

再生水水质对斥水和亲水土壤水分特征曲线的影响

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摘要:为探求再生水灌溉对斥水和亲水土壤水力特性的影响, 该文选用有代表性的斥水黏壤土和亲水黏壤土、斥水砂土和亲水砂土, 测定其在自来水、再生水和其他 4 种生活污水条件下的土壤水分特征曲线, 采用主成分分析法得到不同水质综合指标, 分析水质综合指标对不同土壤水分特征曲线的影响, 采用 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型对黏壤土土-水曲线的参数进行拟合, 并分析水质综合指标对黏壤土累积当量孔径分布、比水容量和水分常数的影响。结果表明: 在相同基质吸力情况下, 黏壤土含水率随水质综合指标增加(水质变差)而减小, 砂土的含水率随水质变化不大; 在低吸力段, 斥水和亲水黏壤土的比水容量随水质综合指标的增加而增加; 土壤进气值与水质综合指标呈显著负线性相关关系(R^2 分别为 0.94 和 0.78); 相同水质条件下, 斥水土壤的进气值比亲水土壤小; 随着水质综合指标的增加, 斥水和亲水黏壤土的极微孔隙降低, 而中等孔隙和大孔隙增加, 小于某当量孔径的累积百分比增加; 随着水质综合指标的增加, 斥水和亲水黏壤土的田间持水率、凋萎系数、有效水和易利用水比例均减小, 但再生水对田间持水率和易利用水比例降低作用不显著。研究结果可为大面积再生水灌溉及其管理提供一定的理论依据。

关键词:土壤; 水质; 再生水; 水分特征曲线; 斥水

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0 引言

随着中国农业用水量的增加^[1-2], 水资源短缺矛盾日益突出, 因此用再生水(处理后的污水)灌溉是一种有效的节水途径^[3]。截止 2016 年底中国污水处理厂数量达 4 700, 是 2014 年的 1.2 倍, 年处理污水量 485.3 亿 m^3 ^[2], 是农业用水的 12.9%, 预计到 2030 年, 再生水回用率可达到 20%^[4]。目前, 在美国、澳大利亚、以色列和俄罗斯等国已经有很多成功的再生水利用经验, 再生水灌溉是农田用水发展的重要方向, 但同时又可能引起大面积土壤斥水性的发生^[5-8]。因此, 开展再生水灌溉对斥水和亲水土壤水分运动特性的影响研究具有重要意义。

目前国内外的研究主要集中在再生水对土壤入渗率^[9-10]和导水能力^[11-12]、土壤孔隙率和容重^[13-15]、土壤水力参数^[16-18]、土壤结构^[19-20]、土壤斥水性形成^[5-8, 21]、土壤 pH 值^[22-23]以及对土壤盐分^[24-25]等方面的影响。研究普遍认为: 再生水中的大分子有机物质、微生物、N、P 等营养物质, 有利于土壤团粒结构的形成, 从而改善了土壤入渗性能和导水性能^[26-27], 然而过量 Na^+ 、 Cl^- 、金属

离子和盐类, 会使植物根部土壤聚集, 形成板结, 同时再生水中的有机质、悬浮物和盐分等成分, 会在土壤孔隙中累积沉淀, 并堵塞孔隙^[13, 28], 逐渐在土壤表层形成一层不透水层^[13], 使得土壤密度增加、孔隙率减小^[9, 13], 而已经结皮的土壤用再生水灌溉后, 土壤的饱和水力传导度和入渗速率会降低^[10, 29]。研究还发现, 随土壤中的黏粒含量增大, 再生水对土壤孔隙、水力传导度和入渗率的影响逐渐增大^[30-31]。而长期采用再生水灌溉后, 对土壤团粒结构和团聚体结构等都有影响, 进而影响土壤水分的运动。土壤水分特征曲线(简称土-水曲线)是土壤吸力(能量)和含水率(数量)的关系曲线^[32], 对研究土壤水分的有效性、溶质运移等具有重要作用。但是关于不同水质再生水对斥水和亲水土壤的土-水曲线、土壤水分常数、比水容量和土壤累积当量孔径分布等影响的研究较少。

本文以以色列的斥水和亲水黏壤土及砂土为研究对象, 用不同水质测定其土壤水分特征曲线, 分析水质对黏壤土和砂土土壤水分特征曲线、比水容量、土壤累积当量孔径分布和土壤水分常数等的影响。研究可为大面积再生水灌溉及其管理提供一定的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试土壤与预处理

本试验供试土壤取自以色列的基布兹 Beery

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(34°29'43.15"E, 31°25'14.06"N)的柚园和基布兹 Magen (34°24'19.45"E, 31°17'17.63"N) 橙园表层 0~5 cm, 以及 10~20 cm 的土壤, 土壤经风干后去杂, 过 80 目 (2 mm) 标准孔筛筛子, 采用激光粒度仪 (英国, 马尔文, MS2000 型) 测定其土壤粒径组成, 见表 1。基布兹 Beery 和基布兹 Magen 的果园均采用再生水进行滴灌, 截止取样时已累计灌溉约 20 a, 由于采用再生水滴灌, 采集的 0~5 cm 土壤均有斥水性, 基布兹 Beery 和基布兹 Magen 的土壤斥水等级分别为中等斥水和严重斥水, 10~20 cm 的土壤没有斥水性, 即为亲水土壤。土壤编号分别记为 RL (repellent clay loam, 斥水黏壤土)、RS (repellent sand, 亲水黏壤土)、WL (wattable clay loam, 斥水砂土) 和 WS (wattable sand, 亲水砂土)。

表 1 供试土壤的颗粒组成及质地
Table 1 Particle composition and soil texture of tested soils

土壤及编号 Soil and serial numble	粒径组成 Particle composition/%			质地 Soil texture
	<0.002 mm	0.002~0.02 mm	>0.02 mm	
柚园 0~5 cm (RL) Grapefruit garden 0~5 cm	19.25	18.38	63.37	黏壤土 Clay loam
橙园 0~5 cm (RS) Orange garden 0~5 cm	3.25	5.83	90.92	砂土 Sand
柚园 10~20 cm (WL) Grapefruit garden 10~20 cm	18.23	17.53	64.24	黏壤土 Clay loam
橙园 10~20 cm (WS) Orange garden 10~20 cm	3.12	5.68	91.20	砂土 Sand

1.2 再生水水质取样及测定

试验用水水样取自某生活污水处理厂, 取水位置为生活污水处理的不同处理方法处, 即集水口、厌氧池、氧化池、沉淀池和再生水出水口, 对照的自来水取自当地, 各水质指标见表 2。

1.3 试验方法与测定内容

以采样地实测容重为参考, 设定黏壤土和砂土的容重分别为 1.30 和 1.60 g/cm³, 按设定容重将土样分层装入容积为 100 cm³ 的环刀, 然后将环刀置于选定的水中浸泡至饱和。土壤水分特征曲线采用高速恒温冷冻离心机 (日本, 日立, CR21G 型) 测定, 测定时机内恒温 4 。将饱和环刀样品放入离心机装置中, 选定吸力 (对应的转速、平衡的时间) 分别为 88.8 (900 r/min、30 min)、316.6 (1 700 r/min、45 min)、530.3 (2 200 r/min、60 min)、859 (2 800 r/min、60 min)、1 053 (3 100 r/min、60 min)、3 018 (5 300 r/min、90 min)、5 216 (6 900 r/min、90 min) 和 7 189 cm (8 100 r/min、90 min)。每次离心结束后, 采用 ES-3002H 型电子天平称取环刀质量, 土-水曲线测定结束后, 将环刀烘干 (105 烘箱), 根据土壤质量含水率计算出样品的体积含水率。试验时各处理均重复 4 次 (离心机每次只能测 4 个样品, 试验结果取 4 次重复的平均值)。

表 2 水质指标
Table 2 Water quality index

指标 Index	自来水 Tap water	集水口 Catch- ment	厌氧池 Anaer- obic pool	氧化池 Oxidation pool	沉淀池 Sedimen- tation pool	再生水出 口水口 Outlet of reused water
pH 值 pH value	7.92	7.29	7.31	7.31	7.36	7.07
电导率 Electric conductivity/ ($\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$)	143	811	825	811	849	799
溶解氧 Dissolved oxygen($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	7.52	0.24	0.43	3.00	4.61	4.03
总硬度 Total hardness/ ($\text{mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0.892	0.488	0.642	0.614	0.684	0.786
总碱度 Total alkalinity/ ($\text{CaO mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	27.96	169.81	176.32	164.37	167.67	153.21
$\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0	34.76	32.35	30.32	31.88	25.03
$\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.71	0.12	0.10	1.59	3.34	1.58
$\text{NO}_2^-\text{-N}$ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0	0	0	0.007	0.016	0.448
K^+ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	1.09	16.8	16.84	18.35	17.52	17.9
Na^+ ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	5.7	48.32	50.7	56.46	56.9	59.46
Ca^{2+} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	28.8	62.64	64.73	63.71	73.94	74.52
Mg^{2+} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	2.89	5.63	5.45	5.47	5.44	5.53
浊度 Turbidity	0	125	187	510	4.77	3.95
总溶解性物质 Total dissolved substances($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	95	226	360	260	412	420
总悬浮物 Total suspended solids($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0	170	198	780	325	242
总氮 Total N($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	18.23	69.27	100.3	63.83	36.22	30.12
Cl^- ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	14	61	71	67	67	69
CO_3^{2-} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0	0	19	14	19	18
HCO_3^- ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	60.82	369.42	344.04	327.33	325.24	13.09
PO_4^{3-} ($\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$)	0.02	8.95	26.83	14.94	6.29	13.09

1.4 土壤水分特征曲线拟合和比水容量模型

土壤水分特征曲线拟合模型主要有 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型、Brooks-Corey 模型、双重孔隙度 (dual-porosity) 模型和对数正态 (lognormal distribution) 模型等, 本文选取应用最为广泛的 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型^[33]。

$$\theta(h) = \begin{cases} \theta_r + \frac{\theta_s - \theta_r}{(1 + |\alpha h|^n)^m} & h < 0 \\ \theta_s & h = 0 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中 $\theta(h)$ 为土壤体积含水率, cm^3/cm^3 ; h 为压力水头 (负压), cm ; θ_s 为土壤的饱和体积含水率, cm^3/cm^3 ; θ_r 为土壤残余体积含水率, cm^3/cm^3 ; α 为与进气值有关的参数, cm^{-1} ; m 、 n 为形状参数, 与土壤孔径分布有关, $m=1-1/n$ 。

比水容量是指单位基质势变化引起土壤含水率的变化, 即土壤水分特征曲线的斜率的倒数, 其是分析土壤水分运动和保持的重要参数之一。因此对式 (1) 进行求

导，可以得出比水容量的计算公式 (2)

$$C(h) = -\frac{d\theta}{d|h|} = \frac{(\theta_s - \theta_r)mn|\alpha h|^{m-1}}{[1 + |\alpha h|^n]^{m+1}} \quad (2)$$

式中 $C(h)$ 为比水容量，其余参数同上。

1.5 数据处理与分析

文中试验数据均取 4 次重复的平均值，采用 Excel 2010 进行函数计算，Origin8.0 进行图表绘制，SPSS20.0 进行统计分析。

采用均方根误差 (root mean square error, RMSE) 和决定系数 R^2 作为评价 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型拟合效果的指标。

RMSE 越小说明模型拟合效果越好； R^2 值越趋于 1 表明模型拟合效果越好。

2 结果与分析

2.1 水质的主成分分析及评价

参考已有的研究选用 6 个独立水质指标进行分析^[21]，分别为 pH 值、COD、BOD、总氮、总碱度及电导率，用 SPSS 软件对水质指标进行主成分分析，提取出 2 个主成分，再根据其特征值的贡献率建立综合评价指标，对 6 种水质进行定量评价分析，并研究其对土壤水分特征曲线的影响。各水质主成分综合评价并排序编号结果见表 3。水质综合指标得分越低，水质越好。

表 3 各水质综合评价结果

Table 3 Comprehensive evaluation results of water quality

水样取样点 Water sampling location	第一主成分 F_1 First principal component F_1	第二主成分 F_2 Second principal component F_2	综合水质指标 Z_F Integrated water quality indicators Z_F	排序编号 Sort No.
自来水 Tap water	-1.705	1.013	-1.177	0
集水口 Catchment	0.685	0.423	0.633	3
厌氧池 Anaerobic pool	0.839	0.340	0.740	4
氧化池 Oxidation pool	0.781	0.696	0.764	5
沉淀池 Sedimentation pool	-0.047	-1.502	-0.335	2
出水口 Outlet of reused water	-0.554	-0.971	-0.644	1

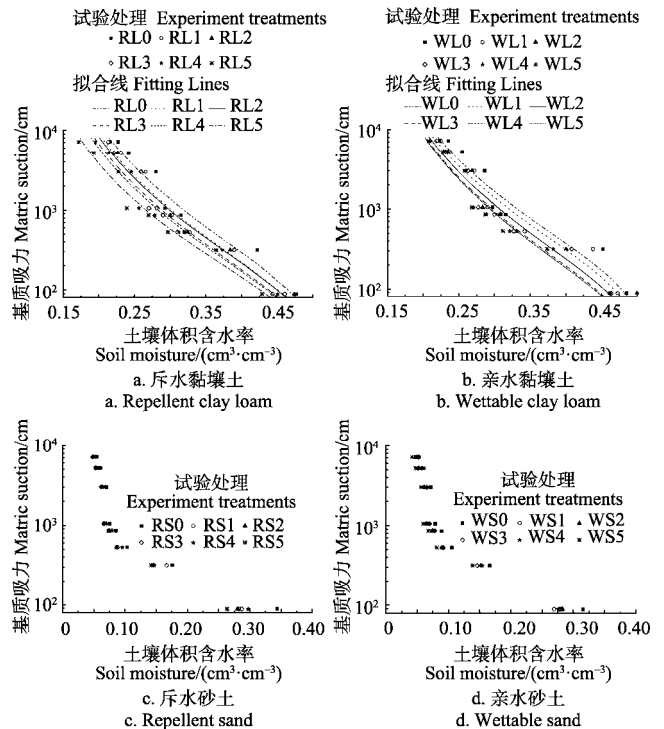
注：根据水质综合指标对 6 处水样进行排序，之后的试验处理中均按此顺序表示。

Note: According to the comprehensive water quality index, the six kinds of water samples were ranked, and the subsequent test treatments were all expressed in this order.

2.2 水质对土壤水分特征曲线的影响

图 1 为试验测得的不同水质斥水黏壤土和砂土、亲水黏壤土和砂土脱水土壤水分特征曲线。可以看出，对于亲水黏壤土、斥水黏壤土、亲水砂土和斥水砂土，在不同水质条件下，随着吸力增加，土壤含水率减小；在低吸力 ($s < 1\ 000\ \text{cm}$) 范围内，土体通过大孔隙进行排

水，土壤含水率变化幅度较大；当吸力较高 ($s > 1\ 000\ \text{cm}$) 时，土壤只有较小的孔隙能保留水分，因此含水率随吸力增加变化不明显。



注：图中 RL、RS、WL、WS 分别为斥水黏壤土、斥水砂土、亲水黏壤土和亲水砂土；0~5 指按照综合水质指标从小到大排序后的 6 种水质试验用水，其中 0 为自来水，1 为再生水，2~5 为生活污水不同处理阶段的水，下同。Note: RL, RS, WL, and WS are repellent clay loam, repellent sandy soil, wetable clay loam, and wetable sand respectively; 0-5 refer to the six water quality test waters that are ranked according to the comprehensive water quality index from small to large. Among them, 0 is tap water, 1 is reclaimed water, 2-5 are water for different stages of biological wastewater treatment, the same below.

图 1 不同水质的土壤水分特征曲线和拟合曲线

Fig.1 Soil water characteristic curves and fitting curves of different treated waste water

从图 1a、1b 可以看出，随着水质综合指标增大，即水质变差，斥水和亲水黏壤土的土-水曲线均明显左移，即在相同基质吸力情况下，土壤含水率随着水质综合指标增大而减小。这是因为随着水质综合指标增大，水中含有有机质、油脂等增加，使得水分更难以与土壤结合，因此在相同的吸力情况下，水质综合指标越高，对应的就脱水较多，其土壤含水率越低。同时从曲线变化形态看，水质对斥水黏壤土的土-水曲线的影响比亲水土壤的土-水曲线影响大，这是因为斥水土壤比亲水土壤对水分子排斥性大，所以相同吸力时亲水黏壤土脱水比斥水黏壤土相对较少，其含水率比斥水土壤的小^[34]。

从图 1c、1d 可以看出，各种水质测得的砂土的土-水曲线在高吸力段几乎重合；在低吸力段在随着水质综合指标增加，相同吸力情况下土壤含水率变小，但与黏壤土相比，水质对砂土的土-水曲线影响不大，这个结论与陈俊英等^[21]之前的研究一致，即水质对斥水砂土的斥水持续时间影响不明显。主要是因为砂土的黏粒含量较少，而黏粒是影响土壤理化性质最重要的参数，同时再

生水中的表面活性剂、大分子有机物等因素主要是通过黏粒来影响土壤的相应参数^[35]。因此,本文着重分析黏壤土的土-水曲线 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型参数及再生水质对黏壤土水常数、比水容量和累积当量孔径分布的影响。

2.3 黏壤土土-水曲线的参数拟合

本文采用 US Salinity Laboratory (美国盐改中心) 开发的 RETC 软件计算拟合土-水曲线模型的参数,该软件内置了多种土-水曲线模型,本文采用 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型,将实际测定的数据输入软件,然后拟合得到各处理下 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型参数见表 4,拟合曲线见图 1,由于砂土各处理之间土-水曲线的差异不大,拟合曲线几乎重合,故未画出拟合曲线。同时对拟合参数进行方差分析,分析结果见下表。

表 4 土壤水分特征曲线 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型拟合参数
Table 4 Soil moisture characteristic curve parameters of van Genuchten-Mualem model

土壤类型 Soil type	处理 Treat- ment	残余含水率 Residual soil moisture/ (cm ³ ·cm ⁻³)	饱和含水率 Saturated soil moisture/ (cm ³ ·cm ⁻³)	进气值 相关参数 Parameter of air entry value/ (cm ⁻¹)	形状系数 Shape parameter n	决定 系数 R ²	均方根 误差 RMSE
斥水黏 壤土 Repel- lent clay loam	RL0	0.068 a	0.521 a	0.009 a	1.263 a	0.932	0.001 4
	RL1	0.068 a	0.522 a	0.012 b	1.263 a	0.826	0.003 9
	RL2	0.068 a	0.522 a	0.012b	1.268 a	0.932	0.001 5
	RL3	0.067 a	0.519 a	0.014 c	1.268 a	0.957	0.000 9
	RL4	0.068 a	0.514 a	0.014c	1.305 b	0.933	0.001 5
RL5	0.068 a	0.518 a	0.014 c	1.277b	0.918	0.001 9	
亲水黏 壤土 Wettab- le clay loam	WL0	0.068a	0.523 a	0.007 a	1.271 a	0.916	0.002 0
	WL1	0.067a	0.518 a	0.008 b	1.270 a	0.874	0.003 1
	WL2	0.067a	0.518 a	0.011 c	1.259 b	0.919	0.001 9
	WL3	0.068a	0.519 a	0.014 c	1.255 b	0.940	0.001 5
	WL4	0.068a	0.520 a	0.015d	1.254 b	0.961	0.000 7
WL5	0.068a	0.520 a	0.015d	1.254 b	0.943	0.001 3	

注:不同小写字母代表 0.05 水平差异显著。
Note: Different letters represent significant difference at 0.05 levels.

从表 4 可以看出,对斥水和亲水黏壤土而言,各水质条件下的残余含水率、饱和含水率没有显著差异,原因是残余含水率是土壤水分特征曲线导数为 0 时的土壤含水率,饱和含水率近似等于吸力为 0 时的土壤含水率,虽然水质不同,但是测试的土壤是一样的,且容重相同。但各处理的参数 α 值差异显著。

当压力水头接近无穷大时 α 可近似视作进气压力的倒数,即参数 α 值的倒数可以近似表示土壤进气值 (air entry value, AEV),即空气开始进入土体边界的土颗粒或颗粒集合体的孔隙时所对应基质吸力值^[32]。分析进气值 S_a (令 $S_a=1/\alpha$) 与水质综合指标 Z_F 的关系见图 2。

从图 2 可以看出对于斥水和亲水黏壤土,进气值与水质综合指标呈负线性相关 (R^2 分别为 0.94 和 0.78),随着水质综合指标增加,土壤颗粒与水之间的吸引力减小,空气则更易进入,相应的进气值就减小;同时还可以看出,再生水水质条件的影响下,斥水土壤的进气值明显

小于亲水土壤的,主要是因为斥水土壤对水的吸附力比亲水土壤小,因此在较小的吸力条件下就开始失水^[36]。

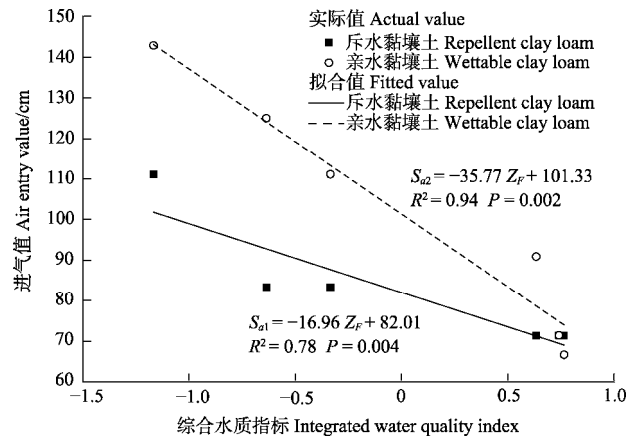


图 2 水质综合指标与土壤进气值 (S_a) 的关系
Fig.2 Relationship between comprehensive water quality index (Z_F) and air entry value (S_a)

2.4 水质对黏壤土累积当量孔径分布的影响

通过黏壤土土壤水分特征曲线 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型的各项参数,分别计算出黏壤土在各水质条件下的当量孔径分布及累积当量孔径分布图 (图 3)。

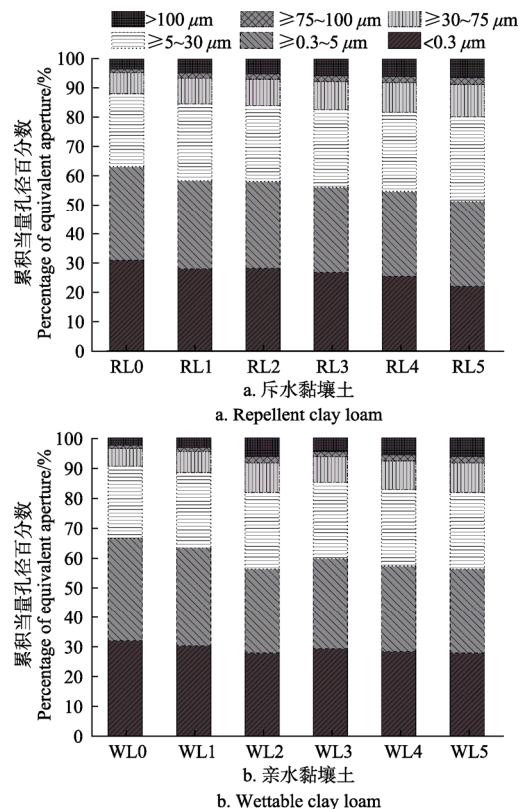


图 3 不同水质黏壤土累积当量孔径分布
Fig.3 Accumulation equivalent pore size distribution of clayey loams with different water quality

参考土壤学百科全书^[37]中对土壤孔隙的分段,将当量孔径分为极微孔隙 (<0.3 μm)、微孔隙 (0.3 ~ 5 μm)、小孔隙 (5 ~ 30 μm)、中等孔隙 (30 ~ 75 μm)、大孔隙 (75 ~ 100 μm)、土壤空隙 (100 μm) 6 个孔径段。

从图 3 可以看出,随着水质综合指标增加,黏壤土的极微孔隙减少,中等孔隙和大孔隙增加,正好验证了在低吸力时,随着水质综合指标增加,土壤含水率减小;微孔隙和小孔隙在各水质之间差异不明显;同时还可以看出小于某当量孔径的累积百分比随水质综合指标增加而增加,这是因为随着水质综合指标越大,水中的有机质、油脂等含量越多,且有机质和油脂较难与土壤颗粒结合,相当于在土粒表面有一层膜,使得水分难以储存,其当量孔径则增加,因此其累积当量孔隙百分比也就增加,这也与 Wang 等^[15]、Halliwell 等^[20]和 Gonçalves 等^[38]的研究结果一致。

2.5 水质对黏壤土比水容量的影响

根据拟合得出的 van Genuchten-Mualem 模型参数,按式(2)计算得到黏壤土在不同水质处理时的比水容量随吸力变化趋势图(图 4)。可以看出,在低吸力段,自来水的比水容量曲线在其他水质处理的下方,水质综合指标高的比水容量曲线均在水质综合指标低的上方。这是因为水质综合指标的增加使得水分与土壤颗粒难以结合,在相同吸力时,排出的水量增加,引起的含水率变化大,因此比水容量也随之增大,这也与图 1a、1b 的结论相吻合。

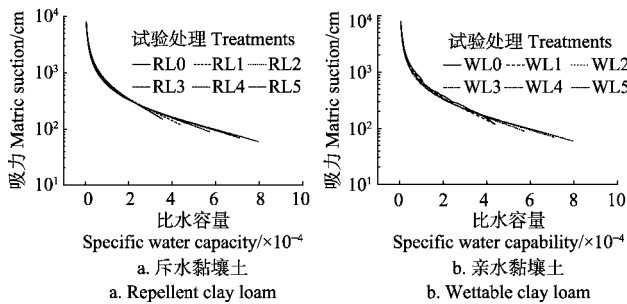


图 4 不同水质黏壤土比水容量关系

Fig.4 Relationship between specific water capacity and water suction of clay loam under different treated waste water

由图 4 可以看出,各水质处理条件下的比水容量随吸力增大而减小,曲线随吸力增加逐渐由缓变为陡直,这是因为土壤的水分主要存在于大小不一的孔隙中,随着吸力增大,水分先从较大的孔隙排出,再从较小的孔隙排出。较大的孔隙毛管势较小,这些孔隙中的水分在较小的吸力下就能排出,同时较大的孔隙,其空间较大,因此在持水的情况下,储存的水分相对较多,相应的在吸力增加不多的情况下也能排出较多的水分,引起较大的含水率变化,因此在吸力较小时,比水容量较大,且其随吸力变化较快,因此在低吸力段比水容量曲线平缓。在高吸力段,水分由小孔隙进行排水,小孔隙的空间较小,储存的水分相对较小,随吸力的增加只能排出较少的水分,含水率的变化不大,比水容量曲线呈陡直状;当吸力继续增加,比水容量逐渐稳定,其值接近于 0,因此各处理的比水容量曲线几乎重合。

2.6 水质对黏壤土水分常数的影响

通过黏壤土土壤水分特征曲线参数,分别计算出田间持水率、凋萎系数、重力水、有效水、易利用水、无效水及易利用水比例。具体含义为:吸力为 0.2×10^5 Pa 时含水率为田间持水率,吸力为 15×10^5 Pa 时的含水率为

凋萎系数,饱和含水率与田间持水率的差为重力水,田间持水率与凋萎系数的差为有效水,田间持水率与毛管断裂持水量之差为易利用水,约为 65%的田间持水率,易利用水占饱和含水率的比值即为易利用水比例,无效水是指凋萎系数以下的水,是易利用水与饱和含水率的比值即为易利用水比例。从表 5 可以看出对于黏壤土,随水质综合指标增加,田间持水率和凋萎系数减小;水质综合指标增加,水中的有机物、油脂很难在土壤毛管中悬着,因此其土壤毛管悬着水量的最大值随水质综合指标增加而降低,其多余的水分在重力作用下将沿着非毛管孔隙下渗,导致土壤重力水随水质综合指标增大而增加;同时可以看出,在自来水和再生水条件下,斥水土壤的相应土壤水分特征参数值均小于亲水土壤,这也与之前的研究结果相一致^[34],不过其研究中采用自来水,而本文基于不同水质。同时从表 5 还可看出,有效水、无效水、易利用水和易利用比例水随着水质综合指标的增加而减小,但对于再生水(即表 3 出口水),其田间持水率、易利用水比例降低不显著($P < 0.05$),斥水黏壤土降低 4.8%,亲水黏壤土降低 2.6%,说明再生水入渗对土壤保水性的影响较小,灌溉后基本可以满足作物吸收的需要。

表 5 不同处理条件下黏壤土土壤水分常数

Table 5 Soil moisture parameters of clay loam under different treatments

土壤类型 Soil type	处理 Treat-ment	田间持水率 Field capacity/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	凋萎系数 Wilt coefficient/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	重力水 Gravity water/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	有效水 Effective water/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	易利用水 Easily available water/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	无效水 Unavail-able water/ ($\text{cm}^3 \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$)	易利用水比例 Ratio of easily available water/%
斥水黏壤土 Repellent clay loam	RL0	0.428a	0.194a	0.092a	0.234a	0.150a	0.194a	28.8a
	RL1	0.409a	0.182a	0.113b	0.227b	0.143a	0.182b	27.4a
	RL2	0.406a	0.183a	0.116b	0.223b	0.142a	0.183b	27.2a
	RL3	0.395b	0.176b	0.124c	0.220b	0.138b	0.176b	26.7b
	RL4	0.389b	0.170b	0.128c	0.219b	0.136b	0.170b	26.3b
	RL5	0.376c	0.155c	0.138d	0.221b	0.132b	0.155c	25.6c
亲水黏壤土 Wettable clay loam	WL0	0.444a	0.198a	0.079a	0.245a	0.090a	0.198a	29.7a
	WL1	0.427a	0.190b	0.091b	0.237a	0.087a	0.190b	28.9a
	WL2	0.393b	0.182b	0.127c	0.212b	0.074b	0.182b	26.5b
	WL3	0.409b	0.186b	0.109c	0.223b	0.080b	0.186b	27.6b
	WL4	0.398b	0.183b	0.121c	0.215b	0.075b	0.183b	26.8b
	WL5	0.393b	0.182b	0.127c	0.212b	0.074b	0.182b	26.5b

3 结论

1) 随着水质综合指标的增加,斥水和亲水黏壤土的土-水曲线均明显向左推移,相同基质吸力条件下的含水率减小,水质对斥水黏壤土的土水曲线影响大于亲水黏壤土;水质对斥水和亲水砂土土-水曲线影响不显著。

2) 对于斥水和亲水黏壤土,不同水质之间的饱和含水率和残余含水率没有显著差异,但进气值倒数的近似值 α 值差异显著,土壤进气值与水质综合指标呈线性负相关(R^2 分别为 0.94 和 0.78);在相同水质条件下,斥水土壤的进气值小于亲水土壤。

3) 在低吸力段,水质综合指标高的比水容量曲线均在水质综合指标低的上方,即水质综合指标高的引起含

水率变高,在高吸力段,各水质的比水容量曲线几乎重合,其值较小,接近于0。

4) 随着水质综合指标的增加,斥水和亲水黏壤土的极微孔隙降低、中等孔隙和大孔隙增加,微孔隙和小孔隙在各水质之间差异不明显;小于某当量孔径的累积百分比随水质综合指标增加而增加。

5) 对于斥水和亲水黏壤土,随着水质综合指标的增加,田间持水率、凋萎系数、有效水、无效水和易利用水均减小,但再生水的田间持水率、易利用水比例降低不显著,说明其对土壤保水性的影响较小,灌溉后基本可以满足作物吸收的需要。

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Impact of treated waste water quality on repellent and wettable soil water characteristic curve

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Abstract: Treated waste water reuse in agricultural irrigation is an alternative approach for water saving. However it causes soil water repellency and the other problems. The study of reclaimed treated waste water on soil water characteristic curve is a important research basis for the water movement. Only a few researches are related to the key factors. In this study, we aimed to explore the impact of treated waste water quality on soil hydraulic characteristic. The repellent and wettable clay loam were collected at a soil depth of 0-5 cm and 10-20 cm in grapefruit orchard at Kibbutz Berry, Isreal. The repellent and wettable sand were collected at a soil depth of 0-5 cm and 10-20 cm in oranges orchard at Kibbutz Magen, Isreal. The orchards irrigated with treated waste water about 20 years. The repellency level of clay loam and sand were moderated and severed respectively. Treated waste water and tap water were obtained in a domestic sewage treatment plant. The water sampling locations were catchment, anaerobic pool, oxidation pool, sedimentation pool and outlet of reused water. Each treatment had 4 replicates. The soil moisture characteristic curves were measured with a high-speed centrifuge. The experiment was conducted in the Key Laboratory of Agricultural Soil and Water Engineering, Ministry of Education, at Northwest A&F University on August 2017. The van Genuchten-Mualem model was fitted to obtain the hydraulic parameters with RETC software. The comprehensive water quality index was obtained by principal component analysis. The impact of comprehensive water quality indicators on soil water characteristic curve, the cumulative pore size distribution, specific water capacity, soil moisture parameters was analyzed in this paper. The result showed with the imporvement of comprehensive water quality indicators, the soil water characteristic curve of the water-repellent and hydrophilic clay loam shifted to the left. Under the same suction condition, the soil moisture of repellent and wettable clay loam decreased with the increase of comprehensive water quality index, while the soil moisture of repellent and wettable sand changed little. There was no significant difference in saturated soil moisture and residual soil moisture between different water quality for repellent and wettable clay loams. The reciprocal of air entry value was significantly different among different water quality for repellent and wettable clay loams. There was a linear negative correlation between comprehensive water quality index and air entry value soil and (R^2 was 0.94 and 0.78). The air entry value the repellent soil was less than that of the wettable soil under the same water quality condition. In the low suction stage, the specific water quality curve with higher comprehensive water quality indexes was above the low water quality comprehensive indicator. That is, the high comprehensive water quality index caused the water content to become higher. In the high suction section, the specific water capacity curves of the various water qualities almost coincided. The value was small and closed to 0. With the increase of comprehensive water quality index, the extreme pores in the water repellent and wettable clay loam decreased, the medium and large pores increased. There was no significant difference on micropores and small pores among the water quality. The cumulative percentage less than a certain equivalent pore size increased with the increase in the comprehensive water quality index increase. For water-repellent and wettable clay loams, the field capacity, wilting coefficient, effective water, unavailable water and ratio of easily available water decreased with the comprehensive water quality index increased. But the field capacity and the ratio of easily available water were not significantly decreased to meet the irrigation requirements. The research outcome can provide the theory support for reclaimed water irrigation and management.

Keywords: soils; water quality; treated waste water; water characteristic curve; water repellency