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# 生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

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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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黄菊莹,余海龙,袁志友,李凌浩. 长期N添加对典型草原几个物种叶片性状的影响. 生态学报, 2012, 32(5): 1419-1427.

Huang J Y, Yu H L, Yuan Z Y, Li L H. Effects of long-term increased soil N on leaf traits of several species in typical Inner Mongolian grassland. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(5): 1419-1427.

## 长期N添加对典型草原几个物种叶片性状的影响

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**摘要:**通过一个连续4 a(2003—2006年)N添加的野外控制试验( $0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 \text{ g/m}^2$ 等8个水平), 探讨了N供给改变对内蒙古典型草原几个常见物种叶片性状的影响。结果表明, 沿施N水平, 冷蒿(*Artemisia frigida*)、星毛委陵菜(*Potentilla acaulis*)和砂韭(*Allium bidentatum*)比叶面积(SLA)呈指数增加, 而克氏针茅(*Stipa krylovii*)和糙隐子草(*Cleistogenes squarrosa*)SLA无明显变化规律; 5个物种绿叶N浓度和枯叶N浓度均呈增加趋势, 而绿叶P浓度和枯叶P浓度的变化趋势呈明显的物种差异性。物种间, 冷蒿具有较高的SLA和叶片养分浓度, 克氏针茅具有较低的SLA和叶片养分浓度。以上结果表明, N供给增加降低了植物保持N的能力, 对植物P保持能力的影响随物种不同而异, 反映了植物P策略对N供给改变的弹性适应。因此, 大气N沉降增加改变着植物N和P利用策略, 进而影响着植被-土壤系统N和P循环, 而其物种差异性将对群落结构产生深远影响。

**关键词:**草原生态系统; 叶片性状; N添加; 养分保持; 养分循环

## Effects of long-term increased soil N on leaf traits of several species in typical Inner Mongolian grassland

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**Abstract:** Increasing atmospheric nitrogen (N) deposition is one of the hot topics related to global climate change. This change has altered soil N availability and is expected to affect plant N economy. For terrestrial ecosystems where N is a limiting factor, increased N deposition may lead to a shift from N limitation to P limitation, possibly resulting in changes in plant P use strategies. Research into nutrient conservation responses to increased N gradients is important in exploring the effects of global climate change on the nutrient economy of plants and thus on ecosystem-level nutrient cycling. We studied the responses of several leaf traits in relation to nutrient conservation strategies, including specific leaf area (SLA), N and P concentrations in green leaves, and N and P concentrations in senescing leaves. Our objective was to investigate the potential effects of increased N deposition on N and P use strategies for dominant species of temperate grasslands. This study was conducted during 2003—2006 and compared plant responses to N levels of  $0, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 \text{ g/m}^2$ . Five temperate grassland species of Inner Mongolia belonging to three different life-forms were studied: *Stipa krylovii* Roshev. (grass), *Cleistogenes squarrosa* (Trin.) Keng. (grass), *Artemisia frigida* Willd. (semishrub), *Potentilla acaulis* L. (forb) and *Allium bidentatum* Fischer ex Prokhanov & Ikonnikov-Galitzky (forb). The results show SLAs in

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*A. frigida*, *P. acaulis* and *A. bidentatum* increased with increasing N availability while no obvious trends were found in the two grasses. N concentrations in green leaves of the five species increased significantly, while the P concentration change in green leaves were species-specific. The P concentration in *A. bidentatum* initially decreased but increased with higher N levels. The other four species showed insignificant relationships with N addition gradients. In senescing leaves, N concentrations increased significantly for all five species. The response of P concentration to increasing N availability in senescing leaves was also species-specific. P concentrations in *A. frigida*, *P. acaulis* and *C. squarrosa* initially increased and then decreased at high N levels; however, no obvious trends were found in *S. krylovii* and *A. bidentatum*. The SLA and nutrient concentrations in *A. frigida* were higher than the other species but they were lower in the two grasses. These results offer basic data useful in forecasting the potential influences of increasing N deposition and associated changes in P availability on ecosystem nutrient cycling in the temperate grasslands of Inner Mongolia. The generally increasing trends in green leaf SLA and increasing N concentrations in both green and senescing leaves indicate an increase in N deposition enhances N uptake for these species but decreases N reabsorption, therefore decreasing the ability of plants to conserve N. In contrast, the effect of increased N deposition on P use strategy is species-specific, reflecting the flexible adaptation of P strategy of plants in relation to changes in N availability. Consequently, increased N deposition changes a plant's N and P use strategies, which causes further changes in N and P cycling in plant-soil systems. These species-specific responses will strongly influence community structure.

**Key Words:** grassland ecosystem; leaf traits; N deposition; nutrient conservation; nutrient cycling

工业革命以来,化石矿物焚烧、干物质燃烧、毁林开荒、化肥施用和豆科植物广泛栽植等人类活动产生了大量含氮(N)化合物,导致全球大气N沉降增加<sup>[1]</sup>。据估计,1860—2000年间由人类活动带来的全球活性N生产提高了11倍<sup>[2]</sup>,其中中国从1961年至2000年活性N排放提高了近5倍,预计到2030年将达 $1.05 \times 10^8$ t<sup>[3]</sup>。N沉降增加对陆地生态系统各个组成部分都产生了重要影响<sup>[4]</sup>,且其影响程度常与生态系统N饱和度和N沉降量有关。就其对植物的影响上,研究表明当植物生长受N限制时,适量N沉降增加促进了光合作用,进而提高了植被生产力和C储备<sup>[5-6]</sup>;而过量N沉降增加则会降低物种多样性以及生产力<sup>[7-8]</sup>。

养分保持是植物对养分贫瘠生境的适应策略之一,较高的养分保持能力说明植物对有限的环境资源具有较强的适应能力。叶片性状如比叶面积、养分浓度和养分回收(植物衰老时养分从衰老组织向活组织转移的一种过程)等反映了植物保持养分的能力,在C固定和凋落物分解等植物过程中扮演着重要的角色。植物通过提高养分回收或降低对养分需求的养分保持策略,都可能降低凋落物分解速率,导致土壤养分有效性降低,进而影响到植被-土壤系统的养分循环。因此,养分保持对植物个体养分策略和生态系统养分循环都有重要的意义。

内蒙古多伦草原地处我国东北部,是我国典型的农牧交错带之一。受地理和气候条件影响,该区域植被表现出不稳定性和脆弱性。土壤供N能力低下,植物生长主要受N的限制。此外,该区域N沉降临界负荷低,因此对大气N沉降增加比较敏感<sup>[9]</sup>。在之前的研究中,就大气N沉降增加对该区域优势植物N回收进行了较深入的模拟研究<sup>[10-11]</sup>,而对与植物养分保持能力密切相关的其它叶片指标的探讨还相对较少,尤其是叶片磷(P)指标。因此,本文以位于内蒙古多伦县的温带草原为研究对象,通过一个长期N添加的野外模拟试验,测定了几个常见物种绿叶比叶面积、绿叶N和P浓度和枯叶N和P浓度,分析了不同生活型物种叶片性状对N添加的响应,探讨N沉降增加对草原物种养分利用策略的影响,最终为深入理解温带草原生态系统及其它类似生态系统对全球气候变化的适应性提供基础数据。

## 1 研究方法

### 1.1 研究地区自然概况

试验地点设在中国科学院植物研究所多伦恢复生态学实验示范研究站。样地地理范围为 $115^{\circ}50'$ —

116°55' E, 41°46'—42°39' N。低山丘陵地貌, 海拔在1 150—1 800 m之间。属于东部季风区, 中温带、半干旱向半湿润过渡地区, 大陆性气候。年均降水量为386 mm, 年均蒸发量为1 748 mm, 全年降水量的80%集中在6—9月。地面平均温度为3.6 °C。最暖月(7月)平均气温为18.9 °C, 最冷月(1月)平均气温为-17.5 °C。无霜期100 d左右, ≥10 °C积温为1 917.9 °C。土壤为栗钙土(大约占70%)。样地植被属于温带典型草原, 主要由克氏针茅(*Stipa krylovii*)、冷蒿(*Artemisia frigida*)、星毛委陵菜(*Potentilla acaulis*)和冰草(*Agropyron cristatum*)等组成<sup>[5]</sup>。

## 1.2 试验设计

N添加试验区设立于2003年7月。在多伦恢复生态学试验示范研究站十三里滩基地公路南边,选择保持较好、地势平坦、植被均匀的地段,开始实施长期N添加试验。在此地段上按拉丁方设计设置8个N水平:0、1、2、4、8、16、32、64 g N/m<sup>2</sup>,每处理8次重复,共64个小区,每个小区面积为15 m×10 m。各小区之间设置4 m宽的东西向缓冲带,南北行之间设置过道。所施N肥为含N46%的尿素(CON<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>),于每年生长季中期(7月份中下旬)添加N肥1次。

## 1.3 研究材料和方法

以5个具有代表性的多年生草原物种(分属3个生活型)为研究对象:禾草类,克氏针茅和糙隐子草(*Cleistogenes squarrosa*);非禾草类,星毛委陵菜和砂韭(*Allium bidentatum*);半灌木,冷蒿。于2006年5月初植物刚刚开始发芽时,在每个小样方内每个物种选择6个形态上大致相似的个体进行挂牌标记。分别于2006年8月初和10月下旬,从标记的每个物种的6株个体中,随机选择3株齐地面剪下,保存至黑色塑料袋内迅速带回实验室。在实验室,分别从8月样品中选择完全展开的健康叶、从10月样品中选择完全枯黄的叶片做为试验材料。所选绿叶用数码相机拍照,通过SigmaScan 5.0 (SPSS Ins., Chicago, IL, USA)软件计算叶片总面积。烘干所有所选叶片(65 °C, 48 h),然后称其干重。干样经研磨过40目筛后进行化学测定。采用全自动凯氏定氮仪(Kjektec System 2300 Distilling Unit, FOSS Tecator AB, Hoganas, Sweden)测定干样全N浓度,钼锑抗比色法测定干样全P浓度<sup>[12]</sup>。

## 1.4 统计分析方法

分别采用SigmaPlot 10.0和SPSS13.0数据分析软件对数据进行图表绘制和统计分析。叶片比叶面积和养分浓度随N添加梯度的变化趋势分别采用指数拟合和分段回归拟合<sup>[13]</sup>。数据点为平均值±标准误(Mean±SE)。采用单因素方差分析(One-way ANOVA,LSD进行多重比较)比较各指标在物种间的差异,采用两因素方差分析(Two-way ANOVA)分析物种和N水平及其交互作用对各指标的影响。

## 2 结果

沿施N水平,绿叶SLA变化趋势呈现出物种差异性(图1):克氏针茅和糙隐子草绿叶SLA变化规律不明显( $P>0.05$ ),而其它3个物种绿叶SLA呈指数增加。物种间,平均绿叶SLA的大小依次为冷蒿>星毛委陵菜>糙隐子草>砂韭>克氏针茅(表1)。

表1 各指标的单因素方差分析表(采用LSD进行多重比较)

Table 1 Test of One-way ANOVA (LSD for Post Hoc Test) for each index

指标 Index	克氏针茅 <i>S. krylovii</i>	糙隐子草 <i>C. squarrosa</i>	冷蒿 <i>A. frigida</i>	星毛委陵菜 <i>P. acaulis</i>	砂韭 <i>A. bidentatum</i>
比叶面积 SLA/(cm <sup>2</sup> /g)	67.3 ± 0.6 a	200.2 ± 2.7 b	243.8 ± 3.0 c	228.3 ± 1.9 d	107.6 ± 0.9 c
绿叶 N Ngr/(mg/g)	24.0 ± 1.7 a	26.3 ± 1.8 b	34.1 ± 2.1 c	33.8 ± 2.2 c	27.8 ± 2.0 b
绿叶 P Pgr/(mg/g)	1.23 ± 0.03 a	1.44 ± 0.04 b	1.89 ± 0.05 c	1.82 ± 0.04 c	1.86 ± 0.08 c
枯叶 N Nsen/(mg/g)	8.1 ± 1.0 a	8.3 ± 1.0 a	14.3 ± 2.0 b	13.4 ± 1.6 b	5.2 ± 0.2 c
枯叶 P Psen/(mg/g)	0.31 ± 0.02 a	0.38 ± 0.05 a	0.68 ± 0.09 b	0.54 ± 0.05 c	0.12 ± 0.01 d

小写字母代表物种间各指标差异显著性,字母相同者表示误差不显著( $P > 0.05$ )

沿施N水平,绿叶N浓度呈增加趋势,而绿叶P浓度的变化趋势表现出物种差异性(图2):砂韭绿叶P

浓度呈先略降低后增加的趋势,而其它4个物种P浓度变化趋势不明显。物种间,冷蒿、星毛委陵菜和砂韭绿叶N和P浓度显著高于2个禾草类物种(表1)。

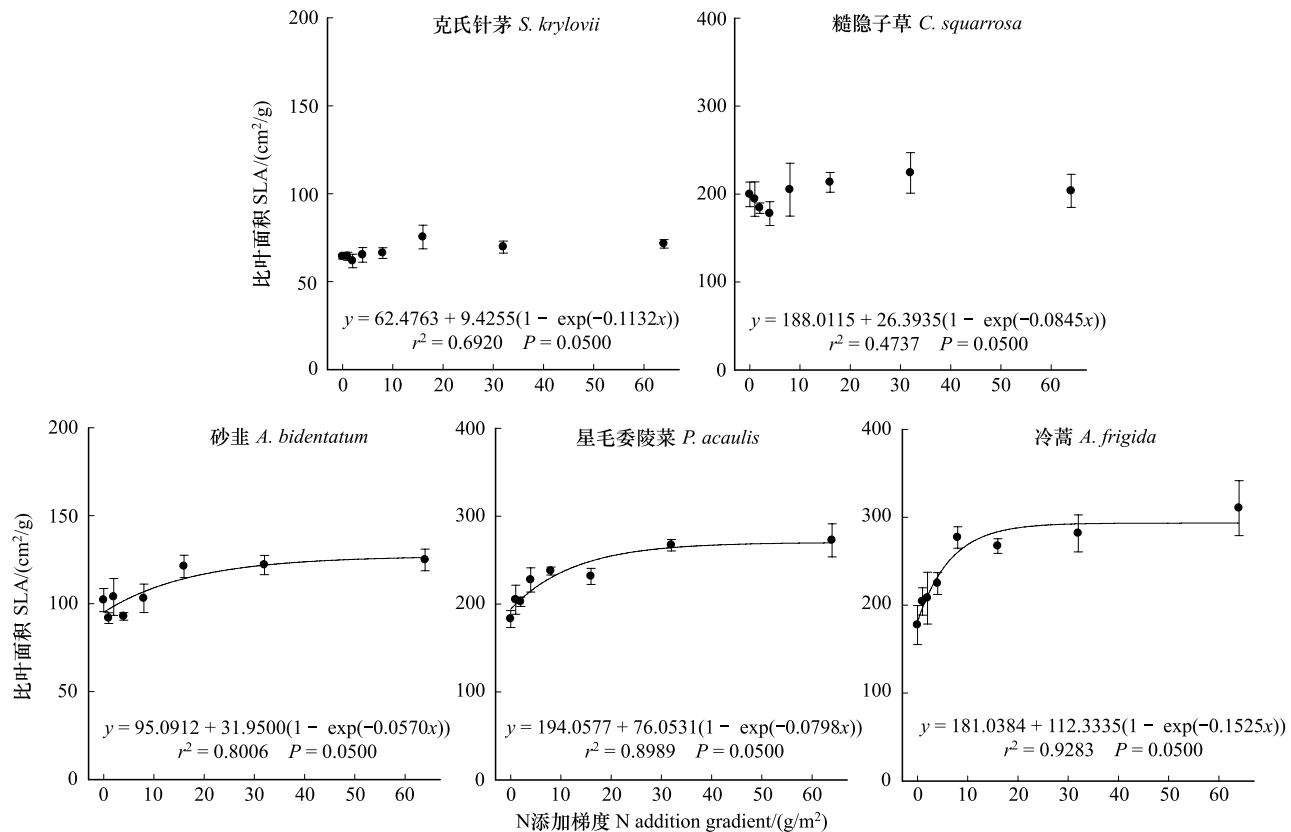


图1 连续4a(2003—2006年)土壤N供应对5个物种绿叶SLA的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of soil N supply of 4 years (2003—2006) on SLA in green leaves of five species

数据点为平均值±标准误

沿施N水平,枯叶N浓度呈增加趋势,枯叶P浓度变化趋势随物种不同而异(图3):克氏针茅和砂韭枯叶P浓度无明显变化规律,而其它3个物种P浓度表现出先增加后降低的趋势。物种间,冷蒿和星毛委陵菜枯叶N和P浓度最高,砂韭枯叶N和P浓度最低,而克氏针茅和糜隐子草介于之间(表1)。

物种和N水平对各指标有显著影响,二者的交互作用对绿叶SLA和枯叶N和P浓度影响显著,但对绿叶N和P浓度影响不显著(表2)。

### 3 讨论与结论

绿叶比叶面积反映了植物获取资源的能力,比叶面积高的植物具有快速获取资源的能力<sup>[10]</sup>,而比叶面积低的植物能更好地适应养分贫瘠环境<sup>[14]</sup>。随着土壤N有效性提高,可供植物获取的N数量增多,因此植物增大叶片面积<sup>[11, 15-16]</sup>,提高叶片的光合能力。而比叶面积高的植物,通常生长较快,叶片寿命较短,表现出较低的养分利用效率<sup>[17]</sup>,因而保持养分的能力较低。本研究中,两个禾本科物种比叶面积随N有效性变化无明显规律,而其它3个物种比叶面积有显著上升的趋势,表明这3个物种随着土壤N有效性的提高,其通过降低单位干重上的叶片面积来保持养分的能力也随之降低。一般而言,禾草类物种较其它生活型物种具有低的比叶面积<sup>[18-19]</sup>。本研究中,两个禾草类物种(克氏针茅和糜隐子草)比叶面积显著低于星毛委陵菜(非禾草类)和冷蒿(半灌木),但糜隐子草比叶面积高于砂韭(非禾草类),反映了物种长期适应周围环境的叶片进化特点。

绿叶养分浓度反映了植物获取养分的能力:当土壤提供养分的能力较高时,绿叶养分浓度也较高,反映了

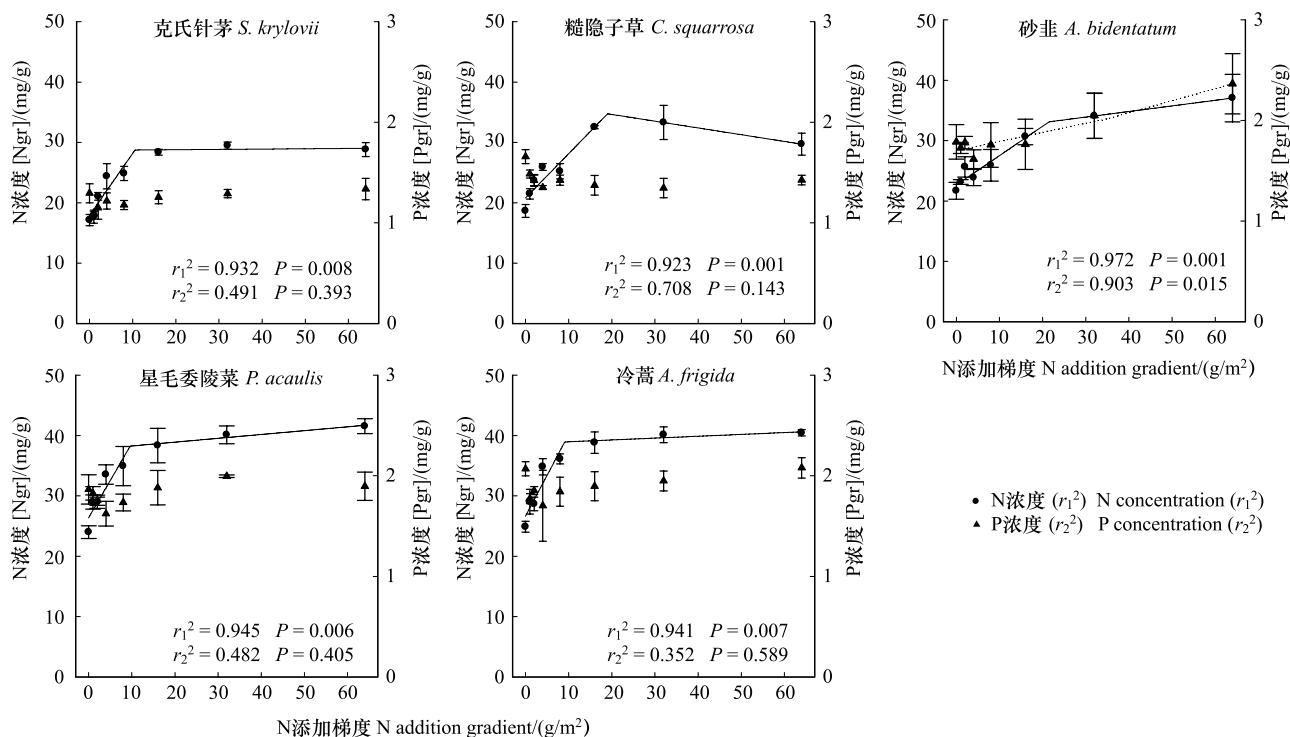


图2 连续4a(2003—2006年)土壤N供应对5个物种绿叶养分浓度的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of soil N supply of 4 years (2003—2006) on N and P concentrations in green leaves of five species

数据点为平均值±标准误

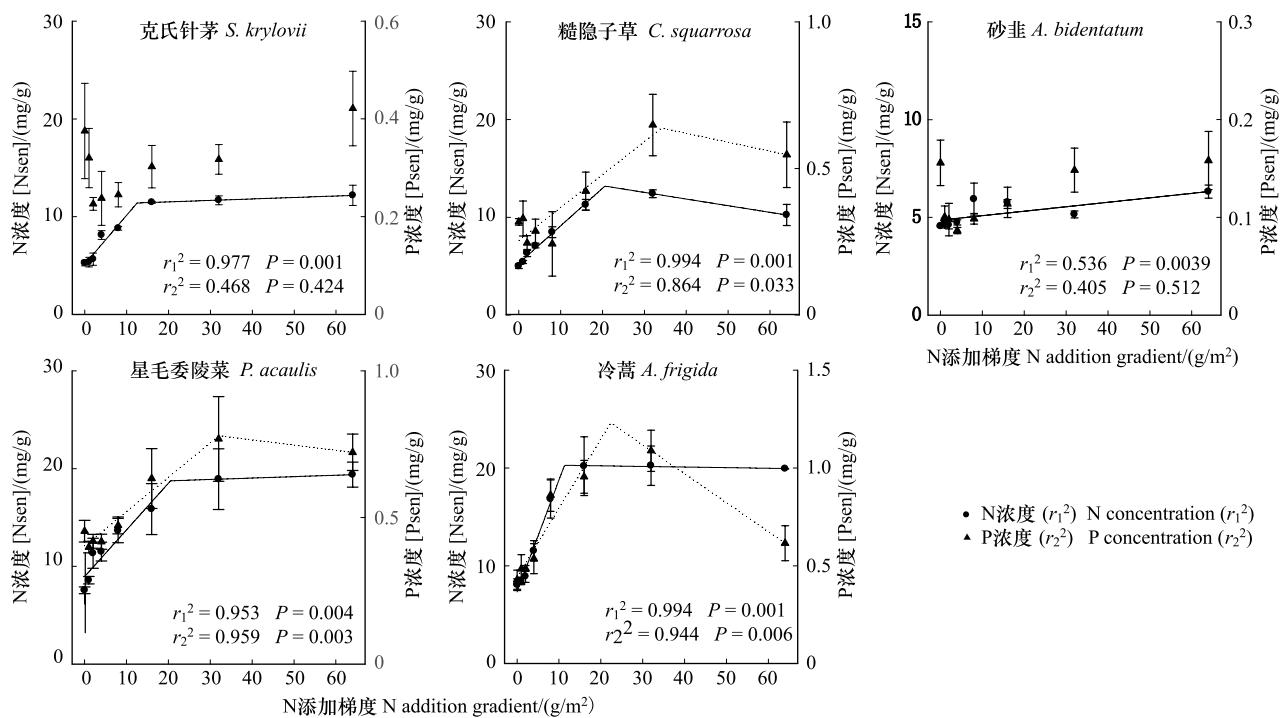


图3 连续4a(2003—2006年)土壤N供应对5个物种枯叶养分浓度的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of soil N supply of 4 years (2003—2006) on N and P concentrations in senescent leaves of five species

数据点为平均值±标准误

植物的“奢侈摄取”；而土壤养分有效性降低时，绿叶养分浓度也随之降低，植物借此延长养分的使用，提高养分利用效率，因此低的绿叶养分浓度是植物适应贫瘠生境的有效策略之一<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究中，外源N添加可能通过提高土壤N矿化速率和土壤N有效性<sup>[21-22]</sup>，促进了羊草根系和根茎的生长和N在地下部分与地上部分间的输送，因此5个物种绿叶N浓度随施N量增加而增加；另一方面，外源N添加可能通过降低土壤pH值、提高土壤溶液中铝(Al)水平，导致土壤中Al-P化合物的沉淀，引起土壤P缺乏<sup>[23-24]</sup>，但过量N投入则有利于土壤速效P的吸收<sup>[25]</sup>，因此砂韭绿叶P浓度随施N量增加表现出先降低后增加的趋势(图2)，表明低N添加提高了砂韭P保持能力和P素利用效率。生活型间，半灌木冷蒿和两个非禾草类物种平均绿叶N和P显著高于两个禾本科物种，表明前者获取养分的能力较强，与其它研究结果相似<sup>[20, 26]</sup>。

表2 各指标的两因素方差分析表  
Table 2 Test of Two-way ANOVA for each index

指标 Index	来源 Source	df	F	Sig.
比叶面积 SLA / (cm <sup>2</sup> /g)	物种	4	252.952	0.000
	N 水平	7	10.601	0.000
	物种×N 水平	28	1.995	0.006
绿叶 N Ngr/(mg/g)	物种	4	60.610	0.000
	N 水平	7	52.632	0.000
	物种×N 水平	28	0.954	0.538
绿叶 P Pgr/(mg/g)	物种	4	42.219	0.000
	N 水平	7	3.230	0.004
	物种×N 水平	28	0.051	0.811
枯叶 N Nsen/(mg/g)	物种	4	95.606	0.000
	N 水平	7	43.048	0.000
	物种×N 水平	28	3.392	0.000
枯叶 P Psen/(mg/g)	物种	4	56.433	0.000
	N 水平	7	8.773	0.000
	物种×N 水平	28	2.074	0.004

枯叶养分浓度表征了植物回收养分(养分回收度)的能力，其值越低表明植物保持养分的能力越强<sup>[27]</sup>。本研究中，5个物种枯叶N浓度均随施N量的增加而增加，表明随着N可利用性的提高，植物对N的回收能力逐渐降低，与其它施肥试验<sup>[10, 28]</sup>以及自然N梯度上的试验<sup>[29-31]</sup>结果一致。长期N添加试验，可能会导致一个系统由N限制转变为P限制<sup>[32-33]</sup>。因此，N添加可能会导致植物回收P的能力增强。但有研究表明，N添加对P回收度的影响随物种不同而异<sup>[30]</sup>。本试验中，沿N添加水平，克氏针茅和砂韭枯叶P浓度无明显变化规律，而其它3个物种枯叶P浓度呈现出先增加后降低的趋势，表明低N添加促进了N和P的协调吸收，但高N添加导致P受限性增加，因此3个物种P回收能力有所提高。以上研究结果进一步证实了N添加对枯叶P回收度的影响具有明显的物种差异性特点。当枯叶N浓度和P浓度分别低于7 mg/g和0.5 mg/g时，植物具有高的回收度<sup>[27]</sup>。因此，本研究中2个禾本科物种和砂韭较其它两个物种具有较高的N和P回收能力。

以上研究结果可为预测N沉降增加以及可能引起的P受限等问题，对内蒙古温带草原生态系统养分循环的潜在影响提供一些基础数据：依据N处理下5个物种绿叶SLA、绿叶N和P浓度，以及枯叶N和P浓度的变化趋势来看，N沉降增加提高了该区域常见物种获取N的能力，但降低了它们保持N和回收N的能力。相比较而言，N沉降增加对植物P利用策略的影响表现出明显的物种差异性，反映了物种对全球气候变化的弹性适应。

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#### 附录 1 5 个物种绿叶养分浓度分段回归方程

App. 1 Piecewise regression equations of nutrient concentration in green leaves of five species

		区段 1 Region 1	区段 2 Region 2
<i>S. krylovii</i>	N 浓度	region1(t) = (17.9214 × (10.5488 - t)) + 28.7415 × (t - t1) / (10.5488 - t1)	region2(t) = (28.7415 × (t2 - t)) + 29.0127 × (t - 10.5488) / (t2 - 10.5488)
	N concentration		
	P 浓度	region1(t) = (1.1807 × (33.3812 - t)) + 1.2954 × (t - t1) / (33.3812 - t1)	region2(t) = (1.2954 × (t2 - t)) + 1.3367 × (t - 33.3812) / (t2 - 33.3812)
	P concentration		
<i>C. squarrosa</i>	N 浓度	region1(t) = (20.7959 × (19.0224 - t)) + 34.7414 × (t - t1) / (19.0224 - t1)	region2(t) = (34.7414 × (t2 - t)) + 29.7076 × (t - 19.0224) / (t2 - 19.0224)
	N concentration		
	P 浓度	region1(t) = (1.6080 × (2.6542 - t)) + 1.3790 × (t - t1) / (2.6542 - t1)	region2(t) = (1.3790 × (t2 - t)) + 1.4049 × (t - 2.6542) / (t2 - 2.6542)
	P concentration		
<i>A. frigida</i>	N 浓度	region1(t) = (26.6506 × (9.0926 - t)) + 38.9297 × (t - t1) / (9.0926 - t1)	region2(t) = (38.9297 × (t2 - t)) + 40.6049 × (t - 9.0926) / (t2 - 9.0926)
	N concentration		
	P 浓度	region1(t) = (1.8464 × (41.6060 - t)) + 1.9494 × (t - t1) / (41.6060 - t1)	region2(t) = (1.9494 × (t2 - t)) + 2.0786 × (t - 41.6060) / (t2 - 41.6060)
	P concentration		
<i>P. acaulis</i>	N 浓度	region1(t) = (26.3543 × (9.6217 - t)) + 38.2347 × (t - t1) / (9.6217 - t1)	region2(t) = (38.2347 × (t2 - t)) + 41.6891 × (t - 9.6217) / (t2 - 9.6217)
	N concentration		
	P 浓度	region1(t) = (1.7488 × (35.6598 - t)) + 1.9955 × (t - t1) / (35.6598 - t1)	region2(t) = (1.9955 × (t2 - t)) + 1.8954 × (t - 35.6598) / (t2 - 35.6598)
	P concentration		
<i>A. bidentatum</i>	N 浓度	region1(t) = (22.6353 × (21.4988 - t)) + 33.1009 × (t - t1) / (21.4988 - t1)	region2(t) = (33.1009 × (t2 - t)) + 37.0391 × (t - 21.4988) / (t2 - 21.4988)
	N concentration		
	P 浓度	region1(t) = (1.7002 × (35.2957 - t)) + 2.0207 × (t - t1) / (35.2957 - t1)	region2(t) = (2.0207 × (t2 - t)) + 2.3642 × (t - 35.2957) / (t2 - 35.2957)
	P concentration		

附录 2 5个物种枯叶养分浓度分段回归方程

## App. 2 Piecewise regression equations of nutrient concentration in senescing leaves of five species

		区段 1 Region 1	区段 2 Region 2
克氏针茅 <i>S. krylovii</i>	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (5.1312 \times (12.4985-t)) + 11.3974 \times (t-t1) / (12.4985-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (11.3974 \times (t2-t)) + 12.1700 \times (t-t1) / (t2-12.4985)$
	P 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (0.2838 \times (56.9438-t)) + 0.3165 \times (t-t1) / (56.9438-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (0.3165 \times (t2-t)) + 0.4212 \times (t-t1) / (t2-56.9438)$
	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (5.2789 \times (20.5809-t)) + 13.1892 \times (t-t1) / (20.5809-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (13.1892 \times (t2-t)) + 10.2334 \times (t-t1) / (t2-20.5809)$
	P 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (0.2546 \times (34.0396-t)) + 0.6378 \times (t-t1) / (34.0396-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (0.6378 \times (t2-t)) + 0.5466 \times (t-t1) / (t2-34.0396)$
糙隐子草 <i>C. squarrosa</i>	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (7.3199 \times (11.3299-t)) + 20.2733 \times (t-t1) / (11.3299-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (20.2733 \times (t2-t)) + 19.9484 \times (t-t1) / (t2-11.3299)$
	P 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (0.4423 \times (22.3325-t)) + 1.2312 \times (t-t1) / (22.3325-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (1.2312 \times (t2-t)) + 0.6152 \times (t-t1) / (t2-22.3325)$
	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (8.9498 \times (20.5256-t)) + 18.7551 \times (t-t1) / (20.5256-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (18.7551 \times (t2-t)) + 19.3829 \times (t-t1) / (t2-20.5256)$
	P 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (0.4038 \times (32.0720-t)) + 0.7788 \times (t-t1) / (32.0720-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (0.7788 \times (t2-t)) + 0.7222 \times (t-t1) / (t2-32.0720)$
冷蒿 <i>A. frigida</i>	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (4.4772 \times (8.0000-t)) + 5.5255 \times (t-t1) / (8.0000-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (5.5255 \times (t2-t)) + 6.0880 \times (t-t1) / (t2-8.0000)$
	N 浓度	$\text{region1}(t) = (0.1056 \times (40.1388-t)) + 0.1451 \times (t-t1) / (40.1388-t1)$	$\text{region2}(t) = (0.1451 \times (t2-t)) + 0.1582 \times (t-t1) / (t2-40.1388)$
	P 浓度		
	P 浓度		
星毛委陵菜 <i>P. acaulis</i>	N 浓度		
砂韭 <i>A. bidentatum</i>	N 浓度		

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