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增温对长白山苔原土壤微生物群落结构的影响

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摘要: 研究土壤微生物群落结构对温度升高的响应, 对预测气候变化条件下土壤微生物以及土壤养分循环具有重要意义。采用开顶箱(OTC, Open-top chamber)增温方法对长白山苔原土壤进行连续两个生长季(6—9月)增温处理, 结果表明: 增温使土壤磷脂脂肪酸(PLFA, Phospholipid fatty acid)总量降低了 16.1%, 革兰氏阳性菌/革兰氏阴性菌比值(G^+/G^-)升高 21.2%。增温与对照条件下的 G^+ 、 G^- 、细菌、真菌的 PLFAs 相对含量和真菌/细菌比值在统计上无显著差异, 除真菌与 G^- 外, 其它指标均存在明显的季节波动。增温与对照条件下, 细菌、 G^+ 、 G^+/G^- 和 PLFA 总量在土壤温度较高的 7、8 月份较温度较低的 9 月份高, 真菌/细菌比值则在 9 月份温度较低时达到最大值。主成分分析表明, 整个生长季代表真菌和 G^- 的脂肪酸相对变化较明显。冗余分析(RDA, Redundancy analysis)表明, G^+/G^- 比值与土壤温度呈正相关关系, 土壤含水量与 PLFA 总量呈负相关关系, 表明增温直接或间接导致 G^+/G^- 比值和 PLFA 总量变化, 改变了土壤微生物的群落结构。

关键词: 磷脂脂肪酸; 真菌; 细菌; 苔原; 土壤微生物

Effects of warming on soil microbial community structure in Changbai Mountain Tundra

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Abstract: The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) claims that air temperature will increase by 2.0—4.5 °C by 2100. Soil microbial communities are very sensitive to temperature and likely exert a dominant influence on the net C balance of terrestrial ecosystems by controlling organic matter decomposition and plant nutrient availability. Therefore, studying the responses of soil microbial community composition to warming is very important to predict the changes in soil microorganism and soil nutrition cycling under climate changes. Tundra is observed to warm more rapidly. Open-top chambers (OTCs) were established to simulate warming on Tundra ecosystem of Changbai Mountain. According to HOBO Data Loggers, soil temperature and soil water content were increased by 1.6 °C and 0.03 m³/m³, respectively. After two growing seasons (from June to September) of temperature increase experiment by OTCs, we collected soil samples in July, August and September of 2011 and measured soil microbial community structure. Phospholipid fatty acid (PLFA) analysis was used to examine the structure of soil microbial community. The results showed that warming did not change soil basic properties. The PLFA fingerprints showed that the relative abundance of PLFA markers of bacteria and fungal were higher, 52.2%—57.3% and 38.7%—45.4% of total PLFAs throughout the growing season, respectively. The relative abundance of PLFA markers of Gram-negative bacteria was lower, 7.5%—11.9% of total PLFAs. However, warming resulted in 16.1%

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decrease in the relative abundance of total PLFAs, and 21.2% increase in the ratios of Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria. There was no significant difference in the relative abundance of PLFA markers of bacteria, fungal, Gram-positive bacteria, Gram-negative bacteria, and the ratios of fungal to bacteria between warming OTCs and control plots. In addition, the seasonal dynamic changes of bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria, Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria and fungal to bacteria were observed except for fungal and Gram-negative bacteria. In the OTCs and control plots, the relative abundance of total PLFAs, bacteria, Gram-positive bacteria and Gram-negative bacteria were higher in July and August than that in September. The ratio of fungal to bacteria was the highest in September. Analysis of the PLFA data using principal component analysis (PCA) showed that the first two principal components accounted for 85.4% of the total variance. The relative changes in fungal and Gram-negative bacteria were very obvious according to PCA throughout the growing season. Redundancy analysis (RDA) was used to finger out which environmental factors changed the relative abundance of total PLFAs and the ratios of Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria. RDA showed that the ratios of Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria positively correlated to soil temperature, and total PLFAs negatively correlated to water content, which indicate that the changes in total PLFAs and the ratio of Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria directly or indirectly caused by warming change. In summary, warming significantly changed the relative abundance of total PLFAs and the ratios of Gram-positive to Gram-negative bacteria, indicated that warming caused significant dissimilarities in soil microbial community structure in warming plots after two growing seasons of experimental increase in temperature by OTCs.

Key Words: phospholipid fatty acid (PLFA); fungal; bacteria; tundra; soil microorganism

自工业革命以来,由于化石燃料燃烧、土地利用方式改变以及人类活动的影响,全球气候已发生明显变化。据政府间气候变化专门委员会(IPCC, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)第四次气候变化评估报告显示,最近100年(1906—2005年)的大气温度线性增加趋势为 $0.74^{\circ}\text{C}/100\text{a}$,并预测至2100年全球大气平均温度将升高 $2.0\text{—}4.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。温度是影响土壤微生物活性的重要因素,土壤温度升高使土壤微生物的生物量、活性、结构产生明显改变^[1-7]。由于增温方式与增温时间不同,增温对土壤微生物群落影响的结果也有所不同。Weedon^[8]等在位于瑞典的Abisko研究站采用开顶箱增温方式,进行连续9a(1999—2008年)的增温处理($+0.2\text{—}0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$),发现土壤微生物群落结构并没有发生明显改变。Rinnan^[9]等同样采用开顶箱增温方式,在位于芬兰西北部的亚苔原区域,经过12a(1994—2006年)的增温处理($+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$),却发现增温改变了土壤微生物的群落结构,并且增温条件下的土壤 G^{+} 的PLFAs含量较对照低,而真菌和 G^{-} 的PLFAs含量则没有明显变化。但也有研究发现温度升高导致真菌和 G^{-} 的PLFAs含量减少^[10],可能是由于他们对扰动的敏感性或者土壤可利用营养物质在较高温度下的快速消耗引起的养分限制引起的。土壤中的不同微生物类群对温度升高的响应也会有所不同,

Zogg^[11]等的研究显示,增温引起土壤中表征 G^{+} 与 G^{-} 土壤微生物类群的PLFAs增加,而其它土壤微生物类群PLFAs和活性微生物量则随着温度的升高而降低,可能与不同微生物类群对环境的敏感性不同有关,或者是增温引起的土壤养分、含水量等的改变间接影响了微生物类群的生长率,进而导致微生物群落结构的改变。

土壤微生物是土壤中的重要组成部分,是土壤物质循环和能量流动的主要参与者^[12-13],研究变暖条件下土壤微生物群落结构变化对评价全球碳循环具有重要意义。全球变暖存在显著的区域差异,北半球高纬度地区以及高海拔地区被称为全球变暖的敏感区。长白山苔原海拔2000 m以上,属于典型的高山苔原气候,年平均温度 -7.3°C ,积雪时间可达6个月以上^[14-15]。本实验以长白山苔原生态为研究对象,探讨增温对土壤微生物群落结构的影响,有助于了解在全球变暖趋势下这一区域内土壤微生物对温度的响应模式。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

研究区域位于吉林长白山自然保护区苔原生态(海拔2028 m),为苔原-冰缘型气候,常年低温,冬季严寒漫长,夏季温凉短暂,年平均气温

-7.3℃,最低温1月与最高温7月平均温度分别为-24℃和8.7℃。年平均降水量1400—1800 mm,降水主要集中在6—9月份,约占全年降水量70%左右,积雪时间达6个月以上,常年多风^[14-15]。苔原植被主要为越橘(*Vaccinium Vitis-Idaea*)、宽叶仙女木(*Dryas octopetala* var. *asiatica*)、苞叶杜鹃(*Rhododendron redowskianum*)、苔草(*Carex tristachya*)和倒根蓼(*Polygonum ochotense*)等。

2010年6月,在长白山苔原带建立10个六角形开顶箱系统(高45 cm,底边长60 cm)用于增温,开顶箱内外分别安装自动记录光合有效辐射、空气和土壤温湿度(HOBO Data Logger)系统,每个开顶箱临近位置设立相应面积的对照地,用线围起。生长季(6—9月份),开顶箱内空气温度昼夜平均增加1℃(14.3℃和13.3℃),箱内5 cm和10 cm处土壤温度在生长季内平均增加1.6℃(14.6℃和13℃)和0.9℃(13.2℃和12.3℃),箱内土壤含水量增加0.03 m³/m³(0.25 m³/m³和0.22 m³/m³)。

经过两个生长季增温处理,于2011年7月5日、8月14日和9月2日分别采集3个开顶箱内与3个对样地0—20 cm土壤,每个处理3个重复。所有土壤去除根系后分成两部分,一部分进行风干处理,另一部分迅速冷藏于-80℃下,然后进行冻干处理。

1.2 研究方法

风干土壤有机质含量采用重铬酸钾氧化法,土壤全氮含量采用半微量凯氏定氮法,土壤全磷含量采用酸溶-钼锑抗比色法,土壤速效磷采用氟化铵提取钼锑抗比色法,土壤pH值测定则采用电位法。

冻干土壤样品使用PLFA方法进行磷脂分析。PLFA提取参照Frostegård等的方法^[16]。19:0为内标用于定量,用Finnigan Trace GC Ultra/Trace MS气相色谱质谱联用仪测定。色谱条件:HP-5柱(30 m×

25 mm×0.25 μm),进样量1 μL,载气(N₂)流速0.8 mL/min。初始温度140℃维持3 min,分3个阶段程序性升温:140—190℃,4℃/min,保持1 min;190—230℃,3℃/min,保持1 min;230—300℃,10℃/min,保持2 min。电子轰击源(EI)检测。峰面积通过计算机自动积分,各脂肪酸的识别与定量分别参照BAME(Bacterial Acid Methyl Esters) Mix和Supelco 37 Component FAME Mix。以14:0、i15:0、a15:0、15:0、i16:0、16:0、16:1ω9、i17:0、cy17:0、17:0、18:0、cy19:0作为细菌源脂肪酸,真菌源脂肪酸为18:2ω6,9和18:1ω9。革兰氏阳性菌(G⁺)以i15:0、a15:0、i16:0、i17:0等支链脂肪酸(terminally branched saturated fatty acids, TBSAT)表示;革兰氏阴性菌(G⁻)以环化脂肪酸(cyclopropyl fatty acids, CYCLO)cy17:0、cy19:0表示^[17-19],14:0可作为微生物总量^[20],本实验检测到的14:0含量较低,因此微生物总量以各脂肪酸加和表示。

1.3 统计分析

利用SPSS 16.0软件,采用单因素方差法分析增温对土壤有机质及养分含量的影响;采用重复测量方差法检验增温对PLFA总量、细菌、真菌、G⁺、G⁻、真菌/细菌、G⁺/G⁻的影响;对实验检测到的土壤微生物脂肪酸采用主成分分析法。利用CANOCO 4.5.1软件,对微生物群落结构因子与土壤温度、土壤理化性质间的关系进行冗余分析(RDA)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 增温对土壤基本理化性质的影响

连续两个生长季增温处理使土壤有机质降低5.4%,全氮、全磷和有机磷含量分别增加19.4%、16%和10%,但统计上差异并不显著(表1)。土壤pH值无明显变化。

表1 增温与对照条件下土壤理化性质

Table 1 Basic properties of soil in the warming open-top chambers and control plots

处理 Treatment	pH	有机质/(g/kg) Organic matter	全氮/(g/kg) Total nitrogen	全磷/(g/kg) Total phosphorus	有效磷/(mg/kg) Available phosphorous
增温 Warming	3.97±0.20a	117±4.0a	4.3±0.15a	1.16±0.17a	8.19±0.2a
对照 Control	3.96±0.06a	124±9.2a	3.6±0.19a	1.00±0.06a	7.42±0.1a

同列相同字母表示差异不显著(P > 0.05)

2.2 增温对土壤微生物 PLFA 的影响

增温与对照条件下的土壤中均含有 21 种 PLFA 生物标记磷脂脂肪酸,且所含脂肪酸种类基本相同(图 1)。长白山苔原土壤微生物群落 PLFA 种类丰富,含有多饱和、不饱和、分支和环状磷脂脂肪酸生物标记,但含量不高。7 月份,增温条件下检测到的所有脂肪酸含量明显低于对照土壤;8 月份,增温条件下土壤中的 *i15:0*、*a15:0*、3-OH *14:0*、*i16:0*、*17:1*、*cy17:0*、*22:0* 和 *24:0* 含量明显高于对照;9 月份,增温条件下 3-OH *14:0*、*i17:0*、*17:0*、*18:2ω6,9*、*18:0* 和 *24:0* 含量明显低于对照(图 1)。整个生长季,增温仅使 *17:0* 含量降低 26.1%。

件下,均表现为单个磷脂脂肪标记 *16:0* 与 *18:1ω9* 含量最高,相对含量分别占总量的 18.1%—21.7% 和 31.9%—35.2%,代表细菌与真菌的 PLFA 生物标记磷脂脂肪酸分别占总量的 52.2%—57.3% 和 38.7%—45.4%,而代表 G⁻ 的 PLFA 生物标记含量只占总量的 7.5%—11.9%。

生长季不同月份,增温对 PLFA 总量影响不同($P < 0.05$,表 2)。7、9 月份,增温使 PLFA 总量分别降低了 35.3% 和 24.1%,8 月份增温对 PLFA 总量没有明显影响。整个生长季增温使 PLFA 总量降低 16.1% ($P < 0.05$)。

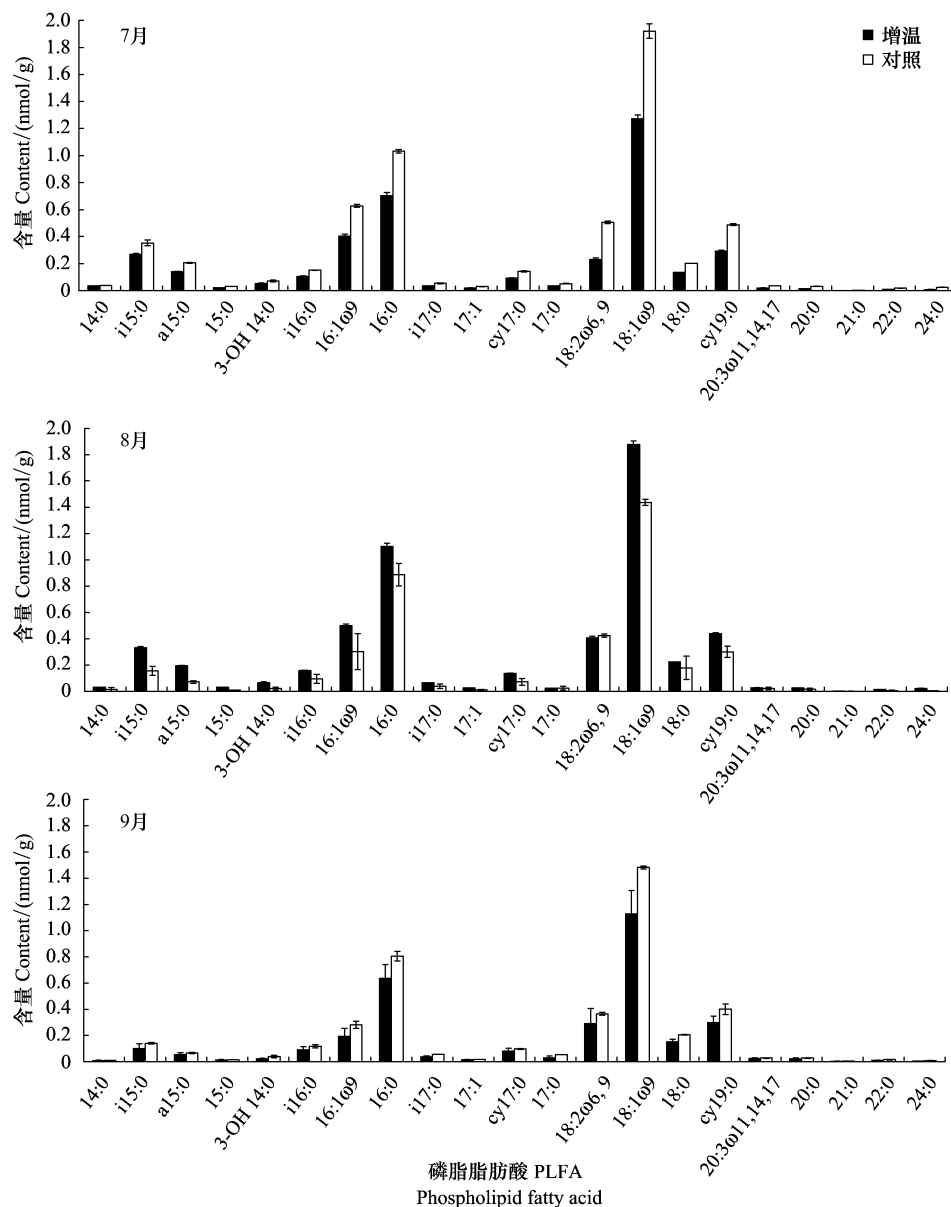


图 1 增温与对照条件下土壤微生物 PLFA 图谱

Fig.1 Microbial PLFA profiles of soil in the warming open-top chambers and control plots in July, August and September

2.3 增温对土壤微生物群落结构的影响

将不同月份指示微生物群落类型的特征脂肪酸进行主成分分析(图2),得到两个主成分,其中主成分一的方差贡献率为67.3%,主成分二的方差贡献率为18.1%,总的方差贡献率为85.4%,因此主成分

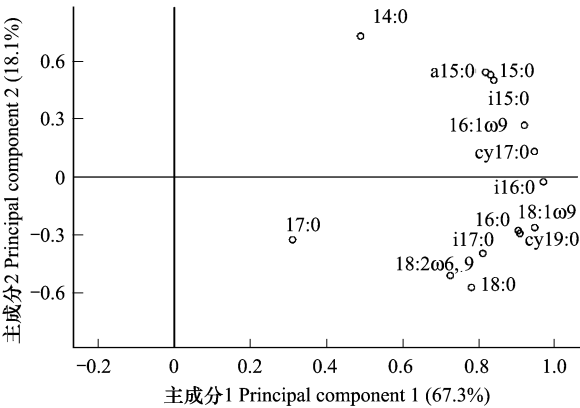


图2 增温与对照条件下土壤微生物 PLFA 分布的主成分分析
Fig.2 PLFA distribution of soil microorganism calculated from principal components analysis in the warming open-top chambers and control plots

一和主成分二基本可以全面反映研究区域微生物群落特征。i16:0、16:1ω9、16:0、cy17:0、18:1ω9 和 cy19:0 在主成分一上的载荷值较高,因此主成分一是他们的代表因子,主要代表真菌和 G⁻。说明在增温过程中,真菌和 G⁻发生了相对明显变化。14:0 在主成分二上的载荷值相对较高,是细菌的特征脂肪酸,说明在增温过程中土壤细菌的变化也比较明显。

2.4 增温对土壤微生物细菌、真菌、G⁺、G⁻、细菌/真菌和 G⁺/G⁻比值的影响

细菌、G⁺、真菌/细菌、G⁺/G⁻和 PLFA 总量有明显的季节波动(表2)。细菌、G⁺、G⁺/G⁻和 PLFA 总量在土壤温度较高的7、8月份较土壤温度较低的9月份高,真菌/细菌比值则在9月份达到最大值(表3)。整个生长季,增温条件下的细菌、真菌和 G⁻的 PLFAs 相对含量与对照比分别降低了7.7%、15.1%和10.8%,G⁺的 PLFAs 相对含量与对照相比升高了5.0%,但差异均不显著;增温使 G⁺/G⁻比值升高了21.2%,对真菌/细菌比值没有明显影响(表2,表3)。

表2 增温对 PLFA 总量、细菌、真菌、革兰氏阳性菌(G⁺)、革兰氏阴性菌(G⁻)、真菌/细菌、G⁺/G⁻影响的统计结果

Table 2 The statistic results of effects of warming on the amount of PLFAs (total, bacteria, fungal, Gram-positive, Gram-negative) and the ratios of fungal/bacteria and GP/GN in soil

分析指标 Analysis index	细菌 Bacteria	真菌 Fungal	革兰氏阳性菌 Gram-positive	革兰氏阴性菌 Gram-negative (G ⁺)	真菌/细菌 Fungal/ bacteria (G ⁻)	革兰氏阳性菌/ 革兰氏阴性菌 (G ⁺ /G ⁻)	PLFA 总量 Total PLFA
增温处理 Warming	—	—	—	—	—	*	*
取样时间 Sampling time	*	—	* *	—	*	*	* *
增温处理×取样时间 Warming×Sampling time	* *	—	* *	* *	—	—	* *

— $P > 0.05$, * $P < 0.05$, * * $P < 0.01$

表3 增温及对照条件下真菌、细菌、革兰氏阳性菌(G⁺)、革兰氏阴性菌(G⁻)和 PLFA 总量(TPLFA)及真菌/细菌和 G⁺/G⁻比值

Table 3 The amount of PLFAs (fungal, bacteria, G⁺, G⁻ and total) and the ratios of fungal/bacteria and G⁺/G⁻ in soil in the warming open-top chambers and control plots

测定指标 Determination index	7 月 July		8 月 August		9 月 September		7—9 月平均值 Average from July to September	
	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control
真菌 Fungal	1.50±0.07	2.43±0.03	2.28±0.02	1.86±0.05	1.42±0.06	1.85±0.01	1.74±0.15	2.04±0.20
细菌 Bacteria	2.23±0.05	3.34±0.03	3.21±0.02	2.14±0.09	1.68±0.08	2.23±0.04	2.37±0.23	2.57±0.24
革兰氏阳性 (G ⁺) Gram-positive	0.55±0.04	0.76±0.01	0.75±0.01	0.36±0.04	0.28±0.04	0.38±0.01	0.53±0.07	0.50±0.07
革兰氏阴性 (G ⁻) Gram-negative	0.09±0.00	0.14±0.00	0.14±0.00	0.07±0.00	0.08±0.00	0.10±0.00	0.10±0.00	0.10±0.01

续表

测定指标 Determination index	7 月 July		8 月 August		9 月 September		7—9 月平均值 Average from July to September	
	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control	增温 Warming	对照 Control
真菌/细菌 Fungal/bacteria	0.68±0.03	0.73±0.00	0.71±0.00	0.83±0.07	0.84±0.02	0.83±0.02	0.74±0.03	0.79±0.03
革兰氏阳性菌(G^+)/ 革兰氏阴性菌(G^-) Gram-positive/ Gram-negative	1.42±0.08	1.01±0.10	1.31±0.02	1.08±0.04	0.74±0.07	0.77±0.03	1.15±0.10	0.95±0.10
PLFA 总量 Total PLFA	3.89±0.11	2.14±0.09	5.71±0.04	5.02±0.06	3.20±0.15	4.22±0.02	4.23±0.39	5.01±0.31

3 讨论

土壤微生物是土壤物质循环和能量流动的主要参与者,受气候、土壤理化性质和植被情况等诸多因素影响^[21]。本研究,增温使土壤微生物 PLFA 总量下降了 16.1%、 G^+/G^- 比增加了 21.2%,土壤微生物群落发生改变。为辨析 PLFA 总量和 G^+/G^- 比的变化是否由增温引起,选取总 PLFA、细菌 PLFA、真菌 PLFA、 G^+ 细菌 PLFA、 G^- 细菌 PLFA、细菌 PLFA/真菌 PLFA 和 G^+/G^- 7 个因子作为土壤微生物群落分析指标以及土壤温度、含水量和理化性质等进行冗余分析,分析微生物群落因子与环境因子之间的关系。冗余分析表明土壤温度与 G^+/G^- 存在明显正相关关系(图 3),因此 G^+/G^- 升高是温度升高直接导致的,即增温处理使 G^+ 占微生物群落的比例增加,改变了土壤微生物的群落结构,这与 Frey^[22] 等对森林生态系统的研究结果一致。Rinnan^[9,23] 等、Allison^[24] 等在苔原生态系统的研究也表明增温改变了土壤微生物的群落结构,但具体表现有所不同。例如 Rinnan^[9,23] 等在瑞典苔原的结果显示增温降低了真菌含量,而在芬兰的研究结果则表明增温降低了 G^+ 的含量。所以,增温会改变土壤微生物群落结构,但由于研究区域不同,土壤类型等不同,会呈现不同响应方式。

本研究中,增温与对照土壤的细菌、 G^+ 、真菌/细菌、 G^+/G^- 和 PLFA 总量存在明显的季节波动,不同月份间有一定差异。细菌、 G^+ 、 G^+/G^- 和 PLFA 总量在土壤温度较高的 7、8 月份较土壤温度较低的 9 月份高,真菌/细菌比值则在 9 月份达到最大值,说明苔原的自然温度变化对微生物群落结构也产生一定影响。Björk^[25] 等和 Lipson^[26] 等在苔原的研究也表

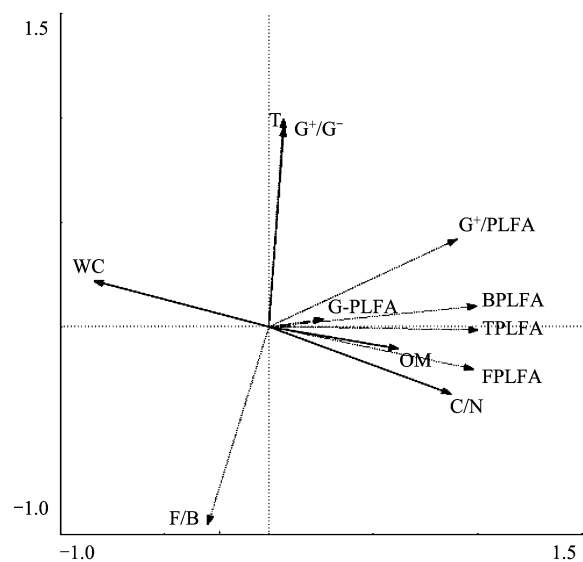


图 3 微生物群落结构因子与土壤温度、含水量、有机质及 C/N 的冗余分析

Fig. 3 Redundancy analysis of soil microbial community structure variables to soil temperature, soil water content, organic matter and C/N

明温度的月际变化改变了土壤微生物的群落结构, Björk^[25] 等的研究结果显示真菌/细菌 (F/B) 比值在生长季末期较生长季初期高,与本研究结果相符。

经过两个生长季增温处理,PLFA 总量在整个生长季下降了 16.1%。RDA 分析表明 PLFA 总量降低主要是由于增温引起的土壤含水量升高、有机质及 C/N 比值降低间接导致的。土壤微生物不仅受土壤温度影响,土壤湿度变化对土壤微生物的影响也很大^[27-28]。本实验中土壤含水量在增温条件下有所升高,可能是由于长白山苔原带降水多集中在 6—9 月份,开顶箱上部开口面积较底部面积小,因而影响了箱内土壤水分的蒸发,进而导致箱内土壤含水量较箱外高。增温通常会引起土壤微生物呼吸增加^[29],

导致土壤中可利用基质的消耗^[30],进而导致土壤 PLFA 总量降低,本研究中的 PLFA 总量降低可能是由于土壤微生物呼吸增加间接引起的。

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