

沼渣施用对土壤线虫群落结构的影响

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摘要 为了解沼渣施用对土壤生物环境的影响,以土壤线虫为指示工具,通过盆栽试验对比沼渣(BR)、有机肥(OR)、化肥(CF)和不施肥(CK)4个处理下土壤线虫群落结构,评估不同施肥对土壤健康的影响,结果表明:沼渣可极大地刺激r-策略线虫的增长,使得线虫总数高出其他处理。各处理共获得线虫22个属,以食细菌线虫的种类和比例最高,然而不同处理食细菌线虫功能群的组成差异较大,沼渣处理几乎全部为cp值为1的小杆科线虫,有机处理cp1和cp2线虫比例相当,化肥和对照处理则主要是cp2的线虫。植食性线虫在沼渣处理中受到了明显的抑制。利用线虫群落评价不同施肥后的土壤状况,发现施用沼渣的土壤最优,食物网呈结构化,土壤养分富集;而化肥和不施肥对照土壤则表现出一定胁迫的状态。

关键词 线虫;群落;沼渣;生态指数;土壤健康

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Effects of biogas residue application on soil nematode community structure

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Abstract To identify the effects of biogas residue application on the soil environment, we carried out a pot experiment of four treatments. Which were BR (biogas residue), OR (organic fertilizer), CF (chemical fertilizer) and CK (unfertilized) was conducted. The structure of soil nematode community was analyzed to evaluate the effect of the different fertilizer applications on soil health. Nematodes were classified into four trophic groups: bacterivores, fungivores, plant parasites and omnivore-predators. Nematode ecological indices were used to evaluate soil quality and food webs. These included a maturity index for nematodes with cp2-5 (MI2-5), enrichment index (EI), structure index (SI) and basal index (BI), which were calculated using the online NINJA program. The ratio of fungivores to bacterivores (FB), and the ratio of omnivore-predators to plant parasites (OPPP) were also calculated. The Shannon index (H') and genus dominance (D) were also computed to describe nematode diversity. The results showed biogas residue stimulated populations of enrichment opportunists. The number of nematode found in this treatment was higher than in other treatments. A total of 22 genera were recorded, and bacterivores were dominant in all treatments. However, the composition of bacterivores differed among treatments. Most nematodes observed in BR were cp1 guilds (Rhabditidae), while the proportion of cp1 and cp2 nematodes were approximately equal in OR. In both CF and CK

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soils, cp2 guilds were the most dominant bacterivores. The relative abundance of omnivore-predators was significantly higher in OR treatments compared with other treatments ($P < 0.05$). Biogas residue application suppressed plant feeders, compared with OR, CF and CK treatments. The maturity index for nematodes with cp2-5 (MI2-5), basal index and fauna analysis consistently showed that adding biogas residue to soil formed the healthiest soil environment compared with other treatments, with a structured soil food web and enriched soil condition. Chemical fertilizer and unfertilized treatments presented stressed soil conditions. The FB index indicated all treatments were bacteria-based decomposition. The OPPP index suggested a stronger control of predatory nematodes on herbivorous nematodes in BR soils compared with CF and CK soils ($P < 0.05$). No significant correlation was found between two soil properties (available potassium and electrical conductivity) and nematode indices ($P > 0.05$). Soil organic matter, total nitrogen and available phosphorus were significantly correlated with most of the nematode indices ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). In general, MI2-5, EI and SI indices were positively correlated with soil nutrient content ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$), while BI and FB indices were negatively correlated ($P < 0.05$ or $P < 0.01$). In conclusion, the results obtained in this study suggested that application of biogas residue was a better option for soil health, at least in the short-term. It is found that biogas residue had potential ability to suppress plant parasites. However, the mechanisms and regulations of this topic need further study.

Keywords nematode; community; biogas residue; ecology indices; soil health

近年来,伴随着中国沼气行业的高速发展,沼气对解决农村的能源问题和缓解废弃物污染做出了巨大贡献。作为沼气工程的副产物,沼渣还是优质的有机肥资源,不仅含有N、P、K等营养元素,而且含有丰富的腐殖酸、有机质、氨基酸、生长激素、抗生素、微量元素等营养物质^[1]。以前的研究表明,合理施用沼渣有利于提高作物产量和品质^[2-4],防控病害^[5],改善土壤理化性质^[6-8]。

施用沼渣所产生的这些积极效应一方面与沼渣特性相关,更与土壤生物的作用密不可分。土壤生物既是土壤生态功能的执行者,也可作为土壤环境变化的预测工具^[9]。Odlare等^[6]通过4年的田间试验发现投入不同种类的有机肥废弃物后,土壤微生物指标的响应要快于土壤化学指标;该研究还证实了沼渣施用可以提高土壤微生物的活性和生物量。Coban等^[10]利用C13示踪法也得出了相似的结论,并且发现沼渣中微生物对土壤中碳的固持有明显作用。还有研究表明沼渣施用可引发土壤微生物由快速生长种群转向缓慢生长种群的群落演替^[11],因此对土壤生态功能产生影响。然而,上述的文献均是针对土壤微生物的,缺乏土壤食物网高营养级生物的报导。

土壤线虫分布于碎屑食物网的多个营养级^[12],既是中间消费者,也是高级捕食者;由于对环境变化敏感,其群落结构被认为是良好的土壤环境指示生物^[13-16]。例如,具有较高繁殖率和较短世代周期的典型机会主义者(enrichment opportunists)可对土壤扰动做出快速响应,紧随其后的是世代周期略长

的一般机会主义者(general opportunists)^[17];而处于食物网高营养级的线虫类群(如捕食杂食性线虫)对环境干扰较为敏感,在集约化生产的系统,它们的比例可能会低于其他线虫类群^[12]。根据线虫群落结构及生活史策略发展出的一系列专有生态指数,如成熟指数(MI)、线虫区系分析(fauna analysis)和代谢足迹(nematode metabolic footprint)等是公认的指示土壤质量及土壤食物网状态的有力工具^[13-14,16],在近年来广泛应用于评价施肥、耕作以及其他农业措施的土壤环境效应^[18-21]。

化肥和有机肥施用均有利于增加土壤线虫总数和食细菌线虫数量^[19,22];然而,长期施用化肥可引发一些负面效应,如Song等^[18]在华北小麦农田的线虫调查中发现线虫多样性以及杂食捕食性线虫的丰度会随N肥投入量升高而降低;相比而言,有机肥可通过土壤食物网上行效应丰富高营养级线虫类群,形成更为健康土壤环境^[23-24]。沼渣和有机肥分别是畜禽粪便在厌氧和好氧两种截然相反的发酵方式下得到的产物,施入土壤中对地下生态系统的影晌可能存在差异,为此本研究将以线虫为指示工具,评价包括沼渣在内的不同肥料对土壤健康的影响,以期为沼渣的合理使用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

本研究为盆栽试验,于北京市农林科学院温室进行。试验共设4个处理:沼渣(BR)、有机肥

(OR)、化肥(CF)和不施肥对照(CK),每个处理重复3次。试供土壤采集自中国农业科学院农田,土壤基础理化性质为有机质含量7.31 g/kg、全氮0.33 g/kg、硝态氮46.92 mg/kg、铵态氮6.08 mg/kg、速效磷8.64 mg/kg、速效钾95.01 mg/kg、pH 7.4。所用沼渣取自北京延庆德青源沼气站,发酵原料为鸡粪和玉米秸秆,经15 d产气后生成沼渣,其基础性质为:全氮含量1.16%、全磷2.99%(P_2O_5)、全钾0.04%、有机质44.0%;所用有机肥为金泰公司生产的商品有机肥,主要原料为鸡粪,有机肥全氮含量1.34%、全磷1.77%(P_2O_5)、全钾0.18%、有机质30.8%。化肥处理的配方为尿素、过磷酸钙和硫酸钾,折算后养分配比为N: P_2O_5 :K₂O=21:2。

于2015年4月17日布置试验。每盆装土6 kg(干土),随机区组排列。各处理(除CK外)按等氮投入(0.25 g/kg(N,干土))施肥,经换算各处理投入量分别为:沼渣(干基)129 g/盆,有机肥(干基)112 g/盆,化肥11.38 g/盆(尿素3.25 g、过磷酸钙5.35 g、硫酸钾2.78 g)。试供作物为圆叶苋菜,播种10 d后定苗(每盆3株),种植期间仅补充水分,不再追肥,于78d后收获,进行破坏性取样。地上植株烘干用于测定生物量;土壤取样分为两部分,一部分风干处理用于化验土壤理化性质,另取约150 g鲜样保存在4℃冰箱备用,土壤生物分析在1周内完成。

1.2 样品测定

1.2.1 土壤理化性质

有效磷测定采用钼锑抗比色法(提取剂: $NaHCO_3$);速效钾用乙酸铵浸提—火焰光度法测定;土壤全氮采用浓 H_2SO_4 消化,半微量开氏法测定;有机质测定方法为重铬酸钾容量法;土壤电导率采用1:5土壤悬液电导法(电导仪法)测定。

1.2.2 线虫分离与鉴定

土壤线虫的分离采用蔗糖离心法^[25],同时测定土壤含水量(105℃烘干法)以用来转换成每100 g干土线虫丰度。所获线虫于40倍显微镜下进行线虫计数。超过100条的,随机挑选不少于100条线虫于400倍显微镜下鉴定至属的水平;不足100条的,全部鉴定。线虫分类参见网站<http://nematode.unl.edu/konzlistbutt.htm>。

1.3 数据分析

参照线虫生态学网站(<http://plpnemweb.ucdavis.edu/nemaplex/Ecology/EcologyMenu.htm>),

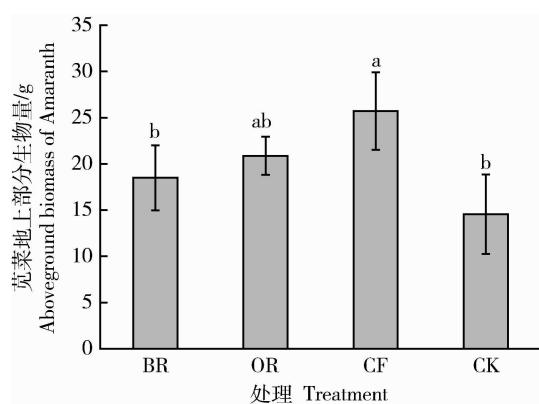
所有鉴定的线虫按食性被划分为4个营养类群:食细菌线虫(Ba)、食真菌线虫(Fu)、植食性线虫(PP)和杂食捕食性线虫(OP)。按NINJA系统(<http://spark.rstudio.com/bsierieb/ninja/>)的要求整理线虫群落数据,上传Excel文档直接计算线虫生态指数^[26],本研究所需指数包括成熟指数MI2-5(Mature Index for cp2-5)(计算方法参见文献[16])以及线虫区系分析的富集指数EI(Enrichment Index)、结构指数SI(Structure Index)和基础指数BI(Basal Index)(计算方法参见文献[14])。除此以外,还计算4个指数:Shannon指数 H' (Shannon Index)和优势度指数D(Dominance), $H' = -\sum p_i(\ln p_i)$, $D = \sum p_i^2 2$,其中 p_i 是第*i*个分类单元个体数在线虫总数中的比例^[27];食真菌线虫与食细菌线虫的比率(FB),FB=食真菌线虫数量/食细菌线虫数量^[28];杂食-捕食性线虫与植物寄生线虫的比率(OPPP),OPPP=杂食-捕食性线虫丰度/植物寄生线虫丰度^[29]。

采用单因素方差分析评估施肥方式对线虫指标的影响,多重比较的方法为LSD。对于不满足齐次性检测的数据,方差分析前进行 $\ln(x+1)$,开平方或反正弦转换,若转换后仍不满足齐次性要求,采取Kruskal-Wallis非参数检验,并用Mann-Whitney非参数检验两两比较处理间的差异。相关性分析采用Pearson指数。所有统计工作均在SPSS 16.0中完成,显著性水平设为 $P<0.05$ 。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同施肥处理对作物生物量和土壤理化性质的影响

如图1和表1所示,施用化肥对地上生物量的提高效果最好,显著优于沼渣和对照处理($P<0.05$),而沼渣和有机肥的加入均未能显著提升苋菜的生物量($P>0.05$)。对于土壤而言,沼渣相比化肥和对照处理显著提高了有机质和全氮含量($P<0.05$),有机肥也表现出一定效果,但未达到显著性差异($P>0.05$),而化肥和对照在这2个指标上无显著差异($P>0.05$)。土壤有效磷含量在4个处理间呈现出 $BR>OR>CF>CK$ 的规律,且差异显著($P<0.05$)。速效钾在各处理间均无显著差异($P>0.05$)。加入化肥显著提高了土壤电导率($P<0.05$),而其他各处理间均无显著差异($P>0.05$)。



BR-沼渣; OR-有机肥; CF-化肥; CK-不施肥对照; 不同小写字母表示处理间显著性差异($P<0.05$); 误差线表示标准误。

BR, biogas residue; OR, organic fertilizer; CF, chemical fertilizer; CK, unfertilized; different small letters indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$); error bars indicated standard error.

图1 不同施肥处理对苋菜地上部分生物量的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different fertilizers on aboveground biomass of Amaranth

2.2 不同施肥处理对线虫群落结构的影响

不同的施肥处理对线虫总数有显著影响($P<0.05$), 其中沼渣处理的数量最高($P<0.05$), 显著高于其他处理。其次为化肥处理, 并且显著高于有机肥处理($P<0.05$), 而对照介于化肥和有机肥处理之间, 但和二者均无显著差异(表2)。

本试验共发现22个线虫属(表2), 以食细菌线虫最为丰富(图2), 共计9个属, 各处理平均比例达到66.0%(表2)。然而不同处理食细菌线虫功能群的比例差异较大, 沼渣处理的几乎全部为cp1的小杆科线虫(99.3%), 有机处理cp1(58.5%)和cp2(41.4%)线虫比例相当, 化肥和对照处理则主要是cp2的线虫(平均92.0%)。值得注意的是植食性线虫, 在不同处理间差异较大, 其中沼渣处理对其的抑制效果最为明显(图2)。捕食杂食性线虫的比例在有机处理中最高, 显著高于其他处理($P<0.05$)。

表1 不同施肥处理对土壤理化性质影响

Table 1 Effects of different fertilizers on soil properties

土壤性质 Soil properties	BR	OR	CF	CK
全氮/(g/kg)	0.70 a	0.65 ab	0.59 b	0.55 b
有机质/(g/kg)	14.95 a	13.08 ab	10.61 b	11.18 b
有效磷/(mg/kg)	53.16 a	37.78 b	17.60 c	9.89 d
速效钾/(mg/kg)	31.74 a	37.48 a	37.87 a	35.00 a
电导率/(ds/m)	0.16 b	0.18 b	0.36 a	0.14 b

注: BR-沼渣; OR-有机肥; CF-化肥; CK-不施肥对照; 不同小写字母表示处理间显著性差异($P<0.05$)。

Note: BR, biogas residue; OR, organic fertilizer; CF, chemical fertilizer; CK, unfertilized; different small letters indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$).

表2 不同施肥处理下土壤线虫分类单位丰度

Table 2 Abundance of soil nematode under different treatments

(ind per 100g dry soil) 条/100 g(干土)

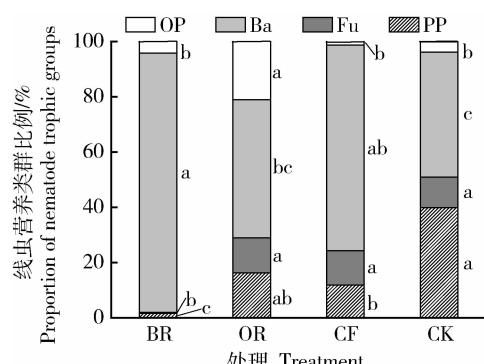
分类单位 Taxon	线虫 cp 值 cp value	BR	OR	CF	CK
食细菌线虫 Bacterivores					
<i>Protorhabditis</i>	1	1 281.0	15.0	6.3	1.2
<i>Rhabditis</i>	1	223.7	16.7	7.0	2.4
<i>Eucephalobus</i>	2	4.4	2.8	4.0	7.8
<i>Cephalobus</i>	2	0	5.3	11.9	0

表2(续)

分类单位 Taxon	线虫 cp 值 cp value	BR	OR	CF	CK
<i>Acrobeloides</i>	2	0	0	1.6	1.2
<i>Acobeloides</i>	2	6.4	14.4	85.1	42.9
<i>Chiloplacus</i>	2	0	0	14.9	3.5
<i>Cervidellus</i>	2	0	0	4.1	0
<i>Alaimus</i>	4	0	0	0.8	0
食真菌线虫 Fungivores					
<i>Aphelenchus</i>	2	4.4	6.1	4.7	7.8
<i>Aphelenchoides</i>	2	0	1.7	11.9	1.0
<i>Ditylenchus</i>	2	0	5.3	4.8	6.0
植物寄生性线虫 Plant parasites					
<i>Paratylenchus</i>	2	4.4	0	0	0
<i>Basiria</i>	2	11.5	0	1.6	0
<i>Pratylenchus</i>	3	0	0	0	1.2
<i>Tylenchorhynchus</i>	3	10.8	17.0	19.7	50.9
杂食捕食性线虫 Omnivore-predators					
<i>Lordellonema</i>	4	0	2.8	0	1.0
<i>Eudorylaimus</i>	4	65.8	14.2	0.8	0.8
<i>Mesodorylaimus</i>	4	0	0	0.8	0
<i>Prodorylaimus</i>	4	0	0	0	0.8
<i>Aporcelaimus</i>	5	5.0	2.8	0	1.2
<i>Paraxonchium</i>	5	4.4	3.3	0.8	1.2
线虫总数		1621.9 a	107.4 c	180.7 b	131.1 bc

注: BR-沼渣; OR-有机肥; CF-化肥; CK-不施肥对照; 不同小写字母表示处理间显著性差异($P<0.05$)。

Note: BR, biogas residue; OR, organic fertilizer; CF, chemical fertilizer; CK, unfertilized; different small letters indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$).



OP-捕食杂食性线虫; Ba-食细菌线虫; Fu-食真菌线虫; PP-植食性线虫。

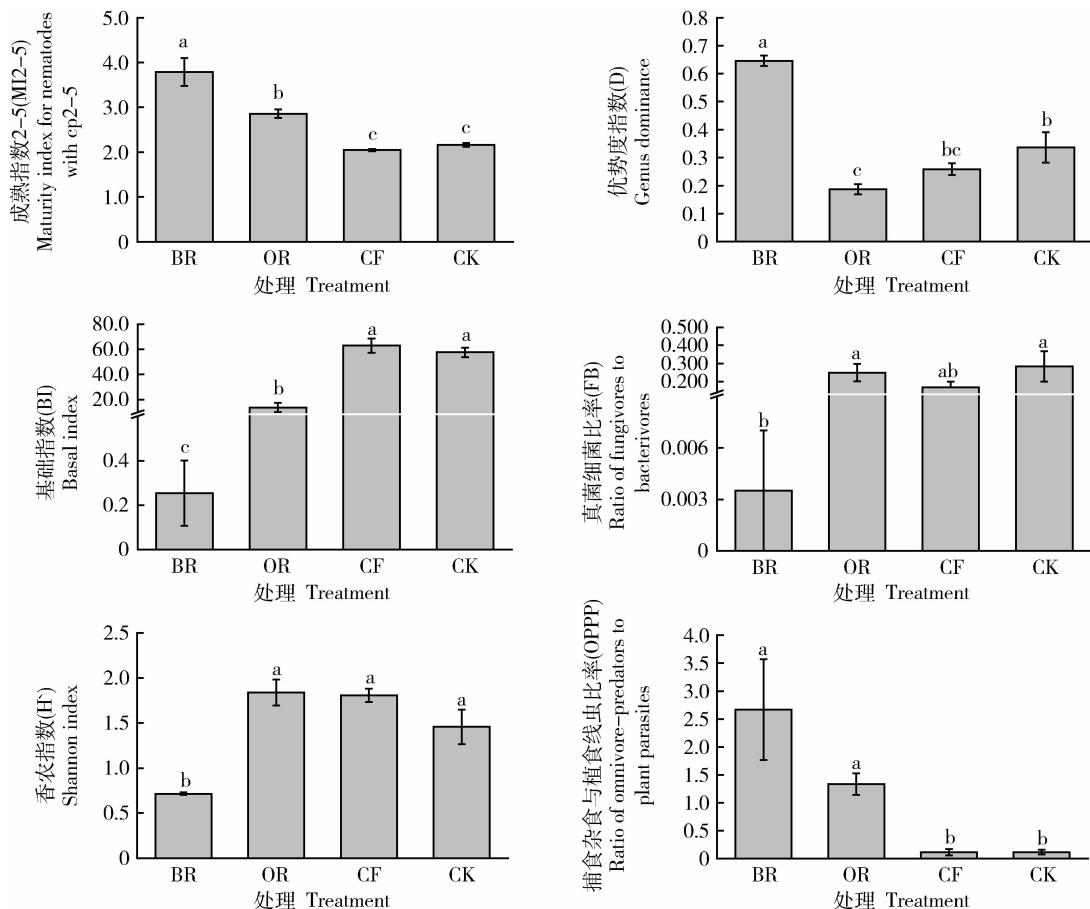
OP, omnivore-predators; Ba, bacterivores; Fu, fungivores; PP, plant parasites.

图2 不同施肥处理线虫各营养类群比例

Fig. 2 Proportion of nematode trophic groups under different treatments

2.3 不同施肥处理对线虫生态指数的影响

对线虫生态指数的分析见图3, 施肥对成熟指数2~5(MI2-5)的影响可划分成3个具有显著性差异的层次($P<0.05$), 沼渣处理的值最高, 其次为有机处理, 而化肥和对照处理的最低。基础指数(BI)在不同处理间的变化趋势与MI2-5正好相反, 并且也达到了显著性差异($P<0.05$)。沼渣同其他处理相比显著降低了线虫的香农指数(H'), 而有机、化肥和对照处理间并无显著差异($P>0.05$)。优势度指数与 H' 呈相反趋势, 不同之处在于有机处理的D显著低于对照($P<0.05$)。食真菌细菌线虫比率(FB)显示各处理以细菌降解途径占优势, 并且沼渣处理最为明显, 显著低于有机和对照处理($P<0.05$), 而后两者之间并无显著差异($P>0.05$)。捕食-杂食与植食线虫比率在沼渣处理中最高, 显著高



BR-沼渣; OR-有机肥; CF-化肥; CK-不施肥对照; 不同小写字母表示处理间显著性差异($P<0.05$); 误差线表示标准误。

BR, biogas residue; OR, organic fertilizer; CF, chemical fertilizer; CK, unfertilized; different small letters indicated significant difference ($P<0.05$); error bars indicated standard error.

图3 不同施肥处理对线虫生态指数的影响

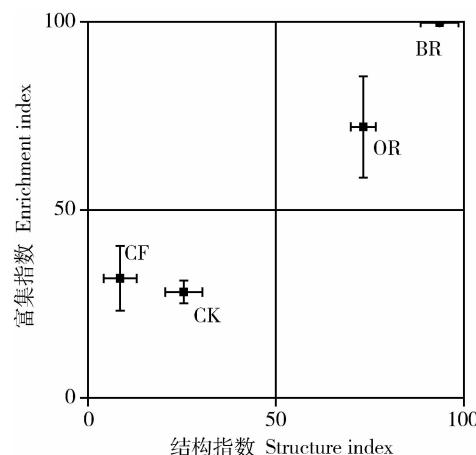
Fig. 3 Effects of different fertilizers on nematode ecology indices

于化肥和对照处理($P<0.05$),但与有机处理并无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

线虫的区系分析显示出施用沼渣后土壤食物网呈结构化,土壤养分呈富集状态,有机处理后的样点也位于B象限,而化肥和对照处理则位于D象限,反映出强烈扰动的食物网状态和受胁迫的土壤环境(图4)。

2.4 土壤理化性质与线虫生态指数相关性

土壤有效钾(AK)和电导率(EC)与线虫的生态指数没有显著相关性($P>0.05$)(表3),而土壤有机质、全氮和有效磷含量则与大部分生态指数表现出显著($P<0.05$)或极显著相关性($P<0.01$)。本试验中表征线虫多样性的 H' 和D和所有土壤理化因子均无显著相关性,而其他表征土壤生态功能的指数则与部分土壤养分因子存在不同程度的相关性。总体上 MI2-5、EI 和 SI 与土壤养分含量呈正相关($P<0.05$ 或 0.01),而 BI 和 FB 指数与土壤养分呈



BR-沼渣; OR-有机肥; CF-化肥; CK-不施肥对照; 误差线表示标准误。

BR, biogas residue; OR, organic fertilizer; CF, chemical fertilizer; CK, unfertilized; error bars indicated standard error.

图4 不同施肥处理的线虫区系分析

Fig. 4 Fauna analysis under different fertilizer treatments

表3 土壤理化性质与线虫生态指数相关性分析

Table 3 Correlation analysis between soil properties and nematode indices

土壤性质指标 Soil properties	MI2-5	BI	EI	SI	H'	D	FB	OPPP
TN	0.631*	-0.681*	0.595*	0.653*	-0.386 ^{ns}	0.411 ^{ns}	-0.641*	0.513 ^{ns}
OM	0.832**	-0.715**	0.572 ^{ns}	0.813**	-0.399 ^{ns}	0.438 ^{ns}	-0.636*	-0.561 ^{ns}
AP	0.850**	-0.900**	0.864**	0.882**	-0.517 ^{ns}	0.547 ^{ns}	-0.631*	0.725**
AK	-0.065 ^{ns}	0.300 ^{ns}	-0.422 ^{ns}	-0.139 ^{ns}	0.462 ^{ns}	-0.478 ^{ns}	0.243 ^{ns}	-0.128 ^{ns}
EC	-0.478 ^{ns}	0.509 ^{ns}	-0.403 ^{ns}	-0.572 ^{ns}	0.472 ^{ns}	-0.364 ^{ns}	0.006 ^{ns}	-0.374 ^{ns}

注: TN, 全氮; OM, 有机质; AP, 速效磷; AK, 有效钾; EC, 电导率; MI2-5, 成熟指数 2,5; BI, 基础指数; EI, 富集指数; SI, 结构指数; H' , 香农指数; D, 优势度指数; FB, 食真菌线虫与食细菌线虫比率; OPPP, 杂食捕食性线虫与植食性线虫比率; ^{ns} 表示无显著相关性; * 和 ** 分别表示显著相关($P<0.05$)和极显著相关($P<0.01$)。

Note: TN, total nitrogen; OM, organic matter; AP, available phosphorus; AK, available potassium; EC, electrical conductivity; MI2-5, maturity index for nematodes with cp2-5; BI, basal index; EI, enrichment index; SI, structure index; H' , Shannon index; D, genus dominance; FB, ratio of fungivores to bacterivores; OPPP, ratio of omnivore-predators to plant parasites; ^{ns} indicated no significant correlation; * and ** indicated significant correlation at 0.05 and 0.01 level, respectively.

负相关($P<0.05$ 或 0.01)。

3 讨论

本研究以线虫为指示工具,能够明显的区分不同施肥条件下的土壤生物环境。试验结果显示沼渣处理中线虫总数比其他处理高出一个数量级,然而短期试验发生这个现象值得深入研究,尽管有机材料被认为可以刺激土壤中线虫的丰度^[22,30]。随后我们对新鲜沼渣进行了化验,发现里面含有大量的小杆科线虫(424条/100 g 沼渣),这就不难理解为何沼渣土壤中线虫为何如此丰富,且小杆线虫占90%以上的比例了。试验所用的沼渣在施用前进行了晾干处理,典型机会主义者(主要指小杆科线虫)在此阶段可形成休眠体^[27],进入适宜生长的土壤环境并在充足有机物养分供应条件下,可迅速的增殖^[12,14,31]。Mahran 等^[32]发现与沼渣混合生成的另一种产物沼液也可极大的刺激土壤中的cp1线虫数量,在一定程度上支持了本研究的这个结果。

与沼渣形成鲜明对比的是,化肥和有机肥并未显著增加线虫数量,这个结果与前人的研究结论不一致^[19,22]。尤其有机肥处理,线虫丰度还低于对照(未达到显著差异)。从营养类群的尺度上分析,有机土壤中植食性线虫的降低是造成此结果的重要因素;另一方面,短期的试验使得有机肥料中的养分未能经食物网充分释放,尽管对有机物投入响应快速

的典型机会主义者多于对照中的(表2)。化肥处理的结果也与植食性线虫密度降低有关,不同之处在于速效养分的释放刺激了食微线虫的种群使得线虫总数略有升高(表2)。可能的原因是盆栽土壤少、时间短,土壤线虫群落的形成需要一定的时间。

食细菌线虫在各个处理均占优势,但化肥和对照处理中的主要为cp2类群,此类线虫是土壤中的常见功能群,尤其容易在污染或受胁迫的土壤中观察到,指示了较差的土壤环境^[12,14]。因此区系分析显示出化肥和对照土壤处于受胁迫的状态,食物网表现出强烈的扰动。相比之下,有机处理的区系分析指示出更好的土壤环境,一方面由于cp2线虫比例相对较低,且有机土壤中的高级线虫(捕食杂食线虫)的比例较高,而此类线虫是决定结构指数(SI)高低重要因素。这个结果与此前的研究有相似之处,例如Li等^[23]也发现了有机种植模式土壤可获得较高线虫结构指数。

成熟指数用于反映土壤质量,数值越高则说明土壤越健康^[27],由于cp1线虫可迅速对扰动作出响应^[14],不利于长期监测^[16],因此本研究选择了剔除cp1的MI2-5来指示土壤健康。MI2-5的分析结果与区系分析和基础指数呈现出较好的一致性,表明沼渣处理的土壤环境最优,其次为有机处理,而施用化肥产生了不利影响^[22]。然而值得注意的是,沼渣处理的生态指数更多缘于沼渣带入线虫的效应,这

点与其他处理有所不同(化肥和有机肥材料均未发现线虫)。尽管如此,这种效应还是进一步形成了较好的土壤环境,比如刺激了捕食杂食性线虫的丰度,并通过线虫指数直观的反映出来。有意思的是,通过线虫群落区分出的土壤健康程度以及土壤理化性质指标,与作物产量的表现并不一致,在一定程度上反映了土壤健康与地上生产力不一定有同步性^[33]。另一方面,本研究为短期试验,且试供土壤本身养分含量低;有机材料需通过土壤食物网的作用缓慢释放养分,更有利于培肥土壤,而化肥可提供的速效养分有利于作物直接利用,这些信息也可解释土壤健康与地上生产力表现不一致的现象。

有机农业对土壤生物多样性的影响一直以来存在争议^[34]。一部分学者的研究显示有机模式有利于维持高的生物多样性^[35-36];但是也有报导称有机农业并未比常规农业显著提高多样性^[18,37-39],甚至于降低多样性^[23]。沼渣施用以及其自身携带的线虫,极大了刺激了典型机会主义者种群的发展,而形成了线虫群落整体优势度指数高的现象,相应的多样性也就偏低,这种高优势度,低多样性的情况在以前的报导中也是常见的^[23,40]。

在线虫的营养类群分析中还发现沼渣对植物线虫有强烈的抑制作用,这点与沼渣中含有大量NH₄⁺有很大关系(沼肥中铵态氮占氮素的很大比例,参见文献[41])。此前有学者通过田间和盆栽试验发现了与沼渣混合产出的沼液也具有防控植物寄生线虫的效果^[42-44],并且认为NH₄⁺的毒害作用为主要机制。本试验中沼渣处理的土壤存在大量食细菌线虫,而食细菌线虫对土壤氮的矿化作用显著,取食细菌过程中释放大量NH₄⁺^[45-47],也可能对抑制植物线虫作出间接贡献。此外,施用沼渣和有机肥相比化肥和对照处理显著提高了杂食捕食性线虫与植食性线虫的比率(OPPP),暗示土壤食物网下行效应对植食性线虫产生了抑制作用^[29]。由此可见,沼渣对植物寄生线虫的抑制效应还有可能缘于土壤生物的间接作用,然而这些设想尚需通过专门的控制试验验证。

本研究的结果结合此前的一些利用沼液防控根结线虫的报导^[42-44]给了笔者一个启示,利用沼肥来防治植物线虫病害。沼肥作为一种有机材料,不但适用于不能投入化学农药的有机生产园区,对常规的生产模式也有帮助。然而,如何合理的搭配使用沼渣沼液,包括用量,施用时机,施用频率等,仍须进

一步通过室内和田间试验研究。

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