



# **ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE**

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# 採货箱泵 (HUANJING KEXUE)

## ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

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# 水稻产量、稻田 $CH_4$ 和 $N_2O$ 排放对长期大气 $CO_2$ 浓度升高的响应

于海洋1,2,宋开付1,2,黄琼1,2,王天宇1,2,张广斌1,马静1,朱春梧1,徐华1\*

关键词: $CH_4$  排放;  $N_2O$ 排放;稻田;大气  $CO_2$  浓度升高;高应答水稻品种;低应答水稻品种;产量中图分类号: X16 文献标识码:A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2021)10-5021-09 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202103014

# Response of Yield, $CH_4$ , and $N_2O$ Emissions from Paddy Fields to Long-term Elevated $CO_3$ , Concentrations

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Abstract: Elevated atmospheric  $CO_2$  concentrations ( $[CO_2]_c$ ) are the main driving force of global climate change, which directly and indirectly affect carbon and nitrogen cycling in the paddy ecosystems. Therefore, understanding the response of rice yield and greenhouse gas emissions to long-term(more than 10 years)  $[CO_2]_c$  from paddy fields is of great significance for food security and future climate change assessment. In this study, strongly and weakly responsive cultivars were used as the experimental materials. Based on a free-air  $CO_2$  enrichment (FACE) platform continuously run for 14 years, two treatments of different  $[CO_2]$  were set; a control (i. e., normal  $[CO_2]$  and  $[CO_2]_a$ ) and a 200  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1</sup> higher than  $[CO_2]_a$  condition, ( $[CO_2]_c$ ).  $CH_4$  and  $N_2$  0 emissions from the rice paddy fields were monitored in situ by static transparent chambergas chromatography, and grain yields were also obtained. The results showed that compared with the  $[CO_2]_a$  treatment, long-term  $[CO_2]_c$  increased grain yields of the strongly and weakly responsive cultivars by 29% -31% (P < 0.05) and 12% -14% (P > 0.05), and  $CH_4$  emissions of the strongly and weakly responsive cultivars were significantly reduced by 70% (P < 0.05) and 40% (P < 0.05), respectively. Furthermore,  $N_2$  0 emissions from the strongly and weakly responsive cultivars were significantly reduced by 70% (P < 0.05) and 40% (P < 0.05), respectively. The short- and long-term responses of grain yields and  $CH_4$  emissions from rice paddy fields to  $[CO_2]_c$  were significantly different. Specifically, with the increase in the duration of  $[CO_2]_c$ , the increases in rice yields and  $CH_4$  emissions significantly decreased, while the  $N_2$ 0 emissions showed no significant changes. Therefore, under long-term  $[CO_2]_c$  conditions, the strongly responsive cultivar has a high potential to reduce greenhouse gas emission and increase grain yields.

Key words: CH4 emissions; N2 0 emissions; paddy fields; elevated CO2 concentration; the strongly responsive cultivar; the weakly responsive cultivar; grain yield

大气  $CO_2$  浓度升高( $[CO_2]_e$ )不可遏制. 其浓度已由工业革命前的 278  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1</sup>上升至目前的 410  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1</sup>,预计至本世纪末将达到 537 ~ 670  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1[1]</sup>. 稻米是世界上过半人口的主食,随着人口数量的持续增长,人类对稻米的需求也将日趋增加<sup>[2]</sup>.  $[CO_2]_e$  能够促进水稻生长,对水稻产量也具有一定的正效应,在 $[CO_2]_e$  约 200  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1</sup>情况下,水稻产量可增加 3% ~ 36%  $[^{3}$  - 5]. 未来 $[CO_2]_e$  条件下,高产水稻品种的种植对未来气候条件下缓解温度升高导致的水稻减产以及保证粮食安全尤为重要. 前人利用 $[CO_2]_e$  平台(free-air  $CO_2$  enrichment

platform, FACE)发现,按照水稻产量增幅对[CO<sub>2</sub>]。响应的不同,可将水稻品种划分为高应答(产量增幅大于30%)和低应答水稻品种(产量增幅约为10%~15%)<sup>[4,6~8]</sup>.高、低应答水稻对[CO<sub>2</sub>]。的响应差异可为未来气候条件下水稻品种的筛选提供科学依据.

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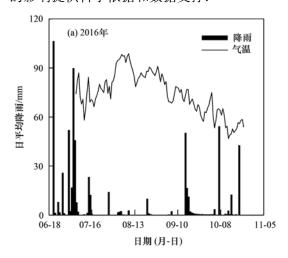
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稻田生态系统是温室气体 CH4 和N2O的重要人 为排放源之一,分别约占全球农业生产活动总排放 量的10%~20% [9]和5%~13% [10~12]. 自20世纪90 年代,关于[CO,]。对稻田 CH4 和N,O排放的影响研 究备受国内外学者关注[13~16]. 而目前关于[CO,]。 对稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 和N<sub>2</sub>O排放的影响研究结果并不一致. Wang 等[17]的研究表明,[CO,]。能够显著促进稻田 CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O排放,原因可能是,一方面,[CO<sub>2</sub>]。促进 水稻光合作用和根系生长,增加根系分泌物等产 CH4底物和水稻分蘖数,进而促进 CH4产生和排 放[18];另一方面,[CO,]。能够增加稻田土壤硝化 和反硝化潜势,进而增加N,O排放[19]. 但也有研究 表明[14,20], [CO,]。能够显著抑制稻田 CH4 和N, O 排放,其原因可能与[CO,]。促进水稻生长的同时, 能够促进O,向下传输,进而增加稻田CH。的氧化 以及促进土壤氮素的吸收,从而减少产N2O底物有 关. 在未来[CO,]。条件下,如何既能满足人类对水 稻产量的需求,又可以减少稻田 CH4 和N,O排放是 当前乃至今后亟需解决的科学问题. 针对上述问题, 前人已开展了大量相关研究[17~19,21~26],但涉及高应 答水稻品种稻田 CH4 和N,O排放对「CO, ]。的响应 研究较少. 另一方面,由于 FACE 试验运行高成本特 点,以往研究仅阐述了短期(小于10 a) [CO,]。的 影响,而对长期(大于10 a)[CO2]e的影响研究鲜 见报道[27]. 因此,长期[CO,]。对水稻产量以及稻田 CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O排放的影响尚待深入研究.

本研究利用我国第一个且连续运行时间最长的稻田 FACE 平台,以高、低应答水稻品种为供试材料,探究水稻产量以及稻田 CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O排放对长期 [CO<sub>2</sub>]。的响应,以期为准确评估未来气候变化对水稻生产的影响提供科学依据和数据支撑.



#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 试验设计

本试验于 2016 ~ 2017 年稻季在江苏省扬州市江都区稻田 FACE 平台(119°42′00″E, 32°35′34″N)进行. 该地区属于亚热带季风气候,平均海拔为 5 m,年均气温为 15. 1°C,年均降雨量为 980 mm. 试验地耕作方式 2010 年前为稻-麦轮作, 2010 年后改为水稻-冬闲单季种植. 2016 ~ 2017 年水稻生长季气温和降雨量如图 1 所示. 供试土壤类型为下位砂姜土,有机碳 18.4 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮 1.45 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全磷 0.63 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全钾 14.0 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效磷 10.1 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾 70.5 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,砂粒(0.02 ~ 2.00 mm) 578.4 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,粉砂粒(0.002 ~ 0.020 mm) 285.1 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,黏粒(<0.002 mm) 136.5 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,容重 1.16 g·cm<sup>-3</sup>,土壤 pH 7.2<sup>[28]</sup>.

该平台始建于 2004 年,包括 3 个 FACE 圈和 3 个对照圈. FACE 圈的 [CO<sub>2</sub>]比对照圈高 200 μmol·mol<sup>-1</sup>,各圈之间间隔大于 90 m,以减少 CO<sub>2</sub> 释放对其他圈的影响. FACE 圈的高 [CO<sub>2</sub>]是利用 CO<sub>2</sub> 储存罐输送,并通过固定在八边形上的管道向中心喷射纯 CO<sub>2</sub> 气体得以实现. 与此同时,实时监测的计算机网络和圈内的传感器对 FACE 圈的 [CO<sub>2</sub>]进行控制,并根据圈内 [CO<sub>2</sub>]、风向、风速以及水稻冠层高度等条件自动调节 CO<sub>2</sub> 的释放方向和速度 [29]. 平台 CO<sub>2</sub> 熏蒸时间一般为 6 月下旬至 10 月下旬,每日熏蒸时间为日出至日落.

本试验采用裂区设计,主区为两种[ $CO_2$ ]处理:对照处理(正常大气[ $CO_2$ ],[ $CO_2$ ],)和在[ $CO_2$ ],基础上升高 200  $\mu$ mol·mol<sup>-1</sup>处理([ $CO_2$ ], 副区为两种不同类型的水稻品种:高应答水稻品种(扬

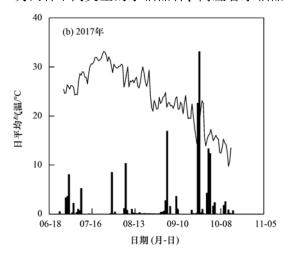


图 1 2016~2017 年水稻生长季气温和降雨量的动态变化

Fig. 1 Temporal dynamics of air temperature and precipitation during the rice growing seasons in 2016-2017

稻6号,S)和低应答水稻品种(武运粳23号,W). 水稻移栽密度为24穴·m<sup>-2</sup>. 根据当地农户常规种植方法,在满足分蘖数量又能保证氮肥供应充足的情况下,高应答水稻每穴选栽1苗,而低应答水稻每穴选栽2苗,秧苗均为1蘗苗. 施氮总量为225kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,比例为基肥40%:分蘖肥30%: 穗肥30%. 磷肥和钾肥作基肥一次性施入,用量均为90kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 田间管理详见表1.

表 1 2016~2017 年水稻生长季田间管理措施

Table 1 Management of the paddy fields during the rice growing seasons in 2016-2017

	growing	seusons in 2010 20	1,	
田间管理	项目	2016年(月-日)	2017年(月-日)	
水稻植株	移栽	06-17	06-20	
八竹山山山小	收获	11-02	11-03	
肥料施用	基肥	06-16	06-19	
	分蘗肥	06-29	06-30	
	穗肥	07-28	07-28	
	持续淹水	06-16 ~07-31	06-19 ~08-01	
水分控制	中期烤田	08-01 ~08-08	$08-02 \sim 08-09$	
小刀1年前	干湿交替	08-09 ~ 10-11	08-10 ~ 10-14	
	排水落干	10-12	10-15	
			/ P   1 2	

#### 1.2 样品采集分析

CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O气样样品采集采用静态透明箱法,箱体材质为有机玻璃. 采样箱分延长箱和顶箱两部分,高度均为 0.60 m,底面积为 0.35 m×0.35 m.延长箱顶部设有水封凹槽,用于水稻生长后期加层,深度为 0.04 m. 采样前将箱体罩在预先埋入各圈的底座(0.35 m×0.35 m×0.15 m)上,底座顶端与圈内土壤表面齐平. 整个水稻生长季,在底座旁架设不锈钢桥以减少采样过程对试验的扰动. 待静态箱密封后,用两通针将箱内气体导入 21 mL 真空玻璃瓶中,间隔 12 min 采样 1 次,共采样 4 次. 采样结束后,尽快将静态箱移出各圈,使采样箱对各圈的影响最小化. 水稻成熟期之前采样间隔为 3~7 d,之后的间隔为 10~12 d,采样时间为 08:00~11:00. 采气同时,记录箱温和表面水层深度用于计算 CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O的排放通量.

气体样品的  $CH_4$  和 $N_2$ O浓度利用带氢火焰离子化检测器(FID)和<sup>63</sup>Ni 电子捕获检测器(ECD)的安捷伦气相色谱(Agilent 7890B,美国)测定.色谱柱箱内温度  $60^{\circ}$ 、检测器温度  $300^{\circ}$ 、尾吹气流量 5 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>.测定  $CH_4$  时,空气流量 400 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>,H<sub>2</sub> 燃气流量 45 mL·min<sup>-1</sup>,载气为 $N_2$ ;测定 $N_2$ O时,载气为 95% Ar +5%  $CH_4$  的混合气体.  $CH_4$  和 $N_2$ O标准气体由中国计量科学研究院提供.

对于稻田N2O排放而言,由于样品处理不及时,

导致 2016 年稻田N, O排放通量并未检测.

水稻收获时,通过选取有代表性的植株 16 穴测 定产量.

#### 1.3 数据处理

CH4 和N,O排放通量计算公式[30]为:

$$F = \rho \times r \times H \times (273 + T)/T$$
 (1)  
式中, $F$  为 CH<sub>4</sub> 和N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量 [mg·(m²·h) <sup>-1</sup>和μg·(m²·h) <sup>-1</sup>];  $\rho$  为标准状态下 CH<sub>4</sub> 和N<sub>2</sub>O的密度,分别取值 0.714 kg·m<sup>-3</sup>和 1.25 kg·m<sup>-3</sup>;  $r$  为单位时间箱内 CH<sub>4</sub> 和 N<sub>2</sub>O 浓度的变化量 [μL·(L·d) <sup>-1</sup>];  $H$  为箱体内部有效高度(m);  $T$  为密闭箱内温度(°C).

 $CH_4$  和 $N_2$ O排放总量通过每次观测值按时间间隔加权平均得到,通过如下公式计算:

$$T_{\rm N} = \sum \left[ \frac{F_{i+1} + F_i}{2} \times (D_{i+1} - D_i) \times 24 \right]$$
 (2)

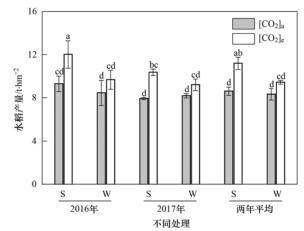
式中,  $T_N$  为  $CH_4$  和 $N_2O$ 排放总量  $[10^{-2} \text{kg·m}^{-2}$  和  $10^{-5} \text{kg·hm}^{-2}]$ ;  $F_i$  和 $F_{i+1}$ 分别为第i 和第i+1 次采样时  $CH_4$  和 $N_2O$ 的平均排放通量  $[\text{mg·(m}^2 \cdot \text{h})^{-1}]$  和 $\mu$ g·(m $^2$ ·h) $^{-1}$ ];  $D_i$  和 $D_{i+1}$ 分别为第i 和第i+1 次采样时间(d).

数据处理及分析利用 Microsoft Excel 2007、Origin 8.5 和 SPSS 20.0 完成.

#### 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 水稻产量

各处理水稻产量如图 2. 在  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下, S 和 W 处理水稻产量在 9. 20 ~ 12. 01  $t \cdot hm^{-2}$ 之间, 而在  $[CO_2]_a$  条件下, S 和 W 处理水稻产量在 7. 91 ~ 9. 29  $t \cdot hm^{-2}$ 之间. 2016 年, 与  $[CO_2]_a$  对比,  $[CO_2]_e$  增加 S 处理的水稻产量 29. 35% (P < 0.05), 增加 W



不同小写字母表示各处理之间差异显著(P<0.05)

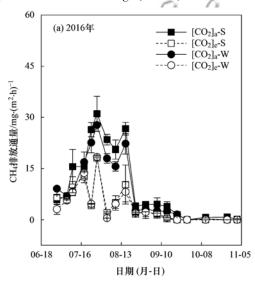
图 2  $2016 \sim 2017$  年各处理水稻产量对长期 $[CO_2]_e$  的响应

Fig. 2 Response of the grain yield of different treatments to [  ${\rm CO_2}$  ]  $_{\rm e}$  during the rice growing seasons in 2016-2017

处理水稻产量 14. 33% (P > 0.05); 2017 年,相比 于[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>,[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>增加 S 处理的水稻产量 30. 84% (P < 0.05),增加 W 处理水稻产量 12. 45% (P > 0.05).两年平均而言,相比[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>,[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>增加 S 处理的水稻产量 30. 04% (P < 0.05),增加 W 处理水稻产量 13. 41% (P > 0.05).

#### 2.2 稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放

由图 3 可知:  $2016 \sim 2017$  年水稻生长季,无论在[ $CO_2$ ]。 条件下,S 和 W 处理  $CH_4$  排放通量的变化规律基本保持一致,均表现为前期淹水排放不断增加,中期烤田后排放开始降低,至成熟后的排水落干时期逐渐降低并维持在较低水平. 各处理  $CH_4$  排放峰值出现在中期烤田之前. 2016 年,各处理稻田  $CH_4$  排放通量峰值均出现在移栽后的第 37 d,  $[CO_2]_a$ -S 和  $[CO_2]_e$ -S 处理的峰值分别为 31.03 mg· $(m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$  和 18.13 mg· $(m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ ; 而  $[CO_2]_a$ -W 处理和  $[CO_2]_e$ -W 处理的峰值分别为 27.73 mg· $(m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$  和 18.44



 $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$  [图 3 (a)]. 2017 年,各处理稻田  $CH_4$  排放通量峰值均出现在移栽后的第 41 d, [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>-S 和[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>-S 处理的峰值分别为 30. 27  $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ 和 23. 95  $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ ;而[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>-W 处理和[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>-W 处理的峰值分别为 41. 76  $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ 和 32. 98  $mg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$  [图 3 (b)]. 对比[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>,[ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>降低 S 和 W 处理稻田  $CH_4$ 排放通量(图 3).

2016~2017 年水稻生长季,各处理稻季  $CH_4$  排放总量如表 2 所示.  $[CO_2]_a$  和 $[CO_2]_e$  条件下,各处理稻田  $CH_4$  排放总量的范围分别为 228. 33~351. 18 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> 和 105. 78~312. 46 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;与对应的 $[CO_2]_a$  处理相比,  $[CO_2]_e$ -S 和 $[CO_2]_e$ -W 处理在 2016 年分别降低稻田  $CH_4$  排放总量 59% (P < 0.05) 和 54% (P < 0.05),在 2017 年分别降低 21% (P > 0.05) 和 11% (P > 0.05). 对比 $[CO_2]_a$ ,  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下 S 处理降低稻田  $CH_4$  排放的幅度大于 W 处理(表 2).

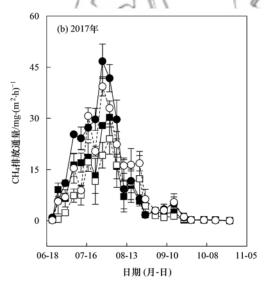


图 3 2016~2017 年水稻生长季各处理稻田 CH4 排放通量

Fig. 3  $\,$  CH $_4$  fluxes of different treatments during the rice growing seasons in 2016-2017

#### 表 2 长期 $[CO_2]_e$ 条件下稻田 $CH_4$ 和 $N_2O$ 排放总量 $^{1)}$

Table 2 Total CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from rice paddy field under the long-term [CO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>e</sub> condition

处理		CH <sub>4</sub> 排放总量/kg·hm <sup>-2</sup>		北京县/6/	N₂O排放总量/kg·hm <sup>-2</sup>		- 改变量/%
		[ CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>a</sub>	[ CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>e</sub>	— 改变量/%	[ CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>a</sub>	[ CO <sub>2</sub> ] <sub>e</sub>	以文里/%
2016 年	S	280. 27 $\pm$ 18. 04bA	115. 35 $\pm$ 17. 86cC	- 59	_	_	_
	$\mathbf{W}$	228. 33 $\pm$ 15. 81bB	105. $78 \pm 7.90 \mathrm{cC}$	-54	_	_	_
2017年	S	233. 17 $\pm$ 37. 11bB	184. 86 $\pm$ 47. 17bB	-21	$0.92 \pm 0.04$ aA	$0.28 \pm 0.09 eC$	-70
	W	$351.\ 18 \pm 30.\ 47aA$	$312.46 \pm 5.02 aA$	-11	$0.42 \pm 0.03 \text{bB}$	$0.25 \pm 0.06 cC$	-40

1)同一列不同小写字母表示相同[ $CO_2$ ]处理间差异显著,同一行不同大写字母表示相同水稻品种处理间差异显著(P<0.05)

#### 2.3 稻田N,O排放

2017 年各处理稻田N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量如图 4 所示. 前期持续淹水条件下,各处理稻田N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量处 于较低水平,至中期烤田的 41 d 内稳定在 0~44.35  $μg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ . 中期烤田时,各处理稻田 $N_2$ O排放通量快速上升,于移栽后第 46 d 达到峰值.  $[CO_2]_a$ -S 和  $[CO_2]_e$ -S 处 理 的 峰 值 分 别 为 596. 59  $μg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$  和 121. 94  $μg \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ ; 而  $[CO_2]_a$ -

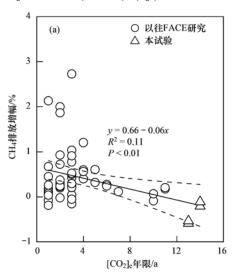
W 处理和 [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub>-W 处理的峰值分别为 226. 28  $\mu g \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ 和 54. 49  $\mu g \cdot (m^2 \cdot h)^{-1}$ . 复水后的干湿交替时期至成熟后的排水落干时期各处理稻田  $N_2$ O排放通量快速降低并维持在较低水平. 各处理  $N_2$ O排放主要集中在中期烤田期间. 对比 [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub>, [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub> 明显降低 S 和 W 处理稻田  $N_2$ O排放通量;并且,无论在 [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>a</sub> 还是 [ $CO_2$ ]<sub>e</sub> 条件下,S 处理稻田  $N_2$ O排放均低于 W 处理(图 4).

由表 2 可知: 2017 年水稻生长季, $[CO_2]_a$  条件下,S 和 W 处理稻田  $N_2$  O 排放总量分别为 0.92 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 0.42 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;而在 $[CO_2]_e$  条件下,S 和 W 处理稻田  $N_2$  O 排放总量分别为 0.28 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 0.25 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 与相应的 $[CO_2]_a$  处理对比, $[CO_2]_e$ -S 和 $[CO_2]_e$ -W 处理分别降低稻田  $N_2$  O 排放总量 70% (P < 0.05) 和 40% (P < 0.05). 对比 $[CO_2]_a$ ,  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下 S 处理降低稻田  $N_2$  O 排放的幅度大于 W 处理(表 2).

**2.4** 水稻产量、 $CH_4$  和 $N_2O$ 排放与[ $CO_2$ ]。 年限的 关系

结合本试验 FACE 平台以往有关水稻产量的研究结果[4,5,7,31-36] 可得到 $[CO_2]_e$  条件下水稻产量增幅与 $[CO_2]_e$  年限的关系(图 5). 相对于 $[CO_2]_a$ ,  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下水稻产量增幅为 $-1\%\sim46\%$ ,且其随 $[CO_2]_e$  年限的增加显著降低(P<0.001). 这表明,无论水稻品种为高应答水稻品种还是低应答水稻品种,长期 $[CO_2]_e$  具有减少水稻产量增幅的效应.

结合中国和日本 FACE 平台以往有关  $CH_4^{[25\sim27,37\sim41]}$  和 $N_2O^{[20,42]}$  排放的研究结果发现:相比于 $[CO_2]_a$ ,  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下,稻田  $CH_4$  排放的增幅范围为 – 59% ~ 273%,且其与 $[CO_2]_e$  年限呈显著负相关关系 [P<0.01, 图 6(a)],这表明随着



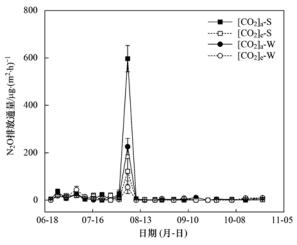
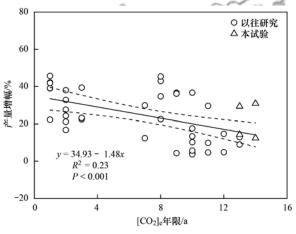


图 4 2017 年水稻生长季各处理稻田N2O排放通量

Fig. 4  $N_2$  O fluxes of different treatments during the rice growing seasons in 2017



虚线表示95%置信区间,下同

#### 图 5 江都 FACE 平台水稻产量增幅与[CO<sub>2</sub>]。年限的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between grain yield and the duration of [  ${\rm CO_2}$  ] e at the Jiangdu FACE platform

[CO,]。年限的增加,[CO,]。对稻田 CH4 排放的促

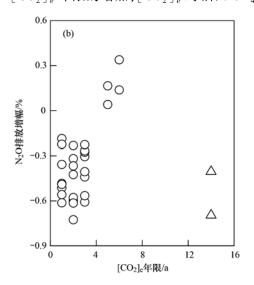


图 6 中国和日本 FACE 平台  $CH_4$  和 $N_2O$ 排放的增幅与 $[CO_2]_e$  年限的关系

Fig. 6 Relationship between  $CH_4$  and  $N_2O$  emissions and the duration of  $[CO_2]_e$  at the Chinese and Japanese FACE platform

进作用不断减弱. 与[ $CO_2$ ]。对比,[ $CO_2$ ]。条件下,稻田 $N_2$ O排放的增幅范围为 – 73% ~ 34%,但由于缺少[ $CO_2$ ]。年限 6 ~ 12 a 的观测,稻田 $N_2$ O排放的增幅与[ $CO_2$ ]。年限并无显著相关关系[图 6(b)].

#### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 长期[CO,]。对水稻产量的影响

2016~2017年水稻生长季,对比[CO2]a, [CO,]。增加S处理水稻产量30%(29%~31%),增 加 W 处理水稻产量 13% (12%~14%), 这表明, 水 稻产量对[CO,]。的响应能力在S和W之间存在显 著差异(图 2). 有研究表明[6,8,43], 早期 FACE 试验 的供试水稻品种多为低应答水稻品种、「CO、」。能够 促进低应答水稻品种增产4%~21%,但这远低于生 长箱试验和模型预测的水稻增产平均幅度[41].中国 FACE 后期发现了增产幅度对[CO,]。响应超过 30%的高应答水稻品种[4,7],这对于水稻丰产和粮 食安全具有重要意义. 然而,随着[CO,]。年限的增 加,水稻产量的平均增幅不断降低(图5),这表明长 期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。减缓了水稻产量的增加趋势. 长期 [CO,],条件下,尽管有人为氮源的不断投入,但由 于厌氧氨氧化和铁还原的作用,导致大量氨氮损 失[45],这势必会影响水稻植株的生长和水稻产量. 王从<sup>[46]</sup>的研究结果发现,水稻在[CO<sub>2</sub>]。条件下的 生长过程、产量以及产量构成均受到可获取氮源数 量的影响:同时,当水稻植株可获取氮源数量降低 时,水稻生理指标,如光饱和点光合速率和叶面积指 数均有显著下降. 另一方面,尽管[CO,]。增加了水 稻产量,但长期[CO,]。条件为水稻产量提升所带来 的优势,伴随着大气温度的不断上升被逐渐削 弱[45]. 长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。条件下,高应答水稻品种 S 增产 幅度高于低应答水稻品种 W, 可视为优先选择种植 的水稻品种进行推广. 然而,有研究表明[47],高应答 水稻品种稻米品质明显低于低应答水稻. 因此,在未 来气候条件下,如何培育新品种、协调增产以及提 高稻米品质是未来关于粮食安全的重要科学问题.

#### 3.2 长期[CO,]。对稻田 CH。排放的影响

本研究表明,对比[ $CO_2$ ]。,长期[ $CO_2$ ]。降低高、低应答水稻 S 和 W 处理稻田  $CH_4$  排放  $11\% \sim 59\%$  (图 3 和表 2),这与以往绝大多数研究结果相反 [15,17,18,22,26,38]。有研究表明,[ $CO_2$ ]。促进稻田  $CH_4$  排放,例如,Liu 等 [23] 和 van Groenigen 等 [48] 通过 Meta-analysis 发现 [ $CO_2$ ]。显著增加稻田  $CH_4$  排放  $34\% \sim 43\%$ ,其原因可能是 [ $CO_2$ ]。 促进了水稻植株生长和光合作用,从而增加了水稻根系分泌物等产

CH4 底物,进而促进稻田 CH4 排放. 然而,这些研究 主要针对短期(年限小于5 a)[CO2]。效应,对于长 期(年限大于10 a)[CO2]。响应研究涉及较少[图 6(a)]. Tokida 等[27]利用[CO,]。年限大于 10 a 的 日本稻田 FACE 平台认为、「CO。]。并未显著促进稻 田 CH4 排放,这说明长期[CO,]。对稻田 CH4 排放 的正效应可能随着[CO,]。年限的增加而减弱. 本研 究通过汇总以往稻田 FACE 研究结果发现,长期和 短期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。对稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放的影响存在一定差 异;而且,随着[CO,]。年限增加,[CO,]。对稻田 CH4 排放的促进作用不断减弱,甚至出现抑制作用 [图 6(a)]. 这可能是由于长期[CO,]。条件下,水稻 生物量的增幅逐渐减低,尽管长期[CO2]。能够增加 土壤有机碳含量,但适宜的水稻品种能够增加有机 碳固存,进而减少土壤碳损失[49],导致可利用的产 CH4 底物降低,从而减缓了稻田 CH4 排放. 另一方 面,长期[CO,]。能够增加甲烷氧化菌群落丰度,降 低产甲烷菌群落丰度,这也可能是长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。减少 稻田 CH4 排放的原因[50]. 此外,土壤碳氮比是  $[CO_2]_e$  条件下稻田  $CH_4$  排放的重要因素,并且稻 田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放随着土壤碳氮比的增加显著减少<sup>[46]</sup>. 长 期[CO2]。条件下,土壤氮含量的减少导致土壤碳氮 比的增加,进而减少稻田 CH4 排放[25,46,51]. 本试验 中,长期[CO,]。条件下,对比W处理,S处理可减 少更多的稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放(表 2),这可能与高应答水 稻品种水稻植株具有更多的生物量[52],从而具有更 强的根系泌氧能力有关[5].

#### 3.3 长期[CO,]。对稻田N,O排放的影响

无论[CO,], 还是[CO,], 条件下,稻田N,O排 放主要集中在中期烤田期间(图4),此时稻田氧化 还原电位由还原态向氧化态转变,适宜土壤N2O产 生[42]. 本试验表明,长期[CO,]。降低高、低应答水 稻品种稻田N,O排放 40%~70% (表 2),主要是由 于降低了中期烤田时期稻田N,O排放通量(图4), 其原因可能是此时水稻植株快速生长,土壤氮素被 水稻植株吸收导致土壤中产N2O底物减少,从而减 少稻田N,O排放.另一方面,长期[CO,]。条件下,土 壤氮矿化速率增加<sup>[53]</sup>,土壤产N<sub>2</sub>O底物供应减少, 最终也可能导致稻田N,O排放的减少.长期[CO,]。 条件下,对比 W 处理,S 处理减少稻田N,O排放幅度 更为显著(表2),这表明高应答水稻品种氮素利用 能力更强,导致土壤无机氮含量降低,进而减少了稻 田N,O排放. 本研究发现,长、短期[CO,]。对稻田 N, O排放并无明显差异 [图 6(b)]. Yao 等[20]的研 究认为,稻田N,O排放对[CO,]。的响应受到土壤中

氮盈余的直接影响. 短期[ $CO_2$ ]。条件下,高氮投入的稻田 $N_2O$ 排放显著增加,这与稻田反硝化作用增强有关[17].

#### 4 结论

- (1)长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。增加高、低应答水稻产量,其中高应答水稻产量达显著水平.长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。减少高、低应答水稻稻田 CH<sub>4</sub>排放,其中2016年达显著水平.长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]。显著减少高、低应答水稻稻田 N<sub>2</sub>O排放.
- (2)水稻产量、稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放对长期[CO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>e</sub> 的响应受[CO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>e</sub> 年限影响. 随着[CO<sub>2</sub>]<sub>e</sub> 年限的增加,水稻产量和稻田 CH<sub>4</sub> 排放的增幅显著下降,而稻田N<sub>2</sub>O排放则无明显变化.
- (3)对比低应答水稻品种,高应答水稻品种具有更好的"增产减排"效果.未来气候条件下,可优先选择种植高应答水稻品种.

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# 《环境科学》再获"百种中国杰出学术期刊"称号

2020年12月29日,中国科技论文统计结果发布会在北京举行,会议公布了"百种中国杰出学术期刊" 获奖名单.《环境科学》连续19次荣获"百种中国杰出学术期刊"称号."百种中国杰出学术期刊"是根据中国科技学术期刊综合评价指标体系进行评定.该体系利用总被引频次、影响因子、基金论文比、他引总引比等多个文献计量学指标进行统计分析,对期刊分学科进行评比,其评价结果客观公正,为我国科技界公认,并具有广泛影响.



# **HUANJING KEXUE**

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