

International Symposium on Agricultural Science and Technology Innovation and Cooperation between China and Central Asia

盐碱地全耕层 “结构优化-增碳稳碳-功能活化” 定向培育

The Directional Amelioration of “Structure optimization - Carbon sequestration and stabilization - Function activation” in the plow layer of saline-alkali land

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报告提纲

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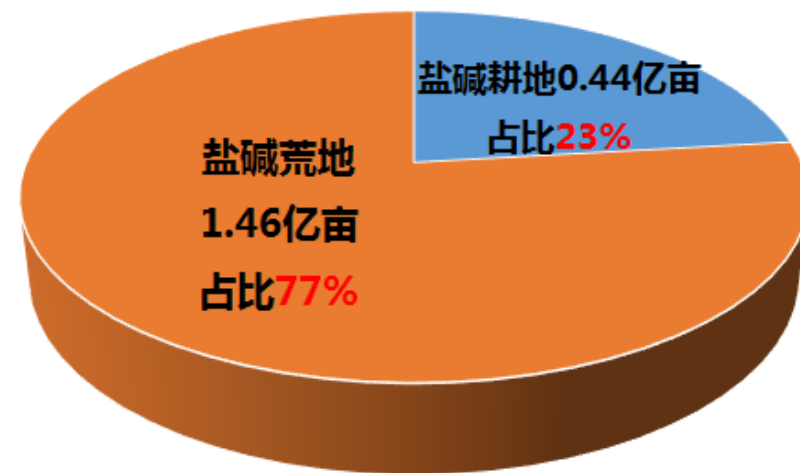


研究背景

Research Background

研究背景 Research Background

- 2011年，原农业部组织调查，全国查明可利用盐碱地总面积约**2.99亿亩**，其中盐碱耕地1.14亿亩，盐碱荒地1.85亿亩。
- **西北干旱与半干旱盐碱区**。盐渍化土地占全国盐碱地总面积的63.5%。
 - **其中西北内陆盐碱区**：受水资源制约显著，盐土面积大，盐分表聚明显。绿洲区及附近**尚有20%盐碱地未治理利用**。
 - **黄河上中游盐碱区**：与黄河上游灌区联系紧密，次生盐碱化强烈。经过近年的治理利用，**目前中、重度盐碱地仍占50%**。



研究背景 Research Background

新时期盐碱地科技新要求

“由**治理盐碱地**适应作物向选育耐盐碱植物**适应盐碱地**转变，挖掘盐碱地开发利用潜力” Change from harnessing saline-alkali soil adaptive crops to breeding salt tolerant plants to adapt to saline-alkali soil, and tap saline-alkali soil development and utilization potential



挑战challenge

1

以种适地治理新理念

2

绿色生态增效新要求

3

节水控盐培肥多目标

4

分区分类治理新需求

研究背景 Research Background

□西北盐碱地土壤特征 Soil characteristics of saline-alkali soil in northwest China :

“高盐碱、结构差、有机质低、微生物弱”

High salinity, poor structure, low organic matter, and weak microorganisms

生产问题

盐分表聚

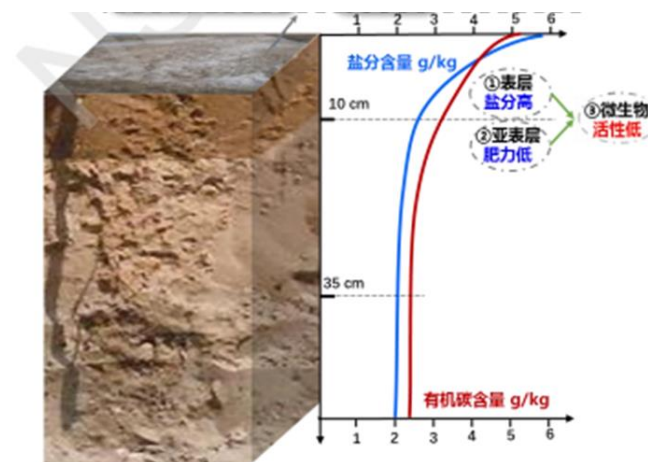
干旱少雨使盐分表聚、表层土盐碱浓度高（轻中度盐分含量 2‰-6‰）

亚表层肥力低

亚表层（10-30 cm）土壤有机质、养分等含量仅为表层土壤的 1/2，而且土壤紧实、物理结构差

微生物功能弱

由于盐度导致的微生物生存适宜环境改变，盐碱地的微生物数量、活性显著少于普通农田土壤



研究背景 Research Background

建立“脱盐沃层”，增强土壤自我调节能力是改良和利用盐渍土的重要途径

It is an important way to improve and utilize saline soil by establishing "desalinated fertile layer" and strengthening soil self-regulation ability

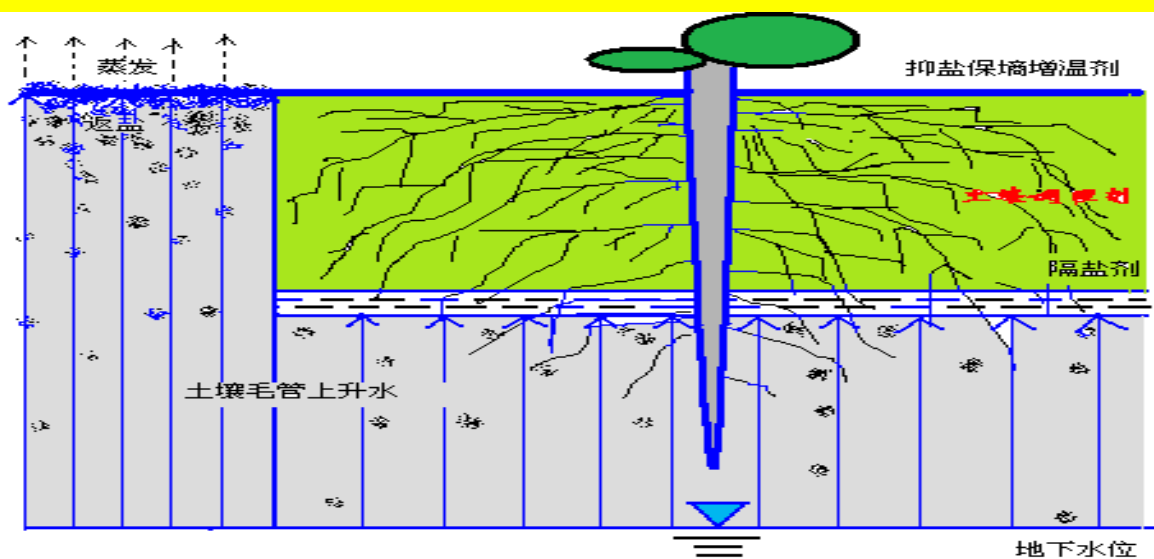
- 20世纪60-70年代，著名土壤学家陈恩凤教授提出构建“厚活土层”改良盐碱地；
- 20世纪80-90年代，中国农科院原土肥所魏由庆等进一步提出了建立“淡化肥沃层”改良盐碱地的理念和系统方法。

目的：提高土壤有机碳含量

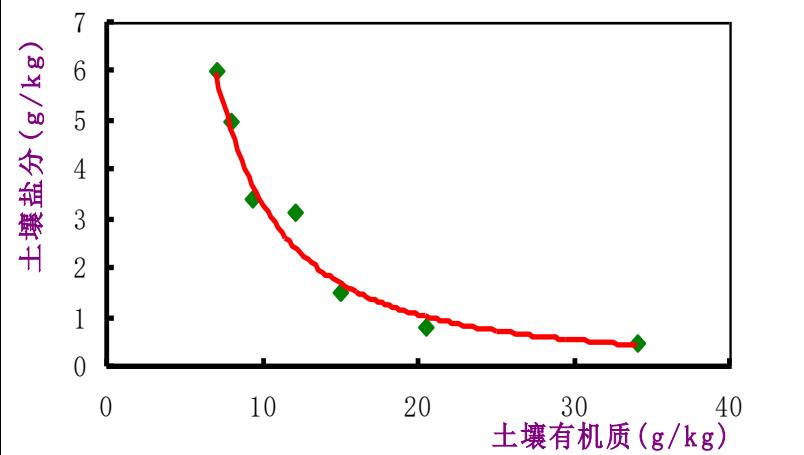
Goal: to increase the content of SOM

途径：增加有机物料投入

Path: to increase the input of organic materials



土壤有机质与土壤盐分含量的关系



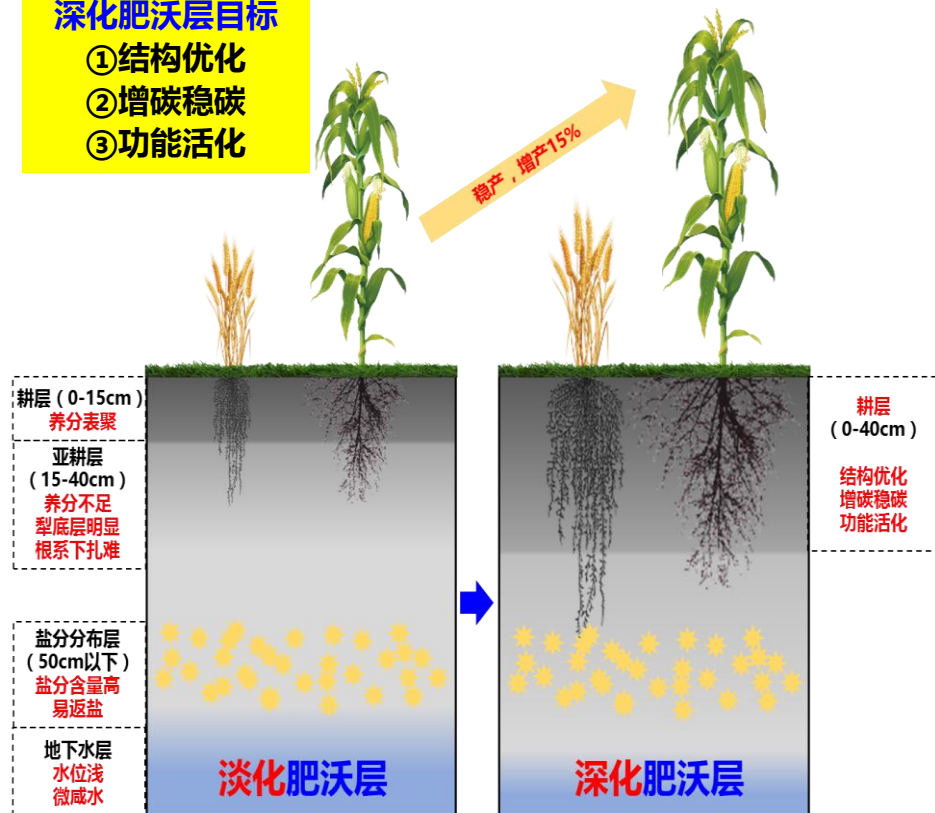
研究背景 Research Background



西北盐碱地全耕层培育需要新方法和新理论 New methods and theories are needed for the cultivation of the whole tith layer of saline alkali soil

深化肥沃层目标

- ①结构优化
- ②增碳稳碳
- ③功能活化



生产需求 Production Demand

□亚表层扩容与高效阻盐 Subsurface expansion and efficient salt inhibition

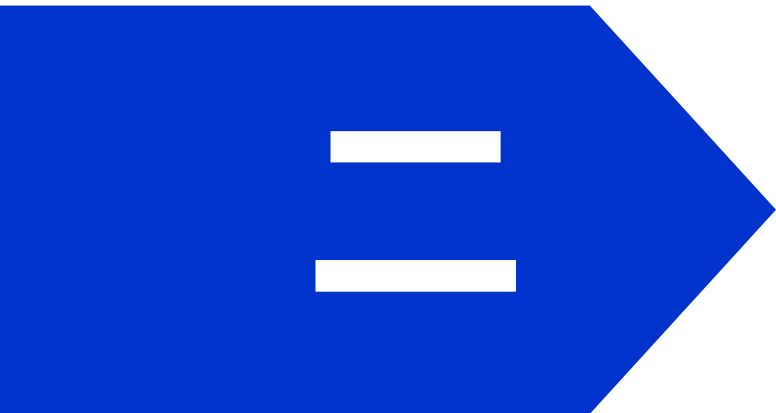
➢表层 (0-10cm) →亚表层 (10cm以下) 扩容

□多元有机物料培肥增碳 Fertilization and carbon enhancement with multiple organic materials

➢单一培肥 → 多元有机物料增碳

□土壤生物功能强化 Enhancement of soil biological function

➢优势菌群与生物功能菌剂技术及配套产品



重要进展

Important Research Progresses

进展一、生物质隔层的扩容阻盐效应

--- I Expansion and salt resistance effect of biomass compartments

1. 机理 THEORY

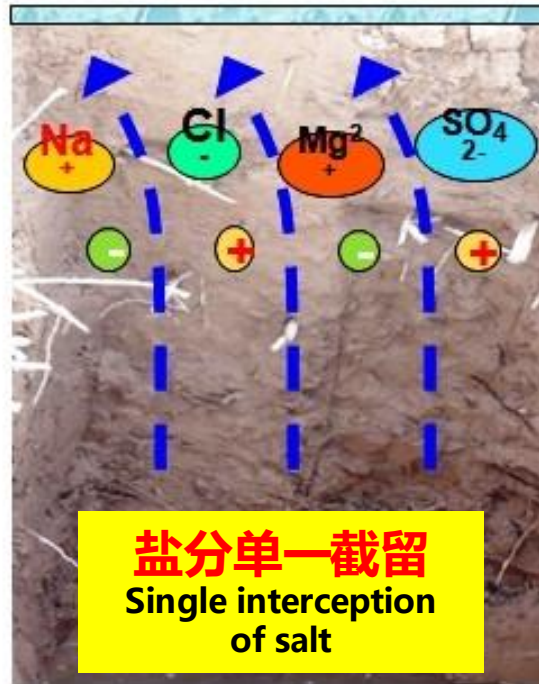
生物质隔层水盐运移机理

Soil water and salt movements mechanism for the technology with biomass compartments

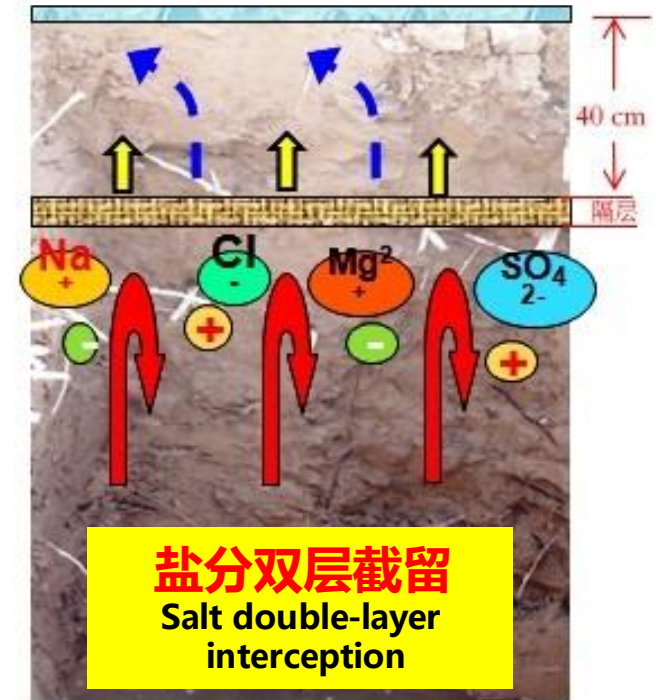
传统方式
Traditional way



地表覆盖
Surface coverage



地表覆盖+秸秆隔层
Surface coverage +
Straw compartment



提出了调控水盐运动规律的“隔盐”新途径，通过在40cm处建立隔层，改变传统盐分直行、地膜单一截留方式，变为盐分双层截留，达到盐分不再表层聚集的目的。

1. 机理 THEORY

生物质隔层水盐运移机理

Soil water and salt movements mechanism for the technology with biomass compartments

□ 秸秆深埋改善了土壤孔隙度、增加了土壤有机碳含量，土壤大孔隙稳定，促进良好土壤微环境的形成。

Under the condition of straw deep burial, the content of soil organic carbon is increased, the larger pores of soil are stabilized, and the soil microenvironment is shaped.

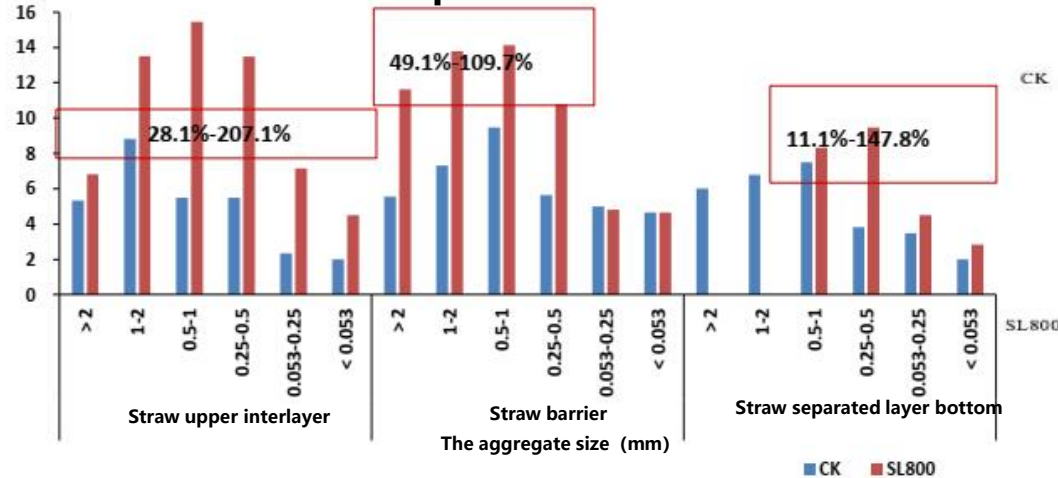


Figure : Straw buried three years later to the distribution of organic carbon in aggregate at all levels

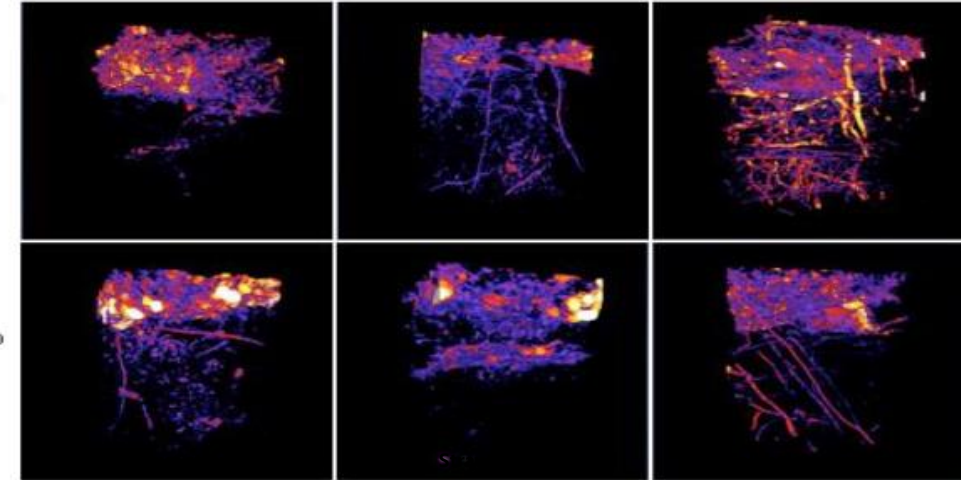


Figure: Straw buried after three years of different soil pore visual figure

Table 3
2-D geometric soil pore characteristics in Experiment 2 after straw burial for three years.

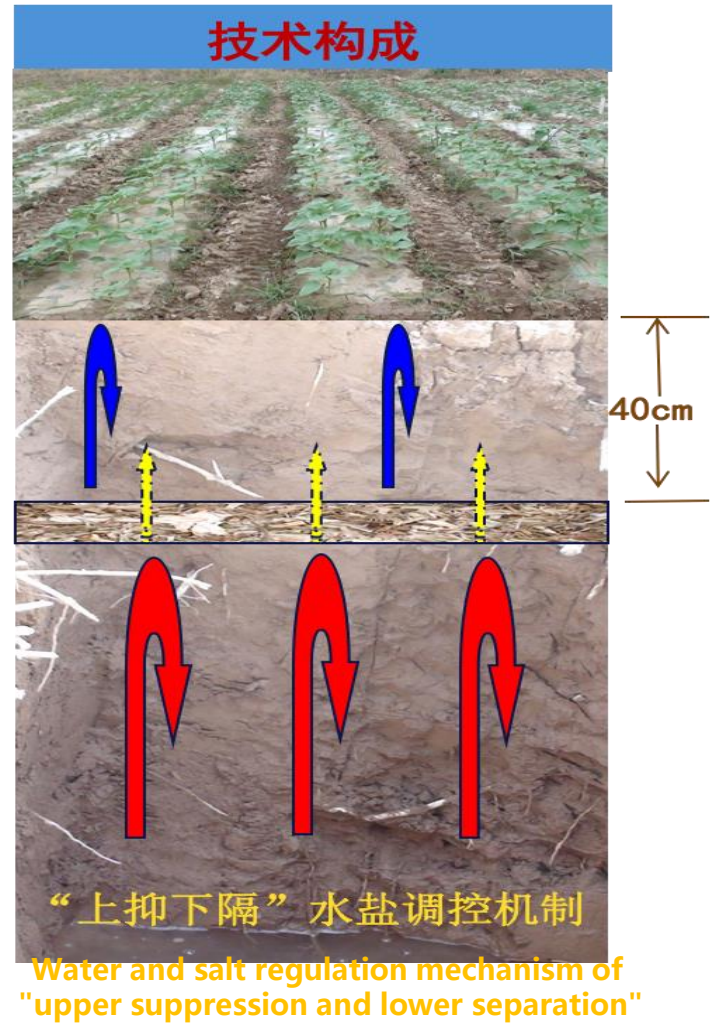
Soil depth	Treatments	Different equivalent diameter porosity (%)					Total Porosity (%)	
		0.1-0.5 mm	0.5-1.0 mm	1.0-1.5 mm	1.5-2.0 mm	2.0-2.5 mm		2.5-3.0 mm
Soil above straw interlayer	CK	3.22 ± 0.48	2.21 ± 0.40	0.83 ± 0.04	0.40 ± 0.09	0.10 ± 0.05	0.03 ± 0.001	6.79 ± 0.15
	tS	4.23 ± 0.46	1.84 ± 0.09	0.62 ± 0.02	0.12 ± 0.05	0.07 ± 0.06	0.167 ± 0.03	7.04 ± 0.25
	t	-15.141	-3.620	5.310	5.139**	0.625*	-4.682*	-8.570
Straw interlayer soil	CK	3.51 ± 0.13	0.84 ± 0.04	0.13 ± 0.04	0.003 ± 0.0002	-	-	4.48 ± 0.80
	tS	3.87 ± 0.57	2.11 ± 0.05	0.66 ± 0.01	0.17 ± 0.01	0.08 ± 0.003	-	6.89 ± 0.52
	t	-8.570	-4.112**	-2.592*	-5.114*	-	-	-4.558**
Soil below straw interlayer	CK	4.47 ± 0.45	1.36 ± 0.041	0.15 ± 0.37	-	-	-	5.98 ± 0.48
	tS	5.20 ± 0.49	0.72 ± 0.64	0.02 ± 0.005	-	-	-	5.94 ± 0.56
	t	-16.165	8.361	3.492**	-	-	-	0.544

Note: CK, no straw layer; TS, buried maize straw layer with thickness of 5 cm. Values are means of three replicates ± standard deviation. t is the t value obtained from an independent sample T-test, * significant at the 0.05 probability level, ** significant at the 0.01 probability level.

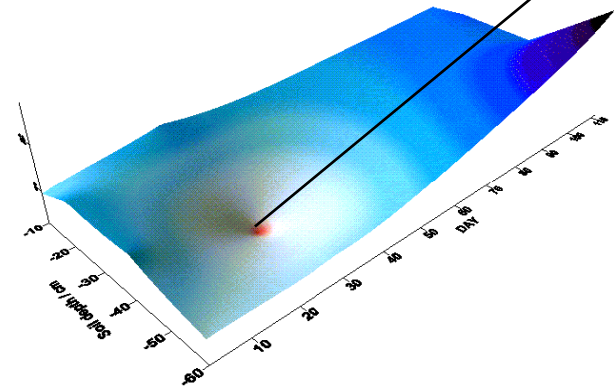
2. 技术介绍 Introduction

“上膜下秸” 抑盐增产技术

A new technology of saline-alkali soil improvement was created, which combines straw deep burial "salt isolation" with plastic film mulching "salt suppression"



形成“盐低水高”型的土壤环境
Form a soil environment of low salt and high water



- 抑盐:** 平均降盐**47.8%**;
- 节水:** 减少灌溉量**10%以上**;
- 培肥:** 有机质增加**6~12%**;
- 增产:** 作物产量提高**36%~55%**;
- 时效:** 可实现“埋1次, 管3年”



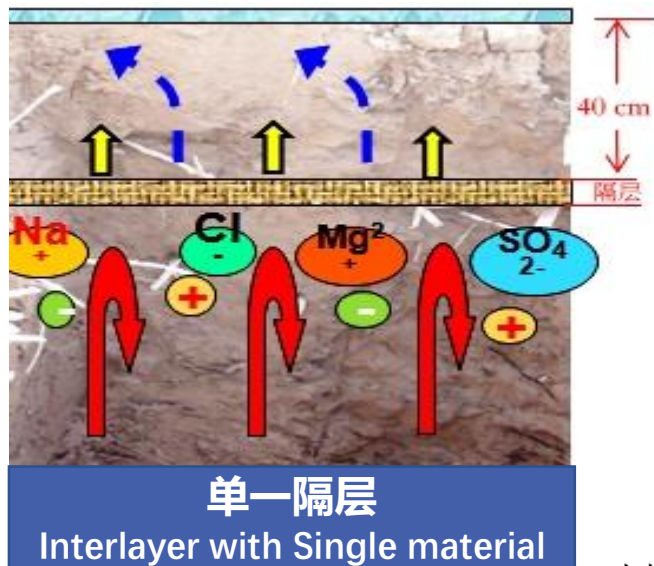
发明专利: **ZL 201110320898.7**

Soil & Tillage Research,2016,155,363-372; Soil & Tillage Research,2017,165,286-293; Field Crops Research, 161,16-25; Journal of Integrative Agriculture, 2020,19(1):265-276

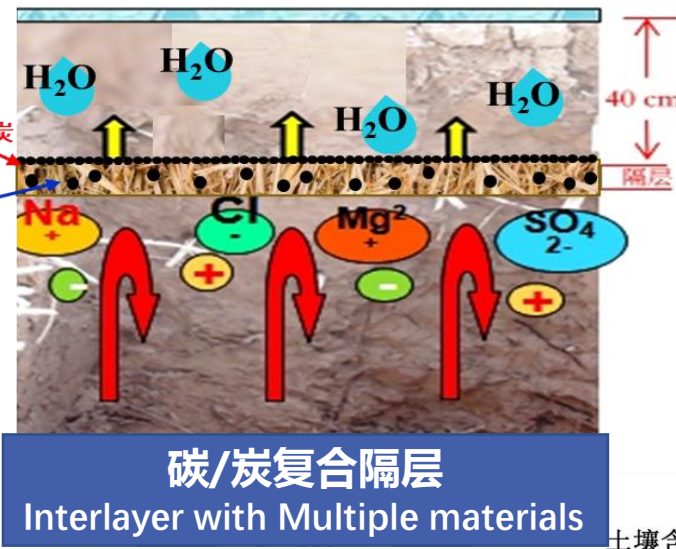
2. 技术介绍 Introduction

复合生物质隔层抑盐增产技术

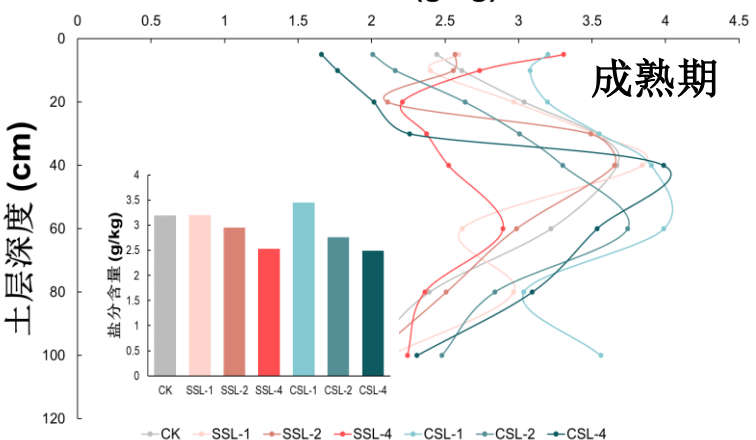
A new technology of saline-alkali soil improvement was created with composite biomass compartment



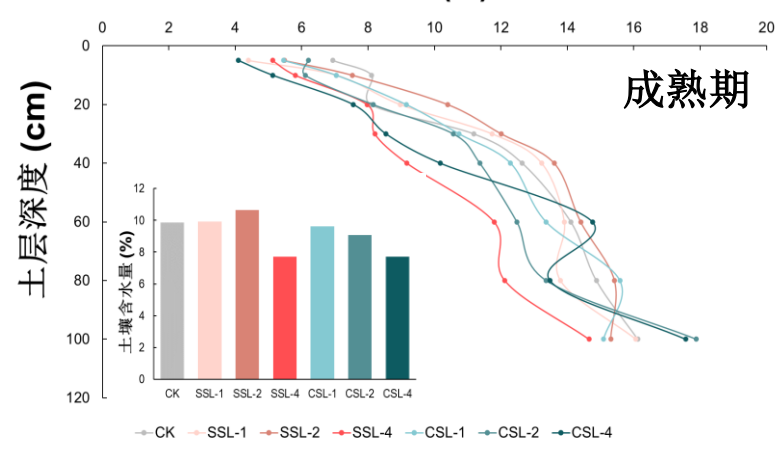
生物炭
秸秆



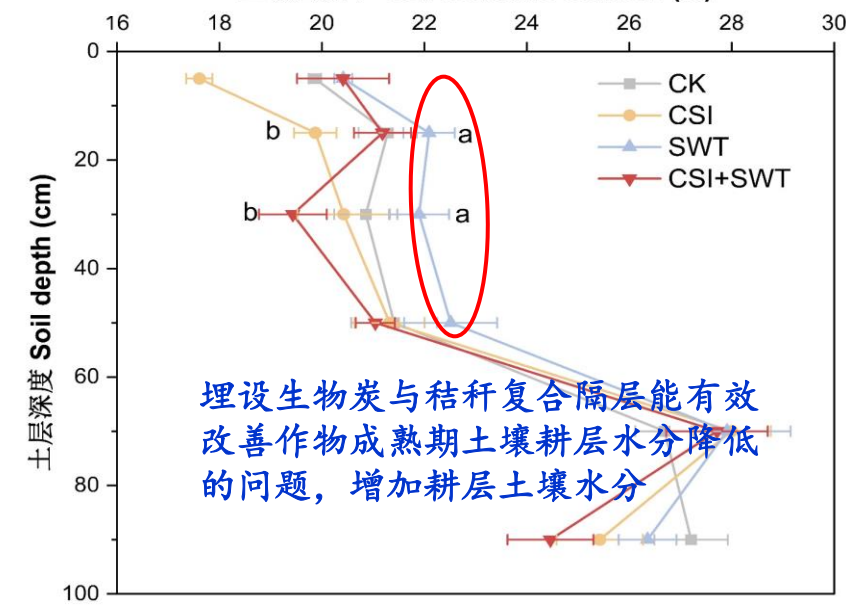
土壤盐分 (g/kg)



土壤含水量 (%)



土壤含水率 soil moisture content (%)



“秸秆+生物炭”复合隔层解决后期土壤水分供应难题

2. 技术介绍 Introduction

秸砂复合隔层抑盐增产技术

A new technology of saline-alkali soil improvement was created with straw sand interlayer

优化参数
Optimized parameters

绿色改良技术

不同长度 Lengths

5cm

不同形态 Shapes

粉碎秸秆 Field-chopped

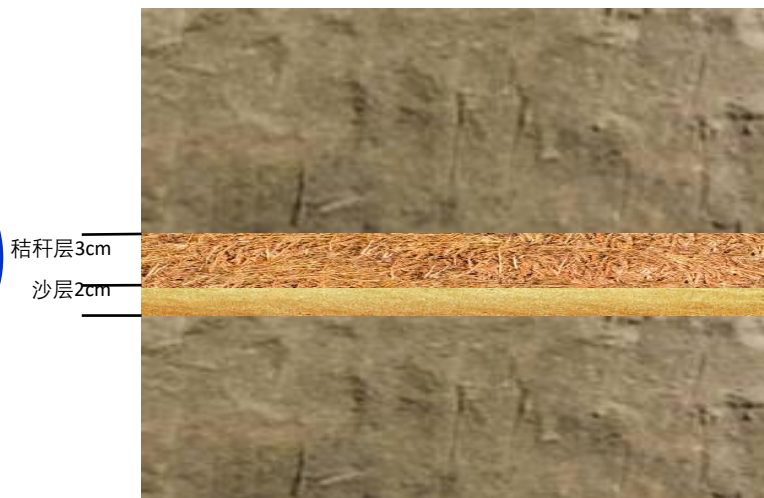
不同厚度 Thicknesses

5cm

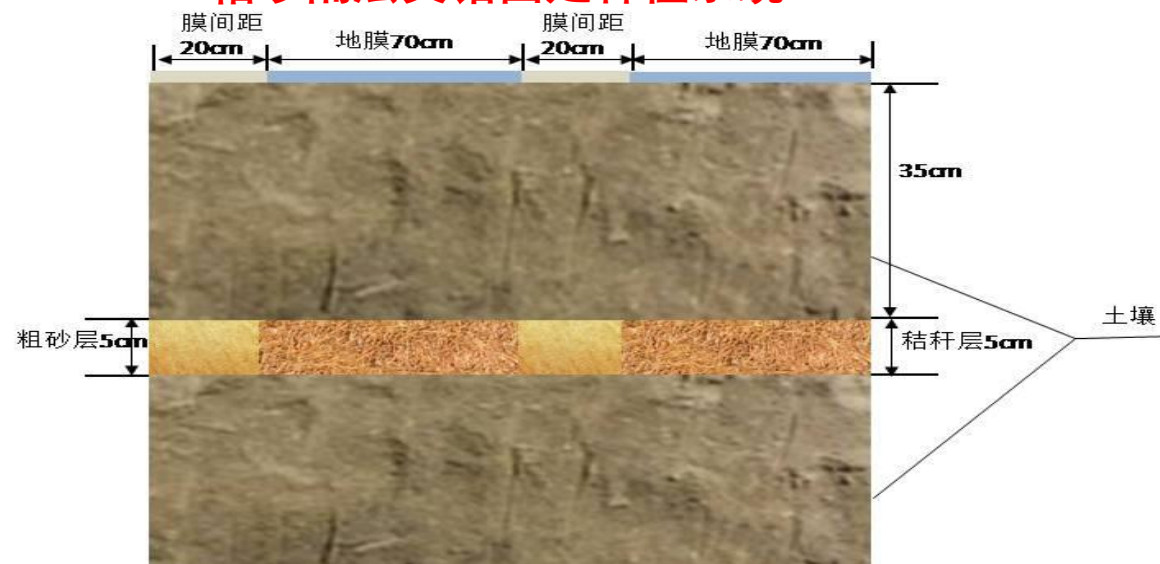
不同埋深 Burial depths

距地表40cm处
Distance surface 40cm

秸砂组合隔层种植系统



秸砂隔层交错固定种植系统



技术创新
Technological innovation

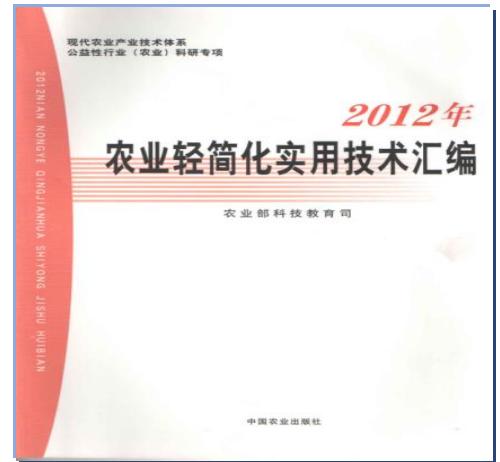
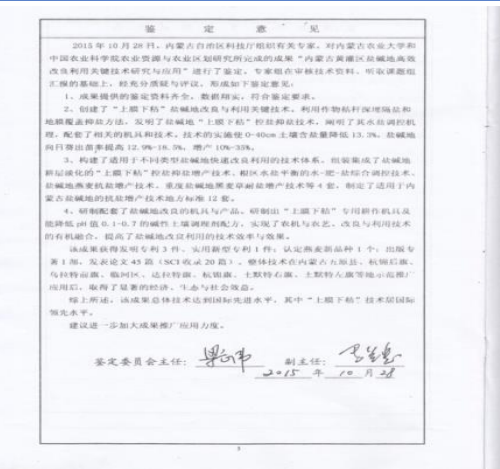
发明专利2项: ZL 201110320898.7; ZL201810765949.9; 专著《上膜下秸隔抑盐机理与盐碱地改良效应》, 科学出版社

3. 应用示范 APPLICATION

推广应用与社会认可 Popularization and social recognition

- ◆ “上膜下秸”技术模式被农业部列为**主推技术**，累计推广**1240万亩**；
- ◆ 在酒泉卫星基地取得良好应用效果，受到**总装备部执信表扬**
- ◆ 成果评价：秸秆隔盐改良中重度盐碱地技术**居国际领先水平**
- ◆ 获得省部级成果奖**一等奖和二等奖各1项**

[首页](#) » [院所新闻](#) » [党务政务](#) » 正文
资划所帮扶解放军总装备部发展农业生产获表彰
 文章来源：中国农业科学院院办公室 作者： 点击数： 次 发布时间：2012-12-25
 编者按 **由中国农业科学院农业资源与农业区划研究所主持研发的“盐碱地上膜下秸控抑盐增产技术”，在酒泉卫星发射中心的戈壁滩蔬菜生产上大面积示范应用，取得了显著的降盐、改土、增产效果，为改善边远艰苦地区部队的生活作出了独特贡献。**
逢焕成研究团队脚踏实地、不畏艰苦、务求实效的科研精神得到了中国人民解放军总装备部后勤部的高度赞扬。现将感谢信全文刊载



进展二：亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳效应及机理

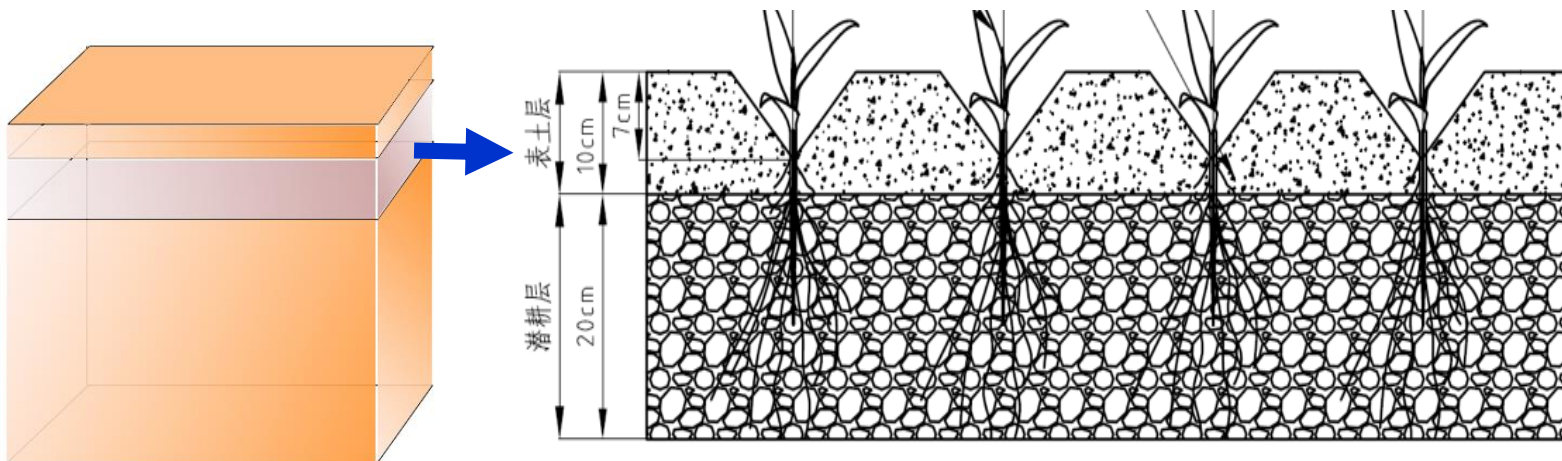
---II Mechanism of soil Fertility Improvement and carbon sequestration for subsurface layers using organic fertilizers/amendments

1. 关键技术 TECHNOLOGY

亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳技术

Created a rapid cultivation technique for subsurface layers using organic fertilizers/amendments

- 通过在**10-30cm土层**有机培肥/增施改良剂，适当深播促进根系生长，0-10cm表土层主要起到一个保护层作用，躲开干旱条件下表层水分养分缺乏、盐分表聚的恶劣环境。
Promoting root growth through appropriate deep sowing through organic fertilization/application of amendments in a 10-30cm soil layer



增产：作物产量提高**18.3~29.4%**；
保水：含水量增加**3~5%**；
培肥：有机质增加**25.1-38.4%**；
抑盐：表层积盐率降低**1倍以上**

专利: ZL201721079654.3; ZL201620350328.0

Agronomy Journal, 2019; Land Degradation and Development, 2022.

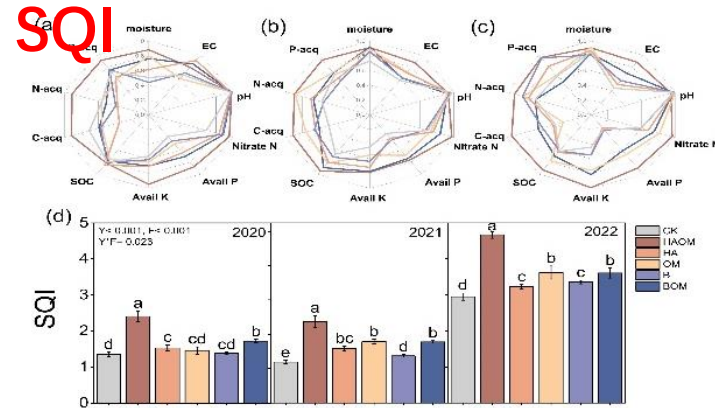


1. 关键技术 TECHNOLOGY

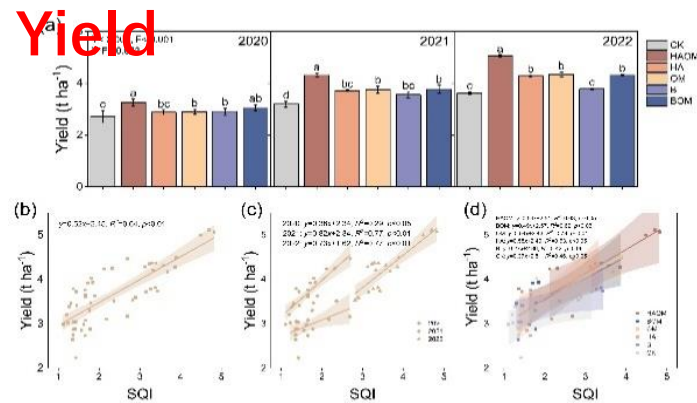
亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳技术

Created a rapid cultivation technique for subsurface layers using organic fertilizers/amendments

● **腐殖酸+有机肥措施**是改善盐碱土壤质量和提高作物产量最有效的措施。 Combination of humic acid and organic manure in surface soil layer was more effective in improving saline soil quality (SQI) and increasing crop yield



	2020	2021	2022
HAOM	↑ 78%	↑ 99%	↑ 58%
BOM	↑ 27%	↑ 49%	↑ 22%
OM	↑ 8%	↑ 49%	↑ 22%
HA	↑ 13%	↑ 32%	↑ 9%
B	↑ 3%	↑ 15%	↑ 14%



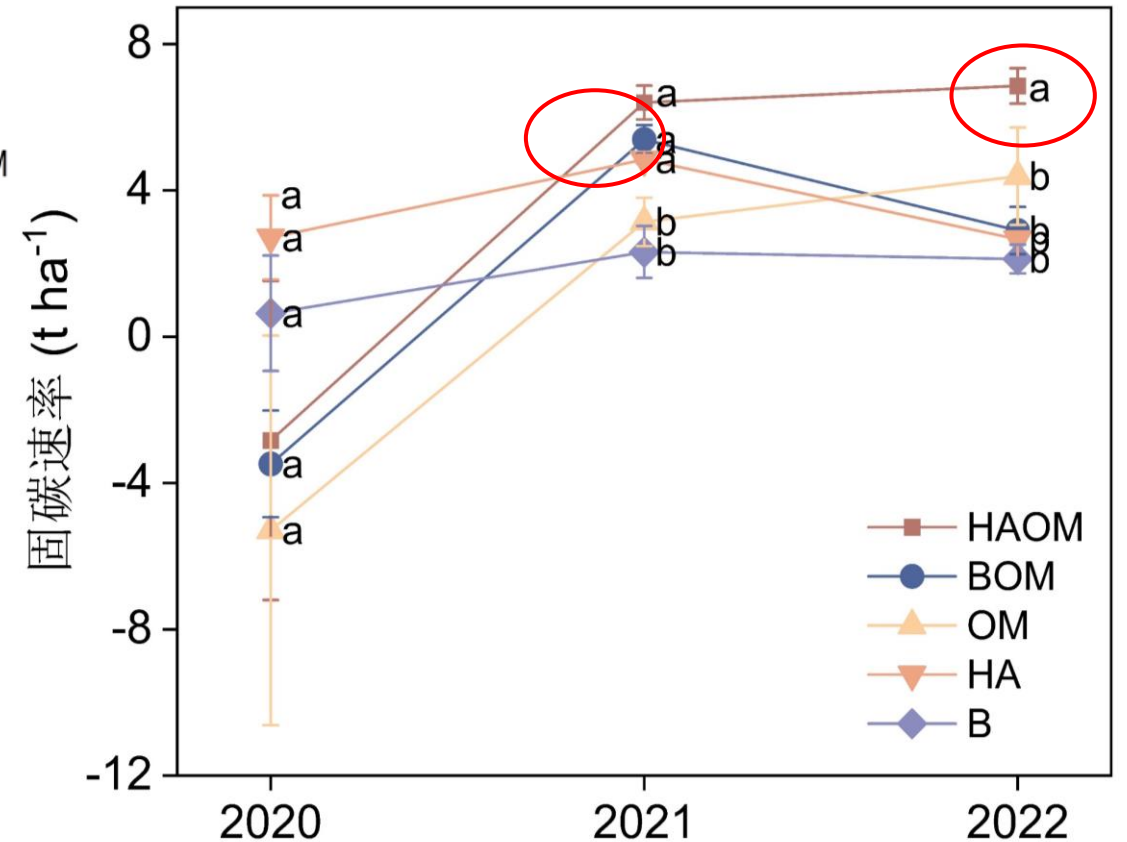
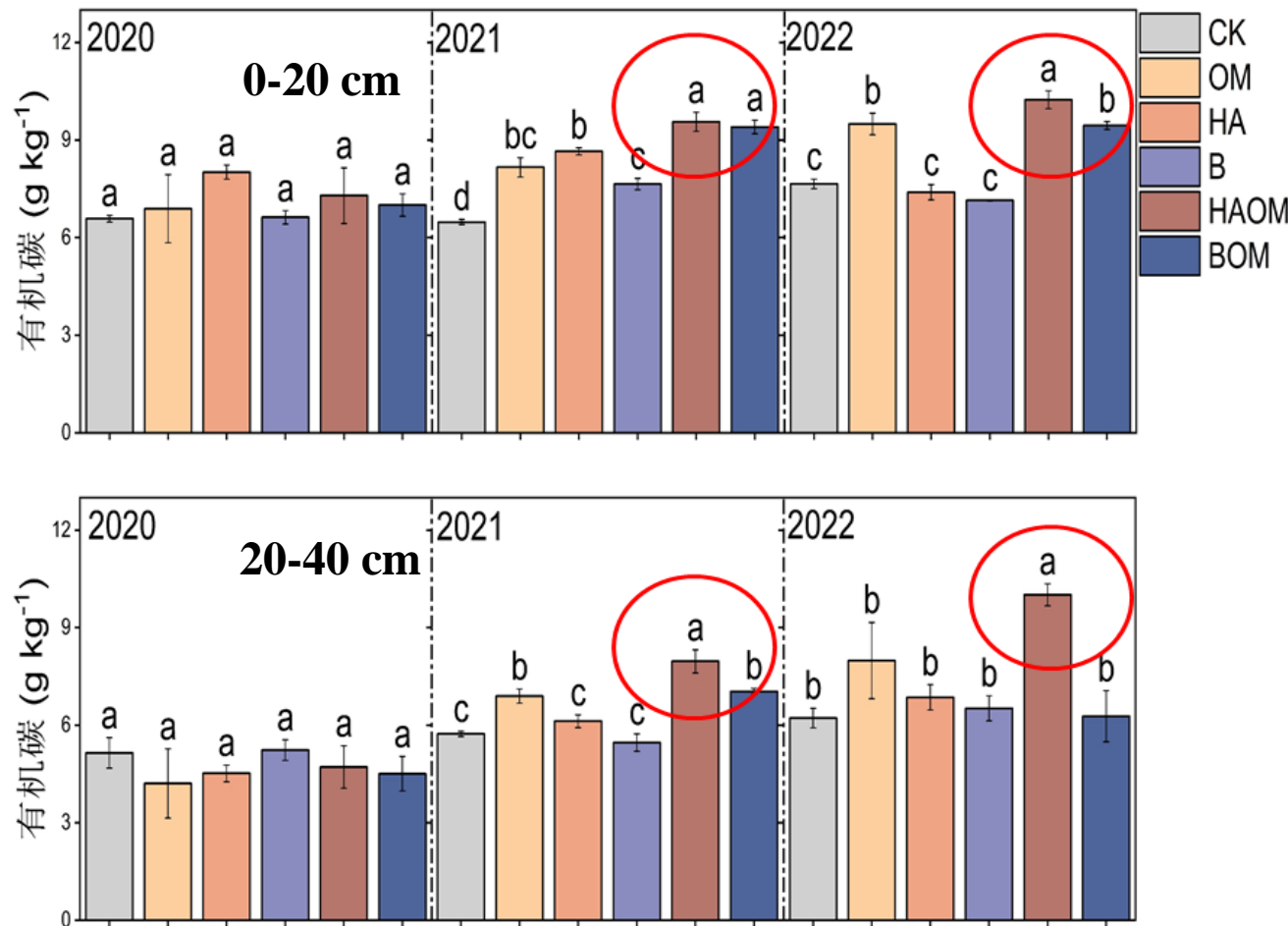
	2020	2021	2022
HAOM	↑ 20%	↑ 35%	↑ 40%
BOM	↑ 13%	↑ 18%	↑ 20%
OM	↑ 7%	↑ 18%	↑ 20%
HA	↑ 6%	↑ 16%	↑ 18%
B	↑ 7%	↑ 11%	↑ 5%

1. 关键技术 TECHNOLOGY

亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳技术

Created a rapid cultivation technique for subsurface layers using organic fertilizers/amendments

● **腐殖酸+有机肥措施显著增加了土壤有机碳含量，并提高了固碳速率。** Combination of humic acid and organic manure in surface soil layer increased SOC content and sequestration rate.



1. 关键技术 TECHNOLOGY

亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳技术

Created a rapid cultivation technique for subsurface layers using organic fertilizers/amendments

多元耦合培肥（腐殖酸+有机肥）耕层有机碳库提升是增产的主要原因 Humic acid+Manure is the main reason for increasing yield by increasing the organic carbon pool in the topsoil

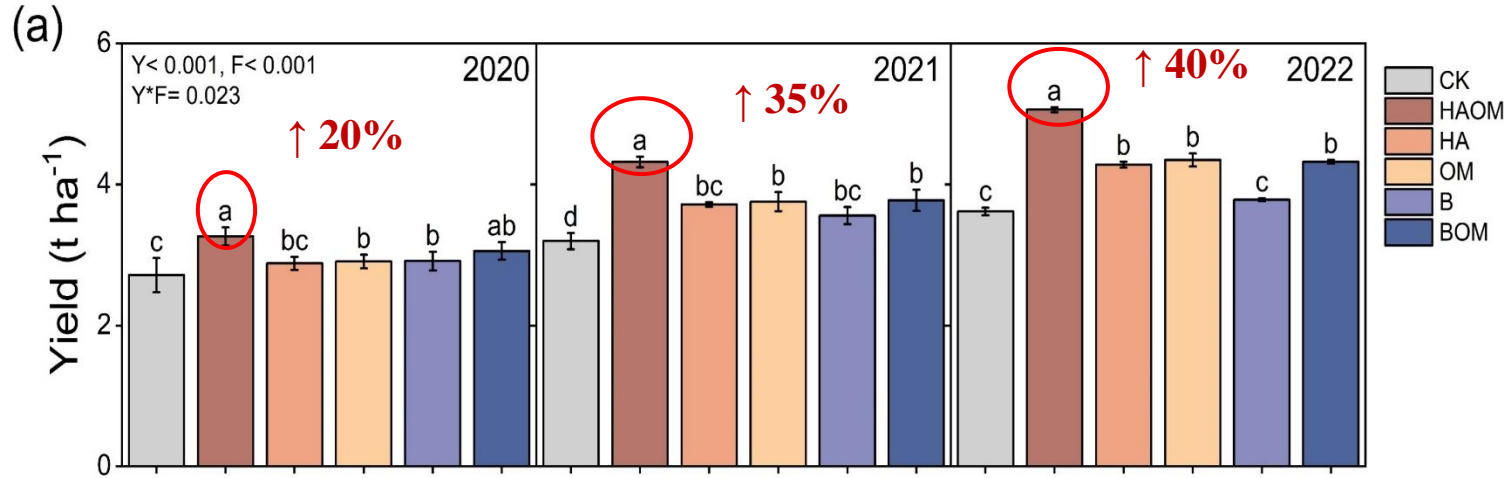
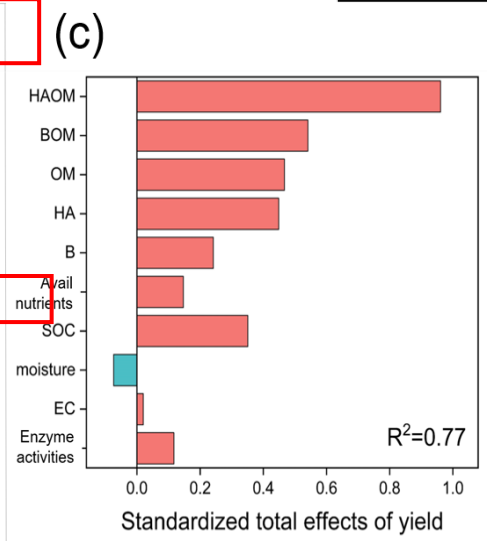
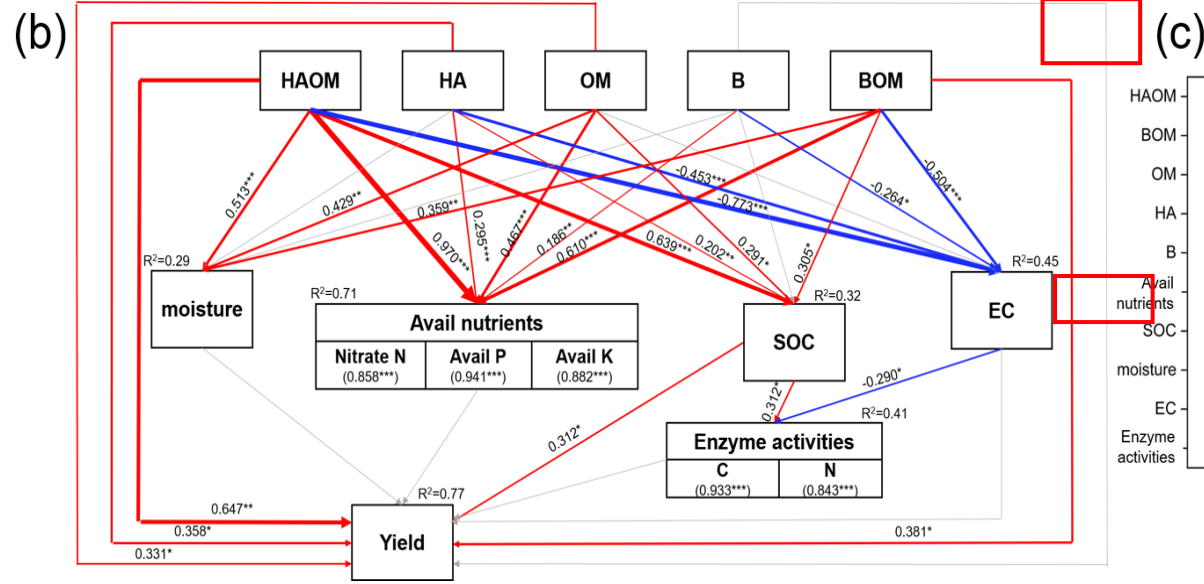


Table 1. Crop growing indexes under fertilization strategies from 2020 to 2022.

Years	Treatments	emergence rate	seedling height (cm)	flowering height (cm)	100-grain weight (g)
2020	HAOM	0.83±0.02a	76.33±0.88a	183.67±1.76a	22.54±0.53a
	BOM	0.75±0.00bc	70.67±0.88b	167.67±1.20bc	20.64±0.12b
	OM	0.80±0.03ab	72.67±0.88b	171.00±1.73bc	21.74±0.51ab
	HA	0.83±0.01a	72.00±1.15b	164.67±2.03cd	21.95±0.42ab
	B	0.73±0.02c	70.00±1.53b	161.00±1.73d	21.06±0.28b
	CK	0.75±0.00bc	62.00±1.00c	154.33±1.20e	21.26±0.46ab
2021	HAOM	0.94±0.02a	59.67±0.67a	162.33±7.69a	23.46±0.69a
	BOM	0.87±0.05ab	55.33±1.45b	132.67±7.54bc	21.97±0.46b
	OM	0.93±0.03ab	56.67±0.88ab	138.67±4.18bc	23.07±0.15b
	HA	0.93±0.03ab	56.00±1.15ab	141.67±0.88bc	23.99±0.24b
	B	0.88±0.01ab	54.00±1.53b	140.33±3.18bc	22.48±0.01b
	CK	0.83±0.04b	47.00±1.00c	120.00±4.62c	20.48±0.40b
2022	HAOM	0.91±0.02a	46.67±0.47a	200.00±2.89a	23.89±0.47a
	BOM	0.80±0.01b	29.00±0.45c	150.00±5.77b	21.35±0.45b
	OM	0.82±0.04b	30.67±0.43c	157.33±6.36b	22.11±0.43b
	HA	0.82±0.02b	38.67±0.90b	154.67±6.23b	20.57±0.90b
	B	0.71±0.03c	28.00±0.32c	153.67±5.78b	21.42±0.32b
	CK	0.68±0.02c	28.33±0.69c	152.33±7.22b	21.01±0.69b



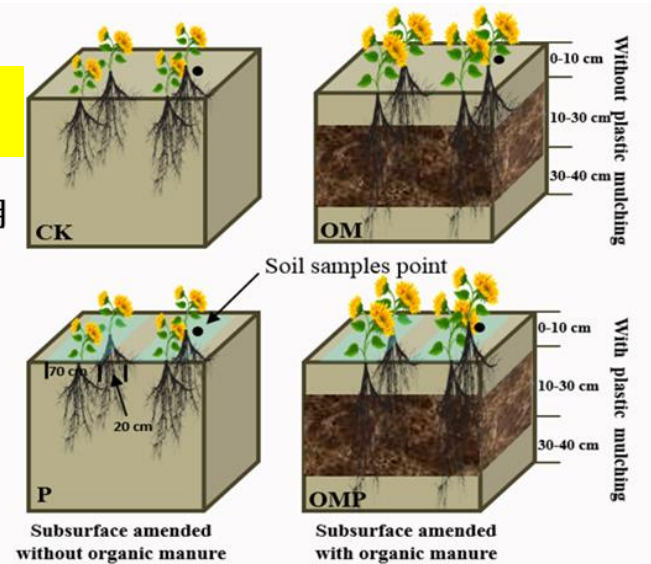
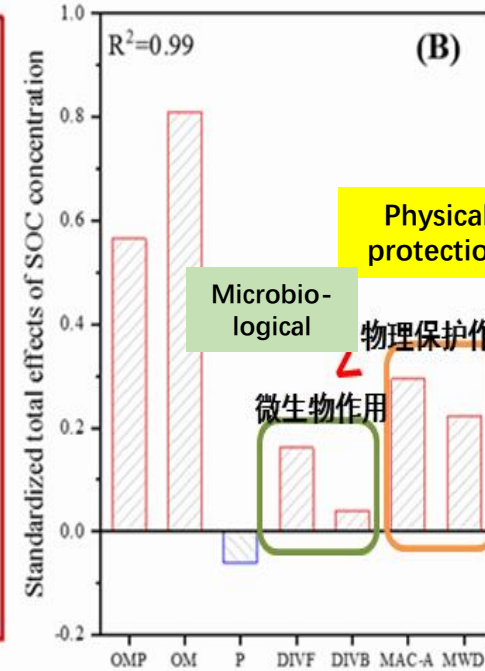
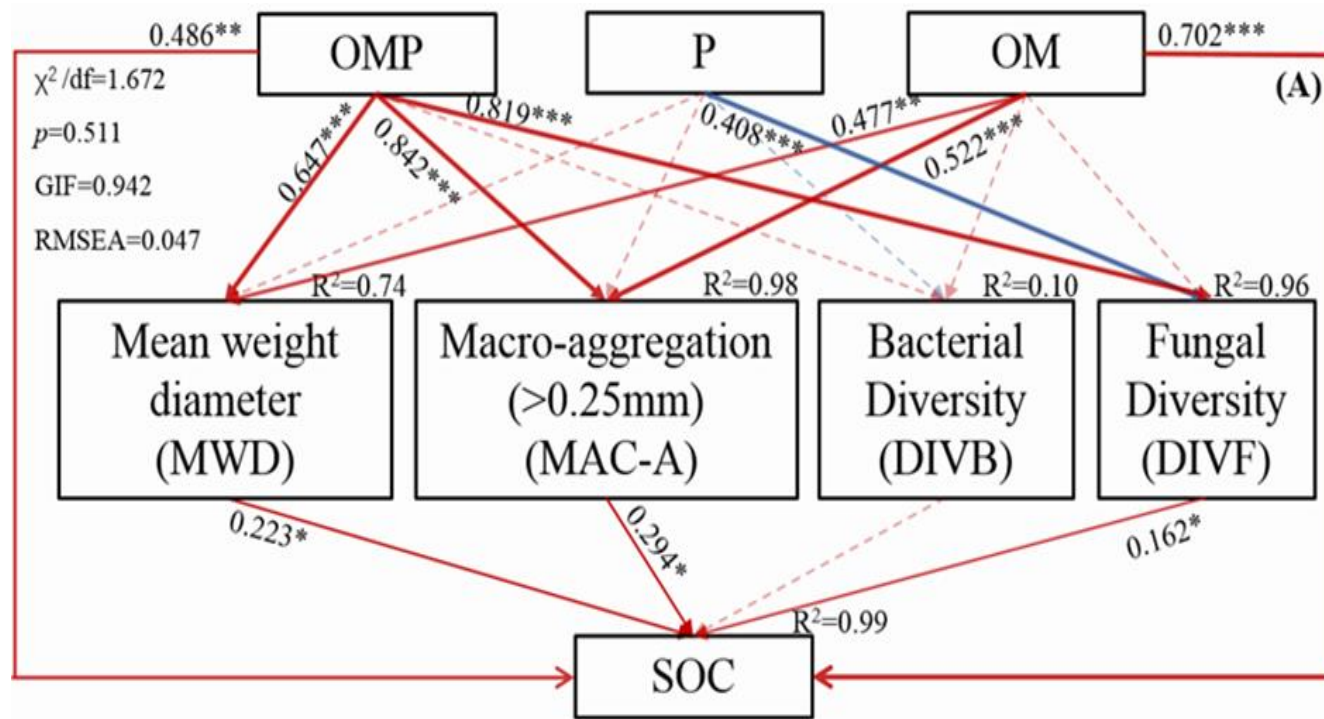
2. THEORY 机理

亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳机理

Mechanism of soil Fertility Improvement and carbon sequestration

有机碳的直接输入以及间接的物理保护和微生物调控增强了SOC对亚表层培肥的响应

Not only the direct C input but also the indirect physical protection and microbiological regulation reinforced the response of SOC to the subsurface organic fertilization



2. THEORY 机理

亚表层有机肥/改良剂快速培肥增碳机理

Mechanism of soil Fertility Improvement and carbon sequestration

亚表层培肥通过调控土壤水盐环境和碳循环相关酶活性，增加微生物量碳（MBC）及其利用率（CUE），促进土壤剖面有机碳库积累。 Subsurface fertilization increased MBC and CUE by regulating soil water and salt environment and enzyme activities, thus promoting SOC sequestration

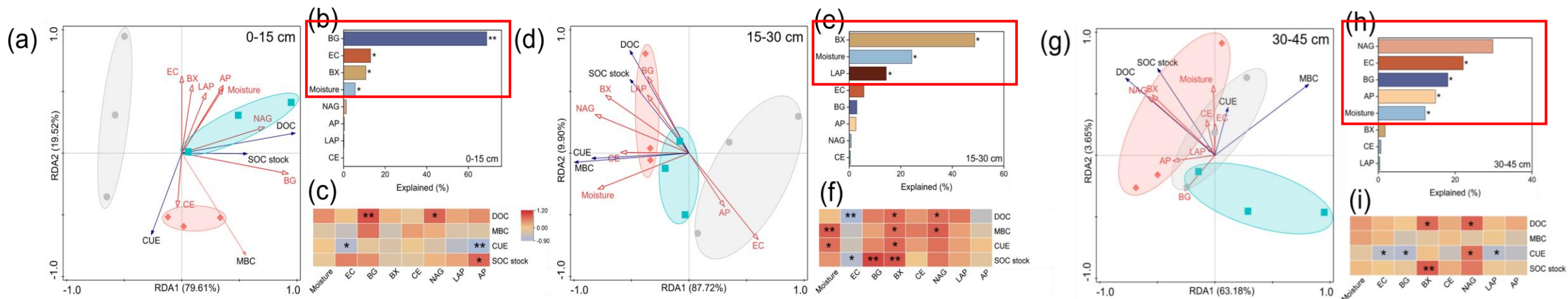


图 影响土壤碳库指标的关键因素

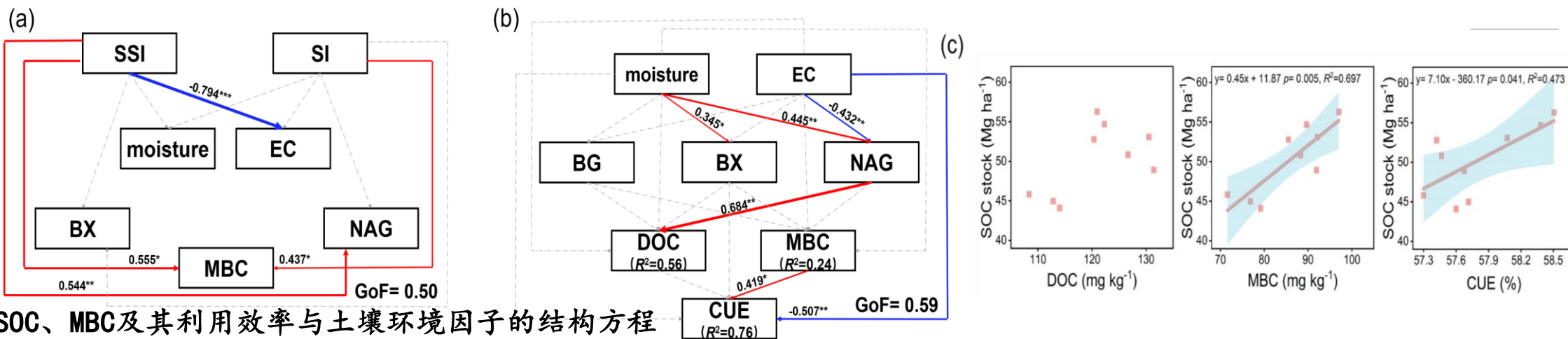


图 SOC、MBC及其利用率与土壤环境因子的结构方程

- 盐碱地高效施肥-土壤改良-排盐技术模式被推荐列为农业部**主推技术**
- 2022年召开的国际盐碱地综合利用大会重点介绍了相关技术成果



土壤障碍消减 与盐碱地改良

SOIL OBSTACLE MITIGATION AND
SALINE-ALKALI SOILS AMELIORATION



西北沿黄灌区盐碱地高效培肥改土排盐技术模式

1 技术原理

西北沿黄灌区盐碱地典型特征“瘦、板、生、冷”，存在土壤肥力低、营养元素缺乏，土壤板结、通透性差；土壤微生物数量少、活性低，地温偏低等问题，中度盐碱化耕地改良主要包括施用腐熟农家肥、施用腐植酸、秸秆还田、深松（粉垄）和种植耐盐碱作物 5 项主要技术，构建以“培肥改土排盐”为核心的技术模式。

技术原理：通过施用腐熟农家肥和腐植酸提高土壤有机质含量，提升土壤肥力水平，激发微生物活性；通过秸秆还田，改善耕层理化性状，促进土壤团聚体结构形成，促进水热传导和增加土壤中养分有效性；通过深松（粉垄）打破犁底层，改善土壤团聚体结构，加速可溶性盐淋洗，抑制表层盐分上升，排盐改碱。

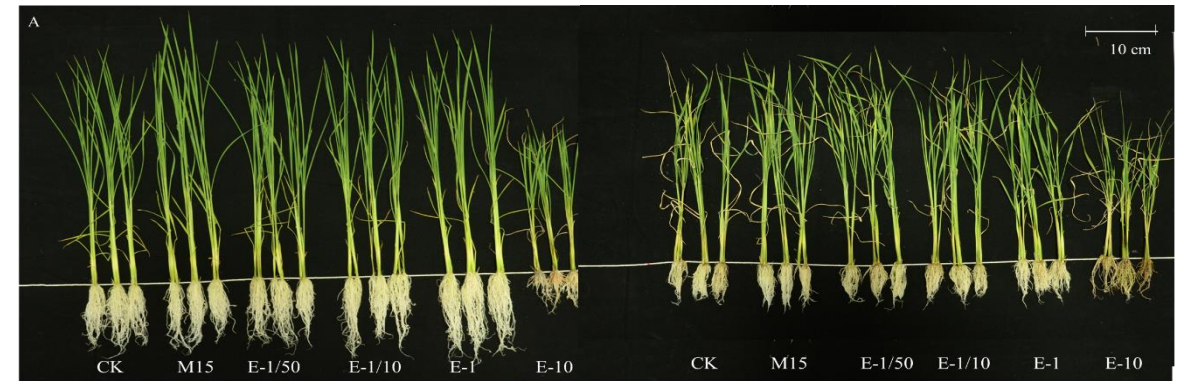
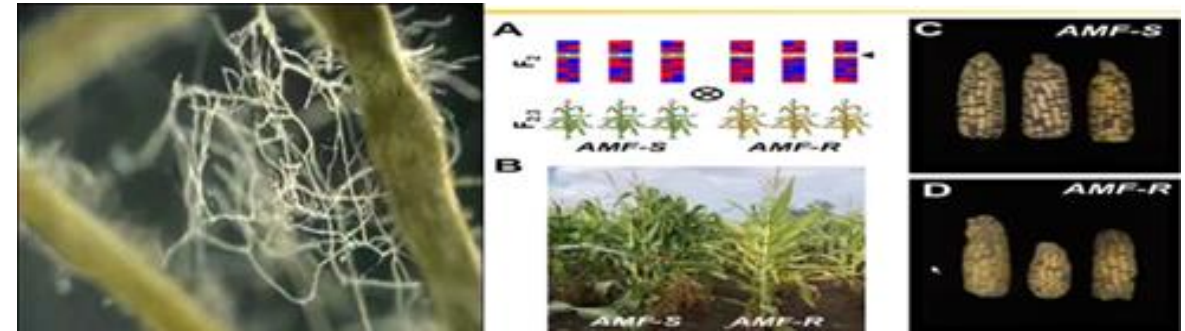
图1 “培肥改土排盐”中度盐碱化耕地改良技术模式

进展三、盐碱土生物强化提质增效

---Ⅲ Mechanism of Bioaugmentation technology for improving quality and efficiency

技术途径：在腐殖酸与有机肥配施的基础上，通过根瘤菌与AMF进行种子包衣等手段，构建**基于微生物驱动的盐碱地肥力快速提升的生物强化技术体系**，活化土壤养分，为作物增产提供保障；改善土壤微生物群落与微结构，修复土壤微生态环境。

Construction of Bioaugmentation technology system for rapid improvement of saline alkali soil fertility driven by microorganisms

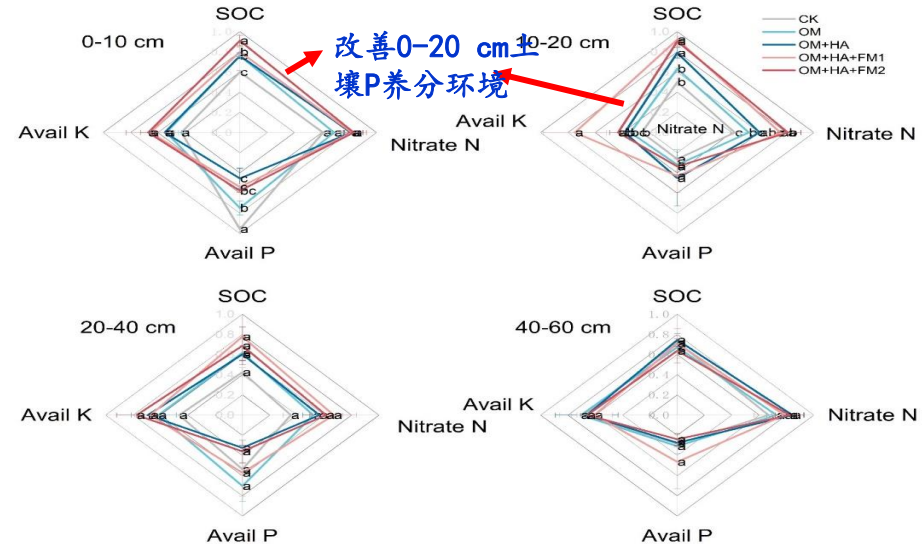


1. 关键技术 TECHNOLOGY

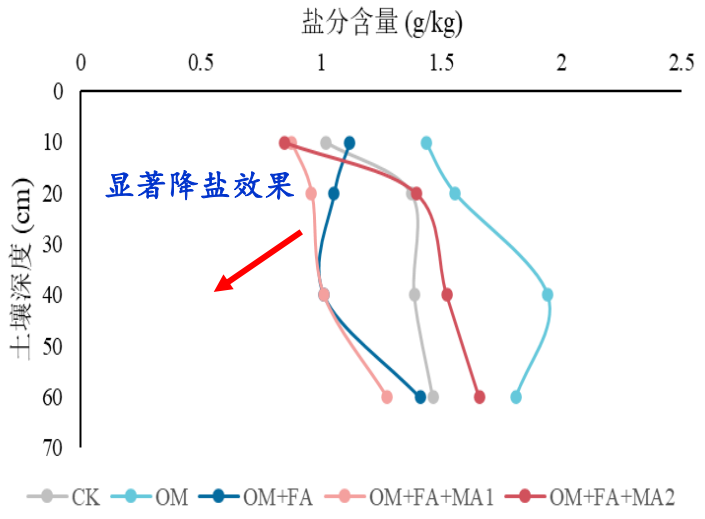
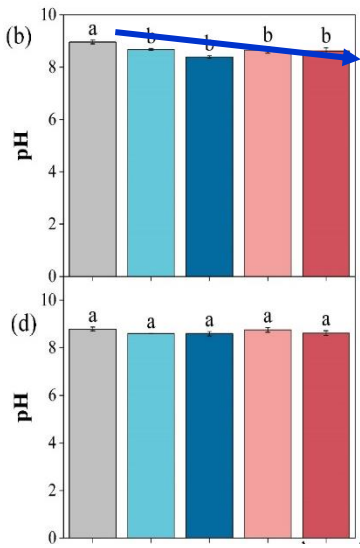
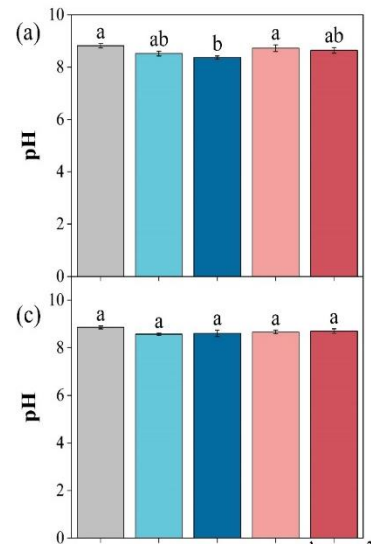
生物强化提质增效技术

Bioaugmentation technology for improving soil quality and efficiency

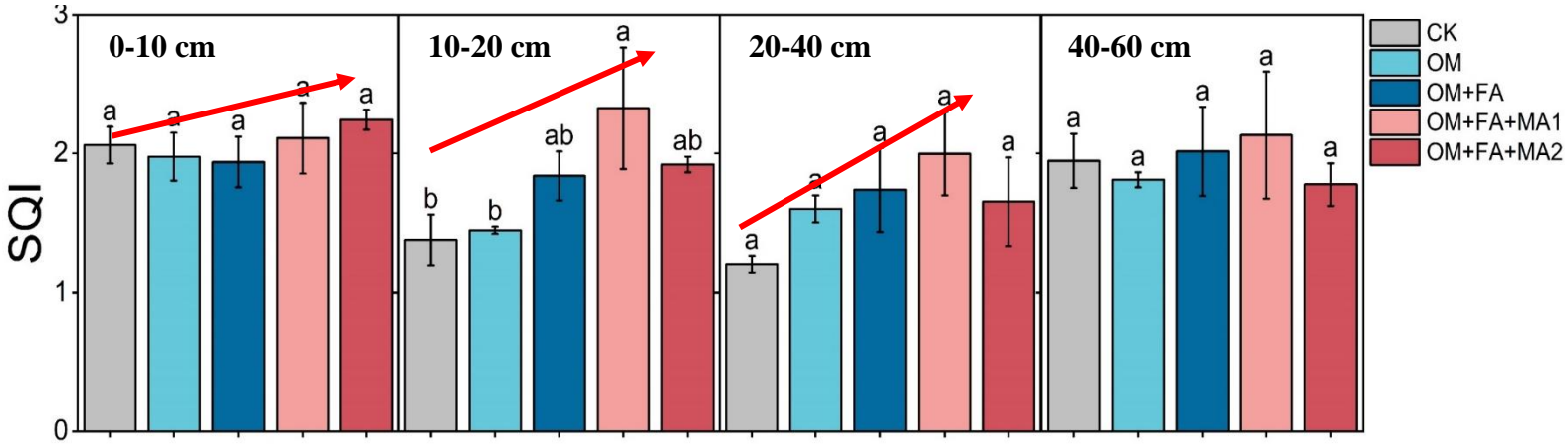
● **有机肥+腐殖酸+生物菌剂改善0-20 cm土壤质量** “Organic manure + humic acid+biological ameliorant” improved soil quality in the 0-20 cm layer



改善0-20 cm土壤P养分环境



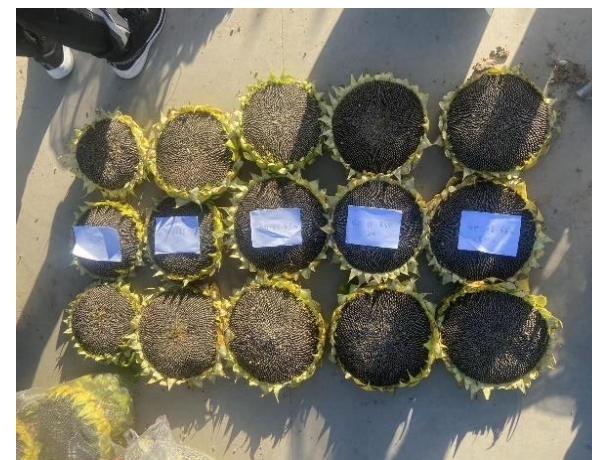
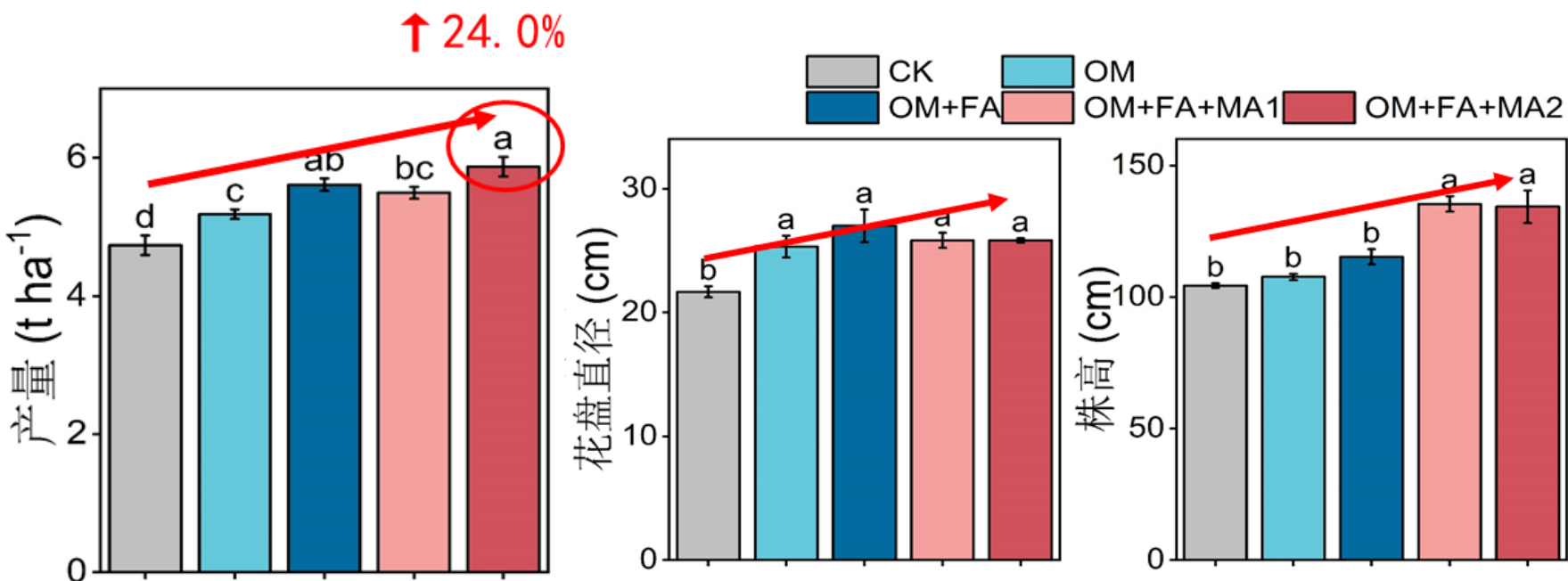
显著降盐效果



处理 Treatment	简称 Abbreviation
无培肥措施	CK
有机肥	OM
有机肥+腐殖酸	OM+HA
有机肥+腐殖酸+生物菌剂1	OM+HA+FM1
有机肥+腐殖酸+生物菌剂2	OM+HA+FM2

● 有机肥+腐殖酸+生物菌剂显著增加向日葵株高、花盘直径、和产量

“Organic manure + humic acid+biological ameliorant” increases sunflower plant height and yield.



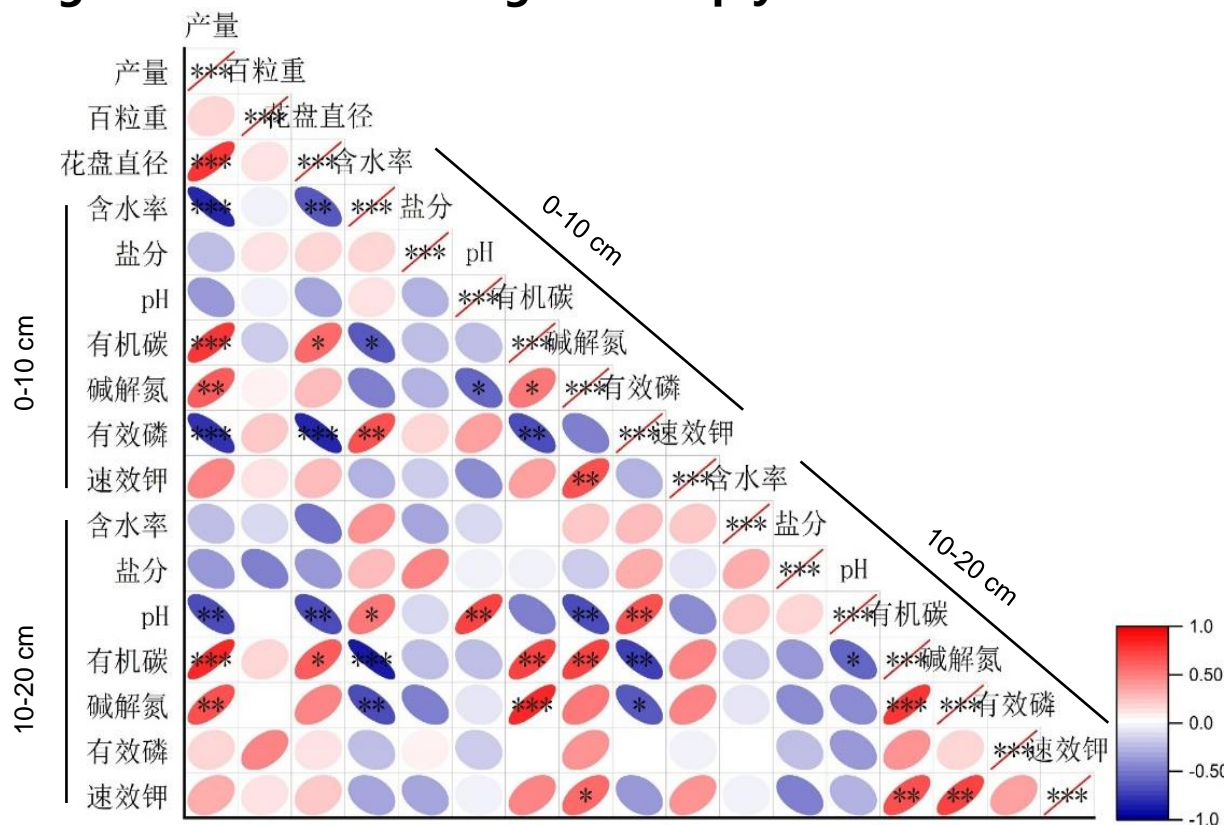
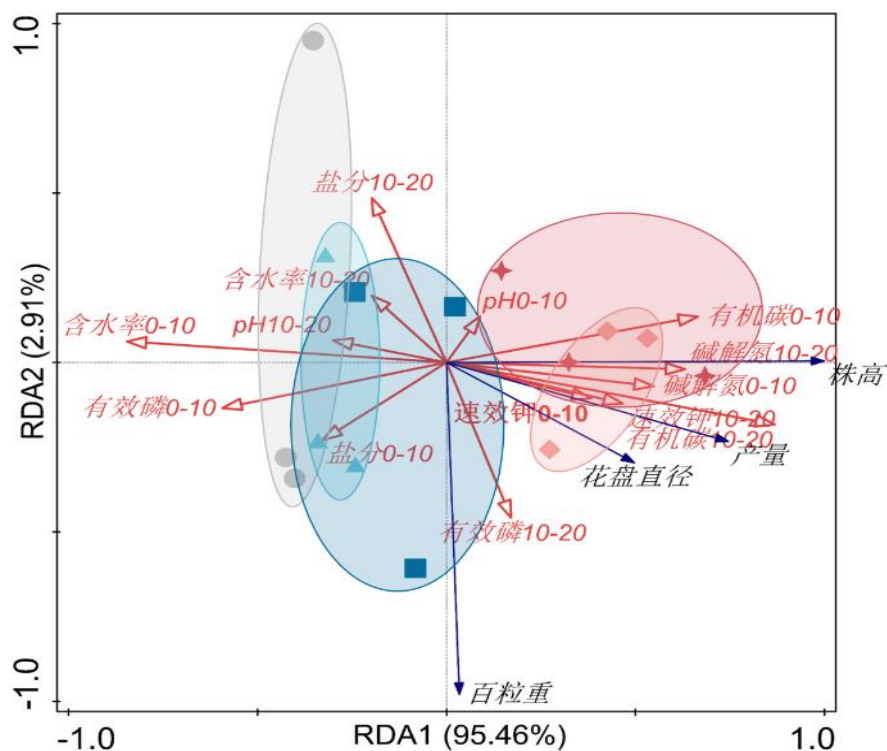
2. THEORY 机理

生物强化提质增效机理

Mechanism of Bioaugmentation technology for improving soil quality and efficiency

●土壤盐碱程度和有机碳、有效磷等养分因子是影响作物产量构成的主要因子，解释作物产量等变化的98.37%。

The degree of soil salinity and nutrient factors such as organic carbon and available phosphorus were the main factors affecting crop yield composition, accounting for 98.37% of changes in crop yield.



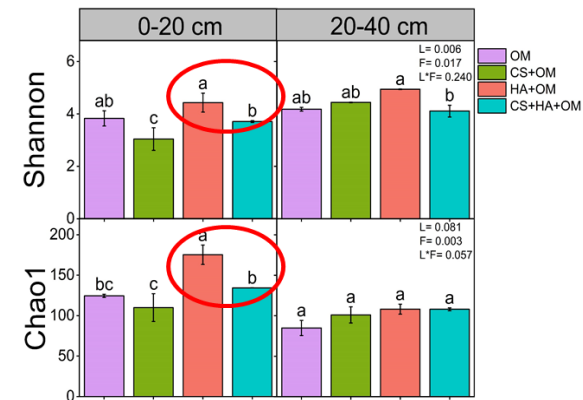
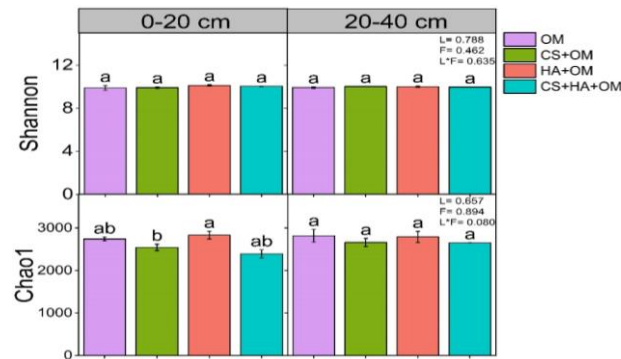
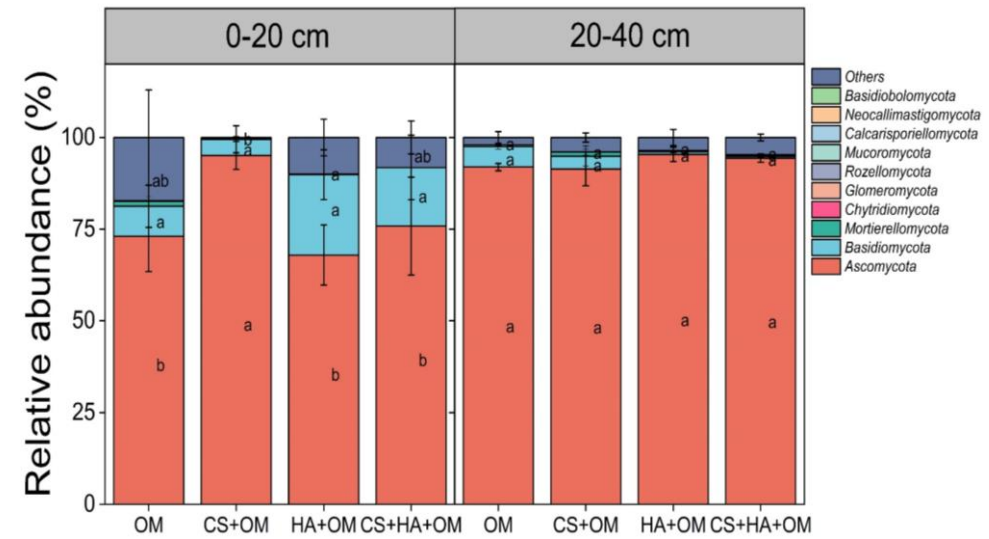
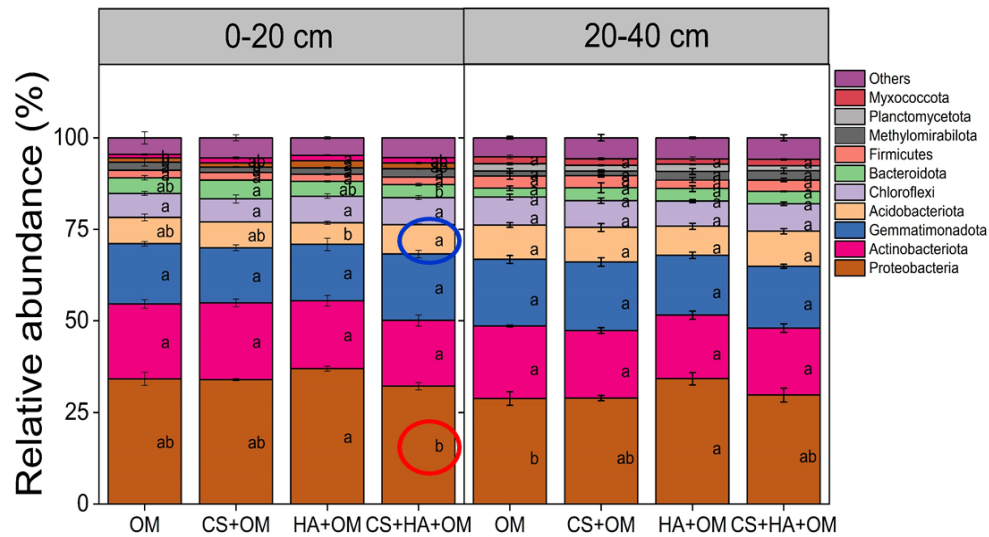
2. THEORY 机理

生物强化提质增效机理

Mechanism of Bioaugmentation technology for improving soil quality and efficiency

●生物菌剂促进微生物由K-策略向R-策略转变并增加了真菌丰富度

“biological ameliorant” promoted the transformation of microorganisms from K-strategy to R-strategy and increased fungal richness





主要结论

Main Conclusion

主要结论 Main Conclusion

□ 结构优化 Structure optimization

亚表层有机培肥措施**加快大团聚化**进程，**改善土壤结构**，增加了总孔隙度与孔隙连通度，改善土壤的水盐运移，**提高了盐分淋洗效率**。

□ 增碳稳碳 Carbon sequestration and stabilization

亚表层培肥下土壤水盐环境和酶活性的改善增加了**土壤微生物量碳**和**碳利用效率**，促进**土壤剖面有机碳积累**；且团聚体结构的优化，进一步提升**盐碱土壤固碳潜力**。“**腐殖酸+有机肥**”的组合是**提升盐碱土壤质量和作物产量的有效措施**

□ 功能活化 Function activation

基于“**腐殖酸+有机肥**”组合施用基础上，将**生物菌剂**与其配施，**盐碱土壤环境因子**得到进一步改善，**土壤质量和作物产量**均显著提升，**具有更高的经济和生态效益**。

致谢



- 中国农业科学院创新工程重大科研攻关任务：盐碱地产能提升关键技术与集成示范 (CAAS-ZDRW202201) , 2022-2024;
- 国家自然科学基金面上项目：河套灌区盐碱地秸秆隔层对深层土壤有机碳矿化过程及影响机制的研究 (31871584) , 2019-2022;
- “科技兴蒙”行动重点专项课题：高标准农田地力培育和控肥减排关键技术研究 (2021EEDSCXSFQZD011-03) , 2021-2024;
- 鄂尔多斯市科技计划“揭榜挂帅”项目：沿黄河流域农田污染防治与资源高效利用关键技术与示范 (JBGS-2021-001) , 2022-2025



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**Thanks for Your
Attention**

