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# 生态学报

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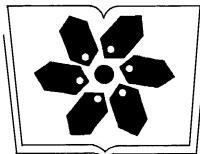
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# 生态学报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

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# 森林不同土壤层全氮空间变异特征

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**摘要:**应用经典统计学和地统计学方法,分析了八达岭地区土壤全氮(TN)在不同层次(A,B,C)的空间变异特征。同时结合地理信息系统(GIS),分析了该地区植被类型和土壤TN之间的关系。应用分类回归树模型(classification and regression trees, CART)分析了土壤TN和海拔与植被分布格局的关系。得到以下结论:(1) TN在A、B、C层平均值分别为2.94、1.30、0.63 g/kg,变异系数(CV)分别为33%、33%、45%,都表现为中等变异。(2) TN在不同土层的变异函数理论模型符合球状模型,TN在A层为弱空间相关,在B、C层为中等空间相关。(3) 泛可里格插值表明,TN在不同层次都表现出了明显的空间分布趋势。不同植被类型所对应土壤全氮的空间分布则各不相同。(4) CART研究结果表明,该区植被类型分布格局可大致划分为四大部分。可初步确定海拔725m,TN含量4.23 g/kg和5.69 g/kg为影响该区植被分布格局的重要参考值。

**关键词:**地统计学;土壤全氮;空间变异;分类回归树模型

## Spatial variability of forest soil total nitrogen of different soil layers

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**Abstract:** Spatial variability causes uneven soil resource distribution and controls species distribution and recruitment in terrestrial ecosystems. Quantification of the spatial variability is essential for understanding the relationship between soil properties and environmental factors and to estimate attributes at unsampled locations. Spatial variability of soil nutrient can provide guidance for the proper management of forest ecosystem. According to forest resource inventory subplot maps of China, 121 subplots were established. Soil samples for the experiment were collected from soil profiles in the central portion of each plot. Three replicate samples of each horizon at every plot were mixed with roots and stones removed by hand. Soil total nitrogen (TN) was measured using sulfate-perchlorate acid heating digestion-azotometer distillation titration method. All statistical analysis was performed using the open source software R (version 2.7.0). TN spatial distribution predicted by kriging was exported to ArcGIS 9.2 to produce maps. Spatial variability of soil total nitrogen under different layers was examined using classical statistics and geostatistics in Badaling. At the same time, geostatistics combined with geographic information system (GIS) were applied to analyze the relationship of vegetation type and soil total nitrogen. Relationship between elevation, TN of soil and vegetation distribution pattern was evaluated by classification and regression trees (CART). The results showed that: (1) The means of TN were 2.94 g/kg, 1.30 g/kg, 0.63 g/kg in three different layers, respectively. Coefficient of Variation (CV) of TN were 33%, 33%, 45%, respectively. So they showed medium variability. (2) Optimal theoretical models of TN were spherical model in different layers. Spatial correlation distances of TN-A, TN-B and TN-C were 804m, 1038m and 1400m, respectively. The nugget/sill  $C_0/(C_0+C)$  ratio for TN-B and TN-C were 55% and 63%, respectively, suggesting moderate spatial correlation. TN-A has a weak spatial correlation with the

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$C_0/(C_0+C)$  (78%). The spatial variability of TN-B and TN-C may be affected by intrinsic and extrinsic factors. However, the spatial variability of TN-A may be affected by extrinsic factors. (3) University kriging indicated that spatial distribution TN showed district geographic trends in different layers. The overlay analysis of spatial patterns and vegetation type were used to understand different soil nutrients distributions with different vegetation types. TN had a high distribution in the southwest and northeast of research area and the rest of high content were strips and patches. (4) The CART indicated that the vegetation type distribution pattern of this district can be divided as four main parts, it can be primarily determined that the elevation of 725m, the TN of 4.23 g/kg and 5.69 g/kg were the importance value. As reforestation is a key component of China's long term environmental and conservation strategy, spatial distribution in soil nitrogen contents of different layers can equip the micromanagement decision-making process in determining the proper size of a management unit. The correlation between soil nitrogen and vegetation type is an important factor in selecting tree species for reforestation. Our study provides a general guideline for the selection process.

**Key Words:** geostatistics; soil total nitrogen; spatial variability; classification and regression trees(CART)

土壤氮作为森林生态系统的限制性养分,不仅影响森林生态系统的生产力,而且影响生物地球化学循环<sup>[1-2]</sup>。在森林生态系统中植物和微生物最直接的氮库来源于土壤<sup>[3]</sup>。土壤全氮的异质性往往会影响到该区域植被的分布、物种丰富度和个别有机体的性能。因此,研究土壤全氮的空间变异性对于了解森林群落结构和生态进程有着极其重要的作用<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

自从20世纪80年代以来,国内外对于土壤特性空间变异性进行了大量的研究<sup>[6-16]</sup>,研究对象主要集中在森林土壤、湿地土壤及农田土壤养分。近年来,国内外研究者用地统计学方法对土壤全氮的空间变异性进行了大量的研究,研究范围涉及不同的研究尺度<sup>[17-28]</sup>。Yost等<sup>[29]</sup>运用地统计学方法研究了大尺度下夏威夷土壤化学性质的空间相关性,研究结果表明土壤P、K、Ca、Mg含量的空间相关距离在32—42m,土壤层0—15cm的土壤属性区域相似性比30—45cm大。Baárdossy和Lehmann<sup>[30]</sup>在尺度为6.3 km<sup>2</sup>的小流域,研究了土壤水分的空间变异性,认为土壤水分的空间变异性受地形和土地利用类型的影响。Wang和Liu<sup>[31]</sup>分析了在不同尺度下黄河三角洲土壤盐分的空间变异性,表明土壤盐分受海拔和土地利用类型的影响而表现为强空间变异性。刘付程等<sup>[32]</sup>认为地貌变化对土壤全氮空间分布有一定的影响。

综观国内外研究,不难发现,大部分研究都集中在小尺度下的农田土壤全氮变异性研究,而对于大尺度下的不同土壤层森林土壤全氮变异性研究甚少。因此,本研究以八达岭森林土壤为研究对象,将地统计学和地理信息系统(GIS)有效结合,尝试研究大尺度下森林不同土壤层全氮空间变异性,通过分类回归树模型(CART)揭示土壤全氮与海拔和植被类型的关系,从而为该区森林景观配置和土壤健康经营提供科学的依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

项目区位于北京市八达岭林场的西沟(延庆县境内),为中山地形区,面积为546.70 hm<sup>2</sup>,平均海拔780 m,最高海拔1238 m。坡度多为30°—35°,各坡向均有分布。年平均气温10.8℃,无霜期仅为160 d左右,年均降水量为454 mm,多集中在7、8月,约占年降水量的59%,且多暴雨。全年总蒸发量1585.9 mm,是降水量的3倍。土壤主要为褐土、棕壤,土层厚100 cm左右。植被类型主要是20世纪50年代后营造的人工林、自然恢复的灌草丛和灌木丛,在中山地带有少量的天然次生林。其主要类型有元宝枫(*Acer truncatum*)、油松(*Pinus tabulaeformis*)、刺槐(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)、黄栌(*Cotinus coggygria*)、侧柏(*Platycladus orientalis*)、华北落叶松(*Larix principis-rupprechtii*)等。该区山地垂直地带性较明显,从山下到山顶,分布有针叶林、落叶林和灌丛,是北京地区森林垂直谱系分布比较完整和典型的地区之一。根据该区的植被类型特点,该区的植被类型分为五类,分别为:0为疏林地,1为灌木林,2为针叶林,3为阔叶林,4为针阔混交林,该区植被类型分布见图1。

## 1.2 研究方法

### 1.2.1 数据的采集及其处理

在北京八达岭林场项目区进行踏查的基础上,根据植被类型和地形特点,将研究区划分为121个小班( $0.99\text{--}10.34\text{hm}^2$ ),在每一个小班的中心位置,选取3个有代表性的部位挖掘土壤剖面,根据土壤颜色、结构、质地、紧实度、根系含量和石砾含量等特点,将土壤剖面划分为A、B、C<sub>3</sub>层,3个土层的厚度分别为0—10cm,10—20cm,20—40cm。分别在每一剖面按发生层采集土壤分析样本,并把同一层次土壤样本进行混合。通过GIS生成采集样点图层并生成地统计分析的采集样点分布图。土壤全氮采用硫酸-高氯酸消煮-定氮仪蒸馏滴定法<sup>[33]</sup>。

### 1.2.2 数据分析方法

采用经典统计学变异系数、地统计学半方差函数、插值分析以及分类回归树模型(CART)进行分析。经典统计学、半方差函数和CART使用R 2.7.2 (<http://www.r-project.org>)。泛可里克插值和图层叠加使用ArcGIS 9.2。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 土壤全氮描述性统计特征

从表1可以看出,土壤全氮在A、B、C层的均值分别为2.94、1.30、0.63 g/kg;A层均值分别为B、C层的2.26、4.67倍。上述3层的变异系数分别为33%,32%,44%。Wei等<sup>[34]</sup>通过对东北通双小流域的研究表明,土壤TN(表层0—20cm)的空间变异系数为32%。可见,他们的研究结果与本文的结果类似。根据变异系数的划分,当CV<10%时,表现为弱变异性;当CV=10%—100%之间时,表现为中等变异;当CV>100%时,表现为强变异性。可见,该地区土壤全氮在不同层次都表现为中等变异。但从A、B、C<sub>3</sub>层来看,C层土壤变异系数高于A、B两层,A层与B层变异系数相同。

表1 土壤全氮描述性统计

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of soil nitrogen

土壤特性 Soil layer	土壤全氮 Soil total nitrogen/(g/kg)								
	最小值 Minimum	最大值 Maximum	平均值 Mean	中值 Median	标准差 SDD <sup>a</sup>	变异系数 CV <sup>b</sup>	偏度 Skewness	峰度 Kurtosis	K-S 值 K-S <sup>c</sup>
A	1.33	7.16	2.94	2.85	0.97	33	1.40	3.44	1.48
B	0.18	3.56	1.30	1.39	0.42	33	0.76	6.06	1.34
C	0.12	1.68	0.63	0.57	0.28	45	1.07	1.72	1.71

a 标准差, b 变异系数, c K-S 检验

### 2.2 土壤全氮空间结构特征

从表2、图2可以看出,土壤全氮在不同层次变异函数理论模型均很好地符合球形模型。根据地统计学理论,根据块金值和基台值 $C_0/(C_0+C)$ 比值大小的划分,当该比值小于25%时,空间相关性强;当该比值为25%—75%时,空间相关性中等;当该比值大于75%时,空间相关性弱<sup>[35]</sup>。土壤全氮在该研究尺度下,A层表现为弱空间相关性(78%),B、C层表现为中等空间相关性(55%,63%),说明在该研究区域,土壤全氮在A层空间相关性主要是由随机部分的变化所控制,比如该区长期的森林作业经营、土壤健康经营和人为活动等均可能是影响土壤A层空间相关性的原因。而土壤B、C层的空间相关性变化则为自相关部分(土壤形成因子,如气候、地形、土壤类型等等)和随机部分共同所控制的结果。

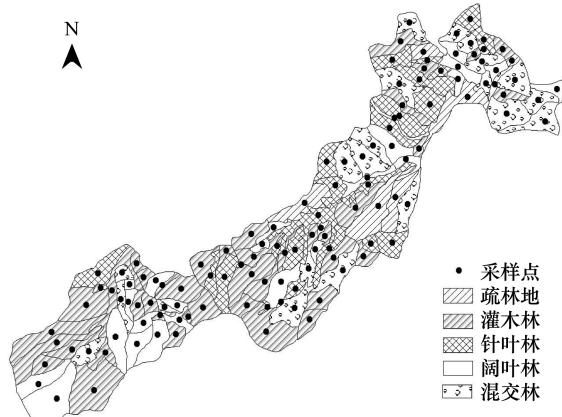


图1 研究区植被类型图

Fig. 1 The vegetation type in studied area

变程是变异函数达到基台值所对应的距离,反映属性因子空间自相关范围的大小,在变程范围之内,变量具有空间自相关特性,反之则不存在。所以,变程提供了研究某种属性相似范围的一种测度<sup>[11]</sup>。从表2可以看出,土壤全氮在A、B、C3层变程分别为804、1 038、1 400m,土壤变程随着土层的深度依次增大。

表2 土壤全氮变异函数理论模型及其相关参数

Table 2 Semivariograms model of soil nitrogen and its related parameters

土壤层 Soil layer	模型 Model	土壤全氮 Soil total nitrogen/( g/kg)			
		块金值 Nugget $C_0$	基台值 Sill $C+C_0$	变程 Range/m	块金值/基台值 $C_0/C+C_0$
A	Spherical	0.075	0.095	804	0.78
B	Spherical	0.072	0.13	1038	0.55
C	Spherical	0.14	0.22	1400	0.63

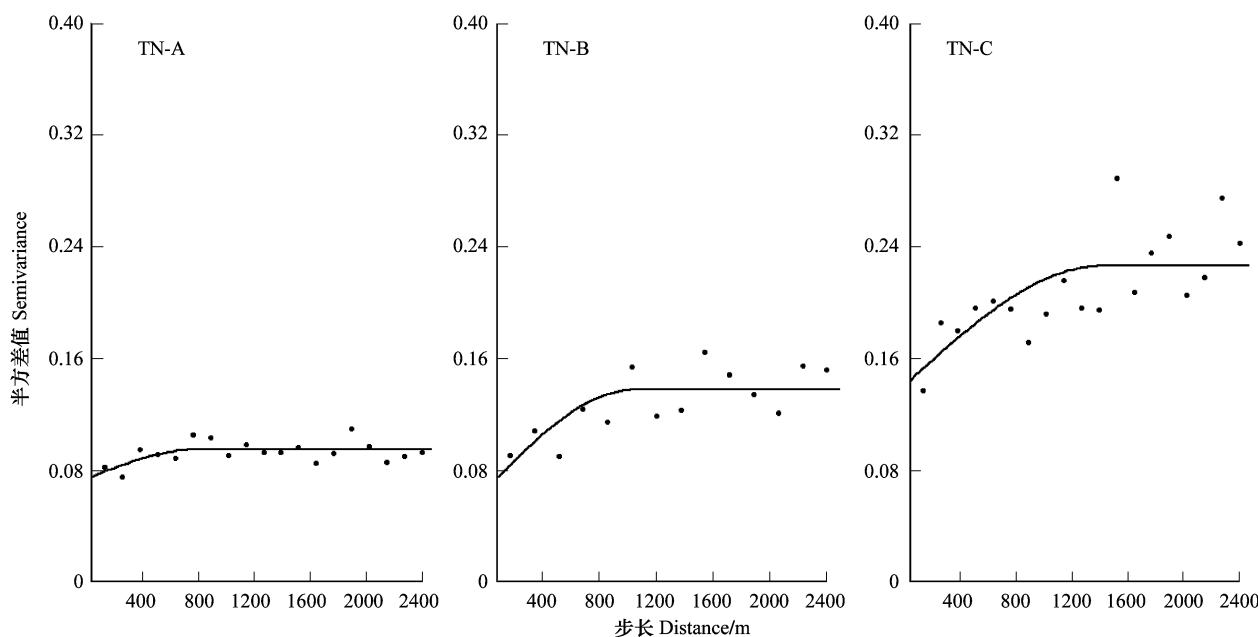


图2 土壤全氮的半方差函数图

Fig. 2 Semivariograms for soil total nitrogen (TN) in three different soil layers

### 2.3 土壤全氮空间分布特征

根据泛克里格插值方法,得到土壤全氮在A、B、C层的空间分布趋势图(图3)。从图中可以看出,这3个层次土壤全氮均表现出了明显的空间分布趋势,土壤全氮在研究区沿西南和东北方向含量较高。

将这3层土壤全氮含量进行重新分类,每层含量都分为十大类。叠加植被类型分布图和土壤全氮空间分布图,得到不同植被类型下土壤养分的空间分布情况(表3—表5)。从表可以看出,该研究区疏林地、灌木林、针叶林、阔叶林和针阔混交林分别占总面积的8%、36%、20%、18%和20%。

从表3可以看出,在土壤A层,疏林地、灌木林、针叶林、阔叶林和针阔混交林土壤全氮含量分别集中分布在2.46—2.69 g/kg、2.93—3.16g/kg、2.46—2.69 g/kg、3.16—3.40g/kg 和2.46—2.69 g/kg区间。在本研究区内,24%的面积土壤A层全氮含量主要分布在2.46—2.69 g/kg区间;灌木林和阔叶林土壤A层全氮含量较高。从表4可以看出,在土壤B层,疏林地、灌木林、针叶林、阔叶林和针阔混交林全氮含量分别集中分布在1.08—1.17 g/kg、1.46—1.55 g/kg、1.08—1.17 g/kg、1.36—1.46 g/kg 和1.08—1.17 g/kg区间。疏林地、针叶林和针阔混交林土壤B层全氮含量主要分布在1.08—1.17 g/kg区间,同样在该层灌木林和阔叶林土壤全氮含量较高。从表5可以看出,这5种植被类型土壤C层全氮含量主要分布在0.45—0.51 g/kg、0.51—0.57 g/kg、0.45—0.51 g/kg、0.63—0.69 g/kg 和0.82—0.88 g/kg区间。

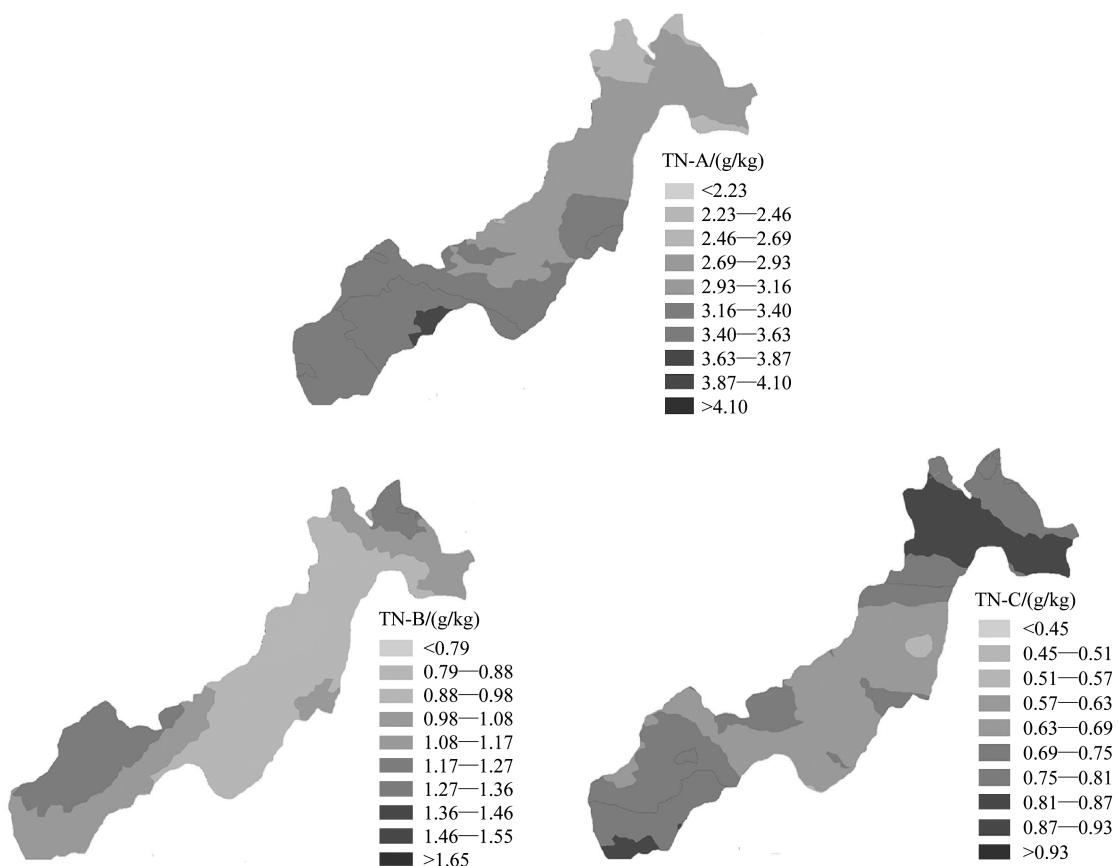


图3 土壤全氮空间插值分布图

Fig.3 Spatial interpolation of soil nitrogen distribution

表3 不同植被类型土壤全氮在A层不同含量的分布面积

Table 3 Distribution of different total nitrogen (TN-A) content on various vegetation types (hm<sup>2</sup>)

植被类型 Vegetation type	土壤全氮 Soil total nitrogen/(g/kg)									总面积 Total area
	<2.23	2.23— 2.46	2.46— 2.69	2.69— 2.93	2.93— 3.16	3.16— 3.40	3.40— 3.63	3.63— 3.87	3.87— 4.10	
0	0.00	3.08	16.79	9.68	11.59	0.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.74
1	0.07	8.82	11.16	34.70	48.26	74.00	11.59	4.75	1.37	0.07
2	1.64	10.94	40.37	29.72	12.13	9.74	2.90	0.09	0.00	107.53
3	0.00	0.23	22.30	15.23	9.34	21.78	16.36	9.92	1.01	0.00
4	0.05	10.44	43.07	27.25	15.59	9.11	2.52	0.00	0.00	108.02
合计 Total	1.76	33.50	133.67	116.57	96.91	115.25	33.37	14.76	2.39	0.07
										548.24

0为疏林地,1为灌木林,2为针叶林,3为阔叶林,4为针阔混交林

表4 不同植被类型土壤全氮在B层不同含量的分布面积

Table 4 Distribution of different total nitrogen (TN-B) content on various vegetation types (hm<sup>2</sup>)

植被类型 Vegetation type	土壤全氮 Soil total nitrogen/(g/kg)									总面积 Total area
	<0.79	0.79— 0.88	0.88— 0.98	0.98— 1.08	1.08— 1.17	1.17— 1.27	1.27— 1.36	1.36— 1.46	1.46— 1.55	
0	0	0	0.00	6.59	17.71	12.11	1.80	3.17	0.36	0.00
1	0	0	0.00	7.16	43.63	25.07	22.48	35.17	56.77	4.52
2	0	0	0.00	17.98	41.67	15.35	11.23	5.69	14.31	1.31
3	0	0	0.00	8.93	15.05	2.99	14.60	38.23	12.29	4.07
4	0	0	1.69	16.54	20.59	20.54	19.96	10.78	15.05	2.88
合计 Total	0.00	0.00	1.69	57.20	138.65	76.05	70.07	93.04	98.78	12.78
										548.24

0为疏林地,1为灌木林,2为针叶林,3为阔叶林,4为针阔混交林

表5 不同植被类型土壤全氮在C层不同含量的分布面积

Table 5 Distribution of different total nitrogen (TN-C) content on various vegetation types ( $\text{hm}^2$ )

植被类型 Vegetation type	土壤全氮/(g/kg) Soil total nitrogen									总面积 Total area
	<0.45	0.45— 0.51	0.51— 0.57	0.57— 0.63	0.63— 0.69	0.69— 0.75	0.75— 0.81	0.81— 0.87	0.87— 0.93	
0	7.81	11.34	8.69	0.00	1.40	0.23	1.98	6.98	3.33	0.00
1	3.74	35.98	63.88	40.70	18.68	7.70	12.11	5.09	6.01	0.92
2	0.59	27.61	26.87	11.39	7.09	2.12	8.24	5.49	13.30	4.86
3	1.28	9.97	13.82	9.90	22.34	11.48	16.52	4.77	6.10	0.00
4	3.58	13.34	19.17	11.30	12.69	7.43	12.85	20.50	2.23	4.95
合计 Total	16.99	98.24	132.41	73.28	62.19	28.94	51.68	42.82	30.96	10.73
										548.24

0为疏林地,1为灌木林,2为针叶林,3为阔叶林,4为针阔混交林

## 2.4 基于海拔和土壤全氮的植被分布特征

许多研究已经表明,土壤特性的异质性往往是由于环境因子和植被的相互作用所引起,个别植物体或群落可作为引起土壤特性异质性的非生物或生物体的指示物种<sup>[36]</sup>。反过来,土壤特性的空间异质性又是反映植被和群落分布格局最基本的要素<sup>[37-38]</sup>。以往的研究往往都集中在土壤特性与植被的关系和环境因子与植被的关系。本研究应用分类回归树模型很好的将土壤全氮与海拔和植被类型分布三者结合到一起,从而阐明了研究区在海拔和土壤全氮的控制下,植被的分布情况。根据分类回归树模型(图4),当海拔小于725m,全氮含量小于4.23g/kg时,该区植被类型为疏林地、灌木林和针叶林;当海拔小于725m,全氮含量大于4.23g/kg时,疏林地与灌木林消失,主要分布为阔叶林与针阔混交林;当海拔过渡到大于725m,土壤全氮含量小于5.69g/kg时,植被类型为灌木林与针叶林;当海拔大于725m,土壤全氮含量大于5.69g/kg时,该区域植被类型为灌木林、阔叶林与针阔混交林。本研究区植被类型分布格局根据海拔和土壤全氮含量可大致划分为4大部分(图5),可以看出海拔725m和土壤全氮含量4.23 g/kg 和5.69g/kg 是控制本地区植被类型分布格局变化的主要点,因此,根据海拔和土壤全氮含量可将这些点初步作为影响该区植被分布格局变化的重要参考值。

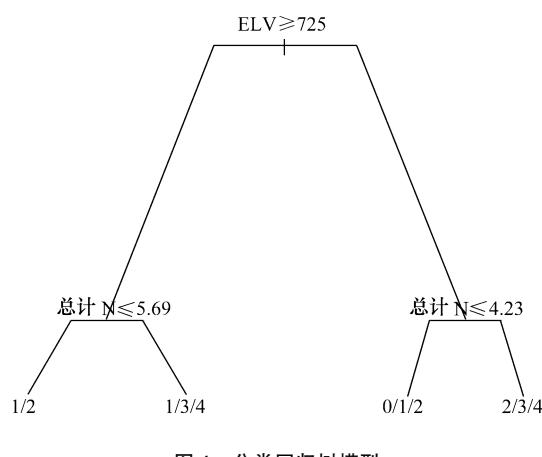


图4 分类回归树模型

Fig. 4 Classification and regression tree model

0: 疏林地,1: 灌木林,2: 针叶林,3: 阔叶林,4: 针阔混交林

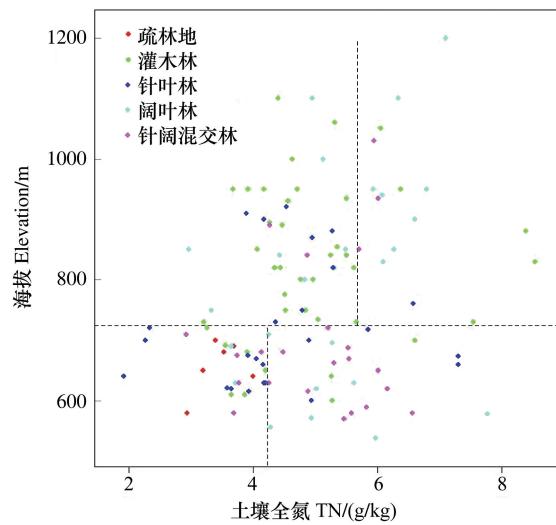


图5 全氮、海拔与植被类型分布图

Fig. 5 T Distribution vegetation type in different total nitrogen (TN) and elevation

## 3 结论

(1)通过经典统计学分析,TN含量在A、B和C3个层次平均值分别为2.94、1.30、0.63 g/kg,变异系数(CV)分别为33%、33%和45%,都表现为中等变异,C层土壤变异系数高于A、B两层。

(2)3个层次土壤全氮的变异函数理论模型为球形模型。土壤全氮在A、B和C3个层次的块金值和基台值之比 $C_0/(C_0+C)$ 分别为78%、55%、63%,表明土壤全氮在A层具有弱空间相关性,土壤全氮在B、C层有中等空间相关性。土壤全氮在A、B、C3层变程分别为804、1 038、1 400m,变程随着土层深度的增加而增大。

(3)泛可里格插值表明,土壤全氮在A、B、C层均表现出了明显的空间分布趋势。不同植被类型所对应土壤全氮在不同层次的空间分布不同,灌木林和阔叶林在A、B层土壤全氮含量较高,阔叶林和针阔混交林土壤全氮在C层含量较高。

(4)分类回归树模型研究结果表明,该区植被类型分布格局可大致划分为4大部分。可初步确定海拔725m,全氮含量4.23g/kg和5.69g/kg为影响该区植被分布格局的重要参考值。

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