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# 不同生长期大豆坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力特征\*

王计磊<sup>1</sup> 吴发启<sup>2†</sup>

(1 西北农林科技大学水土保持研究所, 陕西杨凌 712100)

(2 西北农林科技大学资源环境学院, 陕西杨凌 712100)

**摘要** 土壤抗侵蚀能力特征是土壤侵蚀预测预报的重要依据之一, 为了分析黄土区不同生长期大豆坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力特征, 采用原状土冲刷槽和静水崩解法, 分别在大豆不同生长期测定坡耕地不同土层土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性, 并对大豆根系特征与土壤抗侵蚀能力的关系进行分析。结果表明: 随着大豆生育期的推进呈现出先增强后减弱的趋势, 始粒期土壤抗侵蚀能力最强, 苗期最弱; 在大豆苗期与分枝期, 土壤抗侵蚀能力随土层深度的增加而减弱; 大豆开花期以后 10~20 cm 土层土壤抗侵蚀能力最强, 其次为 0~5 cm 土层; 土壤根重密度、根系表面积、根系体积及根系长度对土壤抗侵蚀能力影响均达到极显著水平 ( $p < 0.01$ ), 且根径在 0~0.5 mm 之间根系的增多会更加有效地提高土壤的抗侵蚀能力。这表明在大豆生长初期加强对坡面的有效防护, 避免地表长期裸露, 培育根系发达的大豆品种将有助于对坡耕地土壤侵蚀的防控。

**关键词** 大豆; 坡耕地; 抗侵蚀能力; 根重密度; 根系长度

**中图分类号** S157.1 **文献标识码** A

黄土高原是中国水土流失最严重的地区之一<sup>[13]</sup>, 严重的水土流失不仅破坏当地农业资源, 引起土壤退化, 降低土地生产力, 同时严重危害生态环境<sup>[4-7]</sup>。坡耕地是黄土高原水土流失的主要策源地, 坡耕地水土流失防治已成为我国水土流失治理工作的重点<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

土壤抗侵蚀能力是影响土壤侵蚀最重要的因素之一<sup>[10]</sup>, 也称为土壤抗蚀性, 包括土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性<sup>[11]</sup>。黄土高原一直以农作物种植业为主, 农业特别是粮食生产在这一地区占有十分重要的地位, 因此, 就坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力进行系统研究, 对保障黄土区坡耕地农业生产、防治坡耕地土壤侵蚀以及改善黄土区生态环境具有重要意义。当前土壤抗侵蚀能力研究大多集中在森林、草地、退耕地植被恢复过程中的土壤抗侵蚀能力特征及其

评价方法等方面<sup>[12-14]</sup>。徐少君和曾波<sup>[15]</sup>通过野外调查与试验, 研究了三峡库区狗牙根等 5 种耐水淹植物对土壤抗侵蚀能力的增强效能, 指出此 5 种植物根系对土壤抗侵蚀能力均具有显著的增强效应。李聪会等<sup>[16]</sup>采用室外采样室内试验的方法分析了牧草篱对坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力的影响, 指出牧草通过根系作用以及改善土壤理化性质显著提高土壤抗侵蚀能力。张建军等<sup>[17]</sup>利用野外实地放水冲刷的方法, 研究了晋西不同植被条件下的土壤抗冲性, 提出分散地表径流是防治水土流失的关键。郑子成等<sup>[18]</sup>比较了不同退耕模式下土壤抗蚀性的差异并构建了其评价模型。黎建强等<sup>[19]</sup>分析了坡耕地—植物篱系统土壤抗侵蚀能力特征及其与土壤理化性质的关系。可见, 目前土壤抗侵蚀能力研究范围比较广, 研究较为深入, 并已取得了一定的成

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† 通信作者 Corresponding author, E-mail: wufaqui@263.net

作者简介: 王计磊(1991—), 男, 河南新乡人, 硕士研究生, 主要从事土壤侵蚀研究。E-mail: wjlei123@126.com

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果,但多集中于森林、退耕地和草地,而黄土丘陵地区作为黄土高原重要的农业生产基地,有必要对有作物覆盖的土壤抗侵蚀能力特征进行深入研究。大豆耐旱能力较强,是黄土高原种植的主要作物之一,其生长期恰逢强降雨多发季节,土壤侵蚀极易发生。

因此,本文以黄土区大豆季土壤为研究对象,分析不同土层、生育期的土壤抗侵蚀能力特征,以期为黄土区坡耕地土壤侵蚀防治和区域农业可持续发展规划提供理论参考,对保障黄土区人民生活、改善当地农业生态环境具有积极意义。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于陕西省杨凌农业高新技术产业示范区,地处黄土高原南缘地带,该区为大陆性季风型半湿润气候,年降雨量635~646 mm,区内60%降雨集中于7—10月,且多大到暴雨。土壤类型为壤土,pH为7.85,有机质含量为12.5 g kg<sup>-1</sup>,碱解氮含量为47.68 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效磷含量为8.52 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾含量为126.3 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>。

### 1.2 供试材料

供试大豆种植于西北农林科技大学资源环境学院水土保持工程实验室种植园,其品种为中国农业科学院培育的中黄13,于2012年6月中旬播种,行距40 cm,株距20 cm。选用有机肥(为腐熟羊粪)和磷酸二铵(含N和P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>分别为18%和46%)作为底肥,用量分别为15 000 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>和150 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>,其他管理措施按当地农事操作习惯进行。

### 1.3 样品采集

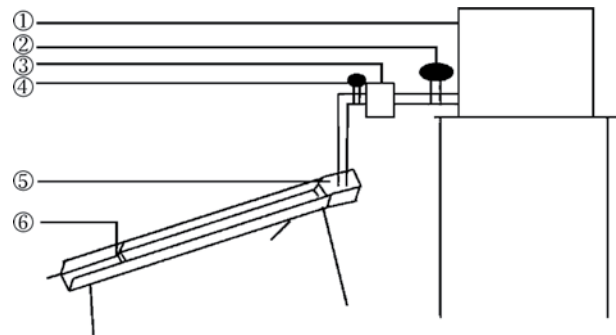
按大豆幼苗期(7月6日—7月8日)、分枝期(7月15日—7月17日)、开花期(7月28日—7月30日)、结荚期(8月6日—8月8日)、始粒期(8月14日—8月16日)、鼓粒期(8月23日—8月25日)进行样品采集。

抗冲性与抗蚀性试验设立一个裸地为对照组,含有根系土样与裸地土样均设3个重复。大豆根系水平方向上主要分布在距离茎秆10 cm范围内<sup>[20-21]</sup>,为了让采集的土壤样品更具代表性,本研究采集样品时,在试验小区选取3个具有代表性的点,然后分别在0~5 cm、5~10 cm和10~20 cm土层,用方形扣链状环刀在距离大豆茎秆5 cm位置采集5 cm×5 cm×4 cm(长×宽×高)原状土,用于土

壤抗蚀性分析;用矩形环刀在距离大豆茎秆5 cm位置采集20 cm×3 cm×4 cm(长×宽×高)原状土用于土壤抗冲性分析。

### 1.4 测定项目及方法

土壤抗冲性的测定采用原状土冲刷法,冲刷水槽(图1)长1.5 m,宽0.04 m,冲刷坡度为5°,冲刷历时30 min。根据研究区暴雨雨强在标准径流小区(20 m×5 m)内产生的最大径流量来计算单宽流量作为冲刷流量,即1 L min<sup>-1</sup>。土壤抗冲能力用每冲刷掉1 g干土所需的时间来表示,即土壤抗冲指数(min g<sup>-1</sup>)<sup>[22]</sup>。本研究大豆根系对土壤抗冲性的增强效应用增强值(min g<sup>-1</sup>)来表示,计算公式为:土壤抗冲性增强值=大豆地土壤抗冲指数—裸地对照土壤抗冲指数。



注:①水箱,②调水开关,③流量计,④供水开关,⑤稳流室,⑥放样室

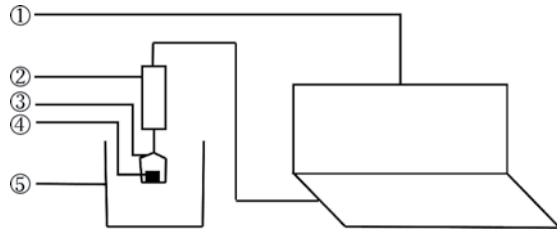
Note: ①Water tank, ②Water regulating valve, ③Flow meter, ④ Water supply valve, ⑤Steady flow buffer, and ⑥Lofting chamber

图1 土壤抗冲性试验装置示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the apparatus for testing soil anti-scourability

土壤抗蚀性特征的测定采用土壤净水崩解法,将试样放置在孔径为5 mm的金属筛网上,连接数显推拉力计记录崩解过程,将试样置于静水中进行崩解试验(图2)。根据预实验情况,将崩解时间设置为3 min,3 min内崩解完的以具体的崩解时间计算。土壤抗蚀能力用单位时间崩解的土重来表示,即土壤崩解速率(g min<sup>-1</sup>),土壤崩解速率越大,说明土壤抗蚀能力越弱。本研究大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性的增强效应用增强率(无量纲)来表示,计算公式为:土壤抗蚀性增强率=

$$\frac{\text{裸地对照土壤崩解速率}-\text{大豆地土壤崩解速率}}{\text{裸地对照土壤崩解速率}}$$



注: ①电脑, ②数显式推拉计, ③筛网, ④试样, ⑤玻璃缸  
Note: ①Computer, ②Digital Push & Pull Tester, ③Screen mesh, ④Sample, and ⑤Glass jar

图2 土壤崩解装置示意图

Fig. 2 Sketch of the apparatus for soil disintegration test

在每轮抗冲性与抗蚀性试验结束后, 将样品分别重新收集到一起, 并用清水反复冲洗, 然后用WinRHIZO根系分析系统测量根系平均直径、根长等参数。最后将用于根系参数分析的根系晾干后放入80℃的干燥箱中烘72 h, 用1/10 000电子天平称重。

### 1.5 数据分析

数据通过SPSS 20.0统计软件, 采用单因素方差分析分别对大豆不同生育期土壤抗冲性、抗蚀性特征以及大豆根系对其的增强效应进行统计分析, 显著水平为 $p < 0.05$ , 利用SigmaPlot 12.5进行图表制作。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 大豆不同生育期土壤抗冲性特征

**2.1.1 抗冲性特征** 随着大豆生育期的推进, 各土层土壤抗冲性均呈现出先增强后减弱的趋势, 且在同一土层, 苗期、分枝期、开花期及结荚期之间土壤抗冲性差异均达到显著水平(表1)。在0~5 cm土层, 苗期土壤抗冲性最小, 其值为 $1.04 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ 。随着大豆植株的生长, 土壤抗冲性逐渐增强, 并于始粒期达到最大值, 为 $5.47 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ , 分别为苗期、分枝期、开花期、结荚期和鼓粒期的5.26倍、3.20倍、1.85倍、1.14倍和1.09倍, 且始粒期与其他生育期土壤抗冲性间差异达到显著水平, 始粒期—鼓粒期土壤抗冲性呈减弱趋势, 但差异不显著。在5~10 cm土层, 整体增长幅度较其他两土层大, 其苗期和始粒期土壤抗冲性分别为 $0.70$ 和 $7.12 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ , 鼓粒期土壤抗冲性降至 $6.98 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ , 始粒期与结荚期土壤抗冲性间差异达到显著水平, 但二者与鼓粒期土壤抗冲性差异均未达到显著水平。对同一生育期, 5~10 cm土层土壤抗冲性仅在苗期和分枝期低于0~5 cm土层, 其余生育期土壤抗冲性均高于另外两土层, 且结荚期、

表1 大豆各生育期土壤抗冲性特征

Table 1 Characteristics of soil anti-scourability of the soybean field relative to growth stage of the crop ( $\text{min g}^{-1}$ )

土层 Soil layer (cm)	苗期 Seedling stage	分枝期 Branching stage	开花期 Blooming stage	结荚期 Pod bearing stage	始粒期 Initial grain forming stage	鼓粒期 Seed-filling stage
0~5	$1.04 \pm 0.22\text{aE}$	$1.71 \pm 0.20\text{aD}$	$2.95 \pm 0.21\text{abC}$	$4.81 \pm 0.38\text{bB}$	$5.47 \pm 0.19\text{bA}$	$5.04 \pm 0.20\text{bB}$
5~10	$0.70 \pm 0.12\text{bE}$	$1.63 \pm 0.16\text{aD}$	$3.78 \pm 0.37\text{aC}$	$6.55 \pm 0.42\text{aB}$	$7.12 \pm 0.33\text{aA}$	$6.98 \pm 0.19\text{aAB}$
10~20	$0.62 \pm 0.08\text{bD}$	$1.32 \pm 0.27\text{aC}$	$2.53 \pm 0.59\text{bB}$	$3.74 \pm 0.49\text{cA}$	$4.20 \pm 0.29\text{cA}$	$3.85 \pm 0.16\text{cA}$

注: 表中不同小写字母表示土层间在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著, 不同大写字母表示生育期间在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著。下同  
Note: Different lowercase letters indicate difference significant at  $p < 0.05$  between soil layers, while different capital letters indicate difference significant at  $p < 0.05$  between growth stages. The same below

始粒期及鼓粒期三个土层之间土壤抗冲性差异达到显著水平。

**2.1.2 大豆季各生育期大豆根系对土壤抗冲性的增强值** 在各生育期, 大豆根系对土壤抗冲性增强作用明显, 但在不同生育期对各土层的增强效应有所差异(图3)。总体上看, 始粒期大豆根系对各土层土壤抗冲性的增强值均高于其他时期, 尤其是始粒期大豆根系对5~10cm土层土壤抗冲性增强

效应最强, 增强值达到了 $6.51 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ , 苗期大豆根系对10~20 cm土层土壤抗冲性增强效应最弱, 其增强值仅为 $0.04 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ 。对同一土层, 苗期、分枝期、开花期、结荚期4个生育期大豆根系对土壤抗冲性增强效应差异显著。0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层, 结荚期和始粒期大豆根系对土壤抗冲性增强效应差异达到显著水平, 其余情况下结荚期、始粒期、鼓粒期大豆根系对土壤抗冲性差异均未达到显

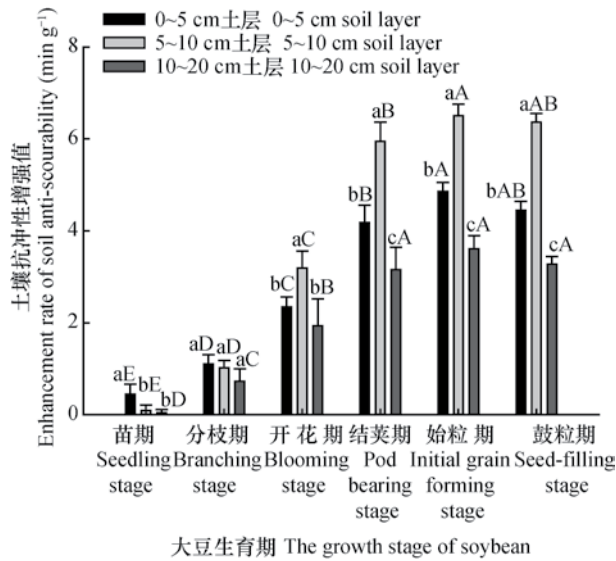


图3 大豆季各生育期大豆根系对土壤抗冲性的增强值  
Fig. 3 Enhancement rate of soil anti-scourability by soybean root system relative to growth stage of the crop

著水平，但均与其他生育期差异显著。

**2.1.3 土壤抗冲性与根系特征参数的关系** 由表2可知，土壤抗冲性与大豆根系特征参数关系较密切。在各土层，土壤抗冲性与根重密度、根系体积以及根系表面积相关性均达到极显著水平 ( $p < 0.01$ )，表明随着大豆植株的生长，根系生物量的增多，土壤抗冲性会得到有效提高。而土壤抗冲性与大豆根系平均直径均未达到显著性水平。将抗冲性与各级根系长度参数进行相关性分析，结果表明在0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层，土壤抗冲性与各级根系长度参数相关性均达到极显著水平 ( $p < 0.01$ )，在10~20 cm土层，土壤抗冲性与根径在0~0.5 mm之间的根系长度相关性达到极显著水平 ( $p < 0.01$ )，与根茎大于0.5 mm以上的根系长度仅达到显著水平 ( $p < 0.05$ )，说明在该土层，<0.5 mm根系总量的增加，可显著提高其土壤抗冲性。

表2 大豆季土壤抗冲性与大豆根系特征参数的相关性

Table 2 Relationship between soil anti-scourability and root parameters

土层 Soil layer (cm)	根重密度 Root weight density	根系平均直径 Mean diameter	根系体积 Root volume	根系表面积 Root surface area	根长 Root length			总根长 Total
					<0.5 mm	0.5 ~ 1.0 mm	> 1.0 mm	
0 ~ 5	0.79**	0.12	0.82**	0.83**	0.82**	0.77**	0.71**	0.81**
5 ~ 10	0.77**	0.15	0.84**	0.81**	0.80**	0.79**	0.76**	0.79**
10 ~ 20	0.69**	0.10	0.75**	0.78**	0.74**	0.68*	0.61*	0.72**

注：\*和\*\*分别表示显著相关和极显著相关。下同 Note: \*and\*\* indicates significant correlation and extremely significant correlation respectively. The same below

**2.2 大豆不同生育期土壤抗蚀性特征**

**2.2.1 抗蚀性特征** 随着大豆生育期的推进，各土层土壤静水崩解速率表现出先减小后略微增加的趋势，表明土壤抗蚀性随着大豆生育期的延伸先增强后减弱，且在同一土层，苗期、分枝期、开花期及结荚期之间土壤抗蚀性差异显著 (表3)。在0~5 cm土层，苗期土壤抗蚀性最弱，其静水崩解速率为33.92 g min<sup>-1</sup>，之后静水崩解速率逐渐降低，于始粒期达到最小值，为18.46 g min<sup>-1</sup>，此阶段土壤抗蚀性最强，但结荚期、始粒期和鼓粒期土壤抗蚀性差异均未达到显著水平。在5~10 cm土层，其苗期和始粒期土壤静水崩解速率分别为38.79 g min<sup>-1</sup>和10.58 g min<sup>-1</sup>，鼓粒期土壤静水崩解速率升至14.60 g min<sup>-1</sup>，始粒期与其他生育期土壤抗冲性差

异显著，但结荚期与鼓粒期土壤抗冲性差异未达到显著水平。10~20 cm土层土壤静水崩解速率则由苗期39.56 g min<sup>-1</sup>减小至始粒期18.24 g min<sup>-1</sup>，与0~5 cm土层土壤抗蚀性接近，但该层各生育期土壤静水崩解速率均高于5~10 cm土层，说明10~20 cm土层土壤抗蚀性低于5~10 cm土层。且在同一生育期，0~5 cm土层在苗期和分枝期土壤抗蚀性显著高于其余两土层，但5~10 cm土层在结荚期、始粒期和鼓粒期土壤抗蚀性显著高于其他两土层，其余土壤抗蚀性差异均未达到显著水平。

**2.2.2 大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性的增强效应** 由图4可以看出，大豆根系对各土层土壤抗蚀性均有一定的增强作用。总体而言，始粒期大豆根系对各土层土壤抗蚀性的增强率均高于其他时期，其增强

表3 大豆各生育期土壤崩解速率

Table 3 Soil disintegration rate relative to growth stage of soybean ( $\text{g min}^{-1}$ )

土层 Soil layer (cm)	苗期 Seedling stage	分枝期 Branching stage	开花期 Blooming stage	结荚期 Pod bearing stage	始粒期 Initial grain forming stage	鼓粒期 Seed-filling stage
0~5	33.92 ± 1.15bA	28.43 ± 0.98bB	24.84 ± 1.45aC	20.72 ± 1.59aD	18.46 ± 0.86aD	20.74 ± 1.42aD
5~10	38.79 ± 2.45aA	31.73 ± 1.40aB	24.31 ± 1.39aC	14.89 ± 1.34bD	10.58 ± 1.49bE	14.60 ± 1.25bD
10~20	39.56 ± 1.58aA	33.73 ± 1.41aB	25.96 ± 1.52aC	19.92 ± 1.41aD	18.24 ± 1.14aD	20.15 ± 1.34aD

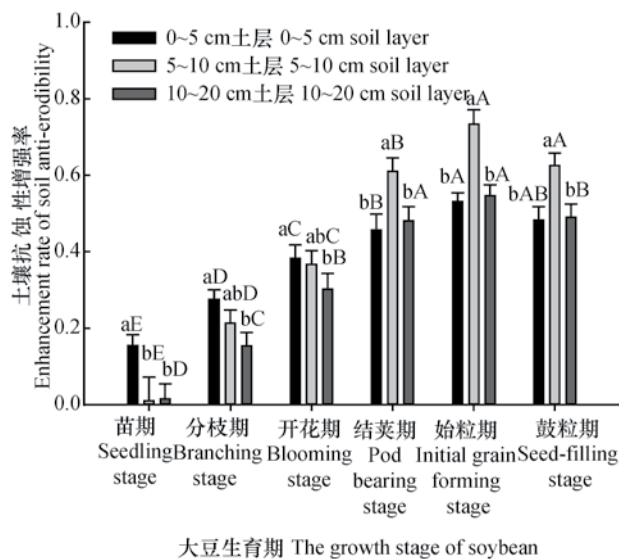


图4 大豆季各生育期大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性的增强率

Fig. 4 Enhancement rate of soil anti-erodibility by soybean root system relative to growth stage of the crop

率分别为0.53、0.73和0.55。苗期大豆根系的增强效应最弱, 其对各土层土壤抗蚀性的增强率分别为0.15、0.01和0.01。0~5 cm土层, 鼓粒期大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性增强效应介于始粒期和结荚期之间, 且与二者差异不显著。5~10 cm土层, 始粒期和结荚期大豆根系的增强效应差异不显著。10~20 cm土层, 结荚期、始粒期及鼓粒期大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性增强效应之间差异均未达到显著水平。除上述情况外, 在同一土层, 各生育期大豆根系对土壤抗蚀性增强效应之间差异均达到显著水平。这表明大豆根系的生长对表层土壤抗蚀性的增强有积极作用, 培育根系发达的大豆品种将有助于提高土壤抵抗径流对其分散和破坏的能力。

**2.2.3 土壤抗蚀性与根系特征参数的关系** 除根系平均直径外, 土壤静水崩解速率与其他大豆根系特征参数关系均密切相关(表4), 说明土壤抗

表4 大豆季土壤崩解速率与大豆根系特征参数的相关性

Table 4 Relationship between soil disintegration rate and root parameters

土层 Soil layer (cm)	根重密度 Root weight density	根系平均直径 Mean diameter	根系体积 Root volume	根系表面积 Root surface area	根长Root length			总根长 Total
					<0.5 mm	0.5~1.0 mm	>1.0 mm	
0~5	-0.86**	-0.14	-0.84**	-0.89**	-0.88**	-0.83**	-0.75**	-0.87**
5~10	-0.81**	-0.21	-0.80**	-0.85**	-0.86**	-0.82**	-0.77**	-0.85**
10~20	-0.87**	-0.11	-0.73**	-0.92**	-0.87**	-0.74**	-0.65*	-0.84**

蚀性与大豆根系关系密切。在各土层, 土壤静水崩解速率与根重密度、根系体积以及根系表面积相关性均达到极显著水平( $p < 0.01$ ), 且相关系数为负值, 这表明土壤中根系对土壤抗蚀性的提高有积极作用。将土壤静水崩解速率与各级根系长度参数进行相关性分析, 结果表明: 除10~20 cm土层,

土壤崩解速率与>1.0 mm根长相关性达到显著水平( $p < 0.05$ )外, 各土层土壤崩解速率与各级根系长度间相关性均达到极显著水平( $p < 0.01$ ), 且相关系数随着分级的减小呈逐渐增大的趋势, 这表明<1.0 mm的根系总长度的增加对土壤抗蚀性的增强可能会更加有效。

### 3 讨论

土壤抗冲性与抗蚀性是评价土壤抗侵蚀能力的两个方面,很多学者从这两个方面来研究土壤抗侵蚀能力<sup>[15, 19, 23-24]</sup>。土壤静水崩解速率和土壤抗冲指数能够较直观、客观地反映出土壤抗蚀性和抗冲性的整体特征<sup>[22, 25]</sup>。黄土丘陵地区土壤抗侵蚀能力主要依赖于其抗冲性能<sup>[26]</sup>,本研究将土壤抗冲性与抗蚀性结合起来综合评价土壤抗侵蚀能力,可以更好地说明黄土丘陵区土壤抗侵蚀能力特征。

本研究采用原状土净水崩解和抗冲槽冲刷的方法对大豆各生长期土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性进行分析,结果显示随着作物植株的生长,土壤抗蚀性与抗冲性最初均表现出逐渐增强的趋势,当作物植株生长由盛转衰,土壤抗蚀性与抗冲性也随之减弱,这与郑子成等<sup>[27-28]</sup>研究结果一致,大豆季土壤抗侵蚀能力在大豆生长至始粒期达到最大值,而苗期各土层土壤抗侵蚀能力均最弱。苗期各层土壤抗冲指数平均值仅为 $0.79 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ ,略高于陈晏等<sup>[29]</sup>对传统农耕地土壤抗冲指数研究的结果( $0.70 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ ),而始粒期各层土壤的平均抗冲指数增长至 $5.60 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ ,超过了王玉杰等<sup>[25]</sup>对紫色丘陵区常绿阔叶林土壤抗冲指数的研究结果( $2.72 \text{ min g}^{-1}$ ),这可能是由于进行抗冲性测定试验的条件不同所导致的。自退耕还林以及坡改梯工程实施以来,陡坡耕种在大部分地区已明令禁止,所以本研究选取的冲刷坡度为 $5^\circ$ ,根据本地气候状况,选取冲刷流量为 $1 \text{ L min}^{-1}$ ,低于王玉杰等<sup>[25]</sup>的试验布设。土壤抗蚀性反映的是土壤抵抗外营力对其分散、破坏的能力,从本研究得到的试验结果可以看出,土壤静水崩解速率随着大豆生育期的推进而减小,表明其抗侵蚀能力随大豆植株的生长逐渐增强,但植株生长后期又呈现出下降的趋势,这主要是因为作物植株生长前期主要进行营养生长,根系等渐趋发达,所以土壤抗蚀性也逐渐增强,后期主要进行的生殖生长,营养生长逐渐停止,根系也呈现出衰老的趋势,土壤抗蚀性也随之减弱。这也表明大豆可明显提高土壤抗侵蚀能力,但由于作物种植受季节影响比较大,土壤抗侵蚀能力随之波动也较大,整体而言,苗期和分枝期土壤抗侵蚀能力较弱,在此阶段应注意对土壤表面的防护,同时在作物收获的季节,作物根系会迅速衰老,土壤抗侵

蚀能力也会随之减弱,所以应制定合理的作物耕作制度,避免长时间的地表裸露,减少水土流失的发生。

植物对坡面的保护功能分别通过地上和地下两部分来完成<sup>[30]</sup>,处于地上的植物冠层可以拦截降雨、降低风速,从而起到对坡面的保护作用,而目前对植物地下部分对坡面保护作用机理的研究还比较少,本研究从黄土区不同生长期大豆坡耕地的土壤抗侵蚀能力特征着手,进一步探讨了大豆根系与土壤抗侵蚀能力的特征,结果表明坡面上的植物大豆根系对土壤抗侵蚀能力有明显的增强作用。为了细化不同直径的根系对土壤抗侵蚀能力的影响,本研究将根系按照根径分级后分别与土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性进行相关性分析,结果显示各层土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性仅与根径为 $0 \sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 的根系呈极显著相关,说明根径为 $0 \sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 的根系对土壤抗侵蚀能力的提高有更为显著的作用,这主要是因为根系直径小的根系能够更好地穿过土壤孔隙,对土壤颗粒进行缠绕,使土壤抵抗外力破坏的能力增强,这之前关于植物根系在防治土壤侵蚀方面作用显著的报道相一致<sup>[31-32]</sup>,在今后的农业生产中,可以注重培育根系发达、尤其是直径为 $0 \sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 根系发达的大豆品种,以提高作物对坡面的保护作用,降低土壤侵蚀危害。

### 4 结论

大豆坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力随着大豆生育期的推进表现出先增强后减弱的趋势,并在始粒期达到最大值;不同土层的土壤抗侵蚀能力不同,大豆开花期之后 $5 \sim 10 \text{ cm}$ 土层土壤抗侵蚀能力最强。大豆根系能显著提高土壤的抗侵蚀能力,培育根系发达尤其是含有大量直径为 $0 \sim 0.5 \text{ mm}$ 根系的大豆品种,会对大豆坡耕地土壤抗侵蚀能力的提高具有更加积极的作用。大豆苗期和分枝期土壤抗侵蚀能力较弱,应注意此时的土壤侵蚀防控,同时在作物收获时,应制定合理的作物栽培制度,缩短地表裸露时间增加地面覆盖,将有效减少土壤侵蚀的发生。

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## Soil Erosion Resistance of Sloping Farmland under Soybean Cultivation Relative to Growth Stage

WANG Jilei<sup>1</sup> WU Faqi<sup>2\*</sup>

(1 Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China)

(2 College of Resources and Environment, Northwest A & F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China)

**Abstract** 【Objective】 Soil erosion resistance is one of the main factors affecting development of soil erosion. As the Loess Plateau is one of the most severe soil erosion areas in China, it is especially important to characterize the soil erosion resistance of the region to management and control of soil erosion on the Loess Plateau. Soybean, high in drought resistance, is one of the major crops commonly grown on the Loess Plateau, and the one that grows in the season when heavy rain showers occur frequently, and consequently soil erosion tends to take place in the region. Therefore, a field experiment was conducted to determine characteristics of the erosion resistance of the soil and their relationships with soybean root system relative to growth stage of soybean. 【Method】 Soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility are two important parameters to evaluate soil resistance. This study determined the soil anti-erosion ability characteristics based on soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility. Based on the determination of the two indices, soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility, soil erosion resistance was characterized. As soil anti-scourability index and soil disintegration rate can well reflect characteristics of soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility, these two parameters were selected to evaluate soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility. Soil anti-scourability index refers to the time it takes for rain water to wash off a gram of soil ( $\text{min g}^{-1}$ ), and soil disintegration rate to the amount of soil disintegrated within a set unit of time ( $\text{g min}^{-1}$ ). The effect of soybean roots enhancing soil erosion resistance is evaluated by measuring how much soil anti-scourability and soil anti-erodibility is enhanced by the root system of soybean at different growth stages of the crop. 【Result】 Results show that soil anti-scourability and anti-erodibility varied with the crop growing, showing a similar trend. Soil anti-scourability index increased significantly from the seedling stage to the pod bearing stage of the crop, peaked at the initial grain forming stage, and then decreased somewhat from the initial grain forming stage till the grain filling stage, while soil disintegration rate decreased significantly from the seedling stage to the pod bearing stage, dropped to the bottom at the initial grain forming stage and then rose a little bit from the initial grain forming stage till the grain filling stage. With the crop growing, soil erosion resistance displayed a decreasing order of initial grain forming stage > grain filling stage > pod bearing stage > blooming stage > branching stage > seedling stage. At the seedling and branching stages, soil erosion resistance was the highest in the 0 ~ 5 cm layer and the lowest in the 10 ~ 20 cm layer, but during the period from the blooming stage till the grain filling stage, it was the highest in the 5 ~ 10 cm layer and the lowest in the 10 ~ 20 cm layer was worst from blooming stage to seed-filling stage. However, soybean roots could significantly strengthen soil erosion resistance. The effect was the lowest at the seedling stage and the highest at the initial grain forming stage. Soil erosion resistance was significantly and positively related to root weight density, root volume, root surface area and total root length. Therefore, soybean root system plays a key role in soil and water conservation and prevention

of occurrence of soil erosion. Therefore, root weight density, root volume, root surface area and total root length can also be used as the parameters to evaluate soil erosion resistance. 【Conclusion】 Soil erosion resistance varies with the crop growing and depth in soil profile. It is quite low at the seedling and branching stages and in the 0 ~ 5 cm soil layer. It is, therefore, recommended that measures be taken to strengthen soil erosion resistance in the early growth period of the crop. Meanwhile, some rational agronomic management measures, like mulching, use of cultivars that tend to have developed root systems, could also be adopted to improve soil erosion resistance of soybean fields.

**Key words** Soybean; Slope farmland; Anti-erosion ability; Root weight density; Root length

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