

ISSN 0564-3929

Acta Pedologica Sinica 土壤学报

Turang Xuebao

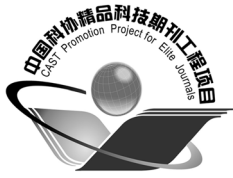


中国土壤学会 主办
科学出版社 出版

2015

第52卷 第6期

Vol.52 No.6



土壤学报

(Turang Xuebao)



第 52 卷 第 6 期 2015 年 11 月

目 次

综述与评论

- 耕地地力评价指标体系构建中的问题与分析逻辑····· 赵彦锋 程道全 陈 杰等 (1197)
 蚯蚓对土壤温室气体排放的影响及机制研究进展····· 卢明珠 吕宪国 管 强等 (1209)

研究论文

- 高寒山区地形序列土壤有机碳和无机碳垂直分布特征及其影响因素····· 杨 帆 黄来明 李德成等 (1226)
 中国中、东部典型县域土壤与地表水体多样性的粒度效应及关联性····· 任圆圆 张学雷 (1237)
 渭北台塬区耕地土壤速效养分时空变异特征····· 于 洋 赵业婷 常庆瑞 (1251)
 黄河三角洲土壤含水量状况的高光谱估测与遥感反演····· 李 萍 赵庚星 高明秀等 (1262)
 干湿交替对黄土崩解速度的影响····· 王 健 马 璠 张鹏辉等 (1273)
 晋陕蒙接壤区露天矿层状土壤水分入渗特征与模拟····· 吴奇凡 樊 军 杨晓莉等 (1280)
 旱作褐土中氧化铁的厌氧还原与光合型亚铁氧化特征····· 孙丽蓉 王旭刚 徐晓峰等 (1291)
 流动电位法研究高岭石胶体对包铝石英砂zeta电位的影响····· 李忠意 徐仁扣 (1301)
 近10年中国大陆主要粮食作物氮肥利用率分析····· 于 飞 施卫明 (1311)
 太行山山麓平原30年间土壤养分与供肥能力变化····· 刘建玲 贾 可 廖文华等 (1325)
 亚热带丘陵小流域土壤碳氮磷生态计量特征的空间分异性····· 杨 文 周脚根 王美慧等 (1336)
 塔里木盆地北缘绿洲土壤化学计量特征····· 李红林 贡 璐 朱美玲等 (1345)
 东北平原土壤硒分布特征及影响因素····· 戴慧敏 宫传东 董 北等 (1356)
 浙江南部亚热带森林土壤植硅体碳的研究····· 林维雷 应雨骐 姜培坤等 (1365)
 土壤非多次叠加污染对蚯蚓的毒性效应····· 马静静 钱新春 张 伟等 (1374)
 有机肥对黄瓜枯萎病的防治效果及防病机理研究····· 赵丽娅 李文庆 唐龙翔等 (1383)
 滴灌枸杞对龟裂碱土几种酶活性的改良效应····· 张体彬 康跃虎 万书勤等 (1392)
 石羊河流域中下游浅层地温变化及其对气温变化的响应····· 杨晓玲 丁文魁 马中华等 (1401)
 高放废物处置库预选场址包气带土壤渗透性研究····· 李杰彪 苏 锐 周志超等 (1412)

研究简报

- 基于TM数据的黑土有机质含量空间格局反演研究····· 宋金红 吴景贵 赵欣宇等 (1422)
 陕西省玉米土壤肥力与施肥效应评估····· 单 燕 李水利 李 茹等 (1430)
 宇宙射线土壤水分观测方法在黄土高原草地植被的应用····· 赵 纯 袁国富 刘 晓等 (1438)

信息

- 《土壤学报》入选“2015期刊数字影响力100强”····· (1437)

封面图片：滴灌枸杞改良龟裂碱土重度盐碱荒地（由张体彬提供）

DOI: 10.11766/trxb201504220193

高寒山区地形序列土壤有机碳和无机碳垂直分布特征及其影响因素*

杨帆^{1, 2} 黄来明¹ 李德成¹ 杨飞^{1, 2} 杨仁敏^{1, 2}

赵玉国¹ 杨金玲¹ 刘峰¹ 张甘霖^{1, 2†}

(1 土壤与农业可持续发展国家重点实验室(中国科学院南京土壤研究所), 南京 210008)

(2 中国科学院大学, 北京 100049)

摘要 地形、生物气候条件具有明显差异的青藏高原约占我国陆地面积的五分之一, 开展该地区土壤有机碳和无机碳分布特征的研究对于理解青藏高原土壤碳循环过程与陆地碳库的精确预测以及应对全球气候变化具有重要意义。研究选取位于祁连山中段的阴、阳坡地形序列土壤, 分析了不同坡向间以及同一坡向内随海拔高度变化土壤有机碳和无机碳的垂直分布特征及其影响因素。结果表明: 阴、阳坡有机碳含量均随土壤深度增加而下降, 但阳坡下降的速率(66%~91%)明显高于阴坡(31%~77%); 阴坡土壤中碳酸钙基本淋失, 通体无机碳含量较低($< 5.0 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$), 阳坡B层土壤无机碳含量是A层的2倍, 表现为明显富集。阴坡和阳坡1 m土体总碳密度相当(分别为 $16.1 \sim 33.9 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$ 和 $11.8 \sim 32.8 \text{ kg m}^{-2}$), 其中, 阴坡以有机碳为主(占总碳密度的82%~99%), 而阳坡有机碳和无机碳密度变化均较大(分别占总碳密度的27%~81%和19%~73%)。因此, 坡向是影响高寒山区土壤碳垂直分布和组成的重要因素。此外, 降雨量和植被类型对地形序列土壤有机碳和无机碳含量的空间变异也具有重要影响: 降雨量每增加1 mm, 表层(0~20 cm)土壤有机碳含量增加 0.4 g kg^{-1} , 而淀积层(40~80 cm)土壤无机碳含量下降 0.2 g kg^{-1} ; 植被类型在一定程度上影响了土壤有机碳的富集程度。本研究揭示了青藏高原高寒山区土壤碳循环及其碳库预测应充分考虑微地形对坡面尺度下土壤碳垂直分布、碳库组成和空间变异的影响。

关键词 祁连山; 地形序列; 有机碳; 碳酸钙; 垂直分布; 碳密度; 降雨量

中图分类号 153.6 **文献标识码** A

土壤有机碳和无机碳对土壤的物理、化学和生物学性质有重要的影响^[1], 在维持和改良土壤肥力, 协调土壤水、气关系, 增加土壤持水性能和提高土壤生产力等方面起着重要作用^[2-4]。同时, 土壤碳库还是陆地碳库的主要组成, 土壤中有有机碳的封存、分解与释放以及无机碳的积累和淋失对全球碳循环与气候变化具有重要影响^[5-6]。研究表明全球1 m土体碳储量约为2 500 Gt (1 Gt = 10^{15} g), 其中土壤有机碳占60%以上(1 550 Gt)^[6]。不同地区(如热带和温带)或不同土地利用方式(如农

田、森林和草地)下土壤碳储量及其剖面分布具有明显差异^[2, 7-10], 并且随着时间的演变土壤碳库及其固碳潜力也会发生变化^[11-13]。土壤碳储量及其分布受自然环境条件(如温度、降水、植被类型、土壤母质、地形等)和人为活动(开垦、放牧、烧荒、施肥、灌溉等)共同影响^[7, 12, 14-16]。目前已经建立了多种土壤碳循环和碳动态变化模型, 如CENTURY、ROTHC、CANDY、DNDC、DAISY等^[17-18], 并且在不同地区均得到了广泛应用。此外, 关于土壤中有有机碳和无机碳的来源及其

* 国家自然科学基金项目(41130530, 41371224, 91325301)资助

† 通讯作者, E-mail: glzhang@issas.ac.cn

作者简介: 杨帆(1984—), 男, 四川岳池人, 博士研究生, 主要从事土壤地理研究。E-mail: alexyang@issas.ac.cn

收稿日期: 2015-04-22; 收到修改稿日期: 2015-08-17

相互耦合关系已有详细论述^[19-20]。尽管前人在不同空间（全球、区域、流域、田块、样点）和时间尺度（几十年至百年）下对土壤碳循环作了大量研究，揭示了剖面分布特征^[21-22]、时空变异及其影响因素^[11, 23]，估算了不同尺度下土壤碳库储量^[2, 6, 19, 24]。但关于地形、生物气候条件具有明显差异的青藏高寒山区土壤有机碳和无机碳分布特征研究较少。

青藏高寒山区约占我国陆地面积的五分之一，因其独特的地理环境和生态系统对全球变化极为敏感，加强该地区土壤碳储量及其分布特征研究对于陆地碳库的精确预测和应对全球气候变化具有重要意义^[25-28]。过去的研究表明，青藏高原高山草甸土、亚高山草甸土以及亚高山草原土有机碳密度显著高于我国其他区域^[29]。Fang等^[30]估算了整个青藏高原土壤有机碳库为38.4 Gt（平均深度72 cm），约占中国土壤有机碳库的21%；而草地生态系统1m土体无机碳库为15.2 Gt，约占中国土壤无机碳库的28.5%^[31]。这些研究在区域尺度上揭示了青藏高原土壤碳储量分布特征，然而在较小尺度下（如坡面尺度）土壤有机碳和无机碳的分布特征及其影响因素的研究较少。青藏高寒山区由于受海拔高度、地形、水汽输送条件等因素的影响，阴、阳坡成土微气候环境（水热条件）和植被类型具有明显差异^[32-33]，这些因素如何影响坡面尺度下土壤碳循环及其碳库的组成和分布目前还不清楚。土壤地形序列为研究山区土壤发育、演替和土壤属性变异提供了有效的手段^[34]。

本研究选取位于祁连山中段的阴、阳坡土壤地形序列，分析了不同坡向间以及同一坡向内随海拔高度变化土壤有机碳和无机碳的剖面分布特征，探讨了地形、生物气候条件差异对较小区域内土壤碳分布的影响，以期对青藏高寒山区土壤碳库的精确预测和应对全球气候变化提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于青藏高原东北缘黑河大峡谷两岸葫芦沟流域（38°12'14"~38°16'23" N，99°50'37"~99°53'54" E，阴坡）和石头沟流域（38°15'59"~38°17'12" N，99°53'11"~99°54'11" E，阳坡）^[35-36]。两个流域的地形和生态景观差异

很大。葫芦沟流域地质构造属于晚近运动强烈隆升区，地层由第四系松散地层和前新生界基岩组成，上覆薄层残坡积物，山前平原以上更新统冲洪积砂砾石层为主，主导坡向为阴坡。多年平均温度为-3.1~3.6℃，昼夜温差大，年均降雨量为430~650 mm，属大陆性高寒山区气候^[35-36]。植被类型随海拔高度由低至高依次为山地森林草原带（2 980~3 300 m）、亚高山灌丛草甸带（3 300~3 800 m）、高山草甸带（3 800~4 000 m）、寒漠带和冰川（>4 000 m）。乔木树种主要为青海云杉（*Picea crassifolia* Kom.），灌丛包括鬼箭锦鸡儿（*Caragana jubata* (Pall.) Poir.）、金露梅（*Potentilla fruticosa* L.）、银露梅（*Potentilla glabra* Lodd.）和高山柳（*Salix cupularis* Rehd.）等，草本包括线叶嵩草（*Kobresia capillifolia* (Decne.) C. B. Clarke.）、珠芽蓼（*Polygonum viviparum* L.）等（表1）。阳坡石头沟流域，多年平均温度为-2.0~4.5℃，年均降雨量为380~550 mm，海拔介于2 950~3 600 m之间为稀疏干草原，高于3600 m为陡峭山体。植被类型主要包括甘青针茅（*Stipa przewalskyi* Roshev.）、狼毒（*Stellera chamaejasme* L.）、珠芽蓼和线叶嵩草等（表1）。研究区成土母质包括黄土、残坡积物和洪积物等^[37]。

1.2 样品采集与分析

2012年8月，考察了研究区的地形、地貌和植被类型，于海拔2 950~3 700 m范围内，以坡向为基础，综合考虑海拔、植被类型和坡度等因素，在阴坡葫芦沟流域和阳坡石头沟流域分别选取了由5个代表性土壤剖面组成土壤地形序列（N1、N2、N3、N4、N5和S1、S2、S3、S4、S5，图1）。阴坡植被生长状况好，气温低（<2.0℃），生物分解弱，土壤腐殖质积累程度高，B层发育弱，土体较浅薄。随海拔升高，土壤类型依次为钙积暗沃寒冻雏形土（N5）、普通寒性干润均腐土（N4）、普通暗沃寒冻雏形土（N3、N2）和普通筒育寒冻雏形土（N1）。阳坡土体较深厚，碳酸钙发生季节性淋溶，淀积在土体下部形成钙积层（Bk，表1）。随海拔升高，土壤类型依次为钙积筒育寒冻雏形土（S5、S4）、钙积暗沃寒冻雏形土（S3、S2）和钙积草毡寒冻雏形土（S1）。研究区年均降雨量（mean annual precipitation, MAP）和年均温度（mean annual temperature, MAT）数据来自中

国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所野外台站祁连山葫芦沟流域标准气象站。

土壤剖面挖至1.2 m或砾石 ($d > 2 \text{ mm}$) 含量 (体积百分数) $> 80\%$ 的土层, 野外调查和土壤描述参照《土壤发生与系统分类》^[38], 按发生层采集样品并记录砾石含量, 共计采集40个土壤样品和120个环刀样品 (3次重复)。土壤颜色 (干态和润态) 采用中国标准土壤色卡比对。

土壤样品经室内自然风干后, 挑去枯枝落叶、根系和砾石, 按照细土样品标准制备方法分别过10目、60目和100目筛^[39]。土壤容重采用环刀法, 有机碳采用重铬酸钾-硫酸消化容量法, 无机碳和碳酸钙相当物采用气量法, pH采用水土比2.5:1浸提电位法, 颗粒组成采用激光粒度仪法 (Beckman Coulter LS230)^[39]。全部测定指标均作全程空白实验, 并采用国家标准土壤样品 (GSS-3、GSS-5

和GSS-8) 作为质量控制。

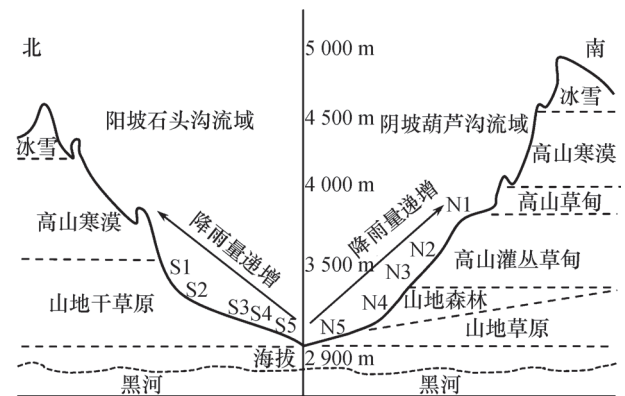


图1 祁连山中段阴坡葫芦沟流域和阳坡石头沟流域土壤地形序列示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic of soil toposequences on the north slope (the Hulugou watershed) and the south slope (the Shitougou watershed) of the middle Qilian Mountains

表1 祁连山中段阴坡葫芦沟流域和阳坡石头沟流域土壤地形序列采样信息

Table 1 Information of soil sampling along the soil toposequences in the Hulugou watershed (north slope, N) and the Shitougou watershed (south slope, S) in the middle Qilian Mountains

剖面 Soil profile	海拔 Elevation (m)	年均降雨量 MAP (mm)	年均温度 MAT (°C)	植被类型 Vegetation	植被覆盖度 Coverage	母质 Parent material	土壤发生层 Soil genetic horizon
N1	3 682	524	-2.1	高山柳、嵩草	80%	黄土+坡积物	Ah-Bw-2C
N2	3 539	506	-1.2	金露梅、嵩草	85%	黄土+坡积物	Ah-Bw-2C
N3	3 304	478	0.1	锦鸡儿、嵩草	90%	黄土+坡积物	Ah-AB-Bw1-Bw2-2C
N4	3 264	473	1.4	青海云杉	95%	黄土+坡积物	Ah-AB-Bd-Bw-C-2C
N5	3 008	442	1.8	嵩草、珠芽蓼	95%	黄土+坡积物	Ah-Bk-2Ck
S1	3 498	476	-1.0	珠芽蓼	80%	黄土	Oo-Bk
S2	3 257	449	0.4	珠芽蓼、狼毒	50%	黄土	Ah-Bk1-Bk2-C
S3	3 129	434	1.1	珠芽蓼、狼毒	50%	黄土	Ah-AB-Bk1-Bk2-BC-C
S4	3 106	431	1.3	狼毒、珠芽蓼	35%	黄土	Ah-Bk-C
S5	2 980	417	2.0	甘青针茅	50%	黄土	Ah-Bk1-Bk2-Bk3-C

注: N1、N2、N3、N4、N5为阴坡葫芦沟流域样点; S1、S2、S3、S4、S5为阳坡石头沟流域样点 Note: N1, N2, N3, N4 and N5 stands for 5 soil profiles, separately, for soil sampling in the Hulugou watershed; and S1, S2, S3, S4 and S5 for 5 soil profiles, separately, for soil sampling in the Shitougou watershed

1.3 数据统计分析

发生层*i*土壤有机碳密度 SOC_i (kg m^{-2}) 的计算公式为^[40]:

$$SOC_i = C_i D_i E_i (1 - G_i) / 100 \quad (1)$$

如果1 m土体的剖面由*n*个发生层组成, 那么1 m土体有机碳密度 SOC_t (kg m^{-2}) 的计算公式为:

$$SOC_t = \sum_i^n C_i D_i E_i (1 - G_i) / 100 \quad (2)$$

式中, C_i 为土壤有机碳含量 (g kg^{-1}); D_i 为土壤容重 (g cm^{-3}); E_i 为土层厚度 (cm); G_i 为砾石占土层的体积百分比 (%)。土层无机碳密度 SIC_i 和1 m土体无机碳密度 SIC_t 分别采用式(1)和式(2)计算, 其 C_i 则为土壤无机碳含量 (g kg^{-1})。

1 m土体总碳密度 (SC_T) 的计算公式为:

$$SC_T = SOC_t + SIC_t \quad (3)$$

采用SPSS 20.0统计软件进行数据分析, 采用OriginPro 8.5.1数学软件绘图。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 土壤有机碳和无机碳含量的剖面分布

阴坡葫芦沟流域土壤各发生层有机碳含量变化范围为 $5.0 \sim 127.4 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (图2), 平均含量为 52.4 g kg^{-1} , 远高于青藏高原高寒草甸有机碳平均含量 (30.7 g kg^{-1})^[41]。阴坡土壤中A层、B层和C层有机碳平均含量分别为 79.4 、 54.9 和 18.1 g kg^{-1} ,

B层、C层有机碳平均含量与A层相比分别下降了31%和77%。阳坡石头沟流域土壤各发生层有机碳含量变化范围为 $3.1 \sim 70.9 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (图2), 平均含量为 20.9 g kg^{-1} , 低于祁连山干草原土壤有机碳平均含量 (43.9 g kg^{-1})^[42]。阳坡土壤中A层、B层和C层有机碳平均含量分别为 43.8 、 14.9 和 4.1 g kg^{-1} , B层、C层有机碳平均含量与A层相比分别下降了66%和91%。森林和灌丛草甸是阴坡主要的植被群落 (图1), 对土壤碳的归还量较阳坡的干草原高, 因此阴坡土体中有机碳含量高于阳坡 (图2)。尽管阴、阳坡土壤有机碳含量均在表层富集并随土壤深度的增加而下降, 但阳坡下降的速率明显高于阴坡 (图2)。

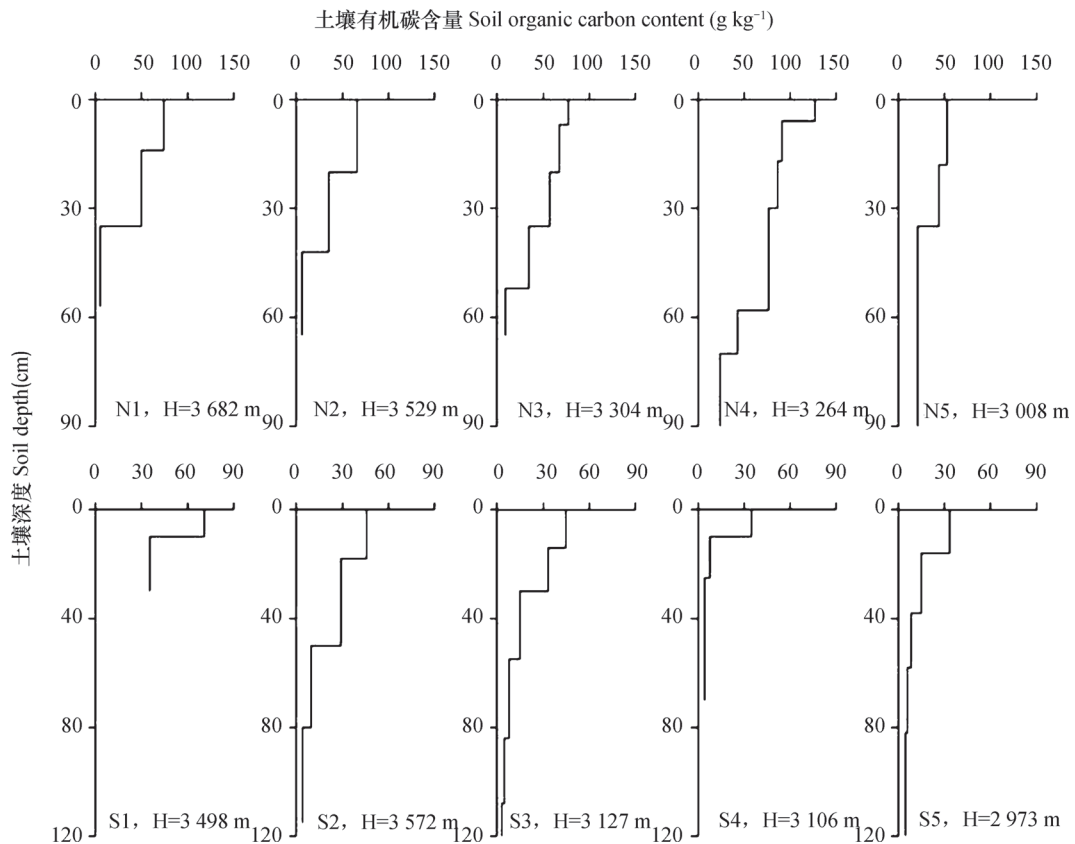


图2 祁连山中段阴坡葫芦沟流域 (N1~N5) 和阳坡石头沟流域 (S1~S5) 土壤有机碳含量剖面分布特征

Fig. 2 Distribution of soil organic carbon contents in the soil profiles (N1~N5) in the Hulugou watershed and (S1~S5) in the Shitougou watershed of the middle Qilian Mountains

阴坡葫芦沟流域各发生层土壤无机碳含量变化范围为 $0.1 \sim 14.4 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (图3), 平均含量为 2.0 g kg^{-1} , 与高寒草甸土壤无机碳平均含量接近, 但远低于青海省高寒草原土壤无机碳平均含量 (11.6 g kg^{-1})^[43]。阴坡土壤中A层、B层和C层无机碳平均含量分别为 0.3 、 0.9 和 5.2 g kg^{-1} 。由于

降雨量较高, 阴坡土壤中碳酸钙基本淋失, 通体无机碳含量低。阳坡石头沟流域各发生层土壤无机碳含量变化范围为 $0.9 \sim 41.0 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ (图3), 平均含量为 15.0 g kg^{-1} , 与黄土母质发育土壤无机碳平均含量接近^[44], 是阴坡土壤无机碳平均含量的8倍。阳坡土壤中A层、B层和C层无机碳平均含量分

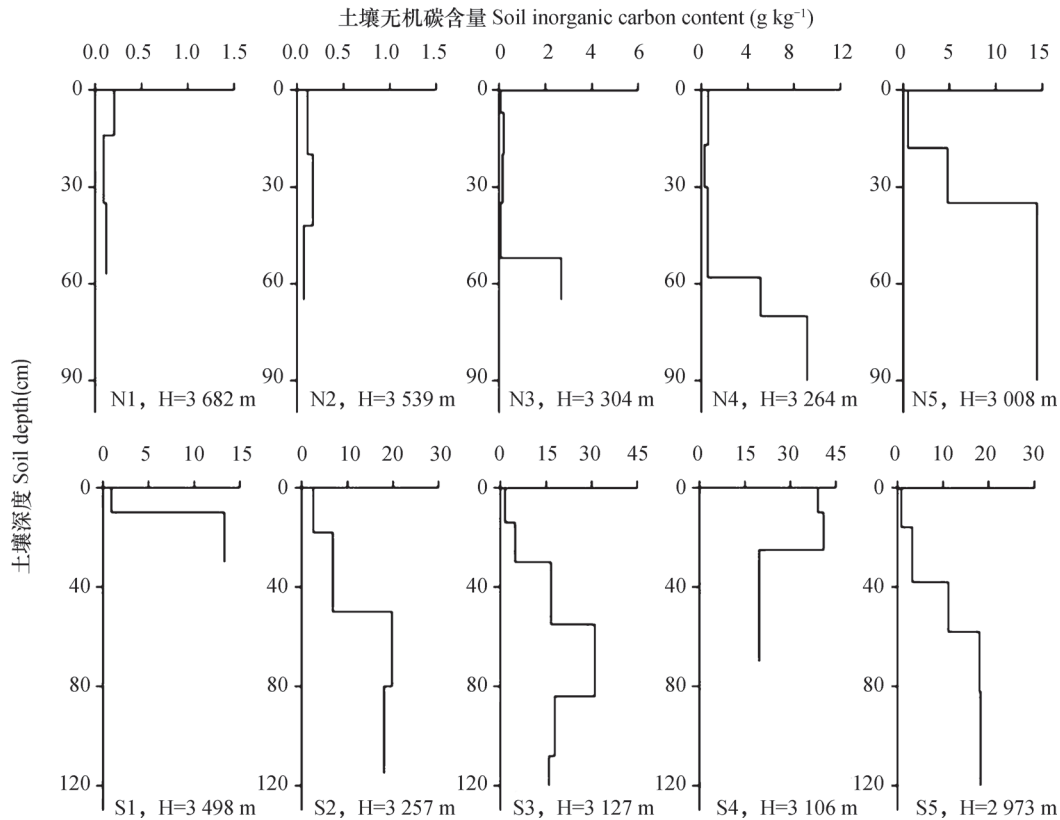


图3 祁连山中段阴坡葫芦沟流域 (N1 ~ N5) 和阳坡石头沟流域 (S1 ~ S5) 土壤无机碳含量剖面分布特征

Fig. 3 Distribution of soil inorganic carbon contents in the soil profiles (N1 ~ N5) in the Hulugou watershed and (S1 ~ S5) in the Shitougou watershed of the middle Qilian Mountains

别为8.3、17.9和17.8 g kg^{-1} ，B层土壤无机碳平均含量是A层的2倍。这与阳坡降雨量小 (MAP < 500 mm)、土壤碳酸钙发生季节性淋溶，并在B层淀积有关，因此，阳坡土壤无机碳含量具有在B层明显富集的特点。

2.2 土壤有机碳和无机碳密度的分布特征

阴坡葫芦沟流域1 m土体有机碳密度变化范围为16.0 ~ 32.4 kg m^{-2} ，明显高于我国森林 (14.3 kg m^{-2})、灌丛 (11.5 kg m^{-2}) 和草原 (8.2 kg m^{-2}) 土壤有机碳平均密度^[45]。山地森林N4样点有机碳密度最大，亚高山灌丛草甸次之，山地草原N5样点最小 (表2)。阳坡石头沟流域1 m土体有机碳密度变化范围为5.8 ~ 15.7 kg m^{-2} ，平均密度为11.8 kg m^{-2} ，低于阴坡葫芦沟流域。阳坡不同样点1 m土体有机碳密度大小为S3 > S5 > S2 > S1 > S4 (表2)。阴、阳坡0 ~ 20 cm有机碳密度占1 m土体有机碳的密度的百分数分别为31% ~ 62%和36% ~ 75% (图4a)，平均为48%和52%，表明阴、阳坡土壤有机碳均在0 ~ 20 cm富集。阴坡

N4样点0 ~ 20 cm有机碳密度占1 m土体有机碳的密度的百分比最低 (图4a)，这是由于山地森林植物根系分布较深导致土壤有机碳密度随土壤深度呈较均匀变化；阳坡S4样点0 ~ 20 cm土壤有机碳密度占1 m土体有机碳的密度的百分比最高 (图4a)，这是由于该部位气候干旱、蒸发强、植被生长差 (表1) 导致腐殖质积累主要发生在土壤表层。

阴坡葫芦沟流域1 m土体无机碳密度随降雨量的增加，由N5的3.7 kg m^{-2} 急剧下降至N1的0.1 kg m^{-2} (表2)。阳坡石头沟流域1 m土体无机碳密度变化范围为2.2 ~ 17.1 kg m^{-2} ，平均密度为11.5 kg m^{-2} ，是祁连山亚高山干草原土壤的无机碳平均密度的2倍^[46]。阳坡不同样点1 m土体内无机碳密度大小为S3 > S4 > S5 > S2 > S1 (表2)。土壤无机碳在B层的变化反映了碳酸钙的淋溶和淀积的强度，土壤无机碳主要富集在40 ~ 80 cm (图4b)，其无机碳密度占1 m土体无机碳密度的44% ~ 65%。阳坡中S1和S4样点，钙积层出现的

表2 祁连山中段阴阳坡1 m土体有机碳和无机碳密度

Table 2 Soil organic and inorganic carbon densities in the top 1 meter soil layer on the north and south slopes of the middle Qilian Mountains

	阴坡North slope					阳坡South slope				
	N1	N2	N3	N4	N5	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5
SOC_t (kg m^{-2})	17.4	16.0	21.0	32.4	17.3	9.6	13.3	15.7	5.8	14.8
SIC_t (kg m^{-2})	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.5	3.7	2.2	9.1	17.1	15.6	13.3
SC_t (kg m^{-2})	17.5	16.1	21.1	33.9	21.0	11.8	22.4	32.8	21.4	28.1
SOC_t/SC_t (%)	99	99	99	96	82	81	59	48	27	53
SIC_t/SC_t (%)	1	1	1	4	18	19	41	52	73	47

注： SOC_t 、 SIC_t 和 SC_t 是土壤有机碳密度、土壤无机碳密度和土壤总碳密度的英文缩写 Note: SOC_t , SIC_t and SC_t is abbreviation of soil organic carbon density, soil inorganic carbon density and soil carbon density, respectively

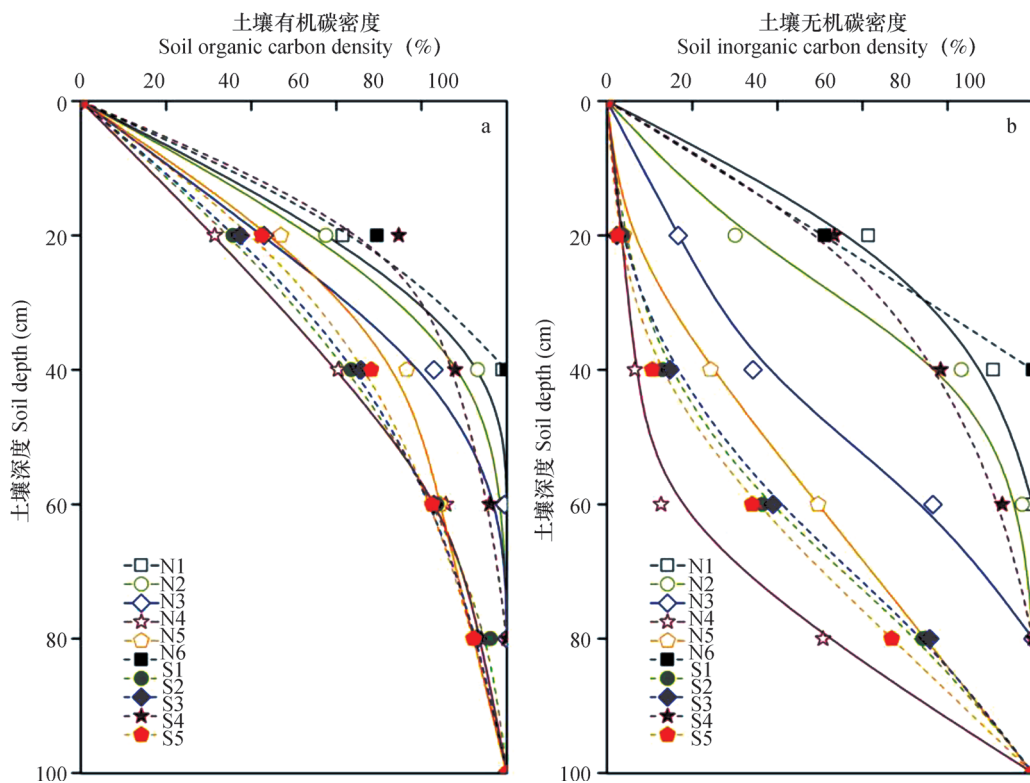


图4 祁连山中段阴坡葫芦沟流域 (N1 ~ N5) 和阳坡石头沟流域 (S1 ~ S5) 土壤有机碳和无机碳密度垂直分布
Fig. 4 Vertical distribution of soil organic and inorganic carbon density in the soil profiles (N1 ~ N5) in the Hulugou watershed and (S1 ~ S5) in the Shitougou watershed of the middle Qilian Mountains

层位高，无机碳储存在土体较高的部位；阴坡中 N1、N2和N3样点淋溶作用强，土壤碳酸钙几乎全部淋出土体。

阴、阳坡1 m土体总碳密度分别为16.1 ~ 33.9 kg m^{-2} 和11.8 ~ 32.8 kg m^{-2} ，平均密度分别为21.9 kg m^{-2} 和23.3 kg m^{-2} 。尽管阴坡和阳坡1 m土体总碳平均密度相当，但其组成却具有明显的差异。阴坡有机碳是土壤碳密度最重要的组成，占1 m土体总

碳密度的82%以上（表2）；阳坡1 m土体有机碳和无机碳平均密度分别为11.8和11.5 kg m^{-2} ，分别占1 m土体总碳密度的51%和49%。

2.3 影响土壤有机碳和无机碳含量的因素

气候条件、生物、母质是影响土壤有机碳和无机碳含量及其垂直分布的重要因素^[15, 47-48]。高寒山区，地形因子驱动成土微气候环境（水热状况）和植被类型变化^[49]，进而影响土壤发育和土壤性

质。上述结果表明,阴、阳坡土壤有机碳主要集中在0~20 cm土体,而土壤无机碳主要集中在40~80 cm土体,为此,下文对0~20 cm土体有机碳含量和40~80 cm土体无机碳含量与环境因子的关系进行了分析。

从图5可以看出,0~20 cm土体有机碳含量加权平均值与年均降雨量呈极显著的正相关关系,这与Wang等^[11]在青藏高原研究结果一致,它们之间的关系可用回归拟合方程 $y = 0.4x - 133.5$ ($R^2 = 0.70$, $n = 9$, $p < 0.01$, 除N4)表示,降雨量每增加1 mm,0~20 cm土体有机碳含量增加 0.4 g kg^{-1} 。植被类型也是影响土壤有机碳的重要因素^[50],由图1可知,N4样点是以青海云杉为建群种的山地森林植被,生物量高于青藏高原其他生态系统,彭守璋^[51]和金铭^[52]等研究表明青海云杉林生物量是高山灌丛草甸的16倍,每年以枯枝落叶向土壤归还的生物量相对较高,因此N4样点土体有机碳含量比降雨量较高的亚高山灌丛草甸N3

样点高出60%。0~20 cm土壤有机碳含量与年均温度、海拔等相关关系检验未达显著水平,因此,降雨量和植被类型是影响高寒山区地形序列土壤有机碳变异的重要因素。

降雨量还是影响半干旱、干旱地区土壤碳酸钙的淋溶和淀积最重要的因素^[47]。降雨量相对较高的阴坡葫芦沟流域碳酸钙基本被淋出土体,土壤无机碳含量较低;而降雨量相对较低的阳坡石头沟流域碳酸钙则淀积在土体下部。40~80 cm土体无机碳含量加权平均值与年均降雨量呈极显著负相关关系,回归拟合方程为 $y = -0.2x + 116.6$ ($R^2 = 0.73$, $n = 9$, $p < 0.01$),降雨量每增加1 mm,40~80 cm土体无机碳含量降低 0.2 g kg^{-1} (图5)。这与我国半干旱区土壤无机碳含量随降雨量升高而降低的趋势一致^[53]。

综上所述,降雨量是高寒山区坡面尺度下土壤有机碳和无机碳变异的主要影响因素,同时植被类型在一定程度上影响土壤有机碳富集程度。

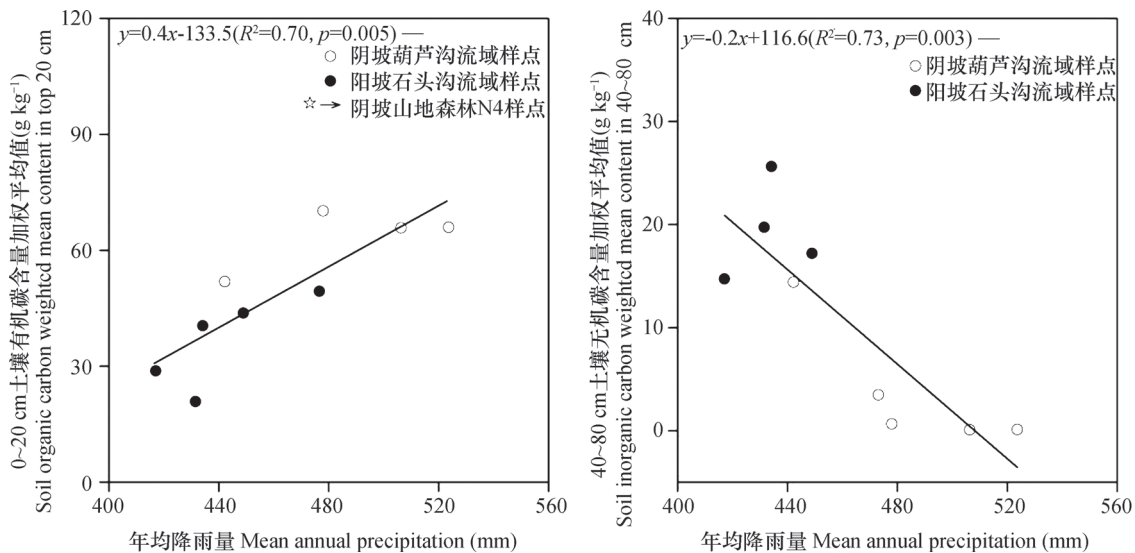


图5 年均降雨量与祁连山中段0~20 cm土壤有机碳、40~80 cm土壤无机碳含量加权平均值线性回归

Fig. 5 Linear regression of mean annual precipitation with weighted mean content of soil organic carbon in the 0~20 cm soil layer and inorganic carbon in the 40~80 cm soil layer of the middle Qilian Mountains

3 结论

高寒山区阴、阳坡土壤地形序列有机碳和无机碳含量及其剖面分布特征具有明显差异:阴坡土壤有机碳平均含量高于阳坡,但无机碳平均含量却低于阳坡。不同坡向土壤有机碳含量均随土壤深度增加而下降,但阳坡下降的速率(66%~91%)明

显高于阴坡(31%~77%);土壤碳酸钙在阴坡基本淋失,通体无机碳含量较低($< 5.0 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$),而阳坡土壤无机碳含量在B层明显富集(B层土壤无机碳平均含量是A层2倍)。阴阳坡1 m土体总碳平均密度相当(分别为 21.9 和 23.3 kg m^{-2}),但组成具有明显差异,阴坡以有机碳为主,占1 m土体总碳密度的82%以上;阳坡有机碳和无机碳密度变化

均较大,分别占1 m土体总碳密度的27%~81%和19%~73%。地形因素驱动的成土微气候(水热条件)和植被差异是影响高寒山区坡面尺度下土壤碳垂直分布、碳库组成和空间变异的主要因素。地形序列土壤有机碳和无机碳分布特征研究对于进一步理解青藏高寒山区土壤碳循环与陆地碳库的精确预测以及应对全球气候变化具有重要意义。

致谢 感谢中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所祁连站陈仁升和韩春坛老师提供的气候数据及其在野外工作中的帮助。

参考文献

- [1] Reeves D W. The role of soil organic matter in maintaining soil quality in continuous cropping systems. *Soil & Tillage Research*, 1997, 43 (1/2) : 131—167
- [2] Post W M, Emanuel W R, Zinke P J, et al. Soil carbon pools and world life zones. *Nature*, 1982, 298 (5870) : 156—159
- [3] Bhupinderpal-Singh, Hedley M J, Saggar S, et al. Chemical fractionation to characterize changes in sulphur and carbon in soil caused by management. *European Journal of Soil Science*, 2004, 55 (1) : 79—90
- [4] Li X G, Li F M, Rengel Z, et al. Cultivation effects on temporal changes of organic carbon and aggregate stability in desert soils of Hexi Corridor region in China. *Soil & Tillage Research*, 2006, 91 (1/2) : 22—29
- [5] Lal R. Soil erosion and global carbon budget. *Environment International*, 2003, 29 (4) : 437—450
- [6] Lal R. Soil carbon sequestration impacts on global climate change and food security. *Science*, 2004, 304 (5677) : 1623—1626
- [7] Post W M, Kwon K C. Soil carbon sequestration and land-use change: processes and potential. *Global Change Biology*, 2000, 6 (3) : 317—328
- [8] Guo L B, Gifford R M. Soil carbon stocks and land use change: A meta analysis. *Global Change Biology*, 2002, 8 (4) : 345—360
- [9] Pan G, Li L, Wu L, et al. Storage and sequestration potential of topsoil organic carbon in China's paddy soils. *Global Change Biology*, 2003, 10 (1) : 79—92
- [10] Vasques G M, Grunwald S, Comerford N B, et al. Regional modelling of soil carbon at multiple depths within a subtropical watershed. *Geoderma*, 2010, 156 (3/4) : 326—336
- [11] Wang S, Tian H, Liu J, et al. Pattern and change of soil organic carbon storage in China: 1960s—1980s. *Tellus*, 2003 (55B) : 416—427
- [12] Lal R. Soil carbon sequestration to mitigate climate change. *Geoderma*, 2004, 123 (1/2) : 1—22
- [13] Beniston J W, DuPont S T, Glover J D, et al. Soil organic carbon dynamics 75 years after land-use change in perennial grassland and annual wheat agricultural systems. *Biogeochemistry*, 2014, 120 (1/3) : 37—49
- [14] Davidson E A, Ackerman I L. Changes in soil carbon inventories following cultivation of previously untilled soils. *Biogeochemistry*, 1993, 20 (3) : 161—193
- [15] Ritchie J C, McCarty G W, Venteris E R, et al. Soil and soil organic carbon redistribution on the landscape. *Geomorphology*, 2007, 89 (1/2) : 163—171
- [16] Wang S, Wilkes A, Zhang Z, et al. Management and land use change effects on soil carbon in northern China's grasslands: A synthesis. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 2011, 142 (3/4) : 329—340
- [17] Parton W J, Mosier A R, Ojima D D, et al. Generalized model for N₂ and N₂O production from nitrification and denitrification. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 1996, 10 (3) : 401—412
- [18] Franko U. Modelling approaches of soil organic matter turnover within the CANDY system. *Evaluation of Soil Organic Matter Models NATO ASI Series*, 1996, 38 (1) : 247—254
- [19] Shi Y, Baumann F, Ma Y, et al. Organic and inorganic carbon in the topsoil of the Mongolian and Tibetan grasslands: Pattern, control and implications. *Biogeosciences*, 2012, 9 (2) : 2287—2299
- [20] Hartemink A E, McSweeney K. *Soil carbon. Switzerland: Springer International Publishing*, 2014
- [21] Wang Y, Li Y, Ye X, et al. Profile storage of organic/inorganic carbon in soil: From forest to desert. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2010, 408 (8) : 1925—1931
- [22] Mishra U, Lal R, Slater B, et al. Predicting soil organic carbon stock using profile depth distribution functions and ordinary kriging. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 2009, 73 (2) : 614—621
- [23] Wang S, Wang X, Ouyang Z. Effects of land use, climate, topography and soil properties on regional soil organic carbon and total nitrogen in the upstream watershed of Miyun Reservoir, North China. *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 2012, 24 (3) : 387—395
- [24] Grinand C, Barthès B G, Brunet D, et al. Prediction of soil organic and inorganic carbon contents at a national scale (France) using mid-infrared reflectance

- spectroscopy (MIRS). *European Journal of Soil Science*, 2012, 63 (2): 141—151
- [25] 王根绪, 程国栋, 沈永平. 青藏高原草地土壤有机碳库及其全球意义. *冰川冻土*, 2002, 24 (6): 693—700. Wang G X, Cheng G D, Shen Y P. Soil organic carbon pool of grassland on the Tibetan Plateau and its global implication (In Chinese). *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2002, 24 (6): 693—700
- [26] Klein J A, Harte J, Zhao X. Experimental warming causes large and rapid species loss, dampened by simulated grazing, on the Tibetan Plateau. *Ecology Letters*, 2004, 7 (12): 1170—1179
- [27] 田玉强, 欧阳华, 徐兴良, 等. 青藏高原土壤有机碳储量与密度分布. *土壤学报*, 2008, 45 (5): 933—942. Tian Y Q, Ouyang H, Xu X L, et al. Distribution characteristics of soil organic carbon storage and density on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 2008, 45 (5): 933—942
- [28] 李林森, 程淑兰, 方华军, 等. 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. *土壤学报*, 2015, 52 (1): 183—193. Li L S, Cheng S L, Fang H J, et al. Effects of nitrogen enrichment on transfer and accumulation of soil organic carbon in alpine meadows on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 2015, 52 (1): 183—193
- [29] 王绍强, 周成虎, 李克让, 等. 中国土壤有机碳库及空间分布特征分析. *地理学报*, 2000, 55 (5): 533—544. Wang S Q, Zhou C H, Li K R, et al. Analysis on spatial distribution characteristics of soil organic carbon reservoir in China (In Chinese). *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2000, 55 (5): 533—544
- [30] Fang J Y, Liu G H, Xu S L. Soil carbon pool in China and its global significance. *Journal of Environmental Sciences*, 1996, 8 (2): 249—254
- [31] Yang Y, Fang J, Ji C, et al. Soil inorganic carbon stock in the Tibetan alpine grasslands. *Global Biogeochemical Cycles*, 2010, 24 (4) DOI: 10.1029/2010GB003804
- [32] 汤懋苍. 祁连山区降水的地理分布特征. *地理学报*, 1985, 40 (4): 323—332. Tang M C. The distribution of precipitation in mountain Qilian (NanShan) (In Chinese). *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 1985, 40 (4): 323—332
- [33] 刘东生. 黄土与干旱环境. 合肥: 安徽科学技术出版社, 2009. Liu T S. Loess and arid environment (In Chinese). Hefei: Anhui Science and Technology Press, 2009
- [34] Pregitzer K S, Barnes B V, Lemme G D. Relationship of topography to soils and vegetation in an upper Michigan ecosystem. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 1983, 47 (1): 117—123
- [35] Chen R S, Song Y X, Kang E S, et al. A Cryosphere-Hydrology Observation System in a small alpine watershed in the Qilian Mountains of China and its meteorological gradient. *Arctic, Antarctic, and Alpine Research*, 2014, 46 (2): 505—523
- [36] 韩春坛, 陈仁升, 刘俊峰, 等. 祁连山葫芦沟流域高山寒漠带非冻结期水文特征. *冰川冻土*, 2013, 35 (6): 1536—1544. Han C T, Chen R S, Liu J F, et al. Hydrological characteristics in non-freezing period at the alpine desert zone of Hulugou Watershed, Qilian Mountains (In Chinese). *Journal of Glaciology and Geocryology*, 2013, 35 (6): 1536—1544
- [37] Yang F, Zhang G L, Yang J L, et al. Organic matter controls of soil water retention in an alpine grassland and its significance for hydrological processes. *Journal of Hydrology*, 2014, 519 (D): 3086—3093
- [38] 龚子同, 张甘霖, 陈忠诚, 等. 土壤发生与系统分类. 北京: 科学出版社, 2007. Gong Z T, Zhang G L, Chen Z C, et al. *Pedogenesis and Soil Taxonomy* (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2007
- [39] 张甘霖, 龚子同. 土壤调查实验室分析方法. 北京: 科学出版社, 2011. Zhang G L, Gong Z T. *Soil survey laboratory methods* (In Chinese). Beijing: Science Press, 2011
- [40] 解宪丽, 孙波, 周慧珍, 等. 中国土壤有机碳密度和储量的估算与空间分布分析. *土壤学报*, 2004, 41 (1): 35—43. Xie X L, Sun B, Zhou H Z, et al. Organic carbon density and storage in soils of China and spatial analysis (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 2004, 41 (1): 35—43
- [41] 陶贞, 沈承德, 高全洲, 等. 高寒草甸土壤有机碳储量及其垂直分布特征. *地理学报*, 2006, 61 (7): 720—728. Tao Z, Shen C D, Gao Q Z, et al. Soil organic carbon storage and vertical distribution of alpine meadow on the Tibetan Plateau (In Chinese). *Acta Geographica Sinica*, 2006, 61 (7): 720—728
- [42] 马文瑛, 赵传燕, 王超, 等. 祁连山天老池小流域土壤有机碳空间异质性及其影响因素. *土壤*, 2014, 46 (3): 426—432. Ma W Y, Zhao C Y, Wang C, et al. Spatial variability of soil organic carbon and its relationship with environment factors in Tianlaochi catchment in Qilian Mountains, Northwest China (In Chinese). *Soils*, 2014, 46 (3): 426—432
- [43] 刘淑丽, 林丽, 郭小伟, 等. 青海省高寒草地土壤无机碳储量空间分异特征. *生态学报*, 2014, 34 (20): 5953—5961. Liu S L, Lin L, Guo X W, et al. The

- variation feature of soil inorganic carbon in alpine grassland in Qinghai Province (In Chinese). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2014, 34 (20): 5953—5961
- [44] 张瑞, 曹华, 黄传琴, 等. 地形和土地利用对黄土丘陵沟壑区小流域土壤无机碳分布的影响. *水土保持学报*, 2012, 26 (4): 143—147. Zhang R, Cao H, Huang C Q, et al. Effects of topography and land use on spatial distribution of soil inorganic carbon in a small watershed of the loess hilly-gully region (In Chinese). *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 2012, 26 (4): 143—147
- [45] Yu D S, Shi X Z, Wang H J, et al. Regional patterns of soil organic carbon stocks in China. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2007, 85 (3): 680—689
- [46] Wu H B, Guo Z T, Gao Q, et al. Distribution of soil inorganic carbon storage and its changes due to agricultural land use activity in China. *Agriculture, Ecosystem & Environment*, 2009, 129 (4): 413—421
- [47] 段建南, 李保国, 石元春, 等. 干旱地区土壤碳酸钙淀积过程模拟. *土壤学报*, 1999, 36 (3): 318—326. Duan J N, Li B G, Shi Y C, et al. Modeling of soil CaCO₃ deposition process in arid areas (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 1999, 36 (3): 318—326
- [48] 缪琦, 史学正, 于东升, 等. 气候因子对森林土壤有机碳影响的幅度效应研究. *土壤学报*, 2010, 47 (2): 270—278. Miao Q, Shi X Z, Yu D S, et al. Scale effect on climatic factors on forest soil organic carbon (In Chinese). *Acta Pedologica Sinica*, 2010, 47 (2): 270—278
- [49] Jenny H. *Factors of soil formation: A system of quantitative pedology*. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1941
- [50] Jobbágy E G, Jackson R B. The vertical distribution of soil organic carbon and its relation to climate and vegetation. *Belowground Processes and Global Change*, 2000, 10 (2): 423—436
- [51] 彭守璋, 赵传燕, 郑祥霖, 等. 祁连山青海云杉林生物量和碳储量空间分布特征. *应用生态学报*, 2011, 22 (7): 1689—1694. Peng S Z, Zhao C Y, Zheng X L, et al. Spatial distribution characteristics of the biomass and carbon storage of Qinghai spruce (*Picea crassifolia*) forests in Qilian Mountains (In Chinese). *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2011, 22 (7): 1689—1694
- [52] 金铭, 李毅, 王顺利, 等. 祁连山高山灌丛生物量及其分配特征. *干旱区地理*, 2012, 35 (6): 952—959. Jin M, Li Y, Wang S L, et al. Alpine shrubs biomass and its distribution characteristics in Qilian Mountains (In Chinese). *Arid Land Geography*, 2012, 35 (6): 952—959
- [53] Mi N, Wang S, Liu J, et al. Soil inorganic carbon storage pattern in China. *Global Change Biology*, 2008, 14 (10): 2380—2387

VERTICAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF SOIL ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CARBON AND THEIR CONTROLS ALONG TOPOSEQUENCES IN AN ALPINE REGION

Yang Fan^{1, 2} Huang Laiming¹ Li Decheng¹ Yang Fei^{1, 2} Yang Renmin^{1, 2}
Zhao Yuguo¹ Yang Jinling¹ Liu Feng¹ Zhang Ganlin^{1, 2†}

(1 State Key Laboratory of Soil and Sustainable Agriculture, Institute of Soil Science,
Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing 210008, China)

(2 University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China)

Abstract The alpine region in the Tibetan Plateau, characterized by sharp contrasts in topography and bioclimate, accounts for about one-fifth of China's total land area. Due to limited field observation and high spatial heterogeneity, distribution of soil organic and inorganic carbon in the alpine region remains unclear. A better understanding of the distributions of soil organic and inorganic carbon and their controlling factors in this region is critical for accurate assessment of terrestrial carbon storage and important in implication for dealing with global climatic change. In this study, investigations were conducted of vertical distribution of soil organic and inorganic carbon along two toposequences in the middle Qilian Mountains on the northeastern edge of the Tibetan Plateau, one on the shady or north slope, the Hulugou watershed and

the other on the sunny or south slope, the Shitougou watershed. Each toposequence consists of five typical soil profiles, and soil samples were collected by soil genetic horizons. The objectives of this study were to examine changes in vertical distribution of soil organic and inorganic carbon along the two toposequences, and to identify main controlling factors for the variations of soil organic and inorganic carbon content at the slope scale in a relatively small region. Results show that organic carbon content decreased with soil depth in both toposequences, but the rate was much higher in the sunny slope (66% to 91%) than in the shady slope (31% to 77%). In the soil profiles along the shady slope, inorganic carbon was found distributed quite evenly ($< 5.0 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$) due to the strong leaching of carbonate, while in the soil profiles along the sunny slope, inorganic carbon in B horizons was two-fold as high as that in A horizons, which demonstrates that evident enrichment of inorganic carbon in the B horizons of the soil profiles on the sunny slope. Soil carbon in the topmost 1 meter soil layer did not vary much in density between the north and south slopes (16.1 to 33.9 kg m^{-2} and 11.8 to 32.8 kg m^{-2} , respectively), but did in composition. In the north slope, the soil carbon was dominated by organic carbon accounting for 82% to 99% in density, however, the soil organic and inorganic carbon in the south slope varied sharply in density, accounting for 27% to 81% and 19% to 73% of the soil total, respectively. Therefore, it may be concluded that slope aspect plays an important role in the vertical distribution as well as composition of soil carbon in the alpine region. In addition, precipitation and vegetation are also major factors affecting spatial variability of soil carbon along the toposequences. With the mean annual precipitation increasing by 1 mm, soil organic carbon within the 0 ~ 20 cm soil layer increased by 0.4 g kg^{-1} , while inorganic carbon within the 40 ~ 80 cm soil layer declined by 0.2 g kg^{-1} . And vegetation type also had some effect on enrichment of soil organic carbon. All the findings in this study demonstrate that the study on soil carbon cycling and the estimation of soil carbon stocks in the alpine region should take into account the influence of micro-topography, especially slope aspect, on distribution, composition and spatial variation of soil carbon at the slope scale.

Key words Qilian Mountains; Toposequence; Organic carbon; CaCO_3 ; Vertical distribution; Soil carbon density; Precipitation

(责任编辑: 陈德明)

CONTENTS

Reviews and Comments

- Problems and analytical logic in building cultivated land productivity evaluation index system..... Zhao Yanfeng, Cheng Daoquan, Chen Jie, et al. (1207)
 Advancement in study on effect of earthworm on greenhouse gas emission in soil and its mechanism Lu Mingzhu, Lü Xianguo, Guan Qiang, et al. (1224)

Research Articles

- Vertical distributions of soil organic and inorganic carbon and their controls along toposequences in an alpine region Yang Fan, Huang Laiming, Li Decheng, et al. (1235)
 Effect of grain size on and correlation analysis of pedodiversity and surface water body diversity in counties typical of Central and East China Ren Yuanyuan, Zhang Xuelei (1249)
 Spatial-temporal variability of soil readily available nutrients in cultivated land of Weibei Tableland Area Yu Yang, Zhao Yeting, Chang Qingrui (1260)
 Hyperspectral estimation and remote sensing retrieval of soil water regime in the Yellow River Delta Li Ping, Zhao Gengxing, Gao Mingxiu, et al. (1271)
 Effect of wet-dry alternation on loess disintegration rate Wang Jian, Ma Fan, Zhang Penghui, et al. (1278)
 Experiment and simulation of infiltration from layered soils in open pit mine in Jin-Shaan-Meng adjacent region Wu Qifan, Fan Jun, Yang Xiaoli, et al. (1289)
 Anaerobic redox of iron oxides and photosynthetic oxidation of ferrous iron in upland cinnamon soils Sun Lirong, Wang Xugang, Xu Xiaofeng, et al. (1299)
 Study on effect of kaolinite colloids on zeta potential of Al oxide coated quartz with streaming potential method Li Zhongyi, Xu Renkou (1309)
 Nitrogen use efficiencies of major grain crops in China in recent 10 years Yu Fei, Shi Weiming (1324)
 Changes of soil nutrients and supply capacities in the piedmont plain of Taihang Mountain during the period of 1978–2008 Liu Jianling, Jia Ke, Liao Wenhua, et al. (1334)
 Spatial variation of ecological stoichiometry of soil C, N and P in a small hilly watershed in subtropics of China Yang Wen, Zhou Jiaogen, Wang Meihui, et al. (1343)
 Stoichiometric characteristics of soil in an oasis on northern edge of Tarim Basin, China Li Honglin, Gong Lu, Zhu Meiling, et al. (1354)
 Distribution of soil selenium in the Northeast China Plain and its influencing factors Dai Huimin, Gong Chuandong, Dong Bei, et al. (1364)
 Study on phytolith-occluded organic carbon in soil of subtropical forest of southern Zhejiang Lin Weilei, Ying Yuqi, Jiang Peikun, et al. (1372)
 Toxic effect of multiple-time overlying pollution of Phe in soil on *Eisenia fetida* Ma Jingjing, Qian Xinchun, Zhang Wei, et al. (1381)
 Effect of organic manure on cucumber Fusarium wilt control and its mechanism Zhao Liya, Li Wenqing, Tang Longxiang, et al. (1390)
 Ameliorative effect of cropping *Lycium barbarum* L. with drip irrigation on soil enzymes activities in takyric solonetz Zhang Tibin, Kang Yaohu, Wan Shuqin, et al. (1399)
 Change in shallow soil temperature and its response to change in air temperature in middle and lower reaches of Shiyang River Basin Yang Xiaoling, Ding Wenkui, Ma Zhonghua, et al. (1410)
 Soil permeability of aeration zone in Xinchang-Xiangyangshan - a preselected site for high level radioactive waste disposal Li Jiebiao, Su Rui, Zhou Zhichao, et al. (1420)

Research Notes

- Inversion of spatial pattern of organic matter contents in black soil based on TM data Song Jinhong, Wu Jinggui, Zhao Xinyu, et al. (1429)
 Analysis of soil fertility and fertilizer efficiency of maize field in Shaanxi Shan Yan, Li Shuili, Li Ru, et al. (1437)
 Application of cosmic-ray method to soil moisture measurement of grassland in the Loess Plateau Zhao Chun, Yuan Guofu, Liu Xiao, et al. (1444)

Cover Picture: Reclamation of a highly saline-sodic wasteland of takyric solonetz while cropping *Lycium barbarum* L. with drip irrigation (by Zhang Tibin)

《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：汪枳生 卢 萍 檀满枝

土 壤 学 报

Turang Xuebao

(双月刊, 1948年创刊)

第 52 卷 第 6 期 2015 年 11 月

ACTA PEDOLOGICA SINICA

(Bimonthly, Started in 1948)

Vol. 52 No. 6 Nov., 2015

编 辑 《土壤学报》编辑委员会
地址：南京市北京东路 71 号 邮政编码：210008
电话：025 - 86881237
E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

Edited by Editorial Board of Acta Pedologica Sinica
Add: 71 East Beijing Road, Nanjing 210008, China
Tel: 025 - 86881237
E-mail: actapedo@issas.ac.cn

主 编 史 学 正
主 管 中 国 科 学 院
主 办 中 国 土 壤 学 会
承 办 中国科学院南京土壤研究所

Editor-in-Chief Shi Xuezheng
Superintended by Chinese Academy of Sciences
Sponsored by Soil Science Society of China
Undertaken by Institute of Soil Science,
Chinese Academy of Sciences

出 版 科 学 出 版 社
地址：北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码：100717

Published by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
Beijing 100717, China

印刷装订 北京中科印刷有限公司
总发行 科 学 出 版 社
地址：北京东黄城根北街 16 号 邮政编码：100717
电话：010 - 64017032
E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

Printed by Beijing Zhongke Printing Limited Company
Distributed by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
Beijing 100717, China
Tel: 010 - 64017032
E-mail: journal@mail.sciencep.com

国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司
地址：北京 399 信箱 邮政编码：100044

Foreign China International Book Trading Corporation
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



9 770564 392156

