综合评述

土壤碳水化合物的测定方法及其指示作用

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摘要 碳水化合物是土壤有机质的重要组成成分,也是土壤中易降解的有机成分之一,对土壤有机质的转化和土壤团聚体的形成有着重要影响.土壤碳水化合物的水解方法主要有硫酸、盐酸和三氟乙酸水解法,其检测方法主要有比色分析法、气相色谱法、液相色谱法和高效阴离子交换色谱 脉冲电流检测法.文中论述了土壤碳水化合物的水解、纯化与检测方法,并重点介绍了气相色谱的衍生方法及各方法的优缺点,简要概述了碳水化合物对土壤有机质变化的指示作用.

关键词 <u>土壤碳水化合物</u> <u>水解方法</u> <u>纯化方法</u> <u>检测方法</u> <u>指示作用</u> 分类号

Soil carbohydrates: their determination methods and indication functions

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Abstract

Soil carbohydrates are the important component of soil organic matter, and play an important role in soil aggregation formation. Their hydrolysis methods involve sulfur acid (H_2SO_4) , hydrochloric acid (HCI), and trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) hydrolysis, and their determination methods include colorimetry, gas—liquid chromatography (GLC), high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC), and high performance anion—exchange chromatography with pulsed amperometric detection (HPAE-PAD). This paper summarized the methods of carbohydrates' hydrolysis, purification and detection, with focus on the derived methods of GLC, and briefly introduced the indication functions of carbohydrates in soil organic matter turnover.

Key wordsSoil carbohydratesHydrolysis methodPurification methodDetermination methodIndication function

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