

퇴화염토지 논에서 팽화왕겨 퇴비시용이 토양이화학성에 미치는 영향

류철현* · 양창휴 · 김택겸 · 유진희 · 김병수 · 김재덕 · 정광용

호남농업연구소

The Effect of Popped Rice Hulls Compost Application on Soil Chemical and Physical Properties in Fluvio-marine Plain Paddy Soils

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Fluvio-marine paddy soils in Korea consist of high silt content and have the hardpan located below 20~30 cm from surface soil. This properties cause poor rice rhizosphere conditions such as low permeability and porosity, high bulk density and hardness. The aims of this study was to investigate the effect of popped rice hulls compost(PRHC) on soil fertility changes in the Fluvio-marine plain paddy soils. Total nitrogen content and nitrogen mineralization rate of PRHC were 1.17 and 33.5, respectively, and its C/N ratio was 35.4. Application of PRHC increased the content of organic matter and exchangeable potassium and improved the bulk density and porosity. The content of NH₄-N in soil was high in the PRHC plot until maximum tillering stage. An uptake amount of fertilized nitrogen was greater in standard fertilization plot at early growth stage, however, it was greater more in PRHC plots at the ripening period than in standard fertilization plot. Among the PRHC treated plots, uptake amount was the greatest in 50% PRHC plot during the all growth period. Nitrogen efficiencies were higher in PRHC plot during the all growth period. Rice yields in all PRHC plots were lower than in standard fertilization, however, the yield of 40% PRHC plot was similar with that of standard.

Key words : Popped rice hull compost(PRHC), Fluvio-marine paddy soil, Soil chemical and physical properties, Organic fertilizer

서 언

우리나라의 하해혼성충적층(퇴화염토지: 구간척지) 논토양은 전국 논 면적의 25% 이상인 293천 ha에 (ASI, 1992)이르며 대부분이 내륙평탄지나 해안평탄지에 분포하고 있다. 그 특성은 미사함량이 많고 작토층 아래 20~30 cm 두께의 경반층이 존재하여 투수성, 용적밀도, 공극률, 경도 등 비의 근권 환경이 불량하다(Cho et al., 1979). 이러한 불량환경을 형성시키는 경반층의 생성 원인은 생화학적인 면과 인위적인 면으로 구분할 수 있다. 생화학적으로는 토성이 미사질양토 내지 미사질식양토이면서 배수가 약간불량 내지 불량한 토양인 대부분의 구간척지 논토양에서 벼 재배시 작토층의 환원이 진행됨에 따라 철이나 고토가

하층으로 이동하는데 이때 미사나 점토도 같이 이동하여 집적됨으로써 경반층이 형성된다. 한편 인위적으로 생기는 경반층은 벧짚이나 보릿짚 등의 유기물을 사용하지 않은 경우, 매년 10 cm 정도로 천경을 하는 경우, 그리고 과습조건에서 트랙터와 같은 대형농기계로 로터리와 경운작업에 의한 작토층의 답압 등의 원인에 의하여 형성되고 있다(Takisima et al., 1969). 이러한 경반층의 생성은 작물의 근권 환경을 불량하게 하여 작물의 생산성에 불리한 영향을 미친다. 호남평야지의 하해혼성충적층 논토양은 우리나라 벼 재배면적의 51.2%, 보리 재배면적의 71.8%를 차지하는(MAF, 2001) 농업지대로써 이 중 경반층 형성에 따른 심경 또는 심토파쇄를 해야할 대상면적은 약 55.8% (212.8천 ha)나 이르며(ASI, 1992) 이는 전국 논의 33.0%를 점유하고 있어 이에 대한 물리성 개량 대책은 필수적이다.

한편 벼는 지력 의존도가 높은 작물로서 벼가 흡수

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60 70%가

(Ikata, 1997).

'95 23 g kg⁻¹ '99 21 g kg⁻¹
 123 mg kg⁻¹ 102 mg kg⁻¹
 (NHAES, 1995, NIAST, 1999)).

가가 가

1,427 Mg 2001 (RDA, 2002) 1,824 Mg 1997

가

2 (2002 2003)

(Jeonbug series, fine silty, mixed, nonacid, mesic family of Fluvaquentic Endoaquepts)

Table 1

5 24 5 26 6 m² 26 가

30% + 40% 40%
 + 30% 50% 3 C/N
 + 20%

Table. 1 The composition of popped rice hull compost.

T-C	T-N	Na ₂ O	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	CaO	MgO	C/N
----- % -----							
41.4	1.17	0.11	0.62	0.65	0.17	0.20	35.4

(Table 2).

(25)

18

(X₁)

(X₂)

(1, 2).

(N-P₂O₅-K₂O) = 11-4.5-5.7 kg 10a⁻¹
 = 50-30-

20%,

4.5 kg 10a⁻¹

5.7 kg 10a⁻¹

70%,

30%

30%

20

(X₁) =

(T-N)

(g/kg) ×

N

(%)/100

(1)

(X₂), kg/10a)

= 10a

(g/kg)/X_i

(2)

Kjeldahl

(NIAST, 2000)

× × T-N

3

SR-2

Core

(CSPPMM, 1982)

2003

NH₄-N

2

Table 3

가

가

가

가

Table 2. Application amounts of chemical fertilizer and popped rice hull compost in each treatment.

Item	Treatment	Basal	Tillering stage	Panicle formation stage
N	Standard	55	33	22
	Compost nitrogen 30% + Urea 40% †	PRHC ‡ 8400(N 33)	0	44
	Compost nitrogen 40% + Urea 30%	PRHC 11,200(N 44)	0	33
	Compost nitrogen 50% + Urea 20%	PRHC 13,990(N 55)	0	22
	Without nitrogen	0	0	0
P ₂ O ₅	Standard	30	0	0
	Compost nitrogen 30% + Urea 40%	PRHC (P2O5 52.1) + 30	0	0
	Compost nitrogen 40% + Urea 30%	PRHC(P2O5 69.4) + 30	0	0
	Compost nitrogen 50% + Urea 20%	PRHC(P2O5 86.7) + 30	0	0
	Without nitrogen	30	0	0
K ₂ O	Standard	21	0	9
	Compost nitrogen 30% + Urea 40%	PRHC(K2O 54.6) + 21	0	9
	Compost nitrogen 40% + Urea 30%	PRHC(K2O 72.8) + 21	0	9
	Compost nitrogen 50% + Urea 20%	PRHC(K2O 90.9) + 21	0	9
	Without nitrogen	21	0	9

† Compost nitrogen was only used at basal fertilization and urea was used at tillering and panicle initiation stage

‡ PRHC ; Popped rice hull compost (Total nitrogen : 1.17%, Nitrogen mineralization rate : 33.5%)

가
가
가 (Oh, 1983).
가 16 mm(3.49 kg cm⁻²)
21 mm(7.32 kg cm⁻²)
50% (Takisima et al., 1969),
가 (12 30 cm) 23 25 mm
(Cho et al., 1979)
가
Yoo et al.(1998)
가

3

Table 3. The change of physical properties by application of PRHC in fluvio-marine plain paddy soil.

Treatment	Surface soil depth	Hardness	Bulk density	Porosity	Three phases		
					Solid	Liquid	Gaseous
					----- % -----		
		mm	g cm ⁻³				
Standard Fertilization	12.5	15.5 (21.9)	1.10 (1.38)	58.4 (48.1)	41.6 (51.9)	43.5 (44.4)	14.9 (3.7)
PRHC 30%+ Urea 40%	14.9	13.8 (20.5)	1.15 (1.29)	56.8 (47.4)	43.2 (52.6)	38.0 (40.3)	18.8 (7.1)
PRHC 40%+ Urea 30%	15.8	13.9 (20.3)	1.09 (1.22)	58.8 (54.0)	41.2 (46.0)	43.0 (45.7)	15.8 (8.3)
PRHC 50%+ Urea 20%	16.2	13.2 (20.2)	1.02 (1.22)	61.4 (50.1)	38.6 (49.9)	39.3 (45.7)	22.1 (4.4)

() : Subsoil

가 NH₄-N 가 30% 가 50% 가 C/N

Fig. 2

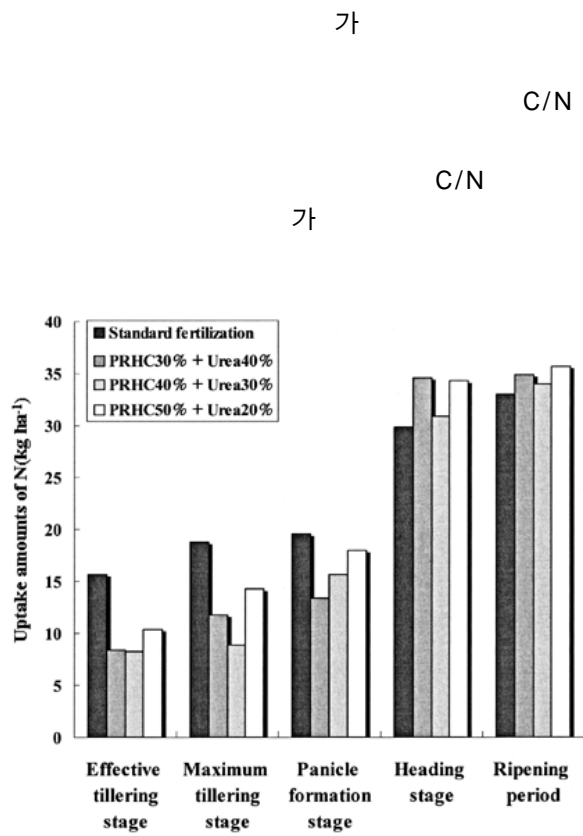


Fig. 2. The uptake amount of nitrogen at growth stages.

Table 5

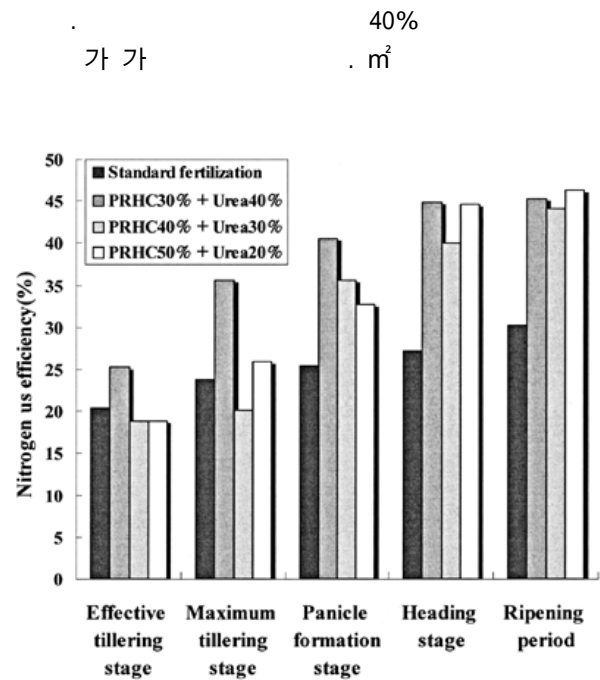


Fig. 3. The degree of nitrogen use efficiency at growth stages.

Table 5. Yield component and rice yield at different treatment.

Treatment	Culm length	Panicle length	Grain number per m ²	Percent ripened grain	1,000-grain weight of brown rice	Milled rice yield	Yield index
	cm	cm	× 1,000	%	g	kg 10a ⁻¹	
Standard	73.6	18.5	31.5	85.2	21.3	508	100
PRHC 30%+ Urea 40%	68.0	18.9	27.6	88.3	21.7	466	92
PRHC 40%+ Urea 30%	67.0	19.3	29.4	87.1	21.0	497	98
PRHC 50%+ Urea 20%	67.8	18.3	29.5	86.3	21.6	472	93
Non Nitrogen	59.2	18.0	15.8	91.9	20.9	271	53
LSD(5%)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	45.89
CV(%)	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	8.67

40% m² 가
40%
30%
33.5%, C/N 35.4 T-N 1.173%, C/N 가
1
2 가
가 NH₄-N
50% 가
40%

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