



Dynamics of Soil Microbial Diversity in the Context of Land Use and Hydrothermal Changes

This study examines the characteristics of microbial communities, their sensitivity to abiotic factors, and the impact of anthropogenic changes on the functioning of soil biocenoses.

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Abundance of Microflora in Different Land Use Types

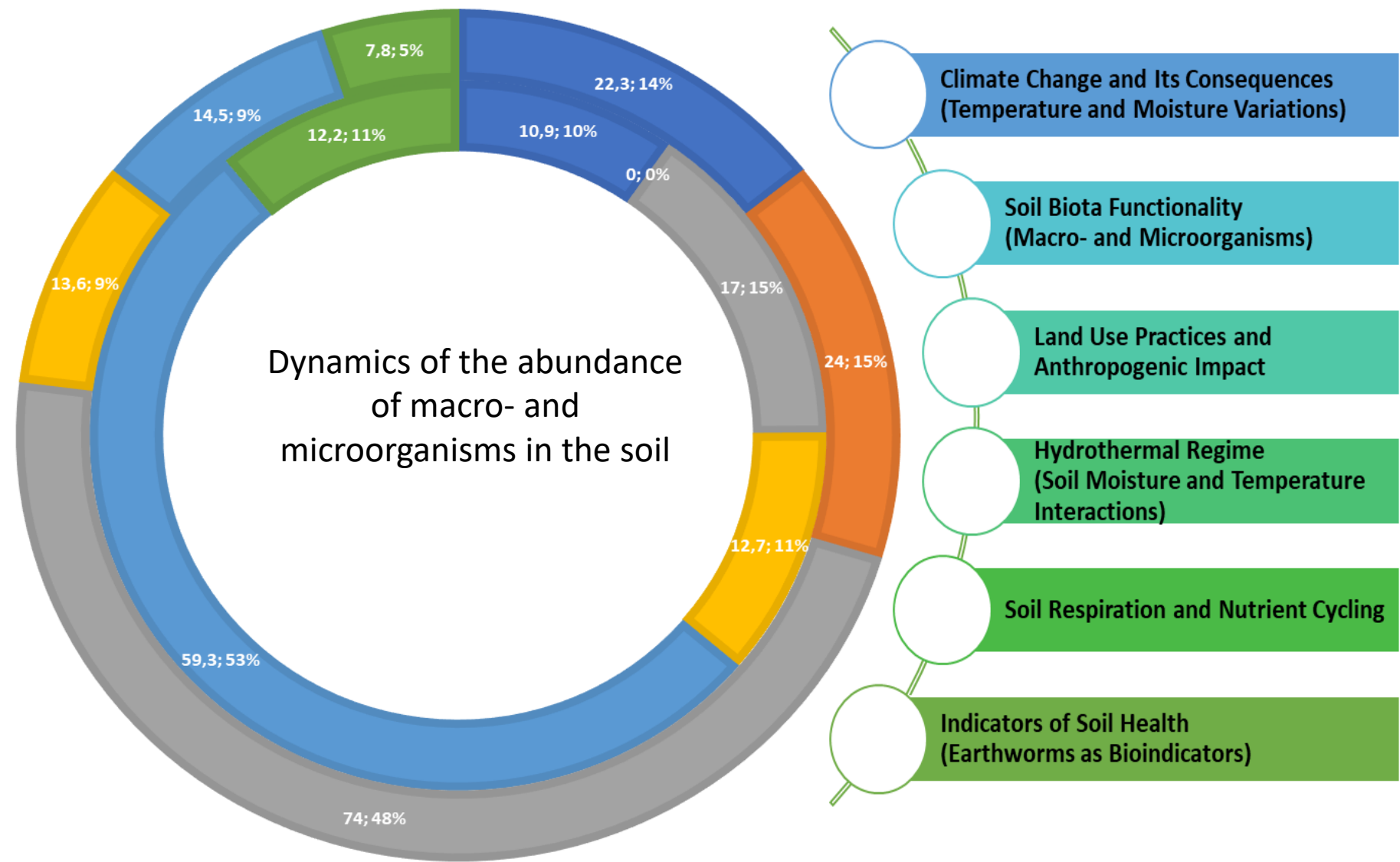
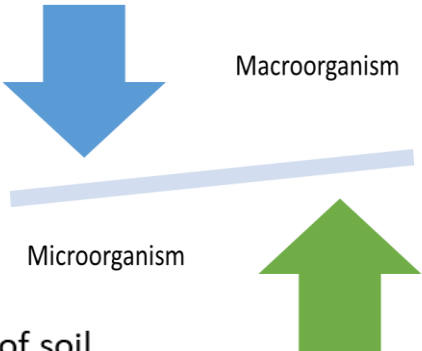
- Moisture, %

■ Abundance of Lumbricina, individuals/m²

■ Diversity of soil micromycetes, CFU/g of soil
- Soil temperature, °C

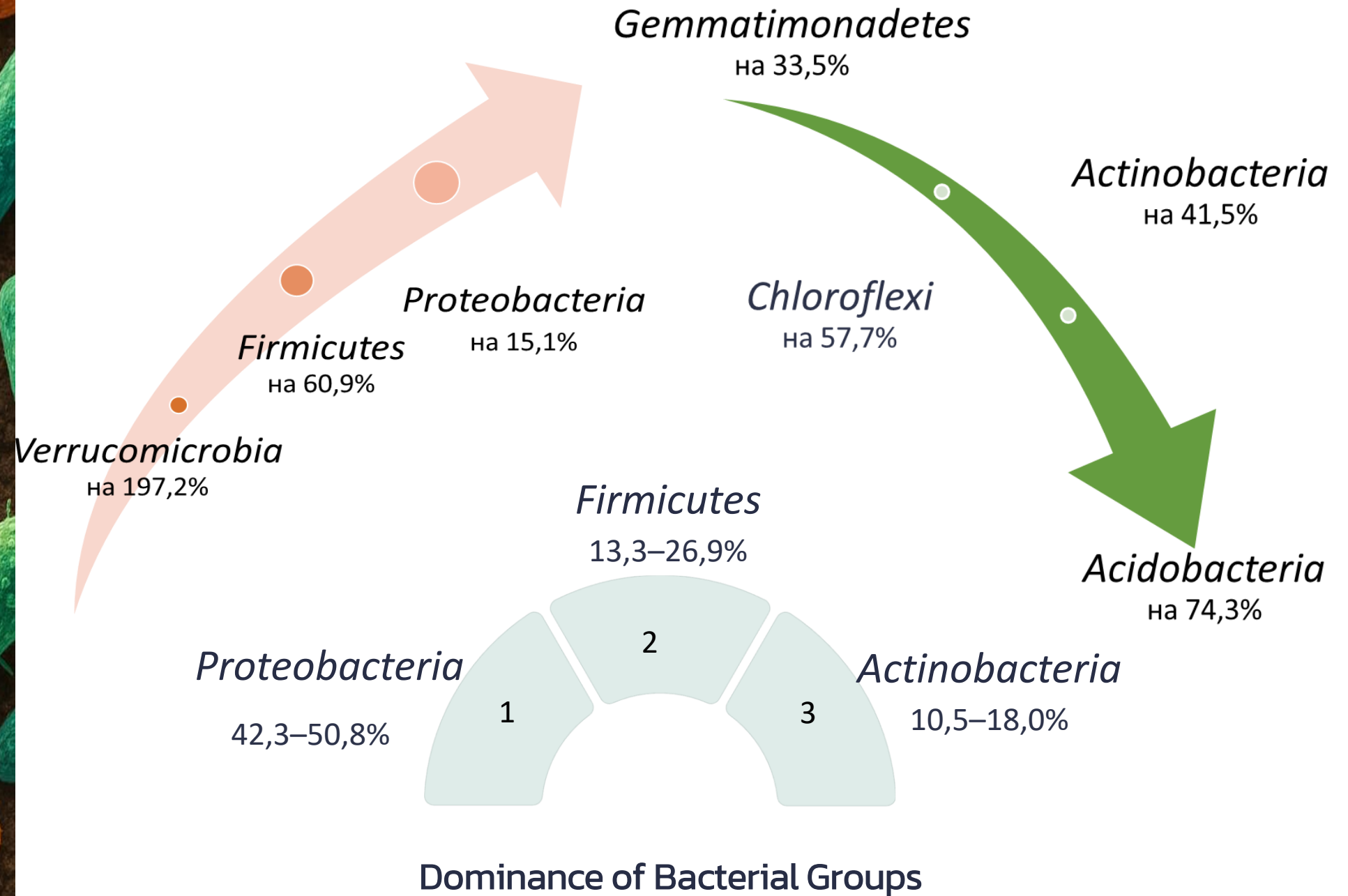
■ Diversity of soil bacteria, CFU/g of soil

■ Soil biological activity, %



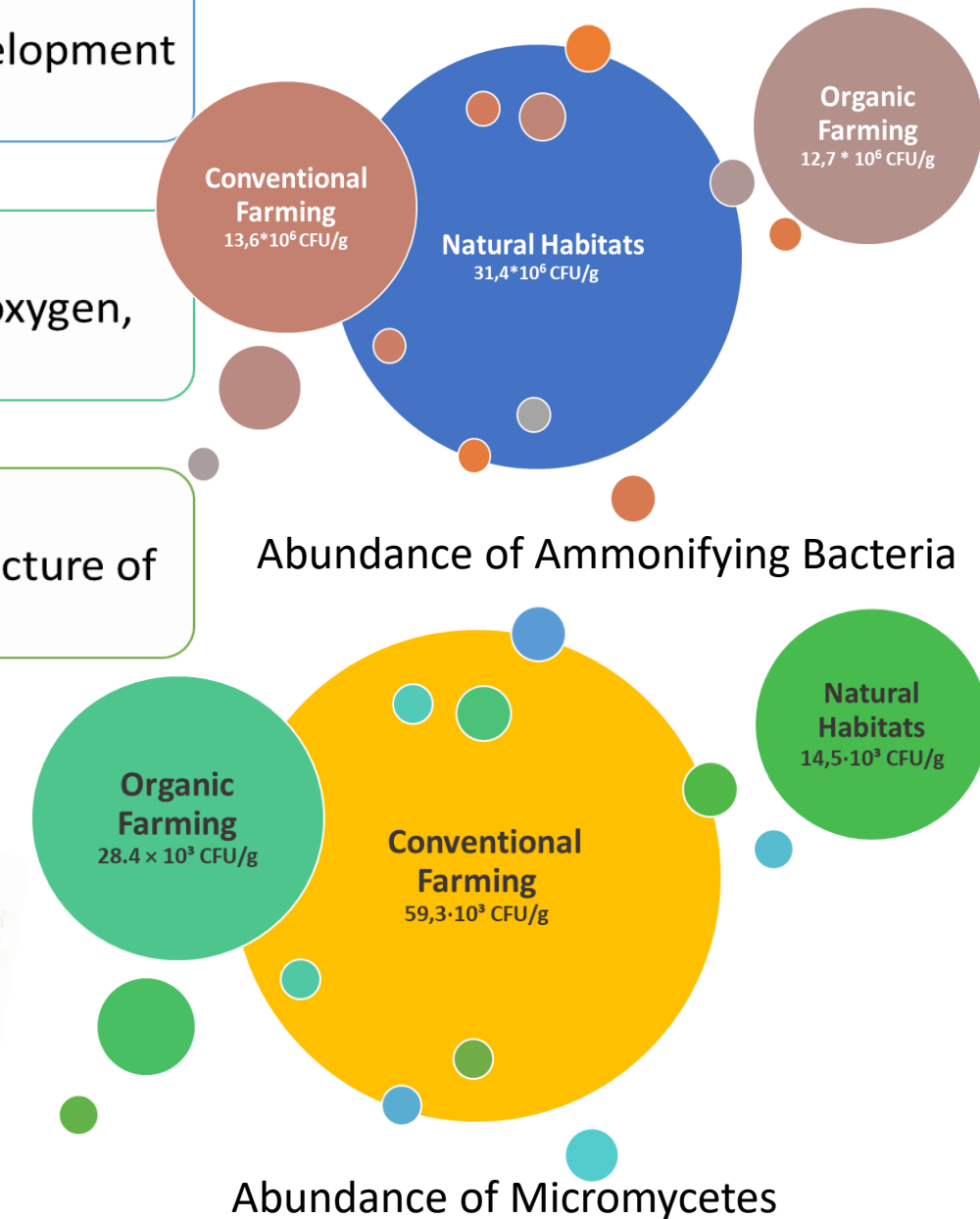
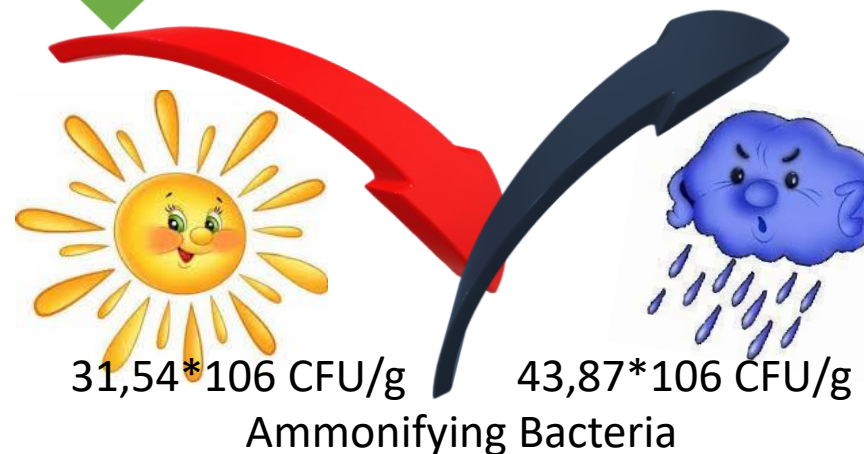
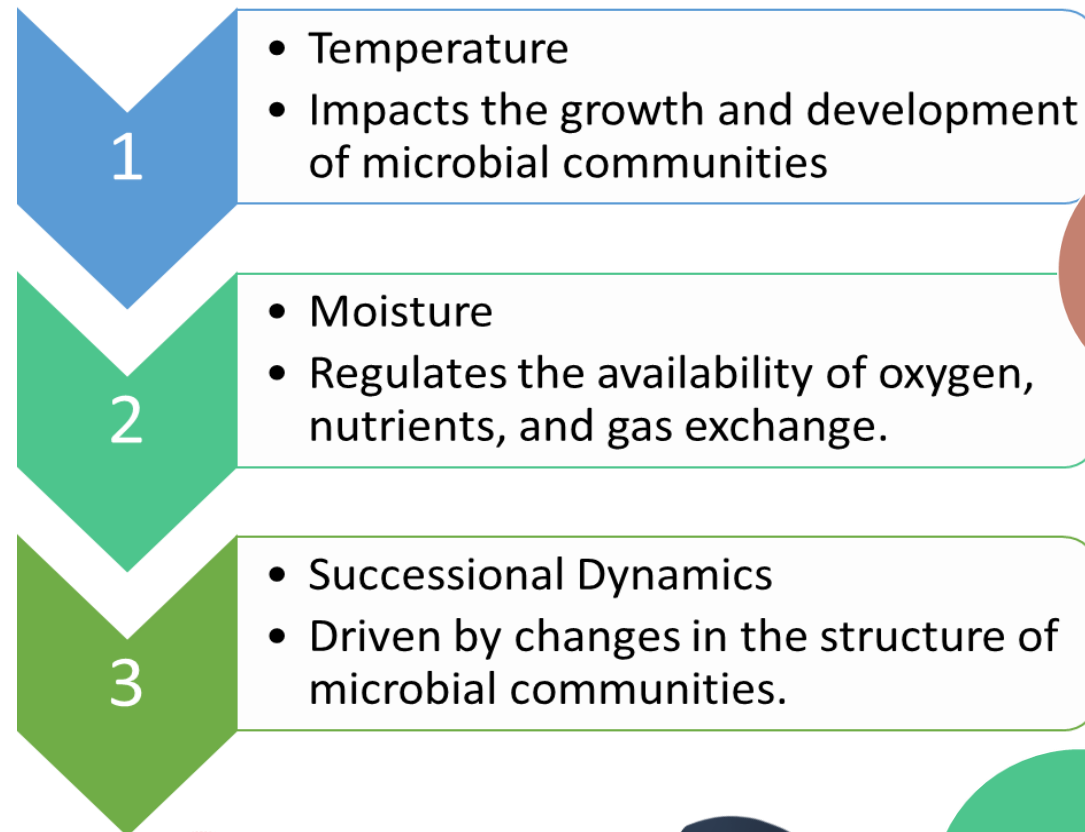


Impact of Hydrothermal Conditions on Bacterial Abundance





Sensitivity of Microbial Communities to Temperature and Moisture





Direction of Microbiological Processes in Soil

Impact of hydrothermal factors on soil carbon dioxide emissions, mg CO₂ / kg soil / day

- Increased humidity
- Insufficient humidity
- Elevated temperature



| Variant | Oligotrophy Coefficient | Mineralization-Immobilization Coefficient | Pedotrophy Coefficient |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| High Moisture, Natural Habitats | 0,31 | 0,84 | 0,40 |
| Drought, Conventional Farming | 0,52 | 1,07 | 0,75 |
| Warming, Organic Farming | 0,83 | 1,25 | 1,63 |