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接菌对根土复合体抗剪拉作用机理及其矿山生态修复潜力

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摘要: 煤炭开采形成了露天排土场和井工沉陷地, 改变了原始地貌和生态。露天排土场边坡不稳易水土流失造成滑坡剪切植被根系, 井工沉陷致使地裂缝发育拉伤植物根系, 因而矿山生态修复的关键之一是增强植物根系的抗剪切和抗拉伤性能。微生物复垦具有改善土壤理化性状、促进植物根系发育和抗逆境等功能, 接菌对根土复合体抗剪切和拉伤的作用对于揭示其矿山生态修复机理奠定了基础。人工修复后, 植物根系与土壤形成根土复合体, 可大幅增加土体的抗剪强度, 增强浅层土体的稳定性, 有效降低了露天排土场边坡水土流失和缓解了根系拉伤。丛枝菌根真菌(AMF)和深色有隔内生真菌(DSE)两种微生物在根际普遍存在, 与根系形成的菌根共生体和根际土壤黏结在一起成为根菌土复合体, 其抗剪切作用机理及影响因素目前研究较少。因此, 本文针对根土复合体的力学特性及影响因素、接菌后对根土复合体抗剪切影响及在煤矿区生态修复潜力进行综述, 同时结合试验数据分析得出, 联合接种 AMF 和 DSE 可显著提高了植物地下生物量、土壤黏聚力、根土复合土体的抗剪强度。微生物复垦技术不仅提高人工修复植被成活率及抗逆性, 还可增强抗剪切或抗拉伤等力学特性, 对于矿区生态修复具有重要的应用潜力。

关键词: 矿山生态修复; 采煤沉陷地; 根土复合体; 微生物复垦; 露天排土场

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Mechanisms of shear tension resistance of root-soil complexes by inoculated bacteria and potential for ecological restoration in mines

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Abstract: Coal mining has formed open-pit dumps and underground subsidence areas, changing the original landform and ecology. The instability of the open-pit dump slope is easy to cause soil erosion, which causes the landslide to shear the vegetation root system. The underground subsidence causes the ground fissure to develop and damage the plant root system. Therefore, one of the keys to mine ecological restoration is to enhance the shear resistance and strain resistance of plant roots. Microbial reclamation has the functions of improving soil physical and chemical properties, promoting plant root development and stress resistance. The effect of inoculation on the shear and tensile resistance of root-soil complex is have laid a good foundation for revealing the mechanism of mine ecological restoration. After artificial restoration, plant roots and soil to form a root-soil complex, which can greatly increase the shear strength of the soil, enhance the stability of the shallow soil, effectively reduce the soil and water loss of the slope of the open-pit dump and relieve the root starin. Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF) or dark septate endophytic fungi (DSE) are ubiquitous in the rhizosphere, and their mycorrhizal symbionts formed with roots are bonded to the rhizosphere soil to form a root-soil complex. There are few studies on the mechanism and influencing factors of shear resistance. Therefore, the influencing factors, mechanism of action and ecological restoration potential of root-soil complex inoculated with microorganisms in mining areas are reviewed in this artical. At the same time, combined with the analysis of experi-

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mental data, it is concluded that the underground biomass, soil cohesion and shear strength of root-soil composite soil inoculated with AMF and DSE are significantly improved. Microbial reclamation technology not only improves the survival rate and stress resistance of artificial restoration vegetation.

Key words: ecological restoration in mines; coal mining subsidence sites; root-soil complexes; microbial reclamation; open-pit dump

0 引言

晋陕蒙宁甘新等地区^[1]作为中国西部主要的煤炭资源富集区,大规模开采利用为我国经济社会带来快速发展的同时,也带来一系列矿区生态环境问题。井工开采导致采空区内大量地裂缝发育^[2],地上植被根系被拉伤,生态退化,水土流失加剧。露天开采表土剥离,排土场重构土层结构差^[3],滑坡和坍塌等地质灾害现象层见迭出^[4],传统防治工程,如浆砌石挡土墙、锚喷、充填开采等方式不仅投入成本高,施工难度大,还会进一步诱发地质灾害。因此,迫切需要针对西部煤矿区存在的上述问题,研发适宜的生态修复技术,为实现绿色矿山发展提供重要技术支撑。

根土复合体是植被修复过程中植物根系与土体之间相互缠绕、挤压而形成的土体^[5]。根土复合体表现出浅层土体中分布的细根能够显著增大土体的黏聚力,直接提高根土复合体的强度,增强土体的稳定性,减弱沉陷伤根及提升土体的抗变形潜力。在采煤沉陷地土体发生变形后剪切植物根系,根系自身抵抗变形时会受到的外力分散到土体中,以此减弱土壤变形程度。另外,当土体发生错动时,位移较小且方向相反的剪应力是裂隙边缘根系的主要受力类型,由此产生的剪切破坏也是地裂缝对植物根系的主要损伤形式^[6],因此,增强根土复合体强度成为提高煤矿区生态恢复效率的一个重要方法和途径。

我国西部煤矿区植被稀少造成土体根系密度低,根土复合体的抗剪切作用较弱。20世纪90年代国内外专家开始意识到传统土体加固工程技术的缺陷,逐步将生物技术应用用于土体加固中^[7]。国内外利用植物根系增加抗拉和抗剪切的研究较多,而利用微生物技术提高土体的抗剪切、抗拉伤作用的鲜有报道。微生物在根际土壤中普遍存在,利用微生物的接种优势,对煤矿复垦区土壤综合改良,加速露天排土场生土熟化周期,增加土壤微生物丰富度、提高植物存活率,改善植物生长环境^[7]、促进植物生长发育^[8-9]、促进植物群落多样性发展^[10-11]。同时,接种微生物可刺激优势菌群形成,抑制植物根系中有害微生物繁殖,大幅降低病原菌体对人工植物的侵害,

提高植物的抗逆性^[12]。针对目前在微生物复垦中被广泛应用的丛枝菌根真菌(*arbuscular mycorrhiza fungi*, AMF)和深色有隔内生真菌(*dark septate endophytes*, DSE),笔者基于微生物复垦形成的根菌土复合体的抗剪切和抗拉伤作用机理、影响因素及生态修复应用前景进行阐述,以期揭示接菌对根土复合体抗剪拉作用机理。

1 根土复合体抗剪力特性研究方法

1.1 剪切试验中试样制备方法

土壤剪切试验中试样采集与制备的方法主要有野外挖掘^[13]和室内种植^[14],因野外挖掘法的试验结果更能反映研究区现状,因此,在研究根土复合体剪切试验中常被采用。

1.2 抗剪力特性的试验方法

不同植被与土壤类型结合形成的根土复合体力学性能差异较大,学者在研究过程中所采用的方法和设备较多,目前,直接剪切试验、三轴剪切试验是探究根土复合体抗剪强度及其影响因素的主要方法。如许桐^[14]采用直接剪切试验,张翔宇等^[15]进行三轴剪切试验;经徐忠等^[16]对直剪试验与三轴剪切试验的对比,得出三轴试验能更合理地反映土体的抗剪强度。

2 根土复合体抗剪强度的影响因素

研究表明影响植物根土复合体强度的直接因素包括土壤结构、根系形态和根系结构,间接因素包括外界因素的影响形成的含根土、原状土等^[17-19](图1)。

2.1 土壤结构

1)不同土体粒径组成的抗剪强度特性。栗岳洲等^[20]在土粒直径 $d \leq 0.25 \text{ mm}$ 和 $d \leq 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 两种条件下,采用固结不排水试验制备根土复合体,发现在土体粒径 $d \leq 0.25 \text{ mm}$ 条件下的根土复合体黏聚力值显著大于 $d \leq 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 。其原因为土体粒径越小,土壤颗粒与根系之间接触的有效面积越大,可嵌入根系表面孔洞中的颗粒也越多,提高根系与土壤之间的摩擦力,进而增强了根土复合体的抗剪强度。

2)原状土与重塑土抗剪强度特性。与原状土相比,扰动土中人工种植的植物根系与土壤颗粒接触

不紧密,根系发育与土壤结构不协调。而原状土最大程度的保护了根系与土壤间的连接性,细根发育较好,在受到外力破坏时,细根与土壤间的胶结作用增大了两者的摩擦力^[21],使细根不易被拉断,增强了土体抗剪强度^[21-23]。

3)素土与含根土体抗剪强度特性。当根系承受荷载时,含根土体内植物根系的“网”能够承载更多的土壤,承受更强的外力。WALDRON^[24]通过直剪试验验证了根系能够增加了土体抗剪强度这一结果。赵丽兵等^[25]通过野外原位剪切试验,证明紫花苜蓿根系对 0~20 cm 土层的土壤剪切强度提高最大,在 20~40 cm 土层相对较小,这主要是因为根系在不同土层分布差异有关。

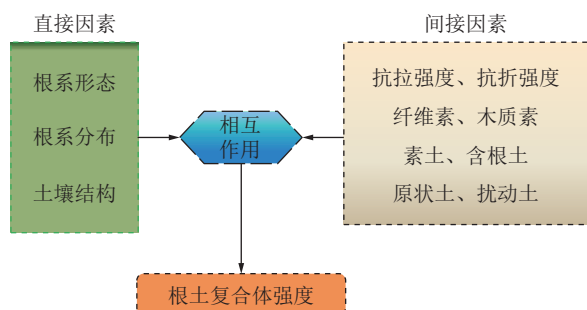


图 1 根土复合体抗剪强度影响因素

Fig.1 Influencing factors of shear strength of root-soil complex

2.2 根系形态与结构

1)根系直径。武艺儒等^[26]对柠条、沙柳、沙棘 3 种灌木植物在 1~4 mm 根径径级进行剪切试验,得出 3 种灌木直根抗剪力均随根径增加而增大,且 3 种植物植根在 1~2 mm 径级具有更大的抗剪强度。刘鹏飞等^[27]也表明柠条、沙柳和沙棘直根在 1.0~4.5 mm 径级内平均抗拉强度、平均抗剪强度最大,在根系直径为 1 mm 时,结果与武艺儒一致,说明植物根系在相对小直径根系处能够发挥更好的的固土能力^[18]。

2)根系形态及分布结构。吴鹏等^[28]采用室内剪切试验方法,将根系以垂直、倾斜(2 种倾斜角度)2 种方式置于剪切箱中部进行剪切试验,得出根土复合体抗剪强度随根系倾斜角度增大而增强。江锋等^[29]通过室内直剪试验发现垂直加斜交等量布根的复合土体抗剪强度最高,而垂直加水平等量布根的复合土体抗剪强度最低。

3)根系抗拉力学指标。赵玉娇等^[30]对柠条锦鸡儿、霸王 2 种灌木植物进行室内单根拉伸及根土复合体剪切试验,结果表明柠条锦鸡儿的平均抗拉强度、黏聚力值均比相同条件下的霸王高,认为根土复合体试样的黏聚力值与单根抗拉强度成正相关

关系。

4)根系化学。武艺儒等^[26]以柠条、沙柳和沙棘为研究对象,测定了根系纤维素、综纤维素、半纤维素、木质素等含量,并分析其化学组分对抗剪特性的影响,发现 3 种灌木直根抗剪强度与纤维素、综纤维素含量均呈极显著正相关,表明纤维素^[27]和综纤维素是影响灌木根系材料力学特性的主要化学组分。

3 接菌对根土复合体抗剪强度的影响

植物根系作为土壤的天然有机组成部分,其固结土壤的作用使土壤在抵抗雨滴击溅、径流冲刷等侵蚀过程^[31]中具有显著效果。根系固土机理主要体现在浅层根系的加筋、垂直根系的锚固作用^[32-33],以及因蒸散导致土壤毛管孔隙水下移,土壤含水率降低、产生负孔压,提高了土壤颗粒之间的摩擦力^[34]。在采煤沉陷地和露天排土场生态修复中,DSE 和 AMF 具有良好的环境适应性,能与植物根系共生,促进植物根系发育,增加水分养分吸收^[35],增强植物抗逆性^[36-44]。侵染后形成菌根共生体和根外菌丝,产生大量改善土壤生化环境的分泌物,增加土壤黏聚力,提高土壤抗剪强度(图 2)。

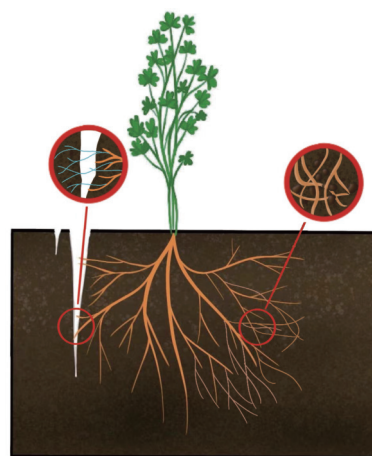


图 2 菌根作用示意

Fig.2 Schematic of mycorrhizal action

3.1 生物作用

有研究表明,煤矿区接种 AMF 和 DSE 与宿主植物建立共生体系后植物群落的组成会受到影响^[45],AMF 和 DSE 自身的生命活动能通过菌根际影响其它土壤微生物群落和活性,改变土壤微生物的群落组成并提高有益真菌群落丰度^[46],为矿区土壤中微生物繁殖创造条件。微生物群落结构变化改变了菌根际食物网,其与植物、微生物群落又会通过物理和化学作用共同影响土壤环境的稳定过程。在微观上,菌根、菌丝分泌物使根际细菌富集,大量分泌的脲酶

和黏液,前者可水解尿素后结合钙离子生成碳酸钙^[47],后者可与其他生物聚合物结合填充土壤孔隙,连接土壤颗粒^[48],使得土体抗剪强度提高^[49]。在宏观上,会导致土壤产生聚集体,如沙漠地区地表结皮的发育^[7],起到防沙固土的作用。

3.2 化学作用

菌根、菌丝分泌物具有较强的生化作用,在根际环境易形成盐类胶结物;与水溶液产生化学反应造成水中化学组分的变化;与胶结物的溶蚀、颗粒的吸附等构成一种动态化学动态平衡,从而影响着矿区土体结构的稳定。如在常温常压缓变异的水化学环境下,土体中钙镁对土体强度控制起着重要作用。在强酸碱环境下,土体结构变异剧烈,尤其是强酸环境对土体性质的改变主要是通过破坏矿物的晶格结构达到的^[50],而分泌物自身的抗金属毒性,可通过改变根际 pH 值及根际氧化还原状态,与土壤中的污染元素络合。如产生化合物促进根际对重金属的溶解,刺激根际细菌的离子转运,提高寄主对重金属离子的转运能力^[51]。菌根、菌丝分泌物能够加速矿区土壤中有有机、无机胶结物质和有机无机复合体的产生,形成微观的土壤团聚体维持和改良土壤团聚结构,最终影响土体的结构稳定性。菌根形成的根外菌丝在土壤中延伸,菌丝体与其他细菌、真菌结合可通过风化作用从矿物颗粒表面和岩石表面主动释放养分或黏结周围细小颗粒,从而提高土体抗剪强度。

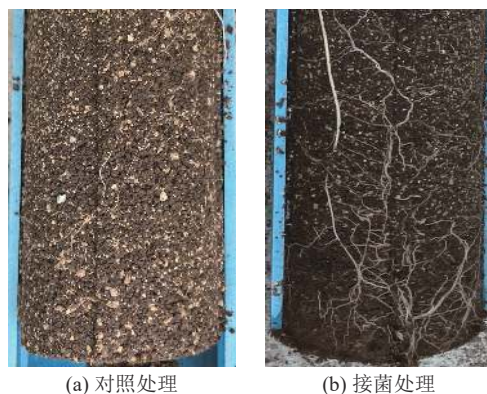
3.3 物理作用

土壤结构稳定性是指团聚体对水、机械操作及生物分解所产生的分散作用的抵抗力,是重要的土壤物理性质^[52]。菌根真菌对团聚体的物理作用体现在菌丝穿透、束缚和缠绕土壤颗粒、微团聚体、初级颗粒和有机物质,改变土壤水分干湿交替,使土壤颗粒更加匀质化,使土壤颗粒的排列从无序到有序,为土壤团聚体的形成提供有利条件^[53-55]。研究表明,真菌侵染后形成的菌根相互交织,不仅会形成“依偎”网络结构,改善土壤孔隙分布,使大孔隙比例减小,小孔隙比例增加^[56],增加土粒与根系的接触,限制土壤颗粒的位移和变形。研究发现接菌处理土壤中细砂粒所占比例明显低于未接菌处理^[57],说明接菌更有利于团聚体的形成。菌根、菌丝能直接参与团聚体的形成和稳定,冯固等^[58]试验观察到菌根菌丝对粒径 5~2 mm 和 2~1 mm 的大团聚体的贡献达 100%。可见,菌根、菌丝不仅可以增加土壤有机质输入来增加土壤有机质与黏团、石英颗粒之间的键合作用,而且自身能够穿透植物根部进入土壤微区,促使寄主

获取根部无法获得的聚合物,将土壤黏结形成团聚体,达到增强复合体的抗剪强度的作用。

3.4 根系作用

植物根系是植物-微生物-土壤互相作用的重要研究对象,接种微生物菌剂可改善宿主植物根系性状^[59]。研究表明接种 AMF 可显著提高根系参数^[60],总根长、投影面积、根表面积和根体积分别增加了 38.1%、16.8% 和 12.08%、和 60.0%。AMF 侵染整体提高了根系干物质(图 3),增大根系缠绕土颗粒形成团聚体的范围,另一方面可显著增加植物根系的纤维素含量,使根的横截面积迅速增加,细胞排列相对紧密^[61],提高根系的抗变形能力,增强根系抗拉力,以此来加强土体的抗剪强度。



注:以上管内根系分布图摄于 2021 年 7 月陕西省西安市西安科技大学西部矿山生态环境修复研究院植物培养室内

图 3 同一深度接菌与对照处理根系生长结果对比

Fig.3 Comparison of root growth results between inoculated and control treatments at same depth

4 接菌对根土复合体抗剪拉生态修复潜力

采煤沉陷导致地裂缝发育^[2],裂缝会增加降水渗漏和水分蒸发量,降低植物对土壤水分利用效率。同时,地裂缝使土层出现错位造成根系机械拉伤,导致植物根系受损,造成植物退化,严重危害矿区生态环境。利用 AMF 和 DSE 进行生态修复,不但需关注受损植物表观特征恢复,更需关注植物根系的“加筋”抗剪性能,通过增加土壤抗剪切强度,保护根系生长发育,不仅能防止矿区的生态退化,还能带动周边地区的生态恢复。

露天排土场大都是以平台-边坡为基本地貌单元,平台上的岩土采用机械压实、边坡是松散的岩土堆积。经过压实的平台使植物根系难以下扎,松散的边坡土壤侵蚀剧烈,亦诱导滑坡、泥石流等灾害发生。接菌通过增强植物的光合作用,增加植物地上、地下生物量,促进植物根系发育,提升植物根系“加

筋”作用,来稳固边坡,促进露天排土场边坡生态修复,提高边坡灾害发生阈值。

4.1 接菌与植物组合方式对抗拉作用影响

植物根系的抗拉作用是表征植物根土摩擦特征的一个重要参数。土体遭受外界胁迫产生滑动面时,根系将所承受的压力向土体深层及周围扩散,增大受力区域降低根-土复合体的应力水平,减弱土体变形程度^[62]。植物根系形态差异导致其抗拉强度也不尽相同,草本植物能够发挥浅根加筋作用,乔木、灌木植物则能固定更深土层的土壤。在采煤沉陷地和排土场边坡,根系常常受到致命性损伤,微生物的介入可有效提高根系的耐胁迫能力。接菌后根系长度和根系表面积等特征较为突出,根系表面与土壤颗粒之间的接触增大,间接增强了根系与土壤之间的摩擦力^[63]。根系抗拉强度随着根系直径增大,大量木质素累积到根系中,使得根系质地更坚硬,抗拉强度也不断增长^[64]。笔者团队^[57]将紫花苜蓿分别接种 AMF 和 DSE 后,发现 AMF+DSE 联合接种处理的紫花苜蓿根系抗拉强度显著提高 52%(图 4)。

4.2 接菌与植物组合对土壤黏聚力影响

当土体受到外力作用时,土颗粒之间、土粒与根系之间的凝聚力可总称为黏聚力^[65]。土壤颗粒间的嵌合度以及根系密度显著影响土体的黏聚力,土壤颗粒之间排列越均匀,颗粒之间的嵌合越紧密,土体稳定性越高。研究表明^[66],植物根系对增强根土复合体力学强度具有显著效果。在对紫花苜蓿接种 AMF 与 DSE 后(图 5),AMF+DSE 联合接种的含根量增加了 140%,黏聚力显著提高了 157%^[57]。接菌对植物的促生作用增加了植物根系的密度,其包裹、

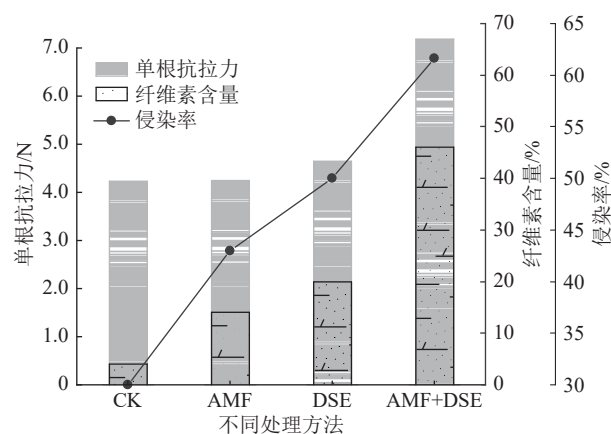


图 4 AMF、DSE 对紫花苜蓿抗拉作用的影响

Fig.4 Effect of AMF and DSE on the tensile effect of alfalfa

缠绕土壤颗粒形成坚硬的土壤结构是提高土体稳定性的主要原因。同时,在采煤沉陷地和露天排土场的植被恢复过程中,因气候特点、各种环境因子和边坡防护的需求,采用乔灌木的不同组合方式,以达到恢复沉陷地和排土场边坡植被、控制水土流失和改善生态环境等多重目的。研究发现林草混交根土复合体的黏聚力和固土深度因林草根配差异而表现出不同结果^[67]。灌木混交根土复合体的黏聚力和固土深度与植物主根和侧根的发育程度有关^[68];林灌植物根系深广,能提高更深层土体黏聚力^[69-70],特别是深根的锚固作用与侧根的加筋作用比纯林、纯灌效果显著。不同接菌处理与草本共生引起土体力学变化,双接菌与不同灌木、乔木、乔灌木混交的不同组合模式将会发挥出更佳的固土护坡及效应,形成提升矿区根土复合体土壤抗剪拉强度的最佳组合模式。

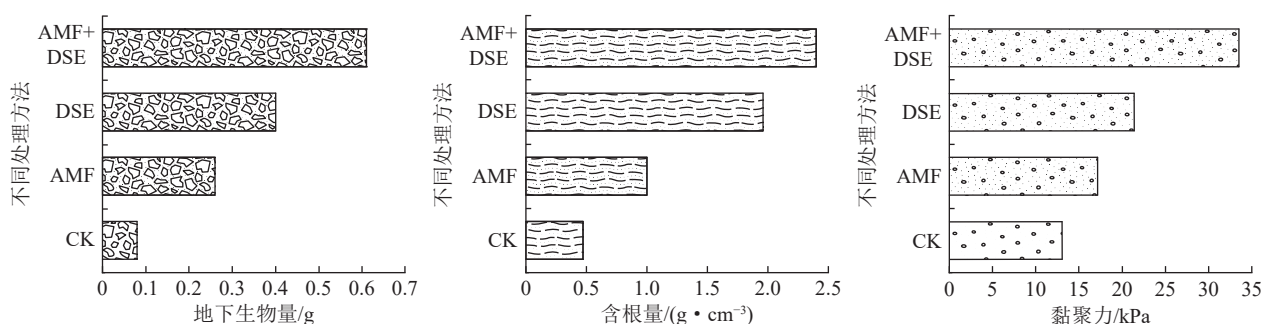


图 5 AMF+DSE 联合接种后紫花苜蓿地下生物量、含根量、黏聚力的变化

Fig.5 Changes of root content、cohesion of alfalfa after AMF+DSE co-inoculation

5 结 论

1)接菌具有对煤矿区根土复合体抗剪切和拉仿的生态修复潜力。接菌改善土壤生物、物理、化学环境,促进植物根系发育来提高根土复合体的抗剪强

度。AMF 和 DSE 联合接种更能激发紫花苜蓿的生长潜力,提高土壤中含根量、地下生物量、土壤黏聚力,其形成的根土复合体表现出最高抗剪强度。

2)根土复合体中植物根系在土体中起到“加筋”作用,接菌刺激根系发育,改变根系形态结构,增强

根土复合体抗剪性能,筛选最佳的菌种-植物搭配模式在矿区生态修复中具有较好利用潜力。

3)不同土壤类型决定着根土复合体的抗剪强度,需进一步研究量化接菌对不同土壤类型下根土复合体抗剪强度提升的贡献。

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