

不同施肥处理对大豆根际土壤微生物及土壤肥力影响

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摘要:为研究不同施肥方式对大豆根际土壤微生物数量及土壤肥力影响,采用无肥、常规肥、有机肥、常规施肥+生物肥4种肥料处理,分别于大豆播种前、苗期、花期、鼓粒期和成熟期对大豆根际土壤的细菌、真菌、放线菌进行测定。结果表明:肥料的施用可提高土壤微生物的数目及土壤肥力,其中有机肥处理与常规肥+生物肥处理在大豆各生育时期可明显增加土壤中细菌、真菌及放线菌数目;与无肥处理相比,常规肥、有机肥及常规肥+生物肥处理提高了土壤肥力。

关键词:大豆;肥料;土壤微生物;土壤肥力

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Effects of Different Fertilizer Treatment on Rhizosphere Soil Microorganisms and Fertility of Soybean

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Abstract:The objective of current study was to investigate the effects of different fertilizer treatments on rhizosphere soil microorganisms and fertility of soybean. Four fertilizer treatments including no fertilizer, conventional fertilizer, organic fertilizer and conventional fertilizer + bio-fertilizer were adopted. The numbers of bacteria, fungi, actinomycetes of rhizosphere soil at different growth stages were determined through colony counting method. The results showed that application of fertilizer could increase microorganisms and improve fertility of soil, both organic fertilizer and conventional fertilizer + bio-fertilizer could significantly increase the number of bacteria, fungi and actinomycetes in each growth stage of soybean, meanwhile, the treatments of conventional fertilizer, organic fertilizer and conventional fertilizer + bio-fertilizer improved the fertility of soil compared with no fertilizer.

Key words:Soybean; Fertilizer; Soil microorganisms; Soil fertility

土壤中生存着大量微生物,主要分为土壤细菌、土壤放线菌和土壤真菌3大类群。它们进行着一系列复杂的生物化学反应,是土壤有机质和土壤养分转化、循环的动力,是构成土壤肥力的重要因素,对土壤肥力的作用举足轻重。土壤微生物一方面分解有机物质形成腐殖质并释放养分,另一方面又同化土壤碳素和固定无机营养形成其生物量。此外,微生物还对土壤结构,尤其是团聚体的形成及其稳定性起着决定作用^[1-3]。影响土壤微生物活性的因素有秸秆还田、施肥方式和土壤类型及不同的土壤管理方式等^[4-7],施肥方式是影响土壤微生物生态的主要措施之一,施用肥料不仅直接影响土壤化学成分,引起土壤微生物数量、活性和群落结

构改变,还能改变土壤的物理性状,影响地上植被的生长^[8]。该研究针对不同施肥处理方式下大豆根际土壤微生物数量及土壤肥力变化进行研究,旨在寻求作物稳产高产的土壤生态学环境,更好地培肥土壤提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

试验于2010年在黑龙江省农科院佳木斯分院试验地进行,土壤类型为草甸黑土,土壤有机质含量3.06 g·kg⁻¹、碱解氮98.60 mg·kg⁻¹、速效磷86.78 mg·kg⁻¹、速效钾163.17 mg·kg⁻¹、pH 6.15。

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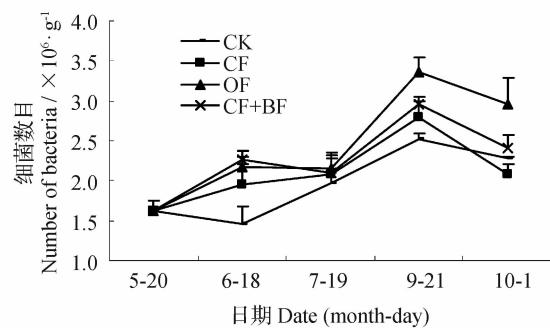
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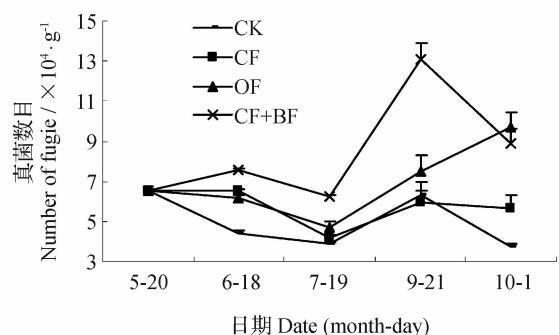
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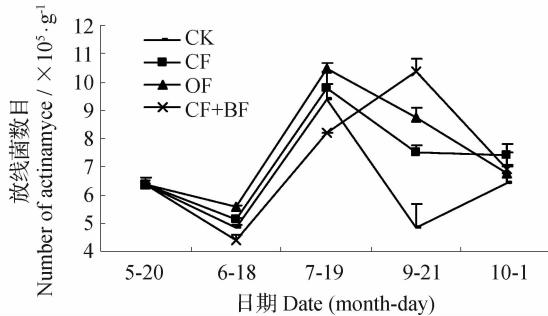


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