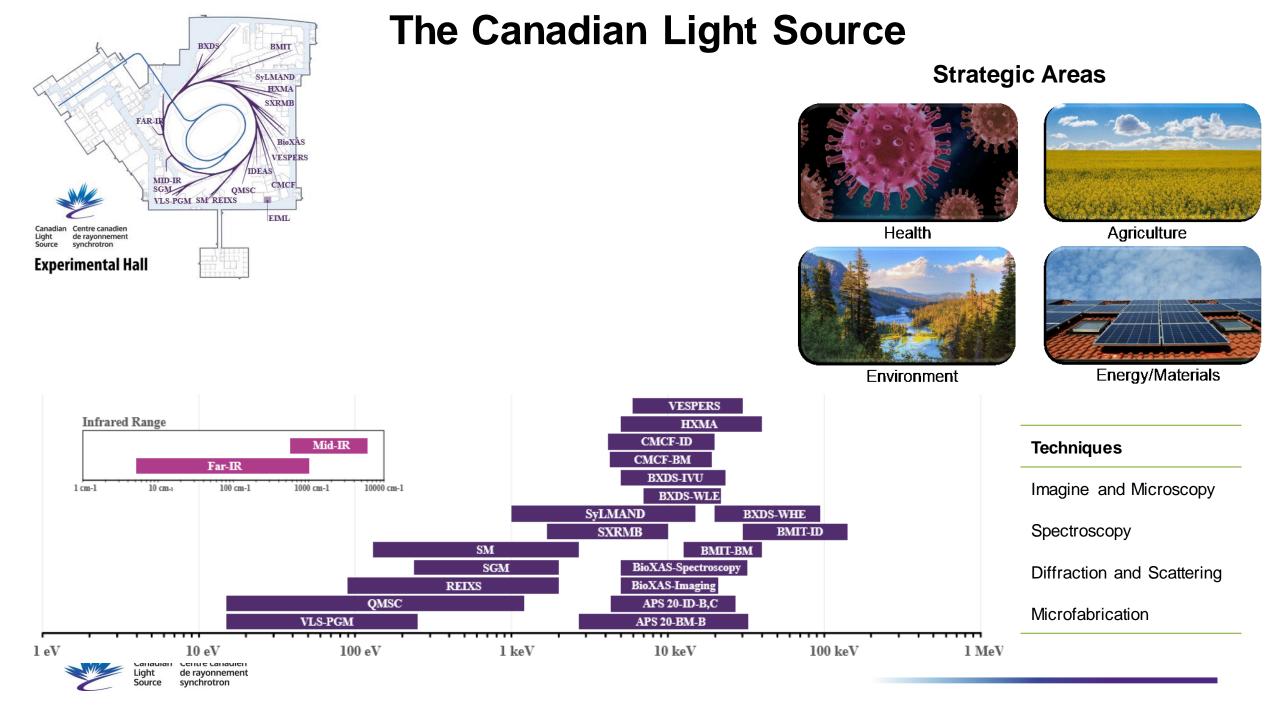
Canadian Light Source contribution to Agriculture

Lucia Zuin, Senior Scientist, PALSA LOC Chair Nov 21st 2024







Agriculture as strategically important discipline @ CLS

- **%** Canada: 4.3 acres per capita of arable land
- 💥 Saskatchewan: more than 40% of Canada's arable land; 55 acres per capita of arable land

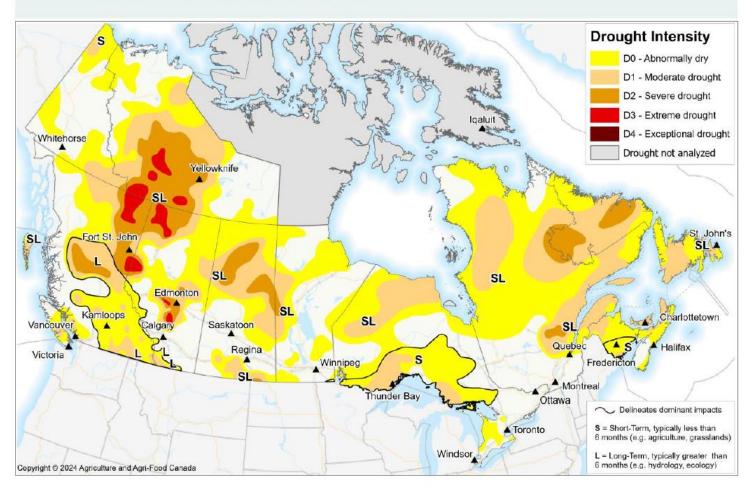


Food production to feed a growing world population needs to nearly double by 2050



Canadian Drought Monitor

Conditions as of September 30, 2024



Unclassified / Non classifié



Pan-American Light Sources for Agriculture: PALSA



Canadian Centre canadien Light de rayonnement Source synchrotron







2021



2019

025 AUGUST 20-22 PAN AMERICAN LIGHT SOURCES FOR AGRICULTURE SASKATOON, CANADA

ADVANCING SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD RESEARCH

This hybrid event will showcase state-of-the-art research aimed at furthering agriculture and food research through the use of synchrotron techniques.

Watch the website for more details or email palsaloc@lightsource.ca!

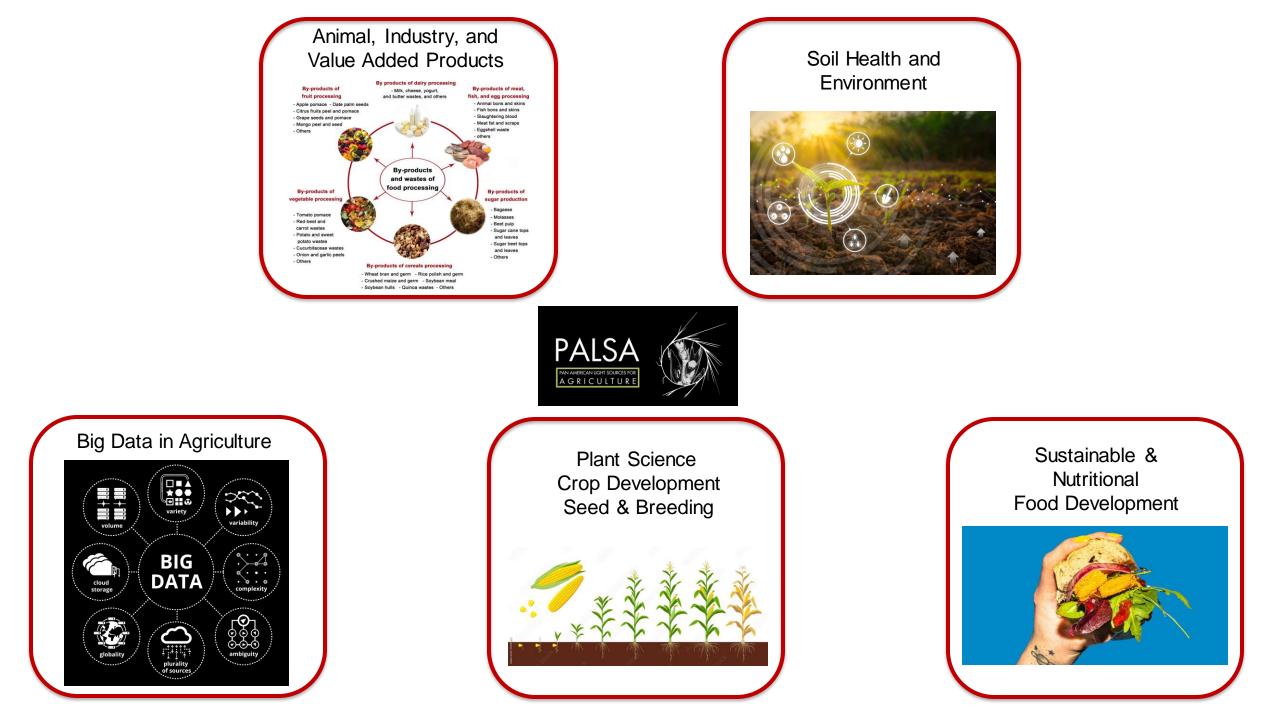


Light

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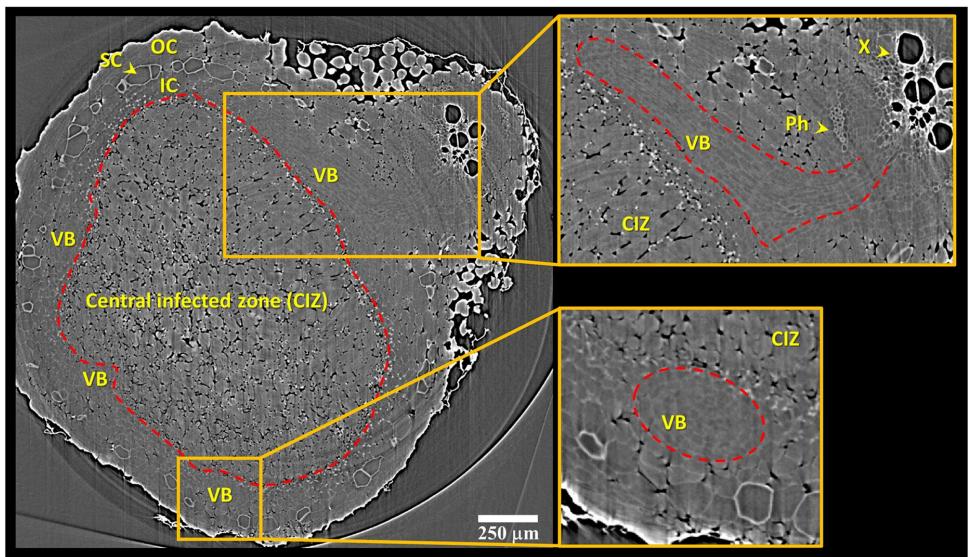
CHESS





Visualization and Quantitative Evaluation of Functional Structures of Soybean Root Nodules via Synchrotron X-ray Imaging

The efficiency of N2-fixation in legume–rhizobia symbiosis is a function of root nodule activity. A quantitative evaluation of these tissues is essential to unravel their functional importance in N2-fixation.



Synchrotron X-ray microtomogram of a fresh root nodule.

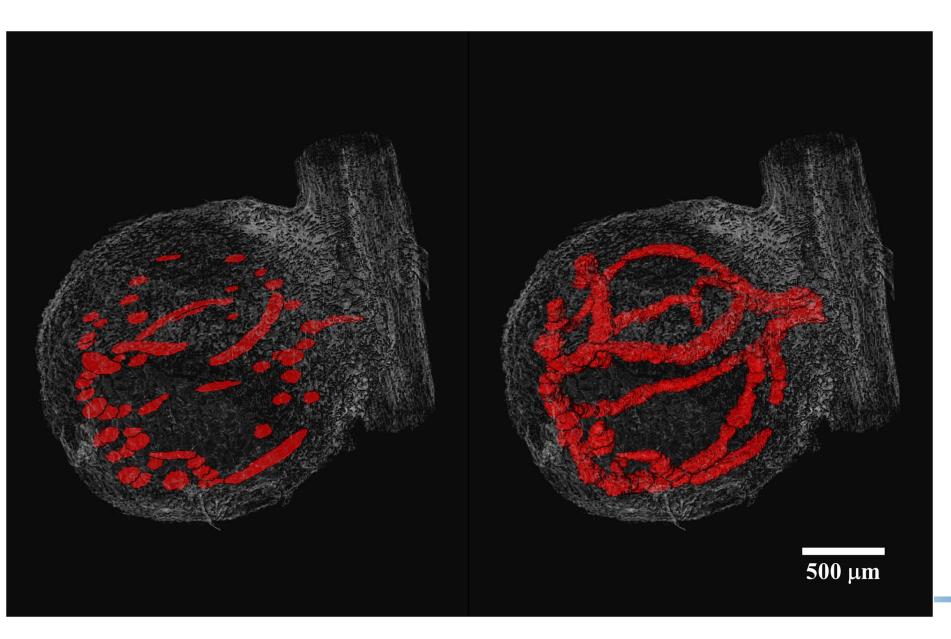
The central infected zone (CIZ) is identified by the packed non-infected cells of the boundary layer that surrounds it.

The vascular bundle (VB) outlines in red.

The scleroid layer (SC), separating the inner (IC) and outer (OC) cortices, is labeled.

BMIT @ CLS

The tomographic nodule volume obtained through the reconstruction of synchrotron X-ray μ -CT images acquired from a fresh root nodule at BMIT

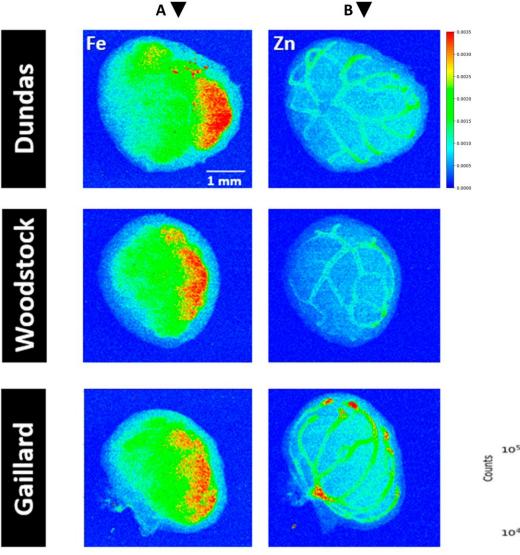


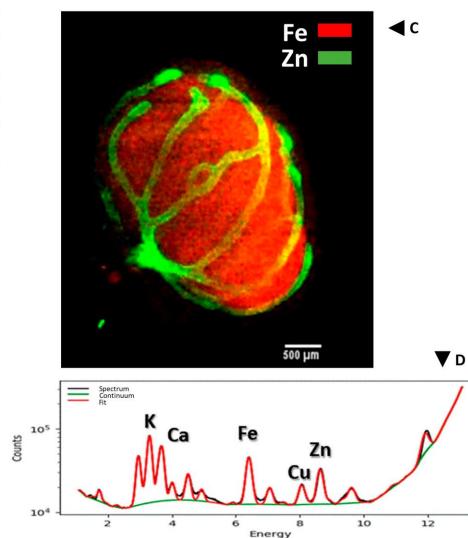
3D model of soybean nodule vasculature obtained through a (semi)automated segmentation approach using the smart interpolation algorithm **Biomedisa**.

Left panel: manual segmentation of the VBs was performed on every 40th slice within the tomographic volume of the nodule.

Right panel: Biomedisa's Interpolation resulting in the reconstruction of a 3D model of nodule vasculature.

DOI: 10.34133/plantphenomics.0203





Synchrotron X-ray fluorescence imaging (SR-XRF) revealed a distinctive localization of Fe (A) and Zn (B), allowing for their visualization in 2 dimensions.

(C) reveals the localization of Fe within the bacteroid containing cells of the central infected zone tissue (CIZ), and Zn within the nodule vasculature (VB) in a soybean nodule.

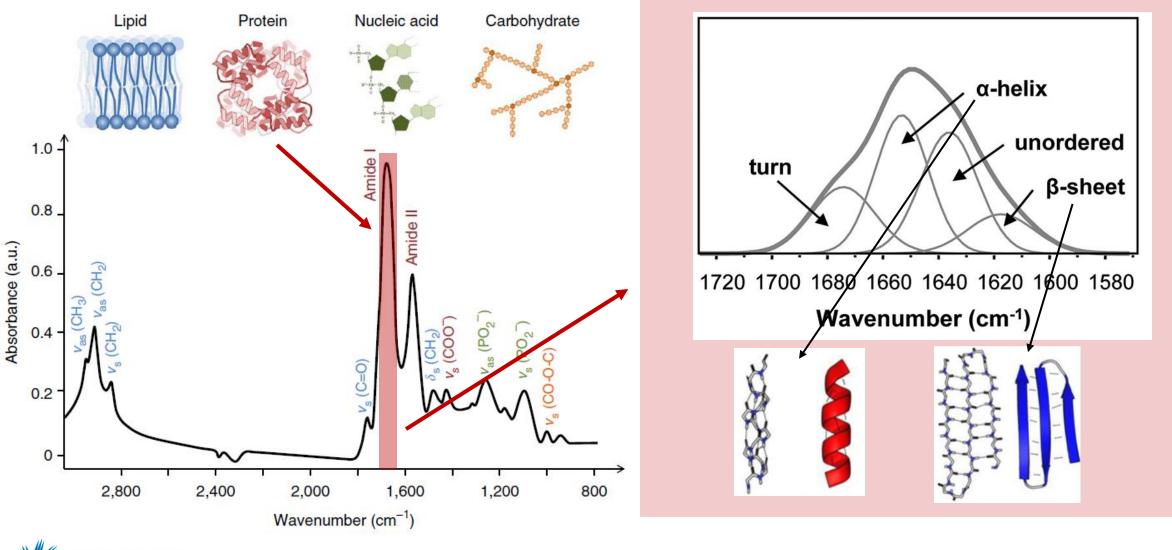
(D) representative X-ray fluorescence emission spectrum of a nodule.

BioXAS-Imaging @ CLS



DOI: 10.34133/plantphenomics.0203

'Typical' Bio/Life/Plant/Food IR Spectrum



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mid-IR @ CLS

Tissue specific changes in elements and organic compounds of alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.) cultivars differing in salt tolerance under salt stress

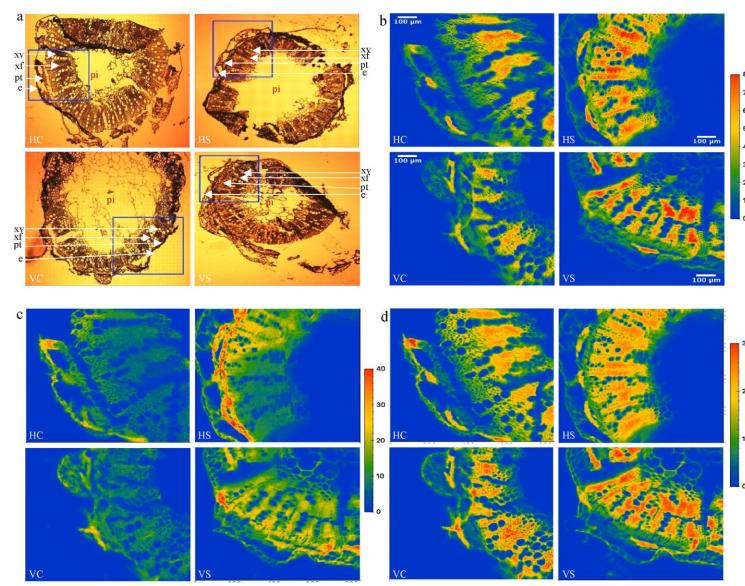
Soil salinity is a global concern and the primary factor contributing to land degradation which limits crop growth and production.

Alfalfa is a low input high value forage legume with a wide adaptation. The responses of two alfalfa cultivars (salt tolerant 'Halo', salt intolerant 'Vernal') were studied for 12 weeks in five gradients of salt stress.

The accumulation and localization of elements and organic compounds in different tissues of alfalfa: a) stem cross-section samples for FTIR spectromicroscopy study; b) distribution of carbohydrate structures; c) amide I/II; d) lipid

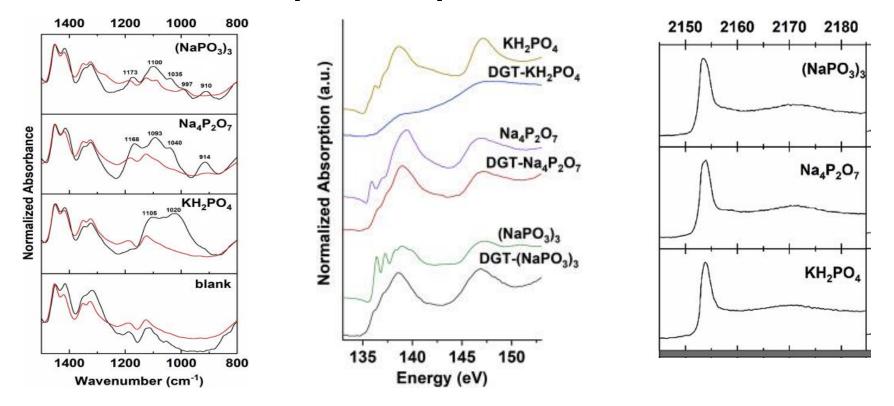
mid-IR @ CLS





DOI:10.1016/j.jplph.2021.153485

Phosphorus speciation in soils



Infrared and XANES (PL_{2,3}-edge & K) spectra of different phosphates in comparison to applied phosphates

- X Diffusing Gradient Thin film technique (DGT) in combination with spectroscopy technique determines plant-available phosphorus species in soils.
- X All three spectroscopic methods were able to distinguish between different kinds of phosphates, with infrared been more sensitive to distinguish between inorganic and organic phosphates; K-edge have lower detection limits, species identification and quantification; L_{2,3}-edge provide more information especially for organic and polyphosphates.



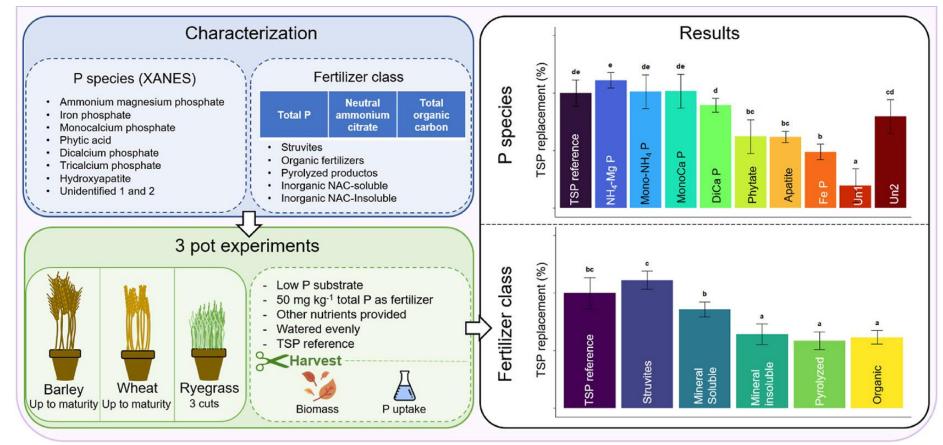
DOI:10.1016/j.aca.2019.01.037 Mid-IR; VLS-PGM; SXRMB @ CLS

Fertilization efficiency of thirty marketed and experimental recycled phosphorus fertilizers

Tested fertilizers are either on the market or in an advanced development stage.

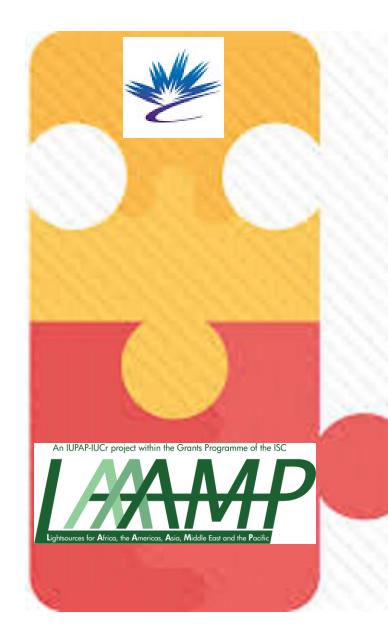
Refined products containing soluble P salts performed similar to mineral fertilizer applied as triple superphosphate (TSP).

Raw products with hydroxyapatite, tricalcium phosphate, phytic acid or iron phosphates as their main P species had lower fertilization efficiencies.



Positive trend towards high-efficiency, refined inorganic recycled P fertilizers. Lower-performing, mostly unrefined fertilizers must be assessed in light of their long-term P supply potential.





CLS and LAAAMP

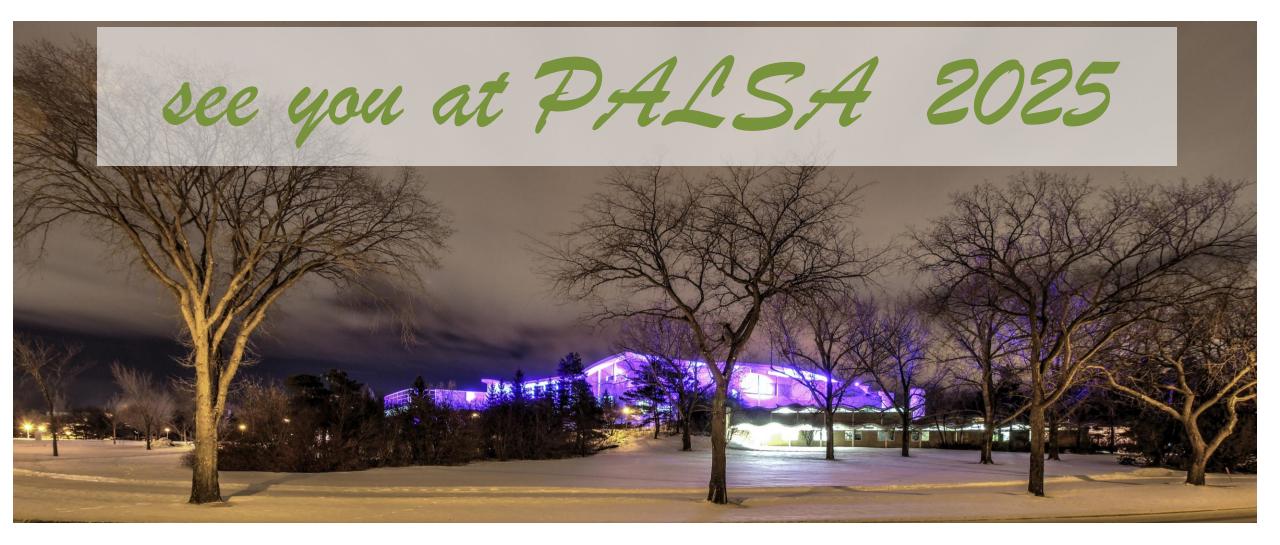
CLS is partner in the *LAAAMP* (Lightsources for Africa, the Americas, Asia, Middle East and Pacific) project.

Thank you to the FAST TEAMS 2023 Award, Prof Keyla Soto Hidalgo, from the Universidad de Puerto Rico, spent two months at our facility using 5 BLs, with a project about *Mangroves for decontamination process*.





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Thank you: Jarvis Stobbs, Scott Rosendahl, and LO Committee



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