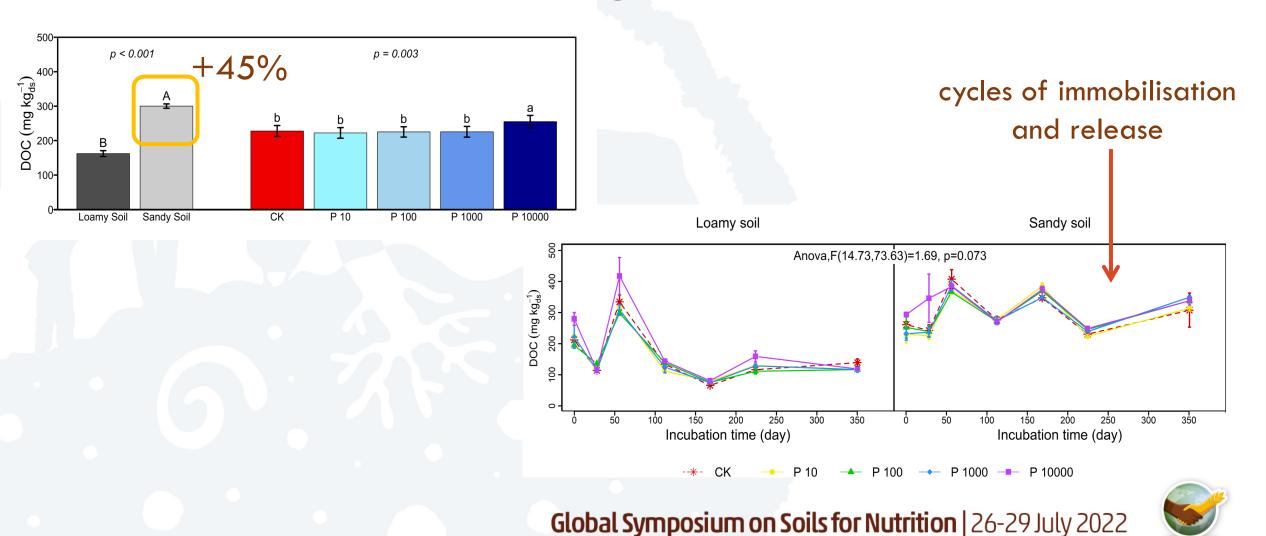
 $CO_2 = CO_{2,max} \cdot (1 - e^{kt})$ (Creamer et al., 2014)



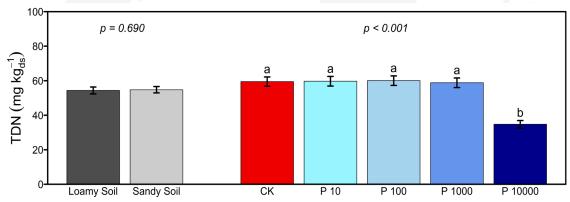
P 10000



Results – Dissolved Organic C

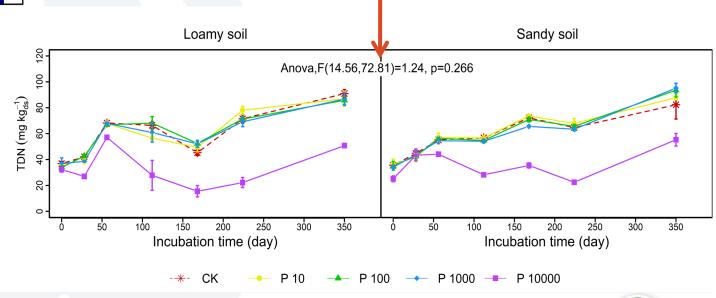


Results - Total Dissolved N



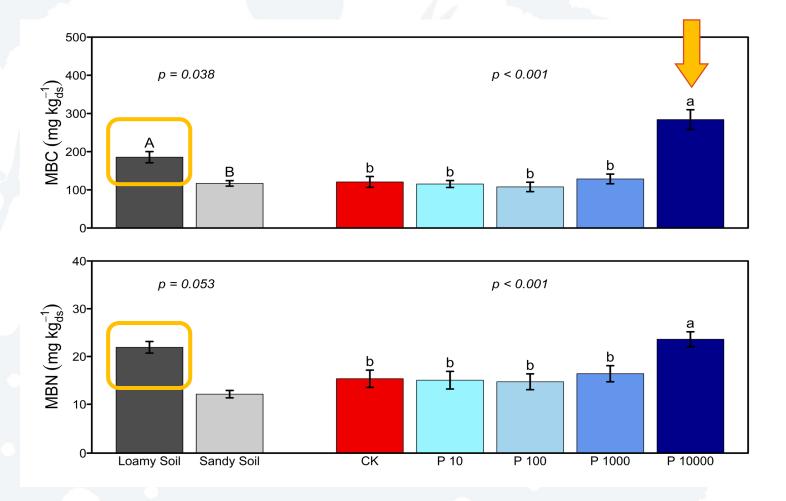
P 10000

N immobilisation in both soils; TDN decrease reaching 200% between days 112 and 224





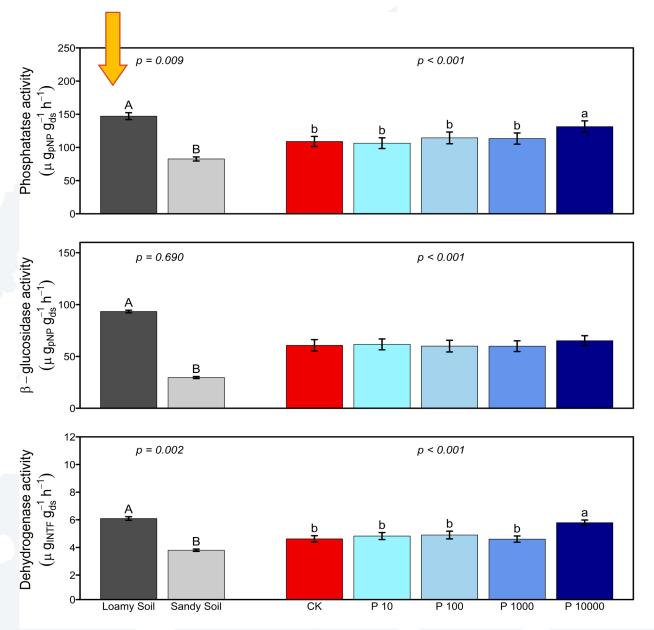
Results - Microbial Biomass



P 10000 increased

MBC and MBN





Results – Soil Enzyme Activities

Loamy > Sandy
P 10000 increased all the
enzyme activities



BIODEGRADABLE PLASTICS IN SOIL

Lower doses (P10, P100, and P1000) induced results that were comparable to those of the control

Their addition to the soil did not affect the soil biochemistry

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Highest BDP dose (P10000) stimulated microbial biomass growth, C mineralization, and available N immobilization

C/N ratio imbalance = N the limiting element
Microbial activity stimulation for SOM decomposition and N mining

Soil texture effects independent of BDP dose

WORK IN PROGRESS





Take a look to the article



Thanks to my co-authors:

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