

不同稻作制对红壤性水稻土中锰剖面分布的影响

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摘要:为了探讨红壤性水稻土锰的迁移和转化行为, 通过长达 16a 的定位试验研究了不同稻作制、有机肥以及地下水位对土壤剖面中全锰、活性锰和交换态锰分布的影响。试验结果表明, 长期淹水种稻引起 0~20 cm 土壤层次全锰、活性锰和交换态锰含量的显著下降, 而在 20~40 cm 和 40~75 cm 土层相对累积。不同稻作制比较, 0~20cm 土层中全锰、活性锰和交换态锰含量以稻稻泡显著高于稻稻绿和稻稻油处理, 而 20~40 cm 和 40~75 cm 土层 3 种锰形态的含量各稻作制之间无显著差异, 表明实行水旱轮作的稻稻绿与稻稻油两种稻作制耕层土壤锰的淋溶损失比持续淹水的稻稻泡制更为严重。相对而言, 不同有机肥施水平与地下水位对土壤剖面中锰分布的影响要小于稻作制, 总的趋势为: 土壤剖面中锰的空间分异程度以高量有机肥>常量有机肥>单施化肥; 低水位>高水位。从土壤中锰的空间分布规律可以看出, 水旱轮作(尤其是在低水位和有机无机配合的条件下)比长期淹水更有利于土壤锰氧化还原引起的深层淋溶与淀积, 加速了典型水稻土剖面的形成。

关键词:红壤性水稻土; 稻作制; 地下水位; 有机肥; 锰; 空间分布

Effects of Rice-based Cropping System on Distribution of Manganese in the Profile of Paddy Soil Derived From Red Earth

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Abstract: The chemical behavior of manganese (Mn) in paddy soils has been paid increasingly more attention since 1950's due to its nutritional and environmental effects under rotation of rice and upland crops or transition of upland to paddy soil. A long-term experiment, conducted at Hunan Agricultural University since 1982, was used to evaluate the effects of rice-based cropping system, amount of organic manure and groundwater level on distribution of several chemical fractions of Mn in the profile of paddy soil derived from arable red earth. The experiment included three rice-based cropping systems (rice-rice-flooding, rice-rice-green manure, rice-rice-oilseed rape), and two groundwater levels (0.2 m and 0.8 m), and three levels of organic manure application (only chemical fertilizer as control, medium amount of organic manure, high amount of organic manure). All treatments received the same rates of N, P, K application. The rate of N fertilizer as urea was 150 kg N/hm² for both rice growth seasons. The ratios of N : P₂O₅ : K₂O were 1 : 0.5 : 1 for first rice and 1 : 0 : 1 for second rice, respectively. The sources of chemical fertilizer were urea (N), superphosphate (P) and potassium chloride (K) respectively. The amounts of organic manure were 22.5 t/hm² fresh green manure for first rice and 7.5 t/hm² fresh rice

straw for the second rice as medium level and 45 t/hm² fresh green manure for first rice and 11.25 t/hm² fresh rice straw for the second rice as high level. A completely randomized block design was used in the experiment. Each treatment replicated 2 times and the size of each plot is 1.2m×1.2 m. The original soil was arable red earth with pH 6.2, O. M. 13.3 g/kg, and Total-Mn 480 mg/kg.

In the spring of 1998, soil samples were collected from the stationary experiment to identify the distribution of Total-Mn, Active-Mn and Exchangeable-Mn (Exc-Mn) in soil profile as affected by rice-based cropping system, organic manure and groundwater level. It was found that long-term cultivation of rice has led to significant decline of Total-Mn, Active-Mn and Exc-Mn in 0~20 cm and their corresponding accumulation in 20~40 cm and 40~75 cm soil compared with the original red earth, relatively. Total-Mn content in 0~20 cm soil ranked by the sequence of “rice-rice-flooding” > “rice-rice-green manure” and “rice-rice-oilseed rape”, indicating more leaching of Mn from top soil to lower layers under rotation of paddy with upland crops than that under continuous flooding. It could be explained by the stronger oxidation and reduction of Mn under alternation of wetting and drying compared with continuous flooding. The differences in Total-Mn content for 20~40 cm and 40~75 cm soil layers were not significant among different cropping systems. Distribution of Active-Mn and Exc-Mn in soil profile showed the similar tendency to Total-Mn.

The effect of organic manure on Mn distribution in soil profile was also obvious because fresh organic manure could promote the reduction and movement of Mn under waterlogged conditions. The contents of Total-Mn, Active-Mn and Exc-Mn in different soil layers basically obeyed the order of high amount organic manure < medium amount organic manure and no organic manure (chemical fertilizer only), showing that much more leaching loss of Mn occurred under high amount of organic manure than under low or medium amount of organic manure. Groundwater level had also effect on Mn distribution in soil profile. The contents of Total-Mn, Active-Mn and Exc-Mn in 0~20 cm soil were not different but significantly different in deep soil layers (20~40 cm and 40~75 cm) between two groundwater levels. The contents of Total-Mn and Active-Mn in two deep soil layers were higher at low groundwater level (0.8 m) than at high groundwater level (0.2 m) while Exc-Mn was reverse. That is to say, the leaching loss of Mn might be somewhat more at low groundwater level than at high groundwater level.

In general, the chemical behavior and distribution of Mn in soil profile was mainly affected by soil water status (mainly referring long-term changes due to different cropping systems) and organic manure level. From the above results, we can conclude that the reduction of Mn in surface soil and its re-oxidization and accumulation in deep soil layer will be promoted by rotation of rice with upland crops (especially under high amount organic manure and low groundwater level), which led to the formation of typical profile of paddy soil.

Key words: paddy soil derived from red earth; rice-based cropping system; groundwater level; organic manure; manganese; spatial distribution

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锰是土壤中少数几种容易发生氧化还原反应的变价营养元素,其化学行为和生物有效性极易受土壤水肥状况的影响^[1,2]。土壤是作物锰营养的主要来源,而土壤剖面中锰的含量和分布不仅与成土母质、成土过程有关,更容易受耕作制度、地下水位、有机肥施用等人为因素的影响^[3,4]。在长期淹水种稻条件下,土壤中锰的形态和剖面分布已较原有的旱作土壤发生了很大的变化,其最为典型的特点是耕层土壤锰的淋溶与深层土壤锰的相对富集^[5]。水田土壤中锰的化学行为及移动性从20世纪50年代以来就已引起人们的关注^[6]。80年代初,国内四川盆地一些河流沿岸的石灰性水稻土上发现小麦缺锰症^[7],这一小麦缺锰现象同

样出现在印度旁泽普邦的部分冲积性水稻土上^[8]。已有的研究表明,这种缺锰现象与种植水稻或水旱轮作下土壤锰的大量淋失和水稻奢侈吸收有着密切的关系^[2,9],但目前仍不清楚这种由于旱轮作引起的小麦缺锰是否具有普遍性。红壤性水稻土是我国南方一个主要水稻土类型,它由酸性红壤发育而来,由于土壤 pH 较低酸性较强,很少出现作物缺锰问题。不过,在过量施用石灰时,土壤中锰的有效性降低,可能诱发作物缺锰,这已在盆栽试验中予以证实^[10]。水稻土水分状况的季节性变化是导致土壤锰氧化物的氧化还原进而淋溶淀积的主要因素之一,也是造成水田土壤中缺锰或锰过量的重要原因。因此,为了探讨水田土壤剖面中锰的迁移机制及其空间变异,作者利用长期定位试验研究了不同的稻作制、地下水位和有机肥施用水平对红壤性水稻土剖面中几种形态锰迁移转化的影响,为定量评价红壤性水稻土锰的肥力变迁、提高土壤锰的生物有效性提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试土壤

供试土壤采自湖南农业大学土壤教研室 1982 年春建立的不同稻作制、有机肥和地下水位 3 因素多水平长期定位试验地的模拟池。土壤类型为由耕型第四纪红土红壤开垦而来的红壤性水稻土。定位试验的原始土壤(0~20 cm)的基本理化性质为:土壤 pH(H₂O 浸) 6.2,有机质 13.3 g/kg,全锰 480 mg/kg,活性锰 167 mg/kg,交换态锰 33 mg/kg。模拟池根据原耕型红壤的发生层次分层装土,各池土壤的起始理化性质相同。

1.2 试验方案与研究方法

该长期定位试验采用 3 因素完全区组设计,试验因素依次为(1)稻作制度:早稻-晚稻-冬泡、早稻-晚稻-绿肥(紫云英)、早稻-晚稻-油菜(以下简称稻稻泡、稻稻绿、稻稻油);(2)地下水位:高水位(20 cm)和低水位(80cm);(3)有机肥用量:不施有机肥(单施化肥)、常量有机肥(早稻每季每公顷施鲜紫云英 22500 kg,晚稻每季每公顷施鲜稻草 7500 kg)和高量有机肥(早稻每季每公顷施鲜紫云英 45000 kg,晚稻每季每公顷施鲜稻草 11250kg),共 18 个处理,每处理重复 2 次。各处理 N、P、K 的施用量一致,每季每公顷施纯 N150 kg,其中 N:P₂O₅:K₂O,早稻是 1:0.5:1,晚稻是 1:0:1。每个小区的面积为 1.44 m²。

在定位试验进行 16a 后的 1998 年春季翻耕前取试验各处理的剖面分层土壤,共 3 个层次依次为 0~20 cm、20~40 cm、40~75 cm,分别代表耕作层、底土层和心土层。土壤样品风干过筛(60 目)后制成分析土样,土壤全锰用硝酸-高氯酸-氢氟酸消化,活性锰用 1mol/L 中性 NH₄OAc-0.2% 苯酚溶液提取,交换态锰用 1mol/L 中性 NH₄OAc 提取,各形态锰的含量均用原子吸收分光光计测定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同稻作制、有机肥和地下水位对土壤全锰的影响

经过 16a 的长期淹水种稻,土壤剖面中全锰的含量已表现出明显的变化,土壤中锰向下淋溶淀积的趋势十分明显;而且,不同处理间整个剖面中全锰的含量也发生了很大的变化。这说明在不同处理土壤中锰的空间分布已经受到稻作制和水肥状况等多种因素的强烈影响。以下分别就稻作制、有机肥和地下水位 3 种因素对红壤性水稻土全锰剖面分布的影响进行分析。

从图 1A 中可知,稻稻泡处理表层土壤中全锰的含量比稻稻绿和稻稻油两种稻作制处理高出 80~90 mg/kg,差异达 5% 的统计显著水平。稻稻绿与稻稻油都是水旱轮作而稻稻泡却是长期淹水,这说明周期性的干湿交替反而加剧了耕层土壤锰的淋失。因为不同稻作制处理水稻和旱作物总吸锰量(结果未列出)几乎没有差异,所以处理间土壤锰含量的差异主要在于锰淋洗量的不同。稻稻绿处理全锰含量随着剖面加深而略有增加,稻稻泡与稻稻油两种稻作制均以心土层相对最高,底土层次之(图 1A)。这表明稻稻绿使土壤中锰淋溶淀积至更深的心土层,而稻稻泡与稻稻绿两种稻作制条件下耕层土壤中还还原的 2 价锰主要在底土层中重新氧化沉淀成锰的高价氧化物。

地下水位对水田土壤耕作层全锰的含量影响不明显,其影响主要体现在下部土层,即高水位处理土壤底土层和心土层数据含量比低水位土壤相应层次低大约 70~130 mg/kg(图 1B),如此数量的锰素已淋洗至更深的土层层次。这显然与高水位情况下 20cm 以下土层水分处于饱和状态,高价锰的氧化物被大量

还原为 2 价锰进而发生强烈淋失作用有关,因此在长期定位试验中高水位下锰的总淋溶损失较严重,相反低水位土壤中只在地表 80cm 以下才会产生类似的水分状况,锰的总淋失相对较少。

和单施化肥相比,施常量有机肥和高量有机肥均使表层土壤全锰含量有所下降,而在底土层和心土层,则以高量有机肥处理全锰含量相对最低(图 1C),这表明有机肥加剧了锰的向下淋失,尤其在高量有机肥条件下更是如此。而且值得注意得是,不论在何种稻作制、地下水位还是有机肥施用水平下,土壤中锰的淋溶作用都十分明显,具体表现为耕层土壤的锰向下移动,在深层土壤淀积形成铁锰胶膜和铁锰结核,使得下部土层中全锰的含量较耕层土壤高出约 1 倍,统计差异达 1% 的显著水平(图 1)。

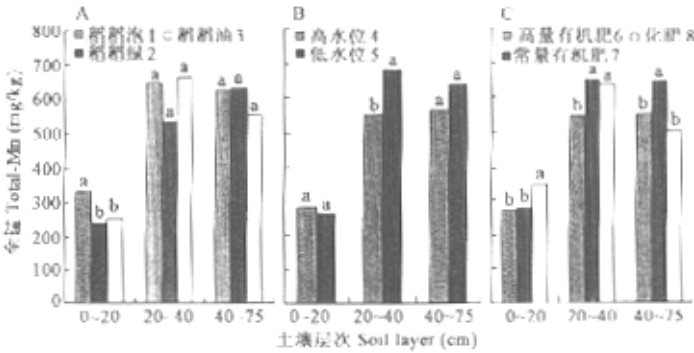


图 1 不同稻作制、地下水位和有机肥对土壤全锰剖面分布的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of rice-based cropping system, groundwater level and organic manure on total Mn in soil profile
* 同一土层不同字母间差异达 5% 的显著水平,以下同。Values in the same soil layer without same letters were significantly different at 5% level; 1. Rice-rice-flooding 2. Rice-rice-green manure 3. Rice-rice-oilseed rape 4. High groundwater level 5. Low groundwater level 6. High amount organic manure 7. Medium amount organic manure 8. Chemical fertilizer; The same below

2.2 不同稻作制、地下水位和有机肥对土壤活性锰的影响

土壤活性锰由易还原锰、交换态锰和水溶性锰 3 部分组成,是土壤全锰中活性较高的锰组分,其含量的变化往往比全锰更容易反映外界因素对土壤锰库动态的影响。从图 2 不难看出,不同稻作制、地下水位和有机肥对土壤活性锰的影响与对全锰的影响类似,而且上述因素对土壤活性锰的影响更大。

不同稻作制比较,稻稻泡条件下表土层活性锰含量显著高于稻稻绿和稻稻油处理,但底土层和心土层活性锰含量正好相反,但统计差异不显著(图 2A)。和原红壤旱地相比(表 1),稻稻泡处理耕层土壤活性锰仍保持较高水平,其向下的淋溶作用不如稻稻绿和稻稻油强。另从活性锰占全锰的比例来看,冬泡制下为表土层(34%)略高于底土层(32%)和心土层(24%),而冬绿和冬油制下正好相反,以下部土层(34%~43%)显著高于表土层(12%~15%)。根据从活性锰与全锰的这一关系,可以认为活性锰是土壤全锰中发生淋失的主要部分。

地下水位对活性锰的影响类似于全锰,其影响也主要体现在下部土层,高水位下活性锰含量低于低水位处理,尤其以底土层差异较大(图 2B)。施肥状况同样影响土壤活性锰的分布,高量有机肥处理底土层和心土层中活性锰的含量低于常量有机肥和化肥处理(图 2C),进一步反映了施用高量有机肥可加剧土壤中锰的还原淋溶。

2.3 不同稻作制、有机肥和地下水位对土壤交换态锰的影响

土壤交换态锰是活性锰的一部分,二者的相对含量既反应土壤锰活性的高低,又可表征土壤中锰氧化还原的程度。图 3 列出了不同处理下土壤剖面中交换态锰的分布。整体而言,各处理土壤交换态锰的含量与全锰和活性锰的分布类似,均随剖面深度的增加而提高,向下迁移淀积的趋势十分明显。

从稻作制影响来看,稻稻泡制下表土层和底土层交换态锰含量均显著高于稻稻绿和稻稻油处理,但心土层交换态锰的含量无显著差异(图 3A)。这表明和长期淹水相比,水旱轮作不仅造成耕层土壤交换态锰含

量的下降,而且还引起底土层交换态锰的减少。这与稻稻绿和稻稻油土壤长期处于干湿交替变化之中,引起锰的强烈还原淋溶有关。与之相反,稻稻泡总处于淹水还原状态,土壤中的活性锰较多转化成 2 价锰,使得整个土层中的交换态锰含量维持在较高的水平。

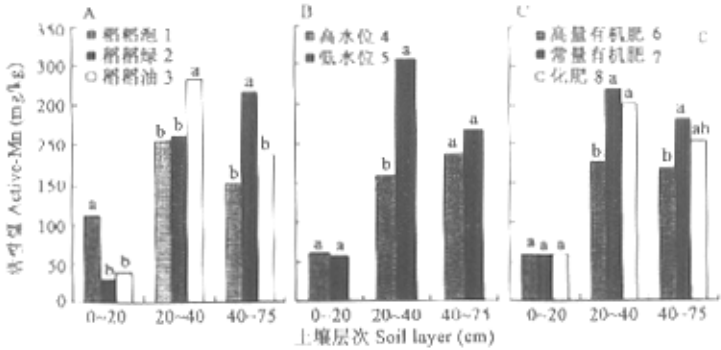


图 2 不同稻作制、地下水位和有机肥对土壤活性锰分布的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of rice-based cropping system, groundwater level and organic manure on active Mn in soil profile

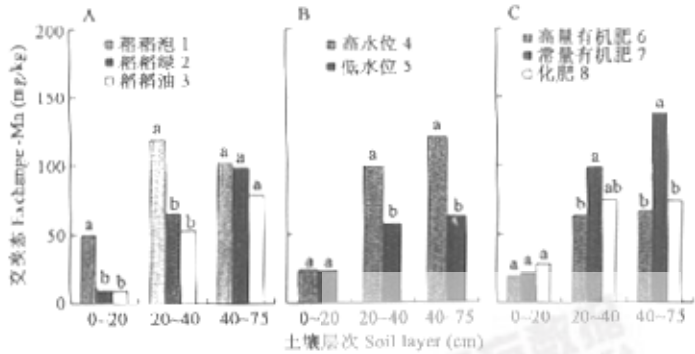


图 3 不同稻作制对土壤交换态锰分布的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of rice-based cropping system, groundwater level and organic manure on exchangeable Mn in soil profile

地下水位对表土层交换态锰含量影响不大,其影响也同样体现在 20cm 以下土层,高水位处理底土层和心土层交换态锰含量高于低水位处理(图 3B)。这是由于高水位条件下底层土壤渍水程度相对更高、氧分压较低,土壤中活性锰主要以 2 价交换态形式存在的结果。

有机肥施用水平对土壤剖面中交换态锰含量的影响与全锰和活性锰类似。高量有机肥处理土壤剖面各土层交换态锰含量均显著低于常量有机肥和单施化肥处理,而后两者之间差异不显著(图 3C)。这进一步说明长期大量施用有机肥,有可能通过对土壤高价锰的还原和螯合淋溶作用^[11],增加土壤剖面中锰的淋失、降低其生物有效性。

3 讨论

锰是土壤中化学性质非常活跃的矿质营养元素,参与土壤中氧化还原、离子交换、专性吸附、沉淀溶解平衡等一系列反应,其中锰的氧化还原是锰形态转化的本质^[2]。在水稻土中水分状况是影响土壤氧化还原体系最重要的因素,因而水分状况也直接影响到土壤锰的化学行为和有效性^[1]。本长期定位试验的结果(图 1~图 2)表明,红壤旱地改制为水田后土壤中全锰和活性锰的含量和空间分布发生了很大的变化,耕层土壤全锰和活性锰含量均显著低于原红壤旱地,而底土层和心土层二者的含量则显著增加,表明淹水种稻显著地增加了锰的活动性。就稻作制、地下水位和有机肥 3 个因素的影响来看,无疑是稻作制的影响

最深刻,实施水旱轮作的两种稻作制稻稻绿和稻稻油大大加剧了锰的淋溶淀积,而长期连续淹水的稻稻油处理尽管土壤始终处于水分饱和状态,但锰的淋溶反而不如前两种稻作制。日本学者在研究水稻土锰元素行为时也发现,锰的淋失和锰毒主要发生在稻田排水期间^[12]。以上结果说明,频繁的干湿交替是引起土壤中锰的氧化还原是造成锰素损失的一个重要原因。在南方红壤性水稻土中虽不会发生严重缺锰的情况,但如在冲积物形成的田块或或施用石灰的条件下水旱轮作就有可能诱发一些敏感作物的缺锰现象。

土壤有机质的螯合和自身的降解是影响锰的转化和有效性的重要因素。早在 20 世纪 40 年代就有试验发现锰的有效性与有机质成正相关关系,即施用有机肥后土壤交换态锰增加数倍,而易还原性锰下降明显,证明有机质可促进锰的还原^[11]。但随着研究的深入,一般认为有机质对土壤锰活化作用的强度取决于 pH 值、锰氧化物的特性以及有机物中水溶性组分的含量等多种因素^[13]。从本试验的结果来看(图 2),常量有机肥处理的水田土壤活性锰含量相对最高,单施化肥处理次之,高量有机肥处理最低。这表明了适量有机肥可以增加锰的有效性,但用量过高反而引起锰有效性的下降,其具体机制有待进一步的研究。

总之,红壤性水稻土中锰的转化迁移受土壤和作物等诸多因素综合的影响,其在剖面中的空间分布显然是淹水种稻后土壤中锰的活化、淋溶、淀积的综合反映^[2]。长期定位试验结果是由长时间的效应迭加而成的,可以更为清楚地反映土壤锰肥力的变化规律,因而在土壤锰迁移转化和肥力变迁研究中具有不可替代的重要作用。本研究的结果(图 1~图 3)说明,水旱轮作加速了土壤剖面中锰的还原淋失及其向深层的氧化淀积,促进了典型水稻土剖面的形成。

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