

# 施用控释肥对设施番茄 $\text{NO}_3^-$ -N 淋洗、 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放及产量与品质的影响

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**摘要:**以京郊番茄为对象,研究了聚合物包膜控释肥不同用量与有机肥配合施用对设施生产体系产量和品质、硝态氮淋洗和  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放的影响。试验设对照(CK)、有机肥(N 134  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , OM)、控释肥低量(控释 N 300  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ +有机肥 N 134  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , N1)、控释肥中量(控释 N 450  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ +有机肥 N 134  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , N2)、控释肥高量(控释 N 600  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ +有机肥 N 134  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , N3)、习惯施肥(速效 N 600  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ +有机肥 N 134  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , N4)共 6 个处理,用土壤溶液提取器测定淋洗液硝态氮浓度,静态箱法测定  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放。结果表明,与习惯处理(N4)相比,3 个控释肥处理(N1、N2、N3)氮素淋洗损失明显减少,60 cm 和 100 cm 土层的提取液硝态氮平均浓度降幅分别为 15.4%~24.0%和 17.8%~30.0%,拉秧后 0~100 cm 土壤剖面硝态氮残留降低 21.0%~59.8%。各处理  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  平均排放通量为 60~144  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{N}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ ,实际排放量为 2.47~5.33  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,施肥造成的  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放损失率为 0.08%~0.39%;与习惯处理相比,控释肥处理平均减排 38.1%~47.0%。番茄产量介于 113~132  $\text{t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , N2 处理产量最高,但处理间未见显著差异;N4 处理的番茄硝酸盐含量最高,与对照差异显著。与习惯处理的多次施肥相比,控释肥与有机肥混配一次性基施显著降低了硝态氮淋洗量和  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放损失,控释肥高氮水平下氮素损失风险有增加趋势。试验结果显示施用中低量控释肥为协调番茄高产、高效与环保的较好选择。

**关键词:**高产番茄;控释肥料; $\text{NO}_3^-$ -N 淋洗; $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  排放

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## Effects of Controlled Release Fertilizer on Soil Nitrate Leaching, $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ Emission and Fruit Yield and Quality in Greenhouse Tomato Production System

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**Abstract:** Excessively high nitrogen fertilization and irrigation in intensive greenhouse vegetable production to maximize yield are very common practices in China. However, these has greatly increased the risk of N losses and caused serious non-point source pollution. Production systems with more yields and less environmental impacts are urgently needed. The objectives of this field study were to evaluate the effects of application of controlled-release fertilizers (CRF) and manure on fruit yield and quality,  $\text{NO}_3^-$ -N leaching and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emission from a high-yield tomato production system in greenhouse in a Beijing suburb. Six treatments were used: no fertilizer N treatment (CK), organic fertilizer (OM), controlled-release fertilizer at nitrogen rate of 300  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  (N1), controlled-release fertilizer at 450  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  (N2), controlled-release fertilizer at 600  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  (N3) and traditional fertilization at 600  $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  (N4), and N1, N2, N3 and N4 treatments received the same amount of manure with that of OM treatment, respectively. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with three replications, and each plot was 13.2  $\text{m}^2$  (1.2 m × 11 m). All treatments were irrigated based on soil moisture sensor, starting at 60% available soil water (ASW) and ending at 90% ASW. Nine times of furrow irrigation were applied with 180 mm irrigation water in total. High-yield crop management practices were adopted. Soil leachate was collected with a soil solution extractor at 60 cm and 100 cm soil depth, and  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$  emission

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was measured with the closed chamber technique. The average nitrate concentrations of soil leachate at depth of 60 cm and 100 cm from three controlled-release fertilizer treatments were reduced by 15.4%~24.0% and 17.8%~30.0%, respectively, and soil residual nitrate in 0~100 cm at harvest was reduced by 21.0%~59.8% compared with the traditional treatment, indicating that the nitrate leaching losses in the controlled-release fertilizer treatments were much lower than in the traditional treatment. Average  $N_2O$  flux of all treatments were  $60 \mu\text{g N}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$  to  $144 \mu\text{g N}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{h}^{-1}$ . The seasonal  $N_2O$  emissions ranged from  $2.47 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  to  $5.33 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , accounting for 0.08%~0.39% of applied fertilizers. Compared with the traditional treatment, controlled-release fertilizer treatments reduced  $N_2O$  emission by 38.1%~47.0%. Fruit yields of all treatments were  $113\sim 132 \text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ , with the highest in the N2 treatment. However, there were no significant differences between treatments. Nitrate concentration in fruits in the N4 treatment was significant higher than in the CK. In conclusion, single basal application of controlled-release fertilizers and manure together can significantly reduce nitrate leaching loss and  $N_2O$  emission compared with the traditional fertilization. The use of controlled-release fertilizer should be at  $300 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  and  $450 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  as there is an increasing risk of N losses at higher rates of controlled-release fertilizer ( $> 600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ).

**Keywords:** high-yield greenhouse tomato; controlled-release fertilizer; nitrate leaching;  $N_2O$  emission

蔬菜产业肩负着农业产业结构调整、农民增产增收的重任。为了获得最大收益,菜农常常依靠增加肥料用量来获得高产,随着蔬菜产业不断壮大所带来的环境污染和资源浪费问题已经十分严重。因此,高产与高效兼顾是我国农业可持续发展的首要任务<sup>[1-2]</sup>。研究表明,适当降低氮肥用量可以显著减少氮素损失,在保护环境的同时维持蔬菜产量不降低<sup>[3-5]</sup>。然而降低氮肥用量后,作物生育期内氮素的合理分配和高效利用成为一个难点<sup>[6-9]</sup>。水肥一体化为设施体系减轻硝酸盐污染、提高氮肥利用效率提供了新的技术支持<sup>[9-11]</sup>,但对肥料的溶解性有较高的要求,投入成本相对较高。因此,有必要继续探索更多的解决途径。

控释肥可以减少土壤硝态氮淋洗损失,国内一些研究在小麦、玉米、水稻、番茄等作物生产中都得到了验证<sup>[12-15]</sup>。美国的佛罗里达州把控释肥代替 1/3 速效氮肥作为蔬菜最佳养分管理措施,而在加州则不推荐使用,因为在当地土壤和气候条件下控释肥减少当季淋洗损失并不明显<sup>[16-19]</sup>。温室内的温度、水分等环境条件相对稳定,有利于控释肥实现高产养分供应并减少淋洗损失。蔬菜生产体系也是一个重要的  $N_2O$  排放源,约占农业总排放的 20%<sup>[20]</sup>。施用控释肥被认为是减排  $N_2O$  的有效措施<sup>[21-22]</sup>,不同地区的减排量可达 13%~58%,这些已经受到国内外研究者的重视,但仍需在更多地区和土壤类型上以及设施环境中进行验证<sup>[23-26]</sup>。

虽然控释肥在降低硝态氮和氧化亚氮对环境的污染方面具有重要作用,但在保证环境安全的前提下,仍需进一步提高产量。作物花后氮素供应是产量提升的关键,保证充足合理的供应可以进一步挖掘产量潜力。根据不同养分供应特点,控释肥可以为作物花后氮素吸收高峰提供养分,普通肥料则主要在生长

前期供应,两种肥料分时协同供应能有效控制第一穗果膨大前氮素随水淋失的数量,实现高产养分需求与损失控制协调。本文在设施番茄生产中通过有机肥和 S 型控释肥一次性混施实现不同来源氮素分时供应,以实现高产与环境保护相协调,为番茄高产体系控制氮素损失提供理论和技术支持。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验设计

试验于 2011 年 8 月在北京市顺义区南彩镇设施蔬菜生产园区进行。供试温室为普通设施大棚,三面土墙,顶部覆聚乙烯薄膜,长 120 m,宽 13 m,高 4 m,地面下凹 1.2 m,已连续种植蔬菜 3 年。供试土壤为壤质潮土,0~20 cm 土壤理化性状为:有机质  $16.95 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,全氮  $1.31 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,速效磷  $47.9 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,速效钾  $196 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,pH 7.92。0~100 cm 土壤每 20 cm 土层容重分别为 1.54、1.57、1.65、1.61 和  $1.57 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$ 。试验期间灌溉水  $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$  浓度为  $3.56 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 。供试番茄品种为金棚朝冠 F1(西安皇冠蔬菜研究所选育),于当年 8 月 5 日移栽,次年 1 月 16 日拉秧。

试验共设 6 个处理。对照(CK):不施有机肥和化学氮肥;有机肥处理(OM):施用商品有机肥( $\text{N}+\text{P}_2\text{O}_5+\text{K}_2\text{O}\geq 4.0\%$ ,全氮 $\geq 1.78\%$ ,有机质 $\geq 30\%$ ),用量为  $7.5 \text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  ( $\text{N } 134 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ),撒施翻耕;3 个控释肥处理(N1、N2、N3):一次性基施聚合物包膜尿素和有机肥,控释肥用量分别为  $\text{N } 300 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 、 $450 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 、 $600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,有机肥用量均为  $7.5 \text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ;习惯施肥处理(N4):施有机肥  $7.5 \text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$  和氮肥  $\text{N } 600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,氮肥的 40%和全部有机肥基施,剩余氮肥追施 3 次,每次  $120 \text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,分别在移栽后第 30、60、83 d。底肥撒施翻耕,追肥溶于塑料桶中,随灌溉水冲施。所有处

理的磷钾肥用量都相同,分别为 270 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)和 450 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(K<sub>2</sub>O),磷肥全部基施,钾肥 50%基施,50%在第一穗果膨大期冲施。

控释肥料为自制聚合物包膜尿素。选择 3 种不同释放期的控释肥,其包衣率分别为 8.6%、9.5%和 10.0%,含氮 41.4%~42.0%,释放期(25℃下恒温水浸泡氮素释放达到全量 80%所需的时间)分别为 65 d、120 d 和 130 d,3 种肥料按 1:2:2 比例混合后施用。

试验采用改良小高畦栽培,畦宽 1.2 m,长 11 m,双行定植,株距 40 cm,小行距 40 cm,大行距 80 cm,每畦定植 56 株,种植密度约 42 000 株·hm<sup>-2</sup>。一畦为一个小区(13.2 m<sup>2</sup>),每个处理 3 次重复,随机排列。

按照高产模式统一管理<sup>[7]</sup>,目标产量 100 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>。从品种、育苗、密度、病虫害控制、浇水等方面精细管理,提高生物有效性。选用小叶耐密、高抗病品种,高密度种植,并控制前期群体过大。更换高透光保温棚膜,提高光合效率。大棚顶部和下部有通风口以调节棚内温度、湿度,冬季棚膜上覆盖聚合物保温层和草被用以夜间保温。小区选择在温室的中间位置,棚内放置两个温湿度计,适时通风调温、调湿。常规定量灌溉,各处理的灌水量保持一致。共灌水 9 次,总量为 180 mm。灌水时间为移栽当天及移栽后第 20、30、45、53、61、72、83、99 d,根据时域反射仪(TDR,德国 IMKO 公司)水分数据监测结果,以土壤有效水量(ASW)的 60%~90%作为灌溉的上下限<sup>[28]</sup>。

## 1.2 取样与测定方法

### 1.2.1 土样采集与无机氮(硝态氮和铵态氮)测定

分别于番茄第一、第二、第三穗果实膨大期取 0~20 cm 土层的土样;拉秧后,取样深度为 0~100 cm,分 5 层每层 20 cm。每小区取 3 点,同层土壤混合,新鲜土样带回实验室后立即过 5 mm 筛,充分混匀后取 20 g 放入铝盒中,105℃下烘干测定土壤水分,另取 12 g 鲜土,加入 100 mL 0.01 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> CaCl<sub>2</sub> 浸提液振荡 60 min,过滤后采用流动分析仪(Bran Luebbe AA3,德国)测定土壤无机氮含量。

### 1.2.2 果实采收与品质测定

取小区中间长势均匀的 10 株固定采收,累积记录小区果实总鲜重。果实硝酸盐含量、Vc、可溶性糖和有机酸分别采用紫外分光光度法、2,6-二氯酚酚滴定法、硫酸蒽酮法和茚三酮比色法测定<sup>[29]</sup>。全氮采用半微量凯氏定氮法测定<sup>[30]</sup>。

### 1.2.3 包膜肥料田间释放期测定

准确称量供试控释肥料 5.00 g,取少量土与肥料

混合后装入网眼为 1 mm、长 20 cm、宽 5 cm 的尼龙网袋内,在试验区的保护行内开 10 cm 深的小沟,间隔 5 cm 放一袋,然后覆土。分别在苗期、果实膨大期、拉秧后取样,即移栽后 21、54、62、102、165 d,每次 3 袋,共取 4 次,用自来水将泥土冲洗干净,自然晾干,用常规方法测定膜内的氮含量<sup>[31]</sup>。

### 1.2.4 土壤溶液硝态氮测定

采用土壤溶液提取器进行测定<sup>[32]</sup>。在每个小区前后两段各埋设 1 只提取器,深度分别为 60 cm 和 100 cm。提取器由陶土杯、取样瓶、抽气泵和连接塑料软管组成,连接好的陶土杯埋入打好的孔内,管底处土壤水分通过渗透进入陶土杯内,用抽气泵将取样瓶内的空气抽出形成-30 kPa 的负压,吸出的土壤溶液用 500 mL 的细口瓶收集,用流动分析仪测定其硝态氮含量。每次灌水后第 2 d 开始测,连续测定 3 d,以后根据吸取溶液的数量每隔 3~5 d 测定 1 次。

### 1.2.5 N<sub>2</sub>O 的测定

采用静态箱法。箱体内径 30 cm,高 10 cm,底座高 10 cm,全部嵌入土壤中,箱体与底座间采用水封控制密闭性。安装在小区垄上 2 株之间,每次施肥灌水之后的 3 d 内,1 d 采 1 次样,接下来的 4 d 每 2 d 采 1 次样,之后 6 d 每 3 d 采 1 次样,之后每 7 d 采 1 次样。采样针管容积为 50 mL。箱内灌水、施肥与小区相同。每天上午 8:30—11:00 采样,先用注射器来回抽气将箱内气体混合均匀,每隔 30 min 抽气一次,同时准确记录采气间隔时间,并记录地表和箱内温度;用气相色谱(GC-14B, Shimadzu, 日本)分析 N<sub>2</sub>O 浓度<sup>[33]</sup>。N<sub>2</sub>O 排放通量计算公式:

$$F = \rho \times V / A \times \Delta c / \Delta t \times 273 / (273 + T)$$

式中:  $F$  为 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放通量,  $\mu\text{g N} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ;  $\rho$  为标准状态下 N<sub>2</sub>O 密度,  $\text{nL} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ;  $V$  为气体箱体积,  $\text{m}^3$ ;  $A$  为气体箱内土壤面积,  $\text{m}^2$ ;  $\Delta c / \Delta t$  为 N<sub>2</sub>O 随时间的累积量,  $\text{nL} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ;  $T$  为气体箱内温度,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

## 1.3 数据处理

采用 SAS 6.12 软件中 ANOVA 程序对数据进行单因素方差分析,5%显著水平。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同处理对土壤溶液 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 浓度的影响

施肥增加了土壤 60 cm 处提取液中硝态氮的浓度(表 1),尤其以习惯施肥增幅较大。控释肥 N3 处理与等氮量的习惯施肥相比硝态氮浓度降低 15.4%,N1 和 N2 处理分别降低 24.0%和 18.4%,说明控释肥的

表1 不同处理土壤剖面60 cm和100 cm处提取液中硝态氮含量(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)Table 1 NO<sub>3</sub>-N concentrations in soil leachate at depth of 60 cm and 100 cm in different treatments(mg·L<sup>-1</sup>)

项目	4 d	8 d	12 d	17 d	25 d	33 d	42 d	52 d	69 d	107 d	126 d	163 d	
60 cm	CK	41.9 (±26.8)	50.0 (±33.9)	55.7 (±40.3)	54.2 (±43.8)	35.3 (±16.3)	64.5 (±16.3)	48.2 (±24.0)	68.2 (±7.6)	108 (±20.0)	32.5 (±18.9)	23.4 (±18.9)	35.4 (±17.3)
	OM	42.5 (±27.5)	50.7 (±27.7)	55.3 (±34.6)	60.5 (±35.8)	55.9 (±39.5)	76.6 (±65.6)	73.2 (±72.8)	18.1 (±11.3)	74.0 (±41.5)	64.2 (±40.5)	37.4 (±28.1)	56.3 (±20.0)
	N1	53.4 (±13.1)	57.3 (±14.3)	64.7 (±8.4)	55.1 (±15.8)	53.6 (±11.9)	24.6 (±57.1)	68.2 (±20.6)	72.2 (±19.4)	116 (±52.0)	37.6 (±1.9)	55.7 (±34.4)	77.5 (±42.6)
	N2	64.4 (±34.7)	36.1 (±18.2)	52.6 (±25.3)	67.4 (±32.4)	47.7 (±36.2)	53.5 (±10.5)	48.1 (±6.1)	50.4 (±34.1)	122 (±22.7)	45.1 (±45.3)	93.1 (±66.6)	109 (±25.4)
	N3	34.2 (±19.0)	49.9 (±12.9)	39.9 (±21.6)	45.9 (±17.2)	44.4 (±44.9)	83.3 (±26.7)	67.7 (±16.8)	75.2 (±28.5)	54.1 (±37.0)	117 (±40.8)	80.9 (±11.7)	126 (±5.45)
	N4	57.0 (±23.5)	55.2 (±24.9)	55.1 (±21.4)	53.9 (±25.4)	52.0 (±19.2)	147 (±60.9)	87.1 (±44.0)	64.6 (±29.3)	89.1 (±67.6)	106 (±26.4)	91.7 (±7.24)	109 (±4.70)
100 cm	CK	35.8 (±22.2)	62.5 (±24.0)	14.8 (±5.60)	41.4 (±31.2)	54.7 (±49.2)	49.1 (±44.0)	12.1 (±3.8)	51.0 (±14.9)	38.1 (±41.1)	19.2 (±13.6)	19.4 (±13.7)	30.0 (±21.2)
	OM	58.9 (±22.9)	53.4 (±26.3)	17.6 (±14.2)	42.9 (±28.9)	67.1 (±39.3)	43.6 (±26.3)	28.6 (±27.0)	21.8 (±2.8)	42.6 (±24.6)	29.0 (±14.3)	20.3 (±5.43)	34.6 (±10.0)
	N1	44.1 (±21.0)	35.9 (±24.6)	47.5 (±39.0)	41.6 (±26.2)	85.7 (±53.6)	52.6 (±15.8)	63.7 (±10.1)	51.0 (±14.5)	12.4 (±17.6)	26.0 (±37.0)	21.4 (±2.50)	37.8 (±13.5)
	N2	44.0 (±39.6)	28.3 (±18.3)	73.5 (±23.0)	39.0 (±34.0)	72.3 (±65.9)	46.9 (±45.6)	64.7 (±32.7)	46.4 (±24.1)	39.0 (±67.5)	40.0 (±47.0)	29.5 (±30.7)	40.1 (±26.0)
	N3	39.1 (±28.5)	39.8 (±28.7)	48.8 (±28.5)	38.7 (±37.5)	79.3 (±1.5)	45.6 (±41.2)	64.9 (±33.6)	45.1 (±12.7)	51.3 (±75.7)	64.9 (±33.0)	38.7 (±26.0)	50.2 (±36.0)
	N4	49.5 (±30.3)	129 (±88.4)	53.6 (±31.8)	41.6 (±25.4)	59.4 (±47.4)	100 (±51.8)	81.9 (±42.9)	48.7 (±31.0)	40.1 (±20.0)	50.0 (±18.0)	30.0 (±35.0)	54.0 (±40.0)

氮肥供应模式可以减少硝态氮向下淋洗的机会,但不同用量的控释肥处理之间其硝态氮浓度随施氮量增加而增长的趋势不是十分明显。在土壤剖面100 cm处,提取液中硝态氮的浓度呈前期高后期逐渐降低的趋势,说明移栽后60 d以前是氮素发生淋洗的重要时期。控释肥处理较习惯施肥处理的硝态氮平均浓度降低17.8%~30.0%,对于减少氮素淋洗有明显的抑制作用,其中以N1处理表现最优。

## 2.2 不同处理对N<sub>2</sub>O排放通量与损失量的影响

N<sub>2</sub>O通量监测表明(图1),番茄定植灌水后第1天出现一个排放高峰,以习惯施肥处理排放量最高,达到502 μg N·m<sup>-2</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>,以后在每次追肥和灌水或者单独灌水后1~3 d内不断出现小的排放峰。随着生育期温度逐渐下降,排放通量有降低的趋势。全生育期各处理的平均排放通量介于60~144 μg N·m<sup>-2</sup>·h<sup>-1</sup>,随氮肥用量增加,平均排放通量随之增加。习惯处理排放通量最高,与等氮量控释肥N3处理相比,平均排放通量增加48.7%。N<sub>2</sub>O排放量为2.47~5.33 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(图2),施肥造成的N<sub>2</sub>O排放损失为0.08%~0.39%,其中控释肥为0.08%~0.11%,习惯施肥为0.39%,随氮肥用量增加,损失量增加。与习惯处理相比,3个控释肥处理N<sub>2</sub>O减排38.1%~47.0%,达到显著水平。OM

处理的N<sub>2</sub>O的损失率也较高,为0.15%。从图2可以看出,采用控释肥与有机肥配施的处理,N<sub>2</sub>O的排放量增加较少。

## 2.3 土壤无机氮供应与收获后土壤硝态氮分布

### 2.3.1 控释肥料氮素田间释放与0~20 cm土壤无机氮供应情况

控释肥氮素在土壤中的释放与试验设计预期基本符合,后期释放加快为番茄果实膨大期提供了充足的氮素供应(图3)。由于试验前期处在8—9月,气温较高,控释肥的释放加快了一些,但总的释放仍然表现出前控后促的趋势。

土壤无机氮供应量以习惯处理变化较大(图4),最高达到806 N kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,平均为395 N kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,供应过量比较明显。CK和OM处理的无机氮供应比较平稳,但平均仅为39.2 N kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,与习惯处理相差近10倍。3个控释肥处理的无机氮供应介于OM处理和习惯处理之间,氮素供应比较平稳,随氮肥数量增加,无机氮供应相应增加,控释肥N3处理在拉秧后无机氮残留较高。这一结果与控释肥前控后促的释放结果相一致。

### 2.3.2 收获后各处理0~100 cm土层硝态氮分布

各处理在表层(0~20 cm)和次表层(20~40 cm)的

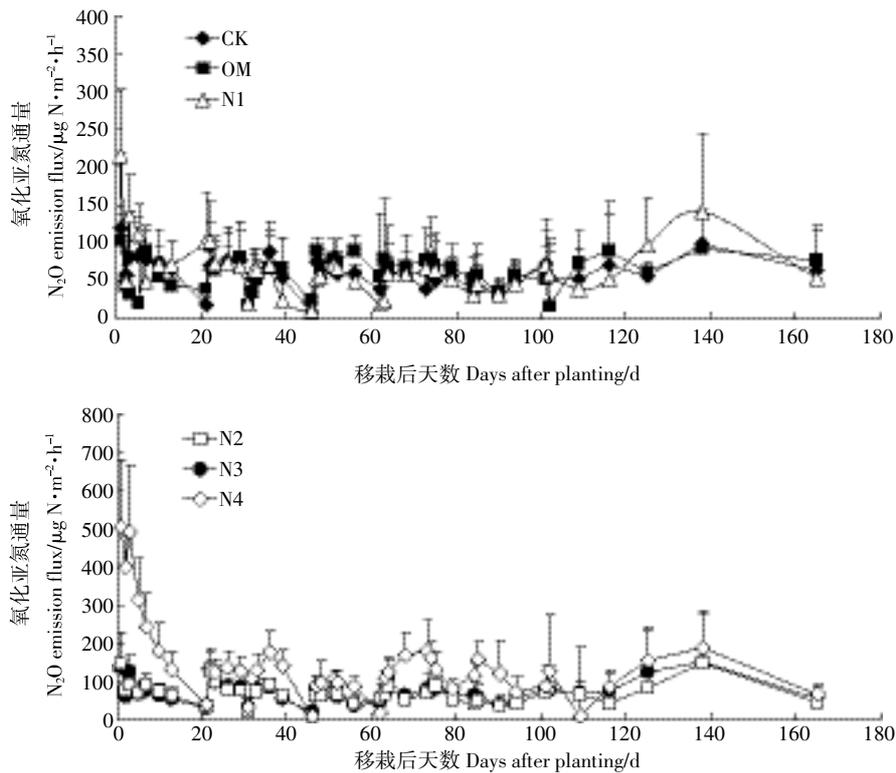


图 1 秋冬茬设施番茄 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放通量

Figure 1 N<sub>2</sub>O fluxes of different N treatments in greenhouse tomato cropping system during autumn-winter season

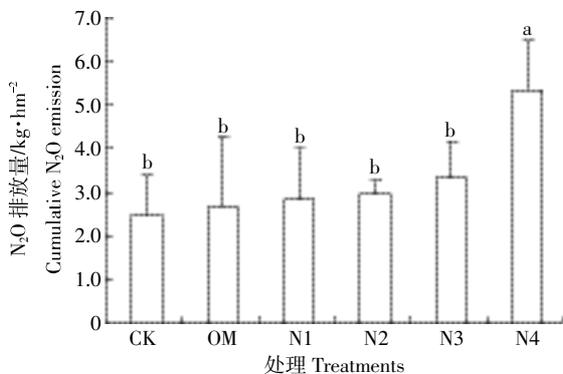


图 2 不同处理 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放总量

Figure 2 Cumulative N<sub>2</sub>O emission from different N treatments

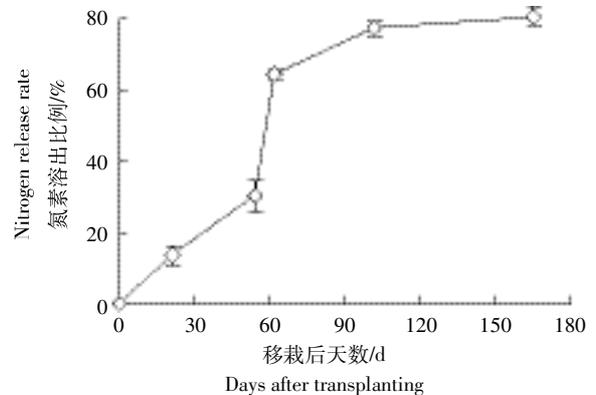


图 3 田间土壤环境下控释肥氮素释放累积曲线

Figure 3 Time courses of cumulative nitrogen release from controlled release fertilizers under field conditions

硝态氮变化较大(表 2)。表层土壤中, N4 处理达到了 300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 大量的残留会在休闲季揭掉棚膜时随降雨发生淋洗<sup>[34]</sup>。在次表层, 除 N4 处理外, 其他处理均小于 100 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 说明 N4 处理由表层淋洗到次表层的硝态氮远大于其他处理。40~60 cm 土层硝态氮与次表层的变化趋势相似, 但数量有所减小。60 cm 土壤以下, 各处理的差异进一步变小, 说明氮素的淋洗量十分微小。与习惯处理相比, 0~100 cm 土层控释肥处理降低土壤剖面硝态氮残留 21.0%~59.8%。由此可见, 控释肥处理有利于抑制硝态氮的淋洗速度和数

量, 在控释肥用量较小时, 其降低淋洗损失的能力较大, 随用量增加淋洗速度和数量有增加的趋势。在 N 600 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> 水平下, 与等量的速效氮肥相比, 其仍能抑制硝态氮的淋洗。

#### 2.4 不同施肥处理对番茄产量与品质的影响

番茄鲜果产量介于 113~132 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>(表 3), 各处理间无显著差异。其原因可能是所用温室已种植多年蔬菜, 土壤中的养分积累较多, 掩盖了施肥效应。虽然

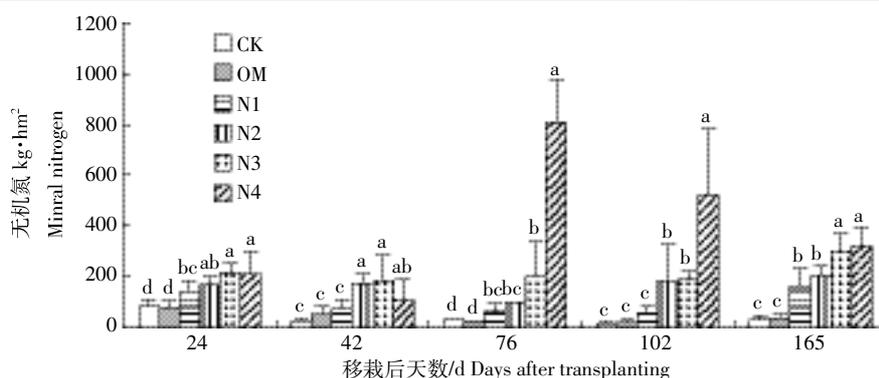


图4 秋冬季番茄苗期至拉秧后0~20 cm 土壤无机氮含量变化

Figure 4 Mineral nitrogen dynamics in 0~20 cm soil layer from seedling to harvest during autumn-winter season

表2 番茄拉秧后土壤 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 在 0~100 cm 剖面中的分布(kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)

Table 2 Distribution of NO<sub>3</sub>-N in 0~100 cm soil profile at harvest(kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)

处理	0~20 cm	20~40 cm	40~60 cm	60~80 cm	80~100 cm
CK	(20.6±16.1)c	(13.5±12.5)c	(11.2±8.0)c	(21.4±16.0)c	(15.0±2.26)a
OM	(20.4±8.85)c	(13.7±7.21)c	(9.64±9.40)c	(16.0±10.0)c	(15.2±6.42)a
N1	(150±35.0)b	(54.2±14.0)bc	(23.3±7.30)bc	(29.4±16.3)bc	(26.3±19.5)a
N2	(200±19.6)b	(65.0±11.0)b	(35.1±18.0)bc	(24.0±14.3)c	(14.3±7.35)a
N3	(279±59.5)a	(85.5±44.2)b	(58.9±31.4)ab	(42.8±16.1)ab	(24.7±13.4)a
N4	(300±53.4)a	(156±68.0)a	(74.8±36.6)a	(49.9±16.7)a	(32.3±21.7)a

注: 同列中不同字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ ), 下同。Different letters within a column mean significant difference at the 0.05 level, the same below.

表3 不同施肥处理对番茄产量及果实硝酸盐、Vc、可溶性糖和有机酸的影响

Table 3 Effects of different nitrogen applications on yields, NO<sub>3</sub>-N, Vc, soluble sugar, and organic acid of tomato fruits

处理 Treatment	鲜果产量 Fruit yields/t·hm <sup>-2</sup>	硝酸盐 NO <sub>3</sub> -N/ mg·kg <sup>-1</sup>	Vc/ mg·100 g <sup>-1</sup>	可溶性糖 Soluble sugar/%	有机酸 Organic acid/%	糖酸比 Sugar acid ratio
CK	(123±9.45)a	(30.0±4.85)b	9.99(±0.67)a	(2.34±0.10)b	(0.28±0.04)a	8.38(±1.40)a
OM	(127±6.42)a	(29.1±4.28)b	10.6(±1.75)a	(2.59±0.14)a	(0.32±0.02)a	8.19(±0.88)a
N1	(121±14.3)a	(33.6±3.50)ab	11.4(±2.62)a	(2.48±0.05)ab	(0.31±0.01)a	8.09(±0.39)a
N2	(132±18.2)a	(32.9±2.19)ab	9.53(±0.62)a	(2.49±0.08)ab	(0.30±0.02)a	8.18(±0.26)a
N3	(115±10.3)a	(37.0±8.41)ab	11.7(±1.09)a	(2.64±0.23)a	(0.32±0.04)a	8.29(±1.65)a
N4	(113±16.5)a	(39.8±3.11)a	10.5(±0.62)a	(2.61±0.09)a	(0.32±0.03)a	8.26(±0.71)a

各处理间无差异, 但与习惯处理的4次施肥相比, 施用控释肥节约了用于追肥的劳动投入。试验达到并超出了目标产量, 控释肥 N2 处理略有增产, 但未达到显著水平, 因而有必要在以后延长试验周期, 进一步观察其产量效应。习惯施肥的果实硝酸盐含量最高(表3), 与 CK、OM 处理相比形成显著差异, 而控释肥处理与对照未达到显著水平, 说明施用控释肥有利于抑制果实硝酸盐含量增加。与 CK 相比, 施肥明显增加了果实可溶性糖含量, 其他品质指标间没有显著差异。

### 3 讨论

在高产栽培条件下, 作物需氮量增加, 施氮总量

也会提高。本试验表明, 氮肥由 N 300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> 增加到 N 450 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 番茄产量有所增加, 但差异不显著。氮肥增加到 N 600 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, 产量略有下降, 氮素残留和损失却随之增加, 说明继续增加施氮已不能增产, 反而增加了环境污染的风险。施氮 600 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> 时, 供氮超出作物需求, 土壤氮素供应强度较高就会抑制根系的生长发育进而减少对养分的吸收<sup>[35-36]</sup>, 这可能是高量供氮不能增产的一个原因。除作物吸收和土壤残留外, 施入菜地的氮肥会以淋溶、氨挥发、N<sub>2</sub>O 排放等途径发生损失, 蔬菜生产体系的氨挥发量很小, 仅占施肥量的 0.1%~0.73%<sup>[37-38]</sup>, 因而本试验没有测定氨挥发。本试验 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放损失比例较小, 氮素淋洗应是损失的主要途径<sup>[39]</sup>。

减少硝态氮的淋失损失,是协调作物高产与氮肥高效利用的重要环节之一<sup>[36]</sup>。本试验表明,在有机肥的基础上增施控释肥可以有效地降低土壤溶液中硝态氮的浓度以及土壤剖面内硝态氮的累积,减少了硝态氮的淋洗损失。与习惯处理相比,控释肥处理在土壤剖面1 m处提取液的硝态氮平均浓度降低17.8%~30.0%,拉秧后0~100 cm土壤剖面内硝态氮残留降低21%~60%。即使在高氮水平下( $\text{N } 600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ),控释肥处理(N3)的硝态氮淋洗也大幅减少。番茄移栽后至果实膨大前以及第一次追肥后是最易发生氮素淋洗损失的阶段<sup>[5,27]</sup>,习惯施肥处理中底肥和第一次追肥是造成土壤剖面内大量氮素累积的重要原因,而控释肥处理中此阶段有机肥是氮素的主要来源,控释肥释放小于30%(图3),以后控释肥释放逐渐加快成为氮素供应的主要来源。与习惯处理相比,控释肥处理的氮素供应更加平稳与合理,不会产生氮素的大量累积(图4),因此减少了随灌溉水向下淋洗的数量。前人研究表明,通过合理的施肥量和分期施肥来调控根层硝态氮含量可以有效减少硝态氮淋洗,在施用有机肥的基础上降低速效氮肥用量并分3至4次追施可以减少硝态氮的淋洗损失5.4%~14.6%,调整有机肥的碳氮比,可减少淋洗损失14.6%~19.9%<sup>[5]</sup>。常规肥料仍需多次施用,每次的合理用量又因时因地而异,普通农户较难把握,而氮肥用量降低40%以后,产量出现显著下降<sup>[4]</sup>。控释肥与有机肥配合使用不仅能有效降低氮素的淋洗损失,而且充分发挥了不同养分的优势实现一次性施肥,为高产栽培条件下减少硝态氮淋洗提供了一项新的技术措施。

$\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 的排放受土壤氮含量、氮肥用量以及土壤水分等因素影响较大<sup>[26,40-41]</sup>。本试验表明,控释肥对 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 减排作用明显,与习惯施肥相比,控释肥处理减排38.1%~47.0%,随控释肥用量增加, $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放增加不显著,在高氮水平下( $\text{N } 600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ )控释肥减排效果显著。这与前人在小麦上的减排结果(25%~56%)相似<sup>[24]</sup>,但本试验的氮肥投入是其氮用量的2倍以上,且在设施环境干湿交替更加频繁的条件下,控释肥仍然具有较强的减排能力。研究表明,我国华北平原大田作物的 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放量平均为 $\text{N } 2.52 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ <sup>[42]</sup>,本试验控释肥处理 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放量( $\text{N } 2.67\% \sim 3.30 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ )略高于上述平均值,而习惯施肥处理则是该平均值的2倍以上,排放远高于大田作物。本试验中CK处理的排放达到了 $2.47 \text{ kgN}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,土壤本身的排放较高,控释肥本身产生的 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 则很小,控释肥与有机肥配合施

用 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 的排放增量很小,与等氮量的习惯施肥处理相比,降幅为38.1%;控释肥与尿素配施比单施尿素可减少稻田 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放40%<sup>[43]</sup>,这些结果与单施控释肥的平均减排效果(35%)相当甚至更好<sup>[27]</sup>。可以看出,与普通肥料配施在实现减排的同时还有利于节本增效。本试验表明习惯施肥造成的 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 损失率为0.39%,这与He等<sup>[33]</sup>在山东寿光的温室测定值(0.27%~0.30%)接近,而控释肥造成的损失率仅为0.08%~0.11%,说明其减排潜力较大。 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 的损失比例虽然很小,但 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 对大气环境和气候变暖的危害十分巨大,因此进一步明确控释肥在蔬菜连续生产的 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 减排的效果十分必要。

#### 4 结论

控释肥与有机肥一次性基施有利于减少高产番茄体系中的氮素损失,与习惯处理相比,土壤提取液中硝态氮浓度降低15.4%~30.0%,0~100 cm土壤剖面硝态氮残留降低21.0%~59.8%,减少了淋洗损失。控释肥处理 $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ 排放明显减小,减排38.1%~47.0%。高氮水平( $600 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ )与习惯施肥相比,控释肥能够降低氮素损失,并能在保证产量的情况下减少氮肥用量。说明设施蔬菜施用控释肥并根据土壤肥力水平适当减少氮肥用量是协调高产与环境保护的较好选择。

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