

文章编号: 1005-0906(2019)03-0155-07

DOI: 10.13597/j.cnki.maize.science.20190324

B9601-Y2 溶磷解钾固氮能力及 促玉米生长效果研究

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摘要: 为了明确淀粉芽孢杆菌B9601-Y2(Y2)的促生长机制, 通过摇瓶培养, 检测其溶磷解钾固氮活性; 通过盆栽试验, 探索Y2对玉米生长量和溶磷解钾量的影响。结果表明, 在第7天时, Y2固氮量为2.9 mg/L, 解钾量为13.5 μg/mL; 在第4天时, 溶磷量达732 μg/mL。与空白对照相比, Y2发酵液能增加玉米株高28.29%, 根长27.21%, 叶宽18.56%, 鲜重80.93%, 干重66.67%; 提高土壤中速效氮、速效磷和速效钾含量分别为20.42%、111.01%和17.24%, 提高植株氮、磷、钾含量45.46%、120.17%、68.45%。研究结果表明, Y2活化土壤中难溶性磷、钾和具有固氮能力, 并能促进植株对氮、磷、钾营养的吸收利用。

关键词: 玉米; 解淀粉芽孢杆菌; 克雷伯氏菌; 洋葱伯克霍尔德氏菌; 固氮能力

中图分类号: S435.131

文献标识码: A

Phosphorus- and Potassium-dissolving and Nitrogen-fixing Capabilities and Growth-promotion Effect of B9601-Y2 on Maize

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Abstract: To understand the mechanisms of *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens* B9601-Y2(Y2) promoting plant-growth, its activities were tested in a shaking culture experiment and the growth promoting effects and phosphorus-, potassium-dissolving, and nitrogen-fixing(PPN) activities were studied by pot experiment of maize. The results showed that Y2 could fix 2.9 mg/L of nitrogen on non-nitrogen medium and release 13.5 μg/mL of available potassium(AK) on feldspar dissolving medium at the 7th day, and release 732 μg/mL of available phosphorus(AP) on phosphate dissolving medium by 4-day cultivation. Y2 fermentations broth could significantly promote maize growth, i.e. increased plant height, root length, leaf width, fresh weight and dry weight by 28.29%, 27.21%, 18.56%, 80.93% and 66.67%, respectively. Compared with the soil before treatment, the nutrients in soil applied with Y2 were increased, including 20.42% available nitrogen, 111.01% AP and 17.24% AK. The AN, AP and AK, however, reduced in the soils applied with water(blank CK) and Luria-Bertani(LB) medium. Drenching maize plant by Y2 fermentation liquid could increase 45.46% total nitrogen of maize plant and 120.17% total phosphorus compared with CK, which indicated that the beneficial microbes not only activated combined phosphorus and potassium, but also fixed nitrogen, and then promoted maize plants growth through absorbing more nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium.

Key words: Maize; *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens*; *Klebsiella, Burkholderia cepaciae*; Nitrogen-fixing capability

录用日期: 2018-06-21

基金项目: 科技部国际合作项目(2009DFA32360)

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氮、磷、钾是植物必需的大量元素,植物缺乏这些必需元素将不能生长。土壤中的氮元素分无机态氮与有机态氮两种形态,其中有机态氮约占80%~95%^[1]。微生物固氮、氨化和有机质腐熟是提供土壤有机氮的主要方式^[2]。土壤中存在一些磷、钾元素,多以难溶性磷灰石或铝硅酸盐状态存在,不能直接被作物吸收和利用^[3,4]。此外由于耕地面积不断减少,作物复种指数相应提高、高产耗磷耗钾作物品种的推广及有机肥用量下降,导致土壤中磷钾素不断被消耗,土壤可溶性磷钾素亏缺已成全国性问题^[5]。土壤中的可溶磷、钾含量较低,远远不能满足一季作物生长的需要,为提高作物产量,需要往土壤中施加氮、磷、钾肥。施入土壤的氮肥主要是硝态氮肥和其他氮素肥料硝化作用的产物,其一部分被植物吸收利用,大部分随水流失,造成浪费与地表水和地下水含氮化合物富集,进一步引起水质恶化^[6]。大部分磷肥和钾肥施入土壤后容易发生专性吸附及化学沉淀固定,转变成植物难以吸收和利用的无效态磷和钾^[7],导致作物对磷、钾肥的利用率很低。即使追施,其利用率一般也不超过25%^[8],大部分磷、钾肥以难溶的无效态在土壤中积累起来,尤其在我国部分石灰性土壤中,这类无效态磷、钾占有相当大的比重。

在自然环境中,土壤微生物能够促进植物养分的获取,参与广泛的生物过程,包括生物固氮作用、不溶土壤养分转化^[9]。土壤与根际微生物互作能有效地将土壤中难溶性磷、钾释放转化成可溶性P、K才能供给植物吸收利用^[10]。在土壤或作物生长过程中接种这些固氮、溶磷微生物是有效促进植物对可溶性磷吸收及减少化肥施用与保护环境的有效途径^[11]。张燕春等^[12]用固氮微生物GD272促进白菜生长,其效果与使用化学氮肥相当。Alma等^[13]发现,接种固氮菌Azotobacter sp.后,水稻的干物质量、产量和氮的积累量增加6%~24%。Vessey等^[14]于豌豆上接种Penicillium bilaii,该菌处理的根重和根长分别提高13%和48%,茎组织中磷含量较无菌对照增加13%。因此,合理有效地利用有益功能菌株的溶磷、解钾及固氮能力对增加土壤中有机氮的含量与提高土壤中磷、钾素有效性及减少化肥使用量均具有十分重要意义^[15]。为了研究解淀粉芽孢杆菌B9601-Y2(Y2)对玉米的促生效果及相关机制和进一步应用提供理论依据,本文初步检测Y2在室内溶磷、解钾及固氮活性,在盆栽中活化难溶性磷、钾素能力及促进玉米生长效果和提高植株内氮、磷、钾元素含量的能力。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

供试菌株:Y2、克雷伯氏菌(*Klebsiella* sp.)Yn(简称Yn)、洋葱伯克霍尔德氏菌(*Burkholderia cepaciae*)1-2(简称1-2)和胶质类芽孢杆菌(*Paenibacillus mucilaginosus*)G2(简称G2)均由本试验室保存,后三者分别为固氮、溶磷和解钾对照菌株。

培养基:根据不同试验目的,采用LB作为细菌活化培养基,硅酸盐细菌培养基^[16]用于G2的活化与培养,无氮培养基[阿须贝(Ashby)培养基]^[17]用于Y2与Yn固氮活性检测,解磷培养基(PKO)^[18]用于Y2与1-2解磷活性检测,解钾培养基(发酵培养基)用于Y2与G2解钾活性检测。

供试材料:无氮培养基、解磷培养基和解钾培养基所需药品均购买自试剂公司(分析纯级),钾长石购自安宁市化肥厂。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 功能菌的活化与发酵液的制备

将-80℃冰箱内保存的功能菌株分别转接到LB(Y2、1-2及Yn)、硅酸盐培养基(G2)平板上,于37℃过夜活化培养,用灭菌牙签挑取单菌落接种于对应液体培养基中,于37℃、170 r/min的条件下振荡培养24 h和48 h,保存备用。

1.2.2 液体培养溶磷、解钾、固氮量测定

将Y2菌株的24 h发酵液按1%接种量分别接种于200 mL的PKO、解钾培养液和无氮液体培养基中,将1-2、G2和Yn菌株分别接种于对应培养液作为功能菌溶磷、解钾及固氮量测定的阳性对照,以不接菌的培养基作为空白对照。每个菌株接种3瓶作为重复,于35℃、170 r/min震荡培养7 d,每隔24 h定量取样。将发酵液样品于4℃、4 000 r/min的条件下离心15 min,取一定量上清液经H₂SO₄-H₂O₂消煮后,用于测定发酵液中的全磷、全氮;将发酵液于4℃、10 000 r/min的条件下离心15 min,直接测定上清液中有效磷、速效钾的含量。培养液中的磷含量测定采用鲍士旦的钼锑抗比色法^[19],速效钾和全氮含量测定分别使用原子吸收分光光度计与凯氏定氮仪^[20]。

1.2.3 功能菌对玉米生长及对土壤和植株氮、磷、钾含量的影响

试验共设3个处理,分别为Y2发酵液、不接菌的培养液和清水对照。将自然土混合均匀,过筛后分装在营养钵中(12 cm×13 cm,装土约500 g),将表面消毒的玉米种子播种于营养钵中,每盆3粒,表面

覆土,各处理按每盆100 mL接种菌悬液(10^7 CFU/mL)至土壤中,每个处理5次重复。每天不定时浇水,保持湿润而不漏水。播种后30 d,拔起玉米植株,用自来水冲洗干净后,测定其株高(自茎基至最长叶片距离)、鲜重,然后在105℃下杀青30 min,75℃烘干至恒重后称其干重,并采集土壤样本测定速效磷和速效钾含量。土壤中有效磷的测定与植株全磷含量测定按鲍士旦的方法进行^[19]。土壤速效钾和植株全钾含量采用原子吸收分光光度计测定。土壤水解氮及植株全氮分别采用滴定法和凯氏定氮仪测定。

1.3 数据处理与分析

采用SPSS 20.0对数据进行统计分析,并做Duncan氏多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 Y2固氮溶磷解钾活性检测

2.1.1 Y2的固氮活性

本试验采用无氮培养基,凯氏定氮仪测总氮含

量减去不接菌的无氮培养基氮含量即为各菌株固氮量,作为评估菌株自身固氮能力的依据。连续培养7 d的结果表明,Y2和对照菌株Yn的菌含量分别达 3.05×10^5 、 2.95×10^5 cfu/mL,差异不显著。固氮量分别达2.9 mg/L、3.3 mg/L,2个菌株固氮能力差异不显著。

2.1.2 Y2的溶磷活性

2个菌株在35℃摇瓶液体培养,每天取样检测液体培养基中速效磷含量变化,连续7 d取样后,测定菌体培养液中速效磷含量(图1)。随着时间的增加,Y2和1-2在PKO培养液中的速效磷含量也随之增加,Y2在培养第4天后可溶性磷含量达最高值,为732 μg/mL;继续培养,对照菌株1-2培养液中速效磷含量从758 μg/mL逐渐下降至693 μg/mL,Y2从732 μg/mL下降至696 μg/mL,可溶性磷含量维持平衡或有所降低。产生此现象的原因可能是随时间的增加,培养基中营养的消耗导致菌株生长需要消耗溶液中的部分有效磷,将其转化为菌体中的有机磷。

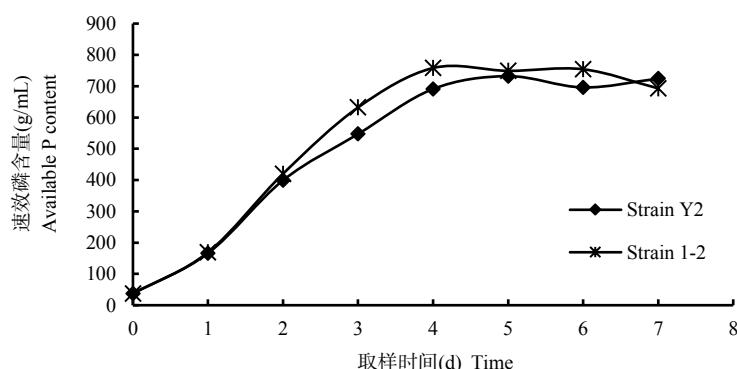


图1 各菌株在PKO培养液中溶磷量变化动态

Fig.1 Phosphate solubilizing capacity of the different bacteria over time

2.1.3 Y2的解钾活性

Y2与对照菌株G2在钾长石发酵培养基中35℃摇瓶液体连续培养7 d后,测定菌体培养液中速效钾含量,采用稀释涂板法来检测细菌菌落数。结果表

明,Y2和对照菌株G2的菌含量分别达 4.26×10^5 cfu/mL、 4.82×10^4 cfu/mL,解钾量分别达13.5 μg/mL、17.17 μg/mL,2个菌株均有较强的解钾能力,Y2的解钾能力低于G2(表1)。

表1 各菌株在发酵液体培养基中的菌含量和解钾量

Table 1 Colony number and potassium(K) releasing amount of *Burkholderia cepacia* and *Paenibacillus mucilaginosus* cultivated on liquid potassium feldspar medium

菌 株 Strain	菌含量(cfu/mL) Colony number	可溶性钾(μg/mL) Soluble K ⁺	解钾量(μg/mL) Releasing soluble K ⁺ amount
Y2	4.26×10^5 a	24.67 ± 2.67 b	13.50 ± 1.51 b
G2	4.82×10^4 b	28.34 ± 1.25 a	17.17 ± 1.06 a
CK	0 c	11.17 ± 1.23 c	0±0 c

注:表中同列数据后不同字母表示在0.05水平下差异显著。下表同。

Note: The different letters following numbers within one column mean significant difference at $\alpha=0.05$ level. The same as below.

2.2 Y2发酵液促进玉米生长效果

玉米出苗后30 d, 分别调查株高、根长、叶宽等生物学性状(表2)。功能菌发酵液对玉米株高、根长、叶宽等生物学性状均有促生长效果, 且各处理间差异显著。与对照相比, Y2发酵液处理的玉米株高增加28.29%, 根长增加27.21%, 叶宽增加18.56%;

Y2发酵液处理的鲜重比对照增加80.93%, 干重增加66.67%。功能菌发酵液提高玉米生长量的原因可能是微生物产生生长素IAA促使植物生长以及分解土壤中难溶性的磷钾矿物为可溶性的磷、钾离子, 供给植物吸收利用^[15]。

表2 不同处理对玉米生长量的影响

Table 2 Effect of *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens* B9601-Y2(Y2) on maize growth

处理 Treatment	株高(cm) Plant height	根长(cm) Root length	叶宽(cm) Leaf width	鲜重(g/株) Fresh weight	干重(g/株) Dry weight
CK	25.8±2.3 b	27.2±1.9 b	1.67±0.13 b	2.15±0.15 b	0.69±0.04 c
LB	26.7±2.1 b	28.6±2.4 b	1.69±0.11 b	2.34±0.14 b	0.78±0.02 b
Y2	33.1±2.7 a	34.6±2.6 a	1.98±0.09 a	3.89±0.21 a	1.15±0.02 a

2.3 Y2发酵液对土壤营养状况的影响

图2结果表明, 使用功能菌发酵液后, 土壤中速效氮、速效磷和速效钾含量均有所增加。与种前相比, 施用Y2后土壤速效氮、磷和钾分别增加

20.42%、111.01%和17.24%; 空白对照及LB处理的速效氮磷钾从141.5 mg/kg、33.6 mg/kg和127.6 mg/kg下降到126.9 mg/kg、27.9 mg/kg和103.8 mg/kg, 播种后养分比播种前的含量低。

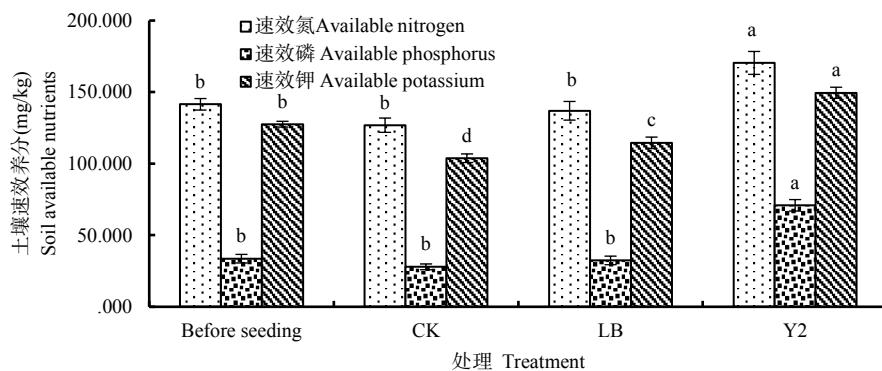


图2 施用Y2菌液对土壤速效养分影响

Fig.2 Effect of *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens* B9601-Y2(Y2) application on the soil available nutrients

2.4 Y2发酵液对玉米植株营养吸收量的影响

与空白对照和不接菌的LB培养基相比, 施入Y2发酵液后, 玉米植株氮含量较分别增加45.46%和37.07%, 植株全磷含量分别增加120.17%和103.73%, 植株全钾含量分别增加68.45%和31.73%(图3)。

本试验中植株氮磷钾吸收量是将每盆中植株氮磷钾含量比例与植株干重乘积的总和。从氮、磷、钾吸收量来看, 功能菌株发酵液处理后, 植株对氮、磷、钾的吸收量也显著高于空白对照与LB培养液处理; 与空白对照相比, Y2发酵液处理的土壤, 植株吸收氮、磷、钾量分别增加142.43%、266.29%、172.87%, 显著促进植株从土壤中吸收氮磷钾总量。

2.4 Y2发酵液对氮、磷及钾元素的活化、转移情况影响

为探究Y2功能菌株潜在的活化土壤中难溶性磷、钾元素及固氮能力, 检测施入Y2后植物氮、磷、钾吸收量及土壤中的速效氮、磷、钾含量(图4)。将种植植株后土壤总速效养分与植株总氮、磷、钾之和减去种植植株前土壤总速效养分可以得到土壤-植株氮、磷、钾养分的转移量。与CK相比, 浇灌LB液体培养基后, 植物-土壤系统内植株已吸收及潜在可供吸收的氮、磷、钾含量出现小幅增加。浇灌功能菌发酵液后相应氮、磷、钾元素的含量出现显著增加, 与空白对照相比, 氮转移量提高1.86倍, 磷转移量提高4.68倍, 钾转移量提高2.33倍, 说明Y2不仅增加单位质量植株氮、磷、钾的比例, 有效增加植株总氮、磷、钾含量与土壤速效养分含量, 从而使土壤-植株的氮、磷、钾转移量较空白对照显著增加。

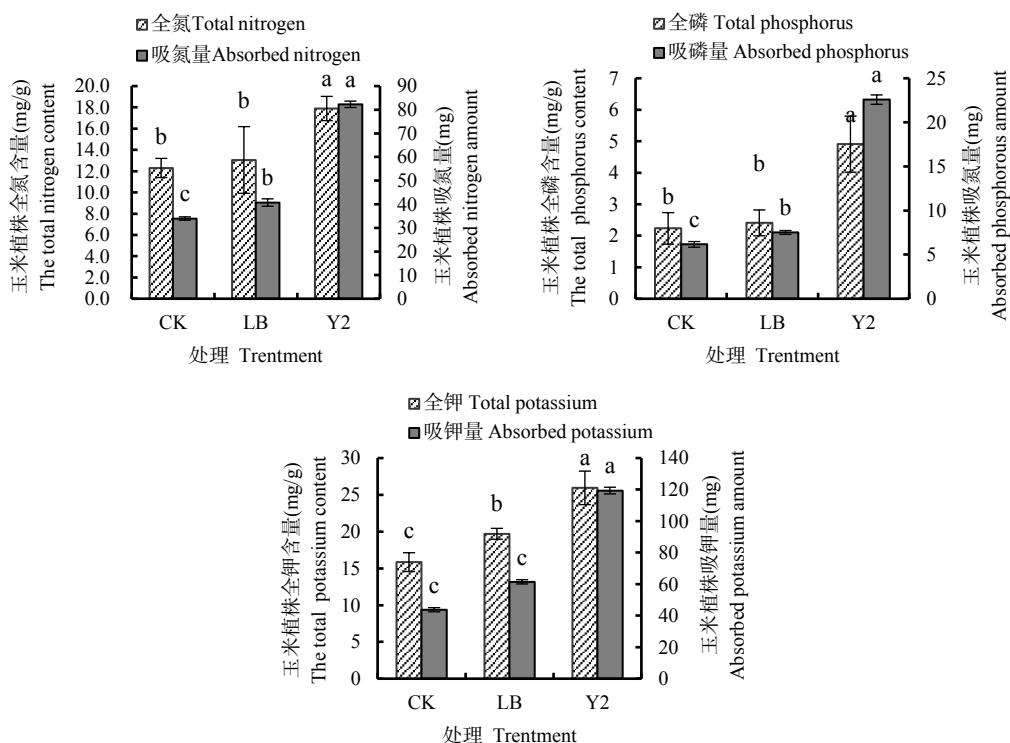


图3 Y2菌液对玉米植株全氮磷钾和氮磷钾吸收含量影响

Fig.3 Effect of *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens* B9601-Y2(Y2) application on total and absorbed nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium of maize plant

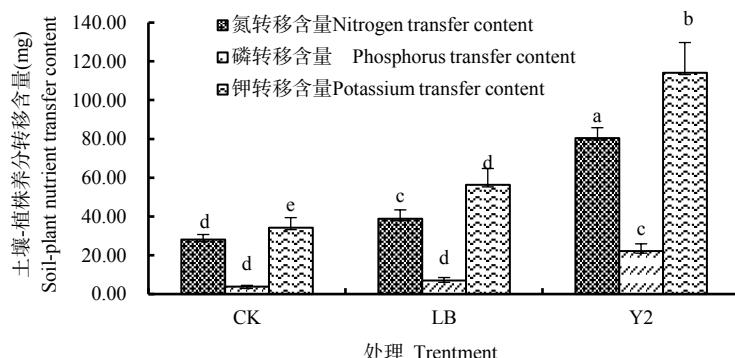


图4 Y2菌液对土壤-植株氮磷钾转移量影响

Fig.4 Effect of *Bacillus amylolyquefaciens* B9601-Y2(Y2) application on nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium contents transferring from soil to plant

3 结论与讨论

随着现代农业的发展与需求,大量根际促生菌(尤其是芽孢杆菌)被开发成生物肥料制剂应用于农业生产中,大部分已报道的根际促生菌仅具有单一的溶磷或解钾能力,具有固氮能力的多为固氮菌属,有关高效溶磷解钾兼具高效固氮的菌株研究较少,关于芽孢杆菌固氮能力的研究与应用则鲜见报道^[16~18]。由于农业上应用的大多数相关功能菌其功能较为单一。Wu等单独接种溶磷菌显著增加了土壤可溶性磷含量^[21]。Yaish等研究表明,接种解钾菌

能将土壤中的难溶钾转化为植物可吸收利用钾^[22]。为了满足实际生产需要,Wu等将3种不同功能的微生物复合制备成生物肥料,应用后发现增加植株内氮和磷含量,土壤有机质和总氮相应改善^[23]。

解淀粉芽孢杆菌B9601-Y2是本试验室保存的一株具有良好促生效应的功能菌株,不仅能够防控植物病害,还兼具良好的促生效果^[24],在农业上有极大的应用潜力。本研究表明,功能菌Y2的溶磷、解钾、固氮量与阳性对照菌间无显著差异。盆栽试验中浇灌Y2发酵液后显著增加植株根际土壤中速效氮磷钾比例和含量,空白对照及LB处理后植株根际

土壤中的速效氮、磷、钾较播种前含量减少,表明功能菌Y2能够活化土壤中难溶性磷、钾元素,供给植物吸收利用后还有富余。空白对照和LB处理中一方面缺乏Y2菌株参与的相关活化作用,另一方面植物生长过程中不断地消耗土壤中的磷、钾速效养分,使得土壤内相关可溶性养分含量逐渐更为缺乏,说明功能菌Y2在提高磷、钾肥利用率、减少磷、钾肥施用量上确实有良好的应用潜力与价值。此外,从植株生长营养角度来看,Y2发酵液的应用促进植株对于氮、磷、钾素营养的吸收,从而显著促进植株的生长并增加植株全氮、全磷和全钾含量,说明其具有很好的肥效功能。B9601-Y2除了能够分泌生长调节激素IAA促进植物生长、抑制病原菌、减弱病原菌对植物生长的危害外^[21],还兼具溶磷、解钾、固氮活性。Divito等研究表明,增加养分供应特别是P和K的释放,有助于根瘤形成,促进固氮^[25]。本研究中Y2溶磷解钾与固氮效应可能也存在协同关系,即溶磷解钾促进固氮的发生,不过这还需要进一步验证。

通过微生物的作用将空气中游离的氮转为氨及提高土壤中难溶态磷与钾的有效性进而供植物吸收利用的研究已有相关报道^[26,27],Y2除能够固氮外,还能增加土壤速效磷与速效钾的含量,提高磷、钾的比率,为植物生长发育提供必需的N、P及K等营养元素。本研究探索种植植株后单位体积土壤总速效养分与该土壤体积内植株总氮、磷、钾之和减去种植植株前土壤总速效养分可以得到土壤-植株氮、磷、钾养分的转移量,浇灌应用Y2后增加单位质量土壤和植株氮、磷、钾的比例,有效增加植株总氮、磷、钾含量与土壤速效养分含量,从而使土壤-植株的氮、磷、钾转移量较空白对照显著增加,更准确地描述Y2对土壤活化量和植株吸收量及生长情况之间的关系进行量化,为微生物菌肥的开发提供理论支持。

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