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复合肥和微量元素配施对 云南松幼林生长的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨复合肥和微量元素配施对云南松(*Pinus yunnanensis*)幼林生长的影响,为云南松幼林施肥提供技术支撑。【方法】采用U₁₅^{*}(15⁷)均匀设计,开展复合肥、氮、磷、镁和硼肥不同水平及其组合对8年生云南松幼林生长影响的试验。【结果】(1)施肥后1.5 a时,胸径、树高和材积增长率分别达23.5%~50.3%、18.0%~31.4%和75.3%~159.3%,均高于对照的22.4%、14.8%和67.3%。处理组合间,除施肥后0.5a的树高增长率外,施肥后0.5、0.5~1.5 a和总的胸径、树高和材积增长率均呈现极显著的差异($P<0.01$)。(2)施肥后0.5和1.5 a 2次测定时,影响以上3个指标增长率的主导因子呈现动态变化,其中,施肥后0.5 a时,影响胸径和树高增长率的主导因子分别是磷和镁肥,施肥后0.5~1.5 a和总的为硼和磷肥,影响材积的主导因子与胸径的一致。(3)因素的水平间,①除0.5~1.5 a期间复合肥和镁肥外,其余肥料种类的不同水平都对胸径和材积增长率产生极显著的差异影响($P<0.01$);②树高仅尿素和磷肥对0.5~1.5 a期间和总的生长率产生极显著($P<0.01$)和显著($P<0.05$)的差异影响,即云南松幼林施肥对胸径和材积生长的促进效果优于树高的。(4)复合肥、磷和镁、硼肥分别为0.53,0.10 kg/cm²和2.50,0.50 g/cm²配施可加速云南松幼林生长,极大提高林分蓄积量。【结论】多种肥料配施可极显著的促进云南松幼林生长,最优配方在施肥后1.5 a时,单位面积蓄积量可达对照的2.0倍以上。此外,土壤缺磷的云南松林区,增施磷肥对云南松林木生长极其重要;尿素抑制其胸径生长,但促进树高生长。

关键词:云南松;均匀试验;复合肥;微量元素;生长指标

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Effects of Combined Application of Compound Fertilizer and Trace Elements on the Growth of Juvenile *Pinus yunnanensis* Forest

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Abstract: [Objective] The effects of compound fertilizer and microelements on the growth of a juvenile *Pinus yunnanensis* plantation were studied, which provided technical support for fertilization for juvenile *P. yunnanensis* forests. [Method] The $U^*_{15}(15^7)$ uniform design was employed to implement the trial of effects of different levels of compound fertilizer (CF), nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), magnesium (Mg) and boron (B) and their treatment combinations (TCs), on the growth of a 8-year-old juvenile *P. yunnanensis* plantation. [Result] (1) At 1.5 years after fertilization, the growth rates of diameters at breast height (DBHs), tree heights (THs) and timber volumes (TVs) were 23.5%–50.3%, 18.0%–31.4% and 75.3%–159.3%, respectively, which were higher than 22.4%, 14.8% and 67.3% of the control. Except for the growth rate of the THs at 0.5 year after fertilization, there were significant differences between the TCs of the DBHs, THs and TVs ($P<0.01$). (2) The measurement at 0.5 and 1.5 years after fertilization showed that the dominant factors affecting the growth rates of the above three parameters showed dynamic changes, among them, the dominant factors affecting the growth rates of the DBH and THs were P and Mg fertilizers for 0.5 year after fertilized, respectively; while B and P fertilizers were the dominant factors affecting those of the DBH and THs during 0.5–1.5 year and total growth rates after fertilization, and the dominant factors affecting volume were consistent with those of the DBH. (3) Between the levels of factors, ① except for the CF and M fertilizers during 0.5–1.5 years, the growth rates of the DBHs and TVs were significantly affected by different levels of other fertilizers ($P<0.01$); ② only urea and P fertilizer had significantly different influences on the growth rates in the 0.5–1.5 period after fertilized ($P<0.01$) and those of total ($P<0.01$) and significant effect ($P<0.05$), in terms of that the effect of fertilization on the DBH and TV was better than that of the TH for juvenile *P. yunnanensis* forests. (4) The TCs of CF, P, Mg and B fertilizers were 0.53, 0.10 kg/cm, 2.50 g/cm and 0.50 g/cm respectively could accelerate the growth of juvenile *P. yunnanensis* plantation and greatly increase the stand volume. [Conclusion] The growth of juvenile *P. yunnanensis* stands could be significantly promoted by combined application of multiple fertilizers, and the optimal formula of the fertilizer could increase the stand volume by 2.0 times compared to the control at 1.5 years after fertilization. In addition, it is very important for tree growth of *P. yunnanensis* stands to increase the application of P fertilizer in the area of P-deficient soil; urea inhibited the DBH growth, but promoted height growth of juvenile *P. yunnanensis* stands.

Keywords: *Pinus yunnanensis*; uniform trial; compound fertilizer; trace element; growth parameter

【研究意义】云南松(*Pinus yunnanensis*)主要分布于云南、四川和贵州的西部及西南部,在其分布区的社会、经济和生态可持续发展中具有其他树种不可替代的作用^[1]。近年,优质高效用材林精准培育逐渐成为森林培育的热点之一,林地的养分维护逐渐受到重视^[2-3]。复合肥富含多种营养元素,其中,氮肥可改善林木营养状况,加快其生长速度;磷肥是植物生长发育所必需的大量元素之一^[4]。镁肥通过参与叶绿素和碳水化合物的转化与形成,加强光合作用,影响林木的氮代谢和营养生长^[5];硼肥促进林木的生长及糖分的合成,增强林木的抗旱和抗病性^[6-7]。林木有效施肥作为森林抚育经营措施之一受到普遍重视。**【前人研究进展】**吉艳芝^[8]对落叶松(*Larix gmelinii*)人工幼林施肥4个月后指出,氮、磷、钾和有机肥配施的胸径和树高增长率比不施肥的增加144.6%和35.0%;黄智敏等^[9]的云南松幼树施肥试验指出,施肥1 a后,复合肥、氮和磷肥配施比不施肥的地径和树高增加59.0%和155.9%;吴修蓉等^[10]研究马尾松(*P. massoniana*)生长对不同镁肥水平的响应,结果发现镁肥促进磷、钾、钙等元素的积累,进而影响林木生长。硼肥在农业中应用较多^[11],在林业中较少查及施硼肥相关文献。**【本研究切入点】**施肥是优质高效用材林抚育的重要措施之一,云南松施肥的试验研究较少,其幼林以3 cm胸径计算施肥量的精准施肥方式于本研究首次开展。**【拟解决的关键问题】**基于已有的施肥研究,采用 $U^*_{15}(15^7)$ 均匀设计开展复合肥、氮、磷、镁和硼肥配施的试验,了解因素水平及其组合对云南松幼林生长的影响,为云南松人工林施肥的进一步试验研究提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地和林分概况

研究地位于昆明市宜良县禄丰村林场尖山林区,地理位置 $24^{\circ}33'70.7''N, 103^{\circ}09'54.7''E$,海拔1 970~2 100 m,常年多西南季风,属亚热带季风气候,年平均及最高和最低气温分别为 $17.5^{\circ}C, 31.5^{\circ}C, -5^{\circ}C$,年平均降雨量995.3 mm,蒸发量1 710.9 mm,相对湿度约68%,常年霜期约67 d,偶有降雪3~7 d的年份^[12],属云南松中心分布区域。试验林分的立地条件基本相同,坡度约3°,位于东坡;8年生人工林,采用 $1\text{m}\times 2\text{m}\times 4\text{m}$ 的非均匀密度(初始密度3 334 株/ hm^2)控制造林。试验前林木平均胸径7.1~9.6 cm,树高3.4~5.1 m,郁闭度0.5~0.6,经过1次疏伐和修枝抚育,生长良好。

1.2 试验方法

固定比例的复合肥是为某些农作物配制的,其对云南松的生长不一定是最优配比,同时复合肥主要含N、P、K三大元素,缺少微量元素。由此,试验因素包括复合肥(N:P:K=15:39:8,总养分≥62%;A)、氮肥(尿素:含N≥46.4%;B)、磷肥($\text{CaP}_2\text{H}_4\text{O}_8$;C)、镁肥(含Mg≥98%;D)和硼肥(含B=98%,E)5个因素,每因素5水平(表1),根据因素水平,采用 $U^{*}_{15}(15^7)$ 均匀设计的变形 $U^{*}_{15}(5^7)$ 开展试验实施,根据使用表,因素A~D分别排列于2、3、4、5和7列(表2)。试验增加1个不施肥的对照(处理组合16),共16个处理组合,每个处理组合为1个双行(每个单行8株,共16株),采用样本代重复进行统计分析。

表1 试验的因素水平表

Tab.1 Factors and levels of the experiment

水平 Level	因素 Factor				
	A-复合肥/(kg·cm ⁻¹)	B-尿素/(kg·cm ⁻¹)	C-磷肥/(kg·cm ⁻¹)	D-镁肥/(g·cm ⁻¹)	E-硼肥/(g·cm ⁻¹)
	Compund fertilizer	Urea	Phosphate fertilizer	Magnesium fertilizer	Boron fertilizer
1	0.27	0.07	0.03	0.00	0.83
2	0.53	0.08	0.07	0.83	1.00
3	0.00	0.00	0.10	1.67	1.17
4	0.07	0.03	0.13	2.50	0.50
5	0.13	0.05	0.00	3.33	0.67

(1)表中 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ 指按每1 cm胸径作为单位计算施肥量,(2)横杠前字母A~E为因素代码

(1)In the table, $\text{kg}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$ is calculated as per 1 cm DBH,(2)The A-E in front of the horizontal bar were factorial codes

施肥前,选择立地条件基本一致的云南松幼树,16个双行共256株,用油漆逐行标记,在首株、转行、末株均钉上铝牌进行双重标记,并进行每木检尺(测定胸径、树高和冠幅等),逐株计算施肥量,计算公式 $F_i=(D_i/3)\times X_j$ (其中, F_i -单株施肥量, D_i -胸径, X_j -因素的水平,3为胸径以3 cm为1个单位施肥; $i=1\sim 16, j=1\sim 5$)。施肥于2018年6月实施,施肥时,在每一株林木上坡位2/3树冠处开挖半环状施肥沟,沟宽和深约20 cm和15 cm;按照处理组合设定的施肥种类和施肥量称量后均匀施入沟内并覆土。于翌年和第三年1月(施肥后0.5和1.5 a)逐株对号进行每木检尺,并计算材积; $V_i=0.000\ 087\ 151\ 05*D_i^{1.954\ 479\ 3}*H_i^{0.755\ 839\ 5}$ (其中: V_i -材积, D_i -胸径, H_i -树高)^[13]。

采用Excel2010和SPSS22.0软件进行数据整理和分析,为满足方差分析的齐性要求,如果增长(百分)率有<30%或>70%,先进行反正弦变换后再进行方差分析,处理组合和因素水平间呈现显著或极显著的差异,采用邓肯氏(Duncan's)法进行多重比较^[14]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施肥对胸径和树高增长率的影响

2.1.1 处理组合对胸径和树高增长率的影响 施肥后0.5 a时,15个处理组合的平均胸径和树高增长率分别达9.4%~24.7%和4.0%~11.2%、对照的则为13.2%和4.6%,处理组合1和4的胸径增长率极显著地

表2 $U_{15}^*(5^7)$ 均匀试验设计
Tab.2 The $U_{15}^*(5^7)$ uniform experiment design

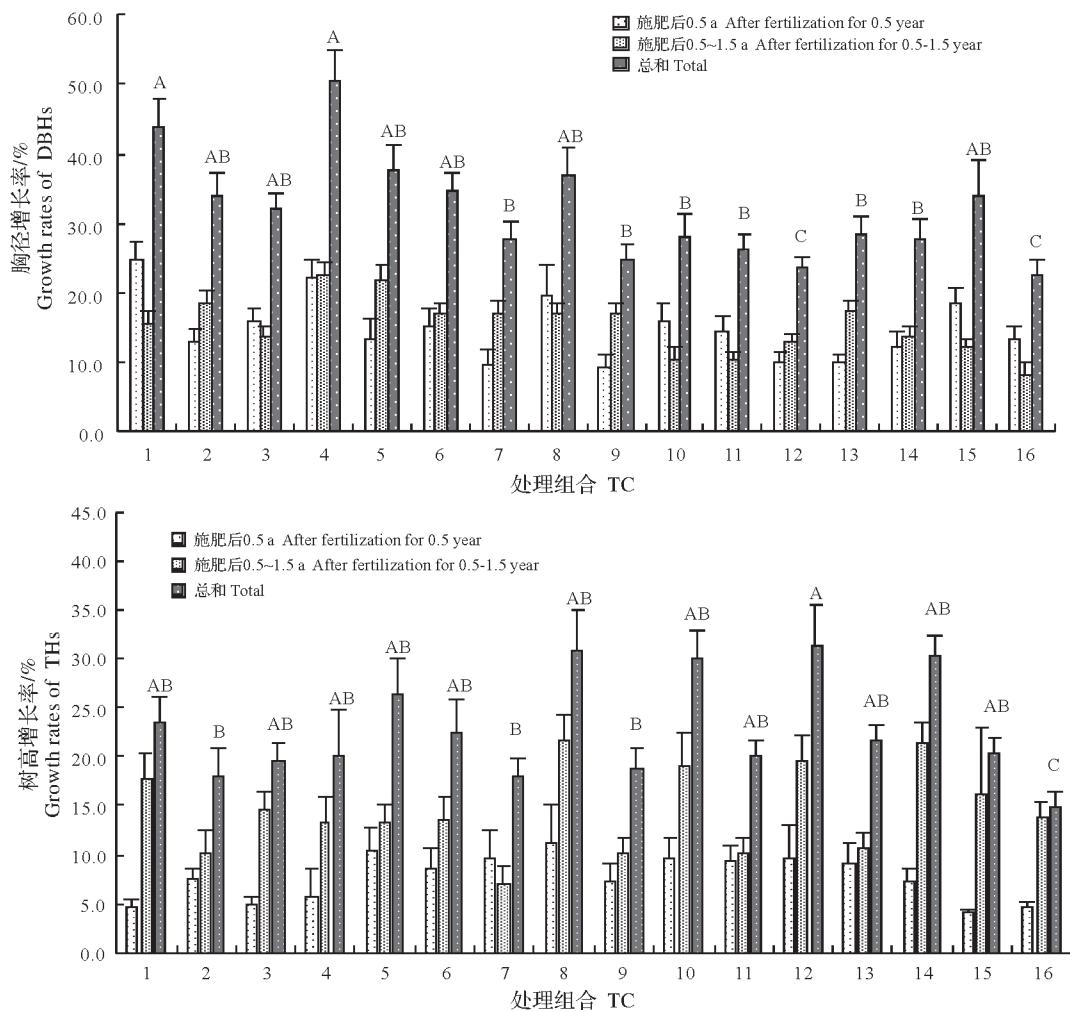
试验号	因素 Factor							实施方案 Implementation plan(IP)	
	TN	1	2-A	3-B	4-C	5-D	6	7-E	TC
1	1	5-A ₂	7-B ₃	9-C ₃	11-D ₄	13	15-E ₅	A ₂ B ₃ C ₃ D ₄ E ₅	复合肥0.53 kg/cm, 磷肥0.1 kg/cm, 镁肥2.5 g/cm, 硼肥0.67 g/cm
2	2	10-A ₄	14-B ₅	2-C ₁	6-D ₂	10	14-E ₅	A ₄ B ₅ C ₁ D ₂ E ₅	复合肥0.07 kg/cm, 氮肥0.05 kg/cm, 磷肥0.03 kg/cm, 镁肥0.83 g/cm, 硼肥0.67 g/cm
3	3	15-A ₅	5-B ₂	11-C ₄	1-D ₁	7	13-E ₅	A ₅ B ₂ C ₄ D ₁ E ₅	复合肥0.13 kg/cm, 氮肥0.08 kg/cm, 磷肥0.13 kg/cm, 硼肥0.67 g/cm
4	4	4-A ₂	12-B ₄	4-C ₂	12-D ₄	4	12-E ₄	A ₂ B ₄ C ₂ D ₄ E ₄	复合肥0.53 kg/cm, 氮肥0.03 kg/cm, 磷肥0.07 kg/cm, 镁肥2.5 g/cm, 硼肥0.5 g/cm
5	5	9-A ₃	3-B ₁	13-C ₅	7-D ₃	1	11-E ₄	A ₃ B ₁ C ₅ D ₃ E ₄	氮肥0.07 kg/cm, 镁肥1.67 g/cm, 硼肥0.5 g/cm
6	6	14-A ₅	10-B ₄	6-C ₂	2-D ₁	14	10-E ₄	A ₅ B ₄ C ₂ D ₁ E ₄	复合肥0.13 kg/cm, 氮肥0.03 kg/cm, 磷肥0.07 kg/cm, 硼肥0.5 g/cm
7	7	3-A ₁	1-B ₁	15-C ₅	13-D ₅	11	9-E ₃	A ₁ B ₁ C ₅ D ₅ E ₃	复合肥0.27 kg/cm, 氮肥0.07 kg/cm, 镁肥3.33 g/cm, 硼肥1.17 g/cm
8	8	8-A ₃	8-B ₃	8-C ₃	8-D ₃	8	8-E ₃	A ₃ B ₃ C ₃ D ₃ E ₃	磷肥0.1 kg/cm, 镁肥1.67 g/cm, 硼肥1.17 g/cm
9	9	13-A ₅	15-B ₅	1-C ₁	3-D ₁	5	7-E ₃	A ₅ B ₅ C ₁ D ₁ E ₃	复合肥0.13 kg/cm, 氮肥0.05 kg/cm, 磷肥0.03 kg/cm, 硼肥1.17 g/cm
5	10	2-A ₁	6-B ₂	10-C ₄	14-D ₅	2	6-E ₂	A ₁ B ₂ C ₄ D ₅ E ₂	复合肥0.27 kg/cm, 氮肥0.08 kg/cm, 磷肥0.13 kg/cm, 镁肥3.33 g/cm, 硼肥1.0 g/cm
11	11	7-A ₃	13-B ₅	3-C ₁	9-D ₃	15	5-E ₂	A ₃ B ₅ C ₁ D ₃ E ₂	氮肥0.05 kg/cm, 磷肥0.03 kg/cm, 镁肥1.67 g/cm, 硼肥1.0 g/cm
12	12	12-A ₄	4-B ₂	12-C ₄	4-D ₂	12	4-E ₂	A ₄ B ₂ C ₄ D ₂ E ₂	复合肥0.07 kg/cm, 氮肥0.08 kg/cm, 磷肥0.13 kg/cm, 镁肥0.83 g/cm, 硼肥1.0 g/cm
13	13	1-A ₁	11-B ₄	5-C ₂	15-D ₅	9	3-E ₁	A ₁ B ₄ C ₂ D ₅ E ₁	复合肥0.27 kg/cm, 氮肥0.03 kg/cm, 磷肥0.07 kg/cm, 镁肥3.33 g/cm, 硼肥0.83 g/cm
14	14	6-A ₂	2-B ₁	14-C ₅	10-D ₄	6	2-E ₁	A ₂ B ₁ C ₅ D ₄ E ₁	复合肥0.53 kg/cm, 氮肥0.07 kg/cm, 镁肥2.5 g/cm, 硼肥0.83 g/cm
15	15	11-A ₄	9-B ₃	7-C ₃	5-D ₂	3	1-E ₁	A ₄ B ₃ C ₃ D ₂ E ₁	复合肥0.07 kg/cm, 磷肥0.1 kg/cm, 镁肥0.83 g/cm, 硼肥0.67 g/cm

TN 和 TC 的全拼分别是 trial number 和 treatment combination 的缩写, 下同

TN and TC are abbreviations of trial number and treatment combination, the same below

高于除8和15的($P \approx 0 < 0.01$); 处理组合8和15的树高增长率分别为最高和最低, 除处理组合15外其余的树高增长率均高于对照的(图1), 揭示短期内施肥主要影响林木胸径的生长。

施肥后0.5~1.5 a时, 胸径和树高的增长率分别达10.4%~22.6%和7.1%~21.6%, 对照的则为8.1%和13.8%, 处理组合间两者均呈现极显著的差异($P \approx 0 < 0.01$), 施肥后15个处理组合的胸径增长率均大于对照的; 处理组合8的树高增长率最高, 对照组与最高组无显著差异; 胸径和树高总增长率分别为23.5%~50.3%和18.0%~31.4%, 对照组则是22.4%和14.8%, 施肥处理组合的胸径和树高增长率均极显著高于对照组(图1)。试验结果揭示, 施肥极显著地促进云南松幼林胸径和树高的快速生长。



大写字母为0.01水平的差异显著,下同

There was significant difference in the level of 0.01 for capital letters, the same as the followings

图1 处理组合的胸径和树高增长率

Fig.1 Growth rates of diameters at breast heights(DBH) and tree heights(TH) of the TCs

2.1.2 胸径和树高增长率对因素水平的响应 施肥后0.5 a时,影响胸径增长率的主导因子是磷肥,所有因素的水平对胸径增长率具有显著或极显著的差异影响($P_A=P_D=0.002, P_B=P_C \approx 0 < 0.01, P_E=0.027 < 0.05$),理论优水平组合是复合肥和磷肥分别为0.53和0.10 kg/cm、镁和硼肥分别为2.50和0.67 g/cm($A_2C_3D_4E_5$)的,与实际增长率最高的处理组合1完全一致,证明试验的可靠性;与胸径不一致,镁肥是影响树高增长率的主导因子,理论优水平组合为尿素0.07 kg/cm、镁和硼肥分别为1.67和1.00 g/cm($B_1D_3E_2$),与实际增长率最高的处理组合8仅镁肥一致,即理论最优和实际增长率最高的不一致(图1和表3),或许是因素的水平间具有交互作用导致的。

与前一阶段不同的是,施肥后0.5~1.5 a时,硼肥是影响胸径增长率的主导因子,仅因素B、C和E的水平间具有极显著的差异($P \approx 0 < 0.01$),理论优水平组合复合肥、氮和磷肥分别为0.53,0.03,0.07 kg/cm、镁和硼肥分别为2.50和0.50 g/cm($A_2B_4C_2D_4E_4$),与增长率最高的处理组合4完全一致;影响树高增长率的主导因子是磷肥,因素B和C对树高增长率有极显著的差异影响($P_{B,C} \approx 0 < 0.01$),理论优水平组合复合肥和磷肥分别为0.07,0.10 kg/cm、镁和硼肥分别为0.83和0.83 g/cm($A_4C_3D_2E_1$),与实际最高的处理组合8仅磷肥一致;影响胸径和树高总增长率的主导因子与0.5~1.5 a时相一致,理论优水平组合分别为 $A_2B_3C_3D_4E_4$ 和 $A_3B_2C_4D_3E_2$ (图1和表3)。

从主导因子的变化,揭示云南松即使在较短的时间,对施肥养分的需求也产生动态变化,在复合肥基础上增施尿素,抑制林木胸径生长的负效应短期内(施肥后0.5 a)即显现,但有益于树高的生长;同样,

短期内复合肥促进胸径增长,但不利于树高生长;0.5~1.5 a期间,主导因子与前一阶段不同,表明不同阶段对肥料种类需求不一致。此外,施肥后1.5 a时胸径和树高总增长率的理论优水平组合中分别缺尿素和复合肥,其原因与施肥后0.5 a的类似。同时,理论最优和实际树高增长率最高的处理组合不一致,也许是因素水平间具有交互作用所致。

2.2 材积增长率

2.2.1 处理组合的材积增长率分析 施肥后0.5和0.5~1.5 a期间,15个处理组合的材积增长率分别为19.9%~60.4%和30.9%~64.3%,总的则为75.3%~159.3%,处理组合间均呈现极显著的差异($P \approx 0 < 0.01$),其中,增长率最高的较对照(29.8%、29.2%和67.3%)分别提高30.6%、35.1%和73.1%;施肥后0.5~1.5 a期间和总的材积增长率均高于对照的(表4),表明施肥效应在此期间短期内较为明显,云南松幼林的施肥效应较为显著,可通过施肥极大地提高材积生长;同时,按胸径为单位计算施肥量,可实现精准施肥的目标。

2.2.2 因素水平对材积增长率的影响 与胸径一致,施肥后0.5 a时,磷肥是影响材积增长率的主导因子,因素水平间具有显著或极显著的差异($P_A = P_D = 0.008$, $P_B = P_C = 0.003 < 0.01$ 和 $P_E = 0.022 < 0.05$),理论优水平组合与实际增长率最大的处理组合1完全一致;施肥后0.5~1.5 a期间和总材积增长率,因素水平间的差异和主导因子均与胸径完全一致,理论优水平($A_2B_3C_3D_4E_4$)与实际最高的处理组合4($A_2B_4C_2D_4E_4$)除尿素和磷肥外其余一致(表4和5)。理论最优和实际最高的处理组合不一致,原因与胸径的类似,因此云南松幼林采用尿素施肥应在试验研究证实促进林木生长前提下才可应用于生产实践。

表3 胸径和树高增长率的极差分析

Tab.3 Range analysis of DBH and TH growth rates

水平及相关指标 Level and parameter	时间和因素 Time and factor														
	施肥后0.5 a时 After fertilization for 0.5 year					施肥后0.5~1.5 a时 After fertilization during 0.5~1.5 year					施肥后1.5 a总的 Total after fertilization for 1.5 year				
	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
胸径增长率/% Growth rates of DBH															
1	11.7 ^{Bb}	11.7 ^{Bb}	11.3 ^{Bb}	12.6 ^{Bb}	13.6 ^{ab}	14.9	17.5 ^{Aa}	15.2 ^{ABb}	15.8	14.6 ^{BCb}	28.1 ^{Bb}	30.9 ^{ABb}	28.2 ^{Bb}	30.3 ^{Bb}	30.0 ^{Bb}
2	19.7 ^{Aa}	13.9 ^{Bb}	15.8 ^{ABb}	13.9 ^{Bb}	13.3 ^{ab}	17.3	12.3 ^{Bb}	18.9 ^{Aa}	15.6	11.2 ^{Cc}	40.7 ^{Aa}	27.8 ^{Bb}	37.8 ^{Aa}	30.4 ^{Bb}	25.9 ^{Bb}
3	15.8 ^{ABb}	21.0 ^{Aa}	21.0 ^{Aa}	15.8 ^{ABb}	11.8 ^b	16.3	15.1 ^{ABb}	15.1 ^{ABb}	16.3	16.8 ^{ABb}	33.5 ^{ABb}	38.3 ^{Aa}	38.3 ^{Aa}	33.5 ^{ABb}	29.8 ^{Bb}
4	13.9 ^{Bb}	15.8 ^{ABb}	13.9 ^{Bb}	19.7 ^{Aa}	17.0 ^a	15.6	18.9 ^{Aa}	12.3 ^{Bb}	17.3	20.4 ^{Aa}	30.4 ^{Bb}	37.8 ^{Aa}	27.8 ^{Bb}	40.7 ^{Aa}	40.8 ^{Aa}
5	12.7 ^{Bb}	11.3 ^{Bb}	11.7 ^{Bb}	11.7 ^{Bb}	17.9 ^a	15.8	15.2 ^{ABb}	17.5 ^{Aa}	14.9	15.9 ^{Bb}	30.3 ^{Bb}	28.2 ^{Bb}	30.9 ^{ABb}	28.1 ^{Bb}	36.6 ^{Aa}
R	8.0	9.7	9.7	8.0	6.1	2.4	6.6	6.6	2.4	9.2	12.6	10.5	10.5	12.6	14.9
主次因子 DF															
优水平组合 OC			B=C>A=D>E					E>B>C>A=D					E>A=D>B=C		
			$A_2B_3C_3D_4E_5$					$A_2B_4C_2D_4E_4$					$A_2B_3C_3D_4E_4$		
树高增长率/% Growth rates of TH															
1	9.5	9.0	8.1	6.9	6.8	12.3	13.9 ^{ABb}	10.1 ^{Bb}	12.7	20.9	23.3	24.9 ^{ab}	19.0 ^b	20.3	24.2
2	5.9	8.1	7.8	7.0	9.6	17.5	17.7 ^{Aa}	12.5 ^{Bb}	20.1	16.2	24.7	27.0 ^a	21.4 ^b	23.3	27.2
3	10.3	6.6	6.6	10.3	9.4	15.0	18.5 ^{Aa}	18.5 ^{Aa}	15.0	12.9	25.8	24.9 ^{ab}	24.9 ^{ab}	25.8	22.5
4	7.0	7.8	8.1	5.9	8.2	20.1	12.5 ^{Bb}	17.7 ^{Aa}	17.5	13.3	23.3	21.4 ^b	27.0 ^a	24.7	23.0
5	6.9	8.1	9.0	9.5	5.7	12.7	10.1 ^{Bb}	13.9 ^{ABb}	12.3	14.2	20.3	19.0 ^b	24.9 ^{ab}	23.3	20.4
R	4.4	2.4	2.4	4.4	3.8	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.8	7.9	5.5	8.0	8.0	5.5	6.8
主次因子 DF															
优水平组合 OC			$A_3B_1C_5D_3E_2$					$A_4B_3C_3D_2E_1$					$A_3B_2C_4D_3E_2$		

小写字母为0.05水平的差异显著,下同

There was significant difference in the level of 0.05 for capital letters, the same as the followings

表4 处理组合的材积增长率
Tab.4 Growth rates of timber volumes(TV)

处理组合	施肥后 0.5 a		施肥后 0.5~1.5 a		施肥后 1.5 a 总材积		处理组合	施肥后 0.5 a		施肥后 0.5~1.5 a		施肥后 1.5 a 总材积	
	After fertilization for 0.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5~1.5 year	Total after fertilization for 1.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5~1.5 year	Total after fertilization for 1.5 year		After fertilization for 0.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5~1.5 year	Total after fertilization for 1.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5 year	After fertilization for 0.5~1.5 year	Total after fertilization for 1.5 year
TC	增长率/% Growth rates						TC	增长率/% Growth rates					
	材积 TV	CV	材积 TV	CV	材积 TV	CV		材积 TV	CV	材积 TV	CV	材积 TV	CV
1	60.4±6.6 ^{Aa}	43.9	50.0±4.4 ^{ABab}	35.4	140.4±47.0 ^{Aa}	33.5	9	19.9±3.5 ^{Cc}	70.7	46.0±4.7 ^{ABb}	40.8	75.3±27.7 ^{Chc}	36.8
2	38.2±4.7 ^{ABb}	49.0	50.4±5.8 ^{ABab}	45.7	106.8±38.9 ^{Bb}	36.5	10	43.8±6.4 ^{ABab}	57.9	40.0±4.8 ^{BCbc}	48.2	99.8±50.9 ^{Bbc}	51.0
3	38.8±4.1 ^{ABb}	42.0	43.0±4.2 ^{Bb}	39.3	97.7±31.1 ^{Bbc}	31.8	11	39.4±5.4 ^{ABb}	54.4	30.9±2.7 ^{BCbc}	35.2	81.7±26.1 ^{BCc}	32.0
4	56.0±8.1 ^{Aa}	57.6	64.3±5.9 ^{Aa}	37.1	159.3±81.2 ^{Aa}	51.0	12	28.7±4.6 ^{Cbc}	64.5	45.1±4.5 ^{ABb}	39.7	85.1±23.3 ^{BCb}	27.4
5	39.0±7.1 ^{ABb}	72.9	62.1±6.7 ^{Aa}	43.0	125.6±61.4 ^{ABab}	48.9	13	28.4±3.3 ^{Cbc}	45.9	47.6±4.1 ^{ABb}	34.4	90.1±31.6 ^{BCb}	35.1
6	40.5±5.0 ^{ABb}	49.7	49.0±3.2 ^{ABab}	26.4	108.1±28.5 ^{Bb}	26.4	14	32.9±5.5 ^{BCbc}	67.0	49.1±3.7 ^{ABab}	29.9	98.4±41.4 ^{Bbc}	42.1
7	28.1±5.3 ^{Cbc}	75.2	43.3±4.5 ^{Bb}	41.4	83.1±25.4 ^{BCc}	30.6	15	46.1±11.4 ^{ABA}	70.0	61.7±6.2 ^{ABab}	40.3	107.6±70.1 ^{Bb}	65.2
8	45.7±5.9 ^{ABab}	52.1	57.1±4.4 ^{ABab}	31.1	128.0±52.9 ^{ABab}	41.4	16	29.8±4.4 ^{Cbc}	45.9	29.2±5.1 ^{Cc}	69.8	67.3±30.3 ^{CC}	45.0

表5 材积增长率的极差分析
Tab.5 Range analysis for rates of timber volumes

时间 Time	施肥后 0.5 a/%					施肥后 0.5~1.5 a/%					施肥后 1.5 a/%				
	After fertilization for 0.5 year					After fertilization for 0.5~1.5 year					After fertilization for 1.5 year				
因素 Factor 水平 Level	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E	A	B	C	D	E
1	33.5 ^{Bb}	33.3 ^{Bb}	32.5 ^{Bb}	33.1 ^{Bb}	35.8 ^{ab}	43.6	51.5 ^{ABA}	42.5 ^{Bb}	46.0	52.8 ^{Aa}	91.0 ^{Bb}	102.3 ^{ABb}	87.9 ^{Bb}	93.7 ^{Bb}	98.7 ^{Bab}
2	49.8 ^{Aa}	37.1 ^{ABb}	41.6 ^{ABab}	37.6 ^{Bb}	37.3 ^{ab}	54.5	42.7 ^{Bb}	53.6 ^{ABA}	52.4	38.7 ^{Bb}	132.7 ^{Aa}	94.2 ^{Bb}	119.1 ^{Aa}	99.8 ^{Bb}	88.9 ^{Bb}
3	41.4 ^{ABab}	50.7 ^{Aa}	50.7 ^{Aa}	41.4 ^{ABab}	31.2 ^b	50.1	56.3 ^{Aa}	56.3 ^{Aa}	50.1	48.8 ^{ABb}	111.7 ^{ABb}	125.3 ^{Aa}	125.3 ^{Aa}	111.7 ^{ABb}	95.4 ^{Bab}
4	37.7 ^{ABb}	41.6 ^{ABab}	37.1 ^{ABb}	49.8 ^{Aa}	45.2 ^a	52.4	53.6 ^{ABA}	42.7 ^{Bb}	54.5	58.5 ^{Aa}	99.8 ^{Bb}	119.1 ^{Aa}	94.2 ^{Bb}	132.7 ^{Aa}	131.0 ^{Aa}
5	33.1 ^{Bb}	32.5 ^{Bb}	33.3 ^{Bb}	33.5 ^{Bb}	45.8 ^a	46.0	42.5 ^{Bb}	51.5 ^{ABA}	43.6	47.8 ^{ABb}	93.7 ^{Bb}	87.9 ^{Bb}	102.3 ^{ABb}	91.0 ^{Bb}	115.0 ^{Aa}
R	16.7	18.2	18.2	16.7	14.6	10.9	13.8	13.8	10.9	19.8	41.7	37.4	37.4	41.7	42.1
主次因子 DF	B=C>A=D>E					E>B=C>A=D					E>A=D>B=C				
优水平组合 OC	$A_2B_3C_3D_4E_5$					$A_2B_3C_3D_4E_4$					$A_2B_3C_3D_4E_4$				

3 讨论与结论

3.1 讨论

复合肥主要由氮、磷和钾的固定配比构成,常用于林木施肥中^[15],但不同的树种对三大元素比例及其微量配比的需求也不同。吉艳芝^[8]对落叶松人工幼林开展复合肥、氮肥、磷肥和有机肥分别为174, 106, 80, 1 200 g/株配施的试验,施肥4个月后,平均胸径和树高均高于对照的;黄智敏等^[9]对2年生云南松幼林进行施肥试验,施肥1 a后,复合肥、氮肥和磷肥施肥量分别为200, 10, 25 g/株的地径和树高生长最优;卜旭凌等^[16]对5年生杉木单施复合肥,施肥1 a后胸径和树高增长率达3.0%~17.0%和1.0%~10.0%,以及2 a后达9.0%~35.0%和16.0%~62.0%,与上述结果类似,本研究复合肥与微量元素配施,施肥后0.5 a和1.5 a时总的胸径、树高和材积增长率均高于前者。揭示不同树种或同一树种对养分种类和施肥量的要求不同,此外,单施复合肥对林木生长的效果极显著地差于在其基础上配施多种肥料种类。

氮、磷和钾肥是林木生长必需的三大元素,因土壤钾肥较为丰富,氮和磷成为必须通过施肥来满足林木生长的重要成分,同时多数土壤种类呈现有效磷偏低的现象,施肥时增加磷肥成为必不可少的措

施^[17]。郭文冰等^[18]对13年生湿地松(*P. elliottii*)开展钙镁磷肥和石灰配施的试验,结果施肥林木的树高生长较对照提高37.1%;杨桦等^[19]对20年生的杉木(*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)开展氮和磷肥配施的试验,结果,磷肥对林分胸径与蓄积生长具有明显的促进作用。与以上文献研究结果类似,本研究磷肥是影响胸径生长的主导因子,揭示磷肥具有促进林木生长的共同特性。云南松林区的土壤低磷少氮^[17,20],周蛟等^[21]的研究指出,配施尿素、过磷酸钙和硼肥分别为400,500,40 g/株时极显著地促进云南松幼林的胸径生长,本研究中尿素抑制林木胸径生长的结果与其相悖,也许是复合肥中的氮肥即可满足胸径生长的需求。养分对林木胸径和树高生长具有不同的影响,陈家法等^[22]开展湿地松中林龄施肥试验,结果发现磷肥可显著促进树高生长,氮肥则显著促进胸径生长;马朝忠等^[23]研究表明,复合肥极显著地促进2年生西南桦(*Betula alnoides*)的树高生长,但对胸径生长的促进效果不明显。本研究施肥后0.5~1.5 a期间,施肥的处理极显著地促进胸径生长,但树高生长对其无明显响应,与文献不相同。也许是不同树种的胸径和树高生长对肥料及其种类组合的响应不一致,有待更多树种的研究揭示其规律性。

3.2 结论

采用U*₁₅(15⁷)均匀设计,开展复合肥、氮、磷、镁和硼肥不同水平及其组合对8年生云南松幼林生长影响的试验。施肥后1.5 a时,胸径、树高和材积增长率分别达23.5%~50.29%、18.0%~31.4%和75.3%~159.3%,均大于对照组(22.4%、14.8%和67.3%);各处理组合间,除施肥后0.5 a的树高增长率外,施肥后0.5,0.5~1.5 a和总的所有指标增长率均呈现极显著的差异($P<0.01$),施肥后1.5 a期间以上3指标增长率的主导因子呈现动态变化,施肥后0.5 a时是磷和镁肥,施肥后0.5~1.5 a期间和总的则是硼和磷肥,材积的主导因子均与胸径相一致,在缺磷的云南松林区,增施磷肥对云南松林木生长极其重要。尿素抑制云南松胸径生长,却有益于树高的生长,施肥后0.5 a时的复合肥与尿素的效应相反。综合理论与实际结果,有益于林木生长的处理组合是复合肥和磷肥分别为0.53,0.10 kg/cm²、镁和硼肥分别为2.50,0.50 g/cm²的配施,幼林采用此配方施肥,可较大地提高林分蓄积量(提高2.0倍以上)。

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