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丹江口库区覆膜耕作土壤氮素淋失随夏玉米生长期的 变化

王伟,于兴修*,汉强,刘航,徐苗苗,任瑞,张家鹏

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摘要:土壤氮素淋失是农业非点源污染的重要形式,也是水源地水质恶化的重要原因.以丹江口库区五龙池小流域为研究区,以农田黄棕壤种植夏玉米为例进行田间氮素淋失实验,通过与无覆膜耕作进行对比,研究覆膜耕作条件下土壤氮素淋失随玉米生长期的变化.结果表明,覆膜耕作土壤TN和NO3-N淋失量均明显低于无覆膜耕作,分别低25.68%和20.25%.夏玉米生长期内,覆膜土壤TN淋失量表现为苗期最高,拔节期和抽穗期显著降低,成熟期略微升高的变化趋势;覆膜土壤NO3-N淋失量表现为在苗期最高,拔节期显著降低,随后缓慢降低的变化过程;覆膜土壤NH4-N淋失量表现为在苗期较低,拔节期升至峰值,抽穗期降至谷值,成熟期显著升高的变化特征.覆膜土壤TN和NO3-N淋失量分别与土壤中TN和NO3-N含量之间呈线性函数和指数函数关系;与土壤含水量和降雨量之间呈线性函数关系.上述结果表明,覆膜能降低土壤中氮素的淋失量,将对减少库区农业非点源污染具有明显的作用.

关键词:地膜覆盖; 夏玉米; 土壤氮素淋失; 阴阳离子树脂吸附法; 丹江口库区

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Change of Soil Nitrogen Leaching with Summer Maize Growing Periods Under Plastic Film Mulched Cultivation in Danjiangkou Reservoir Area, China

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Abstract: As an important form of agricultural non-point source pollution, soil nitrogen leaching deteriorates water quality. Compared with non-mulching cultivated land, field experiment explored the change characteristics of soil nitrogen leaching under plastic film mulching ridge-furrow in Wulongchi small watershed during summer maize growing period. The results showed that the amounts of mulching tillage soil TN and NO_3^- -N leaching were significantly lower than those with non-mulched treatment, by 25.68% and 20.25%, respectively. With the advance of the summer maize growth period, leaching amount of mulched soil TN was highest at seedling stage, lowest at heading stage and higher in maturation period; leaching amount of mulched soil NO_3^- -N was highest at seedling stage, lowest in maturation period; leaching amount of mulched soil NH_4^+ -N was lower at seedling stage, increased to the peak at the jointing stage, decreased to the valley value at heading stage, and obviously increased in maturation period. Linear function relationship was found between mulched soil TN leaching and TN content, while exponential relationship was found between mulched soil NO_3^- -N leaching and NO_3^- -N content. In addition, there was linear function relationship of mulched soil TN and NO_3^- -N leaching amount with soil moisture and rainfall. It was concluded that the plastic film mulched on summer maize could reduce the leaching loss of soil nitrogen, and it would have a significant effect on the reduction of reservoir area of agricultural non-point source pollution.

Key words: plastic film mulching; summer maize; soil nitrogen leaching; anion and cation resin adsorption method; Danjiangkou reservoir

农田土壤氮素淋失是农业非点源污染领域的研究热点^[1,2].有研究表明,土壤剖面氮素的富集与过饱和土壤水分的垂直运移是引起土壤氮素淋失的两个条件^[3].土壤氮素含量^[4]、土壤含水量^[5]和降雨量^[6]对氮素淋失有影响.这些因子的时间变异使土壤氮素淋失过程有明显变化^[7].一方面,不同生长期的作物对氮素的吸收利用程度有差异^[8,9];另一方面,作物不同生长期的降雨量和土壤含水量等因素也会有显著差异^[10],导致土壤中氮素积累和迁移

的过程发生变化,从而对土壤中氮素的淋失产生影响.因而,研究作物生长期内的土壤氮素淋失变化过程,有利于深入分析作物对氮素的吸收利用与降雨量、土壤含水量等多种因素综合影响下的土壤中氮素淋失机制.

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作为提高作物产量重要措施的地膜覆盖,具有 一定的不透水性和耐侵蚀性,既可减少地表直接接 纳雨水的面积和降低雨水的直接入渗能力[11],影响 土壤水分的运移[12],又能增加土壤氮素随地表径流 流失[13,14],从而减少土壤氮素淋失[15]. 地膜覆盖通 过调节土壤水热条件,改变土壤中氮素的积累与迁 移途径,也可影响土壤氮素的淋失[16~18]. 有研究认 为,作物生长期内覆膜土壤氮素有表聚现象[9],减 缓了表层土壤氮素向下层土壤迁移的速度[16].同时 覆膜还能促进作物根系对土壤氮素的吸收,减少土 壤中氮素的含量[19],进而降低土壤氮素淋失风险. 但也有研究认为,覆膜可使NO;-N在土壤剖面中过 分累积,尤其在作物生长后期和收获后会增加土壤 NO, -N的淋失风险[20]. 可见,关于作物不同生长期 覆膜土壤氮素淋失的研究结果不一致,深入分析覆 膜条件下土壤氮素淋失随作物牛长期的变化过程尤 为必要.

丹江口水库是我国南水北调中线工程的重要水源地.农业非点源污染是导致库区部分库汊、库湾水体水质超标的主要原因[11].本研究以丹江口库区青塘河五龙池小流域黄棕壤为例,分析覆膜耕作土壤氮素淋失随夏玉米生长期的变化特征,以期为深入探讨农田土壤氮素淋失机制和农业非点源污染防控提供依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

五龙池小流域位于湖北省丹江口库区北岸的习家店镇(32°45′N,110°13′E),面积约为 192 hm^2 ,海拔 278~402 m,属典型的北亚热带半湿润季风气候,年平均气温为 16.1°C,多年平均降水量 797.6 mm,降水集中在 4~10 月,占年降水量的 84.5%.

本区地势北高南低,以丘陵和岗地为主;土壤类型以黄棕壤为主,局部为紫色土,土层厚度分布不均,在10~60 cm之间,土质松散,极易随雨水流失和淋失;土地利用类型以农地和林地为主,种植农作物主要有玉米(Zea mays L.)、油菜(Brassica campestris L.)、花生(Arachis hypogaea)等.该流域是丹江口库区小流域综合治理的典型示范小流域,在丹江口库区代表性较强.

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 实验设计

实验小区设计:选择研究区内代表性的垄作夏玉米黄棕壤(表 1),播前按照当地耕作方式施肥(脲铵氮肥1 212 kg·hm⁻², $TN \ge 30\%$, NH_4^+ -N=15%, HG/T 4214-2011),然后整地形成垄沟结构,其中,垄宽 40 cm,垄沟宽 20 cm,垄高 10 cm. 实验设覆膜和无覆膜 2 种处理,3 次重复均为不同处理的相间分布,共设 6 个实验小区.各小区面积为 1.2 m×10 m,包括两个相邻的垄,两垄间的垄沟.在各小区两端边缘和相邻小区垄沟中间位置(10 cm)插入 30 cm 高的铝塑板,插入土中 20 cm,外露 10 cm,以防小区相互干扰.

淋失装置设计:采用阴、阳离子树脂吸附法测田间土壤氮素淋失量. 淋失装置包括:铝合金管(管高30 cm,管径5 cm),装有阴、阳离子交换树脂各13 g的树脂袋,滤纸和珍珠岩袋.实验时将铝合金管在垄顶垂直打入土壤,垂直拔出铝合金管后,去掉铝合金管底端10 cm 处土壤,依次放入滤纸-树脂袋-滤纸-珍珠岩袋.最后将淋失装置放回初次打入的位置,待培养结束后送回实验室分析.采样时每个小区沿对角线安装3组淋失装置,为3次重复.其中,覆膜小区中淋失装置垂直打入垄顶后,用薄膜覆盖.

表 1 实验田土壤主要理化性质

Table 1 Main physical and chemical properties of soil in experimental field

容重	有机质	总磷	速效磷	总氮	碱解氮	硝态氮	铵态氮	рН
/g·cm ⁻³	/g·kg ⁻¹	/g•kg ⁻¹	/mg·kg ⁻¹	/g·kg ⁻¹	/mg·kg ⁻¹	/mg·kg ⁻¹	/mg·kg ⁻¹	
1. 84	9. 95	0. 21	16. 19	0. 59	23. 19	40. 54	8. 41	7. 81

1.2.2 样品采集与分析

样品采集: 玉米于 2015 年 7 月 19 日在垄顶点播(株距 50 cm, 行距 60 cm), 然后用薄膜(GB 4455-95)覆盖覆膜小区的垄. 玉米出苗后, 在玉米发芽处的薄膜上进行开孔. 淋失装置分别在苗期(7 月 19日~8 月 7 日)、拔节期(8 月 8 日~8 月 22 日)、抽穗期(8 月 23 日~9 月 12 日)、成熟期(9 月 13 日

~10月5日)布设,培养结束后将铝合金管中土壤 样品和阴、阳离子交换树脂送回实验室,用于分析 土壤中氮素(TN、NO₃-N和NH₄+N)含量和淋失量.

样品分析: 阴、阳离子交换树脂袋送回实验室后立即用 150 mL 2 mol·L⁻¹ KCl 浸提. TN(土壤样品和浸提液)分别用高氯酸-浓硫酸消解靛酚蓝比色法^[21]和碱性过硫酸钾消解紫外分光光度法测定

(HJ 636-2012); NO_3^- -N和NH₄⁺-N(土壤样品和浸提液)分别用双波长系数法(HJ/T 346-2007)和纳氏试剂比色法(HJ 535-2009)通过紫外可见分光光度计(UV-1200)测定. 土壤含水量用烘干法(105℃,24 h)测量. 降雨量由五龙池小流域内的气象观监测站观测记录.

1.2.3 数据处理

用最小显著性差异法(Least Significant Difference)检验不同数据间的差异显著性,显著性水平设置为0.05;用回归分析探讨土壤氮素含量,土壤含水量和降雨量对氮素淋失量的影响.分析软件和作图工具分别在 SPSS 19.0 和 Excel 2010 中进行.分析过程中所用土壤氮素淋失量和淋失比例的计算公式如下:

土壤氮素淋失量 $(kg \cdot hm^{-2}) =$ 树脂吸附氮含量(kg)/铝合金管管底面积 $(m^2) \times 10000$

土壤氮素淋失比例(%)=各生长期土壤氮素

淋失量 $(kg \cdot hm^{-2})/$ 生长期内土壤氮素淋失总量 $(kg \cdot hm^{-2})$

2 结果与分析

2.1 夏玉米生长期内土壤氮素平均淋失量

整个夏玉米生长期,覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3$ -N平均淋失量均明显低于无覆膜耕作,分别低25.68%和20.25%;尽管覆膜土壤NH $_4$ -N淋失量与无覆膜耕作相比在统计学上差异不显著,但较无覆膜耕作少13.84%(表2).从夏玉米各生长期来看,覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3$ -N淋失量也都明显低于无覆膜耕作[图1(a)和1(b)],说明覆膜对减少土壤中氮素淋失作用明显.就覆膜土壤而言,整个夏玉米生长期,NO $_3$ -N平均淋失量占 TN平均淋失量的59.95%,远高于NH $_4$ -N平均淋失量占 TN平均淋失量的 8.06%(表 2),说明NO $_3$ -N是土壤中氮素淋失的主要形态.

表 2 夏玉米生长期内土壤氮素平均淋失量 $^{1)}/kg\cdot hm^{-2}$

Table 2 Average leaching amount of soil nitrogen in summer maize growing period/kg·hm⁻²

	AL TH	Т	N	NO ₃	N	NH	H ₄ -N
	覆膜	无覆膜	覆膜	无覆膜	覆膜	无覆膜	
	平均淋失量	12. 05 \pm 3. 53a	16. 22 \pm 3. 21b	$7.23 \pm 3.48a$	9.06 ± 3.14 b	$0.97 \pm 0.12a$	1. 13 ± 0. 16a

1)表中数据为均值 \pm 标准误差. 各观测指标同一行不同小写字母表示差异显著(P < 0.05)

2.2 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤氮素淋失量的变化

夏玉米生长期内,覆膜土壤氮素淋失量的变化趋势与无覆膜耕作大致相同,但不同氮素形态的变化趋势有差别(图1).随着生长期的推进,覆膜土壤 TN 淋失量呈总体降低的变化趋势,具体表现为前期迅速降低,后期略微升高的"V"型变化特点;覆膜土壤NO₃-N淋失量呈线性减少的变化趋势;覆膜土壤NH₄-N淋失量呈升高-降低-升高"N"型变化特征.

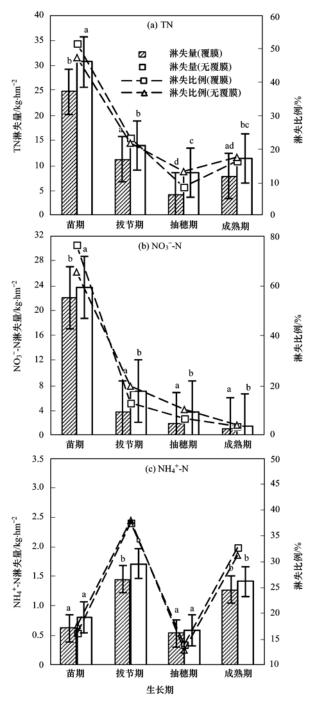
覆膜土壤 TN 淋失量在苗期出现峰值,淋失比例为51.50%;在拔节期和抽穗期均显著降低,较苗期分别减少54.72%和83.21%,并在抽穗期降至谷值,淋失比例为8.63%;在成熟期略有升高[图1(a)]. 覆膜土壤NO¾-N淋失量在苗期最高,淋失比例为76.50%;在拔节期显著降低,较苗期减少82.90%,随后缓慢降低,在成熟期降至最低,淋失比例为6.64%[图1(b)]. 覆膜土壤NH¼-N淋失量在苗期较低,在拔节期显著升高,较苗期增加47.04%;在抽穗期显著降低,较拔节期减少63.10%;在成熟期显著升高,较抽穗期增加57.88%[图1(c)].

2.3 覆膜土壤氮素淋失量随生长期变化的影响因子

2.3.1 覆膜土壤氮素含量

夏玉米生长期内,覆膜土壤 TN、NO $_3^-$ -N和NH $_4^+$ -N含量的变化趋势与无覆膜土壤基本一致(图2). 覆膜土壤 TN含量在苗期最高,为0.69 g·kg $^{-1}$,随着生长期的推进,在抽穗期降至谷值,较苗期降低25.13%,在成熟期显著升高,较抽穗期增加9.44%[图2(a)]. 覆膜土壤NO $_3^-$ -N含量在苗期最高,为69.33 mg·kg $^{-1}$,随着生长期的推进,在抽穗期降至谷值,较苗期低88.47%,在成熟期略微增加,较抽穗期增加52.49%[图2(b)]. 覆膜土壤NH $_4^+$ -N含量在苗期较高,为5.69 mg·kg $^{-1}$,随着生长期推进,在拔节期略有降低,较苗期降低11.33%,在成熟期升至最高,较拔节期增加了64.94%[图2(c)].

由图 3 可以看出,夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 TN 淋失量与土壤 TN 含量之间可以用线性函数表示 [图 3(a)],说明覆膜土壤 TN 淋失量随土壤 TN 含量升高快速增加.夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤NO₃-N含量之间可以用指数函数表示



图中不同小写字母表示观测指标差异显著(P<0.05)

图 1 夏玉米生长期内土壤 TN、 NO_3^- -N和 NH_4^+ -N淋失量和淋失比例的变化

Fig. 1 Changes of TN, NO_3^- -N and NH_4^+ -N leaching amount and ratio in soil during the growth period of summer maize

[图 3 (b)], 说明覆膜土壤 NO_3^- -N淋失量随土壤 NO_3^- -N含量升高缓慢增加. 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 NH_4^+ -N淋失量与土壤 NH_4^+ -N含量之间可以用多项式函数表示[图 3 (c)], 说明覆膜土壤 NH_4^+ -N含量对土壤 NH_4^+ -N淋失量的影响较小.

2.3.2 覆膜土壤含水量

夏玉米各生长期,覆膜土壤平均含水量均高于 无覆膜耕作,分别高 2.88%、7.30%、10.63%和 40.84%(图4).夏玉米生长期内,覆膜土壤含水量 与无覆膜土壤的变化动态大致相同(图4).覆膜土 壤含水量在苗期最高,为21.59%,随着生长期的推 进,覆膜土壤含水量逐渐降低,在成熟期降至最低, 为12.66%.

由图 5 分析可知,夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3^-$ -N淋失量分别与土壤含水量之间均可用线性函数表示[图 5(a)和 5(b)],说明覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3^-$ -N淋失量均随土壤含水量升高快速增加. 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤NH $_4^+$ -N淋失量与土壤含水量之间可用多项式函数表示[图 5(c)],说明土壤含水量对覆膜土壤NH $_4^+$ -N淋失量影响较小.

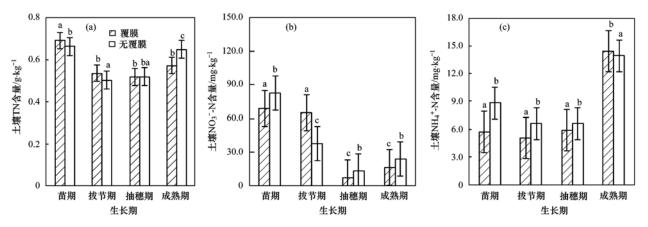
2.3.3 降雨量

夏玉米生长期内,累积降雨量在苗期最高,占整个生长期总降雨量的 55.08%;拔节期次之,占 22.89%;抽穗期最少,仅占 8.92%;成熟期占 13.11%(图 6).由图7可以看出,夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3$ -N淋失量分别与降雨量之间均可用线性函数表示[图7(a)和7(b)],说明覆膜土壤 TN 和NO $_3$ -N淋失量均随降雨量增加快速增加.夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤NH $_4$ -N淋失量与降雨量可用多项式函数表示[图7(c)],说明降雨量对覆膜土壤NH $_4$ -N淋失量影响较微弱.

3 讨论

地膜覆盖可降低降雨的直接入渗能力,调节土壤含水量和氮素含量,从而影响土壤氮素淋失.本研究显示,整个夏玉米生长期,覆膜土壤 TN 和NO氧-N平均淋失量均明显低于无覆膜耕作,分别低25.68%和20.25%(表2);夏玉米各生长期,覆膜土壤 TN 和NO氧-N淋失量也都明显低于无覆膜耕作[图1(a)和1(b)].这与 Zhang等[22]的研究结果基本一致.其原因可能为,一是覆膜具有一定的不透水性和耐侵蚀性,可减少地表直接接纳雨水的面积和降低雨水的直接入渗能力,影响土壤水分的运移,降低土壤中氮素的淋失风险[11,12];二是覆膜土壤中氮素有表聚现象[9],能减缓土壤氮素向下层运移速度[16],减少土壤氮素淋失量;三是覆膜的保温保墒效应促进了作物的生长,使作物根系充分吸收土壤氮素[19],降低土壤氮素淋失量.

夏玉米生长期内, NO3-N平均淋失量占 TN 平



图中不同小写字母表示观测指标差异显著(P<0.05)

图 2 夏玉米生长期内土壤 TN、NO3-N和NH4+-N含量的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of TN, NO₃⁻-N and NH₄⁺-N content in soil during the growth period of summer maize

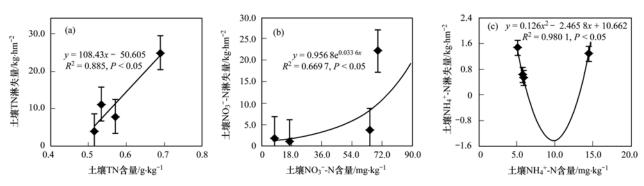
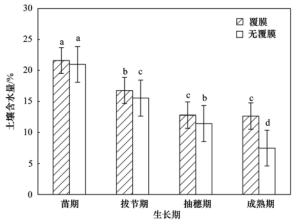


图 3 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤中氮素淋失量与氮素含量的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between nitrogen leaching and nitrogen content in mulched soil during the growth period of summer maize



图中不同小写字母表示观测指标差异显著(P<0.05)

图 4 夏玉米生长期内土壤含水量的变化

Fig. 4 Changes of soil water content during the growing period of summer maize

均淋失量的 59.94% (表 2),这与已有研究基本一致^[7,23],表明NO₃-N是土壤中氮素淋失的主要形态.原因可能与NO₃-N自身理化性质有关,NO₃-N是非吸附性离子,不易被土壤胶体和土壤颗粒吸附,易随土壤水分迁移^[24].另外,覆膜通过调节土壤含水量

改变土壤净氮矿化速率^[22],较强的土壤硝化作用使土壤 NH_4^+ -N转化为 NO_3^- - $N^{[25]}$,也可使 NO_3^- -N淋失量增加.

随着夏玉米生长期的推进, 覆膜土壤 TN 和 NO, -N淋失量在苗期最高,随后二者均不同程度减 少[图1(a)和1(b)]. 播前施肥是导致苗期覆膜土 壤 TN 和NO, -N淋失量较高的原因之一, 施肥使盈 余的大量氮素在土壤中累积,增加土壤氮素含 量[26]. 土壤中氮素含量越多, 随水分运移向下淋失 的氮量也增加[27]. 本研究表明,夏玉米生长期内, 土壤 TN 和NO, -N含量越高, 其淋失量也越大[图 3 (a)和3(b)],这与 Vázquez 等^[14]研究结果相一致. 降雨是土壤中氮素淋失的主要驱动因子[28],本研究 中,苗期降雨量均明显高于其他各生长期(图6),由 于雨水进入农田后,不能全部被土壤滞留和作物利 用,土壤氮素易随水分淋失[9],这也是导致苗期土 壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量较高的原因之一. 玉米生长 旺盛充分吸收土壤氮素,同时土壤含水量和降雨量 的减少导致拔节期、抽穗期和成熟期 TN 和NO3-N

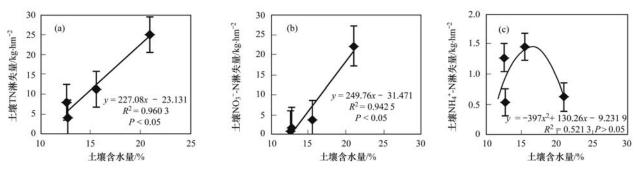


图 5 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤中氮素淋失量与土壤含水量的关系

Fig. 5 Relationship between nitrogen leaching and water content in mulched soil during the growth period of summer maize

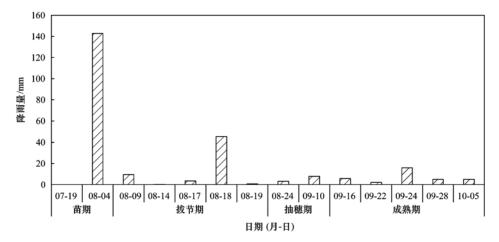


图 6 夏玉米生长期内降雨量的变化

Fig. 6 Changes of rainfall during the growing period of summer maize

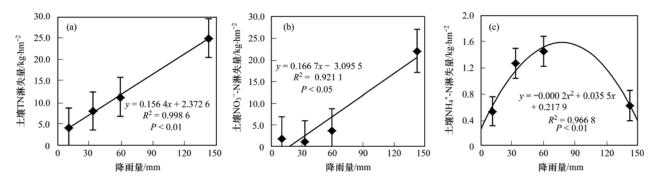


图 7 夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤氮素淋失量与降雨量的关系

Fig. 7 Relationship between leaching amount and rainfall in mulched soil during the growth period of summer Maize

淋失量不同程度降低.

覆膜土壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量与土壤含水量和降雨量密切相关. 本研究显示,随着土壤含水量和降雨量增加,土壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量增多(图 5 和图 7). 一方面,土壤水分的垂直运移是氮素淋失的载体^[29],当土壤含水量达到或超过田间持水量时,水分易渗漏,引起氮素淋失^[5];另一方面,土壤含水量是影响土壤氮素转化的主要因素,当土壤含水量在 15%~35% 范围内时,能够促进土壤氮素矿化,

提高土壤氮素含量^[22],增加氮素淋失风险.降雨量较少使土壤含水量较低,可减少土壤中矿化氮的含量^[30],降低土壤中氮素的淋失风险;较大降雨易形成土壤下渗水流,为土壤中氮素的淋失提供载体,增加了土壤中氮素的淋失风险^[4].当然,氮素淋失还受土壤温度,耕作方式等多种因素的综合影响,存在着较大的年际变化特征^[9],未来可结合这些因素开展多种因素影响下的多年定位综合研究,以准确反映覆膜条件下土壤氮素淋失的变化特征.

4 结论

- (1) 覆膜能降低耕层土壤氮素的淋失量,对减少库区农业非点源污染具有明显的作用. 覆膜土壤TN 和 NO_3^- -N淋失量均明显低于无覆膜耕作,分别低25.68%和20.25%. NO_3^- -N是覆膜土壤中氮素淋失的主要形态. NO_3^- -N平均淋失量占TN 平均淋失量的59.95%.
- (2)夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量具有明显的变化特征. 覆膜土壤 TN 淋失量表现为在苗期最高,拔节期和抽穗期显著降低,成熟期略微升高的变化特点; 覆膜土壤NO₃-N淋失量呈现出在苗期最高,拔节期显著降低,随后缓慢降低的变化趋势.
- (3)夏玉米生长期内覆膜土壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量的变化与土壤 TN、NO₃-N含量,土壤含水量和降雨量等因子关系密切. 覆膜土壤 TN 和NO₃-N淋失量分别与土壤中 TN 和NO₃-N含量之间呈线性函数和指数函数关系,说明土壤中 TN 和NO₃-N含量越高,其淋失风险也越大;与降雨量和土壤含水量之间均呈显线性函数关系,说明随着降雨量和耕层含水量的增加,TN 和NO₃-N淋失量明显增加.

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