

◆ 提质增效产品创制技术 ◆

生物有机肥肥效影响因素及增效措施

徐翔¹, 王艺璇², 戈应同¹, 王宇蕴¹, 和翔¹, 徐智¹

(1. 云南农业大学 资源与环境学院, 云南 昆明 650201; 2. 南京农业大学 资源与环境科学学院, 江苏 南京 210014)

[摘要] 生物有机肥是传统有机肥与菌肥的有机结合体, 功能微生物是生物有机肥的“核心”。生物有机肥主要基于将活性的功能微生物施用于土壤, 旨在通过增加根际所需微生物的数量和生物活性来增加土壤肥力和促进植物生长, 其施用效果受产品中有效活菌数的影响。目前, 生物有机肥研制与应用研究较多, 但针对功能微生物活性与生物有机肥肥效关系的相关研究相对较少。介绍生物有机肥作用机制, 阐述影响生物有机肥肥效的关键因素, 并对提高生物有机肥中功能微生物活性的措施进行探讨。深入了解功能微生物活性与生物有机肥肥效的关系将为生物有机肥的研究和应用提供技术支持, 进而推进我国农业绿色可持续发展。

[关键词] 生物有机肥; 功能微生物; 核心; 肥效

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Influencing factors and improvement measures of fertilizer efficiency of bio-organic fertilizerXU Xiang¹, WANG Yixuan², GE Yingtong¹, WANG Yuyun¹, HE Xiang¹, XU Zhi¹

(1. College of Resources and Environment, Yunnan Agricultural University, Kunming 650201, China;

2. College of Resources and Environmental Science, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing 210014, China)

Abstract: Bio-organic fertilizer is an organic combination of traditional organic fertilizer and bacterial fertilizer, and functional microorganisms are the “core” of bio-organic fertilizer. Bio-organic fertilizer is mainly based on the application of active functional microorganisms to the soil, aiming to increase soil fertility and promote plant growth by increasing the number and biological activity of microorganisms required in the rhizosphere, and its application effect is affected by the number of effective viable bacteria in the product. At present, there are many researches on the development and application of bio-organic fertilizer, but there are relatively few researches on the relationship of functional microorganisms activity and the efficiency of bio-organic fertilizer. This paper briefly introduces the action mechanism of bio-organic fertilizer, focuses on the key factors affecting the efficiency of bio-organic fertilizer, and discusses measures to improve the activity of functional microorganisms in bio-organic fertilizer. In-depth understanding of the relationship between functional microorganisms activity and efficiency of bio-organic fertilizer will provide technical support for the research and application of bio-organic fertilizer, which will promote the green and sustainable development of China's agriculture.

Key words: bio-organic fertilizer; functional microorganisms; core; fertilizer efficiency

0 引言

生物有机肥(BOF)是在以畜禽粪便和农副产品残渣为原料发酵生产的有机肥料的基础上添加具有固氮、溶磷、解钾、抗病等功能的微生物发酵形成的新型肥料^[1], 它是传统有机肥与菌肥的有机结合体, 是由微生物生命活动而使农作物得到特定的肥料效应的一类制品, 应用于农业生产中可以增加土壤中的有机碳, 并保持田间和园艺作物的可持续性^[2]。

生物有机肥中起关键作用的是微生物和营养物

质的数量^[3-4]。生物有机肥施入土壤后, 通过特定菌株的快速繁殖, 能够固定大气中的氮素, 释放土壤中固定态的磷、钾元素, 使得环境的养分潜力得以充分发挥, 并为农作物生长营造良好的土壤微生物环境^[5-6], 还可以刺激与植物生长、抵抗病害及

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[作者简介] 徐翔(1999-), 男, 云南宣威人, 在读硕士研究生, 研究方向为有机固体废弃物资源化利用。E-mail: 2739104485@qq.com

[通信作者] 徐智。E-mail: xuzhi9910@126.com

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土壤养分转化相关的特定微生物群，如假单胞菌、链霉菌、黄杆菌等^[7-9]。将功能菌与成熟堆肥相结合的特殊生物有机肥可以增强微生物的活性^[10]，因为生物有机肥中的微生物在任何时候都需要来自有机肥料或根系分泌物的合适营养^[11]。堆肥不仅作为合适的基质起着重要作用，而且还在固态发酵中作为促进生长的培养基^[12]。微生物是生物有机肥中必不可少的一部分，同时其活性是决定生物有机肥肥效的关键因子。

生物有机肥具有不同地区的生态适应性，需根据其施用的土壤条件、农作物类型、耕作方式、施用方法、施用量及与之相应的施肥状况等，有针对性地选择功能菌^[7, 12-13]。产品中的初始微生物添加量大，以便在制造过程、运输、储存期和土壤施用等几个阶段保持高微生物数量^[5]。目前有许多关于生物有机肥生产及应用的报道，但很少有研究关注微生物从接种到生产再到施用过程中的存活状况。笔者通过对生物有机肥的作用机制、影响生物有机肥作用的关键因素进行研究，发现基质营养特性及微生物接种方式对微生物活性影响较大，优化基质配方及外源添加营养物质有利于功能菌的增殖，这为高效、高活性生物有机肥的生产提供了理论指导。

1 生物有机肥的作用机制

有机肥和微生物菌剂是生物有机肥的组成部分，它们在农作物生长过程中的作用是相辅相成的^[14]，农作物施用含有发酵菌和功能菌的有机肥后，功能微生物能够利用营养物质进行繁殖，以便有效地定殖和发挥促进植物生长和生物控制的作用^[15]。生物有机肥的肥料效应很大程度上取决于所选用功能菌的种类，一般腐熟的有机肥中含有酵母菌、乳酸菌、纤维素分解菌等有益微生物^[16]，而添加有功能菌的生物有机肥还可能含有固氮菌、硅酸盐细菌、溶磷微生物、假单胞菌及一些与植物生长相关的有益菌^[17]。添加有功能菌的生物有机肥含有丰富的维生素、氨基酸、核酸、吡啶乙酸、赤霉素、腐植酸及各种有机酸等生理活性物质，这些物质能刺激农作物根系生长，提高农作物的光合能力，使农作物根系发达，生长健壮^[18]。

生物有机肥料中添加的固氮微生物主要通过其分泌的固氮酶的作用，将空气中的 N_2 还原为可被农作物吸收利用的 NH_4^+ ，其固氮效率因土壤条件不同而有较大差异^[19-21]；添加的溶磷微生物和硅酸盐细菌施入土壤后经增殖并与其他土壤微生物协同作

用，可分解土壤中某些原生或次生矿物，并同时将这些矿物所固定的磷、钾等养分释放出来，把闭蓄态磷、钾转化成可供农作物吸收利用的有效态养分（见图1），从而提高土壤供肥能力^[22]。PGPR（植物根际促生菌）菌株具有促生和抗病作用，一般通过一种或多种作用机制直接或间接实现，直接作用可通过固氮、溶磷、解钾、产生铁载体等生理活动^[23-24]，将土壤中矿物质转化为植物可以吸收利用的营养元素，以及产生一些植物生长调节剂（如植物激素、ACC（1-氨基环丙烷羧酸）脱氨酶、挥发性物质等），进而促进植物生长发育^[25-26]；另外还可通过分泌拮抗物质（如氨基苄西林、吡咯烷酮、吩嗪类、氰化氢等）、竞争养分和生存空间、诱导农作物产生系统抗性等作用来改变农作物的生长环境，间接促进农作物的生长^[27]。其促生能力主要取决于其在特定环境中优势的获取和适应不断变化环境的能力^[28]。

为了有效地应用这些功能菌，建议将其富集在一些有机基质中（如作为生物有机肥的形式）后施用，因为微生物在富含有机底物后在根际中存活更好^[29]。TAN等^[30]研究发现，将5%解淀粉芽孢杆菌T-5接种到菜粕和鸡粪有机混合物堆肥中生产生物有机肥，施用后番茄根系分泌物中的有机酸可诱导番茄根际中生防菌T-5对真菌病原体的局部和系统抗性以及对非生物胁迫的耐受性，从而保护根系免受感染，并表明抑制性是由根际土壤微生物群落组成变化触发的，而不仅仅是引入生防菌株的丰度。这是由于根系分泌物中的有机酸可以以碳源的形式驱动功能菌在农作物根部定殖，同时防止病原菌的生长^[31]。

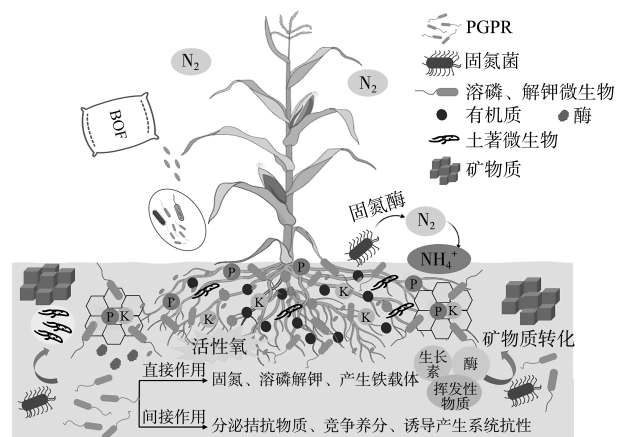


图1 生物有机肥中功能微生物的作用机制

Fig. 1 Action mechanism of functional microorganisms in bio-organic fertilizer

2 影响生物有机肥肥效的关键因素

2.1 功能微生物的作用

功能微生物是生物有机肥的“核心”^[32]。功能微生物的使用已被证明有望改善植物的健康、营养和逆境恢复能力，并且通过生物有机肥等方式输送这些功能菌在改善土壤微生物功能方面特别有效^[33]。生物有机肥施入土壤后能够调节土壤中微生物的区系组成，使土壤中的微生态系统结构发生改变^[20]。在施用生物有机肥后，根区土壤细菌、真菌和放线菌数量显著增加，其中细菌占绝对优势。这是因为新鲜有机物质进入土壤后，为微生物提供了新的能源，使微生物在种群数量上发生较大改变^[34]。先前的研究表明与植物病害抑制相关的特定微生物群（如假单胞菌、链霉菌、黄杆菌等）会受到施用生物有机肥的刺激^[9]。随生物有机肥施入的功能微生物可以优先占据生态位，改变土壤微生物群落结构，进一步激活土著微生物，二者通过协同作用在农作物根际定殖，形成生物膜抑制病原菌侵染进而促进植物健康生长^[35-37]（见图2）。对于生态位和养分竞争以及抗生素作用等生防机制而言，根部定殖是一个基本要求^[38]。富含养分的根际环境也是一个生态系统，各种微生物和生物在这里争夺释放出来的养分^[39]，与此同时，功能微生物占据根际生态位后在根系分泌的营养物质竞争上也占据优势地位，抑制了其他微生物的活性^[40-42]，这是生物有机肥比普通有机肥更能提高农作物产量和品质的根本原因。

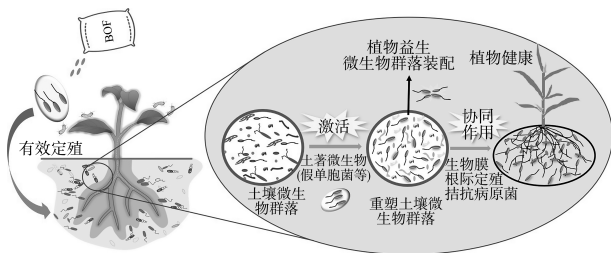


图2 生物有机肥中功能微生物占据根际生态位示意图^[9]

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of functional microorganisms occupying rhizosphere niche in bio-organic fertilizer

2.2 生物有机肥配方

生物有机肥能否发挥其有益作用与配方和生产密切相关，生物有机肥的配方高度依赖于载体材料^[43]。有机基质是生物有机肥的重要载体和组成部分^[44]，将微生物富集在有机基质后施用，可以更好地提高土壤中常驻有益微生物的丰度和活性^[45]。但由于成熟堆肥中有效养分的限制，一些额外的有机资源如菜籽粕、玉米粉、豆饼和蓝藻污泥已被用

作添加剂以促进功能微生物的繁殖^[46-48]。刁春武等^[49]的研究结果表明，腐熟鸡粪中添加5%酸解羽毛粉，功能菌SQR9数量增加3.8倍，这是因为有机肥发酵原料中含有较多氨基酸等含氮化合物，一些微生物必需的活性物质一般以氨基酸或其代谢产物为前体，从而促进功能菌的增殖；刘秋梅等^[50]接种2%固体木霉菌种于含有20%氨基酸水溶液的腐熟有机肥中后，木霉活菌数增加6.4倍，施用后番茄的株高和茎粗分别增加了98.8%和58.9%；孙立广等^[51]的研究结果表明，生物有机肥（30%茶枯+70%烟草秸秆）中添加枯草芽孢杆菌JK-4、解淀粉芽孢杆菌JK-10菌株的定殖率分别达到了945.7%、1970%，链霉菌LC-7菌株定殖率达到496.7%，同时其防治青枯病的效果最好，在烟草旺长期防治效果达到57.40%，在青枯病发病高峰期防治效果为37.11%；张苗^[52]的研究表明生物有机肥质量配比为牛粪75%、藻泥5%、菜粕8%、羽毛粉12%，优化配方扩大发酵后功能菌发酵数量增加7.78倍，盆栽试验结果表明，该生物有机肥对茄子及黄瓜植株具有显著的促生作用。CAKMAKCI等^[18]利用3种微生物（固氮菌、溶磷菌和可产生ACC脱氨酶的微生物）制备生物肥料，评估它们对茶叶酶活性、生长和产量的影响。结果表明，所有生物有机肥都能刺激茶叶的整体生长，增加茶叶的面积、产量、叶绿素含量和酶活性，生物有机肥处理的百芽质量增加了22.3%，水溶物增加了21.9%，氨基酸增加了8.83%，茶多酚增加了9.76%，但咖啡碱减少了8.32%。上述研究结果表明：微生物活性是保证生物有机肥发挥作用的关键因子，而真菌和细菌在基质中的定殖能力有所不同，这是因为真菌与细菌在基质中的分解能力存在较大差异，根据基质特性选择合适的功能微生物有利于提高其活性，进而保证生物有机肥的施用效果。

不可避免的是，随着基质中养分消耗，微生物数量会随时间推移而下降，并可能导致施用后其在土壤中存活率低下^[53]。因此，保证足够量的有效活菌数是高质量生物有机肥的重要标志之一。除此之外，生物有机肥在保存过程中由于内部成分及环境发生变化，导致活菌数下降^[54-55]，从而影响其施用后的效果，这一般可以通过外源添加有机无机营养物质对有机肥内的微生物进行保护。有研究表明，生物有机肥中的有效活菌数和酶活性也可以通过外源添加无机营养物质（尿素、磷酸二铵等）来提高^[56]。添加保护剂和助剂是国外微生物肥料生

产中保密性最强的核心技术，而我国在这方面的研究报道甚少。因此，选择针对性强、微生物浓度高和保质期长的功能菌是保障生物有机肥质量和作用效果的关键。

3 提高生物有机肥中功能微生物活性的措施

生物有机肥中功能微生物的有效活菌数决定于其生产工艺，其中包括微生物接种方式及基质的养分状况^[57]。由于接种菌与本土微生物的竞争、接种时机和接种类型等因素，接种效果并不总是很好^[58]。为了保证接种的功能微生物能够有效存活，研究人员尝试了各种方式。一种有前景的方法是在堆肥过程的不同阶段添加功能微生物菌剂，加速基质分解的同时为微生物繁殖提供营养物质。目前生产生物有机肥时接种功能微生物的方式见表1。

表1 生物有机肥生产中接种功能微生物的方式

Table 1 Methods of inoculating functional microorganisms in bio-organic fertilizer production

微生物接种方式	优点	缺点
堆肥初期接种	发酵菌与功能微生物共同发酵，以期提高生物有机肥品质	大部分的功能微生物不能耐受高温而死亡，达不到预期效果
按稀释倍数接种	生产便利	不利于提高微生物的定殖能力
堆肥降温期接种	可以避免接种菌剂之间、接种菌剂和土著微生物之间的竞争，能有效提高微生物的存活率	随着基质中养分的消耗，不利于微生物生长繁殖

大部分功能微生物具有固氮、溶磷、解钾、促生、抗病功能^[15]，它们大都难以在60℃以上的高温环境下繁殖生长，而有机肥发酵过程中要通过产生60℃以上高温，将有害生物（如蛔虫卵、大肠杆菌、杂草种子）全部杀死^[17]。堆肥初期将发酵菌与功能微生物共同发酵，除一些芽孢菌和耐高温菌外，大部分功能微生物不能耐受高温而死亡，这种发酵方式因为堆肥过程中微生物演替的不可控性，往往达不到预期效果。

按照稀释倍数接种功能微生物的优势在于生产便利，但是这种工艺需要的微生物量大，稀释后接种会增加物料的水含量，导致部分可溶性养分流失，不利于提高微生物的定殖能力^[59]，在应用中受到很大的限制。

在堆肥降温期接种功能微生物再进行发酵，称为生物有机肥的二次发酵^[58]。采用二次发酵的方法，在堆肥温度降低（经过高温期大量常温微生物已死亡）、有机物料基本腐熟时加入功能微生物可

以避免接种菌剂之间、接种菌剂和土著微生物之间的竞争，能有效提高功能微生物的存活率^[60]。

扎史品楚等^[61]在二次发酵过程中发现，温度一般控制在45℃以下，可保证功能微生物的活性。陈春岚等^[62]的研究结果表明，温度对二次发酵有明显影响，在40℃时，腐熟堆肥中青霉菌数量减少18.01%，而在15、25、35℃时，青霉菌数量都有所增长，尤其是在25℃时，定殖量最大，比接种前增加了8.87倍。刘丽^[63]的研究结果表明，经过腐熟的有机肥水含量和自由空域降低，随着营养物质的消耗，功能微生物活性会受到抑制。因此，要使接种的功能微生物在二次发酵过程中存活或增殖成为优势菌株，首先要保证物料环境适宜微生物生存繁殖^[64]；二次发酵过程中，随着发酵的进行，水分会随着微生物代谢蒸发减少，如果 $w(\text{H}_2\text{O})$ 低于40%，微生物分解有机物料会变得困难，营养物质变少则限制微生物生长繁殖，最终导致其在有机物料中不能成功定殖。白林等^[65]的研究表明，DOC（可溶性有机碳）是堆肥后期微生物繁殖的限制因子。在发酵过程中，物料中的可溶性碳类化合物被微生物吸收用于生长繁殖，产生新的细胞菌体，二次发酵过程中碳源的添加可以提高功能微生物的定殖能力^[66]。因此，二次发酵过程中应保证有足够的营养物质供给功能微生物生命活动^[67]，这可以通过调整物料比例或者外源添加有机无机养分来解决。

4 展望

生物有机肥中微生物的活性存在一定的货架期，随着基质中养分消耗，微生物数量会随着时间的推移而下降，并可能导致施用后其在土壤中存活率低下进而影响其肥效^[68-70]。根据目前的研究结果来看，仅有关于生物有机肥施用后增加土壤养分有效性或者是激活土著微生物种群以增强植物病害抑制的单一研究^[9]。因此，研究菌肥有机基质-功能微生物活性-根际微生物的偶联机制是未来研究的一个思路，因为生物有机肥的生产过程会影响微生物的存活，而迫切需要进行研究以明确哪些功能菌对不同的基质营养状况有较强的契合性，以便选择和改进微生物菌株，在保证生产的前提下提高微生物活性。同时微生物存活时间与生物有机肥肥料效应的消长关系也是亟待关注的问题。探讨适合后续功能微生物接种或二次发酵的微生物菌肥基质（堆肥物料）水含量、碳氮比、pH、营养条件与功能微生物在微生物菌

肥基质的增殖状况,从而优化功能微生物接种和二次发酵工艺参数以保障生物有机肥中功能微生物的活性,提高生物有机肥的肥效。

5 结论

生物有机肥的核心在功能微生物的功能和活性。功能微生物能够利用基质中的营养物质进行繁殖,在基质中有效存活后施用能够最大限度地体现其生物效应。由于基质特性和微生物接种方式存在差异,微生物存活时间与生物有机肥的肥效可能存在一定的消长关系。根据以上所述,在堆肥降温期添加适当比例的功能微生物,同时添加一些有机或无机养分可以保证生物有机肥中功能微生物在储存和施用的过程中仍保持相对较高的活性,这也确保了生物有机肥施用后仍能发挥功能菌的作用。

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