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长江中游农田土壤微量养分空间分布特征*

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摘要 为了更好地掌握长江中游土壤肥力状况, 运用地统计学和ArcGIS技术相结合的方法, 对湖北、湖南、江西三省41 943个土壤样品的微量养分(铁Fe、锰Mn、铜Cu、锌Zn、硼B)含量的分布特征和空间变异进行研究。结果表明, 长江中游土壤有效态Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn、B的平均含量分别为88.0、27.2、3.05、1.71、0.41 mg kg⁻¹。空间分布特征表现为Fe、Mn均以江汉平原区较低, Zn以湖南省较低, Cu、B空间分布较为不均; 与第二次土壤普查结果相比, 土壤微量养分含量均有所提高, 其中Fe、Mn、Cu含量为缺乏或严重缺乏的面积比例分别降至0.1%、2.2%和0.1%, 而Zn和B分别为30.8%和17.7%。不同的土地利用类型、土壤类型和成土母质对土壤微量养分均有不同程度的影响。随着微量养分在农业生产中的贡献越来越突出, 亟须根据土壤微量养分的分布特征进行分区管理。

关键词 微量养分; 空间分布; ArcGIS; 农田土壤; 长江中游

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微量元素在促进作物生长、改善农产品品质、提高氮磷钾肥料利用率等方面起着十分重要的作用。根据矿质营养学说和养分最小定律, 作物生长需要各种营养元素, 但常受限于某种元素供应不足而导致作物减产或品质下降^[1]。微量元素在土壤中的含量普遍较低, 其含量高低主要与成土母质和土壤类型有关, 有效性主要受土壤酸碱度、氧化还原电位、水分状况等影响^[2], 微量养分供应不足或过量均会对作物产生危害。查明农田土壤中微量元素的含量与空间分布特征, 可用于判断区域微量养分的供应能力, 从而减少大量元素肥料的施用。此外, 在国家提出“到2020年化肥使用量零增长”目标的背景下^[3], 微量养分对于调整和更新化肥投入结构, 实现农业增效意义重大。

地统计学是分析土壤属性空间分布特征最有效的方法之一^[4], 国内外学者结合地理信息系统技术, 从不同时间尺度、空间尺度对土壤养分的空间变异结构和分布特征进行了大量研究, 而对于土壤微量养分的研究多局限于较小空间尺度^[5-6], 且很少结合评价单元进行耕地面积统计。土壤微量元素的空间分布具有随机性和结构性变异, 但不同区域、不同微量元素表现出的空间自相关性程度不同^[7], 加上农业活动和人为因素的影响越来越大, 土壤微量元素的空间变异可能随之改变^[8]。

长江中游是我国重要的农业区划之一, 轮作模式主要为水旱轮作, 不同的粮食作物、经济作物均有大面积种植, 复种指数高。该区域长期施用大量化肥, 可能会导致土壤微量养分失衡^[9], 如冷浸

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田还原性物质 Fe^{2+} 对水稻的危害、油菜缺硼“花而不实”、玉米缺锌“白苗病”等。本文运用地统计学方法,基于ArcGIS平台研究长江中游土壤微量养分空间变异特征,绘制农田土壤微量养分分布图,统计土壤微量养分丰缺的耕地面积与比例,以期为长江中游土壤肥力的提升和微肥施用的科学布局提供依据,同时为“化肥零增长”行动的具体实施提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于长江流域中游,地理位置为 $24^{\circ}38' \sim 33^{\circ}20'N$, $108^{\circ}21' \sim 118^{\circ}28'E$,主要包括湖北、湖南和江西三省(图1);属于亚热带季风气候区,年平均气温为 $17.4^{\circ}C$,年降水量为 $1\ 369\ mm$ 。该区域土壤类型主要为水稻土、红壤、黄棕壤、潮土等,成土母质主要为河湖冲积物、第四纪红色黏土、泥质岩类风化物、结晶岩类风化物等。土地利用方式主要为水田和旱地,其中水田所占比例约为70%,轮作模式主要为稻—油轮作。

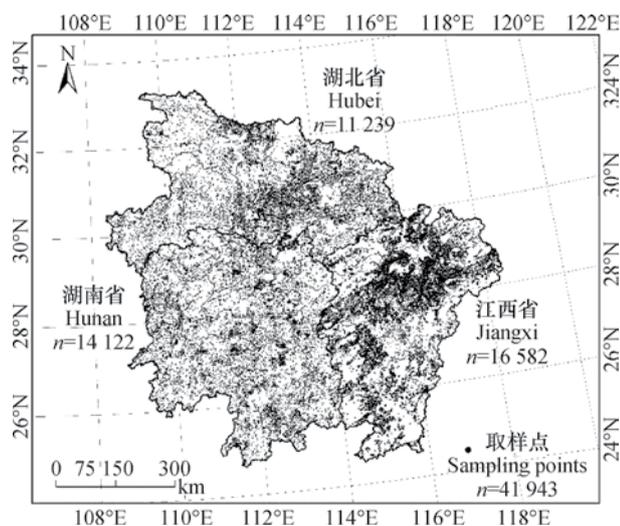


图1 研究区位置及样点分布图

Fig. 1 Location of the studied region and distribution of soil sampling sites

1.2 样品采集与分析

本研究选取长江中游耕地地力调查数据库中有效取样点41 943个,土壤样品的采集兼顾土壤类型、耕作制度、利用方式、地力水平等多重因素,采样深度为耕作层(0~20 cm),取样点分布如

图1所示。土壤有效态微量元素(Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn)采用DTPA浸提—AAS法测定;土壤有效硼采用沸水浸提—姜黄素比色法^[2]。土壤基本理化性状的测定均采用常规方法^[2]测定,即土壤pH采用电位法(水土比2.5:1)测定;有机质采用外加热重铬酸钾容量法测定;碱解氮采用碱解扩散法测定;有效磷采用 $0.5\ mol\ L^{-1}\ NaHCO_3$ 浸提—钼锑抗比色法测定;速效钾采用 $1.0\ mol\ L^{-1}\ NH_4OAc$ 浸提—火焰光度法测定。

1.3 数据处理与分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件进行描述性统计、相关性分析和正态分布检验;GS+ 9.0软件进行半方差分析;ArcGIS 9.3软件进行趋势分析和Kriging插值与绘图。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 土壤微量养分含量的描述性统计特征

长江中游土壤微量养分含量统计结果如表1所示。41 943份土壤样品中有效态Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn、B平均含量分别为88.0、27.2、3.05、1.71、 $0.41\ mg\ kg^{-1}$,对应的中位数均低于平均数,说明各微量养分含量主要集中在均值左侧。从各微量养分的变异来看,Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn属于中等变异(10%~100%)^[10],而B的变异系数最大,属于强变异(>100%)。偏度和峰度分别表示统计数据的偏斜和陡峭程度,值越接近于0,数据越服从正态分布^[11]。各微量养分的偏度和峰度均大于0,属于右偏态尖峰型,其中Fe偏幅较小,且峰度较低,Zn和B右偏幅度较大,Zn和Cu峰度较高。长江中游农田土壤受自然因素(气候、成土过程等)和人为因素(耕作、施肥等)的影响^[12],微量养分总体变异较大,且分布不均匀。

2.2 土壤微量养分的空间变异结构特征

利用GS+9.0软件对长江中游41 943个农田土壤微量养分数据进行半方差分析(表2),结果表明,依据决定系数、残差等参数^[4],研究区土壤微量养分的半方差拟合最优模型中,硼元素符合球形模型,其他元素均为指数模型。空间变异主要有随机性和结构性两部分,块金值(C_0)、偏基台值(C)和基台值(C_0+C)分别表示随机变异、结构变异和系统内总的变异,不同养分块金值和基台值均以Fe、Zn略高于Mn、Cu、B,说明土壤中不同

表1 长江中游土壤微量养分含量的统计结果

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of soil micronutrient contents (mg kg^{-1}) in the mid-reaches of the Yangtze River Valley

微量元素 Soil micronutrients	样本数 <i>n</i>	最小值 Min	最大值 Max	均值 Mean	中位数 Median	标准差 SD	变异系数 CV (%)	偏度 Skewness	峰度 Kurtosis
铁 Fe	41 943	12.4	206.8	88.0	69.3	67.0	76.1	1.18	1.89
锰 Mn	41 943	6.4	62.2	27.2	23.3	19.3	71.1	2.93	15.81
铜 Cu	41 943	0.63	6.07	3.05	2.80	1.93	63.1	3.08	44.19
锌 Zn	41 939	0.30	4.35	1.71	1.27	1.56	91.2	4.54	57.03
硼 B	41 943	0.06	1.12	0.41	0.29	0.46	112.2	4.00	20.68

表2 土壤微量养分半方差函数理论模型与参数

Table 2 Semivariogram model and its parameters for soil micronutrients

微量元素 Soil micronutrients	理论模型 Theoretical model	块金值 Nugget (C_0)	基台值 Sill ($C+C_0$)	块金值/基台值 $C_0 / (C+C_0)$ (%)	变程 Range (km)	决定系数 R^2	残差 RSS
铁 Fe	指数Exponential	0.320	0.714	55.2	111	0.998	2.49×10^{-4}
锰 Mn	指数Exponential	0.157	0.474	66.9	99	0.748	5.84×10^{-3}
铜 Cu	指数Exponential	0.248	0.496	50.1	174	0.897	3.31×10^{-3}
锌 Zn	指数Exponential	0.479	0.964	50.3	411	0.981	3.05×10^{-3}
硼 B	球形Spherical	0.101	0.216	53.2	228	0.975	1.54×10^{-4}

注：不同微量养分的分布类型均为对数正态分布 Note: The distributions of the five soil micronutrients were all in lognormal pattern

土壤微量养分由采样等引起的随机误差和非人为因素引起的结构性误差均有所差异。块金值与基台值的比值（块金系数）平均变幅为50.1%~66.9%，属于中等的空间自相关性^[13]，随机误差变异程度较大，这可能与本研究区域尺度范围相对较大有关^[14-15]。不同微量养分的变程均较大，变幅为99~411 km，说明长江中游土壤微量养分在较大的范围内存在空间自相关性，超过此范围空间自相关性消失^[16]。

2.3 土壤微量养分的空间分布特征

采用Kriging法对各养分进行插值，并赋值到耕地评价单元，可以更加直观地了解土壤微量养分的空间分布特征。由图2可以看出，长江中游农田土壤微量养分并无明显的空间变异特征。从不同养分来看，（1）土壤有效铁：低含量的Fe（ $< 50 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）主要集中在湖北省的江汉平原区和西部山区，以及江西省南昌市，高含量的Fe（ $> 130 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）主要分布在江西省中部以南区域，排水不良或长期渍水的水稻土常发生亚铁毒害现象^[17]，需加强合理灌溉与适时晒田等措施；

（2）土壤有效锰：低含量的Mn（ $< 15 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）分布与Fe类似，主要集中在湖北省江汉平原区，可能由于该区域水旱轮作导致氧化还原电位的波动有关^[18]，高含量的Mn（ $> 35 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）主要分布在湖北省东部和北部区域；（3）土壤有效铜：不同区域Cu含量分布不均一，主要以湖北省西部含量较低（ $< 2.0 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ），可能与该区土壤类型有关^[19]，湖北省和江西省交汇处含量较高（ $> 4.0 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）；（4）土壤有效锌：湖南省全省普遍偏低（ $< 1.0 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）^[20]；（5）土壤有效硼：高值区（ $> 0.6 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）主要分布在江西省中部和湖北省中部，可能是由于这些区域油菜种植较为普遍，伴随着硼肥投入较大有关^[21]，低值区（ $< 0.2 \text{ mg kg}^{-1}$ ）主要分布在江西省南部和北部两端，湖南省整体差异较小，约为0.2~0.5 mg kg^{-1} 。

基于ArcGIS的空间统计分析，得到研究区耕地面积共约 $1.24 \times 10^7 \text{ hm}^2$ ，结合湖北、湖南、江西三省第二次土壤普查^[22-24]土壤微量养分的分级标准，最终得到长江中游不同等级耕地土壤微量养分的面积与比例（表3）。全区土壤有效Fe、

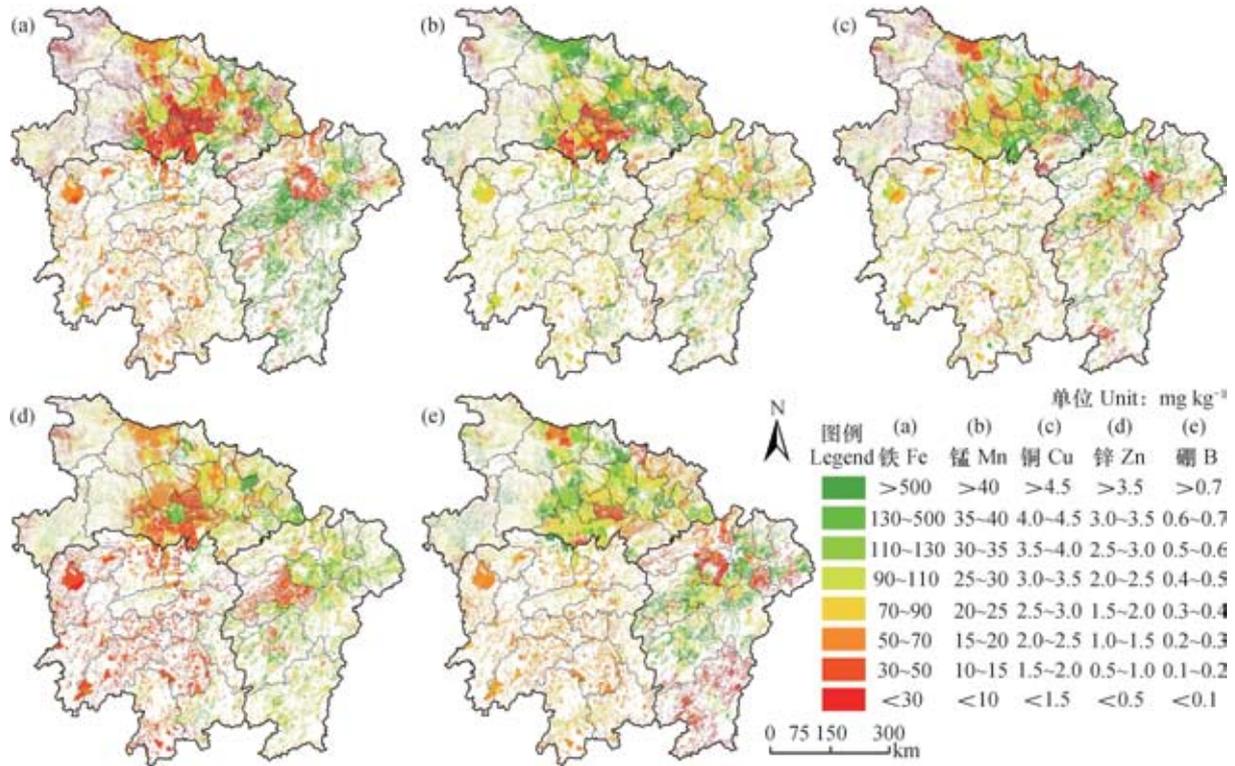


图2 长江中游耕地土壤微量养分空间分布

Fig. 2 Spatial distribution of the soil micronutrients in the mid-reaches of the Yangtze River Valley

表3 长江中游土壤微量养分分级与面积统计

Table 3 Grading and area statistics of the soil micronutrients in the mid-reaches of the Yangtze River Valley

微量元素 Soil micronutrients	分级/比例 Level/ Ratio	极丰富 Extremely rich	丰富 Rich	中等 Moderate	缺乏 Deficient	严重缺乏 Extremely deficient
铁 Fe	分级 Level (mg kg ⁻¹)	> 60	20 ~ 60	10 ~ 20	4.5 ~ 10	< 4.5
	比例 Ratio (%)	59.1	38.6	2.1	0.1	0
锰 Mn	分级 Level (mg kg ⁻¹)	> 40	20 ~ 40	10 ~ 20	5 ~ 10	< 5
	比例 Ratio (%)	11.1	68.9	17.8	1.7	0.5
铜 Cu	分级 Level (mg kg ⁻¹)	> 3	1 ~ 3	0.5 ~ 1	0.2 ~ 0.5	< 0.2
	比例 Ratio (%)	49.7	49.0	1.2	0.1	0
锌 Zn	分级 Level (mg kg ⁻¹)	> 4	2 ~ 4	1 ~ 2	0.5 ~ 1	< 0.5
	比例 Ratio (%)	0.9	29.4	38.9	26.2	4.6
硼 B	分级 Level (mg kg ⁻¹)	> 1	0.5 ~ 1	0.25 ~ 0.5	0.1 ~ 0.25	< 0.1
	比例 Ratio (%)	3.6	20.5	58.2	14.0	3.7

Mn、Cu等级达到丰富及以上的比例均为最高，分别为97.7%、80.0%、98.7%，Fe和Cu缺乏的比例均为0.1%，无严重缺乏；Mn缺乏和严重缺乏共占2.2%；Zn和B均是中等水平所占的比例最高，分别为38.9%和58.2%，极丰富的比例分别为0.9%和3.6%，缺乏和严重缺乏（即Zn < 1 mg kg⁻¹、

B < 0.25 mg kg⁻¹）分别占30.8%和17.7%。与第二次土壤普查结果相比，湖北、湖南、江西三省土壤Fe、Mn、Cu中等及以上的比例均有大幅度提高，且缺乏和严重缺乏的耕地土壤骤减；土壤有效Zn和B含量整体呈现增加的趋势，但仍有相当比例有待提高。近三十年来土壤微量养分含量的变化，可

能主要归因于耕作制度、长期施肥等引起土壤肥力和酸碱度的变化^[25-26]。

2.4 土壤微量养分空间分布的影响因素

为进一步分析长江中游土壤微量养分的分布特征，本研究探讨土地利用、主要土壤类型与成土母质对微量养分的影响（表4）。土地利用是土壤肥力的影响因素之一^[27]，不同的轮作制度、管理模式、肥料类型等可能导致土壤微量养分的差异。长江中游水田和旱地的土壤微量养分含量中以Fe的差异最大，水田有效铁含量为旱地的一倍以上（101.3 mg kg⁻¹）；Mn、Cu、Zn含量均是以

水田高于旱地，而B的含量无明显差异。不同土壤类型的Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn含量均是以水稻土最高，B则是以黄棕壤最高；Fe含量以红壤和潮土较低，Mn和Cu含量分别以潮土和黄棕壤较低，不同土类Zn和B含量总体差异较小，均是以红壤较低。长江中游主要成土母质土壤Fe含量变幅为74.7~106.0 mg kg⁻¹，表现的规律为结晶岩类风化物>泥质岩类风化物>第四纪红色黏土>河湖冲积物；Mn含量以第四纪红色黏土最高，河湖冲积物最低；Cu、Zn和B含量的变幅较小，分别为3.03~3.11、1.70~1.86和0.36~0.45 mg kg⁻¹。

表4 不同土地利用、土壤类型和成土母质的土壤微量养分含量

Table 4 Soil micronutrient contents relative to land use, soil type and parent material

分类 Class	样本数 Sample number	铁 Fe	锰 Mn	铜 Cu	锌 Zn	硼 B	
		(mg kg ⁻¹)					
土地利用 Land use	水田 Paddy field	31 651	101.3	27.5	3.16	1.81	0.41
	旱地 Upland	10 292	47.1	26.1	2.71	1.40	0.41
土壤类型 Soil types	水稻土 Paddy soil	31 651	101.3	27.5	3.16	1.81	0.41
	红壤 Red soil	3 145	48.9	27.3	3.00	1.25	0.34
	黄棕壤 Yellow brown soil	1 483	56.9	26.8	2.23	1.72	0.50
	潮土 Fluvo-quic soil	2 828	44.1	23.2	2.88	1.52	0.44
成土母质 Parent materials	河湖冲积物 River alluvial deposit	9 761	74.7	25.9	3.11	1.75	0.42
	第四纪红色黏土 Quaternary red clay	7 729	87.3	29.1	3.11	1.70	0.44
	泥质岩类风化物 Weathered argillaceous rocks	8 268	92.1	27.6	3.03	1.86	0.45
	结晶岩类风化物 Weathered crystalline rocks	6 745	106.0	27.3	3.09	1.77	0.36

3 结 论

长江中游农田土壤微量养分（Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn、B）含量变异较大，且均为偏正态分布。不同土壤微量养分的半方差指数模型主要符合指数模型，空间变异主要来自随机性变异，块金值与基台值的比值变幅为50.1%~66.9%，具有中等水平的空间自相关性，空间连续性范围较广（99~411 km）。通过ArcGIS平台将土壤微量养分属性赋值到耕地评价单元，可直观地判断长江中游耕地土壤微量养分含量的空间变异特征，结合第二次土壤普

查中微量养分的分级标准，土壤有效态Fe、Mn、Cu含量均有大幅度提升，鲜有土壤缺乏；Zn和B增幅相对较小，分别仍有30.8%和17.7%的耕地属于缺乏状态。根据土壤类型、成土母质、土壤酸碱度、作物种植布局等，结合土壤微量养分的空间分布，可为土壤肥力的提升和大量养分肥料的宏观调控提供理论依据。

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Spatial Distribution of Micronutrients in Farmland Soils in the Mid-Reaches of the Yangtze River

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Abstract 【Objective】 The mid-reaches of the Yangtze River Valley is an important agricultural zone of China. The region is very high in multi-cropping index and dominated with a cropping rotation system, i.e. rotation of paddy/upland or rice/rapeseed. Long-term application of a large amount of chemical fertilizers in that system has resulted in imbalance of soil micronutrients. 【Method】 To better understand nutrient status of the soil in the region, the five micronutrient elements (Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and B) in the soil were cited as objects in the study and a total of 41 943 soil samples were collected from Hubei, Hunan and Jiangxi Provinces for analysis of contents of the five soil micronutrient elements and spatial distributions of the elements for plotting a farmland soil micronutrient element distribution map of the region, with the aid of the geostatistic function of ArcGIS. 【Result】 The statistical results show that the soil available Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn and B contents averaged 88.0, 27.2, 3.05, 1.71 and 0.41 mg kg⁻¹, respectively, with coefficient variation (CV) lingering in the range from 63.1% to 112.2%, or at the medium or strong level. Among the five elements, B was the highest in variability. Distributions of the elements could be characterized by peaks that tended toward the right and to be medium or strong in variability, which was attributed to the joint effects

of natural and human factors. Results of the semivariogram analysis via GS+ 9.0 show that the distributions of the nutrient elements appeared all to be in lognormal pattern, and the optimum theoretical model for all the five, except B, was the exponential model and that for B was the spherical model. The nugget and sill values in the model represented stochastic and structural deviations, respectively, and the mean nugget/sill ratio varied in the range of 50.1% ~ 66.9%, indicating medium in spatial autocorrelation (25% ~ 75%), and the variations of the micronutrient elements were attributed mainly to stochastic deviations. The spatial autocorrelation varied in the range from 99 km for Mn to 411 km for Zn, and disappeared when it went out of the range. Spatial distribution of the micronutrient elements could be visualized with the Kriging method, and properties, like content, of soil nutrients be assigned to evaluation units for farmland soils in the mid-reaches of the Yangtze region. Spatial distribution of soil micronutrient contents did not show any obvious tendency, but differed sharply between sub-regions. Fe and Mn contents were relatively low in the Jiangnan Plain, Fe content relatively high in the center and south of Jiangxi, Mn content relatively high in the east and north of Hubei, Zn relatively low in Hunan, and Cu and B contents uneven in distribution. Soil micronutrient contents were sorted into five levels from extremely deficient to extremely rich according to the standard of the Second National Soil Survey (SNSS). Compared with the data of the SNSS, all the five soil micronutrients improved somewhat in content, especially Fe, Mn and Cu. Statistics by evaluation unit shows that the areas with soil Fe, Mn and Cu contents being sorted as rich or extremely rich were the highest in proportion, and the areas with Zn and B contents being sorted as moderate and rich were the highest. The areas deficient in soil available Fe, Mn and Cu accounted for merely 0.1%, 2.2% and 0.1%, respectively, and the areas deficient in Zn and B did for 30.8% and 17.7%, respectively. On the other hand, when the contents of the soil micronutrients were too high, the risk of metal poisoning would rise. In this study, effects of land use, soil type and parent material were also analyzed on micronutrient contents. Fe content was obviously higher in paddy soil than in upland soil, while contents of the other soil micronutrients was not much affected by land use. Among the soils derived from different parent materials, the soil derived from weathered crystalline rocks was the highest in Fe content (106.0 mg kg^{-1}), while the soil derived from river and lake alluvial deposits the lowest (74.7 mg kg^{-1}); the soil derived from weathered crystalline rocks was also the highest in Fe content (25.9 mg kg^{-1}); Cu, Zn and B contents in soils derived from different parent materials varied in the range of 3.03 ~ 3.11, 1.70 ~ 1.86 and 0.36 ~ 0.45 mg kg^{-1} , respectively. **【Conclusion】** With the contribution of soil micronutrients to agricultural production becoming more and more prominent, it is essential to regionalize the management of farmlands in the light of the spatial distribution of soil micronutrients, which will surely be conducive to scientific application of macroelements fertilizers.

Key words Micronutrient; Spatial distribution; ArcGIS; Farmland soil; Mid-reaches of the Yangtze River Valley

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