

几种物质对蓝莓土壤 pH 及有效 N、P、K 的影响

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摘要:以4年生盆栽“灿烂”兔眼蓝莓为试材,研究了硫磺、硫酸钾和食用醋对土壤pH及有效N、P、K含量的影响。结果表明:在土壤中施入一定量的硫磺、硫酸钾和食用醋后,能显著降低土壤pH,增加土壤有效N、P、K含量。其中食用醋能迅速降低土壤pH至蓝莓生长最适的4.0~4.8范围,硫磺也能调整土壤pH至4.0~4.8,但改良效果较食用醋慢,3种物质中硫酸钾改良土壤pH的效果最差,同时土壤中有效N、P、K含量随pH降低而增加。综合分析表明,食用醋是一种见效快,易于施用的土壤pH改良物质。

关键词:蓝莓;土壤pH;土壤因子;食用醋;硫酸钾;硫磺

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蓝莓(blueberry)属杜鹃花科(Ericaceae)越桔属(*Vaccinium*)多年生落叶或常绿灌木^[1-2],又名越橘,原产北美洲。蓝莓果实含有丰富的维生素C、花青素、过氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、鞣花酸和黄酮类物质,能有效地清除人

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体自由基,是抗衰老、克服亚健康、防癌、抗癌、预防心脑血管疾病的上等保健食品,风靡世界发达国家^[3],被誉为第三代水果、“浆果之王”,同时也被国际粮农组织列为人类五大健康食品之一^[4-6]。随着人类生活水平的不断提高,蓝莓不仅作为一种保健和功能食品,更作为一种美味的水果,引起了全球食品及果树界的关注^[7]。近年来,随着人们对蓝莓营养价值和保健价值的认识与传播,国际国内市场对蓝莓的需求量日益增加,使其成为21世纪最具发展潜力的水果之一^[8]。

然而,蓝莓对种植地土壤的条件要求极其苛刻,特

Soil Respiration of Grassland Under Condition of Human Disturbance

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Abstract: Dynamic soil respiration in different slope positions was measured by ADC soil respiration apparatus in runoff plots and natural grazing pasture of Xilin River Basin. The effects of human disturbance on soil respiration in typical steppe runoff plots were studied. The results showed that the diurnal variation of soil respiration and temperature could be expressed as a single peak curve and its highest occurred between 13:00 pm and 14:30 pm. The mean soil respiration rate was significant higher in top position of runoff plots ($2.61 \pm 0.80 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) than that in bottom ($1.51 \pm 0.32 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$), or the top of natural grazing pasture ($1.31 \pm 0.68 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) and the bottom position ($0.75 \pm 0.25 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$). The relationship between soil respiration and soil temperature was well explained by single variable model. The R^2 values were 0.76, 0.78, 0.87 and 0.70, respectively. The Q_{10} values were 1.68, 1.59, 2.17 and 1.91, respectively. Two variable model of soil temperature and moisture could better express the influence of water heating factor on soil respiration, R^2 value could reach 0.82—0.89, which provided a guiding role for the study of the relationship between soil respiration and soil water thermal factor.

Keywords: soil respiration; soil temperature and moisture; correlation mode; Xilin River Basin grassland

出较多的 H⁺使土壤偏酸性。该试验研究结果表明,在蓝莓生产过程中,施用一定量的硫磺、硫酸钾或食用醋都能降低土壤 pH,并且能显著增加土壤中有效 N、P、K 的含量,促进蓝莓生长发育。从试验结果来看,食用醋和硫磺处理的效果明显优于硫酸钾处理的效果。硫酸钾虽然也能调节土壤 pH,但其 pH 主要保持在 5.0~5.7,这对要求土壤 pH 较低的蓝莓来说并不是最适宜的,因此建议生产中不要单独依靠施用硫酸钾来调节土壤 pH。硫磺虽然也能显著改良土壤,但是其在施用近 5 个月左右才将土壤 pH 降低到蓝莓最适的范围内,见效慢,而食用醋由于其本身具有一定酸性,施用后就能立即降低土壤 pH,见效快。综合考虑其对 pH 及有效 N、P、K 的影响,以 10 kg 基质施用 0.7% 的食用醋 500 mL 的处理为最佳。食用醋主要成分为醋酸,在田间生产中,为降低成本,也可用相应浓度的醋酸代替。

刘春生等^[13]与俞元春等^[14]研究发现土壤经酸性雨水淋洗后土壤中的交换性钾、钠、钙、镁会发生变化。该研究发现,随着土壤 pH 降低,土壤中有效 N、P、K 含量也相应增加。这可能是由于酸性环境使土壤有机质分解出更多的游离 N、P、K,增加土壤肥力。而随着蓝莓的生长进程,土壤中有效 N、P、K 含量都呈现出一定下降趋势,特别是在 3—7 月下降明显,可能是由于此期为蓝莓开花结果期,对各种矿质元素需求量增加,导致土壤中有效 N、P、K 降低。因此在这段时期应注重蓝莓肥水管理,保障其肥水供给。

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Effect of Several Substances on Soil pH and Available N,P,K in Soil of Blueberry

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Abstract: Taking 4-year-old trees of ‘Britewell’ planted in pot as test material, the effects of several substances on soil pH and available N,P,K were studied. The results showed that there was a significant reduce soil pH and increasing soil available N,P,K by application of vinegar, potassium sulphate and sulfur. In which, the soil pH was reduced quickly to the blueberries grow the optimum range of 4.0 to 4.8 by vinegar. Simultaneously, the soil pH was reduced to the blueberries grow the optimum range of 4.0 to 4.8 by sulfur, but the effect of modified was slower than vinegar and superior to potassium sulphate, so it was the worst that the effects of potassium sulphate among the tested three substances. Furthermore, the content of available N,P,K was increased significantly with the decrease of soil pH . In total, the vinegar was an improved material to apply to soil pH which was easy to use, and quick effect.

Keywords: blueberry; soil pH; soil factor; vinegar; potassium sulphate; sulfur