

不同肥力条件下的桑树根际微生物种群分析

吴凡^{1,2}, 李传荣¹, 崔萍¹, 夏尚远¹, 刘训理^{1,*}

(1. 山东农业大学林学院, 泰安 271018; 2. 湖北省农业科学院经济作物研究所, 武汉 430064)

摘要:通过平板梯度稀释培养,测定了不同肥力土壤桑树根际细菌、真菌、放线菌和三类促生细菌的数量,并采用 BOX-PCR 技术,对根际细菌进行了聚类分析。主要结果为:肥沃土壤根际细菌和放线菌的数量均高于贫瘠土壤,而真菌数量低于贫瘠土壤;相同肥力条件下,三类促生细菌中溶磷细菌的数量最多,其次是硅酸盐细菌,固氮细菌的数量最少。根际细菌的 BOX-PCR 聚类分析图显示,肥沃土壤细菌分离株的 DNA 同源性高于贫瘠土壤,两种土壤中,促生细菌分离株的遗传进化距离比较接近。在细菌 BOX-PCR 图谱相异百分数为 0.2 的水平上,肥沃和贫瘠土壤根际细菌分别分为 71 个和 33 个聚类群,根际促生细菌分别为 33 个和 28 个聚类群。土壤肥力对根际细菌的种类和数量都有影响,肥沃土壤根际细菌和促生细菌的数量、种类均高于贫瘠土壤。

关键词:桑树;根际微生物;聚类分析;多样性

文章编号:1000-0933(2008)06-2674-08 中图分类号:Q143, Q145, Q938 文献标识码:A

Population analysis of mulberry rhizosphere microbes in different soil fertilities

WU Fan^{1,2}, LI Chuan-Rong¹, CUI Ping¹, XIA Shang-Yuan¹, LIU Xun-Li^{1,*}

1 Forestry College, Shandong Agricultural University, Taian 271018, China

2 Industrial Crops Institute of Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Wuhan 430064, China

Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28(6): 2674 ~ 2681.

Abstract: The rhizosphere soils were sampled by three-point-sampling method from mulberry fields of different fertility levels in Taian, Shandong Province. The mulberry variety planted was Husang 32 and of 8 years' wood age. Rhizosphere bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes in both fertile and infertile soils were isolated and cultivated by plates prepared with selective media, and the populations of each kind of microbes were examined by CFU counting. Rhizosphere bacteria interested included total bacteria, azotobacter, phosphate-dissolving bacteria and potassium-dissolving bacteria. BOX polymerase chain reaction (BOX-PCR) was used to fingerprint different rhizosphere bacteria. The main results were as follows: the rhizosphere bacteria, azotobacter, phosphate-dissolving bacteria, potassium-dissolving bacteria and actinomycetes in fertile soils were more abundant than those in infertile soils, whereas the fungi in fertile soils were less than those in infertile soils. In soils of the same fertility level, phosphate-dissolving bacteria were most abundant, followed by potassium-dissolving bacteria, while azotobacter ranked the least.

Based on the BOX-PCR fingerprints cluster analysis of rhizosphere bacteria, the DNA homology of rhizosphere bacterial isolates from fertile soils was higher than that of infertile soils, the genetic evolutionary distance of rhizosphere PGPR isolates from fertile soils was close to that of infertile soils. The rhizosphere bacteria in fertile and infertile soils were divided

基金项目:山东省科技攻关计划资助项目(02201010102)

收稿日期:2007-02-28; 修订日期:2007-12-12

作者简介:吴凡(1980~),女,山东汶上人,硕士,主要从事植物根际促生细菌研究. E-mail: wufan996@139.com

*通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: xljiu@sdaau.edu.cn

Foundation item: The project was financially supported by The Committee of Science and Technology of Shandong Province(No. 02201010102)

Received date: 2007-02-28; **Accepted date:** 2007-12-12

Biography: WU Fan, Master candidate, mainly engaged in plant growth-promoting Rhizobacteria. E-mail: wufan996@163.com

into 71 and 33 clusters at the dissimilarity of 0.2 with BOX-PCR fingerprints, respectively. The PGPR in fertile soils were divided into 33 clusters, including 10 clusters of azotobacter, 12 clusters of phosphate-dissolving bacteria, 14 clusters of potassium-dissolving bacteria at the dissimilarity of 0.2 with BOX-PCR fingerprints. The PGPR in infertile soils were divided to 28 clusters, including 11 clusters of azotobacter, 11 clusters of phosphate-dissolving bacteria, 10 clusters of potassium-dissolving bacteria at the dissimilarity of 0.2 with BOX-PCR fingerprints. Therefore, the soil fertility significantly influence the diversity and abundance of rhizosphere bacteria, more population and higher biodiversity of rhizosphere bacteria and PGPR occurred in fertile soils than in infertile soils.

The diversity index, richness index and evenness index of rhizosphere bacteria, phosphate-dissolving bacteria and potassium-dissolving bacteria in fertile soils were higher than those in infertile soils, but the dominance index was lower than those in fertile soils. The diversity index, evenness index and dominance index of azotobacter in fertile soils were lower than that of fertile soils, but the richness index was higher. These results showed that soils fertility influenced bacterial distribution. The fertile soils provide amicable micro-environments for growth of most bacterial genera, and bring on larger bacterial number of different genera and lower dominance. In infertile soils, relatively few bacterial genera can colonize due to the lack of nutrition and lead to a higher dominance.

Key Words: mulberry; rhizosphere microbes; cluster analysis; species diversity

国内外的研究资料表明,植物根系和根际微生物对土壤性状、植物吸收养分及生长发育都有明显影响^[1,2]。植物根际微生物繁殖速度快、数量多、代谢能力强,在改善土壤肥力和根际环境、促进根系生长和防治植物病害等方面均有一定的作用^[3~7]。通过改善根际微生态环境来促进植物生长,以及从根际微环境中筛选具有良好促生和抗菌作用的有益菌群,在哈密瓜、烟草、茶树、玉米等植物已有所报道^[8~11]。同时,将土壤微生物种群、数量及分布作为评价土壤生态环境质量的重要指标,也受到了人们的重视^[12,13]。

根际微生物的群落结构和功能受土壤、植物等多重因子影响。应用现代分子生物学技术,如 REP-PCR 技术、PCR-DGGE 技术等,原位测定根际微生物生物多样性、研究土壤-植物-微生物的互作关系,已成为根际微生物研究的热点。Sharma 等采用 PCR-DGGE 方法研究了中欧地区 3 种主要豆科作物根际微生物的生物多样性、Deubel 等研究了土壤 pH 和磷的供应状况对大麦、豌豆、甘蔗根系微生物的影响^[14]。众多研究表明,不同的植物、土壤以及植物的不同发育时期、植物根际内的其他生物体如菌根菌和原生动物等对植物根际微生物的群落结构和功能均有影响^[14~16]。

蚕丝业起源于我国,至今已有五千多年的历史。蚕丝是我国在国际市场上唯一处于垄断地位的大宗农产品。桑树是蚕丝业的基础,要养好蚕,首先要种好桑,而种好桑的根本就是施肥,施肥不但关系到桑叶的产量和质量,而且关系到养蚕成绩的好坏。本文研究了不同肥力土壤桑树根际细菌、真菌和放线菌的数量变化,并对根际细菌进行了聚类分析,以期为进一步弄清土壤肥力与根际微生物的关系并合理利用根际促生细菌提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 土样的采集与主要营养成分测定

选择山东省泰安市不同肥力的桑园,桑树品种为湖桑 32 (*Husang 32*),树龄 8a,采用三点取样法,每区采样 3 份,共采集 6 份样品。采样时,铲去表土,深挖 10~20 cm,将根际土壤连同桑树根一同装入无菌袋,编号。土样带回实验室后,将同一桑园的 3 个样品混合,轻轻抖动根系并去除黏附其上的较大土壤颗粒,将根系及黏附其上的土壤分成两份,分别用于根际微生物分析、含水率与营养成分测定^[17]。

土样主要营养成分速效氮、速效磷、速效钾和有机质含量的测定,分别采用碱解扩散法、碳酸氢钠浸提-钼锑抗比色法、NH₄OAc 浸提-火焰光度计法和重铬酸钾容量-外加热法^[17]。

1.2 主要微生物的分离与培养

分离细菌、真菌、放线菌、固氮细菌、溶磷细菌和硅酸盐细菌分别采用牛肉膏蛋白胨琼脂培养基、马丁氏琼脂培养基、高氏一号琼脂培养基、Ashby 无氮琼脂培养基、 $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$ 琼脂培养基和钾铝硅酸盐琼脂培养基。

微生物的培养采用平板梯度稀释培养法^[17]。

1.3 细菌总DNA的提取

细菌分离株用LB液体培养基(蛋白胨10g,酵母粉5g,NaCl5g,水1000ml)培养至 $OD_{600}=0.8$,离心收集菌体。采用CTAB法提取基因组DNA^[18,19]。

1.4 根际细菌的BOX-PCR分析及其聚类图的构建

对根际细菌、固氮细菌、溶磷细菌和硅酸盐细菌进行BOX-PCR分析,用软件CROSS CHECKER进行凝胶分析,用软件SAS8.0进行聚类分析,构建其BOX-PCR聚类分析图,分析根际细菌、三类促生细菌的数量和种类变化。BOX-PCR采用引物BOX-A1R(5'-CTACGGCAAGGCAGCGCTGACG-3')。反应条件如下:先95℃变性7min;然后94℃1min,53℃1min,65℃8min,共35个循环;最后65℃延伸16min,4℃保存。反应产物用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳分离。

1.5 根际细菌的多样性测度

选用Shannom-Wiener指数(H')、丰富度指数(S)和Pielou指数(J)讨论根际环境的微生物多样性特征。

多样性指数 H' 的计算公式为:

$$H' = - \sum P_i \ln P_i$$

式中, $P_i = N_i/N$, N_i 为细菌的BOX-PCR聚类图中聚类群*i*的单菌落数量, N 为土样的总单菌落数量。

S 为聚类群*i*所在土样中聚类群的数目。

均匀度指数 J 的计算公式为:

$$J = - \sum P_i \ln P_i / \ln S$$

采用Simpson优势度指数测定群落内不同物种所起的作用和所占的地位,其公式为:

$$D = \sum P_i^2$$

以上计算方法参照文献^[20,21]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 土样的主要营养成分测定结果

供试土样主要营养成分含量的测定结果见表1。由表中可看出,两类土壤中速效氮、速效磷、速效钾含量的差别较大,而有机质含量的差别较小,这也是目前大多桑园普遍存在的一个问题,即施用化学肥料较多,而农家肥的用量不足。

表1 供试土样的主要有效成分含量测定结果

Table 1 The analysis of main nutrient components in experimented soils

土壤肥力 Soil fertility	速效氮 Quick-acting nitrogen (mg kg ⁻¹ dry soil)	速效磷 Quick-acting phosphorus (mg kg ⁻¹ dry soil)	速效钾 Quick-acting potassium (mg kg ⁻¹ dry soil)	有机质 Soil organic matter(%)
肥沃 Fertile soil	50.13	45.01	78.58	12.64
贫瘠 Infertile soil	38.64	37.99	58.62	12.08

2.2 不同肥力土壤桑树根际微生物的数量变化

不同肥力条件下桑树根际微生物的数量变化见图1。不同肥力条件下,肥沃土壤桑树根际细菌、固氮细菌、溶磷细菌和硅酸盐细菌的数量均高于贫瘠土壤。相同肥力条件下,三类促生细菌以溶磷细菌的数量最多,硅酸盐细菌的数量次之,固氮细菌的数量最少。从图中还可以看出,桑树根际真菌的数量贫瘠土壤高于肥沃

土壤;而放线菌的数量则是肥沃土壤高于贫瘠土壤。土壤肥力对根际放线菌数量的影响明显,其数量在肥沃土壤中比较多,与根际真菌相比,其数量要高1个数量级。

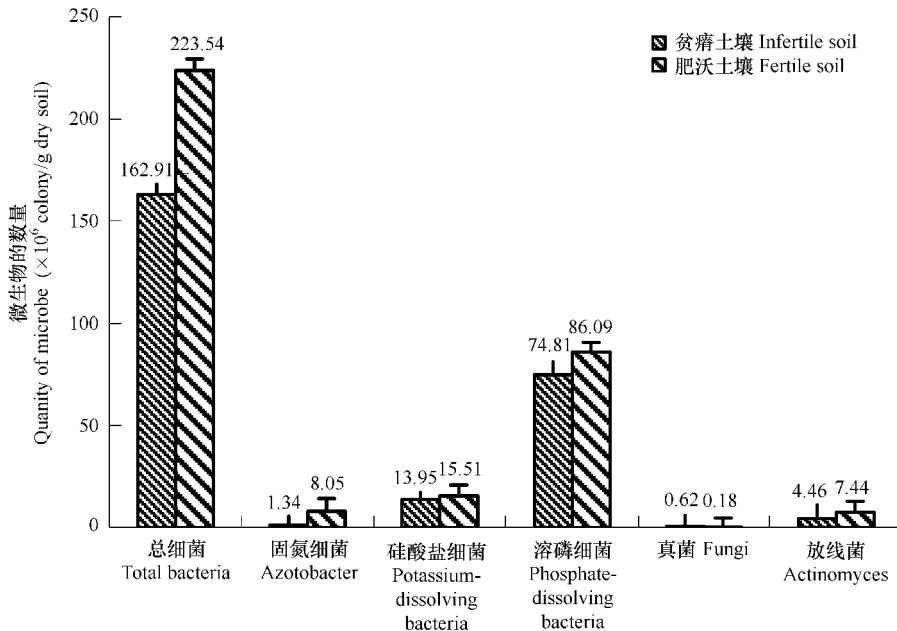


图1 不同肥力条件下桑树根际微生物的数量变化

Fig. 1 Quantitative difference of microbe detected from mulberry rhizosphere soils with different fertilities

2.3 不同肥力土壤桑树根际细菌分离株的 BOX-PCR 分析

从肥沃土壤和贫瘠土壤中分别获得了98个和65个细菌分离株,对这些分离株进行BOX-PCR分析,构建BOX-PCR聚类分析图,结果见图2和图3。肥沃土壤细菌分离株的BOX-PCR图谱最大的相异百分数为0.8以上,贫瘠土壤的为1.5以上,高于肥沃土壤,这说明在肥沃土壤中细菌分离株的DNA同源性比较高,亲缘关系比较近;贫瘠土壤细菌分离株的BOX-PCR图谱的相异百分数比较大暗示这些细菌的基因组之间存在显著异质性。从图中还可以看出Fx28、Fx71和Fx26;Px22和Px12;Px13和Px30;Px41和Px16等15个聚类群分别具有完全一致的电泳指纹图谱,表明这些细菌的DNA分别具有极高的同源性,其余菌株都有各自的特征谱带;在细菌BOX-PCR图谱的相异百分数为0.2的水平上,肥沃土壤细菌分为71个聚类群,贫瘠土壤细菌分为33个聚类群。

2.4 不同肥力土壤桑树根际三类促生细菌分离株的 BOX-PCR 分析

从肥沃土壤和贫瘠土壤中分别获得了45个和40个促生细菌分离株,对这些分离株进行BOX-PCR分析,构建BOX-PCR聚类分析图,结果见图4和图5。从两种土壤中获得的促生细菌分离株的BOX-PCR图谱最大的相异百分数都在1.25以上,说明这些细菌分离株的遗传进化距离比较接近。FWP2和FWP6;FWP7和FK14;PK1和PA6;PK8和PK23;PK6、PK3和PK2等分别具有完全一致的电泳指纹图谱,表明这些细菌的DNA分别具有极高的同源性。在细菌BOX-PCR图谱的相异百分数为0.2的水平上,肥沃土壤的促生细菌分为33个聚类群,其中固氮细菌10个聚类群,溶磷细菌12个聚类群,硅酸盐细菌14个聚类群;贫瘠土壤的促生细菌分为28个聚类群,其中固氮细菌11个聚类群,溶磷细菌11个聚类群,硅酸盐细菌10个聚类群,除固氮细菌外,其余细菌聚类群的数量均少于肥沃土壤。

将从两种土壤中获得的85个促生细菌分离株(肥沃土壤的45个、贫瘠土壤的40个)进行BOX-PCR聚类分析,从总的聚类分析图上获知,两种土壤共有的有FYP2、PYP3、PK15、FA17等11个聚类群,只在肥沃土壤中的有FK2、FK3、FWP1等18个聚类群,只在贫瘠土壤中的有PK18、PWP3、PA20等15个聚类群。这说明土壤肥力不仅影响促生细菌的数量,对其种类也有一定的影响。

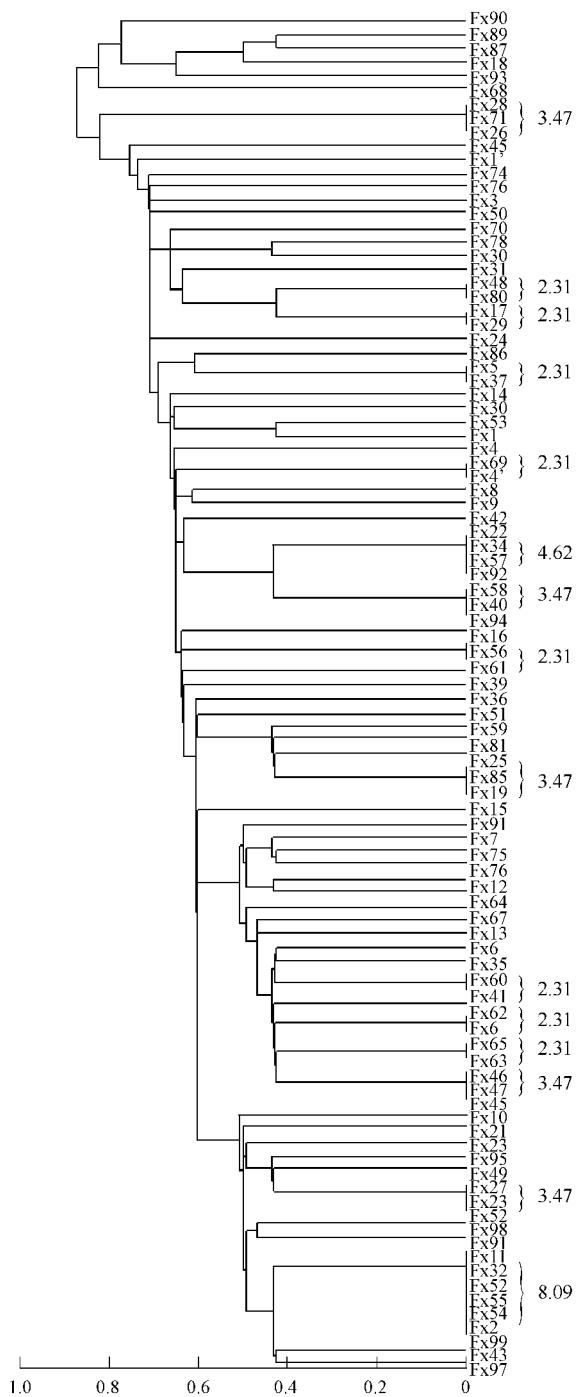


图2 肥沃土壤桑树根际细菌 BOX-PCR 聚类分析图

Fig. 2 Cluster analysis of BOX-PCR fingerprints of the bacteria in fertile soils

标尺显示为基于细菌 BOX-PCR 图谱的相异百分数,聚类图用软件 SAS 构建。菌株编号后的数值表示该聚类群所含单菌落的数量($\times 10^6$),只有一株菌的聚类群所含单菌落的数量为 1.16×10^6 。The scale shows the percent dissimilarity of the bacteria based on their BOX-PCR patterns. The clustering map was constructed by SAS. The value following the map is the quantities of the bacteria and the quantities of the bacteria including only one bacillus is 1.16×10^6

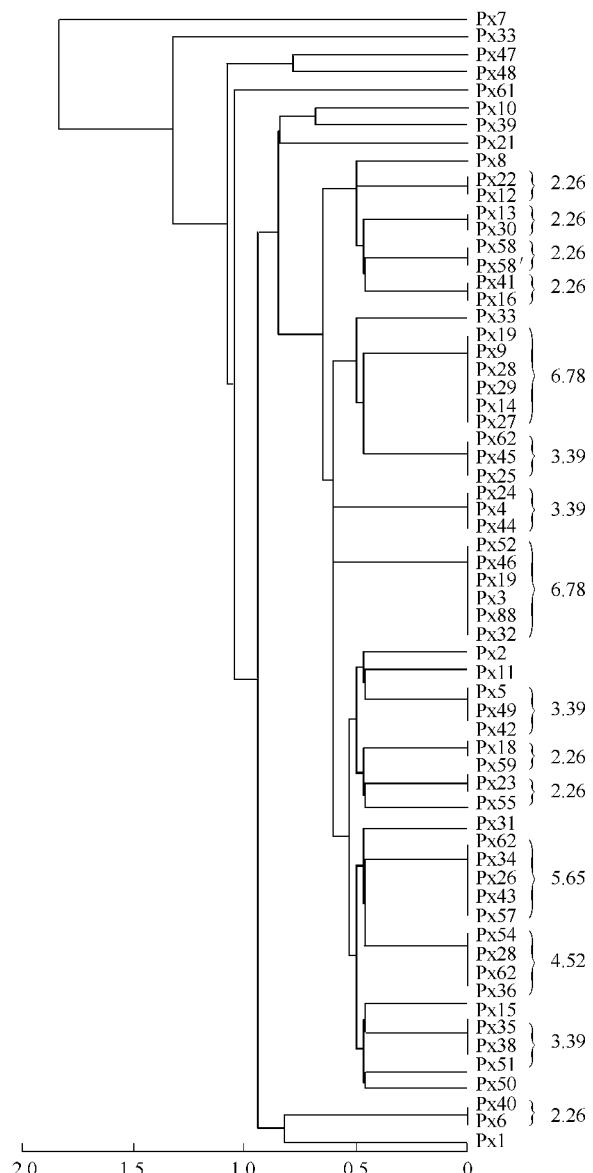


图3 贫瘠土壤桑树根际细菌的 BOX-PCR 聚类分析图

Fig. 3 Cluster analysis of BOX-PCR fingerprints of the bacteria in infertile soils

标尺显示为基于细菌 BOX-PCR 图谱的相异百分数,聚类图用软件 SAS 构建。菌株编号后的数值表示该聚类群所含单菌落的数量($\times 10^6$),只有一株菌的聚类群所含单菌落的数量为 1.13×10^6 。The scale shows the percent dissimilarity of the bacteria based on their BOX-PCR patterns. The clustering map was constructed by SAS. The value following the map is the quantities of the bacteria and the quantities of the bacteria including only one bacillus is 1.13×10^6

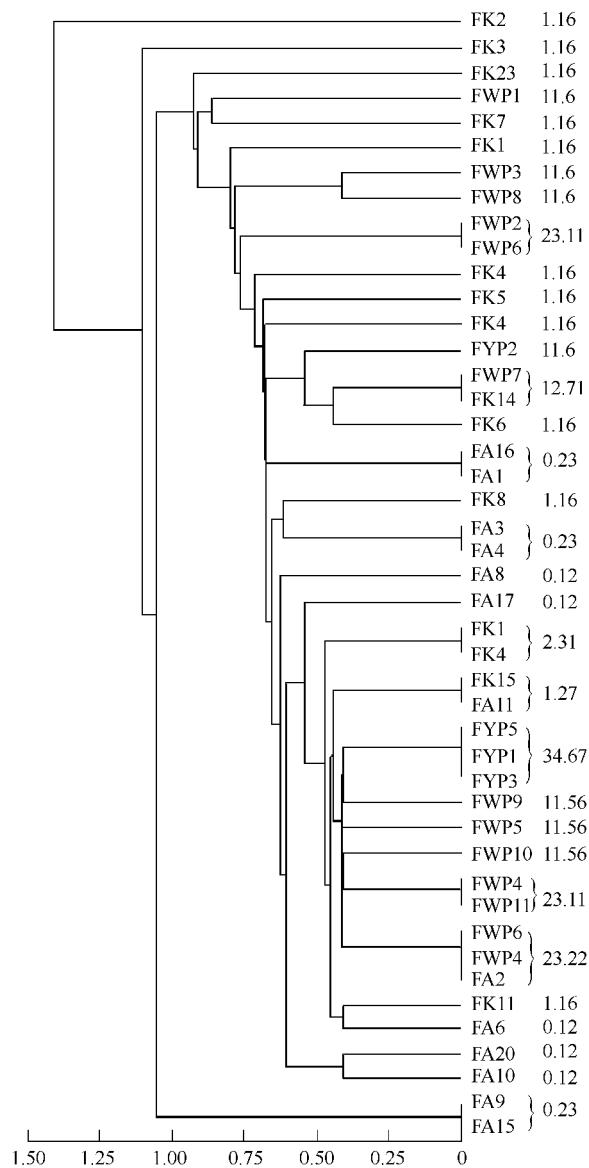


图4 肥沃土壤桑树根际PGPR的BOX-PCR聚类分析图

Fig. 4 Cluster analysis of BOX-PCR fingerprints of the PGPR in fertile soils

标尺显示为基于细菌 BOX-PCR 图谱的相异百分数,聚类图用软件 SAS 构建。菌株编号后的数值表示该聚类群所含单菌落的数量($\times 10^6$)

The scale shows the percent dissimilarity of the bacteria based on their BOX-PCR patterns. The clustering map was constructed by SAS. The value following the map is the quantities of the bacteria

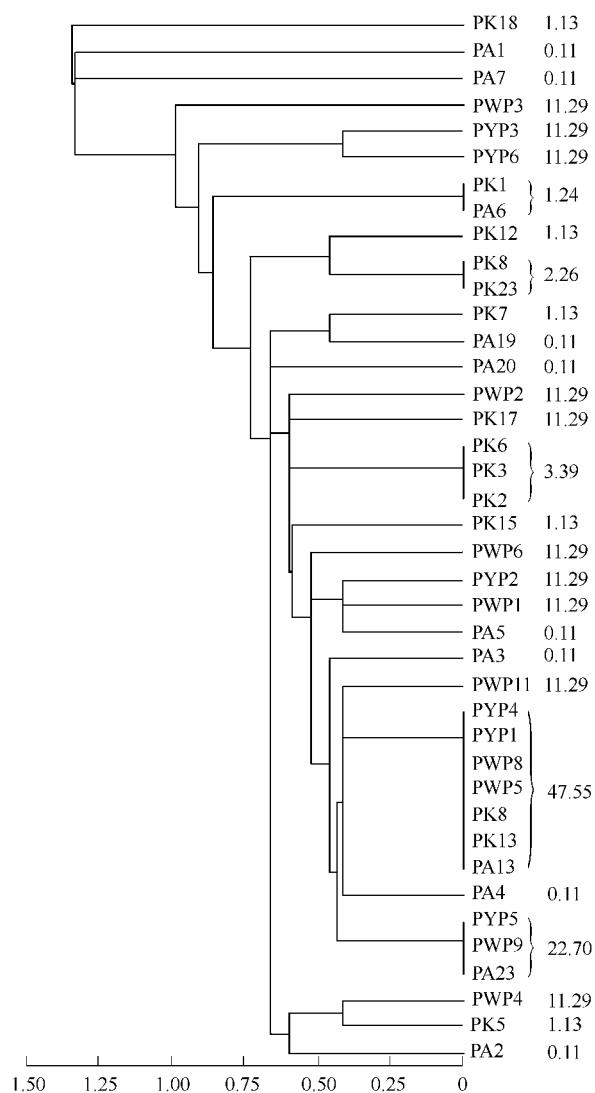


图5 贫瘠土壤桑树根际PGPR的BOX-PCR聚类分析图

Fig. 5 Cluster analysis of BOX-PCR fingerprints of the PGPR in infertile soils

标尺显示为基于细菌 BOX-PCR 图谱的相异百分数,聚类图用软件 SAS 构建。菌株编号后的数值表示该聚类群所含单菌落的数量($\times 10^6$)

The scale shows the percent dissimilarity of the bacteria based on their BOX-PCR patterns. The clustering map was constructed by SAS. The value following the map is the quantities of the bacteria

2.5 不同肥力土壤桑树根际细菌的多样性特征

根际细菌及三类促生细菌的多样性指数(H')、丰富度指数(S)、均匀度指数(J)和优势度指数(D)见表2,可以看出,不同肥力条件下,肥沃土壤根际细菌、溶磷细菌和硅酸盐细菌的多样性、丰富度和均匀度指数高于贫瘠土壤,而优势度指数低于贫瘠土壤;肥沃土壤固氮细菌的多样性指数、均匀度和优势度指数较低,而丰富度指数较高。上述结果说明土壤肥沃程度对根际细菌的类群分布有一定的影响,肥沃土壤适于多数细菌的生长繁殖,类群比较丰富,而贫瘠土壤由于缺乏营养物质,只有少量生命力较强的类群可以定殖,优势度指数

较高。

表2 不同肥力土壤桑树根际总细菌和三类促生细菌的多样性、丰富度、均匀度及优势度指数

Table 2 The diversity index, richness index, evenness index and dominance index of bacteria and PGPR in different mulberry rhizospheres

肥沃程度 Soil fertility	细菌种类 Varieties of bacteria	多样性 H'	丰富度 S	均匀度 J	优势度 D
贫瘠土壤 Infertile soil	总细菌 Bacteria	3.287	65	0.787	0.046
	固氮细菌 Azotobacter	2.400	11	1.000	0.091
	溶磷细菌 Phosphate-dissolving bacteria	2.254	15	0.832	0.093
肥沃土壤 Fertile soil	硅酸盐细菌 Potassium-dissolving bacteria	2.199	14	0.833	0.123
	总细菌 Bacteria	4.119	98	0.898	0.021
	固氮细菌 Azotobacter	2.250	13	0.877	0.030
	溶磷细菌 Phosphate-dissolving bacteria	2.400	17	0.847	0.049
	硅酸盐细菌 Potassium-dissolving bacteria	2.621	15	0.968	0.076

3 讨论

土壤微生物是土壤中活的有机体,是最活跃的土壤肥力因子之一。细菌、放线菌和真菌作为土壤微生物的3大类群,构成了土壤微生物的主要生物量,其区系组成和数量变化常能反映出土壤生物活性水平。一般情况下,土壤肥力水平高,土壤中细菌、放线菌密度也高,这与本试验的结果相符。真菌的数量一般不作为衡量土壤肥力的指标,而且,某些真菌可能会合成植物毒素,对植物生长不利,甚至有些真菌具有致病性,是植物病害的病原菌^[16]。本试验中肥沃土壤的真菌较少,是否因为较多的细菌和放线菌限制了真菌的生长,抑或致病真菌的数量少,尚不明确。

近年来,一些基于细菌基因组序列的分子生物学技术为微生物生态研究提供了有力的工具^[22],这些技术不仅可用于比较分析细菌的群落结构,也可从分子水平对细菌进行快速鉴别和多样性研究,而且,与传统的依据形态特征观察和生理生化指标测定的分类方法相比,操作简便且结果稳定重复性好^[23]。选用 BOX 引物对不同类型土壤桑树根际细菌的基因组 DNA 进行 PCR 扩增,并对指纹图谱进行了聚类学分析。研究结果显示,不同类型土壤桑树根际细菌具有丰富的种属多样性,土壤类型不仅影响根际细菌的数量,对其种类也有影响。

固氮细菌、溶磷细菌和硅酸盐细菌是近些年 PGPR(Plant Growth-Promotion Rhizobacteria)中研究较多的细菌类群,本试验获得了一些具有研究和应用前景的植物促生细菌。对这些分离株的鉴定和促生能力研究正在进行,希望能为微生物菌肥的开发提供有益参考。

References:

- [1] Zhang S X, Gao Z Q. Continuous cropping bastacle and rhizosphere microecology II. Root exudates and phenolic acids. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2000, 11(1):152—156.
- [2] Zhang S X, Gao Z Q. Continuous cropping bastacle and rhizosphere microecology III. Root exudates and phenolic acids. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2000, 11(5):741—744.
- [3] Johansen J E, Binnerup S J. Contribution of Cytophaga-like Bacteria to the Potential of Turnover of Carbon, Nitrogen, and Phosphorus by Bacteria in the Rhizosphere of Barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.). Microbial Ecology, 2002, (3):298—306.
- [4] Kalyan K Mondal, Prem Dureja, Jeevan Prakash Verma. Management of *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *malvacearum*-Induced Blight of Cotton Through Phenolics of Cotton Rhizobacterium. Current Microbiology, 2001, 43(5):336—339.
- [5] Sindhu S S, Gupta S K, Dadarwal K R. Antagonistic effect of *Pseudomonas* spp. on pathogenic fungi and enhancement of growth of green gram (*Vigna radiata*). Biology and Fertility of Soils, 1999, 29(1): 62—68.
- [6] Gupta C, Dubey R, Maheshwari D. Plant growth enhancement and suppression of *Macrophomina phaseolina* causing charcoal rot of peanut by fluorescent Pseudomonas. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 2002, 35(6):399—405.
- [7] Jens Frankowski, Matteo Lorito, Felice Scala, et al. Purification and properties of two chitinolytic enzymes of *Serratia plymuthica* HRO-C48.

- Archives of Microbiology, 2001, 176(6):421—426.
- [8] Xu C L, Yang X P, Liu H L, et al. Studies on Microecology of Hami melon Rhizosphere and Root system. Chinese Journal of Microecology, 1997, 9(1):45—47.
- [9] Liu X L, Wang C, Wu F, et al. Microbes studies of tobacco rhizosphere. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2006, 26(2):552—557.
- [10] Sun H X, Liu X L. Microbes Studies of Tea Rhizosphere. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2004, 24(7):1353—1357.
- [11] Philippe Lemanceau, et al. Elect of Tiao Plant Species, Flax and Fomatoon the Wiversity of Soilpore Popu; ation of Fluorescent Pseudomonads. Applied and Environmental Microbiology, 1995, (3):1004—1012.
- [12] Fan J H, Liu M, Huang W. Comparision the Microbiology Characteristics of Green house with Vegetable Plot of South Xinjiang. Soil Fertility, 2003, (1):31—33.
- [13] Zhang J E, Liu W G, Hu G. The relationship between quantity index of soil microorganisms and soil fertility of different land use systems. Soil and Environmental Sciences, 2002, 11(2):140—143.
- [14] Hartmann A, Schmid M, Wenzel W, Hinsinger Ph. Rhizosphere 2004 — Perspectives and Challenges — A Tribute to Lorenz Hiltner. Munich, Germany: GSF-National Research Center for Environment and Health, 2005.
- [15] Zhang F S, Shen J B, Li L, Liu X J. An overview of rhizosphere processes related with plant nutrition in major cropping systems in China. Plant Soil, 2004, 260:89—99.
- [16] Johansson J F, Paul L R, Finlay R D. Microbial interactions in the mycorrhizosphere and their significance for sustainable agriculture. FEMS Microbiol. Ecol., 2004, 48 (1):1—13.
- [17] Compiled by Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences. Research Method of Soil Microbe. Beijing: Science Press, 1985.
- [18] Sambrook J, Russell D W. Molecular cloning: A laboratory manual. Beijing: Science Press, 2003.
- [19] Guo Z G, Wang G X, Shen Y Y, et al. Plant species diversity of grassland plant communities in permafrost regions of northern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2004, 24(1):149—155.
- [20] Shannon C E, Weaver W. The Mathematical Theory Communication. Chicago: University of Illinois Press, 1949. 192—193.
- [21] Alexander M. Introduction to soil microbiology. Beijing: Science Press, 1983.
- [22] Yan A M, Chen W X. Utilization of several molecular biological methods in diversity analysis of *Rhizobium*. Microbiology, 1997, 24(6):362—364.
- [23] Fei N T, Jan L W, Evangelyn G A, et al. Identification of bacterial rep-PCR genomic fingerprints using a backpropagation neural network. FEMS Microbiology Letters, 1999, 177:249—256.

参考文献:

- [1] 张淑香,高子勤.连作障碍与根际微生态研究 II.根系分泌物与酚酸物质.应用生态学报,2000,11(1):152~156.
- [2] 张淑香,高子勤,刘海玲.连作障碍与根际微生态研究 III.土壤酚酸物质及其生物学效应.应用生态学报,2000,11(5):741~744.
- [8] 徐长伦,杨新平,王志方,等.哈密瓜根系与根际微生态分析研究.中国微生态学杂志,1997, 9(1):45~47.
- [9] 刘训理,王超,吴凡,等.烟草根际微生物研究.生态学报,2006,26(2):552~557.
- [10] 孙海新,刘训理.茶树根际微生物研究.生态学报,2004,24(7):1353~1357.
- [12] 范君华,刘明,黄伟.南疆温室和菜地土壤微生物学特性比较.土壤肥料,2003,31(3):31~33.
- [13] 章家恩,刘文高,胡刚.不同土地利用方式下土壤微生物数量与土壤肥力的关系.土壤与环境,2002,11(12):140~143.
- [17] 中国科学院南京土壤研究所微生物室编著.土壤微生物研究法.北京:科学出版社,1985.
- [18] J.萨姆布鲁克,D. W. 拉塞尔著.分子克隆实验指南.北京:科学出版社,2003.
- [19] 郭正刚,王根绪,沈禹颖,等.青藏高原北部多年冻土区草地植物多样性.生态学报, 2004, 24(1):149~155.
- [21] [美]M. 亚历山大.土壤微生物学导论.北京:科学出版社,1983.