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添加麦秸对鸡粪堆肥过程中氮素减排及细菌群落的影响

曹丽娜^{1,2}, 王岩^{1,2}, 王跃^{1,2}, 李沛^{1,2}, 郑珂^{1,2}, 刘佳琪^{1,2}, 李红丽^{1,2*}

(1. 郑州大学生态与环境学院, 郑州 450001; 2. 郑州大学河南省环境与资源国际联合实验室, 郑州 450001)

摘要:好氧堆肥是实现鸡粪资源化利用最主要的技术手段,然而在堆肥过程中氮素损失较为严重,既降低肥效又引起严重的污染。本文以纯鸡粪堆肥为对照,利用麦秸将鸡粪堆肥的C/N调节至15,分析了堆肥过程材料中理化性质、氮素转化和微生物群落变化,探讨了减少堆肥氮素损失的技术与机理。结果显示,加入麦秸后堆肥高温持续时间达到23 d,比对照延长了9 d,pH较对照组明显降低,氮素损失降低了39.67%。硝态氮含量达到281.99 mg·kg⁻¹,比对照增加了68.75%。微生物群落趋于稳定,具有硝化功能的细菌o_Staphylococcales、o_Brachybacterium、f_Staphylococcaceae、g_Staphylococcus、g_Salinicoccus相对丰度比对照分别增加了88.45%、96.39%、88.45%、96.08%、79.20%,有利于堆体氮素保留和转化。试验结果表明,加入麦秸秆之后影响了鸡粪堆肥的细菌群落结构,增加了具有硝化功能的细菌丰度,从而减少了堆体氮素的损失。

关键词:氮素减排;麦秸;鸡粪;好氧堆肥;细菌多样性

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Effects of wheat straw addition on nitrogen emission reduction and bacterial community during chicken manure composting

CAO Lina^{1,2}, WANG Yan^{1,2}, WANG Yue^{1,2}, LI Pei^{1,2}, ZHENG Ke^{1,2}, LIU Jiaqi^{1,2}, LI Hongli^{1,2*}

(1. College of Ecology and Environment, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China; 2. Henan International Joint Laboratory of Environment and Resources, Zhengzhou University, Zhengzhou 450001, China)

Abstract: Aerobic composting is the main technical mean used in the resource use of chicken manure. However, nitrogen loss in the composting process is more severe, which not only reduces the fertilizer efficiency but also causes severe pollution. In this study, the C/N of chicken manure compost was adjusted to 15 using wheat straw. The physicochemical properties, nitrogen conversion, and microbial community changes of the composting process were analyzed, and mechanisms for reducing compost nitrogen loss were explored. The results showed that the duration of high compost temperatures after adding wheat straw lasted 23 days, which was 9 days longer than the control. The pH was significantly reduced, and the nitrogen loss was reduced by 39.67%. The nitrate nitrogen content reached 281.99 mg·kg⁻¹, which was increased by 68.75% compared to the control. The microbial community stabilized, and the relative abundance of bacteria with nitrification function, such as o_Staphylococcales, o_Brachybacterium, f_Staphylococcaceae, g_Staphylococcus and g_Salinicoccus, increased by 88.45%, 96.39%, 88.45%, 96.08%, and 79.20% compared with the control group, respectively, which were beneficial to the retention and transformation of nitrogen in the pile. The experimental results showed that the addition of wheat straw affected the bacterial community structure of chicken manure compost, while increasing bacteria abundance with nitrification function, and reducing nitrogen loss in the pile.

Keywords: nitrogen emission reduction; wheat straw; chicken manure; aerobic compost; bacterial diversity

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作者简介:曹丽娜(1998—),女,河南洛阳人,硕士研究生,研究方向为固体废物资源化处理。E-mail:caolina12@163.com

*通信作者:李红丽 E-mail:lihonglihn@zzu.edu.cn

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随着我国规模化养殖业的迅速发展,每年产生大量以畜禽粪便为主的有机废弃物,这已成为限制我国畜牧业可持续发展的主要因素^[1]。好氧堆肥作为处理畜禽粪便的一种传统工艺,应用十分广泛^[2],能够将畜禽粪便中的有机物发酵、分解,转化为无机物,实现畜禽粪便的资源化利用。但是,随着环境保护的要求越来越严,如何防止堆肥过程中氨挥发和减少面源污染,已成为目前堆肥研究的重点和热点^[1]。据统计,好氧堆肥过程中氮素损失约占40%左右,其绝大部分是以氨气的形式挥发掉,约占总氮损失的80%~95%^[3]。氮素损失不仅会降低堆肥产品的肥效,而且对环境造成严重污染。鸡粪作为低C/N畜禽粪便的代表,在堆肥时升温快、温度高,氮素损失更大。较低C/N的特性是堆肥过程中产生较多氨释放的重要原因^[4]。堆肥过程中添加农作物秸秆不仅能够调节C/N补充堆肥过程中微生物所需要的碳源,并以微生物方式将更多的氮素固持在堆肥中减少氮素损失,而且还将秸秆进行了有效利用,为闲置秸秆处理提供了切实有效的出路^[5]。Eiland等^[6]研究发现秸秆添加可以通过调节堆肥原料中氧气含量和C/N等特性缩短腐熟期。添加成本低廉的农业生物质废弃物不仅可以调节堆肥C/N,进而影响微生物群落结构^[7],有效缓解堆肥中产生的氨挥发减少氮素损失,还可以通过吸收水分和改善通气条件提高堆肥产品质量。堆肥过程主要依靠微生物的活动。微生物的活性、代谢和丰度受堆肥原材料的影响较大^[8]。Zhang等^[9]研究证实调控堆肥原料C/N可影响堆肥中关键优势细菌菌群以调控堆肥中碳氮损失并减少二次环境污染。Fdzpolanco等^[10]研究指出,通过降低氨化细菌如假单胞菌、分枝芽孢杆菌、枯草芽孢杆菌等在中温期的活性,减弱氨化作用,能达到减少氮素损失的目的。Zhao等^[11]通过高温驯化培养,从堆肥样品中得到耐高温细菌接种到堆肥中,氨排放减少了29.7%,说明增大与硝化作用有关细菌的浓度也能减少氮素损失。尽管提高C/N来改变堆肥过程中的微生物群落结构是减少鸡粪堆肥氨排放的一种有效调节措施,但其中微生物特征,尤其是与氮素转化相关的微生物特征仍需进一步研

究^[12]。为此,本文通过添加麦秸以提高鸡粪堆肥的C/N并研究堆肥的氮素转化和微生物群落结构,为降低堆肥过程中氮素损失提供理论依据和技术支持。

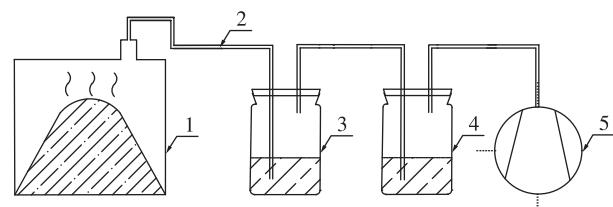
1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

以新鲜鸡粪和小麦秸秆为堆肥原料。供试鸡粪取自河南省禹州市需源大型养鸡场,小麦秸秆取自附近农户。小麦秸秆长度为4~7 cm,用于调节C/N,原料基本性质见表1。

1.2 实验设计

采用高温好氧堆肥工艺,在养殖场的室外场地进行堆肥试验。图1为实验装置示意图。将堆肥物料堆置成圆锥形的自然堆体,高度为1.3 m,底部直径为1.6 m。在堆体外部扣加方形塑料罩子,底部留缝透气。气体用泵营造负压环境,泵机每日工作24 h,抽出的气体经过磷酸溶液吸收氨。为减少空气中氨气对堆肥过程中氨挥发测定结果的影响,设置空白罩子作为空白对照。



1: 方形罩子; 2: 软管; 3: H_3PO_4 吸收液; 4: 缓冲瓶; 5: 真空泵

1: Square cover; 2: Hose; 3: H_3PO_4 absorbent solution; 4: Buffer bottle; 5: Vacuum pump

图1 堆肥实验装置示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of composting experimental device

根据堆肥原料的基本性质,设置两个堆肥处理。对照取鲜鸡粪250 kg,用风干鸡粪调节水分至60%,其C/N为7.5。处理取鲜鸡粪250 kg,加入小麦秸秆90 kg调节C/N为15,同时补充水分使其水分含量与对照一致。设置3次重复。堆肥时间共进行37 d,期间维持堆体水分在60%左右,每3 d进行一次翻堆并取混合样品。将样品混匀后分为3份,一份在-20 ℃

表1 堆肥原料的基本性质

Table 1 Basic properties of compost raw materials

原料 Raw material	C/%	N/%	C/N	含水率 Water content/%
鸡粪 Chicken manure	30.07	4.01	7.50	64.37
小麦秸秆 Wheat straw	40.00	0.41	97.56	12.01

下保存并及时送到上海美吉生物股份有限公司进行高通量测序,另一份风干备用,再一份在4℃下保存以备测定理化指标。

1.3 检测方法

温度:每日上午8:00—10:00使用电子探针温度计测定距离堆体表面约15、30、50 cm处上层、中层、下层的温度,每个深度测4个方位的数据取平均值作为当日堆体温度。同时测定环境温度。

pH:使用《有机肥料》(NYT 525—2021)的方法,将风干后的样品与去离子水按 $m:V=1:10$ 的比例混合,在磁力搅拌机上搅拌3 min后静置30 min,用pH计测定。

含水率:称量适量样品置于105℃恒温烘箱中烘至质量恒定,由前后的质量差计算含水率。

氨氮的测定:用1 mol·L⁻¹ KCl浸提新鲜肥样,按照《水质 氨氮的测定 纳氏试剂分光光度法》(HJ 535—2009)的方法对浸提液中的铵根离子进行测定。

硝态氮的测定:用1 mol·L⁻¹的KCl浸提新鲜肥样,按照《水质 硝酸盐氮的测定 酚二磺酸分光光度法》(GB 7480—1987)的方法进行测定。

全氮的测定:参考《有机肥料》(NYT 525—2021)。

1.4 高通量测序

使用FastDNA[®] SPIN土壤DNA试剂盒(MPBio,美国)根据说明书对堆肥样品中的基因组DNA进行提取,利用1%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测DNA的质量。采用341F (ACTCCTACGGGAGGCAGCAG)和806R (GGACTTACHVGGGTWTCTAAT)作为引物,对微生物群落中16S rRNA基因的V3~V4区进行扩增,将同一样本的扩增产物混合后,采用AxyPrepDNA凝胶回收

试剂盒(Axygen Biosciences,美国)从2%琼脂糖凝胶中切胶回收纯化。用QuantiFluor[™]-ST蓝色荧光定量系统(Promega,美国)对纯化产物进行定量。将样本按比例混合,采用Illumina MiSeq测序平台进行高通量测序。

1.5 数据分析

使用Qiime软件计算Alpha、Shannon、Simpson、ace、coverage指数,使用R软件绘制NMDS图和进行Spearman相关性分析,使用Origin绘制理化指标图。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 堆肥过程物理和化学性质

2.1.1 堆体温度和pH变化

温度的变化可以反映堆肥的进程、质量、微生物的活性和无害化效果^[13]。对照组和处理组堆肥过程中温度和pH变化如图2所示。在堆肥起始阶段,易降解有机物在好氧微生物的作用下迅速分解释放大量的热,导致温度急剧增加^[14]。对照组和处理组均在堆肥第1 d堆体温度分别达到64.1℃和66.5℃。这是由于鸡粪自身N含量较高,升温较快。对照组高温期持续了14 d,处理组高温期持续23 d,高温期比对照组延长9 d,均满足堆肥无害化的要求^[13]。加入麦秸使堆肥高温期更长,温度更高;这主要是因为麦秸秆提供了更多的碳源,合适的碳氮比促进了微生物的生命活动,释放更多的热量,并延长了堆肥原料的反应进程^[15]。

对照组和处理组堆肥前期的pH都有所上升,pH值的增加是由于堆肥过程中微生物对鸡粪中有机氮分解和NH₄⁺-N的产生^[16]。后期开始pH降低,可能是氨挥发使堆肥中铵浓度降低以及硝化反应强度等提

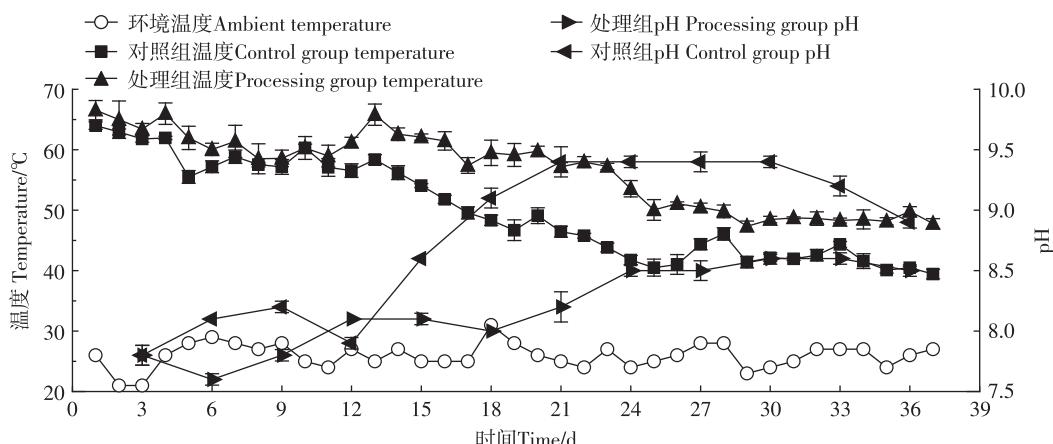


图2 堆肥过程中温度和pH的变化

Figure 2 Changes in temperature and pH during composting

高所致^[17~18]。加入麦秸秆后的pH明显低于对照组的pH,说明秸秆作为富碳辅料,促使微生物在利用碳源的同时也固持了较多的氮,有效地降低了堆肥过程中的pH。

2.1.2 堆肥过程中氮含量的变化

堆体物料中总氮、硝态氮和氨态氮含量变化如图3所示。对照组初始总氮含量为3.78%,结束时总氮含量为1.99%,堆肥过程中总氮含量整体呈现下降趋势。前期总氮迅速降低是因为堆肥高温期氨挥发造成的氮素损失较多,中间全氮含量呈现波动性增加的主要原因是浓缩效应^[19~21],即堆肥质量减少的速度比氮素减少的速度更快,导致堆肥过程中总氮百分含量稍有增加。处理组初始总氮含量为2.86%,结束时总氮含量为2.29%,加入麦秸秆后减少了总氮损失量,有利于堆体氮素的保留。

堆肥中无机氮主要以氨态氮形式存在,氨态氮的含量取决于温度、pH和氨化细菌的活性^[22]。两处理组氨态氮含量都呈现前期高,后期逐渐降低的趋势。对照组和处理组第3天的NH₄⁺-N含量分别为5.97 mg·g⁻¹和10.22 mg·g⁻¹。处理组初期NH₄⁺含量较高是由于碳氮比更适合微生物生长,氨化速率高,同时麦秸秆也通过吸附作用保留了更多的氨态氮。随着堆肥温度和pH升高,氨态氮以氨气的形式排出导致其含量逐渐降低。在这个时期pH对氨气排放影响较大,处理组pH从第6天开始就低于对照组,即加入麦秸秆后明显降低了堆肥过程中的氨挥发。随着堆肥温度下降,硝化细菌活性逐渐增强^[23],硝化作用把氨态氮转化为硝态氮。堆体中的硝态氮总体呈现出前期偏低,后期逐渐升高的趋势。由于堆肥前期高温和高pH抑制了硝化细菌的活性,因此硝化作用主要发生在降温期,这与Xu等^[24]的研究结论一致。在高温期后期,由于处理组pH远低于对照组,其硝化细菌作用开始较早,硝态氮在第12天开始显著增加。随着堆肥温度逐渐降低,硝化细菌的生长代谢能力增强,硝态氮含量相应增加^[25]。堆肥结束时处理组硝态氮含量(281.99 mg·kg⁻¹),较对照组(167.11 mg·kg⁻¹)显著提高($P<0.05$)。说明加入麦秸秆之后,堆肥过程虽然温度较高且时间长,但pH较低,硝化作用开始较早,使得氨氮挥发较少,氮素主要以硝酸根的形式保留在堆体中,有效地减少了堆肥过程中氮素的损失。

2.1.3 堆肥过程氮素转化与损失

堆肥发酵过程总是伴随着微生物对氮素的转化和利用。如表2所示,对照组和处理组总氮损失情况

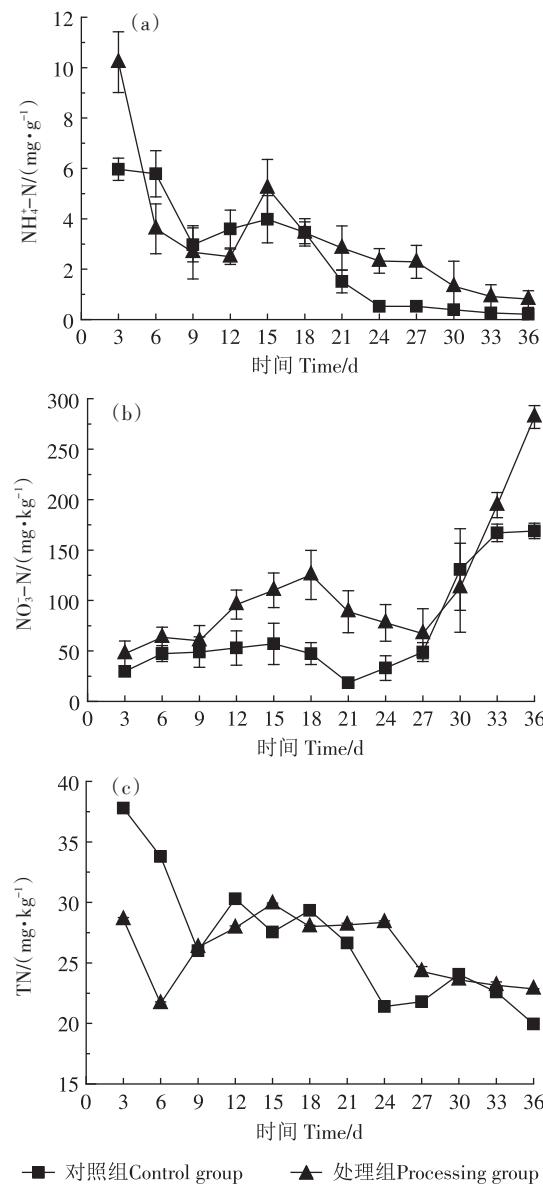


图3 堆肥过程中总氮、氨氮、硝态氮的变化

Figure 3 Changes of total nitrogen, ammonia nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen during composting

呈现出明显的差异性,鸡粪堆肥的氮损失率达到64.33%,处理组的氮损失率达到了38.81%,较对照组明显降低了39.67%。说明加入麦秸秆能显著降低堆肥过程中的氮素损失,相较对照组而言,在C/N为15时,微生物能够更好地利用氮元素,将其固定在微生物体内实现了生物固持氮素的目的。

2.2 堆肥过程细菌群落的变化

2.2.1 细菌群落的Alpha多样性

鸡粪堆肥对照组第1~14天为高温期,第14~36天为降温期。处理组第1~23天为高温期,第23~36天为降温期。取高温期和降温期的共14个堆肥样品

表2 堆肥过程氮损失情况

Table 2 Nitrogen loss in composting process

组别 Group	初始时总氮量 TN content initially/kg	结束时总氮量 TN content at the end/kg	氮损失量 Amount of nitrogen lost/kg	氨挥发量 Ammonia volatilization/g	总氮损失率 Total nitrogen loss rate/%
对照 Control group	3.56±0.03a	1.27±<0.01b	2.29±0.02a	164.28±0.50a	64.33±0.01a
处理 Processing group	3.89±<0.01a	2.38±0.01a	1.51±<0.01b	94.60±0.67b	38.81±<0.01b

注:同一列不同字母代表同一指标在0.05水平上差异显著。

Note: Different letters in the same column represent significant differences in the same indicator at the 0.05 level.

进行高通量测序,细菌的Alpha多样性指数如表3所示。Chao1和Ace指数表示细菌群落丰富度,Shannon指数表示细菌群落多样性^[26]。表3表明前6 d处理组细菌群落丰富度明显大于对照组,其后则小于对照组,处理组的细菌群落多样性明显小于对照组。可见加入麦秸秆后,降低了细菌群落的多样性以及后期的物种丰富度。这是因为加入秸秆调节C/N,还可进一步调节通气情况,在堆肥初期使得细菌群落较丰富,多样性稍高,到后期随着有机物质的转化细菌群落逐渐趋于稳定。

2.2.2 堆肥过程细菌群落的演替

微生物群落在不同堆肥处理的不同阶段均表现出明显的差异。在门水平上细菌群落结构如图4所

示。优势菌门依次为Firmicutes、Actinobacteria、Proteobacteria和Bacteroidetes,相对丰度之和约占总量的90%以上^[27],均在木质纤维素分解、有机质矿化和碳氮循环中发挥着关键作用。在高温期和降温期,处理组中Firmicutes的相对丰度在38.1%~94.96%之间,明显高于对照组(15.9%~94.7%),Firmicutes是多糖水解和纤维素降解的重要贡献者,说明加入麦秸秆后促进了有机物质的分解。由图2可知,处理组温度明显高于对照,表明Firmicutes的相对丰度和热量释放之间存在耦合^[28]。Actinobacteria对温度和pH适应性强,能分解纤维素、角质素等。对照组中Actinobacteria的相对丰度在4.8%~58.9%之间,明显高于处理组,说明添加麦秸对Actinobacteria有一定的抑制作用。Proteobacteria和Bacteroidetes能够促进丁酸、丙酸、葡萄糖等小分子的降解^[29],Proteobacteria的相对丰度在两个处理中主要出现在降温期,除了处理组第30天的样本显著较高,其余样本中相对丰度较低且趋于稳定。Bacteroidetes在降温腐熟期阶段高于高温阶段,证实其缺乏对高温的抵抗力^[30]。可见添加麦秸秆对堆肥过程Firmicutes和Actinobacteria的影响较为显著。

两个堆肥处理不同阶段在属水平上细菌群落的Heatmap图如图5所示。根据样本的层次聚类,主要形成3个子簇。处理组降温期样本(D18_T2、D24_T2、D30_T2)单独形成子簇I,在左侧;处理组高温期样本和对照组第3天样本(D3_T1、D3_T2、D6_T2、D12_T2)形成子簇II,在最右侧;对照组鸡粪堆肥高温期样本形成子簇III,在中间;对照组第6天的细菌样本单独一支,与其余样本都不相似。加入麦秸后Firmicutes相对丰度明显增加的两个属是芽孢杆菌属(*Bacillus*)、葡萄球菌属(*Staphylococcus*)。其中*Bacillus*在处理组中的相对丰度为70.99%,显著高于对照(29.3%)。*Bacillus*可以降解淀粉和蛋白质,且具有硝化、反硝化及固氮等与氮素转化相关的功能^[31~33],该菌属可以通过内生孢子耐80℃高温^[34~35],故

表3 堆肥过程中微生物群落丰富度与多样性指数

Table 3 Microbial community richness and diversity index during composting

堆肥阶段 Composting stage	样本名称 Sample name					覆盖率 Coverage
		Sobs	Shannon	Ace	Chao1	
高温期 High temperature period	D3_T1	172	3.100	191.089	189.182	0.999
	D6_T1	145	2.678	180.788	174.526	0.999
	D12_T1	170	1.874	218.534	210.552	0.999
降温期 Cooling period	D18_T1	306	3.480	348.665	350.452	0.999
	D24_T1	209	2.862	259.785	254.042	0.999
	D30_T1	348	3.618	389.729	400.286	0.998
高温期 High temperature period	D36_T1	338	3.445	396.318	413.469	0.998
	D3_T2	217	2.180	239.192	239.000	0.999
	D6_T2	176	2.965	200.522	200.800	0.999
降温期 Cooling period	D12_T2	155	1.503	197.878	194.000	0.999
	D18_T2	105	1.063	116.952	113.500	1.000
	D24_T2	128	2.326	164.508	165.400	0.999
冷却期 Cooling period	D30_T2	155	3.138	176.409	172.550	0.999
	D36_T2	193	3.260	216.003	224.071	0.999

注:D3, 6, 12等为第几天的样本,T1和T2分别表示对照组和处理组的样本,下同。

Note: D3, 6, 12, etc. are the samples of the first day, and T1 and T2 indicate the samples of the control group and the treatment group, respectively, the same below.

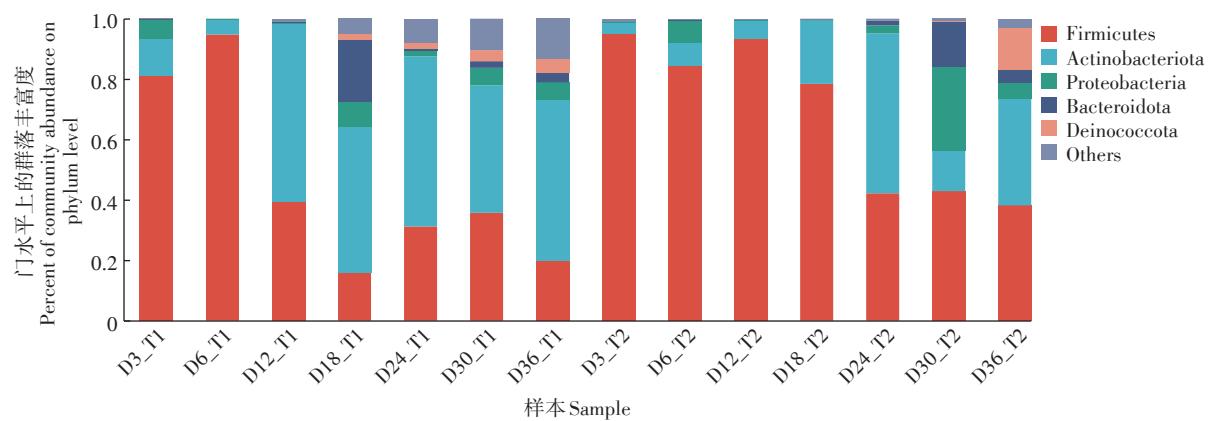


图4 堆肥过程细菌在门水平的群落组成

Figure 4 Community composition of bacteria at the phylum level during the composting process

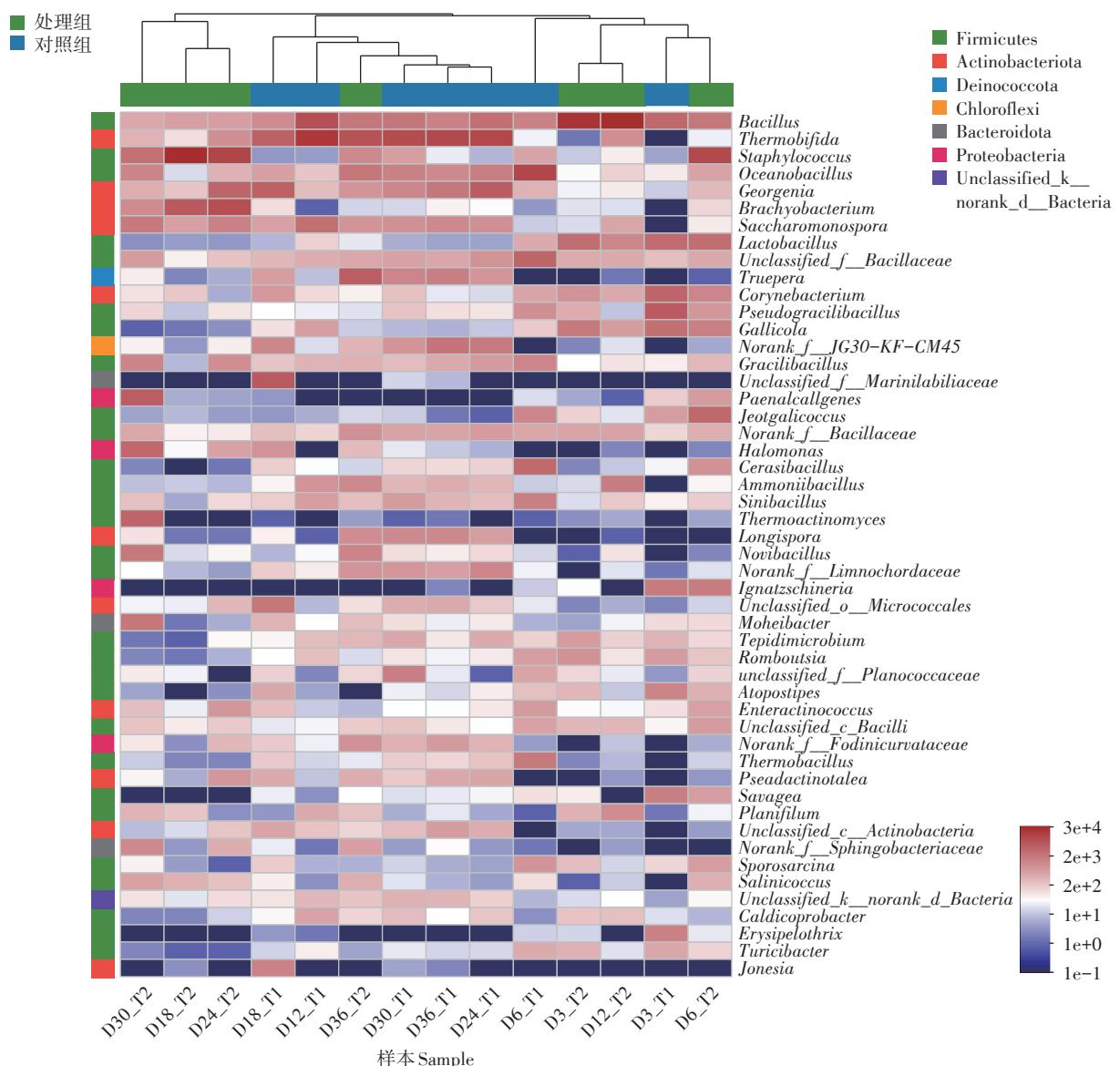


图5 堆肥过程中属水平上群落Heatmap图

Figure 5 Heatmap diagram of genus community at the genus level during the composting process

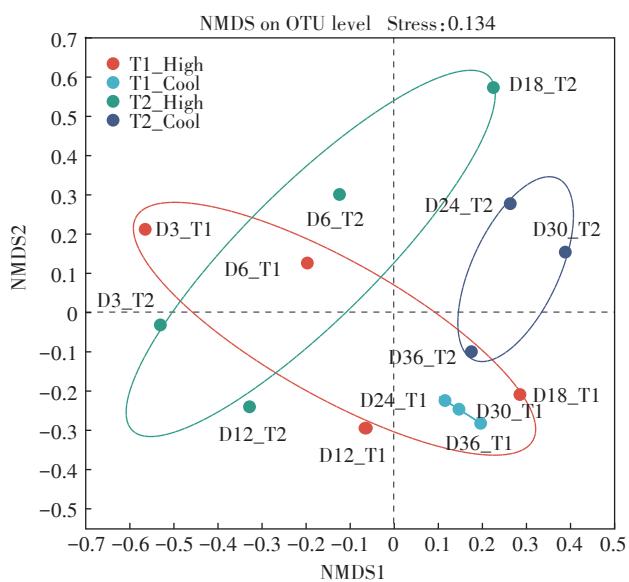
该菌属主要集中在加入麦秸处理后的高温期,在这一时期减少了堆肥过程中的氮损失,可能和该菌属有直接关系。*Staphylococcus* 和短状杆菌属(*Brachybacterium*)均为具有硝化功能的细菌,主要出现在处理组的降温期,其相对丰度较对照分别提高了 96.08% 和 96.39%,促进了硝化作用的发生,使麦秸中的氮素主要以 NO_3^- -N 的形式保留在堆体中,也实现了保存更多氮素的目的。

2.2.3 微生物群落的 Beta 多样性分析

采用无度量多维标定法(NMDS)分析了不同堆肥样本间细菌群落的差异,胁迫系数(Stress)可以用来分析结果的优劣,Stress 小于 0.2 表明样品间的差异程度较明显^[36]。如图 6 所示,Stress 为 0.134,说明样本间的差异明显。两处理组之间的差异性显著,加入麦秸后导致堆肥群落组成变化较大。同处理组的不同时期样本间也相距较远,且越趋于堆肥后期群落差异越大,尤其是高温期和降温期在不同象限,说明温度是细菌群落变化的重要驱动因素。堆肥高温期群落结构差异较大,降温期群落结构相对稳定,麦秸的添加明显改变了堆肥样本中的群落结构。

2.2.4 微生物群落 LEfSe 多级物种差异分析

氮素转化对堆肥过程和堆肥质量至关重要,为探



D3, 6, 12 等为第几天的样本,T1 和 T2 分别表示对照组和处理组的样本,High 和 Cool 分别表示高温期和降温期。

D3, 6, 12, etc. are the samples of the first day, T1 and T2 represent the samples of the control group and the treatment group, respectively, and High and Cool indicate the high temperature period and the cooling period, respectively.

图 6 样本比较 NMDS 分析

Figure 6 Sample comparison NMDS analysis

究不同处理间的差别,了解堆肥过程中氮素转化差异,利用 LEfSe 多级物种差异判别分析了细菌群落,其结果如图 7 所示。与对照相比,添加麦秸的处理富集了具有硝化功能的 o__*Staphylococcales* (LDA=4.96)、f__*Staphylococcaceae* (LDA=4.96)、g__*Staphylococcus* (LDA=4.92)、g__*Salinicoccus* (LDA=3.43) 和固氮功能的糖多孢菌(g__*Saccharopolyspora*) (LDA=3.21),其相对丰度比对照分别增加了 88.45%、88.45%、96.08%、79.20%、6.67%。具有硝化功能的细菌丰度的增加促进了 NH_4^+ -N 的转化,使堆体中的氮素以硝态氮的形式保留在堆体。添加麦秸后富集的具有硝化功能和固氮功能的细菌促进氮素转化进程减少了氨气排放,增加了堆体中硝态氮含量,对保留氮素有一定作用。Liu 等^[37]的研究也证明堆肥中的添加剂可以影响微生物群落结构和氮转化相关功能基因的丰度,与本研究结果相似。尽管有研究证明堆肥过程中反硝化作用的存在会导致氮损失^[38],但在好氧堆肥过程中主要以好氧环境为主,尤其是在堆肥的中后期,堆肥通气条件变得更好,因而更利于硝化反应的进行和硝态氮的保留。

2.2.5 微生物群落结构与环境因子的相关性

选择相对丰度前 30 的细菌属,进一步探讨堆肥过程中微生物群落结构与环境因子(温度、pH、总氮、氨氮、氨气、硝态氮)的相关性,作 Spearman 相关热图,如图 8 所示。*Jeotgalicoccus*、*Paenacaligenes*、*Gallibacillus*、*Lactobacillus*、*Corynebacterium* 与氨态氮、氨气和温度呈显著正相关关系 ($P<0.05$),与 pH 呈负相关关系 ($P<0.05$)。这是由于氨化细菌将有机氮转化为氨氮主要在高温环境下,而 pH 升高又促进了氨态氮的挥发,使其相对含量降低。*Staphylococcus*、*Truepera*、*Longispora*、*Novibacillus* 与硝态氮呈显著正相关关系 ($P<0.05$),与总氮和氨态氮呈显著负相关关系。与对照组相比,加入麦秸后其相对丰度分别增加了 96.08%、8.27%、4.01%、81.27%,进一步说明加入麦秸秆后提高了具有硝化功能的细菌的丰度,将堆体中的氨氮分解为硝态氮,储存在堆体内有利于氮素的保留。由于氮素的转化导致了堆肥过程中微生物群落结构的变化,说明氮素是控制细菌群落演替的重要因素,这与 Yin 等^[23]研究的氮素对堆肥过程中微生物群落变化的重要影响一致。

3 结论

(1) 鸡粪堆肥处理高温期持续时间均大于 7 d, 满

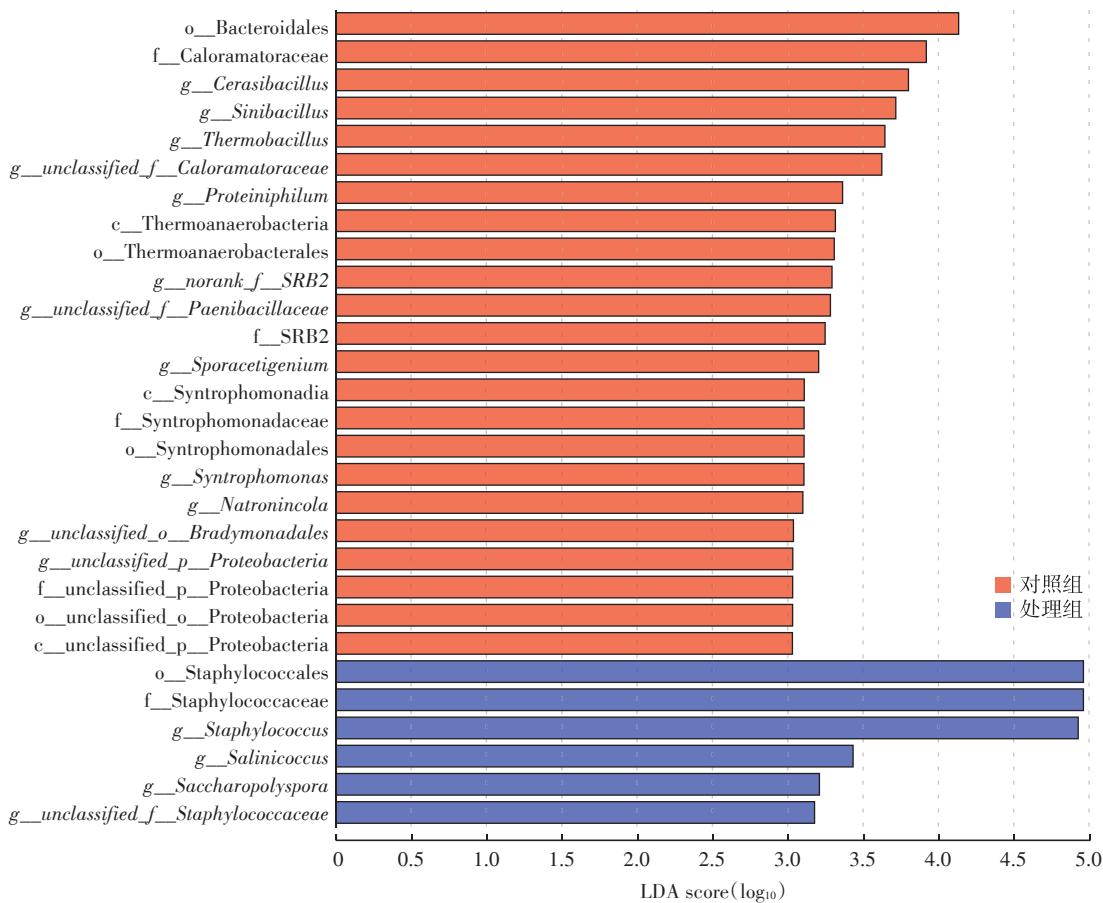


图7 不同处理的 LEfSe 细菌群落差异分析

Figure 7 Analysis of LEfSe bacterial community differences under different treatments

足了无害化要求。对照组堆肥温度最高为 64.1 ℃, 高温持续时间为 14 d, 加入麦秸秆后堆肥温度最高为 66.5 ℃, 高温期持续的时间达到 23 d, 且相较对照组 pH 显著降低。

(2)加入麦秸秆后氮损失率较对照降低了 39.67%。至堆肥结束, 对照组硝态氮含量为 167.11 mg·kg⁻¹, 处理组硝态氮含量为 281.99 mg·kg⁻¹。加入麦秸后氨气排放减少, 有 0.84% 的氮素主要以硝酸根的形式保留在了堆体内, 比对照组提高了 0.21%, 有效地减少了堆肥过程中氮素损失。

(3)和对照相比, 秸秆调控使微生物群落更加复杂和稳定, 添加麦秸秆的处理富集了具有硝化功能的 *o_Staphylococcales*、*o_Brachybacterium*、*f_Staphylococcaceae*、*g_Staphylococcus*、*g_Salinicoccus*, 其相对丰度比对照分别增加了 88.45%、96.39%、88.45%、96.08%、79.20%, 有利于堆体氮素的保留。

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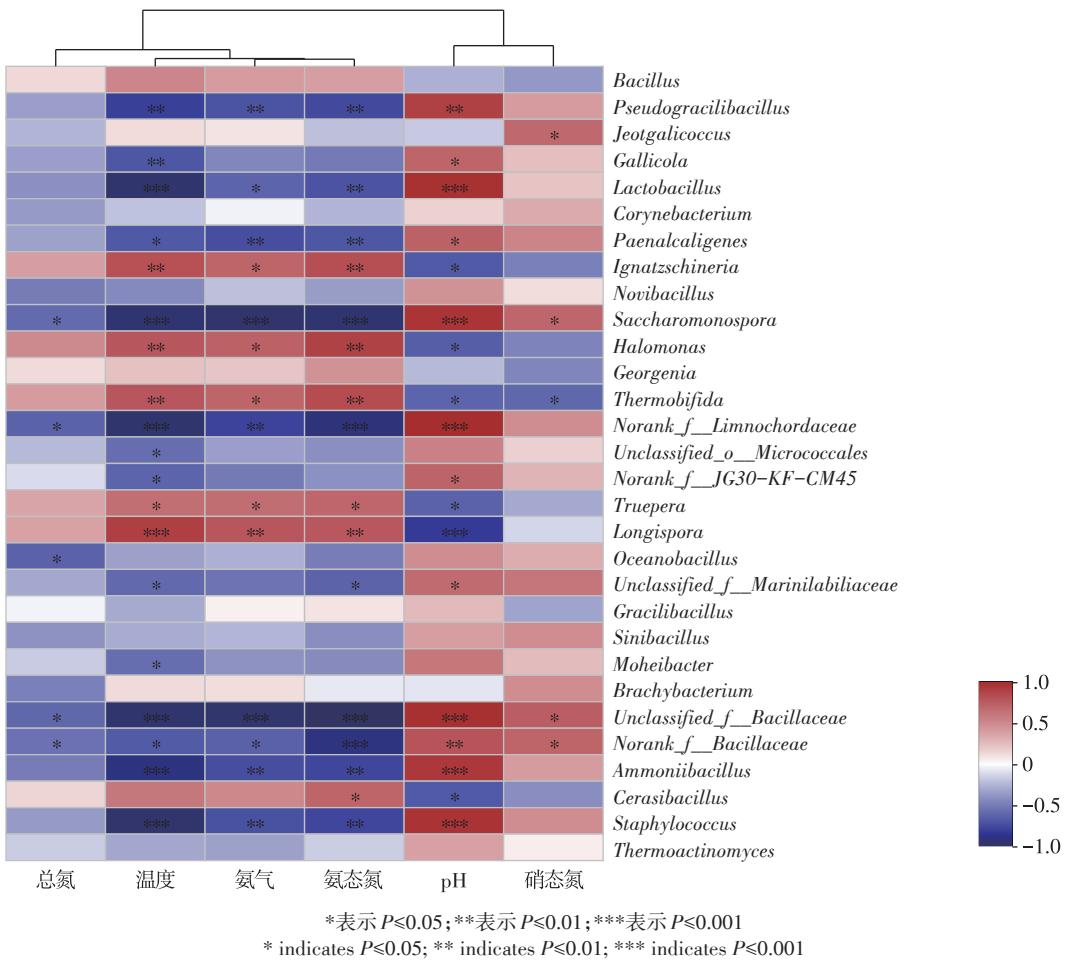


图8 spearman 相关热图

Figure 8 Spearman related heat map

- tio on chemical and microbial composition during long term composting of straw[J]. *Microbial Ecology*, 2001, 41(3): 272–280.
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