

(HUANJING KEXUE)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE





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增温及秸秆施用对冬小麦田土壤呼吸和酶活性的影响

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摘要:为研究增温及秸秆施用对冬小麦田土壤呼吸和酶活性的影响,于2014-11~2015-05 进行田间试验.设置对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理,观测了不同处理下土壤呼吸、土壤温度、土壤湿度(体积含水量)的季节动态,并在拔节期、孕穗期、扬花期观测了不同处理下的土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性.结果表明,对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理的季节平均土壤呼吸速率分别为1.46、1.96、1.92、2.45 μmol·(m²·s)⁻¹.方差分析表明,增温处理与对照、秸秆施用处理与对照、增温及秸秆施用处理与对照 3 对处理之间的季节平均土壤呼吸速率均存在显著差异(P<0.05).不同处理下土壤呼吸与土壤温度的关系均可用指数回归方程拟合,指数回归方程可分别解释对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理土壤呼吸 34.3%、28.1%、24.6%、32.0%的变异.增温、秸秆施用比对照处理显著(P<0.05)提高了脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性.土壤呼吸与脲酶活性存在线性回归关系,其 P值为 0.061,接近显著水平;土壤呼吸与转化酶(P=0.013)、过氧化氢酶活性(P=0.002)均存在极显著的线性回归关系.

关键词:增温; 秸秆施用; 土壤呼吸; 酶活性; 冬小麦

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Effects of Warming and Straw Application on Soil Respiration and Enzyme Activity in a Winter Wheat Cropland

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Abstract: In order to investigate the effects of warming and straw application on soil respiration and enzyme activity, a field experiment was performed from November 2014 to May 2015. Four treatments, which were control (CK), warming, straw application, and warming and straw application, were arranged in field. Seasonal variability in soil respiration, soil temperature and soil moisture for different treatments were measured. Urease, invertase, and catalase activities for different treatments were measured at the elongation, booting, and anthesis stages. The results showed that soil respiration in different treatments had similar seasonal variation patterns. Seasonal mean soil respiration rates for the CK, warming, straw application, and warming and straw application treatments were 1.46, 1.96, 1.92, and 2.45 μ mol·(m²·s)⁻¹, respectively. ANOVA indicated that both warming and straw applications significantly (P < 0.05) enhanced soil respiration compared to the control treatment. The relationship between soil respiration and soil temperature in different treatments fitted with the exponential regression function. The exponential regression functions explained 34.3%, 28.1%, 24.6%, and 32.0% variations of soil respiration for CK, warming, straw application, and warming and straw application treatments, respectively. Warming and straw applications significantly (P < 0.05) enhanced urease, invertase, and catalase activities compared to CK. The relationship between soil respiration and urease activity fitted with a linear regression function, with the P value of 0.061. The relationship between soil respiration and invertase (P = 0.013), and between soil respiration and catalase activity (P = 0.002) fitted well with linear regression functions.

Key words: warming; straw application; soil respiration; enzyme activity; winter wheat

由于温室气体排放导致的全球变暖引起了人们的广泛关注,CO₂是最主要的温室气体. 气候变暖对生态系统具有潜在的影响. 秸秆施用是常见的农业管理措施,秸秆施用到农田后会导致农田土壤性质发生变化,一方面,秸秆还田会增加土壤有机碳含量^[1];另一方面,秸秆还田会导致土壤生物化学过程的改变^[2].

土壤呼吸是陆地生态系统中重要的碳通量过程,其量值仅次于全球陆地总初级生产力以及总生态系统呼吸的估算值^[3].通常而言,土壤呼吸可划分为自养呼吸(根呼吸)和异养呼吸(微生物呼吸)

两部分^[4]. 脲酶是土壤中最活跃的水解酶类之一,与土壤供氮能力密切相关^[5];转化酶参与土壤碳的周转和循环^[6];过氧化氢酶参与土壤的物质和能量转化,它能分解由生物呼吸和有机物氧化产生的过氧化氢^[7]. 研究这 3 种土壤酶活性对于深入认识土壤碳氮循环过程具有重要意义.

国内外关于增温及秸秆施用对土壤碳氮循环过

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程的影响[8~10]、增温及秸秆施用对土壤微生物的影 响[11,12]的研究已有很多,这些研究加深了人们对于 相关科学问题的认识. 由于增温、秸秆施用对土壤 条件和作物生理生长会产生影响,并且土壤条件和 作物生理生长状况又是影响农田土壤呼吸和酶活性 的关键因素,因而,受增温及秸秆施用影响下的土壤 呼吸作用和酶活性可能会呈现出与正常环境条件下 不同的规律. 土壤呼吸是土壤中生物学过程的宏观 反映,而土壤酶活性则是土壤中生物学过程的微观 反映,因而,土壤酶活性与土壤呼吸可能存在内在的 联系,土壤酶活性的大小会影响土壤呼吸. 以往的 研究中,关于增温及秸秆施用如何影响土壤呼吸或 土壤酶活性已有较多的独立研究[13~15],例如,有研 究表明,添加秸秆处理的土壤脲酶和转化酶活性高 于未添加秸秆处理[13],增温提高了土壤脲酶、转化 酶、过氧化氢酶活性[14]. 到目前为止,将土壤呼吸 和酶活性结合起来的研究尚鲜见报道.

本研究针对增温及秸秆施用条件下的冬小麦田 土壤呼吸和酶活性进行综合研究,探讨两者的季节 变异规律以及内在联系,以期为深入研究农田土壤 碳循环过程提供基础参考资料和理论支撑.

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地点概况

于 2012-11 ~ 2013-11 在南京信息工程大学农业气象试验站(32.16°N,118.86°E)进行田间试验,田间种植的作物分别为冬小麦和大豆. 当地多年平均气温为 15.6℃,多年平均降水量为1 100 mm. 试验地土壤类型为黄棕壤,耕层土壤质地为壤质黏土,其中黏粒含量为 26.1%,土壤 pH(H_2O)值为 6.3,土壤有机碳、全氮含量分别为 19.4 g·kg⁻¹、1.15 g·kg⁻¹,土壤碳氮比为 16.9,土壤田间持水量为 25.6%,土壤容重为 1.54 g·cm⁻³.

1.2 试验设计

供试小麦品种为扬麦 12 号,于 2012-11-04 播种.采用随机区组试验,试验地划分为 3 个区组(即 3 个重复),每个区组设置对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这 4 个处理,其对应的处理编号分别为:CK、W、S、WS. 田间试验小区共计 12 个,每个小区面积为 2.5 m× 2.5 m. 除增温和秸秆施用外,对每个试验小区进行常规田间管理.

采用红外辐射加热管对增温小区、增温及秸秆 施用复合处理小区的土壤增温.每个增温小区中的 增温装置为3个增温红外辐射加热管,每个加热管 功率为250 W,每天通过红外辐射加热管进行昼夜增温. 在增温管上方安装不锈钢罩,不锈钢罩边缘向下倾斜,防止下雨天雨水淋湿增温管,在对照处理仅设置不锈钢罩. 待冬小麦出苗后进行增温处理;在冬小麦田翻耕前将大豆秸秆切成10 cm 长的寸段施入到对应的小区中,施入量为每小区2.86 kg.

1.3 土壤呼吸测定

在每个生长季开始时,埋设直径为 20 cm、高 10 cm 的 PVC 材质土壤呼吸底座,土壤呼吸底座埋入土壤中 3 cm,每个小区设置 1 个土壤呼吸底座(即 1 个重复). 底座埋入土壤后,将底座周边土壤压紧,以防止漏气. 于每个采样日的上午 08:00~09:00 采用 LI-8100 土壤碳通量测量系统(LI-COR公司,美国)对各个小区的土壤呼吸速率进行测定. 定期除去底座内的植物以消除测定时植物呼吸作用对土壤呼吸的影响.

1.4 环境因子测定

在测定土壤呼吸的同时,采用 Li-8100 附带的温度、湿度探头测定 5 cm 深度的土壤温度、土壤湿度(体积含水量).

1.5 土壤酶活性测定

于冬小麦拔节期(2015-03-02)、孕穗期(2015-04-02)、扬花期(2015-04-22)在田间采集耕层土壤,采用苯酚-次氯酸钠比色法测定土壤脲酶活性,采用3,5-二硝基水杨酸比色法测定土壤转化酶活性,采用高锰酸钾滴定法测定过氧化氢酶活性.

1.6 统计分析

采用 Excel 2003 软件绘制土壤呼吸季节变化图、土壤呼吸季节平均值图、土壤呼吸与温度的关系图、不同处理的酶活性比较图、以及土壤呼吸与酶活性的关系图. 在 SPSS 中采用方差分析比较不同处理的土壤呼吸季节平均值的差异、不同处理的酶活性的差异,并采用一元回归来分析土壤呼吸与温度、土壤呼吸与酶活性的关系.

2 结果与分析

2.1 土壤温度、土壤湿度、土壤呼吸速率的季节变异

冬小麦田对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这 4 个处理土壤温度分别介于 3.6~26.5℃、 4.2~27.6℃、3.9~26.7℃、3.7~27.8℃之间[图 1(a)]. 不同处理间土壤温度具有相同的季节变异规律. 增温、增温及秸秆添加处理土壤温度分别比对照高 1.84℃和 1.76℃,配对 t 检验结果表明,其

差异均达到极显著(P<0.001)水平. 冬小麦田对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理的土壤湿度(体积含水量)季节平均值分别为13.9%、12.8%、12.8%、12.2%[图1(b)],配对t检验结果表明,增温、秸秆添加显著(P<0.05)降低了土壤湿度. 冬小麦田土壤湿度总体上表现出从冬季到春季逐渐降低的趋势,虽然当地多年平均降水量为1100 mm左右,但降水主要集中在夏季,冬小麦生长季的降水相对较少,这导致大部分观测日的土壤湿度相对较低(低于20%).

冬小麦田土壤呼吸在冬季相对较低,在冬季,由于作物较小,根呼吸的量值相对较低,在整个土壤呼吸中不占据主导地位[图1(c)].进入春季后,土壤呼吸表现出逐渐升高的趋势.到冬小麦生长后期,土壤呼吸又有所降低.冬小麦田对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理的土壤呼吸速率的季节变异范围分别为0.52~2.67、0.77~4.82、0.60~3.42和0.78~4.65 µmol·(m²·s)⁻¹.对照、增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理的季节平均土壤呼吸速率分别为1.46、1.96、1.92和2.45 µmol·(m²·s)⁻¹.方差分析表明,增温处理与对照的平均土壤呼吸速率之间存在显著差异(P<0.05),精秆施用处理与对照的平均土壤呼吸速率之间存在显著差异(P<0.05),增温及秸秆施用处

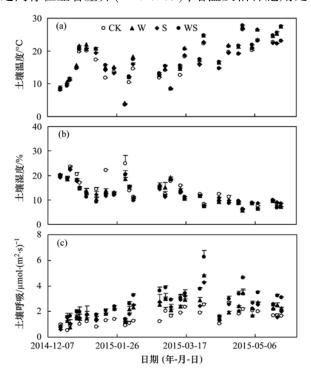
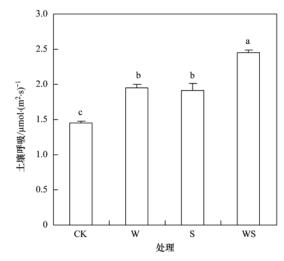


图 1 土壤温度、土壤湿度(体积含水量)及土壤呼吸的季节变化

Fig. 1 Seasonal variability in soil temperature, soil moisture (volumetric water content), and soil respiration

理与对照、增温、秸秆施用3处理之间均存在显著差异(P<0.05). 由此表明,增温、秸秆施用均显著提高了土壤呼吸,并且两种处理并存会比单一处理提高的土壤呼吸量值更多(图2).



图中相同字母表示处理间无显著差异(P>0.05),不同字母表示处理间存在显著差异(P<0.05)

图 2 土壤呼吸的季节平均值

Fig. 2 Seasonal mean values of soil respiration

2.2 土壤呼吸与温度、湿度的关系

不同处理下土壤呼吸与土壤温度的关系均可用 指数回归方程拟合,各个处理的指数回归方程的相 伴概率均达到极显著(P < 0.01)水平(图3). 对照、 增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理指数 回归方程的决定系数 R^2 分别为 0.343、0.281、 0.246 和 0.320, 这表明指数回归方程可分别解释这 4个处理 34.3%、28.1%、24.6%和 32.0%的变 异. 根据指数回归方程估算得到的对照、增温、秸 秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这4个处理的土壤呼吸温 度敏感系数(温度升高10℃,土壤呼吸改变为原来 的倍数)分别为 1.51、1.41、1.45 和 1.47. 根据土 壤呼吸与土壤温度的指数回归关系,可计算得到土 壤呼吸相对于该方程模拟值的残差值. 将土壤呼吸 的残差值与土壤湿度制作散点图,可见土壤呼吸的 残差值与土壤湿度之间不存在显著的回归关系,这 表明土壤湿度对土壤呼吸的季节变异无影响(图 4).

2.3 土壤脲酶、转化酶及过氧化氢酶活性

在拔节期,对照与秸秆施用处理脲酶活性存在显著差异(P<0.05),且增温及秸秆施用处理的脲酶活性显著高于对照、增温、秸秆施用这3个处理;在孕穗期,增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这3个处理均比对照显著提高了脲酶活性;在扬花期,增

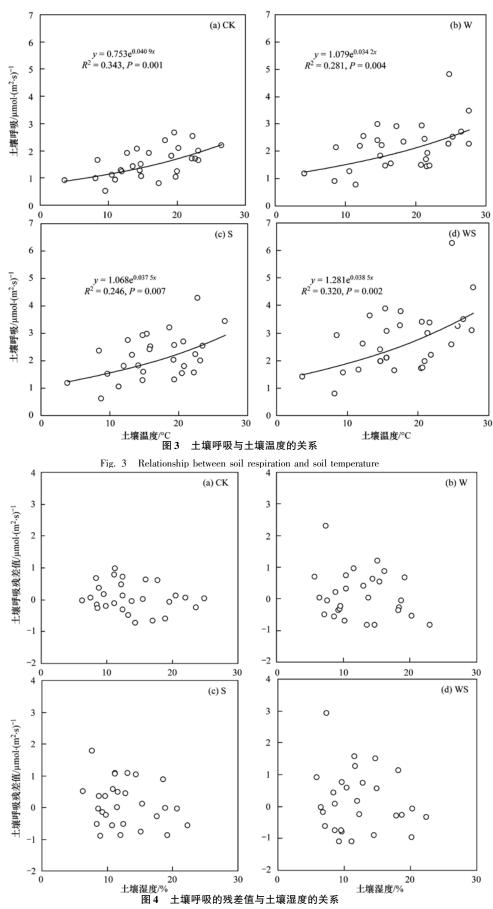
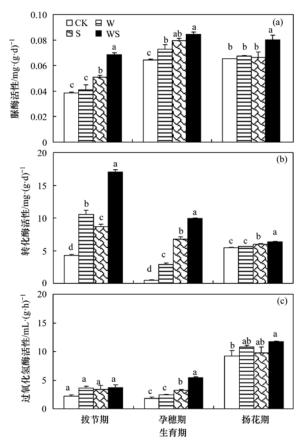


Fig. 4 Relationship between residual soil respiration and soil humidity



在某生育期内,相同字母表示处理间无显著差异(*P* > 0.05), 不同字母表示处理间存在显著差异(*P* < 0.05)

图 5 不同生育期的脲酶、转化酶及过氧化氢酶活性

Fig. 5 Activity of urease, invertase, and catalase at different development stages

(a)]. 在拔节期和孕穗期,增温、秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这3个处理均比对照显著提高了转化酶活性;在扬花期,秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这2个处理均比对照显著提高了转化酶活性[图5(b)]. 在拔节期,各处理间过氧化氢酶活性无显著差异(P>0.05);在孕穗期,秸秆施用、增温及秸秆施用这2个处理均比对照显著提高了过氧化氢酶活性;在扬花期,增温及秸秆施用处理比对照显著提高了过氧化氢酶活性[图5(c)]. 总体来看,增温、秸秆施用比对照处理显著提高了脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性,增温、秸秆施用对这3种酶活性均表现出促进作用.

将拔节期、孕穗期、扬花期测定的酶活性求平均可得酶活性的季节平均值,继而将土壤呼吸的季节平均值与酶活性的季节平均值进行回归,结果表明土壤呼吸与脲酶活性存在线性回归关系,其 P 值为 0.061,接近显著水平;土壤呼吸与转化酶存在显著(P=0.013)的线性回归关系.土壤呼吸与过氧化氢酶活性存在极显著(P=0.002)的线性回归关系(图 6).如果将各生育期的土壤呼吸与各处理土壤酶活性进行回归分析,则在 3 个生育期土壤呼吸与脲酶活性存在显著(P=0.042)的线性回归关系,在拔节期,土壤呼吸与转化酶活性存在显著(P=0.017)的线性回归关系,在扬花期,土壤呼吸与过氧化氢酶活性存在显著(P=0.028)的线性回归关系.图6表明,冬小麦田土壤呼吸与3种酶活

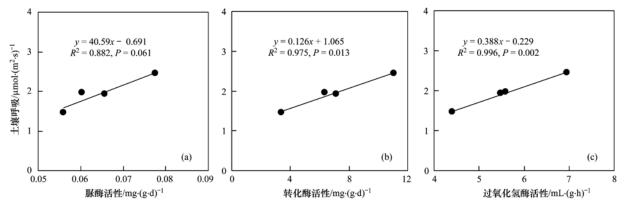


图 6 季节平均土壤呼吸与季节平均脲酶、转化酶及过氧化氢酶活性的关系

Fig. 6 Relationship between seasonal mean soil respiration and seasonal mean activities of urease, invertase, and catalase

性有关,脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性可在一定程度上解释不同处理下土壤呼吸的变异.

3 讨论

3.1 增温、秸秆施用对土壤呼吸的影响 土壤 CO₂ 的产生过程主要与土壤微生物和作 物生理生长过程有关^[16],一方面,土壤微生物对土壤呼吸有重要影响.土壤 CO₂ 的产生过程与土壤微生物的种类、数量、活性均有密切关系,而土壤微生物的种类、数量、活性又与土壤中可利用的碳氮营养源的多少、温度、湿度等条件有关^[17].另一方面,作物的生理生长对土壤呼吸有重要影响.作物

根生物量和活力直接影响到土壤呼吸的大小^[16],同时,作物的一部分光合产物向下输送到根系,以根系分泌物形式进入土壤,这些根系分泌物很容易被微生物所分解并以 CO, 形式进入大气^[18].

温度升高、秸秆施用对作物生理生长和土壤微生物过程会产生影响.升温可影响作物与周围空气的气体交换速率,提高作物的光合速率,增加其干物质积累^[19],同时温度升高也会提高土壤微生物活性并加速有机碳的分解^[20].秸秆施用可增加土壤有机质的数量^[21]并导致土壤呼吸速率的增大^[22],秸秆施用还可以显著增加土壤微生物的数量^[23].总之,温度升高、秸秆施用通过影响作物生长和土壤微生物过程进而会对土壤呼吸作用产生影响.

3.2 增温、秸秆施用对酶活性的影响

土壤酶活性是表征土壤微生物活性和土壤营养状况的重要指标. 徐振锋等^[24]的研究结果表明,增温提高了土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶的活性,这与 Allison 等^[25]和任欣伟等^[26]的研究结果一致.潘新丽等^[14]的研究也表明,增温 1 年后,土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性都有不同程度的提高,这与温度升高条件下土壤微生物数量的增加有关^[27].此外,Sardans 等^[15]研究表明,增温增加了冬季和春季土壤脲酶活性,但对夏季和秋季土壤脲酶活性无影响;刘琳等^[28]的研究表明,增温降低了土壤过氧化氢酶活性. 本研究表明,增温总体上提高了土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性,这与以往的研究结果具有一致性.

大量研究证明,添加作物秸秆可增加土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶的活性. 例如,Martens 等^[29]的试验结果表明,添加大麦秸秆的土壤脲酶的活性要比对照高 2 倍以上,李腊梅等^[30]也得到了与之类似的研究结果;徐伟国等^[31]发现,小麦秸杆还田对土壤中脲酶、过氧化氢酶活性均有促进作用;翟优雅等^[32]的研究则表明,添加小麦秸秆对烤烟根际土壤酶活性有显著影响,尤其提高了土壤转化酶、脲酶活性,与以往研究类似,本研究也表明,秸秆施用增加了土壤脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性. 一方面,施入土壤的秸秆会矿质化,这可为作物生长提供养分,另一方面,施入土壤的秸秆能增强土壤中生物的代谢速度,加快土壤物质的循环过程,从而提高土壤养分的生物有效性^[33],秸秆施入到土壤中发生的这一系列反应,均成为土壤酶活性提高的促进因素.

3.3 土壤呼吸与酶活性的关系

土壤中生物化学过程的进行,与土壤中酶活性

具有重要的联系,酶活性的高低可决定土壤中一系 列的生物化学反应速度的大小. 增温、秸秆施用均 会提高土壤微生物的数量和活性[34~36],而酶活性是 土壤微生物状况的重要表征因子. 土壤酶活性的大 小影响着土壤中的生物学过程,而土壤呼吸的大小反 映了土壤中生物学过程的强弱. 增温会增加土壤中 酶的活性,秸秆施用为土壤中的微生物提供了营养, 也间接促进了土壤酶活性,因而增温、秸秆施用促进 了土壤呼吸作用,土壤呼吸与酶活性的线性回归关系 体现了土壤中各生物学过程的内在相关性(图6),例 如:土壤中转化酶能催化糖的水解过程,它与土壤碳 循环过程有关,以往的研究也验证了土壤微生物呼吸 与转化酶的相关性[37]. 土壤酶活性与土壤肥力存在 内在联系,可以作为衡量土壤肥力的指标之一. 而土 壤肥力的高低又决定着土壤微生物呼吸的大小,从而 直接影响土壤呼吸作用. 酶活性的增强和微生物种 群数量的增加,可导致土壤有机质周转速度加快,从 而促使土壤碳库通过土壤呼吸作用向大气排放的 CO, 量增加[14,38], 这可能是导致增温或秸秆施用后 土壤呼吸速率提高的重要驱动因素.

4 结论

- (1)增温、秸秆施用均显著提高了土壤呼吸,增温、秸秆施用两处理的土壤呼吸无显著差异,增温及秸秆施用处理比对照、增温、秸秆施用这3个处理均显著提高了土壤呼吸.
- (2)不同处理下土壤呼吸与土壤温度的关系均可用指数回归方程拟合,各个处理的指数回归方程 的相伴概率均达到极显著水平.
- (3)增温、秸秆施用比对照处理显著提高了脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性,增温、秸秆施用对这3种酶活性均表现出促进作用.
- (4)冬小麦田土壤呼吸与3种酶活性有关,脲酶、转化酶、过氧化氢酶活性可在一定程度上解释不同处理下土壤呼吸的变异.

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