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凹凸棒土添加对结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥腐殖化过程的影响

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摘要:为明确凹凸棒土的添加对结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥腐殖化的促进效果,以结球甘蓝废弃物和玉米秸秆为原料,分别添加质量分数为0(CK)、2.5%(T1)、5%(T2)、7.5%(T3)的凹凸棒土进行好氧堆肥,探究不同添加量的凹凸棒土对基本理化性质、有机质组分、腐殖化的影响,并结合相关性分析和结构方程模型探讨其影响腐殖化过程的途径。结果显示,凹凸棒土的添加使堆肥高温期延长了1~3 d。与CK相比,T2和T3处理的种子发芽指数分别提高了27.97%和42.06%,有机质降解率分别提高了1.67%和6.92%,腐熟状况更好。此外,与初始状态相比,堆肥结束时CK、T1、T2和T3处理的富里酸(FA)含量分别下降39.88%、42.92%、47.28%和47.68%;胡敏酸(HA)含量分别上升89.08%、129.78%、135.83%和162.50%,使得堆体芳香度增加。相关分析和结构方程表明,凹凸棒土的加入使水溶性有机碳(DOC)与腐殖质组分、前驱体的相关性发生正负转变,显示其通过影响DOC来促进HA的合成,同时还增多了显著影响HA形成的路径,促使氨基酸、还原糖和FA向HA转化,从而提高腐殖化程度。研究表明,凹凸棒土添加量为7.5%时可明显促进结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥腐熟,有效活跃前驱体,并提高腐殖质的芳香性和腐殖化程度。

关键词:好氧堆肥;腐殖化;结球甘蓝废弃物;凹凸棒土;水溶性有机碳

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Effects of attapulgite on the humification of cabbage waste composting

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Abstract: This study aimed to elucidate that the addition of attapulgite promotes the humification of cabbage waste compost. Cabbage waste and corn straw were used as raw materials in this study, and attapulgite with mass fractions of 0(CK), 2.5%(T1), 5%(T2), and 7.5%(T3) were added to the raw materials for aerobic composting to investigate the effects on their basic physicochemical properties, organic matter components, and humification. Correlation analysis and structural equation model (SEM) were used to explore the mechanism behind the humification process. The results showed that the high temperature period of the compost was prolonged by 1–3 days with the addition of attapulgite. Seed germination index increased by 27.97% and 42.06% with better maturity and organic matter degradation rate increased by 1.67% and 6.92% in the T2 and T3 treatments, respectively, compared with CK. In addition, compared with that in the initial

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state, the content of fulvic acid (FA) in CK, T1, T2, and T3 decreased by 39.88%, 42.92%, 47.28%, and 47.68%, respectively, at the end of composting. However, the content of humic acid (HA) increased by 89.08%, 129.78%, 135.83%, and 162.50%, respectively, at the end of composting, which increased the aromaticity of the pile. The results of correlation analysis and SEM demonstrated that the addition of attapulgite caused a positive and negative shift in the correlation between dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and humic fractions and precursors, indicating that it promoted the synthesis of HA by affecting DOC. Simultaneously, it also increased the pathways that significantly affected the formation of HA, promoting the conversion of amino acid, reducing sugar, and FA to HA, thus enhancing the degree of humification. This study demonstrated that the addition of attapulgite at 7.5% can significantly promote the composting of cabbage waste, effectively activate precursors, and improve the aromaticity and humification of humus.

Keywords: aerobic composting; humification; cabbage waste; attapulgite; dissolved organic carbon

蔬菜是我国居民的主要膳食材料之一,2021年其播种面积高达2 198.6万 hm^2 ,仅次于粮食^[1];与此同时,我国每年蔬菜产业所产生的废物也达到其总产的40%~50%^[2],其中约60%未经任何处理就被丢弃^[3],而蔬菜废物中含有较高的水分、营养物质和病原体,直接施于土壤会极大增加土壤和农产品的环境风险^[4-6]。目前通过好氧堆肥来降低蔬菜废物环境风险是具有良好应用前景的资源化利用方式^[7-8]。但由于蔬菜废物含水率高、易腐烂、微生物活性小且木质纤维素难以降解,使其堆肥腐熟效果较差^[9],因此为了促进蔬菜废物堆肥中有机质分解,加快堆肥腐熟,常在堆肥中添加微生物菌剂、起爆剂、疏松剂等调理剂^[7,10-11]。

好氧堆肥是一个有机物降解和腐殖化的微生物过程^[12],随着堆肥的进行,有机质在微生物的作用下逐渐转化为腐殖类物质,其中大分子的胡敏酸因具有难降解的芳香结构而更为稳定^[13]。腐殖质作为堆肥的重要副产品,是表征堆肥稳定和腐熟的关键指标^[14]。腐殖质不仅可以促进植物生长、修复污染土壤,还有利于提高土壤肥力^[15-16],因此增强堆肥腐殖化程度对于提高堆肥产品质量至关重要。近年来,黏土矿物因分布广泛、价格低廉,且具有较高的比表面积、孔隙度和优异的吸附特性而作为添加剂应用于堆肥^[17-18]。添加黏土矿物是促进堆肥腐殖化的有效方法,Wang等^[12]发现,麦饭石的加入在促进有机碳和木质素降解的同时显著提高了堆肥的腐殖化程度。Meng等^[19]指出在牛粪堆肥中添加伊/蒙黏土可以刺激堆肥中微生物的活性,从而促进木质纤维素的降解和腐殖质化过程。Pan等^[20]发现经过热处理后的伊利石和蒙脱石有效调整了鸡粪中腐殖质的形成过程。目前已有研究表明,凹凸棒土的加入可以加速动物粪便中有机质的降解,促进堆肥腐殖化^[21-22]。然而,在蔬菜废物堆肥中添加凹凸棒土的研究相对较少,且凹凸

棒土对腐殖化过程的影响机制也尚不清楚。

因此,本文以结球甘蓝废弃物为堆肥主料,凹凸棒土为添加剂,探讨不同添加量的凹凸棒土对堆肥基本理化性质、有机质组分以及腐殖化的影响,并结合相关性分析和结构方程模型,探究凹凸棒土影响腐殖化过程的途径,从而为蔬菜废物资源化和凹凸棒土在堆肥中的应用提供科学参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 堆肥材料

蔬菜废物取自结球甘蓝(*Brassica oleracea* L.var. *capitata* L.),取于重庆市某蔬菜基地;玉米秸秆购于江苏连云港苏锐秸秆加工有限公司,凹凸棒土购于河北泓耀矿产品加工有限公司(SiO_2 : 53.6%, Fe_2O_3 : 1.86%, Al_2O_3 : 14.33%, 粒径0.048 mm),微生物菌剂由西南大学资源环境学院微生物实验室代为培养,以米糠为载体将功能性微生物按照比例复合配置(高温纤维分解菌:解淀粉芽孢杆菌:除臭细菌=1:1:1),菌剂的有效活菌数 $\geq 10^{10}$ CFU $\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。因结球甘蓝废弃物含水率过高(>90%),故采用晾晒脱水,使用前粉碎至2~3 cm,堆肥原料的基本理化性质如表1所示。

1.2 试验设计

将结球甘蓝废弃物与玉米秸秆按照比例3:1(以干质量计)均匀混合,混合后物料C/N比约为22;为保证较好的堆肥腐熟度^[2,9],按干物料总质量的5%^[23-24]添加微生物菌剂接种量,并用纯水调节含水率为62%左右,充分混匀后进行好氧堆肥,每个堆体总质量为33 kg。以不添加凹凸棒土的处理作对照,记为CK;添加质量分数为2.5%、5%、7.5%(以干质量计)凹凸棒土的处理作试验组,记为T1、T2、T3,所有处理皆设置3个重复。

堆肥装置为110 L的泡沫容器,长×宽×高为615 mm×390 mm×460 mm,结构如图1所示。空气从底部

表1 堆肥原料的基本理化性质

Table 1 Basic physicochemical properties of composting materials

原料 Material	pH ^a	含水率 ^a Moisture content/%	总碳 ^b Total carbon/%	总氮 ^b Total nitrogen/%	碳氮比 ^b C/N ratio
结球甘蓝废弃物 Cabbage waste	3.99±0.02	93.86±0.08	40.3±0.18	2.31±0.01	17.40±0.05
玉米秸秆 Maize straw	7.11±0.01	6.67±0.16	41.68±0.72	1.01±0.01	41.59±0.66
凹凸棒土 Attapulgite	7.91±0.05	4.19±0.10	1.03±0.16	0.05±0.01	—

注:^a基于湿基,^b基于干基。
Note:^a is based on the wet weight, ^b is based on the dry weight.

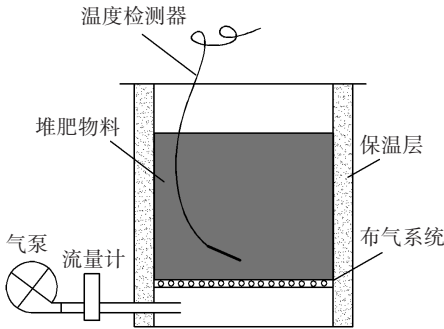


图1 好氧堆肥装置示意图

Figure 1 Schematic diagram of the aerobic fermentation reactor

曝气管泵入,经孔径为0.5 mm的铁网平均气流,采用持续性通风^[25],通风量为0.1 L·kg⁻¹·min⁻¹。整个堆肥周期为45 d,每日8:00、14:00、20:00记录堆体和环境平均温度。每周人工翻堆1次,在第1、4、7、14、21、30、45天采集堆肥样品,多点取样混合后,采用四分法分取样品500 g左右,并分为两部分:一部分作为鲜样,存放在4℃冰箱中,用于测定基本理化性质;另一部分作为干样,冷冻干燥后粉碎,用于测定有机质、腐殖质及其组分。

1.3 样品测定与方法

采用探针式电子温度计对堆体进行测温。采用烘干法(105℃,8 h)测定含水率。鲜样按照1:10(m/V)的固液比用去离子水浸提,并在200 r·min⁻¹条件下振荡2 h,离心过滤后的滤液用电导率仪(Mettler Toledo,瑞士)和pH计(Sartorius,德国)测定电导率(EC)和pH。取上述滤液10 mL于垫有滤纸的9 cm培养皿中,滤纸上均匀放置10粒颗粒饱满、均匀一致的小白菜(*Brassica chinensis* L.)种子,放入25℃的恒温培养箱中避光培养72 h^[26],统计发芽率和测定根长,得到种子发芽指数(GI):

$$GI = \frac{(\text{堆肥浸提液培养种子发芽数} \times \text{发芽种子根长})}{(\text{去离子水培养种子发芽数} \times \text{发芽种子根长})} \times 100\%$$

总氮(TN)测定采用凯氏定氮法,有机质测定采

用高温外热重铬酸钾氧化法,除以系数1.724得总有机碳(TOC)(C/N=TOC/TN)。溶解性有机碳用TOC仪(TOC-L,日本岛津)测定。SUVA₂₅₄和SUVA₂₈₀(水溶性有机碳在波长254 nm和280 nm处的比紫外吸光度)的计算基于以下公式^[27],为了确保样品之间的可比性,测定前将各样品TOC浓度调整一致^[28]。

$$SUVA_{254} = \frac{ABS_{254} \times 100}{TOC}$$

$$SUVA_{280} = \frac{ABS_{280} \times 100}{TOC}$$

式中:ABS₂₅₄和ABS₂₈₀是指水溶性有机碳在波长254 nm和280 nm处的吸光度。

多酚采用福林-酚比色法测定。还原糖采用3,5-二硝基水杨酸比色法测定。氨基酸采用茚三酮显色法测定。腐殖质含量及组分的测定采用国际腐殖酸协会(IHSS)的焦磷酸钠+氢氧化钠碱提取法^[29]。腐殖化指数和聚合度计算公式如下^[20]:

$$\text{腐殖化指数(HI)} = \frac{C_{HA}}{TOC} \times 100$$

$$\text{聚合度(DP)} = \frac{C_{HA}}{C_{FA}}$$

式中:C_{HA}为胡敏酸含量,g·kg⁻¹;TOC为总有机碳含量,g·kg⁻¹;C_{FA}为富里酸含量,g·kg⁻¹。

1.4 数据分析

采用Excel 2019统计整理数据,Origin 2021制图,使用SPSS 22.0中的单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA)进行显著性检验,采用Amos 24.0构建结构方程模型,并用Powerpoint 2019绘制转化关系图。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 凹凸棒土对堆肥理化性质的影响

各个处理都经历了升温、高温和降温三个阶段(图2a),并在堆肥开始后的第2~3天进入高温期(>50℃),CK、T1、T2和T3处理在高温期分别持续了12、14、13 d和15 d,最高温度分别为63.7、62.8、63.7℃和64.5℃,均满足标准卫生要求^[30]。从第43天开始,所有处理自然冷却至室温,直至堆肥结束。结果表明凹凸棒土的添加延长了堆肥的高温期。这可能是由于黏土矿物较高的比表面积和孔隙度提供了适宜的微生物环境,使微生物能够持续地分解有机

物,从而产生更多的热量^[31]。各处理处于高温期时,物料水分迅速蒸发,堆体含水率下降幅度达到最大,后期各处理含水率缓慢下降到20%左右(图2b)。随着堆肥的进行,C/N值逐渐降低(图2c),说明各处理有机质矿化的速度均快于氮损失的速度。堆肥结束时,各处理C/N值在13左右,差异不显著。

堆肥初期,堆体pH值呈现出酸性(图2d),所有处理的pH值变化趋势皆为先降低再升高。这可能是由于堆肥初期有机物分解出大量的小分子有机酸导致pH值降低;而随着有机酸的转化和有机氮的氨化^[32-33],pH值逐步升高至中性。堆肥结束时CK、T1、T2和T3处理的pH值分别为6.92、6.81、7.12和7.07,各处理间没有显著差异。在整个发酵过程中,EC值

先增加再减小(图2e)。这是因为高温期结球甘蓝废弃物在众多微生物的作用下分解产生大量可溶性铵盐、磷酸盐等物质^[34]。随后,微生物对分解出的盐类物质进行利用,导致堆肥的EC值迅速下降,各处理堆肥结束时EC值都小于4 mS·cm⁻¹,均符合无公害堆肥处理标准^[35]。通常,当GI>50%时,认为堆肥样品达到了无毒的要求,堆肥已经基本腐熟;当GI>80%时,就认为堆肥对植物完全没有毒性^[36]。各处理的GI变化趋势基本相同(图2f),GI值最终都达到50%以上,即CK(52.78%)、T1(51.59%)、T2(80.75%)、T3(94.84%),均满足腐熟要求。由此可以看出,与CK、T1处理相比,T2、T3处理更能显著促进蔬菜废弃物堆肥腐熟和稳定化($P<0.05$)。

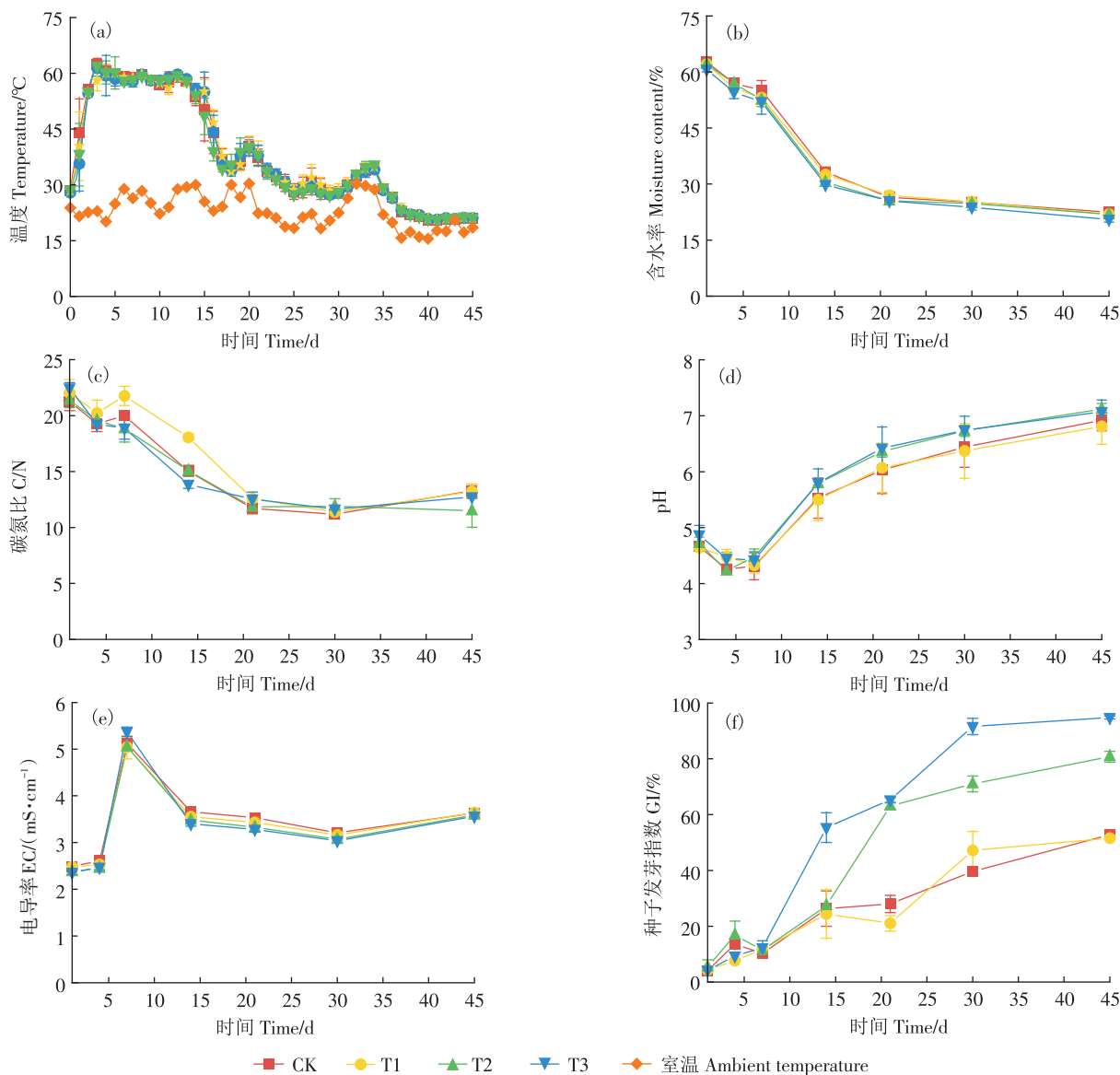


图2 堆肥过程中基本理化性质的变化

Figure 2 Changes of basic physicochemical properties during composting

2.2 凹凸棒土对堆肥有机质组分的影响

研究发现(图3a), T2、T3处理有机质含量的初始水平显著低于CK、T1处理($P<0.05$), 这是因为凹凸棒土作为一种黏土矿物, 有机质含量可以忽略不计, 当其用量增加到一定程度时会对堆体产生稀释作用^[37]。随着堆肥的进行, 有机物逐渐被微生物分解和矿化, 含量减少。试验结束时, 有机质含量以T1($611.84 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)为最高, 其次为CK($602.14 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)、T2($533.98 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)、T3($513.92 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)。CK、T1、T2、T3有机质降解率分别为: 7.41%、6.23%、9.08%、14.33%。这一结果表明T2、T3处理与CK、T1处理相比更能显著促进有机物的降解($P<0.05$), 且其降解程度随着凹凸棒土添加量的增加而提高, 这与Wang等^[12]研究黏土矿物麦饭石对猪粪堆肥质量的改善中得到的结果一致。一方面, 凹凸棒土的添加增加了堆肥基质的孔隙度, 能够为微生物分解有机物提供充足的氧气^[38]。另一方面, 凹凸棒土还能提供营养物质促进微生物新陈代谢, 从而提高有机质的降解率^[39-40]。在整个发酵过程中, 各处理DOC含量都呈上升趋势(图3b)。堆肥结束时, CK、T1、T2、T3的DOC含量分别为76.38、76.30、68.45、62.99 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 表明了堆肥中添加凹凸棒土能够有效抑制有机物的矿化, 并且随着其添加量的增加, 抑制效果也更加明显。相似的是, Zhang等^[22]发现矿物和生物炭的加入能够在促进腐殖化的同时有效抑制有机物矿化。

在堆肥的过程中, 有机物经微生物分解后会产生还原糖、多糖、氨基酸、羧基、多酚等小分子有机组分, 其中多酚(PP)、氨基酸(AA)和还原糖(RS)是木质素/酚蛋白理论和美拉德反应中影响腐殖质生成的关键前体^[41-42]。RS含量在堆肥前期迅速下降(图3c), 前7 d T2和T3处理的RS消耗速率分别为58.43%和59.24%, 皆显著高于CK(47.25%) ($P<0.05$), 这说明与CK相比, T2和T3处理更能促使微生物在高温期迅速消耗RS, 同时还可能会促进其通过美拉德反应生成腐殖质。直至堆肥结束, CK、T1、T2、T3的RS含量分别为23.65、23.76、17.28、13.85 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 即T3处理能更好地利用RS。由图3d和图3e可知, 氨基酸(AA)含量和多酚(PP)含量皆呈波动变化趋势, 这与微生物活动引起的AA和PP形成与利用之间的微观动态平衡有关^[43]。一方面, 腐殖化过程需要消耗前体物; 另一方面, 一些活性高且分子量小的不稳定腐殖质又会矿化形成前体物^[44]。堆肥结束时, CK、T1、T2和T3处理的AA浓度为101.75、101.46、74.56 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和

90.94 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 与初始状态相比分别下降了21.48%、23.87%、38.08%和27.00%, 这一结果证实了T2处理组能更好地利用AA。上述结果证明了在堆肥中添加凹凸棒土能够增强对RS和AA的利用, 并且可能会促进其聚合形成腐殖质。堆肥进入高温期后PP含量快速升高, 这可能与结球甘蓝废弃物的分解有关, 因为多酚类是植物次生代谢产物的主要类别, 在植物组织中广泛且大量存在^[45]; 发酵结束时CK、T1、T2和T3处理的PP含量分别为0.60、0.67、0.56 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 和0.49 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$, 各处理间没有显著差异。

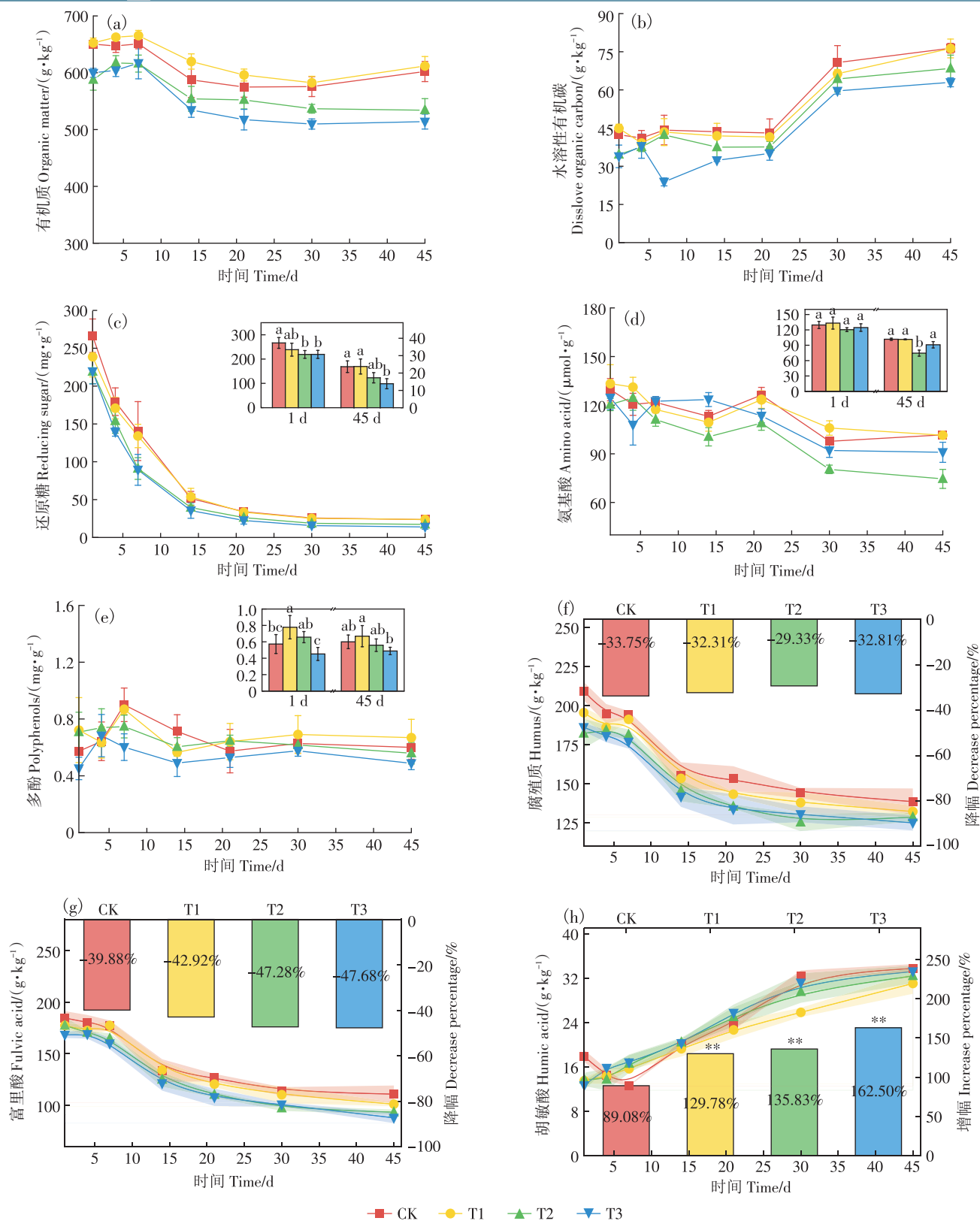
2.3 凹凸棒土对堆肥腐殖化的影响

2.3.1 腐殖质组分含量的变化

随着发酵过程的进行, 各处理腐殖质(HS)含量呈下降趋势(图3f), 这主要是由于初始状态时腐殖质中有较高含量的富里酸, 而富里酸属于腐殖质的简单活性成分, 更容易被微生物消耗或转化为更复杂的腐殖质成分(即胡敏酸)^[15]。这与Chen等^[46]研究Fenton类工艺对堆肥腐殖化影响中的结果一致, 同时也证明了结球甘蓝废弃物中腐殖质的性质是不稳定的。发酵结束时CK、T1、T2、T3的HS含量降幅分别为33.75%、32.31%、29.33%、32.81%, 各处理间差异不显著。FA含量在前14 d迅速下降(图3g), 与HS变化趋势一致, 随后保持匀速下降, 直至堆肥结束。CK、T1、T2和T3处理的FA由184.60、177.35、177.35 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和168.27 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 下降至110.98、101.24、93.50 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和88.04 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 降幅分别为39.88%、42.92%、47.28%和47.68%。各处理的HA含量在堆肥进入降温期后才开始缓慢升高(图3h), 这说明高温期分解成的小分子有机物更偏向于在腐熟阶段合成HA。堆肥结束时, CK、T1、T2和T3处理的HA由17.85、13.50、13.73 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和12.64 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 上升至33.75、31.02、32.38 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和33.18 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 增幅分别为89.08%、129.78%、135.83%和162.50%, 各处理的HA含量均极显著高于CK($P<0.01$)。由此可以说明, 在堆肥中添加凹凸棒土对小分子FA的降解和大分子HA的合成具有积极效应, 并且其影响程度随着凹凸棒土添加量的提高而增大。

2.3.2 腐殖化程度指标的变化

SUVA₂₅₄和SUVA₂₈₀值越大, DOM芳香族化合物的含量和腐殖化程度越高^[47]。随着发酵过程的进行, SUVA₂₅₄和SUVA₂₈₀值逐渐提高(表2)。堆肥结束时CK、T1、T2、T3处理的SUVA₂₅₄和SUVA₂₈₀值分别为1.73、1.65、1.80、1.78和1.47、1.40、1.52、1.49, 差异不显著。聚合度和腐殖化指数是表征腐殖化程度的两



不同小写字母表示相同时期下处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$), *和**表示与CK处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$) 和极显著 ($P<0.01$)。
Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among treatments during the same period ($P<0.05$), * and ** indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$) and extremely significant difference ($P<0.01$) with CK treatment.

图3 堆肥过程中有机质、水溶性有机碳、腐殖质组分及前驱体含量的变化

Figure 3 Changes of organic matter, dissolve organic carbon, humus components and precursor content during composting

个重要指标^[48]。在堆肥过程中,各组的DP和HI均有所增加。发酵结束时,T2和T3处理的DP和HI值比CK提高了10.22%、8.28%和9.11%、15.22%。这说明与CK和T1处理相比,T2和T3处理腐殖质的腐殖化程度更高,腐殖质结构更复杂。同时,上述几个腐殖化程度指标也解释了在T2和T3处理中,可能有更多的FA转化为HA。这也许是由于黏土矿物凹凸棒土具有较高的比表面积和孔隙度,为微生物提供了适宜的环境,进一步促进大分子物质分解成小分子物质^[17,49]。随后,这些小分子中间物被聚合成分子量更高的分子,从而促进了腐殖质化^[50]。综上所述,凹凸棒土的加入虽没能促进腐殖质的形成,但明显促进了HA的合成,并提升了腐殖质的芳香度和结构的稳定性。

2.4 腐殖质组分与前驱体、理化性质之间的关系

以上腐殖质组分和腐殖化程度的变化证实了添加凹凸棒土可以促进结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥的腐殖化,然而其促进作用机制还不够明确。因此,通过相关性分析和结构方程模型探究了堆肥过程中腐殖质组分与腐殖质前驱体、理化性质之间的关系,研究了凹凸棒土影响结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥腐殖质形成过程可能的途径(图4)。凹凸棒土的加入改变了DOC与腐殖质组分、前驱体之间的关系及其显著性,不添加凹凸棒土时,DOC与HS、FA、AA、RS、PP呈正相关,与HA

呈负相关,其相关性皆不显著。而凹凸棒土的引入使DOC与HA呈正相关,与HS、FA、AA、RS、PP呈负相关,并且增加了它们之间的相关性。这一结果表明凹凸棒土可以通过影响DOC来促进HA的形成,同时还可能促进前驱体、FA向HA转化。其他理化指标与腐殖质组分、前驱体之间的关系相似,唯一不同的是相关性程度。在各处理的堆肥过程中,AA、RS和PP与HA呈负相关关系,表明以上前驱体起促进腐殖化过程的作用,这可能是由于其合成到HA结构中导致的浓度降低^[51]。同时,与CK相比,T1、T2处理促进了前驱体与腐殖质组分的关系,并且其影响程度随着添加量的提高而增大。

研究表明,pH、OM、NH₄⁺-N等环境因素会影响堆肥的腐殖化过程^[16,20]。根据以上相关性分析结果可以得出pH、OM、TN、C/N为各处理显著影响腐殖质组分的环境因素($P<0.05$)。因此选取pH、C/N作为环境因素,前体RS、AA、PP作为驱动因子,拟合结构方程模型。在SEM中,正相关表示两个因素之间的相互促进,负相关表示两者之间的利用或形成关系^[29]。由SEM图可知,不添加凹凸棒土时,仅有pH显著影响HA的形成($P<0.001$),而凹凸棒土的加入不仅使显著影响HA形成的路径增多,还促使了FA向HA转化($P<0.05$)。与CK处理相比,T2、T3处理促进了环境因素对前驱体的影响,同时促进了前驱体合成HA。由图

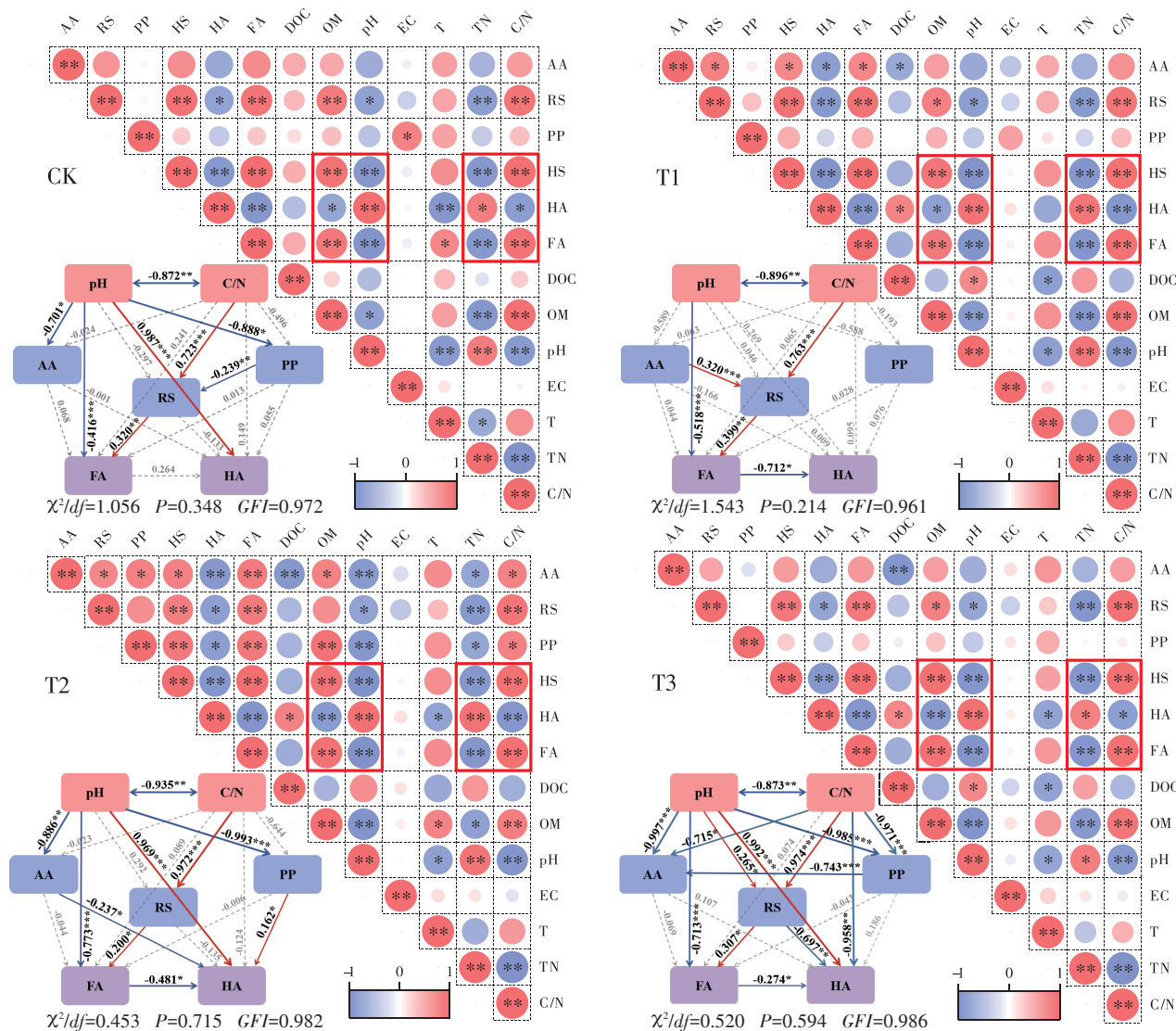
表2 堆肥过程中腐殖化程度指标的变化

Table 2 Changes of humification index during composting

时间 Time/d		1	4	7	14	21	30	45
SUVA ₂₅₄	CK	0.34±0.06b	0.68±0.15a	0.97±0.17b	2.30±0.29ab	2.55±0.27a	1.81±0.22a	1.73±0.16ab
	T1	0.33±0.06b	0.60±0.12a	0.78±0.15b	2.08±0.20b	2.61±0.32a	1.78±0.27a	1.65±0.23b
	T2	0.51±0.33a	0.68±0.06a	1.04±0.14b	2.36±0.39ab	2.71±0.15a	1.83±0.19a	1.80±0.09a
	T3	0.41±0.15ab	0.67±0.17a	1.65±0.17a	2.62±0.01a	2.88±0.23a	1.75±0.11a	1.78±0.15ab
SUVA ₂₈₀	CK	0.32±0.06a	0.58±0.15a	0.84±0.25b	1.87±0.26ab	2.04±0.23a	1.47±0.28a	1.47±0.15a
	T1	0.31±0.06a	0.53±0.11a	0.67±0.17b	1.66±0.22b	2.08±0.25a	1.44±0.25a	1.40±0.21a
	T2	0.47±0.11a	0.58±0.05a	0.86±0.11b	1.88±0.20ab	2.17±0.09a	1.48±0.16a	1.52±0.08a
	T3	0.38±0.15a	0.57±0.18a	1.34±0.10a	2.09±0.07a	2.33±0.14a	1.48±0.06a	1.49±0.12a
DP	CK	9.69±0.86a	8.02±0.89a	9.58±1.14a	16.53±1.73a	20.65±2.14ab	26.81±2.70a	30.52±1.26b
	T1	4.70±0.70c	7.83±0.58a	7.73±1.09a	14.43±1.96a	18.80±1.74b	25.09±2.15a	30.63±1.27b
	T2	8.15±0.32b	8.04±1.12a	10.08±1.29a	16.36±1.27a	22.65±2.12ab	28.71±2.33a	33.64±1.67a
	T3	9.27±0.29a	6.78±1.38a	10.51±1.21a	16.71±1.62a	23.88±2.21a	29.29±2.37a	33.30±1.85a
HI	CK	4.73±0.28a	3.84±0.29a	3.33±0.90a	5.91±0.87a	7.08±1.40a	9.70±1.05ab	9.66±0.20b
	T1	2.32±0.37c	3.51±0.14a	4.05±0.89a	5.35±0.39a	6.55±0.43a	7.64±0.89b	8.74±0.53b
	T2	4.03±0.35b	3.83±0.55a	4.64±0.46a	6.35±0.25a	7.80±0.55a	9.48±0.96ab	10.46±0.42ab
	T3	4.54±0.07ab	3.61±0.62a	4.69±0.37a	6.52±0.26a	8.56±0.77a	10.54±1.01a	11.13±0.22a

注:不同小写字母表示相同时期下处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among treatments during the same period ($P<0.05$).



SEM中实线红色和蓝色箭头分别表示显著的正、负关系,虚线表示不显著的关系。箭头的宽度表示标准化路径系数的强度。

显著性水平为: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$ 。

In the SEM, the red and blue arrows of the solid line indicate a significant positive and negative relationship, respectively, and the dotted line indicates an insignificant relationship. The width of the arrow represents the strength of the normalized path coefficient.

The significant levels are: * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$, *** $P < 0.001$.

图4 堆肥过程中腐殖质组分与前驱体、理化性质之间的关系

Figure 4 Relationship between humus components and precursors, physicochemical properties during composting

4可知,T2处理能更好地利用AA,T3处理能更好地利用RS,进一步证实了其分别优先选择AA和RS合成HA。综上所述,在结球甘蓝废弃物堆肥中添加凹凸棒土可以显著活跃前驱体,促进AA、RS、FA向HA转化,从而提高腐殖质的芳香性和腐殖化程度。

3 结论

(1)凹凸棒土的添加可以延长堆肥的高温期,添加量为5%和7.5%时,种子发芽指数和有机质降解率

显著高于CK,更能够促进堆肥腐熟和稳定化。

(2)凹凸棒土的添加虽没能促进腐殖质的形成,但对小分子富里酸的降解和大分子胡敏酸的合成具有积极效应,使腐殖质的芳香度和结构的稳定性得以提升。

(3)凹凸棒土不仅可以通过影响水溶性有机碳来促进胡敏酸的形成,还会显著活跃前驱体,同时促进氨基酸、还原糖、富里酸向胡敏酸转化,从而提高堆肥腐殖化程度。

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