

土壤硝态氮时空变异与土壤氮素表观盈亏研究 I. 冬小麦

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摘要: 不同氮肥用量下对冬小麦生育期间土壤硝态氮时空变化特征及土壤氮素表观盈亏量的研究表明, 氮肥用量不同, 硝态氮分布特征有差异, 并且随着冬小麦的生长, 其变化也不同。在冬小麦快速生长阶段, 作物吸收可在一定深度的土层出现硝态氮亏缺区。由于灌溉的影响, 土壤表层硝态氮向深层淋洗严重, 即使在低氮肥水平, 土壤深层仍可观察到硝态氮含量升高现象, 存在淋出 2m 土体的可能性。并且氮肥用量越高, 土壤硝态氮含量越高, 硝酸盐向深层淋洗也越严重, 淋出 2m 土体的可能性和数量也相应增大; 在冬小麦生长前期(播种~拔节), 即使在不施氮肥处理也有土壤氮素的表观盈余, 随着施肥量的增加, 在拔节~扬花也出现土壤氮素表观盈余, 而扬花后各个氮肥处理均出现土壤氮素的表观亏缺。氮肥用量越高, 小麦一生中土壤表观氮盈余量越大, 1m 土体内平均最大盈余量达 199.8kgN/hm², 研究表明, 土壤氮损失是盈余氮素的一个主要去向, 而硝态氮淋洗是冬小麦生育期间土壤氮素损失的一个重要的途径。

关键词: 冬小麦; 施氮量; 土壤硝态氮; 土壤氮素表观盈亏

Studies on the spatio-temporal variations of soil NO₃⁻-N and apparent budget of soil nitrogen I. Winter wheat

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Abstract: Nitrogen fertilization is a key factor of improving crop yield and quality, yet it is also a dangerous source of water and air pollution. In field ecological system, the negative effects to environment coming from the Nitrogen fertilizer (Nf) application in maize, rice and vegetable are paid close attention, but in wheat rarely taken into account. In order to find out the effects of Nf to environment and improve Nf use efficiency in winter wheat, the spatio-temporal variations of soil NO₃⁻-N and apparent budget of soil N were studied in high-yield condition.

A 2-year field trail was conducted at Wuqiao Research Station, Wuqiao county, Hebei Province in 1997~1999. Because of the identical trend in the 2-year' results and the limit of paper space, only the result in 1998~1999 was discussed here.

The experiment was laid out in a split-plot design, 5 doses of nitrogen were in the main plot and 6 genotypes were represented in the subplot with three replications. The 5 doses of nitrogen was 0, 90, 180, 270 or 360kg/hm², and the 6 genotypes was 915091 (early maturity, moderate-spike), Hengshii 4041 (medium maturity, multi-ear), 95021 (medium maturity, moderate-spike), 6029 (medium maturity, big-spike), Shannong 45 (medium maturity, moderate-spike) and Taishan 021 (late maturity, big-spike). The soil texture is a salted light loam soil but which turns clammy at deeper layer (about 130~170cm) and is a fine sandy loam soil at the layer of 170~200cm depth. Nf was divided as 2 split applications (50%

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basal + 50% at elongation stage, by broadcasting). The basal was applied together with 138kg P₂O₅/hm², 108.5kg K₂O/hm², 30kg ZnSO₄/hm² before ploughing. During the life winter wheat was given 3 irrigations (at re-greening stage, elongation stage and 12d after flowering) except the 1 irrigation before ploughing.

Soil samples were obtained from all plots at 4 growth stages [sowing, elongation (before fertilization), flowering and harvest] in 20cm increments to a depth of 100cm, but in genotype 915091, 95021 and Tai shan 021 the samples of 200cm depth were taken at 3 growth stages (sowing, flowering and harvest) and it was divided as three layers from 100cm to 200cm (100~130cm, 130~160cm and 160~200cm). Mixing samples of multi-boring per plot were taken with a soil auger and the sample was frozen immediately. The determination steps of soil mineral N (i. e. N_{min}, including NO₃⁻-N and NH₄⁺-N) as follows: defrosted→mixed the sample fully and then sifted it with a 2mm-sieve→10g of each sample were extracted with 0.1L of 0.01mol/L CaCl₂ on a horizontal shaker for 0.5 hour→filtered→N_{min} were determined using an auto analyzer (TRAACS 2000). At the same time soil water content of each sample was determined, too.

Plant samples were taken three times (at elongation, flowering and harvest stage). All the samples were killed at 105 C for 0.5 hour and dried at 70 C. Total plant N was analyzed by the Kjeldahl digestion method.

The estimating method of apparent budget of soil N (ABSN); after reviewed relevant studies, Zhu Zhao-Liang showed that the increment of mineralized soil N after fertilization is approximately equal to the biological fixed rate of fertilizer N. So based on the assumption, the calculating formula of ABSN as follows:

$$\text{ABSN} = (\text{Total amount of original } N_{\text{min}} + \text{Rate of applied N} + \text{Rate of mineralized N}) - (\text{Total amount of residual } N_{\text{min}} + \text{Rate of uptake N by crop} + \text{Rate of fixed N}) = (\text{Total amount of original } N_{\text{min}} + \text{Rate of applied N}) - (\text{Total amount of residual } N_{\text{min}} + \text{Rate of uptake N by crop})$$

The results of soil N_{min} indicated, during the growth period of winter wheat the difference of soil NH₄⁺-N content among soil layers was smaller under different Nf level, while the change of soil NO₃⁻-N content (SNC) was very distinct, so only the spatio-temporal variations of soil NO₃⁻-N was discussed here.

At sowing SNC was maximum at the top layer, then decreased following soil depth deepened, and was minimum at the layer of 60~80cm depth. Afterward, the SNC increased again following soil depth deepened further, and at the layer of 100~130cm depth reached a secondary maximum, then decreased again.

The distribution of soil NO₃⁻-N was different in different Nf treatments, and along with wheat growing, the change of SNC was different, too. Generally, the bigger Nf rate, the higher SNC. The absorption of wheat on soil NO₃⁻-N influenced SNC violently; at elongation stage soil NO₃⁻-N had not been detected at a certain soil layer in genotype 915091 and Shannong 45 in no Nf treatment. At flowering stage soil NO₃⁻-N had not been detected in more Nf treatments (≤180kg N/hm²). The lower Nf rate, the more genotypes in which soil NO₃⁻-N had not been detected. At harvest stage, in the soil layer in which soil NO₃⁻-N had not been detected at flowering stage SNC increased because of the transform of other form N, and the SNC decreased in the layer in which SNC was higher at flowering stage because of the absorption of wheat. As a results of irrigation, it could be observed that at the layers (160~200cm) SNC was increased at flowering compared with at sowing but decreased again at harvest even in lower Nf treatment (90kg N/hm²). There was the possibility that soil NO₃⁻-N leached out of 200cm depth soil. The bigger Nf rate, the more severe soil NO₃⁻-N leaching downward, and correspondingly, the possibility of leaching out

of 200cm depth soil and the total amount all were likely to add.

The estimated results of ABSN indicated, even in no Nf treatments there also were soil N surplus before elongation, in fertilization treatments there were soil N surplus from elongation to flowering, too. But after flowering, soil N(N_{min} + fertilizer N) couldn't satisfy the need of wheat, it appeared deficit. Following Nf rate increased, the apparent surplus amount of soil N also increased and the maximum value was 199.8kg N/hm²(0~100cm) or 182.7kg N/hm²(0~200cm).

According to the results, N loss was the main outlet for surplus soil N, and the leaching loss (NO_3^- -N) was the main form of soil N loss during winter wheat growth period.

Key words: winter wheat; N fertilizer rate; soil NO_3^- -N; apparent budget of soil N

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Olsen^[1]指出:“与其它养分相比,氮素需要更多地受到注意,而且任何措施也不会比它的明智管理带来更大的收益”,因为一方面氮肥的合理施用会提高作物产量和品质,另一方面氮肥的不合理施用会对人类的生存环境带来威胁。20世纪60年代初期,人们开始注意到氮肥的大量使用以及土壤氮损失可能造成不良的环境和经济后果,近年来由于氮肥不合理使用带来的环境污染问题日益尖锐。在农田生态系统中,人们普遍关注着玉米、水稻、蔬菜等作物施用氮肥的不良后果,对于冬小麦,由于生长季节降雨量小受重视程度低。但是,在施肥量过高(或土壤肥力高)和灌水情况下会导致硝态氮的淋失^[2-4]。目前,虽然有报道认为在冬小麦生育期间存在硝态氮向土壤深层的淋洗问题^[5],但与实际的生产过程联系不够,很难指导生产。因此,本文在生产条件下研究了冬小麦生育过程中土壤硝态氮的时空变化特征,并对不同生育阶段土壤氮素的盈余与亏缺进行了表观估算,希望能为生产中氮肥的合理施用提供依据。

1 材料与方法

本试验于1997~1999年在河北省吴桥县吴桥试验站进行,由于两年的试验结果趋势相同,限于篇幅,本文仅以1998~1999年度的结果来讨论。

1.1 气候条件 根据吴桥实验站气象站的观测记录,1998~1999年度冬小麦生长期间的降雨量及多年平均资料见图1。

1.2 试验设计与田间管理 选择915091、衡水4041、95021、6029、山农45和泰山021等6个冬小麦基因型为试验作物,设置5个氮肥处理:每公顷分别施纯氮0、90、180、270和360kg。采用二因素裂区试验设计,主区处理为氮肥,副区处理为基因型,重复3次。

试验地土壤为轻壤质低粘盐化潮土,前茬为玉米。10月10日播种。氮肥分基肥和追肥(拔节期地表撒施)两次施入,基肥占总氮量的50%,耕前撒施。磷钾肥、锌肥全部基施,每公顷施三料磷肥300kg, KCl150kg, Zn-SO₄30kg。小麦耕地前浇足底墒水,返青前灌水1次,拔节期结合施肥灌水1次(施肥后立即灌水),扬花后12d又灌水1次。

1.3 调查测定项目与分析方法

1.3.1 土壤 N_{min} (铵态氮和硝态氮)测定 在冬小麦播种前、拔节期(追肥前)、扬花期和收获期在小区内按对角线布点,分层取土,1m以内每20cm为1层,1m以下分为3层(100~130cm、130~160cm和160~200cm),每个小区取多点混合样。915091、95021和泰山021,在播种前、扬花期和收获期取2m土样,在拔节期取1m土样;衡水4041、6029和山农45取1m土样。样品取后立即冰冻保存。样品处理和测定步骤如下:解冻后,将样品充分混匀过2mm筛,称取10g土壤样品,加入100ml 0.01mol/L的CaCl₂,振荡30min后过

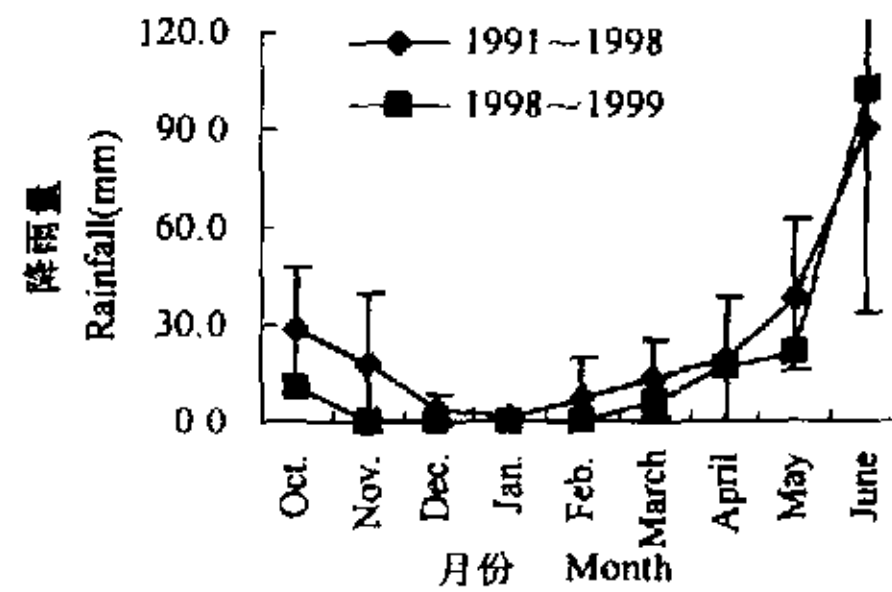


图1 吴桥实验站冬小麦生长期间降雨量变化
Fig. 1 Rainfall during the growing season for winter wheat at Wujiao research station

滤,浸提液立刻冰冻保存(或测定)。测定前将浸提液解冻,利用流动分析仪(TRAACS 2000)测定土壤 N_{min} 。土壤处理的同时,测定土壤含水量。

1.3.2 植株氮吸收量的测定 在取土样的同时取植物样,每小区取 0.5m 样段,在 105℃ 杀青 0.5h 后,温度降至 70℃ 烘干,称重。粉碎后采用凯氏定氮法测定植株全氮含量。

1.4 土壤氮素表观盈亏量的计算方法

朱兆良^[1]综述有关研究结果后认为,从数量上讲,因加入化肥氮所增加的土壤氮素的矿化量($N_{矿化}$)与被土壤中生物固定的化肥氮($N_{固定}$)基本相当。基于此,以土壤 N_{min} 测定为基础,采用以下公式计算土壤氮素的表观盈亏量:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{表观盈亏量} &= (\text{土壤 } N_{min} \text{ 起始总量} + \text{施氮量} + N_{矿化}) - (\text{土壤 } N_{min} \text{ 残留总量} - \text{作物吸氮量} + N_{固定}) \\ &= (\text{土壤 } N_{min} \text{ 起始总量} + \text{施氮量}) - (\text{土壤 } N_{min} \text{ 残留总量} + \text{作物吸氮量}) \end{aligned}$$

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同氮肥用量下土壤硝态氮的时空变化特征

研究表明,对既定土壤,土壤对铵态氮的吸附量有一个“临界值”。本研究的测定结果表明,在不同氮肥用量下,冬小麦生育期间不同土壤层次铵态氮差异不大,而土壤硝态氮较为活跃,基本上反映了土壤 N_{min} 的变化情况。因而本文仅讨论土壤硝态氮的变化。另外,虽然冬小麦不同基因型间土壤硝态氮时空变化在数量上有差异,但其趋势基本一致,限于篇幅,仅给出了 915091(早熟,穗大小中等)、95021(正常,穗大小中等)和泰山 021(晚熟,大穗)的测定结果(见图 2,3)。

冬小麦播种前,表层土壤硝态氮含量最高,随着土壤深度的增加,硝态氮含量降低,60~80cm 土层含量最低,而后又升高,在 100~130cm 土层达到一个次高峰,随后又逐渐下降。

到了拔节期,1m 土体内硝态氮含量除高施氮量处理接近或高于(在上层土壤)播种前外,其它处理各个土层均明显降低,并且施肥量越小,降低越甚,以不施氮肥处理最低。不施氮肥处理个别基因型在一定的土层(915091 在 20~40cm,山农 45 在 40~60cm)甚至形成了硝态氮亏缺区(没有检测到硝态氮),这可能是由于不同基因型在拔节前对氮素吸收的差异造成的(山农 45 和 915091 在拔节前长势较强);在不同土壤层次,与播种前相比以上层土壤硝态氮变化最为剧烈,在低施氮量和不施氮肥处理,上层土壤硝态氮降低最大,而在高施氮量处理由于施肥的影响,上层硝态氮含量则有很大提高。另外,所有施氮肥处理,随着土壤深度的增加硝态氮含量随之降低,一般仍在 60~80cm 土层含量最低(山农 45 和 915091 个别处理在 40~60cm 含量最低),而后又升高。

冬小麦拔节后,生长速度加快,进入旺盛生长期,对氮素的吸收强度增大。在土壤硝态氮的变化上,扬花期测定结果表明,由于土壤中其它形态氮素的转化无法补充小麦对硝态氮的消耗,在中、低施氮量处理($\leq 180\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$)均有硝态氮亏缺区出现,氮肥用量越低出现亏缺的基因型越多,亏缺越严重。即使在高施氮量处理($360\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$),某些基因型也出现了硝态氮含量降低的土层。表层土壤与拔节期相比,不施氮处理和低氮处理($90\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$)硝态氮含量降低,在其它氮肥处理由于拔节期施肥的补充,土壤硝态氮有增加的趋势(个别基因型降低)。在 160~200cm 土层施氮量在 $270\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 以上时,硝态氮含量明显超过了播前水平,而即使在低氮肥用量($90\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$),个别基因型也有高出播种前的现象,这说明在冬小麦生长期土壤硝态氮向土壤深层淋洗的现象比较严重,淋出 2m 土体的可能性很大。

从扬花到收获,冬小麦对氮素的吸收强度逐渐降低。到了冬小麦收获期,与扬花期相比,各土层硝态氮含量变化有‘低变高’、‘高变低’的趋势,即在扬花期出现亏缺的土层到了收获期由于土壤中其它形态氮素的转化补充,土壤中的硝态氮得到了一定恢复。在不施氮肥处理,除基因型 6029 在 80~100cm 土层仍存在硝态氮亏缺外(6029 在扬花后对氮素仍有很高的吸收比例),在其它几个基因型中虽然硝态氮含量很低,但可以检测到。而在扬花期高硝态氮含量土层由于冬小麦的吸收、运移和转化等,硝态氮含量降低,与播种前相比,除了 $360\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$ 处理 2m 土体内硝态氮含量基本上可维持在播种前水平,其它处理均有所降低,并且施氮量越低,硝态氮含量越低。在 160~200cm 土层,硝态氮含量明显降低(与扬花期相比),这极有可能与硝态氮向土壤更深层的淋洗有关(170~200cm 土层,土壤为粉砂壤土,土壤容重与上层比要小,同时水

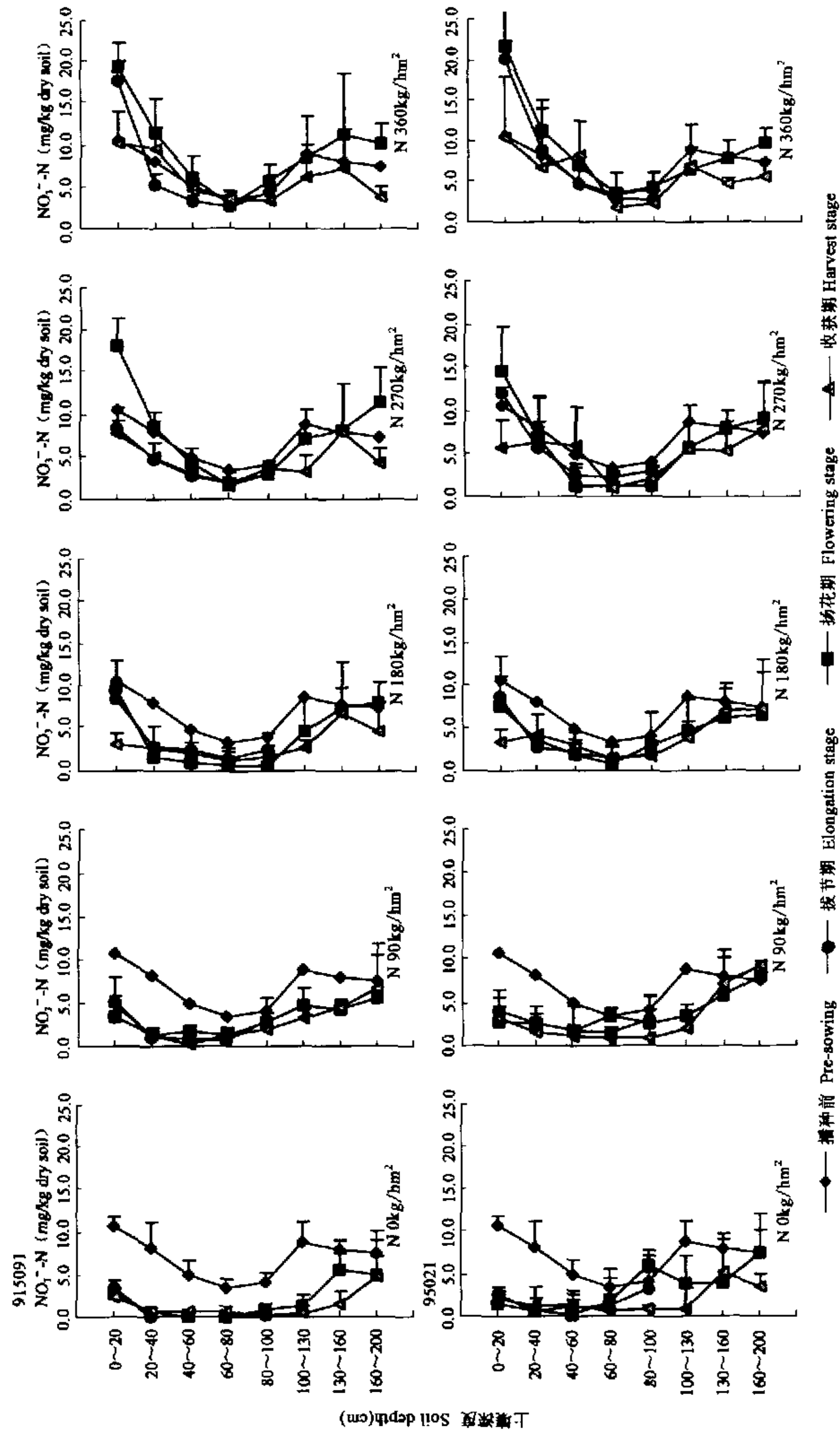


图 2 不同氮肥用量下冬小麦 915091 和 95021 土壤 NO₃⁻-N 时空变化
 Fig. 2 The spatio-temporal variations of soil NO₃⁻-N of genotype 915091 and 95021 under different N-fertilizer level

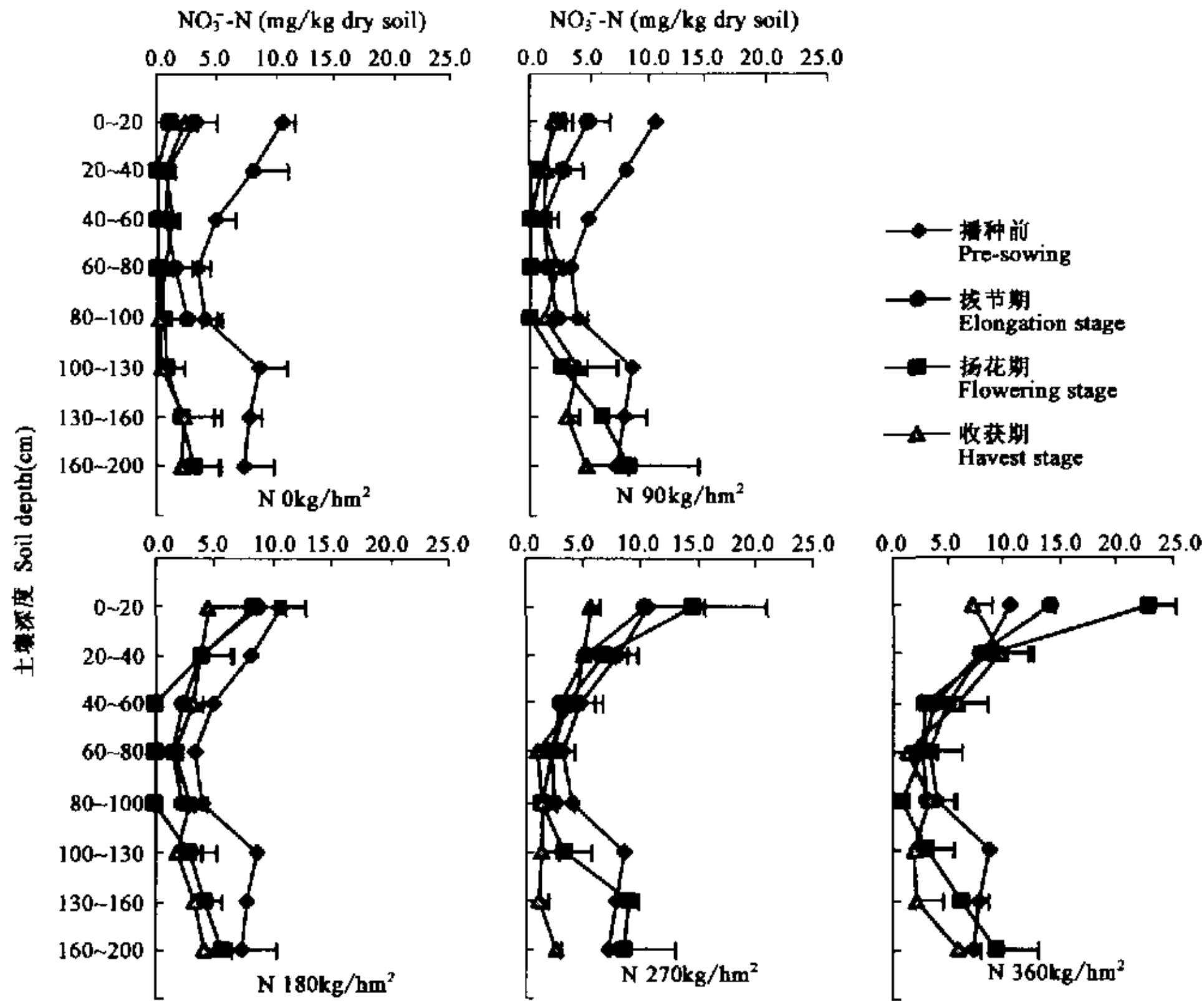


图3 不同氮肥用量下冬小麦泰山021土壤 NO_3^- -N时空变化

Fig. 3 The spatio-temporal variations of soil NO_3^- -N of genotype Taishan021 under different N-fertilizer level

分含量也较高)。

2.2 土壤氮素盈亏量的表观估算

0~100cm 土体土壤氮素表观盈亏量的计算结果表明(表1),6个冬小麦基因型生育期间均有土壤氮素的表观盈余(表中数值为正值)。不施氮和低氮处理,在播种~拔节期间有盈余;拔节后,从总量上看土壤氮素(土壤 N_{min} 和肥料氮)不足以满足冬小麦生长的需要,出现亏缺。增大氮肥用量后,不仅在播种~拔节期间出现土壤氮素的表观盈余,在拔节~扬花期也出现盈余,但盈余量相对较小。在冬小麦扬花~收获期间,几乎没有土壤氮素的表观盈余(个别基因型的高施肥处理有例外)。从表1还可以看出,利用播种前与收获期两次的测定结果计算冬小麦一生中土壤氮素的表观盈亏时,在不施氮肥处理,没有土壤氮素的表观盈余,而事实上,在冬小麦生育期间不仅有表观盈余(在播种~拔节期间),而且其量还相当可观。同时,计算出的施肥处理的土壤氮素表观盈余量与各生育阶段表观盈余量之和相比也有偏差,而且施肥量越小,偏差越大。可见,为了解土壤的供氮情况,合理指导施肥,分阶段计算土壤氮素的盈亏量更具有实际意义。随着氮肥用量的增加,土壤氮表观盈余量增加,0~100cm 土体冬小麦一生中最大表观盈余总量(各阶段盈余量之和)平均为 $199.8\text{kgN}/\text{hm}^2$ 。

对表2的计算结果分析发现,根据0~200cm 土体 N_{min} 计算出的结果与按0~100cm 土体的结果规律性基本是一致的,土壤氮素的表观盈余主要出现在冬小麦播种~扬花期间,扬花后主要表现为亏缺(在高氮肥处理可能出现盈余)。比较表1和表2中播种~收获一栏的数值发现,表2均高于表1(以不施氮肥处理高出最多、使亏缺量明显降低),说明1m以下土体土壤氮素总量与播种期相比都降低了,这可能与冬小

麦根系对 1m 以下土层氮素的利用有关,也可能与土壤硝态氮向更深层的淋洗有关。

表 1 不同氮肥用量下冬小麦基因型土壤氮素在不同生育阶段的表现盈亏量(0~100cm)

Table 1 Apparent budget of soil N at different stage in winter wheat genotypes under different N-fertilizer level

基因型 Genotype	氮肥水平 (kgN/hm ²) N-fertilizer level	表现盈亏量 Apparent budget of soil N (kgN/hm ²)			
		播种~拔节 Sowing~elongation	拔节~扬花 Elongation~flowering	扬花~收获 Flowering~harvest	播种~收获* Sowing~harvest
915091	0	50.3	-54.3	-51.7	-45.6
	90	74.7	-32.2	-33.1	9.5
	180	92.0	6.3	-35.5	62.8
	270	110.8	2.2	16.3	129.3
	360	108.5	58.2	22.0	188.7
衡水 4041 Hengshui 4041	0	46.7	-81.7	-22.0	-57.0
	90	70.3	-15.0	-45.1	10.2
	180	90.5	-2.9	-27.1	60.4
	270	83.9	69.6	-17.5	136.0
95021	0	38.8	-80.3	-18.4	-59.9
	90	51.8	-18.1	-45.7	-13.0
	180	78.2	-11.0	-32.4	34.9
	270	92.2	60.0	-61.7	90.5
	360	81.3	43.8	14.0	139.2
8029	0	31.6	-38.3	-47.3	-54.0
	90	53.0	1.9	-62.1	-7.1
	180	74.8	30.0	-65.3	39.5
	270	84.5	87.7	-82.3	89.9
	360	111.6	139.1	-67.8	182.9
山农 45 Shannong 45	0	50.8	-71.2	-17.7	-38.1
	90	70.6	-5.3	-36.2	29.0
	180	67.2	58.9	-75.5	50.6
	270	100.3	52.1	-28.9	123.5
泰山 021 Taishan 021	0	25.1	-44.6	-55.1	-74.7
	90	42.6	18.6	-59.3	2.0
	180	60.1	20.2	81.8	-4.5
	270	89.5	28.9	-25.4	93.1
	360	98.6	93.5	-40.8	151.4

*根据播种和收获两次的测定结果计算 The result was calculated according to the determined values at sowing and harvest stage

3 讨论

3.1 冬小麦生育期间土壤中盈余氮素的去向

本文根据作物有效氮(包括土壤 N_{min} 和肥料氮)平衡的方法对冬小麦生育期间土壤氮素的表现盈余与亏缺进行了计算,结果表明,在冬小麦一定的生育阶段,除被小麦吸收和残留在土壤中的氮素外,有很大一部分氮素失踪了(即表现盈余)。那么,这一部分氮素的去向如何?先看化肥氮的去向,尿素施入土壤后,会发生一系列的转化,一部分直接被植物和微生物吸收,一部分被土壤吸附或进入有机氮库而保存,还有一部分则经一系列变化,以气态回到大气或以硝态氮的形态随水淋失。但朱兆良^[3]综述有关研究结果后认为,从数量上讲,因加入化肥氮所增加的土壤氮素的矿化量与被土壤中生物固定的化肥氮基本相当,也就是说从数量上讲化肥氮几乎不进入土壤氮库,除去作物吸收以及在转化过程中的损失外,主要以无机态氮的形态存在于土壤中。根据本试验在冬小麦关键生育期的测定结果,土壤铵态氮在不同生育期差异不大,土壤无机氮的变化主要取决于土壤硝态氮的变化,而在 160~200cm 土层即使在低的氮肥用量下(90kgN/hm²),在冬小麦扬花期土壤硝态氮也有高出播种前的现象,并且随着施氮量的增加高出播种前的频率增大,同时高出的量也变大,但到了收获期硝态氮含量又降低。这说明在冬小麦生育期间土壤硝态氮向土壤深层的淋洗严重,而收获期 160~200cm 土层硝态氮含量的降低可能主要是由于硝态氮向 2m 土体以下的淋洗造成的(本试验中在冬小麦返青、拔节和扬花后 12d 共灌水 3 次,收获时 160~200cm 土层含水量仍较

高,并且此层的土质为粉砂壤土)。可见,在冬小麦一定生育阶段盈余的氮素可能主要以损失的形式失踪了,而土壤硝态氮向土壤深层的淋洗损失可能是土壤氮素损失的一个主要方式。冬小麦生育期间硝态氮向土壤深层的淋洗也可以由不施氮肥处理的计算结果来说明,在不施氮肥处理不存在化肥氮的影响,而在播种~拔节期间有相当数量的土壤氮素失踪了,由于铵态氮在播种前和拔节期差异不大,认为这部分氮素的失踪与硝态氮向 1m 以下土层淋洗有关。

表 2 不同氮肥用量下冬小麦基因型土壤氮素在不同生育阶段的表现盈亏量(0~200cm)

Table 2 Apparent budget of soil N at different stage in winter wheat genotypes under different N-fertilizer level

基因型 Genotype	氮肥水平(kg N/hm ²) N-fertilizer level	表观盈亏量 Apparent budget of soil N (kgN/hm ²)		
		播种~扬花	扬花~收获	播种~收获*
		Sowing~flowering	Flowering~harvest	Sowing~harvest
915091	0	42.0	-39.3	2.7
	90	68.8	-31.1	37.7
	180	109.9	18.2	91.7
	270	103.0	45.8	148.8
	360	152.2	51.5	203.6
95021	0	-14.9	-2.9	-17.8
	90	49.0	-40.6	8.4
	180	77.6	-22.0	55.7
	270	145.5	41.8	103.8
	360	116.0	30.7	146.7
泰山 021 Taishan 021	0	35.6	-58.4	22.8
	90	74.3	-35.1	39.2
	180	108.4	-76.2	32.1
	270	124.9	24.5	149.4
	360	197.7	-7.9	189.8

* ,见表 1; See table 1.

3.2 高产条件下冬小麦生育期间土壤硝态氮的变化特征与氮肥管理

在我国的农业生产中,人口压力和耕地减少决定了对粮食高产的要求,但目前我国粮食的高产与超高产研究和生产中往往氮肥用量偏高。根据本文的研究结果,在高产条件下由于多年施肥的影响即使不施氮肥处理在冬小麦播种到拔节期间土壤氮素的供应量也是过量的,大量氮素不被小麦利用而可能随水淋洗入土壤深层。在施肥处理(即使在低氮肥水平)在土壤深层(170~200cm)可观察到土壤硝态氮升高的现象,存在淋出 2m 土体的可能性。这说明现行的氮肥管理是不科学的,不仅造成了资源的浪费,也对地下水带来了污染。而根据本文的研究结果,在高产条件下从土壤硝态氮的变化看,土壤氮素的盈余主要出现在冬小麦生长前期,此时冬小麦本身对氮素的需要量也少,在氮肥管理上应适当控制施用量,同时也以控水为好;在冬小麦旺盛生长始期适当追肥,以满足小麦后期生长对氮的需要量,实现小麦高产、高效和对环境友好的氮肥管理体系。

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