

## 西藏设施葡萄土壤酸化、盐渍化和养分特征

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**摘要:**【目的】调查西藏不同地区设施葡萄土壤施肥方法,研究土壤酸化、盐渍化和养分现状并探索其原因,为西藏设施葡萄合理施肥和土壤可持续利用提供科学依据。【方法】以西藏主要设施葡萄产区典型温室土壤为研究对象,以室外裸地土壤为对照,研究了不同地区、不同种植年限下土壤理化性质现状。拉萨地区为种植4 a(年)(LS4)、14 a(LS14)土壤和裸地土壤(LSB),林芝地区为种植9 a土壤(LZ9)和裸地土壤(LZB),山南地区为种植3 a土壤(SN3)和裸地土壤(SNB)。【结果】(1)各地区设施土壤pH均显著低于裸地,其中LZ9(4.48)和LS14(4.58)酸化严重,过量的尿素和磷酸二铵的输入是其主要原因。(2)SN3、LZ9和LS4属于低盐度等级,LS14属于超高盐度等级,次生盐化问题严重。大量羊粪和钾肥的投入是导致LS14盐渍化的直接原因,而过量的尿素与羊粪配施也是土壤盐渍化的潜在重要因素。(3)LS14、LZ9 和 SN3 土壤养分含量远远超出速效养分的极高供应水平,肥料投入过量问题严重。【结论】西藏地区设施葡萄土壤面临着酸化和盐渍化威胁,其酸化的主要原因是由于过量氮肥、磷酸二铵和硫酸钾的输入,而大量的羊粪和钾肥的施用是LS14盐渍化严重的直接原因。因此根据西藏不同地区设施葡萄土壤现状,测土按需施肥,优化管理措施,建立合理高效设施栽培技术标准十分必要。

**关键词:**设施葡萄;土壤;施肥量;西藏;酸化;盐渍化;土壤养分

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## Soil acidification, salinization and nutrient characteristics in greenhouse vineyards in Tibet

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Grape is one of the largest fruit trees in facility cultivation, which develops fast in China. The planting area of facility agriculture is increasing in Tibet. However, the relatively closed micro-ecological environment and the concept held by farmers that high yield depends on high input of fertilizer have created many problems in facility cultivation of grape and the problems are becoming more severe with years. Investigation of soil acidification, salinization and nutrients characteristic in grape greenhouses in different areas of Tibet provides guidance for reasonable fertilization and sustainable utilization of soil.【Methods】The pH, electrical conductivity (EC) and nutrients in greenhouse vineyard soils in different regions were studied using the outdoor bare land soil as the controls. Lhasa's soils were sampled from the greenhouses planted with grape for 4 (LS4) and 14 years (LS14) and from bare land (LSB). Nyingchi's soils were sampled from the greenhouses planted with grape for 9 years (LZ9) and from bare land (LZB). Shannan's soils were sampled from the greenhouses planted with grape for

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3 years (SN3) and from bare land (SNB). 【Results】(1) The 0-60 cm soils of the outdoor bare land in all the areas were neutral to alkaline (pH between 7.0 and 8.0), while pH values in the 0-60 cm soil in LS14, LS4 and LZ9 were below 7.0. The pH values of the surface (0-20 cm) soils of LS14 and LZ9 were 4.48 and 4.58, respectively, which were 40.44% and 41.21% lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of LSB and LZB, respectively. In addition, pH values of the 0-40 cm soil in LS14, LS4 and LZ9 ranged from 4.87 to 5.18, which were significantly lower ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of the bare soil at 20-40 cm. In general, there were serious soil acidification problems in the grape greenhouse soils in Lhasa and Nyingchi, and the Shannan is facing severe acidification risk. Excessive urea and diammonium phosphate input was the main cause for soils acidification. (2) The EC of the soil (0-60 cm) in the grape greenhouses was significantly higher ( $p < 0.05$ ) than that of the bare soils and showed a decreasing trend with soil depth. The soil EC in LS14 was  $0.75\text{-}2.48 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , which was significantly higher than in LSB by 15-31 times ( $p < 0.05$ ). The EC in the surface soil of LS4 was  $0.48 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , which was significantly higher than that of the LSB ( $p < 0.05$ ). The soil EC of LZ9 and SN3 was less than  $0.5 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$  but still significantly higher than that of LZB and SNB. SN3, LZ9 and LS4 were mildly salinized and LS14 had high salinity. Large amount of potassium fertilizer and sheep manure application might have directly resulted in the salinization in LS14 soil. The combination of large amounts of urea and sheep manure might have exacerbated salinization. (3) The soil organic carbon, total nitrogen and total phosphorus in Lhasa increased with the increase in planting years, and the organic carbon content in LS14 was  $50.10 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , which was 2.4 times higher than that in LSB ( $p < 0.05$ ). Total nitrogen in LS14 was 3.0 times higher than in LSB ( $p < 0.05$ ), and total phosphorus was 3.4 times higher ( $p < 0.05$ ). Soil organic carbon content and total nitrogen content in LZ9 were not significantly different from those in LZB ( $p > 0.05$ ), while total phosphorus and total potassium content were significantly higher than in LZB ( $p < 0.05$ ). The organic carbon content in SN3 was 3.1 times higher than that in the control and was as high as  $67.32 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  ( $p < 0.05$ ). The contents of soil organic carbon, total nitrogen and total phosphorus in SN3 soil were significantly higher than those in SNB ( $p < 0.05$ ), but there was no significant difference in total potassium content between SN3 and SNB. (4) The available soil nutrients in different areas showed different characteristics. The available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium contents of the greenhouse soils were significantly higher than those of the bare land ( $p < 0.05$ ), with the exception that the available nitrogen content in LS4 was significantly lower than in LSB ( $p < 0.05$ ). The available nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in LS14 reached the highest level among all the treatments and were 1.26, 13.16, and 11.71 times higher than in LSB, respectively. 【Conclusion】(1) The soils in the grape greenhouses in Tibet are threatened by acidification and salinization. The pH in the greenhouse soils ranges from 4.49 to 6.71. Soils in LS14, LZ9 and LS4 are acidic, while that in SN3 is neutral. The main reason is the excessive use of urea and diammonium phosphate. (2) SN3, LZ9 and LS4 have low salinity levels, which may cause slight obstacle to crop growth, while LS14 is highly salinized and ad adverse to crop growth. The excessive use of potassium fertilizer and large amount sheep manure input might be one of the main factors to cause soil salinization in LS14. (3) The nutrient contents of the soils in the grape greenhouses have far exceeded the high level of the quick-acting nutrients. Excessive inputs of fertilizers have undoubtedly reduced the efficiency of nutrient utilization and increased production costs. Therefore, establishing reasonable and efficient fertilization methods based on the current status of the soil is extremely urgent.

**Key words:** Greenhouse vineyard; Soil; Fertilization; Tibet; Acidification; Salinization; Soil nutrients

葡萄是设施栽培规模最大的果树之一,我国设施葡萄生产发展速度迅猛,截至2011年底,全国葡萄设施栽培面积就已超过70 000 hm<sup>2</sup><sup>[1]</sup>。西藏具有独特的气候条件,无霜期平均130 d左右,露地栽培不能满足绝大多数葡萄正常生长需要的有效积温,发展设施葡萄栽培是西藏生态葡萄产业发展的唯一出路。近年来,西藏设施葡萄种植面积不断增加,给农民带来了可观的经济收入。但设施栽培较封闭的微生态环境加之农民高肥投入高产出的观念,使得设施葡萄随着种植年限的增加而显现诸多问题<sup>[1-2]</sup>。设施环境的恶化严重影响了葡萄的生长和结果<sup>[1]</sup>。设施栽培连年大量有机肥及化肥的施用导致土壤养分随着栽培年限的增加而增加,“肥害”增加生产成本,造成大量的资源浪费<sup>[2]</sup>。此外由于设施栽培长期处于高集约化、高复种指数且缺少雨水淋洗的生产状态,其特殊的生态环境与不合理的水肥管理措施导致设施土壤面临严重的酸化、盐渍化威胁<sup>[3-4]</sup>。针对这些问题,我国提出了“到2020年化肥使用零增长”的目标<sup>[5]</sup>。目前对多年生果树设施土壤环境的研究相对较少,对于西藏设施葡萄土壤酸化、盐渍化特征更是不甚了解。因此调查西藏设施葡萄土壤酸化、盐渍化现状并探明原因对于西藏设施葡萄产业健康发展十分重要。

研究表明,随着设施种植年限增加,土壤的养分含量及含盐量逐渐累积,pH逐年降低,且设施土壤的恶化与设施栽培年限呈明显的正相关<sup>[5-6]</sup>。马艳春等<sup>[1]</sup>研究了种植2、7、12 a的设施葡萄土壤理化性质,

发现设施栽培土壤总孔隙度和通气孔隙度下降,种植7 a的土壤pH仅为5.0,电导率和总盐含量显著高于对照;随着设施种植年限的增加,土壤酸化、盐渍化、表层富营养化加剧,重金属Cu、Zn大量积累。类似的,周德平等<sup>[7]</sup>研究发现多年生芦笋在设施栽培3 a时就出现了土壤酸化和次生盐渍化状况。关于西藏拉萨设施蔬菜土壤理化性质的研究表明连续种植12 a的温室土壤的pH显著下降,全磷、速效磷和全钾含量显著增加,但全氮含量呈下降趋势<sup>[8]</sup>。

笔者以西藏主要设施葡萄产区典型温室土壤为主要研究对象,通过施肥措施调查及对土壤理化性状分析,旨在研究不同地区设施葡萄土壤酸化、盐渍化和养分特征并明晰原因,进而为高原设施果树产业可持续发展提供理论依据和技术支撑。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

试验采样点分别位于西藏拉萨、林芝和山南地区。样点位置,气候条件和土壤质地见表1。拉萨地区土壤分别采于拉萨国家农业科技园区和拉萨曲水县国家现代农业示范区,样品分别为种植葡萄4 a(LS4)和14 a(LS14)的土壤,以附近裸地土壤为对照(LSB)。林芝地区采样点位于米林农场,系西藏林芝地区重点国有农垦企业,样品为种植9 a葡萄土壤(LZ9),以附近裸地土壤为对照(LZB)。山南地区样品采自西藏金禾农牧业发展有限公司,系目前山南地区唯一标准化栽培葡萄基地,样品为种植葡

表1 土壤采样地点、气候条件和土壤质地  
Table 1 Soil sample sites, climatic conditions and soil properties

采样地点 Site	经度 Longitude	纬度 Latitude	海拔 Altitude/ m	年均温 Mean temperature/ ℃	质地 Texture	类型 Type	母质 Parent material	黏粒 Clay/ %	粉粒 Silt/ %	砂粒 Sand/ %	pH	ω(有机 质) Organic matter/ (g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )
拉萨 Lhasa	E 90°56.79' N 29°26.05'	3 608	9.053		砂质壤土 Sandy loam	山地灌丛草原土 Mountain shrubby steppe soil	浅色结晶岩石 Light crystalline rocks	6.47	30.38	63.15	7.87	14.82
林芝 Nyingchi	E 90°26.45' N 29°24.73'	2 950	7.691		砂质黏壤土 Sandy clay loam	草甸土 Meadow soil	碎屑沉积岩 Clastic sedimentary rock	15.29	24.58	60.18	7.62	30.23
山南 Shannan	E 91°02.18' N 29°24.73'	3 489	9.355		粉砂质壤土 Silty loam	亚高山草甸土 Subalpine meadow soil	石灰质沉积岩 Calcareous sedimentary rock	12.75	52.88	34.36	8.03	16.51

注:质地分类采用国际制。年均温为各样点(温室种植期间)年平均气温。

Note: The soil textures are classified according international system. The annual temperature refers to the mean annual temperature during the planting years.

葡萄3 a的土壤(SN3),以附近裸地为对照(SNB)。

## 1.2 设施管理

基本概况:LS4种植‘红地球’(*Eriobotrya japonica*),平均年产量为24.7 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>;LS14种植‘玫瑰香’(‘Muscat’),平均年产量为7.5 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>;LZ9种植‘红

地球’(*Eriobotrya japonica*),平均年产量18.8 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>;SN3种植‘夏黑’(‘Summer Black’),平均年产量为22.2 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>。除LS4采用滴灌方式浇水外,其余样点所在设施均采用漫灌法。各地区设施葡萄具体施肥方法见表2。

表2 西藏设施葡萄施肥方法及化肥养分输入量

Table 2 Fertilization methods and the amount of nutrient inputs of chemical fertilizers used in grape greenhouses in Tibet

样点 Sites	肥料类型 Fertilizer type	肥料名称 Fertilizer name	年施用量 Annual amount/ (kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> )	次数 Times	深度 Depth/cm	N含量 N content/ (kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> )	P含量 P content/ (kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> )	K含量 K content/ (kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> )
拉萨 Lhasa	化肥 Chemical fertilizer	尿素 Urea	250	3	0~20	115	0	0
		磷酸二铵 Diammonium phosphate	250	5	0~20	45	50.21	0
		高钾复合肥 High-potassium compound fertilizer	2 500	5	0~20	300	65.49	871.28
林芝 Nyingchi	有机肥 Organic fertilizer	未腐熟羊粪 Unfermented sheep manure	62 500	1	10~30	460	115.70	871.28
		磷酸二铵 Diammonium phosphate	5 600	1	0~20	1 008	1 124.73	0
山南 Shannan	化肥 Chemical fertilizer	发酵黄豆 Fermented soybean	7 500	1	10~30	1 008	1 124.73	0
		尿素 Urea	150	3	0~20	69	0	0
	有机肥 Organic fertilizer	氨磷钾复合肥 NPK compound fertilizer	450	5	0~20	67.5	29.47	56.01
		硫酸钾复合肥 Potassium sulfate compound fertilizer	375	5	0~20	48.75	27.83	46.68
		菜籽饼 Fermented rapeseed	1 500	1	10~30	185.25	57.3	102.69
		腐熟猪粪 Fermented pig manure	60 000	1	10~30	-	-	-

注:表中 N、P 和 K 分别代表化肥中氮、磷和钾输入量。

Note:N, P and K refer to the amount of nitrogen, phosphate and potassium in chemical fertilizers.

## 1.3 采样方法

2017年5月依次采集西藏拉萨、林芝和山南地区设施葡萄土壤和对照土壤。利用内径50 mm的土钻,采用5点法取样,分别采集0~20、20~40和40~60 cm土壤,每20 cm土层混合为一个土样,每处理重复3次取样。将采集的土样风干后研磨过筛并保存待测。

## 1.4 理化分析

土壤测定采用常规分析方法<sup>[9]</sup>。土壤pH与电导率(EC)测定0~60 cm(每20 cm一层)样品。pH采用电位法测定,质量比1:2.5土水比浸提;EC采用1:5

土水比浸提,使用FE30梅特勒电导率仪测定;土壤养分测定0~20 cm土壤样品。土壤有机碳采用K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>消煮、FeSO<sub>4</sub>容量法测定;全氮采用KDY-9820凯氏定氮仪测定;全磷采用HClO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>法测定;全钾采用NaOH熔融、火焰光度法测定;速效氮采用碱解扩散法测定;土壤速效磷用0.5 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> NaHCO<sub>3</sub>浸提法测定;速效钾用中性NH<sub>4</sub>OAc浸提、火焰光度法测定。

## 1.5 数据处理与分析

采用Excel 2010对测试数据进行整理,Origin 9.1软件作图,SPSS 20.0软件进行统计分析,Dancan

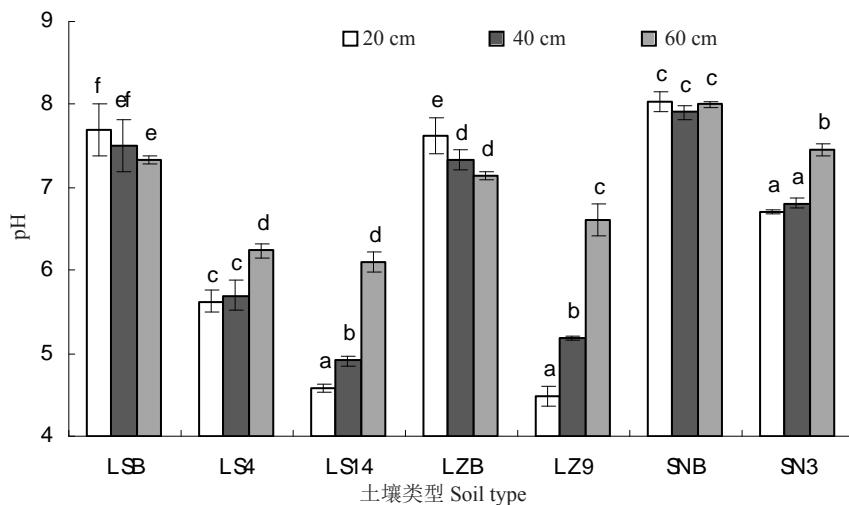
法进行显著性检验与多重比较( $p < 0.05$ )。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同地区设施葡萄土壤酸化与盐渍化

2.1.1 土壤 pH 如图1所示,拉萨、林芝和山南地区设施葡萄0~60 cm 土壤 pH 均显著低于各地区裸地,表层土壤(0~20 cm) pH 降幅最高。西藏各地区裸地0~60 cm 土壤 pH 为7.0~8.0,而LS14、LS4 和

LZ9的0~60 cm 土壤 pH 均下降到7.0以下。LS14和LZ9表层土壤 pH 值分别为4.48和4.58,比LSB 和LZB 分别下降了40.44% 和41.21% ( $p < 0.05$ )。此外,LS14、LS4 和LZ9 的0~40 cm 土壤 pH 为4.87~5.18,显著低于裸地0~40 cm 土壤 pH ( $p < 0.05$ )。种植年限最短的SN3 0~40 cm 土壤 pH 也下降1个单位左右。总体看来,西藏拉萨地区与林芝地区设施葡萄土壤已经存在严重酸化问题,山南地区也面临酸



不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

The different lowercases mean that the differences reach significant level ( $p < 0.05$ ). The same below.

图1 西藏不同地区设施葡萄土壤 pH

Fig. 1 Soil pH in grapes greenhouses in different area of Tibet

化风险。

2.1.2 土壤 EC 西藏各地区设施葡萄0~60 cm 土壤电导率(EC)均显著高于各地区裸地EC ( $p < 0.05$ ),且表现出随着土层深度增加显著降低的趋势(图2)。LS14各层土壤EC分布在0.75~2.48 mS·cm<sup>-1</sup>,均显著高于LSB 土壤EC值15~31倍( $p < 0.05$ )。LS4表层土壤(0~20 cm)EC为0.48 mS·cm<sup>-1</sup>,显著高于LSB 5倍( $p < 0.05$ )。LZ9和SN3各层土壤EC均小于0.5 mS·cm<sup>-1</sup>,但分别显著高于LZB 和SNB(图2)。这说明LS14土壤盐渍化严重,而LS4、LZ9 和SN3土壤也面临盐渍化风险。

### 2.2 土壤养分

西藏各地区设施葡萄表层土壤养分均处于较高水平,具体情况见表3。由于各地区施肥方法不同,土壤有机碳、全氮和全磷含量并未表现出一致的变化趋势。拉萨地区土壤有机碳、全氮和全磷含量表现出随着种植年限增加而升高的趋势,其中LS14 有机碳含量( $\omega$ ,后同)比LSB 提高了2.4倍,高达50.10

g·kg<sup>-1</sup> ( $p < 0.05$ ), LS14 全氮比 LSB 高3.0倍( $p < 0.05$ ),全磷比 LSB 高3.4倍( $p < 0.05$ )。LZ9 土壤有机碳含量和全氮含量则与 LZB 无显著差异( $p > 0.05$ ),而全磷和全钾含量显著高于 LZB 分别达108.55% 和9.78% ( $p < 0.05$ )。SN3 有机碳含量比对照提高了3.1倍,高达67.32 g·kg<sup>-1</sup> ( $p < 0.05$ )。SN3 土壤有机碳,全氮和全磷含量均显著高于 SNB ( $p < 0.05$ ),而全钾含量则与 SNB 无显著差异( $p > 0.05$ ) (表3)。

与全量养分类似,各地区设施葡萄土壤速效养分也表现出不同变化趋势。具体来看,除LS4速效氮含量显著低于LSB 外( $p < 0.05$ ),其余设施土壤速效氮、磷和钾含量均显著高于各自裸地(表3)。LS14 速效养分含量在所有样品中最高,其速效氮、磷和钾含量分别高于LSB 的1.26、13.16 和11.71倍。

### 2.3 肥料累积用量对土壤pH、EC和土壤养分的影响

2.3.1 方差分析与相关分析 方差分析结果表明,

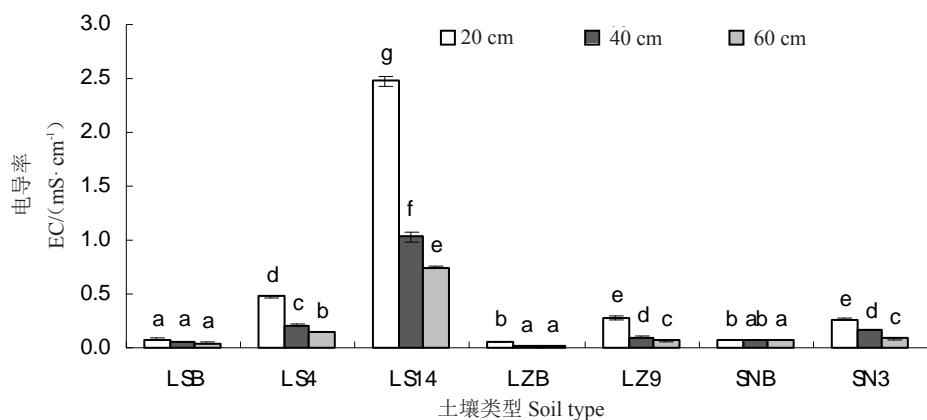


图 2 西藏不同地区设施葡萄土壤电导率

Fig. 2 Soil EC in grape greenhouses in different areas of Tibet

表 3 西藏各地区设施葡萄土壤养分

Table 3 Soil nutrients in greenhouse vineyards in different area of Tibet

地区	站点	$\omega$ (有机碳) Soil organic carbon content/(g·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (全氮) Total nitrogen content / (g·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (全磷) Total phosphorus content /(g·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (全钾) Total potassium content /(g·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (速效氮) Available nitrogen content /(mg·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (速效磷) Available phosphorus content /(mg·kg⁻¹)	$\omega$ (速效钾) Available potassium/ (mg·kg⁻¹)
拉萨	LS14	50.10±4.65 b	25.57±0.91 c	3.70±0.14 c	18.09±0.47 a	204.95±17.82 c	375.50±28.25 c	1226.53±92.39 c
	LS4	18.68±0.42 a	8.40±0.08 b	1.05±0.04 b	17.67±0.51 a	68.01±6.50 a	124.92±10.89 b	429.70±16.84 b
	LSB	14.82±1.56 a	6.36±0.19 a	0.85±0.01 a	18.08±0.31 a	90.52±4.52 b	26.50±1.75 a	96.50±0.90 a
林芝	LZ9	29.31±2.84 a	14.13±0.52 a	3.17±0.22 b	14.93±1.12 b	103.65±0.81 b	298.75±3.00 b	332.60±45.75 b
	LZB	30.23±2.05 a	14.63±0.44 a	1.52±0.05 a	13.60±0.95 a	68.47±1.62 a	57.42±7.01 a	178.10±3.50 a
山南	SN3	67.32±2.36 b	32.41±1.32 b	2.86±0.07 b	14.58±0.06 a	208.71±28.15 b	344.00±23.75 b	265.27±12.46 b
	SNB	16.51±1.34 a	5.72±0.31 a	0.69±0.04 a	15.59±0.15 b	38.46±4.30 a	13.75±1.32 a	104.40±7.67 a

注: 同列不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column refer to significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

有机肥料和化肥氮磷钾累积输入量均显著影响土壤( $0\text{--}60\text{ cm}$ )pH 和 EC 及表层土壤( $0\text{--}20\text{ cm}$ )养分(表4)。相关分析显示除 $40\text{--}60\text{ cm}$  土壤 pH 与化肥磷累积输入量无显著相关以外, 有机肥和化肥累积用量均与各层土壤 pH 呈显著负相关, 其中化肥氮累积用量与表层土壤 pH 相关系数高达 0.906(表5)。土壤 EC 与 pH 相似, 有机肥、化肥氮和钾的累积输入量均与土壤 EC 显著正相关, 其中有机肥和化肥钾累积输入量与土壤 EC 相关系数均为 $0.979\text{--}0.988$ 。土壤养分变量与肥料累积输入量的相关分析结果见表6。值得注意的是土壤有机碳和全氮只与有机肥累积输入量呈显著正相关。此外, 有机肥累积输入量与土壤全量和速效养分含量之间均呈显著正相关, 其中速效钾含量与有机肥和化肥钾累积输入量的相关系数高达 0.981 和 0.974。

### 2.3.2 因子分析 因子分析采用降维思想把变量表

示成各因子的线性组合, 通过旋转后的因子载荷散点图可以更加直观的展示西藏葡萄设施土壤酸化、盐渍化最相关因素以及土壤参数之间的关系。从图3可以看出肥料的累积输入量和土壤养分含量均占据第一象限(磷肥和全钾除外), 而土壤 pH 占据第三象限。此外, 氮肥、钾肥和有机肥与土壤 pH 距离较远, 这表明土壤 pH 与肥料累积输入量和土壤养分含量呈负相关, 且氮肥、钾肥和有机肥累积用量与土壤 pH 负相关关系紧密。相反, 土壤 EC 与肥料输入量和土壤养分含量同在第一象限且土壤 EC 与有机肥和化学钾肥输入量距离最近。这表明肥料输入越多, 养分含量越高, 土壤 EC 值可能越大。

## 3 讨 论

西藏各地区设施葡萄土壤面临酸化风险。各地区裸地均属于偏碱性土壤( $\text{pH}: 7.62\text{--}8.02$ ), 设施葡

表4 肥料累积用量对土壤 pH、EC 和养分的影响

Table 4 Main effects of cumulative amount of fertilizer on the soil pH, EC and nutrients

变量 Variables	有机肥 Organic fertilizer		化肥氮 Chemical fertilizer N		化肥磷 Chemical fertilizer P		化肥钾 Chemical fertilizer K	
	F	P	F	P	F	P	F	P
pH_20	235.77	**	235.77	**	235.77	**	3.55	*
pH_40	136.28	**	136.28	**	136.28	**	5.23	*
pH_60	21.84	**	21.84	**	21.84	**	10.24	**
EC_20	8 263.05	**	8 263.05	**	8 263.05	**	738.86	**
EC_40	1 027.16	**	1 027.16	**	1 027.16	**	894.14	**
EC_60	1 124.13	**	1 124.13	**	1 124.13	**	1 212.96	**
SOC	50.08	**	50.08	**	50.08	**	51.61	**
TN	44.27	**	44.27	**	44.27	**	43.26	**
TP	81.34	**	81.34	**	81.34	**	7.89	*
TK	3.50	*	3.50	*	3.50	*	4.52	*
AN	48.84	**	48.84	**	48.84	**	44.35	**
AP	289.42	**	289.42	**	289.42	**	9.68	*
AK	323.23	**	323.23	**	323.23	**	116.96	**

注:肥料累积用量为肥料年用量与种植年限之积。 $pH_{20}$ ,  $pH_{40}$  和  $pH_{60}$  分别代表 0~20 cm, 20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土壤 pH。EC\_20, EC\_40 和 EC\_60 分别代表 0~20 cm, 20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土壤 EC。 $F=MS/Ms_e$ ,  $MS$  和  $Mse$  分别为因素和随机误差的平均平方和。 $* p < 0.05$ ;  $** p < 0.001$ 。下同。

Note: The cumulative amount of fertilizer is the annual amount of fertilizer multiplied by the cultivation year.  $pH_{20}$ ,  $pH_{40}$  and  $pH_{60}$  are the pH of 0~20 cm, 20~40 cm and 40~60 cm layer soil, respectively. EC\_20, EC\_40 and EC\_60 are the EC of 0~20 cm, 20~40 cm and 40~60 cm layer soil, respectively.  $* p < 0.05$ ;  $** p < 0.001$ .  $F=MS/Ms_e$ ,  $MS$  is the mean square of factor, and  $Mse$  is the mean square of random error. The same below.

表5 肥料累积输入量和土壤 pH、EC 的相关关系

Table 5 Correlations between soil pH, EC and the cumulative amount of fertilizer

变量 Variables	pH_20	pH_40	pH_60	EC_20	EC_40	EC_60
有机肥 Organic Fertilizer	-0.649**	-0.698**	-0.677**	0.986**	0.988**	0.979**
化肥氮 Chemical fertilizer N	-0.906**	-0.863**	-0.660**	0.519**	0.480**	0.479**
化肥磷 Chemical fertilizer P	-0.668**	-0.589**	-0.352	0.027	-0.015	-0.016
化肥钾 Chemical fertilizer K	-0.599**	-0.659**	-0.691**	0.985**	0.983**	0.986**

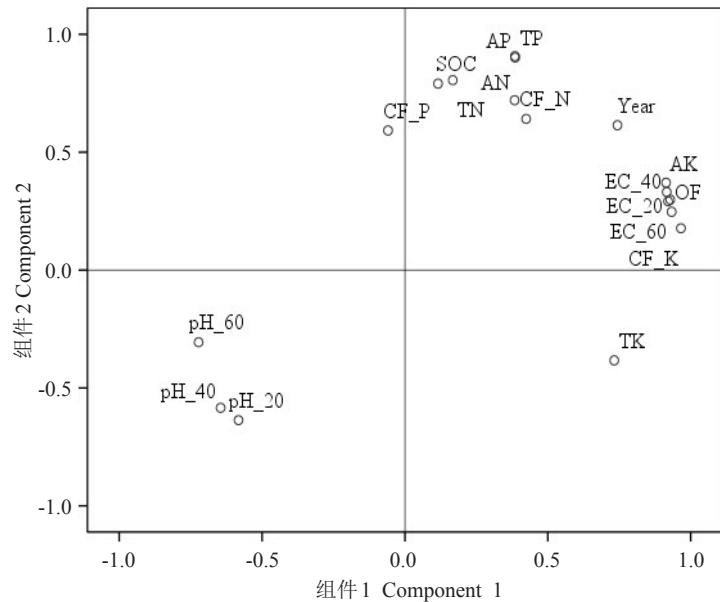
表6 肥料累积输入量和表层土壤养分的相关关系

Table 6 Correlations between the nutrients of surface soil and the cumulative amount of fertilizer

变量 Variables	有机碳 Soil organic carbon	全氮 Total nitrogen	全磷 Total phosphorus	全钾 Total potassium	速效氮 Available nitrogen	速效磷 Available phosphorus	速效钾 Available potassium
有机肥 Organic Fertilizer	0.490*	0.536*	0.653**	0.494*	0.674**	0.668**	0.981**
化肥氮 Chemical fertilizer N	0.183	0.231	0.754**	0.109	0.327	0.680**	0.585**
化肥磷 Chemical fertilizer P	-0.007	0.019	0.523*	-0.182	0.042	0.440*	0.106
化肥钾 Chemical fertilizer K	0.332	0.382	0.538*	0.561**	0.537*	0.530*	0.974**

葡萄土壤 pH 值为 4.49~6.71, 其中 LS14, LS4 和 LZ9 已属于酸性土壤, SN3 属于中性土壤。此外, 土壤酸化问题主要发生在表层, 表现出土层愈深酸化程度愈低的趋势。本文研究结果与诸多关于设施栽培降低土壤 pH 值的结果较为一致<sup>[1, 10-11]</sup>, 且与前人在西藏地区的研究结果类似, 如朱荣杰等<sup>[8]</sup>研究表明拉萨连续种植 12 年蔬菜的设施土壤 pH 由初始的 6.79 降低

到 5.72。由于施肥方法不同, 西藏各地区设施葡萄土壤酸化原因可能并不一致。相关分析结果显示土壤 pH 与化肥累积输入量均呈显著负相关, 其中氮肥累积输入量与土壤 pH 的负相关程度最高。LS14 和 LS4 每年以尿素( $250 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )和磷酸二铵( $250 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )的形式向土壤输入化肥氮素达  $460 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ , 而 LZ9 单以磷酸二铵( $5 600 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )形式每年向土壤输入



CF\_N, CF\_P 和 CF\_K 分别是以化肥形式输入的氮、磷和钾累积量, OF 是有机肥累积输入量。

CF\_N, CF\_P and CF\_K are the cumulative amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the form of chemical fertilizer, OF is the cumulative amount of organic fertilizer.

图 3 因子分析成分

Fig. 3 Component plot

氮素高达  $1\,008 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。尿素和磷酸二铵中氮元素均主要以  $\text{NH}_4^+$  形式进入土壤,  $\text{NH}_4^+$  的硝化使土壤中  $\text{H}^+$  增加<sup>[12]</sup>, 另一方面由于植物总吸收量中阳离子量大于阴离子量, 为了维持体内电荷平衡和细胞正常生长所需的 pH 环境, 根系将分泌  $\text{H}^+$  使根-土界面 pH 下降<sup>[13]</sup>。因此, 大量施用尿素和磷酸二铵是导致 LS14、LS4 和 LZ9 土壤酸化的主要原因。SN3 同样面临土壤酸化风险, 大量氮肥和酸性硫酸钾肥料的过量输入是导致土壤酸化的潜在因素。因为  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  等强酸性阴离子大量残留在土壤, 从而使土壤中阴、阳离子失衡, 土壤酸化<sup>[12]</sup>。值得注意的是本研究中有机肥累积输入量与土壤 pH 也呈显著负相关。一般来说, 有机肥凭借有机官能团强化对  $\text{H}^+$  和  $\text{Al}^{3+}$  的吸附和引起有机阴离子脱羧基化和碱性物质释放效应对土壤酸度有中和缓冲作用<sup>[14]</sup>。但也有研究表明大量有机肥添加到碱性土壤会促进土壤 pH 下降<sup>[15]</sup>。研究样点土壤虽然偏碱性, 但所用有机肥碱度为  $31.5\sim199.5 \text{ cmol} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , 而酸化最为严重的拉萨设施葡萄土壤所用的未腐熟羊粪碱度最高。因此, 有机肥是否会导致或加速西藏葡萄设施土壤酸化还有待进一步研究。目前缓解土壤酸化的首要措施是合理施用化肥, 尤其是氮肥和酸性肥料, 从根本上切断酸化的源头。

西藏设施葡萄土壤面临盐渍化威胁。供试设施葡萄表层土壤 EC 值为  $0.27\sim2.48 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ , 表现出随着土层深度而降低的趋势。SN3、LZ9 和 LS4 属于低盐度等级, 对作物生长会产生轻微障碍, 而 LS14 属于超高盐度等级, 会对作物生长产生严重伤害, 次生盐渍化问题严重<sup>[16]</sup>。这与前人研究结果类似, 如马艳春等<sup>[1]</sup>研究发现设施葡萄栽培 7 a 和 12 a 的土壤盐分表层积聚明显, 已达到轻度盐化, 严重危害葡萄生长和品质。实际上, 目前全国设施栽培土壤均面临次生盐渍化问题, 黄绍文等<sup>[10]</sup>的研究结果表明全国主要菜区设施土壤高于蔬菜正常生长 EC 临界值 ( $0.6 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 的土壤占总土样的 28.1%, 居于超高盐度水平 ( $\geq 1 \text{ mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ) 的土样占 9.5%。目前认为设施土壤盐渍化原因之一是设施内空气温度高, 辐射强, 导致盐分离子随着土壤水分的快速蒸发而在表层大量富集。原因之一二是过量施入的肥料大量残留在土壤中, 提高了土壤溶液的浓度, 引起土壤 pH 值降低, 进而提高了 Fe、Mn 和 Al 等元素的可溶性, 增加了土壤盐溶液浓度, 土壤中盐分逐年积累<sup>[17]</sup>。原因之一三是设施内高温高湿的环境促进了土壤固相物质的快速分解与盐基离子的释放, 同时也提高了硝化细菌的活性, 使土壤中残留的硝态氮含量增加<sup>[12]</sup>。本文中的相关分析与因子分析结果表明, 有

机肥和化肥(尤其是钾肥)累积用量与EC显著正相关,这说明过量的有机肥和化肥输入可能是造成西藏设施葡萄土壤盐渍化的主要因素。如LS14每年施用高钾复合肥 $2\ 500\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$ ,未腐熟羊粪 $6.25\ t\cdot hm^{-2}$ 。新鲜羊粪中Ca和Mg含量较高,其可能含有大量碱性盐基离子,而LS14土壤的酸性环境也会促进碱性盐基离子的释放,进而加剧土壤盐渍化<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,有研究表明设施土壤含盐量与有机肥施用量呈极显著正相关,显著增加了K<sup>+</sup>、Na<sup>+</sup>、Cl<sup>-</sup>的含量,而施用尿素会不同程度增加了K<sup>+</sup>、Na<sup>+</sup>、Ca<sup>2+</sup>、Mg<sup>2+</sup>、NO<sup>3-</sup>的含量<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,LS14大量的尿素和有机肥配施也是加速土壤盐渍化的重要因素。目前设施大棚多采用客土换土法、大水漫灌等传统措施进行洗盐,设施葡萄上利用采收后揭膜淋洗来解决部分盐渍化问题。此外有研究表明施用微生物菌剂可明显地改善土壤营养与环境状况,加速淋盐、抑制返盐,降低表层盐分含量<sup>[11]</sup>。而且已有研究表明向土壤中施加中度嗜盐菌可明显提高碱解氮、速效磷、速效钾和有机质的有效性,降低土壤pH,增加土壤酶活性和微生物的多样性,进而改善土壤质量<sup>[19]</sup>。

西藏设施葡萄土壤面临养分过量输入问题。高寒地区生态脆弱敏感,高投入的种植管理体系的迅速介入将会对土壤质量以及环境造成影响<sup>[20]</sup>。虽然设施土壤养分丰缺指标存在差异,但多数学者提出,当耕层土壤矿质态氮大于 $120\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ 、速效磷高于 $150\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ 、速效钾高于 $250\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ 时土壤氮、磷及钾的供应属于极高水平<sup>[2,10]</sup>。还有学者明确中国基于瓜果菜产量的土壤速效磷阈值为 $58.0\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ,高于此值并不能有效提高作物产量<sup>[21]</sup>。西藏设施葡萄土壤养分含量远远超出速效养分的极高供应水平,如:LS14(速效氮: $204.95\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ;速效磷: $375.5\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ,速效钾: $1\ 226.53\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ),LZ9(速效磷: $298.75\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ;速效钾 $332.60\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ),SN3(速效氮: $208.71\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ;速效磷: $344.00\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ ,速效钾: $265.27\ mg\cdot kg^{-1}$ )。肥料的过量投入无疑会降低养分利用效率,增加生产成本导致经济损失,同时也是引起土壤酸化,盐渍化的重要原因之一,此外还会促进温室气体排放和养分淋失进而对生态环境构成严重威胁<sup>[22]</sup>。

综上,根据西藏不同地区设施葡萄土壤现状,测土按需施肥,减少化肥输入,建立合理高效施肥技术标准对于西藏设施葡萄产业的健康发展和土壤的可

持续利用十分必要。

## 4 结 论

西藏各地区设施葡萄土壤均面临严峻的酸化、盐渍化和养分过量投入问题。LS14、LS4和LZ9过量施用尿素和磷酸二铵是导致土壤酸化的主要原因。SN3施用大量尿素和硫酸钾导致其土壤出现酸化趋势。LS14大量施用钾肥和羊粪是其高度盐渍化的最主要原因,而大量尿素与羊粪配施是土壤盐渍化的潜在因素。此外过量的肥料投入还导致西藏设施葡萄土壤养分(N、P、K)高于有效养分阈值,造成资源浪费和生态风险。

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