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厌氧还原土壤灭菌法抑制西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌

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摘要: 西瓜枯萎病是由西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌引起的世界性土传病害, 目前尚未找到抑制尖孢镰刀菌的最有效方法。本研究用厌氧还原土壤灭菌法处理西瓜连作土壤, 试验设8个处理: 不添加物料不加水处理(对照)、只淹水处理、少量稻草+淹水处理、高量稻草+淹水处理、少量玉米秸秆+淹水处理、高量玉米秸秆+淹水处理、高量稻草+饱和水处理、高量玉米秸秆+饱和水处理, 测定处理后土壤的理化性质及土壤中可培养微生物数量。结果显示: 添加有机物料加水处理的土壤氧化还原电位、尖孢镰刀菌数及NO₃⁻-N、SO₄²⁻含量均显著低于对照, 且其pH值均显著高于对照, 而电导率和NH₄⁺-N含量与对照相比变化不显著。可见, 厌氧还原土壤灭菌法可有效调节土壤理化性质, 抑制西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌。

关键词: 厌氧还原土壤灭菌法; 连作障碍; 尖孢镰刀菌

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Anaerobic soil disinfection, an effective way to control watermelon fusarium wilt caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*

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Abstract: Watermelon fusarium wilt is a typical worldwide soil-borne disease induced by *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*, and no effective method has been found to control it. In this study, anaerobic soil disinfection was applied to treat continuous cropping watermelon soil. Eight treatments were set in the experiment, which were no materials and no water(control), flooding only, a small amount of rice straw plus flooding, a large amount of rice straw plus flooding, a small amount of corn stalk plus flooding, a large amount of corn stalk plus flooding, a large amount of rice straw plus saturated water, and a large amount of corn stalk plus saturated water. The physical and chemical parameters and microbial quantity in the treated soil were determined. The results showed that oxidation-reduction potential, population of *Fusarium oxysporum* and concentrations of NO₃⁻-N and SO₄²⁻ in the treated soils were significantly lower than those in control, whereas the pH values were significantly higher. The electrical conductivity and NH₄⁺-N concentrations were close. This study indicated that the method of anaerobic reduction soil disinfection could effectively regulate the physico-chemical properties and suppress *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum* in soil.

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Key words: anaerobic soil disinfection; continuous cropping obstacle; *Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *niveum*

西瓜在中国夏季水果中占有十分重要的地位,

其种植面积和产量约占世界的^{1/2}^[1-5],随着西瓜生产的产业化、规模化发展,西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌引起的西瓜枯萎病日渐突出。西瓜枯萎病防治方法,主要有曝晒土壤^[6]、嫁接^[7]、药剂熏蒸土壤^[7]、高温闷棚杀菌^[8]、深翻改土^[9]、与其他作物套作或间作^[10]、秸秆反应堆技术^[11]、施用生物有机肥^[12]、生物制剂^[13]、生物防治^[14]、加强作物残余物管理和有机改良^[15]等,但均未能有效地抑制西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌。

21世纪初在日本^[16]和荷兰^[17]分别独立发展起来的厌氧还原土壤灭菌法,目前在日本^[16,18-26]、荷兰^[17,27-28]、美国^[29-32]和意大利^[33]得到广泛运用和发展,但各国对该方法命名不尽相同。在日本叫生物土壤灭菌法(Biological soil disinfection, BSD),也称还原土壤灭菌法(Reductive soil disinfection, RSD);在荷兰叫生物土壤灭菌法,也称厌氧土壤灭菌法(Anaerobic soil disinfection, ASD);在美国称之为厌氧土壤灭菌法^[19]。厌氧还原土壤灭菌法基本步骤是:在土壤中添加易分解的有机物料(常用有机物料有芸苔、麦麸、米糠、糖浆等),灌溉淹水,上覆不透气塑料薄膜,密封3周,创造强还原土壤环境,达到改良土壤理化性质和杀灭土传植物病原菌目的^[16,26]。

本研究采用厌氧还原土壤灭菌法,试图抑制土壤中西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌,使得短时间内土壤中西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌(FON)数量下降,从而达到防治西瓜枯萎病的目的。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

本研究于2013年3月,在蚌埠市李楼乡张巷村采集连作10年西瓜土约18 kg,用于土壤处理试验。稻草和玉米秸秆分别取自蚌埠市李楼乡张巷村和凤阳县临淮镇南小庄,粉碎成粉末后用于土壤处理,稻草和玉米秸秆碳、氮含量如表1所示。

表1 稻草和玉米秸秆碳、氮含量

Table 1 The carbon and nitrogen contents in rice straw and corn stalk

有机物料	总氮(g/kg)	总碳(g/kg)	碳氮比
稻草	14.54	337.15	23.19
玉米秸秆	19.83	348.73	17.59

1.2 处理方法

根据厌氧还原土壤灭菌法,试验共设8个处理:不添加物料不加水处理(对照)、只淹水处理、少量稻草+淹水处理、高量稻草+淹水处理、少量玉米秸秆+淹水处理、高量玉米秸秆+淹水处理、高量稻草+饱和水处理、高量玉米秸秆+饱和水处理,其中,少量稻草、玉米秸秆用量均为0.35%(质量比),高量稻草、玉米秸秆均为0.70%(质量比),30℃恒温箱密封培养,每组设3个平行样,总共24份处理样品,每份处理土壤样品平均为0.75 kg。每5 d取样分析1次,共取样6次。

1.3 土壤可培养微生物分析

细菌、放线菌、真菌和尖孢镰刀菌分别采用牛肉膏蛋白胨琼脂培养基、高氏1号培养基、孟加拉红培养基^[34]、改良Komada's培养基^[35],30℃恒温培养,细菌培养2 d后平板涂布计数法计数,放线菌、尖孢镰刀菌和真菌培养4 d后平板涂布计数法计数。

1.4 土壤理化性质分析

土壤铵态氮、硝态氮用2 mol/L的KCl溶液提取(2 mol/L KCl溶液与土壤比为5:1),连续流动仪(Skalar San++, Holland)测定;硫酸根离子用去离子水提取(水土比为5:1),离子色谱(Thermo Dionex ICS 1100, USA)测定;氧化还原电位(Eh)(原位监测)、pH值(水土比为2.5:1.0)用METTLER TOLEDO SevenCompact pH/Lon氧化还原电位仪(Mettler S220K, Switzerland)测定;电导率(Ec,水土比为5:1)用DDS-320型电导率仪(上海大普仪器有限公司生产)测定。

1.5 数据分析

数据用Microsoft Excel2003处理,并用SPSS16.0软件进行差异显著性分析。

2 结果

2.1 土壤氧化还原电位(Eh)、pH值、电导率(Ec)的变化

添加有机物料淹水,30℃恒温密封培养,可降低土壤Eh值^[15],培养1 d后,除对照和只淹水处理的土壤Eh值为正值外,其他各处理的Eh值均为负值,但这些负值均高于-100 mV,属弱还原环境。培养5 d后,除对照和只淹水处理的土壤Eh值仍为正值外,其他各处理样品的Eh值全部是负值,均低于

-100 mV, 属强还原环境(图1)。厌氧还原土壤灭菌法可调节土壤pH值^[36-40], 培养20 d时, 各处理样品的pH值均显著高于对照pH值, 之后各处理土壤样品pH值虽有所降低, 但仍显著高于对照(图2)。在整个培养过程中, 对照和各处理土壤样品的电导率(E_c)值, 多在0.10 ms/cm上下波动(图3)。

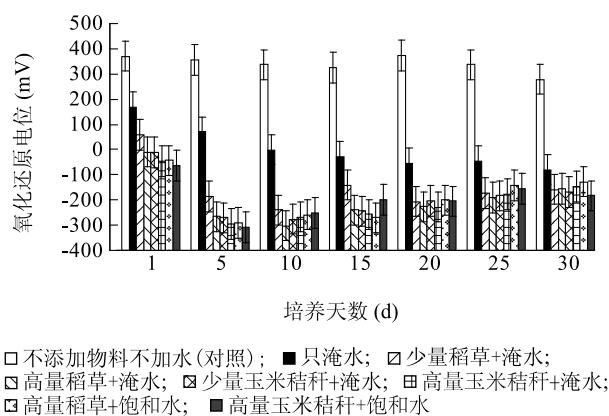


图1 不同处理下土壤氧化还原电位的变化

Fig. 1 The changes of redox potentials in differently treated soils

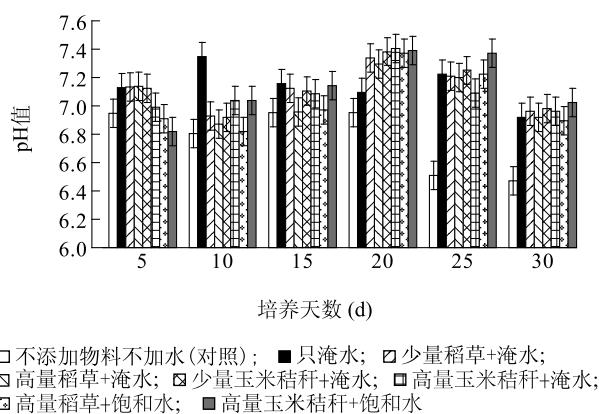


图2 不同处理下土壤pH值的变化

Fig. 2 The changes of pH values in differently treated soils

2.2 土壤中硝态氮(NO_3^- -N)、铵态氮(NH_4^+ -N)、硫酸根离子(SO_4^{2-})浓度的变化

各处理样品中 NO_3^- -N 含量均显著低于对照(图4), 这主要是由于添加有机物料刺激了微生物活性而降低了土壤中 O_2 含量^[40-41], 创造了强还原环境; 强还原环境促进了反硝化作用, 使 NO_3^- -N 向 N_2O 和 N_2 转化, 大大降低了土壤中的 NO_3^- -N 含量^[37]。还

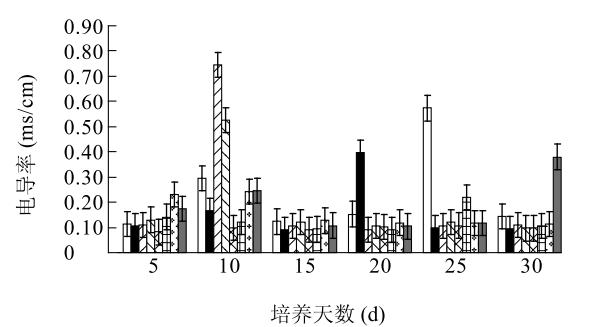


图3 不同处理下土壤电导率的变化

Fig. 3 The changes of electrical conductivities in differently treated soils

原条件下 SO_4^{2-} 还原生成 H_2S ^[38], 各处理样品中 SO_4^{2-} 含量均显著低于对照样品中的 SO_4^{2-} 含量(图4)。整个培养过程中, 各处理样品中 NH_4^+ -N 含量均高于对照, 可能与有机物料矿化作用有关^[36-37]。各处理样品中氯离子(Cl^-)含量与对照相比, 差异均不显著。

2.3 土壤可培养微生物数量的变化

由于所采集的西瓜连作土壤源自西瓜水稻轮作土(即每年各种一季西瓜和水稻), 此次取的土是在水稻种植收获完成后的稻田土, 该连作10年西瓜土壤中尖孢镰刀菌含量达1 g 土 $\times 10^4$ CFU, 高于1 g 土 $\times 10^3$ CFU 的治病临界浓度^[42]。经过处理后, 只淹水处理土壤样品中尖孢镰刀菌数量与对照相比, 在整个处理过程中变化不大, 而其他处理中尖孢镰刀菌含量均显著低于对照和只淹水处理(图5)。真菌数量在整个处理过程中呈递减趋势, 但各处理与对照相比, 差异均不显著。

3 讨论

厌氧还原土壤灭菌法杀灭土壤中土传病原菌的可能机理有: 强还原环境^[17], 有机物料厌氧腐解产生的乙酸、丁酸和丙酸等有机酸^[24] 及 NH_3 和 H_2S ^[38-39] 等挥发性物质对病原菌具有毒害作用, 还原条件下形成的 Fe^{2+} 和 Mn^{2+} 离子是抑制尖孢镰刀菌的诱导因子^[23], 能有效地抑制土传病原菌。厌氧还原土壤灭菌法处理后的土壤pH值升高, 对于酸性土壤的改良具有很好的效果^[38-39], 低 Eh 和高 pH 值可使土壤有益菌增加, 尖孢镰刀菌减少。已有的

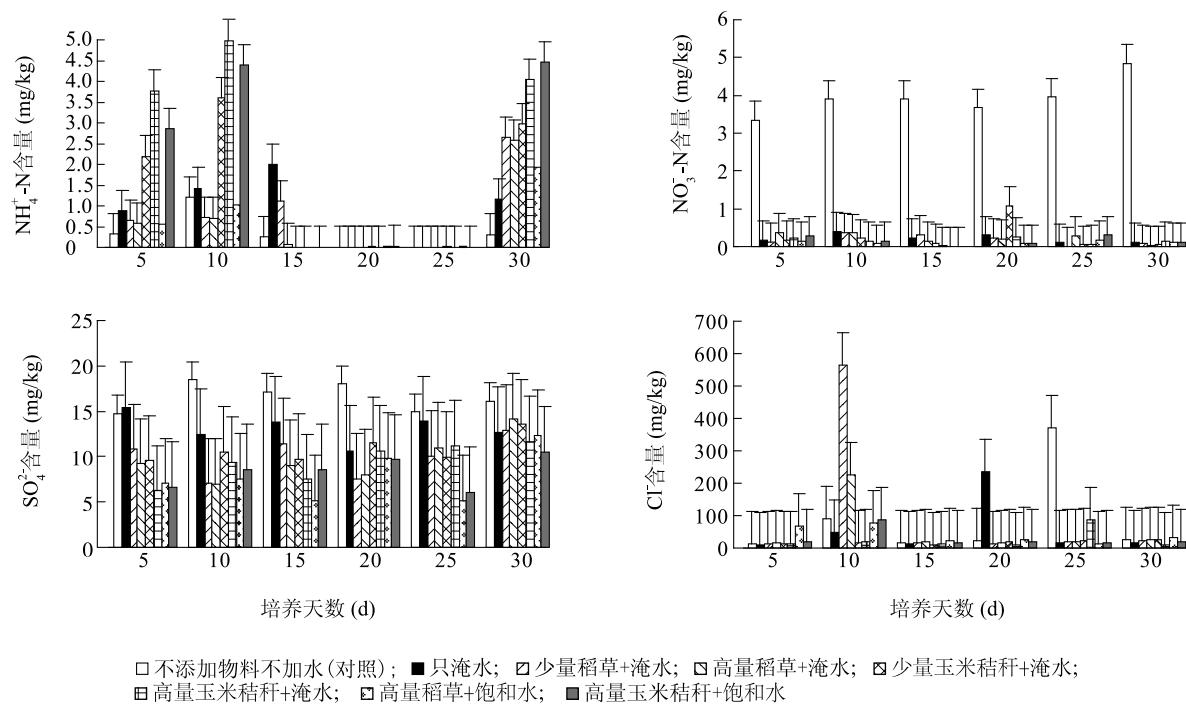


图4 土壤中主要离子浓度的变化

Fig. 4 The changes of main ion concentrations in differently treated soils

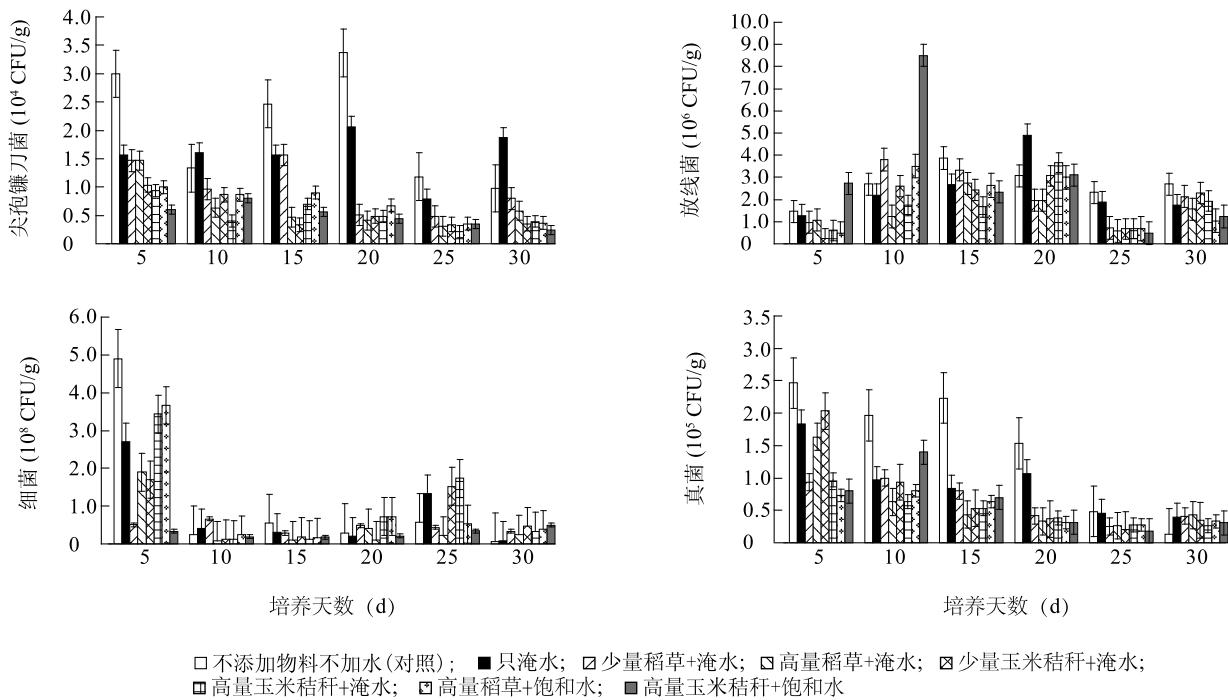


图5 土壤微生物数量的变化

Fig. 5 The microbiological changes in differently treated soils

研究结果表明, 厌氧还原土壤灭菌法能有效地抑制

西红柿专化型尖孢镰刀菌 (*Fusarium oxysporum* f.

sp. *Lycopersici*), 青枯雷尔氏菌 (*Ralstonia solanacearum*)^[22]、棉花根腐病菌 (*Phytophthora cactorum*)^[43] 及香蕉专化型尖孢镰刀菌 (*Fusarium oxysporum* f. sp. *Cubense*)^[44]。

本研究使用的有机物料为稻草和玉米秸秆,二者对土壤 *Eh*、pH 值的影响及对尖孢镰刀菌抑制作用的差异不显著;采用淹水和饱和水处理对土壤真菌和尖孢镰刀菌的抑制作用及对土壤理化性质影响来看效果都很好,就节约水资源而言,饱和水处理可节约大量水资源,而且使用起来也比较便利。2 种不同有机物料对土壤 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 、 $\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$ 影响的差异性不显著,就同一处理方法、同一处理时段而言,均表现出相似的变化规律,但用玉米秸秆处理后的土壤 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 含量略高于稻草处理的土壤,这与玉米秸秆的碳氮比值较稻草低有关,另外,在处理西瓜连作土壤防治西瓜枯萎病时,可因地制宜,就地取材,选取最便利的有机物料。就同一种有机物料而言,高量稻草(或玉米秸秆)较低量稻草(或玉米秸秆)对尖孢镰刀菌的抑制效果更好。以上结果表明,厌氧还原土壤灭菌法处理西瓜连作土壤,可抑制西瓜专化型尖孢镰刀菌。

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