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# 优化秸秆管理提高麦玉农田碳氮效率与经济效益

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摘要: 优化周年秸秆管理,可促进小麦-玉米周年集约化种植系统增产增收和碳氮高效. 基于 2012 年开始的大田定位试验,设置 5 种秸秆管理方式;C100(100% 还田)、C75(75% 还田 +25% 收获)、C50(50% 还田 +50% 收获)、C25(25% 还田 +75% 收获)和 C0(100% 收获),分析不同秸秆管理下小麦-玉米周年农田碳氮投入量的差异,以及碳氮投入比对作物籽粒产量、碳氮效率和经济效益的影响. 结果表明:① 小麦-玉米周年秸秆还田量不同导致碳氮投入量差异显著,每减少 25% 的秸秆还田量,来自作物的碳和氮的年均投入分别减少 1. 76 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 34. 28 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;碳氮投入比随小麦-玉米周年秸秆还田量减少而降低,C100 处理到 C0 处理的周年碳氮投入比分别为 18. 62、17. 03、15. 64、12. 54 和 9. 61.② 小麦、玉米及周年籽粒产量均随着碳氮投入比的降低先增加后降低,且秸秆管理对小麦籽粒产量的影响大于玉米;与 C100 和 C0 相比,C50 的小麦和玉米籽粒平均产量分别高 13. 34% ~13. 67% 和 16. 10% ~17. 71%,周年籽粒产量分别显著高 14. 98% 和 15. 68%.③ 碳氮投入比为15. 64(C50 处理)的条件下周年籽粒增产率和碳农学利用率最高,分别为 15. 71% 和 0. 29 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>;随着碳氮投入比降低,农田碳生产效率持续提高,且与碳氮投入比呈极显著负相关关系;农田氮生产效率随着碳氮投入比的降低呈先增后减的趋势,C50 处理的氮生产效率最高(0. 64 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>),较 C100 显著高 32. 63%。④ C50 处理的单位面积农田经济收益和净收益均最高,分别为 4. 62 万元和 3. 34 万元;其每公顷籽粒和秸秆饲料化获得的经济收益较 C100 分别高 0. 56 万元和 0. 32 万元. 综上,统筹麦玉集约化种植系统的秸秆利用方式。周年秸秆 50% 还田 +50% 收获饲用,能够实现最佳碳氮投入比,促进碳农学利用率和氮生产效率的提升,获得最大籽粒产量和经济效益。

关键词:秸秆管理;碳氮比;碳氮效率;经济效益;籽粒产量

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# Optimizing Straw Management to Enhance Carbon and Nitrogen Efficiency and Economic Benefit of Wheat-Maize Double Cropping System

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Abstract: The optimization of annual straw management can improve the yield, income, and carbon and nitrogen efficiency of wheat-maize double cropping systems. Based on a long-term positioning trial started in 2012, five straw management methods were considered, C100 (100% return), C75 (75% return + 25% harvest), C50 (50% return +50% harvest), C25 (25% return +75% harvest), and C0 (100% harvest). We analyzed the effects of farmland carbon and nitrogen inputs and their ratios on crop yield, carbon and nitrogen use efficiency, and economic benefits in wheat and maize anniversaries with different straw managements. The results showed that: ① the amount of straw returning to the field resulted in a significant difference in carbon and nitrogen input. The annual carbon and nitrogen inputs from crop residues decreased by 1.76 t · hm -2 and 34. 28 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively, with a 25% reduction in straw returning. The C/N ratios under the C100-C0 treatment were 18.62, 17.03, 15.64, 12.54, and 9.61, respectively. 2 Grain yield first increased and then decreased with the decrease in the C/N input ratio, and the effect of straw management on wheat yield was greater than that on maize. Compared with that under C100 and C0, the average grain yield of wheat and maize under the C50 treatment increased by 13.34%-13.67% and 16.10%-17.71%, respectively, and the total grain yield of wheat and maize increased by 14.98% and 15.68%. 3 The annual grain yield and carbon agronomy efficiency were the best with the C/N input ratio of 15.64 (in the C50 treatment), which were 15.71% and 0.29 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The carbon production efficiency continued to increase with the decrease in the C/N input ratio, and there was a significant negative correlation between them. The nitrogen production efficiency increased first and then decreased with the decrease in the C/N input ratio. The nitrogen production efficiency of the C50 treatment was the highest (0.64 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>), which was significantly higher than that of C100 by 32.63%. (4) The C50 treatment had the highest economic income and net income, which were 46 200 yuan hm<sup>-2</sup> and 33 400 yuan hm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. Compared with that of C100, the economic income of grain and straw feed increased by 5 600 yuan hm<sup>-2</sup> and 3 200 yuan hm<sup>-2</sup>, respectively. In conclusion, the optimal C/ N input ratio can be achieved by optimized straw management; 50% straw returning and 50% harvest in a wheat-maize double-cropping intensive production system can promote carbon agricultural efficiency and nitrogen production efficiency and obtain the maximum grain yield and economic benefits.

Key words: straw management; carbon and nitrogen ratio; carbon and nitrogen utilization efficiency; economic benefits; grain yield

近年来,随着农田集约化生产进程的推进和粮 食产量水平不断提高,作物秸秆产量不断增加[1,2].

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黄淮海平原是我国粮食主产区之一,小麦和玉米秸秆年均产量超过1.8亿 t<sup>[3,4]</sup>.秸秆还田实现了养分再利用,同时也有保墒蓄水和平抑地温变幅的作用,促进了农田耕地质量提升<sup>[5~8]</sup>.然而,本区域小麦-玉米一年两熟种植制度下,普遍采用周年秸秆全量还田管理方式,秸秆还田量大、处理不到位,易影响下茬作物播种质量,甚至引起农田病虫害频繁和加剧<sup>[9~11]</sup>.同时,畜牧业对饲料的需求量日益增加背景下,作物秸秆饲料化是提高小麦-玉米周年种植制度经济效益的有效途径.因此,优化秸秆管理方式对黄淮海平原小麦-玉米周年稳产增效和可持续发展具有重要意义.

基于黄淮海地区秸秆养分含量和肥料化利用率 的研究表明,该区域每年通过秸秆还田投入到农田 中的碳和氮分别约为3 046.0万 t 和 45.6 万 t<sup>[12~14]</sup>. 秸秆本身的 C/N 较高,还田后的腐解过程一定程度 上与作物竞争土壤有效氮素,不利于作物生 长[15,16]. 另一方面,高 C/N 的秸秆投入农田后,前期 吸附和固定促进土壤中铵态氮的积累,减少矿质氮 淋溶和N,O等气态氮损失,后期矿化等过程释放氮 素供作物生长吸收,进而提高氮肥的利用效 率[17~19]. 相关研究通过优化施氮,调节农田碳氮投 入比,实现了作物增产和增效<sup>[20,21]</sup>. 秸秆还田与氮 肥配施调控 C/N 驱动微生物群落变化,能够促进农 田碳氮效益提升[22,23]. 适量减少秸秆还田是降低农 田碳氮投入比和土壤固碳减排的有效措施[24]. 同 时,秸秆饲料需求量随着畜牧业的发展日益增大,秸 秆拾取打捆收获机械的投入使用降低了秸秆收获成 本,有力推动秸秆饲料化,并促进了农田效益提升. 因此,优化秸秆管理,调控农田碳氮投入比,是实现 小麦-玉米一年两熟集约化种植系统的碳氮效率和 经济效益协同提升的有效途径.

近年来,有关秸秆种类、秸秆还田方式以及秸秆还田深度对土壤碳固存和作物产量影响的研究较多.秸秆还田量是影响农田碳氮投入比的直接因素,并直接或间接影响了农田碳和氮的周转,进而影响作物产量.前人研究普遍认为,增加秸秆还田量促进了土壤有机碳固存和作物增产<sup>[25]</sup>.也有研究发现小麦和玉米秸秆全量还田降低了土壤耕层有机碳含量,而减少一季作物秸秆还田能够维持较高的土壤生产力,同时实现作物产量和碳效率的提升<sup>[26,27]</sup>.相对而言,秸秆还田量和农田碳氮投入比对作物产量和农田碳氮效率影响的研究较少,从碳氮高效视角指导秸秆科学管理的理论尚显不足.本研究基于秸秆还田长期定位试验,通过连续3a监测,系统分析了不同秸秆管理方式下小麦-玉米轮作农田碳氮

投入量及其投入比对作物产量、碳氮利用效率和经济效益的影响,以期为促进集约化周年种植系统绿色丰产增效提供理论依据和技术支撑.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 试验地概况

大田定位试验位于山东省泰安市岱岳区大汶口镇(35°58′N,117°05′E). 试验田地处黄淮海平原,冬小麦-夏玉米一年两熟种植是本区域主要的种植制度. 本区域光温资源丰富,年总辐射为4605~5860 MJ·m<sup>-2</sup>,0℃以上积温为4200~5000℃,无霜期超过180 d. 田间观测小麦生育期平均气温8.26~10.74℃,总降水量86.1~209.9 mm,玉米生育期平均气温23.07~25.33℃,总降水量399.3~486.3 mm. 土壤类型为黄潮土,0~20 cm 土层土壤的理化性状见表1.

表 1 大田定位试验田开展前 0~20 cm 土层的土壤理化性状

Table 1 Soil physical and chemical properties of 0-20 cm

soil layer before field experiment 物理性状 化学性状 37. 00 13.30 ω(砂粒)/% ω(有机碳)/g·kg-48.00 ω(粉粒)/% ω(全氮)/g·kg<sup>-1</sup> 0.82 2. 79 ω(黏粒)/% 19.00 ω(全钾)/g·kg<sup>-1</sup> 8.98 1. 32 ω(全磷)/g·kg<sup>-1</sup> 容重/g·cm 7.02 pH 值 ω(速效磷)/mg·kg 27.48 总孔隙度/% 50.37 129.70 ω(速效钾)/mg·kg-1 毛管孔隙度/% 33.46

#### 1.2 试验设计

2012 年 10 月布设大田定位试验,小麦-玉米一年两熟轮作种植,并按照试验设计开始秸秆还田处理. 试验设置 5 种秸秆管理方式:①双季秸秆均不还田+100%收获(C0);②小麦、玉米季秸秆均 25%还田+75%收获(C25);③小麦、玉米季秸秆均 50%还田+50%收获(C50);④小麦、玉米季秸秆均 50%还田+25%收获(C75);⑤双季秸秆均还田(C100).各小区面积为 10×20 m²,周围均设有 2 m宽的隔离带,每个处理 3 次重复.采用机械收获各处理的小麦籽粒和玉米穗,随后用拾取打捆机按照各处理的设置对部分秸秆进行收获. 收获秸秆均作为饲料出售以获取经济收益. 玉米播种前仅进行灭茬,小麦秸秆粉碎后覆盖还田;小麦播种前进行灭茬,小麦秸秆粉碎后覆盖还田;小麦播种前进行灭茬,小麦秸秆粉碎后覆盖还田;小麦播种前进行灭茬,

选择本区域种植面积最大的小麦品种(济麦22)和玉米品种(郑单958)为供试材料. 冬小麦 10 月中旬播种,行距20 cm,播种量为180 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;夏玉米6月中旬播种,行距60 cm,种植密度为75000

株·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 小麦和玉米播种前施用氮肥、过磷酸钙和硫酸钾等基肥,施用量分别为 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(以 N 计)、150 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(以 P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 计)和 150 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(以 K<sub>2</sub>O 计);小麦拔节期和玉米大喇叭口期分别沟施尿素 135 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 小麦季灌水 180 mm,播种后、拔节期和开花期分别灌水 60 mm; 玉米季仅在播种后灌水 60 mm. 作物生长期间控制病虫害和杂草,各处理的田间管理均保持一致.

#### 1.3 样品采集与测定

小麦成熟期在各小区随机选取 3 个 1 m² 双行的小麦植株,贴地收割,105℃ 杀青 30 min 后,继续80℃烘干至恒重,以测定小麦地上部生物量.在不受取样干扰的前提下,各小区随机收获 3 个 1 m² 的小麦穗,风干后脱粒、测定籽粒含水量,以确定不同处理的小麦籽粒产量.

玉米成熟期各小区随机选取 3 处连续两株玉米,贴地收割,105℃杀青 30 min 后,继续 80℃烘干至恒重,以测定玉米的地上部生物量. 在不受取样干扰的前提下,各小区随机收获 3 个 5 m×6 m 玉米穗,风干后脱粒、测定籽粒含水量,以确定不同处理的玉米籽粒产量.

小麦和玉米植株的氮含量采用半微量凯式定氮 法测定,小麦和玉米地上部的植株的碳含量采用重 铬酸钾-硫酸氧化法测定<sup>[28]</sup>.每份样品均进行3次 重复测定,以减少误差.

#### 1.4 数据处理

#### 1.4.1 碳投入

碳投入( $C_{input}$ )的主要载体包括作物秸秆、残茬和根系,计算如公式 (1)所示:

 $C_{\text{input}} = C_{\text{straw}} + C_{\text{stubble}} + C_{\text{root}}$  (1) 式中, $C_{\text{straw}}$ 、 $C_{\text{stubble}}$ 和  $C_{\text{root}}$ 分别为作物的秸秆、残茬和根的碳投入量(以 C 计, $t \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ),根据作物秸秆、残茬和根系的生物量及其碳含量计算. 小麦秸秆、残茬和根的生物量分别为地上部残体生物量的74%、26%和24%;玉米秸秆、残茬和根的生物量分别为地上部 残体生物量的97%、3%和29% [29,30]. 室内试验测定秸秆含碳量,然后估算残茬和根的碳投入.

#### 1.4.2 氮投入

氮投入 $(N_{input})$ 主要由作物地上部残体氮投入和肥料氮投入组成,如公式(2)所示:

 $N_{\text{input}} = N_{\text{straw}} + N_{\text{stubble}} + N_{\text{root}} + N_{\text{fertilizer}}$  (2) 式中, $N_{\text{straw}}$ 、 $N_{\text{stubble}}$  和  $N_{\text{root}}$  分别为作物的秸秆、残茬和根的氮投入量(以 N 计,kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>),计算方法参照碳投入的计算. 室内试验测定作物地上部残体含氮量; $N_{\text{fertilizer}}$  为小麦和玉米季的肥料氮投入(以 N 计)均为225 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>.

#### 1.4.3 碳氮效率

增产效率(YI)、碳农学利用效率(AEC)、碳生产效率(CPE)和氮生产效率(NPE)的计算方法见公式(3)~ $(6)^{[27]}$ :

$$YI = (Y_{grain} - Y_0)/Y_0 \times 100\%$$
 (3)

$$AEC = (Y_{\text{grain}} - Y_0) / C_{\text{input}} \times 100\%$$
 (4)

$$CPE = C_{input}/Y_{grain} \times 100\%$$
 (5)

$$NPE = N_{input} / Y_{grain} \times 100\%$$
 (6)

式中, $Y_{\text{grain}}$ 和  $Y_0$  分别为某一秸秆管理方式和秸秆不还田处理下的作物籽粒产量, $C_{\text{input}}$ 和  $N_{\text{input}}$ 分别为不同秸秆管理方式下碳和氦投入量.

#### 1.4.4 经济效益

经济收益(EI)、纯经济收益(NEI)、碳投入的经济效益(CB)和氮投入的经济效益(NB)的方法见公式 $(7) \sim (10)^{[31]}$ :

$$EI = Y_{grain} \times P_{grain} + Y_{straw} \times P_{straw}$$
 (7)

$$NEI = EI - EC \tag{8}$$

$$CB = C_{input}/Y_{grain}$$
 (9)

$$NB = N_{\text{invar}} / Y_{\text{grain}} \tag{10}$$

式中, $Y_{\text{grain}}$ 和  $Y_{\text{straw}}$ 分别为作物籽粒和秸秆产量。  $P_{\text{grain}}$ 和  $P_{\text{straw}}$ 分别为作物籽粒和秸秆的单价,参照 2017 年当地市场行情,小麦和玉米籽粒的单价分别 为 2. 44 元·kg<sup>-1</sup> 和 1. 98 元·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 秸秆单价分别为 370 元·t<sup>-1</sup>和 390 元·t<sup>-1</sup>. EC 为农田生产中种子、肥料、农药、机械和人工的成本,详见表 2.

表 2 农田生产成本1)

Table 2 Cost of farmland production

Table 2 Gost of Idilliana production					
商日	成本/元·hm <sup>-2</sup>				
项目	小麦	玉米	周年		
种子	1 086. 75	848. 30	1 934. 78		
复合肥	2 400. 00	2 400. 00	4 800. 00		
尿素	787. 50	787. 50	1 575. 00		
杀虫剂	549. 50	549. 50	1 099. 00		
杀菌剂	315. 25	315. 30	630. 55		
灌溉	200. 16	66. 70	266. 86		
人工	440.00	360.00	800.00		
旋耕机	675.00	0.00	675.00		
播种机	375.00	300.00	675.00		
收获机	1 050. 00	975.00	2 025. 00		
灭茬机	525.00	675.00	1 200. 00		
秸秆收获机	1 050. 00	975.00	2 025. 00		
共计	9 454. 20	8 252. 20	17 706. 40		

<sup>1)</sup>数据来源于实际农田生产记录

#### 1.5 统计分析

采用 Microsoft excel 2016 处理试验数据, Origin 9.8 作图,采用 SPSS 20.0 统计软件进行统计分析和 差异显著性检验(LSD, P < 0.05).

各处理碳氮投入量差异显著的主要原因[图1(b)和

1(c)]. 从 C100 处理到 C0 处理,每减少 25% 的秸

秆还田量,来自作物的碳和氮的年均投入分别减少 1.76 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 34.28 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 不同处理间来自残

茬或根系碳的周年投入量均没有显著差异,分别为 0.82~0.87 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 4.03~4.57 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>; 自残茬

或根系氮的年均投入量也均没有显著差异,分别平 均为 15.00 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 43.56 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 碳氮投入比

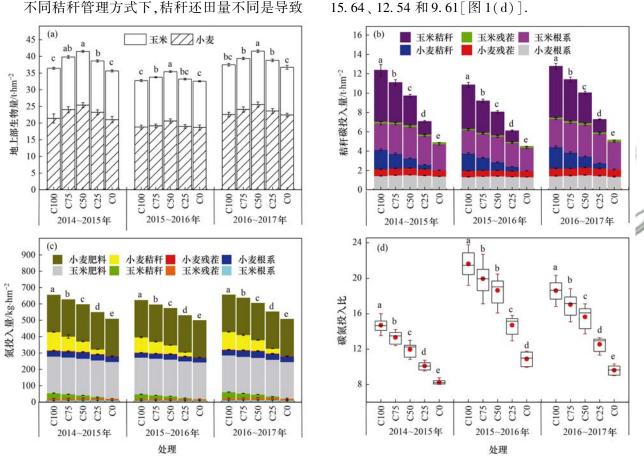
随着秸秆还田量的降低显著减小,C100 处理到 C0

处理的小麦-玉米周年碳氮比分别为 18.62、17.03、

#### 2.1 农田碳氮投入

2014~2017年,不同秸秆管理方式对作物地上 部生物量影响的趋势一致,均表现为:C50 > C75 > C25 > C100 > C0 [图 1(a)]. C50 处理的地上部生物 量3 a 平均值为 39.50 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 较 C100 和 C0 分别 显著高 11.09% 和 12.74% (P < 0.05). 同时,各处 理玉米季地上部生物量均大于小麦季,分别为 18.70~25.57 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 13.84~16.11 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>.

不同秸秆管理方式下,秸秆还田量不同是导致



(a)、(b)、(c)和(d)分别为不同秸秆管理模式下地上部生物量、秸秆碳投入量、氮投入量和碳氮投入比, 不同的小写字母表示处理间差异显著;箱线图内横线和红点分别表示中位数和平均值,箱线图外的红色横线表示极值

#### 图 1 不同秸秆管理下农田碳氮投入及其投入比

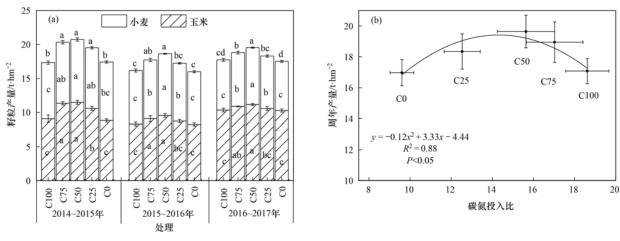
Fig. 1 Carbon and nitrogen input and input ratio under different straw managements

#### 2.2 作物籽粒产量及其对农田碳氮投入比的响应

不同秸秆管理方式下,作物籽粒产量随着秸秆 还田量的降低呈现先增后减的趋势[图 2(a)]. 2014~2017年, C50 处理的小麦籽粒平均产量为 8.91 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 较 C100 和 C0 分别显著高 13.67% 和 13.34%; 玉米籽粒平均产量为 10.73 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 较 C100 和 C0 分别显著高 16.10% 和 17.70%. C50 处 理小麦-玉米周年籽粒产量较 C100 和 C0 分别显著 高 14.98% 和 15.68%. 回归分析表明,周年籽粒产 量与碳氮投入比显著相关,且符合二次曲线:  $y = -0.12x^2 + 3.33x - 4.44$  ( $R^2 = 0.88$ , P < 0.05).

#### 2.3 农田碳氮效率

随着秸秆还田量的降低,作物籽粒增产率和碳 农学利用率均先增加后降低, C50 处理的周年籽粒 增产率和碳农学利用率分别平均为 15.71% 和 0.29 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 较 C100 处理分别显著高 15.09% 和 0.28 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup> [图 3(a) 和 3(b)]. 碳生产效率随着秸秆 还田量的降低持续上升,C50和 C0处理的碳生产效 率分别比 C100 处理显著高 49. 26% 和 145. 08% 「图 3(c)],且农田碳生产效率与碳氮投入比呈极显著



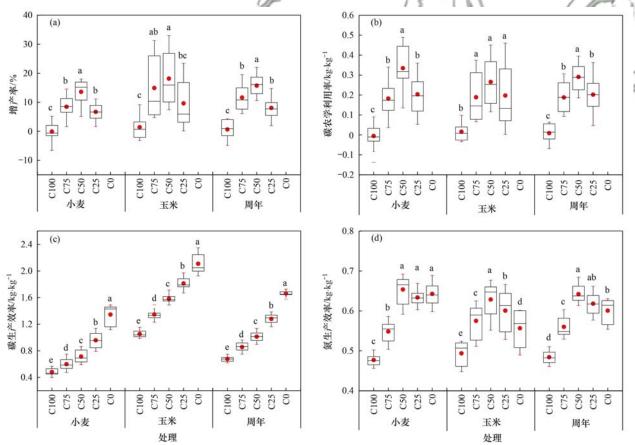
(a)为不同秸秆管理下作物籽粒产量,不同小写字母表示不同处理下小麦、玉米和周年籽粒产量差异显著性;(b)为不同秸秆管理下作物籽粒产量与碳氮投入比的关系,横纵误差线分别表示不同周年的碳氮投入比和籽粒产量的误差

#### 图 2 不同秸秆管理下作物籽粒产量及其对农田碳氮投入比的响应

Fig. 2 Crop grain yield and its response to carbon and nitrogen input ratio in farmland under different straw managements

负相关关系(图4). 小麦-玉米周年的氮生产效率随着秸秆还田量的减少呈现先增后减的趋势,C50处

理的氮生产效率最高 $(0.64 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$ ,较(2100 显著高 32.63% [图 (31)].



(a)、(b)、(c)和(d)分别为不同秸秆管理模式下籽粒增产率、碳农学利用率、碳生产效率和氮生产效率;箱线图内横线和红点分别表示中位数和平均值,箱线图外的红色横线表示极值;不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著

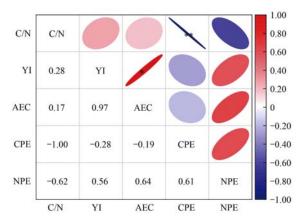
#### 图 3 不同秸秆管理下农田碳氮效率

Fig. 3 Carbon and nitrogen efficiency of farmland under different straw managements

#### 2.4 经济效益

C50 处理的每公顷农田经济收益和净收益均高于其他处理(P < 0.05),且显著高于 C100,分别为 4.62 万元和 3.34 万元[表 2,图 5(a)和 5(b)].其

中,C50 处理的每公顷作物籽粒产生的经济收益分别较 C100 和 C0 高 0.56 万元和 0.58 万元,每公顷作物秸秆产生的经济收益分别较 C100 和 C0 高 0.32 万元和 -0.31 万元.



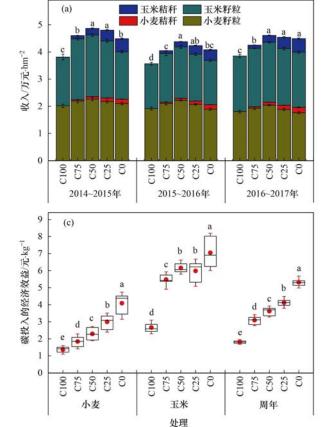
\*表示 P < 0.05, \*\*表示 P < 0.01; 形状方向表示正负,颜色和大小 为对应系数; C/N、YI、AEC、CPE 和 NPE 分别表示碳氮投入比、籽粒 增产效率、碳农学利用率、碳生产效率和氮生产效率

#### 图 4 不同秸秆管理下碳氮投入比与增产效率、碳农学利用率、 碳生产效率和氮生产效率的相关性分析

Fig. 4 Correlation analysis of carbon/nitrogen input ratio with yield increase efficiency, agricultural use efficiency, carbon production efficiency and nitrogen production efficiency with different straw managements

不同秸秆管理方式下,小麦季、玉米季和周年 碳投入的经济效益均随着秸秆还田量的减少而显著 增加,且与碳氮投入比显著负相关[图 5(e)和图

玉米籽粒

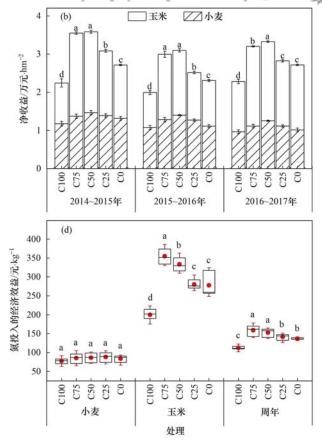


6]. C0 处理周年碳投入的经济效益为 5.32 元·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 较 C100 显著高 193. 14% (P < 0. 05). 秸秆 管理方式对小麦季氮投入经济效益没有显著影响, 但显著影响玉米季氮投入经济效益,进而影响周年 氮投入经济效益[图 5(d)]. C75 处理的周年氮投入 经济效益分别较 C100、C50 和 C0 高 41.48%、 4.15%%和16.46%,但与C50处理之间没有显著差 异(P < 0.05).

#### 3 讨论

#### 3.1 碳氮投入与作物籽粒产量

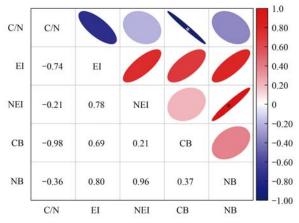
基于黄淮海地区作物秸秆养分含量的研究表 明,小麦和玉米秸秆的平均碳含量分别为42.5%和 44.4%, 氮含量分别为 0.64% 和 0.85% [32,33]. 这与 本研究测定的小麦和玉米秸秆碳氮含量相近,解释 了本研究不同秸秆还田量处理下碳氮投入量差异的 合理性. 本研究不同秸秆还田处理作物根茬和根系 中的碳氮投入和外源氮肥投入量基本一致,且小麦-玉米周年秸秆还田量每减少25%(平均值为4.09  $t \cdot hm^{-2}$ ,以C计),碳和氮的投入量(以C或N计) 分别减少 1.76 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 34.28 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>.可见,秸秆



(a)、(b)、(c)和(d)分别为不同秸秆管理模式下经济收益、纯经济收益、碳投入的经济效益和氮投入的经济效益;不同的小写字母表 示处理间差异显著; 箱线图内横线和红点分别表示中位数和平均值, 箱线图外的红色横线表示极值

#### 图 5 不同秸秆管理的经济效益

Fig. 5 Economic benefits of different straw managements



\*表示 P < 0.05; 形状方向代表正负,颜色和大小为对应系数; C/N、EI、NI、CB 和 NB 分别表示碳氮投入比、经济收益、纯经济收益、碳投入的经济效益和氮投入的经济效益

#### 图 6 不同秸秆管理下碳氮投入比与经济收益、纯经济收益、 碳投入的经济效益和氮投入的经济效益的相关性分析

Fig. 6 Correlation analysis of carbon/nitrogen input ratio with Economic income, net economic income, economic benefit of carbon input and economic benefit of nitrogen input under different straw managements

还田量不同是导致农田碳氮投入量和碳氮投入比差 异显著的关键因素.

基于不同样本量的 Meta 分析研究认为秸秆还 田对籽粒产量增幅从 6.8% 到 12.3% [34~36]. 本研究 发现,秸秆还田处理(C100~C25)的小麦和玉米籽 粒产量均高于秸秆不还田处理(CO),周年籽粒产量 增产 0.61%~15.68%,进一步佐证了秸秆还田有利 于作物增产[37,38]. 考虑到本研究与前人研究的土壤 类型、气候条件和农田管理措施差异[39~41],秸秆还 田对作物籽粒产量影响不同是合理的. 同时, 秸秆还 田对作物的影响途径复杂交互,其影响结果也一定 程度上取决于还田量[42].基于砂浆黑土农田秸秆还 田的研究认为,麦-玉周年60%秸秆还田能够获得 玉米最高产: 而在气候相对干旱的区域, 秸秆还田 量为 6.0~9.0 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>最佳<sup>[43,44]</sup>. 本研究发现 50% 秸秆还田能够获得最高作物籽粒产量,略区别于他 人研究的结果,主要是因为耕地质量、土壤的理化 特性、区域的气候条件甚至是施肥等其他农田管理 措施的不同.

本研究中,不同秸秆管理方式下碳氮投入比差异显著,对作物籽粒产量的增产幅度也不同.相关研究也报道了调控农田碳氮投入比能够实现作物增产<sup>[20,21]</sup>.与本研究不同的是,多数研究是在秸秆还田量一致的前提下,通过施氮量调控农田碳氮投入比.可见,无论控碳调氮还是控氮调碳,优化农田碳氮投入比确实能够实现作物籽粒增产.小麦-玉米周年实际生产中秸秆普遍全量还田,一定程度上导致

了土壤 C/N 失调,不利于土壤健康、氮肥高效和作物生长<sup>[20,45,46]</sup>. 其主要原因是麦玉秸秆全量还田过大,一方面导致土壤 C/N 比失调,降低了土壤微生物数量和活性;另一方面大量的秸秆腐解与作物竞争土壤氮素<sup>[16]</sup>. 传统施氮条件下(225 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>),麦玉秸秆均 50% 还田,农田碳氮投入比调节至 15. 64 能够获得最高周年籽粒产量. 这一结果有助于从碳氮投入比的角度提出小麦-玉米周年秸秆管理的新策略.

#### 3.2 碳氮效率

研究发现,周年作物籽粒增产率和碳农学利用 率均随着秸秆还田量的减少而先增后减,C50 处理 的作物周年籽粒增产率和碳农学利用率显著大于其 他处理. 与 C50 相比, C25 和 C0 处理过低的秸秆还 田量是导致作物籽粒产量低的主要原因[47~49],而 C100 和 C75 处理相对较高秸秆还田量与作物生长 竞争土壤有效氮,不利于作物籽粒增产[50,51].因此, 过低或相对较高的秸秆还田量均不利于周年作物籽 粒增产率和碳农学利用率的提升.同时,过低的秸秆 还田量增产作用小,而相对过量的秸秆碳投入激活 并使微生物活性增加,促进了农田土壤碳排放,不利 于籽粒增产和碳高效<sup>[52~54]</sup>. 从 C100 到 C0 处理,氮 生产效率随着秸秆还田量的减少和碳氮比的降低呈 现先增加后降低的趋势. 这可能是由于过量还田条 件下秸秆腐解需要固定氮素,而秸秆还田量少条件 下土壤氮径流或淋溶损失较大[21,55]. 这可能是导致 本研究中秸秆还田量对氮生产效率影响存在差异的 原因所在,具体影响机制有待于进一步深入研究.

#### 3.3 经济效益

畜牧业每年对秸秆饲料化的需求量超过1500 万t.小麦和玉米秸秆饲料化具有广大的发展空间和 前景. 同时, 秸秆收获饲用已经实现机械化, 降低了 难度和成本,有效推动了种养结合,提高小麦-玉米 周年生产效益. CO 处理秸秆全部收获并出售每公顷 可获得年均 0.63 万元·hm<sup>-2</sup>的收益,但其较低的籽 粒经济收益,导致其总经济收益和净收益均显著低 于 C50 处理. 小麦-玉米一年两熟集约化种植农田普 遍通过收获籽粒获取经济收益,秸秆在籽粒收获的 同时全部粉碎还田[56,57]. 本研究发现,过量秸秆还 田不仅造成秸秆资源利用率低,也不利于作物籽粒 产量增加,进而导致经济效益低于 C50 处理. 与传 统的秸秆全量还田相比,麦玉秸秆均50%收获饲用 能够增加 0.32 万元·hm<sup>-2</sup>的经济收益,且籽粒产量 和经济收益最高. 可见,优化秸秆管理方式和机械化 作业模式,统筹秸秆还田和饲料化收获,能够提升小 麦-玉米周年生产的经济收益.

本研究明确了 50% 周年秸秆还田更适于小麦-玉米一年两熟集约化农田碳氮效率提升,50% 周年秸秆收获饲用能够进一步增加经济收益. 这一结论可为小麦玉米秸秆饲用化和种养结合增收提供理论依据. 同时,也有研究通过在秸秆移除条件下增加留茬高度等措施适量减少秸秆还田量,促进了土壤固碳减排和农田作物增产[58]. 然而,这类措施成本高、作业难度大,且移除的秸秆不能够被合理利用,在生产中难以推广. 因此,有必要进一步研究探寻更适用于小麦玉米周年全程机械化作业的秸秆管理方式,进一步推进秸秆还田培肥地力和小麦玉米集约化种植丰产增收的科学统筹.

#### 4 结论

小麦-玉米一年两熟种植制度下,基于秸秆还田长期定位试验研究发现,周年施氮 225 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>条件下,小麦玉米秸秆均 50% 还田,能够优化农田碳氮投入比(15.64),进而实现:①小麦-玉米周年丰产增收,周年籽粒产量分别比麦玉秸秆全量还田和不还田显著高 14.98%和 15.68%,并分别增加经济收益高达 1.16 万元·hm<sup>-2</sup>和 0.76 万元·hm<sup>-2</sup>;②碳氮效率协同提高,周年碳农学利用率和氮生产效率分别为 0.29 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>和 0.64 kg·kg<sup>-1</sup>. 因此,综合考量农田碳氮投入比、籽粒产量、碳氮效率及经济效益,小麦、玉米秸秆均 50% 还田 + 50% 收获饲用是更适于黄淮海地区小麦-玉米一年两熟集约化种植的周年秸秆管理方式.

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