

DOI: 10.11766/trxb201606120232

秸秆生物炭输入对冻融期棕壤磷有效性的影响*

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摘要 冻融交替是东北地区土壤常见的温度变化现象。通过室内模拟冻融循环方法, 分析秸秆生物炭输入对冻融期东北地区棕壤有效磷影响规律及机理, 探讨生物炭还田对东北春季作物生长初期土壤养分供应状况的影响。结果表明: (1) 除在 0~5 次冻融循环中冻融次数对有效磷含量无显著影响外, 冻融循环次数、生物炭施加量以及二者交互作用对土壤有效磷含量在各冻融阶段 (0~5 次、5~30 次、0~30 次) 均有极显著影响。(2) 培养结束后施加生物炭量 2%、4% 和 6% 处理, 有效磷含量随生物炭施入量增大而依次增加, 且均明显高于对照处理 20% 以上。各处理在第 5 次冻融左右达到峰值, 有效磷含量增加幅度随生物炭施加量增加而减小。在第 20 次冻融循环后各处理有效磷含量达到相对谷值, 此时施加生物炭处理有效磷含量较未冻融时有明显降低。说明, 生物炭在常温培养时可以增加土壤有效磷含量, 但是, 在冻融过程中, 相对于对照处理可以较好固持土壤磷素, 减小磷素随融雪过程流失的风险。(3) 通过分析生物炭输入后棕壤 pH、电导率、有机质和中性磷酸酶活性等生物化学性质对冻融循环过程响应, 以及不同冻融循环阶段与土壤有效磷相关分析, 发现有机质含量在冻融循环过程中变化显著且与有效磷含量具有显著相关性。生物炭通过增强团聚体稳定性, 减少有机质释放来固持土壤磷素。

关键词 生物炭; 冻融作用; 棕壤; 有效磷; 有机质

中图分类号 S158 **文献标识码** A

我国秸秆资源丰富, 但目前其利用率尚处于较低水平。秸秆生物炭由作物秸秆在高温绝氧作用下热解制备而成, 具有提升耕地质量、实现碳封存等作用。生物炭因其较大的孔隙度和比表面积, 可以改变土壤理化性质^[1-2], 提高土壤肥力。此外, 生物炭可以对土壤环境进行改变进而影响微生物, 使得其对磷元素的吸收、释放和有效性进行间接的影响^[3]。DeLuca 等^[4] 研究得出, 由于生物炭具有一定交换阴阳离子的能力, 施加生物炭后, 通过其与磷元素之间相互作用可以提高土壤中磷的有效性。Chintala 等^[5] 研究发现生物炭对磷有吸附作

用, 且其吸附能力的大小视原料而定。可见, 生物炭可以通过改变土壤理化性质或土壤环境直接或间接影响土壤磷有效性。

以往研究多针对作物生长期, 关于中高纬度地区冻融期生物炭对有效磷影响的研究则较为少见。在我国东北地区, 冻融交替是春季典型的气候特征。反复的“昼融夜冻”作用导致土壤结构被破坏, 团聚体稳定性发生改变, 有机质矿化速率高, 一些金属离子浓度和形态发生转化^[6]。土壤中有有效磷因团聚体破碎而释放, 而一些金属离子与有效磷的结合, 又会直接导致有效磷含量的降低。由于

* 国家自然科学基金项目 (41471225)、辽宁省农业领域青年科技创新人才培养计划 (2014054) 和辽宁省高等学校优秀人才支持计划 (LJQ2013074) 共同资助 Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 41471225), the Cultivation Plan for Youth Agricultural Science and Technology Innovative Talents of Liaoning Province (No. 2014054) and the Talents Support Program of Higher Learning Institutions in Liaoning Province of China (No. LJQ2013074)

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收稿日期: 2016-06-12; 收到修改稿日期: 2016-09-25; 优先数字出版日期 (www.cnki.net): 2016-10-12

冻融作用使得土壤中有有效磷含量极不稳定^[7-9],进而影响作物生长初期的土壤有效养分供给。生物炭可以通过改变土壤理化性质或土壤环境直接或间接影响土壤磷有效性,但是在东北冻融期,秸秆生物炭输入是否能够增加土壤磷素有效性?在反复冻融作用下,生物炭影响有效磷的机理是什么?目前尚缺少相关研究。因此,本研究选取辽宁地区典型土壤——棕壤为研究对象,通过室内模拟冻融循环试验,研究秸秆生物炭输入对冻融期有效磷含量及其相关指标的影响。旨在探明秸秆生物炭还田对冻融期土壤有效磷的影响及机理,研究结果对东北地区生物炭还田实践和理论方面有一定的意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

2015年秋收后在沈阳农业大学水利综合试验基地玉米大田采集土壤。试验区域位于北纬41°44',东经123°27',海拔44.7 m,位于沈阳市东部。研究地年平均气温8.1,冬季平均气温-9.6℃。多年平均降水量680.3 mm,年无霜期为149 d。冬季土壤最大冻结深度为148 cm。土壤类型为潮棕壤,成土母质为黄土性黏土及淤积物。取土时地表有部分秸秆覆盖,取土前一周有少量降雨,土壤含水率为20.31%。在取土处的玉米大田均匀设置5个1 m×1 m的样方,清理表层作物残茬后收集每个样方的0~10 cm表层土壤,然后将5个样方的土壤充分混合后取部分装袋带回室内。将除去作物叶子、根系和石块等杂物后的鲜土过孔径5 mm的土壤筛备用。经测定,供试土壤的田间持水量为37.89%,容重1.28 g cm⁻³,pH 6.36,有机质13.25 g kg⁻¹,电导率209 S m⁻¹,有效磷15.9 mg kg⁻¹,中性磷酸酶活性(以下简称磷酸酶)94 μg g⁻¹。

本实验生物炭以东北地区主要农作物废弃物玉米秸秆为原材料,委托辽宁省生物炭技术研究中心制备。采用适用地域广、操作简便的专利炭化炉^[10]以亚高温缺氧干馏为原理,于裂解温度为450℃生产制备。因本实验为机理性实验,为使秸秆生物炭更加均匀地与土壤混合,充分发挥生物炭作用,选取过1 mm筛后的较细颗粒生物炭作为实验材料。经测定,生物炭比表面积为0.85 m² g⁻¹,pH 7.74,电导率179.6 S m⁻¹,有效磷19.3 mg kg⁻¹。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 室内培养实验 将生物炭与风干后的土壤按炭土比0% (空白对照)、2%、4%、6%进行充分混合,根据田间0~10 cm土壤容重计算出以上比例相当于田间施用量0、25.6、51.2、76.8 t hm⁻² (生物炭施加量主要参考近期国内外相关生物炭和土壤性质研究中常用比例^[11-14])。将风干过筛后按比例添加生物炭的土壤用去离子水调节含水率为田间持水量的50% (与采集的鲜土含水率保持一致)。将制备好的土样2.5 kg放入20 cm×20 cm×15 cm有机玻璃培养盒中,于常温下培养60 d,期间每周定期称重补水使其含水量保持不变。每个施加量为一个处理,每处理设置三个重复。

1.2.2 冻融循环实验 培养期结束后,将土样置于自制冻融循环仪(精度为±0.3℃)中进行冻融实验。自然界中表层土壤夜晚会出现冻结,白天出现消融,所以将冻融循环设定为冻结12 h,融解12 h。根据2010年以来沈阳农业大学水利学院综合实验基地气象站监测冻融期持续时间以及冻融温度等数据,选取30次作为冻融循环次数,冻融温差-10~7℃为实验控制温度,基本接近田间实际状况。为探明冻融过程中土壤磷及其相关指标的变化,在0、1、3、5、10、20、30次冻融循环结束后从培养盒中均匀取出一定量土样进行指标测定。冻融实验过程中将培养盒表面用塑料膜密封以确保含水率不变。

1.3 测定方法

有效磷采用0.5 mol L⁻¹NaHCO₃提取—钼锑抗比色法测定^[15];pH采用电位法测定,水土比为2.5:1^[15];电导率采用电导法测定,水土比为5:1^[15];有机质采用直接加热消解法测定^[16],是重铬酸钾容量法(外加热法)的一种,将传统油浴加热改为在消解装置中加热消解。磷酸酶活性采用磷酸苯二钠比色法测定,测定结果以培养24 h后1 g土壤释放出酚的质量表示^[17]。生物炭比表面积采用气体吸附BET (Brunauer-Emmett-Teller)比表面积检测法^[18];生物炭pH测定参照木质活性炭pH的测定方法^[19];生物炭电导率测定参照粉状活性炭电导率测定方法^[20]。

1.4 数据分析

测定结果均采用3次重复(误差不超过5%)平均值,应用Excel 2003和SPSS 18.0软件进行数

据处理及作图分析,采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)对数据进行显著性检验,用皮尔森(Pearson)法分析其相关性。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 秸秆生物炭输入对冻融期棕壤有效磷含量的影响

施加不同量生物炭处理有效磷含量随冻融循环次数变化结果见表1。总体而言,0~30次冻融循环中各处理有效磷含量表现为先增加后减少,而到30次冻融循环时又有一定幅度增加的趋势。培养结束后,施加生物炭量2%、4%和6%处理有效磷含量随生物炭施入量增大而依次增加,且均明显高于对照处理20%以上。生物炭本身含有较丰富的磷元素,施入土壤后可以改善土壤养分供应^[21]。生物炭的多孔性能够为微生物生存提供较大空间,提高微生物分解能力,增加土壤养分含量^[12]。各处理0~5次冻融循环有效磷含量变化不稳定,并且在第5次左右达到最高值。对照处理以及施加生物炭量2%和4%处理在第5次冻融循环后有效磷含量分别为20.54、22.83、23.18 mg kg⁻¹,较各处理未冻融时分别提高了24%、11.1%和11.2%。施加6%处理前5次冻融循环间有效磷含量并无显著性变化。

将生物炭施加水平和冻融循环次数对土壤有效

磷含量影响进行方差分析,结果见表2。除在0~5次冻融循环中冻融次数对有效磷含量无显著性影响外,冻融循环次数、生物炭施加量以及二者交互作用对土壤有效磷含量在各冻融阶段(0~5次、5~30次、0~30次)均有极显著影响。

由此可见,在前期冻融过程中,生物炭输入并未大幅度提高有效磷含量,甚至将各处理进行总体方差分析时,得出冻融作用对有效磷含量无显著影响的结论。分析其原因,主要与土壤团聚体有关。由于冻融作用,团聚体受冰晶压缩而破碎,团聚体作为土壤养料库,包含其中的有效磷因团聚体破碎而释放出来。生物炭在室温培养时,能增强微生物活性,形成多糖从而增强团聚体稳定性,所以,在冻融过程中因团聚体破碎释放的有效磷减少^[22]。生物炭在冻融初期对土壤磷素起到固持和保护作用,减少因解冻期积雪融化而产生的有效磷损失。在第20次冻融循环后,除对照处理较未冻融时无显著性变化,其他各处理有效磷含量均达到最低值,较未冻融时分别降低了18.9%、8.2%和9.5%。土壤经过多次冻融后,大部分团聚体已经破碎,其中可溶性有机质释放量下降,微生物的分解速率减慢,有效磷含量下降^[23]。在30次循环时,土壤溶液中的养分元素与有机质、微生物体之间保持平衡,土壤有效磷含量基本稳定。

各施加量处理间进行比较发现:随着生物炭施

表1 不同生物炭施加水平棕壤有效磷含量随冻融循环次数变化

Table 1 Variation of soil available P content with freeze-thaw cycles relative to application rate of biochar (mg kg⁻¹)

冻融循环次数 Freeze-thaw cycles	生物炭施加量Biochar application rate				平均值Mean
	0%	2%	4%	6%	
0	16.56 ± 0.21cCD	20.54 ± 0.34bB	20.83 ± 0.76bB	23.60 ± 0.81aAB	20.38 ± 2.72ABC
1	17.41 ± 0.29cC	21.08 ± 0.42bB	22.74 ± 0.78abA	23.18 ± 0.83aAB	21.10 ± 2.47AB
3	19.65 ± 0.43bB	22.32 ± 0.64aA	23.25 ± 0.64aA	24.78 ± 1.54aA	22.49 ± 2.11A
5	20.54 ± 0.71bA	22.83 ± 0.34aA	23.18 ± 0.45aA	23.54 ± 0.71aAB	22.52 ± 1.31A
10	16.83 ± 0.32cC	17.76 ± 0.71cC	19.17 ± 0.52bC	22.16 ± 0.36aBC	18.98 ± 2.17BC
20	15.74 ± 0.56cD	16.64 ± 0.38cD	19.11 ± 0.64bC	21.35 ± 0.71aC	18.12 ± 2.23C
30	17.29 ± 0.46cC	20.83 ± 0.13bB	20.36 ± 0.16bB	22.08 ± 0.15aBC	20.14 ± 1.88ABC
平均值Mean	18.71 ± 1.91c	20.75 ± 2.53b	21.64 ± 1.96b	22.38 ± 1.52a	20.56

注:表中不同大写字母为冻融循环次数对有效磷含量的影响显著性差异($p < 0.05$);表中不同小写字母为生物炭施加量对有效磷含量的影响显著性差异($p < 0.05$)。Note: Different capital letters in the table mean significant difference in effect of freeze-thaw cycles on content of available P ($p < 0.05$); Different small letters in the table mean significant difference in effect of biochar application rate on content of available P ($p < 0.05$)

表2 生物炭施加量与冻融循环次数对有效磷含量的影响 (方差分析结果)

冻融循环次数 Freeze-thaw cycles	施加量 Application rate		冻融循环次数 Freeze-thaw cycles		施加量与冻融循环次数交互作用 Interaction of application rate and freeze-thaw cycles	
	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
	0 ~ 30	6.436	0	21.04	0	3.329
0 ~ 5	10.43	0	0.285	0.836	3.821	0.01
5 ~ 30	7.679	0.002	8.56	0.001	4.563	0.004

注: *F*代表检验统计量; *p*代表统计的显著性, $p < 0.05$ 存在显著性差异, $p < 0.01$ 存在极显著性差异 Note: *F* stands for test statistics; *p* for statistical significance, $p < 0.05$ for significant difference and, $p < 0.01$ for extremely significant difference

加量增多有效磷含量也随之增大。施加量为2%、4%和6%的土壤中有有效磷含量均值分别较对照增加了10.9%、15.66%和19.62%。所以,生物炭在室温培养时可以增加土壤有效态磷素含量,在冻融过程中又可以相对减少有效磷素释放,阻控磷素因积雪融化而造成的淋溶及径流损失。

2.2 秸秆生物炭对冻融期棕壤pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶的影响

本实验通过研究生物炭输入后棕壤pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性等生物化学性质在冻融过程中的变化,分析生物炭对冻融期土壤有效磷含量影响机理。培养结束未进行冻融时各施加水平土壤相关性质见图1。各施加生物炭处理pH较对照处理均有明显提高,但施炭处理间无显著差异。3个施加生物炭处理土壤电导率与对照相比分别增加了19.7%、20.2%和26.8%。各施加处理有机质含量明显高于对照处理,但4%与6%施加处理间无显著差异。3种施加量土壤磷酸酶活性分别较对照增大了16.3%、62.2%和134%。由此可见,在常温培养时,生物炭输入对pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性均有显著影响。

冻融作用以及生物炭施加水平对相关土壤性质影响的方差分析结果见表3。从表3可以看出,生物炭施加除对5~30次冻融循环阶段土壤有机质含量无显著性影响外,对各冻融阶段其他指标均有显著性影响。冻融作用对土壤酸碱度和有机质含量影响较显著,但是对电导率、磷酸酶活性影响不显著。冻融作用会引起土壤中碳酸钠和碳酸氢钠等强碱弱酸盐类的迁移,这些盐类水解会产生 OH^- ,改变土壤酸碱度^[24]。土壤团聚体受冻融作用影响而破碎,其中包含的有机质得以释放出来,所以有机质

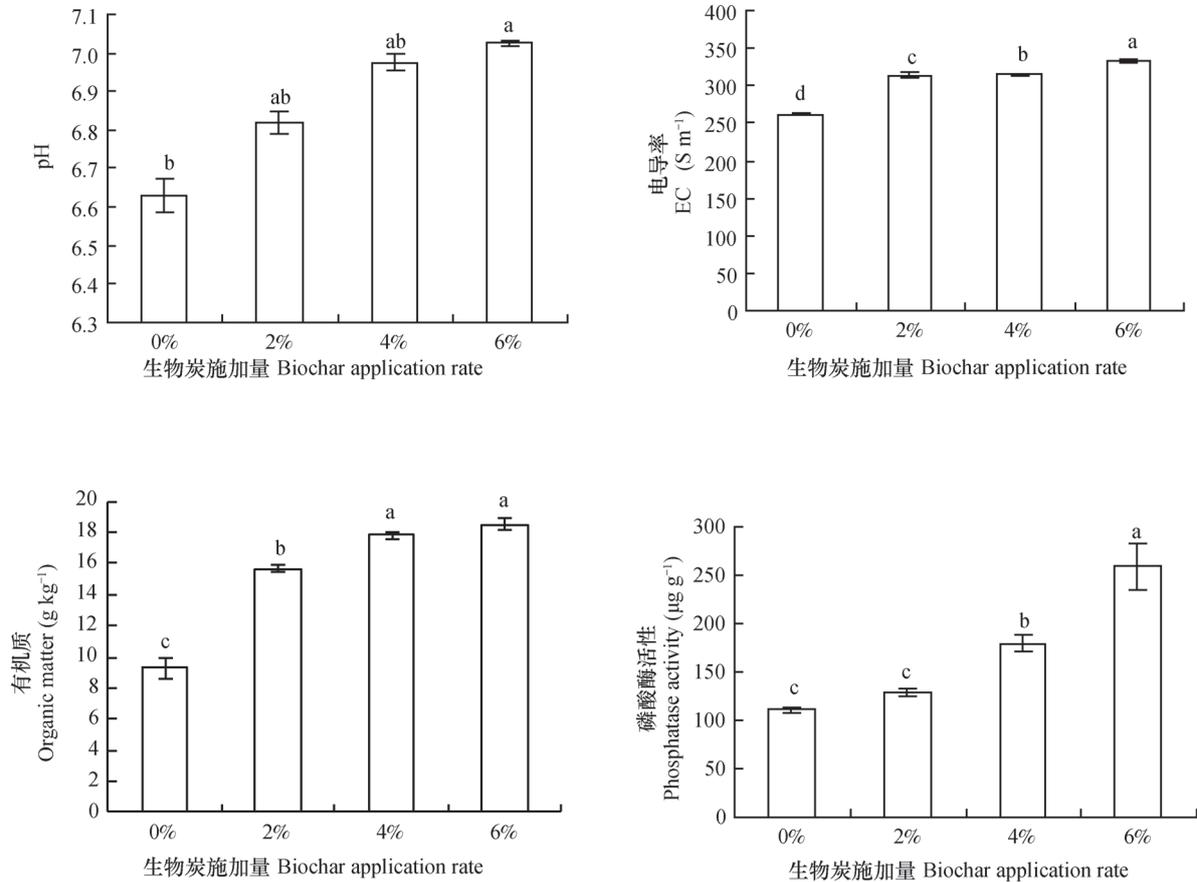
受冻融作用影响明显^[25]。土壤有机质分解物是土壤酶类的主要来源,随着有机质含量的变化,磷酸酶含量也发生变化。但是在设定30次冻融循环中,由于设置冻融温度上限为7℃,低于磷酸酶发挥作用的最适温度,所以磷酸酶活性并未随冻融循环发生显著变化^[26]。

2.3 冻融期棕壤有效磷与pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶的相关性

不同冻融循环阶段土壤有效磷含量与pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性相关分析结果见表4。从表4可以看出,在室温培养时,土壤pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性与有效磷含量均呈现显著相关关系;但是在开始冻融后,各土壤性质与土壤有效磷含量相关性并非一直保持显著水平。

在冻融循环各阶段,有机质含量与有效磷含量均呈显著正相关关系。在1~5次冻融循环阶段,土壤温度、通气性和水分等土壤性质由于冻融循环的作用发生突然性的改变。土壤水分由固态到液态反复转化,增加了土壤通气性。由于通气状况改善,微生物活性迅速恢复,降解冻结过程中已死亡细菌中的有机质,转化为可利用磷素^[27]。此外,冻融过程中团聚体破碎释放有机质。有机质作为磷素的主要载体及微生物生长繁殖的重要能源物质,促使微生物的分解能力增强,有效磷含量增加。在5~30次冻融循环中,大部分团聚体已经破碎,其中可溶性有机质释放量下降,而原有有机质一直被微生物利用分解。随着有机质含量的持续减少,微生物的分解速率减慢,有效磷含量下降^[28]。可以看出,在整个冻融过程中,有机质是影响有效磷变化的一个重要指标。

土壤电导率表示土壤浸出液中各种阴离子和阳



注：不同小写字母表示显著性差异 ($p < 0.05$) Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

图1 未进行冻融循环时生物炭施加对pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性影响

Fig. 1 Effect of biochar on pH value, EC, organic matter and phosphatase activity in soils without undergoing freeze-thaw cycles

表3 冻融作用与生物炭施加对不同冻融阶段pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性影响（方差分析结果）

Table 3 Effects of freeze-thaw cycles and biochar application rate on pH, EC, organic matter and phosphatase activity during different stage of freezing and thawing period (Result of ANOVA)

冻融循环次数 Freeze-thaw cycles		pH		电导率 EC		有机质 Organic matter		磷酸酶活性 Phosphatase activity	
		<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
		不同冻融阶段 Different stage	0 ~ 30	3.553	0.005	1.841	0.110	7.209	0.000
	0 ~ 5	1.686	0.193	1.865	0.159	7.177	0.001	0.075	0.973
	5 ~ 30	5.038	0.006	0.295	0.829	11.52	0.000	0.218	0.883
生物炭施加量 Biochar application rate		pH		电导率 EC		有机质 Organic matter		磷酸酶活性 Phosphatase activity	
		<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>
		不同冻融阶段 Different stage	0 ~ 30	5.893	0.002	51.53	0.000	7.005	0.000
	0 ~ 5	3.320	0.034	32.92	0.000	7.315	0.001	32.71	0.000
	5 ~ 30	3.412	0.031	52.07	0.000	2.161	0.115	31.79	0.000

表4 不同冻融循环阶段土壤有效磷与pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性间的相关系数

Table 4 Correlation coefficients of soil available phosphatase with soil pH, EC, organic matter and phosphatase activity in the soil relative to phase of the freezing and thawing cycles

冻融循环次数Freezing and thawing cycles	pH	电导率 EC	有机质 Organic matter	磷酸酶活性 Phosphatase activity
0	0.772*	0.883**	0.925**	0.753*
1~5	0.188	0.455**	0.302**	0.483*
5~30	0.113	0.398*	0.024*	0.359
0~30	0.234	0.527**	0.200**	0.440

注: **表示在0.01水平上极显著相关; *表示在0.05水平上显著相关 Note: ** stands for significant correlation at 0.01 level; and * for significant correlation at 0.05 level

离子的总和^[29]。由表4可知,在各冻融期土壤电导率与有效磷含量也均呈显著正相关关系。其原因也与冻融过程中团聚体破坏有关。冻融初期大部分团聚体破坏致使各种离子从团聚体中释放出来,土壤电导率以及有效磷含量增大;冻融后期大部分团聚体已经破坏,各种离子浓度趋于稳定^[28]。此外电导率升高,水中离子总浓度增加,水溶液中的阴离子与胶体吸附的磷相互竞争吸附位置,使胶体吸附的磷被解吸下来而进入水溶液中,因而水溶液中磷素的浓度升高^[30]。但是,由于电导率在冻融循环过程中变化并未表现出明显规律,所以冻融作用对其并无显著影响。在常温培养时,磷酸酶可催化磷酸脂类或磷酸酐的水解,其活性的高低直接影响着土壤有机磷的分解转化及其生物有效性。但是由于冻融期温度较低,磷酸酶活性与有效磷在冻融期并无显著相关关系。

3 结论

秸秆生物炭输入可以明显提高冻融前棕壤有效磷的含量。有效磷含量随生物炭施入量增加而提高。在0~5次冻融过程中,生物炭输入并未大幅度提高有效磷含量;在第20次冻融循环后,除对照处理较未冻融时无显著性变化,其他各处理有效磷含量均达到最低值;在30次循环时,土壤溶液中的养分元素与有机质和微生物体之间保持平衡,土壤有效磷含量基本稳定。分析生物炭输入后棕壤pH、电导率、有机质和磷酸酶活性等相关生物化学性质在冻融过程中的变化,可知,有机质含量在冻融循环过程中变化显著且与有效磷含量具有显著相关性。综上,在冻融期生物炭主要通过增强棕壤团聚

体稳定性,减少有机质释放来固持土壤磷素,减少磷素在融雪期的淋溶及径流损失。

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Effect of Straw Biochar on Availability of Phosphorus in Brown Soil during the Freezing and Thawing Period

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Abstract 【Objective】 Straw biochar is a kind of carbon-rich material prepared through pyrolysis under high temperature in anoxic condition. Its application may directly or indirectly affect availability of soil phosphorus in the soil through altering soil physicochemical properties or soil environment during the crop-growing season. Freezing and thawing alternation is a common climate phenomenon in Northeast China. Frequent occurrence of such a phenomenon in the spring causes changes in soil properties like soil structure, thus leading to drastic variation of soil available phosphorus content. However, so far little has been reported about the effect and mechanism of biochar affecting availability of soil phosphorus during the freeze-thaw season. In this study, an indoor simulation experiment was conducted to explore rule and mechanism of biochar affecting availability of soil phosphorus in the brown earth of Northeast China during the freeze-thaw cycle and its impact on soil nutrient suppling capacity during the early crop growing season in the region. The findings in this study may have some significance to guiding the theoretic study on use of biochar practice of and theoretic study of use of biochar in Northeast China. 【Method】 Soil samples were collected from a maize field in the Comprehensive Field Experiment Base of the College of Water Conservancy, Shenyang Agricultural University, after the harvest in 2015, and then air-dried and sifted for future use. Biochar was prepared out of maize stalk and ground to pass a 1 mm sieve. Then the biochar was blended with air-dried

soil samples at a rate of 0% (0: 100), 2%, 4% and 6%, separately. The mixtures were then packed, separately, into 20 cm × 20 cm × 15 cm plexiglass boxes, 2.5 g each, constituting four treatments and three replicates each. All the samples in the boxes were incubated under room temperature for 60 days. During the incubation, the samples were kept wet with soil moisture content being 50% of the soil water holding capacity by adding distilled water weekly. After the incubation, the soil samples were subjected to 30 cycles of simulated freezing-thawing with temperature varying between -10°C and 7°C. A set amount of the soil sample in each box was retrieved after 0, 1, 3, 5, 10, 20 and 30 cycles of freezing-thawing for determination of soil properties, including content of readily available phosphorus, pH, organic matter, electric conductivity and activity of phosphatase. **【Result】** (1) The effect of the alternation of freezing and thawing was extremely significant on content of soil available phosphorus during all the phases of the treatment (0 ~ 5 cycles, 5 ~ 30 cycles and 0 ~ 30 cycles), relative to number of freeze-thaw cycles, biochar application rate and their interactions, except for the first five cycles. (2) After the incubation, the content of available phosphorus was increased by 24.0%, 25.7% and 42.5% in Treatments 2%, 4% and 6% as compared with CK separately. Obviously the effect increased with rising biochar application rate. The effect peaked during the 5th cycle, however, the increment declined with rising biochar application rate. Around the 20th cycle, the contents of available phosphorus in all the treatments dropped down to relative valleys, available phosphorus and even lower than that in the treatments applied with biochar and incubated under room temperature, which indicates that biochar increased the content of available phosphorus under room temperature, while the freeze-thaw cycles helped biochar fix soil phosphorus, as compared with CK, thus reducing the risk of phosphorus loss with melting snow. (3) The analysis of responses of biochemical properties of the soil, such as soil pH, EC, organic matter and phosphatase activity, to freezing and thawing cycles and relationship of soil available phosphorus with phases of the freeze-thaw cycles reveals that the content of organic matter varied sharply with the freeze-thaw cycle going on and was closely related to soil available phosphorus. **【Conclusion】** Through enhancing the stability of soil aggregates, biochar helps soil organic matter hold soil phosphorus by reducing its release. During the freeze-thaw cycles, biochar helps fix soil P and reduce P loss with thawing snow.

Key words Biochar; Freezing and thawing; Brown soil; Available P; Organic matter

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