

西双版纳热带季节雨林生态系统氮的生物地球化学循环研究

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摘要 用小流域集水区和物质平衡方法,于1999年对西双版纳热带季节雨林生态系统的氮素循环进行了初步研究。西双版纳季节雨林生态系统的氮库总储量为 $6\ 481.2\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$,其中活体生物量、凋落物层和土壤($0\sim30\ cm$)中的氮储量分别为 $970.9\ 37.7\ 5\ 481.2\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$ 。土壤中的氮占生态系统氮总储量的84.4%,活体生物量占15.0%,凋落物层仅占0.6%。结果表明季节雨林的氮主要分布在土壤中,而在生物量中只占很少部分。大气降水、林内穿透水、树干流及地表径流的氮含量分别为 $0.565\ 0.828\ 0.983$ 和 $1.042\ mg\cdot dm^{-3}$,氮通量则分别为 $8.89\ 10.97\ 3.57\ 5.95\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$ 。大气降水输入氮 $8.89\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$,径流输出氮 $5.95\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$,收支平衡(输入—输出)为 $2.94\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$ 。氮的生物循环:吸收为 $149.86\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$,存留为 $69.30\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$,归还为 $80.56\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$,循环系数为0.54。结果表明未受干扰的季节雨林生态系统处于氮积累的状态,有利于该生态系统的稳定与持续发展。

关键词 热带森林 氮 养分循环 西双版纳

BIOGEOCHEMICAL CYCLING OF NITROGEN AT A TROPICAL SEASONAL RAIN FOREST IN XISHUANGBANNA, SW CHINA

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Abstract Xishuangbanna, located in southwest China, bounded by Laos and Myanmar on the upper Mekong River, is on the northernmost edge of tropical Asia. As a result, a mosaic distribution of tropical seasonal rain forest, which mainly appears in the wet valleys, usually with small streams or on the low hills and flats below 1000 m altitude exists in Xishuangbanna. The tropical seasonal rain forest in Xishuangbanna is rich in species and has a complex forest canopy and structure. In 1999, 119 species with DBH > 10 cm were recorded in the 1 hm² study plot. Based on the "small catchment" approach and input-output budgets, we studied on the nitrogen cycling in the seasonal rain forest. The nitrogen stock in the seasonal rain forest ecosystem ($6\ 481.2\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$) was higher than that of montane rain forest in Hainan of China ($6\ 345\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$), but lower than montane rain forest in New Guinea ($20\ 190\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$), lowland rain forest in Brazil ($7\ 537\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$), and lowland rain forest in Ghana ($7\ 230\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$). The distribution of the nitrogen stock in the seasonal rain forest ecosystem is as follows: $970.9\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$ (15.0%) in the living biomass, $37.7\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$ (0.6%) in the forest floor, and $5\ 481.2\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}$ (84.4%) in the soil ($0\sim30\ cm$) . We found that most of the nitrogen in the seasonal rain forest was stored in the soil, but not in the living biomass. Soil ($0\sim10\ cm$) net nitrogen mineralization rate was $90.4\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$. Soil played a very important role of stocking and providing N to plants. The nitrogen content in precipitation, throughfall, stemflow and stream flow were $0.565\ 0.828\ 0.983$ and $1.042\ mg\cdot dm^{-3}$, respectively. The nitrogen input from precipitation, throughfall and stemflow were $8.89\ 10.97\ 3.57\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$, respectively. The nitrogen output in stream flow was $5.95\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$. The nitrogen net increase in the seasonal rain forest was $2.94\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$. In the nitrogen biological cycling, $149.86\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$ was taken up by plants, $69.30\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$ stored in living biomass, and $80.56\ kg\cdot hm^{-2}\cdot a^{-1}$ returned to soil. This undisturbed seasonal rain forest had the nitrogen conservation mechanism and remained in the nitrogen accumulation state.

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Key words Tropical rain forest, Nitrogen, Nutrient cycling, Xishuangbanna

氮是植物正常生长发育所必需的营养元素之一,在大多数的农业和自然的陆地生态系统中,氮也是最受限制的营养元素之一(Mooney *et al.*, 1987; Vitousek, 1984)。在湿润的热带地区,土壤遭受强烈的风化和淋溶,土壤养分贫瘠,土壤氮素和磷素成为影响森林生产力的主要限制因子(Richards, 1952; Laurance *et al.*, 1999)。

氮在生态系统中以多种形式存在,研究相对困难。由于受工业化污染和农业上施用大量氮肥的影响,人们越来越重视氮在生态系统中的作用,如N₂O对温室效应的影响,NO₂⁻的致癌作用,NO₃⁻导致水体生态系统酸化从而影响水生生物的多样性,水体中氮素过多导致富营养化,森林生态系统的氮饱和现象等等。氮循环在生态环境保护、森林经营与管理、全球变化等方面的重要性日益受到重视(韩兴国等,1999; Perakis & Hedin, 2002)。

我们曾报道过西双版纳热带森林土壤的氮矿化特征,刀耕火种生产方式及林窗形成对土壤养分的影响(沙丽清等,1998; 1999; 2000; 孟盈等,2001)。热带森林生态系统由于物种多样,结构极其复杂,对热带森林生态系统元素循环的研究显得犹为困难,在热带北缘的西双版纳季节雨林区还未进行过系统的研究。处于热带北缘的热带雨林,其结构和功能与典型的赤道雨林不同,因而,元素循环也有其特点。该区地处偏远,工业不发达,环境基本不受污染,有关水化学、氮素循环等研究数据对于认识氮的全球变化具有重要意义。用小流域集水区和物质平衡方法(Likens & Bormann, 1995),我们对西双版纳季节雨林生态系统的氮储量、氮通量及氮在系统中的分配进行初步研究,拟构建季节雨林生态系统氮循环的概念性模型和数值模型,为西双版纳地区季节雨林的有效保护及刀耕火种生产方式的科学管理提供理论依据和实践指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样地概况

样地为中国科学院热带生态站(位于云南省西双版纳州勐腊县勐仑镇,21°56' N, 101°16' E)的热带季节雨林长期定位样地,海拔720 m。据中国科学院热带生态站气象站多年资料,年均温为21.4 ℃,年均降雨量为1 557 mm,其中雨季(5~10月)为1 355 mm,占全年的87%,干季(11~4月)为202

mm,仅占年降雨量的13%,相对湿度为86%。土壤为由白垩纪砂岩发育而成的砖红壤。季节雨林样地位于国家自然保护区内,在1 hm²的样地内,DBH>10 cm的树种有119种,优势种为番龙眼(*Pometia tomentosa*)、千果榄仁(*Terminalia myriocarpa*)、云南肉豆蔻(*Myristica yunnanensis*)、滇南风吹楠(*Horsfieldia tetrapala*)、光叶天料木(*Homalium laoticum*)、金刀木(*Barringtonia macrostachya*)等。群落高度48 m,林龄约200年。样地的详情请参见有关文献(Zhang & Cao, 1995; Cao *et al.*, 1996; Cao & Zhang, 1997)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 水文

流域总径流:在小流域的出口处建有水文站,用90°三角堰板的测流堰结合日记自记水位计测量流量,并换算为径流深(刘玉洪等,2001)。

大气降水:用置于70 m高观测铁塔顶部的自记雨量计测量。

穿透水:在林下随机布置10个长方形(2 m×0.3 m)的接水装置,离地表约1.5 m高,承接的水用塑料管引到自制的带三角堰口和自记水位计的容器内,以测量穿透水量。另外,用塑料漏斗下连接塑料瓶的装置收集供分析用的穿透水,此装置安装在离地表约1.5 m高的支架上,在林下随机布置5套。

树干流:根据样地调查资料,按比例选择不同种类和不同胸径的树木,大树用铝片围成漏斗状,小树用剖开的塑料管作螺旋状缠绕,缝隙用橡皮泥密封。承接的水量同穿透水方法测定。

水量每天都观测,但由于西双版纳地区雨日多,每天降水次数也多,加之分析实验条件的限制,流域总径流、大气降水、穿透水、树干流等各水样中的全氮含量只分析了4次。氮通量通过水量乘以氮含量计算而得。

1.2.2 植物

生物量:用标准木回归分析法和样方收获法(冯志立等,1998),在做生物量的同时采集各器官的样品供化学元素分析。

凋落物量及凋落物分解:用0.2 m²的收集器收集凋落物,用网袋法做凋落物分解实验(任泳红等,1999)。

1.2.3 土壤

土壤氮储量:在样地外选择3处代表性地点,挖掘土壤剖面,从上至下每隔20 cm取样,风干后制

2.6 氮循环模式

热带雨林物种极其丰富、层次结构非常复杂、物质循环迅速, 是陆地生态系统中最为复杂的生态系统。要想系统、全面地研究热带森林生态系统中的氮循环是非常困难的。森林生态系统氮循环包括大气沉降、共生固氮、非共生固氮、植物吸收、动物采食、氨化、硝化、反硝化、淋溶和挥发等过程。在西双版纳的研究中, 我们借鉴了国内外的有关研究, 对系统作了简化, 建立了热带季节雨林生态系统的氮循环模型, 如图 1。

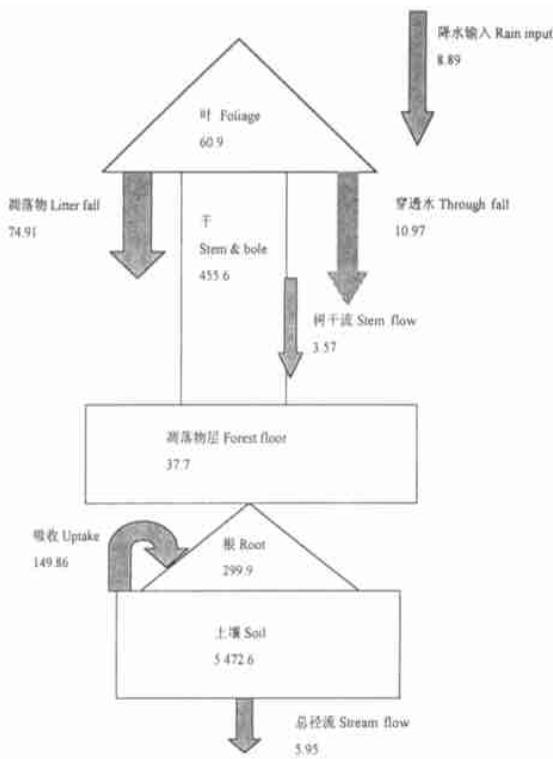


图 1 西双版纳热带季节雨林生态系统的氮素循环模型

Fig. 1 Nitrogen contents ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) and fluxes ($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2} \cdot \text{a}^{-1}$) at a tropical seasonal rain forest in Xishuangbanna

3 小结

西双版纳地区大气降水中的氮含量较低, 由降水输入的氮量也低, 与其它地区相比, 仅比新几内亚高, 低于委内瑞拉、哥伦比亚以及喀麦隆、巴西、加纳和象牙海岸等地, 也低于海南岛尖峰岭热带山地雨林、广东鼎湖山南亚热带季风常绿阔叶林和云南哀牢山中山湿性常绿阔叶林的降水输入氮量, 说明西双版纳地区基本上无大气污染。与其它热带森林生态系统相比, 西双版纳热带季节雨林生态系统的氮储量比海南岛尖峰岭热带山地雨林的稍高, 低于新几内亚低山雨林、巴西低地雨林及加纳低地雨林。西双版纳热带季节雨林生态系统是一个处于氮素积

累状态的生态系统, 系统中 85% 的氮素分布于土壤中(0~30 cm), 生物量中只占 15%。在高温高湿和雨量集中的西双版纳地区, 如雨林遭到破坏, 不但地上部分的氮素会受到损失, 土壤中的氮素也会因严重的水土流失而急剧减少, 不仅造成土壤的严重退化, 氮在生态系统中的分配格局及生物地球化学循环也会发生重大变化。

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