

湿地农田土壤磷素的分布、形态与有效性及磷素循环

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摘要:对江汉平原四湖地区湿地农田土壤磷素的含量分布、形态、有效性、磷素循环及施肥效应进行了研究。结果表明:农田土壤全磷和有效磷含量随着地势的降低呈明显降低趋势, 潜育性土壤全磷和有效磷含量均极显著低于非潜育性土壤。水田土壤 Ca-P、Al-P、Fe-P 和 O-P 分别占无机磷总量的 58.1%、3.7%、10.6% 和 27.5%, 其中 Ca-P 和 Al-P 与有效磷呈高度正相关(r 分别为 0.9286^{**} 和 0.9038^{**}), 说明 Ca-P 和 Al-P 是该地区水田土壤有效磷的主要来源之一。潜育性土壤 Ca-P、Al-P 和 Fe-P 的平均含量分别比非潜育性土壤低 84.0、10.2 和 21.1 mg/kg, 其差异达显著或极显著水平, 证明潜育性土壤磷素降低的主要原因是 Ca-P、Al-P 和 Fe-P 的损失。五种耕作制度下潜育性稻田土壤磷素输入输出平衡值为盈余 2.3~27.9 kg/hm²·a, 其输入输出比(I/O)为 1.06~1.88。对于土壤速效磷小于 5 mg/kg 的潜育性稻田, 早、中、晚稻的最高产量施磷量分别为 4.83、4.93 和 1.78 P₂O₅ kg/666.7 m²。

关键词:湿地; 潜育性土壤; 土壤磷素分布; 土壤磷素形态; 磷素循环; 磷肥效应

Chemical forms, availability and cycling of soil phosphorus in wetland farming systems

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Abstract: The investigated region is located in the centre of Jianhan plain, in the middle reach of Yangtze River, China. It is a low-lying alluvial plain influenced frequently by floods of Yangtze River. Due to water logging and poor drainage, gleyed paddy soils are widely distributed in that area, taking about 59% of the total arable land, and deficiency in phosphorus supply is common. In order to study the chemical forms, availability and cycling of soil phosphorus in wetland farming systems in this area, an experimental site with typical topographical feature of that area was chosen to conduct the soil investigation and field trials. Soil investigation was done in autumn, after late rice harvest in 1996. Soil sampling sites were planned to be evenly distributed in the studied area, one sample of surface soil was collected for every 4 hm², in which some soil profiles were dug and samples from different horizons were collected. Those soil samples were used for measurement of total P, available P (Olsen-P), organic P and different forms of inorganic P (Al-P, Fe-P, O-P and Ca-P). It was found that both total P and available P in soils decreased with drop of topographical location. It suggested that the lower topographical location was, the more deficient the soil was in P supply. Both total P and available P in gleyed paddy soils were significantly less than in normal paddy soils. It was also found that Ca-P, Al-P and Fe-P in gleyed paddy soils were 84.0, 10.2 and 21.1 mg/kg, significantly lower than those in normal paddy soils. It demonstrated that losses of Ca-P, Al-P and Fe-P were possibly responsible for P decrease in gleyed paddy soils. Regression analysis

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indicated that Ca-P and Al-P were highly positively correlated with available P in paddy soils, ($r = 0.9286^{**}$, 0.9038^{**}).

Three years' field trials in gleyed paddy soils were conducted to study the cycling of soil P in wetland farming systems of this area. Five cropping systems commonly practised by local farmers, i.e. rap-middle rice, wheat-middle rice, broad bean-middle rice, rape-early rice-late rice and green manure-early rice-late rice, were selected as experimental farming systems. Rainfall, irrigation, seeds, seedling and fertiliser were considered as major inputs of P flux into the farming systems, and crop harvesting, drainage and leaching loss were considered to be the output of P flux. It was showed that the total P input varied between $36.4 \sim 52.45 \text{ kg/hm}^2 \cdot \text{a}$, with a mean amount of $41.65 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \cdot \text{a})$, in which the input from fertiliser took about 90% of the total P input. The total P output was $24.4 \sim 39.6 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \cdot \text{a})$, averaged $29.0 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \cdot \text{a})$, in which output from crop harvesting took 57%~70% of the total P output. Thus, the balance of P flux in these five cropping systems was $2.3 \sim 27.9 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \cdot \text{a})$, and the ratio of input to output (I/O) was $1.06 \sim 1.88$. Although the balance of P flux in this area was quite low compared with other similar areas, e.g. $39.9 \sim 115 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \cdot \text{a})$ (I/O 2.11) in Taihu areas of Jiangsu Province, China, there was still a potentiality of excessive use of phosphate fertiliser. More attention should be paid to increase the availability of residual P in soil.

The efficiency of phosphate fertiliser application in P-deficient gleyed paddy soils (Olsen-P $< 5 \text{ mg/kg}$) was tested by field trials with different treatments of phosphate application i.e. 0, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 90 and $105 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg/hm}^2$. The mathematical models of phosphate fertiliser application for double-early rice, middle rice and double-late rice were respectively developed. It was found that the amounts of phosphate application with the highest rice yields for double-early rice, middle rice and double-late rice were 72.15, 73.95 and $26.7 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg/hm}^2$ respectively, in which the amount of phosphate application for double-late rice was much lower than those for the other two crops. This demonstrated that both double-early rice and middle rice demanded much more P supply than double-late rice. It was predicted by the models that, when $67.5 \text{ P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ kg/hm}^2$ was used in combination with 150 kg N/hm^2 and $67.6 \text{ K}_2\text{O kg/hm}^2$, the economic benefits per kg P_2O_5 for double-early rice and middle rice were 16.8 and $24.2 \text{ kg rice yield}$, otherwise, the yield of double-late rice start to decrease. It was suggested that phosphate fertiliser should be predominantly used in double-early rice and middle rice in order that double-late rice could use its residual P, and double-late rice should be allocated with much less amount of phosphate fertiliser than the other two crops.

Key words: wetland; paddy soil; phosphorus cycling; phosphate fertiliser efficiency

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地处长江中游的湖北省四湖地区,是由江湖泛滥多次冲积沉积而成的平原。该区微地貌复杂,多呈“盆碟状”,江(湖)水位常常高于垸田,农田易渍涝,加上排水不畅,致使土壤潜育化现象十分严重。据统计,全区现有低产潜育化土壤约 25 万公顷,约占耕地总面积 58.6%。研究表明,潜育化土壤缺磷是带有普遍性的问题,也是限制土壤生产力提高的主要障碍因子之一^[1-3]。由于该区潜育化土壤所占比例高,缺磷土壤面积大,为了提高作物产量,农民不得不大量施用磷素化肥。磷肥的过量施用一方面因其与微量元素的相互作用导致某些元素有效性下降(如锌),另一方面造成水体的富营养化。因此,弄清当地农田土壤磷素的形态与有效性及农田生态系统磷素循环规律,对于指导磷肥合理施用和保护生态环境具有重要意义。为此,笔者选取了具有四湖地区典型地貌单元的监利县红城乡新兴垸作为研究对象,对湿地农田土壤磷素的形态、有效性、磷素循环规律及磷肥效应进行了研究。

1 材料与方法

1.1 土壤调查与采样

1996年秋季晚稻收获后在新兴垸采集土壤样品。耕层土样的采集按照微地形起伏成网格状每4hm²布置一个采样点。土壤剖面样则按照不同的发育层次采样。土壤样品经风干磨碎后分别过20、60和100目筛保存备用。

1.2 磷素循环田间试验

在新兴垸选定5块潜育性稻田进行了连续3a的土壤磷素循环定位研究,种植制度分别为油-稻、麦-稻、豆-稻、油-稻-稻和肥-稻-稻,代表当地的几种主要种植制度,施肥与田间管理均按当地习惯方式进行。磷素的输入途径包括了降雨、灌溉、播种、移栽及施肥,作物收获、排水与渗漏为磷素的输出途径。在播种或移栽前采集种籽或秧苗样品,并测定播种量与秧苗生物量;在收获期测定籽实和秸秆产量,同时分别采集籽实和秸秆样品,洗净后在80℃烘干。灌溉水(或排水)样品的采集在每次灌溉(或排水)时在试验田的入水口(或排水口)采集;渗漏水在灌溉后一昼夜从田埂的暗井里采集;雨水样品则在全年每月上、中、下旬各采集一次雨水样品,按月混合均匀经酸化后保存于冰箱备用。土壤渗漏率的测定则在稻田淹水期在田间用土壤渗漏仪直接测定。根据土壤渗漏率的测定值可以计算田间渗漏量;根据水稻的腾发需水量、降雨量及田间渗漏量等因子由水分平衡方程来计算水田的灌溉、排水量。

1.3 磷肥效应田间试验

选择3块低磷潜育性稻田(有效磷<5mg/kg),分别进行双季早稻、中和双季晚稻的磷肥效应函数田间试验,试验分为8处理,重复3次,随机区组排列。磷肥的用量分为0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7kg P₂O₅/666.7m²,各处理氮钾肥的用量均相同(N 10kg/666.7m²,K₂O 4.5 kg/666.7m²),收获后测定各季水稻产量。

1.4 分析测定与统计方法

土壤全磷采用NaOH融溶法;土壤有效磷采用0.5mol/L NaHCO₃提取,用钼锑抗比色法测磷。土壤不同无机形态磷素(Al-P、Fe-P、O-P、Ca-P)的分级测定^[1],首先采用1.0mol/L NH₄Cl提取土壤水溶性磷,然后用0.5mol/L NH₄F提取Al-P,再用0.1mol/L NaOH提取Fe-P,继而用0.3M柠檬酸钠和连二亚硫酸钠提取O-P,最后用0.5mol/L H₂SO₄提取Ca-P;以上提取液均采用钼锑抗比色法测磷。土壤有机磷的测定采用土样经550℃灼烧后,用0.2mol/L H₂SO₄提取测磷。植株全磷的测定采用H₂SO₄-H₂O₂法消化,钼锑抗比色法测磷。样本平均数差数的显著性测定用*t*检验法,相关分析则采用一元线性回归的方法。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 土壤含磷状况与分布规律

对耕层土壤的分析结果表明(表1),该区大多数水稻土全磷变化在0.5~1.0g/kg之间,平均为0.73g/kg,而旱地土壤全磷除个别外均在1.0g/kg之上,平均1.09g/kg,高于水稻土。对水稻土的统计结果表明,0.5mol/L NaHCO₃提取的有效磷<3.0mg/kg的土样约占总数的30%,属严重缺磷类型。有效磷在3.0~5.0mg/kg的土样约占20%。这就是说低于缺磷临界值5.0mg/kg的土样约占样本总数的50%。旱地土壤有效磷均大多在20mg/kg以上,由于该区旱土多为菜地,有机肥施用较多,故土壤磷素较为充足。

研究结果还显示,耕层土壤磷素含量与地形部位关系极为密切,随着地势的下降,土壤全磷和有效磷均呈明显降低的趋势(表1)。土壤全磷和有效磷与高程之间的相关均达到5%的显著水平,相关系数(*r*)分别达到0.508*和0.543*(*n*=16)。这说明,越是地势低洼的农田就缺磷越严重。这一现象的产生可能与低洼地带土壤的潜育化作用有关。对比研究显示,潜育化水稻土全磷的均值(0.51±0.19g/kg)比非潜育化水稻土(0.89±0.15g/kg)低36%,其差异达1%的显著水平(*t*=5.74>*t*_{0.01}=2.75, *df*=30)。潜育化水稻土有效磷均值(2.95mg/kg)比非潜育化水稻土(9.3±5.4mg/kg)低68%,其差异亦达1%的极显著水平(*t*=4.65>*t*_{0.01}=2.75, *df*=30)。对水稻土剖面分析的结果也表现出类似的趋势(表2)。潜育化水稻土耕层土壤全磷和有效磷降低的原因,可能与长期渍水还原条件下,磷酸铁被还原而释出,从而增大了磷素随水的迁移性有关^[12,13]。在土壤无机磷中,Fe-P及其占无机磷的百分数以潜化土壤为低,说明从潜育性水稻土损失的主要是铁结合态磷,估计在长期淹水条件下磷酸铁被还原而使有效性提高的同时,也增加了流失的可能性。另一方面,新近的研究还证明^[9],在潜育化土壤所处的高地下水位条件下,土壤对可溶态磷的吸持能力

增加,因而也降低了磷素的有效性。

表 1 不同地形部位水稻土磷素分布状况

Table 1 Distribution of soil phosphorous in different topographical conditions

海拔高(m) Height	全 P(P_2O_5 g/kg) Total P		有效磷(P_2O_5 mg/kg) Available P	
	变幅 Range	$\bar{X} \pm \delta$	变幅 Range	$\bar{X} \pm \delta$
>27.5(旱土, n=9)	0.900~2.500	1.860 $\pm$ 0.700	6.88~25.53	12.30 $\pm$ 5.80
27.0~27.5(n=9)	0.583~1.070	0.846 $\pm$ 0.169	2.64~11.22	6.00 $\pm$ 2.63
26.5~27.0(n=9)	0.406~0.880	0.653 $\pm$ 0.162	0.96~7.57	4.1 $\pm$ 2.23
<26.5(n=9)	0.233~0.565	0.427 $\pm$ 0.097	0.47~3.77	1.63 $\pm$ 0.98

表 2 潜育性和非潜育性水稻土剖面土壤磷素含量

Table 2 Comparison of phosphorous in soil profiles between gleyed and non-gleyed soils

土壤类型 Soil types	剖面号 Profile No.	发生层次 Horizons	采样深度 Depth	全磷(P_2O_5 g/kg) Total P	有效磷(P_2O_5 mg/kg) Available P
潜育性水稻土 (湖泥田) Gleyed soil	No 1	Ag	0~20	0.40	1.6
		G ₁	20~60	0.30	1.3
		G ₂	60~100	0.43	3.8
	No 2	Ag	0~23	0.36	2.4
		G ₁	23~50	0.45	4.6
		G ₂	50~100	0.50	1.4
非潜育性水稻土 (泽土田) Non-gleyed soil	No 3	A	0~16	0.80	5.9
		P	16~25	0.79	6.1
		W ₁	25~52	0.65	5.4
		W ₂	52~100	0.43	2.9
	No. 4	A	0~20	0.61	6.6
		P	20~30	0.87	5.7
		W	30~60	0.75	10.5
		C	60~100	0.56	9.0

表 3 水田土壤不同形态磷素的含量

Table 3 Contents of various chemical forms of phosphorous in paddy soils

磷素形态	样本数	变化范围	$\bar{X} \pm \delta$	占无机磷总量(%)	
Forms of phosphorous	Sample numbers	(P_2O_5 mg/kg) Range	(P_2O_5 mg/kg)	Taking percent of total inorganic P	
无机磷 Inorganic P	Fe-P	15	14.6~70.4	37.8±16.6	10.6
	Al-P	15	5.2~27.4	13.4±7.1	3.7
	O-P	15	57.5~154.7	98.6±24.8	27.5
	Ca-P	15	135.2~279.5	208.1±48.0	58.1
	总量	15	215.4~471.7	357.9±74.1	100
有机磷 Organic P	15	104.9~310.9	214.2±78.0	—	

2.2 土壤中不同形态磷素的含量与有效磷的关系

根据对该区 15 个水田土壤不同磷素形态的研究(表 3),在无机磷形态中,以 Ca-P 为主,占无机磷总量的 58.1%;其次为闭蓄态的 O-P,占无机磷总量的 27.5%;Fe-P 和 Al-P 分别只占无机磷总量的 10.6 和 3.7%。对土壤不同形态磷含量与有效磷的相关研究表明(表 4),Ca-P 和 Al-P 分别与有效磷呈高度正相关,其相关系数均达 1%的极显著水平(r 分别为 0.9286** 和 0.9038**);土壤 Fe-P 与有效磷的相关亦达 5%的显著水平($r=0.5173^*$),而 O-P 与有效磷无显著相关($r=0.3828$)。这说明 Ca-P 和 Al-P 对该地区水田土壤有效磷的影响最大,Fe-P 和 O-P 的影响相对较小。土壤有机磷的含量低于无机态磷总含量,它与土壤有效磷素的含量亦呈显著正相关($r=0.6704^*$),说明土壤有机磷对维持土壤有效磷的供应亦有着重要作用。

表 4 水田土壤不同形态磷与土壤有效磷的关系

Table 4 Relations of different chemical phosphate forms to available P in paddy soil

项目 Items	样本数 Sample numbers	线性方程 Linear models	相关系数 Correlation coefficient
Ca-P(X_1)与有效磷(Y) Ca-P(X_1) and available P(Y)	15	$Y=0.04893X_1-6.3052$	0.9286**
Al-P(X_2)与有效磷(Y) Al-P(X_2) and available P(Y)	15	$Y=0.3218X_2-0.4266$	0.9038**
Fe-P(X_3)与有效磷(Y) Fe-P(X_3) and available P(Y)	15	$Y=0.07865X_3+0.9020$	0.5173*
O-P(X_4)与有效磷(Y) O-P(X_4) and available P(Y)	15	$Y=0.0391X_4+0.01674$	0.3828
有机磷(X_5)与有效磷(Y) Organic P(X_5) and available P(Y)	15	$Y=0.02357X_5-1.1732$	0.6704*

对该区潜育性土壤($n=8$)和非潜育性土壤($n=7$)的比较研究显示(图 1),潜育性土壤各种无机磷含量均值及无机磷总量均值均在不同程度上相应低于非潜育性土壤,其中 Ca-P 和 Al-P 含量平均值的差异均达 1% 的极显著水平($t_{Ca-P}=6.28>t_{0.01}=3.17$, $t_{Al-P}=3.6>t_{0.01}=3.25$),Fe-P 含量的差异达 5% 的显著水平($t_{Fe-P}=2.84>t_{0.05}=2.82$),而 O-P 含量则无显著差异。与非潜育性土壤相比,潜育性土壤 Al-P、Fe-P 和 Ca-P 含量分别低 10.2、21.1 和 84.0mg/kg,无机磷总量则低 131.0mg/kg,本研究结果与前人的结论基本一致^[2]。这说明,该地区潜育性土壤磷素损失的主要途径,不仅包括 Fe-P 的还原淋失,而且还包括 Al-P 和 Ca-P 的损失。已有研究表明^[8],石灰性土壤渍水后引起 pH 值的下降(接近中性),从而增大了 Ca-P 的溶解性。由于该地区土壤属长江冲积物及湖积物发育而成,土壤呈石灰反应,潜育性土壤的长期渍水条件下 Ca-P 的溶解损失加剧,因而导致了潜育性土壤 Ca-P 的降低。至于 Al-P 降低的原因目前尚不甚明了。

2.3 磷素的循环与平衡

将对四湖湿地潜育化稻田 5 种不同耕作制度下磷素的输入输出研究结果列入表 5。磷素的输入量变化在 36.4~52.45kg/(hm²·a)之间,平均为 41.65kg/(hm²·a),磷素的输出量变化在 24.5~39.6kg/(hm²·a)之间,平均为 29.0kg/(hm²·a)。其输入以施肥为主,约占总输入量的 90%;其它途径包括种子(苗)、降雨与灌溉的输入仅占约 10%。磷素的输出以收获为主,其中籽实的输出占 57%~70%,秸秆的输出占 30%~40%;其它途径包括渗漏与排水的输出在 4% 以下。从土壤养分输入输出平衡来看,五种种植制度下磷素均有不同程度的盈余,盈余量变化在 2.3~27.9kg/(hm²·a)。其盈余程度可用输入与输出量的比值 I/O 来表示,其值变化在 1.06~1.88 之间。

据研究^[9],江苏太湖地区磷素的年输入量为 39.9~115kg/(hm²·a),输出量为 29.1~55.3kg/(hm²·a),磷素输入输出平衡为盈余 7.5~67kg/(hm²·a),其 I/O 为 1.37~2.08。对四湖地区农田磷素输入输出盈余值的研究结果略低于江苏太湖地区,也低于日本稻田生态系统磷素盈余值(I/O 为 2.11)^[10]。尽管目前尚不清楚稻田磷素的 I/O 比值处于何种范围内才有利于农田生产力的保持或提高,但至少可以说明当地存在因磷素过量投入而导致经济效益低下的可能性。同时,这一研究结果还提醒人们,如何提高土壤残留磷的有效性,提高磷肥的利用率是今后所面临的重要课题。

2.4 磷肥效应与合理施肥

作物施肥必须综合考虑土壤的肥力特性、作物品种特性及气候条件等因素。根据四湖地区潜育性稻田

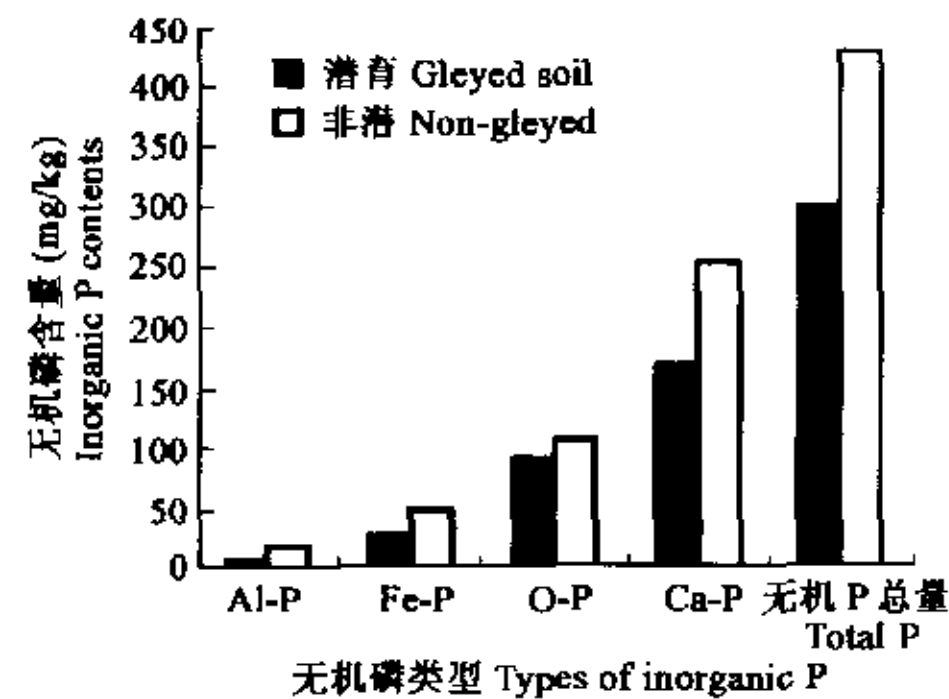


图 1 潜育性和非潜育性水稻土无机磷含量之比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of contents of inorganic P between gleyed and non-gleyed soils

的土壤供磷特性与磷素循环规律,为了提高磷肥施用的利用率和经济效益,防止因盲目过量施用所带来的水质污染,在当地进行了潜育性稻田杂交稻磷肥效应试验,其肥料效应函数及最佳经济施肥量见表 6。结果表明,早、中、晚稻最高产量施磷量分别为 4.83、4.93 和 1.78 P_2O_5 kg/666.7m²,晚稻最高产量施磷量出现值均远低于早、中稻,说明早、中稻对磷肥的需求量远大于晚稻对磷肥的需求量。在土壤速效磷小于 5mg/kg 时,若在施用氮钾肥的基础上每亩增施 P_2O_5 4.5kg(相当于过磷酸钙 37.5kg),早、中稻每 kg P_2O_5 可分别增产稻谷 16.8 和 24.2kg,而晚稻此时已出现减产(图 2)。上述现象产生的原因,主要是因为早稻施用磷肥后,其残效仍可供后季水稻利用,故晚稻对磷肥的需要量要低于早、中稻。而晚稻过量施磷导致减产则可能与降低了锌等微量元素的有效性有关。因此,在生产实践中,磷肥应集中施用的早、中稻。而晚稻可少施。

表 5 不同耕作制度下潜育性土壤磷素的输入输出平衡(P_2O_5 -kg/(hm²·a))

Table 5 Balance of input and output of phosphorous in different farming systems

耕作制度 Farming system	(1) 油 稻 Rape- middle rice	(2) 麦 稻 Wheat- middle rice	(3) 豆 稻 Broad bean- middle rice	(4) 油 稻 稻 Rape-early rice-late rice	(5) 肥·稻·稻 Chinese milk vatch-early rice late rice
种子(苗) Seed and seedling	1.2	1.75	2.2	2.2	1.6
化肥 Chemical fertilizer	22.2	22.2	37.9	29.1	48.45
有机肥 Organic fertilizer	11.2	11.2	0	6.9	0
输入 Input					
降雨 Rain	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
灌溉 Irrigation	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8
合计 Total	36.4	36.95	41.9	40.6	52.46
籽实 Grain	16.4	17.2	26.7	16.2	16.0
秸秆 Stalk	11.8	6.9	12.3	8.3	7.6
输出 Output					
渗漏与排水 Leaching & drainage	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
合计 Total	28.8	24.7	39.6	27.4	24.5
平衡 Balance					
输入-输出 Input-output	+7.6	+12.25	+2.3	+13.2	+27.95
I/O	1.26	1.5	1.06	1.48	1.88

表 6 潜育性土壤不同季别水稻磷肥效应函数

Table 6 Models for relationship between rice yield and amount of phosphorous application

季别 Crops	肥料效应函数 Models	最高产量施肥量 (P_2O_5 kg/666.7m ²) P amount for the highest yield	最佳经济施肥量 (P_2O_5 kg/666.7m ²) P amount for the best economical effect
杂交早稻 Hybrid early rice	$Y = -3.01X^2 + 28.95X + 365.4$	4.83	4.1
杂交中稻 Hybrid middle rice	$Y = -4.85X^2 + 47.81X + 403.9$	4.93	4.52
杂交晚稻 Hybrid late rice	$Y = -17.11X^2 + 61.00X + 396.6$	1.78	1.67

3 小结

通过对江汉平原四湖湿地——典型地貌单元农田土壤磷素的含量分布、形态、有效性、磷素循环及磷

肥效应的研究,得出如下结论:

(1)四湖湿地农田土壤磷素的含量分布受微地貌的深刻影响,随着地势降低,农田土壤全磷和有效磷含量早明显降低趋势。其原因与土壤潜育化作用密切相关,潜育性土壤全磷和有效磷含量均极显著地低于非潜育性土壤。

(2)对水田土壤磷素形态的研究表明,在无机磷组成中,Ca-P、Al-P、Fe-P 和 O-P 分别占无机磷总量的 58.1%、3.7%、10.6% 和 27.5%,其中 Ca-P 和 Al-P 与有效磷呈高度正相关(r 分别为 0.9286** 和 0.9038**),说明 Ca-P 和 Al-P 对该地区水田土壤有效磷的影响最大。潜育性土壤 Ca-P、Al-P 和 Fe-P 的平均

含量分别比非潜育性土壤低 84.0、10.2 和 21.1mg/kg,其差异达显著或极显著水平,证明潜育性土壤磷素降低的主要原因不仅仅只是 Fe-P 的还原淋失,而且还包括 Ca-P 和 Al-P 的损失。

(3)五种耕作制度下潜育性稻田土壤磷素输入输出平衡值为盈余 2.3~27.9kg/(hm²·a),其输入输出比(I/O)为 1.06~1.88。

(4)对于土壤速效磷小于 5mg/kg 的潜育性稻田,早、中、晚稻的最高产量施磷量分别为 4.83、4.93 和 1.78P₂O₅ kg/666.7m²,说明晚稻对磷肥的需求量远低于早、中稻,在当地施肥实践中必须予以充分重视。

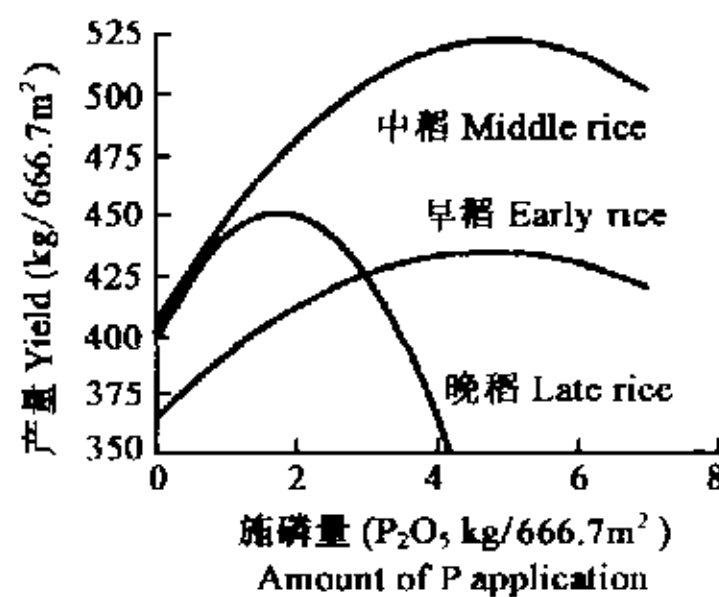


图2 磷肥效应函数曲线

Fig. 2 Models for P fertilizer application

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