

# 水田土壤溶液磷氮的动态变化及潜在的环境影响

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**摘要:**通过模拟试验装置定位研究了稻-麦轮作条件下稻季土壤溶液的磷、氮含量变化,结果表明:(1)在施肥后的 60d 内田面水溶解性总磷(DTP)含量受施肥量的影响,尤其是施肥后 10d 内是磷素流失的高风险期;(2)磷的垂直渗漏(70cm 深处)高峰发生在施肥后 3~10d 时期,渗漏量和施肥量的关系不明显,磷在两个稻季的平均渗漏损失量分别为 0.11、0.071kg/hm<sup>2</sup>;地下排水会增加磷的垂直渗漏;磷在表层、20、40、60、70cm 土层土壤水中的含量基本呈下降趋势;(3)田面水溶解性总氮(DTN)含量在施肥后 10d 内受施肥量的影响;(4)氮的渗漏以  $\text{NO}_3^-$  为主,两个稻季氮的平均渗漏损失量分别为 3.2~4.5、4.6~28.0 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>,高量磷肥会减少氮的渗漏,土壤中原有的和施入的氮素在整个稻季均存在随地表径流和渗漏流失从而污染地表水和地下水的风险。总之无论氮素或磷素,施肥后 10d 内的田间管理是防止流失最关键的时期。

**关键词:**稻麦轮作;原状土柱;磷氮的渗漏;水溶性总磷;水溶性总氮;铵态氮;硝态氮

## The variation of P&N contents in paddy soil water and its environmental effect

SHAN Yan-Hong, YANG Lin-Zhang, YAN Ting-Mei, WANG Jian-Guo (Institute of Soil Science, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2005, 25(1): 115~121.

**Abstract:** Previous and ongoing research clearly indicates that P& N losses in agricultural runoff is one source of nonpoint pollution of surface waters, especially P is the limiting elements of inland surface water. The concentration of P in runoff was related to the content of P in the surface layer of soil. Movement of P through soil into groundwater has generally been considered to be insignificant because P is fixed firmly by soil colloids or organic matter. However, evidence is now accumulating that small but significant quantities of P can move through soil, entering groundwater which eventually emerges as surface water, and contributing to eutrophication. P leaching losses occur especially in those areas where soil P concentrations are already very high (e. g., regions with intensive animal production or heavy P fertilizer use for vegetable crops), soil P sorption capacities are low (sandy soils and high organic matter soils), and subsurface transport is enhanced by artificial drainage systems resulted in extensive preferential flow occurs through soil crack and biopores. Yet, there was a lack on agreement about downward movement of P in paddy soil resulting from high rates or repeated application of fertilizer. The objectives of the study were: (1) to detect the variation of P and N concentration in surface water with time during rice season under different N and P fertilizer application rates in Taihu region. (2) to evaluate the leaching losses of P and N of experimental paddy soil during rice season, and research whether N or P fertilizer doses affect P and N seepage. (3) to suggest optimum application rates of N and P fertilizer.

The experiment was carried out on waterlogged paddy soil (hu san tu) installed in large-scale monolithic lysimeter. It included 5 treatments with 4 replications, and arranged according to complete random principle. Soil have received either no fertilizer or superphosphate(60, 180, 300kg P/hm<sup>2</sup>)and urea(270 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup>for rice +225 kg N hm<sup>2</sup> for wheat, 315 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup>

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for rice + 270 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup> for wheat) and potassium fertilizer(120 kg K/hm<sup>2</sup> for rice + 90 kg K/hm<sup>2</sup> for wheat). Fertilized P&K were applied in basal dressing, N in basal dressing and split dressing. All fertilizers were surface applied. During rice growth period, surface water and subsamples of the leachates were collected and detected. The results showed: (1) Concentration of dissolved total P (DTP) in field surface water was related to P fertilizer rates in 60 days after superphosphate was used, and great P loss in runoff occurred during the first 10 days. (2) DTP of leachates at the 70cm depth had no relation to P fertilizer rates under present experiment condition, and peak leaching TP value appeared at the period of 3rd to 10th day after P fertilizer application, and P leaching was enhanced by underground drainage. DTP showed distinct gradients in soil profile. Mean leaching losses of P were 0.11 kg P/hm<sup>2</sup>, 0.071kg P/hm<sup>2</sup> in two rice seasons respectively, less than environmentally acceptable P losses-0.44 kg P/hm<sup>2</sup>. (3) Leaching DTN (at the 70cm depth) was related to N fertilizer quantity, and higher application rates of P fertilizer may reduce the leaching amounts of N. Mean leaching losses of N were 3.2~4.5, 4.6~28.0 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup> in two rice seasons respectively. (4) The concentrations of dissolved total N (DTN) in field surface water were related to the quantity of N fertilizer in about 10 days after urea application. So it is most important period during 10 days after fertilizer application to adopt management to reduce P& N loss in surface runoff and drainage. (5)The fertilizer doses of 495 kg N/(hm<sup>2</sup> · a)(270 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup> for rice + 225 kg N/hm<sup>2</sup> for wheat) plus 60 kg P/(hm<sup>2</sup> · a) is better than other treatments given attention to agronomic goals and environmental impacts.

**Key words:** dissolved total nitrogen (DTN); dissolved total phosphorus (DTP); leaching of N & P; monolithic lysimeter; NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N, NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>-N; rice-wheat rotation

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水体磷、氮含量的不断增加引发水体的富营养化,来自农业投入的磷、氮的流失,特别是磷又往往成为内陆水体富营养化的重要诱导因素<sup>[1~5]</sup>。国外研究土壤磷素及化学磷肥应用较早,如英国洛桑试验站有150多年的施磷肥试验<sup>[6]</sup>,美国也有50a以上的连续试验<sup>[7]</sup>,许多研究者发现径流中的磷浓度和表层土壤的含磷量直线相关<sup>[8]</sup>。Romkens 和 Nelson 1974年在大田和室内的试验都证明了磷化肥用量和径流磷损失量的直线关系<sup>[9]</sup>;畜牧业发达、有机肥施用较多,土壤质地较粗、磷最大吸附量较低,地下水位较高使不溶性的Fe<sup>3+</sup>转化为溶解性的Fe<sup>2+</sup>并促使有机磷的矿化,有地下排水暗管的农田易产生大孔隙优势流,均可使土壤磷的渗漏淋溶加强从而影响到地下水水质<sup>[10,11]</sup>。Heckrath 等在1992~1994年的麦田试验中得出一个磷淋洗发生的STP(soil test phosphorus)临界点(Change point),即土壤表层(0~23cm)Olsen-P超过60 mg/kg时,地下65cm处的排水管中的DRP或TP浓度与土壤表层 Olsen-P 含量直线相关<sup>[6]</sup>。上述这些研究都是旱地试验。我国化学磷肥使用时间较短,缺乏连续多年的定点试验资料,近年来的水环境问题使人们对土壤磷的关注从农学意义转为环境效应,国内学者对水田土壤磷素的迁移流失进行了一些研究<sup>[12~16]</sup>,认为地表径流流失是磷的主要流失途径,而磷在土壤剖面的淋洗迁移可以忽略;张大弟等在上海市郊非点源污染调查中得出的稻田磷素渗漏量平均为0.965 kg/(hm<sup>2</sup> · a)<sup>[17]</sup>,单是磷素渗漏量一项就超出了荷兰学者 Van der Molen 等提出的环境可接受的磷素流失量0.44 kg/(hm<sup>2</sup> · a)<sup>[18]</sup>。

土壤中氮的损失途径除径流流失、淋失外,还有氨挥发和硝化-反硝化。稻田氨挥发的量与田面水中[氨和铵]态氮的浓度、气温等因素有关<sup>[19]</sup>。通常氮素淋失量与氮肥用量、降雨量呈正相关<sup>[20]</sup>,农田氮的淋失以NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>为主<sup>[21]</sup>,许多研究都表明了化肥使用与浅层地下水NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>浓度升高有关<sup>[22~25]</sup>。

水是土壤中可溶态磷、氮向下迁移的载体,不同部位土壤溶液中养分的含量可以指示土壤养分的动态分布与变化,所以本研究采用桶装原状土柱,定位定时采水样观测,由于试验采用的土壤含磷水平较低,所以用高量磷肥施用量模拟多年施磷肥后积累的情况,研究在不同施氮水平下,水田土壤磷在水平和垂直方向上流失的规律以及磷、氮流失的协同作用,为减少磷、氮的流失,保护地表水和地下水资源的措施制定提供依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 模拟试验装置的设计

模拟试验采用PVC塑料桶装原状土柱,PVC桶的规格为:桶高80cm,外径40cm,壁0.7cm,1cm厚PVC板封底,每桶栽种面积1170cm<sup>2</sup>,土柱高70cm,桶壁两侧各留有采水口和采土口,采水管(不锈钢管,直径1.5cm)由采水口插入土体,采水管上方开有接水槽,管内装有石英砂袋以阻隔淤泥过滤水样,接水槽的位置避开采土区域和桶壁,以避免边际效应和大空隙的影响。如图1所示。

### 1.2 试验用土壤

试验用土壤为乌棚土,土壤的基本特性见表1。

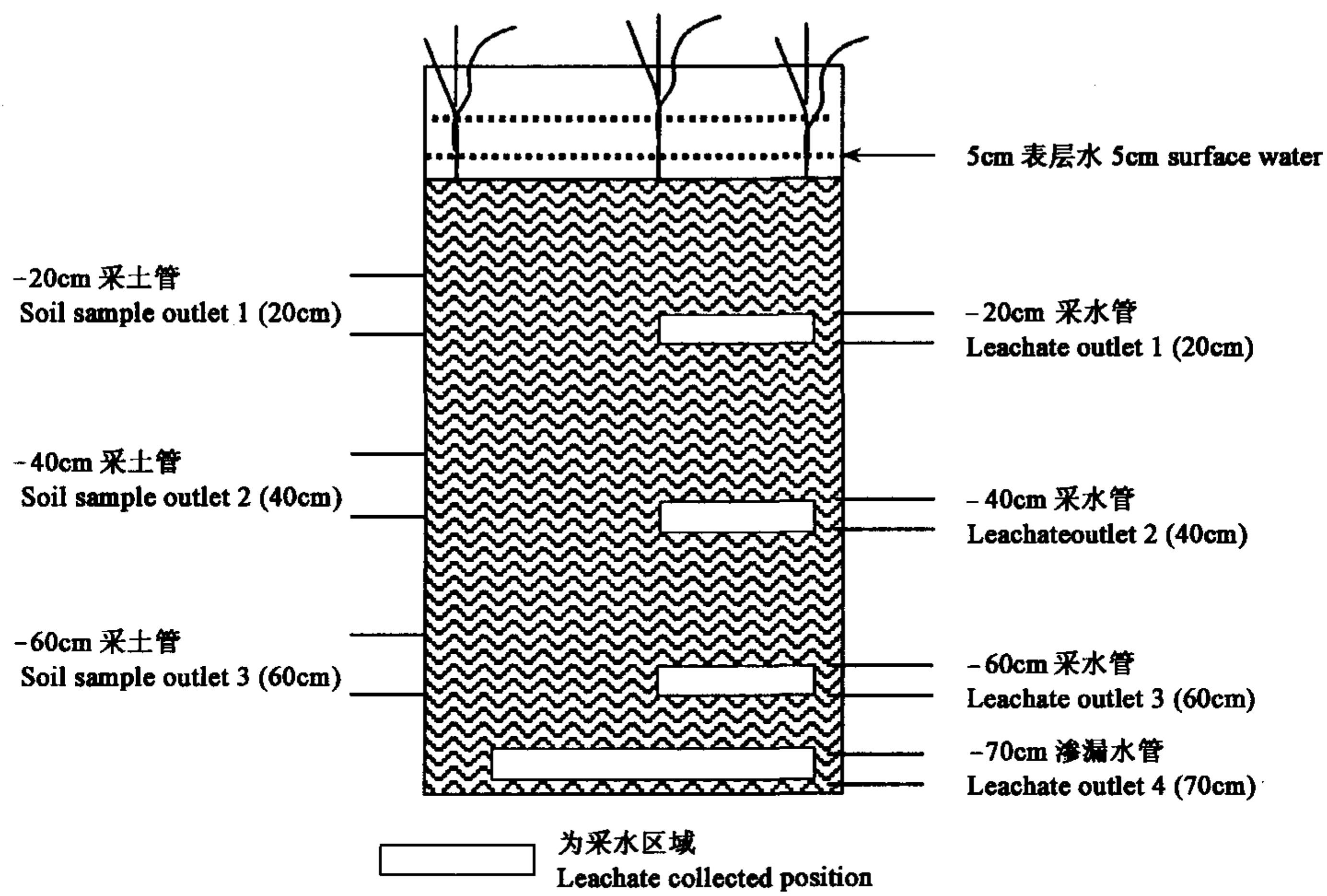


图 1 桶装原状土柱示意图

Fig. 1 Design of the lysimeters

表 1 试验用乌棚土的基本特性

Table 1 Basic properties of experimental soil-Hu san tu

剖面深度 Depth (cm)	pH	有机质 OM (g/kg)	质地 Texture (American system)	全氮 Total N (g/kg)	全磷 Total P (g/kg)	全钾 Total K (g/kg)	速效磷 Plant-available P (mg/kg)	速效钾 Plant-available K (mg/kg)
0~16	7.18	37.9	粉砂质粘壤土	2.02	0.71	17.33	6.70	103
16~23	7.78	32.71	Sandy silty clay	1.74	0.68	17.71	3.98	97
23~41	7.73	18.52	loam	0.38	0.56	18.07	2.79	119
41~70	7.44	4.14	粉砂质壤土	0.42	0.60	21.05	2.96	92
70~100	7.63	19.73	Sandy silty loam	0.91	0.36	23.77	2.69	170

### 1.3 试验处理

耕作方式为稻麦轮作,水稻为苏香梗(2002年)和武育梗(2003年),小麦为扬麦10号。布置5种施肥方式(表2),各重复4次。 $P_1$ 为最佳施肥量,参照文献<sup>[26]</sup>及常熟生态实验站多年大田试验数据。

采用的肥料为尿素,含N≥46.2%;过磷酸钙,含有效P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>≥14%;氯化钾,含K<sub>2</sub>O≥60%。P肥、K肥皆一次用于稻季作基肥,N肥按基肥:分蘖肥:穗肥=3:3:4分施。

### 1.4 水分管理

采用自来水(多次采集水样检测不出磷)灌溉以控制磷的输入。水稻整个生育期除烤田时期外皆保持5cm田面水层,记录每次灌水量;渗漏水量按3~5mm/d<sup>[27]</sup>由土柱70cm深处放出,折合每个土柱350~580ml/d。

表 2 试验中的施肥量

Table 2 Fertilizer doses of experiment

处理 Treatments	水稻 Rice			小麦 Wheat		
	N(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	P(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	K(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	N(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	P(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	K(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )
CK	0	0	0	0	0	0
N <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	180(270) <sup>①</sup>	60	120	225	0	90
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	315	60	120	270	0	90
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> K	315	180	120	270	0	90
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>3</sub> K	315	300	120	270	0	90

①180、270 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>分别是2002年和2003年稻季的氮肥用量 180 and 270 kg/hm<sup>2</sup> was N fertilizer rates of rice respectively in 2002 and 2003

### 1.5 水样的采集

第1个稻季(2002年)施基肥后1、3、5、10、15d分别采集水样,以后每隔15d采集田面水样和70cm深处渗漏水样,第2个稻季(2003年)在施基肥10d后每隔10d采集1次水样。在分蘖期、抽穗期、成熟时采集表层、-20cm、-40cm、-60cm、-70cm水样。采样时间均在上午,采样的前一天傍晚灌水以保持5cm田面水。

### 1.6 分析方法

水样经普通滤纸过滤后,总氮用过硫酸钾高压氧化处理,紫外分光光度法测定;总磷用过硫酸钾氧化-钼蓝比色法测定<sup>[28]</sup>。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 田面水中磷素含量的动态变化

在磷肥作基肥的情况下,水稻栽插后大约两个月内,田面水溶解性总磷(DTP)含量与施肥量呈正相关(表3)。以能诱发水体富营养化的全磷临界值0.02mg/L<sup>[29~31]</sup>对比,田面水在稻季前半期的时间里都高于此限,所以稻季前期的每一次排水或降雨形成地表径流都会造成磷素的大量流失,从而对附近水体的质量产生威胁。

表3 不同时期稻季田面水DTP含量变化(2003年,mg/L)

Table 3 DTP contents in field surface water during different periods (2003, mg/L)

处理 Treatments	施P肥后的天数(d) Days after P fertilizer application (d)				
	3d	10d	20d	40d	60d
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>3</sub> K	129.17a <sup>①</sup>	25.47a	3.50a	1.50a	0.36a
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> K	51.84b	5.68b(a) <sup>②</sup>	2.47ab	0.43b(a) <sup>②</sup>	0.30a
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	7.52c(a) <sup>③</sup>	1.97b(b) <sup>②</sup>	0.47bc(a) <sup>③</sup>	0.08b(b) <sup>②</sup> (a) <sup>③</sup>	0.04a
N <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	6.53c(a) <sup>③</sup>	1.96b(b) <sup>②</sup>	0.33c(a) <sup>③</sup>	0.07b(b) <sup>②</sup> (a) <sup>③</sup>	0.04a
对照 CK	0.13c(b) <sup>③</sup>	0.05b(c) <sup>②</sup>	0.03c(b) <sup>③</sup>	0.02b(b) <sup>②</sup> (b) <sup>③</sup>	0.04a

①表中同一列中的平均数后跟有相同字母的平均数之间没有显著差异( $P < 0.05$ ),()外的字母为5个处理进行方差比较的结果 Means of 5 treatments in a column followed by the same letter out of bracket are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ ;

②()中的字母为N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>K、N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K、N<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K和CK进行方差比较的结果 Means of N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>K, N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K, N<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K and CK in a column followed by the same letter in bracket are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$ ;

③()中的字母为N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K、N<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K和CK进行方差比较的结果 Means of N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K, N<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K and CK in a column followed by the same letter in bracket are not significantly different at  $P < 0.05$

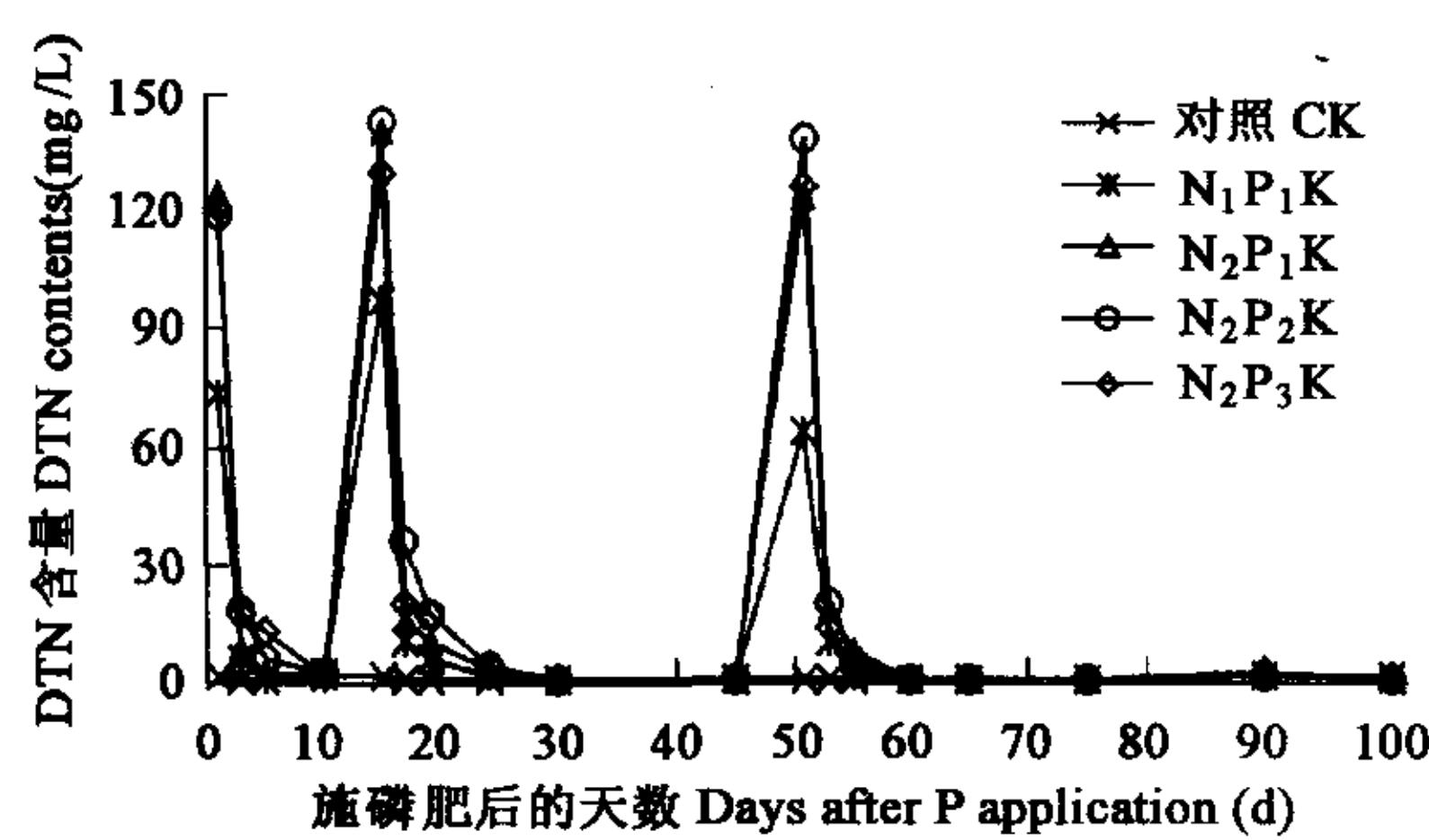


图2 稻季土壤田面水DTN含量随时间的变化

Fig. 2 DTN contents in field surface water changed with time

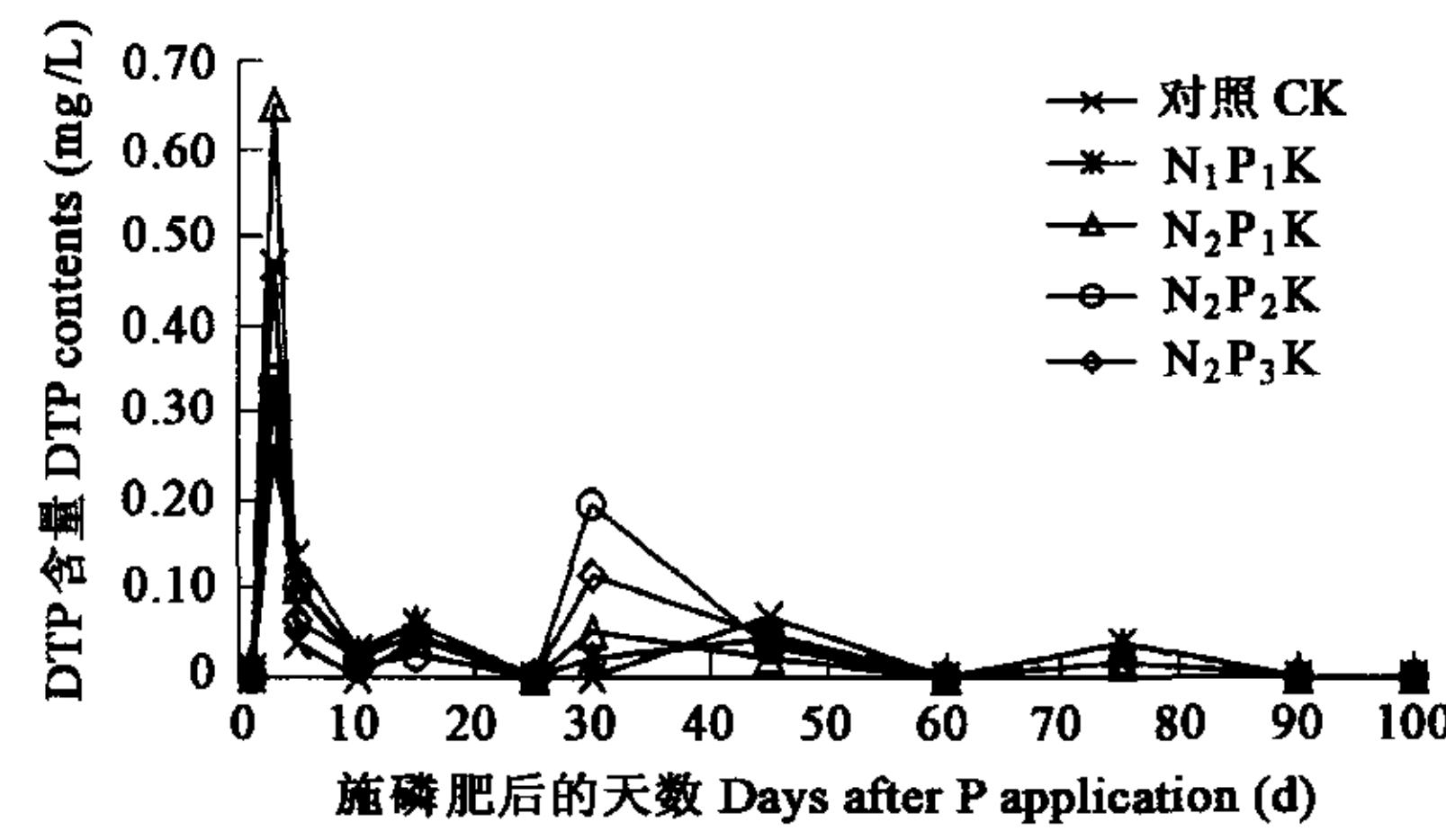


图3 稻季土壤70cm深处渗漏水DTP变化(2002年)

Fig. 3 DTP contents in leachate at 70cm depth changed with time in 2002

### 2.2 田面水中氮素的动态变化

田面水溶解性总氮(DTN)含量在施肥后10d内与施肥量正相关,在3次施肥(基肥、分蘖肥、穗肥)后出现3个峰值,然后随时间下降,施肥后15d,DTN浓度降至1.0mg/L以下,最低为0.5mg/L,仍高于水体富营养化临界值0.2mg/L<sup>[29]</sup>,水稻成熟前田面水DTN浓度又有升高,超过1.0mg/L,可能是由于水稻后期需氮量减少的缘故(图2)。田面水DTN中NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N平均占1/3,并且稻季气温较高,氨挥发损失较重。

### 2.3 渗漏水中磷素的动态变化

第1个稻季(2002年)土柱70cm深处渗漏水中DTP含量在施磷肥后第3天达到最高值,未显示和施肥量的相关性,10~20d后含量低于0.02mg/L。但在30~45d期内又出现回升,可能是由于烤田造成的大空隙,复水后产生优势流,使磷素产生较强的渗漏(图3)。

第2个稻季又重复了第1个稻季的施肥处理,在土壤磷含量增加的情况下渗漏水DTP浓度反而比第1个稻季低,并且峰值出现得晚(施肥后第7~10天),原因可能是第1个稻季在插秧时施基肥,而第2个稻季基肥是在插秧后4d面施,这时秧苗的根系开始养分的拦截吸收;另外,第2个稻季控制渗漏水使其缓慢均匀滴出,更接近大田的自然渗漏状况,而第1个稻季的渗漏

水排放是快速的,类似于地下排水,促使磷素在垂直剖面的迁移,使磷的渗漏量增加。

2003年稻季和2002年的另一不同之处在于水稻生育后期(60d后)又有部分超标值检出(图4),可能和种植的水稻品种有关,2002年种植的苏香梗施P肥处理的稻谷中的含P量(1%)超出2003年武育梗稻谷含P量(0.3%)的2倍多,植物吸收拦截多,磷向下迁移的量自然就减少了。

## 2.4 渗漏水中氮素的动态变化

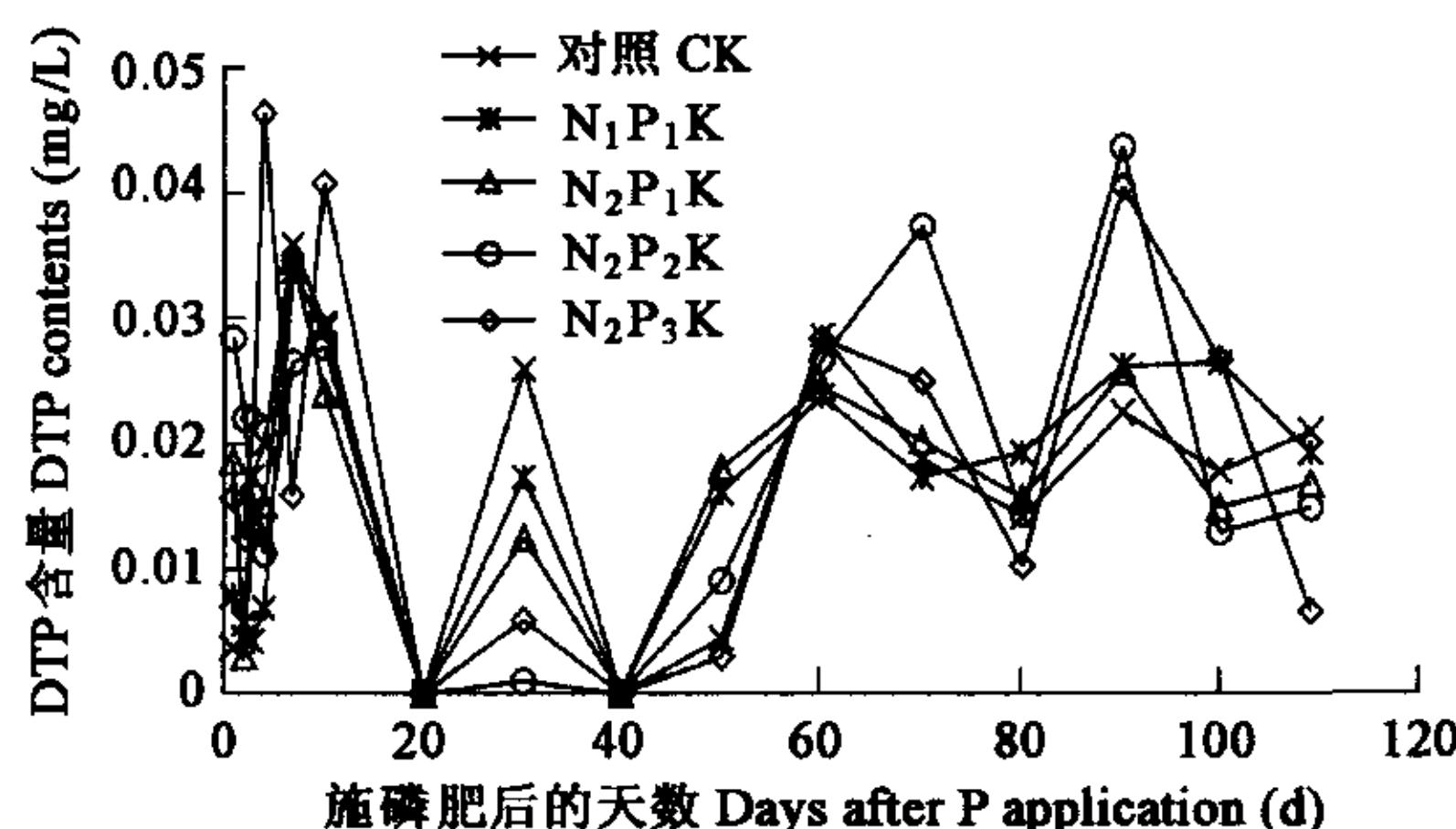


图4 稻季土壤70cm深处渗漏水DTP变化(2003年)

Fig. 4 DTP contents in leachate at 70cm depth changed with time in 2003

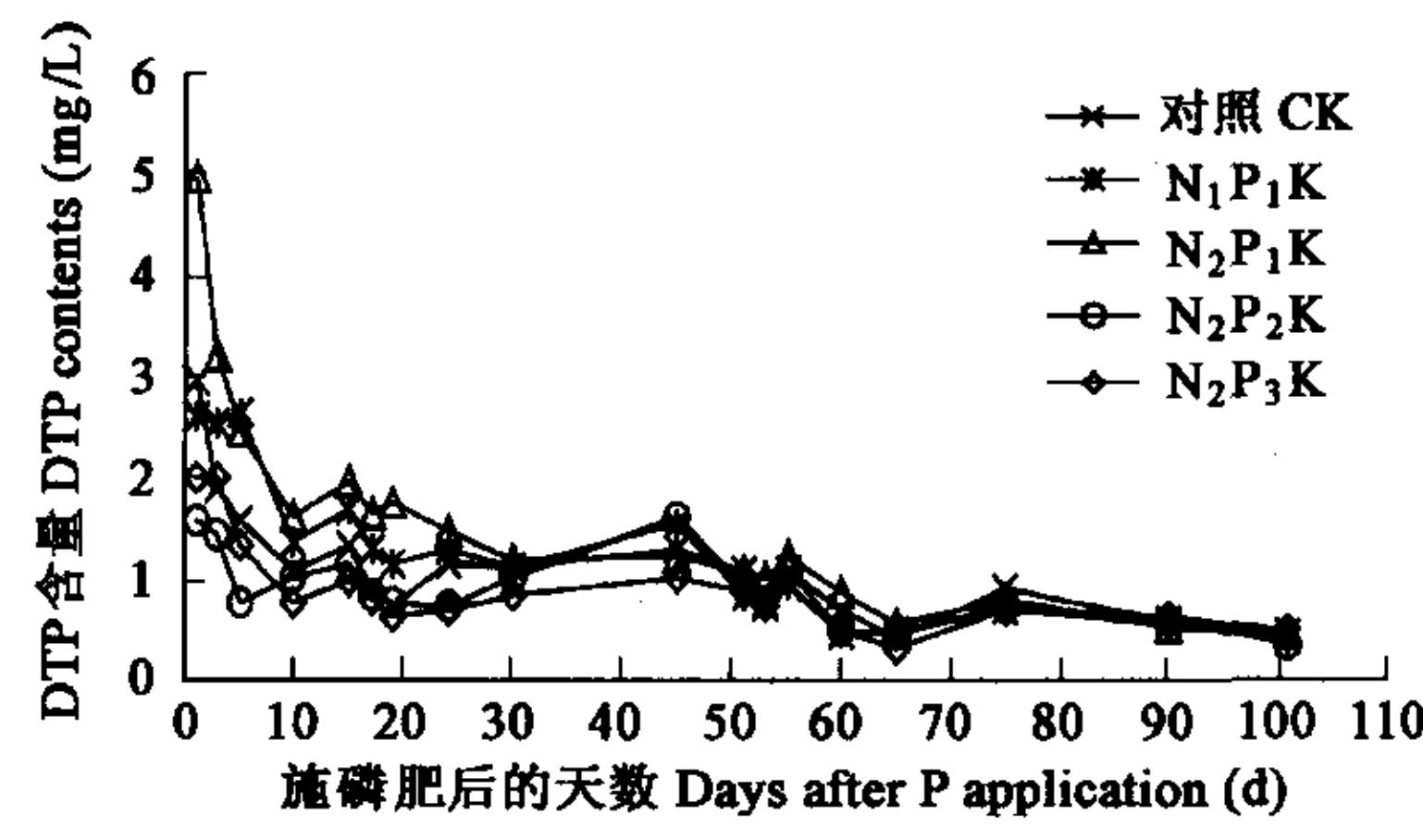


图5 稻季土壤渗漏水DTN含量变化(2002年)

Fig. 5 DTN contents in leachate at 70cm depth changed with time in 2002

渗漏水中的DTN含量并未出现与施肥期一致的峰值,只在施基肥后第1天最高,以后的变化基本呈平稳下降趋势(图5),由于氮的渗漏以硝态氮为主,所以硝态氮的变化趋势和DTN近似,高峰在生育初期,N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K处理在两个稻季分别达4、36.5 mg/L。第2个稻季硝态氮的渗漏远高于第1个稻季,这可能是由于土壤在试验之前一直撂荒,土壤含氮量较低,而第2个稻季经过了第1个稻季和麦季的氮肥残留,土壤的含氮量增加,使渗漏量也增加。

稻季铵态氮的渗漏最大值在生育后期,两季分别达0.64、0.36 mg/L,铵态氮在第2个稻季渗漏减少,原因可能和磷的渗漏减少一样,是由于渗漏速度的调整,如果是这样,那么施尿素时若有地下排水设施也会加剧田面水中铵态氮的渗漏。

各施肥处理间比较,同N水平下的N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>2</sub>K和N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>3</sub>K的渗漏水硝态氮含量在施基肥后的50d内一直明显低于N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K,直到施基肥后的第60天才没有显著差异(表4),说明高磷促进植物对氮的吸收,氮的渗漏量就减少了。

表4 稻季渗漏水中硝态氮含量变化(2003, mg/L)

Table 4 NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>-N contents in leachate in rice season in 2003 (mg/L)

处理 Treatments	施P肥后的天数(d) Days after P fertilizer application (d)					
	1d	10d	20d	30d	40d	50d
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	36.5±4.5a	27.6±3.1a	16.4±2.1a	9.2±2.4a	7.3±2.0a	2.2±1.3a
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> K	17.1±1.7b	11.7±2.0b	4.4±1.9bc	1.4±0.6b	1.6±0.7b	0.7±0.4b
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>3</sub> K	19.4±4.9b	14.2±1.9b	5.0±1.1b	1.5±1.1b	1.4±1.0b	0.5±0.1b
N <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	19.7±9.0b	15.5±6.7b	7.0±3.5b	2.1±1.5b	2.0±1.3b	0.5±0.2b
CK	5.4±1.9c	3.2±2.0c	1.3±1.2c	0.6±0.15b	0.9±0.2b	0.5±0.1b

\* 表中同一列中后跟有相同字母的平均数之间没有显著差异( $P<0.05$ ) Means in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at  $P<0.05$

## 2.5 不同生育期各层次(表层、-20cm、-40cm、-60cm、-70cm)土壤溶液中磷、氮含量变化

稻季从施基肥(磷)后第10、20、30、50、100天取各层次的土壤水样分析表明,不同生育期各层次水样DTN未观测出稳定的规律。各生育时期、各施肥处理的土壤水DTP含量皆从表层到下层一直呈逐渐下降趋势,这也证明磷在垂直方向上有迁移。施肥初期表层和下层的差距较大,后期随着磷的固定与被吸收,各层次水样的DTP含量差距缩小。

## 3 稻田田面水与渗漏水中磷、氮的潜在环境影响

从农学意义上讲,N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K的施肥量可满足水稻最高籽粒产量的要求,从经济的角度看可能N<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>K的施肥量可取,更高的施肥量不但造成浪费,而且还会给环境带来负面影响。小麦虽能利用稻季磷肥的残效,但对不同磷肥水平的残效表现出差异,这和磷肥重点施在旱作上的主张<sup>[12,26,32]</sup>是一致的(表5)。

表5 不同施肥处理土柱籽粒产量比较

Table 5 Mean yield per column of different treatments

处理 Treatments	2002年水稻 Rice yield in 2002	2002~2003年小麦 Wheat yield in 2003	2003年水稻 Rice yield in 2003
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>3</sub> K	88.5±3.3a	80.1±6.0a	113.8±9.5a
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> K	88.6±5.4a	82.7±6.7a	113.1±3.2a
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	82.6±9.9a	71.3±4.8b	108.4±10.3ab
N <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	64.0±5.3b	65.6±3.0b	100.2±3.3b

\* 同一列中后跟有相同字母的平均数之间没有显著差异( $P<0.05$ ) Means in a column followed by the same letter are not significantly different at  $P<0.05$

整个稻季,土壤中原有的和施肥带入的氮都存在随地表径流流失和渗漏流失从而污染地表水和地下水的风险。氮在两个稻季的平均渗漏损失量分别为 $3.2\sim4.5$ 、 $4.6\sim28.0\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ (表6),高量磷肥会减少氮的渗漏,氮肥用量的增加使氮的渗漏流失量增加,对地下水水质的危害加大;田面水DTN含量在施肥后10d内受施肥量影响,其中 $\text{NH}_4^-\text{-N}$ 平均占 $1/3$ ,稻季气温较高,高量氮肥的施用使田面氨挥发增强,不但造成肥料的浪费,还对大气产生污染。

表6 两个稻季P、N渗漏总量

Table 6 P/N leaching losses of the two rice-growing season in 2002~2003

	磷素渗漏量 P leaching loss				氮素渗漏量 N leaching loss			
	2002		2003		2002		2003	
	P(mg)	P(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	P(mg)	P(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	N(mg)	N(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )	N(mg)	N(kg/hm <sup>2</sup> )
CK	1.16	0.10	0.83	0.071	45	3.8	53	4.6
N <sub>1</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	1.18	0.10	0.88	0.075	48	4.1	175	14.9
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>1</sub> K	1.28	0.11	0.79	0.068	53	4.5	327	28.0
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> K	1.31	0.11	0.84	0.072	41	3.5	121	10.3
N <sub>2</sub> P <sub>3</sub> K	1.21	0.10	0.81	0.069	37	3.2	147	12.6
平均 Average	1.23	0.11	0.83	0.071	45	3.8	165	14.1

\*栏中数据为平均每个土柱的渗漏量 The data are the mean leaching loss per column

稻季磷作基肥情况下,磷的地表径流流失风险存在于施肥后的两个月,尤其是施肥后10d内是磷素流失的高风险期,所以这个时期的降雨和地表排水会从土壤系统中移出大量的磷素,影响附近水体质量。磷在土壤剖面的渗漏高峰在施肥后3~10d,所以无论氮素或磷素,施肥后10d内的田间管理是防止其流失最关键的时期。渗漏水磷浓度未显示出和施肥量的相关性,这可能是因为供试土壤含磷较低,表层土壤质地又较为粘重,即使是在高量施磷情况下,土壤对磷素的吸收固定也远未达到饱和,施5倍磷处理(N<sub>2</sub>P<sub>3</sub>K)在第1个稻季结束时,表层土壤(0~20cm)速效P(Olsen-P)平均达35.9mg/kg,而在洛桑试验站的旱作磷肥试验中,Heckrath等发现的耕层土壤(粘壤质,0~23cm)含磷量与地下排水管(65cm深)中水的含磷量成直线相关的条件是土壤Olsen-P不低于60mg/kg<sup>[6]</sup>,比本试验中供试土壤Olsen-P含量高得多。地下排水会促使磷在垂直方向的移动。磷在两个稻季的平均渗漏损失量分别为0.11、0.071kg/hm<sup>2</sup>(表6),比张大弟等在上海市郊非点源污染调查中得出的稻田磷素渗漏量(0.965kg/hm<sup>2</sup>)低<sup>[17]</sup>。

本实验中未安排厩肥处理,厩肥由于含有较多的可溶磷而使磷更易随水流失,尤其在土壤剖面中更易淋溶,这在旱地试验中已得到证实<sup>[33]</sup>,水田施用厩肥带来的磷素淋失后果需进一步研究。不同土壤类型尤其不同质地的土壤其磷素发生强淋溶(即渗漏水中的磷浓度与表层土壤含磷量或施肥量正相关)的土壤磷含量阈值也需进一步研究,这是制定最佳的土壤磷管理措施的重要依据。

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