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## 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)

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## 不同时期施用生物炭对稻田 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放的影响\*

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**摘 要** 通过分别在水稻季(R)和小麦季(W)设置对照( $RB_0-N_0$ 、 $WB_0-N_0$ )、单施氮肥( $RB_0-N_1$ 、 $WB_0-N_1$ )、20 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮配施( $RB_1-N_1$ 、 $WB_1-N_1$ )、40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮配施( $RB_2-N_1$ 、 $WB_2-N_1$ )等8个处理, 研究稻麦轮作周年系统 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放规律及其引起的综合温室效应(Global warming potential, GWP)和温室气体强度(Greenhouse gas intensity, GHGI)特征。结果表明: 稻季配施20 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭对 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 的排放、作物产量及GWP和GHGI均都无明显影响; 稻季配施40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭能显著降低8.6%的 $CH_4$ 的排放和9.3%的GWP, 显著增加作物产量17.2%。麦季配施20 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭虽然对温室气体及GWP影响不明显, 但显著增加21.6%的作物产量, 从而显著降低21.7%的GHGI; 麦季配施40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭能显著降低20.9%和11.3%的 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放, 显著降低15.7%和23.5%的GWP和GHGI。因此麦季配施生物炭对减少 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 的排放、增加稻麦轮作产量及降低GWP和GHGI的效果较稻季配施生物炭效果更好。

**关键词** 生物炭;  $N_2O$ 排放;  $CH_4$ 排放; 综合温室效应; 温室气体强度

**中图分类号** P461.4; S152.6 **文献标识码** A

气候变暖已成为人类目前面临最为严峻的环境问题,  $CO_2$ 、 $CH_4$ 、 $N_2O$ 等温室气体排放增加所引起的全球气候变暖已经是无可争议的事实<sup>[1]</sup>。农田土壤作为 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 的重要排放源, 对温室效应的影响不容忽视<sup>[2]</sup>。农业排放的温室气体占全球人为排放源的10% ~ 12%<sup>[1]</sup>。在过去的几十年中, 大气中 $CH_4$ 、 $CO_2$ 、 $N_2O$ 的浓度以每年0.8%、0.5%、0.3%持续增加<sup>[3]</sup>, 农业土壤排放的 $N_2O$ 约占全球 $N_2O$ 排放的60%<sup>[1]</sup>, 人为排放的 $CH_4$ 占总排放量的50% ~ 65%, 而农业活动排放的 $CH_4$ 约占全球 $CH_4$ 排放的50%<sup>[1]</sup>。

温室气体减排已成为当前研究热点。生物炭是指在厌氧或无氧的条件下生物质高温热解而生成的含有丰富空隙、含碳量高的固体生物燃料<sup>[4-5]</sup>。由于生物质经炭化后还田可快速提升土壤稳定性

碳库储量<sup>[6]</sup>, 提供作物生长所需要的氮、磷、钾、钙、镁等营养元素, 同时减少温室气体的排放, 因此生物炭在农业领域的应用研究日益受到关注, 逐渐成为一种农业增汇减排的新途径<sup>[7-8]</sup>。Zhang等<sup>[9]</sup>研究发现, 在淹水稻田中施用生物炭能显著降低稻田 $N_2O$ 的排放, 增加 $CH_4$ 的排放。Zhang等<sup>[10]</sup>还发现生物炭能显著降低旱地玉米地的 $N_2O$ 排放。稻麦轮作生态系统作为我国华东地区典型的农业种植制度, 是 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 的重要排放源<sup>[11-13]</sup>。然而国内外学者对生物炭在稻季施用对当季稻田 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放的影响已做了大量的研究报道<sup>[14-16]</sup>, 蒋晨等<sup>[17]</sup>研究发现生物炭还田能减少稻田 $CH_4$ 的排放, 张斌等<sup>[18]</sup>发现40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭能显著降低稻田 $CH_4$ 和 $N_2O$ 的排放; 而对于不同季节施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放的影响还很少。

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在水旱轮作稻田的水稻季还是麦季施用, 由于不同的土壤环境条件, 可能将对稻田 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放产生不同的影响。Spokas和Reicosky<sup>[19]</sup>、Wang<sup>[20]</sup>等发现生物炭及土壤类型的不同对温室气体的影响也不一致。因此很有必要同步研究在稻季和麦季分别施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放的影响。本研究分别在2012年水稻季和2012年小麦季开始时施用不同水平的生物炭, 田间原位研究淹水条件和旱作条件下施入生物炭对稻麦轮作周年内 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放规律的影响, 同时结合稻麦轮作产量评估对该生态系统温室气体强度的综合效应。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 试验设计

本试验在江苏省南京市秣陵镇(31°58' N, 118°48' E)开展。该区属北亚热带季风气候区, 年均日照2 048 h, 年平均气温15.7 °C, 年均降水量1 050 mm。试验田为第四纪黄土母质发育的黄棕

壤, 常年进行稻麦轮作, 土壤类型为水稻土, 土壤质地为粉壤土。

田间试验共设8个处理, 即:  $RB_0-N_0$  (水稻季不施生物炭不施氮肥)、 $RB_0-N_1$  (水稻季不施生物炭施氮肥)、 $RB_1-N_1$  (水稻季20 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮肥配施)、 $RB_2-N_1$  (水稻季40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮肥配施)、 $WB_0-N_0$  (小麦季不施生物炭不施氮肥)、 $WB_0-N_1$  (小麦季不施生物炭施氮肥)、 $WB_1-N_1$  (小麦季20 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮肥配施)、 $WB_2-N_1$  (小麦季40 t  $hm^{-2}$ 生物炭与氮肥配施)。

分别于2012年6月10日水稻移栽前和2012年11月10号小麦播种前施用生物炭, 翻地前施入生物炭, 以保证生物炭和土壤充分混匀。生物炭为小麦秸秆在高温(450 °C)限氧条件下炭化所得。生物炭和土壤的基本理化性质见表1。

试验田各小区随机排列, 3次重复, 每个小区为4 m × 5 m, 各小区具有独立灌排水系统, 并用混凝土分隔。

表1 供试生物炭和土壤基本理化性质

Table 1 Basic chemical and physical properties of tested soil and biochar

类型 Type	总碳 Total C (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	有机碳 Organic C (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全氮 Total N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全磷 Total P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全钾 Total K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	pH (1 : 2.5 H <sub>2</sub> O)	阳离子交换量 CEC (cmol kg <sup>-1</sup> )	表面积 Surface area (m <sup>2</sup> g <sup>-1</sup> )	灰分 Ash content (%)
生物炭 Biochar	467.0	—	5.6	—	—	9.4	24.1	8.9	20.8
土壤 Soil	—	14.7	1.32	0.36	13.5	5.7	31.2	—	—

### 1.2 田间管理

依据当地常规进行田间管理, 稻季按照淹水—中期烤田—复水后间歇性湿润灌溉—收获前落干进行水分管理, 冬季旱作期间不进行人工灌溉。各试验小区稻季、麦季肥料管理与当地一致, 所有处理一次性施用钙镁磷肥和氯化钾作为基肥, 每季作物磷钾肥施用量分别为(以 $P_2O_5$ 计)60 kg  $hm^{-2}$ 和(以 $K_2O$ 计)120 kg  $hm^{-2}$ ; 施氮处理的尿素用量(以N计)为250 kg  $hm^{-2}$ , 以4 : 3 : 3的比例分基肥和两次追肥施用。水稻季施用生物炭的试验区沿用试验基地水稻—小麦轮作体系, 水稻于2012年6月17日插秧, 2012年10月30收获; 小麦于2012年10月31日播种, 2013年5月28日收获。小麦季施用

生物炭的试验区改自试验基地双季稻—油菜轮作体系, 小麦于2012年11月20日播种, 2013年6月4收获, 水稻于2013年6月13日插秧, 2013年10月26日收获。

### 1.3 样品采集与测定

气体样品采用静态暗箱观测法采集并同步开展环境条件及产量的观测, 观测时期为2012年6月至2013年10月。采样箱规格为43 cm × 43 cm × 50 cm或43 cm × 43 cm × 110 cm, 随水稻和小麦生长高度改变箱体高度为50 cm或110 cm。采样箱外面用锡箔纸包裹, 采样箱的底座在试验开始前翻地时埋入土层, 每次采样前将底座注满水防止采样时底座漏气。采样时间上午9 : 00 ~ 11 : 00, 采样时将

采样箱扣在底座上, 用20 ml针筒分别于密封后0、10、20、30 min采集气体样品, 然后带回实验室用安捷伦气相色谱仪(Agilent 7890A)于48 h内测定气体样品中CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O含量。其中CH<sub>4</sub>用氢火焰离子化检测器(FID)测定, N<sub>2</sub>O用电子捕获检测器(ECD)测定。整个水稻和小麦生长周期内每星期至少观测1次; 基肥和追肥时则隔天观测一次, 并持续4~5次。每次观测时用温度计同步测定采样箱内温度、用便携式数字温度计JM222测定大气温度、10 cm土层温度, 用刻度尺测量水稻季水层深度, 以及用烘干法测定0~15 cm土层含水量。日降雨量、日均温等数据从邻近气象观测站获得。

#### 1.4 数据处理与分析方法

CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量计算公式:  $F = \rho \times V/A \times dC/dt \times 273/(273+T)$

式中,  $F$ 为CH<sub>4</sub>-C排放通量(mg m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>)或N<sub>2</sub>O-N排放通量(μg m<sup>-2</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>);  $\rho$ 为标准状态下CH<sub>4</sub>-C或N<sub>2</sub>O-N的密度, 分别为0.54 g L<sup>-1</sup>和1.25 g L<sup>-1</sup>;  $V$ 为采样箱内有效体积(m<sup>3</sup>);  $A$ 为采样箱所覆盖的土壤表面积(m<sup>2</sup>);  $dC/dt$ 为CH<sub>4</sub>或N<sub>2</sub>O的排放速率(μl L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>或nl L<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>);  $T$ 为采样过程中静态箱内的平均温度(°C)。用各重复的平均值表示各处理的每次排放通量。

综合温室效应(Global warming potential, GWP)常被用来估计几种不同温室气体对气候变化的综合效应<sup>[21]</sup>。温室气体强度(Greenhouse gas intensity, GHGI)表示农业中生产单位产量的粮食对气候的影响, 是一个将环境效益与经济效益相协调统一的综合评价指标<sup>[22]</sup>。在100 a时间尺度上, 单位质量CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O的全球增温潜势分别为CO<sub>2</sub>的25倍和298倍<sup>[21]</sup>。GWP计算公式:

$$GWP = R_{CH_4} \times 25 + R_{N_2O} \times 298$$

式中, GWP为综合温室效应(CO<sub>2</sub>-eq kg hm<sup>-2</sup>);  $R_{CH_4}$ 为CH<sub>4</sub>季节累积排放量(kg hm<sup>-2</sup>);  $R_{N_2O}$ 为N<sub>2</sub>O季节累积排放量(kg hm<sup>-2</sup>)。

GHGI计算公式:  $GHGI = GWP/\text{产量}$

式中, GHGI单位为CO<sub>2</sub>-eq kg kg<sup>-1</sup>; GWP单位为CO<sub>2</sub>-eq kg hm<sup>-2</sup>; 产量单位为kg hm<sup>-2</sup>。

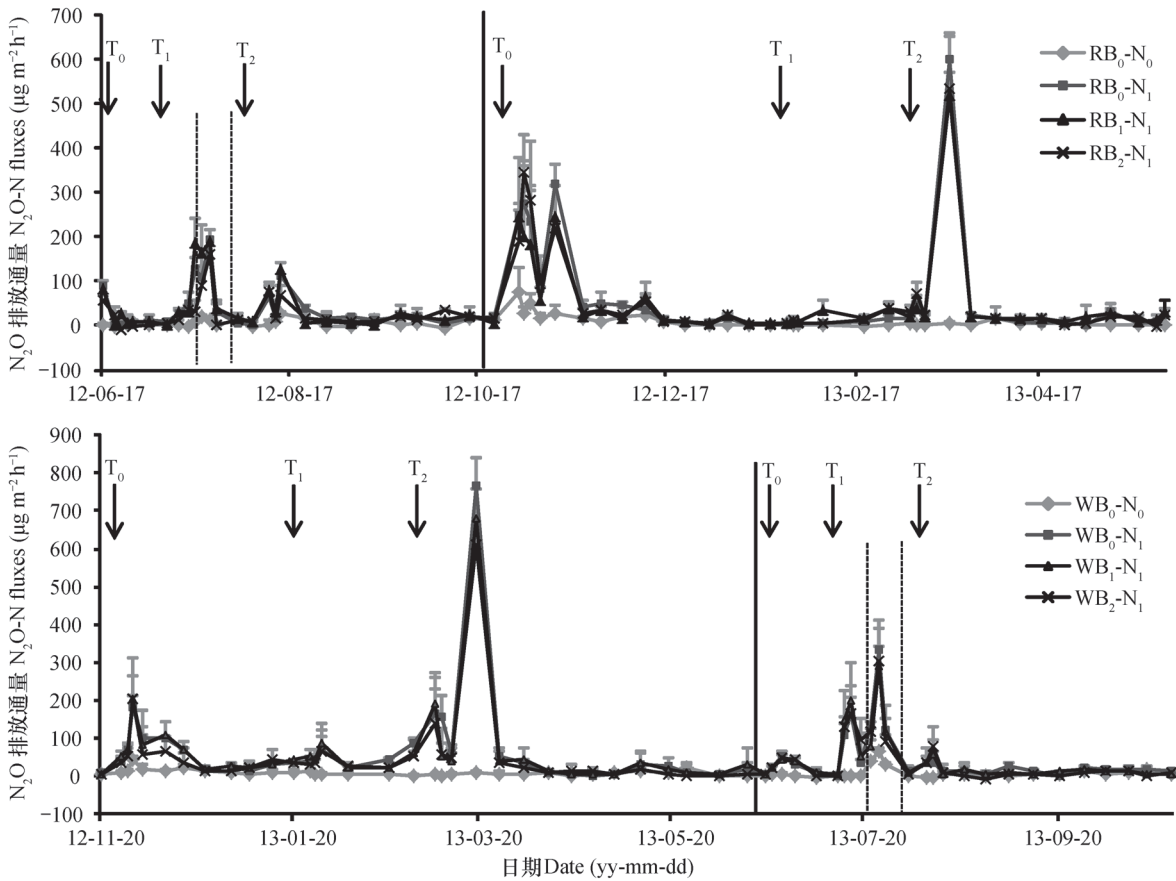
采用Excel 2010软件进行数据计算及图表制作, 采用JMP 9.0软件进行方差分析及多重比较(LSD法)。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 不同时期施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年N<sub>2</sub>O排放规律的影响

从稻麦轮作周年N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量的季节变化(图1)可见, 无论稻季还是麦季施用生物炭均有相同的排放规律, 在整个稻麦轮作周年N<sub>2</sub>O均以排放为主。小麦季施用生物炭的N<sub>2</sub>O的最高排放峰高于水稻季施用的生物炭, 并均出现在麦季的第二次追肥后, 结合图2可知, 强降雨导致干湿交替加之追肥从而出现明显的N<sub>2</sub>O排放峰。N<sub>2</sub>O排放除主要受到氮肥施用影响外<sup>[23]</sup>, 还受到土壤含水量<sup>[24]</sup>和温度<sup>[25]</sup>的影响, N<sub>2</sub>O排放峰与土壤含水量和温度的增加有关。整个稻麦轮作周年N<sub>2</sub>O累积排放量在不同时期施用生物炭处理间无明显差异(表2)。

施用氮肥一段时间后均能明显促进小麦N<sub>2</sub>O的排放, 其中稻季烤田期间也会出现N<sub>2</sub>O小的排放峰, 其他时期的排放量均很低(图1)。从表2中可以看出, 施氮处理均显著增加N<sub>2</sub>O的排放通量。然而在施氮的同时配施生物炭均能一定程度上降低N<sub>2</sub>O排放。这是因为无论稻季还是麦季施用生物炭均能增加土壤孔隙度和土壤透气性, 也可能减弱反硝化细菌的活性<sup>[26]</sup>, 提高土壤的阳离子交换量<sup>[27]</sup>, 从而增加土壤对NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>的吸附<sup>[20]</sup>, 使得土壤溶液中无机氮减少抑制硝化过程的进行, 从而减少N<sub>2</sub>O的排放<sup>[28]</sup>。但是, 稻季配施生物炭处理间N<sub>2</sub>O累积排放量无显著差异; WB<sub>2</sub>-N<sub>1</sub>较WB<sub>0</sub>-N<sub>1</sub>处理N<sub>2</sub>O累积排放量显著降低了20.9% ( $p < 0.05$ ), 而WB<sub>1</sub>-N<sub>1</sub>与WB<sub>0</sub>-N<sub>1</sub>无显著差异。表明随着麦季生物炭施用量增加, N<sub>2</sub>O减排效果越明显<sup>[29]</sup>, 麦季配施40 t hm<sup>-2</sup>生物炭较稻季配施等量的生物炭N<sub>2</sub>O减排效果更明显。而稻季配施生物炭与稻季单施氮肥之间均没有显著差异。可能由于麦季配施40 t hm<sup>-2</sup>生物炭可更好地吸附和保持水分、降低土壤容重、增加通气性, 同时生物炭具有高碳氮比, 能限制硝化和反硝化作用的氮底物, 促进氮素的固持, 从而降低N<sub>2</sub>O排放<sup>[30-31]</sup>。还有可能是因为麦季施用生物炭可更好地改善土壤通气, 促进生物炭的快速氧化和微生物活动<sup>[32-33]</sup>, 增加土壤孔隙度<sup>[34]</sup>, 从而减少通过反硝化产生的N<sub>2</sub>O。



注：R表示水稻季施用生物炭，W表示小麦季施用生物炭。T<sub>0</sub>表示基肥，T<sub>1</sub>和T<sub>2</sub>表示第一次和第二次追肥。实线用来区分小麦和水稻的生长季，虚线表示水稻季的烤田期。下同 Note: R stands for biochar application in the rice season, W for biochar application in the wheat season. T<sub>0</sub> for basal fertilization, T<sub>1</sub> for first top-dressing and T<sub>2</sub> for second top dressing. Solid line is used to distinguish wheat growing season from rice growing season and, dotted line indicates mid-season drainage during the rice season. The same below

图1 不同时期施用生物炭稻麦轮作周年N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量的季节变化

Fig. 1 Seasonal variation of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from paddy fields under rice-wheat rotation relative to timing of biochar amendment

表2 稻麦轮作周年CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>O累积排放量、作物产量、综合温室效应和温室气体强度（100 a）

Table 2 Cumulative CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O emissions, grain yield, global warming potential and greenhouse gas intensity (100 a) of one cycle of the crop rotation

处理 Treatment	N <sub>2</sub> O-N (kg hm <sup>-2</sup> )	CH <sub>4</sub> -C (kg hm <sup>-2</sup> )	产量 Yield (kg hm <sup>-2</sup> )	综合温室效应 GWP (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq kg hm <sup>-2</sup> )	温室气体强度 GHGI (CO <sub>2</sub> -eq kg kg <sup>-1</sup> )
RB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>0</sub>	0.66 ± 0.13c	56.67 ± 4.01e	7 748 ± 249d	2 198.3 ± 193.6d	0.284 ± 0.035ab
RB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	3.91 ± 0.24ab	87.95 ± 1.85a	13 593 ± 1 190bc	4 761.6 ± 168.9a	0.352 ± 0.029a
RB <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	3.76 ± 0.18ab	86.27 ± 2.74a	15 286 ± 342ab	4 634.3 ± 79.9ab	0.303 ± 0.004ab
RB <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	3.50 ± 0.08b	80.42 ± 1.46b	14 790 ± 303abc	4 318.1 ± 62.6c	0.292 ± 0.008ab
WB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>0</sub>	0.68 ± 0.07c	47.83 ± 0.53f	7 236 ± 1 015d	1 911.1 ± 35.5d	0.267 ± 0.031b
WB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	4.45 ± 0.30a	74.20 ± 0.86c	13 225 ± 532c	4 555.4 ± 112.8ab	0.345 ± 0.021a
WB <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	4.18 ± 0.46ab	71.46 ± 3.50c	16 081 ± 208a	4 338.7 ± 116.4b	0.270 ± 0.011b
WB <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	3.52 ± 0.38b	65.83 ± 2.20d	14 552 ± 526abc	3 840.5 ± 187.2c	0.264 ± 0.021b

注：平均值 ± 标准差，n=3。同列相同字母表示处理间差异不显著，同列不同字母表示处理间差异显著 (p<0.05) Note: Means ± SD, n=3. Same letters in the same column mean insignificant difference between treatments, different letters in the same column mean significant difference at α=0.05 level between treatments

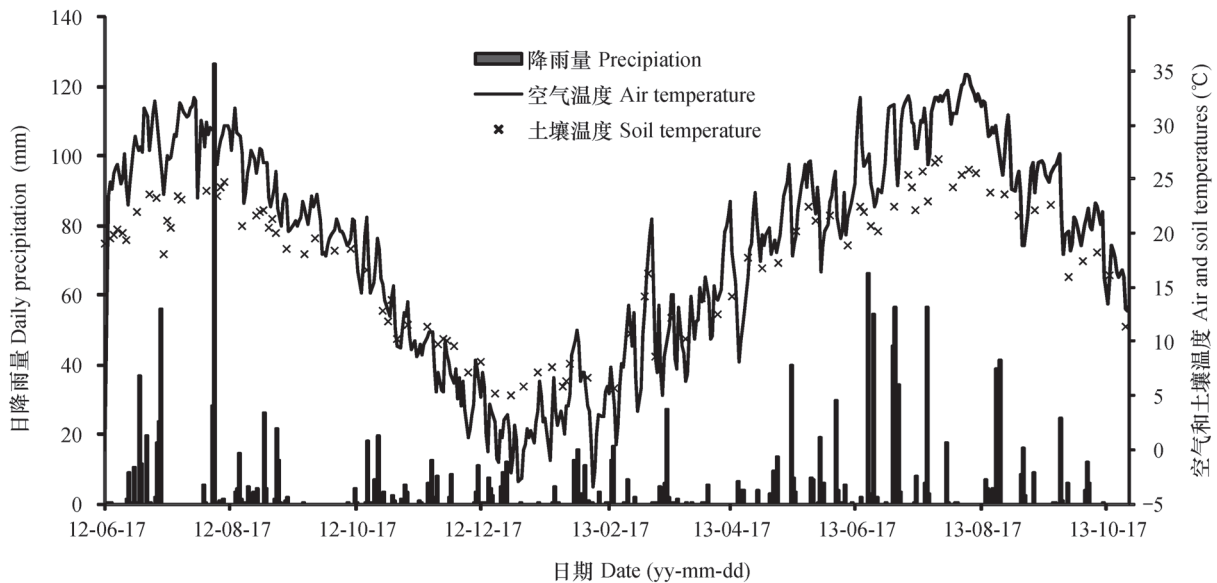


图2 稻麦轮作周年日降雨量、土壤温度与空气温度的分布

Fig.2 Distribution of daily precipitation and air and soil temperatures during one cycle of rice-wheat rotation from June 2012 to October 2013

## 2.2 不同时期施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年 $CH_4$ 排放规律的影响

在稻麦轮作周年中整个旱作麦季 $CH_4$ 排放通量均很低(图3),有时甚至出现负值, $CH_4$ 排放和吸收过程相互交替,无明显规律。而 $CH_4$ 的排放主要集中在稻季,其中水稻季施用生物炭, $CH_4$ 排放量急剧增加,最高排放峰出现在2012年水稻移栽后的一个星期;麦季施用生物炭, $CH_4$ 排放量逐渐增加,最高排放峰出现在2013年水稻第二次追肥后。

在施氮肥的同时,稻季和麦季配施 $20\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 的生物炭对周年 $CH_4$ 的排放均无显著影响,但稻季和麦季配施 $40\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 的生物炭均显著降低8.6%和11.3%的 $CH_4$ 排放。这可能是由于生物炭能增加土壤通气,增加阳离子交换量<sup>[35]</sup>,抑制产甲烷细菌的活动,从而减少稻田 $CH_4$ 的排放<sup>[36]</sup>。Abel等<sup>[37]</sup>研究表明当生物炭作用于旱地时可更好地降低土壤容重,增加土壤孔隙度,增加微生物的丰度<sup>[38]</sup>,从而更大程度上减少 $CH_4$ 的排放。Yanai等<sup>[39]</sup>研究发现生物炭可提高土壤pH,周叶锋和廖晓兰<sup>[40]</sup>研究发现影响甲烷排放的几个主要因素有温度、产甲烷细菌和甲烷氧化细菌、pH等。对于本试验,麦季配施 $40\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 的生物炭pH增加至6.20,均高于其他处理,从而更有效地减少 $CH_4$ 的排放。

## 2.3 不同时期施用生物炭对稻田小麦产量的影响

从表2可看出,稻季配施生物炭与单施氮肥之间产量并没有显著性差异;麦季配施低量生物炭较单施氮肥显著增产21.6%( $p<0.05$ ),而麦季配施高量生物炭较单施氮肥也无显著性差异。这可能是因为生物炭施入土壤后易形成大团聚体,对 $NH_4^+$ 有很强的吸附和保持作用,减少氮损失,提供氮素营养,增加作物产量<sup>[41]</sup>,与Asai等<sup>[42]</sup>研究结果一致,适量生物炭能显著改善土壤肥力,提高产量<sup>[43]</sup>。麦季施用生物炭处理的增产效果优于稻季施用生物炭处理,这可能是因为生物炭施入后因翻地而与土壤充分混合,从而促进了土壤中微生物活性,改变微生物群落结构<sup>[44-45]</sup>,从而更好地增加作物产量。

## 2.4 不同时期施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年GWP和GHGI的影响

在100a时间尺度上,不同时期施用生物炭对稻麦轮作周年 $CH_4$ 和 $N_2O$ 的综合温室效应(GWP)和温室气体强度(GHGI)见表2。由表2可知虽然 $RB_0-N_1$ 与 $WB_0-N_1$ 、 $RB_1-N_1$ 与 $WB_1-N_1$ 、 $RB_2-N_1$ 与 $WB_2-N_1$ 的GWP和GHGI差异均不显著,但 $WB_2-N_1$ 较 $WB_0-N_1$ 的GWP显著减少15.7%, $WB_1-N_1$ 和 $WB_2-N_1$ 与 $WB_0-N_1$ 相比分别显著降低GHGI 21.7%和23.5%。不同时期配施的生物炭稻麦轮

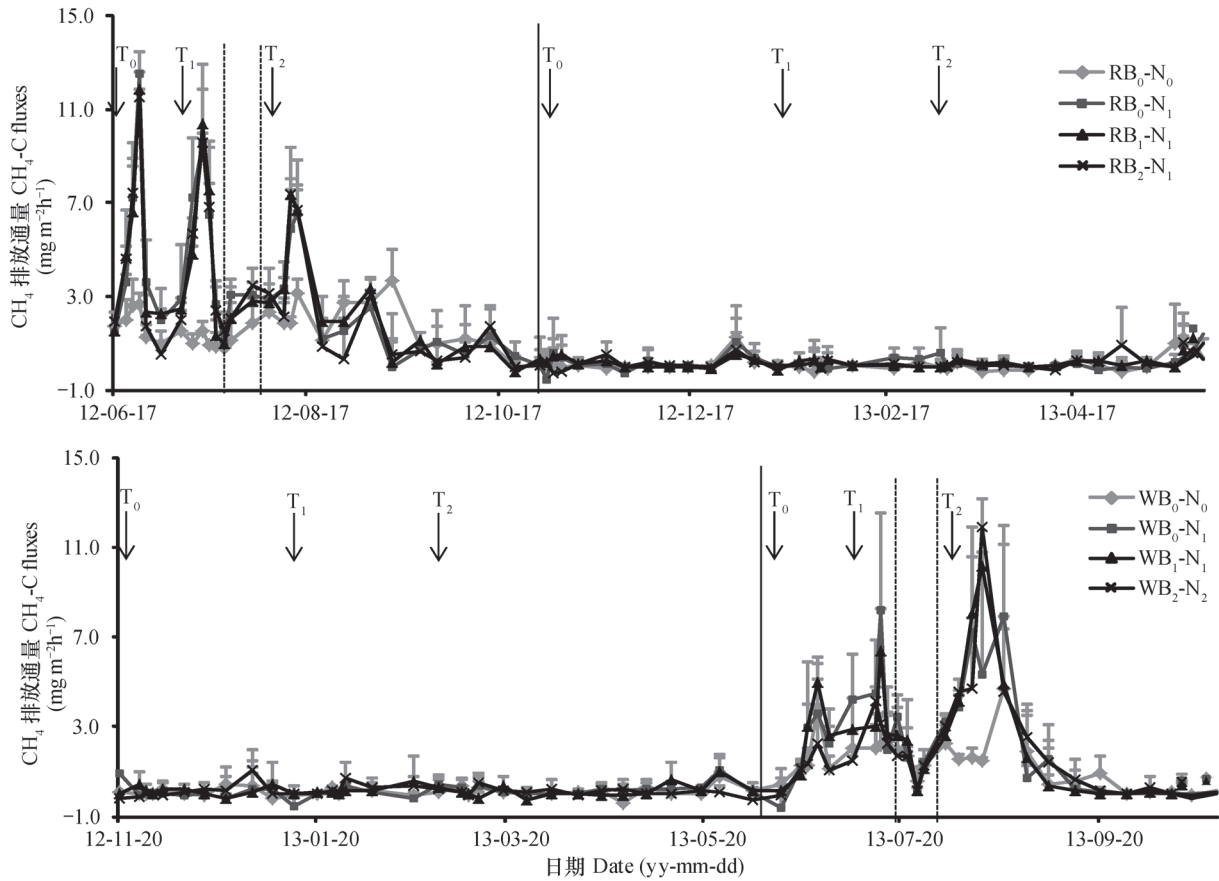


图3 不同时期施用生物炭稻麦轮作周年CH<sub>4</sub>排放通量的季节变化

Fig. 3 Seasonal variation of CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from paddy fields under rice-wheat rotation relative to timing of biochar amendment

作周年GWP和GHGI的影响不尽相同，主要与土壤特性的差异有关<sup>[46]</sup>。由于麦季配施生物炭对土壤有机碳、全氮及pH值的增加效果优于稻季施用生物炭（表3），从而促进土壤中微生物

的生长，增加有机物质的矿化<sup>[47-48]</sup>，增加作物产量<sup>[49]</sup>，所以麦季配施生物炭在增产和减排的同时对降低轮作周年的GWP和GHGI效果更好（表2）。

表3 不同时期施用生物炭对土壤理化性质的影响

Table 3 Effect of biochar on soil total N, pH, SOC of topsoil (0 ~ 15 cm) relative to timing of the amendment

处理 Treatment	总氮 Total N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	pH (1 : 2.5 H <sub>2</sub> O)	有机碳 Organic C (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )
RB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>0</sub>	1.29 ± 0.03c	5.67 ± 0.10d	14.90 ± 0.75d
RB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.31 ± 0.04c	5.64 ± 0.09d	14.77 ± 0.74d
RB <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.44 ± 0.03b	5.95 ± 0.07c	18.73 ± 0.55c
RB <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.48 ± 0.05ab	6.08 ± 0.08ab	21.90 ± 0.46a
WB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>0</sub>	1.28 ± 0.05c	5.65 ± 0.06d	14.70 ± 0.66d
WB <sub>0</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.32 ± 0.06c	5.73 ± 0.08d	14.73 ± 0.40d
WB <sub>1</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.47 ± 0.04ab	6.02 ± 0.08bc	20.30 ± 0.46b
WB <sub>2</sub> -N <sub>1</sub>	1.54 ± 0.03a	6.20 ± 0.03a	22.80 ± 0.53a

注：平均值 ± 标准差，n=3。同列不同字母表示处理间差异显著 (p<0.05) Note: Means ± SD, n=3. Different letters in the same column meant significant difference at α=0.05 level between treatments



### 3 结 论

相比稻季单施氮肥处理, 稻季配施 $20\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 生物炭对稻麦轮作周年的 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放、作物产量及GWP和GHGI均无明显差异, 其中配施 $40\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 生物炭能显著降低8.6%的 $CH_4$ 排放, 显著增产17.2%和显著降低9.3%的GWP。相比麦季单施氮肥处理, 麦季配施 $20\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 生物炭对稻田旱作麦季的 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放及GWP也均无显著影响, 但显著增加小麦产量21.6%, 从而显著降低GHGI 21.7%; 而麦季配施 $40\text{ t hm}^{-2}$ 生物炭显著降低20.9%和11.3%的 $N_2O$ 和 $CH_4$ 排放, 显著降低GWP 15.7%和GHGI 23.5%。说明麦季配施生物炭对作物增产及降低GWP和GHGI效果较稻季配施生物炭更好。由于生物炭是一种多孔富碳、难降解、高度芳香化, 类似活性炭的物质, 这决定了生物炭在土壤中能够长期稳定的存在<sup>[50]</sup>, 生物炭的后续效应将持续存在, 因此对生物炭的长期研究很有必要。

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## EFFECTS OF BIOCHAR ON $N_2O$ AND $CH_4$ EMISSIONS FROM PADDY FIELD UNDER RICE-WHEAT ROTATION DURING RICE AND WHEAT GROWING SEASONS RELATIVE TO TIMING OF AMENDMENT

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**Abstract** A field experiment was carried out in a paddy field under rice-wheat rotation, to study effects of biochar amended at the rice or wheat season on paddy  $CH_4$  and  $N_2O$  emissions throughout the cycle of rotation, their consequential global warming potential ( GWP ) and greenhouse gas intensity ( GHGI ),

with a view to providing some scientific basis for extrapolation of the use biochar in mitigating global warming potentials and in agricultural production as well. The field experiment was designed to last an entire cycle of crop rotation, that is, two cropping seasons, rice season and wheat season, and to have eight treatments in triplicate, i.e. Treatment  $RB_0-N_0$  or CK (zero N fertilizer applied & zero biochar amended in the rice season), Treatment  $RB_0-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & zero biochar amended in the rice season), Treatment  $RB_1-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & 20 t  $hm^{-2}$  biochar amended in the rice season), Treatment  $RB_2-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & 40 t  $hm^{-2}$  biochar amendment at rice season), Treatment  $WB_0-N_0$  (zero N fertilizer applied & zero biochar amended in the wheat season), Treatment  $WB_0-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & biochar amended in the wheat season), Treatment  $WB_1-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & 20 t  $hm^{-2}$  biochar amended in the wheat season), and Treatment  $WB_2-N_1$  (250 kg  $hm^{-2}$  N fertilizer applied & 40 t  $hm^{-2}$  biochar amended in the wheat season). Biochar was amended before rice transplanting on June 10, 2012 and wheat seeding on November 10, 2012.  $CH_4$  and  $N_2O$  gas emission fluxes were monitored with the static chamber and gas chromatography method. Results show that Relative to Treatment  $RB_0-N_1$  Treatment  $RB_1-N_1$  did not have much significant effect on  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions, GWP and GHGI, while Treatment  $RB_2-N_1$  significantly improved crop yield by 17.2%, and significantly reduced total  $CH_4$  emissions and GWP by 8.6% and 9.3%, respectively. Treatment  $WB_1-N_1$  did not have much effect on GHGI and GWP, but did increase wheat yield by 21.6%, which in turn significantly reduced GHGI by 21.7%. Treatment  $WB_2-N_1$  significantly reduced  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions by 20.9% and 11.3%, respectively and GWP and GHGI by 15.7% and 23.5%, respectively. In terms of total GWP on a 100-year horizon, the treatments followed an order of  $RB_0-N_1 > RB_1-N_1 > WB_0-N_1 > WB_1-N_1 > RB_2-N_1 > WB_2-N_1 > RB_0-N_0 > RB_0-N_0$ , while in terms of GWPs per unit crop grain yield, they followed another, i.e.  $RB_0-N_1 > WB_0-N_1 > RB_1-N_1 > RB_2-N_1 > RB_0-N_0 > WB_1-N_1 > WB_0-N_0 > WB_2-N_1$ . Obviously biochar application is more effective in the wheat season than in the rice season, in reducing  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions, lowering the GWP and GHGI and increasing crop yield of the rotation system. Although Treatment  $WB_2-N_1$  was lower than Treatment  $WB_1-N_1$  in  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emission, and also in wheat yield which to use depends on balance between GHG mitigation and grain yield. However, consequential effects and underlying mechanisms of the use of biochar in the field on scale need further field study Results incorporation at rice season had no significant difference on  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions, GWP and GHGI. Relative to the  $RB_0-N_1$  treatment, the  $RB_2-N_1$  treatment significantly improved crop yield by 17.2%, significantly reduced the total  $CH_4$  emissions and GWP by 8.6% and 9.3%, respectively. The crop yield of biochar incorporation at wheat season with 20 t  $hm^{-2}$  significantly improved by 21.6%, and significantly reduced 21.7% GHGI compare with  $WB_0-N_1$ . Biochar incorporation at wheat season with 40 t  $hm^{-2}$  significantly reduced  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions by 20.9% and 11.3%, respectively, significantly reduced GWP and GHGI by 15.7% and 23.5%, respectively. Biochar application at wheat season was better than rice season. Biochar incorporation at wheat season on improved crop production, reduced  $N_2O$  and  $CH_4$  emissions, while simultaneously lower the GWP and GHGI were superior to the biochar incorporation at rice season in the rice-wheat rotation system.

**key words** Biochar;  $N_2O$  emission;  $CH_4$  emission; Global warming potential; Greenhouse gas intensity

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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)

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