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封面图说: 遗鸥群飞来——遗鸥意即“遗落之鸥”(几乎是最后才被发现的新鸥种,因此得名)。1931年,瑞典动物学家隆伯格撰文记述在中国额济纳采到了标本。1987年,中国的鸟类学家在鄂尔多斯的桃力庙获得了一对遗鸥的标本。1990年春夏之交,发现了湖心各岛上大量的遗鸥种群。近年来的每年夏季,大约全球90%以上的遗鸥都会到陕西省神木县境内的沙漠淡水湖-红碱淖上聚集。遗鸥——国家一级重点保护、CITES附录一物种。

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

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Chen S J, Chen C G, Zou B C (Chris B. Zou), Zhang S X, Wang D X, Hou L. Time lag effects and rainfall redistribution traits of the canopy of natural secondary *Pinus tabulaeformis* on precipitation in the Qinling Mountains, China. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(4): 1142-1150.

秦岭天然次生油松林冠层降雨再分配特征及延滞效应

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摘要:为了研究秦岭典型地带性植物油松林冠层降雨再分配特征及延滞效应,选择陕西宁陕县秦岭森林生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站55龄天然次生油松林,从2006—2008年(5—10月份)对林外降水、穿透降雨和树干茎流进行定位观测。利用其中100次实测数据进行分析研究,结果表明:总降雨量为1576.4 mm,穿透降雨量为982.9 mm,树干茎流量为69.5 mm,冠层截留量为524.0 mm,分别占总降雨量的62.4%、4.4%和33.2%。降雨分配与降雨量级密切相关,降雨量级增大,穿透降雨率和茎流率呈增大趋势,截留率呈降低趋势,变化幅度分别为46.6%—68.9%、0.8%—9.2%、53.4%—22.0%。穿透降雨量、树干茎流量和林冠截留量与林外降雨量之间的关系分别为: $TF = 0.6548P - 0.4937, R^2 = 0.9596$; $SF = -0.2796 + 0.0452P + 0.0005P^2, R^2 = 0.8179$; $I = 0.5958P^{0.8175}, R^2 = 0.8064$ 。降雨事件发生后,穿透降雨和树干茎流出现的时间与降雨发生的时间并不同步,均表现出一定的延滞性,随着降雨量级增大,滞后时间表现出逐渐缩短的趋势((78.5±8.8)—(16.0±0.0) min, (111.0±33.0)—(41.2±0.0) min)。降雨终止时,特别是当降雨量>10.0 mm,穿透降雨终止时间也存在一定的延滞性((3.2±2.6)—(12.0±0.0) min)。但树干茎流终止时间先于降雨终止时间,降雨量级越小,树干茎流终止时间愈早((-58.3±21.5)—(-9.8±0.0) min)。

关键词:秦岭;油松林;穿透降雨;树干茎流;林冠截留

Time lag effects and rainfall redistribution traits of the canopy of natural secondary *Pinus tabulaeformis* on precipitation in the Qinling Mountains, China

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Abstract: The interception of precipitation by vegetation and subsequent evaporation during and after rain events is an important component of the hydrological budget of forest ecosystems, particularly for forests in ecologically and hydrologically sensitive regions such as Qinling National Forest. This forest was incorporated into the State Natural Forest Protection Project and is managed solely for soil and water conservation. The Qinling Mountains are a major mountain range in China and are the major headwater source for one of the three routes of the South-to-North Water Transfer Project. The evergreen *Pinus tabulaeformis* is the dominant canopy species at elevations from 1400 to 1700 m. Extensive studies have been conducted to examine the canopy interception, throughfall and stemflow in *P. tabulaeformis* forest ecosystems across China, mostly in juvenile (≤ 30 years) or middle-aged (31—50 years) plantations. However, information on rainfall

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partitioning in natural forests, especially near-mature stands (51—60 years), is lacking, which impedes our understanding of the hydrological ecosystem services in this region. The objective of this study was to understand rainfall partitioning characteristics and lag effects in the Qinling natural secondary *P. tabulaeformis* forest. Fifty-five-year-old stands of *P. tabulaeformis* in Ningshan, Shaanxi, were chosen and the precipitation, canopy interception, throughfall and stemflow were measured from 2006 to 2008 (recorded in 5—10 months of each year). One-hundred times complete measurement data were analyzed. Total precipitation was 1576.4 mm. Rainfall was partitioned as follows: 62.4% throughfall, 4.4% stemflow and 33.2% interception by the tree canopy. The redistribution of precipitation by the canopy was more closely related to the rainfall classes. In a single rainfall event, the higher the rainfall class, the greater the stemflow and throughfall rate and the lower the interception rate. The relationships between throughfall (*TF*), stemflow (*SF*), crown interception (*I*) and total rainfall (*P*) were described significantly by linear, quadratic and power functions, respectively ($TF = 0.6548P - 0.4937$, $R^2 = 0.9596$; $SF = -0.2796 + 0.0452P + 0.0005P^2$, $R^2 = 0.8179$; $I = 0.5958P^{0.8175}$, $R^2 = 0.8064$). Under similar rainfall conditions, the higher the rainfall intensity, the shorter the time to saturate the canopy. The timing of throughfall, stemflow and rainfall events after precipitation were not synchronous, and lag periods ranged from (78.5 ± 8.8) min to (16.0 ± 0.0) min and from (111.0 ± 33.0) min to (41.2 ± 0.0) min following precipitation for throughfall and stemflow, respectively. The time lag shortened gradually as rainfall class increased. After precipitation had ceased, especially, when the rainfall is greater than 10.0 mm, the termination of throughfall also lagged from (3.2 ± 2.6) min to (12.0 ± 0.0) min. However, with regard to stemflow prior to termination of rainfall, the smaller the rainfall class, the earlier termination occurred from (-58.3 ± 21.5) min to (-9.8 ± 0.0) min.

Key Words: Qinling; *Pinus tabulaeformis* forest; throughfall; stemflow; interception loss

随着人类对淡水需求量的不断增加,关键生态区域的重点水源涵养林保护和功能研究已成为各国政府、科学家和民众十分关注的焦点问题。森林具有净化水质、涵养水源、调节径流、保持水土,减免自然灾害等众多的生态功能。秦岭横贯我国中部,其南北分属北亚热带和暖温带,是我国南北气候区的天然分界线,长江、黄河两大水系的自然分水岭。秦岭林区总面积 484.9 万 hm²,林分面积 252.4 万 hm²,天然林面积达 218.8 万 hm²,占林分总面积的 86.7%^[1],秦岭是“南水北调中线工程”重要的水源涵养区,同时也是我国中部地区的重要生态屏障。

油松(*Pinus tabulaeformis*)是我国温性针叶林中分布最广的森林群落,也是我国北方广大地区最主要的造林树种之一^[2-3]。其生态水文功能已有众多学者进行研究,从 19 世纪 80 年代至今,分别在河北隆化^[4]、陕西秦岭^[5]、山西太岳山^[6]、内蒙古黄土沟壑区^[7]、黄土丘陵区^[8]、黄土高原区^[9-10]、岷江上游^[11]、辽西低山丘陵区^[12]、华北土石山区^[13-14]、内蒙古半干旱石质山区^[15]、华北石质山区^[16]等不同地域,不同林龄油松林冠降水截留分配规律进行了相关研究,为深入了解油松林生态系统的生态水文功能和作用提供了大量可靠的数据。但研究林分多为林场营造的人工林,营林地比较干旱瘠薄,林龄普遍偏小,而且分布面积不大。油松在秦岭林区分布较广,是秦岭山地的顶级群落之一,为典型的地带性群落^[17]。国家自 1998 年实施封山育林政策以来,森林覆盖率逐步提高,油松群落得到较好的恢复。通过对天然次生油松林的林冠截留、穿透降雨、树干茎流量和局地小气候因子的长期定位观测,探讨在经过自然更新和恢复,生长旺盛,结构良好,处于近成熟林阶段(51—60 龄)下^[3],油松林林冠层对不同降雨事件再分配的作用规律和延滞效应。更加深入地了解油松林的水文过程和作用机制,对当前秦岭水源涵养林的保护、经营与管理提供基础理论依据。

1 研究区概况

研究地设在陕西省宁陕县境内的秦岭森林生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站火地沟 2 号集水区天然次生油松林综合观测场内。位于秦岭南坡中山地带中部,地处北亚热带北缘($33^{\circ}18'N, 108^{\circ}20'E$),海拔 1550—1700 m,年均气温 8—10 ℃,年降水量 900—1200 mm,年蒸发量 800—950 mm,降雨多集中于 5—10 月,其降

雨量占全年降水 85% 以上。土壤为花岗岩和变质花岗岩母质的山地棕壤。坡向为西南向, 坡形多变, 坡度范围 20°—30°。现有森林为原生植被在 20 世纪 50、60 年代主伐后恢复起来的天然次生林, 郁闭度 0.85。主要伴生树种有锐齿栎 (*Quercus aliena* var. *acuteserrata*)、华山松 (*Pinus armandi*)、红桦 (*Betula albosinensis*)、漆树 (*Toxicodendron vernicifluum*)、青榨槭 (*Acer davidii*) 等。常见草本有野青茅 (*Deyeuxia sylvatica*)、青苔 (*Carex leucochloara*)、东亚唐松草 (*Thalictrum minus*) 等, 镶嵌分布于林隙。油松林综合观测场面积 5000 m², 大多数油松林龄在 51—60 a 之间, 具体林分特征见表 1。

表 1 秦岭油松林林分特征

Table 1 Some characteristics of *P. tabulaeformis* forest in Qinling

树龄/a Age	树高/m Mean height	平均胸径/cm DBH	冠层厚度/m Crown thickness	冠幅 (东西向)/m Crown of east-west	冠幅 (南北向)/m Crown of north-south	叶面积 指数 LAI	天空 可见度 DIFN	坡度/(°) Slope degree	坡向 Slope aspect
41—50	17.3±3.5	16.4±2.3	6.2±2.3	3.8±1.4	3.9±1.1				
51—60	23.4±3.0	23.6±1.9	8.5±3.4	3.6±1.9	4.1±1.8	2.07±0.31	0.21±0.04	20—30	SW
61—70	26.5±3.5	32.3±1.8	11.7±2.4	3.6±1.8	4.1±1.4				

由陕西秦岭森林生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站提供

2 研究方法

2.1 林外降雨(*P*)测定

在距油松林样地 500 m 的林外, 安装自动气象站(UT30 Weather Station, 美国), 通过 CR1000 数据采集器测定和记录林外降雨量和降雨过程。

2.2 穿透降雨(*TF*) 测定

在林分内选择郁闭度适中的位置 5 处, 距树干 0.5 m 起沿等高线向外安置直径 20 cm, 长 4 m 的 U 型收集器, 收集器距地面 1 m 高。相当于以树干为中心, 沿同心圆布设多个雨量筒, 有利于收集林冠下不同位置处的穿透降雨。雨水收集器再与翻斗式流量计(6506H, 澳大利亚)和 HOBO 事件记录器相连, 自动记录穿透降雨量和具体产生过程。

穿透降雨量根据下列公式计算:

$$TF = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n TF_i / FA_i \quad (1)$$

式中, *TF* 为研究地单位面积平均穿透降雨量(mm), *n* 为林内 U 型收集器重复数(*n*=5), *TF_i* 为每次降雨第 *i* 个林内收集器穿透降雨量(mm³), *FA_i* 为第 *i* 个收集器面积(mm²)。

2.3 树干茎流(*SF*) 测定

选择林分分布均匀, 林冠枝叶结构能代表平均林冠的样木 12 株, 每株用直径 2 cm 聚乙烯塑料管从胸径处, 由上往下蛇形缠绕于树干上, 用玻璃胶粘牢, 沿管内侧削 4 cm 长, 0.8 cm 宽的削面, 每圈 2—4 处, 使茎流可顺削面导入管内, 管基部连接集水器收集茎流, 再与翻斗式流量计(6506G, 澳大利亚)和 HOBO 事件记录器相连, 自动记录树干茎流量和具体产生过程。

树干茎流量根据下列公式计算:

$$SF = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n SF_i / FA_i \quad (2)$$

式中, *SF* 为研究地单位面积平均树干茎流量(mm), *n* 为观测林木的个数(*n*=12), *SF_i* 每次降雨第 *i* 棵树的树干茎流量(mm³), *FA_i* 为第 *i* 棵树林冠投影面积(mm²)。

2.4 林冠截留量(*I*)

$$I = P - (TF + SF) \quad (3)$$

式中, *I* 为林冠截留量(mm), *P* 为林外降雨量(mm), *TF* 为穿透降雨量(mm), *SF* 为树干茎流量(mm), 忽略降

雨过程中的蒸发量。

3 结果与分析

3.1 林冠层对降雨的再分配

本观测期年均降雨量(933.5 ± 196.8) mm,其中5—10月降雨量占全年降雨88%以上。选择(2006—2008年,5—10月份)其中100次有效的完整降雨事件进行分析。由表2可知,降雨总量为1576.4 mm,通过林冠层后降雨被重新分配,其中穿透降雨量982.9 mm,树干茎流量69.5 mm,冠层截留量524.0 mm,分别占总降雨量的62.4%、4.4%和33.2%。根据降雨量大小将100场降雨过程划分为6个降雨级别,发生频率最高的降雨量级是<5 mm,达31次,但占总降雨量比重最低,仅为5.6%。降雨量级为25—50 mm的降雨事件发生14次,但此降雨量级的降雨量、穿透降雨量和截留量占总降雨量、总穿透降雨和总截留量比重最高,分别为29.9%,30.7%和27.8%。

3.1.1 穿透降雨与林外降雨关系

降雨量级对林冠穿透降雨量会产生直接的影响,降雨量级不同,降雨的透过率也随之发生相应的变化。基本趋势为降雨透过率随降雨量级的增大而增大。从降雨量级<5 mm时的46.6%,上升到降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm时的68.9%,几乎增长了近1.5倍(表2)。根据实测数据分析表明,穿透降雨和林外降雨关系呈LINEAR函数关系(图1),拟合方程为:

$$TF = 0.6548P - 0.4937 \quad (n=100, R^2=0.9596) \quad (4)$$

式中,TF为穿透降雨量(mm),P为降雨量(mm)。

表2 秦岭油松天然次生林不同降雨量级降雨再分配

Table 2 Redistribution of different class of precipitation in *P. tabulaeformis* forest

降雨量级 Rainfall class /mm	次数 Times	林外降雨 R Rainfall /mm	穿透降雨 TF Throughfall		树干茎流 SF Stemflow		截留 I Interception	
			/mm	/%	/mm	/%	/mm	/%
<5	31	88.8	41.4	46.6	0.0	0.0	47.4	53.4
5—10	25	182.5	105.8	57.9	1.5	0.8	75.2	41.2
10—25	23	355.4	226.2	63.6	7.7	2.2	121.5	34.2
25—50	14	471.1	301.3	64.0	24.4	5.2	145.5	30.9
50—100	6	374	236.3	63.2	26.3	7.0	111.4	29.8
≥ 100	1	104.6	72.1	68.9	9.6	9.2	23.0	22.0
合计 Total	100	1576.4	982.9	62.4	69.5	4.4	524.0	33.2

3.1.2 树干茎流与林外降雨关系

树干茎流观测表明(表2),在降雨量级为5—10时,开始出现茎流,此后茎流率随着降雨量级增大而增大,变化幅度为0.8%—9.2%。在100次降雨事件中产生树干茎流的事件为45次,树干茎流与次降雨的关系通过曲线拟合,进行分析和比较,树干茎流量与林外降雨量的关系呈QUADRATIC函数关系(图2),拟合方程为:

$$SF = 0.2796 + 0.0452P + 0.0005P^2 \quad (n=45, R^2=0.8179) \quad (5)$$

式中,SF为林内穿透水量(mm),P为林外降雨量(mm)。

3.1.3 林冠截留与林外降雨关系

大气降雨通过冠层后,部分降水会被林冠层截留。林冠总截留率为33.2%,在不同的降雨量级中,林冠截留率变化幅度为53.4%—22.0%,林冠截留率随降雨量级的增大而减小,减缓的幅度也随降雨量级的增大而逐渐降低(表2)。林冠截留与次降雨的关系通过曲线拟合的比较,POWER函数模拟林冠截留量和林外降雨量之间的关系效果最佳(图3),拟合方程为:

$$I = 0.5958P^{0.8175} \quad (n=100, R^2=0.8064) \quad (6)$$

式中, I 为林冠截留量(mm), P 为林外降雨量(mm)。

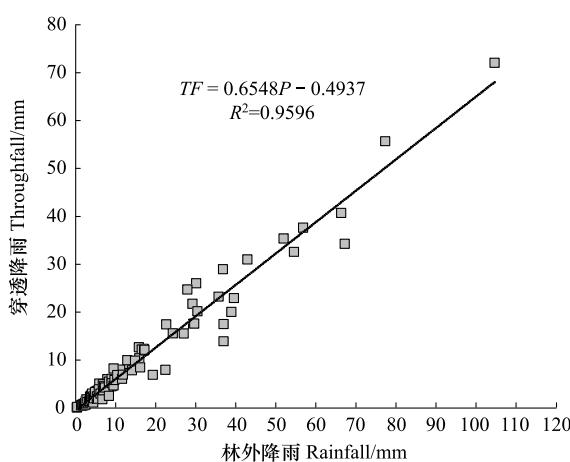


图 1 油松林穿透降雨与林外降雨的关系

Fig. 1 The relationship between throughfall and rainfall

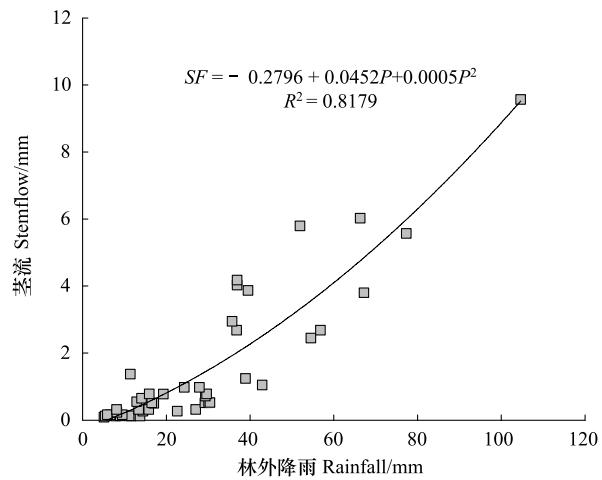


图 2 油松林树干茎流与林外降雨的关系

Fig. 2 The relationship between stemflow and rainfall

3.2 林冠层对降雨输入的延滞效应

当单次降雨事件发生后, 穿透降雨和树干茎流出现的时间与降雨产生的时间并不同步。如表 3 所示, 降雨量级为 <5 mm 时, 穿透降雨在降雨事件发生 (78.5 ± 8.8) min 后才被观测到, 降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm, 仅需 (16.0 ± 0.0) min, 两者相差近 5 倍, 但都表现出一定的延滞性。而且随着降雨量级增大, 滞后时间表现出逐渐缩短的趋势。降雨停止时, 穿透降雨终止时间也表现出一定的延滞性。降雨量 <10.0 mm 时, 穿透降雨终止先于降雨终止的时间; 降雨量 >10.0 mm 时, 逐渐出现延滞性, 特别是降雨量级较大时, 这种效应会更明显, 从 (3.2 ± 2.6) min(降雨量级 10—25 mm) 到 (12.0 ± 0.0) min(降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm)。

只有当大气降雨达到一定量后, 才会产生茎流。相对于穿透降雨, 茎流出现的时间更滞后, 几乎是穿透降雨所需时间的 2 倍。茎流产生的滞后时间随降雨量级的增大显著缩短, 从降雨量级 5—10 mm 时的 (111.0 ± 33.0) min, 减小到降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm 时的 (41.2 ± 0.0) min。茎流终止时间表现为先于大气降雨终止时间, 一旦降雨变小, 水量不能保证, 茎流就会很快终止。如表 3 所示, 当降雨量级为 ≥ 100 mm 时, 茎流终止时间先于大气降雨终止时间 (9.8 ± 0.0) min, 降雨量级为 5—10 mm 时, 为 (58.3 ± 21.5) min, 降雨量级越小, 茎流终止时间越早。

4 结论与讨论

林冠对降水的再分配是一个复杂的过程, 受林分特性, 如树种、林冠结构、树龄、林冠厚度等^[18-21]以及降雨和气象因素, 如降雨量、降雨强度、降雨历时、温湿度、风、雨前干燥期和雨前枝叶湿度等的综合影响^[22-25]。可对局地或整个集水区的水分循环产生重要的影响^[26]。

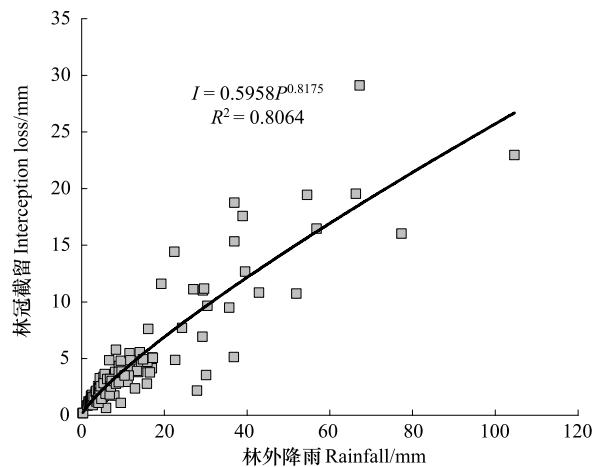


图 3 油松林林冠截留与林外降雨的关系

Fig. 3 The relationship between canopy interception loss and rainfall

表3 油松林在不同降雨量级输入条件下穿透降雨和树干茎流出现和终止的滞后时间

Table 3 Time lag of appearing and termination time of the Throughfall and Stemflow at different rainfall class in *P. tabulaeformis* forest

降雨量级 Rainfall class/mm	穿透降雨出现的滞后时间 Time lag of throughfall/min	降雨与穿透降雨 终止的时间差 Difference/min	树干茎流出现的滞后时间 Time lag of stemflow/min	降雨与树干茎流 终止的时间差 Difference/min
<5	78.5±8.8	-12.9±3.4	0.0±0.0	0.0±0.0
5—10	57.2±9.6	-5.7±3.3	111.0±33.0	-58.3±21.5
10—25	53.4±4.4	3.2±2.6	100.2±13.1	-43.3±16.8
25—50	43.8±4.3	6.9±1.9	74.3±13.9	-21.6±13.2
50—100	32.5±6.1	10.3±1.7	66.5±5.3	-25.7±18.2
≥100	16.0±0.0	12.0±0.0	41.2±0.0	-9.8±0.0

研究期间100次有效的完整降雨事件,总降雨量为1576.4 mm,通过林冠层后降雨被重新分配,其中穿透降雨量982.9 mm,占总降雨量的62.4%。不同降雨量级,穿透降雨率的变化幅度为46.6%—68.9%,基本趋势为降雨透过率随降雨量级的增大而增大。我国不同研究区域油松林穿透降雨率为54.62%—82.18%(表4),本研究穿透降雨率与以内蒙古东部地区油松人工林带人工林的基本相当(62.8%)^[7],与以往研究结果比较,相对偏小,显著低于党坤良等^[6]在同一研究区域1987—1988年的测定结果(79.77%),表明穿透降雨率随着林龄增长,冠层厚度增深、冠幅增大和叶量增多,穿透降雨率逐渐变小。穿透降雨量与林外降雨量呈明显的线性关系,与陈丽华等^[14]和胡珊瑚等^[16]的研究结果一致。

表4 已发表的不同研究地油松林冠截留率、穿透降雨率和树干茎流率的观测值

Table 4 Review of measured values of the interception loss, throughfall and stemflow for *P. tabulaeformis* from different study sites in China

研究地点 Location	年平均 降水量/mm Annual precipitation		林龄/a Stand age	树高/m Height	穿透 降雨率/% TF%	茎流率/% SF%	截留率/% I%	研究时间 Study time	来源 Sources
秦岭,陕西	933.5±196.8	55	23.6±1.9	62.4	4.4	33.2	2006—2008	本研究	
秦岭,陕西	900—1200	31	10	79.77	0.04	20.19	1987—1988	[5]	
太岳山,山西	757.8	34	11.94	82.0	2.1	15.9	1992—1993	[6]	
赤峰,内蒙古	360	18	4	62.8	4.9	32.3	1989—1993	[7]	
宜川,陕西	574.4	34	11	71.6	3.3	25.1	1995—2000	[10]	
茂县,四川	945.3	23	6.43	54.62	8.41	36.97	2002—2003	[11]	
大凌河流域,辽宁	450—580	28	4.7	73.55	3.37	23.08	2002—2004	[12]	
密云,北京	669	33	7.1	67.65	0.68	31.67	2004—2006	[13]	
密云县城北山区,北京	669	—	7.1	64.4	0.55	25.4	—	[14]	
呼和浩特,内蒙古	400	30	4.59	65.83	1.13	33.04	2006—2006	[15]	
易县,河北	641.2	50	5—6	82.18	1.07	16.75	2005—2008	[16]	

树干茎流量和出现时间,因植物种类和降雨量而异^[27]。本研究中出现45次树干茎流的降雨事件,茎流总量为69.5 mm,占总降雨量的4.4%。树干茎流以“点”的形式向林地输入,虽然树干基面积相对于林地面积所占比重较低,与林内穿透降雨相比贡献较小^[28],但茎流中水溶性养分离子浓度高,且直接输入到树干基部附近^[29],并沿着根的生长方向直接进入土壤^[30],对加速植物生长和促进养分循环发挥着重要的作用^[31]。降雨量级是影响茎流量的主导因子,不同降雨量级,茎流率的变化幅度为0.8%—9.2%,随着降雨量级的增大呈递增趋势,与范世香等^[32]和夏体渊等^[33]的研究结论相似。根据回归方程推断,降水量≥5.9 mm,树干茎流开始为正值,实测数据为降雨量级在5—10 mm时,开始出现茎流相仿。植物种类不同,茎流率差别很大,但大多数研究认为,林木的树干茎流量通常较少,占降雨量的比值一般≤5%,很少超过10%^[34—35]。本研究茎流率为4.4%,处于此范围之内。树干茎流除受降雨量、降雨强度、降雨历时和冠层特征的影响外,同时还受树

干的粗细、树体表面的粗糙度、干燥度和直立程度等影响^[24]。通过对本研究和已往研究结果的分析,发现树干茎流率的变化规律性不明显,与林龄、树高等的相关性不强。

本研究林冠总截留率为33.2%,不同降雨量级,林冠截留率的变化幅度为53.4%—22.0%,林冠截留量随着降雨量而增加,两者呈幂函数关系,与岷江上游油松林^[11],中亚热带樟树林^[36]等对降水的截留分配规律相似。针叶林林冠截留率通常在20%—48%之间^[35],相同生境条件下,针叶林林冠截留率一般较阔叶林高^[37]。由表4可见,我国不同研究区域油松林冠层截留率在15.9%—36.97%之间,本研究截留率虽然在20%—48%的范围内,但与我国其它区域油松林研究结论相比,截留率相对较高,明显超出同一研究区域党坤良等^[6]报道的31龄油松截留率(20.19%)。主要原因可能是,本研究林分为天然次生林,林龄51—60龄,已达近成熟林阶段,树高、冠幅和冠层厚度均较其它研究林分大,林木生长旺盛,林分连片生长,着生地地形复杂等原因会部分削弱一些局地气象因素的影响,导致截留率相对较高。仅从森林对降雨截留有效性方面而言,随着林分越来越成熟,林冠截留能力会不断加强。但林冠所截留的降雨最终将被消耗于蒸发,实质会减少林内地表的实际雨量和土壤水分的有效补充,是雨水资源的无益损失。

降雨经林冠向下传递,进入林内,最终落入土壤的整个过程中,从接触到林冠起,林冠就会对降雨产生再分配作用,同时表现出穿透降雨和树干茎流与降雨事件发生和终止时间上的不一致性。通过3年的野外实测,发现降雨事件发生时降雨强度的变化总是呈现从小变大再减缓的规律。降雨事件开始发生时,降雨强度相对较小,林冠和枝叶表面比较干燥,雨滴从上向下穿透林冠过程中,如果碰到枝叶,很容易被吸附、阻挡和截持,除部分雨滴直接从林冠间隙穿过,前期大量雨滴将会被林冠阻挡或截持。林外降雨与林内降雨的产生在时间会出现明显的差异,从而产生对降雨输入的延滞效应。陈丽华等^[14]对华北土石山区油松人工林研究也存在相似规律。降雨量级越小,林内雨出现时间越迟,随着降雨量级增大,林冠从干燥到湿润的过程所需时间变短,林内雨出现时间相应变短。如降雨量级<5 mm时,穿透降雨在降雨事件发生(78.5 ± 8.8) min后才被观测到;降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm时,仅需(16.0 ± 0.0) min,两者相差近5倍。降雨量 >10.0 mm时,穿透降雨终止时间逐渐表现出延滞性,降雨量级越大越明显,从(3.2 ± 2.6) min(降雨量级10—25 mm)到(12.0 ± 0.00) min(降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm)。由于森林对降雨存在延滞效应,可适度迟缓林外大气降雨到达林内的时间,延迟地表径流的产生,从而对削减洪峰,减少水土流失、泥石流和滑坡等地质灾害产生一定的积极作用^[38]。

树干茎流的滞后效应更为明显,几乎是穿透降雨所需时间的2倍。主要是由于只有当大气降雨达到一定量后,除林冠枝叶外,树皮本身吸附的水分也达到饱和后,雨水才会沿着树干向下传递,产生茎流。滞后时间随着降雨量级的增大显著缩短,不同降雨量级,滞后时间的变化幅度为(111.0 ± 33.0)—(41.2 ± 0.0) min。Owens等^[27]研究表明,降雨强度较大时,降雨1 h后出现茎流,与本研究结果相似。同时认为降雨终止后,茎流会延迟一个小时,与本研究结论有一定差别。本研究的观测结果为,茎流终止时间表现为先于大气降雨终止时间,如降雨量级 ≥ 100 mm时,茎流终止时间先于大气降雨终止时间(9.8 ± 0.0) min,降雨量级5—10 mm时,为(58.3 ± 21.5) min,明显的表现出降雨量级越小,茎流终止时间愈早的趋势。可能原因是成年油松树皮较厚,平均厚度2.5 cm,多孔柔软且开裂,吸水能力较强,从林冠到树干再到树基,有较长的传输距离,在此过程中不仅存在着树皮、树干的吸附,同时还会产生一定量的蒸发^[39-41]。只有水量达到一定程度,雨水才可汇流向下,降雨一旦变小,水量不能保证,茎流便相应终止。

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