研究报告

脲酶硝化抑制剂对减缓尿素转化产物氧化及淋溶的作用

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利用原状土柱模拟试验,研究了脲酶抑制剂氢醌(HQ),硝化抑制剂包被碳化钙(ECC)和双 氰胺(DCD)以及它们的不同组合对尿素转化产物土壤持留、氧化以及淋溶的影响. 结果表明, 与其它抑制剂处理相比,HQ+DCD组合能有效抑制尿素水解产物的氧化,使其以交换态NH₄⁺的 ▶ <u>Email Alert</u> 形式在土壤中长时间持留;氧化作用的抑制不仅减少了氧化产物NO₃-的累积,也降低了NO₃-淋 溶潜势,使其淋入下层土壤的深度仅限在5~10 cm范围内,且淋溶量显著降低.

关键词 <u>脲酶抑制剂;硝化抑制剂;铵态氮;硝态氮;NO3-淋溶</u> 分类号

Effects of urease and nitrification inhibitors on alleviating the oxidation and leaching of soil urea's hydrolyzed product ammonium

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Abstract

With simulation test of in situ soil column, this paper studied the effects of urease inhibitor hydroquinone (HQ), nitrification inhibitors coated calcium carbide (ECC) and dicyandiamide (DCD), and their different combinations on the persistence, oxidation, and leaching of soil urea's hydrolyzed product ammonium. The results showed that compared with other treatments, the combination of HQ and DCD could effectively inhibit the oxidation of the ammonium, and make it as exchangeable form reserve in soil in a larger amount and a longer period. The inhibition of this oxidation not only decreased the accumulation of oxidized product NO₃⁻ in soil, but also decreased the potential of

 NO_3^- leaching, making the NO_3^- only leach to $5\sim10$ cm in depth, and the leached amount significantly decreased.

Key words

<u>Urease inhibitor</u> <u>Nitrification inhibitor</u> <u>NH₄[±]-N</u> <u>NO₃⁻-N</u> <u>NO₃⁻</u> leaching

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