

蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期土传病害的抑制作用

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摘要: 试验表明, 蚯蚓对农业有机废弃物进行生物降解的产物——蚯蚓粪, 在一定程度上能够控制蔬菜类植物黄瓜苗期土传病害的发生, 并表现出明显的促生长效应。蚯蚓粪控制病害的程度与蚯蚓粪的量有一定的关系, 当蚯蚓粪与土体积比为 20% 时, 控制病害的程度最大, 防效达 96.1%。这种作用主要与蚯蚓粪中的微生物性质有关, 蚯蚓粪能大大提高土壤中的微生物量和微生物活性, 从而大大增强了病土中与病原菌进行能源竞争的微生物的竞争能力。同时从新鲜蚯蚓粪中成功分离到拮抗活性强、抗菌谱广的拮抗微生物。初步研究结果说明, 一般性抑制和特殊性抑制两种机制在蚯蚓粪对病害的控制中起作用。

关键词: 蚯蚓粪; 土传植物病害; 抑制效应; 拮抗微生物

Study on Suppressness Effect of Vermicompost to Soil-borne Disease of Cucumber Seedlings

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Abstract: Vermicomposting is a biological degradation of organic wastes by earthworms. Some earthworms can consume a wide range of organic residues such as sewage sludge, animal wastes and crop residues. The end product is known as earthworm cast or vermicompost. Recently, the use of vermicompost as an organic fertilizer for the cultivation of plants has been examined. The aim of this study was to investigate the suppressive effect of vermicompost produced from cattle manure by *Eisenia fetida* against some soil-borne vegetable plants seedling diseases. So the application of vermicompost can be enlarged, and the most important is that it will decrease the use of chemical pesticide in agricultural production. The methods used in this study contained culture plate analysis and pot bioassay to test the suppressive effect of vermicompost, the pot experiments had 6 treatments: CK (autoclaved soil), 10%V (10% Vermicompost + autoclaved soil), 20%V, 30%V, 50%V, 20% autoclaved Vermicompost. Every treatment repeated for 3 times, the cucumber was infected by *Rhizoctonia solani* or *Fusarium oxysporum*. And to isolate microbial communities using diluted flat plate techniques. Microbial activity was monitored by measuring the rate of hydrolysis of fluorescein diacetate (FDA). FDA is hydrolyzed by a number of enzymes in living cells, such as proteases, lipases and esterases. The reaction yields water-soluble fluorescein from water insoluble FDA.

The results showed that when adding vermicompost to the center of PDA medium coated with

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Fusarium oxysporum conidia suspension, A large inhibition zone surrounded it after 15 ~ 20days cultivation, the vermicompost induced a strong inhibition of growth of *Fusarium oxysporum* on agar plates. Whereas the medium without vermicompost and with sterilized vermicompost were all covered with white mycelium. At the same time, a cucumber seedling bioassay was developed, It indicated that the disease incidence was lower when amended with vermicompost. The decrease of disease incidence was connected to the amount of vermicompost in the potting media. When the substrate consisted of 20% of vermicompost, best suppression occurred, the biological control effect was about 96.1% ($P < 0.05$). In addition, the mean fresh weights and plant height of the plants had similar trends. All these suggested that addition of vermicompost with different doses had definite relationship with the suppression of some soil-borne vegetable plants diseases.

This study also investigated the suppression mechanisms. Because of no suppressive effect was observed in the PDA medium added with sterilized vermicompost and when sterilized vermicompost addition to autoclaved soil with pathogen, no obvious suppression occurred in pot experiments, it seems that vermicompost lost its suppressive activity after heating sterilized. In another experiment, when 10% ~ 20% vermicompost added into the diseased soil (*Fusarium* wilt of cucumber), the total number of plant pathogen (*Fusarium oxysporum*) were significantly lower than the control diseased soil and the total numbers of microorganisms (fungi, actinomycetes and bacterium) were also significantly higher especially the amount of actinomycetes was about 100 fold higher than the control soil. Similarly, with the addition of vermicompost, the microbial activity was also higher than non-vermicompost diseased soil. So the decrease of plant pathogens and the higher microbial activity and numbers of microorganisms in the vermicompost-diseased soil mixture account for improving the competition for resources including space and nutrition of all the soil microorganisms with the plant pathogens. Furthermore, two antagonistic actinomycetes strains have been isolated from the suppressive vermicompost. The vermicompost was obtained by putting earthworm into autoclaved culture plate for six hours after surface-sterilized the worm in 50% ~ 60% ethanol and then dipped into autoclaved water for 5 minutes. The two strains are *Streptomyces syringini* and *Streptomyces globisporus*. The two strains exhibit strong inhibition to many plant soil-borne pathogens in culture medium. So the ability of vermicompost to suppress soil-borne plant disease is originated from two mechanisms. Firstly, indirect effects of all soil microorganisms on soil systems as general suppression. Secondly, direct inhibition of anti-microbial strains on pathogens as specific suppression.

Key words: vermicompost; soil-borne plant diseases; suppression; antagonism

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蚯蚓粪是通过蚯蚓对有机废弃物进行生物降解的产物。20 世纪 70 年代,由于蚯蚓养殖业的兴起,在美国产生了两个新合成词“Vermiculture”和“Vermicompost”^[1],其中蚯蚓生物降解有机物的产物称为“Vermicompost(蚯蚓粪)”。利用蚯蚓资源化处理污泥、畜禽粪便等有机废弃物是经济上可行的生态处理有效方法^[2~10]。在此过程中,蚯蚓能使有机废弃物均质、细碎,提高其微生物活性和腐殖化程度,从而使不稳定的有机质进一步氧化稳定^[11,12]。不同的温室和大田试验都证实蚯蚓粪作为有机肥料对不同作物有明显的促生长作用^[13,14]。但把蚯蚓粪作为生物防治成份抑制病害的发生目前研究还很少,不同的土壤调节剂如堆肥用于抑制病害的发生,已做过不少研究^[15~17],但堆肥抑病效果的不稳定性是限制其推广应用的主要因素^[18]。因此,本文的目的是证实蚯蚓粪对蔬菜类植物苗期的一些土传病害有抑制作用,并对其可能抑制机制作出探索,为扩大蚯蚓粪在苗圃和温室中的应用范围与价值提供理论依据,以最终达到降低化学农药使用量的目的。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

蚯蚓粪 自行制备。

土壤 黄瓜枯萎病土,采自北京马连洼中国农业科学院植物保护研究所黄瓜枯萎发病严重的温室大棚,过筛待用;非病土,采自中国农业科学院畜牧研究所内。过筛,连续隔天湿热灭菌 2h 后待用。

病原菌 立枯丝核菌(*Rhizoctonia solani*)、镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)购于北京市农林科学院,胡萝卜软腐病菌(*Erwinia corotovor*)购于中国科学院微生物研究所,其他病原菌由中国农科院植保所提供。

1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 蚯蚓粪制备 原料为新鲜半腐熟牛粪,蚯蚓品种为 *Eisenia fetida*。牛粪 2800g 装于打孔带盖的塑料盆中,加蚯蚓 200g,重复 12 盆,温度、湿度适宜,养殖蚯蚓,20d 后在盆的上层收集蚯蚓粪,混合均匀后待用。蚯蚓粪的理化性质如表 1 所示。

表 1 蚯蚓粪的化学性质

Table 1 Chemical composition of vermicompost									
可溶性大量元素(mg/kg)				微量元素(mg/kg)					含水量(%)
Soluble macroelements				Total microelements					Water content
NO ₃ -N	NH ₄ -N	P	K	Fe	Mn	Cu	Zn	B	
0.46	127.47	1062.27	6008.83	51.00	26.05	5.70	35.05	3.35	82.10

1.2.2 病原菌接种体培养 用麦粒砂培养基扩大培养病原菌,其成分为麦粒 1 份,砂 1 份。先将麦粒煮开、泡软,但不开裂,然后拌同样量的干净砂子,加适量水,分装后灭菌 30min,隔日再灭菌 30min,将立枯丝核菌(*Rhizoctonia solani*)和镰刀菌(*Fusarium oxysporum*)接种到麦粒砂培养基上,28℃培养,等菌丝长满后,取出,风干,磨碎,过筛备用^①。

1.2.3 蚯蚓粪抑菌效应的培养皿测定 刮取 PDA 上培养了 7d 的 *F. oxysporum* 菌丝体于无菌水中,制成孢子悬液,然后,取 0.1ml 该悬液在预先倒好的 PDA 培养皿上涂布。取新鲜的蚯蚓粪样品 0.2g 放于平板中央,以不加蚯蚓粪和加有灭菌蚯蚓粪的培养皿作为对照,各设重复 3 个,28℃培养 20d 后,观察抑菌圈大小^[17,19]。

1.2.4 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期立枯病抑制作用的盆栽生物测定 黄瓜种子(*Cucumis sativus* L.)品种为津研 4 号,无包衣,在 50~55℃水中浸泡 1~2min,然后在 30℃水中浸泡 2h,用湿润的纱布包好,放于 28℃培养箱中催芽。灭菌后的土与蚯蚓粪以不同比例混合(V/V)均匀,处理分别为:10%V(V: Vermicompost)、20%V、30%V、50%V、20%灭菌 V,以无菌土作为 CK,然后各处理以 7‰(g/g)的比例加入麦粒砂培养基扩大培养的立枯丝核菌,充分混合好。同时设不加病原菌的无菌土处理为健康 CK,不加病原菌但加入 20%V 的处理为健康 20%V。每处理设 3 个重复,每 3 钵为 1 个重复。种子发芽后种于各处理的钵中,8 株/钵,放于温室中生长,适时加水。10d 后调查各处理死苗率、防效、株高、鲜重^[16,20]。

$$\text{发病率}\% = \frac{\text{发病株数}}{\text{调查总株数}} \times 100\%$$
$$\text{防治效果}\% = 1 - \frac{\text{处理发病率}}{\text{对照平均发病率}} \times 100\% \text{①}$$

1.2.5 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期枯萎病抑制作用的生物测定 黄瓜枯萎病土,以 2%的比例加入麦粒砂培养基扩大培养的黄瓜枯萎病菌,然后以不同比例与蚯蚓粪充分混合,各处理分别为:10%V、20%V、30%V、50%V、20%灭菌 V(V-Vermicompost),同时以在病土中加入不同比例的无菌土作为 CK(每处理设有一个 CK),每处理设 3 个重复,每 3 钵为 1 重复,黄瓜种子同 1.2.4 处理后种于各处理的钵中,8 株/钵,放于温室中生长,适时加水。10d 后调查各处理死苗率、防效、株高、鲜重^[16,20];

1.2.6 加入蚯蚓粪后的黄瓜枯萎病土中病原菌 *Fusarium oxysporum* 数量测定 黄瓜枯萎病土,以不同比例与蚯蚓粪充分混合,各处理分别为:10%V、20%V、30%V、20%灭菌 V(V-Vermicompost),不加蚯蚓

万方数据

① 刘淑芬. 中国农业大学硕士学位论文,1999. 11~12

粪的设为CK。每处理设3次重复。放于28℃培养箱中培养3、7、14、21、28d后,利用改良Komada选择性培养基测定*F. oxysporum*数目^[15]。改良Komada选择性培养基,成分A:K₂HPO₄ 1g, KCl 0.5g, MgSO₄ 0.5g, L-天门冬酰氨 2g, D-乳糖 20g, 琼脂 15g, 水 950ml; 成分B:Fe-Na EDTA 0.01g, Na₂B₄O₇·H₂O 1g, 牛胆汁 0.5g, 硫酸链霉素 0.5g, PCNB(98%) 750ml, 无菌水 50ml。将50ml B加入到950ml灭过菌的A中。

1.2.7 加有蚯蚓粪的黄瓜枯萎病土中微生物活性测定 微生物活性是通过测定荧光双醋酸盐的水解率而测得的。荧光双醋酸盐(fluorescein diacetate 简称FDA)能被活细胞中一系列酶,诸如蛋白酶(protease)、脂肪酶(lipases)、酯酶(esterase)等水解,水不溶的FDA经过水解反应后产生水溶性的荧光素。方法参照Chen W D等^[16]和 Cheryl M C等^[20]中的方法。本文“1.2.6”中培养的蚯蚓粪-病土混合物,各处理培养3、7、14、21、28d时取样测定。

1.2.8 加有蚯蚓粪的黄瓜枯萎病土中微生物活菌量的测定 本文“1.2.6”中不同时间培养的病土,利用稀释平板技术分别采用马丁、牛肉膏蛋白胨和改良高氏1号培养基进行稀释分离,每次分离每处理每重复3种微生物各分离3皿,求平均数^[21]:

每克干土样品含菌数=菌落平均数×稀释倍数×10/(1+含水量)

1.2.9 蚯蚓粪中拮抗菌的筛选 (1)分离:取成熟蚯蚓若干,分别在50%~60%的酒精中进行表面消毒,然后在无菌水中浸泡5min,之后放于灭过菌的培养皿中,6h后取颗粒状蚯蚓粪,利用稀释平板技术分别在预先倒好的马丁、牛肉膏蛋白胨、改良高氏1号培养基上涂布,并置于28℃下分别培养3d(真菌)、2d(细菌)和5d(放线菌)。分离到的单菌落分别在各自的培养基上画线分纯,并转管保存。(2)筛选:用琼脂块测定法^[17],挑取分离到的各单菌落于少量无菌水中,制成孢子悬液,分别涂布到不同的培养基上,其中放线菌为黄豆浸汁培养基,在28℃下培养2~7d,用打孔器打孔备用。用真菌指示菌(红酵母菌)、细菌指示菌(枯草芽孢杆菌)进行初步筛选。(3)种群量测定:取新鲜蚓粪按本文“1.2.8”中方法进行试验测定。(4)鉴定:拮抗菌由中科院微生物所放线菌室鉴定。

2 结果和分析

2.1 蚯蚓粪抑菌效应的培养皿测定

如图1所示,涂布有*F. oxysporum*孢子悬液的PDA培养基上,中央放有蚯蚓粪的B培养皿,最初被真菌菌丝覆盖,但经15~20d培养后,清晰的抑菌圈出现在蚯蚓粪的周围,并逐渐扩大,对于灭了菌的蚯蚓粪来说,没有看到抑菌圈,病原菌丝长满整个培养皿。

2.2 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期立枯病抑制作用的盆栽生物测定

在接种了立枯丝核病原菌的无菌土中加入不同比例的蚯蚓粪后,立枯病的发病情况及苗子的长势情况如表2及图2和图3所示,幼苗发病程度与蚯蚓粪的量有直接关系,随着量的增大,病害减弱,但当大于30%时,病害又逐渐加重,防治效果由51.9%到96.1%,又降到51.9%,而且,20%的量与健康对照没有显著差异。同样,蚯蚓粪的加入也能促进植物生长,表现在株高和鲜重上,随着蚯蚓粪量的增大,株高和鲜重增大,大于20%时万寿菊数据也呈现出下降的趋势,由此看出,蚯蚓粪与病土的体积比为20%时,为最佳的施用

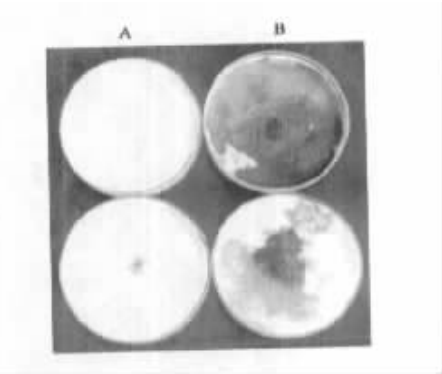


图1 蚯蚓粪的培养皿抑菌圈测定

Fig.1 Suppressive effect of vermicompost on *Fusarium oxysporum* during different incubation period at 28℃ in PDA medium

A (上): CK, A (下): 培养皿中央加有灭菌蚯蚓粪
A (up): control, A (down): Suppressive effect of autoclaved vermicompost on *F. oxysporum* in PDA medium
B 培养皿中央加有蚯蚓粪 (上): 培养20d, (下): 培养15d
B Suppressive effect of vermicompost on *F. oxysporum* in PDA medium (up): Incubation for 20 days, (down): incubation for 15 days

量,即能防治病害到最大程度又能促进植物生长。其中原因可能是当蚯蚓粪的量大于 20%时,蚯蚓粪的植物毒性作用表现出来,蚯蚓生物降解有机质的过程中会产生许多不同的化合物,而且因原料、蚯蚓种类不同而异,这些不同的化合物及高浓度的盐分离子会对植物产生毒害影响。本试验中,加入 20%的灭菌蚯蚓粪后,其防病效果和株高、鲜重与未灭菌的相比都存在着显著差异。

表 2 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期立枯病的抑制效应

Table 2 Efficacy of vermicompost against cucumber seedling *Rhizoctonia* wilt

处理 Treatment	发病率(%) Incidence				防效(%) Efficacy		株高(cm) Plant height				鲜重(g) Plant weight					
	R1	R2	R3	R			R1	R2	R3	R	R1	R2	R3	R		
	CK	70.8	75.0	70.8	72.2			3.2	2.9	3.2	3.1	d	1.21	1.03	1.13	1.12
10%V	37.5	37.5	29.2	34.7	51.9	b	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	cd	1.86	1.30	0.88	1.35	cd
20%V	4.2	0	4.2	2.8	96.1	a	5.8	5.2	5.8	5.6	a	3.94	3.43	3.97	3.78	b
30%V	8.3	4.2	8.3	6.9	90.4	a	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	b	3.22	4.00	3.31	3.51	b
20%V ₀	33.3	25.0	45.8	34.7	51.9	b	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	cd	1.66	1.92	2.27	1.95	c
50%V	29.2	45.8	29.2	34.7	51.9	b	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.2	d	1.87	1.62	2.28	1.92	c
健康 CK	0	0	0	0	100.0	a	4.0	3.6	4.4	4.0	c	3.76	3.26	3.35	3.46	b
健康 20%V	0	0	0	0	100.0	a	6.5	5.8	5.4	5.9	a	4.14	5.24	4.49	4.62	a

* R1、R2、R3 为 3 次重复,R 为均值 R1、R2、R3;three replicates R:average value; 同一字母表示在 $P=0.05$ 水平下经 LSD 检验差异不显著,字母不相同者为差异显著 The same letters showed no significantly difference with LSD test($p=0.05$); V——蚯蚓粪 Vermicompost, V₀——灭菌蚯蚓粪 Autoclaved vermicompost

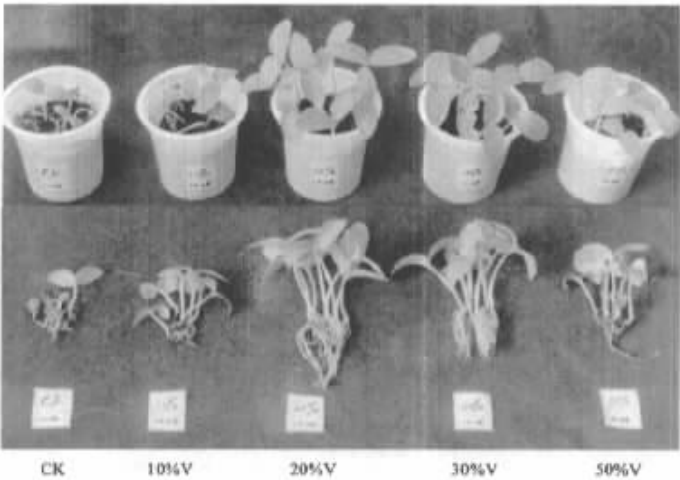


图 2 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜立枯病抑制效应的盆栽生物测定(V-Vermicompost)

Fig. 2 Pot experiment of efficacy of different volume vermicompost against cucumber seedling *Rhizoctonia* wilt

2.3 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜枯萎病抑制作用的生物测定

由表 3 可知,与蚯蚓粪对立枯病的抑制效应相似,蚯蚓粪加入到从田间采集到的枯萎病原土中后,其病害发病程度、促进植物生长情况都与蚯蚓粪的量有很大关系,20%的量为最佳施用量。与本文“2.2”不同的是,20%灭菌的蚯蚓粪其控制病害的程度与 20%、30%没有显著差异。

2.4 加入蚯蚓粪后的枯萎病土中病原菌 *F. oxysporum* 数量测定

由图 4 可知 病土中加入蚯蚓粪后,随着培养时间的延长,基本的趋势是 10%V、20%V 较 CK 中病原菌 *F. oxysporum* 数量低,30%V 反而升高,这与盆栽生测的结果是一致的,同样与生测结果趋势一致的是 20%灭菌蚯蚓粪中病菌数量始终保持低量。充分说明加入适量蚯蚓粪于病土后病原菌的生长、繁殖受到很

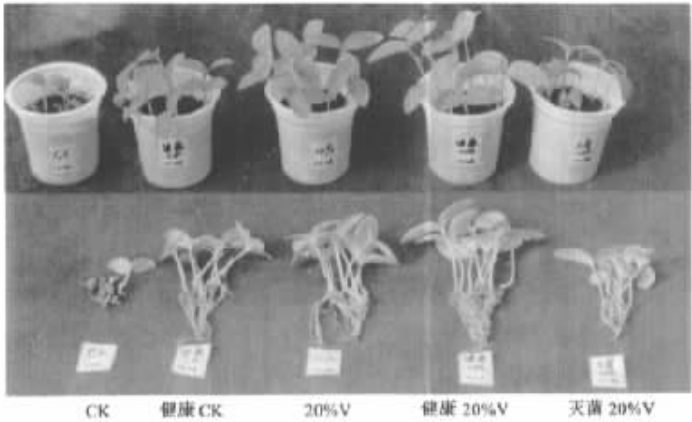


图 3 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜立枯病抑制效应的盆栽生物测定 (V-Vermicompost)

Fig. 3 Pot experiment of efficacy of 20% vermicompost against cucumber seedling *Rhizoctonia* wilt 大限制。而多量的蚯蚓粪加入后,其中的营养物质也许刺激了病原微生物的生长、繁殖,从而使得病原微生物量有了增高趋势。

表 3 蚯蚓粪对黄瓜枯萎病的抑制效应

Table 3 Efficacy of vermicompot against cucumber seedling *Fusarium* wilt

处理 Treatment	发病率(%) Incidence				防效(%) Efficacy		株高(cm) Plant hight				鲜重(g) Plant weight					
	R1	R2	R3	R	E	R1	R2	R3	R	R1	R2	R3	R			
10%V	41.7	56.3	37.5	45.1	45.7	b	9.0	8.8	9.0	8.9	bc	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	c
20%V	18.8	18.8	25.0	20.9	73.9	a	10.5	9.9	10.3	10.2	a	4.4	3.8	4.0	4.0	a
30%V	31.3	37.5	37.5	35.4	51.8	b	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.1	a	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	b
50%V	75.0	68.8	75.0	72.9	18.5	c	8.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	c	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.3	c
20%V0	75.0	68.9	68.9	70.9	60.4	ab	9.5	9.7	9.7	9.6	a	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	ab

* R1,R2,R3 为三次重复,R 为均值; 同一字母表示在 $P=0.05$ 水平下经 LSD 检验差异不显著,字母不相同者为差异显著 The same letters showed no significantly difference with LSD test($p=0.05$); V——蚯蚓粪 Vermicompost, V₀——灭菌蚯蚓粪 Autoclaved vermicompost; R1,R2,R3;three replicates R;average value

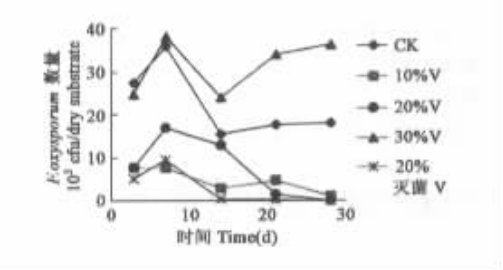


图 4 蚯蚓粪-病土混合物在培养条件下 *F. oxysporum* 数量的动态变化

Fig. 4 Population dynamics of *Fusarium oxysporum* during laboratory incubations of vermicompot-diseased mixture 万方数据

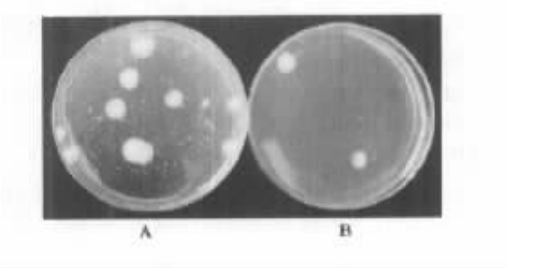


图 5 用选择性培养基选出的病土中病原菌情况

Fig. 5 Isolation pathogen of *F. oxysporum* from diseased soil on selective media A: 对照 CK, B: 加有蚯蚓粪的处理 Treatment with vermicompost

2.5 加入蚯蚓粪后的黄瓜枯萎病土中的微生物活性的变化

如图 6 所示,在不同的培养时间内,加入蚯蚓粪后,FDA 的水解率,相对于 CK 都表现出增高趋势,20%V 增高趋势更明显。说明适量蚯蚓粪的加入,明显促进了微生物的新陈代谢,增强了病土中的微生物活性。

2.6 加入蚯蚓粪后的黄瓜枯萎病土中细菌、真菌和放线菌量的动态变化

由图 7~图 9 得知,病土中加入蚯蚓粪后,真菌、细菌和放线菌的量都有所增长,尤其是放线菌的量增长趋更明显,20%、30%的处理与对照及其他处理比较,相差 2 个数量级,这也许说明了放线菌在蚯蚓粪对病害控制的过程中所起的重要作用。

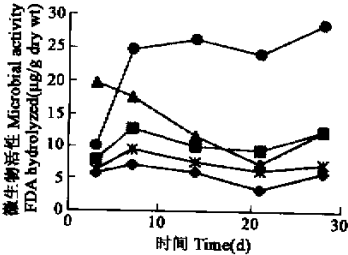


图 6 蚯蚓粪-病土混合物在培养条件下微生物活性的变化(图例见图 4)

Fig. 6 Microbial activity of soil-vermicompost mixture during laboratory incubations(Legend is same as fig. 4)

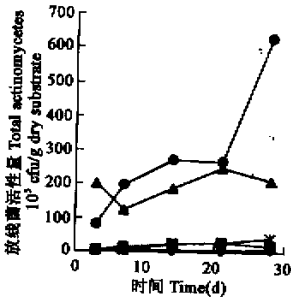


图 7 蚯蚓粪-病土混合物在培养条件下,放线菌活性量的动态变化(图例见图 4)

Fig. 7 Population dynamics of total actinomycetes of soil-vermicompost mixture laboratory incubations (Legend is same as fig. 4)

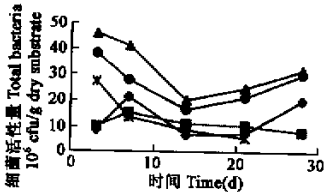


图 8 蚯蚓粪-病土混合物在培养条件下细菌活菌量的动态变化(图例见图 4)

Fig. 8 Population dynamics of total bacteria during laboratory incubations (Legend is same as fig. 4)

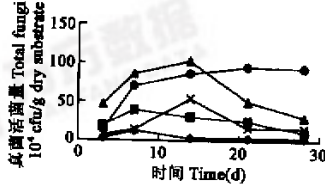


图 9 蚯蚓粪-病土混合物在培养条件下真菌活菌量的动态变化(图例见图 4)

Fig. 9 Population dynamics of total fungi during laboratory incubations(Legend is same as fig. 4)

2.7 蚯蚓粪中微生物的分离

从新鲜的蚯蚓粪中一共分离到菌落特征不同的 90 多株单菌落,其中放线菌有 60 株,真菌 18 株,细菌 15 株。

2.8 蚯蚓粪中拮抗微生物的筛选

从 90 多株单菌落中,分离到多株具有拮抗活性的菌株,从中筛选出对多种病原真菌和病原细菌都有作用的放线菌 2 株:0103A、0104A,该拮抗菌的抑菌性质如表 4 和图 10 所示。两株菌对病原菌的抑菌作用具有广谱抗性,对 14 种病原真菌和病原细菌的抑菌率达到 85%以上。两株菌对不同病原菌的抑菌圈或抑菌带大小也不尽相同,表现为 0104A 比 0103A 的抑菌圈或抑菌带相对较大,而且两株菌对黄瓜黑星、黄瓜炭疽、油菜菌核、胡萝卜软腐、茄子立枯菌的抑菌圈或抑菌带相对较大,如对黄瓜黑星病菌的抑菌圈达到

30、31mm。由中国科学院微生物所分别鉴定为:0103A 球孢链霉菌 (*Streptomyces globisporus*); 0104A (*Streptomyces syringini*) 丁香苷链霉菌。该两株拮抗菌在蚯蚓粪中的种群量如表 5 所示,都为优势种。

表 4 分离到的拮抗菌对不同病原菌的抑制效果
Table 4 Suppressive effect of isolated antagonistic strains on different pathogens

植物病原菌 Phytopathogens	抑菌圈直径或抑菌带宽度		植物病原菌 Phytopathogens	抑菌圈直径或 抑菌带宽度	
	Inhibitory zone(mm)			Inhibitory zone(mm)	
	0103A	0104A		0103A	0104A
棉花立枯丝核菌 <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	1.5	3.5	黄瓜炭疽病菌 <i>Colletotrichumorbiculara</i>	18 *	22 *
茄子立枯丝核菌 <i>Rhizoctonia solani</i>	2.0	3.0	冬瓜枯萎镰刀菌 <i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	2.0	4.6
水稻稻瘟病菌 <i>Magnaporthe grisea</i>	2.0	3.0	西红柿灰霉病菌 <i>Botrytic</i> spp.	1.5	2.0
甜瓜菌核病菌 <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	2.0	3.5	腐霉病菌 <i>Pythium oxysporum</i>	2.9	3.0
油菜菌核病菌 <i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	2.5	4.6			
棉花疫霉菌 <i>Phytophthora boehmeriae</i>	1.0	2.0	花生青枯病菌(G—) <i>Ralstonia solanacerum</i>	13 *	26 *
黄瓜黑星病菌 <i>Cladosporium cucumerinum</i>	30 *	31 *	胡萝卜软腐病菌 <i>Erwinia corotovor</i>	21 *	28 *

* 为抑菌圈直径,其他为抑菌带宽度 diameter of inhibitory zone width of inhibitory zone in others

表 5 蚯蚓粪中拮抗菌的种群量
Table 5 Populations of antagonistic actinomycete strains in vermicompost

总放线菌量(cfu/g dry solid) 10 ⁴ Total populations of actinomycete strains				拮抗菌的量(cfu/g dry solid) 10 ⁴ Populations of antagonistic strains							
				0103A				0104A			
R1	R2	R3	R	R1	R2	R3	R	R1	R2	R3	R
64.0	66.0	71.0	67.0	10.0	22.0	17.0	16.3	14.0	19.0	16.0	16.3

* R1、R2、R3:3 次重复 three replicates,R:均值 average value

3 讨论

应用蚯蚓粪控制一些土传真菌植物病害的研究,目前报道还很少[19,22]。但人们应用不同原料的堆肥得到了相似的结论[23,24]。本试验中蚯蚓粪的培养皿抑菌圈效应;蚯蚓粪对黄瓜苗期立枯病、苗期枯萎病抑制效应的盆栽生物测定试验;以及病土与蚯蚓粪混合培养后病原菌量的减少,表明蚯蚓粪中至少有一种或多种因素抑制了病菌的生长和繁殖,原因可能与蚯蚓粪中的营养供应有关,也可能与其中微生物的生长、微生物活性及微生物的新陈代谢有关,或受其他物理、化学性质影响,也许几种因素共同起作用。

本试验中,把蚯蚓粪加入到含有病原菌的无菌土中,能有效控制病害,而且促进了植物生长,当蚯蚓粪的量只有 20%时植物反应最好,增大比例,效果并不增强,甚至只有 10%时也能看到明显防治效果,这说明,这种作用并非最简的营养物质含量的影响。另外,本试验中,蚓粪经高温灭菌后培养皿抑菌性丧失;生物测定中控制病害程度减弱,由此推断,这种作用也许与蚓粪中的有益微生物活性有关。

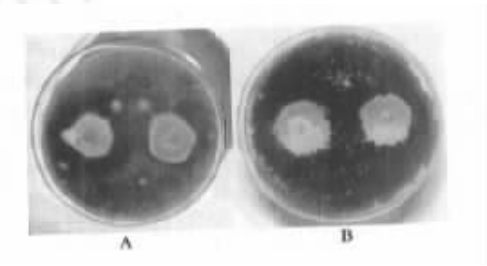


图 10 筛选到的拮抗菌对不同病原菌的拮抗作用
Fig.10 Suppressive effect of isolated antagonistic strains on different pathogens
A:黄瓜炭疽病菌 *Colletotrichumorbiculara*, B:黄瓜黑星病菌 *Cladosporium cucumerinum*

本试验中从新鲜蚯蚓粪中分离到拮抗活性强、抑菌谱广属于优势种的放线菌 2 株,都为链霉菌属(*Streptomyces* spp.),它们产生抗生素物质,而且大部分抗生素具有高度选择性和特异性,不利于病原菌的生存^[25],从而达到抑制病原菌的目的。另外,盆栽生物测定试验中灭过菌的蚯蚓粪加入到枯萎病原土中和加入到接种了立枯丝核菌的无菌土中相比,苗子的发病率低得多,甚至与未灭菌的蚯蚓粪没有显著差异。这与营养丰富的蚯蚓粪提供了土壤微生物的侵染空间并促其生长,使得蚯蚓粪-病土中具有丰富的微生物区系分不开的。有人把这种性质称为“土壤的发酵性”^[26],即土壤中的微生物在外生的营养介质中生长迅速。它们是与病原菌争夺能量来源的最有力竞争者;争夺营养物质和侵染空间。由此看出,抑制病害的作用部分是由于介于土壤微生物区系和病菌之间进行竞争而引起的,这种竞争是非特异性的,包括整个微生物区系。本试验中将蚯蚓粪加入到病土中后微生物量的增大和微生物活性的增强有力证明了这一点。根据 Amir 等^[27]和 Toyota 等^[28],微生物的两种机制在堆肥对病害的控制中起作用,一般性抑制是基于营养和能量的竞争,从而涉及到整个微生物区系。特殊性抑制是指特殊的拮抗微生物。本试验结果表明,这两种机制在蚯蚓粪中对病害的控制中也同时起作用。

综上,试验表明,蚯蚓粪能一定程度上控制一些蔬菜类植物苗期土传病害的发生,并与蚯蚓粪的量有一定的关系,当蚯蚓粪与土体积比为 20%时,控制病害的程度最大,防效达 96.1%。这种作用与蚯蚓粪中的微生物性质有着重要关系。蚯蚓粪的加入能大大提高土壤中的微生物量和微生物活性,从而有效改善土壤微生物区系,间接地控制了病菌的生长、繁殖。同时,从新鲜蚯蚓粪中成功分离到拮抗活性强的拮抗微生物,又直接抑制了病原菌,即一般性抑制和特殊性抑制两种生物防治机制在蚯蚓粪对病害的控制中同时起作用。

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