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封面图说:内地多呈灌木状的沙棘,在青藏高原就表现为高大的乔木,在拉萨河以及雅鲁藏布江沿岸常常可以看到高大的沙棘林和沼泽塔头湿地相映成趣的美丽景观。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 国家林业局 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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## 土壤盐渍化对尿素与磷酸脲氨挥发的影响

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**摘要:** 氨挥发是肥料氮素损失的重要途径之一, 肥料类型、土壤类型、肥料用量以及土壤全盐量均影响氨挥发损失率及挥发特征。采用通气法测定了磷酸脲和尿素两种肥料 6 个施肥量处理分别施入 6 个不同盐渍化程度 (1.7、9.9、16.4、23.2、29.1、37.9 g/kg) 的土壤后氨挥发累积状况和动力学特性, 以及土壤氨挥发累积量与土壤电导值之间的相关性。结果表明: (1) 在土壤总盐介于 1.66—37.9 g/kg 的范围内, 随着土壤含盐量增加, 各尿素与磷酸脲处理的氨挥发累积量显著增加; 土壤含盐量对氨挥发速率有显著的促进作用。(2) 处理二次线性函数拟合的二项式系数  $a$  均为负值, 表明: 在不同盐渍化条件下肥料的挥发速率是随着时间增长而降低的; 一次线性函数和 Elovich 方程的斜率  $a$  随土壤含盐量增加而增大, 表明: 土壤盐渍化将加剧土壤的氨挥发速率。(3) 土壤氨挥发累积量与电导值拟合结果符合 logistic 方程 ( $|R|$  分别为 0.9732, 0.9815, 0.965, 0.9182, 0.9817, 0.9971,  $|R| > r_{0.01} = 0.9172$ ,  $n=6$ ), 氨挥发累积量随土壤电导值呈“S”型增长。

**关键词:** 氨挥发; 盐渍化; 通气法; 磷酸脲; 尿素

## Effects of soil salinization on ammonia volatilization characteristics of urea and urea phosphate

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**Abstract:** Soil ammonia volatilization (AV) is an important pathway for nitrogen (N) loss from fertilizer. AV is greatly affected by meteorological variable, soil property, N fertilizer, amount of N, and soil water condition. However little information is available on AV with different total contents of soil soluble salts in western China. Saline soil is an important soil resource in arid and semi arid areas. Saline-alkali soil in China covers an area of 3.69 million hectares, and potential salt affected soil occupies an area of 1.7 million hectares. The accumulative amounts and dynamical characteristics of AV from Urea (0.8 and 2.0 g/pot) (UR) and Urea phosphate (1.0, 2.0 and 4.0 g/pot) (UP) in the soils under six different salinity levels (1.7, 9.9, 16.4, 23.2, 29.1, 37.9 g/kg) were investigated using a method of phosphoric acid and glycerol-sponge venting chamber. The main results are as follows: (1) The amount of AV of UR and UP increased with the increase of total salt content in soil within a limited range (1.7—37.9 g/kg). When the fertilizer treatments were same, the amount of AV in Non-saline soil was significantly smaller than in heavy salinity soil. When the salinity concentrations was 37.9 g/kg, the accumulative amounts of AV from UR2 was 37.6 mg N/kg, while it was 3.3 mg N/kg in soil at salinity level of 1.7 g/kg. The former was 11.4 times higher than the latter. (2) The coefficient  $a$  of binomial formula was negative, which suggested the rates of AV from UR and UP decreased with time in different salty soils. The slope of linear function and Elovich Equation increased as the salinity concentrations increased, suggesting that the rates of

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AV from UR and UP increased with soil salinization. (3) The correlation between the amounts of AV and the soil salinity fitted well the logistic equation ( $P<0.01$ ). The resulting curve was described as an S curve. These results indicated that AV rates from soil were greatly affected by soil total soluble salt content. Under the same amount of nitrogen application and total content of soil soluble salts, AV losses from Urea phosphate were much lower than that of Urea.

**Key Words:** ammonia volatilization; salinization; venting method; urea phosphate; urea

氨挥发是氮肥损失的重要途径之一<sup>[1]</sup>,研究表明氮肥氨挥发损失占氮肥施用量的0.1%—47.0%<sup>[1-5]</sup>。土壤理化性质<sup>[6-7]</sup>、风速<sup>[8]</sup>、温度<sup>[9]</sup>、氮素形态<sup>[3]</sup>等因素均易于氨挥发的土壤上其损失量占到总施氮量的40%—50%<sup>[10]</sup>。目前,国内外对于土壤氨挥发的报道多集中在非盐渍土上<sup>[11-15]</sup>,而对于盐渍土上氨挥发的报道较少,且多是针对某特定盐土或者碱土的单一报道<sup>[14-15]</sup>;一定范围内土壤盐渍化加剧氨挥发已得以证实<sup>[16-17]</sup>,但高盐度也可能抑制微生物生长,从而降低尿素水解,降低土壤氨挥发<sup>[18]</sup>。盐渍土是干旱半干旱地区的重要土壤资源<sup>[19]</sup>,我国盐渍土面积为3690万hm<sup>2</sup>,占国土面积的3.5%,1700万hm<sup>2</sup>土壤存在潜在盐渍化<sup>[20]</sup>;而且盐渍土尤其是次生盐渍土的趋势和强度仍在加强<sup>[20]</sup>,但对于土壤盐渍化程度对于土壤氨挥发影响的报道较少<sup>[18]</sup>。因此,本实验选择现在农业生产中应用较广泛的尿素及其具有低氨挥发速率的衍生物——磷酸脲<sup>[22-23]</sup>作为供试肥料,通过室内模拟试验,探讨了两种氮肥在不同程度盐渍化土壤上的氨挥发特征,旨在了解盐渍土的氨挥发规律,为提高盐渍土及盐渍化土壤氮肥利用率提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试材料

磷酸脲( $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2 \cdot \text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$ )(四川什邡市跃成磷化工有限公司生产)为无色透明晶体,该晶体呈平行层状结构;易溶于水,熔点为115—117℃,含N为17.7%,含( $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ )44.9%,1%的水溶液pH为1.89。尿素( $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ )(天津市化学试剂三厂,分析纯)含氮量46.0%。

供试土壤为典型盐土(硫酸盐土)和灌耕灰漠土,两种土壤均采集于中国科学院新疆生态与地理研究所阜康荒漠生态试验站,其中盐土采集于盐生植物园,灌耕灰漠土采集于当地棉田,供试土壤基本性状见表1。

表1 试验用荒漠盐土和灌耕灰漠土的主要性质

Table 1 Some properties of experimental soils

土壤类型 Soil type	pH	Ec ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 1 : 5) /(ms/cm)	总盐 Total salt /(g/kg)	有机碳 Organic C /(g/kg)	全氮 Total N /(g/kg)	全磷 Total P /(g/kg)	全钾 Total K /(g/kg)	速效氮 Available N /(mg/kg)	速效钾 Available K /(mg/kg)
灌耕灰漠土 Cultivated gray desert soil	8.06	0.48	1.66	5.57	0.534	1.01	9.97	42.7	264.7
盐土 Solonchak	7.97	8.36	37.9	7.42	0.647	1.25	9.40	177.0	511.8

### 1.2 试验方法

#### 1.2.1 试验装置

氨吸收装置为磷酸甘油——海绵通气法<sup>[24-25]</sup>。氨挥发室为PVC管制成,直径为15 cm,高30 cm;底部用PVC板封死,将供试土壤填入管内后,距管口10 cm加一层铁丝网,将一块直径16 cm均匀浸以20 mL磷酸甘油(50 mL磷酸—40 mL丙三醇,定容至1000 mL)的海绵置于铁丝网上,用来吸收土壤挥发的氨;管口上方置一直径20 cm,均匀浸以40 ml磷酸甘油的海绵,以阻止空气中氨被下层海绵吸收。

#### 1.2.2 试验设计与操作方法

试验采用6×6拉丁方双因素随机区组设计。盐度设6个梯度,灌耕灰漠土与盐土按照5:0、4:1、3:2、2:3、1:4、0:5进行混合均匀,分别记为盐度I、II、III、IV、V、VI(盐渍度分别为:0.17%、0.99%、1.64%、2.32%、

2.91%、3.79%);6个肥料处理,分别为不施肥CK,磷酸脲低、中、高量(磷酸脲中量是指:按每公顷耕地20cm表土重 $3\times10^6\text{kg}$ 、施氮量 $300\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 、磷酸脲含氮量17%计算,本实验每盆 $3.5\text{kg}$ 土施氮量为 $2\text{g}$ ;低量、高量分别为中量的1/2和2倍)记为UP1、UP2、UP3,尿素低高量(低量尿素与UP2等氮量,约为 $0.8\text{ g}$ 尿素、高量尿素与UP2等重量)记为UR1、UR2。

试验土壤风干过3mm筛,去除石块与植物凋落物。将 $3.5\text{ kg}$ 土样与肥料按照区组设计混合均匀,装入试验装置内,加 $350\text{ mL}$ 去离子水,安上铁丝网,分别将下层与上层海绵放入装置。为保持上层海绵湿润,每天向上层海绵均匀加 $20\text{ mL}$ 磷酸甘油。每三天更换下层海绵,并用 $0.01\text{ mol/L CaCl}_2$ 溶液浸提所更换的海绵,试验室温度控制在 $(21\pm2)\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,试验共持续30d。

### 1.3 样品分析与结果计算

利用AA3型连续流动分析仪测定待测液中的铵态氮,土壤全氮-半微量凯氏法,土壤速效氮-碱扩散法,电导值-电导仪(水土比5:1)。

按照公式: $\omega(N)=\rho\times V\times ts\div m$ 来计算氨挥发量。式中, $\omega(N)$ 为土壤损失的铵态氮的量,单位为 $\text{mg/kg}$ ; $\rho$ 为流动分析仪测得的铵态氮浓度,单位为 $\text{mg/L}$ ; $V$ 浸提液体积,单位为 $\text{L}$ ; $ts$ 为稀释倍数; $m$ 为土样质量,单位 $\text{kg}$ 。各时期测定量累加即为累积挥发量。

$$\text{表观氨挥发损失率}(\%)=\frac{(\text{氨挥发累积量}-\text{相同含盐量下 CK 的氨挥发累积量})}{\text{施氮量}}\times 100$$

数据均采用SPSS17.0与Excel 2003进行分析及图表的绘制,用LSD进行多重比较确定差异的显著性。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 两种氮肥在不同盐渍程度土壤上的氨挥发累积量

土壤盐渍化程度对于两种氮肥的6个处理的氨挥发累积量的影响趋势一致,随着土壤盐渍化程度增加土壤氨挥发累积量增大(图1)。通过LSD检验发现,盐渍化程度对氨挥发累积量的影响存在显著差异,含盐量小于1%的梯度组(I、II)与盐分含量大于2%的3个梯度组(IV、V、VI)均存在显著差异;含盐量大于3%的梯度VI与盐分含量小于2%的3个梯度组(I、II、III)均存在显著差异。说明在相同的施肥条件下,土壤盐渍化能够增加土壤的氨挥发累积量。

### 2.2 两种氮肥在不同盐渍化程度土壤上氨挥发的累积动态

从图2可以看出,不同肥料处理的氨挥发累积量均随时间的延长而增大。在6个盐度梯度下,氨挥发量的大小基本均符合以下顺序:UR2>UR1≈UP3>UP2>UP1>CK。对于同一种肥料处理,在1个月内铵态氮挥发的损失累积量均呈现随着土壤盐分含量增加而增大的趋势。UR2在盐梯度VI下的1月氨挥发累积量( $37.6\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )比盐梯度I下的量( $3.3\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )高了10倍多,较盐梯度II( $7.7\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )高了约5倍,较盐梯度III( $17.7\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )高了2倍;半月累积量( $21.1\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )较盐梯度I( $1.9\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )、II( $4.1\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )、III( $8.2\text{ mgN/kg 土}$ )分别高了10.5、2.5倍。盐梯度VI下UR1与UP2的一月氨挥发累积量分别为盐梯度I、II、III的9.6、2.3、3.2倍;半月挥发累积量分别为9.4、2.5、5.3倍。说明:不同肥料类型、不同施肥量条件下,土壤氨挥发均随着土壤盐渍化加剧而呈现增加的趋势;但相同的土壤含盐量条件下,施肥量与肥料类型共同影响土壤的氨挥发累积量和氨挥发速率。

### 2.3 两种氮肥在不同盐渍化土壤上氨挥发累积排放量的动力学特性

对6个肥料处理不同盐梯度随时间变化的累积量分别用一次线性方程( $y=at+b$ )、二次线性方程( $y=at^2+bt+c$ )、Elovich方程( $y=a\ln(t)+b$ )进行的拟合,拟合结果(表2)均获得了较好的拟合度。通过对3个方程的

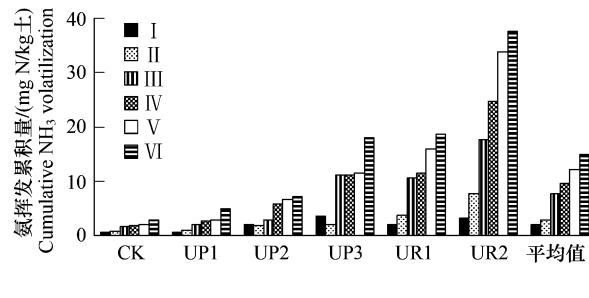


图1 氨挥发累积量

Fig. 1 The accumulative amounts of volatilized ammonia

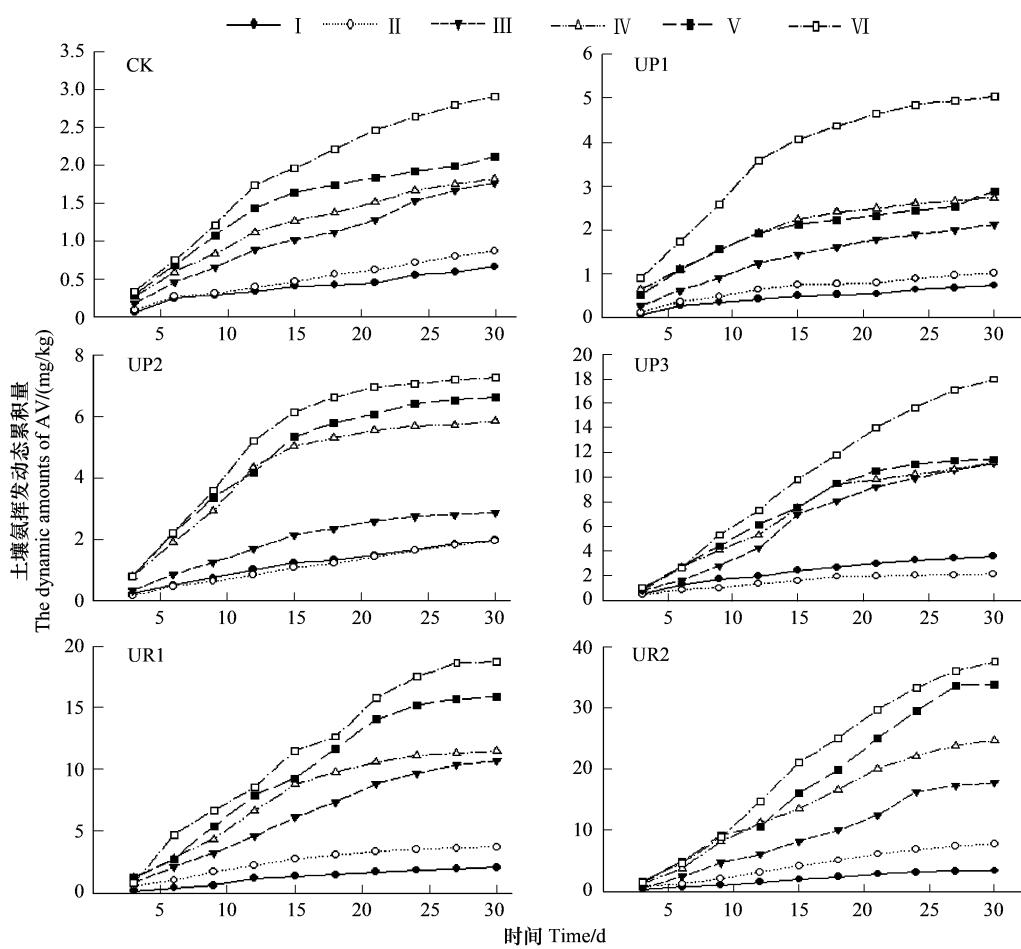


图2 氨挥发累积动态

Fig. 2 The dynamic accumulative amounts of volatilized ammonia

系数比较发现,二次线性方程的拟合效果最好( $R^2$ 均大于0.95),一次方程与Elovich方程的拟合效果因肥料与盐渍化程度不同而存在差异,但 $|R|$ 均大于 $r_{0.01}$ ;二次方程的二项式系数 $a$ 均为负值,说明在不同盐渍化条件下各肥料的挥发速率是随着时间增长而降低的。通过对一次方程和Elovich方程的系数 $a$ 分析发现,六个肥料处理的系数 $a$ 基本满足于盐渍化加剧系数 $a$ 增大的趋势,在一次线性方程与Elovich方程中系数 $a$ 为斜率可以表征不同条件下氨释放速率,再次说明土壤盐渍化将加剧土壤的氨挥发。

表2 不同盐渍化下各处理氨挥发累积动力学参数

Table 2 Kinetic parameters of ammonia volatilization under different soil salinity

肥料 Fertilizer	土壤 Soil	$y=at+b$			$y=at^2+bt+c$				$y=a\ln(t)+b$		
		$a$	$b$	$R^2$	$a$	$b$	$c$	$R^2$	$a$	$b$	$R^2$
CK	I	0.0192	0.084	0.949	-0.0002	0.0269	0.0381	0.957	0.2374	-0.219	0.949
	II	0.0273	0.057	0.990	-0.00009	0.0304	0.0382	0.991	0.3271	-0.3463	0.926
	III	0.0574	0.1088	0.988	-0.0005	0.0751	0.002	0.993	0.6947	-0.7575	0.944
	IV	0.0557	0.3013	0.952	-0.0016	0.1078	-0.0112	0.996	0.7022	-0.6119	0.986
	V	0.0625	0.4395	0.889	-0.0027	0.1531	-0.1037	0.988	0.817	-0.6601	0.988
	VI	0.0948	0.3341	0.950	-0.0028	0.1864	-0.2153	0.997	1.1928	-1.2135	0.979
UP1	I	0.0214	0.1238	0.931	-0.0005	0.0386	0.0208	0.963	0.2719	-0.2326	0.979
	II	0.0298	0.1889	0.927	-0.0009	0.0604	0.0056	0.978	0.3817	-0.3149	0.989
	III	0.0666	0.2903	0.956	-0.0019	0.1281	-0.0785	0.999	0.8376	-0.7953	0.983

续表

肥料 Fertilizer	土壤 Soil	$y=at+b$			$y=at^2+bt+c$				$y=a\ln(t)+b$		
		a	b	$R^2$	a	b	c	$R^2$	a	b	$R^2$
UP2	IV	0.0747	0.8004	0.887	-0.0034	0.1885	0.1176	0.996	0.9763	-0.5142	0.987
	V	0.0752	0.7227	0.900	-0.0027	0.1656	0.1803	0.969	0.976	-0.5834	0.988
	VI	0.1503	1.1871	0.882	-0.0071	0.384	-0.2155	0.995	1.9635	-1.4563	0.981
	I	0.0628	0.1733	0.983	-0.0009	0.0928	-0.0063	0.995	0.7684	-0.7951	0.959
	II	0.0651	0.0514	0.996	-0.0004	0.0772	-0.0213	0.998	0.78	-0.9088	0.930
	III	0.0947	0.4073	0.925	-0.0035	0.2105	-0.2873	0.998	1.2077	-1.181	0.980
UP3	IV	0.1827	1.3056	0.835	-0.0103	0.524	-0.7429	0.989	2.4336	-2.0298	0.965
	V	0.2108	1.2595	0.888	-0.097	0.5325	-0.6703	0.997	2.7521	-2.442	0.985
	VI	0.235	1.4355	0.844	-0.013	0.6646	-1.1416	0.994	31.206	-2.8282	0.969
	I	0.1086	0.5671	0.960	-0.027	0.1986	0.0275	0.994	1.3627	-1.1958	0.983
	II	0.063	0.4717	0.912	-0.0024	0.143	-0.0082	0.990	0.8059	-0.5909	0.971
	III	0.4194	-0.4025	0.964	-0.0073	0.6609	-1.8519	0.981	5.0713	-6.714	0.918
UR1	IV	0.3953	0.6345	0.938	-0.012	0.7916	-1.7432	0.988	4.9479	-5.9072	0.957
	V	0.4106	0.7692	0.939	-0.0131	0.8442	-1.8323	0.994	5.1557	-5.9072	0.964
	VI	0.6623	-0.6691	0.989	-0.0076	0.9142	-2.1804	0.997	7.9653	-10.523	0.932
	I	0.0728	0.0642	0.953	-0.0018	0.1336	-0.3002	0.988	0.9051	-1.0953	0.958
	II	0.1207	0.5653	0.930	-0.0043	0.2613	-0.2781	0.997	1.529	-1.4327	0.972
	III	0.3899	-0.0569	0.983	-0.0055	0.573	-1.1554	0.994	4.7113	-5.916	0.935
UR2	IV	0.4016	1.1848	0.911	-0.0157	0.9186	-1.9171	0.991	5.1101	-5.5214	0.961
	V	0.5922	0.142	0.964	-0.0129	1.0168	-2.4058	0.990	7.2592	-9.0269	0.943
	VI	0.6787	0.3547	0.972	-0.0127	1.0984	-2.1639	0.992	8.339	-10.204	0.956
	I	0.1228	-0.0353	0.977	-0.002	0.1872	-0.4219	0.991	1.4879	-1.8914	0.935
	II	0.283	-0.2592	0.989	-0.0023	0.3594	-0.718	0.993	3.3663	-4.3731	0.912
	III	0.6859	-1.776	0.987	-0.0003	0.6961	-1.8371	0.987	8.0615	-11.492	0.888
	IV	0.9141	-0.5755	0.983	-0.014	1.3748	-3.3399	0.996	11.099	-14.451	0.943
	V	1.2954	-2.9501	0.988	-0.0002	1.3031	-2.9961	0.988	15.184	-21.193	0.884
	VI	1.4491	-2.6745	0.983	0.0188	2.068	-6.3877	0.992	17.413	-24.195	0.924

$n=10, r_{0.05}=0.681, r_{0.01}=0.704$

## 2.4 土壤电导值与氨挥发累积量相关分析

通过对6个氮肥处理的氨挥发量与土壤电导值的logistic方程( $y=K/(1+e^{(a-n)})$ )拟合,结果显示:当 $n=6$ 时,电导值与6个肥料处理的相关性分别表现为 $|R|=0.9732, 0.9815, 0.965, 0.9182, 0.9817, 0.9971$ , $|R|>r_{0.01}=0.9172$ ,在显著水平 $\alpha=0.01$ 下,logistic方程具有99%的置信度。说明土壤氨挥发累积量增长与电导值增加趋势存在很高的相关性。氨挥发累积量(尤其是常规肥料——尿素)与土壤电导值呈“S”型增长模式(图3)。

## 3 讨论与结论

**3.1 氨挥发是化学氮肥施用中造成氮素损失的条件重要途径**<sup>[10]</sup>,本研究中,两种氮肥于不同盐渍化条件土壤上的氨挥发损失率存在较大差异,占到施肥量的0.15%—15.81%(表3),与其他报道相一致<sup>[3, 20, 26-28]</sup>;磷酸脲与尿素相比氨挥发损失率较低,这与Ali和Stroehlein的报道相似<sup>[21]</sup>,可能原因是:磷酸脲降低了土壤的pH值,增加土壤中 $H^+$ 的浓度<sup>[29-30]</sup>,阻止了 $NH_4^+$  $\rightarrow NH_3 + H^+$ 反应的进行,从而降低了磷酸脲的氨挥发。各肥料处理的表观氨挥发损失率均随土壤盐渍化加剧而呈增加趋势,常规肥料——尿素尤为显著,其原因可能

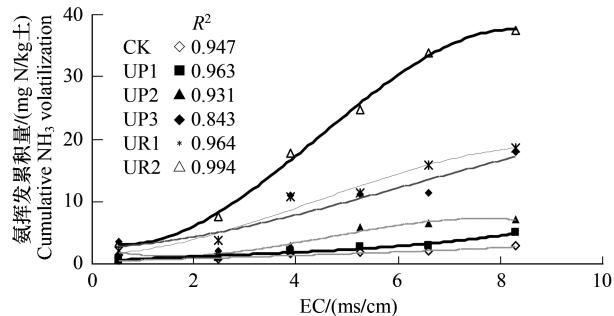


图3 氨挥发累积量与土壤Ec的相关

Fig 3 The correlativity between the accumulative amounts of volatilized ammonia and the EC

是高浓度的盐降低了土壤中铵态氮的固定与硝化,从而增加铵态氮的损失<sup>[18,31]</sup>。

**3.2** 两种氮肥6个不同处理氨挥发累积曲线的拟合度均较高,二次线性方程的二项式系数a均为负值,表明氨挥发速率随着时间增长而递减趋势与土壤盐渍化程度无关;一次线性方程与Elovich方程的斜率a基本符合随土壤含盐量增加而增大的趋势,表明盐渍化加剧了土壤氨挥发趋势。

表3 土壤氨挥发损失率

Table 3 The rate of N loss by ammonia volatilization

肥料处理 Fertilizer treatments	表观氨挥发损失率 The rate of N loss by ammonia volatilization/%					
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
UPI	0.15	0.31	0.71	1.83	1.53	4.25
UP2	1.32	1.09	1.11	4.05	4.52	4.38
UP3	1.44	0.62	4.67	4.68	4.65	7.54
UR1	1.39	2.85	8.93	9.66	13.80	15.81
UR2	1.06	2.74	6.39	9.16	12.67	13.86

**3.3** 本研究通过拟合发现:土壤氨挥发累积量与电导值符合logistic方程( $|R| > r_{0.01} = 0.9172$ ),氨挥发累积量随土壤电导值呈“S”型增长模式。根据生态学中的种群逻辑斯蒂增长理论<sup>[32]</sup>,可将该增长曲线可以划分为5个时期(潜伏期、加速期、转折期、减速期、平稳期)或者3个时期(潜伏期、加速挥发期、挥发平稳期)。潜伏期适当的盐分有促进土壤铵态氮的硝化,加快了土壤氮素的硝化速率<sup>[33]</sup>,降低了土壤中的铵态氮含量,从而降低了土壤的氨挥发累积量。加速挥发期,随着土壤盐分增加,盐度对微生物的抑制作用加强<sup>[34-35]</sup>,土壤中的硝化细菌逐渐受到抑制,土壤铵态氮累积量增加,加剧了土壤的氨挥发累积量。平稳期,随着土壤盐分含量增加,高盐度抑制硝化细菌的微生物的活性<sup>[18]</sup>,硝化速率急剧下降<sup>[35]</sup>;当土壤电导值增加到一定值后,硝化反应变得极其微弱,土壤中的铵态氮含量保持相对稳定,氨挥发累积量亦保持平稳。

本研究表明:在土壤全盐量介于1.7—37.9g/kg的范围内,土壤氨挥发随着土壤的盐含量增加而加剧;但土壤盐含量对氨挥发累积量的影响符合“S”型增长模式,即随着盐含量的增加到某一范围以后,氨挥发速率开始增长缓慢甚至保持不变。在相同施氮量与相同肥料用量条件下,酸性磷酸脲的氨挥发量和氨挥发表观损失率均低于尿素,表明:磷酸脲较尿素更有利于控制土壤铵态氮的气态损失,提高氮肥利用率,这在农业生产中具有重要的指导意义。有关其他盐渍土类型(硫酸盐土以外)及氮肥种类与组合条件下,土壤盐分对于氨挥发的影响有待进一步研究。

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3	植物生态学报	4384	3	应用生态学报	1.733
4	西北植物学报	4177	4	生物多样性	1.553
5	生态学杂志	4048	5	生态学杂志	1.396
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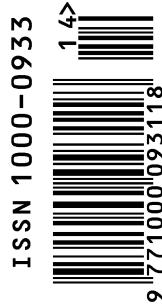
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