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氮沉降对热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环微生物过程的影响研究进展

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摘要:近年来,高速的城市化和工业化建设导致全球大气氮沉降量逐年递增,其中热带亚热带地区氮沉降量显著高于全球平均水平,而大部分热带亚热带森林土壤趋近氮饱和状态,氮沉降增加将持续向土壤输入外源活性氮,极易导致土壤氮过剩,进而破坏整个森林生态系统氮循环的平衡。我国热带亚热带地区经济发展快速,氮沉降增加导致的土壤养分失衡和林地退化等生态问题日益凸显,森林土壤氮循环对大气氮沉降的响应及适应机制已引起了学术界的广泛关注。研究表明氮循环各环节均由特定的功能微生物驱动完成,明确氮沉降增加对热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环功能微生物及其介导的关键过程的影响,对评价未来氮沉降增加背景下全球森林土壤氮循环的响应及驱动机制有重要作用,可为促进我国热带亚热带地区森林修复、生态环境的改善与提升提供科学支撑。鉴于此,本文综述了热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环主要过程(如固氮、硝化、反硝化、厌氧氨氧化等)及其功能微生物群落丰度、活性、组成等对氮沉降增加的响应,同时分析了这些功能微生物的群落特征与主要环境因子(如 NH_4^+ 、 NO_3^- 、有机碳、pH、含水量等)的关联性。在此基础上探讨了氮沉降增加下功能微生物对热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环的调控作用,重点探讨了功能微生物如何通过改变丰度与群落组成而影响氮循环过程,并对目前研究中存在的主要问题与未来研究重点进行了简要剖析。

关键词:森林土壤;氮转化;功能微生物;热带亚热带;氮沉降;全球变化

Research advances in nitrogen deposition effects on microbial processes involved in soil nitrogen cycling in tropical and subtropical forests

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Abstract: The rapid urbanization and industrialization have increased global atmosphere nitrogen (N) deposition year by year, and the N deposition amount in tropical and subtropical areas is higher than the global average value. However, majority of the soil from tropical and subtropical forests is almost N saturation. The elevated N deposition will continuously enhance the input of active N into soil, which would easily induce soil N excess and further destroy N cycling balance of the entire forest ecosystem. The tropical and subtropical areas in our country are characterized by rapid economic development, and the increase of N deposition has caused the ecological problems such as soil nutrients imbalance as well as forest degradation. Therefore, the responses and adaptive mechanisms of forest soil N cycling to N atmosphere deposition have

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attracted lots of attentions in academia. According to previous researches, each step in N cycling pathway is driven by specifically functional microorganisms. Thus, clarifying the effects of elevated N deposition on functional microorganisms in tropical and subtropical soil is important for the assessment on soil N cycling and the driving mechanisms in forests under global N deposition. Moreover, the study results can provide scientific bases for the forest restoration and environmental improvement of the tropical and subtropical areas in our country. Therefore, this research reviewed the responses of soil N cycling processes (e.g., N-fixation, nitrification, denitrification and anammox) and functional microbial abundance, activity and composition to the increased N deposition in tropical and subtropical forests. The correlations between functional microbial attributes and environmental factors (e.g., NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , organic carbon, pH and soil water content) were summarized and discussed. Based on the review, we discussed the regulations of functional microorganisms on soil N cycling under N deposition, highlighted the effects of functional microorganisms on N cycling processes through altering microbial community abundance and composition, afterwards proposed the main defects of the existing studies as well as the key points in future studies.

Key Words: forest soil, nitrogen transformation, functional microorganisms, tropic and subtropics, nitrogen deposition, global change

热带亚热带地区人口密度大,经济发展快速,频繁的人类活动对其森林生态系统造成了严重干扰,其中人类活动导致大气氮沉降量的急剧增加,持续向陆地输入外源氮,对森林生态系统的结构与功能产生了深刻影响。我国热带亚热带森林主要分布在华南地区,其物种多样性高,天然植被类型多为常绿阔叶林,在优化生态景观、保护生物多样性、改善生态环境、确保城乡人居环境的安全与健康等方面起着重要作用。然而,快速的工业化和城市化进程中,热带亚热带地区正逐步成为全国大气氮沉降的热点区,其森林氮循环平衡遭到破坏,严重影响了生态系统的服务功能,同时也阻碍了华南地区的生态建设。热带亚热带森林生态系统气候湿热、生产力旺盛、生物量巨大,是陆地生态系统氮库的重要组成部分。土壤作为植被赖以生存的基质,是森林氮素养分的主要来源,森林土壤的氮素储量超过了森林生态系统总氮量的 85%^[1]。热带亚热带森林的湿热条件促进了土壤微生物对养分的转化作用,促使氮素在土壤、植被和大气之间快速流动与交换,对热带地区乃至全球氮循环具有重要意义。因此,热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环的细微变化都将对全球陆地生态系统土壤氮库产生深刻影响。清晰地认识热带亚热带森林土壤氮转化驱动机制及其对大气氮沉降增加的响应,不仅能为我国华南地区生态系统修复规划与管理提供科技支撑,而且有利于完善森林生态系统对全球变化响应的数据库,为准确评估土壤氮动态提供理论依据。

近年来,工农业的快速发展导致全球平均大气氮沉降从工业革命时期(1860 年)的 34 Tg N/a 增加到 1995 年的 100 Tg N/a^[2]。Galloway 等预测,到 2050 年全球大气氮沉降将达到 200 Tg N/a^[2-3]。我国作为继北美和欧洲之后的世界三大氮沉降热点区之一^[4],2010 年氮沉降平均值达到 21.1 kg N hm⁻² a⁻¹,并有进一步上升趋势,其中热带亚热带地区沉降量显著高于全国平均水平^[5]。20 世纪 80 年代,欧洲便开始了模拟氮沉降对温带森林生态系统的影响研究,随后美国在 Harvard 森林开展了氮沉降模拟实验^[6]。近年来,随着氮沉降热点向低纬度地区的转移,热带亚热带森林也逐步开展了氮沉降对森林生态系统的影响研究^[7-10]。然而,氮沉降增加对森林土壤氮循环的影响及其区域特征仍不明确。

热带亚热带森林土壤高度风化,氮含量背景值较高,氮沉降增加进一步输入大量活性氮,易导致土壤氮过剩,进而显著影响土壤氮素循环^[11-13]。此外,驱动氮循环各环节的特定功能微生物对环境变化的响应不一致,极易导致氮沉降增加条件下氮循环各环节之间的耦合性减弱,进而破坏氮循环平衡^[14]。因此,综合分析氮沉降增加条件下,土壤氮循环不同过程(如固氮、硝化、反硝化、厌氧氨氧化等)及相关功能微生物的响应,对于深入理解氮素在热带亚热带森林生态系统中的转化及其驱动机制极为重要。本文将对国内外已有的研究成果和研究现状进行阐述,探讨其存在的主要问题和不足,并对未来的研究方向提出展望。

1.2 共生与非共生固氮菌对氮沉降增加的响应差异

固氮菌在森林土壤中主要以两种方式存在,一种是与豆科植物根系形成共生体,另一种是以游离的状态自由分布于土壤中。传统的观点认为热带亚热带森林豆科植物分布较广,土壤中共生菌驱动的固氮作用占主导地位^[20],而另有研究指出非共生固氮菌对热带森林土壤固氮功能的贡献不容小觑^[33]。两类固氮菌及其关联的固氮作用对环境变化的响应存在较大差异,如 Cusack 等研究发现施氮显著抑制了波多黎各热带森林土壤非共生固氮作用,而对共生固氮没有影响,可能是共生固氮菌能有效地利用植物提供的碳源,因而对环境变化的适应能力比非共生固氮微生物更强^[26]。Zheng 等研究了我国鼎湖山亚热带不同类型森林土壤固氮作用对氮添加的响应,结果表明氮添加对干扰后的针叶林土壤共生固氮有显著抑制作用,而对修复后的针阔混交林土壤的共生固氮没有显著影响;作者指出氮添加显著增加了干扰森林土壤 NH_4^+ 含量,进而抑制了固氮酶活性,而固氮微生物群落的响应并不清楚^[34]。由此可见,共生与非共生固氮作用对氮添加的响应因研究地点、森林类型、干扰程度的差异而存在分歧。因此,要深入理解热带亚热带森林土壤固氮作用对氮沉降增加的响应,还需加强不同环境下共生固氮和非共生固氮的对比研究。此外,明确固氮微生物对氮沉降增加的响应及其主要影响因子,对探索土壤固氮作用响应氮沉降的内在驱动机制极为重要。

2 氮沉降对硝化作用及其功能微生物的影响

硝化是指硝化微生物将氨态氮 (NH_3) 进行一系列氧化最终生成硝态氮 (NO_3^-),同时产生还原产物 NADPH^+ 的过程。完整的硝化作用包括氨氧化、羟氨氧化和亚硝酸氧化三个步骤,并分别由含编码氨单加氧酶基因、羟氨氧化还原酶基因以及亚硝酸氧化还原酶基因的功能微生物驱动完成^[35-37](图 1)。硝化微生物可分为自养型和异养型,自养微生物驱动的以无机态氮为底物的硝化作用为自养硝化;异养微生物以无机态氮或有机态氮为底物,以有机碳为能量来源进行的硝化作用为异养硝化^[38-39]。

2.1 不同功能微生物驱动的硝化作用对氮沉降增加响应的生态位分化

氨氧化微生物生长速率较慢,因而氨氧化过程是整个硝化作用的限速步骤,也是决定硝化作用响应外界环境变化的关键环节^[40]。氨氧化微生物主要分布于细菌 (ammonia-oxidizing bacteria, AOB) 和古菌 (ammonia-oxidizing archaea, AOA) 域^[41-42],但 AOB 和 AOA 存在明显的生态位分化。在酸性和 NH_3 浓度较低的土壤中, AOA 群落丰度显著高于 AOB,是主导硝化过程的主要功能微生物^[12,43-45]。最近一项整合分析 (meta-analysis) 发现,全球尺度上,氮添加导致土壤 AOA 和 AOB 群落平均丰度分别增加了 27% 和 326%, AOB 群落丰度对氮沉降的响应比 AOA 群落丰度更敏感,可能是因为高活性氮浓度不利于 AOA 的生长,该研究还指出氮沉降增加主要通过增加 AOB 的丰度而增强土壤硝化潜能,但在不同生态系统中, AOA 和 AOB 对硝化作用的贡献存在较大差异^[46]。氮沉降导致高度风化的热带亚热带森林土壤进一步酸化,抑制了 NH_4^+ 向 NH_3 的转化, NH_3 浓度降低,因此对 NH_3 亲和度较高的 AOA 成为了硝化作用的主要驱动者^[47]。然而,也有部分 AOA 类群偏好中性环境^[48]。研究表明酸性土壤中,氨氧化功能微生物群落结构也是影响硝化作用的重要因素^[49]。长期氮沉降可通过改变微生物群落结构,选择适应酸性环境和低底物浓度的氨氧化微生物类群,进而影响硝化作用。

热带亚热带森林土壤普遍呈酸性,氮沉降增加进一步加剧了土壤的酸化,显著影响了氨氧化功能微生物的活性和组成,进而影响硝化作用^[47]。Cong 等利用功能基因芯片技术,发现氮沉降增加了热带森林土壤可利用氮含量和氨氧化功能微生物丰度,促进了硝化作用^[50]。在巴拿马山地雨林里,人工模拟氮沉降增加一年后,土壤硝化作用显著增强,而低地雨林土壤硝化作用在模拟氮沉降增加 9 年后才明显增加^[51],推测可能是受湿热条件的影响,低地雨林土壤微生物氮转化速率普遍较快,短期的氮添加不足以对硝化作用产生显著影响。然而,另有研究指出经过 11 年原位氮添加后,热带森林土壤硝化作用没有显著变化^[52]。长期氮沉降也可能降低土壤硝化作用,例如 Chen 等对我国鼎湖山南亚热带森林土壤进行了 6 年的氮添加处理,发现处理后土壤净硝化速率显著降低,并指出土壤微生物和酶活性的变化可能是影响硝化速率的关键因子^[19]。尽管 AOB 和 AOA 在不同微环境下的功能差异、以及两者对氮沉降响应的生态位分化可能是导致以上研究结果出现分歧的重要原因,

但氨氧化功能微生物的变化还不足以完全解释热带亚热带森林土壤硝化作用的空间异质性。

长期以来,自养型 AOB 和 AOA 介导的自养硝化过程被认为是土壤硝化作用的主要途径^[45],但最近研究发现,异养硝化是热带亚热带森林土壤 NO_3^- 氧化的另一重要路径^[53,54],且氮沉降增加将进一步促进异养硝化作用^[55]。尽管异养硝化菌与自养硝化菌有着相似的酶系统,不同的是异养硝化菌的氨单加氧酶需要 NADPH 作辅酶,且对羟胺有较强的敏感性;此外,异养硝化菌还具有同时利用无机和有机氮作为底物来源,以及在有氧条件下联合驱动硝化和反硝化反应等特殊功能和生理特征,使其对环境的变化有较强的适应能力^[39,45,56-58]。然而 Shi 等^[59]利用 DNA 稳定性同位素探针(DNA-stable isotope probe, DNA-SIP)技术研究了长期氮沉降对我国亚热带森林土壤 AOA 和 AOB 的影响,发现 6 年的氮添加显著增加了 AOA 丰度及其对 CO_2 的利用率,表明氮沉降对自养型 AOA 驱动的自养硝化有潜在的促进作用,该研究还发现,氮沉降促进了一类能独立完成氨氧化和羟胺氧化的全程氨氧化微生物的生长^[60-62],但全程氨氧化微生物对 CO_2 的利用并没有随氮沉降的增加而加强^[59]。尽管有学者认为全程氨氧化微生物适应酸性和低底物浓度的能力比 AOA 更强^[63-64],可能是调控热带亚热带森林土壤硝化作用的重要因子,但由此类微生物驱动的单步硝化作用(comammox)对氮沉降的响应及其对自养硝化的贡献还需深入探究。

3 氮沉降对反硝化作用及其功能微生物的影响

反硝化过程是指微生物在还原条件下将 NO_3^- 最终转化为 N_2 的过程。完整的反硝化过程包括 NO_3^- 还原、 NO_2^- 还原、NO 还原和 N_2O 还原等步骤,分别由含编码 NO_3^- 还原酶(NAR)、 NO_2^- 还原酶(NIR)、NO 还原酶(NOR)以及 N_2O 还原酶(NOS)基因的功能微生物驱动完成^[14](图 1)。其中 NO_2^- 还原为 NO 是产生气态氮的第一步,因而是整个反硝化过程的关键步骤; N_2O 还原为 N_2 是减缓温室气体排放的重要微生物途径,受到学术界的广泛关注。

3.1 反硝化作用对氮沉降增加的响应及其主要调控因子

热带亚热带森林土壤氧化还原势能波动较大,导致土壤反硝化速率不稳定或相对较慢^[65]。但 Fang 等研究表明长期氮沉降导致热带亚热带森林土壤趋于氮饱和状态,土壤生态系统则通过促进反硝化作用、增加气态氮的排放来排除过剩的氮^[66]。对亚热带常绿阔叶林原始林和演替初期的次生林土壤进行氮添加处理,发现处理后次生林反硝化作用引起的氧化亚氮(N_2O)排放量没有显著变化,而原始林 N_2O 排放量显著增加;主要是演替初期植被生长需要吸收大量氮素,土壤中没有过剩的氮用于促进反硝化作用,而原始林土壤呈氮饱和状态,外源活性氮的添加极易促进土壤反硝化作用和 N_2O 的排放^[67]。反硝化功能微生物属于异养微生物,反硝化作用的顺利进行需要充足的有机碳底物。受湿热条件的影响,热带亚热带森林土壤养分转化较快,不利于土壤有机碳的累积,氮沉降增加通过影响土壤碳氮比而显著影响反硝化微生物活性和反硝化速率^[44]。有机碳不仅能为反硝化作用提供电子受体和能量来源,其矿化过程还能降低土壤氧化还原势能,创造更有利于反硝化微生物生长的微环境^[68-69]。施肥土壤中,有机碳含量是影响反硝化功能微生物群落丰度的最关键因子^[70]。此外,反硝化作用各步骤($\text{NO}_3^- \rightarrow \text{NO}_2^- \rightarrow \text{NO} \rightarrow \text{N}_2\text{O} \rightarrow \text{N}_2$)对能量和还原环境的要求不一致^[14,71],氮沉降增加极有可能通过改变有机碳含量和质量对反硝化作用不同环节产生差异影响。另有研究发现氮添加主要通过影响土壤可利用性磷含量以及氮磷比而间接影响亚热带杉木林反硝化功能基因丰度^[72]。综上所述,热带亚热带森林土壤反硝化功能微生物丰度对氮沉降的响应受土壤养分(碳、氮、磷)含量背景值的影响,但这些微生物群落的变化对反硝化速率变异的贡献尚未探明。

3.2 氮沉降增加对不同反硝化微生物类群的潜在影响

有研究表明,在农田生态系统中,施氮主要通过改变反硝化功能微生物群落组成而影响反硝化速率^[70]。在亚热带杉木林土壤中,Tang 等发现氮添加显著增加了 NO_2^- 还原功能基因 *nirK* 和 *nirS* 的丰度,降低了 NO_3^- 还原功能基因 *narG* 的丰度,对 N_2O 还原功能基因 *nosZ* 的丰度没有显著影响,但这些功能微生物群落丰度的变化对反硝化速率的影响仍需更多实验验证^[72]。此外,部分反硝化菌含有能编码所有反硝化酶的功能基因,

另有一部分反硝化菌只含有编码 N_2O 还原酶的基因^[73-74],而其他反硝化菌缺少编码 NO_3^- 还原酶或 N_2O 还原酶的基因,因而要探究氮沉降影响反硝化作用的微生物学机制,还需明确氮沉降对以上不同反硝化功能类群的影响差异。以 N_2O 还原功能微生物为例,传统观念认为 *nosZ I* 是编码 N_2O 还原酶的唯一功能基因,而最近研究发现, N_2O 还原酶基因还存在另一个分支 *nosZ II*,且 *nosZ II* 基因也广泛存在于土壤中^[71,75-77]。约有 50% 的含 *nosZ II* 基因的功能微生物缺少 NO_2^- 还原酶基因 *nirS* 和 *nirK*,它们主要以 N_2O 为底物,驱动 N_2O 还原为 N_2 ,这类微生物对减少土壤温室气体排放有重要作用^[77-78],而目前对森林土壤 *nosZ II* 基因的研究还处于起步阶段。氮沉降增加背景下,热带亚热带森林生态系统是全球 N_2O 的排放热点,阐明 *nosZ II* 类群对土壤反硝化作用的贡献及其对氮沉降增加的响应十分重要。

4 氮沉降对其他氮转化过程及功能微生物的影响

4.1 厌氧氨氧化

热带亚热带地区降雨量充沛,森林环境潮湿,土壤氧化还原条件波动性较大,为厌氧功能微生物的生长及其介导的氮转化过程提供了理想场所^[79-80]。厌氧氨氧化(anammox)是微生物在厌氧条件下以 NH_4^+ 为电子供体、 NO_2^- 为电子受体最终产生 N_2 的生理过程,由含编码脒合酶基因 *hzsB* 的功能微生物驱动^[81]。目前有关 anammox 及其功能微生物的研究多集中在海洋、湿地、废水、河流沉积物等环境中,对森林土壤的关注极少^[82-83]。仅有的相关研究也主要集中在温带地区,如:Xi 等研究发现我国东北温带森林土壤中 anammox 作用对土壤 N_2 的排放贡献率为 1%—7%^[83]。与温带森林相比,热带亚热带森林土壤更易产生厌氧环境,且氮沉降显著增加了土壤 NH_4^+ 浓度,同时通过促进硝化作用增加了 NO_2^- 的浓度,可为 *hzsB* 功能微生物及 anammox 作用提供良好的微环境。然而,anammox 是否为热带亚热带森林土壤 NH_4^+ 转化的重要途径?氮沉降增加是否对 anammox 有一定的促进作用?这些仍需深入探究。

4.2 异化硝酸盐还原成铵

厌氧条件下还存在另外一种常见的微生物 N 转化,即异化硝酸盐还原成铵(Dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium, DNRA),DNRA 是微生物在降解有机质的同时将 NO_3^- 或 NO_2^- 异化还原成 NH_4^+ 的过程^[16],主要由含编码硝酸还原酶基因 *nrfA* 的功能微生物驱动。陆地生态系统中, DNRA 过程能将 92% 的可利用性 NO_3^- 还原成 NH_4^+ ,是提高植物氮营养和减少土壤氮流失的重要生物学途径^[84-86]。DNRA 还原 NO_3^- 所产生的能量显著高于反硝化作用,因而在理论上,低 NO_3^- 浓度条件下 DNRA 比反硝化作用有更强的竞争优势^[87,88]。而不同生态系统中,外源活性氮添加对 DNRA 的影响不一致, DNRA 的变化与 *nrfA* 基因丰度的变化仅呈现较弱的相关性^[86,89-90]。因此,氮沉降对 DNRA 的影响及其微生物学机制还有待探索,热带亚热带森林生态系统中 DNRA 对氮添加的响应还需更多实验验证。

5 总结和展望

综上所述,国内外在氮沉降增加对热带亚热带森林土壤氮转化及其功能微生物的影响研究中已取得了一定进展。热带亚热带森林环境湿热,土壤微生物活性较高,氮沉降增加输入大量活性氮,而同时也改变了土壤 pH 值和可利用性碳、磷含量,对氮转化各环节及相关功能微生物产生了不一致的影响(图 2)。总体上,氮沉降增加对热带亚热带森林土壤共生固氮和非共生固氮均有一定的抑制作用,但两类固氮微生物群落对氮沉降增加的响应异同还不清晰;土壤的酸性特质导致 NH_3 浓度较低,因而与 NH_3 亲和度较高的氨氧化古菌(AOA)是驱动氨氧化作用的关键微生物类群,氮沉降增加可通过改变土壤 AOA、AOB 群落丰度和组成而影响硝化速率;反硝化作用对氮沉降增加的响应与土壤氮含量背景值显著相关,热带亚热带森林土壤大多处于氮饱和状态,氮沉降会促进反硝化作用以排除土壤中过剩的氮素,但同时增加了温室气体 N_2O 的排放;较高的微生物活性不利于有机碳的累积,氮沉降增加可能导致土壤碳氮比降低,难以满足反硝化微生物的碳需求量,进而抑制反硝化功能微生物的活性及反硝化作用。

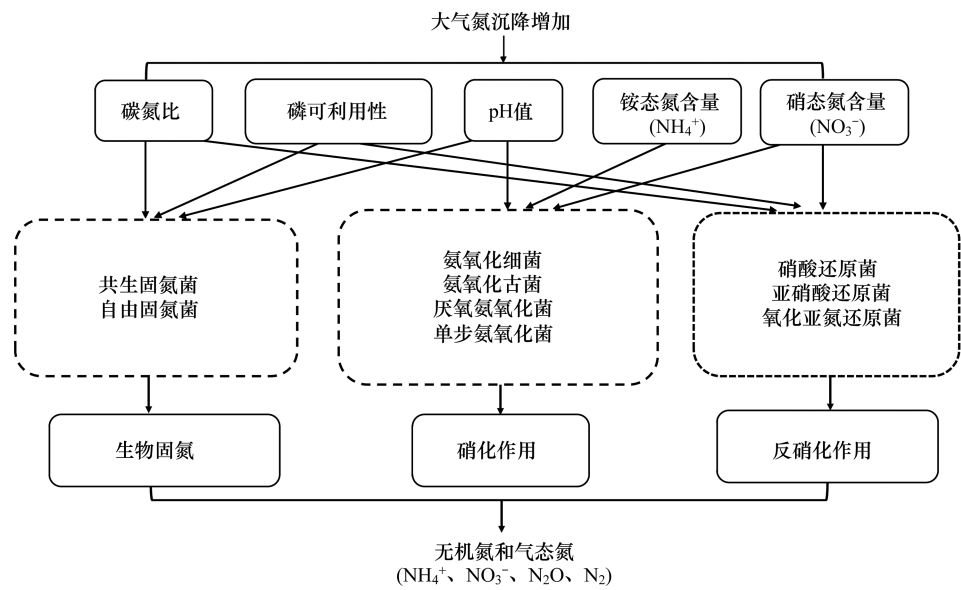


图2 大气氮沉降增加影响热带亚热带森林土壤微生物氮循环过程的概念框架图

Fig.2 The conceptual figure illustrating the effects of elevated atmosphere nitrogen deposition on soil microbial nitrogen cycling in tropical and subtropical forests

迄今为止,氮沉降增加对热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环的影响仍存在很大的不确定性,主要是以往的研究多为短时间内土壤氮循环的响应结果,且重点关注硝化和反硝化过程,缺乏对其他氮循环过程的综合研究(表1)。与氮循环相关联的关键环境因子也存在分歧,主要是现有的研究多针对单一的环境因子,多个环境因子的共同作用对氮循环关键过程的影响值得深入探索。此外,功能微生物对氮沉降的响应研究十分有限,已有的报道多关注微生物群落丰度的变化,缺乏从群落活性、组成和关键种等方面综合地分析功能微生物对氮沉降的响应,及其与氮循环变化的相关性(表1),因此氮沉降背景下,功能微生物对氮循环的调控作用仍不明确。针对目前研究的不足,今后的研究中需要注重以下几个方面:(1)加强长期模拟氮沉降对氮循环关键过程的影响研究,同时加强氮沉降对单步硝化(comammox)、厌氧氨氧化(anammox)、异化硝酸盐还原成铵(DNRA)等氮转化过程的影响研究,为准确评价氮循环对氮沉降增加的响应提供更全面的理论依据;(2)加强氮沉降背景下,土壤碳、氮、磷化学计量关系与氮循环关键过程的相关性研究,进一步探索影响氮循环的主要环境因子;(3)注重分析功能微生物群落活性、组成和关键类群等特征对氮沉降增加的综合响应,开展功能微生物群落特征与氮转化过程的相关研究,深入探究氮沉降影响热带亚热带森林土壤氮循环的微生物学机制。

表1 氮沉降增加对热带亚热带森林土壤氮转化及其功能微生物的影响

Table 1 Effects of nitrogen deposition on soil nitrogen cycling and relating functional microorganisms in tropical and subtropical forests

研究地点 Study site	养分状况 Nutrient condition	实验处理 Treatment	主要结果 Main results	参考文献 References
夏威夷热带雨林 Hawaiian rain forest	P 限制	100 kg N hm ⁻² a ⁻¹ 100 kg P hm ⁻² a ⁻¹ 处理时间≥4 a	P 添加降低土壤磷酸酶活性; N 添加促进磷酸酶合成,提高磷酸酶活性, 增加土壤磷有效性	[24]
波多黎各热带森林 Puerto Rico tropical forest		50 kg N hm ⁻² a ⁻¹ 处理时间—7 a	N 添加降低了土壤非共生固氮速率	[26]
鼎湖山亚热带针阔混交林和 针叶林 Dinghushan subtropical mixed pine and broadleaf forest and pine forest		50 kg N hm ⁻² a ⁻¹ 100 kg N hm ⁻² a ⁻¹ 处理时间:12 a	N 添加降低了针叶林土壤共生固氮速率, 对针阔混交林土壤共生固氮无影响	[34]

续表

研究地点 Study site	养分状况 Nutrient condition	实验处理 Treatment	主要结果 Main results	参考文献 References
鼎湖山亚热带常绿阔叶林、黑石顶亚热带常绿阔叶林 Dinghushan subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest, Heishiding subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest	鼎湖山 N 饱和, 自然氮沉降量 $38.2 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$; 黑石顶非 N 饱和, 自然氮沉降量 $18.1 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$	鼎湖山 $100 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ 黑石顶无氮添加	N 添加导致氮饱和和土壤酸化, AOA 丰度增加但群落多样性降低, 硝化速率和 NO_3^- 淋溶量增加	[47]
巴拿马热带森林 Panama tropical forest	山地雨林 N 限制; 低地雨林非 N 限制	$125 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ 处理时间: 1 a, 9 a	低地雨林 N 添加 9 年后, 土壤微生物生物量减少, 氮矿化、硝化、 NO_3^- 淋溶以及氮氧化物排放速率增加; 山地雨林 N 添加 1 年后, 土壤微生物生物量、氮矿化速率、 NO_3^- 淋溶量以及氮氧化物排放量增加	[51]
南加利福尼亚针叶林 Mixed conifer forest in South California	N 饱和, 低 pH 值		自养氨氧化微生物群落组成与活性对自然氮沉降没有显著响应; 潜在硝化速率与氮沉降量呈正相关; 异养硝化速率大于自养硝化速率	[55]
福建武夷山亚热带森林 Wuyishan subtropical forest in Fujian		$50, 100$ 和 $150 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ 处理时间: 6 a	随着 N 添加量的增加, 单步硝化螺菌和 AOA 丰度增加, AOB 丰度降低, AOA 主导的自养硝化作用增强	[59]
尖峰岭热带雨林、鼎湖山亚热带阔叶林 Jianfenglin tropical forest, Dinghushan subtropical broadleaf forest	尖峰岭自然氮沉降 $6.1 \text{ N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$; 鼎湖山自然氮沉降 $33.5 \text{ N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$		氮沉降增加提高了土壤反硝化速率和 NO_3^- 淋溶量	[66]
鼎湖山亚热带常绿阔叶林 (原始林)、针阔混交林和针叶林 (演替初期次生林) Dinghushan subtropical evergreen broadleaf forest (old-growth forest), mixed broadleaf-pine forest and pine forest (young forest)	常绿阔叶林 N 饱和; 针阔混交林及针叶林 N 限制	$150 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ $150 \text{ kg P hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ $150 \text{ kg N} + 150 \text{ kg P hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$	N 添加增加了常绿阔叶林土壤 N_2O 排放量, 对针阔混交林和针叶林 N_2O 排放无影响; P 添加或 NP 添加缓解了常绿阔叶林 N_2O 排放	[67]
江西亚热带人工杉木林 Jiangxi subtropical chinese fir plantation		$50, 100 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ $50 \text{ kg P hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ $50 \text{ kg N} + 50 \text{ kg P hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$ $100 \text{ kg N} + 50 \text{ kg P hm}^{-2} \text{ a}^{-1}$	N 添加降低了 nirK 和 nirS 基因丰度, 但增加了 narG 基因丰度; 反硝化功能基因丰度与有效 P 呈正相关, 与 N:P 呈负相关	[72]

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