

AMF和PGPR修复甲胺磷污染土壤的效应*

徐丽娟¹ 张金政¹ 袁玉清² 李敏¹ 刘润进^{1†}

(1 青岛农业大学菌根生物技术研究所, 山东青岛 266109)

(2 青岛农业大学中心实验室, 山东青岛 266109)

摘要 丛枝菌根真菌 (arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF) 和根围促生细菌 (plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR) 能降解有毒有机物, 但分解土壤中残留甲胺磷农药尚未见报道。本试验旨在测定AMF和PGPR矿化甲胺磷的效应。试验设甲胺磷0、50、100和150 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 下, 对番茄 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*, 品种金冠) 接种AMF *Glomus mosseae* (Gm)、*Glomus etunicatum* (Ge)、PGPR *Bacillus subtilis* (Bs)、*Bacillus* sp. B697 (Bsp)、*Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf)、Gm + Bs、Gm + Bsp、Gm + Pf、Ge + Bs、Ge + Bsp、Ge + Pf和不接种对照, 共48个处理。结果表明, 接种Gm显著增加了根区土壤和根内PGPR定殖数量, 而Pf处理显著提高了AMF侵染率, 表明Gm与Pf能够相互促进。甲胺磷100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 水平下, Gm+Pf处理的番茄株高显著高于其他处理, 地上部干重显著高于其他处理 (Ge+Pf除外), 根系干重显著高于对照、PGPR各处理和Ge处理; 而根内甲胺磷浓度则显著低于其他处理, 茎叶中的则显著低于其他处理 (Gm+Bs、Gm+Bsp和Ge+Pf除外)。AMF、PGPR或AMF+PGPR处理均显著降低番茄体内甲胺磷浓度。甲胺磷50~100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 水平下, Gm+Pf显著降低根区土壤中甲胺磷残留量, 矿化率达52%~60.6%。AMF和PGPR显著提高了根区土壤中甲胺脱氢酶活性, 其中以Gm+Pf组合处理的酶活性最高。表明AMF和PGPR均能促进土壤中残留甲胺磷的降解, Gm+Pf是本试验条件下的最佳组合。

关键词 丛枝菌根真菌; 根围促生细菌; 甲胺磷; 农药; 土壤污染; 菌根修复

中图分类号 Q939.96; X53; X592 **文献标识码** A

我国已禁止大量高毒农药的使用, 但当前土壤中仍有多种农药残留^[1]。如何修复农药污染的土壤是摆在我们面前亟待解决的问题之一。业已证实, 丛枝菌根真菌 (arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi, AMF) 能促进植物吸收养分, 减轻有害盐类和农药等对植物造成的危害, 改善土壤结构, 修复污染土壤, 提高寄主植物抗逆性^[2-4]。AMF不仅具有一定分解有机物的代谢功能^[5], 而且可增强植物对农药的耐受性, 降低土壤中农药残留量^[6-9]。表明AMF具有潜在的降解土壤中残留农药的生理生态作用, 这对于保护环境和食品安全生产是十分有意义

的^[10]。然而, AMF分解有毒有机物的效应具有一定局限性。如何加强AMF的降解效应, 实现实际应用意义重大。

在探索促进AMF功能的研究中, 人们注意到根围促生细菌 (plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR) 不仅具有降解有毒有机物、修复污染土壤的作用^[11-12], 例如, 在液体和土壤中*Bacillus subtilis* GB03、*Bacillus subtilis* FZB24、*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* IN937a和*Bacillus pumilus* SE34均能不同程度降解苯并噻二唑 (acibenzolar-S-methyl)、赛克津 (草克净, metribuzin)、敌草

* 国家自然科学基金项目 (31272210) 和山东省科技发展计划 (2012GNC11010) 资助 Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 31272210) and the Project of Science and Technology of Shandong (No. 2012GNC11010)

† 通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: liurjsswwl@126.com

作者简介: 徐丽娟 (1963—), 女, 山东烟台莱州人, 高级实验师, 主要从事菌根学和植物生物学研究。E-mail: Lijuan.xu@yahoo.com.cn

收稿日期: 2015-11-09; 收到修改稿日期: 2016-02-02; 优先数字出版日期 (www.cnki.net): 2016-03-10

胺 (napropamide)、霜霉威盐酸盐 (propamocarb hydrochloride) 和噻虫嗪 (thiamethoxam) [13]。而且, 一定条件下PGPR与AMF能相互促进定殖、协同改善土壤理化特性、活化土壤养分、改善植物营养、抑制病原物和促进植物生长 [14], 并能联合修复污染环境 [15]。秦华等 [16] 观察到 *Acaulospora laevis* 90034、*Bacillus* sp. DW1 和 *Gordonia* sp. DH3 单独及组合接种处理均能显著促进土壤中邻苯二甲酸二异辛酯 (DEHP) 的降解; 而苜蓿根瘤细菌 (*Rhizobium meliloti*) 则显著增强了 AMF *Glomus caledonium* 对多氯联苯 (PCBs) 的降解效应 [17]。这表明通过接种细菌可提高 AMF 修复效果, 同时也为 PGPR 联合 AMF 协同分解土壤中残留农药奠定了理论依据。基于根围 AMF 较其他微生物在生态位及其生物量上占据绝对优势 [18], AMF 很可能与其他有益生物协同发挥降解有机磷农药的作用, 而值得进一步试验。

甲胺磷是我国以往常用的有机磷农药, 土壤中的残留量较高。针对该残留农药的降解, 刘茵等 [19] 观察到 AMF 对甲胺磷农药的耐受性较强, AMF 促进了番茄对磷的吸收和植株生长。据此他们推测 AMF 侵染产生的根围效应促进了土壤中甲胺磷农药的矿化, 并转化为 AMF 和番茄植株的养分源, 从而降低了甲胺磷农药对土壤的污染程度。然而, 并未给出相应的试验结果以支持这一推断。因此, AMF 能否促进甲胺磷的矿化尚待证实。基于以上研究进展, 笔者提出 AMF 与 PGPR 之间相互作用所构成的菌根围过程中, AMF 发挥关键作用, PGPR 则增强 AMF 分解农药的效应的假设。本试验目的是评价土壤中甲胺磷不同水平下 AMF 与 PGPR 的相互作用及其协同矿化甲胺磷的效应, 为进一步探索 AMF 和 PGPR 分解土壤中残留农药、修复污染土壤的作用机制与技术奠定基础。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 供试材料

AMF 菌种 *Glomus mosseae* (Gm) 和 *Glomus etunicatum* (Ge) 由澳大利亚西澳大学 Lyn Abbott 教授提供, 以保存在烟草根系及其培养基质中的孢子、菌丝和菌根根段作为接种物。

PGPR 菌种 *Bacillus subtilis* (Bs)、*Bacillus* sp. B697 (Bsp) 和 *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf)

由本研究所自三叶草和苜蓿根围分离、鉴定和保存。采用牛肉膏蛋白胨培养基 (牛肉膏 3.0 g、蛋白胨 10.0 g、氯化钠 5.0 g、蒸馏水 1 000 ml、pH 7.2~7.4) 和无机盐培养基 (K_2HPO_4 1 g、 KH_2PO_4 1 g、 $MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$ 0.5 g、 NH_4NO_3 1 g、 $CaCl_2$ 0.02 g、 $FeCl_3$ 微量、pH 7~7.2) 培养 PGPR 菌种备用。

番茄 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) 品种金冠由济南市日出种业有限责任公司生产。番茄种子用 0.1% 的升汞溶液浸泡 10 min 后用清水洗净, 再用 60 °C 的温水浸种 15 min 及清水浸种 12 h 后, 于 25~28 °C 恒温箱内催芽备用。

甲胺磷农药 (90%), 安徽康达化工有限公司生产。

供试砂壤土 pH 7.9、有机质 9.47 g kg⁻¹、全氮 0.81 g kg⁻¹、速效磷 10.2 mg kg⁻¹、速效钾 84 mg kg⁻¹。采自非农田的自然荒地, 经分析测定该土壤未检出甲胺磷。土壤风干、过筛 (1 mm) 和灭菌 (121 °C, 1 h) 后备用。

1.2 试验设计

采用温室盆栽试验, 设甲胺磷水平 0、50、100、150 μg g⁻¹ 下, 分别接种 AMF Gm、Ge、PGPR Bs、Bsp、Pf、Gm + Bs、Gm + Bsp、Gm + Pf、Ge + Bs、Ge + Bsp、Ge + Pf 和不接种对照, 共 48 个处理, 随机排列, 重复 5 次。同时, 另设不播种不接种空白对照, 只分别施加 50、100 和 150 μg g⁻¹ 甲胺磷, 以检测试验条件下农药的自然降解数量。所测定的各处理土壤中的甲胺磷浓度为减去自然降解数量后的浓度。

1.3 农药处理、接种与管理

将上述灭菌土装入陶盆 (30 cm × 20 cm), 每盆 5 kg, 按设计的甲胺磷处理浓度, 将其混入土壤中。接种 AMF 的处理则每盆加入 50 g 接种物, 不接种对照则加入等量的生长在灭菌基质中的烟草根系及其培养基质, 以保持相同的其他根围微生物区系。然后, 将两粒萌芽种子播入盆内。根据温室湿度、光照和温度状况进行人工调控, 以保证出苗整齐, 生长健壮。出苗后每盆留苗 1 棵, 于 2~3 片叶幼苗期采用灌根法接种 PGPR 每盆 10 ml 菌液 (10⁷ cfu ml⁻¹ 菌液)。根据培养基质肥力水平和植株生长需要于中后期适当补充 30% 的 Hoagland 营养液。接种 PGPR 处理 2、4、6、9 和 17 d 后, 采集根区土壤测定施加甲胺磷 100 μg g⁻¹ 水平下各处理甲胺磷脱氢酶活性; 于接种 PGPR 处理 35 d 后测定 AMF

侵染状况、根区土壤和根内PGPR着生数量；于播种后3个月测定根区土壤中甲胺磷浓度。

1.4 测定指标与方法

根据Liu和Luo^[20]改进的根段频率估测方法测定AMF侵染率、丛枝着生率、泡囊数和侵入点数；以湿筛倾注-蔗糖离心法测定单位质量或体积根区土壤中孢子数量^[21]；以Bashan等^[22]、赵斌和何绍江^[23]描述的方法测定单位质量根区土壤中和根系上PGPR有效菌落数量。

甲胺磷浓度按照GB/T5009.145-2003（中华人民共和国卫生部和中国国家标准化委员会，2003）进行检测。土壤甲胺磷检测采用气相色谱法，采用外标（峰面积）定量法定量，保留时间定性。具体过程如下：样品前处理：称取通过5 mm筛土壤5 g置入100 ml离心管，加丙酮20 ml，然后置于超声波清洗器中超声15 min，3 600 r min⁻¹离心5 min后将上清液倒入分液漏斗，并用少量丙酮冲洗残留样品。合并丙酮液，用30、15、15 ml二氯甲烷萃取3次，转移至烧瓶中（无水硫酸钠脱水），N₂吹至近干，用丙酮定容至10 ml，待测。仪器条件：Varian GC 3800气相色谱仪；进样口温度230 ℃，检测器温度300 ℃；载气为高纯N₂（99.999%），恒流1.5 ml min⁻¹；色谱柱为HP-1（30 m × 0.53 mm × 0.88 μm）石英毛细柱，程序升温测定，在80 ℃保持1 min，以15 ℃ min⁻¹的升温速率升至170 ℃保持1 min，然后以10 ℃ min⁻¹升至235 ℃保持5 min。

甲胺磷矿化率（%）= $(C_0 - C_1) / C_0 \times 100\%$ ，其中，C₀、C₁分别为初始及反应结束时的甲胺磷浓度（μg g⁻¹）。

甲胺脱氢酶活性按Kiriukhin等^[24]方法测定。一个酶活力单位定义为每分钟减少1 μmol 2,6-二氯酚靛酚（DCPIP）所需的酶量。DCPIP在pH7.5时，克分子消光系数为21.5 × 10³。

1.5 数据统计分析

应用DPS 7.05软件（杭州睿丰信息技术有限公司）对数据进行方差分析，采用双因素方差分析（two-way ANOVA）、多因素方差分析和LSD多重比较。

2 结果

2.1 土壤中不同甲胺磷水平下AMF对PGPR定殖数量的影响

研究表明，50 ~ 100 μg g⁻¹甲胺磷水平下不影响PGPR定殖数量，接种Ge和Gm处理均显著增加了PGPR的定殖数量；而150 μg g⁻¹下则降低PGPR数量，只有Gm处理显著提高了Pf的定殖数量；而且接种PGPR、AMF与施加不同浓度甲胺磷三因子间存在互作（表1）。

2.2 土壤中不同甲胺磷水平下PGPR对AMF生长发育的影响

研究表明，50 ~ 100 μg g⁻¹甲胺磷水平下不影响AMF侵染率，而150 μg g⁻¹下则降低AMF侵染。接种Pf处理显著增加Ge和Gm的侵染率、Gm的丛枝着生率、泡囊数、侵染点数和产孢数量。表明该菌株能很好地促进Gm的侵染和生长发育。AMF侵染率和泡囊数在接种PGPR、AMF与施加不同浓度甲胺磷三因子间存在互作（表2）。

2.3 AMF和PGPR对番茄植株生长和甲胺磷浓度的影响

不施加或施加50 μg g⁻¹甲胺磷条件下，Bs、Bsp和Pf均可促进番茄植株的生长（图1），其株高分别为对照的1.2倍、1.3倍和1.4倍，地上部干重分别为对照的1.7倍、1.9倍和2.1倍，均差异显著（ $p < 0.05$ ）。

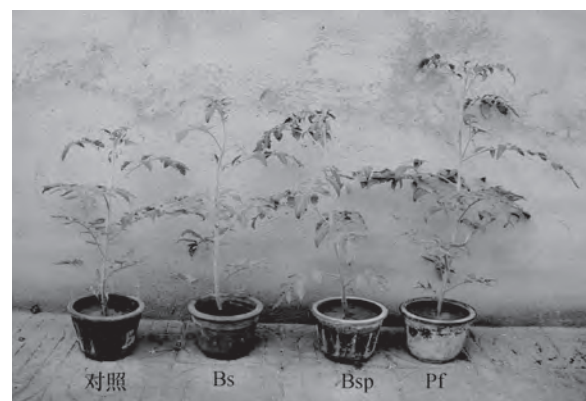


图1 土壤中甲胺磷浓度50 μg g⁻¹条件下PGPR对番茄植株生长的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of PGPR on the growth of tomato plants grown in the soil added with 50 μg g⁻¹ methamidophos

表1 土壤中不同甲胺磷水平下AMF对根区土壤和根内PGPR定殖数量 ($\times 10^7$ cfu g⁻¹) 的影响Table 1 Effects of AMF on inoculation of PGPR ($\times 10^7$ cfu g⁻¹) in the rhizospheric soil and roots relative to concentration of methamidophos in the soil

处理Treatments		根区土壤	根内
甲胺磷水平 Methamidophos levels ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	接种 Inoculation	Root zone soil	In roots
0	Bs	3.20 ± 0.23jklmn	1.37 ± 0.09hij
	Bsp	2.80 ± 0.06klmno	0.80 ± 0.06jklmn
	Pf	4.50 ± 0.06hij	2.57 ± 0.20ef
	Gm+Bs	6.53 ± 0.78defg	4.37 ± 0.20c
	Gm+Bsp	4.60 ± 0.58hij	2.30 ± 0.11fg
	Gm+Pf	14.60 ± 1.37a	8.90 ± 0.44a
	Ge+Bs	6.73 ± 0.50def	3.10 ± 0.06de
	Ge+Bsp	5.87 ± 0.43fgh	2.80 ± 0.17def
	Ge+Pf	10.40 ± 0.79c	5.60 ± 0.21b
50	Bs	3.37 ± 0.26jklm	1.07 ± 0.09ijkl
	Bsp	2.97 ± 0.20klmno	0.60l ± 0.06mno
	Pf	4.27 ± 0.26ijk	2.70 ± 0.35ef
	Gm+Bs	6.47 ± 0.55defg	4.67 ± 0.61c
	Gm+Bsp	4.17 ± 0.19ijkl	2.50 ± 0.23ef
	Gm+Pf	14.70 ± 1.48a	8.73 ± 0.43a
	Ge+Bs	6.30 ± 0.29efg	3.03 ± 0.26de
	Ge+Bsp	5.10 ± 0.17ghi	2.30 ± 0.12fg
	Ge+Pf	10.83 ± 0.60bc	5.50 ± 0.35b
100	Bs	1.73 ± 0.12nopqr	0.70 ± 0.12klmno
	Bsp	1.87 ± 0.10nopqr	0.30 ± 0.06no
	Pf	2.70l ± 0.17mnop	1.20 ± 0.12ijkl
	Gm+Bs	4.47 ± 0.20hij	2.80 ± 0.23def
	Gm+Bsp	2.53 ± 0.15mnopq	1.47 ± 0.20hi
	Gm+Pf	12.07 ± 1.16b	5.70 ± 0.40b
	Ge+Bs	3.53 ± 0.29jklm	1.83 ± 0.18gh
	Ge+Bsp	2.37 ± 0.10mnopq	1.23 ± 0.09hijk
	Ge+Pf	7.47 ± 0.49de	3.40 ± 0.23d
150	Bs	0.70 ± 0.11r	0.23 ± 0.03no
	Bsp	0.80 ± 0.06r	0.13 ± 0.03o
	Pf	1.30 ± 0.17pqr	0.40 ± 0.06mno
	Gm+Bs	2.30 ± 0.17mnopq	0.97 ± 0.10ijklm
	Gm+Bsp	1.10 ± 0.06qr	0.61 ± 0.06mno
	Gm+Pf	7.87 ± 0.61d	2.70 ± 0.12ef
	Ge+Bs	1.50 ± 0.17opqr	0.80 ± 0.06jklmn
	Ge+Bsp	1.13 ± 0.15qr	0.40 ± 0.06mno
	Ge+Pf	3.20 ± 0.23jklmn	1.30 ± 0.12hijk
显著性检验 Levels of significance			
M × AMF		**	**
M × PGPR		**	**
AMF × PGPR		**	**
M × AMF × PGPR		*	**

注: Bs: 枯草芽胞杆菌; Bsp: 芽胞杆菌B697菌株; Pf: 荧光假单胞菌; Gm: 摩西球囊霉; Ge: 幼套球囊霉; M: 甲胺磷; AMF: 丛枝菌根真菌; PGPR: 根围促生细菌。*表示在5%水平差异显著, **表示在1%水平差异显著 Note: Bs: *Bacillus subtilis*; Bsp: *Bacillus sp.* B697; Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*; Gm: *Glomus mosseae*; Ge: *Glomus etunicatum*; M: Methamidophos; AMF: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; PGPR: Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria. * means significant difference at 5% level; and ** means significant difference at 1% level

表2 土壤中不同甲胺磷水平下PGPR对AMF侵染和产孢数量的影响

处理Treatments		AMF侵染率	丛枝着生率	泡囊数	侵入点数	孢子数量
甲胺磷水平 Methamidophos levels ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	接种 Inoculation	AMF colonization (%)	Arbuscule (%)	Vesicles (mm^{-1})	Entry points (mm^{-1})	Spores in 50g soil
0	Gm	67.83 ± 4.42bcdefg	43.53 ± 1.94cde	5.67 ± 0.33ef	7.33 ± 0.33e	149.3 ± 3.8efgh
	Ge	64.57 ± 2.94defgh	40.17 ± 3.41defgh	4.33 ± 0.33f	8.33 ± 0.33d	159.3 ± 4.9cde
	Gm+Bs	74.17 ± 6.41abc	44.20 ± 1.27cde	6.33 ± 0.33d	9.33 ± 0.33c	144.0 ± 2.9ghij
	Gm+Bsp	75.57 ± 4.14ab	39.10 ± 1.10efghi	7.33 ± 0.33e	10.33 ± 0.33b	167.7 ± 5.5bc
	Gm+Pf	79.23 ± 4.16a	53.70 ± 3.87a	9.33 ± 0.33a	12.00 ± 0.58a	176.0 ± 8.5ab
	Ge+Bs	73.10 ± 4.10abcd	42.37 ± 1.68cdef	3.00 ± 0.00h	9.33 ± 0.33c	143.0 ± 2.9ghij
	Ge+Bsp	71.53 ± 2.54abcd	46.57 ± 3.15bc	5.33 ± 0.33e	8.33 ± 0.33d	158.0 ± 3.5cdef
	Ge+Pf	75.40 ± 4.33ab	45.37 ± 2.31bcd	6.33 ± 0.33d	7.33 ± 0.33e	147.3 ± 3.2fghi
50	Gm	61.73 ± 2.14efghi	40.73 ± 2.22cdefgh	5.33 ± 0.33e	8.33 ± 0.33d	153.0 ± 2.9defg
	Ge	57.87 ± 2.80hij	38.23 ± 1.82efghij	3.00 ± 0.00h	9.33 ± 0.33c	157.0 ± 2.3cdef
	Gm+Bs	67.83 ± 4.07bcdefg	41.47 ± 2.43cdefg	4.33 ± 0.33f	9.33 ± 0.33c	140.0 ± 2.3hijkl
	Gm+Bsp	69.67 ± 4.22bede	36.90 ± 1.79fghijk	6.33 ± 0.33d	9.33 ± 0.33c	160.7 ± 3.8cd
	Gm+Pf	72.40 ± 5.63abcd	50.73 ± 2.40ab	8.33 ± 0.33b	11.00 ± 0.58b	182.3 ± 9.6a
	Ge+Bs	67.00 ± 2.07bcdefg	36.37 ± 1.79fghijk	3.00 ± 0.00h	10.33 ± 0.33b	145.0 ± 2.9ghi
	Ge+Bsp	65.50 ± 2.89cdefgh	42.50 ± 2.40cdef	5.33 ± 0.33e	8.33 ± 0.33d	157.3 ± 3.8cdef
	Ge+Pf	67.70 ± 3.70bcdefg	42.40 ± 2.25cdef	7.33 ± 0.33c	6.33 ± 0.33f	149.0 ± 3.5efgh
100	Gm	55.30 ± 1.77ijk	35.13 ± 2.31hijkl	4.00 ± 0.33fg	6.33 ± 0.33f	144.0 ± 2.3ghi
	Ge	50.73 ± 1.36jkl	32.17 ± 2.34jklm	2.00 ± 0.00ij	7.33 ± 0.33e	145.0 ± 2.3ghi
	Gm+Bs	60.40 ± 2.02fghi	35.33 ± 2.34ghijkl	3.33 ± 0.00gh	8.33 ± 0.33d	128.7 ± 1.5mno
	Gm+Bsp	61.70 ± 1.65efghi	31.27 ± 1.65klm	5.33 ± 0.33e	7.33 ± 0.33e	150.0 ± 4.0defg
	Gm+Pf	69.40 ± 2.98bcdef	46.47 ± 2.28bc	7.33 ± 0.33c	9.33 ± 0.33c	173.7 ± 7.8ab
	Ge+Bs	62.33 ± 2.25efghi	33.47 ± 2.31ijklm	4.33 ± 0.33f	7.33 ± 0.33e	133.0 ± 1.7jklm
	Ge+Bsp	60.10 ± 2.51ghi	38.40 ± 1.91efghij	4.00 ± 0.33fg	6.00 ± 0.00fg	144.0 ± 2.9ghij
	Ge+Pf	61.30 ± 2.34efghi	35.10 ± 2.17hijkl	5.33 ± 0.00e	5.33 ± 0.33gh	137.7 ± 2.0ijkl
150	Gm	43.10 ± 1.73lm	30.13 ± 1.73lmn	2.00 ± 0.33ij	4.00 ± 0.00i	130.0 ± 1.2lmn
	Ge	39.20 ± 1.46m	24.40 ± 1.70n	1.33 ± 0.00jk	4.00 ± 0.00i	133.0 ± 2.3jklm
	Gm+Bs	47.73 ± 2.36klm	30.97 ± 2.25klm	1.00 ± 0.33k	5.00 ± 0.00h	117.3 ± 2.0p
	Gm+Bsp	49.90 ± 3.41jkl	24.67 ± 1.21n	3.00 ± 0.00h	6.33 ± 0.33f	137.7 ± 2.0ijkl
	Gm+Pf	60.10 ± 2.15ghi	40.60 ± 2.00cdefg	4.00 ± 0.58fg	7.33 ± 0.33e	160.0 ± 4.0cde
	Ge+Bs	50.27 ± 2.28jkl	27.53 ± 1.39mn	2.67 ± 0.33hi	5.33 ± 0.33gh	121.0 ± 1.7op
	Ge+Bsp	49.20 ± 2.14jkl	33.47 ± 2.54ijklm	3.33 ± 0.33gh	3.00 ± 0.00j	132.0 ± 2.3klmn
	Ge+Pf	49.93jkl ± 2.09jkl	31.23 ± 2.28klm	2.00 ± 0.00ij	2.00 ± 0.00k	125.0 ± 2.9nop
显著性检验 Levels of significance						
M × AMF		NS	NS	**	**	NS
M × PGPR		NS	NS	**	**	NS
AMF × PGPR		**	**	**	**	**
M × AMF × PGPR		**	NS	**	NS	NS

注: Gm: 摩西球囊霉; Ge: 幼套球囊霉; Bs: 枯草芽孢杆菌; Bsp: 芽胞杆菌 B697菌株; Pf: 荧光假单胞菌; M: 甲胺磷; AMF: 丛枝菌根真菌; PGPR: 根围促生细菌。NS表示不显著; *表示在5%水平差异显著, **表示在1%水平差异显著 Note: Gm: *Glomus mosseae*; Ge: *Glomus etunicatum*; Bs: *Bacillus subtilis*; Bsp: *Bacillus* sp. B697; Pf: *Pseudomonas fluorescens*; M: Methamidophos; AMF: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; PGPR: Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria. NS means no significant difference; * means significant difference at 5% level; and ** means significant difference at 1% level

表3 土壤中甲胺磷100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 浓度下AMF和PGPR对番茄植株生长和甲胺磷浓度的影响Table 3 Effects of AMF and PGPR on tomato growth and methamidophos concentration in the soil added with 100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ methamidophos

处理 Treatments	株高 Plant height (cm)	干重 Dry weight (g plant^{-1})		甲胺磷浓度Methamidophos contents ($\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$)	
		茎叶	根系	茎叶	根系
		Stem with leaves	Root	Stem with leaves	Root
CK 对照	90.4 ± 1.0c	23.1 ± 1.2def	15.5 ± 0.9c	3.3 ± 0.2a	7.8 ± 0.3a
Bs 枯草芽胞杆菌	93.5 ± 1.7c	26.2 ± 1.2f	16.5 ± 1.2c	1.4 ± 0.1c	4.5 ± 0.2b
Bsp 芽胞杆菌 B697菌株	92.5 ± 1.4c	25.9 ± 0.6f	16.8 ± 0.8c	1.7 ± 0.1bc	4.1 ± 0.1b
Pf 荧光假单胞菌	98.5 ± 1.2c	25.1 ± 1.5ef	15.9 ± 0.4c	0.8 ± 0.1de	2.3 ± 0.1d
Gm 摩西球囊霉	98.6 ± 0.3c	31.2 ± 2.0bcd	22.4 ± 1.4ab	1.0 ± 0.1d	3.3 ± 0.1c
Ge 幼套球囊霉	94.6 ± 2.2c	29.2 ± 1.8cde	20.4 ± 0.8b	1.8 ± 0.1b	3.4 ± 0.2c
Gm+Bsp 摩西球囊霉+枯草芽胞杆菌	99.5 ± 2.6c	30.7 ± 1.6bcd	22.9 ± 1.7ab	0.3 ± 0.4fg	1.3 ± 0.1e
Gm+Bsp 摩西球囊霉+芽胞杆菌 B697菌株	110.5 ± 5.4b	31.7 ± 1.6bc	21.9 ± 1.1ab	0.3 ± 0.0fg	1.0 ± 0.1e
Gm+Pf 摩西球囊霉+荧光假单胞菌	121.5 ± 4.5a	37.7 ± 3.0a	25.9 ± 1.7a	0.1 ± 0.0g	0.5 ± 0.0f
Ge+Bs 幼套球囊霉+枯草芽胞杆菌	99.6 ± 1.2c	31.5 ± 1.7bc	23.7 ± 2.1ab	0.5 ± 0.0ef	2.0 ± 0.1d
Ge+Bsp 幼套球囊霉+芽胞杆菌 B697菌株	110.5 ± 2.3b	31.7 ± 2.1bc	21.9 ± 1.1ab	0.7 ± 0.0de	2.3 ± 0.2d
Ge+Pf 幼套球囊霉+荧光假单胞菌	97.5 ± 3.1c	34.7 ± 2.7ab	25.9 ± 2.5a	0.3 ± 0.0fg	1.3 ± 0.1e

显著性检验 Levels of significance

AMF × PGPR

*

NS

NS

**

**

注: NS表示不显著; *表示在5%水平差异显著, **表示在1%水平差异显著 Note: NS means no significant difference; * means significant difference at 5% level; and** means significant difference at 1% level

土壤中施加甲胺磷条件下AMF+PGPR能不同程度地促进番茄植株生长。其中以Gm+Pf处理的番茄株高显著高于其他处理,而根系中甲胺磷浓度则显著低于其他处理。AMF、PGPR、AMF+PGPR各处理均显著降低番茄体内甲胺磷浓度,并且AMF与PGPR之间存在互作,二者双接种较任一单接种的效果更大。表3给出100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 甲胺磷浓度下各处理的数据,其他浓度下的结果与此接近,未给出具体数据。

2.4 AMF和PGPR矿化甲胺磷农药的效应

AMF+PGPR (Ge+Pf除外)双接种处理的甲胺磷的矿化率显著大于单接种处理和对照。土壤中甲胺磷浓度50~100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 水平下,Gm+Pf组合处理的矿化率最高(60.6%),差异显著($p < 0.05$) (图2)。

2.5 AMF和PGPR对根区土壤中甲胺脱氢酶活性的影响

土壤中甲胺磷100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 水平下,PGPR接种处理0、2、4、6、9和17天后甲胺脱氢酶活性结果

表明,各接种处理均第6天表现出活性高峰,随后开始下降,并保持在一定水平(图3)。

3 讨论

研究表明,有机磷农药对土壤中的细菌、放线菌和固氮菌群的生长有不同程度的抑制作用^[25]。体外试验表明,150 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 甲胺磷显著抑制PGPR的生长和繁殖,其达到对数生长期的时间较对照迟2~4 h,培养12 h后对照发酵液中细菌数量是甲胺磷处理的1.7倍;而且盆栽条件下观察到高浓度甲胺磷能抑制AMF和PGPR的生长发育和功能(表1和表2)。本试验所接种的PGPR为国内外试验所采用^[13, 18],在不施加或施加低浓度甲胺磷条件下,供试PGPR均可促进番茄植株的生长(图1);在施加100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 浓度或更高浓度的甲胺磷条件下,其促进番茄植株生长的效应不显著(表3),这可能与高浓度甲胺磷抑制PGPR生长、降低其定殖繁殖数量(表1)有关,从而减弱了PGPR的促生效应。因

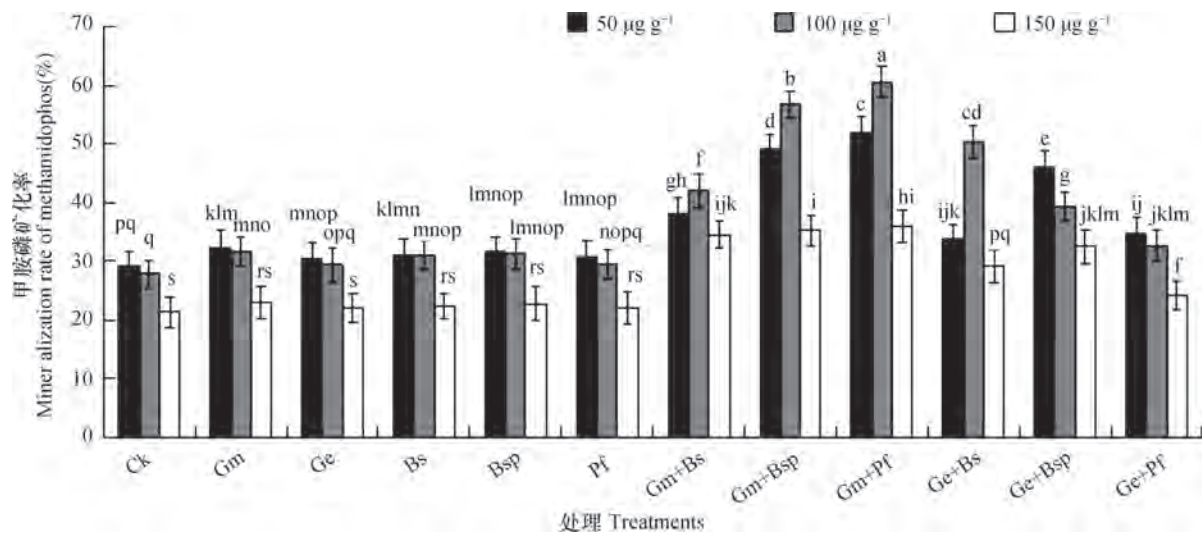
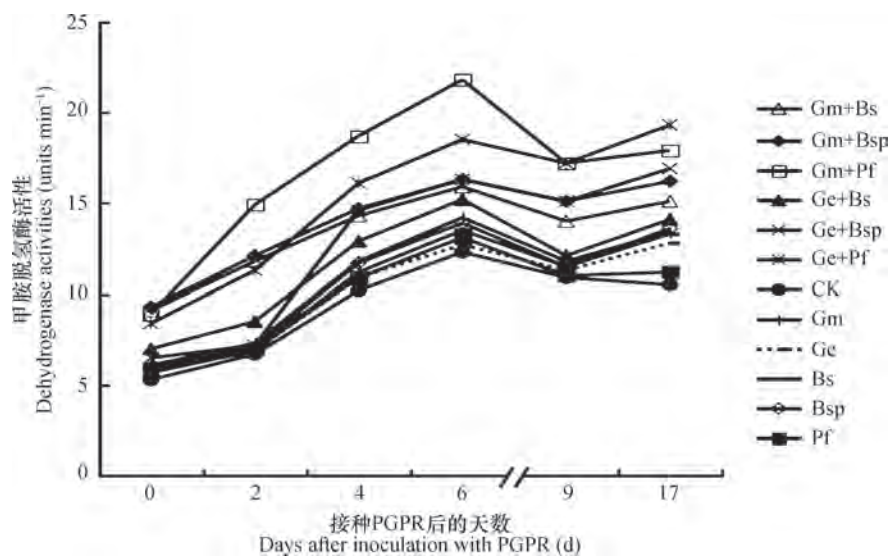


图2 接种AMF和PGPR对土壤中残留甲胺磷农药矿化率的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of AMF and PGPR on mineralization of the residues of methamidophos in soil

图3 甲胺磷100 µg g⁻¹浓度下AMF和PGPR对根区土壤中甲胺脱氢酶活性的影响Fig. 3 Effects of AMF and PGPR on activity of methylamine dehydrogenase in the root zone soil of tomato plants in the soil added with 100 µg g⁻¹ methamidophos

此，在筛选分解有毒有机物高效PGPR过程中，首先应确定不同PGPR菌株对有毒有机物毒性的耐受性，以提高筛选效率与可靠性。

AMF+植物+PGPR共生体系中植物自身也具备吸附、固定和降解有毒物质的能力^[2, 6, 10]。本试验结果表明，番茄植株本身对土壤中甲胺磷也有平均约23%的矿化率（图2）。作为与植物互惠共生的AMF和PGPR在促进植物生长的同时，很可能也增强了植物对甲胺磷的矿化。其中，AMF和PGPR

诱导植物好氧酶类活性则有待试验证实。

AMF的根外菌丝同样能吸收、固定和分解土壤中的有毒有机物^[7, 9]，从而降低了根围土壤中和植物体内的有毒有机物浓度。AMF及其与植物根系形成的菌根不仅对有毒有机物具有较强的耐受性，而且还具有对有机物分解的腐生营养能力，如促进了土壤中枯枝落叶的分解并吸收其养分传递给寄主植物利用^[5]。这就为该真菌分解土壤中残留的农药奠定了生理和生态学基础，而且理论上和部

分试验证据表明AMF具备降解化学农药的潜力。接种AMF显著降低番茄茎叶和根内甲胺磷浓度,表明AMF可能具有分解甲胺磷农药,将其部分降解产物作为自身养分利用的潜能,因为AMF的发育需要大量磷元素^[21]。关于这一点有待深入研究证实。

真菌接触污染物一定时间后,能产生各种诱导酶,进而发挥降解作用,同时它们可以利用该污染物作为碳源和能源进行生长和繁殖。它们很可能通过独特的酶系统和代谢途径,降解不能被细菌单独降解的有机污染物。只要能促进真菌好氧酶的生产,真菌就能降解土壤中多种有机物,而AMF用于直接降解土壤有机污染物的物质很可能是好氧酶类,而且可能是多种水解酶类协同按一定分解顺序进行分解。刘魏魏等^[26]于温室条件下对紫花苜蓿单独或联合接种苏格兰球囊霉(*Glomus caledonium*)、芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus* sp.)和黄杆菌(*Flavobacterium* sp.)均能降解土壤中的多环芳烃(PAHs)污染物,其中以AMF+多环芳烃降解细菌处理的降解率最高,达到60.1%,而且同时发现土壤中脱氢酶活性和PAHs降解菌数量越高的处理,土壤PAHs的降解率也越高。本试验则证实了供试AMF和PGPR能相互促进、协同发挥作用,提高了土壤中甲胺磷农药的降解率。AMF和PGPR提高甲胺脱氢酶酶活性(图3),通过酶促反应降解甲胺磷农药,这一酶催化过程可能是降解甲胺磷的主要途径之一,值得进一步试验证实。对于AMF、AMF+PGPR分解甲胺磷的酶类、降解农药的作用机制,尤其是降解的途径、酶分解的动力学、分解的中间产物以及有关反应等有待进一步深入研究。

此外,不同菌种(株)及其组合对甲胺磷的耐受性和降解率不同(表3和图2),AMF *Glomus mosseae*和PGPR *Pseudomonas fluorescens*是高效菌种和组合。而发荧光的假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas* spp.)不同菌株与AMF组合试验的结果表明,不同PGPR菌株与AMF组合在促进高粱生长方面的效果不同^[27]。因此,在当前和今后筛选分解有机农药的AMF与PGPR组合菌剂时,不仅要考虑AMF或PGPR各个种的生理生化特性,也要考虑到其同种不同菌株的生理生化特性,以更有针对性的筛选和评价,获得高效组合菌剂。另一方面,于上述试验的基础上,今后应进一步开展大田试验,以评价其田间降解效率,为研发AMF+PGPR复合菌剂提供技术。

4 结 论

无论是单接种还是双接种AMF和PGPR菌剂均能降解一定种类的有毒有机物,具有潜在的降解土壤中残留有机农药的生理生态作用。本研究在前人试验基础上,进一步观察到AMF、PGPR和AMF+PGPR处理均显著降低番茄体内甲胺磷浓度,接种AMF和/或PGPR能矿化甲胺磷,双接种处理的效果优于单接种处理。在甲胺磷50~100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ 水平下,Gm+Pf处理的甲胺磷矿化率达到52%~60.6%,显著降低根区土壤中甲胺磷残留量,是本试验条件下的AMF+PGPR最佳组合。利用AMF和PGPR联合协同修复农药污染土壤具有一定应用潜力。这对于保护环境、提高食品安全性与可持续农林牧渔业生产具有深远的意义。

参 考 文 献

- [1] 朱英月,刘全永,李贺,等.辽东与山东半岛土壤中有机关氯农药残留特征研究.土壤学报,2015,52(4):888—901
Zhu Y Y, Liu Q Y, Li H, et al. Residues of organochlorine pesticides in soils of Liaodong and Shandong Peninsulas (In Chinese). Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2015, 52(4): 888—901
- [2] 孙吉庆,刘润进,李敏.丛枝菌根真菌提高植物抗逆性的效应及其机制研究进展.植物生理学报,2012,48(9):845—852
Sun J Q, Liu R J, Li M. Advances in the study of increasing plant stress resistance and mechanisms by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (In Chinese). Plant Physiology Journal, 2012, 48(9): 845—852
- [3] Miransari M. Contribution of arbuscular mycorrhizal symbiosis to plant growth under different types of soil stress. Plant Biology, 2010, 12(4): 563—569
- [4] Joner E J, Leyval C. Phytoremediation of organic pollutants using mycorrhizal plants: A new aspect of rhizosphere interactions. Agronomie, 2003, 23: 495—502
- [5] Hodge A, Campbell C D, Fitter A H. An arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus accelerates decomposition and acquires nitrogen directly from organic material. Nature, 2001, 413: 297—299
- [6] Wang F Y, Shi Z Y, Tong R J, et al. Dynamics of phoxim residues in green onion and soil as influenced by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. Journal of Hazardous Materials, 2011, 185(1): 112—116

- [7] Wang F Y, Tong R J, Shi Z Y, et al. Inoculations with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi increase vegetable yields and decrease phoxim concentrations in carrot and green onion and their soil. PLoS ONE, 2011, 6 (2) : e16949
- [8] Wu N Y, Zhang S Z, Huang H L, et al. DDT uptake by arbuscular mycorrhizal alfalfa and depletion in soil as influenced by soil application of a non-ionic surfactant. Environment Pollution, 2008, 151: 569—575
- [9] Huang H L, Zhang S Z, Shan X Q, et al. Effect of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus (*Glomus caledonium*) on the accumulation and metabolism of atrazine in maize (*Zea mays* L.) and atrazine dissipation in soil. Environment Pollution, 2007, 146: 452—457
- [10] 王发园, 林先贵. 丛枝菌根真菌对污染土壤中农产品质量安全的影响. 土壤学报, 2008, 45 (6) : 1142—1147
Wang F Y, Lin X G. Effect of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi on quality safety of farm products in contaminated soils (In Chinese). Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2008, 45 (6) : 1142—1147
- [11] 马莹, 骆永明, 滕应, 等. 根际促生菌及其在污染土壤植物修复中的应用. 土壤学报, 2013, 50 (5) : 1021—1031
Ma Y, Luo Y M, Teng Y, et al. Plant growth promoting rhizobacteria and their role in phytoremediation of heavy metal contaminated soils (In Chinese). Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2013, 50 (5) : 1021—1031
- [12] Guo J K, Chi J. Effect of Cd-tolerant plant growth-promoting rhizobium on plant growth and Cd uptake by *Lolium multifloru* and *Glycine max* in Cd-contaminated soil. Plant and Soil, 2014, 375: 205—214
- [13] Myresiotis C K, Vryzas Z, Papadopoulou-Mourkidou E. Biodegradation of soil-applied pesticides by selected strains of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) and their effects on bacterial growth. Biodegradation, 2012, 23: 297—310
- [14] Sangeetha J, King Solomon E, Natarajan K, et al. Efficacy of AMF and PGPR inoculants on maize (*Zea mays* L.) plant growth and their rhizosphere soil properties//Velu R K. Microbiological research in agroecosystem management. Springer India, 2013: 155—173
- [15] 戴梅, 王洪娟, 殷元元, 等. 丛枝菌根真菌与根围促生细菌相互作用的效应与机制. 生态学报, 2008, 28 (6) : 2854—2860
Dai M, Wang H X, Yin Y Y, et al. Effect and mechanisms of interactions between arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and plant growth promoting rhizobacteria (In Chinese). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28 (6) : 2854—2860
- [16] 秦华, 林先贵, 尹睿, 等. 丛枝菌根真菌和两株细菌对土壤中DEHP降解及绿豆生长的影响. 环境科学学报, 2006, 26 (10) : 1651—1657
Qin H, Lin X G, Yin R, et al. Influence of an arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and two bacterial strains on DEHP degradation and growth of mung bean in soil (In Chinese). Acta Scientiae Circumstantiae, 2006, 26 (10) : 1651—1657
- [17] 滕应, 骆永明, 高军, 等. 多氯联苯污染土壤菌根真菌-紫花苜蓿-根瘤菌联合修复效应. 环境科学, 2008, 29 (10) : 2925—2930
Teng Y, Luo Y M, Gao J, et al. Combined remediation effects of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi-legumes-rhizobium symbiosis on PCBs contaminated soils (In Chinese). Environmental Science, 2008, 29 (10) : 2925—2930
- [18] Liu R J, Dai M, Wu X, et al. Suppression of the root-knot nematode (*Meloidogyne incognita*) on tomato by dual inoculation with AM fungi and plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria. Mycorrhiza, 2012, 22: 289—296
- [19] 刘茵, 刘秀花, 冯固, 等. 甲胺磷污染对丛枝菌根 (AM) 共生体形成及宿主番茄生长的影响. 湖北农业科学, 2004 (4) : 64—67
Liu Y, Liu X H, Feng G, et al. Effect of methamidophos contamination on the occurrence of arbuscular mycorrhiza symbiont and the growth of host plant tomato (In Chinese). Hubei Agricultural Sciences, 2004 (4) : 64—67
- [20] Liu R J, Luo X S. A new method to quantify the inoculum potential of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi. New Phytologist, 1994, 128: 89—92
- [21] 刘润进, 陈应龙. 菌根学. 北京: 科学出版社, 2007: 380—393
Liu R J, Chen Y L. Mycorrhizology (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2007: 380—393
- [22] Bashan Y, Holguin G, Lifshitz R. Isolation and characterization of plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria//Glick B R, Thompson J E. Methods in plant molecular biology and biotechnology. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 1993: 331—345
- [23] 赵斌, 何绍江. 微生物学实验. 北京: 科学出版社, 2002
Zhao B, He S J. Experiment of microbiology (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2002
- [24] Kiriukhin M Y, Chistoserdov A Y, Tsygankov Y D. Methylamine dehydrogenase from *Methylobacillus*

- flagellatum*. *Methods in Enzymology*, 1990, 188: 247—250
- [25] Korade D L, Fulekar M H. Rhizosphere remediation of chlorpyrifos in mycorrhizospheric soil using ryegrass. *Journal of Hazardous Materials*, 2009, 172 (2/3): 1344—1350
- [26] 刘魏魏, 尹睿, 林先贵, 等. 多环芳烃污染土壤的植物-微生物联合修复初探. *土壤*, 2010, 42 (5): 800—806
- Liu W W, Yin R, Lin X G, et al. Interaction of phytoremediation-microorganism to remediation of aged polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) polluted soils (In Chinese). *Soils*, 2010, 42 (5): 800—806
- [27] Praveen Kumar G, Kishore N, Leo Daniel Amalraj E, et al. Evaluation of fluorescent *Pseudomonas* spp. with single and multiple PGPR traits for plant growth promotion of sorghum in combination with AM fungi. *Plant Growth Regulators*, 2012, 67: 133—140

Effects of Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi and Plant Growth-promoting Rhizobacteria on Remediation of Soil Polluted with Methamidophos

XU Lijuan¹ ZHANG Jinzheng¹ YUAN Yuqing² LI Min¹ LIU Runjin^{1†}

(1 Institute of Mycorrhizal Biotechnology, Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao, Shandong 266109, China)

(2 Central Laboratory of Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao, Shandong 266109, China)

Abstract 【Objective】 Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) and plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria (PGPR) are important members in the soil microbial community, capable of remediating soils polluted with toxic organics, and China has large tracts of soils contaminated with pesticides and some other toxic organic substances, waiting to be remediated. It has been proved that AMF and PGPR can degrade toxic organic matters, however, little has been reported so far about AMF or/and PGPR degrading residues of organophosphorus pesticides in soil. The purpose of the present study was to evaluate efficiency of AMF and PGPR degrading residues of organophosphorus pesticides in soil and to remedy organic pesticide polluted soils with the two groups of soil microbes. 【Method】 A pot experiment, designed to have a total of 48 treatments with concentration of methamidophos (0, 50, 100 and 150 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$) and inoculation pattern of AMF and PGPR (inoculating tomato seeds with AMF *Glomus mosseae* (Gm), *Glomus etunicatum* (Ge), and tomato seedlings with PGPR *Bacillus subtilis* (Bs), *Bacillus* sp. B697 (Bsp), *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf), Gm+Bs, Gm+Bsp, Gm+Pf, Ge+Bs, Ge+Bsp, or Ge+Pf), was conducted on tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum*, Jinguan in variety) under greenhouse. Colonization of AMF and/or PGPR, and biomass of plant growth (such as plant height, dry weight of shoots per plant, and dry weight of roots per plant) was measured, and methamidophos concentrations in the pots and in the shoots of the plants were determined with gas chromatography. 【Result】 Results show that Gm significantly promoted PGPR colonization in the root zone soil and roots, while Pf did significantly AMF colonization, suggesting that Gm and Pf are mutually promoted in colonization. In the pots 100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$ in methamidophos concentration, the plants in the pots inoculated with Gm+Pf were much higher than those in the other pots in plant height and in dry weight of shoots as well (except for those inoculated with Ge+Pf), and significantly higher, too, than those in control and those inoculated with PGPR and Ge in dry weight of roots. The plants in the pots inoculated with Gm+Pf were much lower than those in all the other pots in methamidophos concentration in roots and in methamidophos concentration in shoots as well (except those in the pots inoculated with Gm+Bs, Gm+Bsp and Ge+Pf). Inoculation of AMF, PGPR, or AMF+PGPR significantly reduced methamidophos concentration in the tomato plants as compared with those in the control. AMF and/or PGPR could degrade methamidophos residue and the effects of dual inoculations were higher than those of single inoculations. Inoculation with



Gm+Pf significantly reduced methamidophos concentration in the root zone soil, through mineralizing the substance by 52% ~ 60.6%, when the concentration of methamidophos in the pots was in the range of 50 ~ 100 $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$. Analysis of the dynamics of methylamine dehydrogenase activity in the root zone soil, reveals that inoculation with AMF, PGPR or AMF+PGPR could enhance enzyme activity, and inoculation with Gm+Pf demonstrated the highest enzyme activity. 【Conclusion】 It is, therefore, suggested that both AMF and PGPR could promote degradation of methamidophos residue in the soil, and the inoculation of Gm+Pf is the optimal combination under the conditions of this experiment.

Key words Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; Plant growth-promoting rhizobacteria; Methamidophos; Pesticide; Contaminated soil; Mycorrhizal bioremediation

(责任编辑：卢 萍)