

伊犁河谷不同林龄树上干杏林 土壤线虫的群落特征

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摘要:【目的】明确伊犁河谷树上干杏林土壤线虫的群落特征。【方法】选取4、8、10和14年生树上干杏林为研究对象,以荒地为对照,分析土壤线虫群落组成、分布、生态指数及其类群组成与土壤理化性质的关系。【结果】4和10年生树上干杏林食细菌线虫占比高于其他线虫类群;8和14年生树上干杏林植物寄生线虫占比高于其他线虫类群。8、10、14年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度在10~20 cm土层较高,4年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度在0~10 cm土层较高。 H' 指数表明,10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫多样性最低;4年生树上干杏林MI指数显著低于其他样地(S10除外),WI指数显著高于其他样地,表明土壤受到的干扰程度大,土壤健康状况良好;8年生树上干杏林MI指数和PPI指数高于其他样地,表明其受到的干扰较小,土壤环境稳定性较低。土壤全钾含量、含水率、pH和钙含量是影响树上干杏林土壤线虫类群组成的主要环境因子。【结论】4和10年生树上干杏林主要营养类群为食细菌线虫,土壤健康状况良好;8和14年生树上干杏林主要营养类群为植物寄生线虫,土壤健康状况较差。研究结果可为树上干杏林合理种植提供理论依据。

关键词:树上干杏林;土壤线虫;群落结构;多样性

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Community characteristics of soil nematode in Shushanggan apricot plantations of different ages in the Yili River Valley

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Abstract:【Objective】Nematodes are one of the classic indicators of soil health. This study aimed to clarify the composition of soil nematode community and its responsive characteristics to soil physico-chemical properties in Shushanggan apricot plantations in Yili River Valley, so as to provide a theoretical basis for sustainable management of Shushanggan apricot plantations. 【Methods】In this experiment, soil samples of Shushanggan apricot plantations aged at 4, 8, 10 and 14 years and nearly barren land were collected in Sangong township, Huocheng county in September, 2023. The geographical location and elevation of the sampling site were determined by GPS. Five undertree forestlands of Shushanggan apricot plantations with different planting years were selected as the quadrates (20 m×20 m), and the soil layers were selected at 0~10 cm and 10~20 cm. Five small samples (10 cm×10 cm) were selected from the plantation land under each tree, 0.5 m away from the base of trunk and mixed into one soil

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sample by five-point sampling method. A total of 50 soil samples were collected from the five plots. An appropriate amount of soil sample was taken from each layer of each quadrate, mixed evenly and air-dried to determine the soil physicochemical properties. Soil nematodes were isolated by sucrose density gradient centrifugation and identified by morphological method. To investigate the number, composition and ecological function index of soil nematode community in Shushanggan apricot plantations, this research was conducted to analyze the relationship between soil nematode groups and soil physicochemical properties. 【Results】 A total of 7066 nematodes were isolated from all plots, and 52 genera of nematodes were identified, belonging to 2 classes, 6 orders and 23 families, with an average density of 373 nematodes per 100 g of dry soil. The density of soil nematodes in Shushanggan apricot plantations decreased first, reaching the highest in 10 years (752 nematodes per 100 g dry soil), and then increased. The dominant genera in the Shushanggan apricot plantations of different ages were *Acrobeloides*, *Paratylenchus* and *Microdorylaimus*. Among them, the dominant genera of the 4- and 10-year-old apricot plantations are *Acrobeloides*, *Chiloplacus*, *Aphelenchus* and *Microdorylaimus*. The dominant genera of the 8- and 14-year-old plantations are *Paratylenchus*, *Rotylenchus* and *Helicotylenchus*. According to the c-p value, c-p2 and c-p3 were the main groups. The density of soil nematode in the 8-, 10- and 14-year-old plantations was higher in the 10–20 cm soil layer, and higher in the 0–10 cm soil layer on the 4 years old plantations. There were significant differences in diversity index (H') between 10 years old Shushanggan apricot plantations and barren land ($p<0.05$). Soil nematodes diversity index (H') in Shushanggan apricot plantations decreased first, reaching the lowest in 10-years, and then increased. The plant parasitic index (PPI) in barren land was significantly lower than that in Shushanggan apricot plantations of different ages. The maturity index (MI) of the 4-year-old Shushanggan apricot plantations was significantly lower than that of other plots, while the Wasselska index (WI) was significantly higher than that of other plots. The nematode channel ratio (NCR) of the 8-year-old plantations was significantly lower than that of the 10-year-old Shushanggan apricot plantations, while the MI and PPI of the 8-year-old plantations were the highest. The total potassium (TK), pH and calcium (Ca) content in the soil were the main environment factors affecting the composition of soil community in Shushanggan apricot plantations ($p<0.05$). Correlation analysis showed that TK was negatively correlated with c-p1 and bacterivores nematodes (Ba). Soil moisture content (SM) was positively correlated with all nematode trophic groups and c-p groups. pH and Ca content were significantly and positively correlated with Fu and negatively correlated with c-p3 and Pp. 【Conclusion】 After the conversion of barren land to Shushanggan apricot plantations, the tolerance nematodes c-p2 and c-p3 increased and the sensitivity nematodes c-p4 decreased, indicating that Shushanggan apricot plantations were disturbed to varying degrees in different age's plantations, and Shushanggan apricot plantations were disturbed the most at 4 years old, followed by 10 years old. Although the density of nematode in the 10-year-old Shushanggan apricot plantations was higher than that in other plots, the stability and diversity of nematode community were poor due to human interference, while the diversity and stability in the barren land were higher than those in other plots, indicating that the soil nematode diversity was higher in undisturbed ecosystems. In general, the disturbance of 4- and 10-year-old plantations was larger, and the disturbance of 8- and 10-year-old ones was smaller. However, the soil enrichment degree in 4- and 10-year-old Shushanggan apricot plantations was higher, and the food web structure was more mature. Instead, the soil food chain of 8- and 14-year-old plantations was shorter, and the soil organic matter conversion ability was poor. In conclusion, the main trophic groups of 4- and 10- year-old plantations were Bacterivores, and the soil health was good. The main trophic groups of 8- and 14-year-old plantations were Fungivores, and the

soil health was poor. The results provided theoretical basis for rational planting of Shushanggan apricot plantations.

Key words: Shushanggan apricot plantations; Soil nematode; Community structure; Diversity

土壤线虫是地球上数量最多的后生动物,具有迁移能力弱、世代周期短、功能类群丰富、占据食物网关键链接、对土地利用等变化扰动响应敏感等特点,是最常用的土壤质量与功能指示生物之一^[1-2]。土壤线虫丰度、多样性等特征都会随着土壤环境的变化而表现出不同的变化趋势,其生态指数能够反映受扰动后或不同生态系统中土壤线虫群落结构和功能的变化,指示土壤有机物降解路径及食物网结构变化等特征^[3]。钟爽等^[4]、张雪艳等^[5]和高飞等^[6]研究均表明,随着种植年限增加,植物寄生线虫将引起连作障碍,对农业可持续发展产生严重的影响。还有研究表明,种植年限增加会使土壤的主要分解途径由细菌转化为真菌,且对土壤肥力、理化性质、酶和微生物群落产生负面影响,从而使土壤食物网遭到破坏,土壤健康状况恶化^[7]。同时,人类干扰及环境变化也会对线虫的多样性产生影响^[8]。例如,施肥处理会增加食微线虫比例,降低植物寄生线虫丰度,对维持土壤食物网结构与功能的成熟稳定具有正向调节作用^[9]。因此,明确土壤线虫的营养类群及其生物多样性对土壤健康状况及农业发展具有重要的意义^[10]。

树上干杏(*Armeniaca vulgaris* var. *ansu*) (俗称吊死干)是新疆伊犁特有的杏资源,具有极高的经济价值和引种价值^[11]。在当前农业结构调整和农业多元化发展的大背景下,为推动耕地与果园协调共生,伊宁州霍城县三宫村将荒山改造成杏林等经济林,成为当地农民脱贫致富的主要途径之一^[12]。笔者在本研究中依托伊犁霍城县三宫乡树上干杏种植园,选择不同林龄树上干杏林并以周边未开垦的荒地作为对照,通过研究树上干杏林土壤线虫群落结构的变化,分析土壤线虫生态指数、土壤理化性质对树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群的影响等,评价不同林龄树上干杏林土壤质量的状况,以期为完善树上干杏林合理种植、管理技术和土地可持续利用提供一定的理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验区概况

研究地点选择新疆伊犁哈萨克自治州霍城县三

宫乡树上干杏种植林地,地理坐标 $80^{\circ}09' \sim 84^{\circ}56' E$ 和 $42^{\circ}14' \sim 44^{\circ}50' N$ 。该地区地势起伏不定,三面环山,东高西低,形成一种特殊的“湿岛”结构^[13]。土壤为砂壤土,气候类型为温带大陆性半湿润荒漠气候,年平均气温 $10.4^{\circ}C$,年平均降水量 417.6 mm ,土地肥沃,水源充足^[14]。这种地貌特征和气候环境使得该地区的水分蒸发和降水分配表现出显著的地域差异,为树上干杏的种植提供了有利条件^[15]。研究区属于个人承包种植林地,施肥、灌溉等管理方法一致,基本条件相同。肥料施用主要依赖于厩肥、堆肥和牛粪尿等,此外还混合施用了钾素肥料和速效氮素化肥等,每株平均施用厩肥 50 kg ,同时配合 1.2 kg N, P, K 三元复合肥。灌溉方式为滴灌,单行种植,种植密度为行株距 $5\text{ m} \times 4.2\text{ m}$,每 666.7 m^2 钟植 $17 \sim 19$ 株。树上干杏林周围大多为尚未开发利用的荒地。

1.2 样品采集与测定方法

1.2.1 土壤样品采集及土壤线虫分离鉴定 试验于2023年9月在霍城县三宫乡选择林龄4(S4)、8(S8)、10(S10)、14(S14)年生的树上干杏和周边荒地(对照)为研究样地进行样品采集。用GPS测定采样地的地理位置与海拔,不同种植年份的树上干杏林分别选取5个树下林地作为样方($20\text{ m} \times 20\text{ m}$),按 $0 \sim 10$ 、 $10 \sim 20\text{ cm}$ 采集土样,采用五点采样法在每个树下林地距离树干基部 0.5 m 的位置分别选择5个小样方($10\text{ cm} \times 10\text{ cm}$)混合为1个土样,5个样地共计50份土样。在每个样方的各层取适量土样,混合均匀后风干,用于测定土壤理化性质。每袋土样称取 50 g 新鲜土壤放入 $4^{\circ}C$ 冰箱中低温保存,并采用蔗糖密度梯度离心法对土壤线虫进行分离。用显微镜计数 50 g 鲜土的线虫总数,然后根据土壤含水率将土壤线虫个体数量换算成 100 g 干土中含有的线虫数目。用形态学法进行线虫科属的鉴定,随机抽取100条线虫(不足100条进行全量鉴定)进行鉴定。鉴定方法参考 *De Nematoden van Nederland*^[16] 和《中国土壤动物检索图鉴》^[17]。

1.2.2 土壤理化性质测定 依据《土壤农化分析》^[18] 测定土壤 pH、含水率及铵态氮、全钾、速效磷、速效

钾和钙含量。

1.2.3 指数计算 依据土壤线虫食性可将其分为食细菌线虫(bacterivores, Ba)、食真菌线虫(Fungivores, Fu)、植物寄生线虫(plant parasites, Pp)、捕食杂食线虫(predators omnivores, Op)四个营养类群^[19]; 依据土壤线虫r策略到k策略的生活史策略将其分为5个类群, 分别赋予c-p值^[20]。

基于此, 分别计算不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫多样性指数(shannon-weaver diversity index, H')和生态指数。其中, 生态指数包括: 植物寄生线虫成熟度指数(plant parasites maturity index, PPI)、自由线虫成熟度指数(free live nematode maturity index, MI)、线虫通路比值(nematode channel ratio, NCR)、瓦斯乐斯卡指数(wasilewska index, WI)、富集指数(enrichment index, EI)和结构指数(structure index, SI)^[21]。

1.2.4 数据分析 使用Excel 2010软件处理原始数据并计算土壤线虫多样性指数和生态功能指数, 采用SPSS 26.0对数据进行单因素方差分析和Duncan

多重比较, 分析不同样地之间土壤线虫群落的差异, 并采用独立样本t检验分析不同土层之间的差异。采用冗余分析(RDA)和蒙特卡洛检验估算土壤环境因子对线虫群落的影响, 采用Origin 2021和CANOCO 5.0绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 树上干杏林土壤线虫群落组成

从不同林龄树上干杏林共分离得到土壤线虫7066条, 隶属于2纲6目23科52属(表1), 优势属为拟丽突属(*Acrobeloides*)、针属(*Paratylenchus*)和小矛线属(*Microdorylaimus*)。其中, 荒地土壤线虫优势属为捕食-杂食线虫小矛线属; 4年生树上干杏林优势属为食细菌线虫板唇属(*Chiloplacus*)、拟丽突属和食真菌线虫真滑刃属(*Aphelenchus*); 8年生树上干杏林优势属为植物寄生线虫拟盘旋属(*Pararotylenchus*)和盘旋属(*Rotylenchus*); 10年生树上干杏林优势属为植物寄生线虫针属和食细菌线虫拟丽突属; 14年生树上干杏林优势属为植物寄生线虫拟盘

表1 不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫属的相对丰度

Table 1 Relative abundance of soil nematode genera in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages

| 土壤线虫营养类群及属 Soil nematode trophic groups and genera | 优势度 Dominance | c-p值 c-p value | 相对丰度 Relative abundance/% | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|
| | | | 对照 Control | S4 | S8 | S10 | |
| 食细菌线虫 Bacterivores | | | | | | | |
| 拟丽突属 <i>Acrobeloides</i> | +++ | 2 | 3.19 | 14.33 | 0.31 | 26.72 | 1.76 |
| 盆咽属 <i>Panagrolaimus</i> | ++ | 1 | - | 0.43 | - | 3.50 | 1.55 |
| 小杆属 <i>Rhabditis</i> | ++ | 1 | 4.05 | 3.00 | - | 6.44 | 2.82 |
| 丽突属 <i>Acrobeles</i> | ++ | 2 | 4.02 | 4.35 | 0.83 | 0.81 | 1.10 |
| 板唇属 <i>Chiloplacus</i> | ++ | 2 | 3.13 | 24.16 | 4.94 | 1.19 | 2.12 |
| 鹿角唇属 <i>Cervidellus</i> | ++ | 2 | 2.60 | 8.98 | 1.03 | 2.47 | 1.46 |
| 真头叶属 <i>Eucephalobus</i> | ++ | 2 | - | - | - | 3.55 | - |
| 三等齿属 <i>Pelodera</i> | + | 1 | 0.08 | - | - | - | - |
| 头叶属 <i>Cephalobus</i> | + | 2 | - | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| 异头叶属 <i>Heterocephalobus</i> | + | 2 | - | 0.09 | 0.10 | - | 0.18 |
| <i>Drilocephalobus</i> | + | 2 | - | 0.09 | - | 2.92 | - |
| 食真菌线虫 Fungivores | | | | | | | |
| 茎属 <i>Ditylenchus</i> | ++ | 2 | 3.27 | 1.01 | 0.46 | 0.18 | 0.27 |
| 真滑刃属 <i>Aphelenchus</i> | ++ | 2 | 4.58 | 10.44 | 6.52 | 1.88 | 2.40 |
| 滑刃属 <i>Aphelenchoides</i> | ++ | 3 | 2.08 | 5.60 | 0.31 | 6.75 | 1.20 |
| 拟滑刃属 <i>Paraphelenchus</i> | + | 3 | 1.38 | 2.06 | 0.31 | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| 膜皮属 <i>Diphtherophora</i> | + | 3 | 0.34 | - | 0.10 | - | - |
| 垫咽属 <i>Tylencholaimus</i> | + | 4 | - | 0.24 | - | - | 0.90 |
| 植物寄生线虫 Plant parasites | | | | | | | |
| 针属 <i>Paratylenchus</i> | +++ | 3 | 4.99 | 5.70 | 3.30 | 27.39 | 7.78 |
| 巴兹尔属 <i>Basiria</i> | ++ | 2 | 4.75 | - | 1.24 | 0.19 | 0.27 |
| 丝尾垫刃属 <i>Filenchus</i> | ++ | 2 | 8.92 | 0.22 | 0.15 | - | - |
| 矮化属 <i>Tylenchorhynchus</i> | ++ | 3 | 6.45 | 1.62 | 0.10 | 0.96 | 0.18 |
| 螺旋属 <i>Helicotylenchus</i> | ++ | 3 | 0.19 | 0.75 | 7.20 | 0.05 | 14.23 |

表1 (续) Table 1 (Continued)

| 土壤线虫营养类群及属 Soil nematode trophic groups and genera | 优势度 Dominance | c-p值 c-p value | 相对丰度 Relative abundance/% | | | | |
|---|------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | | | 对照 Control | S4 | S8 | S10 | S14 |
| 拟盘旋属 <i>Pararotylenchus</i> | ++ | 3 | - | 0.09 | 27.89 | 0.33 | 23.59 |
| 盘旋属 <i>Rotylenchus</i> | ++ | 3 | - | 0.53 | 24.67 | 0.14 | 10.02 |
| 肾状属 <i>Rotylenchulus</i> | ++ | 3 | 1.95 | 3.68 | 5.49 | 2.73 | 7.40 |
| 具脊垫刃属 <i>Coslenchus</i> | + | 2 | 3.53 | - | 0.50 | 0.14 | - |
| 细纹垫刃属 <i>Lelenchus</i> | + | 2 | - | - | - | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| 叉针属 <i>Boleodorus</i> | + | 2 | 0.08 | 0.84 | 0.15 | 0.14 | 0.09 |
| 剑尾垫刃属 <i>Malenchus</i> | + | 2 | 1.48 | - | 0.41 | - | - |
| 平滑垫刃属 <i>Psilenchus</i> | + | 2 | - | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| 头垫刃属 <i>Cephalenchus</i> | + | 2 | - | 0.42 | - | - | 0.09 |
| 居中属 <i>Geocenamus</i> | + | 3 | 0.50 | - | 0.10 | 0.29 | 0.46 |
| 默林属 <i>Merlinius</i> | + | 3 | 0.88 | - | 0.34 | 0.36 | 1.92 |
| 那格尔属 <i>Nagelus</i> | + | 3 | - | - | - | - | 0.27 |
| 长吻属 <i>Dolichorhynchus</i> | + | 3 | 1.94 | - | - | 0.38 | 0.09 |
| 拟大矛属 <i>Paratrophurus</i> | + | 3 | 0.18 | - | - | 0.05 | 0.27 |
| 五沟属 <i>Quinisulcius</i> | + | 3 | 0.51 | 0.09 | 0.21 | 0.09 | 0.09 |
| 双垫刃属 <i>Bitylenchus</i> | + | 3 | - | - | 0.10 | 0.09 | - |
| 短体属 <i>Pratylenchus</i> | + | 3 | - | 0.28 | - | 0.05 | - |
| 吻球属 <i>Hoplotylus</i> | + | 3 | - | - | 2.30 | - | 0.27 |
| 中轮属 <i>Criconemoides</i> | + | 3 | - | 0.19 | - | - | - |
| 大节片属 <i>Macroposthonia</i> | + | 3 | 0.08 | - | - | - | - |
| 鞘属 <i>Hemicyclophora</i> | + | 3 | 0.25 | 1.22 | 0.10 | 0.10 | - |
| 毛刺属 <i>Trichodorus</i> | + | 4 | 0.99 | - | - | - | - |
| 捕食杂食线虫 Predators omnivores | | | | | | | |
| 小矛线属 <i>Microdorylaimus</i> | +++ | 4 | 26.40 | 5.82 | 6.21 | 6.27 | 7.91 |
| 峡咽属 <i>Discolaimium</i> | ++ | 4 | 5.65 | 2.95 | 4.49 | 3.24 | 8.17 |
| 牙咽属 <i>Dorylaimellus</i> | + | 5 | - | 0.13 | - | - | - |
| 单色矛属 <i>Monochromadora</i> | + | 3 | 1.24 | 0.19 | 0.12 | 0.10 | 0.09 |
| 中矛线属 <i>Mesodorylaimus</i> | + | 4 | - | 0.13 | - | 0.10 | - |
| 真矛线属 <i>Eudorylaimus</i> | + | 4 | 0.06 | - | - | 0.10 | - |
| 盘咽属 <i>Discolaimus</i> | + | 5 | 0.28 | - | - | 0.05 | - |
| 通俗属 <i>Ecumenicus</i> | + | 5 | - | - | - | 0.19 | 0.86 |
| 线虫类群个体密度 Individual density of nematode taxa/(No.·100 g ⁻¹) | | | 362.22 | 252.10 | 212.82 | 752.15 | 249.03 |

注:“-”代表无;“+++”代表优势属,>10%;“++”代表常见属,1%~10%;“+”代表稀有属,<1%。

Note: “-” indicates none; “+++” indicates the dominant genus, >10%; “++” indicates the common genus, 1%~10%; “+” indicates the rare genus, <1%.

旋属、螺旋属(*Helicotylenchus*)和盘旋属。

2.2 树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群和生活史类群结构

不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群相对丰度存在较大差异(图1-A),荒地的Pp和Op较多,Ba和Fu较少;4、10年生树上干杏林Ba占比高于同一样地其他线虫类群;8、14年生树上干杏林Pp高于同一样地其他线虫类群。

不同林龄树上干杏林生活史的相对丰度也存在较大差异(图1-B),不同林龄树上干杏林以及荒地c-p2类群或c-p3类群土壤线虫表现出绝对优势,c-

p1类群和c-p5类群线虫极少。其中,4年生树上干杏林c-p2类群最多;8年生和14年生树上干杏林c-p3类群最多;不同林龄树上干杏林c-p4类群均有所减少。

2.3 树上干杏林土壤线虫垂直分布

不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫垂直分布特征见图2,10年生树上干杏林0~10 cm土层与10~20 cm土层存在显著差异($p<0.05$),10年生树上干杏林与荒地在0~10 cm土层存在显著差异($p<0.05$)。4年生树上干杏林和荒地土壤线虫密度在0~10 cm土层较高,8、10、14年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度在10~

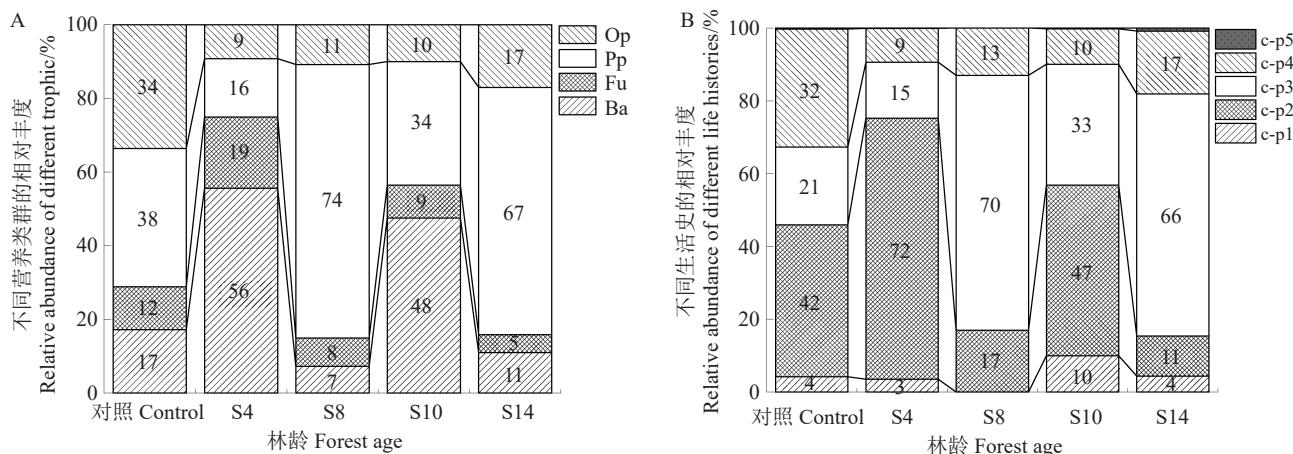
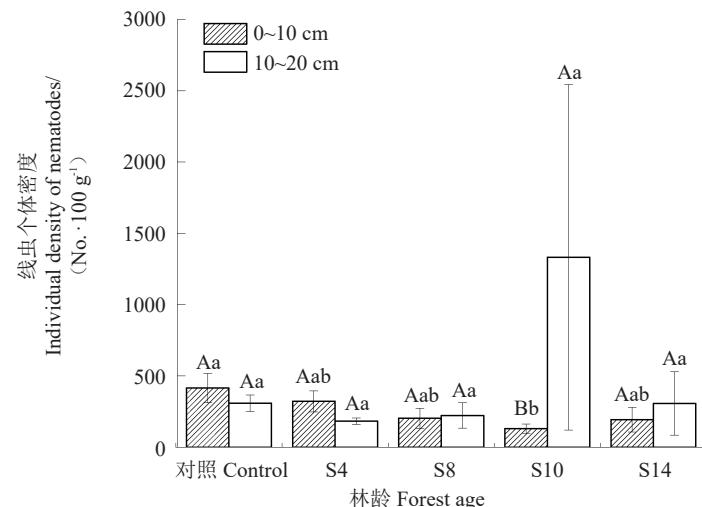


图 1 不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群 (A) 及生活史 (B) 的相对丰度

Fig. 1 Relative abundance of soil nematode trophic groups (A) and life history (B) in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages



不同大写字母表示同一样地土壤线虫在不同土层间具有显著差异 ($p < 0.05$)；不同小写字母表示同一土层土壤线虫在不同样地间具有显著差异 ($p < 0.05$)。

Different capital letters indicate that nematodes in the same sample plot have significant difference among different soil layers ($p < 0.05$). Different small letters indicate that nematodes in the same soil layer have significant difference among different sample plots ($p < 0.05$).

图 2 不同林龄树上干杏林各食性土壤线虫类群垂直分布 (平均值±标准误)

Fig. 2 Vertical distribution of soil nematode with all feeding habits in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages (mean ± SE)

20 cm 土层较高。同时, 8 年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度最低, 10 年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度最高。

2.4 树上干杏林土壤线虫群落生态指数分析

不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫生态指数存在显著差异(表 2), 10 年生树上干杏林多样性指数 (H') 低于其他样地, 不同林龄树上干杏林 H' : 对照 > S4 > S14 > S8 > S10。4 年生树上干杏林 MI 与 8、14 年生树上干杏林呈显著差异 ($p < 0.05$), 不同林龄树上干杏林 MI : S8 > 对照 > S14 > S10 > S4。不同林龄树上干杏林 PPI 与荒地均呈显著差异 ($p < 0.05$), 所有样地 PPI : S8=S14>S10>S4>对照。10 年生树

上干杏林 NCR 与 8 年生树上干杏林呈显著差异 ($p < 0.05$), 所有样地的 NCR : S10>S4>S14> 对照 > S8。4 年生树上干杏林 WI 与其他样地均呈显著差异 ($p < 0.05$), 所有样地 WI : S4>S10>S14>对照 > S8, 其中, 4、10、14 年生树上干杏林 $WI > 1$, 表明土壤健康状况较好。线虫区系分析结果表明(图 3), 所有样地的土壤线虫区系均位于第二象限, 表示土壤食物网的养分状况良好, 土壤食物网结构相对来说都比较稳定且成熟。

2.5 土壤理化性质与线虫类群的 RDA 分析

不同林龄树上干杏林 0~20 cm 土壤理化性质如

表2 不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫群落生态指数分析

Table 2 The analyses of ecological index of soil nematode community in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages

| 林龄 Forest age/a | H' | MI | PPI | NCR | WI |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| 对照 Control | 2.54±0.14 a | 2.97±0.10 a | 2.47±0.06 b | 0.61±0.02 ab | 0.78±0.05 b |
| S4 | 2.31±0.07 ab | 2.21±0.10 b | 2.87±0.04 a | 0.72±0.06 ab | 5.78±1.06 a |
| S8 | 2.17±0.16 ab | 2.98±0.21 a | 2.98±0.03 a | 0.52±0.06 b | 0.30±0.10 b |
| S10 | 2.09±0.17 b | 2.65±0.31 ab | 2.92±0.03 a | 0.80±0.01 a | 2.10±0.69 b |
| S14 | 2.26±0.09 ab | 2.91±0.23 a | 2.98±0.04 a | 0.62±0.13 ab | 1.61±0.93 b |

注:不同小写字母表示不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫群落生态指数具有显著差异($p<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate that ecological index of soil nematode community in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages have significant difference ($p<0.05$). The same below.

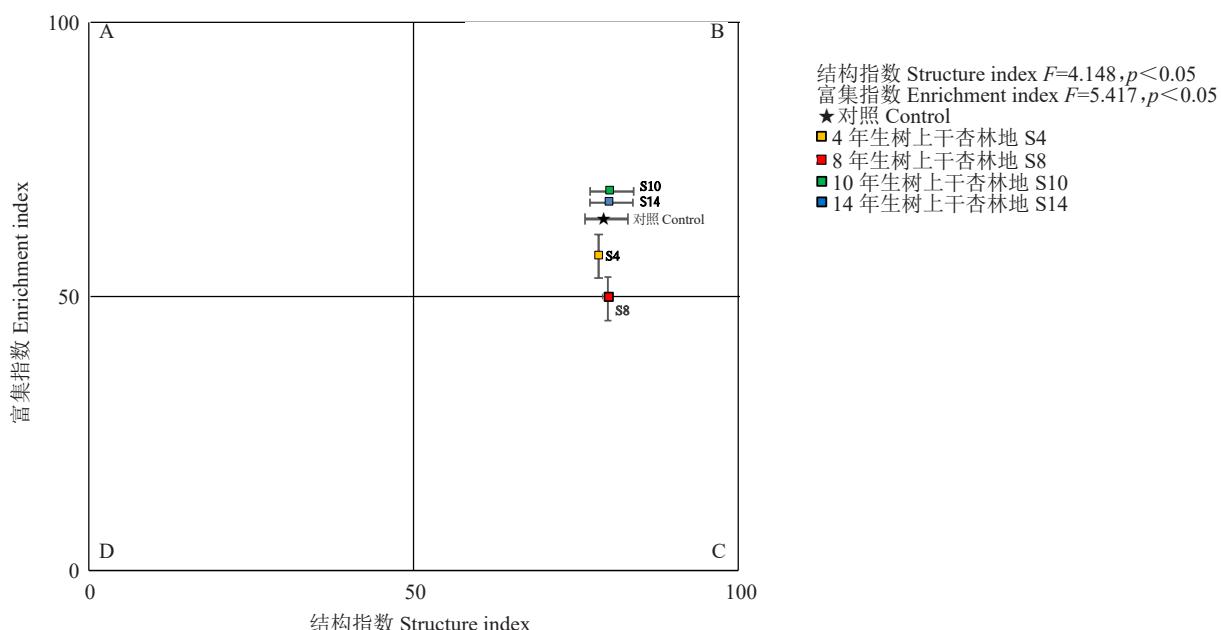


图3 不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫区系分析

Fig. 3 Analysis of soil nematode flora in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages

表3。其中,8、14年生树上干杏林土壤全钾(TK)含量显著高于4、10年生树上干杏林,14年生树上干杏林pH显著高于8年生树上干杏林。10年生树上干杏林土壤含水率(SM)显著高于荒地;荒地的钙(Ca)含量显著高于不同林龄树上干杏林。

以不同林龄树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群和c-p类群为响应变量,以土壤理化性质为解释变量进行冗余分析(图4)。结果表明,前两轴分别解释了土壤线虫类群的26.16%和43.85%。由蒙特卡洛检验可知(表4),土壤全钾含量、含水率、pH和Ca含量是

表3 不同林龄树上干杏林 0~20 cm 土壤基本特征

Table 3 The basic characteristics of 0~20 cm soil layer of Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages

| 林龄 Forest age/a | 含水率 SM/% | w(铵态氮) $\text{NH}_4^-\text{-N content}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ | w(全钾) $\text{TK content}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ | w(速效磷) $\text{R-AP content}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ | w(速效钾) $\text{R-AK content}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ | pH | w(钙) $\text{Ca content}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ |
|--------------------|--------------|--|--|--|--|--------------|---|
| 对照 Control | 3.51±0.75 b | 6.16±0.36 a | 18.46±0.05 c | 4.33±2.39 b | 118.19±32.69 c | 7.99±0.09 ab | 2.09±0.36 a |
| S4 | 7.26±1.37 ab | 6.84±0.20 a | 19.31±0.08 b | 73.15±8.45 a | 658.65±41.20 a | 7.86±0.16 ab | 1.02±0.14 b |
| S8 | 8.85±1.30 ab | 5.34±0.33 a | 19.61±0.07 a | 9.86±2.91 b | 305.16±63.59 bc | 7.72±0.08 b | 0.78±0.14 b |
| S10 | 12.92±4.54 a | 6.62±1.71 a | 19.21±0.13 b | 5.45±0.46 b | 267.04±66.41 bc | 8.10±0.06 ab | 0.63±0.04 b |
| S14 | 7.71±1.43 ab | 6.24±0.47 a | 19.77±0.10 a | 10.64±4.37 b | 444.97±87.16 b | 8.13±0.17 a | 1.13±0.37 b |

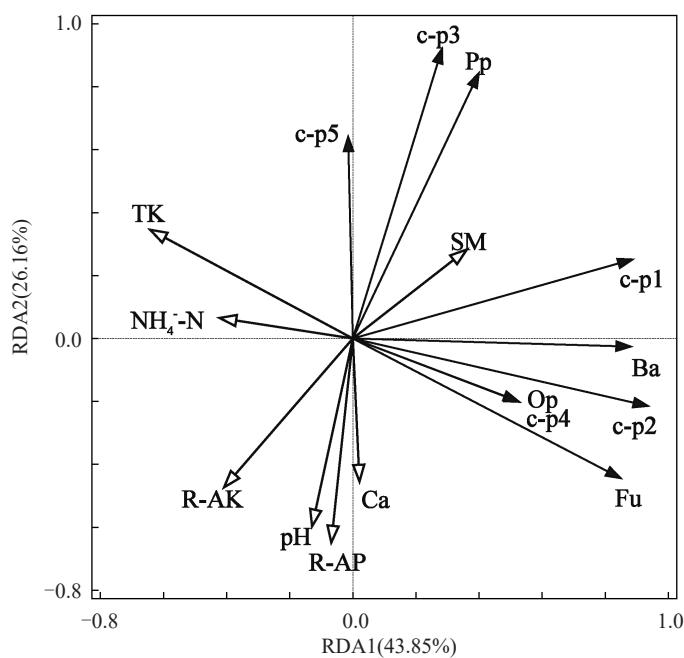


图 4 土壤理化因子和土壤线虫群落生态指数的 RDA 分析

Fig. 4 RDA analysis of soil physicochemical factors and soil nematode community ecological index

表 4 不同林龄树上干杏林土壤理化因子和土壤线虫群落的蒙特卡洛检验

Table 4 Monte Carlo test of soil physicochemical factors and soil nematode communities in Shushanggan apricots plantations at different forest ages

| 环境因子 Environment factor | 解释率 Explains/% | F | p | 显著性 Significance |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-----|-------|---------------------|
| TK | 27.6 | 3.0 | 0.022 | * |
| SM | 23.3 | 3.3 | 0.040 | * |
| pH | 17.5 | 3.3 | 0.032 | * |
| Ca | 9.9 | 4.9 | 0.028 | * |
| R-AK | 8.8 | 1.9 | 0.150 | - |
| NH ₄ ⁺ -N | 7.6 | 2.0 | 0.162 | - |
| R-AP | 2.2 | 2.0 | 0.316 | - |

注: *. $p < 0.05$. TK. 土壤全钾含量; SM. 土壤含水率; Ca. 钙含量; R-AK. 速效钾含量; NH₄⁺-N. 铵态氮含量; TP. 土壤全磷含量; R-AP. 速效磷含量。

Note: *. $p < 0.05$. TK. Soil total K content; SM. Soil Moisture content; Ca. Calcium content; R-AK. Rapid-available potassium content; NH₄⁺-N. Ammonium nitrogen content; TP. Soil total P content; R-AP. Rapid-available phosphorus content.

影响土壤线虫类群组成的重要因素($p < 0.05$)。土壤中全钾含量是解释度最高的环境因子($p < 0.05$),解释度为27.6%,其次是含水率(23.3%)、pH(17.5%)和钙含量(9.9%)。土壤全钾含量与c-p1和食细菌线虫(Ba)均呈显著负相关;土壤含水率

(SM)与所有线虫营养类群和c-p类群均呈正相关;土壤pH和钙含量均与食真菌线虫(Fu)呈较显著的正相关,与c-p3和植物寄生线虫(Pp)呈较显著的负相关。

3 讨 论

3.1 不同林龄树上干杏林对土壤线虫群落组成及多样性的影响

在不同种植年限和管理措施下,土壤中线虫群落结构及多样性均表现出差异性^[22]。笔者在本研究中的结果表明,线虫密度随着林龄增加呈现先上升后下降的变化趋势,10年生树上干杏林线虫密度最大,与王楠等^[23]的研究结果一致。在本研究中共鉴定出土壤线虫52属,优势属为针属、拟丽突属和小矛线属。研究表明,由于不同区域土壤生境以及植物寄主存在差异,导致土壤线虫的生态分布具有一定的地带性,不同区域线虫群落优势属均存在较大差异^[24]。

8、10和14年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度在10~20 cm土层较高,这可能是由于高温干旱以及人为踩踏导致表层土壤空隙变小,含水量下降^[25],从而使表层土壤线虫密度降低。相较于表层,深层土壤受到的人为干扰减少,食物网阻力低于表层,能够较为稳定地发挥其生态功能,为土壤线虫生存起到积极

的正向作用^[26]。

8和14年生树上干杏林主要营养类群为植物寄生线虫,4和10年生树上干杏林植物寄生线虫占比减少,食细菌线虫占比增大,表明4和10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫营养类群更健康^[10]。早在2001年,Ferris等^[27]研究表明,c-p值较大的k策略者对食物网复杂性与稳定性发挥重要作用,但生命周期较长,在干扰后恢复速度较慢;而c-p值较小的r策略者在扰动后能够快速恢复。由于人工种植林地除草和翻耕等人为管理措施,因此对土壤环境的稳定性干扰较大^[28]。在本试验中,荒地转种树上干杏林之后,不同林龄树上干杏林耐受性线虫c-p2与c-p3增加,敏感性线虫c-p4减少,说明不同林龄树上干杏林均受到不同程度干扰,其中4年生树上干杏林受到的扰动最大,10年生次之。

3.2 不同林龄树上干杏林对土壤线虫群落生态功能的影响

10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫多样性指数(H')低于其他样地,表明10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫群落的多样性较低。10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫密度高于其他样地,这可能是由于10年生树上干杏林受到的人为管控力度较大,而其他受扰动较小的样地土壤线虫密度较低,多样性较高,这与刘贝贝等^[29]关于滩涂湿地土壤线虫群落特征的研究结果一致。

线虫成熟度指数(MI)越高表明土壤生态系统受干扰程度越小^[16];线虫瓦斯乐斯卡指数(WI)反映食微生物线虫对植物寄生线虫的比例, $WI < 1$,表明以植物寄生线虫为主,土壤健康状况差; $WI > 1$,表明以食微线虫为主,土壤健康状况良好^[30]。4年生树上干杏林土壤线虫 MI 指数低于其他样地,表明4年生树上干杏林受到的干扰较大,土壤食物网结构简单。其原因可能是树上干杏是慢生的落叶乔木植物,处于早期发展阶段的树上干杏林下生态系统并不成熟^[31]。而4年生树上干杏林 WI 指数显著高于其他样地,这与4年生食微线虫丰度成正比,这可能是由于4年生树上干杏林施肥等人为农业管理措施较为频繁,肥料丰富了土壤微生物资源,这有助于食微线虫的繁殖发育,从而提高了食微线虫比例^[32]。这也表明适度干扰反而更有利维持树上干杏林土壤生产力和物种共存,这一结果与薛会英等^[33]关于藏北高寒草甸土壤线虫群落对围封及自由放牧响应的研究结果一致。

本试验所有样地的 NCR 指数在0.5~0.8之间,表明细菌是不同林龄树上干杏林土壤有机质的主要分解者,这与刑树文等^[34]关于不同种植年限蕉柑根际土壤线虫的研究结果一致。8年生树上干杏林的 NCR 指数显著低于10年生树上干杏林,表明8年生树上干杏林土壤食物链较短,土壤富集程度较低,生物转化能力较差,而10年生正好相反。但8年生树上干杏林 MI 指数和 PPI 指数最高,表明其受到的干扰最小,植物寄生线虫丰度较高。

3.3 土壤线虫群落结构与树上干杏林环境因子的关系

土壤线虫群落的动态不仅取决于植物根系的直接作用,还取决于通过土壤理化性质介导的间接作用^[35]。在本试验中,土壤全钾含量、含水率、pH和钙含量是影响树上干杏林土壤线虫类群组成的主要环境因子($p < 0.05$)。侯磊等^[36]在雪被厚度对色季拉山急尖长苞冷杉林的研究表明,土壤全钾含量、pH、含水率等是影响土壤线虫群落的主要因子,这与本研究的结果具有一致性。其中,土壤全钾含量与食细菌线虫(Ba)呈显著负相关,这可能是因为8、14年生树上干杏林土壤全钾含量显著高于4、10年生树上干杏林,过高的钾含量抑制了c-p1类群和Ba类群^[37]的形成,进而导致8、14年生树上干杏林Ba类群丰度降低。瞿云明等^[38]关于氰氨化钙土壤改良剂的研究以及孙兆凯等^[39]关于土壤pH对根际线虫数量与生姜产量的影响等研究表明,氰氨化钙是一种新型的具有杀菌作用的“生态肥料”,能在阳光照射下产生高温、有毒的氰胺溶液,杀灭绝大多数的植物寄生性线虫及其虫卵,并能有效调控土壤pH,进而抑制植物寄生线虫的滋生,有效地保护作物的地下根系,为食微线虫的生存提供保障。在本研究中,土壤pH和Ca含量均与食真菌线虫(Fu)呈较显著的正相关,与植物寄生线虫(Pp)呈较显著的负相关,且不同林龄树上干杏林Ca含量均显著低于荒地。可能是施加的钙肥量过少和不当的水肥管理,导致各林龄树上干杏林pH过高,进而导致植物寄生线虫增多,食真菌线虫数量减少。

4 结 论

笔者在本研究中共分离得到土壤线虫7066条,隶属于2纲6目23科52属。8、10和14年生树上干杏林土壤线虫群落表现为向下递增的趋势,4年生

呈现相反趋势。10年生树上干杏林土壤线虫多样性最低。4和10年生树上干杏林主要营养类群为食细菌线虫,土壤健康状况良好;8和14年生树上干杏林主要营养类群为植物寄生线虫,土壤健康状况较差。土壤全钾含量、含水率、pH和钙含量是影响树上干杏林土壤线虫类群组成的主要环境因子。

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