





Presenting at the

Summary of Activities 2020

Minerals

Thursday, May 20 9:00 AM - 11:00 AM PT

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# Genomics Solutions for Ecosystem Reclamation Following Mine Closure: Topsoil Stockpiles and Biodiversity

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#### **INTRODUCTION:** TOPSOIL STOCKPILES

- Source of native seeds, nutrients, structure, and symbiotic microorganisms
- Topsoil is stripped and stored on site for post-mining restoration
- Storage may damage soil quality hindering restoration, but more information is needed

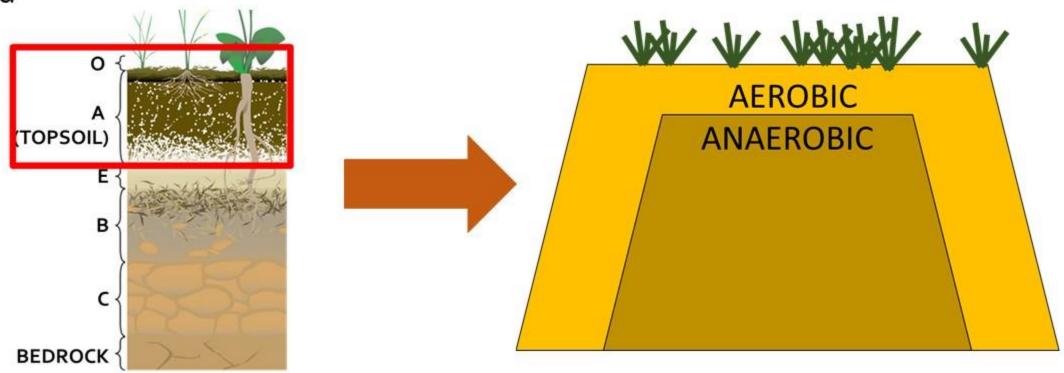


Figure 1. Diagram of topsoil stockpile storage

### **INTRODUCTION: OBJECTIVES**

## Assess geochemical properties and soil microbial communities with stockpile depth



 Improve knowledge on how topsoil stockpile height impacts soil quality



 Provide information and suggestions to industry, that may improve reclamation practices



 Understand environmental impacts of disturbance on soil



Figure 2. Sampling of topsoil stockpile

#### **METHODS: SAMPLING**

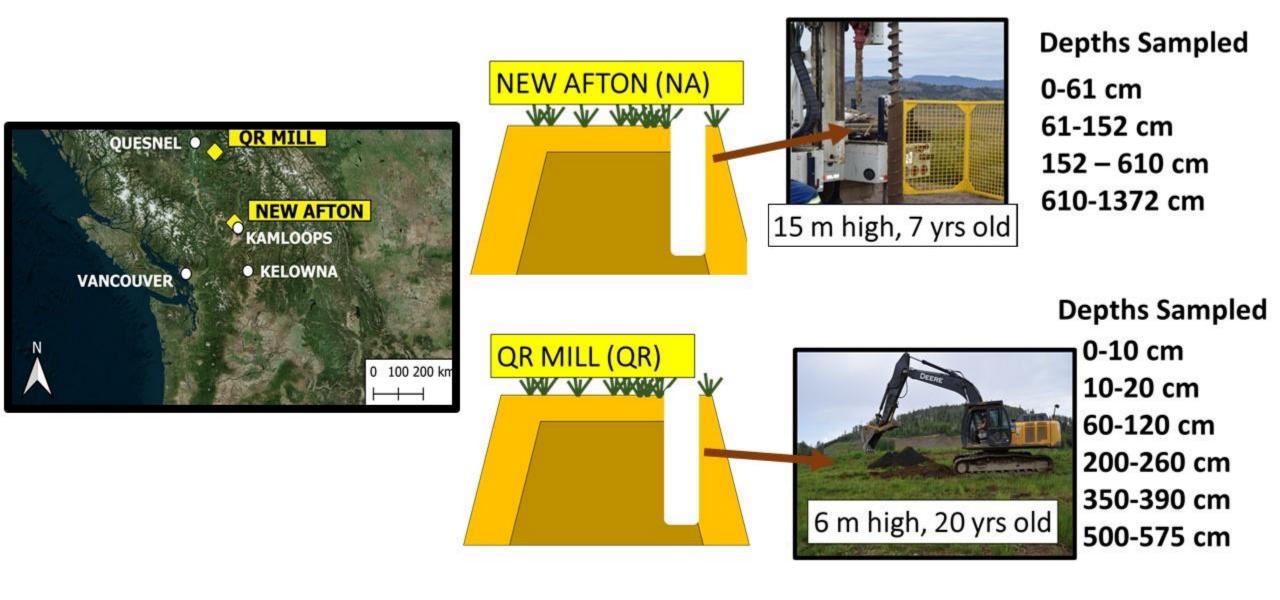


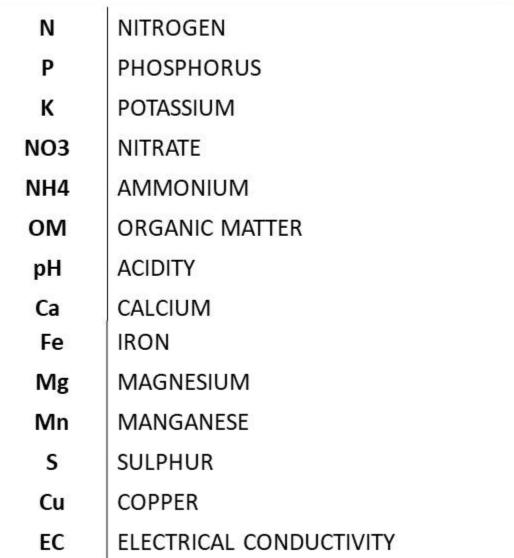
Figure 3. Sampling locations and depths of topsoil stockpiles

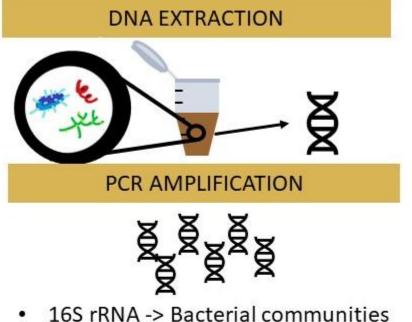
#### **METHODS:** SOIL ANALYSES

### Geochemical changes with depth



### Microbial changes with depth ₹





- ITS Region -> Fungal communities

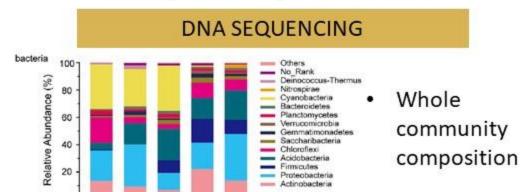
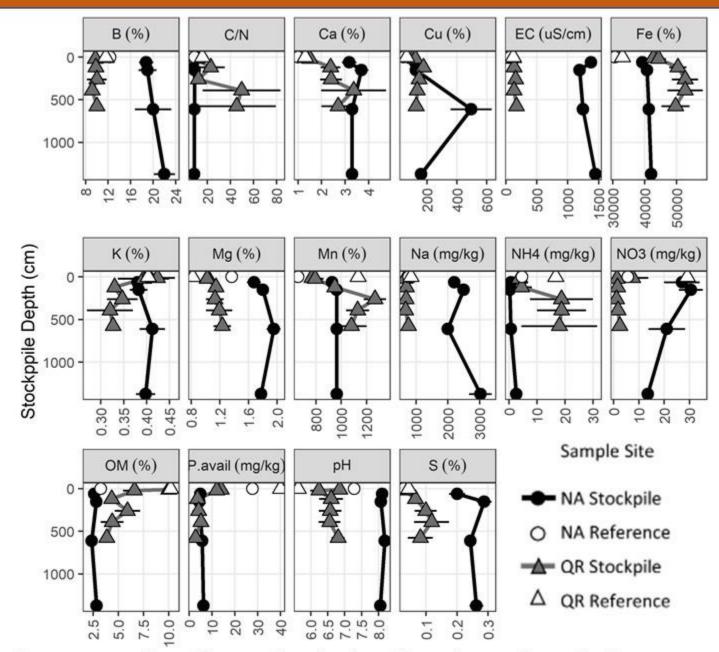


Figure 5. Diagram of sequencing process

Figure 4. List of key geochemical properties measured

#### **RESULTS: CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**



### Changes With Increasing Depth: General Trends

#### Decrease in:

NO<sup>3(NA)</sup>, Na<sup>(NA)</sup>, B<sup>(NA)</sup>, K<sup>(QR)</sup>, OM<sup>(QR)</sup>, Avail P<sup>(QR)</sup>

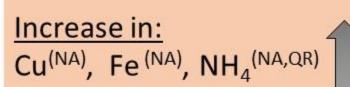


Figure 6. Stratigraphic geochemical profiles of topsoil stockpiles

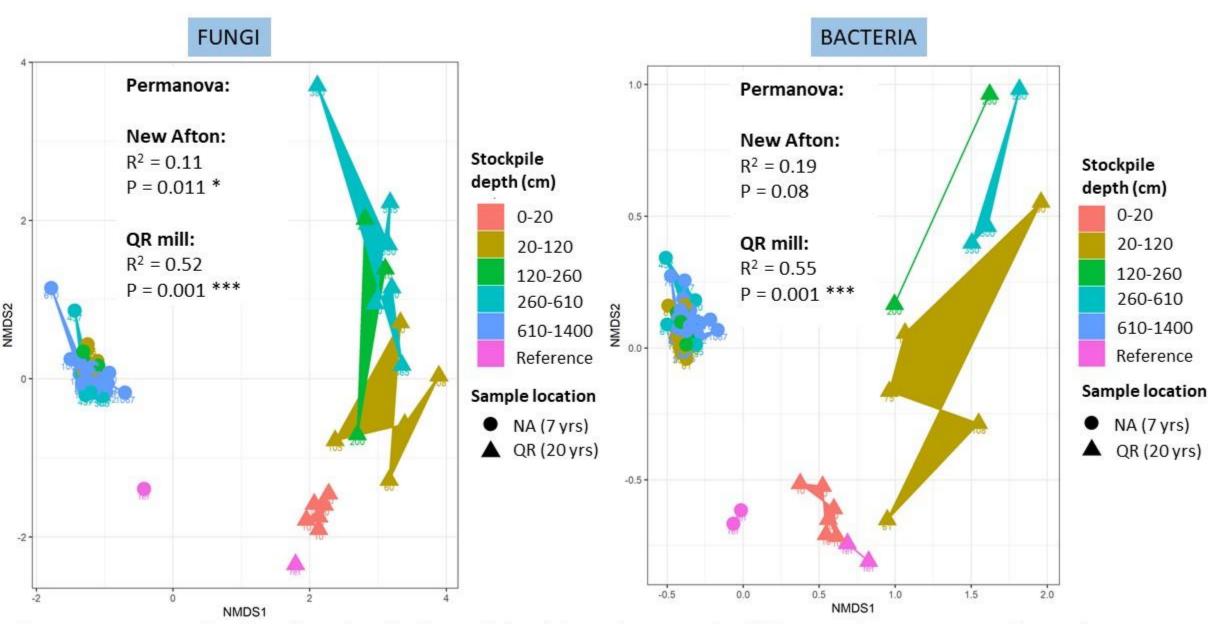


Figure 7. NMDS ordination plots showing bacterial and fungal community differences between topsoil samples



Invertebrate Focus

 Plant and ecosystem functioning

Sensitive to the environment

Largest animal biomass

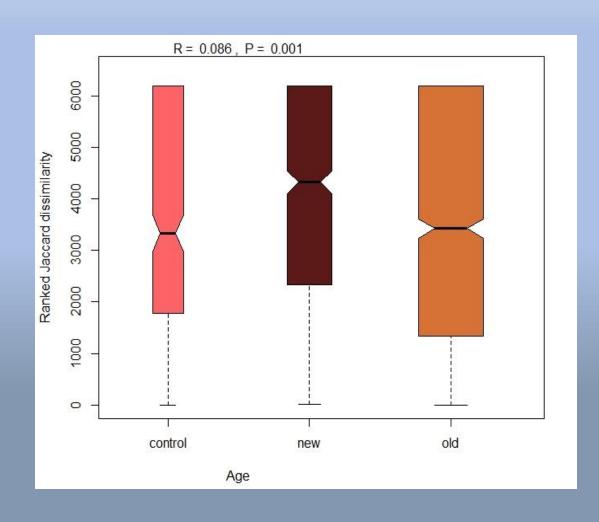
### Objectives

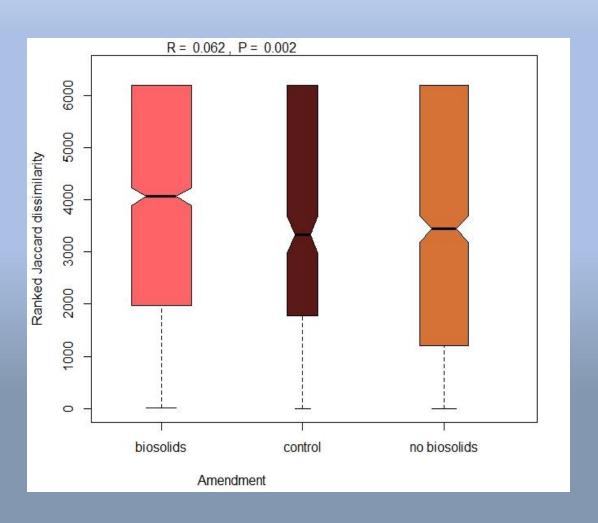
Monitor reclamation trajectory

Evaluate invertebrate community composition

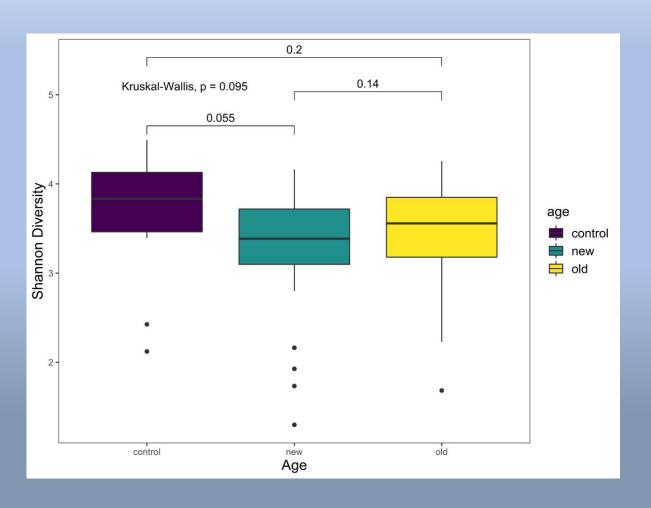


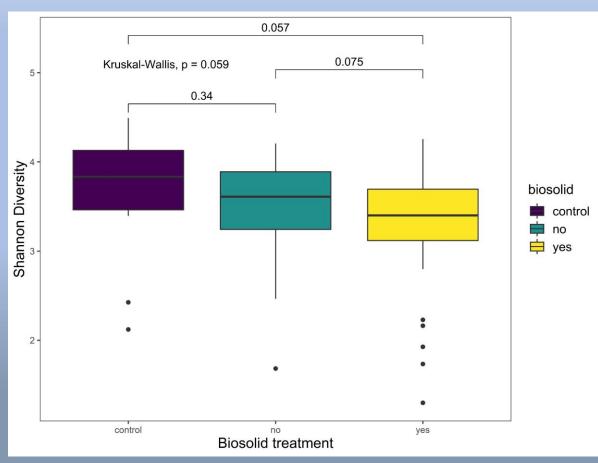
## Invertebrate community was significantly associated with age and amendment



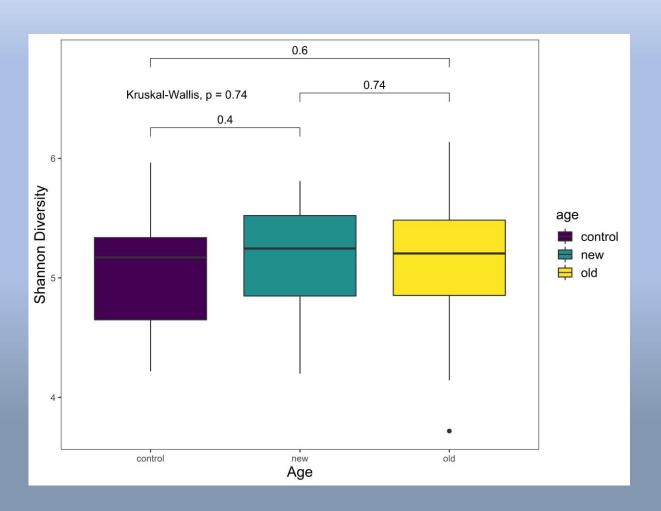


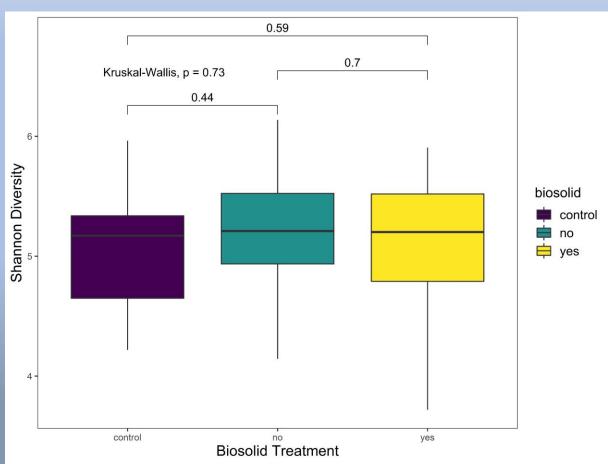
### How microbial biodiversity metrics are impacted?





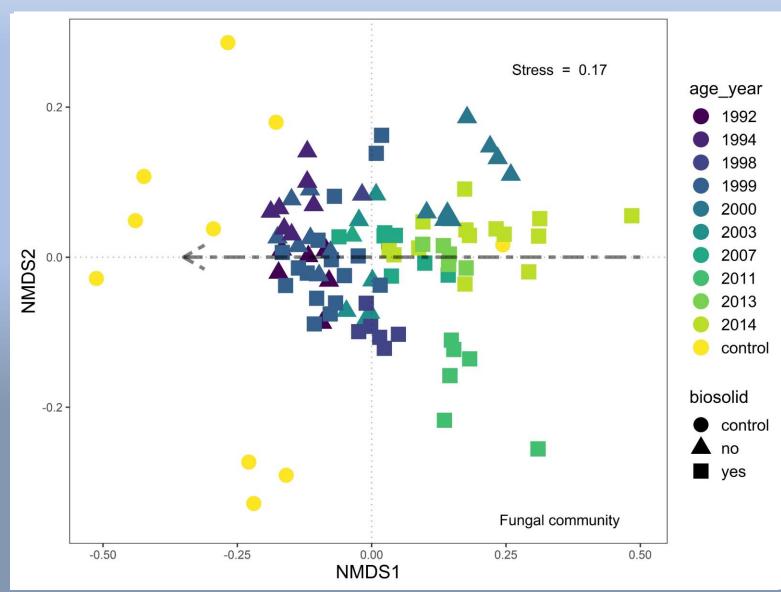
### How microbial biodiversity metrics are impacted?





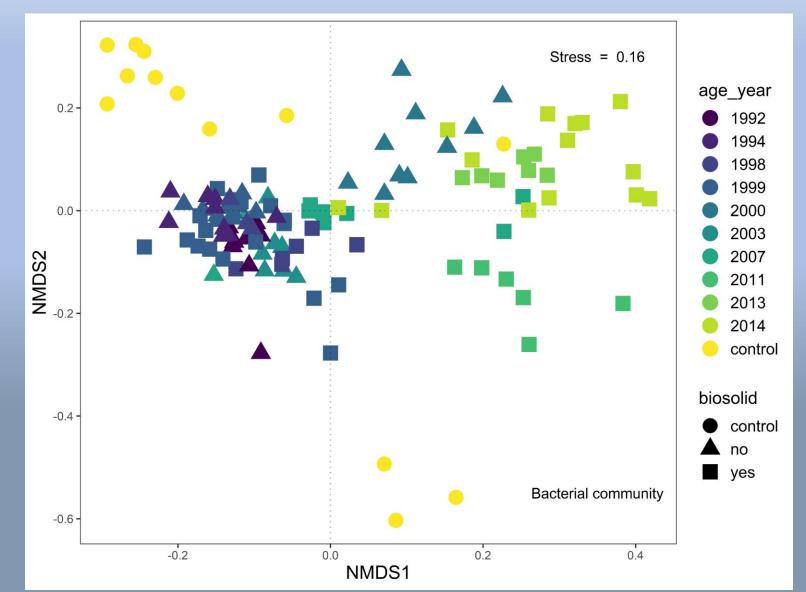
### **Bacterial Shannon diversity**

## How do reclamation strategies and time since reclamation impact microbial community composition?



- Biosolid treatment (i.e. presence and absence) was a significant predictor of microbial community composition
- The trajectory of microbial community composition moved towards the control (reference site)
- Importantly, age since reclamation is the major determiner of this trajectory
- From the data, it appears that regardless of the reclamation strategy if a reclaimed site is given adequate time fungal community may become similar to the reference site

## How do reclamation strategies and time since reclamation impact microbial community composition?



Similar response as the fungal community where the bacterial community composition appears to be moving towards the reference site with age

### **Conclusion**

- Microbial communities were significantly associated with depth at the stockpiles
- Invertebrate community were significantly associated with age and amendment
- Although significantly different microbial community from site with different reclamation strategies trends towards reference site
- Given enough time (since reclamation) microbial community at reclaimed sites can potentially recover to native (reference) state

### **Current Work**

- Analysis of metagenomics sequences
- Explore association with functional potential with age of reclamation and amendment application











## Thank you













