

蚓粪和益生菌配施对设施番茄地土壤线虫群落的影响*

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摘 要 为探究蚓粪和益生菌互作对大棚番茄地土壤线虫数量和群落结构的影响, 设置 CF (单施化肥)、CF+BM (化肥配施巨大芽孢杆菌)、CF+BA (化肥配施解淀粉芽孢杆菌)、VC (单施蚓粪)、VC+BM (蚓粪配施巨大芽孢杆菌) 和 VC+BA (蚓粪配施解淀粉芽孢杆菌) 6 个处理。结果表明: 与单施化肥相比, 单施蚓粪有助于土壤线虫数量的提高, 而蚓粪配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪对线虫数量的提高更加显著; 化肥配施益生菌在盛花期时对土壤线虫数量提高不显著, 收获期时有显著提高但效果不及蚓粪配施益生菌。单施化肥或蚓粪提高了植食性线虫短体属 (*Pratylenchus*) 的相对丰度, 且单施蚓粪提高幅度显著高于单施化肥。与单施化肥相比, 单施蚓粪显著降低了食细菌线虫比例, 而化肥配施益生菌显著降低了食细菌线虫和植食性线虫比例, 增加了食真菌线虫比例。蚓粪配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪显著增加了食细菌和食真菌线虫比例, 降低了植食性和捕杂食性线虫比例。与单施化肥或蚓粪相比, 蚓粪配施益生菌对瓦斯乐斯卡指数 (WI)、食真菌线虫与食细菌线虫比率 (F/B) 和植食性线虫成熟指数 (PPI) 均能够产生积极影响, 且效果优于化肥配施益生菌。综合比较可以发现, 与单施化肥或蚓粪相比, 蚓粪配施益生菌能够减缓植食性线虫增长, 土壤环境和线虫群落趋于健康和稳定, 是值得推荐的施肥方式。

关键词 蚓粪; 益生菌; 线虫群落; 生态指数

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自 20 世纪 70 年代中期引进设施栽培技术以来, 因其受季节影响小、复种指数和经济效益高等优点, 设施蔬菜种植面积在我国迅速扩大。农业生产中, 施用化肥可以有效增加蔬菜产量, 但也会带来一系列问题, 如土壤板结、次生盐渍化、养分失衡和作物品质下降等^[1-2], 因此通过调控施肥措施, 如增施有机肥或益生菌, 提高养分循环效率, 达到

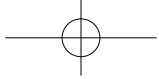
蔬菜增产优质的目的, 是调整施肥策略的重要途径。与化肥相比, 经蚯蚓处理后的畜禽粪便 (蚓粪) 具有养分含量高、质地均一、表面积大、保水性和透气性好等特点^[3-5]。土壤益生菌能改善土壤微生物群落结构, 提高微生物活性, 并可将土壤中难以被作物直接吸收利用的养分转化为易吸收利用的组分^[6-7]。大量研究表明, 化肥或蚓粪配

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施益生菌能够显著改善土壤性状, 提高作物产量和品质^[8-9]。

土壤线虫是土壤中数量和种类最为丰富的后生动物^[10], 对土壤养分的转化、分解和运移起着十分重要的作用^[11-12]。此外, 土壤线虫对耕作、施肥及环境变化等响应敏感, 常被作为土壤健康状况的指示生物^[13]。设施栽培条件下, 化肥、有机肥及有机无机配施等施肥措施对设施土壤物理化学性状、土壤养分转化及土壤微生物群落结构和活性的影响研究已有大量报道^[14], 但有关蚓粪及其与益生菌互作对土壤线虫的影响研究十分薄弱。本文研究了设施番茄种植过程中, 化肥和蚓粪两种肥料与两种益生菌配施对土壤线虫数量和群落结构的影响, 以期为设施蔬菜的合理施肥和土壤质量的提升提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

田间试验开展于南京市江宁区禄口镇金陵绿谷现代园艺科技示范园内的温室大棚, 供试土壤为黄棕壤, 蚓粪采自汤泉农场由赤子爱胜蚓 (*Eisenia foetida*) 处理半年的牛粪, 番茄苗由南京市蔬菜科学研究所提供, 品种为金小灵。试验用菌为本研究室自行筛选的专利菌巨大芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus megaterium JX15*, 缩写为BM, 保藏号CGMCC No.5622) 和解淀粉芽孢杆菌 (*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens JX1*, 缩写为BA, 保藏号CGMCC No.5624)。BM和BA分别具有产IAA(吲哚乙酸)和固氮解磷以及产IAA和解钾的功能。蚓粪及土壤的理化性质见表1。

表1 供试土壤和蚓粪基本性质

Table 1 Physi-chemical properties of the soil and vermicompost used in the experiment

材料 Materials	有机质 Organic matter (g kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total N (g kg ⁻¹)	全磷 Total P (g kg ⁻¹)	全钾 Total K (g kg ⁻¹)	碱解氮 Alkali- hydrolyzed N (mg kg ⁻¹)	速效磷 Available P (mg kg ⁻¹)	速效钾 Available K (mg kg ⁻¹)	pH	含水量 Water content (%)
黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil soil	15.3	0.95	0.63	20.1	34.1	40.5	119	5.41	21.9
蚯蚓粪 Vermicompost	598	9.98	11.5	18.3	628	5690	2089	8.08	70.5

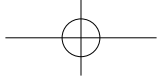
1.2 试验设计

试验共设6个处理: CF(单施化肥)、CF+BM(化肥+巨大芽孢杆菌)、CF+BA(化肥+解淀粉芽孢杆菌)、VC(单施蚓粪)、VC+BM(蚓粪+巨大芽孢杆菌)和VC+BA(蚓粪+解淀粉芽孢杆菌)。每个处理4次重复, 共24个小区, 随机区组排列, 小区面积为2.5 m×2.5 m。蚓粪施用量折合大田15 t hm⁻²(干基质量), 一次性撒施于试验小区中。供试化肥为CO(NH₂)₂、NH₄H₂PO₄和KCl, 其施用量依据蚓粪所含氮磷钾含量和施用量折算而成, 共计N 150 kg hm⁻², P₂O₅ 398 kg hm⁻², K₂O 334 kg hm⁻²。接种的菌液通过发酵罐发酵, 活菌含量在1×10⁸ cfu ml⁻¹, 施用量为1 L m⁻²; 不接菌处理按普通细菌培养基(10 g蛋白胨+5 g酵母浸粉+10 g氯化钠, 定容1 L)培养稀释

100倍后使用, 采用喷洒的方式, 均匀施入小区, 喷施后随肥料一起翻耕。各处理后期管理措施保持一致。2014年5月8日移栽28棵高度和长势基本一致的番茄苗于每个小区中, 7行4列, 分别于盛花期(6月18日)和收获期(8月20日)各采一次土壤样品分离并鉴定线虫。

1.3 测定方法

每个小区采用五点法采集0~10 cm深度土壤样品, 装入自封袋, 去除植物根系和石块后放4℃冰箱保存。称取50 g土样, 采用浅盘法分离土壤中的线虫^[15], 在解剖镜下计数线虫数量, 然后随机抽取100条, 不足100条的全部取出, 在光学显微镜下鉴定到属。线虫鉴定参考《中国土壤动物检索图鉴》^[16]及Bongers^[17]方法。根据线虫的形态学特征, 将线虫分为4个营养类群: 食细菌线虫



(*Bacterivores*)、食真菌线虫(*Fungivores*)、植食性线虫(*Plant-parasites*)和杂食/捕食性线虫(*Omnivores-predators*)^[18]。

土壤理化指标测定方法^[19]如下：烘干法测定含水量；瑞士梅特勒—托利多S220酸度计测定pH(水土比5:1)；扩散法测定碱解氮；NH₄F-HCl浸提—钼钒黄比色，日本岛津UVmini—1240分光光度计测定速效磷；醋酸铵浸提，上海精科FP6410火焰光度计法测定速效钾；重铬酸钾加热法测定有机质；半微量凯式法测定全氮；氢氧化钠熔融法测定全钾；蚓粪理化指标测定参照国家有机肥料标准NY525-2012。

根据线虫的食性和生活策略(r-对策和k-对策)对线虫赋予其对应的c-p(colonizer-persister)值^[18]。采用多种线虫生态指数对土壤线虫的多样性和群落结构进行评价^[20-21]。具体计算方法如下：

食真菌线虫与食细菌线虫比例(the ratio of fungivores to bacterivores, F/B)：

$$F/B = FF/BF \quad (1)$$

式中，BF为食细菌线虫数量，FF为食真菌线虫数量；

香农多样性指数(Shannon-Wiener index, H')：

$$H' = -\sum p_i (\ln p_i) \quad (2)$$

式中， p_i 为第*i*个分类单元中个体占线虫总个体数量的比例；

瓦斯乐斯卡指数(Wasilewska index, WI)：

$$WI = (BF + FF) / PP \quad (3)$$

式中，PP为植食性线虫数量；

富集指数(enrichment index, EI)：

$$EI = 100 \times e / (e + b) \quad (4)$$

结构指数(structure index, SI)：

$$SI = 100 \times s / (b + s) \quad (5)$$

式中，b代表食物网中基础成分，主要指Ba₂和Fu₂这两个类群(其中Ba₂为食细菌线虫中c-p值为2的线虫数量，Fu₂代表食真菌线虫中c-p值为2的线虫数量，Om₂代表捕杂食/捕食性线虫中c-p值为2的线虫数量，下同)；e代表食物网中的富集成分，主要指Ba₁和Fu₂这两个类群；s代表食物网中的结构成分，包括Ba₃-Ba₅、Fu₃-Fu₅、Om₂-Om₅类群。b、e和s计算方法分别为 $e = \sum k_e \times n_e$ ； $b = \sum k_b \times n_b$ ； $s = \sum k_s \times n_s$ 。k_e、k_b和k_s代表各营养类群的赋值(在0.8~5.0之间)，n_e、n_b和n_s代表各类群丰度^[22]。

自由生活线虫成熟指数(maturity index of free-living nematodes, MI)：

$$MI = \sum (c - p_i) p_i \quad (\text{仅包括自由生活线虫}) \quad (6)$$

植食性线虫成熟指数(plant-parasitic index, PPI)：

$$PPI = \sum (c - p_i) p_i \quad (\text{仅包括植食性线虫}) \quad (7)$$

式中，c-p_i为赋予某一类线虫的c-p值；p_i为某一类线虫的个体数占所调查的总个体数的比例。

1.4 数据分析

使用Excel 2007整理数据和制作图表，SPSS 17.0软件对数据进行方差分析，并用最小显著差异(LSD)法进行差异显著性检验($p < 0.05$)。

2 结 果

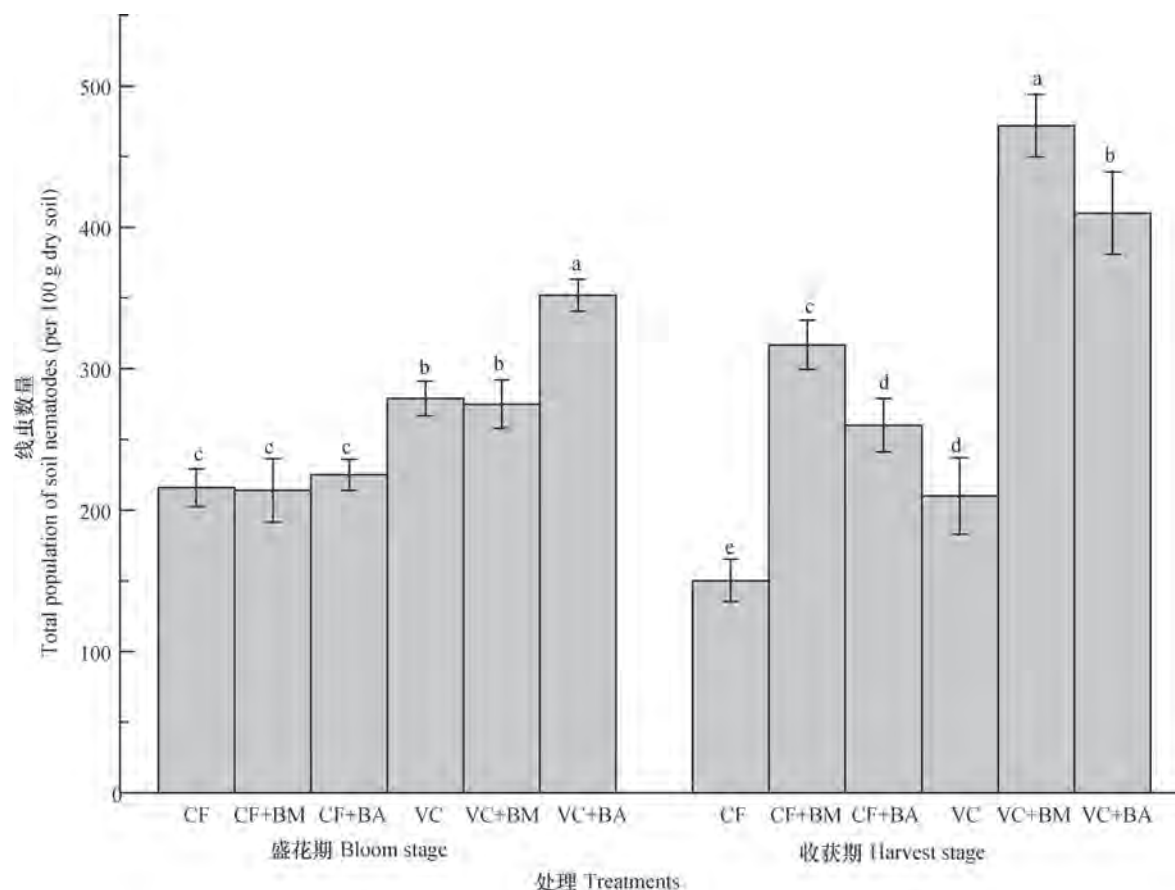
2.1 土壤线虫总数

单施蚓粪(VC)相比单施化肥(CF)，显著提高了土壤线虫数量，番茄盛花期和收获期均表现出相同趋势(图1)。盛花期化肥配施益生菌处理(CF+BM和CF+BA)与CF相比，线虫数量无明显差异，而收获期显著提高土壤线虫数量，提高比例达73%~111%；收获期蚓粪配施益生菌(VC+BM和VC+BA)与VC相比显著提高土壤线虫数量，提高比例达95%~125%；VC+BM和VC+BA处理与CF+BM和CF+BA处理相比也显著提高土壤线虫数量。盛花期以VC+BA处理(352条/100g干土)线虫数量最高，而收获期以VC+BM处理(472条/100g干土)最高。从番茄整个生长季来看，与盛花期相比，收获期CF和VC处理土壤线虫数量下降，下降比例达25%~35%，而CF+BM、VC+BM、CF+BA和VC+BA处理线虫数量显著提高，提高比例达73%~125%。

2.2 土壤线虫群落组成

盛花期6个处理共鉴定出线虫23个属，收获期25个属(表2)，新增属为钩唇属(*Diploscapter*)和根结属(*Meloidogyne*)。盛花期各处理属数以VC+BM最少(14属)，CF+BM次之(15属)，CF+BA和VC+BA各有16属，CF 18属，VC最多(20属)；从盛花期到收获期，除VC处理保持不变外，其他处理线虫属数均有所增加，以CF+BM、VC+BM和VC+BA增加较多，分别增加8属、7属和6属，CF和CF+BA各增加1属和2属。

盛花期时，CF处理土壤拟丽突属



注: CF: 单施化肥; CF + BM: 化肥+巨大芽孢杆菌; CF + BA: 化肥+解淀粉芽孢杆菌; VC: 单施蚓粪; VC + BM: 蚓粪+巨大芽孢杆菌; VC + BA: 蚓粪+解淀粉芽孢杆菌; 同一时期字母不同表示处理间差异达5%显著水平, 下同 Note: CF: Chemical fertilizer; CF + BM: Chemical fertilizer + *Bacillus megaterium*; CF+BA: Chemical fertilizer + *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*; VC: Vermicompost; VC + BM: Vermicompost + *Bacillus megaterium*; VC + BA: Vermicompost + *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*; Different letters in the same column of period, mean significant difference at 5 % level. The same below

图1 不同处理对土壤线虫总数的影响

Fig. 1 Total population of soil nematodes relative to treatment

(*Acrobeloides*)、丝尾垫刃属(*Filenchus*)、原杆属(*Protorhabditis*)、孔咽属(*Aporcelaimus*)和短体属(*Pratylenchus*)为优势属(个体数占土壤线虫群落个体总数10%以上); VC处理中优势属则主要为拟丽突属、丝尾垫刃属和短体属; 与VC相比, VC+BM处理真头叶属(*Eucephalobus*)相对丰度增加而VC+BA处理原杆属和真头叶属相对丰度增加, 丝尾垫刃属和短体属相对丰度减少; 与CF相比, CF+BM和CF+BA原杆属和孔咽属相对丰度减少。

收获期时, CF处理优势属为拟丽突属和短体属, 而VC处理短体属成为唯一优势属且占绝对优势(48.8%); 与VC和CF相比, VC+BM和VC+BA处理食细菌线虫真头叶属和食真菌线虫丝尾垫刃属

的相对丰度提高, 植食性线虫短体属相对丰度显著降低, 而CF+BM和CF+BA则提高了食真菌线虫滑刃属(*Aphelenchoides*)和丝尾垫刃属相对丰度, 降低了短体属相对丰度。综合比较可以发现, 化肥和益生菌配施提高了滑刃属和短体属相对丰度, 降低了丝尾垫刃属相对丰度; 而蚓粪和益生菌配施提高了丝尾垫刃属和真头叶属相对丰度, 降低了原杆属和拟丽突属相对丰度。值得注意的是, 除CF+BA外, 各处理植食性线虫短体属相对丰度均有所增加, 以VC和CF增加最多, 而蚓粪和益生菌配施则有效抑制了植食性线虫快速增长。

2.3 土壤线虫营养类群结构

由图2可以发现, 盛花期时, VC与CF相比降低了食细菌线虫比例, 增加了食真菌线虫比例;

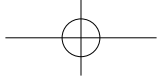


表2 不同处理土壤线虫的相对丰度

Table 2 Relative abundance of soil nematodes relative to treatment (%)

营养类群及属 Trophic group / Genus	c-p	盛花期 Bloom stage						收获期 Harvest stage					
		CF	CF+BM	CF+BA	VC	VC+BM	VC+BA	CF	CF+BM	CF+BA	VC	VC+BM	VC+BA
食细菌线虫Bacterivores		36.5b	30.5bc	26.4c	28.9bc	33.7b	51.6a	29.4bc	23.9cd	16.6de	11.1e	41.2a	38.0ab
钩唇属Diploscapter	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	0	0.2
中杆属 Mesorhabditis	1	1.2	6.8	2.4	2.1	1	3.6	1	0.3	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.5
原杆属 Protorhabditis	1	10.6*	9.2	3	7.8	8.5	28.6*	2.2	1.9	5.2	2.6	5.3	13.3*
拟丽突属 Acrobeloides	2	19.1*	7.1	15.7*	10.3*	10.1*	8.2	15.2*	3.4	2	1.8	0.8	3.5
头叶属 Cephalobus	2	1.6	0	0	1.6	0	0	4.2	9.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4
绕线属 Plectus	2	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	1.9	0	0	0	0	0.2
真头叶属Eucephalobus	2	3.6	7.5	5.2	7.1	13.0*	11.1*	4.4	7.7	4.6	3.2	32.1*	16.7*
无咽属 Alaimus	4	0	0	0	0	1.1	0	0	0.4	0	0	0	0.2
食真菌线虫Fungivores		18.0c	35.5a	22.3b	26.5b	17.2c	17.1c	14.8c	36.9a	28.1ab	13.5c	20.1bc	21.1bc
滑刃属Aphelenchoides	2	4.7	1.5	3	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.3	21.0*	10.0*	1.7	0.3	2.3
真滑刃属 Aphelenchus	2	0	0	0	0.5	0	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.6	0.9	0.9	2
茎属 Ditylenchus	2	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	2.5	0.7	1.2	1	2.9	0.8
丝尾垫刃属 Filenchus	2	13.0*	33.5*	18.2*	20.8*	12.7*	12.2*	9.2	12.4*	11.5*	9.6	15.3*	15.0*
垫咽属 Tylencholaimus	4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.8	0	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.8	1.1
植食性线虫 Plant-parasites		23.3a	13.1c	21.4ab	21.2ab	24.6a	15.8c	40.1b	28.7c	33.5bc	56.8a	27.2c	28.1c
短体属Pratylenchus	3	19.6*	11.8*	19.0*	16.7*	19.6*	9.5	36.7*	23.7*	29.6*	48.8*	17.2*	22.1*
螺旋属Helicotylenchus	3	1.6	0.5	2.4	2.6	5	4.5	2.6	3.5	3.9	7.2	7.6	5.8
根结属Meloidogyne	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.8	0.6	0	0.4	1.4	0.2
矮化Tylenchorhynchus	3	2.2	0.8	0	1.9	0	1.9	0	0.9	0	0.4	1	0
杂食/捕食性线虫 Omnivores-predators		22.2b	20.8b	29.9a	22.9b	24.5ab	15.5c	14.8ab	10.5b	21.9a	18ab	10.1b	12.5b
中矛线属Mesodorylaimus	4	5.6	4.6	7.7	7.5	4.8	3.5	3.3	0.7	1.2	5.8	1.7	3
真矛线属Eudorylaimus	4	0	1	2.3	1.5	0	0	3.2	0.3	5.4	3.6	1.5	0.4
拟矛线属Dorylaimoides	4	1	0	0.6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0
锉齿属Mylonchulus	4	3.2	5	6.9	6.3	9.9	4	1	2	11.9*	1.5	1.3	2.9
等齿属Miconchus	4	1.8	2.7	1.7	2	2.2	2.7	0	0.2	1.2	0	0	0.4
螯属Pungentus	5	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	0.2	0	0	1.5	0
孔咽属 Aporcelaimus	5	10.0*	7.6	9.5	4.1	7.6	4.4	5.6	6.8	2.2	6.3	2.4	5.1
拟桑尼属Thorneella	5	0.8	0	1.1	0	0	0.8	1.8	0.3	0	0.9	1	0.9

注：c-p：根据线虫的食性和生活策略赋予的值；*表示优势属，个体数占土壤线虫群落总数10 % 以上。下同 Note: c-p: colonizer persister, according to the feeding habits and life strategy of the nematode ; * represent the dominant genera , accounted for over 10% of soil nematode community. The same below

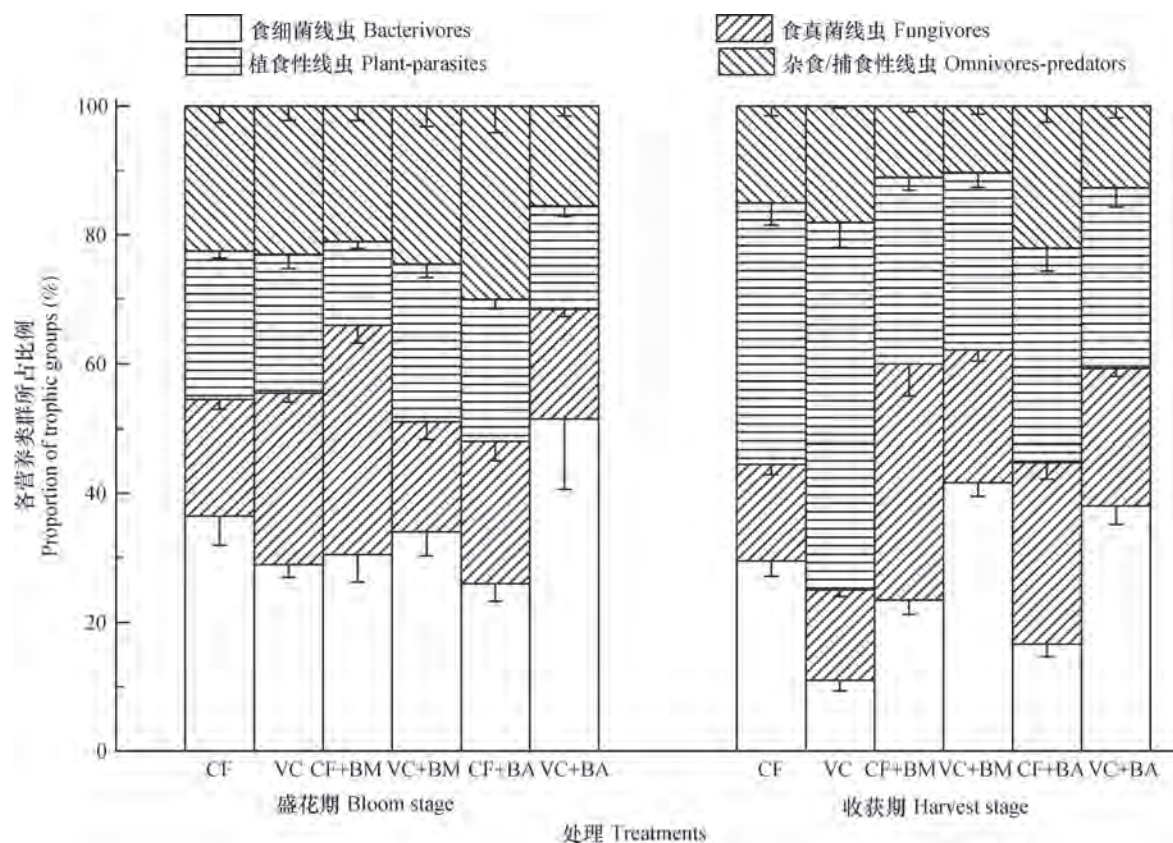


图2 不同处理对土壤线虫营养类群比例的影响

Fig. 2 Proportion of trophic groups of soil nematodes relative to treatment

而CF+BM和CF+BA与CF相比降低了食细菌线虫比例,增加了食真菌线虫比例;VC+BM和VC+BA与VC相比增加了食细菌线虫比例,降低了食真菌线虫比例。收获期时,VC与CF相比显著增加了植食性线虫比例;CF+BM和CF+BA与CF相比,降低了食细菌线虫和植食性线虫比例,增加了食真菌线虫比例;VC+BM和VC+BA与VC相比则显著增加了食细菌和食真菌线虫比例,降低了植食性和捕食性线虫比例。综合比较可以看出,随着番茄生长,蚓粪配施益生菌相对于单施化肥或蚓粪能够有效提高食细菌线虫比例、降低植食性线虫比例,且提高效果优于化肥配施益生菌。

2.4 土壤线虫生态指数

香农多样性指数(H')表征线虫多样性特征, H' 值越大表明土壤线虫种类越丰富。盛花期时,化肥配施益生菌与单施化肥之间无显著差异;VC+BA处理 H' 值显著高于VC+BM,但与VC差异不显著(表3)。收获期时,化肥配施益生菌与单施化肥相比 H' 值有增大趋势,蚓粪配施益生菌与单施蚓粪相比也有增大趋势,且VC+BA处理 H' 值显

著高于VC。富集指数(EI)用于评估食物网对可用资源的响应,结构指数(SI)可用来指示干扰或者恢复过程土壤食物网结构的变化,EI和SI值越高表明土壤营养越丰富,食物网结构更复杂。盛花期时,CF+BM处理EI值显著高于CF+BA,与CF无显著差异;而CF+BA处理SI值显著高于CF+BM,与CF无显著差异;单施蚓粪和蚓粪配施益生菌EI和SI值无显著差异。收获期时,VC处理EI和SI值显著高于CF;CF+BA处理EI和SI值显著高于CF和CF+BM;VC+BA处理EI值显著高于VC+BM,与VC无显著差异,而蚓粪配施益生菌处理SI值显著低于单施蚓粪。食真菌线虫与食细菌线虫比率(F/B)值大于1表明土壤腐食食物网以真菌降解为主。盛花期时,单施蚓粪F/B值显著高于单施化肥;化肥配施益生菌F/B值显著高于单施化肥;VC+BA处理F/B值显著高于VC+BM。收获期时,化肥配施益生菌F/B值有所提高,且均大于1,显著高于单施化肥;而蚓粪配施益生菌F/B值均小于1,显著低于单施蚓粪。

瓦斯乐斯卡指数(WI)可反映土壤线虫群落

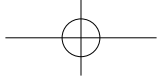


表3 不同处理对土壤线虫生态指数的影响

Table 3 Ecological indices of soil nematodes relative to treatment

生态指数 Ecological indices	盛花期 Bloom stage						收获期 Harvest stage					
	CF	CF+BM	CF+BA	VC	VC+BM	VC+BA	CF	CF+BM	CF+BA	VC	VC+BM	VC+BA
香农多样性指数 (H') ^①	2.17abc	1.90c	2.17abc	2.25ab	1.95bc	2.32a	2.12ab	2.25a	2.18ab	1.86b	2.10ab	2.22a
富集指数 (EI) ^②	59.6a	63.1a	42.3b	57.4a	55.3ab	68.5a	42.1b	45.0b	62.6a	60.2a	47.8b	64.0a
结构指数 (SI) ^③	69.6ab	65.9b	77.7a	70.2ab	76.9a	70.2ab	65.2b	53.8c	76.3a	82.6a	49.8c	55.8c
瓦斯乐斯卡指数 (WI) ^④	1.64d	1.53d	1.50d	4.43b	6.09a	2.76c	1.13b	1.84a	1.16b	0.44c	2.28a	2.11a
食真菌线虫与食细菌 线虫比率 (F/B) ^⑤	0.46c	1.31a	0.84b	0.81b	0.47c	0.76b	0.60b	1.53a	1.33a	1.38a	0.52b	0.57b
自由生活线虫成熟指 数 (MI) ^⑥	2.69ab	2.48b	2.89a	2.62b	2.75ab	2.22c	2.72abc	2.58bcd	2.77ab	2.95a	2.43d	2.45cd
植食性线虫成熟指数 (PPI) ^⑦	0.70a	0.39b	0.64a	0.64a	0.40b	0.47b	1.20b	0.86cd	1.01c	1.70a	0.81d	0.84cd

注 Note: ①Shannon-Wiener index ; ② Enrichment index; ③Structure index; ④Wasilewska index; ⑤The ratio of fungivores to bacterivores; ⑥Maturity index of free-living nematodes; ⑦Plant-parasitic index

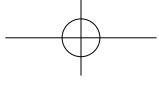
组成和土壤健康程度, WI越大表明土壤食微线虫丰富度越高, 土壤健康程度越高。盛花期时, VC处理WI值显著高于CF处理; 化肥配施益生菌与单施化肥之间无显著差异; VC+BM处理WI值显著高于VC和VC+BA。收获期时, VC处理WI值显著低于CF处理; CF+BM处理WI值显著高于CF和CF+BA; 而蚓粪配施益生菌处理WI值显著高于单施蚓粪。从盛花期到收获期大多数处理WI值呈下降趋势。自由生活线虫成熟指数 (MI) 和植食性线虫成熟指数 (PPI) 可以评价外界环境改变对土壤环境稳定性的影响。MI越高, PPI越低说明土壤环境越稳定。盛花期时, 化肥配施益生菌与单施化肥MI值无显著差异; VC+BM和VC处理MI值显著高于VC+BA; CF+BM处理PPI值显著低于CF与CF+BA; 蚓粪配施益生菌处理PPI值显著低于单施蚓粪。收获期时, 化肥配施益生菌和单施化肥之间MI值无显著差异; 蚓粪配施益生菌MI值显著低于单施蚓粪; 而化肥配施益生菌及蚓粪配施益生菌PPI值均显著低于对应单施化肥和蚓粪处理。

3 讨 论

从本研究结果可以看出: 由于施肥方式的差异, 各处理土壤线虫数量、土壤线虫群落结构和营

养类群也有较大差异。本试验6个处理土壤鉴定出线虫25属, 线虫数量为每100 g干土150~472条, 与之前报道的设施菜地土壤线虫数量相近^[23]。单施蚓粪相比单施化肥、化肥配施益生菌相比单施化肥、蚓粪配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪均显著提高了土壤线虫数量。有机肥的添加能够显著提高土壤线虫总数, 这已被许多研究证明: 有机肥的添加会通过增加食微线虫的数量使得线虫群落的总数较大^[24-26]。施用化肥 (无机氮、磷和钾肥) 也会改变线虫群落结构, 但这种影响较有机肥更小。这可能是由于蚓粪能够提供较高的碳元素, 而线虫的新陈代谢、细胞组织和产卵繁殖后代均需要利用碳来进行, 因而碳是线虫群落维持生长和活性最重要的物质。而化肥不能够直接提供碳元素, 它只能通过促进植株的生长获得较多的根系分泌物或植物凋落物, 从而间接为土壤线虫的生长提供少量碳元素^[27-29]。

单施蚓粪相比单施化肥土壤食细菌线虫比例降低而植食性线虫比例提高, 而蚓粪和化肥配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪或化肥提高了食细菌线虫比例, 降低了植食性线虫比例; 蚓粪配施益生菌相比化肥配施益生菌提高了食细菌线虫比例而降低了食真菌线虫比例。本研究显示, 单施化肥或蚓粪主要增加了植食性线虫短体属相对丰度, 化肥配施益生菌主



要增加了食真菌线虫滑刃属和植食性线虫短体属相对丰度, 蚓粪配施益生菌主要增加食细菌线虫真头叶属和食真菌线虫丝尾垫刃属相对丰度。由于化肥含有能够快速被植物吸收的营养成分, 它的施用较蚓粪能够更迅速地促进植物的生长, 为植食性线虫提供更多的食物来源, 进而刺激了植食性线虫的繁殖^[29]。益生菌的添加对于植物根系有保护作用, 从而为根系周围菌根真菌的生长提供有益的环境。因此, 化肥或蚓粪配施益生菌后均能够增加土壤中食真菌线虫的数量。这与Ingham^[30]的研究结果有相似之处, 其在研究草地生态系统中发现有机肥的添加能够促进土壤中菌根真菌的定殖和生长。此外, 产生该结果的另一个原因可能是线虫群落对有机肥的响应在一定程度上取决于养分添加的含量和质量。例如, Villenave 等^[31]等发现植食性线虫一般在施用猪粪堆肥的处理中较施用秸秆的处理中数量更高, 而食真菌线虫则表现出相反的趋势。本研究中, 单施蚓粪与蚓粪配施益生菌处理养分供应存在差异, 益生菌具有特定的固氮解磷和解钾的作用, 导致蚓粪配施益生菌处理土壤有效养分含量高于单施蚓粪, 土壤微生物群落的组成也随之发生改变, 丰富的食物来源为其他食性线虫提供了生存可能, 且蚓粪能够改善土壤的物理性状, 使其更加适合线虫生活和繁殖^[32-34], 其他食性线虫数量的增长进一步导致蚓粪配施益生菌处理植食性线虫所占比例的相对减少。根据本研究结果可以推断, 改善后的土壤环境可能更加适合真头叶属和丝尾垫刃属线虫的生长。这与刘婷等^[35]的研究结果有相似之处, 其对稻麦轮作下土壤线虫群落调查研究发现, 真头叶属和丝尾垫刃属的数量在秸秆添加的处理中, 较不施肥处理、添加尿素的处理和添加猪粪堆肥的处理明显更高。秸秆的添加能够改善土壤物理性状, 提高土壤孔隙度, 有益于线虫的活动和繁殖。本研究中大量增加的植食性短体属线虫说明, 施肥提供养分充足的土壤环境, 有益于短体属线虫的繁殖。

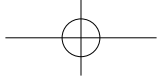
从线虫生态指数(表3)可以发现, 单施蚓粪相比单施化肥降低了 H' 和 WI 值, 提高了 EI 、 SI 、 F/B 和 PPI 值; 而化肥配施益生菌相比单施化肥能够显著提高 F/B 值, 降低 PPI 值; 蚓粪配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪能够提高 H' 和 WI 值, 降低 F/B 和 PPI 值。表明单施蚓粪处理对于植食性线虫的促进作用较大, 不利于线虫群落的稳定; 蚓粪配施益生菌能够

增加线虫群落的稳定性, 起到防控植食线虫的作用, 且以配施解淀粉芽孢杆菌效果更好; 化肥配施益生菌效果则不如蚓粪配施益生菌显著。产生该结果的原因可能是本研究前后持续时间在3个月左右, 与之前的长期试验研究^[23, 33, 36]相比, 本研究结果在线虫种类和丰富度上并没有很大变化, 施用蚓粪和添加益生菌主要在养分供应层面对各处理线虫数量和比例产生影响, 进而影响各处理线虫生态指数。蚓粪和益生菌对于增加土壤线虫群落稳定和提高土壤健康的具体作用机理还有待进一步深入研究。

从盛花期到收获期, 随着番茄生长, 除单施化肥或蚓粪外, 其余各处理线虫数量均显著提高, 但大多数处理食细菌线虫比例降低, 所有处理植食性线虫比例均有所提高; 多数处理 EI 、 SI 和 WI 值呈下降趋势而 PPI 值均有所提高, 表明收获期时番茄地土壤环境稳定性降低, 植食性线虫增多, 因植物寄生线虫危害作物生长, 其对后茬作物的影响应引起充分重视。分析其原因可能是随着番茄生长, 番茄根系越来越发达, 根系分泌物增多, 植食性线虫可利用的食物增多, 有利于植食性线虫的生长繁殖, 食微线虫比例相对减小, 大量增多的植食性线虫又使食物网结构趋于简单而不利于土壤健康。综合分析可知, 随着番茄生长, 各处理土壤健康程度均呈下降趋势, 且单施蚓粪也不能很好地抑制植食性线虫增长, 蚓粪配施益生菌则可起到减缓土壤中植食性线虫增长, 保持土壤环境健康和线虫群落稳定的作用。

4 结 论

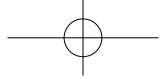
综上所述, 与单施化肥相比, 单施蚓粪或蚓粪配施益生菌能够增加线虫总数和属数。从盛花期到收获期, 各处理植食性线虫均有所增加, 以单施蚓粪处理增长最为明显, 而蚓粪配施益生菌能够有效减缓植食性线虫增长, 且效果优于化肥配施益生菌。随着番茄生长, 蚓粪配施益生菌相比单施蚓粪或化肥及化肥配施益生菌, 能够保持土壤环境健康和线虫群落稳定, 且在本研究中解淀粉芽孢杆菌效果要优于巨大芽孢杆菌。因此, 在实际生产应用中推荐施用蚓粪配施益生菌, 但应根据作物种类及土壤环境选择效果更佳的益生菌。此外, 还应充分考虑植食性线虫对后茬作物的影响。



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Effect of Combined Application of Vermicompost and Probiotics on Soil Nematode Communities in Greenhouse Tomato Field

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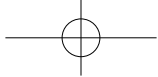
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Abstract 【Objective】To explore for effective ways to prevent and control nematode infection in facilitated vegetable fields, and to fertilize the fields for better soil quality, a field experiment was carried out on effects of combined application of vermicompost and probiotics on population and community structure of soil nematodes in greenhouse tomato fields. 【Method】The experiment was laid out in a greenhouse of the Nanjing Institute of Agricultural Sciences, using a commonly grown crop in the region, cherry tomato, and designed to have six treatments: CF (chemical fertilizer alone), CF+BM (chemical fertilizer and bacillus megaterium), CF+BA (chemical fertilizer and bacillus amyloliquefaciens), VC (vermicompost alone), VC+BM (vermicompost and bacillus megaterium) and VC+BA (vermicompost and bacillus amyloliquefaciens), and four replicates for each treatment, making up a total of 24 plots (2.5 m × 2.5 m each) in randomized block. The treatments were applied with almost the same amount of nutrients in the form of vermicompost (15 t hm⁻², dry mass) or chemical fertilizer (N 150 kg hm⁻², P₂O₅ 398 kg hm⁻² and K₂O 334 kg hm⁻²). Probiotics was prepared in fermentators, containing 1 × 10⁸ cfu ml⁻¹ of viable bacteria and inoculated with BM or BA at a rate of 1 L m⁻² and for bio-solution not inoculated was cultured using ordinary bacterial culture medium (10 g peptone + 5 g yeast extract + 10 g sodium chloride, volume 1 L). For application they were both diluted 100-fold and sprayed when chemical fertilizer or vermicompost was applied. And then the plots were plowed. The subsequent management was kept consistent for all the plots, that is, on May 8, 2014 28 seedlings, similar in plant height and growth were transplanted in, 4 rows and 7 lines in each plot, and soil samples were collected from each plot at the flowering (June 18) and harvest (August 20) stage for isolation and identification of nematodes. 【Result】Results show that due to difference in fertilization pattern, the treatments varied sharply in population, community structure and trophic groups of soil nematodes. In this field experiment, a total of 25 genera of nematodes were identified, and the population of nematodes in all the six treatments varied in the range of 150 ~ 472 per 100 g dry soil. Compared with Treatment CF, Treatment VC increased the population of soil nematodes and Treatments VC+BM and VC+BA did more significantly, however, the effect in Treatments CF+BM and the CF+BA was not significant at the full bloom stage and not so significant as in Treatment VC+BM or BA at the harvest stage. Treatment CF or VC increased the relative abundance of herbivorous nematodes (*Pratylenchus*), but the effect was more significant in Treatment VC and in Treatment CF Compared with Treatment CF, Treatment VC significantly decreased the proportion of bacterivorous nematodes and Treatment CF+BM or BA increased the proportion of fungivorous nematodes, and decreased that of bacterivorous and herbivorous nematodes, while Treatment



VC+BM or BA significantly increased the proportions of bacterivorous and fungivorous nematodes, and reduced those of herbivorous and omnivorous nematodes when compared with Treatment VC. Compared with either Treatment CF or VC, the addition of probiotics positively affected Wasilewska index (WI), ratio (F/B) of fungivorous to bacterivorous nematodes and plant-parasitic index (PPI) of herbivorous nematodes, and the effect was more significant in Treatment VC than in Treatment CF. It was found through overall comparison that from the flowering stage to the harvest stage, the population of herbivorous nematodes increased in all the treatments, and the effect was the most significant in Treatment VC; and the application of vermicompost plus probiotics effectively inhibited growth of herbivorous nematodes, and more effective than the application of chemical fertilizer plus probiotics in this aspect. With tomato growing on, soil environment and nematode community tended to be more healthy and stable in Treatment VC+BM or BA than in the others. 【Conclusion】 Therefore, it is a fertilization pattern worth extending, but in practice, it is more advisable to choose a proper probiotics in the light of variety of the crop and soil environment, and potential effect of herbivorous nematodes on the crop to follow.

Key words Vermicompost; Probiotics; Nematode community; Ecological index

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