

# 春季麻栎树干边材木质部液流垂直变化 及其滞后效应

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**摘要** 利用热扩散式边材液流茎流探针(TDP)和微型自动气象站组成的测定系统,对泰山林科院林场麻栎(*Quercus acutissima*)人工林树干不同高度边材液流及其相关环境因子进行了连续观测,对影响边材液流的主要环境因子进行了相关性和滞后效应分析。结果表明,同一立木,树干上位边材液流流速上升快,高峰期持续时间短,但高峰流速较高,最大流速在 $0.002\text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 以上;树干下位边材液流流速上升、下降慢,液流高峰期持续时间较长,最大流速不超过 $0.001\text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。太阳净辐射是麻栎边材液流最主要的影响因子,且成正相关,空气温度、空气相对湿度对边材液流的影响较小,空气温度与麻栎边材液流的影响成正相关,相对湿度与边材液流速率成负相关。边材液流与主要环境因子日周期波动在时间上存在延迟效应,延迟效应因树干高度和环境因子而变。树干上、中和下部边材液流与太阳净辐射变化的滞后时间分为80、20和30 min,与空气温度的滞后时间分别为60、130和110 min,与空气相对湿度的滞后时间分别为170、160和90 min。

**关键词** 麻栎 边材液流 滞后效应 环境因子

## SPATIAL VARIATION OF SAP FLOW OF *QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA* AND ITS LAG EFFECT DURING SPRING

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**Abstract** **Aims** Water consumption of single trees can be estimated by measuring the sap flow rate in trunk sapwood. Previous studies of sap flow had problems researching temporal correlations between environmental factors and sap flow because there is a lag time between environment and sap flow due to stomatal regulation in the leaf and water capacitance in the inner tissue of the trunk. Although this method has been used extensively for forest trees, it has not been reported for *Quercus acutissima*.

**Methods** We used a micro-meteorological station and thermal diffusion probes to measure daily meteorological factors such as total solar radiation ( $R_s$ ), net solar radiation ( $TBB$ ), air humidity ( $RH_a$ ), air temperature ( $TP_a$ ), wind speed ( $W_s$ ), soil temperature ( $TP_s$ ), soil relative humidity ( $RH_s$ ) and the diurnal course of sap flow at lower (1.3 m), mid (4.5 m) and upper (8.0 m) heights of 40 *Quercus acutissima* trunk in May 2005. The research site was on a south-facing hillside of Tai Mountain at the Forestry Centre, Forestry Science Academy of Taishan. Weather factors were sampled at 30 s intervals and recorded as 10 min averages. Sap flow velocity ( $SFV$ ) was recorded by a Delta-T data logger at 10 min intervals. The temporal response of  $SFV$  to climate forcing factors was investigated using cross-correlation analysis over a range of time lags from -100 min to +180 min.

**Important findings** Patterns of daily and diurnal  $SFV$  fluctuation were different at the three trunk heights.  $SFV$  in upper trunk sapwood changed quickly and peaked  $>0.002\text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ .  $SFV$  in the lower trunk changed slowly and was no more than  $0.001\text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ .  $SFV$  in the mid-trunk was intermediate. The main environmental factors correlated with  $SFV$  were  $TBB$ ,  $TP_a$ ,  $RH_a$ , although their effects were not similar to each other ( $TP_s$  and  $RH_s$  were not significantly correlated to  $SFV$ ).  $TBB$  showed the strongest (positive) correlation with  $SFV$ .  $TP_a$  and  $RH_a$  had weaker correlations: positive for  $TP_a$  and negative for  $RH_a$ . Correlations ranged from 0.265 to 0.944 for  $TBB$  versus  $SFV$ , from 0.409 to 0.869 for  $TP_a$  versus  $SFV$  and from -0.406 to

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-0.159 for  $RH_a$  versus  $SFV$ . The correlation of sap flow and environmental factors indicated that there were lags between  $SFV$  and  $TBB$ ,  $TP_a$  and  $RH_a$ . Upper, mid and lower trunk lag times were about 80, 20 and 30 min, respectively, for  $SFV$  versus  $TBB$ , 60, 130 and 110 min for  $SFV$  versus  $TP_a$  and 170, 160 and 90 min for  $SFV$  versus  $RH_a$ .

**Key words** *Quercus acutissima*, sap flow, lag effect, environmental factor

树木和森林在发挥自身巨大生态功能的同时,也要消耗大量水分以维持自身生态系统的正常运转。森林蒸腾耗水在整个生态系统水量平衡关系中占有相当大的比重,如何在保证林分稳定性的同时,减少森林自身耗水量,增加流域径流产流量,是当前生态环境建设急需解决的重大课题,也是缓解我国北方水土保持林区水源供应问题的必由之路。

近年来,国内外许多学者利用热技术对林木耗水问题进行了大量卓有成效的研究(Granier, 1987; Alarcón *et al.*, 2000; Nakai & Abe, 2005; 王华田等, 2004; 张云娥, 2003)。空间上,对树木边材液流随树干高度不同、边材深度不同、径阶等不同变化规律进行了探索(王华田等, 2002; 李海涛和陈灵芝, 1998; 周国逸等, 2002)。时间上,就不同树种边材液流的年度、季节和日周期变化等问题进行阐述(肖以华等, 2005; 常学向和赵文智, 2004)。根据林分边材分布模型推导林木群体蒸腾耗水量(马李一等, 2001; Marshall, 1958; Vertessy *et al.*, 1995; Wullschleger *et al.*, 1998; 孙鹏森, 2000)并通过对环境因子的同步监测分析不同树种的边材液流与环境因子的相关性(Dünish & Morais, 2002; Tognetti & Raschi, 1996)。

环境因子对树木边材液流特征有显著的影响(Swanson, 1994; 熊伟等, 2003; 吴丽萍等, 2003; 马履一和王华田, 2002),但迄今所见的大多报道中,环境因子与边材液流的相关性多是同步数据的即时分析,很难揭示两者更深层次上的关系。众所周知,树木叶片蒸腾与环境因子,具有延迟现象,树木自身的水分传输也存在时滞效应,蒸腾和树干的边材液流也不是同步的,可见利用同步观测的环境因子分析树木耗水特性存在不足,以往的结论忽略了这种滞后效应,以致在进行林木耗水的影响因素的准确评价时产生了一些影响。

本文通过对麻栎(*Quercus acutissima*)边材液流和主要环境因子动态曲线的位移,探讨麻栎边材液流与环境因子间的滞后效应。在此基础上,研究麻栎边材液流的时空变异规律,掌握测定麻栎整株耗水量的技术,从而为准确评价麻栎林分群体蒸腾耗

水特性,并根据造林地区的降水特征和林地水分环境容量,选择适宜的林分密度,最终实现为水源涵养林林地水分环境的实时监控提供理论依据。

## 1 研究地点概况

泰山林科院林场位于泰山罗汉崖,地理位置处于 $36^{\circ}15' N$ ,  $117^{\circ}04' E$ ,海拔高度280~400 m,坡位为山坡中部,坡度 $15^{\circ} \sim 25^{\circ}$ 。母质为片麻岩,土壤为粗骨质棕壤,土层厚30~40 cm。属半湿润大陆性季风气候,年平均气温 $12.1^{\circ} C$ ,极端最低气温 $-20.8^{\circ} C$ ,极端最高气温 $40.3^{\circ} C$ ,年日照时数2450 h,多年平均降水量690.3 mm,  $\geq 10^{\circ} C$ 有效积温 $4300^{\circ} C$ ,无霜期198 d。主要植物是由油松(*Pinus tabulaeformis*)、赤松(*Pinus densiflora*)、侧柏(*Platycladus orientalis*)、栓皮栎(*Quercus variabilis*)、麻栎(*Q. acutissima*)、刺槐(*Robinia pseudoacacia*)、五角枫(*Acer mono*)和车梁木(*Cornus walteri*)等建群树种组成的人工林,下木和草本植物主要是黄栌(*Cotinus coggygris*)、黄连木(*Pistacia chinensis*)、黄荆(*Vitex negundo*)、胡枝子(*Lespedeza bicolor*)、扁担木(*Grewia biloba*)、白羊草(*Bothriochloa ischaemum*)、黄背草(*Themeda triandra*)和鬼针草(*Bidens pilosa*)等。

## 2 材料与方法

2005年5月对泰山林科院林场麻栎人工林(40年生)进行标准地调查,确定林分平均木,根据试验要求被选样木1株,要树干通直圆满,不偏冠,测定部位上、下50 cm处无节疤或损伤,实测样木生长参数为:树高11.3 m、胸径18.1 cm、冠幅 $7.1 m \times 4.2 m$ 、树干1.3 m、4.5 m和8.0 m处边材面积分别为 $149.55 cm^2$ 、 $99.84 cm^2$ 和 $48.29 cm^2$ 。在林分内部搭设钢架建筑平台( $5.0 m \times 2.0 m \times 8.0 m$ ),直达麻栎树木冠层,于平台4.0 m、8.0 m处铺放木板,用铁丝隔网在钢架周围架设围栏,在树干1.3 m、4.5 m和8.0 m处将麻栎外层栓皮刮掉露出内层活树皮,分东、西、南、北4个方位安装TDP-30茎流探针,于5月30日至6月3日测定树干各部位的茎流,取各部位平均值。方法见王华田和马履一(2002),数据采

集间隔期为 10 min,为研究需要在林分同时架设安装全自动微型气象站(Micro-meteorological station)测定林分内部太阳辐射强度、空气温度、湿度、风速和土壤温度,采集数据的时间间隔为 10 min。数据分析处理:用笔记本电脑与数采器连接,定期采取资料,利用 Excel 和 SPSS10.0 统计软件对观测数据进行统计分析、绘图和制表。

### 3 结果与分析

#### 3.1 树干不同高度边材液流的连日变化

从图 1 中可以看出,2005 年 5 月 30、31 日两天,麻栎边材液流速率较小,胸径处液流速率低于  $0.001 \text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。6 月 1~3 日,液流速率较高,胸径处液流速率大于  $0.001 \text{ cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。麻栎树干不同高度边材液流速率差异很大,树干上位边材液流速率峰值高于树干中部和下部,液流曲线斜率大,并且快速升高到峰值后急剧下降,树干中部峰值较低,坡形较缓;树干下

部边材流速峰值最小,峰宽最大。树干不同部位液流启动时间表现不一,如 5 月 30 日和 31 日,树干中、上部位点液流启动较早,说明树体前期因消耗引起不足,树木吸水补充;6 月 2 日和 3 日则是树干中、上部液流较早开始流动,可以推断当前树体水分供应充足。5 月 30 日、31 日、6 月 1 日,这种情况也可以看作是前期夜间树体吸水过程的延续。

#### 3.2 边材液流速率与环境因子的相关性

测定期间,白天麻栎林内风速较大,夜间较小,最大风速小于  $2.0 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。太阳辐射强度 6 月 2 日中午最高为  $856 \text{ w}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ ,净辐射白天为正值,夜晚出现负值,两者最大相差不足  $200 \text{ w}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ (图 2)。不同土层深度温度变化规律明显,20 cm 土层温度有明显的连日变化和日变幅,波动较大,最高温  $23.57 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,最低温  $19.58 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,连日变幅在  $4 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  左右;40 cm、60 cm、80 cm 土层温度变化依次平稳,80 cm 土层稳定在  $17\sim 18 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  左右。空气温度与相对湿度变化趋势

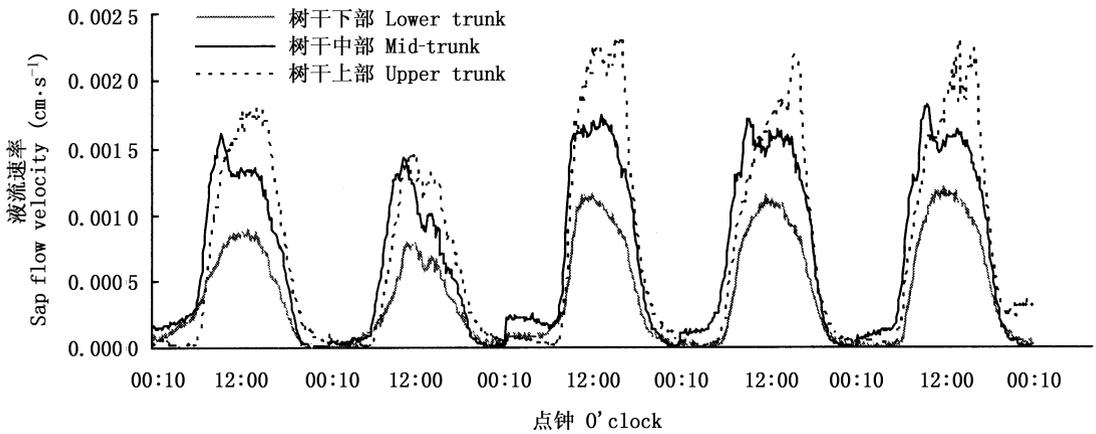


图 1 麻栎(*Quercus acutissima*)树干不同高度边材液流速率连日变化  
Fig. 1 Diurnal sap flow velocity at different trunk height of *Quercus acutissima*

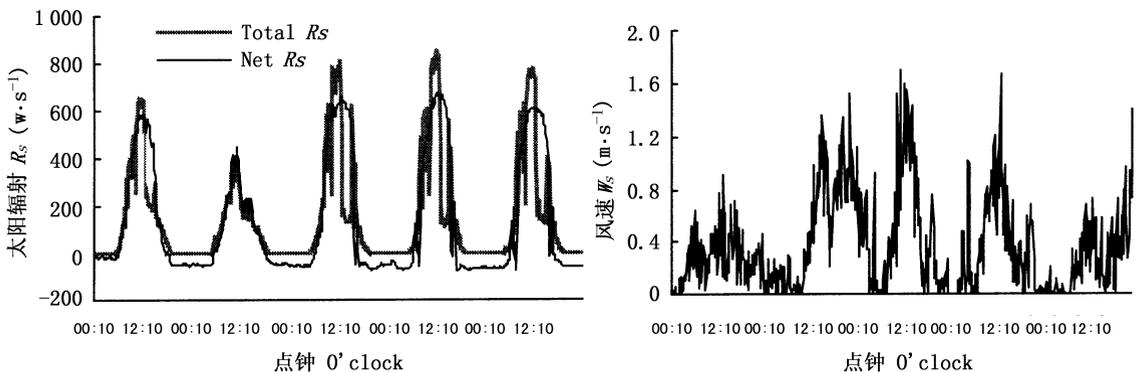


图 2 麻栎(*Quercus acutissima*)林内太阳辐射、净辐射(a)和风速(b)连日变化(5月30日~6月3日)  
Fig. 2 Diurnal fluctuation of total and net solar radiation ( $R_s$ )(a), and wind speed (b) in *Quercus acutissima* plantation (May 30 - June 3)

相反,上午气温上升,湿度下降,下午 3:00 后气温下降,空气相对湿度增加。测定期间空气温度 5 日最大变幅为 11.65 °C,空气湿度为 53.04%。

从麻栎树干不同高度位点边材液流峰值与主要环境因子峰值动态可以看出(表 1),麻栎液流峰值与环境因子峰值存在时间差异,通过对环境因子峰值的位移,分析环境因子与边材液流速率的滞后效应(表 2)。上、中和下部树干边材液流与太阳净辐射变化的延迟时间分为 80、20 和 30 min;树干液流峰值与空气温度峰值的时间波动均有提前,树干上部边材液流相对与空气温度提前 60 min 出现峰值,树干中部提前 130 min,而树干下部延迟 110 min 后与空气温度相关系数最高,说明树干下部相对空气温度动态变化提前 110 min。空气相对湿度提前 160

min 后与树干上部边材液流流速的相关系数最大,提前 170 min 后与树干中部液流变化动态相关性最高,树干上部边材液流波动与空气相对湿度波动之间的时间差值约 90 min。

图 3 表明空气温度、相对湿度、风速、太阳净辐射与树干上部位点边材液流的对应分布关系。空气温度升高,树干液流速率加快,空气温度 20~25 °C 之间时,树干顶部液流速率较小,普遍分布在 0.001  $\text{cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  以下,当空气温度从 25 °C 增加到 30 °C 时,树干顶部液流速率增加近一倍,当气温超过 30 °C 时,麻栎顶部液流速率超过 0.002  $\text{cm}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。空气相对湿度在 50%~80% 之间,麻栎顶部边材液流变化频繁,是液流的主要分布区域。空气相对湿度在 50% 左右,麻栎顶部液流出现最大值,随空气相对湿度增

表 1 麻栎(*Quercus acutissima*)树干不同位点边材液流速率及主要环境因子的峰值动态

Table 1 The peaks and time of mean sap flow velocity and main environmental factors in different height of *Quercus acutissima* trunk

日期 Date	峰值出现时间 Peak time (点钟 O'clock)					
	树干下部 Lower trunk (1.3 m)	树干中部 Mid-trunk (4.5 m)	树干上部 Upper trunk (8.0 m)	太阳净辐射 Net solar radiation (TBB)	空气温度 Air temperature ( $TP_a$ )	空气湿度 Air humidity ( $RH_a$ )
May 30	13:00	9:00	14:00	12:00	15:00	0:30
May 31	11:30	10:30	11:30	11:20	13:40	19:00
June 1	12:00	12:00	16:00	12:40	13:40	5:30
June 2	11:30	9:30	15:30	11:50	13:00	10:00
June 3	12:30	9:30	16:00	12:10	15:40	24:00

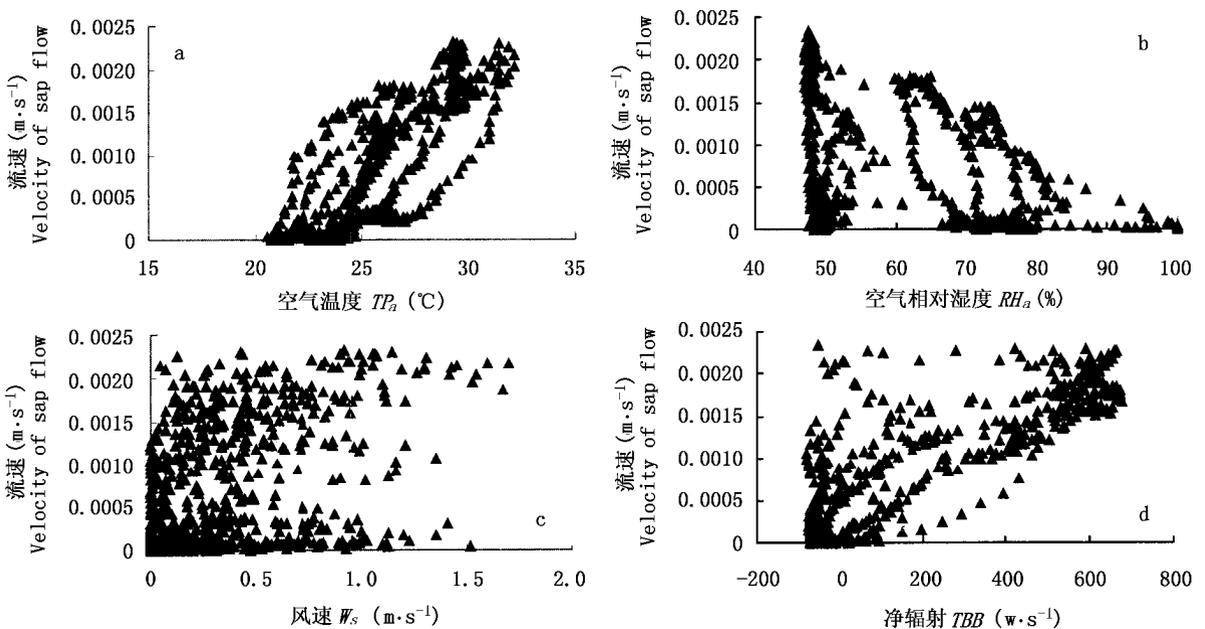


图 3 空气温度(a)、相对湿度(b)、风速(c)、太阳净辐射(d)与树干(8.0 m)边材液流流速分布效应图

Fig. 3 The scatter-plot between sap flow in the height 8.0 m of the trunk and air temperature ( $TP_a$ ) (a), relative humidity ( $RH_a$ ) (b), wind speed ( $W_s$ ) (c), net solar radiation ( $TBB$ ) (d)

表 2 树干不同高度边材液流对环境因子滞后效应分析  
Table 2 Analysis of the lagging effect between sap flow and environmental factors

滞后时间 Lag time (min)	树干下部 Lower trunk (1.3 m)			树干中部 Mid-trunk (4.5 m)			树干上部 Upper trunk (8.0 m)		
	流速与 净辐射 <i>V</i> vs <i>TBB</i>	流速与气温 <i>V</i> vs <i>TP<sub>a</sub></i>	流速与 空气湿度 <i>V</i> vs <i>RH<sub>a</sub></i>	流速与 净辐射 <i>V</i> vs <i>TBB</i>	流速与气温 <i>V</i> vs <i>TP<sub>a</sub></i>	流速与 空气湿度 <i>V</i> vs <i>RH<sub>a</sub></i>	流速与 净辐射 <i>V</i> vs <i>TBB</i>	流速与气温 <i>V</i> vs <i>TP<sub>a</sub></i>	流速与 空气湿度 <i>V</i> vs <i>RH<sub>a</sub></i>
-100	0.878	0.487	-0.165	0.810	0.409	-0.159	0.936	0.613	-0.243
-90	0.893	0.520	-0.182	0.825	0.442	-0.174	0.941	0.641	-0.258
-80	0.906	0.553	-0.198	0.839	0.475	-0.189	0.944	0.668	-0.273
-70	0.915	0.584	-0.214	0.851	0.506	-0.204	0.943	0.693	-0.288
-60	0.922	0.615	-0.230	0.862	0.537	-0.219	0.939	0.717	-0.302
-50	0.927	0.644	-0.245	0.871	0.567	-0.234	0.932	0.740	-0.316
-40	0.929	0.671	-0.260	0.878	0.596	-0.249	0.922	0.761	-0.328
-30	0.930	0.697	-0.274	0.884	0.623	-0.263	0.908	0.780	-0.340
-20	0.928	0.722	-0.288	0.887	0.650	-0.278	0.891	0.798	-0.351
-10	0.924	0.745	-0.301	0.886	0.676	-0.213	0.872	0.813	-0.361
0	0.918	0.766	-0.313	0.884	0.700	-0.305	0.851	0.827	-0.371
10	0.909	0.785	-0.324	0.879	0.722	-0.317	0.827	0.838	-0.378
20	0.897	0.801	-0.334	0.872	0.741	-0.329	0.803	0.847	-0.384
30	0.884	0.816	-0.343	0.864	0.760	-0.339	0.778	0.854	-0.390
40	0.868	0.829	-0.351	0.854	0.776	-0.349	0.751	0.859	-0.394
50	0.850	0.840	-0.358	0.841	0.791	-0.357	0.724	0.863	-0.398
60	0.830	0.850	-0.365	0.827	0.803	-0.365	0.695	0.864	-0.401
70	0.809	0.857	-0.371	0.812	0.814	-0.372	0.665	0.864	-0.403
80	0.785	0.863	-0.376	0.794	0.824	-0.378	0.633	0.862	-0.405
90	0.760	0.866	-0.381	0.774	0.831	-0.383	0.600	0.857	-0.406
100	0.733	0.868	-0.385	0.752	0.837	-0.388	0.565	0.851	-0.406
110	0.704	0.869	-0.388	0.728	0.841	-0.392	0.530	0.843	-0.405
120	0.673	0.868	-0.391	0.703	0.843	-0.395	0.494	0.833	-0.405
130	0.642	0.865	-0.394	0.676	0.844	-0.397	0.457	0.823	-0.404
140	0.609	0.861	-0.395	0.648	0.843	-0.399	0.420	0.810	-0.402
150	0.575	0.855	-0.397	0.619	0.840	-0.400	0.382	0.795	-0.400
160	0.540	0.847	-0.398	0.588	0.836	-0.401	0.344	0.780	-0.398
170	0.505	0.838	-0.398	0.557	0.830	-0.402	0.305	0.764	-0.395
180	0.468	0.828	-0.329	0.525	0.823	-0.401	0.265	0.746	-0.401

*V*: 流速 Velocity *TBB*: 净辐射 Net solar radiation *TP<sub>a</sub>*: 气温 Air temperature *RH<sub>a</sub>*: 空气湿度 Air humidity

加,麻栎边材液流活动减弱,流速变小。风速在低于  $1.0 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  时,麻栎边材液流活跃,当风速大于  $1.5 \text{ m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$  时茎流分布点较少,但边材液流的速度很大,可以推断高风速有利于植物的蒸腾作用和树干水分传输。太阳净辐射对麻栎边材液流的影响与空气温度类似,但麻栎茎流主要分布在净辐射为  $-100 \text{ w} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \sim 0$  和  $600 \sim 800 \text{ w} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$  区间。辐射增加,茎流速率加快,但最大茎流速度并未出现在净辐射最大值处,说明太阳辐射对植物蒸腾作用影响存在最适区间。

## 4 结 论

1) 麻栎在正常生长状态下,树干液流日变化动态为单峰曲线。树干上位边材液流流速快,高峰期时间短,高峰期树干上部边材流速约为树干下位最

大流速的 2~3 倍,树干下位边材液流特征是缓慢升降,高峰期持续时间较长,树干中部边材液流特征比较复杂。

2) 树干高度不同,影响边材液流的相关因子有差异,太阳净辐射对麻栎树干边材液流的影响最大,成极显著正相关,主要决定树干下部边材液流特征;空气温度、湿度对树干边材液流的影响小于太阳净辐射,主要影响树干上部边材液流,空气温度与液流成正相关,与湿度成负相关。

3) 上、中和下部树干边材液流与太阳净辐射变化的延迟时间分别为 80、20 和 30 min;空气温度分别提前 60、130 和 110 min 后分别与树干边材液流动态相关性最好,空气相对湿度与树干下部边材液流波动之间的时间差值约 90 min,提前 160 min 后与树干上部边材液流流速的相关系数最大,提前 170 min

后与树干中部液流变化动态相关性最高。

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