

‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤和树体的硫素营养研究

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摘要:【目的】研究‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤和树体的硫素状况及其影响因素, 探讨土壤硫富集与土壤酸化以及钙、镁淋失的关系。【方法】采集和分析314个‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤、叶片样品以及27个土壤剖面样品的硫含量。【结果】‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤有效硫含量(w , 后同)范围10.98~116.65 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 平均值55.63 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 土壤有效硫高量($>30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)、适量($16\sim30\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)和低量($<16\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)的比例分别为83.44%、13.06%和3.50%, 土壤有效硫含量随土壤有机质含量、阳离子交换量和黏粒($<0.002\text{ mm}$)含量的增加而提高, 随种植年限的延长呈升高的趋势, 剖面土壤有效硫含量平均值为 $40\sim60\text{ cm}>20\sim40\text{ cm}>0\sim20\text{ cm}$ 。相关分析表明, 土壤有效硫含量与土壤pH以及交换性钙、镁含量均呈显著负相关。‘琯溪蜜柚’叶片硫含量的范围为0.24%~0.53%, 平均值为0.34%, 叶片硫适量(0.2%~0.4%)和高量($>0.4\%$)的占比分别为86.94%和13.06%。【结论】‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤和树体均存在硫过量问题, 土壤硫富集会诱导土壤酸化、促进钙和镁的淋失, 生产上应减少含硫肥料的使用。

关键词: ‘琯溪蜜柚’; 果园; 土壤有效硫含量; 叶片硫含量; 影响因素

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Sulfur nutrition status in trees and soils of ‘Guanximiyou’ pomelo orchards

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Abstract: 【Objective】‘Guanximiyou’ pomelo is a product of national geographical indication in Pinghe county ($24^{\circ}02' - 24^{\circ}35' \text{ N}$, $116^{\circ}53' - 117^{\circ}31' \text{ E}$), Zhangzhou city, Fujian province. The planting area of honey pomelo in Pinghe county was approximately $4.67 \times 10^4 \text{ hm}^2$ with a yield about $120 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$ in 2017. The planting area, yield and export volume all rank the first in the country. Sulfur is an essential nutrient element for plant growth and development. It participates in many important physiological and metabolic processes in plants. Citrus is considered as “Cl⁻ sensitive crop”, therefore, farmers have used potassium sulfate, magnesium sulphate and other sulfur-containing fertilizers for a long time. The fertilizer application amount for honey pomelo in Pinghe county ranks the first among the main citrus producing counties in China. Long-term excessive fertilization has caused problems such as soil acidification, nutrient enrichment, and nutritional imbalances, which seriously affect the yield and quality of honey pomelo. Therefore, integrated nutrient management in honey pomelo orchards is very important. In order to provide theoretical and practical basis for the rational application of sulfur-containing fertilizers, soil sulfur content status, soil sulfur distribution characteristics and factors affecting sulfur content in

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honey pomelo orchards were analyzed. The relationships of sulfur enrichment with soil acidification, and with calcium and magnesium leaching were discussed.【Methods】314 representative honey pomelo orchards for soil and leaf sample collection were selected from 10 major pomelo producing towns (Wenfeng, Qiling, Luxi, Jiufeng, Nansheng, Guoqiang, Banzai, Shange, Xiazhai and Xiaoxi) in Pinghe county, Fujian province. In order to explore the distribution characteristics of available sulfur in the soil profile, 27 honey pomelo orchards with planting years of 15 or more were selected, and soil samples from three soil layers (0-20 cm, 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm) were collected at 10 cm inward from the canopy drip line for avoiding fertilization ditch. A total of 81 soil profile samples from honey pomelo orchards were collected. After air drying, the soil samples were gently ground, sieved (0.850 mm and 0.150 mm) and properly stored before analysis. In addition, 55 samples of commercial organic fertilizers were collected from the market in Pinghe county for test of total sulfur content on dry weight basis.【Results】Soil available sulfur content in the honey pomelo orchards was in a range of 10.98-116.65 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and the average value was 55.63 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. The soil available sulfur content was classified into the high ($>30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$), the moderate (16-30 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) and the low ($<16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) levels, which were 83.44%, 13.06% and 3.50%, respectively. The average content of soil available sulfur of pomelo orchards in all towns exceeded the high (30 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) level, and the proportion of high ($>30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) samples exceeded 70%. Soil available sulfur content increased with the increases in soil organic matter content, cation exchange capacity (CEC) and clay content. The results also showed that soil available sulfur content increased with the ages of orchard. There was a significant negative correlation between soil available sulfur content and soil pH in the honey pomelo orchards. The average value of soil available sulfur content in the soil layers at 40-60 cm, 20-40 cm and 0-20 cm was 72.50 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 97.81 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and 141.70 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. The average value of soil available sulfur content in the 40-60 cm soil layer was 95.45% and 44.87% higher compared with the 0-20 cm and the 20-40 cm soil layers, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that the content of soil exchangeable calcium and exchangeable magnesium were extremely significantly negatively correlated with the content of available sulfur. The sulfur content in the leaves ranged from 0.24% to 0.53%, with an average value of 0.34%. The leaf sulfur content of all honey pomelo orchards was higher than 0.2%, and the proportion of the moderate (0.2%-0.4%) and the high ($>0.4\%$) levels were 86.94% and 13.06%, respectively. The coefficient of variation and the proportion of samples with high soil available sulfur content were 3.00 times and 6.39 times higher than that of leaf sulfur content, respectively, indicating that excessive application of sulfur fertilizer affected sulfur absorption by honey pomelo.【Conclusion】There was a problem of excessive sulfur in the soil and leaves in honey pomelo orchards in Pinghe county. Soil available sulfur enrichment led to soil acidification. Sulfur is easily leached in the soil, which promotes the leaching of calcium and magnesium in the soil. The use of sulfur-containing fertilizers should be controlled in Pinghe county. It is necessary to carry out research on the effect of partial chloride- sulfur substitution on yield and quality of pomelo.

Key words: ‘Guanximiyou’ pomelo; Orchard; Soil available sulfur content; Leaf sulfur content; Influencing factors

硫在植物体内参与细胞质膜结构与功能的表达、光合电子传递、酶促反应以及蛋白质合成等重要生理代谢过程,是植物生长发育所必需的营养元素^[1]。以往关于硫素营养的研究主要集中在水稻^[2]、小麦^[3]、玉米^[4]、蔬菜^[5]、烟草^[6]等农作物,研究内容涉及土壤硫含量状况^[7-9]、缺硫对作物生理代谢的影

响^[10-12]以及硫肥效应^[13-15]。传统上柑橘一直被认为是“忌氯作物”,长期施用硫酸钾型复合肥、硫酸镁等含硫肥料已使柑橘园土壤出现硫的累积^[6],周继文等^[7]对湖北省兴山县456个柑橘园土壤有效硫含量(w ,后同)进行测定,以 $<16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $16\sim 30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $30\sim 50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $>50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 分别作为土壤有效硫

缺乏、适宜、高量和过量的评价标准,结果显示,柑橘园土壤有效硫含量范围为 18.9~95.0 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为 45.0 mg·kg⁻¹,所有样品的土壤有效硫含量均在适宜值以上,其中高量、过量的比例分别占 37.5%、25.0%。苏婷婷等^[18]测定了重庆市 7 个代表性县区 104 个柑橘园土壤有效硫含量,有 71.2% 的果园土壤有效硫含量高于土壤背景值,40.4% 柑橘园土壤有效硫含量 > 40 mg·kg⁻¹。福建省平和县是‘琯溪蜜柚’(以下简称蜜柚)的原产地,截至 2017 年,全县蜜柚种植面积已达 4.67 万 hm²,产量达 120 万 t,种植面积、产量和出口量均居全国首位^[19]。位高生等^[20]调查表明,平和县蜜柚年平均养分施用量为 N 1.60 kg·株⁻¹、P₂O₅ 1.25 kg·株⁻¹、K₂O 1.36 kg·株⁻¹,肥料施用量居全国柑橘主产县的首位。长期过量施肥导致土壤酸化、养分富集和营养不均衡的问题,已严重影响蜜柚的产量和品质^[21],然而,迄今为止,有关蜜柚园土壤硫素营养状况的研究未见报道。本研究对采自福建省平和县 314 个蜜柚园的土壤、叶片样品和 27 个蜜柚园土壤剖面各土层土壤的硫含量进行测试,分析‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤硫素含量状况、分布特征以及影响硫素含量的因素,探讨硫富集与土壤酸化以及钙、镁淋失的关系,旨在为蜜柚合理施用硫肥提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样品的采集

1.1.1 土壤和叶片样品采集 在福建省平和县 10 个蜜柚主产乡镇选取具有代表性的 314 个蜜柚园进行土壤和叶片样品的采集,其中文峰镇、崎岭乡、芦溪镇、九峰镇、南胜镇、国强乡、坂仔镇、山格镇、霞寨镇和小溪镇的蜜柚园数量分别为 15、17、16、20、22、26、39、49、54 和 56 个。土壤和叶片的采样方法参照《亚热带果树营养诊断样品采集技术规范(DB35/T742—2007)》^[22]。在树冠滴水线内侧 10 cm 处(避开施肥沟)采集 0~40 cm 深度的土壤样品,每株采集对称方向的 2 个点,将 5 株所取的土壤样品均匀混合为 1 个样品。在树冠外围 4 个方向采集当年生春梢营养枝第 1~2 枚成熟叶片,每株采 20 枚叶片,每 100 枚叶片作为 1 个样品。

1.1.2 土壤剖面样品采集 选择树龄在 15 a 以上的‘琯溪蜜柚’园 27 个,每个果园选取 5 株长势一致并具代表性的蜜柚作为采样株,在每株树冠滴水

线内侧 10 cm 处(避开施肥沟)采集对称方向 2 个点(0~20 cm、20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm)3 个土层的土壤样品,将 5 株所取的土壤样品分层均匀混合为 3 个独立的样品,合计采集 81 个蜜柚园土壤剖面样品,用于土壤有效硫、交换性钙和交换性镁含量的测定。

1.1.3 有机肥样品 采集平和县农资市场销售的有机肥样品 55 个,其中有机肥料、生物有机肥和有机无机复混肥料各 41 个、10 个和 4 个,用于硫含量的测定。

1.2 样品测定

土壤基本理化性状参照《土壤农业化学分析方法》^[23]进行测定,土壤 pH 值采用电位法测定(水土体积比为 2.5:1);土壤质地采用比重计法测定;CEC 采用醋酸铵法测定;土壤有机质采用高温外热重铬酸钾氧化容量法测定;土壤有效硫含量采用磷酸盐-乙酸浸提-硫酸钡比浊法测定;土壤交换性钙、交换性镁采用醋酸铵浸提-原子吸收分光光度法测定;‘琯溪蜜柚’叶片和有机肥的硫含量采用 X 射线荧光光谱法测定。

1.3 数据处理

采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2010 和 IBM SPSS Statistics 19.0 分析软件对数据进行作图、方差分析和显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量及与土壤酸化的关系

依据庄伊美等^[24]的柑橘土壤养分分级标准,将土壤有效硫含量分为低量(<16 mg·kg⁻¹)、适量(16~30 mg·kg⁻¹)和高量(>30 mg·kg⁻¹)。平和县 314 个蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量范围为 10.98~116.65 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为 55.63 mg·kg⁻¹,土壤有效硫含量属于高量(>30 mg·kg⁻¹)、适量(16~30 mg·kg⁻¹)和低量(<16 mg·kg⁻¹)的比例分别为 83.44%、13.06%和 3.50%(表 1)。各乡镇蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量变异系数达 44.11%,不同乡镇蜜柚土壤有效硫含量的平均值存在差异,土壤有效硫含量平均值由高到低的排序为:南胜镇(68.68 mg·kg⁻¹)、国强乡(66.46 mg·kg⁻¹)、芦溪镇(58.06 mg·kg⁻¹)、霞寨镇(57.85 mg·kg⁻¹)、崎岭乡(55.27 mg·kg⁻¹)、小溪镇(54.33 mg·kg⁻¹)、九峰镇(53.34 mg·kg⁻¹)、坂仔镇(51.72 mg·kg⁻¹)、文峰镇(50.68 mg·kg⁻¹)、山格镇(47.97 mg·kg⁻¹),所有乡镇

表1 平和县蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量状况

Table 1 Soil avail-S content of pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

乡镇 County	数值范围 Data range/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	平均值 Average/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	土壤有效硫含量分级比例 Classification percent for soil avail-S content/%		
					高量 High	适量 Adequate	低量 Low
文峰镇 Wenfeng	15.56~109.80	50.68 c	28.91	57.04	73.33	20.00	6.67
崎岭乡 Qiling	13.95~112.36	55.27 abc	21.55	38.99	94.12	0.00	5.88
芦溪镇 Luxi	20.60~108.62	58.06 abc	28.45	49.00	87.50	12.50	0.00
九峰镇 Jiufeng	28.30~82.53	53.34 abc	15.72	29.47	90.00	10.00	0.00
南胜镇 Nansheng	16.80~116.65	68.68 a	28.38	41.32	86.36	13.64	0.00
国强乡 Guoqiang	12.65~102.40	66.46 ab	27.64	41.59	84.62	11.54	3.85
坂仔镇 Banzai	13.65~102.40	51.72 bc	25.08	48.49	76.92	12.82	10.26
山格镇 Shange	10.98~101.65	47.97 c	19.43	40.50	81.63	16.33	2.04
霞寨镇 Xiazhai	13.65~99.98	57.85 abc	22.08	38.17	87.04	11.11	1.85
小溪镇 Xiaoxi	12.60~113.60	54.33 abc	26.12	48.08	80.36	16.07	3.57
平均值 Average	10.98~116.65	55.63	24.54	44.11	83.44	13.06	3.50

注:同列数据后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 indicated significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

蜜柚园土壤有效硫的平均含量都超过高量($30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)水平,且土壤有效硫含量属于高量($>30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)的样品比例均超过 70%,表明平和县蜜柚园土壤硫富集的问题明显且普遍。

土壤酸化是平和县蜜柚生产中存在的主要问题^[21],相关分析表明,蜜柚园土壤 pH 与土壤有效硫含量存在极显著的负相关关系(图 1),相关方程为 y (土壤 pH 值) = $-0.0066x$ (土壤有效硫含量) + 4.7126 ($r = -0.365^{**}$, $n = 314$),表明土壤有效硫富集会致土壤的酸化。

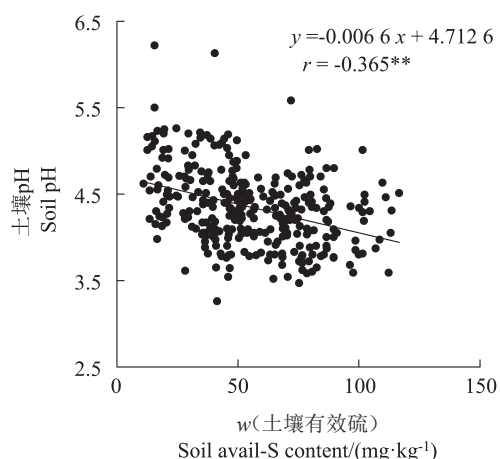
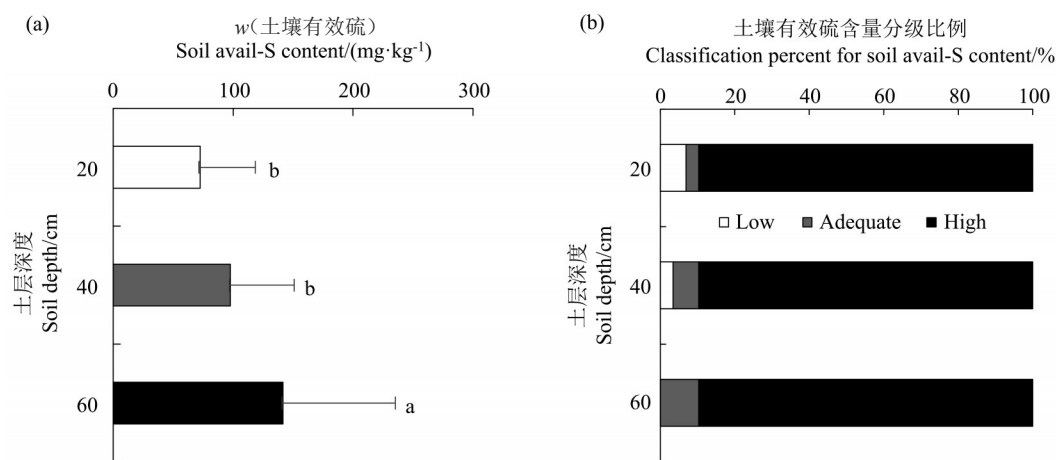


图1 平和县蜜柚园土壤 pH 与土壤有效硫含量的相关关系
Fig. 1 Relationship between soil pH and avail-S content in pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

2.2 蜜柚园土壤剖面有效硫的分布特征及与交换性钙、镁的关系

蜜柚园不同土层土壤有效硫含量的平均值随土层深度的增加而提高,0~20 cm、20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土层土壤有效硫含量的平均值分别为 $72.50 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、 $97.81 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $141.70 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,40~60 cm 土层土壤有效硫含量的平均值较 0~20 cm 和 20~40 cm 土层分别提高了 95.45%和 44.87%,差异均达到显著水平(图 2-a)。土壤有效硫含量分级的比例在不同土层中亦存在明显差异(图 2-b),有效硫低量($<16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)的比例随土层深度的增加而降低,适量($16 \sim 30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)的比例则相反,20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土层土壤有效硫适量($16 \sim 30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)的占比分别较 0~20 cm 土层提高了 100%和 199.71%,高量($>30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)的比例各土层均为 89.66%,但 20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土层土壤有效硫含量 $>100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 的比例分别较 0~20 cm 土层提高了 71.38%和 142.81%,说明硫在土壤中的移动性大,存在明显的淋溶现象。

土壤 SO_4^{2-} 的迁移是与 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 等离子相伴随的^[25-26],土壤剖面交换性钙、交换性镁含量与土壤有效硫含量的相关分析表明(图 3),土壤交换性钙、交换性镁含量与土壤有效硫含量均呈极显著负相关关系,拟合方程分别为 y (土壤交换性钙



不同小写字母表示在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上差异显著。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$.

图 2 蜜柚园剖面土壤有效硫的分布特征

Fig. 2 The distribution of soil avail-S content in soil profiles of pomelo orchard

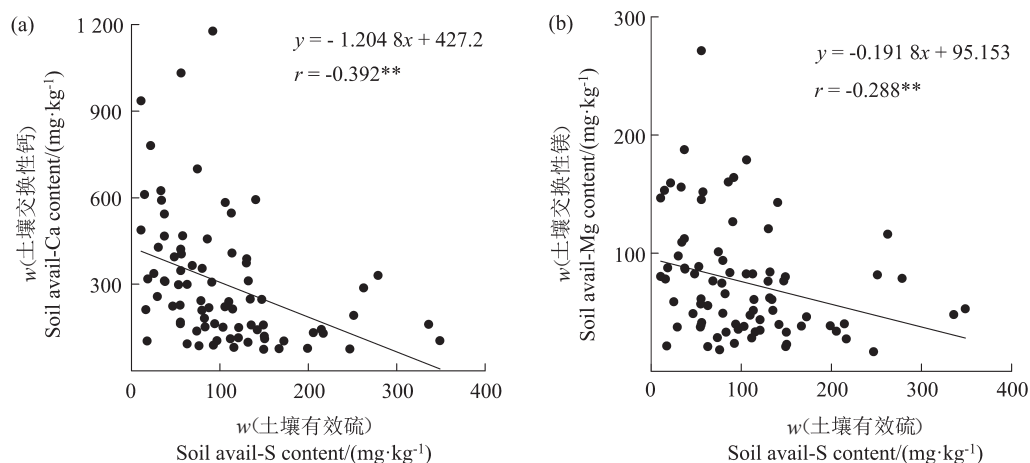


图 3 土壤剖面交换性钙、交换性镁含量与有效硫含量的相关关系

Fig. 3 Relationships of avail-Ca and avail-Mg content with soil avail-S content in soil profiles

含量) = $-1.2048x$ (土壤有效硫含量) + 427.2 ($r = -0.392^{**}$, $n = 81$) 和 y (土壤交换性镁含量) = $-0.1918x$ (土壤有效硫含量) + 95.153 ($r = -0.288^{**}$, $n = 81$), 说明土壤硫的淋溶会促进钙、镁养分的淋失。

2.3 土壤有效硫含量的影响因素分析

2.3.1 土壤有机质含量 将土壤有机质含量按 <

15 g·kg⁻¹、15~30 g·kg⁻¹ 和 >30 g·kg⁻¹ 进行分级, 比较不同级别的土壤有效硫含量(表 2), 结果显示, 蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量的平均值随土壤有机质含量的增加而提高, 土壤有机质含量 15~30 g·kg⁻¹、>30 g·kg⁻¹ 的土壤有效硫含量平均值分别较土壤有机质含量 <15 g·kg⁻¹ 提高了 18.23%、29.57%, 而土壤有效硫高量(>30 mg·kg⁻¹) 的占比分别增加了 4.71% 和

表 2 平和县蜜柚园土壤有机质含量对土壤有效硫含量的影响

Table 2 Effects of OM content on soil avail-S content of pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

w(土壤有机质) OM content/(g·kg ⁻¹)	样本数 Number of samples	土壤有效硫含量 平均值 Average/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	土壤有效硫含量分级比例 Classification percent for soil avail-S content/%		
					<16 mg·kg ⁻¹	16~30 mg·kg ⁻¹	>30 mg·kg ⁻¹
<15	32	46.46 b	20.44	43.99	9.38	9.38	81.24
15~30	201	54.93 a	22.50	40.96	2.49	12.44	85.07
>30	67	60.20 a	25.88	42.99	1.49	13.43	85.08

4.73%。有机肥施用所带来的硫投入量增加和有机质提高土壤对硫的吸附是有机质提高土壤有效硫含量的原因,采集自平和县农资市场的3类有机肥,其全硫含量平均值的高低顺序是有机无机复混肥料(1.85%)>生物有机肥(1.36%)>有机肥料(0.90%),有研究表明,具有两性的土壤有机质可吸附 SO_4^{2-} ,且吸附量随土壤有机质含量的增加而提

高^[27]。

2.3.2 土壤阳离子交换量和土壤质地 相关分析(图4)表明,土壤有效硫含量随阳离子交换量(CEC)的增加而提高,二者存在极显著的正相关(图4-a),土壤质地是影响土壤胶体数量和吸附性能的重要因素,土壤有效硫含量与土壤黏粒(<0.002 mm)、粉粒(0.002~0.02 mm)和砂粒(0.02~2 mm)含

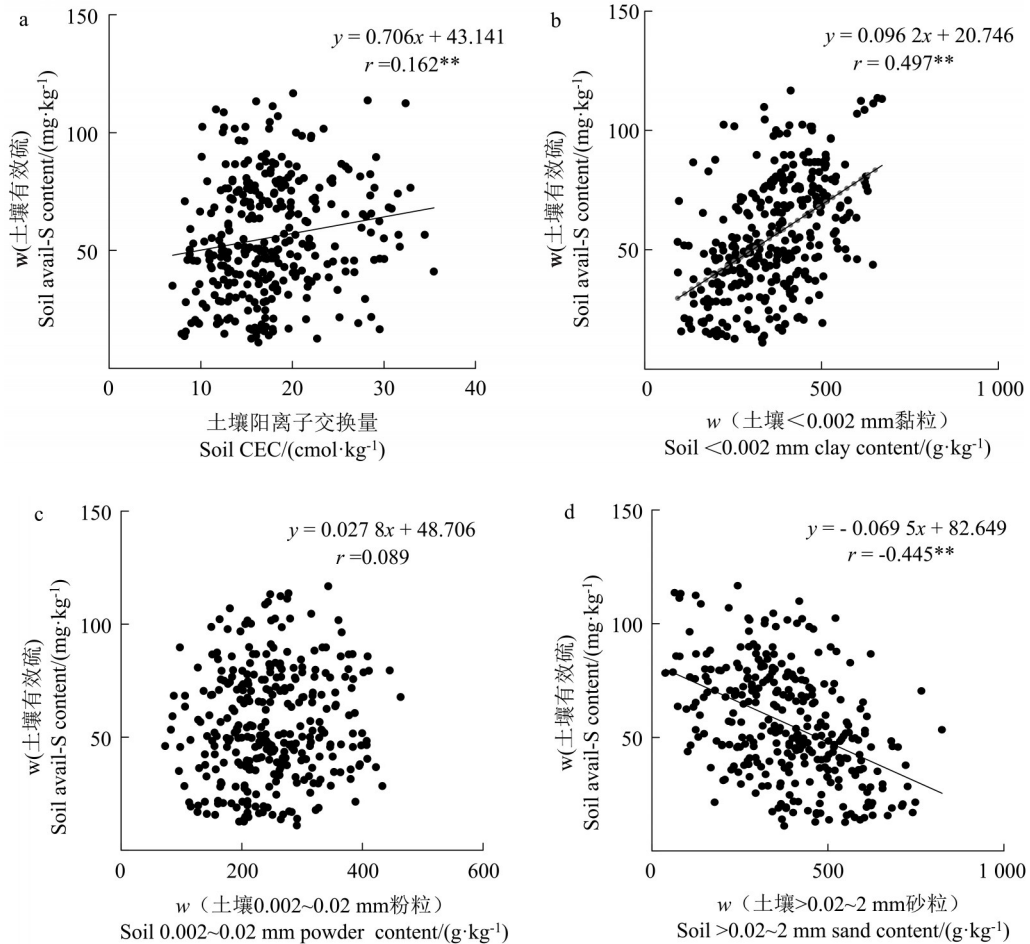


图4 平和县蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量与质地、土壤CEC的相关关系

Fig. 4 Relationships of soil avail-S and soil texture with CEC of pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

量的相关分析结果显示,土壤有效硫含量与土壤黏粒含量呈极显著的正相关(图4-b, $r=0.497^{**}$),与土壤砂粒含量存在极显著的负相关(图4-d, $r=-0.445^{**}$),而与粉粒含量无显著相关(图4-c),表明土壤胶体对 SO_4^{2-} 的吸附可降低硫的淋溶,进而提高土壤有效硫的含量。

2.3.3 种植年限 将种植年限按<10 a、10~15 a和>15 a进行划分,可以看出(表3),不同种植年限蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量的平均值没有明显差异,但种植年限按<10 a的土壤有效硫低量(<16 mg·kg⁻¹)的占比分别较10~15 a和>15 a提高374.38%和

142.49%,而高量(>30 mg·kg⁻¹)的占比则分别降低12.25%和7.33%,表明随种植年限的增加,蜜柚园土壤有效硫有提高的趋势。

2.4 蜜柚叶片硫含量状况

平和县蜜柚叶片硫含量的范围为0.24%~0.53%,平均值为0.34%(表4),叶片硫含量属于高量(>0.4%)、适量(0.2%~0.4%)的占比分别为13.06%和86.94%,没有低量(<0.2%)的样品。不同乡镇蜜柚叶片硫含量的平均值有明显差异,其中叶片硫高量(>0.4%)占比>20%的乡镇有文峰镇(40.00%)、九峰镇(25.00%)、南胜镇(22.73%)和山

表 3 种植年限对平和县蜜柚园土壤有效硫含量的影响

Table 3 Effects of orchard age on soil avail-S content in pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

种植年限 Planting years/a	样本数 Number of samples	土壤有效硫含量 平均值 Average/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	土壤有效硫含量分级比例 Classification percent for soil avail-S content/%		
					<16 mg·kg ⁻¹	16~30 mg·kg ⁻¹	>30 mg·kg ⁻¹
<10	79	54.47 a	26.97	49.51	7.59	15.19	77.22
10~15	125	54.30 a	20.99	38.66	1.60	10.40	88.00
>15	96	59.43 a	26.88	45.23	3.13	13.54	83.33

表 4 平和县蜜柚叶片的硫含量

Table 4 Leaf sulfur content of pomelo orchards in Pinghe county

乡镇 County	数值范围 Date range/%	平均值 Average/%	标准差 Standard deviation	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	叶片硫含量分级比例 Classification percent for leaf sulfur content/%		
					高量 High	适量 Adequate	低量 Low
文峰镇 Wenfeng	0.28~0.45	0.36 ab	0.06	16.67	40.00	60.00	-
崎岭乡 Qiling	0.27~0.45	0.34 bcd	0.04	11.76	5.88	94.12	-
芦溪镇 Luxi	0.29~0.41	0.35 bc	0.04	11.43	6.25	93.75	-
九峰镇 Jiufeng	0.31~0.47	0.38 a	0.05	13.16	25.00	75.00	-
南胜镇 Nansheng	0.27~0.45	0.35 bc	0.05	14.29	22.73	77.27	-
国强乡 Guoqiang	0.24~0.42	0.33 cd	0.05	15.15	7.69	92.31	-
坂仔镇 Banzai	0.26~0.44	0.35 bc	0.04	11.76	12.82	87.18	-
山格镇 Shange	0.25~0.53	0.36 ab	0.06	16.67	24.49	75.51	-
霞寨镇 Xiazhai	0.25~0.42	0.32 d	0.03	9.38	1.85	98.15	-
小溪镇 Xiaoxi	0.26~0.50	0.32 d	0.04	12.50	5.36	94.64	-
平均值 Average	0.24~0.53	0.34	0.05	14.71	13.06	86.94	-

格镇(24.49%)。相关分析表明,蜜柚叶片硫含量与土壤有效硫含量存在显著的正相关($r=0.140^*$, $n=314$),表明土壤有效硫是蜜柚硫素营养的重要来源。对比蜜柚园土壤有效硫和叶片硫含量的变异系数及高量样品的比例,可以发现,土壤有效硫含量的变异系数(44.11%)和高量样品的比例(83.44%)分别是叶片硫含量变异系数(14.71%)和高量占比(13.06%)的 3.00 倍和 6.39 倍,说明虽然蜜柚叶片硫含量会随土壤有效硫含量的提高而增加,但过量施用硫肥会影响蜜柚对硫的吸收。有研究表明,植物对硫酸根的吸收存在由酶控制的反馈调节,高硫会降低植物对硫的吸收,使硫在植株体内的积累速度减缓^[28]。

3 讨 论

平和县蜜柚园土壤存在明显的硫富集,由于旱地土壤的有效硫主要以硫酸盐的形式存在,而 SO_4^{2-} 在土壤中易被淋失,导致不同土层土壤有效硫含量的平均值表现为 $40\sim 60\text{ cm} > 20\sim 40\text{ cm} > 0\sim 20\text{ cm}$ 。樊军等^[29]的硫肥长期定位试验发现, SO_4^{2-} 在土壤剖

面中的移动性很大,短期内 SO_4^{2-} 主要累积在 $40\sim 80\text{ cm}$ 土层,而长期累积的峰值出现在 120 cm 土层。Farina 等^[30]研究表明, SO_4^{2-} 在土壤中的迁移取决于土壤溶液 SO_4^{2-} 浓度、土壤水分管理和土壤吸附 SO_4^{2-} 的能力。研究表明,土壤剖面交换性钙、交换性镁含量与土壤有效硫含量均呈极显著负相关,说明土壤 SO_4^{2-} 的淋溶会促进钙、镁养分的淋失,这可能是平和县蜜柚钙、镁缺乏的原因之一。硫促进土壤钙、镁流失,一方面是由于硫肥施用造成土壤酸化,土壤 H^+ 浓度增加^[31], H^+ 与土壤胶体表面吸附的 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 发生交换反应,使 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 进入土壤溶液而随水流失;另一方面则是由于 pH 降低提高了土壤铝离子 $[\text{Al}^{3+}$ 、 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})^{2+}$ 、 $\text{Al}(\text{OH})_2^+$] 含量^[26], 土壤胶体对铝离子的吸附削弱了其对 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 的吸持能力^[32], 导致 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 的淋失。

施用硫肥导致土壤酸化国内外均有报道^[33], 邹长明等^[34]在红壤稻田开展的 26 a 长期定位试验表明,与施用含氯肥料处理比较,含硫肥料更易造成土壤的酸化。本研究也发现,蜜柚园土壤 pH 与土壤有效硫含量存在极显著的负相关关系,说明土壤

有效硫富集是导致蜜柚园土壤酸化的重要原因。土壤有效硫富集导致土壤酸化的原因尚不完全清楚,陈铭等^[31]研究认为,施用含硫肥料处理的土壤电导率较含氯肥料高,而土壤电解质浓度的提高压缩了胶体表面的双电层从而代换出较多的 H^+ ,是含硫肥料导致土壤 pH 降低的原因。此外,土壤 SO_4^{2-} 淋溶使 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 离子淋失加剧,降低土壤对酸化的缓冲能力,也是硫富集土壤酸化的原因^[32]。本研究有关土壤硫富集导致柑橘园土壤酸化的结论和机制还有待通过长期的田间试验进行验证。

4 结 论

平和县蜜柚园的土壤和叶片均存在硫过量的问题,土壤有效硫富集会致土壤酸化、促进土壤 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 离子的淋失,生产上应控制含硫肥料的过量使用。含氯肥料(氯化钾)部分替代含硫肥料(硫酸钾)时,由于蜜柚需钾高峰的结果期往往也是秋旱发生时期,因此研究重点应该是干旱胁迫下以氯代硫对蜜柚产量和品质的影响。

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