

稻田生物多样性构建的生态效应

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摘要: 农业集约化生产方式加速了农业生态系统单一化的进程, 导致系统平衡破坏, 病、虫、草害频发。在以农业生态环境改善和修复为手段的农业可持续生产和发展的模式中, 以农作物多样性的合理布局来提高农业生物多样性水平和控制病、虫、草害的实践, 显示出其强大的生命力, 即将不同物种的作物或同一作物的不同品种按一定的组合方式和栽种模式进行合理的间栽和套作, 将病、虫、草害的发生控制在可以承受的范围内。构建水生动物、水生植物与水稻共存的稻作系统, 利用物种多样性、遗传多样性控制有害生物, 是农业可持续发展的重要途径。本文综述了国内外稻田物种多样性、遗传多样性利用模式的研究进展, 论述了稻田物种多样性、遗传多样性对稻作生态系统的改善, 特别是水稻病、虫、草的控制效果及作用机理。

关键词: 物种多样性; 遗传多样性; 稻田; 病害; 虫害; 草害

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石油农业为解决人类食物严重不足做出了巨大贡献, 但也带来了一系列诸如环境污染、食品安全、生物多样性减少、资源衰竭等影响人类可持续发展的严重问题^[1-4]。目前粮食的高产量都是以高能耗换来的^[5]。石油农业使水稻 (*Oryza sativa*) 单产提高 4 倍, 而投入能量却增加了 375 倍。西德小麦 (*Triticum aestivum*) 单产从 1955 年的 2.7 t·hm⁻² 到 1980 年的 4.7 t·hm⁻² 增加了 1.74 倍, 但同期施氮量却从 26 kg·hm⁻² 增加到了 420 kg·hm⁻² 共增长 16 倍; 美国的粮食产量翻番, 也是以机械能投入增 10 倍, 氮肥施用量增 20 倍为代价^[6]。探索减少化肥与农药投入的途径、构建农田生物多样性已日益受到人们的关注^[7-9]。在稻田系统中构建遗传多样性^[10-12]和物种多样性^[13-15]来控制农业有害生物的研究成果突出。文章综述了国内外有关稻田生物多样性构建的生态效应及其对病、虫、草害的控制机理, 并探讨了这一领域研究的发展趋势。

1 创建稻田物种多样性

1.1 构建动植物共生稻作系统

稻田养鸭、鱼、虾、蟹、泥鳅、黄鳝等, 在继承传统农业精华, 推陈出新的基础上逐渐回归稻作生态系统, 发挥了显著经济效益和生态效益^[15]。动植物共生稻作系统的生态效益主要体现在: 抑病^[16-17]、治虫^[18-19]、除草^[18-20]、施肥^[21]、节能减排^[22-24]、提高水稻抗性^[25]和生产绿色、安全、优质、环保的稻米^[26-29]上。

1.1.1 构建动植物共生稻作系统的控病效果和机理

构建动植物共生稻作系统可明显控制纹枯病

(*Thanatephorus cucumeris*) 的发生^[30]。在稻田养鱼、鸭系统中, 主要是利用鱼、鸭对纹枯病菌核和菌丝的取食、创伤以及对水稻病叶的取食, 从而减少菌源, 延缓病情的扩展。鱼、鸭在田间窜行游动, 改善了田间的通风透光, 降低了田间湿度, 使纹枯病菌丝无法正常生长; 同时, 鱼、鸭游动增加了水体的溶解氧, 促进稻株根茎生长, 增加抗病能力^[15]。曹志强等^[30]报道, 在北方稻鱼共生试验中, 稻谷产量略增, 产投比和光能利用率分别比对照高 0.08% 和 0.1%, 土壤有机质高 0.24%, 纹枯病发病率低 3.8%。刘小燕等^[31]报道, 在养鸭系统中, 与非放鸭试验区相比, 中稻田和晚稻田, 放鸭区的病株率分别降低了 27.29% 和 8.21%; 全国明^[18]、杨治平^[20]和王成豹等^[32]报道稻田养鸭可延缓水稻纹枯病的发展, 发病程度减轻了 50.0% 左右。杨勇等^[33]对养蟹稻田的病害研究也表明, 除纹枯病外, 稻瘟病 (*Phyricularia grisea*) 和稻曲病 (*Ustilaginoides oryzae*) 等的发生率也均低于常规稻田。

1.1.2 构建动植物共生稻作系统的治虫效果和机理

构建动植物共生稻作系统对害虫的发生、发展有很好的控制效果^[34-36]。在稻田养鱼、鸭系统中, 主要是利用鱼、鸭对虫卵、幼虫和成虫的驱赶和取食; 改善生态环境, 显著提高了害虫天敌的数量^[15]。稻田养鱼使主要在水稻基部取食为害的稻飞虱 (*Nilaparata lugens*) 落水, 被鱼取食, 减少危害; 同时, 鱼田水位深于不养鱼田, 减少水面以上稻基部, 缩减了稻飞虱的危害范围。稻田养鱼使三代二化螟 (*Chilo suppressal*) 的产卵空间受限, 降低

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四代二化螟的发生基数,对二化螟的危害也有一定的抑制作用。肖筱成等^[37]报道稻田饲养彭泽鲫(*Carassius auratus* var. *pengzenensis*)稻飞虱口密度可降低34.56%~46.26%;廖庆民等^[38]对稻田中鲤鱼(*Cyprinus carpio*)进行解剖发现,1尾鲤鱼的食物中有叶蝉(*Dehocephalus dorsalis*)2只、稻飞虱4只。不同鱼种对稻飞虱种群的控制有明显差异^[39]。刘小燕等^[40]报道鸭子的驱赶和捕杀使二代二化螟幼虫的发生量减少了53.2%~76.8%,三代二化螟幼虫的发生量减少了61.8%,中稻放鸭区二化螟为害株率降低了13.4%~47.1%;晚稻二化螟为害株率降低了62.2%。杨治平等^[41]报道在中稻田,放鸭区第四代、第五代稻飞虱百莧虫量较非放鸭区分别下降70.2%和72.4%;晚稻田分别下降56.2%和64.7%,通过鸭子的捕食及其活动引起的稻田生态环境改变,对稻飞虱有稳定、持久的控制作用。稻田养鸭还显著地提高了害虫天敌的数量^[17]。

1.1.3 构建动植物共生稻作系统的除草效果和机理

构建动植物共生稻作系统利用动物对杂草的取食达到控制杂草的目的。杨志平等^[20]报道,稻田中放鸭450只·hm⁻²,对农田杂草的控制率为98.8%,其效果优于施用化学除草剂;李云明等^[42]报道,鸭子控制杂草的总体防效在水稻生长前期为88.0%,后期为96.4%,尤其对阔叶及莎草科杂草控制作用较好,对陌上菜(*Lindernia procumbens*)、三棱草(*Scirpus planiculmis*)、牛毛毡(*Eleocharis yokoscensis*)、节节草(*Equisetum ramosissimum*)等的控制效果达100%;对禾本科稗草(*Echinochloa crusgalli*)控制的前期防效为96.3%,后期为100%;刘小燕等^[41]对稻鸭田杂草变化规律的研究表明,鸭子对杂草的控制效果为98.5%~99.3%,比施用化学除草剂的效果高6.9%~16.1%。周云龙等^[43]报道,在水稻生长期,养鱼稻田阔叶杂草及稗草几乎绝迹;栾浩文等^[44]报道,水稻生长前期草鱼(*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*)比较喜食稗草,对稗草防效较好,而对慈姑(*Sagittaria trifolia* var. *sinensis*)、眼子菜(*Potamogeton malaianus*)、水马齿(*Callitriche stagnalis*)以及莎草科的防效较差,因为此时鱼的个体较小、食量有限,所以只取食稗草,不取食其它种类的杂草,水稻生长后期,鱼对稗草、慈姑、眼子菜、水马齿和莎草科杂草的防效均较好。

1.1.4 构建动植物共生稻作系统的节能减排效果和机理

稻田CH₄排放被认为是农田温室效应的主要来源。美国环保局确认在相同分子数量下,甲烷的温室效应是二氧化碳的30倍^[45]。甲烷被看成是仅次

于二氧化碳的引起全球变暖的重要温室气体之一。据联合国政府间气候变化专业委员会资料,目前大气中甲烷质量分数为1.77 mg·kg⁻¹,并以每年1%~2%的速度增长。甲烷对温室效应的贡献达19%^[46]。大气CH₄的70%~90%来自地表生物源^[47],湿地稻田CH₄排放量占甲烷排放总量的4%~35%^[47-48]。稻田CH₄排放受湿度、耕种制度、土壤类型、昼夜时间、纬度、品种、施肥量、生长季等多种因素影响^[49],这些研究结果为制定如何减少甲烷排放措施提供了重要的科学依据^[50]。刘小燕^[50]、李成芳^[51]、展茗等^[52-53]报道稻鸭、稻鱼共作生态系统能有效抑制CO₂、CH₄和N₂O的总排放,显著降低CO₂、CH₄和N₂O总排放的综合温室效应。因此,在中国南方稻作区,稻鸭、稻鱼共作生态系统是减少CO₂、CH₄和N₂O的总排放和改善全球气候的措施之一。

1.2 构建作物多样性稻作系统

构建作物多样性稻作系统,主要是在稻田中引入其他作物,创造物种多样性。目前,利用较多的是萍类、茭白(*Zizania caduciflora*)、芋头(*Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum*)和荸荠(*Heleocharis tuberosa*)等。红萍(*Azolla imbricata*)叶腔内共生红萍鱼腥藻(*Anabaena azolla*),能从空气中直接固氮,还具有强烈的富集水中稀薄钾素的能力,可为水稻提供充分的肥料源,为天敌昆虫提供活动场所,抑制杂草。黄世文等^[54]发现,稻田放养浮萍(*Lemna minor*)、满江红可显著控制稗草的萌发并降低其生物量。束兆林等^[55]报道,稻—鸭—萍共作系统中,红萍的繁殖能抑制杂草的光合作用,从而抑制杂草的发生及其危害。徐红星等^[56]在水稻田附近种植茭白,可以减轻水稻上第一代二化螟的发生,而茭白上螟虫是否能迁移到水稻田生存和为害,则在进一步的研究之中。

2 构建稻作系统遗传多样性

构建稻作系统遗传多样性就是要求同田同种作物最大限度做到遗传基础异质。一般采用多品种混合种植或条带状相间种植,也可选用多系品种。ZHU等^[10]发现,将基因型不同的水稻品种间作于同一生产区域,由于遗传多样性增加,稻瘟病的发生比单品种种植明显减少。多系品种已被用于防治水稻稻瘟病,咖啡(*Coffea arabica*)、燕麦(*Avena sativa*)和小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)的锈病。到目前,无论是在小麦、燕麦和大麦(*Hordeum*),还是在水稻上,利用作物遗传多样性防治病害,不外乎把具有不同小种专化抗性的基因型(品种)混合。这个方法是基于在混合群体中没有一个病原小种对所有的寄

主基因型都有非常高的毒性的假设。因此, 病害流行的速率就会减慢, 经济阈值(Economic threshold)有望降低。根据作物遗传多样性的研究与应用实践, 其控制病害的机制可归结如下, 一是稀释了亲和小种的菌源量; 二是抗性植株的障碍效应; 三是诱导抗性的产生, 如稻瘟病菌非致病性菌株和弱致病性菌株预先接种, 能诱导抗性, 减轻叶瘟和穗瘟。在品种间混间栽中, 除有上述机制外, 还有微生物生态效应, 如间栽品种高于主栽品种, 使得间栽品种穗部的相对湿度降低, 穗颈部的露水持续时间缩短, 从而减少发病的适宜条件等。

3 研究展望

目前, 稻田生物多样性的构建在一定程度上提高了稻区的物种多样性和遗传多样性, 对病、虫、草害有较明显的控制作用, 对生态环境有一定的改善。但是, 稻田生物多样性构建的生态效应的机理仍需从作物、分子生物学和化学生态等方面做进一步的研究探讨; 稻田生物多样性共育, 减少农药化肥、低碳种养模式的低碳经济和生态效益评价体系应尽快构建完善。所以必须加强五方面的课题研究: 各种作物之间的相生相克关系、作用机理及其长期共存的生态效应; 各种有害生物的主要天敌种类及其生物学、生态学特性和适生环境; 物种共存对病虫害影响的生物学和化学生态学机理; 全面、持续控制有害生物的优化农业生产模式及评价体系; 与此相配套的农艺措施与农业机械。

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Ecological effect of biodiversity in paddy field ecosystem

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Abstract: Modern agricultural practices with large-scale of intensive farming have significantly accelerated the procedure of the uniformity of agro-ecosystems, which has resulted in the deterioration and imbalance of agro-ecosystems. As a consequence, the occurrences or outbreaks of diseases, insects and weeds become more frequent in agro-ecosystems, causing immense problems for crop productivity. One of the efficient approaches for the sustainable agriculture development is to restore the deteriorated agro-ecosystems for enhancing crop production. In the restoration process, the appropriate deployment of biodiversity of crop species or varieties will play an important role in significantly enhancing biodiversity in agro-ecosystems. Biodiversity deployment includes intercropping and relaying with an appropriate cultivation model. These practices have been proven to be very successful for disease and insect control. Establishing a divergent ecosystem of rice paddy fields that are rich in aquatic animal, plant and microorganism species, will generally increase the biodiversity and/or genetic diversity and effectively control the crop diseases, insect pests and weeds. It is an important approach for sustainable agricultural development. This paper reviewed the progress of researches on establishing species diversity and genetic diversity models in rice paddy fields, particularly the ecological impacts and mechanisms of the species diversity and genetic diversity in the paddy fields concerning the disease, pest and weed control.

Key words: species diversity, genetic diversity, paddy field, disease, pest, weed