

日光温室蔬菜栽培对土壤团聚体稳定性的影响——以陕西省泾阳县日光温室土壤为例

Effects of solar greenhouse cultivation on soil aggregates stability - A case study of solar greenhouse soil in Jingyang County, Shaanxi Province

中文关键词: [温室栽培](#) [团聚体](#) [机械稳定性](#) [水稳性](#)

Key words: [Greenhouse cultivation](#) [aggregate](#) [machine stability](#) [water stability](#)

基金项目:

作者	单位	E-mail
孙艳	西北农林科技大学园艺学院	sunyanma64@sina.com.cn
王益权		
刘军		

中文摘要:

摘要: 土壤的团聚状况是土壤重要的物理性质之一, 团聚体的数量是衡量和评价土壤肥力的重要指标。用干筛法、湿筛法及带水振荡法对温室土壤和露地土壤的团聚体含量进行了测定。根据干筛法测得的各级团聚体含量及MWD指标的评判, 温室土壤团聚体的机械稳定性低于露地土壤; 根据 $>0.25\text{mm}$ 水稳性团聚体含量、水稳性团聚体的MWD值、团聚体的破坏率及团聚体的原始稳定系数和崩解速率等指标评判, 温室土壤团聚体的水稳性高于露地土壤, 这与温室土壤中有机质的含量较高有关。有机质含量的增加, 不仅可使土壤中 $0.25\sim 10\text{mm}$ 团聚体的含量增加, 还使其的水稳性提高。

英文摘要:

Abstract: Aggregates status of soil was one of important physical characteristics of soil, amount of aggregates was important index weighing and estimating soil fertility. Aggregates status of greenhouse soils and uncovered soil was studied by dry-sieved, wet-sieved and water-oscillated. According to evaluation of different diameter scale aggregate content determined by Dry-sieved and mean weight diameter (MWD), the machine stability was worse in greenhouse soils than uncovered soil. The water stability was better in greenhouse soils than uncovered soil according to evaluation of $>0.25\text{mm}$ water stability aggregate content, MWD of water stability aggregate, destruction rate of aggregate, original stability coefficient and disintegration rate of aggregate. It was related to high organic matter content in greenhouse soils. Increasing organic matter content rose content and water stability of $0.25\sim 10\text{mm}$ aggregate.

孙艳,王益权,刘军.日光温室蔬菜栽培对土壤团聚体稳定性的影响——以陕西省泾阳县日光温室土壤为例[J].土壤学报,2011,48(1): 168~174

摘要点击次数: 278

全文下载次数: 154

[查看全文](#) [查看/发表评论](#) [下载PDF阅读器](#)

关闭

您是本站第143686位访问者

Copyright©2008 土壤学报版权所有

地址: 南京市北京东路71号 邮编: 210008 Email: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

技术支持: 北京勤云科技发展有限公司 [京ICP备09084417号](#)