

# 果园绿肥机械化现状与发展趋势

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**摘要:**随着生态文明建设的不断推进和绿色农业的高速发展,果园绿肥覆盖技术被普遍应用,果园绿肥种植面积不断扩大。果园行间种植绿肥是一种新型的绿色施肥方式,不但可改善果园土壤结构、减少化肥施用量,而且还可以防风固沙、抗旱保墒、提高果品质量。然而目前部分地区对果园绿肥功能认知的缺乏和相关绿肥机械的欠缺,限制了果园绿肥的进一步发展,笔者介绍了典型果园绿肥品种及其种植模式,总结了果园机械化管理的工艺流程和相关作业机械,最后提出了发展建议。本文对果园绿肥机械化生产工艺和相关机械的合理选择有一定借鉴作用,对促进果园绿肥发展有积极意义。

**关键词:**果园;绿肥机械;种植模式;作业工艺;农机农艺

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## Present situation and development trend of green manure mechanization in fruit orchards

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**Abstract:** Green manure is made up of green plants, which can promote the growth of crops and improve the soil structure by turning all or part of the fresh body into fertilizer, or by intercropping with crops. Green manure is a traditional source of organic fertilizer in China. It is one of the three main sources of agricultural fertilizers (chemical fertilizer, organic fertilizer and green manure) in China's fertilizer industry. It is an important link between man and nature, consumption and protection, and an important link of low-carbon agriculture. Planting green manure in orchards can not only save energy and reduce consumption, meliorate soil physical and chemical properties, increase soil organic matter, and improve crop yield and quality, but also resist drought disaster and preserve soil moisture, prevent wind damage and dune movement, prevent soil from erosion and improve ecological environment. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, the development of green manure has experienced rapid development period, peak period, declining period and recovery period. The duration of 1960's—1970's was the best and fastest development period of China's green manure. In the 1980s, due to the rural system reform, the rapid development of chemical fertilizer industry and other reasons, the green manure industry in China entered a recession period. In recent years, due to the call of national policies and the demand of ecological civilization development, China's green manure industry has entered the recovery period. Green manure is of great significance to environmental protection, energy

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conservation and consumption reduction, food safety and food health, and is widely used in paddy field, dry land and orchards. Different green manure crops have different effects on soil chemical properties, such as legume green manure, vetch, alfalfa, etc., which can increase the nitrogen content in the soil through nitrogen fixation by rhizobia, while the green manure rape of Cruciferae can promote the accumulation of P and increase the content of organic matter in the soil. Under the production mode, the varieties of green manure are different. In the aspect of fertilizer efficiency, the speed of green manure is not as obvious as that of chemical fertilizer, but the effective time of green manure is longer than that of chemical fertilizer. The main planting mode of green manure in an orchard is intercropping with fruit trees, where green manures are planted between rows of fruit trees. Orchard green manure mainly include Leguminosae, Gramineae and Cruciferae. Generally, single planting or mixed sowing is carried out between rows of fruit trees as a means of drought resistance, moisture conservation, fertilizer saving, fruit improvement and environmental protection. In orchards, the green manure of annual and perennial Leguminosae, Gramineae and Cruciferae is selected to single seeding or mix sowing between rows, as a means of drought resistance, soil moisture conservation, chemical fertilizer saving, fruit improvement and environmental protection. According to the relevant research, planting green manure can reduce 1/3 of chemical fertilizer application. In addition, planting green manure between orchard rows can produce a lot of fresh grass, which can be used as a source of high-quality feed. The typical green manure in orchards includes *Vicia villosa* Roth, *Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb., *Trifolium repens* L., *Sesbania cannabina* (Retz.) Poir., *Medicago sativa* Linn., *Festuca myuros* L., *Brassica campestris* L., *Orychophragmus violaceus* (Linnaeus) O. E. Schulz, *Astragalus sinicus* Linn., *Lolium perenne* Linn., *Raphanus sativus* Linn., *Astragalus adsurgens* Pall. and so on. Among them, legume green manure includes sweet potato, sweet clover, white clover, alfalfa, astragalus, *Astragalus adsurgens*, etc., which are characterized by strong drought resistance, nitrogen fixation through nodules, providing fertilizer elements (mainly N element) for fruit tree growth, covering moisture preservation, and improving soil structure and fertility. *Lolium perenne* Linn. and *Festuca myuros* L. belong to gramineous green manure, which are characterized by strong ability to cover the ground surface and preserve moisture. They can improve the soil micro ecological environment, increase the content of soil organic matter, and produce a large number of high-quality fresh grasses. *Brassica campestris* L., *Raphanus sativus* Linn. and *Orychophragmus violaceus* (Linnaeus) O. E. Schulz belong to Cruciferae green manure, which can improve the availability of phosphate and some trace elements. According to production practice and field experiment, the yield of green manure in these typical orchards can reach more than  $10 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ , which can not only provide organic matter and fertilizer for fruit trees, but also be used as high-quality forage for livestock raising or as a source of silage feed. The production of green manure in orchards mainly includes sowing, plant protection, crushing, rolling and other links. Due to the low efficiency of manual operation and high labor intensity, the mechanized production and management of orchard green manure is in urgent need. However, the stagnation of relevant research in the early stage of green manure and the lack of relevant machinery in orchard green manure have restricted the further development of green manure in orchards. Orchard sowing machinery mainly includes sowing, drilling and hole sowing machineries. The specific sowing methods and machines can be selected according to the growth characteristics of green manure and different agronomic requirements. Plant protection operation is generally carried out at the same time as the fruit tree plant protection operation. At present, the general plant protection machinery in orchards is mainly used. The main problem is that most of the plant protection equipment is designed for fruit tree plant protection, but the green manure crops growing on ground is not targeted. There are two types of green manure crushing and rolling machinery: general-purpose machinery and

special-purpose machinery. General machinery, such as field straw crushing machine, shared plough and grass crusher, have poor adaptability to the growth characteristics of green manure and agronomic requirements, and are prone to failure due to blockage and winding of working parts during operation. Green fertilizer special grinding and turning machine has good adaptability to green fertilizer growth characteristics and agronomy, but there is no series of products that can be quickly applied and popularized, and there is a common problem of high cost. The mechanized management of orchard green manure requires the integration of agricultural machinery and agronomy. This paper introduces the typical green manure, green manure varieties and their planting patterns, as well as summarizes the technological process of orchard mechanized management. Based on the analysis of the existing special and general machinery for green manure and their working principles, the countermeasures and suggestions are put forward based on the perspective of agricultural machinery and agronomy integration. This paper can be used for reference for the mechanized production technology of green manure in orchards and the reasonable selection of relevant machinery, which has positive significance for promoting the development of green manure in orchards.

**Key words:** Orchard; Green manure machinery; Planting mode; Operation technology; Agricultural machinery and agronomy

我国的果园种植面积和水果产量居世界第一<sup>[1]</sup>,化肥使用的高成本和环境污染的问题已成为果园生产的难题<sup>[2-5]</sup>,限制了我国果园现代化的进一步发展。果园行间绿肥覆盖是一种低成本和环保型的果园施肥技术,也被称为果园行间生草技术,是果园节约化肥、保护环境和改良土壤的重要举措,在国内外已被普遍应用<sup>[6-7]</sup>。绿肥是将其生长过程中所产生的全部或部分鲜体翻压到土壤中做肥料,或通过作物的间套轮作等方式,起到促进作物生长、改善土壤结构的绿色植物体<sup>[8]</sup>,是我国肥料行业的三驾马车(化肥、有机肥、绿肥)之一。种植绿肥不仅可以节能减耗、改变土壤理化性质、增加土壤有机质含量、提高作物产量和品质,还可以抗旱保墒、防风固沙、防止水土流失、改善生态环境<sup>[9-11]</sup>。新中国成立以来,绿肥发展经历了快速发展期、高峰期、衰退期、恢复期<sup>[12]</sup>。20世纪60—70年代是我国绿肥发展最好的最快的时期,而在80年代由于农村体制改革、化肥工业的快速发展,使得我国绿肥产业进入衰退期,绿肥的发展和研究几乎处于停滞状态,近年来由于国家的政策号召与生态文明发展的需求,我国绿肥产业进入了恢复期,人们不断认识到绿肥对环境保护、节能减耗等方面的重要作用<sup>[13-16]</sup>。绿肥作物对土壤中肥料元素(N、P等)的转化率高于作物残渣<sup>[17-20]</sup>,不同绿肥作物对土壤化学特性的影响不同,如豆科绿肥毛苕子、紫花苜蓿等,可通过根瘤菌固氮提高土壤中的含N量,而十字花科的绿肥油菜可以

促进土壤中P的积累和提高土壤中的有机质含量,不同生产模式下种植的绿肥品种不尽相同。在肥效方面,绿肥的肥效速度方面没有化肥明显,但是肥效时间方面,绿肥的有效肥力时间比化肥更长。

果园种植绿肥,果园绿肥主要种植模式是与果树间作,即果树行间种植绿肥。果园绿肥包括豆科、禾本科、十字花科的多种不同品种,一般在果树行间清种或混播,作为抗旱保墒、节约化肥、提高果品、保护环境的手段。相关研究表明,种植绿肥可以减少1/3的化肥施用量,还可以生产大量鲜草,以作为优质饲料来源。果园绿肥的生产环节主要包括播种、植保、粉碎、翻压等环节,人工作业效率低、劳动强度大,因此对果园绿肥的机械化生产和管理的需求迫切<sup>[21-26]</sup>,然而绿肥前期相关研究的停滞和果园绿肥相关机械的缺失限制了果园绿肥的进一步发展。果园播种机械主要包括撒播机械、条播机械和穴播机械三大类,具体的播种方法和机具可根据绿肥的生长特点和不同农艺要求选择。绿肥的植保作业一般与果树的植保作业同时进行,目前主要采用果园通用植保机械,主要存在植保机具大部分是针对果树植保设计而对地面生长的绿肥针对性不强的问题。绿肥粉碎和翻压机械有通用机械和专用机械两类,通用机械如大田秸秆粉碎机械、铧式犁和碎草机等,主要存在对绿肥生长特点和农艺要求适应性差的问题,作业时易出现工作部件堵塞、缠绕等问题而失效。绿肥专用粉碎翻压机具对绿肥生长特点和农艺



等方面适应性好,但目前没有形成系列化可迅速应用推广的产品,且普遍存在成本较高的问题。

果园绿肥的机械化管理要求农机与农艺融合,笔者介绍了典型果园绿肥品种及其种植模式,总结了果园机械化管理的工艺流程。通过分析现有绿肥专用和通用机械及其作业原理,基于农机农艺融合的角度提出了发展建议。该文对果园绿肥机械化生产工艺和相关机械的合理选择有借鉴作用,对促进果园绿肥发展有积极意义。

## 1 果园绿肥品种和种植模式

### 1.1 果园典型绿肥品种

典型果园绿肥主要有毛苕子(*Vicia villosa* Roth)(图1-A)、草木樨(*Melilotus suaveolens* Ledeb.)(图1-B)、白三叶(*Trifolium repens* L.)(图1-C)、田菁(*Sesbania cannabina* (Retz.) Poir.)(图1-D)、紫花苜蓿(*Medicago sativa* Linn.)(图1-E)、鼠茅草(*Festuca myuros* L.)(图1-F)、油菜(*Brassica campestris* L.)(图1-G)、二月兰(*Orychophragmus violaceus* (Linnaeus) O. E. Schulz)(图1-H)、紫云英

(*Astragalus sinicus* Linn.)(图1-I)、黑麦草(*Lolium perenne* Linn.)(图1-J)、肥田萝卜(*Raphanus sativus* Linn.)(图1-K)、沙打旺(*Astragalus adsurgens* Pall.)(图1-L)等,其中豆科绿肥有毛苕子、草木樨、白三叶、紫花苜蓿、紫云英、沙打旺,显著特点是抗旱能力强,可通过根瘤进行固氮为果树生长提供肥料元素(主要是N元素),还可以覆盖保墒、改善土壤结构、提高土壤肥力<sup>[27-29]</sup>。黑麦草、鼠茅草属于禾本科绿肥,特点是覆盖地表能力和保墒能力强,可以改善土壤微生态环境、提高土壤有机质含量,并产出大量优质鲜草<sup>[30-31]</sup>。油菜、肥田萝卜、二月兰属于十字花科绿肥,可提高磷酸盐和某些微量元素的有效性<sup>[32-35]</sup>。据生产实践和田间试验,这几种典型的果园绿肥产草量在 $10\text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 以上<sup>[36-38]</sup>,既可以为果树提供有机质和肥料,又可以作为优质饲草养畜或作为青储饲料来源。

### 1.2 果园绿肥机械化种植模式

果园绿肥的种植模式一般是果树-绿肥间套作,即果树行间种植绿肥。根据种植季节的不同可分为春季绿肥、夏季绿肥、秋季绿肥和冬季绿



A. 毛苕子;B. 草木樨;C. 白三叶;D. 田菁;E. 紫花苜蓿;F. 鼠茅草;G. 油菜;H. 二月兰;I. 紫云英;J. 黑麦草;K. 肥田萝卜;L. 沙打旺。  
A. Small pea; B. Melilotus; C. White clover; D. *Sesbania*; E. Alfalfa; F. Rattan; G. Rape; H. *Cymbidium*; I. *Astragalus*; J. Ryegrass; K. Turnip; L. *Astragalus adsurgens*.

图1 典型果园典型绿肥  
Fig. 1 Typical orchard green manure

肥,根据种植的绿肥生长期限的不同又分为一年生绿肥和多年生绿肥。果园绿肥多在春天种植,对于一年生绿肥,如毛苕子、二月兰、油菜等,可以直接翻压,也可以待其长至盛花期粉碎后覆盖于地表保墒,待秋天果实收获后用旋耕机彻底旋耕翻压,将前期粉碎的茎秆和根茬一起翻入土中,作为有机肥施于果园。对多年生的绿肥,如三叶草和紫花苜蓿等,一般每茬生长至盛花期,按需求将地表约 10 cm 以上的茎秆刈割养畜或粉碎覆盖于

行间,待其长至第 5 年左右彻底翻压 1 次。一般为了减少管理工序,多采用单播或混播多年生的豆科与禾本科的绿肥品种,以覆盖地表保墒和为果树提供肥料,大部分果园绿肥定期粉碎覆盖于行间,有少部分绿肥可以根据需求留至生长末期收获种子,作为补播的绿肥种子来源。果园绿肥的管理环节主要有播种、植保、粉碎、翻压、收获等环节,其机械化作业工艺流程和相关作业机械如图 2 所示。

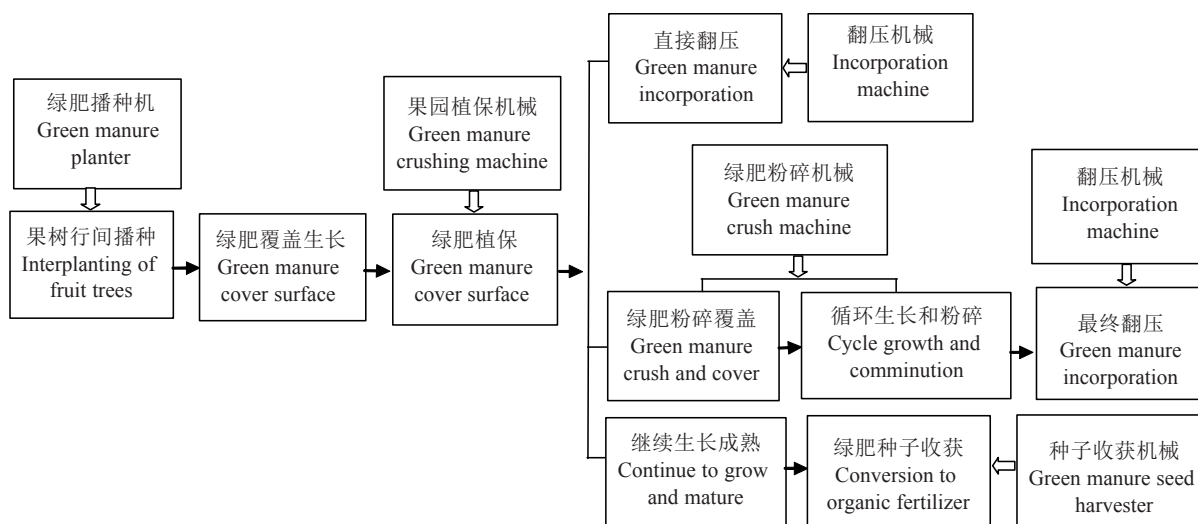


图 2 果园绿肥机械化作业工艺流程和相关机械

Fig. 2 Orchard green manure mechanization process and related machinery

## 2 果园绿肥机械

### 2.1 绿肥播种机械

根据种子分布规律的不同将播种分为撒播、条播、穴播 3 种类型,根据播种绿肥种子种类数目不同分为单播、混播两种方式。具体采用的播种方式和播种方法要根据绿肥种子特点、绿肥生长特性和种植目的相结合来选择。如果园种植绿肥是以减少氮肥施用量并增加土壤有机质含量为目的,可选择将豆科绿肥紫花苜蓿和禾本科绿肥黑麦草混播,由于这两种绿肥种子较小且对生长空间要求不高,所以可选择撒播机械进行撒播作业;绿肥种子形状均匀,对株距要求不高,如紫云英、毛苕子等则可采用条播机进行条播;行间种植大豆、蚕豆等对株距行距要求较高且需要最后收获种子的作物,则需采用穴播机进行穴播。

目前果园绿肥常见的撒播机械主要有机械牵引式撒播机、人工背负式撒播机和无人机撒播机 3

种。机械撒播如山东禹城某公司生产的牵引式 CDR-600L 型撒播机(图 3-A),可通过撒种圆盘均匀播撒颗粒状种子和肥料,能根据拖拉机的行走速度自行调整播撒速度,可有效提高播撒效率。该机配套 12~30 kW 的小四轮拖拉机后置悬挂使用,机动性好、结构简单、操作方便、撒播均匀、使用可靠,但该机型只适用于宽行距的果园行间撒播作业,对密植果园不适用。人工背负式撒播机如塔里木大学王伟、廖结安等研制的 2BBS-201 型背负式撒播机(图 3-B),撒播原理是通过电动机带动撒播圆盘进行撒播作业,可通过人工背负在较窄的果园行间撒播绿肥,播种均匀、撒播速度调节方便,特别适合密植果园的绿肥撒播,但该机型需要人工背负作业,劳动强度大。随着无人机技术的发展,无人机撒播技术被广泛应用于果园绿肥的播种,如万州区农技站联合区农机推广站研制的无人机撒播机(图 3-C),原理是无人机搭载撒播器飞行,电机带动撒播器的撒种圆盘旋转,撒种圆盘旋转产生离心力抛撒种子,通过





A. 牵引式撒播机; B. 背负式撒播机; C. 无人机撒播机。

A. Traction type seeder; B. Knapsack type spreader; C. UAV seeder.

图 3 果园绿肥撒播机械

Fig. 3 Orchard green manure spreading machinery

遥控器设置无人机前进速度和飞行高度控制单位面积播种量,无人机撒播机的特点是撒播均匀度好、效率高。但撒播机械显著的缺点是播后的种子在地表,如墒情达不到发芽需求则会影响出苗率,故一般在撒播后需要配套进行浅翻、镇压和灌溉作业。

塔里木大学机电学院的廖结安等研制的2B-141型绿肥条播机(图4),适合宽行距的果园行间播种,其原理是通过圆盘式开沟器开出种沟,由外槽轮式的排种器将种箱内的种子均匀排出后由导种管导入开好的种沟内,最后通过镇压器镇压完成作业。

该绿肥条播机的显著优点是通用性好、播种均匀、出苗率高,适合各种颗粒形种子且可以密植的绿肥,如毛苕子、箭舌豌豆、紫云英、黑麦草等。由于机组的幅宽限制和拖拉机牵引作业的特点,该机型适合于果园行距大于3 m的果树行间绿肥条播作业。

果园行间套种大豆、蚕豆等收获种子的豆科作物,可减少化肥施用量的同时提高复种指数和经济效益,这些作物对生长空间、行距和株距都有较高要求,所以一般选择穴播。山东某公司生产的2BYFJ系列大豆单粒精密播种施肥机(图5),一次可完成



图 4 2B-141 型绿肥条播机

Fig. 4 Type of 2B-141 green manure planter



图5 2BYFJ系列大豆单粒精密播种施肥机

Fig. 5 2BYFJ series soybean single seed precision seeder and fertilizer

松土、施肥、开沟、播种、覆土、镇压等作业,穴播排种器采用重力清种,不伤种子,清种精度高,播量均匀、稳定、省种,穴距和行距均匀稳定,可适合多种作物的精量穴播作业,该机型播种时可同时施基肥并实现覆土镇压。安徽某公司生产的旋耕播种机(图6),该机组可实现前端旋耕,后端在旋耕过的土地上播种,十分适合果园行间的生草和绿肥的翻压播种联



图6 旋耕播种机

Fig. 6 Rotary tillage combined planter

合作业。

在国外,绿肥也被广泛应用于免少耕和果园的生产中<sup>[39-40]</sup>,并将其称作“覆盖作物(cover crop)”<sup>[41-42]</sup>。国外的绿肥机械化程度相对较高,专用绿肥播种机械如罗马尼亚的果园绿肥播种施肥机,可实现浅旋、播种、施肥、镇压一体化作业<sup>[43]</sup>。除专用绿肥播种机械外,国外还在采用免耕播种联合作业机械的同时进行残茬粉碎、翻埋和绿肥播种等作

业,利用免耕播种机破茬入土、清草排堵、种肥分施、地面仿形等多种功能<sup>[44-48]</sup>,播种时能够穿透土壤表面的植被和残茬,在要求的深度和间距播种和施肥<sup>[49]</sup>。

## 2.2 绿肥植保机械

果园绿肥植保一般采用果园植保通用机械,与果树的植保作业同时进行。如山东曲阜某公司生产的3WG-1200A型风送式喷雾机(图7-A)和浙江台州某公司生产的FXD7-340型风送式喷雾机(图7-B)同属于液力风送式喷雾机,作业原理是利用轴流风机产生的高速气流将置于沿风机径向扇形出风口处的高压喷头喷出的雾滴进一步破碎,并向两侧吹送至目标物,这类机型喷雾高度10 m以上,喷洒幅宽20 m以上,具有作业范围大、射程远、雾化好、喷雾均匀的优点,适用于大面积、宽行距种植的各类果园的施药作业,但这类喷雾机的缺点是喷雾易受风的影响,飘逸较大,易污染环境,不适合密植果园的植保作业,而且在对行间绿肥作业时主要针对两侧的果树,对绿肥的喷雾效果不佳。山东省临沂市某公司生产的3WH-36S型喷杆式喷雾机(图7-C)和四川成都某公司生产的DA-45B型担架式喷雾机(图7-D),属于喷杆式液力喷雾机,作业时拖拉机或自带的内燃机提供喷雾动力,由人工手持喷杆进行喷雾作业,相对可以实现果树和行间绿肥的对靶施药作业,但是该类机型必须由人工手持作业,劳动强度大且易发生中毒现象。江苏省南通市某公司生产的WFB-1112型背负式喷雾喷粉机(图7-E),是采用气流输粉、气压输液、气力喷雾原理,由汽油机驱动的机动植保机具,其优点是射程远、雾化好、一机多用,可对绿肥人工对靶作业,但缺点是作业需要人工背负作业,劳动强度大且操作者易发生中毒现象。山东潍坊某公司生产的DWY型背负式果园烟雾机(图7-F),可将药物雾滴气化后以药物颗粒的形式喷出,该机型特点是形成的雾滴均匀细致、不会破坏药液成分,可通过人工向行间绿肥及果树对靶作业,植保效果好,但该烟雾机属于手持式,只适合小面积和密植果园的植保作业,且劳动强度大不适合大面积植保作业。深圳市某公司生产制造的MG-1型农业无人植保机(图7-G),可通过人工遥控在果园进行植保作业,是一种国内外正广泛应用的无人机植保技术,但作业时易受风的影响而产生飘逸,影响作业效果。

在国外,精准对靶技术和高自动化智能化的果





A. 3WG-1200A 型风送式喷雾机; B. FXD7-340 型风送式喷雾机; C. 3WH-36S 型喷杆式喷雾机; D. DA-45B 型担架式喷雾机; E. 3WF-1112 型喷雾喷粉机; F. DWY 型背负式果园烟雾机; G. MG-1 型农业无人植保机; H. 国外自动驾驶果园喷雾机; I. 国外高桁架隧道式喷雾机。

A. 3WG-1200A type wind driven sprayer; B. FXD7-340 type wind driven sprayer; C. 3WH-36S type sprayer sprayer; D. DA-45B type stretcher sprayer; E. 3WF-1112 type spray duster; F. DWY type backpack orchard smoke machine; G. MG-1 type agricultural unmanned plant protection machine; H. Foreign automatic driving orchard sprayer; I. High truss tunnel type plant protection machinery abroad.

图 7 果园绿肥植保机械

Fig. 7 Orchard green manure plant protection machinery

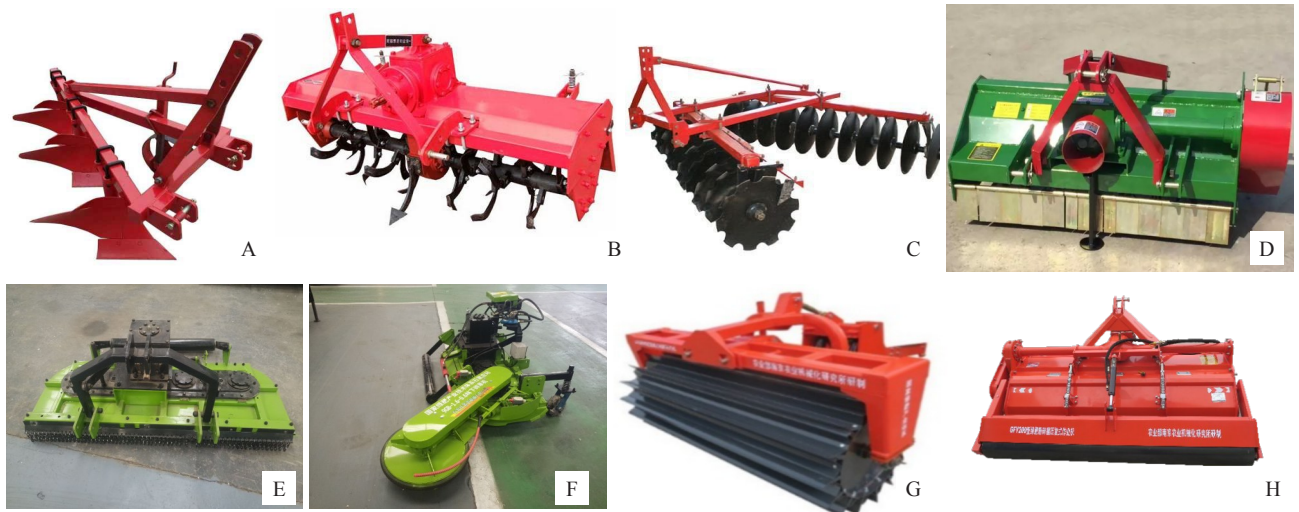
园植保机械被广泛应用<sup>[50]</sup>,通过超声波传技术、激光扫描技术和机器视觉技术等获得树冠轮廓、位置等相关数据,由智能控制装置和变量喷雾设备,实现精准对靶喷雾<sup>[51-55]</sup>。2019年美国 GUSS Automation 公司研发的全球第一款自动驾驶果园喷雾机(图 7-H),属于无人驾驶的植保机器人,操作员通过笔记本电脑即可控制其工作,高精度定位技术可以最大限度地节约肥料、农药并节省劳力,一个操作员可在皮卡车内同时监控多达 8 台 GUSS 自动驾驶喷雾机工作。国际植保机械正向智能化和机电一体化方向发展,电子显示和控制系统大量应用,如目前国外果园常用的高桁架隧道式喷雾机(图 7-I),电子控制系统可以显示机组前进速度、喷杆倾斜度、喷量、压力、喷洒面积和药箱药液量等,通过面板操作,可控制和调整系统压力、单位面积喷液量及多路喷杆的喷雾作业等,该机型作业效率高、喷雾均匀,还可以最大限度防止药物飘逸,保护环境。

总体来说,国内植保机具智能化和自动化程度较低,对靶喷雾技术研究和应用不广,机具普遍缺少针对行间绿肥作业的功能。而国外的机具自动化、智能化、对靶喷雾等技术已经成熟并得到广泛应用,但对行间地表的绿肥也没有针对性的植保作业功能。所以,研发兼顾果树和行间绿肥植保功能的植保机具是现代植保机具研发的方向。

### 2.3 绿肥粉碎和翻压机械

目前,果园粉碎和翻压机械主要有通用机械和专用机械两大类<sup>[56]</sup>。通用机械即采用大田生产过程使用的机械完成绿肥的翻压作业,如铧式犁(图 8-A)、旋耕机(图 8-B)、圆盘耙(图 8-C)、碎草机(图 8-D)等。其中铧式犁属于直接翻埋型翻压机械,翻压深度好但翻压后地表土袋较大,还需要进一步平地<sup>[57]</sup>;圆盘耙和旋耕机属于粉碎翻埋机械,翻压作业时圆盘耙断草能力较差而旋耕机易被绿肥茎秆缠绕和堵塞<sup>[58-59]</sup>;碎草机属于粉碎覆盖机械,其粉碎性能好,但





A. 铧式犁;B. 旋耕机;C. 圆盘耙;D. 碎草机;E. 4JY-100 型侧输式绿肥粉碎机;F. 9GB-1.6 型果园避障绿肥粉碎机;G. LFQ-200 型辊筒式绿肥压切机;H. GFY-200 型绿肥粉碎翻压复式作业机。

A. Ploughshare plough; B. Rotary cultivator; C. Disc harrow; D. Grass crusher; E. 4JY-100 type of side output green manure crusher; F. 9GB-1.6 obstacle avoidance green manure crusher; G. LFQ-200 type of roller green manure; H. GFY-200 type of combine crushing and incorporation green manure.

图8 果园绿肥粉碎和翻压机械

Fig. 8 Green manure crushing and incorporation machine

绿肥粉碎后铺在地表不易腐烂<sup>[60-61]</sup>。

目前绿肥粉碎和翻压机械相关研究刚刚起步,还没有实现系列化产品,但相关研发开展迅速。沈阳农业大学王伟等人研制出4JY-100型侧输式绿肥粉碎机(图8-E),该机型采用往复式切割器实现绿肥粉碎,可有效避免粉碎过程的绿肥茎秆缠绕和堵塞问题,而且还可以将粉碎的绿肥茎秆在靠近果树一侧排出,达到“集中施肥”效果。刘聪等<sup>[62]</sup>还研制出9GB-1.6型果园避障绿肥粉碎机(图8-F),工作时主碎草机将行间绿肥粉碎,副碎草机通过传感器感知果树位置后将果树之间的绿肥粉碎,增大了机具的可作业范围,解决了树间除草难的问题。游兆延等<sup>[63]</sup>研制的LFQ-200型辊筒式绿肥压切机(图8-G),其主要工作部件是带有辐射状切刀的滚筒,工作时拖拉机牵引机器前进,在机组自身重力作用下,切刀将绿肥茎秆切断,具有防缠绕和堵塞的特点,可用于柔性茎秆绿肥的粉碎作业。南京农机化研究所的吴惠昌等人还研制出GFY-200型绿肥粉碎翻压复式作业机(图8-H),可完成绿肥粉碎、翻埋、镇压等多道工序,作业效率高<sup>[63]</sup>。该机型采用预切粉碎后旋耕翻压的作业方式,可减小翻耕深度同时提高翻压效率,轻简节能高效,适应当前绿肥产业发展的需求。果园自然生草的粉碎还田技术与绿肥相似<sup>[64-65]</sup>,近年来相关机具的研发也取得了较大进展,对果园绿肥

粉碎和翻压机械的研发有重要的参考价值,如冯吉<sup>[66]</sup>研制了基于激光雷达检测的履带式避障除草机,徐丽明等<sup>[67]</sup>和何义川等<sup>[68]</sup>研制了适合葡萄园的避障除草机,鲍秀兰等<sup>[69]</sup>和贾耀文<sup>[70]</sup>研制了果园除草机器人,李雪军等<sup>[71]</sup>和马攀宇等<sup>[72]</sup>研制了适合不同果园地形的果园割草机,这类果园除草机型的智能化程度较高,而且可以适应于复杂地形的果园除草作业。

总体来说,通用的粉碎和翻压机具及果园割草机虽可暂时替代完成绿肥粉碎和翻压作业,但由于不同类型的绿肥生长特点及茎秆物理机械特性与大田作物和果园自然生草差异较大,作业时普遍存在机具适应性差的问题,机具易出现工作部件堵塞、缠绕等问题,使作业性能失效。而绿肥专用粉碎翻压机具对绿肥生长特点和农艺性状等方面适应性好,但目前没有形成系列化可迅速应用推广的产品,且普遍存在成本较高的问题。

### 3 关于果园绿肥机械化发展的建议

果园行间绿肥覆盖技术已被逐渐认可和推广,可有效节本增效、提高果品质量、保护生态环境。在绿肥机械化研究现状的基础上提出以下研发建议:

(1) 绿肥的机械化种植应因地制宜。应根据自

然条件、果园需求、土壤条件等因素选择适合的绿肥品种,在此基础上选择与之配套作业工艺和相关机械,充分发挥绿肥减耗增效、绿色环保等功能。

(2)由于前期绿肥研究工作的停滞和播种机具的缺失,果园绿肥机械的研发应首先广泛借鉴大宗作物、牧草等相关机械,在此基础上根据绿肥的特点以加快改进研发和推广速度,首先解决绿肥生产过程中以机械替代人工这一主要问题,然后再在生产应用中逐步改进和完善相关机械。

(3)由于不同绿肥品种的种子、生长特点等方面差异较大,而不同栽培条件下果园的作业条件也各有不同,所以在机具功能方面应首先研发通用性好、效率高、适应性强的绿肥机械,机具以中小型为主。

(4)农机为农艺服务,农艺也要与农机相匹配,所以果园绿肥机械的发展要走农机农艺相融合的研发模式。如播种机具应适应不同果树行间播种、植保机械在植保功能上应保证实现果树作业的同时兼顾绿肥和行间生草的植保作业,粉碎和翻压机械在保证碎草翻压效果的同时应保证不损伤果树等。

(5)由于绿肥本身很难作为商品产生直接经济效益,所以绿肥机械的成本也是研发过程考虑的重要方面。应首先研发结构简单、维修方便、功能可靠、价格低廉、易推广的绿肥机械,争取在短期内实现果园绿肥种植各环节的单项机械化,然后逐步向全面机械化发展,最后再提高机具的自动化和智能化水平。

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