

不同土壤改良方法对老桃园土壤线虫群落的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究不同土壤消毒方式对土壤线虫群落的影响, 为缓解桃树连作障碍提供理论依据。【方法】以10年连作桃园土壤和1年生赤月桃苗为材料, 使用显微镜计数法测定线虫数量, 利用形态学和分子生物学手段对致病线虫进行鉴定。【结果】处理前后, 距离树体水平距离25 cm处线虫数量均高于50 cm处; 老龄桃园10~<30 cm深的土壤线虫数量显著高于30~40 cm, 新植桃园未显示出明显的分布规律。形态学鉴定得到螺旋属、垫刃属、针属、短体属和小环属5种致病线虫, 分子生物学鉴定发现双宫螺旋线虫是主要的致病线虫类型。相比不改良处理, 棉隆和哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌抑制率最高, 分别为77.97%~98.39%和81.46%~97.10%; 而菌棒熏蒸提升了垫刃属线虫的数量。【结论】土壤线虫群落分布在根际周围的浅层土壤中; 主要致病线虫为螺旋属和垫刃属; 定植前使用棉隆熏蒸、定植后施用哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌能有效防治土壤致病线虫。

关键词: 桃树连作障碍; 土壤改良; 致病线虫; 土壤消毒; 菌剂改良

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Effects of different soil improvement methods on soil nematode community in old peach orchard

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Peach replanting diseases inhibit the growth and development of peach trees, reduce fruit yield and quality, and even cause plant death, therefore restricting the development of the peach industry. The factors which cause the peach replanting diseases are multiple including soil pathogenic nematodes, harmful pathogens and allelotoxic substances. Previous studies have found that pathogenic nematodes are the common pests in replanting orchards. *Tylenchorhynchus maxbnus*, *Helicotylenchus dihystra*, *Meloidogyne incognita*, *Aphelenchoides cyrtus* and *Criconemella sphaerocephala* have been proved to be the pathogenic nematodes in peach. Soil disinfection can kill pathogenic nematodes, other harmful pathogens and weeds in the soil and effectively alleviate the replanting diseases. The present study analyzed the effect of different kinds of disinfection methods and microbial agents on the soil nematode community, to provide reference for alleviating the peach replanting diseases. 【Methods】 This study was carried out in Huzhou city, Zhejiang province, using peach replanted soil and one-year-old Akatuki peach saplings as the material. In this study, sixteen treatments were set including dazomet (M), dazomet plus mushroom residue (MJ), mushroom residue (J), no disinfectant (CK) and the microbial agents including *Trichoderma harzianum* microbial inoculant (H), *T. harzianum* plus *Bacillus* microbial inoculant (HY), *Bacillus* microbial inoculant (Y), and no inoculation (O). The experimental treatments were implemented to explore the prevention effect for pathogenic nematodes, the in-

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fluence for soil nematode community and mitigation effect for peach replanting diseases. The number of nematodes in different treatments was analyzed using microscope, and the pathogenic nematode types were identified by morphological and molecular biology methods. The primer pairs AB28/TW81 were used to amplify the internal transcribed spacer region of the nuclear ribosomal RNA operon (ITS) sequence of pathogenic nematodes, which were identified by morphological methods. The number and species of nematodes between different treatments were compared. 【Results】Results showed that, regardless of before and after reformation, the free-living nematodes at 25 cm from trunk in horizontal distance were significantly higher than those at the distance of 50 cm. Therefore, soil nematode community were mainly distributed around the rhizosphere of peach trees within 25 cm of the horizontal distance from the trunk. But the number of pathogenic nematodes was almost similar at two horizontal distances. The number of free-living nematodes and pathogenic nematodes at a vertical depth of 10–<30 cm was significantly larger than that of 30–40 cm. There were 89.67 free-living nematodes and 20.67 pathogenic nematodes in the 10–<30 cm depth soil layer in the old peach orchard, while only 13.00 and 3.50 were distributed in the soil layer of 30–40 cm. However, there was no obvious distribution pattern in the newly planted peach orchard. At same time, the proportion of soil pathogenic nematodes in old peach orchards was higher than new orchards in most soil layers, especially at 25 cm of the horizontal distance from the trunk, the pathogenic nematodes in old peach orchards were 10% higher in soil nematode community than in newly planted peach orchards. However, at the distance of 50 cm of the horizontal distance from the trunk, the proportion of pathogenic nematodes in the two orchards was not significantly different. *Tylenchus*, *Helicotylenchus*, *Tylenchida*, *Pratylenchidae*, and *Criconemella* were the main pathogenic nematodes in Huzhou peach orchard identified by the morphological methods, among which *Tylenchus* and *Helicotylenchus* were the major types occupying more than 90% and have been reported as common plant parasitic nematodes. At the molecular level, there were 100% overlap between target sequence and the ITS sequence of *H. dihystra*, so *H. dihystra* was the main pathogenic nematode in this orchard. Except MH and MY treatments, all the soil reformation treatments could improve the free-living nematodes compared the control treatment in the same group. From this point of view, soil improvement can promote soil nematode community reconstruction. Compared with the control group, the disinfection methods of M and MJ and the microbial agent treatments of H, HY and Y significantly reduced the number of *Tylenchus* and *Helicotylenchus*. In these treatments, the M and HY showed the highest inhibition rate (77.97%–98.39% and 81.46%–97.10%, respectively), but J improved the number of *Tylenchus*. 【Conclusion】In summary, the soil nematode community was mainly distributed in the 10–<30 cm shallow soil around the rhizosphere in peach orchard in Huzhou. The free-living nematodes make up the majority of soil nematode community, and the main pathogenic nematodes were *Tylenchus* and *Helicotylenchus*, and *Helicotylenchus dihystra* was the dominant species. Soil improvement can promote the reconstruction of soil nematode community and increase the number of free-living nematodes in the soil. Fumigating with dozamet and then applying of *Trichoderma harzianum* plus *Bacillus* microbial inoculant after planting can effectively control soil pathogenic nematodes and enhance soil free-living nematodes. But the mushroom residue treatment increased the number of *Tylenchus*. this may be due to the fact that the mushroom residue is not decomposed and *Tylenchus* moves the host from the mycelium to peach. Therefore, it is recommended to use the dozamet and *Trichoderma harzianum* plus *Bacillus* microbial inoculant to treat the peach soil in production.

Key words: Peach replant diseases; Soil reformation; Pathogenic nematodes; Soil disinfection; Microbial improvement

桃树连作障碍是指在原桃园定植新苗后,引起植株生长减缓、产量品质下降、病虫害发生加剧的现象^[1-2]。发生原因有致病线虫增加、根际微生物群落破坏、化感自毒物质作用等^[3-5]。前人研究表明,土壤线虫群落由食真菌、食细菌、捕食线虫和植物寄生线虫(又称致病线虫)四类组成,前三者统称为自由生活线虫,对植物危害不大,还作为衡量土壤健康水平的重要依据^[6]。但是致病线虫往往生活在植物根际周围的土壤或寄生在根系中,使根系发育受阻、损伤、产生根结,从而影响作物产量和品质^[7-8]。据《植物线虫志》^[9]报道,桃的寄生线虫有裸矮化线虫(*Tylenchorhynchus maxbnus*)、双宫螺旋线虫(*Helicotylenchus dihystra*)、秃尾盘旋线虫(*Rotylenchus phaliurus*)、南方根结线虫(*Meloidogyne incognita*)、弓形拟滑刃线虫(*Aphelenchoides cyrtus*)和球头小环线虫(*Criconemella sphaerocephala*)等超过12个属40多个种,其中螺旋属有15种。

桃(*Amygdalus persica*)是浙江省主栽果树之一,种植历史悠久,经济效益稳定。但由于高温多湿的气候条件,导致桃树寿命较短,一般10 a左右需要轮换新种,在土地资源紧缺的背景下,由线虫危害导致的连作障碍时常发生。但是目前浙江省对线虫研究主要集中在境外输入线虫鉴定和抗线虫果树品种选育上,对果树致病线虫鉴定和物理及生物防治方法的研究有所欠缺,对桃树致病线虫研究更未见报

道,浙江地区老桃园主要的致病线虫类型有待明确。为了解决以上问题,特对浙江浙北地区经济桃园的土壤致病线虫进行鉴定,并对不同的土壤改良方式进行对比,以筛选最佳土壤改良方式,为桃树连作研究和浙江桃产业发展提供技术指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验基地概况

试验于浙江省湖州市长兴县一经济桃园(119° 93'E, 30° 84'N)进行,该地属于浙北地区,亚热带季风气候,四季分明,平均气温15.6℃,平均降水量1306 mm,年均日照时数1 810.3 h(中国天气网:<http://www.weather.com.cn>)。该园区连作10 a,经检测土壤理化性质为:有机质含量(w)15.80 g·kg⁻¹,土壤pH值5.02,电导率6.35 mS·m⁻¹。

1.2 试验设计

试验地块将老树刨除后清理残枝和根系,用翻耕机深度翻耕松土,并起长宽为75 m×3 m的垄,垄间留深40 cm排水沟。

试验使用2种消毒材料构成4个消毒方式(棉隆熏蒸、棉隆菌棒联合熏蒸、菌棒熏蒸和不消毒)和2种菌剂构成4个菌剂施用方式(哈茨木霉、哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌、芽孢杆菌和不施用菌剂),共16个处理(表1),每个处理小区占地100 m²。消毒材料和菌剂用量是在前一年预备试验的基础上筛选出来的。

表1 试验设计

Table 1 Experimental design

消毒处理 Disinfection method	菌剂处理 Bacterial agent treatment		缩略词 Abbreviations
棉隆熏蒸(M) Dazomet 60 g·m ⁻²	哈茨木霉(H) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	MH
	哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹ +250 g·ind ⁻¹	MHY
	芽孢杆菌(Y) <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	MY
	不施用菌剂(O) No inoculation		MO
棉隆+菌棒(MJ) Dazomet and mushroom residue 60 g·m ⁻² +6 kg·m ⁻²	哈茨木霉(H) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	MJH
	哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹ +250 g·ind ⁻¹	MJHY
	芽孢杆菌(Y) <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	MJY
	不施用菌剂(O) No inoculation		MJO
菌棒处理(J) Mushroom residue 6 kg·m ⁻²	哈茨木霉(H) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	JH
	哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹ +250 g·ind ⁻¹	JHY
	芽孢杆菌(Y) <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	JY
	不施用菌剂(O) No inoculation		JO
不消毒(CK) No disinfectant	哈茨木霉(H) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	CKH
	哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY) <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹ +250 g·ind ⁻¹	CKHY
	芽孢杆菌(Y) <i>Bacillus</i>	250 g·ind ⁻¹	CKY
	不施用菌剂(O) No inoculation		CKO

注:250 g·ind⁻¹ 全称为 250 g·individual⁻¹,表示每株桃树幼苗施用 250 g 菌剂。

Note: The full name of 250 g·ind⁻¹ is 250 g·individual⁻¹, which means that 250 grams of microbial agent should be applied to each peach tree seedling.

土壤熏蒸消毒于2020年10月底进行,施用消毒剂后用旋耕机搅拌均匀并浇透水,用塑料膜封实50 d,揭膜晾晒15 d以上。菌剂施用于定植后进行,使用哈茨木霉(杭州欣禧农林科技有限公司:3亿 CFU·g⁻¹)和芽孢杆菌(浙江归野农业科技有限公司:有效活菌数≥200亿·g⁻¹)溶于水浇灌在树盘周围和原定植沟内。

使用桃赤月1年生嫁接苗(砧木为毛桃),选择长势一致、无明显病虫害的植株,株行距为2.5 m×5 m。

1.3 土壤取样及线虫调查鉴定方法

土壤取样,于2021年4月1日采取老龄果园和仅翻耕施肥的新植果园距离树木主干25 cm和50 cm处,10~<20 cm、20~<30 cm、30~40 cm深土样各1 kg,将每个土层的样品充分混匀,剔除杂质用塑封袋封口运回实验室,并于4℃冰箱保存待用,测定土壤线虫群落空间分布和致病线虫种类。并于7月1日植株旺盛生长季在每个试验小区内随机挑选5株长势一致的桃树幼苗,采取距离树干25 cm处、20 cm深的土样1 kg,以相同方法保藏处理,测定不同处理对土壤线虫群落的影响。所有土样均于土壤线虫提取时设置3个生物学重复。

线虫分离提取方法为过筛法^[10]和浅盘法^[11]结合,即将200 g新鲜土壤用流水冲洗过筛后的残渣置于装有面巾纸的网筛中浸水过夜,再过38 μm网筛,获取过滤物于离心管4℃保存备用。将离心管中的过滤物于倒置显微镜下观察鉴定计数。将初步鉴定为致病线虫的,挑取到光学显微镜下拍照,并使用系

统自带软件和ImageJ绘图工具进行测量。

线虫分子鉴定使用AB28(5'-ATATGCTTA-AGTTCAGCGGGT-3')和TW81(5'-GTTTCCG-TAGGTGAACCTGC-3')作为引物,参考赵雷等^[12]方法和扩增程序进行试验,致病线虫DNA提取:挑取单条线虫于PCR管,加入6 μL ddH₂O,液氮浸没2 min后于85℃保藏2 min,3次重复后加入2 μL 10×PCR Buffer和2 μL蛋白酶K,65℃培育1 h后置于95℃下10 min。PCR扩增体系:10×PCR Buffer 2.5 μL、dNTP 2 μL、Taq酶0.25 μL,上下游引物(10 μmol·L⁻¹)各1 μL,cDNA 3 μL,ddH₂O补充至25 μL。PCR扩展程序:94℃预变性4 min,94℃变性1 min,56℃退火90 s,72℃延伸2 min,35个循环;72℃延伸10 min。所得ITS基因纯化产物送往杭州有康生物科技有限公司进行测序。

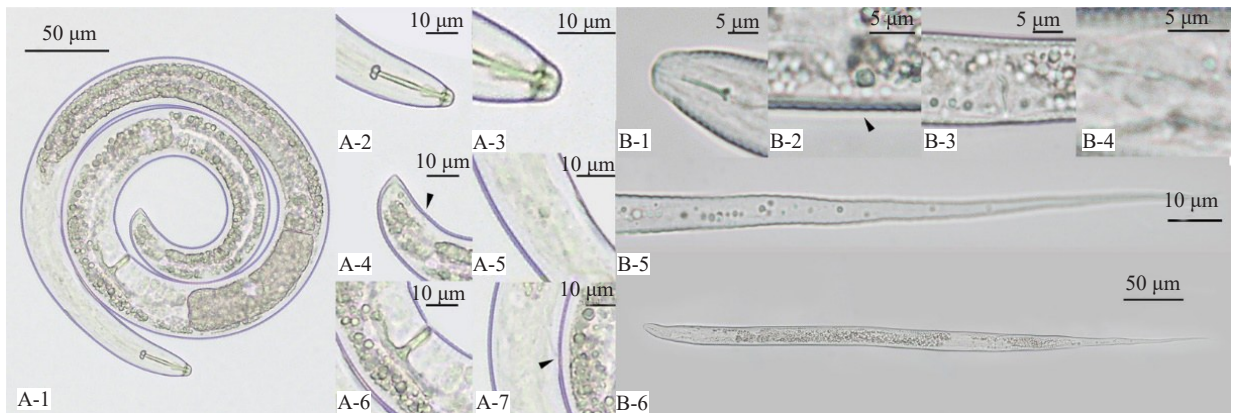
1.4 数据处理

所获数据使用Excel进行数据收集、整理、制表,并且使用IBM SPSS Statistics进行方差分析。于国家生物技术信息中心官网(<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/blast/treeview>)绘制系统发育树状图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 桃园致病线虫鉴定

本试验果园中鉴定出的自由生活线虫占多数,致病线虫有螺旋属、垫刃属、针属、短体线虫属和小环属,其中螺旋属和垫刃属线虫居多(图1)。螺旋属特征为:线虫虫体固定后呈螺旋状,头部缢缩,唇



螺旋属致病线虫:A-1. 虫体;A-2. 口针;A-3. 头部唇区;A-4. 尾部透明区;A-5. 食道球;A-6. 阴门;A-7. 排泄孔。垫刃属致病线虫:B-1. 口针及头部;B-2. 排泄孔;B-3. 阴门;B-4. 食道球;B-5. 尾部透明区;B-6. 虫体。

Helicotylenchus: A-1. Body; A-2. Stylet; A-3. Head; A-4. Tail; A-5. Esophageal ball; A-6. Vulva; A-7. Excretion hole. *Tylenchus*: B-1. Head; B-2. Excretion hole; B-3. Vulva; B-4. Esophageal ball; B-5. Tail; B-6. Body.

图1 桃园主要致病线虫

Fig. 1 The main pathogenic nematodes in peach orchard

突出。口针强壮,口针基球大,食道基球较明显,尾部呈现半月球形,肠道和阴门清晰可见,尾部呈透明或半透明状;L=769.46 μm, W=27.12 μm, a=28.37, b=5.71, c=43.20, c' =1.20, V=63.94, St=26.77 μm。经鉴定确定其为螺旋属线虫,属于桃园致病线虫的一种。垫刃属特征为:线虫整体呈细长蠕虫形,有环纹,口针较短,口针基球较小,食道和肠道明显,尾部呈现透明细丝状,食道基球较模糊,阴门位于尾部透明区以上;L=476.79 μm, W=27.12 μm, a=30.77, b=6.21, c=5.49, V=62.77, spear=8.78 μm。经鉴定确定该线虫属于垫刃属线虫,是植物致病线虫之一。

所得扩增序列长度为1054 bp,将测序结果于NCBI上进行BLAST比对,并绘制系统发育树(图2),结果显示,目标序列与登录号为JX207113的双宫螺

旋线虫聚在同一个分支上,目标序列(target sequence)与双宫螺旋线虫(*Helicotylenchus dihystrera*, 登录号:JX207113, ITS序列长度1206 bp)序列重合度为100%,可以得出螺旋属线虫的鉴定结果为双宫螺旋线虫。垫刃属致病线虫分子鉴定还未出结果,需要进一步试验确定该线虫种类。

2.2 老桃园土壤改良前后线虫数量对比

本试验桃园不同土层线虫数量结果(表2)显示,在老龄桃园中,距离树木主干25 cm处,自由生活线虫和致病线虫的数量在10~<30 cm土层显著高于30~40 cm土层;而距离树木主干50 cm处,10~<20 cm深度的2类线虫显著高于20~40 cm深的土层。新改良桃园2种线虫分布未呈现出明显规律,自由生活线虫在距离树木25 cm处显著高于50 cm处的土层,致病线虫则在距离树木25 cm、深30~40 cm,距离树木50 cm、10~<30 cm土层分布显著高于其他土层。且无论改良前后,距离树木25 cm处的土壤自由生活线虫均高于50 cm处。改良新植桃园的自由生活线虫和致病线虫数量均高于老龄桃园,但是致病线虫在土壤线虫群落的比例却低于老龄桃园。

2.3 不同土壤改良方式对土壤线虫群落的影响

不同处理对土壤自由生活线虫数量的影响见表3。在HY组合和O组合中,自由生活线虫数量表现

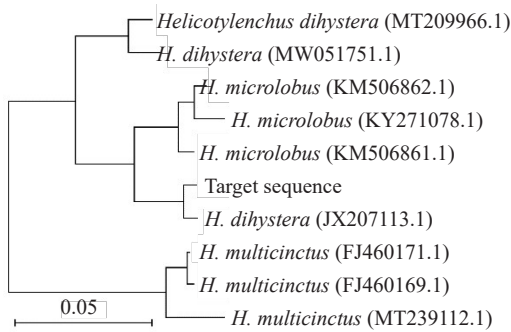


图2 螺旋属线虫系统发育树状

Fig. 2 Clustering dendrogram of *Helicotylenchus*

表2 新老桃园土壤线虫群落结构

Table 2 Soil nematode community structure in new and old peach orchards

处理 Treatment	水平距离 Horizontal distance/cm	垂直距离 Vertical distance/cm	每100 g干土中自由生活线虫数 Free-living nematodes per 100 g dry soil	每100 g干土中致病线虫数 Plant parasitic nematodes per 100 g dry soil	致病线虫在线虫群落中占比 Proportion of plant parasitic nematodes/%
老龄桃园果园 Old peach tree orchard	25	10~<20	30.00±18.19 a	3.67±0.58 b	14.5±0.06 b
		20~<30	30.67±10.26 a	7.00±4.00 a	21.6±0.07 ab
		30~40	7.00±0.00 b	1.50±0.50 b	21.4±0.07 ab
	50	10~<20	25.00±1.00 a	9.50±0.50 a	38.1±0.04 a
		20~<30	4.00±0.00 b	0.50±0.50 b	12.5±0.13 b
		30~40	6.00±0.00 b	2.00±1.00 b	33.3±0.17 ab
新植桃园果园 Newly planted peach tree orchard	25	10~<20	359.00±58.00 a	13.00±5.00 bc	3.5±0.01 c
		20~<30	289.00±55.00 b	20.50±1.50 b	7.2±0.01 c
		30~40	397.50±0.50 a	40.50±7.50 a	10.2±0.02 bc
	50	10~<20	113.00±32.00 c	36.00±5.00 a	32.8±0.05 a
		20~<30	83.00±3.00 cd	31.33±7.09 a	37.6±0.07 a
		30~40	23.00±6.00 d	5.00±4.00 c	19.6±0.13 b

注:同列不同小写字母表示同一果园中在 p < 0.05 差异显著。

Note: Different lowercase letters after the number indicate that the numbers in the same column in the same orchard have significant differences at p < 0.05.

为M>MJ>J>CK,处理间均达到显著水平;而在H和Y组合中则表现为MJ>J、CK>M。而对消毒组合进行分析,在M组合中,显示结果为O、HY>Y>H;在MJ组合中,4种菌剂处理方式间无显著差异;在J组合中,Y处理自由生活线虫数量最高,O和H处理其次,HY处理最低;在CK组合中,显示结果为H>O、HY>Y。

表3 不同土壤改良方式处理后每100g干土中自由生活线虫数量

Table 3 Number of free-living nematodes per 100 g dry soil in different soil improvement methods

组合 Group	棉隆 M	棉隆+菌棒 MJ	菌棒 J	不消毒 CK
哈茨木霉 H	340.87 cC	3 317.40 aA	1 714.88 bB	1 813.34 aB
哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌 HY	4 597.54 aA	2 876.88 aB	1 464.44 cC	728.25 bD
芽孢杆菌 Y	1 255.23 bD	2 883.95 aA	1 912.53 aB	1 543.88 cC
不施用菌剂 O	4 780.94 aA	3 112.60 aB	1 756.23 bC	1 106.38 bD

注:不同小写字母表示同列数字在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著,不同大写字母表示同行数字在 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters after the number indicate that the numbers in the same column have significant differences at $p < 0.05$, and different uppercase letters indicate that the numbers in the same row have significant differences at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

不同处理对螺旋属致病线虫的影响见表4,在H组合中,J、CK的螺旋属致病线虫数量显著高于M、MJ处理;在HY组合中,J处理显著高于同组的其他3个处理;在Y组合中显示为CK>J>MJ和M处理。在O组合中,CK处理显著高于同组其他3个处理,且3个处理间无显著差异。M组合中,O处理的螺旋属线虫显著高于H、HY处理,并显著高于Y处理;与MJ组合结果一致。在J组合中,H处理后螺旋线虫数量显著高于同组其他处理,其他3个处理无显著性差异。CK组合中螺旋属线虫数量表现为O>Y>H>HY。

表4 不同土壤改良方式处理后每100g干土中螺旋属致病线虫数量

Table 4 Number of *Helicotylenchus* nematodes per 100 g dry soil in different soil improvement methods

组合 Group	棉隆 M	棉隆+菌棒 MJ	菌棒 J	不消毒 CK
哈茨木霉 H	2.88 bB	1.66 bcB	40.71 aA	38.84 cA
哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌 HY	2.99 bB	5.05 bB	13.28 bA	5.83 dB
芽孢杆菌 Y	0.00 cC	0.00 cC	15.55 bB	72.82 bA
不施用菌剂 O	28.16 aB	18.44 aB	20.19 bB	132.77 aA

不同处理对垫刃属致病线虫的影响见表5,在H组合中,MJ组合的土壤垫刃属致病线虫数量显著高于J、CK,并显著高于M处理。在HY组合中,J和CK处理显著高于MJ和M处理。在Y组合中,则显示出J>CK>MJ、M;在O组合显示出一致的结果。在M组合中,4个处理并未显示出显著性差异,但O处理的垫刃属线虫高于同组其他处理。在MJ组合中,H处理的垫刃属线虫数量最高,O处理其次,施用HY和Y处理最低。J组合中表现为O>Y>H、HY处理。在CK中,O、Y处理的垫刃属致病线虫数量显著高于H、HY处理。

表5 不同土壤改良方式处理后每100g干土中垫刃属致病线虫数量

Table 5 Number of *Tylenchus* nematodes per 100 g dry soil in different soil improvement methods

组合 Group	棉隆 M	棉隆+菌棒 MJ	菌棒 J	不消毒 CK
哈茨木霉 H	0.00 aC	42.34 aA	25.82 cB	24.27 bB
哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌 HY	0.00 aB	2.02 cB	14.94 cA	15.54 bA
芽孢杆菌 Y	1.99 aC	6.56 cC	82.93 bA	50.98 aB
不施用菌剂 O	11.65 aC	19.67 bC	953.81 aA	47.94 aB

在该园区土壤线虫群落中,垫刃属和螺旋属占致病线虫的大部分,因此2种致病线虫总和可以代表土壤致病线虫总数。综合以上结果,土壤总致病线虫数量表现为棉隆组合低于其他3个消毒组合,哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌组合相对低于其他3个菌剂处理组合。

3 讨论

3.1 土壤线虫分布及土壤改良对线虫群落的影响

根据试验结果,在改良前后的果园中,土壤中线虫群落分布的趋势是根际25cm处的数量多于50cm,即主要分布在桃树根际周围。纵向看,老果园土壤自由生活线虫和致病线虫主要分布在10~<30cm的浅层土壤中,即浅层土壤中线虫数量多于深层土壤,这与颜秀娟等^[13]和潘凤娟等^[14]的研究结果基本一致;而新植桃园分布无显著规律。这可能与生产操作习惯有关,浙北地区桃园的施肥除草,一般都在表土层的10~<20cm进行,浅层土壤透气性良好,土壤生物活性较好,线虫数量多;而新定植果园土壤要经过深翻改土,土层原有结构改变,且各土层透气性增强,线虫数量分布没有明显规律。可见,深翻改土可以打破线虫群落结构,使土壤线虫群落快速重

塑。

在高飞等^[6]的研究中,随着连作年限的增加,土壤中自由生活线虫(食细菌和捕食类)的数量显著减少,致病线虫数量会增加。本试验中,连作10 a的老龄桃园自由生活线虫数量显著少于新改良土壤,虽然寄生性线虫数量也少于新改良桃园,但是致病线虫数量在线虫群落中占比却比新改良果园增加10%~30%。改良后的土壤线虫群落表现出自由生活线虫和致病线虫数量增加,而致病线虫比例下降的原因可能是土壤改良后土壤有机质含量、透气性和孔隙度增加促进线虫发生,但土壤改良可以达到降低致病线虫的比例,使土壤线虫群落向更有利于植物生长的方向改变。从本试验园改土前后的土壤理化特性上看出,改土前土壤有机质含量(w)为23.73 g·kg⁻¹,棉隆菌棒、菌棒改土后分别提升至34.73 g·kg⁻¹和29.08 g·kg⁻¹;经过棉隆、棉隆菌棒和菌棒改土,土壤孔隙度较改土前提升了11.36%、11.01%和7.45%,结果表明,土壤理化性质与土壤线虫数量有关。由此可见,在老龄果园改造过程中,对果园土壤进行合理的深翻改良是十分必要的。

3.2 消毒方式对土壤线虫群落的影响

《植物线虫志》^[9]记载,棉隆是一种效果良好的杀虫剂;同时增肥覆膜熏蒸可以培育更好的土壤环境,有利于线虫天敌微生物的发育,使线虫错过盛发期,不能完成生活史,以达到防治致病线虫的目的。大量研究发现,棉隆化学熏蒸后植物受土壤致病性线虫侵染减轻的同时,土壤微生物群落也发生改变,土壤生态破坏,所以棉隆化学熏蒸需要配合施用微生物菌剂来改良土壤生态环境,重塑健康的微生物群落^[15-20]。研究发现,哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌能防治土壤根结线虫、孢囊线虫等多种致病线虫,减轻由致病线虫引起的根腐病和枯萎病,诱导植株对致病线虫产生抗性^[21-26]。

本试验研究结果表明,几个组合处理后土壤螺旋属致病线虫数量大致表现为不消毒(CK) > 棉隆菌棒联合消毒(MJ) > 菌棒熏蒸消毒(J)、棉隆消毒(M),不施菌剂(O) > 芽孢杆菌(Y)、哈茨木霉(H) > 哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY);而垫刃属表现为菌棒熏蒸(J) > 不消毒处理(CK) > 棉隆菌棒联合消毒(MJ) > 棉隆消毒(M),不施用菌剂(O) > 芽孢杆菌(Y) > 哈茨木霉(H) > 哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌(HY)。相比不消毒组合,棉隆处理后致病线虫数量

下降了77.97%~98.39%,而棉隆菌棒联合处理后致病线虫数量下降了30.28%~94.70%;菌剂使用中,哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌处理相比对照致病线虫数量降低了81.46%~97.10%,在几个处理组合中最显著。可见单独使用棉隆、棉隆菌棒联合消毒和哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌施用3种方法均对土壤致病线虫防治有良好效果,但棉隆消毒效果比棉隆菌棒联合消毒更好。相比之下,棉隆加哈茨木霉、棉隆加芽孢杆菌和棉隆加哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌都具有显著降低致病线虫的效果,且处理间差异并不大,但是棉隆加哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌显著提升了自由生活线虫的数量,其可以更大程度上降低致病线虫比例、提升土壤生物活性。因此,生产上建议在桃老果园改造过程中,宜采用定植前进行棉隆熏蒸、定植后施用哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌的土壤改良技术。

另有研究表明,芸薹属植物残体、绿肥、秸秆、辣椒残体和禽畜有机肥等方式可以作为一种化学熏蒸剂的替代品,对植物寄生性线虫有良好的防治效果^[27-31]。但本试验结果显示,单独使用蘑菇菌棒还原法的土壤消毒方法,尽管能提高土壤有机质和透气性,但对致病线虫防治并无显著效果,甚至还增加了垫刃属线虫的数量。在《植物线虫志》^[9]中,垫刃科中的瓣膜茎线虫、食菌茎线虫等可以寄生在真菌菌丝中,同时可以以桃树作为寄主,单独菌棒处理致病线虫数量较多的原因可能是菌棒没有再次腐熟杀死原有致病线虫,导致线虫迁移寄主,在桃树果园土壤中生长繁殖。因此在使用有机物料、植物残体进行物理熏蒸时应该充分腐熟,并做好杀虫和除菌等相关工作。

4 结 论

土壤线虫以自由生活线虫为主,且主要分布在根际周围10~<30 cm深的浅层土壤中,土壤改良可重构线虫群落;主要致病线虫为螺旋属和垫刃属,利用分子鉴定表明,双宫螺旋线虫是主要的致病线虫;定植前使用棉隆熏蒸、定植后施用哈茨木霉+芽孢杆菌能有效地防治致病线虫。

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