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秸秆深埋下灌水量对土壤水盐分布与夏玉米产量的影响

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摘要: 为探究秸秆深埋下土壤水盐分布与夏玉米产量对灌水量的响应,于2017年和2018年在河套灌区进行了秸秆深埋下单次灌水定额60 mm(W1)、90 mm(W2)、120 mm(W3)3个处理及常规135 mm为对照(CK)处理的大田试验。结果表明:秸秆深埋下耕作层含水率随灌水量的增加先增后减,成熟期W1处理的两年平均含水率较CK降低21.3%,而W2和W3较CK提高8.6%和9.4%;秸秆隔层持水量随灌水量的增加先增后降,成熟期W1持水量较CK平均降低10.9%,而W2和W3较CK平均提高16.1%和17.1%;生育期W1、CK处理在隔层积盐,W2、W3处理脱盐,生育末期W1和CK平均积盐率为27.0%和11.1%,而W2和W3平均脱盐率为7.6%和7.1%;W1和W3较CK平均减产20.9%和0.5%,W2较CK平均增产1%,但W1、W2、W3处理的水分利用效率较CK分别提高15.2%、17.3%和5.1%($P < 0.05$)。当耕层含盐量为1.45~1.48 g/kg,单次灌水定额为82~111 mm时,秸秆深埋耕作模式可实现节水稳产的目标。

关键词: 夏玉米; 秸秆深埋; 灌水量; 水盐分布; 产量

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Effects of Irrigation Amount on Soil Water and Salt Distribution and Summer Maize Yield under Deeply Buried Straw

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Abstract: To explore the response of soil water and salt distribution and yield of summer maize to irrigation amount under deeply buried straw, a field experiment of different irrigation amounts under deeply buried straw were carried out in Hetao Irrigation District in 2017 and 2018, respectively. The experiment consisted of four different irrigation amounts. It included irrigation amount of 60 mm (W1), irrigation amount of 90 mm (W2), irrigation amount of 120 mm (W3) under the deeply buried straw, and the local irrigation amount of 135 mm (CK treatment) under local tillage. The results showed that the moisture content of the tillage layer (0~35 cm) was increased first and then decreased with the increase of irrigation amount. At the maturity stage, the moisture content of W1 was 21.3% lower than that of CK treatment, while that of W2 and W3 treatments was increased by 8.6% and 9.4% on average compared with CK treatment. The water content of straw inter-layer (35~40 cm) was increased first and then decreased with the increase of irrigation amount. At the maturity stage, the water content of W1 treatments was decreased by 10.9%, while W2 and W3 treatments were increased by 16.1% and 17.1% compared with CK treatment. And there was no significant difference between W2 and W3 treatments. During the whole growth stage, W1 and CK treatments deposited salt in the straw inter-layer, while W2 and W3 treatments were desalted. At the end of growth stage, the salt accumulation rates of W1 and CK treatments were 27.0% and 11.1%, and the desalination rate of W2 and W3 were 7.6% and 7.1% on average. Compared with CK treatment, the summer maize yield of W1 and W3 treatment was decreased by 20.9% and 0.5%, while the increase of W2 was not significant, only 1.0%. But the water use efficiency of W1, W2 and W3 treatments were significantly increased by 15.2%, 17.3% and 5.1% compared with that of CK treatment ($P < 0.05$). And in the rainy year (2018), the water use

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efficiency was increased with the reduction of irrigation amount, which was due to the deeply buried straw promoted the growth of deep roots and absorbed water and nutrients from deep soil to supplement irrigation and achieved the goal of water-saving and stable yield. In addition, it was also found that under the deeply buried straw the salt content of the tillage layer and the irrigation amounts were significantly correlated with summer maize yield and water use efficiency ($P < 0.05$), showing a quadratic function relationship, and the determination coefficient R^2 was not less than 0.935. The results showed that under the condition of deeply buried straw the appropriate salt content of the tillage layer was 1.45 ~ 1.48 g/kg, and the theoretical irrigation amount should be in the range of 82 ~ 111 mm, which could desalinate the root layer, improve the moisture content of the tillage layer, and achieve the goal of water-saving and stable yield. The research only analyzed the coupling effect between irrigation amount and deeply buried straw tillage mode, which enriched the theory of straw utilization in Hetao Irrigation District. But there was no specific analysis on effects of coupling effect of water, fertilizer and farm chemical on the growth of summer maize and the migration of water-salt, which needed to be further tested and studied.

Key words: summer maize; straw buried deeply; irrigation amount; distribution of water and salt; yield

0 引言

土壤盐渍化、引黄水量锐减等问题已严重制约了河套灌区农业的持续健康发展,改良盐渍地、提高节水改造效果和经济作物效益是河套灌区面临的主要问题^[1-2]。SARKARS 等^[3]指出,合理的耕作措施可调控水肥、提高土壤持水能力,为作物生长发育创造适宜的生长微环境。秸秆还田作为一种改良盐渍地的有效措施,被广泛关注。刘继龙等^[4]在黑土区的研究表明,秸秆还田下土壤水分的时间稳定性与玉米穗质量的多尺度相关程度均大于单一尺度相关程度;相关研究表明,秸秆还田改善土壤养分与水盐的分布状况^[5],显著提高养分的供应强度^[6];ZHANG 等^[7]指出,耕地掺入秸秆可改善土壤团聚体,改善了土壤通透性;秸秆覆盖可显著促进冬小麦降雨入渗的利用,提高水分利用效率^[8-9],将氮化的秸秆还田比普通秸秆还田节水增产效果更加显著^[10]。银敏华等^[11]研究表明,秸秆覆盖可减少土壤水分无效蒸发,提高耕作层含水率,改善根区土壤环境^[12],但秸秆覆盖会形成地温的“缓解效应”,降低了越冬期土壤地温回暖速度^[13]。BEZBORODOVA 等^[14]研究发现,适宜的水质与覆盖相结合可调控根层盐分,显著提高作物产量和水分生产力,节约淡水资源。毕远杰等^[15]研究发现,秸秆隔层可蓄水抑盐、提高土壤持水能力,有利于雨水的入渗^[16]。秸秆覆盖耕作措施已成为构建和谐生态环境的有效耕作模式。

一些学者针对秸秆覆盖方式对水盐分布和作物产量的影响进行了探究。通过秸秆垄间浅埋(15 cm)间隔表覆耕作模式,打破障碍层,显著提高了水分利用效率和春玉米产量^[17];秸秆埋设地表下 20 cm 或 30 cm 处可有效降低盐碱地含盐量,减缓下行重力水的渗透^[18];地膜结合秸秆深埋措施可抑制

深层土壤返盐,提高油葵产量^[19];秸秆深埋耕作能够提高秸秆隔层和心土层含水率,发挥土壤水库调蓄作用,改善土壤的持水供水能力,调节作物养分和水盐的供需平衡^[20-21]。针对秸秆深埋的配套农业机械也取得了一定的进展^[22-24]。

现有研究主要集中在不同秸秆覆盖或浅埋的耕作模式对土壤结构、水盐运移及作物产量等影响方面,鲜见在大田作物上系统研究秸秆深埋耕作模式下土壤水盐分布、水分利用效率及作物产量等对不同灌水量的动态响应的报道。本研究基于秸秆深埋耕作模式,进行 2 年不同灌水量的大田试验,分析基于秸秆深埋下不同灌水量土壤水盐分布、夏玉米产量和耕作层含盐量与灌水量的关系,旨在为秸秆深埋耕作措施选择适宜的灌水定额,为河套灌区推广应用秸秆深埋还田技术提供借鉴。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

试验于 2017 年 5 月—2018 年 9 月在内蒙古河套灌区双河镇农业综合节水示范区开展,试验区属于永济灌域(40°42'N,107°24'E,海拔 1 040 m),中温带半干旱大陆性气候,多年平均降雨量 138 mm,年平均蒸发量 2 332 mm,降雨大多集中在夏秋季,春冬季地表返盐较为严重。2017 年和 2018 年夏玉米生育期降雨量分别为 75.3、116.9 mm。供试土壤依照土壤质地三角图划分为粉砂壤土(砂粒、粉粒、黏粒质量比为 8:15:2),0~100 cm 试验土体的田间持水率为 22.6%,平均容重为 1.51 g/cm³。

1.2 试验设计

为精细化管理试验小区,于 2016 年秋浇前在地表下 35 cm 土层人工铺设粉碎的玉米秸秆,厚度 5 cm,平整耕地,第 2 年 5 月初浅耙覆膜种植。秸秆深埋后形成土壤层依次为:耕作层(0~35 cm)、秸

秆隔层(35~40 cm)、心土层(秸秆隔层以下土层)。供试材料为钧凯618玉米,5月初播种,9月末收获,机械播种,株距0.35 m,行距0.45 m。在玉米生育期灌3水,采用黄河水畦灌。试验设置秸秆深埋耕作模式下的灌水处理:60 mm(W1)、90 mm(W2)、120 mm(W3)及当地耕作下135 mm灌水量为对照(CK),共4个处理,3次重复,12个小区,小区面积72 m²,各小区间设2 m保护带,四周用埋深1.2 m的聚乙烯塑料膜隔开,顶部留30 cm,防止水肥互窜,田间管理与当地农户管理一致。

1.3 样品采集与分析

(1) 土壤含水率及含盐量

在播种前和每次灌水前、后(下雨后2~3 d加测一次),采用土钻在田间取样,测定土壤含水率及电导率。取5层土,分别为0~20 cm、20~40 cm、40~60 cm、60~80 cm、80~100 cm,在秸秆隔层(35~40 cm)单独取一钻。采用干燥称量测定土壤含水率,即质量含水率;将土样风干、磨碎、过筛,以1:5的土水比(质量比例)提取清液,用DDS-307型电导率仪测定各土壤层浸出液的电导率。

土壤含盐量与土壤浸提液电导率 $E_{e1:5}$ 之间的关系式为

$$S_i = 2.5991E_{e1:5,i} + 0.4682 \quad (R^2 = 0.997) \quad (1)$$

式中 S_i ——第*i*层土壤含盐量,g/kg

$E_{e1:5,i}$ ——第*i*层土壤浸出液电导率,mS/cm

(2) 夏玉米考种测产及水分利用效率

夏玉米收获时,每个小区随机选取10株夏玉米,测定夏玉米的穗长、穗粗、百粒质量等产量的相关指标;干燥后称总质量并计算单位面积产量。

作物耗水量^[27](Evaporation and transpiration of crop, ET)的计算式为

$$ET = P + I + W_g - D - R - \Delta W \quad (2)$$

式中 ET ——作物耗水量,mm

P ——生育期降雨量,mm

I ——灌溉量,mm

W_g ——地下水补给量,mm

D ——渗漏水量,mm,该示范区地下水位较高,地下水补给量远大于渗漏水量,故 D 忽略不计

R ——地表径流,mm,该示范区地面平坦,无地表径流, R 可忽略

ΔW ——试验初期到末期土壤储水量的变化量,mm

水分利用效率(Water use efficiency, WUE)的计算式为

$$WUE = Y/ET \quad (3)$$

式中 WUE ——水分利用效率,kg/(hm²·mm)

Y ——玉米产量,kg/hm²

1.4 数据统计分析

试验数据采用Excel 2010处理,应用SPSS 20.0进行单因素方差分析,采用最小显著差异法(Least significant difference, LSD)进行显著性检验($P < 0.05$);并用Surfer 13.0软件绘制等值线图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 耕作层-秸秆隔层-心土层土壤含水率对灌水量的响应

2年大田试验表明,夏玉米生育期内各处理土壤含水率动态变化总体表现为随土层深度增加而提高,随生育期推移而降低,在秸秆隔层形成的土层附近含水率变幅较大(图1,图中土壤含水率单位为%)。整个生育期,各处理的耕作层含水率呈W型分布。在苗期,同一年各处理耕作层含水率差异不显著,2018年较2017年略高,这是由于2018年苗期降雨所致。灌溉或降雨后耕作层含水率增加,随蒸发作用增强含水率逐渐降低,W1处理降低幅度最大,其次是CK处理,2年平均含水率降低幅度由大到小依次是W1、CK、W2、W3。W1处理在拔节期-抽雄期耕作层含水率在灌溉或降雨后呈持续降低的趋势,这是由于W1处理灌水量小,且试验区土壤持续蒸发,同时秸秆隔层在一定程度上阻碍了深层土壤水的上移,导致W1处理耕作层含水率持续降低,影响了夏玉米生长;W2、W3处理在耕作层含水率保持平稳,灌溉或降雨后较长一段时间内耕作层含水率较高,提供夏玉米生长所需水分,有利于夏玉米生长;CK处理在生育期耕作层含水率变幅较大,灌溉或降雨后含水率大幅增加,随后立即减小。夏玉米成熟期,2年耕作层平均含水率W1较CK降低21.3%,而W2、W3较CK提高8.6%和9.4%,且两者差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。

在同一生育阶段,秸秆隔层持水量随灌水量增加呈先增后减趋势,秸秆隔层持水量变化如图2所示。在各生育阶段,W2、W3处理秸秆隔层平均持水量较W1、CK显著提高($P < 0.05$),但二者差异不显著。在成熟期W1秸秆隔层持水量较CK平均降低10.9%,而W2和W3较CK平均提高16.1%和17.1%,且在秸秆隔层附近含水率等值线紧密。随灌水量增加,等值线逐渐密集,后稀疏,这说明秸秆隔层在适宜灌水定额下,储蓄耕层多余入渗水或降雨,扩大秸秆隔层蓄水容量;同时在蒸腾较强时秸秆隔层蓄水可补给耕层,促进深层根吸收深层土壤水分供给夏玉米生长。心土层含水率随土层深度增加

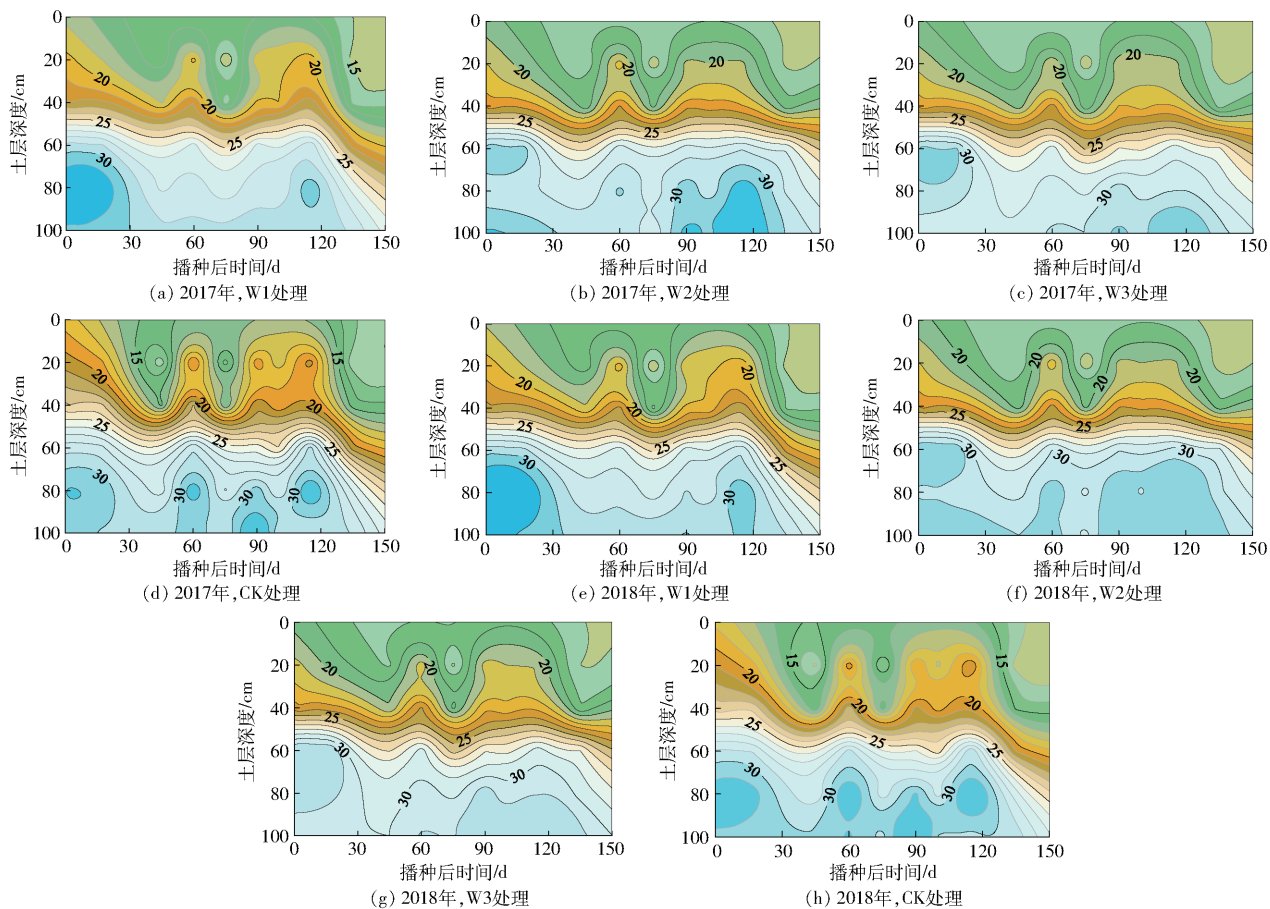


图 1 2017 年和 2018 年各处理在夏玉米生育期内的土壤含水率变化

Fig. 1 Changes of soil water content during summer maize growth stages under different treatments in 2017 and 2018

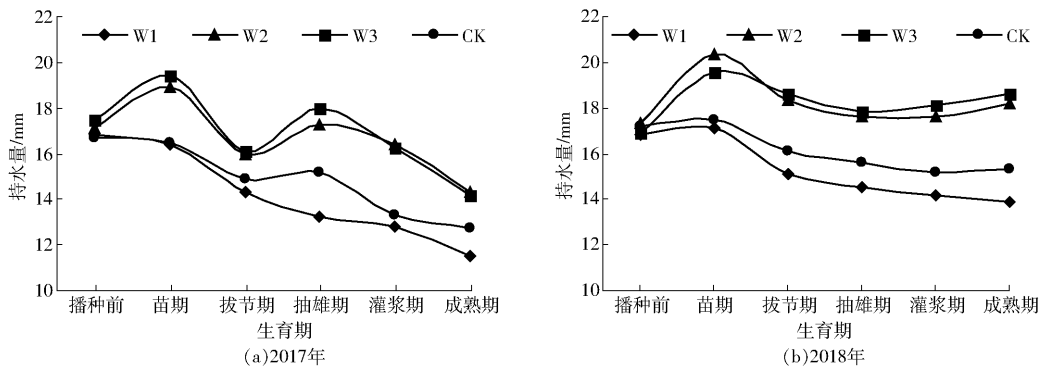


图 2 2017 年和 2018 年不同生育期各处理的秸秆隔层持水量

Fig. 2 Moisture content of inter-straw at different growth stages under different treatments in 2017 and 2018

而提高,随灌水量增大而增大,随蒸发作用的增强而降低,心土层含水率波动幅度较耕作层显著减小: W1 处理含水率变幅最小,CK 处理变幅最大,各处理心土层含水率变幅由大到小依次为 CK、W3、W2、W1。

2.2 耕作层-秸秆隔层-心土层土壤含盐量对灌水量的响应

2017 年和 2018 年秸秆深埋下不同灌水量对各土层含盐量变化的影响如图 3(图中土壤含盐量单位为 g/kg)所示。在整个生育期,随灌水量增加各处理耕作层均积盐,含盐量变化率表现为先减后增,

W2、W3 处理积盐率较 W1、CK 处理显著降低 ($P < 0.05$),在成熟期 W1、W2、W3、CK 处理耕作层平均积盐率为 24.0%、10.2%、9.4% 和 16.5%。W1 处理在整个生育期秸秆隔层含盐量逐渐增加,W2、W3 处理秸秆隔层含盐量变化比较平稳,CK 处理的相应土层(35~40 cm)含盐量随灌溉或降雨后大幅降低,随后短时间内大幅增加。W1、CK 处理在相应土层积盐,W2、W3 处理在秸秆隔层脱盐,且 W2 和 W3 间含盐量差异不显著。生育末期 W1 和 CK 处理平均积盐率为 27.0% 和 11.1%,W2 和 W3 处理平均脱盐率为 7.6% 和 7.1%。秸秆隔层含盐量等值线

分布相对紧密,随时间推移呈先紧密后稀松的趋势,且灌水定额越大,含盐量等值线紧密状态持续时间

越长,说明水盐迁移越频繁,存在较大的水盐交换量。

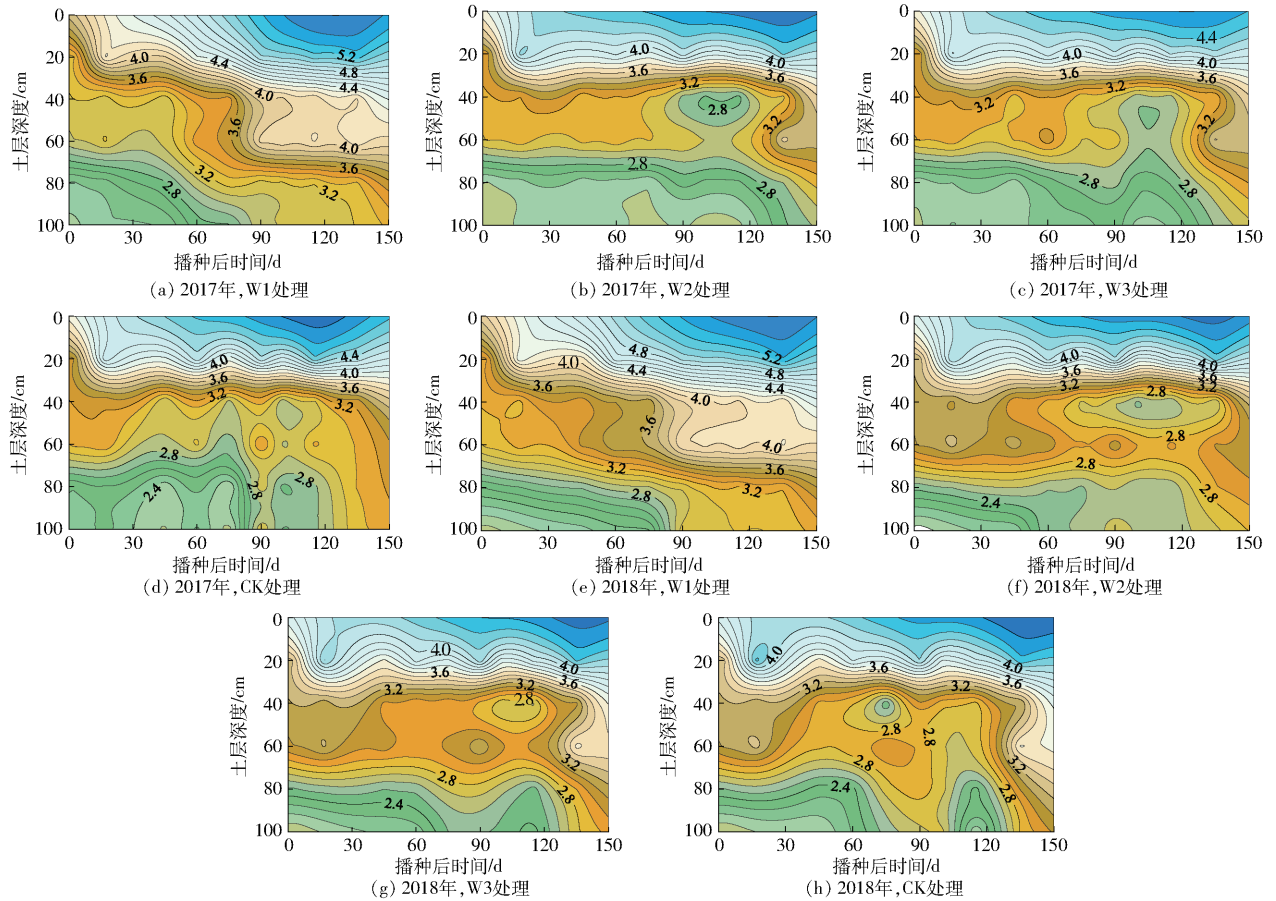


图3 2017年和2018年不同处理在夏玉米生育期内的土壤含盐量变化

Fig.3 Soil salt content during summer maize growth stages under different treatments in 2017 and 2018

各处理心土层的含盐量随灌水量增加无显著变化,这与心土层含水率的趋势一致。W1处理在生育期呈增大趋势,最大值出现在成熟期,约4.4 g/kg; W2、W3处理在40~80 cm土层平均含盐量约3 g/kg,但在成熟期有增大的趋势,最大值约3.6 g/kg,在大于80 cm土层生育期内变化平稳,随深度而减小,在1.9~3.0 g/kg之间;CK处理含盐量变化幅度较大,在1.9~4.1 g/kg之间,灌溉或降雨后大幅下降,随蒸发作用增强而增大。成熟期W1含盐量较CK增加10.6%, W2和W3较CK降低13.8%和14.1%。各处理心土层均积盐,随灌水定额增加各处理含盐量变化率表现为先增后减,与耕作层积盐趋势相反,各处理含盐量变化率由大到小依次为W2、W3、W1、CK,且W2、W3处理差异不显著。

2.3 秸秆深埋下夏玉米产量及水分利用效率对灌水量的响应

(1) 灌水定额与产量、WUE的关系

各处理穗长、秃尖长、百粒质量差异显著($P < 0.05$),随灌水定额的减少,夏玉米穗长变短,秃尖变长,百粒质量降低(表1),且产量与穗长($R^2 =$

0.826)、百粒质量($R^2 = 0.947$)显著正相关,与秃尖长显著负相关($R^2 = 0.951$)。这说明秸秆深埋下不同灌水定额对夏玉米的产量因百粒质量和穗长的提高和秃尖长的降低而提高。且不同灌水定额显著影响夏玉米产量($P < 0.05$),2年各处理的产量随灌水定额的增加表现为先增后降,且W2、W3与CK处理差异不显著,2年W1和W3的产量较CK平均降低20.9%和0.5%,而W2较CK平均增产1.0%。

秸秆深埋下夏玉米ET主要来源农业灌溉、降雨、土壤水,随灌水定额的增加而增加(表1)。2年W3、CK处理的ET差异不显著,但较W1、W2处理显著增加($P < 0.05$)。各处理WUE差异显著,2017年(少雨年份)W2的WUE最高,随灌水定额增加而先增后降,3个处理较CK处理WUE分别提高4.7%、16.7%和6.4%;而2018年(多雨年份)W1处理WUE最高,随灌水定额的增加而降低,3个处理较CK处理WUE分别提高25.6%、17.9%和3.8%。2年W1、W2、W3较CK处理的WUE平均提高15.2%、17.3%和5.1%。且秸秆深埋下夏玉米的WUE与整个生育期灌水定额呈显著的二次函数关系。

表 1 各处理的夏玉米产量、产量构成因素及水分利用效率

Tab. 1 Yield, yield components and WUE of summer maize under different treatments

年份	处理	穗长/cm	秃尖长/cm	百粒质量/g	产量/(kg·hm ⁻²)	ET/mm	WUE/(kg·hm ⁻² ·mm ⁻¹)
2017	W1	(20.48 ± 0.59) ^c	(1.96 ± 0.06) ^a	(27.08 ± 0.78) ^c	(5 863.80 ± 169.27) ^b	(343.37 ± 9.91) ^c	(17.08 ± 0.49) ^b
	W2	(22.32 ± 0.64) ^{bc}	(0.63 ± 0.02) ^d	(33.61 ± 0.97) ^a	(7 991.95 ± 225.23) ^a	(409.78 ± 11.83) ^b	(19.04 ± 0.55) ^a
	W3	(22.76 ± 0.66) ^{ab}	(0.87 ± 0.03) ^c	(32.87 ± 0.95) ^{ab}	(7 743.45 ± 223.53) ^a	(446.01 ± 12.87) ^a	(17.36 ± 0.50) ^b
	CK	(24.71 ± 0.71) ^a	(0.99 ± 0.03) ^b	(30.11 ± 0.87) ^b	(7 739.70 ± 223.42) ^a	(474.45 ± 13.69) ^a	(16.31 ± 0.47) ^b
2018	W1	(19.87 ± 0.60) ^c	(0.72 ± 0.02) ^a	(28.52 ± 0.82) ^c	(6 943.80 ± 200.45) ^b	(353.67 ± 10.21) ^c	(19.63 ± 0.57) ^a
	W2	(23.68 ± 0.68) ^{ab}	(0.23 ± 0.01) ^c	(34.26 ± 0.99) ^a	(8 533.95 ± 246.35) ^a	(462.97 ± 13.37) ^b	(18.43 ± 0.53) ^a
	W3	(23.15 ± 0.67) ^b	(0.31 ± 0.01) ^b	(32.59 ± 0.94) ^{ab}	(8 357.28 ± 241.25) ^a	(515.31 ± 14.88) ^a	(16.22 ± 0.47) ^b
	CK	(25.67 ± 0.74) ^a	(0.28 ± 0.01) ^b	(31.96 ± 0.89) ^{bc}	(8 435.81 ± 243.52) ^a	(539.75 ± 15.58) ^a	(15.63 ± 0.45) ^b

注:同列不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著(P < 0.05)。

2018 年产量与灌水定额的关系如图 4a 所示,二者呈二次函数关系,即

$$Y = -0.6296X^2 + 140.22X + 847.11 \quad (R^2 = 0.935) \quad (4)$$

式中 X——灌水定额,mm

用 2017 年实测值率定得到图 4b,结果表明,2018 年模拟值与 2017 年的实测值相关程度好,模拟式可较好地描述在秸秆深埋下不同灌水定额与夏玉米产量间的关系。根据边际分析原理,确定夏玉米理论产量最高为 8 654 kg/hm²时对应灌水定额为 111 mm。

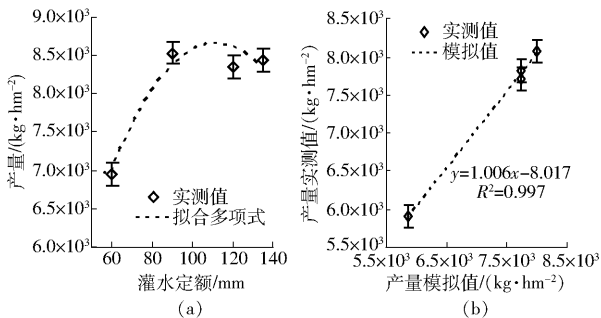


图 4 灌水定额与产量的关系

Fig. 4 Relationships between irrigation quota and summer maize yield

(2) 耕作层含盐量、产量、灌水定额间的关系

张幸福^[26]指出,耕作层土壤含盐量与产量关系密切。2017 年和 2018 年耕作层含盐量与夏玉米产量的关系如图 5a 所示,二者拟合关系为

$$Y_{2017} = -283686S^2 + 841655S - 614467 \quad (R^2 = 0.989) \quad (5)$$

$$Y_{2018} = -691901S^2 + 1998792S - 998957 \quad (R^2 = 0.996) \quad (6)$$

式中 S——耕作层含盐量,g/kg

耕作层含盐量与产量间呈显著二次函数关系,根据边际分析原理,夏玉米产量理论值最大时,2017 年耕作层较适宜含盐量为 1.48 g/kg,较 2018 年的 1.45 g/kg 大,这是由于 2018 年降雨量较大所致。

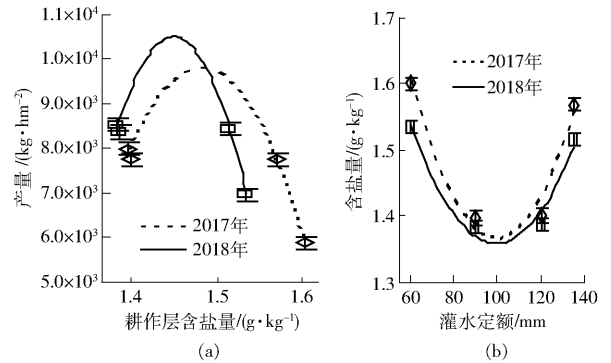


图 5 耕作层含盐量与产量、灌水定额的关系

Fig. 5 Relationships between salt content of tillage layer and yields and irrigation quota

2017 年和 2018 年耕作层含盐量与灌水定额间的关系如图 5b 所示,二者拟合关系为

$$S_{2017} = 0.0003X^2 - 0.058X + 4.417 \quad (R^2 = 0.995) \quad (7)$$

$$S_{2018} = 0.0002X^2 - 0.044X + 3.657 \quad (R^2 = 0.996) \quad (8)$$

耕作层含盐量与灌水定额之间呈显著二次函数关系,随着灌水定额的增加,耕作层含盐量先减后增,当 2 年灌水定额平均为 100 mm 时,耕作层含盐量最小。

综上,耕作层含盐量、灌水定额与产量间密切相关,均呈二次函数关系。分别将耕作层适宜理论含盐量(2017 年为 1.48 g/kg,2018 年为 1.45 g/kg)代入式(7)、(8),得出 2 年对应的 4 个灌水定额,平均约为 82、118 mm,再将其代入式(4)得到对应的理论产量为 8 478、8 687 kg/hm²。对应理论灌水定额相差 44%,但理论产量仅差 2.36%,根据式(4)分析理论最高产量对应灌水定额为 111 mm。因此,秸秆深埋下,河套灌区适宜的理论灌水定额在 82 ~ 111 mm 之间,耕作层含盐量为 1.45 ~ 1.48 g/kg。

3 讨论

FRANZLUEBBERS^[27]研究表明,土壤结构及其

质地均匀性对水分入渗影响显著,导致水分入渗形式也被改变。本研究发现,在秸秆深埋和不同灌水定额的互作效应下,土壤水的入渗受到显著改变。且因秸秆质地粗糙,大孔隙较多,与均质土壤交界面形成的孔隙差异界面的不同造成了导水率的差异,导致秸秆隔层与均质土间的水通量减小甚至灌水定额较小(W1处理)时,二者之间无水通量,降低水分入渗率,进而降低秸秆隔层土壤含水率,这与曲晨晓等^[28]和乔海龙等^[29]的结论一致。秸秆隔层交界面处形成湿润区优先流的水分在短时间内与均质土壤的其他部分水分运移不能保持平衡,引起湿润锋运移的不均匀^[30],随时间推移,秸秆隔层持水量达到其容纳极限时,入渗水运移到心土层,入渗基本稳定。本研究W1处理夏玉米整个生育期耕作层土壤含水率处于较低状态,入渗水未能充分溶解耕作层盐分,且溶剂量未能超过秸秆隔层容纳量,入渗水主要消耗在耕层,并停留在耕层和秸秆隔层中,入渗水未能运移到心土层,无淋盐效果;随蒸发作用增强,耕作层土壤水分蒸散较快,且秸秆隔层阻断土壤毛管,心土层土壤水又不能及时透过秸秆隔层补给蒸发,耕作层土壤含水率降低,导致W1处理的秸秆隔层逐渐演变成积盐库,在整个生育期有积盐趋势,造成根层盐渍化。W2、W3处理的秸秆隔层延长入渗水在耕作层停蓄,提高耕作层及秸秆隔层的含水率,形成不连续的水分运移架构,超过秸秆隔层容纳量的部分入渗水运移到心土层,最后入渗趋于稳定,达到部分淋盐效果;在蒸发作用下,心土层土壤水上移,但秸秆隔层形成的阻隔层,导致心土层土壤水分无法通过毛管上移至耕层,切断了蒸发补给,抑制深层盐分上迁,从而降低蒸发蒸腾作用,这与赵永敢等^[31]研究结论一致。而常规耕作CK处理耕作层土壤质地均匀,且导水率无差异,湿润区优先流与其水分运移很快达到平衡,入渗水短时间内运移到深层土层,起到淋盐作用,因此灌溉或者降雨时,CK处理的耕作层含盐量大幅下降;但盐随水走,随蒸发作用的增强,CK处理深层土壤水盐通过土壤毛细管进入耕作层补给蒸发所需水分并留下盐分,导致耕作层积盐,造成水资源浪费,同时产生耕地次生盐渍化。

王曼华等^[32]和张金珠等^[33]指出秸秆双覆盖或秸秆夹层能够抑制深层土壤返盐且抑制耕层盐分表聚,这与本研究的结果有差异。本研究发现,秸秆深埋下W2和W3处理能够抑制心土层返盐,但耕作层的表层有盐分表聚的现象,这与王婧等^[19]和李芙蓉等^[34]的结论类似。W2和W3处理表聚的盐分来源主要是耕层的盐分表聚,而W1处理表聚盐分虽然也来源耕作层和灌水,但因持续的蒸发作用,土壤

水损失严重,导致W1处理的耕作层含水率大幅下降,盐分浓缩;而CK处理表层聚盐来源主要是耕层及土壤毛管供给的心土层盐分,蒸发作用强,夏玉米耕层在成熟期处于高盐低水状态,表聚大量盐分,造成耕层次生盐渍化。本文试验结果表明,夏玉米生育末期W1处理秸秆隔层和CK处理的相应土层积盐,平均积盐率为27.0%和11.1%;而W2和W3处理的秸秆隔层有脱盐趋势,平均脱盐率为7.6%和7.1%。

在农业生产中,盐分胁迫是危害盐渍地作物生长的关键因子。张幸福^[26]指出,在甘肃白银地区小麦种植在适宜含盐量的耕地上,其耐盐性增强,且增产显著;DELGADO等^[35]指出,适宜氯化钠含量可提高向日葵耐盐适应性,促进向日葵初期的生长;LIU等^[36]研究表明,随灌水定额增大,株高、干物质和产量等指标会不同程度增加,但当灌水量太大时,反而会影响作物指标,这与本研究得到的结论一致。通过2年大田试验发现,W1和W3处理较CK处理产量下降,平均降低20.9%和0.5%;仅W2处理较CK处理增产1.0%,但各处理的WUE显著提高($P < 0.05$)。W1、W2、W3处理较CK处理WUE平均提高15.2%、17.3%和5.1%,且多雨年份(2018年)随灌水定额的减少反而提高WUE。这是因为秸秆深埋可促进深层根系生长^[37],有利于植株对深层土壤养分水分的吸收,充分利用降雨和土壤水,补充灌溉水的不足,从而提高水分利用效率。因此,秸秆深埋耕作模式下适当减少灌水量,提高降雨和深层土壤水分的利用率,以达到节水稳产的目标是可行的。另外,耕作层含盐量、生育期灌水量与夏玉米的产量、WUE具有显著相关性($P < 0.05$),呈二次函数关系,决定系数 R^2 均不小于0.935。结果表明,秸秆深埋耕作模式下耕作层理论适宜含盐量为1.45~1.48 g/kg,较适宜理论灌水定额在82~111 mm之间。

本试验立足河套灌区秸秆深埋技术在大田作物上的应用,研究了不同灌水量与秸秆深埋耕作模式间的互作效应,且现有的秸秆深埋还田机^[23]可实现秸秆深埋机械化,满足秸秆深埋还田的技术要求。综合考虑,秸秆深埋还田技术在农业生产中推广是可行的,本研究为探索应用秸秆深埋还田技术提供了借鉴。

4 结论

(1) 秸秆深埋耕作模式显著影响土壤水盐分布($P < 0.05$),W2和W3处理秸秆隔层平均持水量较CK分别提高16.1%和17.1%,平均脱盐率分别为

7.6%和7.1%,且秸秆隔层的阻盐蓄水作用在根系构建了高水低盐的微环境,促进了夏玉米生长。

(2) 秸秆深埋耕作模式下,随着灌水量的增大,夏玉米产量呈先增后减趋势,W2处理较CK处理2年平均增产1.0%,但W1、W2和W3处理的WUE较CK处理显著提高,分别提高了15.2%、17.3%和

5.1%;耕作层含盐量、单次灌水量与夏玉米产量和WUE具有显著相关性($P < 0.05$),均呈二次函数关系,决定系数 R^2 均不小于0.935。

(3) 建议在秸秆深埋耕作模式下河套灌区种植夏玉米的单次灌水定额为82~111 mm,生育期灌3水,耕层含盐量调控为1.45~1.48 g/kg。

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