

重庆柑橘园土壤微量营养元素养分状况分析

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摘要:【目的】了解重庆柑橘园土壤微量营养元素养分状况。【方法】在重庆15个柑橘主产县(区)选取567个代表性柑橘园采集土壤样本进行测定分析。【结果】果园土壤pH值变幅pH 4.1~8.7, 但仅有20.99%的土壤pH适宜柑橘生长(pH值5.5~6.5), 53.62%的土样pH高于6.5, 并有35.63%的土样pH高于7.5。土壤有机质匮乏, 有机质偏低或缺乏比例达68.79%。土壤有效Fe、Mn、Zn、Cu、B的平均含量分别为40.91 mg·kg⁻¹、15.69 mg·kg⁻¹、1.39 mg·kg⁻¹、1.06 mg·kg⁻¹、0.37 mg·kg⁻¹, 土壤有效Fe、Mn、Zn、Cu、B含量处于适宜及以上水平的比例分别占77.08%、0.18%、53.62%、73.02%、23.28%; 总体上土壤有效Fe、Cu含量水平较高, 有效Zn、B含量较低, 有效Mn含量缺乏。【结论】柑橘生产上应注意调节土壤pH值, 结合叶片营养诊断适量补充含Mn、B、Zn的微量元素肥料或有机肥。

关键词: 柑橘园; 重庆; 土壤; 微量元素

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A study on nutrient status of microelements in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study evaluated the contents of microelements in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing. 【Methods】Soil samples were collected from 567 representative citrus orchards in 15 main counties (districts) of Chongqing. 【Results】The range of pH value of orchard soils was 4.1–8.7. Among them, strong acid (pH<4.5) soils occupied 1.41%; alkaline (pH>7.5) soils accounted for 35.63%, and alkaline soils were most widely distributed. There were 51.32% soil samples with suitable or appropriate pH values (4.5–7.0) for citrus growth, but only 20.99% soil samples had a soil pH value range (pH 5.5–6.5) suitable for citrus growth. According to the distribution frequency of soil pH in orchards of each county (district), the ratio of alkaline soil in Wushan was the highest, up to 96.00%. The ratio of soils with a suitable pH in Fuling was the highest, which was 78.26%. The soil organic matter content was low, and only 31.21% soil samples had a organic matter content over 15g·kg⁻¹, among them, only 0.35% exceeded 30g·kg⁻¹. The soil available Fe content varied greatly with a range of 0.20–253.68 mg·kg⁻¹, and its average content was 40.91 mg·kg⁻¹. 437 soil samples were rich in available Fe (suitable, high and excessive range), which accounted for 77.07% of the total samples, and 46.74% of the soil samples

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had excessive available Fe. Among the counties or districts, the content of available Fe in the orchard soils from Wanzhou was the highest, with all the samples in excessive range. The content of available Fe was the lowest in the soils of Wushan, where 32% soil samples were insufficient for citrus growth and 68% of the soil samples were in excess of available Fe. The available Mn content ranged from 0.16 to 100.47 mg·kg⁻¹, and its average content was 3.36 mg·kg⁻¹. Only 0.18% soil samples were suitable for citrus growth, and 99.82% soil samples were in insufficient range. Insufficiency of Mn was common, reaching 83.33% to 100% in different counties or districts. The available Zn content ranged from 0.12 to 14.63 mg·kg⁻¹. 46.38% of the soil samples were deficient in available Zn, and 53.62% of the soil samples were rich in available Zn. Among the counties (districts), Yubei, Liangping, Banan and Jiang Jin had high levels of available Zn. The soils samples in each of these counties (districts) with rich available Zn accounted for more than 70%. The soil available Zn content in Dianjiang, Kaizhou, Fengjie, Fuling, Wushan and Zhongxian counties was low, and the percentage of soil samples with insufficient Zn content was higher than 50%. The available Cu content was 0.17-8.56 mg·kg⁻¹, and only 26.98% of the samples were in low range, and 73.02% of samples were in or above suitable range and 39.86 % samples were in high or excessive ranges. The counties (districts) with low soil available Cu included Banan, Fuling, Yunyang and Wushan. The available Cu content in over 40% of the soil samples was at low level in these 4 counties (districts). The counties (districts) with high soil available Cu were Yubei, Dianjiang, Kaizhou, Liangping, Fengjie and Wanzhou. More than 80% of the soil samples in these 6 counties (districts) were in rich level. The available B was low, and its average content was 1.06 mg·kg⁻¹. 76.72% of the samples had an insufficient content, and only 23.10% were in suitable range. Changshou, Banan, Fengjie, Yunyang, Wushan and Zhongxian had more than 80% of the soil samples with insufficient available B content, which was the highest in Yubei, where only 52.78% of the samples reached the suitable level. 【Conclusion】The soils of the citrus orchards in Chongqing had a wide range of pH value and a low organic matter content. The available Fe and Cu contents were medium rich; the available Zn and B contents were low; and the available Mn was deficient. For citrus orchard management, attention should be paid to adjusting soil pH value and based on leaf nutrition diagnosis, appropriate amount of supplementation of Mn, Zn and B containing fertilizers or organic fertilizers should be carried out.

Key words: *Citrus* orchard; Chongqing; Soil; Microelements

我国是全球最大的柑橘生产国,2016年全国柑橘面积255.7万hm²、产量3 617万t^[1],重庆市是我国柑橘优势区域之一,2016年重庆柑橘面积15.6万hm²、产量225万t^[2]。但我国仅是柑橘生产大国,而非强国,柑橘平均单产14.1 t·m⁻²,重庆市为14.4 t·hm⁻²,约为美国、巴西、西班牙等柑橘生产发达国家的1/3^[3]。我国柑橘单产低的主要原因之一是施肥技术水平低,长期大量盲目施用氮磷钾化肥,忽视微量营养元素的施用,导致树体营养元素丰缺失衡,肥料利用率低。例如,我国每吨柑橘鲜果的纯氮施用量15~20 kg,高的超过25 kg,远远高于美国等发达国家的4~6 kg^[4-6]。长期以来,我国较重视大田土壤的调查、分析和研

究,对柑橘园土壤调查分析少,重庆柑橘产区仅在少数县做过部分调查,不利于柑橘科学施肥技术方案的制定和实施。

微量营养元素在柑橘生长结果过程中发挥着重要作用,过量和缺乏都会影响树体的正常生理代谢,导致果实产量和品质锐减,并且严重影响氮磷钾等肥料的肥效^[7-8]。土壤中的微量营养元素是柑橘树体需求的主要来源,弄清其含量和分布特征是柑橘科学高效施肥的基础^[9-11]。近年来有关柑橘土壤微量元素方面的研究已经取得了一定成果,但大多集中在单个微量元素指标的分析及地区间变异,涉及微量元素的分布特征和微量元素综合评价方面的研究

甚少^[12-14]。笔者以重庆 15 个柑橘主产县(区)的 567 个代表性果园土壤为对象,研究微量元素含量状况和分布特征,为柑橘化肥减施增效和高产优质生产提供理论依据和指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

2013—2017 年,在重庆 15 个柑橘主产县(区)选择 567 个具有代表性的果园,采集土样。每个果园采用“S”形布点选取采样树 10~15 株,在采样树的树冠滴水线(避开施肥穴、施肥沟)四周选 4 个采样点,在每个采样点采集距地表 5~35 cm 深土层的土壤约 200 g,除去植物根、石块等杂质,10~15 株树的采样点采集的土壤混合均匀后,采用四分法取土样约 500 g,编号登记后带回实验室,风干,磨细,过 2 mm 尼龙筛,置于干燥、避光容器中保存,待测定分析用。

1.2 样品测定

土壤 pH 测定采用电位法^[15];土壤有机质测定采用油浴加热重铬酸钾氧化-容量法;土壤有 Fe、Mn、Zn、Cu 采用 0.1 mol·L⁻¹ 盐酸浸提剂浸提-原子吸收分光光度计测定;土壤有效 B 采用沸水浸提-姜黄素比色法^[16]。

1.3 重庆柑橘园土壤微量元素分级标准

根据重庆市地方标准《柑橘营养诊断配方施肥技术规程(DB50/T487-2012)》制定的土壤分析标准(表 1),对测定结果进行分级^[17]。

表 1 土壤微量元素分级标准

Table 1 Criteria for availability classification of soil trace elements

养分水平 Nutrient level	w/(mg·kg ⁻¹)				
	有效 Fe Available iron	有效 Mn Available manganese	有效 Zn Available zinc	有效 Cu Available copper	有效 B Available boron
缺乏 Deficient	<2.5	<50	<0.5	<0.1	<0.25
低量 Low	2.5~4.5	50~100	0.5~1	0.1~0.5	0.25~0.5
适宜 Suitable	4.5~10	100~200	1~2	0.5~1	0.5~1
高量 High	10~20	200~300	2~5	1~1.8	1~2
过量 Excess	>20	>300	>5	>1.8	>2

1.4 数据处理

使用 Excel2010 进行统计、制表;SPSS19.0 进行范围值、平均值分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 土壤 pH 和有机质分析状况

柑橘园土壤 pH 值和有机质含量测定分析结果显示(表 2),果园土壤 pH 值变幅较大,范围为 pH 4.1~8.7。其中,强酸性(pH<4.5)土壤占 1.41%,碱性(pH>7.5)土壤占 35.63%,碱性土壤分布最广。根据柑橘对土壤 pH 值的要求,有 51.32% 的土壤样品 pH 适宜或基本适宜(pH 值 4.5~7.0)柑橘生长,但土壤 pH 值处于适宜范围(pH 值 5.5~6.5)的果园仅占

表 2 重庆柑橘园土壤 pH 和有机质分布状况

Table 2 Distribution of soil pH value and organic matter content in citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County (district)	样本数 Number of samples	pH 分布频率 pH distribution frequency/%					有机质分布频率 Organic matter distribution frequency/%				
		<4.5	4.5~5.5	5.5~6.5	6.5~7.5	>7.5	<5	5~10	10~15	15~30	>30
渝北 Yubei	36	0.00	38.89	27.78	30.56	2.78	2.78	19.44	58.33	19.44	0.00
垫江 Dianjiang	18	0.00	66.67	5.56	0.00	27.78	0.00	27.78	38.89	33.33	0.00
长寿 Changshou	24	0.00	50.00	25.00	12.50	12.50	0.00	20.83	41.67	37.50	0.00
开州 Kaizhou	97	0.00	20.62	21.65	27.84	29.90	0.00	20.62	53.61	25.77	0.00
梁平 Liangping	22	0.00	13.64	22.73	45.45	18.18	4.55	50.00	45.45	0.00	0.00
巴南 Banan	22	0.00	13.64	13.64	22.73	50.00	22.73	63.64	13.64	0.00	0.00
江津 Jiangjin	17	0.00	41.18	23.53	17.65	17.65	5.88	17.65	76.47	0.00	0.00
奉节 Fengjie	56	0.00	17.86	25.00	7.14	50.00	5.36	14.29	23.21	53.57	3.57
万州 Wanzhou	15	6.67	60.00	33.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.33	66.67	0.00
涪陵 Fuling	23	4.35	17.39	78.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.43	30.43	39.13	0.00
永川 Yongchuan	13	0.00	30.77	15.38	0.00	53.85	0.00	23.08	46.15	30.77	0.00
云阳 Yunyang	67	2.99	28.36	26.87	23.88	17.91	0.00	35.82	22.39	41.79	0.00
巫山 Wushan	25	0.00	0.00	4.00	0.00	96.00	0.00	8.00	56.00	36.00	0.00
丰都 Fengdu	41	2.44	7.32	12.20	26.83	51.22	0.00	21.95	39.02	39.02	0.00
忠县 Zhongxian	91	3.30	17.58	6.59	13.19	59.34	0.00	35.16	40.66	24.18	0.00
总计 Total	567	1.41	23.99	20.99	17.99	35.63	1.94	26.46	40.39	30.86	0.35

20.99%。从各县(区)果园土壤 pH 的分布频率来看,巫山县碱性土比率最高,达 96.00%;涪陵区 pH 适宜土壤比率最高,为 78.26%。柑橘园土壤有机质含量低,只有 31.21%的土壤有机质含量(w ,后同)超过了 $15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,其中超过 $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 的仅占 0.35%,有机质偏低或缺乏比例达 68.79%。

2.2 重庆柑橘园土壤微量元素含量及分布

总的来看,重庆柑橘园土壤有效 Fe 含量变动幅

度较大,土壤有效 Fe 含量为 $0.20 \sim 253.68 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全市平均值 $40.91 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (表 3)。Fe 含量丰富(适宜、高量和过量,下同)的样本数量最多,有 437 个,占总样本数的 77.08%,不足(缺乏和低量,下同)占 22.92%,其中 46.74%的土壤样本有效 Fe 含量处于过量水平。从各县(区)看,万州柑橘园土壤样品有效 Fe 含量最高,全部为过量级;巫山最低,不足比例为 32%,含量丰富的比例为 68%。

表 3 重庆柑橘园土壤有效 Fe 含量及分布

Table 3 Contents and distribution of available iron in soil of citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County(district)	样点量 Number of samples	范围值 Range/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	平均值 Average/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	土壤有效 Fe 分布频率 Soil available iron distribution frequency/%				
				缺乏 Deficient	低量 Low	适宜 Suitable	高量 High	过量 Excess
渝北 Yubei	36	2.70~180.70	60.36	0.00	2.78	8.33	8.33	80.56
垫江 Dianjiang	18	1.90~90.90	40.20	11.11	0.00	16.67	5.56	66.67
长寿 Changshou	24	3.10~132.80	52.69	0.00	8.33	8.33	4.17	79.17
开州 Kaizhou	97	1.20~132.90	34.76	6.19	8.25	23.71	16.49	45.36
梁平 Liangping	22	1.13~127.93	31.49	9.09	4.55	22.73	22.73	40.91
巴南 Banan	22	1.00~92.05	20.55	31.82	13.64	13.64	4.55	36.36
江津 Jiangjin	17	1.30~189.00	56.43	5.88	5.88	11.76	11.76	64.71
奉节 Fengjie	56	1.48~238.41	70.05	7.14	5.36	23.21	7.14	57.14
万州 Wanzhou	15	72.29~253.68	156.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00
涪陵 Fuling	23	0.77~26.44	3.59	73.91	8.70	4.35	8.70	4.35
永川 Yongchuan	13	1.00~95.02	19.25	7.69	15.38	30.77	15.38	30.77
云阳 Yunyang	67	1.00~168.90	39.94	17.91	8.96	10.45	10.45	52.24
巫山 Wushan	25	1.00~12.30	5.84	4.00	28.00	56.00	12.00	0.00
丰都 Fengdu	41	0.20~213.40	18.25	48.78	9.76	17.07	0.00	24.39
忠县 Zhongxian	91	2.68~197.76	37.21	0.00	18.68	28.57	13.19	39.56
总计 Total	567	0.20~253.68	40.91	12.87	10.05	19.93	10.41	46.74

重庆柑橘园土壤有效 Mn 含量变化幅度在 $0.16 \sim 100.47 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (表 4),但大部分土壤有效 Mn

含量不足,不足比例高达 99.82%,仅 0.18%土壤样品有效 Mn 含量适宜。从各县(区)情况看,各地的缺

表 4 重庆柑橘园土壤有效 Mn 含量及分布

Table 4 Contents and distribution of available manganese in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County (district)	样点量 Number of samples	范围值 Range/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	平均值 Average/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	土壤有效 Mn 分布频率 Soil available manganese distribution frequency/%				
				缺乏 Deficient	低量 Low	适宜 Suitable	高量 High	过量 Excess
渝北 Yubei	36	3.40~52.29	22.25	97.22	2.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
垫江 Dianjiang	18	0.73~67.55	24.32	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
长寿 Changshou	24	5.50~88.80	32.23	83.33	16.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
开州 Kaizhou	97	0.54~90.43	15.01	94.85	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
梁平 Liangping	22	1.53~53.07	14.81	95.45	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
巴南 Banan	22	0.52~24.92	6.36	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
江津 Jiangjin	17	1.82~50.20	18.37	94.12	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
奉节 Fengjie	56	2.22~84.78	17.92	89.29	10.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
万州 Wanzhou	15	1.82~59.47	16.05	93.33	6.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
涪陵 Fuling	23	0.36~17.57	2.37	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
永川 Yongchuan	13	0.94~49.25	11.96	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
云阳 Yunyang	67	0.59~87.87	17.25	89.55	10.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
巫山 Wushan	25	0.93~20.05	7.41	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
丰都 Fengdu	41	0.16~27.00	3.36	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
忠县 Zhongxian	91	1.16~100.47	18.86	89.01	9.89	1.10	0.00	0.00
总计 Total	567	0.16~100.47	15.69	93.12	6.70	0.18	0.00	0.00

乏比例都很高,达到83.33%~100%。

由表5可知,柑橘园土壤样品的有效Zn含量为0.12~14.63 mg·kg⁻¹,其中,土壤Zn含量不足的比例为46.38%,含量丰富的比例为53.62%,总体上约各

占一半。从各县(区)情况看,渝北、梁平、巴南和江津的土壤有效Zn含量较高,Zn含量丰富的样本比例均超过70%;垫江、开州、奉节、涪陵、巫山和忠县的土壤有效Zn含量较低,Zn含量不足的样本比例

表5 重庆柑橘园土壤有效Zn含量及分布

Table 5 Contents and distribution of available zinc in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County (district)	样点量 Number of samples	范围值 Range/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	平均值 Average/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	土壤有效Zn分布频率 Soil available zinc distribution frequency/%				
				缺乏 Deficient	低量 Low	适宜 Suitable	高量 High	过量 Excess
渝北 Yubei	36.00	0.20~10.40	2.64	5.56	2.78	41.67	38.89	11.11
垫江 Dianjiang	18.00	0.30~3.50	1.11	27.78	44.44	5.56	22.22	0.00
长寿 Changshou	24.00	0.40~4.10	1.23	4.17	41.67	50.00	4.17	0.00
开州 Kaizhou	97.00	0.20~9.00	1.04	14.43	49.48	28.87	6.19	1.03
梁平 Liangping	22.00	0.49~3.80	1.92	4.55	9.09	45.45	40.91	0.00
巴南 Banan	22.00	0.64~3.13	1.54	0.00	18.18	63.64	18.18	0.00
江津 Jiangjin	17.00	0.70~6.30	2.38	0.00	11.76	35.29	47.06	5.88
奉节 Fengjie	56.00	0.12~3.38	1.12	37.50	16.07	26.79	19.64	0.00
万州 Wanzhou	15.00	0.46~2.81	1.71	6.67	26.67	26.67	40.00	0.00
涪陵 Fuling	23.00	0.23~2.05	0.87	21.74	47.83	26.09	4.35	0.00
永川 Yongchuan	13.00	0.81~14.63	2.64	0.00	30.77	46.15	15.38	7.69
云阳 Yunyang	67.00	0.30~6.40	1.50	5.97	25.37	47.76	19.40	1.49
巫山 Wushan	25.00	0.30~2.30	0.73	48.00	32.00	16.00	4.00	0.00
丰都 Fengdu	41.00	0.40~5.80	1.73	2.44	31.71	43.90	19.51	2.44
忠县 Zhongxian	91.00	0.25~5.62	1.03	13.19	47.25	34.07	4.40	1.10
总计 Total	567.00	0.12~14.63	1.39	13.93	32.45	35.63	16.23	1.76

均超过50%。

表6的结果显示,重庆柑橘园土壤有效Cu含量为0.17 mg·kg⁻¹~8.56 mg·kg⁻¹,只有26.98%的土壤样品Cu含量为低量,没有缺乏的样品,73.02%的样品含量丰富,其中39.86%的样品为高量或过量。土壤有效Cu含量较低的县(区)有巴南、涪陵、云阳和巫山,这4县(区)均有40%以上的土壤样品有效Cu含

量处于低量水平;土壤有效Cu含量高的县(区)有渝北、垫江、开州、梁平、奉节和万州,这6县(区)均有80%以上的土壤样品有效Cu含量处于丰富水平。

研究结果表明(表7),重庆柑橘园土壤有效B含量低,含量不足的土壤样品比例高达76.72%,仅有23.10%的土壤样品有效B含量处于适宜水平,另有0.18%为高量。长寿、巴南、奉节、云阳、巫山、忠县

表6 重庆柑橘园土壤有效Cu含量及分布

Table 6 Contents and distribution of available copper in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County (district)	样点量 Number of samples	范围值 Range/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	平均值 Average/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	土壤有效Cu分布频率 Soil available copper distribution frequency/%				
				缺乏 Deficient	低量 Low	适宜 Suitable	高量 High	过量 Excess
渝北 Yubei	36	0.19~3.76	1.35	0.00	11.11	33.33	30.56	25.00
垫江 Dianjiang	18	0.48~2.44	1.19	0.00	11.11	38.89	27.78	22.22
长寿 Changshou	24	0.19~2.11	1.11	0.00	20.83	29.17	29.17	20.83
开州 Kaizhou	97	0.22~2.45	1.02	0.00	18.56	35.05	39.18	7.22
梁平 Liangping	22	0.60~2.77	1.07	0.00	0.00	59.09	31.82	9.09
巴南 Banan	22	0.23~1.24	0.61	0.00	40.91	50.00	9.09	0.00
江津 Jiangjin	17	0.32~2.06	1.09	0.00	23.53	17.65	47.06	11.76
奉节 Fengjie	56	0.18~8.56	1.86	0.00	12.50	26.79	17.86	42.86
万州 Wanzhou	15	1.15~4.04	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.67	53.33
涪陵 Fuling	23	0.22~1.90	0.49	0.00	69.57	17.39	8.70	4.35
永川 Yongchuan	13	0.28~1.40	0.65	0.00	38.46	46.15	15.38	0.00
云阳 Yunyang	67	0.17~2.10	0.84	0.00	40.30	25.37	28.36	5.97
巫山 Wushan	25	0.29~3.68	0.80	0.00	56.00	28.00	4.00	12.00
丰都 Fengdu	41	0.19~4.76	0.85	0.00	31.71	46.34	17.07	4.88
忠县 Zhongxian	91	0.21~3.70	0.91	0.00	31.87	36.26	20.88	10.99
总计 Total	567	0.17~8.56	1.06	0.00	26.98	33.16	25.57	14.29

表 7 重庆柑橘园土壤有效 B 含量及分布

Table 7 Contents and distribution of available boron in soils of citrus orchards in Chongqing

县(区) County (district)	样点量 Number of samples	范围值 Range/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	平均值 Average/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	土壤有效 B 分布频率 Soil available boron distribution frequency/%				
				缺乏 Deficient	低量 Low	适宜 Suitable	高量 High	过量 Excess
渝北 Yubei	36	0.17~0.90	0.52	16.67	30.56	52.78	0.00	0.00
垫江 Dianjiang	18	0.09~0.88	0.37	50.00	16.67	33.33	0.00	0.00
长寿 Changshou	24	0.09~0.88	0.28	66.67	20.83	12.50	0.00	0.00
开州 Kaizhou	97	0.03~0.89	0.46	25.77	31.96	42.27	0.00	0.00
梁平 Liangping	22	0.17~0.87	0.41	27.27	40.91	31.82	0.00	0.00
巴南 Banan	22	0.11~0.64	0.30	50.00	36.36	13.64	0.00	0.00
江津 Jiangjin	17	0.03~0.78	0.37	23.53	52.94	23.53	0.00	0.00
奉节 Fengjie	56	0.06~1.41	0.23	83.93	10.71	3.57	1.79	0.00
万州 Wanzhou	15	0.05~0.72	0.39	33.33	40.00	26.67	0.00	0.00
涪陵 Fuling	23	0.17~0.65	0.38	26.09	47.83	26.09	0.00	0.00
永川 Yongchuan	13	0.18~0.70	0.42	7.69	69.23	23.08	0.00	0.00
云阳 Yunyang	67	0.06~0.87	0.35	31.34	50.75	17.91	0.00	0.00
巫山 Wushan	25	0.12~0.51	0.29	40.00	56.00	4.00	0.00	0.00
丰都 Fengdu	41	0.17~0.84	0.45	14.63	48.78	36.59	0.00	0.00
忠县 Zhongxian	91	0.08~0.70	0.32	27.47	67.03	5.49	0.00	0.00
总计 Total	567	0.03~1.41	0.37	34.92	41.80	23.10	0.18	0.00

均有 80% 以上的土壤样品有效 B 含量不足, 渝北土壤有效 B 含量状况最好, 但也仅有 52.78% 的样品达到适宜水平。

3 讨 论

微量营养元素在柑橘生长发育中起重要作用, Fe 是叶绿体蛋白合成的必需元素; Mn 是植物体内重要氧化还原剂, 控制着体内的氧化还原系统; Zn 促进叶绿素合成, 提高果实品质和质量^[18]; Cu 减少裂果、防止水果木栓化^[19]; B 减少落花落果, 防止果实畸形和胶囊化^[20]。微量元素的缺乏不仅会直接影响果实产量和品质, 而且还会影响柑橘对 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 等大、中量元素的吸收和利用, 影响肥效, 从而进一步影响树体生长和果实的品质与产量^[21-22]。在目前橘园有机肥施用越来越少的大背景下, 柑橘所需的微量元素主要从土壤中获得, 叶面施肥作为补充^[23]。由此可见, 土壤微量营养元素的养分状况对柑橘十分重要。

影响橘园土壤微量营养元素含量的因素有很多, 成土母质、地貌的发育历史及发育过程、土壤 pH、有机质含量等都会影响其含量和有效性^[24-26]。

本研究结果表明, 重庆柑橘园土壤缺 Mn 严重, 高达 99.82% 土壤样品有效 Mn 含量不足; 但是有效 Fe 含量不足的土壤样品却不多, 只有 22.92%。一般土壤缺 Fe 和缺 Mn 常并存, 本研究结果不太符合这一规律, 可能是重庆市柑橘园土壤分级标准欠合理, 如果采用江西省柑橘园测土技术规程^[27]或者庄伊

美^[28]标准, 以土壤有效 Fe 10~20 mg·kg⁻¹ 为适宜, 有效 Mn 50~200 mg·kg⁻¹ 为适宜, 则本研究结果为 42.85% 的土壤样品有效 Fe 含量不足、93.2% 土壤样品有效 Mn 含量不足, 这与重庆紫色土多较易缺 Fe^[29-31], 以及田间观察到重庆柑橘缺 Mn 普遍、缺 Fe 较普遍的结果较为一致。由此可见, 重庆市柑橘营养诊断配方施肥技术规程的土壤有效 Fe、Mn 元素分级标准 (Fe 4.5~5 mg·kg⁻¹ 适宜, Mn 100~200 mg·kg⁻¹ 适宜) 值得商榷。

邢飞等^[32]报道重庆三峡库区 74.66% 柑橘叶片样品 Zn 含量缺乏, 本研究在土壤上的结果则显示重庆橘园 46.38% 土壤样品有效 Zn 含量不足, 与马俊英等^[29]报道的重庆 70.7% 土壤样品缺 Zn 有较大差异, 主要原因可能有以下 2 个方面: 一是马俊英等采集的土壤样品是各种农耕土壤, 而不仅仅是橘园土壤; 二是采样地点差异, 马俊英等^[29]仅含糊指出是区域和土壤代表性取样, 且样品量较少, 只有 104 个。因此, 本研究在 15 个县(区)采集的 567 个土壤样品研究得出的 46.38% 橘园土壤有效 Zn 含量不足的结果应该较为真实反映了重庆柑橘园土壤有效 Zn 的水平。不过, 结合马俊英等^[29]的报道, 大体可以看出快 30 a 过去了, 重庆土壤的有效 Zn 含量并无根本性改善。

与湖北、浙江柑橘园土壤有效 Cu 不足的比例仅 5.09%~16.8% 不同^[6, 33], 本研究发现重庆橘园土壤有效 Cu 不足的比例较高, 达到 26.98%, 究其原因, 除了土壤类型不同外, 另外一个影响较大的因素可能

是重庆柑橘产区基本没有溃疡病,生产上极少使用含Cu杀菌剂,湖北、浙江等柑橘溃疡病区经常施用含铜杀菌剂,增加了土壤有效Cu含量。

前人的研究表明,广东柑橘园土壤缺B比例51.4%^[34],湖北柑橘园77.4%土壤缺B^[6],赣南橘园背景土壤有92.4%缺B^[35]、农化土壤有85.7%缺B^[36],广西南丰蜜橘果园土壤100%缺B^[37],浙江衢州橘园土壤有效B含量不足比例80.95%^[33]。本研究发现重庆柑橘园土壤有效B不足的比例也很高,达到76.72%,说明我国柑橘园土壤缺B比较普遍,这主要与我国橘园土壤成土母质有关,另外也与长期以来我国柑橘生产上不太重视B肥的施用有关^[38]。国内最近几年才开始重视柑橘B肥的施用,主要是叶面喷施1~2次0.05%~0.1%的硼砂或硼酸溶液,虽对矫治树体缺B有效,但因叶面浓度低且用量不大,对提高土壤含B量的作用十分有限。

4 结 论

重庆柑橘园土壤pH变幅4.1~8.7,碱性土壤比例较高;土壤有机质匮乏。土壤有效Fe含量较为丰富有效Mn缺乏,与土壤缺Fe和缺Mn常并存这条规律不符,这可能是由于重庆柑橘园土壤分级标准欠合理。重庆土壤有效Cu含量较丰富但是与其他地区相比不足比例偏高,除土壤差别外,与生产管理有很大关系。土壤有效Zn含量偏低,有效B含量较缺乏。柑橘生产上应重视调节土壤pH值,结合叶片营养诊断适量补充含Mn、B、Zn的微量元素肥料或有机肥。

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