

· 专论与综述 ·

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微生物菌肥对熏蒸剂处理后土壤微生态的影响研究进展

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摘要: 土壤熏蒸是防治土传病害的有效手段, 但化学熏蒸剂在杀死病原微生物的同时也会对有益微生物群落的组成与活性造成影响。微生物菌肥不仅能够减少农作物的病虫害侵染, 而且能够改善农产品的品质与产量。将土壤熏蒸剂与微生物菌肥配合使用将有利于连作土壤修复、土壤-植物微生态环境的改良与重塑。一方面, 土壤熏蒸剂用于消灭前茬作物遗留下的土壤病原物, 给土壤进行消毒处理; 另一方面, 施用微生物菌肥给“纯净”的土壤环境输入有益菌群, 引导更利于植物生长的土壤微生态环境(土壤理化性质、土壤微生物群落结构)形成。本文简述了土壤熏蒸剂、微生物菌肥以及微生物菌肥介入熏蒸后的土壤对土壤理化性质、土壤酶系及土壤微生物群落变化的研究进展, 旨在系统解析微生物菌肥对经熏蒸剂处理后土壤微环境变化的影响, 以期为解决连作障碍、防治土传病害、恢复植物根际功能提供相关理论与技术参考。

关键词: 微生物菌肥; 土壤熏蒸剂; 土传病害; 土壤微生态; 研究进展

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Research progress on the effect of microbial fertilizers on soil microecology after soil fumigation

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Abstract: Soil fumigation is an effective method for preventing soil-borne diseases. Chemical fumigants can kill pathogenic microorganisms. However, it is also harmful to the composition and activity of beneficial microbial communities. Microbial fertilizers can not only reduce the infestation of crop diseases and insect pests, but also improve the quality and yield of agricultural products. The combination of soil fumigants and microbial fertilizers will be beneficial to the continuous restoration of

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soil after fumigation, soil-plant micro-ecological environment improvement and remodeling. On one hand, the soil fumigants are used to eliminate the soil pathogens left over from the previous crops, which will disinfect the soil. On the other hand, the input of microbial manures bring beneficial microorganisms to the "pure" soil environment and guide the formation of soil micro-ecological environment (soil physical and chemical properties, soil microbial community structure) which will be beneficial to the growth of plant. This article reviewed the research progress of soil fumigants, microbial fertilizers and microbial fertilizers applied after fumigation on soil physical and chemical properties, soil enzyme system and soil microbial community changes. This review systematically analyzed the effects of microbial fertilizers on soil microenvironment changes after treated with fumigant, in order to provide relevant theoretical and technical references for solving continuous cropping obstacles, preventing soil-borne diseases, and restoring plant rhizosphere function.

Keywords: microbial fertilizer; soil fumigant; soil-borne diseases; soil microecology; research progress

0 引言

在保护地和高附加值作物生产中,由于种植品种单一、复种指数高以及连作障碍等会造成土壤中的病原菌和虫卵积累,导致土传病害发生严重^[1-2],而采用土壤熏蒸剂对土壤熏蒸消毒是控制土传病害最直接、有效、快捷的方法^[3]。研究表明,土壤熏蒸剂对土传病原菌镰孢菌属(*Fusarium* spp.)、疫霉菌属(*Phytophthora* spp.)具有长期的抑制效果,如氯化苦(chloropicrin)在40 mg/kg的剂量下施用98 d后,其对镰孢菌属和疫霉菌属的抑制率仍分别维持在98%和55%以上;在300~750 kg/hm²的剂量下采用棉隆(dazomet)对土壤进行熏蒸处理,140 d后发现其对辣椒疫霉病的防效仍在70.00%~93.33%之间^[4-6]。此外,有些土壤熏蒸剂对线虫和杂草也有一定防治效果^[7-8],部分熏蒸剂还可以诱导植物获得系统抗性^[9]。然而,土壤熏蒸剂在能很好地防治土传病害的同时对一些非靶标微生物也会产生不利影响^[10]。微生物菌肥具有改善土壤结构、提高土壤肥力^[11]以及增强土壤中微生物数量和整体活性的特点,同时具有杀菌、抑菌活性^[12]以及植物生长调节活性^[13-15]。

本文重点综述了在有微生物菌肥的参与下熏蒸土壤微生态环境的变化、土壤微环境重塑的影响因素及相关研究进展,同时阐述熏蒸剂对土壤理化性质、土壤酶系的影响以及微生物菌肥对熏蒸后土壤微生物变化的影响,旨在为土传病害的绿色防治以及土壤修复方法提供新思路。

1 土壤熏蒸剂与生物菌肥

目前,土壤消毒技术包括土壤熏蒸消毒、物

理消毒和生物消毒技术^[16]。物理消毒是利用热源使土壤温度升高到一定程度,从而减轻甚至消除病虫草害,包括太阳能消毒、蒸汽消毒、火烧土消毒、热水消毒、电处理消毒、微波消毒以及远红外线消毒^[17]等。生物消毒也称为生物熏蒸,是利用某些植物在有机质分解过程中释放出的挥发性物质抑制或杀死土壤中的有害生物^[18]。生物熏蒸材料是生物熏蒸技术的关键,含有硫代葡萄糖苷的十字花科、菊科植物在被芥子酶水解后会产生包括唑烷硫、硫氰酸酯和不同结构的异硫氰酸酯等水解产物,其中异硫氰酸酯对病原真菌、线虫等都具有较好的抑制作用,芸薹属植物中这种次生代谢产物含量较多,被研究的也最为广泛^[19]。虽然物理消毒与生物消毒不会造成污染与产生抗性等问题,但因存在成本高、受外界环境因素影响大、防治效果不稳定的问题而限制了其发展。目前,采用土壤熏蒸剂对土壤进行熏蒸消毒是最方便易行、且效果稳定的方法。土壤熏蒸剂是指在人为密闭的空间中处理土壤可以产生具有杀虫、杀菌或除草等作用的气体,从而防止土传病、虫、草等危害的一类农药^[20]。在以往采用的土壤熏蒸剂中,溴甲烷对土传虫害的防治效果最好,但因其破坏臭氧层已被禁止在农业上使用(必要用途豁免除外)^[20-21]。目前,氯化苦、棉隆、威百亩、二甲基二硫、1,3-二氯丙烯、异硫氰酸甲酯和异硫氰酸丙酯等土壤熏蒸剂已被推荐用于替代溴甲烷的绿色环保产品(表1)。

生物菌肥是一类特定的肥料制剂,属于多元素性肥料,其核心物质是活性微生物,其通过自身的生命活动可促进土壤中物质的转化,促进和

表 1 土壤熏蒸剂相关信息
Table 1 Information about soil fumigants

熏蒸剂 Fumigant	分子式 Molecular formula	降解半衰期 Degradation half-life	类别 Category	防治对象 Control object	作物/场所 Crop/site
1,3-二氯丙烯 1,3-dichloropropene ^[22]	C ₃ H ₄ Cl ₂	数小时~数周 Hours to weeks	杀菌剂、除草剂 Fungicide, herbicide	线虫、杂草、病原菌 Nematode, weeds, pathogenic bacteria	马铃薯、高尔夫球场草坪、烟草、薄荷、果树和蔬菜作物等 Potatoes, golf course lawns, tobacco, mint, fruit trees and vegetable crops
氯化苦 chloropicrin	CCl ₃ NO ₂	0.2~4.5 d	杀菌剂 Fungicide	根结线虫、黄萎病菌、枯萎病菌、青枯病菌、疫霉菌 Root-knot nematode, verticillium wilt, fusarium wilt, phytophthora ^[23]	烟草、番茄、辣椒、果树、草莓、马铃薯、生姜、洋葱等 Tobacco, tomatoes, peppers, fruit trees, strawberries, potatoes, ginger, onions, etc
二甲基二硫 dimethyl disulfide	C ₂ H ₆ S ₂	0.75~7.88 d (土壤中) 0.75 ~ 7.88 days (in soil)	杀线虫剂 Nematicides	根结线虫、杂草、病原菌 root-knot nematode, weeds, pathogenic bacteria	番茄、辣椒、茄子、黄瓜、草莓等 Tomato, pepper, eggplant, cucumber, strawberry, etc ^[24]
棉隆 dazomet ^[25]	C ₅ H ₁₀ N ₂ S ₂	数小时~数天 Hours to days	杀线虫剂、杀菌剂、杀虫剂 Nematicides, fungicide, pesticide	线虫、茎腐病(姜) Nematode, stem rot (ginger)	番茄(保护地)、姜、菊科、蔷薇科、草莓等 Tomato (protection ground), ginger, compositae, rose family, strawberry, etc
威百亩 metam-sodium	C ₂ H ₄ NNaS ₂	10 h 左右 About 10 hours	杀菌剂、除草剂、杀线虫剂 Fungicide, herbicide, nematicides ^[26]	根结线虫、一年生杂草、猝倒病 Root-knot nematode, Weeds, cataplexy	黄瓜、烟草、番茄、马铃薯等 Cucumber, tobacco, tomato, potato, etc
异硫氰酸丙烯酯 allyl isothiocyanate ^[27-28]	C ₄ H ₅ NS	20~60 h	杀菌剂 Fungicide 杀线虫剂 Nematicides	根结线虫、病原菌 Root-knot nematode, pathogenic bacteria, weeds	番茄、茄子、辣椒、胡萝卜、马铃薯、草莓等 Tomato, eggplant, pepper, carrot, potato, strawberry, etc

协助营养吸收，刺激调控农作物的生长发育^[29]。生物肥料具有提高土壤肥力、防治土传病害、增加作物产量、改善农产品品质及保护环境、修复土壤生态环境等优点，是实现农业可持续绿色发展的优良化肥替代品^[12, 30]。有些生物菌肥的活性微生物为生防菌，如枯草芽孢杆菌生物菌肥、哈茨木霉生物菌肥等，其除了具有上述作用外，还具有抑制或杀灭病原菌的作用^[31-32]。

世界上最早的微生物肥料是 1895 年德国的“Nitragin”根瘤菌接种剂，中国在 20 世纪初开始研究根瘤菌，此后开始生产、使用微生物菌肥。随着技术和方法的进步，已登记的生物菌肥产品已达 1 000 多个^[33-36]。近年来，随着中国“化肥农药双减”政策的倡导实施，生物菌肥已广泛用于生态示范园区、绿色有机可持续生产基地。生物菌肥的菌种范围也逐渐扩大，从最初的根瘤菌接种剂，依次到细菌肥料、放线菌菌肥、多菌种多功能复合菌肥，甚至菌剂与有机、无机肥料的复合肥以及有机腐熟剂(例如腐殖酸)等^[37-38]。生物菌肥种类按照制剂中微生物的种类可分为细菌肥料、光和细菌肥料、放线菌肥料、真菌类肥料、复合菌剂肥料等(表 2)。除此之外，有关土壤修复菌肥、生物有机肥和有机物料腐熟剂等利用秸秆和动物粪便等发酵制成的各种复合有机肥的研究也越来

越多，如目前研究的热点——植物根际促生菌(PGPR)。微生物菌肥应用的范围广泛，包括粮食作物(水稻、玉米、小麦等)、蔬菜及经济作物(番茄、黄瓜、辣椒、大豆、白菜、油菜、烟草等)、果树(苹果、桃、葡萄、梨、西瓜等)等。

2 生物菌肥对熏蒸后土壤理化性质及土壤酶的影响

土壤理化性质与土壤酶活性是表征土壤肥力的重要指标。土壤理化性质包括土壤 pH 值、电导率、铵态氮、硝态氮、有效磷、速效钾、有机质、土壤总碳(氮)以及土壤含水量等。土壤酶参与土壤的物质代谢和能量循环过程，在土壤中进行的全部生化反应过程几乎都需要酶的催化，土壤酶是影响土壤微生物群落结构与植物生长发育的关键因素^[39-40]。土壤酶活性既来源于微生物，也来源于其他有机组织(即来自植物活体及其残体、动物活体及其遗骸)，表 3 列出了与土壤活动相关的主要土壤酶类。此外，还有土壤合成酶类与异构酶类，与土壤肥力有间接的联系。

连作障碍不仅会使土壤的生物特征和理化性质变恶劣，还会减少作物的产量和产品的质量。马涛涛等^[41]研究表明，用土壤熏蒸剂氯化苦、1,3-二氯丙烯、二甲基二硫和威百亩处理能够增加土

表 2 重要微生物菌肥的功能与机理

Table 2 Function and mechanism of main microbial fertilizers

种类 Category	微生物 Microorganism	作用原理 Mechanism	主要功能 Main function
根瘤菌剂 Nitragin	根瘤菌属、慢生根瘤菌属、土壤杆菌属、叶杆菌属 <i>Rhizobium, Bradyrhizobium, Agrobacterium, Phyllobacterium</i>	琥珀酸介导的分解代谢物抑制(SMCR) Function succinic acid-mediated inhibition of decomposition metabolites (SMCR)	重金属修复、土壤污染物降解、植物营养元素的吸收、生物防治、纤维素降解等 Heavy metal remediation, degradation of soil pollutants, absorption of plant nutrients, biological control, cellulose degradation, etc
固氮菌剂 Azotogen	固氮菌属、氮单孢菌属、拜耶林克氏菌属和德克斯氏菌属 <i>Azotobacter, Amonomonas, Bayerinckia and Dexterus</i>	N ₂ 在固氮酶催化下还原成NH ₃ N ₂ is reduced to NH ₃ by nitrogenase catalysis	固氮作用、生物防治、促进植物生长等 Nitrogen fixation, biological control, promote plant growth
溶磷菌剂 Phospholytic bacteria	芽胞杆菌属或类芽孢杆菌属、青霉菌、丛枝菌根真菌 <i>Bacillus or Paenibacillus, Penicillium, Arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi</i>	分泌有机酸，释放出土壤磷素，溶解难溶性磷酸盐；分泌酶 Secretes organic acids, releases soil phosphorus, dissolves insoluble phosphates; secretes enzymes	释放出土壤磷素从而被植物吸收利用 Release of soil phosphorus for use by plants
解钾菌剂 Potassium bactericide	胶质芽孢杆菌、环状芽孢杆菌、土壤芽孢杆菌等 <i>Bacillus mucilaginosus, Bacillus circulans, Bacillus edaphicus</i> , etc.	产生有机酸、氨基酸酸溶作用；有机酸、氨基酸的荚膜多糖的络合作用 Produce organic acid, amino acid acid dissolution; Complexation of polysaccharide of capsule of organic acid, amino acid	分解硅酸盐矿物，使土壤中难溶性转变为可溶态的钾；促进植物根系分泌植物生长所需激素 Decomposition of silicate minerals, the soil insoluble into soluble potassium; Promote plant roots to secrete hormones needed for plant growth
硅酸盐菌剂 Silicate bacteria	胶质芽孢杆菌等 <i>Bacillus mucilaginosus</i> etc.	产生有机酸、氨基酸、多糖、激素 Produce organic acids, amino acids, polysaccharides, hormones	溶磷、释钾和固氮功能；疏松土壤、分解硅钙硫硼钼锌铁等，改善土壤肥力；抑制植物病原菌生长 Functions of dissolving phosphorus, releasing potassium and fixing nitrogen; Loose soil, decompose silicon, calcium, sulfur, boron, molybdenum, zinc and iron, improve soil fertility; Inhibit the growth of plant pathogens
联合固氮菌 Combined azotobacter	肠杆菌、芽孢菌属、固氮菌属、产碱菌属等 <i>Enterobacter, Bacillus, Azotobacter, Alcaligenes</i> , etc.	刺激植物内源激素的产生，对植物病原菌竞争抑制 Stimulate the production of endogenous plant hormones, plant pathogen competition inhibition	促进根系生长发育，提高根系吸收养分的能力，增加作物产量 Promote root growth and development, improve the ability of root to absorb nutrients, increase crop yield
菌根菌剂 Mycorrhizal fungi	丛枝菌根真菌、外生菌根真菌等 Arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) fungi, ectomycorrhizal (VM) fungi, etc.	分泌植物促生物质等 Plant-promoting biomass, etc.	吸收高浓度重金属；吸收磷、氮等元素传递给宿主植物 Absorption of high concentrations of heavy metals; absorption of phosphorus, nitrogen and other elements passed to host plants

表 3 土壤主要功能酶类

Table 3 Main functional enzymes in soil

类型 Category	作用 Function	土壤酶 Soil enzyme
氧化还原酶类 Oxidoreductases	酶促氧化还原反应 Enzymatic redox reaction	脱氢酶、过氧化氢酶、过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶、硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原酶等 Dehydrogenase, catalase, peroxidase, polyphenol oxidase, nitrate reductase, nitrite reductase, etc
水解酶类 Hydrolase	酶促化合物分子键的水解、裂解反应 Hydrolysis and cleavage of molecular bonds of enzymatic compounds	蔗糖酶、淀粉酶、脲酶、蛋白酶、磷酸酶、多磷酸酶等 Invertase, amylase, urease, protease, phosphatase, polyphosphatase, etc
转移酶类 Transferases	酶促化学基团分子间或分子内的转移，并产生化学键的能量传递的反应 An enzymatic transfer of chemical groups between molecules or within a molecule, and energy transfer reactions that produce chemical bonds	转氨酶、果聚糖蔗糖酶、转糖苷酶等 Transaminase, fructan sucrase, transglycosidase, etc
裂合酶类 Lyases	酶促有机化合物的各种化学基在双键处的非水解裂解或加成反应 Non-hydrolytic cleavage or addition reaction of various chemical groups of enzymatic organic compounds at double bonds	天门冬氨酸脱羧酶、谷氨酸脱羧酶、色氨酸脱羧酶 Aspartate decarboxylase, glutamate decarboxylase, tryptophan decarboxylase

壤中可溶性有机氮的含量，其中氯化苦处理增加量最大，较对照增加 58.67%，1,3-二氯丙烯增加量(6.87%)最少，这与 Yan 等^[42]研究结果相似。颜冬冬等^[43]发现，经熏蒸剂处理后，土壤中有效磷和速效钾的含量均有一定增加，但土壤有

机质含量和 pH 值变化不大。有研究表明：经多功能木霉菌肥处理后，土壤 pH 值及有机质、碱解氮、有效磷和有效钾含量均有不同程度的增加^[44]；枯草芽孢杆菌 SNB-86 菌肥处理可显著提高连作土壤中蔗糖酶、脲酶、过氧化氢酶和中性磷酸酶的

活性^[45]; 将微生物菌肥应用于植烟土壤中, 发现土壤基本养分含量及 pH 值提高, 土壤容重降低, 总孔隙度提高^[46]。

卜东欣等^[47]发现, 威百亩中、低剂量处理(5.64、11.29、22.57 和 45.14 mg/kg)对土壤蔗糖酶的活性表现为激活-抑制-激活-恢复的趋势, 高剂量处理(90.28 和 180.56 mg/kg)则表现为抑制-激活-恢复趋势。威百亩熏蒸剂对土壤脲酶活性表现出抑制作用, 剂量越高, 抑制率越大, 这与米国全等^[48]研究结果一致。威百亩、棉隆熏蒸对脲酶均表现出先抑制后激活的趋势。总体来看, 随微生物菌肥的施入, 熏蒸后土壤酶活性是可恢复的, 不会对农作物的生长发育及土壤环境造成严重危害。与对照和护根宝处理相比, 木霉菌肥对番茄轮作的改良效果更为明显, 同时能够改善连作土壤理化性状, 提高土壤酶活性^[49]。棉隆处理初期可显著降低土壤脲酶活性, 后期活性逐渐上升, 这与陈丹丹等^[50]的研究结果一致。在 25 d 时, 棉隆结合生物有机肥处理脲酶活性恢复到对照水平。米国全等^[48]研究中发现, 土壤在用威百亩、石灰氮和棉隆熏蒸后加入生物菌肥(金汇生物菌肥和 ETS 生物菌肥), 土壤酶活性都趋于恢复和提升状态, 且均增加了番茄的产量。

熏蒸剂与生物菌肥的共同作用下能够使土壤快速形成更利于植物生长的土壤微环境。

3 微生物菌肥和土壤熏蒸剂对土壤微生物群落及功能基因的影响

土壤经熏蒸剂处理后, 初期会使土壤中的细菌、真菌和放线菌的数量降低, 后期细菌与放线菌数量会恢复达到或超过对照水平, 但真菌数量仍显著降低。Ibekwe 等^[51]研究发现, 施用溴甲烷、异硫氰酸甲酯、1,3-二氯丙烯和氯化苦后, 土壤中的微生物活性在施用后 7 d 严重被抑制, 其中溴甲烷的影响最大, 而 1,3-二氯丙烯的影响最小。卜东欣等^[47]研究发现, 威百亩对土壤细菌和放线菌均表现出抑制-激活-恢复的趋势。培养后期, 对放线菌的激活率达 180.77% (40 d), 细菌的激活率达 293.61% (30 d), 而对土壤真菌则表现出强烈的抑制作用。Li 等^[52]采用高通量测序方法对用氯化苦处理过的土壤微生物进行聚类分析, 发现细菌群落多样性显著降低, 并且主要种群发生了变化。曹云等^[53]采用棉隆熏蒸与微生物有机肥

联用使用防治西瓜枯萎病, 发现棉隆熏蒸结合微生物有机肥对土壤真菌的影响最大, 荧光定量 PCR 试验结果显示, 每克干土中的真菌数量由 9.82×10^7 拷贝数减少到 3.75×10^5 拷贝数, 但其对细菌的影响较小。而将棉隆与海藻菌肥联合施用, 可增加土壤中细菌的数量, 降低真菌数量, 从而增加了土壤中细菌与真菌的比值; 棉隆熏蒸与微生物有机肥联合防控比其与普通有机肥联合防控的效果更佳^[54]。此外, 有研究表明, 微生物菌肥施用于辣椒土壤可提高土壤微生物群落 Shannon、Simpson 和 McIntosh 指数^[55]。

Fang 等^[56-57]采用二甲基二硫和异硫氰酸烯丙酯处理土壤, 结果显示, 土壤中 16S rRNA 与氮循环功能基因丰度显著下降, 59 d 后恢复对照水平; 1,3-二氯丙烯处理对 *nifH* (固氮基因)、*nxrB* (亚硝酸盐氧化酶)、*napA* 与 *qnorB* (反硝化基因) 基因有显著影响。威百亩不仅能降低土壤中细菌和真菌数量, 同时还能抑制 *nifH*、AOAamoA (古菌氨单加氧酶)、*nosZ*、*nirS*、*narG* (反硝化基因) 的表达^[58-60]。Shen 等^[61]采用定量 PCR 和高通量测序研究发现, 将生物菌肥应用到用氨熏蒸后的土壤中, 可形成独特的土壤微生物群落, 在降低细菌、真菌多样性的同时增加了香蕉生物量, 可将香蕉枯萎病的发病率降低约 55%。Deng 等^[62]发现, 碳酸氢铵熏蒸结合施用有机肥料可直接降低根际土壤中 *Ralstonia* 丰度, 虽然熏蒸处理对土壤微生物群落组成的影响强于有机肥料输入的影响, 但是抑制青枯菌丰度、改变根系微生物群落的结构是两者共同驱动的。用碳酸氢铵或石灰进行土壤熏蒸能够强烈抑制西瓜枯萎病菌; 熏蒸后施入微生物有机肥可以增加有益菌的定殖, 同时重建了土壤微生物群落并且提高了西瓜的产量^[63]。

4 结论与展望

高附加值农作物连作障碍引起的土传病害不仅降低了作物的产量、农产品的品质, 而且恶化了土壤微生态环境, 导致土壤病原物富集、土壤酸化、盐渍化、植株的自毒作用和土壤微生物群落结构失衡等。土壤属于复杂系统, 土壤微生态包括有生命特征的微生物、昆虫等, 也包括无生命的土壤颗粒、无机离子、蛋白质、核酸、腐殖质等。研究者在研究土壤微生态环境的变化时通常从土壤物理性状(颗粒大小、有效孔隙度、容

重、含水量等)、土壤营养状况(有机质、有效磷、速效钾、铵态氮、硝态氮等)、影响土壤生化进程的各类土壤酶及土壤微生物种类、群落结构多样性、功能多样性和生物量等方面来研究。用微生物菌肥处理熏蒸后的土壤,能够在一定时间内增加土壤肥力,但对土壤pH值和电导率影响不大。微生物菌肥对土壤酶的影响取决于土壤酶的种类,但随着时间的延长土壤酶的浓度会恢复到未处理时的水平。土壤熏蒸剂会降低土壤微生物的多样性,尤其会降低土壤病原物的丰度,微生物菌肥的加入则可为土壤注入有益微生物,而这些微生物在熏蒸后土壤的“纯净”环境中更宜存活,更易定殖,由此可见,微生物菌肥和土壤熏蒸剂可共同重塑土壤微生态环境。影响微生物菌肥对熏蒸后土壤微生态重塑的因素包括土壤熏蒸剂的种类、微生物菌肥种类、土壤病害程度、土壤肥力(理化性质)以及土壤微生物种群结构多样性等。

土壤微生物群落结构、功能多样性以及其与土壤理化性质相关性研究能够更加深入解析土壤微生态变化。为此,深入研究微生物菌肥对熏蒸后土壤理化性质和土壤微生物群落的影响,将有利于解析熏蒸后健康土壤在微生物菌肥介导下对土壤微生态重塑机制,同时为土传病害的健康防治提供新的途径;深入研究微生物菌肥对熏蒸后土壤结构的改善机制有利于发现土壤肥力状况的演变过程。微生物菌肥代替化肥,不仅起到肥料作用而且能够防虫防病,对形成绿色生态可持续农业发展形态具有重要意义。

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