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封面图说:胡杨是我国西北干旱沙漠地区原生的极其难得的高大乔木,树高 15—30 米,能忍受荒漠中的干旱环境,对盐碱有极强的忍耐力。为适应干旱气候一树多态叶,因此胡杨又称“异叶杨”。它对于稳定荒漠河流地带的生态平衡,防风固沙,调节绿洲气候和形成肥沃的森林土壤具有十分重要的作用。秋天的胡杨林一片金光灿烂。

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

张喜,朱军,崔迎春,霍达,王莉莉,吴鹏,陈骏,潘德权,杨春华. 火烧对黔中喀斯特山地马尾松林土壤理化性质的影响. 生态学报,2011,31(19): 5809-5817.

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火烧对黔中喀斯特山地马尾松林土壤理化性质的影响

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摘要: 在黔中喀斯特山地马尾松人工次生林内取样分析火烧和对照样地间土壤理化指标的变化, 研究了火烧对林地土壤理化性质的影响。结果表明马尾松火烧林地表层土壤毛管孔隙度和总孔隙度升高、最大持水量和最小持水量增加, 土壤密度和非毛管孔隙度降低、土壤质量含水量和体积含水量减少; 土壤有机质、全 N 量、全 P 量、全 K 量, 水解 N 量、有效 P 量、速效 K 量、交换性盐基量和 pH 值增大, 阳离子交换量降低。林火对马尾松林地土壤主要理化指标影响的趋势为或表层土壤影响率大于剖面影响率、或表层土壤影响率小于剖面影响率, 不同指标在土壤剖面的变化趋势或增加、或降低, 对数或幂函数拟合曲线均达相关显著性水平。火烧和对照样地间的表层土壤理化指标变化主要反映了林火影响, 近岩层土壤理化指标变化主要是成土母质在空间上的分异, 也受生物的影响。乔木层植株死亡率同表层土壤最大持水量、最小持水量、有机质量和全 N 量的正相关性显著, 同土壤密度的负相关性显著; 灌木层植株死亡率同表层土壤密度正相关性显著, 同毛管孔隙度、总孔隙度、质量含水量、最大持水量、最小持水量、有机质量、全 N 量、全 P 量和速效 K 量的负相关性达显著或极显著水平; 灌木层生物损失量同表层土壤密度和有机质量正相关显著, 同速效 K 量的负相关性显著, 枯物层生物损失量同 pH 值的正相关性显著。火烧马尾松林分平均胸径同表层土壤密度正相关性显著, 同毛管孔隙度、总孔隙度、质量含水量、最大持水量、最小持水量和有机质量的负相关性显著。

关键词: 林火; 喀斯特山地; 马尾松人工次生林; 土壤; 理化指标

Influence of fire on a *Pinus massoniana* soil in a karst mountain area at the center of Guizhou Province, China

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Abstract: The worst drought in 100 years in southwest China occurred in the winter-spring period in the year of 2009—2010, causing forest fires as a secondary disaster. The effect of fire on the physicochemical properties of soil in a artificial secondary forest of *Pinus massoniana* in the center of Guizhou Province, China was investigated. The trees had an average diameter at breast height (DBH) of 5.6 to 19.4 cm, an average height of 4.11 to 18.60 m, and average density of 500 to 2400 clumps/hm², and were studied using a comparison of burnt and unburnt plots in a karst mountain area covered by a Quaternary clay. In the surface soil (depth determined by the influence of the fire) of the burnt plots, capillary porosity and total porosity increased, and the soil bulk density and non-capillary porosity decreased, becoming 104.0, 102.2, 96.0 and 79.9% of their previous values, respectively. The water content of the soil quality and soil volume, and the maximum

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and minimum values of the soil's water holding capacity were 92.5, 86.9, 110.0, and 111.4% respectively. Also, the relative amount of organic matter, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, and total potassium and the pH increased to 130.8, 138.0, 148.7, 108.3, and 101.6% of their previous values, respectively, while the cation exchange capacity was reduced to 74.2%. In contrast, the relative amount of hydrophilic dissolved organic nitrogen, effective phosphorus, available potassium and exchangeable bases were increased, being 185.7, 301.7, 201.3 and 109.7%, respectively. As a result of the forest fire, the organic matter carbonized, soil biota was reduced, the soil aggregates collapsed and the soil water stability was reduced with changes in the osmotic potential; hence, the texture was degraded in the surface soil. Because of the carbonization of the organic matter of the different litter layers of the burnt forest, a considerable amount of ash, small carbon particles and organic debris covered the surface soil, and infiltrated into the soil through the action of gravity and rain, and as a result the fertility of the surface soil increased. There were two changing trends for soil physicochemical properties: one of them was the influencing factors of the surface soil (IFS) which were much greater than those for the profile soil (IFP), and included variables such as soil bulk density, capillary porosity, total porosity, water contents of soil quality or soil volume, the maximum or minimum water holding capacities, the amount of soil organic matter, total phosphorus, total potassium, hydrophilic dissolved organic nitrogen, available potassium and pH value; the other was when soil properties representing IFS were less than the IFP, such as non-capillary porosity, the amount of total nitrogen, and effective phosphorus, cation exchange capacity and exchangeable bases in the burnt and non-burnt forest soil. Physicochemical indices of the burnt and non-burnt forest soil rose or fell in the soil profile, and trends simulated either the power or logarithmic curve well. The changes in the physicochemical indices between the burnt and unburnt forest in the surface soil reflected mainly the impact of the fire, and mirrored chiefly the difference of the natural soil properties and the effect of the biological community on the regolith. The coefficients for the relationships between the plant dead ratio of tree layer and the surface soil bulk density ($R = -0.8250^*$, $r_{0.05} = 0.7545$, the same was as follows), the maximum and minimum water holding capacity, ($R = 0.7615^*$ and $R = 0.7689^*$, respectively), the amount of organic matter, ($R = 0.9035^{**}$, $r_{0.01} = 0.8745$, the same was as follows) and total nitrogen ($R = 0.7558^*$) were remarkable. The dependence coefficients of the plant dead ratio of shrub layer to the surface soil bulk density ($R = 0.8547^*$), capillary porosity ($R = -0.7597^*$), total porosity ($R = -0.7629^*$), water content of soil quality ($R = -0.7593^*$), maximum and minimum water holding capacities ($R = -0.9573^{**}$ and $R = -0.9124^{***}$, respectively), the amount of organic matter ($R = -0.9436^{**}$), total nitrogen ($R = -0.8335^*$), total phosphorus ($R = -0.7599^*$), and available potassium ($R = -0.7995^*$) were also notable. The correlation coefficients for the shrub biomass loss ratio to surface soil bulk density, amount of organic matter and available potassium were $R = 0.7684^*$, $R = 0.7763^*$ and $R = -0.7600^*$, respectively. Coefficients for the litter biomass loss to the pH value of surface soil indicated a very strong relationship existed between these two variables ($R = 0.7550^*$). In addition, the correlation coefficients for the average DBH of the burnt forest to the surface soil bulk density, capillary porosity, total porosity, water content of soil quality, maximum and minimum water holding capacities, amount of organic matter, were notable, being $R = 0.8085^*$, $R = -0.8162^*$, $R = -0.8077^*$ and $R = -0.9556^{***}$, $R = -0.9153^{***}$ and $R = -0.9049^{**}$ and $R = -0.8120^*$, respectively.

Key Words: forest fire; karst mountainous area; artificial secondary forest of masson pine; soil; physical and chemical indices

火是森林生态系统中最活跃的因素之一^[1-2],全球每年约有1%的森林经历火的干扰^[3]。林火改变了区域森林生态系统的格局与过程^[4],对森林生态系统^[5-6]产生短期^[7]与长期^[8]的影响,林火过后大量灰尘与有害气体弥漫林区^[9]、影响区域环境质量与碳^[10]的汇源平衡。北欧泰加林、阿拉斯加北部森林的百年火灾约2次,大兴安岭森林火灾轮回期北部约110—120a、南部约30—40a^[11];我国南方集体林区的地质地貌复杂、森

林破碎化程度高,火警频率高、火烧面积小,成灾面积更少。林火对森林影响的研究集中于东北地区^[8,12-13],如林火发生规律、林地可燃物和林火发生关系、林火对森林更新与土壤性质的影响;南方的林火文献较少^[14-16],如抗火树种选择、树种或林分的可控性火烧试验。代表性树种有兴安落叶松(*Larix gmelini*)^[12,17]、沙地海岸松(*Pinus pinaster*)^[18]、云南松(*Pinus yunnanensis*)^[14]等,马尾松(*Pinus massoniana*)分布于我国南方18个省(市)、自治区,在针叶林中面积居首位、蓄积居第4位^[19],有关林火对马尾松林影响的研究仅限于热带马尾松-芒萁(*Dicranopteris* sp.)林内可燃物试验^[16],林火对马尾松林分特征、土壤理化性质的影响未见报道。

可燃物、助燃物和火源是林火发生的三要素^[11],林火发生与否同可燃物和气候相关联^[20]。受立地、植被类型^[21]、林分结构^[22]和人为活动^[23]的影响。2009—2010年冬春间,我国西南地区发生了近百年未遇的旱灾,林内可燃物含水量持续降低,林火是主要的次生灾害之一,火警频率与森林火烧面积为历年之冠,这为研究林火对马尾松林分土壤理化性质的影响提供了模板,其结果可用于林火损失评价,也可为喀斯特山地灾后立地质量分析与评价、造林物种配置提供理论与技术依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于黔中喀斯特山地的贵阳市,E106°07'—107°17',N26°11'—27°27',海拔变幅506.5—1749.0m。其间丘陵、山地、盆地和河谷相间分布,地质构造为黔中隆起和黔南凹陷的过渡带,震旦系至第四纪的地层均有出露,以碳酸岩组分布最广。喀斯特地貌占全市总面积的88.49%,石漠化面积占25%—40%,其中轻度石漠化16.12%、中度石漠化7.94%、强度石漠化1.32%。地带性森林为亚热带常绿阔叶林、喀斯特森林为常绿落叶阔叶混交林,森林覆盖率41.78%、林木绿化率44.71%。属中亚热带湿润季风气候区,年均温12.8—15.3℃、年降雨量1168.3—1258.5mm,日照1084.7—1411.9 h/a,25—32%/a。全年主导风向北偏东、夏季主导风向南偏东,平均风速2.2 m·s⁻¹·a⁻¹。

调查区位于贵阳市南郊的贵州省林科院试验林场,海拔变幅1155—1250m,其碳酸岩组地貌上覆第四纪粘土,黄壤厚度0.5—3.0m不等,依坡度、坡向和坡位而变。马尾松林为20世纪60年代人工造林后经多次块状采伐、人工和天然更新相结合而形成的次生林,灌木层主要植物有西南桦(*Betula alnoides*)、茅栗(*Castanea sequinii*)、白栎(*Quercus fabri*)、小果南烛(*Lyonia ovalifolia var. elliptica*)、火棘(*Pyracantha fortuneana*)、柃木(*Eurya brevistyla*)、木姜(*Neolitsea aurata*)、铁仔(*Myrsine africana*)和薄叶鼠李(*Rhamnus leptophylla*)等,草本层主要植物有五节芒(*Miscanthus floridulus*)、铁芒萁(*Dicranopteris linearis*)、松毛火绒草(*Leontopodium andersonii*)、珍珠菜(*Lysimachia clethroides*)和滇白珠(*Gaultheria leucocarpa var. crenulata*)等。

1.2 样地植被调查方法与指标测定

2010年1—3月间,试验林场近1100hm²以马尾松为主的林分发生成规模的森林火警9次、火烧面积近93hm²,火场面积变幅0.89—40.13hm²,以地表火为主,地表火中夹有少量林冠火。在1:10000地形图上标出火场位置与面积,结合2004—2006年森林资源二类清查小班资料和2008年冰雪凝冻受灾材料,选择相近海拔高度、坡向、坡位、坡度,林分特征相似的马尾松火烧和对照小班5对、另加火烧小班2个,火烧小班分布于其中的7个火场中。

2010年5月上—中旬进行调查,此时林内各种植物已生叶、萌芽,死亡的乔木、灌木与草本层植物尚未腐倒,并可鉴别。在所选定的12个小班中,代表性地段的调查样地面积20m×20m,乔木层记录每木种名,测定胸径、树高、枝下高、冠幅,火烧高度,树皮、树枝、树冠受害与死亡情况。样地内层片按发育较差、一般和较好3种类型进行调查,灌木层样方3个、5m×5m,按样方记录种名、地径、高度、冠幅、株数,火烧高度,树枝、树冠受害与死亡情况;草本层样方3个、1m×1m,按样方记录种名、高度、株数,叶片、植株受害与死亡情况;样地内枯落物层样方3个、1m×1m。乔木层与灌木层生物量^[24-25]按已有模型推算,草本层和枯落物层生物量在对照样地用实测法测定、火烧样地用模拟法推算。火烧和对照样地林分主要指标(表1)及火烧样地受损(表2)指标在样地间差异明显。

表1 火烧和对照样地马尾松林分基本特征表

Table 1 Basic properties of masson pine forest in fired and contrast plots

样地 No.	乔木层 Tree layer				灌木层 Shrub layer				草本层 Herb layer		
	盖度 Coverage /%	胸径 DBH /cm	高度 Height /m	密度 Density/ (棵/hm ²)	盖度 Coverage /%	地径 DAG /cm	高度 Height /m	密度 Density/ (棵/hm ²)	盖度 Coverage /%	高度 Height /m	
Fno. 01	50	13.040	9.14	1000	5	0.314	0.31	38667	18	0.50	
Fno. 02	65	14.443	10.43	1050	2	0.385	0.12	32000	4	0.22	
Fno. 07	30	5.596	4.11	2400	8	0.433	0.43	133333	23	0.30	
Fno. 11	60	16.728	12.14	625	46	0.942	1.23	44000	10	0.64	
Fno. 13	65	19.390	12.66	500	35	1.340	1.15	70000	50	0.52	
Fno. 17	53	19.066	18.60	725	5	1.115	0.31	30667	5	0.24	
Fno. 18	58	18.426	12.86	850	10	1.171	1.32	37333	5	0.15	
Cno. 08	60	6.706	4.16	1325	30	0.766	0.63	60667	30	0.49	
Cno. 09	60	18.767	13.65	600	50	0.992	0.77	95333	35	0.42	
Cmo. 10	30	18.750	15.09	200	40	2.040	0.98	86667	55	0.39	
Cno. 12	60	19.144	12.48	675	15	0.474	0.47	66000	50	0.35	
Cno. 14	55	20.372	13.07	450	25	0.833	0.83	58000	50	0.26	

Fno. 和 Cno. 指火烧和对照样地, DBH 指平均胸径、DAG 指平均地径, 草本层高度指种间高度平均值

表2 火烧马尾松林分样地结构受损统计表

Table 2 Damaged statistics of structure Indices of masson pine forest in fired plots

样地 No.	植株死亡 Plant dead ratio		生物量损失 Biomass loss					总生物量 Total biomass /%
	乔木层 Tree layer /%	灌木层 Shrub layer /%	乔木层 Tree layer /(t/hm ²)	灌木层 Shrub layer /(t/hm ²)	草本层 Herb layer /(t/hm ²)	枯落物层 Litter layer /(t/hm ²)		
No. 1	72.50	1.72	17.2531	0.0474	1.0651	3.7224		41.90
No. 2	11.90	12.50	0.9119	0.2208	1.3471	4.1631		7.82
No. 7	100.00	0.00	5.8295	0.0000	0.8861	1.5264		51.83
No. 11	4.00	45.45	0.0818	1.3895	0.6263	2.9882		8.93
No. 13	0.00	52.38	0.0000	2.9860	0.1619	2.2433		9.60
No. 17	3.45	65.22	0.9945	1.3509	1.2937	5.7389		8.11
No. 18	11.76	35.71	23.4963	1.0997	0.8223	3.0264		28.62

生物量损失指火烧样地乔木层、灌木层死亡生物量及草本层和枯落物层的损失生物量, 不包括乔木层与灌木层物种的树皮、树枝和树冠受损失量, 以及根系生物量

1.3 样地土壤调查方法与理化指标测定

在调查样地中部选择有代表性的地段挖掘土壤剖面3个, 按0—10cm、10—20cm、20—40cm、40cm—记录剖面特征, 提取土壤环刀与分层等量混合土壤1kg左右带回室内分析。土壤主要物理与化学指标测定执行《森林土壤分析方法》^[26]中相关指标的测定与计算方法。

1.4 影响率计算

综合林火和土壤肥力的研究^[27-30], 定义表层土壤影响率(IFS)为特定土壤理化指标在对照和火烧样地表层土壤(林火影响层)间的变化率, 剖面影响率(IFP)为特定土壤理化指标在对照或火烧样地的表层土壤(林火影响层)和亚表层土壤(稳定层)间的变化率, 数学表达式为:

$$IFS = \frac{\left(\int_{h_0}^{h_1} (x_1) dx - \int_{h_0}^{h_1} (x_0) dx \right)}{\int_{h_0}^{h_1} (x_0) dx} \times 100\%; IFP = \frac{\left(\int_{h_0}^{h_1} (x) dx - \int_{h_1}^{h_2} (x) dx \right)}{\int_{h_1}^{h_2} (x) dx} \times 100\%$$

式中, h_0 、 h_1 、 h_2 为特定土壤理化指标在土壤剖面顶部、表(影响)层和亚表(稳定)层的深度值, $\int(x_1)$ 、 $\int(x_0)$ 和 $\int(x)$ 为特定土壤理化指标在火烧、对照样地, 以及火烧或对照样地土壤剖面的变化曲线。

2 结果与分析

2.1 对土壤主要透气性能指标的影响

林火过后, 乔木层、灌木层植株的部分叶、枝、皮、以及草本层和枯落物层被烧毁, 部分植株死亡, 大量灰尘与碳粒覆盖地表; 林火致使地表高温, 土壤动物逃逸、部分有机物碳化, 改变了林地土壤的透气性能(表3)。土壤主要透气性能指标在表层土壤分异明显、亚表层土壤相近, 火烧和对照样地间的相关指标在土壤剖面相交于土层 10cm 左右, 火烧样地表层土壤密度和非毛管孔隙度降低、毛管孔隙度和总孔隙度升高。

表3 火烧和对照样地土壤主要透气性能指标变化

Table 3 Main soil aeration Indices of different soil horizons between fired and contrast plots in masson pine forest

指标 Indices	土壤密度		非毛管孔隙度		毛管孔隙度		总孔隙度	
	Soil density/(g/cm ³)		Non-capillary porosity/%		Capillary porosity/%		Total porosity/%	
	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP
土厚 Soil/cm	0—10	0.8589	0.8946	3.10	3.88	49.59	47.70	52.69
对数 Logarithm	10—20	1.0503	1.0740	2.84	2.86	50.26	50.04	53.10
	20—40	1.2551	1.1682	3.19	2.50	44.60	46.20	47.79
	40—	1.2688	1.3640	2.98	1.60	46.04	44.47	49.02
影响率 IFP	a	0.8458	0.8647	3.0631	3.9890	50.1941	48.7537	53.2572
影响率 IFP	b	0.1168	0.1159	-0.0160	-0.5692	-1.1453	-0.7353	-1.1614
Influnce/%	IFS	-18.23	-16.70	9.05	35.66	-1.34	-4.68	-0.78
		-4.00		-20.10		+3.95		+2.14

FP 为火烧样地, CP 为对照样地

尽管土壤主要透气性能指标在火烧和对照样地相同土层间的 T -检验差异不显著^[31] ($\alpha=0.05$), 但火烧和对照样地的土壤密度有随土层厚度增加而提高的趋势, 非毛管孔隙度、毛管孔隙度和总孔隙度的趋势性相反。不同指标随土层厚度变化的趋势适合对数($y=a+b\ln x$)或幂函数($y=ax^b$)模拟、以对数曲线阐述其变化规律, 除非毛管孔隙度外、其它指标的相关性达显著 ($a=0.05$) 或极显著 ($a=0.01$) 水平。

通过对数模型分析发现, 林火提高了土壤密度的 IFP 值、降低了土壤孔隙度相关指标的 IFP 值。林火对表层土壤密度和毛管孔隙度及总孔隙度的影响大于土壤剖面、对非毛管孔隙度影响的趋势性相反, 林火对土壤非毛管孔隙度的影响较大、对土壤其它透气性能指标的影响较小。

林火对土壤主要透气性能指标的影响还随马尾松林分径级的增大而改变, 其中林分径级同火烧样地表层土壤密度($R=0.8085^*$)、毛管孔隙度($R=-0.8162^*$)和总孔隙度($R=-0.8077^*$)的相关性达显著水平。

进一步分析表明火烧样地表层土壤密度同乔木层植株死亡率($R=-0.8250^*$)、灌木层植株死亡率($R=0.8747^{**}$)和生物量损失率($R=0.7684^*$)的相关性达显著、极显著水平, 毛管孔隙度($R=-0.7597^*$)和总孔隙度($R=-0.7629^*$)同灌木层植株死亡率的相关性显著。林分中灌木层植物的毁损对土壤主要透气性指标的影响较大。

2.2 对土壤主要蓄水性能指标的影响

林火灼烧致使土壤胶体的团聚力减弱、水稳定性降低, 土壤主要蓄水性能指标发生变化(表4)。相对于对照样地, 火烧样地表层土壤质量含水量和体积含水量降低, 最大持水量和最小持水量升高。

相同土层主要蓄水性能指标在火烧和对照样地间的 T -检验差异不显著, 火烧和对照样地土壤体积含水量有随土层厚度增加而增加的趋势, 土壤质量含水量、最大持水量和最小持水量的变化趋势相反, 大部分指标相交于土层 10cm 左右。相关指标随土层厚度变化的趋势可用对数或幂函数模拟, 其相关性达显著或极显著

水平。

表4 火烧和对照样地土壤主要蓄水性能指标变化

Table 4 Soil water holding capacity Indices of soil horizons between fired and contrast plots in masson pine forest

指标 Indices	质量含水量/(g/kg) Water content of soil quality		体积含水量/(g/L) Water content of soil volume		最大持水量/(g/kg) Max water holding capacity		最小持水量/(g/kg) Min water holding capacity		
	火烧样地 FP		对照样地 CP		火烧样地 FP		对照样地 CP		
	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	
土层	0—10	295.87	320.02	250.14	288.00	637.94	579.87	578.77	519.59
Soil/cm	10—20	270.43	304.89	271.71	324.80	530.99	495.46	485.69	454.11
	20—40	260.41	254.17	325.14	297.80	387.09	418.22	344.79	378.92
	40—	249.76	250.39	319.60	333.67	394.37	341.39	354.57	314.20
对数	a	296.7118	326.3512	245.6327	289.0864	646.8229	595.9318	588.1012	535.0641
Logarithm	b	-12.2825	-19.5760	20.4813	9.7829	-70.8674	-61.0615	-65.4917	-52.6791
影响率	IFP	9.41	4.97	-7.94	-11.30	20.14	17.04	19.17	14.42
Influnce/%	IFS	-7.55		-13.14		+10.01		+11.39	

对数模型分析表明林火提高了土壤质量含水量、体积含水量、最大持水量和最小持水量的 IFP 值, 土壤体积含水量的 IFS 值较低, 最大持水量和最小持水量的 IFS 值较高。林火对表层土壤主要蓄水性能指标的影响大于土壤剖面。

林火对土壤主要蓄水性能指标的影响还表现在马尾松不同径级林分, 林分径级同火烧样地表层土壤质量含水量($R=-0.9556^{**}$)、最大持水量($R=-0.9153^{**}$)和最小持水量($R=-0.9049^{**}$)的负相关性达极显著水平。

火烧后的植被层对表层土壤主要蓄水性能指标也产生影响, 表层土壤质量含水量同灌木层植株死亡率($R=-0.7593^*$)、土壤最大持水量同乔木层($R=0.7615^*$)和灌木层($R=-0.9573^{**}$)植株死亡率、土壤最小持水量同乔木层($R=0.7689^*$)和灌木层($R=-0.9124^{**}$)植株死亡率的相关性达显著或极显著水平。

2.3 对土壤主要肥力指标的影响

林火通过对植被层的燃烧、表层土壤的直接灼烧和间接把复杂有机物转化为简单无机残余物, 改变了土壤主要肥力指标的数值(表5)。火烧样地表层土壤有机质量、全N量、全P量、全K量和pH值高于对照样地, 阳离子交换量低于对照样地。

表5 火烧和对照样地土壤主要肥力指标变化

Table 5 Main soil fertility indices of different soil horizons between fired and contrast plots in masson pine forest

指标 Indices	火烧样地 FP	土层 Soil /cm				对数 Logarithm		影响率 Influnce/%	
		0—10	10—20	20—40	40—	a	b	IFP	IFS
有机质量/(g/kg)	火烧样地 FP	111.52	52.24	23.00	14.39	111.5360	-27.2591	113.49	
Organic content	对照样地 CP	85.28	44.02	36.60	12.11	86.6484	-18.7584	93.72	+30.77
全N量/(g/kg)	火烧样地 FP	3.05	1.20	0.78	0.47	2.9880	-0.7173	154.40	
Total N content	对照样地 CP	2.21	1.31	1.11	0.50	2.2577	-0.4338	68.09	+38.11
全P量/(g/kg)	火烧样地 FP	0.58	0.36	0.30	0.34	0.5636	-0.0736	60.32	
Total P content	对照样地 CP	0.39	0.32	0.27	0.27	0.3920	-0.0356	23.15	+48.54
全K量/(g/kg)	火烧样地 FP	8.47	7.82	7.34	7.04	8.5262	-0.3825	8.33	
Total K content	对照样地 CP	7.82	7.68	7.26	6.81	7.9397	-0.2448	1.84	+8.33
阳离子交换量/(cmol(+)/kg)	火烧样地 FP	16.00	12.01	9.94	10.31	15.8514	-1.6852	33.19	
Cation content	对照样地 CP	21.57	11.72	10.33	5.42	21.6792	-4.1924	84.01	-25.82
pH	火烧样地 FP	3.86	3.87	3.87	3.85	3.8676	-0.0019	-0.26	
	对照样地 CP	3.80	3.84	3.92	3.88	3.8015	0.0268	-1.09	+1.60

相同土层主要肥力指标在火烧和对照样地间的 *T*-检验差异不显著,火烧和对照样地间的土壤有机质量、阳离子交换量、全N量、全P量和全K量有随土层厚度增加而降低的趋势,pH值有随土层厚度增加而升高的趋势。相关指标随土层厚度增加的变化趋势可用对数或幂函数曲线模拟,其相关性达显著或极显著水平,相关指标在表层土壤差异大、亚表层土壤差异减小,大部分指标相交于土层10cm左右。

对数模型分析表明林火降低了土壤剖面阳离子交换量的 IFP 值,提高了其它肥力指标的 IFP 值;有机质、全N量和全P量的 IFS 值较高,全K量和pH值的 IFS 值较低,阳离子交换量的 IFS 值为负。有机质、全P量、全K量和pH值的表层土壤影响率高于剖面影响率,全N量、阳离子交换量的表层土壤影响率低于剖面影响率。

林火对土壤主要肥力指标的影响随马尾松林分径级的变化而改变,林分径级同火烧样地表层土壤有机质量($R=-0.8120^*$)呈负相关、相关性达显著水平。

植被层火烧部分的残余物遗留地表,对表层土壤主要肥力指标也产生影响。表层土壤有机质量同乔木层($R=0.9035^{**}$)和灌木层($R=-0.9436^{***}$)植株死亡率以及灌木层生物损失量($R=-0.7763^*$)的相关性达显著、极显著水平,全N量同乔木层($R=0.7558^*$)和灌木层($R=-0.8335^*$)植株死亡率呈显著相关,全P量同灌木层($R=-0.7599^*$)植株死亡率呈显著负相关,pH值同枯物层($R=0.7550^*$)生物损失量呈显著正相关。

2.4 对土壤主要肥力指标的有效性影响

林火加速了植被层和土壤层中有机质的矿质化速度,改变了土壤主要肥力指标的有效性(表6)。火烧样地表层土壤水解N量、有效P量、速效K量和交换性盐基量大于对照样地。

表6 火烧和对照样地土壤主要肥力有效性指标变化

Table 6 Soil fertility validity indices of different soil horizons between fired and contrast plots in masson pine forest

指标 Indices	水解N量/(mg/kg) Hydrophilic N content		有效P量/(mg/kg) Effective P content		速效K量/(mg/kg) Available K content		交换性盐基量/(coml(+)/kg) Base content	
	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP	火烧样地 FP	对照样地 CP
土层	0—10	134.95	72.69	17.74	5.88	137.96	68.53	6.36
Soil /cm	10—20	63.21	46.86	4.22	3.87	53.94	37.60	3.25
	20—40	39.91	23.33	3.51	2.92	34.25	32.30	2.65
	40—	32.07	21.10	3.60	3.10	27.07	31.33	1.98
对数	a	132.8330	73.9491	16.5588	5.7938	134.0727	66.5379	6.2647
Logarithm	b	-29.0622	-14.6673	-4.1353	-0.8238	-31.4978	-10.7264	-1.2047
影响率	<i>IFP</i>	113.50	55.12	320.83	51.88	155.76	82.25	95.77
Influnce/%	<i>IFS</i>	+85.65		+201.78		+101.32		+9.66

分析表明火烧和对照样地间相同土层内土壤主要肥力有效性指标的*T*-检验差异不显著,水解N量、有效P量、速效K量和交换性盐基量随土层厚度的增加而降低,符合对数或幂函数曲线的变化趋势,拟合的相关性达显著或极显著水平。火烧和对照样地间土壤主要肥力有效性指标在表层土壤差异大、亚表层土壤差异缩小,大部分指标相交于土层10cm左右。

对数模型分析表明林火提高了火烧样地表层土壤水解N量、有效P量、速效K量和交换性盐基量的 IFP 值,对水解N量和速效K量的表层土壤影响率大于剖面影响率、对有效P量和交换性盐基量影响的趋势性相反。

林火对土壤主要肥力有效性指标的影响受林分径级的影响,二者间差异不显著。表层土壤速效K量同灌木层植株死亡率($R=-0.7995^*$)和生物损失量($R=-0.7600^*$)的相关性达显著水平。

3 结论

3.1 林火对林地土壤理化性质的影响主要发生在影响层、或称表层土壤,温度影响一般为0—5cm,5cm土温为 $\leq 50^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[27],因火烧造成的灰分、碳粒与无机元素顺孔隙或土壤下渗的深度随过火后时间长短和降雨量大小

而变。马尾松火烧林地表层土壤毛管孔隙度和总孔隙度升高、最大持水量和最小持水量增加,土壤密度和非毛管孔隙度降低、土壤质量含水量和体积含水量减少,主要是高温对土壤有机物的碳化与土壤动物逃逸所致,而非毛管孔隙度降低主要是碳化灰尘和灰粒的阻塞作用。火烧马尾松林地表层土壤有机质、全N、全P、全K,水解N、有效P、速效K和交换性盐基量的增大,为表层土壤有机质碳化和植被层火烧后有机残体与无机物堆积所致。一方面火烧可使表层土壤有机物焚毁,部分元素以汽态或飞灰形式流失、部分元素以无机态保留,另一方面火烧后植被层有机物呈无机态或有机残体遗留土壤表层,增加了表层土壤的有机质和其它元素量。火烧后马尾松表层土壤pH值升高同已有研究结论相似^[27],阳离子交换量降低同非盐基离子量减少有关。

3.2 植被层和枯落物层是影响森林土壤理化性质的重要因素,林火对二者的破坏是改变森林土壤理化性质的重要原因^[7,20,22-23,28]。火烧林地土壤理化性质的变化除与土壤表层枯物、腐殖质层有关外,还与植被层不同层片的性质有关。此研究表明马尾松火烧林地表层土壤密度、毛管孔隙度、总孔隙度、土壤质量含水量、最大持水量和最小持水量同乔木层和灌木层植株死亡率、灌木层生物损失量有不同程度的相关显著性,土壤有机质、全N量、全P量也表现出相似的规律性,pH值同枯物层生物损失量的相关性显著,速效K量同灌木层植株死亡率与生物损失量的相关性也达显著水平。火烧林地表层土壤理化性质变化还与过火林分径级有关、这与马尾松林分的动态发育过程有关^[19],火烧马尾松林径级同表层土壤密度正相关显著,同毛管孔隙度、总孔隙度、土壤质量含水量、最大持水量和最小持水量、土壤有机质量负相关显著,土壤肥力有效性指标同林分径级的相关性不显著。林火对土壤的影响还包括土壤生物^[27,29-30]以及其它理化指标^[12-13],对土壤影响的效应具有短期与长期性^[7-8],本文仅研究了火烧马尾松林分第一个生长初期的土壤理化性质变化,在指标的系统性和长效指标选择与评价上还有待深入。

3.3 林火构成因素的复杂性与预测的困难性导致大多数林火研究是以自然现象的观察为主,通过火烧迹地和相似对照林分比较分析火烧对林地土壤理化性质影响^[12-13],可按林火类型与等级、过火后不同时间间隔研究。火控性试验^[14]分析火烧前后林地土壤理化性质变化的精确度高,但研究成本高、风险性大、对自然林火的模拟困难;通过森林组成物^[15-16]的燃烧性分析有助于对林火的认识,但与自然可燃物构成有相当差距。本文在一个较小尺度范围内研究林火过后较短时间内马尾松土壤理化性质的变化,更能反映火对林地土壤理化性质的影响。

3.4 火烧林地土壤理化指标的剖面变化与近岩层土壤理化指标的差异。林火对马尾松林地土壤主要理化指标的影响趋势为或表层土壤影响率大于剖面影响率、或表层土壤影响率小于剖面影响率,不同指标^[12-14]在土壤剖面的变化趋势或增加、或降低,对数或幂函数的拟合均达相关显著性水平以上。表层土壤理化指标在火烧和对照样地间的变化主要反映了林火的影响,近岩层土壤主要是成土母质在空间上的分异,也受生物的影响。

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3	植物生态学报	4384	3	应用生态学报	1.733
4	西北植物学报	4177	4	生物多样性	1.553
5	生态学杂志	4048	5	生态学杂志	1.396
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