Long-Term Application of Bioorganic Fertilizers Improved Soil Biochemical Properties and Microbial Communities of an Apple Orchard Soil

Lei Wang, Fang Yang, Yaoyao E, Jun Yuan, Waseem Raza, Qiwei Huang* and Qirong Shen

Jiangsu Key Laboratory for Organic Waste Utilization, Jiangsu Collaborative Innovation Center for Solid Organic Waste Utilization, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China

Soil biochemical properties and microbial communities are usually considered as important indicators of soil health because of their association with plant nutrition. In this study, we investigated the impact of long-term application of bioorganic fertilizer (BOF) on soil biochemical properties and microbial communities in the apple orchard soil of the Loess Plateau. The experiment included three treatments: (1) control without fertilization (CK); (2) chemical fertilizer application (CF); and (3) bioorganic fertilizer application (BOF). The high throughput sequencing was used to examine the bacterial and fungal communities in apple orchard soil. The results showed that the BOF treatment significantly increased the apple yield during the experimental time (2009–2015). The application of BOF significantly increased the activities of catalase and invertase compared to those in CK and CF treatments. The high throughput sequencing data showed that the application of BOF changed the microbial community composition of all soil depths considered (0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm), e.g., the relative abundance of bio-control bacteria (Xanthomonadales, Lysobacter, Pseudomonas, and Bacillus), Proteobacteria, Bacteroidetes, Ohtaekwangia, Ilyonectria, and Lecanicillium was increased while that of Acidobacteria, Chloroflexi, Gp4, Gp6 and Sphaerobacter was decreased. The increase in apple yield after the application of BOF might be due to increase in organic matter, total nitrogen and catalase and invertase activities of soil and change in the bacterial community composition by enriching Bacillus, Pseudomonas, Lysobacter, and Ohtaekwangia. These results further enhance the understanding on how BOFs alter soil microbial community composition to stimulate soil productivity.

Keywords: bioorganic fertilizers, soil microbes, apple yield, soil depth, composition

INTRODUCTION

Maintaining soil sustainability is one of the most vital requirements for crop production in agricultural systems. Soil organic matter (SOM), soil enzyme activity and soil microorganisms are considered as important indicators of soil fertility and productivity because they determine soil biochemical properties (Bandick and Dick, 1999; Olk and Gregorich, 2006;
to newly introduced microbes for the effective colonization and production. The BOFs are not only a source of organic matter (Zhang et al., 2013a,b) that limit soil type was classified as a typical calcareous soil in brown soil type was classified as a typical calcareous soil in brown soil type was classified as a typical calcareous soil in brown, and a mean annual precipitation of 494 mm. The region has a northern warm temperate zone, continental semiarid monsoon climate, with an average annual temperature of 11°C and a mean annual precipitation of 494 mm. The soil type was classified as a typical calcareous soil in brown formed from Malan loess. The experiment was conducted in a 667 m × 667 m plots of appropriate-density (450 tree ha⁻¹; 4 m distance between trees and 5 m between rows). The apple orchards were initially constructed in 1994 and the variety of demonstration of plant growth promoting and bio-control traits. Previous studies showed that the useful effects of BOF on the soil physical, chemical and biological properties were directly related to the crop production (Rivera-Cruz et al., 2008; Shen et al., 2013).

Soil microorganisms play critical roles in regulating soil fertility and plant health and in the recycling of C, N, and other nutrients (He et al., 2005; Hartmann et al., 2009; Will et al., 2010). However, the associated general taxonomic responses to BOF addition are unclear. Soil microbial communities are often sensitive to BOF addition. Many reports found that the application of BOF significantly changed the soil microbial community composition (Shen et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2014; Zhao et al., 2014), with specific taxa, including Proteobacteria and Acidobacteria, often being very sensitive to the BOF addition (Shen et al., 2014). Similarly, Li et al. (2014) showed that the fertilization significantly changed the subsoil microbial community and composition. However, the influence of BOF on the soil microbial community composition and their implications for long term soil productivity and sustainability are not well understood or characterized.

The overall objective of this study was to examine that how the application of BOF affects the soil microbial (bacteria and fungi) community composition and enzyme activities in orchard ecosystem. This study is a part of larger project examining soil microbial composition and response of microbial taxa to BOF addition. There were two main hypotheses: First, BOF treatment would differ from CF and CK treatments in soil microbial community composition, enzyme activity and soil organic C, and these differences would depend on the quantity of input organic C; Second, the apple yield of BOF enriched soil would be influenced by the soil microbial taxa and soil enzyme activities.

The specific objectives of this study were: (1) to investigate the effect of BOF on soil organic carbon, soil enzyme activity and microbial community composition; (2) to explore soil microbial taxa responses to the application of BOF and (3) to evaluate the potential correlation among the underlying microbial taxa, soil enzyme activity and apple yield. We used Illumina-based sequencing approach to characterize the microbial community in the 0–60 cm soil depth under different fertilizer treatments in the Loess Plateau.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Site Description, Experimental Design and Soil Sampling**

The field experiment station is located in the Linfen, Shanxi Province, China (35°08′18″N 111°13′15″E, 800 m a.s.l.). This region has a northern warm temperate zone, continental semiarid monsoon climate, with an average annual temperature of 11°C and a mean annual precipitation of 494 mm. The soil type was classified as a typical calcareous soil in brown formed from Malan loess. The experiment was conducted in a 667 m × 667 m plots of appropriate-density (450 tree ha⁻¹; 4 m distance between trees and 5 m between rows). The apple orchards were initially constructed in 1994 and the variety of
apple was 'Fuji.' The experiment was established as a randomized complete block design with three treatments and nine replicates for each treatment in October 2008, and each plot consisted of 11 apple trees. The density of apple trees was 450 per hectare. Three treatments were as follows: (1) CK, control without fertilization; (2) CF, chemical fertilizer application and (3) BOF, bioorganic fertilizer application. In terms of CF treatment, two-third of the total chemical fertilizers (N 330 kg ha\(^{-1}\), P\(_2\)O\(_5\) 378 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and K\(_2\)O 354 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) was applied as a basal fertilizer after harvest (October) and the remaining chemical fertilizers (N 165 kg ha\(^{-1}\), P\(_2\)O\(_5\) 189 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and K\(_2\)O 177 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) were applied as a top dressing during the apple bud stage. In terms of BOF treatment, 11250 kg ha\(^{-1}\) of bioorganic fertilizer (N 281 kg ha\(^{-1}\), P\(_2\)O\(_5\) 225 kg ha\(^{-1}\), K\(_2\)O 169 kg ha\(^{-1}\), organic C 1631 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and functional microorganisms 5 \(\times\) 10\(^7\) g\(^{-1}\)) and 1800 kg ha\(^{-1}\) of organic-inorganic mixed fertilizer (N 180 kg ha\(^{-1}\), P\(_2\)O\(_5\) 126 kg ha\(^{-1}\), K\(_2\)O 144 kg ha\(^{-1}\), organic C 209 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) were applied as a basal fertilizer in October 2008 and 1440 kg ha\(^{-1}\) of chemical fertilizers (N 202 kg ha\(^{-1}\), P\(_2\)O\(_5\) 230 kg ha\(^{-1}\) and K\(_2\)O 216 kg ha\(^{-1}\)) were applied as a top dressing during the apple bud stage. From 2009 to 2014, only 11250 kg ha\(^{-1}\) of bioorganic fertilizer was applied as a basal fertilizer in each October and the top dressing fertilization was the same as in 2008. The BOF was provided by the Jiangsu Provincial Key Lab for Organic Solid Waste Utilization, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China. This BOF was enriched with Bacillus subtilis strain SQR9 after secondary fermentation and have cell counts of 5 \(\times\) 10\(^8\) g\(^{-1}\) (Zhang et al., 2008). Bacillus amyloliquefaciens SQR9 has been reported excellent PGPR and bio-control strain (Cao et al., 2011). All other farm operations were according to the traditional farming methods. For the fertilizers application, the annular groove fertilization method was used at the depth of about 20–40 cm. The soil sampling in this study was performed in October 2015. The detailed soil sampling methods are presented in our previous study (Wang et al., 2016). Briefly, five apple trees were selected in each plot and soil samples at the depths of 0–20 cm, 20–40 cm, and 40–60 cm at a distance of 1.0 m from each tree at three different positions were collected. Then the samples for each depth were mixed together, and sieved (2 mm) to remove the above ground plant materials, roots and stones and divided into two subsamples: one was air-dried for soil biochemical analysis; the rest was stored at −80°C for DNA extraction and subsequent molecular analysis.

DNA Extraction, PCR Amplification and Illumina-Based Sequencing

Genomic soil DNA was extracted from 0.5 g of frozen soil using the MoBio PowerSoil\textsuperscript{TM} kit (Mo Bio, Carlsbad, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. The extracted DNA was evaluated using 1% agarose gel, and the concentration and quality (A\(_{260}\)/A\(_{280}\)) were determined using a Nano-Drop ND-2000 spectrophotometer (Nano-Drop, Wilmington, DE, USA). For the bacterial community analyses, the PCR primer pair (520f/802r) targets the V4 region of the 16S rRNA gene was used (Wang et al., 2016). For the fungal community analyses, we used PCR primers (ITS3/ITS4) to amplify the ITS2 spacer (Schoch et al., 2011). PCR reaction mixture was contained 13 μl PCR-grade water, 10 μl 5 Prime Hot Master Mix, 0.5 μl each of the forward and reverse primers (10 μM final concentration), and 1.0 μl genomic DNA (diluted 1:10 with PCR-grade water). Reactions were held at 94°C for 3 min to denature the DNA, with amplification proceeding for 35 cycles at 94°C for 45 s, 50°C for 60 s, and 72°C for 90 s; and a final extension at 72°C for 10 min for the 16S rRNA gene; and 4 min of initial denaturation at 94°C, with amplification proceeding for 30 cycles at 94°C for 30 s, 55°C for 30 s, and 72°C for 1 min; and a final extension at 72°C for 10 min for the ITS gene. After PCR amplification, the obtained products were purified using the QIAquick PCR Purification Kit (QIAGEN, Germany) and subjected to quantification using a Qubit\textsuperscript{®} 2.0 Fluorometer (Invitrogen, USA). Then, the purified amplicons were pooled in equimolar concentrations and employed for library construction using the NEB Next\textsuperscript{®} Ultra\textsuperscript{TM} DNA Library Prep Kit for Illumina (New England Biolabs, UK). The final quality and concentration of the libraries were checked using Agilent 2100 Bio-analyzer Instruments (Agilent Technologies Co. Ltd., USA) and determined using KAPA Library Quantification Kits (Kapa Biosystems, USA). All the library preparations for sequencing were performed using Illumina MiSeq platform (Wang et al., 2016).

Sequences were processed with the QIIME software package (Quantitative Insights Into Microbial Ecology) and UPARSE pipeline (Edgar, 2013). The reads were filtered by QIIME quality filter (Sun et al., 2014). The sequences retained for each sample, referred to as clean paired sequences, were analyzed following the UPARSE pipeline to pick up operational taxonomic units (OTUs) through making OTU table. Briefly, sequences with a quality score lower than 0.5 or length shorter than 200 nt and singletons were discarded, and the retained sequences were assigned to OTUs at 97% similarity, and chimeras were filtered. We picked a representative sequences for each OTU and used the RDP classifier (Caporaso et al., 2011) to assign the taxonomic data to each representative sequence.

Soil Physicochemical and Enzyme Activities Analysis

Soil pH was determined with a glass electrode using a soil-to-water ratio of 1:2.5. SOM was determined with K\(_2\)Cr\(_2\)O\(_7\) oxidation-reduction titration method and Kjeldahl method was used for total nitrogen (TN) estimation. Soil nitrate were extracted with 0.01 M CaCl\(_2\) and determined with BRAN + LUEBBE AutoAnalyzer 3. Available potassium (AK) in soil was extracted with ammonium acetate and determined using Kjeldahl method. Available phosphorus (AP) in soil was titrated with 0.1 mol L\(^{-1}\) K\(_2\)MnO\(_4\) solution. Catalase activity was measured by shaking for 20 min with H\(_2\)O\(_2\) (3.5%) as a substrate, and the suspension was titrated with 0.1 mol L\(^{-1}\) K\(_2\)MnO\(_4\) solution. Catalase activity was calculated using the formula: Catalase activity (U g\(^{-1}\)) = (A\(_{240}\) before - A\(_{240}\) after) / (15 min / 100 ml) / (weight of soil sample in g) / 1000.
FIGURE 1 | Apple fruit yields from 2009 to 2013 under different fertilizer treatments. CK, control without fertilization; CF, application of chemical fertilizer; BOF, application of bioorganic fertilizer and organic–inorganic mixed fertilizer. Values followed by different letters differ significantly (Duncan’s test, \( P < 0.05 \)). Republished from Wang et al. (2016) with permission.

expressed as 0.1 mol L\(^{-1}\) KMnO\(_4\) ml g\(^{-1}\) soil 20 min\(^{-1}\), whereas the other enzyme activities were expressed as products per gram of dry weight soil mass per incubation time (24 h).

**Statistical Analysis**

Principal coordinates analysis (PCoA) was performed using the vegan package in R (Wang et al., 2016). The richness index, ACE and Chao1, diversity index for Shannon, soil physicochemical characteristics and the relative abundance of microbial taxa were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance using SPSS software version 20.0. Data were expressed as means with standard deviation (SD). Mean separation was conducted based on Duncan’s multiple range test. Differences at \( P < 0.05 \) were considered statistically significant.

**Accession number**

Raw sequences for bacterial 16S rRNA genes and fungal IT2 space data have been deposited in the NCBI Sequence Read Archive (SRA) database with the accession number SRX2318970.

**RESULTS**

**Apple Yield**

The application of fertilizers significantly increased the apple yield from 2013 to 2015 compared to CK treatment and apple yield from 2009 to 2013 was reported in our previous study (Wang et al., 2016). The apple yield was consistently increased from 2009 to 2015 in BOF treatment while there was a decreasing trend of apple yield in CK treatment. In the CF treatment, apple yield fluctuated during 2009–2015. In 2015, the apple yield in the treatment BOF was 82.88 Mg ha\(^{-1}\), which was 418 and 107% higher than that in the CK (16.00 Mg ha\(^{-1}\)) and CF (40.04 Mg ha\(^{-1}\)) treatments, respectively (Figure 1).

**Soil Physicochemical Characteristics**

Fertilization had a significant effect on the soil physicochemical characteristics at all soil depths. Compared to the CK treatment, fertilization showed a significant \( P < 0.05 \) decrease in soil pH, and the lowest pH was found in CF treatment at all soil depth. The highest NO\(_3\)-N, AP and AK were found in CF treatment while the highest SOM and TN contents were found in BOF treatment at all soil depths tested (Table 1).

**Alpha-Diversity of Soil Microbial Community**

For bacteria, at 0–20 cm soil depth, the BOF treatment showed a significant \( P < 0.05 \) increase in the richness for Chao1 and decrease in the Good’s query coverage compared to CK and CF treatments. While at other soil depths, the differences of BOF treatment were non-significant with CF treatment. The richness
for ACE was increased in the two fertilizer treatments (CF and BOF) compared to the CK treatment. The Shannon diversity was increased in BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments at 0–20 cm soil depth, but was decreased at 40–60 cm soil depth (Table 2).

For fungi, the Shannon diversity and Good’s query coverage were decreased, while the richness for ACE was increased in BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments. The richness for Chao1 had no significant difference among the three treatments in case of fungi (Table 2).

### Microbial Community Structure

Principal coordinates analysis of Bray–Curtis distances was performed to investigate the patterns of separation between microbial communities. The results clearly revealed that the soil microbial community varied among the different fertilizer treatments and soil depths. For the bacteria, the BOF treatment was separated distinctly from the CK and CF treatments along the first component (PCo1) at all soil depths, and the 0–20 cm soil depth was separated distinctly from 20–40 cm to 40–60 cm soil depths along the second component (PCo2) (Figure 2A). For the fungi, the CK treatment was clearly separated from the CF and BOF treatments along the second component (PCo2), and the 0–20 cm and 20–40 cm soil depths were separated distinctly from the 40–60 cm soil depth (Figure 2B).

### Microbial Community Composition and Ecological Significance of Selected Taxa

Fertilization had a significant impact on the microbial taxa distribution. The relative abundance of *Proteobacteria* and *Bacteroidetes* was increased; while that of *Acidobacteria*, *Chloroflexi* and *Planctomycetes* was decreased in BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments (Supplementary Figure S1A). The application of BOF had a significant effect on fungal taxa distribution, e.g., the relative abundance of *Ascomycota* was increased in BOF treatment at 20–60 cm soil depth and *Basidiomycete* was enriched in BOF treatment at both 0–20 cm and 40–60 cm soil depths. The relative abundance of *Chytridiomycota*, *Glomeromycota*, and *Zygomycota* was the highest in CK treatment compared to other two fertilizer treatments (Supplementary Figure S1B). Within phylum *Proteobacteria*, the relative abundance of Alpha-, Beta- and Gamma- *Proteobacteria* was significantly increased in BOF treatment compared to CF and CK treatments at all soil depths (Supplementary Figure S2). At the bacterial order level, the relative abundance of *Rhodospirillales*, *Rhizobiales*, *Sphingomonadales*, *Burkholderiales*, *Nitrosomonadales*, *Xanthomonadales*, and *Pseudomonadales* was higher in the BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments at 0–60 cm soil depth (Figure 3). At the genus level, for bacterial, the relative abundance of *Ohtaekwangia*, *Flavivicola*, *Basilllina*, *Nitrosospira*, *Nitrosococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Luteimonas*, *Lyseobacter*, and *Steroidobacter* was increased, while that of *Gp4*, *Gp6*, *Nitriliruptor*, *Thermomicrobiurn*, *Sphaerobacter* and *Gemmata* was decreased in BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments (Supplementary Table S1). For fungi, compared to CK treatment, the relative abundance of *Ochtaekwangia*, *Flavivicola*, *Basilllina*, *Nitrosospira*, *Nitrosococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Luteimonas*, *Lyseobacter*, and *Steroidobacter* was increased, while that of *Gp4*, *Gp6*, *Nitriliruptor*, *Thermomicrobiurn*, *Sphaerobacter* and *Gemmata* was decreased in BOF treatment compared to CK and CF treatments (Supplementary Table S1).

### Correlations between Microbial Community Structure and Environmental Variables

Mantel test was performed to compare Bray-Curtis distances of bacterial and fungal community structures and environmental parameters (Table 3). Our result showed that soil total N had a strong correlation with bacterial community structure ($R = 0.2495$, $P < 0.001$) while soil pH showed a strong correlation with the fungal community structure ($R = 0.3785$, $P < 0.001$).

### Soil Enzyme Activity

The application of different fertilizers showed a significant effect on the soil enzyme activities at all soil depths. The activities of invertase and catalase were increased in the BOF treatment compared to CF and CK treatments. While, the urease activity was significantly higher in CF treatment compared to CK and BOF treatments at 20–60 cm soil depth (Table 4).

### Table 1 | Physicochemical analysis of soils from CK, CF and BOF treatments at different soil depths.

| Soil depth (cm) | Fertilizer treatment | pH  | SOM (mg g⁻¹) | Total N (mg g⁻¹) | NO₃-N (mg kg⁻¹) | AP (mg kg⁻¹) | AK (mg kg⁻¹) |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----|--------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0–20            | CK                   | 8.43 ± 0.03 a | 8.45 ± 0.11 c | 1.36 ± 0.02 c   | 3.66 ± 0.06 c | 6.96 ± 0.74 c | 61.4 ± 1.2 c  |
|                 | CF                   | 8.29 ± 0.02 c | 12.26 ± 0.24 b | 1.95 ± 0.04 b   | 16.39 ± 1.77 a | 44.82 ± 1.67 a | 114.9 ± 3.8 a |
|                 | BOF                  | 8.36 ± 0.02 b | 13.79 ± 0.62 a | 2.19 ± 0.10 a   | 13.14 ± 1.10 b | 30.48 ± 4.34 b | 98.2 ± 2.8 b  |
|                 | CK                   | 8.46 ± 0.02 a | 9.61 ± 0.27 c  | 1.57 ± 0.04 c   | 1.39 ± 0.27 c | 1.43 ± 0.28 c | 39.2 ± 2.3 c  |
| 20–40           | CF                   | 7.76 ± 0.02 c | 13.40 ± 0.49 b | 2.15 ± 0.08 b   | 54.20 ± 2.42 a | 63.03 ± 2.41 a | 134.0 ± 5.4 a |
|                 | BOF                  | 8.07 ± 0.02 b | 15.26 ± 0.50 a | 2.44 ± 0.08 a   | 52.17 ± 2.08 b | 24.16 ± 2.26 b | 126.7 ± 3.0 b |
|                 | CK                   | 8.56 ± 0.03 a | 5.80 ± 0.25 c  | 0.94 ± 0.04 c   | 4.17 ± 1.47 c | 2.17 ± 0.95 c | 32.0 ± 1.7 c  |
| 40–60           | CF                   | 7.87 ± 0.02 c | 7.58 ± 0.45 b  | 1.27 ± 0.12 b   | 48.95 ± 5.59 a | 37.51 ± 1.60 a | 163.7 ± 5.1 a |
|                 | BOF                  | 8.01 ± 0.02 b | 9.50 ± 0.13 a  | 1.51 ± 0.02 a   | 32.60 ± 5.43 b | 11.11 ± 2.07 b | 146.4 ± 1.7 b |

CK, control without fertilization; CF, chemical fertilizers; BOF, bio-organic fertilizers. Values followed by different letters differ significantly (Duncan’s test, $P < 0.05$).
### TABLE 2 | Microbial -diversity indexes in different treatments at different soil depths.

| Bacteria | Fungi | Soil depth (cm) | Fertilizer Treatment | Coverage (%) | Chao1 | ACE | Shannon | Coverage (%) | Chao1 | ACE | Shannon |
|----------|-------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|-------|------|---------|---------------|-------|------|---------|
|          |       | 0–20           | CK                   | 94.73 ± 0.06 a  | 4659 ± 50 c | 5408 ± 259 a | 99.24 ± 0.04 a | 6.50 ± 0.09 a  | 0.06 a | 4659 | 99.24 | 6.50 ± 0.09 a |
|          |       |                | CF                   | 94.40 ± 0.07 c | 4825 ± 64 b  | 5554 ± 173 a | 98.22 ± 0.02 c | 6.69 ± 0.10 a  | 0.10 b | 4533 | 98.22 | 6.69 ± 0.10 a |
|          |       |                | BOF                  | 94.33 ± 0.13 b | 4843 ± 52 b  | 5518 ± 160 a | 98.20 ± 0.05 b | 6.73 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5259 | 98.20 | 6.73 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       |                | CK                   | 94.88 ± 0.12 a | 4771 ± 52 b  | 5518 ± 160 a | 98.29 ± 0.06 a | 6.73 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5259 | 98.29 | 6.73 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       |                | CF                   | 95.62 ± 0.10 b | 4905 ± 63 b  | 6100 ± 250 a | 98.20 ± 0.07 b | 6.83 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5495 | 98.20 | 6.83 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       |                | BOF                  | 94.91 ± 0.12 b | 4923 ± 63 b  | 6100 ± 250 a | 98.25 ± 0.03 a | 6.83 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5495 | 98.25 | 6.83 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       | 40–60          | CK                   | 94.87 ± 0.12 b | 4630 ± 52 b  | 5518 ± 160 a | 98.29 ± 0.04 a | 6.73 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5259 | 98.29 | 6.73 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       |                | CF                   | 95.68 ± 0.10 b | 4905 ± 63 b  | 6100 ± 250 a | 98.20 ± 0.07 b | 6.83 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5495 | 98.20 | 6.83 ± 0.10 b |
|          |       |                | BOF                  | 94.91 ± 0.12 b | 4923 ± 63 b  | 6100 ± 250 a | 98.25 ± 0.03 a | 6.83 ± 0.10 b  | 0.10 a | 5495 | 98.25 | 6.83 ± 0.10 b |

**DISCUSSION**

The present study attempts to investigate the effect of BOF on SOM, soil enzymatic activity and soil microbial (bacteria and fungi) community composition in an apple orchard ecosystem. The application of BOF increased the SOM, activities of catalase and invertase and changed the soil microbial (bacteria and fungi) community composition. The BOF treatment increased the apple yield compared to CK and CF treatments during 2009–2015 crop seasons. Many studies reported the beneficial effects of BOF on crop yields (Shen et al., 2013; Mosa et al., 2015; Xue et al., 2015). In this study, the apple yield was reached up to 81.47 Mg ha\(^{-1}\) and 82.88 Mg ha\(^{-1}\) in BOF treatment in 2014 and 2015, respectively, which was much higher than the average apple yield in the Loess Plateau and China. The apple yields of each year during the period of 2009–2015 were increased continuously in BOF treatment while fluctuated in CF treatment (Figure 1). The huge difference of apple yield between CF and BOF treatments could be primarily attributed to the improved soil biochemical properties.

The soil pH was changed greatly in both fertilizer treatments at all soil depths, which is consistent with the results of Li et al. (2014). The total nutrient content reflects the storage of soil nutrients, whereas available nutrient content reveal the dynamic balance between mineralization of the soil and the uptake by plants. The apple yield in CF treatment was lower than that in BOF treatment, which also explained that the available nutrients (AN, NO\(_3\)-N and AP) were higher in CF treatment compared to BOF treatment. The continuous application of BOF led to an accumulation of SOM and TN, which ensured more stable and higher apple yields. SOM is important for plant nutrient transformation and is considered as a vital indicator of soil health and productivity. The SOM is also an important index of soil fertility because of its relationship to crop productivity (Vinther et al., 2004; Pan et al., 2009). In this study, the application of BOF significantly increased the SOM compared to CK and CF treatments. The increase in SOM level often leads to increased crop productivity. Thus, the BOF is a promising approach to develop more sustainable agriculture.

Soil enzymes are important in all biochemical processes that occur in the soil environment and are closely related to nutrient cycling, energy transfer, and environmental quality (Yao et al., 2006; Jiao et al., 2011); therefore, they have been used to predict the relationships between soil enzymes and apple yields. The present study found that the activity of invertase and catalase was significantly correlated with apple yield (Supplementary Figure S3).
the soil biological status and the effects of farm management practices on soil quality (Eivazi et al., 2003). The enzymes selected in the present study, i.e., invertase, urease and catalase, are related to soil C and N cycling (Dick, 1994). In the current study, the activities of invertase and catalase were higher in BOF treated soil than that in CK and CF treated soil, which was consistent with the results of Zhao et al. (2015). Our results showed that the application of BOF enhanced soil quality by improving the ability of soil to perform C cycling and transformation (as reflected by invertase activity). Catalase activity in soil is considered an indicator of aerobic microbial activity and has been related to both the number of aerobic microorganisms and soil fertility (García and Hernández, 1997). Therefore, the application of BOF enhanced soil fertility by improving the soil catalase activity. On the other hand, the chemical fertilizer treatment (CF) increased the urease activity which was coherent with the results of Liang et al. (2014). However, this finding was different from the results of Dick et al. (1988) and Bandick and Dick (1999), who reported that urease activity was decreased by the application of inorganic N. They hypothesized that the addition of the end product of the enzymatic reaction (NH₄⁺) could suppress enzyme synthesis (Saha et al., 2008b). In the present study, the positive effect of CF on urease activity might be because of the use of nitrate-based N fertilizer.

The fertilization has a significant influence on soil microbial community composition (Ge et al., 2008; Jangid et al., 2008). In the current study, the application of BOF increased the bacterial richness (Chao1) which was consistent with the results of Shen et al. (2015a). However, fungal Shannon diversity was lower in BOF treatment than that in CK and CF treatments. These results were in agreement with the previous reports that BOF application decreased the soil fungal diversity in the rhizosphere of cucumber (Zhang et al., 2013), cotton (Luo et al., 2010), watermelon (Zhao et al., 2011) and banana.
The results demonstrated that the BOF application increased the relative abundance of *Proteobacteria* and *Bacteroidetes*, and decreased that of *Acidobacteria* at all soil depths. These results were similar to the observation of a previous study (Shen et al., 2014). Among the *Proteobacteria*, alpha- and gamma-*Proteobacteria* were enriched in BOF treatment, which was in agreement with the observations of previous studies (Li et al., 2014). The finer taxonomic analyses revealed that the *Burkholderiales*, *Pseudomonadales* and *Xanthomonadales* showed increase in BOF treatment. These results were consistent with a previous work that identified disease-suppressive
bacteria alpha- and gamma-Proteobacteria (Pseudomonadaceae, Burkholderiaceae, and Xanthomonadales) as the most dynamic taxa associated with the application of BOF (Mendes et al., 2011; Wu et al., 2014). Deeper taxonomic analyses revealed that the abundance of four genera, i.e., Ohtaekwangia, Bacillus, Pseudomonas and Lysobacter was increased with the BOF addition in soil. A previous study showed that the relative abundance of Ohtaekwangia was lower in BOF treatment than that in CK and CF treatments (Shen et al., 2014), this difference could be attributed to different soil types and fruit species response to BOF. Little physiological data exists for the genus Ohtaekwangia, because its ecological role in the soil is still unclear. Many previous studies demonstrated that Bacillus species play an important role in plant growth promotion (Raza et al., 2016) and disease suppression (Cao et al., 2011; Qiu et al., 2012). Pseudomonas species have also shown ability to promote plant growth and suppress a broad variety of pathogens such as Phytophthora infestans (Tran et al., 2007), Agrobacterium tumefaciens (Dandurishvili et al., 2011), and Rhizoctonia solani (Berta et al., 2005). Shen et al. (2015b) indicated that Pseudomonas genus was significantly enriched in suppressive soils. Many previous studies showed that the genus Lysobacter may identify members of this group effective in biological control based plant disease management (Christensen and Cook, 1978; Hayward et al., 2010). These results suggested that the application of BOF enriched the soil with beneficial microbes important for the positive plant-microbe interactions.

For fungi, Ascomycota and Basidiomycota were the most abundant fungal phyla at all soil depths, which was consistent with a previous study showing that Ascomycota and Basidiomycota were the most abundant phyla, accounting for more than 60% of the total sequences in a soil sample (McGuire et al., 2013; Schmidt et al., 2013). Many previous studies showed that environmental parameters shape the soil microbial community (Lauber et al., 2008; Rousk et al., 2010), especially soil pH, which has been confirmed in several studies to be the strongest factor shaping microbial community structure (Lauber et al., 2009; Rousk et al., 2010; Shen et al., 2012; Xiong et al., 2012). In the present study, mental test showed a robust correlation between Bray-Curtis distances and soil pH than other environmental parameters effect on the soil fungal community structure (Table 3). On the other hand, soil total N had the most influence on the soil bacterial community structure which was consistent with a previous study (Li et al., 2014).

**CONCLUSION**

The activities of invertase and catalase were higher in the BOF treatment than CK and CF treatments at all
soil depths. The application of BOF significantly changed the soil microbial community structure and composition, and enriched the important genera Ohtaekwangia, Bacillus, Pseudomonas and Lysobacter and decreased the abundance of Gp4, Gp6, Sphaerobacter, illyonectria, Lecanicillium, and Minimedusa at all soil depths. Soil total N and pH were found to be significantly correlated with the bacterial and fungal community composition, respectively. Further, the enrichment of Proteobacteria, Bacteroidetes, Bacillus, Lysobacter, Ohtaekwangia, and Pseudomonas was positively correlated with the apple yield, while that of Acidobacteria and Chloroflexi was negatively correlated with the apple yield. In general, the increase in apple yield after the application of BOF might be due to the fact that the application of BOF increased SOM, total N andactivities of catalase and invertase and changed the bacterial community composition by enriching beneficial microbes that ultimately improved soil conditions to increase apple yield. This study further enhances the understanding on how BOF alters soil microbial communities to promote soil productivity.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This study was financially supported by China Science and Technology Ministry (973 Program, 2015CB150506), the Agricultural Ministry of China (201503110), the National Natural Science Fund Committee (31272255), Innovative Research Team Development Plan of the Ministry of Education of China (IRT1256), the Priority Academic Program Development (PAPD) of Jiangsu Higher Education Institutions. We would like to thank Personal Biotechnology Company (Shanghai, China) for their help with the pyrosequencing experiments.

SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

The Supplementary Material for this article can be found online at: http://journal.frontiersin.org/article/10.3389/fmicb.2016.01893/full#supplementary-material

FIGURE S1 | Relative abundances of selected bacterial (A) and fungal (B) taxa (Phylum level) at different soil depths under different fertilizer treatments. CK, control without fertilization; CF, chemical fertilizers application; BOF, bio-organic fertilizers application. Average relative abundance data from nine replicates were calculated as the ratio between the sequence type abundance and the total number of sequences. Values followed by different letters differ significantly; * indicate significant higher in BOF than CK and CF (Duncan’s test, P < 0.05).

FIGURE S2 | Relative abundances of four classes Alphaproteobacteria (A), Betaproteobacteria (B), Deltaproteobacteria (C) and Gammaproteobacteria (D) at 0–20, 20–40, and 40–60 cm soil depths under different fertilizer treatments. CK, control without fertilization; CF, chemical fertilizers application; BOF, bio-organic fertilizers application. Average relative abundance data from nine replicates were calculated as the ratio between the sequence type abundance and the total number of bacterial sequences. Values followed by different letters differ significantly (Duncan’s test, P < 0.05).

FIGURE S3 | Correlation analysis between soil enzyme activity and apple yield for treatments CK, CF and BOF. CK, control without fertilization; CF, chemical fertilizers application; BOF, bio-organic fertilizers application.
Mendes, R., Kruitj, M., de Brujin, I., Dekkers, E., van der Voort, M., Schneider, J. H., et al. (2011). Deciphering the rhizosphere microbiome for disease-suppressive bacteria. Science 332, 1097–1100. doi: 10.1126/science.1203980

Moeskops, B., Buchan, D., Sleutel, S., Herawaty, L., Husen, E., Saraswati, R., et al. (2010). Soil microbial communities and activities under intensive organic and conventional vegetable farming in West Java. Indonesia. Appl. Soil Ecol. 45, 112–120. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2010.03.005

Mosa, W. F. A. E.-G., Paslt, I. S., Fræ, M., and Trzciński, P. (2015). The role of biofertilization in improving apple productivity—a review. Adv. Appl. Microbiol. 5, 21–27. doi: 10.4236/aim.2014.415116

Olk, D. C., and Gregorich, E. G. (2006). Overview of the symposium proceedings, “Meaningful pools in determining soil carbon and nitrogen dynamics”. Soil Sci. Soc. Am. J. 70, 967–974. doi: 10.2136/sssaj2005.0111

Pan, G., Smith, P., and Pan, W. (2009). The role of soil organic matter in maintaining the productivity and yield stability of cereals in China. Agric. Ecosystem. Environ. 129, 344–348. doi: 10.1016/j.agee.2008.10.008

Pan, G. X., and Zhao, Q. G. (2005). Study on evolution of organic carbon stock in agricultural soils of China: facing the challenge of global change and food security. Adv. Earth Sci. 20, 384–393.

Pan, G. X., Zhou, P., Zhang, X. H., Qiu, D. S., and Chu, Q. H. (2006). Effect of different fertilization practices on crop carbon assimilation and soil carbon sequestration: a case study of a paddy under a long term fertilization trial from the TaiLake region, China. Acta Ecol. Sin. 26, 3704–3710.

Pirotrowska, A., and Wilczewski, E. (2012). Effects of catch crops cultivated for green manure and mineral nitrogen fertilization on soil enzyme activities and chemical properties. Geoderma 187, 78–89. doi: 10.1016/j.geoderma.2011.12.016

Qi, M. H., Zhang, R. F., Xue, C., Zhang, S. S., Li, S. Q., Zhang, N., et al. (2012). Application of bioorganic fertilizer can control Fusarium wilt of cucumber plants by regulating microbial community of rhizosphere soil. Bio. Fertil. Soils 48, 807–816. doi: 10.1007/s00335-010-0004-8

Raza, W., Wei, Z., Ling, N., Huang, Q. W., and Shen, Q. R. (2016). Effect of organic fertilizers prepared from organic waste materials on the production of antibacterial volatile organic compounds by biocontrol Bacillus amyloliquefaciens strains. J. Biotechnol. 227, 43–53. doi: 10.1016/j.jbiotec.2016.04.014

Rivera-Cruz, M. D. C., Narica, A. T., Ballona, G. C., Kohler, J., Caravaca, F., and Roldan, A. (2008). Poultry manure and banana waste are effective biofertilizer carriers for promoting plant growth and soil sustainability in banana crops. Soil Biol. Biochem. 40, 3092–3095. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2008.09.003

Rousk, J., Bäth, E., Brooks, P. C., Lauber, C. L., Lozupone, C., Caporaso, J. G., et al. (2010). Soil bacterial and fungal communities across a pH gradient in an arable soil. ISME J. 4, 1340–1351. doi: 10.1038/isme.2010.58

Saha, S., Gopinath, K. A., Mina, B. L., and Gupta, H. S. (2008a). Influence of continuous application of inorganic nutrients to a maize-wheat rotation on soil enzyme activity and grain quality in a rainfed Indian soil. Eur. J. Soil Biol. 44, 512–513. doi: 10.1016/j.ejsoil.2008.09.009

Saha, S., Prakash, V., Kundu, S. Kumar, N., and Mina, B. L. (2008b). Soil enzymatic activity as affected by long term application of farm yard manure and mineral fertilizer under a rainfed soybean-wheat system in N-W Himalaya. Eur. J. Soil Biol. 44, 309–315. doi: 10.1016/j.ejsobi.2008.02.004

Schmidt, P. A., Bälint, M., Greshake, B., Bandow, C., Römke, J., and Schmitt, I. (2013). Illumina metabarcoding of a soil fungal community. Soil Biol. Biochem. 65, 128–132. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2013.05.014

Schoch, C. L., Seifert, K. A., Huhndorf, S., Robert, V., Spouge, J. L., André Levesque, C., et al. (2011). Nuclear ribosomal internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region as a universal DNA barcode marker for Fungi. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A. 109, 6241–6246. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1117018109

Shen, C., Xiong, J., Zhang, H., Feng, Y., Lin, X., Li, X. Y., et al. (2012). Soil pH drives the spatial distribution of bacterial communities along elevation on Changbai Mountain. Soil Biol. Biochem. 57, 204–211. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2012.07.013

Shen, Z. Z., Ruan, Y. Z., Xue, C., Zhang, J. L., Li, R., and Shen, Q. R. (2015a). Rhizosphere microbial community manipulated by 2 years of consecutive biofertilizer application associated with banana Fusarium wilt disease suppression. Biol. Fertil. Soils 51, 553–562. doi: 10.1007/s00374-015-1002-7

Shen, Z. Z., Ruan, Y. Z., Xue, C., Zhong, S. T., Li, R., and Shen, Q. R. (2015b). Soil naturally suppressive to banana Fusarium wilt disease harbor
unique bacterial communities. *Plant Soil* 393, 21–33. doi: 10.1007/s11104-015-2474-9

Shen, Z. Z., Wang, D. S., Ruan, Y. Z., Xue, C., Zhang, J., Li, R., et al. (2014). Deep 16S rRNA pyrosequencing reveals a bacterial community associated with banana *Fusarium* wilt disease suppression induced by bio-organic fertilizer application. *PLoS ONE* 9:e98420. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0098420

Shen, Z. Z., Zhong, S. T., Wang, Y. G., Wang, B. R., Mei, X. L., Li, R., et al. (2013). Induced soil microbial suppression of banana *Fusarium* wilt disease using compost and biofertilizers to improve yield and quality. *Eur. J. Soil Biol.* 57, 1–8. doi: 10.1016/j.ejsobi.2013.03.006

Sinsabaugh, R. L., Lauber, C. L., Weintraub, M. N., Ahmed, B., Allison, S. D., Crenshaw, C., et al. (2008). Stoichiometry of soil enzyme activity at global scale. *Ecol. Lett.* 11, 1252–1264. doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2008.01245.x

Sun, J., Zhang, Q., Zhou, J., and Wei, Q. P. (2014). Illumina amplicon sequencing of 16S rRNA tag reveals bacterial community development in the rhizosphere of apple nurseries at a replant disease site and a new planting site. *PLoS ONE* 9:e111744. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0111744

Tiessen, H., Cuevas, E., and Chacon, P. (1994). The role of soil organic matter in sustaining soil fertility. *Nature* 371, 783–785. doi: 10.1038/371783a0

Tran, H., Ficke, A., Asimwe, T., Höfte, M., and Raaijmakers, J. M. (2007). Role of the cyclic lipopeptide massetolide A in biological control of *Pythophthora infestans* and in colonization of tomato plants by *Pseudomonas fluorescens*. *New Phytol.* 175, 731–742. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-8137.2007.02158.x

United States International Trade Commission [USITC] (2010). Office of Industries, *Apples Publication ITS-04*. Washington, DC: United States International Trade Commission.

van der Heijden, M. G. A., Bardgett, R. D., and van Straalen, N. M. (2008). The unseen majority, soil microbes as drivers of plant diversity and productivity in terrestrial ecosystems. *Ecol. Lett.* 11, 296–310. doi: 10.1111/j.1461-0248.2007.01139.x

Vinther, F. P., Hansen, E. M., and Olesen, J. E. (2004). Effects of plant residues on crop performance, N mineralisation and microbial activity including field CO2 and N2O fluxes in unfertilized crop rotations. *Natur. Cycl. Agroecosys.* 70, 189–199. doi: 10.1023/B:FRES.0000048477.56147.46

Wang, L., Li, J., Yang, F., Yaoao, E., Waseem, R., Huang, Q. W., et al. (2016). Application of bioorganic fertilizer significantly increased apple yields and shaped bacterial community structure in orchard soil. *Microb. Ecol.* doi: 10.1007/s00248-016-0849-y

Will, C., Thurmer, A., Wollherr, A., Nacke, H., Herold, N., Schrumpf, M., et al. (2010). Horizon-specific bacterial community composition of German grassland soils, as revealed by pyrosequencing-based analysis of 16S RNA genes. *Appl. Environ. Microbiol.* 76, 6751–6759. doi: 10.1128/AEM.01063-10

Wu, K., Yuan, S. F., Wang, L. L., Shi, J. X., Zhao, J., Shen, B., et al. (2014). Effects of bio-organic fertilizer plus soil amendment on the control of tobacco bacterial wilt and composition of soil bacterial communities. *Biol. Fertil. Soils* 50, 961–971. doi: 10.1007/s00374-014-0916-9

Xiong, J., Liu, Y., Lin, X., Zhang, H., Zeng, J., Hou, J., et al. (2012). Geographic distance and pH drive bacterial distribution in alkaline lake sediments across the Tibetan Plateau. *Environ. Microbiol.* 14, 2457–2466. doi: 10.1111/j.1462-2920.2012.02799.x

Xue, C., Penton, C. R., Shen, Z. Z., Zhang, R. F., Huang, Q. W., Li, R., et al. (2015). Manipulating the banana rhizosphere microbiom for biological control of Panama disease. *Sci. Rep.* 5, 11124. doi: 10.1038/srep14596

Yao, X., Xin, H., Lu, Z., and Yuan, H. (2006). Influence of acetamiprid on soil enzymatic activities and respiration. *Eur. J. Soil Biol.* 42, 120–126. doi: 10.1016/j.ejsobi.2005.12.001

Zhang, F. G., Zhu, Z., Yang, X. M., Ran, W., and Shen, Q. R. (2013). *Trichoderma harzianum* T-E5 significantly affects cucumber root exudates and fungal community in the cucumber rhizosphere. *Appl. Soil Ecol.* 72, 41–48. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2013.05.016

Zhang, L. N., Zhou, J., Zhao, Y. G., Zhai, Y., Wang, K., Alva, A. K., et al. (2013b). Optimal combination of chemical compound fertilizer and humic acid to improve soil and leaf properties, yield and quality of apple (*Malus domestica*) in the Loess Plateau of China. *Pak. J. Bot.* 45, 1315–1320.

Zhang, S. S., Raza, W., Yang, X. M., Hu, J., Huang, Q. W., Xu, Y. C., et al. (2008). Control of *Fusarium* wilt disease of cucumber plants with the application of a bio-organic fertilizer. *Biol. Fertil. Soils* 44, 1073–1080. doi: 10.1007/s00374-008-0296-0

Zhao, J., Ni, T., Li, J., Lu, Q., Fang, Z. Y., Huang, Q. W., et al. (2015). Effect of organic-inorganic compound fertilizer with reduced chemical fertilizer application on crop yields, soil biological activity and bacterial community structure in rice-wheat cropping system. *Appl. Soil Ecol.* 99, 1–12. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2015.11.016

Zhao, J., Ni, T., Li, Y., Xiong, W., Ran, W., Shen, B., et al. (2014). Responses of bacterial communities in arable soils in a rice-wheat cropping system to different fertilizer regimes and sampling times. *PLoS ONE* 9:e85301. doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0085301

Zhao, Q. Y., Dong, C. X., Yang, X. M., Mei, X. L., Ran, W., Shen, Q. R., et al. (2011). Biocontrol of *Fusarium* wilt disease for *Cucumis melo* melon using bio-organic fertilizer. *Appl. Soil Ecol.* 47, 67–75. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2010.09.010

**Conflict of Interest Statement:** The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

Copyright © 2016 Wang, Yang, E Yuan, Raza, Huang and Shen. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) or licensor are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.