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施用生物炭对2种典型土壤养分有效性 及肥力特征的影响

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摘要 为探究我国酸、碱2种典型土壤养分有效性和肥力特征对生物炭(BC)的响应,以新疆盐渍灰漠土和湖北酸性红壤为供试土壤,设置4个生物炭(玉米秸秆原料)水平:C0(0%)、C0.5(0.5%)、C1(1%)和C2(2%),进行为期60 d包括4个动态取样时期(1 d、10 d、30 d、60 d)的土壤培养试验。测定土壤基本理化性质、盐分、养分含量和土壤胞外酶活性,考察酸、碱2种土壤养分有效性及肥力特征对不同生物炭施用水平的响应。结果显示,施用生物炭能够改善2种土壤的理化性质,并提高土壤养分含量。施用2%生物炭使酸性红壤pH显著提高0.14个单位,使盐渍土pH显著降低0.18个单位;与C0相比,施用2%生物炭后导致酸性红壤和盐渍土的有机质和速效钾含量分别显著提高71.25%、59.65%和142.31%、36.85%。与C0相比,施用2%生物炭,酸性红壤水溶性钾含量在培养10 d时增幅最大,为238.10%,盐渍土在培养1 d时增幅最大,为47.50%;同时,红壤交换性钾含量在培养60 d时增幅最大,为127.88%,盐渍土在培养1 d时增幅最大,为31.58%。在培养60 d时,施用2%生物炭使盐渍土的非交换性钾含量降低7.62%。施用生物炭显著增加红壤的水溶性镁含量和钾钠比(K^+/Na^+)。在盐渍土中,还显著降低钠吸附比(SAR)和水溶性钠含量,施用0.5%的生物炭显著提高水溶性钙及水溶性镁含量,相对C0处理分别增加4.90%和2.80%。另外,施用生物炭导致2种典型土壤胞外酶活性均有所降低,通过冗余分析发现土壤胞外酶与速效钾、水溶性钾及SAR呈正相关关系且相关性较强。结果表明,施用生物炭可以提高2种典型土壤养分有效性,速效钾和水溶性钾为土壤肥力的关键驱动因子;通过生物炭的强吸附以及盐分离子间的置换作用,减少 Na^+ 的盐碱胁迫效应,对提高2种典型土壤的肥力特征有着积极效应。

关键词 盐渍土;红壤;生物炭;钾素形态;胞外酶;肥力特征

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土壤酸化和盐碱化是阻碍全球农业生产的主要限制因素^[1-2],由于全球气候变化以及不合理的灌溉和耕作,导致土壤结构严重退化,影响农业生产力和可持续发展。生物炭是在厌氧或限氧条件下热解生物质产生的多孔、富含碳的环保材料^[3],具有高稳定性、强吸附能力、大比表面积和丰富的含氧表面官能团等特性^[4],并富含矿物质和微量金属^[5],因此常用作不同类型土壤的改良剂。土壤胞外酶是土壤碳、氮转化的重要驱动因子,其活性可作为评价土壤碳、氮转化能力的重要指标^[6],其活性能够直接影响土壤的养分有效性,相比土壤基本理化指标能够更敏锐

地反映土壤的养分变化。施用生物炭能够提高土壤肥力^[7]、增加土壤有效养分及土壤酶活性^[8]。土壤中的钾以离子形态存在,极易通过淋溶而损失^[9]。土壤钾通常分为4种形式,不同形态钾之间存在动态平衡反应^[10]。研究发现,施用生物炭能够促进酸性土壤中不同形态钾的转化^[11],但其具体的转化机制仍不清楚。生物炭在提高酸性土壤肥力和养分保持能力等方面具有重要作用^[12],但由于其具有较高pH值而限制了其在盐渍土中的应用。为此,本研究以玉米秸秆生物炭为材料,对2种不同pH土壤进行为期2个月的培养试验,探究酸性和盐渍土壤对生物炭响

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应的肥力效应差异和酸碱土壤中盐分、养分含量及不同培养时间下胞外酶活性对生物炭的响应和土壤酶活性变化的影响因素,以期阐明生物炭对不同土壤养分有效性及肥力特征的影响差异。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 供试材料

供试土壤分别取自于新疆阿克苏阿拉尔的盐渍灰漠土(S)以及湖北咸宁的酸性红壤(A)(0~20 cm

耕层土),分别风干过孔径0.85 mm筛后使用,土壤基本理化性质如表1所示,土壤培养试验在华中农业大学科研基地进行。供试生物炭是由沈阳农业大学提供,以玉米秸秆为原料经400 °C厌氧烧制而成的生物炭,粉碎磨细过孔径0.25 mm筛备用。生物炭基本理化性质:碱解氮、速效磷、速效钾含量分别为65.10、125.51、2.81 g/kg,pH 7.59,总碳、总氮、总钾、总磷含量分别为323、7.45、9.40、0.21 g/kg^[13]。

表1 土壤的基本理化性质

Table 1 Basic physicochemical properties of the soil

土壤类型 Soil types	pH	有机质/(g/kg) Organic matter	碱解氮/(mg/kg) Alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen	速效钾/(mg/kg) Available potassium	电导率/(μ S/cm) Electrical conductivity
红壤 Red soil	4.83	7.80	26.83	110.00	26.16
盐渍土 Saline soil	8.59	9.57	35.47	356.67	2 987.00

1.2 试验处理

试验于2022年3月至6月进行。准确称取150.0 g土壤置于塑料盆中,每盆浇50.0 mL纯水黑暗避光熟化7 d。随后将土壤与生物炭混合均匀,使生物炭含量分别为0、0.5%、1%和2%(m/m),共计8个试验处理,即AC0(红壤,不加生物炭)、AC0.5(红壤+0.5%BC)、AC1(红壤+1%BC)、AC2(红壤+2%BC)和SC0(盐渍土,不加生物炭)、SC0.5(盐渍土+0.5%BC)、SC1(盐渍土+1%BC)、SC2(盐渍土+2%BC),每个处理共包括12次重复。每天通过称质量浇水维持土壤最大田间持水量为60%,黑暗避光培养。于处理1、10、30、60 d后进行土壤破坏性取样,每处理均包括3次重复。一部分鲜土保存于-20 °C,用于土壤胞外酶测定,其余留作风干土,用于土壤基本理化性质及不同形态钾含量的测定。

1.3 测定项目及方法

土壤基本理化性质的测定参照文献[14],按水土质量比2.5:1测定土壤pH;采用碱解扩散法测定土壤碱解氮含量;采用钼酸铵比色法测定速效磷含量;采用外加热油浴法测定土壤有机质含量。以水土质量比10:1振荡提取土壤水溶性钾、水溶性钠、水溶性钙和水溶性镁;采用CH₃COONH₄浸提法提取土壤速效钾;采用热HNO₃浸提法提取土壤酸溶态钾,使用火焰光度计测定土壤不同形态钾、钠含量,使原子吸收光谱仪测定土壤水溶性钙、镁含量。

采用微孔板荧光分析法^[15]测定土壤胞外酶活性,参与碳、氮、磷循环的胞外酶主要包括 β -D-葡萄糖苷酶(β -D-glucosidase, β G)和 β -纤维二糖水解酶

(cellobiosidase, CBH)、N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶(N-acetylglucosaminidase, NAG)、亮氨酸氨基肽酶(leucine aminopeptidase, LAP)、碱性磷酸酶(alkaline phosphatase, AP)、 β -1,4-木糖苷酶(β -1,4-glucosidase, β X)。准确称取2.0 g新鲜土壤于50 mL离心管中,加入30 mL去离子水于室温水浴振荡制备土壤匀质悬浊液。分别吸取样品、荧光底物、标准物及超纯水配制反应体系。随后,将微孔板在25 °C避光培养4 h,再向每个孔中添加0.5 mol/L NaOH溶液10 μ L以终止反应,并使用多功能酶标仪在365 nm激发光和450 nm检测光测量荧光值。每个土壤样品包括6个重复,土壤酶活性以单位换算成土壤干土质量和单位时间下底物分解产量,用nmol/(g·h)表示。酶化学计量比计算公式如下所示^[16]:

$$\text{土壤C:N酶活性比}(C:N_{EEA}) =$$

$$\ln(\beta G) : \ln(\text{NAG} + \text{LAP});$$

$$\text{土壤C:P酶活性比}(C:P_{EEA}) =$$

$$\ln(\beta G) : \ln(\text{AP});$$

$$\text{土壤N:P酶活性比}(N:P_{EEA}) =$$

$$\ln(\text{NAG} + \text{LAP}) : \ln(\text{AP}).$$

1.4 数据处理

使用Microsoft Excel进行数据整理,运用SPSS 20.0进行各处理间单因素方差分析,使用Duncan's法进行多重比较($P < 0.05$),使用Origin 2019及RStudio软件绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施用生物炭对2种典型土壤理化性质的影响

2种土壤间酸碱性和土壤养分含量等理化性质

存在显著差异(表2)。总体来看,施用生物炭后2种典型土壤的酸碱度得以改善。与C0相比,红壤的pH随着施用水平的增加呈显著增加趋势,在2%生物炭施用量下pH显著提高了0.14个单位。与此相反,盐渍土的pH随着生物炭的施用呈现显著降低趋势,2%生物炭施用量下pH降低0.18个单位。其次,2种典型土壤的有机质及速效钾含量在施用生物炭后显

著增加,与C0相比,在C2处理下,红壤的有机质和速效钾含量增幅分别为71.25%和142.31%,盐渍土的有机质和速效钾含量增幅分别为59.65%和36.85%。2种典型土壤碱解氮含量对于施用生物炭后变化呈现相反的趋势,与C0相比,施用生物炭后红壤的碱解氮含量显著增加,而盐渍土的碱解氮含量呈降低趋势。

表2 施用生物炭对不同土壤理化性质的影响

Table 2 Effects of biochar application on physicochemical properties of different soil

土壤类型 Soil types	处理 Treatment	pH	有机质/(g/kg) Organic matter	碱解氮/(mg/kg) Alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen	速效钾/(mg/kg) Available potassium
红壤 Red soil	AC0	4.88e	9.86e	26.60c	104h
	AC0.5	4.98d	9.89e	28.93b	140g
	AC1	4.96d	12.61c	27.30b	193f
	AC2	5.02d	16.88a	28.93b	252e
盐渍土 Saline soil	SC0	8.55a	11.06d	37.80a	385d
	SC0.5	8.49b	12.22c	37.80a	426c
	SC1	8.40c	14.16b	36.40a	449b
	SC2	8.37c	17.65a	36.40a	527a

注:表中“A”代表酸性红壤,“S”代表盐碱灰漠土,C0、C0.5、C1和C2表示生物炭的不同施用水平,下同。Note: In the table, A represents acid red soil and S represents saline-alkali gray desert soil. C0, C0.5, C1 and C2 represent different application levels of biochar. The same as below.

2.2 施用生物炭对不同形态钾的影响

由图1可知,随着生物炭施用水平的增加,2种典型土壤中水溶性钾和交换性钾含量显著提高,且2%生物炭处理能显著提高红壤的水溶性钾含量,在4个培养时期分别为C0的3.13、3.38、2.88和3.33倍,在培养10d时增幅最大,为238.10%(图1)。盐渍土的水溶性钾含量分别为C0的1.48、1.39、1.41和1.43倍,在培养1d时增幅最大,为47.50%。2%生物炭处理显著提高红壤的交换性钾含量,在不同培养时间分别为C0的2.07、2.13、2.18和2.28倍,在培养60d时增幅最大,为127.88%。盐渍土的交换性钾含量分别为C0的1.32、1.25、1.20和1.26倍,在培养1d时增幅最大,为31.58%。

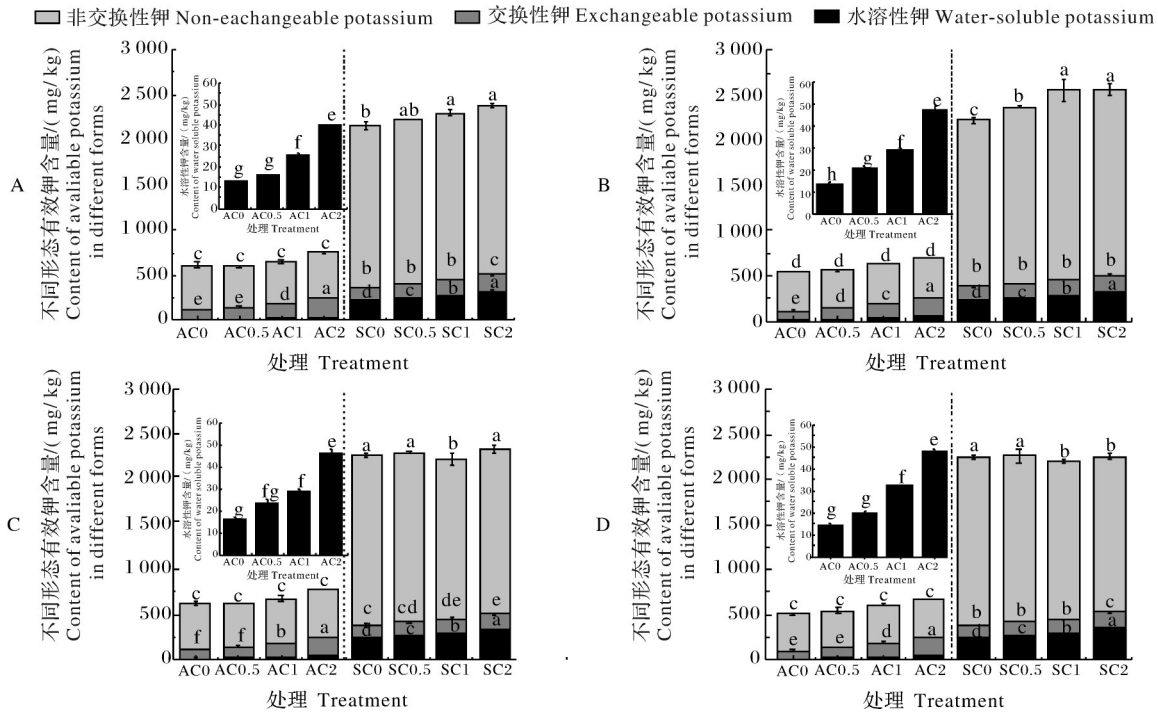
在整个培养期间内,2种土壤中的非交换性钾含量占比均较大。在培养前期(1d和10d),与对照相比,施用生物炭处理(C0.5、C1、C2)导致盐渍土的非交换性钾含量增幅分别为2.05%、3.25%和4.25%(培养1d),并且在土壤培养10d时增幅最大,分别为6.26%、14.18%和11.76%。而在培养后期(30d和60d),施用2%生物炭导致盐渍土的非交换性钾含量分别降低2.65%和7.62%;但施用生物炭对红壤的非交换性钾含量影响不显著。

2.3 施用生物炭对土壤盐分的影响

如图2所示,酸性红壤水溶液中盐分阳离子含量随着生物炭施用水平的增加呈现增加趋势,施用生物炭显著增加了酸性红壤的水溶性镁含量和钾钠比,尤其与不施用生物炭相比,施用2%生物炭其水溶性镁含量增加314.82%(图2B),钾钠比(K^+/Na^+)增加47.49%(图2C),但施用生物炭对水溶性钙含量、钠吸附比(SAR)和水溶性钠含量影响不显著(图2A-2E)。施用0.5%生物炭显著增加了盐渍土中钙和镁的含量,并且导致SAR显著降低3.56%;随生物炭施用水平的增加,土壤中水溶性钙和镁含量呈先增加后降低的趋势,且土壤中的SAR降幅分别为3.58%、2.52%、3.79%。与C0相比,施用生物炭导致盐渍土水溶性钠含量呈降低趋势,在1%和2%的生物炭施用量下显著降低,降幅分别为3.09%和4.29%,但各处理间 K^+/Na^+ 差异不显著。

2.4 施用生物炭对土壤胞外酶活性的影响

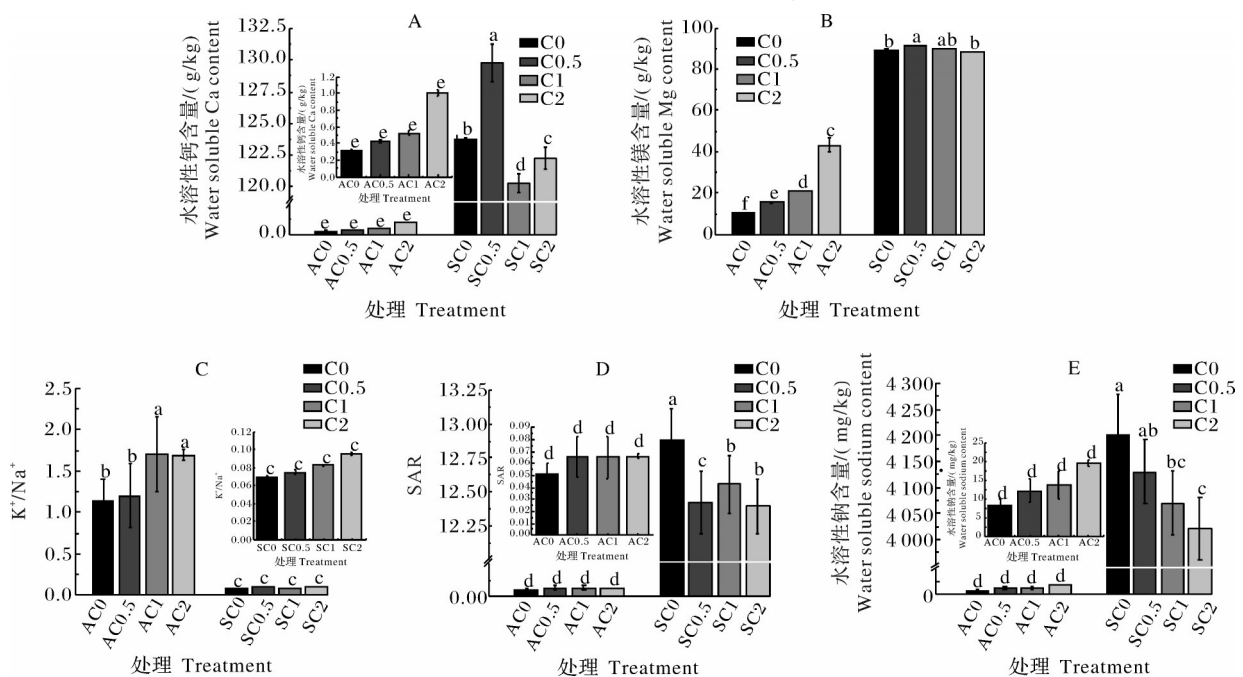
生物炭施用水平及培养时间均对2种典型土壤的胞外酶活性产生不同程度的影响(图3)。2种土壤的 β -D-葡萄糖苷酶(β G)、 β -纤维素二糖水解酶(CBH)和N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)活性随着培养时间呈先增加后降低的趋势(图3A~F)。与对照相比,2种典型土壤的胞外酶 β G、CBH和NAG活



A~D分别表示培养时间为1、10、30、60 d下土壤不同形态钾的含量,组合图中放大部分为红壤水溶性钾含量。Potassium content of different forms in soil at different incubation time 1 d, 10 d, 30 d, 60 d, respectively A-D. The enlarged part in the combination diagram shows the content of water soluble potassium in red soil.

图1 施用生物炭对不同土壤类型水溶性钾、交换性钾和非交换性钾含量的影响

Fig.1 Effects of biochar application on water-soluble, exchangeable and non-exchangeable potassium contents in different soil types



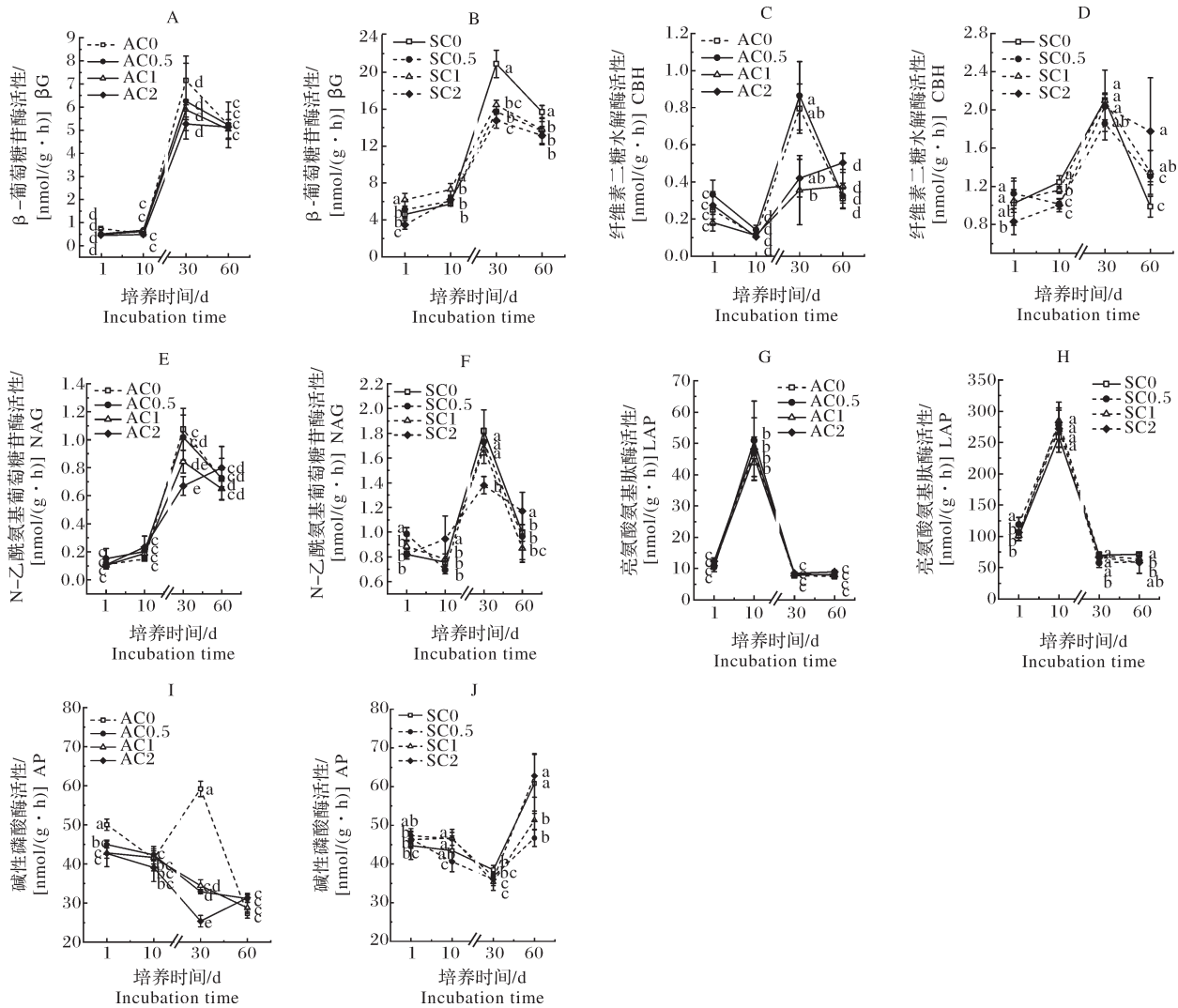
组合图中放大部分分别为酸性红壤的水溶性钙含量、盐渍土的 K^+/Na^+ 和酸性红壤的SAR和水溶性钠含量。The enlarged part in the combination diagram shows the water soluble calcium content in acid red soil, K^+/Na^+ in saline soil and SAR, water soluble sodium content in acid red soil, respectively.

图2 施用生物炭对2种典型土壤盐分含量的影响

Fig.2 Effects of biochar application on content of soil salinity in two typical soils

性随着施用生物炭呈现降低趋势,尤其在培养30 d时施用2%生物炭,酸性红壤的 β G、CBH和NAG活性降幅分别为12.42%、6.62%和35.54%,盐渍土的 β G、CBH和NAG活性降幅分别为30.83%、5.07%和29.78%。但在培养60 d时,施用2%生物炭增加了盐渍土的CBH和NAG活性,增幅分别为79.92%和17.84%,红壤的CBH和NAG活性增幅分别为61.59%和11.41%。2种典型土壤的氮循环相关酶亮氨酸氨基肽酶(LAP)活性随着培养时间增加呈

现先增加后降低的趋势,施用生物炭对红壤影响不显著,但在培养前期(1 d和10 d)显著增加了盐渍土的LAP活性;在培养后期(30 d和60 d)显著降低了盐渍土的LAP活性。红壤的碱性磷酸酶(AP)活性随着培养时间增加呈降低趋势(图3I),盐渍土的AP活性随着培养时间增加呈先降低后增加的趋势(图3J);培养60 d后,施用2%生物炭显著增加盐渍土的AP活性($P<0.05$),与对照相比,酶活性提高了3.25%(图3J)。



A, B: β -D-葡萄糖苷酶 β -D-Glucosidase; C, D: β -纤维素二糖水解酶 Cellobiosidase; E, F: N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶 N-Acetylglucosaminidase; G, H: 亮氨酸氨基肽酶 Leucine aminopeptidase; I, J: 碱性磷酸酶 Alkaline phosphatase.

图3 施用生物炭对土壤酶活性的动态影响

Fig.3 Dynamic effects of biochar application on soil enzyme activity

2.5 施用生物炭对胞外酶化学计量特征的影响

2种典型土壤酶化学计量比在施用生物炭后存在显著差异(表3),当生物炭施用量少于2%时,显著增加盐渍土的土壤胞外酶C:P_{EEA}和N:P_{EEA},矢量角

度显著降低且小于45°,而红壤具有相对较低的土壤胞外酶C:P_{EEA}和N:P_{EEA},矢量角度均大于45°,说明盐渍土中微生物主要分泌氮循环相关酶,而红壤主要分泌磷相关酶。当施用2%生物炭时,盐渍土土壤

表3 土壤酶化学计量比及酶向量分析

Table 3 Soil enzyme stoichiometric ratio and enzyme vector analysis

土壤类型 Soil types	处理 Treatment	C:N _{EEA}	C:P _{EEA}	N:P _{EEA}	矢量长度 Vector length	矢量角度/(°) Vector angle
红壤 Red soil	AC0	0.78a	0.50c	0.64c	0.87a	57.54a
	AC0.5	0.76a	0.48c	0.63c	0.81a	57.67a
	AC1	0.75a	0.48c	0.64c	0.80a	57.39a
	AC2	0.72ab	0.48c	0.66c	0.75a	56.57a
盐渍土 Saline soil	SC0	0.64b	0.67a	1.04a	0.86a	43.78c
	SC0.5	0.64b	0.68a	1.07a	0.87a	43.12c
	SC1	0.63b	0.67a	1.06a	0.84a	43.38c
	SC2	0.64b	0.62b	0.98b	0.80a	45.72b

注：C:N_{EEA}、C:P_{EEA}、N:P_{EEA}分别表示微生物对C、N、P营养的需求程度。同列不同字母代表各处理差异显著(P<0.05)。
 Note: C:N_{EEA}, C:P_{EEA}, N:P_{EEA} represent the degree of microbial demand for C, N, and P nutrients, respectively. Different letters in the same column indicate significant differences in processing (P<0.05).

由氮养分限制转化为磷养分限制。其次,施用生物炭降低了红壤的土壤胞外酶C:N_{EEA},而对盐渍土的土壤胞外酶C:N_{EEA}影响不显著,且2种土壤间矢量长度无显著差异,说明2种土壤中碳养分对微生物的限制差异不显著。

2.6 土壤胞外酶活性与土壤性状间的冗余分析

使用冗余分析的方法分析土壤理化性质、土壤养分及土壤盐分对胞外酶活性及酶化学计量比的影响(图4)。第I、II排序轴特征值分别为93.03%和1.00%,即前2排序轴累计解释了酶活性特征的94.03%,说明前两轴已能很好地反映胞外酶活性与土壤性状间的关系。根据土壤性状箭头的长度、各指标的解读度和相关性(表4)可知,pH、速效钾、SAR、碱解氮、水溶态钾、非交换性钾和水溶态镁是影响胞外酶活性的主要土壤性状。根据胞外酶和土壤性状的夹角可知土壤胞外酶中的βX、CBH和NAG与土壤盐分、土壤不同形态钾素、pH及土壤养分均呈正相关关系,尤其与SAR、碱解氮、速效钾及水溶性钾的相关性较强。

3 讨论

本研究探究新疆盐渍土及湖北酸性红壤施用不同水平生物炭对土壤理化性质、盐分、养分含量、胞外酶活性及肥力特征的影响,结果表明:(1)施用生物炭改善2种典型土壤的理化性质,提高土壤肥力及养分有效性;(2)生物炭通过钙镁离子的置换作用,向土壤中释放钾离子,缓解土壤的盐分胁迫;(3)速效钾和水溶性钾为土壤胞外酶活性的主要驱动因子,是影响土壤肥力高低的关键环境因素之一。总之,施用2%生物炭对酸、碱2种典型土壤具有明显

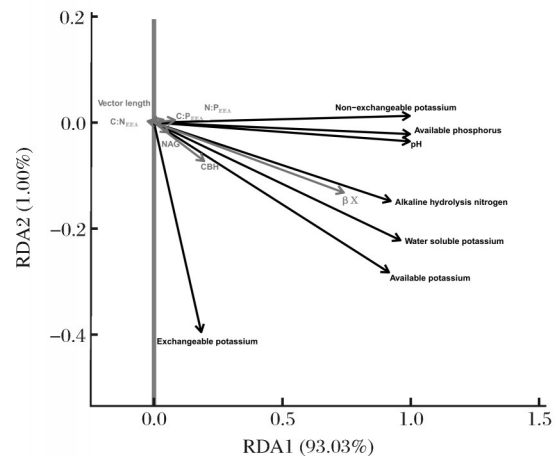


图4 施用生物炭对不同土壤类型理化性质与土壤酶活的冗余分析
 黑色箭头表示土壤基本理化性质(pH、速效钾、碱解氮、水溶性钾、交换性钾、非交换性钾)和土壤盐分(Ca、Mg、SAR),灰色箭头表示土壤胞外酶(NAG, CBH, βX)和酶计量比(N:P_{EEA}、C:N_{EEA}、C:P_{EEA})。Black arrows indicate basic physicochemical properties of soil (pH, available potassium, alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen, water soluble potassium, exchangeable potassium, non-exchangeable potassium) and soil salinity (Ca, Mg, SAR), grey arrows indicate soil extracellular enzymes (NAG, CBH, βX) and enzyme stoichiometry (N:P_{EEA}, C:N_{EEA}, C:P_{EEA}).

图4 施用生物炭对不同土壤类型理化性质与土壤酶活的冗余分析

Fig.4 Redundancy analysis of physicochemical properties and soil enzyme activity of different soil types by biochar application

的改良效应,通过促进不同形态钾素之间的转化以及对钠离子的强吸附作用,缓解土壤盐胁迫,对提高2种典型土壤的肥力特征和生产力有着积极作用。

生物炭的施用水平对土壤有机质含量和速效钾含量有显著影响,与前人研究结果一致^[17],随着生物炭施用水平的增加,土壤速效钾含量显著增加,这可

表4 土壤性状的解释度和相关性

Table 4 Explanation and correlation of soil properties

土壤性状 Soil properties	RDA1	RDA2	r^2	$P_r(>r)$
pH	0.999 97	-0.008 32	0.961 1	0.001***
速效钾 Available potassium	0.993 59	-0.113 04	0.831 7	0.001***
有机质 Organic matter	0.727 87	-0.685 71	0.186 4	0.053
碱解氮 Alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen	0.998 13	-0.061 18	0.828 2	0.001***
水溶态钾 Water soluble potassium	0.996 34	-0.085 50	0.904 2	0.001***
交换态钾 Exchangeable potassium	0.794 90	-0.606 73	0.075 1	0.323
非交换性钾 Non exchangeable potassium	0.999 99	0.004 66	0.959 0	0.001***
Ca	1.000 00	0.000 12	0.952 0	0.001***
Mg	0.999 91	-0.013 44	0.900 9	0.001***
钾钠比 K^+/Na^+	-0.999 99	-0.004 15	0.842 5	0.001***
钠吸附比 SAR	0.996 47	-0.083 96	0.960 3	0.001***

注 Note:***, $P < 0.001$;**, $P < 0.01$;*, $P < 0.05$.

能是由于生物炭灰分携带了大量的钾素,其次通过促进土壤溶液中阴离子与缓效钾发生静电作用释放钾离子^[18]。研究发现,生物炭中的不稳定有机碳可以直接被微生物利用,生物炭显著提高改良土壤中微生物碳的利用效率,导致土壤有机碳的含量增加^[19]。此外,生物炭具有较大比表面积及富含碱性阳离子等特点^[20],因此,施入到酸性土壤中会提升土壤pH;但适宜的施用比例并不会因携带碱性阳离子而引起盐碱土pH的升高,反而因生物炭对盐分离子的吸附作用,从而导致盐碱土pH降低。

研究表明,生物炭通过直接向土壤输入K、Ca、Mg等营养元素^[21],提高了土壤中水溶性K、Ca、Mg含量,间接改善土壤的物理、化学和生物特性。生物炭改良剂可作为K营养素的直接来源,其钾含量范围通常为0.70~116 g/kg,施用后水溶性钾迅速扩散到土壤中,而剩余的部分则缓慢解离。生物炭可以吸附土壤中的 Na^+ ,同时释放 K^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 来降低渗透应力^[22],这一特点在含盐量较高的土壤中作用更明显^[23]。在本研究中,随着生物炭施用水平的增加,盐渍土壤水溶液浸提液中 K^+ 、 Ca^{2+} 、钠吸附比(SAR)和水溶性 Na^+ 含量均呈现降低趋势,而SAR呈增高趋势,说明生物炭通过 Ca^{2+} 的置换作用,向土壤胶体中释放了大量的 K^+ ,提高2种土壤的水溶性钾含量,导致2种典型土壤 K^+/Na^+ 增加。由于受到成土母质的影响,红壤和盐渍土的钾元素有效性和供钾能力相差较大,在相同处理下,盐渍土中水溶性钾及交换性钾含量均显著高于酸性红壤,供钾能力强于酸性红壤^[24]。由于生物炭表面主要是带负电荷的官能团(羧基和酚基),有助于 K^+ 等阳离子的吸附^[25],随着培养时间的延长,2种典型土壤中水溶性

钾及交换性钾含量显著增加。这与Zhang等^[26]的研究结果一致,即生物炭在非交换性钾向有效钾的转化过程中具有促进作用,在施入土壤后短期内迅速释放水溶性钾,使土壤中有效钾含量显著增加。在本研究中,施用2%生物炭导致红壤的水溶性钾和交换性钾含量在培养10 d时增幅分别为238.10%和112.63%,导致盐渍土的增幅分别为39.47%和24.78%。

土壤胞外酶是微生物代谢和土壤有机质分解的关键参与者,其活性可作为诊断土壤肥力高低的重要指标^[27-28],反映微生物对代谢资源的需求状况。由于本研究中所有试验处理均未施用化学肥料,微生物生存所需要的营养均需要从土壤及外源添加的生物炭中获取。与酸性红壤相比,盐渍土具有更高的胞外酶活性,即在相同外源生物炭添加水平下受到更大的营养限制;可能由于2种土壤的pH值、养分有效性等非生物因素和土壤质地、水分有效性等土壤物理特性存在显著差异,进而影响土壤胞外酶活性^[29];其次,前期研究表明胞外酶活性以及微生物对底物的利用能力在盐渍土壤中受到严重抑制^[30],即在 Na^+ 含量较高的土壤中,微生物摄取养分的能力受到一定的限制。本研究通过对酶化学计量比及酶向量分析,结果表明,当生物炭的施用量少于2%时,盐渍土中微生物主要分泌氮循环相关酶,红壤中微生物主要分泌磷循环相关酶,这与盐渍土高的pH引起土壤氮的损失有关,导致微生物可利用的底物减少,从而引起氮养分限制,增加盐渍土中氮循环相关酶活性。通过冗余分析探究驱动胞外酶活性变化的主要因子,发现土壤胞外酶 βX 、CBH和NAG与土壤不同形态钾素、盐分、pH及土壤养分均呈正相关关

系,尤其与SAR、速效钾及水溶性钾相关性更紧密,根据各土壤性状的解释度,可以确定土壤中速效钾及水溶性钾是驱动胞外酶活性变化、影响土壤肥力的关键土壤性状。

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Effects of biochar application on nutrient availability and fertility characteristics of two typical soils

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Abstract The salinized gray desert soil (S) in Xinjiang and the acid red soil (A) in Hubei were used to study the response of nutrient availability and fertility characteristics to biochar (BC) in the two typical soils of acid and alkali in China. Four levels of biochar (maize straw as raw material) including C0 (0%), C0.5 (0.5%), C1 (1%) and C2 (2%) were set. A soil cultivation experiment was conducted for 60 days. 4 dynamic sampling periods including 1 d, 10 d, 30 d, 60 d were selected. The basic physical and chemical properties, salinity, the content of nutrient, and the activity of extracellular enzymes in soil were measured. The response of nutrient availability and fertility characteristics of two typical soils of acid and alkali to different levels of biochar application was analyzed. The results showed that the application of bio-

char improved the physical and chemical properties of the two soils, and increased the content of nutrient in the soil. C2 significantly increased the pH of red soil by 0.14 units and decreased the pH of saline soil by 0.18 units. Compared with C0, C2 significantly increased the content of organic matter and available potassium in acid red soil and saline soil by 71.25%, 59.65% and 142.31%, 36.85%, respectively. Compared with C0, the maximum increase in the content of water-soluble potassium in red soil was 238.10% after 10 days of cultivation under C2, and the maximum increase in the content of water-soluble potassium in saline soil was 47.50% after 1 day of cultivation. The maximum increase in the content of exchangeable potassium in red soil was 127.88% after 60 days of cultivation, while the maximum increase in the content of exchangeable potassium in saline soil was 31.58% after 1 day of cultivation. C2 reduced the content of non-exchangeable potassium in saline soil by 7.62% after 60 days of cultivation. The application of biochar significantly increased the content of water-soluble magnesium and the ratio of potassium to sodium (K^+/Na^+) in red soil. The application of biochar significantly reduced sodium adsorption ratio (SAR) and the content of water-soluble sodium in saline soil. C0.5 significantly increased the content of water-soluble calcium and water-soluble magnesium by 4.90% and 2.80% compared with C0, respectively. The activities of extracellular enzymes in the two typical soils decreased with the application of biochar. It was found through redundancy analysis that extracellular enzymes in soil were positively and strongly correlated with the content of available potassium, water-soluble potassium, and SAR. In conclusion, the application of improved the availability of nutrient in two typical soils, and the content of available potassium and water-soluble potassium were the key driving factors of soil fertility. The strong adsorption of biochar and the replacement between salt ions reduces the saline alkali stress effect of sodium ions, has a positive effect on improving the fertility characteristics of two typical soils.

Keywords salinized soil; red soil; biochar; potassium form; extracellular enzyme; soil fertility characteristics

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