报

丘岗稻田地下水位动态及对土壤氮磷有效性 的影响

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摘要:对红壤丘岗区渍潜田地下水位动态变化规律及对土壤氮磷有效性的影响进行了研究。结果表明,渍潜田地下水位的月变化具有十分明显的规律性,一般以秋冬季节 $(1\sim3$ 月份和 $9\sim12$ 月份)地下水位最低,而以春夏季节 $(4\sim8$ 月份)地下水位最高,故以早稻受渍害最为严重,其原因主要是受降雨和灌溉的共同影响。根据渍潜田地下水位的变化特点不同,可将其分为地下水位相对稳定型和非稳定型两种类型,并提出了相应的水分管理模式。地下水位的变化能明显影响土壤养分的有效性,随着地下水位的升高,土壤有效氮和磷含量下降。渍潜田土壤 Fe-P 和 O-P 含量也有随地下水位的升高而呈下降的趋势,其含量亦显著低于非渍潜田土壤,因而导致了土壤磷素有效性的下降。

关键词: 红壤丘岗区; 潜育性水稻土; 地下水位; 养分有效性

Dynamic Change of Groundwater Level in Waterlogged Gleyed Paddy Soils in Hilly Red Soil Region and Its Effects on Availability of Soil Nitrogen and Phosphorus

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Abstract: Gleyed paddy soil is a major type of low yield paddy soil in hilly red soil region in south China. It mainly results from the high groundwater level and poor drainage due to low topographical location. In addition, inappropriate management is another factor attributed to its formation. There has been much work on the formation, physical and chemical characteristics, nutrient supply and amelioration of gleyed paddy soil. However, very little information is available on changes in groundwater level and its effect on available nutrients in gleyed paddy soil. In this paper, yearly changes of groundwater level in waterlogged gleyed paddy soil in a hilly red soil region and its effect on availability of soil nitrogen(N) and phosphorus (P) were determined in field and laboratory studies.

Based on the differences of groundwater characteristic, topographical feature and gleying intensity of soil formation, gleyed paddy soils in hilly red soil region can be classified into three major types; i. e. pappy gleyed paddy soil, cool gleyed paddy soil and grey gleyed paddy soil. From August 1997 to July 1999, some observatory wells for measuring groundwater level in the three major types of gleyed paddy soils were set up to study yearly change of groundwater level in a hilly red soil region in northern Hunan Province, China. It was found that the groundwater level reached the highest during the rain season April to August, and the lowest during January to March and September to December, between rainfall and irrigation.

There was a significant correlation between the height of groundwater level and monthly rainfall. Dou-

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ble early rice, which was grown from May to July, was damaged more severely by high groundwater level than double late rice, which was grown from August to October, in waterlogged gleyed paddy soils. Based on the characteristics of groundwater level change gleyed paddy soils can be classified into two categories: i. e. stable and unstable groundwater level. For the gleyed paddy soil with a stable groundwater level, groundwater level remained above the plow pan or even reached the soil surface all the year round. Pappy gleyed paddy soil can be included in this category. For the one with an unstable groundwater level, its groundwater level changed more frequently with the change of rainfall, which could reach the cultivated horizon or even the soil surface during the spring and summer season and drop to 70 cm below the soil surface during autumn and winter season. Cool gleyed paddy soil and grey gleyed paddy soil can be included in this category. It was suggested that different water management techniques should be adopted for each category of gleyed paddy soil with different characteristics of groundwater level. A wetting irrigation technique is suitable for the gleyed paddy soil with a stable groundwater level; i. e. the cultivated horizon will be kept saturated by minimum irrigation and free water layer in the field will be avoided during the whole period of rice growth. On the other hand, for the gleyed paddy soil with unstable groundwater level, wet-dry intermittent irrigation technique should be applied, i. e. $20 \sim 30$ cm water layer should remain in the field before ear sprouting stage and the cultivated horizon will be kept wet thereafter.

Soil samples of cultivated horizon were taken around the observatory wells while the groundwater levels were measured. Soil available N(alkali-hydrolyzable N), soil available P(Olsen-P) and different chemical forms of inorganic P(Al-P,Fe-P,Ca-P and O-P) were analyzed. Correlation analysis showed that available N and P in gleyed paddy soil were significantly positively correlated with the depth of groundwater level $(r_1 = 0.79$ **, $r_2 = 0.82$ **, repectively), which demonstrated that the availability of N and P in gleyed paddy soil decreased with groundwater level rising. According to the correlation equations, it is predicated that soil avalilable N and P would decrease 7.6 and 1.1 mg/kg respectively if the groundwater level rises 10 cm. The groundwater levels not only influence the availability of soil N and P, but also affect the chemical forms of inorganic P. It was found that inorganic P in gleyed paddy soil was dominated by Fe-P and O-P, which comprised 57 to 86% of the total inorganic P. However, both Fe-P and O-P were significantly positively correlated to the depth of groundwater level ($r_1 = 0.83^*$, $r_2 = 0.71^*$) in gleyed paddy soils, which demonstrated that labile soluble Fe- ■ phosphate (Fe-P) and reduced soluble phosphate (O-P) decreased with groundwater level rising. A comparison between gleyed paddy soil and non-gleyed paddy soil showed that the mean contents of Fe-P and O-P in gleyed paddy soils were 93.2 and 93.7 mg/kg significantly lower than those in non-gleyed paddy soils respectively, and the total content of inorganic P in gleyed paddy soil was also markedly lower than that in non-gleyed paddy soil. Possibly,long-term reduction processes in soil resulted in loses of labile soluble Fe II phosphate (Fe-P) and reduced soluble phosphate (O-P) in gleyed paddy soil, and accordingly caused the decrease of P availability.

Key words: hilly red soil region; gleyed paddy soil; groundwater level; available nitrogen; available phosphorus; inorganic phosphorus

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在地表渍水或地下水位偏高的条件下,由于土壤长期处于水分过饱和状态而引起土壤水、肥、气、热状况失调,导致土壤肥力退化而形成的一类潜育性土壤常称为渍潜田。它广泛分布于丘陵谷地的冲、垅、坪田,以及受河、库、塘等水体影响的渍水洼地,是我国南方红壤丘岗地区的一种主要低产土壤类型。其形成机制是由地**两小,数据**、微地貌及人为耕作等多种因子影响发生藕和产生的综合效应,其中,地下水位的变化是渍潜田形成的首要触发机制,是导致渍潜田土壤肥力退化的首要特征变量。为了提高渍潜田的土壤

生产力,就必须弄清不同类型渍潜田地下水位的变化规律及其与土壤肥力变化的内在关系,进而提出科学的水肥调控技术。关于潜育化土壤的形成机制、理化性质、养分供应特征及改良途径的研究均已有不少文献报道[1~8],而对于潜育化土壤地下水位的动态变化规律及对土壤养分有效性影响方面的研究尚不多见。在红壤丘岗区,依照其形成的地下水特性、微地貌特征及潜育化程度的差异,渍潜田主要有冷浸田、烂泥田和青泥田3种类型,本文重点对这3种类型渍潜田地下水位动态变化规律及对土壤氮磷养分有效性的影响进行了研究。

1 试验材料和方法

1.1 地下水位定位观测井布设

地下水位定位观测试验布置在国家"九五"攻关项目"湘北红壤试验区"内,该试验区位于湖南省桃源县盘塘镇境内,土壤类型为第四纪红土红壤。于 1996 年冬选择冷浸田、青泥田和烂泥田 3 种主要类型的渍潜田布设地下水位观测井。观测井的布设位置应避免泉眼、田埂边和田 下等特殊部位,在每块试验田中央设置 2 个观测井,井间距为 $10\sim15$ m。观测井采用长 150 cm、直径为 10 cm 的塑料管,下端约 30 cm 部分用电烙铁打出筛孔,并用 60 目的尼龙滤布包裹筛孔端以利地下水渗透和防止泥土进入。埋管前首先在井底铺上一层砂卵石,塑料管垂直埋入土体 1 m 以下,有筛孔部分的管壁与土层之间应充填一定厚度的河砂,以防粘土堵塞筛孔;无筛孔部分的管壁与土层之间用粘土夯实,以防田面水沿管隙流入地下。上端高出土面 $40\sim50$ cm,并用塑料袋封扎管口。

1.2 地下水位观测与取样

地下水位在水稻栽培季节内每月 5、15 和 25 日各观测 1 次,其它季节每月 15 日观测一次。测定时采用自制的地下水位检测器,检测器由电源(干电池)、蜂鸣器、导线和探测器构成回路,当探测器垂直落入观测井并接触到水面时,电路接通,蜂鸣器便发出鸣叫声,记录此时探测器入井深度,扣除管顶高出土面高度即为此时的地下水埋深。同时,在观测井周围约 $2\sim3$ m 的范围内采集耕层土壤样品,风干磨细分别过 20、60 和 100 目筛保存备用。

1.3 分析测定与统计方法

土壤有效氮采用碱解蒸馏法;土壤有效磷采用 $0.5 \, \mathrm{mol/L} \, \mathrm{NaHCO_3} \,$ 提取,钼锑抗比色法测磷;土壤有效 钾采用 $1 \, \mathrm{mol/L} \, \mathrm{NH_4OAc} \,$ 浸提,火焰光度法 $^{[9]}$ 。土壤不同无机形态磷素 $(\mathrm{Al-P},\mathrm{Fe-P},\mathrm{O-P},\mathrm{Ca-P})$ 的分级测定 $^{[10]}$,首先采用 $1.0 \, \mathrm{mol/L} \, \mathrm{NH_4Cl} \,$ 提取土壤水溶性磷,

然后用 0.5 mol/L NH_4F 提取 Al-P,再用 0.1 mol/L LNaOH 提取 Fe-P,继而用 0.3 mol/L 柠檬酸钠和连二亚硫酸钠提取 O-P,最后用 0.5 mol/L H_2SO_4 提取 Ca-P;以上提取液均采用钼梯抗比色法测磷。

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 不同类型渍潜田地下位的变化特点

根据 1997 年 8 月~1999 年 7 月两年的地下水位 观测资料(表 1 ,图 1),3 种类型的渍潜田地下水位的周 年变化具有十分明显的规律性,一般地下水埋深(地下水位离地表的高度)最深(即地下水位最低)的季节出现在秋冬季($1\sim3$ 月份和 $9\sim12$ 月份),而以春夏季节 图 1 1998 年 3 种类 $(4\sim8$ 月份)的地下水位最高。不同类型的渍潜田地下 Fig. 1 Monthly chang 水位的变化具有不同的特点,其中以烂泥田受地下水 gleyed pady soils in 1998

的危害最为严重, 数 拥有近 5 个月时间地下水位接近

或超过地表,而其余时间地下水位均位于耕作层以内

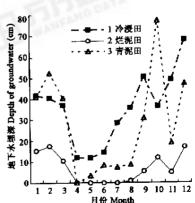


图 1 1998 年 3 种类型渍潜田地下水位月变化

Fig. 1 $\,$ Monthly changes of groundwater levels in gleyed pady soils in 1998

1. Cool gleyed soil, 2. Pappy gleyed soil, 3. Grey gleyed soil

表 1 3 种类型渍潜田地下水位的月变化

Table 1 Monthly changes of groundwater levels in three types of gleyed paddy soils

	地-	下水埋深(cn	n) *				
观测时间	月降雨 量 * *						
Observation							
time 年/月 Year/Month	1号田 (冷浸田) Cool	2号田 (烂泥田) Pappy	3 号田 (青泥田) Grey	(mm) Month rainfall			
	gleyed soil	gleyed soil	gleyed soil				
1997							
8	23.9	0	22.0				
9	28.1	0	18.8				
10	41.5	12.0	30.8				
11	31.8	12.2	33.2				
12	33.1	11.5	31.3				
1998							
1	41.8	15.2	41.0	64.9			
2	40.6	17.5	52.5	50.1			
3	37.0	10.5	40.5	207.3			
4	12.0	0	0	264.1			
5	11.8	0	3.5	245.7			
6	14.5	0	8.5	475.8			
7	28.4	0	7.5	379.9			
8	35.6	1.0	8.7	115.7			
9	50.5	5.5	30.8	38.8			
10	36.5	11.8	77.2	79.0			
11	49.3	5.0	19.0	0.7			
12	68.3	17.0	47.5	20.1			
1999							
1	61.2	12.0	54.5	25.8			
2	72.0	24.7	72.4	2.1			
3	61.2	12.0	54.5	106.6			
4	16.3	0	2.0	204.1			
5	24.2	0	2.0	288.4			
6	27.5	3.0	18.7	454.5			
7	26.2	0	18.5	275.2			

*地下水埋深为每月3次测定平均值;**降雨量为桃源生态试验站观测资料 The depth of ground water was the mean of values which was measured three times monthly; The data of month rainfall was provided by Taoyuan Ecological Experimental Station, CAS

或接近耕作层。这一类型的渍潜田全年地下水位的 变化幅度不大,故可称为地下水位"相对稳定型"。其 它两种类型的渍潜田地下水的变化幅度则较大,春 夏季节最高时可到达耕作层甚至接近地表,秋冬季 节最低时可下降至离地表 70cm 以下,其地下水位主 要随降雨量的变化而发生频繁升降,故可称为"非稳 定型"。针对渍潜田地下水位的不同变化特点,在水 分调控措施上,应根据其变化类型的不同采用不同 的水分管理模式。对于地下水位相对稳定型的渍潜 田,宜采用湿润型的水分管理模式,即从水稻返青后 至整个生育期内稻田不建立淹水层,仅少量灌水保 持耕层土壤湿润。而对干地下水位非稳定型的渍潜 田则应采用干湿结合型的水分管理模式,亦即除在 返青期、孕穗期和抽穗扬花期灌水保持 20~30cm 的 水层外,其余时期均仅保持田面湿润状态。实践证 明,改变传统的淹水灌溉(全生育期淹水)这一水分 管理方式,根据渍潜田地下水位的不同变化类型分 别采用湿润型或干湿结合型的水分管理模式,其增 产作用是十分明显的。

从地下水位影响作物生长的角度来看,5~7月份为早稻生长季节,而此阶段地下水位多位于耕作层以内或接近于地表,为全年最高,故渍潜田地下水的影响以对早稻的危害最为严重,这亦是红壤丘岗区早稻产量往往普遍低于晚稻的重要原因之一;8~10月份为晚稻的生长季节,除烂泥田外,这一阶段的地下水位相对较低,多位于耕作层以下,故对晚稻的危害相对较轻。烂泥田由于全年地下水位多位于耕作层以内甚至到达地表,土体全层水分过饱和,因此不宜种植双季稻,应改种一季中稻或发展其它水生经济植物。秋冬季节冷浸田和青泥田的地下水位多在距地表 30cm 以下变化,在开好田间排水沟的前提下,完全适于发展冬季农业。

2.2 灌溉与降雨对地下水位的影响

在稻田淹水期,灌溉水是稻田地下水的重要来源,通过渗漏作用可引起地下水位上升。从图1可看出,在稻田主要灌溉期4~8月份,是渍潜田全年地下水位最高的时期。灌溉后可导致渍潜田地下水位的迅速上升,烂泥田地下水位常到达地表,其它类型的渍潜田则随排水状况而异,但均可达到全年最高值。排水晒田可明显降低地下水位,如据1999年的

观测资料,稻田灌水后的 6 月 5 日观测,冷浸田和青泥田的地下水位均到达地表,排水晒田后于 6 月 15 日观测,其地 下水户数据为距地表以下 58 和 $44.5 \mathrm{cm}$,平均降低 $51 \mathrm{cm}$ 。可见,排水晒田对降低地下水位的作用十分重要。

降雨主要从两方面影响稻田的地下水位,一方面直接落入田中的降水可通过田间渗漏引起地下水位的升高,另一方面周围环境的降水可通过地表径流进入农田,或通过地下入渗影响农田地下水位。在连续暴雨和排水不畅的情况下,稻田地下水位可迅速上升至全年最高值。在晚稻生长的后期至次年春灌之前(即9月份至次年3月份),降雨成为地下水的主要来源,常形成地下水位的短暂上升。据两年地下水位的观测结果,旬降雨量达50mm以上或两天降雨达30mm以上时,均可使渍潜田地下水位达全年最高值。由表1可知, $4\sim7$ 月份为全年降水高峰期,此阶段也是渍潜田地下水位最高的时期(图1)。相关分析表明(表2),渍潜田的地下水位埋深(H)与月平均降雨量(R)高度负相关,3种类型渍潜田其相关系数分别为一0.7608**、一0.6982**和一0.6482**,相关均达1%的极显著水平。这说明,降雨量愈大,稻田地下水位愈高。

2.3 地下水位变化对土壤养分有效性的影响

在早稻生长季节,由于恰逢全年降雨高峰时期,这一阶段地下水位为全年最高,地下水位变化对土壤养分有效性的影响亦最明显。如据 1999 年对渍潜田早稻生长期间地下水位动态与土壤有效氮、磷、钾养分变化关系的研究,地下水位的升降能显著影响土壤有效氮和有效磷的含量,如该年度 6 月 15 日出现早稻生长期间的最低地下水位,此时两块定位观测试验田的有效氮和有效磷均出现最高值(表 3)。相关研究表明,渍潜田土壤有效氮和有效磷分别与地下水位埋深呈显著正相关,其相关系数分别达到 0.7853**和 0.8208**,二者均达到 1%的极显著水平(图 2,图 3)。这说明,地下水位愈高,土壤氮、磷养分的有效性愈低。若按其回归方程推算,地下水位每上升 10cm,有效氮降低 7.6mg/

表 2 渍潜田地下水位埋深与降雨量的关系

Table 2 Correlation between the depth of groundwater level to the surface and month rainfall in gleyed paddy soil

土壤类型 Soil types	Sample	相关系数(r) Correlation coefficient	回归方程 Linear models*
冷浸田①	19	-0.7608**	H = 53.93 - 0.0939R
烂泥田②	19	-0.6982**	H = 13.26 - 0.0354R
青泥田③	19	-0.6482**	H = 47.88 - 0.1062R

①Cool gleyed soil;②Pappy gleyed soil;③Grey gleyed soil;H 地下水位埋深Groundwater level (cm);R 月平均降雨量Rainfall (mm)

kg,有效磷大致降低 1.1 mg/kg。地下水位对有效钾的影响则不十分明显。关于地下水位影响氮素有效性的原因,可以认为,高地下水位影响了土壤有机质矿化作用,从而影响了有机态氮的释放 [3.8]。地下水位影响磷素有效性的原因则主要有两个方面:一是影响土壤无机磷的形态,高地下水位所造成的强烈渍水还原条件加速了易溶态 Fe-P 等无机态磷的损失,因而引起有效磷的下降 [2.3.8];二是影响土壤对磷素的吸持,在高地下水位条件下土壤胶体对溶液中磷的吸持量增大,因而降低了磷素的有效性 [10]。

2.4 地下水位对渍潜田土壤无机磷形态的影响

地下水位的高低不仅影响土壤有效养分的含量,而且影响土壤养分的形态。对土壤无机磷形态的研究

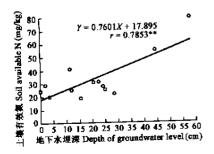


图 2 地下水位与土壤有效氮的关系

Fig. 2 Correlation of groundwater level to 数据in gleyed paddy soil

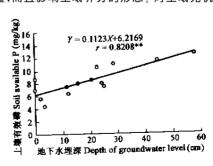


图 3 地下水位与土壤有效磷的关系 Fig. 3 Correlation of groundwater level

to available P in gleyed paddy soil

表 3 渍潜田地下水位与土壤有效养分动态变化的关系 (1000 早稻)

Table 3 Dynamic changes of soil nutrients in relation to the depth of groundwater level to the surface

有效养分(mg/kg)			日期 Date(月/日) (month/date)						
Available	5/15	5/25	6/5	6/15	6/25	7/5	7/15		
冷浸田 Cool	地下水埋 深①(cm)	24. 2	12.0	0	58.0	25.0	22.5	28.5	
gleyed	有效 N ²	28.0	25.0	24.6	79.0	25.3	31.4	22.0	
Paddy soil	有效 P ³	8.0	6.4	7.0	12.5	7.5	10.5	11.0	
	有效 K ^①	121	78.0	64.0	69.3	114	68.8	60	
	地下水埋 深(cm)	2.0	3.5	0	44.5	11.5	15.5	20.5	
青泥田	有效 N	28.8	20.0	24.1	55.0	41.0	18.8	31.0	
Grey paddy	有效 P	5.6	4.4	8.7	11.5	7.5	8.0	8.5	
soil	有效 K	82.0	81.0	75.0	83.2	83.2	61.6	63.5	

①Groundwater level;②Available N;③Available P;

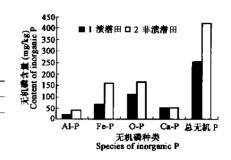


图 4 渍潜田与非渍潜田土壤无机磷含量之比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of inorganic P contents between gleyed(1) and non-gleyed paddy soil(2)

表明(表 4),红壤渍潜田土壤无机磷多以 Fe-P(铁磷酸盐)O-P(还原可溶态或闭蓄态磷酸盐)为主,二者共占无机磷总量的 $57\% \sim 86\%$,平均约占 70%;其次为 Ca-P(钙磷酸盐)和 Al-P(铝磷酸盐)。相关分析表明,水田土壤 Fe-P 及 O-P 的含量

均与地下水位埋深呈极显著正相关(r分别为 0.8272^** 和 $0.7129^**, n=9$),这说明,随着稻田地下水位的升高,土壤易溶态铁磷酸盐和还原可溶态磷酸盐呈下降的趋势。对红壤渍潜田和非渍潜田土壤无机磷的比较研究表明,渍潜田土壤 Fe-P 和 O-P 的平均含量分别比非渍潜田土壤低 93.2(n=7) 和 93.7 mg/kg(n=7),其差异均达 1%的极显著水平($t_{\text{Fe-P}}=5.28>t_{0.01}=3.21$; $t_{\text{O-P}}=3.82>t_{0.01}=3.15$);无机磷总量亦大大低于非渍潜田土壤(图 4)。从上述分析可知,在渍潜田所处的潜育还原条件下,易溶态的铁磷酸盐和还原可溶态磷酸盐含量降低,这种状态长期发展的结果势必导致土壤有效磷的下降。

表 4 地下水位对水田土壤不同形态无机磷含量的影响*

Table 4 Effects of groundwater level on contents of different inorganic P in paddy soil

土壤名称	地下水埋深(cm)	Al-P		Fe-P		O-P		Ca-P		总量
Soilname	Depth of				_	W Park				Total
Sollname	groundwater	(mg/kg)	(%)	(mg/kg)	(%)	(mg/kg)	(%)	(mg/kg)	(%)	(mg/kg)
冷浸田1)	42	18.2	7.9	74.6	32.5	79.8	34.8	57.0	24.8	229.6
冷浸田	38	16.7	7.6	66.6	30.2	99.1	44.9	38.2	17.3	220.6
烂泥田2)	15	19.4	8.8	60.8	27.6	76.0	34.5	63.8	29.0	220.0
烂泥田	12	27.5	11.7	58.3	24.8	75.4	32.0	74.1	31.5	235.3
青泥田3)	66	16.2	4.6	68.0	19.5	232.5	66.7	31.7	9.1	348.4
青泥田	54	24.2	9.9	74.2	30.3	106.5	43.5	39.8	16.3	244.7
青泥田	60	32.6	12.2	63.8	23.9	108.5	40.7	61.7	23.1	266.6
红黄泥4)	90	48.2	11.2	139.6	32.4	177.5	41.2	65.4	15.2	430.7
红黄泥	100	34.9	8.6	180.1	44.5	152.0	37.6	37.3	9.2	404.3

*地下水埋深为 1998 年 10 月 25 日取土样时的测定值,土壤母质均为第四纪红土. The depth of groundwater level was measured on 25 Oct. 1998. Parent materials for all soils were Quaternary red clay. 1)Cool gleyed paddy soil, 2)Pappy gleyed paddy soil, 3)Grey gleyed paddy soil, 4)Non-gleyed paddy soil

3 小结

3.1 根据红壤丘岗区渍潜田地下水位的变化特点,可大致将渍潜田分为两种地下水位变化类型:①地下水位相对稳**方学,数余** 地下水位多位于耕作层以内甚至接近于地表,地下水位升降变化幅度不大,烂泥田属于这一类型;②地下水位非稳定型,地下水位主要随降雨量的变化而发生频繁升降,变化幅度亦较大,

⁴ Available K

青泥田和冷浸田属于这一类。因此,在水分调控措施上,应根据不同的地下水变化类型采取不同的水分管理模式。

- 3.2 渍潜田地下水位的月变化具有十分明显的规律性,一般以秋冬季节 $(1\sim3)$ 月份和 $9\sim12$ 月份)地下水位最低,而以春夏季节 $(4\sim8)$ 月份)地下水位最高,故以早稻受渍害最严重。 这一现象产生的原因主要是受 除雨 与灌溉的共同影响。因为 $4\sim8$ 日份正值湖北红壤丘岗区的降雨亭峰期,同时也是水稻的丰栗灌溉期
- 降雨与灌溉的共同影响,因为 $4\sim8$ 月份正值湘北红壤丘岗区的降雨高峰期,同时也是水稻的主要灌溉期。 3.3 地下水位的变化能明显影响土壤养分的有效性。研究表明,渍潜田土壤有效氮与有效磷含量均与地下水埋深呈极显著正相关,若按回归方程推算,地下水位每上升 $10\mathrm{cm}$,有效氮降低 $7.6\mathrm{mg/kg}$,有效磷降低 $1.1\mathrm{mg/kg}$ 。结果还表明,随着地下水位的升高,红壤渍潜田土壤 $\mathrm{Fe-P}$ 和 $\mathrm{O-P}$ 含量均呈下降的趋势,渍潜田

土壤 Fe-P 和 O-P 含量亦显著低于非渍潜田土壤,因而导致了渍潜田土壤磷素有效性的下降。

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