

热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林林冠截留雾水的比较研究

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摘要: 利用 4a(1999~2002) 的雾水截留观测资料, 对西双版纳热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林林冠截留雾水进行了研究。热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林全年由林冠截留的雾水分别达 89.4 ± 13.5 mm 和 18.6 ± 2.5 mm (平均值 $\pm$ 标准差) (雾季各占 $62.9\% \pm 4.8\%$ 和 $91.9\% \pm 6.3\%$), 分别占全年降水量的 $4.9\% \pm 1.7\%$ 和 $1.1\% \pm 0.2\%$ 。年雾水截留量与年降雨量呈负相关关系。月雾水截留量与月均最低气温呈显著的负相关, 与月均相对湿度、月均 0:00~10:00 风速呈显著的正相关。热带季节雨林全年 $68\% \pm 5\%$ 、人工橡胶林 $40\% \pm 4\%$ 的有雾天气里可以收集到雾水 (分别为 0.38 ± 0.27 mm/d 和 0.24 ± 0.12 mm/d), 且日雾水截留量与气温和风速呈显著的相关, 即: 气温越低、风速越大, 日雾水截留量越多。对本地区热带季节雨林生态系统的健康生长和维持而言, 雾及雾水极大的弥补了降雨量的不足, 雾的这种作用在降雨量少的年份似乎更为重要。

关键词: 雾水截留; 热带季节雨林; 人工橡胶林; 西双版纳

Comparison of fog interception at a tropical seasonal rain forest and a rubber plantation in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China

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Abstract: Xishuangbanna is located at the northern edge of the distribution of tropical rain forest in Southeast Asia, and it has a very high frequency of radiation fog, especially during the dry season (November to April). Fog interception and related microclimatic factors were measured between November 1998 and February 2003 at a tropical seasonal rain forest and a rubber plantation in Xishuangbanna, Southwest China. Twelve of bottle-funnel collectors were set in a random pattern on the floor in each forest to determine daily amount of fog interception. Related microclimatic variables including air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, solar radiation and rainfall were also recorded by two meteorological observation systems mounted on a 72m and 31m meteorological towers in each study site, respectively. During the study period, absolute amounts of annual fog interception, on average, was found

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to be 89.4 ± 13.5 mm and 18.6 ± 2.5 mm (mean $\pm$ 1SD) in the tropical seasonal rain forest and the rubber plantation, respectively. Fog drip contributes $4.9\% \pm 1.7\%$ and $1.1\% \pm 0.2\%$ of the annual precipitation in the tropical seasonal rain forest and the rubber plantation, with $62.9\% \pm 4.8\%$ and $91.9\% \pm 6.3\%$ of the fog interception collected in foggy season (November-February), respectively. The annual fog interception was negatively correlated with annual rainfall, demonstrating that the dependence on fog as an additional water input was highest in the year when rainfall was lowest but fog interception higher. Monthly variation in fog interception was different from rainfall patterns and negative correlation was found between monthly average extreme air temperature and monthly fog interception while positive correlations were found between monthly fog interception and monthly average air relative humidity, and monthly average wind speed during the fog period (0:00~10:00). In fog-drip occurring days, which accounted for $68\% \pm 5\%$ and $40\% \pm 4\%$ of the total number of fog-days in the tropical seasonal rain forest and the rubber plantation, the average fog interception were 0.38 ± 0.27 mm/d and 0.24 ± 0.12 mm/d, respectively. The amounts of fog interception a day was negatively correlated with air temperature, and positively correlated with wind speed. The results suggest that fog, which not only inputs water into the forest but also partly reduces the evapotranspiration of the forest, plays an important role in the hydrology of the forest, especially in foggy and dry-hot season. Therefore, neglect of the contribution from fog interception will make calculations of the water balance inaccurate in these forests. These results also demonstrate the importance of understanding the impacts of climate factors, and have important implications for ecologists and hydrologists interested in fog-inundated ecosystems and the plants which inhabit them.

Key words: fog interception; tropical seasonal rain forest; rubber plantation; Xishuangbanna

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多雾的山地和沿海森林生态系统中,雾降水(Fogwater, Occult precipitation and, Horizontal precipitation)一直被认为是一种极其重要的水文和化学输入项,其生态效应是多方面的^[1~6]。雾的形成不仅凝结水汽^[6]、沉降养分^[7]进入森林,同时也释放了凝结潜热而减弱了降温强度^[8],及缩短了日照时数而消减蒸发散,这对缓解植物干旱、补充养分不足、减弱因低温加剧的光抑制等方面具有重要作用^[4]。因而,频繁的雾是决定某些山地和沿海森林分布及特征的重要因子,尤其是在热带森林分布地区^[9,10]。这些热带山地多雾林林冠截留的雾水可达全年降水量(雨水+雾水)的 $2.4\% \sim 60.6\%$ ^[11,12],而雾水中化学离子浓度为雨水中相应离子的2~24倍^[3,9,13~15],可提供全年养分输入(雨水+雾水)的 $8\% \sim 30\%$ ^[3]。

西双版纳热带雨林是在水分、热量、海拔均达到极限条件下的热带北缘季节雨林群落,由于地处山原地貌和季风气候特点的热带北缘,热带雨林受到了季节干旱和冬季低温的影响^[16]。人工引种的巴西热带三叶橡胶树(*Hevea Brasiliensis*),同样也受到了季节干旱和冬季低温的影响,呈现干季的2~3月份全部落叶的生态适应特征。本区年降雨量1500~1600 mm,但雾季(11~翌年2月份)和干热季(3~4月份)雨量偏少,不足全年的13%。尤其是3~4月份,气温升至全年最高,植物需水量大为增加。但本区是有名的静风(年均风速0.5 m/s)、多雾(年雾日>170 d)区,雾季和干热季多有辐射雾出现,雾总持续时间占雾季和干热季时间的40%以上^[17]。尤其是在热带雨林覆盖区,辐射雾更是频繁出现。因而,雾所塑造的温湿环境必然对热带森林的生存和发展起到一定的作用。然而,有关西双版纳地区热带森林林冠截留雾水的研究几乎为空白。刘文杰等^[18]对本区热带雨林林冠截留雾水的研究结果表明,干热季,林冠在有雾的夜晚可截留雾水0.39 mm/d,但并未对雾水截留的时空分布特征及生物气候机制进行研究。本文利用1998年11月至2003年2月在热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林内观测的雾水截留和环境因子的资料,研究两者的林冠对雾水的截留量及其影响因子,为热带森林内雾水的水文和化学效应及水分和养分循环规律的深入研究提供参考。

1 样地自然环境及群落特征

观测点设在中国生态系统研究网络西双版纳热带季节雨林定位观测样地(面积约 3 km², 海拔 750 m)和人工橡胶林辅助观测样地(面积约 0.8 km², 海拔 560 m)内(21°56'N, 101°15'E), 两样地相距约 5 km。本区属热带北缘西南季风气候控制, 一年中有干季(包括雾季(11~翌年 2 月份)、干热季(3~4 月份)、雨季(5~10 月份)之分^[19]。年均气温 21.7℃, 年均风速 0.7 m/s, 相对湿度 86%, 年降雨量 1400~1500 mm, 其中雨季占 83%~87%, 干季占 13%~17%。

热带季节雨林观测样地林分平均高度为 35 m, 郁闭度为 90%, 乔木层按高度分为 3 层: 上层优势种为番龙眼(*Pometia tomentosa*)、千果榄仁(*Terminalia myriocarpa*); 中层常见种有云南玉蕊(*Barringtonia macrostachya*)、大叶白颜树(*Gironniera subaequalis*)等; 下层树种主要有染木(*Saprosma ternatum*)、狭叶巴戟(*Morinda angustifolia*)等^[20]。人工橡胶林观测样地林分平均高度 22 m, 郁闭度为 65%, 上层乔木为三叶橡胶树(*Hevea Brasiliensis*), 下层为木奶果(*Baccaurea ramiflora*)、萝芙木(*Raurol vomitoria*)两个小乔木组成。该群落为定植 30 余年的人工林, 上下层植物相间排列种植, 株行距规范、林相整齐^[21]。

2 研究方法

在热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林内距地表 0.7 m 高处水平随机各安置 12 个口径 0.8 m 的圆形漏斗承接雾水, 每日 9:00 左右(林冠无雾水滴落时)观测雾水量(1998 年 11 月开始)。1999 年 1~2 月份, 在热带雨林内将 2 个漏斗承接的雾水用胶管导入自记雨量计中进行自动记录, 测定林冠截留雾水的动态变化。采用小气候梯度观测法, 将两套 MAOS-1 全自动小气候观测系统(包括 4 层温度、湿度、风速; 1 层土壤热通量、辐射各分量、管状辐射表、雨量计)(长春气象仪器研究所生产)安装在热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林定位样地梯度观测铁塔上(塔高分别为 72 m 和 31 m), 观测雾形成的小气候特征。针对热带雨林 3 个乔木冠层(高分别约 33 m、20 m、5 m), 在最上冠层以上 0.5 m 布设一层温、湿、风传感器及辐射传感器(总辐射、反射辐射、净辐射), 在 23 m、2 m 及铁塔顶部各布设一层温、湿、风传感器, 雨量计则安置在铁塔顶部测定大气降雨。人工橡胶林内相应仪器的安置高度分别为 31 m、23 m、9 m、2 m(采集频度 1 次/h, 1997 年 11 月开始观测)。小气候观测系统的辐射传感器每 2a 送中国科学院大气物理研究所标定 1 次, 仪器精度(±10%。温度、湿度、风速和雨量的仪器精度分别(±0.15℃、±3%、±0.2 m/s 和 ±0.1 mm。雾日定义为水平能见度<1 km 及至少持续 15 min^[14]。

3 结果

3.1 林冠层雾水截留量的年变化

热带季节雨林内全年由林冠截留的雾水(mean±1SD)达 89.4±13.5 mm, 为全年降水量(雨水+雾水)的 4.9%±1.7%, 而人工橡胶林则相应为 18.6±2.5 mm(1.1%±0.2%), 仅为热带季节雨林的 20%(表 1)。这种雾水截留量的极大差别是各自森林内雾状况、环境因子和群落结构特征的综合反映。热带季节雨林内, 全年雾日数多达 258±58d(表 2), 因空气湿度高, 雾更为浓重。加之林冠层粗糙度大, 截获随风携带的雾滴的效率较高, 因而全年雾天里收集到雾水的百分比大(68%±5%)(表 3)。对人工橡胶林而言, 全年雾日数仅为 188±58d, 各季节雾日数较热带季节雨林低(表 2), 且冠层整齐、粗糙度小, 截获雾滴的效率

表 1 热带季节雨林(RF)和人工橡胶林(RP)内各季节雾水截留量分布

Table 1 Seasonal distribution of fog interception in the tropical seasonal rain forest (RF) and rubber plantation (RP)

项目 Items		雾季 Foggy season	干热季 Dry-hot season	雨季 Rainy season	全年 Whole year
雾水截留 Fog interception (mm)	RF	56.2 ± 5.2	20.6 ± 4.0	12.6 ± 2.4	89.4 ± 13.5
	RP	17.1 ± 2.3	1.5 ± 1.2	0	18.6 ± 2.5
雾水截留/(降雨量+雾水截留) Fog interception/(Rainfall + Fog interception) (%)	RF	32.9 ± 4.2	24.9 ± 2.7	0.8 ± 0.2	4.9 ± 1.7
	RP	13.0 ± 2.0	2.3 ± 1.9	0	1.1 ± 0.2

* 表中数据为平均值±标准差 Entries are means ± standard deviation (SD) (n=4)

较低,因而雾日收集到雾水的百分率低($40.4\% \pm 4\%$)。更重要的是,人工橡胶林每年2~3月间的全部落叶,极大的影响了对雾水的截留,使此时期的雾水截留几乎为0(图2)。由4a观测的年截留雾水和降雨变化(图1a)可看出,2002年的降雨最多(1948.7 mm),热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林截留雾水最少(分别为75.9、13.4 mm);2000年降雨最少(1405.5 mm),各群落截留雾水最多(分别为102.9、23.2 mm)。热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林年截留雾水量与降雨量呈负相关关系(图1b)。这种相关性似乎表明,对热带季节雨林而

表2 热带季节雨林(RF)和人工橡胶林(RP)各季节月平均雾日数(d)和雾日频率(%)

Table 2 Monthly average fog events (d) and frequency (%) in different season at tropical seasonal rain forest (RF) and rubber plantation (RP)

项目 Items	雾季 Foggy season		干热季 Dry-hot season		雨季 Rainy season		全年 Whole year	
	RF	RP	RF	RP	RF	RP	RF	RP
雾日数 Fog events	27 $\pm$ 4	23 $\pm$ 4	24 $\pm$ 6	18 $\pm$ 6	17 $\pm$ 5	10 $\pm$ 6	258 $\pm$ 58	188 $\pm$ 60
雾日频率 Frequency	90.0 $\pm$ 13.3	76.7 $\pm$ 10.0	78.7 $\pm$ 19.7	59.0 $\pm$ 19.7	55.4 $\pm$ 16.3	32.6 $\pm$ 19.6	70.7 $\pm$ 15.9	51.5 $\pm$ 16.4

* 表中数据为平均值 $\pm$ 标准差 Entries are means $\pm$ standard deviation (SD) ($n=4$)

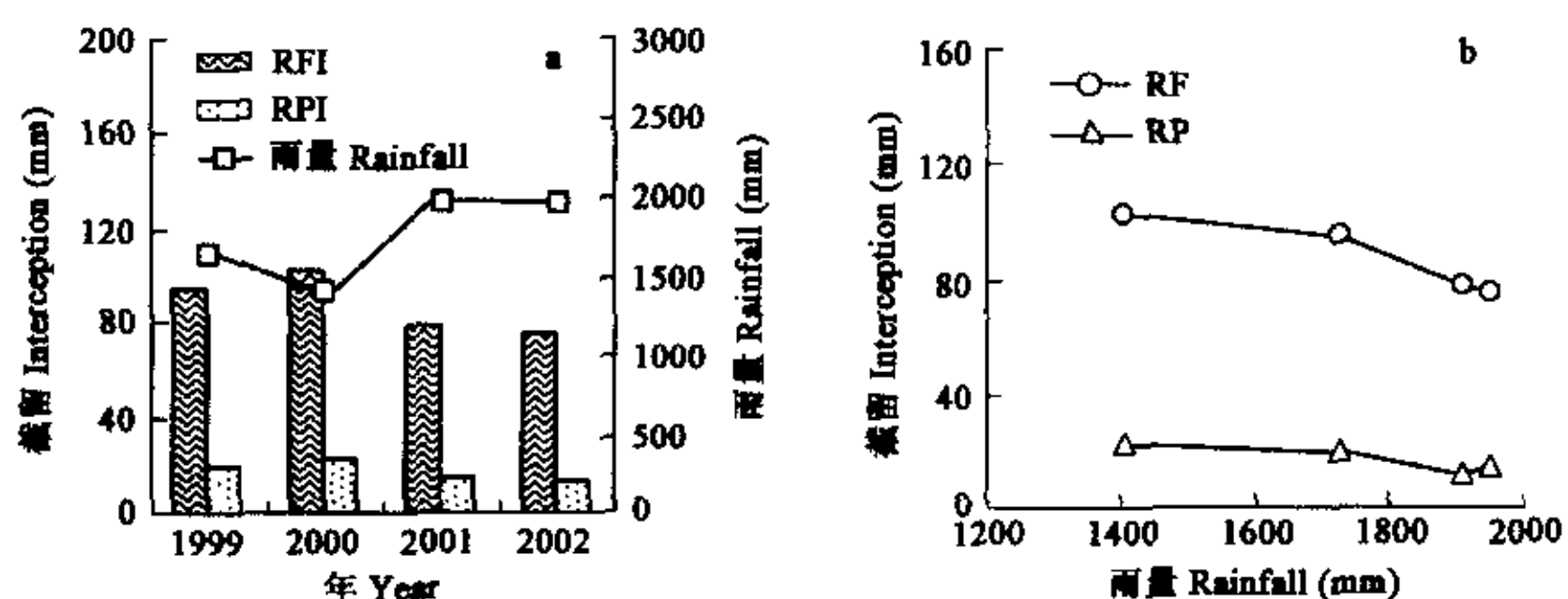


图1 热带季节雨林(RF)和人工橡胶林(RP)年雾水截留量与降雨量变化(a)及其关系(b)

Fig. 1 Variation (a) and relationship (b) between annual fog interception and rainfall for the tropical seasonal rain forest (RF) and rubber plantation (RP)

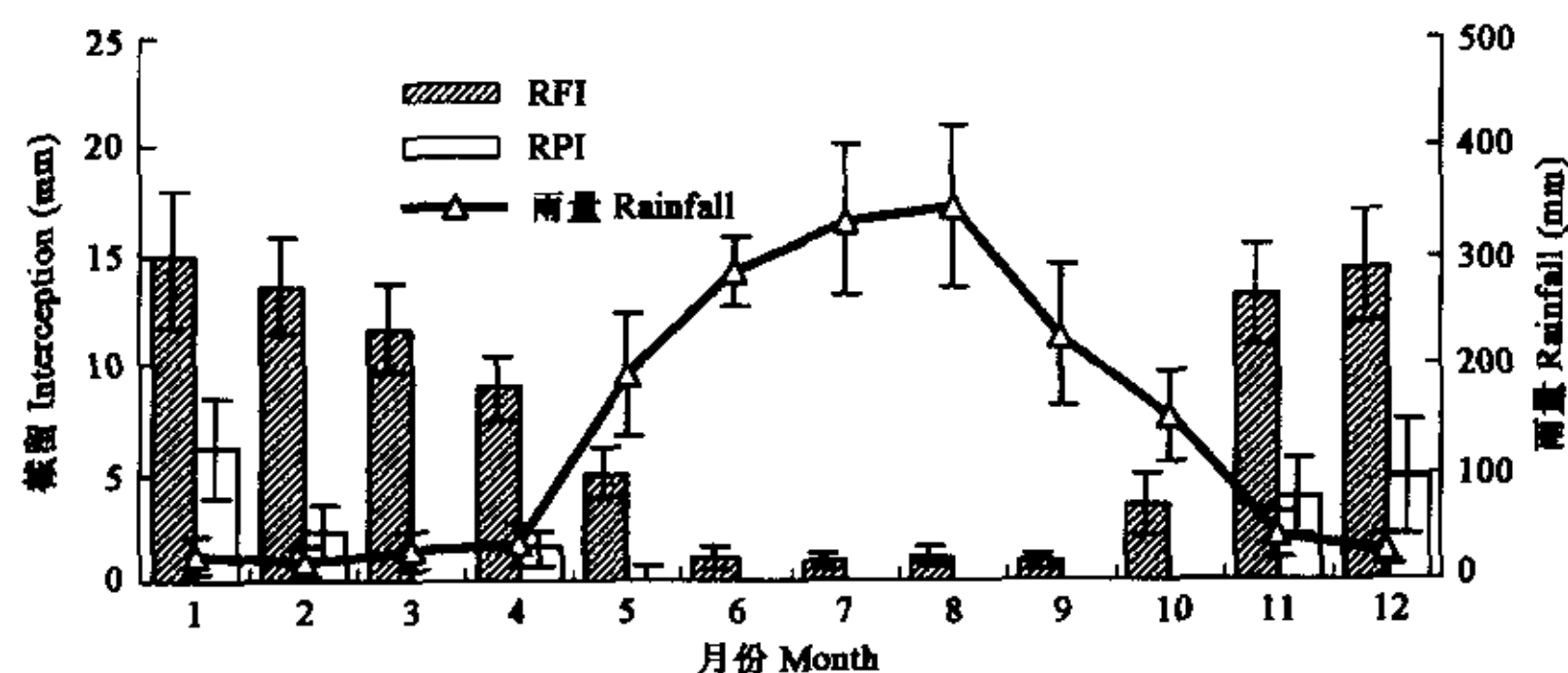


图2 热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林各月降雨量和雾水截留量

Fig. 2 Rainfall and fog interception each month for the tropical seasonal rain forest and rubber plantation
RFI 和 RPI 分别表示热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林雾水截留量 RFI and RPI represent fog interception in the tropical seasonal rain forest and rubber plantation, respectively

言,雾水在雨水较少的年份可能具有更为重要的意义,也即:热带季节雨林在较干旱的年份可能更依赖于自身形成的雾水(晨雨)的水分输入。

3.2 林冠层雾水截留量的季节变化规律

对热带季节雨林而言,月降雨量与月雾水截留量呈相反的分配状况(图2)。雨季(5~10月份)各月降雨量多,但雾水截留较少;雾季(11~2月份)和干热季(3~4月份)各月降雨较少,但雾水截留较多。雾季和干热季,林冠截留的雾水共占全年总截留雾水的 $85.9\% \pm 6.6\%$ (76.8 ± 7.2 mm),而雾季相应就占 $62.9\% \pm 4.8\%$ (56.2 ± 5.2 mm)(表1)。由表1可看出,雾季的雾水截留可占本季节降雨量的 $32.9\% \pm 4.2\%$,而干热季和雨季则依次减小。人工橡胶林则不同,虽然雾季可截留到雾水(17.1 ± 2.3 mm),但比热带季节雨林的值小的多,且干热季的雾水截留更少,而雨季根本截留不到雾水。人工橡胶林雾季截留的雾水占全年的 $91.9\% \pm 6.3\%$,干热季相应仅为 $8.1\% \pm 6.0\%$ 。

夜间或清晨,气温越低、相对湿度越高,雾越容易形成、越浓重。风速越大,则随风携带的雾滴被林冠截留的量将越多^[2,22]。因而,在雾季和干热季,热带季节雨林内月雾水截留量与月均最低气温呈明显的负相关,与月均相对湿度、月均0:00~10:00风速呈明显的正相关(图3, $P < 0.001$)。雨季同样有此相关性($P < 0.001$),但雨季和干季的相对湿度与雾水截留的关系是无法同时比较的,因为对干季而言,雨季高的相对湿度并不能导致多的雾水截留。人工橡胶林内,干季的月雾水截留量也与月均最低气温呈明显的负相关,与月均相对湿度、月均0:00~10:00风速呈明显的正相关($P < 0.001$)。

3.3 林冠层雾水截留量的日变化规律

雾季,热带季节雨林内和人工橡胶林内分别在 $92\% \pm 6\%$ 和 $68\% \pm 4\%$ 的有雾天气里能够收集到截留的雾水,平均分别可达 0.52 ± 0.37 mm/d 和 0.27 ± 0.14 mm/d(表3)。干热季和雨季,热带季节雨林相应值则依次减小,而人工橡胶林在雨季的值为0。就全年能够收集到截留雾水的次数而言,热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林的平均值分别为 0.38 ± 0.27 mm/d 和 0.24 ± 0.12 mm/d。日雾水截留量与当日最低气温呈明显的负相关($P < 0.001$),与当日0:00~10:00的平均风速呈明显的正相关(图4, $P < 0.001$),即:气温越低、风速越大,日雾水截留量越多。

4 结论和讨论

西双版纳热带季节雨林和人工橡胶林全年由林冠截留的雾水分别达 89.4 ± 13.5 mm 和 18.6 ± 2.5 mm(雾季各占 $62.9\% \pm 4.8\%$ 和 $91.9\% \pm 6.3\%$),分别占全年降水量的 $4.9\% \pm 1.7\%$ 和 $1.1\% \pm 0.2\%$ 。年雾水截留量与年降雨量呈负相关关系。月雾水截留量与月均最低气温呈显著的负相关,与月均相对湿度、月均0:00~10:00风速呈显著的正相关。热带季节雨林全年 $68\% \pm 5\%$ 、人工橡胶林 $40\% \pm 4\%$ 的有雾天气里可以收集到雾水(分别为 0.38 ± 0.27 mm/d 和 0.24 ± 0.12 mm/d),且日雾水截留量与气温和风速

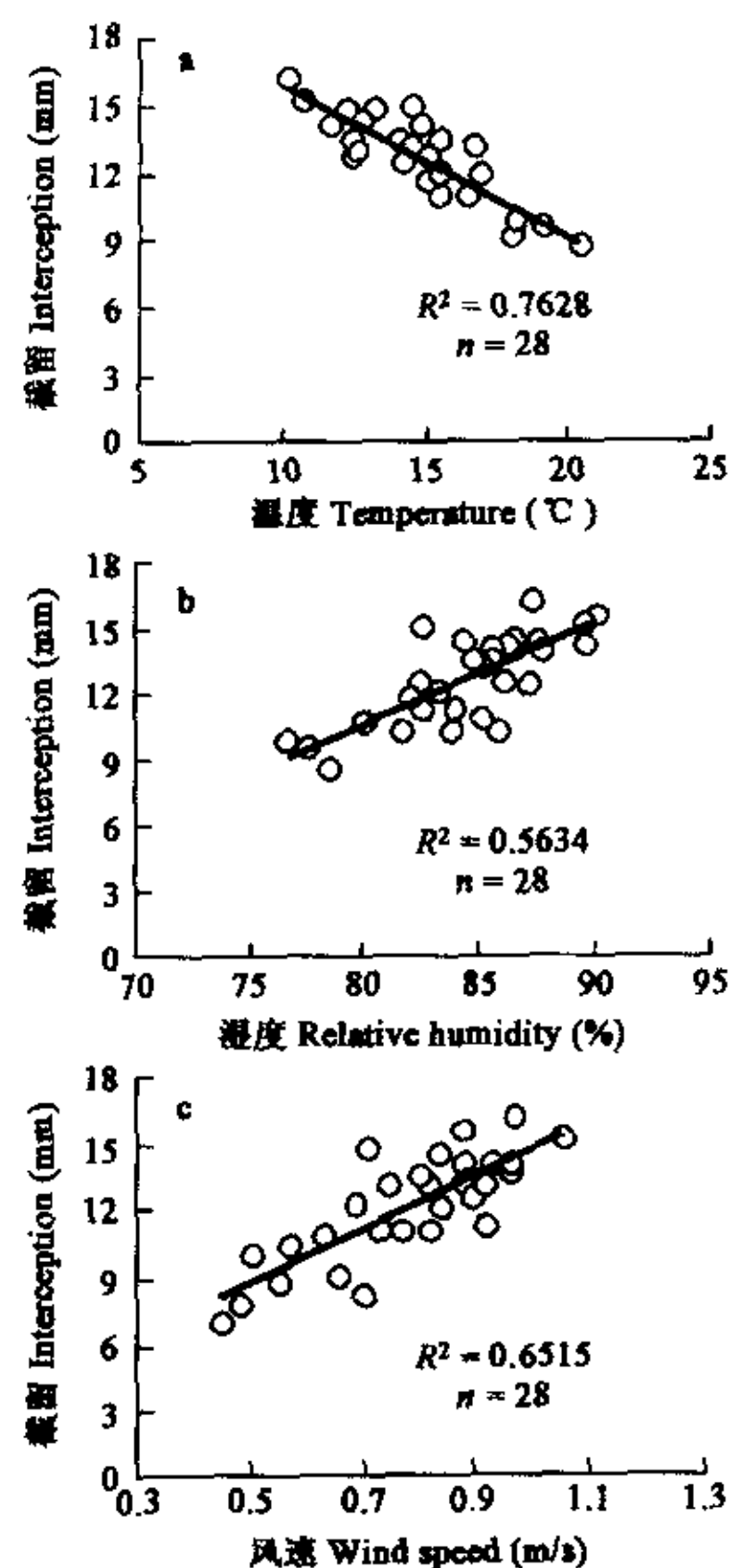


图3 热带季节雨林干季月雾水截留量与月均最低气温(a)、月均相对湿度(b)、月均0:00~10:00风速(c)的关系

Fig. 3 Relationships between monthly fog interception and monthly average extreme air temperature (a), monthly average air relative humidity (b) and, monthly average wind speed during 0:00~10:00 (c) in dry season for the tropical seasonal rain forest

呈显著的相关,即:气温越低、风速越大,日雾水截留量越多。

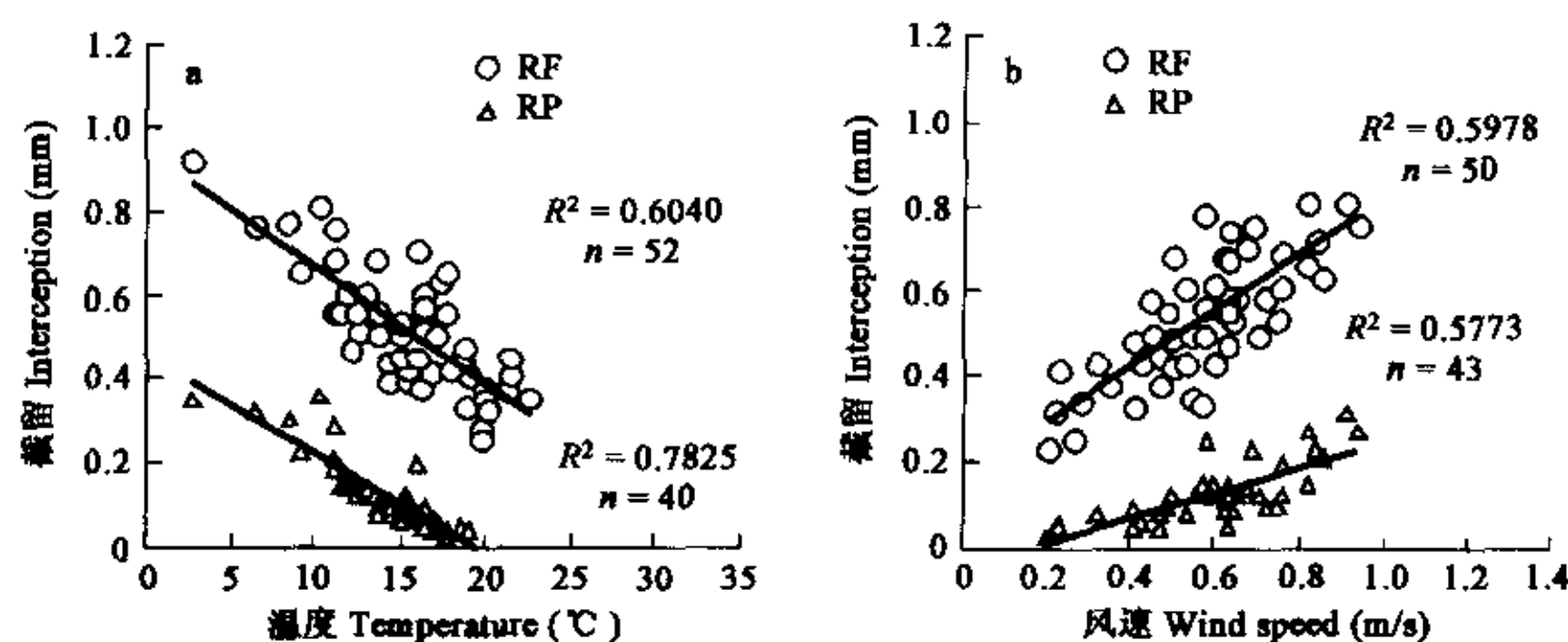


图4 热带季节雨林(RF)和人工橡胶林(RP)日雾水截留量与日最低气温(a)及0:00~10:00平均风速(b)的关系

Fig. 4 Relationships between fog interception a day and extreme air temperature (a) and, average wind speed during 0:00~10:00 (b) of the day for the tropical seasonal rain forest (RF) and rubber plantation (RP)

表3 热带季节雨林(RF)和人工橡胶林(RP)林冠各季节有雾水截留的平均日截留量及可收集到雾水的雾日比率

Table 3 Seasonal average fog interception per day in fog-drip occurring days and average percentage of fog-drip occurring days of total fog-days in the tropical seasonal rain forest (RF) and rubber plantation (RP)

项目 Items		雾季 Foggy season	干热季 Dry-hot season	雨季 Rainy season	全年 Whole year
截留量 Interception (mm/d)	RF	0.52±0.37	0.41±0.38	0.22±0.15	0.38±0.27
	RP	0.27±0.14	0.11±0.10	0	0.24±0.12
FD (%)	RF	92±6	82±4	36±5	68±5
	RP	68±4	37±4	0	40±4

* 表中数据为平均值±标准差 Entries are means ± standard deviation (SD) (n=4); FD为收集到雾水的雾日占季节总雾日的比率 FD represents average percentage of fog-drip occurring days of total fog-days

对本地区热带季节雨林而言,其雾日频率、日和年雾水截留量均远高于或多于人工橡胶林(表1~表3),说明热带季节雨林的水分循环利用和涵养水源功效是人工橡胶林无法比拟的。人工橡胶林在干季2~3月间的全部落叶,无疑是其受水分胁迫的真实写照,也是其生态适应的表相。与世界其它大部分热带森林相比,本区热带季节雨林林冠截留雾水平均占降水量4.9%的值显然很小,远低于Cavelier等^[11,12]在哥伦比亚Serrania de Macuira测定的48%、在巴拿马Cordillera Central测定的60%和Clark等^[23]在哥斯达黎加Monteverde测定的28%,略低于Baynton^[24]在波多黎哥Pico Del Oeste测定的7.2%、Cavelier等^[11]在巴拿马Cordillera Central测定的8%。这种雾水截留量的差别是各自森林内雾状况、环境因子和群落结构特征的综合反映。影响雾水截留量多少的因子有风速、相对湿度、温度、雾的液态水含量、平均雾滴直径、林冠结构等^[25]。西双版纳地区辐射雾的液态水含量和平均雾滴直径分别为0.12~0.25 g/m³和8.0~13.6 μm^[26],均达到了形成雾水截留所要求的条件(液态水含量>0.15 g/m³,平均雾滴直径>5.2 μm)^[27],但本区的风速较小(年均风速0.7 m/s)。在风速较小时,辐射雾雾滴主要以重力沉降形式到达林冠层,而风携带雾滴与林冠的碰并作用则为次要形式^[28]。因而,较小的风速可能是导致本区热带季节雨林雾水截留量较少的主要原因之一。例如,Baynton^[29]和Asbury^[27]在波多黎哥Pico Del Oeste测定结果表明,尽管此地区雾的液态水含量仅为0.016 g/m³,但风速通常>5.3 m/s,年雾水截留量仍占年降水的9%,日雾水截留量可达1.3 mm。本研究的结果表明,年雾水截留量与年降雨量呈显著的负相关,这与Cavelier等^[11]在委内瑞拉和哥伦比亚热带森林的研究结果相同。然而,Cavelier等^[12]在巴拿马Cordillera Central热带森林的研究并没有发现这种显著的相关性。对本地区热带季节雨林而言,雨水较少的年份,雾水截留则较多,较多的截留雾水似乎是对雨水不足的一种补充,这可能会对热带季节雨林内植物的正常生长具有更为重要的意义。另一

方面,本区雾季和干热季的降雨多为短时雷阵雨,对植物利用来说,其有效性无疑远低于缓慢滴落到林下土壤内的雾水。同时,雾季和干热季白天持续到 11:00 左右的浓雾,极大的缩短了日照时数,因而也相对减少了森林的蒸发散量。显然,雾及雾水是本区热带季节雨林生态系统健康生长和维持的重要因素之一。

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