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生物炭对北京郊区砂土持水力和氮淋溶特性影响的土柱模拟研究

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摘要:为探讨生物炭对北京郊区砂土持水力和氮素淋溶特性的影响,通过分层采集不同深度(0~90 cm)北京郊区沙化地土壤(砂土),模拟田间容重和含水量填装土柱,将生物炭分别按照炭土质量比0%、0.5%、1%、2%和4%施入0~20 cm土层,依据常规施氮肥量($0.56 \text{ tN} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)和年平均降雨量(616.6 mm)施肥和滴灌,开展土柱淋溶试验。结果表明:在9次淋溶后,水和总氮的累积淋失量均随着生物炭添加量的增加而减小,与不加炭处理相比最高分别减小41.3%和22.7%。添加生物炭增加了0~20 cm土层总氮含量,最高显著增加158%($P<0.05$)。淋溶结束后加炭处理土柱土壤中的无机氮总量比不加炭处理高19.5%~91.9%。添加生物炭有利于减小可溶性有机碳的淋失,比不加炭处理最高减小22.8%。淋溶液pH值和电导率随生物炭添加量增加而增大。在9次淋溶过程中,生物炭添加量越大,0~20 cm土层土壤持水量越高。相关性分析表明,总氮淋失量与淋溶液淋失体积显著正相关($r=0.978, P<0.01$),而与淋溶液中的总氮浓度无正相关关系。生物炭主要通过提高京郊砂土的持水能力,减缓水和氮素向下淋溶的速度,从而减小水和氮素的淋溶损失,提高水肥利用率,降低污染地下水的风险。

关键词:生物炭;沙化;砂土;氮淋溶;持水量

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Effects of biochar on water holding capacity and nitrogen leaching of sandy soil column from a Beijing suburb

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Abstract: A soil column experiment was conducted to examine the effects of biochar application on leachate volume and leaching of N. Sandy soil (0~90 cm in depth) was collected in a Beijing suburb via stratified sampling. And then, the sandy soil was filled in Plexiglas pipes based on the in situ soil bulk density and moisture content of each soil layer. Biochar was homogenized into the topsoil (0~20 cm) at rates (W/W) of 0%, 0.5%, 1%, 2%, and 4%. A conventional dose of N fertilizer ($0.56 \text{ t N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) was also added into the topsoil of each soil column. Deionized water was dropped into the soil columns, and the irrigation amount was based on the average annual rainfall of Beijing (616.6 mm). The results showed that, with increasing biochar concentration, the cumulative leachate volume and leaching of total N decreased by up to 41.3% and 22.7%, respectively, compared with the nil biochar addition treatment, after nine leaching events. The total N

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concentration of the topsoil increased significantly ($P<0.05$), by up to 158%, after biochar addition. The amount of inorganic N retained in the soil column after the total leaching was 19.5%~91.9% more for the biochar addition treatment than for the control. In addition, biochar addition decreased cumulative leaching of dissolved organic carbon, by up to 22.8%. The pH value and electrical conductivity of the leachates increased with increasing biochar concentration, and the topsoil retained higher moisture content following addition of greater biochar amount during the 9 times leaching. Correlation analysis indicated that cumulative leaching of total N positively correlated to leachate volume ($r=0.978$, $P<0.01$), but not to total N concentration of the leachate. Biochar addition could improve the water holding capacity of the sandy soil Beijing suburb and retard the down migration of water and nitrogen, thereby reducing leaching loss of water and nitrogen, improving their use efficiency, and mitigating the risk of nitrogen contamination of groundwater.

Keywords: biochar; land desertification; sandy soil; nitrogen leaching; water holding capacity

中国是世界上最大的氮肥生产和消费国^[1],农户们为增加作物产量,常施用过量氮肥^[2],由于较低的氮肥利用率,中国土壤的氮损失十分严重^[1],已引起了如温室气体排放^[3~4]、土壤酸化^[5]、水体富营养化^[6]和地下水硝酸盐超标^[7~8]等环境问题。已经有报道表明,农田地下水硝态氮浓度普遍大于草地和林地^[9]。过量施用氮肥条件下的氮素地表淋溶对地下水硝态氮污染贡献很大^[10~11]。而对于砂土,因其持水保肥能力差,氮肥更容易随水流失,降低作物对氮肥的利用率,影响周边水体或地下水水质^[12]。

近年来,由于生物炭在减小温室气体排放^[13]、修复重金属污染土壤^[14~15]、提高土壤质量^[16]、增加作物产量^[16~17]等方面表现出很大潜力而备受关注。特别是生物炭可以增加土壤的持水保肥能力从而减小肥料养分尤其是氮肥随水流失污染水体的风险^[18~21],此作用主要取决于土壤类型、生物炭添加量、生物炭材料种类和氮素形态^[19,22~29]。生物炭可以提高质地较粗的风砂土的持水保肥能力,但会增加硝态氮在质地较粘的壤土中的淋失^[22]。分别向紫色土、赤红壤和黄棕壤中加入10%玉米秸秆炭后,黄棕壤中硝态氮淋失总量减小最多,而赤红壤中减小最少,分别减小22%和14%^[23]。不同生物炭添加量对氮淋溶损失的减小作用差异较大。随加炭量(1%~4%)增加,褐潮土中无机氮的淋失量不断减小^[24]。李卓瑞等^[25]的研究也表明,菜地土中总氮淋失量随加炭量(2%~8%)增加不断减小,最高减小38%。但也有研究表明,桉树生物炭施用量为1%时能减少氮淋溶,过量施用会增加氮淋溶^[19]。此外,不同材料在不同裂解温度下制得的生物炭由于其孔性和表面官能团不同而对氮的吸附作用和对土壤中氮素的持留作用也会表现出很大差异^[26~27]。桉木炭对土壤氮持留能力的增加作用显著大于鸡粪炭^[26]。用小麦秆、玉米秆和花生壳在不同裂解温度下(400~700℃)制备得到的生物炭对氮的吸附研究表明,玉米秆

炭对铵态氮的吸附能力最大,且吸附量随裂解温度的上升而减小^[27],但是,生物炭对硝态氮几乎没有吸附作用,只有当裂解温度达到600℃时,生物炭才有可能吸附硝态氮^[27~29]。

本研究通过采集不同深度京郊沙化地土壤,模拟实际容重和含水量填装土柱,进行土柱淋溶试验,实时测定耕层土壤含水率,检测淋溶结束后氮素在各个土层中的含量,分析总氮淋失量与淋溶液体积、淋溶液总氮浓度、土壤含水率等的关系,旨在阐明生物炭对京郊沙化地上氮淋溶损失的影响,并综合分析其作用机理,为生物炭在京郊沙化地的应用提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

生物炭原材料为玉米秸秆。将切段(5~10 cm)的玉米秸秆按照逐步升温法在400℃裂解温度下厌氧烧制4 h^[30],室温冷却,碾压后过2 mm筛,得到生物炭颗粒和少量粉末,本研究用生物炭均为颗粒状。生物炭理化性质如表1所示^[30]。试验用土壤采自地处永定河畔的北京大兴区榆垡镇严重沙化且已经荒废的玉米地,由于历史上永定河多次决口,该地区耕层以下几乎全部是河沙。0~20 cm土层土壤砂粒(2~0.02 mm)、粉粒(0.02~0.002 mm)和粘粒(<0.002 mm)的占比分别为86.85%、7.0%和6.15%,为壤砂土。通过挖土壤剖面采集不同土层土壤样品,经风干、过2 mm筛后备用。用环刀采集不同土层的土壤样品,测定各土层土壤的容重、孔隙度和质量含水量。各层土壤的理化性质见表2。

1.2 试验处理与方法

1.2.1 装填土柱

试验土柱用透明有机玻璃管制作而成,内径10 cm,高100 cm。底部设一个出水孔,用来收集淋溶液。

表1 生物炭理化性质

Table 1 Selected physical and chemical properties of the biochar

| pH | EC/mS·cm ⁻¹ | 总氮/mg·g ⁻¹ | 总有机碳/mg·g ⁻¹ | 水溶性有机碳/mg·g ⁻¹ | 水溶性氮/mg·g ⁻¹ | 比表面积/m ² ·g ⁻¹ |
|-----|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 9.6 | 3.6 | 13.4 | 597.7 | 1.3 | 0.06 | 9.1 |

表2 不同土层土壤的理化性质

Table 2 Selected physical and chemical properties of various soil layers

| 土层/cm | 容重/g·cm ⁻³ | 孔隙度/% | 质量含水量/% | pH | EC/mS·cm ⁻¹ | 有机碳/mg·g ⁻¹ | 总氮/mg·g ⁻¹ |
|-------|-----------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 0~20 | 1.57±0.05 | 37.7±2.4 | 8.01±0.04 | 8.56±0.04 | 0.19±0.009 | 2.6±0.2 | 0.38±0.04 |
| 20~40 | 1.45±0.03 | 40.2±2.1 | 9.29±2.01 | 8.51±0.10 | 0.10±0.003 | 1.6±0.2 | 0.12±0.01 |
| 40~60 | 1.48±0.02 | 39.8±1.2 | 5.08±0.31 | 8.46±0.06 | 0.05±0.002 | 1.4±0.0 | 0.08±0.01 |
| 60~80 | 1.41±0.01 | 41.1±2.6 | 7.29±1.13 | 8.46±0.04 | 0.05±0.007 | 1.1±0.2 | 0.05±0.01 |
| 80~90 | 1.39±0.01 | 43.8±0.3 | 5.51±0.36 | 8.47±0.05 | 0.04±0.004 | 0.6±0.1 | 0.05±0.01 |

试验用石英砂粒径小于1 mm,用5%盐酸浸泡过夜、去离子水洗净后烘干、备用。土柱底部铺设一张滤纸和一张100目尼龙网,然后覆盖2 cm厚的石英砂,再铺一张100目尼龙网,在有机玻璃管外侧标好刻度,开始装土。按照实际测得的土壤容重和含水量(表2)填装土柱,每装10 cm浇入相应水量,待水分分布均匀再装下一层土壤,依次装到20~40 cm土层。0~20 cm土层为处理层,生物炭添加量设5个梯度,分别为20 cm表层土壤质量的0%、0.5%、1%、2%和4%,具体添加量为0、12、24、48、96 g,每个处理3个重复。添加生物炭后0~20 cm土层会变厚,为表述统一,本文中所述0~20 cm土层皆为处理层,不考虑其土层厚度。将生物炭、处理层土和氮肥(尿素)充分混合均匀后,装入土柱,同时将土壤水分测定探头埋设在处理土层5~10 cm处,实时测定土壤体积含水量。氮施用水平($0.56 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)参考冬小麦-夏玉米轮作一年两季的施氮量^[31],每个土柱施氮442.9 mg。表层土装好后,再铺一张100目的尼龙网,覆盖2 cm厚洗净的石英砂,按照表层土壤田间持水量(21.7%)滴灌浇水。将土柱用铝箔纸包好避光。

1.2.2 土柱淋溶

装填好的土柱陈化一周后开始滴灌淋溶,滴灌速度为每秒1滴,保证灌水没有沿管壁侧流。滴灌过程中土柱上端加盖,以避免蒸发导致的水分散失而造成实际滴灌水量偏少。灌水量模拟北京2008—2012年5年的平均降水量(616.6 mm),分9次滴灌,每次灌水量为535 mL。待每次滴灌后出现某一处理的土壤体积含水量减小到小于12%开始下一次淋溶。出水口有淋溶液流出时开始收集淋溶液,测定淋溶液体积、pH值、电导率(EC)、总氮浓度和可溶性有机碳(DOC)浓度。9次淋溶结束后陈化两周,取每层土壤

样品(20 cm为一层),测定各层土壤样品中总氮、无机氮含量和pH值。

1.2.3 测定方法

淋溶液体积用量筒测定,土壤pH值用pH计测定(水土比为2.5:1),电导率用电导率仪测定,土壤电导率测定前将土样按水土比5:1浸提,DOC浓度用TOC仪测定,土壤无机氮采用0.01 mol·L⁻¹ CaCl₂浸提(液土比为10:1),连续流动分析仪测定,土壤总氮采用开氏消煮法测定,土壤有机碳采用重铬酸钾外加热法测定,淋溶液中总氮含量采用过硫酸钾氧化-紫外分光光度法测定^[32]。将生物炭按水土比10:1浸提后测定pH值、电导率、DOC、水溶性氮浓度,生物炭的总碳、总氮含量用元素分析仪(Perkin Elmer 2400)测定,比表面积用比表面积分析仪(ASAP2000)测定。

1.3 数据处理

样品均值的比较采用LSD检验($P<0.05$)。所有统计分析均在SPSS 16.0软件(SPSS Inc USA)下进行。

2 结果与分析

2.1 添加生物炭对淋溶液体积的影响

在前3次淋溶中,0~4%的生物炭处理均没有淋溶液滴出,在第4次淋溶中,除4%加炭处理外,其他处理开始有淋溶液滴出,并随着加炭量的增加淋溶液体积减小(图1a)。水的累积淋失量随着生物炭添加量的增加显著减小($P<0.05$),随淋溶次数增加呈明显增加趋势(图1b)。在淋溶结束时,加炭量为0.5%~4%的处理中水的淋失量比不加炭处理减小3.3%~41.3%。可见,添加生物炭增加了土壤的持水能力,减小了水的向下迁移淋失。

2.2 添加生物炭对总氮淋溶的影响

不同生物炭添加量处理中,淋溶液中的总氮浓度

随淋溶次数的增加呈不断减小的趋势。虽然添加生物炭对淋溶液中的总氮浓度有增加作用(图2a),但是总氮累积淋失量随生物炭添加量的增加而显著减小,淋溶结束后4%加炭处理总氮累积淋失量比不加炭减小22.7%(图2b)。经计算,土柱土壤中所含总氮的本底总量为1571 mg,0~4%生物炭处理中随尿素和生物炭进入土柱的氮量分别为442.9、603.7、764.5、1 086.1、1 729.3 mg。按照加肥加炭所带入土柱的总氮和土柱本底总氮为初始总氮量计算,0%~4%生物炭处理中总氮淋失率分别为20.3%、17.7%、15.8%、13.4%和9.6%,添加生物炭后总氮淋失率最高减小52.9%。不种植物条件下,在北京沙化地施用尿素后,由于降雨将有约占施用量92.1%的氮被淋失到90 cm以下,添加生物炭可以使淋失量减小22.7%。

对土柱各个土层土壤中总氮含量的分析表明,0~20 cm土层总氮含量最高,随着土柱土层深度的增加,土壤总氮含量逐渐减小(图3a)。0~20 cm土层的总氮含量随生物炭添加量的增加而增大,添加生物炭使得土壤中总氮含量显著增加31%~158%($P<0.05$);

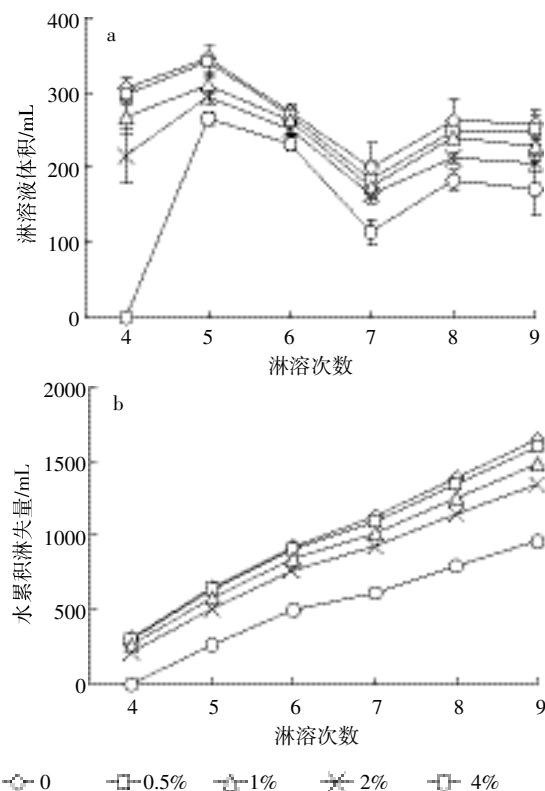


图1 不同生物炭添加量对土柱淋溶液每次淋失体积(a)和累积淋失量(b)的影响

Figure 1 Effects of different biochar addition rates on leachate volume of each time(a) and cumulative volume of leachate(b) from soil column

其他各土层的总氮含量受生物炭处理的影响不明显。对于无机氮,每个处理土柱土壤的无机氮含量均随着土层深度的增加呈增大趋势,且每个土层中的无机氮含量均随着生物炭添加量的增加而增大。自上而下各土层中,4%加炭处理土壤的无机氮含量分别比不加炭处理显著增加51%(0~20 cm)、64%(20~40 cm)、55%(40~60 cm)、119%(60~80 cm)和183%(80~90 cm)($P<0.05$)(图3b)。淋溶结束后,加炭处理土柱土壤中的无机氮总量比不加炭处理多19.5%~91.9%。

2.3 生物炭处理对淋溶液DOC浓度、pH和电导率的影响

不同淋溶次数淋溶液中DOC的浓度变化较大(图4a),随着生物炭添加量的增加,6次淋溶液中DOC浓度的平均值不断增大(35.0~46.6 mg·L⁻¹)。随着淋溶次数的增加,DOC累积淋失量增加(图4b),0~2%生物炭添加量处理之间DOC累积淋失量没有显著差异,4%加炭处理中DOC的累积淋失量显著小于其他4个处理,比不加炭处理显著减小22.8%($P<0.05$)。

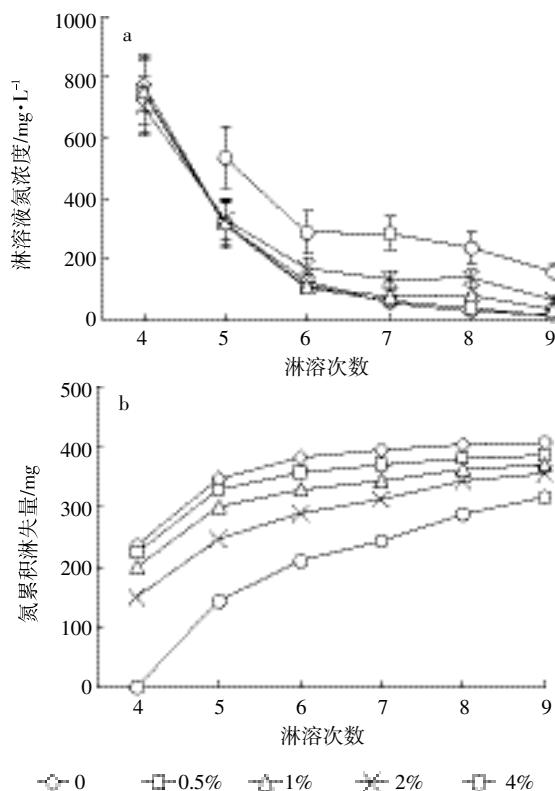
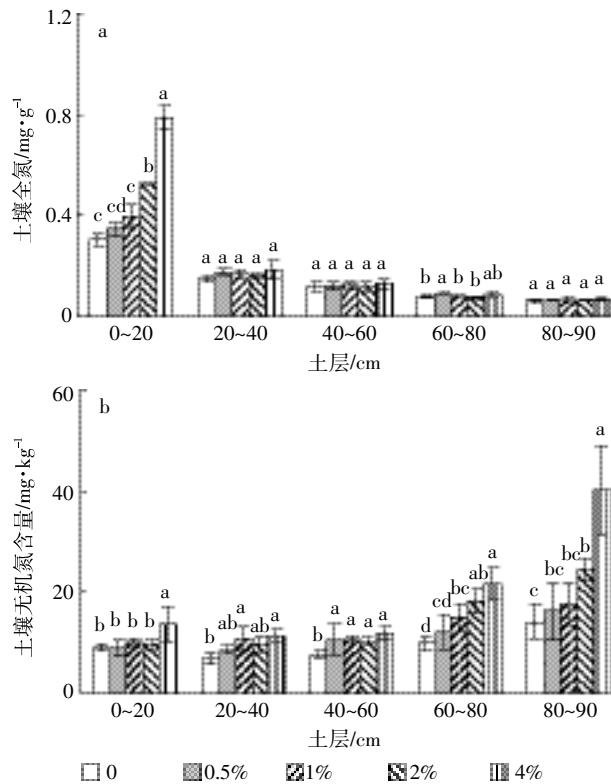


图2 不同生物炭添加量对土柱淋溶液总氮浓度(a)和总氮累积淋失量(b)的影响

Figure 2 Effects of different biochar addition rates on total nitrogen concentration of leachate(a) and mass of cumulative total nitrogen in leachate(b) from soil column



图中不同小写字母表示同一土层各生物炭添加量处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同

Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences ($P<0.05$) between different biochar addition rates for the same soil layer.
The same below

图3 不同生物炭添加量对淋溶结束后土柱各土层中总氮含量(a)和无机氮含量(b)的影响

Figure 3 Effects of different biochar addition rates on total nitrogen concentration (a) and inorganic nitrogen concentration (b) of each soil layer in soil column after the leaching

淋溶液 pH 值随着淋溶次数的增加先增大后减小,且生物炭添加量越大淋溶液 pH 值越高(图 5a)。淋溶液电导率随着淋溶次数的增加呈减小趋势,在第 6~9 次淋溶中,4% 加炭处理淋溶液电导率显著高于其他处理,随着淋溶次数的增加各处理之间的淋溶液电导率差异变小(图 5b)。在淋溶结束后,不同处理土柱同层土壤的 pH 值没有显著性差异(图 6)。

2.4 生物炭处理对表层土壤含水量的影响

在 9 次淋溶过程中,随着生物炭添加量的增加,表层土壤含水量增大(图 7)。第 5 次淋溶前,添加生物炭处理中表层土壤含水量比不加炭增加 17.9%~45.2%;第 9 次淋溶前,添加生物炭后表层土壤含水量比不加炭增加 22.9%~52.4%。添加生物炭有效提高了土壤的持水能力,增加了表层土壤的含水量。

由表 3 可知,淋溶液体积与淋溶液电导率、pH

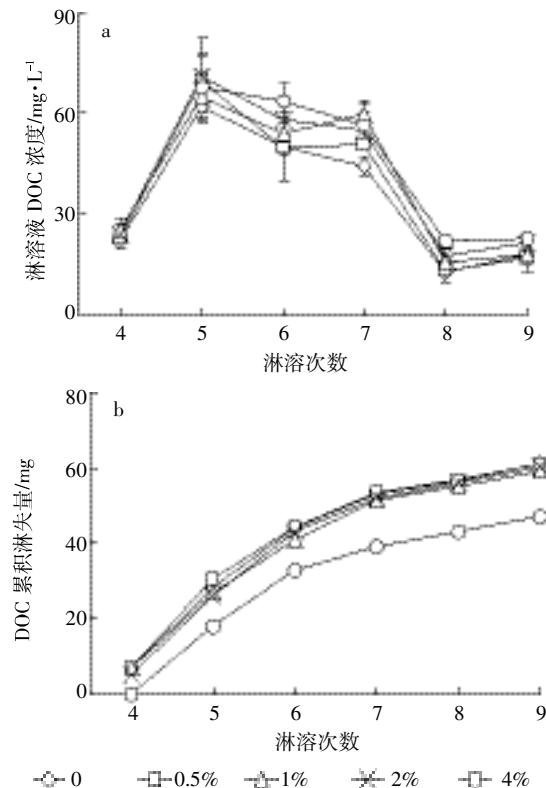


图4 不同生物炭添加量对土柱淋溶液 DOC 浓度(a)和 DOC 累积淋失量(b)的影响

Figure 4 Effects of different biochar addition rates on DOC concentration of leachate (a) and mass of cumulative DOC in leachate (b) from soil column

值、总氮浓度显著负相关,与总氮淋失量显著正相关,这是由于淋溶液体积随生物炭添加量的增加而减小,淋溶液体积越小说明水在土柱中的下移速度越小,水与生物炭及土壤的作用时间越长,水中溶解的盐离子也会越多,且生物炭呈碱性,因此淋溶液电导率和 pH 值与淋溶液体积呈显著负相关。总氮淋失量与淋溶液体积显著正相关而与淋溶液总氮浓度呈负相关关系,说明减小淋溶液体积是生物炭减小总氮淋失量的主要途径,这也解释了淋溶液电导率和 pH 值与总氮淋失量的负相关关系。电导率与 pH 显著正相关,说明淋溶液中导致溶液显碱性的离子浓度较高。

3 讨论

3.1 供试土壤与生物炭性质

砂土通气状况良好,自养硝化微生物能很快地将氮转化为硝酸盐,不容易被土壤胶体吸附的硝态氮很容易随水向下迁移污染地下水,因此增加持水能力对减小氮素在砂土中的淋失十分重要。另外,土壤有机质带有大量负电荷及可以吸附阴离子的官能团,能够

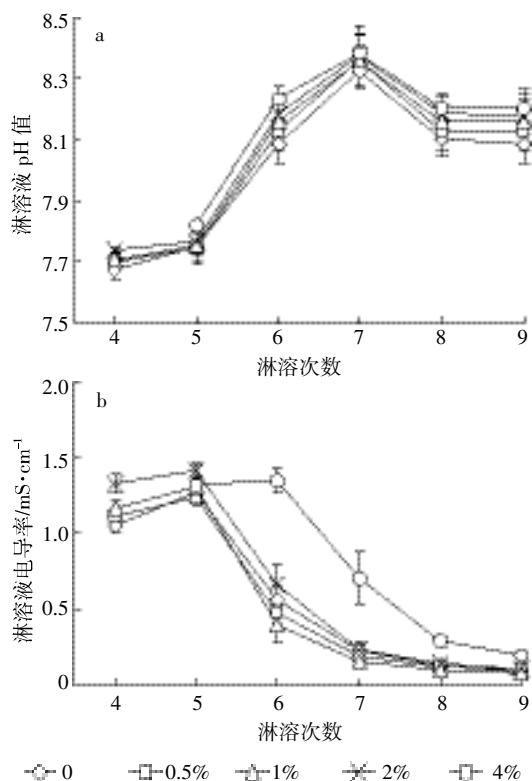


图5 不同生物炭添加量对土柱淋溶液 pH 值(a)和淋溶液电导率(b)的影响

Figure 5 Effects of different biochar addition rates on pH value (a) and electrical conductivity (b) of leachate from soil column

吸附铵根离子及硝酸根离子^[33],提高土壤保肥蓄水能力,但砂土中的有机质分解快、含量小,很难发挥有机质对氮的吸附作用。砂性土壤的氮素淋失量普遍大于粘性土壤^[34-35]。通过对法国不同类型土壤9年的硝态氮淋失监测表明,从轻质沙土到重质壤土,硝态氮淋失逐渐减小,相差达2.0倍^[34]。砂土的性质导致氮素更容易被淋溶损失。

本研究中玉米秸秆炭呈碱性,并含有较高的有机碳和总氮,水溶性有机碳和氮占比很低,与其他研究

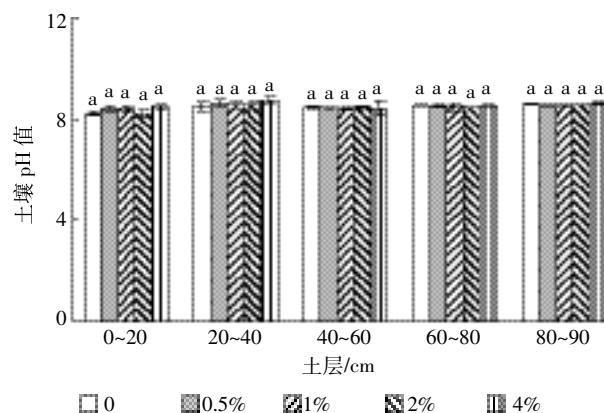


图6 不同生物炭添加量对土柱各土层土壤 pH 值的影响
Figure 6 Effects of different biochar addition rates on pH value of each soil layer in soil column

表3 淋溶液中总氮的淋失与水化学参数的相关矩阵

Table 3 Correlation of nitrogen leaching with hydrochemical parameters of leachate

| | 体积 | EC | pH | 总氮淋失量 | 淋溶液总氮浓度 |
|---------|----|---------|----------|----------|----------|
| 体积 | 1 | -0.955* | -0.993** | 0.978** | -0.988** |
| EC | | 1 | 0.932* | -0.890* | 0.980** |
| pH | | | 1 | -0.983** | 0.965** |
| 总氮淋失量 | | | | 1 | -0.941* |
| 淋溶液总氮浓度 | | | | | 1 |

注: $n=5$, * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, 其中 EC、pH 和总氮浓度为 6 次淋溶液的平均值, 体积和总氮淋失量为 6 次淋失量的平均值。

Note: $n=5$, levels of significance: * $P<0.05$, ** $P<0.01$, values of EC, pH, total nitrogen concentrations, leachate volume, and the amount of total nitrogen in leachate used herein for analysis are means of 6 leaching tests.

结果相近^[13-14,30]。由于生物炭理化性质受原材料、裂解温度等条件的影响较大^[26-29,36],生物炭电导率值(0.1~8.1 $\text{mS} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$)和比表面积($4\sim273 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$)均有较大变异^[14,20-21,24,37]。Sun 等^[36]的研究表明:生物炭的化学成分和物理结构取决于裂解温度、升温速度、持续时间和原材料粒径的共同作用。由于比表面积大和孔隙结构

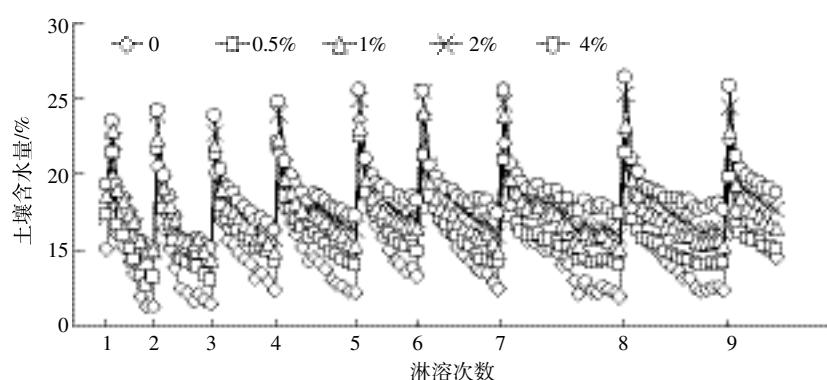


图7 不同生物炭添加量对土柱 0~20 cm 土层土壤含水量的影响

Figure 7 Effects of different biochar addition rates on water content of top soil (0~20 cm) in soil column

发达,生物炭能够吸附和保持水分^[38]。本研究在生物炭处理下,表层土壤含水量的增加证实了生物炭对砂土持水能力的提高作用。另外,在实际中4%的生物炭施用量过大,可以少量多次施用生物炭。如何减小生物炭生产成本和原材料运输成本是推动生物炭被广泛使用的关键。

3.2 添加生物炭对淋溶液和总氮淋失的影响

与其他研究中土柱长度较短不同^[19-26],本研究模拟实际容重和含水量填装土柱,再现90 cm土壤剖面,并按照自然降雨量进行滴灌,更加接近实际。在90 cm土柱条件下,添加生物炭增加了淋溶液中的总氮浓度,但淋溶液和总氮淋失量均显著减小,与其他研究结果相近^[21,24,39]。添加稻糠或芦竹炭可使土柱淋溶液体积显著减小,且添加量越大淋溶液体积越小,氮淋溶损失越小^[24,39]。但也有研究表明,生物炭不仅减小了总氮淋失量,还减小了淋溶液中的总氮浓度,与本研究结果不一致^[25]。这可能与试验所用土壤性质、土柱长度、淋洗方法等不同有关。土柱越长,水在土柱中的存留时间越长,与土壤和生物炭的作用时间也越长,从而促进氮素转化溶解进入淋溶液,生物炭处理导致的水向下淋溶速度减慢使得这种作用更加突出;另外,本研究模拟自然干湿交替,土壤含水量降到12%以下才开始滴灌,可能促进土壤和生物炭中氮素的矿化和溶解性^[40]。由于孔隙结构发达,生物炭可通过改变土壤容重和孔隙度等来改变水在土壤中的停留时间、流动方式,从而增加土壤持水能力^[18,39,41-43],减小淋溶液和总氮淋失量。有研究表明,生物炭处理使得氮素在土柱中的停留时间延长了至少15 d^[21]。硝态氮垂直运移的穿透曲线随生物炭添加量的增加拖尾现象更加严重,生物炭推迟了硝态氮的流出时间,延长了淋溶时间,减小了其累积淋失量^[42]。本研究中,淋溶液体积与总氮淋失量显著正相关进一步说明增加土壤持水力、减小淋溶液体积是生物炭减小京郊砂土总氮淋失的主要途径。添加生物炭可通过增加土壤持水力将水和氮素更长时间地保持在耕层土壤,从而减少灌溉次数和灌水量,节约水肥,进一步减小氮素随水向下迁移的风险。

本研究所用砂土土壤通气性好,硝态氮为主要存在形态,使得生物炭对铵态氮的吸附作用在减小氮素向下淋溶中的贡献变小,而生物炭对硝态氮几乎没有吸附作用^[27-29],从另一方面支持了生物炭通过增加土壤持水力减小氮素淋失。虽然生物炭可以减小铵态氮和硝态氮淋失,但有报道表示生物炭不影响可溶性有

机氮的淋失量^[20]。此外,生物炭还可通过抑制微生物对氮的矿化和硝化作用,减缓铵态氮向硝态氮的转化,减小氮淋失^[43-44]。

3.3 添加生物炭对淋溶液pH、电导率和DOC淋失的影响

随生物炭添加量的增加,淋溶液pH值和电导率逐渐增加^[19,45],这是由于生物炭本身pH和EC值较高,且含有较高浓度的盐分^[18,31,46],生物炭中含有的这些碱性物质或盐基离子会随水向下迁移从而增加淋溶液pH值和电导率。淋溶液中DOC的平均浓度随生物炭添加量的增加而增加,这是由于生物炭除了本身含有一定浓度的DOC外,还可以促进土壤释放DOC,增加土壤毛管水中DOC的浓度^[14,47]。在本研究中,尽管生物炭处理增加了淋溶液中DOC的浓度,但减小了DOC的累积淋失量,这主要是由于生物炭处理减小了淋溶液淋失体积。Sorrenti等^[48]得到了同样的研究结果。

3.4 添加生物炭对土柱土壤pH值和氮含量的影响

淋溶结束后添加生物炭的土柱各土层土壤pH值与对照相比没有显著增加,与其他研究不同^[23]。这一方面与去离子水的多次淋洗有关,生物炭中的有机阴离子和碳酸盐等碱性物质在多次淋洗后随水流失,使得生物炭碱性减弱^[46]。另一方面可能由于其他研究中生物炭添加量较大(土壤质量的10%)^[23]。除测定淋溶液体积和总氮淋失量外,本研究还对表层土壤含水量进行了实时测定并检测了土柱各层的总氮和无机氮含量,证实生物炭增加了砂土的持水能力,延长了淋溶液在土柱中的停留时间,使得更多的氮滞留在土柱中。淋溶结束后,生物炭添加量越大,表层土壤总氮含量越高,这是由于除了对氮的吸附滞留作用外,生物炭本身总氮含量较高,且大部分是稳定态氮,水溶性氮含量很低^[18,31],很难从生物炭中淋溶损失。对于无机氮,土柱各层土壤中的无机氮含量均随着生物炭添加量的增加而增大,这是由于生物炭处理增加了土壤持水力,减缓了水向下流失的速率,从而使更多的水和无机氮保留在土柱中。

4 结论

(1)添加生物炭增加了北京郊区砂土的持水能力,水的累积淋失量随生物炭添加量的增加显著减小,与不加炭处理相比最高减小41.3%。

(2)随生物炭添加量的增加,总氮累积淋失量显著减小,与不加炭相比最高减小22.7%。添加生物炭

后土柱中所持留的无机氮总量比不加炭处理最高增加91.9%。生物炭减缓了氮随水向下迁移的速度,有利于更多的氮在被淋溶到下层土壤前被作物吸收利用,从而增加氮素利用率,降低污染地下水的风险。

(3)添加生物炭有利于减小DOC淋失量,比不加炭处理最高显著减小22.8%。生物炭添加量越大淋溶液pH值和电导率越高。

(4)添加生物炭增加了表层砂土的含水量,提高了砂土的持水能力。生物炭主要是通过增加土壤持水能力、减小水淋失量来减小京郊沙化地氮淋溶损失,这对在沙化地上发展节水减肥的恢复植被或作物生产技术、提高氮肥利用率、减小氮肥损失和环境污染有重要意义。

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