

中国小麦季氮素养分循环与平衡特征*

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摘要 通过汇总 2000—2011 年文献数据以及国际植物营养研究所实测试验数据, 研究了华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季经过土壤界面的氮素输入和输出各项养分循环参数, 分析并评估了 3 大区域的氮素养分平衡状况。结果表明: 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季氮肥平均施入量分别为 170、183 和 150 kg N · hm⁻², 上季作物秸秆氮素还田量分别为 74.6、15.2 和 8.1 kg N · hm⁻², 种子带入量分别为 4.9、4.2 和 3.5 kg N · hm⁻²。华北地区来自非共生固氮、大气沉降和灌溉水氮素养分输入量分别为 15、12.9 和 9.9 kg N · hm⁻², 长江中下游地区分别为 15、14.5 和 5.8 kg N · hm⁻², 西北地区分别为 15、9.4 和 7.7 kg N · hm⁻²。小麦收获时华北、长江中下游和西北地区地上部作物吸收的氮分别为 174.3、144.4 和 122.3 kg N · hm⁻², 华北地区通过氨挥发、N₂O 排放和淋溶损失的氮素分别为 19.9、2.6 和 11.8 kg N · hm⁻², 长江中下游地区分别为 9.4、2.4 和 15.5 kg N · hm⁻², 西北地区小麦季氨挥发和 N₂O 排放量分别为 3.4 和 0.7 kg N · hm⁻², 不计淋溶损失的氮素。由此计算的小麦季氮素养分平衡结果显示, 华北、长江中下游和西北地区的氮素养分均表现为盈余, 盈余量分别为 78.7、66.0 和 67.3 kg N · hm⁻², 超出了养分允许平衡盈亏率, 应适当调整氮肥投入, 避免氮肥的不科学施用带来的负面环境影响。

关键词 小麦; 氮素; 养分循环; 养分平衡

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Nitrogen cycling and balance for wheat in China. CHUAN Li-min^{1,2}, HE Ping², ZHAO Tong-ke³, XU Xin-peng², ZHOU Wei², ZHENG Huai-guo¹ (¹*Institute of Information on Science and Technology of Agriculture, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Beijing 100097, China*; ²*Ministry of Agriculture Key Laboratory of Crop Nutrition and Fertilization, Institute of Agricultural Resources and Regional Planning, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, China*; ³*Institute of Plant Nutrition and Resources, Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences, Beijing 100097, China*). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2015, **26**(1): 76-86.

Abstract: In this study, the input and output parameters of N for wheat production were collected from published literatures and International Plant Nutrition Institute in the period of 2000 to 2011 to evaluate N cycling and balances in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China. The results showed that the N fertilizer application rates for each region were 170, 183 and 150 kg N · hm⁻², the amounts of N from the previous crop were 74.6, 15.2 and 8.1 kg N · hm⁻², and from seeds were 4.9, 4.2 and 3.5 kg N · hm⁻², respectively. The N inputs from symbiotic fixation, atmospheric deposition and irrigation water in North China were 15, 12.9 and 9.9 kg N · hm⁻², and in the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River were 15, 14.5 and 5.8 kg N · hm⁻², and in Northwest China were 15, 9.4 and 7.7 kg N · hm⁻², respectively. The amounts of N uptake by aboveground plant at harvest time in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China were 174.3, 144.4 and 122.3 kg N · hm⁻², respectively, and the rates of ammonia volatilization, N₂O emission and N leaching in North China were 19.9, 2.6 and 11.8 kg N · hm⁻², in the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River were 9.4, 2.4 and 15.5 kg N · hm⁻², and in Northwest China were 3.4, 0.7 and 0 kg N · hm⁻², respectively. As

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a result, the N balances in these three regions were all showing surpluses by 78.7, 66.0 and 67.3 kg N · hm⁻². It is therefore necessary to adjust the N fertilizer application rates in these three regions to avoid the negative impacts on the environment.

Key words: wheat; nitrogen; nutrient cycling; nutrient balance.

氮(N)是作物生长必需的大量营养元素,是生态系统养分循环和转化中最活跃的因子.氮肥投入、秸秆还田、大气沉降、灌溉水等养分输入方式以及挥发、淋溶损失和收获等输出途径共同构成了农田氮素养分循环^[1].小麦是国家主要粮食作物,在保障粮食充足供应中起着不可替代的重要作用.随着人口不断增加和土地资源不断减少,农民在追求高产获得经济效益的同时,过量或不合理施肥现象普遍存在,不仅造成土壤养分的不平衡、肥料资源的大量浪费以及农产品产量和品质的下降,而且未被充分利用的大量养分还会通过径流、淋溶或挥发途径损失到环境,造成地表水富营养化以及地下水硝酸盐含量超标,给人体、牲畜健康带来严重威胁^[2].同时,大量温室气体排放也会影响大气环境与气候变化^[3-4].因此,农田氮素养分循环与平衡不仅关系到农民收入,更与国家粮食安全以及生态环境安全密不可分.

我国目前正处于农业结构调整时期,农业投入与产出变化很快,对养分循环平衡研究也提出了挑战.前人对农田养分循环研究多集中从县级、省级或国家级等不同尺度上综合包括粮食、蔬菜和经济作物全部农业生产的投入与支出进行分析^[5-8],且对小麦、玉米粮食作物也多集中于长期定位试验不同施肥模式的养分平衡研究以及简单的表观平衡分析,即输入量主要考虑施肥带入,输出量主要是作物收获物带走,以某一区域为例或从全国尺度研究农田生态系统的养分循环^[9-16],或仅研究淋溶、径流或氨挥发单个输出途径的损失量,对养分多个不同途径输入和输出参数研究较少^[17].

因此,本文针对中国小麦种植季,通过汇总2000—2011年小麦季农田N养分的输入和输出文献数据及国际植物营养研究所试验数据,研究华北、长江中下游和西北地区经过土壤界面的氮素输入和输出各项养分循环参数,并评估三大区域的N养分平衡状况,为合理分配和充分利用氮肥资源,减少农业生产过程中养分损失,最大限度利用外界环境养分,合理推荐施肥保障作物高产高效提供指导与借鉴.

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据来源

基于CNKI中国知网文献数据库,汇总2000—2011年中国小麦生长体系N养分输入和输出等养分循环相关文献,并收集国际植物营养研究所数据库2000—2011年所做试验数据,分析小麦季氮素养分的肥料投入、上季作物秸秆或残茬还田、大气沉降、灌溉水、种子带入、非共生固氮等各项养分输入,以及生长过程中各养分的径流、淋溶、气态损失(包括氨挥发、硝化-反硝化排放)以及收获后作物养分移走等途径,统计每一项输入和输出参数.本研究中各个氮素养分输入和输出参数是采用多年多点的统计结果数据,对某一参数研究较少或样本点个数不足时,将以该区域具有代表性的样本点代替.

1.2 研究方法

将汇总的各项参数,按照试验点分布划分为华北、长江中下游和西北3大小麦种植区域,其中,华北地区包括北京、天津、河北、河南、山东和山西6省市,长江中下游地区包括安徽、湖北、湖南、江西、江苏、浙江和上海7省市,西北地区包括新疆、甘肃、宁夏、青海、陕西和内蒙6省^[18].通过计算各种植区域氮素养分每项输入和输出参数的算术平均数,对华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦生长季N养分的输入和输出循环参数及养分平衡特征进行分析与评价.具体养分平衡计算方法如下^[16]:

$$\text{农田氮素养分平衡} = \text{肥料投入} + \text{灌溉水带入} + \text{大气沉降} + \text{非共生固氮} + \text{种子带入} + \text{秸秆或残茬还田} - \text{收获移走} - \text{氨挥发} - \text{反硝化} - \text{径流损失} - \text{淋溶损失}$$

2 结果与分析

2.1 农田养分的输入

2.1.1 肥料投入 将华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦种植区域的氮肥投入进行汇总,分析其肥料投入特征.结果显示(表1),华北、长江中下游和西北地区的氮肥平均输入量分别为170、183和150 kg N · hm⁻²,其中各区域的氮肥投入量变异范围分别为0~600、0~405和0~750 kg N · hm⁻²,施肥量分布范围较大,侧面反映各地区的氮肥投入水平差

表 1 华北、长江中下游和西北地区的氮肥施入量

Table 1 Application rates of N fertilizer in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	样本个数 No. of observation	最小值 Minimum (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 25 百分位数 25th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 50 百分位数 50th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 75 百分位数 75th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	最大值 Maximum (kg N · hm ⁻²)	平均值 Mean (kg N · hm ⁻²)
NC	5836	0	150	180	225	600	170
MLYR	823	0	130	195	270	405	183
NW	1391	0	90	150	198	750	150

NC: 华北 North China; MLYR: 长江中下游 The middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River; NW: 西北 Northwest China. 百分位数是将一组 n 个观测值按数值大小排列, 处于 $p\%$ 位置的值称为第 p 百分位数, 通过 Percentile 函数获得, 反映有关数据项在最小值和最大值之间的分布情况 The $p\%$ position value was called the p percentile, which was obtained by Percentile function, and it reflected the data distribution between the minimum and maximum. 下同 The same below.

距较大, 氮肥投入可能存在不平衡。

2.1.2 上季作物养分还田 秸秆是作物生产过程中重要的农副产品之一, 也是一种重要的有机肥料资源^[19], 具有较高的利用价值. 在华北地区的小麦-玉米轮作体系, 玉米季收获后, 秸秆多直接粉碎入田. 因此, 本研究汇总分析了华北地区玉米秸秆还田带入的氮养分量. 结果显示 (表 2), 其带入的氮养分量平均为 74.6 kg N · hm⁻², 作为下季小麦养分输入的另一重要养分来源. 其根茬中所含的养分, 既不计入输入, 也不计入输出^[13, 20-21].

对长江中下游地区的稻麦轮作种植体系统指出, 江西省每年稻草直接翻沤还田量约为 4686 万 t, 占稻草总量的 31%~36%^[22]. 李书田等^[18] 在估算长江中下游地区的农作物秸秆还田比例时, 按照 30% 计算. 因此, 本文在计算水稻秸秆还田比例时, 保守估计还田率为 30%. 依据长江中下游地区水稻秸秆还田量及养分含量结果显示, 约有 15.2 kg N · hm⁻² 重新返回土壤.

据第一次全国农业污染源普查结果, 新疆农作物秸秆利用结构为: 秸秆堆肥占总产量的 1.3%; 秸秆用作饲料占总产量的 53.0%; 秸秆用作生活燃料占总产量的 14.3%; 秸秆其他用途占总产量的 4.1%^[23]. 另有 2008 年对宁夏秸秆资源调研的数据

显示, 全区农作物秸秆直接还田 10.3 万 t, 占秸秆资源总量 (356.18 万 t) 的 2.9%, 引黄灌区农作物秸秆还田率 10% 左右, 中部干旱带和南部山区秸秆还田率较低, 秸秆主要被饲料化利用、工业化利用、生物转化食用菌利用、能源化利用、丢弃或焚烧^[24]. 因本研究汇总的数据多分布在引黄灌区, 因此, 将西北地区的秸秆还田率设为 10%, 以此计算秸秆中氮养分的带入量. 计算结果显示, 西北地区来自秸秆还田的氮养分输入量为 8.1 kg N · hm⁻².

2.1.3 大气沉降 大气干沉降是指颗粒物在重力作用下的沉降, 或与其他物体碰撞后发生的沉降, 主要以气态的 NO、N₂O、NH₃ 以及 (NH₄)₂SO₄ 粒子和吸附在其他粒子上的氮形式存在, 其沉降速率由气象条件决定^[25]. 本研究在针对某块特定农田的大气氮沉降时, 只考虑了大气湿沉降, 即由降雨降雪所带来的氮湿沉降输入量, 由每次降水量和水中矿质氮浓度乘积所得, 主要为铵态氮和硝态氮. 在文献汇总中, 如果文献直接给出小麦单个生长季的大气氮湿沉降量, 则直接引用; 如果文献给出小麦-玉米、小麦-水稻整个轮作周期或整个地区全年的大气氮湿沉降量, 则根据当地施肥时间和全年的雨水分布进行分配. 由于华北地区属暖温带半湿润半干旱季风气候区, 雨量季节性分配不均, 则根据相关文献^[25-26], 华

表 2 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦种植季上季作物秸秆 N 养分还田量

Table 2 N returning from the previous crop in wheat growing season in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	上季作物 Previous crop	样本个数 No. of the observation	秸秆氮养分含量 N content in straw (g · kg ⁻¹)	秸秆干质量 Straw dry mass (kg · hm ⁻²)	秸秆氮养分累积量 N accumulation in straw (kg · hm ⁻²)	秸秆还田比例 Ratio of the straw returning (%)	秸秆氮养分还田量 N returning from previous crop (kg · hm ⁻²)
NC	玉米 Maize	2445	8.0 (2.3~16.6)	9178.4 (2730.7~25642.7)	74.6 (15.0~234.9)	100	74.6
MLYR	水稻 Rice	1003	6.7 (2.4~16.7)	7362.6 (858.0~19261.0)	50.5 (5.0~198.6)	30	15.2
NW	玉米 Maize	216	8.0 (1.9~18.1)	8540.1 (3520.0~17308.0)	80.8 (18.5~174.3)	10	8.1

括号内数值表示最小值和最大值 The values in the parentheses were the minimum and maximum values.

表 3 华北、长江中下游以及西北地区小麦季大气氮湿沉降

Table 3 Atmospheric wet deposition of N in wheat growing season in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	样本个数 No. of the observation	最小值 Minimum (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 25 百分位数 25th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 50 百分位数 50th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	第 75 百分位数 75th percentile (kg N · hm ⁻²)	最大值 Maximum (kg N · hm ⁻²)	平均值 Mean (kg N · hm ⁻²)
NC	70	0.4	7.8	10.5	15.2	39.0	12.9
MLYR	109	1.7	8.6	13.1	18.2	34.0	14.5
NW	33	3.0	8.0	12.5	16.6	15.0	9.4

北平原降水有 72% 分布在 6—9 月, 而同期由降雨输入的氮素占全年总输入量的 60%, 因此按照小麦季湿沉降占全年湿沉降输入量的 40% 计算. 对于长江中下游和西北地区的大气氮湿沉降, 则按照小麦生长季占整个作物轮作周期氮湿沉降量的 50% 计算. 根据以上原则, 计算华北、长江中下游以及西北地区的大气氮湿沉降输入量. 结果显示(表 3), 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季氮素湿沉降范围分别为 0.1~39.0、1.7~34.0 和 3.0~15.0 kg N · hm⁻², 平均分别为 12.9、14.5 和 9.4 kg N · hm⁻². 从整个研究区域来看, 小麦季大气氮湿沉降平均为 13.2 kg N · hm⁻².

2.1.4 灌溉水养分输入 各区域灌溉水 N 养分输入参数结果显示(表 4), 华北、长江中下游和西北地区的灌溉水中氮养分输入量为 4.8~15.0、1.9~7.4 和 7.6~7.8 kg N · hm⁻², 平均分别为 9.9、5.8 和 7.7 kg N · hm⁻², 全国平均来自灌溉水带入的氮素养分为 8.0 kg N · hm⁻². 可见, 华北地区来自灌溉水中的氮素养分要高于西北和长江中下游地区.

2.1.5 种子带入 通过汇总华北^[36-38]、长江中下游^[39-42]和西北地区^[43-46]的小麦播种量信息, 了解到华北地区由于秸秆还田技术的推广, 为保证出苗率, 小麦播种量呈现增加趋势. 计算结果显示, 华北地区小麦平均播种量为 231.0 kg · hm⁻². 长江中下游和西北地区小麦的播种量要低于华北地区, 播种范围分别为 180~227 kg · hm⁻²和 113~225 kg · hm⁻², 平均播种量分别为 199.2 和 166.9 kg · hm⁻². 种子的 N 含量引用本课题组前期研究结果中由 1990 个籽粒 N 含量样本得出的平均含量, 为 21.2 g · kg⁻¹^[47], 则华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦播种带入的 N 养分分别为 4.9、4.2 和 3.5 kg N · hm⁻².

2.1.6 非共生固氮 农田生态系统中非共生固氮主要包括根际联合固氮、异养固氮以及光合固氮. 由于生物固氮需要特殊的试验或装置来测定, 因此得到真实状态下的生物固氮量比较困难^[48]. 朱兆良等^[9]研究表明, 由于氮肥对非共生固氮具有抑制作用, 估

计我国旱地的非共生固氮量为 15 kg · hm⁻². 近几年的相关研究^[16, 18, 42, 48]也一直沿用该结果. 然而目前对小麦生长季非共生固氮数量的研究较为缺乏, 本文仍采用这一估算结果, 即为 15 kg N · hm⁻².

2.2 农田养分的输出 输入农田土壤系统的养分主要有 3 条输出途径, 一是被作物吸收利用; 二是以不同形态残留于土壤剖面中; 三是以各种形式损失, 包括氨挥发、硝化-反硝化的氮氧化物排放以及淋溶等.

2.2.1 地上部养分吸收 输入到土壤中的养分其最重要的输出方式之一就是被作物吸收, 为作物产量

表 4 不同区域小麦季通过灌溉水带入农田的 N 养分量
Table 4 Amount of N nutrient input from irrigation water in wheat growing season in different regions

区域 Region	地点 Location	灌溉水带入 N 量 N input from irrigation water (kg N · hm ⁻²)	资料来源 Reference
NC	河北 Hebei	6.0	[27]
	河南、山东、山西、太行山前平原 ¹⁾ Henan, Shandong, Shanxi, the piedmont plain of Taihang Mountain	7.5	[16]
	河北 Hebei	13.0	[25]
	河北 Hebei	10.0	[28]
	山东 Shandong	15.0	[29]
	山东 Shandong	4.8	[30]
	山东 Shandong	5.0	[31]
	北京 Beijing	13.0, 13.0, 12.0, 10.0	[32]
	平均 Mean	9.9	
	MLRY	江西 ¹⁾ Jiangxi	7.4
九江 Jiujiang		3.5	[34]
上饶 Shangrao		4.8	[34]
景德镇 Jingdezhen		5.7	[34]
宜春 Yichun		12.8	[34]
南昌 Nanchang		3.8	[34]
抚州 Fuzhou		1.9	[34]
鹰潭 Yingtan		6.3	[34]
平均 Mean	5.8		
NW	宁夏 Ningxia	7.8, 7.6	[35]
	平均 Mean	7.7	
平均 Mean		8.0	

1) 灌溉水带入 N 量按照轮作体系总量的 50% 计算 The N input from irrigation water accounted for 50% of the total in crop rotation system.

和植株建成提供营养物质.小麦地上部养分吸收数据由籽粒和秸秆两部分组成.华北、长江中下游和西北地区由于籽粒干质量和秸秆干质量的差别,导致籽粒和秸秆氮素累积量存在较大差异.所有样本统计结果显示,华北、长江中下游和西北地区地上部氮养分吸收主要分布在 11.0~393.1、24.5~324.7 和 11.4~397.5 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,各地区小麦地上部的氮养分吸收量呈现出较大的变异范围,也与施肥量的高低以及地力水平相关.3 大区域地上部氮养分吸收分别为 174.3、144.4 和 122.3 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ (表 5).整体来看,华北地区小麦地上部氮养分吸收高于长江中下游和西北地区.

2.2.2 养分淋溶损失 关于氮素淋溶不同学者的观点有所不同.农学家一般认为氮素移出作物根系活动层以外则视为淋溶,而环境学家则认为氮素进入水体后才可以视为淋溶^[49].淋溶损失的氮包括来源于土壤已有的氮和残留的肥料氮以及当季施入的肥料氮.淋溶损失受到进入土壤的水量和水流强度、土壤特性、轮作制度、施肥制度、氮肥种类、氮肥施用量和施用方法等因素的强烈影响,因而具有很大的变幅^[50].

华北地区降雨主要集中在每年的 6—9 月,即在夏玉米季,会加剧土壤中硝酸盐的淋洗,而小麦季淋溶损失较小.已有研究一般认为小麦根系主要集中在 0~180 cm 土体中^[51],在华北地区地下埋水较深,设定 180 cm 处为计算 NO_3^- -N 淋溶损失的下边界^[25].本文汇总了华北区域小麦季土壤氮素淋溶损失数据^[25,32,52-55],其数值大小与施肥量和灌溉水量相关,变异范围为 0~160 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均值为 11.8 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$.

在长江中下游区域,地下水位较浅,有学者认为土壤中的硝态氮只要进入地下水体,就认为损失^[39].因此,在该区域选择土壤 50 cm 深处为氮素损失的临界深度^[39].综合文献数据^[33,39,41,56-57]得出淋溶损失的硝态氮量范围处于 1.5~38.9

$\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 之间,平均值为 15.5 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$.

西北地区属于旱半干旱地区,是典型的雨养农业区,水资源短缺是该地区农业生产发展的重要限制因素.由于气候较为干旱,而且该地区地下水深厚,致使 NO_3^- -N 在土体中的运移明显有别于灌区或多雨区,即 NO_3^- -N 不易随水渗入地下水^[43].另据第一次全国农业污染源普查结果显示,该地区旱地小麦-玉米轮作体系硝态氮的淋溶量为 3.0 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,而小麦季的硝态氮淋溶量为 0 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,则多数氮素淋溶发生在玉米季^[58].因此,在西北地区认为小麦季硝态氮淋溶损失为 0 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$.

2.2.3 氨挥发损失 氨挥发是土壤中的铵态氮转化为气态氨分子而释放到大气中,是农田氮素损失的重要途径之一^[59],肥料氮的氨挥发损失因湿度、温度、风速、土壤 pH 值、施肥量、施肥时间、施肥方式以及与其他肥料的配合等不同而存在较大差异^[60-63].华北地区土壤多属石灰性土壤,pH 值较高,一般认为华北地区氮肥施用后的氨挥发损失较高.目前我国小麦管理上,氮肥的施用多采取深施、“以水带氮”或撒施后翻埋入土等减少氮肥氨挥发损失的农业措施;小麦季在施入底肥后进行翻耕播种,底肥的施用日期也多为 10 月中旬,气温相对偏低;在小麦追肥时多采取沟施覆土或撒施灌溉方式,一定程度上减少了氨挥发损失量.

朱兆良^[59]对国内氨挥发研究结果认为我国氮肥的氨挥发损失为 11%.董文旭等^[3]研究表明大部分氨挥发发生在夏玉米时期.本研究是在 2000—2011 年相关氨挥发文献数据汇总(主要是采用密闭式通气法)的基础上,采取分区域多个样点统计平均值的方法,分析了华北、长江中下游以及西北 3 大区域的氨挥发量(表 6).结果显示,华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季氨挥发损失量平均分别为 19.9、9.4 和 3.4 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,分别占施氮量的 10.0%、7.9%和 2.4%.全国范围小麦季平均氨挥发量为 14.4 $\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,占施氮量的 8.2%.

表 5 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦地上部氮养分吸收量

Table 5 N uptake in aboveground of wheat in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	样本个数 No. of the observation	籽粒氮含量 N content in grain ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	籽粒干质量 Grain dry mass ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	籽粒氮累积量 N accumulation in grain ($\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	秸秆氮含量 N content in straw ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	秸秆干质量 Straw dry mass ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	秸秆氮累积量 N accumulation in straw ($\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	地上部氮吸收量 N uptake in aboveground ($\text{kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)
NC	2169	21.5	5785.3	129.8	5.7	7807.0	44.5	174.3
MLYR	690	19.9	5321.6	105.9	4.6	6722.1	38.5	144.4
NW	417	20.1	4398.0	88.4	5.9	4777.9	33.9	122.3

表 6 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦生长季氨挥发损失量

Table 6 Ammonia volatilization for wheat in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	地点 Location	氨挥发损失量 Ammonia volatilization loss (kg N · hm ⁻²)	资料来源 Reference	
NC	北京 Beijing	4.4, 6.9, 13, 38.4	[64]	
	河北 Hebei	14.9, 19.8, 24.8, 30.3, 9.9, 14.9, 31.68	[27]	
	河北 Hebei	18.27	[25]	
	河南 Henan	15.07, 11.42, 12.14, 11.31, 17.89	[65]	
	河北 Hebei	8.01, 24.92, 18.69, 15.43	[28]	
	山东 Shandong	0.9, 31.2, 28.5, 28, 12.2, 8.9	[54]	
	河北 Hebei	5.25, 5.97, 7.22, 9.31, 12.85	[62]	
	山东 Shandong	7.98, 45.41, 32.37, 31.24, 21.72, 28.21, 20.53	[66]	
	北京 Beijing	95.6, 58.3, 47.1, 16.4	[32]	
	河北 Hebei	5.25, 6.03, 7.46, 9.47, 13.26	[37]	
	河南 Henan	7.16, 11.01, 20.15, 6.47, 24.22, 33.71	[67]	
	河北 Hebei	18.9, 35.1	[68]	
	北京 Beijing	4.4, 6.9, 13, 38.4	[69]	
	天津 Tianjin	5.90, 5.35, 6.12, 5.95, 6.40, 6.13, 5.87, 6.65, 7.35, 6.62, 6.63, 7.62, 7.78, 7.39, 7.30, 8.92, 3.82	[70]	
	北京 Beijing	47.74, 7.81, 37.16, 40.23, 104.95, 72.33, 85.47, 160.96, 17.43, 44.32	[71]	
	山东 Shandong	3.71, 5.74, 8.34, 15.76, 29.72	[72]	
	河北 Hebei	5.25, 6.03, 7.46, 9.47, 13.26	[38]	
	平均 Mean	19.9		
	MLYR	湖北 Hubei	4.83, 17.05, 13.03, 12.32	[33]
		江苏 Jiangsu	2.26, 2.51	[56]
江苏 Jiangsu		3.41, 5.47, 5.67, 6.99, 7.63, 12.63, 10.75	[73]	
江苏 Jiangsu		8.9	[42]	
江苏 Jiangsu		14.5, 10.7, 7.61, 0.07, 5.62, 4.15, 2.06, 0.61	[74]	
江苏 Jiangsu	0.67, 10.71, 5.17, 6.82, 2.73, 17.59, 10.91, 11.81, 0.45, 10.14, 5.82, 6.59, 0.61, 51.33, 17.51, 14.88, 25.58, 25.19, 0.65, 27.62, 14.53, 12.42, 21.12, 22.34	[75]		
平均 Mean	9.4			
NW	陕西 Shaanxi	0.01, 30.07, 15.43, 0.01, 22.39	[43]	
	陕西 Shaanxi	1.5, 4.3, 1.9, 2.4	[45]	
	陕西 Shaanxi	1.29, 4.68, 1.66, 2.16, 3.28	[76]	
	新疆 Xinjiang	0.19, 0.87, 0.77, 1.78, 2.24, 1.24, 0.88, 1.44, 0.18, 0.14, 0.17, 0.21, 0.20, 0.17, 0.16, 0.14	[77]	
	平均 Mean	3.4		
平均 Mean	14.4			

2.2.4 氧化亚氮 (N₂O) 排放 氮肥施入土壤后,除了氨挥发气态损失外,其重要一项是进行硝化-反硝化过程产生 NO、N₂O、NO₂ 等氮氧化物,其中主要为 N₂O 排放.目前田间原位测定 N₂O 主要有两种方法,分别是密闭气室法和微气象法.密闭气室法优点是

便宜、易于使用;缺点是通常只覆盖很小的土壤表面,密闭时间过长还会影响土壤微气候,从而影响 N₂O 通量.微气象法假定水平方向气体交换是平衡的,而测定垂直方向移动气流的密度,测定的面积通常为 1~10 km²,甚至为百万 hm²,可以消除 N₂O 排放的空间差异,同时能实现长期监测;其主要缺点是使用费用高,且受天气状况的影响,包括边界层状况、空气紊流以及测定时降雨的影响.本文将任意一种方法测得的 N₂O 排放量进行汇总,获得了华北^[25, 27-28, 37, 62, 78]、长江中下游^[33, 40, 79]和西北^[43]3 大区域小麦生长季 N₂O 排放量(表 7).结果显示,华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季的 N₂O 排放量分别为 2.6、2.4 和 0.7 kg N · hm⁻²,分别占各自地区平均施氮量的 0.3%、0.4% 和 0.2%.全国小麦季平均 N₂O 排放量为 2.4 kg N · hm⁻²,占施氮量的 0.4%.因为 N₂O 是一种主要的温室气体,单位分子量的 N₂O 全球增温潜势是 CO₂ 的 296 倍^[80],所以即使反硝化的肥料损失所占比例较小,其环境效应也不容忽视.

2.3 N 养分平衡估算与评价

根据以上小麦季各输入输出参数进行养分平衡估算.结果显示(表 8),华北地区 N 总输入量达

表 7 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦生长季 N₂O 排放量
Table 7 N₂O emission for wheat in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

区域 Region	地点 Location	N ₂ O 排放量 N ₂ O emission (kg N · hm ⁻²)	资料来源 Reference
NC	河北 Hebei	4.1, 5.4, 6.8, 8.3, 2.7, 4.1, 5.4, 8.6	[27]
	河北 Hebei	5	[25]
	河北 Hebei	0.67, 1.67, 1.4, 1.27	[28]
	河北 Hebei	0.13, 0.14, 0.16, 0.25, 0.24	[62]
	山东 Shandong	3.01, 4.68, 2.74, 3.17, 2.36, 7.25, 6.44, 3.4, 2, 1.38, 4.22	[78]
MLYR	湖北 Hubei	2.43, 4.84, 4.26, 3.77, 1.55, 3.08, 2.71, 2.4	[79]
	江苏 Jiangsu	0.43, 0.55, 0.68, 0.69, 0.25, 0.4, 0.59, 0.43, 0.47, 0.15, 0.14, 1.13, 0.93, 0.73, 0.79, 0.73, 1.27, 0.38	[40]
NW	湖北 ¹⁾ Hubei	6.33, 13.56, 1.99, 5.36, 11.22, 3.10	[33]
	平均 Mean	2.4	
	陕西 Shaanxi	0.48, 0.95, 0.74, 0.52, 1.02	[43]
NW	平均 Mean	0.7	
	平均 Mean	2.4	

1) 稻麦轮作体系小麦季的 N₂O 排放量按总排放量的 50% 计算 The amount of N₂O emission accounted for 50% of the total in rice-wheat rotation system.

表 8 华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦季 N 养分平衡估算
Table 8 The N balance estimation for wheat in North China, the middle and lower reaches of Yangtze River and Northwest China

输入输出项 Input and output	华北 NC	长江中下游 MLYR	西北 NW
输入 Input (kg N · hm ⁻²)			
施肥量 Fertilizer application	170	183	150
秸秆还田 Straw return	74.6	15.2	8.1
种子带入 Seed input	4.9	4.2	3.5
非共生固氮 Asymbiotic nitrogen fixation	15	15	15
大气湿沉降 Atmospheric wet deposition	12.9	14.5	9.4
灌溉水 Irrigation water	9.9	5.8	7.7
总输入 Total input	287.3	237.7	193.7
输出 Output (kg N · hm ⁻²)			
地上部吸收 Uptake in aboveground	174.3	144.4	122.3
氨挥发 Ammonia volatilization	19.9	9.4	3.4
N ₂ O 排放 N ₂ O emission	2.6	2.4	0.7
淋溶 Leaching	11.8	15.5	0
总输出 Total output	208.6	171.7	126.4
盈余量 Surplus (kg N · hm ⁻²)	78.7	66.0	67.3
盈余率 Surplus rate (%)	37.7	38.4	53.2
盈余率 (%) = (总输入/总输出-1) × 100 ^[81-82]	Surplus rate = (total input/total output-1) × 100 ^[81-82] .		

287.3 kg N · hm⁻², 高于长江中下游 (237.7 kg N · hm⁻²) 和西北地区 (193.7 kg N · hm⁻²). 同时, 华北、长江中下游和西北地区的 N 养分均表现为盈余, 分别盈余 78.7、66.0 和 67.3 kg N · hm⁻².

鲁如坤等^[81]提出了用养分允许平衡盈亏率对农田养分平衡状况进行评价的方法和原则. 养分允许平衡盈亏率是指在当地条件下, 计算出的养分平衡结果虽有亏缺或盈余, 但在一定程度上是允许的, 即养分亏缺时并不影响作物产量, 养分盈余时也不造成资源浪费, 用字母 *B*(%) 表示, 其计算公式如下:

$$B = \{ [(1-S)/E] - 1 \} \times 100\%$$

式中: *S* 为土壤养分贡献率; *E* 为某养分肥料利用率. *S* 可用不施某种养分的减素处理产量与养分供应充足时可获得产量之比表示, 即为相对产量. 本研究中 *S* 引用前期研究结果 (620 个样本点) 获得的全国平均 N 相对产量数值, 即土壤 N 养分贡献率为 0.76^[47]. N 养分肥料利用率引用前期研究结果获得的来自全国 1549 个样本点的 N 肥料利用率平均值, 为 33.1% (待发表数据). 据此, 计算全国 N 养分允许平衡盈亏率为 -27.5%, 表明 N 养分在亏缺 27.5% 的赤字情况下, 是允许亏缺的范围, 在短期内并不影响作物产量. 同时也说明, 一个地区的允许养分平衡盈亏率主要取决于当地土壤肥力状况, 在高肥力土壤上, 一季作物体系存在暂时的养分亏缺是

允许的.

本研究计算的实际 N 养分盈余率如表 8 所示, 将其与养分允许平衡盈亏率比较可以发现, 华北、长江中下游和西北地区的 N 养分平衡盈余率分别高于养分允许平衡盈亏率 65.2%、65.9% 和 80.7%, 大大超出了合理的盈亏范围, 可能会造成一定的环境污染风险, 应引起足够重视.

3 讨 论

目前已有研究以县级、省级, 或以国家为角度, 从整个区域的肥料总投入、养分总输出等途径分析其养分平衡状况. 方玉东等^[83]利用养分收支模型和 GIS 技术从宏观角度对我国 2000 多个县域单元农田氮收支调查结果显示, 氮总体投入大于支出, 处于盈余状态, 但地域分布不均, 东部经济发达区氮素盈余量要高于中部和西部地区. 刘晓燕^[8]利用《中国农业年鉴》数据计算了农田土壤养分表观平衡, 发现 1985—2005 年, 我国农田氮盈余总量和单位面积盈余量均不断增加, 至 2005 年全国农田单位面积平均氮盈余量为 42.0 kg N · hm⁻², 除黑龙江省外, 我国绝大部分地区氮素均已超过养分允许平衡盈余率. 刘忠等^[15]利用养分决策支持系统、王激清等^[6]利用“输入=输出+盈余”的物质守恒原理分别研究了中国不同地区农田氮素养分的投入与支出状况, 结果均表明中国土壤的氮素呈现大量盈余. 本研究在文献数据汇总和已有试验数据基础上, 借鉴物质守恒原理, 由“盈余=输入-输出”的方法计算华北、长江中下游和西北地区小麦种植季氮素的养分输入和输出参数, 发现华北、长江中下游和西北地区的氮养分均表现为盈余, 与上述已有研究结果相似.

鲁如坤等^[81]研究表明, 农田氮素平衡盈余超过 20% 以上, 即可引起对环境的潜在威胁. 本研究结果也显示, 中国氮素投入过高的问题非常严重, 已经给环境带来潜在的污染风险. 朱兆良等^[84]研究表明, 我国一些经济较为发达的省市化肥施用量较大, 氮素盈余风险较大. 西部地区农田施肥量相对较低, 氮素盈余风险也较低. 分析指出, 社会发展水平和社会经济管理方式对农民施肥有较大影响, 是驱动区域农田养分平衡变化的重要因素, 农民纯收入对氮素盈余量有显著影响. 本研究同样体现了这一点, 在华北和长江中下游地区的氮肥投入量要高于西北地区, 华北地区的氮素盈余量最高, 推测农民经济收入和社会发展水平对氮素盈余有直接影响.

同时研究发现, 由于华北地区大面积秸秆还田,

一定程度上增加了农田氮素养分的输入量,是导致华北地区氮素总养分输入高于长江中下游和西北地区的重要原因。华北地区实施秸秆还田,肥料投入较高,土壤较为肥沃,并且具有良好的降水和灌溉条件,使小麦产量和生物量均较高,地上部的氮素养分吸收也高于其他两个地区。为了经济和环境效益,避免氮素吸收过量或不平衡,应适当降低氮肥投入,平衡磷钾肥供应。因此,应推荐合理施肥。近几年除测土配方施肥外,新提出的基于作物地上部产量反应和农学效率的推荐施肥方法,能够充分利用土壤基础养分供应,包括土壤本身养分以及秸秆还田、大气沉降、播种和灌溉水等外界环境带入的养分,从而确定合理的施肥量。已有试验证明,该方法作为一种可供选择的推荐施肥方法在理论和实践上是可行的^[47]。

农田养分平衡研究有助于从宏观上观察肥料投入过程中作物消耗和土壤肥力等变化。然而养分循环和平衡有一定的地理时空差异,因此,在研究时需注意气候、土壤和水分条件对养分循环和平衡的影响。同时,对整个小麦-玉米或小麦-水稻等轮作体系,一季的养分亏缺或盈余并不能代表整个轮作体系,一季的养分盈余或亏缺也会对下一季作物养分循环产生影响,因此,将来还需要针对整个轮作体系研究其养分平衡状况,为作物整个轮作周期的养分管理提供理论指导。

4 结 论

通过对中国小麦季氮素的养分循环和平衡特征进行研究发现,华北和长江中下游地区小麦季的氮肥投入量高于西北地区,并且华北地区上季作物氮素养分还田量均高于长江中下游和西北地区。虽然华北地区小麦地上部氮素养分吸收量最高,但是这3大区域小麦季氮素养分平衡均表现为盈余,分别盈余78.7、66.0和67.3 kg N · hm⁻²。大量氮素盈余可能会造成一定的环境污染风险,在氮肥施用中应注意氮肥的用量控制与配套管理措施,以使氮肥的施用更加科学合理,从而避免造成资源浪费和环境污染风险。

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