

白浆土地区不同栽培方式对土壤物理性质和大豆生育性状的影响

鹿树森¹, 周宝库², 马星竹², 魏丹², 赵清国¹, 高中超², 陈雪丽², 杨军³

(1. 中国人民解放军65426部队农副业基地, 黑龙江鹤岗154107; 2. 黑龙江省土壤环境与植物营养重点实验室, 黑龙江省农业科学院土壤肥料与环境资源研究所, 黑龙江哈尔滨150086; 3. 沈阳军区榆树屯农副业基地, 黑龙江齐齐哈尔161031)

摘要:针对黑龙江省东部典型白浆土地区土壤物理性质和大豆生产环境特点,采用大区对比法开展不同栽培方式(大垄、小垄、平播和正常垄)对白浆土土壤物理性质和大豆生育指标影响的研究。结果表明:不同栽培方式对土壤容重和土壤硬度影响较大,其中平播处理土壤容重增加幅度最大;土壤硬度随深度的增加而增加。另外,不同处理对大豆生育性状影响程度不一致,其中对大豆根瘤数影响较大,大垄根瘤数最多,小垄最少。不同栽培方式下产量差异显著,大垄和正常垄的产量显著高于平播。与其它栽培方式相比,大垄栽培方式有助于改善土壤物理性状,增加大豆根瘤个数,提高大豆产量。

关键词:白浆土; 大豆; 栽培方式; 产量

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Effect of Different Cultivation Methods on Soil Physical Characteristics and Soybean Growth Index in Albic Soil Area

LU Shu-sen¹, ZHOU Bao-ku², MA Xing-zhu², WEI Dan², ZHAO Qing-guo¹, GAO Zhong-chao², CHEN Xue-li², YANG Jun³

(1. Agricultural Sideline Production Base of 65426, People's Liberation Army, Hegang 154107, Heilongjiang; 2. Key Laboratory of Soil Environment and Plant Nutrition of Heilongjiang Province, Institute of Soil Fertilizer and Environmental Resources, Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin 150086, Heilongjiang; 3. Agricultural Sideline Production Base in Yushu County of Shenyang Military Area, Qiqihar 161031, Heilongjiang, China)

Abstract: We studied the effects of different cultivations on soil physical properties and soybean growing index in albic soil in the east of Heilongjiang province. We set four treatments, they were wide ridge(WR), small ridge(SR), plain sowing(PS) and normal ridge(NR). Results showed that effects of different cultivations on soil bulk density and soil rigidity were significantly, soil bulk density of PS increased larger than other treatments, soil rigidity increased with soil depth increasing. Meanwhile, each treatment had different effect on soybean growth index, its influence on number of root nodule was much bigger, BR was the most one, SR was the least. Effects of different cultivations on soybean yield were significantly, BR and NR were much higher. The cultivation of BR could improve soil physical properties and increase the number of root nodule and soybean yield.

Key words: Albic soil; Soybean; Cultivation; Yield

黑龙江省幅员面积45.48万km²,耕地面积1135万hm²,是中国大豆生产面积最大的省份,从1978~2008年的近30年时间内,大豆总产和单产呈波浪式上升趋势,年平均总产400余万t,年平均单产近1700kg·hm⁻²^[1-2]。黑龙江省大豆播种面积据全国首位,总产占全国的40%左右,商品率80%以上^[3]。近年来,大豆栽培技术不断创新、提高,大豆栽培模式已由传统的平作、垄作发展到垄三栽培,窄行密植^[4]、保护性耕作栽培^[5]等。不同栽培方式对土壤物理性质影响较大,土壤容重是反

映土壤松紧程度的重要物理性质指标,直接影响土壤肥力状况和植物根系的发育。传统翻耕田间作业频繁,各种大、重型农机具使用频率越来越高,对土壤的压实也有可能导致土壤容重增加^[6]。目前关于不同耕作方式对土壤容重等物理性质影响的研究较多,且多集中于免耕处理的影响^[7-9]。

白浆土作为我国主要土壤类型,分布地域广泛,在黑龙江省东部的三江平原地区有分布。其成土条件复杂,表土层(A层)具有明显的有机质积累,厚度在15cm上下,其下为淡色土层,即白浆层

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第一作者简介:鹿树森(1961-),男,高级农艺师,主要从事农副业生产和后勤保障工作。E-mail:lushusenlin@sohu.com。

通讯作者:马星竹(1980-),女,博士,主要从事土壤与植物营养方面的研究。E-mail:maxingzhu@163.com。

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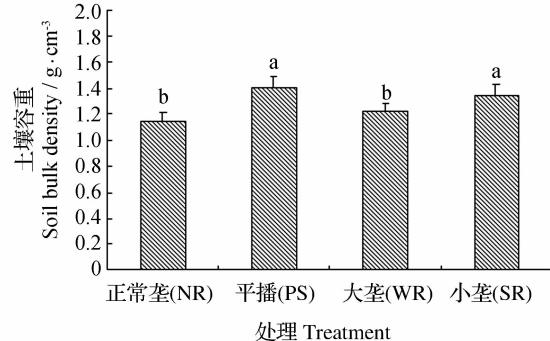
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表2 不同栽培方式大豆生育指标
Table 2 Growing index of soybean under different cultivation methods

处理	叶绿素 Chlorophyl /spad	株高 Plant height /cm	根长 Root length /cm	根瘤数 Number of root nodule	地上干重 Dry weight upground /g	地下干重 Dry weight underground /g
平播 PS	44.43a	63.0a	19.8a	33.8b	58.0b	16.3b
正常垄 NR	45.12a	55.6b	20.6a	35.4b	59.0b	33.6a
小垄 SR	45.97a	56.8b	19.6a	26.8c	67.0a	36.4a
大垄 WR	44.24a	57.2b	19.2a	49.8a	68.0a	21.4b

2.3 不同栽培方式对大豆产量的影响

收获时期对大豆各产量指标进行测量。结果表明(表3),不同处理间大豆株高差异较小,正常垄最高,平播处理株高最低,小垄和大垄次之;单个植株荚数比较,正常垄和大垄荚数较多,小垄最少;百粒重差别较小,小垄百粒重较高,大垄较低。与正常垄相比,平播和小垄密植使得大豆减产,减产幅度较大(平播43.1%,小垄13.2%),大垄密植增产301.9 kg · hm⁻²。产量高低顺序依次为大垄、正常垄、小垄、平播。

表3 不同栽培方式大豆产量指标
Table 3 Yield index of soybean under different cultivation methods

处理	株高 Plant height /cm	荚数 Number of pod	百粒重 100-seed weight /g	产量 Yield /kg · hm ⁻²	增产 Yield increas /kg · hm ⁻²
正常垄 NR	71.5a	24.4a	22.9a	1 785.7a	—
平播 PS	59.4b	20.0a	22.7a	1 017.1b	-768.6
小垄 SR	68.6a	14.8b	23.1a	1 550.4ab	-235.3
大垄 WR	63.3a	25.0a	21.6a	2 087.6a	301.9

3 结论与讨论

不同栽培方式对土壤容重和土壤硬度影响较大,其中平播处理土壤容重最大。当土壤孔隙大、土质疏松时,土壤的容重变小,平播处理不采用中耕处理,土质不松动,与其它垄作相比较其孔隙度较小^[15],因而土壤容重较大。另外,表层土壤硬度较大,土质粘重,机械耕作后土壤保水保肥效果较差。相关研究表明大垄栽培模式能够改善土壤结构,增加土壤蓄水保水能力,在出苗期提高土壤水分含量,增加作物产量^[16]。

研究结果中,大垄处理产量最高。大豆大垄窄行密植特点是变正常垄为大垄,即把正常垄(垄距60~77 cm)的3垄变2垄或2垄变1垄,其垄距为90~105或120~140 cm;此外,大垄在垄上实行多

个窄行种植,通常种植4~6行,这样使得种植密度增加,比常规栽培密度增加30%左右。密度的增加是大垄栽培方式下大豆产量提高的关键因素,同时大垄处理对土壤性质的影响也有助于增加大豆产量^[17]。平播处理大豆产量最低,主要原因是该试验地土壤透水性差,降雨后平播处理耕地表面淤积大量雨水,严重影响大豆生长,而垄作处理排水能力强于平作^[15]。

不同耕作措施通过营造不同的土壤物理结构,影响土壤综合肥力,进而影响作物生长发育以达到增产增收的目的。在黑龙江省东部白浆土土壤粘重、耕层较薄地区种植大豆,应结合气候因素选择适应的栽培方式,大垄栽培可以改善土壤物理性状,增加地下部根瘤数量、提高大豆产量。

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广谱抗病资源鉴定能为培育抗多个生理小种的水平抗性大豆品种提供依据和抗源材料,也为持续的指导抗灰斑病育种提供理论基础。

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