

Does Earthworm Enhancement lead to changes in Glomalin content in soil?

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What is glomalin?

Better to say glomalin-related soil protein

- Discovered by Sara F. Wright in 1996
- Glycoprotein produced by arbuscular mycorhizal fungi
- Mostly produced by *Glomaromycota*

What were we expecting?

Earthworm (Lumbricus terrestris) enhancement supports the microbial activity and reproduction of glomalin producing fungi – the glomalin content will increase



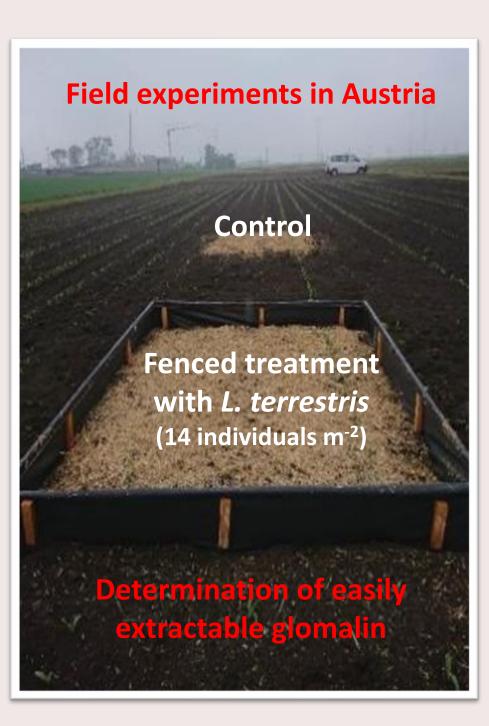
Hhy glomalin?

Soil quality indicator

- Relatively easy extraction (as compared to humic/fulvic acids)
- Responsible for stability of soil aggregates
- Can suport carbon sequestration

Materials and methods

- Field experiments
- Soil-climatic conditions
- Tillage systems



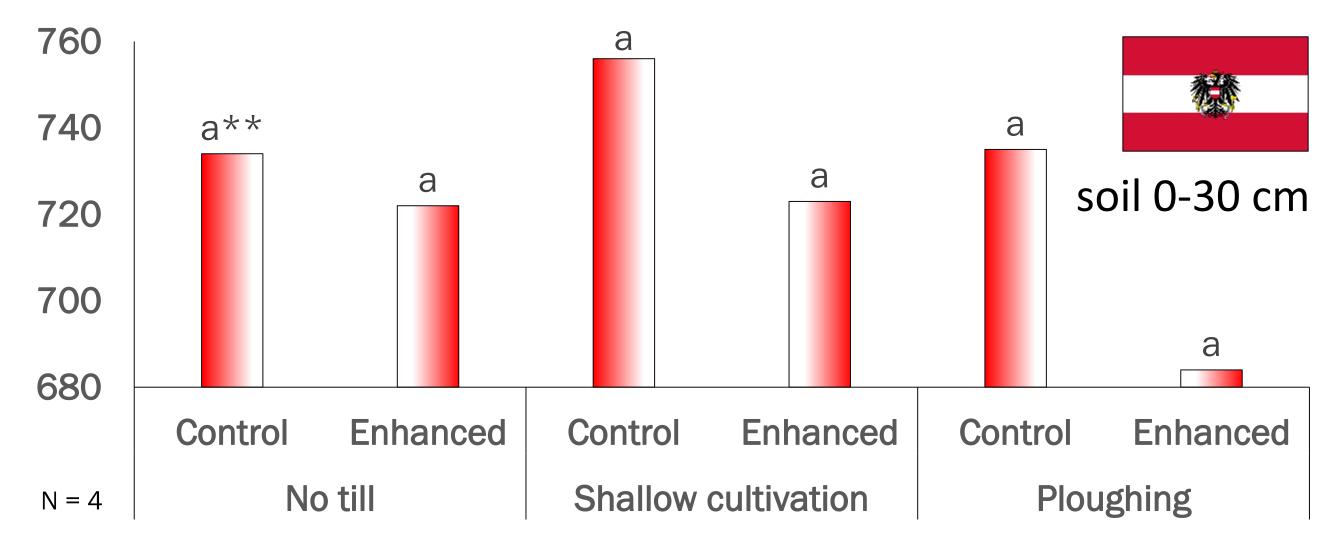
2. Earthworm enhancement supports the microbial activity responsible for mineralization

- the glomalin content will decrease

3) Combination of both hypothesis will lead to no effect on glomalin content

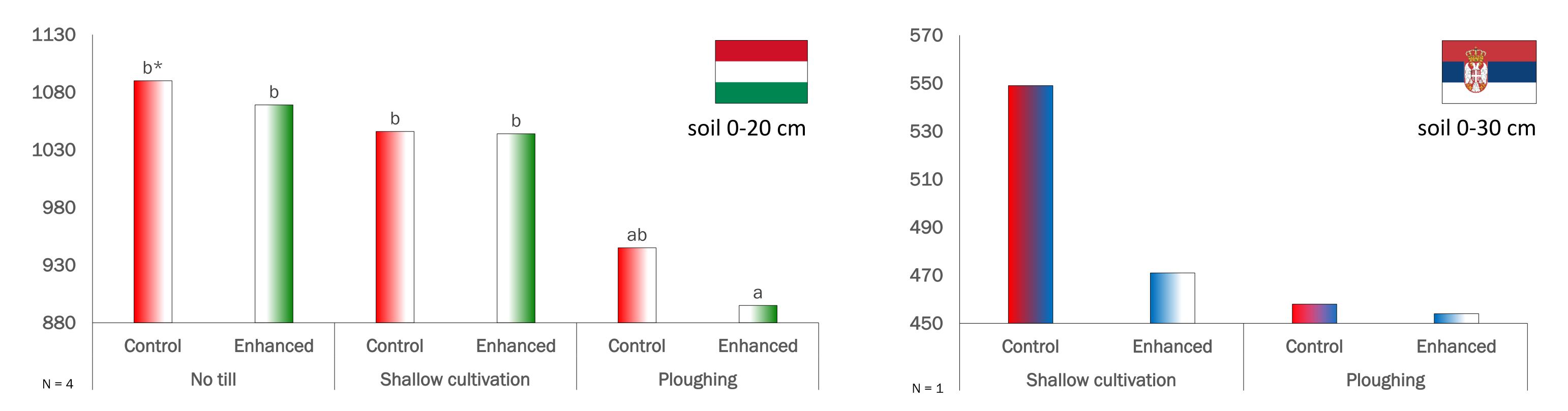
Besults

Content of glomalin (mg kg⁻¹) in Austria after maize harvest



Content of glomalin (mg kg⁻¹) in Hungary after sunflower harvest

Content of glomalin (mg kg⁻¹) in Serbia after maize harvest



**Treatments having no letter in common are significantly different (Tukey test, p<0.05)



The content of glomalin usually decreased in order: *No till > Shallow cultivation > Ploughing* Soil tillage seems to have bigger effect on glomalin content changes as compared to earthworms

The second hypothesis seems to be more reliable: Earthworm enhancement probably led to supporting mineralization processes and so to the decrease of glomalin content in soil





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