

典型温带草原群落土壤呼吸温度敏感性与土壤水分的关系

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摘要:工业革命以来,人类活动所导致的CO₂等温室气体的浓度在大气中持续上升,全球表面温度因此不断升高。在全球温暖化的背景下,土壤呼吸与温室效应之间正反馈关系势必影响到未来陆地生态系统功能与全球变化的趋势,所以,关于土壤呼吸对温度变化响应的研究备受瞩目。土壤呼吸对温度依赖性的研究已经有许多报道,其关系可以用简单的指数方程表示。但是,土壤水分条件对于土壤呼吸温度敏感性(用Q₁₀表示)的影响却研究得较少。采用碱液吸收法对内蒙古典型温带草原11个不同水分状况群落的土壤呼吸进行了测定,并分析了土壤呼吸的温度敏感性。结果显示土壤呼吸的温度敏感性存在一定程度的空间变异,各群落Q₁₀值平均为1.65,变异系数为6.94%。其中,春小麦群落的Q₁₀值最高(1.84),其次是湿生杂类草群落(Q₁₀=1.78),而Q₁₀最低的是冷蒿(*Artemesia frigida*)-星毛萎陵菜(*Potentilla acaulis*)群落(1.47)。用Spearman秩相关分析法对表层土壤(0~20cm)水分与Q₁₀值之间的关系进行了分析,结果表明各群落Q₁₀值与生长季土壤平均水分含量呈显著的正相关关系($R=0.64545, p=0.032$),说明水分状况对土壤呼吸的温度敏感性有一定程度的影响。由此推断,在中国温带草原地区,温度升高对较湿润区域土壤呼吸的影响大于较干旱区域。全球变化导致的水分时空格局的变化可能对温带草原土壤呼吸有较大的影响。所以,模拟大尺度土壤CO₂排放量时,水分因素必须作为一个重要的变量加以考虑。

关键词:土壤CO₂排放; 土壤含水量; Spearman秩相关系数; Q₁₀值

Temperature sensitivity of soil respiration in relation to soil moisture in 11 communities of typical temperate steppe in Inner Mongolia

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Abstract: Atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases have increased dramatically since the beginning of industrial revolution due to human activities such as fossil fuel combustion and land-use change. Because of the increasing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases and their greenhouse effect, a recent IPCC report has predicted that a much warmer climate is coming. Carbon dioxide is one of the most concerned greenhouse gases in the study of global climate change. Because soil respiration is a major process that controls and influences atmospheric CO₂ concentration, response of soil respiration to temperature changes has become a focal point in studies of the global carbon cycle. In addition to temperature soil moisture is another important factor that affects soil respiration. While many studies have shown that temperature exerts a major control

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on soil respiration, the relationship between temperature sensitivity of soil respiration (often expressed as Q_{10}) and soil moisture conditions is rarely investigated. Using the alkali absorption technique, we measured soil CO₂ efflux in 11 temperate steppe communities in Xilin River basin, Inner Mongolia. We calculated the Q_{10} values of soil respiration in the 11 communities, and then analyzed the sensitivity of Q_{10} to soil moisture content (0~20cm). Among the 11 communities, Q_{10} values varied from 1.47 to 1.84, with a mean value of 1.65 and a coefficient of variation of 6.94%. Using the Spearman's Rank-Order correlation method, we also analyze the relationship between Q_{10} values and soil moisture content, and found that Q_{10} values were positively correlated to average surface soil moisture ($R=0.64545$, $p=0.032$), indicating that soil moisture significantly affected soil respiration. Our results showed that the spring wheat field had the greatest Q_{10} value (1.84), followed by the wet mixed grasses ($Q_{10}=1.78$). Whereas, the *Artemisia frigida*-*Potentilla acaulis* community, had the lowest Q_{10} value (1.47). In the typical temperate steppe, soil temperature tends to have greater impact on soil respiration in wetter habitats than in drier habitats. This also implies that any significant change in the spatio-temporal pattern of soil moisture can have significant effects on soil respiration in the temperate steppe of China, and, therefore, the effect of soil moisture should be taken into account when soil CO₂ efflux is to be modeled on a larger spatial and temporal scale.

Key words: CO₂ efflux; soil water content; spearman's correlation coefficient; Q_{10} value

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工业革命以来,由于人类活动的影响,大气中CO₂等温室气体的浓度持续上升,全球气候将因此而发生巨大的变化。IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2001)最近的预测结果表明,在未来100a内,全球表面温度将上升1.4~5.8℃^[1]。温度升高将增强生物的代谢活动^[2~4],促使土壤呼吸量增加。许多研究证实,在一定温度范围内,土壤呼吸随温度的升高而上升^[5~14],这说明全球温暖化将会导致更多的CO₂排放到大气之中,从而使温室效应进一步加强。正是因为土壤呼吸与温室效应之间存在这种正反馈关系,所以,关于土壤呼吸对温度变化响应的研究才备受瞩目。

虽然目前用于描述土壤呼吸对温度变化响应的模型有10多个,但多数研究者还是用一个指数模型来描述这种关系,并用 Q_{10} 值来表示土壤呼吸对温度变化响应的敏感程度。人们从不同的生态系统或不同的环境条件下得到的 Q_{10} 值存在着一定的差距,如Raich和Schlesinger^[15]从不同文献中得到的 Q_{10} 值在1.3~3.3之间变化;Luo等^[16]发现高温环境下 Q_{10} 值较低,而低温环境下的 Q_{10} 值较高;Boone等^[17]通过去除根系和加减凋落物的试验得到的结果表明,土壤呼吸的温度敏感性随根系的增加而增加;等等。以上说明,在不同的环境条件下,土壤呼吸的温度敏感性会有一定的差别。研究 Q_{10} 值随环境条件的变化情况,对于提高以温度为主要变量的土壤呼吸模型的模拟和预测精度将有很大帮助。

水分是一个非常重要的环境要素,而且,随着地球表面温度的升高和大气环流状况的变化,全球水分循环和水分时空格局也会发生相应的改变。自20世纪以来,全球的年均降水量增加了2%^[18, 19],其中以30°N到85°N之间的地区为显著,降水增加了7%~12%^[1]。就季节分配而言,降水增加主要发生在秋冬季节^[1],夏季蒸发量的增加会导致中纬度地区土壤水分的减少^[20~22],等等。水分时空格局的变化是否会影响到陆地生态系统土壤呼吸的温度敏感性?这将有待人们进行深入的研究。温带草原是陆地生态系统最主要的类型之一,研究这一区域土壤呼吸温度敏感性受水分变化的影响情况,将会有助于对这一问题的回答。在2001年生长季,对11个水分状况不同的温带草原群落土壤呼吸温度敏感性和水分之间的关系进行了研究。

1 研究区域自然状况与研究方法

1.1 研究区域自然状况描述

研究区域选在锡林河流域,该流域属温带半干旱气候,气温年较差和日较差大,冬季寒冷漫长,夏季温和短促,具明显的大陆性气候特征。锡林河流域多年平均气温从东南的-1.4℃向西北递增至2.0℃,多年平均降水量从东南的449mm向西北递减为327mm。流域内白音锡勒牧场和中国科学院内蒙古草原生态系统定位研究站的气象记录表明,近30a来的平均气温为0.15℃左右,且一直呈上升趋势;多年平均降水量为345mm左右,但年际之间存在较大差异。与水热状况的空间格局相对应,该流域东南部为草甸草原,向西北逐渐过渡为典型草原和干草原^[23],土壤也依次从黑钙土逐渐过渡为暗栗钙土和淡栗钙土^[24]。

所选11个样地涉及的群落类型从东向西依次为:线叶菊(*Filifolium sibiricum*)-杂类草群落(43°30'38"N, 116°49'29"E);小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)群落(43°30'53"N, 116°49'04"E);湿生杂类草群落(43°37'37"N, 116°41'14"E);冷蒿(*Artemisia frigida*)-毛萎陵菜(*Potentilla acaulis*)群落(43°37'05"N, 116°41'15"E);羊草(*Aneurolepidium chinense*)群落(A)(43°48'17"N, 116°34'25"E);芨芨草群落(*Achnatherum splendens*)群落(43°49'52"N, 116°31'01"E);冷蒿-糙隐子草(*Cleistogenes squarrosa*)群落(43°54'48"N, 116°18'30"E);小叶锦鸡儿(*Caragana microphylla*)群落(43°54'54"N, 116°06'34"E);羊草群落(B)(43°56'12"N, 115°47'38"E);狭叶锦鸡儿(*Caragana stenophylla*)群落(43°56'04"N, 115°29'16"E);大针茅(*Stipa grandis*)-糙隐子草群落(43°57'28"E)。

N, 115°11'27"E)。

1.2 实验设计和数据分析

实验从2001年6月初开始到2001年10月中旬结束,分别在每月的5日、15日和25日对所有群落土壤呼吸进行同步监测,测定方法为静态气室碱液吸收法。该方法成本低廉,易于操作,能够在不同地点同时测定^[25~28],大尺度、长时间的监测过程中使用这种方法具有简单、实用和效率高的特点。每个群落土壤呼吸量的测定为5个重复,另设两个对照测定大气CO₂浓度,用镀锌金属桶作气室。测定土壤呼吸前,先将植物齐地面剪掉,但不触动凋落物。每个处理中放置装有20 ml、浓度为1 mol·L⁻¹NaOH溶液的玻璃瓶一个,24 h后取出用盐酸滴定,通过消耗的盐酸体积确定碱液吸收的CO₂量。具体操作详见李凌浩等^[10]和陈全胜等^[29]。

温度数据来源于实验区域内8个气象站,其中7个气象站分别设在7个样地里或附近,另外一个气象站为中国科学院内蒙古草原生态系统定位研究站长期监测羊草样地的自动记录气象站。没有设立气象站的样地的温度采用Kriging空间插值法确定。0~20 cm表层土壤水分采用烘干法测定。所有的统计分析都在SAS(V8.2,SAS Institute Inc.)软件中进行,土壤呼吸与温度之间关系采用的指数模型^[16, 30~34]如下:

$$R_s = ae^{bT}$$

式中,R_s为土壤呼吸;T为气温;a是温度为0℃时的土壤呼吸^[16, 34],也有研究者将之称为基础呼吸^[35];b为温度反应系数。Q₁₀值通过下式确定:

$$Q_{10} = e^{10b}$$

式中,b同上式。水分与Q₁₀值之间的关系采用Spearman秩相关分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 土壤呼吸温度敏感性状况

11个群落的土壤呼吸速率均随温度的增加而呈上升趋势,指数模型能够较好地描述它们之间的这种关系(R²=0.3653~0.7353,p<0.0001~0.022)。但是,该模型在低温时的拟合效果明显好于高温时的拟合效果,温度较低时,所有群落土壤呼吸的散点聚集在拟合曲线附近,随着温度的升高,土壤呼吸的散点却渐渐发散开来^[36],这说明,温度较低时,根系和土壤微生物的代谢活动主要受温度变化控制;温度较高时,温度不再是限制因子,根系和土壤微生物的生命活动很容易受到其他因素的影响和制约。各群落土壤呼吸速率与温度之间的具体关系见表1。

以各群落土壤呼吸速率与温度之间的关系等式为基础计算出来的Q₁₀值(见图1)从1.47到1.84不等,人工小麦群落的Q₁₀值最高,冷蒿—星毛萎陵菜群落的Q₁₀值最低。各群落Q₁₀值从高到低的排列情况是:人工小麦群落>羊草群落A>湿生杂类草>羊草群落B>芨芨草群落>冷蒿-糙隐子草群落>狭叶锦鸡儿群落和大针茅-糙隐子草群落>线叶菊-杂类草群落>沙生小叶锦鸡儿群落>冷蒿-星毛萎陵菜群落。这11个群落的平均Q₁₀值为1.65,变异系数为6.94% (p<0.0001),说明Q₁₀值在空间上有一定程度的变异。

2.2 土壤呼吸的温度敏感性与土壤水分之间的关系

在温带半干旱气候区,水分的时空分布变异较大。受季风气候影响,该地区降水主要集中在夏季,而夏季降水又主要集中在几次降水上。降水是土壤水分最主要的来源,所以该地区土壤水分的季节动态规律不明显,各群落土壤水分的变异系数从24.88%到33.5%之间不等。生长季期间,各群落土壤平均水分状况也有较大差异(图2),总体来看,东面的线叶菊-杂

表1 各群落土壤呼吸速率与温度之间的关系

Table 1 Relationships between soil respiration and temperature in 11 communities

群落类型 Type of community	关系等式 Function	R ²	p
线叶菊-杂类草 <i>Filifolium sibiricum</i> -mixed grasses	y=429.54e ^{0.0427x}	0.382	0.0185
小麦 Wheat	y=277.45e ^{0.0609x}	0.5834	0.0015
湿生杂类草 Wet mixed grasses	y=489.34e ^{0.0559x}	0.7317	<0.0001
冷蒿-星毛萎陵菜 <i>Artemisia frigida</i> - <i>Potentilla acaulis</i>	y=372.27e ^{0.0385x}	0.3653	0.022
羊草(A) <i>Aneurolepidium chinense</i>	y=232.2e ^{0.0578x}	0.5937	0.0013
芨芨草 <i>Achnatherum splendens</i>	y=362.44e ^{0.0508x}	0.5254	0.0034
冷蒿-糙隐子草 <i>Artemisia frigida</i> and <i>Cleistogenes squarrosa</i>	y=230.91e ^{0.0489x}	0.5714	0.0018
沙生小叶锦鸡儿 Dune <i>Cragana microphylla</i>	y=229.12e ^{0.0416x}	0.5091	0.0042
羊草(B) <i>Aneurolepidium chinense</i>	y=274.29e ^{0.0526x}	0.5529	0.0023
狭叶锦鸡儿 <i>Cragana stenophylla</i>	y=197.6e ^{0.0485x}	0.5267	0.0033
大针茅-糙隐子草 <i>Stipa grandis</i> - <i>Cleistogenes squarrosa</i>	y=203.02e ^{0.0484x}	0.4243	0.0116

式中,y为土壤呼吸速率(mgC·m⁻²d⁻¹);x为气温(℃) Where y is soil respiration rate (mg C · m⁻²d⁻¹) and x is air temperature (℃) in above equations

类草群落和人工小麦群落由于降水较多、而且海拔高(1400 m 左右)、温度低、蒸发量小等原因,所以土壤水分相对较高,平均土壤水分含量在 11.55%~13.69% 之间;西面的群落因为降水少,再加上蒸发量高,所以土壤水分较低,土壤水分含量一般不超过 10%,尤以沙生小叶锦鸡儿群落最低,其平均值在 1.94% 左右。这 11 个群落中,因为湿生杂类草群落所处位置为河漫滩,土壤水分补给机制复杂,除了大气降水之外,河水的涨落也对土壤水分有很大的影响,所以,该群落不仅土壤水分含量高,而且季节变异也最大。

相邻的群落中,水分高的群落一般对应的 Q_{10} 值也高,如:人工小麦群落土壤湿度为 13.69%, Q_{10} 值为 1.84, 比相邻的线叶菊—杂类草群落水分高出 2.13%, Q_{10} 值高出 0.31; 湿生杂类草群落平均土壤水分 28.26%, Q_{10} 值为 1.75, 比相邻的冷蒿—糙隐子草群落水分高出 24.29%, Q_{10} 值高出 0.28。将各群落 Q_{10} 值和土壤水分进行 Spearman 秩相关分析,结果是,相关系数 $R = 0.64545$, 显著水平 $p = 0.032$, 说明 Q_{10} 值随着土壤水分含量增加总体上呈上升趋势。

3 问题与讨论

以上分析表明,本地区土壤呼吸的温度敏感性存在着显著的空间变异,土壤水分状况是引起这种变异的重要原因。在其他地方,有不少研究者曾经报道过不同生态系统中水分对土壤呼吸的敏感程度的影响情况,但是不同的生态系统中得到的结论却存在一定的差异。有报道水分增加会促进土壤呼吸温度敏感性的,如 Guldge 和 Schimel^[37]对泰加林的研究结果表明,湿润年份的 Q_{10} 值多数高于干旱年份; Davidson 等^[38]对北美硬木林的研究结果是,排水好的实验点 Q_{10} 值较低,而湿润地段的 Q_{10} 值较高; Xu 和 Qi^[38]报道, California 北部的一个 Ponderosa pine 种植园里,当体积含水量 <14% 时, Q_{10} 值为 1.4, 当体积含水量 > 14% 时, Q_{10} 值为 1.8; Parker 等^[39]对一个干旱的放牧草地土壤呼吸的研究结果表明,当干燥土壤变得湿润时,土壤呼吸活化能从 84.9 变化到 39.5 kJ · mol⁻¹, 这意味着土壤呼吸的温度敏感性随水分的增加而增强。有报道水分增加会降低土壤呼吸温度敏感性的,如 Dörr 和 Münich^[40]在对德国一个草地和一个山毛榉-云杉林土壤呼吸的多年研究中发现, Q_{10} 值的变化范围在 1.4~3.1 之间,而且潮湿年份的 Q_{10} 值多数偏低,干燥年份的 Q_{10} 值大多较高;也有报道水分变化对土壤呼吸温度敏感性没有产生明显影响的,如 Luo 等^[16]对北美高草草原的研究结果表明,土壤呼吸温度敏感性在对照和升温处理实验点之间的差异不是由水分变化而产生的; Fang 等^[41]对苏格兰一个 Sitka 云杉种植园土样的实验研究结果是,水分变化没有影响到土壤呼吸的温度敏感性,等等。水分对不同生态系统土壤呼吸温度敏感性影响程度的差异可能同水分对土壤呼吸的影响机制有关,因为水分处于田间持水量和萎蔫系数之间时,土壤呼吸对水分变化不敏感,只有当土壤水分超过田间持水量或降低到永久萎蔫点以下时,土壤呼吸才开始下降^[30];过高的水分会降低土壤的通透性,减少土壤中的 O₂ 的供应^[33, 42~45],使植物根系和好氧微生物的活动受到抑制;水分过低不仅会降低植物和微生物的活性,还会妨碍土壤溶液中可溶性有机 C 的扩散,使微生物可利用溶解性有机碳总量减少^[42]。一般,过高和过低的水分状况都会限制温度对土壤呼吸的作用^[11]。水分的限制是随着温度的升高而增强的,由于水分的影响混淆了土壤呼吸对温度变化的响应,使得这种响应的敏感性明显降低^[3]。

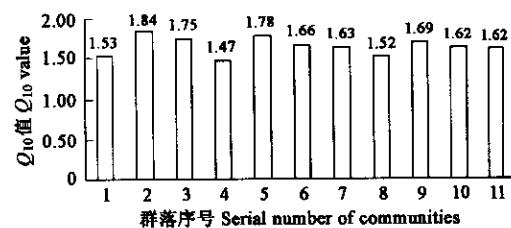


图 1 各群落 Q_{10} 值

Fig. 1 Q_{10} values in 11 communities

图中群落序号 1~11 代表的群落依次为线叶菊-杂类草群落、小麦群落、湿生杂类草群落、冷蒿-星毛萎陵菜群落、羊草群落(A)、芨芨草群落、冷蒿-糙隐子草群落、沙生小叶锦鸡儿群落、羊草群落(B)、狭叶锦鸡儿群落、大针茅-糙隐子草群落, 图 2 与此同 Serial numbers from 1 to 11 respect communities of *Filifolium sibiricum*-mixed herbaceous, Wheat, Wet mixed grasses, *Artemisia frigida*-*Potentilla acaulis*, *Aneurolepidium chinense* (A) *Achnatherum splendens*, *Artemisia frigida*-*Cleistogenes squarrosa*, Dune *Caragana microphylla*, *Aneurolepidium chinense* (B), *Caragana stenopylla* and *Stipa grandis*-*Cleistogenes squarrosa* accordingly. It is the same in Fig. 2

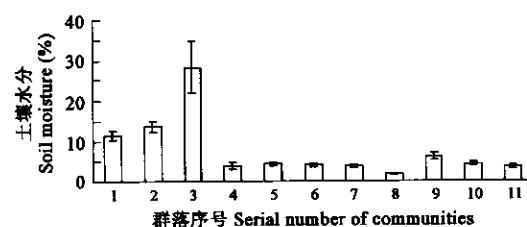


图 2 各群落土壤水分状况

Fig. 2 Soil moisture in 11 communities

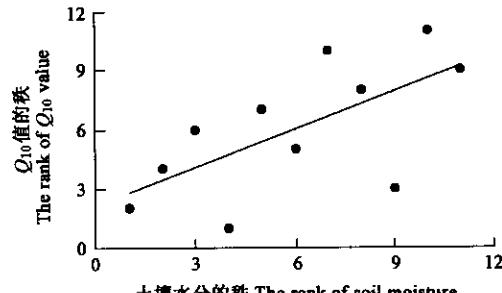


图 3 各群落 Q_{10} 值与土壤水分之间的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between Q_{10} and soil moisture

本地区土壤水分时空变异大,各群落的水分状况很不一致,总体而言,本地区水分相对缺乏,土壤呼吸温度敏感性受水分不足的影响比较大,尤其是在生长旺季,较高的温度不再是植物和微生物代谢活动的限制因子,水分变化会对土壤呼吸产生重要的影响,因此,这期间的土壤呼吸季节变化曲线不再与温度保持一致^[36]。由于水分供应的限制,就出现了水分状况较好群落的Q₁₀值较高、水分较低群落的Q₁₀值也较低的情况。这一结果说明全球温暖化对水分相对较充裕区域土壤CO₂排放的影响可能会超过干旱区域。而且,伴随全球温暖化而出现的土壤水分格局的变化将严重影响温带草原土壤CO₂的排放,进而对土壤C贮量和C循环造成极为深远的影响,所以,模拟大尺度土壤CO₂排放量时,水分因素必须作为一个重要的变量加以考虑。降水的增加总体上可能会增强这一地区土壤呼吸的温度敏感性,但是,由于秋冬季节降水的增多^[1]和夏季土壤干旱程度的加剧^[21, 22],相应地,土壤呼吸对全球温暖化的响应在秋冬季可能有所增强,而在夏季则有可能有所减弱。

东部的线叶菊—杂类草群落虽然水分状况比较好(11.55%左右),在11个群落中处于第3位,但其Q₁₀值却比较低(1.53),在这11个群落中处于第9位,这可能同该群落根系和微生物呼吸所占比例大小有关,因为根系+根际呼吸似乎比散土中微生物呼吸有更高的温度敏感性^[17],较低的Q₁₀值可能反映出该群落散土微生物呼吸占有较大的比例。

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