## 半干旱地区膜垄和土垄的集雨效率和不同集雨时期土壤水分比较

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摘要:于 2002 年 4 月~8 月在兰州大学干旱农业生态榆中试验站进行研究,在平地上形成沟垄相间的微地形,采用 3 种沟垄比和两种下垫面材料,垄作为径流区,沟作为集水区(沟内不种任何作物)。采用平均产流率法分析了不同垄型集水面的集水效率,结果表明,膜垄的平均集水效率为 90%,土垄的平均集水效率为 16.8%;通过对不同垄型集水面垄中、沟边、沟中的土壤水分进行比较发现,对于膜垄在集雨的各个时期沟中的土壤含水量高于垄中,沟边的土壤含水量介于沟中和垄中土壤含水量两者之间。如 7 月 14 日测定,沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim200$ cm 土层土壤平均含水量分别为 10.39%、10.24% 和 9.42%;对于土垄,在集雨前期和集雨中期,沟中和沟边的土壤含水量相差不大,沟中和沟边的土壤含水量均低于垄中的土壤含水量,表现出和膜垄完全不一样的特性,如 7 月 14 日测定,沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120$ cm 土层土壤平均含水量分别为 8.98%、8.68%和 10.03%,在集雨后期,沟边和沟中的土壤含水量大于垄中土壤含水量,如 8 月 13 日测定,沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120$ cm 土层土壤平均含水量分别为 9.76%A、9.38%B 和 7.94%C,该试验表明土垄在集雨后期,在集雨和土壤水分分配方面表现出和膜垄的相似的特性。关键词:膜垄;土垄;集雨效率;土壤水分

# Runoff efficiency and soil water comparison of plastic-covered ridge and ridge with compacted soil at different rainfall harvesting stages in semiarid area

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Abstract: A micro-water harvesting (MWH) system was designed to increase water availability to crops for improving and stabilizing agricultural production in the semiarid Loess of northwest China. The system was built by shaping the soil surface

stabilizing agricultural production in the semiarid Loess of northwest China. The system was built by shaping the soil surface with alternative ridges and furrows along contour. The study was conducted at Yuzhong division of Lanzhou University during April and August 2002. There were three ridge: furrow ratios (60:60 cm, 45:60 cm and 30:60 cm) and two ridge cover treatments (ridge covered with plastic film and ridge compacted with soil). Ridges served as runoff zones and furrows served as rainfall-harvesting zones. The objective of the research was to find difference in runoff and in distribution of soil water between two ridge treatments. Results showed that the average runoff efficiency (expressed as a ratio of runoff to rainfall) was 90% for the ridge covered with plastic film, and only 16.8% for the ridge with compacted soil. The ridge treatment changed the distribution of soil water content over the season. The soil water content at the bottom of furrow was higher than that at the top of ridge, whereas the soil water content at the side of furrow was intermediate for the ridge covered by plastic film in all growth stages. For example, the soil water contents measured on 14 of July were 10.39%, 10.24%, 9.42% at the bottom of furrow, the side of furrow and the top of ridge, respectively. As for ridge with compacted soil, there was no significant difference in soil water content at the bottom of furrow and at the side of furrow, but the soil moisture at those sites were higher than that at the top of ridge in early and middle growth stages. The soil water content in the early growth stage (measured on 14 of July) was 8.98. % at the bottom of furrow, 8.68% at the side furrow and 10.03% at the top of ridge. However, the soil water content in the late growth stage (measured on 13 of August) were changed to 9.76%, 9.38% and

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7.94% for the bottom of furrow, side of furrow and top of the ridge respectively. This suggested that the distribution of soil water was similar between the ridge with compacted soil and ridge covered with plastic film in late growth stage due to soil crust.

Key words:Ridge covered with plastic film; ridge with compacted soil; runoff; soil water content 文章编号:1000-0933(2004)08-1816-04 中图分类号:Q143 文献标识码:A

土壤水是水文循环中最重要的组成环节,是地面水与地下水相互转化及降水补给地下水的中间环节,尤其是农田形式改变以后,研究土壤水分的运移变化及其分布规律,对于半干旱地区降水资源的高效利用具有十分重要的现实意义,也对半干旱地区的作物产量的提高是极其重要的[1~7]。田间沟垄微型集雨可以使垄上降雨顺垄流入沟中,这样会把两个面上的降雨集中到一个面上,使其入渗的更深,蒸发损失越小[1.2.5]。本试验在平地上形成微型沟垄以后,尤其在垄上覆盖的下垫面材料变化以后,沟中的水分产生叠加,由此引起土壤水分的运移和分布发生变化。通过对不同集雨面集雨效率、不同集雨面垄中、沟边、沟中的土壤水分比较(沟内不种任何作物),研究土垄和膜垄集雨效率、土垄和膜垄在不同降雨时期土壤水分的分配规律。

## 1 试验设计与方法

试验 2

试验于 2002 年  $4\sim8$  月在兰州大学干旱农业生态试验站进行,试验站位于兰州大学榆中校区,该地区多年平均降水量为  $283\mathrm{mm}$ ,降水的变率很大,70%的降雨分布在  $6\sim9$  月份。

试验 1 膜垄和土垄集雨效率试验,采用覆膜垄和土垄两种形状集雨面材料和 3 种不同的沟垄比 (3 种不同的沟垄比为 1:0.5、1:0.75 和 1:1,即沟宽比垄宽为 60cm:30cm、60cm:45cm 和 60cm:60cm),集雨垄的坡度约为 40°,垄高为 25cm。覆膜垄上覆盖塑料薄膜,塑料薄膜厚度为 0.08mm,土垄为人工粘土夯实,为防止收集雨水下渗,集水区四周用砖和水泥砌成,砖上面又铺上了塑料。为防止雨水外溢,砖头高出地面 4~5cm。集水区面下方安装 200 L 的铁桶和 50 L 的塑料桶用以收集覆膜垄和土垄径流,每次降雨后测桶中的水的重量。在径流观测场旁有兰州大学干旱农业生态试验站自动雨量器,本年度生长期降雨资料见图 1。

田间沟垄微型集雨水土壤水分比较,该试验共设计

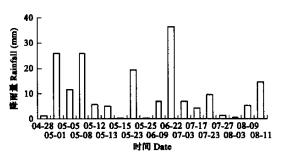


图 1 2002 年 4 月 16 日至 9 月 1 日试验区降雨量(mm) ig. 1 The rainfall during 16 of April and 1 of September 200

Fig. 1 The rainfall during 16 of April and 1 of September 2002 (mm)

6 个处理,平作作为对照,各有 3 个重复,集雨面的形式和试验 1 基本相同,小区随机排列,试验小区的编号分别为 MR 30、MR 45、MR 60 (MR; Mulching Ridge 为膜垄)、SR 30、SR 45、SR 60 (SR; Soil Ridge 为土垄)和平作(NR; No Ridge)。土壤湿度的测定方法采用烘干法,土壤湿度的测定的深度一般情况为  $0\sim120$ cm,但在集雨初期、后期、中期、或土壤水分变化较大的时期的土层测定的深度为 200cm,在沟垄微型区观测 3 个点,垄中、沟中、沟边,每隔 10d 观测 1 次,雨后加测。试验处理情况见表 1。

表 1 沟垄微型集雨土壤水分比较设计

Table 1 Experimental design for soil water comparison of micro-water harvesting

处理	垄沟比(cm)	产流面积(m²)	小区面积(m²)	沟面积(m²)	
Treatment	Ridge: Furrow	Runoff area	Plot area	Furrow area	Pad material-covered ridge
MR30	60:30	4.50	13.50	9	塑料覆盖 Plastic-covered
MR45	60:45	6.75	15.75	9	塑料覆盖 Plastic-covered
MR60	60:60	9.00	18.00	9	塑料覆盖 Plastic-covered
SR30	60:30	4.50	13.50	9	粘土夯实 Ridge compacted with soil
SR45	60:45	6.75	15.75	9	粘土夯实 Ridge compacted with soil
SR60	60:60	9.00	18.00	9	粘土夯实 Ridge compacted with soil
NR	_	0	15.75	9	_

## 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 膜垄和土垄的集雨效率

从图 2 可以看出,30cm 覆膜垄处理集流效率最高,平均集流效率为 93%,m 45cm 覆膜垄的集流效率为 87%,60cm 覆膜垄

的集流效率为 89%,覆膜垄处理平均集水效率为 90%;与覆膜垄相比,土垄不同处理间的集水效率变幅较大,60cm 土垄径流效率为  $0\sim3\%$ ,45cm 土垄径流效率为  $0\sim28\%$ ,30cm 土垄径流效率为  $0\sim19\%$ ,它们三者集水效率平均值为 16.8%。由此看来,影响沟垄产流的因素较多,如下垫面材料、降雨强度、降雨量、雨前土壤含水量、垄的形状都会影响径流量。

### 2.2 在不同集雨时期膜垄和土垄土壤水分比较

从图 3a 可以看出,在集雨前期 (4 月下旬至 5 月下旬),对于 45cm 的覆膜垄,沟边和沟中土壤水分含量明显高于垄中,如 5 月 12 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim200cm$  土层土壤平均含水量分别为 10.03%、9.49%和 7.00%,不同位置差异显著,并且在土壤深度 0.4m 左右沟中的土壤含水量最高,在土壤深度 0.6m 以后三者土壤含水量接近相等,对于 45cm 的土垄,沟边和沟中土壤水分的差异不显著,垄中的土壤含水量略高于沟边和沟中的土壤含水量,这与垄面的处理形成结皮减少水分蒸发有关,如 5 月 12 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim200cm$  土层土壤平均含水量

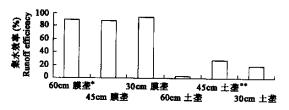


图 2 不同处理的平均集水效率(%)

Fig. 2 Average runoff efficiency for different treatments references

\* Plastic-covered ridge \* \* Ridge

分别为 8.06%、8.58%和 10.82%,显著性测定表明,沟中和沟边土壤含水量与垄中有显著差异。

从图 3.b 可以看出,在集雨中期 (6 月上旬至 7 月中旬),即降雨高峰期,对于 45cm 的覆膜垄,沟中的土壤含水量高于垄中,沟边的土壤含水量介于沟中和垄中两者之间。如 7 月 14 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120cm$  土层土壤平均含水量分别为 10.39%、10.24% 和 9.42%,在土壤深度 0.6m 以后三者土壤含水量接近相等;对于 45cm 的土垄,沟中和沟边的土壤含水量相

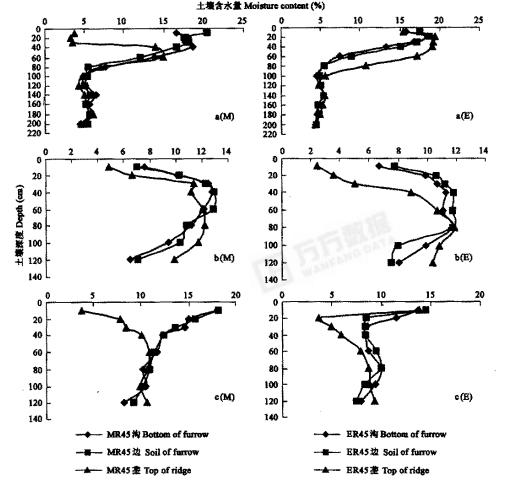


图 3 45cm 膜垄和 45cm 土垄沟中、沟边、垄中土壤水分比较

万方数据 Soil water content comparison of 45cm plastic-covered ridge and 45cm ridge with compacted soil a. 5月12日测定 Measured on 12 of May;b. 7月14日测定 Measured on 14 of July;c. 8月13日测定 Measured on 13 of August 差不大,并且两者的土壤含水量都略小于垄中土壤含水量,如在 7 月 14 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120\mathrm{cm}$  土层土壤平均含水量分别为 8.98%、8.68%和 10.03%,沟中和沟边土壤平均含水量与垄中差异显著,在土壤深度  $0.8\mathrm{m}$  以后三者土壤含水量无差异。

从图 3c 可以看出,在集雨后期(7月下旬至 8 月下旬),对于 45cm 的覆膜垄,垄中的土壤含水量明显低于沟中和沟边的土壤含水量,沟中和沟边的土壤含水量接近相等,如 8 月 13 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120cm$  土层土壤平均含水量分别为 12.97%、12.72%和 9.06%,显著性测定表明,沟中和沟边土壤平均含水量显著高于垄中,这表现出覆膜垄具有显著的保水作用,在土壤深度 0.6m 以后三者接近相等;对于 45cm 的土垄,沟边和沟中的土壤含水量相差不显著,但略大于垄中土壤含水量,在集水和聚水方面表现出和膜垄的相似性,如 8 月 13 日测定沟中、沟边和垄中  $0\sim120cm$  土层土壤平均含水量分别为 9.76%、 9.38% 和 7.94%,显著性测定表明,沟中和沟边土壤平均含水量显著高于垄中。

## 3 结 论

- 3.1 通过试验研究发现地膜覆盖膜垄的平均集水效率为 90%,人工粘土夯实土垄集雨面平均集水效率为 16.8%。
- 3.2 沟垄微型集雨使两个面上的降雨集中到一个面上,沟中的水分产生叠加,同时垄具有抑制蒸发作用。对于膜垄沟内水分产生叠加作用大于垄的拟制蒸发作用,在集雨各个时期沟中的土壤含水量高于垄中土壤含水量,沟边土壤含水量介于沟中和垄中土壤含水量两者之间。土垄的集水效率明显低于膜垄,在集雨前期和集雨中期虽然垄中的降雨入渗量小于沟中和沟边降雨入渗量,但垄的抑制蒸发作用大于沟内水分的叠加作用,使垄中的土壤含水量大于沟中和沟边的土壤含水量。在集雨后期,经过多次降雨雨滴的冲溅作用,使土垄结皮层逐渐形成,集水效率逐渐变大,沟中和沟边的土壤含水量高于垄中土壤含水量,在集水和聚水方面表现出和膜垄的相似性。

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