

渭北苹果园绿肥不同深度翻压腐解及养分释放规律

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摘 要:【目的】探明绿肥腐解及养分释放规律,为渭北果园绿肥推广筛选一种适宜的翻压方式。【方法】以‘长富2号’红富士为试材,利用网袋法研究白三叶(白)与黑麦草(黑)3:1配比(即B3H1)在0 cm(表层)、10 cm、25 cm 3个不同深度处理下埋于果树行间215 d的腐解情况,测定其养分残留率。【结果】整个时期的腐解速度表现为10 cm>25 cm>0 cm(表层),3种翻压深度均在前35 d腐解较快,干物质残留率仅为36%~50%,翻压35~215 d为缓慢腐解期,这一时期各翻压深度腐解率为12%~13%,有机碳残留率的变化趋势与干物质量大致相近;同一养分在不同翻压深度释放趋势不同,3种翻压深度养分残留率表现为:0 cm>25 cm>10 cm,C/N表现为0 cm(13.8)>10 cm(13.4)>25 cm(11.9);氮、磷、钾、镁释放速率表现为前期快后期慢,不同养分释放有差异,其中钾的释放最彻底,215 d后残留率仅为6%~14%,镁的释放趋势与钾相近;钙、铁、锰、铜、锌在不同腐解阶段均出现不同程度的富集现象,主要富集期出现在降雨量稀少的翌年1—4月,前期富集以10 cm、25 cm处翻压为主,215 d后表层绿肥以铜的残留率最高(64.81%),10 cm、25 cm处则以钙的残留率最高(89.95%、84.48%)。【结论】综合绿肥腐解及养分释放规律、根系生长特点等方面,以10 cm和25 cm轮翻模式为最佳方法。

关键词: 苹果园;白三叶;黑麦草;不同深度;绿肥腐解;养分释放

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Release of nutrients during the decomposition of green manure in different levels of the soil in an apple orchard in Weibei highland

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Abstract: 【Objective】Green manure is a universal organic fertilizer, and white clover and ryegrass are the most commonly used green manure in apple orchards. The mixed sowing of white clover and ryegrass not only facilitates the growth of each other, but also complements the nutrient demand during the growth of fruit trees. The purpose of the study is to explore the nutrient release pattern in green manure composed of 75% white clover and 25% ryegrass at different depths of soil in order to find a suitable green manure bury depth and to improve the orchard ecological environment and quality of fruit. 【Methods】The apple variety for testing was ‘Red Fuji’ grown in a seventeen-year-old orchard. The field experiment was conducted from October of 2011 to May of 2012. 120 fine mesh nylon bags filled with mixed green manure with 75% white clover and 25% ryegrass were horizontally placed between the

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rows of apple trees, with 40 bags placed at each depth of 0 cm (surface layer), 10 cm, and 25 cm. When covering the soil, try not to damage the original soil structure. Bag samples were collected at 0, 7, 14, 21, 35, 50, 80, 155, 185 and 215 days after bag bury. After removing the surface debris, the green manure sample were removed from the bag and placed in a 60 °C oven for 48 hours. The fine soil particles that entered the bags were carefully removed. After collecting the dry matter weight, the sample was crushed for the determination of plant nutrients including carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium and trace elements. Dry matter residues and nutrient residues were then calculated.

【Results】The decomposition speed of the green manure at different depths during the whole period was in the order of 10 cm > 25 cm > 0 cm. At all the three depths, decomposition of the green manure was faster in the early period than in the late period. During the first 35 days decomposition dry matter residue reduced to only 36% to 50%, while during 35 to 215 days decomposition was slow, and the decomposition rate was only 12.5%, 13.4% and 13.3% at 0, 10 and 25 cm, respectively. The change pattern of residual rate of organic carbon was similar to that of dry matter. The release of the same nutrient at different depths was different. The nutrient residual rate at the three depths was in the order of 0 cm > 25 cm > 10 cm. At the end of the experiment, the residue rates of nitrogen at the depths of 0 cm, 10 cm and 25 cm were 33.9%, 24.2% and 26.3% respectively; those of phosphorus 47.7%, 19.8% and 44.3%, respectively; those of potassium 13.6%, 6.1%, 9.1%; those of calcium 30.8%, 26.3% and 27.3%, respectively. C/N ratio was in the order of 0 cm (13.8) > 10 cm (13.4) > 25 cm (11.9). C/N remained in the range of 10-16 throughout the experiment in all the depths. The release rates of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and magnesium from the green manure were faster in the early period than in the late period. There were differences in the release of different nutrients. The fast release was potassium, which was almost completely released after 80 days at all the three depths. Magnesium release pattern was similar to potassium release. Calcium, iron, manganese, copper and zinc showed different degrees of enrichment in different decomposing stages. The main enrichment period appeared in the second year, in which there was scarce rainfall from January to April. pre-enrichment occurred at depths of 10 cm and 25 cm. After 215 days, the green manure at surface had the highest residual rate of copper (64.81%). The residual rates of calcium at the depths of 10 cm and 25 cm were the highest, being 89.95% and 84.48%, respectively.

【Conclusion】 Green manure of 3 portions of white clover and one portions of ryegrass decomposes fast with fast nutrient release at the depths of 10 cm. However, the roots of fruit trees are mainly distributed in the soil layer of 20-40 cm. If the green manure is maintained at a depth of 10 cm, the released nutrients cannot be maximally utilized. This causes the roots to grow upward, which is negative to resistance to cold and drought. Considering the characteristics of root growth, we would like to recommend soil depth of 10 cm and 25 cm for green manure bury.

Key words: Apple orchard; White clover; Ryegrass; Different depths; Green manure decomposition; Nutrient release

苹果 (*Malus pumila* Mill.) 为蔷薇科苹果属植物, 落叶乔木, 苹果的果实口感酸甜、富含大量的糖分、有机酸、膳食纤维和多种维生素, 一直备受消费者青睐。陕西省是世界上最佳的苹果适生区, 其栽培面积与产量居全国首位, 渭北旱塬以其独特的生态条件成为陕西优质苹果的适栽区, 也是世界上公认的符合7项气候指标的最佳区域^[1]。但是长期以

来, 由于果园采用传统的清耕制措施, 导致土壤性状退化, 果实产量下降, 品质变劣^[2]。探索新的土壤管理模式已成为该区域苹果产业优化升级及可持续发展需要重点解决的问题, 种植绿肥正是解决这一问题的关键切入点。然而, 由于果农对绿肥重视不到位、绿肥种植及翻压的机械化程度低等原因, 绿肥的推广受到限制。研究表明, 果园种植绿肥可明显改

善土壤物理性状^[3]、增加土壤有机质含量^[4]、提高土壤中速效N、P、K含量^[5-7]、提高果园微生物数量和酶的活性^[8-9]。绿肥草种一般为禾本科和豆科植物,其中白三叶是温带地区种植最广的豆科牧草之一,其与多年生黑麦草的混播组合最为经典,2者在植株高度、根系深度、营养需求以及生产特性、形态生理特征等方面具有互补特性^[10-11]。

绿肥腐解越充分,所释放的和能够被作物吸收利用的养分越多,越有利于提高土壤肥力。绿肥还田一般有地表覆盖和翻压2种方式,目前国内的研究多集中在绿肥覆盖或翻压对土壤肥力特性方面的影响^[12-15],也有部分学者研究了绿肥及有机物料的腐解及养分释放特征,例如,宁东峰等^[16]研究了黑麦草、油菜、毛叶苕子翻压于棉花田间15~20 cm土层的腐解及养分释放规律;刘世平等^[17]研究了麦稻秸秆不同埋深的腐解过程,发现14 cm处的秸秆腐解速度最快,覆盖在表层的较慢;匡恩俊等^[18]研究不同还田方式下玉米、大豆秸秆的腐解特征为土埋处理>露天处理。然而对白三叶黑麦草混播翻压后的腐解及养分释放进程未见报道,笔者开展了白三叶与黑麦草3:1混合后(B3H1)不同翻压深度(0、10、25 cm)的腐解及养分释放规律研究,旨在寻求一种有效的绿肥翻压方式,从而为改善果园生态环境、提高果品质量、保证苹果产业持续发展提供理论基础。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于陕西省延安市洛川县“13115”创新科技示范园进行,该地位于渭北黄土高原沟壑区,平均海拔1 072 m,属于暖温带湿润大陆性季风气候,年降水量622 mm,年均气温9.2℃,无霜期167 d。试验地地势平坦,土壤质地疏松,土层深厚,土壤有机质含量(ω)6.74 g·kg⁻¹,pH=8.12。

1.2 试验材料

供试材料为17 a(年)生‘长富2号’,中间砧为M26,基砧为新疆野苹果,株行距为2 m×3.5 m,矮化密植,树势生长健壮,无病虫害,果园管理为标准化水平。绿肥种类为白三叶(瑞文德)和黑麦草(冬牧70)。

1.3 试验设计与方法

2011年3月将白三叶、黑麦草分别种植在果树行间,10月份进行刈割,及时将鲜草运回实验室,剔除杂质,采用烘干法测定含水量,将白三叶、黑麦草分别剪成2 cm左右的小段后,按照白三叶75%、黑麦草25%的比例以20 g干质量为基准精确称量出折算后的相应鲜质量,装入200目(0.075 mm)尼龙网袋中(25 cm×35 cm),共120袋。装好后及时运至试验园内翻埋于果树行间,翻压深度分别为0 cm(表层)、10 cm、25 cm,每个处理埋设40袋,分10次取样。翻埋绿肥时尽量不要破坏原来的土体结构。由于尼龙网袋具有良好的通透性,土壤微生物、绿肥中的养分以及水分、空气都能够自由出入,因此使用此方法可以真实地反映绿肥在自然状态下的养分释放情况。绿肥腐解过程中的降雨量见图1(总降雨量2 312 mm)。

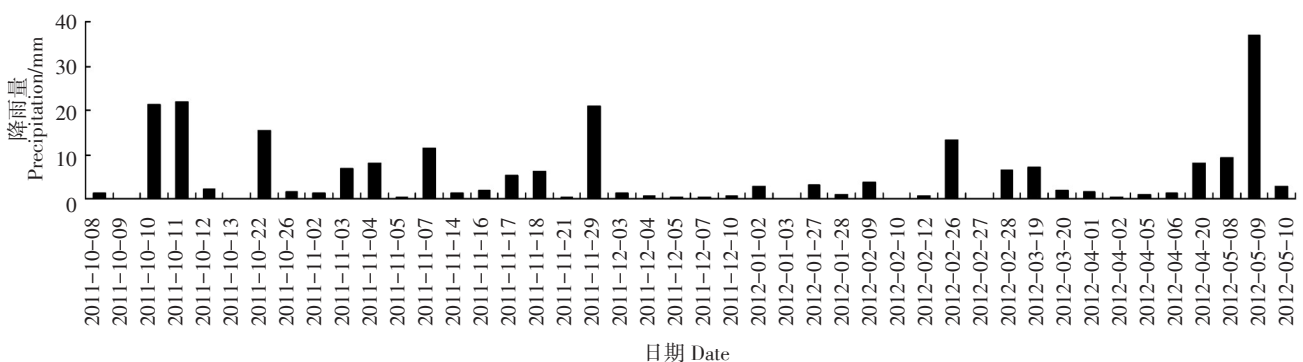


图 1 腐解过程中的降雨量

Fig. 1 Precipitation during the experiment period

1.4 样品采集与测定

试验于2011年10月9日开始,翌年5月16日完成全部田间取样工作。翻埋绿肥当天从每个处理中

取出4袋测定有机质含量及养分含量,作为绿肥的初始养分量(0 d的养分量)(表1)。取样时间分别为绿肥翻埋后7、14、21、35、50、80、155、185、215 d。随

表1 绿肥地上部初始养分含量

Table 1 The original contents of nutrients in B3H1 green manure

绿肥 Green manure	有机碳C	全氮N	碳氮比C/N	全磷P	全钾K	钙Ca	镁Mg	铁Fe	锰Mn	铜Cu	锌Zn
B3H1	41.259	3.305	12.484	0.29	3.962	1.573	0.256	0.047	0.006 7	0.000 7	0.002 4

机取样,4次重复,每次取样后及时带回实验室,小心去除表面浮土及根系杂物,拆开网袋将样品置于60℃烘箱中烘48h后,小心除尽样品中掺入的少量土壤。测定干质量后,将样品粉碎经过H₂O₂-H₂SO₄消煮,测定植物养分含量,有机碳含量采用重铬酸钾外加加热法测定,全氮、全磷、全钾含量分别采用AA3连续流动分析仪、钒钼黄比色法、火焰光度法测定。Ca、Mg、Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn含量采用干灰化原子吸收法测定^[19]。

1.5 数据分析

干物质残留率/%=n d的干物质残留量/0 d的干物质质量×100

养分残留率/%=n d养分残留量/0 d的养分量×100

其中,n为翻压时间/d,采用Excel 2003进行数

据处理和绘图,采用DPS(7.05)进行样本方差分析,方差分析、多重比较采用Duncan's新复极差检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同翻压深度下绿肥腐解及碳的释放

由图2可知,3种翻压深度下绿肥腐解均表现为前期快,后期慢;整个腐解期的速度表现为10 cm>25 cm>0 cm(表层)。覆盖在表层的绿肥由于土壤水分条件较差,35 d后残留率在50%左右,而翻压10 cm和25 cm处绿肥残留率仅为36.8%和38.7%,平均腐解率为1.43%、1.8%、1.75%。翻压35~215 d为缓慢腐解期,这一时期各深度绿肥腐解较之前速率下降,180 d时间里表层腐解率仅为12.5%,10 cm处为13.4%,25 cm处为13.3%,平均腐解速率分别为0.07%、0.074%、0.074%。

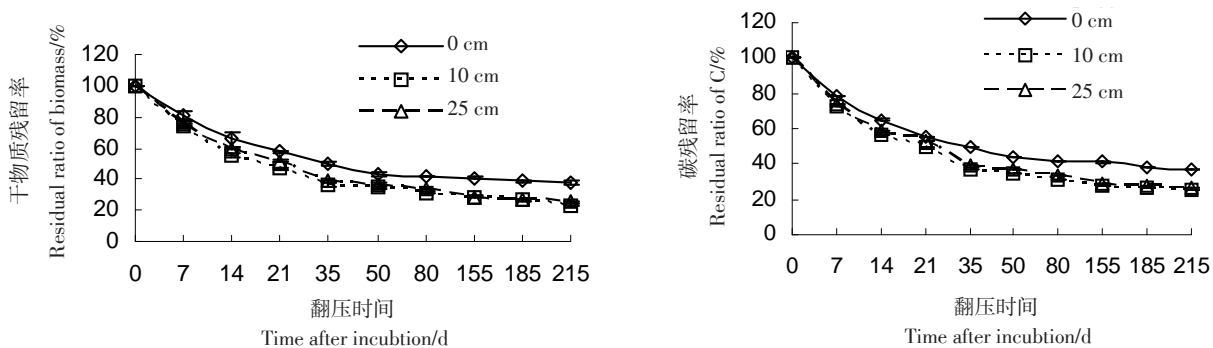


图2 绿肥干物质、有机碳残留率

Fig. 2 Changes in biomass, total organic C residue ratio in green manure

有机碳残留率的变化趋势与干物质质量大致相近,35 d后碳残留率分别为49.8%、36.5%、38.7%,整个释放期残留率均表现为:0 cm(表层)>25 cm>10 cm,且差异显著。表层绿肥腐解释放规律为前期快后期慢,但在整个试验过程中没有明显的分界点;10 cm、25 cm在35 d时有明显的拐点,且14~21 d内释放较慢,35 d后进入缓慢释放期,其释放速率分别为前35 d的4.83%、3.50%、4.03%(图2)。

2.2 不同翻压深度下绿肥氮、磷、钾的释放及碳氮比

果园绿肥腐解过程中的养分释放将对来年果树

及果实的产量和品质起关键作用。研究发现,绿肥中不同养分的释放差异显著,且同一养分在不同翻压深度下的释放也不同。由图3可知,氮、磷、钾3种养分释放速率均表现出前期快后期慢的特点,3种翻压深度养分残留率表现为:0 cm(表层)>25 cm>10 cm。其中氮素在翻压10 cm处前21 d内迅速释放,之后速度变慢;表层绿肥则在50 d后有明显的放缓现象,25 cm处一直持续到80 d后速度变慢,前80 d 3种翻压深度差异显著,之后10 cm和25 cm之间差异不显著,但均与0 cm(表层)差异显著,试验末期0 cm、10 cm、25 cm深度下氮素的残留率分别为

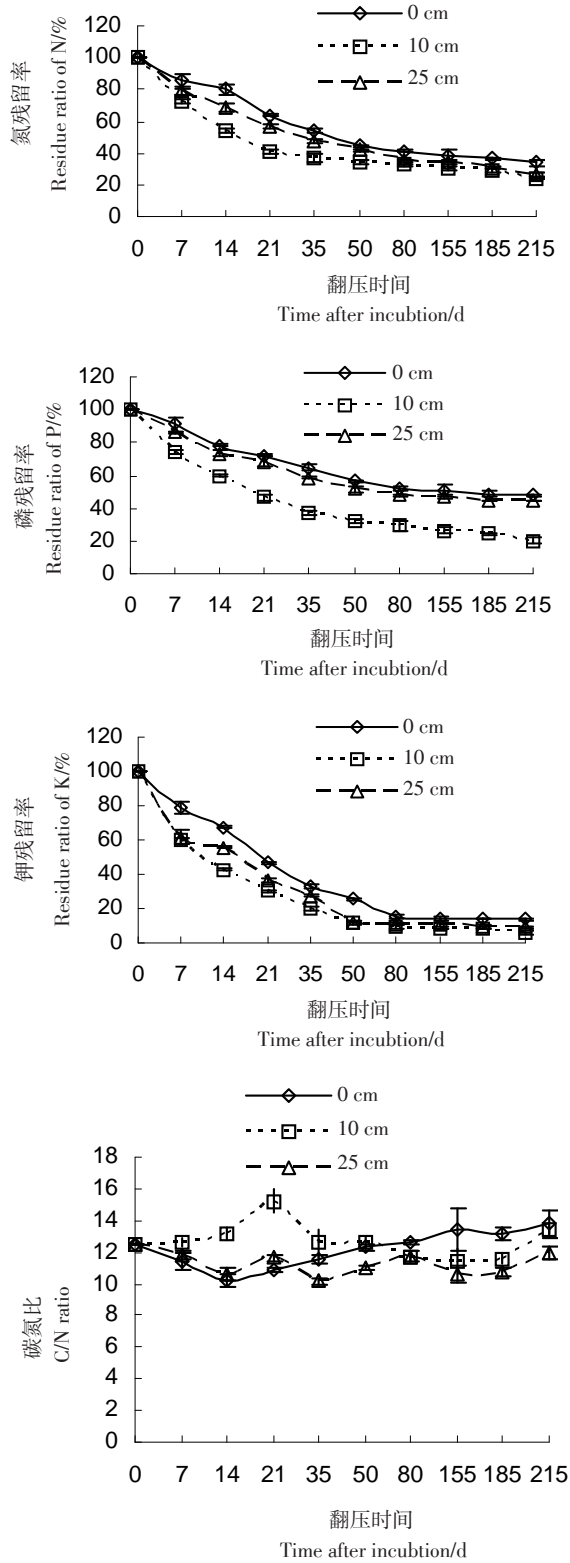


图3 绿肥 N、P、K 残留率及 C/N 的变化
Fig. 3 Changes in N, P, K residue and C/N ratio in green manure

33.9%、24.2%、26.3%。磷在 50 d 后释放速率放缓，且在 3 种翻压方式下的残留率相差甚远，215 d 后表层残留率为 47.7%，25 cm 处残留率为 44.3%，而 10

cm 处残留率仅为 19.8%，相当于表层残留率的 2/5 左右，3 者差异显著。钾在 3 种养分中释放的最彻底，尤其 10 cm 处残留量仅为 6.1%，其次是 25 cm (9.1%)、表层 (13.6%)，50 d 后钾的释放基本处于停滞状态 (表层为 80 d 后)。

碳氮比是绿肥化学组成的指标之一，碳氮比小 (11~25)，其养分释放快；反之，碳氮比大 (50~100)，含氮量较低，则养分不易释放。本试验中，3 种翻压方式下绿肥的 C/N 处于波动状态。表层绿肥 C/N 在 14 d 时下降至 10.1，之后一直缓慢上升；10 cm 处翻压在前 50 d 内 C/N 最高，在 21 d 时达到 15.24，然后下降到 12 左右；25 cm 处 C/N 波动最明显，分别在 21 d 和 80 d 时达升降界点，215 d 后 3 种翻压方式的 C/N 分别为 13.8、13.4、11.9。

2.3 不同翻压深度下绿肥钙、镁养分的变化

相对于氮、磷、钾的释放，钙在绿肥的腐解过程中变化不大，且在不同时期均出现了一定程度的富集现象。由图 4 可知，表层钙残留率最低，前 80 d 内绿肥翻压 25 cm 处残留率明显高于 10 cm 处，之后则相反，试验末期 3 者残留率分别为 63.7% (表层)、90.0% (10 cm)、84.5% (25 cm)，3 种翻压方式之间差异显著。镁在绿肥中的释放也表现出前期快后期慢的特点，且 3 种翻压方式变化趋势一致，前 35 d 内迅速释放，残留率仅为 39.0%、33.5%、31.4%，之后速率

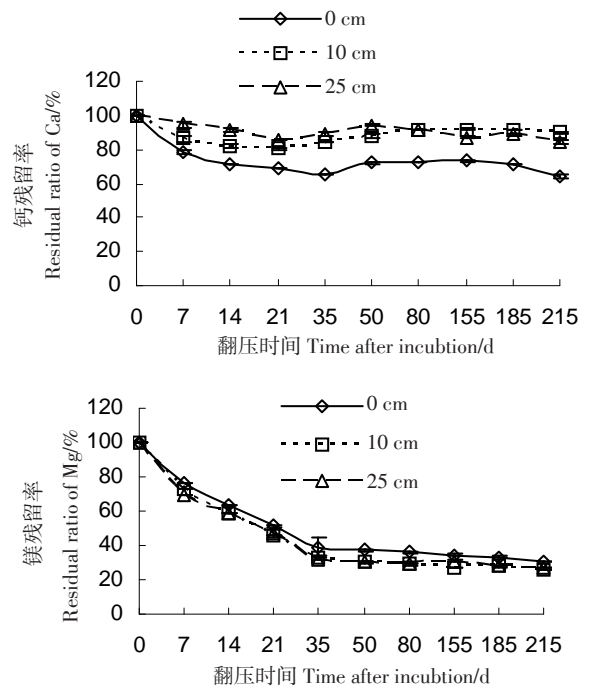


图4 绿肥钙、镁残留率的变化
Fig. 4 Changes in Ca and Mg residue ratio in green manure

变缓,直至试验结束,3者残留率分别为30.8%、26.3%、27.3%,差异显著。

2.4 不同翻压深度下绿肥微量元素的变化

由图5可知,绿肥中不同微量元素的释放呈现不同趋势。3种不同翻压方式下的铁在最初14 d均快速释放。从14 d到215 d,表层绿肥有一个缓慢的腐解过程,残留率从72.7%降至57.7%;21 d时10 cm翻压下仍有较大幅度下降,之后又有小幅上升,50~80 d之间又下降,80~155 d处于上升趋势,之后又有大幅度下降,直到试验结束;铁在25 cm翻压下从14~35 d残留率缓慢上升,35~50 d基本保持不变,50~155 d有较大幅度的富集,之后又迅速释放。215 d后3种翻压方式下,铁残留率依次分别为57.7%、53.5%、50.1%,差异显著。锰的释放过程均在不同时期出现一定的富集。表层绿肥前50 d内一直处于缓慢释放状态,仅在50~80 d内出现富集,之后迅速释放;10 cm和25 cm处绿肥在21~35 d内同时出现富集,之后10 cm处绿肥锰残留率又有2次小幅度的上升,分别出现在50~80 d、155~185 d时间段内,而25 cm处绿肥仅在最后1次出现5%左右的富集。锰的释放在3种翻压方式下均有波动,但总体是下降趋势,试验结束时,残留率降至64%~72%,表现为:0 cm(表层)<10 cm<25 cm。铜在最初7 d内释放最快,之后趋于平缓,10 cm、25 cm翻压下35~155 d出现一定程度的富集,表层富集时间较短(35~80 d),215 d后铜的残留率表现为:10 cm>25 cm>0 cm(表层)。锌的残留率在最初的21 d内呈下降趋势,已分别降至63.5%(0 cm 表层)、59.1%(10 cm)、58.3%(25 cm),之后虽然3种处理方式均有小幅度的波动,但21 d和80 d时3种处理方式下锌残留率基本保持不变。

2.5 不同翻压深度下绿肥腐解 215 d后养分残留率

白三叶、黑麦草以3:1比例混合后作为绿肥进行3种不同深度翻压后(0 cm、10 cm、25 cm),其养分随着有机物不断分解而逐渐释放出来,215 d后3种处理方式养分释放差异较大(表2)。同一养分不同深度翻压残留率不同。除锌外,其他各养分残留率在3种翻压方式之间均差异显著,锌在0 cm(表层)与10 cm翻压处残留率差异不显著,均与25 cm处差异显著,大量元素中3者残留率均表现为:10 cm<25 cm<0 cm(表层),中量及微量元素由于在腐解过程中出现了一定程度的富集,表现不尽一致,

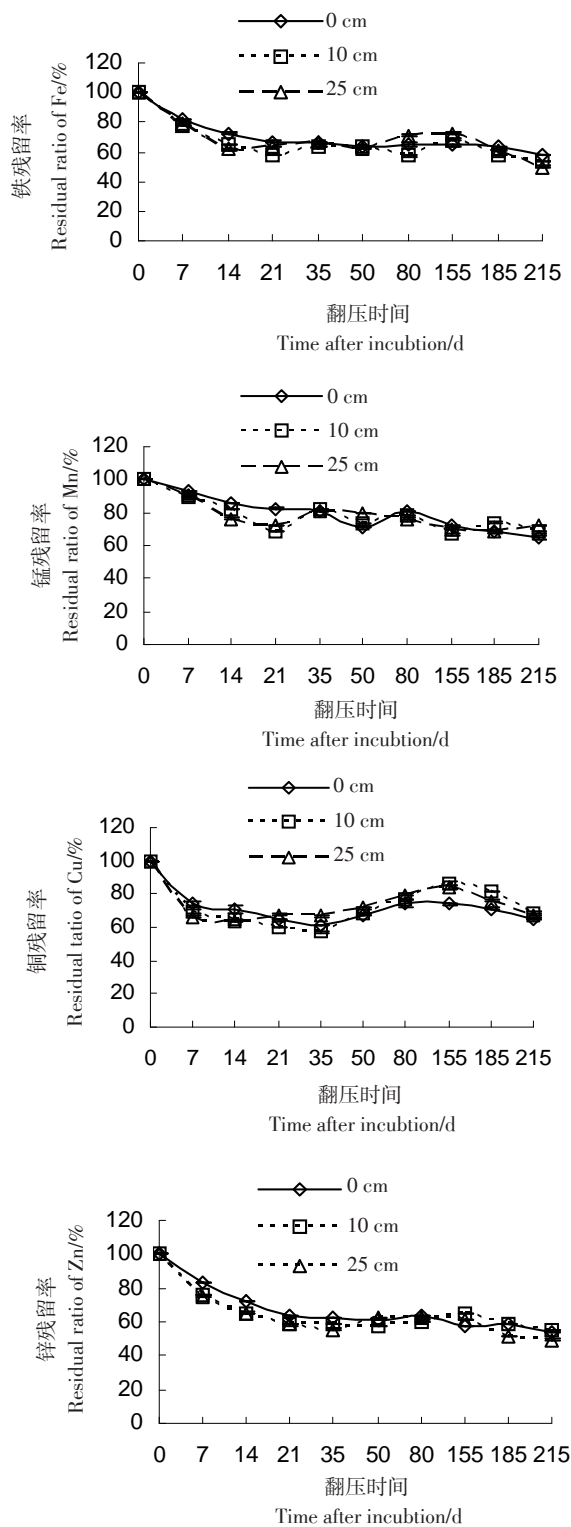


图5 绿肥铁、锰、铜、锌残留率的变化
Fig. 5 Changes in Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn residue ratio in green manure

其中钙、锰、铜表层残留率最低,镁则以10 cm处残留率最低,铁和锌则以25 cm处残留率最低。3种翻压方式均以钾残留率最低(9.13%~13.6%),说明钾的释放最彻底。

表2 215 d后不同翻压深度下绿肥养分残留率

Table 2 Residue ratios of nutrients in green manure at different depths 215 d after bury

ω/%

翻压深度 Depth/cm	C	N	C/N	P	K	
0	37.34±0.12 a	33.93±1.97 a	13.77±0.83 a	47.65±0.73 a	13.60±0.93 a	
10	25.09±0.14 c	24.21±0.44 c	13.41±0.37 a	19.85±1.87 c	6.12±0.85 c	
25	26.00±0.06 b	26.26±0.94 b	11.94±0.27 b	44.29±0.28 b	9.13±0.61 b	
平均值 Average	29.48	28.14	13.04	37.26	9.62	
翻压深度 Depth/cm	Ca	Mg	Fe	Mn	Cu	Zn
0	63.65±1.18 c	30.8±0.28 a	57.69±0.30 a	64.78±0.87 c	64.81±0.20 c	54.30±0.44 a
10	89.95±0.48 a	26.27±0.94 c	53.52±0.33 b	68.06±0.37 b	68.91±0.28 a	54.51±0.13 a
25	84.48±1.05 b	27.28±0.31 b	50.09±0.34 c	72.55±0.29 a	66.62±0.20 b	49.46±0.60 b
平均值 Average	79.36	28.12	53.76	68.46	66.78	52.76

注:不同小写字母表示不同绿肥处理之间的差异达5%显著水平。

Note: Different small letters mean significant differences at 5% level among different treatments.

3 讨论

3.1 不同深度同一养分释放的差异及影响因素

刘世平等^[17]研究表明,在麦田埋深14 cm的秸秆腐解速度最快,覆盖在表层较慢;由于有水层的作用和高温高湿的环境,稻田秸秆腐解比麦田快。本研究中,整个腐解期内翻压10 cm处绿肥腐解最快,深翻25 cm腐解较快,覆盖表层(0 cm)则最慢,相对应的养分残留率也表现为10 cm<25 cm<0 cm(表层)。说明翻压的绿肥能与土壤密切接触,有较适宜的温湿度加快了绿肥腐解,而置于表层的绿肥则缺乏有利的腐解环境。绿肥腐解过程中的有机质以及N、P等有机态养分需要靠土壤中的微生物进行分解,而果园土壤微生物主要集中在0~20 cm土层中^[20],所以埋深10 cm绿肥腐解及养分释放的最快。随着土层深度增加,土壤通气状况逐渐受到影响,影响有机物料的分解速率^[21]。但需要一提的是,果树根系尤以20~40 cm土层中最多^[22],若一直保持10 cm翻压方式除不能保证所释放养分被最大程度利用外,还会造成根系上浮,不利于果树抗寒抗旱。

3.2 同一深度不同养分释放的差异及影响因素

本研究表明,绿肥腐解均表现出前期快、后期慢的特点,这与许多研究结论一致^[23-25],主要原因是绿肥在腐解初期本身比较鲜嫩,含水量高,且当时外界温度较高,直接影响了绿肥的腐解进程。温度和水分是影响绿肥分解的主要因素,一般土温在20~30℃时有机物分解较快,小于10℃时分解较慢,低于5℃则基本不分解^[26];林明海等^[27]研究表明,有机肥在水田与旱地条件下,其分解速度及腐殖质组成特征存在显著差异,在旱地条件下矿化快,有机质积

累量比水田少;大豆秸秆在荒漠生态条件下与华北平原雨量充沛区腐解规律明显不同^[23,28]。绿肥腐解过程,中氮、磷、钾养分释放过程差异明显,表现为钾最大,磷、氮次之,这与孔伟等^[24]、潘福霞等^[29]、李逢雨等^[30]研究结果一致。可能与其存在形态有关,钾以离子态存在,易溶于水,释放最快,氮、磷以难分解的有机态为主,物理作用下不容易分解,所以释放较慢^[31];碳释放率与干物质变化相似,这与潘福霞等^[29]、赵娜等^[32]、迟凤琴等^[33]研究结论一致,可能是与碳占绿肥干物质质量的比例较大且不同时期绿肥(残留物)中的碳含量相对较稳定有关。氮、磷、钾等营养元素的释放率均高于干物质腐解率,尤以钾最为明显^[34-35]。

3.3 绿肥腐解过程中养分富集及影响因素

许多国内外研究学者报道各种植物残体在腐解过程中会出现养分富集现象^[32,36-38],本研究中大量元素(氮、磷、钾)未发生明显富集,中量及微量元素除镁没有明显富集外,其他元素在不同腐解阶段均出现不同程度的富集现象,主要由于起始浓度低的元素难以维持微生物生命活动需求,需要从周围土壤中吸收一定数量的养分以满足生存所需,易于发生富集或者是富集量较大,且分解过程中常常出现波动,变化缺乏规律;起始浓度高的元素则能够满足微生物生存需求,一般富集量较小甚至不富集而直接释放,变化相对较平稳有序^[39];除此之外,养分富集还有其他两方面的原因:一是绿肥腐解释放出的养分没有被淋溶而逐渐累积,二是土壤中的养分迁移至尼龙袋中并被绿肥残体吸附而累积^[32]。本研究中养分富集高峰期不仅出现在埋袋后的80~185 d(翌年1—4月),而且在不同深度出现的最大值均表现

为10 cm>25 cm>0 cm(表层),因此从时间上来讲主要受第1种原因的影响,从深度上来看则受第2种因素的影响,2者综合影响了绿肥养分的释放和富集。

4 结 论

研究自然条件下绿肥的腐解特征和养分释放规律,对于了解渭北果园生草翻压后对土壤有机质的变化以及指导合理施肥具有重要意义。白三叶与黑麦草3:1配比后进行不同深度翻压,结果表明,3种翻压深度均对P影响较大,P及微量元素相对N残留量多,K释放最彻底;绿肥在10 cm翻压深度最有利于腐解及养分释放。从根系生长特点方面考虑,绿肥以10 cm和25 cm隔年轮翻模式为最佳方法。

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