

库尔勒香梨园土壤锰的空间分布特征及其有效性与土壤pH的关系

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摘要:【目的】研究库尔勒香梨园土壤锰的空间分布特征及其有效性与土壤pH之间的关系, 为建立库尔勒香梨园优质高产的土壤养分管理系统提供科学依据。【方法】在25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园树体冠幅内(离树干1.00 m)、冠幅边缘(离树干2.00 m)、冠幅外(离树干3.25 m)对土壤进行采样, 测定分析不同取样点0~60 cm土层微量元素锰的全量、有效量及土壤pH, 利用一元线性回归方法和Pearson相关分析法, 研究分析香梨园土壤锰的分布特征及其有效性与土壤pH的关系。【结果】25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园, 土壤全锰含量随土壤深度的增加呈现先升高后降低的趋势, 但在不同取样点且不同土层间没有显著差异。整个香梨园土壤有效锰含量处于中等水平, 并且随着土壤剖面深度的增加逐渐减少。虽然在不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外)土壤有效锰含量差异不显著, 但在0~20 cm土层土壤有效锰含量显著高于20~60 cm土层土壤有效锰含量, 说明库尔勒香梨园土壤微量元素锰的分布具有层次性和典型的表聚性。土壤有效锰含量与土壤pH之间存在极显著($p < 0.01$)的线性负相关关系, 即土壤微量元素锰的含量随着pH的增大而逐渐降低。【结论】在库尔勒香梨园土壤养分管理中, 应根据果园土壤养分的分布特征及有效性, 进行合理施肥和田间管理, 建议施用生理酸性肥料或者增加有机肥的使用量来调节土壤pH, 提高土壤锰的有效性, 以此实现库尔勒香梨园土壤养分的高效利用。

关键词: 库尔勒香梨; 土壤微量元素锰; 土壤pH; 养分分布

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Soil Mn spatial distribution and relationship between its availability and soil pH in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard

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Abstract: 【Objective】The absorption of nutrient elements by plants depends not only on the absorption capacity of plant roots, but also on the availability of nutrient elements in the soil. Manganese plays an important role in the growth and development of fruit trees. In order to establish soil nutrient management system for production of Kuerlexiangli pear with high quality and yield, relationship between spatial distribution and availability of soil Mn and soil pH in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard was studied.

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【Methods】The experiment was located in Korla City, central Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region (41°48'21"N, 86°04'22"E, with a total area of 7 116.9 km² and an altitude of 918.7 m). The annual average temperature is 14-15 °C, the annual rainfall is 50-55 mm, and the annual maximum evaporation is 2 788.2 mm. The annual total radiation is 6343 MJ·m⁻² with 2889 sunshine hours. The accumulated temperature higher than 0 °C is 4700 °C on average; the accumulated temperature higher than 10 °C is 4278 °C; and the frost-free period is 180-200 days. The dominant wind direction is from the northeast, and the soil type is mainly yellow fluvial soil. The content of organic matter in the soil was 23.12 g·kg⁻¹, alkali-hydrolyzable nitrogen 41.58 mg·kg⁻¹, available phosphorus 16.1 mg·kg⁻¹, and available potassium 196 mg·kg⁻¹. In a 25-year-old Kuerlexiangli pear orchard, soil samples were collected under the canopy (1.00 m away from the trunk), at the edge of the canopy (2.00 m away from the trunk) and outside the canopy (3.25 m away from the trunk) of the pear trees. The total and available contents of Mn and soil pH in 0-60 cm soil layer at different sampling points were analyzed. Pearson correlation analysis and one variable linear regression analysis were applied to analyze the relationship between spatial distribution and availability of soil Mn and soil pH. The sampling depths were 0-5 cm, >5-10 cm, >10-20 cm, >20-30 cm, >30-40 cm, >40-50 cm, and >50-60 cm. The experiment was repeated 5 times, and 105 soil samples were collected in total. After the soil samples were brought back to the laboratory, they were air-dried, ground, sifted, mixed and bagged for using. Soil pH value was measured with an acidometer. Total manganese content in soil was determined with atomic absorption spectrophotometry. The content of available manganese in soil was determined by DTPA extraction - atomic absorption spectrometry. **【Results】**The soil pH value of the orchard varied from 8.25 to 8.90, with an average value of 8.60. The soil was alkaline and pH increased with soil depth. The soil pH at different sampling points followed an order of outside canopy > within canopy > edge of the canopy. Compared with the soils outside and below the canopy, soil along the edge of canopy was of relatively weaker alkalinity, which may be related to long term fertilization application to the soil along the edge of the canopy. The total Mn content ranged from 680.08 mg·kg⁻¹ to 824.68 mg·kg⁻¹, with an average of 727.41 mg·kg⁻¹. With the increase of soil depth, the total content of soil Mn increased first and then decreased, but there was no significant difference among different sampling points and different soil layers. The available Mn content varied from 4.86 mg·kg⁻¹ to 13.19 mg·kg⁻¹, with an average value of 8.44 mg·kg⁻¹. The available content of soil Mn in the whole orchard was at medium level, and gradually decreased with the increase of soil depth. Although there was no significant difference in available content of soil Mn among different sampling points (below, at the edge of and beyond the canopy), it was significantly higher in the 0-20 cm soil layer than in the 20-60 cm layer, indicating that the distribution of soil Mn in the orchard was hierarchical and typically surface aggregated. The total Mn content in soil was not significantly affected by soil pH, but there was a significant correlation between soil available Mn content and soil pH ($p < 0.01$), and the soil available Mn content below the canopy, at the edge of the canopy or outside the canopy all showed a very significant negative linear correlation with soil pH, indicating that the available content of soil Mn gradually decreased with the increase in soil pH. **【Conclusion】**In the soil nutrient management in Kuerlexiangli pear orchard, reasonable fertilization and field management should be carried out according to the spatial distribution and availability of soil nutrients. In order to achieve efficient utilization of soil nutrients for fruit production with good quality, it is suggested to apply physiologically acid fertilizer or increase the use of organic fertilizer to adjust soil pH and improve the availability of soil Mn.

Key words: Kuerlexiangli (*Pyrus brestschneideri* Rehd.); Soil Mn; Soil pH; Nutrient distribution

土壤微量元素是指在土壤中含有及其可给性较低,植物对其需要量很少但对植物生长发育所必需的一类营养元素。锰(Mn)是植物生长所必需的营养元素,虽然植物对其所需量远少于大量元素,但其对植物生长和发育起着至关重要的作用。锰在植物代谢过程中的作用是多方面的,如直接参与光合作用,促进氮素代谢,调节植物体内氧化还原状况等^[1-3]。锰是果树生长发育中必不可少的微量元素之一,是许多氧化酶的主要成分,能够促进种子发芽,促进开花,提早幼龄果树结果,加速生育进程^[4]。诸多研究^[5-8]发现锰对作物的产量起着至关重要的作用,当土壤中含有适量的锰元素时,作物生长发育好、产量高、品质好;当土壤中缺少锰元素时,植物生长发育迟缓、产量低、品质差^[9]。周高峰等^[5]研究了南丰蜜橘缺锰症状及其对光合作用的影响,结果表明缺Mn后,初级新叶叶脉间出现肋骨状突起,突起部位黄化,次级新叶叶脉间失绿,有的叶片出现褐色斑点,其光合效率呈现显著降低。王晋等^[6]研究发现梨树缺锰时会导致叶子上出现变色斑点,从边缘处开始发生脉间失绿,且严重降低果实产量。植物吸收营养元素不仅取决于植物根系的吸收能力,且更取决于营养元素在土壤中的有效性。因此,研究土壤微量元素锰的有效性对植物的生长发育具有重要的意义。

土壤中微量元素的有效含量不仅与土壤质地、有机质、土壤微生物有关,还受土壤pH的影响。在不同的pH下,土壤微量元素的有效性以及化学形态具有较大差异^[10]。近年来许多学者针对土壤微量元素做了大量相关性研究,陆欣^[11]关于土壤pH与微量元素之间关系的报道指出:土壤中的微量元素如硼、锰、锌、铁、铜等离子的有效性及其存在形态与土壤酸碱度之间有着非常密切的关系,在酸性土壤中,铁元素和锰元素的溶解度逐渐增加,而在石灰性土壤中,因pH过高,铁、锰、锌、铜、硼等微量元素的有效性会逐渐降低。玉素普·买买提等^[10]研究了渭-库河绿洲种棉土壤pH与微量元素的关系,结果表明,土壤pH值与有效锰呈极显著负相关;赵串串等^[12]研究了青海省黄土丘陵区主要林地土壤微量元素与pH的关系,发现土壤pH与有效态Mn呈显著负相关关系;周富忠等^[13]研究表明利川市土壤有效锰含量与土壤pH呈极显著负相关;吴湘琳等^[14]研究了新疆温宿县果园土壤微量元素含量与pH的关系,发现有效

Mn含量与pH相关性不显著;穆桂珍等^[15]发现广东揭西县土壤微量元素锰与pH呈极显著($p < 0.01$)的线性正相关关系;邓邦良^[16]等研究了江西省武功山草甸土壤中有效态微量元素铜、锌、铁、锰与pH之间的相关性,发现在草甸土壤中有效态元素Mn与pH具有线性正相关性。卢映琼^[17]研究了赣南脐橙园土壤中pH与微量元素的关系,发现有效锰含量与pH值呈正相关。

近年来,国内有关果园土壤微量元素的研究主要集中在苹果^[18-21]、蜜橘^[5,22]、核桃^[23]、桃^[24]和猕猴桃^[25]等上,而对新疆特色林果库尔勒香梨(*Pyrus brestschneideri* Rehd.)园土壤养分状况,特别是土壤锰的空间分布特征及其有效性与土壤pH之间的相关性研究较少。鉴于此,笔者以新疆特色梨果库尔勒香梨为研究对象,在25年生库尔勒香梨园进行土壤采样,通过测定土壤中微量元素锰的全量、有效量及土壤pH值,分析香梨园土壤锰的空间分布特征及其有效性与土壤pH之间的关系,以期建立库尔勒香梨优质高产的土壤养分管理系统提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于新疆维吾尔自治区中部库尔勒市(总面积7 116.9 km²,海拔918.7 m)恰尔巴格乡下和什巴格村5队,处于塔里木盆地东北边缘,北靠天山支脉库鲁克山和霍拉山,南临塔克拉玛干沙漠。库尔勒市属暖温带大陆性干旱气候,年平均气温14~15℃,年降雨量50~55 mm,年最大蒸发量2 788.2 mm。年总辐射6343 MJ·m⁻²,日照时数2889 h,大于等于0℃积温平均为4700℃,大于等于10℃积温4278℃,无霜期180~200 d。主导风向为东北风,土壤类型主要为黄潮土,土壤有机质含量(w,后同)23.12 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮含量41.58 mg·kg⁻¹,有效磷含量16.1 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾含量196 mg·kg⁻¹。根据库尔勒市2020年统计资料核定全市香梨种植面积达3.1万hm²,总产量40.26万t。

1.2 研究材料

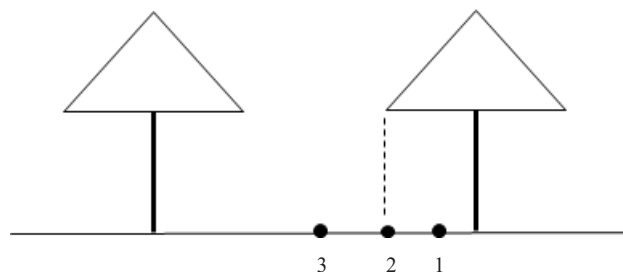
选取以杜梨(*Pyrus betulifolia* Bunge)为嫁接砧木,株行距为5 m×6 m,树形为疏散分层形的25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园为研究对象。

在2018年秋季果实采收后,树冠投影(冠幅边缘滴水线)开宽30 cm,深30~40 cm的施肥沟施入基

肥。在库尔勒香梨整个生育期施 N 300 kg·hm⁻²、P₂O₅ 300 kg·hm⁻²、K₂O 60 kg·hm⁻²。肥料选用尿素(含N 46%)、重过磷酸钙(含P₂O₅ 46%)和硫酸钾(含K₂O 51%)。尿素施用量以60%在果树萌芽前施用,剩余40%在膨果前期用穴施的方法追施。磷肥和钾肥在萌芽前作为基肥一次性施入,施用方式为沟施。园内的灌水方式为漫灌,灌水定额为15 000 m³·hm⁻²,生育周期分5次灌溉,灌溉时间为4—8月的月中(10日),每次的灌水量为3000 m³·hm⁻²。香梨树生长季,特别是灌水后,利用中耕机及时对行间进行中耕(耕翻清除杂草),整个生育周期中耕3次,深度为10~15 cm。

1.3 采样与测定

2019年9月中下旬,香梨采收后,在园内随机选择长势良好,主干枝条粗度相对一致,且无病虫害的5株树,在每株树的树冠内(离树干1.00 m)、冠幅边缘(2.00 m)、冠幅外(3.25 m)的土壤上进行土壤样品的采集(图1)。取样深度分别为0~5 cm、>5~10 cm、>10~20 cm、>20~30 cm、>30~40 cm、>40~50 cm和>50~60 cm,共7个土层,5次重复,共采集105个土样。土壤样品带回实验室后,将土样经过风干、磨



采样点1号点代表冠幅内(离树干1.00 m);2号点代表冠幅边缘(离树干2.00 m);3号点代表冠幅外(离树干3.25 m)。

Sampling points: No.1 below the canopy (1.00 m away from the trunk); No. 2 at the edge of the canopy (2.00 m away from the trunk); No.3 outside the canopy (3.25 m away from the trunk).

图1 库尔勒香梨园土壤采样点设计

Fig. 1 Design of soil sampling points in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard

细、过筛、混匀、装袋后备用。

土壤pH值采用酸度计法测定;土壤中全锰含量采用消煮-原子吸收分光光度法测定^[26];土壤中有效态锰含量采用DTPA浸提-原子吸收光谱法测定^[26]。

1.4 数据处理

试验数据采用IBM SPSS Statistics 26.0 进行统计分析,用Pearson相关系数法进行各变量之间相关

分析,用Microsoft Office Excel 2019对数据进行一元线性回归分析并绘制散点图,图表中数据均为5次重复的平均值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 库尔勒香梨园土壤pH的特征

由表1可知,25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园土壤pH值在8.25~8.90范围内,平均值为8.60,呈碱性。冠幅内土壤pH最大值为8.73,最小值为8.40,平均值为8.58。冠幅边缘土壤pH最大值为8.76,最小值为8.25,平均值为8.57。冠幅外土壤pH最大值为8.90,最小值为8.53,平均值为8.67。从pH值的变化看,在香梨树冠幅下的不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外),随着土层深度的增加,土壤pH呈升高趋势,冠幅内30~60 cm土层显著高于0~30 cm土层,但冠幅边缘、冠幅外差异性不显著。这与董红梅^[18]的研究结果相似。在0~20 cm土层,pH值表现为冠幅外>冠幅内>冠幅边缘,冠幅边缘呈现相对弱碱性,这可能与该区域进行的开沟施肥以及香梨根系分布情况有关。在相同土层,不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外),库尔勒香梨园土壤pH之间没有呈现

表1 库尔勒香梨园土壤pH及其分布特征

Table 1 Soil pH and its distribution characteristics in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard

深度 Depth/cm	土壤pH Soil pH			平均值 Mean
	冠幅内 Within the canopy	冠幅边缘 At the edge of the canopy	冠幅外 Outside the canopy	
0-5	8.46±0.08 Ba	8.42±0.08 Aa	8.53±0.00 Aa	8.47±0.03 B
>5-10	8.52±0.06 Ba	8.46±0.07 Aa	8.58±0.03 Aa	8.52±0.04 B
>10-20	8.47±0.06 Ba	8.42±0.11 Aa	8.62±0.08 Aa	8.50±0.05 B
>20-30	8.51±0.03 Ba	8.55±0.26 Aa	8.72±0.10 Aa	8.59±0.09 AB
>30-40	8.68±0.05 Aa	8.69±0.11 Aa	8.71±0.04 Aa	8.69±0.03 A
>40-50	8.69±0.02 Aa	8.68±0.05 Aa	8.72±0.14 Aa	8.70±0.04 A
>50-60	8.71±0.03 Aa	8.74±0.02 Aa	8.78±0.16 Aa	8.74±0.05 A

注:表中数据为5个重复的平均值±标准差。同一行不同小写字母表示同一土层不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外)间差异显著性($p < 0.05$);同一列不同大写字母表示同一取样点不同土层深度间差异显著性($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Data in the table are mean ± standard deviation of 5 replicates. Different lowercase letters in the same line indicated the significant difference between different sampling points (within the canopy, at the edge of the canopy, and outside the canopy) in the same soil layer ($p < 0.05$). Different capital letters in the same column indicate the significant difference between different soil depth at the same sampling point ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

显著性差异。

2.2 库尔勒香梨园土壤全锰含量及其分布特征

土壤微量元素的全量受母质、地形、地貌、气候以及耕作施肥水平等各种因素的综合影响,微量元素的全量在一定条件下可以说明土壤微量养分的供应水平^[27]。由表2可知,25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园土壤全锰含量变幅为680.08~824.68 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为727.41 mg·kg⁻¹。其中冠幅内土壤全锰含量变幅为680.08~807.79 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为726.74 mg·kg⁻¹。

冠幅边缘土壤全锰含量变幅为680.20~779.23 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为729.09 mg·kg⁻¹。冠幅外土壤全锰含量变幅为686.43~824.68 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为726.39 mg·kg⁻¹。不管是在冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外,25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园土壤全锰含量随土层的增加呈现先增加后递减的趋势,并在30~40 cm土层呈现出最大值。在相同土层,不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外),全锰含量之间没有呈现显著性差异。土壤中全锰含量取决于成土母质及成土过程的条件,一般情况下,

表2 库尔勒香梨园土壤全锰含量及其分布特征

Table 2 The total content of soil Mn and its distribution characteristics in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard (mg·kg⁻¹)

深度 Depth/cm	冠幅内 Within the canopy	冠幅边缘 At the edge of the canopy	冠幅外 Outside the canopy	平均值 Mean
0~5	707.39±25.09 Aa	722.44±17.95 Aa	703.39±14.74 Aa	711.07±5.14 A
>5~10	734.90±27.87 Aa	729.44±23.57 Aa	729.62±14.30 Aa	731.32±17.98 A
>10~20	735.58±54.47 Aa	716.50±4.55 Aa	729.37±30.23 Aa	727.15±25.21 A
>20~30	737.66±41.96 Aa	737.24±40.90 Aa	740.65±55.29 Aa	738.52±45.07 A
>30~40	745.72±55.46 Aa	757.39±7.12 Aa	741.53±72.17 Aa	748.21±41.89 A
>40~50	727.09±20.67 Aa	734.30±11.91 Aa	738.10±21.72 Aa	733.16±16.80 A
>50~60	698.85±9.19 Aa	706.35±22.68 Aa	702.09±14.56 Aa	702.43±4.05 A

在同一类型土壤中,成土母质对土壤养分全量的影响十分明显^[28-29]。

2.3 库尔勒香梨园土壤有效锰含量及其分布特征

土壤微量元素的有效性是土壤供养能力的直接体现,其与库尔勒香梨的优质高产有密切关系。由表3可知,25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园土壤有效锰含量变幅为4.86~13.19 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为8.44 mg·kg⁻¹,占土壤锰全量的1.16%,该香梨园土壤有效锰含量属于中等水平^[30](7.00 mg·kg⁻¹<平均<10.00 mg·kg⁻¹)。冠幅内土壤有效锰含量变幅为4.86~9.74 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为7.66 mg·kg⁻¹。冠幅边缘土壤有效锰含量变幅为6.55~12.83 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为9.08 mg·kg⁻¹。冠幅外土壤有效锰含量变幅为5.19~13.19 mg·kg⁻¹,

平均值为8.59 mg·kg⁻¹。不管是在冠幅内、冠幅边缘还是冠幅外,在0~20 cm土层土壤有效锰含量显著高于20~60 cm土层,说明库尔勒香梨园土壤微量元素锰的分布具有层次性和典型的表聚性。在0~10 cm土层,不同取样点(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外)有效锰含量差异显著,有效锰含量呈现冠幅外>冠幅边缘>冠幅内,这可能与冠幅外进行的中耕作业和冠幅边缘进行的施肥有关。而在10~60 cm土层,冠幅边缘土壤有效锰含量高于冠幅外和冠幅内。

2.4 库尔勒香梨园土壤pH与土壤有效锰含量的关系

将库尔勒香梨树体冠幅内、冠幅边缘及冠幅外土壤有效锰含量与对应的土壤pH进行回归分析,得

表3 库尔勒香梨园土壤有效锰含量及其分布特征

Table 3 The available content of soil Mn and its distribution characteristics in a Kuerlexiangli pear orchard

(mg·kg⁻¹)

深度 Depth/cm	冠幅内 Within the canopy	冠幅边缘 At the edge of the canopy	冠幅外 Outside the canopy	平均值 Mean
0-5	9.10 ±0.64 Ab	11.79 ±1.48 Aab	12.18 ±1.01 Aa	11.02 ±0.74 A
>5-10	8.45 ±0.22 ABb	11.30 ±1.63 Aab	11.90 ±1.24 Aa	10.55 ±0.59 A
>10-20	9.36 ±0.11 Aa	11.25 ±1.28 Aa	10.38 ±1.01 Aa	10.33 ±0.42 A
>20-30	7.09 ±0.61 Ba	7.73 ±0.45 Ba	6.84 ±0.60 Ba	7.22 ±0.33 B
>30-40	6.14 ±0.73 Ba	7.25 ±0.36 Ba	6.63 ±0.46 Ba	6.67 ±0.26 B
>40-50	6.06 ±0.86 Ba	7.26 ±0.08 Ba	6.52 ±1.17 Ba	6.62 ±0.57 B
>50-60	6.41 ±1.44 Ba	6.96 ±0.41 Ba	5.66 ±0.71 Ba	6.34 ±0.12 B

到土壤有效锰含量与土壤pH的回归关系(图2)。由图2和表4可知,土壤有效锰含量与pH之间存在极显著($p < 0.01$)的线性负相关关系,对应的回归方程和相关系数分别为 $y = -18.553x + 168.05$ ($R^2 = 0.9327$), -0.966 。同时库尔勒香梨树体冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外土壤有效锰含量均与土壤pH呈极显著($p <$

0.01)的线性负相关关系,对应的回归方程和相关系数分别为 $y = -12.665x + 116.28$ ($R^2 = 0.9559$)、 $y = -15.086x + 138.31$ ($R^2 = 0.8755$)、 $y = -30.329x + 271.41$ ($R^2 = 0.9631$), -0.978 、 -0.936 、 -0.981 。以上表明,土壤有效锰含量与土壤pH值有密切关联,在碱性土壤条件下,土壤有效锰的含量随土壤pH的增加

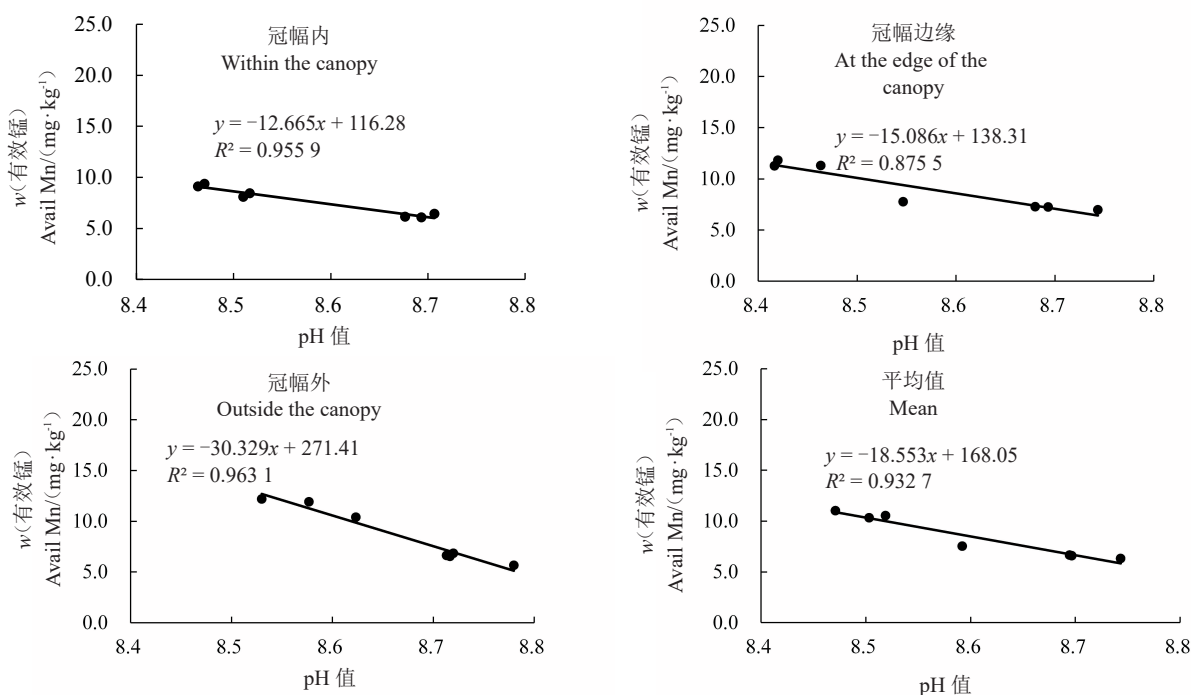


图2 土壤pH与土壤有效锰含量的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between soil pH and available content of soil Mn

表4 土壤pH与土壤锰有效量的相关性分析

Table 4 Correlation between soil pH and available Mn content in soil

参数 Parameter	土壤锰有效量 Available content of Mn in soil			平均值 Mean
	冠幅内 Within the canopy	冠幅边缘 At the edge of the canopy	冠幅外 Outside the canopy	
相关系数(r) Related coefficient	-0.978	-0.936	-0.981	-0.966
显著程度(p) p -value	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000
显著性(Sig.) Significance	**	**	**	**

注: *和**分别表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)和极显著($p < 0.01$)。

Note: * and ** indicated significant difference ($p < 0.05$) and highly significant difference ($p < 0.01$), respectively.

而降低。

3 讨论

土壤微量元素含量及空间分布是一个复杂的物

理化学过程,在不同的土壤类型、种植条件以及田间管理措施下会表现出不同的特性。一般来说,土壤微量元素的总量称为全量,全量中能被植物吸收利用部分叫有效态含量^[31]。果园土壤微量元素的有效含量是果树生长的物质基础,只有完全了解果园土壤微量元素的空间分布特征及其有效含量,才能准确科学地实施配方施肥管理。本研究结果表明,在25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园,土壤全锰含量随土壤深度的增加呈现先升高后降低的趋势,但在不同取样点且不同土层间没有显著差异,这主要是土壤微量元素的全量受成土母质和风化过程的影响所致。整个香梨园土壤有效锰含量处于中等水平,并且随着土壤剖面深度的增加逐渐减少。在不同取样点间(冠幅内、冠幅边缘、冠幅外)差异不显著,但在不同土层,特别是在0~20 cm土层土壤有效锰含量显著高于20~60 cm土层。这种土壤养分的空间分布特征和变化趋势与前人研究库尔勒香梨园土壤养分分布

特征的结果一致^[30]。说明库尔勒香梨园土壤微量元素锰的分布具有层次性和典型的表聚性,这主要与果园土壤长期施肥、田间作业以及香梨树根系的分布等因素有关。

土壤的酸碱度是土壤溶液中的带电正负离子共同作用形成的 H^+ 浓度而表征出的一个化学指标^[27],土壤pH的变化即土壤溶液中 H^+ 浓度的变化, H^+ 能将微量元素进行酸化,使其从无效态离子转化为有效态离子^[27,32]。前人的研究中既有土壤微量元素有效性与pH呈正相关也有呈负相关,但其主要变化规律是因土壤酸碱度不同而发生相应的变化,主要表现在酸性土壤中,土壤微量元素有效性与土壤pH呈正相关^[14,16],而碱性土壤中,土壤微量元素有效性与土壤pH呈负相关^[9,11]。一般pH在5.5时,有效态 Mn^{2+} 的含量较高;pH值升高时,逐渐转化为 Mn^{3+} 和 Mn^{4+} 的氧化物;通常在pH大于8.00时形成四价锰 MnO_2 ,此时有效态锰含量减少^[33]。因此,缺锰大多发生在碱性土壤中,酸性土壤中锰供应充足,甚至过量而发生中毒。本研究结果表明,土壤有效锰平均含量对pH变化敏感,在0~20 cm土层土壤有效锰含量显著高于20~60 cm土层,而在0~20 cm土层土壤pH值显著低于20~60 cm土层,呈现极显著($p < 0.01$)的线性负相关关系,即土壤微量元素锰的有效含量随着pH的增大而逐渐降低,这与玉素普·买买提^[10]研究结果一致。随着pH升高,微量元素阳离子的形态先变为羟基金属阳离子,最终变为不溶性氢氧化合物或者这些元素的氧化物,所有微量元素阳离子的氢氧化物都是相对不溶的^[34]。因此在库尔勒香梨园施肥时建议施用生理酸性肥料或者增加有机肥的使用量来调节土壤pH,以此间接提高土壤锰的有效性。

根系作为果树从外界环境吸收水分和养分的主要器官,是果树生长发育的根本^[35]。根系不仅从土壤中获取养分,而且在代谢过程中通过释放分泌物改变周围土壤的环境。根系分泌物是植物根系释放到周围环境中的有机化合物,对土壤结构形成、土壤养分转化、土壤养分生物有效性、植物养分的吸收、土壤微生物分布和环境胁迫缓解等方面都具有非常重要的作用。果树吸收根的根长、密度、根表面积直接影响果树吸收养分的进程。武阳等^[36]和吉光鹏等^[37]研究发现,库尔勒香梨树的吸收根系主要分布在距地表20~60 cm深度的土层中。李楠等^[38-39]研究

发现,25 a树龄的库尔勒香梨树在40~70 cm深的土层内根系生长十分活跃,年总生长量最大,并建议将树冠下距树干2.0~2.5 m,深40~70 cm的土层作为成年库尔勒香梨水肥管理的重点区域。本研究结果表明,在20~60 cm土层中,冠幅边缘土壤有效锰含量高于冠幅外和冠幅内土壤。这可能是由于集中分布在冠幅边缘(离树干2.00 m,施肥区)20~60 cm土层的吸收根通过释放根系分泌物活化了土壤锰,以此提高了土壤有效锰的含量。而在0~20 cm土层中,有效锰含量呈现冠幅外大于冠幅边缘和冠幅内的趋势。这可能与冠幅外生长的行间杂草,经过中耕留在土壤表层,导致表层土壤有效锰含量相对较高。

4 结 论

25 a树龄库尔勒香梨园土壤全锰含量随土壤深度的增加呈现先升高后降低的趋势,土壤有效锰含量随着土壤深度的增加逐渐减少;土壤有效锰含量与土壤pH之间存在极显著($p < 0.01$)的线性负相关关系,因此在库尔勒香梨园施肥时建议施用生理酸性肥料或者增加有机肥的使用量来调节土壤pH,提高土壤锰的有效性,以此实现库尔勒香梨园土壤养分的高效利用。

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