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果树种植土壤 N₂O 排放研究: 认识与挑战

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摘 要: 果树种植土壤因其较高的施氮量, 很可能是温室气体氧化亚氮(N₂O)的重要排放源。本文重点阐述了果园系统土壤 N₂O 排放监测的复杂性, 在此基础上探讨了如何形成有效的监测系统, 揭示了利用现有技术测定 N₂O 的排放规律和减排技术效果, 并对今后的研究工作提出了展望。今后应重点开展以下几方面的工作: 制定不同种类果树种植下土壤 N₂O 排放监测标准; 研发果树种植系统不同施肥模式、不同灌溉模式、不同土壤管理制度下土壤 N₂O 减排技术; 加强与 N₂O 排放相关联的土壤氮素转化过程及其关联微生物机制的研究; 构建果树种植系统土壤氮素平衡和 N₂O 排放模型。

关键词: 果树; 化学肥; 有机肥; N₂O 排放; 施氮量

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Soil N₂O emissions from orchards: Current status and challenges

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Abstract: Fruit orchards are characterized by extremely high rates of N application, which raises serious concerns about the risk of high soil nitrous oxide (N₂O) emissions, which is an important greenhouse gas. Here, we reviewed the complexity of soil N₂O emission monitoring in fruit orchard systems, how to form effective monitoring systems, temporal and spatial variations, and potential mitigation strategies. In addition, future research directions were proposed. Future studies should focus on the following four areas: establishing monitoring standards for soil N₂O emissions under different types of fruit orchards; developing fruit orchard-specific mitigation strategies for soil N₂O emis-

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sions under varied fertilization, irrigation, and management models; exploring the relationship between soil N_2O emissions and soil N transformation processes and their associated microbial mechanisms; and developing models of soil N balance and related N_2O emissions in fruit orchards.

Keywords: fruit orchard; chemical fertilizer; organic manure; N_2O emissions; N application rate

在我国,水果已成为继粮食、蔬菜之后的第三大农业种植产业,产量和种植面积多年稳居全球首位^[1-2]。据不完全统计,全球每2个苹果中就有1个产自中国^[3]。水果产业的迅速发展在保障城乡居民水果供应,振兴乡村经济中发挥了极为重要的作用。随着农业集约化生产水平提高,水果产业的高产出、高收益刺激了农民的高投入,特别是盲目高量的化肥投入十分明显,尤其是氮肥。早在2009年,全国性问卷调查已表明果园年平均化学氮肥投入量高达 $550 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,远高于水稻、小麦和玉米等大宗粮食作物($<250 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)和蔬菜($383 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)^[4]。从果树种类来看,栽培面积居于我国前两位的苹果和柑橘的年平均施氮量均处在 $490 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 以上的高线上^[5-6],辽宁省和黄土高原苹果主产区年平均化学氮肥投入量甚至分别高达 $694 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $1100 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ^[7-8]。肥料投入呈两极分化趋势,众所周知果园施用有机肥能够提高土壤有机质含量,起到保水保肥、提高肥料利用率的作用,并且可以改善土壤结构。然而,实际生产上有机肥投入总体偏低,许多地方甚至出现投入严重不足的现象。以我国主产区柑橘园为例,有机肥施用带入的纯氮量不足总量的10%^[6]。尽管如此,当前的氮肥投入量已经远超果树的最佳适宜施氮量,这必然导致大量的氮损失和严重的生态环境问题,如温室气体氧化亚氮(N_2O)排放增加、地下水硝酸盐累积、地表水体富营养化等。 N_2O 不仅具有较高的增温潜势,还可以破坏臭氧层,因而其一直受到国际社会的高度关注。一般而言,旱地土壤中以 N_2O 形式损失的氮量占氮肥施用量的比例(即 N_2O 排放系数)为1%^[9],但是基于全球尺度的统计分析结果却表明,这一数值在高氮输入下($>200 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)过于保守^[10]。由此可见,与粮食作物相比,果园土壤 N_2O 的单位面积排放量可能较高,排放系数较大。然而,国内外有关果园土壤 N_2O 排放的研究报道十分稀缺,据初步统计,全球仅有31篇文献报道了果园土壤 N_2O 排放的原位观测研究^[11],这极大地限制了我们对于果园土壤 N_2O 排放特征及其控制因子的认识。基于此,本文系统讨论了果园土壤 N_2O 排放的复杂性,在此基础

上阐明了如何形成有效的监测系统,并利用现有技术认识了 N_2O 排放规律,探讨了特定减排技术和手段下的减排效果,旨在为果园系统土壤 N_2O 减排提供科学依据。

1 果树种植土壤 N_2O 排放监测的复杂性

与大田和蔬菜作物不同,果树为多年生植物,生命周期长,少则二三十年,长则数百年仍能结果。在不同的生育期和物候期,果树的营养特点决定了不同的施肥特征。不同的生育期施肥量通常不一致,例如未成龄果树的施肥量常低于成年果树,且施肥区域也不尽相同。因此,研究果树种植土壤 N_2O 排放需要考虑果树生长、结果、更新和衰老等变化过程。然而,当前关于果园土壤 N_2O 排放监测的研究对象主要是处于盛果期的成年果树,而且监测周期均较短,不能真实反映果树整个生命周期的 N_2O 排放规律^[11]。此外,果树的施肥方法多样,常见的如环状沟施法、放射状沟施法、条状沟施法、穴施法、叶面喷肥法、灌水施肥法、直接撒施以及交替使用。不同的施肥方法决定了施肥区域的差异性,再加上果树树盘面积以及与之关联的施肥区域因果树类型而有明显差异,如何综合考虑施肥区域和非施肥区域进而准确估算果园土壤 N_2O 排放是研究者必须面对的问题。最后,不同的树龄、树势、产量、品种、土壤和气候亦会影响施肥量和施肥区域进而增加监测的难度。近些年来,我国设施果树栽培发展迅速,占比较大的如桃、草莓和葡萄等^[12],但由于设施栽培对气体扩散的阻隔作用,箱式法测定的含氮气体排放通量只能反映棚内土壤界面处气体的释放速率,而不一定能够反映其向棚外大气的扩散速率^[13]。因此,如何准确测定设施果树栽培土壤 N_2O 排放亦是未来亟待解决的问题。

2 如何形成有效的 N_2O 监测系统?

准确测定果树种植土壤 N_2O 排放的关键在于确定果树的种植密度和施肥区域。常见的施肥方法如环状沟施、放射状沟施、条状沟施、穴施,其施肥区面积一般小于非施肥区。因此,最理想的监测方法是在

施肥区和非施肥区均设置采样点或者采样点权衡了施肥和非施肥区域,已发表文献中均遵循了该采样规则^[11]。具体来说,要求根据果树树形大小、施肥方式、位置以及其他田间环境等的不同,科学合理地布设采样点数量。例如,对陕西黄土高原苹果园进行土壤 N_2O 监测时采样点分别设置在距离果树2.5 m(两排苹果树中间,相当于非施肥区)、1.5 m(3月施肥的施肥坑上)和0.5 m(6月施肥的施肥坑上)处(图1a)^[14]。在研究蓄水坑灌条件下山西苹果园土壤 N_2O 排放时,考虑到蓄水坑是沿树干呈环形分布,采样点设置在树干沿坑中心及沿相邻两个坑中间两个方向上,每个方向上距离果树40、75、110 cm和145 cm处分别设置了采样点(图1b)^[15]。针对一些环形施肥的果园,也可设置三角形采样箱以便能一次性覆盖施肥区和非施肥区(图1c,未发表数据)。总体而言,必须根据果树的树盘面积、施肥区域、管理方式等条件因地制宜地设计静态箱的摆放位置,以求最真实地反映果园系统土壤 N_2O 排放。

3 果园土壤 N_2O 排放特征和减排技术效果

在全球范围内,施肥果园土壤 N_2O 年排放量变化范围在 $-0.12\sim 26.00\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,平均值和中位数分别为 $3.06\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $1.12\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ (表1)。最高排放出现在我国华东地区的水蜜桃园^[18],该地属亚热带季风气候,年施氮量高达 $1007\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 。最低排放出现在西班牙的橄榄种植园^[30],该地属地中海式气候, N_2O 排放量只有 $0.11\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,年施氮量仅为 $50\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,并且在混施硝化抑制剂条件下,出现了 N_2O 负排放。全球范围内果园土壤 N_2O 排放量与施氮量呈极显著正相关^[11]。从肥料类型看,施用有机肥(包

括粪肥、堆肥、绿肥等)较化肥平均提高了果园 N_2O 损失率(即 N_2O 排放量占施氮量的百分比)约25%,其原因可能是有机肥为反硝化微生物提供了丰富的有机碳底物以及厌氧微域,促进了 N_2O 排放^[46]。然而,在对地中海式气候区葡萄园^[41]连续两年的观测却发现了相反的结果,这可能是由于堆肥碳氮比较高(约为20),微生物在分解有机质过程中需要从土壤环境中同化无机氮满足自身生长的需求,从而限制了硝化、反硝化微生物活动^[46]。有机肥施用对 N_2O 排放的影响取决于其对土壤氮素循环关键过程的综合作用效果。 N_2O 直接排放系数变化范围为 $-0.44\%\sim 2.7\%$,平均值和中位数分别为1.15%和1.37%($n=25$),进一步对 N_2O 排放量与施氮量进行回归分析发现,全球果园土壤 N_2O 排放系数为 $1.36\%\pm 0.16\%$ ^[11]。这表明果园土壤 N_2O 排放系数高于IPCC默认值1%^[9]。但是,受样本数量的限制,该排放系数在全球范围内难具代表性。例如,温带气候区内的果园尚未有直接排放系数的报道^[11]。从气候区域来看,热带果园土壤排放系数最高,应作为 N_2O 排放管理的重点对象,而亚热带地区果园背景排放量最高,对区域 N_2O 排放总量的贡献较大。而在地中海式气候区, N_2O 排放量始终低于 $5\text{ kg N}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,且与施氮量无显著相关性,这可能与发达国家果园施氮量较低且多为节水型灌溉有关(表1)。因此,在估算全球或区域果园 N_2O 排放总量时,应考虑不同气候类型间排放系数和背景排放的差异。

整合分析研究^[11]表明,施用硝化抑制剂能够显著降低73%的果园土壤 N_2O 排放。与采用滴灌技术的果园相比,采用微喷灌或地下滴灌技术的果园土壤 N_2O 排放量显著降低了63%。这主要是由于滴灌喷头下土壤水分含量和反硝化微生物丰度均较

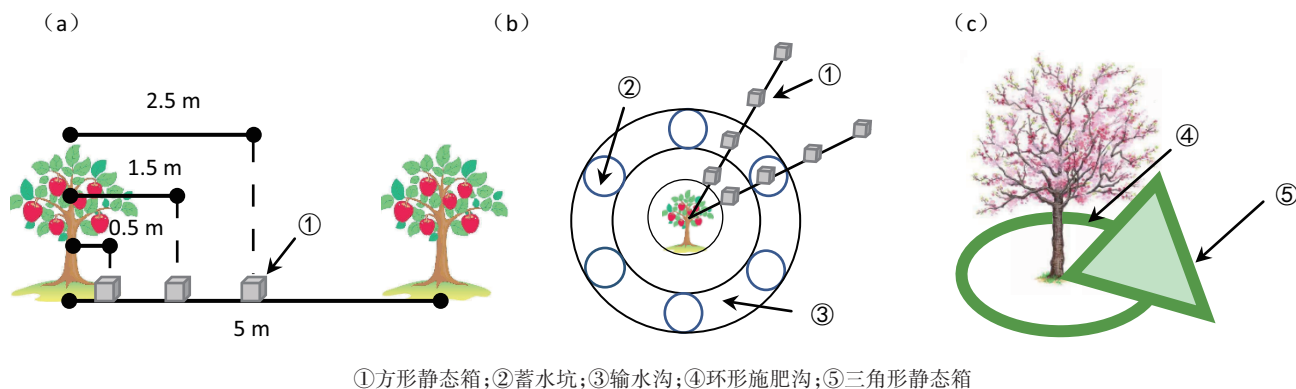


图1 陕西黄土高原苹果园(a)^[14]、山西苹果园(b)^[15]和江苏水蜜桃园(c)土壤 N_2O 排放静态箱布设示意图

Figure 1 Diagrams of the static closed-chamber used for measuring N_2O emissions from apple orchards in Loess Plateau in Shaanxi Province(a)^[14] and Shanxi Province(b)^[15], and peach orchard in Jiangsu Province(c)

表1 全球果园土壤N₂O排放观测

Table 1 Soil N₂O emission from fertilized fruit orchards across the globe

国家	果树	观测年份	树龄	气候	施氮量	N ₂ O 排放	文献
Country	Fruit orchard	Year	Tree age/a	Climate	N application rate/kg N·hm ⁻²	N ₂ O emission/kg N·hm ⁻²	References
中国	苹果	2007—2009	23	温带	312	2.59~3.32	[14,16]
	苹果	2009—2011		温带	450	5.43~5.92	[17]
	桃	2013—2015	6	亚热带	0~1007	3.00~26.00	[18]
	桃	2005—2007	24	亚热带	210	1.40	[19]
	柑橘	2004—2008	21	亚热带	597	1.55~2.03	[20]
	柑橘	2012—2015	1	亚热带	0~458	7.00~16.25	[21~22]
	桂圆	2003—2005	12	亚热带	0	3.29~12.26	[23]
	香蕉		1	热带	0~623	0.85~12.80	[24]
日本	蜜柑	2001—2002	31	温带	189~270	0.55~0.93	[25]
	柿子	1994—1995		温带	200~301	1.18~2.38	[26]
澳大利亚	荔枝	2007—2008	30	亚热带	0~265	1.71~4.84	[27]
	苹果、樱桃	2013—2015	12	温带	14~150	0.30~0.73	[28]
	芒果、苹果	2006—2007	8	亚热带	0~445	1.16~2.04	[29]
西班牙	橄榄	2011—2012	9	地中海式	0~50	-0.12~0.15	[30]
葡萄牙	葡萄	2015—2016	15	地中海式	0~50	0.04~0.86	[31]
美国	杏	2009—2010	19	地中海式	236	0.60~1.61	[32]
	杏	2010—2012		温带	258~280	0.53~0.65	[33]
	杏	2013		地中海式	336	0.51~1.04	[34]
	葡萄	2009—2010	18	地中海式	5~52	0.56~3.92	[35]
	葡萄	2005—2006	20	地中海式	0	0.47~0.69	[36]
	葡萄	2010—2012	9	地中海式	129~288	1.60~4.24	[37]
	葡萄	2009—2010		地中海式	179~224	0.34~0.77	[38]
	杏	2009—2010	10	地中海式	8~17	0.24~0.30	[39]
加拿大	苹果	2013—2014	8	温带	63~127	0.74~1.12	[40]
	葡萄	2013—2014	2	温带	40	0.95~1.74	[41]
哥斯达黎加	木瓜	1994—1995	1	热带	0~133	0.19~1.34	[42]
	香蕉	1993—1994		热带	360	6.14~9.74	[43]
	香蕉		2	热带	0~360	1.07~10.91	[44]
秘鲁	桃棕	1997—1999	13	热带	0	0.89	[45]

高^[30,32,45],有利于反硝化过程的发生和N₂O的排放。但是节水灌溉系统下果园土壤N₂O排放量整体较低(<1.74 kg N·hm⁻²)^[11],这是由于节水条件下灌水量低,灌水附近的湿润区域土壤孔隙含水率低于传统漫灌,使得土壤硝化作用强于反硝化作用,从而降低土壤N₂O排放。当前在发展中国家的干旱、半干旱地区,漫灌仍然是一种普遍的农田管理措施,极大地促进了粮食旱作土壤反硝化速率和N₂O排放^[47~48],但在果园中尚未有相关研究报道。相对于漫灌,节水灌溉能否降低果园土壤N₂O排放仍需进一步的观测研究。此外,生草或者土壤覆盖是果园常见的管理方式,但这并不能显著降低土壤N₂O排放^[11],由于生草或覆盖材料种类繁多且管理方式多样,还需进一步评估其对土

壤N₂O排放的影响。

4 结语与展望

随着果树科学的发展和生产的提高,不断涌现出了新的问题及与之关联的研究课题和方法。如何准确定量果树种植土壤的N₂O排放,揭示其排放规律,研发针对性的减排措施以及建立N₂O排放估算模型是当前亟待解决的关键问题。未来将重点开展以下几方面的研究。

(1)针对果树特定的生长规律和管理模式,制定不同种类果树种植下土壤N₂O排放监测标准,从而形成可比较、可复制、可推广的监测模式,为将来准确定量果树种植土壤N₂O排放提供依据。

(2)针对不同气候区域,研发果树系统不同施肥模式(如有机肥、化学肥、有机无机配施)、不同灌溉模式(如滴灌、喷灌、漫灌)、不同土壤管理制度(如清耕、生草覆盖)下土壤 N_2O 减排技术。

(3)加强与 N_2O 排放相关联的氮素转化过程的研究。从土壤氮素各个关键转化过程以及与之相关联的微生物出发,解析环境因子和调控措施对果树土壤 N_2O 排放的影响及其作用机理。

(4)构建果树种植系统土壤氮素平衡和 N_2O 排放模型。

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