

土地利用变化对沙地土壤全氮空间分布格局的影响*

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【摘要】 利用经典统计学和地统计学相结合的方法, 分析了科尔沁沙地东南缘草地和8年前开垦的耕地土壤全氮含量和空间分布格局. 结果表明, 草地与耕地表层(0~10 cm)土壤全氮含量差异不显著, 亚表层(10~20 cm)含量差异显著($P < 0.05$); 耕地土壤全氮贮量比草地高 $262.36 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$. 草地与耕地比较, 表层和亚表层土壤全氮的空间分布格局均有明显差异, 草地土壤全氮的基台值、空间相关度比耕地小, 而其变程和分数维比耕地大; 草地土壤全氮水平空间异质性低, 水平空间分布格局比较均匀, 而耕地土壤全氮水平空间异质性高, 水平空间分布格局明显. 草地表层与亚表层土壤全氮含量差异显著($P < 0.05$), 空间结构特征和空间分布格局差异明显, 但空间分布格局有较强的相关性($r = 0.395, P < 0.05$); 耕地表层与亚表层土壤全氮含量差异不显著($P < 0.05$), 但空间结构特征有一定的差异, 而空间分布格局相类似, 空间相关性极高($r = 0.683, P < 0.01$). 可见, 农业活动不仅影响土壤中全氮的含量, 还影响着其空间结构特征及其水平和垂直空间分布格局. 这对深入理解土地利用变化对生态系统氮素格局及其循环的影响具有重要意义.

关键词 农业活动 土壤全氮 地统计学 科尔沁沙地 空间格局

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Effect of land use change on spatial distribution pattern of soil total nitrogen in Keerqin sandy land. CHEN Fusheng^{1,2}, ZENG Dehui¹, CHEN Guangsheng^{1,2} (¹*Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang 110016, China*; ²*Graduate School of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100039, China*). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2004, 15(6):953-957.

By using statistics and geostatistics, this paper studied the content and spatial pattern of soil total nitrogen (TN) in a grassland and an arable land of southeast Keerqin sandy land. The TN content in 0~10 cm soil layer of the arable land reclaimed from a grassland 8 years ago was not different from that of the virgin grassland, but the TN content in 10~20 cm soil layer was higher than that in the grassland ($P < 0.05$). The soil TN storage in the grassland was $262.36 \text{ g} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ higher than that in the arable land, and its spatial pattern was significantly different between arable land and grassland. The heterogeneity and spatial dependence of TN in each soil layer (0~10 cm and 10~20 cm) of the arable land were larger than those of the grassland, and the ranges and fractal dimensions of TN in each soil layer of the arable land were larger than those of the grassland. There existed a clear horizontal spatial structure heterogeneity and spatial distribution pattern in the arable land, while in the grassland, the horizontal spatial structure heterogeneity was very low, and the horizontal spatial distribution pattern was random and uniform. The TN content in the 0~10 cm and 10~20 cm soil layers of the arable land had no difference ($P < 0.05$), its spatial structure characters had some difference ($P < 0.05$), and its spatial distribution pattern was very similar ($r = 0.683, P < 0.05$). The TN content and its spatial structure characters between two soil layers of the grassland had remarkable difference ($P < 0.05$), but its spatial distribution pattern in the two layers was relatively similar ($r = 0.395, P < 0.05$). In conclusion, agricultural activity could not only influence soil TN content, but also influence its spatial structure characteristics and spatial distribution pattern. Therefore, our study might promote the further study on the effect of land use change on soil nitrogen distribution pattern and its cycling in ecosystems.

Key words Agricultural activity, Soil total nitrogen, Geostatistics, Keerqin sandy land, Spatial pattern.

1 引言

氮是生态系统中含量最丰富的元素之一,也是大多数农业和自然陆地生态系统初级生产过程中最受限制的元素之一[8,15,22,25,26].同时,氮与碳、硫、磷等元素的循环是相互耦合的[13],氮素能形成多种

形式的温室气体[16].因此,氮元素的研究倍受关注[11,21,22,26].研究表明,沙地生态系统中土壤氮含

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量明显不足,是影响生态系统生产力和生态系统稳定性的主要原因之一^[5,10,29];而且土地利用方式的改变常常容易导致土壤氮循环格局的变化,从而影响到整个生态系统的稳定性和可持续性^[1,3,6,14,23,24].因而,氮素的研究在沙地生态系统要比其他元素受到更多的关注^[6,7].目前,大尺度的空间分布格局研究较多^[18],而小尺度下的空间格局分析常被忽视,其实不少研究表明土壤小范围内的空间异质性对植物演替、生产力和稳定性具有更大意义^[2,4,5,9,30].本文试图利用经典统计学和地统计学的方法比较分析科尔沁沙地草地开垦成农田 8 年后土壤全氮小尺度下空间分布格局的变化,进一步剖析农业活动对草地土壤全氮的影响,评价开垦草地对氮循环及全球气候变化的影响.这对调整牧区的生产方式、制定农业政策和指导生态环境建设等都具有重要意义.

2 研究地区与研究方法

2.1 研究区域概况

研究地点位于内蒙古自治区科尔沁沙地东南部的中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所大青沟沙地生态实验站(122°21'E,42°58'N),海拔 247.6 m,年均气温 6℃左右,年降水量约 450 mm,土壤类型为风沙土、草甸土,植物种类主要有茵陈蒿(*Artemisia capillaries* var. *simplex*)、小白蒿(*A. frigida*)、万年蒿(*A. sacrorum*)、山竹子(*Hedysarum fruticosum*)、虱子草(*Tragus berteronianus*)、狗尾草(*Setaria viridis*)、绿珠藜(*Chenopodium acuminatum*)、中华隐子草(*Cleistogenes chinensis*)、披碱草(*Calamagrostis cylindricus*)、拂子茅(*C. epigejos*)、萎陵菜(*Poentilla chinensis*)、蒲公英(*Taraxacum falculobum*)、兴安胡枝子(*Lespedeza bicolor*)等.

2.2 研究方法与数据处理

2.2.1 样品采集与测定 研究样方为甸子地中的草地和耕地,两者相隔约 30 m,土壤类型均为草甸土.草地为均质的草本组成,平均高度 60 cm 左右,主要种为披碱草、萎陵菜等,近 8 年来基本没有外来干扰;耕地为 8 年前由草地开垦而成,以后每年种植玉米,春季播种前(4月~5月)施磷酸铵 150 kg·hm⁻²及少量的厩肥作为底肥,生长盛期(7月),施尿

素 150 kg·hm⁻²作追肥,玉米年产量平均为 4 800 kg·hm⁻².2002 年 4 月(土壤耕作层解冻后,耕种前),在面积为 10 m×10 m 的草地和耕地样方中,分别采用点格局(0.5 m×0.5 m)方法^[2,4],用内径为 2 cm 的土钻取 0~10 cm(表层)、10~20 cm(亚表层)两层土壤样品,用布袋装好,用作土壤养分测定,共计 222 个,其中草地每层 58 个,耕地每层 53 个(图 1).土壤全氮用半微量开氏法测定.

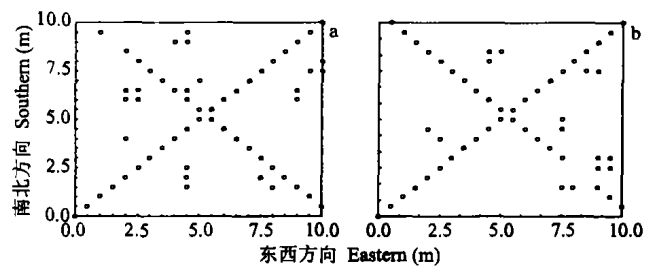


图 1 采样点在草地(a)和耕地(b)样方中的空间位置
Fig.1 Spatial location of sample points in grassland (a) and arable land (b).

2.2.2 数据处理 采用经典统计学和地统计学^[12,18,19,27,28]相结合的方法.经典统计学使用 SPSS 11.0 软件分析,地统计学采用 GS⁺(5.3 版)和 Arcview 3.2 软件分析.

3 结果与分析

3.1 草地与耕地土壤全氮含量特征

统计分析表明,草地比耕地的土壤全氮含量要低,变异系数要小(表 1).土壤表层(0~10 cm)比亚表层(10~20 cm)全氮含量要高,变异系数要小.但从多重比较分析的结果来看,除草地亚表层外,草地表层、耕地表层和耕地亚表层之间土壤全氮含量差异不显著($P < 0.05$).这说明草地表层和亚表层土壤全氮不易发生交换,可能与草地土壤质地尤其是渗透性差等有关;耕地没有由于土地利用的变化而导致耕地土壤全氮含量的下降,但耕地表层和亚表层土壤全氮含量比较接近,这与农业活动如耕地、耙地、施肥、玉米残茬分解等有关;草地表层土壤全氮变异系数较小,与土壤质地尤其是渗透性差,表层容易发生径流,且大雨常导致土壤被浸泡,表层全氮容易发生移动而混匀;冬春季的风等动力也易导致表层凋落物的重新分配,达到平衡;草本植物的根系

表 1 土壤全氮统计特征

Table 1 Statistical characters of soil total nitrogen

类型 Types	土层 Soil layers (cm)	平均值 (mg·kg ⁻¹) X	标准差 SD	变异系数 CV (%)	最小值 Min (mg·kg ⁻¹)	最大值 Max (mg·kg ⁻¹)	样点数 Number	多重方差分析 LSD*
草地 Grassland	0~10	548.23	59.76	10.90	398.16	695.52	58	b
	10~20	488.27	87.25	17.87	352.80	725.76	58	a
耕地 Arable land	0~10	562.77	95.99	17.06	352.80	756.00	53	b
	10~20	557.82	106.00	19.00	332.64	811.44	53	b

* 字母不同表示差异显著,字母相同表示差异不显著 The different letters mean significant difference, the same letter means no difference ($P < 0.05$).

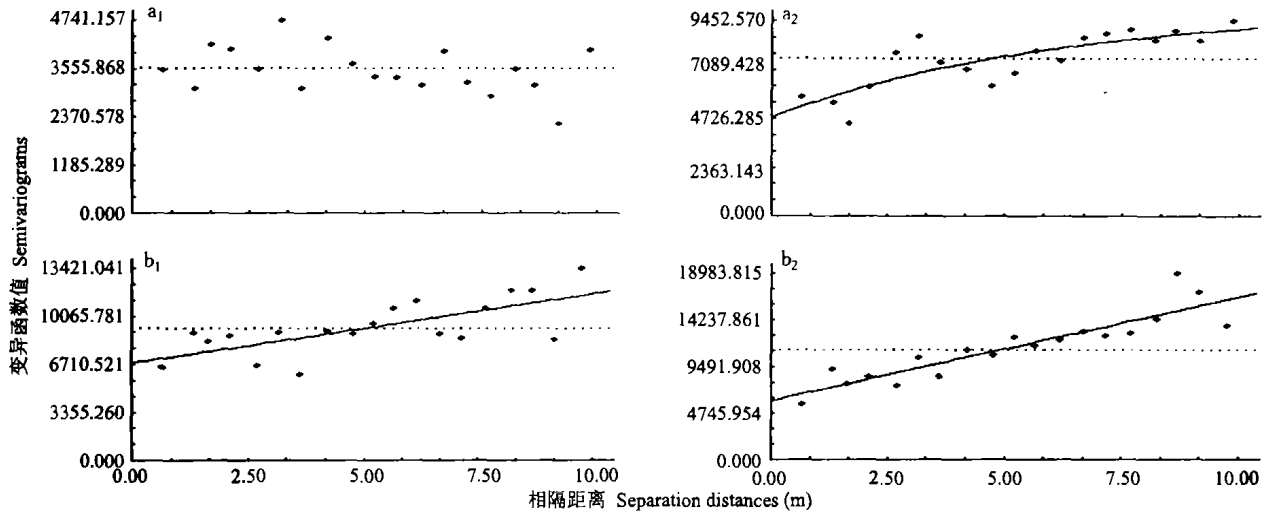


图2 土壤全氮的变异函数

Fig.2 Semivariograms for soil total nitrogen.

a_1 : 草地土壤 0~10 cm 层 0~10 cm soil layer of grassland; a_2 : 草地土壤 10~20 cm 层 10~20 cm soil layer of grassland; b_1 : 耕地土壤 0~10 cm 层 0~10 cm soil layer of arable land; b_2 : 耕地土壤 10~20 cm 层 10~20 cm soil layer of arable land. 下同 The same below.

表2 草地和耕地表层、亚表层土壤全氮的变异函数理论模型及相关参数

Table 2 Semivariogram model and parameters of soil total nitrogen of 0~10 cm and 10~20 cm in grassland and arable land

类型 Type	土层 Soil layers (cm)	模型 Model	块金方差 C_0	结构方差 C	基台值 $C_0 + C$	空间相关度 $C / (C_0 + C)$	变程 A_0 (m)	相关系数 R^2	残差 RSS	分数维 Fractal dimension
草地 Grassland	0~10	纯块金效应 Pure nugget	3571.258	0.000	3571.258	0.000	-	-	-	1.967
	10~20	指数模型 Exponential model	4790.000	5337.000	10127.000	0.527	18.66	0.671	1.139E07	1.893
耕地 Arable land	0~10	线性模型 Linear model	6790.000	4723.076	11513.076	0.410	9.76	0.494	3.368E07	1.909
	10~20	线性模型 Linear model	6020.000	10323.687	16343.687	0.632	9.76	0.812	3.681E07	1.819

主要在分布在表层,更新快,不容易出现养分极高点
和极低点,易达到一种稳定的状态^[4].

3.2 变异函数分析

通过计算草地和耕地表层和亚表层土壤全氮不同相隔距离的变异函数值,发现草地亚表层和耕地表层、亚表层能够很好地拟合成变异函数理论模型(图2),而草地表层表现为纯块金效应.这表明草地表层土壤全氮的空间分布完全是由随机因素引起的,表现出一种很均匀分布格局,而草地亚表层、耕地表层和耕地亚表层均表现出一定的空间异质性结构.

由表2可知,草地0~10 cm和10~20 cm层土壤全氮的基台值均比耕地低得多,说明总的内部变异小,这与前面经典统计分析的结果相一致;空间相关度小,即结构方差所占基台值的比值小,块金方差所占的比值大,分数维小,说明草地土壤全氮的空间变异,由结构原因引起所占的比重小,说明草地土壤水平结构比较均匀;草地土壤全氮空间异质性作用距离比耕地大,说明草地空间结构异质性作用距离长,而耕地只是在较短的距离内存在空间结构异质

性.

从草地土壤全氮的空间结构特征来看,亚表层的基台值比表层大,这与经典统计结果(即亚表层内部变异大于表层)一致;亚表层的空间相关度比表层大,分数维小,结构异质性强.耕地也表现出亚表层比表层基台值大,空间相关度大,分数维小,结构异质性强.

3.3 土壤全氮空间分布格局

根据空间局部插值估计进行克里格格局制图,可精确地描述研究变量在空间上的拓扑学形状,有助于更深刻和全面地了解变量的空间分布格局.由图3可见,草地表层土壤全氮空间分布比较破碎,或者说在研究尺度下空间分布较均匀,而亚表层的土壤全氮有比较明显的空间结构性,但表层和亚表层仍有类似的空间分布格局,表现出很好的相关性($r = 0.395, P < 0.05$).耕地表层和亚表层的土壤全氮空间结构性均比较明显,且表层和亚表层有类似的空间分布格局,两层之间的相关性检验极显著($r = 0.683, P < 0.01$).

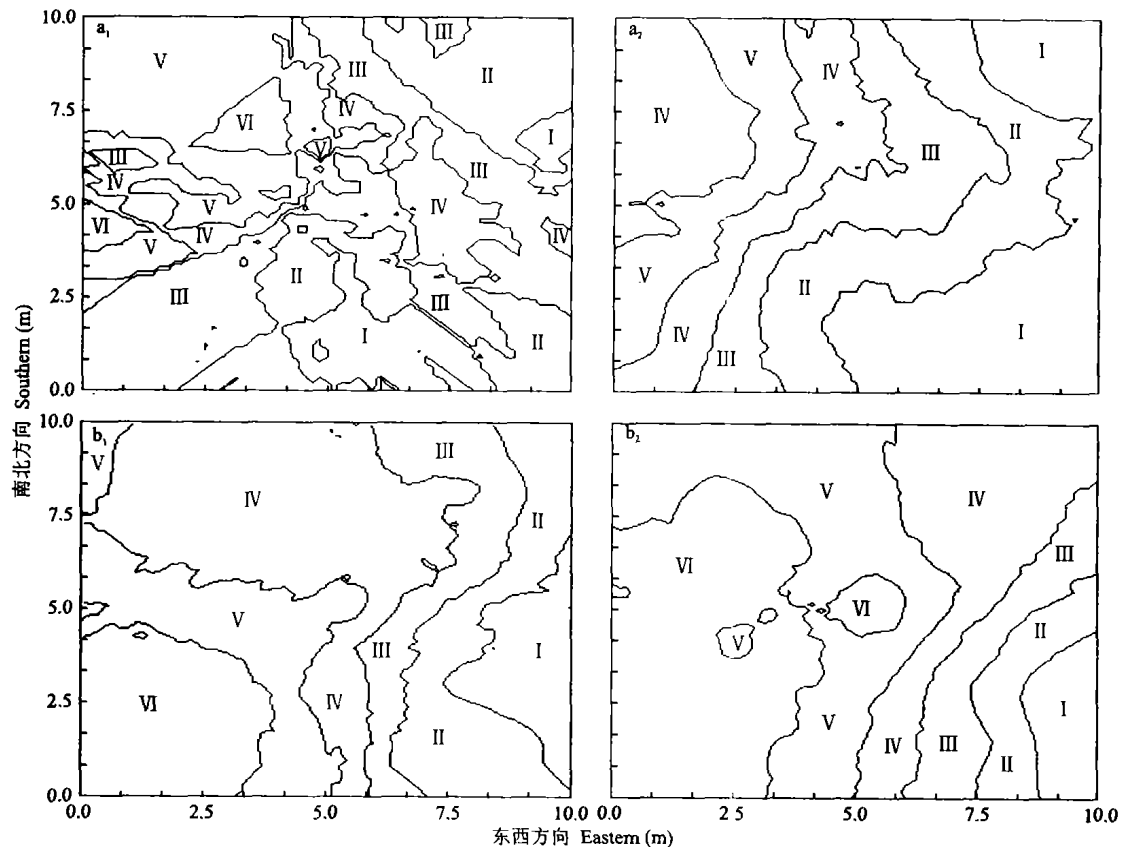


图3 土壤全氮的空间分布格局

Fig.3 Spatial distribution patten for soil total nitrogen.

a_1 : I < 543.52; II < 553.54; III < 563.55; IV < 573.56; V < 583.58; VI > 583.58. a_2 : I < 450.96; II < 476.75; III < 502.54; IV < 528.33; V < 554.13; VI > 554.13. b_1 : I < 502.60; II < 535.66; III < 568.72; IV < 601.78; V < 634.84; VI > 634.84. b_2 : I < 439.10; II < 481.92; III < 524.75; IV < 567.57; V < 610.39; VI > 610.39.

4 讨 论

丘间低地作为科尔沁沙地比较稳定的、生产力较高的生态系统,在维护整个沙地生态系统的稳定中发挥着重要的作用.现大多已被开垦成农业用地.本研究表明,经过8年的耕作实验,尽管土壤全氮的含量没有下降,亚表层还偏高,但是其内部的空间结构发生了很大变化,结构异质性增大.这种破坏土壤原有属性的现象是否是导致土地退化的先兆?关于土地利用变化与土壤养分元素空间分布格局的关系的研究很少,但生态系统中生态要素的空间分布特征与生态系统的稳定性及土壤退化的关系已有报道^[19].尽管土地退化被认为是一个植物生长减缓、生产力和土地资源的经济利用价值降低的过程,但土壤特征属性(如土壤水分和养分等)的时间和空间异质性的变化,可以作为评价生态系统退化的一般指标^[17,20].通常认为,土壤水分和养分的异质性标志着土地的退化.本研究结果表明,丘间低地的草地开垦成玉米地8年后,表层和亚表层的空间异质性均有所增加.由此推断开垦易导致土地的退化.为

此,本研究结果支持采用“退耕还草”的措施来恢复和保护当地的生态环境.

草地开垦8年后土壤全氮含量有所增加,可能是因为农业施肥量大于作物生长的需要,有利于土壤肥力的增加;耕作改善了甸子草地土壤的通透性及水热条件,加速了(玉米)残茬的分解,可以有效地补充作物消耗的氮素;丘间低地具有一定的抗干扰能力,短期的耕作没有完全破坏土壤的团粒结构,土壤仍具有较高的保肥能力.同时,也应关注由于大量施肥导致的水污染等环境问题,进一步地采取科学有效的管理措施.

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