

凋落物与单宁酸对森林土壤无机氮的影响*

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摘要 采用室内培养试验,研究了不同凋落物和单宁酸对森林土壤硝态氮和铵态氮的影响.结果表明:凋落物和单宁酸加入均降低了土壤硝态氮和铵态氮含量.杉木凋落物使红壤硝态氮和铵态氮含量分别降低6.1%~25.9%和19.7%~68.6%.杉木凋落物中黄红壤无机氮含量的降幅大于毛竹,对铵态氮的影响极显著.与对照相比,单宁酸处理能显著降低黄红壤中铵态氮含量,单宁酸浓度越高,其降幅越大,至高浓度(HG)时,其降幅达31.9%~57.8%.随着培养时间的延长,低浓度单宁酸处理(HL)中硝态氮含量降幅逐渐增大,第84天达到4.5%;在HG处理下,第7~28天的硝态氮含量增加了10.3%~18.5%,而第56和85天分别降低23.9%和42.3%.

关键词 凋落物 单宁酸 硝态氮 铵态氮 森林土壤

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Effects of litters and tannin on forest soil inorganic nitrogen. MA Hong-liang^{1,2}, LIU Wei-li^{1,2}, GAO Ren^{1,2}, YANG Yu-sheng^{1,2}, SUN Jie^{1,2} (¹Province-Ministry Co-Construct Key Laboratory of Humid Subtropical Eco-geographical Process of Ministry of Education/Fujian Province Key Laboratory of Subtropical Resources and Environment, Fuzhou 350007, China; ²School of Geographical Sciences, Fujian Normal University, Fuzhou 350007, China). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2011, 22(1): 61-65.

Abstract: A laboratory incubation test was conducted to study the effects of litters and tannin on forest soil nitrate- and ammonium N. The addition of litters and tannic acid made the soil nitrate- and ammonium N decreased. With the addition of fir litter, the nitrate- and ammonium N contents in red soil decreased by 6.1%–25.9% and 19.7%–68.6%, respectively, and the decrements in yellow-red soil were higher than those with the addition of bamboo litter, being significant for ammonium N. Compared with the control, the addition of tannin decreased the ammonium N content in yellow-red soil significantly, and there was a positive correlation between the concentration of added tannin and the decrement of soil ammonium N content. When the concentration of added tannin was high, the decrement of the ammonium N reached 31.9%–57.8%. With the addition of low concentration tannin, the soil nitrate N content decreased with time, and the decrement on the 84th day reached 4.5%. However, the addition of high concentration tannin increased the soil nitrate N content by 10.3%–18.5% in the first 7–28 days, but decreased it by 23.9% and 42.3% on the 56th and 85th day, respectively.

Key words: litter; tannin; nitrate nitrogen; ammonium nitrogen; forest soil.

树木在生长过程中会产生多酚类次生代谢物等有机化合物^[1].研究表明,次生代谢物虽不能通过各种代谢途径直接影响植物的生长发育,但它们在森林生态系统中的功能却极其重要^[2-4].不同植物以及不同时期的凋落物中所含的酚类化合物

(包括单宁酸)含量差异显著^[3-5],影响着凋落物的分解速率,调节生态系统碳氮循环等过程.因此,单宁酸一系列的独特性质引起了国内外学者的广泛关注,而单宁在森林生态系统养分动态变化中发挥着重要的作用,并且受到越来越多的重视^[2,5].已有研究显示,缩合单宁降低土壤净矿化率^[2,6],影响土壤氮有效性和转化.

凋落物在森林生态系统中占有重要地位.凋落

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物分解是养分归还土壤的最主要途径^[7-8],凋落物中的一些次生代谢物也会随着其分解释放到土壤中.单宁在森林生态系统中分解、与养分元素的关系,以及对微生物的影响等已有所研究^[2-5].氮素作为植物生长必需的营养元素,是影响森林群落繁衍更替的重要因素之一^[9].而土壤中 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 转化速率直接影响着土壤的氮素供给能力、土壤氮素迁移转化过程和植物生产力^[10].来自不同植物的单宁酸结构不同,影响不一,对土壤硝化、矿化和氮素转化等都有影响^[11-12].但是对影响 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 变化的相关研究比较缺乏,对单宁影响土壤氮转化的机理认识尚不够清楚.

本研究选取武夷山的红壤和黄红壤,通过添加性质不同的凋落物(杉木、毛竹)以及不同浓度的单宁酸处理,分析土壤中 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 含量的变化,探讨凋落物影响土壤无机氮转化的可能机理,以为维持森林生态系统的生产力、氮素转化及其对全球变化的响应提供理论依据.

1 研究地区与研究方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于武夷山脉北坡(27.33°—27.54°N,117.27°—117.51°E),平均海拔1200 m.该地区属典型的亚热带季风气候,面积约570 km²,年平均气温19℃,年均降水量2000 mm左右,年平均相对湿度80%~85%,年平均雾日100 d以上.随着海拔的升高,植被类型依次为常绿阔叶林、针阔叶混交林、针叶林、中山苔藓矮曲林和亚热带山地草甸,垂直带谱明显.区内土壤属于亚热带酸性山地森林土壤类型,土壤类型呈垂直分布:海拔700 m以下为红壤,700~1050 m为黄红壤,1050~1900 m为黄壤,1900 m以上为山地草甸土.采样地黄坑(海拔310 m)的红壤全碳14.9 g·kg⁻¹,全氮1.7 g·kg⁻¹;庙湾(海拔920 m)的黄红壤全碳30.2 g·kg⁻¹,全氮3.0 g·kg⁻¹.

1.2 样品采集及培养

2008年5月,采集武夷山不同海拔高度的0~20 cm土层土壤样品:黄坑的红壤和庙湾的黄红壤,剔除残留的根茬等,充分混匀,自然风干,过2 mm筛.于海拔1050 m和1250 m处分别收集地上杉木和毛竹凋落物,冲洗凋落物表面土壤,烘干,粉碎后备用.凋落物的理化性质见表1.

凋落物用60%乙醇提取后,总糖含量采用蒽酮比色法测定,单宁酸含量采用Folin-Ciocalteu比色法

表1 植物凋落物基本性质

Table 1 Characteristics of plant litters

凋落物 Litter	C (g· kg ⁻¹)	N (g· kg ⁻¹)	C/N	总糖 Total sugar (mg·kg ⁻¹)	单宁酸 Tannic acid (g·kg ⁻¹)
杉木 Chinese fir	485.6	10.8	45.1	96.6±8.6	19.7±0.5
毛竹 Bamboo	417.5	15.0	27.9	21.7±6.4	6.72±0.05

测定.试验共设7个处理:1)红壤(CK);2)红壤+杉木凋落物(HS);3)黄红壤(HH);4)黄红壤+毛竹凋落物(HZ);5)黄红壤+杉木凋落物(HC);6)黄红壤+低浓度单宁酸(HL);7)黄红壤+高浓度单宁酸(HG).凋落物的质量均为1 g,土壤质量相当于烘干土质量100 g;加入的单宁酸低浓度为10 mg,高浓度为0.5 g.在25℃恒温培养箱中培养,调节土壤含水量为田间饱和持水量的50%,称量法补充水分.培养期间,分别在培养开始后的7、14、21、28、42、56和84 d取样,每个处理每次取3个重复,测定硝态氮和铵态氮含量.

1.3 硝态氮和铵态氮含量的测定

取培养后的风干土壤5 g,用2 mol·L⁻¹的KCl溶液50 ml浸提,浸提液中铵态氮含量采用靛酚兰比色法测定,硝态氮含量采用紫外分光光度计测定^[13].

1.4 数据处理

采用Office 2003和SPSS 13.0软件对数据进行统计分析并作图,图表中数据均为平均值±标准差,不同处理土壤各变量之间的显著性检验采用单因子方差分析(ANOVA)和最小显著差异法(LSD),显著性水平设定为 $\alpha=0.05$.

2 结果与分析

2.1 杉木凋落物对红壤中硝态氮和铵态氮含量的影响

由图1可以看出,与对照(CK)相比,添加杉木凋落物后,红壤中硝态氮含量降低6.1%~25.9%,降幅随培养时间的延长而减少,铵态氮含量降低19.7%~68.6%,降幅随培养时间的延长而增加.其中,铵态氮含量的变化幅度明显高于硝态氮,二者之间存在显著负相关关系(图2).这表明红壤中硝态氮和铵态氮含量之间的转化关系紧密.

2.2 添加杉木和毛竹凋落物对黄红壤中硝态氮和铵态氮含量的影响

由图3可以看出,与对照相比,添加杉木(HS)和毛竹(HZ)凋落物使硝态氮含量显著降低20.0%

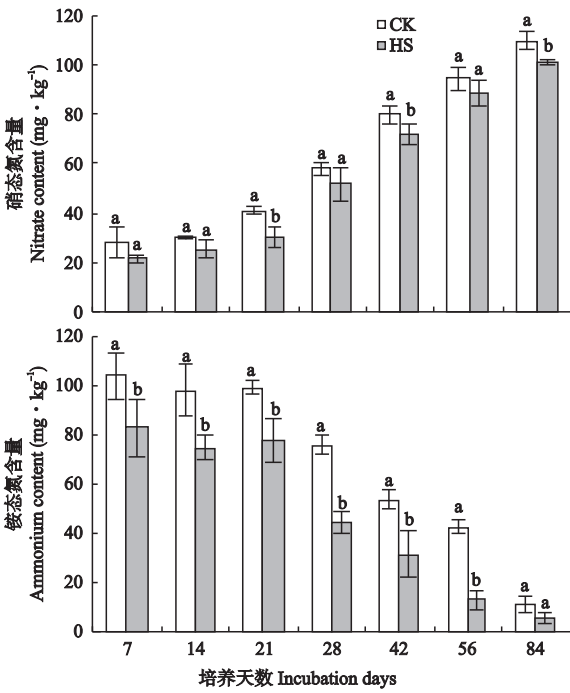


图 1 添加杉木凋落物后红壤硝态氮和铵态氮的变化
Fig. 1 Change of nitrate nitrogen and ammonium nitrogen of red soil added with exogenous fir litter.

CK:红壤 Red soil; HS:红壤+杉木凋落物 Red soil and fir litter. 不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$) Significant difference at 0.05 level between treatments was showed by different small letters. 下同 The same below.

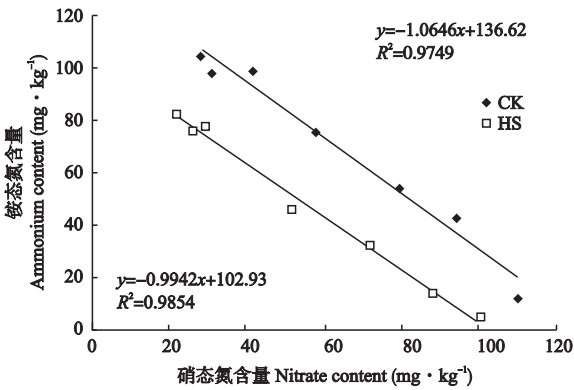


图 2 添加杉木凋落物后红壤硝态氮和铵态氮的关系
Fig. 2 Relationship between nitrate and ammonium nitrogen of red soil added with exogenous fir litter.

~ 45.8% 和 12.2% ~ 46.7%; 随着培养时间的延长,硝态氮含量增加.且 HZ 处理的降幅低于 HS 处理,但是二者在第 21、28 和 84 天均无显著差异. HS 和 HZ 处理铵态氮含量分别降低 51.1% ~ 60.0% 和 13.5% ~ 20.3%, 而且 HS 处理比 HZ 处理显著降低 39.7% ~ 51.1%, 可见,杉木凋落物对无机氮的影响明显高于毛竹,尤其是对铵态氮的影响更加显著.这可能与杉木凋落物处理有机氮增加有关.

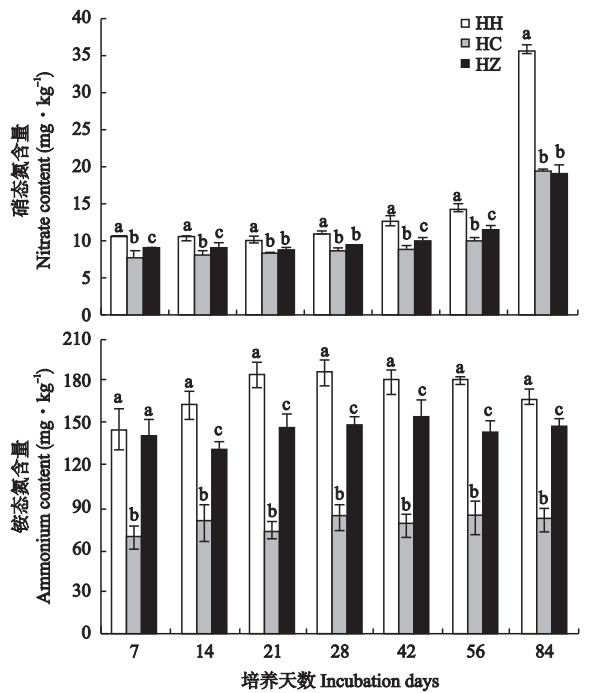


图 3 添加杉木和毛竹凋落物后黄红壤硝态氮和铵态氮的变化
Fig. 3 Change of nitrate nitrogen and ammonium nitrogen of yellow-red soil added with exogenous fir and bamboo litters.

HH:黄红壤 Yellow-red soil; HZ:黄红壤+毛竹凋落物 Yellow-red soil and bamboo litter; HC:黄红壤+杉木凋落物 Yellow-red soil and fir litter.

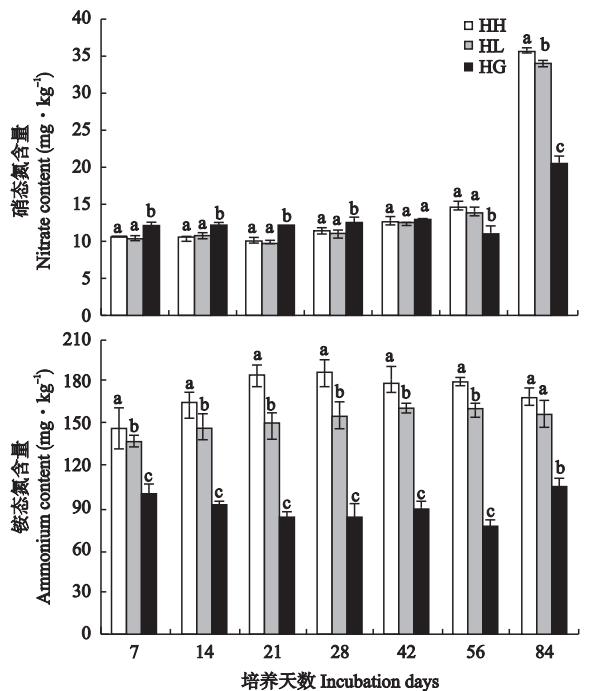


图 4 添加单宁酸后黄红壤硝态氮和铵态氮的变化
Fig. 4 Change of nitrate nitrogen and ammonium nitrogen of yellow-red soil added with exogenous tannin.

HH:黄红壤 Yellow-red soil; HL:黄红壤+低浓度单宁酸 Yellow-red soil and lower concentration tannin; HG:黄红壤+高浓度单宁酸 Yellow-red soil and higher concentration tannin.

2.3 添加单宁酸对黄红壤中硝态氮和铵态氮含量的影响

由图4可以看出,与对照相比,低浓度单宁酸处理(HL)对硝态氮的影响不大,但是随着培养时间的延长,硝态氮含量的降幅越来越大,在第84天达到4.5%。高浓度单宁酸处理(HG)下,第7~28天硝态氮含量增加10.3%~18.5%,也显著高于HL处理;而在第56和85天分别降低23.9%和42.3%,也显著低于HL处理。HL处理铵态氮含量降低5.7%~19.5%,除第7和85天外,均达到显著差异;HG处理下铵态氮含量显著降低31.9%~57.8%,同时也显著低于HL处理27.8%~52.6%。由此可见,单宁酸很可能是影响无机氮含量的主要因素之一,且只有单宁酸含量达到一定程度才会对土壤氮素转化产生显著影响,对铵态氮的影响大于硝态氮。

3 讨论

土壤氮素主要来源于土壤有机碎屑,通过微生物降解形成植物可利用的有效态氮^[14],凋落物添加可增加土壤铵态氮和硝态氮^[7];也有研究发现,土壤硝态氮和铵态氮含量与凋落物量、凋落物含氮量和凋落物氮归还量等特征间均无显著相关关系^[15]。本研究结果显示,添加凋落物使土壤中的硝态氮和铵态氮含量降低,可能是由于不同植物组织中木质素、多酚和单宁酸等次生代谢产物的含量不同^[11,16],树木通过自身化学性质(C/N、木质素含量)组成的变化影响凋落物层和土壤中氮的转化^[17-18],其在土壤中对氮素转化和保持的影响也有差异^[19-20]。不论加入的单宁酸浓度高低,都使土壤中的铵态氮含量降低,但是对硝态氮的影响并不明显。加入高浓度单宁酸处理对无机氮(尤其是铵态氮)的影响更加明显。这说明凋落物中单宁酸可能是解释凋落物影响无机氮的最好选择,与已有的报道认为凋落物中单宁酸的含量和形态影响氮有效性的结论^[11-12]相一致。而加入杉木凋落物使土壤硝态氮、铵态氮含量低于加入毛竹凋落物处理,可能与杉木凋落物中的单宁酸含量显著高于毛竹193.2%(表1),从而形成更多的有机氮有很大关系。本研究发现,添加杉木凋落物的土壤中可溶性氮明显比无机氮含量高35.8~74.6 mg·kg⁻¹^[21],这部分就是可溶性有机氮,而在其他处理并无发现。

加入单宁酸降低了土壤硝态氮与铵态氮含量,是因为土壤中有很大一部分硝态氮和铵态氮与酚类化合物发生反应,并保持在有机氮(DON)中,降低

了氮的有效性^[11-12,22]。而且土壤中蛋白质和丹宁反应的化合物随多酚浓度升高而增加,将导致其以无机氮为主要氮循环形式向有机氮(DON)形式转变,使酸性且贫瘠的土壤中DON在总可溶性氮中占到90%^[23],且DON的大量存在对硝态氮和铵态氮的存在状态和作用产生极大的影响。多酚和单宁影响土壤氮矿化和生物活性等过程^[2,6]。单宁酸的轻组是微生物的活性碳源,促进微生物活动,增加土壤呼吸,降低净N矿化;重组对微生物有抑制作用,降低土壤呼吸和氮素吸收,对N矿化有一定促进作用^[12]。凋落物中次生代谢物质的含量,以及分解过程中产生的多酚都将在很大程度上影响氮素转化过程。目前多酚类物质能有效地抑制硝态氮形成的机理已被学者们所接受^[24-25],但对单宁酸影响硝态氮和铵态氮动态变化以及在氮素循环中作用的认识还远远不够。尽管已有研究强调硝态氮与多酚反应的固定作用,但是本研究发现,凋落物和单宁酸对铵态氮也存在复杂的影响。Kraus等^[11]研究发现,单宁可以降低铵态氮的产生,增加了其消耗,主要是促进了铵态氮向有机氮的转化。凋落物和单宁酸对硝态氮的影响非常相似,而且低浓度单宁酸由于更接近加入凋落物含有的单宁酸量,因此更能反映凋落物对硝态氮的影响。因此,研究凋落物化学特性差异或改变对土壤N有效性和存在形态转化与水平的影响,有助于回答在不同植被、地形、土壤类型、土壤氮状况和土地利用历史等条件下^[22,26-29],凋落物及次生代谢物在酸性红壤氮素转化与响应全球变化过程中的关键的科学问题。

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