

## 不同地形植烟土壤的合理取样数量分析

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**摘要:** 地形影响着精准施肥网格取样的间距, 在烤烟高量磷、钾肥料投入背景下, 为了确定不同地形植烟土壤的取样密度, 分别在平原、开阔坝子地、狭窄坝子地、缓坡地4种主要地形的植烟土壤上进行了50 m×50 m网格取样和土壤速效养分测试。结果表明: 采用Cochran公式, 在置信水平90%, 允许误差15%时, 平原、坝子地、缓坡地的单样品代表面积分别为1.92, 1.01~1.56和0.73 hm<sup>2</sup>; 采用地统计学方法得出的平原、坝子地和缓坡地精准养分管理最大网格取样间距分别为234.0, 134.4~177.5和58.2 m。因此, 地形条件由简单到复杂, 取样密度应逐渐增加。

**关键词:** 植烟土壤; 土壤养分; 地形; 取样数量; 空间变异

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### Rational Sampling Density of Tobacco-planting Soil Dependent on Different Topography

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**Abstract:** Topography influences the density of soil sampling points for precise fertilization. In the case of high phosphorus and potassium fertilization for flue-cured tobacco, the soils in areas of plain, broad valley, narrow valley and gentle slope were sampled by 50 m×50 m grids and the available nutrients in soil samples were tested. The results showed that by Cochran formula, individual sample for plain, valley and gentle slope represented an area of 1.92, 1.01-1.56 and 0.73 ha, respectively at a confidence level of 90% and a relative error of 15%; by geostatistical method, the maximum sampling space for precise nutrient management were 234.0, 134.4-177.5 and 58.2 m for plain, valley and gentle slope, respectively. It indicated that sampling density

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