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# 生态学报

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# 生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

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**封面图说:** 科尔沁沙地榆树——榆树疏林草原属温带典型草原地带, 适应半干旱半湿润气候的隐域性沙地顶级植物群落, 具有极强的适应性、稳定性, 生物产量较高。在我国仅见于科尔沁沙地和浑善达克沙地。是防风固沙、保护沙区生态环境和周边土地资源的一种重要的植物群落类型, 是耐旱沙生植物的重要物种基因库和荒漠野生动物的重要避难所和栖息地。这些年来, 由于人类毁林开荒、过度放牧、甚至片面地建立人工林群落等的干扰, 不同程度地破坏了榆树疏林的生态环境, 影响了其特有的生态作用。

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欧阳林梅,王纯,王维奇,全川.互花米草与短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中碳氮磷化学计量学特征.生态学报,2013,33(2):0389-0394.  
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## 互花米草与短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中 碳氮磷化学计量学特征

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**摘要:**为了揭示植物枯落物分解过程中元素生态化学计量学特征,对闽江河口湿地互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程进行了测定。结果表明:整个分解期间内(2007年1—10月),在近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物分解速率、氮磷养分含量低于短叶茳芏枯落物,但热值高于短叶茳芏枯落物;近潮沟生境,互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中平均C/N、C/P和N/P分别为70.5和34.7,2285.8和1210.7,32.8和35.4;远潮沟生境互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中平均C/N、C/P和N/P分别为72.7和33.2,2519.2和1167.0,34.0和35.9,两种生境下均表现为互花米草具有较高的C/N、C/P和较低的N/P;互花米草枯落物分解过程中具有较高的C/N和C/P,其分解速率较低。

**关键词:**碳;氮;磷;枯落物;化学计量学;闽江河口

### Carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus stoichiometric characteristics during the decomposition of *Spartina alterniflora* and *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litters

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**Abstract:** Ecological stoichiometry is the study of the balance of energy and multiple chemical elements. Generally, this perspective examines the causes and consequences of elemental imbalances between resources, producers, and consumers in the environment. C, N and P are key elements controlling organism growth. However, the relative needs of the elements are poorly quantified, and dependencies between elements are not well investigated. These three elements are strongly coupled in their biochemical functioning. Litter decomposition is a major source of nutrients to soil and the key process of biogeochemistry. Litter quality, the related microbe and the environmental factors all influence the litter decomposition rate. Nowadays, some researchers have examined the relationship of litter decomposition and the nutrient ecological stoichiometry, and proposed the ecological stoichiometry of C, N and P as the indication for litter decomposition and nutrition and energy release. The element ratios in wetlands, especially for the estuarine wetlands, appear to be more variable than other ecosystems. Moreover, the C, N and P stoichiometry during litter decomposition remains poorly understood.

An amount of 18,000 km of coastline in China is covered by an estimated 12,000 km<sup>2</sup> of tidal estuary wetlands. These

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tidal wetlands are generally rich in animal and plant diversity and appear to have important biogeochemical roles within the entire estuary ecosystem. One of these important tidal wetland ecosystems is found within the Minjiang River estuary in southeast China. This study was conducted in the Shanyutan wetland ( $119^{\circ}34'12''$ — $119^{\circ}40'40''$ E,  $26^{\circ}00'36''$ — $26^{\circ}03'426''$ N), which is the largest tidal wetland (nearly 3120 ha) in the Minjiang River estuary. The climate is warm and wet, with a mean annual temperature of  $19.6^{\circ}\text{C}$  and a mean annual precipitation of 1346 mm. The Shanyutan wetland is belt-shaped. The sediment surface at the study site is submerged for 3—3.5 hours during each tidal inundation. The vegetation mainly occupies two zones: a 150—200 m wide *Scirpus lacustris* zone close to the sea, and a 150 m wide *Phragmites australis* and *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* zone which extends from the intertidal zone to near the bank, Nowadays, *Spartina alterniflora* quickly invades the Shanyutan wetland and has become the single predominant species.

In order to clarify the characteristics of element ecological stoichiometry during litter decomposition, the decomposition of *Spartina alterniflora* and *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litters was analyzed using mesh bags measurement from January to October in 2007. The results showed that the decomposition rate, nitrogen and phosphorus content of *Spartina alterniflora* litter were lower than those of *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litter, but the caloric values of *Spartina alterniflora* litter were higher than those of *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litter. The averaged values of C/N, C/P and N/P were 70.5 and 34.7, 2285.8 and 1210.4, 32.8 and 35.4 during the decomposition of *Spartina alterniflora* litter and *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litter in near ditch habitat. The averaged values of C/N, C/P and N/P were 72.7 and 33.2, 2519.2 and 1167.0, 34.0 and 35.9 during the decomposition of *Spartina alterniflora* litter and *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litter in far ditch habitat. Compared with *Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius* litter, *Spartina alterniflora* litter had higher C/N, C/P and lower N/P in near and far ditch habitats. *Spartina alterniflora* litter had higher C/N and C/P, which indicated slower litter decomposition rates.

**Key Words:** carbon; nitrogen; phosphorus; litter; stoichiometry; Minjiang River estuary

生态化学计量学为研究碳、氮、磷等主要元素的生物地球化学循环和生态学过程提供了一种新思路,是当前生态学研究的前沿领域之一<sup>[1-2]</sup>。近年来,生态学家对该领域的关注日益增强,并取得了丰硕的成果<sup>[3-6]</sup>,所涉及的领域包括对植物组织、土壤和枯落物元素生态化学计量学的研究<sup>[7-11]</sup>,主要是对陆地生态系统和水生生态系统元素生态化学计量学开展了相关研究<sup>[3-11]</sup>,对介于陆地和水生生态系统过渡带的湿地生态系统元素生态化学计量学的研究还十分有限<sup>[12-13]</sup>,湿地枯落物分解过程是湿地生物地球化学循环过程中的关键一环,是植物生长所需养分的主要来源<sup>[14]</sup>,其元素生态化学计量学的研究对揭示枯落物分解速率以及养分的积累和释放机制具有重要意义<sup>[5]</sup>。

短叶茳芏(*Cyperus malaccensis* var. *brevifolius*)是闽江河口鱠鱼滩湿地的主要优势植物,近年来,互花米草(*Spartina alterniflora*)迅速入侵,并占据从低潮滩到高潮滩各种生境,目前,这两种植物已成为闽江河口鱠鱼滩湿地最为主要的湿地植物群落。作者在探讨了闽江河口湿地不同环境条件下土壤、植被及其所产生的枯落物碳氮磷生态化学计量学特征的基础上<sup>[13,15-16]</sup>,对互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中的生态化学计量学特征的变化规律及其对分解速率、养分和能量动态的指示作用等问题作一探讨,对完善生态化学计量学理论具有重要意义。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

选取闽江河口鱠鱼滩湿地为研究区域,区内气候暖热湿润,年均温  $19.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,年降水量 1346 mm。天然植被主要有芦苇(*Phragmites australis*)、短叶茳芏、藨草(*Scirpus triquetus*)和近几年外来入侵的互花米草等<sup>[17]</sup>,在近潮沟生境湿地受潮汐的影响除小潮日外均淹水(高淹水频率),远潮沟生境则仅在大潮日淹水(低淹水频率),远近潮沟生境之间样地相距约 500 m,互花米草和短叶茳芏在两种生境均有分布,这为我们探讨不同

生境枯落物分解过程中碳、氮、磷的生态化学计量学特征及其指示意义研究提供了理想的实验地。2007年5—12月潮水盐度平均值为4.2,12月份潮水中硫酸盐含量为714 mg/L<sup>[18]</sup>。

## 1.2 土壤样品处理及测定

2007年1月在闽江河口鱠鱼滩,按照生境差异设置两个样点,一个为高淹水频率的近潮沟生境,另一个是低淹水频率的远潮沟生境,为了保证实验所用枯落物来源的一致性,在两种生境样地之间,短叶茳芏和互花米草分别占绝对优势的地段,剪取立枯体,带回实验室用自来水冲洗立枯体表面污泥,然后剪成10 cm左右小段,风干,在70℃下烘干至恒重,装袋(孔径0.2 mm,规格为20 cm×25 cm),每袋称重25 g。2007年1月7日将系有尼龙绳的分解袋栓到事先分别在两种生境样地埋设好的木桩上,木桩分别埋设在两种生境样地两种植物占优势的群落内,各埋设3个木桩。分解袋随机分布在以木桩为圆心、约1.5 m为半径的范围内。分解袋投放后的20、67、97、127、157、186、218、249、280 d分别取回12袋(每种植物每个样地分别取3袋),回实验室后捡去枯落物中的杂质,清洗干净枯落物表面,放烘箱中在70℃下烘干至恒重并称重,粉碎,过100目孔筛。植物碳、氮元素含量采用碳氮元素分析仪(Vario EL III,德国生产)测定,磷采用钼锑抗比色法(UV-2450,日本生产)测定,热值采用微电脑数显两用热量计(WGR-WSR,中国生产)测定。

## 1.3 数据处理

应用Excel 2003和SPSS 13.0统计分析软件对测定数据进行整理。原始数据的处理采用Excel 2003,应用SPSS13.0统计分析软件中的成对样本T检验对不同生境互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中的碳、氮、磷含量、热值以及C/N、C/P、N/P进行差异性检验。枯落物C/N、C/P、N/P采用的是物质的量之比(mol/mol)。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解速率

整个观测期内(280d),在近潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物的干物质损失量分别为初始量的71.1%和75.2%,分解速率分别为0.00414/d和0.00528/d;远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物的干物质损失量分别为初始量的67.3%和70.7%,分解速率分别为0.00368/d和0.00413/d。互花米草和短叶茳芏分解速率表现为在近潮沟生境大于在远潮沟生境。两种生境均表现为互花米草枯落物分解速率低于短叶茳芏枯落物分解速率。

### 2.2 互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中碳、氮、磷含量变化

在近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物在280 d的分解期内平均C、N、P含量均表现为C>N>P( $P<0.01$ );两种生境均表现为互花米草枯落物分解过程中的N、P含量低于短叶茳芏( $P<0.05$ ),C含量差异不显著;对于同一种植物枯落物分解过程而言,在近潮沟生境与远潮沟生境其分解过程中C、N、P含量差异不显著(表1)。

表1 枯落物分解过程中C、N、P含量特征

Table 1 C, N, P content during litter decomposition

类型 Type	生境 Habitate	C /(mg/g)	N /(mg/g)	P /(mg/g)
互花米草湿地 <i>S. alterniflora</i> wetland	近潮沟 远潮沟	404.5±20.2(10) 416.3±20.0(10)	7.0±1.5(10) 6.9±0.9(10)	0.6±0.3(10) 0.6±0.2(10)
短叶茳芏湿地 <i>C. malaccensis</i> wetland	近潮沟 远潮沟	396.9±27.6(10) 373.7±31.1(10)	14.0±2.8(10) 13.7±2.6(10)	1.0±0.5(10) 0.9±0.3(10)

表中数据为平均值±标准误差(样本量)

### 2.3 互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中热值变化

在近潮沟生境互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物在280 d的分解期内平均热值变化为15.7—18.0 kJ/g和15.0—18.9 kJ/g,平均值分别为16.8 kJ/g和16.5 kJ/g,互花米草枯落物分解过程中的热值和短叶茳芏枯落

物分解过程中的热值差异不显著;远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物在280 d的分解期内平均热值变化为16.2—18.8 kJ/g和14.7—17.1 kJ/g,平均值分别为17.4 kJ/g和15.4 kJ/g,互花米草枯落物分解过程中的热值极显著高于短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中的热值( $P<0.01$ );对于同一种植物枯落物分解过程而言,在近潮沟生境与远潮沟生境其分解过程中热值差异不显著。

#### 2.4 互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中C/N、C/P和N/P动态

从枯落物分解的整个观测期的均值看,近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中的C/P明显高于C/N和N/P( $P<0.01$ )。两种生境均表现为互花米草枯落物分解过程中的C/N、C/P高于短叶茳芏( $P<0.01$ ),N/P差异不显著。对于同一种植物枯落物分解过程而言,在近潮沟生境与远潮沟生境其分解过程中C/N、C/P和N/P差异不显著(图1)。此外,在近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中C/N、C/P和N/P的变化趋势看,两种植物枯落物分解过程中C/N均表现为整体下降的趋势,C/P和N/P均表现为先上升后下降的趋势(图1)。

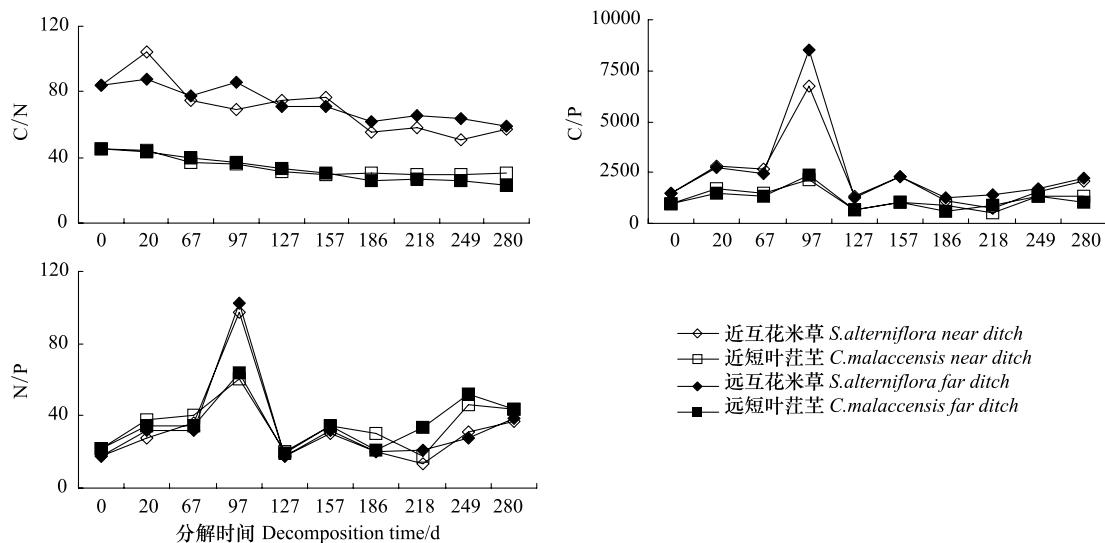


图1 枯落物分解过程中C/N、C/P、N/P动态

Fig. 1 Dynamics of C/N, C/P, N/P during litter decomposition

### 3 讨论

枯落物分解过程是以碳为主导的物质循环模式,随着分解过程的进行,残留枯落物的氮、磷等养分发生积聚或释放,进而改变着枯落物分解过程中的碳、氮、磷比<sup>[14]</sup>。本研究中,在近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境互花米草和短叶茳芏枯落物分解过程中C/N均表现为整体下降的趋势,C/P和N/P均表现为先上升后下降的趋势(图1)。C/N在分解过程中的变化主要与枯落物分解过程中碳含量的变化不大,氮含量发生了明显的富集有关。因此,氮是调节枯落物分解过程中C/N变化的关键因子。C/P和N/P主要与枯落物分解过程中磷含量的释放—吸收—释放的波动性变化模式有关,受碳、氮含量变化的影响不大。因此,磷是调节枯落物分解过程中C/P和N/P变化的关键因子。

在近潮沟生境和远潮沟生境,互花米草枯落物分解过程中的C/N和C/P高于短叶茳芏湿地枯落物,这一碳与养分生态化学计量比对枯落物分解过程的指示作用主要表现在以下几个方面:第一,互花米草枯落物的分解速率和碳与养分的生态化学计量比呈负相关,这与较低的C/N、C/P具有较高的碳利用效率密切相关<sup>[14]</sup>;第二,互花米草枯落物的分解过程中养分的释放潜力与碳与养分的生态化学计量比呈负相关,主要是因为参与枯落物分解过程的微生物生长遵循着较为严格的养分生态化学计量比需求<sup>[10,19]</sup>,其C/N需求为9.33—17.50,C/P需求为51.67—266.67<sup>[14]</sup>,这些比值明显低于枯落物。因此,为了维持微生物的正常生长,枯落物中碳与养分的生态化学计量比越高,对养分的需求与束缚能力越强,从而释放养分的潜力越弱,实际上

碳与养分的生态化学计量比对枯落物分解过程中养分释放的影响是一个极其复杂的过程,可能与控制枯落物磷元素积累和释放的生态化学计量比的阈值、分解者在枯落物分解过程中对枯落物质量的适应性<sup>[14,20-21]</sup>以及枯落物分解前期的淋溶作用有关<sup>[22]</sup>;第三,互花米草枯落物的分解过程中能量的释放潜力与碳与养分的生态化学计量比呈负相关,根据 Meehan<sup>[23]</sup>的研究结论,可能与较低的碳与养分比值可以降低枯落物分解酶物质生产过程中能量消耗水平,促使更多的能量释放到环境中有关。

综上所述,枯落物分解过程中的元素生态化学计量学特征及其指示作用的变化是十分复杂。因此,更为深入地的机理问题,包括量化控制枯落物中养分和能量释放的关键阈值及其微生物种群、不同分解者种群对碳的利用效率和碳与养分比值之间的关系等问题<sup>[4]</sup>,都有待于深入研究。

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