

海南岛橡胶林土壤真菌群落多样性的季节变化特征 及其驱动因子分析

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摘要:探究海南岛橡胶林土壤真菌群落多样性的季节变化特征及其环境驱动因子,为天然橡胶产业的可持续发展提供科学依据。以海南岛橡胶林旱季和雨季的土壤真菌为研究对象,使用 Illumina MiSeq 高通量测序法,对土壤真菌的 α 、 β 多样性和群落结构组成及与环境因子的关系进行分析。结果表明,1)海南岛橡胶林共检测到真菌 9 门、37 纲、115 目、289 科、818 属,优势菌门依次为子囊菌门(Ascomycota)、担子菌门(Basidiomycota)和接合菌门(Zygomycota);2)橡胶林土壤真菌雨季土壤真菌丰富度和多样性均高于旱季,基于 Bray-Curtis 距离的 PCoA 分析,不同季节土壤真菌群落 β 多样性差异显著(ANOSIM: $R=0.051, P=0.001$),PERMANOVA 分析结果表明,季节变化解释了真菌群落组成差异的 1.7%($R^2=0.017, P=0.001$);3)真菌 α 多样性与 pH($R^2=0.19, P<0.001$)、温度($R^2=0.14, P<0.001$)、全 N(TN: $R^2=0.13, P<0.001$)呈显著正相关。温度、全 N、有机质、降雨量和 pH 分别解释了真菌群落组成的 8.90%、5.42%、4.73%、4.32%、4.29%。橡胶林土壤真菌群落存在显著的旱雨季变化,pH、温度、全 N 是影响土壤真菌群落多样性的主要环境因子。

关键词:橡胶林;真菌群落;多样性;季节变化

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Seasonal Changes and Driving Factors of Soil Fungal Diversity in the Rubber Plantations in Hainan Island

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Abstract: The goals of the study were to investigate the changes of fungal composition and diversity across seasons and the driving factors of the rubber plantations in Hainan Island, the results of this study can provide scientific basis for the sustainable development of natural rubber industry. Using Illumina MiSeq high-throughput sequencing method, this study analyzed the α and β diversity, community structure and the relationship with environmental factors of soil fungi in the rubber plantations in Hainan Island during the dry and rainy seasons. The results showed that 1) Nine phyla, 37 classes, 115 orders, 289 families and 818 genera of fungi were detected in the 130 soil samples. The main dominant fungi phylum across all samples were

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Ascomycota, Basidiomycota and Zygomycota. 2) The α diversity index showed that the soil fungal richness and diversity were higher in rainy season than in dry season. The PcoA analysis based on Bray-Curtis distance showed that there was significant difference in the β -diversity of soil fungal communities in different seasons (ANOSIM: $R=0.051, P=0.001$). The PERMANOVA analysis showed that seasonal changes explained 1.7% of fungal variance ($R^2=0.017, P=0.001$). 3) The results of linear analysis of fungal diversity and environmental factors showed that soil pH ($R^2=0.19, P<0.001$), temperature ($R^2=0.14, P<0.001$) and total nitrogen (TN: $R^2=0.13, P<0.001$) were positively correlated with fungal α diversity. The RDA results showed that temperature, total nitrogen, soil organic matter, precipitation and pH explained 8.90% 5.42%, 4.73%, 4.32%, and 4.29% of the variations in fungal communities, respectively. The soil fungal community had a significantly change between rainy and dry seasons, pH, temperature and total nitrogen were the main driving factors of soil fungal community diversity in rubber plantation.

Key words: rubber plantation; fungal community; diversity; seasonal change

海南岛是中国纬度最低、面积最大的热带地区^[1]。在过去的 20 a 里,橡胶种植园在整个东南亚地区迅速发展^[2]。目前海南岛的橡胶林分布约占总植被面积 1/4^[3]。因此,橡胶林已成为中国热带地区,尤其是海南最重要的植被生态系统^[4]。土壤微生物在全球生态系统的中扮演着重要的角色,维持着多个生态系统过程的速率和稳定性^[5-6]。尽管橡胶种植面积迅速上升,但对土壤微生物群落的影响尚未得到检验^[7]。因此,有必要更好地理解环境因素是如何调节地下群落的动态和结构的。

从局域到全球尺度,微生物的地理分布格局和生态驱动因素已有较多的研究^[8-12],土壤理化性质在空间尺度上的异质性,如 pH、土壤含水量、温度和土壤养分等是土壤微生物群落组装和多样性的主要驱动因素^[13-15]。然而,对土壤微生物在时间尺度上的变化则研究较少。Zhang 等^[16]对华北平原麦田冬季和夏季土壤细菌和真菌的研究中,土壤真菌和细菌群落表现出显著的季节差异,但空间距离对群落多样性的影响显著大于季节。Voříšková 等^[17]研究表明,橡树林土壤真菌随四季的更替,真菌类群的活性、生物量含量、组成和相对丰度都有明显的季节性变化。尽管已有关于土壤微生物时间变化的研究,但大都集中于不同采样月份或年际变化^[18-22]。

海南岛具有明显的旱雨季变化,其独特的气候条件对土壤微生物群落的影响如何,目前对此方面的研究还尚有欠缺^[23-25]。为解答以上问题,本试验采集了海南 5 个地区旱季和雨季的 130 份橡胶林土壤样本,使用 Illumina Miseq 高通量测序技术手段对海南橡胶林旱季和雨季的土壤微生物多样性和群落结构进行了分析,研究结果可为海南橡胶林生态系统的研究提供土壤微生物方面的基础数据,为进一步深入分析橡胶林微生物群落及其生态功能提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区域与样本采集

海南岛面积为 3.4 万 km²,属于海洋性热带季风气候,全年温暖湿润,年均温度 22~26 ℃;海南雨量充沛,年降水量 1 000~2 600 mm,年平均降水量 1 639 mm,有明显的多雨季和少雨季。每年的 5—10 月是多雨季,总降水量达 1 500 mm,占全年总降水量的 70%~90%;每年 11 月至翌年 4 月为少雨季节,仅占全年降水量的 10%~30%,橡胶林主要分布在中部山区四周的台地及交通便利,靠近水源地的区域。共选择了 5 个样地,分别位于海南儋州、琼中、万宁、乐东和海口,在每个样地中随机设置 13 个重复取样点,旱季和雨季各采样 1 次,每个点采样 2 次,分别在 2018 年 1 月和 7 月进行取样,共采集了 130 份土壤样本。取样步骤:取样时除去地面植被和枯枝落叶,铲除表面 1 cm 的表土,以避免地面微生物与土样混杂。用直径为 4.5 cm 的取土钻进行采样取土层 0~20 cm,混合均匀后过 2 mm 筛子后,并按照要求将土样分为 3 份,前 2 份带回实验室风干处理或鲜样分析,第 3 份用于高通量分析。用于高通量分析的土样放入液氮罐中,带回实验室放入 -80 ℃ 的冰箱中保存以待分析。土壤样品采用标准的土壤试验方法进行分析^[26-28]。

1.2 DNA 抽提和 PCR 扩增

土壤样本由上海美吉生物医药科技有限公司进行高通量测序。真菌采用 ITS1F_ITS2R 引物,引物序列为 ITS1F (5-CTTGGTCATTAGAG-GAAGTAA-3')^[29] 和 ITS2R (5-GCTGCGTTCT-TCATCGATGC-3')^[30],扩增程序为 95 ℃ 预变性 3 min,27 个循环(95 ℃ 变性 30 s,55 ℃ 退火 30 s,72 ℃ 延伸 30 s),最后 72 ℃ 延伸 10 min,扩增体系为 20 μL,4 μL 5×FastPfu 缓冲液,2 μL 2.5 m mol

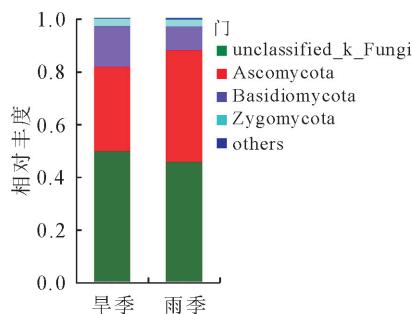
• L^{-1} dNTPs, 0.8 μL 引物($5 \mu mol \cdot L^{-1}$), 0.4 μL FastPfu 聚合酶, 10 ng DNA 模板使用 2% 琼脂糖凝胶回收 PCR 产物。

1.3 Illumina MiSeq 测序

利用 AxyPrep DNA Gel Extraction Kit (Axygen-Biosciences, Union City, CA, USA) 进行纯化, Tris-HCl 洗脱, 2% 琼脂糖电泳检测。利用 QuantiFluorTM-ST(Promega, USA) 进行定量。根据 Illumina MiSeq 平台(Illumina, SanDiego, USA)标准操作规程将纯化后的扩增片段构建 PE(2×250)的文库。

1.4 数据分析

使用 FLASH 软件对原始数据序列进行筛选优化, 对优化序列提取非重复序列, 按照 97% 相似性对非重复序列(不含单序列)进行 OTU 聚类, 得到相似性在 97% 以上的有效序列^[30]。利用 RDP classifier (<http://rdp.cme.msu.edu/>) 对每条序列进行物种分类注释, 比对 Silva 数据库(SSU128), 设置比对阈值为 70%, 利用 mothur 计算不同随机抽样下的 α 多样性指数^[31]。基于 Bray-Curtis 距离, 进行主坐标分析(PCoA), 揭示了 2 个季节微生物群落结构相似性, 用相似性分析(ANOSIM)分析季节对



橡胶林土壤真菌群落结构的季节差异。采用冗余分析(RDA)来揭示微生物群落与环境因子之间的相关性,计算在 R 的“Vegan”包中进行。

2 结果与分析

2.1 真菌群落组成

对海南岛橡胶林不同季节的土壤样本进行高通量测序, 共检测到真菌 9 门、37 纲、115 目、289 科、818 属, 图 1 展示了旱季和雨季土壤样本在门和纲分类水平上的真菌群落组成。菌群门水平上, 优势菌门依次为子囊菌门(Ascomycota)、担子菌门(Basidiomycota)和接合菌门(Zygomycota), 各优势菌门中, 子囊菌门的相对丰度在雨季时显著大于旱季($P < 0.01$, 图 1)。在菌群纲水平上, 优势菌纲依次是未分类真菌、粪壳菌纲(Sordariomycetes)、伞菌纲(Agaricomycetes)、未分类子囊菌门(unclassified_P_Ascomycota)、散囊菌纲(Eurotiomycetes)、座囊菌纲(Dothideomycetes)、norank_P_Zygomycota、norank_P_Ascomycota、古根菌纲(Archaeorhizomycetes)、锤舌菌纲(Leotiomycetes), 其中未分类子囊菌门的相对丰度在雨季时显著大于旱季($P < 0.01$)。

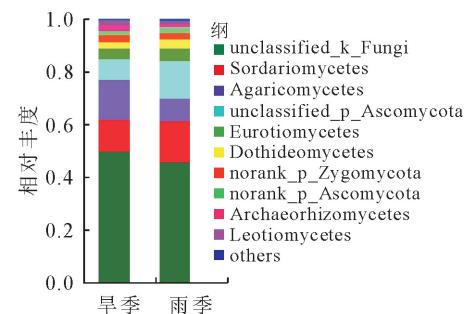


图 1 不同季节橡胶林土壤真菌不同分类水平中的群落组成

Fig. 1 Composition of soil fungi of rubber plantation at different classification levels

用 PCoA (主坐标分析, 基于 Bray-Curtis 距离) 排序分析方法对群落组成进行可视化(图 2), 相似性分析(ANOSIM)结果表明, 旱季和雨季土壤样本间群落组成差异显著($R = 0.051, P = 0.001$)。通过置换多因素方差分析(PERMANOVA)分析不同分组对样品差异的解释度, 结果表明, 季节变化仅能解释真菌群落组成差异的 1.7% ($R^2 = 0.017, P = 0.001$)。

2.2 微生物群落多样性

α 多样性分析反映微生物群落的丰富度和多样性, 从 ACE 指数、Chao 1 指数和 Shannon 指数、Simpson 指数分析来看, 雨季橡胶林土壤真菌 ACE 指数、Chao 1 指数和 Shannon 指数显著高于旱季($P < 0.05$), Simpson 指数低于旱季(表 1)。

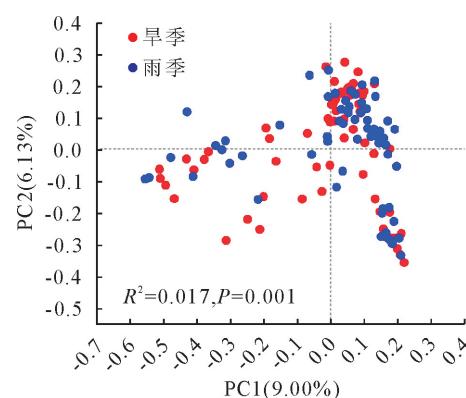


图 2 基于 Bray-Curtis 距离的 OUT 水平不同季节橡胶林土壤真菌主坐标分析

Fig. 2 PCoA analysis of fungal communities of rubber plantation in different season, based on Bray-Curtis distance

表1 不同季节橡胶林土壤真菌多样性指数

Table 1 Diversity index of soil fungi of rubber plantation at different season

季节	覆盖度/%	Shannon 指数	Simpson 指数	ACE 指数	Chao 1 指数
旱季	99.65	2.76±0.17a	0.23±0.03a	843.75±28.58a	762.73±26.80a
雨季	99.52	3.17±0.15b	0.19±0.02a	1008.60±42.64b	927.41±44.94b

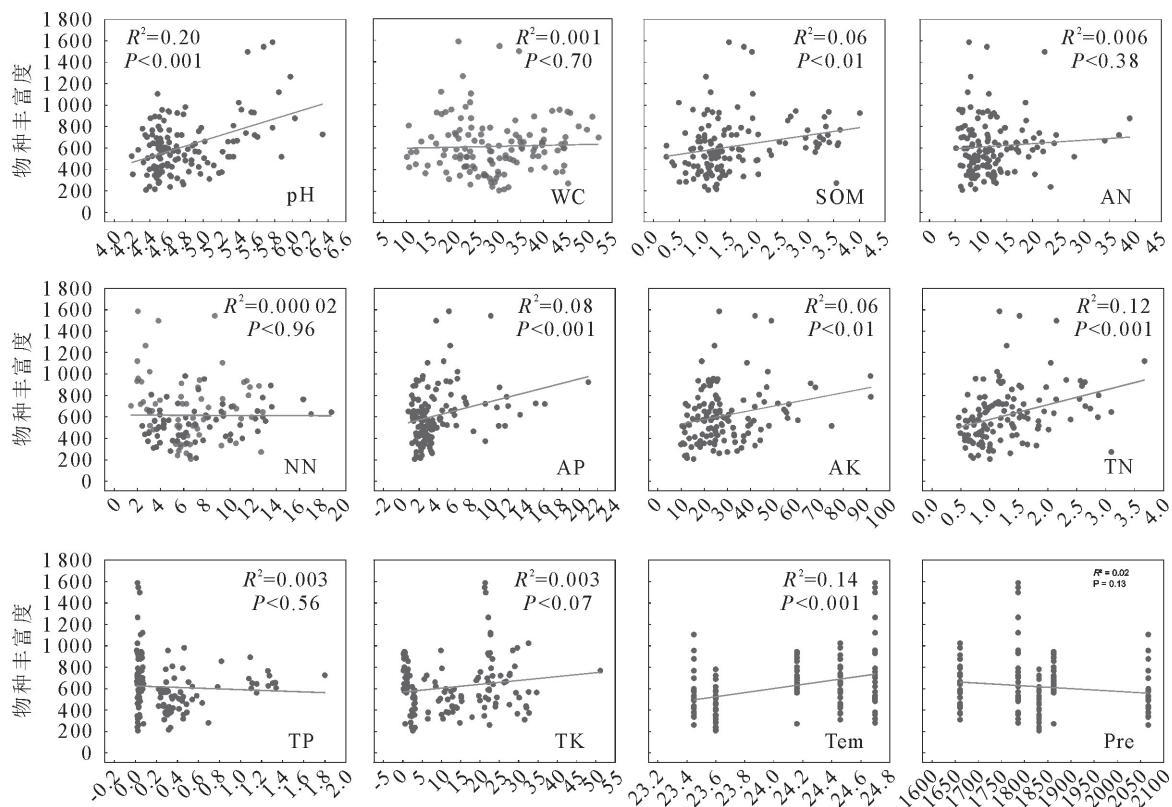
注:同一列中不同字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。

2.3 群落多样性与环境因子相关性

通过线性回归分析可知,真菌 α 多样性与pH、有机质(SOM)、有效P(AP)、有效K(AK)、全N(TN)、温度(Tem)呈显著正相关(pH: $R^2=0.19$, $P<0.001$; SOM: $R^2=0.06$, $P=0.005$; AP: $R^2=0.08$, $P=0.001$; AK: $R^2=0.06$, $P=0.004$; TN: $R^2=0.13$, $P<0.001$; Tem: $R^2=0.14$, $P<0.001$),所有的环境因子中,pH、全N和温度是影响土壤真

菌多样性的主要环境因(图3)。

RDA分析结果表明,环境因子中温度(Tem)、全氮(TN)、有机质(SOM)、降雨量(Pre)、pH是真菌群落 β 多样性的主要影响因子(图4),分别解释了真菌群落组成的8.90%、5.42%、4.73%、4.32%、4.29%(表2)。Spearman相关性分析结果表明,大多数真菌门与有机质、pH、全N、降雨量、温度有显著相关性,与RDA分析结果一致(图5)。



注:pH为土壤酸碱度,WC为土壤含水量,SOM为土壤有机质,AN为氨态氮,NN为硝态氮,AP为有效磷,AK为有效钾,TN为全氮,TP为全磷,TK为全钾,Tem为温度,Pre为降雨。下同。

图3 真菌多样性与环境因子线性相关分析

Fig. 3 Analysis of linear correlation between fungal diversity and environmental factors

3 结论与讨论

本研究采用高通量测序方法对橡胶林土壤真菌群落组成和多样性进行了研究,结果表明,子囊菌门、担子菌门和子囊菌纲、伞菌纲分别是真菌群落在门水平和纲水平相对丰度最高的类群。此前研究报道,全球采样尺度上,子囊菌门和担子菌门是土壤真菌群落的优势菌门,子囊菌纲和伞菌纲是真菌群落的优势类群,与本研究结果一致^[13]。

季节变化反映了土壤温度和湿度的变化^[32],土壤微生物群落的多样性受土壤含水量(WC)驱动^[8,13],然而,本研究结果表明,WC和真菌多样性之间并无显著的相关关系,这是因为土壤水分含量会间接影响微生物活性,高含水量会导致氧气供应不足从而降低有机质分解速率,而土壤水分含量低则会降低可溶基质的扩散和微生物的迁移能力,从而降低微生物的活性^[33-34]。pH与土壤真菌的多样性显著正相关,是橡胶林真菌多样性最主要的驱

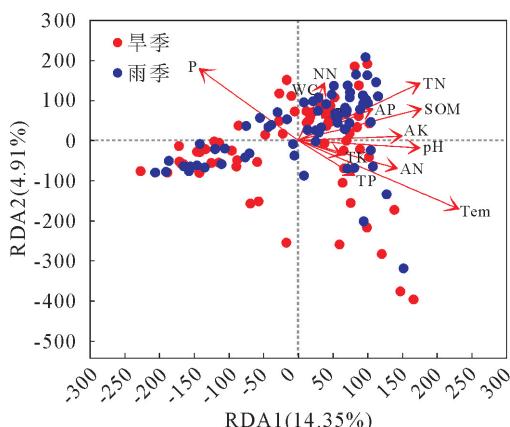


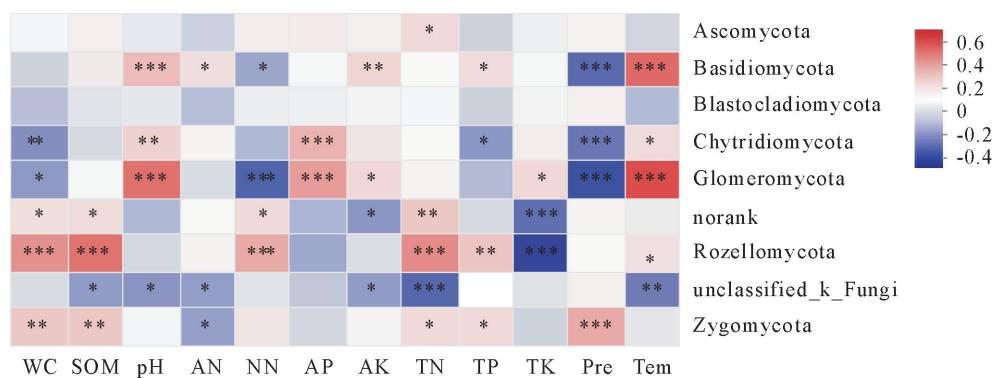
图4 橡胶林土壤真菌RDA分析

Fig. 4 Redundancy analysis ordination of the soil fungal communities of rubber plantations

表2 环境因子对微生物群落的解释度

Table 2 Percentage of variation in fungal communities explained by environmental factors, based on RDA results

环境因子	解释度/%	P
WC	0.80	0.031
SOM	4.73	0.001
pH	4.29	0.001
AN	3.06	0.001
NN	1.11	0.013
AP	1.85	0.001
AK	3.23	0.001
TN	5.42	0.001
TP	1.23	0.005
TK	0.72	0.002
Pre	4.32	0.001
Tem	8.90	0.001



注: * 表示 $P < 0.05$, ** 表示 $P < 0.01$, *** 表示 $P < 0.001$ 。

图5 橡胶林土壤真菌在门分类水平上与环境因子 Spearman 相关性分析

Fig. 5 Correlation analysis of soil fungi in rubber plantation at phylum level and environmental factors Spearman

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动因子,此结果与近几年的研究结果一致^[15,35]。RDA 分析结果表明,环境因子中,温度是真菌群落组成最主要的驱动因子,Wang 等^[36]研究发现,微生物多样性与温度正相关,呈现出纬度梯度的多样性,本研究结果与之一致,而 Bahram 等^[12]的研究结果表明土壤细菌的多样性从中纬度向两极和赤道递减。不同研究结果之间存在差异,一方面是因为研究的地理尺度格局和采样数量的差异,另一方面是因为相比于自然生态系统橡胶林生态系统有其独特的生存环境以及微生物生活史的不同^[37]。

有研究表明,采样时间对微生物的群落组成影响较小^[11,15,20],而 M. Habekost 等^[18]、Lan 等^[38]和 J. Voríšková 等^[17]的结果表明,土壤微生物的群落组成存在明显的季节变化。本研究结果表明,季节变化改变了橡胶林土壤真菌群落多样性。雨季的土壤真菌 α 多样性显著大于旱季,雨季频繁的降雨为微生物提供了更丰富的生存环境,从而导致雨季具有更高的生境异质性,进而导致雨季真菌 α 多样性显著高于旱季^[14]。 β 多样性有显著的旱雨季差异,但季节变化仅能解释群落差异的 1.7% ($P = 0.001$),造成这一结果的可能原因是存在其他未测量的环境因素^[39-40],例如微生物类群之间的生物相互作用,如捕食、竞争和互惠共生等^[41-42],以及微生物群落及其成员的休眠和持续特性等生态过程^[43]。此外,未分类类群的存在也可能导致季节变化对群落影响的解释度被低估。

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