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种植翻压紫云英配施化肥对稻田土壤 活性有机碳氮的影响*

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摘要 依托长期种植紫云英定位试验, 以不施肥 (CK) 为对照, 研究化肥 (100%F)、紫云英配施 100%、80%、60% 和 40% 化肥 (G+100% F、G+80% F、G+60% F、G+40% F) 以及紫云英 (G) 对土壤活性有机碳氮、水稻产量、氮肥利用率及其他土壤养分的影响。结果表明, 与对照不施肥相比, 单施化肥对土壤水溶性有机碳 (WSOC) 的影响很小, 土壤水溶性有机氮 (WSON) 和微生物生物量碳氮 (SMBC、SMBN) 含量分别增加了 20.61%、10.49% 和 2.20%; 单施紫云英处理土壤 WSOC、WSON、SMBC 和 SMBN 含量分别增加了 25.52%、36.30%、19.16% 和 10.37%; 紫云英配施化肥增加了土壤 WSOC、WSON、SMBC 和 SMBN 的含量, 增幅分别为 12.99%~22.80%、26.66%~56.61%、19.01%~29.56% 和 16.08%~32.90%。施肥提高了土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤有机碳 (SOC)、全氮 (TN) 的比例, 紫云英配施化肥和单施紫云英效果优于单施化肥。土壤活性有机碳氮与水稻产量、SOC、TN 和铵态氮 (NH_4^+-N) 呈显著或极显著正相关。施肥增加水稻产量, G+80%F 最高 (10 026 kg hm^{-2})。与 100%F 相比, 化肥减施 20%~40% 水稻不减产, 同时氮肥农学效率和氮肥偏生产力提高, 增幅分别为 11.64%~149.65% 和 2.66%~149.92%, 土壤 SOC、TN 和 NH_4^+-N 含量增加, 土壤有效磷和速效钾降低。综合考虑水稻产量、氮肥利用率和土壤肥力, 紫云英翻压 22 500 kg hm^{-2} 、磷钾肥常规用量、氮肥减施 20% 时最优。

关键词 紫云英; 土壤活性有机碳氮; 水稻产量; 氮肥利用率; 土壤养分

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土壤碳氮循环是农田生态系统最基本的生态过程, 受到耕作、施肥和灌溉等人为因素的影响与调控, 对农田生态系统的稳定性、生产力及其环境效应具有重要影响^[1]。活性有机碳氮是土壤有机碳氮中最活跃的组分, 这部分碳素和氮素溶解性和移动性强, 易被微生物和植物吸收利用^[2-3]。依据提取和测定方法不同, 活性有机碳氮有水溶性有机碳

氮和微生物生物量碳氮等。活性有机碳 (氮) 含量虽少, 占土壤碳 (氮) 库比例小, 但其活性高, 易被微生物利用, 对耕作和施肥等人为因素的响应更敏感, 可以作为指示土壤碳 (氮) 库变化的指标^[4-5]。土壤活性有机碳氮的变化影响土壤碳氮循环, 与全球温室气体排放以及环境污染密切相关^[3, 6]。

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施肥是维持粮食产量、提升土壤肥力的重要农艺措施,对活性有机碳氮的变化有重要影响^[1]。研究表明,单施氮肥对土壤活性有机碳影响较小^[7],而氮磷钾配施可增加土壤活性有机碳氮含量^[8]。也有研究表明单施化肥对土壤活性有机碳氮无明显影响或有降低作用^[9]。秸秆或有机粪肥均可增加土壤活性有机碳氮含量,有机无机配施的效果更好^[10-13]。

绿肥是我国传统农业的精华,绿肥与水稻轮作是南方稻区常见的种植模式^[14]。紫云英(*Astragalus sinicus* L.)是我国稻田主要的冬季绿肥^[15],紫云英还田可以增加稻田土壤养分,改善稻田的物理、化学及生物学性状,提高水稻产量^[16-18]。紫云英通过固氮可以减少化肥氮的施用和氮素流失^[19],还能减少稻田温室气体 N_2O 的排放,对改善稻田的生态环境具有重要意义^[20]。不同地区的研究表明,紫云英翻压15 000~30 000 $kg\ hm^{-2}$,减施化肥20%~40%,仍能保证水稻不减产^[16, 21-23]。种植翻压紫云英减施化肥这种有机无机配施模式下土壤活性有机碳氮的变化还鲜有报道。鉴于土壤活性有机碳氮响应施肥的敏感性,其与水稻产量、土壤养分的相关性值得关注。本文研究长期种植翻压紫云英配施化肥对土壤活性有机碳氮、水稻产量、氮肥利用率及土壤养分的影响,分析土壤活性有机碳氮与水稻产量、土壤养分的相关性,揭示土壤活性有机碳氮的肥力和生产力意义,探讨种植紫云英的减氮潜力,为紫云英的培肥和增产机制提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于信阳市农业科学院试验园区,该地区属亚热带向暖温带过渡区,日照充足,年平均气温 $15^{\circ}C$,无霜期平均220 d左右;年均降水量900~1 400 mm。田间定位试验始于2008年。供试土壤为黄棕壤性潜育型水稻土,土壤有机碳 $12.96\ g\ kg^{-1}$,全氮 $1.30\ g\ kg^{-1}$,碱解氮 $71.5\ mg\ kg^{-1}$,有效磷 $16.5\ mg\ kg^{-1}$,速效钾 $78.2\ mg\ kg^{-1}$,pH6.7。

1.2 试验设计

试验采用2因素随机区组设计,4次重复,共设7个处理:(1)对照不施肥(CK);(2)100%化肥(100%F);(3)紫云英+100%化肥(G+100%

F);(4)紫云英+80%化肥(G+80%F);(5)紫云英+60%化肥(G+60%F);(6)紫云英+40%化肥(G+40%F);(7)紫云英(G)。紫云英原地种植,每年盛花期翻压 $22\ 500\ kg\ hm^{-2}$,多余的移出小区,不够的从别的小区移入。化肥品种氮肥为尿素、磷肥为过磷酸钙、钾肥为氯化钾。100%化肥指当地常规施肥量,施用量为N $225\ kg\ hm^{-2}$ 、 $P_2O_5\ 135\ kg\ hm^{-2}$ 、 $K_2O\ 135\ kg\ hm^{-2}$,化肥中的磷钾肥全部基施,氮肥按基肥:分蘖肥:孕穗肥=3:2:1分次施入。小区面积 $6.67\ m^2$,长3.33 m,宽2.0 m,小区间筑埂,上覆塑料薄膜防止串水串肥。区组间留0.3 m宽的沟,便于上水和排水。水稻于每年5月底划行移栽,小区栽插密度 $16.7\ cm \times 20\ cm$,每穴2~3棵。移栽后灌浅水使秧苗返青,分蘖肥在移栽后1周施用,孕穗肥在晒田复水后施用,其他田间管理与大田一致。

1.3 测定项目和方法

于2015年9月20日水稻收获后采集耕层0~20 cm土样,一部分 $4^{\circ}C$ 冷藏,用于土壤活性有机碳氮的测定;一部分风干,用于其他土壤养分的测定。

土壤水溶性有机碳(WSOC)和水溶性有机氮(WSON)按1:2土水比(鲜土重量g:液体体积ml)用高纯水浸提,室温下 $200\ r\ min^{-1}$ 振荡2 h后, $4^{\circ}C$ 、 $12\ 000\ r\ min^{-1}$ 离心15 min,过 $0.45\ \mu m$ 滤膜。滤液中的WSOC采用总碳/总氮分析仪(multi N/C 2100,耶拿,德国)测定;WSON用差减法即 $WSON=水溶性总氮(WTSN)-硝态氮(NO_3^-N)-铵态氮(NH_4^+N)$,水溶性总氮(WTSN)用3%碱性过硫酸钾在 $120^{\circ}C$ 下氧化30 min,与 NO_3^-N 和 NH_4^+N 同时用连续流动分析仪(AA3, SEAL analytical,英国)测定。

土壤微生物生物量的测定采用氯仿熏蒸培养法:新鲜土样过2 mm筛后于 $25^{\circ}C$ 预培养一周,熏蒸与未熏蒸的土样用50 ml $0.5\ mol\ L^{-1}\ K_2SO_4$ 浸提(土水比1:4),滤液中的总有机碳和总有机氮分别为土壤微生物生物量碳(SMBC)和微生物生物量氮(SMBN),用总碳/总氮分析仪(multi N/C 2100,耶拿,德国)测定。土壤微生物生物量碳 $B_c=E_c/kE_c$, E_c :熏蒸与未熏蒸土壤滤液中总有机碳的差值, kE_c :转换系数,取值0.45;土壤微生物生物量氮 $B_n=E_n/kE_n$, E_n :熏蒸与未熏蒸土壤滤液中总有机氮的差值, kE_n :转换系数,取值0.54。

采用《土壤农化分析》^[24]中的方法测定土壤基础养分。

1.4 数据分析

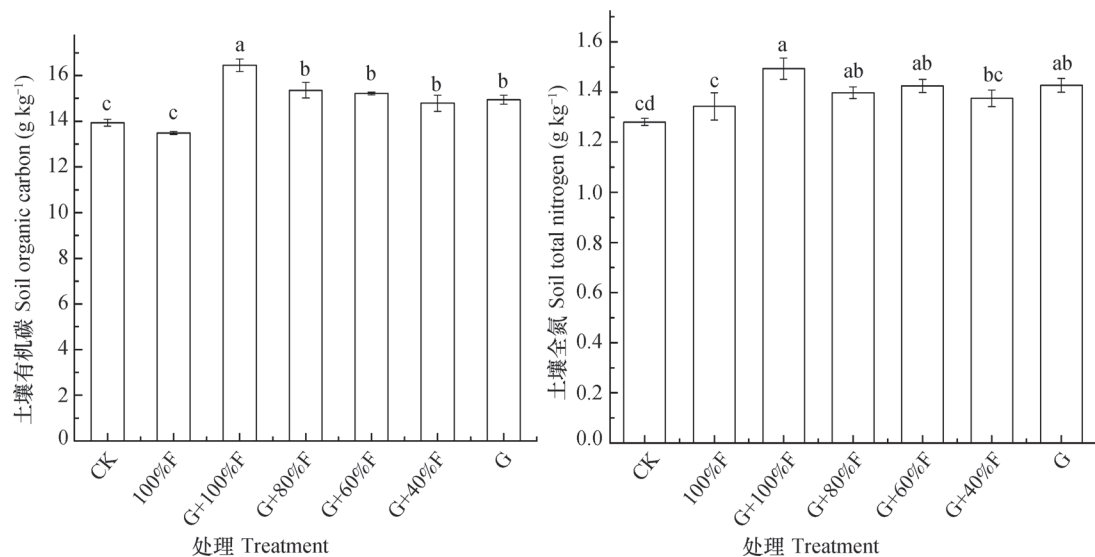
试验数据采用Microsoft Excel 2013和SAS 8.1软件进行整理和统计分析，方差分析多重比较采用最小显著差异(LSD)法，在 $p < 0.05$ 水平下检验差异显著性。Origin 8.5作图，Canoco 5进行主成分图。

2 结果

2.1 紫云英和化肥对土壤有机碳和全氮的影响

由图1可知，与2008年土壤有机碳(SOC)初始值(12.96 g kg^{-1})相比，对照长期不施肥土壤SOC含量增加了7.56%，单施化肥增加了4.09%，

单施紫云英增加了12.67%，紫云英配施化肥增加了14.12%~26.93%，紫云英配施100%化肥处理最高。不同施肥处理对SOC的影响：化肥较对照不施肥有所降低，但差异不显著，单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥均显著高于化肥和对照。与2008年土壤全氮(TN)(1.30 g kg^{-1})初始值相比，对照长期不施肥土壤TN降低了1.56%，单施化肥增加了2.99%，单施紫云英增加了9.09%，紫云英配施化肥增加了5.79%~12.75%。不同施肥处理均增加了土壤TN含量，紫云英配施化肥和单施紫云英均显著高于化肥处理，紫云英配施100%化肥最高。综上，单施化肥对土壤SOC和TN的影响很小，单施紫云英可明显增加土壤SOC和TN含量，紫云英配施化肥的效果更好。



注：CK代表不施肥对照，100%F代表常规化肥，G+100%F、G+80%F、G+60%F、G+40%F代表紫云英配施不同比例化肥，G代表单施紫云英；图中不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同 Note: CK stands for control (no fertilizer), 100%F for conventional chemical fertilizer, G+100%F, G+80%F, G+60%F, G+40%F for planting and incorporation Chinese milk vetch coupled with application of 100%, 80%, 60% and 40% of conventional chemical fertilizer, respectively, and G for planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch; Different lowercase letters in the figure mean significant difference at $p < 0.05$ between different treatments. The same below

图1 长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤有机碳和全氮的影响

Fig 1 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on soil organic carbon (SOC) and total nitrogen (TN) of soil

2.2 紫云英和化肥对土壤水溶性有机碳氮的影响

由图2可知，与对照不施肥相比，单施化肥对土壤WSOC的影响很小；单施紫云英土壤WSOC含量增加了25.52%；紫云英配施不同比例化肥均显著增加了土壤WSOC含量，增幅为12.99%~22.80%。与对照不施肥相比，施肥

均增加了土壤WSOC含量，单施化肥和单施紫云英土壤WSOC含量分别较对照提高了20.61%和36.30%。紫云英配施不同比例化肥提高了26.66%~56.61%。综上，与对照不施肥相比，单施化肥对土壤WSOC的影响很小，单施紫云英较紫云英配施化肥的效果好；单施紫云英和紫云英配施

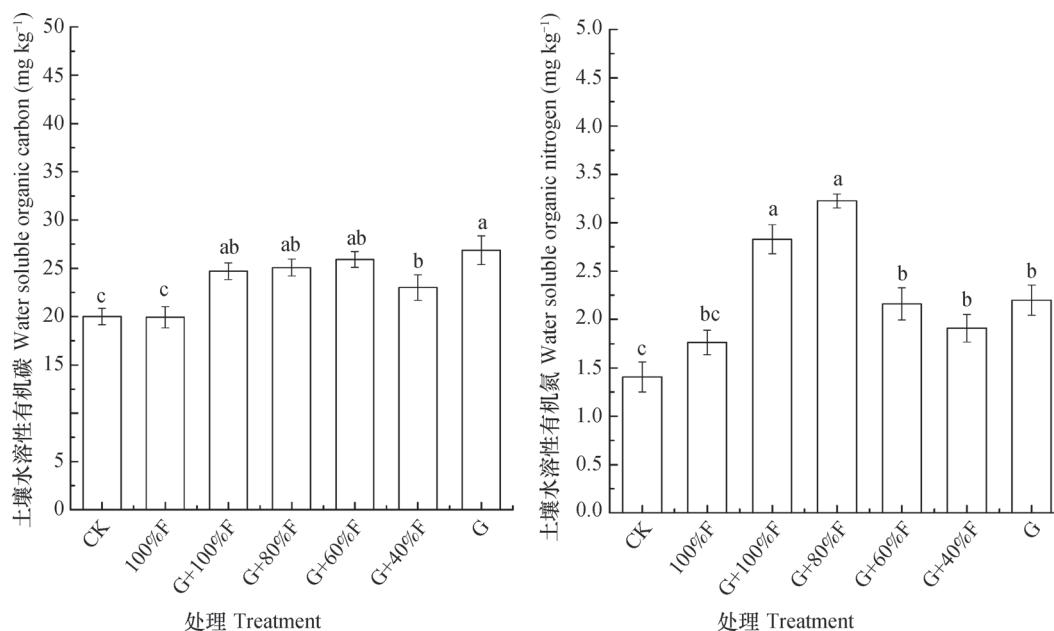


图2 长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤水溶性有机碳氮的影响

Fig 2 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on water soluble organic carbon (WSOC) and water soluble organic nitrogen (WSON) of soil

化肥增加土壤WSON的效果优于单施化肥。

2.3 紫云英和化肥对土壤微生物生物量碳氮的影响

由图3可知,与对照不施肥相比,施肥显著增加了土壤SMBC含量,单施化肥和单施紫云英分别较对照增加了10.49%和19.16%;紫云英配施化肥增加19.01%~29.56%,紫云英配施100%化肥最高。与对照不施肥相比,单施化肥土壤SMBN含量增加了2.20%,差异不显著;单施紫

云英土壤SMBN含量增加了10.37%,差异显著;紫云英配施化肥显著增加了SMBN含量,增幅16.08%~32.93%。综上,单施紫云英增加SMBC和SMBN的效果优于单施化肥,紫云英配施化肥的效果更好。

2.4 紫云英和化肥对土壤活性有机碳氮组分分配比例的影响

由表1可知,施肥提高了WSOC/SOC、SMBC/

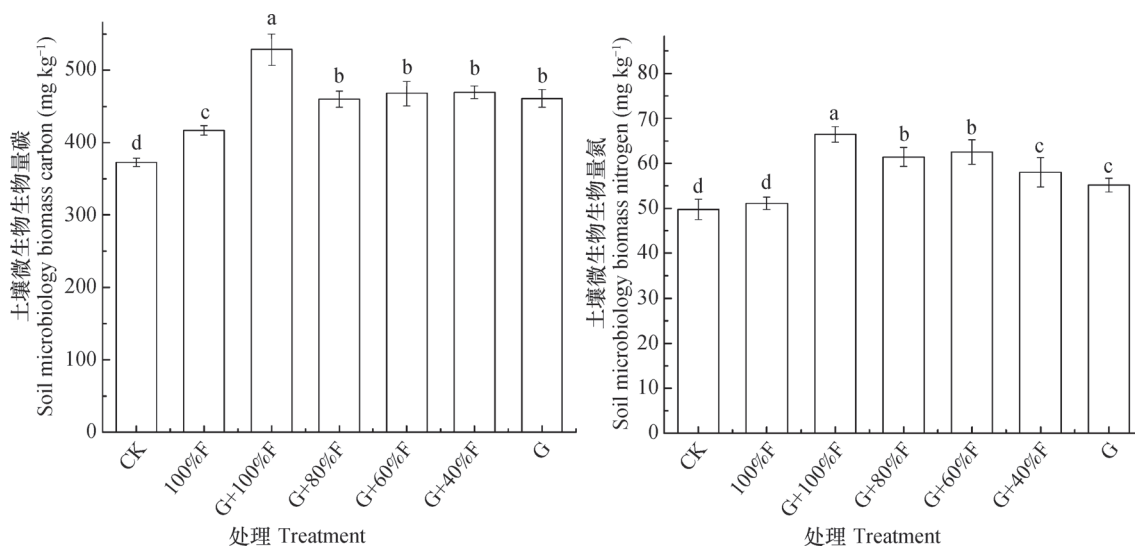


图3 长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤微生物生物量碳氮的影响

Fig 3 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on soil microbiology biomass carbon (SMBC) and soil microbiology biomass nitrogen (SMBN) of soil

表1 长期施肥和种植紫云英处理下土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤有机碳和全氮的比例

Table 1 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on proportion of active carbon and nitrogen in SOC and TN of soil (%)

处理Treatment	WSOC/SOC	SMBC/SOC	WSON/TN	SMBN/TN
CK	0.14d	2.68b	0.11e	4.63c
100%F	0.15cd	3.00a	0.13de	4.84bc
G+100%F	0.16bc	3.22a	0.19b	5.60a
G+80%F	0.16bc	3.00a	0.23a	5.39ab
G+60%F	0.17ab	3.08a	0.14cd	5.27ab
G+40%F	0.16cd	3.18a	0.14c	5.03b
G	0.18a	3.09a	0.17b	4.96bc

注：表中同一列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。下同 Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column mean significant difference between different treatments at $p < 0.05$. The same below

SOC、WSON/TN和SMBN/TN，SMBC和SMBN占土壤碳氮库的比例远高于土壤WSOC和WSON。单施紫云英增加WSOC/SOC的效果最明显，紫云英配施80%化肥增加WSON/TN效果最明显，紫云英配施100%化肥增加SMBC/SOC、SMBN/TN的效果最明显。综上，紫云英配施化肥提高土壤活性有机碳氮组成分配比例的效果最好，其次是单施紫云英，再次单施化肥。

2.5 紫云英和化肥对水稻产量、氮肥利用率和土壤养分的影响

由表2可知，与对照不施肥相比，施肥增加了水稻8年的平均产量，单施化肥增加29.55%，单施紫云英增加28.49%，紫云英配施化肥增加

29.51% ~ 36.86%，G+80%F的产量最高，可达10 026 kg hm⁻²。紫云英配施100%、80%和60%化肥水稻产量均高于单施化肥，即化肥减施20% ~ 40%情况下水稻不减产。与单施化肥相比，紫云英配施不同比例化肥提高了氮肥农学效率和氮肥偏生产力，增幅分别为11.64% ~ 149.7%和2.66% ~ 149.9%。随着化肥减施比例的增加，氮肥农学效率和氮肥偏生产力随之提高，G+40%F最高。

由表3可知，施肥降低了土壤pH，单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥与对照不施肥差异显著。施肥显著增加了土壤NH₄⁺-N含量，单施化肥和单施紫云英较对照不施肥分别增加43.99%

表2 长期施肥和种植紫云英对水稻平均产量和氮肥利用率的影响

Table 2 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on average rice yield and nitrogen use efficiency

处理 Treatment	水稻平均 产量 Average rice yield (kg hm ⁻²)	氮肥用量 Amount of nitrogen fertilizer (kg hm ⁻²)	氮肥农学效率 Nitrogen agronomic efficiency		氮肥偏生产力 Nitrogen partial factor productivity	
			数值Value (kg kg ⁻¹)	较100%F Compared with 100%F	数值Value (kg kg ⁻¹)	较100%F Compared with 100%F
CK	7 326	0	—	—	—	—
100%F	9 491	225	9.62	—	42.18	—
G+100%F	9 743	225	10.74	11.64	43.30	2.66
G+80%F	10 026	180	15.00	55.89	55.70	32.05
G+60%F	9 852	135	18.71	94.46	72.98	73.01
G+40%F	9 488	90	24.02	149.7	105.4	149.9
G	9 413	0	—	—	—	—

表3 长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤养分的影响

Table 3 Effects of long-term fertilization and planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch on soil nutrients

处理 Treatment	pH	铵态氮 Ammonium nitrogen (mg kg ⁻¹)	硝态氮 Nitrate nitrogen (mg kg ⁻¹)	有效磷 Available phosphorus (mg kg ⁻¹)	速效钾 Available potassium (mg kg ⁻¹)
CK	6.23a	3.41c	2.26a	7.15b	101.3ab
100%F	6.13a	4.91b	2.21a	17.13a	104.7a
G+100%F	5.16c	6.31a	1.56b	16.45a	95.92bc
G+80%F	5.53b	5.68ab	1.44b	16.33a	91.08c
G+60%F	5.52b	5.44ab	1.54b	14.48a	90.82c
G+40%F	5.47b	5.38ab	1.71b	15.43a	90.50c
G	5.09c	5.31a	1.65b	8.18b	93.57bc

和55.72%，紫云英配施化肥较对照不施肥增加57.78%~85.04%。与对照不施肥相比，施肥降低了土壤NO₃⁻-N含量，单施化肥降低2.21%，差异不显著；单施紫云英降低了26.99%，紫云英配施化肥降低了24.33%~36.28%，差异显著。与对照不施肥相比，施肥增加了土壤有效磷含量，单施化肥增加了139.6%，差异显著；单施紫云英增加14.40%，差异不显著；紫云英配施不同化肥增幅102.5%~130.1%，差异显著。与对照不施肥相比，单施化肥土壤速效钾略有增加，单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥土壤速效钾含量均显著降低，降幅5.26%~10.62%。

2.6 土壤活性有机碳氮与水稻产量、土壤养分的相关性

由表4可知，土壤WSOC、WSON、SMBC、SMBN与水稻平均产量呈显著或极显著正相关，与土壤SOC和TN呈极显著正相关，与土壤NH₄⁺-N呈显著或极显著正相关，与土壤NO₃⁻-N和土壤pH呈显著或极显著负相关。土壤WSON、SMBC、SMBN与土壤有效磷呈显著正相关，土壤WSOC、WSON与土壤速效钾呈极显著和显著负相关。土壤SOC和TN与土壤NH₄⁺-N呈极显著正相关，与土壤NO₃⁻-N和土壤pH呈极显著负相关，与土壤有效磷、速效钾和水稻产量无显著相关性。综上，相比于土壤SOC和TN，土壤WSOC、WSON、SMB、SMBN与水稻产量和土壤养分的相关性更密切。

由图4可知，主成分分析产生两个主成分，PCA1累积方差贡献率为65.61%，PCA2累积方差贡献率为23.07%，两个成分累积方差贡献率

为88.68%。主成分分析结果显示，土壤SMBC、SMBN、WSOC、WSON与土壤NH₄⁺-N、有效磷和水稻产量呈正相关，它们与土壤NO₃⁻-N、速效钾和pH呈负相关，这与相关性分析结果相互印证。不同处理间明显分成四个区域，对照不施肥、单施化肥、紫云英配施化肥和单施紫云英，紫云英配施不同比例化肥间无法区分开。综上，长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤活性有机碳氮、水稻产量和土壤养分产生了不同的影响。

3 讨论

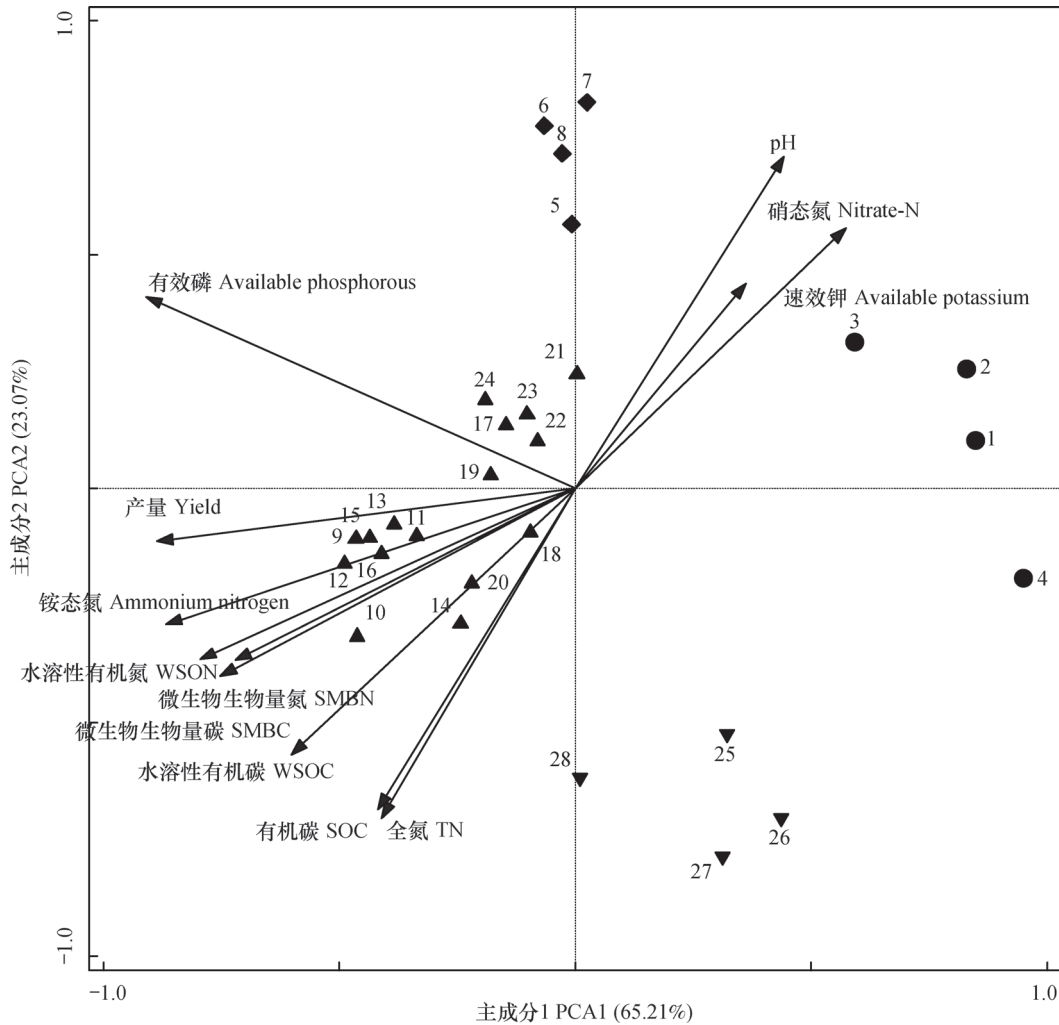
3.1 长期施肥和种植紫云英对稻田土壤有机碳和全氮积累的影响

本研究中对照长期不施肥土壤SOC增加7.56%；Yan等^[25]研究表明25年不施肥稻田土壤SOC增加27.4%；黄威等^[8]发现长期不施肥稻田土壤SOC并未降低，桃源和宁乡试验点分别增加18.1%和11.5%，桃江基本无变化，这些结果说明稻作有利于土壤SOC的保持和积累，可能是稻田长期淹水不利于有机碳矿化。关于化肥对土壤SOC影响的结论还不一致：廖敏等^[26]研究发现单施化肥降低了土壤SOC含量，黄威等^[8]及李文军等^[13]发现单施化肥能提高土壤SOC含量，本试验结果表明单施化肥不利于土壤SOC的积累。化肥一方面增加了作物根茬归还量，增加土壤有机碳的输入；另一方面，化肥特别是氮肥加快了土壤原有有机碳的消耗，这种对有机碳输入和消耗的双向影响导致了不同的研究结果。本试验中单施紫云英和紫云英

表4 土壤活性有机碳氮与水稻产量、土壤养分的相关性

指标 Index	水溶性 有机碳 WSOC	水溶性 有机氮 WSON	微生物 生物量碳 SMBC	微生物 生物量氮 SMBN	有机碳 SOC	全氮 TN	铵态氮 Ammonium nitrogen	硝态氮 Nitrate nitrogen	有效磷 Available phosphorus	速效钾 Available potassium	pH	产量 Yields
水溶性有机碳WSOC	1	0.53**	0.45*	0.36	0.61***	0.55**	0.45*	-0.58**	-0.01	-0.71***	-0.74***	0.50**
水溶性有机氮WSON		1	0.59***	0.65***	0.67***	0.53**	0.70***	-0.60***	0.42*	-0.40*	-0.50**	0.47*
微生物生物量碳SMBC			1	0.74***	0.74***	0.56**	0.75***	-0.71***	0.39*	-0.33	-0.65***	0.49**
微生物生物量氮SMBN				1	0.74***	0.64***	0.65***	-0.67***	0.40*	-0.38	-0.45*	0.45*
有机碳SOC					1	0.81***	0.65***	-0.70***	0.30	-0.36	-0.74***	0.29
全氮TN						1	0.65***	-0.55**	0.16	-0.26	-0.71***	0.29
铵态氮Ammonium nitrogen							1	-0.54**	0.61***	0.27	-0.64***	0.64***
硝态氮Nitrate nitrogen								1	-0.24	0.43	0.60***	0.44
有效磷Available phosphorus									1	-0.04	-0.08	0.59***
速效钾Available potassium										1	0.54**	-0.40
pH											1	0.46
产量Yields												1

注：表中***、**、*分别表示极显著相关 ($p < 0.001$)、极显著相关 ($p < 0.01$)、显著相关 ($p < 0.05$)。Note: ***, **, * in the table represent two factors have a highly significant correlation with each other ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.01$) and significant correlation with each other ($p < 0.05$), respectively



注：图中1~4、5~8、9~24、25~28分别为对照不施肥、单施化肥、紫云英配施不同比例化肥和单施紫云英的土壤样品号 Note: 1~4, 5~8, 9~24 and 25~28 are serial numbers of the soil samples collected from Treatments CK, 100%F, G+ (100%, 80%, 60%, 40%) F and G, respectively

图4 土壤活性有机碳氮和水稻平均产量、土壤养分的主成分分析

Fig 4 PCA (Principal component analysis) of active soil carbon and nitrogen, average rice yield and soil nutrients

配施化肥均显著增加了土壤SOC含量，一方面，紫云英翻压还田为土壤带来大量新鲜的有机物增加了有机碳的输入，远大于作物根茬归还的有机碳数量；另一方面，新鲜有机物的输入增加了土壤微生物活性，促进新鲜有机物的固定，增加有机碳的积累。与土壤SOC不同，对照长期不施肥土壤TN降低，稻作能维持土壤有机碳的增加，但水稻从土壤中带走的氮素只有通过外源氮的补充才能维持土壤氮素平衡。李文军等^[13]研究表明在氮肥投入量相等的情况下，有机无机配施较单施化肥更有利于土壤TN的增加，有机肥的比例越高效果越明显。本文紫云英配施化肥及单施紫云英土壤TN均高于单施化肥，翻压紫云英22 500 kg hm⁻²约提供

78 kg hm⁻² N，单施紫云英处理氮的投入量远小于100%F (225 kg hm⁻² N)，这说明相比化肥氮，紫云英更有利于土壤TN的增加。

3.2 长期施肥和种植紫云英对土壤活性有机碳氮组分及分配比例的影响

土壤WSOC和WSON虽然占土壤有机碳氮的比例小，却是土壤碳氮库中最活跃的组分之一，易被微生物利用^[27]。施用化肥对土壤WSOC和WSON的影响无统一结论：张英等^[9]研究发现连续11年施用化肥降低了耕层土壤WSOC含量；黄威等^[8]的结果证明长期施用化肥对耕层土壤WSOC和WSON的影响不大；李文军等^[13]研究发现长期施用化肥能明显增加耕层土壤WSOC和WSON含量。

本试验中单施化肥对土壤WSOC的影响很小，但提高了土壤WSON含量。不同试验结果不一致的原因可能是土壤有机碳、氮的初始值和矿化的平衡点不同，导致施用化肥对土壤WSOC和WSON产生不同的效应。秸秆^[28]和有机肥^[29]均可增加土壤WSOC和WSON含量，与秸秆和有机肥类似，紫云英本身及分解过程中产生大量水溶性有机碳氮，本试验中单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥均显著增加了土壤WSOC和WSON的含量。

土壤SMBC和SMBN反映了土壤微生物的活动状况，驱动着土壤中养分的矿化，对土壤管理措施响应敏感^[30]。Liang等^[31]研究表明长期施肥增加了耕层土壤SMBC和SMBN含量，玉米各个生育期均表现为有机肥配施化肥 > 秸秆配施化肥 > 单施化肥 > 对照不施肥。Liu等^[32]发现氮磷配施较单施氮肥增加土壤SMBC和SMBN的效果好，有机肥的效果更明显，化肥有机肥配施的效果最好。高嵩涓等^[33]研究发现长期冬种绿肥可以提高土壤SMBC和SMBN含量，相比其他绿肥，紫云英的效果最好。本研究中单施紫云英较单施化肥增加土壤SMBC和SMBN的效果好，紫云英配施化肥效果最好，这与前人研究相吻合。

土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤有机碳和全氮的比例更能反映土壤活性有机碳氮对施肥响应的敏感程度。黄威等^[8]和骆坤等^[12]的研究表明，相对于单施化肥，有机肥配施化肥能提高土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤有机碳和全氮的比例。本研究中单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥较单施化肥更有利于提高土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤有机碳和全氮的比例。可能是紫云英翻压后在微生物的作用下大部分有机物分解成溶解态，部分被微生物固定，只剩下很少一部分难降解的稳定态，紫云英对土壤有机碳氮活性组分的贡献大于对难降解组分的贡献。

3.3 长期种植紫云英对稻田土壤生产力的影响及其减氮潜力

本试验紫云英翻压量22 500 kg hm⁻²，化肥减施20%~40%，水稻仍能保持增产。随着化肥减施量增加，氮肥的农学效率和偏生产力也急剧增加，虽然G+40%F的氮肥农学效率和偏生产力远高于G+80%F时，但水稻产量降低了5.67%。化肥减施后土壤NH₄⁺-N含量仍高于单施化肥，相关性分析表明土壤NH₄⁺-N含量与水稻产量关系最为密切，这就

解释了化肥减施后水稻仍能保持增产的根本原因。此外，种植翻压紫云英能够改善土壤物理、化学和生物学性状^[16-18]，有利于提高肥料利用率及土壤养分的运移，从而有利于获得更高的水稻产量。化肥减施后土壤有效磷和速效钾明显下降，为了维持土壤磷钾平衡，磷钾肥不建议减施。从提高水稻产量、氮肥农学效率和氮肥偏生产力以及维持稻田土壤生产力等方面综合考虑，紫云英翻压量22 500 kg hm⁻²氮肥减施20%，即氮肥施用量为180 kg hm⁻²时最优，可节约氮肥45 kg hm⁻²。实际生产中，信阳地区紫云英鲜草量能达到30 000 kg hm⁻²左右，随紫云英翻压量增加可节约氮肥量增加。下一步需深入开展不同紫云英翻压量条件下适宜氮肥用量的研究，探究在不减少磷钾肥投入的情况下，紫云英能够完全替代氮肥时的适宜翻压量，充分挖掘种植紫云英的减氮潜力，实现减氮高效的农业清洁生产模式。

4 结 论

单施化肥对土壤WSOC的影响很小，增加了土壤WSON、SMBC和SMBN含量及土壤活性有机碳氮占土壤碳氮库的比例。单施紫云英和紫云英配施化肥更有利于提高土壤活性有机碳氮及其占土壤碳氮库的比例。土壤活性有机碳氮与水稻产量、土壤养分多呈显著或极显著相关，具有一定的生产力意义。施肥增加了水稻产量，G+80%F最高（10 026 kg hm⁻²），化肥减施20%~40%时水稻不减产，同时氮肥农学效率和氮肥偏生产力提高，土壤SOC、TN和NH₄⁺-N含量增加，土壤有效磷和速效钾含量降低。综合考虑水稻产量、氮肥利用率和土壤生产力，紫云英翻压22 500 kg hm⁻²时，磷钾肥常规用量，氮肥减施20%最优。

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Effects of Planting and Incorporation of Chinese Milk Vetch Coupled with Application of Chemical Fertilizer on Active Organic Carbon and Nitrogen in Paddy Soil

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Abstract 【Objective】 Being the most active part of soil organic carbon and nitrogen, soil active organic carbon and nitrogen play important roles in soil carbon and nitrogen cycles and are very sensitive to fertilization. The practice of planting and incorporating Chinese milk vetch coupled with application of chemical fertilizer has been proved to be an effective way to improve rice yield and soil fertility. Here in this paper, effects of this practice on soil active carbon and nitrogen, rice yield, nitrogen use efficiency and soil fertility, as well as relationships of soil active carbon and nitrogen with rice yield and soil nutrients were studied, to explore significance of soil active organic carbon and nitrogen to soil fertility and productivity and provide a scientific basis for using this practice to increase crop yield and soil fertility. 【Method】 Based on an 8-year field experiment on planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch coupled with application of chemical fertilizer in Xin Yang, Henan province, topsoil samples (0~20 cm) were collected after rice was harvested for analysis of variation of soil active carbon and nitrogen, and soil nutrients and further of their relationships with rice yield and soil nutrients. The experiment was designed to have seven treatments, i.e. CK (no fertilizer), Treatment G (planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch), Treatment 100%F (conventional chemical fertilizer N, P, K at 225 kg hm⁻², 135 kg hm⁻² and 135 kg hm⁻², respectively), Treatment G +100%F (Chinese milk vetch combined with 100% conventional chemical fertilizer), Treatment G +80%F, Treatment G +60%F and Treatment G +40%F. 【Result】 The results showed that compared with CK, Treatment 100%F had little effect on soil water soluble organic carbon (WSOC), but it increased soil water soluble organic nitrogen (WSON), soil microbial biomass carbon (SMBC) and soil microbial biomass nitrogen (SMBN) by 20.61%, 10.49% and 2.70%, respectively. Treatment G increased WSOC, WSON, SMBC and SMBN by 25.52%, 36.30%, 19.16% and 9.36%, respectively. And the treatments of G+F of whatever rate increased WSOC, WSON, SMBC and SMBN by an extent varying in the range of 12.99%~22.80%, 26.66%~56.61%, 19.01%~29.56% and 12.80%~26.25%, separately. Fertilization increased the proportion of soil active organic carbon and nitrogen, separately, in soil organic carbon and total nitrogen, however, the effects of Treatment G and Treatment G+F are obviously higher than those of Treatment 100%F. Soil active carbon and nitrogen is positively related to rice yield,

SOC, TN and Ammonium nitrogen at significant or extremely significant levels, but negatively to nitrate nitrogen and available potassium. Fertilization increased rice yield and the effect was the most significant in Treatment G+80%F (10 026 kg hm⁻² in yield). Compared with Treatment 100%F, Treatment G +80%F, Treatment G +60%F and Treatment G +40%F saved the use of chemical fertilizer by 20% ~ 40% without affecting crop yield, while increasing nitrogen agronomic efficiency and nitrogen partial factor productivity by 11.64% ~ 149.65% and 2.66% ~ 149.92%, separately and the contents of SOC, TN and ammonium nitrogen, too, but did decrease the contents of available phosphorus and available potassium. **【Conclusion】** Compared with application of chemical fertilizer, planting and incorporation of Chinese milk vetch coupled with application chemical fertilizer were more conducive to building up soil active carbon and nitrogen. By taking into full account crop yield, nitrogen fertilizer utilization efficiency, and soil fertility, the practice of incorporating 22 500 kg hm⁻² of Chinese milk vetch, keeping the normal P and K applications and reducing N application rate by 20% was thought to be the optimal one.

Key words Chinese milk vetch; Soil active organic carbon and nitrogen; Rice yield; Nitrogen use efficiency; Soil nutrients

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