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## 土壤微生物的新栖息地:塑料际发生 及其生态风险研究进展

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**摘要** 微塑料是一种新兴污染物,塑料制品的广泛使用和处理不当对土壤生态系统构成了潜在的环境风险。微塑料在土壤中为微生物提供了新的栖息地,并与周围环境形成了一个独特的生态系统——塑料际。塑料在土壤环境中不易降解,使得塑料际对原始土壤环境造成了严重且持久的生态威胁。目前对塑料际的研究主要集中在水生生态系统,关于土壤塑料际对微生物、微塑料以及土壤环境和其他污染物的影响联合效应等方面的认识仍然非常有限。为探究土壤塑料际中微生物与微塑料相互作用的机制和随之产生的生态效应,本文综述了塑料际作为土壤微生物新的栖息地带来的生态风险相关研究进展,主要讨论了土壤塑料际对微生物的选择效应与微塑料迁移转化的影响、土壤塑料际对土壤结构与土壤碳循环带来的改变以及与其他环境污染物的联合效应。

**关键词** 塑料际;微塑料;微生物;土壤环境;环境污染物;迁移转化;生态风险;碳循环  
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塑料污染正在成为环境科学的一个重要问题<sup>[1]</sup>,由于塑料制品的大量生产和利用,微塑料广泛存在于海洋、河流、土壤、大气等各种自然环境中<sup>[2-4]</sup>,甚至在北极等偏远的生态系统也是如此。微塑料是指最大粒径小于5 mm的塑料颗粒<sup>[5]</sup>,通过大气沉降和农业活动等多种途径进入生态系统。它被认为是一种具有全球意义的新兴污染物并成为影响全球环境变化的因素之一<sup>[6]</sup>。根据1950—2015年全球塑料制造、消费和末端处置的数据,全球塑料垃圾总量约为63亿t,但是只有9%的塑料垃圾被回收利用,79%的塑料垃圾堆积在垃圾填埋场或自然环境中<sup>[7]</sup>。研究表明,陆地上的微塑料可能是海洋中的4~23倍<sup>[8]</sup>。这些不易降解的微塑料在土壤生态系统中不断积累,已经对动植物和土壤特性造成严重的影响,更小尺寸的塑料颗粒还会被土壤生物吸收并随着食物链富集,危害人体健康。目前,微塑料对土壤特性和动植物的影响已被广泛研究<sup>[9-11]</sup>,而微塑料对土壤

微生物群落的影响研究仍有限。

“塑料际(plastisphere)”一词最早由Zettler等<sup>[12]</sup>于2013年提出。随着土壤中塑料际研究的深入,塑料际的定义已经不仅限于水生环境中栖息着的微生物群落中的塑料颗粒。虽然一些学者仍然采用最初针对水生环境的塑料际定义,但也有研究人员针对塑料表面提出了栖息地或生态位的概念,从而出现了“塑料际微生物组”或“塑料际微生物群落”等术语<sup>[13]</sup>。这些术语表明,塑料际不仅限于塑料表面上的微生物,还包括存在于土壤中受塑料影响的微生物。塑料中化学物质的浸出改变了周围的环境,而在土壤的固体基质中的变化比在水中更为普遍。因此,陆地生态系统塑料际不同于生物膜,还包括了它周围的微环境<sup>[1]</sup>。

微塑料由于其独特的物理化学性质,具有强大的携带环境物质和微生物的能力,并促进生物膜形成,因此,微塑料能与其接触的微环境构成一个特殊

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的微生态系统——塑料际<sup>[12]</sup>。塑料际中的微生物包括细菌、藻类和其他单细胞生物,其中很多生物还在不断快速进化以适应塑料环境<sup>[1]</sup>。独特的化学性质和缓慢的生物降解速率,使塑料区别于其他自然生成的物质。超过1 000种的微生物可以栖息在1块直径5 mm的微塑料上,微塑料还可以作为这些生物长距离运输的媒介,入侵物种有可能借此引入到本地的生态系统中<sup>[14]</sup>。

土壤塑料际的形成和演替可由微塑料特征和土壤环境因子共同驱动<sup>[15]</sup>。局部环境条件(如光照、盐度、温度、营养状况和水动力条件等)和地理、空间和时间因素可能在很大程度上影响环境中塑料际生物群落的形成和演替<sup>[16]</sup>。同样,土壤环境因素(如土壤性质和气候条件)和微塑料特征(如聚合物类型、形状、大小和表面性质)也可能影响土壤塑料际<sup>[15]</sup>。近期的一项研究表明,微塑料(贡献27%)和土壤(贡献21%)显著促进了土壤塑料际细菌群落的分化<sup>[17]</sup>。因此,探究微塑料污染对土壤微生物群落的影响及其带来的土壤生态风险具有重要意义。

以往的研究主要集中在微塑料对土壤生态系统的影响上<sup>[18]</sup>,而对微塑料与其周围土壤微环境形成的独特生态系统——塑料际的研究较少。且塑料际在土壤生态系统中的影响因素及生态效应的研究还不够深入。因此,本文以塑料际为核心,阐述了塑料际对土壤微生物群落、微塑料和其他污染物带来的不同影响以及随之产生的相关生态风险。

## 1 土壤塑料际微生物群落的选择效应

在土壤生态系统中,塑料类型对塑料际中土壤微生物的种类有显著影响,不同类型塑料际中的微生物存在差异,这些差异大多是由于不同塑料类型带来的选择作用<sup>[19]</sup>。不同塑料表面的微生物组成和优势种类随着时间、塑料性能以及生物和非生物环境因素的变化而发生较大变化<sup>[20]</sup>。例如,与土壤环境相比,塑料际细菌群落的 $\alpha$ 多样性较低,放线菌(*Actinobacteria*)的丰度增加<sup>[21]</sup>。在陆生环境中,丛赤壳科(*Nectriaceae*)、枝孢菌科(*Cladosporiaceae*)和格孢腔菌科(*Pleosporaceae*)细菌在聚己二酸/对苯二甲酸丁二酯和聚乳酸等可生物降解微塑料中的丰度更高,而麦角科(*Clavicipitaceae*)细菌在聚乙烯上的丰度更高。在2种不同土壤环境中,变形杆菌(*Proteobacteria*)、放线菌(*Actinobacteria*)和拟杆菌属(*Bacteroides*)

在聚乳酸、聚己二酸/对苯二甲酸丁二酯和聚乙烯上的丰度不同<sup>[22]</sup>。微塑料颜色对相关塑料际的微生物组成也有影响,其中绿弯菌门(*Chloroflexi*)在黄色和透明微塑料上富集,而硬壁菌门(*Firmicutes*)在蓝色微塑料上富集。这种微生物群落的差异可归因于微塑料反射光波长的不同<sup>[23]</sup>。难降解微塑料之间的微生物组成也存在显著差异,例如,聚苯乙烯微塑料上的微生物群与聚乙烯和聚丙烯上的微生物群存在很大差异<sup>[24]</sup>。除此之外,塑料际环境条件对真核生物群落组成的影响比原核生物更大<sup>[25]</sup>。

微塑料的物理化学特性也是影响塑料际微生物选择性的因素<sup>[26]</sup>。微塑料粒径、表面粗糙度、疏水性、表面自由能和比表面积等特性的不同,会影响塑料际微生物群落的结构组成。例如,微塑料的疏水性会对微生物定殖及其胞外酶活性产生影响。细菌会优先在更亲水的表面上定殖<sup>[27]</sup>,这可能是由于亲水表面的润湿性和表面能更高。此外,微塑料的表面粗糙度越大,意味着微生物可以获得更多的附着点,从而影响塑料际早期的微生物群落组成<sup>[28]</sup>。不同的塑料带有不同的表面电荷,这可能导致微塑料对微生物的吸附作用存在差异<sup>[29]</sup>。具有特定结构的细菌可以更容易地克服带负电荷的细胞与塑料表面之间的排斥力,因此,能够更好地在某些塑料表面定殖。随着时间的推移,由于暴露在阳光、氧气和其他环境因子下,生态系统中微塑料的自然老化和风化过程会使微塑料的聚合物链断裂从而增加其表面粗糙度、比表面积、亲水性和含氧官能团。这种老化过程改变了微塑料的表面特性,从而改变了塑料际的结构<sup>[30]</sup>。研究表明,光老化后的微塑料会影响塑料际内的细菌组成,使塑料际中的微生物生物量减少,从而降低了塑料际内微生物网络的复杂性和稳定性。老化还会使塑料际内细菌群落的碳代谢能力增强,因此,具有更高碳利用能力的微生物会附着在老化微塑料上<sup>[31]</sup>。综上,微塑料表面特性、聚合物特性和环境因素在塑料际微生物群落的演替中起着关键作用(表1)。

## 2 土壤微生物对微塑料在土壤生态系统中的迁移转化作用

塑料际微生物在塑料风化和破碎过程中起着至关重要的作用。在土壤中,塑料降解是一个结合了非生物(光氧化、热氧化或聚酯的水解)和生物(酶促解聚、矿化和同化)降解过程的综合反应<sup>[35]</sup>。这些过程会使塑料的理化性质(相对分子质量、机械性能、

表1 微塑料对土壤微生物群落组成和功能的影响

Table 1 Effects of microplastics on soil microbial community composition and function

土壤类型 Soil types	微塑料类型 (形状/尺寸) Microplastic type (shape, size)	微塑料处理 Treatment	微生物 Microorganisms	功能 Function	参考文献 References
黏土 Clay soil	PE(fragment, MP1 <150 μm, MP2 <13 μm)	5% w/w	增加:放线菌;减少:酸杆菌、硝基螺旋菌和拟杆菌门 Enrich: <i>Actinobacteria</i> ; Diminish: <i>Acidobacteria</i> , <i>Nitrospirae</i> and <i>Bacteroidetes</i>	影响温室气体排放 Impact on greenhouse gas emissions	[32]
粘壤土 Clay loam soil	PVC (particles, 80~250 μm)	0.1% w/w	增加:肠道细菌多样性 Enhanced gut bacterial diversity	影响土壤动物健康 Impact on soil animal health	[33]
肥沃的沙质土 Loamy sandy soil	PES (fiber, 5 000 μm × 8 μm)	0.2% w/w	丛枝菌根真菌菌丝、丛枝增多 Increase in AMF hyphae, arbuscules, and coils	提高植物生产性能 Improve plant production performance	[11]
农田(2种不同作物土壤) Two crop soils	塑料薄膜 Plastic film (film, NA)	每年覆膜1次 Coverage once a year	增加:镰刀真菌种类 Enrich: <i>Fusarium</i> species	产生真菌毒素 Produce mycotoxins	[34]

结晶度、黏度和官能团)发生改变<sup>[36]</sup>。塑料的风化沿着2条相互关联且协同的路径进行,碎裂和可溶性或挥发性成分的释放与生物污损和氧化降解过程相结合<sup>[37]</sup>。塑料生物降解中涉及的不同生化降解途径可分为生物降解、生物破碎、同化和矿化,所有这些生化过程都是通过各种酶促反应、化学键断裂来实现的<sup>[38]</sup>。

虽然土壤微生物对塑料的生物降解是一个相对缓慢的过程(通常需要100 a以上才能完成),但微生物在土壤塑料上的短期定殖会导致塑料的理化性质尤其是塑料的尺寸发生巨大变化<sup>[39]</sup>。在这一过程中,土壤微生物分泌的胞外酶将大分子聚合物分解成较小的产物,这些产物随后可以被微生物代谢<sup>[40]</sup>。塑料际微生物群落可能是导致微塑料断裂和产生一系列短链碎片(即低聚物、二聚体和单体)的关键驱动力。土壤微生物附着在微塑料表面后,胞外酶就有机会作用于聚合物骨架。在可水解点(聚合物的酯键和氨基键等)通过特定的水解酶进行裂解<sup>[41]</sup>。在一些不可水解点(如结晶固体、疏水区域和强C-C骨架),塑料裂解需要依赖其他因素,如光、热或化学作用<sup>[42]</sup>。当好氧微生物将氧气耗尽后,小分子有机酸、硫酸盐等可作为替代氧气的电子受体,进入缓慢的厌氧生物降解过程。解聚后,部分微生物细胞可能会吸收一些短链(通常为10~50个C)聚合物或较小的分子(低聚物和单体)进行进一步的代谢<sup>[43]</sup>。更小的纳米塑料还可能涉及到比微塑料更加复杂的生物降解过程。有研究表明,如果纳米颗粒足够小(<100 nm),它们可以通过内吞作用或裂缝模式进入动物细胞或植物组织<sup>[44]</sup>。小分子可以穿过半透膜,作

为碳源或能量来源,被胞内酶矿化为无机产物,如好氧时的CO<sub>2</sub>和厌氧时的CH<sub>4</sub><sup>[45]</sup>。在多孔介质中,较小塑料比较大塑料更容易迁移<sup>[46]</sup>。当亚微米级或纳米级颗粒形成后,它们会以胶体的形式进行迁移,并在地下水环境中快速迁移沉积<sup>[47]</sup>。这种迁移方式增加了地下水污染的风险,从而威胁到饮用水安全。已经有研究发现,地下水中存在20 μm的塑料颗粒<sup>[48]</sup>。考虑到地下水是人类重要的饮用水源之一,进一步探究地下水中是否存在亚微米级和纳米级塑料颗粒是有必要的。

综上,塑料际微生物对微塑料的一系列生物化学作用,促进了微塑料在土壤生态系统中的迁移转化,间接增强了微塑料在土壤环境中的生态毒性,对土壤动植物生长和生理过程造成严重影响,进而使土壤生态环境发生改变。

### 3 土壤塑料际的生态效应

#### 3.1 微塑料对土壤结构的影响

土壤中微塑料的存在会扰乱土壤原有的物理参数,如改变土壤结构,影响土壤容重、水分蒸发以及水分有效性。微塑料对土壤结构的影响取决于微塑料的形状、类型、尺寸和浓度<sup>[49]</sup>。例如,与塑料颗粒相比,塑料纤维对土壤性质的影响更为明显<sup>[10]</sup>。土壤容重作为土壤侵蚀风险评价指标<sup>[50]</sup>,会因微塑料类型和测试土样的密度不同而改变<sup>[10]</sup>。微塑料也会改变土壤孔隙度,因为微塑料残留物或碎片会破坏土壤孔隙连续性,使得颗粒或粉末更容易填充土壤孔隙的空间<sup>[51]</sup>。土壤孔隙的变化会影响水分循环要素,如蒸发、重力运动和土壤孔隙水含量<sup>[52]</sup>。由于

土壤孔隙度和水循环的改变,土壤中气体通量也会受到影响,从而进一步影响土壤中厌氧或好氧微生物的丰度<sup>[53]</sup>。某些特定类型的微塑料还会影响土壤的聚集,这是塑造土壤微生物栖息地与土壤结构的关键过程。尽管目前对这种影响的潜在机制知之甚少,但一些研究已经证明,微塑料纤维对土壤团聚体的影响最为显著<sup>[10]</sup>。微塑料不会影响土壤团聚体的稳定性,但微塑料纤维会使较小的土壤团聚体聚集在一起,从而增加了大土壤团聚体的比例<sup>[54]</sup>。因此,微塑料对土壤聚集的影响会改变土壤孔隙度,影响土壤水分循环和气体通量,以及相关土壤微生物群落。土壤团聚体的保护作用可以防止土壤有机质快速分解,稳定的土壤团聚体还会使土壤有机碳固定并增加。研究发现,土壤有机碳含量会影响塑料际与周围土壤的微生物群落差异程度,并与之呈负相关关系<sup>[55]</sup>。因此,微塑料通过改变土壤物理性质影响微生物栖息地的生化环境,进而导致微生物群落发生变化。

### 3.2 微塑料对土壤碳循环的影响

微塑料导致的土壤性质和微生物变化会影响土壤碳的生物地球化学循环<sup>[56]</sup>。微塑料聚合单元中含有约80%的碳,这使它们成为土壤碳的潜在贡献者。然而,自然条件下微塑料降解可能需要几十到几千年的时间<sup>[57]</sup>,且微塑料的衍生碳不具有与土壤有机碳相同的生态功能。因此,一些研究人员建议将这部分碳排除在土壤碳储量之外<sup>[58]</sup>。虽然传统微塑料很难降解,但是微塑料仍然可以通过太阳辐射和微生物定殖等驱动因素使微塑料中的可溶性有机碳浸出到环境中<sup>[59]</sup>。并且微塑料的存在还会通过改变土壤理化性质和微生物特性来促进土壤可溶性有机碳的水解转化<sup>[60]</sup>。例如,Liu等<sup>[61]</sup>发现,当土壤中聚丙烯质量分数在28%时,荧光素双乙酸水解酶和酚氧化酶的活性升高,促进土壤有机质的水解,土壤中可溶性有机碳的含量提高35%。陆生植物的作用也是土壤碳循环中重要的一环。陆生植物光合作用将CO<sub>2</sub>固定后,再通过根沉积和凋落物的分解将固定的碳分配到土壤中。而微塑料的存在会导致植物光合作用和生长性能的变化<sup>[11]</sup>,从而影响到植物-土壤-大气系统的碳循环。例如,Colzi等<sup>[62]</sup>将葫芦暴露在微塑料中,发现葫芦的地上部与地下部生物量、叶面积、叶绿素含量和光合效率都有不同程度的下降。同时,微塑料的存在还会通过调节土壤微生物群落结构和活性来影响植物残留物的分解<sup>[63]</sup>。微生物作为土壤生态系统中碳循环的主要驱动力,塑料际微

生物群落组成受微塑料性质的影响,与土壤微生物群落组成产生显著差异。一些细菌门类,如变形菌门、拟杆菌门和放线菌门,在土壤有机质的降解中起着至关重要的作用。土壤微生物与微塑料相互作用的差异是微塑料对土壤碳循环影响差异的主要原因。

关于土壤塑料际对碳循环的影响,有研究给出了一些假设来解释<sup>[64]</sup>。“微生物挫折”假说认为,微塑料的存在增加了土壤碳的分子多样性,而碳化合物的分子多样性可以增加土壤有机碳的持久性<sup>[65]</sup>,因此微塑料的存在会使微生物更难处理有机碳。而“正负启动假说”认为,如果添加基质有利于现有土壤有机碳的矿化,则可能存在正启动。启动是一种描述碳基质的添加如何影响原生土壤有机碳矿化的机制。例如,有研究发现,定殖在聚羟基丁酸戊酸共聚酯上的微生物群落可以很容易地将聚羟基丁酸戊酸共聚酯作为有效的碳源,从而提高微生物特定的生长速度,增加土壤塑料际中的微生物生物量<sup>[66]</sup>;相反,则可能存在负启动。例如,在添加易矿化碳的情况下,可能会使土壤中的微塑料被微生物优先代谢掉<sup>[67]</sup>。总的来说,微塑料会从多个方面对土壤碳循环造成影响。然而,目前土壤塑料际对土壤碳的影响机制研究较少且没有统一的研究结果,未来还需要更多的研究探索。

### 3.3 塑料际多种污染物的富集与生态风险

微塑料在氢键、静电相互作用和范德华力等作用下,具有很强的吸附和富集环境有害污染物,如重金属和有机污染物的能力<sup>[68]</sup>。在塑料际形成过程中,有机和无机悬浮液的黏附使得重金属更容易聚集在微塑料上<sup>[69]</sup>。塑料际引起的微塑料老化会改变微塑料的物理化学性质,从而为重金属提供更多的吸附位点<sup>[70]</sup>。微塑料与重金属之间的相互作用还会改变土壤食物链中重金属的生物有效性<sup>[71]</sup>,导致重金属的生物积累和毒性。微塑料和重金属会对土壤生物产生拮抗或协同作用<sup>[72]</sup>。拮抗作用是指微塑料会降低重金属暴露在环境介质中的浓度,从而降低其环境毒性。相反,协同作用会使土壤生态系统更容易受到微塑料与重金属复合污染的影响,复合污染物的环境毒性可能比单一污染物的环境毒性更大。例如,Huang等<sup>[73]</sup>采用Meta分析微塑料与重金属镉的复合污染时发现,微塑料使镉在植物地上部和地下部的积累量分别提高了14.6%和13.5%,并且微塑料诱导土壤有效镉浓度显著升高(9.75%)。微塑料与镉的复合污染对植物生长具有协同作用。

这些协同作用机制包括对植物光合作用的抑制和氧化损伤的加重。微塑料作为土壤中重金属的载体,提高了重金属的生物利用率,使重金属容易被生物吸收并转移到食物网中。在独特的生物体中,重金属很容易被解吸,对人体健康构成威胁<sup>[74]</sup>。

与重金属类似,微塑料可以成为土壤中许多有机污染物的载体。微塑料可将污染物引入食物链,并通过生物摄食和捕食在食物网中流动,导致污染物在生物体内的生物积累和生物放大。微塑料对有机污染物具有特殊的亲和力,其吸附机制,如氢键、疏水相互作用和 $\pi$ - $\pi$ 相互作用,可能是由微塑料的特性和结构决定的<sup>[70]</sup>。迄今为止,已经有多种有机污染物被微塑料吸附的报道,包括多环芳烃<sup>[75]</sup>、多氯联苯<sup>[76]</sup>、有机氯农药和抗生素<sup>[77]</sup>。近年来,塑料际对有机污染物的吸附和代谢引起了科学界的广泛关注。总的来说,塑料际对它们的综合影响机制可能有以下几点:(1)影响土壤中污染物的吸附;(2)影响重金属的形态和生物利用度;(3)干扰有机污染物的降解;(4)与污染物的共暴露改变了它们的生物积累和毒性。

土壤塑料际被认为是致病菌和抗生素抗性基因(antibiotic resistance genes, ARGs)的储存库,加速了全球抗生素耐药性的传播。ARGs是天然存在的编码抗生素抗性功能的基因片段。塑料污染通过提供数万亿个人工微栖息地来改变真菌的生态位,病原体可能在这些微栖息地(塑料际)积聚、繁殖和进

化<sup>[78]</sup>。微塑料可以选择性地富集 ARGs,甚至可以富集到高出周围环境 5 000 倍的 ARGs<sup>[79]</sup>。在各种环境介质中,微塑料表面检测到大量的 ARGs。例如,聚乙烯可以显著富集 *sul1*、*sulA*/*folP-01*、*tetA*、*tetC*、*tetX* 和 *ermE* 等 ARGs<sup>[80]</sup>。微塑料与 ARGs 之间的相互作用使得微塑料为 ARGs 提供载体并形成塑料际<sup>[81]</sup>,促进 ARGs 的积累<sup>[82]</sup>与基因交换,增强其在环境中的迁移<sup>[83]</sup>。越来越多的研究表明,微塑料可以作为致病菌和 ARGs 的载体,影响土壤生态系统健康<sup>[84]</sup>,加速疾病传播并对全球人类健康构成潜在威胁<sup>[85]</sup>。有研究表明,塑料际对致病菌群落的聚集过程有促进作用,并通过分析发现,ARGs、毒性因子基因与塑料际细菌之间存在显著相关性<sup>[86]</sup>。Li 等<sup>[87]</sup>采用宏基因组分析方法研究了聚乙烯、聚己二酸/对苯二甲酸丁二酯和聚乳酸微塑料的 ARGs 和毒性因子,结果发现,与土壤和聚乙烯相比,聚己二酸/对苯二甲酸丁二酯和聚乳酸的塑料际中能检出更多 ARGs 和毒性因子,其多样性和丰度值也显著高于土壤和聚乙烯塑料际。其中,放线菌门是土壤和聚乙烯塑料际中四环素和糖肽类抗性基因的主要宿主,而聚己二酸/对苯二甲酸丁二酯和聚乳酸塑料际中多药抗性基因的主要宿主变为变形菌门。此外,还鉴定出 3 种人类致病菌,分别为少动鞘脂单胞菌(*Sphingomonas paucimobilis*)、植物乳杆菌(*Lactobacillus plantarum*)和铜绿假单胞菌(*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*)。土壤塑料际会携带致病菌,如副溶血性

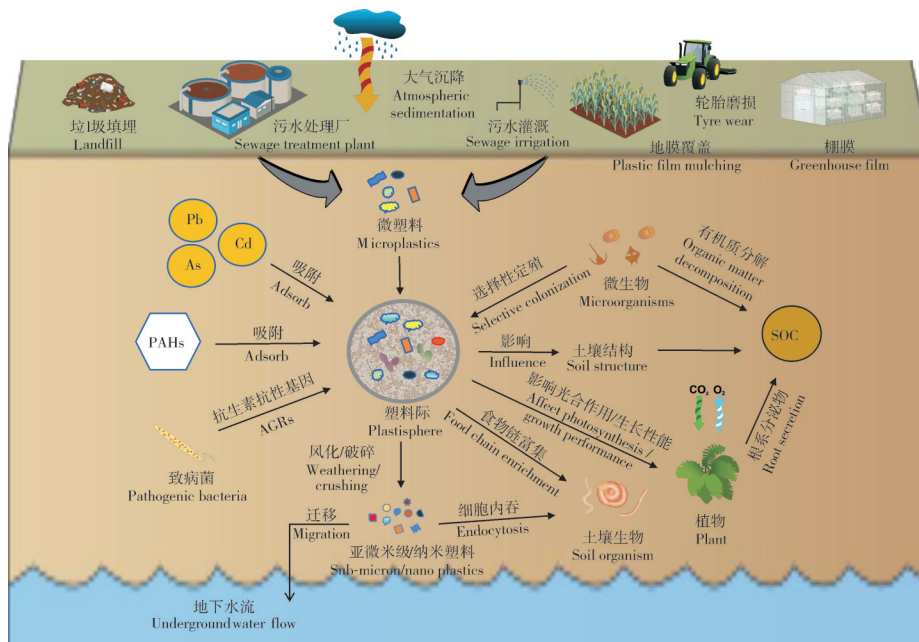


图1 塑料际发生及其对土壤生态系统的影响

Fig.1 Plastisphere occurrence and its effect on soil ecosystem

弧菌 (*Vibrio parahaemolyticus*) 和埃希氏志贺氏菌<sup>[18]</sup> (*Escherichia-Shigella*), 并富集 ARGs<sup>[88]</sup>。耕地土壤生态系统中聚乙烯的增加会导致动物寄生虫、人类致病菌和植物致病菌的丰度增加<sup>[18]</sup>。土壤塑料际微生物可能是土壤生态系统中真菌致病菌的持续宿主, 对世界范围内真菌感染的流行病学产生严重后果<sup>[89]</sup>。

## 4 展 望

近年来, 微塑料对土壤微生物及周围环境产生了不可忽视的影响, 随着水生塑料际概念的提出, 研究人员对土壤生态系统塑料际的关注日益增加。本文主要阐述了微塑料与土壤微生物之间的相互作用, 微塑料的存在影响了土壤微生物生存环境的变化, 微生物选择性地附着在微塑料表面, 增强了微塑料与土壤生态系统中其他污染物的联合效应, 也加剧了微塑料在土壤生态系统中的生态风险。同时, 土壤微生物在微塑料的降解过程中发挥着至关重要的作用。降解后的亚微米级塑料和纳米级塑料可能携带者其他污染物及致病菌进入土壤生物体内, 甚至危害人体健康。但是现有的研究并不能全面揭示塑料污染形成塑料际带来的生态影响, 还需要对塑料际微塑料污染和土壤微生物进行更详细和可靠的研究, 了解它们对土壤环境乃至全球变化的影响。未来的研究应更注重以下方面:

1) 土壤塑料际生态功能及其与其他生态系统的关联性。除了对塑料际细菌群落的研究, 真菌和微型真核生物群落在土壤生态系统中的作用与功能同样不可忽视。同时, 塑料际微生物与周围土壤微生物的种类、结构与功能差异也值得更深入的研究。为了更加深入地了解土壤塑料际在生物地球化学过程中的影响, 应对其生态功能以及与其他生态系统的关系进行更加系统性的研究。

2) 微塑料的迁移机制。塑料际微生物群落可能会随着微塑料或更小尺寸的纳米塑料迁移到其他生态系统中去。土壤微生物与微塑料的结合, 会增强微生物在生态系统中的流动性, 微生物可能会以微生物群落的方式, 随着风力或地下径流的作用跟随微塑料迁移到更多生态系统中去。这种迁移方式是否会对其生态功能以及与其他生态系统的关系产生影响, 更小尺寸的纳米塑料是否有其他可能的迁移机制, 需要更加深入的研究。

3) 塑料际对土壤碳循环的影响机制。微塑料作为土壤的人工碳输入, 会对土壤碳储存或损失的相

关过程造成影响。然而, 关于土壤塑料际对碳循环的影响, 如土壤有机碳的利用、根系沉积、温室气体排放、凋落物分解等, 目前还存在很大的研究空白值得进一步探究。

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## New habitats for microorganisms in soil: progress on studying occurrence and ecological risks of plastisphere

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**Abstract** Microplastics are an emerging pollutant that poses potential environmental risks to ecosystems in soil due to the widespread use and improper treating of plastic materials. Microplastics provide new habitats for microorganisms in soil and form a unique ecosystem with the surrounding environment - the plastisphere. Artificial plastics are not easily degraded in soil environments, posing a severe and persistent ecological threat to the original environment in soil. Recent studies on the plastisphere have mainly focused on aquatic ecosystems, and understanding of the combined effects of plastisphere in soil on microorganisms, microplastics, environment in soil, and other pollutants is still very limited. This article reviewed the progress on studying ecological risks of the plastisphere as new habitats for microorganisms in soil to investigate the mechanism of the interaction between microorganisms and microplastics of plastisphere in soil and the resulting ecological effects. The selection effect of plastisphere in soil on microorganisms and the migration and transformation of microplastics, the changes of soil structure and carbon cycle in soil caused by plastisphere in soil, and the combined effect with other environmental pollutants were mainly discussed. It will provide valuable guidance for studying the plastisphere of ecosystems in soil in the future.

**Keywords** plastisphere; microplastics; microorganism; soil environment; environmental pollutants; migration and transformation; ecological risk; carbon cycle

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