

不同土壤肥力条件下施氮量对小麦氮肥利用和土壤硝态氮含量的影响

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摘要: 在土壤肥力不同的两块高产田上, 利用¹⁵N示踪技术, 研究了高产条件下施氮量对冬小麦氮肥吸收利用、籽粒产量和品质的影响, 及小麦生育期间土壤硝态氮含量的变化。结果表明: 1. 成熟期小麦植株积累的氮素 73.32% ~ 87.27% 来自土壤, 4.51% ~ 9.40% 来自基施氮肥, 8.22% ~ 17.28% 来自追施氮肥; 随施氮量增加, 植株吸收的土壤氮量减少, 吸收的肥料氮量和氮肥在土壤中的残留量显著增加, 小麦对肥料氮的吸收率显著降低; 小麦对基施氮肥的吸收量、吸收率和基施氮肥在土壤中的残留量、残留率均显著小于追施氮肥, 基施氮肥的损失量和损失率显著大于追施氮肥; 较高土壤肥力条件下, 植株吸收更多的土壤氮素, 吸收的肥料氮量较少, 土壤中残留的肥料氮量和肥料氮的损失量较高, 不同地块肥料氮吸收、残留和损失的差异主要表现在基施氮肥上。2. 当施氮量为 105 kg/hm² 时, 收获后 0 ~ 100 cm 土体内未发现硝态氮大量累积, 随施氮量增加, 0 ~ 100 cm 土体内硝态氮含量显著增加; 施氮量大于 195 kg/hm² 时, 小麦生育期间硝态氮呈明显的下移趋势, 土壤肥力较高地块, 硝态氮下移较早, 下移层次深。3. 随施氮量增加, 小麦氮素吸收效率和氮素利用效率降低, 适量施氮有利于提高成熟期小麦植株氮素积累量、籽粒产量和蛋白质含量; 施氮量过高籽粒产量和蛋白质含量不再显著增加, 甚至降低; 较高土壤肥力条件下, 获得最高籽粒产量和蛋白质含量所需施氮量较低。

关键词: 施氮量; 土壤肥力; 冬小麦; 氮肥利用; 土壤硝态氮; 产量

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Effects of nitrogen rate on nitrogen fertilizer use of winter wheat and content of soil nitrate-N under different fertility condition

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Abstract: Application of nitrogen (N) fertilizer is one of the most important measures that increase grain yield and improve grain quality of winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.). However, it is common that excessive N fertilizer is applied on high fertility field, which not only causes the decline of N use efficiency and economic effects, but also results in larger amount of nitrate-N accumulated in soil, and so it is concerned to bring potential risk to environment. This research was conducted to determine the effects of N fertilizer rate on N fertilizer use, grain yield and quality of winter wheat, and changes in soil nitrate-N content during wheat growth period under high-yielding conditions. The results will help to choose optimum N rate, to obtain profitable yields, efficient N use, and reduce the possible impact on environment.

The experiments were carried out in two high-yielding fields, differed in soil fertility in Qianzhuliu, Longkou, Shandong,

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China, during 2002~2003. Seven N treatments (CK1, CK2, N1, N2, N3, N4, N5) were designed, with the N rate of 0, 0, 105, 150, 195, 240, 285 kg/hm², respectively. The N fertilizer was urea. Half of the N fertilizer was applied before sowing, and the other was topdressed at jointing stage. Apart from the treatment of CK1, all the other 6 treatments were supplied with 135 kg P₂O₅/hm² and 105 kg K₂O/hm² before sowing. Each treatment had 3 replicates, with a plot of 3m×8m. In the field plots of N1, N3, N4 treatments, microplots of ¹⁵N tracing experiments were set, with the area of 15cm×44.5cm, and isolated with a 30cm high iron frame. Each ¹⁵N microplot had 2 replicates, which was added with 10.13 atom% ¹⁵N-urea before sowing or topdressed. The rate and date of N application in the microplots were the same to these in the field plot. Wheat was sowed on October 8 in 2002, with plant density of 120/m².

The results showed that 73.32%~87.27% N accumulated in wheat plant at mature stage was derived from soil, 4.51%~9.40% from basal N fertilizer, and 8.22%~17.28% from topdressed N fertilizer. With an increase of N fertilizer rate, soil N accumulated in wheat plant decreased, and fertilizer N that accumulated in wheat plant and remained in soil increased, whereas the recovery rate of fertilizer N decreased significantly. The amount of N that accumulated in wheat or remained in soil derived from basal fertilizer was less than that derived from topdressed fertilizer. The amount of N loss of basal fertilizer was more than that of topdressed fertilizer. Compared with the lower fertility field, the amount of soil N absorbed by wheat increased, whereas that of fertilizer N decreased, and the amount of fertilizer N remained in soil or became loss increased in the higher fertility field. The differences in plant uptake, soil residual and loss of fertilizer N between the two fields came mainly from those of the basal N fertilizer. With N application of 105 kg/hm², no larger amount of nitrate-N was found accumulated in 0~100cm soil layers at mature stage. With N fertilizer rate increasing, the content of nitrate-N in 0~100 cm soil layers increased dramatically. With more than 195 kgN/hm² was supplied, soil nitrate-N moved down obviously, and the upward nitrate-N movement occurred earlier and deeper in the higher fertility field than that in the lower one. With N fertilizer rate increasing, N uptake efficiency and N utilization efficiency of wheat decreased. With appropriate rate of N fertilizer added, grain yield, protein content and the amount of N accumulated in wheat plant all increased. High grain yield (>8800 kg/hm²) and high protein content (>14.20%) could be obtained in both the fields. However, with application of excessive N fertilizer, grain yield and protein content would increase little, and even decreased. The N fertilizer rates with the highest grain yield or the highest protein content in the higher fertility field were lower than that in the lower one. Based on analysis of grain yield, quality, N utilization and soil nitrate-N content, the N fertilizer rates recommended in the two fields were 105~150 kg/hm² and 150~195 kg/hm², respectively.

Key words: nitrogen rate; soil fertility; winter wheat; nitrogen fertilizer use; soil nitrate-N; yield

施用氮肥是提高小麦产量和改善品质的主要措施之一。但近年来,小麦高产实践中过量使用氮肥的现象较为普遍,不仅造成氮肥利用率低,经济效益下降,而且长期大量施用氮肥能导致硝态氮在根区以下土层的无效积累,成为水体和大气污染的重要来源,影响生态环境^[1~3]。高产条件下,在保证产量和品质的同时,如何进行氮肥的优化管理,实现较高的氮肥利用率,降低硝态氮在深层土壤的残留,保护生态环境,是小麦生产中一个亟待解决的问题。为此,本试验在土壤肥力条件存在差异的两块高产田上,结合¹⁵N示踪技术,研究了高产条件下施氮量对冬小麦氮肥吸收利用、产量和品质的影响,及不同施氮量下土壤硝态氮含量变化的差异,以为高产、优质、高效、无污染小麦生产中的氮肥决策提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

田间试验于2002~2003年度在山东省龙口市前诸留村土壤肥力条件存在差异的两块高产田上进行。试验地均为棕壤,0~40cm土层土壤基础养分状况见表1,地块Ⅰ的土壤肥力高于地块Ⅱ。地块Ⅰ中0~20、20~40、40~60、60~80、80~100cm各土层硝态氮含量分别为23.78、22.17、22.38、21.59、33.7 mg/kg,铵态氮含量分别为3.63、1.64、1.63、3.04、4.50 mg/kg;地块Ⅱ各土层硝态氮含量分别为16.34、13.78、7.28、13.30、11.83 mg/kg,铵态氮含量分别为3.02、2.87、2.66、2.95、3.33 mg/kg。品种选用高产强筋小麦济麦20。

田间试验分大田试验和¹⁵N微区试验两部分。大田试验设置两个对照:CK1,不施氮、磷、钾肥;CK2,不施氮肥,磷肥用量为每公顷135 kg P₂O₅,钾肥为每公顷105 kg K₂O。设5个氮肥处理,磷、钾肥用量同CK2,施氮量分别为105、150、195、240、285 kg N/hm²,分别以N1、N2、N3、N4、N5表示。基本苗120株/m²,小区面积3m×8m=24m²,随机区组设计,3次重复。氮肥施用尿素(N%,46%),磷肥为过磷酸钙(P₂O₅,17%),钾肥为氯化钾(K₂O,60%)。播前氮肥总量的1/2、全部磷肥和钾肥均匀撒于小区后翻入地下;余下1/2氮肥于拔节期(雌雄蕊原基分化期)结合浇水开沟施入。2002年10月8日播种,播种前前茬玉米秸秆全部翻压还田。小麦生育期间降水量播种至冬前期为56.7mm,冬前至起身期为60.3mm,起身至拔节期为39.4mm,拔节至成熟期为118.8mm。小麦全生育期共灌水4次,包括底墒水(10/9)、冬水(12/15)、拔节水(4/10)、灌浆水(5/30),每次灌水量为600 m³/hm²。

表1 试验土壤养分含量状况

Table 1 The content of the experimental soil nutrients

地块 Fields	土层 Soil layers (cm)	有机质 Organic matter (%)	全氮 Total nitrogen (%)	碱解氮 Alkali-hydrolysable nitrogen (mg/kg)	速效磷 Available phosphorus (mg/kg)	速效钾 Available potassium (mg/kg)
地块 I Field I	0~20	1.45	0.111	102.78	33.81	142.4
地块 II Field II	20~40	0.78	0.060	66.25	6.13	91.7
地块 I Field I	0~20	1.33	0.082	85.87	27.48	129.7
地块 II Field II	20~40	0.66	0.049	36.53	5.24	93.7

¹⁵N微区设在大田试验N1、N3、N4处理的小区内,面积为15 cm×44.5 cm,用15 cm×44.5 cm×30 cm的铁框进行隔离,设¹⁵N尿素基肥+普通尿素追肥和普通尿素基肥+¹⁵N尿素追肥,两次重复,施肥量和施用时期及其他管理措施同大田处理。¹⁵N尿素由化工部上海化工研究院生产,丰度为10.13%。

1.2 田间取样和测定方法

大田试验在小麦成熟期调查群体,取样,样品70℃烘至恒重后,测定干物重。采用浓硫酸-双氧水消煮,半微量凯氏定氮法测定植株全氮含量。采用国标GB2905-82(半微量凯氏定氮法)方法测定籽粒蛋白质含量。

¹⁵N微区试验在成熟期取地上部分小麦植株样和0~25cm土层土样。植株样70℃烘至恒重,土样风干处理。植株及土样¹⁵N样品的¹⁵N丰度采用北京分析仪器厂ZHT-03质谱仪分析测定。

在小麦的冬前期(12/8)、起身期(3/27)、拔节期(4/20)、成熟期(6/18),分别于各处理小区中按对角线布点,按20 cm一层分5层取0~100 cm土样,每个处理取多点分层进行混合,称取相当于10g烘干土的新鲜土样(过2mm筛)3份,2mol/L KCl溶液浸提(液:土=5:1),振荡30min,过滤后紫外分光光度法(210nm比色)测定浸提液中硝态氮含量^[12]。

氮素吸收效率(nitrogen uptake efficiency NUPE)=植株氮素积累量/施氮量;氮素利用效率(nitrogen utilization efficiency, NUTE)=籽粒产量/植株氮素积累量。

数据统计分析采用SPSS软件,作图采用Originpro软件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施氮量对小麦植株吸收不同来源氮素的影响

表2示出¹⁵N示踪试验得出的成熟期N1、N3、N4处理小麦植株对基肥氮素、追肥氮素和土壤氮素的吸收利用结果。可以看出,同一施氮量处理地块I小麦植株氮素积累量大于地块II;施氮量对植株氮素积累量的影响表现为,地块I N3处理>N4处理>N1处理;地块II N4处理>N3处理>N1处理;N3、N4处理间差异较小。处理间籽粒氮素积累量的差异与植株一致。

试验结果还指出,成熟期植株积累的氮素73.32%~87.27%来自土壤,4.51%~9.40%来自基施氮肥,8.22%~17.28%来自追施氮肥。同一施氮处理地块I小麦植株吸收的基肥氮量和追肥氮量小于地块II,而吸收的土壤氮量大于地块II。说明高产条件下土壤氮素是植株氮素的主要来源,较高土壤肥力下,植株吸收

更多的土壤氮素。

随施氮量增加,两地块均表现为,植株吸收的土壤氮量减少,来自土壤的氮素占植株总氮素的比例降低;植株吸收的肥料氮量,包括基肥氮和追肥氮,显著增加,来自肥料的氮素占植株总氮素的比例提高。随施氮量增加,两地块对不同来源氮素吸收量的差异变小。当施氮量由 $105 \text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 增至 $195 \text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$,植株吸收的肥料氮量显著增加的同时,植株总的氮素积累量亦显著增加;而继续增加施氮量至 $240 \text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$,植株吸收的肥料氮量显著增加,但处理间植株总的氮素积累量无显著差异。

表 2 施氮量对小麦植株对不同来源氮素吸收的影响

Table 2 Effects of nitrogen fertilizer rate on nitrogen uptake from different sources in wheat

地块 Fields	器官 Organs	处理 Treatments	总积累量 TNAA (mg/plot)	来自肥料的氮 Ndff				来自土壤的氮 Ndfbf			
				来自基肥的氮 Ndftf		来自追肥的氮 Ndfs		合计 Total			
				(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)
地块 I Field I	籽粒 Kernel	N1	1751.1	77.41	4.42	148.8	8.50	226.2	12.92	1523.5	87.00
		N3	1799.0	131.87	7.33	265.1	14.73	396.9	22.06	1399.6	77.80
		N4	1784.1	140.91	7.90	308.3	17.28	449.2	25.18	1336.3	74.90
	植株 Plant	N1	2156.1	97.24	4.51	177.3	8.22	274.5	12.73	1881.6	87.27
		N3	2235.7	169.32	7.57	312.5	13.98	481.9	21.55	1753.8	78.45
		N4	2222.3	183.05	8.24	364.7	16.41	547.8	24.65	1674.5	75.35
地块 II Field II	籽粒 Kernel	N1	1592.4	97.24	6.11	156.9	9.85	254.1	15.96	1338.3	84.04
		N3	1727.6	152.04	8.80	276.4	16.00	428.2	24.80	1299.2	75.20
		N4	1769.6	165.35	9.34	319.4	18.05	484.8	27.39	1284.8	72.61
	植株 Plant	N1	1935.4	116.88	6.04	189.2	9.77	306.0	15.81	1629.4	84.19
		N3	2120.1	184.57	8.71	320.8	15.13	505.4	23.84	1614.8	76.16
		N4	2172.1	204.26	9.40	375.3	17.28	579.6	26.68	1592.5	73.32

TNAA = Total nitrogen accumulation amount; Ndff = Nitrogen derived from fertilizer; Ndfbf = Nitrogen derived from basal fertilizer; Ndftf = Nitrogen derived from topdressing fertilizer; Ndfs = Nitrogen derived from soil

2.2 施氮量对小麦氮肥吸收、土壤残留和损失的影响

施入土壤中的氮肥有3个去向:作物吸收、土壤残留和损失。本试验中,氮肥在土壤中的残留指小麦收获后 $0 \sim 25\text{cm}$ 土层土壤中标记氮肥的残留量,相应的把未被小麦吸收及残留在 $0 \sim 25\text{cm}$ 以下土层土壤的氮肥都计入损失。

表3示出不同处理 ^{15}N 示踪试验微区内小麦对基施氮肥、追施氮肥的吸收,氮肥在土壤中的残留,及氮肥的损失。随施氮量增加,小麦吸收肥料氮量及氮肥在土壤中的残留量均显著增加,而小麦对肥料氮的吸收率显著降低。不同时期施入肥料氮的小麦吸收、土壤残留和损失不同。小麦吸收基施氮肥量、吸收率和基施氮肥在土壤中的残留量、残留率都显著小于追施氮肥,基施氮肥的损失量和损失率则显著大于追施氮肥。随施氮量增加,基施氮肥的损失量显著增加,追施氮肥的损失量表现为,N3、N4处理显著大于N1处理,N3、N4处理间差异小。

表 3 基施和追施氮肥的小麦吸收、土壤残留和损失

Table 3 Uptake by wheat plant residual and loss of basal and topdressed nitrogen

地块 Fields	处理 Treatments	小麦吸收 Uptake of wheat				土壤残留 Soil residual				损失 Loss			
		基施 Basal		追施 Topdressed		基施 Basal		追施 Topdressed		基施 Basal		追施 Topdressed	
		(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)	(mg/plot)	(%)
地块 I Field I	N1	97.24	27.78	177.3	50.66	61.58	17.6	71.17	20.33	191.2	54.62	101.5	29.01
	N3	169.32	26.05	312.5	48.08	109.43	16.84	140.94	21.68	371.3	57.12	196.5	30.24
	N4	183.05	22.88	364.7	45.59	145.15	18.14	231.44	28.93	471.8	58.97	203.8	25.48
地块 II Field II	N1	116.88	33.39	189.2	54.04	57.38	16.39	67.18	19.20	175.7	50.21	93.7	26.76
	N3	184.57	28.4	320.8	49.35	106.41	16.37	135.44	20.84	359.02	55.23	193.8	29.81
	N4	204.26	25.53	375.3	46.92	140.03	17.5	224.00	28.00	455.7	56.96	200.7	25.08

不同土壤肥力条件下,小麦对肥料氮的吸收,肥料氮在土壤中的残留与损失存在差异。同一施氮处理地块Ⅱ小麦吸收的肥料氮量大于地块Ⅰ,氮肥回收率较高;土壤中残留的肥料氮量和肥料氮的损失量表现为地块Ⅰ大于地块Ⅱ。不同地块肥料氮吸收、残留和损失的差异主要表现在基施氮肥上,追施氮肥差异较小。说明,施氮量、施氮时期和土壤肥力条件均影响小麦的氮肥吸收、土壤残留和损失。在土壤肥力条件较高的地块上,降低氮肥用量,特别是基施氮肥的用量有利于减少氮肥损失,提高利用率。

2.3 施氮量对土壤硝态氮含量变化的影响

由图1可以看出,小麦生育期内各施氮处理0~20cm土层土壤硝态氮含量变化最为显著。冬前至起身期,0~20cm土层土壤硝态氮含量显著降低;起身至拔节期升高;拔节至成熟期又下降到较低水平。20~40cm土层,除地块Ⅰ中N1处理起身至拔节期土壤硝态氮含量表现为降低外,其他处理土壤硝态氮含量变化趋势与0~20cm土层基本一致,只是变化幅度较小。

地块Ⅰ中N1处理,从冬前至起身期,40~80cm土层土壤硝态氮含量增加;从起身至成熟期40~80cm土层,及冬前至成熟期80~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量都呈降低趋势。地块Ⅱ上,随小麦生育进程,N1处理40~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量都呈降低趋势。分析认为,下层土壤硝态氮含量的增加,主要来自上层土壤硝态氮的下移,说明地块Ⅰ中从冬前至起身期,N1处理硝态氮已下移至60~80cm土层,而小麦生育期间两地块N1处理硝态氮均未明显下移至80~100cm土层。

地块Ⅰ中N3处理,冬前至起身期、起身至拔节期、拔节至成熟期,40~60cm土层土壤硝态氮含量变化表现为增、降、降;60~80cm土层表现为增、降、增;80~100cm土层表现为降、降、增。地块Ⅱ中N3处理在上述3个生育阶段40~60cm、60~80cm、80~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量变化分别表现为降、增、增,降、增、增,降、降、降。分析认为,除冬前至起身期外,两地块N3处理土壤硝态氮均下移至40~80cm土层;拔节至成熟期,地块Ⅰ中N3处理60~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量的增加说明硝态氮已下移至该层次,地块Ⅱ中仅在40~80cm土层检测到土壤硝态氮含量的增加,80~100cm土层硝态氮含量一直呈降低趋势,不能证明硝态氮下移到80cm以下土层。

在小麦生育期内,地块Ⅰ中N4处理40~100cm各土层土壤硝态氮含量变化趋势与N3处理一致,说明到成熟期N4处理硝态氮亦下移至60~100cm土层。拔节至成熟期,地块Ⅱ中N4处理80~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量增加,其他时期和土层变化趋势与N3处理一致,说明到成熟期N4处理的硝态氮亦下移至80cm以下层次。

成熟期,N1处理0~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量已降到较低水平,各土层硝态氮含量均不足10mg/kg。随施氮量增加,各土层硝态氮含量增加,表现为N4处理>N3处理>N1处理。N3处理硝态氮含量的增加,在地块Ⅰ中主要出现在80~100cm土层,而在地块Ⅱ中主要出现在60~80cm土层。与N3处理相比,地块Ⅰ中N4处理20~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量均显著增加,地块Ⅱ中40~60cm土层土壤硝态氮含量亦显著增加。

以上结果表明,当施氮量为105kg/hm²时,小麦生育期间两地块土壤硝态氮淋洗损失的可能小,小麦收获后0~100cm土体内不会累积大量硝态氮。当施氮量大于195kg/hm²时,0~100cm土体内土壤硝态氮含量显著增加,小麦生育期间硝态氮呈明显的下移趋势;在土壤肥力较高的地块Ⅰ上,土壤硝态氮下移较早,下移层次深。

2.4 施氮量对小麦植株氮素积累量和氮肥利用率的影响

由表4可以看出,当施氮量小于150kg/hm²时,增加施氮量,小麦植株氮素积累量增加;当施氮量大于150kg/hm²时,继续增加施氮量,小麦植株氮素积累量无显著变化;地块Ⅰ上,当施氮量为285kg/hm²时,植株氮素积累量趋于降低。当施氮量小于195kg/hm²时,地块Ⅰ小麦植株氮素积累量大于地块Ⅱ;在较高施氮量处理下,两地块植株氮素积累量无显著差异,说明过量施用氮肥不能增加小麦植株的氮素积累量。随施氮量增加,小麦氮素吸收效率和氮素利用效率均呈下降趋势。当地块Ⅰ上施氮量大于150kg/hm²、地块Ⅱ上施氮量大于195kg/hm²时,小麦氮素利用效率均小于31.5kg/kg,即植株积累1kg氮素产出的籽粒产量不足31.5kg。

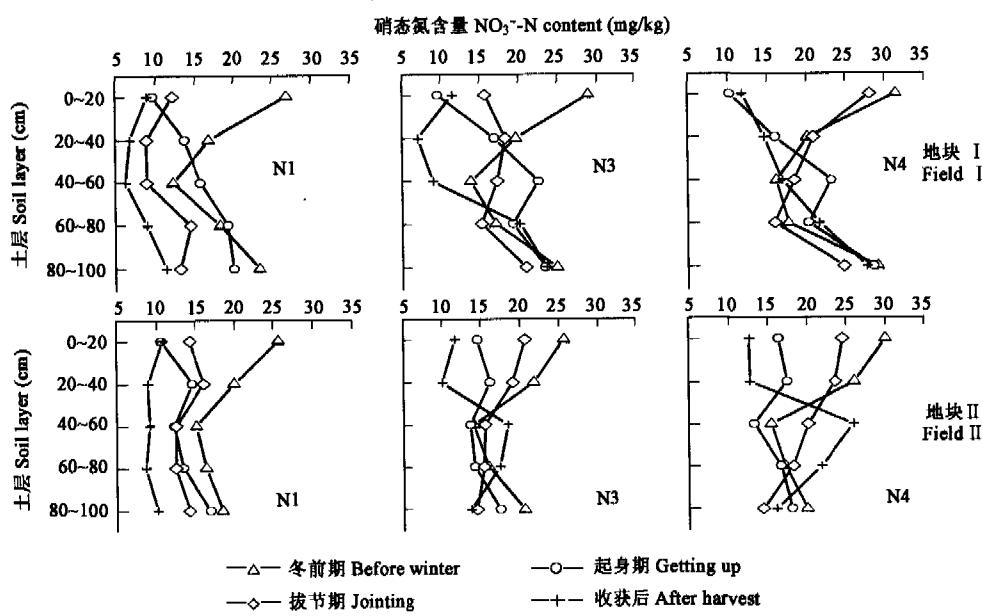


图1 施氮量对0~100cm土层土壤硝态氮含量变化的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of nitrogen fertilizer rate on changes of NO_3^- -N content in 0~100cm soil layer

表4 施氮量对小麦植株氮素积累量和氮肥利用率的影响

Table 4 Effects of nitrogen rate on nitrogen accumulation amount in wheat plant and nitrogen utilization efficiency

处理 Treatments	氮素积累量 Nitrogen accumulation amount (kg/hm^2)		氮素吸收效率 NUPE (kg/kg)		氮素利用效率 NUTE (kg/kg)	
	地块 I Field I	地块 II Field II	地块 I Field I	地块 II Field II	地块 I Field I	地块 II Field II
CK1	257.47c	233.01c	—	—	31.85	35.06
CK2	260.54b	242.83bc	—	—	32.73	34.50
N1	271.82ab	259.01b	2.55	2.47	32.40	33.53
N2	280.06a	270.28a	1.87	1.80	31.58	32.42
N3	283.18a	278.89a	1.45	1.43	31.08	31.67
N4	281.88a	281.29a	1.17	1.17	30.64	31.33
N5	270.83ab	276.87a	0.95	0.97	31.48	31.10

有相同字母者差异未达5%显著水平,下同 Figures with the same letter are not different at the 5% level, the same below

2.5 施氮量对小麦籽粒产量和品质的影响

表5示出,当施氮量较小时,籽粒产量随施氮量增加显著提高;在一定范围内继续增加施氮量,籽粒产量相对稳定;施氮过多时,籽粒产量显著降低。不同地块同一施氮量处理的籽粒产量不同,不同地块获得较高籽粒产量的施氮量范围亦不同。当施氮量小于195 kg/hm^2 时,地块I籽粒产量高于地块II;通过施氮量调控,两地块籽粒产量均能达到8800 kg/hm^2 以上。地块I上,当施氮量范围为105~195 kg/hm^2 时,籽粒产量较其他施氮量处理高,并保持相对稳定;地块II上,当施氮量为195~240 kg/hm^2 时,籽粒产量高于其他施氮量处理。

随施氮量增加,两地块的小麦籽粒蛋白质含量和蛋白质产量也呈增加、相对稳定、降低的趋势。当施氮量小于240 kg/hm^2 时,地块I籽粒蛋白质含量和蛋白质产量高于地块II,通过施氮量调节,两地块籽粒蛋白质含量均可达14.20%以上。两地块获得最高蛋白质含量和蛋白质产量的施氮量范围不同。当施氮量范围分别为150~240 kg/hm^2 和150~195 kg/hm^2 时,地块I获得最高籽粒蛋白质含量和蛋白质产量;而地块II的相应施氮量范围为240~285 kg/hm^2 和195~240 kg/hm^2 。

3 讨论

刘学军在产量水平为4400~4450 kg/hm^2 的草甸褐土上研究认为基施氮肥对冬小麦无显著增产效果,但施用氮肥显著促进小麦植株对氮素的吸收^[4]。在本试验土壤肥力条件下,适量施氮显著促进小麦植株氮素积

累量,提高籽粒产量和蛋白质含量,表明施氮仍具有一定的增产效应,其原因是,第一,本试验小麦生产体系(土壤肥力条件、品种与栽培技术)具有较高的产量潜力,成熟期两地块植株氮素积累量均在230 kg/hm²以上,籽粒产量大于8000 kg/hm²,对氮素供应有较高的需求^[5];第二,试验地常年均在播种前将前茬玉米秸秆全部粉碎还田,适量施入氮肥有利于协调土壤中C/N;第三,氮肥分期施入,有利于小麦不同生育阶段的氮素吸收,与Sowers报道分次施氮时小麦氮素吸收效率最高的研究结果一致^[6]。上述结果表明,施氮量过多,植株氮素积累量、籽粒产量和籽粒蛋白质含量均趋于降低,但在纠正过量施氮的同时,不能盲目降低氮肥用量或不施氮肥,否则将不利于小麦单产的稳定和提高。

表5 施氮量对小麦籽粒产量和蛋白质含量的影响

Table 5 Effects of nitrogen fertilizer rate on grain yield and protein content

处理 Treatments	籽粒产量 Grain yield (kg/hm ²)		蛋白质含量 Protein content (%)		蛋白质产量 Protein yield (kg/hm ²)	
	地块Ⅰ Field I	地块Ⅱ Field II	地块Ⅰ Field I	地块Ⅱ Field II	地块Ⅰ Field I	地块Ⅱ Field II
CK1	8200.0c	8170.0c	13.68c	13.49c	1121.8c	1102.5c
CK2	8526.7b	8376.7c	13.87c	13.60bc	1182.5b	1138.9c
N1	8806.7a	8683.3b	14.11b	13.76b	1242.9ab	1195.0bc
N2	8845.0a	8763.3ab	14.22a	13.91b	1257.6a	1219.0b
N3	8800.0a	8832.0a	14.30a	14.12ab	1258.4a	1247.4a
N4	8636.7ab	8814.0a	14.28a	14.27a	1233.7ab	1257.4a
N5	8525.0b	8610.0b	14.12b	14.24a	1203.747b	1226.4b

关于小麦植株对不同来源氮素的吸收,及施入小麦-土壤系统后氮肥的去向,巨晓棠等在产量水平为4680~5428 kg/hm²的条件下研究得出,成熟期小麦植株吸收肥料氮量占氮素总积累量的45%,吸收土壤氮量占55%;施氮量为120~360 kg/hm²时,小麦的氮肥利用率、土壤残留率和损失率分别为23%~45%、21%~45%和9%~55%^[7]。边秀举等^[8]在草甸栗钙土及党廷辉等^[9]在黄土旱塬上的研究也得出相近的小麦氮肥利用率,边秀举等的研究还提出氮肥基施和追施的去向无显著差异。本试验在不施氮肥当季小麦产量仍在8000 kg/hm²以上的土壤肥力条件下研究指出,成熟期植株积累的氮素73.32%~87.27%来自土壤,基施氮肥和追施氮肥的平均利用率为34.24%~43.72%,随施氮量增加,氮肥利用率降低。试验还指出,基施氮肥和追施氮肥的去向存在明显差异,追施氮肥的利用率和在土壤中的残留率显著高于基施氮肥,而损失率则小于基施氮肥,认为,在土壤肥力高的条件下,适当降低氮肥,特别是基肥氮的用量有利于提高氮肥利用率,减少损失。

种植作物能改变土壤剖面硝态氮的分布状况,限制土壤硝态氮向深层迁移^[3],但是超过作物需要,长期大量施用氮肥会导致土壤中硝态氮的累积,土体硝态氮含量随施氮量的增加而增加^[10~15]。前人对麦田硝态氮变化动态的研究结果不尽一致。Liu等研究指出小麦生长期施氮240 kg/hm²,表层土壤硝态氮显著向20~100cm土层下移^[14],而张树兰认为播前一次施氮130~520 kg/hm²,氮肥用量对硝态氮在土体中的移动深度没有影响^[15];周顺利研究认为高产条件下受多年施肥的影响,冬小麦生长前期(播种-拔节)即使不施氮肥土壤氮素也呈现表观盈余^[16],曾长立则认为冬小麦生育期间,拔节期追肥后至开花期是造成对地下水污染的危险时期^[17];Boman认为当氮肥用量较高时推迟施用时间会增加作物收获后土壤无机氮的残留量^[18],而Jokela认为氮肥施用时间对土壤氮的残留量及分布没有影响^[19]。本试验中,与不施氮肥相比,施氮105 kg/hm²促进小麦植株对氮素的吸收,成熟期0~100cm土壤剖面硝态氮含量未发现明显的增加;当施氮量大于150 kg/hm²时,继续增加施氮量,植株的氮素积累量和籽粒产量均无显著增加,而0~100cm土壤剖面累积较多的硝态氮,说明植株对氮素的吸收利用与土壤硝态氮的累积存在一定对应关系。从小麦生育期间0~100cm土层尤其是40cm以下土层土壤硝态氮含量变化来看,施氮量过多土壤硝态氮下移趋势明显,施氮量多,土壤硝态氮下移时间早,下移深,下层土壤硝态氮含量亦较高。综合考虑小麦的产量、蛋白质含量、氮肥利用率和土壤硝态氮含量变化,认为在地块Ⅰ和地块Ⅱ的土壤肥力条件下施氮量分别为105~150 kg/hm²和150~195 kg/hm²时能较好的兼顾产量、品质、效益和环境。

本试验是在0~20cm土层土壤碱解氮含量分别为102.78 mg/kg和85.87 mg/kg地力条件下进行的,我国黄淮冬麦区和北部冬麦区0~20cm土层土壤碱解氮含量在80 mg/kg以下的麦田仍有很大面积,不同土壤肥力条件下,施氮量对小麦氮肥利用、土壤硝态氮含量及产量和品质的影响,有待于进一步研究。

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