

不同利用方式对红壤 CO₂ 排放的影响

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摘要:采用静态箱法研究了我国亚热带红壤区农田利用方式(旱地或水田)对土壤 CO₂ 排放及其相关因子的影响,并估算了旱地和水田 CO₂ 的年排放通量。结果表明,水田在淹水植稻期(夏季),其排放通量明显低于旱地,而在非淹水期(排水落干或休闲期),其排放通量则显著高于旱地。CO₂ 排放通量呈现明显的季节性变异,旱地以夏季最高、春秋次之、冬季最低;而水田则以秋季最高、其次是春冬季、夏季最低。土壤温度和湿度分别是影响旱地和水田 CO₂ 排放的主导因子,可将二者与通量的指数关系作为模型,分别进行旱地和水田 CO₂ 排放的估算。经模型估算,我国中亚热带旱地和水田红壤 CO₂ 的年排放通量分别为 1.37 和 2.73 kg CO₂/(m²·a)。

关键词:静态箱法; CO₂ 排放通量; 红壤; 旱地; 水田

CO₂ emissions from upland and paddy red soils in mid-subtropical China

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Abstract: Although CO₂ efflux plays a key role in carbon exchange between the biosphere and the atmosphere, our understanding the factors affecting its temporal and spatial variations is rather limited. Field experiments located in mid-subtropical China were conducted with the closed chamber method to investigate the effects of land use pattern (upland and paddy) on red soil CO₂ evolution and its related factors including soil temperature, soil moisture, dissolved organic carbon and microbial biomass carbon.

Meanwhile, the annual soil CO₂ emission fluxes in upland and paddy soils was also estimated in this paper. The results obtained from this study indicated that, CO₂ emission fluxes for paddy soil were significantly lower than those for upland soil in summer (flooded), but significantly higher in other seasons (non-flooded or fallow). Soil CO₂ fluxes had marked seasonal fluctuations, for upland soil, with the tendency showing maximum value in summer, minimum in winter and intermediate in spring and autumn; However for paddy soil, with maximum value in autumn, minimum in summer and intermediate in spring and winter. Soil temperature was the dominant factor influencing CO₂ emission from upland soil, and the exponential relationship between soil CO₂ fluxes and soil temperature could be used as a model for estimating the annual soil CO₂ emission flux for upland soil. As to paddy soil, the soil CO₂ fluxes were mainly affected by soil moisture, and could be used to build an exponential equation for computing the annual CO₂ fluxes for paddy soil. The two exponential equations mentioned above are $Fd_1 = 0.379 \times e^{0.0387 \times t}$, $r = 0.805^*$ ($p \leq 0.05$) for upland soil; $Fd_2 = 317.45 \times e^{-0.019 \times m}$, $r = -0.760^*$ ($p \leq 0.05$) for paddy soil, where Fd_1 (Fd_2), t and m are the diurnal soil CO₂ flux (as g CO₂/(m²·d)), soil 5 cm temperature (°C) and soil moisture (% WHC, soil water holding capacity), respectively.

The annual fluxes were estimated with the following method: Firstly, the polynomial equations were built to describe the

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soil temperature (for upland soil) or soil moisture (for paddy soil) in relation to the cumulating time (d) during the entire experimental period. The equations are as follows:

$$y_1 = 27.56 + 0.3527x_1 - 0.0102x_1^2 + 7 \times 10^{-5}x_1^3 - 2 \times 10^{-7}x_1^4 + 1 \times 10^{-10}x_1^5, R_1^2 = 0.9881$$

$$y_2 = 86.15 - 0.8083x_2 + 0.014x_2^2 - 1 \times 10^{-4}x_2^3 + 3 \times 10^{-7}x_2^4 - 3 \times 10^{-10}x_2^5, R_2^2 = 0.9179$$

where y_1 and y_2 were soil temperature and soil moisture, respectively. Both x_1 and x_2 were the cumulating time after the beginning of the experiment.

Secondly, as the relationship between the diurnal and annual soil CO₂ flux could be described by a differential function: $F_d = dFa/dx$, where F_d is the diurnal soil CO₂ flux ($\text{g CO}_2/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{d})$), F_a is the annual soil CO₂ flux ($\text{kg CO}_2/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{a})$), and x is the cumulating time (d). Thus, the annual soil CO₂ fluxes for upland and paddy soil could be calculated by the following integral functions:

$$Fa1 = \int_0^{365} \{0.379 \times \text{EXP}[0.0887 \times (27.56 + 0.3527x_1 - 0.0102x_1^2 + 7 \times 10^{-5}x_1^3 - 2 \times 10^{-7}x_1^4 + 1 \times 10^{-10}x_1^5)]\} dx_1$$

$$Fa2 = \int_0^{365} \{317.45 \times \text{EXP}[-0.049 \times (86.15 - 0.8083x_2 + 0.014x_2^2 - 1 \times 10^{-4}x_2^3 + 3 \times 10^{-7}x_2^4 - 3 \times 10^{-10}x_2^5)]\} dx_2$$

which were from the combination of the above exponential and polynomial equations using soil temperature and soil moisture, where $Fa1$ and $Fa2$ is the annual soil CO₂ flux ($\text{kg CO}_2/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{a})$), and x is the cumulative days after the experimental beginning (d). With the integral functions, the annual soil fluxes were predicted as 1.37 and 2.73 $\text{kg CO}_2/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{a})$ for upland and paddy soils, respectively.

Key words: closed chamber method; CO₂ emission flux; red soil; upland; paddy

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二氧化碳是引起全球气候变暖的最重要温室气体,而且大气中CO₂的浓度每年在以0.5%的速度递增^[1]。土壤释放CO₂即土壤呼吸,是大气CO₂的重要来源,也是土壤碳库的主要输出途径。据估计,全球土壤有机碳库达1550Pg^[1],可见,土壤有机碳的释放,在全球碳循环中起重要作用。因此,研究土壤呼吸对于探讨土壤作为CO₂源与汇的过程、机理及其与全球变化的关系,具有十分重要的理论和现实意义。

国外对土壤呼吸的研究开展较早,文献较多^[2]。我国这方面的研究还很少。近年来,随着全球气候变化研究成为公众和科学界关注的热点之一,土壤呼吸的研究也得到格外重视。但是,目前我国开展的工作大多局限于森林生态系统和草原生态系统^[3,4],而对农田系统的研究还很不够。从气候带来看,国内外对土壤呼吸的研究大多在热带和温带地区,而对亚热带地区的研究开展不多^[3~5]。利用方式是影响土壤CO₂排放的重要因素之一,前人报道了不同利用方式(森林、草地和农田)及利用方式变更(森林或草地开垦为农田)对土壤碳积累、CO₂排放及全球变暖的影响^[5~7],而对水田和旱地条件下农田土壤CO₂的排放及其影响因素尚报道不多。水田和旱地是农田土壤的两种主要利用方式,二者在植被类型、耕作方式及水分管理上的差异,必然导致其微生物群落结构与活性不同,进而影响土壤有机碳的转化及CO₂的排放。农田系统是受人类活动影响较大的陆地生态系统,探讨农田系统的土壤呼吸,精确测定CO₂的排放通量,已成为十分迫切的问题。

基于上述分析,本文在我国中亚热带红壤区,选择该区分布广泛、有代表性且发育于同一母质上的水田和旱地红壤,测定了土壤CO₂的排放通量,以期为我国红壤地区碳循环及全球变化研究提供基础数据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

田间试验设在江西省鹰潭市中国科学院红壤生态实验站,该站地处我国中亚热带地区,气候温热多雨,年均温17.6℃,年降水量1794.7mm,年蒸发量1318mm,降水季节分布不均,4~6月份降水量占全年的50%,干湿季节变化较明显^[8]。春季(2~4月份)、夏季(5~7月份)、秋季(8~10月份)和冬季(11~翌年1月份)。供试土壤为发育于第四纪红粘土上的红壤旱地和水田,旱地为小米-大麦轮作,生育期分别为6月上旬~10月中旬和11月上旬~翌年5月中旬;水田为水稻-(休闲)轮作,生育期为5月上旬~7月下旬。供试旱地和水田土壤基本理化性状见表1。

测定方法^[9]:有机碳用重铬酸钾容量法,全氮用开氏法,粘

表1 供试土壤基本理化性状

Table 1 Selected chemical and physical properties of the soils tested

利用方式 Land use	有机碳 Organic C(%)	全N Total N(%)	pH (H ₂ O)	粘粒(<2 μm) <2 μm Clay (%)
旱地 Upland	0.73	0.079	5.15	41.5
水田 Paddy	2.00	0.180	5.58	18.8

粒含量用吸管法,pH 用电位法。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 CO₂ 的测定 试验开始于 1999 年 8 月,于 2000 年 7 月结束。采用便携式红外气体分析仪(LI-6262, LICOR Inc., Lincoln, NE, USA),配合采气桶(25.5×31.0 cm³),测定土壤 CO₂ 排放通量。旱地和水田各设置 4 个采样点,采样点之间相距 5~10 m。旱地采样方法如下:在试验开始前,将采气桶的底座用力压进土壤中,如测定时底座内有绿色草本植物,应先将其剪去再将采气桶固定在底座上,连接处用胶带密封,以防漏气。水田在非淹水期(排水落干或休闲期)的采样方法同旱地;在淹水稻稻期,除将采气桶的底座固定于土壤中,每次采样时还要记载水层的厚度,以便准确计算采气桶中气体所占的体积,其它同旱地。每月分 3 次采集气体样品,每次采样时间为 9:00~11:00。为了解 9:00~11:00(2h)所得数据的代表性,作者在不同季节测定了 6:00~18:00(12h)内的 CO₂ 通量的动态变化。即:在 6:00~18:00(12h)的时间段内,在设置的各采样点上,每 2h 测定 1 次 CO₂ 通量的变化,将其中 9:00~11:00(2h)测得的数据及 6:00~18:00(12h)内测得的全部数据分别计算平均值并进行统计分析。采样时,用注射器(50 ml)分别抽取 1h 前后采样桶内的气体(即采样桶固定于底座后,桶内的起始气体及放置 1h 后桶内的气体),随后转移到事先抽成真空的气袋中,旋紧气袋开关,而后测定 CO₂ 浓度(mg/kg),根据 1h 前后的 CO₂ 浓度差,计算土壤 CO₂ 排放通量(mg CO₂/(m²·h))。采集气体时,采样桶放置底座 1h 后,应将桶拿掉并充分通风,此外,将采样桶置于底座前,采样者应避免面向桶内呼吸,以免影响测定。根据 3 d 所测得的数据,计算平均值。

1.2.2 土样采集及测定方法 在测定土壤 CO₂ 排放的同时,测定 5cm 土层温度、空气的温湿度。用小土钻取约 250g 新鲜土壤样品(0~10 cm),置于保鲜塑料袋中,剔出根系等杂物,混匀,一部分测定土壤含水量,以田间持水量(Water holding capacity, WHC)的百分率表示,WHC 的测定参照 Choudhary 的方法^[10]。另一部分用于微生物量碳和可溶性碳的测定^[11]。上述测定项目重复 4~8 次,计算平均值。

1.2.3 数据处理 土壤 CO₂ 排放通量的计算式为:

$$Flux = \rho \times V \times \Delta C \times 273/A \times \Delta t \times (273 + T)$$

式中,ρ 为 CO₂ 气体密度(1.977 kg/m³),V 为采样桶有效体积 m³,A 为桶底面积 m²,ΔC 为气体浓度差,Δt 为时间间隔 1h,通量单位为 mg CO₂/(m²·h)。用 SPSS 统计软件进行数据分析。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 2h 与 12h CO₂ 通量平均值的比较

图 1 表明,在一定利用方式下(旱地或水田),无论测定月份如何(8 月或 11 月),2h 内(9:00~11:00)与同一天 12h 内(6:00~18:00)测定的 CO₂ 排放通量的平均值之间,没有显著差异。上述结果表明,2h 测得的通量平均值可用于估测 12h 内的平均排放通量。此外,前人研究认为^[12,13],12h 的平均值也可用于估测 24h 内平均排放通量,在相关研究中也得到了类似的结果^[14]。因此,在本试验中,可以用 2h(9:00~11:00)内的通量平均值计算 24h 内的排放通量,也可据此建立模型,用于估计不同利用方式下红壤二氧化碳的年排放通量。

此外,图 1 还表明,不同测定季节或利用方式对 CO₂ 通量平均值有显著影响,表现为 8 月份(秋季)测得的通量平均值明显高于 11 月份(冬季),而水田则显著大于旱地。土壤温度可能是引起不同季节的排放通量产生差异的重要原因,由于秋季平均温度高于冬季(图 3),秋季适宜的温度条件有利于土壤微生物活性的提高,进而造成秋季具有较高的 CO₂ 排放通量。发育于相同母质上的水田和旱地土壤,二者的水分条件及微生物群落结构等的不同,可能是造成水田土壤排放通量高于旱地的原因。

2.2 不同利用方式下 CO₂ 通量及影响因子的季节性变化

在一定季节内,不同利用方式对土壤 CO₂ 排放通量有显著影响(图 2),表现为在水田淹水稻稻期(夏季),水田的排放通量明显低于旱地,而在水田非淹水期(排水落干或休闲期),其排放通量则显著高于旱地,这说明水分状况对水田土壤 CO₂ 的排放有重要影响。图 2 还表明,在一定利用方式下(水田或旱地),CO₂ 通量呈现明显的季节性变异,在旱地条件下,排放通量以夏季最高、春秋次之、冬季最低;而在水田条件下,排放通量以秋季最

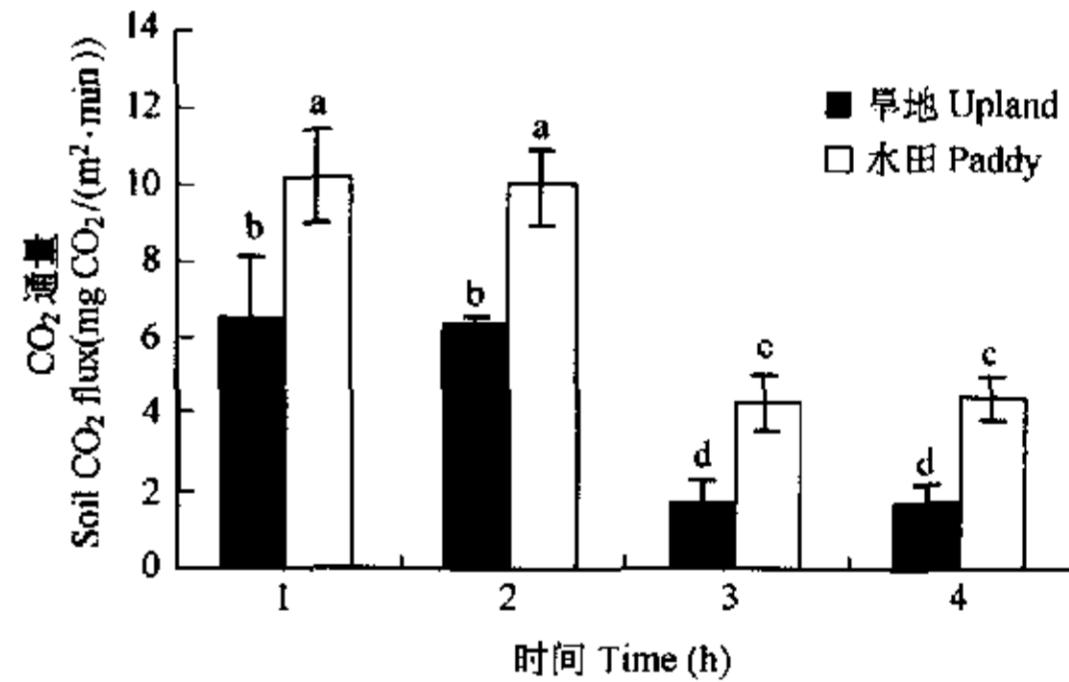


图 1 12h 与 2h 二氧化碳排放通量平均值比较

Fig. 1 Comparison of average soil CO₂ flux for 12 h and 2 h measurements

图中 Time 1 和 2 分别为 8 月份 12h 和 2h 通量平均值,Time 3 和 4 分别为 11 月份 12h 和 2h 通量平均值,标有相同字母的图柱差异不显著($p \leq 0.05$, 邓肯法) In this figure, Time 1 and Time 2 represent the averages of soil flux for 12 h and 2 h intervals measured in August, 1999; and Time 3 and Time 4 determined in November, 1999, respectively. The columns with the same letter were not significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) by Duncan's method. Error bars represent SD of the means

高,其次是春冬季、夏季最低。

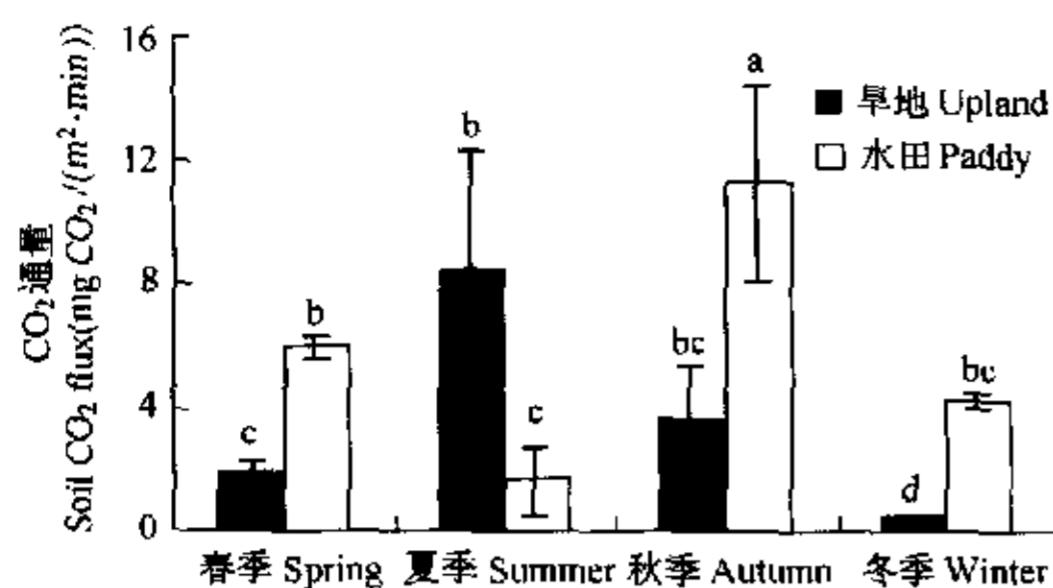


图2 不同利用方式下CO₂通量的季节性变化

Fig. 2 Seasonal changes of soil CO₂ flux under upland and paddy conditions

图中标有相同字母的图柱差异不显著($p \leq 0.05$, 邓肯法)。The columns with the same letter were not significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) by Duncan's method; Error bars represent SD of the means.

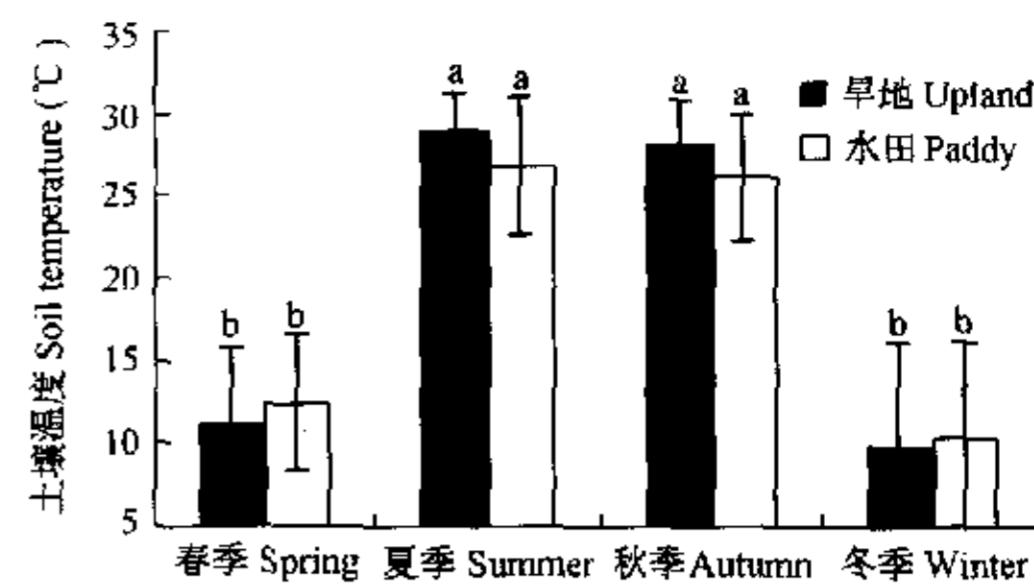


图3 不同利用方式下土壤温度的季节性变化

Fig. 3 Seasonal changes of soil temperature under upland and paddy conditions

图中标有相同字母的图柱差异不显著($p \leq 0.05$, 邓肯法)。The columns with the same letter were not significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) by Duncan's method; Error bars represent SD of the means

土壤温度是影响CO₂排放的重要因素之一。图3表明,无论水田或旱地,土壤温度均呈现明显的季节性变异,表现为夏秋季>春冬季,这类似于上述旱地CO₂通量的变化趋势(图2),但利用方式对土壤温度没有显著影响,即无论季节如何,水田和旱地的土壤温度没有差异。与温度不同,利用方式对土壤湿度有显著影响,即在试验期内,土壤湿度均表现为水田>旱地。此外,在一定利用方式下,土壤湿度也表现为一定的季节性变异,以夏季较高,春、秋和冬季三者差异不显著(图4)。除土壤温度和湿度外,土壤可溶性碳和微生物量碳也是影响土壤CO₂排放的重要因素,二者受利用方式的影响较大,可溶性碳呈现为旱地>水田,而微生物量碳则为水田>旱地,但二者季节性变异不明显(图5~图6)。

为了明确造成水田与旱地土壤CO₂排放通量差异的原因,作者分别在不同季节,以水田和旱地土壤CO₂通量为因变量,以相应季节的土壤温度、湿度、可溶性碳及微生物量碳为自变量进行了相关分析。结果表明(表2),在分析的4个自变量中,除温度外,其它3个变量都与土壤CO₂排放通量呈显著相关,说明土壤湿度、可溶性碳和微生物量碳是引起水田和旱地间CO₂通量差异的重要原因。但是,上述3个因子与通量间的相关性因季节而异,在春、秋和冬季,通量与土壤湿度和微生物量碳呈显著正相关,与可溶性碳呈显著负相关;而在夏季,通量则与土壤湿度和微生物量碳呈显著负相关,与可溶性碳呈显著正相关。在本试验中,夏季是水稻生长期,稻田处于淹水条件下,土壤中氧气供应不足,根系及微生物的呼吸代谢较弱,因此水田CO₂排放通量最低,也显著低于旱地土壤。相反,在春、秋和冬季,水田土壤虽处于落干状态,但其土壤湿度却明显高于旱地,而且由于淋溶造成其耕层粘粒含量相对较低(表1),土壤通气性良好,有利于微生物呼吸代谢的进行,因此水田CO₂通量明显高于旱地。

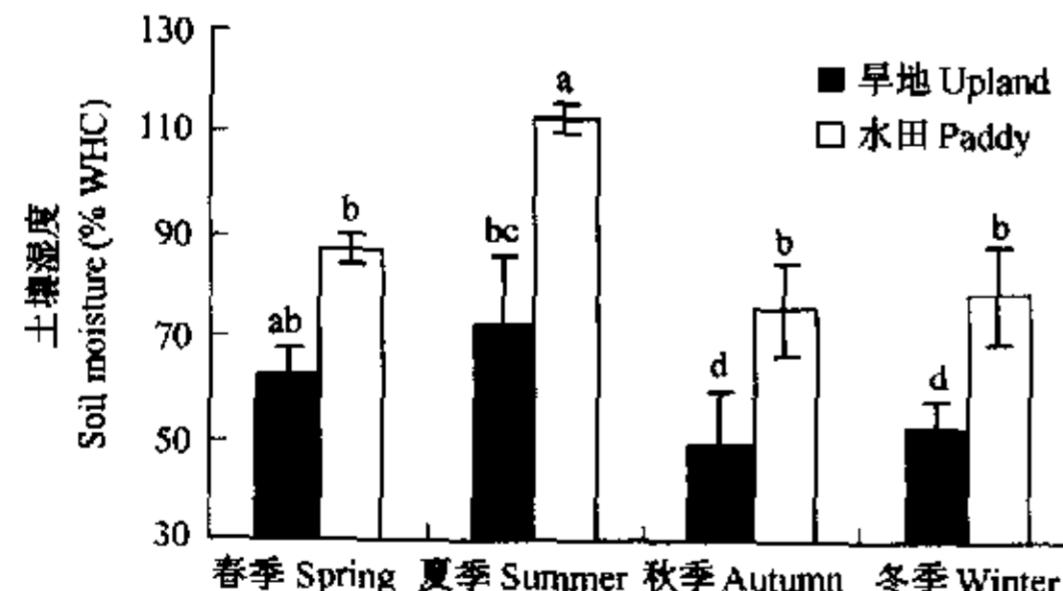


图4 不同利用方式下土壤湿度的季节性变化

Fig. 4 Seasonal changes of soil moisture under upland and paddy conditions

图中标有相同字母的图柱差异不显著($p \leq 0.05$, 邓肯法),WHC指田间持水量。The columns with the same letter were not significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) by Duncan's method. Error bars represent SD of the means; WHC is the abbreviation of soil water holding capacity

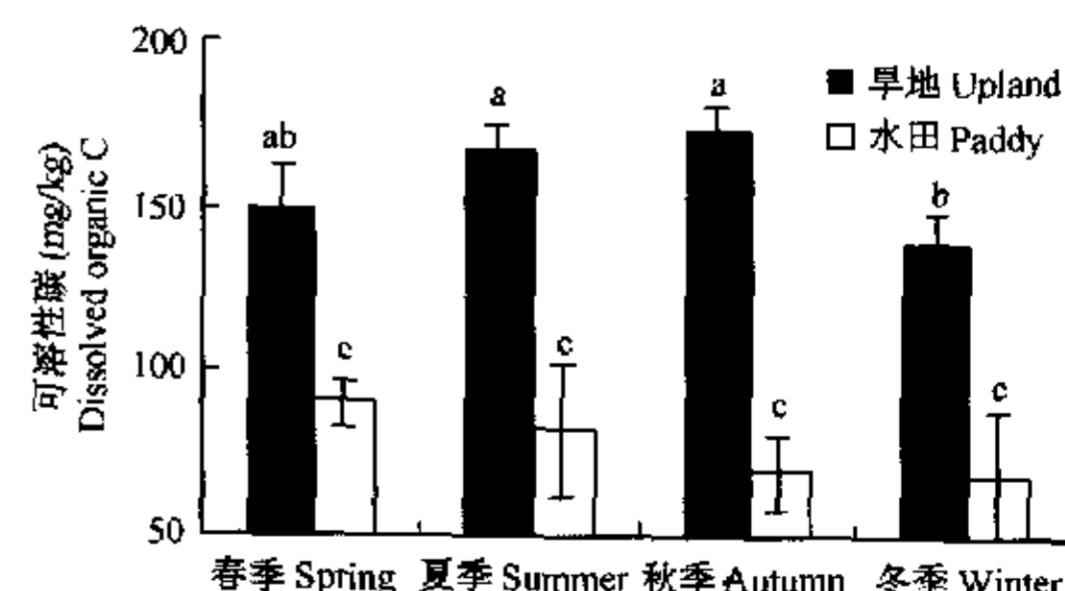


图5 不同利用方式下可溶性碳的季节性变化

Fig. 5 Seasonal changes of dissolved organic C under upland and paddy conditions

图中标有相同字母的图柱差异不显著($p \leq 0.05$, 邓肯法)。The columns with the same letter were not significantly different ($p \leq 0.05$) by Duncan's method; Error bars represent SD of the means

2.3 土壤CO₂年排放通量的估算

为了说明在水田和旱地条件下,有关因子对土壤CO₂排放通量的影响,本文以CO₂通量为因变量,以土壤温度、湿度等因子为自变量分别进行回归分析,结果表明(表3),在旱地条件下,CO₂通量与温度、湿度及可溶性碳均呈显著正相关性($r^2=0.579^* \sim 0.648^*, p \leq 0.05$)。但以上述因子为自变量,以通量为因变量建立的多元回归方程($F_d = 1.242 + 0.38T + 0.18M - 0.10D$,式中 F_d 为通量, T 、 M 和 D 分别为温度、湿度和可溶性碳),经逐步回归表明,在3个变量中,只有土壤温度的偏回归系数达到显著水平($r=0.710^*, p \leq 0.05$),而土壤湿度和可溶性碳的偏回归系数未达到显著水平。上述结果表明,土壤温度是影响旱地土壤CO₂排放的主导因子,而土壤湿度和可溶性碳的影响较小,建立估算模型时可忽略。因此,可将上述旱地土壤CO₂通量与土壤温度的指数关系作为模型(表3),进行土壤CO₂排放的估算。就水田而言,只有土壤湿度与CO₂通量间的回归关系达到显著水平($r=0.760^*, p \leq 0.05$),其它因子均不显著(表3)。由于湿度是制约水田土壤CO₂排放的主导因子,故而可将湿度与通量的指数关系作为模型,进行CO₂排放的估算。

参照前人的研究方法^[15,16],以旱地土壤温度或水田土壤湿度为因变量,采样时间为自变量,拟合了试验累积天数与相应温度、湿度的关系,方程为:

$$y_1 = 27.56 + 0.3527x_1 - 0.0102x_1^2 + 7 \times 10^{-5}x_1^3 - 2 \times 10^{-7}x_1^4 + 1 \times 10^{-10}x_1^5 \quad R_1^2 = 0.9881$$

式中, y_1 为旱地土壤温度, x_1 为试验开始后的累积时间(d)。

$$y_2 = 86.15 - 0.8083x_2 + 0.014x_2^2 - 1 \times 10^{-4}x_2^3 + 3 \times 10^{-7}x_2^4 - 3 \times 10^{-10}x_2^5 \quad R_2^2 = 0.9179$$

式中, y_2 为水田土壤湿度, x_2 为试验开始后的累积时间(d)。

将 y_1 和 y_2 分别代入上述CO₂通量与旱地土壤温度或水田土壤湿度的指数方程(表3),可得如下积分方程:

$$Fa1 = \int_0^{365} \{0.379 \times \text{EXP}[0.0887 \times (27.56 + 0.3527x_1 - 0.0102x_1^2 + 7 \times 10^{-5}x_1^3 - 2 \times 10^{-7}x_1^4 + 1 \times 10^{-10}x_1^5)]\} dx_1$$

$$Fa2 = \int_0^{365} \{317.45 \times \text{EXP}[-0.049 \times (86.15 - 0.8083x_2 + 0.014x_2^2 - 1 \times 10^{-4}x_2^3 + 3 \times 10^{-7}x_2^4 - 3 \times 10^{-10}x_2^5)]\} dx_2$$

式中, $Fa1$ 和 $Fa2$ 分别为旱地和水田红壤CO₂的年排放通量,经积分运算可得 $Fa1$ 和 $Fa2$ 依次为 1.37 、 2.73 kg CO₂/(m²·a)。

国外研究表明^[1,7],温带和热带农田土壤CO₂年排放通量为 $0.17 \sim 11.64$ kg CO₂/(m²·a),本试验在我国中亚热带测得的农田土壤CO₂年排放通量($1.37 \sim 2.73$ kg CO₂/(m²·a))大于温带、小于热带。这表明从全球来讲,农田土壤CO₂年排放通量可能主要受纬度温度变化的影响。我国对农田土壤CO₂年排放通量报道不多,前人在我同纬度林地土壤测得CO₂年排放通量为 $2.41 \sim 3.08$ kg CO₂/(m²·a),稍高于本试验结果^[16],这可能与植被及气候条件等因素有关。

3 结论

(1)不同利用方式对农田土壤CO₂排放通量有显著影响,表现为在水田淹水植稻期(夏季),水田的排放通量明显低于旱地,而在水田非淹水期(排水落干或休闲期),其排放通量则显著高于旱地。

(2)CO₂排放通量呈现明显的季节性变异,旱地以夏季最高、春秋次之、冬季最低;而水田则以秋季最高、其次是春冬季、夏季最低。

(3)土壤温度(湿度)是影响旱地(水田)CO₂排放的主导因子,可将土壤温度(湿度)与通量的指数关系作为模型,进行旱地(水田)CO₂排放的估算。

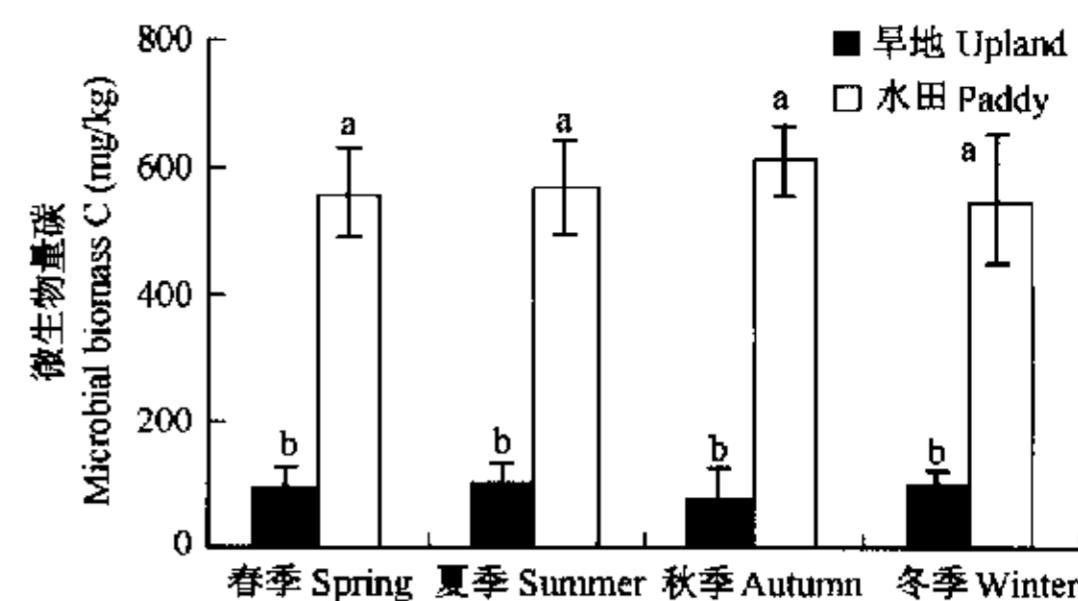


图6 不同利用方式下土壤微生物量碳的季节性变化

Fig. 6 Seasonal changes of soil microbial biomass C under upland and paddy conditions

a,b 同图5 the same as fig. 5

表2 水田与旱地土壤CO₂排放通量差异的原因分析

Table 2 Variables for the difference in soil CO₂ flux between upland and paddy soils

季节	CO ₂ 通量的影响因子	相关系数 ^①
Season	Soil CO ₂ flux versus:	Coefficient (r)
春季 Spring	土壤温度 Soil temperature (C)	NS
	土壤湿度 Soil moisture (% WHC)	0.817*
	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C (mg/kg)	-0.815*
夏季 Summer	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C (mg/kg)	0.828*
	土壤温度 Soil temperature (C)	NS
	土壤湿度 Soil moisture (% WHC)	-0.805*
秋季 Autumn	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C (mg/kg)	-0.875*
	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C (mg/kg)	-0.849*
	土壤温度 Soil temperature (C)	NS
冬季 Winter	土壤湿度 Soil moisture (% WHC)	0.855*
	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C (mg/kg)	-0.876*
	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C (mg/kg)	0.928*
冬季 Winter	土壤温度 Soil temperature (C)	NS
	土壤湿度 Soil moisture (% WHC)	0.843*
	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C (mg/kg)	-0.985*
冬季 Winter	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C (mg/kg)	0.991*

* 显著水平 significant ($p \leq 0.05$), NS 不显著 not significant.

(4) 我国中亚热带旱地和水田红壤CO₂的年排放通量分别为1.37和2.73 kg CO₂/(m²·a)。

表3 不同利用方式下CO₂通量与土壤温度、湿度、可溶性碳及微生物量碳的关系

Table 3 Soil CO₂ flux in relation to soil temperature, moisture, DOC and MBC under upland or paddy conditions.

利用方式 Land use	影响因子 Affecting factor	回归方程 ^① Regression equation	相关系数 ^② Coefficient r
旱地 Upland	土壤温度 Soil temperature	$F_d = 0.379 \times e^{0.0887 \times t}$	0.805*
	土壤湿度 Soil moisture	$F_d = 19.49 - 0.702 \times m + 0.007 \times m^2$	0.776*
	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C	$F_d = 0.0006 \times e^{0.0525 \times d}$	0.761*
	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C	—	NS
水田 Paddy	土壤温度 Soil temperature	—	NS
	土壤湿度 Soil moisture	$F_d = 317.45 \times e^{-0.049 \times m}$	-0.760*
	可溶性碳 Dissolved organic C	—	NS
	微生物量碳 Microbial biomass C	—	NS

①方程中 F_d 指土壤CO₂通量(g CO₂/(m²·d)), t 指土壤5 cm土层温度(℃), m 指土壤湿度(% WHC), d 指土壤可溶性有机碳(mg/kg)。In above equations, F_d , t , m and d represent soil CO₂ flux (expressed as g CO₂/(m²·d)), soil 5 cm temperature (℃), soil moisture (% of WHC, soil water holding capacity) and soil dissolved organic carbon (mg/kg), respectively; ②* 显著水平 significant($p \leq 0.05$), NS 不显著 not significant

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