

雪被斑块对高山森林凋落叶腐殖化过程中 胡敏酸和富里酸累积的影响*

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摘要 高山森林凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸(Humic acid, HA)、富里酸(Fulvic acid, FA)等腐殖物质的累积是土壤形成和碳吸存的重要途径,并可能受到冬季不同厚度雪被斑块的影响,但一直缺乏必要关注。本文采用凋落物网袋法,于2012/2013年冬季研究了川西高山森林天然形成的不同厚度雪被斑块(厚雪被、中雪被、薄雪被和无雪被)下优势树种岷江冷杉(*Abies faxoniana*)、方枝柏(*Sabina saltuaria*)、四川红杉(*Larix mastersiana*)、红桦(*Betula albo-sinensis*)、康定柳(*Salix paraplesia*)和高山杜鹃(*Rhododendron lapponicum*)凋落叶在不同雪被关键期(雪被形成期、雪被覆盖期和雪被融化期)腐殖化过程中胡敏酸和富里酸累积特征。结果表明:经过一个冬季,6种凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳含量在各雪被关键期均表现出随雪被厚度减少而增加的趋势,而净累积量表现出在雪被形成期和融化期随雪被厚度减少而增加、在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而减少的趋势,且均受到凋落叶初始酸不溶性组分含量的影响。同时,不同雪被斑块下6种凋落叶胡敏酸碳均累积且净累积量为四川红杉>康定柳>岷江冷杉>高山杜鹃>红桦>方枝柏,而除红桦外的其他5种凋落叶富里酸碳均出现不同程度的降解且降解量为四川红杉>高山杜鹃>康定柳>方枝柏>岷江冷杉>红桦。这些结果清晰地表明,未来气候变暖情景下冬季雪被的减少可能促进高山森林凋落叶腐殖质累积,但在雪被覆盖不同时期受到雪被斑块特征和凋落叶基质质量的调控。

关键词 胡敏酸;富里酸;雪被斑块;凋落叶腐殖化;高山森林

中图分类号 Q948.11; S718.5 **文献标识码** A

腐殖化过程中腐殖质的累积是土壤形成和碳吸存的重要途径^[1-3],但目前的研究多集中在农业残留有机物料(Crop residues)上^[4-5],很少关注森林生态系统凋落叶腐殖物质的累积^[6-7]。高山森林地质灾害频繁且受低温限制,土壤发育缓慢^[8],凋落叶腐殖化过程中腐殖质的累积对于该地区土壤形成非常重要。由于胡敏素提取方法并不完善,当前对腐殖质的研究主要针对胡敏酸和富里酸^[9]。已有研究表明,胡敏酸和富里酸由于其酸溶性和碱溶性的特殊性质,往往受到气候、基质质量和土壤环境等的影响^[10-11]。川西高山森林冬季普遍存在长达4~5个月雪被覆盖时期,且受到风力、林冠截留等的影响而形成了不同厚度的雪被斑块^[12],这些不同厚度和持续时间的雪被均可影响凋落叶胡敏酸和富里酸累积。一方面,厚雪被斑块的隔热保温作

用维持了解析者活动,促进凋落叶分解^[13],但也造成雪被下低氧甚至厌氧微环境;而薄雪被或无雪被斑块下更加严酷的环境限制了凋落叶分解,可能积累更多难降解物质^[14],有利于胡敏酸、富里酸累积,但强烈的冻融作用又可能促进已形成的胡敏酸和富里酸降解。另一方面,厚雪被斑块在雪被形成期打破原有O₂/CO₂平衡^[15],在雪被覆盖期提高微生物活性^[16],在雪被融化期淋洗酸溶性的富里酸^[4, 17],这些均可能作用于凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸和富里酸的累积并影响后续腐殖化进程。因此,研究全球气候变化情景下冬季雪被的变化对高山森林凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸和富里酸的累积具有重要意义,但迄今的研究尚缺乏清晰的认识。

川西高山森林是中国西南林区的主体,在调节

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局域气候、涵养水源、保持水土等方面发挥重要作用^[18]。前期的研究表明,该地区冬季在林窗、林冠、林缘和林下形成了天然的不同厚度的雪被斑块^[19-20],显著影响凋落叶分解和土壤生态过程^[21-23],但尚未关注到雪被斑块对凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸和富里酸累积的影响。因此,本研究在团队前期工作基础上,以川西地区具有代表性的4种优势乔木和2种优势灌木凋落叶为研究对象,采用凋落物网袋法,研究冬季不同厚度雪被斑块下调落叶在不同雪被关键期腐殖化过程中胡敏酸和富里酸累积特征,以期为川西高山/亚高山森林生态系统凋落叶腐殖化过程研究提供一定的基础资料。

1 材料与方法

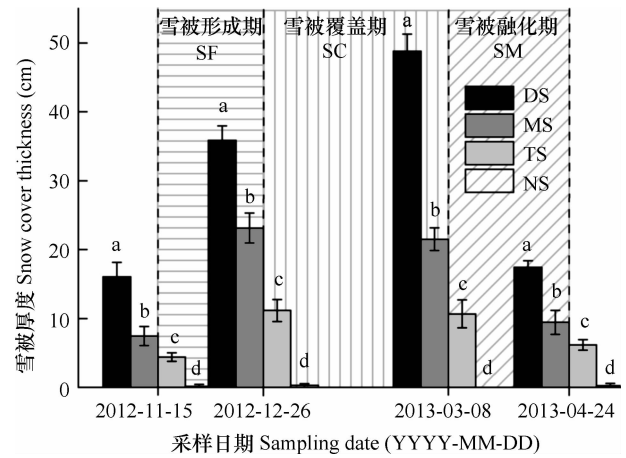
1.1 研究区域概况

研究区域位于四川省阿坝藏族羌族自治州理县毕棚沟风景区(31°14'~31°19' N, 102°53'~102°57' E, 海拔2 458~4 619 m),地处青藏高原东缘与四川盆地过渡的高山峡谷地带。该区域年平均气温2~4℃,最高气温23℃(7月),最低气温-18℃(1月),年降水量850 mm;冬季降雪期为每年11月至次年4月,且每年11月下旬开始形成雪被斑块,12月下旬至次年3月初形成完全雪被覆盖,直至4月开始融化^[21]。区域内典型优势乔木为红桦(*Betula albo-sinensis*)、岷江冷杉(*Abies faxoniana*)、川西云杉(*Picea balfouriana*)等,灌木为康定柳(*Salix paraplesia*)、高山杜鹃(*Rhododendron lapponicum*)、华西箭竹(*Fargesia nitida*)等^[18]。土壤浅薄,为发育于坡积物上的暗棕壤^[12],土壤有机层基本性质见表1。

1.2 样地设置与雪被处理

基于前期的调查结果,研究样地设在坡向、坡度相似的原始岷江冷杉林群落内(31°14' N, 102°53' E, 3 579~3 582 m),并在其中选取3个具有代表性的大小约25 m×25 m的林窗,每个林窗间隔大于500 m^[24]。沿同一坡向自林窗、林冠、林缘至林下

每隔3~4 m设置6个2 m×2 m的小样方以放置不同物种凋落物袋,共72个样方(6物种×4斑块×3样地),以其自然状态下的雪被厚度分别模拟厚雪被斑块(Deep snowpack, DS)、中雪被斑块(Moderate snowpack, MS)、薄雪被斑块(Thin snowpack, TS)和无雪被斑块(No snowpack, NS)处理^[19-20]。雪被厚度(Snow cover thickness, SCT)于每次采样用直尺在每个样地随机选取各雪被斑块的多个点测量(图1)。根据长期的温度监测数据,定义每两次采样日期之间的时期为一个雪被关键期,即雪被形成期(Snow cover forming stage, SF, 2012-11-15至2012-12-26)、雪被覆盖期(Snow covering stage, SC, 2012-12-27至2013-03-08)和雪被融化期(Snow cover melting stage, SM, 2013-03-09至2013-04-24)。



注:SF:雪被形成期,SC:雪被覆盖期,SM:雪被融化期。DS:厚雪被斑块,MS:中雪被斑块,TS:薄雪被斑块,NS:无雪被斑块。数值为平均值±标准差(n=9)。不同字母表示雪被厚度在相同采样日期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著(p<0.05)。下同
Note: SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean ± SD (n = 9). Different letters indicate significant differences in thickness of snowpacks between different snowpacks sampled on the same sampling date (p < 0.05). The same below

图1 不同采样日期雪被斑块的雪被厚度

Fig. 1 Thickness of the snowpacks sampled at each sampling date

表1 研究样地土壤有机层基本性质

Table 1 Basic properties of the soil organic layer in the sampling sites

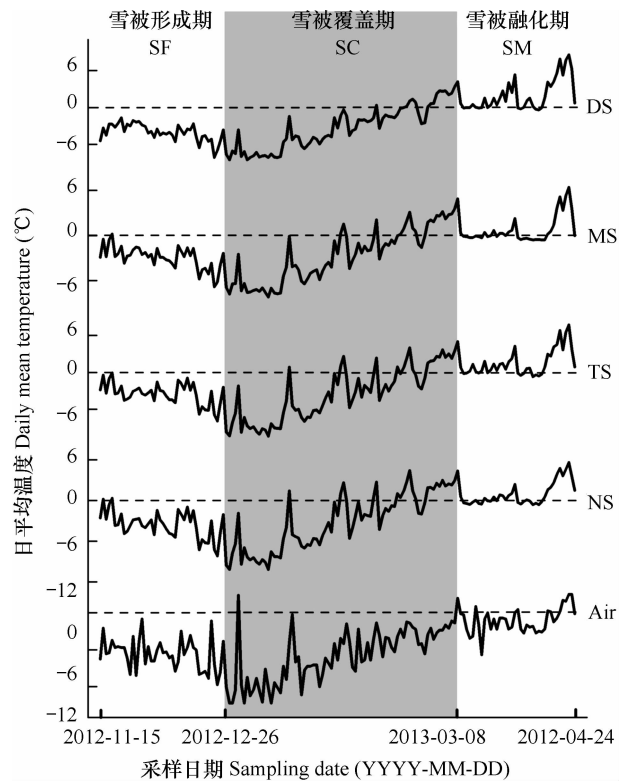
pH	有机碳 Organic carbon (g kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total nitrogen (g kg ⁻¹)	全磷 Total phosphorus (g kg ⁻¹)	胡敏酸碳 Humic acid carbon(g kg ⁻¹)	富里酸碳 Fulvic acid carbon(g kg ⁻¹)	腐殖化度 Humification degree (%)
6.2 ± 0.3	160.2 ± 15.7	58.02 ± 0.88	1.70 ± 0.01	44.36 ± 6.50	60.73 ± 6.27	61.10 ± 6.21

注:数值为平均值±标准差(n=3) Note: Values are mean ± SD (n = 3)

在每个样地的不同雪被斑块和空气中随机选取 2 个凋落物袋,分别放置一枚纽扣式温度记录器 (iButton DS1923 - F5, Sunnyvale, CA, 美国),设定每 2 h 记录一次温度。由此计算各雪被关键期不同雪被斑块的日均温 (Daily mean temperature, DMT)、昼均温 (Mean daytime temperature, MDT, 7:00 ~ 19:00)、夜均温 (Mean nighttime temperature, MNT, 19:00 ~ 次日 7:00)、正积温 (Positive accumulated temperature, PAT)、负积温 (Negative accumulated temperature, NAT) 和冻融循环次数 (Number of freeze-thaw cycles, NFTC, 温度高于或低于 0℃ 持续 3 h 及以上直至其低于或高于 0℃ 记为 1 次冻融循环) [25] (图 2, 表 2)。

1.3 样品处理与分析

2012 年 10 月初在样地附近收集 4 种优势乔木 岷江冷杉 (*Abies faxoniana*)、方枝柏 (*Sabina saltuar-ia*)、四川红杉 (*Larix mastersiana*)、红桦 (*Betula albo-sinensis*) 和 2 种优势灌木康定柳 (*Salix paraplesia*)、高山杜鹃 (*Rhododendron lapponicum*) 当年新鲜凋落叶,带回实验室自然风干。称取风干样品 10 g 于大小为 20 cm × 25 cm,孔径为上表面 1.0 mm、下表面 0.5 mm 的凋落物袋 [26],共 708 袋 (3 袋 × 3 样地 × 4 斑块 × 6 物种 × 3 次 + 10 袋 × 6 物种),并于 2012 年 11 月 15 日平铺 (下表面贴地) 在对应样方土壤表面,袋间距为 10 cm 以排除彼此干扰。样品埋设前分别测定 6 种风干凋落叶的含水量,由此推算其干



注:SF: 雪被形成期, SC: 雪被覆盖期, SM: 雪被融化期。DS: 厚雪被斑块, MS: 中雪被斑块, TS: 薄雪被斑块, NS: 无雪被斑块, Air: 空气 Note: SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack, Air: Air

图 2 各雪被斑块和空气的日平均温度

Fig. 2 Daily mean temperatures of the snowpacks and the air

表 2 不同雪被关键期各雪被斑块的日均温、昼均温、夜均温、正积温、负积温和冻融循环次数

Table 2 Daily mean temperature (DMT), mean daytime temperature (MDT), mean nighttime temperature (MNT), positive accumulated temperature (PAT), negative accumulated temperature (NAT), number of freeze-thaw cycles (NFTC) under snowpacks at various stages

雪被关键期 The critical stages of snow cover	雪被斑块 Snowpack	日均温 DMT (°C)	昼均温 MDT (°C)	夜均温 MNT (°C)	正积温 PAT (°C)	负积温 NAT (°C)	冻融循环次数 NFTC
雪被形成期 Snow cover forming stage, SF	厚雪被 Deep snowpack	-3.97	-2.24	-5.71	378	-2 296	43
	中雪被 Moderate snowpack	-2.90	-1.25	-4.65	408	-1 799	56
	薄雪被 Thin snowpack	-3.46	-1.88	-5.03	356	-2 017	50
	无雪被 No snowpack	-3.54	-1.60	-5.48	448	-2 149	59
雪被覆盖期 Snow covering stage, SC	厚雪被 Deep snowpack	-3.97	-1.85	-6.08	1 004	-4 433	75
	中雪被 Moderate snowpack	-3.25	-1.14	-5.49	1 066	-3 875	100
	薄雪被 Thin snowpack	-4.15	-1.99	-6.31	1 039	-4 624	92
雪被融化期 Snow cover melting stage, SM	无雪被 No snowpack	-3.67	-1.07	-6.27	1 328	-4 501	105
	厚雪被 Deep snowpack	2.14	4.80	-0.82	1 604	-482	54
	中雪被 Modenrate snowpack	1.13	2.36	-0.18	922	-287	29
	薄雪被 Thin snowpack	1.82	3.71	-0.07	1 418	-391	49
无雪被 No snowpack	1.24	2.57	-0.08	1 005	-305	38	

质量;样品埋设完毕后随机取回各物种凋落叶 10 袋带回实验室,于 60 °C 烘至恒重,测定运输过程中的损失量,二者共同推算埋设的凋落叶初始干质量。于 2012 年 12 月 26 日、2013 年 3 月 8 日和 2013 年 4 月 24 日从各样地的不同雪被斑块随机采集 6 种凋落叶各 3 袋,带回实验室风干,粉碎,过 0.25 mm 筛。

胡敏酸、富里酸的提取和分离参考《中华人民共和国林业行业标准 LY/T 1238 - 1999》。称取风干样品 1.00 g 于 150 ml 锥形瓶,加 100 ml 0.1 mol L⁻¹ NaOH 和 0.1 mol L⁻¹ Na₄P₂O₇ · 10 H₂O 混合提取液,加塞振荡 10 min,沸水浴 1 h,待冷却后过滤,于 3 000 r min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,再过 0.45 μm 滤膜,滤液为浸提液,测定腐殖质全碳含量 (Humus carbon, HC)。取浸提液 20 ml 于试管,加热近沸,逐滴加 0.5 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ 至 pH 2 (絮状沉淀),于 80 °C 水浴 30 min,过夜。用 0.05 mol L⁻¹ H₂SO₄ 洗涤,过滤,沉淀即为胡敏酸。用热的 0.05 mol L⁻¹ NaOH 少量多次洗涤沉淀,过滤至 100 ml 容量瓶,定容,取溶解

的胡敏酸溶液过 0.45 μm 滤膜,测定胡敏酸碳含量 (Humic acid carbon, HAC)。腐殖质全碳、胡敏酸碳含量采用 TOC (multi N/C 2100, Analytic jena, 德国)测定。

富里酸碳 (Fulvic acid carbon, FAC) = 腐殖质全碳 - 胡敏酸碳

以胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳含量与凋落叶残留量的乘积表征胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳累积量,以两次采样日期的胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳累积量之差表征某雪被关键期的净累积量^[27]。以各采样日期当前的实测胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳含量计算胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳以表征凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸、富里酸的相对含量和形成速度^[3]。6 种凋落叶初始有机碳、全氮、全磷分别采用重铬酸钾氧化法、凯氏定氮法、钼锑抗比色法 (中华人民共和国林业行业标准 LY/T 1237、1228、1232),水溶性、有机溶性、酸溶性组分分别用蒸馏水、苯和乙醇、硫酸提取,剩余的酸不可水解部分为酸不溶性组分^[28] (表 3)。

表 3 6 种凋落叶初始组分含量

Table 3 Initial concentrations of organic carbon (OC), total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), water-(WSC), organic-(OSC), acid-soluble components (ASC) and acid-insoluble residues (AIR) of the 6 species of foliar litters

物种 Species	有机碳 OC (g kg ⁻¹)	全氮 TN (g kg ⁻¹)	全磷 TP (g kg ⁻¹)	水溶性组分 WSC (g kg ⁻¹)	有机溶性组分 OSC (g kg ⁻¹)	酸溶性组分 ASC (g kg ⁻¹)	酸不溶性组分 AIR (g kg ⁻¹)
岷江冷杉 <i>Abies faxoniana</i>	505.6 ± 29.6a	8.75 ± 0.60c	1.14 ± 0.10b	40.83 ± 0.54ab	27.62 ± 2.28ab	27.36 ± 1.33b	23.92 ± 2.54b
方枝柏 <i>Sabina saltuaria</i>	516.3 ± 17.6a	8.77 ± 0.09c	1.24 ± 0.05ab	35.74 ± 0.69c	33.16 ± 3.43a	32.43 ± 1.29a	20.60 ± 3.41b
四川红杉 <i>Larix mastersiana</i>	543.4 ± 6.2a	8.60 ± 0.41c	1.33 ± 0.02a	40.08 ± 1.08b	19.11 ± 0.68c	29.24 ± 0.87ab	21.46 ± 0.94b
红桦 <i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	496.8 ± 14.5ab	13.34 ± 0.22a	0.91 ± 0.04c	25.06 ± 1.96d	11.43 ± 0.75d	27.74 ± 0.94b	50.96 ± 0.96a
康定柳 <i>Salix paraplesia</i>	452.2 ± 16.5b	11.46 ± 0.89b	1.11 ± 0.02b	41.71 ± 0.32ab	18.48 ± 1.57c	28.56 ± 1.88b	26.15 ± 3.29b
高山杜鹃 <i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	502.9 ± 15.9a	6.66 ± 0.21d	1.07 ± 0.09bc	43.14 ± 1.16a	25.84 ± 2.29b	27.00 ± 0.59b	21.84 ± 3.42b

注:数值为平均值 ± 标准差 (n = 3)。同列不同小写字母表示各组分在各物种之间差异显著 (p < 0.05) Note: Values are mean ± SD (n = 3). Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences in component concentrations between species of foliar litters (p < 0.05)

1.4 数据处理

数据采用 SPSS 20.0 (IBM SPSS Statistics Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) 进行方差分析、Canoco 4.5 for Windows 进行 CCA 分析、Origin Pro9.0 (OriginLab, Northampton, MA, USA) 进行绘图。用重复测量方

差分析检验不同雪被关键期和雪被斑块对胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳净累积量的影响,用单因素方差分析 (one-way ANOVA) 检验不同物种初始组分含量的差异显著性;用最小显著差异法 (Least significant difference, LSD) 检验雪被厚度、同种凋落叶胡敏酸

碳(含量、净累积量)、富里酸碳(含量、净累积量)和胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在不同雪被斑块的差异显著性。运用 CCA (Canonical correspondence analysis, 典型对应分析) 分析原理, 比较各物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳净累积量与环境因子、基质质量的相关关系。显著性水平设为 $p = 0.05$ 。数值以平均值 \pm 标准差 (mean \pm SD) 表示。

2 结果

2.1 雪被斑块对胡敏酸碳含量和净累积量的影响

高山森林不同雪被斑块极显著影响凋落叶在腐殖化过程中胡敏酸碳累积 ($F = 17.22$, $p < 0.01$), 且 6 种凋落叶之间表现出极显著的物种差异 ($F = 49.06$, $p < 0.01$; 表 4)。经过一个冬季, 不同厚度雪被斑块下各物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳均净累积, 且净累积量为四川红杉 (32.5 ~ 69.5 mg) > 康定柳 (33.4 ~ 64.4 mg) > 岷江冷杉 (41.4 ~ 58.0 mg) >

高山杜鹃 (36.5 ~ 48.0 mg) > 红桦 (28.2 ~ 36.7 mg) > 方枝柏 (15.0 ~ 35.6 mg)。胡敏酸碳净累积量表现出在雪被形成期和整个冬季增加而在雪被覆盖期和融化期减少的趋势 (图 3), 而胡敏酸碳含量表现出在各时期均随雪被厚度减少而增加的趋势 (表 5)。在雪被形成期, 6 种凋落叶胡敏酸碳均净累积, 且除四川红杉和康定柳外的所有物种凋落叶均随雪被厚度减少而显著增加 ($p < 0.05$)。在雪被覆盖期, 除方枝柏外所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现不同程度的降解, 且四川红杉、康定柳和高山杜鹃凋落叶胡敏酸碳净累积量随雪被厚度减少而显著增加。在雪被融化期, 除康定柳外所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现不同程度的降解, 且方枝柏、四川红杉和康定柳凋落叶胡敏酸碳随雪被厚度减少而显著增加。就整个冬季而言, 6 种凋落叶胡敏酸碳在各雪被斑块下均净累积, 且方枝柏、四川红杉和康定柳凋落叶胡敏酸碳净累积量均随雪被厚度减少而显著增加。

表 4 不同雪被关键期 (Time)、物种 (Species)、雪被斑块 (Snowpack) 对胡敏酸碳 (HAC) 和富里酸碳 (FAC) 净累积量的重复测量方差分析

Table 4 ANOVA of repeated measures of net accumulations of humic acid carbon (HAC) and fulvic acid carbon (FAC) relative to time, species and snowpack

因子 Factor	自由度 <i>df</i>	胡敏酸碳 <i>F</i> 值 F_{HAC}	富里酸碳 <i>F</i> 值 F_{FAC}
关键期 Time	2	6.427 **	718.5 **
物种 Species	5	49.06 **	524.1 **
雪被斑块 Snowpack	3	17.22 **	25.81 **
关键期 \times 物种 Time \times Species	10	380.5 **	322.1 **
关键期 \times 雪被斑块 Time \times Snowpack	6	39.24 **	50.02 **
物种 \times 雪被斑块 Species \times Snowpack	15	9.106 **	5.079 **
关键期 \times 物种 \times 雪被斑块 Time \times Species \times Snowpack	30	31.85 **	15.21 **

** $p < 0.01$

2.2 雪被斑块对富里酸碳含量和净累积量的影响

高山森林不同雪被斑块极显著影响凋落叶在腐殖化过程中富里酸碳累积 ($F = 25.81$, $p < 0.01$), 且 6 种凋落叶之间表现出极显著的物种差异 ($F = 524.08$, $p < 0.01$; 表 4)。经过一个冬季, 除红桦外所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现降解, 且降解程度为四川红杉 (-56.5 ~ -46.5 mg) > 高山杜鹃 (-53.8 ~ -30.7 mg) > 康定柳 (-43.6 ~ -26.8 mg) > 方枝柏 (-34.4 ~ -2.1 mg) > 岷江冷杉 (-10.0 ~ 31.5 mg) > 红桦 (103.3 ~

163.8 mg)。富里酸碳表现出在雪被形成期和融化期随雪被厚度减少而增加而在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而减少的趋势 (图 4), 而富里酸碳含量表现出在各时期均随雪被厚度减少而增加的趋势 (表 6)。除康定柳外的所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳净累积量在雪被形成期均随雪被厚度减少而显著增加 ($p < 0.05$), 而在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而显著减少。在雪被融化期, 除四川红杉和康定柳外的所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳净累积量均随雪被厚度减少而显著增加, 其中岷江冷杉、红桦和高山杜鹃

凋落叶富里酸碳在各雪被斑块下均增加。就整个冬季而言,岷江冷杉、方枝柏、红桦和高山杜鹃凋落叶富里酸碳净累积量均随雪被厚度减少而增加;只

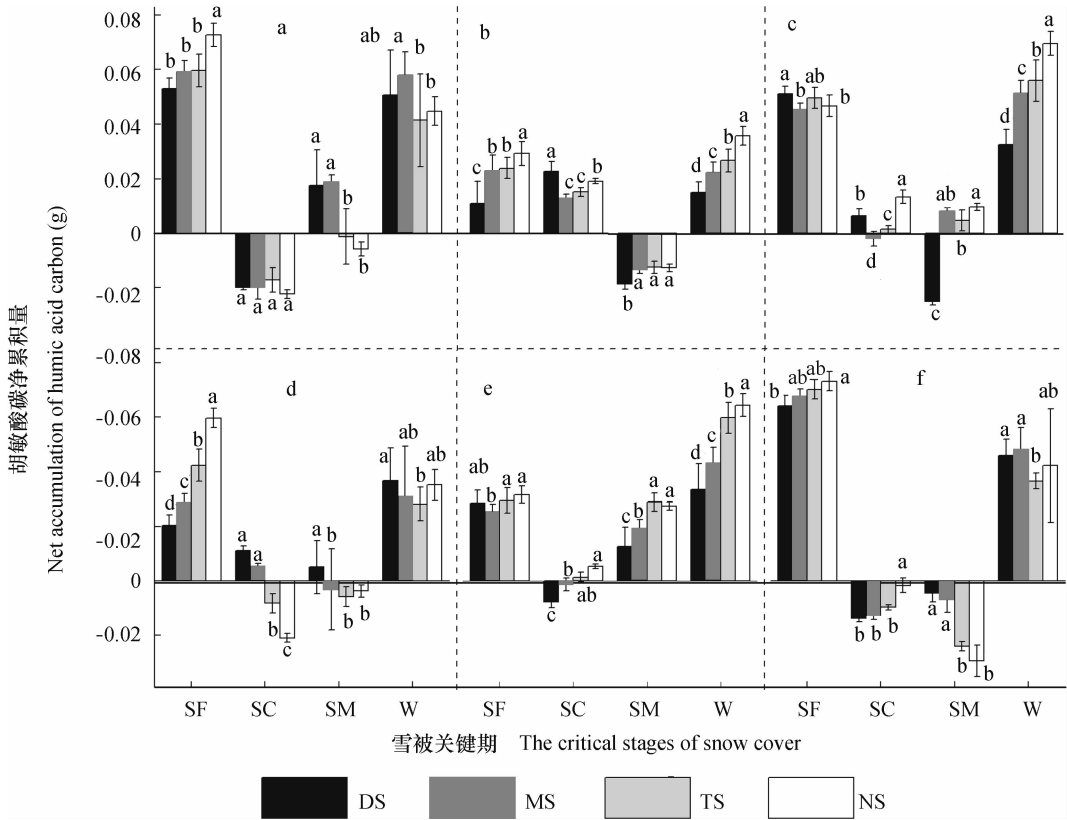
有红桦凋落叶富里酸碳净累积量在各雪被斑块下均增加,而方枝柏、四川红杉、康定柳和高山杜鹃凋落叶在各雪被斑块下均减少。

表 5 川西高山森林不同雪被斑块下 6 种典型凋落叶在各雪被关键期的胡敏酸碳含量

Table 5 Concentrations of humic acid carbon in the 6 typical species of foliar litters under snowpacks in alpine forest of West Sichuan relative to thickness of the snowpack and time

物种 Species	雪被斑块 Snowpack	胡敏酸碳含量 Concentration of humic acid carbon (g kg^{-1})			
		初始值 Initial	雪被形成期 SF	雪被覆盖期 SC	雪被融化期 SM
岷江冷杉 <i>Abie faxoniana</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	5.67 ± 2.04a	11.22 ± 0.42b	10.06 ± 0.50b	12.50 ± 2.02ab
	中雪被斑块 MS	5.67 ± 2.04a	11.91 ± 0.44ab	10.61 ± 0.93ab	12.99 ± 1.01a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	5.67 ± 2.04a	11.94 ± 0.65ab	11.06 ± 0.99ab	11.20 ± 2.05b
	无雪被斑块 NS	5.67 ± 2.04a	13.31 ± 0.46a	11.82 ± 0.43a	11.32 ± 0.61b
方枝柏 <i>Sabina saltuaria</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	4.09 ± 0.57a	5.43 ± 0.90b	8.66 ± 0.67b	6.64 ± 0.48c
	中雪被斑块 MS	4.09 ± 0.57a	6.69 ± 0.62a	8.91 ± 0.54b	7.50 ± 0.42b
	薄雪被斑块 TS	4.09 ± 0.57a	6.78 ± 0.41a	9.22 ± 0.32b	7.86 ± 0.47b
	无雪被斑块 NS	4.09 ± 0.57a	7.33 ± 0.46a	10.17 ± 0.51a	8.88 ± 0.40a
四川红杉 <i>Larix mastersiana</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	4.21 ± 0.32a	10.31 ± 0.34a	11.77 ± 0.61a	9.06 ± 0.69c
	中雪被斑块 MS	4.21 ± 0.32a	9.60 ± 0.27a	10.19 ± 0.49b	11.58 ± 0.60b
	薄雪被斑块 TS	4.21 ± 0.32a	10.06 ± 0.44a	11.02 ± 0.50ab	11.92 ± 0.96b
	无雪被斑块 NS	4.21 ± 0.32a	9.69 ± 0.45a	11.58 ± 0.60a	13.18 ± 0.54a
红桦 <i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	4.75 ± 0.21a	6.94 ± 0.44c	9.20 ± 0.29a	10.02 ± 1.50a
	中雪被斑块 MS	4.75 ± 0.21a	7.91 ± 0.36bc	9.44 ± 0.47a	9.34 ± 2.32a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	4.75 ± 0.21a	9.35 ± 0.65b	9.32 ± 0.32a	8.75 ± 0.75a
	无雪被斑块 NS	4.75 ± 0.21a	11.20 ± 0.39a	9.82 ± 0.50a	9.55 ± 0.69a
康定柳 <i>Salix paraplesia</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	3.79 ± 0.41a	7.50 ± 0.55a	7.36 ± 0.47b	9.44 ± 1.30b
	中雪被斑块 MS	3.79 ± 0.41a	7.14 ± 0.34a	7.93 ± 0.46b	10.94 ± 0.81b
	薄雪被斑块 TS	3.79 ± 0.41a	7.57 ± 0.55a	8.62 ± 0.39ab	12.84 ± 0.77a
	无雪被斑块 NS	3.79 ± 0.41a	7.77 ± 0.36a	9.23 ± 0.36a	13.26 ± 0.55a
高山杜鹃 <i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	4.71 ± 0.29a	12.23 ± 0.44a	11.70 ± 0.34b	11.64 ± 0.76a
	中雪被斑块 MS	4.71 ± 0.29a	12.61 ± 0.33a	12.30 ± 0.52b	11.71 ± 1.03a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	4.71 ± 0.29a	12.89 ± 0.39a	12.76 ± 0.52ab	10.12 ± 0.35b
	无雪被斑块 NS	4.71 ± 0.29a	13.19 ± 0.40a	14.18 ± 0.67a	10.74 ± 2.57ab

注:SF:雪被形成期,SC:雪被覆盖期,SM:雪被融化期。DS:厚雪被,MS:中雪被,TS:薄雪被,NS:无雪被。数值为平均值±标准差($n=9$)。不同字母表示胡敏酸碳含量在相同雪被关键期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著($p<0.05$)。Note:SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean ± SD ($n=9$). Different letters indicate significant differences in concentration of humic acid carbon between snowpacks at the same stage ($p<0.05$)



注:a: 岷江冷杉, b: 方枝柏, c: 四川红杉, d: 红桦, e: 康定柳, f: 高山杜鹃。SF: 雪被形成期, SC: 雪被覆盖期, SM: 雪被融化期, W: 冬季。DS: 厚雪被, MS: 中雪被, TS: 薄雪被, NS: 无雪被。数值为平均值 ± 标准差 (n=9)。不同字母表示胡敏酸碳净积累量在相同雪被关键期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著 (p < 0.05) Note: a: *Abies faxoniana*, b: *Sabina saltuaria*, c: *Larix mastersiana*, d: *Betula albo-sinensis*, e: *Salix paraplesia*, f: *Rhododendron lapponicum*. SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage, W: Winter. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean ± SD (n=9). Different letters indicate significant differences in net accumulation of humic acid carbon between snowpacks at the same stage (p < 0.05)

图3 川西高山森林不同雪被斑块下6种典型凋落叶在各雪被关键期的胡敏酸碳净积累量

Fig. 3 Net accumulation of humic acid carbon in the 6 typical species of foliar litters under snowpacks in alpine forest of West Sichuan relative to thickness of the snowpack and time

2.3 雪被斑块对胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳的影响

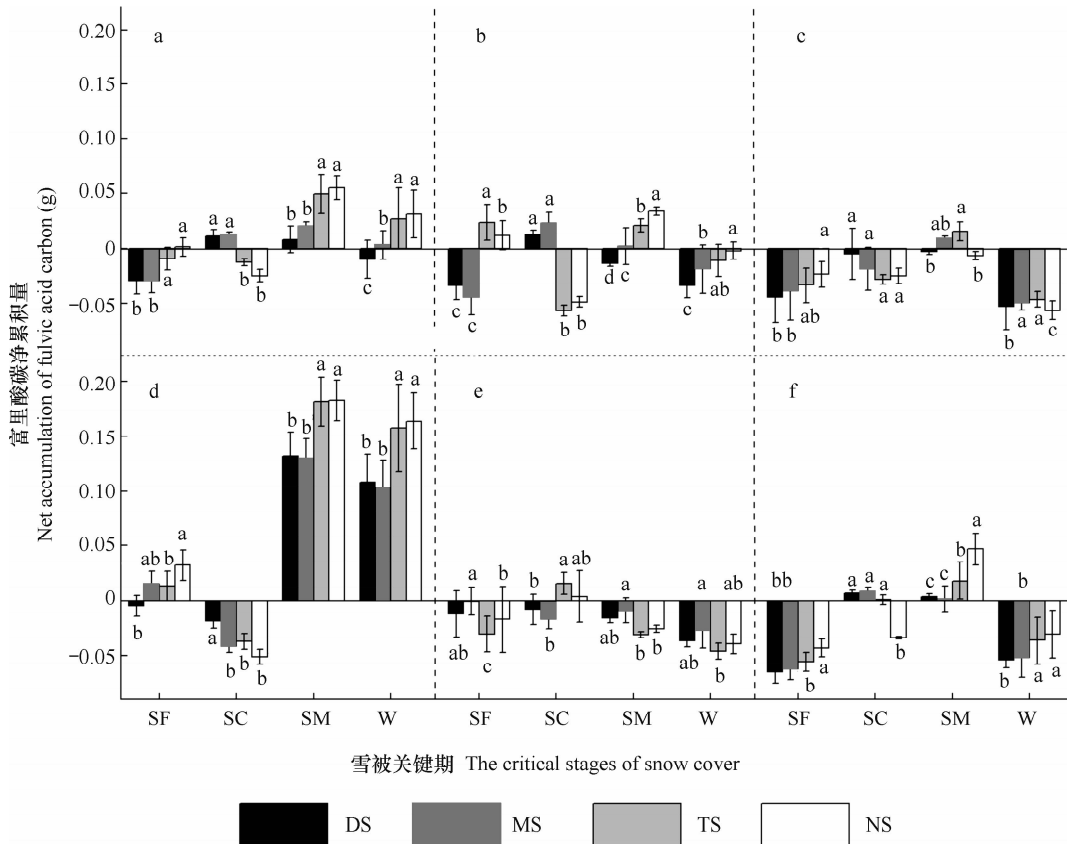
高山森林不同雪被斑块下的凋落叶在腐殖化过程中胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳表现出在雪被形成期和融化期随雪被厚度减少而降低而在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而升高的趋势,但总体上均小于1(图5)。在雪被形成期,四川红杉和高山杜鹃凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳随雪被厚度减少而显著降低;岷江冷杉和方枝柏凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在MS最高且显著高于TS和NS;相反,红桦和康定

柳凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在MS最低且显著低于TS和NS。在雪被覆盖期,岷江冷杉、方枝柏、康定柳和高山杜鹃凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳随雪被厚度减少而显著升高。在雪被融化期,岷江冷杉、红桦和高山杜鹃凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳随雪被厚度减少而显著降低;而四川红杉和康定柳凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳随雪被厚度减少而显著升高;方枝柏凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在各雪被斑块之间无显著差异。

表 6 川西高山森林不同雪被斑块下 6 种典型凋落叶在各雪被关键期的富里酸碳含量
Table 6 Concentrations of fulvic acid carbon in the 6 typical species of foliar litters under snowpacks in alpine forest of West Sichuan relative to thickness of the snowpack and time

物种 Species	雪被斑块 Snowpack	富里酸碳含量 Concentration of fulvic acid carbon (g kg ⁻¹)			
		初始值 Initial	雪被形成期 SF	雪被覆盖期 SC	雪被融化期 SM
<i>Abie faxoniana</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	18.61 ± 1.82a	14.99 ± 1.33b	17.94 ± 0.89a	19.49 ± 2.14b
	中雪被斑块 MS	18.61 ± 1.82a	15.00 ± 1.16b	17.80 ± 1.38a	20.48 ± 1.55b
	薄雪被斑块 TS	18.61 ± 1.82a	17.15 ± 1.11ab	17.28 ± 1.34a	23.69 ± 3.39a
	无雪被斑块 NS	18.61 ± 1.82a	18.26 ± 0.93a	16.84 ± 1.46a	23.63 ± 2.56ab
<i>Sabina saltuaria</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	13.25 ± 0.23a	10.09 ± 1.40b	12.64 ± 1.24a	11.35 ± 1.31b
	中雪被斑块 MS	13.25 ± 0.23a	8.91 ± 1.73b	12.59 ± 0.75ab	13.15 ± 2.70ab
	薄雪被斑块 TS	13.25 ± 0.23a	16.25 ± 1.77a	11.14 ± 1.48b	13.87 ± 1.77a
	无雪被斑块 NS	13.25 ± 0.23a	14.98 ± 1.46a	10.51 ± 1.07b	14.82 ± 0.94a
<i>Larix mastersiana</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	18.00 ± 0.49a	13.89 ± 3.83a	11.96 ± 1.21b	12.07 ± 1.17b
	中雪被斑块 MS	18.00 ± 0.49a	14.38 ± 2.96a	13.30 ± 0.90ab	14.90 ± 0.91a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	18.00 ± 0.49a	14.99 ± 1.78a	12.60 ± 1.78ab	14.93 ± 0.85a
	无雪被斑块 NS	18.00 ± 0.49a	16.04 ± 1.35a	13.56 ± 0.67a	13.22 ± 1.04b
<i>Betula albo-sinensis</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	11.27 ± 0.21a	10.60 ± 1.05b	9.57 ± 0.44a	26.40 ± 3.20b
	中雪被斑块 MS	11.27 ± 0.21a	12.90 ± 1.25ab	9.13 ± 0.98a	25.93 ± 3.11b
	薄雪被斑块 TS	11.27 ± 0.21a	12.57 ± 1.50ab	9.32 ± 0.97a	31.94 ± 4.90a
	无雪被斑块 NS	11.27 ± 0.21a	14.58 ± 1.49a	9.91 ± 1.00a	32.56 ± 3.12a
<i>Salix paraplesia</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	14.38 ± 0.78a	14.29 ± 2.50ab	14.92 ± 1.25a	13.40 ± 0.76ab
	中雪被斑块 MS	14.38 ± 0.78a	15.75 ± 1.52a	15.55 ± 0.71a	14.96 ± 2.30a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	14.38 ± 0.78a	12.09 ± 1.88b	15.53 ± 0.82a	11.85 ± 0.94b
	无雪被斑块 NS	14.38 ± 0.78a	13.57 ± 3.48ab	15.40 ± 0.95a	12.56 ± 1.20b
<i>Rhododendron lapponicum</i>	厚雪被斑块 DS	20.88 ± 0.14a	15.09 ± 1.17a	17.35 ± 1.00a	18.60 ± 0.93a
	中雪被斑块 MS	20.88 ± 0.14a	15.41 ± 1.16a	18.01 ± 0.90a	18.62 ± 2.35a
	薄雪被斑块 TS	20.88 ± 0.14a	16.06 ± 0.92a	17.51 ± 0.58a	20.19 ± 2.62a
	无雪被斑块 NS	20.88 ± 0.14a	17.43 ± 0.91a	14.81 ± 0.93b	20.74 ± 2.65a

注:SF: 雪被形成期, SC: 雪被覆盖期, SM: 雪被融化期。DS: 厚雪被, MS: 中雪被, TS: 薄雪被, NS: 无雪被。数值为平均值 ± 标准差 (n = 9)。不同字母表示富里酸碳含量在相同雪被关键期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著 (p < 0.05) Note: SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean ± SD (n = 9). Different letters indicate significant differences in concentration of fulvic acid carbon between snowpacks at the same stage (p < 0.05)



注:a: 岷江冷杉, b: 方枝柏, c: 四川红杉, d: 红桦, e: 康定柳, f: 高山杜鹃。SF: 雪被形成期, SC: 雪被覆盖期, SM: 雪被融化期, W: 冬季。DS: 厚雪被, MS: 中雪被, TS: 薄雪被, NS: 无雪被。数值为平均值 \pm 标准差 ($n=9$)。不同字母表示富里酸碳净累积量在相同雪被关键期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著 ($p < 0.05$) Note: a: *Abies faxoniana*, b: *Sabina saltuaria*, c: *Larix mastersiana*, d: *Betula albo-sinensis*, e: *Salix paraplesia*, f: *Rhododendron lapponicum*. SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage, W: Winter. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean \pm SD ($n=9$). Different letters indicate significant differences in net accumulation of fulvic acid carbon between snowpacks at the same stage ($p < 0.05$)

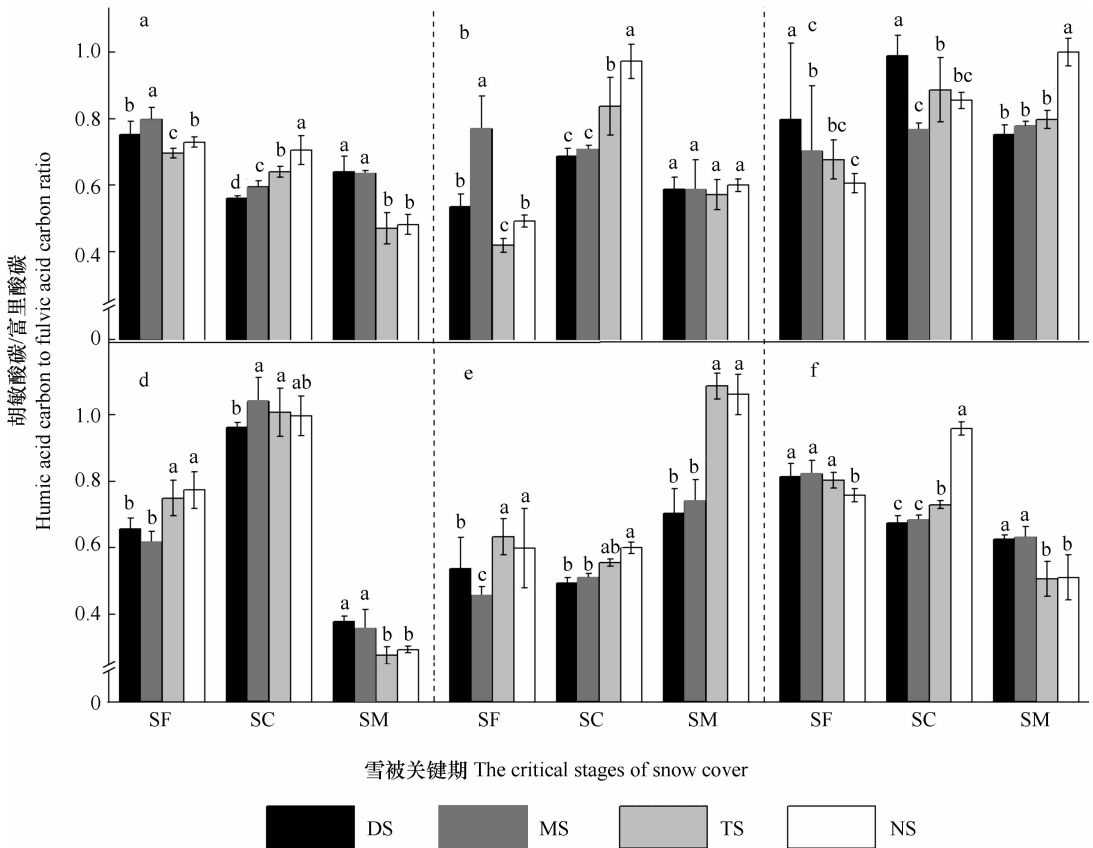
图4 川西高山森林不同雪被斑块下6种典型凋落叶在各雪被关键期的富里酸碳净累积量

Fig. 4 Net accumulation of fulvic acid carbon of the 6 typical species of foliar litters under snowpacks in alpine forest of West Sichuan relative to thickness of the snowpack and time

3 讨论

凋落叶在分解过程中,一方面,木质素、酚等难降解物质通过腐殖化形成腐殖质;另一方面,碳、氮等易分解组分又通过矿化归还土壤^[1],因此凋落叶腐殖化过程中腐殖物质净累积量的多少取决于其形成量和降解量的相对大小^[29]。本研究结果表明,川西高山森林6种典型凋落叶冬季腐殖化过程中胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳含量总体上在各雪被关键期均随雪被厚度减少而增加;胡敏酸碳在雪被形成期和整个冬季均有较大程度的累积而在雪被覆盖期和

融化期却有不同程度的降解,而除红桦外的所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳在冬季各雪被关键期均有不同程度的降解;但6种凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳净累积量总体上均在雪被形成期和融化期随雪被厚度减少而增加,在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而减少,且与酸不溶性组分相关。这表明,在全球气候变暖情境下,未来冬季雪被厚度的减少所引起的异质的水热条件和凋落叶基质质量将显著改变高山森林凋落叶胡敏酸、富里酸累积格局,但这种改变在不同雪被关键期又可能受到不同的机制所调控(表4)。



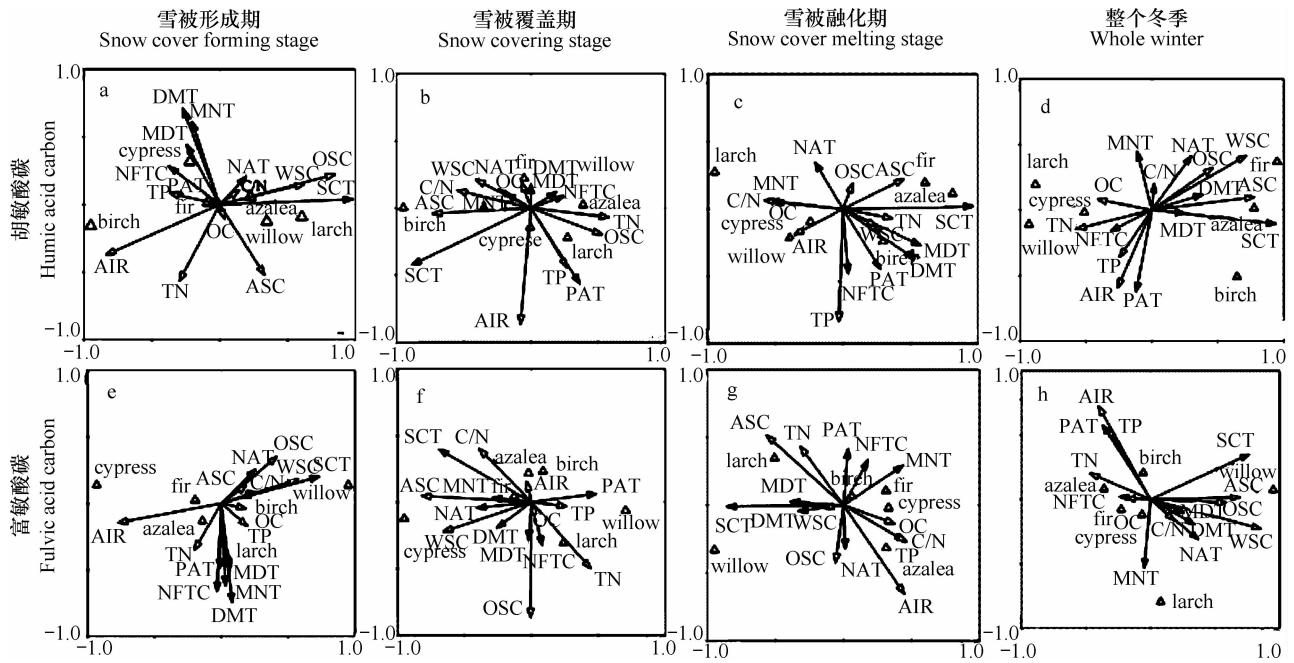
注:a: 岷江冷杉, b: 方枝柏, c: 四川红杉, d: 红桦, e: 康定柳, f: 高山杜鹃。SF: 雪被形成期, SC: 雪被覆盖期, SM: 雪被融化期, W: 冬季。DS: 厚雪被, MS: 中雪被, TS: 薄雪被, NS: 无雪被。数值为平均值 \pm 标准差 ($n=9$)。不同字母表示胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在相同雪被关键期、不同雪被斑块之间差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。Note: a: *Abies faxoni-ana*, b: *Sabina saltuaria*, c: *Larix mastersiana*, d: *Betula albo-sinensis*, e: *Salix paraplesia*, f: *Rhododendron lapponicum*. SF: Snow cover forming stage, SC: Snow covering stage, SM: Snow cover melting stage, W: Winter. DS: Deep snowpack, MS: Moderate snowpack, TS: Thin snowpack, NS: No snowpack. Values are mean \pm SD ($n=9$). Different letters indicate significant differences in humic acid carbon/fulvic acid carbon ratios between snowpacks at the same stage ($p < 0.05$)

图5 川西高山森林不同雪被斑块下6种典型凋落叶在各雪被关键期的胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳

Fig. 5 Humic acid carbon to fulvic acid carbon ratios of the 6 typical species of foliar litters under different snowpacks at each critical stage in alpine forest of West Sichuan

在雪被形成期,正是秋末冬初衰老叶片凋落高峰期,大量新鲜凋落叶残存于地表,其中充足的易分解组分为微生物提供了良好的底物有效性;同时雪被斑块覆盖在凋落叶表面,其隔热作用有效保护了微生物活性^[12],因此微生物作用所驱动^[9, 30]的腐殖质累积可能在雪被形成期更为剧烈。在本研究中,6种凋落叶胡敏酸碳在雪被形成期均有较大程度的净累积,且低质量的岷江冷杉、四川红杉和高山杜鹃(表3)累积更多的胡敏酸;同时除四川红杉外的所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳含量均随雪被厚度减少而增加(图3,图6a),这表明薄雪被或无雪被斑块下的凋落叶由于分解缓慢^[19]而累积更多的难降解物质^[14]并络合成胡敏酸高聚物^[31]。但除红桦

外的所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳在不同雪被斑块下均出现不同程度的降解,且降解程度随雪被厚度增加而增强(图6e),这可能是凋落叶基质质量(quality)的差异所致(表3),也可能是由于新形成的厚雪被斑块覆盖打破了原有 O_2/CO_2 平衡并造成了厌氧微环境^[15],抑制了微生物参与形成富里酸的代谢途径,但具体机制还有待进一步研究。另外,在本研究中,尽管富里酸在雪被形成期出现降解,但由于其在凋落叶凋落前已形成^[7](表5),因此所有物种凋落叶在雪被形成期的胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳均小于1(图5),这表明在凋落叶腐殖化早期,富里酸的形成速率大于胡敏酸,这与窦森等^[29]长期的堆肥试验结果一致。



注: fir: 岷江冷杉, cypress: 方枝柏, larch: 四川红杉, birch: 红桦, willow: 康定柳, azalea: 高山杜鹃。DMT: 日均温, MDT: 昼均温, MNT: 夜均温, PAT: 正积温, NAT: 负积温, NFTC: 冻融循环次数, OC: 有机碳, TN: 全氮, TP: 全磷, WSC: 水溶性组分, OSC: 有机溶性组分, ASC: 酸溶性组分, AIR: 酸不溶性组分。Note: fir: *Abie faxoniana*, cypress: *Sabina saltuarua*, larch: *Larix mastersiana*, birch: *Betula albo-sinensis*, willow: *Salix paraplesia*, azalea: *Rhododendron lapponicum*. DMT: daily mean temperature, MDT: mean daytime temperature, MNT: mean nighttime temperature, PAT: positive accumulated temperature, NAT: negative accumulated temperature, NFTC: number of freeze-thaw cycles, OC: organic carbon, TN: total nitrogen, TP: total phosphorus, WSC: water-soluble components, OSC: organic-soluble components, ASC: acid-soluble components, AIR: acid-insoluble residues

图6 各雪被关键期6种凋落叶胡敏酸碳(a~d)、富里酸碳(e~h)与环境因子、基质质量的CCA分析

Fig. 6 Canonical correspondence analyses of humic acid carbon (a~d) and fulvic acid carbon (e~h) in the 6 species of foliar litters with environment factors and substrate qualities at each critical stage

在雪被形成期经过快速的腐殖化之后,雪被覆盖期低温和强烈的冻融循环抑制了凋落叶腐殖质累积(图6b,图6f),甚至促进已形成的胡敏酸、富里酸降解^[32](图3,图4)。在本研究中,除方枝柏外所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现不同程度的降解,这是因为:一方面,低温抑制了土壤微生物活动^[16],使微生物参与形成腐殖物质的生理代谢受阻^[30],因此胡敏酸、富里酸形成量减少;另一方面,强烈的冻融循环可能破坏新形成的腐殖质结构并导致其降解^[5],而且无雪被斑块下已形成的腐殖物质也可能发生矿化^[33-34],因此胡敏酸、富里酸降解量增加,所以凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳在雪被覆盖期减少。显然,厚雪被斑块的隔热作用使微生物活性较无雪被斑块更高,凋落叶腐殖化过程中产生的中间代谢产物在厌氧微生物代谢作用下转变为有机酸,促进酚类物质积累并聚合为胡敏酸、富里酸^[1];而薄雪被或无雪被斑块下 O_2 浓度更高,富里酸更不稳定^[9],同时强烈的冻融作用可能分解更多已形成的胡敏酸和富里酸,所

以凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳净累积量表现出随雪被厚度减少而减少的趋势(图6b,图6f)。另外,除四川红杉外的各物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳在雪被覆盖期均表现出随雪被厚度减少而升高的趋势(图5),这是由于在薄雪被或无雪被斑块下胡敏酸形成较快而富里酸却出现较大程度的降解。

随着雪被融化期气温的回暖,土壤微生物变得更加活跃;同时雪融水的淋溶作用和降水的增加,可促进凋落叶中可溶性组分甚至酸溶性的富里酸流失^[35],因此雪被融化期可能深刻影响高山森林凋落叶腐殖质累积格局。在本研究中,除康定柳外的所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现不同程度的降解(图3),其中方枝柏、四川红杉和康定柳凋落叶胡敏酸碳净累积量随雪被厚度减少而增加(图6c),而岷江冷杉、红桦和高山杜鹃凋落叶则相反;与胡敏酸碳刚好相反,除康定柳外的几乎所有物种凋落叶富里酸碳在各雪被斑块下均出现净累积,且随雪被厚度减少而增加(图4)。这很可能是由于在雪被融化过程中,环境因子的强烈扰动

促进了已形成的胡敏酸与富里酸之间相互转化^[5],这也与各物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳的变化规律相互吻合(图 3, 图 4)。同时,厚雪被斑块下强烈的淋溶作用及林窗下降水的增加可能促进新形成的酸溶性的富里酸流失^[4];而薄雪被或无雪被斑块下残留更多的有效养分,增强了微生物的底物有效性,同时更多的难降解物质在薄雪被或无雪被斑块下累积并经微生物作用转化为腐殖物质^[11]。CCA 分析结果也表明,各物种凋落叶胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳净累积量在雪被融化期均与酸溶性组分和酸不溶性组分具有较好的相关关系(图 6c, 图 6g),这表明雪被融化期胡敏酸和富里酸的累积可能与凋落叶酸溶性组分和酸不溶性组分密切相关,但具体机制还有待进一步研究。

在整个冬季,不同厚度的雪被斑块通过改变局域微环境水热条件影响斑块下的土壤动物和微生物,进而改变凋落叶基质质量,最终影响凋落叶腐殖质累积^[36]。厚雪被斑块下雪被的隔热作用为土壤动物和微生物活动提供了良好的微环境^[15],加速了凋落叶分解^[19, 24];而薄雪被或无雪被斑块下低温和冻融循环的扰动减缓了凋落叶基质质量的改变,更多的难降解组分累积并络合为腐殖物质^[4],所以凋落叶胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳净累积量均与酸不溶性组分呈正相关关系^[37](图 6d, 图 6h)。因此,凋落叶胡敏酸碳、富里酸碳在薄雪被或无雪被斑块下累积更多且表现出随雪被厚度减少而增加的趋势(图 3, 图 4)。已有的研究表明,富里酸(尤其是新形成的富里酸)的分解速率大于胡敏酸^[5],因此在整个冬季,除红桦外所有物种凋落叶富里酸均出现不同程度的降解,而所有物种凋落叶胡敏酸均净累积。但整个冬季胡敏酸碳/富里酸碳总体上均小于 1,这表明高山森林凋落叶在腐殖化过程中可能先形成富里酸,而新形成的富里酸与胡敏酸之间可能相互转化^[1]。

4 结 论

高山森林凋落叶腐殖化过程中胡敏酸碳和富里酸碳含量在各雪被关键期均表现出随雪被厚度减少而增加的趋势,而净累积量表现出在雪被形成期和融化期随雪被厚度减少而增加、在雪被覆盖期随雪被厚度减少而减少的趋势,且与酸不溶性组分呈正相关关系。从整体上来讲,冬季促进了高山森林凋落叶胡敏酸累积且累积程度为四川红杉 > 康

定柳 > 岷江冷杉 > 高山杜鹃 > 红桦 > 方枝柏,但加快了富里酸降解且降解程度为四川红杉 > 高山杜鹃 > 康定柳 > 方枝柏 > 岷江冷杉 > 红桦。总之,气候变暖情境下冬季雪被的减少可能促进高山森林凋落叶胡敏酸和富里酸累积,加快该地区土壤腐殖质形成,但在不同雪被覆盖时期受到雪被斑块和基质质量的调控。尽管其具体机制还有待进一步研究,但这些研究结果也为深入研究全球气候变化背景下高山森林植物—土壤互作机制提供了一定的基础数据。

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EFFECTS OF WINTER SNOWPACK ON ACCUMULATION OF HUMIC ACID AND FULVIC ACID DURING HUMIFICATION OF FOLIAR LITTERS IN AN ALPINE FOREST

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Abstract Accumulation of humic substances, such as humic acid and fulvic acid, during humification of foliar litter is one of the main pathways of soil formation and carbon sequestration in alpine forest ecosystems, where low temperature and frequent geological activities often limit soil formation. Snow cover, a typical meteorological characteristic during winter in alpine forests, may play an important role in foliar litter humification thanks to its insulation effect during the snow covering stage and its leaching effect during the snow cover melting stage. What's more, the ongoing climate change is altering the pattern of snow cover, which could also have some essential effects on litter humification. However, the results so far available are still not clear which limits the understanding of foliar litter humification and its response to changes in winter snow regime in cold biomes. Therefore, to explore effects of snowpacks different in depth on accumulation of humic acid and fulvic acid during the early foliar litter humification stage, a field litterbag experiment was conducted in an alpine forest in Southwest China in the winter of 2012/2013. Air-dried foliar litters of six local species dominant in the region, namely, fir (*Abies faxoniana*), cypress (*Sabina saltuaria*), larch (*Larix mastersiana*), birch (*Betula albo-sinensis*), willow (*Salix paraplesia*) and azalea (*Rhododendron lapponicum*) were incubated under snowpacks different in depth (deep snowpack, moderate snowpack, thin snowpack and no snowpack), naturally formed at the forest gap center, canopy gap, extended gap and under the closed canopy, respectively. Thereafter, concentrations of humic acid carbon and fulvic acid carbon were measured, and for calculation of net accumulations at three critical stages, i. e. snow cover forming stage, snow covering stage and snow cover melting stage, in the first winter of the incubation as foliar litter humification proceeded. Results clearly showed that the concentrations of humic acid and fulvic acid carbons both displayed a rising tendency with the snow cover decreasing in depth during the three critical stages, and the net accumulations of the two humic substances also exhibited a similar trend at the snow cover forming and melting stages, but a reverse trend at the snow covering stage. However, net accumulation of the two humic substances was affected by the initial concentration of acid-insoluble residues in the foliar litters. In terms of net accumulation of humic acid carbon in the foliar litters incubated under snowpacks of any depth, the six different species of foliar litters followed an order of larch > willow > fir > azalea > birch > cypress. The net accumulation of humic acid carbon in the foliar litters of cypress, larch and willow significantly increased with the snowpacks decreasing in depth, but the net accumulation of humic acid carbon in the foliar litters of fir, birch and azalea were lower under thin and no snowpack than under deep and moderate snowpacks. However, fulvic acid carbon in the foliar litters except for that of birch was observed degrading to a varying extent, showing an order of larch > azalea > willow > cypress > fir > birch. Humic acid carbon accumulated in all foliar litters but fulvic acid carbon decomposed under snowpacks at the snow cover forming stage, and net accumulations of both humic acid and fulvic acid carbons in the foliar litter of fir, cypress, birch and azalea significantly increased with the snowpacks decreasing in depth. Humic acid and fulvic acid carbons in the foliar litters except for that of cypress decomposed at the snow covering stage, and net accumulation of fulvic acid carbon in the foliar litters except for that of willow significantly decreased with the snowpacks decreasing in depth. Most of the humic acid and fulvic acid carbons in foliar litters accumulated at the snow

cover melting stage, and the net accumulation of humic acid carbon in the foliar litters of cypress, larch and willow and fulvic acid carbon in the foliar litters of fir, cypress, birch and azalea significantly increased with the snowpacks decreasing in depth. Meanwhile, the humic acid carbon to fulvic acid carbon ratios showed a significantly decreasing trend with the snowpacks decreasing in depth at the snow cover forming and melting stages, but increased at the snow covering stage, whereas the ratios in the foliar litters except for that of birch were lower than 1, suggesting that the formation of fulvic acid was faster than humic acid at the early foliar litter humification stage. In addition, canonical correspondence analysis showed that net accumulations of humic acid carbon and fulvic acid carbon were positively related to concentrations of nitrogen and acid-insoluble residues, but negatively related to concentrations of carbon, phosphorus and soluble components. These findings suggest that the early humification of foliar litter in alpine forests is promoted by reduced snow cover in the scenario of climate warming, but it is controlled by litter qualities and snowpacks at different stages through the winter.

Key words Humic acid; Fulvic acid; Snowpack; Foliar litter humification; Alpine forest

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