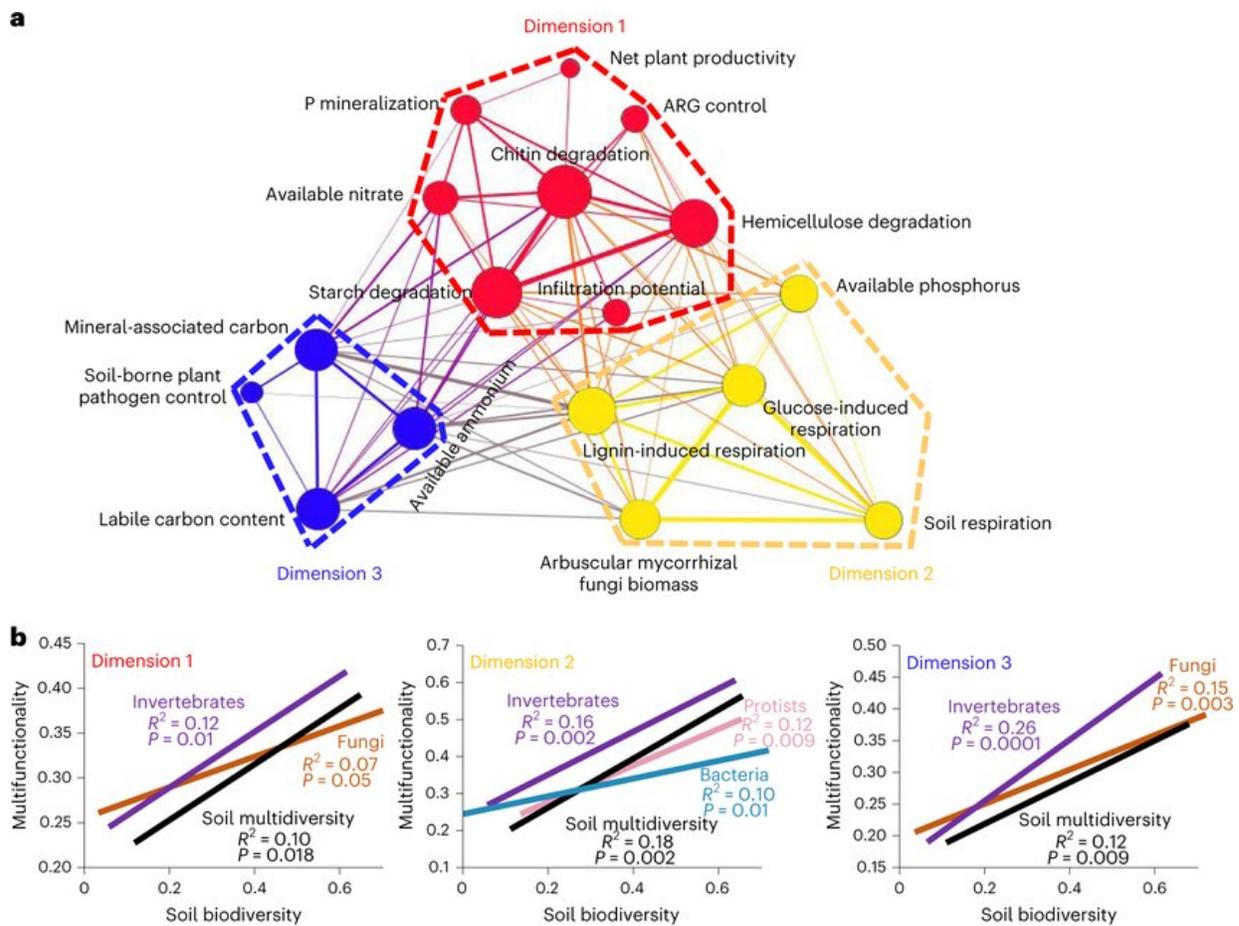


Soil organisms are essential for the maintenance of city parks and gardens, study shows

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Relationships between soil biodiversity and independent dimensions of ecosystem functioning a, Ecological network approach aiming to identify the dimensions of ecosystem function. Each dimension includes functions that are highly correlated with each other. b, Ordinary least squares linear regressions of

soil multidiversity and diversity of bacteria, fungi, protists and invertebrates (standardized between 0 and 1) with multiple dimensions of ecosystem functioning. Credit: *Nature Ecology & Evolution* (2023). DOI: 10.1038/s41559-022-01935-4

City parks and gardens support a rich and diverse community of soil organisms including bacteria, fungi, protists and invertebrates, which often go unnoticed compared with eye-catching plants and animals.

A new study led by the Instituto de Recursos Naturales y Agrobiología de Sevilla (IRNAS-CSIC) and the Institute of Soil Science of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) now suggest that the [biodiversity](#) of these [soil organisms](#) is essential for the maintenance and sustainability of our city parks and gardens.

"When we think about city parks, we often think on the recreative services that they provide to humankind and that support our mental and physical health. However, city parks are seminatural environments and the maintenance of healthy and vibrant parks and gardens require a huge effort from the administration. Our study suggests that [soil](#) organisms are our allies to achieve this goal," explained Dr. Manuel Delgado Baquerizo, leader of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning Lab of the IRNAS-CSIC. "Soils with larger biodiversity also have more biogeochemical tools to allow the flow of energy and matter through the system."

"This biodiversity is often unnoticed, but also play a fundamental role in supporting One Health policies and the ecosystem services that are at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals," explained Delgado Baquerizo, senior author of the manuscript.

Soil taxonomic and genetic diversity is fundamental for supporting multiple dimensions of functions

The study provides novel evidence that soil taxonomic and [genetic diversity](#) is positively correlated with multiple dimensions of ecosystem functions in urban greenspaces. This goes from [carbon sequestration](#) and water regulation to plant pathogen control, and antibiotic resistance regulation. The authors further show that the diversity of different types of organisms have important roles to play in urban soils.

For example, the biodiversity of soil invertebrates is especially important for supporting a high number of functions working at high levels of functioning in urban greenspaces, while that of microbes helps to support the basal levels of functioning.

"Considering their relatively larger body size, capacity to move and process soil and litter, the diversity of invertebrates should be regarded as engineer of urban soils," explained Prof. Haiyan Chu from the CAS. The study also highlights the role of most common species in our soils in supporting multiple functions. "Considering different aspects of soil biodiversity in [urban planning](#) is essential to ensure the sustainability of these ecosystems," said Prof. Chu.

The importance of the soil biome

Soil biodiversity supports the delivery of multiple ecosystem functions in urban greenspaces. This is the conclusion of a new study published in the journal *Nature Ecology and Evolution*. Unexpectedly, plant diversity had a limited capacity to influence soil ecosystem functions in urban greenspaces.

"Plants in urban greenspaces are often non-indigenous species, have

come from elsewhere, often a different continent, and have been selected for their horticultural value rather than their capacity to improve surface soils," explains Dr. Kunkun Fan from CAS.

Even so, "Plant diversity is indispensable for other [ecosystem services](#) such as air purification, cooling, relaxation, and beautification, other than the basic ecosystem functions in natural ecosystems, and therefore, a fundamental component of urban greenspaces," said Prof. Chu.

"Considering both plant and soil biodiversity in urban greenspaces is key to support the sustainability of urban [ecosystems](#) and human well-being," said Delgado Baquerizo.

To investigate the importance of soil biodiversity in supporting the maintenance of urban greenspaces, the international team of scientists conducted a standardized survey in urban greenspaces from 56 municipalities across six continents and collected data of 18 surrogates of ecosystem functions and thousands of species of soil microbes and fauna. This work contributes to our knowledge on the role of soil organisms in terrestrial environments, which is one of the main goals of the Biodiversity and Ecosystem Functioning Lab at IRNAS-CSIC.

More information: Kunkun Fan et al, Soil biodiversity supports the delivery of multiple ecosystem functions in urban greenspaces, *Nature Ecology & Evolution* (2023). [DOI: 10.1038/s41559-022-01935-4](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-022-01935-4)

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