

# 蚯蚓-菌根在植物修复镉污染土壤中的作用

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**摘要:**以灰化土(Aquods)为供试土壤, 分别加入 4 个浓度的 Cd<sup>2+</sup> (0, 5, 10, 20 mg/kg) 模拟土壤污染, 设置每钵接种 8 条蚯蚓 (*Pheretima* sp.)、接种菌根(Inoculum Endorize-Mix2)和同时接种蚯蚓和菌根的处理, 以不加蚯蚓和菌根为对照, 并种植黑麦草(*Lolium multiflorum*), 研究蚯蚓菌根相互作用对 Cd 污染土壤中黑麦草生长及土壤中 Cd 生物有效性的影响。结果表明: 菌根浸染率不受添加 Cd 浓度的影响, 平均浸染率为 22%, 加入蚯蚓能使菌根的浸染率提高 9%。在 Cd 污染土壤上, 引进蚯蚓显著增加了黑麦草地上部的生物量, 接种菌根对黑麦草地上部分产量没有明显影响, 同时接种蚯蚓和菌根与只接种蚯蚓相比没有显著差异。蚯蚓活动显著提高了土壤中 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 的含量, 而菌根只在低浓度 Cd 处理上增加了土壤中 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 含量, 二者对 H<sub>2</sub>O-Cd、DTPA-Cd 均无显著影响, 蚯蚓和菌根对增加土壤有效态 Cd 含量不存在协同作用。蚯蚓活动促进了黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收, 但吸收的 Cd 积累于黑麦草根。接种菌根不仅能促进黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收, 而且还能促进 Cd 从植物的根部向地上部分转移, 由于接种蚯蚓可以提高菌根的浸染率, 所以二者具有促进 Cd 向地上部转移的协同作用。这对于重金属污染土壤的植物修复具有十分重要的意义。

**关键词:** 蚯蚓; 菌根; 植物修复; Cd; 土壤污染

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## Roles of earthworm-mycorrhiza interactions on phytoremediation of Cd contaminated soil

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**Abstract:** There has been increasing interest in developing a plant-based technology (phytoremediation) to remediate heavy metal-contaminated soils. The primary objective of this technology is to maximize the transfer of heavy metals to plants so that the greatest total mass of contaminant is removed by each cropping. Slow growth rate and low biomass of hyperaccumulating plants may limit the utility of phytoremediation technology. In addition, the low bioavailability of heavy metals in the soil also restrains this technology application.

Earthworm is an important components of plant rhizosphere ecosystem, and it significantly contributes to total soil organic matter, enhance nutrient cycling, improve soil physical conditions, modify soil pH and promote plant growth, and able to increase metal bioavailability in soil through burrowing and casting. The arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM) fungi are important rhizospheric microorganisms. They can increase plant uptake of nutrients and consequently increase root and shoot biomass and improve plant growth. Available evidences suggest that AM fungi can colonize plant roots in metal contaminated soil, while their effects on metal uptake by plant are conflicting in previous studies. In order to understand the complex interactions between roots, earthworms and arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM) in the rhizosphere in metal contamination soil, present study focuses on investigating the effects of inoculation of earthworms and/or arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM) on ryegrass growth and

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bioavailability of Cd in Cd-contaminated soil.

Aquods from Laitiao Village, Hong Kong was used in the laboratory incubation experiment. The soil had a pH (in water) of 6.73, and the concentration of DTPA extractable Cd (at pH 7.3) was undetectable. The soil was steam-sterilized (121 °C for 2 h) by autoclaving to eliminate native AM propagules. Soil in pots (1.0 kg per pot) was amended to contain 0, 5, 10 and 20 mg Cd/kg by adding CdCl<sub>2</sub>. After incubation for 2 months at 20 °C and moisture content of 70%, all the pots were divided into four groups, with one following treatment respectively: earthworm [8 individual earthworms (*Pheretima* sp.) per pot], arbuscular mycorrhiza (AM)[30 g/kg soil], combination of earthworms and AM, and without earthworm and AM. Each pot was received 15 pre-germinated ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*) seeds. The earthworms used for the present experiment were washed free of surface soil with distilled water and kept in sterilized glass vessels for 24 h to minimize the number of naturally-occurring mycorrhizal propagules associated with their surfaces or gut contents. Eight earthworms with similar fresh weight (0.6 g). The arbuscular-mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) inoculum was a mixture of *Glomus mosseae* and *Glomus intraradices* (Inoculum Endorize-Mix2) purchased from Biorize Sarl, France. Seeds of ryegrass (*L. multiflorum*) were surface sterilized in a 10% (v/v) solution of hydrogen peroxide for 10 min.

The results from this study showed that that both earthworms and mycorrhiza were able to survive in all the Cd treatments after five weeks, but the growth of earthworms declined with the increase of Cd added. Compared with non-earthworm, earthworm treatment increased 9% root infection rate, significantly increased shoot biomass of ryegrass, increased Cd concentration in soil extracted by 0.01 mol/L CaCl<sub>2</sub> in all Cd treatments, and resulted in the increase of root Cd concentration. Compared with non-inoculation, inoculation mycorrhiza alone did not affect ryegrass biomass, however, significantly increased Cd concentration in shoot and root. Earthworms-mycorrhiza combination decreased shoot biomass of ryegrass compared with earthworms alone, and increased shoot Cd concentration in the treatments of 5 and 10 mg Cd/kg soil, when compared with earthworms or mycorrhiza alone.

In conclusion, earthworms, mycorrhiza and their combination may have potential roles in increasing plant biomass and enhancing metal uptake by plant, and consequently elevating phytoextraction efficiency in low to medium level metal contaminated soil. Further investigation is necessary to study host plant-AM fungi associations in the other metal polluted soils and in particular the interactions between roots, microorganisms and animals in rhizosphere.

**Key words:**cadmium; earthworm; mycorrhiza; phytoremediation; soil contamination

植物修复(phytoremediation)是一种新兴的治理重金属污染土壤的绿色生物技术<sup>[1]</sup>,其技术应用成功与否除了与植物本身积累重金属能力有关外,还受制于两个因素。一是超积累植物的生长速度慢和生物量小,二是土壤中重金属的生物有效性低。就第1个限制因素而言,一方面要继续筛选生长快、生物量大的超积累植物品种<sup>[2]</sup>;另一方面是要努力改善土壤的水分、养分等条件以提高植物生物量。就第2个限制因素而言,提高土壤中重金属的生物有效性是关键。

为了提高土壤中重金属的生物有效性,近年来人们提出一种“螯合诱导-植物修复”技术(chelate-induced phytoremediation),即向土壤中加入螯合剂(EDTA、DTPA、HEDTA、NTA等)使被土壤固相键合的重金属重新释放并进入土壤溶液,成为溶解态或易溶态<sup>[3~8]</sup>。“螯合诱导修复”技术的确能有效提高重金属的生物有效性,但治理成本过高<sup>[9]</sup>,且有相当的环境风险<sup>[10]</sup>。显然需要提出更好的方法。

在未污染土壤上,蚯蚓在改良土壤结构,提高土壤肥力,促进植物生长,增加植物产量等方面的重要作用已为许多研究所证明<sup>[11~14]</sup>。也有研究证实了即使在重金属污染土壤上,只要是对重金属有一定耐受力的蚯蚓品种,仍能促进植物生长<sup>[15]</sup>。某些蚯蚓品种能存活于重金属污染土壤<sup>[16]</sup>,并可通过肠道消化和养分富集两个过程可以提高土壤中植物养分(Mg、Ca、Fe、Mn)和金属元素(Cr和Co)的有效性<sup>[17]</sup>。Ma等<sup>[18]</sup>在用人工无污染土稀释的铅锌矿砂上,发现蚯蚓活动使土壤有效态Pb、Zn含量分别提高了48.2%、24.8%。Cheng and Wong<sup>[19]</sup>在模拟锌污染的红壤、高砂土、黄泥土上培养蚯蚓,发现蚯蚓活动显著增加了红壤DTPA提取态锌和黄泥土中的有机结合态锌。

作为根系一部分的菌根菌,可通过扩大植物根系的吸收面积、分泌有机酸和一些离子、降低菌丝际土壤pH值、加速养分元素的循环等机制<sup>[20,21]</sup>,促进植物对土壤中养分和矿质元素P<sup>[22]</sup>、N<sup>[23]</sup>、K、Cu<sup>[24]</sup>、Zn<sup>[25]</sup>等的吸收,提高植物抗逆性,从而增加根系和地上部分生物量。也有研究表明,在重金属污染土壤上菌根仍能很好的侵染植物根系<sup>[26,27]</sup>,并且能通过多种机制提高植物抗重金属能力,促进植物的生长<sup>[28]</sup>。能显著影响根际土壤中重金属形态分布以及它们的生物有效性<sup>[29]</sup>,改变植物对重金属的吸收和转移。如黄芝等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究表明菌根化根系能活化土壤中的金属,使Cu、Zn、Pb的形态由紧密结合态向松结合态转移,其中Cu、

Zn 的交换态和有机结合态含量增加。

既然蚯蚓和菌根都能促进植物在重金属污染土壤上生长,蚯蚓又可以选择性地摄取菌丝<sup>[31]</sup>、被侵染的植物根<sup>[32,33]</sup>、或含有菌根孢子的土壤作为食物,经过肠道后,通过粪便排出<sup>[34]</sup>,从而影响根系菌根的侵染。那么蚯蚓和菌根的相互作用,能否进一步促进重金属污染土壤上植物生长?能否进一步增加土壤中重金属的生物有效性?相关研究鲜见报道。该问题的解决不仅有助于人们了解蚯蚓、菌根相互作用对重金属污染土壤中植物生长的影响,而且还可为促进植物修复技术进一步发展提供理论依据。

本文以灰化土为供试土壤,对重金属污染有一定耐受能力的环毛蚓(*Pheretima* sp.)为供试蚯蚓,以 Inoculum Endorize-Mix2 为供试菌种,着重研究蚯蚓与菌根相互作用对模拟 Cd 污染土壤上黑麦草产量和土壤中重金属的生物有效性的影响,为进一步利用蚯蚓改善植物修复技术、增加重金属污染土壤中植物产量以及应用于矿区污染土壤的复垦提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试土壤、蚯蚓、菌根菌种与黑麦草

供试土壤采自香港新界莱洞村灰化土(Aquods)耕层土壤(0~20 cm)。土壤去除石块、根等杂物,风干、过 10 目筛后,于高压灭菌锅内高温(121 C)灭菌 2h,以去除土壤土著菌根。土壤的基本性状见表 1。

表 1 供试土壤基本理化性状

Table 1 The physical and chemical properties of soils for pot test

项目 Items	粘粒含量 <0.01mm Clay (%)	有机质 Organic C (g/kg)	全 N Total N (g/kg)	速效 K Extractable K (mg/kg)	全 P Total P (g/kg)	全量铜 Total Cu (mg/kg)	全量镉 Total Cd (mg/kg)	有效铜 Available Cu (mg/kg)	有效镉 Available Cd (mg/kg)	pH
含量 Content	43	27.9	0.027	98.3	1.23	3.50	ND	0.52	ND	6.73

ND 未检出 No determinate,下同 the same below

(1)供试蚯蚓(*Pheretima* sp.) 同样采自香港新界莱洞村菜地附近无污染土壤。蚯蚓用去离子水洗净,于无菌塑料培养皿(每个 8 条,每条平均鲜重 0.45g 左右)中放置 24h,用时再用无菌水洗 1 次,以尽量去除蚯蚓体表与体内肠道内的菌根孢子。

(2)供试菌根菌种(Inoculum Endorize-Mix2) 是 *Glomus mosseae* 和 *Glomus intraradices* 的混合菌种,购于法国 Biorize Sarl 公司。接种菌根处理每千克土样混入 30g 菌种,充分混匀。

(3)供试植物黑麦草(*Lolium multiflorum*) 种子使用前先用体积百分含量为 10%的 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>浸泡 10min 灭菌,然后用无菌水冲洗,放在无菌培养皿中萌发。

### 1.2 研究方法

称取 1kg 过 10 目筛的灭菌土壤(风干土)于塑料培养钵中,分别加入一定浓度的 CdCl<sub>2</sub> 溶液,以得到 0,5,10,20 mg/kg 浓度水平的 Cd 污染土,充分混合后,加去离子水至田间持水量的 60%~70%,温室内培养 1 个月,以平衡加入的 Cd<sup>2+</sup>。每个 Cd 浓度水平设对照(Control)、接种蚯蚓(Ew)、接种菌根(M)、同时接种蚯蚓和菌根(Ew+M) 4 个处理,每个处理重复 3 次。

实验开始时,接种菌根处理:每 kg 土壤加入 30 g 菌根菌种,充分混匀;无菌根处理:加入相同量的事先灭过菌的菌种;加蚯蚓处理:加入已清洗过的蚯蚓(每 kg 土样 8 条);然后每盆加入一定量尿素、磷酸氢二钾溶液使每盆土壤得到养分 162 mg/kg N, 126 mg/kg K, 50 mg/kg P;最后均匀地播种事先已萌发的黑麦草种子 15 颗;加入去离子水使土壤水分保持在田间持水量的 60%~70%,温室内(22~25 C)培养 5 个星期后分别收获地上部和地下部。

### 1.3 分析方法

地上部和根洗净、吸干附着水分后分别称鲜重,部分鲜根留作测定菌根侵染率,其余在 70 C 烘箱中烘干后称干重,然后粉碎过 0.25mm 筛,样品用来分析 Cd 含量。土样风干磨细过 20 目筛后分析有效态 Cd 含量。土壤有效态 Cd 含量测定、植株中 Cd 含量测定、土壤理化性质测定见参考文献<sup>[35]</sup>。

菌根侵染率的测定 洗净的鲜根放于甲醛-冰醋酸-乙醇(12.5:12.5:200 体积比)固定液中保存。临测定时,根用自来水冲洗干净并剪成 1cm 长的根段,随机选取部分根段浸入 5%体积比的 KOH 溶液中,于 90 C 烘箱中放置 1h,取出后用自来水冲洗数遍,再用 1%体积比的 HCl 室温下浸泡 10min,然后根段放入 0.05%(w/v)曲利苯蓝(Trypan blue)染色液中,在 60 C 烘箱中放置 15min。染色完成后,根段做成镜片,在显微镜下用修正的十字交叉法测定根被侵染的比率(菌根侵染率)<sup>[36]</sup>。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 蚯蚓对 Cd 污染土壤中菌根侵染率的影响

培养 5 周后,各处理菌根侵染率的统计结果显示(表 2);没有接种菌根(Control、Ew)的各处理中,菌根侵染率均为 0;接种菌根(M)的各处理间菌根侵染率均无显著差异,平均侵染率为 22%;而同时接种蚯蚓和菌根(Ew+M)的各处理中,平均侵染率为 31%,与仅接种菌根(M)的处理相比,平均侵染率增加了 9%,且不同 Cd 浓度处理间菌根侵染率无显著差异。

可以看出,本研究所用菌根 *Glomus* sp. 对 Cd 污染有一定的耐性,在 Cd 污染土壤上仍能很好地侵染黑麦草根。仅加蚯蚓处理中黑麦草根没有被菌根侵染,排除了加入蚯蚓引入菌根孢子的可能性。因此,蚯蚓、菌根同时接种后菌根侵染率的提高(9%)可归结为蚯蚓的作用。蚯蚓可以通过选择性地摄取菌丝<sup>[31]</sup>、被侵染的植物根<sup>[32,33]</sup>、或含有菌根孢子的土壤作为食物,经过肠道后,通过粪便排出来<sup>[34]</sup>,从而影响根系菌根的侵染<sup>[37]</sup>。另外,菌根侵染率的提高可能与土壤中微生物和蚯蚓的共同作用产生的植物激素有关<sup>[38~40]</sup>;植物激素能明显地刺激菌根侵染<sup>[41]</sup>。

2.2 接种菌根对 Cd 污染土壤中蚯蚓生长的影响

在整个培养试验过程中,蚯蚓活性良好,土壤表面明显有蚓粪堆积,接种蚯蚓使土壤疏松、并形成明显的土壤团粒结构。说明所选用的环毛蚓(*Pheretima* sp.)对 Cd 有一定的耐受力。但所有的处理中蚯蚓鲜重均比培养前显著降低(表 3)。只加蚯蚓的处理,蚯蚓生长率随添加 Cd 浓度的增加而降低,生长率从-33.8%降至-40.1%。同时加蚯蚓和菌根的处理,当添加 Cd 浓度小于 10 mg/kg 时,蚯蚓生长率随添加 Cd 浓度的增加而增加,与对照相比分别增加了 12.1%和 38.6%,当添加 Cd 浓度达 20 mg/kg 时,其生长率急剧下降,仅为对照的 80%左右。可能是菌根接种后提高了菌丝际土壤重金属的生物有效性<sup>[41]</sup>,同时菌丝本身可累积一定量重金属<sup>[42,43]</sup>,蚯蚓通过取食菌丝间接摄入了重金属。蚯蚓吸收了较多的 Cd,进而影响了其生长。

同时接种蚯蚓和菌根的处理与只接种蚯蚓的处理相比,添加 Cd 的浓度为 5 和 10 mg/kg 的处理,接种菌根显著增加了蚯蚓的生长率,但在添加 Cd 浓度为 0 和 20 mg/kg 的处理上则得到相反的结果。因此,需要进一步研究蚯蚓、菌根和重金属三者之间的关系和机理,才能更好的证明在重金属污染土壤上接种菌根对蚯蚓生长率的影响。

表 3 Cd 污染对蚯蚓生长的影响  
Table 3 Effect of Cd on earthworm growth

处理 Treatments	项目 Items	Cd 添加浓度水平 Cd addition rate (mg/kg)			
		0	5	10	20
加蚯蚓 Ew	培养前蚯蚓鲜重(g/pot) <sup>①</sup>	3.34b	3.36b	3.45b	3.77b
	培养后蚯蚓鲜重(g/pot) <sup>②</sup>	2.21a	2.11a	2.18a	2.26a
	蚯蚓生长率(%) <sup>③</sup>	-33.8a	-37.2b	-36.8b	-40.1a
加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	培养前蚯蚓鲜重(g/pot)	3.54b	3.55b	3.68b	3.71b
	培养后蚯蚓鲜重(g/pot)	2.19a	2.36a	2.82a	2.04a
	蚯蚓生长率(%)	-38.1b	-33.5a	-23.4a	-45.0b

① Earthworms weight before incubation; ②Earthworms weight after incubation; ③Growth rate of earthworm

2.3 蚯蚓、菌根的相互作用对 Cd 污染土壤中黑麦草生长的影响

与对照处理相比,只加蚯蚓处理的黑麦草地上部产量平均增加了 13.73%;只加菌根的处理,除添加 Cd 浓度为 20 mg/kg 的处理中产量显著低于对照外,其它各处理均无显著性差异;同时接种蚯蚓和菌根处理,除添加 Cd 浓度为 20 mg/kg 时,黑麦草地上部产量与对照相比无显著差异外,其它各处理均显著高于对照。与只加菌根的处理相比,同时加蚯蚓和菌根的处理中黑麦草地上部产量均显著提高,只有添加 Cd 浓度为 20 mg/kg 的处理未达到显著水平;与只加蚯蚓的处理相比,同时接种蚯蚓和菌根的处理黑麦草地上部产量在添加 Cd 浓度低于 5 mg/kg 时,无显著性差异,在添加 Cd 浓度高于 10 mg/kg 时,显著低于只加蚯蚓的处理。不论是与对照相比,还是各处理间相比,黑麦草地下部干重均无显著性差异。

上述结果说明,在重金属污染土壤上,蚯蚓活动对增加黑麦草地上部产量起着决定性作用,只接种菌根不仅没有像其在未污染土壤上一样促进植物生长<sup>[20,21]</sup>,在高浓度 Cd 处理中,黑麦草产量甚至显著减少。可能是因为菌根可以提高菌丝际土壤 Cd 的生物有效性<sup>[42,43]</sup>,促进植物对 Cd 的吸收,进而影响了植物生长<sup>[44]</sup>。同时接种蚯蚓和菌根时,菌根同样部分地抑制了蚯蚓的增产作用。因此,蚯蚓与菌根在 Cd 污染土壤上没有表现出促进植物生长的协同作用。

2.4 蚯蚓、菌根相互作用对土壤中 Cd 的生物有效性的影响

表 2 黑麦草根的菌根侵染率(%)

Table 2 Mycorrhiza infection rates of ryegrass roots (percentage of total root length infected)

处理 Treatments	Cd 添加浓度水平 Cd addition rate (mg/kg)			
	0	5	10	20
对照 Control	0	0	0	0
加蚯蚓 Ew	0	0	0	0
加菌根 M	22.20 b	22.10 b	23.80 b	20.10 b
加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	31.30 a	29.60 a	32.10 a	31.50 a

用方差分析统计,同列若有相同字母表示 M 与 Ew+M 处理之间无显著性差异( $p>0.05$ ),下同 Figures within one column followed by the same letter are not significantly ( $p>0.05$ ) different ( $n=3$ );the same below

Ew 表示只接种蚯蚓的处理;M 表示只接种菌根的处理;Ew+M 表示同时接种蚯蚓和菌根的处理 Control indicated the treatment of without earthworms and mycorrhiza; Ew only with earthworms; M only with mycorrhiza; Ew+M with earthworms and mycorrhiza

表 5 分别给出培养 5 周后,3 种不同处理的土壤中各形态 Cd 的含量。与对照相比,不管是只接种蚯蚓或菌根,还是同时接种蚯蚓的菌根,均对 DTPA-Cd 和 H<sub>2</sub>O-Cd 无显著影响。但接种蚯蚓显著提高了土壤中 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 的含量,而接种菌根和同时接种蚯蚓和菌根只在低浓度 Cd 处理上增加了 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 含量。

表 4 蚯蚓、菌根对黑麦草地上、地下部产量的影响 (g/盆)

Table 4 Effect of mycorrhiza and earthworm on ryegrass shoot and root yield (g dry weight/pot)

处理 Treatments	Cd 添加浓度水平 Cd addition rate (mg/kg)							
	0		5		10		20	
	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root
对照 Control	1.75b	0.57a	1.84b	0.42a	1.74b	0.42a	1.78b	0.53a
加蚯蚓 Ew	2.06a	0.52a	1.99a	0.47a	2.07a	0.50a	1.96a	0.46a
加菌根 M	1.78b	0.69a	1.70b	0.45a	1.60c	0.45a	1.50c	0.48a
加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	2.08a	0.48a	2.09a	0.50a	1.80b	0.38a	1.66c	0.41a

黄艺等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究发现菌根菌能够增加土壤交换态 Cu 的含量,提高其生物有效性;宋勇春等<sup>[45]</sup>认为菌根真菌是通过增加根际土壤酸性而活化重金属;也有研究者报道,菌根真菌侵染植物根系后,改变根系分泌物的数量和组成<sup>[46]</sup>影响根际圈内重金属的氧化状态,从而引起重金属的形态变化。但本研究显示接种菌根只在低浓度 Cd 处理上增加了 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 含量,同时接种蚯蚓和菌根并没有进一步提高土壤中 Cd 的有效态含量,可见两者不存在着对土壤中重金属的活化的协同作用。

表 5 蚯蚓、菌根相互作用对土壤中 Cd 的生物有效性的影响

Table 5 Effect of earthworm-mycorrhiza interaction on bioavailability of Cd in soil

形态 Fractionation	处理 Treatments	Cd 添加浓度水平 Cd addition rate (mg/kg)			
		0	5	10	20
H <sub>2</sub> O-Cd	对照 Contral	ND	0.02±0.01a	0.44±0.08a	0.30±0.01a
	加蚯蚓 Ew	ND	0.02±0.01a	0.33±0.02a	0.31±0.03a
	加菌根 M	ND	0.03±0.01a	0.29±0.01a	0.27±0.01a
	加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	ND	0.05±0.02a	0.28±0.02a	0.27±0.01a
CaCl <sub>2</sub> -Cd	对照 Contral	ND	0.43±0.04c	0.89±0.00b	1.73±0.14b
	加蚯蚓 Ew	ND	0.83±0.09a	0.96±0.04a	2.28±0.04a
	加菌根 M	ND	0.64±0.06b	0.88±0.06b	1.82±0.06b
	加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	ND	0.70±0.04b	0.94±0.02a	1.84±0.06b
DTPA-Cd	对照 Contral	ND	1.60±0.09a	3.23±0.14a	7.44±0.09a
	加蚯蚓 Ew	ND	1.56±0.05a	3.21±0.13a	7.72±0.14a
	加菌根 M	ND	1.47±0.03a	3.15±0.08a	7.13±0.13b
	加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	ND	1.57±0.04a	3.20±0.13a	6.89±0.17b

### 2.5 蚯蚓、菌根的相互作用对黑麦草吸收 Cd 的影响

黑麦草地上部和地下部 Cd 含量均随着土壤中 Cd 浓度的提高而增加,且地下部 Cd 含量远高于地上部(表 6)。加蚯蚓的各处理中,黑麦草地上部 Cd 含量与对照相比均无显著差异,地下部 Cd 含量则显著高于对照,接种菌根各处理中,地上部和地下部 Cd 含量分别比对照提高了 2.88~5.34, 5.14~12.68 mg/kg。同时接种蚯蚓和菌根的 5 mg/kg 和 10 mg/kg 的 Cd 的处理中,黑麦草地上部分 Cd 含量均显著高于对照和只加蚯蚓的处理,与只加菌根的处理则无显著差异;而黑麦草根中 Cd 含量与只加蚯蚓或只加菌根的处理间均无显著性差异。

蚯蚓活动促进了黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收,但吸收的 Cd 积累于黑麦草根部,这与黑麦草是对重金属耐性植物,吸收的 Cd 不易向地上部分转移有关<sup>[47]</sup>。接种菌根不仅能促进黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收,而且还能促进 Cd 从植物的根部向地上部分转移。Schuepp 等<sup>[48]</sup>在研究较低浓度重金属污染土壤时发现,菌根真菌虽然降低了植物对 Cd 的吸收,却增加了同一植物对 Zn 的吸收。有研究者认为,菌根可以把重金属累积在菌根菌丝体内或根的皮层细胞内<sup>[49]</sup>,抑制重金属从植物根部向地上部转移<sup>[50]</sup>。菌根对植物吸收重金属和向地上部分转移受土壤中重金属浓度<sup>[51]</sup>、土壤的物理化学性质<sup>[52]</sup>、土壤肥力水平<sup>[53]</sup>、土壤 pH<sup>[54]</sup>、宿主植物<sup>[55]</sup>、菌根种类<sup>[56]</sup>等诸多因素影响。在本研究条件下,菌根对 Cd 的吸收和向地上部分转移起着决定的作用,由于接种蚯蚓提高了菌根的浸染率,所以可以认为二者具有促进 Cd 向地上部转移的协同作用。

表 6 蚯蚓、菌根对黑麦草地上、地下部分 Cd 含量的影响

Table 6 Effect of earthworm and mycorrhiza on Cd concentrations in ryegrass shoots and roots (mg/kg)

处理 Treatments	Cd 添加浓度水平 Cd addition rate (mg/kg)							
	0		5		10		20	
	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root	地上部 Shoot	地下部 Root
对照 Control	ND	ND	5.26b	20.61b	12.69b	52.78b	19.73b	113.76b
加蚯蚓 Ew	ND	ND	5.37b	28.48a	12.80b	57.27a	19.34b	125.72a
加菌根 M	ND	ND	10.60a	27.09a	15.57a	57.92a	23.92a	126.44a
加蚯蚓和菌根 Ew+M	ND	ND	11.55a	27.79a	16.06a	59.88a	20.24b	123.81a

3 小结

- (1)在供试土壤上和设定的浓度范围内,菌根浸染率不受添加 Cd 浓度的影响,平均浸染率为 22%,加入蚯蚓使菌根的侵染率提高 9%。
- (2)在重金属污染的土壤上,只接种菌根不能提高植物地上部的产量,蚯蚓活动对提高植物地上部分产量起着决定性作用。但同时接种菌根,可部分地抑制蚯蚓的增产作用。蚯蚓、菌根或两者的相互作用对黑麦草地下部产量均无显著影响。
- (3)蚯蚓活动显著提高了土壤中 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 的含量,而对 DTPA-Cd 和 H<sub>2</sub>O-Cd 无显著影响。菌根只有在低浓度 Cd 处理上增加了土壤中 CaCl<sub>2</sub>-Cd 含量,对 H<sub>2</sub>O-Cd、DTPA-Cd 没有明显影响。蚯蚓和菌根对增加土壤有效态 Cd 含量不存在协同作用。
- (4)蚯蚓活动促进了黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收,但吸收的 Cd 积累于黑麦草根部。接种菌根不仅能促进黑麦草对 Cd 的吸收,而且还能促进 Cd 从植物的根部向地上部转移,由于接种蚯蚓可以提高菌根的浸染率,所以二者具有促进 Cd 向地上部分转移的协同作用。这对于重金属污染土壤的植物修复具有十分重要的意义。

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