

作物生長與土壤有效養分關係之研究

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一、引言

觀察施用某種肥料，所表現之作物生長狀況，及秤其產量而決定某種作物在某種土壤氣候及環境下，需要某種肥料概況，此為一般研究肥效之最普通方法。若在田間詳細觀察作物之生長情況，進而研究生長地土壤內各種肥料有效養分之富缺程度及其他影響因子尚少，著者等認為地面上農作物生長良窳與土壤有效養分之供給有密切之關係，故本此目的在田間詳細觀察作物生長狀況後，即採取土樣，加以分析，並施用同樣養分量栽培同樣作物作對照比較，求其互相關程度，此本研究之目的也。

二、材料與方法

本研究可分為二項，第一項先觀察主要作物如水稻、小麥、玉米、油菜等生長之優劣差異懸殊者若干處，詳細記錄其性狀後採其所在地之表土及亞表土。分析其所含之 PH 值，腐有機質，有效氮，有效磷，有效鉀等。分析方法，PH 值用比色法，腐有機質，用Turin氏法；有效氮及鉀用Morgan氏法；有效磷，用Truog氏法。第二項則移採原作物環境，作七個盆栽處理，施用與土壤所含之有效養分量，再觀察其生長狀況而比較其優劣差異程度。

三、實驗結果及討論

(甲) 田間觀察及化學分析結果

1. 田間觀察結果：觀察作物生長狀況之結果，分田間與盆栽兩項論述之：A、田間觀察地點係指定在川農所附近十里路內，觀察時多在水稻、小麥、玉米、油菜、生長將達結實時期進行，在田間選取其生長優劣差異最顯明者各四株，每種作物觀察十處，紀錄其表現之性狀。從下表所示結果，可見每種作物優劣程度和差類為顯著。生長優良者與劣者比較高度，葉色、株數、根之長度，重量均有明顯之差異。就重量一項論，前者重於後者一倍半至二倍半之譜，而最易辨別為葉色一項，凡生長優良者其葉色多呈深綠色，反之則呈淺綠色。

表一、田間作物植株生長優劣狀況之觀察比較表：

| 作物名稱 | 生長狀況 | 植株顏色 | 植株高度 | 每株穴數 | 葉闊 | 葉長 | 穗長 | 根長 | 每株粒數 | 全株鮮植新重 | 全株後植乾重 |
|-------|------|------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 生長優良者 | 小麥 | 青綠 | 114.07 | 65.10 | 19.50 | 35.90 | 10.70 | 24.00 | 22.40 | 133.16 | 42.50 |
| | 玉米 | 深綠 | 146.00 | — | 7.48 | 84.30 | — | 53.85 | — | 638.30 | 60.80 |
| | 水稻 | 深綠 | 95.85 | 43.60 | 1.50 | 59.95 | — | 27.35 | — | 161.10 | 39.50 |
| | 油菜 | 青綠 | 91.42 | — | — | — | — | 20.12 | — | 50.04 | 18.70 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|----|----|-------|-------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| 生長低劣者 | 小麥 | 青黃 | 83.46 | 22.20 | 1.44 | 25.25 | 8.10 | 22.20 | 16.90 | 89.30 | 31.30 |
| | 玉米 | 深綠 | 84.50 | — | 7.1 | 60.35 | — | 19.15 | — | 275.20 | 31.30 |
| | 水稻 | 淺黃 | 48.85 | 19.90 | 1.60 | 44.90 | — | 13.90 | — | 101.90 | 25.00 |
| | 油菜 | 青黃 | 52.20 | — | — | — | — | 18.75 | — | 20.36 | 10.19 |

2. 土壤化學分析結果：影響作物生長之因子雖多，但直接與土壤有效養分有關，為探考其相關程度起見，乃分別將生長優劣不同之作物之周圍表土及底土採集，詳細分析其 PH 值，腐有機質，有效氮、磷、鉀等，冀從此五種分析以明瞭土壤儲藏養分之情況也。據分析結果，可得一概論，即凡作物生長優良者，其土壤之表土及底土所含腐植質，有效氮，磷較低劣者為高；但有效鉀差異甚微；PH 值相差不顯明。玉米、油菜、小麥，水稻生長優劣似直接與土壤所含腐有機質及有效氮、磷有關，換言之，此四種作物生長愈佳，則其所在地之有效養分及腐植質，含量亦愈富。例如小麥生長優良者與低劣者相較，其有效鉀素含量，每市畝為一·〇八市斤比〇·二一市斤，磷素為二三·二九市斤比七·二五市斤；鉀素為九·〇〇市斤比八·一〇市斤。玉米生長優劣二者相較，土壤有效氮素含量每畝為九·二一市斤比七·五市斤，磷素為五·〇四市斤比四·六五市斤；鉀素為四·一〇市斤比一二·四五市斤。水稻生長優劣二者相較其土壤有效氮素含量為九·六二比七·五〇市斤，磷素為五·〇四市斤比四·〇六市斤；鉀素為九·六〇市斤比七·〇五市斤。油菜生長優劣二者相較其土壤有效氮素含量為三·六四市斤比二·七三市斤；磷素為六·一三市斤比四·四五市斤，鉀素為八·一〇市斤比七·一〇市斤。茲示分析結果如次表

表二 各試驗區土壤化學分析結果

| | 有效養分種類 | 作物生長狀況 土壤層次 | 生長優良作物 | | 生長低劣作物 | |
|---------------------------|--------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| | | | 表土 | 底土 | 表土 | 底土 |
| 小麥生長在 沖積土觀察 (四十處平均) | 硝酸態氮 | 斤/畝 | 1.08 | 0.42 | 0.21 | 0.09 |
| | | p.p.m | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| | 有效磷 | 斤/畝 | 43.29 | 19.69 | 7.25 | 9.01 |
| | | p.p.m | 57.3 | 65.6 | 24.2 | 20.0 |
| | 有效鉀 | 斤/畝 | 9.0 | 9.6 | 8.1 | 8.1 |
| | | p.p.m | 30.0 | 32.0 | 27.0 | 27.0 |
| | 腐有機質 | 斤/畝 | 3510.7 | 3041.1 | 876.3 | 288.6 |
| % | | 1.17 | 1.01 | 0.29 | 0.54 | |
| PH 值 | | 6.6 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 7.0 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|------|-------|---------|---------|--------|--------|
| 玉米生長在 黃壤區觀察 (四十處平均) | 硝酸態氮 | 斤/畝 | 9.21 | 10.23 | 8.88 | 9.19 |
| | | p.p.m | 30.7 | 34.1 | 29.6 | 30.6 |
| | 有效磷 | 斤/畝 | 5.04 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.34 |
| | | p.p.m | 18.7 | 20.8 | 17.8 | 19.0 |
| | 有效鉀 | 斤/畝 | 14.10 | 11.70 | 12.45 | 10.50 |
| | | p.p.m | 47.0 | 39.0 | 41.5 | 35.2 |
| | 腐有機質 | 斤/畝 | 3335.7 | 3698.0 | 3333.0 | 3310.8 |
| | | % | 11.1 | 1.09 | 1.10 | 1.10 |
| P H 值 | | 7.5 | 6.5 | 6.9 | 6.8 | |
| 水稻生長在 沖積土觀察 (四十處平均) | 硝酸態氮 | 斤/畝 | 9.62 | 8.00 | 7.50 | 6.85 |
| | | p.p.m | 3.20 | 2.70 | 2.50 | 2.30 |
| | 有效磷 | 斤/畝 | 5.04 | 4.35 | 4.06 | 3.53 |
| | | p.p.m | 16.8 | 15.8 | 15.5 | 14.5 |
| | 有效鉀 | 斤/畝 | 9.60 | 9.50 | 7.05 | 8.40 |
| | | p.p.m | 32.0 | 31.0 | 23.5 | 28.6 |
| | 腐有機質 | 斤/畝 | 13800.3 | 11913.0 | 9908.2 | 1854.3 |
| | | % | 4.60 | 3.97 | 3.30 | 0.62 |
| P H 值 | | 6.8 | 6.5 | 6.7 | 6.5 | |
| 油菜生長在 沖積土觀察 (四十處平均) | 硝酸態氮 | 斤/畝 | 3.64 | 3.70 | 2.73 | 3.61 |
| | | p.p.m | 9.40 | 9.42 | 7.30 | 8.81 |
| | 有效磷 | 斤/畝 | 6.13 | 5.17 | 4.45 | 4.31 |
| | | p.p.m | 19.35 | 19.38 | 17.25 | 18.75 |
| | 有效鉀 | 斤/畝 | 8.10 | 7.41 | 7.10 | 7.10 |
| | | p.p.m | 28 | 20 | 25 | 20 |
| | 腐有機質 | 斤/畝 | 6743.8 | 6825.4 | 7024.2 | 7155.3 |
| | | % | 29.66 | 29.9 | 30.0 | 31.34 |
| P H 值 | | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.4 | 6.5 | |

3. 作物生長狀況與有效養分之相關之討論：就田間觀察結果與土壤化學分析所得結果對證之，凡生長優良之作物，其所在地表土及底土所含之有效氮磷、鉀及腐有機質較生長低劣者含量高。其中最顯明者為有效氮素、磷素、腐有機質三項。腐有機質與氮素有密切之關係。即該土腐有機質含量高者，有效氮素亦高，反之則否。據觀察所得植物所得土壤有效硝酸態氮含量高者，則植物葉色較濃，植高較高，重量亦增加，此不過其梗概而已，茲分別詳論之。

(A) 氮素及腐有機質與作物葉部顏色，植高，每次株數等之關係，據作者之比較(表三所示)，小麥生長優良者之表土，硝酸態氮含量較低劣者多五倍；每穴株數，相差三倍；植高及葉長相差半倍，優者色綠，而劣者色黃，水稻生長優良表土之硝酸態氮含量較劣者每畝相差僅一斤，而其每穴株數及植高則相差兩倍強，葉長相差四分之一。玉米生長之優劣似與表土所含之硝酸態氮多寡無關，蓋除葉長差異頗大外，植高與顏色，無甚差異。至於油菜生長優劣與表土所含之硝酸態氮，亦未發現明顯之差異。茲示表比較如次。

表三 表土有效硝酸態氮含量與作物生長性狀關係表

| 作物與土壤 | 土壤含硝酸態氮 (斤/畝) | 顏色 | 每穴株數 | 植高 m.m | 葉長 m.m | |
|-------|------------------|------|------|-----------|-----------|------|
| 小麥表土 | 優 | 1.08 | 青綠 | 65.1 | 114.02 | 35.9 |
| | 劣 | 0.21 | 青黃 | 22.2 | 83.46 | 25.2 |
| 水稻表土 | 優 | 5.04 | 深綠 | 43.6 | 95.85 | 59.7 |
| | 劣 | 4.06 | 淺綠 | 19.9 | 48.5 | 44.9 |
| 玉米表土 | 優 | 9.21 | 深綠 | — | 7.48 | 84.3 |
| | 劣 | 8.88 | 深綠 | — | 7.13 | 60.3 |
| 油菜表土 | 優 | 9.62 | 青綠 | — | 96.77 | — |
| | 劣 | 7.50 | 青綠 | — | 62.11 | — |

(B) 磷素與作物生長之關係，據比較結果土壤中有有效磷素與作物根毛長度及重量之關係較為密切，優良之土壤有效磷高，而根重亦高，劣者則低，相差二倍以上。根長度相差較少，其他四種作物根毛之長度及重量關係頗微，磷素本與種籽有關但未得種籽重量無從比較，茲示表如次以資比較焉。

表四 表土含有效磷素與作物根部發展之關係

| 作物與土壤 | 土壤含有效磷量 (斤/畝) | 根長 (m.m) | 乾後重 (克) | |
|-------|------------------|-------------|------------|-------|
| 小麥表土 | 優 | 23.29 | 24.00 | 9.24 |
| | 劣 | 7.25 | 22.20 | 4.18 |
| 玉米表土 | 優 | 5.04 | 22.85 | 10.05 |
| | 劣 | 4.06 | 19.15 | 8.09 |
| 水稻表土 | 優 | 5.04 | 27.35 | 7.67 |
| | 劣 | 4.07 | 13.90 | 6.20 |
| 油菜表土 | 優 | 6.13 | 20.12 | 7.50 |
| | 劣 | 4.45 | 18.75 | 6.86 |

(七) 盆栽試驗

1. 試驗設計及佈置：據田間觀察之記載及分析，土壤所含有效氮磷鉀之結果，足以證明作物生長及土壤有效養分含量成正相關，換言之，土壤含腐殖質及有效硝酸態氮，及磷素量多者，則作

表(五) 盆栽試驗肥料施用量表

| 生長比較 | 處理 | 化 學 肥 料 | | |
|----------------|----|----------|------------|----------|
| | 盆號 | 硫 酸 銨(克) | 過 磷 酸 鈣(克) | 硫 酸 鉀(克) |
| 玉米植株生長 優良土壤 | 1 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 |
| | 2 | 3.182 | 3.203 | 2.400 |
| | 3 | 3.502 | 3.435 | 1.300 |
| | 4 | 2.999 | 4.697 | 1.500 |
| 玉米植株生長 低劣土壤 | 5 | 1.494 | 1.346 | .600 |
| | 6 | 1.661 | .802 | .600 |
| | 7 | 1.494 | 1.311 | .600 |
| 水稻植株生長 優良土壤 | 1 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 |
| | 2 | .369 | 3.422 | 9.5 |
| | 3 | .314 | 3.455 | 10.0 |
| | 4 | .322 | 3.013 | 9.5 |
| 水稻植株生長 低劣土壤 | 5 | .166 | 1.345 | 3.5 |
| | 6 | .104 | 1.828 | 3.5 |
| | 7 | .131 | 1.324 | 7.5 |
| 小麥植株生長 優良土壤 | 1 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 |
| | 2 | .381 | 8.81 | 8 |
| | 3 | .381 | 10.46 | 8 |
| | 4 | .314 | 8.11 | 4 |
| 小麥植株生長 低劣土壤 | 5 | .191 | 4.40 | 4 |
| | 6 | .191 | 5.23 | 4 |
| | 7 | .157 | 4.55 | 5.5 |
| 油菜植株生長 優良土壤 | 1 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 | 不 施 肥 |
| | 2 | 2.32 | 3.12 | 4.10 |
| | 3 | 2.32 | 4.15 | 3.21 |
| | 4 | 1.91 | 3.10 | 3.11 |
| 油菜植株生長 低劣土壤 | 5 | 1.16 | 1.56 | 2.05 |
| | 6 | 1.16 | 2.07 | 1.61 |
| | 7 | .95 | 1.55 | 1.55 |

物生長佳，有效鉀素量及 PH 值之關係則不顯明。惟反證起見，乃採集原土，分裝于瓦盆內，施用化學肥料，其量與分析所得相同，茲示肥料施用量如上表。

施肥法分爲三次施用，基肥與土壤混合，追肥則溶解於水而施之，供試作物仍爲玉米、水稻、小麥、油菜四種，試驗時期由三十四年五月起至三十五年六月完成。

2. 盆栽試驗觀察：各種作物生長狀況作者認爲至關重要，蓋可與上次之觀察結果相比較也。觀察項目與時期與上次大致相同，茲示調查結果如次：

| | 處理 | 植株 顏色 | 植株 高度 (Cm) | 葉闊 (Cm) | 葉長 (Cm) | 根長 (Cm) | 全植株 新鮮重 (克) | 全植株 乾後重 (克) |
|-----------------------------|----|----------|------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 玉米盆栽 植株生長 狀況之觀 察結果 | 1 | 綠 | 93 | 9.1 | 91.0 | 31.5 | 277.5 | 161.5 |
| | 2 | 深綠 | 165 | 8.5 | 84.0 | 39.0 | 362.5 | 239.0 |
| | 3 | 深綠 | 164 | 8.55 | 82.5 | 32.0 | 320.0 | 182.5 |
| | 4 | 深綠 | 172 | 8.95 | 94.0 | 37.5 | 375.0 | 239.0 |
| | 5 | 深綠 | 139 | 7.3 | 77.0 | 27.5 | 297.5 | 156.0 |
| | 6 | 深綠 | 149 | 7.25 | 72.5 | 35.0 | 363.5 | 288.5 |
| | 7 | 深綠 | 129 | 8.25 | 84.5 | 39.0 | 377.5 | 213.0 |
| 水稻盆栽 植株生長 狀況之觀 察結果 | 1 | 深綠 | 65.5 | 1.5 | 36.1 | 15.0 | 74.5 | 19.5 |
| | 2 | 深綠 | 92.5 | 1.7 | 69.65 | 27.0 | 161.0 | 30.0 |
| | 3 | 深綠 | 106.5 | 1.8 | 68.95 | 28.0 | 183.5 | 40.0 |
| | 4 | 深綠 | 112.5 | 1.7 | 65.1 | 28.0 | 161.0 | 34.5 |
| | 5 | 綠 | 57.5 | 1.1 | 30.8 | 18.0 | 110.5 | 29.0 |
| | 6 | 綠 | 54.0 | 1.1 | 36.15 | 17.0 | 95.5 | 21.5 |
| | 7 | 綠 | 59.5 | 1.1 | 39.9 | 18.5 | 80.5 | 21.5 |
| 小麥盆栽 植株生長 狀況之觀 察結果 | 1 | 青綠 | 70.7 | 1.9 | 31.2 | 10.7 | 122.8 | 54.0 |
| | 2 | 青綠 | 89.7 | 2.0 | 36.4 | 11.3 | 135.4 | 64.5 |
| | 3 | 青綠 | 78.75 | 2.0 | 37.1 | 11.1 | 155.4 | 63.5 |
| | 4 | 青綠 | 72.4 | 2.0 | 37.5 | 9.5 | 144.9 | 40.0 |
| | 5 | 青黃 | 67.65 | 1.2 | 32.3 | 10.1 | 142.3 | 50.0 |
| | 6 | 青黃 | 60.35 | 1.5 | 26.1 | 9.3 | 144.6 | 46.5 |
| | 7 | 青黃 | 50.7 | 1.5 | 27.1 | 20.5 | 154.0 | 50.0 |
| 油菜盆栽 植株生長 狀況之觀 察結果 | 1 | 青綠 | 95.9 | — | — | 13.5 | 164.5 | 67.5 |
| | 2 | 青綠 | 86.65 | — | — | 16.5 | 163.5 | 62.5 |
| | 3 | 青綠 | 86.95 | — | — | 13.0 | 140.0 | 42.5 |
| | 4 | 青綠 | 75.3 | — | — | 10.9 | 148.1 | 53.5 |
| | 5 | 青黃 | 87.3 | — | — | 18.0 | 150.5 | 70.0 |
| | 6 | 青黃 | 80.3 | — | — | 22.0 | 173.5 | 57.5 |
| | 7 | 青黃 | 86.35 | — | — | 14.0 | 146.0 | 55.5 |

(3) 盆栽試驗結果之討論：據玉米盆栽試驗結果原土如富於有效養分則施用同量有效養分所增加之產量反不若瘠土施用少量養分所增加者之多，同時少量氮素之增施，足以影響多量產品之增加，惟與原來環境頗不相同，小麥油菜及水稻盆栽試驗之結果與在田間觀察所得者完全吻合，換言之，原土含氮素及磷素量高者產量高，則施用多量氮素及磷素者產量亦高。

四、 結論及摘要

本研究可分為二項，前項係調查田間正在生長之極優及極劣者之小麥、油菜、水稻、玉米四種作物之生長狀況。採取土壤並分析其本份，腐有機質，PH 值及有效氮磷鉀之含量。據之分析結果，作物生長優良者與腐有機質，有效硝酸態氮及磷素有密切之關係。換言之作物生長優良者，其土壤所含之腐有機質，硝酸態氮，及磷素含量亦高，反之則低。後項係舉行盆栽試驗，供試作物為玉米，水稻、小麥、油菜四種，施肥量係依據分析結果，並詳細調查生長狀況及秤全株作物乾重量。據之結果，原土如富於有效養分，則種植玉米如施用其所含之養分所增加之產量遠不若瘠土施用少量養分產量之高，至小麥、水稻、油菜三者試驗之生長狀況及產量與在田間觀察者完全吻合，換言之原土含有有效氮素及磷素高者則產量亦高。

A Study of Plants Growth in Relation to Available Plant Nutrient Contents of Soils

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SUMMARY

It is well known that the supply of fertilizers and manures to the soils is considered by the farmers to be most important in agricultural practice. The writers were much interested in researching the factors which affect the plant growth. Among them the available plant nutrients attracted their attention. The work done fell in two parts in convenience. The first part of work was stressed to the observations of plant growth and soil analyses in order to secure general conception about the correlation between the degree of plant growth and available plant nutrients found in soils. Crops for studying were rice, wheat, rape seed, and corn. Each of them growing in the field in the best condition in comparison with the worst was selected to be observed carefully. All the characteristics of crops, including the color, breadth, and length of leaves, degree of lodging of stalk, root systems, and the abnormal sign found, were recorded. The soils surrounding the root systems

of crops were collected at surface and subsurface layers. The items of chemical analyses of soil samples consisted of pH value, humus content, water soluble plant nutrients, which are considered to play an important part in chemical property of soil, in relation to crop growth.

In the second part of work, crop experiments in the earthen pots filled with the soils taken from the field were followed. Varying amount of plant nutrients were applied to the soils in accordance with the data of chemical analyses. Testing crops were the same previously observed. Crop observation as well as the whole air-dry weight was emphasized in comparison with the previous recording.

The results obtained may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The results of observation of plant growth and soil analyses made it clear that soils rich in $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, humus, and water soluble phosphate were responsible for the luxury of plant growth, and that there was no connection between the plant growth and soils with normal content of potash and pH value. It is noted that the yield of crops increased with the increasing of water soluble nitrogen and phosphorus found in the soils.
- (2) The pot experiments' result showed that on the fertile soils corn received more plant foods grew worst than that which receive little plant foods applied to the poor soils. The increase of yield due to rice, wheat and rape seed was proportional to the plant nutrients either applied to rich or the poor soils.
- (3) From the pot experiments, the conclusion may be drawn that the results were claimed to be in close relationship with the field observation.
- (4) It is quite of importance to note that the soils in Chengtu plain were decidedly deficient in nitrogen and phosphorus which affect the growth of crops such as corn, rice, rape seed and wheat. In other work it is reasonable from other experiment to believe that the supply of water soluble nutrients is urgent at the present time if a successful crop is desired.