

苗期干旱胁迫下施氮对玉米氮素吸收和土壤生物化学性质的影响

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摘要:研究苗期干旱胁迫下施氮对东北春玉米氮素吸收利用和土壤生物化学性质的影响,为区域玉米养分管理与逆境调控提供依据。研究设置水、氮二因素盆栽试验,土壤水分包括3个水平:田间持水量的30% (W0)、50% (W1)和70% (W2);施氮量包括2个水平:不施氮(N0)和施氮0.24 g/kg (N1),测定不同水氮条件下玉米苗期的植株干重和氮素吸收、根际和非根际土壤的化学性质、微生物量碳、氮(MBC、MBN)及土壤酶活性。结果表明:干旱胁迫显著降低玉米苗期植株干重和氮素吸收量,其中W0条件降幅最大(分别为51.1%, 43.8%)。施氮促进各水分条件下植株生长,且与水分存在显著交互作用,W2条件下施氮后植株干重和氮素吸收量的增幅最高(分别为53.7%, 83.2%)。干旱胁迫提高植株的水分利用效率,但降低氮肥利用效率。施氮显著提高W2条件下植株的水分利用效率,但干旱条件下则无显著影响。水、氮及其交互作用对土壤性质的影响较为复杂。总体上,苗期干旱胁迫暂时提高了根际和非根际土壤pH,显著增加根际土壤的铵态氮和硝态氮含量。MBC、MBN对干旱胁迫的响应在根际与非根际土壤之间存在相反趋势,根际土壤随干旱程度增加而提高,非根际土壤则随之下降。土壤酶活性方面,干旱胁迫显著影响根际土壤的硝酸还原酶和亚硝酸还原酶活性。施氮增加所有水分条件下根际和非根际土壤的pH和铵态氮、硝态氮含量,其中根际土壤的增幅高于非根际土壤。施氮显著增加各水分条件下根际和非根际土壤的MBC、MBN、脲酶和硝酸还原酶活性,但显著降低根际和非根际土壤亚硝酸还原酶活性。水氮交互作用显著影响根际土壤的亚硝酸还原酶、非根际土壤的脲酶、亚硝酸还原酶和FDA水解酶活性。根际、非根际土壤各生物化学性质之间均存在显著的相关关系,而且根际土壤除土壤亚硝酸还原酶外的各指标均与植株氮素吸收和氮肥利用效率呈正相关。苗期干旱显著抑制玉米植株生长和氮素吸收,并对土壤生物、化学性质造成显著影响。施氮对植株和土壤性质的影响在不同水分条件下存在差异,而且植株表现与土壤生物、化学性质之间存在显著相关关系。

关键词:玉米; 干旱胁迫; 施氮; 养分吸收; 土壤酶活性

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Effects of Nitrogen Application on Maize Nitrogen Uptake and Soil Biological and Chemical Properties Under Drought Stresses at Seedling Stage

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Abstract: The objective of this study was to explore the effects of nitrogen application on spring maize nitrogen uptake and soil biological and chemical properties under drought stresses at seedling stage in Northeast China. The results might provide a basis for regional maize nutrient management and adversity regulation. In this study, a pot experiment was conducted with two factors of water and nitrogen. The soil water level included 30%, 50% and 70% of field capacity (W0, W1 and W2), respectively, and nitrogen application included 0 and 0.24 g/kg soil (N0 and N1), respectively. The shoot dry matter and nitrogen uptake of maize

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at the seedling stage, soil chemical properties, microbial biomass carbon, nitrogen (MBC, MBN) and soil enzymes activities in the rhizosphere and bulk soil were measured in different water and nitrogen conditions. The results showed that drought stresses significantly reduced maize shoot dry matter and nitrogen uptake at seedling stage, and W0 condition decreased the most (51.1%, 43.8% respectively). Nitrogen application promoted plant growth under different water conditions and had significant interaction with water. The increase in shoot dry matter and nitrogen uptake was the highest (53.7%, 83.2% respectively) under W2 condition. Drought stresses increased water use efficiency (WUE), but decreased nitrogen use efficiency (NUE). Nitrogen application significantly increased WUE under W2 condition, but had no significant effect under drought conditions. The effects of water, nitrogen and their interaction on soil properties were complex. In general, drought stresses at seedling stage temporarily increased the pH value in rhizosphere and bulk soil, and significantly increased the contents of ammonium and nitrate nitrogen (NH_4^+ and NO_3^-) in rhizosphere soil. The responses of MBC and MBN to drought stresses were opposite between rhizosphere and bulk soil. Rhizosphere soil increased with the increase of drought degree, while bulk soil decreased. In terms of soil enzyme activity, drought stresses significantly affected nitrate reductase (NR) and nitrite reductase (NiR) activities in rhizosphere soil. Nitrogen application increased the pH, NH_4^+ and NO_3^- contents in rhizosphere and bulk soils under all water conditions, and the increase rate of rhizosphere soil was higher than that of bulk soil. Nitrogen application significantly increased MBC, MBN, urease (UR) and NR activities in rhizosphere and bulk soil under various water conditions, but significantly reduced NiR activity in rhizosphere and bulk soils. The interaction of water and nitrogen significantly affected NiR activity in rhizosphere soil, UR, NR and FDA activities in bulk soil. There was a significant correlation between the biological and chemical properties in rhizosphere and bulk soil, and the indexes of rhizosphere soil except NiR activity were positively correlated with plant nitrogen uptake and NUE. Drought at seedling stage significantly inhibited maize plant growth and nitrogen uptake, and significantly affected soil biological and chemical properties. The effects of nitrogen application on plant and soil properties were different under different water conditions, and there was a significant correlation between plant performance and soil biological and chemical properties.

Keywords: maize; drought stress; nitrogen application; nutrient uptake; soil enzyme activity

东北地区是我国北方春播玉米的主要产区,2019年辽宁、吉林和黑龙江3省玉米播种面积和产量分别占全国的30.9%和34.0%,在保障国家粮食安全方面发挥着重要作用^[1]。东北地区玉米种植以“雨养”为主,不同地区和年份间降水差异较大,导致玉米生育期内易遭受干旱影响,其中以春旱的频率最高,影响范围最大^[2]。未来北方春玉米区的干旱风险日益增加,将进一步影响玉米生长和产量^[3]。施用氮肥作为重要的农业增产措施,其施用的数量和方式极大影响着土壤的生物、化学等性质,进而影响土壤养分的转化与供应以及作物的养分吸收与生长发育^[4-5]。因此,研究明确玉米苗期氮素吸收和土壤生物、化学性质对干旱胁迫及施氮的响应特征,对指导玉米抗旱增产及减肥增效具有重要意义。干旱条件下,玉米植株发育、形态和生理等多方面发生变化。一方面,干旱胁迫增加干物质向根系的分配比例,提高根冠比,促进根系生长和下扎^[6];另一方面,叶片气孔关闭以减少水分蒸散,导致CO₂吸收下降,减弱光合作用,同化物累积减少^[7]。而且干旱也影响土壤微生物数量、

活性及对养分的转化过程,进而影响土壤养分供应和作物吸收利用,特别是沙土、沙壤土等低肥力土壤的养分供应对干旱更为敏感^[8-9]。根际作为植物根系生长发育、养分吸收和新陈代谢的场所,是生态系统中最活跃的界面^[10]。植物根系通过吸收作用、根系分泌物以及与根际微生物发生的互馈活动导致根际土壤的物理、化学和生物学特征显著不同于非根际土壤^[4,11],而水分、养分供应也对植株生长和根际过程产生显著影响^[12-13]。玉米土壤碳氮转化过程受土壤水分和施氮的影响,申鹏举^[14]的研究结果表明,灌溉对土壤微生物量碳的影响不显著,施氮则显著影响土壤微生物量碳,且随施氮量增加而逐渐提高。已有研究^[15-16]结果表明,施用氮肥可提高玉米、稻田根际土壤MBC、MBN;田幼华等^[17]研究发现,土壤含水量增加可提高根际土壤脲酶和磷酸酶活性,但非根际土壤酶活性受到抑制,而根系分泌物是导致根际、非根际土壤微环境对水分变化产生差异的主要原因;Kivlin等^[18]研究结果表明,土壤水分的变化会引起土壤酶活性的变化,土壤含水量过高或过低均抑制土壤酶活

不同降水和氮素条件下,土壤化学性质、酶活性和微生物群落显著不同^[25]。同样,本研究中也发现,短期的不同土壤水分及施氮也显著改变土壤生物和化学性质。本研究结果表明,短期干旱叠加施氮条件下显著增加根际土壤pH,这与一些长期定位试验的结果不同。长期施氮会导致土壤酸化^[26],造成不同结果的原因可能是施用尿素后水解释放NH₃的过程暂时使土壤pH增加。水分控制前根际土壤铵态氮含量高于非根际土壤,这是由于根际分泌物中微生物量氮的矿化,以及土壤黏粒对矿化产物铵态氮的吸附,进而会造成根际土壤铵态氮富集^[27]。本试验结果表明,在重度干旱条件下,施氮后根际土壤铵态氮和硝态氮显著高于水分适宜条件,这与韩希英等^[27]研究结果相似。

3.3 不同处理对土壤MBC、MBN的影响

土壤微生物量对土壤中的能量循环和养分的转移运输过程至关重要,是评价土壤质量的重要指标^[28]。土壤水分、养分供应等变化直接或间接影响土壤微生物的生长、活性和群落结构,进而改变土壤微生物量^[29~30]。本研究中,土壤MBC、MBN对水分变化的响应在根际和非根际土壤上明显不同,其中根际土壤MBC、MBN在水分适宜条件下较低,而非根际土壤MBC、MBN在干旱条件下较低。造成这种现象的原因可能是在水分适宜条件下,植物从根际土壤中获取的养分需求增多,植物与土壤微生物之间的养分竞争加剧,植物在竞争过程中获取更多的养分,因此土壤MBC、MBN含量下降,而非根际土壤中没有植物的参与,不存在竞争关系。江晶等^[31]的研究结果表明,添加氮素能够提高土壤MBC、MBN。本研究结果表明,施氮显著提高根际土壤MBC、MBN,是由于施氮后土壤养分供应充足,缓解植物和土壤微生物的竞争,因此土壤MBC、MBN显著增加。

3.4 不同处理对土壤酶活性的影响

土壤水分对土壤酶活性有一定影响,但由于气候条件、土壤类型、作物种类的不同,土壤酶活性对水分和施氮的响应可能存在差异^[32]。周芙蓉等^[33]研究表明,一定程度的水分胁迫对土壤酶活性有激活作用,能增加土壤酶活性,干旱条件下根际土壤硝酸还原酶、亚硝酸还原酶显著增加,与本研究结果类似。本研究结果表明,施氮显著增加土壤脲酶、硝酸还原酶等土壤酶活性,与孙瑞莲等^[34]研究结果相似。这是由于氮肥施入土壤后,促进作物根系生长,根系分泌物增加,进而提高根际土壤酶活性。施氮显著增加土壤脲酶活性,本研究的相关性分析结果显示,土壤铵态氮、硝态氮含量与脲酶活性呈显著正相关,这与以往的研究结果一致。邢肖毅等^[35]研究指出,土壤脲酶活性与铵态氮、硝态氮含量呈正相关,说明土壤

脲酶在土壤氮素转化过程中有重要作用,与土壤供氮能力密切相关。FDA水解酶能够反映土壤中微生物活性,是土壤质量研究中的重要生物学指标之一^[36]。本试验结果表明,根际土壤FDA水解酶活性高于非根际土壤,这是由于根系分泌物为微生物提供碳源,促进土壤中微生物的生长和酶活性的增加。

本研究发现,短期的水分和氮素变化对土壤生物、化学性质产生复杂影响,未来还需开展更为深入的研究,以探讨干旱胁迫下施氮对土壤性质影响及其与植物互馈效应的作用机制。

4 结论

(1)通过盆栽试验表明,苗期干旱胁迫和施氮对玉米苗期植株干重和养分吸收表现出显著的交互作用,干旱胁迫条件下施氮提高植株干物质累积和氮素吸收与利用,但增幅不及水分适宜处理。

(2)施氮有利于加快土壤氮素转化过程,提高土壤铵态氮、硝态氮、MBC和MBN,土壤铵态氮、硝态氮和土壤脲酶活性之间存在显著相关。

(3)干旱胁迫和施氮显著影响根际和非根际不同土壤酶活性,施氮在不同水分条件下对不同土壤酶活性的效果存在明显差异。

(4)通过对东北春玉米苗期干旱胁迫下施氮对土壤性质影响的研究,明确根际土壤生态过程及其对干旱胁迫响应规律,为气候变化下东北春玉米苗期抗旱增产和减肥增效提供依据。

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