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长期施用化肥和有机肥下潮土干团聚体有机氮组分特征*

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摘 要 依托中国科学院封丘农业生态实验站长期施肥试验, 选取不施肥(CK)、单施化肥(NPK)、有机无机肥配施(1/2OM)、有机肥(OM)处理, 对比研究27 a连续施用化肥和有机肥对土壤机械稳定性团聚体及其有机氮组分的影响。结果表明, 长期施用有机肥显著提高了耕层土壤中大于2 mm团聚体的比例, 较CK提高了33%, 较NPK增加了17%。施肥显著提高耕层团聚体中有机氮含量, 以OM处理效果最明显, 大于2 mm、2~0.25 mm、小于0.25 mm团聚体中酸解有机氮含量分别为776.4、837.7、625.3 mg·kg⁻¹。各团聚体中有机氮以酸解铵态氮为主, 氨基糖态氮最少。长期单施化肥主要提高了大于2 mm团聚体中酸解铵态氮比例, 施用有机肥提高了氨基酸态氮和酸解未知态氮含量及分配比例。长期施用有机肥使潮土结构明显改善, 有利于耕层团聚体中全氮及有机氮各组分的积累, 氨基酸态氮、氨基糖态氮、非酸解有机氮主要赋存于2~0.25 mm团聚体中, 而酸解铵态氮和酸解未知态氮在大于2 mm团聚体中分布较多, 有效地提高了土壤供氮能力。

关键词 长期施肥; 潮土; 团聚体; 酸解有机氮; 全氮
中图分类号 S153.6^{†2} **文献标识码** A

团聚体是土壤结构的重要组成部分, 其形成及稳定性与施肥管理密切相关^[1]。刘哲等^[2]研究发现有机肥施入能提高温室和农田土壤中大团聚体含量及稳定性; 施用生物肥料有利于滨海盐碱地有机碳的积累和大团聚体的形成^[3], 但也有研究表明禽畜粪便对团聚体稳定性影响较小^[4]。土壤中不同粒级团聚体对氮素的吸附和保护能力存在一定差异, 进而对各形态氮素的分布和组成产生影响^[5-6]。

土壤有机氮是土壤氮素的主要存在形态, 也是矿质态氮的源和库, 在土壤养分保蓄、氮素循环及粮食生产中发挥重要作用^[7], 长久以来受到国

内外学者的广泛关注。Karamjit等^[8]对稻麦轮作下氮素形态研究表明, 单施化肥显著提高了土壤中全氮和有机氮含量; 李萌等^[9]报道, 猪粪代替化肥能显著增加酸解有机氮含量, 由高到低依次为非酸解有机氮、氨基酸态氮、酸解铵态氮、酸解未知氮、氨基糖态氮。不同轮作模式下, 周年氮肥施用量超过300 kg·hm⁻²时, 土壤全氮及有机氮各组分含量均有所增加^[10]。Kaur和Singh^[11]对黏壤土中有机氮分析发现, 有机无机肥配施下酸解有机氮较单施化肥进一步提高了7%~34%, Xu等^[12]分析了壤黏土不同颗粒中有机氮含量, 发现有机无机

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肥配施主要增加氨基糖态氮及大于2 μm 粒径中氨基酸态氮含量, 随着有机肥施用量的增加, 以小于2 μm 粒级中酸解有机氮含量最高^[13]。

黄淮海平原被誉为中国的粮仓, 该地区土壤砂粒含量高、结构较差, 较大幅度地影响了土壤氮素的保蓄与供应能力。因此, 开展长期不同施肥措施对潮土团聚体形成及其有机氮组分变化的研究, 对于深入探究施肥对潮土供氮能力及氮素转化过程的影响具有重要意义。本研究基于黄淮海平原长期定位施肥试验, 研究长期不同施肥措施下潮土团聚结构变化特征, 明确施肥对团聚体氮素形态含量与组成的影响, 为制定合理的施肥措施、提升土壤肥力提供理论支持。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验区概况

试验在中国科学院封丘农业生态实验站

(35° 00' N, 114° 24' E)内进行。该地区主要气候类型为半干旱半湿润的暖温带季风气候, 年均气温为13.9 °C, 多年平均降水量约605 mm, 无霜期220 d左右。土壤类型为黄河冲积物发育形成的典型潮土, 耕层土壤质地为砂壤土。

1.2 试验设计

长期定位施肥试验始于1989年秋季, 冬小麦/夏玉米轮作一年两熟制, 试验开始前耕层土壤(0~20 cm)的理化性质为: 有机质5.83 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、全氮0.445 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、有效磷1.93 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、速效钾78.8 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、pH 8.65, 其他理化性质及试验设计参见文献[14]。为探究长期均衡施肥对土壤团聚体形成及其有机氮组分的影响, 本研究选取: 不施肥(CK)、化肥氮磷钾(NPK)、1/2有机氮+1/2化肥氮(1/2OM)、有机肥(OM)四个处理, 肥料品种分别为: 尿素、过磷酸钙、硫酸钾, 施肥量见表1。

表1 各处理年施肥量

Table 1 Fertilizer application rate in the experiment relative to treatment/($\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)

处理Treatment	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
CK	0	0	0
NPK	300	135	300
1/2OM	300	135	300
OM	300	135	300

注: CK: 不施肥, NPK: 化肥氮磷钾, 1/2OM: 1/2有机肥氮+1/2化肥氮, OM: 有机肥。下同 Note: CK: no fertilization, NPK: Application of chemical fertilizers only, 1/2OM: Application of half the rate of chemical fertilizer in Treatment NPK and half of the rate of organic manure in Treatment OM, and OM: Application of organic manure only

1.3 样品采集与分析

2016年10月夏玉米收获后, 采集0~20 cm土壤样品, 每个小区以“S”形多点取样, 将大块土样沿自然裂缝掰开, 于室内避光处自然风干。采用沙维诺夫干筛法^[15]对土样进行筛分, 分离获得3种粒径的团聚体, 分别为大于2 mm、2~0.25 mm、小于0.25 mm。

土壤有机氮分级测定采用Bremner法^[16], 其中, 酸解有机氮(Total acidolizable nitrogen)用凯氏蒸馏法测定, 酸解铵态氮(Acidolizable ammonia nitrogen)用氧化镁蒸馏法测定, 铵态氮和氨基糖态氮(Amino sugar nitrogen)的总量用磷酸盐-硼酸盐缓冲液蒸汽蒸馏法测定, 氨基酸态氮(Amino acid nitrogen)用茚三酮氧化/磷酸

盐-硼酸盐氧化法测定, 差减法获得非酸解性氮(Non-acidolizable nitrogen)、氨基糖态氮、酸解未知态氮(Unknown-acidolizable nitrogen)含量(见式(1)、式(2)、式(3))。土壤全氮采用半微量凯氏法测定^[17]。

$$\text{非酸解有机氮} = \text{全氮} - \text{酸解有机氮} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{氨基糖态氮} = [(\text{酸解铵态氮} + \text{氨基糖态氮}) - \text{酸解铵态氮}] \times 1.4 \quad (2)$$

$$\text{酸解未知态氮} = \text{酸解有机氮} - \text{酸解铵态氮} - \text{氨基酸态氮} - \text{氨基糖氮} \quad (3)$$

1.4 数据处理

供试土壤各级团聚体的质量比例及其对养分的贡献率的计算公式如下:

$$\text{各级团聚体的质量比例} = \frac{\text{各处理中该级团聚体的质量}}{\text{各处理土壤样品总质量}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

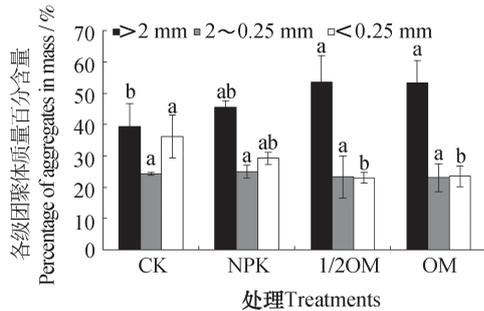
$$\text{团聚体贡献率} = \frac{\text{该级团聚体中养分含量} \times \text{该级团聚体的质量比例}}{\text{耕层土壤中养分含量}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

试验数据采用Excel 2010 和SPSS 21.0进行计算和单因素方差分析, 利用最小显著差异 (LSD) 法进行显著性检验。

2 结果

2.1 不同施肥处理土壤团聚体及全氮

各处理中大于2 mm团聚体质量比例范围在39%~54% (图1), 1/2OM、OM显著提高了大于2 mm团聚体质量比例 ($P<0.05$), 较CK分别提高了13%~14%, 较NPK分别增加了17%~18%, 而2~0.25 mm团聚体质量比例无显著变化。同时, 施肥使耕层土壤中小于0.25 mm团聚体质量比例降低19%~37%。



注: 不同小写字母表示同一粒径在不同处理间差异达到显著水平 ($P<0.05$)。下同 Note: Different lowercase letters mean significant differences ($P<0.05$) between treatments within the same fraction of aggregates. The same below

图1 不同施肥处理下土壤团聚体的质量比例

Fig. 1 Mass proportion of aggregates relative to treatment

连续施肥27 a后, 耕层土壤团聚体中全氮含量显著增加 (图2 a)。与CK相比, 长期单施化肥显

著提高团聚体中全氮含量, 随着团聚体粒径减小, 增加率分别为60%、68%、60%; 施用有机肥进一步促进了团聚体中全氮的积累, 且OM处理效果优于1/2OM, 随着团聚体粒径减小, 较1/2OM处理分别增加16%、26%、20%。各施肥处理下, 不同粒径团聚体中全氮含量由高到低依次为2~0.25 mm、大于2 mm、小于0.25 mm。

不同施肥处理中团聚体对氮素的贡献率有所不同, 如图2b所示。施用有机肥显著提高了大于2 mm团聚体对全氮的贡献率, 较CK增加了36%~40%, 较NPK增加了21%~24%。与不施肥相比, 施肥降低了小于0.25 mm团聚体对全氮的贡献, 1/2OM处理效果最为显著。

2.2 不同团聚体有机氮含量及组成

各施肥处理下团聚体内酸解有机氮含量为147.9~837.7 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 占土壤全氮的36%~72% (表2)。施肥显著增加团聚体中酸解有机氮含量, 以OM处理效果最佳, 较CK提高4倍 ($P<0.05$), 较NPK提高94% ($P<0.05$), 且有机氮主要赋存于大于0.25 mm团聚体中。非酸解有机氮含量为253.2~497.6 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 占土壤全氮的28%~64%, 以2~0.25 mm团聚体中分布最多。

经过27 a的培肥过程, NPK处理氨基酸态氮含量显著高于CK, 1/2OM、OM处理较NPK分别提高了27%~52%、45%~95% (表2)。CK处理中小于0.25 mm团聚体中氨基酸态氮含量最高, 2~0.25 mm团聚体中含量最低, NPK、1/2OM、OM处理与之相反。团聚体中氨基酸态氮占土壤全氮的11%~23%, 与单施化肥相比, 有机肥主要提高了

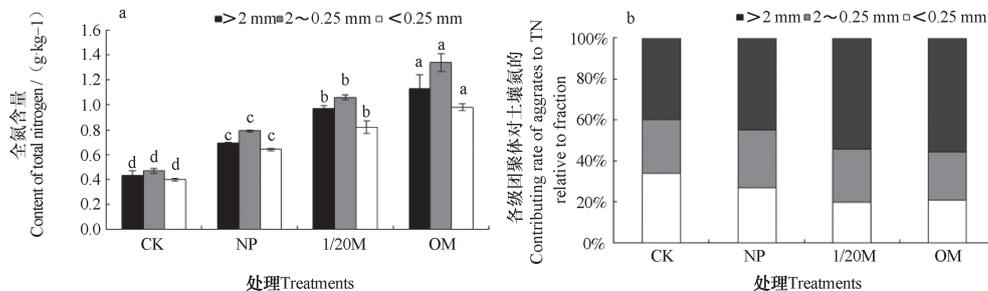


图2 土壤团聚体中全氮含量 (a) 及其对土壤全氮的贡献率 (b)

Fig. 2 Content of total nitrogen in soil aggregates (a) and contribution to TN (b) of the soil relative to fraction of aggregates and treatment

大于0.25 mm团聚体氨基酸态氮含量及分配比例。

酸解铵态氮含量为70.3 ~ 265.8 mg·kg⁻¹, 占全氮的15% ~ 24%。NPK、1/2OM、OM与CK 相比分别提高了0.8倍 ~ 1.2倍、1.4倍 ~ 1.9倍、2.0倍 ~ 2.8倍, 1/2OM、OM处理较NPK分别增加28% ~ 33%、57% ~ 73%。与其他施肥处理相比, 长期单施化肥主要提高了大于2 mm团聚体中酸解铵态氮比例。

团聚体中氨基糖态氮含量最低 (3.9 ~ 15.0 mg·kg⁻¹), 在土壤氮素中分配比例仅为1% ~ 2%。

各施肥处理均显著提高了团聚体中氨基糖态氮含量, 以1/2OM处理含量最高, 占土壤全氮的1.1% ~ 1.4%。团聚体中氨基糖态氮含量由高到低依次为2 ~ 0.25 mm、大于2 mm、小于0.25 mm。

酸解未知态氮含量范围为14.4 ~ 271.6 mg·kg⁻¹, 占全氮的4% ~ 27%。与CK相比, NPK处理酸解未知态氮含量显著提高1.6倍 ~ 5.5倍, 以大于0.25 mm团聚体酸解未知态氮含量居高; 1/2OM、OM处理较NPK进一步提高了0.53倍 ~ 1.84倍。

表2 不同施肥处理下团聚体有机氮各组分含量及组成

Table 2 Content and proportion of organic nitrogen in soil aggregates relative to fraction and treatment

有机氮 Organic nitrogen	处理 Treatment	>2 mm		2 ~ 0.25 mm		<0.25 mm	
		含量Content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	占全氮比例 Ratio to total nitrogen/%	含量Content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	占全氮比例 Ratio to total nitrogen/%	含量Content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	占全氮比例 Ratio to total nitrogen/%
酸解有机氮 acidolyzable nitrogen	CK	176.9 ± 4.1 d	41	166.3 ± 4.1 d	36	147.9 ± 2.2 d	37
	NPK	437.7 ± 8.2 c	64	430.8 ± 6.0 c	55	348.6 ± 24.3 c	54
	1/2OM	701.7 ± 8.0 b	72	621.2 ± 8.0 b	59	473.0 ± 20.5 b	58
	OM	776.4 ± 9.2 a	68	837.7 ± 12.3 a	63	657.3 ± 13.4 a	67
非酸解有机氮 Non-acidolyzable nitrogen	CK	257.2 ± 4.1 bc	59	301.5 ± 4.1 d	64	253.2 ± 2.2 c	63
	NPK	249.4 ± 8.2 c	36	354.6 ± 6.0 c	45	291.3 ± 24.3 b	46
	1/2OM	270.1 ± 13.5 b	28	435.0 ± 8.0 b	41	347.8 ± 20.5 a	42
氨基酸态氮 Amino acid nitrogen	CK	46.0 ± 1.0 d	11	53.8 ± 3.4 d	11	58.0 ± 1.7 d	14
	NPK	136.6 ± 4.6 c	20	146.6 ± 8.3 c	19	116.7 ± 9.68 c	18
	1/2OM	201.6 ± 11.8 b	21	223.1 ± 5.2 b	21	147.9 ± 11.4 b	18
酸解铵态氮 Acidolyzable ammonia nitrogen	CK	74.7 ± 3.0 d	17	70.3 ± 2.8 d	15	71.5 ± 1.3 d	18
	NPK	161.8 ± 4.9 c	24	153.2 ± 2.9 c	20	131.6 ± 11.2 c	21
	1/2OM	214.6 ± 4.5 b	22	202.3 ± 0.4 b	19	168.8 ± 5.0 b	21
氨基糖态氮 Amino sugar nitrogen	CK	6.4 ± 0.6 c	1	3.9 ± 0.9 b	1	4.1 ± 0.3 c	1
	NPK	11.3 ± 1.4 b	2	12.9 ± 0.9 a	2	6.2 ± 1.6 b	1
	1/2OM	14.0 ± 0.7 a	1	14.8 ± 2.6 a	1	9.1 ± 0.67 a	1
酸解未知态 氮Unknown- acidolyzable nitrogen	CK	49.9 ± 1.7 d	11	38.3 ± 3.0 d	8	14.4 ± 2.5 d	4
	NPK	128.0 ± 6.5 c	19	118.2 ± 17.1 c	15	94.1 ± 8.8 c	15
	1/2OM	271.5 ± 5.4 a	28	181.0 ± 4.4 b	17	147.2 ± 35.4 b	18
	OM	256.6 ± 4.2 b	23	271.6 ± 7.6 a	20	267.7 ± 24.0 a	27

注: 表中数据为平均值 ± 标准差, 不同小写字母表示同一粒径团聚体质量比例在不同处理间差异达显著水平 ($P < 0.05$) Note: Data in the table are of mean ± standard deviation. Different lowercase letters mean significant differences ($P < 0.05$) between different treatments within the same fraction of soil aggregates

3 讨论

3.1 长期单施化肥对潮土团聚体及其有机氮组分的影响

土壤质量的优劣与土壤团聚体数量及组成密切相关。与不施肥相比,长期施用化肥提高了耕层土壤中大于2 mm团聚体含量,与Chen等^[18]结果相似。作物根系及真菌生物量是影响土壤大团聚体形成的主要生物因素^[19],化肥氮的施入有效提高作物根系和真菌数量^[20],进而影响土壤大团聚体的形成。同时,土壤中大于2 mm团聚体对全氮贡献率最高,表明大团聚在养分保蓄方面发挥重要作用。

与其他处理相比,长期单施化肥主要提高了大于2 mm团聚体中酸解铵态氮比例。酸解铵态氮有部分源自土壤中无机态的交换性铵和部分固定态铵^[21],施用化肥增加了土壤中固定态铵的含量,有利于酸解铵态氮的累积。此外,有研究表明,化肥氮对土壤大团聚体的影响更大^[20]。丛耀辉^[22]研究报道:在大于2 mm团聚体中,酸解铵态氮与该粒级团聚体组成关系密切,可能是由于大于2 mm团聚体中具有较多的吸附性铵和固定态铵。1/2OM、OM处理中酸解铵态氮含量虽然增加,但是其比例低于NPK处理。

3.2 长期施用有机肥对团聚体及其有机氮组分的影响

有机质作为土壤团聚体的重要胶结物质,在其形成过程中发挥了重要作用。长期施用有机肥使土壤有机质含量大幅度提高^[23],同时增加了作物残茬的残留,有利于土壤团聚体的形成。本研究中,施用有机肥显著增加了耕层土壤大于2 mm团聚体比例(图1),改善了土壤物理性质。但是,刘中良等^[24]研究表明,连续8 a大量施用有机肥减少了>2 mm团聚体的分布,可能是由于以下两个方面原因:一是土壤本身性质产生的差异,本研究中所用的砂性潮土,砂粒含量高、有机质含量较低,而刘中良等^[24]研究所用的潮棕壤有机质含量高达191.8 g·kg⁻¹;另一方面是施肥量不同,土壤固定有机碳的能力有限,过量输入有机肥导致大于2 mm团聚体中有机碳更新速度加快,从而不利于大于2 mm团聚体的形成。

有机肥处理显著提高潮土耕层土壤中氨基酸

态氮和酸解未知态氮含量及分配比例。氨基酸态氮主要为蛋白质分解产物,受到土壤腐殖质和无机物(如黏土矿物和铁铝氧化物)的保护^[25]。施用有机肥显著增加团聚体中氨基酸态氮占全氮比例,主要是通过影响微生物“矿化-固持”改变有机氮组分结构^[26]。土壤中的可矿化氮主要来自酸解有机氮,尤其是氨基酸态氮和酸解铵态氮^[7,27],施用有机肥增加了土壤中易矿化氮含量,增强土壤氮素的供应能力^[28]。

3.3 长期有机无机肥配施对团聚体及其有机氮组分的影响

有机无机肥配施对团聚体的影响与OM处理相似,均促进了土壤大团聚体的形成。骆坤等^[29]研究显示,有机无机配施尤其有利于提高耕层土壤有机碳氮的活性;也有研究认为有机无机肥配施有可能加速有机物质的分解,从而影响团聚作用,这可能与有机无机肥的配比有关^[30]。

本研究中,有机肥无机肥配施能显著提高大团聚体中氨基糖态氮含量,且在大团聚体中的含量高于微团聚体,与Ding等^[31]研究结果相似。主要是由于氨基糖态氮主要源于微生物细胞壁的残留物^[10],而高有机物质投入后直接增强了多数微生物活性以及提高代谢物(包括微生物细胞壁残留物)的产量^[32]。徐阳春等^[33]认为,肥料配施条件下,土壤氨基糖态氮在氮素循环转化过程中具有较强的稳定性;也有研究^[22]表明,氨基糖态氮在由黏粒向大团聚体团聚过程中起着重要的胶结作用。总体而言,氨基糖态氮含量虽然少,但是其在土壤团聚体结构形成的过程中发挥着重要作用。

4 结论

长期施用有机肥显著提高了潮土耕层大于2 mm团聚体的比例,同时降低小于0.25 mm团聚体质量比例,改善了土壤结构。施肥显著影响团聚体中氮素形态及含量分布,各级团聚体中酸解有机氮组分由高到低依次为酸解铵态氮、氨基酸态氮、酸解未知态氮、氨基糖态氮。其中,长期单施化肥主要提高了大于2 mm团聚体中酸解铵态氮比例,施用有机肥显著增加了氨基酸态氮和酸解未知态氮含量及分配比例,可有效提高土壤氮素的供应能力。

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Characteristics of the Fraction of Organic Nitrogen in Fluvo-aquic Soil Aggregates under Long-term Application of Chemical Fertilizer and Organic Manure

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Abstract 【Objective】 The objective of this research was to investigate effects of long-term fertilization on formation of soil aggregates and the fraction of soil organic nitrogen therein in fluvo-aquic soil in the North China Plain, and consequently nitrogen supplying capacity of the soil and its mechanism. 【Method】 Undisturbed soil samples were collected from the four treatments, i.e., CK (no fertilization), NPK (Application of chemical fertilizers only), 1/2OM (Application of half the rate of chemical fertilizer in Treatment NPK and half of the rate of organic manure in Treatment OM) and OM (Application of organic manure only) of the long-term (27 years) fertilization experiment at the State Agro-Ecological Experimental Station in Fengqiu, for analysis of contents of mechanically-stable soil aggregates and organic nitrogen therein, with the dry-sieving method and the Bremner method, separately. 【Result】 Results show that application of organic compost increased the proportion of >2 mm aggregates in the topsoil, significantly or by 33% and 17% as compared with CK and NPK, whereas it decreased the content of <0.25 mm aggregates. Long-term fertilization significantly increased the content of organic nitrogen in aggregates in the fluvo-aquic soil, especially Treatment OM. The content of organic nitrogen in aggregates >2 mm, 2 ~ 0.25 mm and <0.25 mm was 776.4 mg·kg⁻¹, 837.7 mg·kg⁻¹ and 625.3 mg·kg⁻¹, respectively. The organic nitrogen in soil aggregates was dominated with acidolyzable ammonium N, which was followed by amino acid nitrogen and unknown-acidolyzable nitrogen, aminosaccharide nitrogen, the least. Treatment NPK increased the proportion of acidolyzable nitrogen in >2 mm aggregates, while Treatment OM did the content and proportion of amino acid nitrogen and unknown acidolyzable nitrogen. 【Conclusion】 long-term application of organic manure can improve the soil structure of fluvo-aquic soil significantly, and stimulate accumulation of total nitrogen and all fractions of organic nitrogen, with amino acid nitrogen, amico sugar nitrogen and non-acidolyzable organic nitrogen accumulated mainly in 2 ~ 0.25 mm, and acidolyzable and unknown acidolyzable nitrogen in >2 mm aggregates, thus significantly increasing nitrogen supplying capacity of the soil.

Key words Long-term fertilization; Fluvo-aquic soil; Soil aggregates; Acidolyzable organic nitrogen; Total nitrogen

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