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贡嘎山海螺沟冰川退缩区土壤序列矿物组成变化*

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摘 要 阐明土壤中矿物随时间变化的机制是理解矿物风化和土壤发育的基础。利用X射线衍 射法对贡嘎山海螺沟冰川退缩区土壤矿物组成随成土作用时间变化进行了定量分析。结果表明,冰川 退缩区成土母质的矿物组成同质性较高,以硅酸盐矿物为主(约90%),包括:斜长石(28.5%)、石 英(24.5%)、黑云母、钾长石、普通辉石、角闪石、绿泥石、蛭石;并有少量碳酸盐矿物,如方解 石(<8%)、白云石(<2.3%);以及磷酸盐矿物磷灰石(<2.1%)。退缩区土壤的矿物组成总体呈新 发育土壤特征,随着成土年龄的增加,方解石逐渐被风化成为草酸钙石,角闪石、黑云母、磷灰石和 绿泥石含量逐渐降低,长英质矿物的相对含量有所增加。成土作用中矿物组成的变化受植被原生演替 和土壤pH的影响,快速发育的植被导致土壤pH迅速降低,风化程度增强。

关键词 土壤矿物;早期风化过程;土壤序列;冰川退缩区;X射线衍射分析

中图分类号 S151 文献标识码 A

岩石受风化作用的影响形成次生矿物并释放矿 质元素到土壤圈中,成为全球物质循环的起点。尽 管高山地形占全球陆地面积的比例较小,但受风化 和侵蚀作用强烈,因此,面积较小的高山地区反而 成为全球海洋物质输入的最主要来源之一;高山地 区的风化作用因而成为全球风化作用研究的一个重 要方向^[1]。受全球变暖作用的影响,高山冰川退 缩加剧,形成具有年代相对明确的冰川退缩迹地, 高山地区的成土母质出露经风化作用和成土作用迅 速发育为土壤^[2]。

矿物风化是个漫长的地质过程,室内模拟实 验和模型估算难以在接近自然状态下进行模拟,导 致结果容易出现偏差^[3]。因此,利用"空间换时 间"的概念,采用土壤时间序列是研究土壤矿物风 化随时间变化的理想选择。土壤原生矿物风化和次 生矿物形成的过程受到母岩、气候、地形、生物与 时间因素的共同作用^[4-5],即使是一种矿物,在不 同的自然环境下风化产物也不尽相同^[6]。因此, 阐明主要土壤矿物的变化是研究土壤风化过程的一 个核心内容。

成土作用导致的土壤性质变化,使土壤矿物持 续风化^[7]。在土壤风化发育中初期一般以碳酸盐 矿物发生风化为主,在地表植被的影响下逐渐过渡 为硅酸盐矿物^[8]。以硅酸盐为成土母质发育的土 壤,在千年或万年时间尺度上,土壤的风化速率随 时间增加呈指数形式下降^[9]。芬兰Bothnia湾冰川 退缩区的土壤经过数千年的发育,表层土壤中黑云 母、角闪石、长石总量减少,石英相对富集^[10]。 阿尔卑斯山地区土壤经过约1.5万年发育,形成蒙 脱石和含水铝硅酸盐等次生黏土矿物^[5]。但这些 长时间尺度的研究无法解释早期风化过程中的矿物 变化,目前对早期风化过程中矿物成分变化的研究 还较少。在"年轻"的冰川退缩区,冻融和剥蚀作 用带来大量具有较大风化潜力的新鲜矿物^[11],矿

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物的风化速率主要受反应动力学条件(受当地气候 条件、土壤化学环境、生物和土壤矿物组成影响) 的限制^[12]。阿尔卑斯山Morteratsch冰川退缩迹地 土壤序列(约140年)中,黑云母的矿物晶格受到 破坏^[13],Damma冰川退缩区土壤序列在成土母质 出露约100年以后形成次生黏土矿物^[14]。

贡嘎山海螺沟冰川在小冰期结束后逐渐退缩, 底碛逐渐出露发育为土壤,并发育了较完整的植 被原生演替序列^[15],为研究高山环境下风化成土 作用过程中矿物组成及演化提供了理想的场所。 He和Tang^[16]的研究表明海螺沟冰退区土壤交换态 Mg²⁺、K⁺含量与土壤发育时间相关,展示了原生矿 物受化学风化作用释放矿质元素进入土壤的过程。 Zhou等^[17]测得土壤发育中总磷降低、生物有效磷 增加,阐明了含磷矿物的风化过程。

本研究在贡嘎山海螺沟冰退区,按冰川退缩时 间选择6个采样点采集土壤样品,通过X射线衍射 分析表层和底层土壤矿物组成,结合不同时期土壤 理化性质和地表植被生物量,探讨成土早期不同年 龄土壤矿物组成以及演化趋势,并分析土壤发育和 植被演替对土壤矿物组成的影响,为揭示高山系统 和早期风化成土过程中土壤矿物风化特征提供理论 依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

贡嘎山(29°20′~30°20′N,101°30′~102°15′E), 位于青藏高原与四川盆地过渡带,主峰海拔7556 m。位于贡嘎山东坡的海螺沟冰川自小冰期结束 后逐渐消退,留下长约2km的终碛和底碛(海拔 2800~2950m),出露的终碛和底碛逐渐发育为 土壤。海螺沟冰川坡谷内岩层以花岗混合岩和变 质岩系地层为主^[18]。该区域属于亚热带季风气 候区,根据中国科学院贡嘎山高山生态系统观测 试验站(29°34′34.69″N,101°59′55.08″E,海拔 3000m)的气象资料,海螺沟年均气温4.1℃, 年降水量1903mm。根据世界土壤资源参比基础 (World Reference Base for Soil Resources, WRB) 土壤分类,海螺沟冰川退缩区土壤属于粗骨土。

1.2 样品采集

钟祥浩等^[15]根据冰川退缩区内终碛垄和终碛 植被的树木年轮信息,确定了海螺沟冰川退缩迹地 典型样地的冰川退缩时间。本研究以此为依据,在 冰川退缩区设置6个样点(表1),于2010年7月采 集土样。每个样点分别采集3个土壤剖面,同时记 录样地主要植被状况。根据土壤性状及颜色等特 征将土层划分为0层(半分解的凋落物层)、A层 (有机质富集层)和C层(母质层)。根据土壤厚 度,将C层分为C1、C2或者C3层,所有土壤剖面 的C层(母质层)均呈青灰色,为较细的冰水沉积 物。由于GS1样点尚未发育土壤(表1),因此仅 取表层(0~10 cm)的冰碛物细粒物质。采集的样 品用干净的聚乙烯塑料袋封装,带回实验室进行分 析。因0层缺乏矿质土壤,本文仅对A层、C层土壤 进行分析。

1.3 样品分析

采集的土壤样品放置室内风干,过2 mm筛剔 除土壤中的粗颗粒物质,前处理中用H₂O₂(30%, 分析纯)去除土壤中有机质,使土壤颗粒分散;再 将样品烘干,最后用玛瑙研钵将样品研磨至无颗 粒感,收集过400目筛样品,最后采用X射线衍射 分析矿物组成。处理后的样品于2013年12月送至 西安地质矿产研究所,制作成粉晶片,采用X射线 衍射仪(日本理学D/max-2 500 PC全自动X射线衍 射仪)进行分析。测定条件: Cu-Kα靶; 石墨单色 器滤波; 管压: 40kV; 电流: 200 mA; 扫描范围: $5^{\circ} \sim 45^{\circ} (2\theta);$ 扫描速度: $10^{\circ} \min^{-1} (2\theta);$ 步宽: 0.02°(2θ);狭缝: 1°-0.15 mm-1°(因 为仪器功率大,所以扫描速度高于标准推荐值)。 X射线衍射分析(X-Ray Diffraction, XRD)所得的 衍射峰使用Jade软件进行处理,衍射峰结果比对标 准PDF卡片,得到物相分析结果:根据绝热法,测 量衍射图谱上黏土矿物和各种非黏土矿物的选定衍 射峰积分强度,直接计算黏土矿物总量和非黏土矿 物含量,计算公式如下:

$$X_{i} = \left[\frac{I_{i}}{K_{i}} / \left(\Sigma \frac{I_{i}}{K_{i}}\right)\right] \times 100\% \tag{1}$$

式中, X_i 为试样中i矿物的百分含量,用百分数表示; K_i 为i矿物的参比强度; I_i 为i矿物某衍射峰的强度。

另选取部分样点的母质层土壤,采用X荧光光 谱法(XRF)中的压片法测定土壤Si元素总量;经 微波加热分解(NHO₃-HClO₄-HF)后,采用电感 耦合等离子发射光谱法(ICP-AES)测定Al、Fe、 Na、K元素总量。

样点	冰川退缩时间 [15]	土层	厚度	pH ^[17]	土壤容重 ^[18] Bulk density	优势植被[15]
Site	Time of glacial retreat (a)	Horizons	Depth (cm)	pm	$(g \text{ cm}^{-3})$	Dominant plants
GS1	0	С	_	8.5 ± 0.0	1.80	裸地Bare rock
		А	1	5.5 ± 0.4	0.75	沙棘Hippophae
GS2	30	C1	10	8.6 ± 0.7	1.37	rhamnoides L、冬瓜 杨 Populus purdomii
		C2	>44	8.5 ± 0.0	1.39	Rehder
		А	2	6.7 ± 0.2	0.66	冬瓜杨
GS3	40	C1	10	7.7 ± 0.4	1.44	Populus purdomii
		C2	>40	7.9 ± 0.5	1.13	Rehder
		А	4	5.5 ± 0.3	0.49	冬瓜杨 Populus
GS4	52	C1	10	5.8 ± 0.2	0.60	purdomii Rehder、峨
		C2	>45	7.2 ± 1.1	1.26	眉冷杉Abies fabri
		А	13.5	4.8 ± 0.3	0.59	
C 85	80	C1	10	6.2 ± 0.3	1.27	峨眉冷杉Abies fabri、 ま早三杉 Picea
635	80	C2	20	6.4 ± 0.5	1.44	brachytyla
		С3	>47	7.2 ± 0.3	1.57	
		А	8.5	4.7 ± 0.2	0.60	
096	120	C1	10	5.6 ± 0.0	1.33	峨眉冷杉 Abies
630	120	С2	20	6.4 ± 0.1	1.40	Juori、支市云杉Piceo brachytyla
		С3	>51	6.5 ± 0.3	1.44	

表1 海螺沟土壤序列的基本性质及植被特征

1.4 数据分析

采用spearman(双尾检验)相关分析获取土 壤矿物变化与冰退时间、土壤理化性质和植被生 物量之间的关系,数据处理与统计分析采用SPSS 19.0软件完成。文中图件绘制使用Origin 8.6软件 完成。

2 结 果

2.1 海螺沟冰川退缩区土壤特征

在海螺沟土壤序列几个不同冰川退缩时间的 样点上,土壤母质层的Si、Al、Fe、Na、K元素 变化较小(图1、表2),在以硅酸盐矿物为主的 土壤序列中,不同年代的母质层Si、Al元素差异



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表2 海螺沟土壤序列母质层元素总量和标准差

Table 2 Chemical analysis of the parent material with standard deviation along the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence

	Si ($\rm mg~g^{-1}$)	Al (mg g^{-1})	$\mathrm{Fe}\ (\mathrm{\ mg\ g}^{-1}\)$	Na (${\rm mg\ kg}^{-1}$)	$K \ (\ mg \ kg^{-1} \)$
均值±标准差 Mean value ± SD	298.00 ± 9.26	66.56 ± 3.66	36.41 ± 5.32	16.45 ± 2.84	20.48 ± 2.49

较小,显示出较好的均质性。根据X射线衍射图 谱显示(图2),在20值为26.6°、10.2°、8.7°以 及在27°~29°附近存在多处明显的衍射峰,这表 示土壤以石英、角闪石、黑云母和长石类矿物为 主。随土壤发育,代表黑云母的衍射峰的峰型也 变得平缓。C层土壤中矿物同质性较高,以斜长石 (28.5%)、石英(24.5%)、黑云母(13.7%)、 钾长石(8.6%)、普通辉石、角闪石、绿泥石、 蛭石等硅酸盐矿物为主,约占90%的质量。母质中 除硅酸盐外还有碳酸盐矿物(方解石、白云石)和 磷酸盐矿物(磷灰石)(表3)。此外,土壤中还 存在少数其他矿物,质量分数较小(表4)。



注: B. 黑云母, H. 角闪石, Q. 石英, F. 长石类矿物(包括斜长石 和钾长石), C. 方解石 Note: B. Biotite, H. Hornblende, Q. Quartz, F. Feldspar (including plagioclase and K-feldspar),

C. Calcite

图2 海螺沟土壤序列0年以及40年、80年、120年 A层土壤矿物X射线衍射图

Fig.2 XRD figures of soil minerals at 0, 40, 80 and 120 years in A horizons along the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequense

2.2 冰川退缩区土壤矿物组成随时间的变化趋势

随冰退时间增加,土壤A层长英质矿物比例逐 渐提升,各采样点表层和底层方解石质量分数之差 逐渐扩大,最终可达1个数量级。至GS5点以后, 角闪石和黑云母在土壤A层的质量百分比均低于C 层,而石英和钾长石则正好相反,显示出相对富集 的趋势。至GS6点,斜长石和磷灰石在土壤A层的 质量百分比低于C层。

X荧光数据显示海螺沟土壤序列C层土壤中Si 含量变化很小(图1),可认为母质中石英基本未 发生风化,石英也是矿质土壤的主要成分,在此被 作为参考矿物。通过计算土壤A层主要矿物与石英 的质量分数比值,以此与冰退时间进行相关分析 (表5),能较准确地获取表层土壤矿物的变化结 果。在约120年的土壤发育过程中,角闪石、磷灰 石、黑云母和绿泥石随冰退时间增加而显著降低 (p<0.05),其他几种矿物总量与冰退时间变化不 显著。

3 讨 论

3.1 冰川退缩区土壤矿物风化特征及影响因素

海螺沟冰川退缩区不同冰退时间点的土壤母 质层中主要元素与矿物组成一致性较高,据此推测 土壤序列不同剖面应具有相同的成土母质。冰退区 土壤颗粒中长石类、云母类和角闪石等易风化矿物 相对含量较高,显示为新发育土壤的特征。母质层 虽然受生物活动影响较小,但因土壤水向下迁移运 动,此层中某些特定矿物(如角闪石、黑云母)会 发生水解,并伴有Fe氧化物形成,反应速度慢^[19]。 在海螺沟冰川末端的冰碛物细粒物质以及冰退区土 壤母质层中已检测出蛭石等次生黏土矿物,这很 可能是在海洋性冰川化学作用的影响下,冰下沉 积物在出露发育为土壤前就已处于初级化学风化 阶段^[20]。

在海螺沟冰退区土壤序列上,土壤A层中角闪 石、黑云母、磷灰石和绿泥石总量均随冰川退缩时 间的增加发生了明显的变化。方解石的抗风化能力 极弱,在冰退区土壤序列C层和A层中均发生明显 变化。方解石在GS2、GS3样点的C层和GS1样点的

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Table 3 Mass fractions of soil minerals along the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence (%)

样点	土房	石英	斜长石	钾长石	方解石	白云石	普通辉石	角闪石	磷灰石	黑云母	绿泥石	蛭石
Site	Horizons	Quartz	Plagioclase	K-feldspar	Calcite	Dolomite	Augite	Hornblende	Apatite	Biotite	Chlorite	Vermiculite
GS1	С	26.0 ± 0.4	20.4 ± 0.7	7.2 ± 0.3	5.0 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.0	2.5 ± 0.3	11.9 ± 0.1	2.0 ± 0.0	19.5 ± 0.9	3.3 ± 0.1	1.5 ± 0.3
GS2	Υ	24.5 ± 1.7	21.2 ± 1.3	6.5 ± 1.3	0.2 ± 0.1	0.3 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	16.4 ± 0.6	2.1 ± 0.6	22.6 ± 3.5	3.3 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.0
	C1	28.5 ± 4.7	20.9 ± 3.7	5.1 ± 0.3	4.8 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 1.2	2.5 ± 0.4	11.9 ± 1.2	1.5 ± 0.2	15.4 ± 1.0	3.7 ± 0.4	4.0 ± 2.0
	C2	28.0 ± 3.9	19.8 ± 1.5	5.0 ± 1.0	8.2 ± 1.7	2.3 ± 0.9	1.7 ± 0.2	14.0 ± 0.2	1.9 ± 0.1	14.9 ± 2.3	3.2 ± 0.3	1.0 ± 0.6
GS3	Υ	17.9 ± 1.4	26.9 ± 2.0	7.7 ± 0.2	0.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.0	2.1 ± 0.7	14.1 ± 2.0	1.2 ± 0.4	25.5 ± 5.8	3.2 ± 0.6	0.0 ± 0.0
	C1	24.3 ± 2.0	30.1 ± 0.4	8.6 ± 2.2	0.8 ± 0.1	1.3 ± 0.1	4.4 ± 2.5	12.8 ± 1.8	1.5 ± 0.1	12.5 ± 0.6	3.0 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.7
	C2	14.6 ± 4.4	21.3 ± 2.2	7.7 ± 1.8	3.2 ± 1.2	0.9 ± 0.0	2.1 ± 0.9	14.0 ± 0.9	1.6 ± 0.1	29.4 ± 8.2	4.9 ± 1.2	0.7 ± 0.3
GS4	Υ	18.6 ± 2.6	28.7 ± 5.1	5.7 ± 0.8	0.0 ± 0.0	0.7 ± 0.1	2.3 ± 0.7	12.2 ± 0.9	1.5 ± 0.2	24.0 ± 6.0	3.7 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.0
	C1	25.3 ± 2.9	27.1 ± 2.2	9.1 ± 1.7	0.6 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.2	4.0 ± 1.0	15.1 ± 2.6	1.7 ± 0.2	12.4 ± 1.3	2.0 ± 0.0	0.0 ± 0.0
	C2	31.6 ± 0.4	27.1 ± 1.6	8.6 ± 1.5	0.8 ± 0.3	1.5 ± 0.2	2.3 ± 1.0	13.9 ± 1.0	1.6 ± 0.4	9.6 ± 1.6	2.3 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.3
GS5	Υ	28.3 ± 0.3	31.2 ± 1.9	10.2 ± 2.7	0.4 ± 0.0	0.9 ± 0.2	4.5 ± 1.4	13.7 ± 1.6	1.4 ± 0.3	6.8 ± 0.8	2.7 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.0
	C1	26.8 ± 2.0	32.5 ± 1.2	12.2 ± 1.1	0.6 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 1.1	2.4 ± 0.2	12.3 ± 1.3	1.4 ± 0.4	8.0 ± 1.8	1.7 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0
	C2	25.8 ± 1.9	31.2 ± 0.8	11.5 ± 1.6	0.7 ± 0.1	0.9 ± 0.0	4.3 ± 1.6	11.9 ± 1.0	1.6 ± 0.5	10.3 ± 0.6	1.7 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.0
	C3	24.5 ± 4.4	35.2 ± 2.4	8.0 ± 0.5	0.4 ± 0.1	1.1 ± 0.1	2.8 ± 0.3	15.7 ± 2.1	1.3 ± 0.3	9.3 ± 3.8	1.7 ± 0.4	0.0 ± 0.0
GS6	Υ	34.1 ± 0.4	26.1 ± 1.0	12.1 ± 1.9	0.4 ± 0.1	0.7 ± 0.0	3.0 ± 0.7	9.7 ± 2.0	0.6 ± 0.1	8.5 ± 1.6	3.2 ± 0.2	0.0 ± 0.0
	C1	20.9 ± 1.8	32.9 ± 1.0	10.7 ± 1.1	0.9 ± 0.1	1.0 ± 0.1	4.9 ± 1.6	12.5 ± 0.7	1.4 ± 0.2	12.2 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.3	0.0 ± 0.0
	C2	21.8 ± 3.0	37.2 ± 3.9	9.5 ± 2.6	0.5 ± 0.1	0.8 ± 0.1	3.7 ± 1.4	11.1 ± 2.0	1.4 ± 0.3	11.8 ± 3.2	2.2 ± 0.3	0.2 ± 0.2
	C3	20.5 ± 1.3	34.6 ± 0.6	8.4 ± 0.4	0.8 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.1	3.5 ± 0.4	12.1 ± 0.5	1.9 ± 0.3	13.3 ± 1.5	2.8 ± 0.3	0.7 ± 0.7
平均 Mean		24.5 ± 0.9	28.5 ± 1.0	8.6 ± 0.5					I	13.7 ± 1.1	Ι	

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Table 4	Mass fractions of minor mineral	Aass fractions of minor minerals along the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence (%)							
样点	土层	土壤矿物	质量分数						
Site	Horizons	Soil mineral	Mass fraction						
GS1	С	黄铁矿Pyrite	1.0 ± 1.0						
GS4	C1	黄铁矿Pyrite	1.7 ± 0.9						
GS2	А	重晶石Barytes	1.0 ± 0.5						
GS3	А	硅灰石Wollastonite	0.7 ± 0.7						
GS4	А	草酸钙石Crystalline Calcium	2.0 ± 1.2						
GS6	GS6 A 草酸铜	草酸钙石Crystalline Calcium	1.6 ± 1.2						
GS6	А	蒙脱石Montmorillonite	0.2 ± 0.2						
GS6	С3	蒙脱石Montmorillonite	0.7 ± 0.2						

表4 海螺沟土壤序列微量矿物质量分数

表5 海螺沟土壤序列A层土壤矿物与冰退时间的相关系数

 Table 5
 Correlation coefficient between analysis of retreat time and soil mineral in soil A horizon along the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence

	斜长石	钾长石	方解石	白云石	普通辉石	角闪石	磷灰石	黑云母	绿泥石
	Plagioclase	K-feldspar	Calcite	Dolomite	Augite	Hornblende	Apatite	Biotite	Chlorite
冰退时间 Glacial	-0.28	0.14	-0.04	-0.12	-0.03	-0.75**	-0.64**	-0.67**	-0.57^{*}
retreat time									

注: **表示在0.01水平上显著相关, *在0.05水平上显著相关 Note: ** means significant difference at 0.01 level, * means significant difference at 0.05 level

样品中质量分数较高而GS4、GS5、GS6样点的C层 中质量分数较低,在冰川退缩约40~52年间明显 减少。但因为方解石在A层土壤中质量分数总体偏 低,因而质量分数与冰退时间的相关程度不显著。 但在GS4和GS6样点的土壤A层检测出草酸钙石, 草酸钙石一般由方解石和植物分泌草酸反应生成。 上述结果不但证明冰退区土壤发育碳酸盐矿物的 "快速"风化,也表明方解石受生物化学作用风化

为草酸钙石的过程。

总体而言,海螺沟冰川退缩区土壤矿物以硅酸盐矿物为主,但在土壤发育前期以碳酸盐矿物方 解石风化为主,随着冰退时间增加(至50年点左 右),土壤中方解石几乎消失贻尽。与此同时,土 壤中角闪石、黑云母、磷灰石和绿泥石等硅酸盐矿 物下降趋势逐渐加快,此时开始以硅酸盐矿物风化 为主。

本研究中各样点土壤pH和地表植被生物 量^[21]与矿物的风化相关(表6)。在海螺沟冰川 退缩区,地表植被不仅可以通过根系穿凿矿物, 调节土壤pH环境,增强土壤持水性,直接促使矿 物风化,还能在植被演替中通过地表生物量的增加 和物种的演替加速土壤矿物风化。Andrews等^[22] 的研究表明在土壤pH相似的条件下,裸子植物较 被子植物能更快风化含Mg、Fe、K的矿物。地表植 被引起土壤pH改变是生物化学风化作用的一个重 要方面,但在海螺沟冰退区土壤pH变化范围内, 仅角闪石、黑云母和绿泥石总量显著减少。磷灰石 虽然抗风化能力较强,但受植物分泌有机酸影响, 在土壤pH 5.5~2.0范围内溶解速率加快^[23]。在海 螺沟演替序列中直到峨眉冷杉开始出现时(约52 年),土壤表层pH下降至5.5(表1),所以表6中 磷灰石与土壤pH相关性不显著。

3.2 成土母质矿物组成对地表植被的影响

海螺沟冰退区成土母质的矿物组成还有可能影 响地表植被发育。土壤矿物中的黑云母、角闪石等 矿物富含K、Mg元素,使土壤更为肥沃^[24]。位于 表6 海螺沟土壤序列土壤矿物与植被生物量和pH的相关系数

Table 6 Correlation	coefficient of soil mineral w	ith vegetation biomass and	soil pH along the Hailuogou	Soil Chronosequence
	角闪石	磷灰石	黑云母	绿泥石
	Hornblende	Apatite	Biotite	Chlorite
pH	0.725**	0.414	0.779**	0.600^{*}
生物量Biomass	-0.753**	-0.644**	-0.666**	-0.567^{*}

注: **表示在0.01水平上显著相关, *在0.05水平上显著相关 Note: ** means significant difference at 0.01 level, * means significant difference at 0.05 level

阿尔卑斯山的Damma冰退区和Morteratsch冰退区具 有相似的冰退时间,所处海拔和年均温也相当,且 前者年降水量更高;但Damma冰退区土壤母质中 长英质矿物比重更大,因而Morteratsch冰川退缩迹 地植被发育更好^[25-26]。有研究表明,以花岗岩、 花岗闪长岩为主母岩上发育的土壤中,母质中黑云 母、角闪石百分比与当地的植被覆盖率存在正相 关^[27]。此外,成土母质中磷元素含量也会影响地 表植被生长和土壤发育速率^[28]。海螺沟冰川退缩 迹地母岩为花岗岩、云母片岩等, 较Morteratsch 冰退区土壤母质中的铁镁矿物更多, 随土壤发育 土壤表层交换态K⁺、Mg²⁺离子含量和生物有效磷增 加^[16-17]。相对于Morteratsch冰退区,海螺沟土壤 序列上植被演替速度更快。虽然海螺沟地区年均温 更高,有利于微生物活动和植被生长,但成土母质 中更多的铁镁矿物以及磷灰石也可能是促使海螺沟 冰退区土壤序列植被迅速发育、演替的重要因素。

4 结 论

海螺沟冰川退缩迹地成土母质同质性较高, 土壤矿物组成表现为新成土特点。受当地气候、植 被影响,约120年的土壤发育过程中表层土壤的矿 物组成比例发生变化。具体表现为方解石风化为草 酸钙石;角闪石、黑云母、磷灰石、绿泥石显著减 少,在土壤发育晚期出现次生矿物蒙脱石。海螺沟 冰退区植被演替、生物量增加加速了角闪石、磷灰 石、黑云母、绿泥石风化。而土壤发育和植被演替 中引发的土壤pH下降,加速了角闪石、黑云母、 绿泥石风化。

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VARIATION OF MINERAL COMPOSITION ALONG THE SOIL CHRONOSEQUENCE AT THE HAILUOGOU GLACIER FORELAND OF GONGGA MOUNTAIN

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Abstract Weathering of bedrocks releasing mineral elements into the pedosphere is the starting point of global element recycling. Therefore, the knowledge of the variation of soil minerals in the soil with the soil forming process and its mechanism is the basis for understanding soil weathering and development. Since the end of the Little Ice Age, the glacier at Hailuogou on the east slope of the Gongga Mountains, Sichuan, China has been retreating continuously, leaving bottom moraines exposed to weathering and soil forming. Then the area is invaded successively by *Hippophae rhamnoides* L, *Populous purdomii Rehder*, *Abies fabri*, and *Picea brachytyla*, forming a 120 year soil development sequence and plant succession sequence. Besides, the area also contains a rich accumulation of climate data and geological structure data. In this study, six sampling sites were set up in this area, representing 0 yr, 30 yr, 40 yr, 52 yr, 80 yr and 120 yr after the retreat of the glacier, for sampling of soil in the humus horizon and parent material horizon. The soil samples were air-dried and ground to pass a chosen sieve for X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis (organic matter was removed with H_2O_2 in pretreatment) to determine qualitatively and quantitatively soil minerals therein in a view to analyzing mineral composition of the soil parent material along the soil chronosequence and variation of the soil minerals with soil development.

XRD analysis shows that the soil parent material horizon in the area is quite homogenous, and soil minerals are dominated with silicates (about 90%), including quartz (24.5%), plagioclase (28.5%), K-feldspar, augite, hornblende, biotite, chlorite and vermiculite, and some carbonates, like calcite (<8%) and dolomite (<2.3%), and phosphate mineral apatite (<2.1%). However, in some soil samples, some other minerals like pyrite, barites, calcium oxalate, wollastonite and smectite are also detected. The soil in the area is fairly high in content of feldspar, mica and hornblende, which is the feature of entisol. As the pedogenesis proceeds, after 52 years of exposure, calcite in the parent material begins to transform into calcium oxalate. After about 120 years of exposure, biotife or hornblende is very likely to transform into smectite, reducing its content in the soil. The soil in the humus horizon is relatively enriched in felsic minerals (quartz, plagioclase and K-feldspar). Correlation analysis shows that the contents of hornblende, apatite, biotite and chlorite decreased significantly with soil development (p<0.05). Surface vegetation biomass and soil pH are two important factors influencing weathering of surface soil. Plant growth and succession not only directly promotes weathering of the minerals in the surface soil, but also speed up, weathering of hornblende, biotite and chlorite along the soil chronosequence by reducing soil pH. And what is more, only when soil pH is dropped down below 5.5, will it accelerate weathering of apatite. In the end, by comparing the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence with two similar soil chronosequences in the Alps, this

paper deduces that mineral composition of the soil forming parent material may affect development of surface vegetation. The high contents of mafic minerals and apatite in the parent material as well as the warm and cool climate are responsible for the flourishing vegetation along the Hailuogou chronosequence. All the findings and data indicate that apparent weathering occurred at the early soil development stage of the Hailuogou Soil Chronosequence.

Key words Soil mineral; Early weathering stage; Soil chronosequence; Glacier retreat area; XRD

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