

红壤小流域不同利用方式氮磷流失特征研究

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摘要:从红壤小流域坡地资源合理利用和保护的角度研究了不同利用方式土壤氮、磷流失的特征, 结果表明: 恢复保护性植被的试验区 3, 由于其水土流失量最低, 氮、磷流失量最小。侵蚀严重的试验区 5, 由于水土流失量最大, 磷的流失量最大, 但其有效磷、水溶性磷及氮素流失量低于不注重水土资源保持经营利用的试验区 1、注重水土保持措施的试验区 2 和试验区 4。由于采用了水土保持综合农林措施, 有效地减轻了水土流失, 试验区 2 和试验区 4 的土壤氮、磷流失量明显小于试验区 1 土壤氮、磷流失量, 红壤小流域不同利用方式中水土保持综合措施能有效地控制土壤养分流失。2000 年不同试验区土壤氮、磷的流失主要集中于 5、6 及 8 月份, 其流失量占全年氮、磷流失量的 90% 以上, 这与当地的降雨季节性分配特征有关。土壤氮、磷的坡面流失方式为推移质流失和径流流失, 磷的流失形态主要为泥沙结合态, 约占总磷流失量的 70% 以上。除试验区 3 以外, 其它试验区泥沙结合态氮素的流失量大于水溶态氮素流失量。

关键词:红壤小流域, 氮磷流失, 坡地利用

Losses of nitrogen and phosphorus under different land use patterns in small red soil watershed

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Abstract: Soil erosion is very significantly serious throughout China, which covers 1.80 million km². In red soil region of southern China, soil erosion also occurred seriously with area of 0.80 million km². Soil erosion, which causes river silted, floods, nutrient loss, water pollution, soil and land productivity degradation, has negatively impacted on sustainable agriculture development. A lot of reports on soil erosion were presented focusing on simulation based on single factor treatment. Soil erosion research on watershed scale by adopting comprehensive approaches is poor reported. Reports aim to clarify soil erosion process and the approach to develop a comprehensive farming system in some watersheds were little presented.

In this paper soil erosion and nutrient loss in Jiangjiatang micro-watershed located in Lanxi City in Zhejiang Province were studied. The micro-watershed is located in west of central Zhejiang Province, at

基金项目:国家自然科学基金重点资助项目(30030030)

收稿日期:2001-09-20; **修订日期:**2002-04-10

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Foundation item: This study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30030030)

Received date: 2001-09-20; **Accepted date:** 2002-04-10

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the north of Jinqu Basin and upper Qianjiang River. It is characterized by monsoon climate in a subtropical zone. Annual precipitation there is about 1400~1600mm, mainly occurred in the period during April to August. The annual mean temperature is round 17.7°C and cumulative temperature of more than 10°C is around 5600°C. Soil in the micro-watershed belongs to red soil, being zonal soil originating from Q_2 , and the land with this soil is mostly sloped with a relative altitude of about 34m. The micro-watershed for the experiment is about 321100m², and 194900 m² of it is sloped, 126200 m² is riverside land. Five experimental catchments were set up according to the naturally canal and gully systems. Each experimental catchment has respectively independent canal and gully system. This micro-watershed with five catchments was exploited and utilized in 1992. The patterns of land utilization were described as follows.

Catchment 1, it was an extensive land use area with 43400 m² where land is nearly barren and covered with few naturally grown brushwood and short bamboo (*Bambusa*) on the upper part of the slope which accounts for 27%, and 16% of total land in this area respectively. On the middle part of the slope, China fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook.), Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Blume), loquat (*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.), huyou (*Citrus* sp.) were cultivated without terraces, which accounts for 31% of total land in this area. Except China fir (*Cunninghamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook.), other fruit trees grew very poor due to no fertilizer application for three years. The denudation was significant on this slope with no grass among fruit trees. The lower part of the slope was constructed into terraces for planting Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Blume) and cole (*Brassica napus* L.), which accounts for 26% of total land. But the quality of those terraces with different widths ranging from 2m to 4m and 5 to 7 degree gradient was not good enough. The application rate of fertilizer used on those terraces was relatively less.

Catchment 2, it was an intensive land use area covering 66700m². On the upper part of the slope there are little brushwood and even bared resulting into a significant denudation. The open vegetation land accounts for 25% of total area and 12% of that are bared. On the upper and middle part of the slope there were cultivated bamboo (*Bambusa*) and huyou (*Citrus* sp.) which accounts for 28% of total land in this area and 16% of that are bamboo (*Bambusa*). Much organic fertilizer and phosphorus were applied to the bamboo. The middle and lower part of the slope were constructed into terraces whose width range 4m to 5m, some of them were used for huyou (*Citrus* sp.) accounting for 22% of total area, others were used for fruit trees intercropping soybean (*Glycine max* (Linn.) Merr.) and cole (*Brassica napus* L.) which account for 25% of total area. Only small terraces had grass stripe edges to prevent soil erosion. Fertilizer management was practiced on those terraces as usual.

Catchment 3, it is a plant conservation area covering 19000m². Some of the upper slope were barren with significant denudation accounting for 17% in this area. In the rest area of this catchment, the plants grew very well. The types of vegetation were mainly grass and brushwood with less mason pine (*Pinus massoniana* Lamb.). There was no obvious denudation or gully erosion.

Catchment 4, it was an intensive land use area covering 57400m². Before conducting experiment, the peach (*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.) and plum (*Prunus salicina* Lindl.) were planted, but on the upper slope the land was kept barren accounting for 5% of the total slope because of difficulty in use. In 1999, most of the slope was constructed into terraces and the rest was naturally growing plum (*Prunus salicina* Lindl.) accounts for 9%. In 2000 all the terraces were planted with watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Mansfeld), white gourd (*Benincasa hispida* (Thunb.) Cogn.) and peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*). A regular farming management was practiced.

Catchment 5, this area was kept barren before experiment began. Most of them had serious gully erosion. In 1993, a China fir stripe (*Cunnhamia lanceolata* (Lamb.) Hook.) with width of 15m was planted to control soil erosion. Now trees are grown up and cover 20% of total area.

On those experimental catchments outlet water tanks were built to monitor runoff using triangular weir and autographic hydrological gauge (SW40), sediment was drawn from water tanks and dried, then weighed. The precipitation and rainfall intensity were monitored using rain gauge and autographic rain gauge; the rainfall erosion index was calculated by using Wischmeier formula.

The content of different forms of nutrient in runoff and sediment were assayed according to assay methods on soil physical-chemistry properties.

Data were collected and analyzed in 2000. The main results were shown as follows. Compared with other catchments, the amount of total N and total P lost from catchment 3 with vegetation conservation was the lowest. Although total P lost from catchment 5 with serious soil erosion was the highest, but the total N and available P and dissolved P lost from this catchment were lower than catchment 1, catchment 2 and catchment 4. Those results indicated that except of nitrogen and available nutrient, the loss of other nutrient based on parent material had closely positive relation with sediment, the more sediment, and the more loss of nutrient. In all catchments, the sediment from catchment 5 was most, so was the loss of P based on parent material also most, but the losses of N and available P and dissolved P from catchment 5 were less than that from catchment 1, catchment 2 and catchment 4 from which the sediment was less than catchment 5. The sediment from catchment 3 was least, so is the losses of N and P least. Total N and P losses decreased significantly in catchment 2 and catchment 4 where an integrated management for soil conservation was adopted, so total N and P losses in catchment 1 where land was extensively used were higher than that of catchment 2 and catchment 4. The comprehensive measurements for conservation had significantly impacted on controlling soil erosion and runoff, the sediment and runoff from catchment 2 and catchment 4 were less than catchment 1, so the amount of nutrient lost through sediment and runoff had the same trend. N and P losses occurred mainly in May, June, and August accounting for more than 90% of the total lost annually, because of the seasonable rainfall distribution. In local area May and June were the plum rain season, and August was typhoon season. During those two seasons rain was more abundant and rainfall intensity was stronger, so that sediment and runoff by which nutrients were lost had the same trend during those seasons. Particulate N was the major form in runoff except in catchment 3. P in particle form accounted for more than 70% of total P loss in all catchments. Factors affecting nutrient loss include rainfall, plant species, agricultural management, fertilizer, soil erosion controlling, soil type etc.

Key words: watershed in red soil; losses of nitrogen and phosphorus; land use

文章编号:1000-0933(2003)01-0188-11 **中国分类号:**S154.1,S156.6,S157.1,S157.4 **文献标识码:**A

红壤小流域是构成南方红壤丘陵山地最基本的地形地貌单元,也是农业生产的主要场所,由于人口的压力和不合理利用小流域的坡地资源,一些红壤小流域水土流失较为严重,导致生态环境质量退化,严重地影响该地区的农业生产^[1]。由于小流域往往是一些河流干支流的源头,小流域的水土流失不仅抬高河床,淤积河道和湖泊,而且径流和泥沙所携带的养分元素往往造成湖泊、河流富营养化,水质退化,因此控制小流域水土流失和养分流失是控制湖泊和河流富营养化的关键措施之一^[1,2]。国内外一些学者对一些小流域坡地非点源污染物和矿质元素的流失规律^[3~9]、流失形态^[4,7,9~12]及不同农作和水保措施^[10,13~17]控制水土流失和养分元素流失的效应进行了一些研究,但以小流域为整体单元,从合理利用小流域坡地资源角度出发,研究小流域坡地不同利用方式养分元素或非点源污染物的流失规律报道较少,本研究以浙江省兰溪市蒋家塘红壤小流域为研究对象,研究不同利用方式下红壤小流域的氮、磷流失特征,为合理利用红壤

小流域资源特别是坡地资源,控制水土流失和养分元素流失,防止小流域土壤退化和湖泊、河流富营养化提供理论依据和实践措施。

1 研究区的资源概况

试验区设在浙江省兰溪市水土保持监督站蒋家塘小流域综合开发试验区,该试验区位于浙江省中部偏西,金衢盆地北缘,钱塘江上游,属亚热带季风气候区,年平均降雨量1400~1600mm,降雨量分布极不均匀,主要集中在4~8月份,年平均温度为17.7℃,大于10℃的年均积温为5600℃,该小流域土壤类型为第四纪红色黏土发育的地带性红壤,地形地貌为低丘岗冲地,相对高程34m,面积为321100m²,其中坡岗地面积为194900m²,部分坡岗地侵蚀严重,主要利用方式为林业和农林复合利用;河谷沟地面积126200m²,主要利用方式为水稻、玉米、西瓜。该地区人口密度较大,部分丘陵岗地被开发利用,但是由于不合理的利用,加上该地区降雨集中,降雨量大,水土流失问题较为严重。

2 研究方法

2.1 试验设计

根据蒋家塘小流域自然形成的沟道体系及溪流汇集特点,设5个试验区,每个试验区均有各自相对独立的溪流汇集系统,并于1992年进行综合开发利用,其开发利用方式如下:

试验区1 粗放经营利用区,面积为43400m²,坡顶及坡面上部部分裸露,约占总面积的27%,坡长短促,平均坡度41°,变化较大,层状剥蚀和沟蚀严重,沟体较深,地形破碎,整个土体为第四纪红色黏土的有红色网纹的或含石砾较多的母质土层,有红色网纹的母质土层质地为重黏土,含石砾较多的母质土层质地为石砾质黏土,有机质和全氮微量,全磷(P_2O_5)243mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)6.53g/kg;部分为稀疏的自然植被和栽种的角竹,面积占总面积的16%,平均坡度为38°,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为16%,有沟蚀现象,但沟体较小,土体含有大量从坡顶冲刷下来的第四纪红色黏土的石砾,为砾质黏壤土,有机质平均含量5.02g/kg,全氮0.36g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)305mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)9.60g/kg。坡面中部种植杉木、板栗、枇杷、胡柚,主要为顺坡种植,面积占总面积的31%,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为31%,其中杉木的面积为总面积的5%,已成林,并有明显的泥沙堆积,有机质含量16.2g/kg,全氮1.84g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)529mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)14.9g/kg,除杉木地块以外,板栗、枇杷、胡柚地块因株体矮小,棵间草灌植被稀少,有明显的层状侵蚀,土壤质地为黏土到黏壤土,有机质含量平均为9.52g/kg,全氮1.12g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)404mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)10.24g/kg,近3a来板栗、枇杷、胡柚处于自然生长状态,无施肥农作管理措施。坡的下部及两侧种植板栗和油菜,为梯田,占总面积26%,土壤为黏壤土和壤黏土,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为42%,其中油菜面积占总面积的12%,梯田工程质量较差,坡面有5~7°的倾斜度,平均宽度2~4m,大小不一。油菜地有机质含量为11.23g/kg,全氮1.34g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)为569mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)为11.32g/kg,板栗地有机质含量14.76g/kg,全氮1.54g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)535mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)12.19g/kg,板栗种植密度为825株/hm²,已成林,于上一年底施土杂肥和磷肥,穴施,每穴1株,每穴施土杂肥40kg,尿素2kg,过磷酸钙2kg,油菜为条播方式,播后用土杂肥和氮磷肥覆盖,土杂肥试用量为22500kg/hm²,尿素450kg/hm²,过磷酸钙750kg/hm²。集水沟下部局部有泥沙堆积。

试验区2 保护性经营利用区,面积为66700m²,坡顶及上坡部位自然生长稀疏茅草和低矮灌木,面积占总面积25%,兼有部分裸露坡面,面积占总面积的12%,平均坡度36°,层状剥蚀明显,土壤质地为黏土,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为23%,自然生长稀疏茅草和低矮灌木的坡面有机质含量为5.62g/kg,全氮0.62g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)475mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)8.91g/kg;坡面中上部位顺坡种植雷竹和少量胡柚,占总面积的28%,平均坡度为19°,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为74%,其中雷竹种植面积为11000m²,占总面积16%,已成林,土壤质地为黏土,雷竹坡面土壤有机质含量为15.6g/kg,全氮为0.93g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)831mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)14.50g/kg,雷竹用细土加菜子饼沤制的土杂肥及磷肥覆盖,土杂肥45000kg/hm²,其中饼肥2250kg/hm²,过磷酸钙1500kg/hm²;中下部为梯田,面积占总面积47%,土壤有机质含量为10.1g/kg,全氮1.19g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)513mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)12.9g/kg,部分为胡柚梯田,面积占总面积22%,梯田宽度5m,部分梯田经济林(胡柚、特早橘)与农作物(冬瓜、大豆)间作,面积占总面积25%。

宽度4m,其中部分梯田边沿种有水保植物香根草,土壤质地为黏土到壤黏土,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为61%,胡柚密度为750株/ hm^2 ,于上一年底施土杂肥和磷肥,穴施,每穴1株,每穴施土杂肥50kg,尿素2kg,过磷酸钙3kg,经济林和农作物间作的坡面农作物为大豆和冬瓜,大豆为条播,冬瓜为穴播,均用土杂肥配合磷肥覆盖,土杂肥试用量为45000kg/ hm^2 ,过磷酸钙900kg/ hm^2 ,冬瓜加施尿素氮肥,试用量为750kg/ hm^2 。试验区水平梯田试验期内未被径流冲毁。

试验区3 恢复保护性植被区,面积为19000m²,该区为恢复植被保护区,坡顶及近顶部有部分的裸露地,其面积占总面积的17%左右,平均坡度29°,层状剥蚀严重,土壤质地为黏土,1997年曾于部分裸露地区栽有马尾松幼林,生长状况较差,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为16%;其它部分为保护性植被,生长状况良好,植被主要为草灌层,间有稀疏的马尾松,未见明显层状侵蚀和沟蚀,平均坡度16°,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为63%,部分坡面含有从坡顶冲刷下来的石砾,面积占总面积的19%,土壤质地为砾质粘壤土,部分坡面土壤质地为壤土到黏壤土,土壤有机质含量为12.13g/kg,全氮0.76g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)543mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)为10.68g/kg。

试验区4 保护性经营利用区,面积为57400m²,原种植白桃和桃形李,1999年大部修建为梯田,坡顶仍有少量裸露地面,占总面积5%,土壤质地为重黏土。近坡顶部留有稀疏的桃形李,顺坡种植,面积占总面积9%,无农作管理和施肥措施,土壤质地亦为重黏土,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为28%,土壤有机质含量6.08g/kg,全氮0.59g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)434mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)7.98g/kg,平均坡度21°;2000年于修建的梯田种植西瓜、冬瓜及少量花生,土壤质地为黏壤土到黏土,有机质含量为8.92g/kg,全氮0.72g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)497mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)9.68g/kg,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为61%。冬瓜和西瓜的施肥量为土杂粪45000kg/ hm^2 ,尿素750kg/ hm^2 ,过磷酸钙900kg/ hm^2 ,穴施。试验区水平梯田在试验期内未被径流破坏。

试验区5 面积为8400m²,开发前该试验区所在区域均为裸露地面,大部坡面为切沟侵蚀地貌。原设为对照区,用于测定这种情况下的土壤侵蚀量,定量评价完全裸露条件下红壤坡地的侵蚀程度和保护性开发利用红壤小流域坡地的水土保持效果,后因该试验区侵蚀极为严重,沟渠泥沙淤积较多,影响整个小流域的水渠沟道功能,故于次年(1993年)坡麓种有杉木防护带,宽度为15m,面积约占总面积的20%左右,留有集水沟道,目前已经成林,径流季节平均植被覆盖度为81%,土壤有机质含量为18.85g/kg,全氮1.19g/kg,全磷(P_2O_5)583mg/kg,全钾(K_2O)14.20g/kg。野外观測除泥沙沿沟道迁移到沉沙池以外,在林带上部有大量的泥沙沉积物;其余坡面大部分为裸露土层,多见浅沟侵蚀和切沟侵蚀。整个土壤坡面质地为重黏土。

2.2 测定方法

降雨量的测定 ST型自记虹吸式雨量计自行测定并辅以SMI型人工雨量计人工测定。降雨侵蚀力的则根据自记雨量记录结果求出30min最大雨强(I_{30}),由Wischmeier降雨侵蚀力的求算公式计算出^[18]。试验区所在地2000年降雨量(P)和降雨侵蚀力(R)详见表1。

表1 试验区所在地2000年降雨量和降雨侵蚀力季节分配

Table 1 The seasonable distribution of precipitation and R-value at the experimental site

月 Month	1 Jan.	2 Feb.	3 Mar.	4 Apr.	5 May	6 Jun.	7 Jul.	8 Aug.	9 Sep.	10 Oct.	11 Nov.	12 Dec.
降雨量(mm) Precipitation	112.4	128.3	133.9	127.3	151.44	349.9	58.6	201.4	7.8	168	122.1	31.6
降雨侵蚀力R (m.t.cmh/(m ² ·h))	259	684.8	670.9	1824	6917	19799	1714	14704	0	2988	568.2	0

上述各试验区出水口处建有沉沙池和观测室,沉沙池出口安装薄壁三角堰,观测室内装有SW40型日自记水位计。

径流量测定 用SW40型日自记水位计观测,根据日自记水位计记录,水池面积,三角堰出口高度,以

一次降雨过程为单位,测定逐次降雨的径流量和径流历时。

悬移质测定 在沉沙池出口处(或沉沙池中)取出1000ml径流液,置于试剂瓶中,加盖,静置一周,倒去上部清液,洗出悬移质,烘干称重,计算悬移质浓度,然后根据径流量的测定结果计算悬移质的流失量。与此同时取出500ml径流液置于塑料瓶中,加2ml浓硫酸带回实验室用于分析。

推移质测定 于径流结束后,放完径流液,取出推移质,风干,称重,测其含水量,计算推移质流失量。

林带泥沙拦截量 侵蚀针法。各试验区的径流量和泥沙流失量监测结果详见表2。

土壤含水量 烘干法^[19],植被覆盖度:垂直投影法^[20]。

推移质全氮 凯氏定氮法^[19]。

径流液中全氮的含量 径流液用浓H₂SO₄-水杨酸消煮后用开氏半微量定氮法测定^[21]。

径流中水溶性氮的含量 径流液用0.45μm滤膜过滤后,用浓H₂SO₄-水杨酸消煮后用开氏半微量定氮法测定^[14,21]。

推移质全磷 NaOH熔融钼锑抗比色法^[19]。推移质速效磷 0.5mol/LNaHCO₃浸提钼锑抗比色法^[19]。

径流液中全磷的含量 径流液用浓H₂SO₄-水杨酸消煮后用钼锑抗比色法测定^[21]。

径流中水溶性磷的含量 径流液用0.45μm滤膜过滤后,用钼锑抗比色法测定^[14,19]。

径流液中生物有效性磷 0.1mol/LNaON浸提径流液,过滤钼锑抗比色法^[17]。

上述研究内容研究时间为2000年1~12月。

表2 不同利用方式试验区径流量和泥沙流失量

Table 2 The runoff and sediment from catchments under different use patterns

流失量 Loss	试验区1 Catchment 1	试验区2 Catchment 2	试验区3 Catchment 3	试验区4 Catchment 4	试验区5 Catchment 5
径流量 Runoff(mm)	139.1	109.5	83.8	98.1	193.5
泥沙流失量 Sediment(t/km ²)	412.3	271.1	94.0	154.0	607.0

3 结果与分析

3.1 不同利用方式试验区氮磷流失的差异分析

3.1.1 不同利用方式试验区氮素流失差异分析 各试验区全年径流和泥沙流失的氮素(表3)可以看出:红壤小流域不同利用方式试验区氮素的流失量差异明显,其氮素流失总量的大小顺序为试验区1>试验区2>试验区4>试验区5>试验区3,其中泥沙结合态氮素流失量的大小顺序同土壤氮素流失总量的大小顺序一样,径流中水溶性氮素流失量大小顺序为试验区2>试验区1>试验区4>试验区5>试验区3。由于试验区5其坡面裸露较多、植被覆盖度较小,尽管其下部有杉木林带的拦截作用,减少了土壤侵蚀模数530t/km²(侵蚀针法),但未有植被覆盖的地方,土壤侵蚀程度较重,径流和泥沙中氮素的含量很低,尽管试验区5泥砂流失量和径流量实测结果最大,但其流失的氮素总量仍低于试验区1、试验区2和试验区4的氮素流失量,试验区3由于其植被保护较好,径流量和泥砂流失量最小,因而其氮素流失量最低。试验区2和试验区4由于采取了水土保持的综合性农林措施,其泥沙流失量和径流明显小于试验区1,因而随泥沙和径流流失的氮素流失量低于粗放经营的试验区1的氮素流失量。在流失的氮素中,泥沙结合态氮素流失量占氮素流失总量的比例:试验区1为61.25%,试验区2为52.29%,试验区3为40.99%,试验区4为53.43%,试验区5为56.12%。由此可见红壤小流域土壤氮素流失的形态,除试验区3以外其它试验区主要为泥砂结合态。

3.1.2 不同利用方式试验区磷素流失差异分析 从表4可以看出:土壤磷素流失总量的大小顺序为试验区5>试验区1>试验区2>试验区4>试验区3,其中泥沙结合态磷的流失量也有同样的大小顺序,但是有效磷的流失量大小顺序为试验区2>试验区1>试验区4>试验区5>试验区3,水溶性磷的流失量大小顺序为试验区4>试验区1>试验区2>试验区5>试验区3。在流失的磷素中,泥沙结合态磷素流失量占总磷流失量的比例试验区1为85.06%,试验区2为83.78%,试验区3为79.88%,试验区4为71.79%。

试验区5为91.2%，表明红壤小流域磷素的流失形态主要为泥沙结合态。由于径流流失的有效磷占土壤有效磷流失总量(径流有效磷+推移质速效磷)99%以上，因此可以认为径流流失的有效磷即为土壤流失的有效磷。有效磷素的流失量占全磷流失量的比例：试验区1为35.74%，试验区2为49.05%，试验区3为55.3%，试验区4为54.58%，试验区5为20.31%。试验区4、试验区2和试验区3流失的磷素有效性较高，这是因为试验区4和试验区2施肥强度较大，试验区3尽管没有施肥，但是由于其植被覆盖度较大，植物根系具有活化土壤磷素的作用，因而才出现上述结果。试验区1施肥强度较低，试验区5侵蚀严重，土体中有效磷的含量较低，因而其流失的磷素中磷的有效性也较低。试验区5的磷素流失总量最大，试验区3的磷素流失总量最小，这是因为试验区5的径流量和泥砂流失量最大，试验区3的径流量和泥砂流失量最小，由于泥沙中全磷含量受母质影响较大，含量较高，因而试验区5的磷素流失量最大，试验区3的磷素流失量最小，但是有效磷素和水溶性磷素流失量的大小顺序同总磷流失量的大小顺序不一样，这是因为径流中有效磷、水溶性磷素的流失量不仅取决于径流量的大小，而且取决于其浓度的大小，其浓度的大小又受侵蚀区土体中有效磷的含量和施肥的影响，试验区5尽管其径流量大，但是由于其侵蚀较为严重，土体中有效磷的含量较低，因而其径流液中有效磷、水溶性磷的浓度较低，其有效磷、水溶性磷素的流失量小于试验区1、试验区4和试验区2的流失量，试验区3由于其植被保护较好，其本身的径流量和泥沙侵蚀量最小，因而其有效磷、水溶性磷素的流失量最低。试验区2和试验区4由于采取了水土保持的综合性农林措施，降低了水土流失量，因而其磷素流失总量，包括泥沙结合态磷素流失量均小于粗放经营的试验区1的磷素流失量。

表3 不同利用方式试验区氮流失年流失量

Table 3 The amount of nitrogen lost from catchments under different use patterns (kg/km²)

流失量 Loss	试验区1 Catchment 1	试验区2 Catchment 2	试验区3 Catchment 3	试验区4 Catchment 4	试验区5 Catchment 5
	Catchment 1	Catchment 2	Catchment 3	Catchment 4	Catchment 5
总氮 Total Nitrogen TN	1613.8	1411.7	502.6	1136.0	934.3
泥沙结合态氮 Particulate Nitrogen PN	988.5	738.2	206.0	607	524.3
水溶性氮 Dissolved Nitrogen DN	625.3	673.5	296.6	529.0	410.0

表4 不同利用方式试验区磷流失年流失量

Table 4 The amount of phosphorus lost from catchments under different use patterns (kg/km²)

流失量 Loss	试验区1 Catchment 1	试验区2 Catchment 2	试验区3 Catchment 3	试验区4 Catchment 4	试验区5 Catchment 5
	Catchment 1	Catchment 2	Catchment 3	Catchment 4	Catchment 5
总磷 Total Phosphorus TP	350.0	263.8	130.2	212.7	395.3
泥沙结合态磷 Particulate Phosphorus PP	297.7	221.0	104.0	152.7	360.5
生物有效磷 Biological Available Phosphorus BAP	125.1	129.4	72.0	116.1	80.3
水溶性磷 Dissolved Phosphorus DP	52.3	42.8	26.2	60.0	34.8

3.2 不同利用方式试验区氮磷流失的时间差异分析

3.2.1 不同利用方式试验区氮流失的时间差异分析 从图1和图2可以看出2000年红壤小流域不同利用方式试验区泥沙结合态氮素和水溶态氮素流失的时期为4到10月份，主要集中在5月份、6月份及8月份，因而通过泥沙结合态和水溶态形式流失的土壤氮素流失总量也主要集中在这两段时期。这两段时间泥沙结合态氮素流失量，占全年泥沙结合态氮素流失量的比例，试验区1为95.48%，试验区2为95.06%，试验区3为96.19%，试验区4为96.24%，试验区5为95.14%；水溶态氮素流失量，占全年水溶态氮素流失量的比例，试验区1为88.61%，试验区2为90.59%，试验区3为92.89%，试验区4为91.43%，试验区5为94.21%；通过泥沙结合态和水溶态形式流失的土壤氮素流失量，占全年土壤氮素流失总量的比例，试验区1为92.24%，试验区2为92.93%，试验区3为94.24%，试验区4为94.02%，试验区5为94.86%。在这两段时期内各试验区中植被覆盖度的变化基本不大，出现上述土壤氮素流失的时间变化规律，其主要原因与当地的降雨特征有关，从表1可以看出：5月份、6月份为当地梅雨季节，8月份为当地台风雨季节，降

雨量多,且降雨强度大,水土流失主要发生在这两个时期,因而随径流和泥沙流失的土壤氮素也是主要在这两个时期流失的。不同利用方式的试验区土壤氮素的流失在这两段时期差异明显,其流失量的大小顺序为试验区1>试验区2>试验区4>试验区5>试验区3,试验区5由于其植被较少,裸露坡面较多,土壤侵蚀较为严重,尽管实测结果其径流量和泥砂流失量最大,但由于其径流和泥沙中土壤氮素含量较低(径流全氮含量平均为3.76mg/kg,水溶性氮素平均含量为2.32mg/kg,推移质全氮平均含量0.35g/kg,均低于试验区1、试验区2、试验区3和试验区4),因而其泥沙结合态氮素、水溶性氮素和土壤氮素流失量反而低于径流量和泥砂流失量小于试验区5的试验区1、试验区2和试验区4的泥沙结合态氮素、水溶性氮素和土壤氮素流失量,表明对于那些不是由土壤母质起决定作用的土壤养分(如土壤氮素和土壤有机碳),在土壤侵蚀的初始阶段,流失的土壤多为表层土壤,养分含量较高,土壤养分的流失量往往较大,随着土壤侵蚀的加剧,表土层土壤丧失殆尽,而心土层的养分含量又很低,尽管其径流和泥砂流失量较大,土壤养分流失量反而有变小的趋势。试验区3由于植被保护较好,径流和泥砂流失量较小,植被本身又有固持养分的能力,因而其养分流失量最小,试验区2和试验区4由于采用保护性农林耕作措施,其氮素流失量小于粗放经营试验区1。

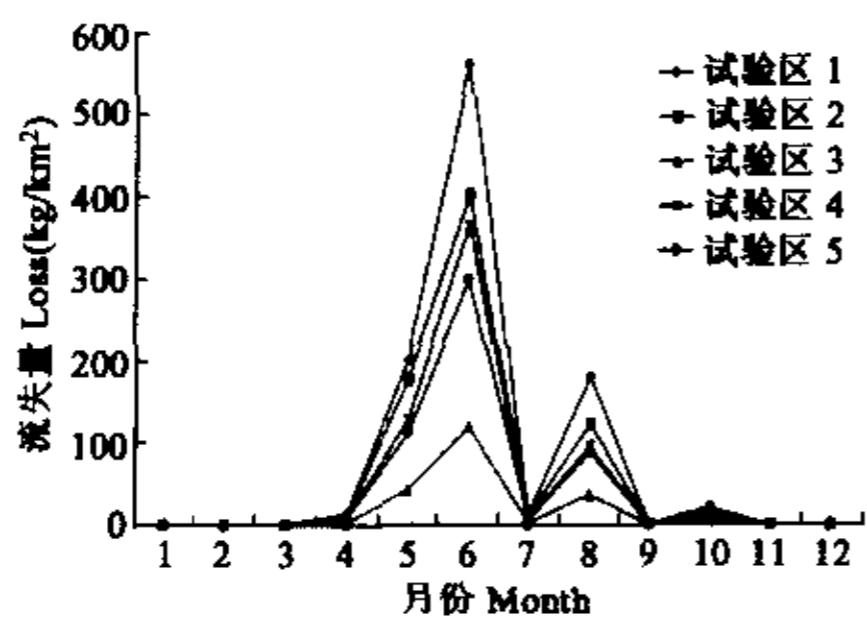


图1 小流域不同利用方式泥沙态氮素流失量时间变异

Fig. 1 Temporal distribution of loss of particulate N under different land use patterns.

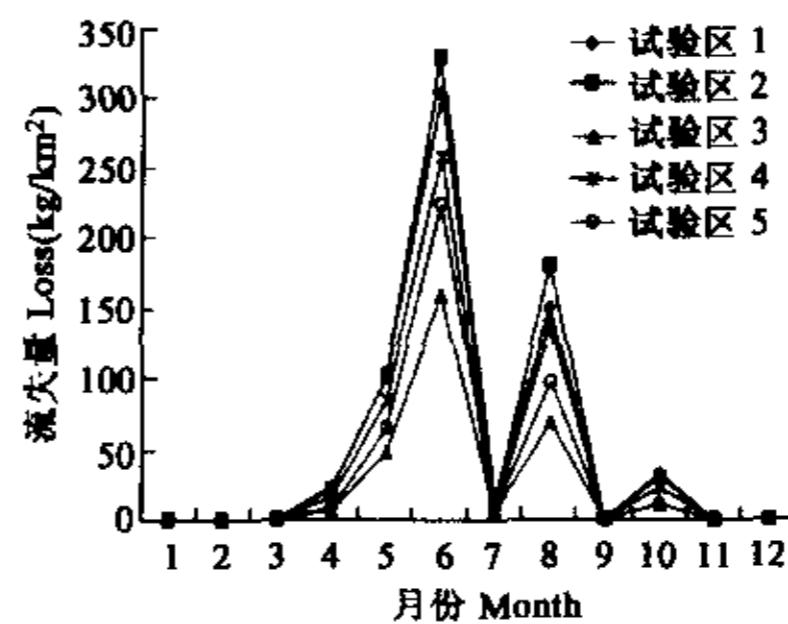


图2 小流域不同利用方式水溶性氮素流失量时间变异

Fig. 2 Temporal distribution of loss of dissolved N under different land use patterns.

3.2.2 不同利用方式试验区磷素流失的时间差异分析 从图3和图4可以看出:同土壤氮素流失的时间规律一样,2000年土壤磷素的流失发生时间为4月份至10月份,主要集中在5、6和8月份。这时期的泥沙结合态磷素的流失量,占全年泥沙结合态磷素流失量的比例,试验区1为95.07%,试验区2为94.9%,试验区3为96.62%,试验区4为95.85%,试验区5为95.74%;水溶性磷素流失量,占全年水溶性磷素流失量的比例,试验区1为90.75%,试验区2为91.12%,试验区3为93.1%,试验区4为91.90%,试验区5为91.76%;以泥沙结合态和水溶态形式流失的土壤磷素流失量,占全年土壤磷素的流失总量的比例,试验区1为94.42%,试验区2为94.28%,试验区3为95.91%,试验区4为95.10%,试验区5为95.40%,其原因同影响土壤氮素流失的时间差异的原因一样,主要受当地降雨季节性分配规律影响,5到6月份为当地梅雨季节,8月份为当地台风雨季节,降雨量多,且降雨强度大,水土流失主要发生在这两个时期,因而随径流和泥沙流失的土壤磷素也是主要在这两个时期流失的。在这两段时间里,不同利用方式的试验区泥沙结合态磷素流失量的大小顺序为试验区5>试验区1>试验区2>试验区4>试验区3,泥沙结合态磷素流失量与水溶态磷素流失量之比,试验区1为5.96,试验区2为5.38,试验区3为4.11,试验区4为2.62,试验区5为10.91,表明土壤磷素的流失主要为泥沙结合态磷素。由于土壤磷素的流失主要是以泥沙结合态流失的,试验区5的泥沙流失量最大,因而其全磷流失量仍然最大,但是随着侵蚀程度的加剧,泥沙中的全磷的含量下降,磷素流失量有相对减少的趋势。水溶性磷流失的顺序为试验区4>试验区1>试验区2>试验区5>试验区3,其原因是试验区5土壤侵蚀较为严重,土体中有效磷的含量较低,因而其径流中水溶性磷素的含量也较低。

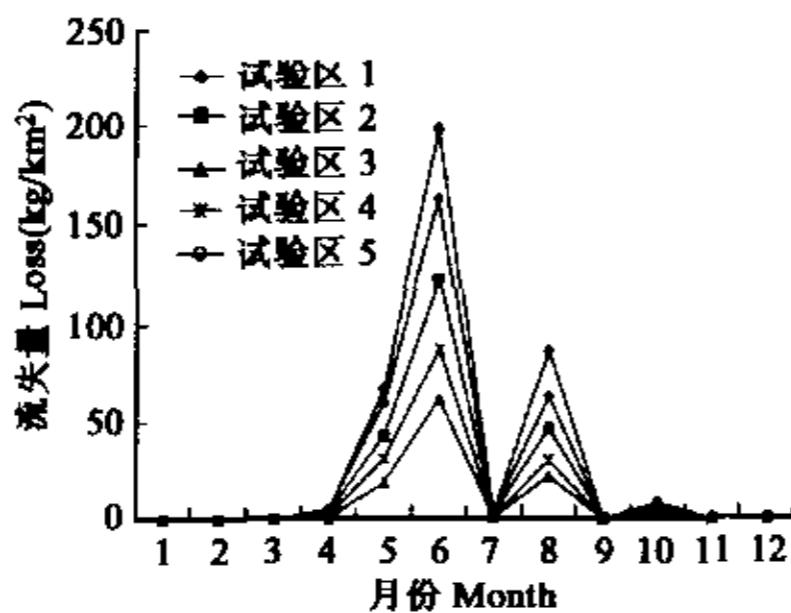


图3 小流域不同利用方式泥沙态磷素流失时间变异

Fig. 3 Temporal distribution of loss of particulate P under different land use patterns

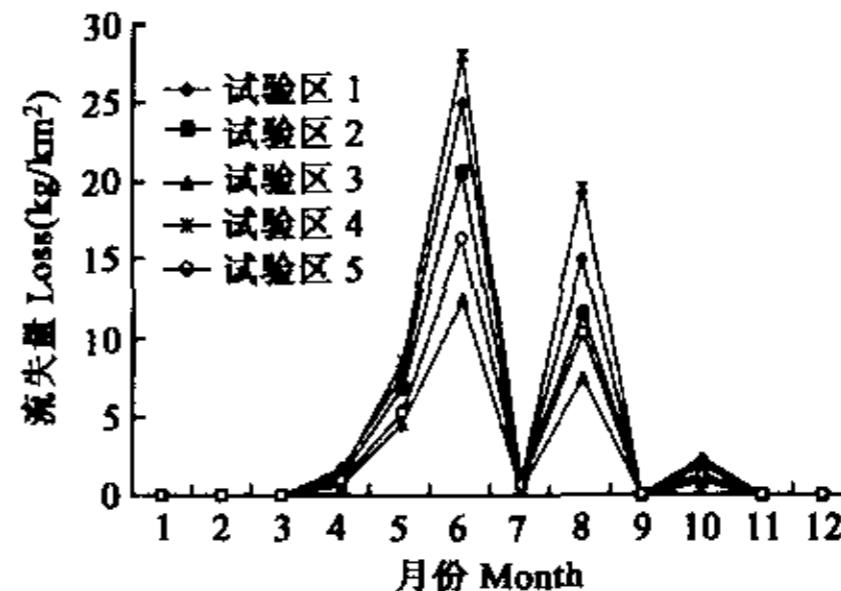


图4 小流域不同利用方式水溶性磷流失量时间变异

Fig. 4 Temporal distribution of loss of dissolved P under different land use patterns

4 结语

红壤小流域综合开发试验区的农林利用是一个比较复杂的问题,一方面要保护小流域的水土资源,另一方面如何结合当地实际情况开发利用小流域的自然资源,并把这两者有机结合起来。由于红壤低丘小流域地形变化的复杂性、面积的广泛性和历史上农林利用的多样性,要在红壤综合开发试验区,实行单一的农林开发利用模式是不可能的,只能结合当地实际情况对农林利用结构和方式进行适当的调整,引进水土保持农林利用措施,合理利用水土资源,突出水土保持的重要性。本研究的试验区1、试验区2和试验区4农林综合利用多样就说明了这一点,这3个试验区均有水土保持措施,但是试验区1的水土保持措施的水平梯田面积较小且工程质量差,因而其水土流失量较大,随径流和泥沙流失的养分数量也较大,而试验区2和试验区4的水土保持措施水平梯田面积较大,工程质量较好,随同径流和泥沙流失的养分数量较少。一些地方在开发利用红壤丘陵坡岗地时,遵循“顶林、腰果、谷农”的原则,本研究的小流域在开发初期也试图遵循这一原则,但是由于该小流域的坡顶部侵蚀严重,季节性干旱严重,加上管理的原因,栽种的马尾松和其他阔叶林树均不能成活,因此在每个试验区的岗顶部均有裸露地表,只是面积大小不同而已,岗顶部土壤侵蚀仍然严重。又由于该地人多地少,坡腰完全种植水果也不现实,当地农民往往在果树之间套种油菜、大豆和花生之类的经济作物或单种这些农作物以解决生活的需要,本研究的试验区1、试验区2和试验区4也反映了这种情况,这种利用方式不能说它不好,正如前面所述那样关键要采取合适的水保措施,水保措施好的试验区水土流失少,养分流失也较少,试验区1、试验区2和试验区4的监测结果也说明了这一点。生物条带的拦截泥沙作用也非常重要,试验区5原是评价红壤裸露地表的侵蚀程度的,但是在开发的第一年,由于全区裸露,径流携带的大量的泥沙淤积沟道系统,严重影响小流域沟道系统的功能,因此次年在该试验区的下部种植了杉木,现已成林,2000年通过实测,该杉木林拦截作用,减少了该试验区土壤侵蚀模数 $530t/km^2$,也减少了随泥沙流失的土壤养分全量。单纯地从保护资源的角度出发,封山育林,恢复植被的试验区3的径流量和泥沙流失量最低,随径流和泥沙流失的养分流失量最低,表明恢复植被是防止土壤养分流失的重要措施。但是南方低丘红壤地区,人多地少,在历史上一直从事农业或经济林利用的坡度小于 25° 坡耕地靠封山育林来保护水土资源是一种不符合实际的做法,关键是在利用坡地资源时怎样保护它,特别是因地制宜的采取水土保持措施,本研究中试验区2和试验区4由于采取了防止水土流失的保护性综合农作措施(质量较好面积较大的水平梯田、农林间作、植物篱笆),而试验区1水土保持综合措施不到位(水平梯田质量较差、面积较小),因此试验区2和试验区4的径流和泥沙流失量少于试验区1的径流和泥沙流失量,随径流和泥沙流失的土壤养分数量也出现同样的趋势,因此对坡地的综合利用,只要采取相应的水土保持措施,是可以减轻土壤养分流失的,防止土壤质量退化的。

至于土壤养分流失形态和流失量的问题,不仅取决于径流和泥沙流失量,而且取决于径流和流失的泥沙养分含量,同时还取决于植被和农作措施特别是施肥措施。本研究中的试验区5,尽管其泥沙流失量和径

流量相对于其它试验区最大,但由于其裸露的地表所占面积比例较大,侵蚀严重,而且为母质层,土体有效养分含量较低,因此其土壤有效磷和水溶性磷的流失量小于试验区1、试验区2和试验区4,但是土壤磷素流失总量最大,这是因为土壤磷素含量(全量)受土壤母质影响较大,试验区5泥沙流失量最大,其全磷流失量才出现这种现象;不受土壤母质影响的土壤氮素流失量,尽管试验区5的径流和泥沙流失量最大,但其氮素流失量包括泥沙结合态氮素和水溶态氮素仍然低于试验区1、试验区2和试验区4。试验区3因径流和泥沙流失量最小,因而其氮素流失总量、磷素流失总量最小。至于试验区1、试验区2和试验区4,由于试验区2和试验区4施肥量和施肥面大于试验区1,实测结果试验区2和试验区4推移质养分含量高于试验区1(试验区1、试验区2、试验区4的推移质全氮平均含量分别为0.79g/kg、0.92g/kg、1.22g/kg,全磷平均含量为474mg/kg、488mg/kg、551mg/kg),径流中全氮和水溶性养分含量也出现这种趋势,但是试验区2和试验区4采取了综合水土保持措施,径流和泥沙流失量小,随径流和泥沙流失的土壤养分数量仍小于试验区1。由于试验区3植被覆盖度大,泥沙流失量很低,因此泥沙结合态氮素流失量也很低,同时由于大量植物根系特别是草本植物根系的存在,其根系可以提高土壤养分的水溶性,这样导致了试验区3流失的土壤氮素以水溶性氮素为主,其它试验区流失的土壤氮素以泥沙结合态为主,但是由母质决定其含量的土壤磷素的流失形态均为泥沙结合态。

总之,红壤小流域不同利用方式土壤养分的流失问题是一个极为复杂的问题,降雨的季节特征、降雨量、降雨强度和降雨方式、土壤母质和耕层土壤、土壤侵蚀程度、地形地貌、植被覆盖度和植被类型、农林利用方式和农作施肥措施对土壤养分的流失和流失的形态均产生影响,有关问题要进一步研究,才能进一步揭示土壤养分流失的机制,为采用合理的农林利用和水土保持措施,防治土壤养分流失,控制水体污染和湖泊富营养化提供理论和实践依据。

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