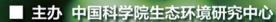
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# 採货箱泵 (HUANJING KEXUE)

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# 咸水滴灌对棉田土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放和反硝化细菌群落结构的影响

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关键词: 咸水; N,O排放; 反硝化细菌; 群落结构; 高通量测序

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## Nitrous Oxide Emission and Denitrifying Bacterial Communities as Affected by Drip Irrigation with Saline Water in Cotton Fields

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Abstract: A shortage of freshwater resources has become a fundamental and chronic problem for sustainable agriculture development in arid regions. Use of saline water irrigation has become an important means for alleviating freshwater scarcity. However, long-term irrigation with saline water may cause salt accumulation in the soil, and further affect nitrogen transformation and N<sub>2</sub>O emission. To investigate this, we conducted a ten-year field experiment to evaluate the effect of irrigation water salinity and N amount on N<sub>2</sub>O emission and denitrifying bacterial communities. The experimental design was a 2 × 2 factorial with two irrigation water salinity levels (salinity levels are expressed as electrical conductivity),  $0.35~\mathrm{dS\cdot m^{-1}}$  and  $8.04~\mathrm{dS\cdot m^{-1}}$ , and two N amounts,  $0~\mathrm{kg\cdot hm^{-2}}$  and  $360~\mathrm{dS\cdot m^{-1}}$ kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, representing SFN0, SHN0, SFN360, and SHN360, respectively. The results indicated that long-term saline water irrigation significantly increased soil salinity, moisture, and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N content, whereas it decreased soil pH, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>-N, organic matter, and total nitrogen content. Irrigation with saline water significantly inhibited N2O emission, being associated with a decreased in level of 45. 19% (unfertilized plots) and 43. 50% (fertilized plots) compared with irrigation with fresh water. N<sub>2</sub>O emission increased as the N amount increased; the N<sub>2</sub>O emission was 161% higher in the fertilized plots than in the unfertilized plots. In the unfertilized plots, saline water irrigation significantly reduced the activity of denitrifying enzymes, the abundance of nirK, nirS, and nosZ, and the diversity of denitrifying bacterial communities. In the fertilized plots, saline water irrigation did not significantly affect the abundance of nosZ, whereas it significantly reduced the abundance of nirK and nirS. Saline water irrigation and nitrogen application altered the community structures of denitrifying bacteria with nirK, nirS, and nosZ; the irrigation water salinity seemed to have a greater impact on the denitrifying bacterial community in comparison with fertilization. Linear discriminant analysis (LDA) effect size (LEfSe) analysis demonstrated that denitrifying bacterial potential biomarkers increased as the water salinity increased, meaning that saline water irrigation could alter the community structures of denitrifying bacteria, and promote the growth of dominant species. Our findings indicate that increased abundance of nosZ, nirK, and nirS promoted N2O emission, and although long-term saline water reduced soil N<sub>2</sub>O emission, it resulted in a continuous increase of soil salinity. The emission of N<sub>2</sub>O had extremely positive correlation with soil NO3-N, organic matter, total nitrogen, denitrifying bacteria abundance, and denitrifying enzyme activities, and was negatively correlated with soil moisture. The soil physiochemical properties and the community structure of denitrifying bacteria had a significant

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influence on soil  $N_2O$  emission in cotton fields, and *nirS* bacteria showed the highest association with  $N_2O$  emission, thus it might be a dominant microflora in the process of denitrification. This information will aid in reducing atmospheric  $N_2O$  emissions in agriculturally productive alluvial grey desert soils.

Key words: saline water; N2O emission; denitrifying bacteria; community structure; high-throughput sequencing

全球范围内 70% 淡水用于农业灌溉<sup>[1]</sup>,然而随着人口数量的不断增长、工业的飞速发展,导致分配给农业的淡水资源日益减少<sup>[2]</sup>,淡水资源短缺成为限制农业可持续发展的突出问题. 因此,越来越多的国家和地区开始开发利用咸水灌溉以缓解淡水不足的问题<sup>[3]</sup>. 新疆地处中国的西北部,属于干旱半干旱地区,淡水资源严重短缺,且地表水和浅层地下水的盐度已超过 2 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>,因此利用咸水灌溉已成为缓解该区域淡水资源不足的重要措施之一<sup>[4]</sup>.

氮肥是影响作物生长的主要因素,滴灌条件下 氮肥利用率约在 34. 25% ~ 49. 38% 之间<sup>[5]</sup> ,未被作 物吸收的氮素会被淋洗出土壤,污染地下水,或是通 过硝化和反硝化作用产生N<sub>2</sub>O排放到空气中<sup>[6,7]</sup>. N<sub>2</sub>O是一种强效的温室气体<sup>[8]</sup>,虽然N<sub>2</sub>O排放速率和 浓度比 CO<sub>2</sub> 低,但其温室效应却是 CO<sub>2</sub> 的 300 倍[9]. 在全球范围内,土壤生态系统所排放的N,O量 最多,约占总排放量的65%,预计到2030年农田土 壤释放的N2O约占总排放量的60%左右[10]. 土壤的 理化性质如含水量[11]、pH 值[12]、无机氮浓度[13]和 盐分[14]等都会影响N,O的排放. 其中施用氮肥是增 加农田土壤N,O排放的主要因素[15]. Sehy 等[16]的研 究表明当玉米田施氮量从 125 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>增加到 150 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,N<sub>2</sub>O排放量增加 34%. 反硝化作用是N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的一条主要途径[17]. 在完全反硝化过程中,主 要有4种酶参与,分别是硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原 酶、NO 还原酶和NoO还原酶,这4种酶分别由 narGH/napA、nirK/nirS、norB 和 nosZ 编码[18]. 近年 来,随着分子生物学的不断发展,nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 基因的研究备受学者关注,为深入理解反硝化微生 物与N,O排放之间的关系提供了技术支撑.

咸水灌溉在一定程度上缓解了农业生产中淡水资源短缺的问题,但随之也将盐分带入土壤,加剧土壤盐分的累积,进而影响土壤微生物过程<sup>[19]</sup>.有研究表明,盐分胁迫会抑制反硝化速率和反硝化酶活性<sup>[20]</sup>,同时降低土壤中反硝化微生物的数量<sup>[21]</sup>. Wang 等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究表明,盐分显著抑制 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 基因丰度,同时盐分是改变反硝化细菌群落结构的主要因素. Santoro 等<sup>[23]</sup>的研究也发现在沿海含水土层中 nirS 和 nirK 基因多样性与盐分呈显著负相关关系. 但也有研究发现,滩涂湿地中反硝化细菌数量随着盐分的增加而增加<sup>[24]</sup>. 可见,反硝化微生

物对于盐分的响应是不同的. 盐分影响反硝化微生物的丰度和群落结构, 势必也会影响土壤 $N_2O$ 的排放,Pulla等<sup>[25]</sup>的研究表明, 随着土壤盐度的增加 $N_2O$ 的排放量随之增加, 但  $N_2$  的排放量减少. 相反地, Wang 等<sup>[26]</sup>发现长江三角洲土壤中 $N_2O$ 的排放量与盐度呈显著负相关. 而 Inubushi 等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究发现不同盐浓度对  $N_2O$ 排放都无影响. 目前, 人们对咸水灌溉和氮肥对土壤 $N_2O$ 排放及其内在机制的认识仍然是碎片化和不完整的.

长期咸水灌溉导致土壤盐分积累,改变土壤微生物的生存环境,可能降低反硝化微生物的丰度和多样性,抑制氮素转化相关的酶活性,导致N<sub>2</sub>O排放下降.因此,本研究使用静态箱法探讨咸水滴灌对棉田土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放的影响,运用高通量测序分析反硝化关键功能基因研究:①长期咸水滴灌对N<sub>2</sub>O排放的影响;②对反硝化细菌丰度和群落结构的影响;③阐明N<sub>2</sub>O排放与反硝化细菌丰度和群落结构的关系,以期为干旱区咸水资源的合理使用及为减少农田N<sub>2</sub>O排放提供重要的科学依据.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 试验区概况

本试验在石河子大学农学院试验站进行 (44°18′N, 86°02′E),气候类型为温带干旱大陆性气候,年平均温度在 6.5% ~ 7.2%之间. 年降水量在 125.0 ~ 207.7 mm 之间,年日照时数为2 700 ~ 2800 h. 土壤类型为灌耕灰漠土. 0 ~ 20 cm 土壤基础理化性质 (2009年试验开始前)如下:电导率 ( $EC_{1:5}$ )为 0.13 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>,pH 值为 7.9,速效磷 25.9 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾 253 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮 1.1 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,有机质 16.8 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>.

#### 1.2 试验设计

2009~2018 年连续进行了 10 年不同盐度灌溉水田间定位试验. 试验设置灌溉水盐度和施氮量两因子"2×2"的模式. 其中,灌溉水盐度(以电导率表示,EC<sub>w</sub>)设2个水平为:0.35 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>(淡水)和8.04 dS·m<sup>-1</sup>(咸水), 氮肥(N)用量设2个水平:0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和360 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,分别用SFN0、SHN0、SFN360和SHN360表示. 试验中咸水处理是通过在淡水中加入等量的NaCl和CaCl<sub>2</sub>(质量比1:1)配置而成. 施N360 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>为当地棉花大田生产推荐

用量. 本试验共 4 个处理, 每个处理 3 次重复, 共 12 个小区, 小区面积  $25 \text{ m}^2$ .

磷肥和钾肥作基肥在播种前一次性施人,施用量为  $P_2O_5$  105 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,  $K_2O$  60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 本试验中氮肥全部做追肥,按照棉花生长发育规律在棉花生育期间分5 次随水滴施,初花期开始,吐絮期前结束. 棉花种植采用覆膜栽培,膜上点播,一膜 4 行,行距配置为(30+60+30) cm, 株距 10 cm, 播种密度22.2 万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 灌溉方式为膜下滴灌,一膜两管,滴灌毛管间距 90 cm. 棉花于 4 月中旬播种,播种后滴淡水 45 mm,保证出苗. 棉花生长期间灌水 9 次,6 月中旬开始至 8 月下旬结束,灌溉周期为 7~10 d,每次灌水 45~60 mm,总灌溉量 450 mm,其它栽培管理措施参照当地大田生产.

#### 1.3 土壤样品采集与测定

2018年(试验第10年)在棉花花铃期采集耕层 0~20 cm 土壤样品,在每个小区的棉花行内随机采集6个样点,土样混合均匀并去除其中的杂物、细根.将一部分土样过2 mm 筛后分成两部分,一部分用于测定土壤理化性质和反硝化酶活性(室温保存),一部分用于反硝化细菌丰度和多样性的检测(土样放入冰箱-80℃保存).

#### 1.3.1 土壤理化性质和反消化酶活性测定

土壤含水量采用烘干法测定;土壤盐度采用MP522型电导率仪测定1:5(土水比)浸提液的电导率;土壤 pH 值采用 MP522型精密 pH 计测定2.5:1 (水土比)浸提液 pH;硝态氮( $NO_3^-$ -N)和铵态氮( $NH_4^+$ -N)含量采用流动分析仪测定;有机质含量采用  $K_2Cr_2O_7$ - $H_2SO_4$ 氧化还原滴定法测定;全氮含量采用凯氏定氮法测定;反硝化酶活性的测定参照文献[28].

#### 1.3.2 N<sub>2</sub>O的采集和测定

 $N_2O$ 样品采集使用静态箱法, $N_2O$ 累积排放量采样时间从棉花蕾期(6月11日)至盛铃期(8月6日),每次灌水后的第2d进行, $N_2O$ 动态排放通量在7月16~21日连续动态监测一个周期.

N<sub>2</sub>O气体采样箱由底座和箱体两部分组成,底座长期固定于田间小区,采样时向底座中注水密封,避免底座与箱体结合处漏气.箱体(规格 55 cm×55 cm×100 cm)由不锈钢材料制成,外部使用海绵和铝箔用以隔热,箱体顶部安装温度计,用于观测箱内温度变化,箱体顶部和下部安置风扇以保持箱内气体均匀混合,箱体中部安装抽气孔,用于气体样品的采集.整个采集过程持续30 min,分别在关闭采样箱后0、10、20 和 30 min 采集气体,并将气体转移到气袋后带回实验室分析. N<sub>2</sub>O气体分析采用装有电

子捕获器的 HP5890 气相色谱仪测定.  $N_2O$ 排放通量 F 的计算公式如下 $[^{29}]$ :

$$F = \rho \times (V/A) \times (\Delta c/\Delta t) \times [273/(273 + T)]$$
(1)

式中, F 为 $N_2O$  气体通量[ $\mu g \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ ], $\rho$  为标准 状态  $N_2O$  气体密度(1.25  $k g \cdot m^{-3}$ ),V 为采气箱体 积( $m^3$ ),A 为 $N_2O$ 排放的土面面积( $m^2$ ), $\Delta c/\Delta t$  为单位时间采气箱内 $N_2O$ 累积浓度随时间变化速率 [ $\mu g \cdot (k g \cdot h)^{-1}$ ],T 为采气箱内的温度( $\mathbb{C}$ ).

 $N_2O$ 累积排放量(Q)计算公式如下<sup>[30]</sup>:

$$Q = \sum [(F_{i+1} + F_i)/2] \times (D_{i+1} - D_i) \times 24/10^5$$
(2)

式中,Q 为 $N_2O$ 累积排放量( $kg \cdot hm^{-2}$ ); $F_i$  和  $F_{i+1}$ 分别为第 i 和 i+1 次采样时的 $N_2O$  平均排放通量 [ $\mu g \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ ]; $D_i$  和  $D_{i+1}$ 分别为第 i 和 i+1 次采样时间.

#### 1.3.3 DNA 提取

称取保存在 - 80℃冰箱中土壤样品 0.4 g,使用Power soil™ DNA Isolation Kit 试剂盒(MoBio, San Diego, CA, USA),按照操作说明书提取 DNA 样品,然后使用分光光度对 DNA 的数量和质量进行测定,并将提取的土壤总 DNA 保存在 -20℃环境中.

#### 1.3.4 qPCR 测定

使用 pMD 19-T Vector(TaKaRa, Tokyo, Japan) 构建目标基因质粒. 提取的阳性质粒经 10 倍稀释后作为 qPCR 反应的标准品. 使用实时荧光定量 PCR 仪检测目标基因丰度, 25  $\mu$ L 的 qPCR 的反应体系包括:12.5  $\mu$ L 2 × SYBR® Green qPCR Master Mix (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA, USA), 0.2  $\mu$ L 上下引物(20  $\mu$ mol·L<sup>-1</sup>), 2  $\mu$ L DNA 模板(约2  $\mu$ m·L<sup>-1</sup>), 10.1  $\mu$ L  $ddH_2O$ . 最后通过标准曲线计算出目标基因的拷贝数.

#### 1.3.5 焦磷酸测序

采用高通测序测定反硝化细菌 (nirK,nirS 和nosZ) 群落结构多样性和群落组成. PCR 扩增引物分别参照文献[31~33]. PCR 扩增体系为 25  $\mu$ L,其中包括 2  $\mu$ L DNA 模板,前后引物各 1  $\mu$ L (10  $\mu$ mol·L<sup>-1</sup>), 5  $\mu$ L 5\*PCR buffer, 2  $\mu$ L (2.5 mmol·L<sup>-1</sup>) dNTP, 5  $\mu$ L 5\*Q5High GC Enhancer buffer, 0. 25  $\mu$ L (0. 02 U· $\mu$ L<sup>-1</sup>) Q5 High-Fidelity DNA polymerase (NEB)和 8.75  $\mu$ L ddH<sub>2</sub>O. nirK 和nosZ 基因热循环反应体系如下:98℃初变性 5 min,接着 35 个循环 98℃ 30 s, 64℃ 30 s, 72℃ 1 min,最后 72℃延伸 10 min. nirS 基因热循环反应体系为,98℃初变性 5 min,接着 35 个循环 98℃ 30 s, 58℃

30 s, 72℃ 1 min,最后 72℃延伸 10 min. PCR 产物使用 Agencourt AMPure Beads (Beckman Coulter, Indianapolis, IN)纯化,并用 PicoGreen dsDNA Assay kits (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA, USA)质量化,各样品等量混合后,在上海派森诺生物科技股份有限公司使用 Illumina MiSeq 平台进行高通量测序,每个处理重复 3 次.

#### 1.4 数据分析

使用 SPSS 软件(version SPSS 19.0)进行数据方差分析和相关性分析,显著性水平为 0.05;各处间差异比较采用 LSD 法(P < 0.05);高通量测序结果使用 UCHIME 软件(v4.2),鉴定并去除嵌合体序列,得到最终有效数据.采用 Greengenes 数据库(Release 13.8, http://greengenes. secondgenome.com/)并使用 QIIME 软件(version 1.8.0)对序列在97%的相似度水平下进行聚类并获得 OTU 数(通常都以 97%的序列相似度作为 OTU 划分阈值,该阈值大致相当于分类学中物种水平的序列差异),并选取每个 OTU 中丰度最高的序列作为该 OTU 的代表

序列. 基于 OTU 数得到不同分类水平上的物种丰度,再利用 R 语言(v3. 2. 0)绘制成样品各分类学水平下的群落结构图. 使用 Mothur(version v. 1. 30. 1)软件分析样品 α 多样性指数(ACE、Chaol、Simpson和 Shannon指数),分析时将样品所含序列数进行标准化并在 97%相似度水平下,对各样品 α 多样性指数值统计. 基于 Galaxy 平台进行 LEfSe 分析 [line discriminant analysis (LDA) effect size],LDA 值 > 4. RDA 分析 (redundancy analysis)使用 R 语言 vegan包进行并作图.

#### 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 土壤理化性质

咸水灌溉对棉田土壤理化性质的影响如表 1 所示,咸水灌溉显著增加土壤盐分,含水量和 $NH_4^+$ -N含量,但显著降低土壤 pH值、 $NO_3^-$ -N、有机质和全氮含量. 施用氮肥显著增加土壤盐分、 $NO_3^-$ -N、 $NH_4^+$ -N、有机质和全氮含量,但土壤含水量显著降低.

表 1 咸水灌溉对土壤理化性质的影响

	Table 1 Se	on physiochemical p	properties as affecte	u by irrigation wat	ier sammiy and iv ap	pheanon rate	- Pool - 4
处理	含水量/%	电导率	) opt	硝态氮	铵态氮	有机质	全氮
/ )	/ (h )	/dS·m <sup>-1</sup>	11/1	/mg⋅kg <sup>-1</sup>	/mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	/g•kg <sup>-1</sup>	/g⋅kg <sup>-1</sup>
SFN0	$14\% \pm 0.002c$	$0.12 \pm 0.002 d$	$8.00 \pm 0.04a$	$8.\ 27\pm0.\ 15\mathrm{c}$	$5.13 \pm 0.11c$	16. 36 $\pm$ 0. 27 b	$0.66 \pm 0.01$ b
SHN0	$19\% \pm 0.004a$	$0.60 \pm 0.005$ b	7. $86 \pm 0.13$ b	$5.60 \pm 0.17 d$	$7.90 \pm 0.20$ b	$14.45 \pm 0.33 c$	$0.63 \pm 0.03 d$
SFN360	$13\% \pm 0.003 d$	$0.18 \pm 0.002e$	7. 90 ± 0. 12a	67. 07 $\pm$ 0. 43a	$7.85 \pm 0.09 \mathrm{b}$	17. 83 $\pm$ 0. 23 a	$0.70 \pm 0.06 a$
SHN360	$18\% \pm 0.004$ b	$0.69 \pm 0.005 a$	7. $82 \pm 0.12b$	$50.32 \pm 1.02b$	13. 33 $\pm$ 0. 08a	16. 31 $\pm$ 0. 40b	$0.67 \pm 0.06c$
两因素方差分析	折 )	1	61/	2		4	
施氮量 (N)	A * * *	* * *		* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
水盐度 (S)	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *
交互作用(N×	S) ns	* * *	ns	* * *	* * *	ns	* * *

1) 同一列不同字母表示不同处理差异达显著水平(P<0.05); ns 为不显著; \*表示 P<0.05; \*\*表示 P<0.01; \*\*\*表示 P<0.001, 下同

#### 2.2 N<sub>2</sub>O排放

一个灌水施肥周期内(6 d)土壤 $N_2O$ 排放通量动态变化如图 1 所示. 总体来看,灌水施肥后第 2 d土壤 $N_2O$ 排放通量达到最高值,随后逐渐降低. 施用氮肥显著增加 $N_2O$ 排放通量,平均较不施氮肥处理增加 203%,且咸水处理 $N_2O$ 排放通量低于淡水处理. SFNO 处理和 SHNO 处理 $N_2O$ 排放通量较小,在 1. 4 ~ 4. 4  $\mu$ g·( $m^2$ ·h)  $^{-1}$  之间变化,灌水后前 3 dSFNO 处理和 SHNO 处理 $N_2O$ 排放通量分别占施肥周期内排放通量的 60. 87% 和 62. 23%; SFN360 处理 $N_2O$ 排放通量在 1. 1 ~ 26. 7  $\mu$ g·( $m^2$ ·h)  $^{-1}$ 之间变化, SHN360 处理在 1. 4 ~ 19. 6  $\mu$ g·( $m^2$ ·h)  $^{-1}$ 之间变化; SFN360 和 SHN360 处理在灌水施肥后前 3 d的 $N_2O$ 排放通量分别占施肥周期内排放通量分别占施肥周期内排放通量的 87. 30% 和80. 62%.

棉花生育周期内土壤N,O累积排放量受灌溉水

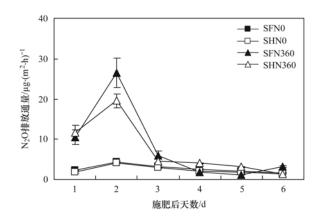
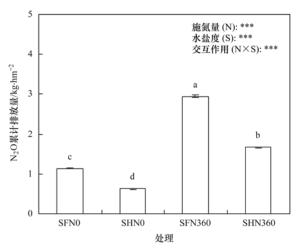


图 1 一个施肥周期 (6 d) 内土壤 $N_2O$ 排放通量的动态变化

Fig. 1 Dynamic emission of  $\mathrm{N}_2\mathrm{O}$  in a fertilization cycle (6 d)

盐度、施氮量及二者交互作用影响显著(图 2). 从氮肥的施用来看,施用氮肥处理(SFN360 和 SHN360)显著增加土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放,平均较不施肥处理(SFN0和 SHN0)增加 161%. 从灌溉水盐度来看,咸水灌溉



不同字母表示不同处理差异达显著水平(P < 0.05);ns 为不显著, \*表示 P < 0.05, \*\*表示 P < 0.01, \*\*\*表示 P < 0.001, 下同

#### 图 2 成水灌溉对土壤 $N_2O$ 累积排放通量的影响

Fig. 2 Cumulative emission of  $N_2O$  as affected by irrigation water salinity and N application rate

处理(SHN0 和 SHN360)显著抑制土壤 $N_2$ O累积排放量. SHN0 和 SHN360 处理土壤 $N_2$ O累积排放量分别较 SFN0 和 SFN360 处理降低 45. 19% 和 43. 50%.

#### 2.3 反硝化作用酶活性

咸水灌溉显著抑制反硝化酶活性,而施用氮肥显著促进反硝化酶活性(图3). SHNO 处理硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原酶、羟胺还原酶活性较 SFNO 处理分别降低了36.6%、30.3%和46.8%. SHN360 处理硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原酶、羟胺还原酶活性较 SFN360 处理分别降低了28.5%、21.7%和23.2%.

#### 2.4 反硝化基因丰度

咸水灌溉和施氮量显著影响反硝化细菌(nirK、nirS 和 nosZ)的丰度(图 4). 总体上,nirS 基因丰度显著高于 nirK 和 nosZ 基因丰度. 咸水灌溉对 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度影响表现为,咸水灌溉处理 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度显著低于淡水灌溉处理[图4(a)和4

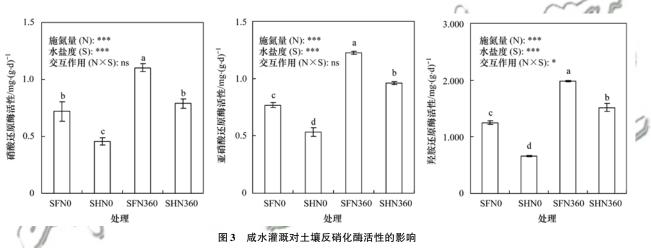


Fig. 3 Denitrifying enzyme activities as affected by irrigation water salinity and N application rate

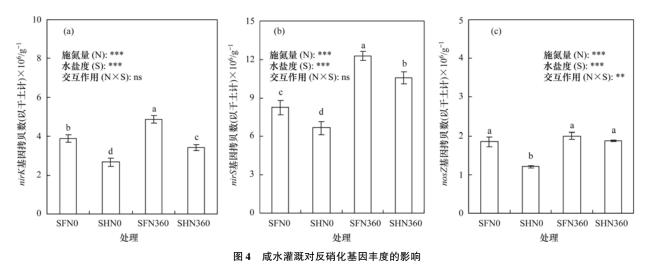


Fig. 4 Abundance of denitrifying genes as affected by irrigation water salinity and N application rate

(b)]. SHN0 处理 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度分别较 SFN0 处理降低 31. 13% 和 19. 50%; SHN360 处理 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度分别较 SFN360 处理降低 29. 48% 和

14.09%. 从施氮量来看,施氮肥处理 nirK 和 nirS 丰度较不施氮肥处理分别增加 26.48% 和 53.35%. 灌溉水盐度和施氮量及其二者的交互作用均显著影响

nosZ 基因丰度[图 4(c)],具体表现为:不施氮肥条件下,咸水灌溉处理 nosZ 基因丰度较淡水灌溉处理显著降低,在施氮肥条件下淡水灌溉和咸水灌溉处理 nosZ 基因丰度无明显差异. 总体上施氮肥处理 nosZ 基因丰度较不施氮肥处理显著增加 26.94%.

#### 2.5 丰富度指数和多样性指数

咸水灌溉和施氮量对反硝化细菌丰富度和多样性指数的影响如表 2~4 所示. SHN0 处理下 nirK、

nirS 和 nosZ 的群落丰富度(Chao1, ACE)和 Shannon 指数较 SFNO 处理显著降低;但是, SHN360 处理下 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 的群落丰富度和 Shannon 指数较 SFN360 处理显著增加. 淡水灌溉条件下,施用氮肥显著降低 3 种基因型(nirK、nirS 和 nosZ)反硝化细菌群落丰富度(Chao1 指数、ACE 指数)和 Shannon 指数;咸水灌溉条件下,施用氮肥显著增加 3 种基因型反硝化细菌丰富度和 Shannon 指数.

#### 表 2 咸水灌溉对土壤 nirK 型反硝化细菌丰富度和多样性指数的影响

Table 2	Richness and	diversity	of nirK	genotype at	the similarit	v level of 97%	as affected by	irrigation water salinit	v and N rate

		8 Po	7	, g	
处理	序列数	Chaol 指数	ACE 指数	Shannon 指数	Simpson 指数
SFN0	75 247 ± 11 637a	2 322 ± 24a	$2538 \pm 29a$	9. 69 ± 0. 060a	0. 996 ± 0. 001 a
SHN0	$42\ 612\pm 5\ 032\mathrm{b}$	$2~180~\pm 24\mathrm{b}$	$2~140\pm40\mathrm{b}$	$8.49 \pm 0.075 d$	$0.990 \pm 0.004a$
SFN360	$42~064 \pm 5~089 \mathrm{b}$	$1.688 \pm 22\mathrm{d}$	$1676\pm46\mathrm{c}$	$8.73 \pm 0.067 e$	$0.981 \pm 0.019a$
SHN360	$48\ 206 \pm 3\ 895 \mathrm{b}$	$2116\pm22\mathrm{e}$	$2.168 \pm 35\mathrm{b}$	9. 15 $\pm$ 0. 040b	$0.993 \pm 0.001a$
两因素方差分析					
施氮量(N)	* *	* * *	* * *	* *	ns
水盐度(S)	*	* * *	ns	* * *	ns
交互作用(N×S)	* *	* * *	* * *	* * *	ns/) /

#### 表 3 咸水灌溉对土壤 nirS 型反硝化细菌丰富度和多样性指数的影响

Table 3 Richness and diversity of nirS genotype at the similarity level of 97% as affected by irrigation water salinity and N rate

处理	序列数	Chaol 指数	ACE 指数	Shannon 指数	Simpson 指数
SFN0	54 133 ± 11 214a	2 733 ± 13b	2 929 ± 38b	$8.75 \pm 0.066a$	0. 982 ± 0. 001 c
SHN0	63 140 ±3 119a	$2544\pm17\mathrm{c}$	2 782 ± 25 c	$8.56 \pm 0.032$ b	$0.985 \pm 0.001$ b
SFN360	46 735 ± 5 883a	$2414 \pm 18d$	2 575 ± 30d	$8.45 \pm 0.074$ b	$0.975 \pm 0.002 d$
SHN360	46 297 ± 8 829a	2 917 ± 26a	3 144 ± 38a	$8.83 \pm 0.085a$	$0.988 \pm 0.001a$
两因素方差分	析		1 %	8 /1	SP
施氮量(N)	V 6 \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	1 (* 4 )	ns	ns	ns
水盐度(S)	ns ns	* * *	* * *	*	* * *
交互作用(N>	(S) ns	* * *	* * *	* * *	* * *

#### 表 4 咸水灌溉对土壤 nosZ 型反硝化细菌丰富度和多样性指数的影响

Table 4 Richness and diversity of nosZ genotype at the similarity level of 97% as affected by irrigation water salinity and N rate

处理	序列数	Chaol 指数	ACE 指数	Shannon 指数	Simpson 指数
SFN0	89 082 ±7 862a	2 703 ± 19a	2 857 ± 20a	9. 13 ± 0. 031a	0. 993 ± 0. 002a
SHN0	$49\ 478\ \pm 3\ 878\mathrm{c}$	$2.098 \pm 13\mathrm{d}$	$2\ 169 \pm 24 \mathrm{d}$	$8.97 \pm 0.051$ b	$0.994 \pm 0.001 a$
SFN360	$69\ 349\pm 5\ 057\mathrm{b}$	$2376\pm16\mathrm{c}$	$2437\pm31{\rm c}$	$8.86 \pm 0.095 c$	$0.990 \pm 0.006a$
SHN360	$89\ 578\ \pm\ 10\ 305a$	$2.547 \pm 23b$	$2669\pm27\mathrm{b}$	$9.07 \pm 0.032$ ab	$0.991 \pm 0.005 a$
两因素方差分析					
施氮量(N)	*	* * *	*	*	ns
水盐度(S)	*	* * *	* * *	ns	ns
交互作用(N×S)	* *	* * *	* * *	* *	ns

#### 2.6 反硝化细菌目水平上群落结构变化

nirK型反硝化细菌目水平群落结构见图 5 (a). 总体上相对丰度最高的优势微生物种群为Rhizobiales,淡水灌溉处理Rhizobiales 的相对丰度为 63.28%,高于咸水灌溉处理(51.18%).在SHN360处理Rhizobiales相对丰度最低,仅为37.61%,分别较SFN0、SFN360和SHN0处理低42.35%、38.79%和42.06%;咸水灌溉处理下

Burkholderiales、Enterobacterales、Rhodobacterales、Propionibacteriales、Gemmatimonadales 和Sphingomonadales 的相对丰度显著高于淡水灌溉处理. 在不施氮肥处理下,咸水灌溉显著降低Rhodospirillales、Nitrospirales和Pseudomonadales的相对丰度.但是在施氮肥处理下,咸水灌溉显著增加Rhodospirillales、Nitrospirales和Pseudomonadales的相对丰度.

nirS 型反硝化细菌目水平上的主要微生物种群为 Burkholderiales、Rhodocyclales、Pseudomonadales、Xanthomonadales 和 Nitrosomonadales [图 5(b)],这5个微生物种群约占总相对丰度的77.64%~87.95%.随着灌溉水盐度的增加,Burkholderiales相

对丰度显著降低(从 59. 31% 降低至 43. 84%),但是 Pseudomonadales 、 Xanthomonadales 和 Nitrosomonadales 相对丰度显著增加(分别从 5. 51%、 2. 42% 和 1. 51% 增至 9. 54%、 3. 94% 和 2. 60%). 在 不施氮肥处理,咸水灌溉显著增加 Rhodocyclales 相对

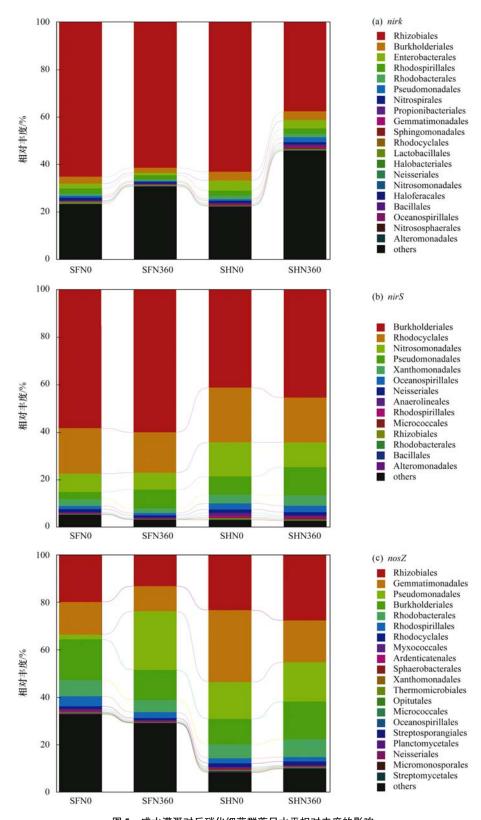


图 5 咸水灌溉对反硝化细菌群落目水平相对丰度的影响

Fig. 5 Relative abundance of denitrifying bacteria order as affected by saline water irrigation

丰度(从18.89%增至23.24%). 相比之下,在施氮肥处理下,咸水灌溉显著降低 Rhodocyclales 相对丰度(从17.07%降低到13.07%).

nosZ型反硝化细菌目水平上的主要微生物种群为 Rhizobiales、Gemmatimonadales、Pseudomonadales、Burkholderiales 和 Rhodobacterales [图 5(c)],这 5 个微生物种群约占总相对丰度的 59. 48%~85. 74%. 随着灌溉水盐度的增加, Rhizobiales 和 Gemmatimonadales 相对丰度显著增加(相对丰度分别从 16. 37%、12. 17%增至 24. 67%、24. 35%),在不施氮肥处理下,咸水灌溉显著降低 Burkholderiales 和 Rhodobacterales 相对丰度(分别从 17. 34%、6. 79%降至 9. 95%、5. 44%). 相比之下,在施氮肥处理下,咸水灌溉显著增加 Burkholderiales 相对丰度(从 5. 11%增至 7. 59%).

#### 2.7 LEfSe 分析

使用 LEfSe (LDA > 3.5, P < 0.05) 进行组间比 较分析,得出不同处理下反硝化细菌群落显著差异种 群(图6). nirK 型反硝化细菌共有38个显著差异物 种[图6(a)],总体上,咸水灌溉处理下差异物种的数 量高于淡水灌溉处理:施用氮肥后,差异物种数量增 加,特别是 SHN360 处理共有 19 个显著差异物种,其 中γ-Proteobacteria、Citrobacter 和 Enterobacteriaceae 的 相对丰度显著高于其他处理. nirS 型反硝化细菌共有 39 个显著差异种群[图 6(b)], SFN0 有 1 个、 SFN360 有 3 个、SHN0 有 21 个和 SHN360 有 14 个. 咸水灌溉处理下差异物种数量高于淡水灌溉处理, 在淡水灌溉处理,施用氮肥增加差异物种数量,而咸 水灌溉条件下,施用氮肥降低差异物种数量. nosZ 型反硝化细菌共有31个显著差异物种,咸水灌溉增 加 nosZ 型反硝化细菌显著差异物种数量 [图 6 (c)],特别是 SHN0 处理共有 16 个差异物种,其中 Gemmatimonadetes Pseudoxanthomonas 和 Opitutae 的 相对丰度显著高于其他处理.

#### 2.8 RDA 分析

反硝化细菌(nirK、nirS 和 nosZ)群落结构与环境因子间的关系见图 7. nirK 型反硝化细菌与环境因子的 RDA 分析结果显示[图 7(a)],轴 1 和轴 2 共解释总变异的 61.63%. SFN0、SFN360 与 SHN0、SHN360 在轴 1 上分开,SHN0 与 SHN360 在轴 2 上分开. 咸水灌溉和施用氮肥也显著改变 nirS 基因型反硝化细菌群落[图 7(b)],轴 1 解释总变异的47.18%,轴 2 解释总变异的12.55%. 相似地,咸水灌溉和施用氮肥也显著改变 nosZ 型反硝化细菌群落[图 7(c)],轴 1 解释了总变异的26.33%,轴 2 将解释总变异的14.42%. SFN0 和 SFN360 处理与

SHNO 和 SHN360 处理下 nirS 和 nosZ 型反硝化细菌 群落 在轴 1 上分开,轴 2 将施氮肥(SHN360、SFN360)与不施氮肥处理(SHN0、SFN0)分开. 环境 因子方面,nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 基因型反硝化细菌群 落与土壤含水量、盐分、NH<sub>4</sub>+-N含量、pH 和全氮含量相关;nirK 和 nosZ 基因型反硝化细菌群落还与有机质含量相关,而受其他环境因子的影响较小.

#### 2.9 相关性分析

 $N_2O$ 排放通量与土壤理化性质、反硝化基因丰度和反硝化酶活性相关性见图 8,土壤 $N_2O$ 排放通量与土壤含水量和盐分呈负相关关系(其中和含水量呈显 著负 相关,相关 系数 为 -0.678),与土壤 $NO_3^--N$ ,有机质、全氮、nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 基因丰度、反硝化酶活性呈极显著的正相关关系,特别是 nirS 基因丰度与 $N_2O$ 排放通量相关系数 (0.948) 高于nirK(0.844) 和 nosZ (0.761) 的相关系数.

#### 3 讨论

合理利用咸水资源可有效缓解干旱区农业灌溉 用水供需矛盾,然而咸水灌溉在补充水分的同时也 将盐分带人土壤,加剧土壤盐渍化的风险. 盐分是影 响土壤 N<sub>2</sub>O排放重要因素之一<sup>[14]</sup>,本研究结果表明 长期咸水灌溉显著降低土壤N,O排放,这与 Wei 等[34]的研究结果相似,其研究发现利用2g·L-1或8 g·L-1咸水灌溉,土壤N,O排放量均显著低于淡水灌 溉. 原因可能是咸水灌溉抑制土壤有机质的分解,从 而导致潜在矿化氮的减少[35]. 也可能是因为经过长 期咸水灌溉,土壤中积累的盐分显著降低硝化和反 硝化速率[36],抑制参与硝化、反硝化微生物生 长[37],进而降低N,O排放量.施用氮肥是农田土壤 N,O排放量增加的主要因素[15]. 本研究中施肥显著 增加N,O排放量,Van Trinh 等[38]的研究也发现施用 氮肥显著增加稻田土壤N,O排放量. 本研究中,在施 肥后的前3d土壤N,O排放量占整个施肥周期N,O 总排放量的80%,这可能因为尿素在施肥后3d基 本水解完成,土壤中NH4+N和NO3-N达到较高浓 度[39],硝化反硝化作用强烈,导致N,O集中排放.相 似地,有研究也证实N2O排放速率与土壤NH4+N和 NO3-N浓度呈显著正相关关系[40].

咸水灌溉和施用氮肥显著改变土壤理化性质,进而影响 $N_2O$ 排放.  $NO_3^-$ -N作为反硝化作用的底物,是影响  $N_2O$  排放量的重要因素. 本研究中土壤  $NO_3^-$ -N含量与 $N_2O$ 排放量呈极显著正相关关系,且相关性系数最高(r=0.927, P<0.01),相似地,Zhu 等[41]的研究表明菜地土壤中 $NO_3^-$ -N浓度与 $N_2O$ 排放

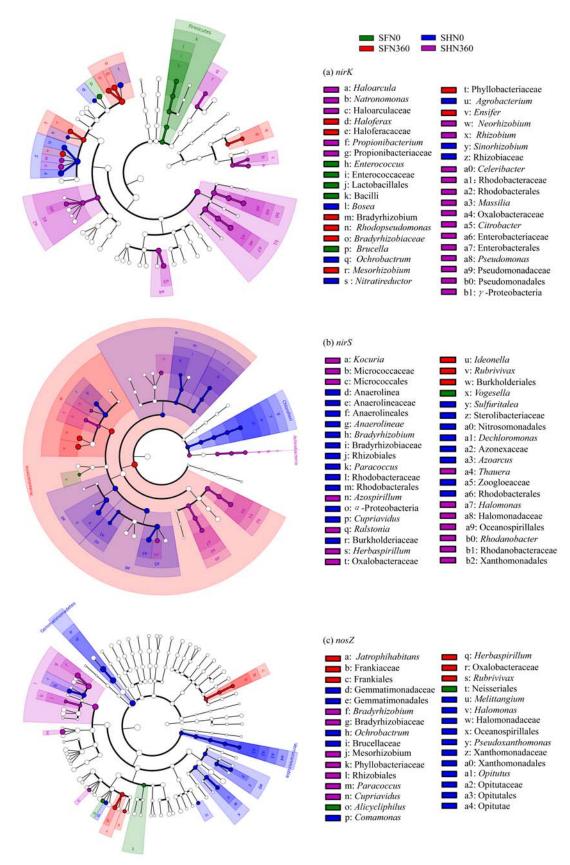


图 6 反硝化细菌群落 LEfSe 分析

Fig. 6 LEfSe analysis of denitrifying bacteria communities as affected by irrigation water salinity and N application rate

存在显著正相关关系. 咸水灌溉下土壤全氮含量下降,矿化速度减慢,可能间接降低 $N_2O$ 排放. 有机质也是影响 $N_2O$ 排放的又一重要因素, Huang 等 $^{[42]}$ 的

研究表明,有机质高的土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放量增多.本研究中N<sub>2</sub>O排放与有机质呈极显著正相关关系,可能是因为咸水灌溉降低了土壤有机质含量,N<sub>2</sub>O排放也

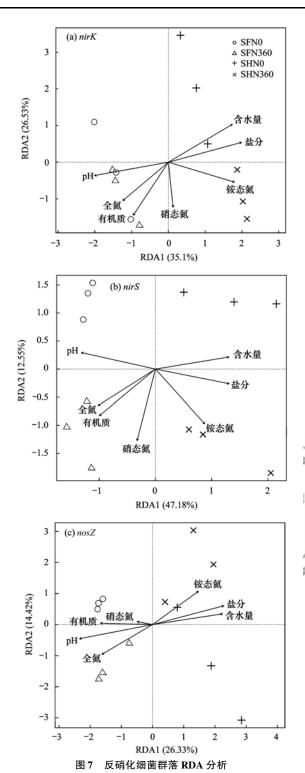
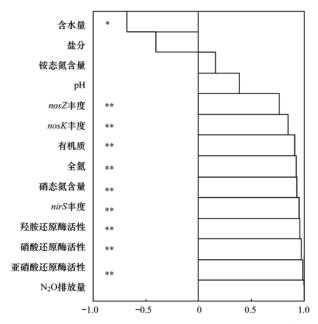


Fig. 7 RDA of denitrifying bacterial communities as affected  $\mbox{by irrigation water salinity and $N$ application rate }$ 

相应减少. 土壤水分是通过调控土壤的通气状况、氧化还原状况来影响 N<sub>2</sub>O 的产生与排放. Mkhabela 等<sup>[43]</sup>的研究表明土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放量随土壤水分含量的增加而增加. 但本研究中, N<sub>2</sub>O排放量与土壤含水量呈显著负相关关系, 有两种可能的原因, 一是由于盐分显著抑制反硝化过程, 降低N<sub>2</sub>O排放, 土壤含水量变化对于反硝化细菌影响较微弱; 二是取决于土壤含水量的范围, 旱地土壤水少气多, 通气性较好, 抑



\*\*表示在 0.01 水平上显著相关,\*表示在 0.05 水平上显著相关 图 8 N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量与土壤理化性质、反硝化基因数量、 反硝化酶活性相关性分析

Fig. 8 Correlation of  $N_2O$  emission with physiochemical properties of soil, abundance of denitrifying bacteria, and activities of denitrifying enzymes

制了土壤的反硝化, N<sub>2</sub>O排放主要来源是硝化作用<sup>[44]</sup>,含水量增加土壤通气性变差,抑制硝化作用进行,减少N,O排放.

N<sub>2</sub>O排放主要是在微生物的驱动下进行, 咸水 灌溉导致土壤盐分增加,可能会抑制土壤酶活性[45] 和参与反硝化作用微生物活性,从而降低N<sub>2</sub>O排放. 本研究中咸水灌溉显著降低硝酸还原酶,亚硝酸还 原酶、羟胺还原酶活性. 这可能是因为盐分造成土壤 微生物渗透胁迫[46],从而抑制微生物分泌酶的数 量. Magalhães 等[47]的研究也表明河口沉积物中的 盐分显著抑制反硝化酶活性. 咸水灌溉抑制了反硝 化酶活性,相应地反硝化细菌数量会发生改变.有研 究表明盐分中的 Cl-通过渗透胁迫可以直接抑制反 硝化细菌生长[48],本研究发现,咸水灌溉显著降低 了 nosZ 、nirK 和 nirS 的丰度,但是施肥条件下,咸水 灌溉对土壤 nosZ 的丰度无显著影响. 原因可能是咸 水灌溉后土壤含水量显著增加,造成土壤通气性变 差,nosZ 基因对氧气较为敏感[49],咸水灌溉导致土 壤通气性变差可能刺激 nosZ 基因型反硝化细菌的 生长[50]. 本研究中 nirS 的丰度显著高于 nirK. Mosier 等[51]的研究结果与本研究的结果相似,其研究表明 在含盐较高的河口沉积物中,nirK型反硝化细菌丰 度高于 nirS 型反硝化细菌,且在反硝化作用中 nirK 型反硝化细菌比 nirS 型反硝化细菌扮演更重要的 角色.

咸水灌溉条件下,反硝化细菌丰度改变可能是 由于它们的多样性发生了变化. 本研究中淡水灌溉 条件下,施用氮肥显著降低反硝化细菌(nirK,nirS)和 nosZ)丰富度指数和 Shannon 指数,这可能是因为 本研究中长期施用化学氮肥,导致微生物多样性下 降[52]. 但是,咸水灌溉条件下,施用氮肥显著增加反 硝化细菌丰富度指数和 Shannon 指数,说明盐分和 施用氮肥交互作用改变了反硝化细菌群落结构. 一 般认为 nosZ 基因相对比较稳定[53],但咸水灌溉和 施用氮肥显著提高 nosZ 型反硝化细菌丰度指数和 Shannon 指数. Yang 等[54]的研究也得到相似地结 果,盐分与 nosZ 基因多样性呈正相关关系,这是可 能是长期咸水灌溉施肥,盐分改变土壤环境,导致 nosZ型细菌发生适应性改变[55]. 在本研究中, nirK 型反硝化细菌目水平群落结构中 Rhizobiales 相对丰 度最高,为主导微生物类型,这与前人研究结果一 致[56]. 但是施用氮肥会降低 Rhizobiales 的相对丰 度. nirS 型反硝化细菌中 Burkholderiales 为主导微生 物种群,但咸水灌溉后 Burkholderiales 的相对丰度 显著降低 nosZ 型反硝化细菌中 Rhizobiales 和 Burkholderiales 为主要微生物菌群,这与 Meng 等<sup>[57]</sup> 的研究结果一致. 另外咸水灌溉和施用氮肥增加 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 反硝化细菌显著差异物种,且 nirS 型增加最多,说明3种基因型反硝化细菌群落结构 组成对灌溉水盐度和施氮量均有不同程度的响应, nirS 型反硝化细菌群落结构组成对这种响应最为 活跃.

土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放是个复杂的过程,本研究表明N<sub>2</sub>O 排放既与土壤理化性质有关又与 nirK、nirS、nosZ 反 硝化细菌丰度,酶活性存在显著相关关系. 这与 Butterbach-Bahl 等<sup>[58]</sup>的研究结果相似. 然而, Attard 等<sup>[59]</sup>的研究表明N<sub>2</sub>O排放仅与土壤理化性质有关, 与反硝化微生物丰度无关. 另外,本研究中N,O排放 排放量与3种基因型反硝化细菌丰度均呈极显著正 相关关系,特别是与 nirS 型反硝化细菌丰度相关性 最高,说明 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 型反硝化细菌均对咸 水灌溉棉田土壤中N,O排放存在贡献,且 nirS 型反 硝化细菌可能是该过程中的主导微生物菌群. 综上, 咸水灌溉可显著降低N<sub>2</sub>O排放,对减少温室气体排 放有一定贡献,但是利用咸水进行灌溉需要控制好 灌溉水盐度,因为较高的灌溉水盐度会导致土壤盐 分大量增加,同时增加NO,-N淋洗损失,降低氮肥利 用率. 所以,今后需要权衡好灌溉水盐度、氮肥利用 率、作物产量以及N。O排放之间的关系,寻找最优化 配比,合理使用劣质水,实现农业、环境资源的高效 利用和可持续发展.

#### 4 结论

长期咸水滴灌抑制土壤反硝化酶活性和N<sub>2</sub>O排放,但是增加了土壤盐度. 土壤中 nirS 基因丰度显著高于 nirK 和 nosZ 基因丰度,不施肥条件下,咸水灌溉显著降低 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 基因丰度、群落丰富度,Shannon 指数;施肥条件下,咸水灌溉对 nosZ 基因丰度无影响,而显著降低 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度,增加 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 型反硝化细菌群落丰富度和 Shannon. 咸水灌溉和施用氮肥显著改变 nirK、nirS 和 nosZ 型反硝化细菌群落结构,增加优势种群数量. 土壤理化性质和反硝化细菌群落结构均显著影响土壤N<sub>2</sub>O排放,N<sub>2</sub>O排放与土壤NO<sub>3</sub>-N、有机质、全氮、反硝化细菌丰度和反硝化酶活性存在极显著正相关关系,与土壤含水量存在负相关关系. nirS 型反硝化细菌与N<sub>2</sub>O排放相关性最高,可能是反硝化作用的主导微生物菌群.

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