

连续施用枝条堆肥对梨树根系生长及分布的影响

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摘要:【目的】通过比较连续4 a(年)施用梨树修剪枝条制作的堆肥对梨树根系生长的影响, 研究梨树修剪枝条堆肥在梨园中应用的可行性。【方法】2012—2015年以10 a生‘早酥’梨树为试材, 按等养分和等有机质的原则, 以化肥和羊粪处理为对照, 研究长期施用枝条堆肥对梨园土壤理化性质、梨树根系生长和分布以及梨产量和品质的影响。【结果】与施化肥处理相比较, 施用枝条堆肥, 增加了土壤碱解氮、速效磷、速效钾以及土壤有机质含量; 施用枝条堆肥增加了梨树根系总根长、总表面积、根尖数; 施用枝条堆肥增加了水平方向0~40 cm、120~160 cm和160~200 cm和垂直方向0~30 cm和30~60 cm土层范围内根系的分布密度, 尤其在30~60 cm土层, 枝条堆肥处理下吸收根分布最为显著; 施用枝条堆肥促进了以极细根为主的吸收根的生长; 施用枝条堆肥显著增加了梨单果质量, 提高了梨产量, 增加了果实中可溶性固形物含量, 提高了果实糖酸比。【结论】连续4 a施用枝条堆肥改善了土壤的理化性质, 促进了梨树根系生长, 扩大梨树吸收根和粗根的分布范围与分布密度, 提高了梨产量, 改善了梨品质。

关键词: 梨树; 枝条堆肥; 羊粪; 土壤; 根系; 吸收根; 产量

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Effect of continuous application of pruning compost on the growth and distribution of pear roots

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Abstract:【Objective】Annual pruning in pear orchards led to a large number of branches which contain abundant mineral nutrients. Traditionally, pruned branches are stacked optionally, or burned as fuel, and both methods lead to loss of nutrients. It is important to use these solid waste resources and recycle their nutrients. Composting is a way to turn the wasted prunings to a useful organic fertilizer. Long-term applications of organic fertilizer had profound effects on soil physical, chemical and biological properties. Moreover, the application of organic fertilizer also promotes the growth of plant roots, affecting the yield and quality. However, it is not clear about application of pruning compost into pear orchard. The aim of this experiment was to study the effects of pruning compost on soil properties, root growth and distribution, yield and quality in pear.【Methods】The experiment was conducted on 10-year-old ‘Zaosu’ pear trees for 4 consecutive years. Based on the equal mineral nutrients and organic matter, the treatments included pruning compost (PC), sheep manure (SM) used as traditional organic fertilizer, and chemical fertilizer set as the control (CF). Randomized block design was used for this experiment, with three replicates in each treatment. At the harvest in 2015, a soil excavating method was used to sample roots, and nine trees with

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average vigor were selected from each treatment for root sampling. Root images were obtained by root scanner, and root feature parameters such as root length, root surface area, root volume were analyzed. Furthermore, the experiment also studied effects on yield and quality of pear. 【Results】(1) PC significantly increased the contents of alkali-hydrolysable nitrogen in the soil, which was 1.44 times of the control. Soil organic matter, available P and available K contents were increased by 25.7%, 30.3% and 7.5% in PC treatment compared with the control, respectively. (2) PC and SM significantly increased the total root length, total root surface area and the number of root tips. These root feature parameters were in the order of SM>PC>CF. In horizontal direction, total root length in the range of 0~40 cm under PC treatment was 1.77 times of the control ($P < 0.05$). Organic fertilizer treatments significantly increased total root length and total root surface area in the ranges of 120~160 cm and 160~200 cm, and root distribution density was in the order of PC>SM>CF. Compared with CF, SM increased total root length, total root surface area and total root volume in the range of 80~120 cm although only the increase in total root surface area was significant. The coarse root was most significantly increased by 90.8%. There were no significant differences among root length, root surface area, root volume of absorbing roots and coarse roots under different fertilization treatments. In vertical direction, applications of PC and SM increased the length of absorbing roots, root surface area and volume in 0~30 cm and 30~60 cm soil layers, and coarse root length was also significantly increased by PC treatment. In 30~60 cm layer, SM increased coarse root length to $0.11 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ which was 2.14 times of CF. Meanwhile, total root surface area of SM was significantly increased by 71.4% compared with CF. Coarse root surface area under SM treatment was increased by 90.8%, and absorbing root surface area was 2.01 times that of the control. Additionally, the absorbing root volume in SM and PC treatments were $0.39 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ and $0.41 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ in 30~60 cm soil layer, respectively, which were both significantly increased compared with the control. Absorbing root volume in 30~60 cm soil layer in SM treatment was $0.38 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, while in PC treatment it was $0.41 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, and both were significantly higher than the control. Although SM significantly increased total root surface area in 90~120 cm soil layer, the increases in surface area of absorbing root and coarse root were not significant. Results also showed that root composition was changed by applying organic fertilizers. The relative length of absorbing roots in PC was 96.5%, significantly increased by 1.71%. The two organic fertilization treatments significantly alerted absorbing root surface areas and absorbing root relative volume, which were in the order of PC>SM>CF. In addition, very fine roots were most affected by organic fertilization. There were no significant differences between fine root relative length and surface area among treatments, except for fine root relative volume which was significantly increased under PC treatment. On the contrary, CF treatment resulted in highest coarse root relative length, surface area and volume, followed by SM treatment. (3) Application of PC had a significant effect on weight of single fruit, which was 20.7% higher than that of the control. The yield of pear under PC treatment was 1.36 times that of the control. PC significantly increased the content of soluble solids in the fruit, and the ratio of sugar to acid was 1.23 times of the control. SM significantly decreased soluble solids in the fruit.【Conclusion】Application of PC for 4 consecutive years improved the soil nutrient contents, enlarged the distribution of roots in soil, and promoted the growth of pear roots especially the absorbing roots. Furthermore, PC increased single fruit weight and yield and improved fruit quality.

Key words: Pear tree; Pruning compost; Sheep manure; Soil; Root; Absorbing root; Yield

梨是我国的第三大栽培果树,种植面积多达110万hm²^[1]。据调查,我国大多数梨园目前存在施肥不均衡、土壤有机质含量偏低等问题^[2]。与此同时,梨园每年的枝条修剪量较大,我国梨园每年修剪产生的枝条为161万~242万t^[3]。修剪枝条蕴含着丰富的大量、中量及微量元素^[4],然而传统的处理方式是将这些枝条随意堆弃或焚烧,既影响梨园的环境,造成有机资源的浪费,还可能引发病虫害传播及火灾^[5]。如何资源化利用梨园的修剪枝条,将修剪枝条变废为宝,使养分资源循环再利用,已成为梨园生产管理和研究的重要内容之一。

修剪枝条堆肥化处理,可以变废弃的修剪枝条为养分全面的有机肥料,实现果园农业废弃物资源化利用。将梨园修剪枝条粉碎后,加入专用腐熟剂^[6],可以大大缩短堆肥制作时间。已有大量研究表明连年施用有机肥不仅能改良土壤,增加土壤中微生物数量,提高土壤中酶的活性,活化土壤养分,提高土壤有机质含量,培肥梨园土壤^[7]。有机肥的施用还可以增加植物根系总量,促进多年生果树根系在深层土壤的分布^[8],提高根系活力,延缓根系衰老^[9]。而农家有机肥在施用过程中存在如体积较大、施用不够方便、腐熟程度低及施用成本高等问题,一定程度上限制了农家有机肥在梨园的有效使用。修剪枝条堆肥由于就地取材,一般在梨园中堆制腐熟,施用方便,使修剪枝条堆肥在梨园的大量应用成为可能。以梨园修剪枝条为原料制作的堆肥在果园施用效果,尤其是对盛果期梨树根系生长及分布的影响亟待明确。

笔者以10 a生‘早酥’梨树为试验材料,采用壕沟采掘法研究连续4 a施用枝条堆肥后,梨树根系生长及分布的变化情况,以期为枝条堆肥在梨园中的应用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2012年4月至2015年10月在甘肃省白银市景泰县一条山镇的条山农庄梨园进行。试验所用枝条堆肥为梨树修剪枝条粉碎后加入菌种和少量羊粪(调节碳氮比)发酵腐熟后制成。羊粪处理中的羊粪为当地羊圈厩肥,2种材料的主要养分含量见表1。供试梨园采用1行‘黄冠’—2行‘早酥’的种植方案,株行距为2 m×4 m。梨园土壤为砂质土,有

机质12.50 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮36.75 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷18.50 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾126.25 mg·kg⁻¹,pH 8.06。在试验进行的第4年(2015年)进行土壤样品和梨叶片、果实样品的采集。

表1 羊粪与枝条堆肥的主要养分含量

Table 1 Contents of the main nutrients in sheep manure and pruning compost

有机肥 Organic fertilizer	ω/%			
	有机质 Organic matter content	全氮 Total N content	全磷 Total P content	全钾 Total K content
羊粪 Sheep manure	25.21±0.85	0.71±0.01	0.21±0.01	1.80±0.02
枝条堆肥 Pruning compost	62.35±2.16	1.10±0.03	0.14±0.00	0.79±0.01

1.2 试验设计

试验共设置3个处理,每个处理3个小区,每个小区选择长势基本一致的5株树。以施化肥处理为对照,按等养分原则设置枝条堆肥处理与羊粪处理(表2),其中,羊粪处理采用当地传统施用有机肥,施肥量每株为30 kg;枝条堆肥处理按照与羊粪处理等有机质用量的原则,每株施用12 kg枝条堆肥(表2)。所有施肥处理均以基肥的形式,按表2用量施入土壤,施肥方式为沟施,每年交替在行间距树干1 m处,挖40 cm宽、120 cm长、40 cm深的施肥坑,肥料与土壤混匀后填埋。试验连续进行4 a,于2015年10月份进行根系分布研究。

表2 各处理肥料施用量

Table 2 The application rates of fertilizers under different treatments

处理 Treatment	treatments				(kg·plant ⁻¹)
	羊粪 Sheep manure	枝条 堆肥 Pruning compost	尿素 Urea (N 46%)	过磷酸钙 Calcium super- phosphate (P ₂ O ₅ 12%)	
化肥 Chemical fertilizer	-	-	0.70	1.20	1.30
羊粪 Sheep manure	30	-	0.25	-	-
枝条堆肥 Pruning compost	-	12	0.40	0.90	1.08

1.3 取样及测定方法

1.3.1 样品的采集 土壤样品的采集:于2015年8月即果实成熟期,按对角线取样法采集各处理小区(3次重复)土壤样品,在树冠外缘滴水线用不锈钢取土器采集0~30 cm的土壤样品,混合均匀,风干后

过筛,进行各项指标分析。

根系样品的采集:采用壕沟分层分段采掘法^[10],于2015年10月份即果实采后1个月,在每个处理小区选取1株代表平均生长势的梨树,以长40 cm、宽40 cm、高30 cm为土壤单元,在梨树正南面距树干10 cm处连续挖掘长200 cm、宽40 cm、深150 cm的壕沟。将各土壤单元中的根系挑出,去除样品中杂物、死根后,置于低温环境,迅速运回实验室。

果实样品的采集:于果实成熟期,按东、南、西、北4个方位采集试验梨树外围结果枝果实,每个小区共采集24个果,每个处理3次重复。

1.3.2 测定项目与方法 土壤理化性质指标采用常规分析方法测定^[11]。有机质含量采用重铬酸钾容量法测定;碱解氮含量采用扩散法测定;速效磷含量采用碳酸氢钠浸提-钼锑抗比色法测定;速效钾含量采用醋酸铵浸提-火焰光度计法测定;土壤pH值用酸度计法测定。

根系指标测定:将根系样品用水冲洗干净后,采用根系扫描仪(Epson V700 Photo)获得根系图像,按根系直径将根系分为极细根(0~0.5 mm)、细根(0.5~2 mm)和粗根(直径大于2 mm)^[12],其中极细根和细根统称为吸收根(0~2 mm)。采用Winrhizo Pro根系分析软件对根系长度、根系表面积、根系体积、根尖数、平均直径进行分析,并换算为单位体积根长($\text{mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)、单位体积根表面积($\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)、单位体积根体积($\text{mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)。总根尖数($\text{No.} \cdot \text{section}^{-1}$)、总根长度($\text{m} \cdot \text{section}^{-1}$)、总根表面积($\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{section}^{-1}$)、总根体积($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{section}^{-1}$)为整个剖面的数量之和,平均

直径(mm)为整个剖面根系的平均直径。

果实产量测定:于2015年8月果实采收期,每个处理选取9株长势基本一致的梨树,统计挂果数,并计算产量:梨产量($\text{t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)=梨树挂果数(每株个数)×果实单果质量(g)×每 hm^2 梨树数量(株)× 10^{-6} 。

果实品质的测定:称量法测定果实单果质量;果实硬度采用意大利BREUZZI公司生产的FT 327型硬度计测定;果实可溶性固形物含量采用日本ATAGO公司生产的PAL-1型电子折光仪测定;果实可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮比色法测定;果实可滴定酸含量采用标准酸碱滴定法测定,并计算糖酸比。

1.3.3 统计分析 应用Excel 2010和SPSS16.0软件进行数据处理与分析,采用Duncan's法进行多重比较;Mev 4.9.0软件进行土壤剖面根系分布图制作。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同施肥处理对梨园土壤理化性质的影响

3种施肥处理对土壤理化性质的影响存在差异(表3)。与施用化肥处理相比,施用2种有机肥均能降低土壤pH,增加土壤养分含量,其中枝条堆肥处理土壤pH降低达到显著水平。SM和枝条堆肥处理均显著增加了土壤速效氮的含量,分别比对照增加了43.5%和77.54%;枝条堆肥处理显著增加了土壤速效磷的含量,是对照的1.3倍。2种堆肥处理均显著增加了土壤中速效钾的含量,以SM处理最高,较对照增加19.5%,其次是枝条堆肥处理,较对照增加7.5%。2种有机肥处理中,以枝条堆肥处理对土壤

表3 不同施肥处理对梨园土壤理化性质的影响

Table 3 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on soil physical and chemical properties in pear orchard

处理 Treatment	pH	ω (碱解氮) Available N content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	ω (速效磷) Available P content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	ω (速效钾) Available K content/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	ω (有机质) Organic matter content/ ($\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)
化肥 Chemical fertilizer	8.19±0.04 a	50.23±8.34 c	74.81±9.14 b	144.89±10.24 c	12.18±0.74 b
羊粪 Sheep manure	8.06±0.12 a	72.09±1.27 b	69.95±6.53 b	173.20±3.25 a	12.26±1.79 b
枝条堆肥 Pruning compost	7.90±0.06 b	89.18±6.66 a	97.49±8.39 a	155.82±1.50 b	15.31±1.85 a

注:同一列数值后字母不同表示处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$),下同。

Note: Means marked by different letters in the same column are significant different at $P < 0.05$. The same below.

有机质含量影响最为显著,较对照增加了25.7%。

2.2 不同施肥处理对梨树根系生长的影响

由表4可知,梨树根系的总根长、总根表面积、根尖数及平均直径受不同施肥方式的影响,表现为

枝条堆肥>羊粪>化肥。枝条堆肥处理显著的促进了梨树根系的生长,表现在总根长、总表面积和根尖数分别是化肥处理的1.70倍、1.57倍和1.73倍($P < 0.05$)。相反,梨树根系的总体积和平均直径受不同

表4 不同施肥处理对梨树根系生长的影响
Table 4 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on root growth of pear tree

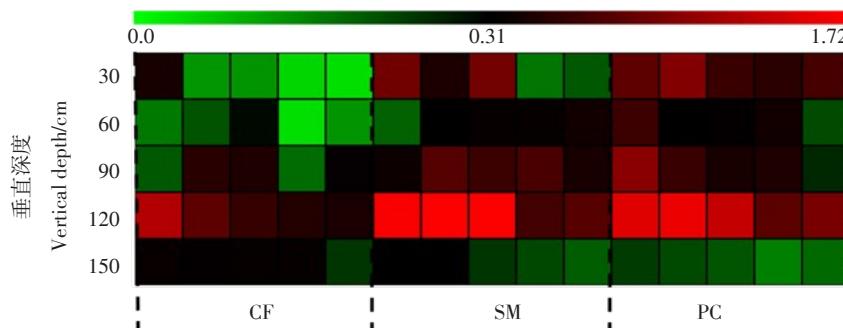
处理 Treatment	总根长 Total Root length/ (m·section ⁻¹)	总表面积 Total Root surface area/ (m ² ·section ⁻¹)	总体积 Total Root volume/ (cm ³ ·section ⁻¹)	根尖数 Total Root tips/ (×10 ⁴ No.·section ⁻¹)	平均直径 Mean diameter/ (mm·section ⁻¹)
化肥 Chemical fertilizer	421.88±34.66 b	0.72±0.21 b	179.96±107.04 a	31.24±4.32 b	2.64±0.70 a
羊粪 Sheep manure	772.27±114.63 a	1.24±0.11 a	217.38±34.42 a	62.36±7.80 a	3.07±0.58 a
枝条堆肥 Pruning compost	716.72±188.32 a	1.13±0.28 a	166.98±32.58 a	54.09±14.76 a	2.64±0.33 a

施肥的影响不明显。

2.3 施肥处理对梨树根系分布的影响

2.3.1 不同施肥处理对总体根系分布特征的影响
梨树在受到不同肥料的刺激时其根系的生长发育在

空间上表现出明显的差异。梨树总根长和总表面积在化肥和枝条堆肥处理下随水平距离的增大而减小,而在羊粪处理下呈先增大后减小的变化(图1和图2)。在距树干0~40 cm内,枝条堆肥处理下的总



CF. 化肥;SM. 羊粪;PC. 枝条堆肥。下同。
CF. Chemical fertilizer;SM. Sheep manure;PC. Pruning compost. The same below.

图1 不同施肥处理对梨树总根长分布的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on total root length distribution of pear tree

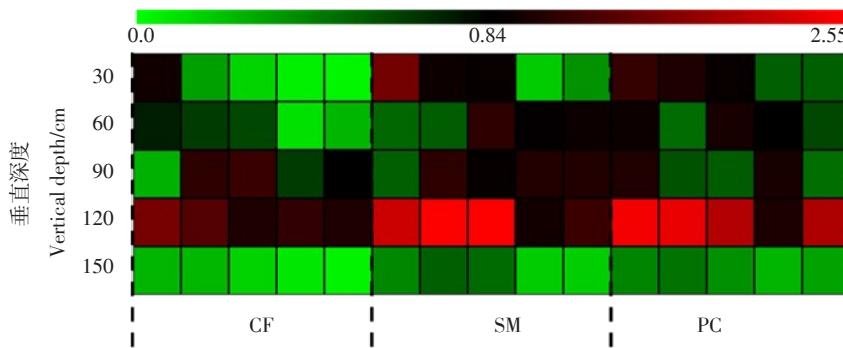


图2 不同施肥处理对梨树根系总表面积分布的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on total root surface area distribution of pear tree

根长是对照的1.77倍,差异显著。在距树干80~120 cm内,羊粪处理的梨树根系总表面积达到最大,较化肥处理显著增加了118.3%($P<0.05$)。在距树干120~160 cm内,枝条堆肥处理下根系总表面积较对照显著增加79.3%。在距树干160~200 cm内,枝条堆肥和羊粪均显著增加了总根长和总表面积,以枝条堆肥最显著,总根长和总根表面积分别较对照增加94.3%和76.2%。施肥处理下梨树根系总体积的

变化在水平距离上无明显规律(图3)。在距离梨树枝干80~120 cm,枝条堆肥和羊粪处理梨树根系的总体积均达到最大值,但与对照相比差异未达到显著水平。

垂直方向,梨树根系总根长和总表面积随土层深度的增加而增大,根系总体积随土层深度变化无明显规律(图1、图2、图3)。在0~60 cm土层,枝条堆肥处理的总根长达 $5.78 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,较对照显著增

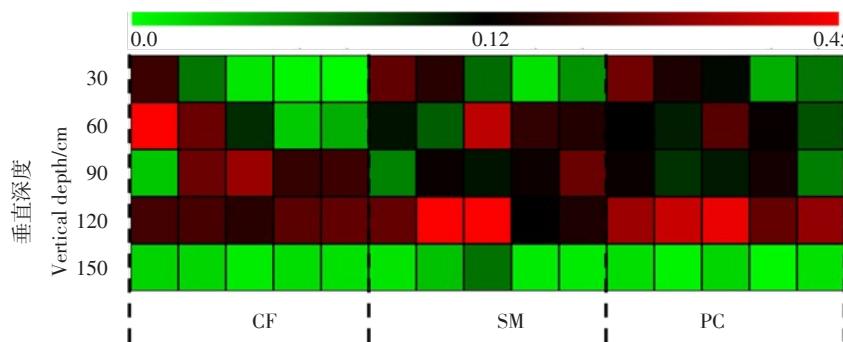


图3 不同施肥处理对梨树根系总体积分布的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on total root volume distribution of pear tree

加253.7%。羊粪处理在30~60 cm土层根系总表面积是对照的1.71倍,差异显著。在90~120 cm土层,2种有机肥处理的总根长、总根表面积、总根体积均达到最大值。

2.3.2 不同施肥处理对梨树吸收根分布的影响
不同施肥处理对梨树吸收根根长、根表面积、根体积的影响存在差异(图4和图5)。化肥和枝条堆肥处理下梨树的吸收根根长和根表面积在水平方向呈逐渐减小,羊粪处理则呈先增大后减小的变化,但整体上各处理间未达到显著水平(图4)。

垂直方向,梨树根系吸收根根长和根表面积随土层深度的增加而增大。在0~60 cm内,枝条堆肥和化肥处理下均增加了吸收根根长和根表面积,以30~60 cm内最为突出,枝条堆肥处理下的吸收根根长为 $1.79 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,比对照增加129.0%。2种施肥处理下吸收根根长和根表面积在90~120 cm内均达到最大值(图5),羊粪和枝条堆肥处理吸收根根长较化肥处理分别增加了100.2%和63.8%,吸收根表面积分别增加了84.7%和53.0%。羊粪和枝条堆肥处理下梨树吸收根体积随土层深度的变化呈先减少后增加的趋势,化肥处理的吸收根体积逐渐增大,且枝条堆肥处理下的吸收根体积在30~60 cm土层范围是对照的2.13倍,而羊粪处理的吸收根体积是对照的2.01倍($P < 0.05$)。

2.3.3 不同施肥处理对梨树粗根分布的影响 不同施肥处理对梨树的粗根根长、根表面积、根体积的影响存在差异(图6和图7)。总体来看,3种施肥处理下粗根根长、粗根表面积以及粗根体积在水平方向先增加后减少的趋势。2种有机肥处理均在距树干80~120 cm粗根根长、粗根表面积达到最大值,以羊粪处理粗根长度和粗根表面积最大,分别为0.13

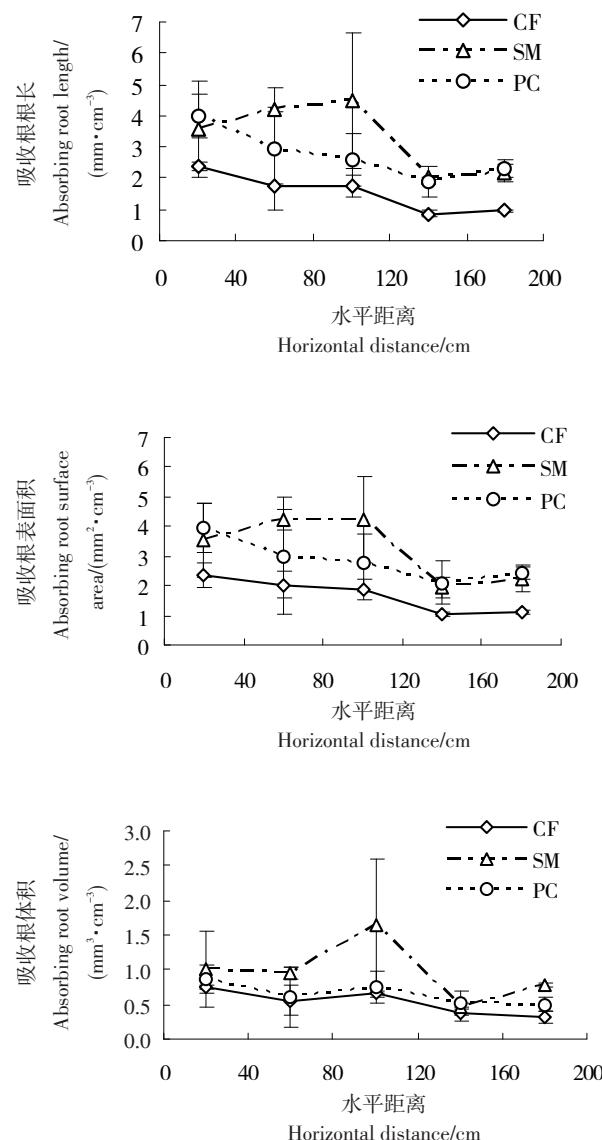


图4 水平方向不同施肥处理对吸收根根长、根表面积和根体积分布的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of different fertilization treatments on absorbing root length, root surface area and root volume in horizontal direction

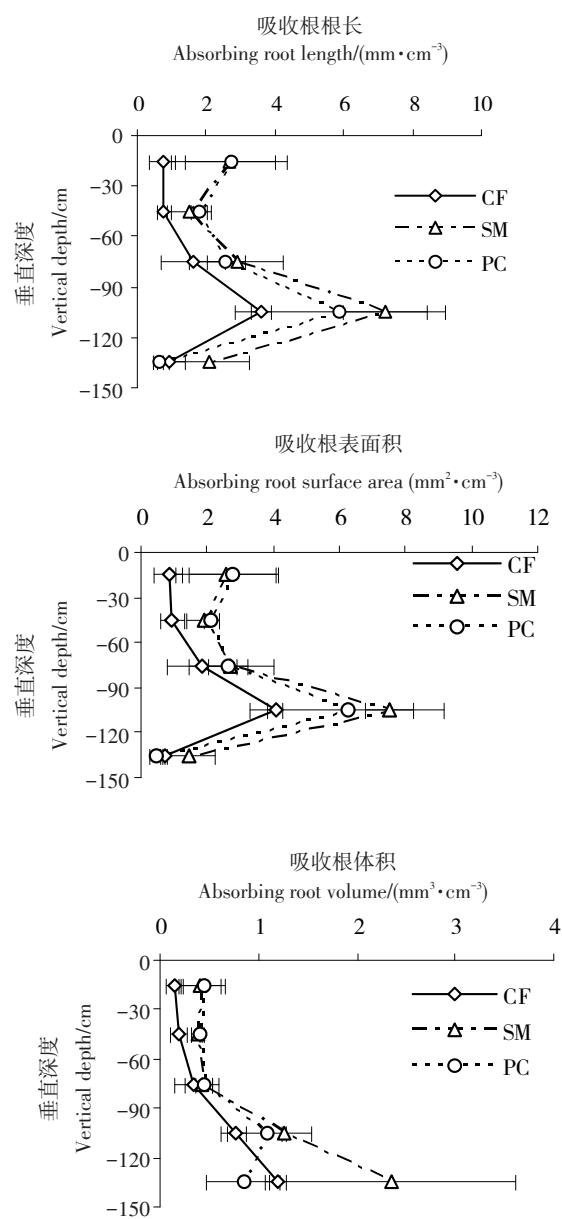


图5 垂直方向不同施肥处理对吸收根根长、根表面积和根体积分布的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of different fertilization treatments on absorbing root length, root surface area and root volume in vertical direction

$\text{mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 和 $2.01 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, 是对照的 1.55 倍和 1.86 倍, 差异显著。3 种施肥处理下的粗根体积以羊粪处理最高, 其次是化肥, 枝条堆肥处理粗根体积最低。

垂直方向, 梨树根系粗根根长和粗根表面积分布趋势相同, 总体上枝条堆肥和羊粪处理先减少后增加, 化肥随深度逐渐增加(图7)。在 0~60 cm 深度土层, 2 种堆肥处理的粗根根长和粗根表面积高于化肥, 尤其是在 30~60 cm 土层, 枝条堆肥

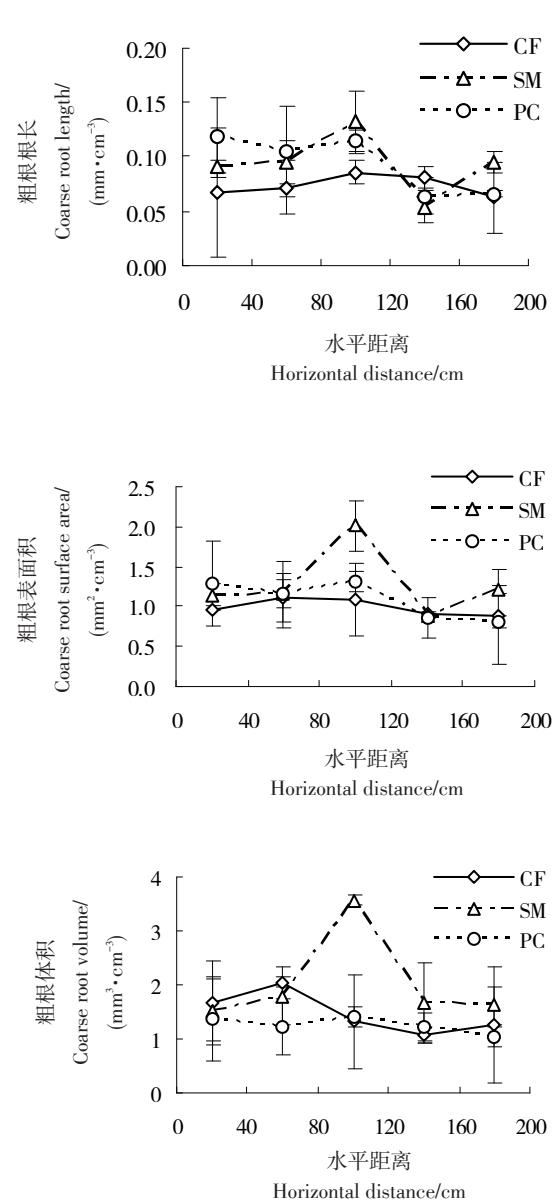


图6 水平方向不同施肥处理对粗根根长、根表面积和根体积分布的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of different fertilization treatments on coarse root length, root surface area and root volume in horizontal direction

处理下的粗根根长为 $0.09 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, 是对照的 1.86 倍, 差异达到显著水平($P < 0.05$); 在 60~90 cm 土层, 化肥处理下粗根根长最大值为 $0.13 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, 显著高于其他 2 个施肥处理($P < 0.05$); 在 90~120 cm 土层范围内, 2 种堆肥处理的粗根根长和粗根表面积相较化肥有所增加, 枝条堆肥处理的粗根根长为 $0.24 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$, 比化肥高 60.0%。粗根体积随土层深度先增加后减少(图7)。其中, 在 30~60 cm 土层, 羊粪处理的粗根体积高于化肥和枝条堆肥

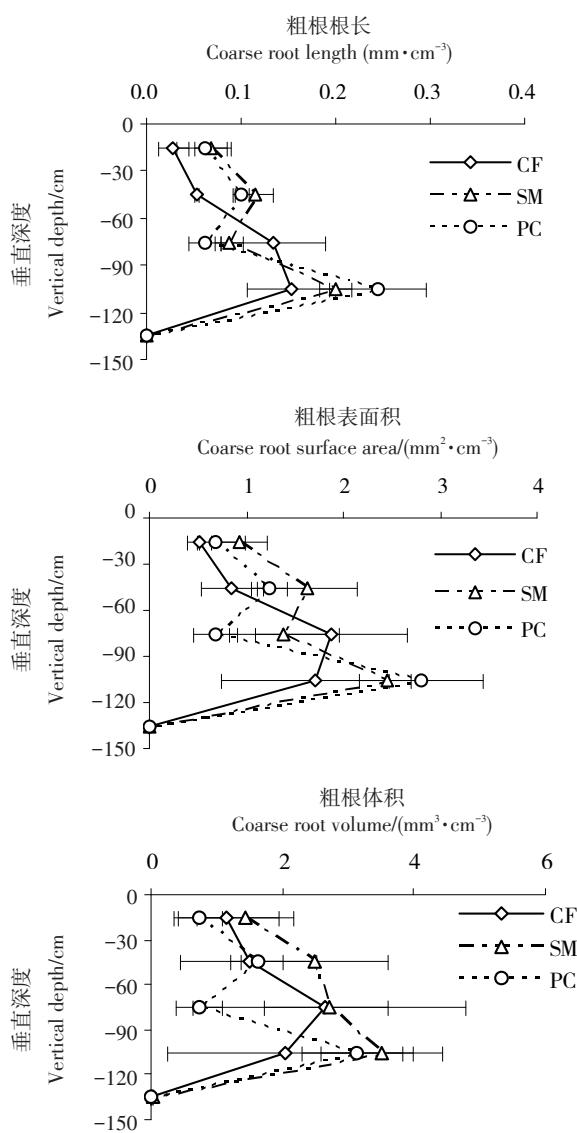


图7 垂直方向不同施肥处理对粗根根长、根表面积和根体积分布的影响

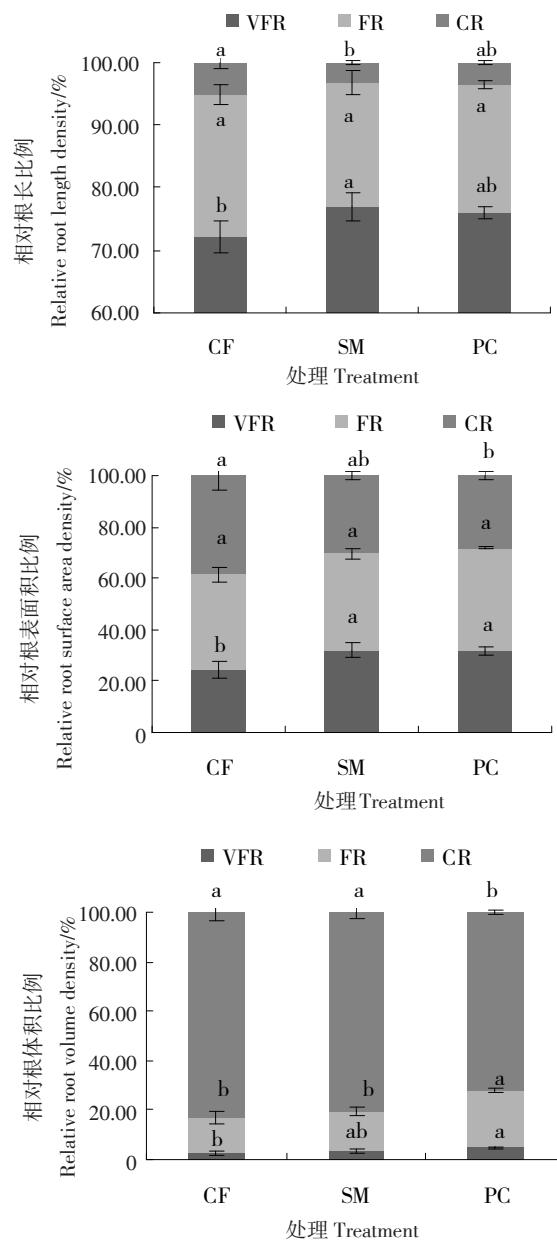
Fig. 7 Effect of different fertilization treatments on coarse root length, root surface area and root volume in vertical direction

处理;在60~90 cm土层,枝条堆肥处理下粗根体积最低,分别较化肥处理和羊粪处理减小27.5%和27.0%;在90~120 cm土层,枝条堆肥和羊粪处理梨树根系粗根体积均大于化肥处理,但差异未达显著水平。

2.4 不同施肥处理对梨树根系组成的影响

施肥对不同直径根系的生长如图8所示。枝条堆肥处理下的吸收根长度占总根长的96.5%,比对照增加1.71%;羊粪处理下的吸收根根长占总根长的96.8%,比对照增加2.05%。2种有机肥均显著增加了吸收根根长所占比例,以极细根为主,粗根相对

根长显著降低,分别比对照减少31.5%、37.8%。枝条堆肥和羊粪处理下的吸收根表面积分别为 $16.90 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 和 $18.05 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,其中极细根相对表面积分别为31.7%、32.0%,是对照的1.29倍和1.30倍,差异显著。枝条堆肥处理下吸收根体积为 $0.97 \text{ mm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,其中极细根相对体积为4.70%,细根相对体积为23.1%,相对对照分别增加92.1%、57.6%,而粗根体



CR. 粗根($\geq 2 \text{ mm}$);FR. 细根($0.5\text{--}1.5 \text{ mm}$);VFR. 极细根($0\text{--}0.5 \text{ mm}$)。
 CR. Coarse root ($\geq 2 \text{ mm}$); FR. Fine root ($0.5\text{--}1.5 \text{ mm}$); VFR. Very fine root ($0\text{--}0.5 \text{ mm}$).

图8 不同施肥处理对各径级根系的根长、根表面积、根体积比例的影响

Fig. 8 Root length, root surface area and root volume ratio of various diameter classes under different fertilization treatments

积最小。综上所述,枝条堆肥和羊粪均促进了吸收根增殖,以极细根最为显著,而枝条堆肥处理对细根的增殖也具有促进作用。相对之下,化肥处理根系组成以粗根最多,吸收根最少。

2.5 不同施肥处理对梨产量和品质的影响

据统计,化肥、羊粪、枝条堆肥处理下梨树的平均挂果数分别为每株549、679、618个,试验地每hm²种植的梨树数量为660株,3种施肥处理的梨果产量

在46.19~70.00 t·hm⁻²,羊粪和枝条堆肥处理下梨果产量分别是对照的1.31和1.36倍,处理之间存在显著差异;枝条堆肥处理下单果质量为163.14 g,与对照相比显著增加了20.7%;枝条堆肥处理果实中可溶性固形物含量是对照的1.06倍,羊粪较化肥果实中可溶性固形物含量降低了2.68%,差异达到显著水平;枝条堆肥处理下果实糖酸比较化肥显著增加了22.7%(表5)。

表5 不同施肥处理对梨产量及品质的影响

Table 5 Effect of different fertilizer treatments on yield and quality of pear

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Weight of per fruit/g	产量 Yield/ (t·hm ⁻²)	硬度 Firmness/ (kg·cm ⁻²)	ω (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	ω (可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	ω (可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	糖/酸 Sugar-acid ratio
化肥 Chemical fertilizer	135.18±2.64 b	48.95±2.76 b	7.14±0.85 a	10.46±1.06 b	13.51±3.02 a	0.14±0.03 a	94.89±6.19 a
羊粪 Sheep manure	142.93±8.48 b	64.03±5.97 a	7.08±0.65 a	10.18±0.78 c	13.02±1.82 a	0.13±0.02 a	98.46±2.64 a
枝条堆肥 Pruning compost	163.14±5.71 a	66.54±3.23 a	7.05±0.53 a	11.14±0.79 a	13.73±1.46 a	0.12 ±0.01 a	116.46±6.94 b

3 讨 论

土壤理化性质的变化对植物根系吸收养分与水分有着深远的影响。外界因子对土壤理化性质的影响较大,尤其是受不同肥料施用的影响。长期施用化肥,土壤易出现酸化,板结的现象,加之养分施用的不均衡,导致我国农田土壤的质量逐渐下降^[13]。相反,施用有机肥不仅可以增加土壤有机质的含量,提高土壤对养分的供应与缓冲能力^[14],还能改良土壤的物理性质^[7]。因此,通过施用有机肥来改良土壤、培肥土壤已成为农业生产的必要措施。然而,不同原料的有机肥施用效果不同。如徐秋桐等^[15]利用不同类型有机废弃物培育耕地质量发现,猪粪/水稻秸秆堆肥对肥力的改善效果优于鸡粪和猪粪处理。王芳等^[16]研究不同有机物料的施用对土壤化学性质和酶活性的影响指出,土壤肥力质量以秸秆堆肥配施化肥处理最高,其次是厩肥配施化肥处理,再次是高量秸秆配施化肥处理。本试验研究表明,连续4 a 施用枝条堆肥和羊粪增加了土壤速效氮、速效磷、速效钾和有机质含量,以枝条堆肥处理对碱解氮含量、速效磷含量以及土壤有机质含量的增加最为显著,表明施用有机肥和枝条堆肥改善了石灰性土壤的理化性质。而2种有机肥处理对土壤速效养分和有机质含量的影响不同,可能与不同有机物料在土壤中

的分解速率不同,易分解的有机碳在家畜过腹消化过程中已有一部分完成矿化分解^[17],因而施入到土壤中的羊粪有机质矿化快而秸秆等在土壤中分解较慢^[18]。此外,施用化肥处理土壤pH比4 a前施肥处理前的样品(pH 8.06)略微升高,这种现象可能与梨园常年漫灌、蒸发量大,易使盐分富集在表层土壤中有关^[19],但也不排除是试验误差造成的。施用枝条堆肥使土壤pH降低可能与羊粪和枝条堆肥中含有大量的腐殖酸等物质及该处理下土壤微生物数量高,代谢产物如氨基酸含量高等有关,对这种现象应当进一步跟踪研究。

根系对环境变化的反应非常敏感,通常植物通过生理和形态上的变化来适应外界环境^[20]。施肥通过调节土壤营养不但影响根系生长发育,对根系在土壤中的分布也有一定的调节作用,而后者决定着植物获取土壤资源的能力^[21]。本试验研究结果表明,长期施用枝条堆肥和有机肥(羊粪),梨树总根长、总表面积、根尖数相对化肥处理均显著增加,这与党祝庆等^[9]在桃幼树不同施肥模式处理试验发现生化黄腐酸钾配施化肥(BFA)和有机肥配施化肥(OF)处理均提高了根构型参数,以OF处理增加的根系生物量效果最好,说明有机(类)肥料的施用有利于促进果树根系的生长。试验研究结果显示,梨树根系在水平方向分布逐渐减少,而在垂直方向分

布先增加后减少,这种分布特征与李宏等^[22]在库尔勒香梨根系分布特征的研究结果基本一致。本研究结果还表明,枝条堆肥和有机肥(羊粪)处理均显著增加了梨树根系在水平方向120~160 cm和160~200 cm和垂直方向0~60 cm土层根系的分布,说明施用有机类肥料扩大了梨树根系在土壤空间的分布范围,这与徐艳如^[23]研究发现有机肥处理桃树根系发达、根角跨度增大、分布范围增加,周天华等^[8]研究结果发现施用有机肥增加了根系在深层土壤中的分布相一致。2种有机肥处理下0~60 cm土层根系分布的增多,在30~60 cm土层最为显著。其中直径小于2 mm的吸收根具有吸收表面积大,生理活性强的特点,承担主要的吸收功能^[24],而直径大于2 mm的粗根,具有固定植物,输送营养物质的功能,也叫疏导根。粗根的生物量代表着植物地下部生长状况,同时粗根也是吸收根生长的基础。因此,2种有机类肥料处理下表层土壤中吸收根和粗根分布的增加,有利于梨树营养能力的增强。造成梨树根系这种分布特点的原因可能与2种有机类肥料本身的质量及养分等差异以及施入土壤后对土壤的性状存在一定的调节作用有关。而本试验中出现施用有机肥根系在表层大量分布的现象,可能是由于有机肥的施用改善了土壤的理化性质,上层土壤温度高,有效养分多,容重低等所致^[25]。

不同直径根系的生长决定着植物对土壤中水分与养分的吸收利用能力,其中极细根是直径小于0.5 mm,生命周期短但吸收能力极强的根系。细根是直径在0.5~2 mm,能够吸收、运输水分与养分,相对较稳定的根系^[26],而粗根吸收能力最差。植物根系的组成受施肥的影响较大,通常施用无机肥对吸收根生长无影响或存在一定程度的抑制作用,根系平均直径增加,生物量减少^[27],而施用有机肥则有利于吸收根的发生和生长,提高吸收根在根系中所占的比例,增加吸收根的生物量^[9],根系中吸收根所占总根系百分比越多,意味着植物获取土壤养分资源的能力越强。本试验中,2种有机(类)肥料处理下吸收根长度密度、表面积密度、体积密度及各自所占的百分比均大于化肥处理,说明有机(类)肥的施用能够促进梨树吸收根的生长,这与杨萍等^[28]研究不同覆盖材料和不同有机肥对陇东红富士苹果根系形态及活力的影响发现覆草加微生物有机肥处理促进了吸收根根

长、根表面积、根体积增加的结果相一致。研究结果还发现,枝条堆肥处理下,细根的相对根体积增加显著,表明枝条堆肥对极细根和细根的生长均有显著促进作用,在吸收根生长的促进方面,枝条堆肥处理的效果优于羊粪处理。

前人的研究结果表明,施用有机肥能够增加果实产量、改善果实品质,但这种增产效果在不同年际间存在较大波动,而随着时间的推移,波动幅度逐年减小,产量呈上升的趋势^[29]。在枝条堆肥对梨产量及品质的影响方面,张乃文^[3]研究指出,枝条堆肥对果实产量和品质的影响没有显著差异,赵鹏^[30]通过连续3 a施用枝条堆肥的田间效果指出,枝条堆肥的施用促进了梨单果重及产量增加,但对梨品质的影响与其他处理相比无显著差异。而本试验研究结果显示,与传统有机肥羊粪和农民习惯施用的化肥相比,施用枝条堆肥显著增加了梨单果重,提高了梨产量,促进了果实中可溶性固形物含量及糖酸比的增加。这与罗华等^[31]通过连续3 a施用不同有机肥对桃产量及果实品质的影响研究结果相符,表明长期施用枝条堆肥有利于梨园增产和果实品质的改善。这种有益影响可能是因为枝条堆肥作为新型有机肥,本身养分释放缓慢,肥效稳定、长久,施入土壤中不仅有利于微生物的大量繁殖,增加了土壤生物活性,促进了养分的循环,腐解过程中也产生大量的腐殖酸,进一步提高了土壤矿质养分的有效性。另一方面,枝条堆肥的施用调节了根系的生长及分布,有利于梨树对养分和水分的吸收,从而增加梨产量,促进了梨的优质。

4 结 论

连续4 a施用枝条堆肥增加了土壤中碱解氮、速效磷、速效钾以及土壤有机质含量。

梨树枝条堆肥的施用促进了根系的生长,增加了水平方向0~40 cm、120~160 cm和160~200 cm和垂直方向0~30 cm和30~60 cm土层根系的分布密度,促进了吸收根的生长。

梨树枝条堆肥的施用对提高了梨单果质量,增加了梨产量,提高了果实中可溶性固形物含量,增加了果实糖酸比。

总之,施用枝条堆肥不仅改善了土壤理化性质,促进了根系的生长,提高了梨树吸收养分的能力,而且改善了果实品质,增加了梨产量。

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