

ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica

中国生态学学会 2013 年学术年会专辑



第 33 卷 第 19 期 Vol.33 No.19 2013

中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
科学出版社

主办
出版



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

生态学报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

第 33 卷 第 19 期 2013 年 10 月 (半月刊)

目 次

中国生态学学会 2013 年学术年会专辑 卷首语

- 生态系统服务研究文献现状及不同研究方向评述 马凤娇, 刘金铜, A. Egrinya Eneji (5963)
非人灵长类性打搅行为研究进展 杨斌, 王程亮, 纪维红, 等 (5973)
密度制约效应对啮齿动物繁殖的影响 韩群花, 郭聪, 张美文 (5981)
食物链长度远因与近因研究进展综述 王玉玉, 徐军, 雷光春 (5990)
AM 真菌在植物病虫害生物防治中的作用机制 罗巧玉, 王晓娟, 李媛媛, 等 (5997)
保护性耕作对农田碳、氮效应的影响研究进展 薛建福, 赵鑫, Shadrack Batsile Dikgwatlhe, 等 (6006)
圈养大熊猫野化培训期的生境选择特征 张明春, 黄炎, 李德生, 等 (6014)
利用红外照相技术分析野生白冠长尾雉活动节律及时间分配 赵玉泽, 王志臣, 徐基良, 等 (6021)
风速和持续时间对树麻雀能量收支的影响 杨志宏, 吴庆明, 董海燕, 等 (6028)
白马雪山自然保护区灰头小鼯鼠的巢址特征 李艳红, 关进科, 黎大勇, 等 (6035)
生境片段化对千岛湖岛屿上黄足厚结猛蚁遗传多样性的影响 罗媛媛, 刘金亮, 黄杰灵, 等 (6041)
基于 28S, COI 和 Cytb 基因序列的薜荔和爱玉子传粉小蜂分子遗传关系研究
..... 吴文珊, 陈友铃, 孙伶俐, 等 (6049)
高榕榕果内 *Eupristina* 属两种榕小蜂的遗传进化关系 陈友铃, 孙伶俐, 武蕾蕾, 等 (6058)
镉胁迫下杞柳对金属元素的吸收及其根系形态构型特征 王树凤, 施翔, 孙海菁, 等 (6065)
邻苯二甲酸对萝卜种子萌发、幼苗叶片膜脂过氧化及渗透调节物质的影响
..... 杨延杰, 王晓伟, 赵康, 等 (6074)
极端干旱区多枝柽柳幼苗对人工水分干扰的形态及生理响应 马晓东, 王明慧, 李卫红, 等 (6081)
贝壳砂生境酸枣叶片光合生理参数的水分响应特征 王荣荣, 夏江宝, 杨吉华, 等 (6088)
陶粒覆盖对土壤水分、植物光合作用及生长状况的影响 谭雪红, 郭小平, 赵廷宁 (6097)
不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量及养分再吸收动态 叶功富, 张尚炬, 张立华, 等 (6107)
珠江三角洲不同污染梯度下森林优势种叶片和枝条 S 含量比较 裴男才, 陈步峰, 邹志谨, 等 (6114)
AM 真菌和磷对小马安羊蹄甲幼苗生长的影响 宋成军, 曲来叶, 马克明, 等 (6121)
盐氮处理下盐地碱蓬种子成熟过程中的离子积累和种子萌发特性 周家超, 付婷婷, 赵维维, 等 (6129)
CO₂浓度升高条件下内生真菌感染对宿主植物的生理生态影响 师志冰, 周勇, 李夏, 等 (6135)
预处理方式对香蒲和芦苇种子萌发的影响 孟焕, 王雪宏, 佟守正, 等 (6142)
镉在土壤-金丝垂柳系统中的迁移特征 张雯, 魏虹, 孙晓灿, 等 (6147)
马尾松人工林近自然化改造对植物自然更新及物种多样性的影响 罗应华, 孙冬婧, 林建勇, 等 (6154)
濒危海草贝克喜盐草的种群动态及土壤种子库——以广西珍珠湾为例
..... 邱广龙, 范航清, 李宗善, 等 (6163)
毛乌素沙地南缘沙丘生物结皮对凝结水形成和蒸发的影响 尹瑞平, 吴永胜, 张欣, 等 (6173)
塔里木河上游灰胡杨种群生活史特征与空间分布格局 韩路, 席琳乔, 王家强, 等 (6181)
短期氮素添加和模拟放牧对青藏高原高寒草甸生态系统呼吸的影响 宗宁, 石培礼, 蒋婧, 等 (6191)
松嫩平原微地形下土壤水盐与植物群落分布的关系 杨帆, 王志春, 王云贺, 等 (6202)

广州大夫山雨季林内外空气 TSP 和 PM _{2.5} 浓度及水溶性离子特征	肖以华,李 焰,旷远文,等 (6209)
马鞍列岛岩礁生境鱼类群落结构时空格局.....	汪振华,赵 静,王 凯,等 (6218)
黄海细纹狮子鱼种群特征的年际变化.....	陈云龙,单秀娟,周志鹏,等 (6227)
三种温带森林大型土壤动物群落结构的时空动态	李 娜,张雪萍,张利敏 (6236)
笔管榕榕小蜂的群落结构与物种多样性.....	陈友铃,陈晓倩,吴文珊,等 (6246)
海洋生态资本理论框架下的生态系统服务评估.....	陈 尚,任大川,夏 涛,等 (6254)
中国地貌区划系统——以自然保护区体系建设为目标.....	郭子良,崔国发 (6264)
生态植被建设对黄土高原农林复合流域景观格局的影响.....	易 扬,信忠保,覃云斌,等 (6277)
华北农牧交错带农田-草地景观镶嵌体土壤水分空间异质性	王红梅,王仲良,王 塑,等 (6287)
中国北方春小麦生育期变化的区域差异性与气候适应性.....	俄有浩,霍治国,马玉平,等 (6295)
中国南方喀斯特石漠化演替过程中土壤理化性质的响应	盛茂银,刘 洋,熊康宁 (6303)
气候变化对东北沼泽湿地潜在分布的影响.....	贺 伟,布仁仓,刘宏娟,等 (6314)
内蒙古不同类型草地土壤氮矿化及其温度敏感性.....	朱剑兴,王秋凤,何念鹏,等 (6320)
黑河中游荒漠绿洲区土地利用的土壤养分效应.....	马志敏,吕一河,孙飞翔,等 (6328)
成都平原北部水稻土重金属含量状况及其潜在生态风险评价.....	秦鱼生,喻 华,冯文强,等 (6335)
大西洋中部延绳钓黄鳍金枪鱼渔场时空分布与温跃层的关系	杨胜龙,马军杰,张 禹,等 (6345)
夏季台湾海峡南部海域上层水体的生物固氮作用	林 峰,陈 敏,杨伟峰,等 (6354)
北长山岛森林乔木层碳储量及其影响因子.....	石洪华,王晓丽,王 媛,等 (6363)
植被类型变化对长白山森林土壤碳矿化及其温度敏感性的影响.....	王 丹,吕瑜良,徐 丽,等 (6373)
油松遗传结构与地理阻隔因素的相关性.....	孟翔翔,狄晓艳,王孟本,等 (6382)
基于辅助环境变量的土壤有机碳空间插值——以黄土丘陵区小流域为例.....	文 魏,周宝同,汪亚峰,等 (6389)
基于生命周期视角的产业资源生态管理效益分析——以虚拟共生网络系统为例.....	施晓清,李笑诺,杨建新 (6398)
生态脆弱区贫困与生态环境的博弈分析.....	祁新华,叶士琳,程 煜,等 (6411)
“世博”背景下上海经济与环境的耦合演化	倪 尧,岳文泽,张云堂,等 (6418)

期刊基本参数:CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 464 * zh * P * ￥90.00 * 1510 * 55 * 2013-10



封面图说:毛乌素沙地南缘沙丘的生物结皮——生物土壤结皮广泛分布于干旱和半干旱区,它的形成和发育对荒漠生态系统生态修复过程产生重要的影响。组成生物结皮的藻类、苔藓和地衣是常见的先锋植物,它们不仅能在严重干旱缺水、营养贫瘠恶劣的环境中生长、繁殖,并且能通过其代谢方式影响并改变环境。其中一个重要的特点是,生物结皮表面的凝结水显著大于裸沙。研究表明,凝结水是除降雨之外最重要的水分来源之一,在水分极度匮乏的荒漠生态系统,它对荒漠生态系统结构、功能和过程的维持产生着重要的影响。

彩图及图说提供:陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201305281213

叶功富, 张尚炬, 张立华, 卢昌义, 林益明. 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量及养分再吸收动态. 生态学报, 2013, 33(19): 6107-6113.

Ye G F, Zhang S J, Zhang L H, Lu C Y, Lin Y M. Dynamics of tannin concentration and nutrient resorption for branchlets of *Casuarina equisetifolia* plantations at different ages. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2013, 33(19): 6107-6113.

不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量及养分再吸收动态

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摘要:通过对福建省惠安县不同林龄短枝木麻黄人工林不同发育阶段小枝单宁含量及氮磷再吸收率的研究,探讨了短枝木麻黄林分发育过程中的营养保存策略。结果表明,幼龄林(5年生)成熟小枝中的总酚(TP)、可溶性缩合单宁(ECT)总缩合单宁(TCT)含量及蛋白质结合能力(PPC)显著高于成熟林(21年生)和衰老林(38年生)。随着林分发育,成熟小枝中N含量显著升高,而P含量呈降低趋势。不同发育阶段林分成熟小枝中N:P比均大于20,且随着林龄的增加而升高。磷再吸收率(PRE)显著高于氮再吸收率(NRE),均以成熟林分最高。这表明短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量与养分再吸收受林龄影响,其养分保存机制会随着林分生长发育的变化而进行调节。

关键词:短枝木麻黄;单宁;养分再吸收;林分发育

Dynamics of tannin concentration and nutrient resorption for branchlets of *Casuarina equisetifolia* plantations at different ages

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Abstract: *Casuarina equisetifolia* is characterised by high primary productivity in coastal sandy soils, which are generally low in nutrient contents. High tannin production and nutrient resorption may be important strategies for *C. equisetifolia* in coastal environments. Despite the widespread planting and known ecological and physiological properties of *C. equisetifolia*, there is scant information about the nutrient resorption patterns and tannin concentrations for branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* plantations during stand development. Since plant ecophysiological traits are associated with ageing, tannin content and nutrient resorption efficiency could change with stand development. Therefore, tannin level and nutrient resorption of *C. equisetifolia* at different developmental phases (juvenile, mature and senescent) were examined to evaluate possible nutrient conservation strategies under nutrient limitation in Huian County, Fujian Province. The results showed that total phenolics (TP) contents, which were in the order juvenile stand > senescent stand > mature stand for senescent branchlets and decreased from 218.52 to 180.49 mg/g during stand development for mature branchlets, decreased during branchlet senescence in all stands. The extractable condensed tannin contents (ECT) in mature and senescent branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* were juvenile stand > senescent stand > mature stand. The ECT contents of *C. equisetifolia* increased during branchlet senescence both in the mature and senescent stands but decreased in the juvenile stand. The protein-bound condensed tannin (PBCT) contents of branchlets increased during senescence in juvenile and mature stands and remained the same in senescent stand. The fibre-bound condensed tannins (FBCT) of branchlets increased during senescence in

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(41201293, 41176092);国家“十一五”科技支撑计划项目(2009BADB2B0302);国家林业局南方山地用材林培育重点实验室和福建省森林培育与林产品加工利用重点实验室资助项目

收稿日期:2013-05-28; **修订日期:**2013-07-18

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mature stand and did not change in juvenile and senescent stands. Total condensed tannin (TCT) followed similar pattern as ECT during stand development. Protein precipitation capacity (PPC) in mature and senescent branchlets were significantly higher in juvenile stand than in mature and senescent stands. PPC decreased during branchlet senescence in the three stands. Significant positive linear correlations were found between PPC and TP or TCT. Nitrogen (N) concentrations both in mature and senescent branchlets obviously increased during stand development. Phosphorus (P) concentrations in mature branchlets were similar in juvenile and mature stands but lower in senescent stand. Phosphorus concentrations in senescent branchlets of juvenile stand were significantly higher than those of mature and senescent stands. Nitrogen:phosphorus ratios (N:P ratios) of mature branchlets, were all above 20, also increased during stand development. Nitrogen resorption efficiencies (NRE) in three stands were basically below 50%, the lowest in senescent stand. Phosphorus resorption efficiencies (PRE) were above 70% with the highest in mature stand (78.08%). There were significant negative correlations between N and P concentrations in mature and senescent branchlets. Nitrogen resorption efficiency had a particular strong relationship with the N:P ratios of branchlets. On the other hand, PRE was not significantly related to N:P ratios of branchlets. There were significant correlations between TP or TCT and N or P concentrations in branchlets except for the relationship between TCT and P concentrations in senescent branchlets. The above results indicated that the tannin level, nutrient concentration and resorption were affected by stand age. *C. equisetifolia* could adjust their nutrient conservation with stand development at intraspecific level.

Key Words: *Casuarina equisetifolia*; tannin; nutrient resorption; stand development

植物体内的物质和能量代谢以及外部形态均随着植物个体生长发育而发生改变^[1]。有研究表明,植物的发育会影响其体内防御物质含量的变化^[2],这种变化可能具有重要的生态学意义。植物的生物量、生物多样性、碳库、土壤养分含量及其生态系统过程也会随着林龄的增长而变化^[3]。养分从衰老叶片转移到其他部位的再吸收过程是植物自身一个非常重要的养分保存机制。通常被认为是与土壤养分的有效性有关^[4-6]。然而土壤养分的有效性有可能随着林分发育过程而改变,而且植物的许多生理生态特性也与植物自身发育成熟过程有关^[7]。因此,植物的养分再吸收可能也会随着林龄的变化而发生改变。

短枝木麻黄(*Casuarina equisetifolia*)是东南沿海重要的防风固沙树种,有研究表明^[8-9],短枝木麻黄小枝具有较高的单宁含量和养分再吸收率,这可能是其长期适应贫瘠沙地的重要特征。而关于木麻黄单宁含量随林分发育过程的动态变化,以及养分再吸收与林龄相关性的研究尚未见报道。基于此,本研究旨在探讨不同林龄短枝木麻黄人工林的单宁含量和N、P再吸收效率动态,从而揭示木麻黄林分发育过程中的营养保存策略,为海岸带木麻黄防护林的营养管理提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地设在福建省惠安县的赤湖林场(23°45'N, 118°55'E),位于福建东南部沿海,属亚热带海洋性气候,干、湿季节明显。年均降水量和蒸发量分别为1029 mm和2000 mm,绝对最高和最低气温分别为37 ℃和2.2 ℃,终年无霜冻。雨季为3月到10月,旱季为11月到2月。本试验地土壤为均一性风积沙土,沙土层厚度80—100 cm,土壤pH值为5.00,非根际土壤表层养分含量为:有效磷0.25 mg/kg,速效钾13.27 mg/kg,全氮0.24 g/kg,全碳2.48 g/kg。试验样地设置在幼龄(5年生)、成熟(21年生)和衰老(38年生)短枝木麻黄人工纯林内,株行距2.0 m×2.0 m,初植密度2500株/hm²,林下灌木、草本稀少^[10]。3个试验林的主要参数参见表1。

表1 短枝木麻黄试验林的主要特征

Table 1 Main features of the *C. equisetifolia* stands at Chihu Forest Center

林龄/a Forest age	郁闭度 Canopy density	密度 Tree density/(株/hm ²)	树高 Height/m	胸径 Diameter at breast height/cm
5	0.5	2350	6.05	5.35
21	0.8	1535	13.50	17.32
38	0.9	825	15.00	21.42

1.2 样品采集

2009年10月,在3个样地内分别随机选择50株树龄、高度及生长状况较为一致的短枝木麻黄,按每10株设1组,共5组作为5个重复,进行标记。在每组标记植株内林冠外侧采取成熟和衰老小枝,每个组分的小枝分别采集50 g左右,以避免个体

之间的差异。

1.3 化学分析方法

总酚(TP)的测定采用普鲁士蓝法^[11];可溶性缩合单宁(ECT),蛋白质结合缩合单宁(PBCT)和纤维素结合缩合单宁(Fiber-bound condensed tannins,FBCT)采用正丁醇-盐酸法^[12],总缩合单宁(TCT)为ECT、PBCT和FBCT之和^[12]。除TP以单宁酸为标准物外,ECT、PBCT和FBCT的测定均以纯化的木麻黄小枝缩合单宁为标准物。提取液中单宁与PPC的测定采用平板法^[13]。各单宁指标的测定步骤详见Lin等^[14],标准物的提取和纯化方法见Hagerman^[15]。备用粉碎样品经H₂SO₄-H₂O₂硝化后,采用纳氏试剂比色法测定N含量^[16],采用钼锑抗显色法测定P含量^[17]。

1.4 计算方法

N、P再吸收率(RE)用N、P从衰老叶中所吸收的元素含量占成熟叶中元素含量的百分率来计算^[18-19],其计算公式为:

$$RE = (A1 - A2) / A1 \times 100\%$$

式中,A1为成熟叶中的N或P含量;A2为衰老叶中N或P含量。

1.5 统计分析

数据统计分析采用SPSS 15.0 for Windows,相关分析采用线性相关性分析;在单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA)的基础上,利用多重比较的方法(S-N-K)检验林分发育过程中单宁和养分含量及其再吸收之间的差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同林分小枝总酚含量的变化

成熟小枝中TP含量((180.49±7.70)–(218.52±6.06)mg/g)随林分的发育而降低。衰老小枝中TP含量表现为幼龄林>衰老林>成熟林(图1)。在所有林分中,TP含量均随着小枝衰老而下降($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 不同林分小枝缩合单宁含量的变化

不同发育阶段林分成熟和衰老小枝缩合单宁含量的变化如图2所示。成熟和衰老小枝中ECT含量的变化呈幼龄林>衰老林>成熟林。成熟和衰老林分中随着小枝的衰老,ECT含量升高,但在幼龄林中为下降趋势。PBCT含量在幼龄林和成熟林中随小枝的衰老而增加($P < 0.05$),而在衰老林中没有显著变化。FBCT含量在成熟林中随小枝衰老而升高,幼龄林和衰老林中成熟和衰老小枝之间的差异不显著。在所有林分中,成熟和衰老小枝中的ECT含量都显著高于PBCT和FBCT。TCT含量随着林分发育的变化情况与ECT相似。

2.3 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝蛋白质结合能力的变化

幼龄林成熟和衰老小枝PPC显著高于成熟林和衰老林(图3)。在3个林分中PPC均随着小枝的衰老而下降。

相关分析的结果表明,PPC与TP(TP和PPC: $y = 3.035x - 11.629$, $r = 0.983$, $P < 0.001$)和TCT($y = 1.505x + 248.403$, $r = 0.438$, $P < 0.05$)具有显著正相关关系(图4)。

2.4 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝氮磷含量、氮磷比及其再吸收率的变化

随着林龄的增加,成熟和衰老小枝N含量均显著升高,而P含量则依次降低(表2)。相应地,成熟小枝N:P比随着林分发育而显著升高,均大于20。3种林分小枝氮再吸收率均小于52%,最低值出现在衰老林中;而磷再吸收率均高于70%,最高值((78.08±1.96)%))出现在成熟林分中。衰老小枝中N含量大于0.7%,P含量低于0.03%。成熟和衰老小枝中N含量和P含量呈显著负相关(表3)。小枝N:P比与NRE呈显著相关,而与PRE无显著相关性。

除成熟小枝中TCT含量与磷含量之间相关性不显著外,短枝木麻黄小枝TP和TCT含量与氮、磷含量均呈显著相关(表4)。

3 讨论

树木生长过程有其阶段性,且在不同阶段其抗逆性也有差异。短枝木麻黄幼龄林生长迅速,对营养和水分的需求较多,其组织较嫩,极易受到不良条件的影响。本研究中,成熟小枝TP含量随着林分发育而降低(图1),表明林龄对短枝木麻黄小枝TP含量的影响显著。短枝木麻黄在较易遭受侵害的幼龄林时期,通过增强单宁等次生代谢物质的合成来提高自身防御能力^[20]。随着林龄增加,TP含量下降,这一方面可能是由于成熟林生长旺盛,对营养和空间的需求很大,所以大部分资源分配给生长,初级代谢速度较快,用于合成次生物质的底物较少,致使缩合单宁含量不同程度的下降;另一方面,短枝木麻黄木质化程度不断提高,对害虫的物理抵抗能力增强,此时树体可以减少分配在化学防御上的投入。衰老林分个体生长缓慢,抵抗力下降,

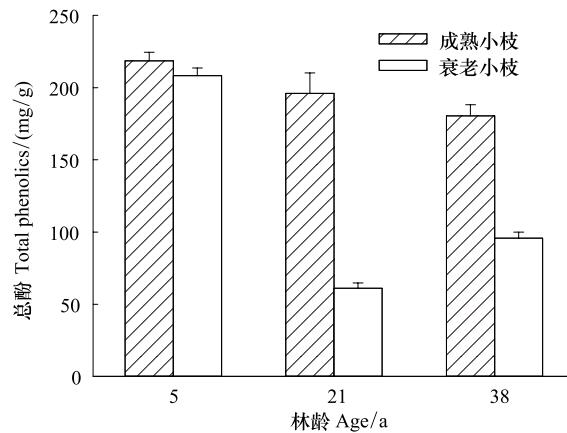


图1 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝总酚含量的变化

Fig.1 Changes in TP contents in branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* branchlets of different forest ages

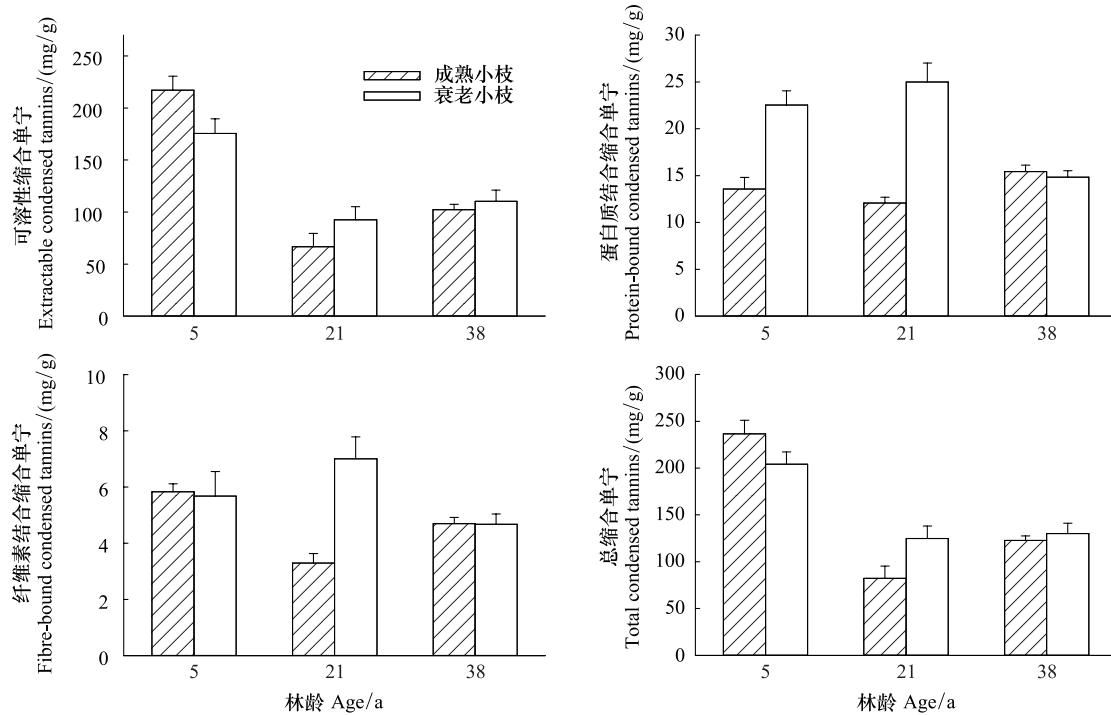


图2 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝缩合单宁含量的变化

Fig.2 Changes in condensed tannins contents in branchlets *C. equisetifolia* of different forest ages

因而缩合单宁含量在衰老林分小枝中有所升高。TP 的需求在林分成熟和衰老过程中下降,3 种林分中成熟小枝 TP 含量均显著高于衰老小枝。小枝衰老过程中多酚含量下降一方面可能是由于在叶片的衰老过程中,大部分可溶性含碳化合物(包括多酚)通过降解呈小分子而被转移到其他的组织中^[21],另一方面可能是小分子酚类物质和叶片表层的多酚会被雨水淋溶^[22-23],从而造成衰老叶片中多酚含量的减少。

单宁的蛋白质结合能力与其自身的生物学活性有关^[24-25],在3种林分中,成熟小枝的 PPC 均比衰老小枝高。PPC 与 TP 和 TCT 具有显著正相关,这与前期的研究结果一致^[8]。另外,单宁结合蛋白的能力与其分子大小有关^[26]。虽然分子量小于 500 的多酚几乎不能与蛋白质结合,从而使蛋白质产生变性,但是,单宁分子量太大也会由于无法与蛋白质位点产生交联而降低单宁的 PPC^[14]。小枝在衰老过程中单宁可能发生聚合,使分子结构和分子量增大,从而逐渐降低了衰老小枝的 PPC。

成熟小枝 TP 和 TCT 含量与氮含量呈负相关。大量的研究结果反映了酚类和单宁等次生代谢物质与叶片中的氮含量存在着显著的负相关^[27-28]。这种模式支持了碳氮平衡假说^[29]和生长分化假说^[30]等理论,认为在营养限制的立地条件下,植物会增加碳向以碳为基础的次生代谢物质中的分配,导致在贫瘠立地条件下,植物组织中的养分含量较低而单宁含量较高,而在营养充足的立地条件下,组织中的养分含量较高而单宁含量较低。

本研究中,短枝木麻黄小枝中的 N 含量随着林分生长发育而增加(表 1),这与 Yuan 和 Chen^[3]对欧洲山杨的研究结论一致。叶片 N 含量随着林分发育而增加可能是土壤氮补给增加的直接结果,因为叶片中的 N 含量在一定程度上反映了样地土壤的肥力^[31]。但 Yuan 和 Chen^[3]对不同林龄欧洲山杨的研究显示,土壤 N 的有效性并不能随着林分年龄的增加而改变。叶片中 N 含量的改变可能与稀释效应有关,因为幼龄林合成叶片生物量的速率更快,所以尽管对营养的绝对吸收率很高,但叶片中的氮含量可能还是相对较低^[3]。

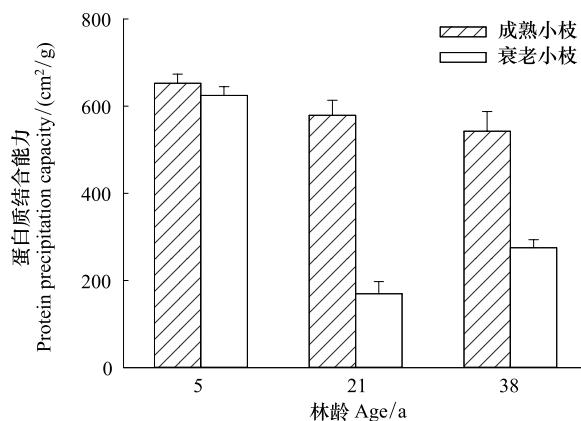


图3 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝蛋白质结合能力的变化

Fig.3 Changes in protein precipitation capacity in branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* of different forest ages

(低于 52%)。成熟林中 PRE 较幼龄林和衰老林高, 衰老林分的 NRE 低于幼龄林和成熟林。相对于衰老林, 幼龄林和成熟林的生物量积累更快, 因而会有较高的 N 需求^[34], 这可能是幼龄和成熟林 NRE 高于衰老林的原因。较高的营养再吸收率经常可以用较高的营养库来解释, 生长较快的植物对营养的需求也更强^[35]。然而本研究中, 幼龄林和成熟林的 NRE 没有显著差异, 这可能是由于短枝木麻黄本身具有固氮作用的原因。Aerts 和 Chapin^[36] 和 Güsselwell^[37] 的研究显示相比较 N 而言, P 更容易具有高的营养再吸收效率。在 P 限制立地生长的植物可能比在 N 限制立地生长的植物更容易具有高营养再吸收效率, 这一结论与 N:P 及再吸收效率的结果完全一致。

Killingbeck^[19] 提出了木本植物衰老叶片中 N 和 P 再吸收度的界限。在衰老叶中当 N 的营养浓度低于 0.7%, P 的营养浓度低于 0.04% 时则认为是植物营养的完全再吸收^[19]。在本研究中, 衰老小枝中 N 的营养浓度 >0.7%, P 的浓度 <0.04%, 这表明木麻黄的营养再吸收是 N 为不完全再吸收, 而 P 则为完全再吸收。

决定多年生植物生长的因素不仅是它们对营养的需求量, 还应包括可被再利用的营养储存量。养分再吸收的水平影响凋落物的性质, 进而影响其分解速率和养分有效性。对养分再吸收及其影响因素的了解是揭示森林植物在生态系统营养循环中作用的关键^[35]。植物叶片营养状况与养分再吸收之间存在着密切的联系^[38-40]。本研究中, NRE 与衰老小枝中的 N 浓度具有显著正相关关系(表 2), 这与已有的研究报道相似^[8,41], 但是 NRE 与成熟小枝中的 N 含量没有相关关系。这可能是由于衰老叶提供的控制养分再吸收的活性物质对养分再吸收的效应, 超过了叶片本身营养含量对再吸收的影响^[18]。NRE 与成熟和衰老小枝中的 N:P 有显著的线性相关。PRE 与衰老小枝中 P 含量有显著线性相关, 但与成熟小枝中的 P 含量或 N:P 都没有相关性, 前人研究也有类似的报道^[8,42]。

综上所述, 短枝木麻黄可能通过多酚物质的形成和较高的养分再吸收率两种生长策略来维持高生产力, 以抵御食草动物的取食, 降低凋落物的分解率, 提高衰老小枝中养分的再吸收程度, 减少养分损失增强竞争优势, 从而适应贫瘠的立地条件。短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量与养分再吸收受林龄影响, 其养分保存机制会随着林分的生长发育而进行调节, 即不同生长阶段的林分可能存在不同的营养保存策略: 幼龄林和衰老林小枝多酚(尤其是缩合单宁)含量较高, 而养分再吸收率较低, 因此这两种林分的策略是以形成多酚物质为主; 而处于成熟阶段的林分小枝多酚含量最低, 但养分再吸收率最高, 则可能以最大限度的利用自身衰老组织中的养分作为主要策略。

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ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol.33, No.19 Oct., 2013 (Semimonthly)
CONTENTS

A review of ecosystem services and research perspectives	MA Fengjiao, LIU Jintong, A. Egrinya Eneji (5963)
Sexual interference in non-human primates	YANG Bin, WANG Chengliang, JI Weihong, et al (5973)
Density-dependent effect on reproduction of rodents: a review	HAN Qunhua, GUO Cong, ZHANG Meiwen (5981)
Proximate and ultimate determinants of food chain length	WANG Yuyu, XU Jun, LEI Guangchun (5990)
Mechanism of biological control to plant diseases using arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi .....	..... LUO Qiaoyu, WANG Xiaojuan, LI Yuanyuan, et al (5997)
Advances in effects of conservation tillage on soil organic carbon and nitrogen	XUE Jianfu, ZHAO Xin, Shadrack Batsile Dikgwatlhe, et al (6006)
Habitat selection of the pre-released giant panda in Wolong Nature Reserve	ZHANG Mingchun, HUANG Yan, LI Desheng, et al (6014)
Activity rhythm and behavioral time budgets of wild Reeves's Pheasant (<i>Syrmaticus reevesii</i>) using infrared camera	ZHAO Yuze, WANG Zhichen, XU Jiliang, et al (6021)
The energy budget of tree sparrows <i>Passer montanus</i> in wind different speed and duration	YANG Zhihong, WU Qingming, DONG Haiyan, et al (6028)
Nest site characteristics of <i>Petaurista caniceps</i> in Baima Snow Mountain Nature Reserve .....	..... LI Yanhong, GUAN Jinke, LI Dayong, HU Jie (6035)
Effects of habitat fragmentation on the genetic diversity of <i>Pachycondyla luteipes</i> on islands in the Thousand Island Lake, East China	LUO Yuanyuan, LIU Jinliang, HUANG Jieling, et al (6041)
The molecular genetic relationship between the pollinators of <i>Ficus pumila</i> var. <i>pumila</i> and <i>Ficus pumila</i> var. <i>awkeotsang</i>	WU Wenshan, CHEN Youling, SUN Lingli, et al (6049)
The genetic evolutionary relationships of two <i>Eupristina</i> species on <i>Ficus altissima</i>	CHEN Youling, SUN Lingli, WU Leilei, et al (6058)
Metal uptake and root morphological changes for two varieties of <i>Salix integra</i> under cadmium stress .....	..... WANG Shufeng, SHI Xiang, SUN Haijing, et al (6065)
Effects of phthalic acid on seed germination, membrane lipid peroxidation and osmoregulation substance of radish seedlings	YANG Yanjie, WANG Xiaowei, ZHAO Kang, et al (6074)
The morphological and physiological responses of <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> seedling to different irrigation methods in the extremely arid area	MA Xiaodong, WANG Minghui, LI Weihong, et al (6081)
Response characteristics of photosynthetic and physiological parameters in <i>Ziziphus jujuba</i> var. <i>spinosa</i> seedling leaves to soil water in sand habitat formed from seashells	WANG Rongrong, XIA Jiangbao, YANG Jihua, et al (6088)
Effects of ceramsite mulching on soil water content, photosynthetic physiological characteristics and growth of plants .....	..... TAN Xuehong, GUO Xiaoping, ZHAO Tingning (6097)
Dynamics of tannin concentration and nutrient resorption for branchlets of <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> plantations at different ages .....	..... YE Gongfu, ZHANG Shangju, ZHANG Lihua, et al (6107)
Sulfur contents in leaves and branches of dominant species among the three forest types in the Pearl River Delta .....	..... PEI Nancai, CHEN Bufeng, ZOU Zhijin, et al (6114)
Impacts of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and phosphorus on growth dynamics of <i>Bauhinia faberi</i> seedlings .....	..... SONG Chengjun, QU Laiye, MA Keming, et al (6121)
Characteristics of ion accumulation and seed germination for seeds from plants cultured at different concentrations of nitrate nitrogen and salinity	ZHOU Jiachao, FU Tingting, ZHAO Weiwei, et al (6129)
Physio-ecological effects of endophyte infection on the host grass with elevated CO ₂ .....	..... SHI Zhibing, ZHOU Yong, LI Xia, et al (6135)
Effects of pretreatment on germination of <i>Typha domingensis</i> and <i>Phragmites australis</i> .....	..... MENG Huan, WANG Xuehong, TONG Shouzheng, et al (6142)
Transfer characteristics of cadmium from soil to <i>Salix × aureo-pendula</i>	ZHANG Wen, WEI Hong, SUN Xiaocan, et al (6147)
Effect of Close-to-Nature management on the natural regeneration and species diversity in a masson pine plantation .....	..... LUO Yinghua, SUN Dongjing, LIN Jianyong, et al (6154)
Population dynamics and seed banks of the threatened seagrass <i>Halophila beccarii</i> in Pearl Bay, Guangxi .....	..... QIU Guanglong, FAN Hangqing, LI Zongshan, et al (6163)
Effects of biological crusts on dew deposition and evaporation in the Southern Edge of the Mu Us Sandy Land, Northern China .....	..... YIN Ruiping, WU Yongsheng, ZHANG Xin, et al (6173)
Life history characteristics and spatial distribution of <i>Populus pruinosa</i> population at the upper reaches of Tarim River .....	..... HAN Lu, XI Linqiao, WANG Jiaqiang, et al (6181)
Interactive effects of short-term nitrogen enrichment and simulated grazing on ecosystem respiration in an alpine meadow on the Tibetan Plateau	ZONG Ning, SHI Peili, JIANG Jing, et al (6191)

The correlation between soil water salinity and plant community distribution under micro-topography in Songnen Plain	YANG Fan, WANG Zhichun, WANG Yunhe, et al (6202)
Comparison of TSP, PM _{2.5} and their water-soluble ions from both inside and outside of Dafushan forest park in Guangzhou during rainy season	XIAO Yihua, LI Jiong, KUANG Yuanwen, et al (6209)
Fish community ecology in rocky reef habitat of Ma'an Archipelago II. Spatio-temporal patterns of community structure	WANG Zhenhua, ZHAO Jing, WANG Kai, et al (6218)
Interannual variation in the population dynamics of snailfish <i>Liparis tanakae</i> in the Yellow Sea	CHEN Yunlong, SHAN Xiujuan, ZHOU Zhipeng, et al (6227)
Spatial and temporal variation of soil macro-fauna community structure in three temperate forests	LI Na, ZHANG Xueping, ZHANG Limin (6236)
Community structure and species biodiversity of fig wasps in syconia of <i>Ficus superba</i> Miq. var. <i>japonica</i> Miq. in Fuzhou	CHEN Youling, CHEN Xiaoqian, WU Wenshan, et al (6246)
Marine ecological capital: valuation methods of marine ecosystem services	CHEN Shang, REN Dachuan, XIA Tao, et al (6254)
Geomorphologic regionalization of China aimed at construction of nature reserve system	GUO Ziliang, CUI Guofa (6264)
Impact of ecological vegetation construction on the landscape pattern of a Loess Plateau Watershed	YI Yang, XIN Zhongbao, QIN Yunbin, et al (6277)
Spatial heterogeneity of soil moisture across a cropland-grassland mosaic: a case study for agro-pastoral transition in north of China	WANG Hongmei, WANG Zhongliang, WANG Kun, et al (6287)
The regional diversity of changes in growing duration of spring wheat and its correlation with climatic adaptation in Northern China	E Youhao, HUO Zhiguo, MA Yuping, et al (6295)
Response of soil physical-chemical properties to rocky desertification succession in South China Karst	SHENG Maoyin, LIU Yang, XIONG Kangning (6303)
Prediction of the effects of climate change on the potential distribution of mire in Northeastern China	HE Wei, BU Rencang, LIU Hongjuan, et al (6314)
Soil nitrogen mineralization and associated temperature sensitivity of different Inner Mongolian grasslands	ZHU Jianxing, WANG Qiufeng, HE Nianpeng, et al (6320)
Effects of land use on soil nutrient in oasis-desert ecotone in the middle reach of the Heihe River	MA Zhimin, LÜ Yihe, SUN Feixiang, et al (6328)
Assessment on heavy metal pollution status in paddy soils in the northern Chengdu Plain and their potential ecological risk	QIN Yusheng, YU Hua, FENG Wenqiang, et al (6335)
Relationship between the temporal-spatial distribution of longline fishing grounds of yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) and the thermocline characteristics in the Central Atlantic Ocean	YANG Shenglong, MA Junjie, ZHANG Yu, et al (6345)
Biological nitrogen fixation in the upper water column in the south Taiwan Strait during summer 2011	LIN Feng, CHEN Min, YANG Weifeng, et al (6354)
Storage and drivers of forests carbon on the Beichangshan Island of Miaodao Archipelago	SHI Honghua, WANG Xiaoli, WANG Ai, et al (6363)
Impact of changes in vegetation types on soil C mineralization and associated temperature sensitivity in the Changbai Mountain forests of China	WANG Dan, LÜ Yuliang, XU Li, et al (6373)
Analysis of relationship between genetic structure of Chinese Pine and mountain barriers	MENG Xiangxiang, DI Xiaoyan, WANG Mengben, et al (6382)
Soil organic carbon interpolation based on auxiliary environmental covariates:a case study at small watershed scale in Loess Hilly region	WEN Wen, ZHOU Baotong, WANG Yafeng, et al (6389)
Eco-management benefit analysis of industrial resources from life cycle perspective:a case study of a virtual symbiosis network	SHI Xiaoqing, LI Xiaonuo, YANG Jianxin (6398)
The game analysis between poverty and environment in ecologically fragile zones	QI Xinhua, YE Shilin, CHENG Yu, et al (6411)
The coupling development of economy and environment under the background of World Expo in Shanghai	NI Yao, YUE Wenze, ZHANG Yuntang, et al (6418)

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《生态学报》为半月刊,大16开本,300页,国内定价90元/册,全年定价2160元。

国内邮发代号:82-7,国外邮发代号:M670

标准刊号:ISSN 1000-0933 CN 11-2031/Q

全国各地邮局均可订阅,也可直接与编辑部联系购买。欢迎广大科技工作者、科研单位、高等院校、图书馆等订阅。

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本期责任编辑 陈利顶

编辑部主任 孔红梅

执行编辑 刘天星 段 靖

生态学报

(SHENTAI XUEBAO)

(半月刊 1981年3月创刊)

第33卷 第19期 (2013年10月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)

Vol. 33 No. 19 (October, 2013)

编 辑	《生态学报》编辑部 地址:北京海淀区双清路18号 邮政编码:100085 电话:(010)62941099 www.ecologica.cn shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn
主 编	王如松
主 管	中国科学技术协会
主 办	中国生态学学会 中国科学院生态环境研究中心 地址:北京海淀区双清路18号 邮政编码:100085
出 版	科 学 出 版 社 地址:北京东黄城根北街16号 邮政编码:100717
印 刷	北京北林印刷厂
发 行	科 学 出 版 社 地址:东黄城根北街16号 邮政编码:100717 电话:(010)64034563 E-mail:journal@cspg.net
订 购	全国各地邮局
国 外 发 行	中国国际图书贸易总公司 地址:北京399信箱 邮政编码:100044
广 告 经 营	京海工商广字第8013号
许 可 证	

Edited by	Editorial board of ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Add:18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China Tel:(010)62941099 www.ecologica.cn shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn
Editor-in-chief	WANG Rusong
Supervised by	China Association for Science and Technology
Sponsored by	Ecological Society of China Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS Add:18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China
Published by	Science Press Add:16 Donghuangchenggen North Street, Beijing 100717, China
Printed by	Beijing Bei Lin Printing House, Beijing 100083, China
Distributed by	Science Press Add:16 Donghuangchenggen North Street, Beijing 100717, China Tel:(010)64034563 E-mail:journal@cspg.net
Domestic	All Local Post Offices in China
Foreign	China International Book Trading Corporation Add:P.O.Box 399 Beijing 100044, China



ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

国内外公开发行

国内邮发代号 82-7

国外发行代号 M670

定价 90.00 元