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黄土塬区不同土地利用方式土壤水分对次降雨的响应特征

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摘要:[目的]探究土壤水分对次降雨响应过程,揭示该地区不同土地利用方式的土壤水分特征,进而为缺水地区降水量利用和农业水资源合理配置提供观测依据。[方法]对2021年黄土塬区苜蓿草地、休闲地、高产农田(正常施肥)和低产农田(长期不施肥)4种土地利用方式的土壤水分进行了定位监测,并分析其对大于30 mm的3次降雨事件响应过程。[结果]随着降雨量的增加,苜蓿草地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田的降雨入渗和水分再分布深度也呈增大趋势,最大水分入渗深度分别为300,500,500,500 cm。不同土地利用方式土壤含水量具有明显的季节特征,月均土壤含水量呈现先增大后减小的趋势,最小值分别出现在8月、1月、1月和6月,最大值均在10月。雨季后,土壤水分仍处于再分布过程,12月底苜蓿草地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田水分再分布深度分别达到400,700,800,700 cm;土壤储水量变化滞后于降雨量,9—10月土壤储水量变化最强烈,苜蓿地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田土壤储水量增幅分别为390.6,197.5,299.8,157.4 mm。[结论]4种土地利用方式中,亏缺严重的苜蓿草地土壤水分对降雨的响应最为敏感,最大响应深度可达400 cm,土壤储水量变化幅度也最大,水分再分布过程导致其变化滞后于降水量。

关键词:土壤水分;入渗深度;土地利用方式;次降雨;黄土塬区

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Response of soil water content to rainfall events under different land use types on the loess tableland

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Abstract: [Objective] The aims of this study are to explore the response of soil water to rainfall, to reveal the soil water characteristics of different land use types in this area, and to provide observation basis for rainfall utilization and rational allocation of agricultural water resources in water shortage areas. [Methods] The soil water contents (SWC) of alfalfa field, fallow field, fertilized cropland (normal fertilization) and unfertilized cropland (no fertilization) of the loess tableland in 2021 were monitored. The effects of three rainfall events (greater than 30 mm) on soil water content were analyzed. [Results] With the increase of rainfall, the

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infiltration and water redistribution depths of alfalfa field, fallow field, fertilized cropland and unfertilized cropland also showed an increasing trend, and the maximum water infiltration depths were 340, 500, 500 and 500 cm, respectively. The SWC of different land use types had obvious seasonal characteristics, the monthly average SWC generally showed an increasing trend first and then decreased, the minimum values appeared in August, January, January and June, respectively, and the maximum values appeared in October. Soil water was still in the process of redistribution after the rainy season, the water redistribution depths of alfalfa field, fallow field, fertilized cropland and unfertilized cropland reached 400, 700, 800 and 700 cm, respectively, at the end of December. The change of soil water storage lagged behind rainfall, which was the strongest from September to October, the increase amounts of soil water storage in alfalfa field, fallow field, fertilized cropland and unfertilized cropland were 390.6, 197.5, 299.8 and 157.4 mm, respectively. [Conclusion] Among the four land use types, the soil water of alfalfa field with severe deficit was the most sensitive to rainfall. The maximum response depth could reach 400 cm, and the change range of soil water storage was also the largest. The process of water redistribution led to its change lagging behind precipitation.

Keywords: soil water content; infiltration depth; land use type; rainfall events; loess tableland

水分是土壤系统中物质和能量循环的重要载体,在植物生长中起着至关重要的作用^[1]。黄土塬区是典型的旱作农业区,降水是该区农田土壤水分的唯一补给来源,深厚的黄土如同土壤水库,其调蓄水分功能可有效缓解降水不足和季节分布不均所导致的旱情^[2],为雨水转化为土壤水提供了良好条件^[3]。降水入渗、再分布过程及其向土壤水的转化效率是决定土壤水库容量的关键因子^[4]。近年来,黄土塬区土壤水资源短缺和农业生产需求之间的问题日益突出,因此充分认识土地利用方式、降水和土壤水分之间的相互关系是合理配置水资源和土地利用的重要前提^[5]。由于不同土地利用方式植被覆盖度不同,其土壤水分对次降雨的响应也存在差异^[6],故探明黄土塬区不同土地利用方式土壤水分对次降雨的响应特征,对明确该地区植被格局和降水利用之间的耦合关系具有重要意义。

近年来,有关不同土地利用方式、降水与土壤水分之间相互作用的研究开展较多,取得了一系列重要进展。孙亚荣等^[7]的研究表明黄土丘陵区降水对土壤水分的影响随着土层深度的增加而减弱;黄亚楠等^[8]认为不同土地利用方式对土壤水分作用强度和深度不同。针对不同土地利用方式下土壤水分变化对降水的响应问题,赵思远等^[9]观测了黄土高原王东沟小流域塬面荒草地、苹果地和玉米地的土壤水分特征,认为不同降水条件下对土壤水分入渗之间的差异主要受到作物根系的影响;朱乐天等^[10]研究了黄土丘陵区不同土地利用方式下土壤水分对降水响应,表明降水对土壤水分的补给和地表植被覆盖程度关系密切;袁日萍等^[11]对黄土塬区不同种植方式下土壤水分变化的观测也表明,影响土壤水分的因素有降雨

量、作物类型、生长阶段和单作或轮作等。此外,还有研究指出,不同降水强度对土壤水分的补给程度有所差异,且不同土地利用方式土壤水分对降水的响应机制不同^[12]。上述研究说明降水对土壤水分的补给过程受多因素共同调控,且不同土地利用方式土壤水分对降水的响应不同。黄土塬区降水对土壤水分的补给过程一直都是该区域研究的关键问题,但不同土地利用方式土壤水分对自然条件下极端次降雨事件响应过程的实时观测还较少,无法准确揭示深层土壤剖面水分补给机制。

因此,本文以黄土塬区多年生苜蓿(*Medicago sativa L.*)草地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田4种土地利用方式10 m剖面土壤水分作为研究对象,通过实时观测24 h降雨量大于30 mm的次降雨事件后不同土地利用方式土壤水分的垂直剖面分布情况,量化土壤水分对次降雨事件的响应深度,明确降水、土壤水和土地利用方式之间的耦合关系,以期为该区域土地利用方式布局和降水资源的合理配置提供数据支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于黄土高原南部陕西长武县境内的长武塬上(107°41' E, 35°14' N),西部和东部分布着董志塬和洛川塬,地势北高南低,塬面平均海拔为1 220 m。该区属于暖温带半湿润大陆性季风气候,年均气温9.1 °C,年均降雨580 mm,5—10月降水占年降水量的70%以上,无霜期171 d,地下水位埋深一般在50~80 m以下^[13]。土壤以黑垆土为主,母质是深厚的中壤质马兰黄土,土质均匀疏松,稳定入渗率为1.35

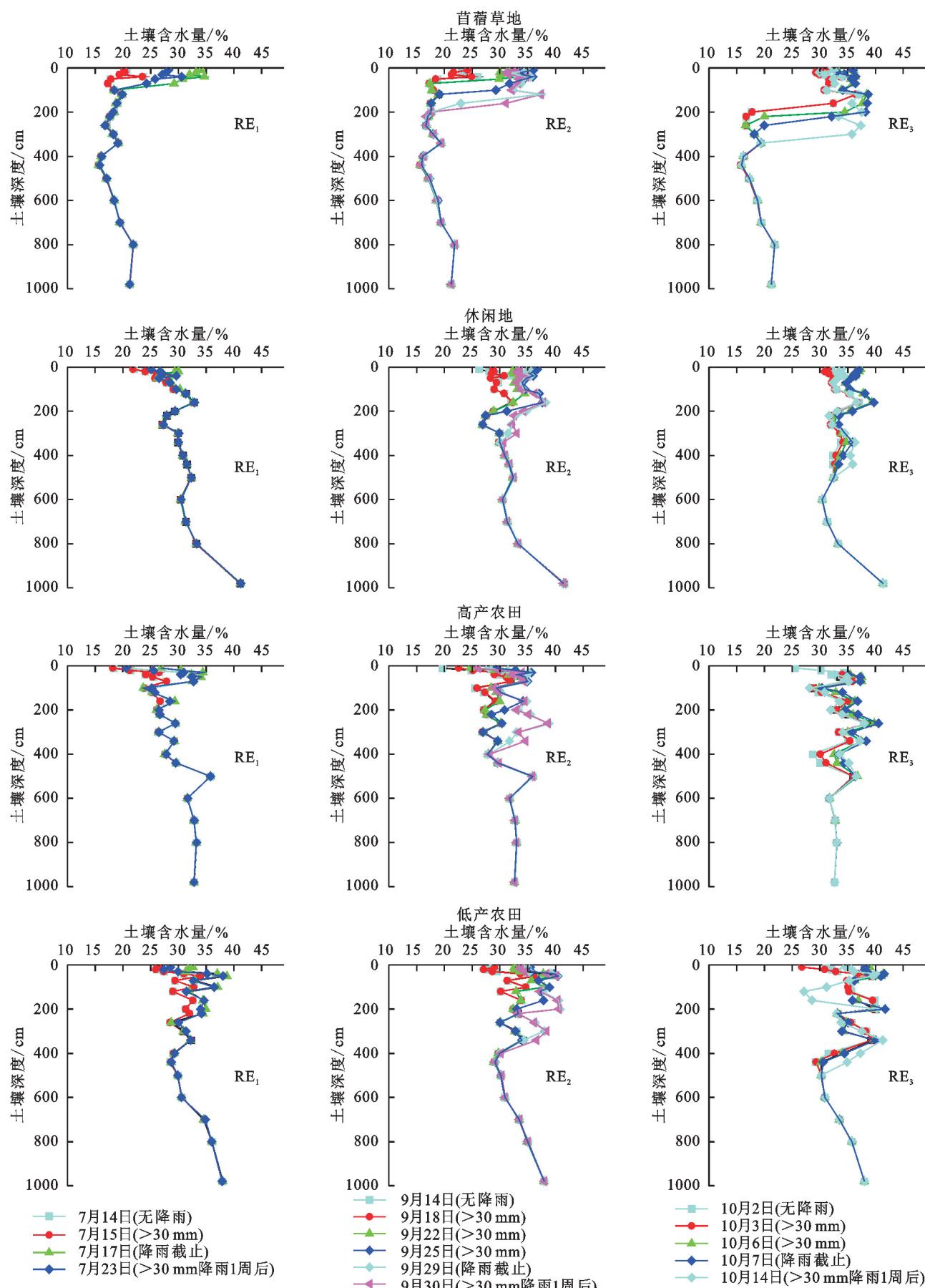


图3 不同土地利用方式土壤水分剖面分布

Fig. 3 Soil water content of profile distribution under different land use types

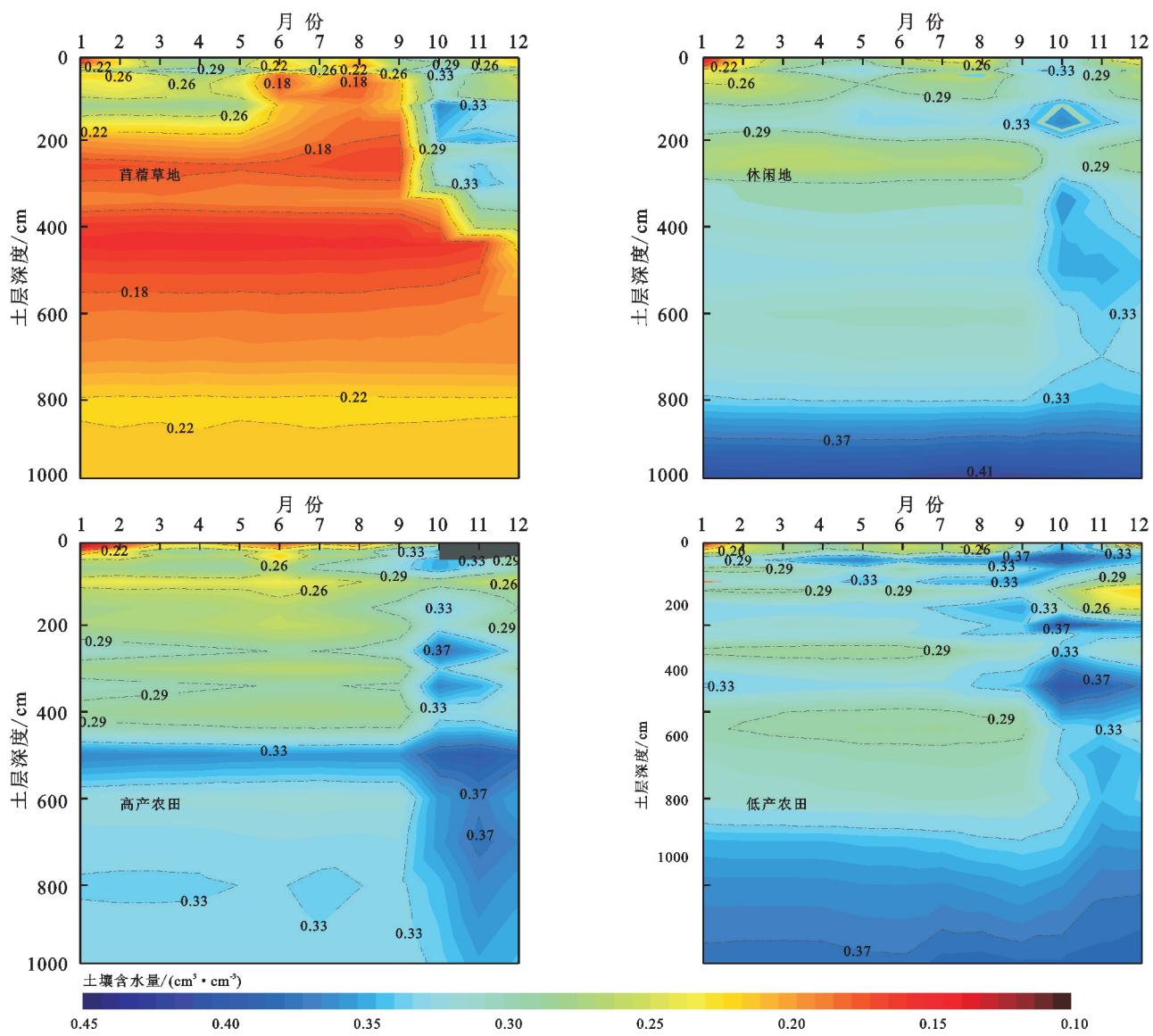


图5 不同土地利用方式土壤含水量季节变化

Fig. 5 Seasonal variation of soil water content under different land use types

表3 2021年4种土地利用方式土壤储水量

Table 3 Soil water storage of four land use types in 2021

月份	苜蓿草地	休闲地	高产农田	低产农田	mm
1	1949.0	3149.4	3001.3	3217.1	
2	1965.8	3158.3	3002.1	3217.8	
3	1987.8	3171.0	3013.8	3223.8	
4	2009.6	3181.8	3010.6	3230.5	
5	1993.7	3208.9	2988.5	3231.1	
6	1900.7	3200.7	2949.5	3199.5	
7	1907.9	3198.4	2996.7	3246.4	
8	1865.8	3193.1	3014.6	3260.8	
9	1921.6	3242.6	3060.1	3292.3	
10	2312.2	3440.1	3359.9	3449.7	
11	2385.9	3364.8	3265.0	3424.5	
12	2379.6	3271.4	3194.8	3339.9	
平均	2048.3c	3231.7a	3071.4b	3277.8a	

4 结论

(1) RE₁—RE₃的71.8~163 mm雨量下,苜蓿草地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田降雨入渗深度分别由100,120,200,260 cm增大至300,500,500,500 cm,其中苜蓿草地土壤水分再分布深度可达340 cm。

(2) 不同土地利用方式的土壤含水量具有明显的季节变化特征,且呈现先增大后减少的趋势,苜蓿草地、休闲地、高产农田和低产农田土壤含水量最小值分别出现在8月、1月、1月和6月,最大值均在10月。

(3) 3次降雨事件后,不同土地利用方式的土壤储水量增幅差异明显,苜蓿地增幅最大,其次是高产农田、休闲地与低产农田;土壤储水量最大值均出现在10月雨季结束后,其变化滞后于降水量。

次降雨条件下土壤水分入渗深度及其响应过程受

多种因素影响,在后续研究中应综合多年际不同类型降雨事件,进一步探讨不同土地利用方式下降雨入渗规律,同时考虑土壤质地、土壤容重、气候条件等因素的影响,以明确土壤水分的消耗与补充机制。

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