研究报告

喀斯特地区不同土地利用方式对土壤有机碳、全氮以及微生物生物量碳 和氮的影响

李新爱^{1,2},肖和艾¹,吴金水¹,苏以荣^{1,3},黄道友¹,黄敏¹,刘守龙¹,彭洪翠^{1,2}

¹中国科学院亚热带农业生态研究所亚热带农业生态重点实验室, 长沙 410125; ²中国科学院 研究生院, 北京 100039; ³中国科学院环江喀斯特农业生态实验站,环江 547100 收稿日期 2005-9-30 修回日期 2006-7-24 网络版发布日期 接受日期

摘要 以广西环江大才为代表,选择亚热带典型喀斯特峰林谷地样区,通过对样区土壤进行密集采样和测定分析,研究了土地利用方式对土壤有机碳(O_C)和全氮(TN)含量及土壤微生物生物量碳(TN0)和氮(T0)和《(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T0)和(T

关键词 <u>喀斯特地区</u> <u>土地利用</u> <u>林地</u> <u>旱地</u> <u>稻田</u> <u>土壤有机碳</u> <u>全氮</u> <u>微生物生物量碳和氮</u> 分类号

Effects of land use type on soil organic carbon, total nitrogen, and microbial biomass carbon and nitrogen contents in Karst region of South China

LI Xinai^{1,2}, XIAO Heai¹, WU Jinshui¹, SU Yirong^{1,3}, HUANG Daoyou¹, HUANG Min¹, LIU Shoulong¹, PENG Hongcui^{1,2}

¹Key Laboratory of Subtropical Agro-Ecology, Institute of Subtropical Agriculture, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Changsha 410125, China; ²Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China; ³Huanjiang Experiment Station of Karst Agricultural Ecosystem, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Huanjiang 547100, China

Abstract

A total of 721 surface (0~20 cm) soil samples were collected from the paddy field, upland, and woodland in the Karst region of Dacai, Huanjiang County, Guangxi Province, and the contents of their organic carbon (${\rm O_C}$), total nitrogen (TN), microbial biomass carbon (${\rm B_C}$), and microbial biomass nitrogen (${\rm B_N}$) were determined. The results showed that the ${\rm O_C}$ and ${\rm B_N}$ contents and soil pH value showed the trend of paddy field=woodland>upland, while TN and ${\rm B_C}$ contents had the trend of woodland>paddy field>upland. There was a significant positive correlation between ${\rm B_C}$ and ${\rm O_C}$, and between ${\rm B_N}$ and TN. Soil microbial biomass C and N had rapid responses to the changes of land use type, which could be used as the sensitive biological indicators in evaluating soil quality and fertility in Karst region.

Key wordsKarst regionLand use typeWoodlandUplandPaddy fieldSoilorganic CTotal NMicrobial biomass CMicrobial biomass N

扩展功能

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