

猕猴桃园绿肥品种筛选和生草管理对土壤养分的影响

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摘 要:【目的】筛选适宜汉中地区猕猴桃园种植的豆科绿肥品种并研究生草管理模式对土壤养分的影响, 以期猕猴桃绿色生产提供理论依据。【方法】品种筛选试验设毛苕子(VR)、紫云英(AS)、箭筈豌豆(VS)、二月兰(OV)和山豆(LC), 共5个品种, 研究绿肥盛花期鲜草产量和含水量变化特征。果园生草管理模式设全年清耕(对照)、自然生草(NG)、毛苕子+自然生草(VG), 共3个处理。研究不同果园生草管理模式下土壤养分变化规律。【结果】(1)绿肥盛花期鲜草和干草产量均表现为山豆>毛苕子>箭筈豌豆>紫云英>二月兰, 山豆盛花期鲜草产量最高, 为67 332 kg·hm⁻², 其次是毛苕子(65 499 kg·hm⁻²), 二者差异不显著, 但显著高于其他绿肥品种。(2)绿肥鲜草全氮含量表现为毛苕子>箭筈豌豆>山豆>二月兰>紫云英。毛苕子N含量(w, 后同)达39.04 g·kg⁻¹, 其次是箭筈豌豆36.07 g·kg⁻¹, 显著高于山豆、二月兰和紫云英; 毛苕子N累积量最高(323.33 kg·hm⁻²), 山豆为308.52 kg·hm⁻², 箭筈豌豆为268.31 kg·hm⁻², 增幅为87.9%~226.8%, 显著高于二月兰和紫云英。绿肥鲜草全磷含量主要表现为毛苕子>紫云英>山豆>箭筈豌豆>二月兰。毛苕子磷含量最高(9.05 g·kg⁻¹), 显著高于山豆、箭筈豌豆和二月兰, 增幅为18.6%~48.8%。毛苕子磷累积量为75.08 kg·hm⁻², 山豆为72.94 kg·hm⁻², 显著高于其他绿肥品种, 增幅为33.4%~124.4%。绿肥鲜草全钾含量主要表现为毛苕子>紫云英>箭筈豌豆>山豆>二月兰, 毛苕子全钾含量最高(34.70 g·kg⁻¹), 显著高于箭筈豌豆、山豆和二月兰, 增幅为9.4%~68.1%。毛苕子全钾累积量最高, 为288.04 kg·hm⁻², 显著高于其他绿肥品种, 增幅为26.3%~125.5%。(3)毛苕子+自然生草处理, 与全年清耕处理相比, 可以显著提高土壤0~60 cm有机质、碱解氮、速效磷和速效钾含量, 与自然生草相比, 可以提高0~60 cm土壤碱解氮和有机质含量、0~20 cm速效磷含量、0~40 cm速效钾含量。【结论】毛苕子盛花期干草和植株氮磷钾养分含量均最高, 显著高于其他豆科绿肥, 干草产量8270 kg·hm⁻², N、P₂O₅和K₂O累积量分别为323.33、75.08和288.04 kg·hm⁻², 是适宜猕猴桃园种植的豆科绿肥, 具有鲜草产量和氮磷钾养分含量双高的特点, 毛苕子覆盖还田+自然生草, 可以提高果园土壤养分含量, 是适宜汉中地区的猕猴桃果园生草管理模式。

关键词: 猕猴桃果园; 豆科绿肥; 绿肥品种; 鲜草产量; 土壤养分含量

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Selection of green manure varieties and effects of grass management modes on soil fertility in kiwifruit orchards

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Abstract: 【Objective】As a clean organic manure source, green manure can effectively improve the soil microbial environment, increase soil organic carbon, and enhance soil carbon sink function, which is of great significance to the sustainability of soil productivity and soil carbon cycle. Intercropping green manure in orchards has become an effective method for soil improvement and restoration, which is an important technical measure to protect the ecological environment of farmland, ensure the quality of agricultural products, reduce fertilizer application, and promote sustainable agricultural development. The effect of green manure on soil habitat was controlled by the types of green manure and orchard cli-

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mate. In order to provide a theoretical basis for the green production of kiwifruit, the impact of grass management mode on soil nutrients was studied and the suitable leguminous green manure crops were screened for planting in kiwifruit orchards in Hanzhong area. **【Methods】** The variety selection experiment was conducted to study the characteristics of fresh grass yield and water content changes during the florescence period of green manure crops, including *Vicia villosa* (VR), *Astragalus sinicus* (AS), *Vicia sativa* (VS), *Orychophragmus violaceus* (OV) and *Lathyrus cicera* (LC). The orchard grass management modes were set as the following three treatments: annual clean tillage (CK); natural grass (NG) and *Vicia villosa* + natural grass (VG), and the changes in soil nutrients under different orchard grass management modes were studied. **【Results】** (1) During the florescence stage of green manure crops, the yield of fresh and dry grass showed as follows: LC>VR>VS>AS>OV. Among them, LC had the highest yield of fresh grass at 67 332 kg·hm⁻², followed by VR at 65 499 kg·hm⁻², and there was no significant difference, but they were higher than VS, AS and OV, with an increase of 21.0%–112.5%. LC had the highest hay yield of 11 618 kg·hm⁻², significantly higher than other green manure varieties, with an increase of 40.5% and 58.4%, respectively, compared with VR and VS. The hay yields of VR and VS were 8270 and 7333 kg·hm⁻², respectively, significantly higher than those of OV and AS. (2) The total nitrogen content of green manure and fresh grass was as follows: VR>VS>LC>OV>AS. Among them, the N content of VR reached 39.04 g·kg⁻¹, followed by VS 36.07 g·kg⁻¹, and they were significantly higher than that of LC, OV, and AS; The N accumulation of VR (323.33 kg·hm⁻²), LC (308.52 kg·hm⁻²), and VS (268.31 kg·hm⁻²) was 87.9%–226.8% significantly higher than that of OV and AS ($p<0.05$). The P₂O₅ content of green manure and fresh grass were mainly manifested as follows: VR>AS>LC>VS>OV. Among them, the P₂O₅ content in VR was 9.05 g·kg⁻¹, which was 18.6%–48.8% higher than that in LC, VS, and OV ($p<0.05$). The P₂O₅ content of AS was 8.67 g·kg⁻¹, which was 42.6% higher than that of OV ($p<0.05$). The accumulation of P₂O₅ in VR (75.08 kg·hm⁻²) and LC (72.94 kg·hm⁻²) was 33.4%–124.4% higher than that of other green manure varieties ($p<0.05$). The total potassium contents of green manure fresh grass were mainly manifested as follows: VR>AS>VS>LC>OV. The total potassium content of VR was the highest (34.70 g·kg⁻¹), which was 9.4%–68.1% higher than that of VS, LC and OV. The total accumulation of K₂O in VR (288.04 kg·hm⁻²) was 26.3%–125.5% higher than that of other green manure varieties. LC had the second highest total K₂O accumulation (228.03 kg·hm⁻²), which was 33.0%, 56.9% and 99.8% higher than VS, AS and OV, respectively. (3) Compared with CK, VG significantly increased the content of soil organic matter, available nitrogen, available phosphorus, and available potassium in the 0–60 cm soil layer. Compared with NG, VG can increase the content of soil available nitrogen and organic matter in 0–60 cm soil layer, available phosphorus in 0–20 cm soil layer, and available potassium in 0–40 cm soil layer. Compared with CK, VG increased soil alkaline nitrogen by 144.5%, 145.4% and 453.8% in 0–20, 20–40 and 40–60 cm soil layer, soil available phosphorus by 51.7%, 129.7% and 69.3%, soil available potassium by 129.7%, 68.3% and 121.8%, and soil organic carbon by 108.4%, 95.1% and 122.5%, respectively. Compared with NG, VG increased soil alkaline nitrogen by 12.2%, 17.4% and 178.0%, soil available phosphorus by 21.8%, 21.2% and 20.4%, soil available potassium by 30.4% and 16.4%, and soil organic carbon by 23.1%, 36.3% and 48.9% at 0–20, 20–40 and 40–60 cm, respectively. The mode of VG had the best effect on soil improvement and fertilization in kiwifruit orchards. **【Conclusion】** During the florescence period, the content of N, P₂O₅, and K₂O nutrients in the hay and plants of VS was the highest, significantly higher than other leguminous green manures. The hay yield was 8270 kg·hm⁻², and the accumulated amounts of N, P₂O₅ and K₂O were 323.33, 75.08 and 288.04 kg·hm⁻², respectively. Due to the high

biomass and N, P₂O₅ and K₂O contents, VG can be used as a suitable grass management mode for kiwifruit orchards. Moreover, it had a good effect on improving soil nutrients in kiwifruit orchards, which was conducive to the sustainable development of kiwifruit production in Hanzhong area.

Key words: Kiwifruit orchard; Legume green manure; Variety of green manure; Fresh grass yield; Soil nutrient content

猕猴桃是我国重要的经济作物之一,也是世界消费量最大的水果之一。我国猕猴桃种植面积和产量稳居世界第一^[1],据《中国猕猴桃产业发展报告(2020)》中的统计数据显示,近10 a(年)来,全球猕猴桃栽培面积和产量的增长速率分别为71.25%和55.58%,猕猴桃已经跻身于世界主流消费水果之列。其中陕西省猕猴桃面积61 213.33 hm²,产量115.83万t,猕猴桃产业规模居全国第一^[2]。我国猕猴桃园土壤管理大部分仍沿用清耕法,清耕制的果园面积达到果园总面积的80%^[3]。长期清耕导致土壤结构被破坏,土壤有机质及各种养分因加速消耗而逐年降低,果园土壤肥力退化^[4]。猕猴桃施肥不增产的情况普遍存在,极大挫伤了果农种植的积极性^[5]。解决上述问题,提高和改进土壤管理模式是重要途径之一。随着国家推进“质量兴农、绿色兴农”战略,果园种植绿肥成为一种现代化果园土壤管理的模式^[6]。绿肥是我国果园的重要有机肥源^[7],果园种植利用绿肥可替代化学肥料^[8]、培肥地力^[9]、提高土壤有机质含量、减少水土流失、改善果园生态环境、降低病虫害发生^[10-14]、提升果品品质和产量,是今后绿色生态果园建设和果园土壤管理的发展方向。

目前,关于果园绿肥的研究已有大量报道,主要集中在果园绿肥对土壤生境和果实品质的研究方面。针对不同果园环境适宜性绿肥品种筛选,吴兴洪等^[15]通过研究8个绿肥品种在猕猴桃园的生长表现,发现毛苕子(*Vicia villosa* Roth.)、黑麦草(*Lolium perenne* L.)和箭筈豌豆(*V. sativa* L.)在植株养分、抑制杂草、地表覆盖、田间长势等方面具有较强的优势。唐红琴等^[16]通过研究5种绿肥还田后对柑橘园土壤pH和养分的改善效果,发现光叶苕子(*V. villosa* Roth. var.)和紫云英(*Astragalus sinicus* L.)提升土壤养分含量的贡献均较大。绿肥种类不同,果园气候不同,对土壤生境的影响也不同。汉中市紧抓陕西省猕猴桃“东扩南移”战略机遇,猕猴桃种植面积已经达到666.7 hm²,猕猴桃产业的健康发展对推动该地区乡村振兴具有重要意义。然而,汉中猕猴

桃园立地条件差,土壤有机质含量低、土壤黏重、土层板结、通透性差,果园生态环境脆弱,经济效益不高问题普遍存在。果园间作绿肥是解决猕猴桃产业快速发展和立地条件差等问题的有效途径,而针对汉中地区猕猴桃园间作绿肥品种适宜性筛选的研究还较少。因此,笔者在本研究中旨在通过引进筛选植株养分、土壤改良、培肥地力效果好的猕猴桃果园间作绿肥品种,并系统研究绿肥高效种植技术和固氮增碳培肥效应,为猕猴桃产业提供固碳减排技术支持,促进猕猴桃产业绿色高质量发展。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2021—2022连续2 a在陕西省汉中市城固原公新天地猕猴桃示范基地(107°28'22" E, 33°22'54" N)进行,该地属亚热带湿润季风气候,海拔2 602.2 m,年平均气温14.3 °C,年降雨量843.9 mm。

1.2 试验材料

供试绿肥品种有紫云英(AS)、箭筈豌豆(VS)、山黧豆(*Lathyrus cicera*, LC)、毛苕子(VR)和二月兰(*Orychophragmus violaceus*, OV),共5个豆科绿肥品种(山黧豆由四川南充市农业科学院提供,其他绿肥材料购于农资店)。

1.3 试验设计

绿肥品种筛选试验于2020—2021年开展,采用单因素试验,种植5个品种绿肥,每个品种3次重复,每个小区面积为20 m×2 m=40 m²。绿肥品种于2020年9月播种,绿肥播种量为2.5 kg·666.7 m²。

猕猴桃园不同生草管理模式试验于2021—2022年开展,设3种不同生草管理模式,(1)对照:全年清耕;(2)NG:自然生草;(3)VG:毛苕子+自然生草。随机区组设计,小区面积为50 m×2 m=100 m²,每个处理3次重复,其中毛苕子于2021年10月10日播种,覆盖还田。

1.4 测定项目与方法

绿肥鲜草产量测定。于绿肥盛花期(2021年6

月13日)测产并翻压还田,选取长势均匀的1 m×1 m样方,3次重复,称质量即为鲜草产量。将盛花期割下的鲜草及时烘干测定水分量,根据含水量将鲜草产量换算成干草产量。

绿肥养分测定。植株样品采用 $H_2SO_4-H_2O_2$ 消煮^[17],全氮含量利用连续流动分析仪(AA3)测定,全磷含量采用钒钼黄比色法测定,全钾含量采用火焰光度法测定。

土壤养分含量测定。于绿肥盛花期采集0~20 cm、>20~40 cm和>40~60 cm土壤,土壤养分含量的测定参照《土壤农化分析》^[18]。

1.5 数据处理

数据应用Excel 2010进行数据整理,采用SAS 8.1进行单因素方差分析和显著性检验,采用Origin 2017绘图。

2 结果与分析

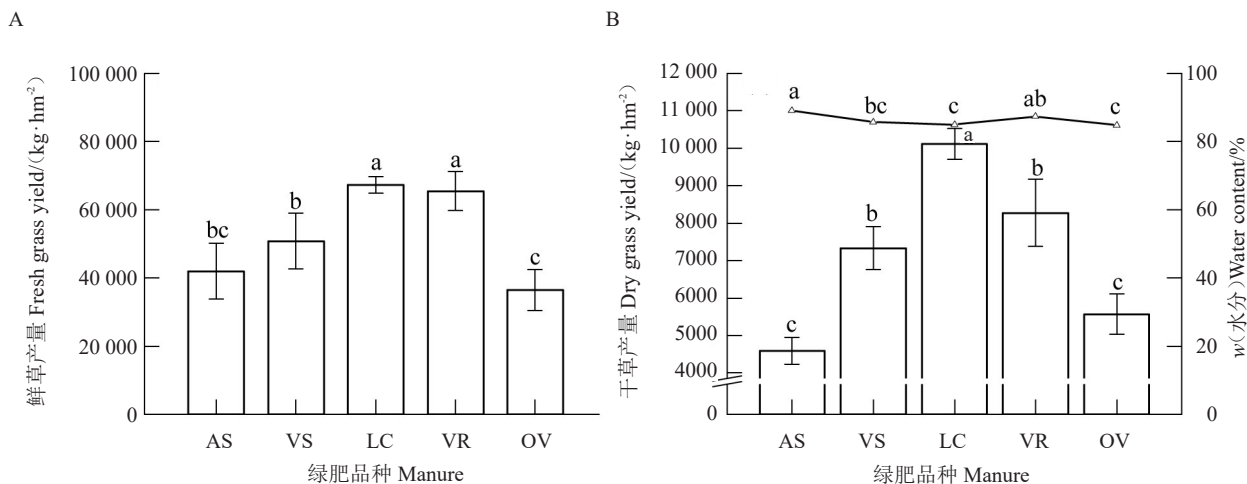
2.1 猕猴桃园间作不同品种绿肥鲜草产量的变化

猕猴桃园间作绿肥,盛花期各品种鲜草产量表现

为山黧豆>毛苕子>箭筈豌豆>紫云英>二月兰(图1-A)。其中山黧豆鲜草产量最高,为67 332 kg·hm⁻²,其次是毛苕子65 499 kg·hm⁻²,均显著高于箭筈豌豆、紫云英和二月兰,增幅为21.0%~112.5%。猕猴桃园间作紫云英水分含量最高(图1-B),为89.0%,显著高于除毛苕子外的其他绿肥品种,增幅为3.0%~3.9%。猕猴桃园间作毛苕子水分含量为87.4%,显著高于山黧豆和二月兰,增幅分别为2.8%和3.1%。山黧豆干草产量最高(图1-B),为11 618 kg·hm⁻²,显著高于其他绿肥品种,比毛苕子和箭筈豌豆分别增加40.5%和58.4%,其次是毛苕子和箭筈豌豆,干草产量分别为8270和7333 kg·hm⁻²,显著高于二月兰和紫云英。

2.2 猕猴桃园间作不同品种绿肥养分含量的变化

2.2.1 不同绿肥品种N含量和N累积量的变化 猕猴桃园间作不同绿肥品种,N含量主要表现为毛苕子>箭筈豌豆>山黧豆>二月兰>紫云英(图2-A)。其中毛苕子N含量(w,后同)最高,达39.04 g·kg⁻¹,其次是箭筈豌豆36.07 g·kg⁻¹,显著高于山黧豆、二月



AS. 紫云英;VS. 箭筈豌豆;LC. 山黧豆;VR. 毛苕子;OV. 二月兰。不同小写字母表示在 0.05 水平差异显著。下同。

AS. *Astragalus sinicus*; VS. *Vicia sativa*; LC. *Lathyrus cicera*; VR. *Vicia villosa*; OV. *Orychophragmus violaceus*. Different small letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图1 不同绿肥品种鲜草产量(A)、干草产量和含水量(B)的变化

Fig. 1 Different of fresh grass yield (A), dry grass yield and water content (B) in manure

兰和紫云英,山黧豆N含量为30.50 g·kg⁻¹,显著高于二月兰和紫云英,增幅分别为17.8%和41.3%。猕猴桃园间作毛苕子、山黧豆和箭筈豌豆N累积量显著高于二月兰和紫云英(图2-B),其中毛苕子N累积量为323.33 kg·hm⁻²,山黧豆为308.52 kg·hm⁻²,箭筈豌豆为268.31 kg·hm⁻²,增幅为87.9%~226.8%。

2.2.2 不同绿肥品种P₂O₅含量和P₂O₅累积量的变化 猕猴桃园间作不同绿肥品种,P₂O₅含量主要表现为毛苕子>紫云英>山黧豆>箭筈豌豆>二月兰(图3-A)。其中毛苕子P₂O₅含量最高(9.05 g·kg⁻¹),显著高于山黧豆、箭筈豌豆和二月兰,增幅为18.6%~48.8%。紫云英P₂O₅含量为8.67 g·kg⁻¹,显著高于二

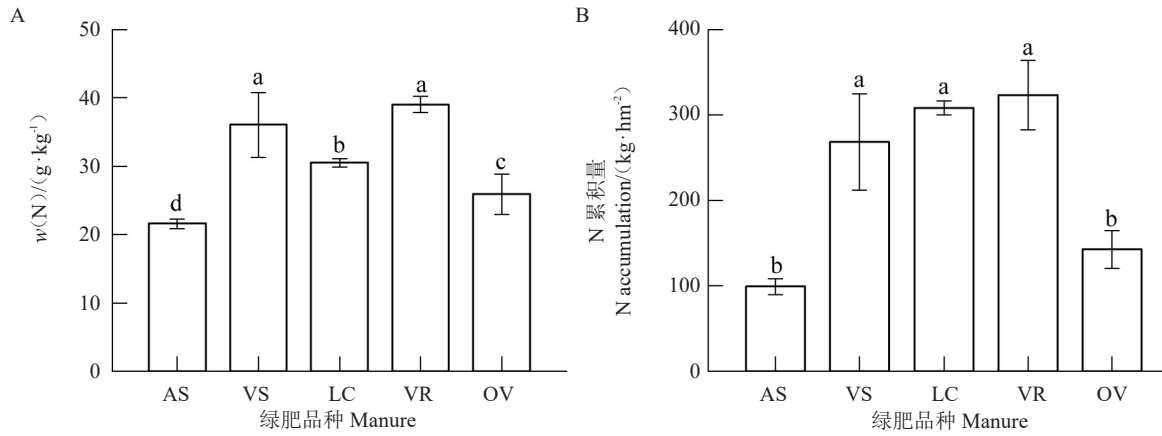


图2 不同绿肥品种 N 含量 (A) 和累积量 (B) 的变化
 Fig. 2 Different of N content (A) and accumulation (B) in manure

月兰,增幅为42.6%。猕猴桃园间作毛苕子 P_2O_5 累积量为 $75.08 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,山黧豆为 $72.94 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,毛苕子和山黧豆 P_2O_5 累积量显著高于其他绿肥品种(图3-B),增幅为33.4%~124.4%。箭筈豌豆 P_2O_5 累积量为

$54.69 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,显著高于二月兰,增幅为64.1%。

2.2.3 不同绿肥品种 K_2O 含量和 K_2O 累积量的变化 猕猴桃园间作不同绿肥品种, K_2O 含量主要表现为毛苕子>紫云英>箭筈豌豆>山黧豆>二月兰

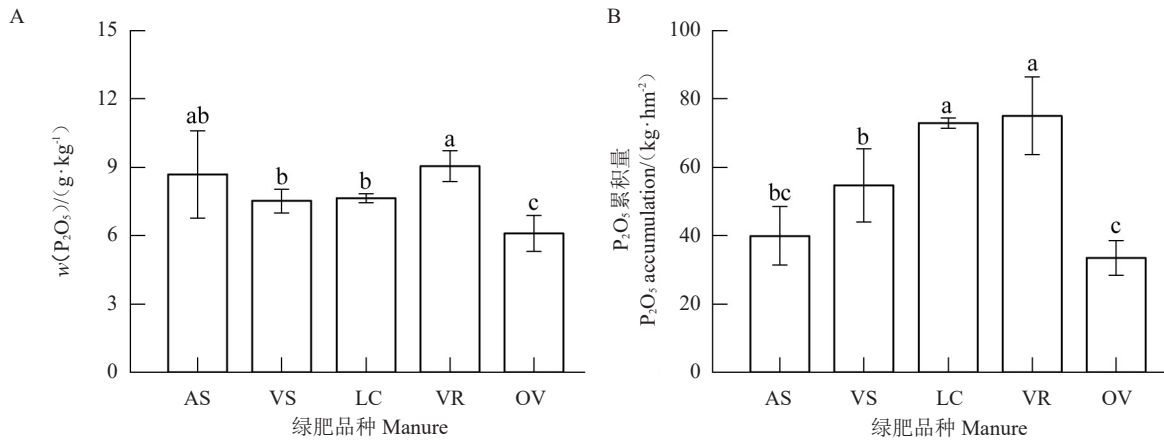


图3 不同绿肥品种 P_2O_5 含量 (A) 和累积量 (B) 的变化
 Fig. 3 Different of P_2O_5 content (A) and accumulation (B) in manure

(图4-A)。其中毛苕子全钾含量最高($34.70 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$),显著高于紫云英、箭筈豌豆、山黧豆和二月兰,增幅为9.4%~68.1%。紫云英 K_2O 含量 $31.72 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,显著高于其他绿肥品种,增幅为34.4%~53.7%。箭筈豌豆 K_2O 含量 $23.60 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,显著高于二月兰,增幅为14.3%。猕猴桃园间作不同绿肥品种,毛苕子 K_2O 累积量最高,为 $288.04 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,显著高于其他绿肥品种,增幅为26.3%~125.5%(图4-B),山黧豆 K_2O 累积量为 $228.03 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,显著高于箭筈豌豆、紫云英和二月兰,增幅分别为33.0%、56.9%和99.8%,箭筈豌豆 K_2O 累积量为 $171.45 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,显著高于二月兰,增幅为50.2%。

2.3 不同果园生草管理模式对土壤养分含量的影响 果园间作毛苕子和自然生草,均可显著提高0~20 cm、>20~40 cm和>40~60 cm深土层的土壤碱解氮含量(表1, $p < 0.05$),果园间作毛苕子后,0~20 cm深土层的土壤碱解氮含量最高,为 $96.25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,显著高于自然生草和全年清耕处理,增幅分别为12.2%和144.5%。毛苕子和自然生草处理>20~40 cm土壤碱解氮含量显著高于全年清耕处理,增幅分别为145.4%和109.1%。果园间作毛苕子>40~60 cm土壤碱解氮含量显著高于自然生草和全年清耕处理,增幅分别为178.0%和453.8%。果园间作毛苕子后,0~20 cm土壤速效磷含量最高,为 $120.83 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,显著

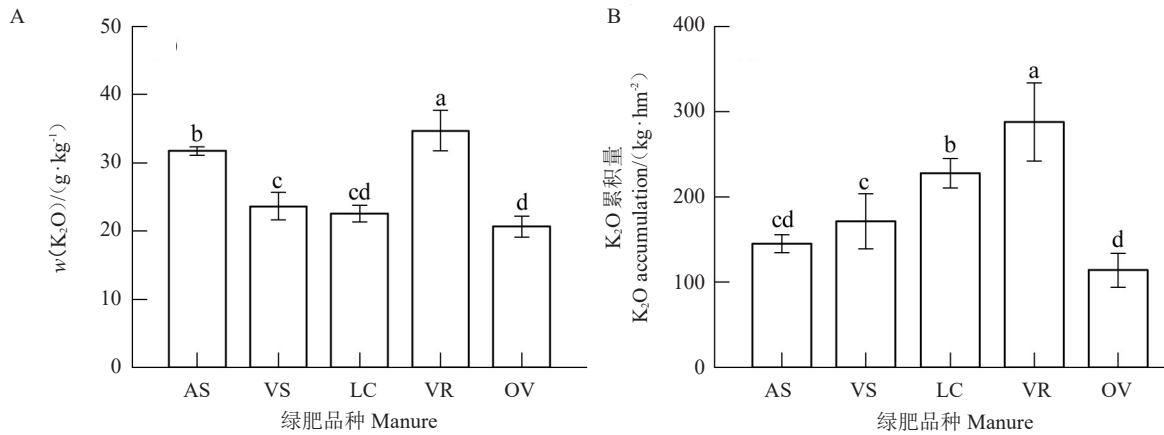


图 4 不同绿肥品种 K₂O 含量 (A) 和累积量 (B) 的变化

Fig. 4 Different of K₂O content (A) and accumulation (B) in manure

高于自然生草和全年清耕处理,增幅分别为 21.8% 和 51.7%,果园间作毛苕子和自然生草可以显著提高 >20~40 cm 土壤速效磷含量,增幅分别为 129.7% 和 89.5%,果园间作毛苕子 >40~60 cm 土壤速效磷含量比全年清耕增加 69.3%。果园间作毛苕子 0~20 cm 和 >20~40 cm 土壤速效钾含量均显著高于自然生草和全年清耕处理,与自然生草处理相比,增幅分别为 30.4% 和 16.7%,与全年清耕相比,增幅分别为

129.7% 和 68.3%。果园间作毛苕子和自然生草可显著提高 >40~60 cm 土壤速效钾含量,比全年清耕增加 121.8% 和 129.8%。果园间作毛苕子 0~20 cm 土壤有机碳含量显著高于自然生草和全年清耕,增幅分别为 23.1% 和 108.4%,果园自然生草可以显著提高 >20~40 cm 土壤有机碳含量,果园间作毛苕子可以显著提高 >20~40 cm 和 >40~60 cm 土壤有机碳含量。

表 1 不同果园生草管理模式对土壤养分含量的影响

Table 1 Changes of soil nutrients under different treatments

处理 Treatment	土层 Layer/cm	pH	w(碱解氮) Alkali-resolving N content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(速效磷) Available P content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(速效钾) Available K content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(土壤有机碳) TOC content/(g·kg ⁻¹)
对照 Control	0~20	4.79 a	39.37±6.19 d	79.63±2.50 c	82.45±8.24 c	8.12±2.09 c
	>20~40	4.58 a	19.25±4.95 ef	28.92±3.04 ef	44.15±0.84 e	5.37±1.20 d
	>40~60	4.52 a	11.42±1.09 f	22.61±0.07 f	35.03±0.77 e	4.27±0.92 d
NG	0~20	4.58 a	85.75±3.46 b	99.19±2.10 b	145.24±0.42 b	13.74±4.31 b
	>20~40	4.77 a	40.25±4.45 d	54.82±10.28 d	63.67±0.28 d	7.69±1.45 c
	>40~60	4.79 a	22.75±0.49 e	31.80±1.53 ef	80.50±9.15 c	6.38±1.42 cd
VG	0~20	4.97 a	96.25±3.96 a	120.83±0.84 a	189.37±0.84 a	16.92±3.91 a
	>20~40	4.50 a	47.25±2.47 d	66.42±2.60 cd	74.33±0.14 c	10.48±2.25 bc
	>40~60	4.35 a	63.25±1.99 c	38.29±0.97 e	77.71±2.68 c	9.50±3.04 c

注:同列数据后不同小写字母表示同类因素的处理间差异显著(p<0.05)。

Note: Values followed by different small letters in the same column are significantly different between the treatments at the 0.05 probability level for the same factor.

3 讨 论

绿肥作为一种有机肥源,含有大量的氮、磷、钾及中微量元素。本研究表明,盛花期山黧豆和毛苕子鲜草产量和干草产量均高于箭筈豌豆、紫云英和二月兰,与二月兰相比,山黧豆和毛苕子鲜草产量提高 85.0% 和 80.0%,干草产量提高 81.7% 和 48.5%; 5

种绿肥植株含水量在 84.7%~89.0% 之间波动,紫云英含水量最高,其次为毛苕子。毛苕子和山黧豆 N、P₂O₅ 和 K₂O 累积量高于箭筈豌豆、二月兰和紫云英。绿肥在盛花期还田对土壤改良的效果最优^[19-20],曾妮等^[21]对黑麦草等绿肥的研究结果表明,以 68.00 t·hm⁻² 的黑麦草还田,可提供的氮、磷养分含量分别为 230.00 和 30.00 kg·hm⁻²。本研究中毛苕子

盛花期还田可以提供N、P₂O₅和K₂O含量分别为323.33、75.08和288.04 kg·hm⁻²。通过绿肥盛花期鲜草产量和植株养分含量筛选出毛苕子适合汉中地区猕猴桃果园种植。

猕猴桃园不同的土壤管理对土壤养分的影响也不相同。于淑慧等^[22]发现应用水肥一体化技术,果园间作绿肥与自然生草相比可以显著提高土壤有机质、碱解氮和速效磷含量。郭晓睿等^[23]发现果园生草与清耕法相比土壤碱解氮、速效磷和有机质含量分别提高了4.7%、27.2%和18.3%。本研究表明,与清耕法相比,自然生草和间作毛苕子可以显著提高土壤0~60 cm碱解氮、速效磷、速效钾和有机质含量;与自然生草相比,果园间作毛苕子可以提高0~60 cm土壤碱解氮和有机质含量、0~20 cm速效磷含量、0~40 cm速效钾含量。这与前人研究相一致,可能是因为毛苕子属豆科绿肥可以通过根瘤共生固氮,增加农田氮素输入^[24],果园间作毛苕子增加了土壤有机碳输入,为微生物的生长和繁殖提供了适宜的环境,促进了土壤微生物参与的养分循环、有机物分解和能量流动等活动,有利于土壤有机质积累和矿质养分的有效性增强^[25-26]。猕猴桃园种植毛苕子可以改善0~60 cm土壤养分状况。

陕西省是我国猕猴桃主产区,依托猕猴桃产业“东扩南移”,陕南成为重点发展区域,汉中作为秦岭南麓猕猴桃优生区,猕猴桃产业得到了较快发展。但汉中果园土壤多为黄褐土,土质黏重、结构性差;通透性差、养分释放缓慢,对果树生长有一定的抑制作用^[27]。猕猴桃是肉质根系,喜水怕涝,根和叶呼吸能力强,蒸腾作用大,要求土壤透气性要好,土壤管理至关重要。但大部分果园土壤管理仍沿用清耕法,长期清耕导致土壤结构被破坏,土壤有机质及各种养分加速消耗、逐年降低,果园土壤肥力退化^[4],严重制约猕猴桃产业高质量发展。

豆科绿肥具有生物固氮作用,果园种植豆科绿肥可以增加土壤氮素含量,培肥土壤,改善土壤结构。张钦等^[28]发现翻压15 t·hm⁻²毛苕子配施55%复合肥比配施100%复合肥显著提高猕猴桃产量7.48%。说明猕猴桃种植翻压绿肥可以替代化肥用量并保证果实产量。猕猴桃园种植绿肥后,降低土壤容重10.32%,增加土壤孔隙度14.10%;且与不种绿肥相比,种植毛苕子猕猴桃果实产量增加13.99%,山豆增加11.84%,箭筈豌豆增加18.40%^[29]。果园

种植绿肥后,相比清耕对杂草有很好的抑制效果。刘文婷^[30]发现毛苕子对杂草有很强的抑制作用;紫云英长势一般且不能自然倒伏,对杂草的抑制作用稍弱;箭筈豌豆能自然倒伏,但长势一般,对杂草的抑制能力弱。果园种植绿肥可以替代部分化肥减少肥料施用量;可以减少人工除草频次,降低人工成本;可以提高土壤肥力、改善土壤结构、增加果实产量,因而对猕猴桃园经济效益的增加具有积极作用。我国各地区气候差异较大、土壤条件不相同、绿肥资源丰富^[31],因此选择适宜汉中地区作物特性、种植条件的绿肥,并应用到猕猴桃园,改变农民全园清耕和单施化肥的实际生产习惯,对缓解资源紧张、降低生产成本、保护生态环境、培肥地力起到重要作用。本研究表明,毛苕子盛花期翻压还田可以为猕猴桃园提供丰富的氮、磷、钾养分,且对土壤养分也具有很好的提升效果,因此适宜在汉中地区猕猴桃园大面积推广应用。

4 结 论

(1)猕猴桃园间作毛苕子,盛花期鲜草产量达65 499 kg·hm⁻²,还田后可以提供N、P₂O₅和K₂O分别为323.33、75.08和288.04 kg·hm⁻²。(2)果园间作毛苕子与清耕法相比,可以显著提高土壤0~60 cm有机质、碱解氮、速效磷和速效钾含量,与自然生草相比可以提高0~60 cm土壤碱解氮和有机质含量,0~20 cm速效磷含量、0~40 cm速效钾含量。

综上所述,猕猴桃园间作毛苕子,还田后提供的养分含量较高,可有效改善果园土壤养分状况,是适宜汉中地区的果园土壤管理模式。

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