

DOI: 10.12357/cjea.20240427

CSTR: 32371.14.cjea.20240427

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XIAO G M, LIU L, WANG X Q, WANG C, ZHAO O Y, HOU L M, RU S H, WANG L, SUN S Y. Effects of straw returning and nitrogen application on water-stable aggregate and distribution of organic carbon and total nitrogen in brown soil[J]. Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture, 2025, 33(7): 1301–1310

秸秆还田与施氮对褐土水稳性团聚体及有机碳和全氮分布的影响^{*}

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摘要: 团聚体的形成受农业管理措施和环境因素的影响, 导致其在不同区域不同土类上差异较大。褐土是河北省主要土壤类型之一, 明确褐土长期小麦-玉米轮作对土壤团聚体形成的影响, 对于提升土壤质量、实现藏粮于地具有重要意义。本研究依托褐土区秸秆还田与施氮长期定位试验, 选择其中不施氮肥秸秆还田(CK)、传统施氮肥秸秆还田(CON)、优化施氮肥秸秆还田(OPT)和传统施氮肥秸秆移除(CON-S) 4个处理, 研究施氮和秸秆还田对褐土水稳性团聚体组成及各粒径土壤有机碳(SOC)和全氮(TN)含量的影响。通过湿筛法筛分土壤得到4种不同粒径团聚体, 检测不同团聚体中SOC和TN含量, 计算不同处理团聚体组成、稳定性及各级团聚体对SOC和TN的贡献率。研究表明: 碳酸钙是石灰性褐土团聚体形成的主要胶结物质, 秸秆还田显著促进土壤大团聚体形成, 提高团聚体稳定性, 但秸秆还田条件下施氮量对团聚体稳定性无显著影响。相同施氮条件下秸秆还田显著增加了土壤团聚体SOC含量, 秸秆还田条件下施氮显著增加了土壤团聚体SOC含量。施氮显著增加了各级团聚体TN含量, 相同施氮条件下秸秆还田显著增加了各级团聚体TN含量。团聚体SOC和TN含量均表现出随团聚体粒径减小而降低的趋势。与秸秆移除相比, 秸秆还田显著增加了>2 mm、0.25~2 mm团聚体SOC和TN的贡献率, 降低了0.053~0.25 mm和<0.053 mm团聚体贡献率, 但施氮量对团聚体SOC和TN贡献无显著影响。优化施肥与传统施肥相比团聚体组成及SOC和TN含量无显著差异。综上所述, 褐土区在秸秆还田措施下通过优化施氮可以提升土壤稳定性和肥力水平, 提高土壤质量。

关键词: 褐土; 水稳性团聚体; 秸秆还田; 施氮; 有机碳; 全氮

中图分类号: S154.1

Effects of straw returning and nitrogen application on water-stable aggregate and distribution of organic carbon and total nitrogen in brown soil^{*}

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^{*} 国家重点研发计划项目(2022YFD1901304-10)、河北省农林科学院科技创新专项(2022KJCXZX-ZHS-10)和河北省农林科学院博士基金项目(C22R1101)资助

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收稿日期: 2024-07-16 接受日期: 2025-06-30

^{*} This study was supported by the National Key Research and Development Program of China (2022YFD1901304-10), Science and Technological Innovation Special Project of Hebei Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences (2022KJCXZX-ZHS-10), and the Doctoral Foundation of Hebei Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences (C22R1101).

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Received Jul. 16, 2024; accepted Jun. 30, 2025

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Abstract: Aggregates are the basic units of soil structure and are important factors affecting soil quality. Their formation is influenced by agricultural management practices and environmental conditions, leading to variation in structure across different regions and soil types. Brown soil is one of the main soil types in Hebei Province and understanding the influence of long-term wheat-maize rotation on the formation of soil aggregates is essential for improving soil quality and enhancing grain storage in the ground. This study was based on a long-term experiment involving straw return and nitrogen application in a brown soil region, aiming to determine their effects on the water stability and composition of soil aggregates, as well as the soil organic carbon (SOC) and total nitrogen (TN) content at different particle sizes. Four treatments—straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer (CK), traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning (CON), optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning (OPT) and traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal (CON-S)—were selected to study the effects of nitrogen application and straw return on the water stability of brown soil aggregate composition and soil organic carbon (SOC) and total nitrogen (TN) content at different particle size levels. Four types of aggregates with different particle sizes were obtained using the wet-screening method. The SOC and TN contents within different aggregates sizes were measured, and the composition and stability of water-stable aggregates under different treatments were analyzed. Additionally, the contribution of each aggregate size class to overall SOC and TN content was calculated to evaluate their respective roles in nutrient distribution. The results showed that soil pH and calcium carbonate content were positively correlated with the stability of soil aggregates, which significantly promoted the formation of soil water-stable macroaggregates and improved the stability of water-stable aggregates; however, nitrogen application had no significant effect on the stability of water-stable aggregates under straw return. Under the same nitrogen application conditions, the SOC content of the soil aggregates was significantly increased by straw return, and the SOC content of the water-stable soil aggregates was significantly increased by nitrogen application. Nitrogen application significantly increased the TN content of aggregates at all levels, and straw return significantly increased the TN content of water-stable aggregates at all levels under the same nitrogen application conditions. The SOC and TN contents in the water-stable aggregates decreased with decreasing water-stable aggregate particle size. Compared with straw removal, straw return significantly increased the contribution rates of SOC and TN in water-stable aggregates >2 mm and 0.25–2 mm, while reducing their contribution in the 0.053–0.25 mm and < 0.053 mm fractions. However, nitrogen application had no significant effect on the SOC and TN contributions of the water-stable aggregates. There were no significant differences in the water-stable aggregate composition and SOC and TN contents between optimal and traditional fertilization treatments. In summary, in brown soil areas, soil stability and fertility can be improved by optimizing nitrogen application under straw return measures.

Keywords: brown soil; water-stable aggregate; straw returning; nitrogen application; organic carbon; total nitrogen

团聚体是组成土壤结构的基本单元,影响土壤稳定性、持水性、透气性和养分循环等^[1]。团聚体的形成受多因素的影响,主要包括生物因素(动物、植物、微生物)与非生物因素(土壤矿物、金属阳离子)^[2],此外还受耕作措施和施肥的影响^[3]。耕作通过物理作用破坏土壤大团聚体,直接影响土壤团聚体的形成^[4]。长期施用化肥会降低土壤 pH,造成土壤酸化,促进土壤有机质分解,降低有机质含量^[5]。土壤有机质含量提高和团聚体形成过程相互促进:土壤有机质作为土壤团聚体形成的胶结物质,可以促进大团聚体形成,增强团聚体稳定性;稳定的团聚体能够通过物理化学作用避免有机质被土壤微生物分解,增加土壤有机质含量^[6-7]。通过干筛或湿筛方法可以将团聚体分为力稳性团聚体和水稳性团聚体,并进一步根据粒径将团聚体划分为大团聚体(>0.25 mm)、小团聚体(0.25~2 mm)、微团聚体(0.053~0.25 mm)和黏粉粒(<0.053 mm)^[8]。团聚体平均重量直径(MWD)和平均质量直径(GMD)是表征

土壤团聚体稳定性的重要指标,由不同粒径土壤含量按照平均分数进行加权计算得到,随着 MWD 和 GMD 的增加,土壤团聚体稳定性程度也随之增加^[9]。不同粒径团聚体在土壤碳、氮元素的固持及转化等方面发挥着不同的作用,同时也影响碳氮在土壤中的分布^[10]。目前针对施氮对土壤团聚体的影响已经开展了大量研究,研究结果存在极大差异甚至完全相反。有研究表明氮添加促进了土壤大团聚体的形成,增强了土壤团聚体稳定性^[11-13]。但也有研究发现氮添加减少了土壤大团聚体含量^[14-16]。Gao 等^[17]的研究则认为施氮对团聚体稳定性没有显著影响。施氮会影响土壤团聚体的组成,而不同粒径团聚体中土壤碳氮含量也存在差异。有学者认为土壤有机碳(SOC)和全氮(TN)主要存在于大团聚体中,而在土壤微团聚体中含量较少^[18];也有研究认为,土壤微团聚体碳、氮含量高于土壤大团聚体^[19]。这些不同的结果可能是由于不同土壤自身差异造成的,同时也表明农业管理措施对土壤团聚体的影响是复杂的。

褐土为我国重要的土壤类型之一, 面积 2 516 万 hm^2 , 在山西、河北、河南、甘肃、山东、陕西、四川、辽宁、北京等省(直辖市)均有分布^[20]。河北平原为我国输出大量粮食和蔬菜, 褐土是河北平原最有代表性的土壤类型^[21]。虽然目前针对不同农业管理措施对土壤团聚体组成及碳氮分布的研究较多^[22-24], 但针对褐土区的研究较少。褐土碳酸钙含量较高, 其团聚体形成机制与其他土壤存在差异^[25-26]。因此研究不同农业管理措施对褐土团聚体组成及不同粒径碳氮含量的影响, 对改善河北省土壤结构、提高土壤肥力水平具有重要意义。本研究基于河北省褐土区 16 年长期定位试验, 研究秸秆还田和不同氮施用量对褐土团聚体组成及碳氮含量的影响, 为河北褐土区土壤质量提升提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

褐土是河北省主要土壤类型之一, 占河北省土壤总面积的 30.83%。田间试验地位于河北省石家庄市河北省农林科学院鹿泉大河试验站 ($38^{\circ}07'32''\text{N}$, $114^{\circ}23'00''\text{E}$)。该区属半湿润大陆性季风气候, 年均降雨量 300~600 mm, 降雨集中于 7、8 月, 年平均气

温 14.3°C 。试验地土壤类型为黏壤质洪冲积石灰性褐土, 种植制度为小麦-玉米轮作。

1.2 试验设计

本长期定位试验始于 2008 年, 2023 年 6 月小麦收获后在原有处理中选择 4 个处理进行取样检测, 取样深度为 0~20 cm, 4 个处理分别为秸秆还田不施氮肥 (CK)、传统施氮肥秸秆还田 (CON)、优化施氮肥秸秆还田 (OPT) 和传统施氮肥秸秆移除 (CON-S), 每个处理 3 次重复, 每小区面积 60 m^2 。长期定位试验开始前 0~20 cm 土层土壤基本理化性质为: pH 8.15、有机质 $18.1 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、全氮 $1.311 \text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、有效磷 $14.5 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 、速效钾 $96.3 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 。各处理具体施肥量如表 1 所示, 其他管理措施相同。小麦品种为‘石麦 18’, 播种前翻地施肥, 分别浇冬前水、返青拔节期追肥灌水、灌浆期灌水, 并于 6 月中旬收获; 玉米品种为‘承玉 15’, 播种出苗后开沟施肥, 大喇叭口前期结合追肥灌水并于 10 月初收获。小麦季、玉米季磷、钾肥均作为基肥一次性底施。小麦氮肥 50% 底施, 50% 拔节期追施; 玉米氮肥 40% 底施, 60% 喇叭口期追施。试验所用氮肥为尿素, 磷肥为重过磷酸钙, 钾肥为硫酸钾。收获后小麦玉米秸秆全量还田。

表 1 不同施肥处理小麦季和玉米季的施肥量
Table 1 Fertilization amount of different treatments in wheat and maize seasons

$\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$

处理 Treatment	小麦季 Wheat season			玉米季 Maize season		
	N	P_2O_5	K_2O	N	P_2O_5	K_2O
CK	0	180	30	0	60	90
CON	270	180	30	225	60	90
OPT	210	180	30	150	60	90
CON-S	270	180	30	225	60	90

CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal.

1.3 指标测定及计算

采用 Elliott 团聚体湿筛法^[27]测定团聚体粒径组成。田间采集原状土样并沿自然结构面剥离成直径 10 mm 的土块, 除去肉眼可见的植物根系及石头后将样品风干。将 500 g 风干土样转移到筛孔直径依次为 2 mm、0.25 mm 的套筛内, 用振荡式筛分仪在 $200 \text{ 次}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 下振荡 2 min。筛分完全后, 将各级网筛上的土样分别收集称重, 得到 >2 mm、0.25~2 mm 和 <0.25 mm 粒级的土壤团聚体样品及其质量。通过干筛法得到各级土壤团聚体, 根据干筛结果比例重新配置 100 g 土壤样品。将新配置的土壤样品置于筛孔直径依次为 2 mm、0.25 mm 和 0.053 mm 的套

筛内, 在沉降筒中用去离子水浸泡 5 min 后以 3 cm 振幅在 $50 \text{ 次}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$ 频率下上下振动, 随后取出套筛, 将不同孔径筛子上的土壤分别冲洗至预先称重的铝盒中, 得到 >2 mm、0.25~2 mm、0.053~0.25 mm 和 <0.053 mm 团聚体, 将以上各粒级团聚体于 60°C 下烘干后称重得到不同粒级水稳性团聚体含量。全氮含量采用凯氏定氮法测定, 有机碳含量采用重铬酸钾-外加热法测定, 碳酸钙含量采用气量法测定^[28]。

选取 MWD、GMD 和 >0.25 mm 粒级团聚体含量 ($R_{0.25}$) 作为土壤团聚体稳定性的评价指标^[29]。其计算公式为:

$$MWD = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{X}_i \times W_i \quad (1)$$

$$GMD = \exp \left[\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i \times \ln \bar{X}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$R_{0.25} = \frac{M_{>0.25}}{M_t} \quad (3)$$

式中: $\bar{X}_i$ 为 i 粒级团聚体平均直径; W_i 为 i 粒级团聚体重量所占的比例; M_i 为 i 粒级团聚体的重量 (g); M_t 为土壤团聚体总重量 (g); $M_{>0.25}$ 为粒级 >0.25 mm 团聚体重量。

利用土壤团聚体中各粒级有机碳和总氮的贡献率分析有机碳和总氮在不同粒级团聚体中的转移和储存状况, 计算公式为:

$$\text{碳贡献率} = \frac{C_i \times M_i}{C_s \times \sum_{i=1}^n M_i} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

$$\text{氮贡献率} = \frac{N_i \times M_i}{N_s \times \sum_{i=1}^n M_i} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

式中: C_i 为 i 粒级团聚体有机碳含量; C_s 为土壤有机碳含量; N_i 为 i 粒级团聚体总氮含量; N_s 为土壤总氮含量。土壤团聚体碳氮含量通过直接测定筛分后不同粒径团聚体的碳氮含量获得, 单位为 $\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

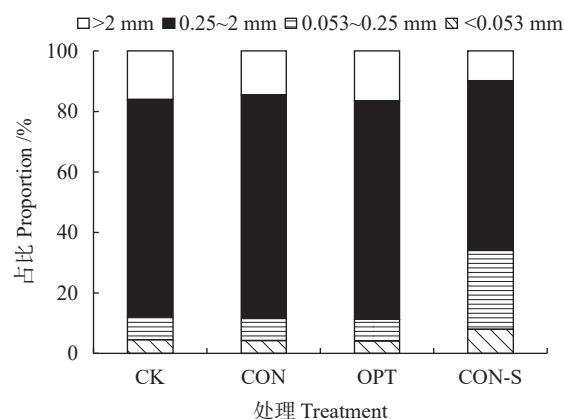
1.4 数据统计分析方法

采用 Microsoft Excel 2016 和 SPSS 软件处理数据并绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同管理措施对土壤团聚体组成及其稳定性的影响

由图 1 可知秸秆还田下不同施氮处理 (CK、CON、OPT) 不同粒径土壤水稳性团聚体占比差异不显著, 表现出相同的分布规律, 即小团聚体 $>$ 大团聚体 $>$ 微团聚体 $>$ 黏粉粒, 所占比例范围分别为 71.91%~73.97%、14.44%~16.46%、7.20%~7.57% 和



CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal.

图 1 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体分布的影响
Fig. 1 Effects of long-term different management on distribution of soil water-stable aggregates

4.04%~4.55%, 秸秆还田条件下施氮量对土壤水稳性团聚体的组成没有显著影响。与秸秆还田处理相比, 秸秆移除处理 (CON-S) 土壤水稳性团聚体表现出不同趋势, 即小团聚体 $>$ 微团聚体 $>$ 大团聚体 $>$ 黏粉粒, 所占比例分别为 56.06%、26.19%、9.85% 和 7.91%。与秸秆移除处理相比, 秸秆还田条件下不同施氮量处理均显著增加了小团聚体和大团聚体含量, 减少了微团聚体和黏粉粒含量, 小团聚体含量显著增加 28.27%~31.94%, 大团聚体含量显著增加 46.67%~67.22%, 微团聚体含量显著降低 71.09%~72.51%, 黏粉粒含量显著降低 42.40%~48.88%。

由表 2 可知不同施氮处理土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性与团聚体分布具有相同的趋势, 秸秆还田处理间水稳性团聚体稳定性没有显著差异, 但均显著高于秸秆移除处理。与秸秆移除处理相比, 其他处理 $R_{0.25}$ 、MWD 和 GMD 分别增加 33.33%~34.67%、29.89%~33.33% 和 67.27%~72.72%。土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性变化与土壤水稳性团聚体组成变化

表 2 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性的影响
Table 2 Effects of long-term different management on stability of soil water-stable aggregates

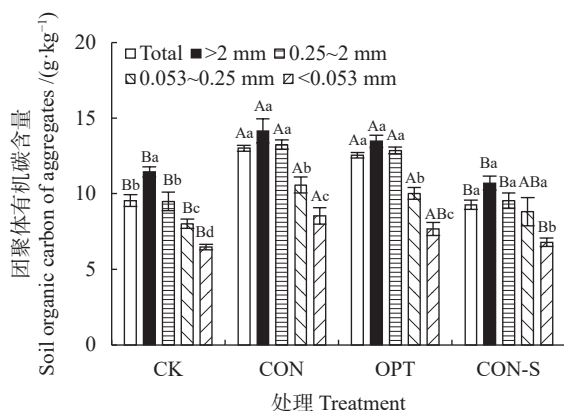
处理 Treatment	$R_{0.25}/\%$	平均重量直径(MWD) Mean weight diameter /mm	平均几何直径(GMD) Geometric mean diameter /mm
CK	87.88±1.67a	1.14±0.03a	0.92±0.04a
CON	88.41±1.47a	1.13±0.08a	0.93±0.05a
OPT	88.76±1.44a	1.16±0.05a	0.95±0.06a
CON-S	65.91±1.59b	0.87±0.05b	0.55±0.07b

CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。同列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P < 0.05$).

具有相同的趋势, 秸秆还田显著增加了土壤水稳性团聚体 $R_{0.25}$ 、MWD 和 GMD, 但施氮对其影响不显著。

2.2 不同管理措施对土壤有机碳和总氮的影响

各处理相同粒径土壤水稳性团聚体有机碳含量存在差异。如图2所示, CON 和 OPT 处理大团聚体和小团聚体有机碳含量均显著高于 CK 和 CON-S 处理; CON、OPT 和 CON-S 处理微团聚体有机碳含量没有显著差异, 但 CON 和 OPT 处理有机碳含量显著高于 CK 处理; CON 处理黏粉粒有机碳含量显著高于 CK 和 CON-S 处理。相同处理不同粒径下土壤水稳性团聚体有机碳含量也存在差异。各处理有机碳含量均随粒径减小而下降。CK 处理不同粒径水稳性团聚体有机碳含量均存在显著差异, CON 和 OPT 处理大团聚体和小团聚体有机碳含量没有显著差异, 但均显著高于微团聚体和黏粉粒有机碳含量。CON-S 处理在大团聚体、小团聚体和微团聚体有机碳含量差异不显著, 但均显著高于黏粉粒有机碳含量。在秸秆还田条件下施氮增加了除 OPT 处理黏粉粒外各粒径水稳性团聚体有机碳含量, 且与减量优化施氮相比高量施氮没有显著增加有机碳含量,



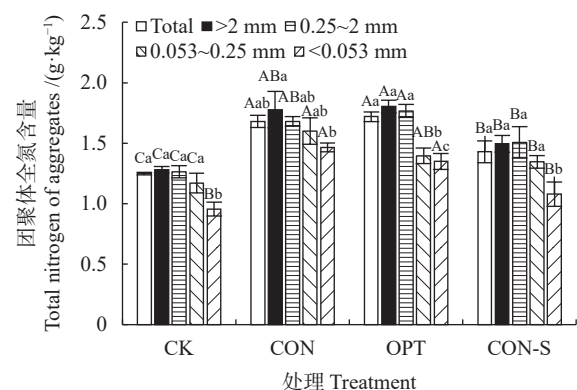
CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。Total 指未区分团聚体等级的土壤有机碳含量。不同大写字母表示同一粒径不同处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$), 不同小写字母表示同一处理不同粒径间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Total indicates the soil organic carbon content that is not differentiated by soil aggregate. Different capital letters indicate significant differences among different treatments of the same particle size, and different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among different particle sizes of the same treatment ($P<0.05$).

图2 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体有机碳含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of long-term different management on soil organic carbon of soil water-stable aggregates

秸秆移除条件下高量施氮也不会显著增加有机碳含量。

由图3可知, 各处理相同粒径土壤水稳性团聚体全氮含量存在差异, 但其规律与有机碳含量变化规律不同。除 CON-S 黏粉粒外, 施氮处理各粒径全氮含量均显著高于不施氮 CK 处理。CON 和 OPT 处理各粒径全氮含量差异不显著, 但 CON 处理微团聚体和黏粉粒及 OPT 除微团聚体外其他粒径全氮含量均显著高于 CON-S 处理。相同处理不同粒径下土壤水稳性团聚体全氮含量与有机碳含量具有相同趋势, 即随水稳性团聚体粒径减小而降低。CK 和 CON-S 处理在大团聚体、小团聚体和微团聚体总氮含量差异不显著, 但均显著高于黏粉粒全氮含量。CON 处理小团聚体和微团聚体全氮含量与大团聚体和黏粉粒全氮含量差异不显著, 但大团聚体全氮含量显著高于黏粉粒。OPT 处理大团聚体和小团聚体全氮含量差异不显著, 但显著高于微团聚体和黏粉粒全氮含量。施氮显著增加各粒径团聚体全氮含量, 与优化减量施氮相比, 高量施氮并没有进一步增加团聚体全氮含量。施氮量相同条件下秸秆还田可以显著增加土壤团聚体全氮含量。



CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。Total 指未区分团聚体等级的土壤全氮含量。不同大写字母表示同一粒径不同处理间差异显著 ($P<0.05$), 不同小写字母表示同一处理不同粒径间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Total indicates the soil total nitrogen content that is not differentiated by soil aggregate. Different capital letters indicate significant differences among different treatments of the same particle size, and different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among different particle sizes of the same treatment ($P<0.05$).

图3 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体全氮含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of long-term different management on total N of soil water-stable aggregates

2.3 不同管理措施对土壤团聚体有机碳和总氮贡献的影响

各处理各粒径水稳性团聚体对土壤有机碳的贡献率与分布呈相同规律,小团聚体对土壤有机碳贡献率最高,黏粉粒贡献率最低(表3)。秸秆还田处理小团聚体(71.30%~75.34%)和大团聚体(15.84%~19.28%)对土壤有机碳的贡献率合计超过90%,秸秆移除处理小团聚体(57.83%)和微团聚体(24.96%)对土壤有机碳的贡献率合计超过80%。CK、CON和OPT处理大团聚体和小团聚体对有机碳的贡献率差异不显著,但均显著高于CON-S处理,分别提高38.81%~69.00%和23.29%~30.28%。CK、CON和OPT处理微团聚体和黏粉粒对有机碳的贡献率差异不显著,但均显著低于CON-S处理,分别减少74.61%~76.95%和46.86%~57.31%。秸秆还田条件下不同施

氮量没有显著改变不同粒径团聚体对土壤有机碳的贡献,但与秸秆移除相比秸秆还田显著增加了大团聚体和小团聚体对土壤有机碳的贡献率,减少了微团聚体和黏粉粒对土壤有机碳的贡献率。

由表4可知,各处理各粒径水稳性团聚体对土壤全氮的贡献率与对土壤有机碳的贡献率呈完全相同的趋势。秸秆还田处理小团聚体(73.02%~74.26%)和大团聚体(15.35%~17.29%)对土壤全氮的贡献率合计约占90%,秸秆移除处理小团聚体(58.91%)和微团聚体(24.79%)对土壤全氮的贡献率合计约占80%。CK、CON和OPT处理大团聚体和小团聚体对全氮的贡献率分别比CON-S处理提高48.84%~67.65%和23.96%~26.07%。CK、CON和OPT处理微团聚体和黏粉粒对有机碳的贡献率分别比CON-S处理减少71.51%~76.44%和38.78%~56.43%。

表3 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体有机碳贡献的影响

Table 3 Effects of long-term different management on contribution rate of soil organic carbon of soil water-stable aggregates %

处理 Treatment	贡献率 Contribution rate			
	>2 mm	0.25~2 mm	0.053~0.25 mm	<0.053 mm
CK	19.28±2.30a	71.30±2.32a	6.34±0.21b	3.08±0.11b
CON	15.84±1.89a	75.34±2.61a	6.07±1.02b	2.76±0.19b
OPT	17.67±0.64a	74.10±1.75a	5.75±0.27b	2.48±0.18b
CON-S	11.41±0.75b	57.83±3.15b	24.96±2.17a	5.80±0.33a

CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。同列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P<0.05$).

表4 长期不同管理措施对土壤水稳性团聚体全氮贡献的影响

Table 4 Effects of long-term different management on contribution rate of total N of soil water-stable aggregates %

处理 Treatment	贡献率 Contribution rate			
	>2 mm	0.25~2 mm	0.053~0.25 mm	<0.053 mm
CK	16.44±1.35a	73.02±1.42a	7.06±0.52b	3.48±0.14b
CON	15.35±1.85a	73.96±2.06a	7.02±1.02b	3.67±0.19b
OPT	17.29±1.83a	74.26±1.83a	5.84±0.21b	2.61±0.52b
CON-S	10.31±1.05b	58.91±1.59b	24.79±1.52a	6.00±0.37a

CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。同列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P<0.05$).

3 讨论

3.1 秸秆还田和施氮对土壤水稳性团聚体形成和稳定性的影响机制

土壤水稳性团聚体的分布及稳定性是表征土壤质量的重要指标。本研究结果表明,秸秆还田显著增加了土壤水稳性大团聚体和小团聚体的含量,促进粒径<0.25 mm土壤水稳性团聚体形成更大的团聚

体,增加了土壤水稳性团聚体 $R_{0.25}$ 、MWD和GMD,使土壤更加稳定。这一结果与韩紫璇等^[30]的研究结果一致,但在秸秆还田条件下施氮量对土壤水稳性团聚体的组成和稳定性并没有显著影响,这一结果与韩紫璇等的研究结果不同,但与Yan等^[31]在河北沧州石灰性土壤上的研究结果一致。土壤团聚体的形成过程极其复杂,胶结剂在形成过程中起到重要

作用^[32]。有机质、黏粒、铁氧化物和碳酸钙是主要的胶结物质,在不同土壤中发挥着重要作用^[33]。研究认为秸秆还田增加了土壤中有机质含量,有机质作为胶结物质促进了土壤水稳性团聚体形成,增加了土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性^[34-35]。这一观点解释了本研究秸秆还田处理土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性高于秸秆移除处理的结果,但本研究 CK 与 CON-S 处理土壤有机质含量无显著差异,但 CK 处理土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性显著高于 CON-S 处理,秸秆还田条件下不同施氮量处理有机质含量有差异,但土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性无显著差异(表 2, 表 5)。土壤有机质含量影响土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性的观点无法解释本研究中出现的结果。有研究认为在石灰性土壤中有机质并不是最重要的团聚体胶结物,碳酸钙显著影响团聚体的形成^[36]。还有研究认为壤质褐土团聚体形成的主要胶结物质为碳酸钙^[19]。本研究所在区域土壤为典型壤质石灰性褐土,土壤中碳酸钙含量较高。通过相关性分析发现(表 6),土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性与土壤 pH 和 CaCO_3 含量呈极显著正相关,与土壤有机质含量无相关性,表明试验区域土壤水稳性大团聚体形成主要受土壤 CaCO_3 含量影响。同时土壤 CaCO_3 含量与土壤 pH 呈显著正相关,表明土壤 pH 变化会影响土壤 CaCO_3 含量,与冯晓琳等^[37]土壤 pH 降低可能造成土壤 CaCO_3 分解、降低土壤 CaCO_3 含量的研究结果一致。秸秆移除处理的土壤 pH 比秸秆还田处理降低 3.13%~5.16%,这一结果与前人研究结果一致^[38-40],表明秸秆移除通过降低土壤

pH 从而降低土壤 CaCO_3 含量,进而降低土壤水稳性团聚体稳定性。

3.2 秸秆还田和施氮对土壤水稳性团聚体碳氮分布和贡献的影响

本研究发现等施氮量条件下秸秆还田显著增加了各粒径下土壤水稳性团聚体 SOC 含量,但 CK 处理各粒径下土壤水稳性团聚体 SOC 含量与 CON-S 处理没有显著差异,这一结果与郭戎博等^[22]的研究结果一致。一项 Meta 分析研究表明,秸秆还田能显著提高土壤团聚体 SOC 含量^[41],施氮可以通过增加根系及地上部生物量,增加通过凋落物、根系残茬和秸秆还田投入到土壤中的碳含量,从而增加土壤有机碳^[42]。除施氮量导致的碳投入量不同引起土壤有机碳变化外,外源碳的投入会增加土壤微生物活性^[43],当土壤中的无机氮无法满足微生物需要时,微生物会通过矿化土壤有机质补充氮源,减少土壤有机碳含量^[44]。本研究中 CON-S 处理有机碳含量较低,是由于秸秆移除后外源碳输入仅靠凋落物及根系残茬,外源氮输入少于秸秆还田处理,CK 处理有机碳含量显著低于 CON 和 OPT 处理则是由外源碳投入少和土壤有机质矿化共同作用决定的。Six 等^[45]的团聚体发育理论认为较大的团聚体是由小团聚体与胶结剂黏结而成,土壤有机碳含量应随着粒径的减小而降低,本研究结果与这一理论一致。氮素是土壤中重要的营养元素,本研究发现施氮显著增加除黏粉粒外各粒径水稳性团聚体全氮含量,这一结果与韩潇杰等^[46]的研究结果基本一致。在施氮

表 5 长期不同管理措施对土壤有机质 (SOM)、pH 和碳酸钙含量的影响

Table 5 Effects of long-term different management on soil organic matter (SOM), pH and CaCO_3 content of soil

处理 Treatment	SOM / ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	pH	CaCO_3 / ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)
CK	16.46±0.65b	8.26±0.08a	107.11±5.53a
CON	22.43±0.38a	8.09±0.06a	109.43±2.69a
OPT	21.63±0.71a	8.12±0.03a	104.13±6.88a
CON-S	15.97±0.53b	7.84±0.05b	85.83±4.31b

CK: 秸秆还田不施氮肥; CON: 传统施氮肥秸秆还田; OPT: 优化施氮肥秸秆还田; CON-S: 传统施氮肥秸秆移除。同列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。CK: straw returning without nitrogen fertilizer; CON: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; OPT: optimized nitrogen fertilizer with straw returning; CON-S: traditional nitrogen fertilizer with straw removal. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among different treatments ($P<0.05$).

表 6 水稳性团聚体稳定性与土壤性质相关性分析

Table 6 Correlation analysis between stability of water-stable aggregates and soil property

	MWD	SOM	pH	CaCO_3
MWD	1.00	0.60	0.81**	0.78**
SOM	0.60	1.00	0.16	0.49
pH	0.81**	0.64	1.00	0.59*
CaCO_3	0.78**	0.49	0.59*	1.00

*和**分别表示 $P<0.05$ 和 $P<0.01$ 水平显著相关。* and ** indicate significant correlations at $P<0.05$ and $P<0.01$ levels, respectively.

量相同条件下秸秆还田显著增加了水稳性团聚体全氮含量,这一结果与吴艳等^[47]的研究结果一致。同一处理全氮在不同粒径水稳性团聚体中的分布虽然也表现出随着水稳性团聚体粒径减小而降低的趋势,但仅黏粉粒存在显著差异。这可能是由于大团聚体有机碳含量最高、增幅最大,而全氮增幅相对较小,增加了大团聚体中的碳氮比,激发了微生物对团聚体氮素的利用,降低了>0.25 mm 水稳性团聚体全氮含量之间的差异^[48]。

土壤水稳性团聚体对土壤碳氮贡献率是由各粒径团聚体含量及其中有机碳和全氮含量共同决定的^[49],各处理小团聚体碳氮贡献率最高,是因为在各粒径水稳性团聚体中其组成最多且其碳氮含量与大团聚体无显著差异,各处理中黏粉粒组成最少且碳氮含量最低,因此对土壤碳氮的贡献率最低。

4 结论

石灰性褐土 pH 和碳酸钙含量与土壤团聚体稳定性呈正相关,在秸秆还田条件下施氮量对石灰性褐土水稳性大团聚体的稳定性无显著影响。

秸秆还田条件下施氮增加了各粒径水稳性团聚体有机碳和全氮含量,优化施氮不会影响各粒径水稳性团聚体有机碳和全氮含量的变化。等施氮量条件下秸秆移除降低了各粒径水稳性团聚体有机碳和全氮含量。

秸秆还田条件下施氮不影响水稳性团聚体碳氮贡献率,秸秆还田增加了大团聚体和小团聚体对土壤碳氮的贡献,减少了微团聚体和黏粉粒的贡献。

综上,在石灰性褐土地区通过秸秆还田和优化施氮可以促进土壤水稳性大团聚体形成,增加各级团聚体全碳和全氮含量,对于提高土壤结构稳定性、增加土壤养分供应能力具有重要意义。

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