# 子午岭次生林植被演替过程的土壤抗冲性

周正朝1,3,上官周平1,2,\*

(1. 中国科学院水利部水土保持研究所黄土高原土壤侵蚀与旱地农业国家重点实验室,杨陵 712100; 2. 西北农林科技大学,杨陵 712100; 3. 中国科学院研究生院,北京 100039)

摘要:在水土流失极为严重的黄土高原地区,土壤抗冲性决定着土壤的可蚀性。于 2004 年 5 月在黄土高原惟一的次生林区——子午岭林区,通过原状土冲刷实验对不同植被演替阶段下的土壤抗冲性进行了研究。结果表明:(1) 随植被的正向演替,表层土壤(0~15cm) 的抗冲性明显增大,但亚表层(15~30cm) 和底层(30~50cm) 土壤抗冲性则没有太大的变化;(2) 植物根系能显著的增强土壤抗冲性,土壤抗冲系数与单位土体根系表面积具有极显著的(p<0.001) 线性相关关系;(3) 土壤抗冲系数随土壤中水稳性团聚体含量和微生物量的增加而增大,且其相关关系极显著(p<0.001)。综合根系( $x_1$ )、水稳性团聚体( $x_2$ ) 以及微生物( $x_3$ ) 对土壤抗冲性的影响,建立黄土高原地区土壤抗冲性方程:y=-4.89+1.27  $x_1+0.079$   $x_2+1.94$  E-3  $x_3$  ( $R^2=0.914$  p<0.001)。

关键词:植被演替:土壤抗冲性:根系:水稳性团聚体:微生物

文章编号:1000-0933(2006)10-3270-06 中图分类号:Q14,Q948,S157,S714.7 文献标识码:A

# Soil anti-scouribility during vegetation succession of Ziwuling secondary forest

ZHOU Zheng Chao<sup>1,3</sup>, SHANGGUAN Zhour Ping<sup>1,2,\*</sup> (1. State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China; 2. Northwest A &F University, Yangling, Shaanxi 712100, China; 3. Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Science, Beijing 100039, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2006, 26(10): 3270 ~ 3275.

Abstract: In China, the Loess Plateau is well known for its high erosion rate and vulnerable ecosystem. The soil erosion by water has been considered the cause of the losses of plant nutrients and productivity, and off-site environmental problems have also become a concern in recent years. Vegetation is the main factor to improve the environment in which soil erosion and water loss occur. High soil erosion rate by water mainly relates to low soil anti-scouribility in the Loess Plateau. A great number of researches about soil anti-scouribility have been conducted in some regions whose vegetations are severely impaired. However, little attention has been paid to the changes of soil anti-scouribility in the succession process of vegetation communities. In the spring of 2004, five plant communities at different succession stages were investigated in Ziwuling secondary forest of Shaanxi Province. The soil anti-scouribilitys of the communities were measured with their undisturbed soil samples that had been exposed to a flow at a rate of 4 L/min on a washing flume slope of 15 °for 15 min, and the root surface areas, water stable soil aggregates and soil microbes of the communities were also measured in the soil sampling plots. The objective of the study was to examine the change of soil anti-scouribility and its relation with the roots, water stable soil aggregates and soil microbes in the process of vegetation succession. The results indicated that: (1) The upper soil layers had a higher soil anti-scouribility than the lower soil layers, and the soil anti-

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划资助项目(2002CB111502);中国科学院西部之光人才培养计划联合学者资助项目(2005LH01);国家自然科学基金资助项目(30230290)

收稿日期:2005-07-10;修订日期:2006-01-20

作者简介:周正朝(1980~),男,四川泸州人,博士生,主要从事植物生态与土壤侵蚀研究. E-mail: zhouzhengchao @126.com

\*通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: shangguan @ms.iswc.ac.cn

Foundation item: The project was supported by State Key Basic Research and Development Plan of China (No. 2002CB111502), the United Scholar's Item of Talent Training Program in West China of Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. 2005LH01) and National Science Foundation of China (No. 30230290)

Received date: 2005-07-10; Accepted date: 2006-01-20

Biography: ZHOU Zheng-Chao, Ph. D. candidate, mainly engaged in plant ecology and soil erosion by water. E-mail: zhouzhengchao@126.com

scouribilitys in the upper soil layers increased with the vegetation successions; nevertheless, the soil anti-scouribilitys did not varied much among different stages of the vegetation successions in the lower soil layers. (2) The soil anti-scouribilitys presented a positive and linear relationship with the root surface areas per unit soil volume, and the root surface areas alone explained more than 78 % of the variations in soil anti-scouribility. (3) The water stable soil aggregates and soil microbes also positively affected the soil anti-scouribilitys, and the relationships among them could be expressed in linear equations; and the water stable soil aggregates and soil microbes could explain 93.5 % and 77.8 % of the variations in soil anti-scouribility, respectively. A linear equation to express the effects of the roots, water stable soil aggregates and soil microbes on the soil anti-scouribilitys was obtained by multivariate regression. This study may provide a new perspective for the research on vegetation control of soil erosion by water, and the equation for the soil anti-scouribilitys probably contributes to the development of soil erosion models in the Loess Plateau. **Key words**: vegetation succession; soil anti-scouribility; plant roots; water stable aggregate; soil microbe

黄土高原是世界上水土流失最为严重的地区之一,严重的水土流失不仅降低了当地的土地生产力,同时由于侵蚀径流和泥沙所携带的农业化学物质已对下游水体造成了严重的污染,成为制约我国经济可持续发展的首要环境问题[1]。该区剧烈的土壤侵蚀主要与当地值被遭到严重的破坏,植被覆盖度低有密切的关系[2]。当前国家大面积实施的逐耕还林和生态修复等措施,使黄土高原地区的水土流失形势得到一定的控制[3]。

植被演变对土壤侵蚀发生发展过程产生重要的影响,以往对黄土高原土壤侵蚀的研究,多集中在植被已遭到严重破坏的地区,注重侵蚀严重区土壤侵蚀的发生发展及其防治,而就植被演替对土壤侵蚀过程与特性的影响,特别是植被恢复过程与土壤侵蚀关系的研究较少。这直接影响了黄土高原乃至西北地区良性生态环境重建等重大决策的制定[4]。

植被抑制水土流失,恢复和重建生态环境研究中的一个重要内容就是根系对土壤结构稳定性和增强土壤抗冲性的作用机制<sup>[5]</sup>。综合定量研究黄土高原主要植被演替过程根系对土壤结构稳定性及其在防止水蚀中的重要性,在深入揭示水土保持林草生态系统的创造和重组机理,确定和创造水土保持型生态农业持续发展最佳稳定的土壤结构环境方面不仅具有重要的学术意义,而且具有广阔的应用前景。本研究通过分析子午岭次生林区处于不同演替阶段的植物根系以及土壤水稳性团聚体和微生物等因子与土壤抗冲性的关系,并建立土壤抗冲性方程,以期为适合黄土高原的土壤侵蚀模型开发提供理论参考。

## 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于黄土高原中部的陕西富县境内子午岭地段,地理坐标为  $109\,^{\rm q}11\,$  E、 $36\,^{\rm q}05\,$  N,年均气温 9 ,多年平均降水量  $576.\,17\,$ mm,其中  $6\sim8\,$  月份降水占到  $60\,^{\rm q}6\,$  左右,属于暖温带冷凉半湿润气候  $100\,^{\rm q}6\,$  为落叶阔叶林带的北延带  $100\,^{\rm q}6\,$  。海拔高度一般为  $1100\,^{\rm q}6\,$  相对高差  $100\,^{\rm q}6\,$  是  $100\,^{\rm q}6$ 

该区是黄土高原目前保存较为完整的成片次生天然林之一,其林木覆盖度达 70 %以上,植被演替顺序为:弃耕地先锋群落,草地群落,灌木丛林,先期森林和演替顶级辽东栎及油松<sup>[10]</sup>。植被演替阶段试验样地概况见表 1。

## 1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 土壤抗冲性 土壤抗冲性指标的获取采用原状土冲刷法 $^{[11,12]}$ ,具体操作为在长势比较均匀并具有一定代表性植被下挖 70cm 深的土壤剖面 ,并去除地上部分枯枝落叶物 ,用 10cm ×10cm ×25cm 的特制取样器按  $0 \sim 15 \text{cm}$ 、 $16 \sim 30 \text{cm}$  和  $30 \sim 50 \text{cm}$  分 3 层每层采集两个原状土土样带回室内 ,将取回的原状土底部衬以滤纸置于水盘中浸泡直至达到饱和。将达到饱和的原状土进行抗冲实验 ,实验过程中冲刷坡度为  $15^\circ$ ,冲刷流速恒定为  $4L/\min$  ,冲刷时间为  $15 \min$ 。抗冲系数计算为每冲刷掉 1g 干土所需的时间和水量之积 ,用 AS (Anti-Scourability)表示 ,单位是 L  $\min$  /g ,AS 愈大 ,土壤的抗冲性愈强。

#### 表 1 子午岭植被演替阶段试验样地概况

Table 1 The sampling sites land characters at five vegetation succession stages in Ziwuling

演替阶段	坡度( )	坡向	海拔(m)	植被类型
Succession stage	Slope	Orientation	Elevation	Vegetation type
	15 °	Valley botton	1130 ~ 1185	弃耕地先锋群落,狗尾草 Setaris viridis
	20 °	Mountaintop	1220 ~ 1350	白羊草 Bothriochloa ischemum ,长芒草 Stipa bungeana ,黄菅草 Themeda triandra var. japonica
	25 °	NW45 °~ NE45 °	1250 ~ 1345	狼牙刺 Sophora viciifolia ,沙棘 Hippophae rhamnoides ,黄蔷薇 Rosa hugonis ,绣线 菊 Spiraea pubescens
	25 °	SW30 °∼ SE30 °	1230 ~ 1340	山杨 Populus davidiana ,白桦 Betula platyphylla
	30 °	SW30 °~ SE30 °	1230 ~ 1340	辽东栎 Quercus liaotungensis ,人工油松 Artificial Pinus tabulaeformis

- 1.2.2 植物根系 植物根系指标的获取是将做完抗冲实验的土体在筛网上反复冲洗,将土壤所有的根系洗出,然后把洗出洗净的根系放入次甲基蓝溶液(浓度为 1 500) 中染色 18h。将染色后的根系取出并用吸水纸吸干,把根系平铺于透明胶片上用扫描仪(BenQ 5000U) 扫描,扫描分辨率为 300dpi,图片设置为灰度,位深度为 8,保存格式为 bmp 格式。将得到的根系图象用 CIAS V2. 0 (CID company ,USA) 软件分析计算根系的表面积,由此可得到单位土体的根系表面积,单位为  $cm^{-3[12]}$ 。
- **1.2.3** 土壤水稳性团聚体 用铝饭盒采集土壤剖面  $0 \sim 15 \setminus 15 \sim 30 \text{cm}$  和  $30 \sim 50 \text{cm}$  三层的原状土土样 ,并带回实验室风干 ,用沙维诺夫干筛法和湿筛法 [13] 分别测定  $> 5 \setminus 5 \sim 2 \setminus 2 \sim 1 \setminus 1 \sim 0$ . 5mm 和  $0.5 \sim 0$ . 25mm 的水稳性团聚体的含量。
- **1.2.4** 土壤微生物 用无菌塑料袋采集土壤剖面  $0 \sim 15 \ .15 \sim 30 \text{cm}$  和  $30 \sim 50 \text{cm}$  三层的土样,带回实验室并在 4 下保存,用稀释平板记数法测定土壤微生物总数[14]。

#### 2 结果与讨论

#### 2.1 植被演替过程土壤抗冲性变化

随着植被的正向演替过程,表层(0~15cm)土壤的抗冲性逐渐增大,但除撂荒地外,各演替阶段土壤亚表层(15~30cm)和底层(30~50cm)土壤的抗冲性没有明显的改变(图1)。张庆费[15]等研究指出植被的正向演替可以推动土壤理化性质的发育。在植被演替后期地表枯落物增加,地表物腐难分解后产生大量的有机胶结物质能促进土壤团粒结构形成并改善土壤结构;同时地表物分解产生的有机酸和小分子物质为土壤微生物提供大量的碳、氮源促进微生物生长和活动,而微生物活动和数量增加进一步促进团聚体的形成。因此,在植被演替后期表层土壤结构稳定、团聚体含量高,从而其抗

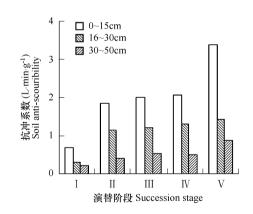


图 1 植被演替过程土壤抗冲性变化

Fig. 1 Changes of soil anti-scouribility with vegetation succession stages

冲性也较强。张岩等<sup>[16]</sup>关于不同植被类型对土壤水蚀的研究也表明,林地土壤的可蚀性低抗侵蚀能力高于草地。在黄土高原子午岭次生林区,由于在 150a 前植被曾遭到严重的破坏,因此土壤发育不深,处于不同演替阶段的土壤只是表层的有机质和水稳性团聚体含量等有明显的差异<sup>[17]</sup>,而对于亚表层和底层土壤则没有明显的变化,因而导致土壤抗冲性的变化不大。处于同一植被演替阶段的土壤,随土层深度的增加,土壤抗冲性逐渐降低。

#### 2.2 植物根系对土壤抗冲性的影响

黄土区土壤抗冲性随单位土体植物根系表面积增加而增大(图 2),通过回归分析发现两者之间有极显著的相关关系, y=8.266x+0.5246 ( $R^2=0.7881$ , n=15), p<0.001。众多的研究表明植物根系能显著的增强土壤的抗冲性,李勇<sup>[18]</sup>和  $Wu^{[19]}$ 研究发现土壤抗冲性的强化效应与单位面积土体上的有效根(根径 <1mm)

个数密切相关,Mamo<sup>[20,21]</sup>研究发现土壤抗蚀性与单位土体内根系长度显著相关。这两方面的理论为定量的描述根系对土壤抗冲性的强化效应提供了参考,但是仍存在一些不足,对于 Mamo 的理论,仅考虑了单位土体中根系的长度但是对根径的大小没有考虑,不同大小的根系其对土壤抗冲性的强化效应是不相同的;而对于李勇和 Wu 的观点,则没有考虑到单位土体的根系长度。因此在研究根系对抗冲性的强化效应中,将根系的长度和根径同时考虑是一个非常重要的问题,而根系表面积则正好综合了这两个方面。

朱显谟[22] 曾指出植物根系对土壤抗冲性的强化主要是由于根系对土粒的缠绕以及根系分泌物的粘结作用。植物根系分泌的有机物质能促进土壤中微生物活动,进而改善土壤结构,促进土壤水稳性团聚体的形成,进一步增强土壤的抗冲性[23]。然而,不论是缠绕作用还是粘结作用,它们都与根系和土壤的接触面积密切相关。在根表附近的根际土壤内,根系分泌物丰富,土壤微生物类群数量众多并且活性也极强,有利于土壤团聚体的形成,提高土壤入渗性能,进而提高土壤的抗冲性[24]。根土比表面积(单位土体根系表面积 cm² cm²) 这一概念能较好的描述根系与土壤的接触面积大小,其值越大说明单位土体接触的根系表面积越大,形成的根际土壤也越多,因此土壤抗冲性也越大。

### 2.3 土壤水稳性团聚体与抗冲性的关系

黄土区土壤抗冲性随土壤水稳性团聚体(>  $0.25 \, \mathrm{mm}$ )含量增加而增大(图 3),通过回归分析发现,两者之间有极显著的相关关系  $y=0.0958 \, x-6.0119$  ( $R^2=0.935$ , n=15),p<0.001。Bernard  $p=1.00 \, \mathrm{me}$  通过小区放水冲刷实验发现土壤对径流侵蚀的敏感性与土壤水稳性团聚体密切相关,其冲刷径流深和侵蚀量与土壤表层的稳定性大团聚体(>  $0.20 \, \mathrm{mm}$ )含量呈负相关。查轩和唐克丽  $p=1.00 \, \mathrm{me}$  适,认为植被覆盖下的土壤抗冲性的增强是由于土  $p=1.00 \, \mathrm{me}$  强团聚体含量整体性提高的结果。在辽西地区种植油  $p=1.00 \, \mathrm{me}$  是如果体数量增加,土壤抗蚀能力增强  $p=1.00 \, \mathrm{me}$  公 从,土壤中水稳性团聚体的数量与土壤侵蚀量之间有极好的相关性,是评价土壤抗侵蚀能力的理想指标,因为土壤的水稳性团聚体含量越高,就越能抵抗雨水和地表径流的冲散、悬浮和运移。

# 2.4 土壤微生物与抗冲性的关系

土壤微生物推动着生态系统的物质循环和能量流动,维持生态系统正常运转,是生态系统的重要组成部分。在土壤侵蚀的研究中关于微生物的报道还不多,本文研究表明随土壤微生物数量增加,土壤抗冲性逐渐增强(图4),其原因主要是由于土壤微生物能分解土壤中

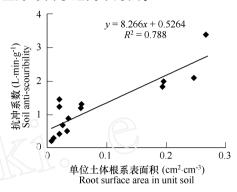


图 2 单位土体根系表面积与土壤抗冲性关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between soil anti-scouribility and root surface area

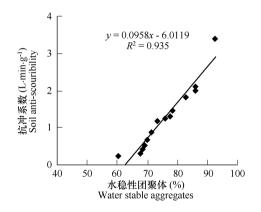


图 3 土壤水稳性团聚体含量与土壤抗冲性关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between soil water stable aggregates and soil antiscouribility

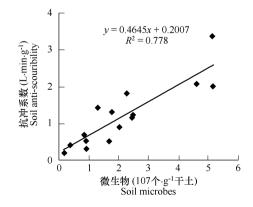


图 4 土壤微生物与土壤抗冲系数的关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between soil microbes and soil anti-scouribility

有机物质,比如死去的植物根系和枯枝落叶等,促进土壤团聚体的形成,进而增强土壤的抗冲性。微生物是形成土壤团聚体最活跃的生物因素,促使土壤团聚体形成的微生物种类较多,其中丝状细菌是以菌丝缠绕土粒

而形成团聚体;而另一些类群是以其生活的代谢产物对土粒的胶结作用形成团聚体<sup>[28]</sup>。程丽娟等<sup>[29]</sup>的研究也发现微生物对土壤水稳性团聚体的形成有显著的促进作用。另外,由于土壤微生物的活动,对土壤结构有改善作用,可以增大土壤的入渗速率,从而可以减少土壤坡面的侵蚀径流,减少土壤侵蚀,因此在土壤侵蚀的研究中关注土壤微生物是很有必要的。

## 2.5 土壤抗冲性方程

通过以上的分析及众多的研究发现<sup>[18~21]</sup>,土壤抗冲性是由植物根系、土壤水稳性团聚体等多因素决定的一个综合性指标。运用 SAS 软件包中的 REG过程,对根系 $(x_1)$ 、土壤团聚体 $(x_2)$ 和微生物数量 $(x_3)$ 与土壤抗冲性(y)进行回归分析得到土壤的抗冲性方程:

$$y = -4.89 + 1.27x_1 + 0.079x_2 + 1.94E - 3x_3$$
 ( $R^2 = 0.914$ ,  $n = 15$ )  $p < 0.001$ 

#### 3 结论

在黄土高原地区,随植被的正向演替,表层(0~15 cm)土壤的抗冲性明显增大;但对于亚表层(15~30 cm)和底层(30~50 cm)土壤其抗冲性没有明显的差异。对于同一演替阶段的不同层土壤,随土层深度增加土壤抗冲性逐渐降低。

土壤抗冲性的大小与土体中植物根系的多少有密切的相关性,两者之间的关系可以用单位土体根系表面积衡量。单位土体根系表面积概念可以较好的包括根系长度与根径大小两个方面,这可以补充以往研究的不足。

土壤水稳性团聚体含量与抗冲性具有良好线性相关关系,而土壤团聚体的形成在很大程度上取决于土壤微生物活动,因此在研究土壤侵蚀过程中考虑微生物的活动是很必要的。

#### References:

- [1] Shangguan ZP, Shao MA, Li YS, et al. The effect of forest vegetation on the soil water cycle process on the Chinese Loess Plateau. Chinese Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2004, 35(2): 175~183.
- [ 2 ] Wang L X, Wu C W. Study on the mechanism of soil conservation effect of forested hill-slope. Journal of Beijing Forestry University, 1994, 16(4): 1 ~ 7.
- [ 3 ] Wang G.H. Plant traits and soil chemical variables during a secondary vegetation succession in abandoned fields on the Loess Plateau. Acta Botanica Sinica. 2002, 44(8): 990 ~ 998.
- [4] Zheng FL, He XB. The effect of vegetation destroy and renew on the changes of soil erosion on the Loess Plateau. Chinese Soil and Water Conservation, 2002. 7: 21.
- [5] Li Y, Wu Q X, Zhu X M. The study on the plant roots enhanced the soil anti-scouribility on the Loess Plateau. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 1990, 4(1):  $1 \sim 6$ .
- [6] Tang KL, Zheng FL, Zhang KL, et al. Research subjects and methods of relationship between soil erosion and eco-environment in the Ziwuling forest area. Memoir of Northwestern institute of Soil and Water Conservation, China, 1993, (17): 3 ~ 10.
- [7] Zhu Z C. Features of vegetation zones in Qinling Mountain and its northern loess area. Scientia Geographica Sinica, 1991, 11 (2): 157~163.
- [8] Zhang P.C., Zheng F.L. The regional properties of natural environment and relationship pf it and soil erosion in the Ziwuling region. Memoir of Northwestern Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, China, 1993, (17): 11~16.
- [ 9 ] Li Y Y, Shao M A. The changes of plant diversity during natural recovery process of vegetation in Ziwuling area. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2004, 24(2): 252 ~260
- [10] Zou H Y, Liu GB, Wang H S. The vegetation development in North Zwuling forest region in last fifty years. Acta Botany Boreal-Qccident Sinica, 2002, 22(1):1~8
- [11] Jiang D S, Fan X K, Li X H, et al. Study on horizontal and vertical regulation of soil anti-scouribility in area with serious soil erosion on Loess Plateau. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 1995,  $9(2): 1 \sim 8$ .
- [12] Zhou Z C, Shangguan Z P. Soil anti-scouribility enhanced by plant roots. Journal of Integrative Plant Biology, 2005, 47(6): 676 ~ 682.
- [13] Institute of soil science, Chinese Academy of Science. Mensuration of soil physical property. Beijing: Science Press, 1978.
- [14] Cheng L J , Xue Q H. Technology of microbe experiment. Xi 'an: World Publication Xi 'an Company. 2000.
- [15] Zhang Q F, Song Y C, You W H. The relationship of vegetation secondary succession and soil fertility in Tiantong area. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 1999. 2 (2): 174 ~ 178.

- [16] Zhang Y, Liu B Y, Zhang Q C, et al. Effect of different vegetation types on soil erosion by water. Acta Botanica Sinica, 2003, 45 (10): 1204 ~ 1209.
- [17] Zhao S W, Zhou Y D, Wu J S. Study on the different vegetation soil water characters in North Zwuling area. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation,  $2002 \cdot 16(4) \cdot 119 \sim 122$
- [18] Li Y, Xu X Q. Study on the mechanism of plant roots increased soil anti-scouribility on the Loess Plateau. Science in China (series B), 1992, (3): 254
- [19] Wu W D, Zheng S Z, Lu Z H. Effect of plant roots on penetrability and anti-scouribility of red soil derived from granite. Pedosphere, 2000, 10(2): 183
- [20] Mamo M, Bubenzer GD. Detachment rate, soil erodibility and soil strength as influenced by plant roots. Part 1: Laboratory study. Trans. ASAE., 2001, 44: 1167 ~ 1174.
- [21] Mamo M, Bubenzer GD. Detachment rate, soil erodibility and soil strength as influenced by plant roots. Part 2. Field study. Trans. ASAE., 2001, 44:  $1175 \sim 1181$ .
- [22] Zhu X M. The effect of vegetation on the soil and water losses on the Loess Plateau. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 1960, 8(2): 110 ~ 120.
- [23] Kuang YW, Wun DZ, Zhong CW, et al. Root exudates and their roles in phytoremediation. Acta Phytocologica Sinica, 2003, 27(5): 709 ~717
- [24] Feng G, Zhang Y F, Li X L. Effect of external hyphae of arbuscular mycorrhizal plant on water stable aggregates in sandy soil. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2001, 15(4): 99 ~ 102.
- [25] Bernard B, Roose E. The effect of soil stable aggregates on runoff and soil crosion. Chinese Soil and Water Conservation, 2002, (7): 23.
- [26] Cha X, Tang KL. Study on the effect of vegetation on soil physical and soil erosion. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 1992, 6(2): 52 ~ 58.
- [27] He F G, Zhao R H, Hu Y H. Improvement and anti-erosion properties of soils under Chinese Pine mixed forest in Western Liaoning Province. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 1994, 31(2): 170 ~ 179.
- [28] Yin R.L. Microbes and soil aggregates. Advance in Soil Science, 1985 (4): 24 ~ 29.
- [29] Cheng L J , Lai H X. Effect of microbes on soil aggregates. Journal of Northwest Agricultural University , 1994 ,  $22(4):93\sim97$ .

#### 参考文献:

- [1] 上官周平, 邵明安, 李玉山, 等. 黄土高原森林植被对土壤水分循环过程的影响. 中国水土保持学报, 2004, 35(2): 175~183.
- [2] 王礼先,吴长文. 陡坡林地坡面保土作用的机理. 北京林业大学学报,1994,16(4):1~7.
- [4] 郑粉莉, 贺秀斌. 黄土高原植被破坏与恢复对土壤侵蚀演变的影响. 中国水土保持, 2002, (7):21.
- [5] 李勇,吴钦孝,朱显谟. 黄土高原植物根系提高土壤抗冲性能的研究. 水土保持学报,1990,4(1):1~6.
- [9] 李裕元,邵明安. 子午岭植被自然恢复过程中植物多样性的变化. 生态学报,2004,24(2):252~260.
- [10] 邹厚远,刘国彬,王晗生.子午岭林区北部近50年植被的变化发展.西北植物学报,2002,22(1):1~8.
- [11] 蒋定生,范兴科,李新华,等.黄土高原水土流失严重地区土壤抗冲性的水平和垂直变化规律研究.水土保持学报,1995,9(2):1~8.
- [13] 中国科学院南京土壤研究所土壤物理研究室. 土壤物理性质测定法. 北京:科学出版社, 1978.
- [14] 程丽娟, 薛泉宏. 微生物学实验技术. 西安: 世界图书出版西安公司, 2000.
- [15] 张庆费, 宋永昌,由文辉.浙江天童植物群落次生演替与土壤肥力的关系.生态学报, 1999, 2(2):174~178.
- [17] 赵世伟,周印东,吴金水.子午岭北部不同植被类型土壤水分特征研究.水土保持学报,2002,16(4):119~122.
- [18] 李勇、徐晓琴. 黄土高原植物根系提高土壤抗冲性机制初步研究. 中国科学(B辑), 1992, (3): 254~259.
- [22] 朱显谟. 黄土高原地区植被因素对于水土流失的影响. 土壤学报, 1960, 8(2): 110~120.
- [23] 旷远文,温达志,钟传文,等. 根系分泌物及其在植物修复中的作用. 植物生态学报,2003,27(5):709~717.
- [24] 冯固,张玉凤,李晓林.丛枝菌根真菌的外生菌丝对土壤水稳性团聚体形成的影响.水土保持学报,2001,15(4):99~102.
- [25] Bernard B, Roose E. 土壤团聚体稳定性对径流及土壤侵蚀的影响. 中国水土保持, 2002, (7): 23.
- [26] 查轩, 唐克丽. 植被对土壤特性及土壤侵蚀的影响研究. 水土保持学报, 1992, 6(2): 52~58.
- [27] 何富广,赵荣慧,胡永海. 辽西地区油松混交林抗蚀改土效益的研究. 土壤学报,1994,31(2):170~179.
- [28] 尹瑞龄. 微生物与土壤团聚体. 土壤学进展, 1985(4): 24~29.
- [29] 程丽娟,来航线. 微生物对土壤团聚体形成的影响. 西北农业大学学报,1994,22(4):93~97.