

白浆土某些物理性质的研究

I. 与土壤紧实和通透性质相关的几个物理特性

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摘要:为明确白浆土低产原因,对白浆土不同土层的机械组成、土壤硬度、透水性和水浸容重进行了比较研究。结果表明:白浆土机械组成呈上轻下粘的“二层性”特点。耕层和白浆层以粉粒为主,特别是粗粉粒和中粉粒含量比淀积层高 17.5%~42.5%,粘粒含量不足淀积层的 1/2;白浆土耕层通透性良好,白浆层和淀积层固相率高、气相率低;白浆层和淀积层土壤透水性不良;白浆层土壤硬度大,容重高,埋藏深度浅,是作物根系生长的障碍层次。

关键词:白浆土;机械组成;硬度;浸水容重

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白浆土在传统的土壤分类中被划分为岗地白浆土、草甸白浆土和潜育白浆土 3 个亚类,主要分

布在黑龙江和吉林两省的东部。据统计,黑龙江省白浆土耕地面积占全省总耕地面积的 7.1%,是重要的耕地土壤资源。由于白浆土属于低产土壤,因此关于改良白浆土方面的研究已有许多报道。该文重点介绍了白浆土的土壤机械组成、三相率、饱和导水率以及土壤浸水容重和硬度等与土壤通透性相关的物理特性,为改良利用白浆土提供技术参考。

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Analysis on Temporal and Spatial Distribution Characteristics of Hail Disasters in Heilongjiang Province

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Abstract: The temporal and spatial distribution characteristics of hail disasters in Heilongjiang province were analyzed based on grey theory and the survey data of meteorological disasters to understand the history characteristics of hail disasters in Heilongjiang province. The results showed that: The hail disaster occurred mainly from May to October, and rarely in April and September, and most in May and June, followed by July and September. Hail frequency slowly decreased with the time. The affected crops' area and comparable economic losses caused by hail were more before the early 1990s, reduced in the mid-1990s, and increased slightly in the late 1990s. Hail disasters areas in Heilongjiang province were divided into heavy hail disaster area, medium hail disaster area, light hail area and micro-hail area. The heavy hail area referred to Jiamusi city, Suihua city, Jixi city, Heihe city, Hegang city, Harbin city and Qiqihar city; Light hail area and micro-hail area were located in Yichun city and Greater Hinggan Mountains areas, which were in the north of Heilongjiang province. The heavy hail area were the main grain producing areas in Heilongjiang province, where had developed economy, prosperous culture, dense population and had extremely fragile meteorological disaster carriers. The light hail areas were mainly forestry, which had very small acreage of agriculture, and had relatively sparse population density, so it had less affected hail damage.

Key words: hail; comparable economic losses; gray correlation; disaster areas; Heilongjiang province

1 材料与方法

1.1 取样地点

分别在岗地白浆土、草甸白浆土和潜育白浆土上取样,岗地白浆土取样地点位于黑龙江省宝清县八五三农场耕地(N46°5′、E132°55′);草甸白浆土取样地点位于黑龙江省富锦市七星农场;潜育白浆土取样地点位于黑龙江省富锦市前进农场(N47°01′,E132°31′)。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 原状土取样方法 将容积 100 cm³的环刀按土壤层次分别打入土中,取出削平,加盖后用胶带密封,待室内测试用。取样深度:耕层 10~15 cm,白浆层 25~35 cm,淀积层 50~55 cm。重复 4 次。

1.2.2 土壤机械组成 采用比重计法测定。

1.2.3 土壤硬度 采用日本 DIK-5500 自记式贯入硬度计测定土壤硬度。测定时将圆锥体(圆锥角 30°,截面积 2 cm²)以 5 cm·s⁻¹的匀速垂直插入土壤中,仪器随插入深度自动纪录相应的硬度曲线。

1.2.4 土壤三相率 土壤三相率采用 DIK-1120 型土壤三相仪^[1]测定。

1.2.5 土壤饱和导水率 采用 DIK 型六点式土

壤饱和导水率测定仪测定,耕层土壤采用定水位法,白浆层和淀积层采用变水位法测定^[2]。

1.2.6 土壤水浸容重 采用由南京土壤研究所著的《土壤理化分析》^[3]中提供的方法测定。

2 结果与分析

2.1 机械组成

表 1 是按照 H. A 卡庆斯基土粒分级标准整理的供试白浆土机械组成分析结果。可以看出,构成白浆土的主要颗粒以粉粒组和粘粒组为主,耕层占土粒总量的 94.34%~95.26%,白浆层占 91.90%~98.61%,淀积层占 97.85%~98.96%,沙粒组不足 10%;剖面机械组成呈“上轻下粘”分布;不同层次的土壤颗粒构成特点不同,耕层和白浆层以粉粒为主,特别是粗粉粒和中粉粒含量比淀积层高 17.5%~42.5%,粘粒含量不足淀积层的 1/2。白浆土机械组成的分异现象是普遍存在的。大量研究认为,造成白浆土质地上轻下粘的主要原因,是由于白浆土在形成过程中粘粒不断向下迁移的结果^[4]。新家宪^[5]认为,白浆层的机械组成中粉粒和粘粒的体积比接近于构成最密充填的理想比值。

表 1 白浆土机械组成

Table1The mechanical composition of albic soil

| 土壤 Soil | 土层 Soil horizon | 深度/cm Depth | 颗粒度/% Percentage of particle | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------|----------|------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------|
| | | | 砂粒组 Sand particle | | | 粉粒组 Powder particle | | | 粘粒 Clay particle |
| | | | 1.000~ | 0.500~ | 0.250~ | 0.050~ | 0.010~ | 0.005~ | |
| | | | 0.500 mm | 0.250 mm | 0.050 mm | 0.010 mm | 0.005 mm | 0.001 mm | |
| 岗地白浆土 Highland planosol | Ap | 0~27 | 0 | 2.44 | 2.51 | 33.06 | 19.63 | 21.70 | 20.66 |
| | Aw | 27~45 | 0 | 7.23 | 0.87 | 35.51 | 15.67 | 19.84 | 20.88 |
| | B | 45~65 | 0 | 0.24 | 0.98 | 20.19 | 13.47 | 17.47 | 47.65 |
| 草甸白浆土 Meadow planosol | Ap | 0~21 | 0 | 3.69 | 1.97 | 42.50 | 18.66 | 19.70 | 13.48 |
| | Aw | 21~40 | 0 | 3.15 | 2.90 | 40.85 | 15.32 | 18.38 | 19.40 |
| | B | 40~77 | 0 | 0.31 | 1.84 | 20.43 | 9.68 | 17.20 | 50.54 |
| 潜育白浆土 Gleyed planosol | Ap | 0~15 | 0 | 2.00 | 2.74 | 48.12 | 18.83 | 15.69 | 12.62 |
| | Aw | 15~40 | 0 | 0.30 | 1.09 | 45.20 | 15.41 | 17.46 | 20.54 |
| | B | 40~85 | 0 | 0.18 | 0.86 | 21.75 | 8.70 | 11.96 | 56.55 |

注:比重计法测定。

Note:Determine by the hydrometer method.

2.2 土壤三相率和通气透水性

由表 2 可知,供试的 3 种白浆土耕层固相率在 37.8%~45.7%,土壤孔隙度高,通气透水性良好。但白浆层土壤固相率高达 55.3%~

64.1%,气相率仅为 1.4%~10.1%;淀积层固相率为 53.0%~59.3%,气相率为 7.6%~14.3%,白浆层和淀积层的气相率明显低于耕层土壤。一般而言,当土壤固相率超过 55%以上时,土壤的

通气透水性能明显低下,作物根系生长受阻^[6]。
白浆土的饱和导水率自上而下明显下降。耕层土壤饱和导水率为 $2.45 \times 10^{-4} \sim 7.43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 白浆层土壤饱和导水率 $1.30 \times 10^{-5} \sim 10.30 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 淀积层 $4.44 \times 10^{-7} \sim 1.86 \times 10^{-5} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。由于白浆层和淀积层透水性差,土壤排水能力弱,在多雨的年份或季节,土壤水分长时间停滞在表层土壤内,土壤表涝严重。

表 2 白浆土的三相率和通透性质
Table 2 Physical properties of planosol

| 土壤 Soil | 土层 Soil horizon | 深度/cm Depth | 三相率/% Three phases | | | 孔隙度/% Porosity | 容重/ $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ Bulk density | 饱和导水率/ $\text{cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ Permeability |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|---|--|
| | | | 固相 Solid | 液相 Liquid | 气相 Air | | | |
| 岗地白浆土 Highland planosol | Ap | 0~27 | 45.7 | 34.8 | 19.2 | 54.3 | 1.15 | 2.45×10^{-4} |
| | Aw | 27~45 | 64.1 | 34.5 | 1.4 | 35.9 | 1.59 | 6.08×10^{-5} |
| | B | 45~65 | 59.3 | 33.1 | 7.6 | 40.7 | 1.40 | 4.44×10^{-7} |
| 草甸白浆土 Meadow planosol | Ap | 0~21 | 44.5 | 32.5 | 23.0 | 55.5 | 1.18 | 5.08×10^{-4} |
| | Aw | 21~40 | 56.7 | 33.2 | 10.1 | 43.3 | 1.54 | 1.30×10^{-5} |
| | B | 40~77 | 53.0 | 32.7 | 14.3 | 47.0 | 1.42 | 1.86×10^{-5} |
| 潜育白浆土 Gleyed planosol | Ap | 0~15 | 37.8 | 31.2 | 31.0 | 62.2 | 1.02 | 7.43×10^{-4} |
| | Aw | 15~40 | 55.3 | 38.8 | 6.0 | 44.7 | 1.47 | 10.30×10^{-5} |
| | B | 40~85 | 53.7 | 37.5 | 8.8 | 46.3 | 1.41 | 6.64×10^{-6} |

2.3 土壤容重和土壤硬度

由图 1 可知,耕层土壤硬度在 $20 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 以内,白浆层的土壤硬度增加到 $40 \sim 50 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,淀积层硬度下降到 $25 \sim 35 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$;土壤容重调查结果,耕层为 $1.02 \sim 1.18 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$;白浆层为 $1.47 \sim 1.59 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,超过了 Trowse^[7] 提出的 $1.46 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$

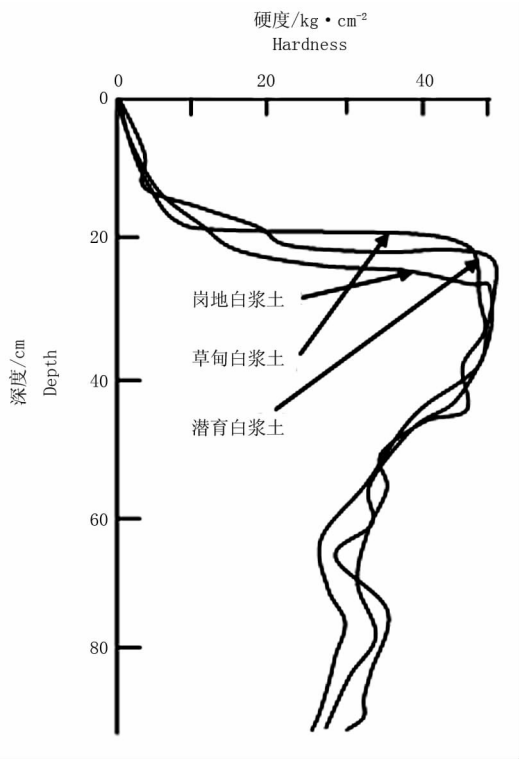


图 1 土壤硬度曲线

Fig. 1 Soil hardness distribution before operation

植物根系可以穿透粘土的最高容重指标;淀积层为 $1.40 \sim 1.42 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。Russell R S^[8] 认为,作物根系的穿透率同土壤的贯入硬度值密切相关,当土壤贯入硬度超过 $20 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 时,根系几乎完全不能穿透土壤。

显然白浆层的容重和硬度均超过作物根系穿透能力,特别该层仅位于地表下 20 cm,土壤硬度大,容重高,限制作物根系下扎,造成土壤有效土层浅,抗御旱涝能力弱,生产潜力低,是作物根系生长的障碍层次。因此,改良白浆土的关键就是降低白浆层的硬度,促进作物根系下扎。

2.4 浸水容重

土壤浸水容重的大小,在一定程度上反映土壤在泡水情况下板结和淀浆的程度及土壤耕作特性的好坏。土壤发生板结时,植物根系难以伸展、生育不良。白浆土不同层次的浸水容重见表 3。

表 3 白浆土浸水容重

Table 3 Bulk density in water of planosol

| 土壤 Soil | 土层 Soil horizon | 取样深度/cm Depth | 浸水容重/ $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ Bulk density |
|----------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|
| 岗地白浆土 Highland planosol | Ap | 0~25 | 0.79 |
| | Aw | 25~48 | 0.80 |
| | B | 53~90 | 0.71 |
| 草甸白浆土 Meadow planosol | Ap | 0~22 | 0.68 |
| | Aw | 22~53 | 0.81 |
| | B | 53~90 | 0.71 |
| 潜育白浆土 Gleyed planosol | Ap | 0~14 | 0.68 |
| | Aw | 14~30 | 0.79 |
| | B | 30~62 | 0.54 |

不同土层浸水容重依次为白浆层>耕层>淀积层。白浆层浸水容重大,主要源于该层次的粉砂质的质地构造,是土壤易板结、深松后效持续时间短的根本原因。

3 结论

白浆土的主要颗粒以粉粒和粘粒为主,占土壤颗粒总量的 91.90%~98.96%。不同土壤层次的颗粒构成特点不同,剖面机械组成呈“上轻下粘”分布。耕层和白浆层以粉粒为主,特别是粗粉粒和中粉粒含量比淀积层高 17.5%~42.5%,粘粒含量不足淀积层的 1/2。

白浆土耕层固相率在 37.8%~45.7%,土壤孔隙度高,通透性良好。白浆层和淀积层土壤的主要矛盾是固相率高、气相率低。

白浆土饱和导水率自上而下明显下降。耕层土壤饱和导水率为 $2.45 \times 10^{-4} \sim 7.43 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,白浆层和淀积层土壤饱和导水率低,透水性不良,已造成上层滞水。

白浆土耕层土壤硬度在 $20 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$ 以内,容重为 $1.02 \sim 1.18 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$,作物根系可以正常生长;白浆层的土壤硬度增加到 $40 \sim 50 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,容重在 $1.47 \sim 1.59 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$;淀积层硬度 $25 \sim 35 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$,

容重为 $1.40 \sim 1.42 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ 。白浆层和淀积层的容重和硬度均超过作物根系生长的适宜范围,特别是白浆层土壤硬度大,容重高,埋藏深度浅,是作物根系生长的障碍层次。

白浆层的浸水容重高于耕层和淀积层,土壤易淀浆板结。

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Study on Physical Characteristics of Planosol

I. Some Physical Characteristics about Soil Compaction and Permeability

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Abstract: In order to explore the reason for low yield of planosol, the difference of mechanical composition of soil, soil hardness, density and permeability were studied. The results showed that the mechanical composition of planosol had the feature that upper layer was loose and down layer was clay. Topsoil and albic horizon were mainly powder, especially the content of rough powder and the middle size powder was 17.5%~42.5% higher than those of illuvial horizon. Soil clay particle content was insufficient 1/2 of illuvial horizon. The permeability of topsoil of albic was good, solid fraction of albic horizon and illuvial horizon were higher, gas fraction was lower, the permeability of albic soil layer and illuvial horizon was bad. Albic horizon had high hardness, high density, shallow depth, and it could hinder the growth of crop root.

Key words: planosol; mechanical composition; hardness; bulk density