

## **Microbial environmental feedbacks and the evolution of soil organic matter**

Nicholas J Bouskill<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Climate and Ecosystem Sciences Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, CA, 94710.

The vast majority of Earth's organic matter is stored in soil. The products of microbial metabolism as well as dead microbes (necromass), along with residues from plants and other organisms at different stages of decomposition, constitute a large fraction of that soil organic matter (SOM). The ability of microbes to modify and degrade SOM depends on physicochemical characteristics of the soil, affecting SOM stability and persistence. While the contributions of microbes to the decomposition and loss of SOM have been intensively studied, their role in maintaining the terrestrial SOM is poorly understood. Specifically, how fungi, bacteria, and archaea participate in SOM production, its interaction with minerals, and the formation of soil aggregates remains a significant gap in our understanding of the terrestrial nutrient cycle. The chemical composition of SOM is in large measure determined by soil bacterial metabolism, which is impacted by changes in rainfall patterns. This talk will describe progress within the first year of this project. Overall, we employ field and laboratory experiments and computational modeling to understand the role of microbial communities in stabilizing SOM under drought in tropical soils