

# 果园绿肥对果树-土壤-微生物系统影响研究进展

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**摘要:** 绿肥覆盖是有效改善生态环境, 提高果园土壤质量, 减少水土流失, 增加土壤养分含量, 改善土壤微生物群落的重要管理措施。我国果树生产长期大量使用化肥, 造成土壤质量下降, 果树生长受阻, 果品质量降低。为缓解上述问题, 国家开始全面推行果园、茶园绿肥有机肥代替化肥。综述了国内外1981—2020年果园绿肥对果树生长及果品、果树病害、果园土壤理化性质和养分含量及土壤微生物影响的研究进展。间作绿肥影响土壤性质、果树光合作用及根系生长分布, 提高果树抗逆酶活性, 促进果树生长。果园间作绿肥改善了土壤团粒结构、土壤机械稳定性、土壤孔隙率和抗侵蚀性, 降低了土壤容重, 影响果园土壤的含水量、pH值和养分含量, 改善了果树的生长条件。间作绿肥增加了果园土壤中促生长菌或共生微生物以及和养分分解和循环有关的微生物数量及多样性, 有利于提高植物吸收养分的能力, 促进植物生长, 提高果树抗逆性, 加速分解绿肥残体, 促进了果园养分循环, 提高果园的生产力。土壤中病原体的含量与植物的健康密切相关。绿肥间作减少了土壤中病原体, 减少了果树病害的发生。改善果园小气候, 有利于果树生长。并对该领域相关研究进行了展望, 以期果园绿肥的应用提供参考。

**关键词:** 果园绿肥; 果树生长; 土壤微生物; 土壤养分; 病害

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## Research progress on the influence of orchard green manure on fruit tree-soil-microbe system

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**Abstract:** Fruit tree planting area and total output in our country are at top rank in the world. By 2019, orchard area in China had reached 122.766 8 million hm<sup>2</sup>. In order to maintain high yield of fruit trees, large quantities of chemical fertilizers are applied. Long-term use of chemical fertilizers causes soil compaction, soil quality loss, tree growth suppression, fruit quality reduction, and serious pests and diseases. Green manure coverage is an important measure to improve soil quality, reduce soil erosion, increase soil nutrient content, and improve soil microbial community in orchard. China has begun to implement organic fertilizers in orchards and tea gardens to partly replace chemical fertilizers. Intercropping with green manure affects the soil properties, photosynthesis of fruit trees, and root growth and distribution, and increases the activities of stress resistance related enzymes in fruit trees, which results in promotion of fruit tree growth with increased tree height, crown size, water use efficiency and leaf nutrient content. However, green manure has both positive and negative effects on the yield and quality of fruit trees. In actual production, the characteristics of fruit tree at different stages, green manure, and regional climate should be taken into consideration for application of green manure. In order to prevent

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green manure plants from competing with fruit trees for water and nutrients in the soil, the overlap of the growth period of green manure with the period of flowering and fruit setting of fruit trees and other periods of high nutrient and water demand should be avoided. Intercropping with green manure changes the content of antagonistic bacteria against pathogens in the soil, increases the diversity and abundance of other beneficial microorganisms in the soil, and competes with pathogens for resources such as space and nutrients. The compounds produced by the decomposition of green manure inhibit the growth of pathogens in the soil, and thereby promote the growth of fruit trees, improve the overall health and resistance of fruit trees, and reduce the occurrence of fruit tree diseases. However, the use of green manure is mostly for covering and overwintering. Plant residues provide nutrients and a living environment for pathogens to survive and overwinter, and thus increase the accumulation of pathogens in the orchard and the risk of diseases. Green manure improves soil aggregate structure, mechanical stability, porosity and erosion resistance, reduces soil bulk density, and changes soil water content, pH, and nutrient content. The growth conditions of fruit trees are improved through these effects. The current research on the influence of green manure on the composition of the microbial community in orchard soil mainly focuses on the effect on growth-promoting bacteria or symbiotic bacteria, bacteria related to nutrient decomposition and cycling, and soil-borne pathogens. Intercropping with green manure increases the abundance of growth-promoting bacteria or symbiotic microbe, and bacteria related to nutrient decomposition and cycling in orchard soil, which is beneficial to increase the ability of plants to absorb nutrients, promote plant growth, improve plant resistance, and accelerate the decomposition of green manure crop residue. Soil microbe promotes nutrient circulation in the orchard and improves the productivity of the orchard. The content of pathogen in the soil is closely related to the health of plants. Intercropping with green manure in orchards usually reduces the infection of plant by soil-born pathogens. So far, scholars at home and abroad have carried out series of studies of the effect of green manure on fruit tree growth and fruit products, fruit tree diseases, soil nutrients and physical and chemical properties. Some new technologies, such as high-throughput technologies, have been used in the study of soil microbial community structure, soil beneficial microorganisms and soil pathogen. Intercropping with green manure reduces diurnal temperature differences, increases air humidity, improves the growth environment of fruit trees, which helps to form a microclimate with the characteristics of the fruit tree-green manure intercropping system and directly affects the growth and yield of fruit trees. These studies have effectively promoted scientific research and application of green manure in orchards. At present, application of green manure in orchards in China is still at a small scale. There are differences in suitable green manure varieties and planting patterns in different regions, and there is still a lack of supporting production and utilization technologies. It is important to clarify the effects of green manure intercropping in orchards on fruit tree and to explore the interaction mechanism between fruit trees and green manure. This is of great significance for making full use of green manure to increase orchard soil nutrients and organic matter, optimize the structure of soil microbial community, reduce diseases, promote fruit tree growth and improve the quality of fruit products. It is also conducive to the development and promotion of planting technologies for different regions, and provide reference for promoting the green ecological development of high-quality orchards in the future.

**Key words:** Orchard green manure; Growth of fruit tree; Soil microbes; Soil nutrients; Diseases

我国果树种植面积和总产量均位居世界前列,截至2019年,我国果园面积达1 227.67万 $\text{hm}^2$ <sup>[1]</sup>。果树生长需消耗大量养分,为维持果树高产,2008年全国氮肥施用量高达360  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,2019年增加到490  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ <sup>[2]</sup>。据《中国果树病虫害》记录,我国各类果树病害超过150种<sup>[3]</sup>,普遍发生的病害有霜霉病、炭疽病、腐烂病等,严重限制了苹果(*Malus domestica*)生产。化学药剂可快速、有效防治果树病害<sup>[4-5]</sup>,但持续大量使用,不仅造成生态环境污染,而且果品中的农药残留还严重威胁人类健康。据统计,2016—2017年,我国抽检的苹果样品中虽无超标产品,但农药总体检出率超过50%<sup>[6]</sup>。

绿肥是有效改善生态环境,改善土壤质量、培肥地力的重要措施。研究表明,绿肥可保持水土<sup>[7]</sup>,减少养分流失,改良土壤理化性状和提高土壤肥力<sup>[8]</sup>,在一定程度上间接影响微生物的数量、活性和群落结构<sup>[9-10]</sup>,减轻病害发生<sup>[11]</sup>,提高果树的产量和果实品质<sup>[12-13]</sup>。2017年农业部制定了《开展果菜茶有机肥代替化肥行动方案》,“自然生草+绿肥”是在果园实施的技术模式之一,绿肥种植面积日益增加。笔者在本文中从绿肥对果树生长、果树病害、土壤理化性质及土壤微生物及环境因素等方面总结了国内外近年来果园绿肥研究现状,并讨论了今后的重点研究方向,为进一步开展此方面的研究及提升绿肥-果园系统稳定性和生产力提供理论依据。

## 1 绿肥对果树生长及果实的影响

### 1.1 绿肥对果树生长的影响

果园间作绿肥通常促进果树生长,增加果树树高、树冠直径、新梢直径、新梢长度、水分利用效率及叶片养分含量(表1),但也受区域气候条件、种植年限及管理方式、绿肥-果树组合的影响,对果树生长有抑制作用(表1)。通常夏季干旱少雨地区,果园间作绿肥会抑制果树生长,如黄土高原地区苹果园间作白三叶(*Trifolium repens*)和鸭茅(*Dactylis glomerata*)在夏季增加土壤蒸散量,减少土壤含水量,降低果树新梢长度及新梢直径<sup>[14, 23]</sup>。在水分相对充足的地区,绿肥果园间作通常会促进果树生长<sup>[13-15, 24]</sup>,如贵州省猕猴桃园间作蕺菜(*Houttuynia cordata*)增加了果实的纵径和侧径<sup>[15]</sup>。

绿肥间作影响果树生长的主要机制包括对土壤性状的影响、光合作用的影响、根系生长及分布、提

高果树的抗逆相关酶活性等(图1)。不同绿肥作物的生长特性不同,其对果园土壤的性状影响亦有差异,因此对果树生长存在不同影响。张义等<sup>[24]</sup>发现,黄土高原苹果园种植白三叶未显著影响果树产量,但主要形成花芽的枝条比例增加了46.82%;该区种植鸭茅降低了苹果园中新梢长度和新梢直径<sup>[14]</sup>。而Sweet等<sup>[12]</sup>研究则发现,美国俄勒冈州葡萄园间作绿肥植物未显著影响枝条长度。光合作用指标反映了植物的生长状况,间作绿肥可通过提高果树净光合速率、气孔导度等光合作用指标促进果树生长。如自然生草可增加苹果树的净光合速率11.2%~47.7%,降低果树叶绿素降解速率<sup>[16]</sup>。梨园种植豆科和禾本科绿肥降低了梨树的蒸腾速率,增加了植物净光合速率和气孔导度<sup>[17]</sup>。李会科等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现,间作白三叶减缓苹果细根生物量密度、根长密度、根表面积分布比例的下降趋势,使根系向较深土层分布,促进苹果根系的生长发育。但通过对果园绿肥的根系分泌物等进行分析,发现根系分泌的化感物质如烃类、醇类、酚类等物质抑制蜜柚(*Honey pomelo*)根系活力,影响果树生长<sup>[26]</sup>。间作绿肥和果园生草亦可增加果树抗逆酶活性,如超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化物酶活性,降低植物过氧化氢含量,提高植物的抗氧化能力及抗逆性,降低叶片膜脂过氧化程度,延缓叶片衰老<sup>[16]</sup>。

### 1.2 绿肥对果实的影响

除影响果树的生长外,绿肥还可影响果实产量和品质。柑橘园中种植鹰嘴豆(*Cicer arietinum*)和大豆(*Glycine max*)可提高柑橘(*Citrus reticulata*)产量5%以上<sup>[13]</sup>,苹果园间作白三叶和鸭茅则显著降低苹果树单果质量和单株产量<sup>[14]</sup>。王孝娣等<sup>[18]</sup>发现,桃园间作紫花苜蓿(*Medicago sativa*)和自然绿肥可提高果树叶片光合速率,增加果实质量、硬度及果实中可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、维生素C等物质含量。桃园种植二月兰(*Oryehopragmus violaeus*)可增加桃可溶性糖含量17.81%~30.98%、可溶性固形物含量25.6%、维生素C含量7.56%<sup>[19]</sup>。葡萄园中间作矮豆角(*Vigna unguiculata*)、豌豆(*Pisum sativu*)和紫花苜蓿等显著降低果实中总酸含量<sup>[20]</sup>。

绿肥对果树生长、产量及果实的影响与其对果园土壤中养分含量(有机质、氮、磷等)和果树光合系统<sup>[16]</sup>的影响密不可分<sup>[27-29]</sup>。猕猴桃园间作蕺菜提高土壤速效钾、碱解氮含量<sup>[15]</sup>。柑橘园中种植大豆和

表1 果园绿肥对果树生长及果品的影响

Table 1 The effect of orchard green manure on fruit growth and fruit

| 果园<br>Orchard                     | 绿肥<br>Green manure  | 种植方式<br>Planting method   | 影响<br>Effect  | 参考文献<br>Reference |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| 葡萄<br><i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 混播绿肥<br>Mixed planting green manures  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 未显著影响枝条长度和产量,第二年时,其中一个果园产量降低30%以上<br>No significant effect on soil water content, shoot length, yield. In the second year, the output of one of the orchards was reduced by more than 30%   | [12]              |
| 柑橘<br><i>Citrus reticulata</i>    | 鹰嘴豆<br><i>Cicer arietinum</i><br>大豆 <i>Glycine max</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 提高果实产量5.4%,增加叶片N、P、K等养分含量<br>Increased fruit yield by 5.4% and leaf N, P and K contents   | [13]              |
| 苹果<br><i>Malus domestica</i>      | 白三叶<br><i>Trifolium repens</i><br>鸭茅<br><i>Dactylis glomerata</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 降低新梢长度15.43%和31.25%、新梢直径10.64%和17.02%、单果质量7.17%和13.69%、单株产量14.33%和20.18%<br>Decreased the shoots length by 15.43% and 31.25%, the shoots diameter by 10.64% and 17.02%, the weight per fruit by 7.17% and 13.69%, and the yields by 14.33% and 20.18%   | [14]              |
| 猕猴桃<br><i>Actinidia chinensis</i> | 蕺菜<br><i>Houttuynia cordata</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加果树纵径、侧径、单果体积、单果质量和产量14.08%、10.77%、31.63%、7.69%、7.69%<br>Increased fruit tree longitudinal diameter, lateral diameter, single fruit volume, single fruit quality and yield by 14.08%, 10.77%, 31.63%, 7.69%, 7.69%, respectively   | [15]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. domestica</i>         | 自然生草<br>Natural grasses   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 减少叶绿素降解率17.58%~60.39%,提高 $F_v/F_m$ (PS II最大光化学效率),推动光系统间电子传递,显著增加叶片超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化物酶活性,降低过氧化氢含量21.2%<br>Reduced chlorophyll degradation rate by 17.58%-60.39%. Increased $F_v/F_m$ (PS II maximum photochemical efficiency) and promoted electron transfer between optical systems. Significantly increased leaf superoxide dismutase and peroxidase activities, reduced hydrogen peroxide content by 21.2% | [16]              |
| 香梨<br><i>Pyrus sinkiangensis</i>  | 自然生草<br>Natural grasses<br>紫花苜蓿<br><i>Medicago sativa</i><br>白三叶 <i>T. repens</i><br>黑麦草 <i>Lolium perenn</i><br>早熟禾 <i>Poa pratensis</i> | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 叶片净光合速率增加4.21%~8.74%,降低蒸腾速率0.94%~9.38%,增加维生素C含量1.70%~18.73%<br>Increased the net photosynthetic rate of leaves by 4.21%-8.74%. Reduced transpiration rate by 0.94%-9.38%, and increased vitamin C content by 1.70%-18.73%   | [17]              |
| 桃<br><i>A. persica</i>            | 紫花苜蓿<br><i>M. sativa</i><br>自然生草<br>Natural grasses   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 提高叶片光合效率,增加果实质量,维生素C等物质含量<br>Improved leaf photosynthetic efficiency. Increased fruit weight and vitamin C content  | [18]              |
| 桃<br><i>Amygdalus persica</i>     | 二月兰<br><i>Orychophragmus violaeus</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加可溶性糖含量17.81%~30.98%、可溶性固形物含量25.6%、维生素C含量7.56%<br>Increased soluble sugar content by 17.81%-30.98%, soluble solid content by 25.6%, and vitamin C content by 7.56%   | [19]              |
| 葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i>          | 矮豆角<br><i>Vigna unguiculata</i><br>豌豆 <i>Pisum sativum</i><br>紫花苜蓿<br><i>M. sativa</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 显著增加果实纵径,豌豆显著减小果实纵径。增加果实的可溶性固形物、糖、维生素C含量,降低总酸含量,提高糖酸比<br>Significantly increased the longitudinal diameter of the fruit, and peas significantly reduced the longitudinal diameter of the fruit. Increased the soluble solids, sugar and Vc content of the fruit. Reduced the total acid content, and increased the sugar-acid ratio   | [20]              |
| 杨梅<br><i>Myrica rubra</i>         | 自然生草<br>Natural grasses<br>大绿豆<br><i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 提高杨梅产量14.29%~23.81%,增加可溶性固形物、维生素C、还原糖、总糖含量<br>Increased the yield of bayberry by 14.29%-23.81%. Increased the content of soluble solids, vitamin C, reducing sugar and total sugar  | [21]              |
| 葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i>          | 苇状羊茅<br><i>Festuca arundinacea</i>  | 永久间作<br>Permanent intercrop<br>刈割后还田<br>Left on the surface of the interrow | 第一年,产量降低52.94%<br>Production decreased by 52.94% in the first year<br>第二年,产量无显著差异<br>No significant difference in production in the second year   | [22]              |



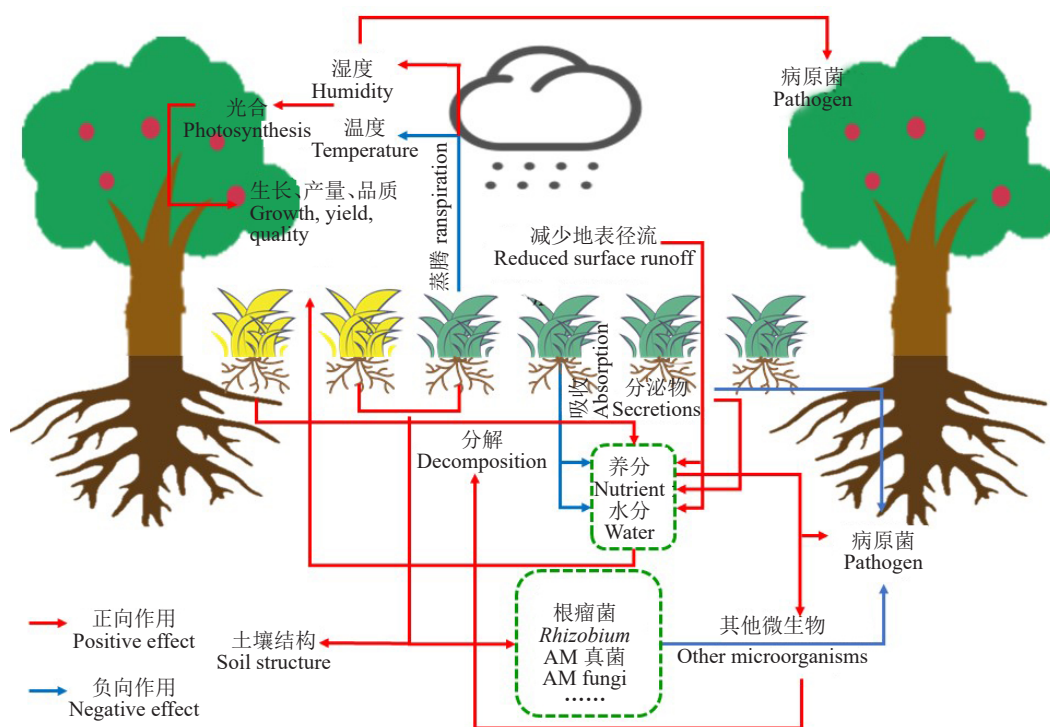


图 1 果园绿肥对果树的影响机制

Fig. 1 The mechanism of the influence of orchard green manure on fruit trees

鹰嘴豆增加果树叶片氮、磷、钾等养分含量<sup>[13]</sup>。颜晓捷<sup>[21]</sup>发现,果实中的总酸含量与土壤中碱解氮、有效磷、有机质等含量呈显著负相关,维生素C、还原糖含量、固酸比与碱解氮、有机质含量呈显著正相关。果园土壤养分的增加不仅可以促进果树生长,增加形成花芽枝类的比例<sup>[24]</sup>,也是降低果实中总酸含量、增加还原糖含量的重要因素之一<sup>[21]</sup>。需要注意的是,在绿肥生长期,绿肥与果树存在土壤水分和养分竞争,这是绿肥降低果树产量的重要原因<sup>[22]</sup>。在夏季干旱少雨季节,由于强烈的蒸散作用,果园间作绿肥增加水分的散失,使其可能接近于果树的凋萎系数,严重影响果树生长及产量<sup>[23]</sup>。有研究发现,葡萄园中混播三叶草、自然生草等种植方式,第1年末显著影响葡萄产量,第2年则降低葡萄产量30%以上<sup>[12]</sup>。

鉴于绿肥对果树生长和果品提质具有双向作用,在实际生产中应考虑果树-绿肥的搭配及区域性气候特点和果树的生长阶段等,避免绿肥的生长期与果树的开花坐果期等养分水分需求量大的时期重合,减少绿肥与果树竞争土壤中的水分和养分。

## 2 绿肥对果树病害的影响

果园绿肥通常可降低果树根部病害的发病率,如苹果园间作芥菜(*Brassica juncea*)和肥田萝卜

(*Raphanus sativus*)可减轻果树根部病害<sup>[30]</sup>。Abadie等<sup>[11]</sup>对油棕树(*Elaeis guineensis*)的研究也有类似发现,种植爪哇葛根(*Pueraria javanica*)后,油棕树幼苗根腐病的发病率降低38%~48%。但也有研究表明,苹果园间作绿肥加重了苹果树落叶病的发生和危害,发病率增加28.8%~34.53%,病情指数增加40.93%~44.72%<sup>[31]</sup>。因此,绿肥对果树病害的影响因果园-绿肥系统而异,在同一果园系统中,不同季节,因温度、降雨等因素,绿肥对果树病害的影响存在巨大差异。果园环境湿度过高,有利于病原菌的繁殖和侵染<sup>[32]</sup>。在降雨充沛地区,间作果园绿肥减少土壤中水分蒸发,进一步增加土壤<sup>[33]</sup>和果园中空气湿度<sup>[34]</sup>,从而加重果树病害发生。如果园间作白三叶和小冠花降低果树早期落叶病的发病率22.05%,在湿度较高的季节,间作绿肥增加由粉红聚端孢霉(*Trichothecium roseum*)和链格孢霉(*Alternaria spp.*)引起的果实黑点病、红点病的发病率32.24%<sup>[35]</sup>。

果园绿肥减少果树病害发生的机制主要包括改变土壤中病原菌拮抗菌的含量<sup>[30]</sup>;增加土壤中其他有益微生物的多样性及丰富度,与病原菌竞争空间、养分等资源<sup>[11, 36]</sup>;绿肥还田分解后产生的异硫氰酸酯、硫代葡萄糖苷等化合物可抑制土壤中病原菌的

生长<sup>[37]</sup>;促进果树生长、提高果树整体健康水平和抗性。目前,果园再植病是研究果园绿肥对果园病害影响的热点之一,此类病害主要由腐霉(*Pythium*)、丝核菌(*Rhizoctonia*)、镰刀菌(*Fusarium*)等土传病原真菌引起<sup>[11,38]</sup>。苹果园间作芥菜和肥田萝卜可增加土壤中*Ferruginibacter*的丰度,此类菌具有降解植物病原菌细胞壁的功能,可抑制土壤中病原菌。绿肥加重果树病害的发生也与改变土壤微生物区系及种类相关。如Zhong等<sup>[39]</sup>发现,柿园间作花生(*Arachis hypogaea*)和圆叶决明(*Cassia tora*)显著降低土壤中厚壁菌门(Firmicutes)的相对丰度,尤其是芽孢菌纲(Bacilli)的细菌,此类细菌可产生多种抗生素<sup>[40]</sup>,其含量的减少会降低根系对土壤病原的抵抗力。绿肥除改变土壤病原菌拮抗菌影响植物病原菌之外,亦可增加土壤细菌和真菌含量,与病原菌竞争养分等资源,这也是绿肥减轻果树病害发生的原因之一。Abadie等<sup>[11]</sup>发现,发生油棕根腐病的土壤种植葛根后,油棕发病率降低,土壤中致病菌镰刀菌的含量虽未显著减少,但其他微生物数量显著增加。

绿肥影响果树病害的另一因素,与其还田后分解、释放化合物有关。有研究发现,芥菜和肥田萝卜还田分解后,增加土壤中硫代葡萄糖苷(glucosinolates)等化合物的含量<sup>[37]</sup>,这些化合物可抑制植物病原菌的生长,增强植物对病害的抗性<sup>[41]</sup>。养分吸收能力是影响植物抗病性的一个重要原因,如养分利用能力差的植物更容易受到病原菌侵染<sup>[42]</sup>。绿肥可增加土壤中促生菌(plant growth promoting rhizobacteria, PGPR)含量,提高果树整体健康水平及抗病性。如Yim等<sup>[30]</sup>发现苹果园间作油菜、肥田萝卜和万寿菊(*Tagetes erecta*)可增加土壤中具有促生作用的节杆菌(*Arthrobacter*)、Sordariales以及短小杆菌(*Curtobacterium*)的含量<sup>[43]</sup>。

绿肥的利用方式多为覆盖和翻压,植物残体为病原菌提供了生存和越冬场所,绿肥植物及残体为病原菌提供营养和生存环境,增加果园中病原菌的数量和果树患病的风险(图1)。目前绿肥影响果树病害的研究涉及果园-绿肥系统较为单一,且多集中于果园再植病等土传病,对地上部病害研究较少。应考虑优化果树-绿肥物种搭配、生长季水、热等资源合理利用,形成果树-绿肥系统耦合。同时,应充分考虑病原生物学特性,一些病原菌均可侵染绿肥和果树,引致病害的发生。如大蒜腐霉(*Pythium syl-*

*vaticum*)及其他腐霉属<sup>[44]</sup>及丝核菌属<sup>[37]</sup>可在土壤中存活多年。既是果园重建主要病原菌,也是绿肥作物,如花生茎腐病的重要病原菌尖孢镰刀菌(*F. oxysporum*)<sup>[45]</sup>,既可导致紫花苜蓿根腐病<sup>[46]</sup>,亦有可能是苹果树病原菌。因此,果园绿肥要避免种植与果树共有病原菌的绿肥,否则有可能加重果树病害的发生。

### 3 绿肥对果园土壤理化性状及养分含量的影响

土壤理化性状及养分含量是反映土壤健康的重要指标,与植物根系生长及养分吸收息息相关<sup>[47]</sup>。农业管理措施和作物可影响土壤性质,同时,土壤结构也影响植物生长<sup>[48]</sup>。绿肥可改良土壤团聚体结构,提高土壤团聚体机械稳定性及抗侵蚀能力,降低土壤容重,增加土壤孔隙度,亦可改变果园土壤的田间持水量、pH及养分含量等,从而改善果树的生长条件(图1,表2)。如,张钦等<sup>[51]</sup>通过大田种植绿肥研究对土壤团聚体的影响,发现连续种植肥田萝卜、苕子、箭筈豌豆(*Vicia sativa*)能够提高不同粒径土壤机械稳定性、水稳性团聚体含量,显著降低土壤团聚体破坏率29%~38%。苹果园间作白三叶,增加了果园土壤水稳性团聚体平均质量、直径,降低团聚体破坏率,显著提高>0.25 mm水稳性团聚体含量及其稳定性,改善果树生长的土壤条件<sup>[52]</sup>。苹果园种植苜蓿翻压后,增加粉粒和黏粒的体积,减少砂砾的体积,砂粒比例降低3.39%,粉砂比例增加10.14%,改善土壤结构<sup>[53]</sup>。果园间作绿肥亦可降低土壤容重,土壤表层与种植前相比下降13.38%,清耕处理却增加0.61%~0.68%,绿肥使土壤总孔隙度增加9.07%~15.17%<sup>[54]</sup>。除上述影响之外,果园绿肥可影响土壤中有机质、微生物含量,这些是影响土壤团聚体稳定性的重要因素<sup>[55-56]</sup>。总体上,绿肥影响土壤物理性质的主要机制可归纳为其种植和翻压过程影响土壤物理性质<sup>[57]</sup>,绿肥作物根系的活动、根系分泌物及绿肥还田后不同程度影响土壤团聚体的形成与结构<sup>[52]</sup>,且植物覆盖于地表减少雨水冲刷及表层土壤移动,有利于雨水下渗,减少地表径流及水土流失<sup>[7]</sup>,不仅影响土壤物理性质,同时也改变土壤含水量及化学性质(图1)。

绿肥对果园土壤含水量的影响受环境因素如降雨、灌溉及绿肥和果树的耗水量、蒸腾量等影响,是

表2 果园绿肥对土壤理化性质和养分的影响

Table 2 Effects of orchard green manure on soil physical and chemical properties and nutrients

| 果园<br>Orchard                  | 绿肥<br>Green manure   | 种植方式<br>Planting method   | 影响<br>Effect   | 参考文献<br>Reference |
|--------------------------------|--|---|--|-------------------|
| 枣<br><i>Ziziphus jujuba</i>    | 白三叶<br><i>T. repens</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 白三叶减少径流量和泥沙产量约55.3%<br>White clover significantly reduces runoff volume and sediment yield by about 55.3%  | [7]               |
| 杏<br><i>Armeniaca vulgaris</i> | 燕麦 <i>Avena sativa</i><br>燕麦和箭筈豌豆<br><i>A. sativa</i> and <i>V. sativa</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加土壤有机碳、全氮含量及碳氮比<br>Increased soil TOC, total nitrogen content, and C/N  | [27]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. domestica</i>      | 紫花苜蓿和苇状羊茅<br><i>M. sativa</i> and <i>F. arundinacea</i><br>红三叶 <i>T. fragiferum</i><br>箭筈豌豆 <i>V. sativa</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>生长季刈割3~4次还田<br>Mowed three or four times in the growing season and spread out below the tree rows | 增加土壤有机质、总氮、有效磷、交换钾、铁和锌的含量<br>Increased the contents of organic matter, total nitrogen, available phosphorus, exchangeable potassium, Fe and Zn   | [28]              |
| 油桃<br><i>Prunus persica</i>    | 花生<br><i>Arachis hypogaea</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加土壤有机碳储量<br>Increased soil organic carbon storage.<br>增加SOC和SOC D含量4.75%~27.0%和0.42%~4.13%,并增加SOC的周转率<br>Increased SOC and SOC D contents by 4.75%-27.0% and 0.42%-4.13%, and increased SOC turnover rate | [29]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. domestica</i>      | 油菜-大豆轮作<br><i>Brassica napus</i> - <i>G. max</i> rotation<br>油菜-草木樨混播<br><i>B. napus</i> - <i>M. officinalis</i> mixed                                     | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>旋耕后重播<br>Replay after rotary tillage  | 旱季降低土壤含水量,雨季增加土壤含水量<br>Reduced soil water content during the dry season and increase soil water content during the rainy season  | [49]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. pumila</i>         | 白三叶和覆盖物<br><i>T. repens</i> and living mulch<br>小冠花和覆盖物<br><i>Coronilla varia</i> and living mulch<br>多年生黑麦草和覆盖物<br><i>Lolium perenne</i> and living mulch | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>刈割3次·年 <sup>-1</sup> ,刈割后还田<br>Mowed three times a year and spread out below the tree rows        | 白三叶、小冠花和黑麦草增加总有机碳含量33.8%、43.8%和16.3%<br>White clover, <i>C. varia</i> and perennial ryegrass treatments increased total organic carbon by 33.8%, 43.8%, and 16.3%, respectively                            | [50]              |

一个动态的过程。绿肥在旱季和生长季加速了土壤中水分的利用,增加土壤水分蒸散量,在雨季增加雨水下渗,减少地表径流,有利于保持水土,增加土壤含水量。在降水较少的地区增加了生长季的果园蒸散量<sup>[23]</sup>。因此,干旱区或旱季间作绿肥会增加土壤水分蒸散量,从而减少土壤含水量,应避免在干旱地区果园间作耗水量较大的绿肥作物。如,对绿肥-农作物系统研究发现,油菜(*B. napus*)-大豆轮作或油菜-草木樨(*Melilotus officinalis*)混播在雨季增加土壤含水量,旱季减少土壤含水量<sup>[49]</sup>。

除影响土壤水分之外,绿肥也可显著影响土壤pH,李杨辉等<sup>[53]</sup>发现,苹果园种植苜蓿绿肥显著降低土壤pH,尤其是绿肥根系生长区及绿肥翻压后,土壤pH变化更显著。不同绿肥作物对土壤pH的影响不同,如紫花苜蓿、三叶草等豆科绿肥可改良果园土壤盐碱性<sup>[17]</sup>,而紫云英(*Astragalus sinicus*)、毛叶苕子(*V. villosa*)、紫花苜蓿等绿肥植物组合混播未显著影响土壤pH<sup>[58]</sup>。绿肥作物主要通过根系分泌物改变土壤pH,尤其是有机酸类等物质<sup>[59]</sup>。不同植物对土壤pH的影响存在差异主要是由于不同植物根系分泌物的组成存在较大差异。且植物在翻压后

的分解过程中,会产生较多的小分子有机酸,降低土壤pH值,有利于果树的生长发育<sup>[53]</sup>。

绿肥亦可增加土壤养分含量,促进土壤养分循环<sup>[47]</sup>。如苜蓿、箭筈豌豆、燕麦(*Avena sativa*)、花生等作为绿肥增加土壤有机质5%~27%,显著提高土壤总氮、有效磷、交换钾、铁、锌含量<sup>[27-29]</sup>,白三叶、小冠花(*Coronilla varia*)和多年生黑麦草(*Lolium perenn*)增加土壤总有机碳含量16%~44%<sup>[50]</sup>。绿肥改变土壤养分含量的机制,主要存在以下几种可能:1)植被覆盖减少雨水冲刷,从而减少土壤养分流失。如Wang等<sup>[7]</sup>通过模拟试验发现,枣树行间种植白三叶可减少雨水冲刷以及根系阻止土壤移动,减少地表径流量和泥沙产量;2)植物根系分泌物增加土壤中的有机物质,如黑麦草等可将30%~50%光合作用产物转移到根部,其中约30%通过根系分泌物和根部CO<sub>2</sub>转移到土壤中<sup>[60]</sup>。白三叶通过自身的生命活动改变了输入土壤的有机物质,增加苹果-白三叶间作系统中土壤有机碳库数量与质量<sup>[61]</sup>;3)植物通过与微生物共生,增加土壤中的养分。如豆科植物可与根瘤菌共生固氮,不但可供豆科植物生长发育所需的氮,也可以给附近的其他植物提供氮源<sup>[62]</sup>;



4)植物残体还田后,分解增加土壤养分。祁永春等<sup>[63]</sup>发现,红枣园种植油菜翻压后,土壤全氮、速效氮、速效磷、速效钾含量均增加,且随季节不同,腐解规律存在差异<sup>[64]</sup>。绿肥作物改变土壤微生物的代谢活动,可能是促进土壤碳积累的重要机制<sup>[65]</sup>。但绿肥植物也需要从土壤中获得大量的养分,与绿肥植物对土壤水分的影响类似,只有绿肥植物对土壤养分的增加量大于从土壤中获取的养分量时,才会起到培肥地力、促进果树生长的作用。因此,在实际生

产利用中,应合理安排绿肥的种植及翻压时期,避免绿肥的生长期与果树养分需求量较大的时期重合,引起两者竞争土壤养分和水分资源。

#### 4 果园绿肥对果园土壤微生物的影响

土壤微生物是果园-绿肥生态系统中重要的分解者,也是果园土壤健康和生产性能的重要指标。果园间作绿肥可改变土壤真菌、细菌的多样性,影响结果因果园-绿肥系统及研究区域而异(表3)。研

表3 果园绿肥对土壤微生物的影响

Table 3 Effect of green manure in orchard on soil microbes

| 果园<br>Orchard               | 绿肥<br>Green manure   | 种植方式<br>Planting method   | 影响<br>Effect  | 参考文献<br>Reference |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|-------------------|
| 苹果<br><i>M. pumila</i>      | 多年生黑麦草 <i>L. perenne</i><br>草地早熟禾 <i>P. pratensis</i><br>剪股颖属 <i>Agrostis</i> spp.<br>羊茅属 <i>Festuca</i> spp.                              | 生长期定期割草<br>Periodic mowing during the<br>growing season   | 增加土壤微生物多样性,植被类型显著改变土壤微生物<br>群落结构<br>Increased soil microbial diversity, vegetation type significantly changes soil microbial community structure  | [9]               |
| 葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i>    | 鸭茅<br><i>D. glomerate</i><br>地三叶<br><i>T. subterraneum</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加假单胞菌、生长快速的纤维素分解细菌、复合营养<br>细菌、生长缓慢的纤维素分解细菌、快速生长的低营养<br>细菌和寡营养细菌含量267%、265%、181%、106%、86%<br>和83%<br>Increased copiotrophic pseudomonads, fast growing cellulolytic bacteria, copiotrophic bacteria, slow growing cellulolytic bacteria, fast growing low nutrient bacteria and oligotrophic bacteria contents by 267%, 265%, 181%, 106%, 86% and 83%, respectively   | [10]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. domestica</i>   | 芥菜<br><i>B. juncea</i><br>肥田萝卜<br><i>Raphanus sativus</i><br>万寿菊<br><i>Tagetes patula</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>粉碎后混入土壤<br>Chopped and subsequently<br>incorporated into the soil   | 增加土壤细菌群落的物种丰富度,提高 <i>Sodariales</i> 、 <i>Podospora</i> 的丰度,增加病原菌拮抗菌 <i>Actinomycesbovis</i> 、 <i>Ferruginibacter</i> 、 <i>Monographella</i> 的丰度<br>Increased the species richness of soil bacterial communities, the abundance of <i>Sodariales</i> and <i>Podospora</i> , and increased the abundance of pathogens antagonistic bacteria <i>Actinomycesbovis</i> , <i>Ferruginibacter</i> , <i>Monographella</i> | [30]              |
| 柿子<br><i>Diospyros kaki</i> | 圆叶决明<br><i>Chamaecrista rotundifolia</i><br>多年生花生<br><i>A. pintoi</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 降低细菌多样性和细菌数量<br>Reduced bacterial diversity and the number of bacteria<br>降低厚壁菌门、杆菌科和芽孢杆菌属的丰度<br>Reduced the abundance of the phylum Firmicutes, the class Bacilli, and the genus <i>Bacillus</i>   | [39]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. pumila</i>      | 白三叶和覆盖物<br><i>T. repens</i> and living mulch<br>小冠花和覆盖物<br><i>Coronilla varia</i> and<br>living mulch<br>多年生黑麦草和覆盖物<br><i>L. perenne</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>每年刈割3次,刈割后还田<br>The mulch plants were mowed<br>three times a year, the mowed<br>plants were spread out below the<br>tree rows | 增加土壤细菌群落结构的多样性<br>Increased the diversity of soil bacterial community structure   | [50]              |
| 苹果<br><i>M. domestica</i>   | 鸭茅 <i>D. glomerate</i><br>白三叶 <i>T. repens</i><br>紫花苜蓿 <i>M. sativa</i>  | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting<br>5、7、9月刈割<br>Cutting in May, July and September  | 增加土壤细菌多样性<br>Increased soil bacteria diversity  | [66]              |
| 葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i>    | 紫云英 <i>Astragalus sinicus</i><br>长柔野豌豆 <i>V. villosa</i><br>白三叶 <i>T. repens</i><br>红三叶 <i>T. pratense</i><br>窄叶野豌豆 <i>V. angustifolia</i> | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加丛枝菌根孢子量和侵染率<br>Increased the amount of arbuscular mycorrhizal spores and infection rate   | [67]              |
| 葡萄<br><i>V. vinifera</i>    | 白三叶 <i>T. repens</i><br>高羊茅 <i>F. arundinacea</i><br>紫花苜蓿 <i>M. sativa</i>   | 行间种植<br>Inter-row planting  | 增加土壤微生物数量(除放线菌外),白三叶和紫花苜蓿<br>增加固氮菌数量<br>Increased the number of soil microbes (except actinomycetes), white clover and alfalfa increase the number of nitrogen-fixing bacteria  | [68]              |



究表明,果园中间作绿肥通常可增加土壤细菌和真菌的多样性和数量,如 Qian 等<sup>[50]</sup>和 Wang 等<sup>[69]</sup>发现,黄土高原地区苹果园间作黑麦草、白三叶等植物可增加土壤细菌和真菌多样性。但我国南方柿园间作圆叶决明和多年生花生降低了土壤细菌多样性和数量<sup>[39]</sup>。果园间作绿肥影响土壤微生物的主要机制包括:植物的根系分泌物和植物残体为土壤微生物提供了物质和能量来源,如黑麦草等绿肥作物将同化碳的9%~15%通过根系分泌物释放到土壤中,缓解了微生物对养分的竞争<sup>[60]</sup>,增加土壤微生物总数量及微生物群落结构的多样性<sup>[9, 66]</sup>;绿肥覆盖还减少了土壤水分散失,改善土壤团聚体结构和有机质的分布,有利于微生物生存和各种活动的进行<sup>[70]</sup>。

目前关于绿肥种类可影响微生物群落结构组成的研究主要集中于果园绿肥对促生菌或共生菌、与养分分解和循环有关的菌以及土传病原菌和病原菌拮抗菌的影响(表3),如丛枝菌根真菌<sup>[67]</sup>、镰刀菌属、疫霉属等真菌,变形菌纲、芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus* spp.)<sup>[37]</sup>以及一些和固氮<sup>[39]</sup>、纤维素分解<sup>[100]</sup>、碳代谢等有关的细菌<sup>[50]</sup>。Rutto 等<sup>[67]</sup>发现,葡萄园间作紫云英、白三叶等豆科绿肥可增加土壤中 AM(arbuscular mycorrhizae)真菌孢子含量及植物的 AM 真菌感染率。笔者团队对黄土高原苹果园间作绿肥的研究表明,紫花苜蓿、白三叶、鸭茅亦可使苹果园土壤中球囊菌门(Glomeromycota)的相对丰度增加234.37%~550.0%<sup>[71]</sup>。龙妍等<sup>[68]</sup>通过研究生草对葡萄园土壤微生物分布及土壤酶活性的影响发现,葡萄园间作白三叶、紫花苜蓿、高羊茅可提高土壤中0~60 cm的固氮菌含量193.78%~405.64%。有研究发现,间作绿肥增加果园土壤中与降解植物有关的厚壁菌门、梭菌目(Clostridiales)、瘤胃球菌科(Ruminococcaceae)和毛螺菌科(Lachnospiraceae)<sup>[72]</sup>以及纤维素分解细菌<sup>[100]</sup>的丰度。间作绿肥增加果园土壤中促生菌或共生菌、与养分分解和循环有关微生物的含量,有利于加速分解绿肥作物残体(图1)。土壤中病原菌的含量与植物的健康密切相关,果园间作绿肥通常可降低土壤中病原菌的危害。间作绿肥虽对土壤中病原菌的含量无显著影响<sup>[11]</sup>,但增加了病原菌拮抗菌<sup>[21]</sup>及总的微生物含量,加剧与病原菌的竞争,从而减轻病原菌的危害<sup>[11]</sup>。

## 5 绿肥对果园环境条件的影响

间作绿肥改变了果园中温度、湿度、光照等环境条件,这些环境条件相互影响、共同作用,形成具有果树-绿肥间作系统特征的小气候,直接影响果树的生长和产量。绿肥维持果园中温度平衡,在低温时具有保暖增温作用,在炎热时具有降温作用,为果树提供适宜的生长环境。如黄土高原地区苹果园间作绿肥可减少果园日温差和年温差,平稳地温<sup>[73]</sup>。葡萄园生草可降低地面最高温度和日较差5.7~7.6℃,提高树冠内空气温度日较差1.1~2.4℃,有利于促进果树根系生长、提高果实品质<sup>[74]</sup>。除改善果园地表及空气温度外,果园生草也能改变果园中CO<sub>2</sub>含量,提高果树光合作用,促进果树生长<sup>[75]</sup>。果园间作绿肥对空气湿度的影响具有时间上的异质性,如白三叶、多年生黑麦草生长期蒸腾量较大,增加果园湿度,有利于防止果树落花落果,增加果树产量<sup>[73]</sup>。由于植被覆盖,果园生草降低果园地面光照的透光率,且由于植物后期枯萎凋零,减少地表光照作用加强。

生态系统中单一环境因素的变化对整个系统中其他因素的变化也具有决定性作用。果园间作绿肥由于植被覆盖,减少透光性,高温期阻止土壤温度迅速上升,夜晚和冬季则减少土壤热量散失,从而缩小果园温差,改善果树生长条件和增强抗逆能力<sup>[73, 75]</sup>。但目前的研究多集中于对温度、湿度、光照等<sup>[75-76]</sup>单一因素的研究,少见系统中不同环境因素相互影响的研究,也缺乏对整个环境改变的综合评判,这是今后需要努力的方向。

## 6 展 望

果园林下绿肥种植有利于推动农药和化肥减施、果园土壤质量保护提升和生态环境改善。但目前,我国部分区域果园绿肥仍处于小面积、小范围应用阶段,果农既缺乏种植利用绿肥的意识,又缺少配套的生产利用技术<sup>[77]</sup>。明确果园中种植绿肥对果树生长、果品品质、果树病害的发生及土壤微生物的影响,探究果树-绿肥互作机制,可为今后推进优质果园绿色生态发展提供借鉴和参考。

迄今为止,国内外学者陆续开展了绿肥对果树生长和果实、果树病害、土壤养分和理化性质的研究,取得了一系列进展。一些新技术如包括高通量技术在内的分子生物学技术也用于土壤微生物群落结构<sup>[22, 37, 64]</sup>、土壤有益微生物<sup>[69]</sup>及土壤病原菌<sup>[11]</sup>等的研究,这些研究有效地推动了果园绿肥生产和科研

事业发展。但也存在诸多不足,如:1)缺少不同区域不同绿肥品种-果树系统的长期定位试验,缺少长期绿肥-果树生态系统养分供需动态耦合的研究;2)多为研究绿肥对果树、果实的短期效应,少见果园绿肥对果园生态系统的长期效应;3)多为果园-绿肥单一组合,缺少不同绿肥-果树组合的研究;4)多为绿肥对果树病害的影响,缺少果园-绿肥病害一体化管理研究;5)多集中于对土壤细菌功能的研究,少见对土壤真菌功能的研究;少见绿肥-果园系统生产、经济和生态效益评价研究。这些均是以后应重点关注的研究领域,除此之外,应积极开展运用分子生物学、计算机网络及信息技术等,加强绿肥-土壤-果树等果园生态系统各组分互作研究,推动我国绿肥-果树生产和科研事业发展,提升果品市场竞争力。

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