

稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰應用於 *Bacillus licheniformis* TCLigB 載體之研究¹

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摘要

針對 *Bacillus licheniformis* 菌株 TCLigB 具溶磷、生成 IAA、分解纖維素及木質素潛力，進行稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰作為其載體之研究。稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰之 pH 值分別為 6.5、7.1 及 8.4，EC 值則為 0.8、1.3 及 2.4 dS/m。試驗資材區分成高溫高壓滅菌處理與不滅菌處理。菌株 TCLigB 與滅菌之 3 種資材複合並於室溫放置 6 個月，其中稻殼(Ster-H)與碳化稻殼 (Ster-C)之菌數皆為 10^7 CFU/g，而稻殼灰(Ster-A)為 10^5 CFU/g。放置 6 個月之稻殼灰(Ster-A) pH 值會上升至 9.5，EC 值上升至 6.2 dS/m。菌株 TCLigB 培養於不同培養基之菌數，以培養於 1%糖蜜+10%菜籽粕(1S+10B 處理，代號 10B)與 1%糖蜜、1%菜籽粕及 0.5%酵母抽出液(1S+1B+0.5Y 處理，代號 0.5Y)之菌數最高，可達 10^9 CFU/ml，其他培養液之菌數則為 10^8 CFU/ml，各別培養液與未滅菌之 3 種資材分別複合，並於 70°C 烘乾 2.5 hr 後，於室溫放置 10 天、1 個月、3 個月及 6 個月進行分析，並以雜菌率低於 15%、菌數高於 10^7 CFU/g 作為篩選依據，結果以菌株 TCLigB 培養於 10B 與 0.5Y 培養基並與稻殼灰複合(10B-A 與 0.5Y-A)符合篩選依據。本試驗符合篩選依據之菌株 TCLigB 與不同稻殼資材複合之固態菌劑，經分析皆具溶解磷酸三鈣之能力。

關鍵詞：稻殼、碳化稻殼、稻殼灰、載體、*Bacillus licheniformis*

前　　言

微生物之特定功能可促進作物養分吸收，包括固氮以及溶解作物需要之養分如磷、鋅與鉀，另可分泌促進植物生長物質如各種植物賀爾蒙⁽⁴⁾。如何提高微生物製劑之儲架壽命，則影響其應用效益，雖芽孢桿菌具形成內孢子能力，便於固態菌劑製造，然而若需整合開發固氮菌與溶磷菌之複合產品，選用適當微生物載體，有助於產品之穩定性及儲架壽命。前人進行多種不同微生物載體之應用性分析，包含稻殼⁽¹⁾、稻殼灰⁽⁹⁾及碳化稻殼⁽²⁾，在資材滅菌條件下，經儲放 2-6 個月，皆可提高微生物之儲架壽命，顯示稻殼及其副產資材具有作為微生物載體應用之價值。然而微生物載體如泥炭、稻殼、麥麩、黏土及海藻酸鈉若未經滅菌程序，直接應用為功能微生物載體，則會顯著降低該微生物之菌數，且具雜菌問題⁽¹⁾。本試驗探討稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰於滅菌及未滅菌條件下，應用於功能微生物 *Bacillus licheniformis* TCLgB 載體之研究。

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材料與方法

一、菌株 TCLigB 功能特性分析

本試驗以平板培養基進行 *Bacillus licheniformis* 菌株 TCLigB 溶解磷酸三鈣及分解纖維木質資材能力分析，溶磷能力分析為挑選菌株 TCLigB 之單一菌落接種至固態 PVK 培養基(Pikovskaya medium)⁽⁸⁾，於 30°C 培養 5 天後進行菌落周圍透明圈觀察，另接種於 50 ml PVK 液態培養基中，經培養 6 天後，以鉬藍法分析可溶性磷含量。分解纖維木質資材能力分析，以接種菌株 TCLigB 於纖維素分解測試固態培養基⁽⁵⁾及基本礦物鹽培養基內含酚紅(phenol red)或天青 B(Azure B)之固態培養基⁽¹⁰⁾，於 30°C 培養 5 天後進行觀察。菌株若具有分解纖維素能力，經剛果紅染色及脫色後於菌落周圍呈現透明圈環。若具生成 manganese peroxidase 能力，則酚紅培養基由紅色轉為黃色，另菌株 TCLigB 若具有生成 Lignin peroxidase 能力，則天青 B 培養基由藍色轉為透明。菌株生成 IAA 能力分析，為接種菌株 TCLigB 於 5 ml 含有 1 mg/ml 之色胺酸(Tryptophan) MSM 培養基(每升 glucose 1.0 g、 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 1.0 g、 KH_2PO_4 0.5 g、 K_2HPO_4 1.5 g、 NaCl 1.0 g 及 $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 0.1 g)，於 120 rpm 震盪培養 1 天後，菌液以 8,000 g 離心 15 分鐘，取 1 ml 上清液添加 4 ml 之 Salkowski reagent⁽⁶⁾，混合均勻後於室溫暗室中反應 30 分鐘，並分析 540 nm 之吸光值，對照組為 1 ml 未接菌培養基加 4 ml 之 Salkowski reagent。有 IAA 生成則與試劑反應後之顏色轉紅，並呈現在 540 nm 之吸光值的增加。另以 IAA 配製並製作標準曲線以轉換 540 nm 吸光值為 IAA 濃度。

二、菌株 TCLigB 與稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合試驗(無菌系統)

菌株 TCLigB 培養於 1% 糖蜜加 0.5% 菜籽粕(三木菜籽粕 6-2-1)液態培養基，於室溫 100 rpm 震盪培養 2 天後與稻殼、稻殼炭及稻殼灰進行混合(菌液:資材為 1:2, v/m)，放置於室溫，並於不同時間進行菌數及固態菌劑之水溶性養分分析。菌數以 10 倍稀釋塗抹於平板 NB 培養基，經 30°C 培養 3 天後進行計數。培養基及 3 種稻殼資材皆以高溫高壓(121°C, 15 psi)滅菌處理備用。稻殼資材購自建新碾米工廠。

三、菌株 TCLigB 與稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合試驗(非無菌系統)

本試驗培養基為糖蜜添加不同含量之菜籽粕(三木菜籽粕 6-2-1)，分別為(1) 1% 糖蜜加 0.5% 菜籽粕(1S+0.5B)、(2) 1% 糖蜜加 1% 菜籽粕(1S+1B)、(3) 1% 糖蜜加 5% 菜籽粕(1S+5B)、(4) 1% 糖蜜加 10% 菜籽粕(1S+10B)及(5) 1% 糖蜜、1% 菜籽粕加 0.5% 酵母粉(1S+1B+0.5Y)，培養基經高溫高壓滅菌後備用。菌株 TCLigB 接種於上述培養基，於室溫 100 rpm 震盪培養 2 天後，分別與未滅菌處理之稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰進行混合(菌液:資材為 1:2, v/w)，並放置於 70°C 烘箱 2.5 hr 後，取出放置於室溫，並於不同時間取樣分析菌株 TCLigB 之菌數、雜菌率及水溶性養分含量。

四、稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰與菌株 TCLigB 複合之固態菌劑溶磷能力分析

將不同固態菌劑於室溫儲放 3 個月，菌落數達 10^7 CFU/g、雜菌率小於 15% 之處理組，進行溶磷能力分析，取定量固態菌劑於 50 ml 之液態 PVK 培養基，每處理接種 6 瓶，其中 3 瓶先經滅菌後作為對照組，皆於 30°C 及 120 rpm 震盪培養 6 天後，以鉬藍法⁽¹¹⁾分析水溶性磷含量另以 10 倍稀

釋塗抹於平板 NB 培養基，經 30°C 培養 3 天後進行菌落數計算。

五、固態菌劑養分分析

3 種稻殼資材及與其複合之固態菌劑以 1:10 水萃液，以電極測定 pH 及 EC，氮用微量擴散法測定(Keeney and Nelson, 1982)，磷用比色法定量(Olsen and Sommers, 1982)，鉀與鈉用火焰光度計測定(Sherwood flam photometer 410)，鈣及鎂用原子吸收光譜儀(Hitachi ZA3300)分析。

六、本試驗各處理代號說明

本試驗各處理之代號說明如表一所示。

表一、試驗各處理代號說明

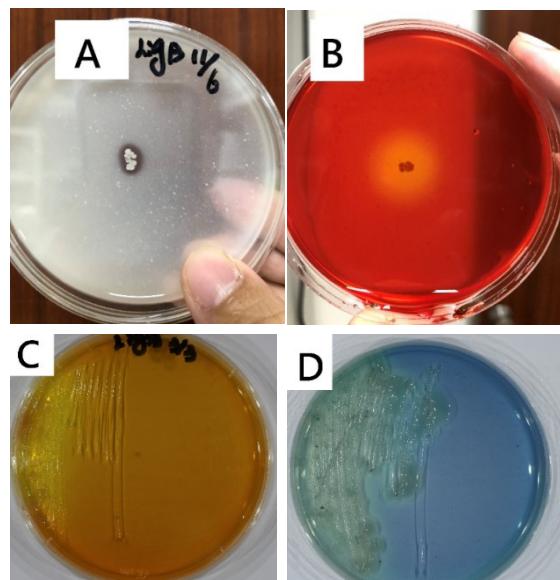
Table 1. Code description of different treatments in the experiment

Code name	Treatments
Husk	Rice husk
Carbon	Rice husk carbon
Ash	Rice husk ash
Ster-H	Bacterial cultures of <i>Bacillus licheniformis</i> TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 0.5% rapeseed meal was complexed with sterilized rice husk
Ster-C	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 0.5% rapeseed meal was complexed with sterilized rice husk carbon
Ster-A	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 0.5% rapeseed meal was complexed with sterilized rice husk ash
0.5B	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 0.5% rapeseed meal
1B	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 1% rapeseed meal
5B	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 5% rapeseed meal
10B	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis and 10% rapeseed meal
0.5Y	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from liquid medium composed of 1% moleasis, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract
-H	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB complexed with non-sterilized rice husk
-C	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB complexed with non-sterilized rice husk carbon
-A	Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB complexed with non-sterilized rice husk ash
-X months	Storage X months of Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB complexed with different materials

結果與討論

一、菌株 TCLigB 功能特性分析

菌株 TCLigB 培養於各種功能培養基之結果如圖 1 所示，具溶磷、分解纖維素及生成 manganese peroxidase 及 lignin peroxidase 能力。另培養於液態 PVK 培養基，經 6 天培養可溶出 42.9 ± 7.2 mg/L 之水溶性磷。培養於含 1mg/ml 色氨酸之 MSM 培養基，培養 1 天可生成 4.2 ± 0.3 mg/L 之 IAA。前人研究指出以稻草或甘蔗葉片作為微生物之載體，其所含有之木質素與纖維素可作為微生物之養分來源⁽⁹⁾，考量稻殼資材特性，亦篩選具分解纖維素與木質素潛力之菌株進行複合試驗，期望可維持或提高載體之菌數量。



圖一、菌株 TCLigB 培養於 A 固態 PVK 培養基、B 纖維素培養基、C 酚紅培養基及 D 天青 B 培養基之生長狀況。圖 A 及 B 具透明圈環、圖 C 菌落生長處轉為黃色，而圖 D 菌落生長處，藍色消失。

Fig. 1. Strain TCLigB grown in A: PVK medium, B: CMC medium, C: medium with phenol red and D: medium with Azure B. The clear zone was observed in A and B; yellow color was observed in C and blue color disappeared in D.

二、試驗前 3 種稻殼資材之養分及菌數分析

3 種稻殼資材之水溶性養分及菌數分析如表二所示，其中稻殼之 pH 較低而銨離子濃度較高，經燃燒後之碳化稻殼及稻殼灰，其 pH、EC、磷、鉀及鈉含量明顯增加，其中稻殼灰鉀含量最高達 8307.0 ppm。此外，稻殼灰本身具有之菌數含量為 3 種資材中最低，可能為高 pH 及高 EC 值所致。

表二、稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰之 pH、EC、水溶性養分及菌數分析

Table 2. The pH, EC, water soluble nutrients and bacterial numbers in rice husk, rice husk carbon and rice husk ash

Materials	pH	EC	NH_4^+	NO_3^-	P	K	Ca	Mg	Na	Bacterial numbers
	dS/m		ppm							CFU/g
Husk	6.5 ±0.1*	0.8 ±0.0	62.3 ±10.8	7.7 ±5.7	112 ±31.6	2077.0 ±92.7	36 ±3.5	29.0 ±2.0	52.0 ±2.1	1.1± 0.4×10^6
Carbon	7.1 ±0.0	1.3 ±0.0	9.0 ±1.7	9.3 ±4.2	346.0 ±43.3	3560.0 ±59.2	59.0 ±2.9	21.7 ±0.6	144.0 ±2.1	3.3± 1.5×10^4
Ash	8.4 ±0.2	2.4 ±0.2	12.0 ±4.6	14.0 ±5.2	410.0 ±23.6	8307.0 ±390.8	4.0 ±0.6	99.7 ±8.7	112.0 ±3.8	9.7± 2.4×10^3

*mean ± S.D.

三、菌株 TCLigB 與三種稻殼資材複合式驗(無菌系統)

本試驗菌株 TCLigB 與稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合，室溫放置 1-6 個月之菌數如表三所示，放置 1-2 個月，菌數明顯下降，以 Ster-A 處理組下降最多，而放置 2 個月-3 個月菌數差異不大，放置至 6 個月，Ster-A 菌數明顯下降而另兩處理菌數仍維持 10^7 CFU/g。本試驗因 3 種稻殼資材預先以高溫高壓滅菌後進行複合試驗，菌數分析結果未有雜菌。前人以稻殼灰作為微生物之載體，研究發現於 30°C 放置 60 天，菌數仍有 10^7 CFU/g 以上，顯示稻殼灰可作為微生物載體之應用，且可應用於提高番茄耐鹽能力⁽⁹⁾。本試驗菌株 TCLigB 培養於 1% 糖蜜與 0.5% 菜籽粕之菌液，與稻殼灰進行複合後，因儲放 2 個月菌數已下降至 10^6 CFU/g，儲架壽命過短，不符合溶磷菌微生物肥料固態菌劑之菌數規範(大於 10^7 CFU/g)，或可藉由更改培養基配方以提高其與稻殼灰複合之儲架菌數。稻殼與碳化稻殼作為菌株 TCLigB 之載體，於室溫放置 6 個月菌數仍有 10^7 CFU/g。

菌株 TCLigB 與 3 種稻殼資材複合，室溫放置 1-6 個月，其 pH、EC 及水溶性養分分析如表四所示，三種資材放置 6 個月以稻殼灰之 pH、EC、磷、鉀及鎂含量較稻殼及碳化稻殼高，比較同種資材放置 3 個月，稻殼之水溶性養分含量有下降趨勢，碳化稻殼則以硝酸根及鈉含量下降最多，而稻殼灰水溶性磷及鉀含量則顯著增加，且 pH 及 EC 值亦增加，放置 3-6 個月某些水溶性養分則會增加，如 Ster-H-6 month 處理之硝酸根、磷、鉀、鎂及鈉較 Ster-H-3 month 高。3 種稻殼資材與菌株 TCLigB 複合後，發生之各種化學反應皆有可能導致其水溶性養分含量變化。

表三、菌株 TCLigB 與稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合後，儲放 1-6 個月之菌數

Table 3. Bacterial number of strain TCLigB in rice husk, rice husk carbon and rice husk ash complex within six months of storage

Treatment	Bacterial number of strain TCLigB CFU/g
Ster-H-1 month*	$1.4 \pm 0.1 \times 10^8$
Ster-C-1 month	$6.4 \pm 3.7 \times 10^7$
Ster-A-1 month	$7.0 \pm 2.2 \times 10^7$
Ster-H-2 month	$7.5 \pm 0.3 \times 10^7$
Ster-C-2 month	$2.5 \pm 0.9 \times 10^7$
Ster-A-2 month	$2.9 \pm 1.8 \times 10^6$
Ster-H-3 month	$8.0 \pm 4.3 \times 10^7$
Ster-C-3 month	$2.1 \pm 0.6 \times 10^7$
Ster-A-3 month	$2.7 \pm 1.6 \times 10^6$
Ster-H-6 month	$3.8 \pm 2.2 \times 10^7$
Ster-C-6 month	$1.6 \pm 0.2 \times 10^7$
Ster-A-6 month	$4.0 \pm 2.5 \times 10^5$

*Ster: sterilized H: rice husk, C: rice husk carbon and A: rice husk ash Value: Mean±S.D

表四、菌株 TCLigB 與稻殼、碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合後，儲放 1-6 個月之 pH、EC 及水溶性養分含量

Table 4.The pH、EC and water soluble nutrients in strain TCLigB complexed with rice husk, rice husk carbon and rice husk ash within six months of storage

Treatment	pH	EC dS/m	NH ₄ ⁺	NO ₃ ⁻	P	K	Ca	Mg	Na
			mg/kg						
Ster-H-1 month*	$7.1 \pm 0.0^{**}$	0.5±0.0	13.7 ± 0.6	11.7 ± 2.1	55.0 ± 4.4	1452.0 ± 11.5	41.6 ± 2.5	25.0 ± 1.0	42.3 ± 5.1
Ster-H-2 month	7.4 ± 0.1	0.6±0.0	21.3 ± 2.1	10.0 ± 4.6	91.3 ± 3.2	1509.0 ± 45.2	33.3 ± 1.5	15.7 ± 0.6	50.3 ± 1.5
Ster-H-3 month	7.3 ± 0.0	0.6±0.0	7.7 ± 0.6	3.3 ± 0.6	34.7 ± 5.1	1437.0 ± 33.6	18.7 ± 0.6	15.7 ± 0.6	44.7 ± 0.6
Ster-H-6 month	7.4 ± 0.0	1.4±0.1	13.7 ± 9.8	26.3 ± 13.6	231.7 ± 19.7	3564.3 ± 282.3	18.7 ± 1.5	22.0 ± 1.7	233.0 ± 13.0
Ster-C-1 month	7.4 ± 0.0	0.8±0.0	7.0 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 0.6	217.0 ± 9.8	2549.7 ± 9.6	43.0 ± 3.6	16.7 ± 0.6	107.0 ± 3.5
Ster-C-2 month	7.2 ± 0.0	1.1±0.0	20.0 ± 2.7	11.0 ± 0.6	270.3 ± 2.9	2739.3 ± 67.1	60.0 ± 2.7	17.0 ± 1.7	122.7 ± 5.9
Ster-C-3 month	7.3 ± 0.0	1.0±0.0	16.7 ± 0.6	3.0 ± 0.0	254.0 ± 1.0	2581.7 ± 1.2	56.7 ± 2.1	12.7 ± 0.6	68.0 ± 1.0
Ster-C-6 month	7.2 ± 0.1	1.1±0.0	10.0 ± 1.7	18.0 ± 3.5	303.7 ± 39.7	3079.0 ± 261.7	82.3 ± 3.1	19.3 ± 2.1	125.7 ± 3.1
Ster-A-1 month	8.8 ± 0.1	3.1±0.0	10.7 ± 0.6	22.7 ± 3.5	423.7 ± 15.2	9831.7 ± 60.9	7.7 ± 0.6	104.0 ± 3.6	123.3 ± 5.9
Ster-A-2 month	8.5 ± 0.0	3.8±0.0	16.3 ± 3.2	25.3 ± 11.0	499.3 ± 18.0	10472.0 ± 223.9	22.3 ± 0.6	73.0 ± 11.5	150.0 ± 3.6
Ster-A-3 month	10.1 ± 0.0	4.0±0.0	15.3 ± 1.5	15.7 ± 1.5	600.0 ± 25.1	11127.0 ± 334.0	10.0 ± 1.0	77.3 ± 1.2	122.3 ± 26.0
Ster-A-6 month	9.5 ± 0.1	6.2±0.5	22.7 ± 7.4	30.7 ± 14.7	608.7 ± 60.0	15667.0 ± 1234.0	11.3 ± 1.2	91.3 ± 10.2	240.7 ± 31.1

* Ster: sterilized H: rice husk, C: rice husk carbon and A: rice husk ash.

** Mean±S.D

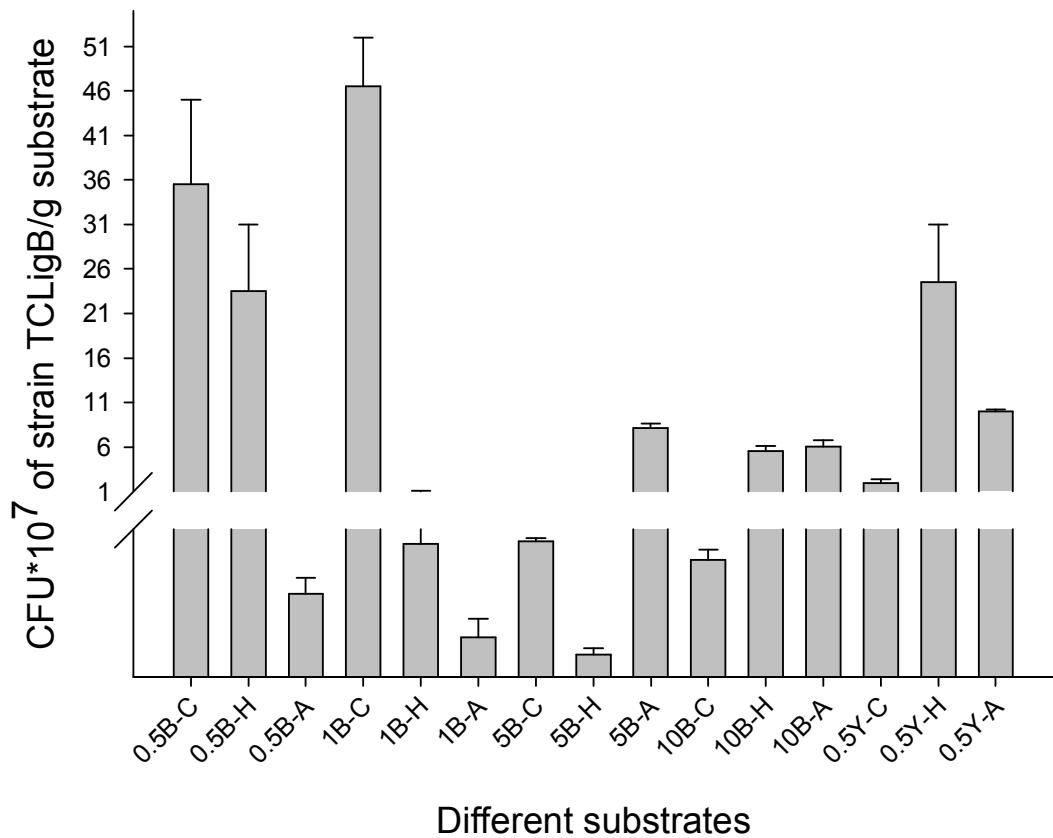
四、菌株 TCLigB 與三種稻殼資材複合試驗(非無菌系統)

本試驗菌株 TCLigB 培養於不同培養基平均菌數分別為 1S+0.5B 3.8×10^8 、1S+1B 6.1×10^8 、1S+5B 8.6×10^8 、1S+10B 3.5×10^9 及 1S+1B+0.5Y 2.4×10^9 CFU/ml，不同培養液分別與 3 種稻殼資材混合後，於室溫放置 10 天之菌數如圖二所示，其中以 0.5B-C、0.5B-H、1B-C、5B-A、10B-H、10B-A、0.5Y-C、0.5Y-H 及 0.5Y-A 菌數高於 10^7 CFU/g，菌株 TCLigB 培養於 1% 糖蜜、1% 菜籽粕及 0.5% 酵母抽出液(1S+1B+0.5Y 代號 0.5Y)經與 3 種稻殼資材複合，其儲放菌數皆可達 10^7 CFU/g。

載體為碳化稻殼，若菌株 TCLigB 培養基菜籽粕含量較高，會降低固態菌劑儲放後之菌數，若以稻殼灰為載體反而培養基菜籽粕含量須提高，有助於提高固態菌劑儲放後之菌數，以稻殼為載體其菌數較不隨培養基菜籽粕含量多寡呈現規律變化。本試驗之固態菌劑雜菌率分析如圖三所示，雜菌以菌落型態做判斷(圖四)，雜菌率低於 15% 者有 0.5B-C、1B-C、5B-C、5B-A、10B-A 及 0.5Y-A，其中以未經滅菌之稻殼為載體，各處理之雜菌率皆高於 15%。前人研究⁽¹⁾發現以不滅菌稻殼作為 *Azotobacter chroococcum* A101 之載體，於 30°C 儲放 3 個月，稻殼載體中，菌株 A101 菌數約為 10^5 CFU/g，而總細菌數則高達 10^{15} CFU/g，雜菌率極高，顯示稻殼未經滅菌，不宜應用為微生物載體。而本試驗稻殼雖以 70°C 烘乾處理，仍無法有效降低雜菌率，顯示稻殼資材應用為微生物載體，其滅菌程序應為必要。本試驗發現僅有 5 種固態菌劑(0.5B-C、1B-C、5B-A、10B-A 及 0.5Y-A 處理組)之目標菌數大於 10^7 CFU/g 且雜菌率低於 15%。

上述 5 種固態菌劑於室溫放置 1 個月、3 個月及 6 個月，目標菌數及雜菌率如表五所示，其中放置 3 個月與 6 個月僅以處理 10B-A 及 0.5Y-A 之目標菌數及雜菌率符合溶磷微生物肥料之規範，顯示，3 種稻殼資材中，不經滅菌程序，僅以稻殼灰具有作為菌株 TCLigB 之載體應用效果，且須藉由提高菌株 TCLigB 培養基之菜籽粕用量或額外添加酵母抽出液，以提高菌數含量至 10^9 CFU/ml，方能有效降低與稻殼灰複合儲放後之雜菌率，另由於稻殼灰初始含菌數 10^3 CFU/g 較稻殼與碳化稻殼低且 pH 值較高，或有助於抑制雜菌生長。

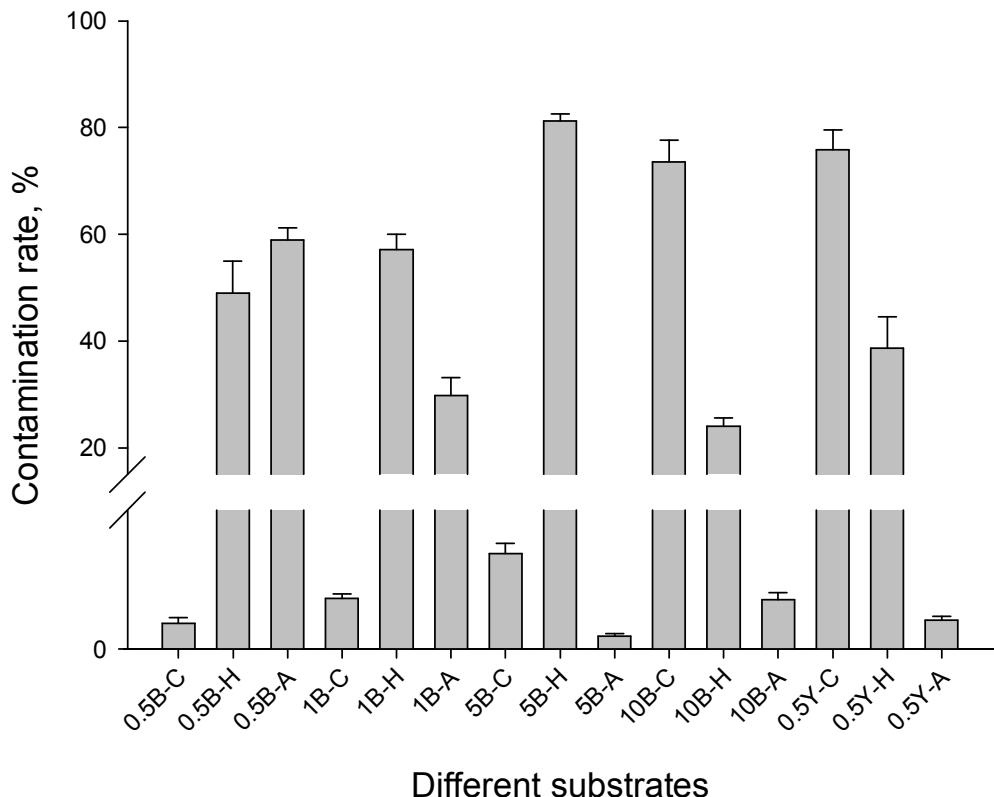
處理 10B-A 及 0.5Y-A 於室溫放置 1-6 個月之水溶性養分含量如表六所示，放置 3 個月 pH 會顯著升高，而 3-6 個月之 pH 變化較小。電導度值隨放置時間無顯著變化，而硝酸態氮則呈現增加趨勢，其他養分變化較無一定趨勢。10B-A 及 0.5Y-A 放置 6 個月雜菌率仍未超過 15%，是否由於儲放時間增加而 pH 值上升導致雜菌率下降，仍需驗證。試驗確認以稻殼灰作為微生物載體，隨放置時間增加會提高固態菌劑之 pH 值。



圖二、菌株 TCLigB 培養於不同培養基，並分別與 3 種稻殼資材混合後，於室溫放置 10 天之 TCLigB 菌落數。

Fig. 2. Bacterial number of strain TCLigB cultured in different liquid media and respectively complexed with rice husk, rice husk carbon and rice husk ash after 10 days of storage at room temperature.

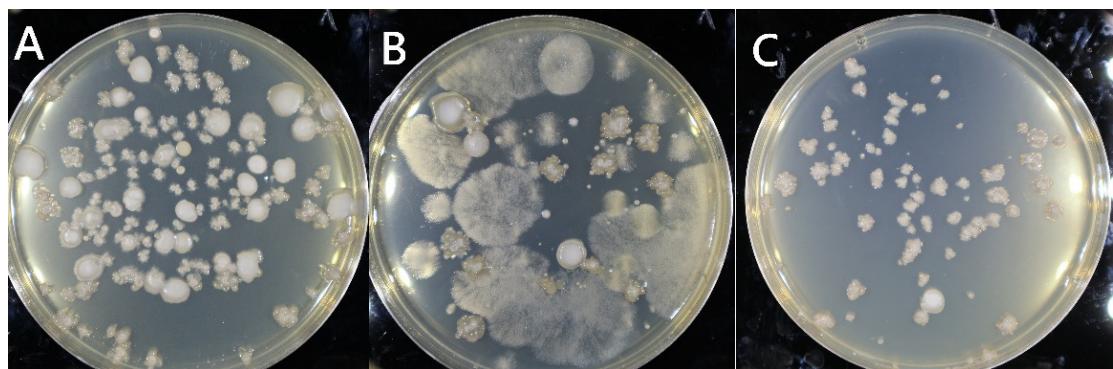
*0.5B, 1B, 5B and 10B: Strain TCLigB respectively cultured in 1% molasses with 0.5%、1%、5% and 10% rapeseed meal. 0.5Y: Strain TCLigB cultured in 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract. C: rice husk carbon, H: rice husk, A: rice husk ash.



圖三、菌株 TCLigB 培養於不同培養基，並分別與 3 種稻殼資材混合後，於室溫放置 10 天之雜菌率。

Fig. 3. Contamination rate of rice husk, rice husk carbon and rice husk ash complexed with strain TCLigB cultured in different liquid media after 10 days of storage at room temperature.

*0.5B, 1B, 5B and 10B: Strain TCLigB respectively cultured in 1% molasses with 0.5%、1%、5% and 10% rapeseed meal. 0.5Y: Strain TCLigB cultured in 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract. C: rice husk carbon, H: rice husk, A: rice husk ash.



圖四、菌株 TCLigB 培養於 1% 糖蜜及 10% 菜籽粕，並與未滅菌之稻殼(A)、碳化稻殼(B)及稻殼灰(C)複合後，於室溫放置 10 天之菌落圖。

Fig. 4. Colonies of non-sterilized rice husk(A), rice husk carbon(B) and rice husk ash(C) complexed with strain TCLigB cultivated in 1% molasses and 10% rapeseed meal after 10 days of storage.

表五、菌株 TCLigB 培養於不同培養基與碳化稻殼及稻殼灰複合後，放置 1 個月、3 個月及 6 個月之 TCLigB 菌數及雜菌率

Table 5. Bacterial number of strain TCLigB and contamination rate in different rice husk carbon and rice husk ash complexes after one, three and six months of storage

Treatment	Bacterial numbers *10 ⁷ CFU/g	Contamination rate %
0.5B-C-1month*	3.3±1.1**	65.6±12.6
1B-C-1month	3.6±1.2	19.4±11
5B-A-1 month	7.5±3.5	17.6±8.5
10B-A-1 month	3.9±2.4	12.7±1.2
0.5Y-A-1 month	5.2±0.1	6.7±5.4
10B-A-3 month	13.6±4.4	6.7±2.7
0.5Y-A-3 month	4.7±1.4	4.1±2.4
10B-A-6 month	9.0±2.9	6.9±3.8
0.5Y-A-6 month	4.2±1.2	10.2±4.0

*0.5B, 1B, 5B and 10B: Strain TCLigB respectively cultured in 1% molasses with 0.5%、1%、5% and 10% rapeseed meal. 0.5Y: Strain TCLigB cultured in 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract. C: rice husk carbon, A: rice husk ash

** Mean±S.D

表六、菌株 TCLigB 培養於兩種培養基並與稻殼灰複合後，儲放 6 個月之 pH、EC 及水溶性養分含量

Table 6. The pH, EC and water soluble nutrients of rice husk ash complexed with strain TCLigB respectively cultivated in two different liquid media after one, three and six months of storage

Treatment	pH	EC	NH_4^+	NO_3^-	P	K	Ca	Mg	Na
		dS/m				mg/kg			
10B-A-1 month*	8.7±0.0**	2.7±0.0	31.3±19.0	55.0±26.5	478.7±18.5	7733.0±167.0	10.0±0.0	75.6±4.6	126.0±1.0
10B-A-3 month	9.7±0.0	2.7±0.0	84.3±3.1	39.3±17.0	656.0±24.2	8639.3±411.5	15.7±1.5	104.0±7.5	137.3±1.2
10B-A-6 month	9.9±0.0	2.7±0.1	59.0±3.0	70.7±7.0	542.3±26.8	7128.7±688.8	12.7±1.2	82.7±5.1	133.3±4.6
0.5Y-A-1 month	8.9±0.0	2.6±0.1	15.7±1.6	16.7±3.1	443.0±156.0	7345.3±445.0	4.0±0.0	69.7±21.0	125.0±36.0
0.5Y-A-3 month	9.9±0.0	2.7±0.0	37.0±2.6	13.0±4.6	757.3±27.1	8286±764.0	6.3±0.6	85.7±1.5	125.7±2.5
0.5Y-A-6 month	10.0±0.1	2.7±0.0	16.0±3.5	40.0±4.6	612.7±45.0	7755.3±538.2	5.3±0.6	64.3±6.5	132.7±3.8

*10B: Strain TCLigB cultured in 1% molasses and 10% rapeseed meal.

0.5Y: Strain TCLigB cultured in 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract. A: rice husk ash

** Mean±S.D.

五、固態菌劑之溶磷能力分析

本試驗進行菌株 TCLigB 及其與滅菌之 3 種稻殼資材複合之固態菌劑(Ster-H、Ster-C 及 Ster-A)，另以 70°C 烘乾處理之 10B-A 及 0.5Y-A 經儲放 3 個月後，進行溶磷能力分析。試驗結果如表七所示，所有固態菌劑皆具溶磷能力，培養液菌數皆可達 10^8 CFU/ml，其中，以碳化稻殼為載體之固態菌劑溶磷量最高(Ster-C)，而其菌數與以稻殼為載體之固態菌劑(Ster-H)之菌數差異不大(表三)，且 10B-A 菌數最高(表五)但溶磷量並非最高，顯示菌株與不同載體複合之固態菌劑可影響培養基之溶磷量。固態菌劑儲放 6 個月仍具溶磷能力，其中以 10B-A 溶磷量顯著提升，此培養液雜菌率高於 50%，或許雜菌亦具溶磷能力且可利用磷酸三鈣培養基之養分，而整體提高溶磷量。不論固態菌劑儲放 3 個月或 6 個月，磷酸三鈣培養液之雜菌率皆以 0.5Y 較低。顯示，即使同一種複合資材，隨菌株培養基配方不同，即可能影響複合後之固態菌劑於不同環境中之雜菌率高低。

表七、不同固態 菌劑添加並培養於磷酸三鈣液態培養基 6 天之 pH 值、水溶性磷、菌數及雜菌率分析

Table 7. The pH, water soluble phosphorous content, bacterial number of strain TCLigB and contamination rate in Ca-P liquid media after inoculating with different complexes and incubating for 6 days

Treatment*	pH	Water soluble phosphorous mg/L	Bacterial numbers of strain TCLigB *10 ⁸ CFU/ml	Contamination rate, %
Strain TCLigB	5.8±0.1*	42.9±7.2	4.8±0.3	-***
Ster-H-3month	5.7±0.2	40.4±2.0	2.4±0.9	-
Ster-C-3month	5.4±0.5**	89.8±0.2	3.6±1.5	-
Ster-A-3month	6.1±0.2	35.6±5.1	5.4±0.7	-
10B-A-3month	5.6±0.1	36.5±13	3.6±0.1	47.2±4.3
0.5Y-A-3month	5.8±0.1	45.9±5.5	3.8±0.6	21.3±8.3
Ster-H-6month	5.8±0.1	21.8±0.7	3.8±1.5	-
Ster-C-6month	6.0±0.3	41.2±1.0	5.4±0.7	-
Ster-A-6month	6.0±0.6	26.3±8.5	5.3±1.2	-
10B-A-6month	5.7±0.2	350.2±9.3	6.0±1.2	57.7±7.5
0.5Y-A-6month	5.7±0.3	47.0±2.4	4.7±0.5	35.3±7.8

*Strain TCLigB: inoculate pure colony of strain TCLigB into liquid Ca-P medium. Ster: sterilized materials included H: rice husk, A: rice husk ash, and C: rice husk carbon complexed bacterial suspension of strain TCLigB incubated in 1% molasses and 0.5% rapeseed meal. 10B-A: no sterilized rice husk ash complexed with bacterial suspension of strain TCLigB incubated in 1% molasses and 10% rapeseed meal. 0.5Y-A: the same with 10B-A except strain incubated in 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract. -3month and -6month: different complexes stored 3 and 6 months.

** Mean±S.D

*** no contamination

結 論

考量功能微生物之操作便利性與儲架壽命，選擇適當載體以製作成固態菌劑為一可行方法。微生物製劑量產製程中，若能減少載體高溫高壓滅菌程序，則可降低生產成本。本試驗結果顯示，縱使調整菌株 TCLigB 之培養基配方，使菌數達 10⁹ CFU/ml，並與未滅菌之稻殼及碳化稻殼複合，僅以 70°C 烘乾 2.5 hr，並無法降低儲放 1 個月之雜菌率至 15% 以下；然而與稻殼灰複合經 70°C 烘乾 2.5 hr，於室溫放置 6 個月，此固態菌劑之雜菌率可低於 15% 且菌數可維持 10⁷ CFU/g，而此固態菌劑具溶解磷酸三鈣能力，符合目前溶磷微生物肥料之菌數與雜菌率規範。試驗結果推測不同載體、菌株特性(產孢與否)及菌液之菌數高低，皆可能影響固態菌劑之儲放菌數，而稻殼灰資材未滅菌並結合高溫處理程序，或可作為生產固態菌劑之參考。

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Evaluation of Rice Husk, Rice Husk Carbon and Rice Husk Ash Used as Carrier for *Bacillus licheniformis* TCLigB¹

You-Hong Zeng ² and Yi-Chien Wu ²

ABSTRACT

Bacillus licheniformis strain TCLigB with phosphate solubilizing, IAA producing, cellulose and lignin degrading ability was used in complexing with rice husk(H), rice husk carbon(C) and rice husk ash(A). The pH and EC value were 6.5 and 0.8 dS/m in H, 7.1 and 1.3 dS/m in C, and 8.4 and 2.4 dS/m in A, respectively. In this experiment, the carrier materials were either sterilized by autoclave or not. Strain TCLigB was complexed with sterilized H(Ster-H), C(Ster-C) and A(Ster-A) materials then stored for six months at room temperature, bacterial numbers of strain TCLigB were higher than 10^7 CFU/g in Ster-H and Ster-C but only 10^5 CFU/g in Ster-A. After storage for six months of Ster-A, the pH and EC increased to 9.5 and 6.2 dS/m, respectively. Bacterial number of strain TCLigB cultivated in different liquid media were higher than 10^8 CFU/ml. Among medium with different formula, higher bacterial numbers(higher than 10^9 CFU/ml) of strain TCLigB were found after cultivating in 1% molasses with 10% rapeseed meal(10B) and 1% molasses, 1% rapeseed meal and 0.5% yeast extract(0.5Y) medium. Bacterial cultures of strain TCLigB obtained from different liquid media were complexed with non-sterilized H, C and A, and putted in 70°C oven for 2.5 hours. All the 70°C treated complexes were placed in room temperature. After ten days, one, three and six months, the bacterial number of strain TCLigB and contamination rate were determined. After storage for six months, bacterial number of strain TCLigB was higher than 10^7 CFU/g and contamination rate was less than 15% only in strain TCLigB cultured in 10B and 0.5Y complexed with rice husk ash material. All the complexes with bacterial numbers of strain TCLigB higher than 10^7 CFU/g and contamination rates less than 15% showed phosphate solubilizing ability in tricalcium phosphate containing liquid media.

Key words: rice husk, rice husk carbon, rice husk ash, *Bacillus licheniformis*

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