

ISSN 0564-3929

# Acta Pedologica Sinica 土壤学报

Turang Xuebao



中国土壤学会  
科学出版社

主办  
出版

2015

第 52 卷 第 4 期

Vol.52 No.4



# 土壤学报

(Turang Xuebao)



第 52 卷 第 4 期 2015 年 7 月

## 目 次

### 综述与评论

亚硝酸盐型甲烷厌氧氧化微生物生态学研究进展····· 沈李东 (713)

### 土壤科学与现代农业

近30年江西省耕地土壤全氮含量时空变化特征····· 赵小敏 邵 华 石庆华等 (723)

北京市土壤重金属潜在风险预警管理研究····· 蒋红群 王彬武 刘晓娜等 (731)

秸秆深还对土壤团聚体中胡敏酸结构特征的影响····· 朱 姝 窦 森 陈丽珍 (747)

生物炭添加对酸化土壤中小白菜氮素利用的影响····· 俞映惊 薛利红 杨林章等 (759)

水肥对高产无性系油茶果实产量的影响····· 张文元 郭晓敏 涂淑萍等 (768)

### 研究论文

基于VRML的土壤电导率三维空间变异性虚拟现实建模研究····· 李洪义 顾呈剑 但承龙等 (776)

不同样点数量对土壤有机质空间变异表达的影响····· 海 南 赵永存 田 康等 (783)

基于稳定同位素的土壤水分运动特征····· 靳宇蓉 鲁克新 李 鹏等 (792)

中国玉米区域氮磷钾肥推荐用量及肥料配方研究····· 吴良泉 武 良 崔振岭等 (802)

不同施肥方式下滩涂围垦农田土壤有机碳及团聚体有机碳的分布····· 候晓静 杨劲松 王相平等 (818)

长期施肥对浙江稻田土壤团聚体及其有机碳分布的影响····· 毛霞丽 陆扣萍 何丽芝等 (828)

不同时期施用生物炭对稻田N<sub>2</sub>O和CH<sub>4</sub>排放的影响····· 李 露 周自强 潘晓健等 (839)

秸秆生物炭对潮土作物产量和土壤性状的影响····· 刘 园 M. Jamal Khan 靳海洋等 (849)

单一电解质体系下恒电荷土壤胶体扩散双电层中滑动层厚度的计算····· 丁武泉 朱启红 王 磊等 (859)

化工厂遗留地铬污染土壤化学淋洗修复研究····· 李世业 成杰民 (869)

离子型稀土矿尾砂地植被恢复障碍因子研究····· 刘文深 刘 畅 王志威等 (879)

辽东与山东半岛土壤中有机氯农药残留特征研究····· 朱英月 刘全永 李 贺等 (888)

长期冬种绿肥改变红壤稻田土壤微生物生物量特性····· 高嵩涓 曹卫东 白金顺等 (902)

豆科间作对番茄产量、土壤养分及酶活性的影响····· 代会会 胡雪峰 曹明阳等 (911)

### 研究简报

蚕豆根系分泌物中氨基酸含量与枯萎病的关系····· 董 艳 董 坤 汤 利等 (919)

小麦与蚕豆间作对根际真菌代谢功能多样性的影响····· 胡国彬 董 坤 董 艳等 (926)

不同年限毛竹林土壤固氮菌群落结构和丰度的演变····· 何冬华 沈秋兰 徐秋芳等 (934)

长期不同施肥模式下砂姜黑土的固碳效应分析····· 李 玮 孔令聪 张存岭等 (943)

果园生草对<sup>15</sup>N利用及土壤累积的影响····· 彭 玲 文 昭 安 欣等 (950)

封面图片: 离子型稀土矿废弃地全景 (由汤叶涛、刘文深提供)

DOI: 10.11766/trxb201405080223

# 豆科间作对番茄产量、土壤养分及酶活性的影响\*

代会会<sup>1</sup> 胡雪峰<sup>1, 2†</sup> 曹明阳<sup>1</sup> 杨敏勇<sup>3</sup> 王 坚<sup>4</sup>

(1 上海大学环境与化学工程学院, 上海 200444)

(2 上海市能源作物育种与应用重点实验室(上海大学生命学院), 上海 200444)

(3 上海市青浦区金泽镇农技推广中心, 上海 201718)

(4 上海市青浦区农技推广服务中心, 上海 201700)

**摘要** 为了解豆科间作对番茄生长的影响, 进行了番茄单作、番茄非豆科作物间作、番茄豆科作物间作的田间试验, 探讨了番茄与豆科间作对番茄株高和产量、土壤养分含量和土壤酶活性的影响。结果表明: 番茄与豆科间作, 番茄株高显著增加。番茄与架豆间作使番茄增产 15.7%。架豆间作使土壤全氮、碱解氮、有效磷和速效钾分别增加 16.9%、14.0%、26.6% 和 23.4%; 地豆间作也有显著增肥效应。架豆或地豆间作还可显著提高土壤脲酶、蔗糖酶和磷酸酶的活性。其中架豆间作使脲酶、蔗糖酶和磷酸酶的活性分别提高 64.6%、26.8% 和 25.5%。相比之下, 番茄非豆科作物间作, 对土壤增氮、增磷效应不明显, 反而使番茄减产。因此, 番茄与架豆间作, 可以节肥增产, 是较优良的栽培模式。

**关键词** 豆科作物; 番茄; 土壤; 间作; 酶活性

**中图分类号** S151.9 **文献标识码** A

随着人口的不断增加, 农业生产将在土地资源不断减少的基础上, 通过高效利用自然资源和最少污染环境的途径, 持续地产出更多的食物<sup>[1]</sup>。间作套种是我国传统精耕细作农业的重要组成部分, 在现代农业中仍有广泛的应用。间作是通过各类植物的不同组合, 构成多种植物、多层次、多功能的人工复合群体, 利用不同植物在生长过程中形成的“空间差”、“时间差”, 有效地发挥光、肥、水<sup>[2]</sup>、气、热等有限农业资源的生产潜力, 特别是提高土壤养分的吸收利用效率, 弥补单作的不足, 在农业生产中占有重要地位<sup>[3-5]</sup>。

玉米与其他作物间作, 可增加土地利用效率, 并有明显增产效应<sup>[6]</sup>。豆科绿肥是最常见的间作作物<sup>[7]</sup>。冬季豌豆与小麦间作, 既可增产又可提高小麦籽粒蛋白质的含量<sup>[8]</sup>。蚕豆与油料作物间作, 可增加植株密度、增加氮素利用率, 增产效果明显<sup>[9]</sup>。茶园间作三叶草, 土壤养分及土壤酶活

性均有所增加<sup>[10]</sup>。间作不仅可充分利用作物地上部分空间资源, 还有助于提高土壤养分<sup>[11]</sup>和生物量<sup>[12-13]</sup>, 增加土壤酶活性<sup>[14]</sup>, 增强作物抗病虫害能力<sup>[15-17]</sup>。

番茄是我国主要蔬菜作物, 生物量大, 需肥量大, 又多为单作。番茄间作其他作物, 是否有利于改善土壤环境, 提高产量? 至今未有相关报道。本文主要研究番茄间作豆科和非豆科作物对番茄产量、土壤养分和土壤酶活性的影响, 为创建番茄优良栽培模式提供科学理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试材料

试验地位于上海青浦区朱家角镇世鑫蔬菜园艺场(31°07.492' N, 120°52.657' E)。本区属亚热带季风气候, 全年四季分明, 年平均气温 17.6℃,

\* 国家自然科学基金项目(41130526)资助

† 通讯作者, E-mail: xfhu@shu.edu.cn

作者简介: 代会会(1990—), 女, 安徽宿州人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事农业生态与环境研究。E-mail: dhh0111@163.com

收稿日期: 2014-05-08; 收到修改稿日期: 2014-11-19

年降雨量1049 mm。试验区土壤为潮湿锥形土,有机质含量 $30.61 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ,全氮含量 $2.24 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ,碱解氮含量 $53.77 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ,全磷含量 $1.45 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ,有效磷含量 $78.92 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ,全钾含量 $10.82 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ,速效钾含量 $321.86 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ 。供试番茄品种为金鹏一号,由西安金鹏种苗有限公司生产;苋菜品种为一点红苋菜,由嘉兴苗源种子有限公司生产;地豆品种为绿玉803地豆,由上海佳丰蔬菜种子种苗有限公司生产;架豆品种为绿龙王架豆,由嘉兴先丰种业有限公司生产。

### 1.2 试验设计

试验在塑料大棚内进行,棚高2.0 m,棚面积 $240 \text{ m}^2$  ( $40 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ )。设置四个间作处理:番茄单作(单作),番茄—架豆间作(架豆间作),番茄—地豆间作(地豆间作)和番茄—苋菜间作(苋菜间作)。每个处理设3个平行小区,共12个小区。小区随机分布,面积为 $17.46 \text{ m}^2$  ( $9.7 \text{ m} \times 1.8 \text{ m}$ ),小区间留30~40 cm的空地作为间隔。2月上旬进行番茄育苗,3月初在大棚的各个小区内施菜籽饼肥(全氮,  $3.2 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ;全磷,  $20.1 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ ;全钾,  $10.2 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ )  $1.0 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$ 作基肥。3月中旬,将番茄苗移栽至大棚,每个小区内,番茄与间作物纵向间作,每个小区四列(两列番茄和两列间作物),番茄与间作物间距为20 cm,每行内番茄植株间距为35 cm,每行内间作物间距为20 cm。7月中旬全部收获结束。为了考察间作对土壤肥力和生态的影响,在整个生长期,不施任何肥料,不用任何农药和除草剂。

6月初,番茄成熟时节,在每个小区任意选择10株番茄,用卷尺测量株高;在每个小区内,任意选择3个 $1 \text{ m}^2$ 的样区,采摘所有果实并计重。

### 1.3 样品采集与分析

番茄成熟期的5月底,在每个小区随机选取5个采样点,采集表层土样(0~20 cm)混合。样品采集后,立即带回实验室。每个土样分为两部分:一部分置于 $4^\circ\text{C}$ 下保存,用于土壤酶活性的测定;另一部分室内自然风干后研磨过10目、100目土筛,用于测定土壤基本性质。

土壤基本理化性状分析<sup>[18]</sup>:有机质含量采用重铬酸钾氧化外加加热法测定;全氮含量采用凯氏定氮法测定;水解氮含量采用碱解扩散法测定;硝态氮含量采用 $2 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ 氯化钾浸提—紫外分光光度法测定;全磷含量采用酸溶—钼锑抗比色法测定;有

效磷含量采用氟化铵、盐酸浸提—钼锑抗比色法测定;全钾含量采用酸溶—火焰光度法测定;速效钾含量采用乙酸铵浸提—火焰光度法测定。

土壤酶活性测定<sup>[19]</sup>:脱氢酶活性采用三苯基氯代四氮唑(TTC)还原法测定,结果用三苯基甲腈(TPF)  $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  ( $30^\circ\text{C}$ , 24 h)表示;过氧化氢酶活性采用高锰酸钾滴定法测定,结果以 $0.01 \text{ mol L}^{-1}$ 高锰酸钾的 $\text{ml g}^{-1}$ 表示;脲酶活性采用靛酚蓝比色法测定,结果以 $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$   $\mu\text{g g}^{-1}$  ( $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 24 h)表示;蔗糖酶活性采用水杨酸比色法测定,结果以葡萄糖 $\text{mg g}^{-1}$  ( $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 24 h)表示;磷酸酶活性采用磷酸苯二钠比色法测定,结果以酚 $\text{mg g}^{-1}$  ( $37^\circ\text{C}$ , 3 h)表示;多酚氧化酶活性采用邻苯三酚比色法测定,结果以紫色没食子酸 $\text{mg g}^{-1}$  ( $28^\circ\text{C}$ , 2 h)表示。

### 1.4 数据处理与分析

文中结果均以烘干土( $105^\circ\text{C}$ , 24 h)为基准来表达。试验数据采用Excel2007进行处理,采用SPSS17.0软件进行单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA),用最小显著差异法(LSD)进行多重比较,检验不同处理间差异程度,用Pearson相关统计方法分析变量间的相关关系。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 间作对番茄株高与产量的影响

架豆间作或地豆间作,番茄株高显著高于对照(单作);但苋菜间作,番茄株高与对照未出现显著差异(表1)。架豆间作有显著的增产效应,番茄增产率达15.7%;而地豆间作增产效果不显著;苋菜间作反而引起番茄显著减产,减产率达11.1%(表1)。表明豆科作物间作显著地提高了番茄的株高,通常有增产效应;而非豆科作物间作,对番茄株高没有显著影响,且会引起番茄减产。

### 2.2 间作对土壤养分的影响

架豆或地豆间作,土壤全氮和碱解氮含量显著提高,对硝态氮含量无显著影响;而苋菜间作,对土壤全氮、碱解氮和硝态氮均无显著影响(表2)。架豆间作增氮效果最显著,全氮、碱解氮含量分别较对照(单作)增加16.9%和14.0%,表明豆科间作,对土壤有显著增氮效应;而非豆科间作,无显著增氮效应。

架豆或地豆间作,土壤有效磷和速效钾含量,均显著高于对照;苋菜间作,只有速效钾显著高于

表1 间作对番茄株高和产量的影响

Table 1 Effects of different intercropping treatments on plant height and yield of tomato

处理 Treatments	番茄株高 Plant height of tomato (cm)	番茄产量 Tomato yield (kg m <sup>-2</sup> )	增产率 Yield increasing rate (%)
单作(对照) <sup>①</sup>	93.33 ± 2.08Bb	9.24 ± 0.44BCb	—
架豆间作 <sup>②</sup>	110.00 ± 1.00Aa	10.69 ± 0.61Aa	15.7
地豆间作 <sup>③</sup>	110.3 ± 0.58Aa	9.64 ± 0.50ABb	4.3
苋菜间作 <sup>④</sup>	93.67 ± 2.08Bb	8.21 ± 0.29Cc	-11.1

①Monocropping tomato (a control), ②Intercropping tomato with kidney bean, ③Intercropping tomato with *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. var. *humilis* Alef., ④Intercropping tomato with amaranth

注：表中数值表示为平均值 ± 标准差；大、小写字母分别表示同列1%和5%水平差异显著，下同 Note: Values in table as mean ± standard deviation; the capital letter and lowercase letter in the same column mean significant difference at 0.01 and 0.05 level, respectively. The same below

表2 不同处理下的土壤养分含量

Table 2 Nutrient contents in the soils under different treatments

处理 Treatments	全氮 Total N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	碱解氮 Alkalytic N (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	硝态氮 Nitrate N (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	有机质 OM (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全磷 Total P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	有效磷 Available P (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全钾 Total K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	速效钾 Available K (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )
单作(对照) <sup>①</sup>	2.11 ± 0.08Bc	53.89 ± 0.21Cc	19.40 ± 0.95Aa	30.20 ± 2.54Aa	1.79 ± 0.14Aa	66.55 ± 5.36Bb	10.65 ± 0.20Aa	309.7 ± 10.7Bc
架豆间作 <sup>②</sup>	2.47 ± 0.16Aa	61.46 ± 0.94Aa	18.75 ± 0.51Aa	32.66 ± 2.76Aa	1.58 ± 0.15Aa	84.24 ± 2.09Aa	9.91 ± 0.45Ab	382.2 ± 7.4Aa
地豆间作 <sup>③</sup>	2.34 ± 0.09ABab	58.23 ± 0.38Bb	19.19 ± 0.11Aa	32.28 ± 0.34Aa	1.79 ± 0.03Aa	81.84 ± 1.49Aa	10.12 ± 0.32Aa	342.1 ± 25.9ABb
苋菜间作 <sup>④</sup>	2.21 ± 0.09ABbc	54.92 ± 0.82Cc	19.87 ± 1.31Aa	30.59 ± 0.39Aa	1.67 ± 0.11Aa	64.32 ± 1.38Bb	10.31 ± 0.44Aa	345.6 ± 12.0ABb

①Monocropping tomato (a control), ②Intercropping tomato with kidney bean, ③Intercropping tomato with *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. var. *humilis* Alef., ④Intercropping tomato with amaranth

对照(表2)。架豆间作土壤有效磷和速效钾含量分别增加26.6%和23.4%。可见豆科间作有利于提高土壤磷和钾的有效态含量；非豆科间作无明显效果。

### 2.3 间作对土壤酶活性的影响

架豆或地豆间作，能显著提高脲酶、蔗糖酶和

磷酸酶活性。其中，架豆间作土壤脲酶，蔗糖酶和磷酸酶活性分别较对照高64.6%，26.8%和25.5%。苋菜间作也能显著增加蔗糖酶和磷酸酶的活性(表3)。但不同间作处理，对脱氢酶和多酚氧化酶活性，均无显著影响(表3)。

表3 间作对土壤酶活性的影响

Table 3 Effects of different intercropping treatments on soil enzyme activities

处理 Treatments	脱氢酶 Dehydrogenase (TPF, μg g <sup>-1</sup> )	过氧化氢酶 Catalase (0.01mol L <sup>-1</sup> KMnO <sub>4</sub> , ml g <sup>-1</sup> )	脲酶 Urease (NH <sub>3</sub> -N, μg g <sup>-1</sup> )	蔗糖酶 Sucrase (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	磷酸酶 Phosphatase (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )	多酚氧化酶 Polyphenol oxidase (mg g <sup>-1</sup> )
单作(对照) <sup>①</sup>	34.16 ± 2.59Aa	6.32 ± 0.37Aa	489.5 ± 2.21Bc	25.76 ± 2.00Bc	0.53 ± 0.02Cd	0.09 ± 0.01Aa
架豆间作 <sup>②</sup>	35.40 ± 1.38Aa	6.62 ± 0.13Aa	805.6 ± 6.25Aa	32.67 ± 0.65Aa	0.67 ± 0.00Aa	0.13 ± 0.05Aa
地豆间作 <sup>③</sup>	33.47 ± 1.09Aa	4.77 ± 0.59Bb	582.3 ± 6.70Bb	30.20 ± 0.09Ab	0.61 ± 0.01Bb	0.14 ± 0.04Aa
苋菜间作 <sup>④</sup>	35.05 ± 0.23Aa	4.80 ± 0.32Bb	471.0 ± 1.60Bc	30.24 ± 0.12Ab	0.57 ± 0.01Bc	0.12 ± 0.02Aa

①Monocropping tomato (a control), ②Intercropping tomato with kidney bean, ③Intercropping tomato with *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. var. *humilis* Alef., ④Intercropping tomato with amaranth

## 2.4 土壤酶活性与养分的关系

对土壤酶活性与土壤氮、磷、钾养分指标作两两相关性分析表明(表4):土壤脲酶活性与碱解氮、速效钾呈极显著正相关( $p < 0.01$ );与全氮、有效磷含量呈显著正相关( $p < 0.05$ )。蔗糖酶活性与碱解氮、速效钾含量呈极显著正相关,与全氮、

有机质、全磷和有效磷含量呈显著正相关。磷酸酶活性与全氮、碱解氮、有效磷和速效钾含量呈极显著正相关。多酚氧化酶活性与全钾含量呈显著负相关。脱氢酶活性、过氧化氢酶活性与土壤养分含量不存在显著相关性,硝态氮与各种酶活性之间亦不存在显著相关性。

表4 土壤酶活性与养分之间的相关系数

Table 4 Pearson correlation between soil enzyme activity and soil nutrient content

	脱氢酶 Dehydrogenase	过氧化氢酶 Catalase	脲酶 Urease	蔗糖酶 Sucrase	磷酸酶 Phosphatase	多酚氧化酶 Polyphenol oxidase
全氮 Total N	0.194	0.167	0.634*	0.651*	0.786**	0.307
碱解氮 Alkalytical N	0.131	0.263	0.928**	0.852**	0.956**	0.037
硝态氮 Nitrate N	0.217	-0.214	-0.410	-0.150	-0.357	-0.139
有机质 Organic matter	0.127	-0.054	0.449	0.609*	0.428	0.337
全磷 Total P	0.044	0.099	0.546	0.565*	0.540	0.041
有效磷 Available P	0.184	0.399	0.773*	0.636*	0.821**	0.011
全钾 Total K	-0.171	-0.087	-0.538	0.491	0.543	-0.685*
速效钾 Available K	0.255	0.190	0.786**	0.832**	0.877**	0.051

注: \*\*表示相关性达0.01显著水平; \*表示相关性达0.05显著水平 Note: \*\* and \* mean significant at the 1% and 5% level, respectively

## 3 讨论

作物间作可以发挥各自的生长优势,充分利用气候资源和土壤养分,有利于提高单位面积土地利用效率、抑制病虫害、增加产量和降低生产成本。黄瓜与小麦、毛苕子和三叶草间作均显著提高了黄瓜的产量<sup>[20]</sup>。玉米与不同豆科间作的研究均表明,豆科间作有利于增产增收<sup>[21-22]</sup>。本研究表明,间作豆科作物,能显著提高番茄的株高和产量,其中以架豆间作的效果最好。番茄植株粗高而地豆矮瘦,可以充分利用不同高度的生长空间,不会阻碍作物茎叶在空间上的延展。架豆缠绕番茄茎生长,占用空间小,虽然二者高度相似,但不限制番茄支

杆向四周的生长。豆科间作,显著提高了土壤全氮和碱解氮含量,并提高了土壤有效磷和速效钾的含量。土壤氮素增加,是由于豆科作物根瘤的固氮作用;磷和钾有效性增加,可能与间作系统根系密度高、活性强,对土壤生物风化强等因素有关。前人研究也表明,茶园间作三叶草,土壤有机质、全氮、碱解氮和速效钾含量增加<sup>[23]</sup>。豆科间作,有较好的土壤增肥效应,这也是促使番茄增产的主要原因。非豆科作物苋菜无固氮能力,番茄与苋菜间作,虽由于根系活动增强提高了土壤钾的有效性,但对土壤增氮和增磷无效果,结果因与番茄争氮争磷,导致番茄减产。

土壤酶活性与土壤环境联系密切。在间作模

式下, 土壤酶活性常优于单作。前人研究表明, 将黄瓜与洋葱或大蒜间作, 土壤脲酶, 多酚氧化酶和过氧化氢酶活性高于黄瓜单作<sup>[24]</sup>; 玉米与姜间作, 过氧化氢酶和脲酶活性均高于玉米单作<sup>[25]</sup>。本研究表明, 间作地豆和架豆, 可显著提高土壤脲酶、蔗糖酶和磷酸酶活性; 间作苋菜, 可显著提高土壤蔗糖酶和磷酸酶活性。豆科作物间作, 提高了土壤氮素含量, 是土壤脲酶显著增加的原因。番茄豆科或非豆科间作, 均显著提高了蔗糖酶和磷酸酶活性, 可能是由于间作系统土壤根系密度大, 释放的多糖和有机质多。本研究还表明, 无论豆科或非豆科间作, 对脱氢酶和多酚酶活性的影响不大, 可能与这两种酶自身的性状有关。脱氢酶对重金属污染<sup>[26]</sup>、有机物污染<sup>[27]</sup>及其他各种复杂污染物较灵敏。而多酚氧化酶参与多环芳烃类物质的转化, 对土壤有机污染敏感度较高。间作试验, 未造成土壤有机质含量的显著差异(表2), 也不可能对各类污染物累积产生显著影响。这可能是不同处理土壤脱氢酶和多酚氧化酶活性差异不显著的原因。

土壤酶与土壤养分之间存在着密切关系, 土壤酶活性可以用来表征因农业措施导致的土壤性质的变化<sup>[28]</sup>。玉米与辣椒套作, 土壤速效养分与蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶、脲酶、蛋白酶和过氧化氢酶之间均存在着显著或极显著的相关关系<sup>[29]</sup>。孙瑞莲等<sup>[30]</sup>在探讨长期定位施肥田土壤酶活性的动态变化特征时, 发现土壤酶与土壤养分因子之间具有明显相关性, 其中蔗糖酶、脲酶及磷酸酶与土壤养分各因子均呈显著或极显著正相关。本研究表明, 土壤脲酶、蔗糖酶、磷酸酶与氮、磷、钾、有机质含量之间存在着显著或极显著相关性(表4), 尤其是脲酶几乎与土壤全氮和碱解氮呈线性关系。充分说明脲酶等活性, 可指示土壤养分的变化; 而豆科间作, 可促使土壤养分和酶活性的同步增加。

## 4 结 论

番茄间作架豆或地豆, 均可显著增加土壤全氮、碱解氮、有效磷和速效钾含量, 提高番茄的株高和产量。豆科间作还可提高土壤脲酶、蔗糖酶和磷酸酶的活性。番茄间作苋菜, 有利于增加土壤速效钾的含量, 但由于苋菜本身无固氮能力, 又争养分, 结果反而导致番茄减产。显然, 番茄豆科间作, 可以使土壤增肥, 番茄增产, 减少肥料的使

用; 还可充分利用空间, 提高土地利用效率, 因豆类的收获而增加经济收益。因此, 番茄豆科间作, 是较优良的栽培模式。

## 参 考 文 献

- [ 1 ] Hobbs P R, Sayre K, Gupta R. The role of conservation agriculture in sustainable agriculture. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B*, 2008, 363: 543—555
- [ 2 ] Mao L L, Zhang L Z, Li W Q, et al. Yield advantage and water saving in maize/pea intercrop. *Field Crops Research*, 2012, 138: 11—20
- [ 3 ] Dhima K V, Lithourgidis A S, Vasilakoglou I B, et al. Competition indices of common vetch and cereal intercrops in two seeding ratio. *Field Crops Research*, 2007, 100: 249—256
- [ 4 ] Dordas C A, Vlachostergios D N, Lithourgidis A S. Growth dynamics and agronomic-economic benefits of pea-oat and pea-barley intercrops. *Crop & Pasture Science*, 2012, 63: 45—52
- [ 5 ] 杨文亭, 王晓维, 王建武. 豆科-禾本科间作系统中作物和土壤氮素相关研究进展. *生态学杂志*, 2013, 32(9): 2480—2484. Yang W T, Wang X W, Wang J W. Crop-and soil nitrogen in legume-Gramineae intercropping system: Research progress (In Chinese). *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2013, 32(9): 2480—2484
- [ 6 ] Rusinamhodzi L, Corbeels M, Nyamangarad J, et al. Maize-grain legume intercropping is an attractive option for ecological intensification that reduces climatic risk for smallholder farmers in central Mozambique. *Field Crops Research*, 2012, 136: 12—22
- [ 7 ] Jensen E S, Peoples M B, Hauggaard-Nielsen H. Faba bean in cropping systems. *Field Crops Research*, 2010, 115: 203—216
- [ 8 ] Bedoussac L, Justes, E. The efficiency of a durum wheat-winter pea intercrop to improve yield and wheat grain protein concentration depends on N availability during early growth. *Plant and Soil*, 2010, 330: 19—35
- [ 9 ] Schröder D, Köpke U. Faba bean (*Vicia faba* L.) intercropped with oil crops—a strategy to enhance rooting density and to optimize nitrogen use and grain production? *Field Crops Research*, 2012, 135: 74—81
- [ 10 ] 徐华勤, 肖润林, 向佐湘, 等. 稻草覆盖、间作三叶草茶园土壤酶活性与养分的关系. *生态学杂志*, 2009, 28(8): 1537—1543. Xu H Q, Xiao R L, Xiang Z X, et al. Soil enzyme activities and their relations with soil fertility in a tea plantation under straw mulching

- and which clover intercropping (In Chinese). Chinese Journal of Ecology, 2009, 28 (8): 1537—1543
- [ 11 ] Tosti G, Guiducci M. Durum wheat-faba bean temporary intercropping: Effects on nitrogen supply and wheat quality. European Journal of Agronomy, 2010, 33: 157—165
- [ 12 ] Acosta-Martinez V, Burow G, Zobeck T M, et al. Soil microbial communities and function in alternative systems to continuous cotton. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2010, 74 (4): 1181—1192
- [ 13 ] 张向前, 黄国勤, 卞新民, 等. 间作对玉米品质、产量及土壤微生物数量和酶活性的影响. 生态学报, 2012, 32 (22): 7082—7090. Zhang X Q, Huang G Q, Bian X M, et al. Effects of intercropping on quality and yield of maize grain, microorganism quantity, and enzyme activities in soils (In Chinese). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32 (22): 7082—7090
- [ 14 ] 姜莉, 陈源泉, 隋鹏, 等. 不同间作形式对玉米根际土壤酶活性的影响. 中国农学通报, 2010, 26 (9): 326—330. Jiang L, Chen Y Q, Sui P, et al. The rhizosphere soil enzyme activities of different corn intercropping system (In Chinese). Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2010, 26 (9): 326—330
- [ 15 ] Hassan, S. Effect of variety and intercropping on two major cowpea [*Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp] field pests in Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria. Journal of Horticulture and Forest, 2009, 1 (2): 14—16
- [ 16 ] Abdel-Monaim M F, Abo-Elyousr K A M. Effect of preceding and intercropping crops on suppression of lentil damping-off and root rot disease in New Valley-Egypt. Crop Protection, 2012, 32: 41—46
- [ 17 ] El-Fakharany S K M, Samy M A, Ahmed S A, et al. Effect of intercropping of maize, bean, cabbage and toxicants on the population levels of some insect pests and associated predators in sugar beet plantations. The Journal of Basic & Applied Zoology, 2012, 65: 21—28.
- [ 18 ] 张甘霖, 龚子同. 土壤调查实验室分析方法. 北京: 科学出版社, 2012. Zhang G L, Gong Z T. Soil survey laboratory methods (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2012
- [ 19 ] 李振高, 骆永明, 滕应. 土壤与环境微生物研究法. 北京: 科学出版社, 2008. Li Z G, Luo Y M, Teng Y. Research methods of soil and environmental microorganisms (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2008
- [ 20 ] 吴凤芝, 周新刚. 不同作物间作对黄瓜病害及土壤微生物群落多样性的影响. 土壤学报, 2009, 46 (5): 899—906. Wu F Z, Zhou X G. Effect of intercropping of cucumber with different crops on cucumber diseases and soil microbial community diversity (In Chinese). Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2009, 46 (5): 899—906
- [ 21 ] Ngwira A R, Aune J B, Mkwinda S. On-farm evaluation of yield and economic benefit of short term maize legume intercropping systems under conservation agriculture in Malawi. Field Crops Research, 2012, 132: 149—157
- [ 22 ] Midega C A O, Salifu D, Bruce T J, et al. Cumulative effects and economic benefits of intercropping maize with food legumes on *Striga hermonthica* infestation. Field Crops Research, 2014, 155: 144—152
- [ 23 ] 宋同清, 肖润林, 彭晚霞, 等. 亚热带丘陵茶园间作白三叶草的土壤环境调控效果. 生态学杂志, 2006, 25 (3): 281—285. Song T Q, Xiao R L, Peng W X, et al. Effects of intercropping white clover in tea plantation on soil environment in subtropical hilly region (In Chinese). Chinese Journal of Ecology, 2006, 25 (3): 281—285
- [ 24 ] Zhou X G, Yu G B, Wu F Z. Effects of intercropping cucumber with onion or garlic on soil enzyme activities, microbial communities and cucumber yield. European Journal of Soil Biology, 2011, 47: 279—287
- [ 25 ] 耿广东, 王忠平, 冯道友, 等. 玉米与姜间作对土壤微生物和酶活性的影响. 土壤通报, 2009, 40 (5): 1104—1106. Geng G D, Wang Z P, Feng D Y, et al. Effects of maize and ginger intercropping on the soil microorganisms and enzyme activities (In Chinese). Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 2009, 40 (5): 1104—1106
- [ 26 ] Lee I S, Kim O K, Chang Y Y, et al. Heavy metal concentrations and enzyme activities in soil from a contaminated Korean shooting range. Journal of Bioscience and Bioengineering, 2002, 94 (5): 406—411
- [ 27 ] Baran S, Bielinska J E, Oleszczuk P. Enzymatic activity in an airfield soil polluted with polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Geoderma, 2004, 118: 221—232
- [ 28 ] Schloter M, Dilly O, Munch J C. Indicators for evaluating soil quality. Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment, 2003, 98: 255—262
- [ 29 ] 徐强, 程智慧, 孟焕文, 等. 玉米/线辣椒套作系统中土壤养分与根际土壤微生物、酶活性的关系. 应用生态学报, 2007, 18 (12): 2747—2754. Xu Q, Cheng Z H, Meng H W, et al. Relationships between soil nutrients and rhizospheric soil microbial communities and enzyme activities in a maize-capsicum intercropping system (In Chinese). Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2007, 18 (12): 2747—2754



- [ 30 ] 孙瑞莲, 赵秉强, 朱鲁生, 等. 长期定位施肥田土壤酶活性的动态变化特征. 生态环境, 2008, 17 ( 5 ) : 2059—2063. Sun R L, Zhao B Q, Zhu L S, et al. Dynamic changes of soil enzyme activities in long-term fertilization soil ( In Chinese ) . Ecology and Environment, 2008, 17 ( 5 ) : 2059—2063

## EFFECTS OF INTERCROPPING WITH LEGUMINOUS CROPS ON TOMATO YIELD, SOIL NUTRIENTS AND ENZYME ACTIVITY

Dai Huihui<sup>1</sup> Hu Xuefeng<sup>1, 2†</sup> Cao Mingyang<sup>1</sup> Yang Minyong<sup>3</sup> Wang Jian<sup>4</sup>

( 1 School of Environmental and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200444, China )

( 2 Shanghai Key Laboratory of Energy Crops ( School of Life Sciences, Shanghai University ), Shanghai 200444, China )

( 3 Agricultural Technology Promotion Center of Jinze Town, Qingpu District, Shanghai 201718, China )

( 4 Agricultural Technology Promotion and Service Center of Qingpu District, Shanghai 201700, China )

**Abstract** To study effects of intercropping tomato with leguminous crops on growth of tomato, a field experiment was carried out in the suburbs of Shanghai, East China. The experiment was designed to have four treatments: ( I ) monocropping tomato, as control; ( II ) intercropping tomato and kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris* L. ); ( III ) intercropping tomato and *Phaseolus vulgaris* L. var. *humilis* Alef. ( IV ) intercropping tomato and amaranth (*Amaranthus mangostanus* L. ). Rape cake manure was applied to each plot as base fertilizer at a rate of 1.0 kg m<sup>-2</sup>. No sidedressing of fertilizers, pesticides or herbicides were applied during the whole experiment to exclude their disturbances to tomato growth, soil nutrients and enzyme activities. It was found that intercropping tomato with legume could significantly increase plant height of tomato. Compared with control ( Treatment I ) , Treatments II and III increased plant height of the tomato by 10.0% and 10.1%, respectively; and Treatment II increased tomato yield by 15.7%. The two treatments also significantly increased soil nutrients. Compared with control, Treatment II increases total N in the soil by 16.9%; alkali-hydrolyzable N by 14.0%; available P by 26.6% and available K by 23.4%. Likewise, Treatment III increased alkali-hydrolyzable N and available P by 8.0% and 22.9%, respectively. Besides, the treatments significantly increased soil enzyme activities. Compared with control, Treatment II increased the activities of urease, sucrase and phosphatase by 64.6%, 26.8% and 25.5%, respectively. Likewise, Treatment III increased the activities of sucrase and phosphatase by 17.2% and 15.1%, respectively. In contrast, intercropping with non-leguminous crop, Treatment IV, had no obvious effects on plant height, reduced yield of the tomato by 11.1%. It did not have any positive effects on soil nutrients, except for soil available K. However, it improved the activities of sucrase and phosphatase by 17.4% and 7.5%, respectively. In Treatments II and III, nitrogen fixation by leguminous crops and dense root system of the intercropping system that decomposes soil minerals improved soil fertility significantly, which is the main reason for the increase in tomato yield. In Treatment IV, the non-leguminous crop, amaranth, does not have any capability of fixing nitrogen. So Treatment IV reduced yield of the yield as a result of their competition for N and P nutrients. In Treatment II and III the activity of soil urease was significantly enhanced as the treatments increased soil N. The activities of sucrase and phosphatase were significantly enhanced in all the intercropping treatments possibly because intercropping had denser roots. Urease activity was significantly correlated with the contents of total N, alkali-hydrolyzable N, available P and available K in all the plot soils ( $p < 0.05$ ). Especially, the correlation coefficient between the urease activity and alkali-hydrolyzable N reached 0.928 ( $p < 0.01$ ). The activity of sucrase was significantly correlated with the contents of total N,

alkali-hydrolyzable N, organic matter, total P, available P and available K ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the soils; and that of phosphatase significantly with total N, alkali-hydrolyzable N, available P and available K ( $p < 0.01$ ). This fully suggests that there is a close relationship between enzyme activities and nutrient contents in the soils. Intercropping tomato with leguminous crops can not only raise soil fertility, but also increase tomato yield, thus making it feasible to reduce the use of fertilizer. Especially, intercropping of tomato with kidney bean can not only increase yield of the crop, but also make full use of space and raise land use efficiency, as the stems of kidney bean grow upward and wind around tomato plants. This, therefore, is a promising cultivation mode for tomato.

**Key words** Legume; Tomato; Soil; Intercropping; Enzyme activities

(责任编辑: 檀满枝)

CONTENTS

**Reviews and Comments**

A review of study on microbial ecology of nitrite-dependent anaerobic methane oxidation ..... Shen Lidong ( 721 )

**Soil Science and Modern Agriculture**

- Spatio-temporal variation of total N content in farmland soil of Jiangxi Province in the past 30 years ..... Zhao Xiaomin, Shao Hua, Shi Qinghua, et al. ( 730 )
- Early warning of heavy metals potential risk governance in Beijing ..... Jiang Hongqun, Wang Binwu, Liu Xiaona, et al. ( 745 )
- Effect of deep application of straw on composition of humic acid in soil aggregates ..... Zhu Shu, Dou Sen, Chen Lizhen ( 758 )
- Effect of biochar application on pakchoi (*Brassica chinensis* L.) utilizing nitrogen in acid soil ..... Yu Yingliang, Xue Lihong, Yang Linzhang, et al. ( 766 )
- Effects of water and fertilizer on fruit yield of high-yielding clonal *Camellia oleifera* Abel ..... Zhang Wenyuan, Guo Xiaomin, Tu Shuping, et al. ( 774 )

**Research Articles**

- VRML-based virtual reality modeling of three dimensional variation of soil electrical conductivity ..... Li Hongyi, Gu Chengjian, Dan Chenglong, et al. ( 781 )
- Effect of number of sampling sites on characterization of spatial variability of soil organic matter ..... Hai Nan, Zhao Yongcun, Tian Kang, et al. ( 790 )
- Research on soil water movement based on stable isotopes ..... Jin Yurong, Lu Kexin, Li Peng, et al. ( 800 )
- Basic NPK fertilizer recommendation and fertilizer formula for maize production regions in China ..... Wu Liangquan, Wu Liang, Cui Zhenling, et al. ( 816 )
- Effects of fertilization on soil organic carbon and distribution of SOC in aggregates in tidal flat polders ..... Hou Xiaojing, Yang Jingsong, Wang Xiangping, et al. ( 827 )
- Effect of long-term fertilizer application on distribution of aggregates and aggregate-associated organic carbon in paddy soil ..... Mao Xiali, Lu Kouping, He Lizhi, et al. ( 837 )
- Effects of biochar on N<sub>2</sub>O and CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from paddy field under rice-wheat rotation during rice and wheat growing seasons relative to timing of amendment ..... Li Lu, Zhou Ziqiang, Pan Xiaojian, et al. ( 847 )
- Effects of successive application of crop-straw biochar on crop yield and soil properties in cambosols ..... Liu Yuan, M. Jamal Khan, Jin Haiyang, et al. ( 857 )
- Calculation of thickness of shear plane in diffuse double layer of constant charge soil colloid in single electrolyte system ..... Ding Wuqun, Zhu Qihong, Wang Lei, et al. ( 867 )
- Effect of chemical leaching remedying chromium contaminated soil in deserted chemical plant site ..... Li Shiye, Cheng Jiemin ( 877 )
- Limiting factors for restoration of dumping sites of ionic rare earth mine tailings ..... Liu Wenshen, Liu Chang, Wang Zhiwei, et al. ( 887 )
- Residues of organochlorine pesticides in soils of Liaodong and Shandong Peninsulas ..... Zhu Yingyue, Liu Quanyong, Li He, et al. ( 900 )
- Long-term application of winter green manures changed the soil microbial biomass properties in red paddy soil ..... Gao Songjuan, Cao Weidong, Bai Jinshun, et al. ( 909 )
- Effects of intercropping with leguminous crops on tomato yield, soil nutrients and enzyme activity ..... Dai Huihui, Hu Xuefeng, Cao Mingyang, et al. ( 917 )

**Research Notes**

- Relationship of free amino acids in root exudates with wilt disease (*Fusarium oxysporum*) of faba bean ..... Dong yan, Dong Kun, Tang Li, et al. ( 924 )
- Effects of intercropping of wheat and faba bean on diversity of metabolic function of rhizosphere fungal community ..... Hu Guobin, Dong Kun, Dong Yan, et al. ( 933 )
- Evolvement of structure and abundance of soil nitrogen-fixing bacterial community in *Phyllostachys edulis* plantations with age of time ..... He Donghua, Shen Qiulan, Xu Qiufang, et al. ( 941 )
- Effect of long-term fertilization on carbon sequestration in lime concretion black soil relative to fertilization pattern ..... Li Wei, Kong Lingcong, Zhang Cunling, et al. ( 949 )
- Effects of interplanting grass on utilization, loss and accumulation of <sup>15</sup>N in apple orchard ..... Peng Ling, Wen Zhao, An Xin, et al. ( 955 )

**Cover Picture:** Full view of ionic rare earth mine desert (by Tang Yetao, Liu Wenshen)

# 《土壤学报》编辑委员会

主 编: 史学正

执行编委: (按姓氏笔画为序)

丁维新	巨晓棠	王敬国	王朝辉	史 舟	宇万太	朱永官
李永涛	李芳柏	李保国	李 航	吴金水	沈其荣	张玉龙
张甘霖	张福锁	陈德明	邵明安	杨劲松	杨明义	杨林章
林先贵	依艳丽	周东美	周健民	金继运	逢焕成	胡 锋
施卫明	骆永明	赵小敏	贾仲君	徐国华	徐明岗	徐建明
崔中利	常志州	黄巧云	章明奎	蒋 新	彭新华	雷 梅
窦 森	廖宗文	蔡祖聪	蔡崇法	潘根兴	魏朝富	

编辑部主任: 陈德明

责任编辑: 汪枳生 卢 萍 檀满枝

## 土 壤 学 报

### Turang Xuebao

(双月刊, 1948年创刊)

第 52 卷 第 4 期 2015 年 7 月

## ACTA PEDOLOGICA SINICA

(Bimonthly, Started in 1948)

Vol. 52 No. 4 July, 2015

编 辑 《土壤学报》编辑委员会  
地址: 南京市北京东路 71 号 邮政编码: 210008  
电话: 025 - 86881237  
E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

Edited by Editorial Board of Acta Pedologica Sinica  
Add: 71 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China  
Tel: 025 - 86881237  
E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

主 编 史 学 正  
主 管 中 国 科 学 院  
主 办 中 国 土 壤 学 会  
承 办 中国科学院南京土壤研究所

Editor-in-Chief Shi Xuezheng  
Superintended by Chinese Academy of Sciences  
Sponsored by Soil Science Society of China  
Undertaken by Institute of Soil Science,  
Chinese Academy of Sciences

出 版 科 学 出 版 社  
地址: 北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码: 100717

Published by Science Press  
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,  
Beijing 100717, China

印刷装订 北京中科印刷有限公司  
总发行 科 学 出 版 社  
地址: 北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码: 100717  
电话: 010 - 64017032  
E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

Printed by Beijing Zhongke Printing Limited Company  
Distributed by Science Press  
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,  
Beijing 100717, China  
Tel: 010 - 64017032  
E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司  
地址: 北京 399 信箱 邮政编码: 100044

Foreign China International Book Trading Corporation  
Add: P. O. Box 399, Beijing 100044, China

国内统一刊号: CN 32-1119/P

国内邮发代号: 2-560

国外发行代号: BM45

定价: 60.00 元

国 内 外 公 开 发 行



ISSN 0564-3929

