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# 南方红壤地区种植龙须草对土壤质量的影响

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壤地区种植龙须草是一种较好的土地利用模式。

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状、物理性状、生物学性状以及植株生长的小气候环境进行了全面的调查分析。结果表明,10年生龙须草地土壤物理性状、化学性状、生物学性状和草地小气候环境都有不同程度的改善。结果还表明,土壤微生物数量在不同的季节呈现出有规律的动态变化,夏季最高,冬季最低,春、秋两季处于中间,而且龙须草地土壤微生物数量的季节性波动不如自然野生草地的波动大;龙须草地四种土壤酶的活性均比自然野生草地的高。从土地持续利用的角度考虑,再加上龙须草自身有着良好的经济效益和水土保持效益,在中国南方红

摘要:通过对 10 年生龙须草地与自然野生草地和柑橘地 3 种不同土地利用方式的比较,对土壤的化学性

关键词:龙须草:土壤质量:物理、化学和生物学性状:微生物数量:酶活性:红壤地区

# Effect of *Eulaliopsis binata* plantation on soil quality in red soil region of southern China

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**Abstract:** The area of red soil in southern China is  $2 \cdot 112 \times 10^6 \text{ km}^2$ , accounting for 22% of the total area of China. Because of rich light, heat and water resources, this region is a major grain production base in

China. Because of rich light, heat and water resources, this region is a major grain production base in China, and its potential for agricultural development is very great. However, the amount of water loss and soil erosion in this region is more than half of the total in China. Moreover, due to the unreasonable exploitation of mountainous resources as well as the relative concentration of rain seasons, the area and intensity of water loss and soil erosion in this region is increasingly enlarged. How to effectively conserve water and soil has become a major issue of concern to government at all levels. Nowadays, water loss and soil erosion is harnessed and conserved mainly by biological and engineering project measures such as tree and grass planting and transformation of slope into terrace, etc. It is difficult to achieve a harmonious development between ecological and economic benefit by adopting some conventional measures.

Eulaliopsis binata belongs to Gramineae family, Eulaliopsis genus, and it is a perennial grass family fiber plant. Eulaliopsis binata possesses the characteristics of drought- and infertility-resistance and can easily be grown in almost every corner. Because of well-developed root system, quickly-established grass

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layer (the plant height of *Eulaliopsis binata* is commonly  $1.5 \sim 2.0$  m) and high covering degree of *Eulaliopsis binata*, its capacity to hold water and soil is very excellent. From the economic value viewpoint, *Eulaliopsis binata* is also a type of excellent raw material for many hand-weaving crafts and good raw material for superior quality paper, staple rayon and artificial silk. In particular as the raw material for paper manufacturing, its fiber content and quality are excellent among the herb fiber raw materials, and also better than poplar, birch, bamboo, etc. The mechanism and the benefits of soil and water conservation, the economic benefits, the biological characteristics and the main points of cultivation technique of *Eulaliopsis binata* have been studied in previous studies. In the present study, to investigate the influence of *Eulaliopsis binata* on soil quality is our major task. The maintenance and/or increase of soil quality is a fundamental premise for sustainable development of agriculture and is also consistent with the utilization of sustainable land use systems, which is widely accepted as one of the major word-wide concerns of today's society.

The experimental site was situated at the experimental farm of Hunan Agricultural University, Hunan Province, South China, and located at N 28°15′latitude and E 113°02′longitude at an altitude of about 35m above mean sea level. This region has a humid mid-subtropical monsoon climate with a mean annual precipitation of about 1200~1700 mm, most of the rain falling between April and August, and a mean temperature of 16~18°C with a minimum of 4.6°C in January and a maximum of 29.7°C in July. The soil of the experimental field is red soil that develops from Quarternary red clay. Three treatments were selected for this study: (1) EB (Eulaliopsis binata), planted in 1991. Fertilizers were applied in May (According to the standard of N 70 kg, P 14 kg, K 35 kg per hectare). Eulaliopsis binata (aboveground part) was harvested in November; (2) NG (natural grassland) consisting primarily of Cynodon dactylon, Vitex negundo, Festuca ovina, Setara viridis. No fertilizer was applied to the natural grassland; and (3) OG (Citrus), 10 years old. Hunan Province is a major orange production base, and citrus orange is also a dominant land utilization model in the red soil region of southern China. Residues from annual pruning were removed, while weeds were buried by harrowing. Fertilizers were applied at rates recommended for optimal production (the ratio of N, P and K is approximately 1: 0.6:0.8). A randomized complete block design with three replications was adopted and plots size was 2 m×10 m.

The effects of 10-year-old *Eulaliopsis binata* (EB) on soil quality were compared with undisturbed natural grassland (NG) and orange-grove (OG). Ten years after the beginning of this experiment, chemical (organic matter, total N, total P, total K, alkali -N, available P, available K, slowly released K, CEC), physical (Soil bulk density, total porosity, non-capillary porosity, capillary porosity, infiltration rate, porosity ratio), biological (microbial number, dehydrogenase, urease, protease and catalase activities) parameters were investigated. The research results showed that, planting *Eulaliopsis binata* (EB) in red soil region of southern China improved soil physico-chemical and biological properties and microclimate environment of grassland. Biological properties such as microbial number and enzyme activity responded more quickly to change in soil management practices or environmental conditions than do physical and chemical characteristics such as soil organic matter. Therefore, biological properties were a very sensitive indicator of change in soil quality.

**Key words**: *Eulaliopsis binata*; soil quality; physico-chemical and biological properties; microbial number; enzyme activity; red soil region

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## 万方数据

我国红壤主要分布于湖南、江西、浙江等中国南部地区,总面积  $2.112 imes 10^6~\mathrm{km}^2$ ,约占全国土地面积的

 $22\%^{[1]}$ 。区内水热资源丰富,年均温  $16.6\sim18.9\%$ ,年均降雨量  $1300\sim2000~{
m mm}$ ,是我国粮食的主产区,其 农业发展潜力很大[1]。但因受季风气候的影响,降雨集中且强度大,土壤侵蚀严重,其土壤侵蚀量超过全国 土壤侵蚀量的一半以上,再加上对土地的不合理利用,土壤质量严重退化,曾有"红色沙漠"之称[1]。如何有 效地防治水土流失已成为各级政府部门十分关注的一件大事。目前,世界上主要通过植树种草、封山育林 以及坡改梯等生物与工程措施来治理和防治水土流失。然而,近年来中国南方地区实践表明,由于生态效 益与经济效益协调欠佳,这些措施都难以在短期内大规模展开。因此,寻求一条集生态效益、经济效益和社 会效益于一体,并且具有"短、平、快"特点的水土保持途径,已成为防治水土流失工作的关键所在。龙须草 (Eulaliopsis binata)系禾本科,拟金茅属(Eulaliopsis),主要分布干我国的广西、湖南、湖北、广东、云南、贵 州、四川、陕西等省以及印度和东南亚的一些国家。龙须草适应范围广、耐旱、瘠,不与农业争地,再加上因 其木素含量低、纤维含量高且细长、质韧、易成浆、易漂白,是制造高档纸、人造棉、人造丝的优质原料和多 种手工编制品的上乘原料,因此是一种经济效益较好、开发利用前景广阔的资源植物[2]。对龙须草的水土 保持效益和经济效益、生物学特性以及栽培技术等已做了大量的研究与探讨,这些工作为龙须草的进一步 开发和水土流失的有效治理奠定了一个良好的理论基础「2~1」。但有关龙须草对土壤质量的影响到目前为止 尚未报道,而土壤质量的维持或(和)提高是农业持续发展的一个前提,也是与土地的持续利用相一致的。 所以本研究从土壤的物理性状、化学性状和生物学性状 3 个方面来调查和评价龙须草对土壤质量的影响, 以其能从"三效益"的角度全面论证南方红壤地区种植龙须草的可持续性。而且能从产业化高度,以龙须草 人工种植与加工为纽带,将生态环境重建中的水土保持工程、造纸业高效持续发展和山区农民脱贫致富工 作有机地结合在一起共同运作,在将荒山荒坡资源转化为高附加值纸制产品过程中,实现水土流失的有效 治理、土地的可持续利用以及农民的脱贫致富。

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 试验地概况

试验地设在湖南农业大学试验农场,该区属中亚热带季风性湿润气候,春温多变,夏秋多晴,严冬期短,暑热期长。多年平均气温  $16.8\sim17.2\,\mathrm{C}$ ,1 月份平均气温  $4.6\,\mathrm{C}$ ,7 月份平均气温  $29.7\,\mathrm{C}$ ,无霜期  $275\mathrm{d}$ 。多年平均降雨量  $1400~\mathrm{mm}$ ,多集中于  $4\sim8$  月份,冬季降雨较少。试验地土壤是以第四纪红色粘土母质发育成的红壤。

试验设3个处理:(1)10年生龙须草地(EB),龙须草生长期间在每年5月下旬或6月上旬每公顷施N70kg、P14kg、K35kg,每年的11月中下旬收割龙须草一次;(2)自然野生草地(NG),以狗牙根、黄荆、冬茅、鹅冠草等为主,不施加任何肥料;(3)10年生柑橘地(OG),湖南是柑橘的主要生产基地,柑橘地是本地区一种典型的土地利用方式;每年以N:P:K=1:0.6:0.8比例施肥。试验小区面积 $2m\times10m$ ,每个处理设3个重复,随机排列。另外,为比较不同生长年限的龙须草对土壤质量的影响程度,除10年生龙须草以外,还选择了8年生和5年生两种年限的龙须草、3种不同年限的龙须草其农作措施相同。

#### 1.2 土样采集与测定

在 2001 年的 4 月、7 月和 10 月以及 2002 年的 1 月份 4 次采集  $0\sim20\mathrm{cm}$  的表层土壤,分别代表夏、秋、冬、春四个季节的土样,用于土壤微生物量的测定。用于土壤化学性状、物理性状的土样采集于 2001 年 10 月。用于土壤酶活性测定的土样采集于 2001 年 7 月,因此时酶活性通常最高。

土壤细菌、放线菌和真菌采用稀释平板法测定[5]。土壤尿酶(UR)采用扩散法,土壤蛋白酶(PR)和土壤脱氢酶(DH)采用比色法,土壤过氧化氢酶(CA)采用滴定法[6]。全氮含量采用剀氏法,全磷含量采用氢氧化钠碱熔一钼锑抗比色法,全钾含量采用火焰光度法,有机质含量采用重铬酸钾法,碱解N含量测定采用扩散法,速效P含量测定采用碳酸氢钠法,速效K含量测定采用醋酸铵提取——火焰光度法,缓效K含量测定采用硝酸提取——火焰光度法,阳离子交换量(CEC)采用醋酸铵法[7]。土壤容重、土壤毛管水含量、土壤饱和含水量、毛管孔隙度测定采用环刀法,土壤渗透速率测定采用渗透筒法,土壤温度、含水量等均采用常规分析方法[7]万方数据

#### 2 结果与讨论

#### 2.1 土壤化学性状

长年限的增加,土壤各养分含量也增加。

土壤有机质被认为是土壤质量的一个重要的指示指标,它是土壤养分的源与库,并能改善土壤的物理和化学性状,促进土壤生物活动[8.9]。从表 1 可以看出,龙须草地土壤有机质含量比自然野生草地高,但其差异都没有达到显著水平。土壤 CEC 是土壤保肥性能的一个重要指标,龙须草地土壤 CEC 同自然野生草地相比提高了 10.8% (P>0.05)。龙须草地土壤其它各养分含量比自然野生草地也都有不同程度的增加。而且从表 1 也可看出,不同生长年限的龙须草对土壤化学性状的影响有所不同,总的趋势是随着龙须草生

龙须草地土壤养分含量上升,主要有以下几个方面的原因:第一,龙须草发达而密集的根系,使养分在耕层富集;第二,龙须草是靠宿茎根陆续分蘖发生新根形成新的单本来延续寿命,老的根系的死亡,再加上残茎落叶,都有利于土壤肥力的提高;第三,龙须草活的根系的分泌物作用以及大量土壤微生物和土壤动物的存在,土壤中有些缓效态或难溶性养分可以转化为速效态或易溶性养分;第四,给龙须草地每年施加肥料也是一个不容忽视的因素。

表 1 不同土地利用方式下土壤化学性状

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	有机质 Organic matter (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	рН (H <sub>2</sub> O)	全氮 Total N (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全磷 Total P (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	全钾 Total K (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	碱解氮 Alkali-N (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	<b>有效磷</b> Available P (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	有效钾 Available K (mg kg <sup>-1</sup> )	缓效钾 Slowly released K (cmol/kg)	CEC (cmol/kg)
EB	15.40 a	5.36 a	1.35 a	0.65 a	7.79 a	82.11 a	16.08 a	112.34 a	213.77 ab	12.3 a
OG	15.34 a	5.45 a	1.44 a	0.63 a	7.75 a	92.44 a	15.61 a	117.73 a	227.61 a	11.8 ab
NG	15.25 a	5.24 a	1.21 a	0.60 a	7.31 a	47.19 b	11.87 b	84.17 b	197.92 ab	11.1 ab
$\mathrm{EB}_1$	15.38 a	5.33 a	1.23 a	0.65 a	7.72 a	81.07 a	15.87 a	104.27 a	195.19 ab	12.1 a
$\mathrm{EB}_2$	15.35 a	5.28 a	1.23 a	0.63 a	7.68 a	79.44 a	15.62 a	98.06 a	188.66 ab	11.4 ab
BV	15.18 a	5.17 a	1.15 b	0.60 a	7.16 a	41.03 b	10.81 b	82. 23 b	179.07 b	10.2 b

(1)BV 为土壤各养分含量背景值,1991 年测定 BV is background value, measured in 1991; (2)表中同一栏数据带不同字母的表示达到了 5%的显著水平 Values in the same columns that do not contain the same letters are significantly different at the 5% level; (3)EB 为 10 年生龙须草,EB<sub>1</sub> 为 8 年生龙须草,EB<sub>2</sub> 为 5 年生龙须草 EB, EB<sub>1</sub> and EB<sub>2</sub> represents 10-year old, 8-year old, 5-year old respectively

#### 2.2 土壤物理性状

种植龙须草对土壤物理性状的影响见表 2。龙须草地土壤容重比自然野生草地和柑橘地低,并且随龙须草年限的增长土壤容重呈现出下降的趋势。渗透速率是土壤结构状况的一个指标[8],在本试验中,龙须草地土壤渗透速率同自然野生草地与柑橘地相比显著提高(P < 0.05),由此可以推断出龙须草能改善土壤结构。另外,通过相关分析发现,土壤渗透速率同非毛管孔隙度有着极显著的相关性(r = 0.947,P < 0.01)。与自然野生草地比较,龙须草地土壤总孔隙度增加了 12.3%。龙须草对土壤物理性状的改善可能主要与龙须草自身发达而密集的根系在土壤中的穿插及其新陈代谢作用以及土壤肥力的提高有关。统计分析结果也表明,土壤有机质含量与土壤容重之间有着密切的相关性(r = 0.972,P < 0.01)。

#### 2.3 土壤生物学性状

土壤质量是由土壤的物理性状、化学性状和生物学性状3个方面共同决定的[10]。土壤的物理性状、化学性状一直被认为是土壤质量的主要指示指标,但近年来发现,土壤的生物学性状对农作措施以及外界环境条件变化的反应比一般的理化性状更快更灵敏[11]。现在,土壤微生物已被认为土壤质量变化的一个敏感性指标[12],而土壤生物活性是了解土壤生物学过程的一个重要关键,任何土壤生物活性的改变可能会影响到作物生产力的表现提及整个生态系统功能的发挥[13]。而且亦已证明,土壤的物理性状、化学性状和生物学性状3个方面是相互影响相互制约的,其中某一因素的变化也许会对另一因素产生显著的影响[1,14]。因

此,龙须草对土壤生物学性状的影响也是本研究的一个重点。

表 2 不同土地利用方式下的土壤物理性状

Table 2 Physical properties of soil under different land uses

	容重 Bulk density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	总孔隙度 Total porosity (%)	非毛管孔隙度 Non-capillary porosity (%)	毛管孔隙度 Capillary porosity (%)	孔隙比 Porosity ratio	渗透速率 Infiltration rate (mm min <sup>-1</sup> )
EB	1.29 a	47.87 a	9.63 a	38.24 a	0.918 a	8.57 a
OG	1.32 a	44.39 a	7.26 b	37.13 a	0.798 ab	7.44 ab
NG	1.36 a	42.63 a	6.47 b	36.16 a	0.743 b	6.17 b
EB1	1.31 a	45.89 a	8.75 a	38.14 a	0.848 ab	7.76 a
EB2	1.32 a	44.46 a	8.19 ab	37.27 a	0.801 ab	7.14 ab

(1) EB 为 10 年生龙须草, EB $_1$  为 8 年生龙须草, EB $_2$  为 5 年生龙须草 EB, EB $_1$  and EB $_2$  represents 10-year old, 8-year old, 5-year old respectively; (2)表中同一栏数据带不同字母的表示达到了 5%的显著水平 Values in the same columns that do not contain the same letters are significantly different at the 5% level

# 2. 3. 1 土壤微生物数量 土壤微生物是养分循环和能量流动的一个重要载体,对环境条件的改变相当敏感 $[^{15]}$ 。从图 1 可以看出,在春、夏、秋、冬四季,龙须草地 3 种土壤微生物数量比自然野生草地的高。龙须草地在春、夏、秋、冬四个不同季节的 3 种微生物总的数量分别是自然野生草地的 5.00 倍,2.63 倍,3.53 倍和 4.83 倍,其差异都达到了极显著水平(P < 0.01)。经统计分析可知,土壤微生物数量与土壤理化性状存在密切的相关性(见表 7),这也许是龙须草地土壤微生物数量高于自然野生草地和柑橘地的一个重要原因所在;龙须草对草地小气候环境的改善也是龙须草地土壤微生物数量增加的一个不容忽视的因素(见表 $3 \sim 5$ )。

表 3 不同土地利用方式下不同土壤深度的土温

Table 3 Soil temperatures at different soil depths under different land uses

	不同土壤深度的土温(2001年6~8月测定) Soil temperatures (C) at different soil depths, measured from June to August in 2001			Soil tempe	eratures (°C) at diff	月至 2002 年 1 月测定) Ferent soil depths, Pl to January of 2002
	0cm	10cm	20cm	0cm	10cm	20cm
EB	35.2	33.6	33. 2	8.2	8.8	9.8
OG	35.5	33.8	33.2	8.1	8.7	9.6
NG	36.8	34.7	33.8	7. 9	8.6	9.6

3 种土壤微生物呈现出相同的季节变化规律,夏季数量最多,冬季最少,春、秋两个季节其土壤微生物数量处于中间。土壤微生物数量明显的季节性变化与土壤温度和湿度紧密相关。在本地区,夏季温暖湿润,对土壤微生物的生长最为有利,所以其数量也最高。而冬季寒冷干燥,极大地阻碍了土壤微生物正常的生长发育,其数量也自然会降低。另外,从图1也可生长发育,其数量也自然会降低。另外,从图1也可看出,龙须草地3种土壤微生物数量的季节性波动不如在自然野生草地明显,这可能主要与龙须草能改善草地小气候环境有关,特别是龙须草对维持土壤温度和湿度有着良好的作用(见表3~5),而相对稳定的土壤温度和湿度能刺激土壤微生物的生长。土壤微生物数量的季节性波动也可从土壤微生物数量的季节变,积数(季节变,种类物料。

的平均值)反映出来,BE 的季节变异系数最小,NG 的

表 4 不同土地利用方式下土壤水文性状

Table 4 Hydrological properties of soils under different land uses

-		土壤含水量	土壤毛管水 含量 Soil	水量 Soil	土层贮水量 (mm) Soil
		(%) Soil moisture content	capillary moisture content (%)	moisture content	water- storing capacity
-	ЕВ	25.83	38.0	44.4	111.1
	OG	22.08	29.5	38.1	101.2
_	NG	16.6	26.1	31.3	88.31
	++	棄今水豊 +1	磨毛等水今!	是 十壤物和	今水릉트니

土壤含水量、土壤毛管水含量、土壤饱和含水量是从  $0\sim$  20cm 的土层内测定 Soil moisture content, soil capillary moisture content and soil saturated moisture content measured between 0cm and 20cm soil depth.

季节变异系数最大。从测定的3种土壤微生物数量的季节波动来看,细菌波动最大,其次为放线菌,真菌波动最小,这与三种微生物自身生物特性有关。

表 5 不同土地利用方式下土壤温度的变幅(2001年6月30日) 日测定)

Table 5 Variation ranges of soil temperatures (measured in June 30, 2001)

	土壤 深度 Soil depth (cm)	7:00 的土温 Soil tem- perature (で) measured at 7:00	13:00 的土温 Soil tem- perature (で) measured at 13:00	变幅 Range (℃)
EB	0	26.7	36.5	9.8
	10	28.5	33.2	4.7
	20	29.9	31.4	1.5
变幅 Range(°C)	_	3.2	5.1	_
OG	0	26.3	37.3	11.0
	10	28.4	33.8	5.4
	20	29.8	31.9	2.0
变幅 Range(℃)	_	3.5	5.4	_
NG	0	26.1	38.2	12.1
	10	28.2	34.1	5.9
	20	29.7	32.0	2.3
变幅 Range(°C)	_	3.6	6.2	_

2. 3. 2 土壤酶活性 土壤酶活性是维持土壤肥力的一个潜在性指标[16]。从表 6 可以看出,龙须草地 4 种土壤酶活性比自然野生草地的都要高。土壤脱氢酶活性被认为能够较全面反映土壤微生物的氧化特性,是土壤微生物生物活性的一个极好指标[17]。龙须草地土壤脱氢酶和蛋白酶活性是 3 种土地利用方式中最高的,然后依次是自然野生草地和柑橘地。龙须草地土壤此两种酶活性的提高可能是土壤理化性状和草地小气候环境改善的结果。已有研究表明,土壤酶活性和土壤理化性状之间存在着密切的相关性[18],这也可从表 7 看出来。柑橘地土壤脱氢酶和蛋白酶活性比自然野生草地的低,其原因可能与土壤耕作强度有关,有研究表明

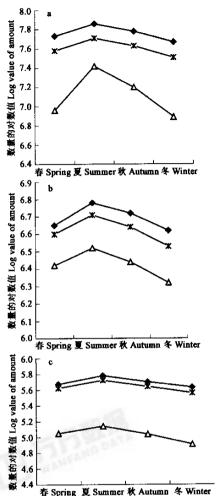


图 1 土壤微生物数量的对数值 a 为细菌;b 为放线菌;c 为真菌

地的低,其原因可能与土壤耕作强度有关,有研究表明 Fig. 1 Logarithmic values of soil microbial numbers 土壤脱氢酶和蛋白酶活性与土壤耕作强度成负的相关 a bacteria; b actinomycetes; c fungi; ◆ EB; \* 性[19]。柑橘地土壤较高的尿酶活性也许是每年加施 N OG; △ NG

肥(施肥量比在龙须草地高)导致的,但也有研究结果表明  $NH^+_i$  对尿酶的活性有抑制作用 $[^{20}]$ ;另外,柑橘地土壤较高的 pH 值也许是尿酶活性增加的又一个原因 $[^{21}]$ 。过氧化氢酶,是细胞内的一种氧化还原酶,在微生物细胞体外仍然能保持其活性。在本研究的 3 种土地利用方式中,柑橘地土壤过氧化氢酶活性最高,这可能与其土壤相对较高的 pH 值有关,因土壤 pH 值与此种酶的活性存在着正相关 $[^{19\cdot22\cdot23}]$ 。

#### 3 结论

在中国**两方投票性区**种植龙须草能提高土壤养分含量和土壤酶的活性,增加土壤微生物数量,改善土壤物理性状和草地小气候环境。而且通过计算,龙须草地的相对土壤质量指数和生物肥力指数都有不同程

计氧化氢酶

度的提高,所以综合起来可以推断龙须草能改善土壤质量,并且随着龙须草生长年限的增加,这种改善土 壤质量的效果表现越明显。所以,从土地持续利用的角度考虑,再加上龙须草自身有着良好的水土保持效 益和经济效益,在中国南方红壤地区种植龙须草是一种较好的土地利用模式。

表 6 3 种不同土地利用方式下土壤酶的活性

Table 6 Enzyme activities of soils under different land uses

1 B * 1	酶 活 性 Enzyme activities						
利用类型 Land use	脱氢酶	蛋白酶	尿酶	过氧化氢酶			
Land use	$DH(\mu g \ TPF \ g^{-1} \ 24h^{-1})$	PR ( $\mu$ mol NH $_3$ g $^{-1}$ h $^{-1}$ )	UR ( $\mu$ mol NH $_3$ g $^{-1}$ h $^{-1}$ )	$CA \ (mg \ KM_nO_4 \ g^{-1}h^{-1})$			
EB	196 a	1.78 a	0.88 a	464 a			
OG	105 b	0.77 b	1.16 a	512 a			
NG	121 b	1.21 c	0.57 b	349 b			

表中同一栏数据带不同字母的表示达到了 5%的显著水平 Values in the same columns that do not contain the same letters are significantly different at the 5% level

表 7 土壤理化性状与土壤生物学性状之间的相关系数

蛋白酶

尿酶

Table 7 Correlation coefficients between physico-chemical and biological properties

放线菌

细菌

直菌

	-M IZU	// - 2、四	→ Ivi	五口119	N/ 14	IJU 모나님	75 ±110 510
	Bacteria	Actinomycetes	s Fungi	Protease	Urease	Dehydrogenase	e Catalase
有机质 Organic matter	0.915**	0.928**	0.860**	0.963**	0.960**	0.807**	0.862**
全氮 Total N	0.866**	0.857**	0.819**	0.729*	0.869**	0.678*	0.832*
碱解氮 Alkali N	0.724*	0.698*	0.656*	0.817*	0.923**	0.726*	0.889**
全磷 Total P	0.849**	0.835 * *	0.833**	0.712*	0.814**	0.728*	0.638
有效磷 Available P	0.838**	0.852**	0.819**	0.865 * *	0.712*	0.889**	0.657
全钾 Total K	0.774*	0.727*	0.739*	0.756*	0.733*	0.642	0.538
有效钾 Available K	0.841 * *	0.862**	0.828**	0.908**	0.707*	0.914 * *	0.746*
容重 Bulk density	-0.766*	-0.758*	-0.825 * *	-0.867 * *	-0.891**	-0.786*	-0.772*
总孔隙度 Total porosity	0.837**	0.819**	0.716*	0.901 * *	0.946**	0.883**	0.895 * *
非毛管孔隙度 Non-capillary porosity	0.917**	0.825**	0.801**	0.947**	0.865**	0.938**	0.858**

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