研究论文

大气CO₂升高和蚯蚓活动对土壤C、N的影响

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摘要 以加倍 CO_2 浓度(750 μ mol/mol)处理和正常 CO_2 浓度(370 μ mol/mol)生长下的棉花凋落叶为试验材料,以威廉腔蚓Metaphire guillemi (Michaelsen, 1895)和不同的 CO_2 浓度(750 μ mol/mol)和370 μ mol/mol)为作用因子,分析了蚯蚓、 CO_2 浓度通过叶片分解对土壤C、N含量的影响。结果表明:接种蚯蚓和加入凋落叶的联合作用对有机C有显著提高作用。接种蚯蚓对土壤全N含量影响不显著,但 CO_2 浓度升高和蚯蚓联合作用对土壤全N含量有显著影响。 CO_2 、叶片、蚯蚓3因子联合作用对土壤C、N含量有显著提高作用,且与蚯蚓和叶片联合作用对土壤C、N含量的影响相比,其效果更显著。结果显示, CO_2 浓度的升高通过改变植物凋落物C含量及其营养成分,影响了其潜在的降解有效性,同时大气 CO_2 浓度的升高影 响凋落物在蚯蚓体内降解过程,从而对凋落物的有效降解产生显著影响,最终改变土壤C、N含量。

关键词 <u>蚯蚓 _ 土壤生态 _ CO₂浓度 _ C _ N</u> 分类号 <u>0143</u>

Influence of earthworm on C & N content in soil under elevated CO_2

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Abstract The influence of earthworm and elevated CO₂ on cotton leaf decomposition and C an d N transformation in the soil by the 56 days experiment treated with earthworm under different levels of CO₂ were analyzed. The effect of different levels of CO₂, cotton leaf and their interaction s on C content in soil was not significant, while interaction of earthworm and cotton leaf was significant. Earthworm didn't influence the N content solely, but the combined effect of elevated CO₂ and earthworm could influence the N content. The interaction of CO₂, earthworm and leaf was mo re significant than that of earthworm and leaf. Our results indicated that the elevated CO₂ made the component of litter decomposition easier and improved the ability of decomposition and transformation of litter through earthworm, resulted in the change of C and N content in soil.

Key words <u>earthworm</u> <u>soil</u> <u>ecology</u> <u>CO</u>₂ <u>C</u> <u>N</u>

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