

MODIMIV: Integrated modelling of microbial-plant interactions in multi-species agroecosystems



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UMR1048
SCIENCE ACTION DÉVELOPPEMENT
ACTIVITÉS PRODUITS TERRITOIRES [SADAPT]



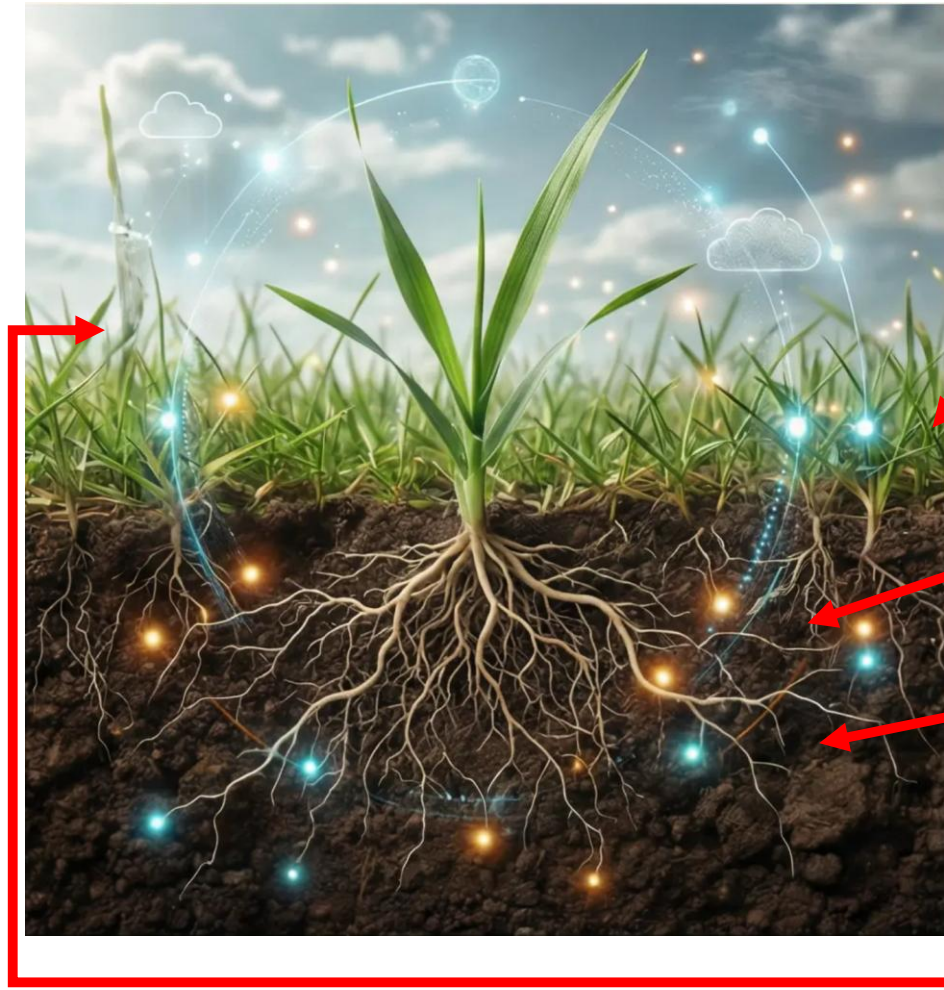
Biosefair

Valpré-Ecully (France), 21-22/05/2026

INRAE - Unité de recherche pluridisciplinaire
Prairies et Plantes fourragères

Agriculture and Environment
Animal Production and Aquaculture

A complex multi-scale ecosystem



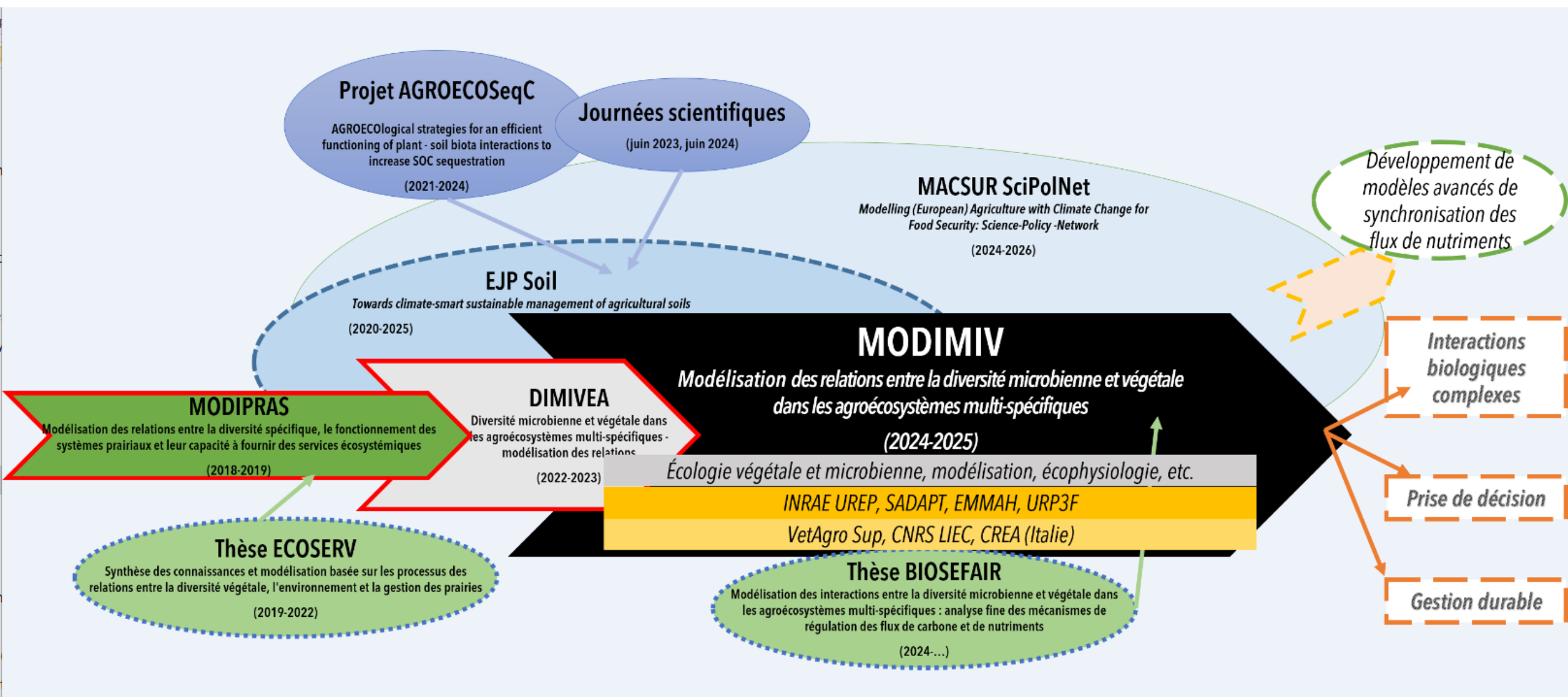
Imagine a single blade of glass.

Beneath it, the rhizosphere - a living foundation where roots weave ...

... through a dark cathedral of carbon where microbes dance.

Above it, Atlantic winds whisper climate secrets from centuries past.

Between them, our models bridge scales no human eyes can see.





Clermont-Ferrand

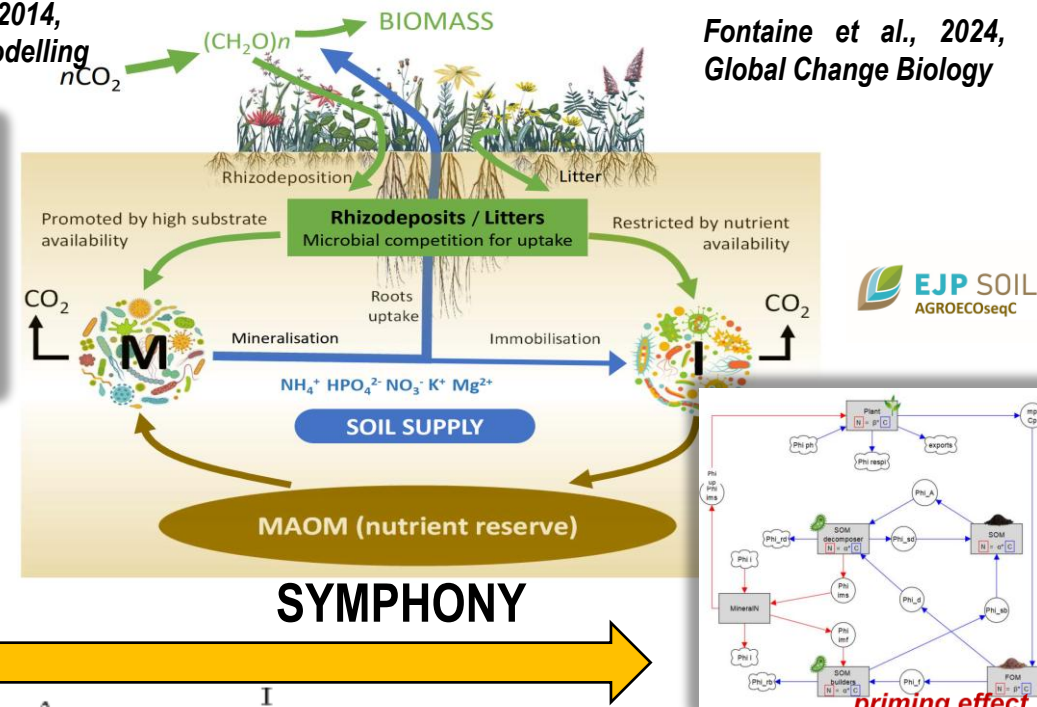
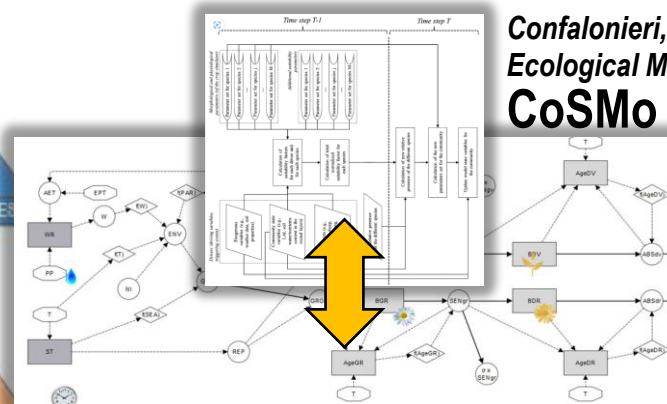
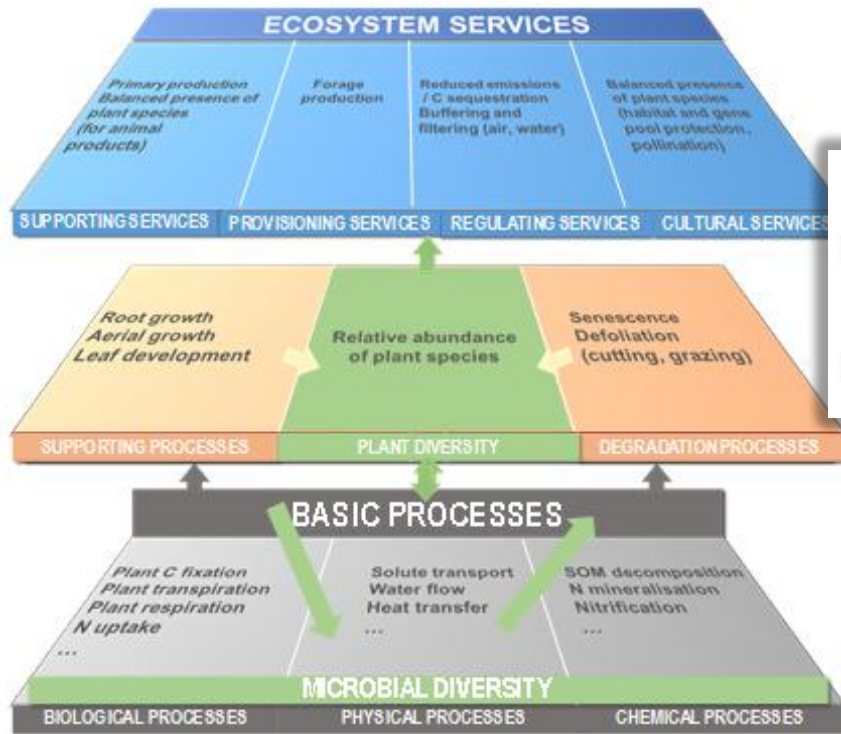
05-06/02/2024



Integrated modelling of microbial-plant interactions in multi-species agroecosystems: the project MODIMIV

Interactions between plant and soil microbial diversity are essential for regulating C and N cycling in agroecosystems.

MODIMIV develops integrated, explicit and dynamic simulators of these interactions in multi-species vegetation covers (e.g. grassland systems) to better simulate C and N fluxes while synchronising nutrient supply and demand.



ModVege

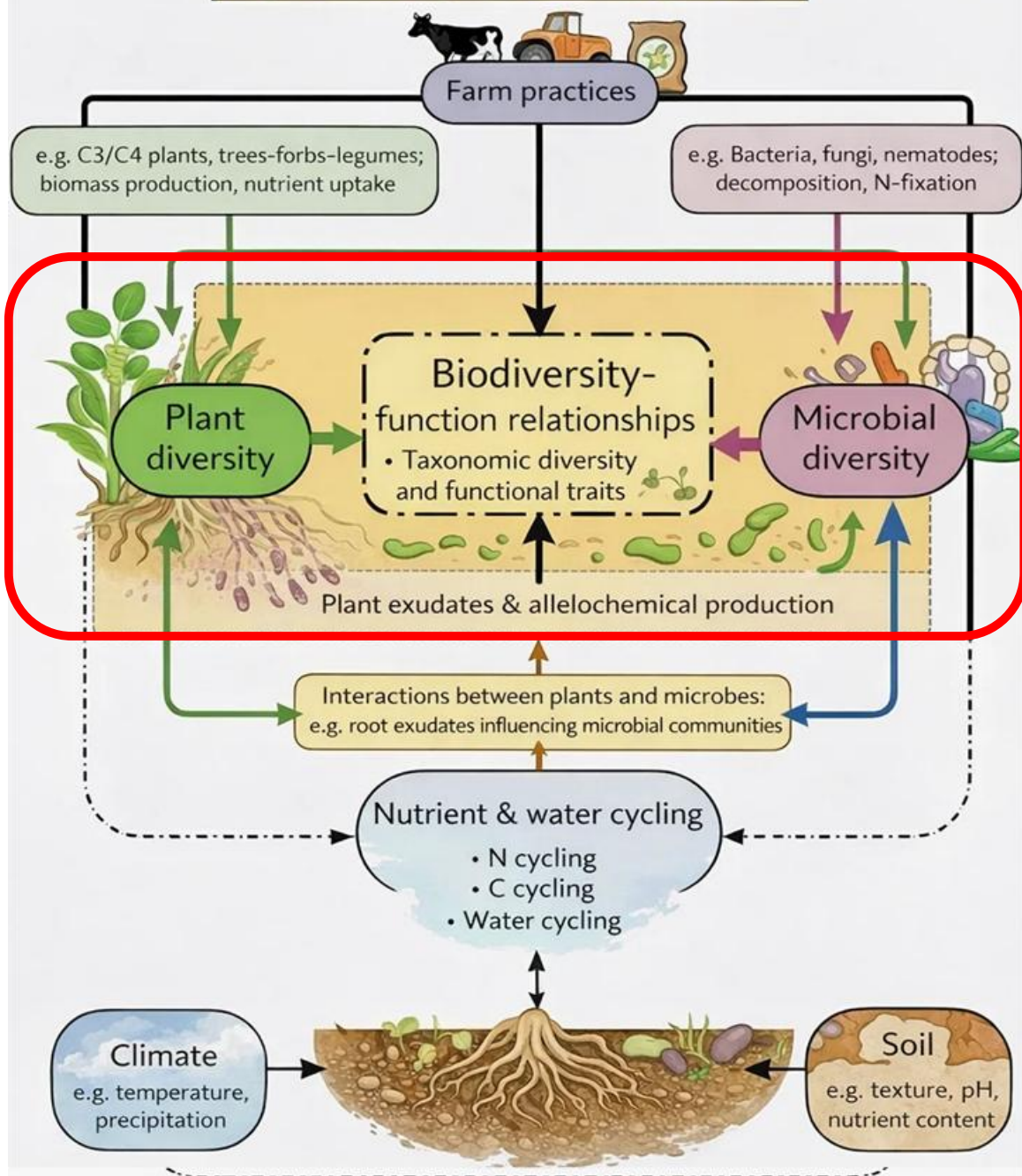
Pisettu et al., 2022, Agronomy

Varying C-N ratios
Nutrient recycling
Root growth and exudates, ...

$$\lambda_{w,s} = \frac{I}{I + f_N / \sigma_C \cdot d\sigma_C / dF_N}$$

Perveen et al., 2014, Global Change Biology

Agricultural production system

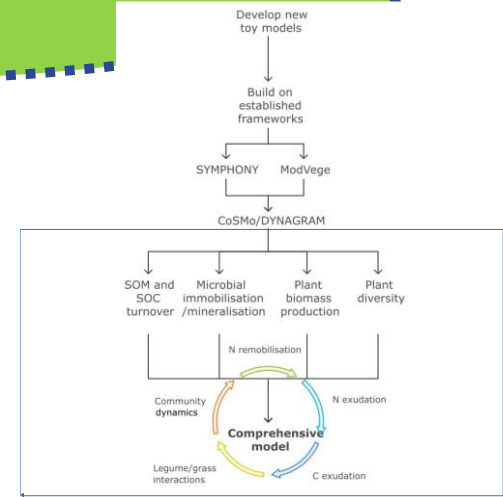


Expanding perspectives on dynamic modelling of plant-microbe interactions for sustainable management of multispecies plant covers. A review

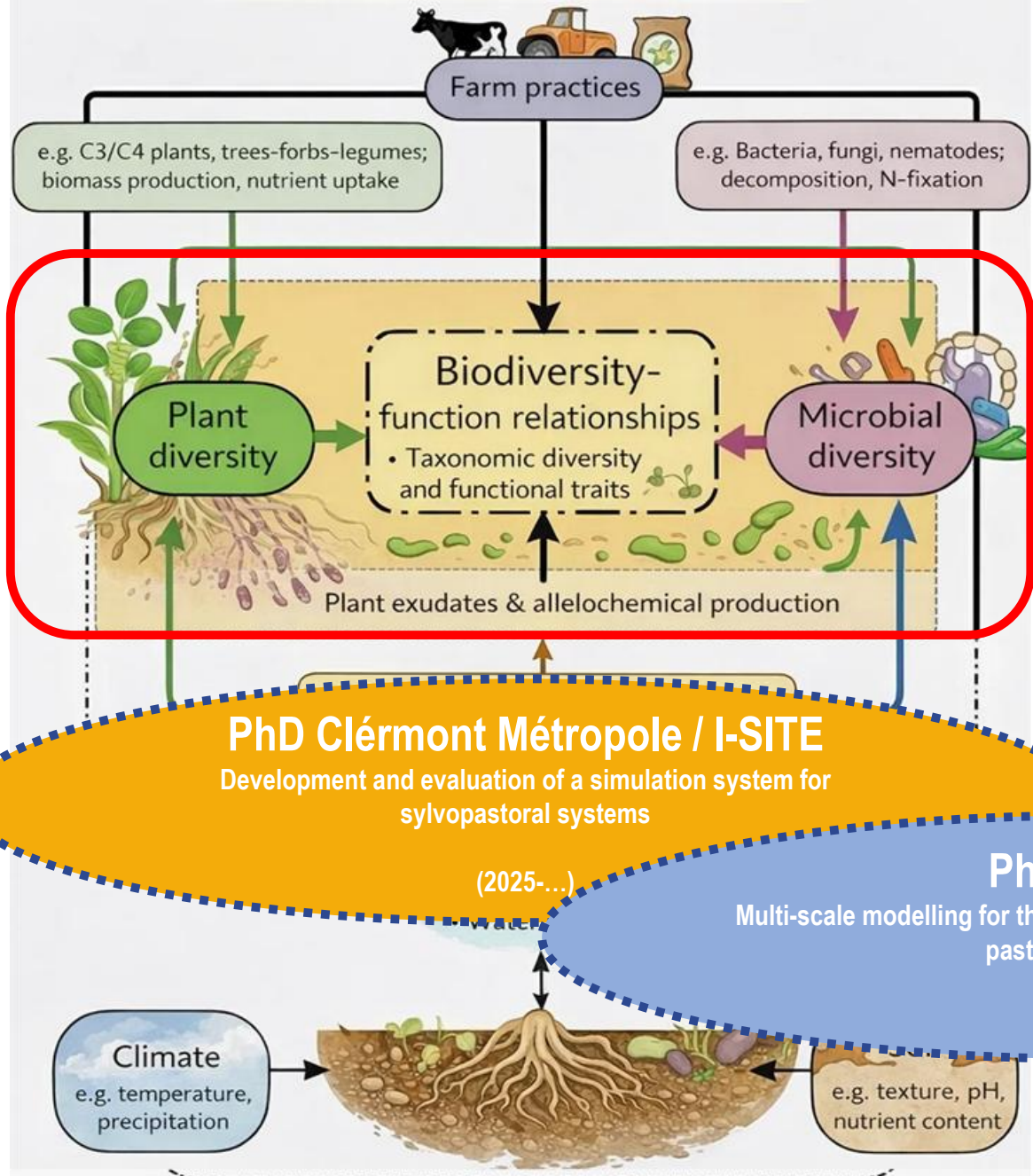
Rodríguez, A.^{1,2}, Adam, L.¹, Alvarez, G.¹, Bérard, A.³, Bloor, J.M.G.¹, Carozzi, M.⁴, Cavalli, D.⁵, Cébron, A.⁶, Fontaine, S.¹, Martin, R.¹, Trinchera, A.⁷, Warren Raffa, D.⁷, Bellocchi, G.¹

Rodríguez et al. (under revision)

PhD Biosefair / VetAgro Sup
 Modelling the interactions between microbial and plant diversity in multi-specific agrosystems: Detailed analysis of the regulatory mechanisms governing carbon and nitrogen fluxes
 (2024-...)



Agricultural production system



Expanding perspectives on dynamic modelling of plant-microbe interactions for sustainable management of multispecies plant covers. A review

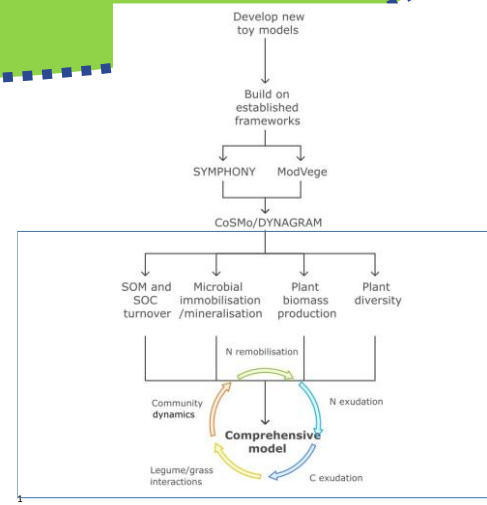
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PhD Biosefair / VetAgro Sup

Modelling the interactions between microbial and plant diversity in multi-specific agrosystems: Detailed analysis of the regulatory mechanisms governing carbon and nitrogen fluxes

(2024-...)



PhD Clérmont Métropole / I-SITE

Development and evaluation of a simulation system for sylvopastoral systems

(2025-...)

PhD TSARA

Multi-scale modelling for the sustainable management of Sahelian pastoral ecosystems

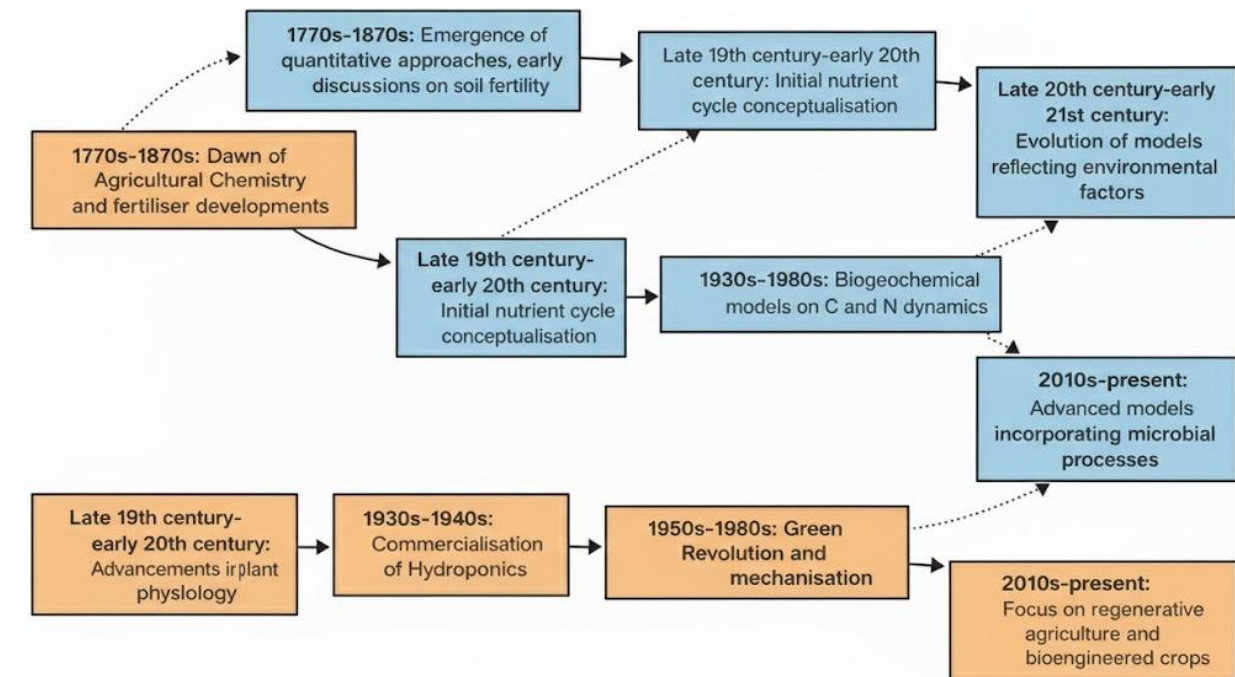
(2026-...)

PhD ELTE / French Institute of Budapest

Extending grassland ecosystem models using remote sensing data and artificial intelligence methods

(2026-...)

- 1 Introduction
 - 1.1 Sustainable agroecosystem management and the role of modelling
 - 1.2 Integrated models for ecosystem service prediction in agriculture
 - 1.2.1 Plant biodiversity in models: current approaches and traits
 - 1.2.2 Microbial biodiversity in models: current approaches and integration challenges
 - 1.3 Goals and outline
- 2 Biodiversity metrics for agroecosystem modelling
 - 2.1 Plant and microbial diversity metrics
 - 2.1.1 Taxonomic versus functional metrics: complementary roles
 - 2.1.2 Trait-based functional diversity: bridging biodiversity to processes
 - 2.1.3 Integrating plant and microbial functional diversity into biogeochemical models
- 3 Plant-microbial diversity interactions
 - 3.1 Plant traits and microbial functional groups as drivers
 - 3.2 Translating interactions into model structures
- 4 Plant-microbial dynamics in biogeochemical models: historical foundations and contemporary advances
 - 4.1 Classical conceptual models: simplified conceptual foundations
 - 4.2 The evolution of increasingly explicit models and their evolution
 - 4.3 Integrating plant-microbial interactions into biogeochemical models: where we are now
- 5 Challenges, outlook and a roadmap for future model development: lessons learned, feedbacks and data use
 - 5.1 Roadmap for parsimonious model development
 - 5.2 Challenges and scales in modelling agroecosystems
 - 5.3 An integrated biogeochemical model: a diversity modelling case study
 - 5.3.1 Integrating plant diversity and soil C dynamics
 - 5.3.2 Integrating microbial diversity and biodiversity modelling: managing complexity
 - 5.4 A portfolio of initiatives and techniques
 - 5.4.1 Big data and computational advances
 - 5.4.2 Interdisciplinary collaborations, data integration and upscaling
- 6 Conclusion



1 Introduction

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5.4.2 Interdisciplinary collaborations, data integration and upscaling

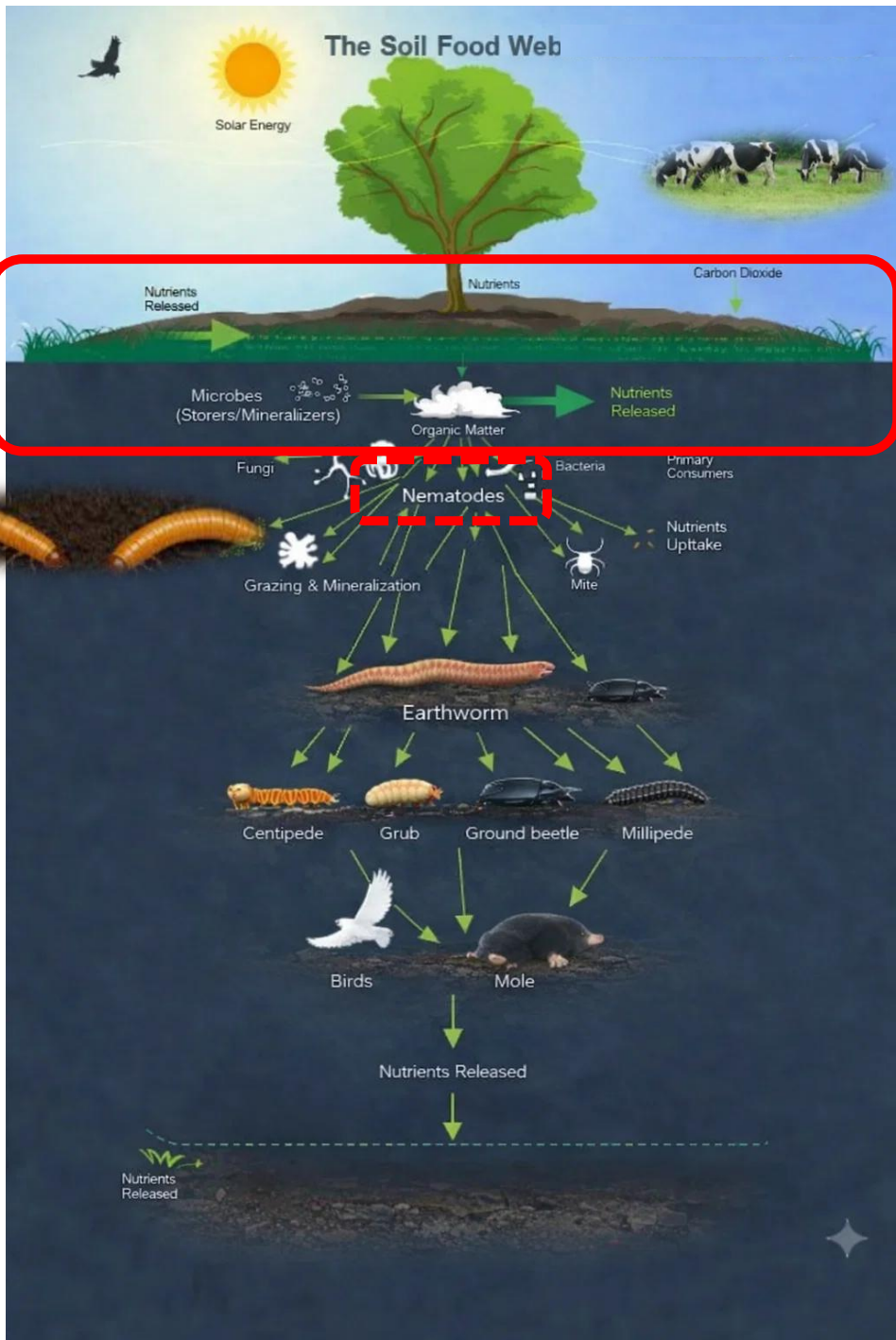
6 Conclusion

Key area	Focus and objectives	Ecological question	Contribution of model development
Integrating plant diversity	Represent species composition, traits, and interactions	What demographic traits determine the resilience of populations to disturbance?	Improves predictions of how plant traits drive ecosystem stability
Incorporating microbial diversity	Represent microbial roles in nutrient cycling and stress responses	How does below-ground biodiversity affect above-ground biodiversity?	Enables quantification of soil-microbe-plant interactions
Accounting for temporal and spatial variability	Integrate short- and long-term dynamics; scale from rhizosphere to landscapes	How do spatial and temporal heterogeneity influence diversity at different scales?	Improves accuracy of biodiversity and ecosystem service predictions
Ensuring model accuracy and reproducibility	Clarify equations, test feedback, reassess assumptions	Can biodiversity be effectively represented in models of ecosystem services to guide the design future agroecosystems?	Test whether trait-based simplifications explain stability
Leveraging technological advances	Use sensors, computational tools, and ML for real-time calibration	How can relationships between management practices and ecosystem services in agroecosystems be better investigated?	Enables real-time tracking of management impacts on biodiversity
Promoting interdisciplinary collaboration	Foster cross-disciplinary integration and align terminology	What can we learn from model communities of microorganisms about communities of macroorganisms?	Bridges microbial and macroorganism ecology for ecosystem assessment

Foundations, scope and metrics

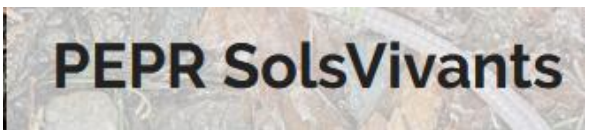
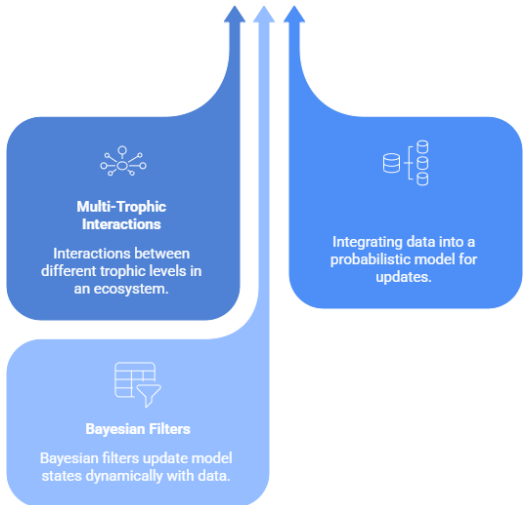
Historical foundations and contemporary advances

Challenges, outlook and interdisciplinary perspectives

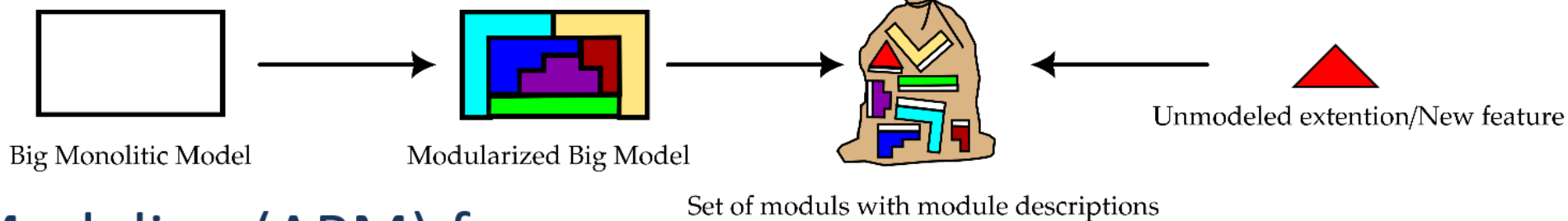


Nematode group	Mechanism and main impact	Link to existing modelling	Integration level
Phytophagous nematodes (Nema _{Phy})	Root biomass consumption: a stress factor (s_{Phy}) reduces the plant's efficiency in acquiring N and C.	Decreases the N acquisition rate and the C supplied to storers/mineralisers	Plant dynamics (stress)
Bacteriophagous nematodes (Nema _{Bac})	Population regulation (top-down mortality) of storers/mineralisers: the N mineralisation flux reduced by grazing (rapid excretion of excess N).	Accelerates the conversion of microbial N into mineral N (fast N loop)	Microbial and N dynamics (key)
Trophic health index (α)	Use the nematode population ratio (e.g. Nema _{Bac} /Nema _{Phy}) as a factor modulating the efficiency of existing functions (e.g. mineralisation rate).	Influences mineralisation efficiency - MineralisationRate · (1+k · α) - or plant C-N allocation.	Modulation factor (emergent)

Building a Dynamic Digital Twin

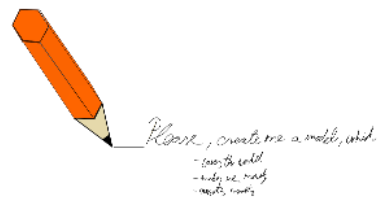


TWIN-BIOT

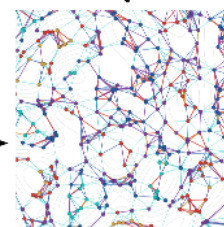


Artificial Process Modeling (APM) for the AI Scientist

From monolithic scientific codes to composable, knowledge-grounded world models



Human Input



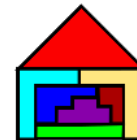
AI model



Simplified model



New simple model



Extended model



Roland Hollos



Hungarian Research Network

The use of AI at the HUN-REN Centre for Agricultural Research is expected to deliver even higher-quality results in the future. As part of HUN-REN Headquarters' AI 4 Science programme, ambassadors are supporting the work of researchers across the network's research centres.

Thank You!

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