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## Application and Review of Biotechnology in Promoting Protective Utilization of Black Soil

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# Application and Review of Biotechnology in Promoting Protective Utilization of Black Soil

## Abstract

In the past 60 years, the highly-intensive and unreasonable farming of the black soil in Northeast China has brought a series of adverse consequences such as the reduction of organic matter, the serious imbalance of carbon and nitrogen, and the instability of microbiota, which seriously threaten China's food security and agricultural sustainable development. The decrease of organic matter content in black soil is the core issue in the degradation of black soil. Organisms are the source of all organic matter, and the dynamic balance of organic matter driven by organisms is the basis for maintaining the stability of farmland ecosystem and soil quality. However, the limitation of hydrothermal resources in Northeast China makes it difficult to realize the transformation of organism-driven soil organic matter, which restricts the improvement of black soil quality and the development of conservation tillage technology. Recently, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has launched the strategic priority program "Scientific and Technological Innovation Project for Black Soil Protection and Utilization (Black Soil Granary)", and set up the key task of "modern biological technology for improving the productivity and quality of black soil". Focusing on major scientific issues including the mechanism of soil organic matter dynamic balance driven by organisms such as green manure, and the biological mechanism of low-temperature decomposition of straw, the key task aims to develop revolutionary and disruptive biotechnologies to solve the bottleneck of transformation technology of black soil organic matter, hence to promote the benign balance of material circulations and ecological functions. This will provide important theoretical and key technical support for the improvement of productivity and quality of black soil.

## Keywords

biotechnology; black soil; quality; production capacity; green manure; straw decomposition; plant microbiome; microbial fertilizer

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# 生物技术助力黑土地保护性利用的应用与思考

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**摘要** 我国东北黑土地经过60年高强度利用和不合理耕作导致其有机质减少、碳氮严重失衡、微生物群落失稳等一系列退化过程,严重威胁我国粮食安全和农业可持续发展。黑土有机质含量降低是黑土退化的核心问题。生物是一切有机质的源泉,生物驱动的有机质动态平衡是维持农田生态系统稳定及土壤质量的基础。然而,东北水热资源限制致使生物驱动的土壤有机质转化困难,制约了黑土质量提升和保护性耕作技术的发展。中国科学院战略性先导科技专项(A类)“黑土地保护与利用科技创新工程(黑土粮仓)”设立了“黑土地产能和质量提升的现代生物学技术”攻关任务;该攻关任务围绕绿肥等生物驱动的土壤有机质动态平衡机理、秸秆低温腐解的生物学机制等重大科学问题开展研究,研发黑土质量提升相关的变革性、颠覆性生物技术,突破黑土有机质转化技术瓶颈,促使黑土地物质循环和生态系统功能趋于良性平衡,为黑土地质量和产能提升提供重要理论和关键技术支撑。

**关键词** 生物技术,黑土地,质量,产能,绿肥,秸秆腐解,植物微生物组,微生物肥料

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黑土是地球上珍贵的土壤资源。黑土拥有黑色或暗黑色腐殖质,有机质含量高、团粒结构好、水肥气热协调,适合作物生长。我国东北黑土区主要分布在黑龙江、吉林、辽宁和内蒙古的东四盟市(赤

峰市、通辽市、呼伦贝尔市、兴安盟),土地总面积 $144.5\times 10^4\text{ km}^2$ ,其中黑土区面积为 $55.6\times 10^4\text{ km}^2$ <sup>[1]</sup>,粮食年产量占全国的1/4(商品率>60%),调出商品粮占全国的1/3,是我国粮食安全的“压舱石”。然

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而,由于长期高强度利用和不合理耕作,加之风蚀和水蚀影响,黑土有机质含量大幅下降,生态和生产功能退化,严重威胁东北粮食生产和农业可持续发展。

## 1 我国东北黑土地质量现状

根据农业农村部《2019年全国耕地质量等级情况公报》,目前东北黑土区总耕地面积 $29.94 \times 10^4 \text{ km}^2$ ,平均等级为3.59等,比全国平均等级(4.76等)高1.17等,其中高、中、低等耕地分别占52.0%、40.1%、7.9%;低等耕地的主要障碍是盐渍化、潜育化、酸化和障碍层<sup>①</sup>。

对两种典型黑土类型的发育过程及形成年代研究表明,黑土从温暖湿润的晚更新世早期开始形成,而黑钙土则从全新世初暖干期开始形成<sup>[2]</sup>;一般认为黑土是由草甸草原植被输入的有机质经过微生物的长期分解转化,在土壤剖面中形成深厚且较为均匀分布的腐殖质层。我国黑土地自20世纪50年代大规模开垦以来,由林草自然生态系统转变为农田生态系统。由于多年高强度耕作利用,土壤侵蚀严重,导致有机质自然流失加快,黑土质量下降。区域调查表明,与1980年第二次全国土壤普查相比,东北地区耕层(0—20 cm)土壤有机碳储量下降了 $0.41 \text{ Mg C/hm}^2$ <sup>[3]</sup>。农业农村部对测土配方施肥计划(2005—2014年)实施情况的监测表明,黑龙江、吉林和辽宁耕层土壤有机质平均含量分别为40.43 g/kg、26.15 g/kg和17.25 g/kg<sup>[4]</sup>。黑土有机质含量降低导致土壤保水保肥能力下降,加之化肥农药过量施用打破了原有微生态系统稳态,使黑土生物多样性、养分平衡供应等生态功能进一步退化,最终制约了东北地区粮食综合生产能力的持续提升。

为用好养好黑土地,2015—2021年,中央一号文

件连续提出东北黑土地保护问题,并相继出台多项政策和举措。2017年发布的《东北黑土地保护规划纲要(2017—2030年)》提出,到2030年,实施黑土地保护面积2.5亿亩,基本覆盖主要黑土区耕地;东北黑土区耕地质量平均提高1个等级以上;土壤有机质含量平均达到32 g/kg、提高2 g/kg以上。2020年发布的《东北黑土地保护性耕作行动计划(2020—2025年)》提出,力争到2025年,保护性耕作实施面积达到1.4亿亩。为此,中国科学院在系统总结“渤海粮仓”等重大农业科技攻关成功经验的基础上,启动了中国科学院战略性先导科技专项(A类)“黑土地保护与利用科技创新工程(黑土粮仓)”(以下简称“‘黑土粮仓’先导专项”),同时分别与吉林、黑龙江、辽宁、内蒙古合作攻关,构建黑土地保护利用的全方位技术体系,推进黑土地的有效保护与合理利用<sup>②[5]</sup>。

## 2 与黑土质量和产能提升相关的现代生物学技术

典型黑土有机质含量高,一般在30—60 g/kg,最高的达到150 g/kg左右。土壤生物驱动的有机质转化是维持农田生态系统稳定和改善土壤质量的基础。为解决黑土有机质含量下降等“瓶颈”问题,“黑土粮仓”先导专项专门设立了“黑土地质量和产能提升的现代生物学技术”攻关任务;该攻关任务重点围绕黑土地生态系统,从新型植物(绿肥)、微生物培育、秸秆原位还田技术研发、多源农业废弃物转化和绿色生物防控等方向,全方位解析黑土有机质转化机理,揭示生物活化土壤养分机理与调控机制,研究作物与土壤、微生物精准匹配原理,重构黑土-植物-微生物互动模式,建立生物驱动的黑土质量和产能提升技术体系(图1)。

① 中华人民共和国农业农村部. 2019年全国耕地质量等级情况公报. (2020-02-05)[2021-09-15]. <http://www.ntjss.moa.gov.cn/zcfb/202006/P020200622573390595236.pdf>.

② 新华社. 黑土地“喊累” 中国科技力量来“加油”. (2021-5-21)[2021-09-15]. <https://baijiahao.baidu.com/s?id=1700350651871874931&wfr=spider&for=pc>.

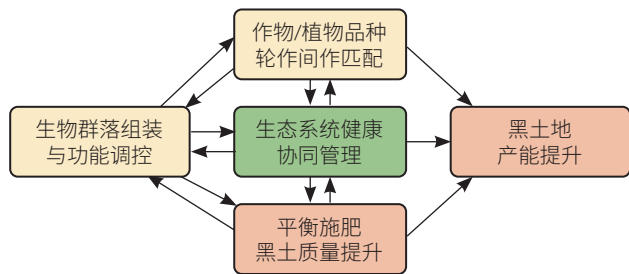


图1 以生态系统性能为核心的黑土地质量与产能提升模式  
Figure1 Improvement model of black soil quality and productivity with ecological performance as the core

## 2.1 秸秆原位还田提升黑土有机质

秸秆还田是驱动农田土壤有机质良性循环的关键<sup>[6]</sup>。根据有机物料腐解速率，当秸秆还田量为4 500—6 000 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>时，可稳定土壤有机质含量<sup>[7]</sup>。但秸秆直接还田后如未及时腐解，则影响下茬作物的播种、出苗和生长。东北覆盖还田的玉米等作物秸秆冬春季低温腐解率约为30%，年度腐解率仅约60%，低温环境下秸秆自然降解困难成为秸秆还田的最大障碍。然而，国内外目前均没有成熟的秸秆低温腐解技术。亟待利用现代生物学技术集中攻关，阐明秸秆低温腐解的生物学机制，研发适用黑土地秸秆原位还田的高效生物促腐技术，从而提高秸秆还田效率与成效。为此，《东北黑土地保护规划纲要（2017—2030年）》明确提出“特别要集中攻关秸秆低温腐熟技术”。

秸秆原位腐解取决于微生物分泌降解酶的分解作用。施用木霉、曲霉、芽孢杆菌、乳杆菌等高效腐解微生物制剂，可加快农田植物残体的分解。目前，在农业农村部登记的秸秆腐熟剂有31个，但其适宜作用温度为20℃—50℃，难以在东北漫长的冬季低温环境下使用。虽然低温秸秆降解微生物的筛选与研究尚未取得突破<sup>[8]</sup>，但科学家已从海洋假单胞属细菌中分离到4℃下作用的纤维素酶<sup>[9]</sup>，这表明研发低温秸秆腐解微生物及其制剂具有可行性。此外，蛋白质工程设计改造、合成生物学和微生物组学等前沿生物技术的发展，则使得低温高效腐解菌驯化、人工设计构建高效

秸秆降解酶及降解菌群成为可能。

秸秆自然腐解困难还在于秸秆生物质具有天然抗生物降解性，且碳氮比超高（大于60:1）。作物秸秆主要由纤维素、半纤维素和木质素等构成；其主要成分纤维素为β-1,4-葡聚糖链晶体化形成的多尺度纳米纤丝<sup>[10,11]</sup>；主要半纤维素成分木聚糖通过不同的乙酰化修饰形成多种折叠构象来交联纤维素和木质素，构筑秸秆生物质分子网络结构<sup>[12,13]</sup>。而对于木质纤维素生物质抗降解的关键结构、生物质崩解分子过程等的认知目前仍非常有限，从而制约了促腐技术发展。近年来，随着高分辨核磁共振与原子力显微成像等技术发展及应用，精准监测秸秆生物质崩解的分子过程已成为可能。应用前沿技术，从秸秆生物质大分子与微生物互作角度，揭示秸秆生物质崩解的分子过程，确定抗降解的关键分子结构，有望为降解菌和降解酶的筛选及人工设计改造分子导航。集成微生物菌群构建及秸秆还田耕作模式的优势技术，可望建立生产上急需的秸秆还田原位高效腐解新技术。

## 2.2 秸秆堆腐还田提升土壤有机质

施用有机肥料是增加土壤有机质、重建土壤健康的重要手段。有机肥施用对调高土壤中微生物养分，改善土壤孔隙度和通透性、钝化重金属等具有明显效果<sup>[14]</sup>。秸秆和畜禽粪便等种养废弃物混合堆沤发酵，经历升温期、高温期和腐熟期3个阶段：①微生物在启动升温期利用易分解的有机物质快速大量繁殖，促进堆肥温度迅速提升<sup>[15]</sup>；②嗜热性微生物在高温期将主要原料快速发酵分解成小分子有机物；③在腐熟期降解产物合成腐殖质，可转化为高品质有机肥。东北黑土区秸秆和畜禽粪便产生总量巨大，黑龙江、吉林、辽宁3省的秸秆资源总量达1.365×10<sup>8</sup> t<sup>[16]</sup>，规模化养殖畜禽粪便产生的总氮和总磷的总量分别达38.56×10<sup>4</sup> t和6.32×10<sup>4</sup> t<sup>[17,18]</sup>，因此秸秆堆腐还田进行肥料化应用潜力非常大。

然而，堆肥腐解中被降解的氮、碳易转换为氨气

( $\text{NH}_3$ )、一氧化二氮( $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ )等有害气体和二氧化碳( $\text{CO}_2$ )、甲烷( $\text{CH}_4$ )等温室气体排放<sup>[19,20]</sup>,导致堆肥产品品质差、肥效低,并造成大气污染。因此,急需重点突破高温堆肥技术的核心——高效耐高温腐解菌的研发,其关键是揭示高温腐熟机理,提高堆肥高温期固氮保碳性能,构建经济高效的有机废弃物堆肥技术。而且,东北黑土区的寒冷气候条件影响微生物产酶性能和代谢活性,易导致传统堆沤和条垛式/槽式堆肥启动困难、发酵周期增长、腐殖化程度不高。将堆肥原料预处理、堆肥工艺优化与高效微生物菌剂相结合,是解决东北秸秆堆腐技术难题的关键。此外,针对黑土“变薄、变瘦、变硬”等复杂问题的改良需求,有必要将有机肥与其他功能材料进行复合一体化,构建多功能的经济环保堆肥技术体系和产品库,以满足黑土质量全面提升的需求。

### 2.3 植物微生物组学研究及其在黑土地产能提升中的应用

利用植物-土壤-微生物互作机制协同提升土地产能和生态功能已成为国际新兴趋势,相关微生物组技术2020年被列入美国2030年农业发展的五大重要研究方向。土壤中栖息的微生物可与植物接触并相互作用形成共生功能体。定居在植物根系和叶际,以及组织内的大量微生物,就构成了植物微生物组;其主要由变形菌门、放线菌门和拟杆菌门等细菌,以及少量真菌主导,可促进宿主植物生长、养分吸收和抗病性。植物为多种微生物的生长和繁殖提供了大量良好栖息环境,并可“招募”特定益生微生物<sup>[21]</sup>。植物微生物组装配由初期随机性为主,逐渐演替为受环境和宿主选择的确定性过程,且存在功能补偿装配机制<sup>[22]</sup>。近年来,固氮菌群和菌根真菌与植物互作促进氮元素和磷元素高效利用的机制研究取得了重大进展<sup>[23]</sup>。但是,大量益生菌的功能及其与宿主植物的互作机制仍不清楚,对植物微生物组装配原理和功能地了解仍极有限,这制约了植物微生物组调控技术的研究

发和应用。

目前,我国东北黑土区产能提升仍主要依靠作物高产新品种培育、测土配方施肥等传统技术,未充分利用植物微生物组的生物潜力。而且,东北黑土微生物群落生态已趋于失衡和亚健康,影响健康植物微生物组形成。因此,从微生物组与植物跨界互作角度研发协同改良作物和土壤的生物学技术非常必要。为此,揭示微生物-植物-黑土互作关系,筛选适配黑土作物的功能菌株,发展植物微生物组构建理论和功能调控技术,建立黑土植物品种与微生物组匹配、组装技术,有望从全新角度提升黑土地中的作物产能。

### 2.4 微生物肥料助力黑土质量和产能提升

微生物肥料(菌肥)是提高黑土养分利用效率和肥力的重要手段<sup>[24,25]</sup>。微生物肥料研究始于根瘤菌,逐渐扩展到放线菌、真菌等其他类群。菌肥除固氮、解磷、解钾、促生、抗病等功能外,促生细菌<sup>[26]</sup>或部分共生真菌<sup>[27,28]</sup>可通过自身代谢释放有机酸,降低土壤pH值,提高土壤养分库供应量,增强植物的养分获取能力。目前,菌肥在发达国家已超过了肥料总量20%,但我国仅占约2%。相反地,我国化肥亩均用量已达到发达国家的3—4倍,肥料利用效率却仅约30%,从而加剧了土壤生物群落功能退化与失衡及环境污染,因此迫切需要研制适用于黑土地的微生物肥料。然而,我国现有菌肥产品菌株功能单一,在田间生产力和稳定性较差,无法大规模应用<sup>[29-31]</sup>。因此,需解析功能菌种调控养分高效的作用机理,发展沃土生物群落构建理论和功能调控技术,研发生物肥料增效技术及化肥部分替代技术。

### 2.5 绿肥在黑土质量和产能提升中的作用

我国绿肥种质资源达4000余份,包括10科42属60种,1000多个品种,主要在南方冬闲期使用<sup>[32,33]</sup>。适于东北黑土区主栽绿肥品种包括紫花苜蓿、草木樨和油菜等8种,大部分主栽绿肥品种也是重要的耐盐碱绿肥种质资源<sup>[34,35]</sup>。在黑土盐碱地综合改良中,结

合脱硫石膏等改良剂,通过种植田菁等耐盐碱绿肥,可以有效降低碱性土壤pH值和可溶性盐含量,增加土壤有机质和速效养分<sup>[36]</sup>,增加土壤孔隙度和渗透性,促进排水洗盐<sup>[37]</sup>。我国东北地区低温条件制约了土壤微生物对秸秆的碳代谢活性<sup>[38,39]</sup>。通过采用间作绿肥与主作物的轮间作(如玉米与苜蓿、草木樨间种),可以促进秸秆分解和土壤肥力提升<sup>[40,41]</sup>;在稻田中培养固氮蓝藻也可以促进水稻秸秆腐解<sup>[42]</sup>。然而,东北黑土区积温有限、水热集中在夏季,适宜种植期短,现有绿肥品种多采用与主作物间作或年际间轮作的种植模式,缺乏绿肥-作物配套种植促进黑土提质增效的技术体系。当前,东北黑土区适宜的绿肥良种有限、遗传基础不清,限制了绿肥-作物配套耕作技术的研发,制约了绿肥在提升黑土质量和产能中的应用。为此,利用基因编辑、快速驯化、定向诱变和精准设计等现代生物学技术,选育耐低温速生绿肥优良品种,改造其根瘤共生固氮、速生、耐低温等关键性状,建立绿肥-作物双核驱动的绿色可持续耕作模式。

## 2.6 黑土生物群的绿色生物防控

土壤生态系统的良性循环是农业可持续发展的基石,也是土壤基础地力转化为生物产能的保障。作物连作、施肥不当除导致地力下降外,还易引发土传病害(如玉米茎腐病等)的传播<sup>[43]</sup>。此外,近年来草地贪夜蛾等生物入侵事件时有发生,加之病虫害耐药能力增强,防控压力持续增加。因此,发展环境友好型绿色高效生物防控技术,对保障田地作物生产安全及可持续性极为关键。

保障黑土地生物安全、绿色清洁是提升黑土地质量与产能的重要方面。东北黑土地整体健康度较好,基本没有重金属污染,病虫害也相对较轻<sup>[44-46]</sup>。黑土土传病害偶有发现。为此,揭示致病机理,研发土传病害的植物源农药、生物农药,从“土壤-植物-微生物”全链条健康视角研发绿色防控技术,提升黑土地土壤质量、激发土壤微生物活性与激发植物抗性融合

为一体。此外,农业生产中伴随的除草剂<sup>[47]</sup>、地膜等配套品的清除及黑土防污生物修复能力建设均需应用现代生物技术。

## 3 关于未来黑土保护利用工作的建议

### 3.1 融合生物学与土壤科学,为黑土保护与利用提供必要的理论和技术支撑

我国用世界7%多的耕地,养活着世界约20%的人口。随着经济高速发展,我国资源与环境压力日益严峻,土壤资源压力尤为突出。因此,有限土壤资源的高效、绿色利用势在必行。要实现这一目标,需对土壤有科学全面的认知,并把握其保护和利用的关键。土壤生物在土壤生态系统功能维持中扮演着关键角色,常被称为“养分转化器”“生态稳定器”“污染净化器”和“气候调节器”等。土壤有机质和生源要素(如碳、氮、磷、钾等)的转化和循环主要由土壤生物驱动,对土壤养分供应能力极为关键。因此,土壤生物相关的生命活动支撑了农产品安全生产,维持了生态环境质量,保障了土壤生物和作物健康,并最终影响了人类健康。黑土地保护工程需解决土壤有机质形成、生源要素循环、土壤团聚体结构周转、土壤生物群落演替等土壤生物学核心问题,更需要生物学与土壤科学的充分交叉融合。综合利用前沿交叉技术,全方位解析黑土结构形成与稳定机制、有机质与养分转化规律、微生物地理分布格局形成与演变机制,深入理解黑土生物成矿过程与交互过程<sup>[48]</sup>,方可作为黑土保护与利用提供必要的理论和技术支撑。

### 3.2 建立黑土生物资源库,保障资源的开放共享与利用

黑土的土著生物群落是非常宝贵的资源,具有鲜明的区域特点。在生物技术迅猛发展的时代,生物资源的充分开放和共享可突破资源碎片化约束,避免重复化浪费,从而实现利用和改造潜力的最大化。因此,建议建设国家级乃至世界级的黑土生物资源库,

系统梳理黑土地中定殖的微生物群落及适宜动、植物资源,探索符合现代知识产权体系的开放获取、权益共享等机制,为全国科研院所参与黑土地保护和利用研究提供资源平台和政策与机制保障。

### 3.3 建立黑土生物学的研究梯队及院地协作机制,确保研究长期性和持续性

黑土保护和利用是一项重要且复杂的攻关任务,科学问题难度高、技术体系无先例可循,是长期而艰巨的工作。建议在实施任务攻关的同时,联合高校、科研院所和企业建设一体化理论、技术和产品研发梯队,确保重要研发工作的连贯性和可持续性。根据黑土分布区域性,实施院所-地方协作机制,保障研制的新技术和研究成果能应用于黑土保护,并长期落地实施。

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## Application and Review of Biotechnology in Promoting Protective Utilization of Black Soil

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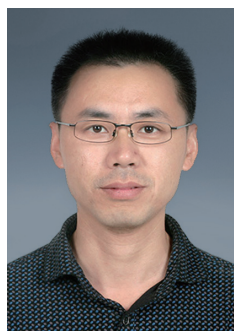
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**Abstract** In the past 60 years, the highly-intensive and unreasonable farming of the black soil in Northeast China has brought a series of adverse consequences such as the reduction of organic matter, the serious imbalance of carbon and nitrogen, and the instability of microbiota, which seriously threaten China's food security and agricultural sustainable development. The decrease of organic matter content in black soil is the core issue in the degradation of black soil. Organisms are the source of all organic matter, and the dynamic balance of organic matter driven by organisms is the basis for maintaining the stability of farmland ecosystem and soil quality. However, the limitation of hydrothermal resources in Northeast China makes it difficult to realize the transformation of organism-driven soil organic matter, which restricts the improvement of black soil quality and the development of conservation tillage technology. Recently, the Chinese Academy of Sciences has launched the strategic priority program "Scientific and Technological Innovation Project for Black Soil Protection and Utilization (Black Soil Granary)", and set up the key task of "modern biological technology for improving the productivity and quality of black soil". Focusing on major scientific issues including the mechanism of soil organic matter dynamic balance driven by organisms such as green manure, and the biological mechanism of low-temperature decomposition of straw, the key task aims to develop revolutionary and disruptive biotechnologies to solve the bottleneck of transformation technology of black soil organic matter, hence to promote the benign balance of material circulations and ecological functions. This will provide important theoretical and key technical support for the improvement of productivity and quality of black soil.

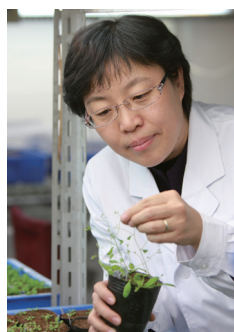
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**Keywords** biotechnology, black soil, quality, production capacity, green manure, straw decomposition, plant microbiome, microbial fertilizer



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