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有机肥配施对中国农田土壤容重影响的整合分析

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有机肥配施对中国农田土壤容重影响的整合分析

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摘要:有机肥配施是我国化肥减施的重要手段之一,探究化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥对不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地及有机肥类型下土壤容重的影响程度,对于深刻认识农田土壤物理状况具有重要意义。本研究通过整合2000年1月1日至2020年5月31日期间已公开发表的文献数据,建立了包含320组相对独立数据的数据库。利用Meta-analysis定量分析不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地、有机肥类型、有机肥施用量、施用频次和施用年限等分类条件下化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥对土壤容重的影响。结果表明,与常规化学氮肥施用相比,配施有机肥显著降低了土壤容重,平均降幅为4.53%。不同土壤利用类型下,有机肥配施显著降低了果园土壤容重,降幅为9.06%,显著高于水田(3.72%)和旱地(5.25%)土壤容重的降幅。不同土壤质地下,有机肥配施使砂土土壤容重下降6.96%,显著高于壤土和黏土容重的降幅。不同有机肥类型之间,生物肥料对土壤容重的影响最大,土壤容重降幅为5.70%,生物炭的影响次之,其土壤容重的降幅为5.21%,二者对土壤容重的影响显著大于动物粪肥和作物秸秆(土壤容重降幅分别为3.67%和2.30%)。此外,土壤容重的下降幅度随有机肥施用量和施用年限、施用频次的增加而呈现增大趋势。本研究为评估我国化学氮肥减施对土壤容重的影响提供了数据基础。

关键词:化学氮肥;有机肥;土壤容重;Meta-analysis

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Meta-analysis on the responses of soil bulk density to supplementation of organic fertilizers in croplands in China

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Abstract: The combined application of organic fertilizers is one of the important methods of chemical fertilizer reduction in China. It is of great significance to identify the responses of soil bulk density to chemical nitrogen fertilizer reduction and the supplementation of organic fertilizers under different soil utilization types, soil texture, and organic fertilizer types to explore the soil physical condition of farmland. In this study, a database containing 320 pairs of data was established by integrating data from published literature. Meta-analysis was applied to quantify the effects of chemical nitrogen fertilizer reduction and supplementation of organic fertilizers on soil bulk density under different soil utilization types, soil texture, organic fertilizer types, amount of organic fertilizer application, organic fertilizer application frequency, and experimental duration. Results showed that chemical nitrogen fertilizer reduction and supplementation of organic fertilizers significantly decreased the soil bulk density by 4.53%, compared with conventional fertilization. As for soil utilization types, chemical nitrogen fertilizer reduction and the supplementation of organic fertilizers significantly ($P<0.05$) decreased the soil bulk density of garden fields by 9.06%, which was significantly higher than that of paddy fields(3.72%) and upland(5.25%) soils. When grouped by soil textures, the decreased rate of the application of organic fertilizers on soil bulk density of sandy soil (6.96%) was significantly higher than that for

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loam and clay soil. There were different results under various organic fertilizer types. The combination of bio-organic fertilizers reduced soil bulk density by 5.70%, followed by biochar with a reduction rate of 5.21%, which were significantly higher than that of animal manure and crop straw (3.67% and 2.30%, respectively). In addition, the decrease in soil bulk density showed an upward trend with the increase in the amount of organic fertilizer, the experimental duration, and application frequency. This study provides a data foundation for assessing the impact of chemical nitrogen fertilizer reduction on soil bulk density in China.

Keywords: chemical nitrogen fertilizer; organic fertilizer; soil bulk density; Meta-analysis

化肥的施用,尤其是化学氮肥的施用是提高作物产量、保证国家粮食安全的重要农艺措施之一^[1]。因此,农业生产过程中,常通过施用大量化学氮肥来获得更高的作物产量^[2-3]。近年来,全球氮肥施用量不断激增,2013年全球氮肥施用量达107.6 Tg,其中,我国氮肥施用量约24 Tg,占全球氮肥施用量的22.3%^[4]。而大量氮肥施用不仅造成了资源浪费,还导致土壤酸化、土壤板结等多种土壤退化问题^[5-6]。为保证农业的可持续发展,农业农村部制定了《到2020年化肥使用量零增长行动方案》。为实现这一发展目标,科研工作者高度重视化肥减施技术的研究和推广。其中,化学氮肥减施、配施有机肥是实现化肥使用量零增长的重要技术模式之一^[7-8]。

土壤容重是土壤孔隙数量及分布特征、土壤颗粒结构及组合特征的综合反映。它显著影响土壤的保水性能及土壤的松紧程度,因而显著影响作物根系的生长发育和分布,乃至作物产量^[9]。因此,土壤容重是土壤物理质量最基础、最重要的指标,受到人们长期广泛的关注。国内外大量研究表明,不同的施肥管理措施会影响土壤容重,特别是有机肥施用,能显著改善土壤理化状况^[10-11]。例如,尹海云等^[12]的研究表明稻田化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥显著降低了土壤容重,降幅为2.82%;郝帅^[13]的研究发现有机肥配施使旱地土壤容重下降,降幅为8%;而范业宏等^[14]发现,有机肥替代氮肥可以显著降低南果梨果园土壤容重,降幅高达12.9%。王艳丽^[15]发现有机肥配施使宁夏扬黄灌区砂质土壤容重下降,降幅达6.71%;而孙娟等^[16]的研究表明有机肥配施使壤土土壤容重下降,但降幅仅为3.9%。CELIK等^[17]通过长达12年的定位试验研究发现,与单施化学肥料相比,施用动物粪肥和生物肥均显著降低了土壤容重,降幅分别为14.2%和20.6%。因此不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地及有机肥类型等分类条件下,化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥使土壤容重的下降幅度并不一致。

以上试验结果均是基于某一个或者几个特定试验地而进行的区域分析,受试验地的环境和土壤属性

的影响较大。为全面分析化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥对土壤容重的影响程度,应将这些独立的研究进行大样本数据的综合分析。本研究通过对已发表文献数据的搜集和筛选,利用Meta-analysis分析方法,定量分析化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥对不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地、有机肥类型、有机肥施用量、施用频次及施用年限下土壤容重的影响,为评估我国化学氮肥配施有机肥对土壤容重的影响提供数据基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据来源

在Science Direct、Web of Science、Springer Link、中国知网等多个数据库中,检索2000—2019年发表的以“氮肥减施”“有机肥配施”和“土壤容重”为关键词的文献。检索到的文献按以下标准进行筛选:①试验须同时包含常规氮肥施用(对照组)和氮肥减施并配施有机肥处理(实验组);②试验须为进行了至少一年的大田试验;③样品采自耕层土壤(0~20 cm)。利用Excel 2003对筛选到的文献进行整理建库,数据库包括参考文献、作者信息、试验地点、土壤利用类型、土壤质地、有机肥种类和土壤容重等内容。如果文献以图片显示数据,则使用GetData Graph Digitizer 2.24对图片数据进行数字化。每组数据均应包括平均值(M)、样本量(n)和标准差(SD),如果文献中提供标准误(SE),SD由公式(1)计算得到。

$$SD = SE \times \sqrt{n} \quad (1)$$

1.2 数据分类

为了进一步探索不同条件下氮肥减施并配施有机肥对土壤容重的影响,将所有试验数据划分为三个子类别:①土壤质地(砂土、壤土、黏土);②土壤利用类型(水田、旱地、果园);③有机肥类型(动物粪肥、作物秸秆、生物炭、生物肥料);④有机肥用量(0~10、10~20、≥20 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹);⑤有机肥施用频次(一年一次、一年两次);⑥有机肥施用年限(1~2、3~4、≥5 a)。

1.3 数据分析

响应比(Response ratios, RR)是用于评估试验处

理对某一变量影响程度的统计学指标^[18]。对于某一指定变量,RR为处理组(M_t)与对照组(M_c)的平均值之比,计算公式^[19]如下:

$$RR=M_t/M_c \quad (2)$$

将RR取自然对数,计算公式如下:

$$\ln RR = \ln(M_t/M_c) = \ln M_t - \ln M_c \quad (3)$$

平均值的变异系数(V_c)通过以下公式计算:

$$V_c = \frac{SD_t^2}{n_t M_t^2} + \frac{SD_c^2}{n_c M_c^2} \quad (4)$$

式中: n_t 和 n_c 分别代表处理组和对照组的样本量;SD_t和SD_c分别代表处理组和对照组的标准差。此外,权重(W_{ij})、权重响应比(RR₊₊)、RR₊₊的标准误[S(RR₊₊)]和95%置信区间(95%CI)的计算公式^[20]如下:

$$W_{ij} = 1/V_c \quad (5)$$

$$RR_{++} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} W_{ij} \times RR_{ij} / \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} W_{ij} \quad (6)$$

$$S(RR_{++}) = 1 / \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{k_i} W_{ij}} \quad (7)$$

$$95\%CI = RR_{++} \pm 1.96 \times S(RR_{++}) \quad (8)$$

式中: m 为分组数; k_i 为第*i*组的总比较对数;*j*表示第*i*组总比较对数(k_i)中的第*j*对。若指定变量的95%CI值不包括零,则表明该变量在处理组中与对照组中具有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 数据基本信息

经过筛选,共获得已发表的论文50篇,包括53个试验点,分布在我国21个省份(表1),共320组数据。该数据库涵盖了水田、旱地和果园数据量分别为45、240组和35组;砂土、壤土和黏土三种土壤质地数据量分别为114、124组和82组;动物粪肥、作物秸秆、生

表1 试验点位置

Table 1 The location of study sites

试验点 Study site	东经 East longitude/(°)	北纬 North latitude/(°)	省份 Province	试验点 Study site	东经 East longitude/(°)	北纬 North latitude/(°)	省份 Province
1	84.96	43.43	新疆	28	116.34	28.26	江西
2	85.68	44.38	新疆	29	116.57	36.83	山东
3	85.68	44.38	新疆	30	116.78	28.50	江西
4	103.71	36.10	甘肃	31	116.85	35.56	山东
5	104.03	30.64	四川	32	116.98	39.06	天津
6	104.30	30.64	四川	33	117.02	30.95	安徽
7	105.98	38.28	宁夏	34	117.12	36.20	山东
8	106.04	26.59	贵州	35	117.12	36.20	山东
9	106.10	37.95	宁夏	36	119.55	31.98	江苏
10	106.43	30.43	四川	37	119.73	30.26	浙江
11	106.51	38.57	宁夏	38	120.16	31.98	江苏
12	106.74	27.56	贵州	39	120.23	32.03	江苏
13	106.87	37.65	宁夏	40	120.37	32.05	江苏
14	107.29	26.03	贵州	41	121.10	49.23	内蒙古
15	108.07	34.28	陕西	42	118.76	33.81	江苏
16	109.35	36.18	陕西	43	121.82	31.60	上海
17	110.02	34.08	陕西	44	123.01	41.03	辽宁
18	111.70	27.93	湖南	45	123.05	41.07	辽宁
19	111.85	28.93	湖南	46	125.37	45.69	黑龙江
20	112.45	32.77	河南	47	125.72	49.95	黑龙江
21	112.65	37.41	山西	48	126.50	45.43	黑龙江
22	113.08	35.11	河南	49	126.73	45.74	黑龙江
23	113.61	34.92	河南	50	126.75	45.16	黑龙江
24	113.82	34.14	河南	51	126.87	45.85	黑龙江
25	113.85	35.15	河南	52	128.62	47.16	黑龙江
26	115.20	37.90	河北	53	128.92	44.37	黑龙江
27	116.03	39.65	北京				

物炭和生物肥料数据量分别为110、94、54组和62组；有机肥施用量为0~10、10~20 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹和≥20 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹的数据量分别为110、167组和43组；有机肥施用频次一年一次和一年两次的数据量分别为256组和64组；有机肥施用年限1~2、3~4、≥5 a的数据量分别为147、114和59组(表2)。

2.2 土壤容重数据的整体分布

如图1所示,所收集的数据中,土壤容重的数值符合正态分布($P<0.01$),土壤容重最大值和最小值分别为1.71 g·cm⁻³和0.51 g·cm⁻³,土壤容重均值为1.26 g·cm⁻³。土壤容重主要分布在1.1~1.5 g·cm⁻³范围内,该区间样本量占总样本量的77.1%。

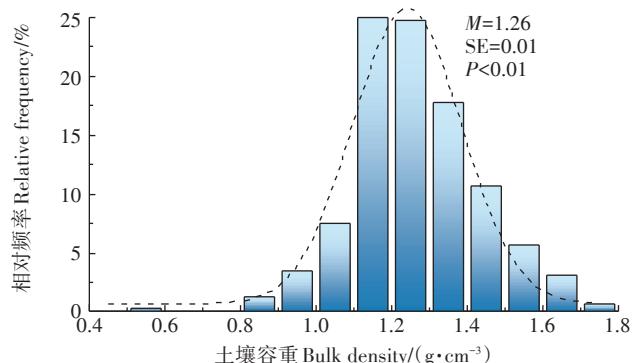
2.3 不同土壤利用类型、质地和有机肥类型对土壤容重的影响

Meta-analysis结果表明,与常规施肥相比,有机肥配施能显著($P<0.05$)降低中国农田土壤容重(图2),其降幅为4.53%(95%CI为3.63%~5.43%)。不同类型有机肥配施对土壤容重的影响程度具有显著差异。其中,有机肥配施使果园土壤容重下降的幅度最大,为9.06%,显著高于水田(3.72%)和旱

表2 化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥对土壤容重影响数据库样本分布

Table 2 Sample numbers for the Meta-analysis of the chemical nitrogen fertilizers reduction and supplementation of organic fertilizers on soil bulk density

分组 Groups	类别 Categories	样本数量 Sample numbers
土壤利用类型 Soil utilization types	水田	45
	旱地	240
	果园	35
土壤质地 Soil textures	砂土	114
	壤土	124
	黏土	82
有机肥类型 Organic fertilizer types	粪肥	110
	秸秆	94
	生物炭	54
	生物肥料	62
	0~10 t·hm ⁻² ·a ⁻¹	110
有机肥施用量 The amount of organic fertilizer application	10~20 t·hm ⁻² ·a ⁻¹	167
	≥20 t·hm ⁻² ·a ⁻¹	43
有机肥施用频次 Organic fertilizer application frequency	一年一次	256
	一年两次	64
有机肥施用年限 Experimental duration	1~2 a	147
	3~4 a	114
	≥5 a	59



M 和 SE 分别表示土壤容重的平均值和标准误差
M and SE denote the mean and standard errors, respectively

图1 土壤容重的整体分布

Figure 1 Distribution of bulk density data

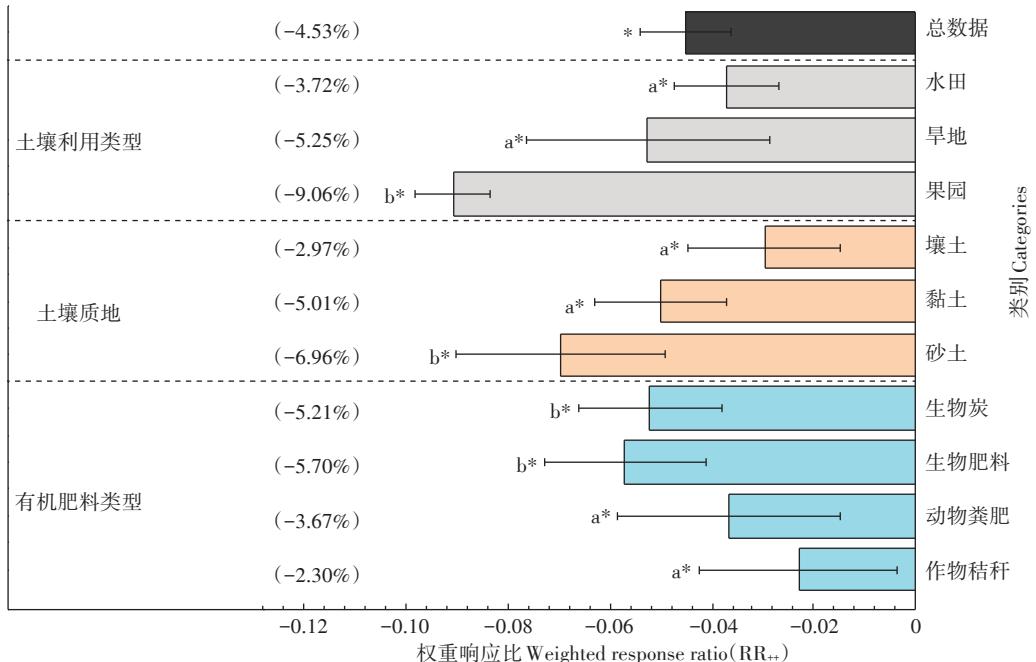
地(5.25%)。不同土壤质地中,砂土土壤容重的降幅为6.96%,显著高于壤土和黏土的降幅,且后两者没有显著差异,其降幅分别为2.97%和5.01%。此外,不同类型有机肥配施对土壤容重的影响程度也不同。其中,生物肥料使土壤容重下降的幅度最大,降幅为5.70%,生物炭次之,降幅为5.21%,但两者差异不显著。动物粪肥和作物秸秆配施条件下土壤容重的降幅分别3.67%和2.30%,显著低于生物肥料和生物炭配施。

2.4 不同有机肥施用量、施用频次和施用年限对土壤容重的影响

不同有机肥施用量、施用频次及施用年限对土壤容重的影响如图3所示。不同有机肥用量对土壤容重的影响程度具有显著差异。其中,有机肥用量≥20 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹时土壤容重的降幅最大,为6.25%,显著高于有机肥施用量为10~20 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹(4.27%)和0~10 t·hm⁻²·a⁻¹(3.14%)的处理。在不同有机肥施用频次下,施肥频次为一年一次时土壤容重的降幅为3.75%,而施肥频次为一年两次时土壤容重的降幅为5.32%。此外,有机肥施用年限对土壤容重的影响程度也并不相同,且土壤容重的降幅随有机肥配施时间的增加呈现增大趋势。土壤容重在有机肥配施1~2、3~4 a和≥5 a条件下的降幅分别为2.96%、3.28%和7.32%。

3 讨论

有机肥替代氮肥对于改善土壤理化性状具有重要作用,进而对土壤肥力产生影响^[21~22]。整体而言,与常规施肥相比,化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥能显著降低土壤容重,其原因可能是有机肥自身密度低、体积大、空隙率高、容重低^[23~24]。另外,有机肥营养元素



同一分组条件下不同字母表示各类别间差异显著($P<0.05$)；*表示处理组与对照组具有显著差异($P<0.05$)。下同

Different letters in the same group indicate significant differences among categories ($P<0.05$); * indicates significant difference between the treatment group and the control group at $P<0.05$. The same below

图2 不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地和有机肥类型下土壤容重的权重响应比

Figure 2 Weighted response ratio of bulk density in response to different soil use, soil texture and organic fertilizers type

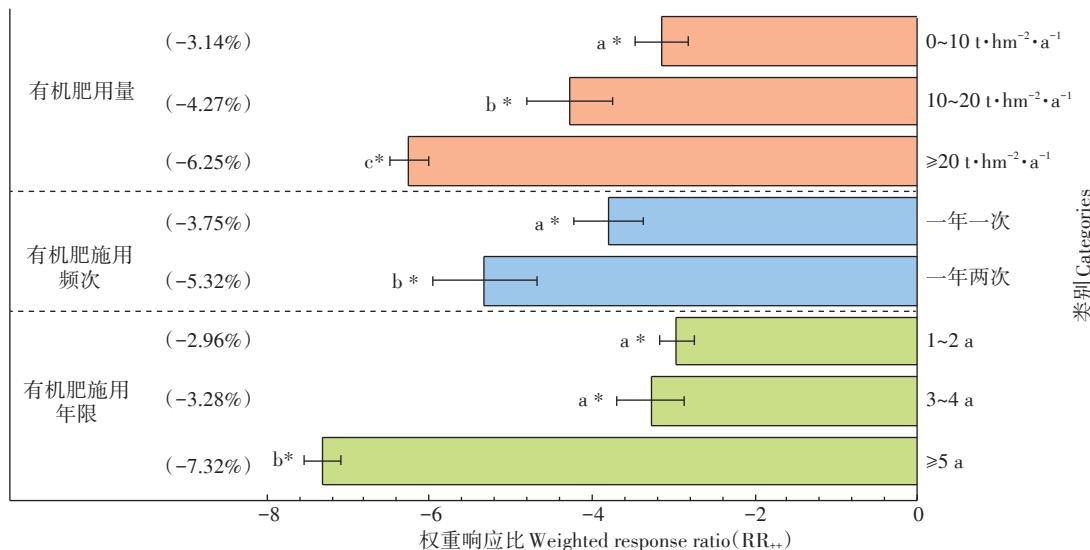


图3 不同有机肥施用量、施用频次及施用年限下土壤容重的权重响应比

Figure 3 Weighted response ratio of bulk density in response to different amount of organic fertilizer application, organic fertilizer application frequency and experimental duration

丰富,可以提高根系活力和微生物活性,间接影响土壤容重^[25-27]。本研究表明,有机肥配施在不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地、有机肥种类、有机肥施用量、施用频次和施用年限条件下对土壤容重均有显著影响,但降幅不同。

本研究中化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥使果园土壤容重下降的幅度显著高于水田和旱地,其原因可能是果园有机肥的施用量较大。沈建国等^[28]的研究也证明了这一结论,其在连续种植4茬的蔬菜作物上开展商品有机肥用量梯度试验,结果表明有机肥的施用

量越大,土壤容重的降幅越高。本研究还发现,水田和旱地对有机肥配施的响应也不相同,表明土壤容重不仅受施肥的影响,而且与土壤水分密切相关。陈祯^[29]的研究也表明土壤含水量的降低会导致土壤收缩、容重增大。土壤质地是土壤的内在属性,影响土壤的保水和保肥能力^[30-31]。本研究表明,有机肥配施使砂土土壤容重下降的幅度高于壤土和黏土。由于砂质土孔隙大、总孔隙容积较小,砂土容重高于壤土和黏土,因此有机肥配施更有利于砂土土壤容重的降低^[32]。目前,我国应用最广泛的有机肥主要包括动物粪肥、秸秆、生物炭和生物有机肥等四大类。本研究结果表明,四种有机肥配施条件下土壤容重的降幅表现为生物有机肥>生物炭>动物粪肥>秸秆(图2)。邱吟霜等^[33]的研究也证明了这一结论,其研究发现,生物肥料配施使土壤容重下降10.74%。与动物粪肥和作物秸秆相比,生物炭具有较大的比表面积和更发达的孔隙结构,因而生物炭配施使土壤容重下降的幅度高于动物粪肥和作物秸秆^[34]。此外,本研究也表明,动物粪肥处理中土壤容重的降幅高于作物秸秆处理。其原因可能是动物粪肥营养成分更加丰富,更有利于土壤有机质的固定和作物的生长,进一步降低土壤容重^[35]。本研究结果表明有机肥的施用频次为一年两次时土壤容重的降幅高于一年一次,其主要原因是一年施用两次的情况下有机肥的总施用量较高。此外,土壤容重的降幅随有机肥的使用年限增加而增大,这表明有机肥配施对缓解化肥长期施用引起的农田土壤板结具有重要意义。

4 结论

本研究探讨了化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥条件下,不同土壤利用类型、土壤质地、有机肥类型、有机肥施用量、施用频次及施用年限对土壤容重的影响。结论如下:

(1)整体而言,化学氮肥减施并配施有机肥显著降低了我国农田土壤容重,平均降幅为4.53%。

(2)配施有机肥使果园土壤容重下降的幅度显著高于水田和旱地;配施有机肥使砂土土壤容重下降的幅度显著高于壤土和黏土;不同有机肥类型之间,生物肥料对土壤容重的影响最大,生物炭次之,且二者使土壤容重下降的幅度显著高于动物粪肥和作物秸秆。

(3)土壤容重的降幅随有机肥施用量、施用年限和施用频次的增加而呈现增大趋势。

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