

土壤学报

第五十二卷

第一期

二〇一五年一月

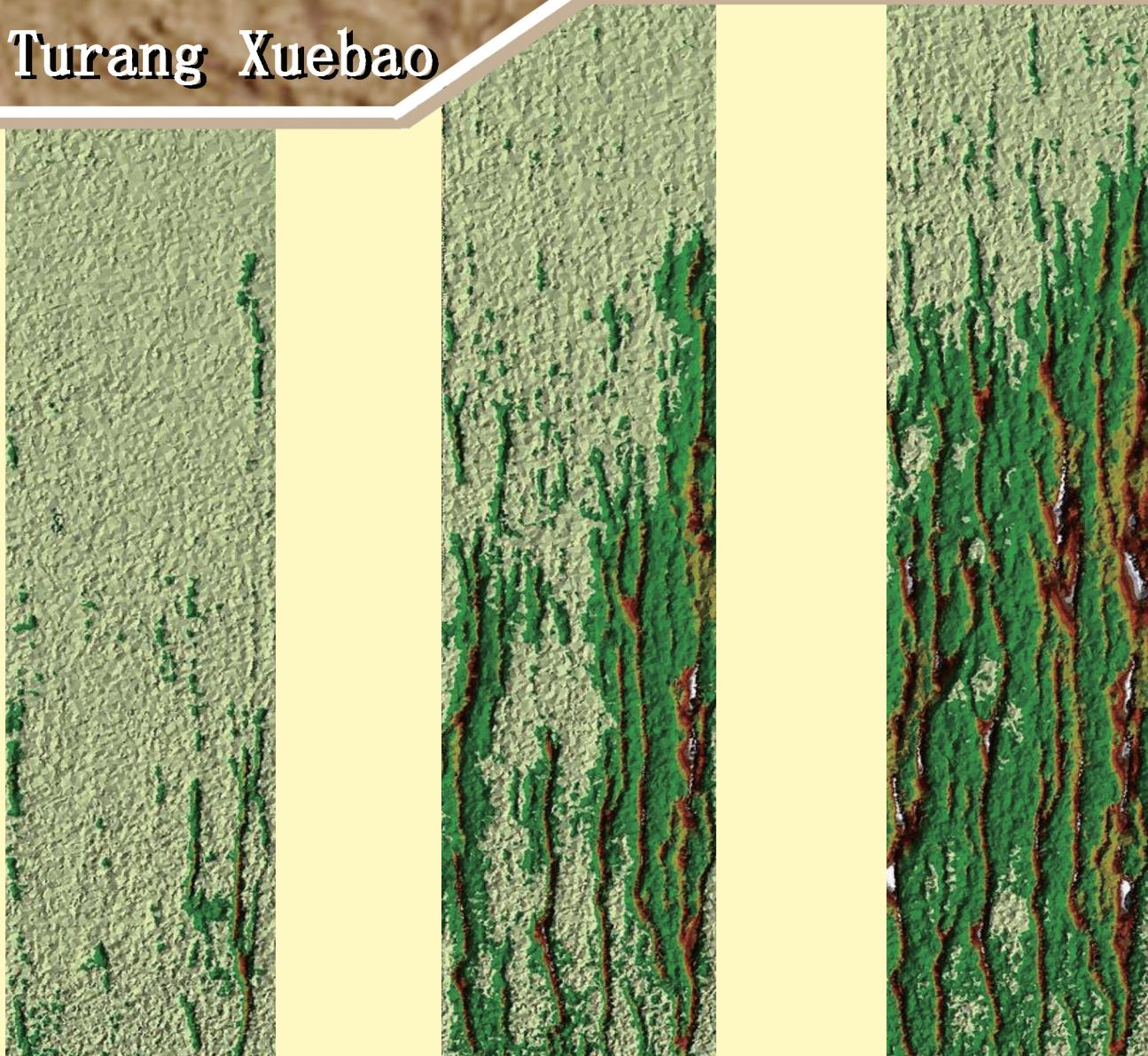
科学出版社



ISSN 0564-3929

Acta Pedologica Sinica 土壤学报

Turang Xuebao



中国土壤学会
科学出版社

主办
出版

2015

第52卷 第1期

Vol.52 No.1

《土壤学报》编辑委员会

主 编：史学正

执行编委：(按姓氏笔画为序)

丁维新	巨晓棠	王敬国	王朝辉	史 舟	宇万太	朱永官
李永涛	李芳柏	李保国	李 航	吴金水	沈其荣	张玉龙
张甘霖	张福锁	陈德明	邵明安	杨劲松	杨明义	杨林章
林先贵	依艳丽	周东美	周健民	金继运	逢焕成	胡 锋
施卫明	骆永明	赵小敏	贾仲君	徐国华	徐明岗	徐建明
崔中利	常志州	黄巧云	章明奎	蒋 新	彭新华	雷 梅
窦 森	廖宗文	蔡祖聪	蔡崇法	潘根兴	魏朝富	

编辑部主任：陈德明

责任编辑：汪枫生 卢 萍 檀满枝

土壤学报

Turang Xuebao

(双月刊, 1948 年创刊)

第 52 卷 第 1 期 2015 年 1 月

ACTA PEDOLOGICA SINICA

(Bimonthly, Started in 1948)

Vol. 52 No. 1 Jan., 2015

编

辑 《土壤学报》编辑委员会

Edited by Editorial Board of Acta Pedologica Sinica

地址：南京市北京东路 71 号 邮政编码：210008

Add: 71 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China

电话：025-86881237

Tel: 025-86881237

E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

主

编 史学正

Editor-in-Chief Shi Xuezheng

主

管 中国科学院

Superintended by Chinese Academy of Sciences

主

办 中国土壤学会

Sponsored by Soil Science Society of China

承

办 中国科学院南京土壤研究所

Undertaken by Institute of Soil Science,

Chinese Academy of Sciences

出

版 科 学 出 版 社

Published by Science Press

地址：北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码：100717

Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,

Beijing 100717, China

印

刷 装 订 北京中科印刷有限公司

Printed by Beijing Zhongke Printing Limited Company

总

发 行 科 学 出 版 社

Distributed by Science Press

地址：北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码：100717

Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,

Beijing 100717, China

电 话：010-64017032

Tel: 010-64017032

E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

国

外 发 行 中国国际图书贸易总公司

Foreign

China International Book Trading Corporation

地 址：北京 399 信箱 邮政编码：100044

Add: P. O. Box 399, Beijing 100044, China

国内统一刊号: CN 32-1119/P

国内邮发代号: 2-560

国外发行代号: BM45

定价: 60.00 元

国 内 外 公 开 发 行

ISSN 0564-3929



01>

9 770564 392156

火烧和保留采伐剩余物对土壤有机碳矿化的影响*

吴君君 杨智杰[†] 刘小飞 陈朝琪 黄永梅 万菁娟 王小红

(福建师范大学地理科学学院,湿润亚热带山地生态国家重点实验室培育基地,福州 350007)

摘要 采用室内培养法,比较分析了福建三明地区米槠次生林皆伐后火烧、保留采伐剩余物处理对土壤有机碳累积矿化量的影响,分析了土壤有机碳累积矿化量和土壤初始有机碳、微生物生物量碳及可溶性有机碳的关系。结果表明,火烧、保留采伐剩余物处理 6 个月和 18 个月后,火烧处理表层 0~10 cm 土壤有机碳含量较对照处理分别下降了 6.0% 和 1.9%,保留采伐物处理土壤表层有机碳增加了 15.6% 和 25.0%。两次培养中,火烧处理各土层累积矿化量显著低于对照和保留采伐剩余物处理;火烧 6 个月后,保留采伐剩余物处理各土层累积矿化量显著低于对照,18 个月后 10~20 和 20~40 cm 土层累积矿化量显著高于对照处理。火烧 18 个月后,保留采伐剩余物处理各土层累积矿化量显著高于 1 年前的累积矿化量,分别高 57.0%、112.0% 和 49.9%;火烧和对照处理前后两次培养各土层累积矿化量变化并无明显规律。土壤有机碳累积矿化量与土壤初始有机碳、微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳呈显著地线性相关关系($p < 0.05$)。营林活动初期,皆伐后保留采伐剩余物措施较火烧能够增加土壤有机碳库,对土壤肥力及后期林木生长有重要的促进作用。

关键词 皆伐;火烧;采伐剩余物;有机碳;矿化

中图分类号 S752.1;S154 **文献标识码** A

土壤是陆地生态系统最大的碳库,据估算超过了 3 300 Pg,是大气碳库的 4 倍多,是陆地植被碳库的 5 倍多^[1],其任何细微的变化均将显著影响到陆地生态系统的碳固持功能或碳汇效应^[2]。土壤有机碳动态变化过程主要体现在其积累与矿化过程中^[3],土壤有机碳的矿化受土壤微生物驱动,是土壤中重要的生物化学过程,直接影响到土壤中养分元素的释放和供应、土壤质量的维持以及温室气体的形成等^[4],其速率不仅受温度条件^[5]、水分状况^[6]等因素的影响,且与土壤碳、氮含量有关。微生物生物量碳(MBC)、可溶性有机碳(DOC)等因子是反映土壤有机碳转化过程特征的敏感指标^[7]。

森林管理活动对土壤有机碳的数量和质量及其矿化有积极或者消极的影响^[8]。森林采伐剩余物管理是人工林营造时常见的经营措施,采伐剩余物的管理主要包括火烧、保留采伐剩余物等^[9]。用火烧清理采伐迹地(又称炼山)经济、方便,在我国南方林业生产中曾起到重要作用,然而,大面积炼

山造成迹地养分损失,水土流失及土壤物理性质退化也引起了人们的极大关注,在亚热带森林长期的实验表明对采伐剩余物进行清理显著的降低了微生物生物量碳以及土壤呼吸^[10]。有研究表明保留采伐剩余物能够增加土壤有机碳^[11]、微生物生物量^[12]。有关森林土壤有机碳矿化的研究较多^[13~14],而营林初期,火烧和保留采伐物的经营措施如何影响土壤有机碳矿化鲜有报道。

米槠林作为湿润亚热带演替后期顶级群落,具有代表性。本研究以福建师范大学大武夷山常绿阔叶林野外定位站三明观测点 36 年生的米槠(*Castanopsis carlesii*)天然更新次生林和次生林皆伐后不同采伐剩余物处理方式(火烧、保留采伐剩余物)的样地为研究对象,在火烧和保留采伐剩余物 6 个月和 18 个月后进行两次矿化培养实验,比较火烧和保留采伐剩余物对土壤有机碳矿化的影响,旨在揭示营林初期,土壤有机碳矿化对不同采伐剩余物管理方式响应。

* 国家自然科学基金重点项目(31130013)资助

† 通讯作者,E-mail: daoyang9@163.com

作者简介:吴君君(1988—),男,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为森林生态系统碳循环。E-mail: byyourselfjun@163.com

收稿日期:2013-12-29;收到修改稿日期:2014-03-31

1 材料与方法

1.1 样地设置及概况

2011年11月在米槠天然更新次生林(总面积为 17.1 hm^2)布设12块 $20 \text{ m} \times 20 \text{ m}$ 标准地,分别命名为P1~P12,次生林为1978年经强度择伐后形成,乔木层主要有米槠(*Castanopsis carlesii*)、闽粤栲

(*Castanopsis fissa*)、木荷(*Schima superba*)等,以米槠占优势,其平均树高19.7 m,胸径13.5 cm,密度2 650株 hm^{-2} ,林下植被主要有狗骨柴(*Tricalysia dubia*)、毛冬青(*Ilex pubescens*)、矩圆叶鼠刺(*Itea chinensis*)、沿海紫金牛(*Ardisia punctata*)、狗脊蕨(*Woodwardia japonica*)等。米槠次生林土壤基本性质见表1。

表1 米槠次生林土壤性质

Table 1 Soil properties of the *Castanopsis carlesii* secondary forest

土层 Soil layer (cm)	pH	全氮 TN (g kg^{-1})	全磷 TP (g kg^{-1})	全钾 TK (g kg^{-1})	容重 Bulk density (g cm^{-3})
0~10	4.40 ± 0.05	1.74 ± 0.17	0.15 ± 0.04	42.27 ± 11.09	0.95 ± 0.03
10~20	4.40 ± 0.11	1.24 ± 0.50	0.14 ± 0.03	51.66 ± 12.27	1.04 ± 0.03
20~40	4.30 ± 0.27	0.61 ± 0.01	0.11 ± 0.05	48.62 ± 15.67	1.20 ± 0.06

2011年12月对P1~P9进行皆伐,只收获树干,并在2012年3月底对P3~P8样地的采伐剩余物进行火烧(Prescribed burning)。P1、P2和P9皆伐后保留采伐剩余物(简称保留采伐物,Logging residues retention)。P10~P12为保留对照样地(不皆伐,Control)。2012年4月在火烧样地内种植杉木和米槠一年生幼苗,其中种植杉木幼苗样地为P5、P6及P7,种植米槠幼苗样地为P3、P4、P8。

1.2 实验设计

于2012和2013年9月下旬分别在对照、火烧和保留采伐物的每个标准样地内用土钻进行S型取样,每个样地取9个点,分0~10、10~20和20~40 cm土层混合。迅速冷藏并带回实验室。

按对照、火烧和保留采伐物3种处理分别将每个标准样地土样分0~10、10~20和20~40 cm土层混合。一部分自然风干用于土壤理化性质测定,一部分过2 mm土壤筛用于矿化培养实验和可溶性有机碳、微生物生物量碳的测定。取样一个星期后进行土壤有机碳矿化培养实验。土壤矿化培养实验采用碱液吸收的方法,于2012和2013年10月进行两次,每次持续两个月。取样相当于50 g干土的土壤样品,调节含水量为田间持水量的60%,平铺在500 ml广口瓶中,每种处理重复3次,放置在25 °C的生化培养箱中先进行1周的预培养,使土壤内部环境趋于稳定。预培养结束后,用吸收瓶盛10 ml 0.5 mol L⁻¹的NaOH,放置在广口瓶中,吸收释放的CO₂。用橡胶塞旋紧密封,继续放置在25 °C

的生化培养箱中培养。每5 d后,取出碱液,用称重法校正含水量,每次校正完毕,自然换气2 h,更换碱液,进行下一次培养。将取出的碱液中,加入5 ml 1.0 mol L⁻¹的BaCl₂,用0.5 mol L⁻¹的盐酸滴定测CO₂释放量。培养前后,土壤有机碳(SOC)采用碳氮元素分析仪(Elementar Vario EL III)测定;可溶性有机碳采用去离子水浸提-TOC分析仪测定;微生物生物量碳采用氯仿熏蒸-TOC分析仪测定。

1.3 数据处理

所有数据统计分析基于SPSS 17.0软件进行,运用Origin 7.5作图。采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)检验不同处理间土壤有机碳累积矿化量以及有机碳、微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳差异的显著性。运用线性回归模型分析有机碳累积矿化量与土壤因子的关系。

2 结果

2.1 火烧和保留采伐物处理的土壤有机碳矿化

火烧6个月后对照、火烧和保留采伐物处理0~10、10~20和20~40 cm土层土壤在培养前20 d矿化速率较快,累积矿化量较高,培养的后40 d矿化速率相对较低(图1)。经过60 d的培养之后,0~10、10~20和20~40 cm土层对照林地土壤有机碳累积矿化量显著大于火烧和保留采伐物林地,其中对照处理各土层分别较火烧处理高101.6%、67.8%和76.5%;较保留采伐物高81.0%、50.3%

和 49.3%。此外,保留采伐物林地土壤各土层有机碳累积矿化量也显著大于火烧处理。

火烧 18 个月后对照、火烧和保留采伐物样地 0~10、10~20 和 20~40 cm 土层土壤在培养前 15 d 矿化速率较快,累积矿化量较高,培养的后 45 d 矿化速率相对较低(图 1)。经过 60 d 的培养之后,0~10 cm 土层土壤有机碳累积矿化量表现为对照

> 保留采伐物 > 火烧,并且三种处理两两之间均具有显著性差异($p < 0.05$),其中对照处理分别较火烧和保留采伐物多 117.9% 和 28.3%;10~20 和 20~40 cm 土层土壤有机碳累积矿化量表现为保留采伐物 > 对照 > 火烧,保留采伐物处理分别较对照和火烧多 21.9%、31.6% 和 70.5% 和 70.3%,三种处理两两之间同样具有显著性差异($p < 0.05$)。

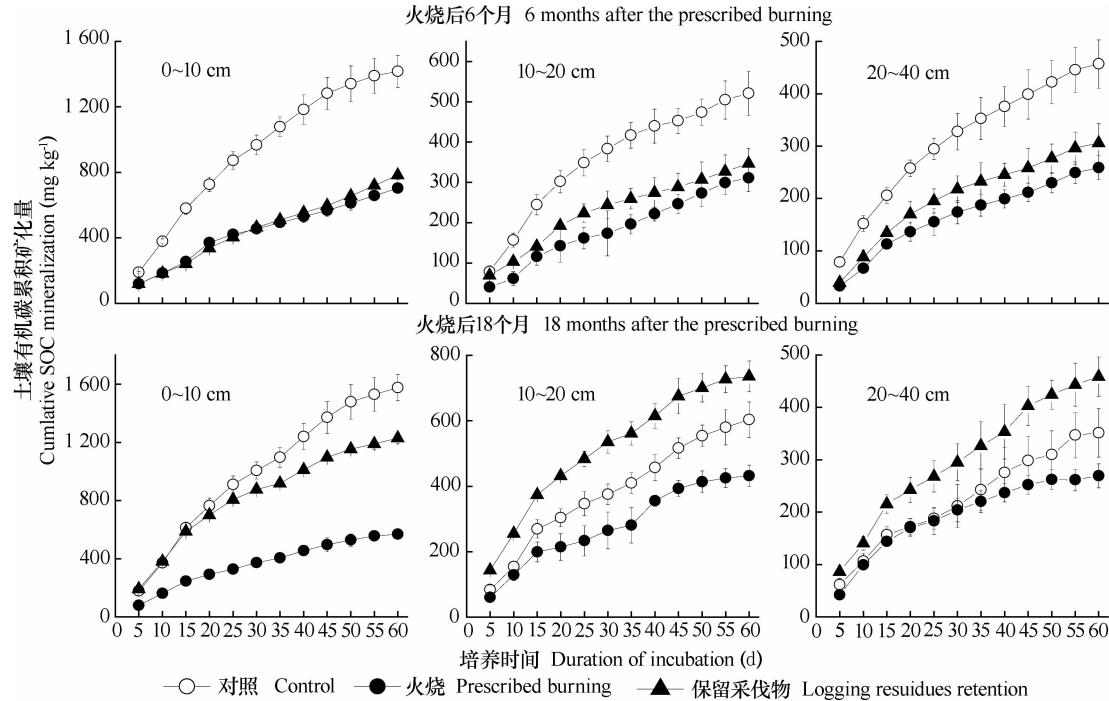


图 1 火烧 6 个月和 18 个月后,不同处理有机碳累积矿化量随培养时间的变化

Fig. 1 Cumulative SOC mineralization changed over incubation period in different plots of 6 and 18 months after the prescribed burning

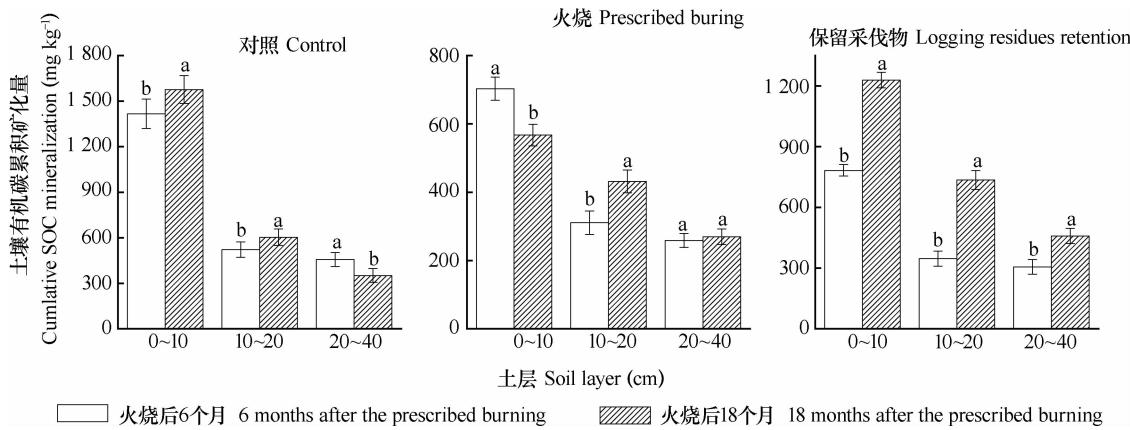
2.2 火烧和保留采伐物处理 1 年前后土壤有机碳矿化的差异

火烧 18 个月后相对于 1 年前的土壤有机碳累积矿化量三种处理各土层表现的不尽一致(图 2)。火烧 18 个月后,对照处理 0~10 cm 和 10~20 cm 土壤有机碳矿化量显著大于 1 年前的累积矿化量,20~40 cm 土层小于 1 年前的累积矿化量;火烧处理中 0~10 cm 土层,火烧 18 个月后的累积矿化量显著小于 1 年前的累积矿化量,10~20 cm 和 20~40 cm 大于 1 年后的累积矿化量,其中 10~20 cm 有显著差异,20~40 cm 土层没有显著差异;火烧 18 个月后,保留采伐物处理各土层的累积矿化量都显著大于 1 年前的累积矿化量,各土层分别高

57.0%、112.0% 和 49.9%。

2.3 火烧和保留采伐物处理 1 年前后土壤部分理化性质的差异

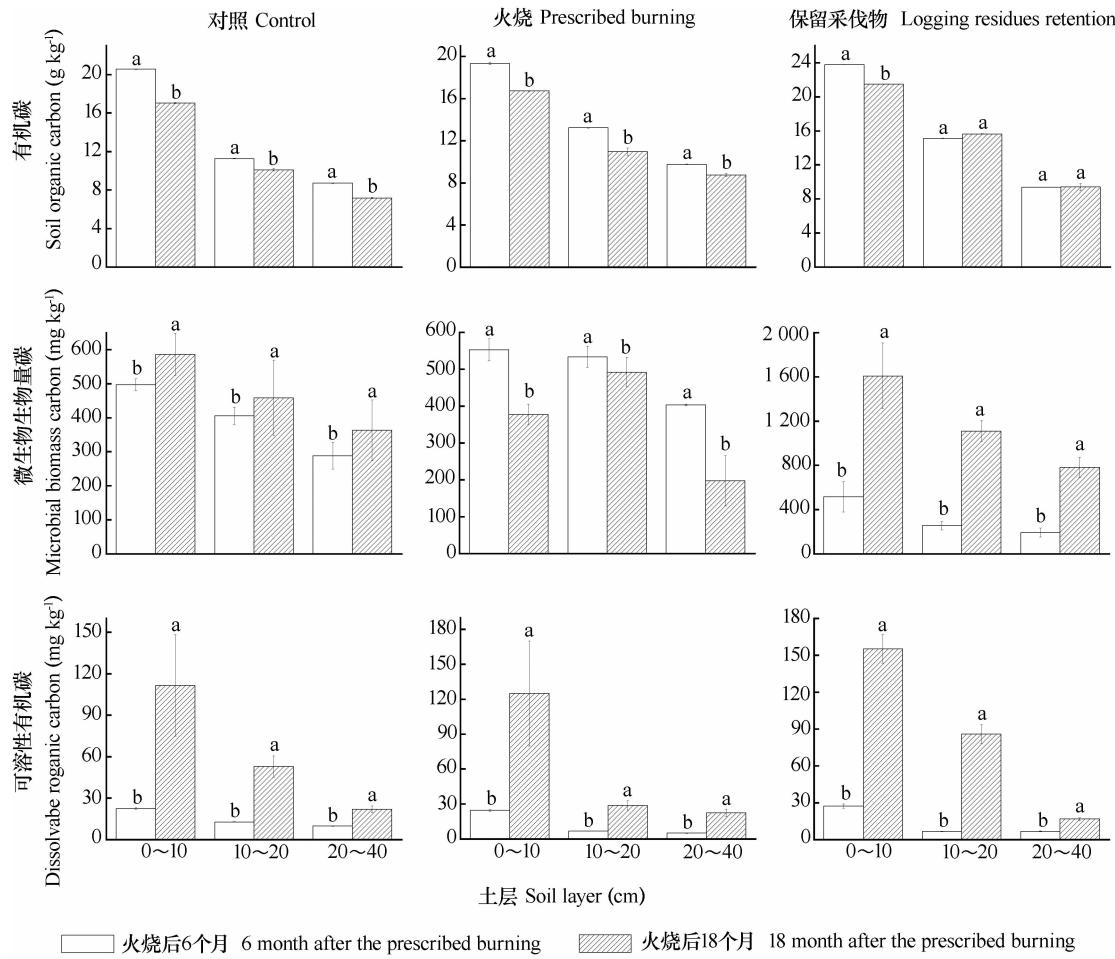
火烧 18 个月后较 1 年前的土壤的部分理化性质也有所变化(图 3)。土壤有机碳,除保留采伐物处理 10~20 cm、20~40 cm 没有显著变化外,其余处理各个土层土壤有机碳均有显著降低;火烧处理各个土层微生物生物量碳均有显著下降,而对照和保留采伐物各个土层都有显著升高;火烧 18 个月后,三种处理各个土层可溶性有机碳均有显著升高。对照、火烧和保留采伐物 3 个土层土壤有机碳变化不显著,微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳均有显著的变化。



注：不同小写字母表示火烧6个月和18个月后不同土层有机碳累积矿化量有显著差异 Note: Different lowercase letters mean significant differences in cumulative SOC mineralization in different soil layers between 6 months and 18 months after the prescribed burning

图2 不同处理1年前后土壤有机碳累积矿化量的差异

Fig. 2 Cumulative SOC mineralizations in different plots after the first and second incubations



注：不同小写字母表示火烧6个月和18个月后各土层有机碳、微生物生物量碳、可溶性有机碳含量之间有显著差异 Note: Different lowercase letters mean significant differences in SOC, MBC, DOC content in different soil layers at $p < 0.05$

level between 6 months and 18 months after the prescribed burning

图3 不同处理1年前后土壤有机碳、微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳的变化

Fig. 3 Contents of soil organic carbon, microbial biomass carbon and dissolvable organic carbon in different plots between the first and second incubations

2.4 影响有机碳矿化的土壤因子

火烧6个月、18个月后土壤有机碳累积矿化量与微生物生物量碳、可溶性有机碳以及土壤有机碳之间具有显著的线性回归关系(图4),表明微生物生物量碳、可溶性有机碳以及土壤有机碳含量能够显著影响土壤有机碳的矿化。火烧18个月后,土壤经过60 d的有机碳矿化培养之后,除火烧处理0~10 cm和20~40 cm土层微生物生物量碳有增加外(表2),其余处理各个土层的微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳均有不同程度的下降,三种处理微生物

生物量碳的下降的范围为29.0%~63.5%;可溶性有机碳的下降范围为7.5%~76.1%,保留采伐物处理0~10 cm、10~20 cm和20~40 cm土层微生物生物量碳分别下降63.5%、46.5%和48.7%,可溶性有机碳分别下降76.1%、39.1%和34.7%,较对照和火烧处理下降幅度大。这一现象表明,在培养过程中可溶性有机碳作为碳源被微生物所利用,同时微生物也进行着更新和分解过程,并且释放CO₂。这些过程说明土壤中活性有机碳是有机碳矿化的碳源,对有机碳矿化起着贡献作用。

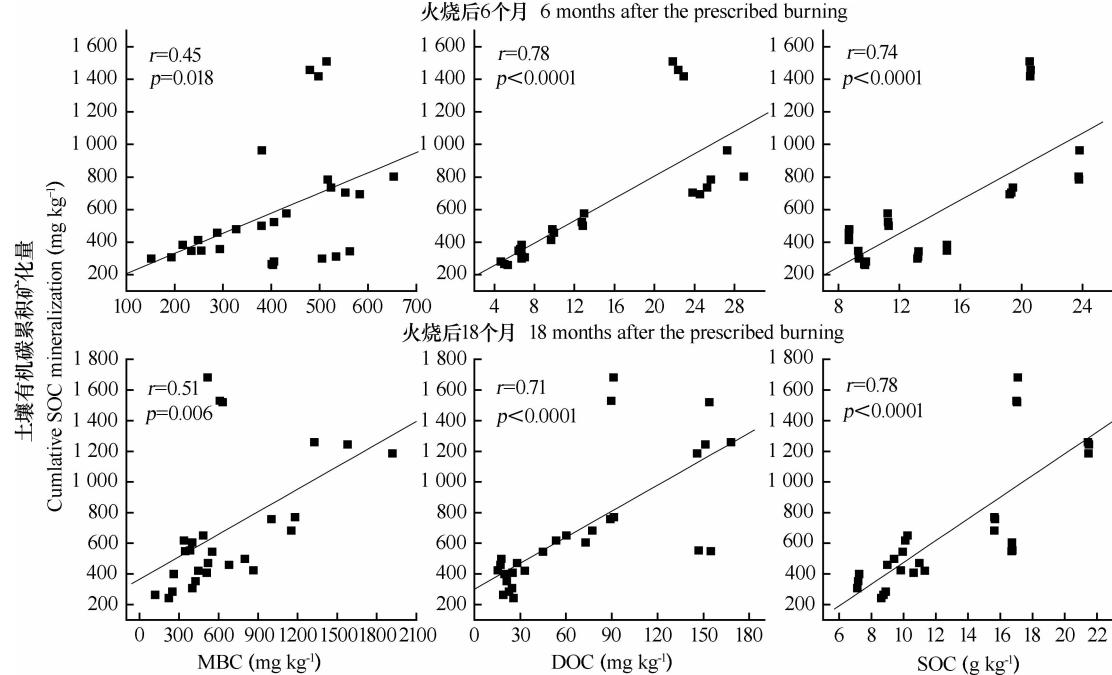


图4 火烧6个月和18个月后累积矿化量与微生物生物量碳、可溶性有机碳及土壤有机碳的关系

Fig. 4 Relationships of cumulative SOC mineralization and MBC, DOC and SOC 6 and 18 months after the prescribed burning

表2 培养前后微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳的变化

Table 2 Contents of microbial biomass carbon and dissolvable organic carbon before and after the incubation

处理 Treatment	土层 Soil layer(cm)	MBC (mg kg ⁻¹)		DOC (mg kg ⁻¹)	
		培养前 Before incubation	培养后 After incubation	培养前 Before incubation	培养后 After incubation
对照 Control	0~10	586.2±61.5a	403.5±5.0b	111.6±36.6a	103.2±18.1a
	10~20	458.2±109.7a	306.3±65.2b	52.9±7.7a	60.0±5.3a
	20~40	362.9±89.3a	257.8±93.2b	22.0±2.5a	13.0±1.0b
火烧 Prescribed burning	0~10	377.7±27.4a	416.2±36.6a	125.0±25.2a	30.4±8.6b
	10~20	492.5±39.6a	351.4±21.2b	28.7±4.04a	14.7±1.1b
	20~40	197.8±68.1a	297.3±14.4b	22.4±3.38a	10.3±2.3b
保留采伐物 Logging residues retention	0~10	1 608±297a	587.5±115.5b	155.2±11.5a	37.1±1.7b
	10~20	1 112±96a	594.7±111.3b	86.0±7.6a	52.3±10.2b
	20~40	781.4±93.2a	400.5±28.1b	16.8±1.2a	11.0±2.0b

注:小写字母不同表示培养前后微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳含量在p<0.05水平差异显著 Note: Different lowercase letters mean significant differences in MBC and DOC content at p<0.05 level between before and after incubation

3 讨 论

3.1 皆伐后火烧处理对有机碳矿化的影响

火烧处理措施主要是通过改变土壤有机碳的数量和质量来影响有机碳矿化。有研究表明火烧后初期,土壤有机碳含量显著降低^[15]。在营林过程中,炼山导致枯枝落叶层(含采伐剩余物)碳库损失殆尽^[16];表层0~10 cm土壤有机碳因火直接灼烧降低了6.64%,炼山一年后,杉木幼林地流失有机碳高达283.9 kg hm⁻²,是不炼山的15倍^[17];Baird等^[18]的研究表明,山地针叶林火烧一年后,面蚀和细沟侵蚀造成的有机碳流失量高达280 kg hm⁻²,0~60 cm土层有机碳较对照低25 t hm⁻²。本研究中火烧6个月和18个月后,火烧处理土壤表层0~10 cm较对照处理降低了6.0%和1.9%,火烧18个月后表层土壤0~10 cm较火烧6个月后土壤有机碳下15.6%,原因是土壤有机质在火烧过程中被蒸发、氧化和焦化,大部分损失的有机碳转换为CO₂和CO等气体进入大气中,只有少部分转换为黑炭进入土壤稳定碳库^[19]。在火烧结束后,由于强度干扰和缺少覆盖,严重水土流失导致人工幼林地有机碳随径流的迁移量巨大;同时由于缺少植被覆盖,地表温度较高,促进了微生物的活动,加速了有机质的分解;并且在人工林幼林郁闭前,火烧林地上通过凋落物和枯死细根的有机碳归还极少^[20]。

本研究中火烧处理两次培养实验后,土壤有机碳累积矿化量显著低于对照和保留采伐物处理,可能是因为土壤有机碳累积矿化量和土壤初始有机碳、可溶性有机碳和微生物生物量碳的含量呈现显著的线性相关关系(图4),而火烧降低了土壤有机碳、可溶性有机碳和微生物生物量碳的含量(图3);同时火烧使凋落物消耗殆尽,造成有机物质停止供应给微生物,火烧使根系死亡导致菌根消失^[21],并且火烧也改变了土壤微生物群落,有研究表明火烧使土壤真菌生物量降低,使土壤微生物量减少^[22];火烧也增加了土壤中不易分解的成分(黑炭)^[23],这些因素均能够使土壤有机碳矿化量减少。Tan等^[24]的研究表明森林管理过程中,人为的活动(皆伐、火烧等)使土壤紧实,减少了土壤孔隙度,从而造成有机碳矿化量的降低。然而也有研究^[25]表明火烧能够增加土壤有机碳的矿化量,主要是因为火烧后初期,微生物的代谢底物增加、代谢活动加强,

与本研究结果差异的原因可能是本研究是在火烧后6个月和18个月后取样进行培养实验,从火烧到培养实验的长期间隔使火烧剩余物经过物理的、化学的和生物的过程而减少,从而造成有机碳矿化量的减少。

3.2 皆伐后保留采伐剩余物处理对土壤有机矿化碳的影响

火烧6个月和18个月后,保留采伐物处理有机碳累积矿化量显著大于火烧处理,并且在火烧18个月后,保留采伐物处理10~20、20~40 cm有机碳累积矿化量显著大于对照处理,可能与保留采伐物处理有机碳、微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳含量较高有关。本研究中,火烧6个月和18个月后,保留采伐物处理土壤表层0~10 cm有机碳含量分别较对照处理增加了15.6%和25.0%,较火烧处理分别增加了23.0%和28.4%,这可能是因为采伐剩余物是林地土壤有机质和养分的重要来源,采伐剩余物的量显著高于林地每年凋落物量,同时亚热带地区水热条件组合较好,凋落物分解较快,有研究表明,该区域内平均18个月以后凋落物分解量超过1/2^[9]。由于皆伐改变了土壤温度,增加了微生物活动,同时林地上的枯落物大量增加,经分解和淋溶而自然腐烂,能弥补有机碳输入量的减少^[26]。皆伐后,土壤的物理性质改变(主要是孔隙度减少),使无脊椎动物对有机剩余物的啃食减少;植物群落也发生改变,林下植被大量生长,进而增加了土壤有机碳的含量^[27]。另外一些研究表明,皆伐并且保留采伐剩余物几年内能够显著增加土壤中可溶性有机质的含量^[28]。杨鲁^[12]的研究表明,巨桉林在采伐一年后,保留采伐物林地年平均微生物数量多于未采伐林地,并且认为保留采伐剩余物为微生物提供了更多的营养物质,从而有利于微生物的繁殖。对微生物活动而言,易变碳的可利用性增强,促进了有机碳的矿化^[29]。同时大量采伐剩余物的添加对土壤有机碳矿化产生积极的激发效应,加速有机碳的矿化^[24]。

此外,在前后两次培养实验的对比中,火烧18个月后,保留采伐物处理各土层的累积矿化量显著高于前1年的累积矿化量,而对照和火烧处理各土层变化规律不明显。原因可能是采伐剩余物的分解是一个缓慢的过程,并且不断地对土壤进行着有机碳和养分的供应^[30],火烧18个月后,保留采伐物处理各土层较1年前土壤微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳含量显著增加,从而造成了这一结果。

4 结 论

采伐剩余物的不同管理方式对土壤有机碳含量及有机碳矿化有显著的影响。火烧和保留采伐剩余物主要是通过改变有机碳的数量和质量来影响有机碳矿化。火烧6个月和18个月后土壤表层0~10 cm有机碳分别较对照下降了6.0%和1.9%,保留采伐物处理0~10 cm土层有机碳分别增加了15.6%和25.0%。土壤有机碳累积矿化量与土壤初始有机碳、微生物生物量碳和可溶性有机碳呈显著的线性相关关系($p < 0.05$)。火烧6个月和18个后的矿化培养实验表明,火烧处理各个土层的60 d有机碳累积矿化量显著低于保留采伐剩余物和对照处理;火烧6个月,保留采伐物处理各土层有机碳累积矿化量显著低于对照处理,但18个月后10~20、20~40 cm土层累积矿化量显著高于对照。保留采伐物处理火烧18个月后各土层累积矿化量显著高于1年前的累积矿化量,分别高57.0%、112.0%和49.9%;火烧和对照处理前后两次培养各土层累积矿化量变化并无明显规律。营林活动初期,皆伐后保留采伐剩余物措施较火烧能够增加土壤有机碳库,对土壤肥力及后期林木生长有重要的促进作用。

参 考 文 献

- [1] Tarnocai C, Canadell J G, Schuur E A G, et al. Soil organic carbon pools in the northern circumpolar permafrost region. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 2009, 23(2), DOI: 10.1029/2008GB003327
- [2] Heimann M, Reichstein M. Terrestrial ecosystem carbon dynamics and climate feedbacks. *Nature*, 2008, 451(7176): 289—292
- [3] Wang Q K, Wang S L, Yu X J, et al. Soil carbon mineralization potential and its effect on soil active organic carbon in evergreen broadleaved forest and Chinese fir plantation. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2007, 26(12): 1918—1923
- [4] 李忠佩, 张桃林, 陈碧云. 可溶性有机碳的含量动态及其与土壤有机碳矿化的关系. *土壤学报*, 2004, 41(4): 544—552. Li Z P, Zhang T L, Chen B Y. Dynamics of soluble organic carbon and its relation to mineralization of soil organic carbon (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 2004, 41(4): 544—552
- [5] Wang G B, Zhou Y, Xu X, et al. Temperature sensitivity of soil organic carbon mineralization along an elevation gradient in the Wuyi Mountains, China. *PLoS ONE*, 2013, 8 (1), DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0053914
- [6] Craine J M, Gelderman T M. Soil moisture controls on temperature sensitivity of soil organic carbon decomposition for a mesic grassland. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2010, 43 (2): 455—457
- [7] Lorenz K, Lal R. Biogeochemical C and N cycles in urban soils. *Environment International*, 2009, 35(1): 1—8
- [8] Chatterjee A, Vance G F, Pendall E, et al. Timber harvesting alters soil carbon mineralization and microbial community structure in coniferous forests. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2008, 40 (7): 1901—1907
- [9] Huang Z Q, He Z M, Wan X H, et al. Harvest residue management effects on tree growth and ecosystem carbon in a Chinese fir plantation in subtropical China. *Plant and Soil*, 2013, 364(1/2): 303—314
- [10] Schaefer D A, Feng W T, Zou X M. Plant carbon inputs and environmental factors strongly affect soil respiration in a subtropical forest of southwestern China. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2009, 41(5): 1000—1007
- [11] 柴红霞. 杉木林采伐对土壤养分的影响及采伐剩余物的养分贡献. 长沙: 中南林业科技大学, 2008. Chai H X. Short-term effects of clear-cutting, prescribed burning and site preparation on soil properties of Chinese fir plantation, and contribution of harvest residues to soil by nutrients (In Chinese). Changsha: Central South University of Forestry and Technology, 2008
- [12] 杨鲁. 采伐干扰对巨桉人工林土壤微生物, 土壤酶活性与土壤养分的影响. 四川雅安: 四川农业大学, 2008. Yang L. Influence on soil microorganism and soil enzyme activity and soil nutrient of cutting disturbance in eucalyptus grandis plantation (In Chinese). Ya'an, Sichuan: Sichuan Agricultural University, 2008
- [13] Rosenberg O, Persson T, Högbom L, et al. Effects of wood-ash application on potential carbon and nitrogen mineralisation at two forest sites with different tree species, climate and N status. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2010, 260(4): 511—518
- [14] 沈芳芳, 袁颖红, 樊后保, 等. 氮沉降对杉木人工林土壤有机碳矿化和土壤酶活性的影响. *生态学报*, 2012, 32(2): 521—526. Shen F F, Yuan Y H, Fan H B, et al. Effects of elevated nitrogen deposition on soil organic carbon mineralization and soil enzyme activities in a Chinese fir plantation (In Chinese). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2012, 32(2): 521—526
- [15] Wang Q K, Zhong M C, Wang S. A meta-analysis on the response of microbial biomass, dissolved organic matter, respiration, and N mineralization in mineral soil to fire in forest ecosystems. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2012, 271: 91—97
- [16] Galdwell T G, Johnson D W, Miller W W, et al. Forest floor carbon and nitrogen losses due to prescription fire. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 2002, 66(1): 262—267
- [17] 杨玉盛. 杉木林可持续经营的研究. 北京: 中国林业出版社, 1998. Yang Y S. Studies on sustainable management of Chinese fir plantations (In Chinese). Beijing: China Forestry Press, 1998
- [18] Baird M, Zabowski D, Everett R L. Wildfire effects on carbon and nitrogen in inland coniferous forests. *Plant and Soil*, 1999, 209(2): 233—243
- [19] Czimczik C I, Schmidt M W I, Schulze E D. Effects of increasing fire frequency on black carbon and organic matter in Podzols

- of Siberian Scots pine forests. European Journal of Soil Science, 2005, 56(3): 417—428
- [20] 杨玉盛, 谢锦升, 盛浩, 等. 中亚热带山区土地利用变化对土壤有机碳储量和质量的影响. 地理学报, 2007, 62(11): 1123—1131. Yang Y S, Xie J S, Sheng H, et al. The impact of land use/cover change on soil organic carbon stocks and quality in mid-subtropical mountainous area of southern China (In Chinese). Acta Geographica Sinica, 2007, 62(11): 1123—1131
- [21] Pietikäinen J, Fritze H. Clear-cutting and prescribed burning in coniferous forest: Comparison of effects on soil fungal and total microbial biomass, respiration activity and nitrification. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 1995, 27(1): 101—109
- [22] Waldrop M P, Harden J W. Interactive effects of wildfire and permafrost on microbial communities and soil processes in an Alaskan black spruce forest. Global Change Biology, 2008, 14(11): 2591—2602
- [23] 尹云峰, 杨玉盛, 高人, 等. 皆伐火烧对杉木人工林土壤有机碳和黑碳的影响. 土壤学报, 2009, 46(2): 352—355. Yin Y F, Yang Y S, Gao R, et al. Effect of slash burning on soil organic carbon and black carbon in Chinese fir plantation (In Chinese). Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2009, 46(2): 352—355
- [24] Tan X, Chang S X. Soil compaction and forest litter amendment affect carbon and net nitrogen mineralization in a boreal forest soil. Soil & Tillage Research, 2007, 93(1): 77—86.
- [25] Zhao H M, Tong D Q, Lin Q X, et al. Effect of fires on soil organic carbon pool and mineralization in a Northeastern China wetland. Geoderma, 2012, 189/190: 532—539
- [26] Nilsen P, Strand L T. Thinning intensity effects on carbon and nitrogen stores and fluxes in a Norway spruce (*Picea abies* (L.) karst.) stand after 33 years. Forest Ecology and Management, 2008, 256(3): 201—208
- [27] Mariani L, Chang S X, Kabzems R. Effects of tree harvesting, forest floor removal, and compaction on soil microbial biomass, microbial respiration, and N availability in a boreal aspen forest in British Columbia. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2006, 38(7): 1734—1744
- [28] Morris D M. Changes in DOC and DON fluxes in response to harvest intensity of black-spruce-dominated forest ecosystems in northwestern Ontario. Canadian Journal of Soil Science, 2009, 89(1): 67—79
- [29] Paterson E, Sim A. Soil-specific response functions of organic matter mineralization to the availability of labile carbon. Global Change Biology, 2013, 19(5): 1562—1571
- [30] 于野. 采伐对土壤碳储量和剩余物碳释放的影响. 哈尔滨: 东北林业大学, 2010. Yu Y. Harvesting on soil carbon storage and residue's carbon released (In Chinese). Harbin: Northern Forestry University, 2010

EFFECT OF PRESCRIBED BURNING AND RESERVATION OF LOGGING RESIDUES ON SOIL ORGANIC CARBON MINERALIZATION

Wu Junjun Yang Zhijie[†] Liu Xiaofei Chen Chaoqi Huang Yongmei Wan Jingjuan Wang Xiaohong

(College of Geographical Sciences, Fujian Normal University, State Key Laboratory Breeding Base of Humid Subtropical Mountain Ecology, Fuzhou 350007, China)

Abstract Soil organic carbon (SOC) plays an important role in maintaining carbon pools in terrestrial ecosystems. Any of its subtle changes may cause great changes in the environment we live in. Therefore, dynamics of soil organic carbon mineralization is an issue of great significance in global climate change, because SOC mineralization plays a critical role in regulating CO₂ concentration in the atmosphere. There are a number of factors, such as soil temperature, soil structure, soil moisture, characteristics of soil micro-organisms and microbial communities, as well as quality and quantity of the substrate, that affect mineralization of SOC. However, human activities are the factor that may generate direct impact on the above-listed factors affecting SOC mineralization.

In China, especially in South China where there are rich forest resources, silvicultural activities have a history of over 1 000 years. Although traditional silvicultural activities, such as clear-cutting and burning, are easier and faster, they cause a substantial loss and redistribution of soil organic carbon, while only trunks are harvested, leaving logging residues in the field can increase SOC content in the soil. Studies have been reported all over the world on SOC mineralization in forest soils, but little has been done on impact of silvicultural activities on SOC mineralization, especially at the early stage of silvicultural activities. This research project is oriented to explore effects of management of logging residues on soil organic carbon mineralization at the early stage of the silvicultural activities. The Chenda Town Forestry Farm in Fujian Province, Southeast China, was selected for this project. The farm had a tract of 36-year-old secondary *Castanopsis carlesii*

forest, which was divided into three plots. Clear-cutting was done in Plots 1 and 2 with logging residues burnt in Plot 1 and left intact in Plot 2, and Plot 3 still had trees standing as Control (without clear-cutting).

Soil samples were collected from the plots for incubation to determine mineralization of SOC. The first sampling occurred 6 months after burning of logging residues and the second did 18 months after burning. The incubation of soil samples lasted two months, each time. Though the two incubation experiments, results show that:

1. Management of logging residue managements had a significant impact on soil organic carbon mineralization, mainly through altering quality and quantity of the substrate.

2. After two incubations, Plot 1 was obviously lower than Plot 2 and Plot 3 in cumulative SOC mineralization in all soil layers; however, after the first incubation, Plot 2 was significantly lower than Plot 3 in cumulative SOC mineralization in all the soil layers, while after the second incubation, Plot 2 was much higher than Plot 3 in cumulative SOC mineralization in the 10~20 cm and 20~40 cm soil layers. And what is more, in Plot 2, the cumulative SOC mineralization after the second incubation was much higher than that after the first incubation or 57.0%, 112.0% and 49.9% higher in the 0~10, 10~20 and 20~40cm soil layers, respectively. However, there were no such variations in Plot 1 and Plot 3.

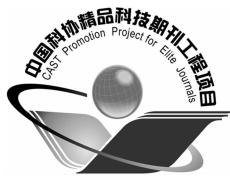
3. After both the first and second incubations, Plot 1 was 6.0% and 1.9%, respectively, lower than Plot 3 in organic carbon content in the 0~10cm soil layer, but Plot 2 was 15.6% and 25.0% higher, respectively, than Plot 3. In Plot 2, the contents of dissolvable organic carbon and microbial biomass carbon in all the soil layers were significantly higher after the second incubation than after the first incubation, while in Plot 1 they were in an opposite way.

4. Cumulative SOC mineralization was in significantly liner relationships with the initial contents of organic carbon, dissolvable organic carbon and microbial biomass carbon ($p < 0.05$), indicating that the latter three are the major factors affecting the former.

5. It can be concluded that the management of keeping logging residues in the field after clear-cutting is superior to that of burning the residues in many aspects at the early stage of silvicultural activities, for instance, it can raise quality and quantity of the substrate, and also raise the soil organic carbon stock.

Key words Clear-cutting; Prescribed burning; Logging residues; Soil organic carbon; Mineralization

(责任编辑:卢萍)



土壤学报

(Turang Xuebao)



第 52 卷 第 1 期 2015 年 1 月

目 次

综述与评论

- 农业土壤学研究:侯光炯学术思想形成之考察——纪念侯光炯先生诞辰 110 周年 申丽娟 丁恩俊 陈绍兰等(1)

- 土壤多样性研究趋势与未来挑战 任圆圆 张学雷(9)

- 土壤磷酸盐氧同位素分析方法和应用研究进展 张晗 王佳妮 郭庆军等(19)

研究论文

- 土壤制图中多等级代表性采样与分层随机采样的对比研究 杨琳 朱阿兴 张淑杰等(28)

- 河南省典型淋溶土系划分研究 鞠兵 吴克宁 李玲等(38)

- 黄土坡面细沟侵蚀发育过程与模拟 吴淑芳 刘政鸿 霍云云等(48)

- 黄土丘陵区小流域土壤有效水空间变异及其季节性特征 高晓东 吴普特 张宝庆等(57)

- 科尔沁沙丘-草甸相间地区表土饱和导水率的土壤传递函数研究 孙丽 刘廷玺 段利民等(68)

- 砒砂岩风化物对土壤水分特征曲线及蒸发的影响 张磊 齐瑞鹏 张应龙等(77)

- 稳定同位素²⁰²Hg 稀释技术测定土壤汞有效性——与化学提取方法比较 郑顺安 徐志宇 王飞等(87)

- 土壤提取液中酰基高丝氨酸内酯的气相色谱-质谱检测方法优化 生弘杰 宋洋 卞永荣等(95)

- 复合污染土壤中土霉素的吸附行为及其对土壤重金属解吸影响的研究 陈励科 马婷婷 潘霞等(104)

- 污染区千金子和酢浆草根际土壤中 PAHs 结合态残留的梯度分布 王意泽 高彦征 彭安萍等(112)

- 土壤磷解吸特性对菜稻轮作田间渗漏水总磷浓度的影响 章明清 李娟 孔庆波(120)

- 湖区小麦-玉米轮作模式下不同施肥措施调控氮磷养分流失研究 谭德水 江丽华 谭淑樱等(128)

- 鄱阳湖洲滩湿地土壤-水-植物系统中磷的静态迁移研究 徐进 徐力刚 丁克强等(138)

- 菇菜套作对土壤微生物群落的影响 陈敏 王军涛 冯有智等(145)

- 黄土高原油松根际土壤酶活性及真菌群落多样性研究——以黄龙山林场为例 褚洪龙 李莎 唐明(154)

- 硅介导番茄青枯病抗性的土壤定量蛋白质组学研究 陈玉婷 林威鹏 范雪滢等(162)

- 有机无机肥配施对红壤旱地花生生理特性、产量及品质的影响 许小伟 樊剑波 陈晏等(174)

- 氮素富集对青藏高原高寒草甸土壤有机碳迁移和累积过程的影响 李林森 程淑兰 方华军等(183)

- 长期施肥下黑土活性有机质和碳库管理指数研究 何翠翠 王立刚 王迎春等(194)

- 火烧和保留采伐剩余物对土壤有机碳矿化的影响 吴君君 杨智杰 刘小飞等(203)

研究简报

- 碳氮稳定同位素检测能力的验证——2013 年实验室间比对分析结果的汇总 曹亚澄 韩勇 唐昊治等(212)

- 土壤厚度的划分标准与案例研究 易晨 李德成 张甘霖等(220)

- 积盐条件下土壤酸化过程的特异性研究 王媛华 段增强 赵宇等(228)

- 四川省不同区域水稻氮肥施用效果研究 张智 王伟妮 李昆等(234)

- 小叶锦鸡儿灌丛化对退化沙质草地土壤孔隙特征的影响 李宗超 胡霞(242)

信息

- 《土壤学报》2013 年度优秀论文评选揭晓 (241)

- 封面图片:黄土坡面细沟形态发育过程(由吴淑芳提供)

CONTENTS

Reviews and Comments

- Agricultural soil science research: Formation of Hou Kuangchun's academic thought—Celebrate 110th anniversary of Mr Hou Kuangchun's birth Shen Lijuan, Ding Enjun, Chen Shaolan, et al. (8)
 Study on pedodiversity: Status quo and future challenges Ren Yuanyuan, Zhang Xuelei(17)
 Advance in study on method for oxygen isotopic analysis of phosphate in soil and its application Zhang Han, Wang Jiani, Guo Qingjun, et al. (26)

Research Articles

- A comparative study of multi-grade representative sampling and stratified random sampling for soil mapping Yang Lin, Zhu A-xing, Zhang Shujie, et al. (37)
 Classification of Typical Argosols of Henan Province at soil series level of Chinese Soil Taxonomy Ju Bing, Wu Kening, Li Ling, et al. (47)
 Development of rill erosion on loess slope and its simulation Wu Shufang, Liu Zhenghong, Huo Yunyun, et al. (55)
 Spatial variability of available soil moisture and its seasonality in a small watershed in the hilly region of the Loess Plateau Gao Xiaodong, Wu Pute, Zhang Baoqing, et al. (66)
 Prediction of saturated hydraulic conductivity of surface soil in sand-dune-and-meadow interlaced region of Horqin with pedo-transfer functions method Sun Li, Liu Tingxi, Duan Limin, et al. (75)
 Effects of amendment of aeolian sandy soil and loess with soft sandstone on soil water retention curve and evaporation Zhang Lei, Qi Ruipeng, Zhang Yinglong, et al. (85)
 Comparison between stale isotope ²⁰²Hg dilution technique and chemical extraction in determining Hg availability in two typical soils of China Zheng Shunan, Xu Zhiyu, Wang Fei, et al. (94)
 Optimization of determination of N-acyl-homoserine lactones in soil solution with Gas-Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry Sheng Hongjie, Song Yang, Bian Yongrong, et al. (102)
 Sorption behavior of oxytetracycline in complex contaminated soil and its effects on desorption of heavy metals in the soil Chen Like, Ma Tingting, Pan Xia, et al. (111)
 Gradient distribution of bound-PAH residues in different layers of rhizosphere soils of moleplant and wood sorrel growing in polluted regions Wang Yize, Gao Yanzheng, Peng Anping, et al. (118)
 Soil P desorption characteristics and their effects on total P concentration in percolating water in fields under vegetable-rice rotation system Zhang Mingqing, Li Juan, Kong Qingbo(127)
 Effects of fertilization controlling nitrogen and phosphorus loss from farmland under wheat-maize rotation in Nansi Lake region Tan Deshui, Jiang Lihua, Tan Shuying, et al. (137)
 Static transfer of phosphorus in the soil-water-plant system of beach wetlands in Poyang Lake Xu Jin, Xu Ligang, Ding Keqiang, et al. (144)
 Changes in soil microbial community in response to tomato-*Agaricus bisporus* interplanting Chen Min, Wang Juntao, Feng Youzhi, et al. (152)
 Soil enzyme activity and fungal community diversity in rhizosphere of *Pinus tabulaeformis* Carr. growing on Loess Plateau— A case study of Huanglongshan forest farm Chu Honglong, Li Sha, Tang Ming(161)
 Soil quantitative proteomic analysis of silicon-mediated resistance of tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) to *Ralstonia solanacearum* Chen Yuting, Lin Weipeng, Fan Xueying, et al. (172)
 Effect of manure combined with chemical fertilizer application on yield, kernel quality and physiological characteristics of peanut to red soil in subtropical China Xu Xiaowei, Fan Jianbo, Chen Yan, et al. (181)
 Effects of nitrogen enrichment on transfer and accumulation of soil organic carbon in alpine meadows on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau Li Linsen, Cheng Shulan, Fang Huajun, et al. (192)
 Effect of long-term fertilization on labile organic matter in and carbon pool management index of black soil He Cuicui, Wang Ligang, Wang Yingchun, et al. (202)
 Effect of prescribed burning and reservation of logging residues on soil organic carbon mineralization Wu Junjun, Yang Zhijie, Liu Xiaofei, et al. (210)

Research Notes

- Testing of proficiency for measurement of carbon and nitrogen stable isotopes Cao Yacheng, Han Yong, Tang Haoye, et al. (218)
 Criteria for partition of soil thickness and case studies Yi Chen, Li Decheng, Zhang Ganlin, et al. (227)
 Specificity of soil acidification affected by salt accumulation Wang Aihua, Duan Zengqiang, Zhao Yu, et al. (233)
 Effects of nitrogen fertilization on rice in different regions of Sichuan Province Zhang Zhi, Wang Weini, Li Kun, et al. (240)
 Effects of shrub (*Caragana microphylla* Lam) encroachment on soil porosity of degraded sandy grassland Li Zongchao, Hu Xia(248)

Cover Picture: Rill morphological development process on loess slope (by Wu Shufang)