农业工程学报

Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering

首页 中文首页 政策法规 学会概况 学会动态 学会出版物 学术交流 行业信息 科普之窗 表彰奖励 专家库 咨询服务 会议论坛

首页 | 简介 | 作者 | 编者 | 读者 | Ei(光盘版)收录本刊数据 | 网络预印版 | 点击排行前100篇

席北斗,党秋玲,魏自民,李鸣晓,夏训峰,杨天学,陈凤先,生活垃圾微生物强化堆肥对放线菌群落的影响[J].农业工程学报,2011,27(13):227-232

生活垃圾微生物强化堆肥对放线菌群落的影响

Effects of microbial inoculants on actinomycetes communities diversity during municipal solid waste composting

投稿时间: 2/24/2011 最后修改时间: 4/13/2011

中文关键词: 生活垃圾 微生物 堆肥 放线菌 PCR-DGGE 菌群多样性

英文关键词:solid wastes microbiology composting actinobacteria PCR-DGGE communities diversity

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(50878201);国家科技支撑计划课题(2006BAC06B04, 2008BADC4B00, 2009BADC2B04)

作者 单位

席北斗 1.中国环境科学研究院水环境系统工程研究室,北京 100012

党秋玲 1.中国环境科学研究院水环境系统工程研究室,北京 100012; 2.东北农业大学生命科学院,哈尔滨 150030

魏自民 2.东北农业大学生命科学院,哈尔滨 150030

李鸣晓 2.东北农业大学生命科学院,哈尔滨 150030

夏训峰 1.中国环境科学研究院水环境系统工程研究室,北京 100012

杨天学 1.中国环境科学研究院水环境系统工程研究室,北京 100012

陈凤先 1.中国环境科学研究院水环境系统工程研究室,北京 100012

摘要点击次数:113

全文下载次数:43

中文摘要:

为了探讨微生物强化堆肥对生活垃圾好氧堆肥过程及堆肥过程中放线菌群落的影响,在堆肥过程中接种高效细菌复合菌剂和真菌复合菌剂,并以不接种的堆体为对照,对堆肥过程的温度变化和木质纤维素的降解效率进行了测定,并借助于PCR-DGGE方法对堆肥过程中放线菌群落的动态变化和种群多样性进行研究。结果表明:微生物强化堆肥能缩短堆体起爆时间,并能有效提高堆体降温期和二次发酵期的温度;和自然堆肥相比微生物强化堆肥使半纤维素、纤维素和木质素的降解率分别提高8.95%、12.72%和10.13%。DGGE图谱显示:2种堆肥方式的放线菌多样性指数表现出极显著差异,微生物强化堆肥能增加堆体中优势菌群的种类和数量,能有效提高腐熟期的放线菌群落多样性,有利于堆肥腐熟。优势条带测序结果表明:在接种堆肥过程中检测到了放线菌门的棒杆菌属、分支杆菌属、链霉菌属、热孢菌属、迪茨菌属、糖丝菌属和放线菌属。

英文摘要:

In order to investigate the effect of microbial enhanced composting on the composting process and actinomycetes communities, the bacterial mixture and fungal compound agents was inoculated to the municipal solid waste pile. The non-inoculated pile was taken as control. The parameters of temperature and wood degradation efficiency of cellulose was measured, a method of PCR-DGGE was used to study the community dynamics and diversity of actinobacteria. The results showed that it could reduce the heating time of composting strengthened by microbe inoculants, and could improve the temperature of the cooling and the secondary fermentation period. Compared to natural composting the degradation rate of hemicelluloses, cellulose and lignin were increased by 8.95%, 12.72% and 10.13%. DGGE profiles showed that the diversity index of the two composting showed significant differences, composting strengthened by microbe inoculants could improve the type and number of dominant microorganisms, and could improve the actinobacteria community diversity during maturity period, which conducive to compost maturity. The results of DNA sequenced were that: Corynebacterium sp, Mycobacterium sp, Streptomyces sp, Thermotoga sp, Dietzia sp, Saccharothrix sp and Actinomyces sp were detected during inoculated compost, they all involved in actinobacteria phylum.

查看全文 下载PDF阅读器

关闭

您是第3116852位访问者

主办单位: 单位地址: 北京朝阳区麦子店街41号