

任海伟, 赵泉霖, 刘通, 甄峰, 孙永明, 孔晓英, 李金平, 李志忠. 基于沼气化利用的生物质原料跨季节贮存方法和过程调控策略研究进展[J]. 应用与环境生物学报, 2020, 26 (1): 201-209

Ren HW, Zhao QL, Liu T, Zhen F, Sun YM, Kong XY, Li JP, Li ZZ. Trans-storage method of biomass and process regulating strategy for biogas utilization [J]. Chin J Appl Environ Biol, 2020, 26 (1): 201-209

基于沼气化利用的生物质原料跨季节贮存方法和过程调控策略研究进展

任海伟^{1, 2, 3, 4} 赵泉霖^{2, 3} 刘通^{2, 3} 甄峰^{1, 4} 孙永明^{1, 4}✉ 孔晓英^{1, 4} 李金平^{2, 3} 李志忠^{2, 3}

¹广东省新能源和可再生能源研究开发与应用重点实验室 广州 510640

²兰州理工大学生命科学与工程学院/西部能源与环境研究中心 兰州 730050

³甘肃省生物质能与太阳能互补供能系统重点实验室 兰州 730050

⁴中国科学院广州能源研究所/中科院可再生能源重点实验室 广州 510640

摘要 作物秸秆等植物源生物质是生物天然气(沼气)生产的重要原料, 但因其固有的收获季节性、时效性等特点无法满足可持续供给的生产要求, 必需进行跨季节贮存. 为更好地衔接生物质原料贮存与沼气化利用环节, 有效整合沼气工程的上下游关系, 评述了生物质常见的干法保存和湿法保存方法, 并根据原料形态特征差异性着重总结了常规青贮、半干青贮、黄贮、混合贮存等湿法贮存技术的研究现状, 从乳酸菌剂、生物酶制剂、化学添加剂、复合添加剂等角度探讨了贮存过程的调控策略. 最后, 总结比较了青贮过程以及多元化调控策略对生物质原料产沼气(甲烷)性能的影响. 目前, 有关生物质青贮和青贮原料厌氧消化工艺的研究较为广泛, 但由于生物质原料种类繁多, 组分复杂多变, 二者上下游之间的具体关联机制尚不完全明确, 未来需要根据不同物料特性来揭示这种联系机制, 并从源头上实现基于沼气生产的贮存过程调控, 以期获得能量保存和能源转换的最大化. 总之, 湿法贮存是生物质原料长时间保存的重要方法, 对生物天然气产业快速健康发展具有重要的科学价值和实际意义, 沟通贮存与沼气发酵过程上下游之间的衔接机制是该领域未来的研究发展方向. (表3 参85)

关键词 生物质原料; 干法贮存; 湿法贮存; 沼气; 过程调控

Trans-storage method of biomass and process regulating strategy for biogas utilization

REN Haiwei^{1, 2, 3, 4}, ZHAO Quanlin^{2, 3}, LIU Tong^{2, 3}, ZHEN Feng^{1, 4}, SUN Yongming^{1, 4}✉, KONG Xiaoying^{1, 4}, LI Jinping^{2, 3} & LI Zhizhong^{2, 3}

¹Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of New and Renewable Energy Research and Development, Guangzhou 510640, China

²School of Life Sciences and Engineering/China Western Energy & Environment Research Center, Lanzhou University of Technology, Gansu 730050, China

³Key Laboratory of Complementary Energy System of Biomass and Solar Energy, Gansu Province, Lanzhou 730050, China

⁴Guangzhou Institute of Energy Conversion/CAS Key Laboratory of Renewable Energy, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510640, China

Abstract Biomass, such as crop straw, is an important raw material for biogas production by anaerobic digestion. The trans-seasonal storage requirements of biomass are critical for the continuous year-round supply of feedstock for biogas plants; sometimes for extended durations because of its inherent seasonal harvest characteristics. Therefore, the primary task of this study is to realize a sustainable supplementation of biomass. To affiliate the link of biomass storage and biogas utilization, and establish the integration between the downstream and upstream systems of biogas plants, preservation methods, including dry and wet storage, were reviewed in detail. Furthermore, wet storage methods, such as ensiling, hay silage, co-ensiling, were emphatically analyzed based on the different characteristics of various biomasses. Based on this, a series of strategies for process regulation during storage were explored in terms of lactic acid bacteria, bio-enzyme, chemical additives, compound additives, etc., to achieve the goal of high-quality, long-term preservation, and to obtain a favorable

收稿日期 Received: 2019-1-21 接受日期 Accepted: 2019-06-19

国家自然科学基金(51666010, 51366009)、甘肃省自然科学基金(17JR5RA117, 18JR3RA150)和广东省新能源和可再生能源研究开发与应用重点实验室开放基金(Y707s81001)资助 Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (51666010, 51366009), the Natural Science Foundation of Gansu province (17JR5RA117, 18JR3RA150) and the Guangdong Provincial Key Laboratory of New and Renewable Energy Research and Development Fund Project (Y707s81001)

✉通讯作者 Corresponding author (E-mail: sunym@ms.giec.ac.cn)

energy conversion efficiency. The effects of the ensiling process and diversified regulation strategies for biogas production performance were summarized, and the biogas production performance before and after storage was compared. Presently, the trans-seasonal storage and anaerobic digestion process of biomass are being widely investigated, respectively. However, the correlative mechanism between the upstream and downstream is not completely clear, which was imperative to be evaluated according to the biomass properties to maximize energy conservation and energy conversion. In conclusion, ensiling of biomass and the wet-storage method is an effective way to preserve the nutrient and ensure sustainable supplementation. The correlative mechanism between storage and downstream biogas fermentation are the main directions for future research.

Keywords biomass; dried storage; wet storage; biogas; process regulation

随着我国化石能源的日益枯竭和能源消费需求量的不断增加,低碳清洁的生物天然气(沼气)已成为能源与环境领域持续关注的研究热点。生物天然气是有机废弃物原料经厌氧发酵和净化提纯产生的绿色可再生、非常规天然气。我国作物秸秆、农产品加工剩余物、能源作物等农业剩余物资源丰富,是生产生物天然气的重要原料。根据《全国农业和农村经济“十二五”五年规划》、《全国粮食生产发展规划(2006-2020年)》和全国优势农产品区域布局规划(2008-2015年),综合考虑农业机械化水平明显提高造成秸秆可收集资源量的增长,以及秸秆综合利用率的变化,预测我国2020年、2030年、2050年可做能源化利用的农业剩余物资源量约合2.04亿吨、2.03亿吨、2.02亿吨标准煤,资源禀赋和利用潜力巨大。若将林业剩余物和能源作物等生物质资源计算在内,全国可作为能源利用的生物质资源总量每年约4.6亿吨标准煤。另一方面,生物天然气产业发展已被纳入我国能源发展战略。国家能源局规划到2020年,我国生物天然气年产量超过20亿立方米,年处理农作物秸秆超过1 000万吨、畜禽养殖废弃物超过2 500万吨,其他城乡有机废弃物超过500万吨。到2025年生物天然气形成可再生燃气新兴产业,年产量规模超过150亿立方米,年处理农作物秸秆超过7 500万吨、畜禽养殖废弃物超过1.8亿吨、其他城乡有机废弃物超过3 000万吨。到2030年,生物天然气规模位居世界前列,年产量超过300亿立方米,年处理农作物秸秆超过1.5亿吨、畜禽养殖废弃物超过3.5亿吨、其他城乡有机废弃物超过4 000万吨。生物天然气产业迎来了广阔的市场发展机遇。

然而,作物秸秆等农业生物质的获得具有明显的季节性与时效性,常导致原料累计收获总量远超过即时转化利用量的结构性矛盾,而且多数农业废弃物极易腐败变质而遭废弃、无法使用,给生物天然气的可持续生产带来挑战^[1]。以我国北方地区为例,小麦、玉米等农作物的收获季节通常在7-9月份,季节性明显,时效性强。如果短期内无法科学及时地收割贮存,这些作物秸秆极易在氧气、游离糖和水分存在的条件下,因萎蔫、呼吸作用和附着微生物等因素引起大量的营养物质消耗,甚至腐败变质,致使秸秆难以转化利用。另一方面,收获粮食后的作物秸秆常被留置田间地头,自然风干过程会导致严重的木质纤维化,影响木质纤维结构解聚和大分子碳水化合物分解,进而导致能源转化效率降低,生产成本升高。只有将季节性集中“上市”的生物质原料进行跨季节贮存,并根据原料状态差异性而选择不同的贮存方式,使其具备良好的贮存特性和贮存品质,才能保证生物能源开发过程中高质量原料的稳定供给。而且,贮存过程中还蕴藏有一定的生化预处理功效,有利于提高后续的生物质能转化效率^[2-3]。因此,除了

关注生物质原料的厌氧消化工艺优化之外,还应关注天然气工程中原料储(跨季节贮存)、用(沼气化利用)环节的衔接问题。原料贮存环节是保障原料能否可持续、高质量稳定供给的关键因素。

一般而言,收获季节的作物秸秆中初始含水量通常都在50%以上,不易长时间保质贮存,而且原料的大量集中“上市”势必要求短时间内完成贮存,避免延迟操作带来的水分、养分等损失,进而影响秸秆的利用质量。同时,作物秸秆易燃、易霉、易发生腐烂变质,贮存过程中存在热值损失和存料风险,所以贮存过程的要求也较为严格。另外,秸秆原料还具有亲水性强、能量密度低、产地分散等缺点,造成其在运输、处理、贮存以及作为能源利用的成本偏高,进而限制了秸秆的规模化利用。传统的生物质原料保存方法一般分为干法贮存和湿法贮存。本文综述了目前作物秸秆、农产品加工废弃物等常见植物源生物质贮存技术现状,介绍了干法贮存、湿法贮存的基本原理,着重分析了湿法贮存的类型、贮存过程调控策略及其对产沼气性能的影响,期望通过适宜调控方法的选择来实现高能源产出,为生物质原料的跨季节贮存和沼气化利用提供参考。

1 生物质原料的贮存方法

1.1 干法贮存

干法贮存是指借助自然通风、日照晾晒等自然风干方式降低生物质含水量的方法,当原料含水率低于15%-20%,才能置于室外或室内长时间保存。玉米秸秆(含湿量67%)晾晒50 d后含湿量才能降至15%,棉花、小麦秸秆约晾晒40 d左右;当秸秆含湿量降到临界值17%时,需耗用10 d(或更长)才能再下降1%-2%^[4]。秸秆在遮雨通风条件下风干1个月,玉米秸秆含水率能从49.5%降到16.7%,油菜秸秆含水率从75.5%降到11.2%,棉花秸秆含水率从53.7%降到21%^[5]。可见,传统的风干方式效率很低,无法满足秸秆的规模化利用,而且还存在依赖收获时间、气候或地域限制、有火灾危险、干物质损失率高等缺陷。更重要的是,鲜秸秆中原本可利用的养分(碳水化合物等)在风干过程中损失,木质纤维化程度严重,影响生物降解性能^[6]。与鲜秸秆相比,风干秸秆的水分和可溶性碳水化合物很少,木质化程度高,环绕着纤维素与半纤维素缔合的木质素鞘结构更紧密,增加了厌氧微生物分解难度^[7-8]。

由于沼气发酵过程属于水相反应,无论干发酵或湿发酵都需要大量水分参与,若将原料干燥处理后再进入反应工序,势必需要二次“复水”,导致成本增加和效益下降^[9]。另外,多数农产品加工副产物的水分含量高达60%-80%,如此高含水

率的生物质若要进行干法贮存既不经济也不现实。与干法贮存相比,采用湿法贮存不仅能避免原料水分和养分损失,阻止有害微生物生长,还能降低贮存能耗和成本,兼顾原料贮存和能源转化的双重目标,符合成本效益原则。

1.2 湿法贮存

湿法贮存是一种厌氧环境中依赖微生物菌群活动的生物保存控制方法。通过创造密闭环境促进体系中乳酸菌等有益微生物繁殖代谢并占主导优势,从而生成有机酸和乙醇等代谢物,并形成低pH环境,抑制霉菌、梭菌等有害微生物繁殖^[10]。与干法贮存相比,湿法贮存的干物质损失较低(20%以下),产甲烷潜力保存完备,既能有效保存营养物质和水分,还能克服干法贮存火灾危险、品质下降等缺陷,进而达到绿色贮存和高产能目标^[11]。常见的湿法贮存包括常规青贮、半干青贮和黄贮等,其中黄贮与常规青贮均要求含水率在65%-75%,半干青贮含水率仅需30%-50%。青贮和黄贮都是利用微生物发酵原理进行贮存,二者又统称为“微贮”(表1)。

1.2.1 常规青贮 常规青贮主要适用于新鲜植物类生物质,通过乳酸菌群的繁殖优势来抑制梭菌等腐败菌群生长。当pH值降至4.2以下时乳酸菌活动也逐渐变缓;pH值下降越快,乳酸/(乙酸+丁酸)比例越高,贮存品质越好。当pH值降至3.8-4.2时,包括乳酸菌在内的所有微生物活动受到抑制,甚至几乎不再活动,高度厌氧、酸性环境等因素叠加使微生物代谢产物保持相对稳定。只要贮存环境密封良好,原料就能保存几个月甚至一年以上^[12]。鲜嫩青绿秸秆、能源草等含湿量高的生物质多采用这种方式进行贮存。

1.2.2 半干青贮(低水分青贮) 半干青贮能在有机酸生成量少、pH相对较高条件下保存生物质,且损失率低于常规青贮。当生物质水分在40%-65%时微生物菌群的生命活动接近于生理干旱状态,腐败菌生长繁殖被阻碍,同时高度厌氧环境也进一步限制梭菌活动,阻碍丁酸产生和蛋白分解。通常,含水量不高或干物质含量较高的原料都能进行半干青贮,且多加入有机酸、糖、乳酸菌、酶等添加剂来延长贮存时间。王草晾晒后能直接半干青贮,添加蔗糖、甲酸能显著改善青贮品质^[13]。添加糖蜜、甲酸能使新疆小芦苇青贮50 d期间获得良好品质^[14]。添加甲酸和复合菌对苏丹草也有类似效果。王

仪明等发现稻草(长5-8 cm、含水55%)青贮50 d后粗蛋白含量提高,中性和酸性洗涤纤维含量分别下降了12.83%和10.29%^[15]。陈鑫珠等发现水葫芦与甜玉米秸秆在常温下混合半干青贮60 d后的贮存品质尚好,添加绿汁发酵液、蚁酸后品质变为优良^[16]。可见,半干青贮能有效保存秸秆生物质,同时优化有机组分。

1.2.3 黄贮 黄贮是利用高活性生物添加剂将秸秆中纤维组分降解转化为糖,又经有机酸发酵菌转化为乳酸和挥发酸,使pH值降至4.5-5.0,从而抑制有害微生物繁殖,达到与青贮同样的贮存效果,但要求秸秆含水量事先调至60%-70%左右。Han等发现玉米秸秆(水分6.62%)添加酵母菌黄贮后的酸性和中性洗涤纤维含量均有明显下降^[17]。小麦黄贮中添加纤维素酶、乳酸菌剂后中性洗涤纤维含量和pH显著降低,粗蛋白含量显著提高。梁瑜等认为益生菌(Ma x 200)和植物细胞壁降解活性剂(Mix II)均能显著增加黄贮玉米秸秆的乳酸含量,降低乙酸量,提高乳酸/乙酸比值,抑制丁酸生成,改善发酵品质^[18]。低温及常温条件下添加乳酸菌剂、纤维复合酶也能改善黄贮品质,促进纤维降解。也有学者添加混合酸(硫酸和盐酸体积比为4:1,浓度为2 mol/L)或糖菌组合(葡萄糖与植物乳杆菌或短乳杆菌)来提高黄贮玉米秸秆的发酵品质^[19-20]。此外,蒸汽爆破等处理也能提升玉米秸秆的黄贮品质^[21]。

1.2.4 混合贮存 某些生物质原料由于缺乏必要的营养物质,且木质纤维结构屏障制约了微生物分解作用,导致单独青贮时乳酸含量偏低,品质不高。通过将不同原料混合能一定程度上弥补上述缺陷,取长补短,优势互补,达到“共发酵、共贮存”的目标,这种方式称为混合贮存。玉米浆与鲜稻秸1:3和1:4混合比例能显著改善发酵品质,提高乳酸和蛋白质含量,减少纤维含量^[22]。整株高粱(大于鲜重50%)与刀豆/藜豆在接种嗜酸乳杆菌、脆壁克鲁维酵母(*Kluveromyces fragilis*)和添加糖分(15 g/kg FM)情况下能获得良好混贮品质^[23]。青稞秸秆与多年生黑麦草混贮(6:4比例)能显著提高乳酸含量^[24]。玉米秸秆与白花草木樨、苦豆子、多花黑麦草、沙蒿等生物质混贮也能达到良好效果。此外,干黄秸秆与尾菜(白菜、卷心菜、韭菜和芹菜等)、农产品加工废弃物(马铃薯渣、番茄渣、

表1 不同类型生物质贮存方式比较
Table 1 Comparison of different storage types of biomass

贮存类型 Storage type	贮存方式 Storage method	贮存环境 Storage conditions	适用原料 Application feedstocks	保存原理 Preservation principle	良好贮存品质特征 Characteristics of well-quality
干法贮存 Dried-storage	风干贮存 Air-dried storage	暴露空气 Open air storage	干物质 > 70% Dry matter >70%	自然脱除水分 Natural dehydrating	无霉变 Moldiness
	常规青贮 Ensiling	密闭厌氧 Enclosed anaerobic circumstances	干物质25%-40% Dry matter 25%-40%	乳酸菌发酵 Lactic acid bacteria fermentation	pH 3.8-4.2, 乳酸 > 3 g/100 g, 乙酸 < 2 g/100 g, 氨氮 < 10 g/100 g, 丁酸 < 1 g/100 g pH 3.8-4.2, lactic acid > 3 g/100 g, acetic acid < 2 g/100 g, ammonia nitrogen < 10 g/100 g, butyric acid < 1 g/100 g
湿法贮存 Wet-storage	黄贮 Yellow-dried ensiling	密闭厌氧 Enclosed anaerobic circumstances	干物质30%-40% Dry matter 30%-40%	乳酸菌发酵 Lactic acid bacteria fermentation	pH 4.5-5.0, 乳酸 > 2 g/100 g, 乙酸 < 2 g/100 g, 氨氮 < 10 g/100 g, 丁酸 < 1 g/100 g pH 4.5-5.0, lactic acid > 2 g/100 g, acetic acid < 2 g/100 g, ammonia nitrogen < 10 g/100 g, butyric acid < 1 g/100 g
	混合贮存 Co-ensiling	密闭厌氧 Enclosed anaerobic circumstances	高干物质、低干物质原料混合 Co-ensiling of high with low dry matter	乳酸菌发酵 Lactic acid bacteria fermentation	pH 3.8-4.5, 乳酸 > 3 g/100 g, 乙酸 < 2 g/100 g, 氨氮 < 10 g/100 g, 丁酸 < 1 g/100 g pH 3.8-4.5, lactic acid > 3 g/100 g, acetic acid < 2 g/100 g, ammonia nitrogen < 10 g/100 g, butyric acid < 1 g/100 g
	半干青贮 Low-water ensiling	密闭厌氧 Enclosed anaerobic circumstances	干物质35%-70% Dry matter 35%-70%	生理抑制 Physiological suppression of microorganism	pH 4.5-5.5

酒糟等)等原料混贮发酵,也能实现干黄秸秆的湿法贮存,减少养分损失,优化有机组分,提高生物可降解性,获得良好贮存品质^[25]。

2 生物质湿法贮存的品质调控策略

2.1 添加乳酸菌剂

优良青贮的必要条件之一是乳酸菌数量达到 10^5 cfu/g FM以上。当附着乳酸菌数量不足以启动青贮发酵时,外源乳酸菌常被接种用作青贮添加剂。同型或异型乳酸菌的产乳酸能力不同,前者能加速青贮初期乳酸发酵,快速降低pH,而后者产生乳酸的同时还能生成乙酸等挥发酸,有效抑制酵母和霉菌,提高有氧稳定性。通过调节乳酸菌发酵类型能调控发酵品质和小分子有机发酵产物构成模式^[26-27]。有学者认为,无论同型乳酸菌剂(包括类干酪乳杆菌、干酪乳杆菌和乳酸片球菌)或异型发酵乳酸菌(布氏乳杆菌)均能有效增加马铃薯渣/麦麸混贮过程中的乳酸浓度,降低pH、丁酸和氨氮浓度,改善贮存品质^[28]。同型/异型复合菌剂(包括植物乳杆菌、干酪乳杆菌和布氏乳杆菌)能显著增加乳酸菌数量,抑制酵母菌,提高玉米浆与干稻秸的混贮品质^[29]。屎肠球菌、植物乳杆菌和短乳杆菌组成的复合菌剂也能使青贮玉米秸秆pH快速下降,总有机酸、乳酸和乙酸浓度明显提高,且丁酸、乙醇及氨氮浓度显著降低^[30]。植物乳杆菌、布氏乳杆菌和凯氏乳杆菌组成的复合菌剂能有效提高水稻秸秆青贮效果^[31]。此外,乳酸菌数量对青贮品质也有很大影响。高浓度乳酸菌(4×10^5 cfu/g)能有效抑制二次发酵,降低pH、氨氮和乙酸浓度,增加乳酸和总有机酸含量;且粗蛋白含量和干物质损失随乳酸菌添加量的增加呈线性下降趋势^[32-34]。

2.2 生物酶制剂

一般而言,乳酸菌等有益菌只能利用葡萄糖等水溶性糖产酸,而生物质中的碳水化合物大多以纤维素形式存在于细胞壁中^[35]。添加酶制剂能将纤维素、半纤维素和淀粉等多聚糖分解,从而促进乳酸发酵,并通过对植物细胞壁的水解降低纤维含量,提高生物可降解消化性能^[36]。常见的青贮用酶包括纤维素酶、木聚糖酶、植酸酶、果胶酶、淀粉酶及包含这几种酶的纤维复合酶^[37]。干物质含量或消化性较差的原料贮存时,添加酶制剂能释放更多糖分供乳酸发酵,获得较低pH和高浓度乳酸^[38]。

纤维素酶用于紫花苜蓿、狗牙根草、王草等能源草的青贮中能显著降低pH和氨氮含量,增加乳酸和可溶性糖含量^[39-40]。纤维素酶也能加快秸秆青贮过程中的碳水化合物降解,促进乳酸发酵,减少营养物质损失^[41]。复合添加纤维素复合酶、果胶酶和漆酶则效果更好^[42]。添加复合酶制剂(纤维素酶、木聚糖酶、 β -葡聚糖酶、果胶酶和漆酶)能有效破解木质纤维结构,将纤维素降解为可利用糖,降低聚合度及结晶度,增大比表面积,从而提高秸秆可消化利用率^[43]。此外,酶制剂添加量也是影响贮存品质的重要因素。本课题组发现适宜的纤维素酶能使干秸秆/白菜废弃物混贮体系中的乳酸含量显著增加,提高乳酸发酵程度,改善贮存品质^[44]。总之,纤维水解酶能有效增加水溶性碳水化合物含量,为乳酸菌生长提供充足糖源并促进其生长繁殖,增加乳酸生成量,使青贮pH降低,达到良好贮存品质。

2.3 化学添加剂

有机酸(甲酸、乙酸、丙酸、山梨酸等)或无机酸、碱性物质(NaOH、 NH_3 、尿素和 $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$)、防腐剂(苯甲酸钠,

山梨酸钾,亚硝酸钠)等添加剂能抑制湿法贮存过程中的微生物活动,改善贮存品质,某些化学添加剂还能提高能源产出^[45-46]。蚕豆、玉米、象草青贮过程中添加甲酸能有效保存甚至提高可发酵糖含量,减少木质纤维组分含量,改善酶解消化性能^[47]。添加乙酸同样对青贮和能源产出有积极作用^[48-49]。此外,丙酸、苹果酸、柠檬酸等也能有效改善青贮品质。Ke等发现添加适宜量(0.1%或0.5%)苹果酸和柠檬酸能显著降低苜蓿青贮pH值,提高乳酸浓度,减少蛋白分解损失^[50]。但由于有机酸的刺激、恶臭气味、灼烧现象难以控制,有机酸盐也被用作青贮添加剂,如二甲酸钾、双乙酸钠、丙酸钙等,能减少苜蓿青贮的丁酸含量和干物质损失,保存更多可溶性糖分^[51]。

2.4 复合添加剂

常见的复合添加剂主要有乳酸菌与酶制剂、蔗糖、有机酸和其它微生物(如热带假丝酵母、枯草芽孢杆菌)复合、酶制剂与有机酸或绿汁发酵液复合等形式。

2.4.1 乳酸菌与酶制剂复合添加联合 添加酶制剂(纤维素酶、木聚糖酶等)与乳酸菌不仅能使青贮原料的纤维物质分解,增加发酵底物的含量,还可以加速形成酸性环境,抑制有害发酵,促进乳酸发酵^[52]。Jr和Ranjit研究了布氏乳杆菌和复合菌剂(植物乳杆菌、戊糖片球菌、费氏丙酸杆菌)分别与纤维素酶组合添加后对全株大麦青贮品质的影响,发现前者有较低的pH和较高的乙酸、丙酸、乙醇含量,而后者有较低pH和氨氮、纤维含量以及高浓度乳酸^[53]。Chilson等发现乳酸菌(植物乳酸菌、嗜酸乳酸菌、乳酸片球菌和戊糖片球菌)与纤维分解酶(纤维素酶、木聚糖酶、葡萄糖苷酶和淀粉酶)复合添加能使青贮苜蓿乳酸浓度提高,加速pH下降进程,改善干物质降解效率^[54]。Zhao等认为植物乳杆菌与木聚糖酶复合添加能有效提升乳酸含量和乳/乙比,减少糖分损失,改善青贮稻秸的木质纤维降解能力^[55]。Feng等发现乳酸菌与纤维素、木聚糖酶、葡聚糖酶组成的青贮剂能有效改善高羊茅草青贮品质,减少干物质损失,提高甲烷产量约6%^[56]。也有学者认为,植物乳杆菌、里氏木霉、纤维分解酶、屎肠球菌对皇竹草、柳枝稷等生物质青贮过程有积极作用,筛选的JF85、Y83菌株与植物乳杆菌复合添加效果更显著^[57-59]。乳酸菌(干酪乳杆菌、植物乳杆菌)与酶制剂复合添加除了能提高青贮品质外,还能破坏细胞壁结构,快速降低pH促进厌氧发酵,增加有机酸含量,减少纤维组分,对优化秸秆组成、破解细胞壁微观结构、提高利用率有积极作用^[60-61]。

2.4.2 微生物菌剂与营养促进剂复合添加 青贮过程中,乳酸菌等有益微生物和营养促进剂(糖蜜、蔗糖等)对发酵品质和营养成分的保存都很重要。Ni等研究发现植物乳杆菌(1×10^6 cfu/g FM)和蔗糖(2%鲜重)共同添加能增强乳酸发酵,抑制梭菌、肠杆菌等腐败微生物的生长^[62]。Gandra等认为植物乳杆菌、产丙酸丙酸杆菌与壳聚糖组合添加对整株大豆青贮品质的提升有积极作用,能提高乳酸菌群数量和乳酸含量,减少腐败菌^[63]。李龙兴等发现糖蜜和乳酸菌组合添加能有效改善玉米秸秆的青贮品质^[64]。小麦秸秆中加入糖浆能有效降低干物质损失,而且在足量糖分和水分条件下,植物乳杆菌能促进青贮过程,纤维素和半纤维素的损失量低于5%^[65]。乳酸菌(融合乳杆菌、植物乳杆菌)和蔗糖复合添加能明显改善花生与甜玉米秸秆的混贮发酵品质,使乳酸含量显著升高,pH值、丁酸和氨氮含量显著降低^[66]。联合添加糖蜜和青贮宝(戊糖片球菌、植物乳杆菌、细菌促生长因子、纤维素酶、半纤维素酶)也能显著提高青贮稻草的粗蛋白含量,降低氨氮、丙酸和丁酸量^[67]。

2.4.3 多种类型微生物菌剂复合添加 青贮过程中,除乳酸菌作为有益菌外,一些黑曲霉、芽孢杆菌、毕赤酵母、丙酸杆菌(产酸丙酸杆菌、谢氏丙酸杆菌)、白腐菌等微生物也被用于贮存过程.常见报道的微生物菌剂有乳酸粪肠球菌、芽孢杆菌和产朊假丝酵母组成的复合菌剂,干酪乳杆菌与发酵乳杆菌构成的菌剂,乳酸菌与纤维素分解菌等^[68].研究发现,布氏乳杆菌与枯草芽孢杆菌能显著提升甘蔗青贮的乙酸、丙酸和乳酸含量,使乙醇和丁酸含量显著下降^[69].戊糖片球菌与费氏丙酸杆菌能支配青贮早期发酵过程^[70].产有机酸芽孢杆菌能显著提高青贮玉米秸秆的乳酸、乙酸含量,显著降低丁酸含量和氨态氮/总氮值,改善青贮发酵品质^[71].枯草芽孢杆菌和植

物乳杆菌还能使纤维成分显著下降,减少蛋白质损失,营养物质得到良好保存^[72].乳酸菌群、光合细菌、酵母菌群、放线菌群等微生物组成EM菌液能使青贮甜玉米秸秆的蛋白含量增加,纤维含量减少,改善发酵品质^[73].

3 青贮过程对生物质产沼气性能的影响

将生物质原料进行湿法贮存是国内外广泛认可的一种跨季节贮存方式,不仅能够实现能源组分的长时间保质贮存,而且对甲烷产量提升也有积极的生物预处理作用(表2).Herrmann等研究了青贮过程、青贮添加剂和青贮周期对玉

表2 不同生物质青贮前后的产甲烷或产沼气潜力¹
Table 2 Methane or biogas production potential for different biomass before and after ensiling¹

生物质 Biomass	产气(甲烷量) Production of biogas or methane ^{2,3}	文献来源 References
饲用黑麦草 Forage rye grass	293.3 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
青贮饲用黑麦草 Ensiled forage rye grass	313.4 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
高粱 Sorghum	317.1 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
青贮高粱 Ensiled sorghum	327.4 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
玉米 Maize	329.9 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
青贮玉米 Ensiled maize	359.8 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
黑小麦 Triticale	339.5 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
青贮黑小麦 Ensiled triticale	364.2 L/kg ODM ^b	[74]
鲜柳枝稷 Fresh switchgrass	102.44 mL/g TS ^a	[81]
青贮柳枝稷 Ensiled switchgrass	154.25 mL/g TS ^a	[81]
高羊茅草 Tall fescue	316.0 mL/g ODM ^b	[83]
青贮高羊茅草 Ensiled tall fescue	318.3 mL/g ODM ^b	[83]

1. 厌氧发酵形式均为批次发酵; 2. 肩标a表示沼气产量; 肩标b表示甲烷产量; 3. ODM表示有机干物质, TS表示总固体.
1. The results were obtained based on batch anaerobic digestion; 2. The shoulder lable a means biogas production; the shoulder lable b means methane production; 3. ODM means organic dry matter, and TS means total solids.

表3 不同添加剂调控对生物质青贮料的产甲烷或产沼气潜力影响
Tables 3 Effects of different additives on methane or biogas production potential for biomass silages

原料 Material	添加剂调控 Regulation by additives	产沼气(甲烷)量 Production of biogas or methane	文献来源 References
饲用黑麦 Forage rye	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	308.3 mL/g ODM ^b	[74]
	亚硝酸钠调控青贮 Ensiling with sodium nitrite	311.5 mL/g ODM ^b	
	植物乳杆菌+布氏乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>Lactobacillus plantarum</i> and <i>Lactobacillus brucella</i>	318.5 mL/g ODM ^b	
高粱 Sorghum	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	301.8 mL/g ODM ^b	[74]
	亚硝酸钠调控青贮 Ensiling with sodium nitrite	306.9 mL/g ODM ^b	
	植物乳杆菌+布氏乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>L. plantarum</i> and <i>L. brucella</i>	299.7 mL/g ODM ^b	
玉米 Maize	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	345.5 mL/g ODM ^b	[74]
	苯甲酸钠和丙酸钠调控青贮 Ensiling with sodium benzoate and sodium propionate	333.6 mL/g ODM ^b	
	植物乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>L. plantarum</i>	331.9 mL/g ODM ^b	
	植物乳杆菌+布氏乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>L. plantarum</i> and <i>L. brucella</i>	328.8 mL/g ODM ^b	
黑小麦 Triticale	植物乳杆菌+布氏乳杆菌+戊糖片球菌调控青贮 Ensiling with the mixtures of <i>Pediococcus pentosaceus</i> , <i>L. plantarum</i> and <i>L. brucella</i>	342.1 mL/g ODM ^b	[74]
	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	364.2 mL/g ODM ^b	
	亚硝酸钠调控青贮 Ensiling with sodium nitrite	338.9 mL/g ODM ^b	
	植物+布氏乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>L. plantarum</i> and <i>L. brucella</i>	374.2 mL/g ODM ^b	
柳枝稷 Switchgrass	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	154.25 mL/g TS ^a	[81]
	短乳杆菌调控青贮 Ensiling with <i>L. brevis</i>	174.42 mL/g TS ^a	
	木聚糖酶调控青贮 Ensiling with xylanase	167.70 mL/g TS ^a	
	短乳杆菌+木聚糖酶协同调控青贮 Ensiling with xylanase and <i>L. brevis</i>	181.11 mL/g TS ^a	
紫狼尾草 Napiergrass	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	244 mL/g VS ^a	[82]
	加糖蜜调控青贮 Ensiling with molasses	273 mL/g VS ^a	
	无添加剂青贮 Ensiling without additives	344 mL/g VS ^b	[84]
	异型发酵乳酸菌调控青贮 Ensiling with heterofermentative lactic acid bacteria	383 mL/g VS ^b	
	同型发酵乳酸菌调控青贮 Ensiling with homofermentative lactic bacteria	350 mL/g VS ^b	
	蔗糖调控青贮 Ensiling with saccharose	355 mL/g VS ^b	
	甲酸调控青贮 Ensiling with formic acid	356 mL/g VS ^b	

肩标a表示沼气产量; 肩标b表示甲烷产量. ODM表示有机干物质, TS表示总固体, VS表示挥发性固体.
The shoulder lable a means biogas production; the shoulder lable b means methane production. ODM means organic dry matter, TS means total solids, and VS means volatile solids.

米、高粱、黑麦草、小黑麦等作物的产甲烷性能影响,认为青贮能使甲烷产量提高1%-18% (平均水平7%),减小作物粒径青贮又能使甲烷产量提高13%左右^[74-75]。Herrmann等还发现青贮能使海藻(草)的甲烷产量提高28%以上^[76]。Pakarinen等发现全株新鲜大麻和玉米青贮后的甲烷产量分别提高了约50%和16%^[77]。Amon等认为青贮玉米秸秆混合厌氧发酵的沼气产量比新鲜玉米秸秆提高了25%^[78]。Kafle等认为米糠、稻壳、啤酒糟等农业副产物青贮后可明显缩短厌氧消化迟滞期和发酵周期,提高甲烷产量^[79]。可见,生物质原料青贮发酵过程与其厌氧消化产甲烷过程存在着密切关系。究其原因,生物质在青贮过程中保存了较多的碳水化合物等物质,而且木质纤维结构及其组分也朝着有助于水解酸化的方向积极变化。另一方面,青贮过程的添加剂的调控也对沼气产出有积极意义。Vervaeeren等通过添加青贮添加剂来提高甲烷产量,发现添加剂的加入能使青贮玉米秸秆的甲烷产量提高22.5%^[80]。Zhao和Li等学者也通过加入不同添加剂对生物质的青贮过程及沼气产量进行调控^[81-82]。但也有一些学者持不同观点,认为青贮对能源草甲烷产量的影响不大或有所下降。

但可以确定的是,青贮依然是一种可行的生物质贮存方法,使有机物质和能量获得保存,保证原料不间断供应;然而由于生物质种类丰富、结构组分复杂多变,不同生物质的适宜贮存方法及其调控策略仍需深入研究。

4 前景与展望

生物质跨季节贮存的目标是实现能源组分和能量保存的最大化与最优化,通过湿法贮存技术能实现生物质的长时间保质贮存。然而由于原料种类、物理特性、有机组分及含量等方面存在不同程度差异,使其贮存过程中的生化反应复杂多变。今后,有必要研究生物质贮存过程中有机能源组分的含量多寡和组分“消长”变化规律,探索有机组分变化与发酵品质之间的关联机制,从而合理评价和调控贮存过程。另一方面,生物质在贮存期间的物理结构变化、有机组分“消长”、微生物代谢产物构成和贮存品质优劣是相互联动、互相影响的,这种联动变化会影响沼气发酵过程中的产甲烷效能。这种原料贮存与沼气化利用上下游关联机制亟待进一步探索。

参考文献 [References]

- Pazera A, Slezak R, Krzystek L, Ledakowicz S, Bochmann G, Gabauer W, Helm S, Reitmeier S, Marley L, Gorga F, Farrant L, Suchan V, Kara J. Biogas in europe: food and beverage (fab) waste potential for biogas production [J]. *Energy Fuel*, 2015, **29** (7): 4011-4021
- Ge XM, Xu FQ, Li YB. Solid-state anaerobic digestion of lignocellulosic biomass: recent progress and perspectives [J]. *Bioresour Technol*, 2016, **205** (4): 239-249
- Yang LC, Xu FQ, Ge XM, Li YB. Challenges and strategies for solid-state anaerobic digestion of lignocellulosic biomass [J]. *Renew Sust Energy Rev*, 2015, **44** (4): 824-834
- 雷廷宙. 秸秆干燥过程的实验研究与理论分析[D]. 大连: 大连理工大学, 2006 [Lei TZ. Experimental study and theoretical analysis of stalk drying process [D]. Dalian: Dalian University of Technology, 2016]
- 刘建辉, 谢祖琪, 姚金霞, 易文裕, 程方平, 庞启成, 应婧. 农作物秸秆在遮雨通风条件下的储存研究[J]. 西南农业学报, 2012, **25** (5): 1889-1894 [Liu JH, Xie ZQ, Yao JX, Yi WY, Cheng FP, Pang QC, Ying J. Study on crop straw/stalk bundles stored in rain-awning natural environment [J]. *Southwest Chin J Agric Sci*, 2012, **25** (5): 1889-1894]
- 张涛, 程晓印, 赵国奇, 王立国, 崔贞爱, 谷新帅. 收获时间和干燥方法对玉米秸秆营养成分变化的影响[J]. 现代畜牧兽医, 2018 (1): 11-14 [Zhang T, Cheng XY, Zhao GQ, Wang LG, Cui ZA, Gu XS. Effects of harvest periods and drying method on the nutrition changes of maize straw [J]. *Mod J Anim Husb Vet Med*, 2018 (1): 11-14]
- 周玮, 董保成, 齐岳. 不同处理秸秆中温厌氧发酵的产气效果[J]. 中国沼气, 2010 (3): 22-24 [Zhou W, Dong BC, Qi Y. The Gas productions of different treated straw under mesophilic and anaerobic condition [J]. *Chin Biogas*, 2010 (3): 22-24]
- 任海伟, 姚兴泉, 李金平, 李志忠, 王鑫, 王春龙, 张殿平, 孙永明. 玉米秸秆储存方式对其与牛粪混合厌氧消化特性的影响[J]. 农业工程学
- 报, 2014, **30** (18): 213-222 [Ren HW, Yao XQ, Li JP, Li ZZ, Wang X, Wang CL, Zhang DP, Sun YM. Effect of maize straw storage practice on biogas production performance during anaerobic co-digestion with cattle manure [J]. *Trans CSAE*, 2014, **30** (18): 213-222]
- Richard TL. Challenges in scaling up biofuels infrastructure [J]. *Science*, 2010, **329** (5993): 793-796
- Oleskowiczpopiel P, Thomsen AB, Schmidt JE. Ensiling-wet-storage method for lignocellulosic biomass for bioethanol production [J]. *Biomass Bioenergy*, 2011, **35** (5): 2087-2092
- Hillion ML, Moscoviz R, Trabaly E, Leblanc Y. Co-ensiling as a new technique for long-term storage of agro-industrial waste with low sugar content prior to anaerobic digestion [J]. *Waste Manage*, 2018, **71**: 147-155
- Shinners KJ, Binversie BN, Muck RE, Weimer PJ. Comparison of wet and dry corn stover harvest and storage [J]. *Biomass Bioenergy*, 2007, **31** (4): 211-221
- 字学娟, 李茂, 周汉林. 不同处理对王草青贮品质及其体外消化率的影响[J]. 家畜生态学报, 2012, **33** (2): 65-70 [Zi XJ, Li M, Zhou HL. Influence of different treatments on the quality and digestibility *in vitro* of King Grass silage [J]. *J Domes Anim Ecol*, 2012, **33** (2): 65-70]
- 于山江·玉素甫, 艾尼瓦尔·艾山, 赵光伟. 不同处理方法对新疆小芦苇半干青贮发酵品质及其营养成分的影响[J]. 饲料工业, 2008, **29** (9): 57-60 [Yushanjiang·Yusupu, Ainiwaer·Aishan, Zhao GW. Effect of different treatments to Xinjiang small reed wilted silage fermentation quality and nutrition ingredient [J]. *Feed Ind*, 2008, **29** (9): 57-60]
- 王仪明, 张兴, 郁谦, 魏臻武. 稻草半干青贮工艺条件及饲用价值的研究[J]. 中国奶牛, 2011 (9): 51-54 [Wang YM, Zhang X, Yu Q, Wei ZW. Study on technology condition and feeding value of semi-dry silage straw [J]. *Chin Dairy Cattle*, 2011 (9): 51-54]

- 16 陈鑫珠, 庄益芬, 张建国, 廖惠珍. 水葫芦与甜玉米秸秆混合半干青贮的研究[J]. 草业科学, 2011, **28** (8): 1561-1566 [Chen XZ, Zhuang YF, Zhang JG, Liao HZ. The mixing silage of water hyacinth and maize straw under the low moisture conditions [J]. *Pratacult Sci*, 2011, **28** (8): 1561-1566]
- 17 Han KJ, Collins M, Vanzant ES. Bale density and moisture effects on alfalfa round bale silage [J]. *Crop Sci*, 2004, **44** (3): 914-919
- 18 梁瑜, 雷赵民, 吴建平, 刘婷. 不同添加剂(物)对玉米秸秆青贮有机酸含量的影响[J]. 甘肃农业大学学报, 2012, **47** (5): 34-39 [Liang Y, Lei ZM, Wu JP, Liu T. Influence of different additives on the organic acid of corn silage [J]. *J Gansu Agric Univ*, 2012, **47** (5): 34-39]
- 19 张志登, 蒋再慧, 韩雅慧, 侯建军, 房家琛, 唐德江, 姜宁, 张爱忠, 李佐同, 曹阳. 乳酸菌及酸处理对秸秆生物发酵饲料的化学成分及体外甲烷生成的影响[J]. 黑龙江八一农垦大学学报, 2016 (6): 8-15 [Zhang ZD, Jiang ZH, Han YH, Hou JJ, Fang JC, Tang DJ, Jiang N, Zhang AZ, Li ZT, Cao Y. Lactic acid bacteria and acid treatment of straw fermentation feed effect of chemical composition and *in vitro* methane production [J]. *J Heilongjiang Bayi Agric Univ*, 2016 (6): 8-15]
- 20 崔宪, 郭建斌, 徐艳, 温啸宇, 庞昌乐, 董仁杰. 秸秆湿贮存过程添加剂协同调控对甲烷产量的影响[J]. 农业机械学报, 2018, **49** (9): 302-310 [Cui X, Guo JB, Xu Y, Wen XY, Pang CL, Dong RJ. Effect of wet-storage additives on fermentation performance and biomenethane potential of corn stover [J]. *T Chin Soc Agric Mach*, 2018, **49** (9): 302-310]
- 21 贾晶霞, 梁宝忠, 王艳红, 赵永亮, 李建东. 不同汽爆预处理对干玉米秸秆青贮效果的影响[J]. 农业工程学报, 2013, **29** (20): 192-198 [Jia JX, Liang BZ, Wang YH, Zhao YL, Li JD. Effect of steam explosion pretreatment on ensiling performance of dry corn stover [J]. *Trans CSAE*, 2013, **29** (20): 192-198]
- 22 Li XX, Xu WB, Yang JS, Zhao HB, Xin HS, Zhang YG. Effect of different levels of corn steep liquor addition on fermentation characteristics and aerobic stability of fresh rice straw silage [J]. *Anim Nutr*, 2016, **2** (4): 345-350
- 23 Lima Orozco R, Van Daele I, Álvarez-Hernández U, Fievez V. Combined conservation of jack bean and velvet bean with sorghum: evaluation of lab-scale silages and *in vitro* assessment of their nutritive value [J]. *J Agric Sci-Cambridge*, 2014, **152** (6): 14
- 24 原现军, 余成群, 李志华, 下条雅敬, 邵涛. 西藏青稞秸秆与多年生黑麦草混合青贮发酵品质的研究[J]. 草业学报, 2012, **21** (4): 325-330 [Yuan XJ, Yu CQ, Li ZH, Masakata Shimojo, Shao T. A study on fermentation quality of mixed silages of hullless barley straw and perennial ryegrass in Tibet [J]. *Acta Agrest Sin*, 2012, **21** (4): 325-330]
- 25 任海伟. 干秸秆与尾菜跨季节混合贮存过程及其调控方法研究[D]. 兰州: 兰州理工大学, 2017 [Ren HW. Trans-seasonal mixed storage of dry straw and vegetable waste and its regulation and control method [D]. Lanzhou: Lanzhou University of Technology, 2017]
- 26 Filya I, Sucu E. The effect of bacterial inoculants and a chemical preservative on the fermentation and aerobic stability of whole-crop cereal silages [J]. *Asian Austral J Anim*, 2007, **68** (20): 499-518
- 27 Ogunade IM, Jiang Y, Pech Cervantes AA, Kim DH, Oliveira AS, Vyas, Weinberg ZG, Jeong KC, Adesogan AT. Bacterial diversity and composition of alfalfa silage as analyzed by Illumina MiSeq sequencing: effects of, *Escherichia coli*, O157:H7 and silage additives [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2017, **101**: 2048-2059
- 28 Nkosi BD, Meeske R, Merwe HJVD, Groenewald IB. Effects of homofermentative and heterofermentative bacterial silage inoculants on potato hash silage fermentation and digestibility in rams [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2010, **157** (3-4): 195-200
- 29 Li XX, Xu WB, Yang JS, Zhao HB, Pan CF, Ding X, Zhang YG. Effects of applying lactic acid bacteria to the fermentation on a mixture of corn steep liquor and air-dried rice straw [J]. *Anim Nutr*, 2016, **2** (3): 229-233
- 30 Acosta AY, Jatkauskas J, Vrotniakienė V. The effect of a silage inoculant on silage quality, aerobic stability, and meat production on farm scale [J]. *Iran J Appl Anim Sci*, 2012, **2** (4): 337-342
- 31 张宁, 张永根, 李欣, 王亮. 添加2种乳酸菌制剂对水稻秸青贮品质及有氧稳定性的影响[J]. 中国畜牧杂志, 2013, **49** (5): 72-75 [Zhang N, Zhang YG, Li X, Wang L. Effects of two lactic acid bacteria on the silage quality and aerobic stability of rice straw silage [J]. *Chin J Anim Sci*, 2013, **49** (5): 72-75]
- 32 Schmidt RJ, Jr KL. The effects of *Lactobacillus buchneri* with or without a homolactic bacterium on the fermentation and aerobic stability of corn silages made at different locations [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2010, **93** (4): 1616-1624
- 33 Yuan XJ, Guo G, Wen AY, T. Desta S, Wang J, Wang Y, Shao T. The effect of different additives on the fermentation quality, *in vitro*, digestibility and aerobic stability of a total mixed ration silage [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2015, **207**: 41-50
- 34 Queiroz OCM, Arriola KG, Daniel JLP, Adesogan AT. Effects of 8 chemical and bacterial additives on the quality of corn silage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2013, **96** (9): 5836-5843
- 35 Higgs D. Natural lactic acid bacteria population of tropical grasses and their fermentation factor analysis of silage prepared with cellulase and inoculant [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2016, **99** (12): 9768-9781
- 36 Zhang Q, Yu Z, Yang H, Na R.S. The effects of stage of growth and additives with or without cellulase on fermentation and *in vitro* degradation characteristics of *Leymus chinensis* silage [J]. *Grass Forage Sci*, 2016, **71** (4): 595-606
- 37 Nolan P, Doyle EM, Grant J, O'Kiely P. Upgrading grass biomass during ensiling with contrasting fibrolytic enzyme additives for enhanced methane production [J]. *Renew Energy*, 2018, **115**: 462-473
- 38 Li M, Zi XJ, Zhou HL, Hou GY, Cai YM. Effects of sucrose, glucose, molasses and cellulase on fermentation quality and *in vitro* gas production of king grass silage [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2014, **197**: 206-212
- 39 Tengerdy RP, Weinberg ZG, Szakacs G, Wu M, Linden JC, Henk LL, Johnson DE. Ensiling alfalfa with additives of lactic acid bacteria and enzymes [J]. *J Sci Food Agric*, 1991, **55** (2): 215-228
- 40 Dean DB, Adesogan AT, Krueger N, Littelle RC. Effect of fibrolytic enzymes on the fermentation characteristics, aerobic stability, and digestibility of bermuda grass silage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2005, **88** (3): 994-1003

- 41 Sun ZH, Liu, SM, Tayo GO, Tang SX, Tan ZL, Lin B, He ZX, Hang XF, Zhou ZS, Wang M. Effects of cellulase or lactic acid bacteria on silage fermentation and *in vitro*, gas production of several morphological fractions of maize stover [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2009, **152** (4): 219-231
- 42 毛建红, 陶莲, 刘融, 王玉荣, 许贵善, 刁其玉. 活菌制剂和复合酶制剂对青贮玉米秸秆化学组成及纤维微观结构的影响. *动物营养学报*, 2018, **30** (7): 2763-2771 [Mao JH, Tao L, Liu R, Wang YR, Xu GS, Diao QY. Effects of living bacteria preparation and compound enzymes preparation on chemical composition and microstructure of fibers of silage corn stover [J]. *Acta Zoonutr Sin*, 2018, **30** (7): 2763-2771]
- 43 王玉荣, 陶莲, 马涛, 石长青, 许贵善, 刁其玉. 不同酶及组合处理对青贮水稻秸秆微观结构的影响[J]. *动物营养学报*, 2017, **29** (4): 1401-1408 [Wang YR, Tao L, Ma T, Shi CQ, Xu GS, Diao QY. Effect of different enzymes and their combinations on microstructure of rice straw silage [J]. *Acta Zoo nutr Sin*, 2017, **29** (4): 1401-1408]
- 44 任海伟, 刘菲菲, 王莉, 范文广, 李志忠, 王昱, 蓝雯琳, 李金平. 纤维素酶对干玉米秸秆/白菜废弃物混贮品质的影响及细菌群落解析. *应用与环境生物学报*, 2018, **24** (5): 1097-1106 [Ren HW, Liu FF, Wang L, Fan WG, Li ZZ, Wang Y, Lan WL, Li JP. Effects of cellulase on the mixed silage quality of dried maize straw and cabbage waste and an analysis of its bacterial community [J]. *Chin J Appl Environ Biol*, 2018, **24** (5): 1097-1106]
- 45 Kung L Jr, Smith ML, Benjamim da Silva E, Windle MC, da Silva TC, Polukis SA. An evaluation of the effectiveness of a chemical additive based on sodium benzoate, potassium sorbate, and sodium nitrite on the fermentation and aerobic stability of corn silage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2018, **101**: 5949-5960
- 46 Abu-Dahrieh J, Orozco A, Groom E, Rooney D. Batch and continuous biogas production from grass silage liquor [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2011, **102** (23): 10922-10928
- 47 Desta ST, Yuan XJ, Li JF, Shao T. Ensiling characteristics, structural and nonstructural carbohydrate composition and enzymatic digestibility of Napier grass ensiled with additives [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2016, **221** (12): 447-454
- 48 Ren HW, Wang C, Fan WG, Zhang BY, Li ZZ, Li D. Effects of formic or acetic acid on the mixed storage quality of air-dried corn stover and cabbage wastes, and microbial community analysis [J]. *Food Technol Biotechnol*, 2018, **56** (1): 71-82
- 49 马旭光, 刘晶晶, 郑泽慧, 袁旭峰, 任济伟, 王小芬, 崔宗均. 乙酸和乳酸对玉米秸秆青贮料有氧稳定性和甲烷产率的影响[J]. *中国农业大学学报*, 2015, **20** (1): 44-52 [Ma XG, Liu JJ, Zhen ZH, Yuan XF, Ren JW, Wang XF, Cui ZJ. Effects of acetic and lactic acid in corn stover silage on aerobic stability and methane yield rate [J]. *J Chin Agric Univ*, 2015, **20** (1): 44-52]
- 50 Ke WC, Ding WR, Xu DM, Ding LM, Zhang P, Li FD, Guo XS. Effects of addition of malic or citric acids on fermentation quality and chemical characteristics of alfalfa silage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2017, **100**: 8958-8966
- 51 Wen AY, Yuan XJ, Wang J, Desta ST, Shao T. Effects of four short-chain fatty acids or salts on dynamics of fermentation and microbial characteristics of alfalfasilage [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2017, **223**: 141-148
- 52 Gallegos D, Wedwitschka H, Moeller L, Zehnsdorf A, Stinner W. Effect of particle size reduction and ensiling fermentation on biogas formation and silage quality of wheat straw [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2017, **245**, Part A: 216-224
- 53 Jr KL, Ranjit NK. The effect of *Lactobacillus buchneri* and other additives on the fermentation and aerobic stability of barley silage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2001, **84** (5): 1149
- 54 Chilson JM, Rezamand P, Drewnoski ME, Price W, Hunt CW. Effect of homofermentative lactic acid bacteria and exogenous hydrolytic enzymes on the ensiling characteristics and rumen degradability of alfalfa and corn silages [J]. *Profession Anim Sci*, 2016, **32** (5): 598-604
- 55 Zhao J, Dong ZH, Li JF, Chen L, Bai Y, Jia YF, Shao T. Ensiling as pretreatment of rice straw: the effect of hemicellulase and *Lactobacillus plantarum*, on hemicellulose degradation and cellulose conversion [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2018, **266**: 158-165
- 56 Feng L, Kristensen EF, Moset V, Ward AJ, Møller HB. Ensiling of tall fescue for biogas production: effect of storage time, additives and mechanical pretreatment [J]. *Energy Sustain Dev*, 2018, **47**: 143-148
- 57 Li JF, Yuan XJ, Dong ZH, Mugabe WZ, Shao T. The effects of fibrolytic enzymes, cellulolytic fungi and bacteria on the fermentation characteristics, structural carbohydrates degradation, and enzymatic conversion yields of *Pennisetum sinense* silage [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2018, **264**: 123-130
- 59 Li JF, Yuan XJ, Desta ST, Dong ZH, Mugabe WZ, Shao T. Characterization of *Enterococcus faecalis* JF85 and *Enterococcus faecium* Y83 isolated from Tibetan yak (*Bos grunniens*) for ensiling *Pennisetum sinense* [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2018, **257**: 76-83
- 60 Liu QH, Li XY, Desta ST, Zhang JG, Shao T. Effects of *Lactobacillus plantarum* and fibrolytic enzyme on the fermentation quality and *in vitro* digestibility of total mixed rations silage including rape straw [J]. *J Integr Agric*, 2016, **15** (9): 2087-2096
- 61 杨红, 张庆, 侯建建, 玉柱. 生物添加剂对羊草青贮饲料超微结构和纤维变化的影响[J]. *草业学报*, 2016, **25** (12): 94-101 [Yang H, Zhang Q, Hou JJ, Yu Z. Effect of biological additives on ultrastructure and fiber content of *Leymus chinensis* silage [J]. *Acta Agrest Sin*, 2016, **25** (12): 94-101]
- 62 孙贵宾, 常娟, 尹清强, 刘超齐, 谢凤莲, 王平, 党晓伟, 张志敏. 纤维素酶和复合益生菌对全株玉米青贮品质的影响[J]. *动物营养学报*, 2018, **30** (11): 1-8 [Sun GB, Chang J, Yin QQ, Liu CQ, Xie FL, Wang P, Dang XW, Zhang ZM. Effect of cellulose and compound probiotics on silage quality of whole corn [J]. *Acta Zoonutr Sin*, 2018, **30** (11): 1-8]
- 63 Ni KK, Wang FF, Zhu BG, Yang JX, Zhou GA, Pan Y, Tao Y, Zhong J. Effects of lactic acid bacteria and molasses additives on the microbial community and fermentation quality of soybean silage [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2017, **238**: 706-715
- 64 Gandra JR, Takiya CS, Del VTA, Oliveira ER, de Goes RHTB, Gandra ERS, Batista JDO, Araki HMC. Soybean whole-plant ensiled with chitosan and lactic acid bacteria: microorganism counts, fermentative profile, and total losses [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2018, **101** (9): 7871-7880
- 65 李龙兴, 龚正发, 黎俊, 张明婧, 王顺英, 朱欣, 韦方鸿, 罗玉洁. 糖蜜

- 和乳酸菌对去穗玉米秸秆青贮发酵品质的影响[J]. 草地学报, 2018, **26** (4): 1026-1029 [Long X, Gong ZF, Li J, Zhang MJ, Wang SY, Zhu X, Wei FH, Luo YJ. The effects of molasses and lactic acid bacteria on the fermentation quality of ear-removed corn straws silage [J]. *Acta Agrest Sin*, 2018, **26** (4): 1026-1029]
- 66 Thompson DN, Barnes JA, Houghton TP. Effect of additions on ensiling and microbial community of senesced wheat straw [J]. *Appl Biochem Biotechnol*, 2005, **121** (1-3): 21-46
- 67 陈鑫珠, 林芝, 唐兆秀, 黄友志, 李文杨, 翁伯琦, 庄益芬, 陈湘瑜. 不同处理对花生与甜玉米秸秆混合青贮发酵品质的影响[J]. 福建农业学报, 2017, **32** (1): 22-26 [Chen XZ, Lin Z, Tang ZZ, Huang YZ, Li WY, Wen BQ, Zhuang YF, Chen XY. Effect of various treatments on quality of fermented peanut vine/corn stalk silage [J]. *Fujian J Agric Sci*, 2017, **32** (1): 22-26]
- 68 郑会超, 杨金勇, 应如朗, 黄新, 吴建良, 蒋永清. 凋萎和添加剂对稻草裹包青贮发酵品质和营养价值的影响[J]. 动物营养学报, 2017, **29** (4): 1312-1318 [Zhen HC, Yang JY, Ying RC, Huang X, Wu JL, Jiang YQ. Effects of wilting and additives on fermentation quality and nutritional value of round-baled rice straw silages [J]. *Acta Zoonutr Sin*, 2017, **29** (4): 1312-1318]
- 69 Chen L, Yuan XJ, Li JF, Wang SR, Dong ZH, Shao T. Effect of lactic acid bacteria and propionic acid on conservation characteristics, aerobic stability and in vitro gas production kinetics and digestibility of whole-crop corn based total mixed ration silage [J]. *J Integr Agric*, 2017, **16** (7): 1592-1600
- 70 Gandra JR, Oliveira ER, Takiya C, Goes RHTB, Paiva, PG, Oliveira KMP, Érika Gandra, Orbach N, Harakie H. Chitosan improves the chemical composition, microbiological quality, and aerobic stability of sugarcane silage [J]. *Anim Feed Sci Technol*, 2016, **214**: 44-52
- 71 Arriola KG, Queiroz OCM, Romero JJ, Casper D, Muniz E, Hamie J, Adesogan AT. Effect of microbial inoculants on the quality and aerobic stability of bermudagrass round-bale haylage [J]. *J Dairy Sci*, 2015, **98** (1): 478-485
- 72 郭晓军, 郭威, 周贤, 杨继业, 朱宝成. 产有机酸芽孢杆菌对玉米秸秆青贮品质及有氧稳定性的影响[J]. 江苏农业科学, 2017, **45** (8): 163-165 [Guo XJ, Guo W, Zhou X, Yang JY, Zhu BC. Effects of *Bacillus* sp. producing organic acids on silage quality and aerobic stability of corn straw [J]. *Jiangsu Agric Sci*, 2017, **45** (8): 163-165]
- 73 王凤林, 张莉娟, 孟媛, 袁昕昕, 袁军涛, 李书巧, 温荣辉. 不同比例微生物组合对玉米秸秆青贮品质的影响[J]. 基因组学与应用生物学, 2017, **36** (11): 4701-4706 [Wang FL, Zhang LJ, Meng Y, Yuan XX, Yuan JT, Li SQ, Wen RH. Effect of different proportion of microbial inoculants on quality of corn stover silage [J]. *Genom Appl Biol*, 2017, **36** (11): 4701-4706]
- 74 韩建成, 陈水秀, 江杨, 贾汝敏. 不同微生物发酵剂对青贮甜玉米秸秆营养成分的影响[J]. 热带农业工程, 2016, **40** (3): 8-12 [Han JC, Chen SX, Jiang Y, Jia RM. Effects of different microbial fermentation agents on the nutritional components of sweet corn stalk silage [J]. *Trop Agric Eng*, 2016, **40** (3): 8-12]
- 75 Herrmann C, Heiermann M, Idler C. Effects of ensiling, silage additives and storage period on methane formation of biogas crops [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2011, **102** (8): 5153-5161
- 76 Herrmann C, Heiermann M, Idler C, Prochnow A. Particle size reduction during harvesting of crop feedstock for biogas production I: effects on ensiling process and methane yields [J]. *Biol Energy Res*, 2012, **5** (4): 926-936
- 77 Herrmann C, Fitzgerald J, O'Shea R, Xia A, O'Kiely P, Murphy JD. Ensiling of seaweed for a seaweed biofuel industry [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2015, **196** (12): 301-313
- 78 Pakarinen A, Maijala P, Jaakkola S, Stoddard FL, Kymäläinen M, Viikari L. Evaluation of preservation methods for improving biogas production and enzymatic conversion yields of annual crops [J]. *Biotechnol Biofuels*, 2011, **4** (20): 1-13
- 79 Amon T, Amon B, Kryvoruchko V. Biogas production from maize and dairy cattle manure—influence of biomass composition on the methane yield [J]. *Agric Ecosyst Environ*, 2007, **118** (1-4): 173-182
- 80 Kafle G K, Kim S H. Effects of chemical compositions and ensiling on the biogas productivity and degradation rates of agricultural and food processing by-products [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2013, **142** (8): 553-561
- 81 Vervaeeren H, Hostyn K, Ghekiere G, Willems B. Biological ensilage additives as pretreatment for maize to increase the biogas production [J]. *Renew Energy*, 2010, **35** (9): 2089-2093
- 82 Zhao X, Liu J, Liu J, Yang FY, Zhu WB, Yuan XF, Hu YG, Cui ZJ, Wang XF. Effect of ensiling and silage additives on biogas production and microbial community dynamics during anaerobic digestion of switchgrass [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2017, **241**: 349-359
- 83 Li LH, Zhen F, Sun YM, Yuan ZH, Kong XY, Zhou XY, Niu HZ. Low-cost additive improved silage quality and anaerobic digestion performance of napiergrass [J]. *Bioresource Technol*, 2014, **173**: 439-442
- 84 Feng L, Ward AJ, Guixé PG, Moset V, Møller HB. Flexible biogas production by pulse feeding maize silage or briquetted meadow grass into continuous stirred tank reactors [J]. *Biosystems Eng*, 2018, **174**: 239-248
- 85 Mceniry J, Allen E, Murphy JD, O'Kiely P. Grass for biogas production: The impact of silage fermentation characteristics on methane yield in two contrasting biomethane potential test systems [J]. *Renew Energy*, 2014, **63** (1): 524-530