地膜覆盖玉米对土壤微生物量的影响

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摘要:通过田间小区试验,对不同施肥条件下黄土塬区地膜覆盖栽培玉米与裸地种植玉米各生长期土壤微生物生物量 C、N、P 进行了研究,其结果表明:地膜覆盖栽培各生长期玉米地的微生物量 C 均低于裸地种植玉米地,微生物量 N 与 C 的趋势基本一致,其中苗期表现最明显;而微生物量 P 有所不同,拔节期地膜覆盖玉米地的微生物量 P 明显低于裸地种植玉米地,抽雄期则是前者明显高于后者。研究表明地膜覆盖种植玉米对土壤微生物量 C、N、P 产生重要影响,其影响程度与作物生育期有关。

关键词:地膜覆盖;土壤微生物量;玉米生长期

Effects of Plastic Cover Cultivation on Soil Microbial Biomass

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Abstract: Plastic covering is an efficient planting measure for rising production. It has been recently applied and extended widely in dryland farming areas of northwestern China. Especially, on the Loess Plateau, there are increasing areas of plastic cover. Plastic cover can change the soil temperature, moisture, air and sun light as well, and consequently influence the soil physical, chemical and biological properties. Soil microbe is a driver of material transaction and nutrient cycle in soil system. Soil microbial biomass carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) are recognized as a reservoir of soil active nutrients. At the same time, it is very sensitive to environmental factors, and thus can be served as one evaluation indicator of soil quality. The present study was conducted in field plots at Weibei dry area of the Loess Plateau to (1) investigate the changes and difference of soil microbial biomass (C, N, P) in the different growing stage of corn under different situations of fertility in plastic cover cultivation and no-cover lands; (2) monitor the influence of soil microbial biomass on the soil nutrient cycle in the plastic covering land; and (3) evaluate the effect of plastic cover cultivation on soil environmental factors.

The field experimental research was conducted at Changwu Agro-ecological Experiment Station on Loess Plateau, Chinese Academy of Sciences. 30 field plots with each area of 32 m²(4×8 m²) were employed. 18 plots were treated with plastic cover cultivation with 6 fertilizer treatments (1=N1P1, 2=N1P2, 3=N1P3, 4=N2P1, 5=N2P2 and 6=N2P3) (N1=112.5 kg/hm², N2=225 kg/hm², P1=75 kg/hm², P2=150 kg/hm², P3=225 kg/hm²), and 12 plots were served as control plots (no-cover) also with 6 fertilizer treatments. Soil samples were taken in a depth of 0~20 cm in each growing stage. The chloroform fumigation-extraction method was used to test the microbial biomass (C, N, P). Results show that soil microbial biomass carbon under plastic cover cultivation were less than those of no-cover cultivation during seedling, heading and maturation stages in all the 6 treatments, but during jointing stage, it depended on the treatment. Biomass C in plastic cover land was higher than those in no-cover land with the

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fertilizer treatments of 2, 3 and 4, while it was less with fertilizer treatments of 1, 5 and 6. Biomass nitrogen has the same tendency as biomass carbon and it showed the most obvious at seedling stage, while it changed with different fertilizer treatments in jointing and heading stages. There was no big difference in maturation stage. At the corn jointing stage, soil microbial biomass phosphorus under plastic cover cultivation was less than that of no-cover cultivation, but at the corn heading stage, the former was higher than the later. This may be that the corn is sensitive to phosphorus. Because the jointing stage is the fastest growing period, in addition to the plastic covering with higher soil temperature, mineralization of phosphorus was speeding up with the increasing soil phosphorus activity.

The *t*-test analyses of biomass C, N, P and soil moisture show that during whole corn growing process, soil microbial biomass carbon and phosphorus under plastic cover cultivation were less than those of no-cover cultivation. Soil microbial biomass phosphorus under plastic cover cultivation had different response to plastic cover cultivation in different growing stages. But it also had a negative effect on phosphorus in terms of whole growing periods. Therefore, the N-P rate in fertilizer and the amount of fertilizer using play a great role in soil microbial activity. Plastic cover cultivation for corn can greatly influence the soil microbial biomass C, N and P, and it plays different role in different growing stages.

Key words: plastic cover cultivation; soil microbial biomass; corn growth periods 文章编号:1000-0933(2002)04-0508-05 中图分类号:S318,S154.3 文献标识码:A

地膜覆盖栽培技术作为一项有效的增产措施,近些年来在我国北方旱区农业生产中被广泛推广和应用,特别是在黄土高原,地膜覆盖玉米的栽培面积逐年扩大。地膜覆盖能改变土壤的温度、水分、空气和光照等环境因素,必然导致土壤物理、化学性质和生物学性状的变化。土壤微生物是土壤中物质转化和养分循环的驱动力,微生物量 C_N ,P 被认为是土壤活性养分的储存库,是植物生长可利用养分的重要来源,同时,微生物量又能灵敏地反映环境因子的变化,所以,它又可作为评价土壤质量的重要指标之一,成为近年来土壤学界研究的热点。本研究采用田间小区试验,研究渭北旱区不同施肥条件下地膜覆盖和裸地玉米生长过程中各生育期土壤微生物量 C_N ,P 的变化及其差异,以探讨地膜覆盖在玉米生长期的土壤微生物效应和对土壤养分转化的影响,为评价地膜覆盖对土壤环境因子的影响提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验设置

本试验在中国科学院水土保持研究所长武生态试验站进行。该区属典型黄土高原沟壑区,为主要旱作农业区。试验地土壤为黑垆土。小区面积 $32 \text{ m}^2(4\times8\text{m}^2)$,设 6 个不同氮、磷水平的玉米施肥处理,地膜覆盖设 3 个重复,裸地设两个重复(见表 1)。共 30 个小区,小区排列采用顺序区组法。

玉米播种期为 1999-04-26, 成熟收获期为 1999-09-16。

1.2 土样采集

分别在玉米的苗期(6月9日),拔节期(7月15日),抽雄期(7月31日)和成熟期(9月16日)用土钻取 $0\sim20\mathrm{cm}$ 土层样,覆膜区取3个小区的混合样,裸地取两个小区的混合样,同时测定土壤水分含量。土样经风干、过1mm 筛备用。

播种前土壤养分含量为:有机质 12.63g/kg,全氮 0.92g/kg,有效氮 90.26mg/kg,速效磷 9.74mg/kg,速效钾 176.5n两/kg数据

表 1 试验小区不同施肥量处理

Table 1 Different amounts of fertilizer applied on the experiment plots

处 理	尿 素 Urea	磷肥 Phosphoric fertilizer		
Treatments	(N kg/hm ²)	$(P_2O_5 \text{ kg/hm}^2)$		
1	112.5	75.0		
2	112.5	150.0		
3	112.5	225.0		
4	225.0	75.0		
5	225.0	150.0		
6	225.0	225.0		

1.3 分析方法

土壤微生物量 C_NN_P 采用氯仿熏蒸直接提取法 $^{[2]}$ 。将土壤含水量调至田间最大持水量的 45%,在 25 $^{\circ}$ $^{\circ$

土壤微生物量 C_N 含量以熏蒸和未熏蒸土样 0.5M K_2SO_4 提取液中 C_N 含量之差乘以系数得到。 B_C = $2.64E_C$, $B_N = E_N/0.54$,其中 E_C 和 E_N 为熏蒸土样与未熏蒸土样之差。

微生物量 P 采用氯仿熏蒸,0.5M $NaHCO_3$ 提取(土:水=1:4)。提取液中 P 的测定用钼酸铵-抗坏血酸比色法。 $B_P = E_P/0.4$,式中 E_P 为熏蒸土样提取液中的 P 减去未熏蒸土样提取液中的 $P^{[5]}$ 。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 地膜覆盖对玉米各生育期土壤微生物量碳的影响

土壤微生物量 C(Bio-C) 虽然在土壤全碳含量中所占比例很小,但它是土壤有机质中最为活跃的部分^[63],调节着土壤养分的矿化和固定过程,可反映土壤养分有效性状况和土壤生物活性。表 2 结果表明,生物量 C 在玉米的苗期、抽雄期和成熟期 6 个处理中基本为裸地大于覆膜,而拔节期不同的处理结果不同,处理 2、3 和 4 在覆膜条件下的微生物量 C 大于裸地的,而 1、5、6 处理则相反。不同的氮、磷配比在此可能是一个主要的影响因素处理 2、3、4 是低氮中磷和高磷及高氮低磷,1、5、6 则是低氮低磷和高氮中磷及高磷,前 3 个处理的土壤微生物量 C 高于后 3 个处理,说明其氮磷用量及配比更有利于土壤微生物的活动。地膜覆盖有明显提高土壤温度的作用,可增加土壤微生物活性和数量 (C) ,但微生物量表征微生物在不断地繁殖和死亡的生命活动中实现养分的矿化和固定的一个动态平衡过程。从覆膜和裸地比较,覆膜条件下微生物量低的原因,一方面可能是其本身矿化速度较大,另一方面土壤中有机物的矿化速度在覆膜条件下较快而可能对其有一定的掩盖作用,这方面有待深入研究验证。拔节期玉米生长速度快,对土壤养分和生物活性产生影响大,另外,施肥量和较高的温度条件也对生物量产生复杂的影响。

表 2 覆膜对玉米生育期土壤微生物量碳的影响(生物量——C mg/kg)

Table 2 Effect of plastic cover cultivation on the soil microbial biomass C at corn growth periods (Bio——C mg/kg)

	苗	期	拔节	期	抽雄	期	成臭	热期
处理	处理 Seedling stage		Jointing stage		Heading stage		Maturation stage	
Treatments	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地
	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover
1	102.88	106.55	86.91	97.42	82.79	100.80	103.70	121.36
2	98.00	108.00	96.57	62.73	100.29	110.38	103.70	129.23
3	107.79	109.42	104.60	100.69	79.60	115.18	100.56	121.36
4	119.22	126.72	93.32	87.49	79.60	108.79	84.85	115.05
5	117.59	120.95	88.52	99.05	87.57	111.99	106.84	126.09
6	101.24	118.09	91.74	123.76	89.15	92.80	105.28	102.46

2.2 覆膜对玉米各生育期土壤微生物量氮的影响

土壤养分尤其是 N 素的内循环在很大程度上受微生物活动的调节 [T]。从表 3 可以看出,生物量 N 在苗期明显地表现为裸地大于覆膜,可能是在覆膜条件下养分的矿化速度大于固定,因为生物量增长必然有一定量的养分被固定在体内,而生物量的回落必然有相应量的养分被矿化。实验数据出现负值的原因,可能与苗期作物生长对 N 的需求小有关,因为施入土壤中的 N 素大部分未被作物利用,太多的 N 素可能对微生物的活动起一定的抑制作用,也可能因为微生物量太小而在测定中被掩盖。因为地膜覆盖又可防止土壤 N 素的挥发而使土壤中的有效 N 多于裸地,总之,影响微生物的因素很复杂,有待进一步研究。拔节期和雄期覆膜与裸地相比其各处理间差异较大,但没有一定的规律性,成熟期二者之间差异不明显。拔节期和抽雄期是玉米生理和生殖生长旺盛期,对养分和水分的需求量大,另外,这两个时期气温高,地膜的温度效应和不同的施肥量对植物养分吸收等都会对土壤微生物活性产生复杂的影响,其原因需更进一步研究。

2.3 覆膜对玉朵客里有期微生物量磷的影响

± 2	更时过工业开车机工 镇	微化物具复的影响	(生物量——N mg/kg)
₹ ₹ 3	復脵刈玉木土目捌丄堁	加土物里数时影响	(土初里——N mg/kg)

Table 3 Effect of plastic cover cultivation on the soil microbial biomass N at corn growth periods (Bio-N mg/kg)

	Ė	直期	拔	节期	抽	雄期	成	熟期
处理	处理 Seedling stage		Jointing stage		Heading stage		Maturation stage	
Treatments	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜	裸 地	覆 膜
	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover	No-cover	Plastic cover
1	-22.22	10.37	15.74	7.03	8.15	11.48	8.52	5.93
2	-11.30	3.89	5.93	6.67	8.89	5.56	4.63	5.93
3	1.11	9.63	21.67	6.48	8.89	7.78	7.59	8.52
4	-18.89	9.81	2.59	6.11	9.07	8.89	5.00	5.93
5	-18.89	1.67	0	3.89	9.63	14.63	3.33	2.04
6	-11.30	10.00	1.11	5.19	1.85	12.59	1.67	3.89

微生物量 P 是土壤有机磷最为活跃的部分 [8],通过生物量 P 释放的 P 对作物生长相当重要。然而它与生物量 C 、N 一样受环境因子的影响很大。表 4 的结果表明,生物量 P 在玉米的拔节期明显地为覆膜小于裸地,而抽雄期则相反;苗期和成熟期覆膜与裸地差异不显著。这一结果与生物量 P 和 P 的变化趋势不同,是否可以认为玉米对磷较敏感,拔节期又是玉米生长最旺盛期,加之覆膜条件下土壤温度高,磷的矿化加快,土壤磷活性的增高对生物量 P 的抑制和掩盖作用增大,而使生物量 P 相对显著变小。其机理还需进一步研究验证。

2.4 覆膜对土壤水分含量变化的影响

黄土高原地膜覆盖栽培的大量研究证明,地膜覆盖能有效保持土壤水分,从而提高作物产量,而土壤 微生物的生命活动与土壤水分的关系也非常密切。从表 5 可以看出,土壤含水量在苗期和成熟期都是覆膜 高于裸地,而在拔节期和抽雄期变化较大,覆膜与裸地间差异不明显。可能与这两个时期温度高,蒸发量大,作物需水量大有关,使覆膜的保水作用变得不明显。但不论是从各生育期或从整个生长过程看,地膜对土壤水分的作用为正效应。

2.5 地膜覆盖的微生物量及水分效应分析

通过覆膜与裸地玉米各生育期及整个生长过程土壤微生物量 C、N、P 和土壤水分含量的 t 检验分析 (表 6),结果可以看出,覆膜对生物量 C 全产生的是负效应,并除了拔节期以外,差异显著性都达到 95%概率以上的t 值范围;对生物量N从整个生长过程看也为负效应,但从各生育期分析结果不同,苗期的负效

表 4 覆膜对玉米生育期土壤微生物量磷的影响 (生物量——P mg/kg)

Table 4 Effect of plastic cover cultivation on the soil microbial biomass P at corn growth periods

micron	iniciobiai bioliass i at corn growth perious							
(Bio-	−P mg	/kg)						
	苗期		拔节期		抽雄期		成熟期	
	Seed	ling	Jointing		Heading		Maturation	
处理	sta	ge	sta	ıge	sta	ıge	sta	age
Treat	覆膜	裸地	覆膜	裸地	覆膜	裸地	覆膜	裸地
ments	Plastic	No-	Plastic	No-	Plastic	No-	Plastic	No-
	cover	cover	cover	cover	cover	cover	cover	cover
1	0.68	5.13	2.55	8.23	6.93	3.30	0.98	0.48
2	4.85	7.50	3.38	13.73	5.60	1.15	0.10	0.85
3	4.75 -	-6.70	4.20	10.18	1.65	1.70	0.43	0.18

表 5 地膜覆盖对玉米生育期土壤含水量的影响 Table 5 Effect of plastic cover cultivation on soil water content

处理	苗期 Seedling stage		拔节期 Jointing stage		抽雄期 Heading stage		成熟期 Maturation stage	
Treat ments			Plastic	No-			覆膜 Plastic cover	
1	13.7	12.5	10.4	11.1	18.5	18.0	5.5	3.7
2	14.1	13.7	12.0	12.3	17.9	18.7	6.1	3.4
3	14.1	13.0	12.2	10.8	17.8	17.7	4.9	3.7
4	14.3	13.0	12.1	11.2	18.2	19.3	5.2	5.2
5	13.9	12.6	12.2	11.5	18.2	16.9	5.8	3.4
6	13.8	12.9	9.6	10.9	17.9	16.9	5.4	3.4

表 6 覆膜与裸地玉米土壤微生物量及土壤含水量差异显著性的 / 檢验

Table 6 the t-test of notable difference of soil microbial biomass and watercontent between plastic cover cultivation and no-cover cultivation

生育期	生物量 C	生物量 N	生物量 P	土壤含水量
Growth periods	Bio-C	Bio-N	Bio-P	Water contents
苗期 Seedling stage	-3.11°	-5.92°	0.70	6.893°
拔节期 Jointing stage	-0.18	0.59	-8.99°	0.313
抽雄期 Heading stage	-4.13°	-1.16ª	2.71°	0.424
成熟期 Maturation stage	-3.97^{d}	-0.34	-0.43	4.177 ^e
总 t 值 Total t value	-3.79°	-2.39^{d}	-0.84ª	3. 494 ^e

N-1=5; a. $t_{0.50}=0.727$, b. $t_{0.10}=2.20$, c. $t_{0.05}=2.57$, d. $t_{0.02}=3.36$, e. $t_{0.01}=4.03$ N-1=23; a. $t_{0.50}=0.685$, b. $t_{0.10}=1.71$, c. $t_{0.05}=2.07$, d. $t_{0.02}=2.50$, e. $t_{0.01}=2.81$

应最为明显;生物量 P 各生育期对地膜覆盖的反应变化较大,拔节期表现为明显的负效应,而抽雄期则是显著的正效应。从整个生长过程看还是负效应,但显著性只达到大于 50%概率的 t 值范围。微生物量 C、N、P 的结果与有些研究结论不同。从土壤水分含量检验分析看,地膜覆盖在玉米的整个生长过程都能比裸地较好地保持土壤水分,尽管在拔节期和抽雄期不太显著,但趋势是一致的,都为正效应,这一结果与以往研究相同。

3 小结

玉米生长过程中地膜覆盖与裸地栽培相比,地膜覆盖会降低土壤微生物量 C 和 N,但对各生育期的影响程度不同;对微生物量 P 的影响各生育期的差异较大,且变化趋势相反;说明微生物量 C、N、P 对地膜覆盖的反应特征不同,也说明作物在生长过程的不同阶段对土壤微生物活性和养分的

影响有很大差异。地膜覆盖有明显地保持土壤水分的作用。

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