

陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥现状评价*

王小英^{1,2} 刘 芬^{1,2} 同延安^{1,2**} 赵佐平^{1,3}

(¹西北农林科技大学资源环境学院, 陕西杨凌 712100; ²农业部西北植物营养与农业环境重点实验室, 陕西杨凌 712100; ³陕西理工学院, 陕西汉中 723001)

摘 要 为了解陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥现状及农户养分资源投入中存在的问题, 提出解决问题的对策, 对测土配方施肥项目 2006—2009 年的 11 个县 2854 户调查数据进行了分析和评价. 结果表明: 陕南秦巴山区水稻平均产量为 $7822 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, 中等产量农户所占比例为 50.9%. 总氮(N)、磷(P_2O_5)、钾(K_2O)养分投入量分别为 169、68、54 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, 其中化肥氮(N)、磷(P_2O_5)、钾(K_2O)养分投入量分别为 159、62、45 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, 偏生产力分别为 51.52、135.69 和 158.26 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$. 根据养分分级等级, 农户化肥氮、磷、钾投入合理比例分别为 48.0%、42.4% 和 7.2%, 过量比例分别为 22.6%、11.2% 和 0.6%, 不足比例分别为 29.4%、46.5% 和 92.2%. 如果化肥养分投入不足的农户将施肥量增加到合理水平, 陕南秦巴山区水稻可增产 7.70 万 t. 该区域水稻施肥存在的问题主要包括: 氮肥和磷肥投入过量和不足并存, 钾肥和有机肥投入不足. 今后该区域水稻施肥的重点是平衡氮肥和磷肥用量, 增加钾肥和有机肥用量, 增加追肥尤其是钾肥的施用.

关键词 陕南秦巴山区 水稻 施肥 评价

文章编号 1001-9332(2013)11-3106-07 **中图分类号** S511 **文献标识码** A

Present situation of rice fertilization in Qin-Ba mountainous area of southern Shaanxi, China. WANG Xiao-ying^{1,2}, LIU Fen^{1,2}, TONG Yan-an^{1,2}, ZHAO Zuo-ping^{1,3} (¹College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; ²Key Laboratory of Plant Nutrition and Agricultural Environment in Northwest, Ministry of Agriculture, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; ³Shaanxi University of Technology, Hanzhong 723001, Shaanxi, China). -Chin. J. Appl. Ecol., 2013, 24(11): 3106–3112.

Abstract: In order to understand the present situation of rice fertilization and the existing problems in the farmers' nutrient resources input in the Qin-Ba mountainous area of southern Shaanxi, the survey data from 2854 households in 11 counties of this area in the project "soil testing and formulated fertilization in 2006–2009" were analyzed and evaluated, and the countermeasures for the existing problems in the farmers' nutrient resources input were proposed. In the study area, the average rice yield was $7822 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ per year, and the ratio of the households obtained the medium level yield was up to 50.9%. The input of the total fertilizers N, P_2O_5 , K_2O was 169, 68, and 54 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, and the chemical fertilizer rate was 159, 62, and 45 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$, with the partial factor productivity (PFP) of the N, P_2O_5 , and K_2O being 51.52, 135.69, and 158.26 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively. According to the nutrient fertilization level, the proportion of the households fertilized with rational level of chemical N, P_2O_5 , and K_2O occupied 48.0%, 42.4%, and 7.2%, that of the households fertilized with excessive level was 22.6%, 11.2%, and 0.6%, and the proportion of the households fertilized with insufficient level occupied 29.4%, 46.5%, and 92.2%, respectively. The rice yield in the Qin-Ba mountainous area could be increased by 77 thousand tons if the households fertilizing with insufficient level of chemical NPK fertilizers increased the fertilization rate to a rational level. The existing problems in the farmers' nutrient resources input were mainly the coexistence of excessive and insufficient application of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers and the insufficient input of potassium fertilizer and organic manure. In the rice fertilization in this area, the

* 国家公益性行业(农业)科研专项(201103003)和国际植物营养研究所(IPNI)资助.

** 通讯作者. E-mail: tongyanan@nwsuaf.edu.cn

2013-03-18 收稿, 2013-08-21 接受.

focus would be the balanced application of nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers, the increase of the fertilization rates of potassium fertilizer and organic manure, and the increase of top dressing, especially potassium.

Key words: Qin-Ba mountainous area of southern Shaanxi; rice; fertilization; evaluation.

我国是世界上最大的水稻生产国和最大的稻米消费国,目前水稻种植面积已在 2963 万 hm^2 以上,产量 19510 万 $\text{t}^{[1]}$. 水稻也是陕西省重要的粮食作物之一,目前种植面积 12 万 hm^2 以上,在全国各省区中属面积较小的省份. 陕南秦巴山区水稻种植面积占陕西省水稻种植总面积的 93% 以上^[2],独特的地理及气候优势,使该区域成为陕西省优质水稻的重点生产区. 同时,水稻生产直接关系到该区域农业和农民增收. 农田施肥是保持土壤肥力和增加作物产量的重要环节之一^[3-4],因此,调查与研究陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥状况对该区域及全省水稻生产具有重要意义. 目前基于区域尺度上陕南秦巴山区农户水稻施肥状况及存在问题的研究甚少,只有王圣瑞^[5]对 20 世纪末该区域水稻施肥状况进行了评价,然而进入 21 世纪以来该区域水稻施肥状况及评价尚未见报道. 本研究利用陕南秦巴山区测土配方施肥项目 2006—2009 年的农户水稻施肥调查数据,对该区域施肥状况进行了分析和评价,以了解农户施肥中存在的问题,并提出解决问题的对策.

1 研究地区与研究方法

1.1 研究区域及数据来源

陕南秦巴山区,包括秦岭、巴山、汉中盆地及汉江河谷丘陵,约占陕西省总面积的 36.0%. 从西往东依次是汉中、安康和商洛三地. 地形复杂,主要土壤类型为黄褐土、黄棕壤和水稻土. 海拔 170 ~ 3000 m,垂直气候差异大. 年均气温 11 ~ 15.6 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,年降水量 669 ~ 1274 mm,巴山地区多在 1000 mm 以上,年日照时数 1270 ~ 2015 h;无霜期,山区 141 ~ 285 d,河谷盆地 193 ~ 316 d^[6-7]. 水稻是该区主要种植作物之一,一般于 4 月初播种,9 月上中旬收获.

数据来源于 2006—2009 年陕南秦巴山区的汉阴、石泉、城固、旬阳、佛坪、汉台、留坝、勉县、南郑、西乡和洋县 11 个测土配方施肥项目县的水稻施肥调查信息. 各项目县每年选取具有代表性的自然村,由农技推广人员随机选取农户进行调查,调查内容主要包括:作物品种、作物产量、肥料品种、施肥量、施肥时期等,共得到有效调查户数 2854 户.

1.2 数据处理

化肥养分含量按产品标注的含量计算,有机肥养分含量按照《中国有机肥料养分志》^[8]提供的标准值计算. 所有数据均用 Excel 和 SAS 统计软件处理分析.

2 结果与分析

2.1 陕南秦巴山区水稻产量分布

根据已有研究和调查结果将水稻产量分为 5 级^[9-10](表 1). 陕南秦巴山区水稻平均产量为 $(7822 \pm 1039) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,中等产量农户占 50.9%,偏低农户占 19.0%,很低农户占 11.5%,偏高农户占 17.7%,很高农户占 1.0%.

2.2 陕南秦巴山区水稻肥料投入状况

对陕南秦巴山区水稻肥料施用量的调查表明(表 2),氮肥(N)用量变化在 38 ~ 631 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(169 \pm 42) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,其中化肥提供的氮在 30 ~ 256 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(159 \pm 28) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,占总氮肥用量的 94.1%;有机肥提供的氮在 0 ~ 470 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(10 \pm 33) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$. 磷肥(P_2O_5)用量在 0 ~ 496 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(68 \pm 30) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,其中化肥提供的磷在 0 ~ 180 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(62 \pm 17) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$;有机肥提供的磷在 0 ~ 421 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(6 \pm 25) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$. 钾肥(K_2O)用量在 0 ~ 363 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(54 \pm 42) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,其中化肥提供的钾在 0 ~ 150 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(45 \pm 30) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$;有机肥提供的钾在 0 ~ 293 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,平均为 $(9 \pm 24) \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$. 同时,有机肥提供农田总养分、氮、磷、钾的比例分别为 5.5%、

表 1 陕南秦巴山区水稻产量分布
Table 1 Distribution of rice yield in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi

分级 Classification	分级指标 Classification index ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	样本数 Sample number	比例 Percentage (%)
很低 Low	<6750	328	11.5
偏低 Slightly low	6750 ~ 7500	542	19.0
中等 Medium	7500 ~ 9000	1452	50.9
偏高 Slightly high	9000 ~ 9750	505	17.7
很高 High	≥ 9750	27	1.0

表 2 陕南秦巴山区水稻肥料投入量
Table 2 Nutrient inputs on rice in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi (kg · hm⁻²)

指标 Index	总用量 Total amount			化肥 Chemical fertilizer			有机肥 Organic manure		
	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
最大值 Maximum	631	496	363	256	180	150	470	421	293
最小值 Minimum	38	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0
平均值 Average	169	68	54	159	62	45	10	6	9
标准差 Standard deviation	42	30	42	28	17	30	33	25	24

4.3%、5.2% 和 8.9% ,说明该区域水稻养分主要由化肥提供. 陕南秦巴山区氮、磷、钾肥养分总投入量中,N : P₂O₅ : K₂O 的平均值为 1 : 0.40 : 0.32,化肥投入量中,N : P₂O₅ : K₂O 的平均值为 1 : 0.39 : 0.28. 与当前水稻生产中氮、磷、钾肥推荐施用比例 (1 : 0.5 : 0.7) ^[11] 相比,陕南秦巴山区磷肥和钾肥所占比例偏低.

2.3 陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥量与产量的关系

 由农户肥料投入量与水稻产量间的关系(图1)可以看出,随化肥氮、磷、钾和有机肥投入量的增加,产量均呈先增后减趋势,说明化肥和有机肥养分投入整体表现出报酬递减趋势.但也有养分投入量在极高水平下产量同样很高的情况,如化学磷肥在 150 ~ 180 kg · hm⁻² 范围内,产量高达 6975 kg · hm⁻²,但只有 2 户用量在该范围内,因此不能代

表整个区域的趋势.

 肥料偏生产力(PFP)是指单位投入的肥料所能生产的作物籽粒产量,即 $PFP = Y/F$,Y 为施肥后所获得的作物产量,F 代表化肥的投入量^[12]. 对水稻化肥偏生产力的分析(表3)表明,氮肥(N)偏生产力平均值为 (51.52±15.38) kg · kg⁻¹,且以 45 ~ 60 kg · kg⁻¹ 比例最大,占样本的 47.8%;其次是 30 ~ 45 kg · kg⁻¹,占调查样本的 32.3%. 磷肥(P₂O₅)偏生产力平均值为 (135.69±82.67) kg · kg⁻¹,且以 105 ~ 135 kg · kg⁻¹ 比例最大,占调查样本的 31.8%;其次是 135 ~ 165 kg · kg⁻¹,占调查样本的 27.8%. 与磷肥类似,钾肥(K₂O)偏生产力平均值为 (158.26±304.61) kg · kg⁻¹,且以 105 ~ 135 kg · kg⁻¹ 比例最大,占调查样本的 39.9%;其次是 135 ~ 165 kg · kg⁻¹,占调查样本的 21.4%.

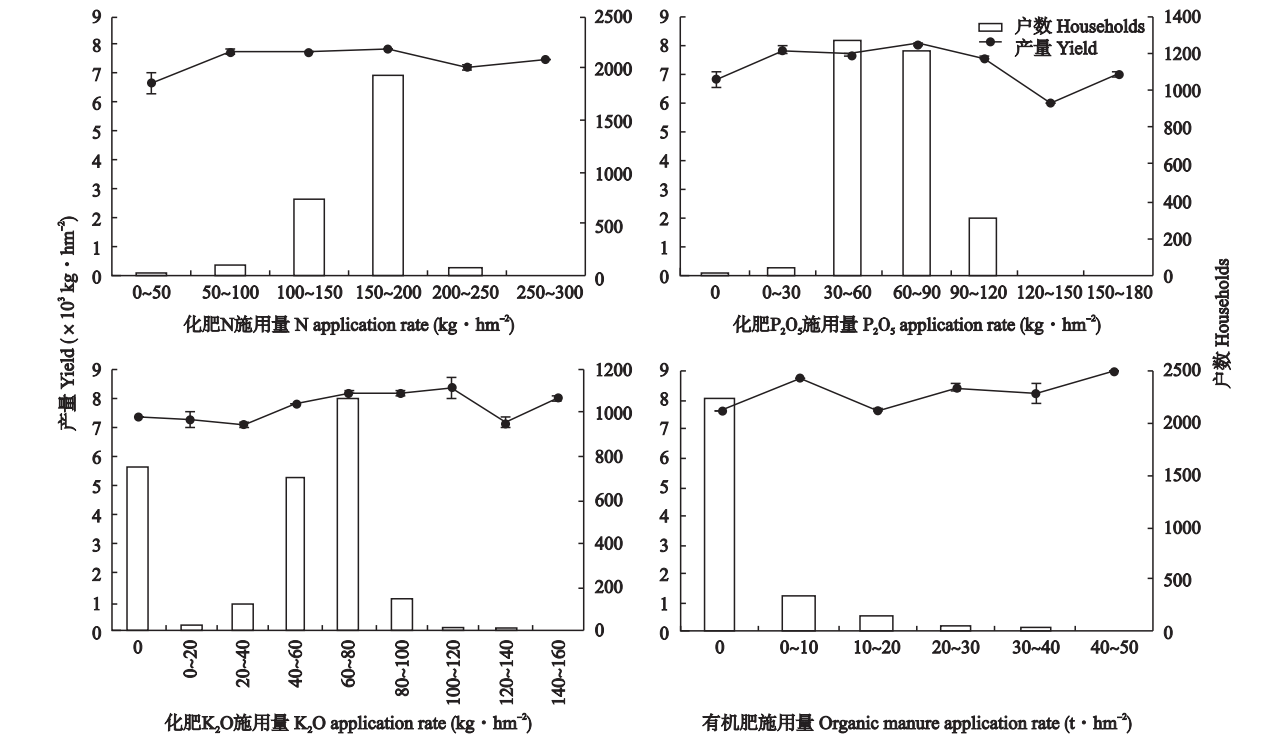


图 1 陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥和有机肥不同投入水平下的农户数和产量分布
Fig.1 Distribution of households and rice yield under different nutrients levels in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi (mean±SE).

2.4 陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥状况评价

2.4.1 施肥量分级的确定 由于陕南秦巴山区水稻有机肥施用量很低,平均仅为 $2\text{ t}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,另外有机肥只有一部分是速效的,另一部分要经过微生物分解后才能被作物吸收利用,而且有机肥中速效养分和迟效养分的比例很不确定,因此本研究在确定合理施肥量时只考虑化肥投入. 养分投入分级的方法是在已有试验研究和调查结果的基础上制定的^[5,9-10,13-17],具体结果见表4.

2.4.2 施肥状况评价 根据表4的化肥养分投入等级,对陕南秦巴山区水稻养分投入进行总体评价(表5). 农户氮、磷、钾肥投入合理比例分别为48.0%、42.4%和7.2%,过量比例分别为22.6%、

11.2%和0.6%,不足比例分别为29.4%、46.5%和92.2%. 说明水稻氮肥和磷肥投入过量与不足并存,且磷肥不足比例相对较高,钾肥投入则表现为严重不足.

陕南秦巴山区化肥氮、磷、钾单位面积过量投入量减去合理施肥量的上限,乘以水稻栽培面积^[2],然后再乘以过量投入比例,得到过量投入总量,同理得到投入不足总量(表6). 陕南秦巴山区化肥氮、磷、钾过量投入量较少,分别为253.80、28.80和15.92 t,而不足投入量相对较高,分别为844.34、648.79和3622.75 t. 如果化肥氮、磷、钾养分投入不足的农户将施肥量增加到合理水平,则陕南秦巴山区水稻产量可增加7.70万t,尤其是磷肥和钾肥的合理施用,产量将分别增加2.05万t和4.87万t(表6).

2.5 陕南秦巴山区水稻施用肥料品种概况

由表7可知,陕南秦巴山区水稻基肥以碳酸氢

表3 陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥偏生产力
Table 3 PFP on rice in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi

肥料种类 Fertilizer type	偏生产力 PFP ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)	户数 Households	比例 Percentage (%)
N	<30	46	1.6
	30~45	923	32.3
	45~60	1364	47.8
	60~75	379	13.3
	75~90	72	2.5
	90~105	37	1.3
	≥105	33	1.2
P ₂ O ₅	<45	3	0.1
	45~75	53	1.9
	75~105	607	21.4
	105~135	902	31.8
	135~165	789	27.8
	165~195	360	12.7
	≥195	122	4.3
K ₂ O	<75	21	1.0
	75~105	325	15.4
	105~135	840	39.9
	135~165	451	21.4
	165~195	287	13.6
	195~225	99	4.7
	≥225	83	3.9

表4 陕南秦巴山区水稻施肥量分级
Table 4 Fertilizer classification on rice in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)

肥料种类 Fertilizer type	施肥量 Fertilizer rate				
	很低 Low	偏低 Slightly low	合理 Rational	偏高 Slightly high	很高 High
N	<120	120~150	150~180	180~210	≥210
P ₂ O ₅	<30	30~60	60~90	90~120	≥120
K ₂ O	<45	45~75	75~105	105~135	≥135

表5 陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥氮、磷、钾不同投入水平所占比例
Table 5 Percentage of chemical fertilizer N, P, K inputs at different levels on rice in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi (%)

分级 Classification	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O
很低 Low	8.2	2.0	32.3
偏低 Slightly low	21.2	44.5	59.9
合理 Rational	48.0	42.4	7.2
偏高 Slightly high	22.0	11.1	0.3
很高 High	0.6	0.1	0.3

表6 陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥氮、磷、钾投入过量和不足总量及增产潜力
Table 6 Excessive and insufficient of chemical fertilizer N, P, K inputs on rice and potential yield in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi

肥料种类 Fertilizer type	过量比例 Excessive percentage (%)	过量投入量 Excessive amount (t)	不足比例 Insufficient percentage (%)	不足投入量 Insufficient amount (t)	施肥不足产量 Yield of insufficient fertilization ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)	施肥合理产量 Yield of rational fertilization ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)	增产量 Increase yield ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)	全区增产 Increase yield of whole area (10^4 t)
N	22.6	253.80	29.4	844.34	7745	7968	223	0.77
P ₂ O ₅	11.2	28.80	46.5	648.79	7674	8052	378	2.05
K ₂ O	0.6	15.92	92.2	3622.75	7791	8243	452	4.87

表 7 陕南秦巴山区水稻施用肥料品种概况
Table 7 Fertilizer types on rice in Qin-Ba mountain area of southern Shaanxi

肥料种类 Fertilizer type	基肥 Base fertilizer		追肥 Top dressing	
	户数 Households	比例 Percentage (%)	户数 Households	比例 Percentage (%)
复合肥 NPK compound fertilizer	474	6.1	5	0.2
尿素 Urea	2	0.0	2308	93.6
碳酸氢铵 Ammonium bicarbonate	2575	33.2	97	3.9
磷酸二铵 DAP	1	0.0	0	0.0
磷酸二氢钾 KDP	0	0.0	51	2.1
过磷酸钙 SSP	2417	31.2	1	0.0
硫酸钾 Potassium sulfate	46	0.6	1	0.0
氯化钾 Potassium chloride	1579	20.4	1	0.0
碳酸钾 Potassium carbonate	2	0.0	0	0.0
硫酸锌 Zinc sulfate	59	0.8	0	0.0
硼肥 Boron fertilizer	1	0.0	0	0.0
有机肥 Organic manure	602	7.8	2	0.1

铵比例最大,占基肥施用品种的 33.2%;其次是过磷酸钙,占基肥施用品种的 31.2%;再次是氯化钾,占 20.4%. 有 86.4% 的农户施用了追肥,其中以尿素比例最大,占追肥施用品种的 93.6%,而钾肥在追肥中所占比例甚少,只有 2.0%. 另外,该区域水稻有机肥施用农户比例只有 21.2%.

3 讨 论

陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥 N、P₂O₅ 和 K₂O 投入量分别为 159、62 和 45 kg · hm⁻²,与 20 世纪末该区域水稻化肥 N、P₂O₅ 和 K₂O 投入量分别为 192、47 和 4 kg · hm⁻² 相比^[5],氮肥投入量有所降低,磷钾肥投入量则明显增加. 据报道,湖北省^[17]、江苏省^[18]和云南省^[19]水稻氮肥偏生产力(PFP)分别为 24.2、38.2 和 36.5 kg · kg⁻¹. 张福锁等^[12]也认为,PFP 比较适合我国目前土壤和环境养分供应量大、化肥增产效益下降的现实,是评价肥料效应的适宜指标. 调查研究表明,我国水稻 N、P₂O₅ 和 K₂O 的偏生产力平均值分别为 54.2、98.9 和 98.5 kg · kg⁻¹,而本研究水稻 N、P₂O₅ 和 K₂O 的偏生产力平均值分别为 51.52、135.69 和 158.26 kg · kg⁻¹,说明陕南秦巴山区水稻氮肥利用率高于湖北、江苏和云南三省,但低于全国平均值(4.9%),磷钾肥则明显高于全国平均水平,因为该区域磷钾肥施用量低于全国平均值(P₂O₅为 90 kg · hm⁻²,K₂O 为 86 kg · hm⁻²).

化肥氮、磷、钾投入过量比例分别为 22.6%、11.2% 和 0.6%,不足比例分别为 29.4%、46.5% 和 92.2%,对应过量投入量分别为 253.80、28.80 和 15.92 t,不足投入量分别为 844.34、648.79 和 3622.75 t. 肥料投入过量不仅浪费资源,同时对环境造成潜在威胁^[20-21],而肥料投入不足则严重影响作物产量. 本研究表明,如果化肥氮、磷、钾养分投入不足的农户将施肥量增加到合理水平,陕南秦巴山区水稻产量可增加 7.70 万 t. 王伟妮等^[22-23]研究指出,水稻合理增施磷肥可增产 9.4% ~ 13.3%,增施钾肥可增产 9.6% ~ 12.6%. 王巧兰等^[24]指出,水稻对磷肥的施用非常敏感,在一定程度上增加磷肥的施用量能明显提高产量. 胡泓等^[25]研究表明,钾肥可促进氮磷养分从水稻的茎叶向穗部输送,增加水稻产量. 陕南秦巴山区的 188 个水稻示范区试验结果也证明了以上观点,即配方施肥较农户习惯施肥平均使氮肥减少 7.5%、磷肥增加 10.4%,钾肥增加 154.6%,平均增产 8.4%. 另外,本研究有 86.4% 的农户施用了追肥,但钾肥在追肥品种中所占比例只有 2.0%. 张福锁等^[9]建议水稻氮肥总量的 40% 作基肥,20% 作分蘖肥,40% 作穗肥;钾肥 60% 作基肥,40% 作拔节肥;磷肥全部作基肥.

陕南秦巴山区水稻施用有机肥的农户比例仅为 21.2%,平均施用量仅为 2 t · hm⁻²,远低于应施入优质有机肥 22.50 t · hm⁻² 的标准^[10]. 王显等^[26]研究发现,施用有机肥能够促进水稻分蘖的发生,增加有效分蘖数,提高成穗率、结实率和千粒重,增加水稻产量. 侯红乾等^[27]研究表明,水稻有机无机肥配施比单施化肥增产 3.9% ~ 7.8%,同时具有明显培肥地力的作用. 李菊梅等^[28]、刘守龙等^[29]、陈建国等^[30]的研究均证实了这一结论. 因此,陕南秦巴山区水稻生产今后应注重增施有机肥,尤其强调有机无机肥配合施用.

4 结 论

陕南秦巴山区水稻化肥氮、磷、钾投入过量比例分别为 22.6%、11.2% 和 0.6%,不足比例分别为 29.4%、46.5% 和 92.2%. 如果化肥氮、磷、钾养分投入不足的农户将施肥量增加到合理水平,该区域水稻产量可增加 7.70 万 t. 建议今后该区域水稻施肥策略:平衡氮肥和磷肥用量;增加钾肥和有机肥用量;增加追肥尤其是钾肥的施用.

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作者简介 王小英,女,1985 年生,博士研究生. 主要从事施肥与环境研究. E-mail: xiaoying_shezhang@126.com

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