

# 长期不同施肥下太湖地区黄泥土表土微生物碳氮量及基因多样性变化

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**摘要:**农业管理措施影响下土壤微生物群落结构的变化是农业土壤质量研究的前沿问题。运用化学分析方法和 PCR-DGGE 技术从土壤微生物碳氮量及基因多样性角度研究了长期不同施肥措施下太湖地区代表性水稻土-黄泥土的表土微生物活性与分子多样性的变化。结果表明, 施用化肥以及化肥和有机肥配施在提高土壤有机碳含量的同时, 不仅提高了水稻土的微生物碳氮量, 而且改变了微生物的群落结构; 与长期单施化肥相比, 长期化肥配施有机肥不仅显著提高了土壤微生物碳氮量, 而且提高了土壤微生物的分子多样性; 就土壤的微生物分子群落相似性来说, 单施化肥下与未施肥下相近, 而化肥配施秸秆下与化肥配施猪粪下接近, 说明土壤的有机培肥对土壤微生物群落结构有重要影响。长期单施化肥下水稻产量的年际波动性显著大于化肥配施有机肥下, 这进一步佐证了化肥配施有机肥显著促进了水稻土的生态系统初生产力与较高的土壤生态系统稳定性。应用 PCR-DGGE 技术所揭示的微生物分子群落结构特点可以指示水稻土 10a 尺度的不同农业管理措施下的土壤质量变化。

**关键词:**DGGE; 微生物基因多样性; 施肥措施; 微生物量; 水稻土; 土壤生物质量; 生态系统稳定性

## Influence of long-term fertilizer management on topsoil microbial biomass and genetic diversity of a paddy soil from the Tai Lake region, China

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**Abstract:** Study of influence of intensive agriculture on soil microbial community is one of the modern frontiers of soil quality research. Soil microbial diversity has been shown as a definite indicator of appreciable soil quality and sustainable primary production in organic farming (Mäder, et al., 2002). Paddy soils are generally considered as a unique anthropogenic type of soils in China that have been subject to intensive farming with high input managements for the last decades. However, there has been poor knowledge on soil microbial structure and activity changes of these soils under different managements. Here the authors report a study on biomass carbon and nitrogen (SMBC and SMBN) and genetic diversities of soil microbes of Hangnitu, a typical paddy soil, from a long-term field experiment site in the Tai Lake region, China by fumigation-digestion and PCR-DGGE analysis respectively. Rice yield in this soil can be generally as high as 9 t/hm<sup>2</sup> under appropriate fertilizer application and routine agronomy practices. The studied soil is located in Wujiang county, Jiangsu Province, China and had been cultivated under rice-rape rotation and treated with different fertilizer applications continuously since 1987. The treatments are as follows: no fertilizer application (NF); chemical fertilizer only (CF); chemical fertilizer plus rice straw return (CSF) and chemical fertilizer plus pig manure (CMF). The amount of chemical fertilizer per year is N as urea 28.5 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> as super phosphate 3.0 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>, KCl 5.6 kg/hm<sup>2</sup> and that of rice straw return is 300 kg FW/hm<sup>2</sup> and of manure 1120 kg FW/hm<sup>2</sup> respectively. The soil samples were collected from the top 0~5cm and stored in a frozen refrigerator prior to analysis. The SMBC and SMBN were determined by CH<sub>3</sub>Cl fumigation-K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> extraction followed by wet digestion for measurement of C and

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Kjeldahl digestion method for measurement of N. The microbial genes were extracted with Fast DNA<sup>®</sup> Kit for Soil (Q. BIogene, USA) and PCR was done with primer pair F338-GC and R518, and DGGE analysis was conducted with Model 475 Gradient Delivery System (Bio-Rad, USA). The amounts of SMBC of the treated soils ranged from 268.10±12.79mgC/kg in NF plot to 428.08±4.86mgC/kg in CSF plot, and those of SMBN ranged from 27.94±3.45 mgN/kg in NF plot to 45.14±1.80 mgN/kg in CSF plot, showing significant role of organic input on soil microbial activity; Values of abundance index of soil microbial genes were in order of 7.67±1.53 (NF) < 9.33±1.15 (CF) < 13.33±1.15 (CMF) < 15.33±0.58 (CMF), while those of Shannon index were in order of 0.63±0.94 (NF) < 0.72±0.09 (CF) < 0.95±0.05 (CMF) < 1.03±0.02 (CSF). Statistical analysis indicated a significant increase both in gene abundance and diversity of the paddy soil by fertilization compared to that under no fertilizer treatment. However, much higher soil microbial activity and gene diversity was reached by combined fertilization of inorganic and organic fertilizers than under inorganic fertilization only. Coupling with the data of annual rice yield of the different plots, a very close correlation of soil microbial gene diversity and abundance index to the level and stability of rice yields. Thus, the soil microbial gene abundance and diversity in paddy soil, as an important soil quality indicator, cope well with the primary production and ecosystem stability of rice fields. The present study indicates that high soil quality in paddy soils receiving combined fertilization of both inorganic and organic fertilizers sustains a high but stable rice production while supports high microbial activity and diversity. It is suggested that chemical fertilizers should be applied in combination with organic fertilizers for sustainable agriculture. And soil quality changes under shifting agricultural performance in croplands could be traced by ecological footprints by using molecular techniques of PCR-DGGE.

**Key words:** DGGE; genetic microbial diversity; fertilization practices; paddy soils; microbial biomass, ecosystem stability

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施肥是农业利用下土壤质量变化的一种主要人为活动因素。长期以来,施肥对农业土壤的物理、化学及其环境效应已有很多的研究<sup>[1~3]</sup>。20世纪90年代中期以来,土壤质量的微生物学特性及分子生态足迹作为对生态系统演化的灵敏响应不断得到注意<sup>[4]</sup>。Ananyeva,等,Sneh Goyal,等和Šimek,等等都分别报道了不同施肥措施影响下俄罗斯图瓦和沃罗涅什地区的亚麻和马铃薯、印度 Hisar 地区的黍-小麦和捷克斯洛伐克土豆和春大麦农业系统下的砂土、砂壤土微生物碳氮的影响<sup>[5~7]</sup>,说明土壤微生物特性在总体上可以反映10~20a时间尺度土壤质量演变。

土壤环境中的微生物99.5%~99.9%的种类至今尚是实验室不可培养的,分子生物学技术的发展使土壤学者转向从分子水平上认识土壤质量的微生物多样性特征及其在不同利用下的变化。Ward,等较早采用16S rRNA测序法揭示温泉中通常用培养法不能证实其存在的许多微生物<sup>[8]</sup>;稍后,Cheryl,等用细菌专用引物扩增16S rRNA序列,对Arizona的两种土壤研究得到有64%序列是以前培养没有发现的微生物种群<sup>[9]</sup>。近年来,PCR-DGGE技术在研究土壤微生物群落特征与生态印记上得到越来越广泛的应用。运用这种方法,Duarte调查了不同土壤质地的原生细菌的多样性<sup>[10]</sup>;Gelsomino,等研究了荷兰 Wageningen 的沙壤土和15种其他土壤的微生物分子群落<sup>[11]</sup>;Jong-Shik,等和Marshchner,等分别报道了对不同植物下根际与非根际土壤微生态系统中的微生物群落结构的研究<sup>[12,13]</sup>。最近,我国学者陈灏和罗海峰等分别报道了运用这种技术对农田土壤的微生物多样性的探索<sup>[14,15]</sup>。

多样性越高的生态系统越稳定的Elton假说,受到大多数学者的认同,Tilman对直接控制多样性的147个草地实验点的研究表明,草地生态系统的生物多样性左右着其生产率和可持续性<sup>[16]</sup>;Van der Heijden模拟了欧洲石灰质草地和美国抛荒地地下的AM菌对地上的植物的影响,发现AM菌与植物间的微域作用驱动着生态系统功能,如植物生物多样性、生态系统的生产力和稳定性<sup>[17]</sup>;最近,Mäder报道了瑞士有机农业中的高度生产力稳定性与土壤微生物多样性的相依性<sup>[18]</sup>。但至今高投入农业的生产力与土壤微生物多样性间的关系尚无资料报道。

水稻土是我国长期水耕利用下特殊土壤,在我国高产高投入下其质量的变化及其环境效应一直受到我国土壤学者的重视。太湖地区水稻土有悠久的历史<sup>[19]</sup>,20世纪90年代以来水稻产量保持在8t/hm<sup>2</sup>以上<sup>[20]</sup>,但化肥施用量不断提高,其质量的变化对于该地区的环境和生态问题受到科学界和政府的日益关注<sup>[21,22]</sup>。不同施肥管理措施下土壤微生物质量的变化及其与水稻生产力间的关系是一个急待阐明的科学问题。本文以设于江苏省吴江市的一个不同肥料长期处理的定位试验田为对象,采用微生物碳氮量分析及PCR-DGGE技术的分子微生物生态分析研究不同肥料施用下太湖地区水稻土微生物学质量的变化,试图为认识我国高产水稻土质量演变及合理施肥提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试土壤

供试土壤采于一个太湖地区水稻土肥料长期试验定位监测田,设在苏州市属吴江市金家坝镇前厅村(N:31°05'900";E:120°46'924"),试验始于1987年。该地年降雨量约1100mm,土壤为潴育性水稻土(黄泥土),耕层(0~15cm),原土pH为5.6,粘粒(<2um)含量为302.9 g/kg,阳离子交换量20.5cmol(+)/kg,容重1.2g/cm<sup>3</sup>,原土壤有机碳14.33g/kg。试验期间一直为稻-油轮作,设置4个不同的长期施肥处理,分别是不施肥区(NF)、单施化肥区(CF)、化肥配施秸杆区(CSF)和化肥配施猪粪区(CMF),每个处理设置3个重复。供试土样于2003年12月4日于水稻收割后刚移栽油菜后采集,土样采自0~5cm表层土壤,当天带回储放于低温冰箱中。各个区施肥处理及土壤基本性状如表1所示。

表1 供试土壤的施肥处理与基本性状

Table 1 Fertilizer treatments and basic properties of the studied soil

处理 Treatment	施肥量 (kg FW/(hm <sup>2</sup> ·a))			pH (H <sub>2</sub> O)	有机碳 Organic C (g/kg)	全氮 Total N (g/kg)	全磷 Total P (g/kg)	速效钾 Available K (mg/kg)
	秸杆 Straw	猪灰 Pig Manure	N					
无肥 NF	0	0	0	0	6.13	16.54	1.65	0.24
化肥 CF	0	0	28.5	3.0	5.6	16.85	1.87	0.37
常规 CMF	0	1120	28.5	3.0	5.6	17.75	1.91	0.72
秸杆 CSF	300	0	28.5	3.0	5.6	16.79	1.87	0.37

## 1.2 微生物量碳氮测定

土样微生物量碳氮采用Jenkinson,等和Vance,等的CHCl<sub>3</sub>熏蒸-K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>浸提法,浸提液中的微生物量碳采用K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>加热氧化,FeSO<sub>4</sub>滴定法;微生物量氮采用开氏定氮法<sup>[23,24]</sup>。每个土样重复3次测定。

## 1.3 土壤DNA提取与聚合酶链反应(PCR)

土壤微生物基因组DNA提取采用购自Q.BIOgene公司的土壤DNA快速提取试剂盒(Fast DNA®Kit for Soil)。用于扩增的引物为对大多数细菌和古细菌的16SrRNA基因的特异性V3区都通用的引物对F338-GC和R518<sup>[25]</sup>,扩增产物片段长约200bp;25μl PCR反应体系组成如下:25ng的DNA模板、2pmol/μl每种引物、200 μM dNTPs、2.5μl的10×PCRbuffer、1.5mM的MgCl<sub>2</sub>、1.5U的TaqDNA聚合酶;PCR反应条件如下:92 °C 2min,34个循环为92 °C 1min,55 °C 30sec和72 °C 1min,最后在72 °C下延伸5min;扩增后的PCR产物用2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测质量。

## 1.4 梯度变性凝胶电泳(DGGE)分析

梯度变性凝胶的制备使用Bio-Rad公司475型梯度灌胶系统(Model 475 Gradient Delivery System),变性梯度从上到下是30%到60%,聚丙烯酰胺凝胶浓度是8%;在200V的电压下,60 °C电泳3h;电泳完毕后,将凝胶在EB中染色5~15min,洗脱10~20 min;将染色后的凝胶用Bio-RAD的Gel Doc-2000凝胶影像分析系统拍照;在Quantity One分析软件(Bio-Rad)帮助确定样品电泳条带的多少和条带的亮度峰值。

## 2 统计分析

种的丰富度采用数条带的方法;相似性指数与香农指数计算方法都采用Eichner,等和Hedrick,等的方法<sup>[26,27]</sup>;数据处理用Microsoft Excel 2000进行,统计与显著性检测在SPSS11.0软件上进行。

## 3 结果与分析

### 3.1 土壤微生物量碳氮

不同施肥处理下的土壤微生物量碳氮的分析结果列于表2。供试土壤微生物量碳的变化介于268.10~428.08mg/kg,其上限略低于沈宏等和朱海平等对同地区不同施肥措施下水稻土微生物量碳的测定结果<sup>[28,29]</sup>。供试土壤的微生物量碳与土壤全碳的比值(SMB-C/SOC)介于1.62%~2.39%之间,而Ananyeva,等、Sneh Goya,等和Belay,等分别报道的比值介于3%~10%<sup>[5,6,30]</sup>。这里,可看出施用秸杆促进了土壤微生物的发育,总有机碳中微生物碳比例明显高于其他施肥处理。土壤微生物碳氮比的变化范围为7.73~9.60,显著高于陈国潮等对农业红壤的研究结果<sup>[31]</sup>。各施肥处理小区的微生物量碳氮都显著高于未施肥处理,而化肥配施有机肥明显提高了土壤微生物量碳氮,其幅度为施秸杆区高于施猪粪的常规区。这与王岩等对黄棕壤和倪进治等对潮土的研究结果一致<sup>[32,33]</sup>。Sneh Goya等和Šimek等对10a以上的有机无机结合施肥下土壤微生物量

表2 不同施肥区的微生物量碳氮

Table 2 Microbial biomass C and N under different fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	SMB-C (mg/kg)	SMB-N (mg/kg)	SMB-C/ SOM	SMB-C/ SMB-N
无肥 NF	268.1±12.79	27.94±3.45	1.62	9.60
化肥 CF	285.27±5.66	35.27±4.63	1.69	8.09
常规 CMF	310.54±9.94	40.16±2.32	1.72	7.73
秸杆 CSF	428.08±4.86	45.14±1.80	2.39	9.48

碳的变化<sup>[6,7]</sup>都说明这是由于施肥直接增加根系生物量及根系分泌物,促进了微生物生长,同时施用有机肥不但增加了土壤养分,同时也为微生物提供充足的碳源,使土壤微生物碳氮量明显高于单施化肥的土壤中。

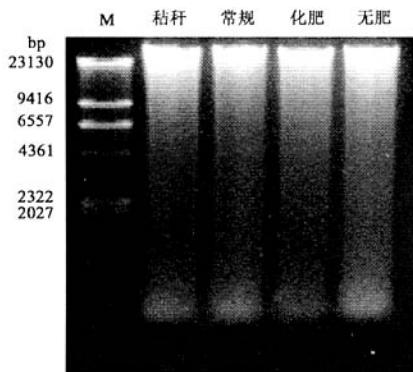


图1 土壤基因组  
Fig. 1 Genomic DNA of soil samples

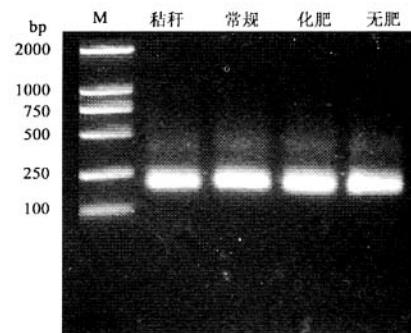


图2 土壤16Sr DNA基因V3区扩增片断  
Fig. 2 PCR amplified 16SrRNA(V3)gene of different soil samples

### 3.2 微生物群落多样性

提取后的土壤基因组大小为23Kb,用0.8%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,图谱如图1;PCR扩增后16SrRNA基因V3区片断大小为200bp,用2%琼脂糖凝胶电泳,得到图谱如图2。4个施肥处理的DGGE结果如图3,从图可以初步看出常规区与秸秆区的条带比无肥区和化肥区多,不同施肥措施下,都有相同的条带,也有特有的条带,如常规区与秸秆区的第2条带都是它们特有的条带。因而可以初步得到结论:微生物的种类秸秆区和常规区比其它两个区多,他们既有共有种,也有自己特有的微生物种,不过在所有处理中优势种基本一致。如图4所示,化肥配施秸秆处理下土壤微生物种的丰富度高于化肥配施猪粪处理下,而是未施肥处理下的约两倍;各施肥处理下的微生物基因的香农指数多样性显著大于未施肥处理下,化肥配施猪粪处理下极显著高于未施肥处理下,该结果与Mäder对21a不同施肥方式下砂壤土微生物多样性相似和施用有机肥的土壤微生物多样性高于化肥<sup>[18]</sup>的结果吻合。况且,化肥配施有机物的各处理下微生物多样性指数均显著高于无有机物的处理下( $P < 0.05$ )。统计分析表明本研究中的微生物多样性指数与丰富度有着高度相关性( $y = 0.536x + 0.2205, R^2 = 0.998, P < 0.01$ ),显示了种的丰富度显著地影响了微生物多样性,而种的丰富度也同样影响了微生物量( $y = 2.0187x + 14.804, R^2 = 0.945, P < 0.05$ )。Kennedy等认为影响土壤微生物多样性的因素包括气候条件、土壤肥力特性和农业管理措施<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究中其他因素相同,故土壤微生物分子多样性的差异仅取决于不同的施肥措施影响。长期不同的施肥措施直接或间接地影响了微生物种的丰富度,从而影响了微生物量及微生物多样性。

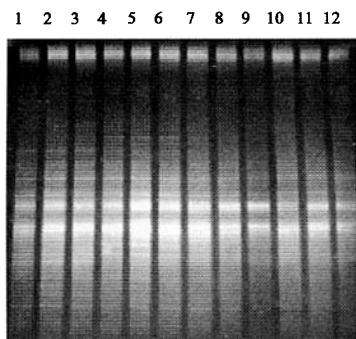


图3 不同施肥措施的DGGE图谱

Fig. 3 DGGE profile of different soil samples  
秸秆区:1~3;常规区:4~6;化肥区:7~9;无肥区:10~12

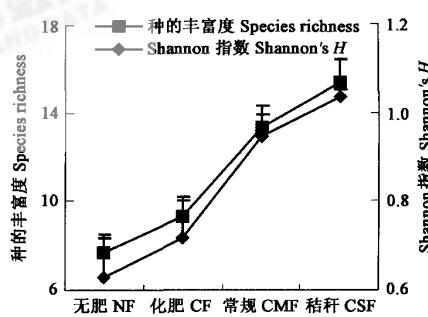


图4 不同施肥措施的微生物种的丰富度与香农指数

Fig. 4 Microbial species richness and Shannon's H under different fertilizer treatments

## 4 讨论

### 4.1 处理间微生物群落结构相似性

从表3处理间的相似性指数来看,秸秆区与常规区和化肥区与无肥区两两间的相似性较高,特别是化肥区与无肥区间的相似性十分突出,这与Donnell等和Kimura等报道相同<sup>[35,36]</sup>。Gelsomino对两种粉沙壤土和15种其他土壤的研究表明了相同的土壤具有同样的微生物种群<sup>[11]</sup>。O'Donnell认为施肥措施影响了微生物的群落结构,主要是因为施肥改变了土壤的pH值导致了微生物群落结构的变化,pH值相近的处理具有相似微生物群落结构<sup>[35]</sup>。Schutter等在采用比较脂肪酸甲脂(FAME)来判断季节、土壤类型和施肥措施对蔬菜地的微生物群落结构的影响时认为,季节变化影响微生物群落结构主要通过影响土壤性质如阳离子交换量、有机质含量的季节变化而体现的<sup>[37]</sup>。本试验田都是属于黄泥土,不同的长期施肥措施并未影响土壤质地的变化,但显然导致了有机碳含量和土壤pH的变化。常规区与秸秆区有相对较低的pH值(5.74和5.88)和较高有机质含量(1.80%和1.79%),相反,化肥区与无肥区有较高的pH和较低的有机质含量(表1)。因此,不同处理间土壤微生物群落结构的相似性或多样性变化主要是由于不同施肥下土壤的微域生境的改变所致,这种改变影响了土壤生境对多种微生物的适宜性。所以,化肥配施有机肥可以保护和提高水稻土微生物多样性,尤其是化肥配合秸秆的施肥方式对于土壤微生物活性的保持和提高具有十分显著的意义。

#### 4.2 不同施肥处理下的水稻产量稳定性与微生物多样性

各试验小区的历年水稻产量结果列于图5。从产量的年际变化来看,前5a各个小区变化趋势基本一致,5a后秸秆区与常规区高产而稳定,无肥区在后7a产量有逐渐下降的趋势,化肥区的年产量整体波动较大,特别是后7a的产量。从表1得知不同处理小区间土壤养分指标没有显著的差异,但微生物量及微生物多样性的差别较大。处理小区间水稻产量与微生物氮有着显著的相关关系( $y = 18.9839x - 211.13$ ,  $R^2 = 0.924$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ),这说明土壤微生物活性与生态系统生产力有一定关系。

对本试验中水稻产量有明显年际波动的后9a各小区水稻年际产量的变异系数与各个区微生物多样性作相关性分析,发现存在显著的负对数关系(如图6所示),即微生物多样性越高水稻产量越稳定。这揭示水稻土中微生物多样性影响着农田生态系统生产力的稳定性,这支持了土壤微生物多样性与生态系统稳定性的偶合关系<sup>[17,18]</sup>。因此,化肥配施有机肥促进了土壤微生物多样性的保持和提高,从而有利于稻田生态系统维持高和稳定的初级生产力。

#### 5 结论

水稻土的不同施肥管理不仅对土壤微生物生物量而且对于微生物的种丰富度和多样性都具有明显的影响。对于供试的太湖地区黄泥土来说,化肥结合有机肥的施肥方式显著提高了土壤微生物量,并且保持和提高了微生物的丰富度和土壤微生物多样性;这反过来有利于稻田生态系统高初级生产力的保持和稳定,这种作用以化肥配施较少量的秸秆的施肥结构为最佳。不同施肥下土壤微生物群落结构的变化可能主要是由于不同施肥改变了土壤微域生境条件。另外,应用PCR-DGGE技术研究土壤微生物群落多样性可以揭示10a尺度不同农业管理措施下水稻土质量的变化。

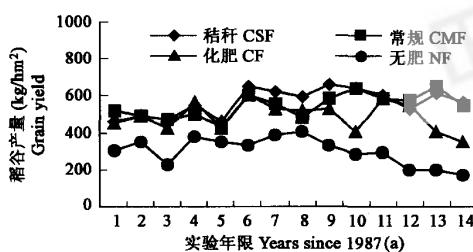


图5 不同施肥区水稻产量年际变异性

Fig. 5 Inter-year variation of rice grain yield

表3 不同施肥处理间微生物群落相似性指数

Table 3 Similarity coefficient of microbial populations under different treatments

秸秆 CSF	常规 CMF	化肥 CF	无肥 NF	
秸秆区 CSF	1.000			
常规区 CMF	0.774	1.000		
化肥区 CF	0.741	0.750	1.000	
无肥区 NF	0.640	0.727	0.889	1.000

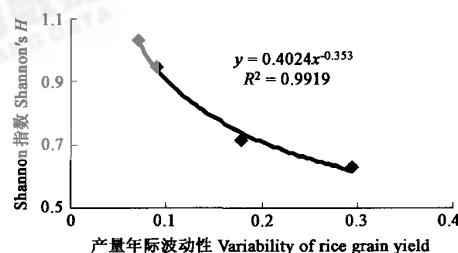


图6 水稻产量年际波动性与微生物多样性的关系

Fig. 6 Correlation between variability of grain yield and Shannon's H value of soil microbes

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