

连作及间作黄芩对核桃苗生长 及土壤化学性质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究核桃苗在连作土壤中的生长表现及矿质营养特性, 以及间作黄芩对核桃苗生长和土壤性质的影响。【方法】通过盆栽试验, 以种植 17 a(年)核桃的土壤“核桃土”和未种植核桃的“普通土”为基质, 设置 4 个处理: 核桃土-核桃单作、普通土-核桃单作、核桃土-核桃-黄芩间作、普通土-核桃-黄芩间作。【结果】(1)栽培前的核桃土壤钙、有效磷、速效钾含量及电导率显著低于普通土, 锰、有机质含量显著高于普通土。(2)核桃土中核桃苗生长指标包括株高、地径、生物量、叶面积、分枝数低于普通土, 对磷、钾的富集量降低, 叶片钾含量显著低于普通土, 锰含量较高。(3)间作提升了土壤有效磷、有机质含量及磷酸酶活性, 提高核桃对氮、磷、钙的富集量和根部氮、磷的含量。【结论】连作导致核桃土壤有效态养分失衡、锰含量增加, 使连作土壤中核桃叶片的钾含量降低、锰含量增加, 植株生长受到抑制。间作均可改善土壤化学性质, 促进核桃苗对养分的吸收, 具有重要的农业生产意义。

关键词: 核桃; 连作障碍; 黄芩; 间作; 矿质营养; 土壤化学性质

中图分类号: S664.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2025)08-1773-13

The impact of continuous cropping and intercropping of *Scutellaria baicalensis* on the growth of walnut seedlings and soil chemical properties

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Abstract: 【Objective】Continuous cropping has a noticeable inhibitory effect on many crops, resulting in autotoxicity. There are few reports on whether walnut (*Juglans regia* L.) cultivation experiences continuous cropping obstacles. The study aimed to clarify the growth performance and mineral nutrient characteristics of walnut seedlings in continuously cropped soil, as well as the impact of intercropping walnut with scutellaria on its growth and soil properties in order to provide references for alleviating continuous cropping obstacles in walnuts and optimizing intercropping models. 【Methods】This study employed a pot experiment using soil from a walnut grove where the walnut had been cultivated for 17 years (walnut soil) and soil from the same forest where the walnut had never been cultivated (regular soil) as the substrate. Four treatments were established: walnut soil-walnut sole cropping (HD), regular soil-walnut sole cropping (PD), walnut soil-walnut-scutellaria (*Scutellaria baicalensis*) intercropping (HJ), and regular soil-walnut-scutellaria intercropping (PJ). 【Results】(1) Before planting, there were

收稿日期: 2025-03-07

接受日期: 2025-04-19

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划项目(2022YFD1000102); 北京林业大学热点追踪项目(2022BLRD07)

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no significant differences between the two soil types in terms of total nitrogen, total phosphorus, total potassium, magnesium, copper, ammonium nitrogen, and pH value. However, the calcium, available phosphorus, quick-acting potassium, and electrical conductivity in the walnut soil were significantly lower than those in the regular soil, while the manganese content and organic matter content in the walnut soil were significantly higher than those in the regular soil. The correlation analysis showed that the available phosphorus in the soil was significantly and positively correlated with the relative chlorophyll content of the walnut leaves, and significantly and negatively correlated with the manganese content in the walnut roots. The quick-acting potassium in the soil was significantly and positively correlated with the number of branches of the walnut trees and extremely significantly and positively correlated with the leaf area, with an r value of 0.997 4. The manganese content in the walnut roots was significantly and negatively correlated with the plant height and ground diameter, and extremely significantly and negatively correlated with the relative chlorophyll content of the leaves. It would be possible that the imbalance of available elements and the accumulation of manganese might be limiting factors for the growth of walnut under continuous planting. (2) Under the walnut soil treatment, the height, ground diameter, biomass, leaf area, number of branches, and relative chlorophyll content of the walnut seedlings were all significantly lower than those under the regular soil treatment, the walnut soil would reduce the walnut's ability to accumulate nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and calcium. The continuous planting caused lower level of the potassium content in the walnut leaves than the regular soil. The correlation analysis showed that the potassium content in the walnut leaves was significantly and positively correlated with the and plant height, ground diameter, leaf area, and quick-acting potassium, and extremely significantly positively correlated with the number of branches, with an r value of 0.995 6. The continuous cropping led to an imbalance in the available potassium in the walnut soil, which reduced the leaf absorption of potassium, thus limiting the development of the walnut. After four months of planting, the total nitrogen, total phosphorus, calcium, and organic matter content in the regular soil were lower than those in walnut soil, while the available phosphorus and quick-acting potassium content were significantly higher. (3) The intercropping walnut with *Scutellaria baicalensis* had a certain promoting effect on the walnut seedling growth. The intercropping significantly increased the nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium content and accumulation in the walnut roots, while reducing the accumulation of the magnesium, copper, and manganese. It also significantly increased the levels of the available phosphorus, organic matter, and alkaline phosphatase activity in the soil. The soil alkaline phosphatase activity was extremely significantly and positively correlated with the nitrogen and phosphorus content in the walnut roots, indicating that the increase in the soil alkaline phosphatase activity under intercropping also enhanced the walnut roots' ability to absorb nitrogen and phosphorus. The intercropping also improved the activity of the sucrase, which was significantly and positively correlated with the calcium content in the walnut roots, indirectly affecting the calcium absorption by the roots. The improvement of the soil enzyme activity promoted the accumulation of nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium in the walnut roots and reduced the manganese and copper content in the walnut seedlings and roots. **【Conclusion】** In the soil where the walnut had been continuously planted for 17 years, the growth and nutrient absorption of the walnut seedlings were inhibited, as evidenced by the significant reductions in the plant height, trunk diameter, biomass, leaf area, and branch number. The continuous planting resulted in a decrease in the available phosphorus, available potassium, and electrical conductivity in the soil, and increase in the manganese content. This significantly affected the potassium absorption capacity of the walnut leaves, leading to an increase in manganese accumulation and calcium content in the leaves. The intercropping

significantly enhanced the levels of the available phosphorus, organic matter, soil pH, and alkaline phosphatase activity in the soil, improving the nitrogen, phosphorus, and calcium content and enrichment in the walnut roots, while reducing manganese content in the walnuts and copper content in the roots. Therefore, the intercropping management may provide a more favorable soil environment for the healthy growth and nutrient absorption of the walnut seedlings. The study would offer a practical reference for the intercropping model of walnuts and *S. baicalensis*.

Key words: Walnut; Continuous cropping obstacles; *Scutellaria baicalensis*; Intercropping; Mineral nutrition; Soil chemical properties

核桃(*Juglans regia* L.)是中国重要的干果树种,适应性强,种植面积大,在全球核桃生产中也占有重要地位^[1]。但是,因为一些品种如早实核桃的盛果期仅20 a(年)^[2],所以中国大面积的核桃园已进入结果后期,面临品种更新、老园改造等问题^[3]。核桃作为典型的化感树种^[4],叶^[5]、青皮^[6]、根系^[7]等会抑制苜蓿、辣椒等植物的正常发育。核桃老园重建是否会存在连作障碍、连作障碍的机制和化解措施等问题均有待研究。

同一地块上连续种植同类植物造成后栽的植株出现树势衰弱、生长受抑、果实产量下降、品质劣化等一系列不良现象,即为连作障碍^[8]。连作障碍是农林业生产中普遍存在的问题,通常认为,它是由土壤理化性质变化、养分失衡、病原体积累以及植物化感作用等多种因素的相互作用造成的^[9]。苹果连作导致土壤有害真菌如镰孢菌属(*Fusarium*)等病原菌大量繁殖^[10];辣椒连作影响了土壤养分的平衡^[11];烤烟连作降低了土壤有机质、全碳的含量和pH值^[12];北沙参连作则导致土壤中全氮和有机质含量增加,全磷和全钾含量变化较小^[13];在老龄核桃园,土壤中的酚酸及其混合溶液抑制了苹果幼苗生长^[14],桃、梨等果树也存在较严重的连作障碍现象^[15]。

农林业生产中多通过轮作、间作等复合种植的方式克服连作障碍^[16]。不同作物根系间的相互作用能够显著改善土壤理化性质^[17]、调节根系分泌特性^[18],并影响土壤微生物生理特性^[19]等,从而减轻连作障碍的危害。核桃与大豆或花生间作显著提高核桃株高和干径^[20],与毛茛紫云英间作促进土壤微生物的氮循环和碳水化合物的代谢潜力^[21],与茶树间作能显著提高土壤速效氮、速效磷、速效钾、有机质含量和蔗糖酶活性^[22]。以上研究为核桃林地的土壤改良提供了重要参考。

黄芩(*Scutellaria baicalensis*)作为中国常用的

药材,具有抗病毒、抗菌、清热解毒等多种药理作用^[23],市场需求量大,品质要求高。林药模式已成为生产高品质药材的重要方式。黄芩耐阴性较强,是中国三北地区林药模式配置中的重要药用植物。核桃林下间种黄芩在生产上已有实践^[24-25],但是间作黄芩能否成为化解核桃连作障碍问题的有效途径值得进一步探索。

由此,笔者旨在通过对比核桃苗在连续栽植17 a核桃的核桃园土壤和未栽植过核桃的普通土壤中的生长差异,分析是否存在连作障碍,并通过比较核桃单作与核桃黄芩间作模式下植株和土壤性质的变化,探讨连作障碍的成因及间作模式缓解连作障碍的潜力,为生产中克服连作障碍提供有益参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

本研究所用的核桃苗为温185实生苗,黄芩种子为河北种源,千粒质量1.59 g。于2023年4月在北京东郊的核桃科研基地(116°56' E, 40°4' N),采集已栽植17 a核桃的林地土壤作为连作土壤(简称“核桃土”),以基地未种植过核桃的土壤作为对照(简称“普通土”)。每种土壤类型分别选取5个采样点,距核桃树主干1.5~2.0 m范围内,采集从地表至地下30 cm深度范围内的整个土层,采集后将各点土壤样品过筛并充分混合。

1.2 试验设计

本研究于北京市海淀区三倾园试验苗圃(116°19' E, 40°01' N)进行。核桃、黄芩种子萌发后选取长势一致的幼苗,6月底栽植于30 cm × 36 cm育苗盆中。设置4个处理:核桃土-核桃单作(HD)、普通土-核桃单作(PD)、核桃土-核桃-黄芩间作(HJ)、普通土-核桃-黄芩间作(PJ)。单作处理为每个盆1株核桃苗;间作处理为每个盆1株核桃苗和4株黄芩苗。

每个处理设置30盆,每10盆为1个重复。栽植后每月进行一次株高和地径测量(共4次),于生长季末(11月)采集核桃的根、茎、叶样本,以及每盆土样。

1.3 测定方法

使用千分之一天平测量生物量;使用叶面积扫描仪(CID-203, America)测量叶面积;使用叶绿素仪(SPAD-502 Plus, Japan)测定叶绿素相对含量;土壤理化性质、养分含量及植物矿质元素的测定采用鲍士旦^[26]的土壤农化分析法。采用电位法测定土壤pH;采用电极法测定电导率(EC);样品消解后使用AA3型连续流动分析仪(SEAL Analytical, German)测定全氮(TN)、全磷(TP)含量。采用原子吸收分光光度法测定全钾(TK)、钙(Ca)、镁(Mg)、铜(Cu)、锰(Mn)含量;采用靛酚蓝比色法测定铵态氮($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$)含量;采用钼锑抗比色法测定有效磷(AP)含量;采用火焰光度计法测定速效钾(AK)含量;采用重铬酸钾容量法测定土壤有机质(SOM)含量;土壤中脱氢酶(S-DHA)、脲酶(S-UE)、蔗糖酶(S-SC)和碱性磷

酸酶(S-ALP)活性均使用北京盒子生工科技有限公司提供的酶活检测试剂盒进行测定。采用公式计算富集系数^[27]:

富集系数=植物矿质元素含量/相应土壤中矿质元素含量。

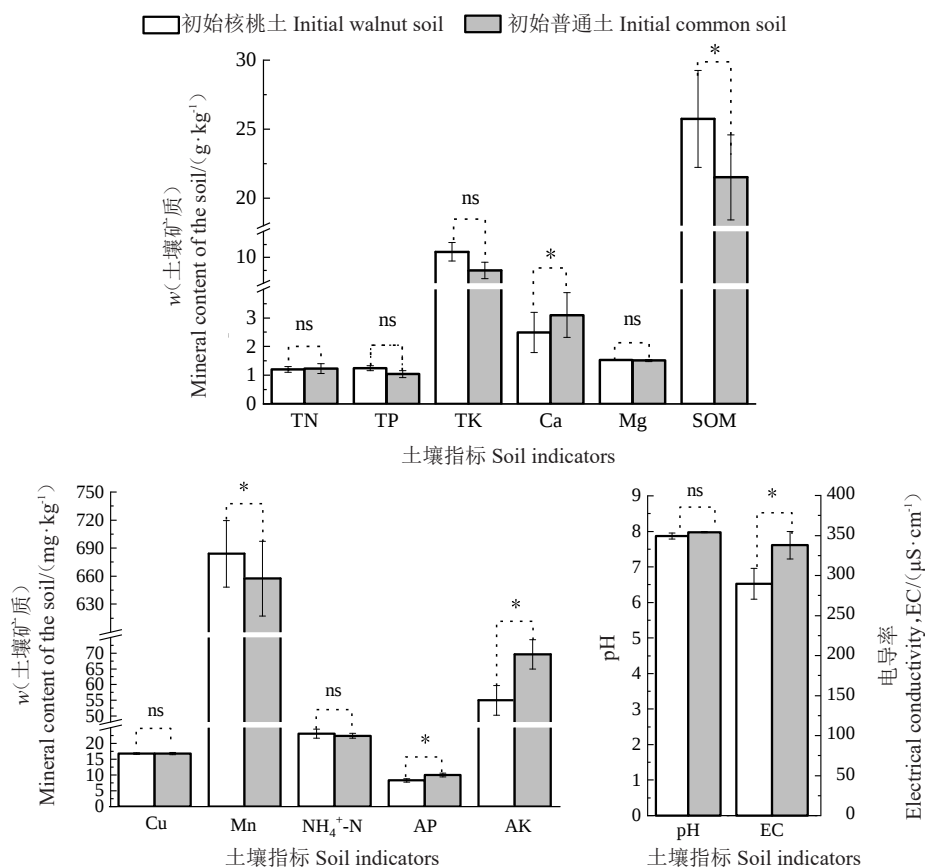
1.4 数据采集与处理

使用Microsoft Excel整理数据,使用SPSS 23.0软件进行单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA),两组单独样本组用 t 检验。不同的小写字母表示不同处理之间存在显著差异($P<0.05$)。图形绘制则使用Origin 24以及R 4.2.2版本软件完成。图中数据均标记为平均值(mean) $\pm$ 标准误差(s_x)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 栽植前的核桃土与普通土化学性质差异

如图1所示,在未种植前,两种土壤的全氮、全磷、全钾、镁、铜、铵态氮含量及pH值差异均不显著。核桃土壤的钙、有效磷、速效钾含量以及电导率均显



*表示两者间存在显著差异($P<0.05$), ns 表示两者间无显著差异($P>0.05$)。

* indicates a significant difference between the two ($P<0.05$), while ns indicates no significant difference ($P>0.05$).

图1 初始核桃土和初始普通土化学性质差异性比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of the chemical properties between walnut soil and ordinary soil

著低于普通土壤,分别降低了19.45%、17.07%、21.13%和14.26%。核桃土壤中的锰含量和有机质含量显著高于普通土壤,分别增加了3.89%、16.44%。

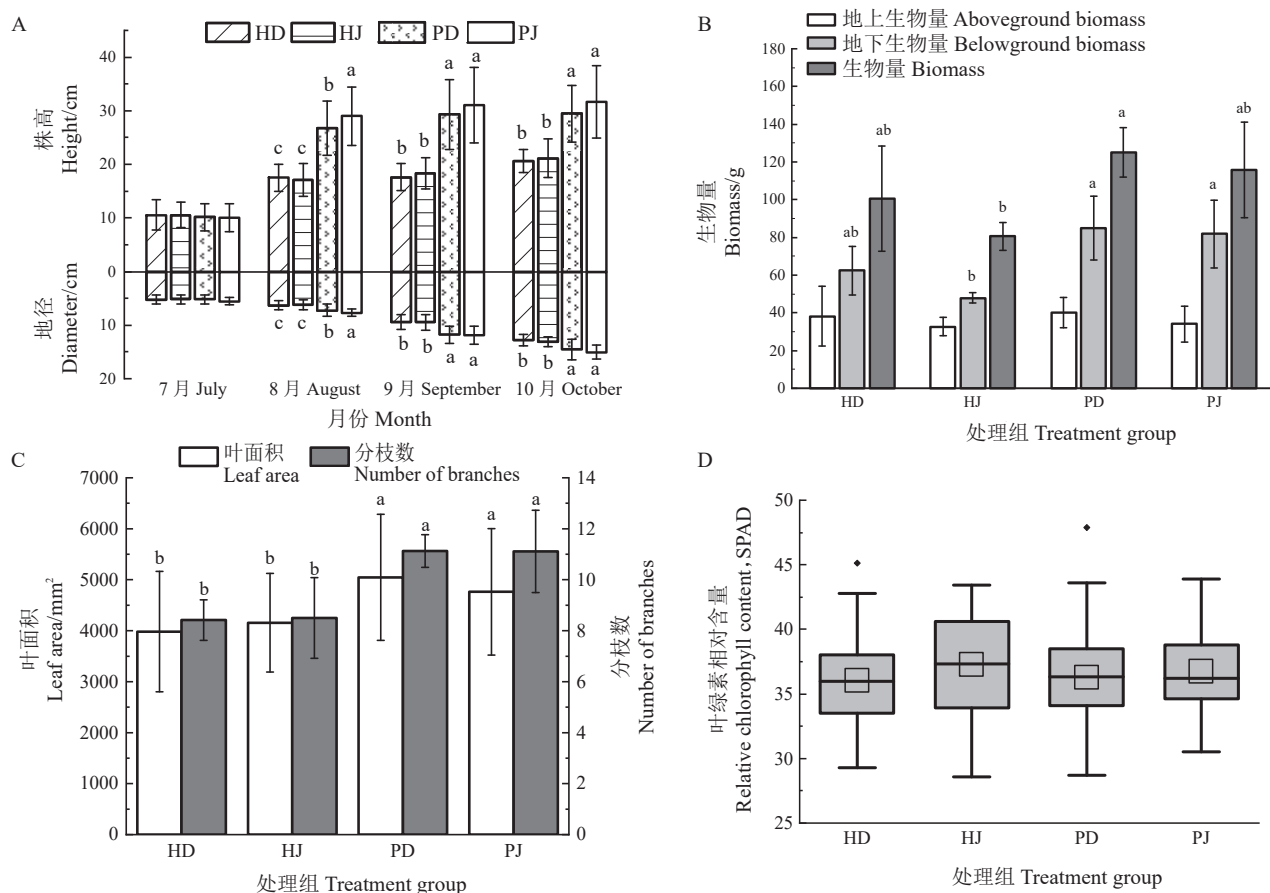
2.2 土壤类型和栽植方式对核桃苗生长的影响

图2-A可知,栽植后第1个月组间株高、地径差异均不显著;后续3次测量,普通土的核桃株高和地径均显著高于核桃土,具体而言,PD株高和地径分别显著高出HD处理34.52%、39.87%、30.02%和11.91%、19.83%、9.16%;PJ高出HJ处理41.07%、41.00%、33.28%和19.37%、20.42%、17.78%。栽植后第2个月PJ株高、地径显著高于PD处理7.68%、6.18%。如图2-B~D显示,PD核桃总生物量和地下生物量较HD处理增加了19.58%、26.49%;PJ较HJ处理增加了30.49%、41.41%。PD、PJ核桃叶面积分别比HD、HJ显著增加了21.11%和12.73%,分枝数显著增加了24.34%、23.50%。叶绿素相对含量在各处理间均无显著差异。图3展示了栽植4个月后的核桃苗,核桃

土处理下核桃苗植株较小,但间作下长势相对较好。

2.3 土壤类型和栽植方式对核桃苗矿质营养的影响

两种土壤和单、间作栽植方式对核桃矿质含量影响存在差异。两组间作处理HJ、PJ根部氮含量均较单作HD、PD分别显著高出43.60%、28.11%,磷含量显著高出42.05%、31.80%(图4-A、B)。PD、PJ叶的钾含量分别显著高于HD、HJ处理34.14%、28.07%;HD、PD根的钾含量较HJ、PJ显著提高15.89%、11.38%。HJ根部钙含量显著高出HD、PD、PJ处理25.43%、28.91%、27.12%;HD、HJ叶的钙含量分别高于PD、PJ处理24.03%、6.28%(图4-D)。HD、PD根和茎的镁含量分别高于HJ、PJ处理18.94%、10.18%和10.70%、12.07%(图4-E)。HD、PD根部的铜含量分别显著高出HJ、PJ处理19.57%、16.21%(图4-F)。HD、HJ根、茎的锰含量分别高于PD、PJ处理22.56%、3.74%;30.84%、22.92%,HD叶的锰含量显著高于PD处理22.92%;HD、PD根、茎



图中未标注字母表示各处理间差异不显著。下同。

In the figure, the absence of letters indicates that there is no significant difference among the treatments. The same below.

图2 四种处理对核桃苗生长的影响

Fig. 2 The effects of the four treatments on the growth of walnut seedlings

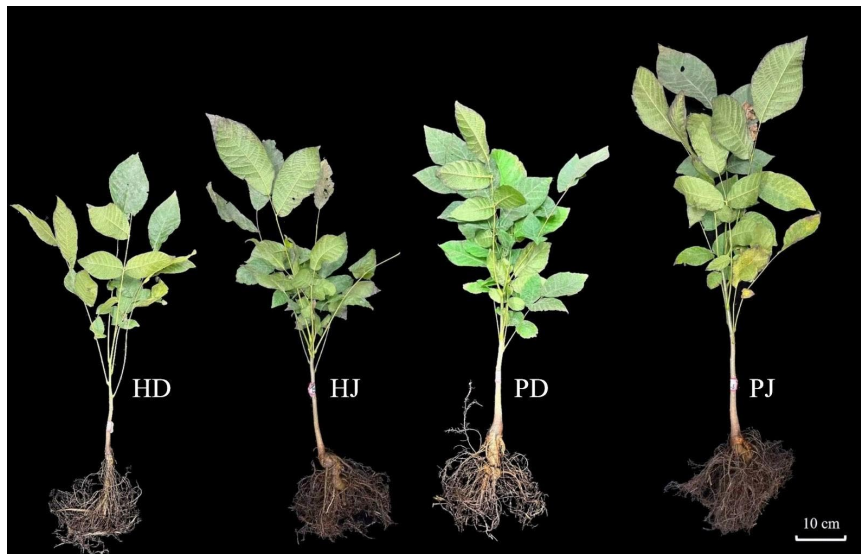


图 3 核桃苗在四种处理下栽植 4 个月后的生长状况

Fig. 3 The growth status of walnut seedlings after 4 months of planting under four treatments

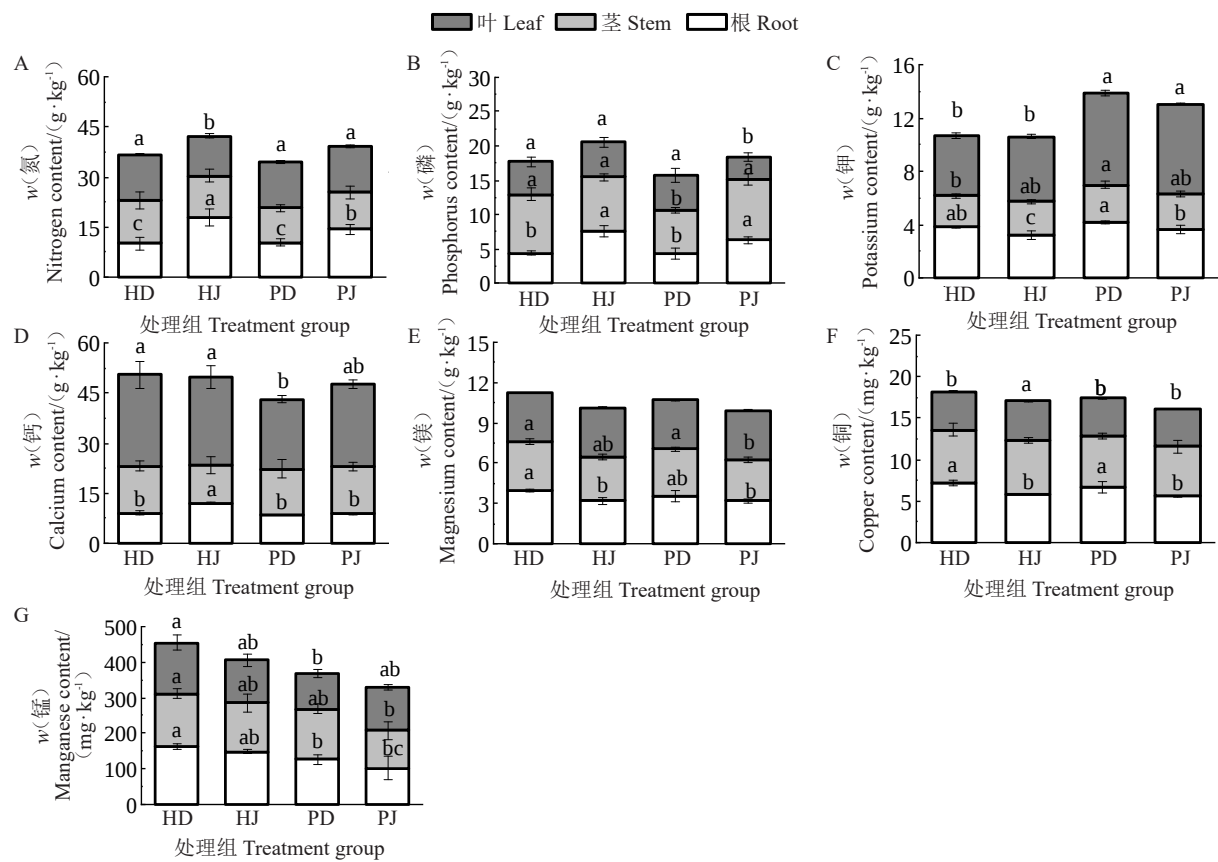


图 4 四种处理下核桃苗根、茎、叶矿质元素的含量

Fig. 4 Mineral element content in the roots, stems, and leaves of walnut seedlings under the four treatments

的锰含量分别高于 HJ、PJ 处理 9.06%、6.47%；18.78%、25.10%(图4-G)。

由图5可知，两组普通土处理 PD、PJ 对氮、磷、钾的富集分别显著高于两组核桃土 HD、HJ 处理 28.24%、31.71%、18.77%；44.70%、78.54%、10.51%。PJ 处理对钙的富集显著高于 HJ 处理 12.17%。HJ 处理对铜的富集显著高于 PJ 处理 9.37%。HD、HJ 对锰的富集显著高于 PD、PJ 处理 25.59%、32.31%。

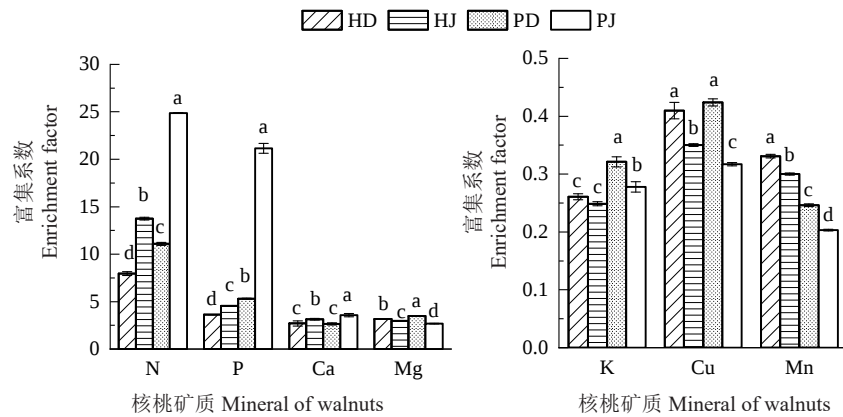


图5 四种处理对核桃矿质元素富集系数的影响

Fig. 5 The effects of four treatments on the enrichment factor of mineral elements in walnuts

氮、磷、钙在间作下富集系数得到显著提升,其中PJ富集系数最高,分别显著高于PD处理55.45%、74.87%、25.91%,HJ显著高于HD处理42.19%、20.04%、13.79%。钾、镁、铜、锰在单作下富集系数更高,表现为PD显著高于PJ处理13.51%(钾),HD、PD显著高于HJ、PJ处理6.09%、23.23%(镁),14.59%、25.15%(铜);9.31%、17.50%(锰)。

2.4 土壤类型和栽植方式对土壤养分和酶活性的影响

2.4.1 土壤类型和栽植方式对土壤养分的影响 种植4个月后PD、PJ土壤全氮、全磷、钙、有机质含量较HD、HJ分别降低29.17%、33.75%、15.55%、20.03%;

49.16%、81.28%、33.93%、11.78%(图6-A、B)。PD、PJ土壤锰含量较HD、HJ提高了3.88%、14.11%,有效磷和速效钾分别显著高出HD、HJ的47.45%、60.07%和44.95%、33.47%,铵态氮在各处理间无显著差异(图6-C)。间作处理HJ、PJ全氮含量较单作HD、PD分别降低23.96%、45.42%。HJ、PJ有机质和有效磷含量较单作处理HD、PD提升了8.98%、17.49%和28.78%、45.89%,pH值较HD、PD提高了1.26%、1.07%,电导率在各处理间无显著差异(图6-D)。

总体来说,种植后的普通土壤全氮、全磷、钙和有机质含量较核桃土壤低,锰含量提升。间作处理增加了土壤中有效磷和有机质含量,提升了pH值。

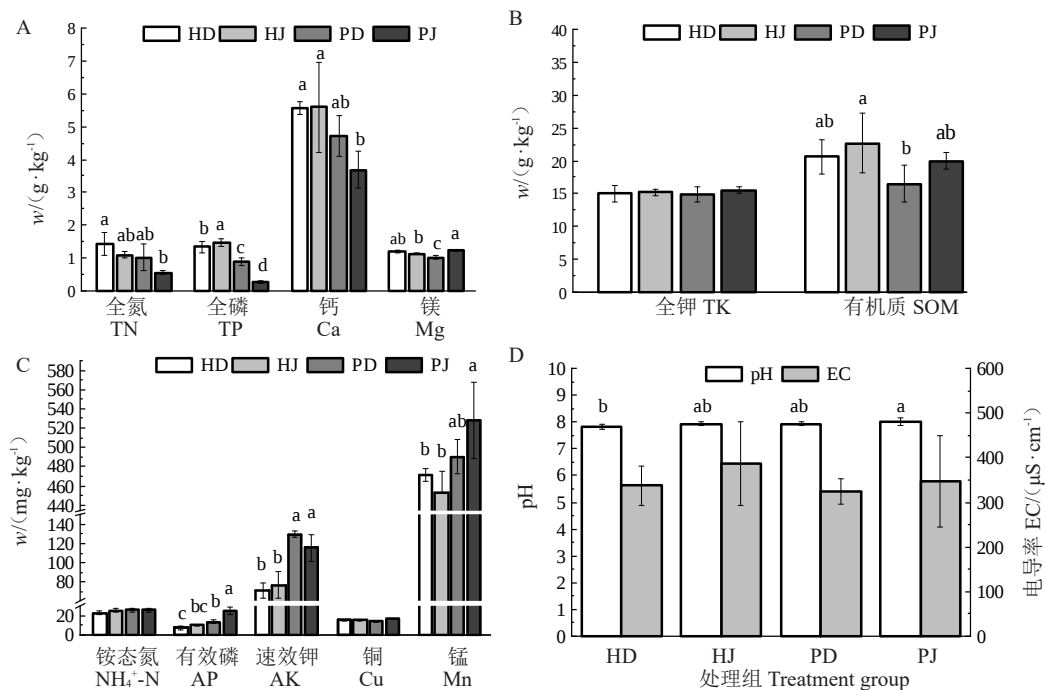


图6 四种处理对土壤化学性质的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of the four treatments on soil chemical properties

2.4.2 土壤类型和栽植方式对土壤酶活性的影响

如图7所示,PJ土壤脱氢酶活性较PD显著提高了

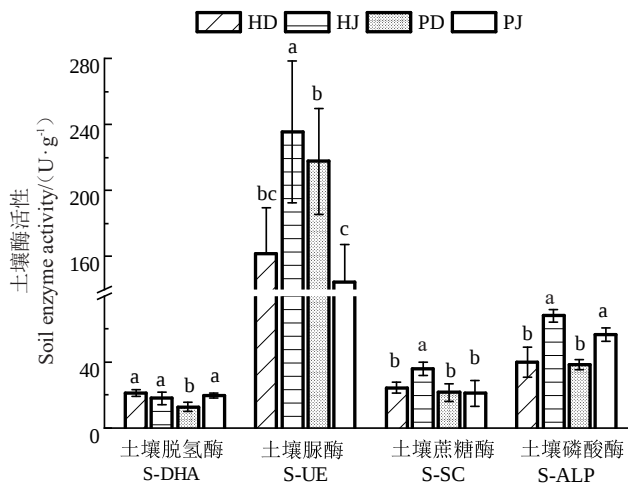


图7 四种处理对土壤脱氢酶、脲酶、蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶活性的影响

Fig. 7 Effects of the four treatments on soil dehydrogenase, urease, sucrase and alkaline phosphatase

35.85%;HJ土壤脲酶活性最高,较HD、PD和PJ分别显著高出31.40%、7.56%和38.52%,同时PD较PJ高出33.49%。HJ的土壤蔗糖酶活性亦为最高,较HD、PD和PJ处理分别显著提高31.66%、39.78%和41.32%。HJ、PJ表现出较高的土壤碱性磷酸酶活性,较HD、PD显著高出41.10%、31.92%。

2.5 核桃苗形态、生理指标与土壤因子的相关性分析

图8-A显示,土壤有效磷与叶绿素相对含量呈显著正相关,与根中锰含量呈显著负相关。土壤速效钾与分枝数呈显著正相关,与叶面积呈极显著正相关, r 为0.9974。根部的锰含量与株高、地径呈显著负相关,与叶绿素相对含量存在极显著负相关关系。土壤碱性磷酸酶活性与根中的氮、磷含量呈极显著正相关, r 分别为0.9957、0.9999。土壤蔗糖酶活性与根的钙含量呈显著正相关。图8-B显示,速效钾与茎的锰含量呈显著负相关,土壤脱氢酶活性与茎的磷含量呈显著正相关。图8-C显示,核桃叶

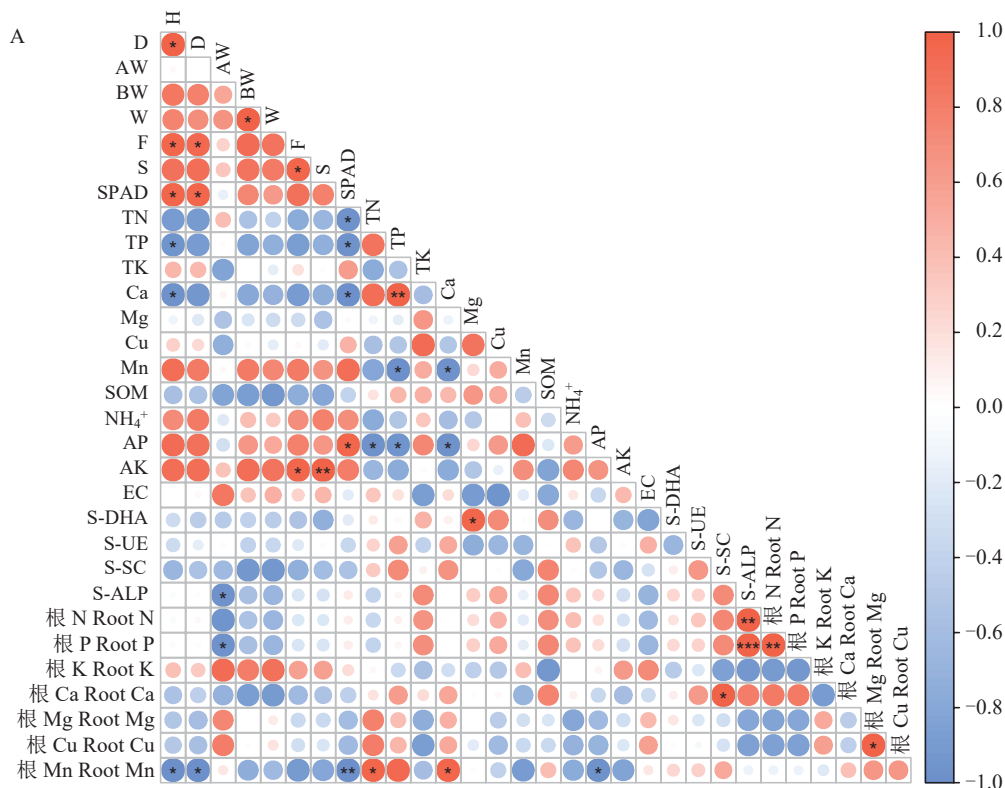


图8 分别为核桃生长指标、土壤性质与根(A)、茎(B)、叶(C)矿质元素含量的相关性分析。H. 株高;D. 地径;W. 生物量;AW. 地上生物量;BW. 地下生物量;F. 分枝数;S. 叶面积;SPAD. 叶绿素相对含量;根 N. 根的氮含量;茎 N. 茎的氮含量;叶 N. 核桃叶中氮含量;以此类推。*、**、***分别代表不同指标在 $P < 0.05$ 、 $P < 0.01$ 、 $P < 0.001$ 水平显著相关。

Figure 8 shows the correlation between walnut growth indicators, soil properties, and mineral element content in roots (A), stems (B), and leaves (C). H. Height; D. Diameter; W. Biomass; AW. Aboveground biomass; BW. Belowground biomass; F. Branching number; S. Leaf area; SPAD. Chlorophyll content; Root N. Nitrogen in roots; Stem N. Nitrogen in stems; Leaf N. Nitrogen in leaves; etc. *, **, *** represent different levels of significance in correlation: $P < 0.05$, $P < 0.01$, and $P < 0.001$, respectively.

图8 核桃苗形态、生理指标与土壤因子相关性分析

Fig. 8 Correlation analysis between morphological and physiological indicators of walnut seedlings and soil factors

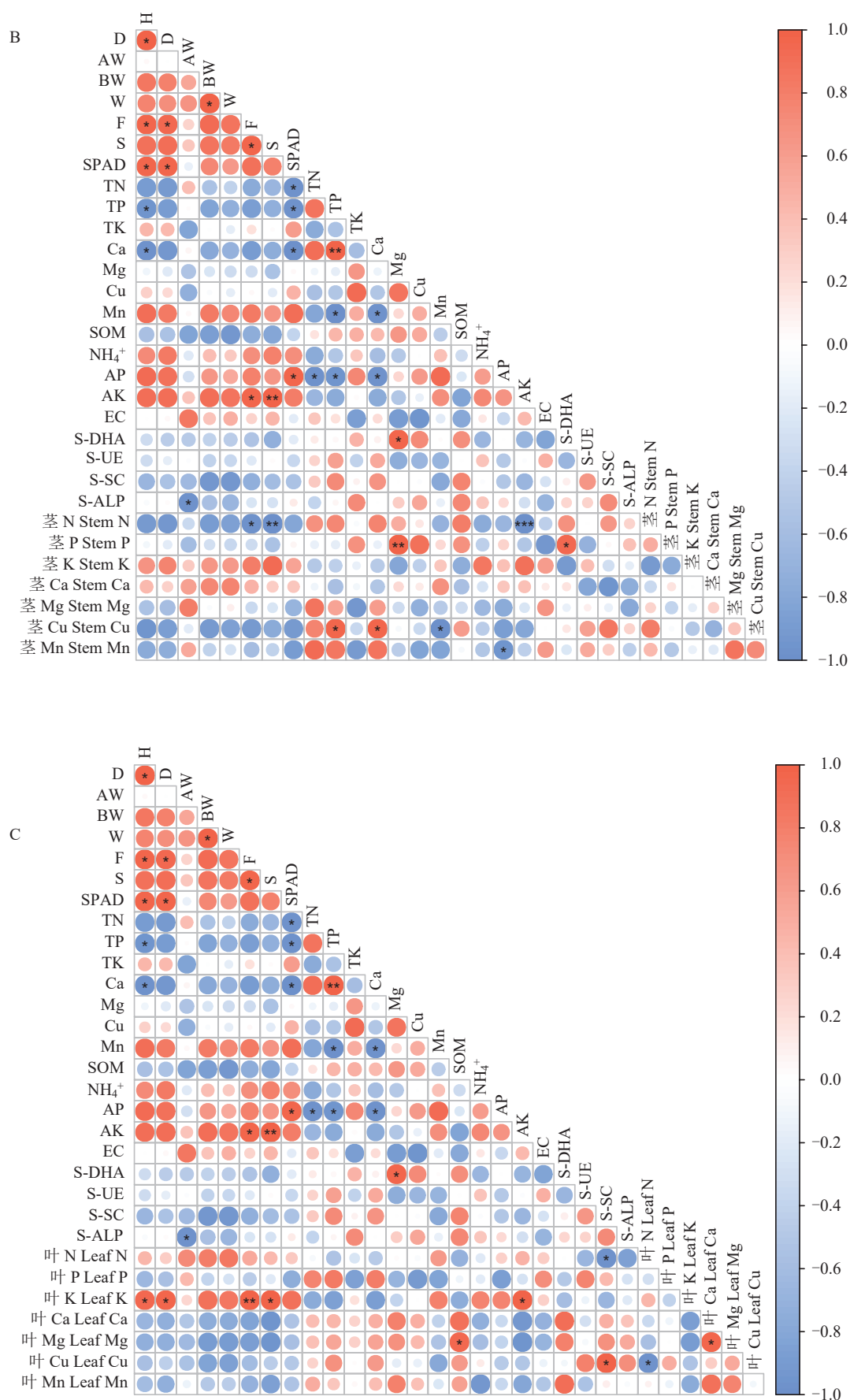


图8 (续) Fig. 8 (Continued)

的钾含量与株高、地径、叶面积、速效钾呈显著正相关,与分枝数呈极显著正相关, r 为0.995 6。土壤有机质含量与叶的镁含量呈显著正相关。土壤蔗糖酶活性与叶的铜含量呈显著正相关。

3 讨 论

3.1 连作成因以及对核桃苗的影响

在种植17 a的连作核桃土壤中,核桃苗生长受到了抑制,表现为株高、地径、生物量、叶面积、分枝数均低于普通土处理。连作造成了核桃土壤的有效磷、速效钾含量降低。相关性分析显示,土壤有效磷含量与叶绿素相对含量呈显著正相关,速效钾含量与分枝数、叶面积及叶的钾含量呈显著正相关,可见连作导致有效养分减少是核桃生长缓慢的原因之一。灵芝连作导致土壤速效磷和速效钾含量显著降低,引起连作障碍,与本研究结果一致^[28]。另外,未种植前核桃土壤中锰含量显著高于普通土,可能是由于核桃根系长期分泌有机酸,提高了锰的移动性和有效性^[29-30],造成核桃土处理下植株体内锰含量的增加,而根部的锰含量与株高、地径、叶绿素相对含量存在显著负相关关系。幼苗阶段对锰的敏感性较高,过量的锰直接对核桃造成伤害^[31]。以上土壤有效态的失衡以及锰的毒害可能是造成核桃连作生长受限的关键因素。

核桃叶片钾含量与株高、地径、叶面积及分枝数均呈显著正相关,连作导致核桃土壤有效钾的失衡,抑制了叶片对钾的吸收,从而限制了核桃发育。有研究表明,缺钾会导致核桃树的根系和地上部分生长以及光合色素的合成受到明显影响^[32]。本试验核桃连作对钾元素影响最大,是导致生长发育受限的关键矿质元素。另外,核桃土叶片的钙含量呈现显著高于普通土的现象,可能与钙的运输机制相关。推测普通土中的核桃苗生长较快,耗水多,导致叶片水势差增大,增加了水分传输阻力,抑制了钙向叶片的运输^[33-34]。

种植4个月后普通土壤的全氮、全磷、钙、有机质含量低于核桃土壤,而有效磷和速效钾含量显著提升。在普通土壤中,植株的生长条件更为优越,核桃生长速度更快,提高了对氮、磷、钾、钙的富集量,在有限的土壤环境下,加快了养分的补充,从而释放出磷、钾有效态元素^[35-36]。

3.2 间作对土壤及核桃苗的改良

间作显著提高了核桃根部的氮、磷、钙富集量和氮、磷的含量,降低了核桃对镁、铜、锰的富集量。镁

作为叶绿素的中心原子,为光合作用提供动力,促进生长^[37]。相关性分析显示,土壤蔗糖酶活性与叶片铜含量、根部钙含量均呈显著正相关。HJ土壤蔗糖酶活性显著高于HD,表明间作处理可能通过提高蔗糖酶活性,进而提升植物叶片铜含量。大多数农作物叶片中铜的含量在20~30 mg·kg⁻¹^[38]。在适宜范围内提高铜含量有助于提升叶绿素含量、光合速率及作物的产量^[39]。此外,蔗糖酶在有机物分解过程中发挥重要作用^[40],释放出更多的可用养分,进而间接影响根系对钙的吸收。间作还显著提升了土壤碱性磷酸酶活性,其与核桃根部的氮、磷含量呈极显著正相关,说明间作下土壤碱性磷酸酶活性增强,核桃根系对氮、磷的吸收能力也随之提高。磷酸酶水解有机磷化合物,释放植物可吸收的无机磷^[41],这有助于提高根系的磷含量,进而促进其他营养元素的吸收和代谢。土壤蔗糖酶、磷酸酶活性的提升可能是间作处理下核桃根部氮、磷、钙含量提高的重要原因。土壤脱氢酶反映了土壤中微生物的代谢活性^[42],且土壤脱氢酶与茎中磷含量呈显著正相关。PJ较PD脱氢酶活性显著升高意味着该处理下的微生物活动更活跃,促进了土壤中磷的转化和释放进而提高了植物对磷的吸收能力。但PJ脲酶、蔗糖酶活性均低于PD,可能与PJ核桃苗较快成熟引起氮素需求降低有关。土壤蔗糖酶活性与脲酶活性变化相似,反映了微生物对氮素和纤维素分解的需求减少以维持土壤系统中C/N平衡^[43]。间作下碱性磷酸酶活性得到了提高,可能是仍需满足植物和微生物的正常需求,激发微生物的响应来提高土壤磷酸酶活性。

间作还增加了土壤有效磷含量。间作下不同植物根系分泌物相互作用影响了根际微生物,活化了难溶性养分,改善磷释放的条件^[44]。如蚕豆根系分泌物引起根际酸化有助于活化土壤难溶性磷,从而促进玉米对磷的吸收^[45]。间作下核桃根、茎的锰含量以及根部的铜含量均低于单作模式,这与玉米与豌豆间作^[46]、玉米与景天属植物间作的研究结果相似^[47]。土壤中部分微量元素可能被间作作物黄芩吸收,或间作中土壤微生物群落,尤其是细菌和真菌的种群结构及数量发生变化,通过微生物吸附、沉淀或分解等代谢过程,降低土壤中的铜、锰元素含量^[48],从而缓解重金属可能带来的毒害。

大量实例表明间作对土壤改良、作物生长有显著的积极效应。核桃与大豆、玉米间作增强了脲酶、

蔗糖酶、碱性磷酸酶的活性^[49]。薄壳山核桃与油茶间作提高了土壤pH以及水解性氮、有效磷和有机质含量^[50]。间作可促进促生菌、绿肥作物残体的分解^[51],增强玉米对钙和磷的吸收能力^[52]。核桃与大豆间作提升了对氮的吸收和转移能力^[53]。通过合理设计间作系统来改善土壤环境和影响矿质吸收,减少土壤有害元素的积累,是缓解连作障碍的有效方式。

4 结 论

核桃苗在核桃土连作下其株高、地径、生物量、叶面积、分枝数受到了抑制。连作导致土壤有效磷、速效钾含量降低,锰含量升高,抑制了核桃叶片对钾的吸收,提高了锰含量,钾是导致生长受限的关键矿质元素。间作能提升土壤有效磷、有机质含量及碱性磷酸酶活性,提高核桃根部的氮、磷含量和对氮、磷、钙的富集量,降低核桃根、茎的锰及根部的铜含量。

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