

하해혼성 총적층 유기물 연용 논토양의 화학성 및 양분 집적형태 변화

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Changes of Nutrient Accumulation Type and Chemical Property on Annual Dressing Paddy Soil in Fluvio-marine Deposit

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A long-term experiment was initiated in 1979 at Experiment Farm of Honam Agricultural Research Institute, to investigate the effects of continued use of organic matter (rice straw and compost) along with different levels of nitrogen fertilizer in rice cultivation. The soils of experimental plots is classified as Jeonbug series developed on Fluvio-marine deposits. The application rates of rice straw and compost were 5 Mg/ha/year and 10 Mg/ha/per year, respectively. The fertilizer N application rates per season were 0, 100, 150, 200, and 250 kg/ha. In 2002, after 24 years of experiment, the effect of different treatments on soil pH, characteristics soil organic matter, soil N and P were investigated. The results of the study is summarized as following. The continue use of organic matter tended to lower the soil pH, to increase organic matter and available phosphate contents. The rice straw tended to lower soil pH more than compost, while the effect of compost was greater in increasing soil organic matter and available soil P then rice straw. The application of organic matter resulted in the increase in total organic N in the soil. Such effect was greater in compost application than in rice straw application. In organic N, greatest was amino acid-N, followed by unidentifiable organic N. The least was amino sugar-N. The application of organic matter with and without nitrogen fertilizer affected the in organic fractions of P, particularly Fe-P and Al-P. The application of rice straw tended to increase Ca-P.

Key words : Nutrient accumulation type, Chemical property, Annual dressing Organic matter, Paddy soil, Fluvio-marine deposit

서 언

우리나라 논토양 중 67%인 850천 ha(ASI, 1992)는 작물생산성이 낮은 저위생산 논이다. 생산저해의 주요 인으로는 토양생성 모재의 불량성이 크게 기여하지만 미곡중심의 작부체계, 양질의 유기물(벼짚, 보릿짚 등)과 토양개량제의 지속적인 시용에 의해 지력 증진을 꾀할 기회가 없었고 과도한 화학비료 편중시비로 철, 망간 등 미량성분의 용탈 등이 중요한 요인으로 생각된다.

벼의 생산은 토양비옥도에 의해 크게 좌우되는데 화학비료에만 의존하면 지력유지가 매우 어려워 유기물

시용에 의한 비옥도 유지 및 증진이 매우 바람직하다. 유기물은 질소, 인산, 가리 등 여러 가지 염류와 미량 요소를 함유하고 있어 양분공급의 기능뿐만 아니라 토양 완충능력을 높여 지력을 좋게 하므로 유기물 함량이 많을 경우 인산의 용해도가 증가된다(Lee et al., 1995).

토양유기물은 작물의 중요한 질소원으로 토양의 생산력을 좌우하는 인자로 알려져 있다. 토양유기물은 동식물 및 미생물에서 유래되며 그 중 중요한 것은 탄수화물, 리그닌 및 단백질과 같은 유기질소화합물이다. 특히 토양 중의 유기태질소는 작물생육 및 토양비옥도를 결정하는 중요한 요인으로 많은 연구자들이 토양유기물의 질소형태를 분석하였으나, 유기태질소는 토양 중에서 복잡한 화합물로 존재하기 때문에 화학

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nonacid Aeric Fluventic Haplaquepts)

가
 1968). (Ibin, 150, 200, 250 kg ha⁻¹ 5
 (5 Mg ha⁻¹) 11 5 10
 cm (10 Mg ha⁻¹)

Chang and Jackson(1957)
 Al-P, Fe-P, Ca-P, reductant soluble Fe-P, occluded
 Al·Fe-P

Table 1

Table 2

가
 P 가 Al-P, Fe-P, Ca-

(NIAST, 2000) pH
 Tyurin , Lancaster , 1N-
 NaOAc (pH4.0)
 Stewart (Stewart et al., 1963) 가
 (Aramy and 가 (

Kemper, 1991).

0.5M NH₄F, Al-P,
 0.1M NaOH, 0.25M H₂SO₄ Fe-P, Ca-P

가

Table 3

pH
 > >

가 pH
 (Kwun et al., 1984; Muneno et al., 1970; Oono et al., 1970; Yamane and Matzura, 1970)

1979 24
 (Jeonbug series, fine silty, mixed

Table 1. Major chemical composition of organic matter used in the study.

Organic matter	T-C	T-N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	C/N ratio
	----- % -----				
Rice straw	40.3	0.6	0.24	2.32	67.2
Compost	30.5	1.5	2.50	1.30	20.3

Table 2. Chemical properties of soil in experimental plot.

pH	OM	Av. P ₂ O ₅	Av. SiO ₂	Exch. cations			CEC
				K	Ca	Mg	
	g kg ⁻¹	----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----		----- cmol kg ⁻¹ -----			
1:5							
6.4	23	100	109	0.12	4.0	2.0	12.0

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 24 (,
 kg ha⁻¹) 5 (0, 100, 150, 200, 250
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 가 + 918 mg
 kg⁻¹ 52.7% 가
 + 가
 +
 > + > + > +
 +
 Fe-P 425 mg
 kg⁻¹ 가 +
 Fe-P Al-P
 Ca-P

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