

土壤调理剂与灌溉互作对酸化苹果园 产量、品质和土壤化学性质的影响

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摘 要:【目的】探讨土壤调理剂和灌溉互作对酸化苹果园土壤化学性质和果树生长的影响。【方法】通过2年田间裂区试验,以土壤调理剂为主区:化学调理剂(ZD)、有机肥调理剂(BOM)和不施调理剂(CK);灌溉方式为副区:漫灌(FI)和滴灌(DI),测定果实的产量、品质、矿质元素含量和土壤肥力。【结果】土壤调理剂和灌溉方式在苹果产量、可溶性固形物含量和固酸比上存在显著的正交交互作用。在第2年ZD和BOM处理较CK显著增产21.7%~22.1%;BOM较CK和ZD、DI较FI显著增加了可溶性固形物含量和固酸比。对叶片和果实中的全氮和全钾含量,BOM较CK、DI较FI处理均得到了显著增加,且调理剂与滴灌存在显著的正交交互作用;ZD叶片的全钙含量显著增加了19.0%~22.1%。土壤调理剂和滴灌及其交互效应显著增加了土壤pH、交换性钙和阳离子交换量;BOM处理第2年的土壤碱解氮和速效钾含量较CK分别显著增加了15.9%和7.3%。【结论】有机肥调理剂和滴灌互作不仅能够有效地改善土壤质量,还能显著增加苹果的产量和提高品质。

关键词: 苹果;土壤调理剂;灌溉;土壤性质;产量;品质

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Effects of soil conditioner and irrigation method on the yield, quality of fruit and soil chemical properties in apple orchards with acidified soils

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Abstract: 【Objective】Both soil conditioner and irrigation play important roles in the growth of fruit trees. However, so far, there are few studies on the interaction between soil conditioner and irrigation, and the interaction between them on the growth of apple tree is not clear. The objective of this study was to investigate the effects of soil conditioner and irrigation and their interaction on soil chemical properties and the growth of apple trees in acidified orchards. 【Methods】A field experiment with different types of soil conditioners and irrigation methods was carried out in the study in two years. The experiment consisted of three soil conditioner treatments, including no soil conditioner (CK), chemical soil conditioner (ZD) and organic fertilizer conditioner (BOM), in combination with two irrigation methods including flood irrigation (FD) and drip irrigation (DI). A split-plot design, with the type of soil conditioner as the main plot and the irrigation method as subplot, was used to study their interaction effects on the yield, fruit quality, mineral element content and soil nutrient element content. Nine similar fruit

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trees were selected as a plot, and each treatment had three replicates. The test data were processed by Microsoft Excel 2010 software, and SAS 8.2 software was used for two factor difference significance analysis ($p < 0.05$) and interaction effect analysis; the data were plotted by SigmaPlot 12.5 software. **【Results】** Both the soil conditioners and irrigation methods could affect the yield, while there was a significant positive interaction between them. The apple yields in ZD and BOM treatments were significantly increased by 4.9%-22.1% compared with CK, and the yield in DI treatment was 3.7%-3.8% higher than FI treatment. The single fruit weight in BOM treatment was the highest, which significantly increased by 5.2%-9.4% compared with the other treatments in two years. In 2015 and 2016, the yield and single fruit weight DI increased significantly compared with those in FI. Different soil conditioners and irrigation methods had significant effects on the contents of soluble solids and vitamin C and solid to acid ratio in the fruit, and there was significant interaction between soluble solids and solid to acid ratio. Compared with CK and ZD treatments, BOM treatment significantly increased soluble solid by 5.1%-10.7% and solid to acid ratio by 11.9%-15.5%. The soluble solid content, Vc content and solid to acid ratio in the fruit in DI treatment were significantly higher than in FI treatment. There were significant positive interactions between soil conditioners and irrigation methods on the total nitrogen and total potassium contents in leaves and fruit. The total nitrogen content in leaves in ZD treatment was 34.7% and 12.2% higher than CK and BOM treatment, respectively. The total calcium content in ZD treatment was 22.1% and 19.0% higher than CK and BOM treatment, respectively. BOM treatment increased the total potassium in leaves by 9.4%-11.5% compared with CK and ZD treatments. Compared with CK treatment, BOM and ZD treatment increased total nitrogen content in fruit by 8.4% and 9.5%, respectively, and increased total potassium content in fruit by 12.7% and 15.7%, respectively. The total nitrogen, total potassium, and total magnesium of fruit in DI treatment were increased significantly by 6.7%, 5.1%, and 4.2% compared to FI treatment, respectively. The soil pH with soil conditioners was increased by 6.7%-10.0% compared with CK, and the soil pH in drip irrigation was higher than that in flood irrigation. There were also significant interactions between soil conditioners and irrigation methods on soil pH. The BOM treatment increased available nitrogen and available potassium by 15.9% and 7.3% respectively compared with CK. DI treatment increased them by 8.8% and 8.1%, respectively, compared with FI treatment. In 2016, compared with CK-FI and CK-DI, BOM-DI increased soil pH, organic matter, alkali hydrolyzable nitrogen and cation exchange capacity by 8.3%-9.2%, 12.2%-14.3%, 16.1%-27.7% and 16.5%-35.4%, respectively. Compared with ZD-DI treatment, BOM-DI treatment increased the organic matter content by 9.3%. There were also significant interactions between soil conditioners and irrigation methods on soil exchangeable calcium and cation exchange capacity. It was found that apple yield was significantly positively correlated with soil pH, alkali hydrolyzable nitrogen, and exchangeable calcium and magnesium ($p < 0.01$), and with cation exchange capacity ($p < 0.05$). The soluble solid content in fruit was positively correlated with soil pH, available phosphorus and exchangeable calcium ($p < 0.05$), and with soil organic matter, available nitrogen, available potassium and cation exchange capacity ($p < 0.01$). **【Conclusion】** Soil conditioner and drip irrigation significantly increased soil pH, and there was a significant positive interaction between them. Organic fertilizer conditioner significantly increased the content of alkali hydrolyzable nitrogen and available potassium in soil, and had significant interaction with irrigation methods on cation exchange capacity. Both soil conditioner and drip irrigation significantly improved the yield and quality of apple, with significant interaction. In summary, the interaction of BOM and DI treatment not only improves soil quality effectively, but also increase yield and quality of apple.

Key words: Apple; Soil conditioner; Irrigation; Soil property; Yield; Fruit quality

我国的苹果栽培面积和产量均居世界首位,苹果产业是农民增收的重要支柱产业^[1]。近年来,随着氮肥的过量施用,果园土壤酸化和养分失衡日趋频繁,在胶东地区尤为严重^[2-3]。土壤酸化易造成元素流失和土壤肥力下降,并伴随着重金属有效性的提高,加大了对土壤环境和果树生长的危害,严重制约着果园的可持续发展^[4]。土壤调理剂可以改善土壤酸化,促进水分和养分的有效释放^[5]。石灰作为最传统和直接的土壤调理剂,可以快速、高效地提高土壤pH,但其不合理的施用往往造成营养元素的失衡和土壤硝化作用的加剧^[6]。有机肥料中因含有多种营养元素和丰富的有机质,能够作为土壤调理剂改善土壤理化性质和缓解酸化,促进作物生长^[7]。然而在使用过程中,化学调理剂和有机肥调理剂之间因成分、作用机制等差异造成其施用效果差别较大。

水资源短缺是影响作物生长发育并造成减产的重要原因,已引起全世界广泛关注^[8-9]。大水漫灌是胶东果园中的主要灌溉方式,这不仅会造成水分浪费,还容易导致营养元素的流失,加速土壤酸化,进而影响果实的品质与产量^[10-11]。因此,在不影响产量与品质的前提下采用合适的灌溉方式来提高水分利用效率是必要的。滴灌具有水、肥利用率高和对环境友好等优点,并且还可以通过植物根系作用来提高土壤中的水分和养分活性^[12]。路永莉等^[13]发现滴灌施肥的苹果产量较传统施肥显著增加了13.0%,并显著增加了果树叶片中营养元素的含量^[14]。Nangare等^[15]研究发现,采用80%的灌溉量时仍可显著增加番茄的色泽、硬度、酸度和可溶性固形物含量。

因此,采用适宜的灌溉方式能够改善酸化土壤的理化性质和促进果树的生长。

土壤调理剂和灌溉在果树的生长发育中均起到重要作用,然而迄今,关于土壤调理剂和灌溉的互作效应的研究较少,导致二者对改善土壤酸化和果树生长的交互作用并不清晰。笔者在本试验中采用灌溉方式与土壤调理剂相结合的方式,探讨其对酸化果园的土壤理化性质与苹果生长发育的影响,以期对酸化土壤改良和果园可持续发展提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

试验于2015年4月至2016年11月在山东省烟台市牟平区玉林店镇共和庄苹果园(37°21' N, 121°63' E)进行,年平均气温11.5℃,全年 $\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的有效积温为3 882.5℃,年总降水量750~900 mm(图1),春季降水稀少,土壤蒸发量大,易引起土壤干旱。供试品种为红富士,树龄11 a,树形为自由纺锤形,株行距为3 m × 4 m,种植密度为840株·hm⁻²。供试土壤类型为棕壤(简育湿润淋溶土),其0~30 cm土层基本理化性状为:pH 4.60,有机质含量(w,后同)7.12 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮92.4 mg·kg⁻¹,有效磷69.4 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾131.0 mg·kg⁻¹,交换性钙328 mg·kg⁻¹,交换性镁78.3 mg·kg⁻¹。

供试土壤调理剂为化学土壤调理剂(烟台科宝生物肥业有限公司提供,pH值8.5~11.0,CaO \geq 35.0%,MgO \geq 8.0%)、生物有机肥土壤调理剂(烟台地元生物科技有限公司提供,有效活菌数 \geq 2亿·g⁻¹,N+P₂O₅+K₂O \geq 20%,有机质 \geq 40%)。

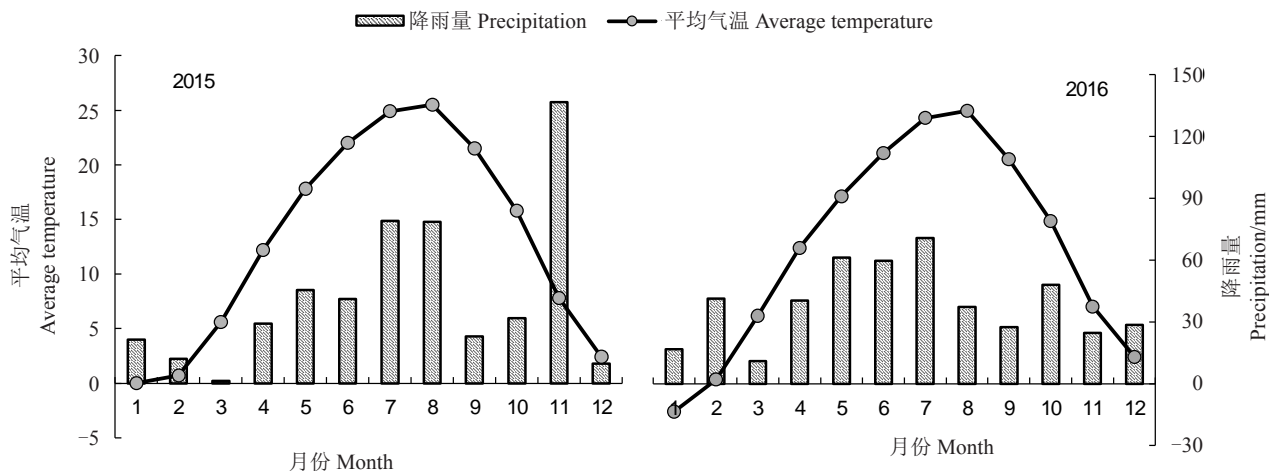


图1 试验地 2015—2016 年月平均气温和降雨量

Fig. 1 Monthly average temperature and precipitation of the experimental site in 2015-2016

1.2 试验设计

试验采用裂区设计,以不同土壤调理剂为主区:不施土壤调理剂(CK)、化学土壤调理剂(ZD)和生物有机肥调理剂(BOM);以灌溉方式为副区:漫灌(FI)和滴灌(DI);共计6个处理:(1)不施土壤调理剂+漫灌(CK-FI);(2)不施土壤调理剂+滴灌(CK-DI);(3)化学土壤调理剂+漫灌(ZD-FI);(4)化学土壤调理剂+滴灌(ZD-DI);(5)生物有机肥+漫灌(BOM-FI);(6)生物有机肥+滴灌(BOM-DI)。每个处理选择树势接近的9株果树作为1个小区,重复3次。

试验中化学土壤调理剂用量为 $1500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,在每年3月中旬将化学调理剂与细沙混合撒在土壤表面,随即翻入土壤混匀;生物有机肥调理剂用量为 $10 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{株}^{-1}$,采用放射性沟施,深度为30 cm。在试验期间各处理肥料施用完全相同,按照当地习惯分4次施入:基施(上年采果后)、萌芽期、开花期和果实膨大期。漫灌处理是在每次肥料沟施覆土后进行地面大水灌溉,灌溉量为 $500 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$;滴灌处理是将滴灌管放于果树两侧距离树干约50 cm处,将每次所施肥料随水注入到灌溉系统中,灌溉量为漫灌的60%, $300 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。果园中各处理的剪枝、病虫害防治等常规田间管理措施均与当地农民习惯保持一致。

1.3 样品采集与测定

苹果产量及品质测定:分别在2015年和2016年的10月中旬对果实进行一次性收获,以实际收获量作为各小区产量。各小区中选取3株果树,在每株果树的上、中、下三层随机选取10个苹果称质量,计算单果质量,并带回实验室备用。果实的可溶性固形物含量采用自动数字折射计(ATAGO RX-5000 α)测定;维生素C(Vc)含量采用2,6-二氯酚靛酚钠滴定法测定;可滴定酸含量采用NaOH中和滴定法测定;果实固酸比/%=可溶性固形物含量/可滴定酸含量 $\times 100$ ^[16-17]。

植株样品采集与测定:于2016年收获时,随机采集果树上生长健壮的新梢中部完整叶片,每小区采集50枚叶片和果实于烘箱内 $105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 杀青30 min, $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 烘干至恒重^[17]。叶片与果实磨细后经过 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 联合消煮,全氮含量采用凯氏定氮法,全磷含量采用钒钼黄比色法,全钾含量采用火焰光度法^[17-18],全钙、全镁含量采用 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$ 消煮-原子

吸收法测定^[19]。

土壤样品采集与测定:分别于两年果实收获时采集土壤样品,在距离树干1~1.5 m范围内避开施肥部位随机选取5个点使用土钻($\Phi = 4 \text{ cm}$)采集0~30 cm的土样,将土样混匀后带回实验室自然风干,分别过2 mm和0.25 mm筛保存待测。土壤pH采用赛多利斯 Sartorius 酸度计PB-10测定,有机质含量采用重铬酸钾外加热法测定,碱解氮含量采用碱解扩散法测定,有效磷含量采用钼蓝比色法测定,速效钾含量采用醋酸铵提取法测定,阳离子交换量用乙酸铵交换法测定,交换性钙、镁用乙酸铵交换-原子吸收分光光度计测定,有效硼含量采用沸水浸提-姜黄素比色法测定;有效铜、锌、铁、锰含量用 $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ DTPA 溶液浸提火焰原子吸收光度法测定^[19]。

1.4 数据处理

试验数据和作图均采用Microsoft Excel 2010软件进行处理,SAS 8.2软件进行双因素差异显著性分析($p < 0.05$)及交互效应分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同处理对苹果产量的影响

不同土壤调理剂和灌溉方式对苹果的产量影响显著,且存在显著的正交互作用(表1)。在2015年,ZD处理的产量最高,较CK和BOM处理分别显著提高了7.3%和4.9%;2016年BOM和ZD处理较CK处理显著增加了21.7%和22.1%,但二者之间无显著差异。BOM处理的单果质量最高,较其他处理在两年间显著提高了5.2%~9.4%。在两年间,DI的产量和单果质量较FI处理均得到了显著增加。在2015年ZD-DI处理的产量为最高,较其他处理显著增加了3.5%~11.6%;然而在2016年时BOM-DI与ZD-DI处理间的产量无显著差异,较CK-FI和CK-DI处理显著增加了24.1%~28.1%,可见调理剂与滴灌的交互作用能够显著促进苹果产量的提高。

2.2 不同处理对苹果品质的影响

不同土壤调理剂和灌溉方式对果实的可溶性固形物、Vc含量及固酸比影响显著,且对可溶性固形物含量和固酸比存在显著的正交互作用(表2)。与CK和ZD相比,BOM处理的可溶性固形物含量分别显著增加了10.7%和5.1%,Vc含量分别显著增加了15.5%和11.9%,固酸比显著增加了16.6%和19.0%。DI处理较FI显著增加了可溶性固形物含量

3.7%、Vc 含量 11.6%、固酸比 7.4%。有机肥调理剂与滴灌互作的 BOM-DI 处理的可溶性固形物、Vc 含

表 1 不同处理的果实产量和单果质量

Table 1 Yield and single fruit weight in different treatments

处理 Treatment	2015		2016	
	产量 Yield/ (t·hm ⁻²)	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	产量 Yield/ (t·hm ⁻²)	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g
a CK	53.6 c	219.3 b	53.8 b	208.7 b
BOM	54.8 b	239.1 a	65.5 a	228.3 a
ZD	57.5 a	220.8 b	65.7 a	217.1 b
b FI	54.3 b	215.6 b	60.5 b	213.6 b
DI	56.3 a	237.2 a	62.8 a	222.5 a
a×b CK-FI	52.4 e	210.2 c	53.0 c	199.0 c
CK-DI	54.8 cd	228.4 bc	54.7 c	218.3 ab
BOM-FI	53.9 d	225.8 bc	63.1 b	229.0 a
BOM-DI	55.6 bc	252.5 a	67.9 a	227.7 a
ZD-FI	56.5 b	210.7 c	65.5 ab	212.8 b
ZD-DI	58.5 a	230.9 b	66.0 a	221.5 ab
Pr 值 a	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	0.009 3
Pr b	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	0.004 3	0.039 4
value a×b	0.040 7	0.023 9	0.033 5	0.119 6

注:a 代表不同土壤调理剂,b 代表灌溉方式。在同一因素、同列的数据后标有相同小写字母者表示处理间差异不显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: a stands for different soil conditioner, b stands for irrigation method. Means followed by the small letter in a same column in a same factor was not significantly different by Duncan's test ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

表 2 不同处理的果实品质(2016)

Table 2 Fruit quality in different treatments (2016)

处理 Treatment	w(可溶性 固形物) Soluble solids/%	w(可滴 定酸) Titratable acid/%	w(Vc)/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	固酸比 Solid acid ratio
a CK	13.1 c	0.370 a	158.4 b	34.8 b
BOM	14.5 a	0.368 a	183.0 a	40.6 a
ZD	13.8 b	0.403 a	163.5 b	34.1 b
b FI	13.5 b	0.380 a	159.1 b	35.2 b
DI	14.0 a	0.381 a	177.6 a	37.8 a
a×b CK-FI	12.8 d	0.366 a	150.1 c	33.7 d
CK-DI	13.4 c	0.374 a	166.8 bc	35.8 c
BOM-FI	14.2 b	0.368 a	171.5 b	38.5 b
BOM-DI	14.9 a	0.368 a	194.4 a	42.8 a
ZD-FI	13.6 c	0.406 a	155.6 bc	33.5 d
ZD-DI	13.9 b	0.400 a	171.5 b	34.8 cd
Pr 值 a	<0.000 1	0.048 5	0.002 6	<0.000 1
Pr value b	<0.000 1	0.957 7	0.001 7	0.000 6
ue a×b	0.026 4	0.860 0	0.678 1	0.049 4

量和固酸比较其他处理分别显著增加了 4.9%~16.4%、13.3%~29.5%和 11.1%~27.7%，表明有机肥调理剂与滴灌交互可显著提高果实品质。各处理的可滴定酸含量无显著差异。

2.3 不同处理对植株养分含量的影响

土壤调理剂和灌溉方式及其交互作用对叶片全氮和全钾含量影响显著(表 3)。ZD 较 CK 和 BOM 处理的全氮含量分别显著增加了 34.7%和 12.2%，全钙含量分别显著增加了 22.1%和 19.0%；BOM 处理的全钾含量较 CK 和 ZD 处理显著增加了 9.4%~11.5%；BOM 和 ZD 处理的全磷和全镁含量无显著差异。与 FI 相比,DI 处理的氮、磷、钾、钙和镁含量均得到了显著增长。与 CK-FI 处理相比,调理剂与滴灌共同作用的 BOM-DI 和 ZD-DI 处理均显著增加了叶片的全氮、全磷、全钙和全镁含量。ZD-DI 处理的全钙含量较 BOM-DI 处理显著增加了 20.1%，但全氮、全磷、全钾、全镁含量无显著差异。

表 3 不同处理的叶片矿质养分含量(2016)

Table 3 Mineral nutrient contents in the leaves in different treatments (2016)

处理 Treatment	w(全氮) Total N content/ %	w(全磷) Total P content/ %	w(全钾) Total K content/ %	w(全钙) Total Ca content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)	w(全镁) Total Mg content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)
a CK	1.64 c	0.20 b	1.04 b	15.86 b	4.72 b
BOM	1.97 b	0.27 a	1.16 a	16.27 b	4.95 ab
ZD	2.21 a	0.28 a	1.06 b	19.36 a	5.11 a
b FI	1.73 b	0.23 b	1.06 b	16.17 b	4.71 b
DI	2.15 a	0.27 a	1.11 a	18.16 a	5.13 a
a×b CK-FI	1.46 e	0.18 c	1.07 b	14.95 d	4.44 b
CK-DI	1.82 cd	0.21 bc	1.01 b	16.77 c	5.00 a
BOM-FI	1.69 de	0.25 ab	1.09 ab	15.41 d	4.84 ab
BOM-DI	2.25 ab	0.29 a	1.22 a	17.13 c	5.05 a
ZD-FI	2.04 bc	0.27 a	1.01 b	18.15 b	4.87 ab
ZD-DI	2.37 a	0.29 a	1.10 ab	20.57 a	5.35 a
Pr 值 a	<0.000 1	<0.000 1	0.000 2	<0.000 1	0.056 9
Pr b	<0.000 1	0.000 2	0.001 9	0.000 2	0.006 5
value a×b	0.049 5	0.347 6	0.000 7	0.502 7	0.392 1

土壤调理剂和灌溉方式及其交互效应对果实的全氮和全钾含量影响显著(表 4)。BOM 和 ZD 较 CK 处理的全氮含量分别显著增加了 8.4%和 9.5%，全钾含量分别显著增加了 12.7%和 15.7%；ZD 处理的全钙含量较 BOM 显著增加了 17.8%，然而 BOM 和 ZD 处理间的全氮、全磷、全钾和全镁含量间均无显著差异。DI 处理较 FI 的全氮、全钾和全镁含量分

表4 不同处理的果实矿质养分含量(2016)

Table 4 Mineral nutrient contents in the fruit in different treatments (2016)

处理 Treatment		w(全氮) Total N content/%	w(全磷) Total P content/ %	w(全钾) Total K content/ %	w(全钙) Total Ca content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)	w(全镁) Total Mg content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)
a	CK	4.54 b	0.38 a	8.24 b	0.45 b	0.63 a
	BOM	4.92 a	0.37 a	9.29 a	0.45 b	0.52 ab
	ZD	4.97 a	0.44 a	9.53 a	0.53 a	0.47 b
b	FI	4.65 b	0.38 a	8.79 b	0.48 a	0.45 b
	DI	4.96 a	0.38 a	9.24 a	0.48 a	0.64 a
a×b	CK-FI	4.65 b	0.43 a	8.25 c	0.43 c	0.45 b
	CK-DI	4.42 b	0.32 a	8.24 c	0.47 bc	0.82 a
	BOM-FI	4.60 b	0.37 a	9.39 b	0.47 bc	0.48 b
	BOM-DI	5.23 a	0.37 a	9.19 b	0.42 c	0.56 b
	ZD-FI	4.71 b	0.34 a	8.75 bc	0.52 ab	0.42 b
	ZD-DI	5.23 a	0.47 a	10.30 a	0.54 a	0.52 b
Pr 值	a	0.024 7	0.737 0	0.001 3	0.018 1	0.048 0
Pr	b	0.021 8	0.956 6	0.029 2	0.891 5	0.004 5
value	a×b	0.025 2	0.122 0	0.007 8	0.284 3	0.051 5

别显著增加了6.7%、5.1%和4.2%，全磷和全钙含量上无显著差异。调理剂与滴灌交互下的BOM-DI与ZD-DI处理较CK-FI、CK-DI处理显著提高了全氮、全钾含量。

2.4 不同处理对土壤化学性质的影响

不同土壤调理剂和灌溉方式对土壤的pH和养分含量影响显著，且在pH和阳离子交换量上存在显著的交互作用(表5、表6)。在2015年，BOM和ZD处理较CK处理显著提高了土壤pH，BOM较ZD处

理的有机质和有效磷含量分别显著增加了8.0%和15.7%，阳离子交换量的顺序依次为ZD > BOM > CK，而对于碱解氮和速效钾含量，各土壤调理剂之间无显著差异。

在2016年，土壤pH值依次为ZD > BOM > CK，且具差异性显著。与CK处理相比，BOM的有机质、碱解氮、有效磷、速效钾和阳离子交换量分别显著增加了10.2%、15.9%、15.4%、7.3%和19.8%；BOM较ZD处理的速效钾含量显著增加了6.3%。与FI相比，DI处理的pH、碱解氮含量、速效钾含量和阳离子交换量均得到了显著提高。在2016年，有机肥调理剂与滴灌交互作用的BOM-DI处理较CK-FI和CK-DI处理的pH显著提高了8.3%~9.2%，有机质含量显著提高了12.2%~14.3%，碱解氮含量显著提高了16.1%~27.7%，阳离子交换量显著提高了16.5%~35.4%。BOM-DI较ZD-DI处理的有机质含量显著提高了9.3%。

不同土壤调理剂和灌溉方式对土壤中的交换性钙含量影响显著，且存在显著的正交互作用(表7、表8)。与CK和BOM处理相比，ZD处理的交换性钙含量在两年间显著提高了19.9%~59.9%，交换性镁含量显著提高了15.9%~26.1%；在2016年不同土壤调理剂处理间的有效铜、有效锌、有效锰含量无显著差异。DI处理土壤中的交换性钙含量较FI分别显著提高了9.0%和8.4%，交换性镁含量分别显著提高了14.7%和9.8%。ZD-DI处理的交换性钙含量较

表5 不同处理的土壤肥力(2015)

Table 5 Soil fertility in different treatments (2015)

处理 Treatment	pH	w(有机质) Organic matter content/(g·kg ⁻¹)	w(碱解氮) Alkaline N content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效磷) Available P content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(速效钾) Available K content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	b(阳离子交换量) Cation exchange capacity/(cmol·kg ⁻¹)	
a	CK	4.75 b	7.27 ab	88.88 a	68.62 b	138.51 a	9.81 c
	BOM	5.11 a	7.72 a	95.24 a	81.52 a	141.75 a	11.63 b
	ZD	5.12 a	7.15 b	99.94 a	70.43 b	138.92 a	13.19 a
b	FI	4.93 b	7.41 a	88.09 b	73.37 a	134.27 b	10.87 b
	DI	5.06 a	7.34 a	101.29 a	73.68 a	145.18 a	12.22 a
a×b	CK-FI	4.67 d	7.42 ab	81.23 b	65.87 b	129.84 b	8.94 b
	CK-DI	4.83 cd	7.11 b	96.54 ab	71.37 ab	147.17 a	10.68 b
	BOM-FI	5.00 bc	7.74 a	87.88 ab	81.02 a	137.34 ab	10.14 b
	BOM-DI	5.21 a	7.70 a	102.60 a	82.01 a	146.16 a	13.13 a
	ZD-FI	5.11 ab	7.08 b	95.15 ab	73.22 ab	135.63 ab	13.53 a
	ZD-DI	5.13 ab	7.22 ab	104.73 a	67.64 b	142.22 ab	12.85 a
Pr 值	a	<0.000 1	0.049 8	0.152 3	0.051 0	0.501 8	0.002 3
Pr value	b	0.001 5	0.670 0	0.015 7	0.935 3	0.003 3	0.021 7
	a×b	0.033 7	0.528 1	0.815 5	0.487 8	0.216 3	0.036 5

表 6 不同处理的土壤肥力(2016)

Table 6 Soil fertility in different treatments (2016)

处理 Treatment		pH	w(有机质) Organic matter content/(g·kg ⁻¹)	w(碱解氮) Alkaline N content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效磷) Available P content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(速效钾) Available K content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	b(阳离子交换量) Cation exchange capacity/(cmol·kg ⁻¹)
a	CK	4.79 c	8.61 b	77.56 b	69.41 b	141.78 b	9.06 b
	BOM	5.11 b	9.49 a	89.93 a	80.10 a	152.13 a	10.85 a
	ZD	5.27 a	8.98 b	90.89 a	75.44 ab	143.11 b	10.71 a
b	FI	5.00 b	8.93 a	82.50 b	72.05 a	139.98 b	9.78 b
	DI	5.10 a	9.12 a	89.75 a	77.91 a	151.36 a	10.64 a
a×b	CK-FI	4.81 d	8.53 c	73.88 d	64.70 b	133.85 b	8.38 d
	CK-DI	4.77 d	8.69 bc	81.24 c	74.12 ab	149.71 a	9.74 c
	BOM-FI	5.00 c	9.23 ab	85.80 b	78.30 a	148.22 a	10.35 bc
	BOM-DI	5.21 b	9.75 a	94.36 a	81.89 a	156.03 a	11.35 a
	ZD-FI	5.19 b	9.04 bc	88.13 b	73.15 ab	137.87 b	10.60 abc
	ZD-DI	5.34 a	8.92 bc	93.65 a	77.73 a	148.34 a	10.82 ab
Pr 值	a	<0.000 1	0.008 2	<0.000 1	0.066 4	0.046 4	<0.000 1
Pr value	b	0.004 1	0.253 6	0.000 1	0.093 6	0.006 2	<0.000 1
	a×b	0.011 3	0.283 7	0.332 5	0.703 3	0.562 2	0.006 8

表 7 不同处理的土壤中微量元素含量(2015)

Table 7 Trace element contents in the soils under different treatments (2015)

处理 Treatment		w(交换性钙) Exchangeable Ca content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(交换性镁) Exchangeable Mg content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效硼) Avaiaible B/ content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效铜) Avaiaible Cu/ content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效锌) Avaiaible Zn/ content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效锰) Avaiaible Mn/ content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)
a	CK	329.93 c	81.11 b	0.32 a	4.80 a	2.55 b	19.91 b
	BOM	395.82 b	85.93 b	0.23 a	3.84 ab	3.77 a	19.51 b
	ZD	527.71 a	102.26 a	0.25 a	3.46 b	3.42 a	21.79 a
b	FI	396.68 b	83.61 b	0.21 a	4.08 a	3.03 a	20.65 a
	DI	432.29 a	95.92 a	0.32 a	3.98 a	3.46 a	20.16 a
a×b	CK-FI	316.53 e	73.81 b	0.24 a	4.61 a	2.47 c	19.96 ab
	CK-DI	343.33 de	88.40 ab	0.40 a	4.99 a	2.64 c	19.86 ab
	BOM-FI	371.50 cd	80.95 b	0.18 a	3.70 ab	2.84 bc	20.78 ab
	BOM-DI	400.14 c	90.92 ab	0.27 a	3.97 a	4.69 a	18.24 b
	ZD-FI	502.03 bc	96.08 ab	0.20 a	3.94 ab	3.79 ab	21.20 ab
	ZD-DI	553.40 a	108.45 a	0.30 a	2.99 b	3.05 bc	22.37 a
Pr 值	a	<0.000 1	0.063 5	0.553 4	0.047 9	0.024 8	0.020 4
Pr value	b	<0.000 1	0.525 2	0.133 4	0.780 4	0.156 5	0.361 9
	a×b	0.034 0	0.227 9	0.900 9	0.297 2	0.019 8	0.056 4

表 8 不同处理的土壤中微量元素含量(2016)

Table 8 Trace element contents in the soils under different treatments (2016)

处理 Treatment		w(交换性钙) Exchangeable Ca/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(交换性镁) Exchangeable Mg/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效硼) Avaiaible B/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效铜) Avaiaible Cu/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效锌) Avaiaible Zn/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效锰) Avaiaible Mn/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)
a	CK	352.55 c	80.12 b	0.30 a	5.26 a	3.72 a	19.56 a
	BOM	468.10 b	85.31 b	0.26 a	4.86 a	3.60 a	19.71 a
	ZD	561.22 a	98.89 a	0.25 a	4.64 a	3.51 a	20.53 a
b	FI	442.15 b	83.99 b	0.22 a	5.28 a	3.38 a	20.33 a
	DI	479.09 a	92.22 a	0.31 b	4.56 a	3.84 a	19.53 a
a×b	CK-FI	332.04 e	75.07 d	0.24 b	6.06 a	3.73 a	18.35 b
	CK-DI	373.06 d	85.17 bcd	0.35 a	4.46 ab	3.70 a	20.76 a
	BOM-FI	476.53 c	82.66 cd	0.19 c	4.53 a	3.32 a	21.45 a
	BOM-DI	459.66 c	87.96 bc	0.32 a	5.19 ab	3.88 a	17.96 b
	ZD-FI	534.76 b	94.24 ab	0.24 bc	5.25 ab	3.08 a	21.19 a
	ZD-DI	587.69 a	103.53 a	0.26 b	4.03 b	3.95 a	19.87 ab
Pr 值	a	<0.000 1	0.002 6	0.109 4	0.492 5	0.798 3	0.402 6
Pr value	b	0.000 2	0.018 6	0.001 9	0.125 9	0.105 6	0.220 1
	a×b	0.041 3	0.728 5	0.079 6	0.126 1	0.374 6	0.017 0

其他处理显著增加了9.9%~77.0%;ZD-DI较CK-FI处理的交换性镁含量显著提高了37.9%~46.9%,表明土壤调理剂和滴灌的交互效应能够促进土壤交换性钙含量的提高。

2.5 相关性分析

通过对土壤肥力与苹果的产量、品质进行相关性分析(表9),发现苹果产量与土壤的pH及碱解氮、交换性钙、镁含量呈极显著的正相关关系($p < 0.01$),与阳离子交换量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$)。果实的可溶性固形物含量与土壤pH及有效磷、交换性钙含量呈显著正相关($p < 0.05$),与土壤有机质、碱解氮、速效钾含量和阳离子交换量呈极显著的正相关关系($p < 0.01$)。土壤交换性钙可显著提高可滴定酸含量($p < 0.05$)。果实Vc含量与有机质、碱解氮、有效磷、速效钾含量和交换性阳离子量呈极显著正相关($p < 0.01$);有机质、速效钾可显著提高果实的固酸比($p < 0.01$)。

表9 苹果产量、品质与土壤化学性质的相关性分析

Table 9 Correlation analysis among apple yield, quality and soil chemical properties

指标 Index	产量 Yield	可溶性 固形物 Soluble solid	可滴定酸 Titratable acid	Vc	固酸比 Solid acid ratio
pH	0.746 3**	0.588 4*	0.427 8	0.415 5	0.216 7
有机质 Organic matter	0.283 0	0.665 0**	-0.412 4	0.765 6**	0.723 6**
碱解氮 Alkaline N	0.771 6**	0.732 1**	0.336 5	0.669 0**	0.413 0
有效磷 Available P	0.422 9	0.584 3*	-0.010 1	0.699 6**	0.506 9*
速效钾 Available K	0.321 9	0.731 2**	0.002 2	0.627 6**	0.667 0**
阳离子交换量 Cation exchange capacity	0.560 0*	0.760 5**	0.164 3	0.643 8**	0.514 6*
交换性钙 Exchangeable Ca	0.730 6**	0.546 8*	0.545 3*	0.234 3	0.059 7
交换性镁 Exchangeable Mg	0.790 6**	0.340 2	0.425 0	0.207 0	-0.050 6

注:*,**分别表示在0.05和0.01水平上显著相关。

Note: *,** showed significant correlation at 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

3 讨论

3.1 土壤调理剂与灌溉互作对土壤理化性质的影响

土壤酸化是指土壤中的氢离子增加,造成土壤

胶体中的盐基饱和度降低,引起pH下降的过程^[7],这主要是由于氮肥的大量施用,使得进入土壤中的 NH_4^+ 通过硝化作用产生大量的 H^+ 和 NO_3^- ,导致了pH下降^[2]。本试验中,施用土壤调理剂使土壤pH显著提高了6.7%~10.0%。有研究表明石灰虽然短期能够在一定程度上增加土壤pH,但长期施用后容易造成土壤板结和钾、钙、镁等离子失衡,引起土壤的复酸化^[4,7]。有机肥因其本身为碱性,能够有效的缓冲和中和土壤的酸度,其有机成分可以有效的吸附土壤中的 H^+ 和 Al^{3+} ,进而降低其对植物根系的毒害^[20]。

胶东地区目前仍以传统的大水漫灌为主,不仅造成了水资源和肥料的浪费,还加大了水流对上层土壤的淋洗,导致其中的交换性钙、镁等盐基离子随水流失^[10],进一步加剧了土壤的酸化现象;大水漫灌还容易造成土壤氧气浓度的降低,影响根系呼吸和土壤酶的活性^[21]。在本试验中,灌溉量是漫灌60%的滴灌处理的土壤pH显著提高,碱解氮、速效钾含量和阳离子交换量也分别显著增加了8.8%~15.0%、8.0%~8.2%和8.8%~12.4%。这主要是因为滴灌在减少用量并保证植物水分需求的同时,避免了灌溉时对土壤养分,特别是速效养分和土壤调理剂有效成分的淋洗,提高了果树根系对养分的吸收利用效率^[13]。在本试验中灌溉方式与土壤调理剂处理的土壤pH、阳离子交换量存在着显著的正交互作用,滴灌能够有效促进土壤调理剂缓慢、持续地释放其有效成分来中和土壤中的 H^+ ,提高盐基离子含量,进而达到改善土壤理化性质的效果。

3.2 土壤调理剂与灌溉互作对果树产量和品质的影响

土壤是植物汲取水分和营养的仓库,其理化性质直接影响着果树的生长发育^[3]。土壤酸化导致土壤肥力的下降和有害金属元素的活化,最终造成果树的减产和品质降低^[22]。刘琼峰等^[6]、陈士更等^[22]和李丹等^[7]的研究发现,施用土壤调理剂可显著提高水稻、苹果和辣椒的产量。在本试验中,加入的土壤调理剂均有效改善了土壤酸化,显著提高了土壤pH,在第2年时苹果产量显著增加了21.7%~22.1%,并且土壤调理剂和滴灌的交互效应显著提高了苹果产量和品质。此外,有机肥调理剂较CK和化学调理剂处理显著增加了果实的可溶性固形物、Vc含量以及固酸比。

苹果由于生物量大、产量高,其需水量远高于常

规农作物,因而水分亏缺往往引起其产量和品质的下降^[23-24]。胶东地区的春季干旱少雨,与漫灌相比,滴灌能够持续补充水分,避免造成果树的干旱胁迫,并减少养分的流失,进而促进果树的生长发育^[25]。路永莉等^[13]在渭北旱塬研究发现滴灌施肥的苹果产量较传统漫灌显著增加了13.0%。在本试验中,与漫灌相比,滴灌处理在减少灌溉量40%的情况下仍然能够显著增加苹果的产量、可溶性固形物和Vc含量,并且显著增加了苹果叶片和果实中的N、K含量。其主要原因是苹果在果实膨大期的需水量最大,自然降水并不能满足其需水要求,而与漫灌相比,滴灌能够为果树提供充足持续的水分^[24-26],并且在滴灌下土壤调理剂能够更好的释放其有效成分,特别是有机肥调理剂中的多种营养元素和活性物质被根系吸收,进而促进果树的生长发育。试验表明滴灌与施用土壤调理剂的产量与可溶性固形物含量存在显著的正交互作用,并且通过相关性分析也进一步证实,土壤调理剂与滴灌互作提高土壤pH、阳离子交换量与苹果的产量、可溶性固形物含量和固酸比存在显著的正相关关系。

4 结 论

土壤调理剂和滴灌及其交互作用显著增加了土壤pH。有机肥调理剂显著增加了土壤有机质和速效钾含量,且与滴灌交互显著提高了阳离子交换量。土壤调理剂和滴灌均提高了苹果的产量和品质,具有显著的正交互作用,且有机肥调理剂较化学调理剂显著增加了果实可溶性固形物、Vc含量和固酸比。

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