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封面图说:气候变暖下的北极冰盖——自从 1978 年人类对北极冰盖进行遥感监测以来, 北极冰正以平均每年 8.5% 的速度持续缩小, 每年 1500 亿吨的速度在融化。这使科学家相信, 冰盖缩小的根本原因是全球变暖。北极的冰盖消失, 让更大面积的深色海水暴露出来, 使海水吸收更多太阳热辐射反过来又加剧冰盖融化。由于北极冰的加速融化, 北冰洋的通航已经成为 21 世纪初全球最重要的自然地理事件和生态事件。从这张航片可以看到北极冰缘正在消融、开裂崩塌的现状。

彩图提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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王雪芹, 张奇春, 姚槐应. 毛竹高速生长期土壤碳氮动态及其微生物特性. 生态学报, 2012, 32(5): 1412-1418.

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毛竹高速生长期土壤碳氮动态及其微生物特性

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摘要: 研究了典型毛竹林毛竹高速生长期间土壤碳氮动态及其微生物生态特性。结果表明:毛竹高速生长期间,3个试验地土壤全氮、碱解氮、铵态氮、硝态氮及总有机碳和水溶性有机碳(DOC)的含量均有不同幅度的下降,其中25℃蒸馏水提取DOC(25℃DOC)降幅分别达到51%、22%和223%,且25℃DOC下降幅度明显大于80℃DOC的下降幅度。随毛竹生长,土壤全氮和有机碳含量变化较为明显,相关分析表明两者呈极显著的正相关($R^2=0.89^{**}$)。同时,土壤微生物量碳含量大幅度降低,由原来的800 mg/kg降到了525 mg/kg。采用PLFA法对土壤微生物群落结构进行了分析,代表细菌的饱和脂肪酸(14:0, 16:0, 18:0, 20:0, i15:0, i16:0, i17:0, i18:0, a15:0, a17:0)基本上都在载荷图的右侧;代表真菌的不饱和脂肪酸(18:2w6, 9c/18:0ANTE)分布在主成分载荷图的左侧,表明随着毛竹生长,土壤中细菌含量减少,真菌含量增加。说明毛竹的高速生长消耗了土壤中的碳氮,同时对土壤微生物群落结构产生了明显的影响。

关键词: 毛竹; 土壤碳; 土壤氮; 微生物群落; 总磷脂脂肪酸

Soil carbon, nitrogen and microbiological characteristics during bamboo high-speed growth

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Abstract: The soil carbon, nitrogen dynamics and its microbiological ecological characteristic were investigated during bamboo high-speed growth in typical bamboo (*Phyllostachys Pubescens*) forests. The results showed that the content of total nitrogen (TN) reduced by 13%, 22% and 6% respectively in the three testing spots. TN of soil showed a significant positive correlation with alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen and nitrate nitrogen ($R^2 = 0.48^*, 0.65^{**}, 0.70^{**}$ respectively) during bamboo high-speed growth indicating that the soil nitrogen was absorbed in different forms by bamboo which caused soil total nitrogen reduction. Soil total organic carbon (TOC) and dissolve organic carbon (DOC) including extraction at 20℃ (20℃ DOC) and at 80℃ (80℃ DOC) were significantly decreased during bamboo growth. The results showed that TOC reduced by 26%, 20% and 24% respectively in three testing spots. The content of the 20℃ DOC reduced by 51%, 22% and 23% in three testing spot respectively, which was considerably greater ($P < 0.05$) than the reduction of 80℃ DOC in the testing spots. The relationship between soil total nitrogen (TN) and total organic carbon (TOC) analysis showed that TN and TOC were strongly inter-correlated ($R^2 = 0.89^{**}$) indicating that the change of soil carbon was closely related with the content of soil nitrogen during bamboo high-speed growth. Soil microorganisms are important in the cycling of almost all the major plant nutrients including the turnover of organic matter. Environmental conditions and perturbation are likely to affect microbial population structures and their functions in soils which may result

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in a change of overall soil properties. During high-speed growth, bamboo consumed soil carbon and soil nitrogen which lead to soil nutrient deficiency, effected soil microbial biomass and excessive carbon reduction, it also changed the soil microbial community. The content of soil microbial biomass carbon decreased from 800 mg/kg at the first sampling day to 589 mg/kg at the last sampling day. Soil under different sampling date contained a variety of PLFAs composed of saturated, unsaturated, methyl-branched and cyclopropane fatty acids. Thirty-four PLFAs with chain lengths from C12 to C20 were identified. The PLFA concentration data were subjected to principal components analysis (PCA). The first two principal components (PC1 and PC2) accounted for 62.95% and 17.20% of the variation respectively, which showed soil microbial community was changed significantly during bamboo growth. Specific identified PLFAs including saturated fatty acids (14:0, 16:0, 18:0, 20:0, i15:0, i16:0, i17:0, i18:0, a15:0, a17:0) which represented bacteria were found to be distributed on the right of the load diagram, while unsaturated fatty acids (18:2w6, 9c/18:0ANTE) which represented fungi were found to be distributed on the left of the load diagram. Thus, these bacteria indicator PLFAs were more abundant in the later soil sampling, while the fungi indicator PLFAs were more abundant in the early soil sampling, indicating that with the soil nutrient consumption during bamboo high-speed growth, total PLFA and the PLFAs that represent bacteria decreased, While the PLFAs that represent fungi increased. Thus, the change of soil carbon and soil nitrogen can significantly affect soil microbial community structure in the bamboo forest soil.

Key Words: bamboo; soil carbon; soil nitrogen; microbial biomass; total PLFA

毛竹(*Phyllostachys pubescens*)是我国南方重要的森林资源,其对环境质量和人类健康的重要作用已为人们所认识,但人们对其固碳固氮能力的了解还很少^[1],由于土壤碳、氮含量及其动态平衡直接影响着土壤肥力和林地生产力,因此,毛竹林土壤肥力或生产力的维持与提高一直是学术界关注的热点。近年来,我国在毛竹林地土壤碳氮养分研究方面积累了许多数据。高志勤^[2]等对不同结构毛竹林地土壤碳氮养分进行了研究,周国模^[3]等通过对毛竹林地土壤有机碳的研究得出集约经营导致土壤碳的大量损失的结论,不少学者^[4]还对毛竹林土壤全氮和有机碳含量的季节变化和空间分异特征进行了研究,表明土壤碳氮养分状况是表征毛竹林土壤肥力水平的基本因素。

毛竹林是我国重要的竹林资源类型,占全国竹林面积的70%左右,同时毛竹林生长速度快,固定CO₂能力强,具有强大的碳汇功能^[5]。本文主要研究毛竹高速增长期间土壤碳氮动态及其微生物生态特征的变化情况,通过对毛竹林碳氮的动态变化研究,为毛竹林生态系统的碳贮量、分布和动态变化提供基础数据,对毛竹林地养分管理具有科学的指导意义。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究地概况

试验地位于浙江省杭州市余杭区四岭水库流域,四岭水库位于浙江省东北部,杭嘉湖平原南端。该流域属亚热带季风气候区,年平均气温15.3—16.2℃,年平均降雨量1550 mm。四岭水库流域为典型的山村农业生态环境小流域,属于低山丘陵,土壤类型为地带性红壤。全流域自然植被覆盖率达95%以上,竹林覆盖率达到70%以上,竹林面积有5000多公顷。

1.2 试验设计

2009年4月初,正值毛竹出笋期,选择土壤类型、坡度、坡向和毛竹长势基本一致且未施肥的3片竹林地作为试验地,在每个试验地随机选择3根刚破土的竹笋,在笋周围选取4点,用土钻法在距地表20 cm处取土,混合土样500 g左右带回实验室分析。此后根据竹笋的生长速度定期采样,具体采样时间为2009年4月9日、4月11日、4月14日、4月18日、4月26日、5月4日和5月15日,共采7次。试验地基本概况见表1。

表1 试验地概况

Table 1 Basic information of the sampling plots

试验地 Plot	坡向 Aspect	pH	有机碳 Organic carbon /(g/kg)	全氮 Total nitrogen /(g/kg)	速效磷 Available P /(mg/kg)	速效钾 Available K /(mg/kg)	平均胸径 DBH* /cm	立竹数 Bamboo density /(株/hm ²)
P1	东偏南	4.9	42.5	1.76	2.5	50.6	9.9	3435
P2	北偏东	4.9	55.5	3.29	2.7	51.6	10.0	3301
P3	北偏西	5.0	38.0	2.90	2.5	38.0	10.1	3268

*毛竹平均胸径

1.3 分析项目及测定方法

土样取回后,带回实验室立即去杂,过2 mm筛,并分为两份备用。1份鲜样供土壤微生物量碳和微生物多样性测定;另1份风干后测定土壤pH值、全氮、碱解氮、铵态氮、硝态氮、有机碳、可溶性有机碳。

pH值采用pH酸度计法(水浸提)测定;土壤全氮采用硫酸铜—硫酸钾催化,全自动凯氏定氮仪测定;碱解氮采用碱解扩散法测定;铵态氮和硝态氮分别采用靛酚蓝比色法和紫外分光光度法测定。有机碳采用高温外加热重铬酸钾氧化-容量法测定^[6];土壤可溶性有机碳(DOC)采用25 ℃和80 ℃两种蒸馏水方法浸提,25 ℃浸提有机碳的操作过程如下,将过2 mm筛的新鲜土壤与蒸馏水(25 ℃)以质量比为1:2.5的比例混合,振荡30 min后进行离心10 min(4000 r/min),浸提液用0.45 μm滤膜抽滤后,滤液中的有机碳用岛津TOC-VcpH分析仪测定,80 ℃浸提有机碳是将水土混合液在80 ℃的条件下培养24 h,冷却后过0.45 μm滤膜,滤液中的有机碳也用岛津TOC-VcpH分析仪测定。土壤微生物量碳采用氯仿熏蒸提取法测定,根据熏蒸和未熏蒸处理土壤提取液中有机碳含量之差,分别乘以系数2.64求得微生物生物量碳含量^[7]。土壤微生物群落结构分析采用磷脂脂肪酸(PLFA)生物标记法,PLFA的提取过程和分析参考Frostegrd方法^[8]。

1.4 数据统计分析

数据为3次重复测定平均值,采用SPSS 13.0软件对试验数据进行统计分析,其中处理间差异的多重比较采用LSD法。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 毛竹高速增长期间土壤氮素动态

如图1所示,从4月9日至4月26日,土壤全氮呈下降趋势,3个试验地的降幅分别为13%、22%和6%,这表明尽管毛竹高生长是各节间增长的结果,但是还是消耗了土壤中一定的氮量。4月26日毛竹林地土壤全氮含量均有不同程度的增加,3个试验地增幅分别为12%、25%和33%。根据采样点气象站数据分析可能存在的原因,在采样前几天降雨量较大,风力很强,且采样时有较多的竹叶,因此造成了土壤全氮含量的增加。

对土壤有效态氮的分析见表2,在7次采样期间碱解氮含量明显下降,相关分析发现碱解氮与土壤全氮含量达到显著正相关($R^2=0.48^*$),这与张虹^[9]等研究的结果一致。因此,土壤碱解氮含量不仅能够较好地反映出近期内土壤氮素的供应状况和氮素释放速率,也是反映土壤供氮能力的重要指标之一^[10-11]。土壤铵态氮与硝态氮的含量也随毛竹生长而呈现下降的趋势,两者之间达到极显著正相关($R^2=0.66^{**}$),而且都与全氮含量呈极显著正相关($R^2=0.65^{**}$, $R^2=0.70^{**}$)。

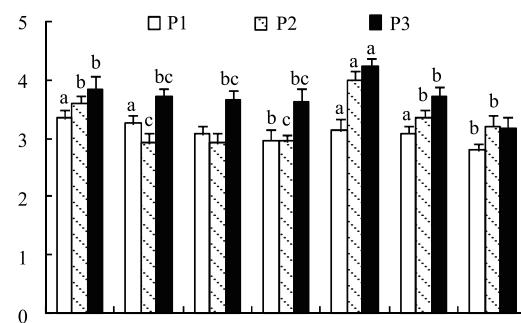


图1 毛竹生长期土壤全氮含量

Fig.1 Soil total nitrogen content during bamboo growth

P1, P2, P3 为实验地

2.2 毛竹高生长期土壤碳动态

林地凋落物是影响土壤碳,特别是表层土壤碳的主要因子^[12-13],该试验地林地凋落物覆盖厚度约为1—3 cm,因而土壤中有机碳的含量高于一般用地。图2表明从4月9日到4月26日3个试验地土壤总有机碳含量明显下降,降幅分别达到了26%、20%和24%。这与土壤全氮含量的变化趋势基本一致,两者呈显著的正相关(3个试验地R²分别为0.93 **,0.87 *,0.87 *)。这与李海玲^[14]等和刘广路^[15]等研究的结果一致。

表2 毛竹高生长期不同氮素形态变化

Table 2 The change of different nitrogen forms during bamboo growth

氮素形态含量 Content of nitrogen/(mg/kg)		试验地 Plot			采样期间含量变化 Content change during sample period/(mg/kg)			降幅 Decreasing range/%		
					P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
		P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
碱解氮 Alkaline hydrolysis nitrogen	初期含量 ^{a)} Initial content	200	202	274				10	3.9	53
	后期含量 ^{b)} Later content	190	198	221				5	2	24
铵态氮 Ammonium nitrogen	初期含量 Initial content	44	50	51				5.6	4.4	1.4
	后期含量 Later content	38	46	50				15	10	3
硝态氮 Nitrate nitrogen	初期含量 Initial content	3.3	3.7	4.2				0.8	0.4	1.2
	后期含量 Later content	2.5	3.3	3.0				34	13	40

a): 前3次采样;b): 后4次采样

土壤可溶性有机碳(DOC)虽仅占土壤有机碳的很小一部分,但近年来的研究表明,它是土壤有机碳库中最活跃的组分之一^[16],DOC含量的高低是土壤微生物对有机物分解与利用的综合反映^[17]。凋落物的多少会影响土壤可溶性有机碳的含量,地表凋落物积累量对土壤可溶性碳的影响主要在0—10 cm土层,二者呈显著的正相关^[18]。从表3可以看出,DOC含量变化较为明显。其中25 °C DOC在3个试验地的降幅分别为51%、22%和223%,80 °C DOC降幅分别为50%、54%和112%。有研究表明土壤中微生物的活性影响土壤各形态碳的活性^[19]。试验地毛竹生长过程中土壤有机碳在微生物作用下分解为DOC,但随着可溶性碳被分解或被吸收或被淋失,从而可导致DOC含量减少。

表3 毛竹高生长期可溶性有机碳(DOC)变化

Table 3 The change of DOC during bamboo high-speed growth

不同温度下 DOC 含量 DOC content under different temperature/(mg/kg)		试验地 Experimental field			采样期间含量变化 Content change during sample period/(mg/kg)			降幅 Decreasing range/%		
					P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
		P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3	P1	P2	P3
25 °C	初期含量 Initial content	265	229	288				89	42	199
	后期含量 Later content	176	187	89				51	22	223
80 °C	初期含量 Initial content	526	508	603				176	179	319
	后期含量 Later content	350	330	284				50	54	112

2.3 毛竹高生长期微生物群落变化

从图3可以看出,从4月9日到4月26日毛竹林地微生物量碳含量一直处于波动状态,从4月26日到5

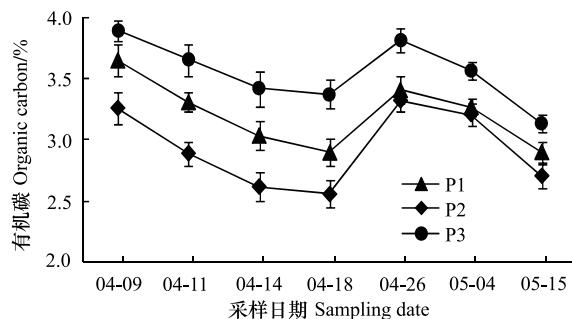


图2 毛竹生长期土壤有机碳含量
Fig. 2 Soil organic carbon content during bamboo growth

月15日土壤微生物量碳大幅度降低,从820 mg/kg下降到525 mg/kg。这表明毛竹高速增长期间消耗土壤养分,造成养分缺乏,可能限制了微生物活动。

磷脂脂肪酸(PLFA)分析被广泛地应用于土壤微生物多样性研究,用于揭示植被等众多因素对土壤微生物群落结构和生物量的影响^[20-21],土壤中PLFA的存在及其丰度可揭示特定生物或生物种群的存在及其丰度,PLFA图谱也能提供微生物群落结构的信息^[22]。在供试的21份土壤中共检测到包括饱和脂肪酸、单不饱和脂肪酸、多不饱和脂肪酸、环丙烷脂肪酸和甲基脂肪酸在内的34种PLFAs。其中,29种PLFAs(14:0,15:0,16:0,17:0,18:0,20:0,i15:0,i16:0,i17:0,i18:0,a15:0,a17:0,16:1 w5c,16:1 w9c,17:1 w8c,18:1 w9c,18:1 w7c,18:1 w5c,i16:1,i16:1w7c/15 2OH,16:1 2OH,18:1 2OH,18:3 w6c (6,9,12),20:4 w6,9,12,15c,10Me16:0,10Me 17:0,11 Me18:1 w7c,cy17:0,cy19:0 w8c)在所有土样中均被检出。从图4可以看出,29种磷脂脂肪酸中,含量较高的6种脂肪酸(i15:0,16:0,10Me16:0,18:1 w9c,18:1 w7c,cy19:0 w8c)均代表细菌,占总脂肪酸含量的48%—53%。

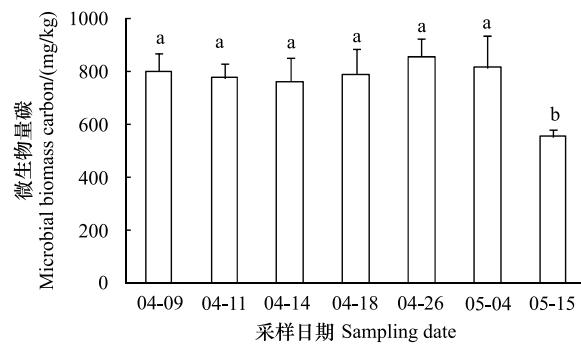


Fig. 3 Microbial biomass carbon content during bamboo growth

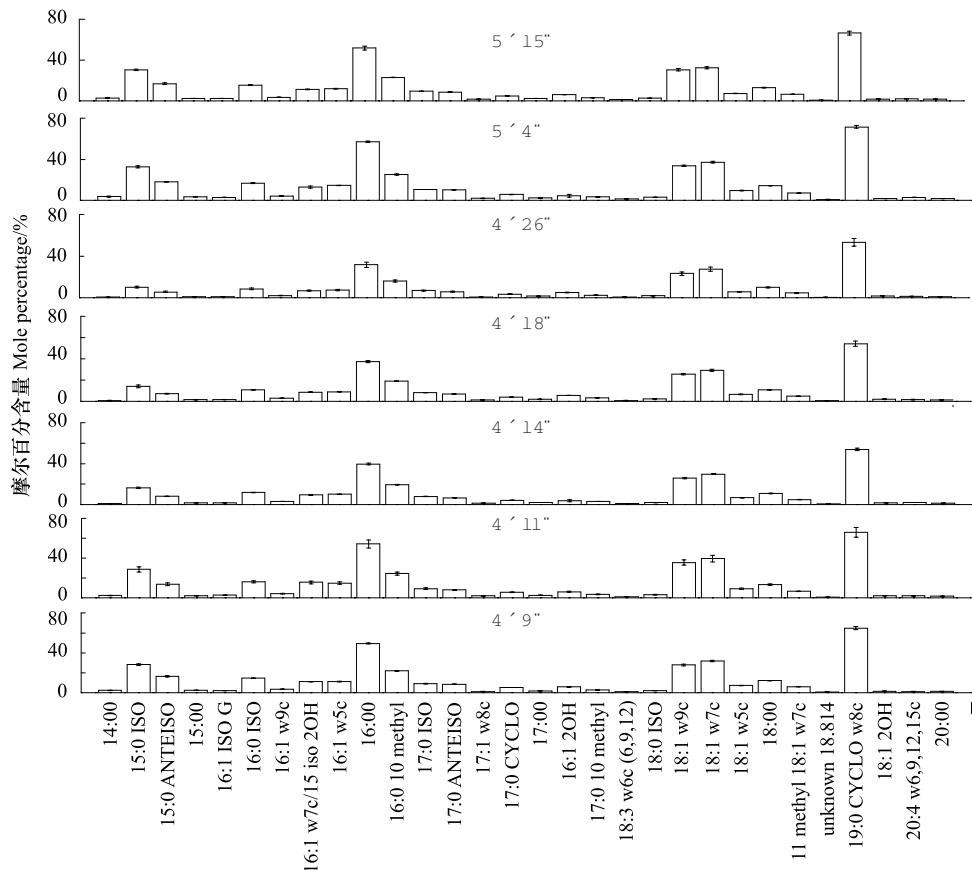


图4 毛竹高生长期土壤的磷脂脂肪酸(PLFA)

Fig. 4 Mol % of different PLFAs during bamboo growth

对磷脂脂肪酸的相对含量进行了主成分分析法结果表明(PCA, 图5),第一主成分PC1对总PLFA数据变异的贡献率是62.95%,第二主成分PC2对总PLFA数据变异的贡献率是17.20%。从图5可看出,毛竹高

速生长各时期与PC1成反比,与PC2成正比,表明毛竹高生长过程中土壤微生物群落结构发生变化。图6表明代表细菌的饱和脂肪酸(14:0,16:0,18:0,20:0,i15:0,i16:0,i17:0,i18:0,a15:0,a17:0)基本上都分布在载荷图的右侧;代表真菌的不饱和脂肪酸18:2w6,9c/18:0ANTE分布在主成分载荷图的左侧。结合图5和图6分析可知,随着毛竹的生长,土壤中细菌含量下降,真菌含量升高。总磷脂脂肪酸含量下降(图7),说明毛竹的高生长对土壤微生物群落结构影响极为明显。

3 结论

毛竹高生长期间,土壤中全氮、碱解氮、硝态氮及铵态氮的含量均有不同幅度的下降,表明土壤中的氮素会以不同形式被毛竹吸收,从而导致土壤氮素总量下降。土壤中总有机碳、可溶性有机碳含量明显下降。其中25℃冷水提取DOC含量变化大于80℃热水提取的DOC含量变化,且土壤中总有机碳与全氮含量呈极显著的正相关($R^2=0.89^{**}$)。毛竹高生长期间消耗了土壤养分,造成养分缺乏,从而影响了土壤微生物群落结构,土壤中细菌含量下降,真菌含量升高。

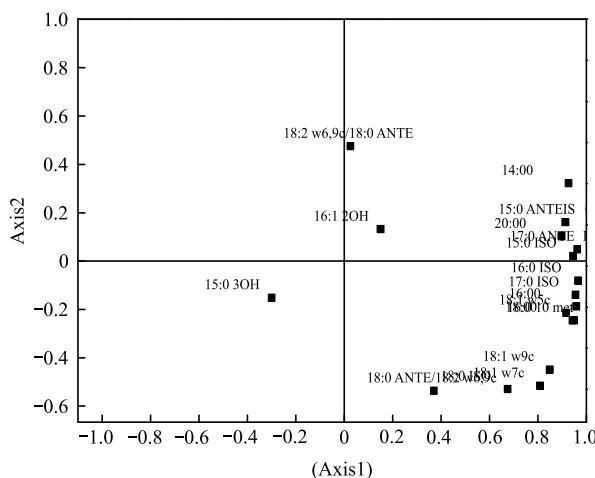


图6 单个磷脂脂肪酸主成分载荷值

Fig. 6 PCA showing loading values for individual PLFAs

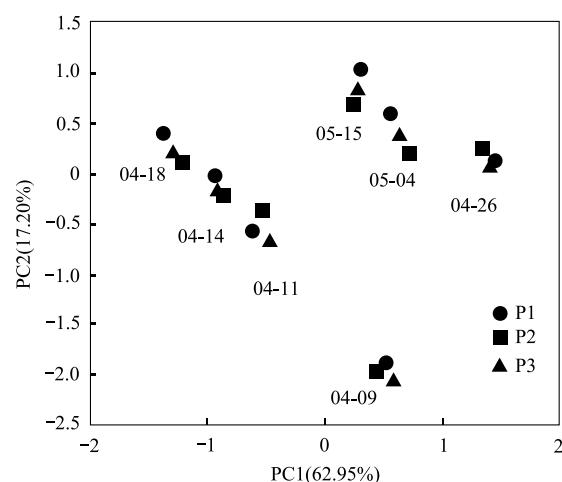


图5 毛竹高生长期土壤磷脂脂肪酸图谱主成分分析

Fig. 5 PCA showing variations in PLFA pattern during bamboo growth

图7展示了毛竹高生长期间土壤总磷脂脂肪酸(Total PLFAs)含量的变化。图中显示了在不同采样日期(04-09, 04-11, 04-14, 04-18, 04-26, 05-04, 05-15)时土壤中总PLFAs的浓度。从图中可以看出,总PLFAs含量在04-09达到最高点(约145 nmol/g),随后在04-11和04-14分别下降至约110 nmol/g和105 nmol/g。在04-18时再次上升至约155 nmol/g,并在04-26达到峰值(约165 nmol/g)。之后在05-04和05-15时分别下降至约135 nmol/g和130 nmol/g。图中还标注了不同的字母(a, b, c, d)来表示不同采样日期之间的统计学差异。

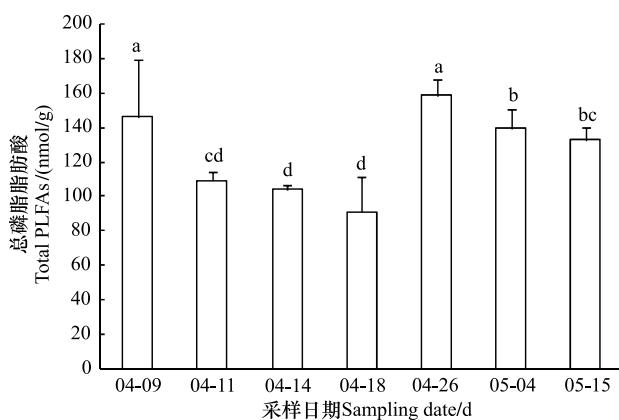


图7 毛竹高生长期间土壤总磷脂脂肪酸含量的变化

Fig. 7 The change of soil total PLFAs content during bamboo growth

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