

成土母质和种植制度对土壤 pH 和交换性铝的影响

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摘要:研究了我国南方 3 种不同成土母质发育的酸性自然土壤的 pH 与交换性铝含量状况和种植不同作物后它们的变化。研究表明, 自然土壤的 pH 平均值大小顺序为雷州半岛地区玄武岩发育砖红壤 < 粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤 < 粤北石灰岩发育红壤, 土壤交换性铝含量的平均值的大小顺序为粤北石灰岩发育红壤 < 雷州半岛地区玄武岩发育砖红壤 < 粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤。种植茶树将使这 3 种土壤的 pH 显著降低, 交换性铝的含量则将不同程度升高, 最为明显的是种茶后石灰岩发育的茶园土的 pH 在这 3 种土壤中变为最低, 交换性铝数量的增加幅度最大。种植水稻将提高土壤的 pH 和交换性铝的含量。轮作花生后土壤的 pH 也将上升, 但受施用石灰的影响土壤交换性铝的含量将降低。

关键词: pH; 交换性铝; 成土母质; 种植制度

pH and the exchangeable aluminum content in acid soils as affected by parent materials and cropping systems

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Abstract: As a result of high annual average temperature and plentiful rainfall, acidity of soils in south China was intensive and a large number of exchangeable aluminum (Al) was accumulated in the soils. Impacts of exchangeable Al on soil properties, soil fertility, and Al toxicity to living organisms have received ample attention. Limestone fertilization has long been regarded as an effective measure to alleviate the toxicity of soluble Al to crops planted in acid soils. Acquisition of the status of pH as well as the amount of exchangeable Al in these soils was essential to resolve the problems above. This paper presented the influence of parent materials and cropping systems on the pH and exchangeable Al content in acid soils. Three types of natural soil samples, namely red soil, latosolic red soil, and latosol were collected from north Guangdong Province, its central, and Leizhou peninsula respectively, which were all representative of local soil type. Soil samples from corresponding cultivated land were also collected. As the results shown, the average pH value of these surface natural soils (0~20cm) decreased as the following sequence: 5.29 for red soil originated from limestone > 4.77 for latosolic red soil originated from granite > 4.70 for latosol originated from basalt. As for the value of exchangeable Al content in the same soils, the sequence turned into 5.0 cmol/kg(1/3Al³⁺) for red soil < 20.7 cmol/kg(1/3Al³⁺) for latosol < 45.6 cmol/kg(1/3Al³⁺) for latosolic red soil. Both pH and exchangeable Al content in the soils, however, changed to some extent after planting crops. pH of red soil became the lowest among these three soils after planting tea though the soil was inherited from limestone with the highest pH value of natural soils. At the same time, the average exchangeable Al content in surface red soil (0~20cm) was significantly increased from 5.0 to 47.4 cmol/kg(1/3Al³⁺), which mainly resulted from use of physiological acidic fertilizer such as KCl and (NH₄)₂SO₄ for a long period in the tea plantation. In addition, the average pH value of soils was increased after planting paddy rice, which could be attributed to the depletion of hydrogen ions (H⁺) during the reduction of Fe or Mn oxides in soils by reductive substances produced during the decomposition of organic matter under flooding condition. Exchangeable Al content in

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these paddy soils was also larger than that of corresponding natural soils, which might result from the dissolution of Al oxides by organic acid. Finally, the average pH value of soils was increased after rotation of peanut, while the average exchangeable Al content decreased because some parts of them were exchanged by Ca^{2+} which was introduced to soils after fertilizing limestone. Then these Al were precipitated and turned to be nonexchangeable. As a conclusion, pH value and exchangeable Al content in soils were jointly determined by their parent materials and the cropping systems as well, which should be taken into account in the amelioration of acid soils.

Key words: pH; exchangeable aluminum; parent materials; cropping systems

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富铁、铝化作用是我国热带亚热带地区土壤形成过程中的一个重要特征,这类土壤普遍呈现酸性,铝的活动比较活跃,使得铝的生物毒害性问题成为该地区作物生长的一个主要限制因素^[1,2]。近年来,工业化的快速发展带来了大气酸沉降等环境问题,在某些地区大量的外源性氢离子直接输入到土壤中,加速了土壤中固相铝溶出速率,使得上述矛盾突出^[3,4]。施用石灰被认为是改良土壤酸性和抑制铝的生物毒害的一种最为简便和有效的方法^[5,6]。在实际农业生产实践中,石灰施用量很大程度上取决于土壤中交换性铝含量,因为交换性铝除了是土壤酸的主要来源外,还大致代表了植物具有生物有效性的那部分铝^[7]。因此,了解土壤中交换性铝的状况对于农业生产具有重要的意义。前人为了筛选出能够有效提取土壤交换性铝的试剂开展了大量的工作,目前认为用 1mol/L 的 KCl 溶液所提取的铝的数量基本上反映了土壤中交换性铝的水平^[8,9]。由于各种成土母质的性质和风化程度不同,造成了即使位于同一气候带土壤交换性铝的含量互不相同。此外,施肥措施也会影响土壤交换性铝的含量^[10,11]。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试土壤

2002 年 11 月在广东省北部、中部、南部各采集具有代表性自然土壤剖面 3 个、种植茶树土壤剖面 3 个、种植水稻土壤剖面 3 个和轮作花生土壤剖面 3 个,共 36 个剖面,每个剖面分 0~20cm 和 20~40 cm 2 层采样,共 72 个样品。各取样点的基本情况见表 1。

1.2 分析项目和方法

土壤 pH 值是通过用电位法测定水土比为 1:1 的土壤悬液的 pH 值得到,用玻璃电极作指示电极,甘汞电极作参比电极。

土壤交换性铝采用氯化钾中和滴定法测定^[12]。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 不同成土母质土壤的 pH 和交换性铝的状况

由表 2 可见,土壤的 pH 值和交换性铝的含量受成土母质影响。在 0~20cm 土层,粤中花岗岩发育的赤红壤与雷州半岛地区玄武岩发育的砖红壤的 pH 值低于粤北石灰岩发育的红壤,3 种土壤 pH 的平均值顺序为砖红壤(4.70) < 赤红壤(4.77) < 红壤(5.29),前两者与后者差异达极显著水平^[13];3 种土壤交换性铝含量的平均值顺序则为红壤(5.0) < 砖红壤(20.7) < 赤红壤(45.6),三者差异均达极显著水平。在 20~40cm 土层,3 种土壤的 pH 值和交换性铝含量的大小与表层土壤的相类似。这说明在相近气候带,土壤性质主要受成土母岩的性质影响,粤中地区花岗岩是酸性岩,硅、铝含量丰富,风化成土后铝化系数大,交换性铝含量高;雷州半岛地区玄武岩是基性岩,硅、铝含量较低,风化成土后的交换性铝含量也较低;而粤北地区石灰岩,主要成分为碳酸钙,硅、铝含量很低,风化成土后铝化程度低,因此,交换性铝在土壤中最低。

2.2 利用方式对土壤 pH 值和交换性铝含量的影响

2.2.1 种植茶树 由表 3 可见,种植茶树促使土壤的 pH 值降低。这种现象随着种茶时间的延长而变得更加明显,粤北老茶园土壤的 pH 值与同地区的自然土壤相比,平均下降了 1.5 个 pH 单位。粤中和雷州半岛地区较新茶园土壤的 pH 值也比相同地区的自然土壤的明显下降。3 种茶园土壤表层的 pH 值的平均值大小顺序变为:石灰岩红壤茶园土(3.89) < 花岗岩赤红壤茶园土(4.29) < 玄武岩砖红壤茶园土(4.34)。

土壤中交换性铝的含量受种植茶树时间影响(表 1,表 3)。粤北石灰岩发育红壤上的老茶园土壤交换性铝的含量明显增加,最高的达 57.0cmol/kg ($1/3\text{Al}^{3+}$),平均值为 47.4 cmol/kg ($1/3\text{Al}^{3+}$),是自然土的 9.48 倍。而粤中与雷州半岛地区新茶园土壤的交换性铝则有不同程度下降。尽管茶树是富铝作物^[14],在种植初期由于茶树的生长需要吸收大量的铝,使土壤中生物有效性铝下降,但随着种茶时间延长,由于茶树根系分泌的有机酸以及枯枝落叶不断回归土壤后腐烂所形成的有机质的作用,使得土壤中交换性铝含量的增加。而且茶园常年大量施用 KCl 与 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 等生理酸性肥料^[15],将加速土壤的酸化过程,当土壤酸化

表 1 各采样点基本状况

Table 1 General description of soils studied

剖面编号 Profile No.	采样地点 Location	土壤或母质类型 Soil type	母岩 Parent rock	利用方式和年限(a) Using way and time	近 5a 平均产量(kg/hm ²) Mean yield in recent years
1	粤北英德茶场 ^①	红壤 ^⑫	石灰岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 1	
2	粤北英德茶场坑口嘴 ^①	红壤 ^⑬	石灰岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 2	
3	粤北英德茶场黄巢山 ^①	红壤 ^⑭	石灰岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 3	
4	粤北英德茶场五大队 ^①	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 1 (31)	4870
5	粤北英德茶场坑口嘴 ^①	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 2 (35)	963
6	粤北英德茶场高产片 ^①	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 3 (18)	4550
7	粤北英德官渡 ^②	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 1 (16)	6310
8	粤北英德大湾 ^③	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 2 (14)	6130
9	粤北英德城北 ^④	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 3 (14)	6080
10	粤北英德官渡 ^②	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 1 (7)	2450
11	粤北英德大湾 ^③	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 2 (7)	2530
12	粤北英德城北 ^④	红壤 ^⑮	石灰岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 3 (8)	2385
13	粤中恩平大槐农场 ^⑤	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 1	
14	粤中阳江唐口 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 2	
15	粤中阳江合山 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 3	
16	粤中大槐百鸽农场 ^⑤	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 1 (11)	3870
17	粤中恩平大槐农科所 ^⑤	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 2 (11)	4150
18	粤中阳江合山 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 3 (10)	3785
19	粤中阳江唐口 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 1 (18)	6860
20	粤中阳江程村 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 2 (19)	6835
21	粤中高州泗水 ^⑦	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 3 (23)	7520
22	粤中阳江唐口 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 1 (10)	2580
23	粤中阳江程村 ^⑥	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 2 (9)	2655
24	粤中高州泗水 ^⑦	赤红壤 ^⑲	花岗岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 3 (13)	2750
25	雷州龙门 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 1	
26	雷州湖光场 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 2	
27	雷州幸福场 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	自然土壤 ^⑬ 3	
28	雷州湖光农场五队 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 1 (9)	3365
29	雷州湖光农场二队 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 2 (11)	3810
30	雷州扶柳茶场 ^⑧	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植茶树 ^⑯ 3 (10)	3648
31	雷州客路 ^⑨	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 1 (>20)	6768
32	雷州龙门 ^⑦	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 2 (>20)	7006
33	雷州附城 ^⑩	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	种植水稻 ^⑰ 3 (>20)	7210
34	雷州客路 ^⑨	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 1 (15)	2450
35	雷州龙门 ^⑦	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 2 (14)	2556
36	雷州附城 ^⑩	砖红壤 ^⑳	玄武岩	轮作花生 ^⑱ 3 (10)	2603

* 轮作花生是指以种植花生为主,并与其它旱地作物轮作 The rotation of peanut indicates to take peanut as dominant crop and to rotate other crops of dry land; ①Yingde in north Guangdong, ②Enping in central Guangdong, ③Yangjiang in central Guangdong, ④Dahuai in central Guangdong, ⑤Enping in central Guangdong, ⑥Gaozhou in central Guangdong, ⑦Longmen in Leizhou, ⑧Huzhou in Leizhou, ⑨Xingfu in Leizhou, ⑩Kelu in Leizhou, ⑪Fucheng in Leizhou, ⑫Red soil, ⑬lateritic red soil, ⑭Latosol, ⑮Limestone, ⑯Granite, ⑰Basalt, ⑱Natural soil, ⑲Planting tea, ⑳Planting paddy rice, ㉑Rotating peanut

表 2 不同成土母质类型对自然土壤的 pH 和交换性铝含量的影响

Table 2 pH and amounts of exchangeable aluminum in soils as affected by the type of parent materials

项目 Item	土层 Depth (0~20cm)				土层 Depth (20~40cm)			
	pH (H ₂ O)	P _{0.05}	P _{0.01}	交换性铝 cmol/kg (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum	P _{0.05}	P _{0.01}	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol/kg (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum
粤北石灰岩发育红壤 Red soil originated from limestone in north Guangdong Province								
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	5.31			5.1			5.34	1.2
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	5.30			4.8			5.32	3.2
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	5.26			5.2			5.25	2.4
平均值 Mean value	5.29	a	A	5.0	c	C	5.30	2.1
粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤 Lateritic red soil originated from granite in central Guangdong Province								
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.75			45.7			4.90	41.3
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.80			44.9			4.86	45.3
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.72			46.3			4.81	46.2
平均值 Mean value	4.77	b	B	45.6	a	A	4.86	44.3
雷州玄武岩发育砖红壤 Latosol originated from basalt in Leizhou peninsula								
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.65			19.5			4.70	16.8
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.64			18.3			4.89	18.9
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.81			20.7			4.81	21.1
平均值 Mean value	4.70	b	B	20.7	b	B	4.80	18.9

至 pH<4.5 时,土壤中的铝大量溶出,使土壤中活性铝的累积量增加^[16],并且这一过程还将有利于茶叶品质的提高^[17]。

在 20~40cm 土层,种植茶树后,土壤的 pH 值和交换性铝含量也呈现出与表层土壤相类似的变化规律(表 3)。

表 3 种植茶树对土壤 pH 值和交换性铝含量的影响*

Table 3 Status of pH and amounts of exchangeable aluminum in soils after planting tea

	土层 Depth (0~20cm)		土层 Depth (20~40cm)	
	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol·kg ⁻¹ (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol·kg ⁻¹ (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum
粤北石灰岩发育红壤				
Red soil originated from limestone in north Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	5.31	5.1	5.34	1.2
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	5.30	4.8	5.32	3.2
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	5.26	5.2	5.25	2.4
平均值 Mean value	5.29	5.0	5.30	2.1
种植茶树 1 Planting tea 1	3.63	57.0	3.80	43.5
种植茶树 2 Planting tea 2	3.86	42.3	4.08	38.6
种植茶树 3 Planting tea 3	3.89	42.8	3.78	42.3
平均值 Mean value	3.79**	47.4**	3.78**	42.3**
粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤				
Lateritic red soil originated from granite in central Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.75	45.7	4.90	41.3
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.80	44.9	4.86	45.3
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.72	46.3	4.81	46.2
平均值 Mean value	4.77	45.6	4.86	44.3
种植茶树 1 Planting tea 1	4.10	42.6	4.50	42.0
种植茶树 2 Planting tea 2	4.48	44.1	4.96	43.3
种植茶树 3 Planting tea 3	4.30	43.2	4.89	43.9
平均值 Mean value	4.29*	43.3	4.78	43.1
雷州玄武岩发育砖红壤				
Latosol originated from basalt in Leizhou peninsula				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.65	19.5	4.70	16.8
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.64	18.3	4.89	18.9
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.81	20.7	4.81	21.1
平均值 Mean value	4.70	19.5	4.80	18.9
种植茶树 1 Planting tea 1	4.60	13.4	5.00	13.9
种植茶树 2 Planting tea 2	4.23	13.0	4.76	12.9
种植茶树 3 Planting tea 3	4.18	10.5	4.68	11.0
平均值 Mean value	4.34*	12.3**	4.81	12.6**

**、* 分别表示与同地带自然土壤比较在 0.01 和 0.05 水平上差异显著,下同 Indicate significant difference at the 0.01 and 0.05 level respectively when it contrasts natural soil in the same region, the same below

2.2.2 种植水稻 从表 4 可以看出,当种植水稻后,无论是 0~20cm 土层还是 20~40cm 土层,3 种类型耕作土壤的 pH 值均有不同程度的提高,粤北石灰岩发育红壤形成的水稻土、粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤形成的水稻土、雷州半岛玄武岩发育砖红壤形成的水稻土表层的 pH 平均值比相应自然土壤分别提高 0.76、0.93、1.14 个 pH 单位,差异均达极显著水平。20~40m 土层的 pH 值变化趋势相同。造成这种现象的原因有 3:①对于酸性土壤,渍水后 pH 迅速上升;②淹水条件下,有机质分解时产生的还原性物质使土壤中的铁、锰氧化物等被还原,在此过程中消耗了溶液中的氢离子^[18],使土壤 pH 升高;③一般情况下灌溉用水是中性的。

种植水稻后,土壤交换性铝含量提高(表 4)。在 0~20cm 土层内,粤北石灰岩发育红壤水稻土交换性铝的平均值比相应自然土壤的提高了 7.4cmol/kg (1/3Al³⁺),粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤水稻土提高了 4.6cmol/kg (1/3Al³⁺),雷州半岛玄武岩发育的砖红壤水稻土提高了 2.8 cmol/kg (1/3Al³⁺),它们与同地带的自然土壤相比,差异均达极显著水平。20~40cm 土层的交换性铝含量具有相同的变化趋势。导致这种结果的可能原因有 2:①在淹水灌溉条件下,水稻土中铝的氧化物水化而溶解性增大;②在淹水缺氧条件下,土壤中有机质嫌气分解产生大量有机酸,而有机酸对铝的化合物具有溶解作用。

2.2.3 轮作花生 轮作花生后,土壤 pH 提高而交换性铝降低(表 5)。粤北、粤中、雷州半岛等地区轮作花生土壤的 0~20cm 土层的 pH 分别比相应自然土壤提高了 0.43、0.63 和 0.78 pH 单位,差异达显著或极显著水平;土壤交换性铝的含量分别比相应自然土壤下降 1.9、32.1 和 9.1cmol/kg(1/3 Al³⁺),差异均达极显著水平。20~40cm 土层的 pH 与交换性铝含量具有相似的变化趋势。造成这种现象的原因是每年轮作花生过程中以 375~450kg/hm² 的量施用石灰,土壤中的交换性铝被 Ca²⁺ 交换而沉淀,转化为非交换性铝,导致交换性铝的含量降低和土壤 pH 值提高。

表 4 种植水稻对土壤 pH 值和交换性铝含量的影响

Table 4 Status of pH and amounts of exchangeable aluminum in soils after planting paddy rice

	土层 Depth (0~20cm)		土层 Depth (20~40cm)	
	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol · kg ⁻¹ (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol · kg ⁻¹ (1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum
粤北石灰岩发育红壤				
Red soil originated from limestone in north Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	5.31	5.1	5.34	1.2
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	5.30	4.8	5.32	3.2
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	5.26	5.2	5.25	2.4
平均值 Mean value	5.29	5.0	5.30	2.1
种植水稻 1 Planting paddy 1	5.90	12.3	6.02	12.6
种植水稻 2 Planting paddy 2	6.10	13.0	6.13	11.5
种植水稻 3 Planting paddy 3	6.14	11.9	6.25	10.6
平均值 Mean value	6.05**	12.4**	6.13**	11.6**
粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤				
Lateritic red soil originated from granite of central Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.75	45.7	4.90	41.3
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.80	44.9	4.86	45.3
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.72	46.3	4.81	46.2
平均值 Mean value	4.77	45.6	4.86	44.3
种植水稻 1 Planting paddy 1	5.82	48.8	5.68	48.3
种植水稻 2 Planting paddy 2	5.66	50.7	6.05	49.7
种植水稻 3 Planting paddy 3	5.62	50.2	6.40	50.1
平均值 Mean value	5.70**	50.2**	6.40**	50.1*
雷州玄武岩发育砖红壤				
Latosol originated from basalt in Leizhou peninsula				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.65	19.5	4.70	16.8
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.64	18.3	4.89	18.9
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.81	20.7	4.81	21.1
平均值 Mean value	4.70	19.5	4.80	18.9
种植水稻 1 Planting paddy 1	5.83	22.7	6.00	23.2
种植水稻 2 Planting paddy 2	6.01	21.3	5.98	18.6
种植水稻 3 Planting paddy 3	5.68	22.9	5.86	23.0
平均值 Mean value	5.84**	22.3**	5.95**	21.6**

3 结论

成土母质对自然土壤的 pH 值和交换性铝的含量影响较大。对于本文所研究的酸性自然土壤来说,其 pH 的平均值有以下大小顺序:雷州半岛地区玄武岩发育砖红壤 ≤ 粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤 < 粤北石灰岩发育红壤,前两者与后者差异达极显著水平。土壤交换性铝含量的平均值的大小顺序为粤北石灰岩发育红壤 < 雷州半岛地区玄武岩发育砖红壤 < 粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤,三者的差异均达极显著水平。但土壤 pH 和交换性铝含量将受到土壤种植制度的影响,种植茶树将使土壤的 pH 显著降低,交换性铝的含量则将不同程度升高,最为明显的是种茶后石灰岩发育的茶园土壤的 pH 变为最低,交换性铝数量的增加幅度最大。种植水稻将提高土壤的 pH 和交换性铝的含量,与相应自然土壤相比差异均达极显著水平。轮作花生后土壤的 pH 也将显著上升,但受施用石灰的影响土壤交换性铝的含量则显著降低。

表 5 轮作花生对土壤 pH 值和交换性铝含量的影响

Table 5 Status of pH and amounts of exchangeable aluminum in soils after rotating peanut

	土层 Depth (0~20cm)		土层 Depth (20~40cm)	
	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol/kg(1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum	pH (H ₂ O)	交换性铝 cmol/kg(1/3Al ³⁺) Exchangeable aluminum
粤北石灰岩发育红壤				
Red soil originated from limestone in north Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	5.31	5.1	5.34	1.2
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	5.30	4.8	5.32	3.2
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	5.26	5.2	5.25	2.4
平均值 Mean value	5.29	5.0	5.30	2.1
轮作花生 1 Rotation of peanut 1	5.80	3.4	5.65	1.0
轮作花生 2 Rotation of peanut 2	5.65	3.1	5.45	1.3
轮作花生 3 Rotation of peanut 3	5.72	2.8	5.80	0.9
平均值 Mean value	5.72*	3.1**	5.63	1.1**
粤中花岗岩发育赤红壤				
Lateritic red soil originated from granite in central Guangdong Province				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.75	45.7	4.90	41.3
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.80	44.9	4.86	45.3
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.72	46.3	4.81	46.2
平均值 Mean value	4.77	45.6	4.86	44.3
轮作花生 1 Rotation of peanut 1	5.45	11.6	5.52	9.9
轮作花生 2 Rotation of peanut 2	5.32	13.5	5.20	11.6
轮作花生 3 Rotation of peanut 3	5.43	15.5	5.55	14.2
平均值 Mean value	5.40**	13.5**	5.42*	11.9**
雷州玄武岩发育砖红壤				
Latosol originated from basalt in Leizhou peninsula				
自然土壤 1 Natural soil 1	4.65	19.5	4.70	16.8
自然土壤 2 Natural soil 2	4.64	18.3	4.89	18.9
自然土壤 3 Natural soil 3	4.81	20.7	4.81	21.1
平均值 Mean value	4.70	19.5	4.80	18.9
轮作花生 1 Rotation of peanut 1	5.30	8.7	5.32	9.1
轮作花生 2 Rotation of peanut 2	5.60	12.3	5.43	13.8
轮作花生 3 Rotation of peanut 3	5.55	10.2	5.20	11.0
平均值 Mean value	5.48**	10.4**	5.31*	14.6**

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