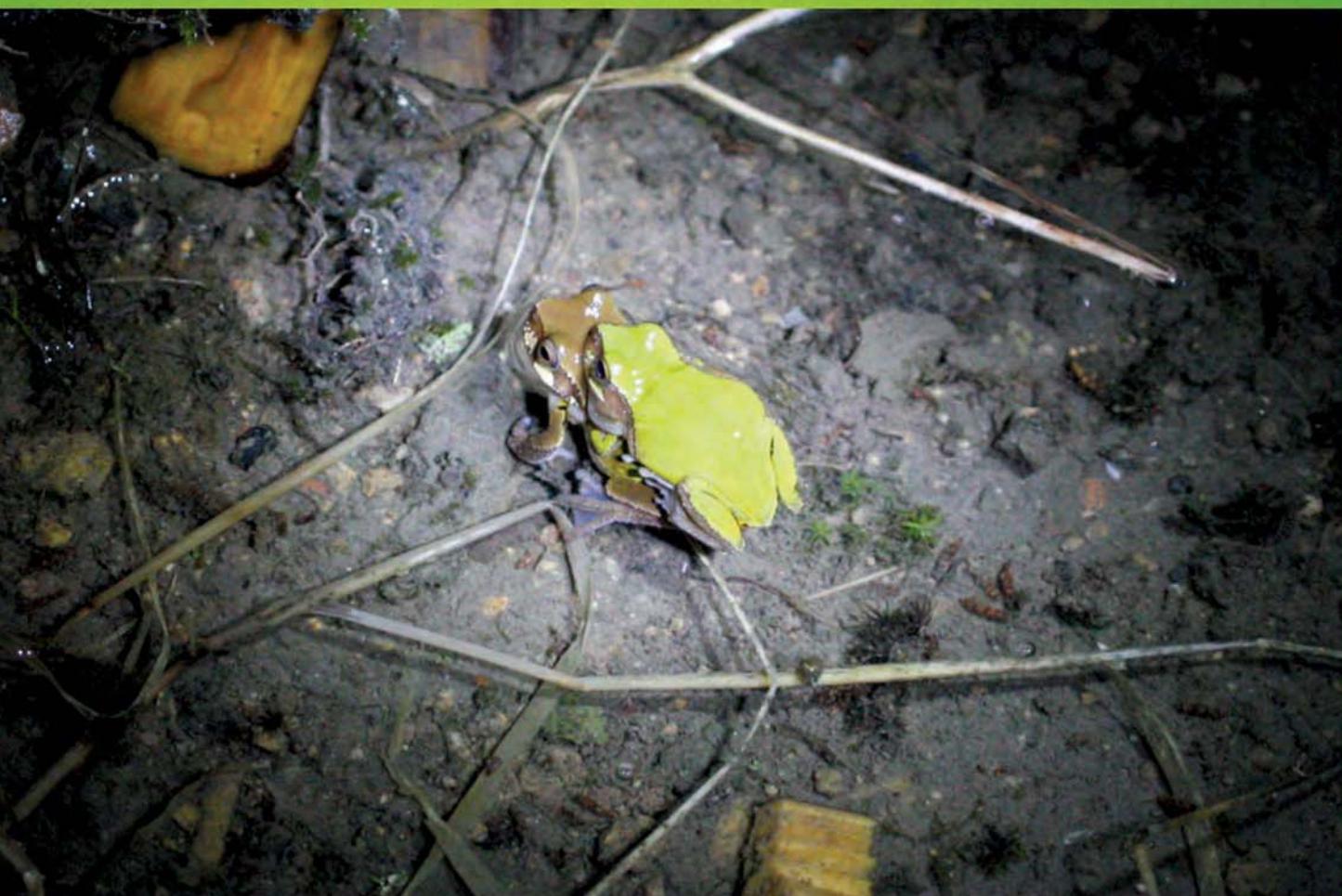


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目 次

不同土地覆被格局情景下多种生态系统服务的响应与权衡——以雅砻江二滩水利枢纽为例.....	葛青, 吴楠, 高吉喜, 等 (2629)
放牧对小嵩草草甸生物量及不同植物类群生长率和补偿效应的影响.....	董全民, 赵新全, 马玉寿, 等 (2640)
象山港日本对虾增殖放流的效果评价.....	姜亚洲, 凌建忠, 林楠, 等 (2651)
城市景观破碎化格局与城市化及社会经济发展水平的关系——以北京城区为例.....	仇江啸, 王效科, 遂非, 等 (2659)
江河源区高寒草甸退化序列上“秃斑”连通效应的元胞自动机模拟.....	李学玲, 林慧龙 (2670)
铁西区城市改造过程中建筑景观的演变规律.....	张培峰, 胡远满, 熊在平, 等 (2681)
商洛低山丘陵区农林复合生态系统光能竞争与生产力.....	彭晓邦, 张硕新 (2692)
基于生物量因子的山西省森林生态系统服务功能评估.....	刘勇, 李晋昌, 杨永刚 (2699)
不同沙源供给条件下柽柳灌丛与沙堆形态的互馈关系——以策勒绿洲沙漠过渡带为例.....	杨帆, 王雪芹, 杨东亮, 等 (2707)
桂西北喀斯特区原生林与次生林凋落叶降解和养分释放.....	曾昭霞, 王克林, 曾馥平, 等 (2720)
江西九连山亚热带常绿阔叶林优势种空间分布格局.....	范娟, 赵秀海, 汪金松, 等 (2729)
秦岭山地锐齿栎次生林幼苗更新特征.....	康冰, 王得祥, 李刚, 等 (2738)
极端干旱环境下的胡杨木质部水力特征.....	木巴热克·阿尤普, 陈亚宁, 等 (2748)
红池坝草地常见物种叶片性状沿海拔梯度的响应特征.....	宋璐璐, 樊江文, 吴绍洪, 等 (2759)
改变C源输入对油松人工林土壤呼吸的影响.....	汪金松, 赵秀海, 张春雨, 等 (2768)
啮齿动物捕食压力下生境类型和覆盖处理对辽东栎种子命运的影响.....	闫兴富, 周立彪, 刘建利 (2778)
上海闵行区园林鸟类群落嵌套结构.....	王本耀, 王小明, 王天厚, 等 (2788)
胜利河连续系统中蜉蝣优势种的生产量动态和营养基础.....	邓山, 叶才伟, 王利肖, 等 (2796)
虾池清塘排出物沉积厚度对老鼠簕幼苗的影响.....	李婷, 叶勇 (2810)
澳大利亚亚热带不同森林土壤微生物群落对碳源的利用.....	鲁顺保, 郭晓敏, 苗亦超, 等 (2819)
镜泊湖岩溶台地不同植被类型土壤微生物群落特征.....	黄元元, 曲来叶, 曲秀春, 等 (2827)
浮床空心菜对氮循环细菌数量与分布和氮素净化效果的影响.....	唐莹莹, 李秀珍, 周元清, 等 (2837)
促分解菌剂对还田玉米秸秆的分解效果及土壤微生物的影响.....	李培培, 张冬冬, 王小娟, 等 (2847)
秸秆还田与全膜双垄集雨沟播耦合对半干旱黄土高原玉米产量和土壤有机碳库的影响.....	吴荣美, 王永鹏, 李凤民, 等 (2855)
赣江流域底泥中有机氯农药残留特征及空间分布.....	刘小真, 赵慈, 梁越, 等 (2863)
2009年徽州稻区白背飞虱种群消长及虫源性质.....	刁永刚, 杨海博, 瞿钰锋, 等 (2872)
木鳖子提取物对朱砂叶螨的触杀活性.....	郭辉力, 师光禄, 贾良曦, 等 (2883)
冬小麦气孔臭氧通量拟合及通量产量关系的比较.....	佟磊, 冯宗炜, 苏德·毕力格, 等 (2890)
专论与综述	
基于全球净初级生产力的能源足迹计算方法.....	方恺, 董德明, 林卓, 等 (2900)
灵长类社会玩耍的行为模式、影响因素及其功能风险.....	王晓卫, 赵海涛, 齐晓光, 等 (2910)
问题讨论	
中国伐木制品碳储量时空差异分析.....	伦飞, 李文华, 王震, 等 (2918)
研究简报	
森林自然更新过程中地上氮贮量与生物量异速生长的关系.....	程栋梁, 钟全林, 林茂兹, 等 (2929)
连作对芝麻根际土壤微生物群落的影响.....	华菊玲, 刘光荣, 黄劲松 (2936)
刈割对外来入侵植物黄顶菊的生长、气体交换和荧光的影响.....	王楠楠, 皇甫超河, 陈冬青, 等 (2943)
不同蔬菜种植方式对土壤固碳速率的影响.....	刘杨, 于东升, 史学正, 等 (2953)
巢湖崩岸湖滨基质-水文-生物一体化修复.....	陈云峰, 张彦辉, 郑西强 (2960)

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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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不同蔬菜种植方式对土壤固碳速率的影响

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摘要:近年来蔬菜地面积快速增加已成为我国农田土壤碳库变化的重要驱动因素,研究蔬菜种植方式对农田土壤固碳影响,对于揭示我国农田土壤碳库变化具有重要意义。通过实地调查与采样分析,研究了山东省苍山县3种蔬菜种植方式(大田种植、季节性大棚和长年性大棚种植)对农田土壤固碳速率影响及其随种植时间的变化规律。结果表明,3种植方式下蔬菜地土壤有机碳含量均随种植时间的增加而增加;长年性大棚、季节性大棚和大田种植方式下0—100 cm土层土壤平均固碳速率分别达到1.44、2.73、1.60 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹;表层土壤(0—20 cm)平均固碳速率依次为0.64 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹、0.36 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹、0.20 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹,3种植方式的土壤固碳速率存在显著差异。同样为蔬菜地,选择合理种植方式是提高农田土壤固碳速率的重要途径。

关键词:蔬菜种植方式;土壤固碳速率;土壤有机碳

Influence of vegetable cultivation methods on soil organic carbon sequestration rate

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Abstract: The rapid increase of vegetable land area plays an important dynamic factor on soil organic carbon (SOC) pool change in agricultural soil in China. How vegetable cultivation methods influence the SOC storage is of great concern for revealing the change of SOC pool in agricultural soil. Three vegetable cultivation methods such as field cultivation (FC), seasonal greenhouse (SG) and perennial greenhouse (PG) method and their influences on profiles distribution of SOC content and SOC sequestration rate with cultivation history were investigated and studied by in situ soil sampling in Cangshan County, Shandong Province, where vegetable production is the most popular and typical in China. Totally, 76 soil samples were collected from 16 soil profiles in vegetable land cultivated in the three methods and analyzed for SOC content and bulk density to calculate SOC density and sequestration rate. Results showed that SOC content declined significantly as the increase of soil depth. From soil surface layer (0—20 cm) to subsurface layer (20—30 cm) cultivated in PG method, the mean SOC content declined by 50.2%, which was the largest decrease and significantly different from that in SG (by 38.4%) and FC method (by 26.9%). While from soil subsurface layer to subsoil layer (30—60 cm) cultivated in SG method, the mean SOC content declined by 15.6% as the largest decrease, and that in PG and FC cultivation method declined by 8.9% and 5.1% respectively. Obviously, the change of SOC content with increase of soil depth was mostly conducted in the soil layer of 0—30 cm, these vegetable cultivation methods could hardly influence SOC

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in the deep layer (below 30 cm). Further, the mean change rates of SOC content from soil surface to subsurface layer as well as to other deep layers in the two greenhouse cultivation methods (PG and SG) were significantly higher than in FC cultivation method, as the better condition of irrigation and fertilization in the two greenhouse cultivation methods leads more accumulation of SOC in soil surface layer and subsurface layer than in FC method. As long term vegetable cultivation, a trend of SOC accumulation was shown apparently in these soil profiles cultivated in the three methods. The mean SOC sequestration rate of soil surface layer cultivated in PG, SG and FC method was 0.64, 0.36, 0.20 $Mg \cdot hm^{-2} \cdot a^{-1}$, and that of whole soil profile (0—100cm) was 1.44, 2.73, 1.60 $Mg \cdot hm^{-2} \cdot a^{-1}$, respectively. The SOC sequestration rate of soil surface layer ranked in the order as: PG>SG>FC, resulting mainly from that economic input for irrigation and fertilization of the two greenhouse cultivation methods (PG and SG) was much more than that of FC method; while the SOC sequestration rate of whole soil profile ranked in a different order as: SG>FC>PG, as a result of influence of their original soil physical and chemical properties. Though the three vegetable cultivation methods all increased the SOC pools, significant differences in SOC sequestration were shown from each other in the present study. Thus, it is an important route to accelerate SOC sequestration rate in agricultural soil by choosing a reasonable cultivation method.

Key Words: vegetable cultivation methods; soil carbon sequestration rate; SOC

土壤是全球碳循环的重要环节,陆地土壤是地球表面最大的碳库,其碳库储量约为1200—1600 Pg C(以1 m深土层计)^[1],同时土壤有机碳在提高作物产量,保持和改善土壤肥力和土壤质量^[2-3],减少土壤侵蚀^[4-5]等方面起着重要作用。如何增加农田土壤有机碳,以应对农业和全球环境变化的双重压力,已引起了越来越多的关注。

影响农田土壤有机碳的众多人为因素中,土地利用及土壤管理措施是最重要的主导因素^[6],两者变化往往同时发生^[7-8]。一些研究结果表明,连续耕作将导致土壤有机碳含量的下降^[9-11],但也有许多研究指出,通过合理的耕作方式和增加农田土壤碳输入,耕作土壤有机碳含量会有所增加^[12-14]。蔬菜地是高投入、高强度的土地利用方式,我国蔬菜种植面积占总种植面积比例从1978年的2.8%增至2007年的16.4%(中国农业统计年鉴1979—2008),存在逐年提高趋势。有研究表明蔬菜地土地利用方式能够不同程度提高土壤有机碳库量^[15],Zhang等在香港的研究结果显示,由耕地转为蔬菜地的50a(1950—2000年)间,表层土壤(0—20cm)和全剖面(0—100cm)土壤有机碳分别增加1.45 Mg/hm^2 和3.74 Mg/hm^2 ^[16];Kong等在河北曲周研究工作也表明,耕地转为蔬菜地的20a(1980—1999年)间表层土壤(0—20cm)固碳速率为469.4 $kg \cdot hm^{-2} \cdot a^{-1}$ ^[12]。但蔬菜地不同种植方式对于提高土壤有机碳库速率的差异还不十分明确;相同蔬菜种植方式下土壤碳库随时间的变化过程研究也常被忽略。因此,本文通过研究3种常用蔬菜种植方式(大田种植、季节性大棚和长年性大棚)下土壤有机碳含量随种植时间的变化规律,揭示不同蔬菜种植方式下土壤有机碳库提高速率的差异性,为农田土壤固碳合理选择蔬菜种植方式提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

苍山县位于山东省南部,地处北纬34°37'—35°06'、东经117°41'—118°18'之间,总面积1800 km^2 。地貌类型以山丘和平原为主,山丘占全县总面积的53.94%,平原占46.06%,属暖温带季风区半湿润大陆性气候,历年平均气温为13.2℃,年均降水量为859.6mm,且雨热同期,适于一年两作。该县土壤共分4个土类,10个亚类;亚类中褐土性土和砂姜黑土的面积最大,分别占苍山县可利用面积的25.3%和23.5%,其次为潮褐土、湿潮土,共占25.2%。

苍山县目前蔬菜种植面积约6.67万 hm^2 ,其中设施蔬菜种植约1.67万 hm^2 ,年总产量约30亿kg,有山东南菜园之称。当地通常有3种蔬菜种植方式,分别为大田种植、季节性大棚和长年性大棚种植。大田种植为露天种植,一般为一年两季,当地以大蒜—大豆或大蒜—玉米轮作为主,大蒜种植历史超过1000a;季节性大

棚以竹条搭建而成,春夏季与大田种植相同,秋冬季附上农业用膜来保温增热,以一年两至三季为主;长年性大棚由土石方搭建,由于投入的水肥较多,可以不间断种植,是土地利用强度最高的种植方式。季节性大棚和长年性大棚于1985年始引入苍山县,经过20多年来的推广,目前2种大棚的种植面积共有1.67万hm²。

1.2 样品采集与分析

本研究于2009年7月,苍山县主要农作物收获后,在3种蔬菜种植方式集中片区选择土壤剖面调查采样区。其中大田种植采样区选取神山镇西和庄,季节性大棚蔬菜选取兴明镇卜楼村,长年性大棚蔬菜选取向城镇谢村。按照3种蔬菜种植方式连续种植的时间节点分别布设剖面调查采样点,3种蔬菜种植方式的连续种植时间节点分别有7个、5个和4个(表1)。

表1 土壤剖面样点基本情况

Table 1 Basic descriptions of the soil profiles

采样点 Sampling plot	土壤类型 Soil type	种植方式 Cultivation method	蔬菜轮作类型 Vegetable rotation type	连续种植时间 Cultivation time/a
神山镇西和庄	砂姜黑土	大田种植	大蒜—玉米(大豆)轮作	4,12,26,50,75,100,1000
兴明镇卜楼村	褐土	季节性大棚	辣椒—西瓜(玉米、冬瓜)轮作	1,3,8,11,16
向城镇谢村	褐土	长年性大棚	黄瓜—辣椒轮作	1,6,10,16

采样时用GPS记录每个土壤剖面调查样点的经纬度、土地利用方式、蔬菜种植历史、投入产出和轮作等相关信息。土壤剖面(0—100 cm)描述和采样层次有4至6层,土壤表层约为0—20 cm土层,亚表层约为20—30 cm土层,其余按土壤自然发生分层。每层采集土壤样品1 kg,同时用环刀法采集土壤环刀样品测定土壤容重(3次重复)。土壤样品预处理时剔除>2 mm的粗颗粒;土壤有机质含量测定采用重铬酸钾(K₂Cr₂O₇)氧化-滴定法。

1.3 土壤有机碳密度的计算

土壤有机碳密度采用土壤有机碳含量、土壤容重和土壤深度的乘积来计算,对于共分n层的土壤剖面,其土壤有机碳密度(C kg/m²)计算方法如下:

$$\text{SOC density} = \sum_{i=1}^n (1 - \theta_i \%) \times \rho_i \times C_i \times T_i / 100 \quad (1)$$

式中,θ_i为土壤中>2 mm的粗颗粒的体积百分含量,ρ_i为土壤容重(g/cm³),C_i为土壤有机碳含量(C g/kg),T_i为土壤测量层的厚度(cm),i表示土壤剖面中的第i层土壤,n为土壤剖面中的总土壤层数^[17]。统计分析工作利用Origin 8,Excel 2003和SPSS15.0统计分析软件完成。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 不同蔬菜种植方式的土壤有机碳剖面分布

3种蔬菜种植方式下,各年份土壤有机碳含量均在土壤表层(0—20 cm)最高,且随着采样深度增加而下降,但下降幅度呈减缓趋势(图1—图3)。

大田种植的土壤有机碳含量随采样深度增加而下降,但下降规律不统一(图1)。随着深度增加,土壤有机碳含量的变化增大,一方面可能是土壤背景值不同而造成,另一方面大田蔬菜地的管理、施肥状况差异较大,以调查施肥信息来看,不同大田蔬菜地间化肥施用量差异可达到两倍,而农家肥的施用量差异更大。此外异常值主要集中于耕作时间超过50a的剖面,说明土壤有机

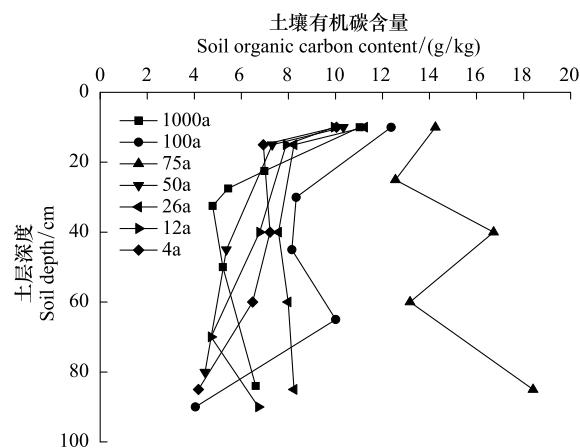


图1 大田蔬菜地土壤剖面有机碳含量分布图

Fig. 1 The distribution of SOC content across the whole soil profile in field cultivation

碳含量对耕作方式的时间响应在50a以内。

季节性大棚蔬菜地土壤有机碳含量随采样深度增加而明显减少,在60—80 cm处有机碳含量达到最低值,而在80—100 cm处有机碳有所变化(图2),因为底层土壤有机碳含量背景值较高,且未受到耕作扰动。

长年性大棚土壤有机碳含量均在土壤表层较高,表层至亚表层土壤有机碳含量下降迅速;亚表层及以下土壤有机碳含量较为相近,集中在3—5 g/kg,没有异常值(图3)。可归因于长年性大棚的土壤管理措施相对统一,同时与剖面采集地点较为集中,土壤类型变异性较小有关。

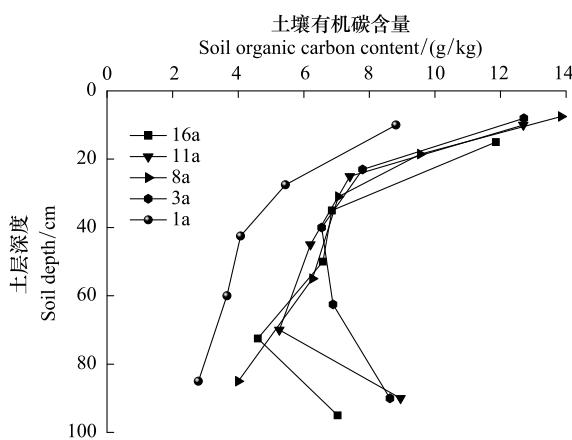


图2 季节性大棚蔬菜地土壤剖面有机碳含量分布图

Fig. 2 The distribution of SOC content across the whole soil profile in seasonal greenhouse

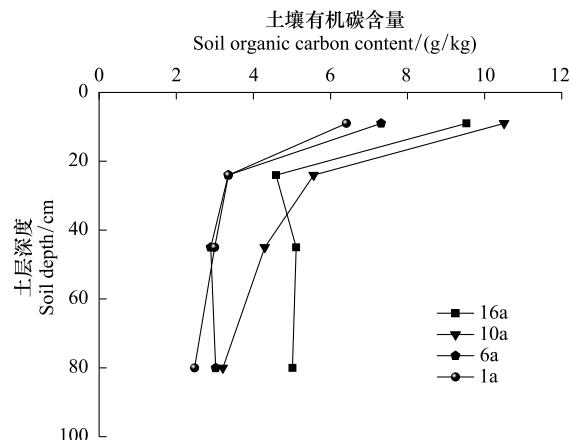


图3 长年性大棚蔬菜地土壤剖面有机碳含量分布图

Fig. 3 The distribution of SOC content across the whole soil profile in perennial greenhouse

总体来看,3种植方式的蔬菜地土壤有机碳含量呈现出随深度增加而递减的规律,且浅层土壤(0—30 cm)较深层土壤(30—100 cm)有机碳含量变化更为剧烈,说明浅层土壤是土壤有机碳变化的主要发生区。表层(0—20 cm)至亚表层(20—30 cm)土壤有机碳含量变化最大的是长年性大棚,平均下降幅度为50.2%,明显高于季节性大棚的38.4%和大田种植的26.9%;亚表层(20—30 cm)至心土层(约为30—60 cm),季节性大棚下降最快,达到15.6%,高于长年性大棚的8.9%和大田种植的5.1%。大田种植蔬菜地土壤有机碳含量在各层次上较为相似,而投入较高的季节性大棚和长年性大棚两种方式使土壤有机碳在表层土壤积累较多,这与化肥和有机肥的大量使用带来较多碳输入有关^[18]。

2.2 不同蔬菜种植方式的土壤有机碳密度

利用公式1计算得到3种植方式不同种植时间节点的表层(0—20 cm)和剖面(0—100 cm)土壤有机碳密度(图4—图6)。

从图4可以看出种植1000a的大田蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度与种植20—50a的大田蔬菜地相比没有显著差异。对比百年之内的大田蔬菜地有机碳密度可以看出,大田蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度随种植时间增加而呈增加的趋势,其中表层土壤碳密度较为一致,而剖面土壤尤其是连续种植时间超过50a的剖面碳密度的波动较大,说明种植时间增加到一定程度,土壤有机碳密度达到新平衡或饱和,与潘根兴等认为土壤固碳有效期为25—40a基本一致^[19]。

随着种植时间的增加,季节性大棚土壤有机碳密度虽然有所提高,但增加速度不断减缓(图5)。其中表

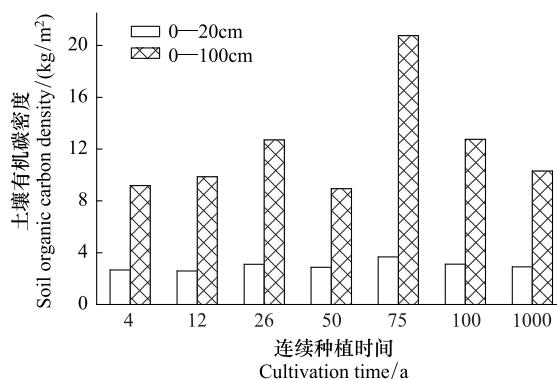


图4 大田蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度时间序列图

Fig. 4 The temporal change of SOC densities in field cultivation

层土壤在种植 8a 左右达到平衡(约为 3.5 kg/m^2),说明深层土壤有机碳密度还有进一步提高的潜力(图 5),使剖面土壤有机碳密度仍不断提高。

长年性大棚的土壤有机碳密度无论是表层还是深层,都随种植时间增加而明显提高,且土壤有机碳密度在表层和整个剖面上增加趋势一致(图 6)。对比图 4 和图 5 可发现长年性大棚的表层固碳效率要高于季节性大棚和大田蔬菜地。

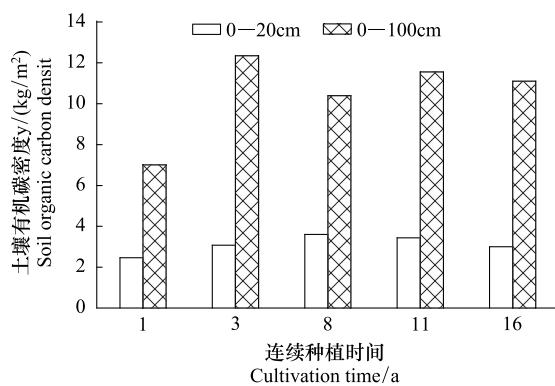


图 5 季节性大棚蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度时间序列图

Fig. 5 The temporal change of SOC densities in seasonal greenhouse

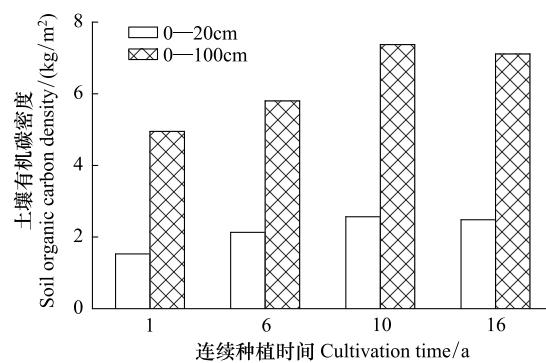


图 6 长年性大棚蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度时间序列图

Fig. 6 The temporal change of SOC densities in perennial greenhouse

总体来看,3 种蔬菜种植方式下土壤有机碳密度都随种植时间增加而提高,其中长年性大棚的异常值要少于季节性大棚和大田种植蔬菜地。这主要是因为长年性大棚种植方式在农田管理措施、施肥种类和施肥量上较为统一;季节性大棚和大田蔬菜地在管理措施和蔬菜轮作类型上差异较大,且大田蔬菜地种植年代久远,干扰因素较多,一般认为土壤固碳有效期在 40a 之内^[19]。持续种植时间小于 40a 的数据分析结果显示,3 种蔬菜种植方式的土壤均表现为碳累积,表明蔬菜地种植能有效地增加农田土壤有机碳密度。

2.3 不同蔬菜种植方式的土壤固碳状况

由于苍山县缺少蔬菜地的长期监测点位数据,为探索不同蔬菜种植方式对土壤有机碳的影响,因此采取“空间代替时间”的方法。“空间代替时间”被广泛用于土壤成土现象,目前也被广泛用于研究人类活动对土壤的影响^[20]。本研究由于采样点较为集中,土壤有机碳密度的主要影响来自于种植时间和施肥量的综合作用,且有研究表明种植时间对蔬菜大棚土壤有机碳的影响大于施肥量^[21],可认为“空间代替时间”可行。

选取种植时间在 40a 内的剖面,利用蔬菜地种植时间和对应的蔬菜地土壤有机碳密度建立拟合方程(表 2)。除大田蔬菜地样点较少,采用一元线性方程拟合外,季节性大棚和长年性大棚都更适用于对数方程拟合,说明季节性大棚和长年性大棚两种蔬菜种植方式下,随着种植时间的增加,土壤固碳速率存在逐渐下降的趋势。

3 种蔬菜种植方式下,以种植时间最长与最短的剖面碳密度之差与种植时间之差的比值作为平均固碳速率。本研究中蔬菜地表层土壤固碳速率为 $0.20\text{--}0.64 \text{ Mg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$ (表 2),与常规耕作转为免耕表层土壤固碳速率($(0.57\pm0.14) \text{ Mg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$)^[22]相比略低,但多数研究表明免耕固碳主要体现在表层土壤,难以影响深层土壤^[23\text{--}25]。因此,蔬菜地种植的农田土壤固碳效果整体上优于免耕少耕方式。

就不同蔬菜种植方式而言,大田种植的表层土壤固碳速率为 $0.20 \text{ Mg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$,剖面土壤的固碳速率达到 $1.60 \text{ Mg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$,说明大田蔬菜地土壤表层固碳较少,仅为总固碳速率的 12.5%。Kong 等在北京大兴的研究表明,望天田和水浇田转为蔬菜地之后的 20a 间(1980—1999 年),表层土壤固碳速率分别为 0.52 与 $0.47 \text{ Mg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}\cdot\text{a}^{-1}$ ^[12],高于本研究结果。这是由于大兴土壤 1980 年的初始有机碳含量较低,仅为 4.91 g/kg ,苍山县大田蔬菜地表层土壤初始有机碳含量在 10 g/kg 左右,土壤有机碳含量的升高幅度会随原有土壤有机

碳含量的增加而降低^[26]。

表2 3种植方式下蔬菜地土壤固碳速率

Table 2 Carbon sequestration rate of the soils under three vegetable cultivation methods

种植方式 Cultivation method	样点数 Sample number <i>n</i>	连续种植时间 Cultivation time /a	层次 Layers/cm	拟合方程 Fitting equation	<i>R</i> ²	平均固碳速率 Average carbon sequestration rate /(Mg·hm ⁻² ·a ⁻¹)
大田种植	3	4—26	0—20	SOCd = 0.22yr + 24.84	0.76	0.20
			0—100	SOCd = 1.65yr + 82.71	0.97	1.60
季节性大棚	5	1—16	0—20	SOCd = 2.84ln(yr) + 26.44	0.51	0.36
			0—100	SOCd = 12.27ln(yr) + 84.34	0.44	2.73
长年性大棚	4	1—16	0—20	SOCd = 3.76ln(yr) + 15.31	0.94	0.64
			0—100	SOCd = 8.53ln(yr) + 48.43	0.83	1.44

n 为样点数量, SOCd 为土壤有机碳密度(Mg/hm²), yr 为种植时间(a)

季节性大棚表层土壤的固碳速率为剖面土壤固碳速率的 13.2%, 与大田蔬菜类似, 说明季节性大棚种植方式下, 土壤表层固碳同样较少。长年性大棚表层土壤的固碳速率达到 0.64 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹, 为剖面土壤固碳速率的 44.4%, 表层土壤的固碳速率最高。这可能是因为大田和季节大棚可用机器翻耕, 而长年性大棚翻耕较少, 存在一定的土壤板结状况, 使土壤有机质难以向深层土壤迁移。

3 结论

3 种蔬菜种植方式均提高了土壤有机碳库, 且随着种植时间增加, 土壤有机碳密度也得到不同程度的提高。其中, 长年性大棚和季节性大棚的土壤固碳速率分别达到 1.44 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹ 和 2.73 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹, 但前者土壤固碳主要集中于表层土壤, 对深层土壤有机碳的影响较小; 大田种植的蔬菜地土壤固碳速率在表层最慢, 为 0.20 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹, 但剖面土壤固碳速率达到 1.60 Mg·hm⁻²·a⁻¹, 与长年性大棚相近, 低于季节性大棚。从调查中发现长年性大棚和季节性大棚的经济效益明显高于大田种植方式, 综合农田土壤固碳速率和经济效益上判断, 长年性大棚和季节性大棚 2 种设施农业种植方式在蔬菜生产中很值得推广。

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ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 32, No. 9 May, 2012 (Semimonthly)

CONTENTS

- Responses and weigh of multi-ecosystem services and its economic value under different land cover scenarios: a case study from
Ertan water control pivot in Yalong River GE Jing, WU Nan, GAO Jixi, et al (2629)
- Influence of grazing on biomass, growth ratio and compensatory effect of different plant groups in *Kobresia parva* meadow
..... DONG Quanmin, ZHAO Xinquan, MA Yushou, et al (2640)
- Stocking effectiveness of hatchery-released kuruma prawn *Penaeus japonicus* in the Xiangshan Bay, China
..... JIANG Yazhou, LING Jianzhong, LIN Nan, et al (2651)
- The spatial pattern of landscape fragmentation and its relations with urbanization and socio-economic developments: a case study
of Beijing QIU Jiangxiao, WANG Xiaoke, LU Fei, et al (2659)
- Cellular automata simulation of barren patch connectivity effect in degradation sequence on alpine meadow in the source region
of the Yangtze and Yellow rivers, Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau, China LI Xueling, LIN Huilong (2670)
- Evolution law of architectural landscape during the urban renewal process in Tiexi District
..... ZHANG Peifeng, HU Yuanman, XIONG Zaiping, et al (2681)
- Competition for light and crop productivity in an agro-forestry system in the Hilly Region, Shangluo, China
..... PENG Xiaobang, ZHANG Shuoxin (2692)
- Evaluation of forest ecosystem services based on biomass in Shanxi Province LIU Yong, LI Jinchang, YANG Yonggang (2699)
- Research on the morphological interactions between *Tamarix ramosissima* thickets and Nebkhas under different sand supply
conditions: a case study in Cele oasis-desert ecotone YANG Fan, WANG Xueqin, YANG Dongliang, et al (2707)
- Litter decomposition and nutrient release in typical secondary and primary forests in karst region, Northwest of Guangxi
..... ZENG Zhaoxia, WANG Kelin, ZENG Fuping, et al (2720)
- Spatial patterns of dominant species in a subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest in Jiulian Mountain Jiangxi Province, China
..... FAN Juan, ZHAO Xiuhai, WANG Jinsong, et al (2729)
- Characteristics of seedlings regeneration in *Quercus aliena* var. *acuteserrata* secondary forests in Qinling Mountains
..... KANG Bing, WANG Dexiang, LI Gang, et al (2738)
- Xylem hydraulic traits of *Populus euphratica* Oliv. in extremely drought environment
..... AYOUPU Mubareke, CHEN Yaning, HAO Xingming, et al (2748)
- Response characteristics of leaf traits of common species along an altitudinal gradient in Hongchiba Grassland, Chongqing
..... SONG Lulu, FAN Jiangwen, WU Shaohong, et al (2759)
- Changes of carbon input influence soil respiration in a *Pinus tabulaeformis* plantation
..... WANG Jinsong, ZHAO Xiuhai, ZHANG Chunyu, et al (2768)
- Effects of different habitats and coverage treatments on the fates of *Quercus wutaishanica* seeds under the predation pressure of
rodents YAN Xingfu, ZHOU Libiao, LIU Jianli (2778)
- Nested analysis of urban woodlot bird communities in Minhang District of Shanghai
..... WANG Benyao, WANG Xiaoming, WANG Tianhou, et al (2788)
- Production dynamics and trophic basis of three dominant mayflies in the continuum of Shenglihe Stream in the Bahe River Basin
..... DENG Shan, YE Caiwei, WANG Lixiao, et al (2796)
- Effects of sedimentation thickness of shrimp pond cleaning discharges on *Acanthus ilicifolius* seedlings LI Ting, YE Yong (2810)
- Utilization of carbon sources by the soil microbial communities of different forest types in subtropical Australia
..... LU Shunbao, GUO Xiaomin, RUI Yichao, et al (2819)
- Soil microbial community characteristics under different vegetation types at the Holocene-basalt Platform, Jingpo Lake area,
Northeast China HUANG Yuanyuan, QU Laiye, QU Xiuchun, et al (2827)
- Effect of *Ipomoea aquatica* Floating-bed on the quantity and distribution of nitrogen cycling bacteria and nitrogen removal
..... TANG Yingying, LI Xiuzhen, ZHOU Yuanqing, et al (2837)
- Effects of microbial inoculants on soil microbial diversity and degrading process of corn straw returned to field
..... LI Peipei, ZHANG Dongdong, WANG Xiaojuan, et al (2847)

Effects of coupling film-mulched furrow-ridge cropping with maize straw soil-incorporation on maize yields and soil organic carbon pool at a semiarid loess site of China	WU Rongmei, WANG Yongpeng, LI Fengmin, et al (2855)
Residues and spatial distribution of OCPs in the sediments of Gan River Basin ...	LIU Xiaozhen, ZHAO Ci, LIANG Yu, et al (2863)
Analysis on population fluctuation and properties of the white-backed planthopper in Huizhou in 2009	DIAO Yonggang, YANG Haibo, QU Yufeng, et al (2872)
Evaluation acaricidal activities of <i>Momordica cochinchinensis</i> extracts against <i>Tetranychus cinnabarinus</i>	GUO Huili, SHI Guanglu, JIA Liangxi, et al (2883)
Stomatal ozone uptake modeling and comparative analysis of flux-response relationships of winter wheat	TONG Lei, FENG Zongwei, Sudebilige, et al (2890)

Review and Monograph

Calculation method of energy ecological footprint based on global net primary productivity	
..... FANG Kai, DONG Deming, LIN Zhuo, et al (2900)	
Behavioral patterns, influencing factors, functions and risks of social play in primates	
..... WANG Xiaowei, ZHAO Haitao, QI Xiaoguang, et al (2910)	

Discussion

Spatio-Temporal changing analysis on carbon storage of harvested wood products in China	
..... LUN Fei, LI Wenhua, WANG Zhen, et al (2918)	

Scientific Note

Variations in allometrical relationship between stand nitrogen storage and biomass as stand development	
..... CHENG Dongliang, ZHONG Quanlin, LIN Maozi, et al (2929)	
Effect of continuous cropping of sesame on rhizospheric microbial communities	
..... HUA Juling, LIU Guangrong, HUANG Jinsong (2936)	
Effects of clipping on the growth, gas exchange and chlorophyll fluorescence of invasive plant, <i>Flaveria bidentis</i>	
..... WANG Nannan, HUANGFU Chaohe, CHEN Dongqing, et al (2943)	
Influence of vegetable cultivation methods on soil organic carbon sequestration rate	
..... LIU Yang, YU Dongsheng, SHI Xuezheng, et al (2953)	
Integrated matrix-hydrology-biological remediation technology for bank collapse lakeside zone of Chaohu Lake	
..... CHEN Yunfeng, ZHANG Yanhui, ZHENG Xiqiang (2960)	

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