

磷石膏和石膏对稻壳与油枯堆肥的影响及基质化利用评价

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磷石膏和石膏对稻壳与油枯堆肥的影响及基质化利用评价

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摘要:以稻壳为主要原料,油枯为氮源,研究调理剂(磷石膏和石膏)对稻壳堆肥发酵过程的影响,并从基质化利用的角度评价磷石膏和石膏对稻壳基质化利用的作用,探讨稻壳通过堆肥方式直接基质化利用的可能。分别添加基于有机物料干质量20%的磷石膏(T2)和石膏(T3)作为调理剂,不添加调理剂作为对照(T1),采用好氧堆肥工艺对堆肥进程中温度、pH、EC、水溶性铵态氮($\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$)、水溶性硝态氮($\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$)以及堆肥产物容重、孔隙度等理化指标进行研究。结果表明:按照各处理高温期堆肥无害化的要求,磷石膏和石膏的添加能促进堆肥后期种子发芽指数(GI值)的上升,促进堆肥腐熟化进程;堆肥结束后,磷石膏和石膏显著增加了堆肥产物的容重,T2、T3处理的容重显著高于T1处理($P<0.01$),但T2、T3处理间无显著差异($P>0.05$);磷石膏的添加能极显著降低堆肥产物的pH($P<0.01$),而石膏的添加极显著增加了堆肥产物的pH($P<0.01$);磷石膏的添加显著降低堆肥产物水溶性 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 含量,显著增加水溶性 $\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$ 含量($P<0.01$);T2处理的容重、通气孔隙度和持水孔隙度等指标均满足《蔬菜育苗基质》(NY/T 2118—2012)标准要求。研究表明,在稻壳-油枯堆肥体系中添加20%的磷石膏和石膏,均能够促进堆肥腐熟进程,实现堆体发酵腐熟,添加20%磷石膏的发酵产物满足基质对容重、pH及孔隙度的要求,适宜作为蔬菜育苗基质。

关键词:堆肥;基质;稻壳;磷石膏;石膏

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Effect of phosphogypsum and gypsum as conditioners on rice husk and oil cake composting process and evaluation of their physicochemical character as a substrate

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Abstract: As composting conditioners, phosphogypsum and gypsum can increase the volume weight of loose material composting. At the same time, phosphogypsum also reduces the pH of composting products. The effects of phosphogypsum and gypsum on the utilization of rice husk matrix was evaluated from the perspective of substrate utilization, and the possibility of direct substrate utilization of rice husk by composting was discussed. Dry weight of 20% of phosphorus gypsum (T2) and gypsum (T3) were added as a conditioner to the test samples, and no conditioner was added to control (T1). The physical and chemical indexes such as temperature, pH, EC, water-soluble ammonium nitrogen ($\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$), water-soluble nitrate nitrogen ($\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$), bulk density, and porosity of compost products were studied by

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aerobic composting. According to the requirements of composting harmless in the high temperature period of each treatment, the addition of phosphogypsum and gypsum can increase the seed germination index (GI value) in the late composting period and promote the composting and maturity process. At the end of the composting process, phosphogypsum and gypsum (T2 and T3 treatments) significantly increased the volume weight of composting products compared to that of the control (T1 treatment) ($P<0.01$). There was no significant difference between T2 and T3 treatments ($P>0.05$). The addition of phosphogypsum could significantly reduce the pH value of composting products ($P<0.01$), while the addition of gypsum could significantly increase the pH value of the composting products ($P<0.01$). The addition of phosphogypsum could also significantly reduce the content of water-soluble NH_4^+ -N and increase the content of water-soluble NO_3^- -N of the composting product ($P<0.01$). The weight density, venting porosity, and water holding porosity of the added phosphogypsum (T2 treatment) met the standard requirements of the vegetable seedling matrix (NY/T 2118—2012). Hence, the addition of 20% of phosphogypsum and gypsum to the rice husk-canola residue composting system can promote the composting and maturity process and complete the fermentation and maturity of the heap. The fermentation product on addition of 20% phosphogypsum in the rice husk composting system satisfies the requirements for volume weight, pH, and porosity in the substrate, and is a suitable substrate for vegetable seedlings.

Keywords: composting; substrate; rice husk; phosphogypsum; gypsum

近年来,我国无土栽培和育苗技术发展迅速,对育苗基质数量和质量的要求显著增加^[1]。基质品质作为育苗的关键因素^[2],对育苗的成败起着至关重要的作用,但市面上基质品质参差不齐,泥炭及草炭价格昂贵、数量有限,不能满足需求。因此,如何利用农业固体有机废弃物生产出理化性质稳定、价格低廉、品质较好的复合功能型基质已成为当今研究的热点^[3-5]。未来农业废弃物通过堆肥化所生产的混合基质将得到大范围的推广,而简单、方便、高品质的有机生态型基质将得到大面积应用,并且重复利用率将得到提高^[6]。

据统计,我国稻壳年产量约0.4亿t^[7],作为农业固体废弃物的一类,其是堆肥工艺中很好的辅料,具有质地轻、C/N高、通气性好、价格低廉等优点,对C/N的调节及氧气的通达具有较强的促进作用^[8-9]。研究发现,稻壳发酵完成后,通常要再与珍珠岩或田间土混合才能达到理想基质的要求^[10]。菜籽饼(油枯)是油菜籽榨油后的副产品,属于热性肥料,具有高氮特性,如作为肥料直接施用容易损伤作物根系,影响种子发芽,因此需要进行发酵处理方可使用。农业废弃物堆肥产物作为育苗基质时,通常还对pH及容重等有严格的要求,《蔬菜育苗基质》(NY/T 2118—2012)中^[11]规定了育苗基质的理化性质标准。陈雪娇等^[12]在研究稻壳油枯堆肥产物作为基质化利用中发现,单一用稻壳堆肥作为育苗基质时,存在pH过高及容重偏低的现象。曹云娥等^[13]也在研究中得出了相似结论。要解决这一问题,就需要在堆肥物料中添加一定辅料进行调节^[14],如磷石膏、石膏等。据统计,2018年我国磷石膏产量高达7 800万t,未利用率高达60%,作为磷

肥生产过程中的一种酸性副产品,其具有酸性强、颗粒小、容重大等特点^[15]。大量研究表明,在堆肥过程中添加一定比例的磷石膏及石膏不仅可以调节pH,而且能够增加堆肥的容重,改善堆肥理化特性^[16-17]。刘媛媛等^[18]在研究磷石膏对腐殖质品质影响时发现,外源添加10%或20%的磷石膏均可促进堆肥腐熟化进程,且满足腐熟标准;通过研究胶籽油枯-锯末-磷石膏联合堆肥及稻壳堆肥中添加10%的磷石膏发现,堆肥结束以后,其产物pH在6.0~6.5之间。陈雪娇等^[12]在研究稻壳堆肥中发现,添加磷石膏能够促进堆肥腐熟化进程,而且显著降低堆肥产物pH,满足基质化利用。此外,堆肥过程中磷石膏的添加,可以起到保氮和改善堆肥品质的目的,且石膏作为调理剂能显著增加堆肥产物的容重,但当添加量超过20%时将不利于氮素的保存,以及堆肥品质的提升^[18-21]。

稻壳堆肥产物用作育苗基质,首先必须考虑pH和容重,磷石膏及石膏作为堆肥调理剂,一方面可以增加堆肥产品的容重,另一方面磷石膏对堆肥发酵过程中的碱化趋势有缓解作用。因此,本研究以稻壳与油枯作为堆肥主要原料,分别添加基于堆肥有机物料(干质量)20%的磷石膏和20%的石膏作为酸性及容重调理剂,研究不同调理剂对稻壳堆肥发酵进程和堆肥产物基质品质的影响,探索通过堆肥方式使稻壳直接基质化利用的可能。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

供试物料以稻壳为主要原料,菜籽饼(油枯)作为辅料调节堆肥过程的C/N,稻壳和油枯采购于云南省

昆明市晋宁科贸有限公司。磷石膏和石膏为堆肥调理剂,采购于云南省昆明市晋宁昆阳磷肥厂,其中磷石膏 CaO 282.35 g·kg⁻¹、 MgO 7.65 g·kg⁻¹、 Cd 0.68 mg·kg⁻¹、 Pb 42.53 mg·kg⁻¹、 Cr 36.13 mg·kg⁻¹、 As 16.56 mg·kg⁻¹。各材料基本理化性质见表1。

1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 好氧发酵装置

试验采用好氧发酵法。好氧发酵装置为泡沫塑料材料,长54 cm、宽27 cm、高34 cm。每个发酵箱体四周先用保鲜膜覆盖,再用透明胶带缠绕数次,以起到良好的保温效果。距发酵箱体底部3 cm处打一个小孔,接入皮管并连接气泵通气,通气速率为5 L·min⁻¹,通气频率为5 min·h⁻¹。

1.2.2 试验处理

试验于2018年8月至9月在云南省昆明市晋宁县希星有机肥料生产基地温室大棚进行。按照油枯稻壳比为1:8.84将原料充分混匀,调节C/N为30。堆肥开始时,向物料中加入水,保证各处理水分含量约为52%。在保证有机物料总量一致的条件下,按照有机物料(稻壳和油枯)总干质量的20%分别添加过2 mm筛的磷石膏和石膏(记为T2、T3处理),并以不添加调理剂作为对照(记为T1处理),共设3个处理,每个处理重复3次。

1.3 样品采集与指标测定

1.3.1 样品采集

在堆肥第0、3、6、12、18、24、30 d进行翻堆并采样。翻堆充分混匀后采用五点采样法,每次共采集样品300 g左右,按需分成两份,一份风干、粉碎过1 mm筛待测;另一份保存于4 ℃冰箱待测。

1.3.2 测量指标及方法

每日上午9:00准时用水银温度计测定堆体中心温度;水分的测定采用105 ℃烘干法;将风干基质与去离子水按照1:10混合均匀,振荡30 min,上清液经过滤后分别用pHSI-3F酸碱计和DDS-11A型电导仪

测定pH和EC。

全氮(Total nitrogen, TN)、全碳(Total carbon, TC)含量按照《有机肥料》(NY 525—2012)标准中的方法进行测定^[22],并计算 T_{CN} 值。

$$T_{\text{CN}} = (\text{不同时期 C/N}) / (\text{初始 C/N})$$

水溶性铵态氮(NH_4^+ -N)和硝态氮(NO_3^- -N)含量的测定:称取2 g鲜样,加入40 mL 1 mol·L⁻¹ KCl溶液,恒温床振荡60 min(180 r·min⁻¹)后过滤,用流动分析仪测定^[23]。

种子发芽指数(Germination index, GI):采用水芹种子(*Lepidium sativum* L.)测定种子发芽指数(GI),鲜堆肥与去离子水1:10浸提,取10 mL滤液,进行测定和计算^[22]。

$$GI(\%) = (\text{堆肥浸提液种子发芽率} \times \text{种子根长}) / (\text{对照种子发芽率} \times \text{种子根长}) \times 100\%$$

堆肥原料及产品重金属元素Cd、Pb和Cr采用原子吸收光度法进行分析(德国耶拿ZEENIT 700P型火焰-石墨炉联用原子吸收光谱仪),As和Hg采用原子荧光仪进行测定^[24]。

样品容重、孔隙度测定:将风干后的基质分别装入一定体积(V)的环刀(包括垫有滤纸的滤孔盖,质量为 M_0)中,水中浸泡24 h后,称其质量(M_1),再放在干砂上,待水分自由沥干后称质量(M_2),最后放入105~110 ℃烘箱内,烘干至恒质量(M_3)。按照参考文献[25~26]的计算方法为:

$$W_b = (M_3 - M_0) / V$$

$$W_t = (M_1 - M_3) / V \times 100\%$$

$$W_v = (M_1 - M_2) / V \times 100\%$$

$$W_w = W_t - W_v$$

$$W_a = W_v / W_w$$

式中: W_b 为干容重,g·cm⁻³; W_t 为总孔隙度; W_v 为通气孔隙度; W_w 为持水孔隙度; W_a 为气水比。

1.4 数据处理与分析

所得结果分别采用Excel 2010和SPSS 19分析软

表1 主要堆肥原料的基本理化性质

Table 1 The basic physical and chemical properties of the main composting materials

原料 Raw material	含水量 Moisture content/%	全碳 Total C/(g·kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total N/(g·kg ⁻¹)	C/N	EC/(mS·cm ⁻¹)	pH
稻壳 Rice husk	7.93	421.41	8.24	51.14	0.51	6.70
油枯 Canola residue	10.93	474.06	67.13	7.06	0.51	5.59
磷石膏 Phosphogypsum	18.89	—	—	—	1.56	1.52
石膏 Gypsum	18.62	—	—	—	0.55	6.41

注:“—”表示该原料的该指标未检出。

Note: “—” indicates the index of the material was not detected.

件进行处理和统计分析。结果采用最小显著差异法(LSD)进行多重比较, $P<0.05$ 表示差异显著, $P<0.01$ 表示差异极显著。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 对堆肥过程的影响

2.1.1 温度变化

温度作为影响好氧堆肥过程的关键指标之一^[27],当堆温高于50℃且持续5~7 d,或高于55℃持续3 d时,堆体能够达到无害化和稳定化处理^[28]。如图1所示,堆肥开始后,除T2处理在第3 d进入高温期外,其余处理均立即进入高温期,这是由于堆肥初期,磷石膏的添加使堆体pH低于微生物所适宜的5.5~8.5这一理想范围(图2),影响其活性导致堆体升温缓慢^[29~30]。整个发酵过程中T2、T3处理高温期(>50℃)持续时间均高于T1处理,这可能与辅料的添加增加堆体容重(表2),吸收部分水分,降低通风过程中所带走的热空气湿度有关,从而促进了热量的累积,这些结果与Yuan等^[19]的研究相一致。发酵完成以后,各处理均能满足无害化和稳定化标准。

2.1.2 pH和EC变化

从图2a可知,T2处理pH变化趋势为先升后降,

这与范茂攀等^[20]在橡胶籽油枯-锯末-磷石膏联合堆肥过程研究中的结果相似。而T1、T3处理的pH呈先降后升的趋势,与常规堆肥变化一致,由第0 d的5.53、7.61下降至第3 d的5.46、5.17,而后呈上升趋势。这是由于在堆肥初期,易分解的有机物质较多,微生物繁殖较快,产生大量的有机酸,但随着发酵的进行,一部分有机酸随温度的升高而挥发,含氮物质被分解产生NH₃,另一部分被好氧微生物所分解,使堆体pH出现缓慢上升的趋势^[31]。T2处理则从第0 d的3.55上升至第12 d的7.23,这可能是磷石膏中的硫酸钙与堆体中的铵根离子反应生成比较稳定的碳酸钙和硫酸铵等,阻止了含氮有机物被微生物分解所产生的NH₄⁺-N向NH₃的转化,NH₄⁺-N的累积使pH上升^[32]。堆肥结束时,T1、T2、T3处理的pH分别为8.11、6.41、8.92,处理间呈极显著差异($P<0.01$)。

如图2b所示,发酵前期,添加不同辅料的处理EC均高于T1处理,且T2处理的EC最高,原因可能与磷石膏本身EC值偏高有关(EC为1.56 mS·cm⁻¹)。在整个堆肥过程中各处理的EC总体呈先上升后下降趋势,发酵前期,EC上升是由于微生物在分解的过程中释放了大量的磷酸盐、铵离子等矿物盐;发酵后期,各处理EC都呈下降趋势,一方面可能与氨气的挥发及

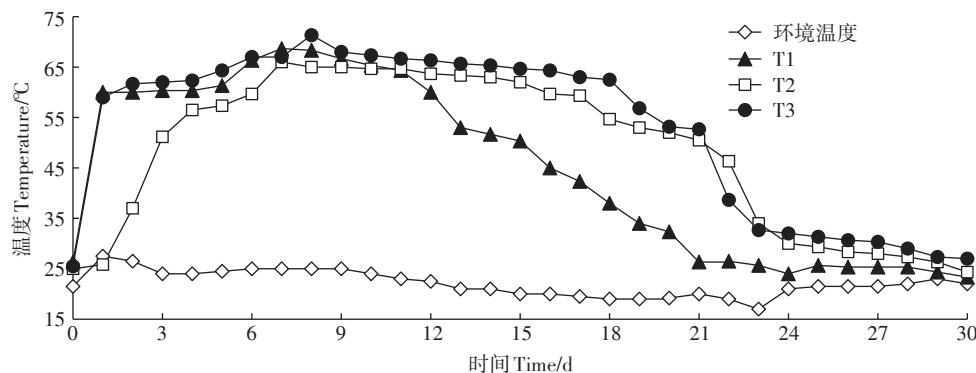


图1 堆肥过程中温度的变化

Figure 1 Temperature changes during composting

表2 堆肥处理腐熟后不同处理的理化性状

Table 2 Physical and chemical properties of different treatments after composting and decomposing

处理 Treatments	容重 Bulk weight/ (g·cm ⁻³)	通气孔隙度 Ventilatory porosity/%	总孔隙度 General porosity/%	持水孔隙度 Water-holding porosity/%	pH	EC	总汞 Total Hg/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	总砷 Total As/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	总铅 Total Pb/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	总镉 Total Cd/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	总铬 Total Cr/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)
T1	0.18±0.01b	49.91±1.41a	79.64±1.92a	29.73±1.27c	8.11±0.13b	1.24±0.12b	0.02±0.01b	0.34±0.14b	5.69±1.05c	0.15±0.05b	3.06±1.27c
T2	0.28±<0.01a	21.96±0.61b	72.10±1.83b	50.15±1.37a	6.41±0.10c	2.20±1.18a	0.05±0.01a	4.52±0.14a	15.19±1.27a	0.26±0.02a	14.28±1.19a
T3	0.27±0.02a	14.19±0.40c	54.41±2.17c	40.22±2.31b	8.92±0.03a	1.56±0.26ab	0.02±0.02b	0.36±0.01b	6.38±1.35b	0.16±0.03b	3.86±1.08b

注:同一列不同堆肥体系内的不同小写字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column of different composting systems show significant differences at 0.05.

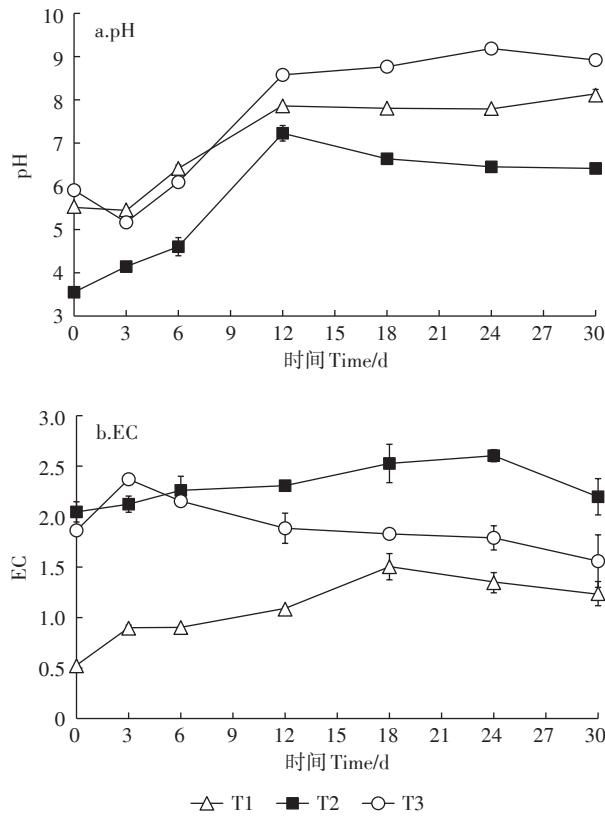


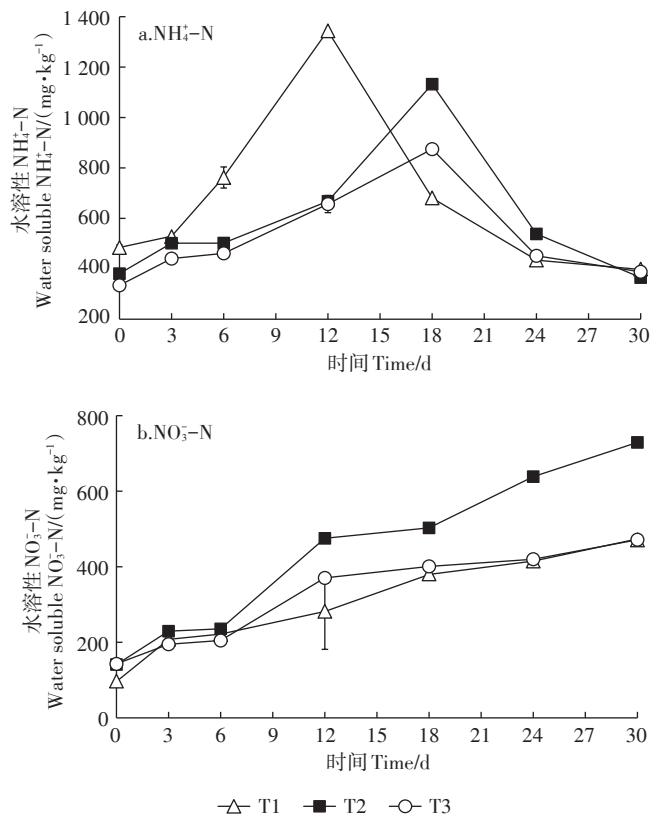
图2 堆肥过程中pH和EC变化

Figure 2 Changes in pH and EC values during composting

矿物质盐的沉积有关,另一方面,有机物料腐熟化过程中气体的流动性也可能影响氨的挥发,从而影响EC的变化^[33]。至堆肥结束时,各处理的EC分别为1.24、2.20、1.56 mS·cm⁻¹,各处理间呈显著差异($P<0.05$)。

2.1.3 水溶性NH₄⁺-N和水溶性NO₃⁻-N变化

如图3a所示,发酵开始以后,各处理水溶性NH₄⁺-N含量迅速增加,T1处理第12 d时出现峰值,为1 343.9 mg·kg⁻¹,T2、T3处理峰值则出现在第18 d,分别为1 132.3 mg·kg⁻¹和874.6 mg·kg⁻¹,峰值延迟的原因可能与磷石膏和石膏对NH₃的吸附有关,也可能与辅料的添加使得堆体高温期延长(图1),降低堆体pH(图2a),促进堆肥前期含氮有机物转化成氨而被吸收,减少了可供挥发NH₃的产生有关^[29]。至堆肥结束时,T1、T2、T3处理的水溶性NH₄⁺-N含量分别为398.8、365.2、388.0 mg·kg⁻¹,T2处理与T1、T3处理间呈极显著差异($P<0.01$),这一方面与磷石膏添加使堆体pH维持在微生物所适宜的理想范围(5.5~8.5),促进微生物对水溶性NH₄⁺-N的利用有关^[34],另一方面与腐殖化过程中部分NH₄⁺-N转变为NO₃⁻-N有关。按照腐熟标准为NH₄⁺-N<400 mg·kg⁻¹来判断^[35],堆肥结束时,各

图3 堆肥过程中水溶性NH₄⁺-N和水溶性NO₃⁻-N变化Figure 3 Changes in water-soluble NH₄⁺-N and soluble NO₃⁻-N during composting

处理均满足腐熟标准。

如图3b所示,各处理在发酵前期(前6 d),水溶性NO₃⁻-N的含量均处于较低水平,这是由于受到高温限制硝化细菌活性降低所致;高温期结束以后,硝化细菌大量繁殖,水溶性NO₃⁻-N的含量迅速上升,与徐智等^[36]在牛粪对西番莲果渣高温堆肥腐熟进程影响中的研究结果相一致。直到堆肥结束时,T1、T2、T3处理水溶性NO₃⁻-N含量分别为471.00、729.13、471.51 mg·kg⁻¹,其中T2处理与其他处理间呈极显著差异($P<0.01$)。这一方面可能是在堆肥后期(第18 d以后),T2处理NH₄⁺-N含量显著高于T1、T3处理(图3a),提供了更多的硝化底物,促进了堆肥的硝化作用;另一方面,磷石膏的添加使得硝化细菌繁殖环境的pH保持在6~7.5之间,促进了硝化作用,减少了氮素的损失^[37]。

2.1.4 T_{CN} 值和GI值变化

相比于C/N,用 T_{CN} 值来衡量堆肥腐熟度更为确切^[38]。如图4a所示,堆体发酵结束时,各处理的 T_{CN} 值分别为0.62、0.53、0.73。当 T_{CN} 值为0.53~0.72时堆

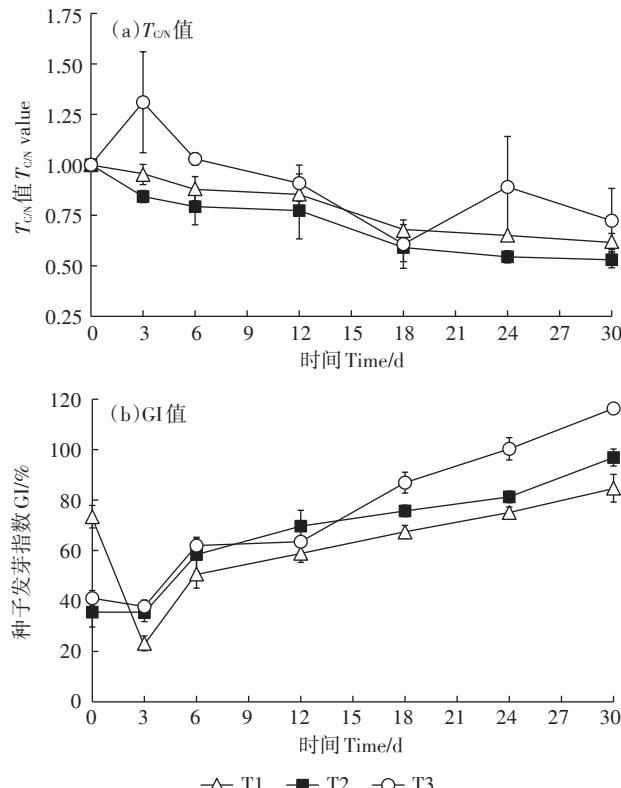
图4 堆肥过程中 T_{CN} 值及 GI 值变化

Figure 4 Changes in T_{CN} value and GI value during composting

肥才能完全腐熟^[39-40],按照这一标准,堆肥结束时T1、T2处理能够满足腐熟标准。

GI值一直被认为是反映堆肥产品腐熟程度和无害化最可靠、最敏感、最有效的重要指标^[41]。有人提出,当GI值>50%时,认为堆肥基本腐熟,GI值达到80%~85%时,堆体被认为完全腐熟,对植物生长不产生毒害作用^[42]。如图4b所示,堆肥结束时,各处理的GI值分别为84.72%、96.86%、116.3%,处理间呈显著差异($P<0.05$)。这可能与磷石膏和石膏的添加,在延长堆肥高温期的同时,提高了堆体容重,促进堆体深度发酵有关。T1、T2、T3处理分别在堆肥第30、24、18 d时GI>80%,达到标准。依据NY/T 2118—2012^[11],用堆肥基质化产物育苗时,种子发芽率要求达95%以上,发酵完成时,T2、T3处理满足理想育苗基质要求。

2.2 基于基质化要求的理化性状评价

基质的物理特性对育苗生长发育过程中水分吸收、养分吸附等性能起至关重要的作用。由表2可知:磷石膏和石膏的添加,一方面增加了堆肥产物的容重,T2、T3处理的容重极显著高于T1处理($P<0.01$),但T2、T3处理间无显著差异($P>0.05$);另一方

面降低了堆肥产物的通气孔隙度($P<0.05$)。T2和T3处理显著增加了堆肥产物的持水孔隙度($P<0.05$),T1、T2和T3处理的持水孔隙度分别为29.73%、50.15%和40.22%。参照我国在2012年实施的《蔬菜育苗基质》(NY/T 2118—2012)标准^[11],育苗基质的容重为0.2~0.6 g·cm⁻³、通气孔隙度>15%、总孔隙度>60%、持水孔隙度>45%、pH为5.5~7.5、EC为1~3.5 mS·cm⁻¹^[43],堆肥结束以后,T3处理总孔隙度、通气孔隙度和持水孔隙度均不能满足基质化要求,这与石膏本身黏性大有关,T2处理的堆肥产物能够满足理想育苗基质要求,这与磷石膏本身pH偏低且具黏性有关。根据《有机肥料》(NY 525—2012)重金属限量指标分析发现^[21],堆肥结束以后,所有处理重金属含量均满足生产应用要求。

3 结论

(1)相较于不添加调理剂的堆肥处理,添加20%的磷石膏和石膏作为堆肥调理剂,能够延长堆肥高温期时间,促进堆肥后期GI值上升,加快堆肥腐熟进程。

(2)调理剂的使用均可以显著提高堆肥产物的容重。添加20%石膏作为调理剂,堆肥产物的孔隙度及pH不能满足基质化利用的需求,堆肥中石膏使用比例有待进一步研究;磷石膏(20%)作为调理剂,其产物pH、EC、容重、通气孔隙度和持水孔隙度等指标均满足《蔬菜育苗基质》的标准要求。

(3)稻壳堆肥体系中,添加20%磷石膏,可以实现稻壳堆肥直接基质化利用的目标。

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