

轮作联用生物有机肥促进香蕉生长*

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摘要 为促进连作蕉园恢复香蕉高效栽培,采集连作蕉园土壤,利用盆栽实验研究连作蕉园土壤轮作菠萝与玉米联合生物有机肥施用,对连作土壤理化性质、可培养微生物和总细菌、总真菌数量及下茬香蕉生长的影响。结果显示:较之香蕉连作对照,连作土壤轮作菠萝或玉米后再植香蕉,其叶片数、株高、茎粗、叶面积、地下部鲜重和地上部鲜重均有不同程度提高,其中株高和叶面积显著高于连作对照处理,轮作菠萝处理促生效果优于轮作玉米处理;联合生物有机肥施用后,进一步促进了香蕉的生长;菠萝和玉米轮作后均对土壤pH有一定影响,菠萝-香蕉处理和玉米-香蕉处理土壤pH值高于对照,且菠萝-香蕉处理效果优于玉米-香蕉处理;菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉处理土壤可培养镰刀菌属数量均减少,根际可培养芽孢杆菌和假单胞菌的数量均增加,且菠萝-香蕉处理提高了土壤总细菌拷贝数。本研究表明菠萝和玉米轮作均能显著改善连作香蕉土壤生态环境,促进下茬香蕉生长,缓解连作生物障碍,并且联合生物有机肥施用后效果更优。(图7 参34)

关键词 连作障碍;轮作;生物有机肥;香蕉;菠萝;玉米;土壤微生物

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Rotation combined with bio-organic fertilizer application to promote banana growth*

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Abstract The effects of rotation with pineapple and maize combined with bio-organic fertilizer application (two strategies that can efficiently prevent and control continuous cropping obstacle) on banana (*Musa nana*) growth were determined by collecting the soil from a banana monoculture orchard for conducting pot experiments across two seasons; the effect of rotation combined with bio-organic fertilizer application on soil physical and chemical properties, cultivable microbe number, total fungi and bacteria, and succeeding banana growth were also investigated. Results showed that, compared to control banana monoculture, bananas planted following pineapple or maize rotation applied with organic fertilizer or bio-organic fertilizer showed improved leaf number, plant height, stem diameter, leaf area, and underground and aboveground fresh weight, among which plant height and leaf area were significantly higher than those of the control. In addition, the effect of pineapple rotation was better than that of maize rotation; the growth of banana was further promoted after the application of bio-organic fertilizer. Pineapple-banana system and maize-banana system both increased the soil pH value, and pineapple-banana system was more effective. Compared with banana monoculture treatment, pineapple and maize rotation decreased cultivable *Fusarium* amounts in each crop planting season and increased the amounts of cultivable *Bacillus* and *Pseudomonas* in the rhizosphere. Moreover, the pineapple-banana system increased the total soil bacterial copy number. In conclusion, pineapple and maize rotation could significantly improve the ecological environment of banana continuous cropping soil, enhance succeeding banana growth,

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and relieve continuous cropping obstacle; in addition, combining rotation and bio-organic fertilizer application showed more effective results.

Keywords continuous cropping obstacle; crop rotation; bio-organic fertilizer; banana; pineapple; maize; soil microbe

连作导致土壤病原菌数量增加,微生物生态环境不断恶化^[1-2]。同时,连作也会致使土地养分失衡、可持续利用能力下降,进一步影响到作物的产量和品质^[3-5]。香蕉长期连作引发的连作障碍会抑制香蕉生长,并可能诱发枯萎病的发生,这已成为限制我国香蕉产业发展的重大问题。我国可种植香蕉的地域范围本就有限,如不及时采取有效的防治措施,香蕉产业将面临严峻形势^[6-7]。因此,研究香蕉连作障碍的有效防控技术及其控制机制是关系到香蕉产业可持续发展的重大技术和理论问题。

多种耕作模式被用来克服连作生物障碍,其中的轮作模式是一种有效并重要的防控方式,能够改变连作土壤理化性质,包括有机质、养分及其他的物理化学特征^[8-9]。更为重要的是有效缓解连作生物障碍的轮作作物栽培有利于维持土壤微生物的多样性及活性,并抑制在连作模式下易繁衍的有害微生物,提高作物的产量^[10-11]。但目前关于不同轮作体系对连作蕉园恢复香蕉健康高效种植的研究较少,主要集中在利用韭菜缓解香蕉土传病害的危害^[9, 12]。

随着我国香蕉连作种植面积扩张,仅仅依靠1-2种作物轮作维持香蕉种植体系,远远不能解决问题^[13-14]。许多研究表明,施用生物有机肥(BIO)具有缓解香蕉连作障碍的功效^[15-16]。目前,大量蕉园连作生物障碍已非常严重,单一轮作模式已经很难取得非常显著的效果^[9, 12, 17]。本研究在轮作的基础上,联合生物有机肥的施用,评估两种防控模式的结合对连作生物障碍的缓解效果,以期香蕉产业可持续发展提供理论指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

香蕉、菠萝、玉米均为海南常见品种,分别为农科1号(中感巴西蕉品种)、金菠萝(Golden MD-2)和白糯玉米(雪糯2号);香蕉为基质苗,移栽时真叶数为5片;菠萝苗即为农场田间种植苗;玉米为直接播种种植;且均由海南万钟实业有限公司提供。

供试土壤采自海南万钟实业有限公司乐东农场高发枯萎病蕉园,土壤为燥红土发育而成的沙壤土,pH为6.14。供试生物有机肥研制参考文献[18]进行,生物有机肥中功能菌为解淀粉芽孢杆菌W19(*Bacillus amyloliquefaciens*)^[19],功能菌数量大于 10^8 CFU/g肥料干重。

1.2 盆栽实验

盆栽实验于2015年2月至2016年9月,在海南万钟实业有限公司香蕉枯萎病及热带经济作物土传病防控研究所(海南省乐东县)温室内进行。共设6个处理:处理1,香蕉连作施普通有机肥(B-OF),连续种植4次;处理2,香蕉连作施生物有机肥(B-BF),连续种植4次;处理3,菠萝轮作后再植香蕉施普通有机肥(P-OF),先种菠萝,收获后再种香蕉,连续种植2次;处理4,菠萝轮作后再植香蕉施生物有机肥(P-BF),

先种菠萝,收获后再种香蕉;处理5,玉米轮作后再植香蕉施普通有机肥(M-OF),先种玉米,收获后再种香蕉,连续种植两次;处理6,玉米轮作后再植香蕉施生物有机肥(M-BF),先种玉米,收获后再种香蕉,连续种植2次。每个处理18个重复,每个重复种植1棵作物,每盆装土8 kg,各处理每季有机肥或生物有机肥施用量均为120 g/盆,同时利用尿素、过磷酸钙、硫酸钾分别补齐各处理的氮、磷、钾养分。连作香蕉各处理每造种植时间为3个月,轮作菠萝和玉米各处理种植时间为3个月,轮作后种植香蕉时间为3个月。测定香蕉植株株高、叶面积、茎粗、地上部和地下部鲜重。

1.3 样品采集与分析

1.3.1 土壤样品采集 移植前采集初始土壤样品,移栽后,每季盆栽结束时,采集各处理土壤样品,每处理随机选择9棵植株连根带土取出,随机3棵合并为一个重复,每处理获得3个重复土壤样品。抖落大块土后,再次抖下的土为土体土,随后采集根系,带回实验室,抖落根表的土,直至不能抖落为止,再用无菌的去离子水浸没,置摇床170 r/min震荡20 min,再用超声洗涤器超声20 min,所得土壤悬液再用高速离心机8 000 r/min离心10 min,所得土壤沉淀即为需要的根际土。土体土分为3份,1份放4℃冰箱冷藏,用于可培养微生物测定,1份风干、研磨后用于理化性质测定,最后1份放-80℃冰箱长期保存;根际土分为2份,1份放4℃冰箱冷藏用于微生物测定,1份放-80℃冰箱长期保存。

1.3.2 土壤pH测定 每造香蕉收获后,用pH计测量各处理所取样品土体pH值。

1.3.3 可培养假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌及尖孢镰刀菌数量的测定

可培养假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌及尖孢镰刀菌数量采用选择性培养基涂布计数,假单胞菌选用PSA培养基培养:明胶蛋白胨16 g/L,酶消化酪蛋白10 g/L,硫酸钾10 g/L,氯化镁1.4 g/L,琼脂2%/L,每200 mL添加1 mL的CFC添加剂(CFC添加剂由青岛海博生物公司生产);芽孢杆菌采用80℃水浴15 min的方法,然后选用LB培养基涂布培养计数:蛋白胨10 g/L,氯化钠10 g/L,酵母粉5 g/L,琼脂2%/L;尖孢镰刀菌选用K₂培养基:磷酸氢二钾1 g/L,七水合硫酸镁0.5 g/L,Fe-EDTA 0.01 g/L,L-天冬酰胺2 g/L,D-半乳糖10 g/L,临用前加PCNB(五氯硝基苯)1 g/L,5%牛胆汁10 mL/L,5%硼酸钠10 mL/L,3%硫酸链霉素10 mL/L,10%磷酸4 mL/L。培养后计数平板上形成的菌落数,并转换成每克干土形成的菌落数(Colony forming unit)(CFU/g干土)。

1.3.4 总真菌和总细菌拷贝数的定量PCR(qPCR)测定

土壤总DNA采用美国MOBIO公司PowerSoil® DNA Isolation Kit试剂盒参照说明书提取,SYBR Green购自Takara试剂公司,八连管购自美国Axygen公司。采用ABI Realtime-PCR-7500定量PCR仪测定总真菌和总细菌拷贝数,细菌引物选择357和518(357: 5'-TACGGGAGGCAGCAG-3'; 518: 5'-ATTACCGCGGCTGCTGG-3')。真菌引物选择ITS1

和5.8S (ITS1: 5'-TCCGTAGGTGAACCTGCGG-3'; 5.8S: 5'-CGCTGCGTTCTT-CATCG-3'). 反应程序为: 95 °C 30 s, 95 °C 5 s, 60 °C 34 s, 步骤2-3设定为30循环, 溶解曲线为95 °C 15 s, 60 °C 1 min, 95 °C 15 s. 反应体系为20 μ L: 10 μ L SYBR Premix (2 $\times$), 上下游引物各为0.4 μ L, Rox (II) (50 $\times$) 0.4 μ L, DNA模板2 μ L, ddH₂O 6.8 μ L.

1.4 统计与分析

采用Microsoft Excel (Office2010) 软件处理原始数据; 采用SPASS19.0软件的ANOVA程序进行方差分析.

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同轮作模式对香蕉生长的影响

由图1可知, 菠萝-香蕉模式施有机肥处理较之香蕉连作同时施肥模式处理, 第一次盆栽香蕉收获 (第2造) 和第二次盆栽香蕉收获 (第4造) 的香蕉植株的株高、茎粗、地上部和地下部生物量均显著增高, 轮作联合生物肥处理施用后, 株高、地上部和地下部生物量进一步提高, 而叶片数, 茎粗虽未有显著差异, 但也有上升的趋势. 对于玉米-香蕉模式施有机肥, 较之香蕉连作模式相同施肥处理, 第一次盆栽香蕉

收获 (第2造) 和第二次盆栽香蕉收获 (第4造) 的地下部生物量均显著提高, 轮作联合生物有机肥处理施用后, 株高显著增高, 叶片数、茎粗、叶面积、地上部和地下部生物量均有上升趋势. 较之有机肥处理, 所有处理施用生物有机肥后, 香蕉植株的株高、茎粗、叶面积等各项指标均有提高. 结果表明轮作和施用生物有机肥均能够促进香蕉植株的生长, 两种模式联合后效果更优.

2.2 菠萝-香蕉、玉米-香蕉轮作对土壤pH的影响

轮作和连作模式对土壤的pH有较大影响 (图2), 连作香蕉的有机肥处理的土壤pH值随着连作造数的增加, 均相对于上一造显著降低, 连作香蕉的生物有机肥处理第3造的pH值相对于第1造显著下降, 第4造相对于第1造和第2造显著下降, 且连作香蕉施用生物有机肥处理连作四造香蕉之后下降0.36, 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥处理下降0.3. 对于轮作菠萝生物有机肥处理第4造的pH值相对于第1造显著提高, 其值达0.18, 而轮作菠萝有机肥处理虽未有连续显著增加, 但均保持稳定. 对于轮作玉米有机肥和生物有机肥处理, 其pH值均呈现先下降后上升的现象, 但并未出现连作香蕉后, 土壤pH值连续显著下降的现象, 并在一定范围内波动.

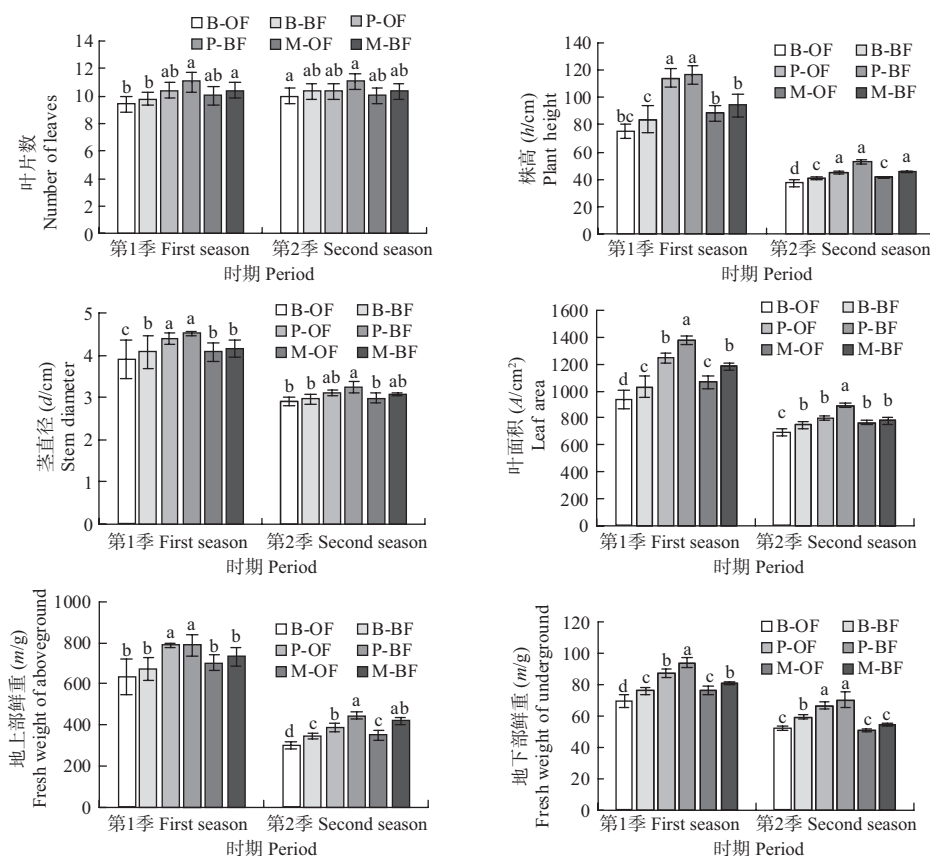


图1 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对香蕉植株生物量性状的影响. B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥. 每个图中同列不同字母表示不同处理间在0.05水平差异显著.

Fig. 1 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on banana plant agronomic characters. B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level.

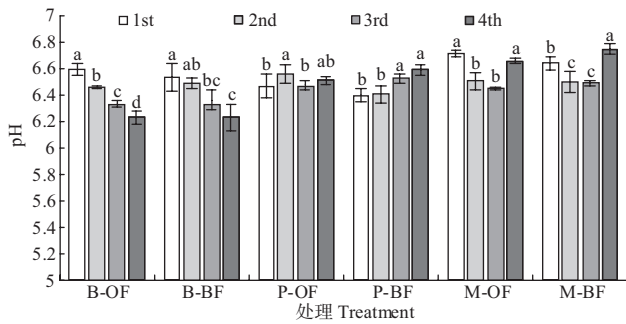


图2 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对土壤pH性状的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。同列不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 2 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on soil pH characters. B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 levels in different treatments.

2.3 轮作对土壤微生物的影响

2.3.1 轮作对土壤总真菌和总细菌拷贝数的影响 由图3和图4可知, 菠萝-香蕉轮作体系, 第1造和第3造菠萝茬时期, 添加有机肥和生物有机肥处理较之连作香蕉对照相应施肥处理, 土壤总细菌拷贝数量显著增多, 而总真菌拷贝数量无显著差异; 对于玉米茬施用生物有机肥处理真菌拷贝数量显

著增加, 而玉米茬施用生物有机肥处理真菌细菌未有显著差异。由此可知, 菠萝轮作期与玉米轮作期对土壤总细菌有不同影响。而香蕉茬的所有处理和对照的土壤总真菌和细菌拷贝数均未出现显著差异。

2.3.2 轮作对镰刀菌属数量的影响 由图5可知, 对于菠萝-香蕉模式, 第1造和第3造菠萝茬时, 添加有机肥处理病原菌数量相对于香蕉连作对照的病原菌数量显著减少, 两季减少幅度分别为20%和10%以上, 且添加生物有机肥处理相对于连作香蕉处理病原菌数量进一步显著减少, 减少幅度分别达40%和15%以上, 故轮作模式联合生物有机肥施用能更好降低病原菌数量; 而轮作菠萝后种植香蕉, 土壤病原菌数量虽未有著差异, 但也有下降趋势。但两次盆栽实验, 轮作玉米后再植香蕉, 病原菌数量出现波动, 未有香蕉-菠萝轮作后的稳定下降现象。对于玉米-香蕉轮作体系, 第1造和第3造玉米茬时, 其有机肥和生物有机肥处理, 土壤病原菌数量虽然没有显著减少, 但也有下降趋势, 而轮作玉米后再植香蕉其土壤病原菌数量未有显著差异, 且变化无规律。此外, 连作香蕉和菠萝-香蕉模式添加生物有机肥较之添加有机肥处理, 在连作和轮作模式各时期, 其病原菌数量菌有下降趋势。

2.3.3 轮作对根际可培养假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌数量的影响

菠萝-香蕉轮作模式在第1造和第3造菠萝茬时, 施用有机肥处理的根际假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌数量较之连作香蕉对照相应时期均有显著提高, 生物有机肥处理, 根际可培养芽孢杆菌数量进一步显著增多; 第1造和第3造轮作菠萝后再植香蕉, 根际假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌数量有上升趋势。玉米-香蕉轮作模式在第1造和第3造玉米茬时, 除生物有机肥处理中假单胞菌数量显著增加外, 其他各处理假单胞菌和芽孢杆菌的数量出现反复波动的现象, 并不能显著增加根际假单胞菌

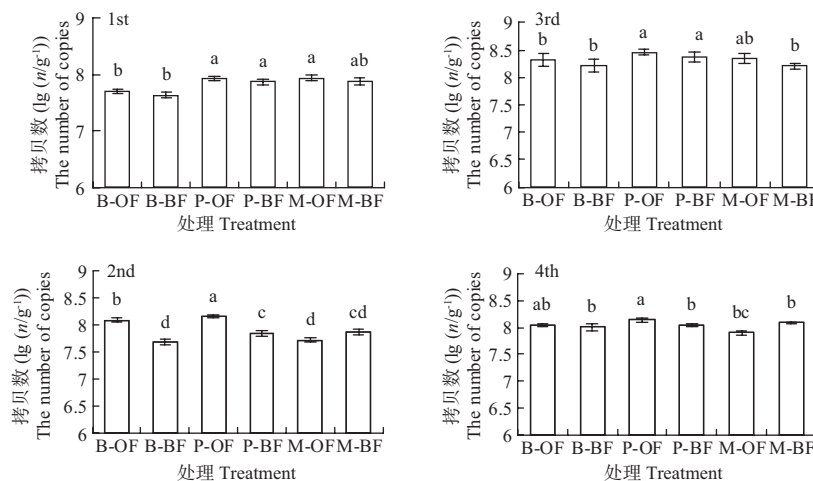


图3 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对土壤总细菌拷贝数(干土)的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。每个柱状图中不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 3 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on copies of soil total bacteria (dry soil). B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level in different treatments.

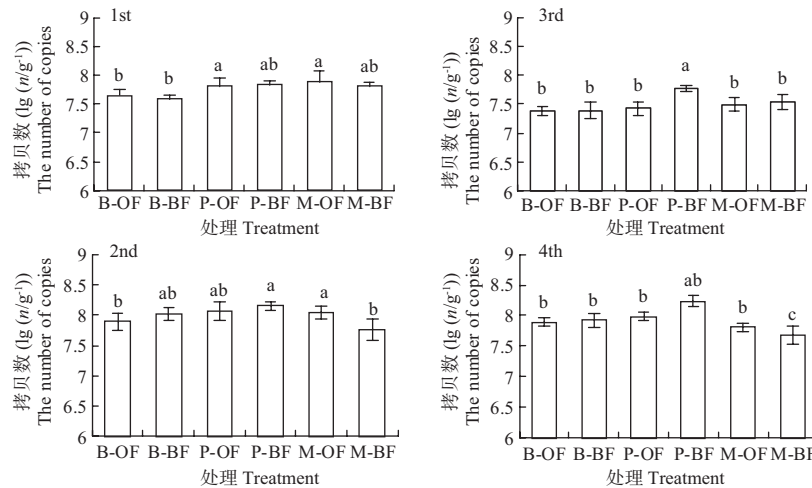


图4 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对土壤总真菌拷贝数(干土)的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。每个柱状图中不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 4 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on copies in soil total fungi (dry soil). B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level in different treatments.

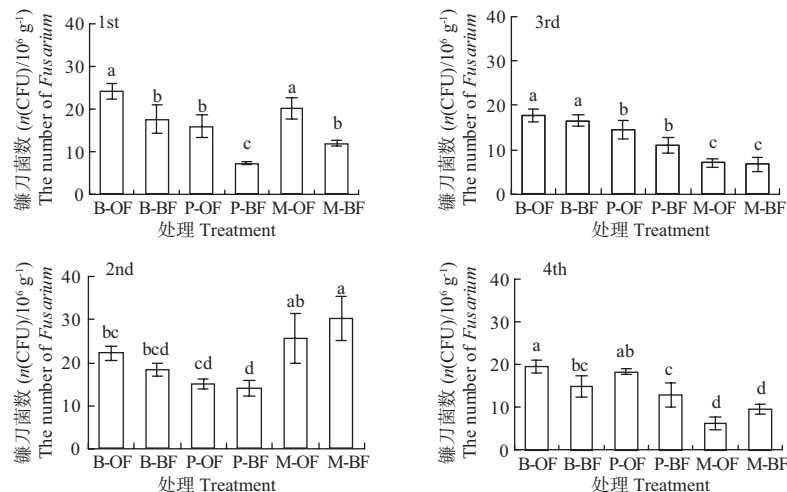


图5 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对土壤尖孢镰刀菌数(干土)的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。每个柱状图中不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 5 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on the number of *Fusarium* sp. (dry soil). B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level in different treatments.

和芽孢杆菌的数量, 未有香蕉-菠萝轮作后的稳定上升趋势(图 7, 图 8)。

3 讨论与结论

本研究采集连作蕉园土壤, 利用盆栽实验, 探讨了连作蕉园土壤轮作菠萝与玉米联合生物有机肥施用对连作土壤的 pH、可培养微生物和总细菌与总真菌数量及下茬香蕉生

长的影响。研究表明, 较之香蕉连作对照, 连作土壤轮作菠萝或玉米后再植香蕉, 其叶片数、株高、茎粗、叶面积、地下部鲜重和地上部鲜重均有不同程度提高, 其中株高和叶面积显著高于连作对照处理, 轮作菠萝处理促生效果优于轮作玉米处理。这与大量的轮作缓解连作障碍促进作物生长的结果一致, 即轮作模式能促进下茬植株生长, 增加作物产量^[20-21]。

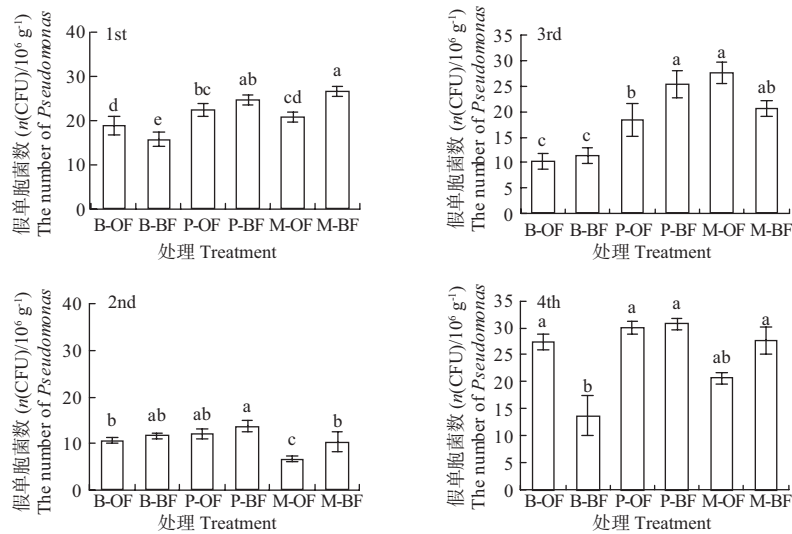


图6 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对根际假单胞菌数量(干土)的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。每个柱状图中不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 6 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on the number of rhizosphere *Pseudomonas* sp. (dry soil). B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level in different treatments.

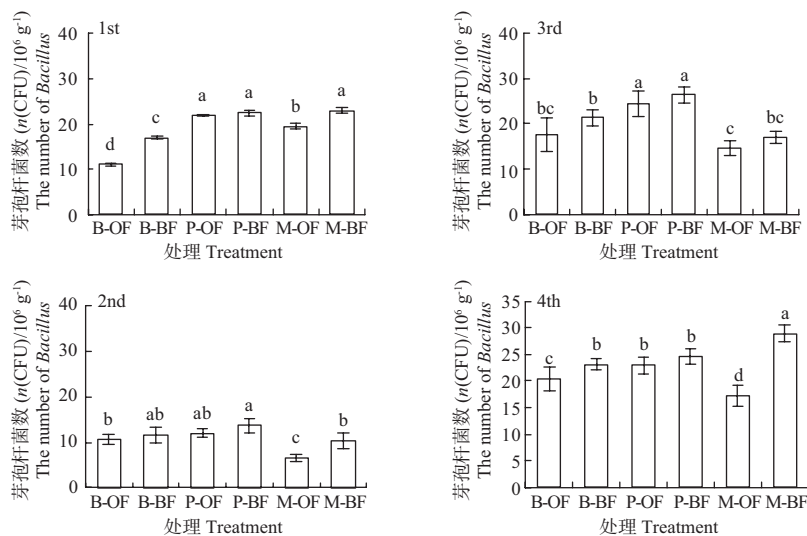


图7 菠萝-香蕉和玉米-香蕉轮作体系联合生物有机肥施用对根际芽孢杆菌数量(干土)的影响。B-OF: 连作香蕉施用有机肥; B-BF: 连作香蕉施用生物有机肥; P-OF: 轮作菠萝施用有机肥; P-BF: 轮作菠萝施用生物有机肥; M-OF: 轮作玉米施用有机肥; M-BF: 轮作玉米施用生物有机肥。1st: 第一季上茬; 2nd: 第一季下茬; 3rd: 第二季上茬; 4th: 第二季下茬。每个柱状图中不同字母表示不同处理间在 0.05 水平差异显著。

Fig. 7 Effects of combining rotation of pineapple and maize and bio-organic fertilizer application on the number of rhizosphere *Bacillus* sp. (dry soil). B-OF: Banana continuous cropping & organic fertilizer; B-BF: Banana continuous cropping & bio-organic fertilizer; P-OF: Rotation of pineapple & organic fertilizer; P-BF: Rotation of pineapple & bio-organic fertilizer; M-OF: Rotation of maize & organic fertilizer; M-BF: Rotation of maize & bio-organic fertilizer. 1st: After preceding crops planting in the first season; 2nd: After next-stubble crops planting in the first season; 3rd: After preceding crops planting in the second season; 4th: After next-stubble crops planting in the second season. Different letters in the same column mean significant difference at 0.05 level in different treatments.

因此, 本研究发现菠萝和玉米轮作均能缓解香蕉连作障碍, 且菠萝具有更优异结果, 能够首先为实际生产连作蕉园轮作作物的选择提供依据。生物有机肥施用能够有效促进香蕉生长, 不同作物轮作联合生物有机肥施用后, 能够进一步促进香蕉的生长, 生物有机肥能够缓解香蕉连作生物障碍

已经被本实验室广泛证明^[9, 14, 19]。而本研究在此基础上发现的两种防控模式联合后的优异效果, 能够为实际生产提供指导。

土壤的pH直接影响土壤养分的存在状态、转化和有效性^[22-23]。香蕉连作各处理土壤的pH显著降低, 且随着连作次

数增加有连续降低的趋势,而菠萝和玉米轮作后,土壤的pH值保持稳定,且轮作菠萝生物有机肥处理的pH值显著提高。对于玉米-香蕉轮作模式,pH虽未有连续下降的趋势,但出现先降后升的波动现象,推测其可能是因为玉米-香蕉轮作并不能稳定改善土壤酸碱度,且受自身生物特性影响,未能同香蕉-菠萝轮作后稳定改善并提高土壤pH,但具体原因有待下一步研究。

土壤中微生物数量和多样性受施肥方式、土壤健康水平、作物种类、生育期变化等诸多因素影响,其中与作物生育期和土壤健康水平的关系极其密切,且土壤微生物数量及其多样性作为土壤肥力和生态稳定水平的重要生物指标,已被普遍认同^[24-26]。两种轮作处理不同土壤微生物数量发生了显著变化,且菠萝-香蕉模式均降低了镰刀菌属的数量,这同辛侃的香蕉-水稻轮作模式和赵娜的茄科作物与香蕉轮作的研究结果^[27-28]相一致。香蕉连作生物障碍所诱导香蕉减产和枯萎病的主要致病因子就是尖孢镰刀菌4号生理小种,因此,镰刀菌属数量的降低应该是轮作缓解连作障碍所诱导抑制香蕉生长及枯萎病的发生的关键因素之一。有研究表明连作导致土壤真菌数量增加,细菌数量减少,使土壤微生物群落结构由细菌型向真菌型转变,但轮作能显著增加土壤微生物数量和细菌多样性,降低真菌和细菌的比值(F/B)^[29-30]。本研究中,菠萝-香蕉轮作模式显著提高了土壤中细菌的丰富度,而真菌无显著差异,降低了真菌/细菌的比值(F/B),这与上述研究结果相一致。因此,推测菠萝-香蕉轮作模式能显著改善土壤微生物群落结构,使连作障碍引起的真菌病害发生率降低,从而更加有利于轮作后香蕉的生长^[31-32]。两种轮作模式的根际可培养假单胞菌的数量显著增加,假单胞菌属是普遍存在于植物根际的一类革兰氏阴性细菌,目前已经从多种植物根际筛选出了具有生防作用和促生作用的假单胞菌^[33],推测其数量的增加与病原菌数量降低有关,并且在菠萝-香蕉轮作模式中,根际可培养芽孢杆菌属的数量增加,且添加功能菌的生物有机肥处理处理数量多于未添加功能菌的有机肥处理数量,表明高发病蕉园的土壤经轮作模式和生物有机肥处理后,提高了有益菌在根际定植的可能性,使根际微生物生态环境得到显著改善,这也在一定程度上降低了香蕉连作障碍和枯萎病发生的风险性^[34]。而对于玉米-香蕉轮作模式,两次盆栽实验未有相同差异,原因猜想可能是玉米轮作后不能稳定抑制病原菌数量,改善土体和根际的有益微生物,且未有菠萝轮作后显著改善土体和根际的微生物环境,这也说明香蕉-菠萝轮作模式效果更优,但其深层次机理有待下一步研究。

综上,菠萝、玉米与香蕉轮作能改善连作蕉园土壤理化和微生物环境,促进下茬香蕉的生长,轮作联合生物有机肥施用能够进一步促进改善效果,且无论哪种施肥模式下,菠萝轮作的促生效果均优于玉米轮作。本研究结果能够为连作蕉园的可持续栽培提供理论与实际指导。

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