

付録1) Adams の繰り返し計算のプログラム

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ADAMS.FORT
PROGRAM ADAMS
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,J-Z)
WRITE(6,601)
601 FORMAT(1H1///1H0,' THE SUCCESSIVE APPROXIMATION OF',-
/' IONIC CONCENTRATION AND ACTIVITIES',-
/' IN SOIL SOLUTIONS?')
10 READ(2,END=999) I,CA,MS,NH4,K,CL,S04,N03
"MOLE CONCENTRATION (MG/L)
MCA =CA /40080.
MMG =MG /24305.
MK =K /39102.
MNH4=MNH4/14007.
MCL =CL /35450.
MS04=S04/96064.
MN03=N03/14007.
SCA =MCA
SMG =MMG
SK =MK
SNH4=MNH4
SS04=MS04
SN03=MN03
I = 1
"IONIC STRENGTH
1 MU = (MCA*4. +MMG*4. +MK+MNH4+MCL+MS04*4. +MN03) /2.
"ACTIVITY OF EACH ION
" (MMOLE/L)
ACA =MCA*COACT(MU,2.,6.)
AMG =MMG*COACT(MU,2.,8.)
AK =MK *COACT(MU,1.,3.)
ANH4=MNH4*COACT(MU,1.,2.5)
AS04=MS04*COACT(MU,2.,4.)
AN03=MN03*COACT(MU,1.,3.)
"ION PAIR CONCENTRATION (MMOLE/L)
CAS04 =ACA+AS04/5.25
MGS04 =AMG+AS04/5.88
NH4S04=ANH4+AS04/79.3
KS04 =AK+AS04/110.
CAN03 =ACA+AN03/525.
"REVISED IONIC CONCENTRATIONS & IONIC STRENGTH (MMOLE)
MMCA =MCA*1000.
MMMG =MMG*1000.
MMNH4 =MNH4*1000.
MMK =MK*1000.
MMS04 =MS04*1000.
MMCL =MCL*1000.
MMN03 =MN03*1000.
A=DABS(SCA+1000. -(MMCA+CAS04))
IF (A-0.0001) 3,3,2
2 CONTINUE
IF (I .GE. 100) GO TO 3
MCA =SCA - (CAS04+CAN03)+0.001
MMG =SMG -MGS04+0.001
MNH4=SNH4-NH4S04+0.001
MK =SK -KS04+0.001
MS04=SS04-(CAS04+MGS04+NH4S04+KS04)/1000.
MN03=SN03 -CAN03/1000.
I = I+1
GO TO 1
3 CONTINUE
PPCA=MMCA*40.088
PPMG=MMMG*24.305
PPNH4=MMNH4*14.007
PPK=MMK*39.102
PPCL=MMCL*35.45
PPS04=MMS04*96.064
PPN03=MMN03*14.007
WRITE(3) PPCA,PPMG,PPNH4,PPK,PPCL,PPS04,PPN03,CA,MS,NH4,K,CL,S0-
4,N03
GO TO 10
999 STOP
END
FUNCTION COACT(MU,Z,AI)
"ACTIVITY COEFFICIENTS
IMPLICIT REAL*8 (A-H,M-Z)
RMU =DSQRT(MU)
COACT=(1./10.**((0.509*Z**2*RMU/(1.+0.329*AI*RMU)))*1000.
RETURN
END

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付録2) 乾物生産とカリウム循環のモデルのプログラム(1)

(シミュレーション用プログラム BGS-1 のサブルーチン・プログラム)

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SUBROUTINE MODEL(MZ001)
C
C   K CYCLING MODEL   ***** URINATED AREA *****
C
    IMPLICIT   REAL*8 (A-H,O-Z)
    REAL*8    L,LS,T,LMF,LRI,LRV,MGME,N031,N032,N033,N034,N035,N03
    *         ,LRK,LRKS,MPPRDG,MPPRDL,MFG,MFL
    COMMON/GENERA/TIME,STIME,DT,FTIME,NY
    COMMON/D/DDM(10),DAK(7),DGRK(5),DLRK(5),DTODAY
    COMMON/V/DM(10),AK(7),GRK(5),LRK(5),TODAY
    COMMON/IC/DMS(10),AKS(7),GRKS(5),LRKS(5),TODAYS
    COMMON/PARAM/A(40),B(20),C(20)
    COMMON/TABLE/TABT(3),TABG(12)
    *         ,CL1(14),CL2(14),CL3(14),CL4(14),CL5(14)
    *         ,S041(14),S042(14),S043(14),S044(14),S045(14)
    *         ,N031(14),N032(14),N033(14),N034(14),N035(14)
    *         ,H201(14),H202(14),H203(14),H204(14),H205(14)
    COMMON/F/MFG(5),RIG(5),DG(5),RMFG(5),RR16(5),RDG(5)
    *         ,MFL(5),RIL(5),DL(5),RMFL(5),RRIL(5),RDL(5)
    *         ,GRV(5),LRV(5),EK(5),BK(5)
    *         ,TOTLEK,TOTLRK,TOTLK,EKG,CKL
    *         ,SGMFGM,SGMFLM,SGRIGM,SGRILM,SGDGM,SGDLM,WDM,TTLGRK,TLLLRK
    DIMENSION DGRV(5,1),DLRV(5,1),CL(5),S04(5),N03(5),DIFGRV(5),DIFLR
    *V(5),H20(5),FKGRB(5),FKLRB(5),RR(5),DD(5),CBK(5)
    * ,MPPRDG(5),MPPRDL(5)
C
    DATA PAI/3.141592653D0/
    * ,MGME/0.02558/,RDK/30.0/,LRI/0.0015/,GRI/0.0017/
    * ,LMF/0.005/,SMF/0.005/,DD/2.875,3.10,3.425,3.925,4.225/
C
    GO TO (1000,2000,3000,4000),MZ001
1000 CONTINUE
    NY = 28
    RR(1) = 0.44
    RR(2) = 0.21
    RR(3) = 0.13
    RR(4) = 0.10
    RR(5) = 0.12
    SGMFG = 0.
    SGMFL = 0.
    SGRIG = 0.
    SGRIL = 0.
    SGDGM = 0.
    SGDLM = 0.
C
2000 CONTINUE
    CL(1) = TABL1(CL1, TIME)
    CL(2) = TABL1(CL2, TIME)
    CL(3) = TABL1(CL3, TIME)
    CL(4) = TABL1(CL4, TIME)
    CL(5) = TABL1(CL5, TIME)
    S04(1) = TABL1(S041, TIME)
    S04(2) = TABL1(S042, TIME)
    S04(3) = TABL1(S043, TIME)
    S04(4) = TABL1(S044, TIME)
    S04(5) = TABL1(S045, TIME)
    N03(1) = TABL1(N031, TIME)
    N03(2) = TABL1(N032, TIME)
    N03(3) = TABL1(N033, TIME)
    N03(4) = TABL1(N034, TIME)
    N03(5) = TABL1(N035, TIME)
    H20(1) = TABL1(H201, TIME)
    H20(2) = TABL1(H202, TIME)
    H20(3) = TABL1(H203, TIME)
    H20(4) = TABL1(H204, TIME)
    H20(5) = TABL1(H205, TIME)
    DO 280 N=1,10
280 IF (DM(N) .LT. 0.1D-10) DM(N)=0.1D-10
    DO 290 N=1,7
290 IF (AK(N) .LT. 0.1D-10) AK(N)=0.1D-10
    DO 300 I=1,5
    IF (GRK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) GRK(I)=0.1D-10
300 IF (DLRK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) LRK(I)=0.1D-10
    DO 110 I=1,5
    BK(I) = (A(40)+CL(1)+B(3)+S04(1)+B(15)+N03(1)+B(16))+H20(I)
    /1000./MGME
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乾物生産とカリウム循環のモデルのプログラム(2)

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CCC BK(I) : MGK/100CM**2 : CL(I) ETC : ME/L : H2O(I) : ML/100CM**2
 110 CONTINUE
  DO 120 I=1,5
 120 EK(I) = BK(I)*RDK
CCC EK(I) : MGK/100CM**2
  DO 210 I=1,5
  IF(BK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) BK(I)=0.1D-10
  IF(EK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) EK(I)=0.1D-10
 210 CONTINUE
  T1 = TABL1(TABT,TIME)
  T6 = TABL1(TABG,TIME)
  DS = DSIN(PIA*TDAY/180.)
  STUR = A(36) * DM(5)
  YIELD = DM(1) + DM(3)
  ZERO = 0.
  F12 = A(1) / (1. +DEXP(-A(2)*(TDAY-A(3))))
  F18 = A(5)*DEXP(A(6)*TDAY)
  F19 = A(7)+A(8)*T1
  F21 = A(9)*DS
  F28 = A(10)
  F29 = A(11)+A(12)*T1
  F34 = A(13) / (1. + DEXP(-A(14)*(TDAY-A(15))))
  F38 = A(17)*DEXP(A(18)*TDAY)
  F39 = A(19)+A(20)*T1
  F43 = A(21)*DS
  F48 = A(22)
  F49 = A(23)+A(24)*T1
  F79 = A(27)+A(28)*T1
  F89 = A(29)+A(30)*T1
  ST = A(31)*DS+A(32)+A(39)
  ST = 46.0+0.92*TDAY-0.0073*TDAY**2
  PG = A(37)
  PL = 1. - A(37)
  G = A(38)
  L = 1. - A(38)
  GST = G * ST * A(34)
  LST = L * ST * A(35)
  F57 = SWITCH(ZERO,A(25),T6)
  F59 = SWITCH(ZERO,A(26),T6)
  IF (YIELD - STUR) 2,1,1
1 F15 = 0.
  F35 = 0.
  GT = SWITCH(ZERO,A(33),T6)
  GO TO 3
2 F15 = SWITCH(ZERO,A(4),T6)
  F35 = SWITCH(ZERO,A(16),T6)
  GT = 0.
3 CONTINUE
  FK16R = B(1) / (1. +DEXP(-B(2)*(TDAY-A(3))))
  FK16K = B(5)*DEXP(B(6)*TDAY)
  FK21 = B(8) + B(7)*DS
  FK43 = B(10) + B(9)*DS
  FK3BK = B(11)*DEXP(B(12)*TDAY)
  FK3LR = B(13) / (1. +DEXP(-B(14)*(TDAY-A(15))))
  FK6BK = B(19)
  FK7BK = B(20)
  FK56 = SWITCH(ZERO,B(17),T6)
  FK57 = SWITCH(ZERO,B(18),T6)
  CKG = 100.*AK(1) / (DM(1))
  CKL = 100.*AK(3) / (DM(3))
  GK = B(4)*GT
  IF (CKG .GT. 6.5) GST = GST*0.7
  IF (CKL .GT. 6.5) LST = LST*0.7
  IF (CKG .GT. 6.5) FK21 = 0.
  IF (CKL .GT. 6.5) FK43 = 0.
  FK15 = F15
  FK35 = F35
  DO 140 I=1,5
  FKGRB(I)=C(I)
  FKLRB(I)=C(I+5)
140 CONTINUE
  DO 150 I=1,5
  DIFGRV(I)=GRV(I)-DEADT(1,1,0,DGRV(1,1),GRV(I))
  DIFLRV(I)=LRV(I)-DEADT(1,1,0,DLRV(1,1),LRV(I))
150 CONTINUE

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乾物生産とカリウム循環のモデルのプログラム(3)

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C
DDM(1) = -(F12+F15+F18+F19)*DM(1)+F21*DM(2)+6ST-PG+GT*DM(5)
DDM(2) = F12*DM(1)-(F21+F28+F29)*DM(2)
DDM(3) = -(F34+F35+F38+F39)*DM(3)+F43*DM(4)+LST-PL*GT*DM(5)
DDM(4) = F34*DM(3)-(F43+F48+F49)*DM(4)
DDM(5) = F15*DM(1)+F35*DM(3)-(F57+F59)*DM(5)+GT*DM(5)
DDM(6) = 0.
DDM(7) = F57*DM(5)-F79*DM(7)
DDM(8) = F18*DM(1)+F28*DM(2)+F38*DM(3)+F48*DM(4)-F89*DM(8)
DDM(9) = F19*DM(1)+F29*DM(2)+F39*DM(3)+F49*DM(4)+F59*DM(5)+F79*DM(7)
DDM(10)=0.

C
DAK(1) = -(FK15+FK1GR+FK1BK)*AK(1)+FK21*(GRK(1)+GRK(2)+GRK(3)
1      +GRK(4)+GRK(5))-PG+GK*DM(5)
DAK(2) = 0.
DAK(3) = -(FK35+FK3LR+FK3BK)*AK(3)+FK43*(LRK(1)+LRK(2)+LRK(3)
1      +LRK(4)+LRK(5))-PL*GK*DM(5)
DAK(4) = 0.
DAK(5) = FK15*AK(1)+FK35*AK(3)-(FK56+FK57)*AK(5)+GK*DM(5)*0.2
DAK(6) = FK56*AK(5)-FK6BK*AK(6)
DAK(7) = FK57*AK(5)-FK7BK*AK(7)

C
DO 130 I=1,5
DIFG = DIFGRV(I)
IF (DIFG .LE. 0.) DIFG=0.
DIFL = DIFLRV(I)
IF (DIFL .LE. 0.) DIFL=0.

CC
CBK(I) = BK(I)/H2O(I)
MFG(I) = GMF*DM(I)*RR(I)*CBK(I)
RIG(I) = GRI*DIFG**0.75
DG(I) = CBK(I)*DD(I)
MPRPDG(I)=MFG(I)+RIG(I)+DG(I)
IF (MPRPDG(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) MPRPDG(I)=0.1D-10
RMFG(I) = MFG(I)/MPRPDG(I)
RRIG(I) = RIG(I)/MPRPDG(I)
RDG(I) = DG(I)/MPRPDG(I)
MFL(I) = LMF*DM(3)*RR(I)*CBK(I)
RIL(I) = LRI*DIFL**0.75
DL(I) = CBK(I)*DD(I)
MPRPDL(I)=MFL(I)+RIL(I)+DL(I)
IF (MPRPDL(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) MPRPDL(I)=0.1D-10
RMFL(I) = MFL(I)/MPRPDL(I)
RRIL(I) = RIL(I)/MPRPDL(I)
RDL(I) = DL(I)/MPRPDL(I)

CC
IF (BK(I)) 131,132,132
131 MPRPDG(I)=0.1D-10
MPRPDL(I)=0.1D-10
BK(I)=0.1D-10
132 CONTINUE
IF (CKG .GT. 6.5) MPRPDG(I)=0.1D-10
IF (CKL .GT. 6.5) MPRPDL(I)=0.1D-10
BBGK = MPRPDG(I)+FK1GR*RR(I)*AK(1)
BBLK = MPRPDL(I)+FK3LR*RR(I)*AK(3)
IF (FKGRB(I) .GT. 0.001) FKGRB(I)=0.1D-5
DGRK(I) = BBGK
* - (FKGRB(I)+FK21*RR(I))*GRK(I)

CC
DLRK(I) = BBLK
* - (FKLRB(I)+FK43*RR(I))*LRK(I)
130 CONTINUE
GMFG = MFG(1)+MFG(2)+MFG(3)+MFG(4)+MFG(5)
GMFL = MFL(1)+MFL(2)+MFL(3)+MFL(4)+MFL(5)
GRIG = RIG(1)+RIG(2)+RIG(3)+RIG(4)+RIG(5)
GRIL = RIL(1)+RIL(2)+RIL(3)+RIL(4)+RIL(5)
GDG = DG(1)+ DG(2)+ DG(3)+ DG(4)+ DG(5)
GDL = DL(1)+ DL(2)+ DL(3)+ DL(4)+ DL(5)
DTODAY=DT
    
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乾物生産とカリウム循環のモデルのプログラム(4)

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3000 CONTINUE
DO 180 N=1,10
180 IF (DM(N) .LT. 0.1D-10) DM(N)=0.1D-10
DO 190 N=1,7
190 IF (AK(N) .LT. 0.1D-10) AK(N)=0.1D-10
DO 200 I=1,5
IF (GRK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) GRK(I)=0.1D-10
200 IF (LRK(I) .LT. 0.1D-10) LRK(I)=0.1D-10
DO 160 I=1,5
GRV(I)=DM(2)+RR(I)
LRV(I)=DM(4)+RR(I)
160 CONTINUE
C
IF (I .EQ. 1) GO TO 133
BK(I)=BK(I)-MPRPD6(I)+FKGRB(I)+GRK(I)
* -MPRPDL(I)+FKLRB(I)+LRK(I)
GO TO 134
133 BK(I)=BK(I)-MPRPD6(I)+FKGRB(I)+GRK(I)
* -MPRPDL(I)+FKLRB(I)+LRK(I)
* +FK2BK*AK(6)+FK7BK*AK(7)
134 CONTINUE
C
SGMFG = SGMFG+GMFG
SGMFL = SGMFL+GMFL
SGRIG = SGRIG+GRIG
SGRIL = SGRIL+GRIL
SGDG = SGDG +GDG
SGDL = SGDL +GDL
C
WDM = DM(5)/0.15
C
DM(5) = WDM
TTLGRK = GRK(1)+GRK(2)+GRK(3)+GRK(4)+GRK(5)
TLLRK = LRK(1)+LRK(2)+LRK(3)+LRK(4)+LRK(5)
TOTLEK = EK(1)+EK(2)+EK(3)+EK(4)+EK(5)
TOTLBK = BK(1)+BK(2)+BK(3)+BK(4)+BK(5)
TOTLK = TOTLEK+TOTLBK
CCC TOTLK ETC : MGK/100CM**2
4000 CONTINUE
SGMFGM = SGMFG/30.
SGMFLM = SGMFL/30.
SGRIGM = SGRIG/30.
SGRILM = SGRIL/30.
SGDGM = SGDG /30.
SGDLM = SGDL /30.
RETURN
END

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シミュレーションに使用したデータの1例 (2)

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TITLE
***** DM PRODUCTION AND POTASSIUM CYCLE MODEL *****
RUNBGS
CONTRBS
SIMTIME
DATA
      DT      1.      FT      80.
PARAM  6 34 1.5 35 0.9 40--.05508 43 .1652 55 .5798 56 .0973
TABLE  8 1 51. 2 14.3 3 60. 4 15.1 5 71. 6 17.3 7 80.0
      8
      20.1
TABLE 12 9 51. 10 0. 11 75. 12 0. 13 76. 14 1. 15 80.
      16 1. 17 81. 18 0. 19 82. 20 0.
TABLE 14 21 51. 22 49.673 23 57. 24 46.150 25 64. 26 1.267 27 72.0
      28 0.329 29 78. 30 0.175 31 85. 32 0.264 33 100. 34 .0590
TABLE 14 35 51. 36 14.033 37 57. 38 11.804 39 64. 40 1.928 41 72.0
      42 2.213 43 78. 44 0.736 45 85. 46 0.337 47 100. 48 2.1710
TABLE 14 49 51. 50 2.471 51 57. 52 3.303 53 64. 54 9.067 55 72.0
      56 6.969 57 78. 58 3.220 59 85. 60 1.089 61 100. 62 18.443
TABLE 14 63 51. 64 1.588 65 57. 66 1.095 67 64. 68 8.871 69 72.0
      70 7.652 71 78. 72 11.528 73 85. 74 7.998 75 100. 76 18.871
TABLE 14 77 51. 78 1.627 79 57. 80 0.542 81 64. 82 3.664 83 72.0
      84 5.965 85 78. 86 6.751 87 85. 88 8.450 89 100. 90 9.476
TABLE 14 91 51. 92 35.831 93 57. 94 15.545 95 64. 96 1.941 97 72.0
      98 0.075 99 78. 100 0.121101 85.102 0.135103 100.104 0.109
TABLE 14105 51.106 0.591107 57.108 3.130109 64.110 5.031111 72.0
      112 0.384113 78.114 1.140115 85.116 3.054117 100.118 .5680
TABLE 14119 51.120 0.314121 57.122 0.132123 64.124 3.587125 72.0
      126 1.604127 78.128 2.134129 85.130 3.196131 100.132 2.7400
TABLE 14133 51.134 0.254135 57.136 0.284137 64.138 0.433139 72.0
      140 0.050141 78.142 0.121143 85.144 0.124145 100.146 .0640
TABLE 14147 51.148 0.097149 57.150 0.094151 64.152 0.087153 72.0
      154 0.037155 78.156 0.091157 85.158 0.105159 100.160 .0790
TABLE 14161 51.162 0.396163 57.164 0.148165 64.166 2.123167 72.0
      168 1.275169 78.170 0.624171 85.172 0.144173 100.174 .0510
TABLE 14175 51.176 0.328177 57.178 0.525179 64.180 1.652181 72.0
      182 1.776183 78.184 0.895185 85.186 0.390187 100.188 4.8590
TABLE 14189 51.190 0.366191 57.192 0.084193 64.194 1.152195 72.0
      196 2.715197 78.198 2.005199 85.200 1.774201 100.202 6.4810
TABLE 14203 51.204 0.329205 57.206 0.079207 64.208 0.648209 72.0
      210 1.071211 78.212 2.506213 85.214 2.317215 100.216 6.2580
TABLE 14217 51.218 0.217219 57.220 0.356221 64.222 0.127223 72.0
      224 0.363225 78.226 0.552227 85.228 0.682229 100.230 4.6914
TABLE 14231 51.232 99.233 57.234 115.235 64.236 107.237 72.0
      238 106.239 78.240 111.241 85.242 109.243 100.244 99.0
TABLE 14245 51.246 123.247 57.248 124.249 64.250 143.251 72.0
      252 124.253 78.254 122.255 85.256 116.257 100.258 123.0
TABLE 14259 51.260 140.261 57.262 137.263 64.264 152.265 72.0
      266 142.267 78.268 137.269 85.270 126.271 100.272 140.0
TABLE 14273 51.274 149.275 57.276 157.277 64.278 164.279 72.0
      280 153.281 78.282 152.283 85.284 141.285 100.286 149.0
TABLE 14287 51.288 162.289 57.290 169.291 64.292 167.293 72.0
      294 167.295 78.296 147.297 85.298 152.299 100.300 162.0
EDATA

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シミュレーションに使用したデータの1例 (3)

RUNBGS	CONTBGS	SIMTIME	DT	1.	FT	110.
PARAM	6 34	1.3 35	1.1	40-0.2982	43 .1437	55 .1573 56 .0586
TABLE	8 1	81. 2	20.1 3	90. 4	19.3 5	101. 6 18.6 7 110.0
	8	18.0				
TABLE	12 9	81. 10	0. 11	105. 12	0. 13	106. 14 1. 15 110.0
	16	1. 17	111. 18	0. 19	112. 20	0.
TABLE	14 21	81. 22	37.414 23	87. 24	23.324 25	94. 26 0.178 27 102.0
	28	0.079 29	108. 30	0.123 31	115. 32	0.181 33 130. 34 .0590
TABLE	14 35	81. 36	6.516 37	87. 38	8.022 39	94. 40 2.217 41 102.0
	42	4.601 43	108. 44	0.709 45	115. 46	0.350 47 130. 48 .1450
TABLE	14 49	81. 50	0.279 51	87. 52	1.379 53	94. 54 4.677 55 102.0
	56	4.746 57	108. 58	4.738 59	115. 60	1.299 61 130. 62 0.0590
TABLE	14 63	81. 64	0.226 65	87. 66	0.495 67	94. 68 3.731 69 102.0
	70	2.212 71	108. 72	2.086 73	115. 74	5.133 75 130. 76 6.765
TABLE	14 77	81. 78	0.220 79	87. 80	0.385 81	94. 82 0.855 83 102.0
	84	0.355 85	108. 86	1.089 87	115. 88	2.361 89 130. 90 5.450
TABLE	14 91	81. 92	15.11093	87. 94	7.918 95	94. 96 2.845 97 102.0
	98	1.044 99	108.100	0.121101	115.102	0.109103 130.104 0.109
TABLE	14105	81.106	0.591107	87.108	0.247109	94.110 1.178111 102.0
	112	2.265113	108.114	0.982115	115.116	0.985117 130.118 .5680
TABLE	14119	81.120	0.314121	87.122	0.202123	94.124 1.000125 102.0
	126	0.321127	108.128	1.833129	115.130	3.052131 130.132 3.7900
TABLE	14133	81.134	0.254135	87.136	0.283137	94.138 0.250139 102.0
	140	0.300141	108.142	0.086143	115.144	0.374145 130.146 .2640
TABLE	14147	81.148	0.163149	87.150	0.145151	94.152 0.083153 102.0
	154	0.466155	108.156	0.091157	115.158	0.188159 130.160 .2380
TABLE	14161	81.162	0.396163	87.164	0.316165	94.166 0.319167 102.0
	168	0.000169	108.170	0.016171	115.172	0.002173 130.174 .0510
TABLE	14175	81.176	0.328177	87.178	0.257179	94.180 0.557181 102.0
	182	0.024183	108.184	0.124185	115.186	0.015187 130.188 0.6760
TABLE	14189	81.190	0.004191	87.192	0.023193	94.194 0.416195 102.0
	196	0.004197	108.198	0.122199	115.200	0.000201 130.202 0.0000
TABLE	14203	81.204	0.164205	87.206	0.181207	94.208 0.081209 102.0
	210	0.000211	108.212	0.108213	115.214	0.015215 130.216 0.1550
TABLE	14217	81.218	0.320219	87.220	0.341221	94.222 0.124223 102.0
	224	0.002225	108.226	0.009227	115.228	0.004229 130.230 0.004
TABLE	14231	81.232	99.233	87.234	115.235	94.236 107.237 102.0
	238	106.239	108.240	111.241	115.242	109.243 130.244 99.0
TABLE	14245	81.246	123.247	87.248	124.249	94.250 143.251 102.0
	252	124.253	108.254	122.255	115.256	116.257 130.258 123.0
TABLE	14259	81.260	140.261	87.262	137.263	94.264 152.265 102.0
	266	142.267	108.268	137.269	115.270	126.271 130.272 140.0
TABLE	14273	81.274	149.275	87.276	157.277	94.278 164.279 102.0
	280	153.281	108.282	152.283	115.284	141.285 130.286 149.0
TABLE	14287	81.288	162.289	87.290	169.291	94.292 167.293 102.0
	294	167.295	108.296	147.297	115.298	152.299 130.300 162.0
EDATA						

シミュレーションに使用したデータの1例(5)

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RUNBGS
CONTRBS
SMTIME
DATA
DT 1. FT 170.
PARAM 6 34 1.1 35 1.0 40-0.2982 43 .1437 55 .1573 56 .0586
TABLE 8 1 141. 2 13.3 3 150. 4 10.9 5 161. 6 9.0 7 170.0
      8 7.4
TABLE 12 9 141. 10 0. 11 165. 12 0. 13 166. 14 1. 15 170.
      16 1. 17 171. 18 0. 19 172. 20 0.
TABLE 14 21 141. 22 37.414 23 147. 24 23.324 25 154. 26 0.178 27 162.0
      28 0.079 29 168. 30 0.123 31 175. 32 0.181 33 190. 34 .0590
TABLE 14 35 141. 36 4.516 37 147. 38 8.022 39 154. 40 2.217 41 162.0
      42 4.601 43 168. 44 0.709 45 175. 46 0.350 47 190. 48 .1450
TABLE 14 49 141. 50 0.279 51 147. 52 1.379 53 154. 54 4.677 55 162.0
      56 4.746 57 168. 58 4.738 59 175. 60 1.299 61 190. 62 0.0590
TABLE 14 63 141. 64 0.226 65 147. 66 0.495 67 154. 68 3.731 69 162.0
      70 2.212 71 168. 72 2.086 73 175. 74 5.133 75 190. 76 6.765
TABLE 14 77 141. 78 0.220 79 147. 80 0.385 81 154. 82 0.855 83 162.0
      84 0.355 85 168. 86 1.089 87 175. 88 2.361 89 190. 90 5.450
TABLE 14 91 141. 92 15.11093 147. 94 7.918 95 154. 96 2.845 97 162.0
      98 1.044 99 168.100 0.121101 175.102 0.109103 190.104 0.109
TABLE 14105 141.106 0.591107 147.108 0.247109 154.110 1.178111 162.0
      112 2.265113 168.114 0.932115 175.116 0.985117 190.118 .5680
TABLE 14119 141.120 0.314121 147.122 0.202123 154.124 1.000125 162.0
      126 0.321127 168.128 1.833129 175.130 3.052131 190.132 3.7900
TABLE 14133 141.134 0.254135 147.136 0.283137 154.138 0.250139 162.0
      140 0.300141 168.142 0.086143 175.144 0.374145 190.146 .2640
TABLE 14147 141.148 0.163149 147.150 0.145151 154.152 0.083153 162.0
      154 0.466155 168.156 0.091157 175.158 0.188159 190.160 .2380
TABLE 14161 141.162 0.396163 147.164 0.316165 154.166 0.319167 162.0
      168 0.000169 168.170 0.016171 175.172 0.002173 190.174 .0510
TABLE 14175 141.176 0.328177 147.178 0.257179 154.180 0.557181 162.0
      182 0.024183 168.184 0.124185 175.186 0.015187 190.188 0.6760
TABLE 14189 141.190 0.004191 147.192 0.023193 154.194 0.416195 162.0
      196 0.004197 168.198 0.122199 175.200 0.000201 190.202 0.0000
TABLE 14203 141.204 0.164205 147.206 0.181207 154.208 0.081209 162.0
      210 0.000211 168.212 0.108213 175.214 0.015215 190.216 0.1550
TABLE 14217 141.218 0.320219 147.220 0.341221 154.222 0.124223 162.0
      224 0.002225 168.226 0.009227 175.228 0.004229 190.230 0.004
TABLE 14231 141.232 99.233 147.234 115.235 154.236 107.237 162.0
      238 106.239 168.240 111.241 175.242 109.243 190.244 99.0
TABLE 14245 141.246 123.247 147.248 124.249 154.250 143.251 162.0
      252 124.253 168.254 122.255 175.256 118.257 190.258 123.0
TABLE 14259 141.260 140.261 147.262 137.263 154.264 152.265 162.0
      266 142.267 168.268 137.269 175.270 126.271 190.272 140.0
TABLE 14273 141.274 149.275 147.276 157.277 154.278 164.279 162.0
      280 153.281 168.282 152.283 175.284 141.285 190.286 149.0
TABLE 14287 141.288 162.289 147.290 169.291 154.292 167.293 162.0
      294 167.295 168.296 147.297 175.298 152.299 190.300 162.0
EDATA
    
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シミュレーションに使用したデータの1例 (6)

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RUNBGS
OUTPUT
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 7TOPG V      1MARKG      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE ROTG V      2MARKI      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE TOPL V      3MARKL      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE ROTL V      4MARKM      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE HEFR F      92MARKH      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE DUNG V      7MARKD      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LITR V      8MARKF      ULMT      1400LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 5AK1 V      11MARK1      ULMT      60. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE AK3 V      13MARK3      ULMT      60. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE AK5 V      15MARK5      ULMT      15. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE AK6 V      16MARK6      ULMT      5. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE AK7 V      17MARK7      ULMT      5. LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 5GRK1 V      18MARK1      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE GRK2 V      19MARK2      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE GRK3 V      20MARK3      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE GRK4 V      21MARK4      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE GRK5 V      22MARK5      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 5LRK1 V      23MARK1      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LRK2 V      24MARK2      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LRK3 V      25MARK3      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LRK4 V      26MARK4      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LRK5 V      27MARK5      ULMT      35. LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 2GRK F      93MARKG      ULMT      70. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE LRK F      94MARKL      ULMT      70. LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 2CKG F      84MARKG      ULMT      10. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE CKL F      85MARKL      ULMT      10. LLMT      0.
GRAPH      INTV      1.STIM      1.FTIM      170.
VARIABLE 5BK1 F      76MARK1      ULMT      150. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE BK2 F      77MARK2      ULMT      30. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE BK3 F      78MARK3      ULMT      30. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE BK4 F      79MARK4      ULMT      30. LLMT      0.
VARIABLE BK5 F      80MARK5      ULMT      30. LLMT      0.
PRINT     INTV      1.STIME      1.FTIM      170. TITL      1.
VARIABLE 7TOPG V      1ROTG V      2TOPL V      3ROTL V      4HEFR F      92DUNG V      7LITR V      8
PRINT     INTV      1.STIME      1.FTIM      170. TITL      1.
VARIABLE 5AK1 V      11AK3 V      13AK5 V      15AK6 V      16AK7 V      17
PRINT     INTV      1.STIME      1.FTIM      170. TITL      1.
VARIABLE 5BK1 F      76BK2 F      77BK3 F      78BK4 F      79BK5 F      80
EDUTPUT
ENDBGS

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Studies on Evaluation of Heifer Excreta Contribution on Grazing Pasture Fertility

by

Tomoyuki HAKAMATA*

SUMMARY

The purpose of the studies was to obtain information for the development of rational fertilization methods for grazing pasture 1) by analysing the characteristics of the nutrient cycling system of grazing pasture, 2) by constructing system models, and 3) by determining the contribution of heifer excreta to pasture fertility.

§ 1. Nutrient cycling on grazing pasture

Fertilizer management should be rationalized based on the knowledge of nutrient cycling. In Japan, however, nutrient cycling in a pasture has been little investigated from the view point of the relation between soil, plant and cattle, because a convenient method by which subsystems and/or the pathway of the cycle can be combined as a pasture system has not been developed. This study was initiated to design a mathematical system model aimed of representing the various aspects of nutrient cycling in a grazing pasture.

The improvement of grassland productivity by fertilization was discussed in considering the nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) cycles.

The results obtained were as follows:

1) In a grazing experiment on volcanic ash soil in the Nemuro district, Hokkaido, N-P-K fertilization improved the productivity of herbage yield and heifer growth compared with only K fertilization.

2) In the N-P-K cycles, i) the cycling nutrients were mainly affected by standing crop, ii) the nutrients removed amounted to 14-16% (N); 3.5-4% (P) and 12-14% (K) of the cycling nutrients and iii) the rate of nutrients returned to soil as excreta was N, 46-53%; P, 58-65% and K, 47-55%.

3) It is concluded that N-P-K fertilization removes the limiting factor associated with a low P supply, meets of the requirements for N and compensates for the loss of the fertilizing effect of excreta in case of patchily aggregated return.

4) The patchy aggregation of nutrients should be analysed to identify precisely the contribution of nutrient cycling to pasture and to evaluate the fertility effect of heifer excreta.

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§ 2. Excreta dispersion models and conditions of application

The dispersion characteristics of heifer excreta on a pasture were investigated and analyzed quantitatively. Dispersion patterns were examined by fitting the theoretical distributions to the observed excreta frequency distributions and by using the MORISITA's $I\delta$ -index. The results obtained are as follows:

1) Most of the excreta clumps occupying a 2 — 8a quadrat were associated with the use of grazing equipment, e.g., watering points and salt racks. Excreta dispersion including these clumps was more aggregated, but less aggregated when the clumps were removed.

2) Frequency distribution of excreta per quadrat was represented by the Poisson or negative binomial models after the clumps associated with the use of grazing equipment were removed.

3) When a significant number of clumps associated with the use of grazing equipment was removed, the conditions of application of the two kinds of models were divided into three groups based on the relationship between the quadrat size and the mean density of dung and urine, and the 'common k ' of the negative binomial model estimated for dung was 4.40 (confidence limits: 4.00—4.88).

§ 3. Simulation studies on uneven excreta dispersion associated with a grazing equipment

The dispersion of heifer excreta in a flat and square pasture (1 ha) surrounded by fences with a watering point at one edge was examined, and the relationships between the excreta density of a site and its distance from the watering point were derived as decreasing exponential functions. Dispersion patterns of dung and urine in a pasture with the same shape as the field previously described were simulated by using the above mentioned relationships to define the formation process of excreta dispersion. It was shown that grazing equipment, e.g., watering points, causes uneven excreta dispersion, and that, when the spatially biased densities are formulated mathematically, the uneven dispersion of excreta can be represented by the Poisson model.

§ 4. Nutrient movement in soils to which heifer urine is or is not applied

A lysimeter experiment was conducted during a period of 36 days to determine the content and distribution of ions in a soil solution. Three factors were considered: urine *vs.* no urine; anion forms, chloride (Cl) *vs.* sulphate (SO₄); and planted *vs.* bare soil.

1) The results indicate that Cl in the soil solution moved downward more slowly SO₄, and that the nitrate (NO₃) concentration increased at all levels with time. By comparison, monovalent cations (K and NH₄) remained in the upper three layers (0 — 15cm) and divalent cations (Ca and Mg) in the soil solution moved into the lower layers (10 — 25cm) with time.

2) The multiple regression analyses showed that the amount of K present in the soil solution is mainly controlled by the concentration of the anions and that NH₄ concentration is controlled by the Cl and SO₄ levels. In addition, K and NH₄ contents are regulated by the corresponding contents of exchangeable cations. Divalent cations are present in such proportions that electroneutrality is balanced, although

their contents are controlled by those of Cl and NO₃ to a certain extent.

3) Canonical correlation analysis showed that the 1st two canonical variates are positively and highly correlated with the concentration of each ion, and are considered to be weighted means of anion and cation concentrations. Summation of the respective anions or cations multiplied by the weights indicated a high correlation among them. This relationship may reflect accurately the electroneutrality in a soil solution.

§ 5. Release and transfer of nutrients from heifer dung to soil and forage

The release and transfer of N-P-K from heifer dung to plant and soil was studied in order to evaluate the effects of heifer dung on soil fertility and plant growth.

1) Fresh dung contained relatively high levels of the water soluble fraction of N-P-K which was released rapidly. In contrast, after 30-40 days dung released N-P-K slowly. Potassium present mostly in the water soluble fraction was readily released and leached into the deeper soil layers. However, in dried dung, K was retained and was released slowly during three months. The level of the water soluble fractions of N and P in the soil was lower, and the release of N and P was associated with dung decomposition. Most of the N and P that was released did not leach into the lower soil layers, but was retained in the surface soil immediately beneath the dung pile.

2) Forms of N-P-K in the soil after release: N was mostly present as nitrate; after 30-40 days the soil contained large amounts of P soluble in 2.5% acetic acid; while K was present first in water soluble form and then in the exchangeable form. The exchangeable form of K was mainly present in the soil under the dung compared with virgin soil.

3) Forage growing inside a radius of 50cm from the center of the dung pile contained very high levels of N and K.

§ 6. Persistence of the effect of patchily aggregated reduced excreta

"Fertility effect" of excreta refers to the ratio of the plots where excreta are applied to the plots where no application was made, in relation to the content of the nutrients and yields.

1) A large quantity of N is contained in the dung and urine, but its fertility effect is not clear. K in dung and urine affected rapidly and significantly the K content in the pasture plants, whereas K in dung only lost its effect rapidly. A comparatively large quantity of Ca is contained in the dung, but its effect is related to the activity of K. The effect of P and Mg in the dung was comparatively significant and durable. Since Mg shows a strong antagonism against K in the absorption by grass plant, the effect of Mg became apparent when the effect of K decreased.

2) As for the characteristics of the effect of excreta on yield, it was observed that urine increased clover yield and decreased grass yield, and that dung in particular increased the yield of these plants in July of each year.

3) The effect of the excreta, particularly on the K content, persisted until August of the fourth year in the longest case. The duration of the effect (more than three full years) ranks as the longest in the results ever reported.

§ 7. Dynamic model of dry matter production and K cycling in grazing pasture

K cycling model consisted of two subsystems related to dry matter production and K transport process. In this model, dry matter of grass or legume is produced in proportion to the average comparative growth rate (CGR) in eastern Hokkaido and is distributed into the tops and roots of herbage, a part of which being dead. When heifers are introduced into a pasture, they eat some portions of top and excrete them. K distributes from the solution phase to exchangeable sites and *vice versa* in five soil layers in this model. The amount of K which is absorbed by plant roots from the soil solution is proportional to the amount of top dry matter multiplied by K concentration in the solution, to the increment of the surface area of root and to the amount of K in the soil solution. K is transported reversibly to the roots and tops. A part of K is grazed by heifer and a part of it is excreted as urine or dung. K concentration of top affects dry matter production.

These processes can be described by 23 differential equations. Parameters in this model are determined on an experimental and empirical basis.

Herbage production and K uptake in a growing season were simulated by using the two models.

§ 8. Evaluation of excreta contribution on pasture fertility by simulation studies

1) Two system models (the K cycling model described previously and the excreta spatial dispersion model described in § 3) were constructed to determine how biased dispersion of K and herbage yields occurs in a pasture. Eighteen conditions [(no excretion + (urine, dung) × 4 excreted months) × (grass + legume)] were simulated by the K cycling model to define the standing crops of K and herbage at the end of a growing season. The standing crops per 1 m² were calculated in all the quadrats in the pasture by using the excreta dispersion model. The standing crops in each of the 18 cases were assumed to be normally distributed.

2) The frequency distributions of absorbed K and herbage yields on the whole paddock deviated from the normal distribution, but extreme variations and biases which are observed in a pasture were not recorded. This finding indicates that the non-normal distribution of K accumulation is reflected in the process of its cycling through cattle, especially urine, soil and herbage which are structured in the cycling model. The non-normal dispersion of herbage yields actually observed is contributed by the fertility effect simulated above, as well as by the lack of residual herbage associated with the grazing behavior of cattle.

3) This suggested that these system models which were constructed on the basis of observation and experiments in this study may account for the process of nutrient cycling and excreta effects on pasture fertility.