#### 研究报告

## 低丘李园复合经营模式间作物生态效应研究

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摘要

对沿江低丘李园4种优化模式的间作物生态效应分析表明,随重复种植的增加,4种间种模式土壤的有机质年均增加5%~20%;全N年增加7%~40%,全P年增加8%~70%,全K年

增加15%~80%;全垦种植的土地水土流失严重,土壤侵蚀和地表径流第1年平均达1 415.2  $t \cdot hm^{-2}$  和790.7  $m^3 \cdot hm^{-2}$ ;水土保持最好的是马铃薯+毛豆,其次为油菜+花

生、马铃薯+西瓜、小麦; 土壤平均侵蚀量和地表径流量与对照相比分别降低44.19%、38.24%、39.52%、37.56%和22.40%、9.28%、24.11%、21.16%.4种模式中油菜+花生生物量最高,年均达100.276 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,其次是马铃薯+西瓜,年均达73.692 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>; 生产力最高的是马铃薯+西瓜,年均达37.565 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,其次是马铃薯+毛豆,年均达25.934 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;投能效率最高的是油菜+花生,年均达到2.96.其次为马铃薯+西瓜、马铃薯+毛豆、小麦,分别为2.08、2.01、0.96.同时,有机、无机能输入效应表明,以生物能为主源输入进行转化利用太阳光能和水土资源,维护了果园生态系统的能量盈余,生态效益较高.

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关键词 <u>低丘,李园,间作物,生态效应</u> 分类号

# Ecological effects of intercrops in comprehensive management patterns of hilly area plum orchard

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#### **Abstract**

The study on the ecological effects of intercrops in four cropping patterns showed that with the increase of multiple cropping, the annual increase of soil organic matter, total N, total P and total K was  $5\% \sim 20\%$ ,  $7\% \sim 40\%$ ,  $8\% \sim 70\%$  and  $15\% \sim 80\%$ , respectively. Potato-soybean had the best benefit in soil and water conservation, followed by cole? peanut, potato? watermelon, and wheat. Compared with control, the average soil erosion module and runoff amount of 4 patterns were decreased by 44.19%, 39.55%, 38.24% and 37.56%, and 22.40%, 9.28%, 24.11% and 21.16%, respectively. Cole-peanut had the highest biomass, being averaged 100.276 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> annually, and the second was potato-watermelon, with an average of 73.692 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. Potato-watermelon had the highest productivity, which averaged 37.565 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> annually, and the second was potato-soybean, averaged 25.934 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. The efficiency of energy input was in order of cole-peanut, potato-watermelon, potato-soybean, and wheat, and the value was 2.96, 2.08, 2.01 and 0.96, respectively.

Key words Hilly area Plum orchard Intercrop Ecological effect

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