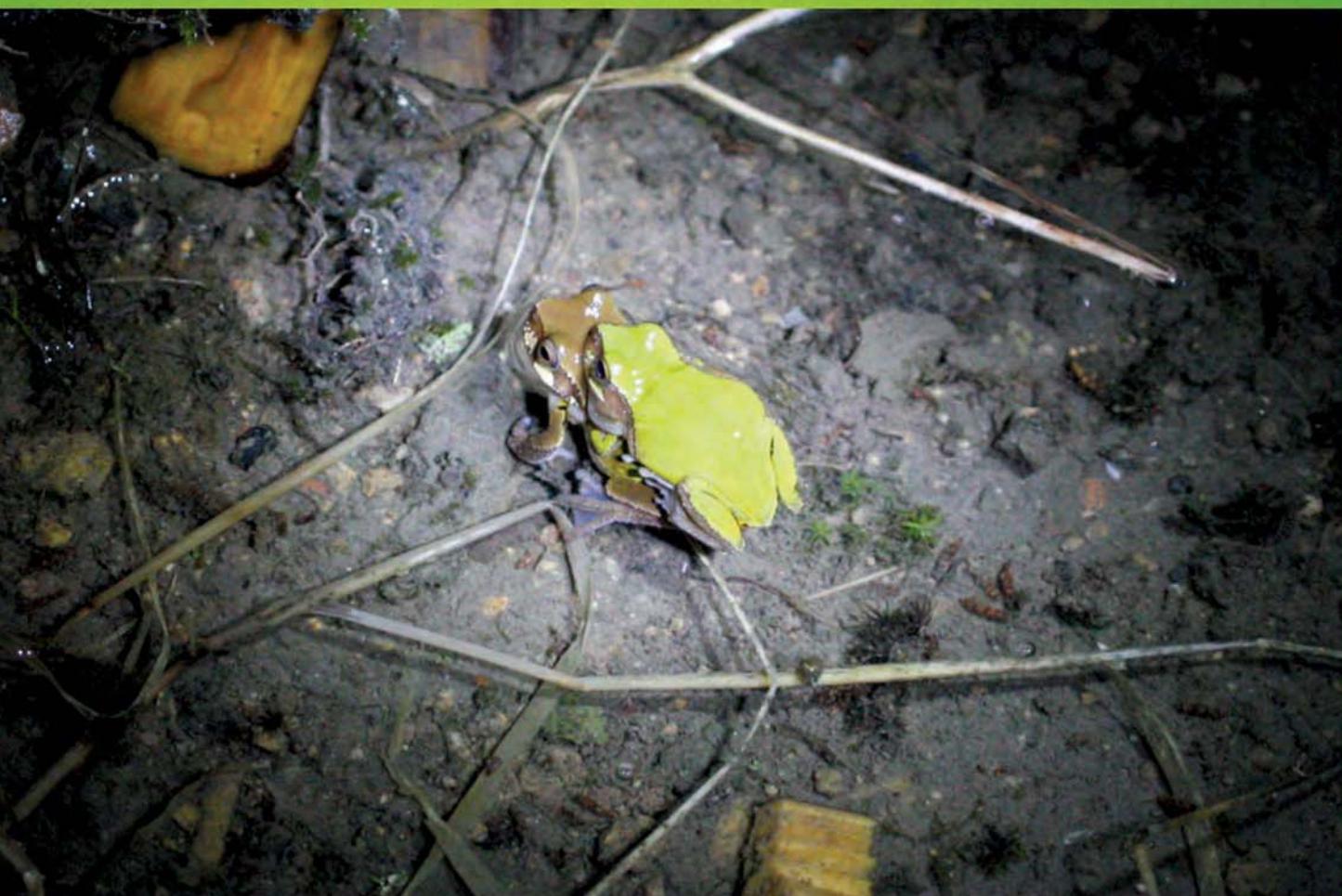


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封面图说: 在交配的雨蛙——雨蛙为两栖动物, 世界上种类达250种之多, 分布极广。中国的雨蛙仅有9种, 除西部一些省份外, 其他各省(区)均有分布。雨蛙体形较小, 背面皮肤光滑, 往往雄性绿色, 雌性褐色, 其指、趾末端膨大成吸盘, 便于吸附攀爬。多生活在灌丛、芦苇、高秆作物上, 或塘边、稻田及其附近的杂草上。白天匍匐在叶片上, 黄昏或黎明频繁活动, 捕食能力极强, 主要以昆虫为食。特别是在下雨以后, 常常1只雨蛙先叫几声, 然后众蛙齐鸣, 声音响亮, 每年在四、五月份夜间发情交配。

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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桂西北喀斯特区原生林与次生林凋落叶 降解和养分释放

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摘要:凋落叶降解及养分释放研究对喀斯特生态脆弱区森林生态系统的恢复与重建具有重要指导意义。选取桂西北喀斯特区3种原生林与3种次生林进行比较,研究其凋落叶降解与降解过程中的营养元素释放规律以及降解速率的影响因子。结果表明,原生林凋落叶的降解速率略大于次生林。C、N、K元素在前180d释放速率较快,随后趋于稳定。次生林凋落叶总P含量在降解初始阶段呈净积累,随后净释放,而原生林的凋落叶在降解360d后仍呈现P素净积累。相关分析表明,凋落叶降解速率与凋落叶初始总N、木质素含量及木质素:N比值呈负相关,与C:N比呈正相关。综合比较发现,次生林圆叶乌柏(*Sapium rotundifolium* Hemsl)凋落叶的降解速率与养分释放速率较快,是喀斯特退化土地及植被恢复过程中潜在的优势种和建群种。

关键词:喀斯特; 原生林; 次生林; 凋落叶降解; 养分释放

Litter decomposition and nutrient release in typical secondary and primary forests in karst region, Northwest of Guangxi

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Abstract: Karst ecosystem has been shown to be extremely vulnerable under severe water and soil erosion due to improper land uses and human activities. The karst area of Southwestern China covers a land of 550000 km² but 105000 km² of that is suffering from serious rocky desertification. Recently, national and provincial afforestation programs have been developed to protect and/or restore the degraded karst lands. Litter decomposition is the major pathway to provide organic and inorganic elements for the nutrient cycling processes and control nutrient return to the forest ecosystem. So, leaf litter decomposition and nutrient release characteristics play an important and leading role in the forest ecosystem restoration and reconstruction in the fragile karst region. In view of litter fall as the important component of forest ecosystem and the shortage study about karst area in southwest China, confronting the restoration programs. Litter bag decomposition experiments were set up at six sites to compare the litter decomposition differentiation under different karst forest ecosystems from Dec. 2008 until Nov. 2009. In this study, three typical primary forest communities (Dye-tree (*Platycarya longipes* Wu), *Eurycorymbus*

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(*Eurycorymbus cavaleriei* Hand., Wing-hackberry (*Pteroceltis tatarinowii* Maxim)) and three typical secondary forest ones (Round-leaved Tallow-tree (*Sapium rotundifolium* Hemsl), Chinese Alangium (*Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Harms), Negundo Chaste-tree (*Vitex negundo* Linn)) were chosen to elucidate the decomposition characteristics of leaf litter, release pattern of nutrient elements over the course of leaf litter decomposition, decomposition rate and related impact factors in Karst areas of northwest Guangxi of China. The result showed that the decay rates of leaf litter at primary forests were slightly faster than that of secondary forest. Release rates of carbon (C), nitrogen (N) and Potassium (K) were generally higher within initial 180 days and then tended to become stable. The content of total phosphorus (TP) in leaf litter in secondary forest communities displayed a status of net accumulation at the initial stage of decomposition, and subsequently turned to be replaced by a net release. However, the TP content of leaf litter in primary forest communities was remained in net accumulation status till 360 days after litter presence. Correlation analysis showed that decomposition rate of leaf litter was negatively correlated with total initial N content, lignin content and lignin to nitrogen ratio in leaf litter, whereas was positively correlated with leaf C/N ratio. Comprehensive and comparative analysis suggested that leaf litter decomposition rate and nutrient element release rate within the round-leaved tallow tree (*Sapium rotundifolium* Hemsl) community were totally greater in secondary forests than those of primary forest communities. With regard to species choices for the re-establishment of nutrient cycling in disturbed forest ecosystems, species with high nutrient recycling capacity (e.g. species with fast litter decomposition rate) may be favored. In this study, it can be argued that the tallow tree could act as a potential constructive and dominant species in the restoration of degraded Karst land and vegetation. So our study results can provide some support and refer for national and provincial afforestation programs in Karst areas of northwest Guangxi of China.

Key Words: karst; primary forest; secondary forest; leaf litter decomposition; nutrient release

森林凋落物是重要的有机质和养分库,凋落叶的降解与养分释放是陆地生态系统养分循环的重要环节^[1-2],同时是陆地生态系统碳(C)库的重要组成部分,也是维系植物体地上碳库与土壤C库形成循环的主要生态过程^[1-3]。凋落叶降解是森林生态系统生物地球化学循环重要组成部分,其降解速率对生态系统生产力有重要影响^[4-5],并显著影响土壤的理化性质^[6-7]。关于凋落叶降解及其影响因素的研究国内外已有诸多报导^[1,3,8-10],但是在喀斯特生态脆弱区该类研究则不多见。我国桂西北喀斯特区独特的地质环境背景加上不合理的土地开发方式造成该区土壤侵蚀、土壤质量退化严重,区域生态环境质量不断恶化,生态服务功能下降^[11-12]。近年来,政府和地方高度重视喀斯特退化生态系统的植被重建^[13]。在喀斯特植被恢复重建背景下,自然恢复的次生林群落相对于未受干扰原生林群落而言,其凋落物生态功能究竟如何尚为未知。基于此,本文选择桂西北喀斯特区3种典型的原生林群落和3种自然恢复25a的次生林群落,从这几种森林凋落叶的降解与养分释放等方面入手,着重研究凋落叶降解与降解过程中的养分释放动态规律以及凋落叶降解速率的影响因子,以期为该区的生态功能恢复与植被重建提供参考。

1 研究区域概况

研究区位处广西壮族自治区环江毛南族自治县,年均日照1451.1 h,年均气温19.3℃,年有效积温6260℃(≥10℃),无霜期310 d,年均降雨量1529 mm。

3个典型原生林群落在木论喀斯特国家自然保护区选取,该区位于环江县西北部(E107°54'01"—108°05'51",N25°07'01"—25°12'22"),林区东西宽19.80 km,南北长10.75 km,总面积89.69 km²,是世界上喀斯特地貌连片面积最大、保存最完整、原生性最强的原生林,森林覆盖率94.8%。该区石山裸露面积达80%—90%以上,土被面积不足20%,土壤仅分布于岩石缝隙间,只有洼地或谷底才见成片土壤。林区主要土壤类型为石灰土和零星分布的硅质土,均属非地带性土壤。该区属中亚热带石灰岩常绿落叶阔叶混交林生态系统,是石灰岩森林植被顶级群落,为典型的喀斯特原始森林。本研究在对实验区进行全面勘察的基础上,设置能代

表不同微生境条件和植物群落类型的连续样地。以 $5\text{m}\times 5\text{m}$ 的样方为测量基本单元,对胸径 $\geq 1\text{cm}$ 的木本植物个体记录树种名称、胸径、树高、冠幅和生长状况等。研究选取的3种代表性原生林的建群种分别为圆果化香(*Platycarya longipes* Wu)、伞花木(*Eurycorymbus cavaleriei* Hand.)和青檀(*Pteroceltis tatarinowii* Maxim),分别简称为P1、P2、P3(表1)。

表1 群落基本概况

Table 1 The basic characteristics of the three primary and three secondary forests

概况 Outline 群落建群种 Constructive Species	原生林 Primary forest			次生林 Secondary forest		
	圆果化香 Round-fruited Dye-tree	伞花木 Eurycorymbus	青檀 Wing-hackberry	圆叶乌柏 Round-leaved Tallow-tree	八角枫 Chinese Alangium	黄荆 Negundo Chaste-tree
缩写 Abbr.	P1	P2	P3	S1	S2	S3
海拔 a. s. l /m	506	438	513	302	302	324
坡度 Gradient /(°)	38	30	15	10	15	35
坡向 Aspect	N-E	N-E	N-W	N-W	N-E	N
样地面积 Area	35 m×40 m	45 m×30 m	40 m×40 m	30 m×35 m	20 m×40 m	30 m×30 m
裸岩率 Bare rock /%	48	55	70	15	35	12
高度 * Height /m	4.92±0.56	7.67±0.63	8.88±0.71	4.74±0.45	3.56±0.38	1.86±0.23
郁闭度 Canopy density	0.55	0.61	0.48	0.67	0.82	0.74
物种数 Species number	13	17	9	38	33	42
香农-威尔指数 Shannon-Winner index	3.22	3.14	3.48	1.67	1.91	1.54
均匀度 Evenness	0.83	0.77	0.89	0.58	0.62	0.55
辛普森指数 Simpson's index	0.81	0.78	0.95	0.55	0.64	0.52

* 所示高度为建群种平均高

研究选取的次生林位于环江县中国科学院环江喀斯特生态系统研究观测站($108^{\circ}18'56.9''$ — $108^{\circ}19'58.4''$ E, $24^{\circ}43'58.9''$ — $24^{\circ}44'48.8''$ N)。属典型的峰丛洼地喀斯特地貌,地形复杂,坡度 $>25^{\circ}$ 的坡面占62%,洼地基岩裸露面积占15%,土壤厚度20—160 cm。坡地基岩裸露面积 $>30%$,土壤为黑色或棕色石灰土,土层较薄,一般为10—50 cm。该区从1985年开始自然恢复,本文选取3种代表性群落的建群种分别为圆叶乌柏(*Sapium rotundifolium* Hemsl)、八角枫(*Alangium chinense* (Lour.) Harms)和黄荆(*Vitex negundo* Linn),简称为S1、S2、S3(表1)。

实验期间环江县的月平均气温及降雨量分布见图1。

2 研究方法

2.1 调落叶收集

研究按“梅花”五点法布置凋落叶收集框,收集框为孔径1 mm尼龙网制成的长宽高为 $1\text{m}\times 1\text{m}\times 0.25\text{m}$ 的方形钢架容器,放置时底部距地面15 cm,每块样地放置5个收集框,从2007年12月开始进行凋落物的收集。每月月底收集框中的凋落物。凋落物样品按叶、其他(枝、花果、树皮等)区分,各称取一部分装入信封,置烘箱中75 ℃烘至恒重并称重,计算含水率并留作养分分析;剩下的凋落物样风干以备降解实验之用。

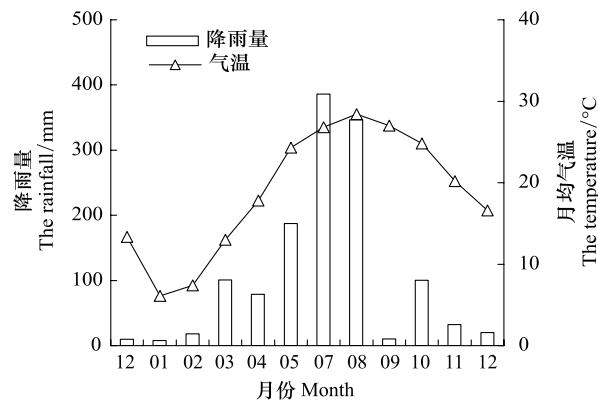


图1 实验期间(2008年12月至2009年11月)实验地月降雨量和平均气温

Fig. 1 The monthly rainfall and mean temperature during the study period (from December 2008 to November 2009) in the study site

2.2 凋落叶降解及养分释放研究

凋落叶降解研究采用传统降解袋法^[14],降解袋为缝制的孔径1mm尼龙袋,袋规格为20 cm×20 cm。于2008年12月,准确称取风干的凋落叶样品20 g置于降解袋中。每样地随机放置12个降解袋于地表(拨开枯枝落叶层,贴近土壤),从放置之日起,每隔3个月取1次样品,一次取3袋,共取样4次。取回的降解袋风干后小心除去袋上附着的泥土,于烘箱中75 ℃下烘至恒重,称重后研细,进行养分分析。

2.3 样品分析

凋落叶初始及不同降解期降解袋中样品的有机碳(OC)用重铬酸钾-外加热法(GB 9834—88)测定,全氮(TN)用半微量凯氏定氮法(GB 7886—87)测定,全磷(TP)、全钾(TK)含量测定方法分别为硝酸-高氯酸消煮-钼锑抗比色法(GB 7887—87)和硝酸-高氯酸消煮-火焰光度计法(GB 7887—87)。

2.4 数据处理

凋落叶的日降解系数沿用Olson^[15]提出的负指数降解模型:

$$\frac{W_t}{W_0} = \exp(-kt) \quad (1)$$

式中, W_0 指最初凋落叶的质量, W_t 指经过时间t后剩余质量。

按照此模型,日降解系数k则为:

$$k = -\frac{\ln \frac{W_t}{W_0}}{t} \quad (2)$$

本文数据分析采用Office 2003 Excel进行数据的计算与初步分析,用SPSS 13.0进行统计分析如One-Way ANOVA(单因素方差分析)和回归分析等。

3 结果与分析

3.1 凋落叶降解速率

图2显示了凋落叶降解过程中质量剩余率随时间的变化,整个实验期间3种原生林的凋落叶质量损失率稍快于次生林。降解360 d后,原生林中伞花木(P2)凋落叶降解最快,次生林中八角枫(S2)降解最慢,而圆叶乌柏(S1)降解最快,质量剩余率最少。

降解90 d后质量损失最大的为次生林S1,凋落叶剩余量仅为初始质量的69.3%,原生林中P2降解最快,降解90 d后剩余质量仅为初始质量的69.7%(图2,图3)。降解360 d后,质量损失率最大的为原生林P2,仅50%未降解,次生林S2凋落叶质量损失率最小,仍有59%未分解。360d的降解研究发现,次生林S2凋落叶的日降解速率最小,原生林P2凋落叶的日降解速率最大;次生林中S1凋落叶的日降解速率最大(图3)。

通过研究分析了不同林地凋落叶日降解速率(k)

随时间的变化动态,表明凋落叶的日降解速率(k)均随降解时间延长而逐渐降低,前180 d的降解速率最快,随后趋于平缓。至360 d时,6个群落凋落叶平均降解速率为0.0018(图3)。

3.2 凋落叶初始有机碳与养分含量以及降解过程中的养分释放

原生林与次生林建群种凋落叶的主要养分及木质素含量测定结果见表2。

由表2结果可见,原生林与次生林的凋落叶OC含量无明显差异,次生林S1,S2,S3凋落叶的TN、TP含量显著高于3种原生林。原生林P1,P2,P3凋落叶中TK含量则显著高于次生林,而原生林凋落叶中初始木质

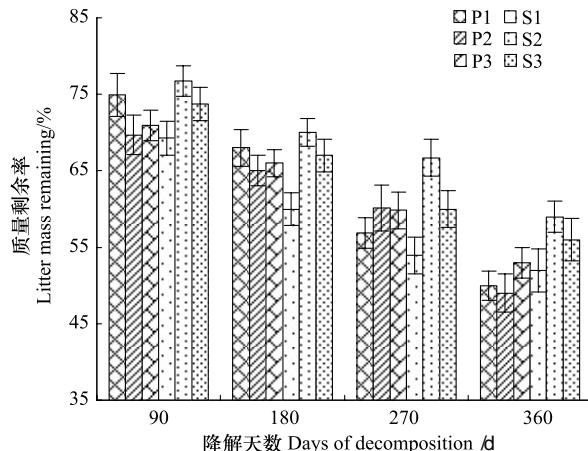


图2 降解期间凋落叶的质量剩余率

Fig. 2 Dynamics of leaf litter mass remaining during the decomposition period

图中所示为平均值±SE; P1, P2, P3 和 S1, S2, S3 含义见表1

素含量除了青檀外均显著低于次生林(表2)。

本文还比较分析了3种原生林与3种次生林建群种凋落叶降解袋中的碳、氮、磷、钾养分释放动态(图4)。

降解实验期间各种凋落叶降解袋中有机碳(OC)释放动态呈相似的变化趋势,OC持续释放,180 d后释放速率趋于缓慢(图4),可见凋落叶有机碳释放最快的为前180 d,其中次生林S1凋落叶有机碳释放最快,S2释放最慢,与质量损失率结果规律吻合(图2)。

凋落叶降解袋中总氮(TN)释放规律与OC相似,TN持续释放,前180 d的释放速率较快,其后趋于缓慢(图4)。

凋落叶降解袋中全磷(TP)释放较慢,降解期间凋落袋中TP含量呈现净累积(图4)。次生林降解360 d后,TP呈现净释放,但整个降解期间,原生林凋落叶降解袋中TP一直呈现净积累态势,即降解360 d后,降解袋中TP含量依然大于初始值(图4)。

表2 不同林地凋落叶初始有机碳与养分含量
Table 2 The initial OC and nutrient content of leaf litter in the study forests

初始OC与养分 Initial nutrient	原生林 Primary forest			次生林 Secondary forest		
	P1	P2	P3	S1	S2	S3
OC/%	45.40±1.42a	46.20±1.66a	45.80±1.27a	46.60±1.80a	47.10±1.57a	46.80±1.41a
TN/%	1.44±0.25a	1.40±0.32a	1.49±0.23a	1.60±0.33b	2.00±0.36c	1.83±0.28bc
TP/%	0.10±0.01a	0.08±0.01a	0.08±0.01a	0.18±0.02b	0.18±0.01b	0.20±0.02b
TK/%	0.30±0.04b	0.32±0.07b	0.34±0.08b	0.20±0.07a	0.18±0.05a	0.32±0.08b
木质素 Lignin/%	28.15±0.74a	26.06±0.87a	33.27±1.22b	33.48±1.42b	49.96±1.93c	45.14±1.07c

OC: 有机碳; TN: 全氮; TP: 全磷; TK: 全钾; 表中所示为平均值±SE。P1, P2, P3 和 S1, S2, S3 意义同表1; 同一列数值后面所列字母不同表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)

各群落降解袋中全钾(TK)释放动态如图4示,在0—90 d里,原生林全钾缓慢释放,而次生林处于稳定状态,而90 d之后,原生林与次生林释放规律相似,即此后的降解过程中,TK均处于释放状态(图4)。

3.3 降解速率与初始养分相关性分析

图5给出了降解360 d后的日降解速率与凋落叶初始C、N、P、木质素、C:N比以及木质素:N比的关系。除了初始C:N比与日降解速率成正相关外,其他因子均与降解速率成明显负相关关系(图5)。

4 讨论与结论

4.1 凋落叶降解

已有研究表明,凋落叶的降解及养分释放过程受凋落叶的理化性质与降解发生地点的环境条件影响较大^[16-17],在桂西北喀斯特区,360d实地降解实验发现,原生林与次生林凋落叶的日降解速率(k)平均值为0.0018(图3、图5),即凋落叶降解损失95%质量所需时间约为1667d。

Vitousek^[18]与Xuluc-Tolosa等^[19]的研究发现次生林凋落叶的降解速率大于原生林,但与Vasconcelos和Laurance^[20]的研究结果相反。本文360d的降解实验结果与后者一致,即圆叶乌柏(S1)、八角枫(S2)和黄荆(S3)3个次生林凋落叶的日降解速率略低于圆果化香(P1)和伞花木(P2)这两种典型的原生林(图3),说明原生林凋落叶的降解能力更强,养分周转速率更高,而养分的储存与累积则略低于次生林,这也从侧面反映了

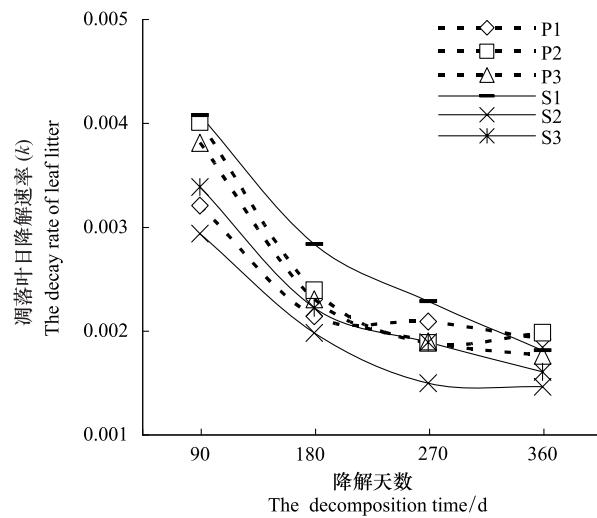


图3 不同降解阶段凋落叶日降解速率(k)

Fig.3 The daily decay rate (k) of leaf litter in the three primary forests and the three secondary forests

图中所示为平均值±SE。P1, P2, P3 和 S1, S2, S3 含义见表1

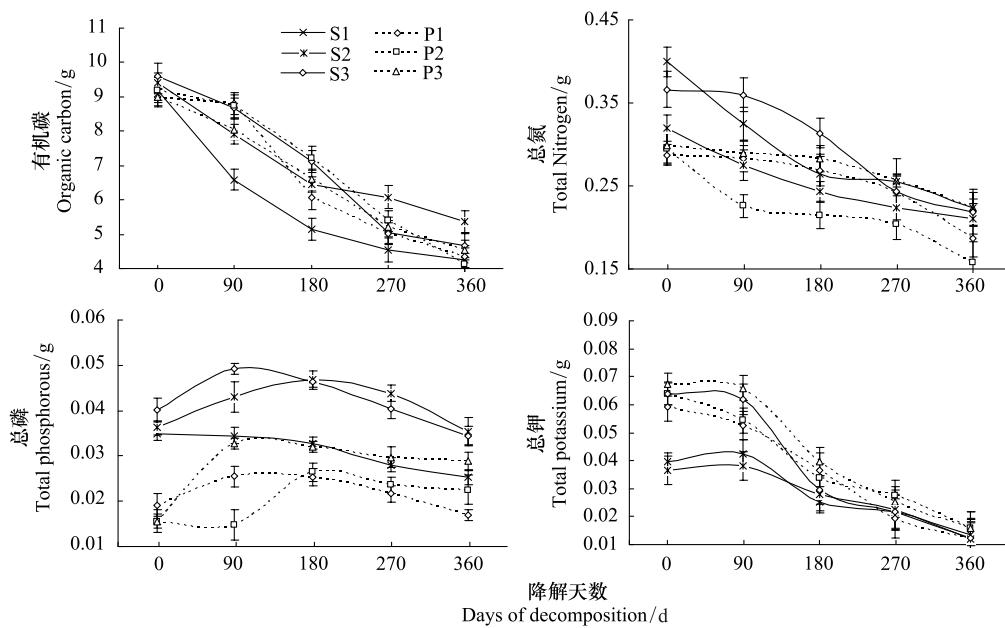


图4 原生林与次生林凋落叶降解袋中有机碳、全氮、全磷、全钾释放动态(g/一个降解袋)

Fig.4 The dynamics of leaf litter TOC, TN, TP and TK release (measuring the nutrients concentration) of three primary and three secondary forests during the leaf litter decomposition experiment period

图中所示为平均值±SE, P1, P2, P3 和 S1, S2, S3 意义见表1的描述

成熟的原生林碳汇能力可能要略弱于次生林。

已有研究认为,在特定区域,凋落叶的化学特征是降解速率的主要决定因素^[16-17],凋落叶降解和养分释放受凋落物C、N含量以及其他化学成分的控制,一般认为,高的养分含量尤其N含量会促进降解过程的进行^[20-21]。本研究中,原生林与次生林凋落叶质量损失动态与降解速率变化各不相同,而初始N含量的大小与降解速率的关系更是与以往的认识相悖:本研究中,降解360 d后,原生林的P2群落凋落叶质量损失率最大,仅有50%未分解(P2初始TN含量最低,仅1.4%);而初始全氮含量最高(2.0%)的次生林S2群落凋落叶降解速率最慢(图1,表2)。回归分析还发现,初始全氮(TN)含量与日降解速率(k)呈显著负相关($R^2=0.926$, $P<0.05$),而C:N比则与日降解速率(k)呈显著正相关关系($R^2=0.938$, $P<0.05$)(图5)。

影响凋落物分解速率的因素比较复杂^[22]。Berg等^[23]的研究指出,在分解初期凋落物中的初始养分含量起主要作用,但到了分解的后期,养分的释放则主要受木质素含量影响。Taylor等^[24]的研究也发现,叶片凋落物早期的降解速率80%由C/N决定,但对于初始木质素含量较高的凋落物,C/N就不能准确预测分解速率^[22]。Melillo等^[25]在北方硬木区的凋落叶降解研究发现,初始木质素和木质素与N含量的比值与凋落叶的降解速率呈强烈负相关关系。Cornelissen^[26]研究了大量的物种之后同样发现木质素/N和木质素含量均与凋落叶的降解速率呈明显负相关关系。大量研究^[24-26]表明,木质素的含量相比总氮含量更能影响凋落叶的降解速率,研究凋落叶降解速率与初始养分含量关系时往往得出凋落叶初始N含量与降解速率呈负相关关系。本研究中凋落叶初始木质素和木质素与N含量的比值与凋落叶降解360d的日降解速率(k)的回归分析得出同样结果,即初始木质素和木质素/N与降解速率均呈显著负相关,且与初始N含量亦呈负相关关系(如图5),这与以往研究结果相符,应该都源于凋落叶较高的初始木质素含量,它一定程度上掩盖了其他初始养分尤其初始N含量与降解速率的正相关关系。

以往研究发现,C:N比是反映凋落叶降解速率快慢的更好的指示因子。一般情况下,更高的N含量或者更低的C/N值能反映出凋落物更快的降解速率。但本研究发现,凋落叶的初始C:N比越高,则凋落叶降解速率也越高,即两者呈现显著正相关(图5)。Cornelissen^[26]和Taylor等^[24]的研究中也出现过这样的结果。这说

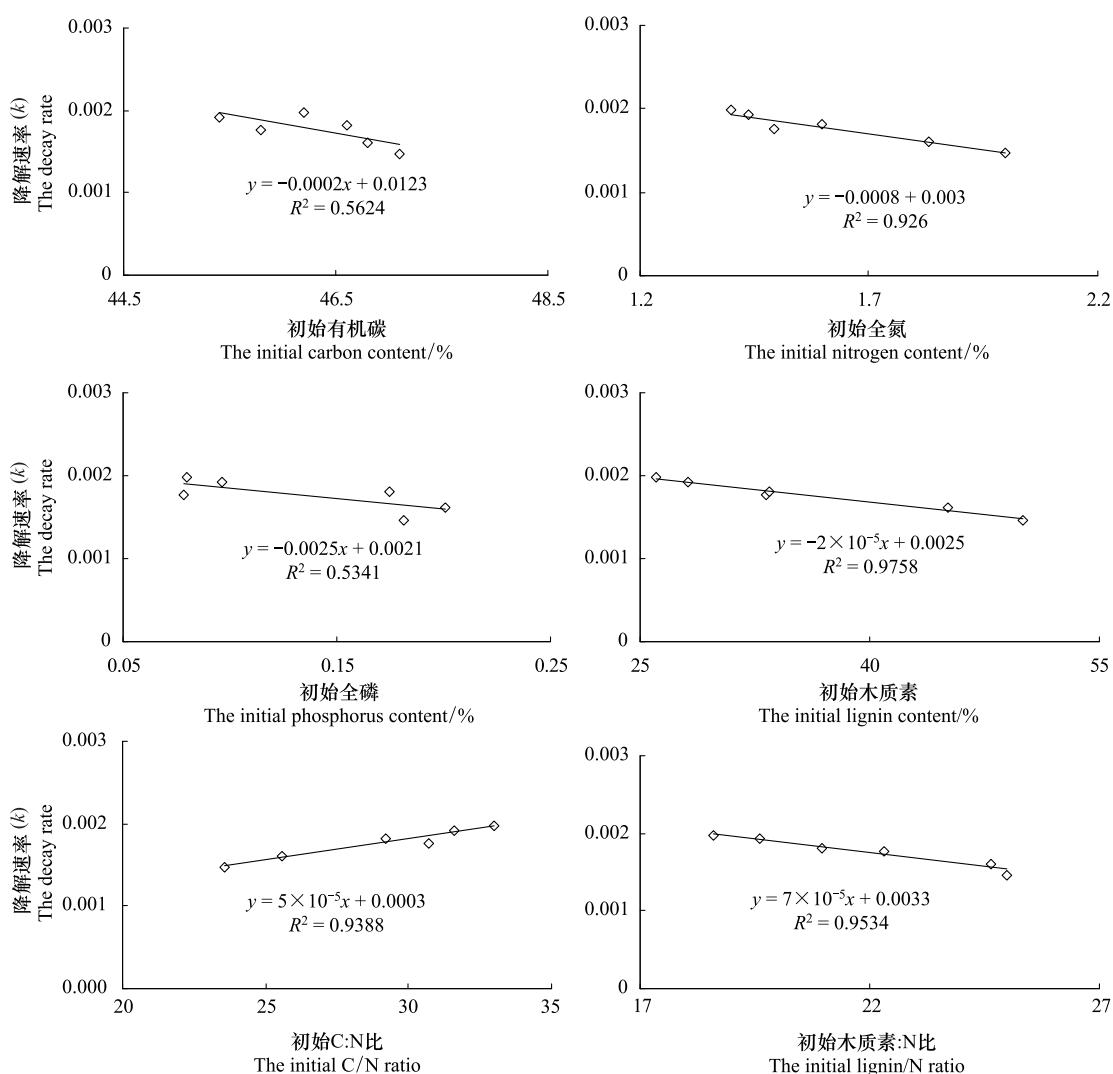


图5 日降解速率(k)与初始C、N、P、木质素、初始C/N以及初始木质素/N(f)的相关关系,回归方程与 R^2 值也如图所示

Fig. 5 The relationship between the decay rate (k) of leaf litter and the initial C concentration, initial N concentration, initial P concentration, initial lignin concentration, initial C/N and initial lignin/N of leaf litter, and the regression equations and R^2 were shown

明,凋落物降解过程中,可能存在一个初始木质素含量阈值,一旦超过这个阈值,C/N比值对降解速率的指示作用就被掩盖甚至发生逆转,即一旦木质素大于这个阈值,C/N比值与降解速率的相关性就由负变正。

初始C、N、P和木质素含量以及C/N、木质素/N与降解速率(k)之间的回归分析(图5)结果表明,在喀斯特区,初始N和木质素含量以及初始C/N和木质素/N比是凋落物降解的决定因素。其中除了初始的C/N与降解速率呈正相关外,其他指数均与降解速率表现负相关关系,初始N含量与降解速率关系受初始木质素含量影响较大,C/N比是反映凋落叶降解速率快慢的最佳指数。

4.2 养分释放

已有研究表明森林生长所需70%—90%的养分来自凋落物的降解,且林地建群种凋落叶占据林地总凋落物生物量的绝大部分,因此凋落叶降解过程中的养分释放对维系土壤养分和元素循环具有重要的意义^[1-2,5]。不同林地凋落叶降解研究中发现降解袋中的养分在降解初期会呈现净积累,随后净散失的现象^[21,24,27],即降解袋中会因微生物作用从环境中固定凋落叶自身含量较低的养分,这反映出森林生态系统具有养分保护机制,阻止养分过快流失^[28]。本研究中不同林地凋落叶的养分释放,只有磷素出现初期的净积累,而总氮、总钾均呈现快速流失(图4),可能是凋落叶初始磷素含量较低因微生物活动从环境中固定而来,

原生林凋落叶的磷素含量低于次生林,因此整个降解研究中一直呈净积累状态(图4)。

不同林地凋落叶养分释放速率不同反映出凋落叶降解速率不同(图2—图4),而凋落叶降解过程中表现出的养分释放速率快慢有助于指导土壤养分总量匮乏的桂西北喀斯特区退化生态系统植被恢复的建群种选择。凋落叶降解速率及养分释放较快的树种是退化土地进行植被恢复和土壤生态功能修复的优先选择,如本研究中的次生林圆叶乌柏,其凋落叶降解速率和养分释放均较快,可作为我国桂西北退化喀斯特区域植被恢复与土壤生态过程修复潜在的优选建群种。

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