

稻草及氮调控对紫云英 (*Astragalus sinicus* L.) 生长和土壤性状的影响

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摘要:【目的】研究不同用量稻草与氮肥配施对紫云英生长及土壤养分的影响, 为优化紫云英高产栽培措施和解决秸秆资源化利用难题提供理论依据, 进而实现紫云英-水稻轮作体系中的稻田氮肥减施和作物增产。

方法设置稻草和氮肥双因素盆栽试验, 3个稻草添加量(RS)分别为0(RS0)、3000 kg/hm²(RS1)、6000 kg/hm²(RS2), 4个施氮量(N)分别为0(N0)、45 kg/hm²(N45)、90 kg/hm²(N90)、135 kg/hm²(N135), 共12个处理。测定紫云英鲜草产量及地上部氮、磷、钾累积量, 分析土壤基础理化性状、微生物量碳、可溶性有机碳含量及6种与碳、氮、磷循环相关的土壤酶(β -葡萄糖苷酶、 β -纤维二糖苷酶、 β -木糖苷酶、乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶、亮氨酸氨基肽酶、磷酸酶)活性, 探讨紫云英生长与土壤性状的关系。**结果**添加稻草和施用氮肥均显著提高紫云英鲜草产量和地上部氮、磷、钾累积量, 与N0RS0处理相比, 两者配施显著提高紫云英鲜草产量57.5%~323.8%; 在N45、N90、N135水平下紫云英鲜草产量和地上部氮、磷、钾累积量均以RS2处理最高。紫云英地上部当季氮素回收率以N45RS1处理最高, 与N90和N135施氮水平下各处理无显著差异。偏最小二乘法路径模型结果表明, 相对稻草处理, 氮肥处理对紫云英鲜草产量和养分累积量有更强的正效应。添加稻草和施用氮肥显著提高土壤酶活性, 其中土壤亮氨酸氨基肽酶活性在4个施氮水平下均随稻草量的增加先上升后下降, 另外5种土壤酶活性在N0、N45、N135水平下均以RS2处理最高, 在N90水平下以RS1处理最高。聚合增强树分析表明, 土壤速效钾含量和乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶活性对紫云英鲜草产量的贡献程度最大, 贡献率分别为52.6%和30.0%。**结论**适量的稻草添加并配施氮肥可以显著提高紫云英鲜草产量、养分累积量和土壤酶活性, 促进紫云英养分吸收, 为紫云英高产创造条件。添加稻草可显著提高紫云英养分累积量和土壤速效养分含量, 施氮对紫云英地上部氮磷钾养分累积量亦有显著影响。在本研究条件下, 根据紫云英产量和养分吸收特征, 并结合稻草资源化利用的目的, 稻草6000 kg/hm²、氮肥45~90 kg/hm²为较适宜的施肥配比, 具体施氮量可根据当地土壤肥力调整。

关键词:稻草; 氮肥; 紫云英; 鲜草产量; 土壤肥力

Effects of rice straw returning and nitrogen regulation on the growth of Chinese milk vetch (*Astragalus sinicus* L.) and soil properties

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Abstract:【Objectives】The growth of Chinese milk vetch (*Astragalus sinicus* L., CMV) and soil properties under different application rates of rice straw and nitrogen (N) fertilizer were studied to provide basis for optimizing high-yield cultivation of CMV and solving the problem of resource utilization of rice straw, and to

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realize the reduction of N fertilizer application rate and increase rice yield in CMV-rice rotation system.

[Methods] The pot experiment had 12 treatments, including two factors, i.e. straw and N fertilizer. The three straw rates were 0 (RS0), 3000 (RS1), 6000 (RS2) kg/hm², respectively; and four N fertilizer rates were 0 (N0), 45 (N45), 90 (N90), 135 (N135) kg/hm², respectively. Fresh biomass and the N, P and K accumulations of CMV shoots were measured. The soil basic physicochemical properties and contents of soil microbial biomass carbon, dissolved organic carbon, the activities of six soil enzymes involved in soil C, N and P cycling (β -glucosidase; β -cellobiosidase; β -xylosidase; N-acetyl-glucosaminidase; L-leucine aminopeptidase; phosphatase) were analyzed. Then the correlations between CMV growth and soil properties were further studied.

[Results] Both application of straw and N fertilizer significantly increased the fresh biomass and NPK accumulations of CMV. Compared with N0RS0 treatment, the combined application significantly increased CMV fresh biomass by 39.2%–323.8%. When N levels were N45, N90 and N135, CMV fresh biomass and N, P, K accumulations were all the highest in RS2 treatments. The shoot N seasonal recovery efficiency of CMV in treatment N45RS1 was the highest, which had no significant difference with those of treatments of N90 and N135 levels. The shoot N seasonal recovery efficiency of CMV in treatment N45RS1 was significantly higher than those in the others. Results of partial least squares path model showed that compared with straw application, N fertilizer had stronger positive effects on fresh biomass and nutrient uptake of CMV. Application of straw and N fertilizer significantly increased soil enzyme activities. The activity of soil L-leucine aminopeptidase increased at first and then decreased with the increased amount of straw at all the four N levels. The other five soil enzyme activities were strongest at RS2 treatments when N levels were N0, N45 and N135, while that in RS1 treatment was strongest at N90 level. Results of aggregated boosted trees analysis showed that soil readily available K content and N-acetyl-glucosaminidase activity were the most important indicators, and respectively contributed 52.6% and 30.0% to the fresh biomass of CMV.

[Conclusions] Appropriate application of rice straw and N fertilizer significantly increases fresh biomass of CMV, NPK accumulation in shoot and soil enzyme activities, and promoted nutrient uptake of CMV, which provides suitable environment for the growth of CMV. Straw addition can increase NPK accumulations in shoot of CMV and contents of soil available nutrients, N application also has a significant positive effect on NPK accumulation in shoot of CMV. In conclusion, according to the yield and nutrient absorption of CMV in different treatments, and together with the purpose of straw resource utilization, 6000 kg/hm² straw combined with N 45–90 kg/hm² fertilizer is the suitable ratio of the combined utilization of rice straw and N fertilizer. The specific N application rate could be adjusted according to the local soil fertility.

Key words: rice straw; nitrogen fertilizer; Chinese milk vetch; fresh biomass; soil fertility

绿肥作为我国传统农业的精华, 是重要的养分供应和土壤培肥方式, 是绿色农业的有效技术支撑, 在作物高产稳产和建立良好农业生态环境方面发挥着极其重要的作用^[1-2]。种植翻压豆科绿肥是实现减氮和“小肥换大肥”^[3]的重要措施。紫云英(*Astragalus sinicus* L.)是我国南方稻田的主要绿肥作物之一, 冬闲田种植紫云英, 能够充分利用光、水、热等资源, 同时通过生物固氮向农田生态系统输入氮素^[4-5], 翌年鲜草翻压还田后可快速释放养分提供给后茬作物。众多研究表明, 紫云英做冬绿肥可增加后茬水稻产量, 并替代部分化肥、减少化肥用量^[6-8], 降低土壤容重, 培肥地力^[9-10], 提高土壤微生物和酶活性, 改善土壤生物性状^[6,11]。

水稻是我国重要的粮食作物, 种植面积约3067万hm²(4.6亿亩), 稻谷产量约2.1亿t^[12], 同时也产生了大量的稻草需要处理。传统的秸秆焚烧方式不但浪费资源, 而且加重大气污染, 破坏土壤生态环境。秸秆还田可以释放大量的养分^[13], 增加土壤有机碳含量, 降低土壤容重, 提高土壤团聚体稳定性, 改善土壤保水性及渗透性, 为作物提供良好的生长环境^[14]。秸秆还田也是稻田生态系统固碳减排的有效措施^[8]。但秸秆碳氮比较大, 分解速率慢, 还田后在短期内会出现微生物与作物争氮的现象, 进而影响作物前期的氮素吸收及生长发育^[15-17]。在稻草还田时, 适量添加氮肥可以调节投入物料的碳氮比, 促进还田稻草的腐解, 使稻草中的养分得以充分释

放, 促进作物吸收利用^[18]。因此, 在秸秆还田的同时, 合理的氮肥调控很有必要。

紫云英高产栽培措施是紫云英-水稻轮作系统中的重要环节。添加有机物料有利于紫云英的生长^[19], 提高鲜草产量及养分吸收量, 为后茬作物提供更多有效养分。Yang 等^[20]研究发现稻草还田能显著提高紫云英鲜草产量, 稻草还田与化肥配施对紫云英的增产幅度大于稻草单独还田。但如何发挥稻草与氮肥配施的协同效应, 更好地促进紫云英生长, 目前尚未有可靠的数据支撑。本研究通过控制条件下的盆栽试验, 研究稻草和氮肥不同配比对紫云英鲜草产量和土壤性状的影响, 为优化紫云英-水稻轮作体系中紫云英高产栽培措施, 解决稻草资源化利用难题, 进而为稻田氮肥减施、作物增产增效和农田生态环境可持续发展提供理论依据。

1 材料方法

1.1 试验设计

于2018年10月至2019年4月, 在安徽省合肥市安徽省农业科学院遮荫网室设置盆栽试验。供试土壤采自安徽省舒城县0—20 cm稻田耕层土, 经风干、混匀后, 过5 mm筛备用, 其基本理化性状: pH为5.50, 有机质和全氮含量分别为17.10和1.16 g/kg, 土壤矿质氮、有效磷、速效钾分别为3.58、20.97和142.53 mg/kg。

设置稻草和氮肥两个因素。其中稻草添加量3个水平为0、3000、6000 kg/hm²(RS0、RS1、RS2), RS1和RS2为当地稻草半量和全量还田; 设4个氮肥用量水平为N 0、45、90、135 kg/hm²(N0、N45、N90、N135), 共12个处理。不同处理外源添加物料碳、氮量及C/N见表1。每个处理设4次重复, 完全随机排列。紫云英品种为弋江籽, 氮肥为尿素(含N 46%), 磷肥为过磷酸钙(含P₂O₅ 12%), 钾肥为氯化钾(含K₂O 60%)。每盆装风干土8 kg, 将剪碎至2~4 cm的稻草同化肥一起拌入土壤装盆, 所有处理基施相同量的磷(P₂O₅)、钾肥(K₂O)0.06 g/kg干土, 相当于P₂O₅ 90 kg/hm²和K₂O 90 kg/hm²。于2018年10月29日播种紫云英。

1.2 样品采集及指标测定

于紫云英盛花期(2019年4月14日)采集土壤和植株样品。地上部植株全盆收获测定鲜草产量后于105℃杀青30 min, 70℃烘干至恒重, 称重、粉碎备用。植株样品采用浓硫酸-过氧化氢法消煮后, 用凯氏定氮法测定全氮, 钼钼黄比色法测定全磷, 火

表1 各处理来自稻草和肥料的碳、氮量及C/N

Table 1 Carbon and nitrogen amount from rice straw and fertilizer and the C/N ratio in each treatment

处理 Treatment		稻草碳 Straw C (g/pot)	稻草氮 Straw N (g/pot)	肥料氮 Fertilizer N (g/pot)	C/N
N0	RS0	0	0	0	
	RS1	4.27	0.07	0	57
	RS2	8.53	0.15	0	57
N45	RS0	0	0	0.16	0
	RS1	4.27	0.07	0.16	18
	RS2	8.53	0.15	0.16	28
N90	RS0	0	0	0.32	0
	RS1	4.27	0.07	0.32	11
	RS2	8.53	0.15	0.32	18
N135	RS0	0	0	0.48	0
	RS1	4.27	0.07	0.48	8
	RS2	8.53	0.15	0.48	14

注(Note): 处理中RS0、RS1和RS2表示稻草添加量依次为0、3000和6000 kg/hm², N0~N135代表氮施用量N 0、45、90和135 kg/hm²。The rice straw return rates in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm²; The N application rates in treatments N0 to N135 were 0, 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm².

焰光度计法测定量全钾^[21]。

地上部植物样品采集后, 挑出土壤中根系, 将整盆土壤混匀, 四分法取样, 一部分4℃保存, 测定土壤矿质氮(N_{min})、可溶性有机碳(DOC)和微生物量碳(MBC)含量, 一部分-80℃保存, 测定土壤酶活性, 剩余土样自然风干、磨细过筛后用于其他土壤理化性状的测定。具体测试方法为: N_{min}采用2 mol/L氯化钾浸提—连续流动分析仪(AA3, SEAL, 德国)测定; DOC采用超纯水按5:1水土比震荡、离心, 上清液过0.45 μm滤膜后, 用TOC分析仪(Multi N/C2100, 德国)测定; MBC采用氯仿熏蒸—硫酸钾浸提法, 用TOC分析仪测定^[22]; 全氮采用凯氏定氮法测定^[21]; 土壤pH采用2.5:1水土比, 电位法测定^[21]; 土壤有效磷采用0.5 mol/L碳酸氢钠提取—钼锑抗比色法测定^[21]; 土壤速效钾采用1 mol/L醋酸铵浸提—原子吸收法测定^[21]。参与土壤碳、氮和磷循环的6种胞外酶[碳水化合物分解酶类(土壤β-葡萄糖苷酶、β-纤维二糖苷酶、β-木糖苷酶、乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶), 有机氮分解酶类(亮氨酸氨基肽酶), 有机磷分解酶类(磷酸酶)]活性采用荧光微型板酶检测技术分析, 微型板荧光计(Scientific Fluoroskan Ascent FL, Thermo, 美国)测定。该方法的原理是

不同酶的标准底物被水解后, 产生4-甲基伞形酮(4-methylumbelliferyl)或7-氨基-4-甲基香豆素(7-amino-4-methylcoumarin), 用其荧光值的强度来表征土壤胞外酶活性^[23,24]。

1.3 数据处理

地上部氮素回收率=(外源添加氮处理地上部氮素累积量-外源不添加氮处理地上部氮素累积量)/外源添加氮量×100%^[25]

不同处理对土壤理化性质、紫云英鲜草产量和氮磷钾养分积累量的影响采用SAS8.1进行方差分析, 用LSD法进行多重比较($P<0.05$ 为显著)。偏最小二乘法路径模型(PLS-PM)是一种研究观测变量和潜在变量之间复杂多元关系的统计方法^[26], 应用R 3.6.1中的“plspm”包^[27], 以稻草处理、氮肥处理、土壤胞外酶活性、可溶性有机碳、微生物量碳、全氮、速效养分含量、紫云英地上部养分累积量、鲜草产量为潜在变量构建模型, 研究施氮和添加稻草对土壤性状的影响, 及其通过影响土壤性状进而对紫云英鲜草产量和养分累积量产生的影响。聚合增

强树分析(ABT)是一种对研究变量中的不同因子进行准确的预测和解释的统计方法^[28], 应用R 2.7中的“gbmplus”包, 研究不同土壤养分指标对紫云英鲜草产量的影响, 明确不同土壤性状间的差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 稻草配施氮肥对紫云英鲜草产量与地上部氮、磷、钾累积量的影响

与N0RS0处理相比, 稻草和氮肥配施显著提高紫云英鲜草产量57.5%~323.8%。与N0相比, 施用氮肥显著提高紫云英鲜草产量, 其中N45、N90、N135处理的鲜草产量分别增加了49.9%、88.2%、133.6%。同一施氮水平下, 添加稻草均不同程度提高紫云英鲜草产量, 其中N0水平添加稻草后紫云英鲜草产量增幅最大, 与RS0相比, RS1和RS2处理紫云英鲜草产量分别增加61.5%和39.2%。所有处理中紫云英鲜草产量以N135+RS2处理最高, 为423.8 g/pot(图1)。

与紫云英鲜草产量相似, 紫云英地上部氮、磷、钾累积量均随稻草添加量和施氮量的增加而增

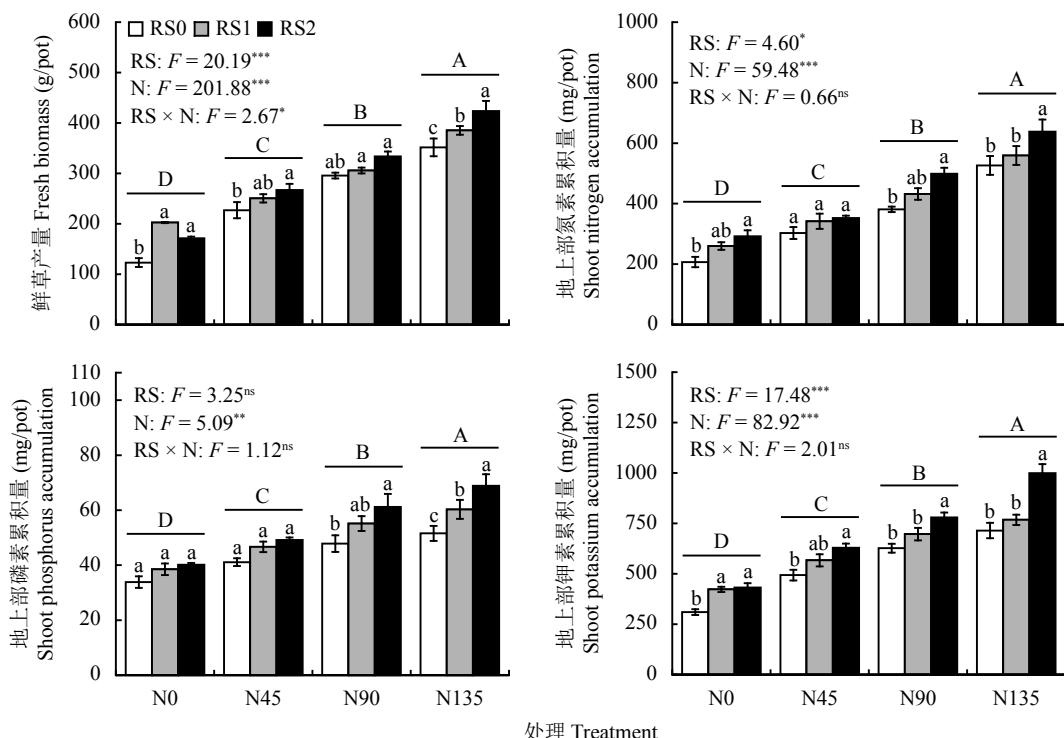


图1 不同处理紫云英鲜草产量和地上部氮、磷、钾累积量

Fig. 1 Fresh biomass and shoot NPK accumulations of Chinese milk vetch under different treatments

[注 (Note): 处理中RS0、RS1和RS2表示稻草添加量依次为0、3000和6000 kg/hm², N0~N135代表N施用量0、45、90和135 kg/hm²; 柱上不同小写字母表示相同施氮水平下稻草处理间差异显著($n=4$), 不同大写字母表示氮肥处理间差异显著($n=12$)。The rice straw return rates in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm², respectively. The N application rates in treatments N0 to N135 were 0, 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm². Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among straw treatments at the same N rate($n=4$), and different capital letters indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level among nitrogen treatments($n=12$). *— $P<0.05$; **— $P<0.01$; ***— $P<0.001$; ns—无显著差异 No significant difference.]

加。与 N0 相比, N45、N90、N135 处理氮素累积量分别增加 31.4%、72.9%、127.2%, 磷素累积量分别增加 21.7%、46.0%、60.7%, 钾素累积量分别增加 45.1%、80.7%、113.2%。同一施氮水平下, 与 RS0 相比, 氮素累积量以 N0+RS2 处理增幅最大, 增加了 41.1%; 磷素累积量以 N135+RS2 处理增幅最大, 增加了 33.5%; 钾素累积量以 N135+RS2 处理增幅最大, 增加了 39.9%。所有处理中紫云英地上部氮、磷、钾累积量均以 N135+RS2 处理最高(图 1)。

双因素方差分析结果表明, 除稻草对磷素累积量的影响之外 ($P = 0.052$), 添加稻草和施用氮肥对紫云英鲜草产量及氮磷钾累积量均有显著影响 ($P < 0.05$), 而两者交互作用仅对紫云英鲜草产量的影响达显著性水平 ($P < 0.05$; 图 1)。

紫云英地上部当季氮素回收率在不同施氮水平间无显著差异, 其中 N45 水平下, RS1 处理的氮素回收率显著高于 RS2 处理, N90 和 N135 水平下, 不同稻草添加量之间氮素回收率无显著差异(图 2)。

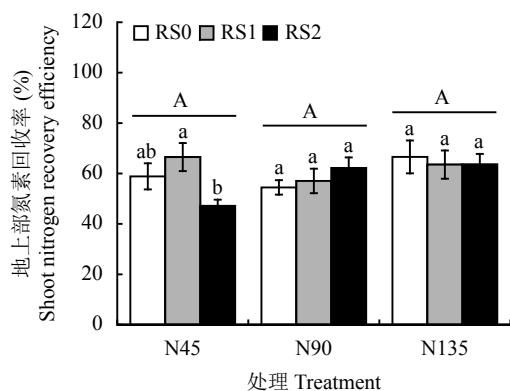


图 2 不同处理紫云英地上部当季氮素回收率

Fig. 2 Seasonal nitrogen recovery efficiency of Chinese milk vetch shoot in different treatments

[注 (Note) : 处理中 RS0、RS1 和 RS2 表示稻草添加量依次为 0、3000 和 6000 kg/hm², N45~N135 代表 N 施用量 45、90 和 135 kg/hm²; 柱上不同小写字母表示相同施氮水平下不同稻草处理间差异显著 ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), 不同大写字母表示氮肥处理组平均值间差异显著 ($n = 12, P < 0.05$)。The rice straw return rates in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm², respectively. The N application rates in treatments N45 to N135 were 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm². Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among straw treatments at the same N rate ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), and different capital letters indicate significant difference among the group averages of nitrogen treatments ($n = 12, P < 0.05$.)]

2.2 稻草配施氮肥对土壤性质的影响

2.2.1 稻草配施氮肥对土壤基础理化性状的影响

随施氮量的增加, 土壤 pH、矿质氮 (N_{min})、有效磷和

速效钾含量呈下降趋势, 土壤全氮含量呈上升趋势。在 N0、N45 和 N135 施氮水平下, 土壤 pH 随稻草添加量增加而降低; 土壤 N_{min} 和速效钾含量在 N0 和 N45 施氮水平下均以 RS2 处理最高, 相对 RS0 分别增加 34.5%、29.5% 和 23.5%、23.9%; 土壤有效磷含量在 N0+RS0 处理下最高, 为 20.97 mg/kg (表 2)。双因素方差分析结果表明, 添加稻草及施用氮肥均显著影响土壤 pH、全氮、 N_{min} 、有效磷和速效钾含量 ($P < 0.05$), 且两者交互作用对土壤 N_{min} 、有效磷和速效钾含量的影响达到了极显著水平 ($P < 0.01$) (表 2)。

2.2.2 稻草配施氮肥对土壤微生物量碳和可溶性有机碳含量的影响 施用氮肥对土壤微生物量碳含量无显著影响。同一施氮水平下, 土壤可溶性有机碳含量均以 RS1 处理最高, 较 RS0 分别增加 60.8% (N0)、43.6% (N45)、26.2% (N90) 和 63.8% (N135)。另外, 土壤可溶性有机碳含量随施氮量的增加呈下降趋势, 其中, 在 N0 和施氮水平随稻草量增加呈下降趋势, 而在 N90、N45 和 N135 施氮水平则先下降后上升(表 3)。双因素方差分析结果表明, 添加稻草及施用氮肥对土壤可溶性有机碳含量均有显著影响 ($P < 0.05$), 且两者交互作用达极显著水平 ($P < 0.01$) (表 3)。

2.2.3 稻草配施氮肥对土壤酶的影响 随着施氮水平的提升, 6 种土壤酶活性大致呈先下降后上升的变化趋势。土壤 β -葡萄糖苷酶 (BG) 和乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 (NAG) 活性在 N0 水平下最高, 土壤 β -纤维二糖苷酶 (CB)、 β -木糖苷酶 (XYL)、磷酸酶 (PHOS) 和亮氨酸氨基肽酶 (LAM) 活性在 N135 水平下最高。同一施氮水平下, 添加稻草均显著提高了以上 6 种土壤酶活性, 其中, 在 N0、N45、N135 施氮水平下, 土壤 BG、CB、XYL、NAG 和 PHOS 活性 RS2 处理最高, N90 水平下则呈先上升后下降的趋势。另外, 各施氮水平下, RS1 处理的土壤 LAM 活性显著高于 RS0 和 RS2 处理(图 3)。双因素方差分析结果显示, 添加稻草及施用氮肥对上述 6 种土壤酶活性均有显著影响 ($P < 0.05$), 两者交互作用均达极显著水平 ($P < 0.01$) (图 3)。

2.3 紫云英鲜草产量的影响因子

2.3.1 不同影响因子对紫云英鲜草产量的贡献程度

不同土壤理化性质对紫云英鲜草产量的相对影响程度从高到低依次为 AK > AP > pH > TN > N_{min} > MBC > DOC, AK 的贡献率达 52.6%。不同土壤酶活

表 2 不同处理下土壤基础肥力性状
Table 2 Soil basic properties under different treatments

处理 Treatment	pH	全氮 (g/kg) Total N		矿质氮 (mg/kg) N_{min}		有效磷 (mg/kg) Available P		速效钾 (mg/kg) Available K	
N0	RS0	5.05 ± 0.03 a	A	1.16 ± 0.01 a	B	3.34 ± 0.13 b	A	20.97 ± 0.27 a	A
	RS1	4.97 ± 0.03 ab		1.14 ± 0.01 a		3.35 ± 0.09 b		15.90 ± 0.23 b	137.68 ± 1.42 b
	RS2	4.87 ± 0.03 b		1.17 ± 0.01 a		4.50 ± 0.12 a		19.93 ± 0.58 a	175.98 ± 3.23 a
N45	RS0	4.97 ± 0.04 a	AB	1.18 ± 0.01 ab	A	3.13 ± 0.09 b	A	17.90 ± 0.81 a	B
	RS1	4.92 ± 0.03 ab		1.16 ± 0.02 b		4.03 ± 0.27 a		16.50 ± 0.40 a	123.23 ± 2.04 b
	RS2	4.86 ± 0.03 b		1.21 ± 0.01 a		4.05 ± 0.09 a		16.87 ± 0.70 a	159.95 ± 3.29 a
N90	RS0	4.94 ± 0.03 a	B	1.19 ± 0.01 a	AB	3.64 ± 0.10 b	A	15.70 ± 0.43 b	B
	RS1	4.84 ± 0.03 a		1.14 ± 0.01 b		4.02 ± 0.17 ab		17.08 ± 0.11 ab	122.58 ± 4.02 a
	RS2	4.90 ± 0.05 a		1.19 ± 0.01 a		4.28 ± 0.35 a		17.50 ± 0.25 a	113.67 ± 3.97 a
N135	RS0	4.97 ± 0.04 a	B	1.19 ± 0.01 a	A	3.51 ± 0.05 a	B	14.80 ± 0.29 b	C
	RS1	4.82 ± 0.04 b		1.19 ± 0.02 a		2.74 ± 0.11 b		15.90 ± 0.24 ab	110.26 ± 1.98 a
	RS2	4.84 ± 0.02 b		1.18 ± 0.01 a		3.23 ± 0.11 a		16.93 ± 0.60 a	110.80 ± 5.33 a
双因素方差分析 Two-ANOVA analysis									
RS	12.9***		6.53**		15.38***		9.74***		33.01***
N		3.39*		3.99*		13.54***		21.64***	105.01***
RS×N		1.30		1.99		6.96***		10.87***	17.65***

注 (Note) : 处理中 RS0、RS1 和 RS2 表示稻草添加量依次为 0、3000 和 6000 kg/hm², N0~N135 代表 N 施用量 0、45、90 和 135 kg/hm²; 同列数据后不同小写字母表示稻草处理间差异显著 ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), 不同大写字母表示每组平均值在氮肥处理间差异显著 ($n = 12, P < 0.05$)。The rice straw return rates in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm², respectively. The N application rates in treatments N0 to N135 were 0, 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm². Values followed by different lowercase letters indicate significant difference among straw treatments at the same group ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), and different capital letters indicate significant difference among the group averages of nitrogen treatments ($n = 12, P < 0.05$); *— $P < 0.05$; **— $P < 0.01$; ***— $P < 0.001$ 。

性对紫云英鲜草产量的相对影响程度从高到低依次为 NAG > PHOS > CB > XYL > LAM > BG, NAG 的贡献率是 30.0% (图 4)。

2.3.2 不同影响因子间的相互作用关系 偏最小二乘法路径模型 (PLS-PM) 结果显示, 稻草处理对土壤酶活性和速效养分含量有显著正影响, 其中对土壤酶活性的影响更大, 对土壤 DOC 含量有显著负影响; 氮肥处理对土壤酶活性有较显著正影响, 对土壤 DOC 和速效养分含量有显著负影响, 其中对土壤速效养分含量的影响更大; 土壤 MBC 和速效养分含量对紫云英地上部氮、磷、钾累积量有显著负影响 (图 5-i)。添加稻草和施氮对紫云英地上部氮、磷、钾累积量和鲜草产量均有显著正影响, 且施氮量对两者的影响程度更大 (图 5-ii)。因子载荷评分结果显示, AK、Shoot K 和 CB 的评分值最高, 可分别作为土壤速效养分、紫云英地上部氮、磷、钾累积量及土壤酶活性的有力指标 (图 5-iii, iv, v)。

3 讨论

有机物料添加可促进作物生长, 提高生物量和养分累积量, 且配施化肥增产幅度大于有机物料单独施用^[19,29-30]。本研究结果表明, 在添加稻草条件下施用氮肥显著提高紫云英鲜草产量, 这与 Yang 等^[20]的研究结果相符。单独添加稻草的情况下, 增加稻草用量反而降低了紫云英鲜草产量, 可能是因为稻草碳氮比较高, 还田之后易出现土壤微生物与作物争氮的现象, 进而影响作物对氮素的吸收利用和生长^[17,31], 因此在稻草还田中合理调控氮肥用量, 可以通过调节还田物料碳氮比促进稻草腐解和作物吸氮。研究表明, 添加矿质氮可调控水稻秸秆的腐解过程, 显著提高稻草分解速率^[16,32], 有效缓解微生物对土壤有效氮的竞争, 从而保证作物的氮素供应^[33]。因此, 在适量氮肥调控下, 紫云英鲜草产量随稻草添加量的增加呈上升趋势, 说明稻草还田下合理的

表3 不同处理下土壤可溶性有机碳和微生物量碳含量

Table 3 Soil microbial biomass carbon and dissolved organic carbon contents under different treatments

处理 Treatment		微生物量碳 Microbial biomass carbon (mg/kg)	可溶性有机碳 Dissolved organic carbon (mg/kg)
N0	RS0	674.43 ± 21.60 b	A
	RS1	1084.25 ± 82.03 a	35.89 ± 1.74 b
	RS2	727.75 ± 72.74 b	35.43 ± 0.83 b
N45	RS0	642.67 ± 37.15 b	A
	RS1	923.07 ± 49.01 a	33.10 ± 0.49 b
	RS2	869.66 ± 76.27 a	35.99 ± 0.86 ab
N90	RS0	744.72 ± 38.29 b	A
	RS1	939.62 ± 61.64 a	34.43 ± 1.26 b
	RS2	776.16 ± 69.59 ab	34.56 ± 0.52 b
N135	RS0	726.57 ± 50.51 b	A
	RS1	1189.73 ± 87.60 a	33.16 ± 0.51 a
	RS2	751.64 ± 5.85 b	35.84 ± 1.88 a
双因素方差分析 Two-ANOVA analysis			
RS		0.60	18.27***
N		0.14	6.48**
RS×N		0.14	3.77**

注 (Note) : 处理中 RS0、RS1 和 RS2 表示稻草添加量依次为 0、3000 和 6000 kg/hm², N0~N135 代表 N 施用量 0、45、90 和 135 kg/hm²; 同列数值后不同小写字母表示稻草处理间差异显著 ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), 不同大写字母表示每组平均值在不同氮肥处理间差异显著 ($n = 12, P < 0.05$)。The rice straw return rate in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm², respectively. The N application rates in treatments N0 to N135 were 0, 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm². Values followed by different lowercase letters indicate significant difference among straw treatments at the same group ($n = 4, P < 0.05$), and different capital letters indicate significant difference among the group averages of nitrogen treatments ($n = 12, P < 0.05$). **— $P < 0.01$; ***— $P < 0.001$ 。

氮肥调控是有效利用稻草和实现紫云英高产的重要措施。氮素回收率能从侧面反映作物对添加物料氮的利用率^[34], 在本研究中可用于评价不同碳氮施肥配比下紫云英对稻草和化肥氮的利用程度。在高量氮肥条件下, 稻草添加对紫云英地上部氮素回收率影响不大, 而施氮量为 45 和 90 kg/hm² 条件下, 适量的稻草添加可提高氮素回收率。此外, 曾庆利等^[35]研究发现, 紫云英翻压能增加水稻的千粒重、实粒数及有效穗等产量构成因素, 且在同一化肥减量水平下, 水稻产量和经济效益随紫云英翻压量的增加呈上升趋势。在紫云英-稻草轮作系统中, 在紫云英生长季稻草全量还田下配施适量氮肥, 能够更高效的利用氮肥并实现稻草高效利用及紫云英高产。

稻草配施氮肥对紫云英鲜草产量影响的途径有很多。有研究认为, 稼秆配施氮肥能有效提高土壤全氮含量, 增加土壤速效氮磷钾的生物有效性, 提高氮肥利用率, 为作物养分供应提供保证^[36-39]。本研究中, 土壤速效钾含量对紫云英鲜草产量的贡献率

最大, 验证了速效养分含量在紫云英生长中的作用。添加稻草有利于改善土壤钾素营养, 稻草含钾量高, 且其中的钾主要以离子态存在, 易溶于水, 释放较快, 相比其他土壤养分, 在提高土壤速效钾含量、紫云英钾素吸收和产量上发挥了重要的作用^[40]。同时, 本研究结果表现为施氮在提高紫云英地上部钾素累积量的同时, 显著降低土壤速效钾含量, 可能是因为适量氮肥添加极大地促进了紫云英对土壤养分的吸收, 在利用稻草分解过程中释放的养分之外还会进一步吸收土壤本底养分, 说明秸秆还田条件下增施适量氮肥可作为促进稻草分解的重要手段。土壤微生物参与土壤有机质的分解和养分循环的调控, 是土壤生物化学特征的重要指标, 其生物量的多少反映着土壤肥力的高低^[41-42]。王军等^[43]研究表明, 土壤微生物量碳含量随外源添加物料碳氮比的增加先上升后下降, 与本研究结果相似, 可能是因为 RS1 条件下的土壤碳氮比更适宜微生物活动, 而 RS2 处理的碳氮比过高, 一定程度上抑制了微生物

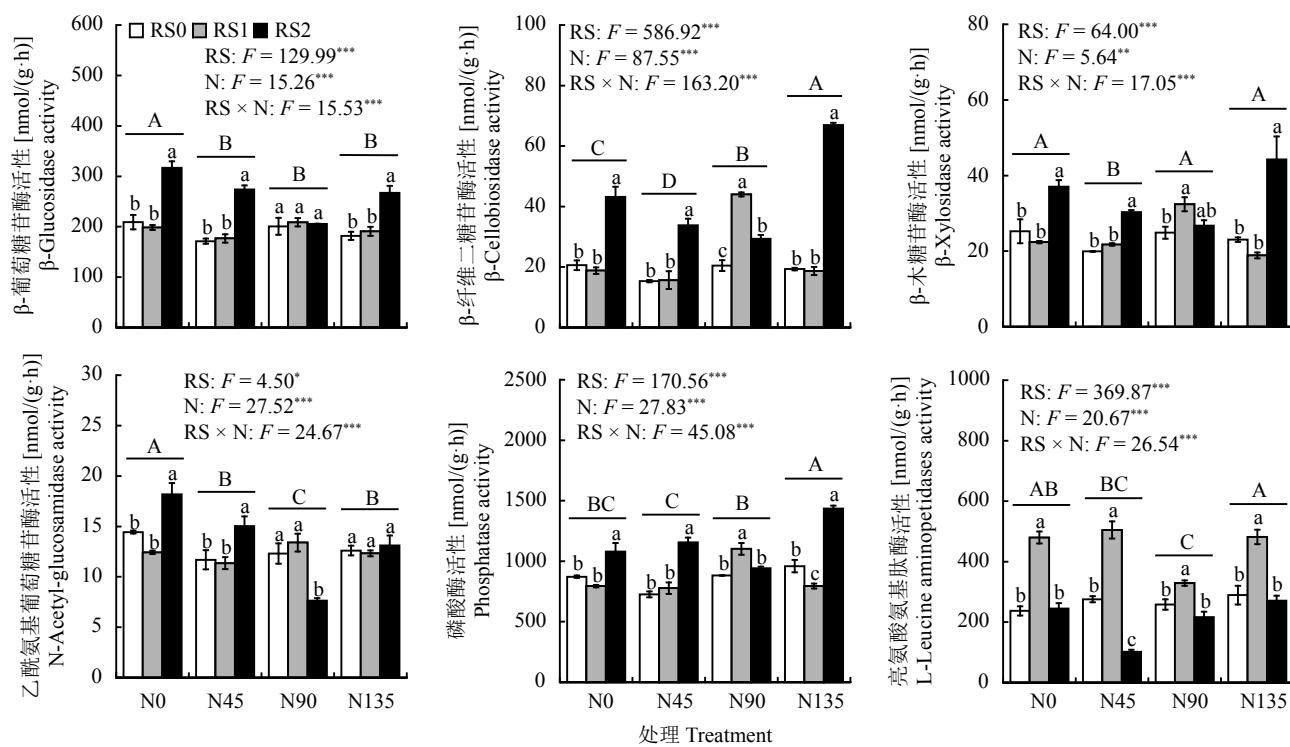


图 3 不同处理土壤胞外酶活性

Fig. 3 Extracellular enzyme activities of soils under different treatments

[注 (Note) : 处理中 RS0、RS1 和 RS2 表示稻草添加量依次为 0、3000 和 6000 kg/hm²; N0 到 N135 代表 N 施用量 0、45、90 和 135 kg/hm²。柱上不同小写字母表示相同施氮水平下稻草处理间差异显著 ($n=4$, $P<0.05$), 不同大写字母表示氮肥处理组平均值间差异显著。The rice straw return amount in the treatments of RS0, RS1 and RS2 were 0, 3000 and 6000 kg/hm², respectively. The N application rates in treatment N0 to N135 were 0, 45, 90 and 135 kg/hm². Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference among straw treatments at the same N rate ($n=4$, $P<0.05$), and different capital letters indicate significant difference among the group averages of nitrogen treatments ($n=12$, $P<0.05$). *— $P<0.05$; **— $P<0.01$; ***— $P<0.001$.]

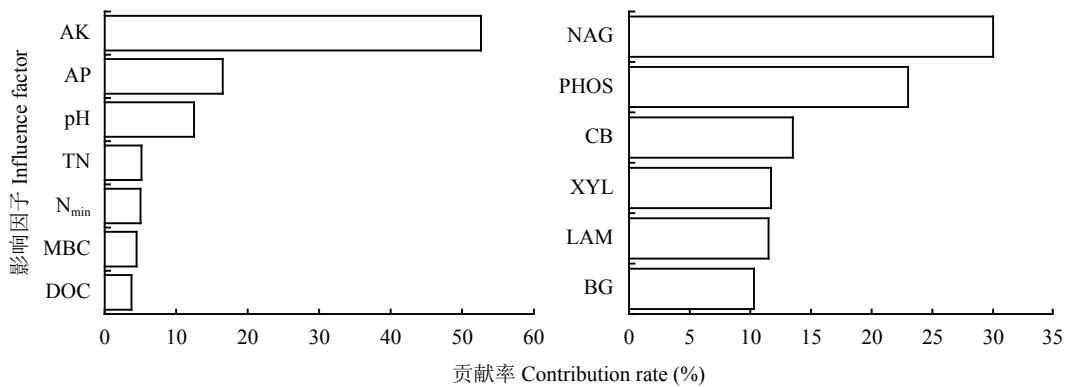


图 4 不同土壤性质对紫云英鲜草产量的贡献率

Fig. 4 Contribution rate of different soil properties on Chinese milk vetch fresh biomass

[注 (Note) : AK—速效钾 Available potassium; AP—有效磷 Available phosphorus; TN—全氮 Total nitrogen; N_{min} —矿质氮 Mineral nitrogen; MBC—微生物量碳 Microbial biomass carbon; DOC—可溶性有机碳 Dissolved organic carbon; BG— β -葡萄糖苷酶 β -Glucosidase; CB— β -纤维二糖苷酶 β -Celllobiosidase; XYL— β -木糖苷酶 β -Xylosidase; NAG—乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 N-Acetyl-glucosaminidase; LAM—亮氨酸氨基肽酶 L-Leucine aminopeptidase; PHOS—磷酸酶 Phosphatase.]

物的活性。本研究中, 添加稻草可显著提高紫云英养分累积量和土壤速效养分含量, 施氮对紫云英地上部氮磷钾养分累积量亦有显著正影响, 但对土壤

速效养分含量呈显著负效应(图 5), 说明稻草和氮肥处理对土壤性状有不同影响, 且两者间存在较强的交互作用。氮肥处理相比稻草处理对紫云英鲜草产

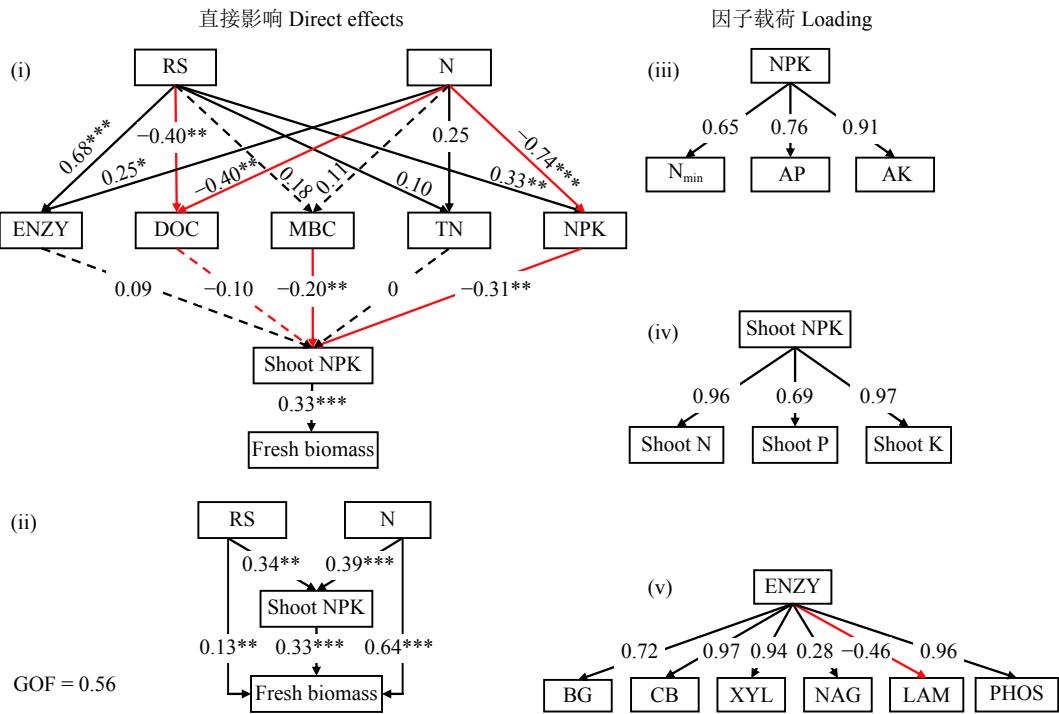


图 5 土壤性质与紫云英鲜草产量和地上部氮、磷、钾累积量的相互作用

Fig. 5 Interactions between soil properties and Chinese milk vetch fresh biomass and shoot nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium accumulations

[注 (Note) : RS—稻草添加量 Rice strawrate; N—施氮量 Nitrogen application; ENZY—胞外酶活性 Extracellular enzyme activity; BG— β -葡萄糖苷酶 β -glucosidase; CB— β -纤维二糖苷酶 β -cellobiosidase; XYL— β -木糖苷酶 β -xylosidase; NAG—乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 N-acetyl glucosaminidase; LAM—亮氨酸氨基肽酶 L-leucine aminopeptidase; PHOS—磷酸酶 Phosphatase; DOC—可溶性有机碳 Dissolved organic carbon; MBC—微生物量碳 Microbial biomass carbon; TN—全氮 Total nitrogen; N_{min}—矿质氮 Mineral nitrogen; AP—有效磷 Available phosphorus; AK—速效钾 Available potassium; Fresh biomass—鲜草产量; Shoot NPK—地上部氮磷钾养分积累量; Shoot N—地上部氮素累积分量 Shoot nitrogen accumulation; Shoot P—地上部磷素累积分量 Shoot phosphorus accumulation; Shoot K—地上部钾素累积分量 Shoot potassium accumulation; 箭头旁数值为标准化的路径系数 Numbers next to the arrows are the standardized path coefficients, 实线表示影响显著 A solid-line path indicates that the effect is significant and a dashed-line path indicates that the effect is not significant; GOF 值表示模型的拟合优度 The value of GOF indicates the goodness of fit of the model. *— $P < 0.05$; **— $P < 0.01$; ***— $P < 0.001$.]

量和养分累积分量的影响更大，这可能与本研究所用土壤基础肥力较低和稻草分解规律有关，说明低肥力土壤中适量施入氮肥能更好地促进紫云英的生长和产量的形成^[20]。在生产实践中，应综合考虑土壤基础肥力特征和作物需求，以寻求最合适的氮肥用量。

土壤酶作为反映土壤肥力水平的重要指标，在土壤养分循环中具有关键性的作用^[44-46]，秸秆向土壤提供的有机碳源能促进土壤微生物的繁殖，增加土壤酶活性，从而促进秸秆腐解，释放养分。有研究表明，秸秆配施氮肥能显著增加土壤酶活性^[44,47-48]，本研究也取得了相似的结果(图 5 显示，添加稻草和施氮对土壤酶活性有显著正影响)。乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶是一种参与氮循环的水解酶，主要降解土壤中的几丁质、肽聚糖和甲壳素^[49]，本研究中该酶对紫云英鲜草产量的影响最大，可能是因为该酶参与的氮循环对土壤养分影响较大，进而影响了紫云英的鲜

草产量。本研究中土壤 β -葡萄糖苷酶、 β -纤维二糖苷酶、 β -木糖苷酶、乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶和磷酸酶活性的变化规律相似，在N0、N45、N135 施氮水平下，均为高量秸秆添加条件下活性较高，这可能与不同稻草添加量处理的土壤有机质含量相关，有研究发现，高量秸秆还田不仅可以增加土壤有机碳含量，还可提高土壤酶活性^[50]，且大部分参与碳、氮、磷素循环的土壤酶活性与土壤有机质含量呈显著正相关^[51-53]。有机氮分解酶亮氨酸氨基肽酶作为一种蛋白酶，可以水解为肽，最终形成氨基酸，促进土壤氮素循环^[54]，本研究中 RS2 处理抑制了亮氨酸氨基肽酶的活性。土壤有机质与蛋白酶的活性呈显著正相关，但低碳氮比可以增加氮相关酶活性^[55-57]，说明高稻草添加量下土壤亮氨酸氨基肽酶活性降低可能是由该处理较高的土壤碳氮比引起的。综上，土壤有机质含量和碳氮比是影响土壤酶活性的主导因

子, 不同的稻草量和氮肥配比, 通过调节投入物料的碳氮比调控土壤酶活性, 进而影响土壤肥力及紫云英生长。本研究通过对紫云英生长和土壤性状的分析得出稻草与氮肥的最优配比, 为深入开展机制研究奠定了基础。盆栽试验虽然能够在控制条件下减少其他因素的干扰, 更好的体现处理间的区别, 但作物生长条件与田间实际仍有较大差异。因此, 以后在进一步加强对紫云英固氮量及其调控机制研究的同时, 开展不同条件下的田间验证试验, 以更好的指导生产实践。

4 结论

添加稻草和施用氮肥均显著增加紫云英鲜草产量和地上部氮、磷、钾累积量, 两者配施后的增产效果更显著, 相对稻草处理, 氮肥处理对紫云英鲜草产量和养分累积量有更强的正效应。秸秆和氮肥配施显著提高土壤酶(β-葡萄糖苷酶、β-纤维二糖苷酶、β-木糖苷酶、乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶、亮氨酸氨基肽酶、磷酸酶)活性, 且两者交互作用显著; 土壤速效钾含量和土壤乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶活性对紫云英鲜草产量影响较大; 添加稻草可显著提高紫云英养分累积量和土壤速效养分含量, 施氮对紫云英地上部氮磷钾养分累积量亦有显著正影响。在本研究条件下, 综合实际生产和紫云英生长特征, 稻草6000 kg/hm²、氮肥45~90 kg/hm²为较适宜的施肥配比, 具体施氮量可根据当地土壤肥力调整。本研究结果基于控制条件下的盆栽试验, 对田间生产具有一定参考价值, 但仍需通过不同条件下的田间试验进一步验证。

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