

青藏高原高寒草原生态系统土壤氮磷比的分布特征

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Soil N/P ratio distribution characteristics of alpine grassland ecosystem in Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

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摘要

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摘要

采用野外调查和室内分析相结合的方法,研究了青藏高原高寒草原生态系统土壤N/P的分布特征.结果表明:青藏高原高寒草原生态系统土壤N/P总体上呈现出西高东低、斑块状交错分布的格局,N/P的高值区主要集中在藏北高原腹地和喜马拉雅北麓湖盆区,不同草地类型和不同自然地带土壤N/P差异显著.不同草地类型土壤N/P自上而下可分为低-高-低-高型、低-高-低型、低-高型、高-低-高-低型和高-低-高型等5个类型,表土层与底土层N/P差异显著.土壤N/P与0~20 cm土壤容重、20~30 cm土壤含水量、速效钾、全氮含量显著正相关,与20~30 cm土壤容重、土壤速效磷和全磷含量显著负相关.

关键词: 青藏高原 高寒草原 土壤 N/P

Abstract:

The distribution characteristics of soil N/P ratio in alpine grassland ecosystem of Qinghai-Tibet Plateau were surveyed by field investigation and laboratory analysis. Horizontally, soil N/P ratio was generally higher in west and lower in east in a manner of staggered patch distribution, with higher N/P ratios mainly centralized in the hinterland of northern part of Tibet Plateau and in the lake basin area of the northern foot of Himalayas. Significant differences in soil N/P ratio were observed among grassland types and natural transects. Vertically, the distribution of N/P ratio along the soil profile from aboveground to underground among different grass types could be categorized into five patterns, including low-high-low-high, low-high-low, low-high, high-low-high-low, and high-low-high. The N/P ratio showed a significant positive correlation with soil bulk density at 0-20 cm depth, soil water content at 20-30 cm depth, contents of soil available K and total nitrogen, respectively. However, it showed significant negative correlation with soil bulk density at 20-30 cm depth, contents of soil available P and total P, respectively.

Key words: Qinghai-Tibet Plateau alpine grassland soil N/P ratio.

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