DOI;10.11686/cyxb2017265 http://cyxb.lzu.edu.cn

李达,王笛,陈金强,等. 呼伦贝尔人工栽培草地土壤微生物对无芒雀麦不同播种密度的响应. 草业学报,2018,27(1):53-61.

Li D, Wang D, Chen J Q, et al. Effect of sowing density of *Bromus inermis* on soil microbial characteristics and enzyme activities. Acta Prataculturae Sinica, 2018, 27(1): 53-61.

呼伦贝尔人工栽培草地土壤微生物对 无芒雀麦不同播种密度的响应

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摘要:为明确呼伦贝尔地区人工栽培草地无芒雀麦的适宜播种密度,在呼伦贝尔人工栽培草地播种密度控制平台按照播种密度由低到高设置 5 个处理组,分别为 $W_1(7.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 、 $W_2(15.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 、 $W_3(22.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 、 $W_4(30.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 、 $W_5(37.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$,研究土壤微生物对无芒雀麦播种密度的响应特征,并分析了呼吸熵的主要影响因素。结果表明:随着无芒雀麦播种密度的增加,不同时期下无芒雀麦地上生物量呈先升高后降低的趋势, $W_4(30.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 达到最大值 $829.4 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, $W_3(22.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$,其次,地下生物量间差异不显著;微生物特性和土壤酶活性中微生物量碳主要呈现先降低后升高的趋势;微生物量氮土壤浅层 $0 \sim 10 \text{ cm}$ 总体变化平稳,土壤深层 $10 \sim 20 \text{ cm}$ 呈下降趋势;土壤酶活性的数值显示在第 1 次刈割期显著高于第 2 次刈割期,但同时期之间差异不显著;通过探求呼吸熵的主要影响因素结合其影响系数,可得出土壤微生物特性及酶活性对无芒雀麦 $W_4(30.0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2})$ 播种密度具有最佳响应。

关键词:无芒雀麦;播种密度;微生物特性;酶活性

*Effect of sowing density of *Bromus inermis* on soil microbial characteristics and enzyme activities

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Abstract: In this study, an experiment with different sowing densities of *Bromus inermis*: W₁(7.5 kg • ha⁻¹), W₂(15 kg • ha⁻¹), W₃(22.5 kg • ha⁻¹), W₄(30 kg • ha⁻¹) and W₅(37.5 kg • ha⁻¹) was conducted to investigate the effect of sowing density on soil microbial characteristics and enzyme (urease, phosphatase and catalase) activities. The aboveground biomass of *B.inermis* increased with sowing density to W₄(30.0 kg • ha⁻¹), and then was decreased at W₅ compared to W₄. There was no significant difference between the sowing densities in belowground biomass. For microbial biomass—C, the lowest values occurred at medium sowing densities. Microbial biomass—N in the 0—10 cm soil layer barely changed with sowing density, while in the 10—20 cm

^{*} 收稿日期:2017-06-05;改回日期:2017-09-11

基金项目: "重点研发计划"(2016YFC0500603),"973"人工草地生产力形成机理与调控途径(2015CB150800),现代农业产业技术体系建设专项资金(Cars-35)和中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项(647-53)资助。

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