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# 冻融循环对川西亚高山森林土壤酶活性的影响

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**摘要:**土壤酶活性的研究有助于认识植物-微生物-土壤有机质之间的相互关系,土壤酶的生产遵循"经济法则",冻融循环将会 改变生产土壤酶的资源分配,最终影响土壤的有机质分解过程。亚高山森林土壤具有明显的季节性冻融循环,为深入研究亚高 山森林冬季土壤生态过程,以川西亚高山针阔混交林、针叶林以及阔叶林土壤为研究对象,通过室内培养研究冻融循环对 6 种 与碳(C)、氮(N)、磷(P)相关土壤酶活性的影响。结果表明,与N和P相关的土壤β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶、磷酸酶活性受冻融循 环影响显著,其中,β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性在整个冻融处理过程中表现出先升高后降低并趋于平稳的趋势,磷酸酶活性在后 期明显增加。与C相关的土壤纤维素酶 β-葡萄糖苷酶、过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶在冻融循环过程中没有显著变化。林型对土 壤酶活性产生了显著影响。其中,阔叶林的土壤纤维素酶活性显著低于针叶林;阔叶林的土壤过氧化物酶活性显著低于针阔混 交林和针叶林;针叶林的土壤磷酸酶活性显著高于针阔混交林和阔叶林。冻融循环和林型的交互作用对土壤酶活性没有显著 影响。结果表明,该地区土壤酶活性对冻融循环响应存在差异,气候变化引起的冻融循环将进一步影响川西亚高山森林土壤生 态系统的有机质分解过程。

关键词:冻融循环;亚高山森林;土壤酶活性;林型

# Effects of the freeze-thaw cycle on soil enzyme activities in a sub-alpine forest in western Sichuan

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Abstract: Research on soil enzyme activities is beneficial to identify relationships between plants, microbes, and soil organic matter. Freeze-thaw cycles will change resource allocations for the production of soil extracellular enzymes, which affects organic matter decomposition processes in the soil. Based on the pre-recognition of sub-alpine seasonal freeze-thaw cycles and considering typical coniferous-broadleaf mixed forest, coniferous forest, and broadleaf forest soil in the sub-alpine region of western Sichuan, we controlled the freeze-thaw environment and analyzed the effects of freeze-thaw cycles on enzyme activities in the soil, including carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus. According to the results, the freeze-thaw cycles had a significant impact on  $\beta$ -N-acetylglucosidase and phosphatase activities associated with soil N and P. The

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activity of  $\beta$ -N-acetylglucosidase was elevated at the beginning of freeze-thaw period and then decreased with an increase in freeze-thaw frequency. The phosphatase activity increased significantly in the later portion of the freeze-thaw cycle. However, the freeze-thaw cycle had no significant effect on C-related soil enzyme activities. The changes in C-related soil enzyme activities in this study were more determined by litter decomposition processes and forest types. Among them, cellulase and  $\beta$ -glucosidase activities were significantly correlated with the decomposition process of organic matter. The limiting factors of peroxidase and polyphenol oxidase and low temperature and low oxygen were still present in this test, so the activities of these two enzymes did not change significantly. On the other hand, the effect of forest types on cellulase, peroxidase and phosphatase activities was significant. The soil cellulase activity of broadleaf forest was significantly lower than that of coniferous forest. The peroxidase activity of broadleaf forest soil was significantly lower than that of coniferous forest. The soil phosphatase activity of coniferous forest soil was significantly higher than that of coniferous forest and broadleaf forest. Our results indicate that the effects of the freeze-thaw cycles on extracellular enzyme activities in the soil vary in this area. Freeze-thaw cycles that result from climate change will further influence the organic matter decomposition processes of the soil ecology system in the sub-alpine forest in western Sichuan.

### Key Words: freeze-thaw cycle; sub-alpine forest; soil enzyme activity; forest type

土壤酶主要来源于土壤微生物代谢过程,以及土壤动物、植物根系分泌及残体分解<sup>[1]</sup>。土壤酶是土壤生 态系统过程的重要参与者,在养分矿化和有机质分解中起着至关重要的作用<sup>[2]</sup>,土壤酶活性的调控因子包括 土壤水分、温度、团聚体和微生物等<sup>[3-5]</sup>。季节性冻融循环是全球中高纬度和高海拔地区重要的气候特征<sup>[6]</sup>。 冻融循环将改变土壤湿度和温度,从而对土壤酶活性有着重要影响<sup>[7-8]</sup>。未来气候变化导致冻融循环格局和 频次的改变,在高海拔地区可能更加显著<sup>[9-10]</sup>。冬季降雪的减少意味着雪被保温作用的减少,从而导致土壤 冻融强度、冻结深度和冻融循环次数的增加<sup>[11-12]</sup>,势必改变底物有效性、土壤温度、水分状况等土壤酶的调控 因子<sup>[13]</sup>。同时,冻融循环还会促进土壤的机械破碎,导致凋落物和根系残体释放大量养分,引起土壤酶活性 变化<sup>[14]</sup>。可见,冻融循环及其变化都将直接或间接影响土壤酶活性,最终改变土壤的生态过程。因此研究冻 融循环频次的加剧对亚高山森林土壤酶活性的影响具有重要意义。

位于长江上游的川西亚高山森林作为重要的生态屏障,在气候调节、水源涵养、水土保持和生物多样性保护等方面具有不可替代的作用和地位<sup>[15]</sup>。受地理位置、地质条件和气候的影响,每年11月至次年4月,该区森林土壤具有明显的季节性冻融过程<sup>[16]</sup>。在全球气候变暖的背景下,研究冻融循环对川西亚高山森林土壤酶活性的影响,有助于认识土壤酶应对气候变化的潜在机制。但前人在该地区冻融循环对土壤酶影响的研究结果没有一致的规律<sup>[17-19]</sup>,因此本文以川西亚高山三种森林类型(针阔混交林、针叶林、阔叶林)土壤为研究对象,采用室内培养试验,研究冻融循环对川西亚高山不同森林类型6种土壤酶活性的影响,以期为深入理解高寒森林生态系统对季节性冻融循环的响应提供参考。

### 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 研究区域概况

研究样地位于四川省绵阳市平武县,王朗国家级自然保护区(32°98′N,104°08′E),海拔约2600 m。该 区域地处横断山北缘的高山峡谷地区,青藏高原和四川盆地的过渡带,属于丹巴-松潘半湿润季风气候,5月 至10月为湿季,11月至次年4月为干季,年降水量801—825 mm,集中在5—8月。年平均气温2.5—2.9℃,1 月平均温度-6.1℃,7月平均温度12.7℃,土壤季节性冻融期长达5—6个月。

区域内土壤类型主要为棕壤和暗棕壤,森林类型属于亚高山暗针叶林区,针叶林(Coniferous forest, CF) 主要树种为紫果云杉(Picea purpurea),林下植被有管花鹿药(Smilacina henryi)、茜草(Rubia cordifolia)、条裂

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铁线蕨(Adiantum capillus-veneris)等;混交林(Mixed forest, MF)主要由岷江冷杉(Abies faxoniana)、紫果云杉 (Picea purpurea)、红桦(Betula albosinensis)和高丛珍珠梅(Sorbaria arborea)等组成,林下植被有高山杜鹃 (Rhododendron lapponicum)、缺苞箭竹(Fargesia denudata)、白苞蒿(Artemisia lactiflora)等; 阔叶林(Broadleaf forest, BF) 主要由梾木 (Cornus macrophylla)、槭属 (Acer Linn.)、稠李属 (Padus Mill.)、茶藨子 (Ribes janczewskii)和高山柳(Salix cupularis)等组成,林下植被有缺苞箭竹(Fargesia denudata)、胡颓子(Elaeagnus pungens)、水金凤(Impatiens noli-tangere)等<sup>[15-16, 20]</sup>。

# 1.2 实验设计

2017年5月采集供试土壤,在王朗国家级自然保护区的针阔混交林、针叶林以及阔叶林内分别选取3个 坡向与坡度相似的样地,每个样地内随机布设1个5m×5m的样方,在每个样地内用五点取样法采集去除凋 落叶、苔藓等地被物的0—10 cm 土壤混合均匀,将样品带回实验室,剔除根系和杂质,取一部分用于测定土壤 理化性质,其余过2mm筛,存于4℃冰箱待用。对应收集各样地的凋落叶,风干备用,同时取一部分凋落叶测 定其理化性质。土壤和凋落叶理化性质详见卫芯字等<sup>[21]</sup>。

每个样地分别称取 250 g 过筛新鲜土样, 置于 350 mL 的培养罐中, 土壤的含水量统一调节并保持为 60% 田间持水量。基于前期观测数据和温度动态特征[16],模拟野外温度变化设置冻融循环处理,冻融循环处理为 -5℃培养 12 h 和 5℃培养 12 h 视为一个周期,每个处理设置 3 个重复。用保鲜膜封住培养罐口防止其他杂 质的输入,并用针在保鲜膜上扎多个小孔,保持培养罐内外空气流通<sup>[21]</sup>。分别在培养的第5、10、20、40、80次 冻融循环时取样测定各土壤酶活性。

# 1.3 土壤酶活性测定

酶活性的测定采用 Sinsabaugh<sup>[6]</sup>, Allison<sup>[22-23]</sup>等的酶标板法并做部分修改。称取 3 g 土壤加入 20 ml, 50 mmol, pH = 5.0 的醋酸缓冲溶液中, 用磁力搅拌机搅拌 2 min, 得到的混合液为粗酶液。设置底物对照组、粗 酶液对照组和样品测量组;底物对照组:150 μL 底物+100 μL 醋酸缓冲液,粗酶液对照组:100 μL 粗酶液+150 μL 醋酸缓冲液,样品测量组:100 μL 粗酶液+150 μL 底物。各土壤酶对应的底物见(表 1),过氧化物酶、多酚 氧化酶的酶标板还需分别加 20 μL 0.3% H,0,和 20 μL 20 mmol 乙二胺四乙酸(EDTA)。

酶标板放在恒温箱 30℃下避光培养,培养时间见(表1)。除过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶之外,每个酶标板 加 20 µL 1 mol NaOH 以终止反应。过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶活性通过测量各自在 DNM-9602 型酶标仪 450 nm、410 nm 处的最大吸光度来量化,其余土壤酶在 405 nm 处测定,单位表达为 μmol g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>。

Table 1	Soil enzymes and their substrates, and incubation time	
土壤酶	底物	培养时间
Soil enzyme	Substrate	Incubation time/h
纤维素酶 Cellulase(CBH)	2 mmol pNP-cellobioside	4
β-葡萄糖苷酶 β-Glucosidase(BG)	5 mmol $pNP$ - $\beta$ -glucopyranoside	1
过氧化物酶 Peroxidase(POD)	50 mmol EDTA	2
多酚氧化酶 Polyphenol Oxidase (PPO)	50 mmol pyrogallol	2
$\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷 $\beta$ -N-Acetylglucosidase(NAG)	2 mmol $pNP-\beta-N$ -acetylglucosaminide	4
磷酸酶 Phosphatase(AP)	5 mmol pNP-phosphate	1

表 1	土壤酶活性测定的底物和培养时间

pNP:对硝基苯酚, p-Nitrophenyl; EDTA:乙二胺四乙酸, Ethylenediaminetetraacetic Acid

# 1.4 数据处理与统计分析

数据采用 SPSS 20.0(IBM SPSS Statistics, Chicago, IL, USA)进行统计分析。利用重复测量方差分析 (RMANOVA)检验冻融环境、培养时间对各林型土壤酶活性的影响。利用单因素方差分析(ANOVA)对同次 取样不同林型和不同温度环境同林型在不同培养时间的土壤酶活性进行分析,显著性水平设为 P = 0.05。使 用 Origin Pro 2018(OriginLab, Northampton, MA, USA)软件绘图。

# 2 结果与分析

冻融循环对碳(C)相关土壤酶活性产生了一定的影响,但均没有达到显著水平。针叶林、阔叶林土壤的 纤维素酶活性随着冻融次数的增加先升高后降低,且均在冻融循环第 20 次时达到最高;β-葡萄糖苷酶活性在 冻融前期较低且表现平稳,后期则明显升高,但这一规律不适用于针阔混交林;3 种林型的土壤过氧化物酶、 多酚氧化酶活性在冻融循环期间无明显变化趋势(图1)。在冻融循环期间,不同林型的土壤 C 相关酶活性存 在显著差异。其中,针叶林的土壤纤维素酶活性显著高于阔叶林;而阔叶林的土壤过氧化物酶活性显著低于 针阔混交林和针叶林(图1,表 2)。







FTC:冻融循环,Freeze-Thaw Cycles;FT:林型,Forest Type;CBH:纤维素酶,Cellulase;BC: $\beta$ -葡萄糖苷酶, $\beta$ -Glucosidase;POD:过氧化物酶, Peroxidase;PPO:多酚氧化酶,Polyphenol Oxidase;不同小写字母表示同一次取样各林型之间差异显著(P < 0.05);不同大写字母表示同一林 型在培养时间上的差异显著(P < 0.05)

冻融循环对氮(N)相关土壤酶活性产生了极显著的影响(P < 0.01)。3种林型的土壤 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷 酶在冻融循环前期呈现升高趋势,后期则显著下降并趋于平稳;阔叶林的 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性变化范围 较小;针叶林和阔叶林的 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性在冻融循环第40次时最低(图2)。在冻融循环期间,不同 林型的土壤 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性存在一定的差异,主要表现在冻融循环前期,针叶林的土壤 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡 萄糖苷酶活性明显高于针阔混交林和阔叶林。同时冻融循环和林型的交互作用对土壤 $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶 活性影响不显著(图2,表2)。

冻融循环对磷(P)相关的土壤酶活性产生了显著的影响(P < 0.05)。针叶林的土壤磷酸酶活性随冻融 次数的增加而升高,针阔混交林和针叶林的土壤磷酸酶活性均在培养到第20次时达到最高,而阔叶林则在第 40次冻融循环时达到最高。在冻融循环期间,不同林型的土壤磷酸酶活性存在显著差异(图3)。其中,针叶 林的土壤磷酸酶活性显著高于针阔混交林、阔叶林,从第20次冻融循环持续到培养结束都表现出这一特征; 而且阔叶林的土壤磷酸酶活性变化范围明显较小。与上述土壤酶一样,冻融循环和林型的交互作用对土壤磷



图 2 冻融循环下三种林型β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性

### Fig.2 $\beta$ -N-acetylglucosidase activities of three forest types in Freeze-thaw cycles

FTC: 冻融循环, Freeze-Thaw Cycles; FT: 林型, Forest Type; NAG:  $\beta$ -N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶,  $\beta$ -N-Acetylglucosidase; 不同小写字母表示同一次取样各 林型之间差异显著(P < 0.05); 不同大写字母表示同一林型在培养时间上的差异显著(P < 0.05)





#### Fig.3 Phosphatase activities of three forest types in Freeze-thaw cycles

FTC: 冻融循环, Freeze-Thaw Cycles; FT: 林型, Forest Type; AP: 磷酸酶, Phosphatase; 不同小写字母表示同一次取样各林型之间差异显著(P < 0.05); 不同大写字母表示同一林型在培养时间上的差异显著(P < 0.05)

酸酶活性影响不显著(图3,表2)。

# 3 讨论

川西亚高山森林土壤在冻融季节仍有着较高的土壤酶活性<sup>[24]</sup>。冻融循环会引起土壤水热条件、团聚体 结构以及土壤中可利用养分的改变<sup>[25]</sup>,从而影响到土壤酶活性。研究发现,随着冻融频次的增加,土壤纤维 素酶活性和β-葡萄糖苷酶活性均有所增加(图1)。这可能是由于冻融循环频次的增加导致更多的土壤有机 质从颗粒物中释放,使水溶性有机碳含量上升,土壤微生物活性得到增加<sup>[26]</sup>。在凋落物分解的不同阶段,由 不同的土壤酶分别占据主导地位<sup>[27]</sup>,从而对应不同的土壤有机质分解过程<sup>[6]</sup>。在有机质分解早期,含量较高 的纤维素被优先分解,此时纤维素酶活性较高;在纤维素分解最后一步,β-葡萄糖苷酶将葡萄糖二聚体和某些 纤维素低聚糖水解为葡萄糖<sup>[28]</sup>,此时其活性较高;本研究也得出了相似的规律(图1)。同时,研究发现林型 对土壤纤维素酶活性产生显著影响。根据资源配置理论,土壤酶的生产是微生物的一种取食策略,存在调节 机制;底物浓度的高低意味着其获取的难易程度,微生物在生产土壤酶时会权衡资源配置,尽可能降低生产成 本<sup>[29]</sup>。林型的差异直接导致可利用有机质的差异,刺激微生物生产土壤酶的"经济法则"<sup>[30]</sup>。表 2 中,针叶 林的土壤纤维素酶活性显著高于阔叶林,是由于针叶林可直接利用的碳较少,这刺激针叶林的微生物和植物 生产较多的纤维素酶以获取足够的碳,因此其纤维素酶活性较高。但不同林型的树种组成、土壤微生物群落 结构、有机质含量以及凋落物质量存在差异<sup>[31-33]</sup>,初始凋落物质量被视为凋落物分解的关键驱动力之 一<sup>[34-35]</sup>,这势必造成土壤酶活性的差异,使针阔混交林的土壤纤维素酶、β-葡萄糖苷酶活性与单一林型相比不 存在明显变化规律(图2)。

Table 2	Results of one-way R	MANOVA for soil e	enzyme activities of t	three forest types u	nder Freeze-thaw cy	cles
林型 Forest Type	纤维素酶	β-葡萄糖 苷酶	过氧化物酶	多酚氧化酶	β-N-乙酰 葡萄糖苷酶	磷酸酶
混交林 Mixed Forest	0.345ab	0.980a	6.594a	0.489a	0.408b	1.818b
针叶林 Coniferous Fore	st 0.509a	0.993a	6.450a	0491a	0.659a	3.106a
阔叶林 Broadleaf Forest	0.268b	0.918a	3.408b	0.579a	0.393b	1.831b

	表 2	冻融循环下三种林型土壤酶活性重复测量方差分析(RMANOVA)结果
Table 2	Results of one	-way RMANOVA for soil enzyme activities of three forest types under Freeze-thaw cycl

表中数值为各次测定酶活性平均值,单位: $\mu$ mol g<sup>-1</sup> h<sup>-1</sup>;同列不同小写字母表示林型间差异显著(P < 0.05)

土壤过氧化物酶主要氧化酚类、胺类为醌,能够反应土壤腐殖化状况;土壤多酚氧化酶是一种非特异性酶,可分解木质素和腐殖酸等难降解聚合物<sup>[36]</sup>。影响土壤中多酚氧化酶和过氧化物酶活性的因素包括可溶性酚类化合物的浓度、植物凋落物中木质素的含量、土壤pH值和氮素利用率;同时土壤过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶在环境中稳定性较土壤水解酶差,时空变化巨大,变异系数可达 300%<sup>[37]</sup>。本研究发现,土壤过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶活性受冻融循环的影响不显著,原因可能有两点:(1)在高寒生态系统中,土壤中的过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶活动受到土壤低温和低氧的限制<sup>[6]</sup>;而冻融循环没有去除这些限制,甚至加强了限制,其对该地区复杂有机质分解和合成中相关土壤酶的影响需进一步研究。(2)土壤微生物生产过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶出于多种目的,包括个体生长、解毒酚类物质、获取 C 资源等,导致其活性是多个生态过程的综合结果<sup>[37]</sup>,冻融循环的影响也是多方面的,因此很难直接量化二者关系。研究发现,林型对土壤过氧化物酶活性产生显著影响。林型之间的树种和微生物群落结构等存在差异<sup>[32]</sup>,最终影响过氧化物酶活性及分布。本研究的针叶林以杉木为主,杉木根、根桩分解过程中产生没食子酸、香草醛等多酚类物质<sup>[38]</sup>,这刺激了针叶林土壤过氧化物酶活性的增加,从而使针阔混交林和针叶林土壤的过氧化物酶活性显著高于阔叶林。

在培养期间,冻融循环显著影响了土壤β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶和磷酸酶活性。β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶将几丁 质水解成氨基糖,参与了微生物吸收 N<sup>[29]</sup>,其在土壤 N 循环中具有重要作用。频繁的冻融作用改变土壤结构 并释放大量活性有机碳,还会造成部分植物根系死亡,促进其残体的腐烂和降解,进而加快了 N 循环速 率<sup>[39-40]</sup>,给β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶提供可利用的养分和有机碳源,因此其活性在冻融循环前期明显升高。冻融 循环对不同林型 N 循环的影响存在差异。本研究中,针叶林的土壤β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性显著高于针阔 混交林和阔叶林(表2),这与前人的研究结果形似,不同林型在冻融循环期间,土壤氨氧化古细菌的数量及分 布,土壤脲酶活性存在差异<sup>[24]</sup>;同时,浅雪被斑块土壤的净氮氨化量、硝化量和矿化量均表现为冷杉次生林高 于针阔混交林<sup>[41]</sup>。土壤磷酸酶能够催化磷酸酯的水解反应,将土壤有机磷转化为无机磷酸根离子以后供根 系吸收<sup>[42]</sup>,常用来反映土壤有效磷转化方向和强度<sup>[43]</sup>。前人研究发现,磷酸酶活性在未冻结土壤中比冻结 土壤中高两倍<sup>[44]</sup>,冻结环境会降低磷酸酶活性,而在冻结末期磷酸酶活性会相对较高<sup>[8]</sup>,与本研究结果一致。 本研究中冻融循环前期三种林型土壤磷酸酶活性均较低,但随着冻融循环次数增加,土壤磷酸酶活性呈现显 著增加的趋势(图3)。这可能与土壤的持水量有关,土壤湿团聚体稳定性一般随冻融循环次数由3次增加到 6次而增加,超过6次开始降低<sup>[45]</sup>,可溶性磷含量增加<sup>[46]</sup>,导致土壤磷酸酶活性增加。

综上所述,川西亚高山森林的与 C 相关土壤酶活性受冻融循环影响有限,三种林型间与 C 相关土壤酶活性的差异主要由凋落物组分不同造成,冻融循环在该地区对土壤 C 循环的影响还需深入研究。冻融循环显著影响川西亚高山森林与 N 和 P 相关土壤酶活性,其中,β-N-乙酰葡萄糖苷酶活性显著升高后下降并平稳,磷酸酶在培养后期显著升高。不同林型的土壤酶对冻融循环的响应存在差异。说明,冻融循环格局改变对川西亚高山森林土壤生态过程有着深远的影响。这些结果为进一步探讨全球变暖背景下亚高山森林土壤酶活性变化提供了基础数据,本研究只是室内短期模拟实验,土壤酶活性对冻融循环格局长期波动的响应有待进一步监测研究。

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