

沙封覆膜种植孔促进盐碱地油葵生长

杜社妮^{1,2}, 白岗栓^{1,2}, 于健³, 任志宏³

(1. 西北农林科技大学水土保持研究所, 杨凌 712100; 2. 中国科学院水利部水土保持研究所, 杨凌 712100; 3. 内蒙古自治区水利科学研究所, 呼和浩特 010020)

摘要: 为了提高盐碱地油葵的出苗率及存活率, 提高油葵产量, 在河套灌区选择土壤盐分较高的地块, 地膜覆盖种植油葵时改传统的土封种植孔为沙封种植孔, 在油葵播种期、出苗期和幼苗期测定不同封孔方式对种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、地膜间露地 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤水分、盐分及油葵出苗率、存活率、产量等的影响。结果表明, 从播种到幼苗期, 0~15 cm 土层土壤水分逐渐降低, 土壤盐分逐渐升高, 且不同时期存在显著或极显著差异。出苗期和幼苗期沙封种植孔根际 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分比土封种植孔分别降低 3.86% 和 4.83%, 比地膜覆盖区分别降低 4.79% 和 9.73%; 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分比土封种植孔分别降低 16.46% 和 40.99%, 比地膜间露地分别降低 30.53% 和 33.72%; 比地膜覆盖区则分别提高 17.86% 和 29.89%。土封种植孔根际 0~10 cm 土层土壤水分在幼苗期比地膜覆盖区降低 5.15%, 出苗期和幼苗期比地膜间露地分别提高 3.44% 和 4.42%; 出苗期根际 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分比地膜间露地降低 16.84%, 幼苗期则提高 12.32%, 出苗期和幼苗期则比地膜覆盖区分别提高 41.07% 和 120.11%。沙封种植孔缩短了油葵的出苗天数, 极显著提高了油葵的出苗率、存活率, 促进幼苗生长。沙封种植孔的油葵单株产量低于土封种植孔, 单位面积产量则提高了 62.00%, 增收 58.60%。河套灌区土壤含盐量较高的地块, 地膜覆盖种植油葵时采用沙封种植孔, 可提高油葵的出苗率及幼苗存活率, 提高油葵产量及产值。在河套灌区盐碱危害较严重的地块, 地膜覆盖种植油葵时应采用沙封种植孔。

关键词: 土壤水分; 作物; 膜; 油葵; 沙子; 种植孔; 土壤盐分

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0 引言

地膜覆盖不仅可提高地温, 保持土壤水分, 而且可抑制土壤盐分表聚, 成为干旱、半干旱及盐渍化地区农业增产的主要途径^[1-5]。地膜覆盖种植时植株生长处需开种植孔, 种植孔破坏了地膜覆盖的密闭性, 成为土壤水分蒸发的主要通道^[6-8], 且随土壤水分的蒸发, 种植孔成为盐碱地土壤盐分表聚的主要区域^[9-10]。河套灌区土壤盐分较高^[11-12], 虽然油葵 (*Helianthus annuus*) 为盐碱地的先锋作物^[13], 但当土壤盐分超过一定程度时仍出现缺株断行现象。目前有关膜下滴灌对土壤盐分运移的影响研究

较多^[14-16], 有关油葵耐盐性方面的研究多集中于盐分对油葵水分生理及幼苗生长的影响^[17-19], 如何提高盐碱地油葵的出苗率及存活率研究较少。杜社妮等、李爱国等的研究表明, 在盐碱地地膜覆盖移栽番茄 (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) 时采用沙封定植孔, 可有效减少定植孔根际土壤盐分表聚, 显著提高番茄成活率、存活率及产量^[20-21]。参照前人的试验结果^[20-21], 2012 年和 2013 年, 在河套灌区盐碱危害较重的地块, 油葵种植时改传统的土封种植孔为沙封种植孔, 研究地膜覆盖条件下盐碱地油葵种植孔根际土壤水分、盐分变化规律及油葵生长状况, 以为盐碱地油葵生产提供指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验区概况

试验地位于内蒙古河套平原西部的磴口县坝楞村, 海拔 1 047.6 m, 年均气温 7.6℃, 降雨量 142.7 mm, 蒸发量 2 381.8 mm, 无霜期 136~144 d, 日照时数 3 209.5 h, 作物生长期光合有效辐射 1.68×10⁵ J/cm²。试验地土壤为灌淤土, 质地为壤土,

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作者简介: 杜社妮(1966-), 女, 陕西杨凌人, 主要从事蔬菜栽培及农业生态方面的研究。杨凌 西北农林科技大学水土保持研究所, 712100。Email: sndu@nwsuaf.edu.cn

通信作者: 白岗栓(1965-), 男, 研究员, 主要从事果树栽培及农业生态方面的研究。杨凌 西北农林科技大学水土保持研究所, 712100。Email: gshb@nwsuaf.edu.cn

地下水位在 1.0 m 左右，0~40.0 cm 土层土壤容重 1.48 g/cm³。试验地耕层土壤田间持水率 24.43%，凋萎系数 7.86%，有机质质量分数 10.7 g/kg，全氮质量分数 0.59 g/kg，有效磷质量分数 12.6 mg/kg，速效钾质量分数 171.4 mg/kg，总孔隙度 44.62%，pH 值 8.82。试验地耕层土壤盐分质量分数 1.51 g/kg 左右，主要为氯化物-硫酸盐。试验地灌溉水为黄河过境水，pH 值 8.1 左右，矿化度 0.320 g/L 左右，残余 NaCO₃ (RSC) 0.87 mg/L，阳离子总量为 0.125 g/L，阴离子总量 0.260 g/L。试验地长 70.0 m，宽 30.0 m，土壤理化性质、肥力等基本一致。

1.2 试验设计及测定内容、方法

试验以传统的土封种植孔为对照，监测沙封种植孔对种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、地膜间露地土壤水分、盐分变化及油葵幼苗生长状况、产量等的影响。

土封种植孔：油葵播种时沿种植行用点播器在地膜上开直径为 4.0 cm、深 2.5 cm 左右的种植孔，每孔种 1 粒种子，按照传统的种植方式，在地膜间

露地处取疏松、细碎的土壤约 100 g 左右，覆盖种植孔，覆土直径约 6.0 cm，厚度约 2.0~3.0 cm。

沙封种植孔：播种方法与土封种植孔相同，不同的是用沙子覆盖种植孔，沙子覆盖的面积、厚度与覆土相同，用量约 120 g 左右。沙子取源于附近的乌兰布和沙漠，粒径为 0.5~1.0 mm，容重为 1.58 g/cm³ 左右，用沙量约为 5.5 m³/hm²。

试验以长 24.0 m 的单条地膜带为 1 小区，每条地膜带种植 2 行油葵，1 行采用土封种植孔，1 行采用沙封种植孔，每行种植 100 株。

试验地共有 25 条地膜带，选择 6 条地膜带作为 6 次重复，其他地膜带均采用沙封种植孔。

土壤样品采集点：土封种植孔和沙封种植孔根际土壤在播种前均沿种植行进行随机采集；出苗期、幼苗期沿种植行随机选择种植孔，在种植孔的中心进行破坏性采集（剔除种植孔生长着油葵幼苗）。地膜覆盖区和地膜间露地均沿地膜带、地膜带间露地的中部进行随机采样（图 1）。

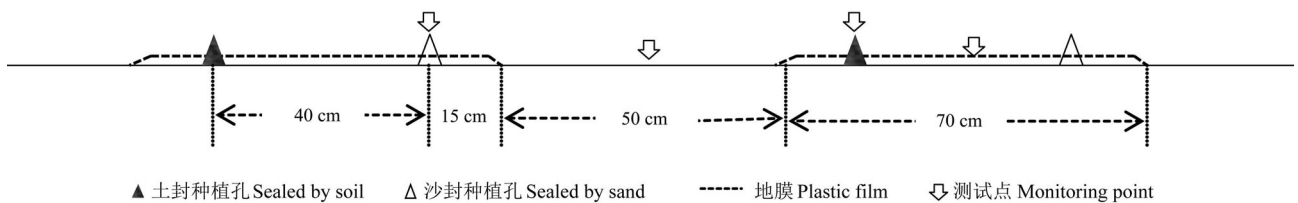


图 1 试验设计示意图及测试点位置

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of experimental design and monitoring point

采样深度：根据前人的试验结果，试验地播种到幼苗期 0~40.0 cm 土层的土壤水分、盐分变化较大，40.0 cm 土层以下变化较小^[11-12,20,22-24]，故本试验测定 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤水分和盐分。

土壤水分：2012 和 2013 年油葵种植期及出苗期、幼苗期一致，油葵种植时（5 月 25 日）、出苗期（6 月 4 日）、幼苗期（6 月 25 日）在沙封种植孔、地膜间露地、土封种植孔、地膜覆盖区（图 1 所示区域），用直径为 4.0 cm 的土钻，以 5.0 cm 土层为 1 层，从上到下，分 8 层采集 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤样品，烘干法分层测定土封种植孔根际、沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地和地膜覆盖区的土壤水分。

土壤盐分：采集土壤水分样品时，以相同的方法采集土封种植孔根际、沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地和地膜覆盖区 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤，室内自然风干后过 1.0 mm 筛，然后用电导法分层测定不同监测点的土壤盐分电导率，根据经验公式换算为不同监测点不同土层的土壤水溶性全盐质量分数^[20,25]。

$$L = C \cdot ft \cdot K \quad (1)$$

$$ft = 1/[1 + \alpha(t - t_0)] \quad (2)$$

$$K = Ls/Cs \quad (3)$$

$$Y = 3.471L + 0.015 \quad (4)$$

式中：L 为 25 时，质量比 1:5 土壤水浸出液的电导率，mS/cm；C 为测得的电导率，mS/cm；ft 为温度校正系数；K 为电导电极常数；α 为温度校正系数，为 0.02；t₀ 为 25；t 为测定时待测液温度，。Ls 为氯化钾标准溶液的电导率，mS/cm；Cs 为测得氯化钾标准液的电导率，mS/cm；Y 为土壤盐分质量分数，g/kg。

油葵幼苗生长状况 5 月 30 日至 6 月 10 日调查土封种植孔、沙封种植孔油葵每天的出苗数并统计出苗率及出苗天数。幼苗期（6 月 25 日）调查幼苗的保存率和株高、根系深度、根系生物量及地上部生物量等。

$$\text{出苗率} = \frac{\text{出苗数}}{\text{种植穴}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

$$D = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n G_i T_i}{\sum G_i} \quad (6)$$

$$\text{存活率} = \frac{\text{存活苗数}}{\text{出苗数}} \times 100\% \quad (7)$$

式中： D 为加权平均的出苗天数， d ； G_i 为播种日至出苗终止日间的逐日出苗数； T_i 为与 G_i 所对应的天数， d ； n 为出苗终止天数， d 。

油葵产量：油葵成熟期（9月10日）分别收获沙封种植孔、土封种植孔的花盘，常规方法测定不同处理油葵的植株密度、株高、茎粗、盘粒数、千粒质量、产量等。根据当地油葵的收购价格及沙子价格，折算增产值。

1.3 农艺措施

供试油葵品种为 G101，地膜为高压聚乙烯膜，厚度 8.0 μm ，幅宽 70.0 cm。试验田为宽窄行种植，宽行行距 80.0 cm，窄行行距 40.0 cm，株距 24.0 cm，密度为 69 000 穴/ hm^2 。2012、2013 年均于 5 月 25 日种植。播种前 13 d（5 月 12 日）覆盖地膜，并施磷酸二铵 225.0 kg/hm^2 ，硝酸钾 3.75 kg/hm^2 。覆膜后（5 月 13 日）进行了漫灌，灌水量 120.0 mm（量水堰测定），进行洗盐、压盐。

1.4 数据处理

将 2a 的试验数据进行平均，采用 Excel 2003 制作图表，土壤水分、盐分用 SPSS 10.0 软件进行单因素方差分析；如果差异显著，则采用邓肯氏新复极差检验法进行多重比较，检验不同监测点的差异显著性。

土封种植孔、沙封种植孔油葵的出苗率、生长状况、产值等用独立 2 样本 t 检验，检验差异显著性。

2 结果与分析

2.1 沙封覆膜种植孔对土壤水分的影响

从图 2 可以看出，从播种期到幼苗期，沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际和地膜覆盖区 0~15 cm 土层土壤水分出现差异且差距逐渐增大，15~40 cm 土层土壤水分虽基本一致但均逐渐降低。播种期试验地不同监测点 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤水分平均为 22.09%，出苗期为 20.27%，幼苗期为 16.01%，播种期显著（ $p < 0.05$ ）高于出苗期，出苗期极显著（ $p < 0.01$ ）高于幼苗期，这主要是油葵种植前 12 d 进行了漫灌，播种后无灌水及有效降水，且气温较高，风速较大，土壤水分蒸发强烈，故随时间的推移，土壤水分逐渐降低。从播种到幼苗期，沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别降低了 32.63%，29.14%，29.24%，25.27%，其中沙封种植孔显著大于地膜间露地及土封种植孔，地膜间露地及土封种植孔极显著大于地膜覆盖区，主要是覆沙层切断了 0~2.0 cm 或 0~3.0 cm 土层土壤的毛细管，下层土壤水分不能通过毛细管扩散到覆沙层并蒸发到大气中，且沙粒的持水能力弱，故沙封种植孔根际 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤的水分降低幅

度最大；地膜覆盖区由于土壤毛细管蒸发的水分不能散失到大气中，而是遇到地膜后凝结为水珠重新返回到表层土壤，故其 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分降低幅度最小；播种时土壤水分较高，种植孔的覆土受潮后与下层和周边土壤的毛细管相通，下层及周边土壤的水分通过毛细管扩散到覆土并通过覆土直接蒸发到大气中，地膜间露地的表层土壤与下层土壤的毛细管也相通，下层的土壤水分可扩散到表层土壤，故土封种植孔、地膜间露地 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分差异不显著且降低幅度居中。

播种期沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区和土封种植孔根际 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤水分均呈“V”形，20~25 cm 土层土壤水分含量低于其它土层；地膜间露地 0~25.0 cm 土层土壤水分含量较低，25~40.0 cm 土层与沙封种植孔、地膜覆盖区和土封种植孔基本一致（图 2a）。播种期沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区和土封种植孔根际 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别为 22.53%，22.50%和 22.53%，均显著高于地膜间露地的 21.55%。播种前沙封种植孔、地膜覆盖区和土封种植孔均有地膜覆盖，抑制了土壤水分蒸发，且地膜覆盖后上层土壤温度较高，下层土壤水分向上层土壤聚集，故其 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分较高。

出苗期沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、土封种植孔根际和地膜间露地 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别为 19.16%，20.55%，20.34%和 19.51%，其中地膜覆盖区和土封种植孔均显著高于沙封种植孔，地膜覆盖区显著高于地膜间露地（图 2b）。沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、土封种植孔根际和地膜间露地 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别为 19.69%，20.68%，20.48%和 19.80%，其中沙封种植孔较土封种植孔降低 3.86%，较地膜覆盖区降低 4.79%；土封种植孔较地膜间露地提高了 3.44%。

幼苗期沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、土封种植孔根际和地膜间露地 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别为 14.51%，16.69%，15.65%和 14.89%，其中地膜覆盖区显著高于土封种植孔，极显著高于地膜间露地及沙封种植孔，土封种植孔显著高于地膜间露地及沙封种植孔。沙封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区、土封种植孔根际和地膜间露地 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分分别为 15.18%，16.81%，15.95%和 15.27%，其中沙封种植孔较土封种植孔降低了 4.83%，较地膜覆盖区降低 9.73%；土封种植孔较地膜间露地提高了 4.42%，较地膜覆盖区降低 5.15%。幼苗期沙封种植孔根际和土封种植孔根际 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分低于地膜覆盖区，除与种植孔和大气接触的界面差异外，与油葵幼苗蒸腾也有一定的关系。

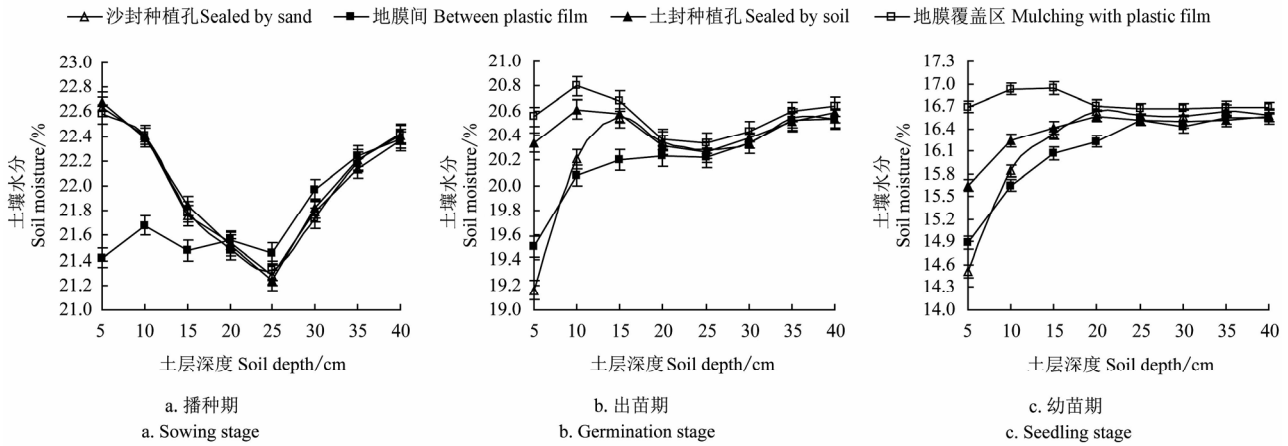


图 2 不同测试点不同时期的土壤水分
Fig.2 Soil moisture of different monitoring points in different stages

2.2 沙封覆膜种植孔对土壤盐分的影响

播种期沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际和地膜覆盖区不同监测点 0~40.0 cm 土层土壤盐分平均为 1.67 g/kg, 出苗期为 1.83 g/kg, 幼苗期为 2.04 g/kg, 不同时期之间存在极显著差异(图 3)。由于播种前 12 d 大水漫灌洗盐、压盐, 表层土壤盐分随灌水渗漏到深层土壤, 因而播种期土壤盐分较低, 随着气温的持续升高及土壤水分的大量蒸发, 土壤盐分向上层土壤迁移并逐渐聚集于表层土壤, 表层土壤盐分逐渐增多。从播种到幼苗期, 沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际和地膜覆盖区 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分分别增加了 41.66%, 35.99%, 140.00%和 9.00%。油葵种植时土壤处于返浆期, 地膜覆盖后种植孔成为土壤水分蒸发的主要通道^[9-10]。土壤返潮时覆土与种植孔下层及周边土壤毛细管相通, 由于地下水位浅, 水分蒸发强烈, 故其 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分增多^[20]; 沙粒之间无毛管空隙, 切断了种植孔下层及周边土壤与大气之间的毛细管, 导致水汽在沙粒空隙中缓慢移动, 因而沙封定植孔根际土壤的蒸发量降低, 土壤盐分表聚减少^[20]; 河套灌区为中温带大陆性季风气候, 地处荒漠草原带, 在干燥、高温的气候环境及较高的土壤温度下, 露地表层土壤易迅速变干, 形成干土掩护层, 即气相阻滞层, 切断下层土壤与表层土壤毛细管之间的联系, 减少下层土壤水分向上层补给^[20, 26], 造成土壤蒸发强度降低, 土壤盐分表聚能力减弱, 故地膜间露地 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分在幼苗期低于土封种植孔。沙封种植孔根际 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分相对增量大于地膜间露地, 主要是种植时沙封种植孔根际的土壤盐分较低, 且地膜覆盖改变了土壤的水、热

状况^[3,8,20,27-29], 覆沙层以下的土壤水分运移强烈, 覆沙层以下盐分积累较多, 故其相对增量较高。

播种期沙封种植孔根际、土封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤盐分在 1.47~1.48 g/kg 之间, >10~25.0 cm 土层在 1.84~1.85 g/kg 之间, 25.0 cm 土层以下在 1.46~1.47g/kg 之间, 表现为 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤盐分较低, 10.0~25.0 cm 土层较高, 25.0 cm 以下土层又降低的状况(图 3a), 主要是该 3 个监测点在播种前被地膜覆盖并灌水洗盐、淋盐, 灌水将表层的盐分淋洗到 10.0~25.0 cm 土层, 同时地膜覆盖限制了土壤蒸发, 减少了可溶性盐分表聚; 其次是地膜覆盖后土壤中上行水汽到达地表后遇到地膜, 以凝结水的形式返回地表, 起到洗盐、淋盐的作用^[20]。播种期地膜间露地 0~25.0 cm 土层土壤盐分随土壤深度的增加则逐渐降低, 由 3.13 g/kg 降低到 1.34 g/kg。播种期地膜间露地 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤盐分为 2.77 g/kg, 极显著高于沙封种植孔、土封种植孔、地膜覆盖区; 15.0~25.0 cm 土层为 1.62 g/kg, 极显著低于沙封种植孔、土封种植孔、地膜覆盖区。

出苗期沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分分别为 1.98, 2.85, 2.37, 1.68g/kg (图 3b), 其中沙封种植孔较土封种植孔降低了 16.46%, 较地膜间露地降低了 30.53%, 较地膜覆盖区提高了 17.86%; 土封种植孔较地膜间露地降低了 16.84%, 较地膜覆盖区提高了 41.07%, 不同监测点之间存在极显著差异。出苗期土壤水分含量较高, 地膜间露地表层土壤没有形成气相阻滞层, 水分散失以毛细管蒸发为主, 且在种植前已有大量盐分表聚, 故其土壤盐分最高; 出苗期土封种植孔的覆土毛细管蒸发强烈,

故其盐分高于沙封种植孔；沙封种植孔切断了毛细管蒸发，但土壤水分仍可以水汽的方式通过沙粒间的空隙蒸发到大气中，因而其表层土壤盐分高于地膜覆盖区而低于土封种植孔。

幼苗期沙封种植孔根际、地膜间露地、土封种植孔根际、地膜覆盖区 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分分别为 2.26, 3.41, 3.83, 1.74 g/kg (图 3c)，其中沙封种植孔较土封种植孔降低了 40.99%，较地膜间露地降低了 33.72%，较地膜覆盖区提高了 29.89%；土封种植孔较地膜间露地提高了 12.32%，较地膜覆

盖区提高了 120.11%，不同监测点之间存在极显著差异。幼苗期土封种植孔根际 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分高于地膜间露地，主要是幼苗期土壤水分较低，露地地表形成干土掩护层，降低了水分蒸发，而土封种植孔根际土壤由于地膜覆盖，土壤温度梯度、土壤水汽压梯度大，仍为土壤水分蒸发的主要通道，因而聚集的土壤盐分最高；地膜间露地与沙封种植孔根际土壤相比，蒸发时间长，蒸发强度高，故其土壤盐分较高；地膜覆盖区土壤蒸发强度最低，因而土壤盐分含量最低。

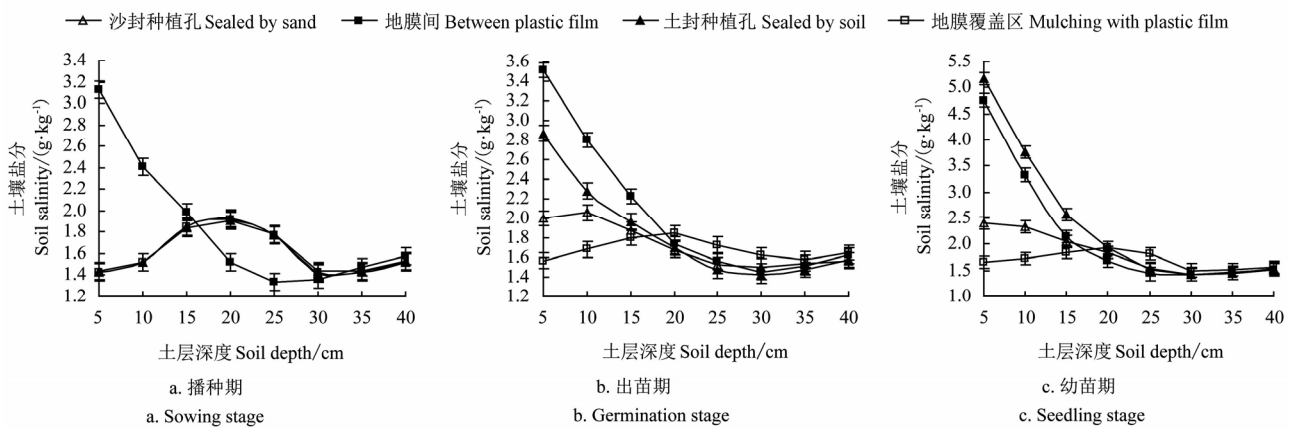


图3 不同测试点不同时期的土壤盐分

Fig.3 Soil salinity of different monitoring points in different stages

从播种到幼苗期，除地膜覆盖区外，土封种植孔根际、地膜间露地和沙封种植孔根际 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分均极显著提高，而 25.0~40.0 cm 土层以下土壤盐分无显著变化，主要是试验地地下水位在 1.0 m 左右，已耕种多年，受多年灌水排盐、淋盐的影响，土壤剖面盐分分布为低聚型^[30]，25.0~40.0 cm 土层土壤盐分变化为较稳定层^[30]，且 25.0~40.0 cm 土层受地膜覆盖影响较少，因而不同时期变化较小，而土封种植孔、沙封种植孔根际 0~10.0 cm 土层受地膜覆盖的影响程度高，存在着明显的温度梯度差和水蒸汽压差^[6-10,20]，因而土壤盐分随时间的延长逐渐增加。

2.3 对油葵幼苗生长的影响

油葵出苗期较耐盐碱，但幼苗期耐盐性较差^[18,23]。出苗期沙封种植孔表层土壤盐分比土封种植孔低，水分适中，利于种子萌发，故出苗天数极显著缩短，出苗率极显著提高。幼苗期土封种植孔 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤盐分高达 5.18 g/kg，造成油葵根系吸水困难，不利于幼苗生长^[13,17-19,23]，故存活率极显著降低，株高、茎粗、叶片数、根系深度、根系分布幅度极显著降低（表 1）。

幼苗期沙封种植孔 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分极显著低于土封种植孔，土壤盐分对油葵根系生长影响较小^[13,17-19,23]，故其幼苗的叶片、叶柄、茎及根系生物量较土封种植孔极显著提高（表 2），但其根冠比却显著降低，主要是较高的土壤盐分可相对促进油葵根系生长，抑制地上部生长^[18]，从而导致土封种植孔的根冠比增大。

2.4 对油葵产量、产值的影响

成熟期沙封种植孔油葵的茎粗显著低于土封种植孔，盘径、盘粒数和单株产量极显著低于土封种植孔（表 3），主要是土封种植孔油葵的存活率低，存活的油葵生长空间及土壤养分、水分供应相对充足，故较沙封种植孔生长良好。成熟期沙封种植孔的最终植株密度较土封种植孔提高了 99.70%，虽然单株产量低于土封种植孔，但单位面积产量提高了 62.00%。根据当地油葵价格（2012 年为 5.2 元/kg，2013 年为 5.6 元/kg，平均为 5.4 元/kg）及沙子、劳动力价格（试验地距乌兰布和沙漠约 1.5 km，5.5 m³/hm² 沙子运送到试验地的价格为 200.0 元，覆沙较覆土多人工费 200.0 元/hm²），沙封种植孔可增加产值 6 881.0 元/hm²，单位面积产值提高 58.60%。

表 1 不同处理的出苗状况及生长状况
Table 1 Seedling emergence and seedling growth of different treatments

处理 Treatments	出苗天数 Germination days/d	出苗率 Germination rate/%	存活率 Survival rate/%	株高 Height/cm	茎粗 Stem diameter/cm	叶片数 Number of leaf	根系深度 Depth of roots/cm	根系幅度 Range of roots/cm
土封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by soil	8.94aA	76.46bB	43.86bB	16.98bB	0.57bB	9.181bB	16.36bB	14.24bB
沙封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by sand	7.62bB	91.74aA	89.46aA	18.93aA	0.79aA	10.64aA	18.12aA	16.87aA

注：表中同列数据后的小、大写字母分别表示达显著差异 (0.05) 和极显著差异 (0.01) 水平，下表同。

Note: Small and capital letters in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 and extremely significant difference at 0.01. The following table was same as this table.

表 2 不同处理的幼苗生物量
Table 2 Seedling biomass of different treatments

处理 Treatments	单株地上部生物量 Above ground biomass of one plant/g				单株根系生物量 Roots biomass of one plant/g	根冠比 Root shoot ratio
	叶片 Leaf	叶柄 Petiole	茎 Stem	合计 Total		
土封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by soil	1.77bB	0.36bB	0.68bB	2.81bB	0.61bB	0.218aA
沙封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by sand	3.12aA	0.58aA	1.21aA	4.91aA	0.99aA	0.202bA

表 3 不同处理油葵的产量及产值
Table 3 Yields and output value of different treatments

处理 Treatments	种植密度 Planting density /(株·hm ⁻²)	收获期密度 Harvest density /(株·hm ⁻²)	株高 Height /cm	茎粗 Stem diameter /cm	盘径 Head diameter /cm	盘粒数 Seeds number of head	千粒质量 1000 seeds weight/g	单株产量 Yields of plant/g	单位面积产量 Yields /(kg·hm ⁻²)	产值 Output value /(元·hm ⁻²)	增产值 Increase output value /(元·hm ⁻²)
土封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by soil	69000	30120	1.46a	2.17a	21.22aA	1087.2aA	65.8a	72.20aA	2174.66bB	11743.15	
沙封种植孔 Planting hole sealed by sand	69000	60150	1.42a	1.98b	18.68bB	894.8bB	65.6a	58.57bB	3522.99aA	19024.15	6881.0

3 讨 论

盐碱地地膜覆盖栽培作物，种植孔为土壤水分蒸发的主要通道及土壤盐分表聚的主要区域^[6-8,20-21]。油葵种植时土壤水分较高，地下水位高，种植孔的覆土受潮后与下层及周边土壤毛细管连接成一整体，下层及周边土壤的水分以毛细管水和水汽的方式持续不断地通过覆土蒸发到大气中，因而土封种植孔 0~10 cm 土层土壤水分高，蒸发强度大。沙封种植孔由于沙粒间空隙较大，没有毛细管，下层及周边土壤水分只能以水汽的方式在沙粒空隙中缓慢移动才能蒸发到大气中，因而 0~10 cm 土层土壤水分低，蒸发强度弱。土封种植孔根际覆土与地膜间露地相比，其土壤温度梯度、水汽压梯度较高^[3,8,20]，不易形成气相阻滞层，故其水分含量较高，土壤蒸发强度较强^[26]。通常情况下土壤水分蒸发强度越大，蒸发时间越长，盐分表聚越严重。油葵种植时沙封种植孔、土封种植孔及地膜覆盖区

均覆盖地膜，抑制了土壤水分蒸发，因而其表层土壤盐分较低且基本相同。从播种到出苗期土封种植孔根际表层土壤水分、蒸发强度高于沙封种植孔，故其表层土壤的含盐量高于沙封种植孔，这与杜社妮等在番茄移栽时采用沙封定植孔的结果相同^[20]。

出苗期沙封种植孔较土封种植孔降低了根际土壤水分，但 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤水分为 19.16%，0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分为 19.69%，仍高于田间持水量的 75.0% (为 18.32%)，不会对油葵出苗产生不利影响。油葵幼苗期沙封种植孔 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤水分为 14.51%，0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分为 15.18%，分别相当于田间持水量的 59.39%和 62.14%，利于油葵蹲苗及根系向深层土壤生长。一般情况下土壤盐分越高越不利于种子吸水萌发^[18,23,31]。出苗期土封种植孔表层土壤的盐分含量高，故其出苗率降低，出苗天数延长。幼苗期土封种植孔根际 0~5.0 cm 土层土壤盐分含量高达 5.18 g/kg，对幼苗生长及存活产生威胁^[18,23,31]，导致油葵存活率、生长

状况极显著降低。陈炳东等的试验结果表明,当土壤含盐量为 5.0~6.5 g/kg 时,对油葵根系生长的影响程度小于对地上部植株的影响,导致油葵根冠比增大^[18]。土封种植孔的油葵幼苗根冠比高于沙封种植孔,这与陈炳东等的研究结果一致。

由于土封种植孔的油葵存活率仅为 43.86%,存活后的植株生长空间及土壤养分、水分供应相对充足,故其单株生长状况优于沙封种植孔,单株产量高于沙封种植孔。成熟期沙封种植孔的植株密度较土封种植孔提高了 99.70%,因而单位面积产量极显著提高。河套灌区散布着大量的小沙丘,沙源充足,运输方便,虽然运沙、覆沙需消耗一定的运输费及劳动力,但沙封种植孔的油葵幼苗存活率、单位面积产量大幅度提高,除去运沙、覆沙的费用外,沙封种植孔仍极显著提高单位面积油葵产值,且沙封种植孔操作简单,可完全由机械操作,进一步降低沙封种植孔的用工量,提高经济产值。

4 结 论

1) 在盐碱地采用地膜覆盖种植油葵时改传统的土封种植孔为沙封种植孔,降低了油葵出苗期、幼苗期根际 0~10.0 cm 土层土壤水分。

2) 在盐碱地采用地膜覆盖种植油葵时改传统的土封种植孔为沙封种植孔,降低了油葵出苗期、幼苗期根际 0~15.0 cm 土层土壤盐分。

3) 沙封种植孔较土封种植孔极显著缩短了油葵的出苗天数,提高了油葵的出苗率及存活率。沙封种植孔的油葵单位面积产量较土封种植孔提高了 62%,单位面积产值提高了 58.60%。

4) 在盐碱地地膜覆盖栽培油葵,应采用沙封种植孔,不宜采用土封种植孔。

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Planting hole sealed by sand promoting growth of oil sunflower in saline-alkaline fields mulched with plastic film

Du Shen^{1,2}, Bai Gangshuan^{1,2}, Yu Jian³, Ren Zhihong³

(1. Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University, Yangling 712100, China;

2. Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Water Resources, Yangling 712100, China;

3. Institute of Inner Mongolia Hydraulic Research, Huhhot 010020, China)

Abstract: Oil sunflower is a pioneer crop growing in saline-alkaline soil. However, its germination rate and seedling growth can be inhibited when soil salinity is extremely high and thus its yields can be decreased. In order to improve germination rate and survival rate of oil sunflower, increase its yields and outputs, a field experiment was conducted to investigate the effect of two planting hole sealing methods (sealed by soil and sealed by sand) on rhizosphere soil moisture and soil salinity in severe saline-alkaline soils of Hetao irrigation area, Inner Mongolia, China. Eight rhizosphere soil samples at depth of 0-40 cm were taken with 5 cm as a sampling layer from the plots of planting hole sealed by sand and planting hole sealed by soil at the sowing, germination and seedling stages of oil sunflower to determine the soil moisture and salinity. Meanwhile, soil moisture and soil salinity under the plastic film mulch and in open field between plastic film mulching were also detected. Germination rate, seedling survival rate, seedling growth, yields, and output from the plots of planting hole sealed by sand and planting hole sealed by soil were calculated. The results showed that the soil moisture at depth of 0-15 cm decreased but soil salinity increased from sowing stage to seedling stage, and significant or extremely significant differences were detected between different growth stages. In seedling germination and seedling stage, rhizosphere soil moisture at 0-10 cm depth in the treatment of planting hole sealed by sand decreased by 3.86% and 4.83% than that in the treatment of planting hole sealed by soil, decreased by 4.79% and 9.73% than that in the treatment of plastic film mulch, while the rhizosphere soil salinity at 0-15 cm depth in the treatment of planting hole sealed by sand decreased by 16.46% and 40.99% than that in the treatment of planting hole sealed by soil, decreased by 30.53% and 33.72% than that in the treatment of open field between plastic film mulch, and increased by 17.86% and 29.89% than that in the treatment of plastic film mulch. At the germination stage, the rhizosphere soil moisture at 0-10 cm depth in the treatment of planting hole sealed by soil was almost same as that in the treatment of plastic film mulch, increased by 3.44% than that of open field between plastic film mulch, and its rhizosphere soil salinity at 0-15 cm depth decreased by 16.84% than that of open field between plastic film mulch, increased by 41.07% than that of plastic film mulch. At the seedling stage, the rhizosphere soil moisture of planting hole sealed by soil at 0-10.0 cm depth decreased by 5.15% than that of field mulching with plastic film, increased by 4.42% than that of open field between plastic film mulching, and its rhizosphere soil salinity at 0-15 cm depth increased by 12.32% and 120.11% than that of open field among and in plastic film mulching. The treatment of planting hole sealed by sand significantly shorted the germination days, improved germination rate and seedling survival rate, and promoted seedling growth of oil sunflower. The yields per plant in plots of planting hole sealed by sand were significantly lower than those of planting hole sealed by soil, but its yields per unit increased by 62.00% and output increased by 58.60%. This study indicated that planting hole sealed by sand significantly decreased rhizosphere soil salinity at seedling germination stage and seedling stage of oil sunflower, improved germination rate and survival rate, promoted seedling growth, and increased oil sunflower yields and output value per unit area. Planting hole sealed by sand should be an optimum method for sowing oil sunflower in severe saline-alkali land of Hetao irrigation area.

Key words: soil moisture; crops; films; oil sunflower; sand; planting hole; soil salinity

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