#### DOI: 10.11766/trxb202008240311

李文娟, 蔡延江, 朱同彬, 黄平. 土壤团聚体氧化亚氮排放及其微生物学机制研究进展[J]. 土壤学报, 2021 LI Wenjuan, CAI Yanjiang, ZHU Tongbin, HUANG Ping. Release of Nitrous Oxide from Soil Aggregates and Its Microbial Mechanism[J]. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2021

# 土壤团聚体氧化亚氮排放及其微生物学机制研 究进展<sup>\*</sup>

# 李文娟 1.2, 蔡延江 3, 朱同彬 4, 黄平 1节

(1. 中国科学院重庆绿色智能技术研究院,重庆 400714; 2. 中国科学院大学,北京 100049; 3.亚热带森林培育国 家重点实验室,浙江农林大学,杭州 311300; 4. 自然资源部/广西壮族自治区岩溶动力学重点实验室,中国地质科 学院岩溶地质所,广西桂林 541004)

摘 要:氧化亚氮(N<sub>2</sub>O)是主要温室气体之一,土壤是 N<sub>2</sub>O 的重要排放源,其排放主要受 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的功能微 生物影响。土壤团聚体是由原生颗粒(砂、粉、黏粒)、胶结物质和孔隙组成的土壤基本结构单元。土壤不同粒径团 聚体之间因基质和孔隙差异形成特殊独立的微生境被视为 N<sub>2</sub>O 的生物化学反应器。在不同的微生境中,N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和 还原的功能微生物分布不同,因而土壤不同粒径团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放可能存在差异。目前在不同生态系统土壤全土 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放特征的报道较多,而对于不同粒径土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放相对贡献尚不清楚、功能微生物分布还未知、N<sub>2</sub>O 产生 和还原热区尚未明确。本文综述了近年来国内外关于土壤团聚体对 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和排放机制的研究,总结了土壤团聚体 性状特征对 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的影响,阐述了不同粒径土壤团聚体对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放影响的微生物学机制,进一步明确了今 后需加强土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的热区、环境因子阈值范围的确定、系列功能基因(酶)整体性的研究,以期 为 N<sub>2</sub>O 模拟排放模型优化提供参考,为土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 减排提供理论依据。

关键词:土壤团聚体;氧化亚氮;硝化/反硝化微生物;功能基因 中图分类号: S154.36 文献标志码: A

#### Release of Nitrous Oxide from Soil Aggregates and Its Microbial Mechanism

LI Wenjuan<sup>1,2</sup>, CAI Yanjiang<sup>3</sup>, ZHU Tongbin<sup>4</sup>, HUANG Ping<sup>1†</sup>

(1. Key Laboratory of Reservoir Aquatic Environment, Chongqing Institute of Green and Intelligent Technology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chongqing 400714, China; 2. University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China; 3. State Key Laboratory of Subtropical Forest Cultivation, Zhejiang Agricultural and Forestry University, Hangzhou 311300, China; 4. Key Laboratory of karst Dynamics, Ministry of Natural Resources/Guangxi, Institute of Karst Geology, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Guilin, Guangxi 541004, China)

http://pedologica.issas.ac.cn

<sup>\*</sup> 国家自然科学基金项目(41771266,41401243)、国家重点研发计划项目(2018YFD0800606)和中国科学院青年创新促进会项目(2017391)共同资助 Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 41771266, 41401243), the National Key Research and Development Project (No. 2018YFD0800606) and the Youth Innovation Promotion Association of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. 2017391)

<sup>†</sup> 通讯作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: Huangping@cigit.ac.cn

作者简介:李文娟(1996—),女,湖南石门县人,硕士研究生,主要从事土壤氮素循环过程及微生物机理研究。 E-mail: Liwenjuan@cigit.ac.cn

收稿日期: 2020-08-24; 收到修改稿日期: 2020-11-04

Abstract: Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), a potent greenhouse gas, is produced and reduced mainly under the mediation of functional microorganisms in soil. In terrestrial ecosystems, soil is an important source of N<sub>2</sub>O emission. Soil aggregates, a key structural component of the soil, consist of sand, silt, clay (primary particles), organic matter (binding agents) and pore spaces. According to the hierarchy theory, soil aggregates can be divided into four fractions by size, that is, large macroaggregates (>2 mm), small macroaggregates (2-0.25 mm), microaggregates (0.25-0.053 mm) and silt plus clay-sized particles (<0.053 mm). Large macroaggregates are high in pore connectivity and oxygen diffusion rate, fast in turnover, and rich in organic matter, and microaggregates high in water retention capacity and stable carbon content, and capable of protecting microorganisms from being predated. Hence, soil aggregates different in size may offer heterogeneous microhabitats for fungi and bacteria. And each independent microhabitat could be regarded as a biogeochemical reactor producing greenhouse gas. Nitrifiers and denitrifiers, which carry functional genes amoA, narG/napA, nirK/nirS, are identified as the major contributors to N<sub>2</sub>O production. However, N<sub>2</sub>O reduction is primarily a single process catalyzed by N<sub>2</sub>O reductase, encoded by nosZI and nosZII genes, which are present in bacteria and archaea capable of complete denitrification and acting as non-denitrifiers in N<sub>2</sub>O reduction to N<sub>2</sub>. These microorganisms are distributed separately in polymerized reactors different in size, driving N<sub>2</sub>O production and transportation as affected by soil moisture status, substrate availability, and porous connectivity. However, so far little is known about community structure of the nitrifiers and denitrifiers in aggregates relative to particle size and its influences on N<sub>2</sub>O emission. Nowadays, a numerous of studies have been reportedly devoted to soil N<sub>2</sub>O emission characteristics in different ecosystems, but limited knowledge was achieved on N<sub>2</sub>O emission and relative contribution of soil aggregates relative to size fraction. Therefore, with the clarification of functional microbial distribution at the aggregate scale, hot-spots of  $N_2O$ production and reduction in soil microhabitats could be specified. In this review, advances in the recent research are summarized on divergence of N<sub>2</sub>O emission from soil aggregates. Large macroaggregates and small macroaggregates were found emitting more N<sub>2</sub>O than microaggregates did. However, studies were also found reporting conversely that microaggregates emitted N<sub>2</sub>O more vigerously. Papers in the literature also reported relationships between aggregate turnover (the formation, stabilization and disintegration of soil aggregates) and microbial structure dynamics. Bacteria contribute strongly to the formation of both macro- and microaggregates, while fungi play an important role in the formation of large macroaggregates. Hence, the mechanisms of soil microbes producing and reducing N<sub>2</sub>O in soil microhabitats could be summed up. A large number of studies have shown that ammonium oxiders are abundant in macroaggregates (>0.25 mm) and a dominant denitrifier community in microaggregates (<0.25 mm), and environmental factors affect N<sub>2</sub>O emission via redistributing these functional microorganisms. Based on the current results, discussions are done of some perspectives for future investigations: potential hot-spots for soil N<sub>2</sub>O production at the aggregate scale as heterogenetic living niches existing in soil aggregates different in size, critical values of key environmental parameters impacting soil N2O production and reduction, and holistic research on functional gene groups and enzymes instead of some individual gene due to the complex participation of soil microbes in N<sub>2</sub>O production and reduction. It is expected that this study will provide a reference for modeling and parameter optimization and a solid theoretical basis for mitigation of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions.

Key words: Soil aggregates; Nitrous oxide; Nitrification/Denitrification microorganisms; Functional genes

氧化亚氮(Nitrous oxide, N<sub>2</sub>O)是大气中重要的温室气体,其单位质量的增温潜势是二氧化碳(CO<sub>2</sub>)的 265 倍<sup>[1]</sup>,同时 N<sub>2</sub>O 还能在平流层中发生化学反应,引起臭氧层的破坏,导致地面紫外辐

http://pedologica.issas.ac.cn

射增强,威胁人类的健康与生存<sup>[2]</sup>。N<sub>2</sub>O的来源有土壤、海洋和淡水湖泊,以及化石燃料燃烧等,而 土壤是 N<sub>2</sub>O 主要排放源,约占总排放量的 60%<sup>[3]</sup>。土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放主要受其产生和还原双重作用的影 响<sup>[4]</sup>。据估计,至 2030年,随着农田面积的扩大和化肥使用量的增加,N<sub>2</sub>O 排放量将增加 35%~60%<sup>[3]</sup>。

土壤团聚体由原生颗粒(砂、粉、黏粒)、胶结物质和孔隙组成<sup>[5]</sup>,是土壤结构的基本单元和微 生物的重要栖息地<sup>[6]</sup>。不同粒径的土壤团聚体具有独特的物理化学特性,大团聚体孔隙连接度高、通 气性好、周转率快、有机质丰富<sup>[7]</sup>;微团聚体持水能力强、稳定性碳含量高,且受其保护的微生物不 易被捕食<sup>[8]</sup>。因而,不同粒径团聚体形成了分化的微生物生态位<sup>[9]</sup>,进而影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的功 能微生物分布<sup>[10]</sup>。本文梳理了不同粒径团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放量的研究,整合分析其结果存在明显分歧; 通过阐述土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的微生物学过程和分析不同粒径土壤团聚体微生物的初始分布与环境 扰动下的再分布过程,解释分歧存在的原因;进一步探讨氮循环功能基因在土壤团聚体中分布,评 估不同粒径团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原热区的可行性。

## 1 不同粒径土壤团聚体的 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放

土壤团聚体是矿物颗粒在植物根系和土壤有机质、菌丝、土壤氧化物等有机和无机胶结物质作 用下结合形成的二次颗粒。根据分级团聚理论,将土壤团聚体分成大团聚体(Large macroaggregates,>2 mm)、小团聚体(Small macroaggregates, 2~0.25 mm)、微团聚体(Microaggregates, 0.25~0.053 mm)和粉-黏颗粒(Silt-plus Clay-size Particles, <0.053 mm)<sup>[11]</sup>。不同粒径土壤团聚体具 有不同的几何形状和孔隙结构,微团聚体的平均孔径较大团聚体小。这种差异影响通气条件、营养 物质和溶解性有机碳的扩散。相对于微团聚体,大团聚体的通气条件较好,含有更多的不稳定性碳, 其周转率和碳氮比(C/N)也较高<sup>[7]</sup>,有利于增强好氧菌的活性。但是大团聚体内细菌更容易被捕食; 特殊水分状态(如短时间内快速对流水和长时间缺水)会限制微生物运动和微生物酶运输,不利于 细菌生长<sup>[12]</sup>。相反,微团聚体能够承受强大的机械和物理化学外力;能够在土壤中保持良好的稳定 性;同时具有较低的养分有效性以及较低气体扩散率(图1)<sup>[8]</sup>。因此,具有特殊独立化学条件的不 同粒径土壤团聚体,可以被视为微生物产生和还原 N<sub>2</sub>O 的生物化学反应器<sup>[13-14]</sup>。目前在不同粒径土 壤团聚体中 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的结果存在较大差异(表 1),在不同的培养实验条件下,大团聚体、小团聚 体和微团聚体的排放速率阈值分别为 0.044~5 607  $\mu$ g·kg<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>、0.016~7 637  $\mu$ g·kg<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>、0.009~4.03  $\mu$ g·kg<sup>-1</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>。

大量研究发现大团聚体较微团聚体具有更高的 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放能力<sup>[14]</sup>。Khalil 等<sup>[15]</sup>发现较大团聚体中的 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放高于小团聚体,认为这是由于团聚体内的氧气浓度较低造成的。Diba 等<sup>[8]</sup>研究发现火山 灰土施用肥料时,大团聚体(4.5 mm)较小团聚体(<2 mm)排放更多的 N<sub>2</sub>O。Kimura 等<sup>[16]</sup>采用培养实验研究两种土地利用类型下不同粒径团聚体中 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放,发现热带油棕和林地均以大团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放最多。Drury等<sup>[17]</sup>通过培养实验,发现 N<sub>2</sub>O 在大团聚体中排放速率(2~4 mm、4~8 mm)为 7.0 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,而在小团聚体和微团聚体(0.25~0.5 mm、<0.25 mm)中排放速率为 0.04 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。同时,也有研究表明较小团聚体中的反硝化速率和 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放高于大团聚体<sup>[10]</sup>。Muñoz 等<sup>[18]</sup>发现在施用肥料后,随着团聚体粒径的增大,N<sub>2</sub>O 的排放量减少。Uchida<sup>[19]</sup>和 Robinson<sup>[20]</sup>等发现,施用尿肥后,土壤中小团聚体较大团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放量更多。Sey<sup>[21]</sup>和周汉昌<sup>[10]</sup>等的研究结果也表明土壤团聚体最小粒径下 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率更高。由此可以看出,不同粒径土壤团聚体对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的贡献存在不一致性,而存在这种分歧的主要原因是产生和还原 N<sub>2</sub>O 的微生物在土壤中分布不同<sup>[21]</sup>。



#### 图1 土壤团聚体结构特征和周转过程概念图

Fig. 1 A conception map of structural characteristics and turnover processes of soil aggregates

#### 表1不同粒径土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率

Table 1 N<sub>2</sub>O emission rate in different sizes of soil aggregates

筛分粒径 Aggregate size	团聚体分级 Classification	培养时间 Culture time	N <sub>2</sub> O 排放量 Flux data	排放速率 Emission rate/ (µg·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )	文献 Reference
< 2mm	小团聚体	9 d	12 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·9 d <sup>-1</sup>	56	[8]
4.5 mm	大团聚体		40.7 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> ·9 d <sup>-1</sup>	188.4	
<1 mm	小团聚体	96 h	$7.637 \ \mu g \cdot g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$	7637	[10]
2~4 mm	大团聚体		$5.607 \ \mu g \cdot g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$	5607	
2~8 mm	大团聚体	21 d	23.5 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	46.6	[16]
0.25~0.5 mm	小团聚体	96 h	0.04 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	0.42	[17]
2~4 mm	大团聚体	_	7.0 mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	72.9	
<0.25 mm	微团聚体	_	$4.03 \ \mu g \cdot kg^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$	4.03	[21]
$2\sim 0.25\ mm$	小团聚体	_	$0.18 \ \mu g \cdot k g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$	0.18	
2~6 mm	大团聚体	_	$0.96 \ \mu g \cdot k g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}$	0.96	
<0.053 mm	粉-黏颗粒	28 d	14.3 μg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	0.021	[22]
0.25~0.053 mm	微团聚体	_	6.2 μg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	0.009	
$2\sim 0.25\ mm$	小团聚体	_	10.47 μg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	0.016	
>2 mm	大团聚体	_	29.83 μg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	0.044	
1~2 mm	小团聚体	_	1.2 ng·g <sup>-1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup>	1.2	[23]
2~4 mm	大团聚体	—	$1.8 \text{ ng} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$	1.8	

## 2 土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的微生物学过程

土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放主要与 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原有关。土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 主要通过微生物的硝化作用 (Nitrification)、反硝化作用(Denitrification)以及硝酸盐异化还原成铵(Dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium, DNRA)、硝化-反硝化耦合作用(Nitrification-Coupled denitrification)、共反硝化作 用(Co-denitrification)和非生物分解等过程产生<sup>[24]</sup>。而完全反硝化和非反硝化微生物携带的氧化亚 氮还原酶(Nitrous oxide reductase, N<sub>2</sub>OR)是目前唯一明确的 N<sub>2</sub>O 微生物还原途径<sup>[25]</sup>。本文重点讨 论微生物对 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的影响(图 2)。

#### 2.1 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生的微生物学机制

微生物硝化作用主要是将 NH<sub>3</sub>氧化为 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>,再最终生成 NO<sub>3</sub> 的过程<sup>[26]</sup>。其主要微生物包括, 氨氧化细菌(Ammonia oxidizing bacteria, AOB)、氨氧化古菌(Ammonia oxidizing archaea, AOA)、 亚硝酸氧化菌(Nitrite oxidizing bacteria, NOB)和完全氨氧化细菌(Complete ammonia oxidizers, comammox)<sup>[4]</sup>。AOA 和 AOB 携带 *amoA* 基因,该基因编码氨单加氧酶(Ammonia monooxygenase, AMO),将 NH<sub>3</sub>氧化生成羟胺(NH<sub>2</sub>OH),细胞色素 P460 以 NO 为中间体将 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 转化为 N<sub>2</sub>O, 或 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 经化学分解生成 N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>[27]</sup>。未被转化的 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 则经过羟胺氧化还原酶(Hydroxylamine oxidoreductase, HAO)氧化为 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>。氨氧化细菌(AOB)还可以利用 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>作为电子受体,进行硝化 细菌反硝化作用(Nitrifier denitrification)<sup>[28]</sup>。目前研究较多的硝化细菌反硝化作用菌 *N. europaea* 含 有某种亚硝酸还原酶和一氧化氮还原酶(Nitric oxide reductase, NOR),将 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>还原为 N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>[27-28]</sup>。 亚硝酸氧化菌(Nitrite oxidizing bacteria, NOB)携带亚硝酸盐氧化还原酶(Nitrite oxidoreductase, NXR) 将 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>氧化为 NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, *nxrB* 是 NXR 的编码基因<sup>[29]</sup>。完全氨氧化细菌含有 AMO、HAO 和 NXR,可 一步完成硝化作用将 NH<sub>3</sub>氧化 NO<sub>3</sub><sup>- [30]</sup>。目前对完全氨氧化细菌 *N. inopinata* 进行单独培养研究发 现,由于该菌体内缺乏将 NO转化为 N<sub>2</sub>O 的一氧化氮还原酶,进而通过非生物 NH<sub>2</sub>OH 转化产生 N<sub>2</sub>O。 但还需要进一步判断是否其他完全氨氧化微生物含有一氧化氮还原酶<sup>[31]</sup>。

反硝化作用是微生物将 NO<sub>3</sub>·依次还原为 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>、NO、N<sub>2</sub>O,最后还原成 N<sub>2</sub>的过程<sup>(4)</sup>。反硝化细 菌产生 N<sub>2</sub>O 过程中,关键作用酶有硝酸还原酶(Nitrate reductase, NAR)、亚硝酸还原酶(Nitrite reductase, NIR)、一氧化氮还原酶<sup>[26]</sup>。NAR 是将 NO<sub>3</sub>·还原为 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>,分为膜结合硝酸还原酶(NAR)和周质硝酸还原酶(NAP),对应的功能基因分别为: *narG* 和 *napA*, NAR 仅在厌氧环境下发挥作用<sup>[26]</sup>。NIR 是将 NO<sub>2</sub>·还原为 NO,该酶分为含铜亚硝酸盐还原酶(Cu-NiR)和细胞色素 cd<sub>1</sub> 亚硝酸盐还原酶(cd<sub>1</sub>-NiR),分别由 *nirK* 和 *nirS* 编码。2002 年首次发现同时含有这两种基因的菌株以前,学术界公认这两种基因在同一微生物体内不能共存<sup>[32-33]</sup>。含铜亚硝酸盐还原酶的微生物一般生存在低氧环境。NOR 将 NO 还原为 N<sub>2</sub>O,在细菌和古菌中发现三类 NOR,第一种(cNOR),是双亚基酶,两个亚基分别是 NorB 和 NorC,该酶仅在反硝化细菌中存在,且使用可溶性蛋白质作为电子供体,如细胞色素 c<sup>[34]</sup>;第二类为 quinol-dependent NOR (qNOR),是一种单亚基酶,它缺乏细胞色素 c,采用醌作为电子供体,在非硝化致病菌、反硝化菌和古菌中均有发现<sup>[35]</sup>;第三类是 qCu<sub>A</sub>NOR,从 NO 还原菌 *Bacillus azotoformans* 中分离获取,其亲水域具有双铜位点,对于该酶的研究目前甚少<sup>[36]</sup>。

土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 的产生还存在其他微生物过程,如:硝酸盐异化还原成铵、硝化-反硝化耦合作用和共反硝化等<sup>[24]</sup>。DNRA 将 NO<sub>3</sub>转化为 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>,与 NO<sub>3</sub>反硝化作用具有底物竞争关系<sup>[37]</sup>。DNRA 的关键酶是细胞色素 c 亚硝酸盐还原酶(Cytochrome c nitrite reductase, NrfA),它能够催化 NO<sub>2</sub>·还原为 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>[38];由于将 NO<sub>3</sub>·还原为 NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>所需自由能较反硝化作用将 NO<sub>3</sub>·还原为 N<sub>2</sub>O 和 N<sub>2</sub>所需自由能更高,因而大多数情况下,DNRA 很难发生<sup>[39]</sup>。但是相对于反硝化作用,在高 C:NO<sub>3</sub>·比条件下,DNRA 更容易发生,此过程中可以产生 N<sub>2</sub>O,但是数量少,贡献率低<sup>[40]</sup>。硝化-反硝化耦合作用是有氧环境中硝化作用产生 NO<sub>3</sub>和 NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>,然后作为底物直接被存在于厌氧或低氧环境,被反硝化微生物所利用,从而导致好氧-厌氧界面 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放<sup>[28]</sup>。共反硝化则是在反硝化条件下,尖孢镰刀菌(*Fusarium* 

#### 土 壤 学 报 Acta Pedologica Sinica

oxysporum)将非硝酸或非亚硝酸盐氮化物(氨基酸、苯胺、叠氮化物、水杨酸和氨等)转化为N<sub>2</sub>O 或 N<sub>2</sub>的过程<sup>[41]</sup>。在同一土壤团聚体中存在哪些 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生途径,以及这些途径的区分与相对贡献的 量化还需深入研究。

#### **2.2** 土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原微生物学机制

土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 可以通过多个微生物途径产生,但 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原目前已知的过程仅为 nosZ 基因编码的氧 化亚氮还原酶(Nitrous oxide reductase, N<sub>2</sub>OR)将 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原为 N<sub>2</sub><sup>(42-43)</sup>。nosZ 基因存在于细菌和古菌 中,而真菌缺乏该酶,并且在放线菌或酸杆菌门基因组中也明显缺乏<sup>[25]</sup>。因此,真菌不能进行完全 反硝化作用将 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原 N<sub>2</sub><sup>[44]</sup>。nosZ 基因存在 nosZI 和 nosZII 两种基因类型<sup>[25]</sup>。相对于前者,后者 编码的酶对 N<sub>2</sub>O 亲和力更高;同时,前者信号肽采用 Sec 分泌途径,酶的运输状态未折叠,后者则 是 Tat 途径,酶的运输状态折叠<sup>[45]</sup>。通常情况下,土壤中 nosZII 较 nosZI 分布更广,并发现 nosZII 在非反硝化 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原过程中也能发挥作用<sup>[43]</sup>。nosZ 基因与 nirS 基因出现频率明显高于 nirK, nosZ 和 nirS 有更大程度的共同进化史。这说明在良好的环境条件下, nirS 型反硝化微生物更有可能发生 完全反硝化作用,因此对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的贡献可能小于 nirK 型反硝化细菌<sup>[25]</sup>。



图 2 土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生过程及其微生物机制 Fig. 2 Biotic processes of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) production in soil

## 3 土壤团聚体对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的影响机制

土壤团聚体形成与周转过程中,微生物可以通过代谢物黏结周围土壤颗粒,形成对其有利的生境<sup>[46]</sup>。同时,随着外界环境因子改变,微生物也面临栖息地再选择<sup>[47]</sup>。一种情形是,适应环境的微生物快速繁殖产生更多的衍生产物,而处于环境胁迫下的微生物会因为自我保护作用处于休眠状态, 直到再次出现适合生存条件被激活或者极端环境导致死亡<sup>[48]</sup>;另外一种情形是,土壤大团聚体发生 崩解,微生物从团聚体内部重新释放到外部环境,选择适合生存的栖息地,或重新构造新的团聚体, 进而导致微生物群落结构在不同微生境的演变<sup>[49]</sup>。上述过程均可能导致土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生与还原的功能 微生物群落在不同粒径团聚体中分异与演化,进而影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。

#### 3.1 土壤团聚体与微生物相互影响机制

Tisdall 和 Oades<sup>[50]</sup>提出的团聚体形成模型为 0.0002 mm→0.0002~0.02 mm→0.002~0.02 mm→0.02~0.250 mm→2 mm, 微团聚体(< 0.25 mm)由有机分子胶结粉-黏颗粒和多价阳离子形成 复合粒子, 微团聚体再相互结合形成大团聚体 (如图 1)。土壤微生物的活性在团聚体的形成和稳定 过程中起着至关重要的作用<sup>[51-52]</sup>。细菌对大团聚体和微团聚体的形成具有较大的贡献; 而真菌在大 团聚体形成中发挥着重要作用, 真菌释放的菌丝和糖蛋白能有效地粘着土壤颗粒<sup>[53-54]</sup>。硝化细菌 (如

#### 土壤学报 Acta Pedologica Sinica

Nitrospirae)由于硝化和反硝化过程减少土壤 50%可利用的氮,减少大团聚体形成,而土壤腐生真菌 粪壳菌目(Sordariales)则是大团聚体形成和稳定的关键微生物<sup>[55]</sup>。真菌的菌丝通过形成大团聚体可 间接促进 N<sub>2</sub>O 的排放<sup>[56]</sup>。微生物通过分泌胞外多糖黏结土壤颗粒,增加颗粒间的凝聚力;同时由于 胞外多糖的疏水性也有助于增加大团聚体的稳定性<sup>[54]</sup>。而微团聚体则可以通过有机键保持稳定<sup>[57]</sup>。 当发生外界环境扰动(水淹、耕作、土壤动物活动和根系穿插等)时,土壤团聚体内部相对稳定的 结构可能发生崩解<sup>[49]</sup>;或者随着时间的推移,微生物直接消耗土壤团聚体中的胶结剂,导致大团聚 体崩解并释放微团聚体和基本颗粒,进而为新团聚体的形成提供基础构件<sup>[6,58]</sup>。

微生物群落和结构受土壤团聚体粒径的影响,细菌和真菌群落在不同粒径团聚体中存在明显结构差异。细菌和古菌更倾向存活于微团聚体,一方面能躲避土壤动物的捕食;另一方面作为原核生物的细菌和古菌较真核生物的真菌小,更易于在微小生境栖息<sup>[59]</sup>。Mummey等<sup>[60]</sup>发现α-变形杆菌纲(Alphaproteobacteria)、放线菌亚纲(Actinobacteria)、红色杆菌纲(Rubrobacteriaceae)和芽单孢菌纲(Gemmatimonadetes)等在微团聚体中具有较高的丰度,而酸杆菌门(Acidobacteria)在大团聚体中的丰度相对较高。Yang等<sup>[61]</sup>发现细菌在微团聚体中主要以芽胞杆菌科(Bacillaceae)和梭菌科(Clostridiaceae)为主,而草酸杆菌科(Oxalobacteraceae)、鞘脂单胞菌科(Bacillaceae)和梭菌科(Clostridiaceae)和芽单胞菌科(Oxalobacteraceae)、鞘脂单胞菌科(Sphingomonadaceae)、噬纤维细菌科(Cytophagaceae)和芽单胞菌科(Gemmatimonadaceae)的相对丰度则在大团聚体中占主导地位。真菌主要分布在土壤大团聚体和团聚体表面<sup>[62]</sup>,其中以毛球壳科(Lasiosphaeriaceae)和新科盾叶科(Rhizophlyctidaceae)为主<sup>[59-60]</sup>。Liao等<sup>[63]</sup>研究指出黑土中真菌子囊菌纲(Sordariomycetes)随团聚体粒径的减少而显著降低。子囊菌产生 N<sub>2</sub>O 占真菌的 90%,其次为担子菌门(Basidiomycota)合子菌门(Zygomycota),分别占 7%和 3%<sup>[64]</sup>。还有研究证实土壤微团聚体(<0.02 mm)微生物多样性和活性高,为微生物提供了良好的栖息地<sup>[65]</sup>。Bach等<sup>[66]</sup>通过田间实验也发现细菌和真菌在微团聚体中具有更丰富的多样性。

土壤氮素循环功能微生物在不同粒径团聚体的分布情况如表 1 所示。研究发现固氮螺菌属 (Azospirillum)在粉-黏团聚体(<0.002 mm)中丰度最高<sup>[67]</sup>。硝化作用能在不同粒径的团聚体中发 生,主要取决于活性硝化细菌的群落结构和丰度<sup>[68]</sup>。添加氮磷钾肥的情况下,AOA在大团聚体中的 丰度显著高于微团聚体<sup>[69-70]</sup>;而未添加肥料时,AOB和AOA丰度在微团聚体(<0.25 mm)中高于 其他粒径团聚体(0.25~2 mm、>2 mm)<sup>[70]</sup>。在不同粒径团聚体上硝化细菌和反硝化细菌很少发生完 全分离,但是氨氧化细菌在大团聚体(>0.25 mm)中的丰度最高,反硝化细菌群落在微团聚体(<0.25 mm)中占主导地位<sup>[21]</sup>。周汉昌等<sup>[10]</sup>研究发现在<1 mm 的团聚体中,反硝化细菌群落数量显著高于 粒径 2~4 mm 的团聚体。也有研究发现反硝化细菌在<0.002 mm 的团聚体中生物量最大<sup>[71]</sup>。Kong 等 <sup>[72]</sup>开展了不同氮素管理条件对土壤硝化微生物、反硝化微生物和氮循环微生物的影响研究,发现微 团聚体(0.053~0.25 mm)中硝化细菌、反硝化细菌以及总微生物群落明显大于大团聚体(>0.25 mm) 和粉-黏团聚体(<0.053 mm)<sup>[72]</sup>。

#### 3.2 环境因素对团聚体中功能微生物丰度以及 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的影响

环境变化影响土壤团聚体功能微生物群落重新分布,进而影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放<sup>[73]</sup>。底物浓度、土壤含 水量、通气状况和土地利用方式等诸多环境因素与土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放通量密切相关。(1)土壤底物浓度 (如碳、氮含量等)影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。土壤大团聚体中有机碳和总氮的浓度显著高于微团聚体,且易 于分解<sup>[74-75]</sup>。研究表明,土壤有机碳和总氮含量与细菌和古菌的 *amoA* 基因丰度以及硝化速率密切 相关<sup>[70]</sup>;有机碳和 NO<sub>3</sub>-浓度是反硝化细菌活性和 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的关键影响因素<sup>[76]</sup>。活性有机碳能够加 快微生物繁殖,形成厌氧环境促进反硝化作用发生<sup>[77]</sup>。有机碳的增加导致反硝化作用最终产物为 N<sub>2</sub><sup>[78]</sup>。葡萄糖有机碳的添加,显著的提高 N<sub>2</sub>/N<sub>2</sub>O 比例<sup>[79]</sup>。NO<sub>3</sub>-是硝化作用的产物,其浓度升高可 能抑制硝化和亚硝化微生物活性,从而弱化硝化反应<sup>[80]</sup>。土壤微团聚体 NO<sub>3</sub>-含量高,导致微团聚体 硝化反应速率较小团聚体更慢<sup>[70]</sup>。非厌氧环境条件下,高的 NO<sub>3</sub>-抑制 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原为 N<sub>2</sub><sup>[81]</sup>。(2)土壤 含水量决定了液体和气体扩散速率,影响微生物碳、氮供给过程<sup>[82]</sup>。土壤孔隙充水度(Water-filled pore space, WFPS)介于 35%~60%时, 硝化作用是 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生的主导过程; WFPS 超过 70%时, N<sub>2</sub>O 主要由反硝化作用产生;WFPS>90%则较多的 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原为 N<sub>2</sub><sup>[83-84]</sup>。值得注意的是,不同粒径团聚体 中主导 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生的硝化和反硝化过程的土壤含水量阈值有所差异。大团聚体在 80%WFPS 仍处于好 氧条件;而当土壤含水量超过 60%WFPS,微团聚体中反硝化过程产生更多的 N2O [21]。这也证实 60% WFPS 是硝化细菌作用的临界阈值,大团聚体虽然处于好氧状态,但是土壤水分条件已不再适宜硝 化作用发生。相比于大团聚体,土壤微团聚体持水作用强,长期处于厌氧状态,在 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生过程中 反硝化作用占优势<sup>[21,74]</sup>。(3)土壤通气性: 微生物产生的 N<sub>2</sub>O 在传输过程中受土壤通气性的显著影 响。与黏壤土相比,砂壤土中 N2O 通量较大,说明土壤孔隙结构对气体排放具有控制作用<sup>[23]</sup>。大团 聚体中相对较高的孔隙度利于氧气扩散,提高基质分解速率,降低底物浓度,从而减少细菌的多样 性[74]。随着土壤团聚体粒径减少,透气性显著减弱(微团聚体<小团聚体<大团聚体),微团聚体中氧 气扩散受抑制,可能释放更多的 N<sub>2</sub>O<sup>[20]</sup>。在 0.5%和 3%(体积比)的氧浓度下,氨氧化菌(AOB)反 硝化作用对 N<sub>2</sub>O 的产生占其主导作用,而在完全厌氧的环境中, N<sub>2</sub>O 完全由异养反硝化作用产生<sup>[85-</sup> <sup>86]</sup>。厌氧低浓度 NO3 条件下,土壤 N2O 排放速率高于非厌氧高浓度 NO3 条件<sup>[15]</sup>,说明土壤通气性 改变了硝态氮对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的影响效果。此外,其他环境条件(如土地利用方式、外源氮素的增加等) 主要通过影响微生物所需的营养底物、水分和通气条件间接影响土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原能力。 (4) 土地利用方式: An 等<sup>[87]</sup>对林地和草地土壤团聚体稳定性及有机碳和氮含量研究表明,不同土 地利用方式下土壤团聚体的稳定性表现为:林地>耕地>牧草地,在所有土地利用类型中大团聚体有 机碳含量较微团聚体高,而微团聚体碳氮比较大团聚体低,说明土壤有机碳在微团聚体中较大团聚 体更稳定。Zhu 等<sup>[88]</sup>也发现相似的结果,草地的有机碳含量和土壤团聚体稳定性均显著低于农田。 林地与草地和农田相比,土壤团聚体含水量最高,草地大团聚体(>0.5 mm)的硝态氮含量明显低于 其他土地利用类型的。不同土地利用方式下,土壤团聚体稳定性、底物含量、土壤含水量等存在差异, 进而影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。Vilain 等<sup>[89]</sup>研究指出, N<sub>2</sub>O 排放量最多的是农田,其次为草地,林地排放量最 少。石洪艾等[90]也发现由于底物和水分含量影响,相较于草地和撂荒地,在农田 N<sub>2</sub>O 的排放量最多。 (5)外源氮素的增加:氮添加能够通过改变土壤团聚体稳定性和碳、氮含量而影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。氮添 加能够提高土壤大团聚体(>0.25 mm)有机碳和全氮含量,尤以 0.25~2 mm 粒径团聚体最为显著[91]。 氮添加可以增加大团聚体中产生 N2O 的真菌数量[92],同时增加微团聚体中反硝化细菌以及大团聚体 中硝化细菌的丰度[46]。由此可见,外界环境的变化可以影响土壤团聚体内微生物的群落结构和分布, 进而影响土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 的排放。

## 4 不同粒径土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放功能基因分布

氮循环功能基因可作为一项指标来衡量 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。目前已有研究表明,土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生潜力能用 amoA、narG 基因表征, N<sub>2</sub>O 还原强度可通过 nosZ 基因丰度反映<sup>[93-94]</sup>。Rasche 等<sup>[95]</sup>发现古细菌 amoA、 nirS 和 nosZ 基因丰度与土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放呈正相关。反硝化功能基因 napA、 narG、 nirK、 nirS、 nosZ 基因能评估 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放潜力;产生 N<sub>2</sub>O 功能基因 (nirS/nirK)及其还原功能基因 (nosZ) 之间的差异也 可预测 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放<sup>[96]</sup>。因此,通过提高 nosZ 反硝化基因丰度,降低土壤 (nirK+nirS) /nosZ 比值,可 使 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原大于产生,从而减少 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放<sup>[76,97]</sup>。

不同粒径土壤团聚体中微生物群落分布不同,携带的功能基因也存在一定差异(表 2),导致其N<sub>2</sub>O产生和还原热区也不一致。Xin等<sup>[98]</sup>在长期耕种的水稻生态系统中发现 AOA 和 AOB 的 *amoA* 基因主要分布在小团聚体内(0.25~2 mm); Blaud等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现,林地和草地中 *nifH、amoA bacteria、narG、nirS* 和 *nosZ* 在小团聚体中(0.25~0.5 mm)分布最多,而这些功能基因在农田土壤中主要分布于<0.25 mm 的微团聚体。Kong等<sup>[72]</sup>研究表明 *amoA* 和 *nosZ* 基因在微团聚体(0.053~0.25 mm)中分

土壤学报 Acta Pedologica Sinica

布最多,同时在>0.25 mm的大团聚体中, amoA 基因丰度较 nosZ 低。周汉昌等<sup>[10]</sup>采用室内培养试验研究了氮循环关键功能基因在不同粒径土壤团聚体中的分布,发现<1 mm的土壤团聚体中 narG 和 nosZ 基因丰度均高于 4~8 mm 团聚体,且随着团聚体粒径增加而减少, narG 和 nosZ 基因丰度与 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放呈正相关关系。大量研究结果表明,氮循环关键功能基因分布热区在微团聚体(0.053~0.25 mm)和小团聚体(0.25~2.0 mm),且 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的功能基因 nirS 和 nosZ 分布趋势一致。由此可以看出,微团聚体和小团聚体可能是 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的热区,而 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的相对贡献目前无法量化,因而尚不能通过 nirS 和 nosZ 丰度准确预测不同粒径团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率。微团聚体功能基因丰度高,可能是因为微团聚体相比大团聚体更加稳定,利于硝化/反硝化微生物的栖息与被保护。值得注意的是,如果微团聚体中养分亏缺、竞争激烈,微生物可能会选择更大的团聚体作为栖息地。不同土地利用方式、土壤含水量以及底物浓度也会影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的功能基因在土壤团聚体中的分布。

但是 Liu 等<sup>[99]</sup>研究表明:在长期的重复火灾作用下,环境因素而非反硝化基因丰度控制 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。可能由于上述工作仅分析了反硝化相关功能基因丰度,并未涉及其他 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生排放过程<sup>[100]</sup>。因此,通过功能基因丰度直接量化 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放趋势还存在一定的不确定性,需充分考虑土壤基本性质和环境因素。

Table 2 Distribution of functional genes and N2O emission rate in different sizes of soil aggregates					
团聚体粒径	N <sub>2</sub> O 排放速率 N <sub>2</sub> O flux/	主要功能微生物	主要功能基因[9-10, 72, 98]		
Aggregate size	$(\mu g \cdot k g^{-1} \cdot h^{-1})$ [8, 10, 21, 23]	Microorganism	Key functional gene		
<0.25 mm	0.044 5607	硝化细菌	$nifH_{\Lambda}$ amoA archaea $\Lambda$ narG $\Lambda$		
	0.044~3007	反硝化细菌	nirS, $nosZ$		
0.25~2 mm	0.016~7637		$nifH_{3}$ amoA <sub>3</sub> narG <sub>3</sub> nosZ		
>2 mm	0.000 4.02	氨氧化菌	4 1		
	0.009~4.03	AOA	amoa archaea		

表 2 不同粒径团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放速率及功能基因分布

### 4 总结与展望

土壤团聚体是微生物进行硝化/反硝化作用的生化反应器。不同粒径土壤团聚体中孔隙特征、通 气条件、底物浓度以及水分含量等性状分异能改变微生物群落结构和活性,从而导致不同粒径团聚 体中 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放差异较大。目前功能微生物对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的研究重心逐渐从全土尺度转移到团聚体尺 度,聚焦于微生物群落结构和多样性以及功能微生物与团聚体的生物物理关联机制下 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放研究。

今后的研究主要加强以下几个方面:

1) 土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原热区探究。土壤团聚体内部和周围孔隙是微生物存活的生境,有 机质、氧气浓度、水分条件和底物成分等差异可能是导致微生物群落差异的主要驱动因素。土壤大 团聚体通气条件好,可利用有机碳含量高,但是容易被外界环境因素扰动,而微团聚体内部可能是 微生物相对稳定和隐蔽的栖息地。微团聚体具有长期稳定的碳库,能够持续为硝化/反硝化微生物提 供生长环境,并且可能为微生物提供物理保护。近年来大量研究表明微团聚体内存在较高的微生物 丰度,氮循环功能基因也在微团聚体中大量分布。但是目前对土壤团聚体中氮循环功能基因分布特 征研究较少,尚不能明确功能微生物对土壤微团聚体粒径的偏好。今后还需要结合室内控制试验和 环境因子梯度,明确 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原的潜在热区,进一步探究微团聚体和大团聚体对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的贡 献。

2)环境因子阈值范围确定。大团聚体和微团聚体均可能为硝化/反硝化微生物提供有利的生境,

不同粒径土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放潜势存在差异,可能是由底物浓度、通气条件以及水分含量等异质性引起。一旦外界环境压力超出阈值范围,则对参与硝化/反硝化过程的微生物生存产生胁迫,从而改变硝化/反硝化过程中 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放。通过研究确定环境因子的临界范围,可进一步明晰不同粒径土壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生和还原所占的比例,可初步判断 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放情况,有利于更好地分析硝化/反硝化对 N<sub>2</sub>O 的贡献率以及微生物驱动机制。

3) 对系列功能基因(酶)开展整体性研究,而不仅是单个主要基因(酶)。硝化/反硝化过程能够在微生物体内发生,并排放 N<sub>2</sub>O,是一系列功能基因和酶的运转,而非某一个功能基因和酶发挥作用。例如:目前用 nosZ/(nirS+nirK)或者(nirS+nirK)/nosZ 来衡量 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放,仅关注了反硝化在 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放中的关键作用,而忽略了其他作用的功能基因对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的贡献。虽然针对个别主要的功能基因能够突出研究重点,但是也可能造成氮循环功能基因认识的盲区,甚至是误区。因此,结合 其他过程的功能基因(酶)展开研究,探究不同途径(如硝化作用、硝酸盐异化还原成铵、共反硝化作用等)对 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的相对贡献。发掘这些功能基因是否能够和 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放建立相互关系以及这些基因(酶)之间互相的调控机制。功能基因和酶的活性相结合可能会成为衡量 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放潜势的新途径。 功能基因不能够完全用来量化 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放潜势,N<sub>2</sub>O 产生不仅由微生物活性决定,硝化/反硝化过程中酶的活性也是 N<sub>2</sub>O 产生的决定性因素。为此,将功能基因和酶结合研究,可能是量化 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放潜势的有效途径。

#### 参考文献(References)

- [1] Pachauri R K, Meyer L A, Barros V R, et al. Climate change 2014: Synthesis report[M]//Contribution of working groups I,
   II and III to the fifth assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change. Geneva, Switzerland: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2014.
- [2] Ravishankara A R, Daniel J S, Portmann R W. Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O): The dominant ozone-depleting substance emitted in the 21st century[J]. Science, 2009, 326(5949): 123-125.
- [3] Solomon S, Qin D, Manning M, et al. Climate change 2007: The physical science basis[M]//Contribution of working group I to the fourth assessment report of the intergovernmental panel on climate change. Summary for policymakers. Geneva: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007.
- [4] Stein L Y. The long-term relationship between microbial metabolism and greenhouse gases[J]. Trends in Microbiology, 2020, 28(6): 500-511.
- [5] Bosilj P, Gould I, Duckett T, et al. Estimating soil aggregate size distribution from images using pattern spectra[J]. Biosystems Engineering, 2020, 198: 63-77.
- [6] Li F Q, Xue C, Qiu P F, et al. Soil aggregate size mediates the responses of microbial communities to crop rotation[J]. European Journal of Soil Biology, 2018, 88: 48-56.
- [7] Six J, Bossuyt H, Degryze S, et al. A history of research on the link between (micro)aggregates, soil biota, and soil organic matter dynamics[J]. Soil & Tillage Research, 2004, 79(1): 7-31.
- [8] Diba F, Shimizu M, Hatano R. Effects of soil aggregate size, moisture content and fertilizer management on nitrous oxide production in a volcanic ash soil[J]. Soil Science and Plant Nutrition, 2011, 57(5): 733-747.
- [9] Blaud A, van der Zaan B, Menon M, et al. The abundance of nitrogen cycle genes and potential greenhouse gas fluxes depends on land use type and little on soil aggregate size[J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2018, 125: 1-11.
- [10] Zhou H C, Zhang W Z, Liu Y, et al. Relationships of N<sub>2</sub>O emission with abundance and composition of denitrifying microorganisms in soil aggregates[J]. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2015, 52(5): 1144-1152. [周汉昌,张文钊,刘毅,等. 土 壤团聚体 N<sub>2</sub>O 释放与反硝化微生物丰度和组成的关系[J]. 土壤学报, 2015, 52(5): 1144-1152.]
- [11] Cambardella C A, Elliott E T. Carbon and nitrogen distribution in aggregates from cultivated and native grassland soils[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 1993, 57(4): 1071-1076.

http://pedologica.issas.ac.cn

- [12] Ananyeva K, Wang W, Smucker A J M, et al. Can intra-aggregate pore structures affect the aggregate's effectiveness in protecting carbon?[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2013, 57: 868-875.
- [13] Rillig M C, Muller L A, Lehmann A. Soil aggregates as massively concurrent evolutionary incubators[J]. The ISME Journal, 2017, 11(9): 1943-1948.
- [14] Wang B, Brewer P E, Shugart H H, et al. Soil aggregates as biogeochemical reactors and implications for soil-atmosphere exchange of greenhouse gases—A concept[J]. Global Change Biology, 2019, 25(2): 373-385.
- [15] Khalil K, Renault P, Mary B. Effects of transient anaerobic conditions in the presence of acetylene on subsequent aerobic respiration and N<sub>2</sub>O emission by soil aggregates[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2005, 37(7): 1333-1342.
- [16] Kimura S D, Melling L, Goh K J. Influence of soil aggregate size on greenhouse gas emission and uptake rate from tropical peat soil in forest and different oil palm development years[J]. Geoderma, 2012, 185/186: 1-5.
- [17] Drury C F, Yang X M, Reynolds W D, et al. Influence of crop rotation and aggregate size on carbon dioxide production and denitrification[J]. Soil & Tillage Research, 2004, 79(1): 87-100.
- [18] Muñoz C, Torres P, Alvear M, et al. Physical protection of C and greenhouse gas emissions provided by soil macroaggregates from a Chilean cultivated volcanic soil[J]. Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B — Soil & Plant Science, 2012, 62(8): 739-748.
- [19] Uchida Y, Clough T, Kelliher F, et al. Effects of aggregate size, soil compaction, and bovine urine on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from a pasture soil[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2008, 40(4): 924-931.
- [20] Robinson A, Di H J, Cameron K C, et al. Effect of soil aggregate size and dicyandiamide on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions and ammonia oxidizer abundance in a grazed pasture soil[J]. Soil Use and Management, 2014, 30(2): 231-240.
- [21] Sey B K, Manceur A M, Whalen J K, et al. Small-scale heterogeneity in carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide and methane production from aggregates of a cultivated sandy-loam soil[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2008, 40(9): 2468-2473.
- [22] Bandyopadhyay K K, Lal R. Effect of land use management on greenhouse gas emissions from water stable aggregates[J]. Geoderma, 2014, 232/233/234: 363-372.
- [23] Mangalassery S, Sjögersten S, Sparkes D L, et al. The effect of soil aggregate size on pore structure and its consequence on emission of greenhouse gases[J]. Soil & Tillage Research, 2013, 132: 39-46.
- [24] Butterbach-Bahl K, Baggs E M, Dannenmann M, et al. Nitrous oxide emissions from soils: How well do we understand the processes and their controls?[J]. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B, Biological Sciences, 2013, 368(1621): 20130122.
- [25] Hallin S, Philippot L, Löffler F E, et al. Genomics and ecology of novel N<sub>2</sub>O-reducing microorganisms[J]. Trends in Microbiology, 2018, 26(1): 43-55.
- [26] Kuypers M M M, Marchant H K, Kartal B. The microbial nitrogen-cycling network[J]. Nature Reviews Microbiology, 2018, 16(5): 263-276.
- [27] Prosser J I, Hink L, Gubry-Rangin C, et al. Nitrous oxide production by ammonia oxidizers: Physiological diversity, niche differentiation and potential mitigation strategies[J]. Global Change Biology, 2020, 26(1): 103-118.
- [28] Cao W C, Song H, Wang Y J, et al. Key production processes and influencing factors of nitrous oxide emissions from agricultural soils[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizers, 2019, 25(10): 1781-1798.[曹文超, 宋贺, 王娅静, 等. 农田土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的关键过程及影响因素[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, 2019, 25(10): 1781-1798.]
- [29] Liu N, Yan Z S, Fan Y J, et al. Effect of different nitrogen application levels on the content of soluble protein and key enzyme activities in nitrogen metabolism of sugar beet[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2015, 31(30): 149-154.
  [刘娜, 闫志山, 范有君, 等. 不同氮素水平对甜菜氮代谢酶和可溶性蛋白含量的影响[J]. 中国农学通报, 2015, 31(30): 149-154.]
- [30] Daims H, Lebedeva E V, Pjevac P, et al. Complete nitrification by *Nitrospira* bacteria[J]. Nature, 2015, 528(7583): 504-509.

- [31] Kits K D, Jung M Y, Vierheilig J, et al. Low yield and abiotic origin of N<sub>2</sub>O formed by the complete nitrifier *Nitrospira inopinata*[J]. Nature Communications, 2019, 10: 1836.
- [32] Opperman D J, Murgida D H, Dalosto S D, et al. A three-domain copper-nitrite reductase with a unique sensing loop[J]. IUCrJ, 2019, 6(2): 248-258.
- [33] Priemé A, Braker G, Tiedje J M. Diversity of nitrite reductase (*nirK* and *nirS*) gene fragments in forested upland and wetland soils[J]. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 2002, 68(4): 1893-1900.
- [34] Zumft W G. Nitric oxide reductases of prokaryotes with emphasis on the respiratory, heme-copper oxidase type[J]. Journal of Inorganic Biochemistry, 2005, 99(1): 194-215.
- [35] Blomberg M R A, Ädelroth P. Mechanisms for enzymatic reduction of nitric oxide to nitrous oxide A comparison between nitric oxide reductase and cytochrome c oxidase[J]. Biochimica et Biophysica Acta - Bioenergetics, 2018, 1859(11): 1223-1234.
- [36] Suharti, Strampraad M J F, Schröder I, et al. A novel copper a containing menaquinol NO reductase from *Bacillus azotoformans*[J]. Biochemistry, 2001, 40(8): 2632-2639.
- [37] Putz M, Schleusner P, Rütting T, et al. Relative abundance of denitrifying and DNRA bacteria and their activity determine nitrogen retention or loss in agricultural soil[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2018, 123: 97-104.
- [38] Simon J. Enzymology and bioenergetics of respiratory nitrite ammonification[J]. FEMS Microbiology Reviews, 2002, 26(3): 285-309.
- [39] He J Z, Zhang L M. Key processes and microbial mechanisms of soil nitrogen transformation[J]. Microbiology China, 2013, 40(1): 98-108. [贺纪正, 张丽梅. 土壤氮素转化的关键微生物过程及机制[J]. 微生物学通报, 2013, 40(1): 98-108]
- [40] Rütting T, Boeckx P, Müller C, et al. Assessment of the importance of dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium for the terrestrial nitrogen cycle[J]. Biogeosciences, 2011, 8(7): 1779-1791.
- [41] Tanimoto T, Hatano K I, Kim D H, et al. Co-denitrification by the denitrifying system of the fungus *Fusarium oxysporum*[J]. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1992, 93(2): 177-180.
- [42] Graf D R H, Jones C M, Hallin S. Intergenomic comparisons highlight modularity of the denitrification pathway and underpin the importance of community structure for N<sub>2</sub>O emissions[J]. PLoS One, 2014, 9(12): e114118.
- [43] Sanford R A, Wagner D D, Wu Q Z, et al. Unexpected nondenitrifier nitrous oxide reductase gene diversity and abundance in soils[J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2012, 109(48): 19709-19714.
- [44] Baggs E M. Soil microbial sources of nitrous oxide: Recent advances in knowledge, emerging challenges and future direction[J]. Current Opinion in Environmental Sustainability, 2011, 3(5): 321-327.
- [45] Pauleta S R, Carepo M S P, Moura I. Source and reduction of nitrous oxide[J]. Coordination Chemistry Reviews, 2019, 387: 436-449.
- [46] Li F Q, Qiu P F, Shen B, et al. Soil aggregate size modifies the impacts of fertilization on microbial communities[J]. Geoderma, 2019, 343: 205-214.
- [47] Dini-Andreote F, Stegen J C, van Elsas J D, et al. Disentangling mechanisms that mediate the balance between stochastic and deterministic processes in microbial succession[J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2015, 112(11): E1326-E1332.
- [48] Rittershaus E S C, Baek S H, Sassetti C M. The normalcy of dormancy: Common themes in microbial quiescence[J]. Cell Host & Microbe, 2013, 13(6): 643-651.
- [49] Rillig M C, Lehmann A, Aguilar-Trigueros C A, et al. Soil microbes and community coalescence[J]. Pedobiologia, 2016, 59(1/2): 37-40.
- [50] Tisdall J M, Oades J M. Organic matter and water-stable aggregates in soils[J]. Journal of Soil Science, 1982, 33(2): 141-

163.

- [51] Blagodatsky S, Smith P. Soil physics meets soil biology: Towards better mechanistic prediction of greenhouse gas emissions from soil[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2012, 47: 78-92.
- [52] Xiao J J, Xing D, Mao M M, et al. Mechanism of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungal affecting soil aggregates in rhizosphere of mulberry (*Morus alba*)[J]. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2020, 57(3): 773-782. [肖玖军, 邢丹, 毛明明, 等. AM 真菌对 桑树根围土壤团聚体的影响机制[J]. 土壤学报, 2020, 57(3): 773-782.]
- [53] Lehmann A, Zheng W S, Rillig M C. Soil biota contributions to soil aggregation[J]. Nature Ecology & Evolution, 2017, 1(12): 1828-1835.
- [54] Li N, Han X Z, You M Y, et al. Research review on soil aggregates and microbes[J]. Ecology and Environment, 2013, 22(9): 1625-1632. [李娜, 韩晓增, 尤孟阳, 等. 土壤团聚体与微生物相互作用研究[J]. 生态环境学报, 2013, 22(9): 1625-1632.]
- [55] Tian X L, Wang C B, Bao X G, et al. Crop diversity facilitates soil aggregation in relation to soil microbial community composition driven by intercropping[J]. Plant and Soil, 2019, 436(1/2): 173-192.
- [56] Okiobe S T, Augustin J, Mansour I, et al. Disentangling direct and indirect effects of mycorrhiza on nitrous oxide activity and denitrification[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2019, 134: 142-151.
- [57] Ran Y G, Ma M H, Liu Y, et al. Physicochemical determinants in stabilizing soil aggregates along a hydrological stress gradient on reservoir riparian habitats: Implications to soil restoration[J]. Ecological Engineering, 2020, 143: 105664.
- [58] Six J, Paustian K, Elliott E T, et al. Soil structure and organic matter I. Distribution of aggregate-size classes and aggregateassociated carbon[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2000, 64(2): 681-689.
- [59] Wright D A, Killham K, Glover L A, et al. Role of pore size location in determining bacterial activity during predation by protozoa in soil[J]. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1995, 61(10): 3537-3543.
- [60] Mummey D, Holben W, Six J, et al. Spatial stratification of soil bacterial populations in aggregates of diverse soils[J]. Microbial Ecology, 2006, 51(3): 404-411.
- [61] Yang C, Liu N, Zhang Y J. Soil aggregates regulate the impact of soil bacterial and fungal communities on soil respiration[J]. Geoderma, 2019, 337: 444-452.
- [62] Frey S D. Aggregation-microbial aspects[M]//Hillel D. Encyclopedia of soils in the environment. New York: Academic Press, 2005: 22-28.
- [63] Liao H, Zhang Y C, Zuo Q Y, et al. Contrasting responses of bacterial and fungal communities to aggregate-size fractions and long-term fertilizations in soils of northeastern China[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2018, 635: 784-792.
- [64] Mothapo N, Chen H H, Cubeta M A, et al. Phylogenetic, taxonomic and functional diversity of fungal denitrifiers and associated N<sub>2</sub>O production efficacy[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2015, 83: 160-175.
- [65] Poll C, Thiede A, Wermbter N, et al. Micro-scale distribution of microorganisms and microbial enzyme activities in a soil with long-term organic amendment[J]. European Journal of Soil Science, 2003, 54(4): 715-724.
- [66] Bach E M, Williams R J, Hargreaves S K, et al. Greatest soil microbial diversity found in micro-habitats[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2018, 118: 217-226.
- [67] Chotte J L, Schwartzmann A, Bally R, et al. Changes in bacterial communities and *Azospirillum* diversity in soil fractions of a tropical soil under 3 or 19 years of natural fallow[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2002, 34(8): 1083-1092.
- [68] Nahidan S, Nourbakhsh F, Henneberger R, et al. Aggregate size distribution of ammonia-oxidizing bacteria and archaea at different landscape positions[J]. Geomicrobiology Journal, 2017, 34(10): 895-902.
- [69] Jiang Y J, Jin C, Sun B. Soil aggregate stratification of nematodes and ammonia oxidizers affects nitrification in an acid soil[J]. Environmental Microbiology, 2014, 16(10): 3083-3094.
- [70] Li P P, Han Y L, He J Z, et al. Soil aggregate size and long-term fertilization effects on the function and community of ammonia oxidizers[J]. Geoderma, 2019, 338: 107-117.

- [71] Lensi R, Clays-Josserand A, Jocteur Monrozier L. Denitrifiers and denitrifying activity in size fractions of a mollisol under permanent pasture and continuous cultivation[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 1995, 27(1): 61-69.
- [72] Kong A Y Y, Hristova K, Scow K M, et al. Impacts of different N management regimes on nitrifier and denitrifier communities and N cycling in soil microenvironments[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2010, 42(9): 1523-1533.
- [73] Zhou J, Ning D. Stochastic community assembly: Does it matter in microbial ecology?[J]. Microbiology and Molecular Biology Reviews, 2017, 81(4): e00002-00017.
- [74] Rabbi S M F, Daniel H, Lockwood P V, et al. Physical soil architectural traits are functionally linked to carbon decomposition and bacterial diversity[J]. Scientific Reports, 2016, 6: 33012.
- [75] Xiao S S, Zhang W, Ye Y Y, et al. Soil aggregate mediates the impacts of land uses on organic carbon, total nitrogen, and microbial activity in a Karst ecosystem[J]. Scientific Reports, 2017, 7: 41402.
- [76] Aamer M, Shaaban M, Hassan M U, et al. Biochar mitigates the N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from acidic soil by increasing the *nosZ* and *nirK* gene abundance and soil pH[J]. Journal of Environmental Management, 2020, 255: 109891.
- [77] Huang R, Wang Y Y, Liu J, et al. Variation in N<sub>2</sub>O emission and N<sub>2</sub>O related microbial functional genes in straw- and biochar-amended and non-amended soils[J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2019, 137: 57-68.
- [78] Mathieu O, Lévêque J, Hénault C, et al. Emissions and spatial variability of N<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub> and nitrous oxide mole fraction at the field scale, revealed with <sup>15</sup>N isotopic techniques[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2006, 38(5): 941-951.
- [79] Weier K, Doran J W, Power J F, et al. Denitrification and the dinitrogen/nitrous oxide ratio as affected by soil water, available carbon, and nitrate[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 1993, 57(1):66-72.
- [80] Ying J Y, Li X X, Wang N N, et al. Contrasting effects of nitrogen forms and soil pH on ammonia oxidizing microorganisms and their responses to long-term nitrogen fertilization in a typical steppe ecosystem[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2017, 107: 10-18.
- [81] Senbayram M, Budai A, Bol R, et al. Soil NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> level and O<sub>2</sub> availability are key factors in controlling N<sub>2</sub>O reduction to N<sub>2</sub> following long-term liming of an acidic sandy soil[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2019, 132: 165-173.
- [82] Trivedi P, Rochester I J, Trivedi C, et al. Soil aggregate size mediates the impacts of cropping regimes on soil carbon and microbial communities[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2015, 91: 169-181.
- [83] Bateman E J, Baggs E. Contributions of nitrification and denitrification to N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from soils at different waterfilled pore space[J]. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 2005, 41(6): 379-388.
- [84] Ruser R, Flessa H, Russow R, et al. Emission of N<sub>2</sub>O, N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> from soil fertilized with nitrate: Effect of compaction, soil moisture and rewetting[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2006, 38(2): 263-274.
- [85] Jia W L, Liang S, Zhang J, et al. Nitrous oxide emission in low-oxygen simultaneous nitrification and denitrification process: Sources and mechanisms[J]. Bioresource Technology, 2013, 136: 444-451.
- [86] Zhu X, Burger M, Doane T A, et al. Ammonia oxidation pathways and nitrifier denitrification are significant sources of N<sub>2</sub>O and NO under low oxygen availability[J]. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 2013, 110(16): 6328-6333.
- [87] An S S, Mentler A, Mayer H, et al. Soil aggregation, aggregate stability, organic carbon and nitrogen in different soil aggregate fractions under forest and shrub vegetation on the Loess Plateau, China[J]. Catena, 2010, 81(3): 226-233.
- [88] Zhu K, Ma M H, Ran Y G, et al. In mitigating CO<sub>2</sub> emission in the reservoir riparian: The influences of land use and the dam-triggered flooding on soil respiration[J]. Soil & Tillage Research, 2020, 197: 104522.
- [89] Vilain G, Garnier J, Tallec G, et al. Effect of slope position and land use on nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) emissions (Seine Basin, France)[J]. Agricultural and Forest Meteorology, 2010, 150(9): 1192-1202.
- [90] Shi H A, Li L J, You M Y, et al. Impact of soil temperature and moisture on soil N<sub>2</sub>O emission from mollisols under different land-use types[J]. Journal of Agro-Environment Science, 2013, 32(11): 2286-2292. [石洪艾, 李禄军, 尤孟阳, 等. 不同土地利用方式下土壤温度与土壤水分对黑土 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的影响[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2013, 32(11): 2286-

2292.]

- [91] Li M, Qing J, Hong Y, et al. Effects of nitrogen addition on ecological stoichiometric characteristics of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in *Stipa baicalensis* grassland soil aggregates[J]. Acta Prataculture Sinica, 2019, 28(12): 29-40. [李明, 秦洁, 红雨, 等. 氮素添加对贝加尔针茅草原土壤团聚体碳、氮和磷生态化学计量学特征的影响[J]. 草业学报, 2019, 28(12): 29-40.]
- [92] Wei W, Isobe K, Shiratori Y, et al. N<sub>2</sub>O emission from cropland field soil through fungal denitrification after surface applications of organic fertilizer[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 69: 157-167.
- [93] Zhong L, Du R, Ding K, et al. Effects of grazing on N<sub>2</sub>O production potential and abundance of nitrifying and denitrifying microbial communities in meadow-steppe grassland in Northern China[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 69: 1-10.
- [94] Wang L, Li K, Song YQ, et al. The N<sub>2</sub>O consumption ability in the surface paddy soil layer and its coupling relationship to N<sub>2</sub>O reducing microorganisms[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2019, 39(20): 7602-7610. [王玲,李昆,宋雅琦,等. 浅表 层水稻土 N<sub>2</sub>O 消耗能力及其与 N<sub>2</sub>O 还原微生物的耦合关系[J]. 生态学报, 2019, 39(20): 7602-7610.]
- [95] Rasche F, Knapp D, Kaiser C, et al. Seasonality and resource availability control bacterial and archaeal communities in soils of a temperate beech forest[J]. The ISME Journal, 2011, 5(3): 389-402.
- [96] Levy-Booth D J, Prescott C E, Grayston S J. Microbial functional genes involved in nitrogen fixation, nitrification and denitrification in forest ecosystems[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2014, 75: 11-25.
- [97] Li S S, Chen C, Duan P P, et al. Effects of biochar application on N<sub>2</sub>O emissions and abundance of nitrogen related functional genes in an acidic vegetable soil[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizers, 2018, 24(2): 414-423. [李双双, 陈晨, 段鹏鹏, 等. 生物质炭对酸性菜地土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放及相关功能基因丰度的影响[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, 2018, 24(2): 414-423.]
- [98] Xin X, Liu Q, Liu W, et al. Distribution of nitrifiers and nitrification associated with different sizes of aggregates along a 2000 year chronosequence of rice cultivation[J]. Catena, 2014, 119: 71-77.
- [99] Liu X, Chen C R, Wang W J, et al. Soil environmental factors rather than denitrification gene abundance control N2O fluxes in a wet sclerophyll forest with different burning frequency[J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2013, 57: 292-300.
- [100] Wallenstein M D, Myrold D D, Firestone M, et al. Environmental controls on denitrifying communities and denitrification rates: Insights from molecular methods[J]. Ecological Applications, 2006, 16(6): 2143-2152.

(责任编辑:卢萍)