

DOI: 10.11829/j.issn.1001-0629.2020-0377

李法喜, 段廷玉. 土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖及 AM 真菌对蒺藜苜蓿生长及土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响. 草业科学, 2021, 38(7): 1310-1318.

LI F X, DUAN T Y. Effects of soil disturbance, residue application, and arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) symbiosis on growth of *Medicago truncatula* and soil water-stable aggregates. Pratacultural Science, 2021, 38(7): 1310-1318.

土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖及 AM 真菌对蒺藜苜蓿生长及土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响

李法喜, 段廷玉

(兰州大学草地农业生态系统国家重点实验室 / 兰州大学农业农村部草牧业创新重点实验室 /
兰州大学草地农业科技学院, 甘肃 兰州 730020)

摘要: AM 真菌-植物共生体在农业生态系统中扮演着重要角色, 容易受到耕作和秸秆覆盖等农业措施的影响。本研究以小麦 (*Triticum aestivum*)、蒺藜苜蓿 (*Medicago truncatula*) 为对象, 模拟田间小麦→苜蓿轮作系统, 探究了土壤干扰/不干扰以及秸秆覆盖/不覆盖处理下不同 AM 真菌及其组合对蒺藜苜蓿生长及土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响。结果表明: 1) AM 真菌和蒺藜苜蓿的不同组合对土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖的响应存在差异性; 2) 土壤干扰会抑制 AM 真菌对蒺藜苜蓿的生长和磷吸收的促进作用, 土壤干扰可影响 AM 真菌, 进而影响蒺藜苜蓿; 3) 秸秆覆盖提高了蒺藜苜蓿生长和磷吸收; 4) AM 真菌总体上增加了土壤水稳定性团聚体含量, 土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对土壤团聚体的影响, 因土壤团聚体颗粒直径大小而异。综上所述, 在田间条件下, 适宜的 AM 真菌、免耕以及秸秆还田有利于改善土壤结构、减少水土流失和提高作物产量。

关键词: 丛枝菌根真菌; 耕作; 秸秆还田; 蒺藜苜蓿; 小麦; 土壤结构; 土壤团聚体

文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1001-0629(2021)07-1310-09

Effects of soil disturbance, residue application, and arbuscular mycorrhizal (AM) symbiosis on growth of *Medicago truncatula* and soil water-stable aggregates

LI Faxi, DUAN Tingyu

(State Key Laboratory of Grassland Agro-ecosystems / Key Laboratory of Grassland Livestock Industry Innovation,
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs / College of Pastoral Agriculture Science and Technology,
Lanzhou University, Lanzhou 730020, Gansu, China)

Abstract: Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF)-plant symbiosis plays an important role in agricultural ecosystems but is easily affected by agricultural practices such as tillage and plant residue retention. In this study, the effects of different AMF and their combinations on the growth of *Medicago truncatula* and soil water-stable aggregates (SWA) under soil disturbance/non-disturbance and residue application/non-application were investigated by simulating a crop rotation system of wheat (*Triticum aestivum*) followed by alfalfa (*M. truncatula*). The results showed that 1) the responses of AMF and *M. truncatula* symbiosis to soil disturbance and residue application were different. 2) The growth rate and phosphorus absorption of *M. truncatula* promoted by AMF were inhibited by soil disturbance, which had a negative effect on AMF. 3) The growth rate and P absorption of *M. truncatula* were improved by residue application. 4) AMF improved the content of

收稿日期: 2020-07-11 接受日期: 2021-01-13

基金项目: 国家绿肥产业技术体系(CARS-22); 国家牧草产业技术体系(CARS-34)

第一作者: 李法喜(1996-), 男, 湖南蓝山人, 在读硕士生, 研究方向为植物病理学。E-mail: lifx19@lzu.edu.cn

通信作者: 段廷玉(1976-), 男, 甘肃靖远人, 教授, 博士, 研究方向为植物病理学。E-mail: duanty@lzu.edu.cn

SWA, and the influence of soil disturbance and residue application on SWA depended on the diameter of the soil aggregates. In conclusion, the proper application of AMF, no-till, and residue had the potential to improve soil structure, reduce water and soil loss, and increase crop yield under field conditions.

Keywords: arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi; tillage; straw application; *Medicago truncatula*; *Triticum aestivum*; soil structure; soil aggregates

Corresponding author: DUAN Tingyu E-mail: duanty@lzu.edu.cn

丛枝菌根(arbuscular mycorrhizal, AM)真菌能与多种作物共生,可为宿主植物提供一系列益处,如提高作物抗逆性(抗病、抗旱、抗盐碱、抗虫等)、增强作物对土壤养分的利用率以及促进植物生长^[1-5]。此外,自然界中广泛存在的AM真菌在草地生态系统中有着不可替代的作用,它们不仅能够通过改善宿主特性提高植物的生存能力,缓解植被因各种不利因素造成的退化,而且能够建立植物-土壤之间的物质转移轨道,进而影响整个生态系统的功能性^[6-7]。因此,AM真菌成为当前生态农业的热点。

不同耕作方式引起不同程度的土壤扰动会使根际土壤微生物群落结构发生显著变化^[8]。作为土壤微生物群落的重要组成部分,AM真菌也会因土壤干扰而受到影响。密集耕作会降低AM真菌物种丰富度、孢子密度和AM真菌侵染率,而少耕或免耕则会促进菌根定植,从而增加植物对P的吸收,提高植物生物量^[9-11]。同样的,秸秆覆盖也会对AM真菌产生显著影响,其原理在于提高了土壤有机物含量,改善了微生物的生存环境,从而提高了AM真菌在土壤中的丰度,促进了菌根的定植^[12]。

不同耕作方式会影响土壤结构的稳定性,土壤干扰会显著影响土壤团聚体的分布和含量^[13],相比之下,免耕则有利于土壤团聚体的形成和土壤结构的保持^[14],因为降低土壤干扰可以改善土壤微生物群落结构以及提高土壤的有机质含量^[15]。使用秸秆覆盖也有利于土壤结构的发展和土壤养分的保持,秸秆还田显著提高了团聚体在土壤中的比例,秸秆降解过程中释放的养分对土壤团聚体的形成有着直接和间接的促进作用^[16]。

土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对土壤团聚体的影响与其对土壤微生物群落结构和多样性的影响息息相关^[17]。以往的研究多倾向于单一的土壤干扰或秸秆覆盖处理对土壤结构或土壤微生物群落的影响,而对于土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖两种因素对AM真菌-植物共

生体以及土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响则少有报道。本试验研究了土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖和AM真菌对豆科模式植物蒺藜苜蓿(*Medicago truncatula*)生长以及土壤水稳定性团聚体形成的影响,以期为田间条件下利用保护性耕作(免耕和秸秆还田)促进AM真菌-作物共生体的形成、提高农业生产力和维持土壤结构提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

植物材料为小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)和蒺藜苜蓿。试验所用AM真菌有两种,分别为根内球囊霉(*Glomus intraradices*)和珍珠巨孢囊霉(*Gigaspora margarita*)。试验用粗沙:细沙为3:1的沙(90%)+土(10%)混合物,试验所用土壤和沙子用高压灭菌器灭菌,灭菌温度为121℃,灭菌1 h,24 h后,再次灭菌1 h。冷却后,置于110℃烘箱烘干。试验所用土壤和沙子的pH和速效磷含量如表1所列。

表1 供试土壤pH和速效磷含量

Table 1 pH and available phosphorus of the tested soil

成分 Composition	速效磷(干土) Available phosphorus (dry soil)/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	pH
细沙 Fine sand	4~6	6.9
粗沙 Coarse sand	5~7	6.8
土壤 Soil	10~12	6.9
沙+土混合物 Sand + soil mix	6~7	6.9

1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 小麦生长试验

将140 g AM真菌接种物和1260 g沙土混合物装入塑料花盆中,设置4种接种处理:根内球囊霉、珍珠巨孢囊霉、根内球囊霉+珍珠巨孢囊霉和不接种处理(NM)。每个接种处理20盆,每盆为一个重

复,共4个处理,共计80盆。按照段廷玉^[18]所述方法进行小麦种子发芽前处理。发芽后,将其移至花盆内,每盆4株,7d后,留2株生长一致的定栽。70d后,齐地面剪取地上部分,称茎重和穗重。取2g粉碎用于P含量测定,剩余秸秆,用作秸秆覆盖处理。

1.2.2 蕨藜苜蓿生长试验

取足量蕨藜苜蓿种子,用浓硫酸打破种子休眠。然后用3% NaClO溶液浸泡90s,再用无菌水冲洗5次。将其摆放在含有湿滤纸的培养皿内,每个培养皿摆放30粒。在黑暗条件下,置于25℃下培养2d。收获小麦后,4个接种处理均保留一半不干扰处理(NR,共40盆),另一半进行土壤干扰处理(共40盆)。干扰时,将小麦根剪碎后与捏碎后的土壤充分混合。4个接种处理在土壤干扰和不干扰处理下各取5盆(共40盆),每盆用4g小麦秸秆覆盖(R)。每盆加入200mL磷含量为10mg·kg⁻¹的KH₂PO₄溶液,以满足蕨藜苜蓿生长养分需求。

1.3 测量指标

AM真菌侵染率:植物根在洗去土壤后,取0.1~0.2g,用Giovannetti和Mosse^[19]所述方法测定丛枝菌根菌侵染率。

表2 小麦AM真菌侵染率、茎干重、穗干重、磷含量

Table 2 Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) infection rate, stem dry weight, grain dry weight, and phosphorus content of wheat

处理 Treatment	AM真菌侵染率 AMF infection rate/%	茎干重 Stem dry weight/g	穗干重 Grain dry weight/g	磷含量 Phosphorus content/(mg·g ⁻¹)
不接种 Non-mycorrhizal	0.00 ± 0.00c	3.33 ± 0.08a	3.33 ± 0.07a	0.25 ± 0.02a
根内球囊霉 <i>Glomus intraradices</i>	77.00 ± 0.04a	2.18 ± 0.02d	1.98 ± 0.03d	0.21 ± 0.02a
珍珠巨孢囊霉 <i>Gigaspora margarita</i>	32.00 ± 0.04b	2.94 ± 0.04b	2.38 ± 0.04b	0.25 ± 0.05a
混合接种 Mixed	69.00 ± 0.03a	2.41 ± 0.06c	2.30 ± 0.02c	0.19 ± 0.02a

同列不同小写字母表示AM真菌处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$)。

Different lowercase letters within the same column indicate significant differences between AMF treatments at the 0.05 level.

2.2 蕨藜苜蓿生物量

土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖以及接种AM真菌均对蕨藜苜蓿生物量造成了影响(图1)。与不干扰处理相比,土壤干扰显著降低了接种处理蕨藜苜蓿的茎叶干重($P < 0.05$);与不加秸秆处理相比,秸秆覆盖显著增加了不接种处理以及在不干扰条件下接种根内球囊霉和混合接种处理蕨藜苜蓿的茎叶干重和接种珍珠巨孢囊霉处理的根干重(图1);与不接种处理相比,接种AM真菌显著提高了蕨藜苜蓿的茎

蕨藜苜蓿生物量:蕨藜苜蓿生长14d后,齐地面剪取地上部分,在70℃烘箱内烘2d,测量干重(g)。

磷含量:采用氯酸硫酸消煮法^[20]测定土壤和植物磷含量。

菌丝长度(hyphal length density, HLD):按照文献[21]所述方法测定。

土壤团聚体:按照文献[22]所述方法测定。

1.4 数据分析

数据采用SPSS 17.0软件进行方差分析(ANOVA),应用最小显著性差异法(LSD)对平均数进行比较($P < 0.05$)。

2 结果

2.1 小麦试验结果

与不接种AM真菌(NM)相比,接种AM真菌显著降低了小麦的茎干重和穗干重($P < 0.05$)。从AM真菌侵染率看,根内球囊霉的侵染率最高(77%),其次是混合接种的侵染率(69%),单独接种珍珠巨孢囊霉的侵染率最低(32%)。接种AM真菌未对小麦地上部分磷含量造成影响(表2)。

叶干重和根干重。

2.3 植物组织磷含量

与不接种AM真菌处理相比,接种AM真菌显著提高了植物茎叶及根的磷含量($P < 0.05$),接种根内球囊霉蕨藜苜蓿磷含量最高,其次是混合接种,接种珍珠巨孢囊霉最低。与不干扰处理相比,土壤干扰显著降低了接种根内球囊霉蕨藜苜蓿茎叶和接种珍珠巨孢囊霉蕨藜苜蓿根磷含量。蕨藜苜蓿对磷吸收并未受到秸秆覆盖的影响($P > 0.05$)(图2)。

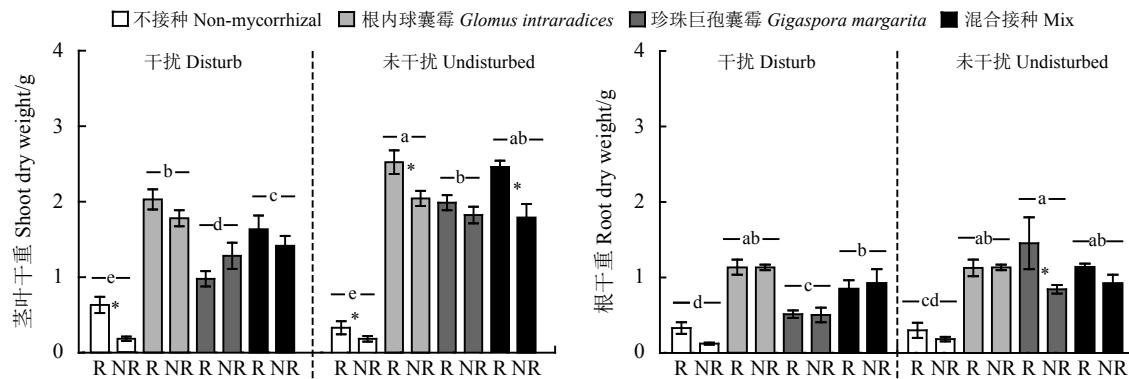


图 1 不同处理蒺藜苜蓿茎叶干重、根干重

Figure 1 Shoot dry weight and root dry weight of *Medicago truncatula* under different treatments

R: 秸秆覆盖; NR: 未加秸秆。不同小写字母表示不同干扰及 AM 真菌组合处理下存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$); * 表示同一土壤干扰及 AM 真菌处理下, 秸秆覆盖与不覆盖处理存在显著差异 ($P < 0.05$); 下图同。

R: residue application; NR: non-residue. Different lowercase letters on the bars indicate significant differences between soil disturbance and arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) combination treatments at the 0.05 level, and * indicate significant differences between residue application and non-residue under the same soil and AMF treatment at the 0.05 level; this is applicable for the following figures as well.

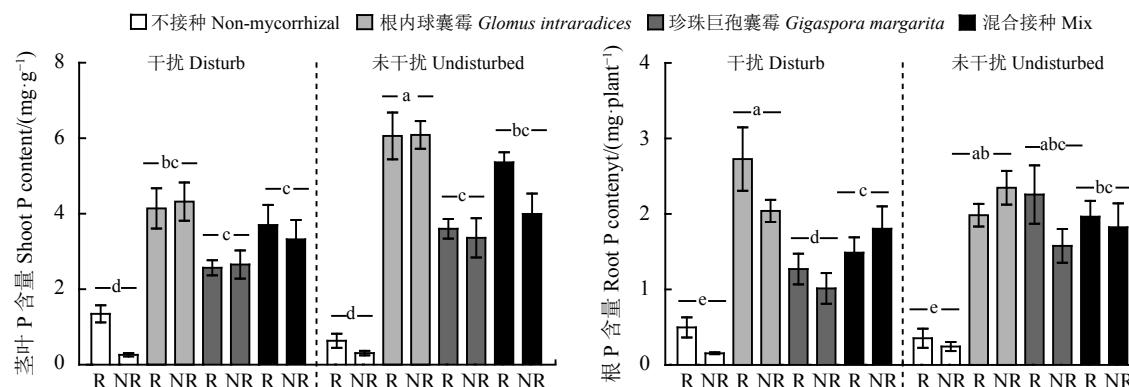


图 2 不同处理蒺藜苜蓿地上、地下组织磷含量

Figure 2 Shoot and root phosphorus content of *Medicago truncatula* under different treatments

2.4 菌丝长度 (HLD)

与不接种处理相比, 接种 AM 真菌显著提高了土壤中的 HLD ($P < 0.05$), 其中, 接种珍珠巨孢囊霉的土壤 HLD 提高幅度最低 (图 3)。HLD 未受到土壤干扰的影响 ($P > 0.05$)。与不加秸秆处理相比, 秸秆覆盖显著提高了混合接种处理的 HLD。

2.5 土壤团聚体

与未接种处理相比, 接种 AM 真菌整体上促进了土壤水稳定性团聚体的形成。所有处理中, 均是 0.5~1 mm 直径的土壤水稳定性团聚体含量最高, >2 mm 直径的土壤水稳定性团聚体含量最低。土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响因其不同直径而异。土壤干扰显著降低了秸秆覆盖条

件下接种珍珠巨孢囊霉处理 >2 mm 直径土壤水稳定性团聚体的含量 ($P < 0.05$), 却显著提高了 0.5~1 mm

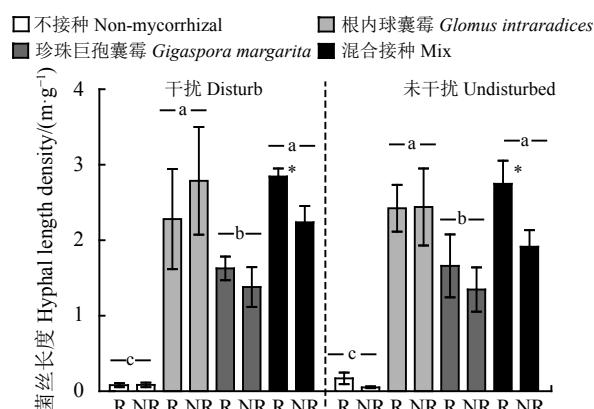


图 3 不同处理的菌丝长度

Figure 3 Hyphal length density under different treatments

直径土壤水稳定性团聚体含量。秸秆覆盖对 $> 2 \text{ mm}$ 直径土壤水稳定性团聚体无显著影响($P > 0.05$), 显著提高了接种根内球囊霉处理下的 $0.5\sim 2 \text{ mm}$ 直径

土壤水稳定性团聚体含量, 却显著降低了接种根内球囊霉 $0.25\sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 直径土壤水稳定性团聚体含量(表3)。

表3 不同处理下土壤水稳定性团聚体分布

Table 3 Composition of different water stable aggregates under different treatments

处理 Treatment		团聚体直径 Diameter				
		$> 2 \text{ mm}$	$1\sim 2 \text{ mm}$	$0.5\sim 1 \text{ mm}$	$0.25\sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$	$< 0.25 \text{ mm}$
<i>根内球囊霉</i> <i>Glomus intraradices</i>	D + R	$5.44 \pm 1.02 \text{ abc}$	$23.85 \pm 1.02 \text{ hi}$	$31.94 \pm 0.64 \text{ cde}$	$24.86 \pm 0.70 \text{ b}$	$13.91 \pm 2.20 \text{ abc}$
	D	$6.16 \pm 1.15 \text{ ab}$	$20.03 \pm 0.41 \text{ j}$	$26.99 \pm 0.63 \text{ g}$	$35.73 \pm 0.67 \text{ a}$	$11.10 \pm 0.61 \text{ bc}$
	ND + R	$6.71 \pm 1.13 \text{ a}$	$26.02 \pm 1.28 \text{ defgh}$	$32.02 \pm 0.45 \text{ cde}$	$25.66 \pm 1.04 \text{ b}$	$9.59 \pm 0.50 \text{ bc}$
	ND	$6.16 \pm 0.80 \text{ ab}$	$22.56 \pm 0.90 \text{ ij}$	$26.60 \pm 1.04 \text{ g}$	$34.65 \pm 0.78 \text{ a}$	$10.03 \pm 0.85 \text{ bc}$
<i>珍珠巨孢囊霉</i> <i>Gigaspora margarita</i>	D + R	$3.34 \pm 0.50 \text{ bcde}$	$28.82 \pm 1.13 \text{ abcde}$	$37.51 \pm 2.17 \text{ a}$	$16.11 \pm 2.73 \text{ e}$	$14.22 \pm 1.42 \text{ ab}$
	D	$2.13 \pm 0.40 \text{ de}$	$30.67 \pm 1.69 \text{ ab}$	$35.57 \pm 1.95 \text{ ab}$	$18.44 \pm 2.16 \text{ de}$	$13.19 \pm 1.23 \text{ abc}$
	ND + R	$6.44 \pm 3.24 \text{ a}$	$29.35 \pm 1.71 \text{ abc}$	$31.39 \pm 1.80 \text{ cde}$	$19.66 \pm 1.69 \text{ cde}$	$13.16 \pm 3.04 \text{ abc}$
	ND	$4.15 \pm 0.75 \text{ abcde}$	$28.89 \pm 0.90 \text{ abcd}$	$34.79 \pm 0.99 \text{ abc}$	$18.78 \pm 2.47 \text{ de}$	$13.38 \pm 2.73 \text{ abc}$
<i>混合接种</i> <i>Mixed</i>	D + R	$3.12 \pm 0.47 \text{ cde}$	$25.10 \pm 0.91 \text{ ghi}$	$31.27 \pm 1.16 \text{ de}$	$23.58 \pm 0.91 \text{ bc}$	$16.94 \pm 2.64 \text{ a}$
	D	$5.44 \pm 0.77 \text{ abc}$	$25.61 \pm 1.10 \text{ fghi}$	$33.05 \pm 0.52 \text{ bcde}$	$22.56 \pm 2.63 \text{ bcd}$	$13.34 \pm 2.51 \text{ abc}$
	ND + R	$4.71 \pm 0.74 \text{ abcd}$	$29.08 \pm 0.75 \text{ abcd}$	$32.48 \pm 0.76 \text{ bcde}$	$21.89 \pm 1.57 \text{ bcd}$	$11.83 \pm 1.90 \text{ bc}$
	ND	$4.88 \pm 0.90 \text{ abcd}$	$27.06 \pm 0.75 \text{ cdefg}$	$34.43 \pm 0.55 \text{ abcd}$	$24.69 \pm 0.60 \text{ b}$	$8.93 \pm 0.41 \text{ c}$
<i>不接种</i> <i>Non-mycorrhizal</i>	D + R	$1.86 \pm 0.39 \text{ d}$	$28.43 \pm 1.31 \text{ bcdef}$	$32.26 \pm 0.50 \text{ bcde}$	$25.51 \pm 0.73 \text{ b}$	$11.95 \pm 0.76 \text{ abc}$
	D	$2.63 \pm 0.72 \text{ cde}$	$26.97 \pm 1.38 \text{ cdefgh}$	$32.49 \pm 0.92 \text{ bcde}$	$26.01 \pm 1.14 \text{ b}$	$11.90 \pm 1.17 \text{ abc}$
	ND + R	$1.54 \pm 0.38 \text{ e}$	$31.90 \pm 1.31 \text{ a}$	$30.83 \pm 1.10 \text{ ef}$	$21.86 \pm 0.88 \text{ bcd}$	$13.87 \pm 1.47 \text{ abc}$
	ND	$1.27 \pm 0.17 \text{ e}$	$25.62 \pm 1.02 \text{ efghi}$	$27.41 \pm 2.37 \text{ fg}$	$33.88 \pm 1.58 \text{ a}$	$11.82 \pm 2.11 \text{ bc}$

D: 干扰; ND: 不干扰; R: 秸秆覆盖; NR: 未加秸秆。不同小写字母表示同一水稳定性团聚体内, 不同土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖及AM真菌处理组合间存在显著差异。

D: soil disturbance; ND: non-disturbance; R: residue application; NR: non-residue. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among the various soil disturbance, residue retention, and AMF combinations within the same diameter of soil water stable aggregates at the 0.05 level.

土壤干扰主要对直径为 $0.5\sim 2 \text{ mm}$ 土壤水稳定性团聚体形成有显著影响($P < 0.05$); 秸秆覆盖主要对直径 $1\sim 2 \text{ mm}$ 和 $0.25\sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 土壤水稳定性团聚体形成有显著影响; 土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对直径 $> 2 \text{ mm}$ 的土壤水稳定性团聚体形成无显著影响($P > 0.05$); 接种AM真菌对直径 $> 0.25 \text{ mm}$ 的土壤水稳定性团聚体形成有显著影响。所有土壤、秸秆覆盖、接种AM真菌均未对直径 $< 0.25 \text{ mm}$ 土壤水稳定性团聚体形成造成显著影响(表4)。

3 讨论

本研究模拟田间条件下的小麦→苜蓿轮作系统, 在温室条件下研究了土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖以及不同AM真菌接种处理对植物生物量、磷吸收以及土壤团聚体的影响。在第1阶段小麦生长试验中, 与接种珍珠巨孢囊霉相比, 接种根内球囊霉和混合接种具有相对较高的AM真菌侵染率, 这和Li等^[23-24]的报道一致, 反映了不同AM真菌对同种宿主植物的侵染能力的差异。

表 4 不同处理的多因素方差分析 *P* 值
Table 4 *P* values of multivariate analysis of variance under different treatments

指标 Indicator	土壤干扰 Soil disturbance (S)	覆盖秸秆 Residue application (R)	接种丛枝菌根菌 Mycorrhizal (M)	交互效应 Interactions			
				S × R	S × M	R × M	S × R × M
茎重 Stem weight	< 0.0001	0.0001	< 0.0001	0.0944	< 0.0001	0.0265	0.1160
根重 Root weight	0.0024	0.0393	< 0.0001	0.1248	0.0021	0.3496	0.2249
茎部磷含量 Shoot phosphorus content	< 0.0001	0.0579	< 0.0001	0.6607	0.0032	0.2514	0.5005
根部磷含量 Root phosphorus content	0.1001	0.1049	< 0.0001	0.6686	0.0217	0.4162	0.0852
菌丝长度 Hyphal length density	0.6757	0.2510	< 0.0001	0.5162	0.959	0.2448	0.9725
土壤团聚体 > 2 mm SWA > 2 mm	0.1858	0.9820	< 0.0001	0.2042	0.1775	0.2689	0.9820
土壤团聚体 1~2 mm SWA 1~2 mm	0.0176	0.0012	< 0.0001	0.0445	0.1616	0.0118	0.4656
土壤团聚体 0.5~1 mm SWA 0.5~1 mm	0.0283	0.0980	< 0.0001	0.7854	0.0175	0.0006	0.0903
土壤团聚体 0.25~0.5 mm SWA 0.25~0.5 mm	0.1897	< 0.0001	< 0.0001	0.1043	0.6526	< 0.0001	0.0044
土壤团聚体 < 0.25 mm SWA < 0.25 mm	0.0554	0.1052	0.3255	0.6588	0.1278	0.7049	0.7834

SWA: soil water-stable aggregate.

接种 AM 真菌降低了小麦的地上生物量, 且不同接种处理对小麦生长的抑制效应有差异, 这可能与 AM 真菌–植物多样性相关。根内球囊霉和混合菌比珍珠巨孢囊霉需要更多的碳, 植物提供的给 AM 真菌碳越多, 留给自身的碳就越少, 碳的限制抑制了小麦的生长^[25]。

3.1 接种 AM 真菌、土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对蒺藜苜蓿生物量的影响

接种 AM 真菌促进了蒺藜苜蓿的生长, 这和 Smith 等^[26] 的报道一致, 造成 AM 真菌对小麦和蒺藜苜蓿生长影响的差异性的原因是不同植物对 AM 真菌促生作用响应不同, 如 Klironomos^[27] 对 64 种植物研究发现, 同一种 AM 真菌可以促进或抑制不同植物的生长, 体现了 AM 真菌影响植物生长的多样性。土壤干扰抑制了接种 AM 真菌处理下蒺藜苜蓿的生长, 却未影响未接种处理的植物生长。这表明土壤干扰主要是通过影响 AM 真菌间接对植物生长造成影响。除此之外, 土壤干扰对蒺藜苜蓿和 AM 真菌不同组合的影响有差异, 类似的, 秸秆覆盖对蒺藜苜蓿的影响也因接种不同 AM 真菌而表现差异, 表明不同 AM 真菌–植物共生体对环境适应性的多样化^[28]。秸秆覆盖处理对植物生长的影响表现出不规律性, 可能是由于本研究采用表面覆盖秸秆的方式且覆盖时间较短, 以致减缓了秸秆降解的速度

^[29]; 因此本研究中秸秆覆盖主要是通过对微环境的改变影响植物生长。有研究表明, 秸秆覆盖能对土壤保温保湿, 促进植物生长^[30]。

3.2 接种 AM 真菌、土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对蒺藜苜蓿磷含量的影响

接种 AM 真菌提高了蒺藜苜蓿对磷的吸收效率, 虽然不同的 AM 真菌对植物磷吸收的促进效应有差异, 但总体上接种 AM 真菌有利于植物对土壤养分的吸收和利用^[31]。土壤干扰降低了植物对磷的吸收, 这个结果与 Xomphoutheb 等^[32] 的研究相似, 他们发现免耕能提高作物对土壤中磷的吸收。秸秆覆盖并未影响蒺藜苜蓿对磷的吸收, 原因如前所述, 本研究中秸秆覆盖释放的养分较少, 在促进植物养分吸收方面影响较小。另外 Hasbullah 等^[33] 报道, 秸秆类型也可以影响植物对磷的吸收, 如未成熟的蚕豆秸秆覆盖促进植物对磷的吸收, 而成熟的蚕豆 (*Vicia faba*) 秸秆和鹰嘴豆 (*Cicer arietinum*) 秸秆覆盖则降低了植物对磷的吸收。

3.3 土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖对 AM 真菌菌丝长度的影响

研究表明, 土壤干扰可影响 AM 真菌孢子数量、组成和多样性^[34-35], 破坏土壤中 AM 真菌菌丝网^[36], 从而影响 AM 真菌对植物的侵染。本研究中, 土壤干扰未影响 AM 真菌菌丝长度, 表明其未影响 AM 真

菌对蒺藜苜蓿的侵染,这和前人的报道相反^[37-40],具体原因还需后续试验进行探究。秸秆覆盖对AM真菌菌丝长度的影响因不同接菌处理而异,仅对混合接种处理的土壤菌丝长度有显著提高,形成此结果的原因可能是覆盖时间较短,差异性还未显现。

3.4 接种 AM 真菌、土壤干扰和秸秆覆盖对土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响

研究表明,耕作及秸秆覆盖均可显著影响土壤团聚体的形成及分布^[13]。本研究进一步明确了不同AM真菌、秸秆覆盖和土壤干扰均可影响土壤水稳定性团聚体的组成,且三者对0.25~0.5 mm直径土壤团聚体的影响存在交互效应。不同AM真菌对不同直径的土壤团聚体有不同影响,表明不同的AM真菌对土壤水稳定性团聚体的形成,具有不同的作用^[41]。AM真菌对0.25~2 mm直径土壤水稳定性团聚体形成均有显著的影响,却不能影响<0.25 mm粒径的土壤团聚体,这说明AM真菌的菌丝及菌丝分泌物可能对直径>0.25 mm的土壤颗粒具有更好的粘附作用^[42]。秸秆覆盖对0.25~0.5 mm直径

的土壤水稳定性团聚体的形成有显著影响,这是由于秸秆中与土壤团聚体形成密切相关的碳含量高且较易分解^[43]。莫艳华等^[44]研究表明,室内条件下,外加营养源5 d即可显著影响>0.25 mm直径土壤团聚体的组成。土壤干扰会直接改变土壤水稳定性团聚体的分布以及相关碳含量,也可能通过改变土壤中微生物如AM真菌的群落结构间接影响土壤水稳定性团聚体^[40]。因此,选择合适的AM真菌、减少土壤干扰和增加秸秆覆盖,对改善土壤结构具有积极的意义。

4 结论

AM真菌和蒺藜苜蓿的不同组合对干扰和秸秆覆盖的响应存在差异性。土壤干扰对蒺藜苜蓿的生长和磷吸收具有负作用,AM真菌和秸秆覆盖促进了蒺藜苜蓿生长和磷吸收。土壤干扰、秸秆覆盖和AM接种对土壤水稳定性团聚体的影响,因土壤水稳定性团聚体颗粒直径大小而异。可通过免耕、秸秆还田及适宜的AM真菌菌剂改善土壤结构、减少水土流失和提高作物产量。

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(责任编辑 魏晓燕)