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我国柑橘园“因土补肥”与化肥减施增效生态分区

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摘要 土壤养分始终是柑橘树体养分最直接、最主要的来源,其含量高低直接决定着树体养分积累和储备,是树体营养的基础,土壤养分缺乏必然导致树体养分缺乏。本文研究了柑橘园叶片分析与土壤分析诊断养分丰缺的关系、我国柑橘园土壤及其肥力“缺乏”因子,明确了柑橘钙、镁、硼、锌缺乏与土壤酸化及磷、铁、锰、铜过量是我国柑橘园树体营养的突出问题,提出了叶片-土壤分析联合诊断柑橘园养分丰缺状况以及我国柑橘园“因土补肥”与化肥减施增效生态分区,为我国柑橘绿色低碳施肥和绿色高效生产提供参考依据。

关键词 柑橘; 土壤养分; 土壤分析; 叶片分析; 土壤肥力; 缺乏因子; 因土补肥; 化肥减施; 生态分区

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柑橘是我国种植规模与产量最大的果树,尤其是经过近20年的快速发展,我国柑橘种植面积和产量均位居全球之首。我国柑橘栽培区主要分布于广西、湖南、四川、广东、湖北、江西、福建、重庆和浙江等南方省(市、区),此外,云南、贵州等省区也有一定栽培面积^[1]。然而,我国柑橘园主产区大多处于不与“粮棉油”争地的山地,立地及土壤条件差,果园土层浅薄、贫瘠、理化性质差。尤其是“3个长期”,即柑橘长期固定在同一位置上、果农长期单一习惯施肥和果实长期按比例带走大量养分,必然导致柑橘园尤其是投产柑橘园土壤供肥能力下降或养分比例不协调,不断诱发营养障碍。当前,我国主产区柑橘氮磷钾肥不平衡、过量施用严重^[2],柑橘缺素症多发、易发、并发,导致柑橘树势早衰和果实产量、品质下降。《“十四五”全国种植业发展规划》发布了“主要产业与区域布局”,以及“到2025年,全国柑橘种植面积稳定在286.68万hm²,产量稳定在5500万t,晚熟柑橘(1月及之后上市)产量占比达到35%左右”;引导柑橘区域布局由东南沿海地区向中部和西部地区转移,大力推进柑橘测土配方施肥、有机肥施用等绿色低碳技术,着力构建高品质、多样化和周年均衡供应的生产体系。因此,本文从我国柑橘园叶片样品与

土壤养分诊断的关系、土壤及其肥力“缺乏”因子进行分析,提出叶片-土壤分析联合诊断柑橘园养分丰缺状况及我国柑橘园“因土补肥”与化肥减施增效生态分区,旨在为我国柑橘绿色低碳施肥提供参考依据。

1 柑橘园养分丰缺状况诊断

植物生长或产量与其养分含量紧密相关,所以植株及其器官的化学分析常常用于养分丰缺诊断。由于植株营养主要依赖于土壤肥力或土壤养分供应,故土壤分析可以作为一年生作物的养分诊断和施肥推荐;但由于柑橘植株上年度养分储备是当年生长的主要来源,土壤分析不能够反映果树营养状况,故叶片养分含量是果树树体营养状况更为精准的诊断指标,是查明果树养分障碍和调整施肥方案的有用工具之一。综合国内外报道的柑橘树体养分含量及分级标准^[3-4],我们提出了叶片养分诊断推荐值: N 2.5%~2.9%, P 0.13%~0.17%, K 1.0%~1.6%, Ca 2.8%~4.5%, Mg 0.28%~0.45%; Fe 60~120 mg/kg, Mn 20~90 mg/kg, Cu 5~15 mg/kg, Zn 25~70 mg/kg, B 30~100 mg/kg, Mo 0.1~1.0 mg/kg。

对我国主产区柑橘园2374个土壤样品和2087

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个叶片样品进行养分含量分析,并结合土壤和叶片养分分级标准^[4-5],发现叶片Ca、Mg、Zn含量低到缺乏和Mn高至过量的比例高于50%(表1);土壤养分有效N、Ca、Mg、B含量低到缺乏和Fe、Cu高至过量的比例高于50%(表2)。由此说明,柑橘园叶片养分和土壤养分诊断结果有一致性和不一致性,前者反映树体养分,后者反映土壤养分,只有两者结合才能客观反映柑橘园养分状况,有利于提出针对性的施肥或养分管理推荐方案。较早研究提出将叶分析与土壤分析甚至果汁分析结合起来应用,柑橘叶片K、Ca含量与土壤代换性K、Ca含量以及果汁K、Ca含量之间均呈极显著正相关,柑橘叶Mn含量与土壤有效Mn含量、果汁Mn含量之间呈极显著正相关,而柑橘叶P与土壤速效P含量、柑橘叶Zn与土壤有效Zn含量相关性均不显著^[6]。柑橘叶片P、K含量可较好地反映土壤速效P和代换性P含量状况;土壤有效Fe含量与叶片、果汁Fe含量均显著正相关,但叶片Fe含量与果汁Fe含量相关性不显著,果园土壤全N含量增加而柑橘叶片N含量并不一定相应增加,土壤、叶片和果汁间Mg、Mn、Zn含量相关性均不显著^[7],由此说明,单一的营养诊断并不能反映柑橘树体的营养状况,需要将叶片诊断和土壤诊断结合起来进行。朱攀攀等^[8]研究发现,整个

云南玉溪产区柑橘园土壤与叶片营养元素含量相关性规律不强,测土不能良好反映树体的实际营养状况,需要探索改进测土方法,或结合叶片营养诊断制定施肥方案。唐玉琴等^[9]研究认为,测土配方施肥不适宜红壤甜橙园,建议实行以叶片营养诊断为主、土壤诊断为辅的配方施肥策略。

土壤养分始终是植物养分的最直接、最主要的来源,土壤养分缺乏必然导致植物养分缺乏,其含量高低直接决定着植物体内的养分积累和储备,是植物营养的基础。植物养分或者果树叶片养分是植物营养状况的真实反映,也是土壤养分状况的生物反映,由于养分元素间相互作用如Ca和Mg拮抗,以及环境因素如土壤含水率低时即使土壤速效养分含量高植物也无法吸收,所以植物养分缺乏并不一定表示土壤养分缺乏。为了更准确地反映柑橘园养分丰缺状况,我们提出了叶片-土壤分析联合诊断柑橘园养分丰缺。基于我国主产区柑橘园土壤理化和叶片养分分级状况(表1、2)可知,柑橘Ca、Mg、B、Zn缺乏与土壤酸化及P、Fe、Mn、Cu过量是我国柑橘园营养突出问题,但施肥的首要任务要补充土壤“缺乏”即“因土补肥”,指根据土壤速效养分丰缺诊断结果补充缺乏养分的肥料;而树体营养“失调”需要通过补充、减量、改土等措施综合调节。

表1 我国柑橘主产区柑橘叶片养分含量分级状况

Table 1 Classification of nutrient content of citrus leaves in main producing areas of China

矿质养分 Mineral nutrient	缺乏 Deficiency	偏低 Low range	适量 Optimum range	偏高 High range	过量 Excess range
氮N	18.69	17.20	34.07	11.69	18.35
磷P	2.40	10.92	61.76	23.77	1.15
钾K	12.44	30.88	36.79	14.50	5.40
钙Ca	19.70	34.36	34.47	9.19	2.28
镁Mg	30.18	31.31	33.56	3.55	1.41
铁Fe	4.11	3.50	42.86	23.11	26.42
锰Mn	5.52	6.93	36.37	51.13	0.06
铜Cu	51.75	20.91	26.38	0.96	0.00
锌Zn	10.56	10.22	35.97	9.43	33.82
硼B	9.83	22.68	58.35	8.93	0.21

2 我国柑橘园土壤及其肥力“缺乏”因子

我国柑橘主产区湖南、江西、广东、广西、四川、湖北、重庆、福建、浙江9省(市)27个市(区)2458个柑橘种植户问卷调查结果^[2]显示,仅47.84%的施用有机肥,年平均有机肥N、P、K用量分别占总量的12.86%、12.65%、8.08%,各省柑橘园有机肥投入明

显不足;化肥以复合肥为主占95.81%,其中以N-P₂O₅-K₂O为15-15-15、17-17-17和16-16-16的复合肥共占比72.33%,微肥仅占7.47%;高达40.98%的农户采用人工撒施。结果说明,我国柑橘园一方面长期偏施氮磷钾肥且比例不合理,而轻视有机肥、中微量元素肥料;另一方面大多采用浅层施肥,养分易淋失又诱导根层变浅不利于吸收利用深层土壤养分尤其是中微量元素,必然加剧柑橘园土壤养分供应

表2 我国柑橘主产区柑橘园土壤速效养分、pH及有机质分级状况

土壤理化性质 Soil properties	甚缺 Extreme deficiency	缺乏 Deficiency	适量 Optimum range	偏高 High range	过量 Excess range
有机质 OM	6.47	10.08	32.07	42.05	9.33
速效氮 Avail-N	16.51	43.29	35.77	4.43	0
速效磷 Avail-P	19.82	19.95	39.48	20.74	0
速效钾 Avail-K	12.75	24.03	35.14	28.08	0
交换性钙 Excha-Ca	16.55	40.96	16.51	6.91	19.07
交换性镁 Excha-Mg	49.89	15.21	14.58	5.91	14.40
有效铁 Avail-Fe	5.37	17.59	7.98	27.38	41.68
有效锰 Avail-Mn	6.35	10.58	35.55	29.30	18.23
有效铜 Avail-Cu	11.45	11.18	16.63	18.21	42.54
有效锌 Avail-Zn	7.83	14.89	51.42	17.09	8.77
速效硼 Avail-B	0	81.02	18.98	0	0
pH	偏酸(<4.8)	酸性适宜(4.8~5.4)	最适(5.5~6.5)	碱性适宜(6.5~8.5)	偏碱(>8.5)
	49.08	22.85	13.07	14.70	0.29

失调。

2.1 四川柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

四川省柑橘园土壤类型主要由朱罗系与第四沉积物母质形成,尤以朱罗系紫色母质形成的紫色土,广泛分布于盆地柑橘产区^[10]。四川盆地柑橘园85%以上是中性和石灰性紫色土,紫色土一般以物理风化为主,风化浅、结构好,富含K、Ca,土壤肥力水平高于黄壤,但有机质含量较低,全Zn量较高而有效Zn含量低^[10]。以“四川”“柑橘”“土壤”“养分”“营养”等关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到4篇相关文献^[11-14],共涉及到1 257个果园土壤样品。通过统计分析发现pH值小于4.8的果园占40.9%,有机质缺乏占42.5%;养分过量的情况比缺乏更严重,如N、P、K、Ca、Mg、Fe和Cu的过量比例均大于缺乏的比例(表3)。

2.2 重庆柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

重庆是以丘陵为主体、兼具中低山的地区,成土母质多为紫色砂泥岩和石灰岩,土壤类型主要是紫色土、水稻土、黄壤、红壤、黄棕壤等,其中紫色土分布最广,占56.7%^[15]。以“重庆”“柑橘”“土壤”“养分”等关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到9篇相关文献^[16-24],共涉及到2 528个果园土壤样品。通过统计分析发现有有机质缺乏占67.6%,养分缺乏较严重的是N、P、K、Mn、Zn和B,而过量较严重的是Ca、Fe和Cu(表3)。

2.3 湖北柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

湖北柑橘集中分布在鄂西南、鄂西北和鄂东南3片。鄂西南土壤类型主要为紫色土、红壤、黄壤、石渣子土、白蟾土、沙土等,肥力一般较差,土壤养分变异较大^[25]。鄂西北土壤类型主要是黄棕壤、棕色石灰土、石渣子土,一般土层较厚但肥力较低,黄棕壤质地粘重^[25]。鄂东南主要土壤类型为黄壤、红壤、石渣子土及部分暗紫色土,土层较深厚,淋溶较严重^[25-26]。以“湖北”“宜昌”“秭归”“丹江口”“柑橘”“土壤”“养分”等关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献11篇^[26-36],共涉及到2 248个果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,pH值小于4.8的果园占10.2%,有机质缺乏占47.8%。养分缺乏较严重的是N、P、K、Ca、Zn和B,而过量较严重的是Fe、Mn和Cu(表3)。

2.4 湖南柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

湖南省红壤占全省土壤总面积的51.0%,其次是黄壤占12.6%^[37]。以“湖南”“湘南”“湘西”“湘北”“柑橘”“土壤”“养分”等关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献9篇^[38-46],共涉及到1 441个果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,pH值小于4.8的果园占33.8%,有机质缺乏占13.6%。养分缺乏较严重的是N、P、K、Ca、Zn和B,而过量较严重的是Fe、Mn和Cu(表3)。

2.5 江西柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

江西红壤占全省总土地面积72.8%,普遍酸、瘦、

板、粘,存在着大面积缺硼、缺钼土壤^[47]。以“江西”“赣南”“柑橘”“土壤”和“养分”为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献9篇^[9, 48-55],所涉及的果园土壤样品数量共933个。统计分析发现,pH值小于4.8的橘园占72.1%,有机质缺乏占72.1%。养分缺乏较严重的是P、Ca、Mg和B,而过量较严重的是Fe和Cu(表3)。

2.6 浙江柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

浙江柑橘主产区在金华、衢州、浦江等低穴丘陵,以第三纪衢江红砂岩和第四纪红土砾石层分布最广,衢州常山县尚有中生代火山岩系分布,河床两侧的近代冲积层大部分为细砂、潮土,也是河谷盆地的成土物质,其土壤类型主要包括红壤、潮土、滨海盐土等^[56]。以“浙江”“台州”“柑橘”“土壤”和“养分”等为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献9篇^[57-65],共涉及到892个果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,pH值小于4.8的柑橘园占43.8%,有机质缺乏占20.0%。养分缺乏较严重的是Ca、Mg和B,而过量较严重的是P、Fe、Mn和Cu(表3)。

2.7 福建柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

福建90%以上面积的柑橘园土地类型是丘陵山地红壤,分布在海拔400~1 000 m的丘陵、山地,赤红壤主要分布在海拔400 m以下的丘陵、台地^[66]。以“福建”“平和”“柑橘”“土壤”和“养分”等为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献12篇,共涉及到10 512个果园土壤样品^[67-78]。统计分析发现,pH小于4.8的柑橘园占78.9%,有机质缺乏占8.1%。养分含量缺乏较严重的是Ca、Mg、B和Mo,而过量较严重的是P、Fe和Mn(表3)。

2.8 广东柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

广东以山地面积最广、丘陵次之,土壤类型包括红壤、黄壤、赤红壤、水稻土和砖红壤,红壤是广东分布最广的土壤类型,普遍酸性强、有机质少和有效氮、磷、钙、镁较少等;黄壤土质贫瘠、土色较浅、结构紧密^[79]。以“广东”“柑橘”“砂糖橘”“土壤”和“养分”等为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献9篇^[80-88],共涉及到335个果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,pH值小于4.8的柑橘园占64.2%,有机质缺乏占42.3%。养分缺乏较严重的是N、K、Ca、Mg、B和Mo,而过量较严重的是P、Fe和Cu(表3)。

2.9 广西柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

广西柑橘栽培分布于14个地级市,集中于桂林、南宁、柳州,柑橘产量占全区柑橘产量的59.97%^[89]。

以北纬24°线为界,将广西划分成南、北地带,北部为中亚热带常绿阔叶季风林红壤带,以山地红壤为主,土壤有机质较多、盐基迁移量较大;南部为南亚热带常绿阔叶季雨林砖红壤性红壤(赤红壤)带,多分布于低丘平地,土壤富铝化、脱硅量和盐基迁移量均较红壤强,土壤有机质累积则比红壤少^[90]。以“广西”“桂林”“柑橘”“土壤”和“养分”等为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献9篇^[91-99],共涉及到719个果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,pH小于4.8的柑橘园占44.1%,有机质缺乏占22.8%。养分缺乏较严重的是K、Ca、Mg、Cu、Zn和B,而过量较严重的是Fe和Mn(表3)。

2.10 云南柑橘园土壤及肥力“缺乏”因子

云南省柑橘种植区主要分布在红河、玉溪,占全省柑橘种植面积的45%,以特早熟蜜桔、冰糖橙和甜橙为主;曲靖、昭通、文山、德宏、普洱占全省柑橘种植面积的35%,以中晚熟和晚熟的橙、柑、柚为主,德宏以柠檬为主,初步形成了7月中旬到翌年3月均有柑橘上市的生产格局^[100]。自南向北,云南土壤水平分布依次是砖红壤、砖红壤性红壤、红壤与黄壤^[101]。以“云南”“玉溪”“柑橘”“土壤”和“养分”等为关键词在中国知网(CNKI)检索文献,得到相关文献2篇^[8, 102],共涉及到202个柑橘果园土壤样品。统计分析发现,云南柑橘园肥力较其他产区肥力高,所涉及到的缺乏因子较少,主要是缺N占78.2%和缺B占66.3%,但养分过量的指标较多如K、Ca、Fe、Mn和Cu(表3)。

3 我国柑橘园“因土补肥”与化肥减施增效生态分区

3.1 柑橘园“因土补肥”

2009年,我们采样分析了7省市10个试验站10~15个定点柑橘园土壤13个肥力常规指标数据。参考柑橘园土壤肥力评价指标适宜范围的下限值为标准^[5]即:pH 6.0、有机质(OM)15 g/kg、速效养分含量值(mg/kg)依次为N 100、P 15、K 100、Ca 1 000、Mg 150、Fe 10、Mn 5、Cu 0.5、Zn 1.0、B 0.5、Mo 0.1,对各指标测定值作标准化处理,即平均标准化值为各试验站柑橘园土壤肥力指标测定平均值与标准值的比值。为了评价各试验点土壤肥力状况,我们提出了肥力的“整体富裕度”和“综合平衡值”2个概念。“整体富裕度”用于评价不同试验点某个土壤肥力指标状况,指土壤肥力指标标准化值之和与试验点个

表3 我国柑橘主产区柑橘园土壤肥力“缺乏”因子

Table 3 Factors of soil fertility deficiency of citrus orchards in main producing areas of China														%
产区 Producing area	土壤理化 Soil properties	碱解 氮N	速效 磷P	速效 钾K	交换性 钙Ca	交换性 镁Mg	有效 铁Fe	有效 锰Mn	有效 铜Cu	有效 锌Zn	有效 硼B	有效 钼Mo	pH< 4.8	有机 质 OM
四川 Sichuan	偏低 Low range	20.7	38.6	27.0	22.3	31.7	34.4	12.9	0.0	36.7	100.0	—	40.9	42.5
	偏高 High range	23.0	47.8	41.1	60.4	64.5	61.2	0.0	82.8	23.0	0.0	—	—	—
重庆 Chongqing	偏低 Low range	80.6	50.5	45.4	9.4	25.2	27.1	48.4	28.0	46.9	85.8	—	8.7	67.6
	偏高 High range	3.3	4.0	19.0	57.8	38.0	57.1	30.6	44.5	6.0	0.1	—	—	—
湖北 Hubei	偏低 Low range	68.8	42.3	42.7	40.1	29.4	17.0	10.9	20.2	42.6	73.7	28.8	10.3	47.8
	偏高 High range	2.6	10.1	19.4	29.1	27.6	55.0	55.3	40.1	3.8	19.3	19.6	—	—
湖南 Hunan	偏低 Low range	47.4	43.8	42.0	36.6	50.2	4.1	4.9	27.2	16.4	87.0	14.6	33.8	13.6
	偏高 High range	10.8	22.7	22.5	16.3	5.6	74.9	54.1	44.5	11.2	0.0	1.9	—	—
江西 Jiangxi	偏低 Low range	38.6	50.1	38.8	88.8	70.9	19.9	15.3	30.9	27.6	63.5	68.4	38.0	72.1
	偏高 High range	21.8	29.0	34.6	2.4	6.5	54.9	24.8	50.1	29.6	10.7	8.7	—	—
浙江 Zhejiang	偏低 Low range	30.7	15.6	21.2	66.3	69.7	1.4	12.0	4.1	8.0	63.2	—	43.8	20.0
	偏高 High range	19.5	62.4	36.3	13.1	14.7	93.0	52.2	67.7	35.3	10.6	—	—	—
福建 Fujian	偏低 Low range	35.9	24.6	34.2	84.7	77.8	10.0	36.3	22.6	33.4	84.9	68.5	78.9	8.1
	偏高 High range	23.7	63.2	33.7	1.6	5.5	53.8	40.3	32.0	28.6	2.8	0.0	—	—
广东 Guangdong	偏低 Low range	57.0	13.0	46.3	78.2	96.1	0.0	20.9	15.1	30.0	63.9	0.0	64.2	42.3
	偏高 High range	9.5	57.2	24.0	6.2	0.6	79.1	30.0	63.9	14.1	6.0	27.3	—	—
广西 Guangxi	偏低 Low range	36.8	24.3	46.0	43.4	82.2	10.1	16.7	64.7	67.6	84.8	—	44.1	22.8
	偏高 High range	7.2	23.8	27.3	29.7	3.9	56.8	44.3	12.3	13.2	2.0	—	—	—
云南 Yunnan	偏低 Low range	78.2	31.7	5.9	22.8	35.6	24.8	2.0	3.0	11.9	66.3	—	5.0	28.7
	偏高 High range	1.0	18.8	64.4	51.5	33.7	44.6	56.4	83.2	30.7	5.9	—	—	—

注：表中数据均来自于已发表文献。偏低/高比例的计算方法：根据每篇文献中某个元素的缺乏/过量比例（元素缺乏/过量的样本占比）计算元素缺乏/过量的样本数，各篇文献中元素缺乏/过量的样本数之和再除以所有文献的总样本数。“—”指文献中未报道相关数据。Note: The data in the table are all obtained from the published literature. Low/high ratio calculation method: According to the number of samples of element deficiency/excess in each literature, the number of element deficiency/excess in each literature is divided by the total number of samples in all literature. “—” indicates that therelevant datas were not reported in cited literature.

数的比值，比值小于1的程度越大表示整体越缺乏，而高于1的程度越大表示整体越富裕；“综合平衡值”表示土壤肥力的总体平衡状况，指同一柑橘园或区域柑橘园土壤各肥力指标标准化值减去1后的绝对值之和，值越大表示越远离平衡。结果表明，7省市10个试验站定点柑橘园土壤肥力指标富裕度由低到高依次为：N 0.70、B 0.77、OM 0.82、Mg 0.84、pH 0.89、Ca 1.0、K 1.7、Mo 1.9、P 2.7、Fe 4.4、Mn 4.4、Cu 6.4和Zn 8.4，由此说明柑橘园最主要的土壤“缺乏”因子为N、B、OM、Mg，这与柑橘园土壤肥力“缺乏”因子的文献分析结果基本一致（表3）；有效Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn过于富裕，其负面效应值得关注。7省市10个试验站柑橘园土壤肥力指标综合平衡值由低到高依次为：湖北丹江口柑橘北缘综合试验站6、陕西城固柑橘综合试验站8、湖南郴州湘南脐橙综合试验站18、江西南丰蜜桔综合试验站20、重庆三峡库区甜橙综合试验站和湖南吉首湘西椪柑综合试验站均为

25、湖北秭归三峡库区脐橙试验站28、福建永春芦柑综合试验站36、广东梅州沙田柚综合试验站45、江西赣南脐橙综合试验站47，由北或西北向南或东南柑橘园土壤肥力综合平衡值越大，即偏离平衡越远、丰缺矛盾越大。因此，我国柑橘园土壤肥力各指标间丰缺程度差异很大，各产区柑橘园土壤肥力及指标间的平衡状况差异也很大，说明“因土补肥”既紧迫又重要。

3.2 我国柑橘园生态分区及其对策

为应对我国柑橘园土壤生态环境的变化，综合笔者所在课题组对全国柑橘园施肥问卷调查的结果^[2]和我国柑橘园土壤肥力“缺乏”因子的分析结果（表3），我们提出了我国柑橘园化肥减施增效的生态分区，并根据各生态区果园施肥及肥力特征提出了减施增效的对策（表4）。

一是生态保育区强调绿色，重点是四川、重庆及湖北紫色土柑橘园秭归等生态敏感区，肥料用量相

表4 我国柑橘主产区柑橘园生态分区

Table 4 Ecological region division in citrus orchard of China

生态分区 Ecological region division	产区 Producing area	NPK	ENPK	土壤类型 Soil type	肥力“缺乏”因子 Deficient factors	肥力“过量”因子 Excessive factors
生态保育区 Ecological conservation	湖北 Hubei	24.1	9.68	紫色土、黄壤、黄棕壤 Red soil, yellow soil, yellow brown soil	N、B、Zn、OM	Fe、Mn
	四川 Sichuan	43.9	0.45	紫色土 Purple soil	Zn、B	Ca、Mg、Fe、Cu
	重庆 Chongqing	45.1	9.52	紫色土 Purple soil	N、B、Zn	Ca、Fe、Cu
生态保养区 Ecological maintenance	湖南 Hunan	31.2	11.00	红壤、黄壤 Red soil, yellow soil	N、P、Mg、B、酸 Acid、OM	Fe、Mn、Cu
	江西 Jiangxi	43.4	15.20	红壤 Red soil	P、Ca、Mg、B、Mo、酸 Acid、OM	Fe、Cu
	福建 Fujian	71.3	25.90	红壤 Red soil	Ca、Mg、B、Mo、酸 Acid	P、Fe、Mn、Cu
生态保护区 Ecological protection	广西 Guangxi	52.1	26.80	红壤、赤红壤 Red soil, lateritic red soil	Mg、Zn、B、酸 Acid	Fe、Mn
	云南 Yunnan	—	—	砖红壤、红壤 Latosol, red soil	N、Mg、B	K、Fe、Mn、Cu
生态保值区 Ecological preservation	广东 Guangdong	41.5	10.8	红壤、赤红壤 Red soil, lateritic red soil	N、K、Ca、Mg、B、酸 Acid、OM	P、Fe、Cu
	浙江 Zhejiang	26.9	4.84	红壤、潮土、滨海盐土 Red soil, tidal soil, coastal salt soil	Ca、Mg、B、酸 Acid	P、Fe、Mn、Cu

注 Note: NPK, 每吨果实的氮磷钾用量 NPK Application amount per ton fruit (kg/t); ENPK, 氮磷钾过量施用量 Excessive NPK application amount (10^4 t); “—”表示未进行相关数据的调查 “—” indicates that the relevant datas were not collected in cited literature.

对较少,要确保生态尤其是水生态安全,NPK要适宜减量与调比,重在“因土补缺”和有机肥尤其是种植绿肥替代化肥减量。

二是生态保养区强调配套,重点是黄壤、黄棕壤及江西、湖南红壤等亚热带丘陵生态涵养区,肥料用量居中,要维护生态协调,同时要加大NPK减量、调比和“因土补缺”“降酸”及有机肥尤其是作物秸秆替代化肥减量。

三是生态保护区强调减控,重点是福建、广西以及云南山地红壤、赤红壤等热带、亚热带季雨区,已成为农资集聚区,肥料施用过量严重,要保护生态环境,既要加强NPK减量、调比、控污,又要加强“因土补缺”“降酸”和多种有机肥替代化肥减量。

四是生态保值区强调精准,重点是浙江、广东红壤、潮土、盐土等柑橘产区,土壤障碍多、高值肥料投入多,要提升生态功能,既要注重NPK精准减量、调比,更要注重精准“因土补缺”“降酸”和培肥地力,为高品质、高效益提供保障。

总之,柑橘园“因土补肥”,既针对单个柑橘园土壤,也针对区域性柑橘园土壤,可以实现宏、微观的指导。化肥减施增效生态分区对指导我国柑橘绿色低碳施肥和高效生产具有重要意义,同时可为进一步制定精准的柑橘园生态区划奠定基础。

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Ecological region division of soil based supplementary fertilization and decrement fertilization in China citrus orchards

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Abstract Soil nutrients are always the most direct and main source of nutrients for citrus trees. The level of soil nutrient content directly determines the nutrient accumulation and storage of trees, which is the basis of tree nutrition. The lack of soil nutrients will inevitably lead to the lack of tree nutrients. This article summarizes the relationship between leaf analysis and soil analysis in citrus orchards to diagnose nutrient status, soil and its fertility "deficiency" factors in Chinese citrus orchards. It is defined that the deficiency of calcium, magnesium, boron and zinc in citrus, soil acidification and excess of phosphorus, iron, manganese and copper are the prominent problems of tree nutrition in Chinese citrus orchards. The joint diagnosis of nutrient status in citrus orchards by leaf-soil analysis, as well as the ecological region division of soil based supplementary fertilization and decrement fertilization in Chinese citrus orchards were proposed. It will be of great significance to guide the fertilization and production of citrus with low-carbon and green and high efficiency in China.

Keywords citrus; soil nutrient; soil analysis; leaf analysis; soil fertility; deficiency factors; soil based supplementary fertilization; decrement fertilization; ecological region division

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