

팽화왕겨 처리와 점적관개에 의한 염류집적 시설재배지 염류경감 효과

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Effects of Compressed Expansion Rice Hull Application and Drip Irrigation on the Alleviation of Salt Accumulation in the Plastic Film House Soil

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This study was carried out to improve chemical properties of salt-accumulated plastic film house soil. Compressed expansion rice hull was applied at 0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 Mg ha⁻¹, and drip irrigation was initiated at -33 kilopascals (kPa) of soil water potential and ceased adjusted up to -10 kPa. Another treatment was the application of inflated rice hull at 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ with drip irrigation starting at soil water potential -20 kPa and adjusted to -10 kPa. Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) was cultivated at sandy loam soil with 5.1 dS m⁻¹ of electrical conductivity (EC). EC_w(1:5) of plots treated with 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ of inflated rice hull and irrigated at the point of -20 kPa and -33 kPa of soil water potential was reduced by 26% and 24% less than untreated control plot, respectively. Soil EC_w(1:5) has close relationship with Cl⁻ as well as NO₃⁻-N and SO₄²⁻ in the soil. Total nitrogen in leaf of lettuce was deficient in the earlier growth stage. The yield of lettuce increased by 6% by the application of inflated rice hull of 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ with drip irrigation starting at -33 kPa of soil water potential. It decreased 4% when the drip irrigation was started at -20 kPa of soil water potential. The amount of water used for irrigation was reduced with the increasing application of inflated rice hull. The watering initiated at the point of -33 kPa was more economical compared with starting at -20 kPa.

Key words : Salt, Inflated rice hull, Irrigation, Soil water potential, Lettuce

서 언

국민의 생활수준 향상으로 고품질 신선채소류에 대한 수요가 증가됨에 따라 연중 재배할 수 있는 시설 채소 재배 면적이 매년 증가하고 있어 1995년 81,604 ha 기준으로 2000년은 90,627 ha로 9,023 ha 증가하였으며, 2004년은 85,608 ha로 4,004 ha 증가하였다 (MAF, 2005).

현재 우리나라 시설재배지에서 농가의 평균 시비량은 표준시비량에 비해 질소 15%, 인산 44%, 칼리 47%가 과잉 시비되고 있으며, 퇴비도 36.96 Mg ha⁻¹ 사용하고 있는 실정이다 (NIAST, 2000). 시설재배지의 염류집적은 화학비료와 가축분퇴비의 과다한 사용에서 유래되므로 염류집적을 방지하기 위해서는 합리적인 시비가 중요하다.

우리나라의 시설재배지는 강우를 차단하고 지하수의 관개에만 의존하기 때문에 노지에서와 같이 장마기에 토양 하층으로의 염류 용탈이 거의 일어나지 않는다. 더욱이 시설 내부는 노지에 비하여 온도가 높아 식물에 의한 증산과 토양표면으로 부터의 증발이 많기 때문에 모세관현상에 의한 토양수의 상향이동으로 근권 토양에 염류가 집적되기 쉽다 (Kim et al., 1997 ; Jung et al., 1998). 이와 같이 집적된 염류는 삼투압작용에 의해 작물의 토양수 이용률을 저하 (Bernstein, 1975)시키고, 이온의 불균형과 과다이온의 존재에 의한 이온독성 발현과 타 유효이온의 흡수를 저해 (Chang and Dregne, 1955)하여 작물의 생육장해를 유발시킬 수 있다.

시설재배지 토양의 문제점 중 가장 심각한 것은 표토의 염류집적이다. 전국의 시설재배지 전기전도도 (EC)는 표토 3.5 dS m⁻¹, 심토 2.2 dS m⁻¹로 심토에 비해 표토에 염류가 많이 집적되어 있으며, 분포비를

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2 dS m⁻¹ 가 41%, 2 4 dS m⁻¹ 32%, 4 dS m⁻¹ 27% , 2 dS m⁻¹ 59% , (RDA, 2004). NO₃⁻-N Cl⁻ NO₃⁻-N 2.5 Mg ha⁻¹, 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹, 7.5 Mg ha⁻¹ -33 kPa 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ -20 kPa 5 2.3×2.4 = 5.52 m² 3 (Jung and Yoo, 1975), (Hwang et al., 1993), (Kim et al., 1996), (Kim et al., 2001), zeolite (Park et al., 1987), (KPRDA, 1994), (Ryu et al., 1995) 가 7 9 25 cm 3 (NIAST, 1999) 0 kg ha⁻¹, 0 kg ha⁻¹, 142 kg ha⁻¹ 40% , 60% 3 1 tensiometer(Daiki-3161) 15 cm 가 가 -10 kPa -33 kPa -20 kPa -10 kPa EC 2 mm 1:5 30 EC meter(ATI orion 170) , NO₃⁻-N 2 M KCl Kjeldahl Cl⁻ EC 0.01N-AgNO₃ , SO₄²⁻ Kjeldahl (Table 1).

Table 1. Physico-chemical properties of soil used in the experiment.

pH	OM	Av. P ₂ O ₅	Exch. Cation			EC	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Texture
			K	Ca	Mg					
1:5	g kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	----- cmol. kg ⁻¹ -----			dS m ⁻¹	----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----			
6.5	25	923	1.08	10.9	2.7	5.10	4.48	300	558	Sandy loam

Table 2. Physico-chemical characteristics of inflated rice hull used in the experiment.

T-N	OM	OM/N ratio	Moisture	Bulk density	Distribution of particle size (%)				
					>2mm	1~2mm	0.5~1mm	0.25~0.5mm	<0.25mm
----- g kg ⁻¹ -----			%	Mg m ⁻³	----- % -----				
2.9	854	294	15	0.15	7.4	35.8	44.6	10.9	1.3

(IAS, 1988) EC 가 가 EC가 23%

(KPRDA, 1994) 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ EC가

10 g 200 EC가

ml 가 EC가 5.10 dS m⁻¹

5.0 Mg ha⁻¹

7.5 Mg ha⁻¹ 가 EC 가

EC가 5.10 dS m⁻¹

가

5.0 Mg ha⁻¹

Table 3 [(EC_w(1:5))] EC

-33 EC

kPa 10 60 -20 kPa (Table 10)가 -33 kPa

EC 가 EC EC 가

-33 kPa EC 가 -33 kPa

10 2.5 Mg ha⁻¹ EC

가 가 , 30 7.5 Mg

ha⁻¹ 60 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹

EC 가 -20 kPa

EC 10 (Hwang et al., 1993).

가 가

가 , 30 60 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹

60 10 -33 kPa

60 EC 가 100 -10 kPa

EC Table 4

15

EC cm 60 cm

EC 가

-33 kPa 100 (Hwang et al., 1993; Kim et al., 1997), -33 kPa

EC , -33 kPa -20 kPa EC가

3.79 dS m⁻¹ 2.5 Mg -33 kPa

ha⁻¹ 3.74 dS m⁻¹ 7.5 Mg

ha⁻¹ 3.34 dS m⁻¹ 12% , 5.0 EC 15 cm

Mg ha⁻¹ 2.88 dS m⁻¹ 24% 30 58%, 30 cm 16 31%, 45 cm

30 41%, 60 cm 46 48%

Table 3. Changes of soil electrical conductivity after the lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.) transplanting in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		10 DAT [§]	30 DAT [§]	60 DAT [§]	100 DAT [§]
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point [†]	----- dS m ⁻¹ -----			
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa [‡]				
0	-33	3.26	7.26	11.75	3.79
2.5	-33	2.40	6.52	6.27	3.74
5.0	-33	2.79	4.75	5.16	2.88
7.5	-33	2.72	4.45	5.99	3.34
5.0	-20	3.84	6.62	8.32	2.79

[†]The level of soil water potential when drip irrigation started and adjusted to -10kPa.

[‡] Kilopascals

[§] Days after transplanting of the lettuce (*Lactuca sativa* L.)

Table 4. Soil depth-dependent electrical conductivity 100 days after the lettuce transplanting when soil water potential leveled up to -10 kPa in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		EC at depths			
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point	15cm	30cm	45cm	60cm
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	----- dS m ⁻¹ -----			
0	-33	4.03	2.31	2.02	1.96
2.5	-33	2.61	1.93	1.19	1.01
5.0	-33	1.82	1.59	1.38	1.05
7.5	-33	1.71	1.69	1.41	1.04
5.0	-20	0.82	0.79	0.76	0.75

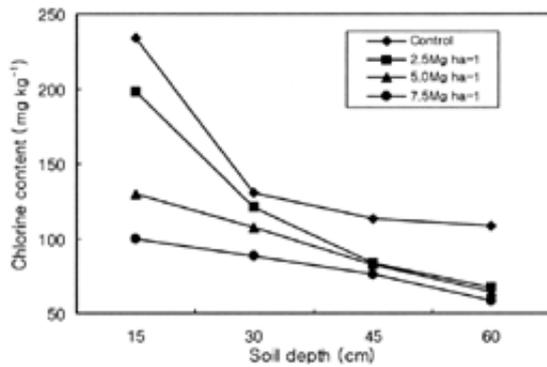


Fig. 1. Soil depth-dependent chlorine content 100 days after the lettuce transplanting when water potential adjusted to -10 kPa.

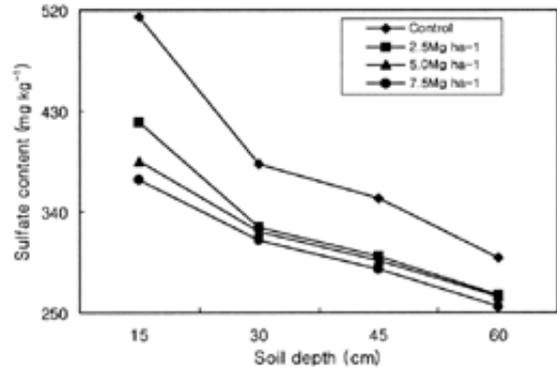


Fig. 2. Soil depth-dependent sulfate content 100 days after the lettuce transplanting when water potential adjusted to -10kPa

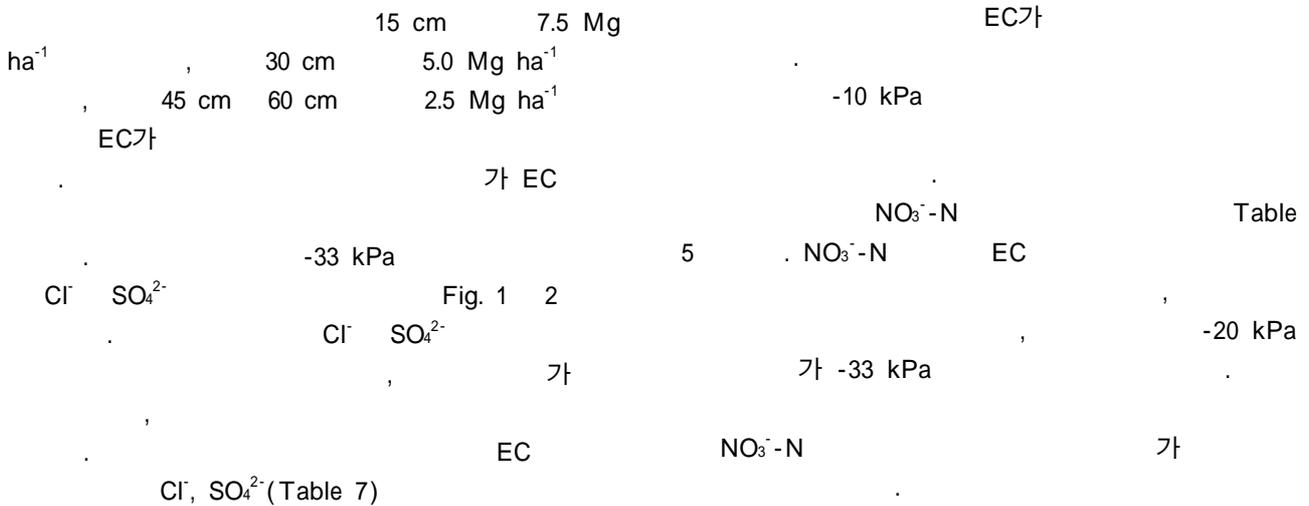


Table 5. Soil depth-dependent nitrate content 100 days after the lettuce transplanting when soil water potential adjusted to -10 kPa in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		Nitrate content at depths			
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point	15cm	30cm	45cm	60cm
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----			
0	-33	272	153	119	118
2.5	-33	127	90	52	50
5.0	-33	77	66	63	59
7.5	-33	78	71	64	50
5.0	-20	70	63	52	45

(100)
 -33 kPa
 6 OM, Av. P₂O₅, Table 8
 Exch. Cation 7.5 Mg ha⁻¹ 10 2.5 Mg ha⁻¹
 가 , 2.5 Mg ha⁻¹ 5.0 -33 kPa , 60
 Mg ha⁻¹ 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ -33 kPa
 NO₃⁻-N, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻ 100 EC 가 EC(Table 3)
 가
 EC
 , EC NO₃⁻-N, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻
 (Table 7), EC
 Cl⁻>NO₃⁻-N>SO₄²⁻ Cl⁻,
 NO₃⁻-N(Lee et al., 1987), NO₃⁻-N, SO₄²⁻(Jung et al.,
 1994), NO₃⁻-N(Jung et al., 1998) EC
 가
 가 EC
 EC 가

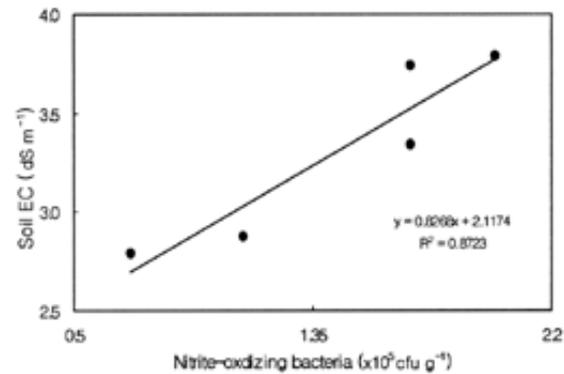


Fig. 3. Relationship between electrical conductivity and nitrite-oxidizing bacteria of soil 100 days after the lettuce transplanting.

Table 6. Soil chemical properties 100 days after the lettuce transplanting when soil water potential adjusted to -33 kPa in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		pH	OM	Av. P ₂ O ₅	Exch. Cation			NO ₃ ⁻ -N	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point				K	Ca	Mg			
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	1:5	g kg ⁻¹	mg kg ⁻¹	----- cmol kg ⁻¹ -----			----- mg kg ⁻¹ -----		
0	-33	6.2	26	967	0.32	8.7	1.9	251	259	526
2.5	-33	6.3	26	981	0.36	8.6	1.9	234	248	505
5.0	-33	6.4	27	949	0.33	9.3	2.1	166	178	482
7.5	-33	6.3	29	996	0.36	8.8	2.0	200	218	490
5.0	-20	6.4	27	1,002	0.32	8.7	2.0	159	170	433

Table 7. Correlation coefficients between the soil electrical conductivity and the chemical component 100 days after the lettuce transplanting in salt-abundant soil.

Component	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	Cl ⁻	SO ₄ ²⁻	Av. P ₂ O ₅	Ex. K	Ex. Ca	Ex. Mg
EC	0.8976**	0.9541**	0.8859**	NS	NS	NS	NS

** Significant at 1% level

Table 8. Number of nitrite-oxidizing bacteria in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		10 DAT	60 DAT	100 DAT
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point			
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	----- cfu g ⁻¹ -----		
0	-33	1.7 × 10 ⁵	1.3 × 10 ⁵	2.0 × 10 ⁵
2.5	-33	2.2 × 10 ⁵	1.7 × 10 ⁵	1.7 × 10 ⁵
5.0	-33	1.1 × 10 ⁵	2.2 × 10 ⁵	1.1 × 10 ⁵
7.5	-33	1.4 × 10 ⁵	1.4 × 10 ⁵	1.7 × 10 ⁵
5.0	-20	1.1 × 10 ⁵	0.5 × 10 ⁵	0.7 × 10 ⁵

Fig. 4

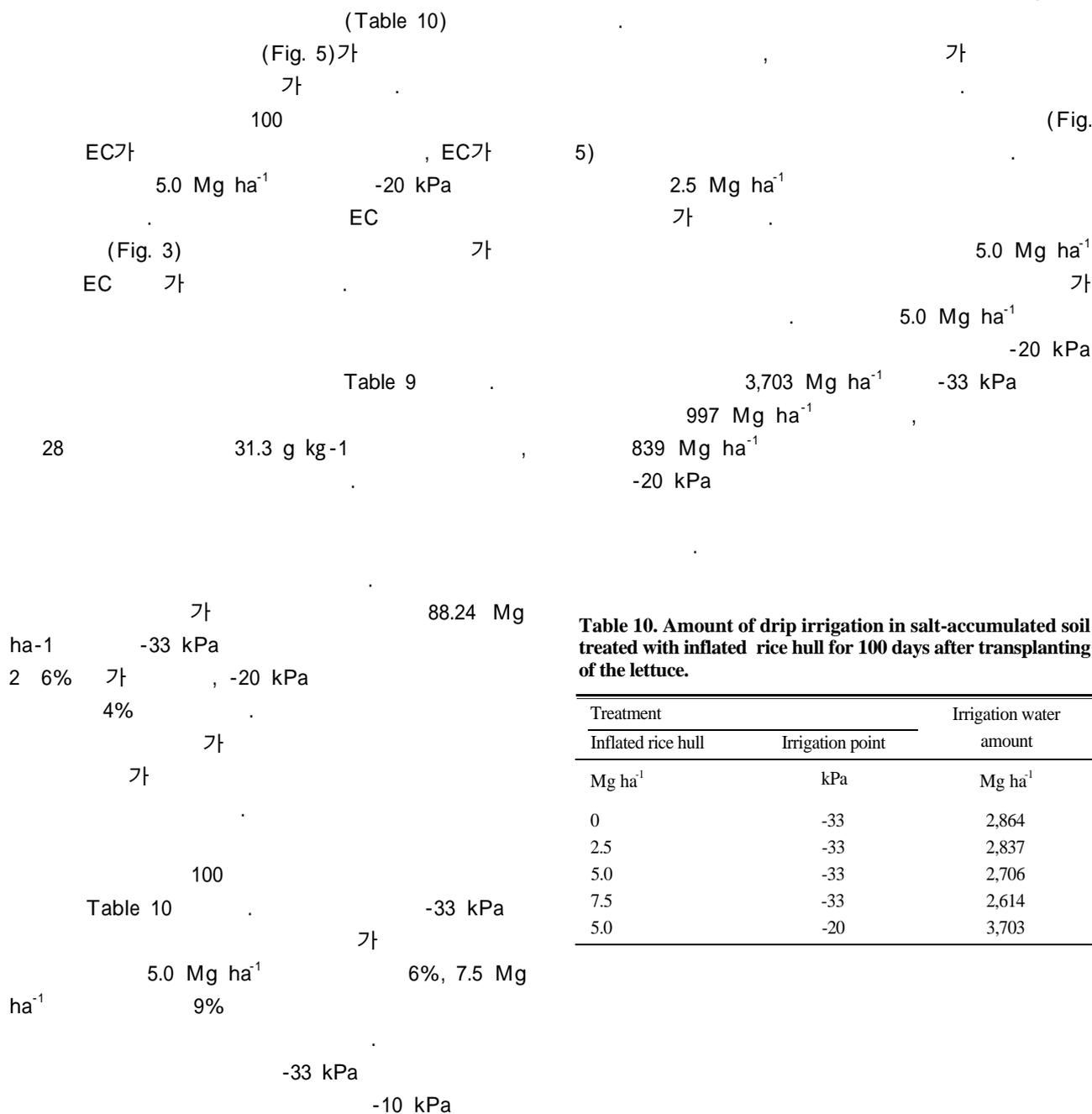


Table 10. Amount of drip irrigation in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull for 100 days after transplanting of the lettuce.

Treatment		Irrigation water amount
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point	
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	Mg ha ⁻¹
0	-33	2,864
2.5	-33	2,837
5.0	-33	2,706
7.5	-33	2,614
5.0	-20	3,703

Table 9. Changes of nitrogen content in leaves and yield of the lettuce in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull and drip irrigation.

Treatment		Average nitrogen content in leaves				Yield
Inflated rice hull	Irrigation point	28 DAT	51 DAT	73 DAT	94 DAT	
Mg ha ⁻¹	kPa	g kg ⁻¹				Mg ha ⁻¹
0	-33	31.3	28.4	28.9	34.5	88.24
2.5	-33	28.6	29.1	30.5	36.1	90.57
5.0	-33	29.1	29.4	31.5	36.7	93.20
7.5	-33	28.8	29.7	31.0	35.5	90.10
5.0	-20	27.6	29.1	30.4	35.8	84.99
L.S.D(5%) -----						NS
C.V(%) -----						5.7

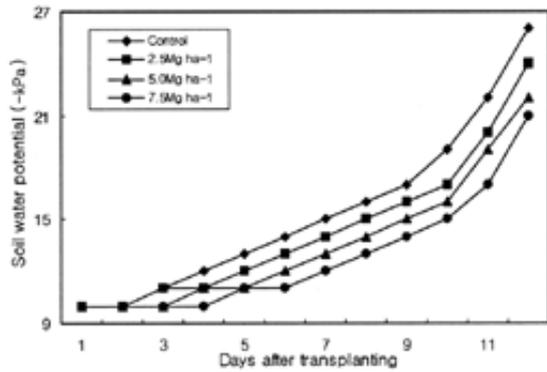


Fig. 4. Changes of soil water potential after the lettuce transplanting in salt-accumulated soil treated with inflated rice hull.

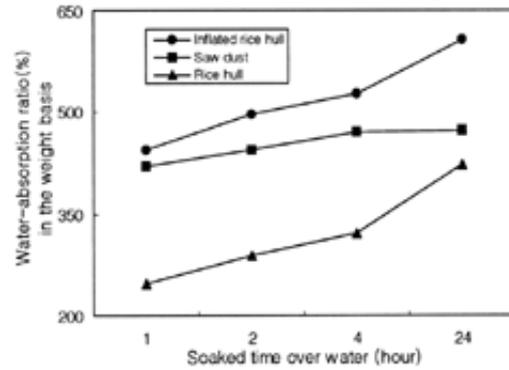


Fig. 5. Changes of water-absorption ratio of inflated rice hull, saw dust and rice hull.

가
0, 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 Mg ha⁻¹
-33 kPa 5.0
Mg ha⁻¹ -20 kPa 5
EC가 5.10 dS m⁻¹ 100
5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ EC
-33 kPa 24% 26%
100 EC NO₃⁻-N, Cl⁻, SO₄²⁻
, EC
Cl⁻ > NO₃⁻-N > SO₄²⁻
100
EC가 , EC가
5.0 Mg ha⁻¹ -20 kPa
-33 kPa 5.0 Mg ha⁻¹
-20 kPa 6% 가
-20 kPa 4%
가
-20 kPa -33 kPa

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