Culture-independent studies have revealed that just 1 gram of soil may contain about 50,000 different bacterial species, representing the most diverse microbial communities on Earth. Estimates of the global bacterial diversity even exceed 1 billion species. By comparison, the number of bacterial species that are described and hence available for detailed physiological and biochemical characterization amounts to just 17,000. Microbes are the major drivers of biogeochemical transformations, hence their diversity, functions and interactions need to be resolved in order to arrive at a causal understanding of the soil ecosystem. This has now become possible with the advent of modern molecular, bioinformatics, and cultivation-based approaches.

Wednesday, 14 April at 11 am, virtuell via Go -To - Meeting

All interested ZALF members are cordially invited.
We are looking forward to your contributions in the subsequent discussion.