#### 研究简报

## 太行山区不同植被群落土壤微生物学特征变化

杨喜田1,宁国华2,董惠英1,李有1

<sup>1</sup>河南农业大学,郑州 450002;<sup>2</sup>郑州市环境保护科学研究所,郑州 450013 收稿日期 2005-3-30 修回日期 2006-6-23 网络版发布日期 接受日期

为评价太行山区不同植被群落土壤微生物学特征,比较分析了针阔混交林、针叶混交林、针叶纯林、落叶 阔叶纯林、灌丛和裸露地6种不同植被群落中的土壤微生物区系、微生物生物量和呼吸强度等指标的变化. 结果表 明,6种不同植被群落土壤中的微生物学特征存在较大差异.灌丛地在微生物数量和微生物生物量两项指标中均为▶加入我的书架 最高,其余植被群落在这两项指标中的顺序从大到小依次为落叶阔叶纯林>针阔混交林>针叶纯林>针叶混交林 >裸地,土壤呼吸强度也有相似的变化趋势. 在进行退化山地的植被恢复时,应充分重视生态系统的自然恢复能

土壤微生物 植被恢复 微生物生物量 土壤呼吸强度 关键词 分类号

# Soil microbial characters under different vegetation communities in Taihang 相关信息 **Mountain Area**

YANG Xitian<sup>1</sup>, NING Guohua<sup>2</sup>, DONG Huiying<sup>1</sup>, LI You<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Henan Agricultural University, Zhengzhou 450002, China; <sup>2</sup>Zhengzhou Institute of Environmental Protection, Zhengzhou 450013, China

#### Abstract

This paper measured the numbers and biomass of soil microbes as well as the soil respiration rate under mixed coniferous-broadleaved forest, mixed coniferous forest, pure coniferous forest, pure deciduous broadleaved forest, shrubs, and bare land in Taihang Mountain area, aimed to evaluate the soil microbial characters under different vegetation communities in this area. The results showed that shrub land had the greatest numbers and biomass of soil microbes, followed by deciduous broadleaved forestland, mixed coniferousbroadleaved forestland, pure coniferous forestland, and bare land. Soil respiration rate had the similar trend. When restoring the vegetations on degraded mountain land, more attention should be paid to the natural restoration capability of forest ecosystems.

Key words Soil microorganism Vegetation restoration Microbial biomass Soil respiration rate

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