

# 施用枝条堆肥对梨果和土壤质量影响效应的综合评价

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**摘要:**【目的】探明枝条堆肥和有机肥施用对密植梨园梨果产量、品质和土壤理化性状的效应。【方法】采用枝条堆肥(BCT)、枝条堆肥+生物有机肥(MT)、羊粪(ST)和化肥(CT)4种施肥处理,结合主成分分析对果实品质和土壤质量进行综合评价。【结果】枝条堆肥+生物有机肥MT处理显著提高了果实单株产量,较化肥处理增产19.78%;有机肥连续施用后可改善果实的品质,与化肥处理相比,ST和MT处理提高了果实可溶性固形物和维生素C含量,MT处理还增加了果实可溶性糖含量,ST和BCT处理后增强了果实硬度,提高了有机酸含量。不同施肥处理对土壤理化性状有显著的影响,ST处理土壤pH有所提高,MT连续处理后0~20 cm和20~40 cm土层的pH明显低于CT;羊粪和枝条堆肥+生物有机肥均有效提高了0~20 cm和20~40 cm土层土壤有机质和碱解氮含量,并且MT处理促进了土壤铁元素有效性的提升。通过主成分分析法进行综合评价,不同施肥处理对果实品质和土壤质量的影响综合得分排序为MT>ST>BCT>CT,MT处理综合得分为0.675 8,排名第1位。【结论】施用有机肥处理对果实品质和土壤质量的提升作用均优于纯化肥处理,尤其在MT处理下表现出了最佳的施肥效果。

**关键词:**梨;枝条堆肥;果实品质;土壤质量

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## Comprehensive assessment of effects on fruit and soil quality of application of branch compost in a pear orchard

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Collection and utilization of agricultural waste is a difficult in China. Pruned branches from fruit trees are a special kind of agricultural waste, which is rich in organic matters and mineral nutrients. However, due to its hard texture and complex structure, it is difficult to be reutilized, and is carelessly discarded or burned in large quantities causing great environmental pollution and safety hazards. Aerobic composting is an effective method to transform biological wastes into valuable organic fertilizer, which can be applied to the field, bringing both economic and ecological benefits. There is still a lack of systematic and comprehensive reports on the application of compost from fruit tree branches to the field, especially on the changes in fruit and soil quality and tree productivity after application. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate the effects of application of branch compost and organic fertilizer on fruit yield and quality and soil physical and chemical properties in densely-planted pear orchards. 【Methods】Four fertilization treatments including branch compost (BCT), branch compost com-

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ined with bio-organic fertilizer (MT), sheep manure (ST) and chemical fertilizer (CT) were set up, and the yield and quality of fruit, and the physical and chemical properties of soils at depths of 0-20, 20-40 and 40-60 cm were investigated, and comprehensively evaluated with the principal component analysis. The amount of sheep manure in ST in the test site was taken as the standard, and the organic matter in BCT and MT treatments was equal to that in ST, and the amounts of  $N_2O$ ,  $P_2O_5$  and  $K_2O$  in all treatments were equal. **【Results】** The results showed that MT significantly increased yield, which was 19.78 percent higher than that of CT. BCT and ST significantly increased fruit firmness after continuous application for two years. Continuous application of organic fertilizer improved fruit quality significantly. Compared with CT, ST and MT increased the contents of soluble solids and vitamin C in fruit. MT also increased the content of soluble sugars, and ST and BCT enhanced fruit firmness and increased the content of organic acids. There was significant difference in fruit and soil quality in different treatments. Soil pH was increased by sheep manure application, and decreased by continuous treatment of MT in 0-20 and 20-40 cm soil layers. The total salt content in 0-20 cm soil layer significantly increased in MT, and was the lowest in ST, and that in MT was significantly lower than in the other treatments in 20-40 cm soil layer. The content of soil organic matter in each treatment increased with the extension of application and showed a decreasing trend with soil depth. The content of available nitrogen increased in different soil layers with the continuous application in each treatment, and after 2 years, the available nitrogen contents in ST and MT in the soil layers of 0-20 cm and 20-40 cm were significantly higher than those in CT. Compared with CT treatment, MT and ST significantly increased the content of available iron in soil. MT was the highest in available iron the 0-20 cm soil layer, while in the 20-40 cm soil layer, ST was the highest. The changing trend of soil ammonium nitrogen content was different. It decreased gradually with soil depth in ST, BCT and MT. In CT, ammonium nitrogen was higher in the 0-20 cm and 40-60 cm soil layers than in the 20-40 cm soil layer. Besides, the content of ammonium nitrogen in MT was significantly higher than that in the other treatments in both the 0-20 cm and the 20-40 cm soil layers. The maximum nitrate nitrogen content was found in ST, MT and CT in the soil layer of 0-20, 20-40 and 0-20 cm, respectively. The nitrate nitrogen content in MT in the soil layer of 40-60 cm was always significantly lower than that in ST. **【Conclusion】** According to the comprehensive evaluation by principal component analysis, three principal components with eigenvalues greater than 1 were extracted. The contribution rates of the principal components 1, 2 and 3 were 58.67%, 26.371% and 14.959%, respectively. The contribution rates of cumulative variance reached 100%, and the three principal components could reflect the information provided by all indicators. The comprehensive score of different fertilization treatments was in the order of  $MT > ST > BCT > CT$ , and MT had the best effect.

**Key words:** Pear; Branch compost; Fruit quality; Soil quality

大力推进农业废弃物资源化利用与无害化处理已成为社会各界的共识,并逐步成为研究的热点,呈现出不断深化探索的趋势<sup>[1]</sup>。在农业废弃物资源中,修剪下来的果树枝条是较为特殊的一种,其含有丰富的有机物质和矿质营养元素,但因其质地坚硬、结构复杂,很难进行资源的循环利用,所以,往往被随意丢弃或者直接焚烧<sup>[2-3]</sup>。自2011年起,我国仅梨树每年的修剪枝条量就超过  $1.6 \times 10^6 t$ <sup>[4]</sup>。针对以上

问题,利用好氧堆肥技术,在一定的人工条件干预下,促进修剪枝条中的有机物分解转化<sup>[5-6]</sup>,进而获得高效的有机肥后进行再利用,既能合理地利用生物资源,又避免了环境污染和安全风险,是一种兼具经济效益和生态效益的处理方法。

以往关于农业废弃物资源化再利用的报道,多集中于玉米秸秆<sup>[7]</sup>、稻秆<sup>[8]</sup>、麦秆<sup>[9]</sup>和蔬菜废弃物<sup>[10]</sup>等,虽也有苹果枝条<sup>[11]</sup>、葡萄枝条<sup>[12]</sup>和园林废弃物<sup>[13]</sup>

堆肥处理的研究,但多局限于堆肥技术与产物质量评价方面的探讨,就果树枝条堆肥还田利用,尤其是对于施用后果实品质、土壤质量和树体生产能力方面的变化方面尚缺乏系统全面的报道。为此,笔者在荒漠区密植黄冠梨园开展枝条堆肥、羊粪和化肥等不同施肥方式的效果研究,通过测定对比梨果产量、品质和土壤理化性状的变化情况,综合评价不同施肥方式的效果,为果树修剪枝条肥料化处理与生产合理施用提供实践基础和理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于甘肃省白银市景泰县条山集团,地处黄土高原与腾格里沙漠过渡地带,气候干燥,年均气温9.1℃,极端最高气温为39.5℃,极端最低气温为-24.3℃,平均无霜期为141d,年平均降水量为185.6mm,最少年降水量176.8mm,年日照时间2726h以上。试验在国家梨产业技术体系兰州综合试验站核心示范园(标准化建设的省力化密植梨园)内进行,土壤类型为壤砂土,0~30cm土层基本养分:有机质含量(w,后同)8.75g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,碱解氮含量47.75mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效磷含量25.56mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾含量113.5mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,pH值为8.63,试验园地势平坦,园

貌整齐,供试梨树为4年生黄冠梨(*Pyrus bretschneideri* Rehd. 属白梨系统),株行距1.5m×4.0m,666.7m<sup>2</sup>定植111株,砧木为杜梨,生长势均匀一致。

### 1.2 试验设计

试验共设置4个施肥处理:1)羊粪处理(ST),2)枝条堆肥处理(BCT),3)枝条堆肥+生物有机肥处理(MT),4)化肥处理(CT)。采用沟施法分别于2016年和2017年10月下旬灌溉封冻水前施用,羊粪为当地羊圈厩肥[有机质含量(w,后同)为25.2%,pH=8.6,全氮0.71%,全磷0.21%,全钾1.80%],枝条堆肥为梨树修剪枝条经过粉碎,加入菌种和氮肥溶液发酵腐熟后制成(有机质62.9%,pH=7.3,全氮1.10%,全磷0.14%,全钾0.79%),生物有机肥选用江苏新天地生物肥料工程有限公司生产的“爸爱我”(抗病菌种有效活菌数≥0.5亿·g<sup>-1</sup>,有机质≥25%,游离氨基酸+活性肽≥4%),化肥选用尿素[CO(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>:46%]、过磷酸钙(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:12%)和硫酸钾(K<sub>2</sub>O:50%)。肥料施用量以试验地生产实际羊粪处理(ST)用量为标准,BCT和MT处理与ST处理有机质用量相等,所有处理N<sub>2</sub>O、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O用量相等,各处理具体肥料施用量见表1。每个处理选择树势均匀的15株树,单株留果30~40个,每个小区5株,3次重复,除肥料处理外,其他管理一致。

表1 肥料施用量

处理 Treatment	生物有机肥 Bio-organic fertilizer	堆肥 Branches compost	羊粪 Sheep manure	尿素 Carbamide	过磷酸钙 Calcium superphosphate	硫酸钾 Potassium sulphate
ST	0	0	12	0	0	0
BCT	0.000 0	4.800 0	0.000 0	0.070 4	0.352 5	0.429 0
MT	0.500 0	4.600 0	0.000 0	0.048 0	0.253 3	0.431 8
CT	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.000 0	0.185 2	0.480 8	0.520 4

### 1.3 样品采集与处理

2017和2018年于梨树果实采收后期(开花后150d)采集各处理树盘下土壤,在树冠垂直投影内0.5m处对角线分别采集0~20cm、20~40cm和40~60cm土层的土壤样品,4℃下保存新鲜土样,用于土壤铵态氮和硝态氮的测定,其余土样风干后用于理化性状分析。果实采收时每株试验树按东、南、西、北4个方位共采集12个果实用于品质指标的测定分析。以上样品采集均3次重复。

### 1.4 测定指标与方法

#### 1.4.1 梨果实产量与品质 果实采收时称量并统计

试验树单株产量,计算各处理试验树均值代表单株产量;将每株采取的12个果实样品称重计算平均单果质量;用FT-327型硬度计测定果实硬度;用Pal-1型手持糖量计测定可溶性固形物含量;有机酸含量根据酸碱中和原理,以氢氧化钠滴定<sup>[14]</sup>;可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮法测定<sup>[15]</sup>;维生素C含量采取2,6-二氯酚靛酚法测定<sup>[16]</sup>。

#### 1.4.2 土壤理化性状

使用PB-0型pH计测定pH值;TP320型电导率分析仪测定EC值;采用重铬酸钾-硫酸氧化法测定土壤有机质含量<sup>[17]</sup>;采用H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>消煮法用AA<sub>3</sub>连续流动分析仪测定土壤全氮含

量<sup>[18]</sup>;土壤铵态氮和硝态氮含量用  $1 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$  KCl 浸提后,使用 AA3 连续流动分析仪测定<sup>[19]</sup>;土壤有效铁含量采用离子发射光谱法(ICP, Optima-2100DV)测定<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 1.5 数据处理与分析

采用 SPSS 21.0 软件对试验数据进行分析,采用 LSD 法进行多重比较,因子分析法作主成分分析,并用 Excel 软件作图,图表中数据为平均值 $\pm$ 标准误。

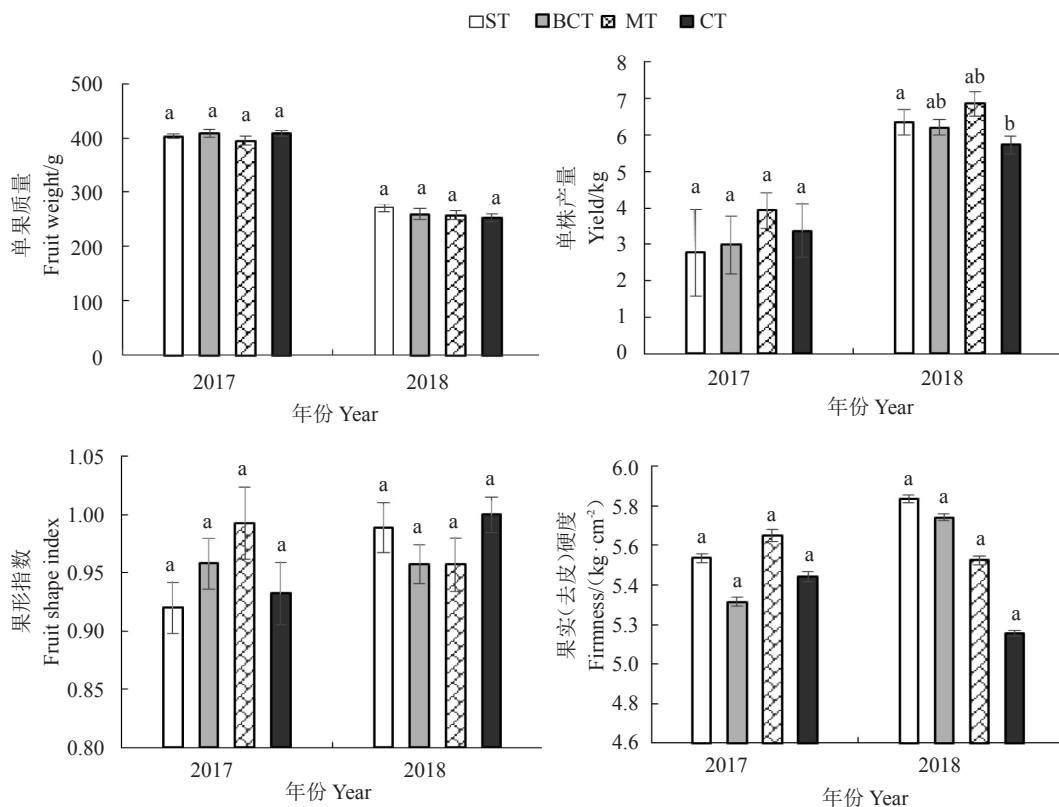
## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同施肥处理对黄冠梨果实产量和品质的影响

由图 1 可以看出,不同施肥处理对黄冠梨果实的单果质量影响较小,处理间 2 a 的单果质量均无明显的差异,但各处理对果实单株产量则表现出了不同的影响,施肥后第 1 年即 2017 年,处理间单株产量无显著差异,而到 2018 年 MT、BCT 和 ST 处理均高于 CT 处理,其中 MT 高出 CT 19.78%,达显著差异水平( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )。2 a 的果形指数均小于 1,

且受不同施肥处理的影响较小,无明显差异;BCT 和 ST 在连续施肥 2 a 后显著提升了果实硬度,分别较 CT 增加了 13.17%和 11.33%( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )。

受不同施肥的影响,初果期梨树的果实品质变化明显(表 2),施肥后的第 1 年(2017 年)可溶性固形物(TSS)和维生素 C(VC)含量高低顺序均为  $\text{MT} > \text{ST} > \text{BCT} > \text{CT}$ ,MT 处理下 TSS 含量分别高出 ST、BCT 和 CT 处理 4.02%、5.9%、25.06%,VC 含量分别比 ST、BCT、CT 处理高出 6.48%、14.2%和 14.9%,差异均显著( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ ),果实的可溶性糖(SSC)含量( $w$ , 后同)也是 MT 处理最高,为  $79.1 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,且显著高于其他各处理,比最低的 BCT 处理( $76.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ )高出 3.3%,有机酸(TA)含量在 MT 和 BCT 处理下显著高于 ST 和 CT 处理,以 MT  $1.81 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  为最高,各处理果实水分无明显差异;连续施肥 2 a 后(2018 年),由于产量开始逐步增高,果实品质也有了不同变化,ST 处理果实水分含量显著低于其他处理,MT 处理 TSS、SSC 和 VC 含量均最高,分别为 13.64%、 $80.5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$  和  $35.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,较最低的



不同小写字母表示在  $p < 0.05$  差异显著,不同大写字母表示在  $p < 0.01$  差异极显著。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ , different capital letters indicate extremely significant difference at  $p < 0.01$ . The same below.

图 1 不同处理对黄冠梨果实单果质量、单株产量、果形指数和果实硬度的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different treatments on fruit mass, yield, shape index and firmness of Huangguan pear

表2 不同处理对黄冠梨果实品质的影响

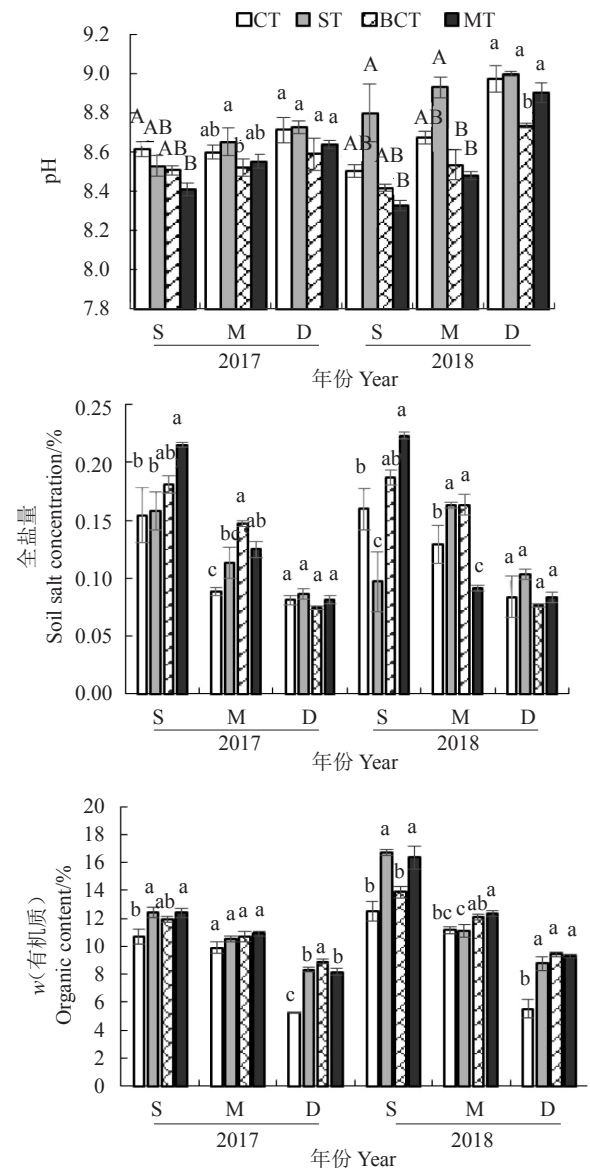
Table 2 Effect of different treatments on fruits quality of Huangguan pear

年份 Year	处理 Treat	w(水分) FW/%	w(可溶性固形物) TSS/%	w(可溶性糖) SSC/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(维生素C) VC/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(有机酸) TA/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	糖酸比 sugar-acid rate
2017	ST	85.80±1.65 a	10.70±0.09 b	77.00±0.09 b	35.500±0.318 bB	1.42±0.03 b	55.00±1.52 bA
	BCT	86.90±1.51 a	10.51±0.06 b	76.60±0.72 b	33.100±0.203 cC	1.71±0.01 a	45.20±1.22 cB
	MT	85.30±1.67 a	11.13±0.13 a	79.10±0.29 a	37.800±0.376 aA	1.81±0.01 a	44.00±0.56 cB
	CT	85.80±0.44 a	8.90±0.18 c	76.90±0.50 b	32.900±0.441 cC	1.33±0.02 b	59.10±0.21 aA
2018	ST	84.50±0.68 b	12.78±0.25 bc	74.60±1.22 b	34.50±1.74 a	1.88±0.05 a	39.80±1.07 b
	BCT	85.33±0.36 a	13.20±0.36 ab	76.30±0.91 b	34.00±1.47 ab	1.89±0.04 a	40.40±1.64 b
	MT	85.50±0.35 a	13.64±0.23 a	80.50±1.07 a	35.30±0.75 a	1.62±0.03 b	49.70±1.54 a
	CT	86.07±0.66 a	12.11±0.28 c	73.90±0.83 b	32.20±0.47 b	1.62±0.02 b	45.60±0.73 a

CT处理分别高出12.63%、9.63%和8.93%，均呈显著性差异( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )，ST和BCT处理的TA含量显著高于MT和CT处理。果实糖酸比是反映果实风味的一项指标，取决于果实可溶性糖和有机酸含量的比值，从测定结果看，2017年ST和CT处理糖酸比较高，2018年MT和CT处理较高，而BCT处理糖酸比始终较低。

## 2.2 不同施肥处理对梨园土壤理化性状的影响

不同施肥处理对土壤pH有明显的影响(图2)，特别对浅层土壤影响较大，施肥处理后第1年0~20 cm土层CT处理pH最高，MT处理最低，两者差异极显著( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ )，20~40 cm土层ST处理最高，BCT最低，差异显著( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )，40~60 cm土层无明显差异；处理第2年后(2018年)，0~20 cm和20~40 cm土层pH大小顺序均为ST>CT>BCT>MT，ST处理分别高出MT 3.5%和2.92%，差异极显著( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ )，40~60 cm土层ST处理最大，BCT处理最小，且显著低于其他处理( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )。土壤全盐量也呈现出不同的变化趋势，第1年处理后，0~20 cm土层MT处理全盐量显著高于ST和CT，20~40 cm土层BCT处理和MT处理显著高于CT，第2个施肥周期过后，0~20 cm土层全盐量为MT>BCT>CT>ST，其中ST显著低于其他处理( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )，20~40 cm土层为ST>BCT>CT>MT，MT显著低于其他处理，40~60 cm土层始终无差异。施用有机肥的3种处理土壤有机质含量均随施肥周期的推移有所提高，处理内有机质含量均呈现随土层加深逐渐降低的趋势；不同处理间0~20 cm土层的有机质含量顺序均为ST>MT>BCT>CT，ST和MT显著高于CT，20~40 cm土层在施肥2 a后MT和BCT分别高出CT 10.45%和8.36%，差异显著( $\alpha = 0.05, p <$



S、M、D 分别代表 0~20 cm、20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土层。下同。  
S, M and D represent soil layers of 0-20 cm, 20-40 cm and 40-60 cm, respectively. The same below.

图2 不同处理对梨园土壤理化性状的影响  
Fig. 2 Effect of different treatments on the physicochemical properties of soil in pear orchard

0.05), 40~60 cm 土层 CT 有机质含量始终显著低于其他处理。

### 2.3 不同施肥处理对梨园土壤矿质营养元素含量的影响

施肥对土壤养分有着明显的影响(图3), 随着施肥周期的推移, 不同处理各土层的碱解氮含量均有所提高(2018年高于2017年), 处理内则呈现随土层的加深逐渐降低的趋势, 第1年施肥后0~20 cm 土层 MT 极显著高于 BCT 和 CT 处理( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ ), 20~40 cm 土层 ST, MT 和 BCT 处理显著高于 CT( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ ), 40~60 cm 土层无差异; 施肥 2 a 后, 0~20 cm 和 20~40 cm 土层 ST 和 MT 碱解氮含量均极显著高于 CT 处理( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ ), 而 40~60 cm 土层 BCT 和 ST 显著高于 MT 处理( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ )。土壤铵、硝氮受不同施肥处理的影响很大, 且变化趋势不同。ST、BCT 和 MT 处理铵态氮含量均表现为随土层加深逐渐降低的趋势, CT 处理则为两端高、中间低, 即 0~20 cm 和 40~60 cm 土层含量高, 20~40 cm 土层含量低; 处理间 0~20 cm 和 20~40 cm

土层始终是 MT 极显著高于其他各处理, ST 和 BCT 极显著高于 CT 处理( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ ), 40~60 cm 土层在处理第 1 年 CT 含量显著提升, 分别高出 ST、BCT 和 MT 处理 29.57%、31.92% 和 26.44%, 处理后第 2 年后(2018 年) MT 和 BCT 极显著高于 CT 处理( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ )。土壤硝态氮含量在 0~20 cm 土层的大小顺序始终为 ST>MT>BCT>CT, ST 极显著高于 CT, 20~40 cm 土层大小顺序始终为 MT>BCT>ST>CT, MT 和 BCT 极显著高于 CT, 40~60 cm 土层 MT 处理 2 a 的硝态氮含量始终极显著低于 ST 处理( $\alpha = 0.01, p < 0.01$ )。施肥后土壤有效铁含量变化也较明显, 0~20 cm 土层处理第 1 年后 MT 显著高于其他处理, 连续处理 2 a 后 MT 和 ST 显著高于 CT 处理( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ ), 20~40 cm 土层有效铁含量大小顺序始终为 ST>MT>BCT>CT, 处理 2 a 后 ST、MT 和 BCT 分别高出 CT 12.24%、8.67% 和 9.69%, 差异显著( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ ), 40~60 cm 土层 ST 处理虽在施肥后第 1 年显著高于其他处理( $\alpha = 0.05, p < 0.05$ ), 但连续处理后无明显差

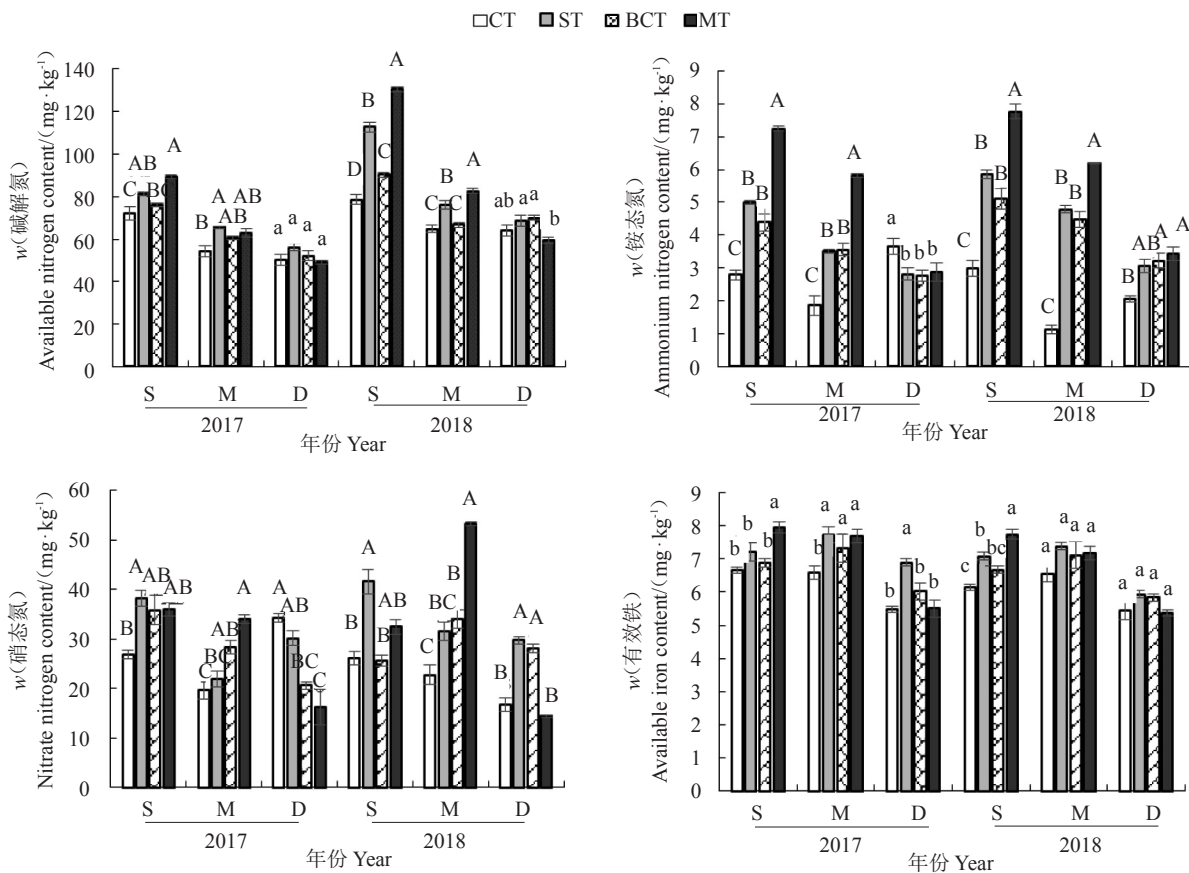


图3 不同处理对梨园土壤营养元素的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of different treatments on the physicochemical properties of soil in pear orchard

异。

2.4 不同施肥处理的果实和土壤性状综合评价

对梨果实和梨园土壤的18个性状指标进行主成分分析,各指标间相关性系数如表3所示,并提取到特征值大于1的主成分3个(表4),主成分1、2、3

的贡献率分别为58.67%、26.371%和14.959%,累计方差贡献率达到100%,即3个主成分能反映全部指标提供的信息。第1主成分下土壤碱解氮、有效铁、硝态氮、铵态氮、有机质、果实维生素C含量及果实硬度均有较高的正值,而果实水分含量有较大的负值,可

表3 各指标相关系数矩阵

Table 3 Correlation coefficients matrix of the indexes

指标 Indicator	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14	X15	X16	X17
X1	1.000	-0.808	-0.916	0.340	-0.138	-0.188	-0.763	-0.336	0.015	-0.177	0.684	-0.519	0.047	-0.096	0.214	-0.348	0.213
X2		1.000	0.505	0.275	-0.357	0.673	0.986	0.825	0.328	-0.134	-0.570	0.614	0.503	0.662	0.401	0.819	0.402
X3			1.000	-0.689	0.412	-0.204	0.440	-0.062	-0.288	0.396	-0.575	0.302	-0.430	-0.304	-0.588	-0.056	-0.587
X4				1.000	-0.718	0.813	0.344	0.752	0.642	-0.603	0.116	0.227	0.920	0.884	0.990	0.759	0.990
X5					1.000	-0.427	-0.301	-0.747	0.019	-0.110	-0.500	0.274	-0.505	-0.821	-0.765	-0.552	-0.761
X6						1.000	0.765	0.860	0.857	-0.752	-0.467	0.726	0.971	0.864	0.851	0.964	0.854
X7							1.000	0.832	0.479	-0.295	-0.655	0.727	0.601	0.683	0.458	0.871	0.460
X8								1.000	0.473	-0.314	-0.201	0.422	0.815	0.970	0.837	0.956	0.837
X9									1.000	-0.980	-0.603	0.826	0.852	0.511	0.621	0.697	0.626
X10										1.000	0.524	-0.745	-0.781	-0.386	-0.555	-0.553	-0.560
X11											1.000	-0.940	-0.283	-0.041	0.067	-0.422	0.062
X12												1.000	0.589	0.319	0.264	0.651	0.270
X13													1.000	0.877	0.931	0.906	0.934
X14														1.000	0.942	0.923	0.941
X15															1.000	0.829	0.989
X16																1.000	0.831
X17																	1.000

注: X1. 单果质量; X2. 单株产量; X3. 果形指数; X4. 硬度; X5. 水分含量; X6. 可溶性固形物含量; X7. 可溶性糖含量; X8. 维生素 C 含量; X9. 有机酸含量; X10. 糖酸比; X11. 土壤 pH; X12. 土壤电导率; X13. 土壤有机质含量; X14. 土壤碱解氮含量; X15. 土壤有效铁含量; X16. 土壤铵态氮含量; X17. 土壤硝态氮含量。

Note: X1. Fruit mass; X2. Yield; X3. Shape index; X4. Firmness; X5. Water content; X6. TSS content; X7. SSC content; X8. VC content; X9. TA content; X10. Sugar-acid rate; X11. pH; X12. EC; X13. Orgnic matter content; X14. Available nitrogen content; X15. Available iron content; X16. Ammonium nitrogen content; X17. Nitrate nitrogen content.

表4 主成分分析表

Table 4 Results of the principal component analysis

项目 Item	指标 Indicator	主成分1 Principal component 1	主成分2 Principal component 2	主成分3 Principal component 3
梨果实 Fruits	单果质量 Fruit mass	0.010	0.061	-0.245
	单株产量 Yield	0.070	-0.071	0.201
	果形指数 Shape index	-0.055	-0.058	0.227
	硬度 Firmness	0.111	0.026	-0.088
	水分含量 Water content	-0.186	0.214	-0.017
	可溶性固形物含量 TSS content	0.058	0.096	0.017
	可溶性糖含量 SSC content	0.054	-0.018	0.178
	维生素C含量 VC content	0.131	-0.081	0.093
	有机酸含量 TA content	-0.033	0.247	-0.065
梨园土壤 Soil	糖酸比 Sugar-acid rate	0.052	-0.276	0.109
	pH	0.101	-0.196	-0.110
	电导率 EC	-0.067	0.214	0.067
	有机质含量 Orgnic matter content	0.069	0.980	-0.038
	碱解氮含量 Available nitrogen content	0.140	-0.067	0.034
	有效铁含量 Available iron content	0.122	-0.001	-0.053
	铵态氮含量 Ammonium nitrogen content	0.088	0.015	0.073
	硝态氮含量 Nitrate nitrogen content	0.121	0.001	-0.053
	特征值 Eigenvalue	9.974	4.483	2.543
贡献率 Contribution rates/%	58.670	26.371	14.959	
累计贡献率 Cumulative variance/%	58.670	85.041	100.000	

认为是反映土壤有效性养分的因子。第2主成分综合了果实有机酸含量、糖酸比、土壤pH、EC等指标的信息,可认为是果实和土壤酸度因子。第3主成分则综合了单果质量、果实单株产量、果形指数和可溶性糖含量的信息。

计算各主成分得分和综合得分F值,并按F值大小对各施肥处理进行排序,结果如表5所示,不同施肥处理的综合得分排序为:MT>ST>BCT>CT。由此可以看出,各有机肥施用处理对梨果实和土壤性状的影响要优于纯化肥施用处理。

表5 各主成分得分及综合得分

Table 5 Scores and general scores of principal components of different treatments

处理 Treatment	主成分1得分 Principal component 1	主成分2得分 Principal component 2	主成分3得分 Principal component 3	综合得分F Comprehensive score F	排序 Rank
CT	-0.652 728 833	-0.260 029 990	0.026 755 887	-0.886 002 936	4
ST	0.537 886 037	-0.127 407 605	-0.161 109 248	0.249 369 184	2
BCT	-0.332 572 634	0.351 358 723	-0.058 029 393	-0.039 243 303	3
MT	0.447 415 225	0.036 077 002	0.192 382 617	0.675 874 844	1

### 3 讨论

农作物生产中施用有机肥不仅有丰产、优质的作用,而且可以起到改善土壤肥力、提高土壤质量的作用。以往研究表明,枝条堆肥具有很高的有机质含量,是良好的有机肥料<sup>[21]</sup>,但因其碳氮比过高,一般都在20以上,在还田利用时单纯的施用枝条堆肥会出现与土壤“争氮”的现象,因此需混合一些其他有机物质才能起到理想的施用效果<sup>[22-23]</sup>,从本试验结果看,枝条堆肥+生物有机肥的施用组合MT处理促进了果实TSS、SSC和VC含量的积累,并较纯化肥处理显著提升了单株产量,表明该处理有良好的提质增产作用,但ST和BCT处理的单株产量与CT无明显差别,没有表现出增产的效果,这可能是幼龄树刚进入初果期,产量水平都还较低缘故,到丰产期后是否会出现差异,还需要进一步试验证明。另外ST处理的果实TSS、VC和TA含量明显高于CT, BCT处理下VC和TA含量均显著高于CT,说明相较于纯化肥处理,施用有机肥的3种处理均能不同程度地提高果实品质<sup>[24]</sup>,这与刘茂等<sup>[25]</sup>在库尔勒香梨栽培中施用黑炭或羊粪可改善香梨品质的结论相符。

增施有机肥是补充土壤养分、培肥地力、提升土壤质量的有效方式,先前在水稻<sup>[26]</sup>、玉米<sup>[27]</sup>、小麦<sup>[28]</sup>等作物的报道证实长期施用有机肥可使土壤理化和生物性状发生变化,提高土壤有机碳累积量、土壤微生物生物量和土壤脲酶、酸性磷酸酶等代谢酶类活性。另有报道,枝条与污泥、橄榄枝与羊粪和马粪等混合堆肥施用后可增加土壤腐殖质含量,提高土壤

生物活性和速效性养分含量<sup>[29-31]</sup>。在本研究中MT连续处理后0~20 cm和20~40 cm土层的pH均降低,且显著小于CT处理,表明枝条堆肥加生物有机肥的施用组合可起到中和梨园碱性土壤的作用,而羊粪处理后土壤pH明显高于CT,应该与羊粪自身的碱性过大有关。提升土壤有机质含量,补充土壤有效性养分含量是土壤改良的重要目标,本试验结果中,相较于CT处理,ST、BCT和MT均不同程度地提高了有机质和碱解氮含量,说明施用有机肥对梨园土壤质量的提升效果优于纯化肥,尤其以MT处理效果更佳。土壤碱解氮中铵态氮和硝态氮是能被植物根系直接吸收利用的2种氮素形态<sup>[32]</sup>,本试验结果显示,连续施肥后3种有机肥处理ST、BCT和MT不同土层的铵态氮和硝态氮含量均显著高于CT处理,说明有机肥比纯化肥施用更有利于土壤有效性氮的积累,同时MT处理更能有效提高土壤铵态氮含量并降低深层硝态氮含量,可能的原因是有机肥和氨基酸肥配合施用改善了土壤环境,降低了土壤的硝化作用从而减小了深层硝态氮的淋溶<sup>[33-34]</sup>。在碱性土壤中高pH会使Fe离子沉淀从而失去有效性使果树叶片发生褪绿黄化进而影响其光合作用<sup>[35-36]</sup>,在本研究中0~40 cm土层内ST和MT处理均显著促进了土壤铁元素有效性的提升,MT处理对土壤有效铁含量的提升作用应该是降低了土壤pH所致,而ST处理的提升作用可能与其自身有效铁含量较高并提升了土壤代谢酶活性有关。

在上述果实和土壤性状多个单项指标的分析基础上,再结合主成分分析法,进行施肥效果综合性评价,筛选出了受施肥影响的果实品质与土壤质量的



几个关键因子,包括土壤有效性养分、果实和土壤酸度等,并保证在不损失试验本身信息的前提下,将试验数据标准化后转换成个数较少且独立的综合指标,能够对施肥效果进行客观、全面的评价<sup>[37-38]</sup>。本研究分析结果显示,MT处理综合得分为0.675 8排名第1位,CT排名最后,得分仅为-0.886 0,不同施肥对果实提质和土壤改良的综合得分排序为MT>ST>BCT>CT。

## 4 结 论

本试验结果表明,施用有机肥能提高黄冠梨的果实品质,果实中TSS、SSC和VC含量均有不同程度的增加。施用羊粪可提高土壤有机质的含量,但土壤pH亦显著增高;施用枝条堆肥后,果实VC和TA含量显著提升;而枝条堆肥+生物有机肥的施用组合较纯化肥处理有显著的增产效果,同时可促进果实中TSS、SSC和VC含量的积累,并能明显提升土壤有机质、碱解氮和有效铁含量,且显著降低土壤pH,起到改良土壤的作用。主成分分析表明,施用有机肥的3种处理对果实品质和土壤质量的提升作用均强于纯化肥处理,尤其是MT处理的综合得分为0.675 8,排名第1位,施肥效果最佳。

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