

稻田氨挥发损失及减排技术研究进展

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稻田氨挥发损失及减排技术研究进展

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摘要: 氨挥发是稻田氮素损失的主要途径, 不仅降低了氮素利用率, 还通过促进 PM_{2.5} 形成和大气氮沉降造成严重的环境问题。本文通过查阅文献, 分析了稻田系统氨挥发损失现状及相关影响因子, 评价了国内外普遍采用的调整氮肥类型、有机废弃物资源化、添加土壤调理剂和优化水肥管理 4 种氮素减排措施的优劣, 探讨了目前稻田氨挥发减排研究中存在的不足, 为后期研究稻田氨挥发减排提供参考。

关键词: 稻田; 氨挥发; 损失规律; 减排措施

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Ammonia volatilization loss and emission reduction measures in paddy fields

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Abstract: Ammonia volatilization is the main pathway of nitrogen loss from paddy, which not only reduces nitrogen use efficiency but also causes serious environmental pollution through the formation of PM_{2.5} and nitrogen deposition. In this paper, the nitrogen volatilization loss rules and related influencing factors of a paddy field system were reviewed. Additionally, the advantages and disadvantages of the four ammonia emission reduction measures were discussed, such as adjusting the type of nitrogen fertilizer, recycling organic waste, adding soil conditioners, and optimizing water and fertilizer management. These findings summarize the deficiencies of emission reduction in the current research, contributing to future emission reduction in paddy fields.

Keywords: paddy field; ammonia volatilization; loss rules; mitigation measures

我国是世界上最大水稻生产国之一, 拥有第二大水稻种植面积, 占总种植面积的 19%, 水稻产量占总产量的 28%^[1]。氮肥施用是保证水稻高产的基础, 据

统计, 2016 年我国农业氮肥用量约为 3 062 万 t, 占全球总量的 31%。氮肥的大量投入在提高水稻产量的同时, 也加剧了氮素损失。研究表明, 稻田氮素利用

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率普遍只有30%~40%^[2-3],氮肥中一半以上养分通过地下淋溶、地表径流和氨挥发等途径进入环境,引起了一系列环境问题。如何提高稻田氮肥利用率,实现水稻生产绿色高产的环保目标,成为全社会关注的问题。

氨挥发是指氨从土壤或者田面水表面扩散至大气的过程,它是稻田氮素损失的主要途径^[2,4],占稻田总反应性氮素损失的70%^[5]。据统计,2016年我国每年氨排放总量为11 Tg,其中稻田氨挥发量为1 Tg左右,占稻田施氮量的11.8%±2.0%^[6-7]。氨挥发不仅降低肥料利用率、促进PM_{2.5}的形成,还可通过大气干湿沉降引发水体富营养化以及作为第二次污染源再次破坏环境^[4,8]。

稻田系统氨排放受土壤理化性状、水肥管理等因素综合影响^[9]。因此,采用合适的稻田管理措施对减缓稻田氨排放具有重要现实意义。本文通过探讨稻田氮素损失规律,归纳分析了稻田氨排放的相应减排措施,旨在为稻田氨挥发减排提供科学指导。

1 稻田氨挥发损失规律及关键影响因子

1.1 稻田氨挥发损失规律

我国氨年排放量分别是美国和欧盟的3.0倍和2.7倍^[10],农田氨挥发占总排放量的60%以上^[7],其中稻田占农田总氨挥发量15%左右^[6]。而较高的氨排放强度主要归因于农田氮素投入量大和较低的氮素利用率,据统计我国农田总氮投入是美国和欧盟的两倍以上,而氮素利用率仅为31%,明显低于美国

(65%)和欧盟(61%)^[11]。稻田氨挥发损失率呈现明显的地区分布特点,太湖区域氨挥发率高达58%^[12],而华北平原和华南地区氨挥发率分别为38%和29%^[6],湖南典型双季稻氨挥发率则为22%~32%^[13],西部地区仅为7.5%^[6],这种差异主要是各地区耕作强度和化肥管理的不同所造成的^[6,12]。氨挥发量整体随温度的升高不断增加,表现为夏季排放最高,春秋季节排放较低,晚稻季高于早稻季的特点^[6,13-14]。关于稻田氨挥发产生的主要时期仍存在争议,Dong等^[3]、Sun等^[15]和Liu等^[16]认为稻田氨挥发主要发生在基肥期,而Yao等^[17]和He等^[18]研究发现基肥期和分蘖肥期都是氨挥发主要时期,这主要与稻田施肥比例、管理措施、土壤性质和气候因素等有关^[6]。研究表明稻田施肥后1~3 d氨挥发通量达到峰值,之后迅速下降,7~10 d后降至较低水平^[13,15]。

1.2 稻田氨挥发关键影响因子

氮肥施用量是影响氨挥发的最主要因子,随着稻田氮素的投入,氨挥发不断增加^[4,16]。研究表明,施氮肥引起的田面水氨氮(NH₄⁺-N)浓度和pH上升是促进氨挥发的主要原因^[15,19]。氮肥进入稻田系统后,经酶和微生物矿化、分解作用,主要以无机态的NH₄⁺-N和NO₂⁻-N存在,然后经硝化作用转变为NO₃⁻-N,少量硝酸铵肥料直接分解为NO₃⁻-N(图1)。在酸性土壤中,NH₄⁺大部分以离子形式存在,并被土壤颗粒吸附(当pH为5.5时,99%为NH₄⁺形式);而在碱性土壤中,大部分NH₄⁺会形成挥发性的氨,并通过挥发损失^[20-21]。

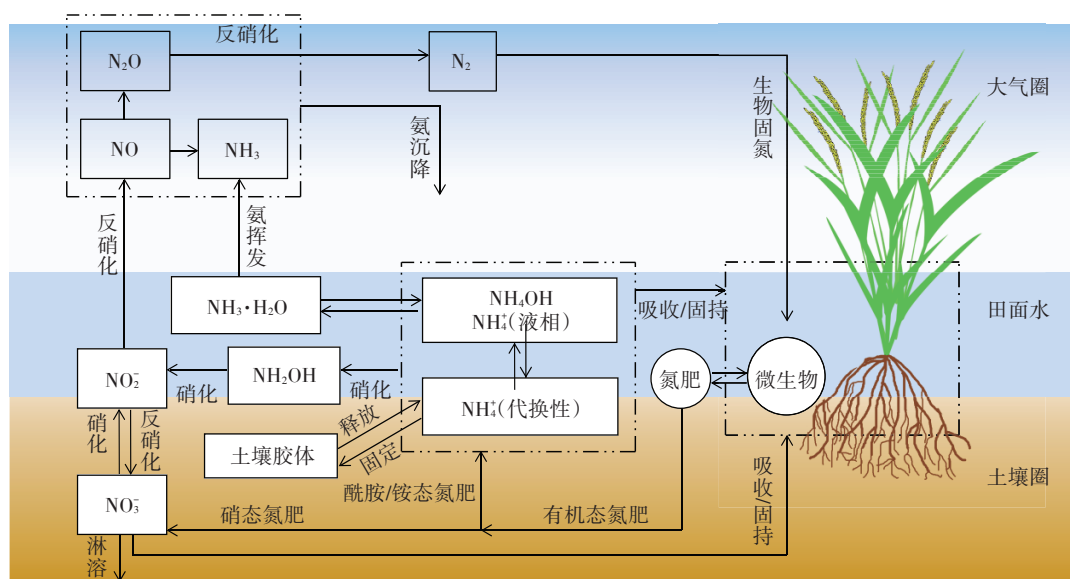


图1 氮素在稻田系统中主要的运移与转换过程

Figure 1 Main migration and transformation process of nitrogen in paddy field system

同时存在少量 NO_3^- 通过微生物异化还原成铵,产生氨挥发损失^[22]。此外,田间管理和气候等因素也是影响氨挥发的重要因子。研究表明,深施肥和分次施肥可以促进土壤胶体对 NH_4^+-N 的吸附,提高氮肥利用率,降低氨挥发损失^[10,14,17];施肥后降雨或灌溉可以降低 NH_4^+ 浓度和 pH,且有利于提高土壤胶体吸附力,从而减少氨挥发的产生^[14,23-25];而风速、气温和太阳辐射则会增加田面水的蒸发,导致 NH_4^+ 浓度增加,加剧氨挥发的损失^[2]。

为综合考虑稻田各氨挥发影响因子作用,相关氨挥发模型不断出现,如 JM、RAINS、DNDC 和 RZWQM 模型^[24,26-27]。通过输入土壤、环境变量并结合相关参数及校正因子,模型可较为准确地预测氨挥发量,解决常规监测技术存在的难以描述自然状态氨挥发和需大量实验器材及专业技术等难题。但是稻田氨挥发通量具有阶段性和空间变异性特点,不同模型仍然存在不确定性大、适用条件有限及需要大量测量值和参数等缺点^[24,27]。通过不断地优化相关参数因子、改进和校准模型,其预测准确性和适用性不断提高,可为制定氨挥发减排策略提供重要依据^[24,28]。

2 稻田氨挥发减排技术

2.1 优化氮肥类型

2.1.1 化学氮肥配合使用

目前我国使用的氮肥主要类型有尿素、硫酸铵(硫铵)、碳酸氢铵(碳铵)和硝酸铵(硝铵),由于不同氮肥在土壤中的分解转化过程存在差异,因此施入稻田后氨排放也存在差异^[9]。Meta 分析显示,与尿素相比,硝酸铵、硫酸铵、磷酸脲、硝酸铵钙和磷酸铵等化肥分别减少 88.3%、82.9%、76.2%、67.3%、51.5% 的氨挥发,但由于其成本较高,且安全稳定性较低,因此在水稻生产中使用量较少^[9,29]。使用量较多的是尿素和碳铵,尿素施入土壤后经脲酶水解才转化为碳酸铵,氨挥发量较碳铵小;同时由于尿素成本低、含氮高,是目前稻田施用的主要氮肥^[9,13]。

无机化肥配合施用能够减少氨挥发的产生。研究表明,与单施尿素相比,尿素与碳酸钙混合施用会增加氨挥发损失^[30],而尿素与氯化钾、过磷酸钙^[30]、氯化铵^[31]或硫化铵^[32]等生理酸性肥料混合施用则可以抑制氨挥发,但是过量施用这类肥料容易造成土壤酸化板结;氮磷钾肥的平衡施用可以显著降低氨挥发损失,是提高肥料利用率和减少环境污染的一种基础有效的方法^[33]。

2.1.2 缓/控释肥应用

缓/控释肥的包膜或缓溶性物质可减缓氮肥的水解,协调氮素供应与水稻氮需求,实现水稻增产和氨减排^[4,12,16]。一项 Meta 分析显示,缓/控释肥可降低 68.0% 的氨挥发,其中热塑性树脂包膜尿素、硫包膜尿素和聚酯包膜尿素分别降低了 82.7%、78.4% 和 69.4% 的氨挥发^[29]。蒋一飞等^[34]和吴振宇等^[35]通过有机-无机复合缓释氮肥,分别减少了 8%~23% 和 42% 的氨挥发;赵蒙等^[36]和 Tang 等^[37]发现,新型聚脲甲醛(MU50)和草酰胺两种非包膜类缓/控释肥可分别减少 40% 和 38%~63% 的氨挥发。但也有研究表明,聚合物包膜尿素和硫包膜尿素等缓/控释对氨挥发减少作用很小,一次性基施甚至促进氨挥发的产生^[38-39]。当前,缓/控释肥虽有着简化施肥和减少环境污染的优点,但仍存在价格昂贵、包膜材料易破损、残余包膜材料破坏土壤结构以及养分释放特征无法很好吻合水稻全生育期养分需求等问题,同时包膜肥料密度较低,表施或施入深度较浅易漂浮在田面水上,并通过径流产生富营养化环境问题。

2.1.3 复合微生物肥应用

复合微生物肥由特定微生物菌剂与营养物质复合构成,主要包括三大类:细菌肥料(如固氮菌肥)、真菌肥料(如木霉菌肥)和放线菌肥料(如光合细菌肥)^[40]。其含有的植物根际促生菌,具有固氮、解磷溶钾、分泌生长激素等多种促生功能,可调节植株生长发育,减少氨挥发的产生^[40-42]。研究表明,通过微生物作用将多余 NH_4^+ 转化成较稳定的有机氮,微生物肥可减少 6.3%~16.7% 的氨挥发^[41,43]。Wang 等^[44]发现,绿色木霉菌肥可减少 32%~42% 的氨挥发,且能显著提高作物产量。提高土壤 pH 缓冲性能、促进作物氮素吸收、增加硝化功能细菌丰度,从而缓解尿素水解引起的 pH、田面水 NH_4^+ 浓度急剧上升的问题,是微生物肥抑制氨挥发的主要机制^[44]。但是微生物肥对环境条件要求较为苛刻,土壤 pH、湿度、有机质含量等理化性质都会对内含的益生菌产生重大影响,同时益生菌有一个适应土壤环境的过程,初期效果可能并不明显,筛选更优良的菌株、菌株组合以及研发适应性更广的微生物肥产品是当前的重点^[40,42]。

2.2 有机废弃物资源化利用

2.2.1 畜禽粪便和菜籽饼资源化利用

将畜禽粪便和菜籽饼制成生物有机肥,不仅可以维持土壤肥力,提高作物产量,还能解决氨挥发和硝态氮淋溶等环境问题^[16,45-47]。研究发现,猪粪或菜籽

饼肥替代30%~50%无机氮肥在实现水稻增产的同时,可减少10%~18%的氮挥发^[16,46-47]。这是因为有机氮素释放缓慢,在土壤中还能产生大量有机酸和腐植酸,可以降低土壤pH和增加土壤对 NH_4^+ 的吸附能力;同时还可促进微生物活动,将土壤无机氮固定转化成有机氮,减少土壤或田面水 NH_4^+ 浓度^[16,45,47]。但也有研究表明单施有机肥或替代比例过高会导致水稻前期养分供应不足而减产,而且长期过量单施有机肥可能造成严重的环境问题^[16,45]。Liu等^[16]发现,单施菜籽饼肥可减少高达40%的氮挥发损失,但不足以维持水稻的产量;李燕青等^[48]研究表明,单施牛粪、鸡粪或猪粪有机肥几乎没有产生氮挥发,但是单施牛粪会造成减产。当前,菜籽饼肥作为水稻肥料成本较高,短时间可能减少稻田经济效益,其长期效应及综合作用有待进一步研究;而畜禽粪便存在难储存、运输成本高等弊端,宜就近施用或生产成便于储存和运输的商品有机肥。

2.2.2 沼液资源化利用

沼液是人、畜粪便和秸秆等生物质资源经厌氧发酵产生沼气过程的液体废弃物,富含多种水稻生长所需的有机物质、营养元素和活性物质,通过稻田消解沼液不仅可以有效处理废弃物和节省水稻氮肥投入,还可以减少氮挥发的产生^[49-50]。杨润等^[50]研究表明,施入等量氮肥的沼液在维持水稻产量的同时,可以减少23%的氮挥发;周炜等^[49]发现,沼液与有机肥配合施用可以减少20%以上的氮挥发。此外,相较于表施沼液,注入土壤可以减少70%左右的氮挥发^[51]。但沼液呈微碱性,铵态氮占总氮量的85%以上,不合理施用可能促进氮挥发的产生^[49,52]。同时沼液还存在储存、运输和使用不便等问题,因此在确定适宜的沼液用量、有机肥配施和注入施用等基础上,配合就近施用或沼液浓缩等手段,是实现沼液资源化高效利用并减少稻田氮挥发的重点。

2.2.3 秸秆资源化利用

秸秆可改善土壤结构,提高有机质含量和阳离子交换量,促进土壤对 NH_4^+ 的吸附,减少稻田氮挥发^[53]。不同秸秆类型对氮挥发减排效果不一致,在保证产量的同时,玉米、棉花和小麦秸秆还田可以分别减少34%~39%、22%~30%和20%的氮挥发损失^[53-55]。但有研究指出,秸秆还田会增加土壤脲酶活性,促进尿素水解,同时还可能出现Eh迅速下降和pH急剧上升的现象,促进了 NH_4^+ 向氨的转化,促进稻田氮挥发的产生^[15,56]。Xu等^[56]和Sun等^[15]发现,小麦和水稻秸秆还田

分别增加54%~90%和15%~35%的氮挥发损失。目前,秸秆还田对氮挥发的影响尚未达成一致,这与秸秆自身性状、施用量、土壤性质和施用方式等因素有关^[53]。此外,秸秆还田还存在腐解慢、影响秧苗生长、缺乏处理秸秆的配套机械和增加温室效应等问题。

2.3 添加土壤添加剂

2.3.1 添加脲酶抑制剂

脲酶抑制剂具有破坏脲酶活性的能力,可以使氮保持为稳定且不易挥发的尿素形态,避免尿素经脲酶水解引发田面水 NH_4^+ 和pH的剧烈上升,从而减少氮挥发的产生^[20]。其类型主要包括:磷酸胺衍生物、酚醛衍生物、醌类衍生物和金属离子类,其中NBPT(属磷酸胺衍生物)是使用最广的脲酶抑制剂。研究表明,NBPT处理过的尿素(Agrotain)可减少约53%的氮挥发损失,对土壤脲酶有很强的抑制作用,但其有效抑制期较短^[57],新的产品不断出现(表1)。而脲酶抑制剂增产和减少氮挥发损失的程度,取决于自身用量、土壤性质、pH和氮肥用量^[25,57-59]。此外,有学者利用脲酶抑制剂与硝化抑制剂相结合施入土壤,但是两者如何相互作用以及减排效果仍然存在异议^[14,25]。

2.3.2 添加生物炭

生物炭疏松多孔、表面富含负电荷官能团,可以改善土壤结构,促进水稻对氮素吸收,增加土壤对 NH_4^+ 的吸附能力,减少田面水 NH_4^+ 浓度^[64,68]。研究表明,生物炭还能吸附对硝化过程具有抑制作用的酚类化合物,增加氨氧化细菌的丰度,促进硝化作用,可减少4.4%~57.0%的氮挥发^[18,53,64]。但生物炭大多数呈碱性,引起pH上升,可能促进稻田氮挥发的产生^[3,69]。He等^[18]和Dong等^[3]发现,随着生物炭的老化,碱性物质被中和,其改善土壤CEC和增加土壤对 NH_4^+ 吸附能力等特性尚存。虽然生物炭使稻田田面水pH上升,促进了氮挥发的产生,但随后的几年可减少6.8%~20.8%的氮挥发^[3,18]。此外,Sun等^[70]通过酸性木醋酸来中和生物炭的碱性,减少了13.6%的氮挥发。因此,生物炭能否降低氮挥发的产生,主要取决于pH上升和吸附 NH_4^+ 能力之间的平衡^[3,69]。同时,生物炭疏松多孔结构有利于好氧/异氧微生物种群生存,加速土壤氮素循环,有利于土壤有机氮的矿化,提高有效氮含量;而其对土壤硝化、反硝化作用及有效态 NH_4^+ 、 NO_3^- 含量的影响,取决于原材料和工艺温度等因素^[71]。

2.3.3 添加黏土矿物

沸石和膨润土均是以硅铝酸盐为主的黏土矿物,具有较大的比表面积、强吸附性、保水性和高阳离子

表1 不同类型添加剂的氨挥发减排效率

Table 1 Ammonia emission mitigation by adding different additives

种类 Types	添加剂 Additives	施用量 Application amount/(kg·hm ⁻²)	氨挥发损失率 NH ₃ loss rate/%	减排效率 Mitigation rate/%	增产率 Increase rate/%	参考文献 Reference
脲酶抑制剂	Limus	1.2×10 ³ ~1.5×10 ³	0~14.0	84~90	—	[60-61]
脲酶抑制剂	2-NPT	0.06~0.12	0~3.8	69~100	—	[62]
脲酶抑制剂	棉酚渣	2.4×10 ⁴	—	55	—	[63]
生物炭	水稻秸秆	3.0×10 ⁴ ~2.3×10 ⁵	17.4~16.9	13~15	6.6~16.4	[64]
生物炭	玉米秸秆	2.3×10 ⁵	6.0	57	47.2	[53]
生物炭	小麦秸秆	2.0×10 ⁵	10.0	21	—	[3]
黏土矿物	膨润土	6.0×10 ⁴	3.9	56	11.1	[65]
黏土矿物	沸石	5.0×10 ⁴ ~1.0×10 ⁵	8.9~10.5	24~35	7.2~7.5	[23]
有机聚合物	腐植酸	1.5×10 ⁴	4.2	49	10.2	[65]
有机聚合物	腐植酸	0.05	32	10	—	[66]
有机聚合物	聚天门冬氨酸	0.05	33	6	—	[66]
有机聚合物	聚天门冬氨酸钙	0.68	1.3	48	18.3	[67]

交换性等特性,可以促进土壤胶体对NH₄⁺的吸附,减少氨挥发的产生^[23,65,72]。研究表明,沸石粉和膨润土可分别减少43.5%和56%的氨挥发,且有利于提高氮肥利用率和作物产量^[23,65,73]。这是通过在施氮后的短时间内固定NH₄⁺,降低NH₄⁺对根系的毒害,促进植株对氮的吸收,减少土壤/田面水NH₄⁺浓度实现的^[74-75];同时其微孔结构还可能有利于硝化细菌的生长繁殖,促进NH₄⁺转化成NO₃⁻^[76]。此外,研究认为随着沸石粉施用量的增加,氨挥发量不断减少,可减少7.7%~35.5%的氨挥发^[23,74,77]。但是,沸石粉的大量施用可能会破坏土壤结构,进一步带来环境风险;膨润土也存在吸附性能低、施用量大以及生产过程容易对环境造成二次污染等问题,加强经济高效的新型改性沸石和改性膨润土研发是当前的重点。Shen等^[78]发现,新型改性膨润土可减少约25%的氨挥发,且降低了氮素淋溶、N₂O排放,而使用量仅需尿素的10%(质量分数)。

2.3.4 添加有机聚合物

腐植酸和聚天门冬氨酸是一类高分子有机聚合物,具有良好的吸附性、吸水性和螯合等性能,可作为肥料增效剂^[65-66]。研究表明,将少量腐植酸和聚天门冬氨酸添加到尿素中,可分别减少9.7%和6.3%的氨挥发,这是因为它们含有大量羧基、羟基等官能团,可为NH₄⁺提供大量的阳离子交换位点,并结合脲酶的硫醇基或尿素的酰胺基,抑制脲酶活性,从而减少土壤/田面水的NH₄⁺浓度^[66,79];武岩等^[65]发现,腐植酸改土肥料可减少49%的氨挥发,且提高了作物产量,这可能是由于大量腐植酸的施入缓解了施肥后短期内田面

水pH的剧烈上升;Yang等^[67]也认为,聚天门冬氨酸提高了土壤胶体对NH₄⁺浓度的吸附,且通过改性研发的高分子量聚天门冬氨酸钙可减少高达47.5%的氨挥发,同时起到减少N₂O排放以及提高作物氮素利用率和产量的作用。但是,腐植酸本身是一种污染物,一部分难降解的腐植酸类物质容易引发水体污染,通过纯化腐植酸配比添加进肥料是目前研究的热点,可充分提高腐植酸利用效率,减少带来的环境负面影响;而聚天门冬氨酸是环境友好型的绿色聚合物,可完全生物降解成小分子物质(CO₂和H₂O),不过其生产成本较高,极大增加了稻田生产成本,推进高效率改性聚天门冬氨酸及产业化生产是当前的重点。

2.4 水肥科学管理

水肥管理是水稻生产中最重要的一环,决定水稻生长发育、土壤肥力状况和微生物环境,调节着整个氮素循环^[80]。其中氮肥管理主要包括:施氮量、氮肥种类、施氮方式、施氮时期^[30];而水分管理则主要指的是水稻生育期灌溉和排水两个环节^[81]。

2.4.1 氮素运筹管理

大量研究认为,氨挥发主要发生在水稻生育前期^[3,15-18]。因此,许多研究建议减少水稻基肥期氮肥用量,增加施肥次数,将一次性施肥改为分次施肥模式,可减少约24%的氨挥发^[10,14]。前文所涉及到的各种添加剂和缓释肥等新型肥料,虽然可以协调氮素输入和水稻养分吸收,但是对产量增加和氨挥发减少不稳定,可能受限于当地劳动力、技术要求和技术成本等因素。而氮肥深施(深度为5~15 cm)是在淹水稻田少施氮肥、提高水稻产量和减少氨挥发的有效途

径^[17,82]。研究表明相较于表施,氮肥深施可以降低54%~90%的氮挥发,且有利于提高氮肥利用率、作物产量和根系活力^[8,17,73]。这是因为氮肥深施可以增加氮肥颗粒与土壤的接触,使土壤胶体吸附更多 NH_4^+ ^[17,83];降低土壤脲酶活性,减缓尿素的水解^[83];延长根部区域氮素有效利用时间,增加水稻对氮的吸收^[17,83-84]。而表施尿素为田面水提供了丰富的营养物质,有利于藻类生长发育和光合作用,引起田面水pH上升,会增加氮挥发^[85]。Wang等^[86]认为,当施肥深度大于10 cm时,氮挥发明显减少。但是氮肥施用深度不宜过深,当施肥深度与根系生长点距离过大时,无法满足根系养分需求,会导致水稻减产^[83]。相关研究表明,氮肥深施最适宜的深度为10 cm,此时可以获得最高水稻产量和较低氮挥发^[83]。

2.4.2 水分管理

节水灌溉可以改善根系形态、保持土壤养分、提高氮素利用率和作物产量,同时显著降低氮挥发^[87-88]。Xiao等^[87]发现,与常规灌溉处理相比,两种节水灌溉模式(湿润和间歇灌溉)可以分别减少6.4%和19.2%的氮挥发损失,同时可以减少高达60%的淋溶损失、促进水稻对氮素的吸收,明显减少化肥带来的环境污染问题。研究认为节水灌溉水层较浅,土壤裂隙发育程度较强,后期灌水施肥可以将氮素带入土层深处,部分实现尿素深施效果,从而减少水稻生长后期氮挥发^[23,87]。Yang等^[4]和Sun等^[23]发现,在水稻生育前期施入更大比例的氮肥,通过灌溉增加淹水深度可以缓解由氮肥施入引起的 NH_4^+ 浓度和pH上升的问题,从而减少氮挥发的产生。此外,有学者指出受控灌溉和受控排水的组合可能是一种有效的水分管理方法,可减轻稻田施肥后径流损失和氮挥发损失^[81]。相同的水分管理可能会产生不一样的结果,这与不同氮肥管理对稻田水分状况的响应存在差异有关,同时不同气候条件也影响着田间水分状况,水肥综合作用于氮挥发的调节^[89]。

3 总结与展望

氮挥发作为稻田氮素损失的主要途径之一,不仅增加了农业生产成本、降低氮素养分利用效率,还因氮挥发导致的氮沉降、温室效应等一系列连锁反应,给生态环境造成了严重的危害。本文通过查阅大量文献,总结了稻田系统氮挥发损失的基本规律及其关键影响因子,发现降低关键排放时期的田面水 NH_4^+ 浓度和pH值是控制稻田氮挥发的关键;综述了从源头

上控制稻田氮挥发的相关技术措施,并对减排原理、减排效果及关键障碍因子进行了相关分析,为稻田氮挥发减排提供了理论支撑和技术指导。但实际生产过程中采取哪种氮挥发控制与减排技术,还应根据不同生态区域、不同作物养分吸收规律和生长期、劳动机械化水平及生产效益等因素进行综合选择,以实现粮食安全、农民增收、土壤质量可持续发展和减少环境污染的多重目标。

由于农田氮挥发对经济和环境造成许多危害,近年来,国内关于氮挥发开展了大量研究,但大多数缺乏氮排放对环境影响机制的研究,相关氮挥发减排技术措施仅考虑氮素的单一损失途径,对氮肥的损失去向缺乏系统性研究,可能会加剧温室效应、氮素地表径流和地下淋溶等环境污染问题。同时,对不同减排技术措施在田间的应用效果缺乏相应系统性评价指标。此外,国内广泛依靠田间试验与传统监测方法难以定量准确监测氮素复杂转化过程,特别是大面积尺度的氮挥发监测手段还不够成熟;针对氮挥发模型的研究也相对较少,大多直接套用国外模型,通过本地化因子修正,其拟合结果与国内实际情况差异大,不能真实反映我国不同农业生态系统氮挥发状况。

目前,针对稻田系统氮挥发损失及减排技术研究工作,需要加强稻田氮挥发损失的长期原位监测,结合盆栽和室内模拟试验全面研究氮素迁移转化过程。并将田间监测数据与影响稻田氮挥发的主控因子结合,构建符合国内实际情况的氮排放模型。借助模型,利用有限监测数据对氮素不同途径损失做出准确预测,并通过设置不同氮素损失途径脆弱区,有针对性地重点研究相关区域的氮素损失途径;分析和评价不同的减排技术,综合考虑经济效益、氮挥发和温室气体(CH_4 和 N_2O)协同减排等因素,有针对性地提出综合的氮挥发减排技术体系。

研发兼具操作简易、成本低廉的氮挥发减排技术仍然是未来一段时间内的研究重点。特别是综合利用农业有机废弃物和新型缓控释肥料的研究在减排氮挥发方面具有广阔的前景。同时,开展氮高效品种选育和相应农业配套机械设备研发,对于有效控制氮挥发、提高氮素利用率有重要作用。

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