

氮素添加和 CO₂ 浓度升高对白羊草根际和非根际土壤水溶性有机碳、氮的影响

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摘要 采用盆栽控制试验对黄土丘陵区白羊草在不同 CO₂ 浓度(400 和 800 μmol·mol⁻¹) 和施氮水平(0、2.5、5.0 g N·m⁻²·a⁻¹) 条件下根际和非根际土壤水溶性有机碳(DOC) 和水溶性有机氮(DON) 的变化特征进行研究. 结果表明: CO₂ 浓度升高对白羊草根际和非根际土壤 DOC、水溶性总氮(DTN)、DON、水溶性铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N)、水溶性硝态氮(NO₃⁻-N) 含量均无显著影响. 施氮显著提高了根际和非根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N 含量和根际土壤 DON 含量, 显著降低了根际土壤 DOC/DON. 在各处理条件下, 根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N 和 DON 含量均显著低于非根际土壤, 根际土壤 DOC/DON 显著高于非根际土壤. 短期 CO₂ 浓度升高对黄土丘陵区土壤水溶性有机碳、氮含量无显著影响, 而氮沉降的增加在一定程度上改善了土壤中水溶性氮素缺乏的状况, 但并不足以满足植被对水溶性氮素的需求.

关键词 氮素添加; CO₂ 浓度升高; 根际; 水溶性有机碳; 水溶性有机氮

Effects of nitrogen addition and elevated CO₂ concentration on soil dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen in rhizosphere and non-rhizosphere of *Bothriochloa ischaemum*. XIAO Lie¹, LIU Guo-bin², LI Peng¹, XUE Sha^{2*} (¹State Key Laboratory Base of Eco-hydraulic Engineering in Arid Area, Xi'an University of Technology, Xi'an 710048, China; ²State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China).

Abstract: A pot experiment was conducted to study soil dissolved organic carbon (DOC) and dissolved organic nitrogen (DON) in the rhizosphere and non-rhizosphere of *Bothriochloa ischaemum* in loess hilly-gully region under the different treatments of CO₂ concentrations (400 and 800 μmol·mol⁻¹) and nitrogen addition (0, 2.5, 5.0 g N·m⁻²·a⁻¹). The results showed that elevated CO₂ treatments had no significant effect on the contents of DOC, dissolved total nitrogen (DTN), DON, dissolved ammonium nitrogen (NH₄⁺-N) and dissolved nitrate nitrogen (NO₃⁻-N) in the soil of rhizosphere and non-rhizosphere of *B. ischaemum*. The contents of DTN, DON, and NO₃⁻-N in the rhizosphere soil were significantly increased with the nitrogen application and the similar results of DTN and NO₃⁻-N also were observed in the non-rhizosphere of *B. ischaemum*. Nitrogen application significantly decreased DOC/DON in the rhizosphere of *B. ischaemum*. The contents of DTN, NO₃⁻-N and DON in the soil of rhizosphere were significantly lower than that in the non-rhizosphere soil, and DOC/DON was significantly higher in the rhizosphere soil than that in the non-rhizosphere soil. It indicated that short-term elevated CO₂ concentration had no significant influence on the contents of soil dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen. Simulated nitrogen deposition, to some extent, increased the content of soil dissolved nitrogen, but it was still insufficient to meet the

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demand of dissolved nitrogen for plant growing.

Key words: nitrogen addition; elevated CO₂ concentration; rhizosphere; dissolved organic carbon; dissolved organic nitrogen.

自工业革命以来,由于化石燃料的大量燃烧和土地利用方式的剧烈改变,大气 CO₂ 浓度已由 280 μmol · mol⁻¹ 增加至 400 μmol · mol⁻¹[1]. 与此同时,世界大部分地区的平均氮沉降量已经达到 10 kg · hm⁻² · a⁻¹,这一数值预计到 2050 年将翻倍,一些地区甚至将达到 50 kg · hm⁻² · a⁻¹[2]. 在全球气候变化背景下,CO₂ 浓度升高和氮沉降增加对陆地生态系统的耦合作用已经成为全球变化的研究热点[3-5].

CO₂ 是植物进行光合作用的重要原料,氮素是植物合成叶绿素的重要成分,大量研究表明,CO₂ 浓度升高和 N 沉降增加可以协同提高植物的光合速率,促进光合产物的积累以及根系分泌物的增加,提高输入到土壤中的碳量和氮量[5-8]. 同时,氮沉降的增加可直接提高土壤的氮素含量[9]. 但是,也有研究表明,CO₂ 浓度升高和氮沉降增加导致植物输入到土壤中的各种营养元素含量增多,为土壤微生物的生长繁殖提供了可利用的基质,从而使微生物大量繁殖,土壤呼吸增强,导致土壤营养元素的大量损失[10-11]. 此外,由于土壤中的有机碳库和氮库含量巨大,短期的 CO₂ 浓度升高和氮沉降增加很难对土壤有机碳和全氮含量产生显著影响[12]. 而土壤水溶性有机碳(DOC)和水溶性有机氮(DON)是陆地生态系统最活跃的碳、氮组分,它们可以被土壤微生物分解,可在土壤中迅速转化成其他组分,可以灵敏地指示土壤有机碳、氮库对气候变化的响应[13-15]. 因此,对土壤水溶性有机碳、氮含量特征进行研究有利于揭示未来气候变化条件下土壤碳、氮库的动态变化规律.

黄土丘陵区由于其特殊的母质、气候和地形特征,加上长期以来不合理的土地利用,水土流失严重,生态环境十分脆弱. 随着退耕还林草工程的实施,大量坡耕地转变为林地、灌木地和草地,生态环境得到显著改善,土壤碳固存显著增加[16]. 但随着全球大气 CO₂ 浓度升高和氮沉降的持续增加,土壤碳库和氮库会发生怎样的变化,尤其是对环境变化响应敏感的水溶性有机碳、氮组分会怎样的响应特征鲜见报道. 本文以黄土丘陵区退耕地典型草本植物白羊草为研究对象,采用盆栽控制试验,对其在 CO₂ 浓度倍增和氮沉降增加条件下土壤水溶性有机

碳、氮含量的变化特征进行了研究,旨在为全球气候变化条件下土壤碳、氮平衡研究提供科学指导.

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验材料采用多年生 C₄ 草本植物白羊草(*Bothriochloa ischaemum*),其种子于 2013 年秋季采自中国科学院安塞水土保持综合试验站(36°51'30" N, 109°19'23" E, 海拔 1068~1309 m)的天然草地. 测得种子发芽率在 90% 以上.

1.2 试验设计

采用盆栽控制试验,于 2014 年 6 月在黄土高原土壤侵蚀与旱地农业国家重点实验室干旱大厅进行. 盆栽器皿为自制的 PVC 圆筒(内径×长为 15 cm×20 cm),圆筒中央放置 500 目的尼龙网袋作为根际袋(直径×长为 9 cm×18 cm),盆栽土壤为陕北安塞县的黄绵土,土壤有机质 2.58 g · kg⁻¹,全氮 0.21 g · kg⁻¹,速效氮 11.55 mg · kg⁻¹,pH 8.24,田间持水量为 20%. 土壤风干后过 2 mm 筛混匀,按容重 1.2 g · cm⁻³ 装盆. 首先在根际袋内装入风干的黄绵土 1.37 kg,然后在根袋外围圆筒底部铺碎石,在碎石上放置一根高出桶面 2 cm,内径为 2 cm 的 PVC 管作为灌水通道,之后在根袋四周加入黄绵土. 充分供水使盆中的土壤完全湿润. 2014 年 6 月 9 日在根际袋内采用穴播的方法播种白羊草种子. 每盆根际袋内取 3 个穴,每穴播 3 粒种子,充分供水.

2014 年 8 月 1 日,每穴保留 1 株幼苗,每盆保留 3 株长势相近幼苗,然后将盆栽移入人工气候室(AGC-D003N 逆境型,浙江求是人工环境有限公司)中进行 CO₂ 浓度倍增和氮素添加处理. 试验设 2 个 CO₂ 水平,即正常 CO₂ 浓度(400 μmol · mol⁻¹, A) 和倍增 CO₂ 浓度(800 μmol · mol⁻¹, E); 3 个 N 水平,即 0、2.5 和 5.0 g N · m⁻² · a⁻¹[17],分别用 N₀、N₁ 和 N₂ 表示,共计 6 个处理. 试验采用全因子设计,每种处理 5 个重复. CO₂ 浓度由 2 个人工气候室控制,用钢瓶装 CO₂ 作为外部 CO₂ 供应源,每天 24 h 不间断供应,其他条件相同,即湿度: 55%; 光照 500 μmol · m⁻² · s⁻¹; 温度: 28 °C/22 °C(昼/夜). 氮素水平由外源添加硝酸铵(纯 N 含量为 35%)控制(表 1),全部氮素分 6 次,于 8 月 18 日、9 月 2 日、9 月 17 日、

表1 盆栽施氮量

Table 1 Nitrogen application rate in the pot experiment

施氮处理 Nitrogen application treatment	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (g N · m ⁻² · a ⁻¹)	每盆施氮量 Nitrogen application rate per pot (g)	施 NH ₄ NO ₃ 量 Amount of NH ₄ NO ₃ (g)	每次施 NH ₄ NO ₃ 量 Amount of NH ₄ NO ₃ each time (g)
N ₀	0	0	0	0
N ₁	2.5	0.044	0.126	0.021
N ₂	5	0.088	0.252	0.042

10月2日、10月17日和11月1日施加于盆栽中。每次施氮时配制 4.205 mg · mL⁻¹ 硝酸铵溶液,用移液枪分别将 0、5、10 mL 硝酸铵溶液均匀地喷洒在 N₀、N₁和 N₂处理的盆栽中,然后用喷壶在盆栽表面喷水,确保硝酸铵溶液渗入到盆栽土壤中。为防止土壤干旱对白羊草生长的限制,每天下午进行称量,补充消耗的水分,盆栽土壤含水量控制在田间持水量的80%左右。

1.3 样品的采集与测定

2014年11月15日,盆栽试验结束后,采集根际土(尼龙网袋内的土壤)和非根际土(袋外离尼龙网袋1 cm 以外的土壤)。土壤样品过 2 mm 筛后,一部分于 4 °C 保存,用于水溶性有机碳、氮的测定,一部分风干后过 0.25 mm 筛,用于土壤有机碳和全氮的测定。

土壤有机碳含量采用重铬酸钾容量法-外加热法测定,全氮含量采用半微量开氏法测定。

土壤水溶性有机碳、氮的提取及测定参考 Jones 等^[18]的方法进行。水溶性有机碳(DOC)用 TOC 分析仪测定;水溶性总氮(DTN)用氢氧化钠-过硫酸钾氧化,分光光度计测定;水溶性铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N)和水溶性硝态氮(NO₃⁻-N)用连续流动分析仪测定。水溶性有机氮含量 DON = DTN - (NH₄⁺-N + NO₃⁻-N)。

1.4 数据处理

采用 Excel 2007 和 SPSS 16.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。采用单因素(one-way ANOVA)和 Duncan 法进行方差分析和多重比较(α=0.05),根际和非根际间比较采用 t 检验法,采用双因素方差分析(two-way ANOVA)检验 CO₂浓度和施氮水平以及二者之间的交互作用。采用 Origin 9.0 软件作图。图表中数据为平均值±标准差。

2 结果与分析

2.1 氮素添加和 CO₂浓度升高对土壤水溶性有机碳的影响

表2表明,CO₂浓度、施氮水平及二者交互作用

表2 氮素添加和 CO₂浓度升高对土壤水溶性有机碳、氮的多因素方差分析Table 2 Multi-factor variance analysis of soil dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen under nitrogen addition and elevated CO₂ concentration

指标 Index		变异来源 Source of variance		
		CO ₂	N	CO ₂ ×N
水溶性有机碳 DOC	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
水溶性有机碳/土壤 有机碳 DOC/TOC	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
水溶性总氮 DTN	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	**	*
水溶性铵态氮 NH ₄ ⁺ -N	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	ns	*
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	*	ns	*
水溶性硝态氮 NO ₃ ⁻ -N	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	**	*
水溶性有机氮 DON	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
水溶性有机氮/水溶性 总氮 DON/DTN	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	**	*
水溶性有机氮/土壤全氮 DON/TN	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	ns	ns
水溶性有机碳/水溶性 总氮 DOC/DTN	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	*	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
水溶性有机碳/水溶性 有机氮 DOC/DON	根际 Rhizosphere	ns	**	ns
	非根际 Non-rhizosphere	ns	*	ns

ns: P>0.05; * P<0.05; ** P<0.01. 下同 The same below.

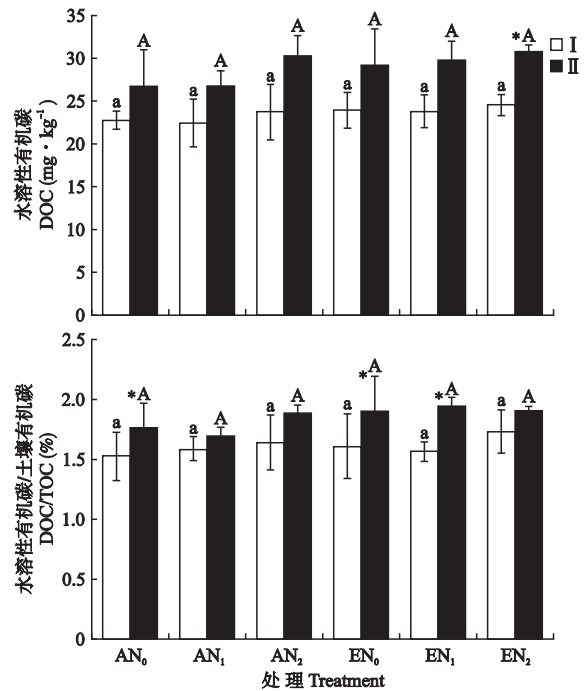


图1 不同处理白羊草根际(I)和非根际(II)土壤 DOC 含量和 DOC/TOC

Fig.1 DOC content and DOC/TOC in the rhizosphere (I) and non-rhizosphere (II) soil of *Bothriochloa ischaemum* in different treatments.

不同小写字母表示根际土壤处理间差异显著,不同大写字母表示非根际土壤处理间差异显著(P<0.05)。Different small letters meant significant difference among treatments in rhizosphere soil, and different capital letters meant significant difference among treatments in non-rhizosphere soil. * 根际和非根际土壤间差异显著。Significant difference between rhizosphere soil and non-rhizosphere soil. 下同 The same below.

对根际和非根际土壤 DOC 含量和 DOC/TOC 均无显著影响.由图 1 可以看出,不同处理下,根际土壤 DOC 含量为 22.47~24.50 mg·kg⁻¹,非根际土壤 DOC 含量为 26.66~30.79 mg·kg⁻¹.除 EN₂外,各处理条件下根际土壤 DOC 含量与非根际土壤无显著差异.根际土壤 DOC/TOC 略低于非根际土壤. AN₀、EN₀和 EN₁处理下,根际土壤 DOC/TOC 显著低于非根际土壤.

2.2 氮素添加和 CO₂ 浓度升高对土壤水溶性有机氮的影响

由表 2 和图 2 可以看出,CO₂ 浓度对根际和非

根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N、DON 含量和根际土壤 NH₄⁺-N 含量均无显著影响.施氮处理对根际和非根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N 含量,以及根际土壤 DON 含量有显著影响,对根际和非根际土壤 NH₄⁺-N 含量和非根际土壤 DON 含量无显著影响.随施氮量的增加,根际和非根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N 含量和根际土壤 DON 含量显著增加,各处理根际土壤 DTN、NO₃⁻-N 和 DON 含量均显著低于非根际土壤.除 AN₀处理外,根际土壤 NH₄⁺-N 含量与非根际土壤无显著差异.

CO₂ 浓度对根际和非根际土壤 DON / DTN 和

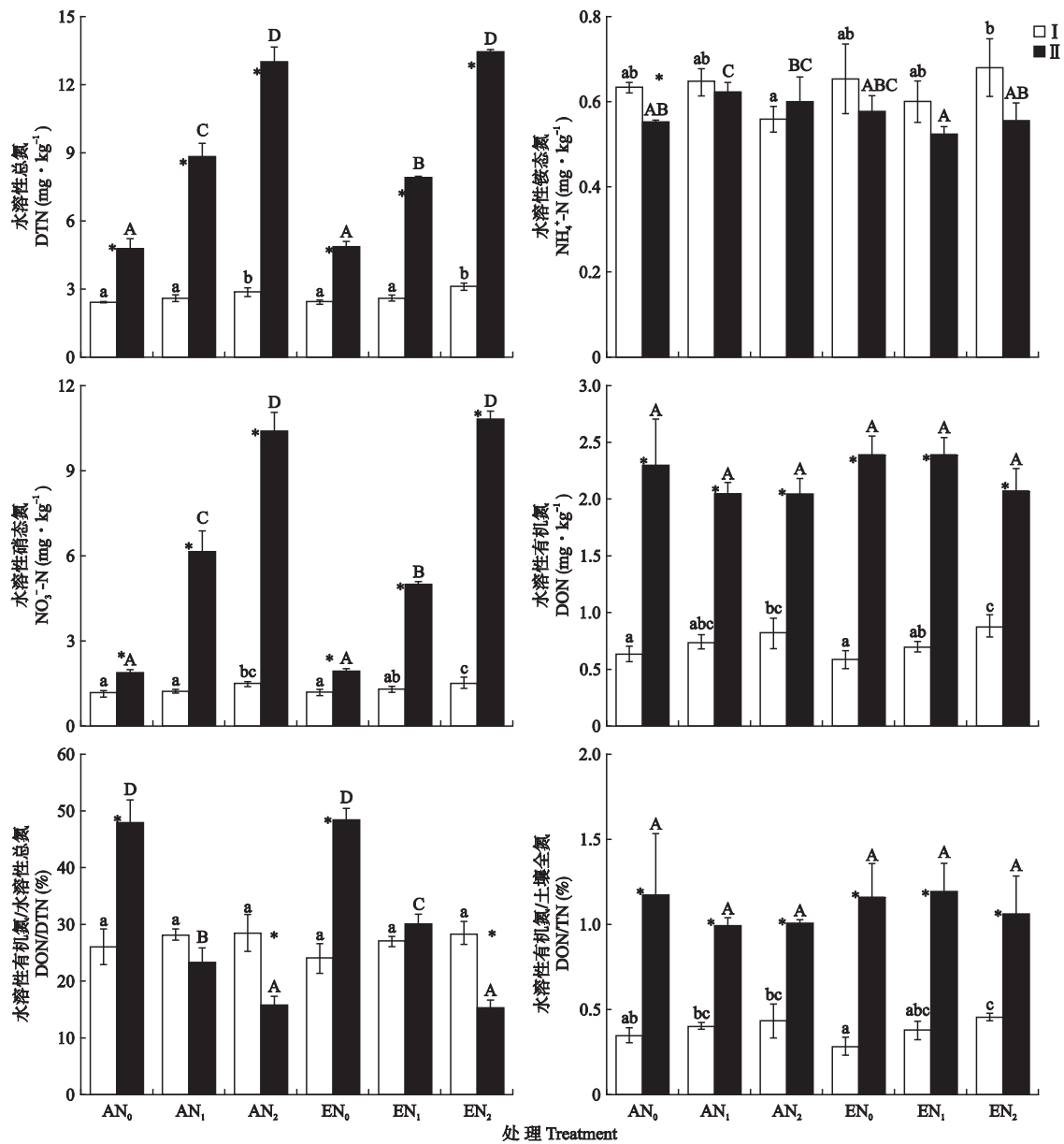


图 2 不同处理白羊草根际(I)和非根际(II)土壤 DTN、NH₄⁺-N、NO₃⁻-N 含量以及 DON/DTN 和 DON/TN

Fig.2 Contents of DTN, NH₄⁺-N, NO₃⁻-N and DON/DTN and DON/TN in the rhizosphere (I) and non-rhizosphere (II) soil of *Bothriochloa ischaemum* in different treatments.

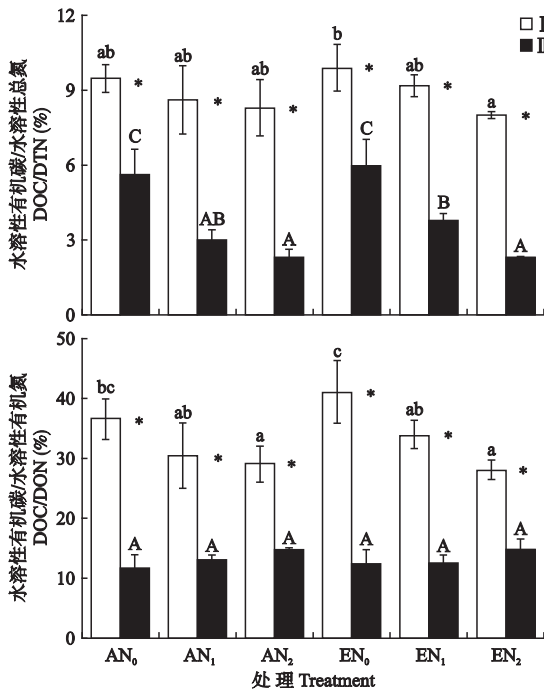


图3 不同处理白羊草根际(I)和非根际(II)土壤 DOC/DTN 和 DOC/DON

Fig.3 DOC/DTN and DOC/DON in the rhizosphere (I) and non-rhizosphere (II) soil of *Bothriochloa ischaemum* in different treatments.

DON/TN 均无显著影响,而施氮处理对非根际土壤 DON/DTN 和根际土壤 DON/TN 有显著影响.施氮处理显著降低了非根际土壤 DON/DTN,显著提高了根际土壤 DON/TN.在 N₀ 处理下,根际土壤 DON/DTN 显著低于非根际土壤;在 N₂ 处理下,根际土壤 DON/DTN 显著高于非根际土壤.各处理根际土壤 DON/TN 均显著低于非根际土壤.

2.3 氮素添加和 CO₂ 浓度升高对水溶性碳氮比的影响

由表 2 和图 3 可以看出,CO₂ 浓度升高对根际和非根际土壤 DOC/DTN 和 DOC/DON 无显著影响.施氮处理对根际和非根际土壤 DOC/DTN 和 DOC/DON 有显著影响.随施氮量的增加,非根际土壤和倍增 CO₂ 浓度下根际土壤 DOC/DTN 显著降低;根际土壤 DOC/DTN 显著高于非根际土壤.随施氮量的增加,根际土壤 DOC/DON 显著降低;根际土壤 DOC/DON 显著高于非根际土壤.

3 讨论

水溶性有机碳、氮是土壤有机碳、氮中最活跃的组分之一,对环境条件变化响应敏感^[19].植物枯枝落叶分解和根系分泌物是土壤水溶性有机碳、氮的

重要来源.大量研究表明,施肥和 CO₂ 浓度升高能够显著提高植物的光合速率,促进植物生长,提高进入到土壤中的枯枝落叶生物量和根系分泌物的量,从而导致土壤水溶性有机碳、氮含量增加^[20-22].但是也有研究表明,CO₂ 浓度升高和施肥显著降低了土壤水溶性有机碳、氮含量,这主要是由于水溶性有机碳、氮是土壤微生物主要的能量来源,土壤微生物尤其是根际微生物的大量活动会导致土壤水溶性有机碳、氮的大量损失^[15,23].因此,在环境变化条件下,土壤中水溶性有机碳、氮含量的变化取决于其来源和消耗之间的平衡关系^[3].本研究中,氮素添加和 CO₂ 浓度倍增对白羊草根际和非根际土壤水溶性有机碳和非根际土壤水溶性有机氮含量无显著影响,而根际土壤水溶性有机氮含量随施氮量增加而显著增大,这表明施氮在一定程度上促进了白羊草根际水溶性有机氮的积累.但是,白羊草根际水溶性有机氮含量显著低于非根际土壤.研究发现,白羊草体内氮总量随施氮量的增加呈显著增加趋势(表 3).根际作为土壤-植物生态系统物质交换的活跃界面,根际微生物和酶活性的提高会导致土壤有机氮素的大量损失^[24-26].因此在黄土丘陵区,根际微生物的大量活动和植物根系吸收作用共同导致土壤水溶性有机氮的大量消耗.

CO₂ 作为植物光合作用的底物,其浓度的升高通常会显著提高植物的光合作用,导致植物生物量显著增加^[6].本研究中,CO₂ 浓度升高显著提高了白羊草植株的总生物量,尤其是在施氮处理条件下(表 3).植物生物量的提高增大了其对土壤中养分的吸收,尤其是氮素^[27-28].但是由于黄土丘陵区土壤氮素缺乏^[29],植被生长过程中无法从土壤中进一

表 3 不同处理白羊草生物量和氮总量

Table 3 Total plant biomass and nitrogen amount of *Bothriochloa ischaemum* in different treatments

处理 Treatment	生物量 Total biomass (g)	氮含量 Nitrogen concentration (mg · g ⁻¹)	氮总量 Nitrogen amount (mg)
AN ₀	0.47±0.05a	4.75±0.32a	2.21±0.11a
AN ₁	1.01±0.20b	5.37±0.38b	5.46±1.31b
AN ₂	2.72±0.25d	5.31±0.44ab	14.42±1.83d
EN ₀	0.69±0.08a	4.77±0.12a	3.28±0.44a
EN ₁	1.73±0.08c	5.27±0.34ab	9.12±0.51c
EN ₂	4.10±0.24e	5.40±0.26b	22.18±1.73e
F 值	CO ₂ 97.71 **	0.00 ^{ns}	57.34 **
F value	N 480.35 **	6.30 **	291.88 **
	CO ₂ ×N 18.52 **	0.18 ^{ns}	12.62 **

不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著(P<0.05) Different small letters meant significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level.

步获取可利用的氮素,从而导致 CO₂ 浓度倍增未对土壤中的可溶性氮素含量产生显著影响.氮素添加为土壤提供了大量可利用性氮素.随施氮量的增加,白羊草根际和非根际土壤中水溶性总氮和硝态氮含量显著增加,而铵态氮含量无显著变化.这主要是由于在黄土高原典型草原区,土壤中氮的矿化作用主要以硝化作用为主^[30-31],导致土壤中铵态氮转化为硝态氮.白羊草体内氮总量随施氮量的增加呈显著增加趋势(表 3),根际土壤氮素供应是白羊草体内氮素的重要来源,因此导致白羊草根际土壤水溶性总氮和硝态氮含量显著低于非根际土壤.根际是植物根系生长发育、营养成分吸收和新陈代谢的场所,是土壤化学和生物学性质最为活跃的微域^[24].大量研究表明,根际微生物群落多样性显著高于非根际,植物根产生的分泌物和脱落物为根际区土壤微生物提供有效 C 和 N 源,使根际微生物和酶活性显著提高,加速了土壤氮素的循环转化^[25-26, 32-33].因此,在氮素普遍缺乏的黄土丘陵区,现有的氮沉降量促进了植物体内氮素的积累,但并不足以满足植物生长对氮素的需求.

土壤碳氮比(C/N)是衡量土壤 C、N 营养平衡状况的重要指标^[34],通常被认为是土壤氮素矿化能力的标志.土壤碳氮比较低,可促使微生物分泌更多的胞外酶来加速土壤有机质的分解,释放无机氮素来满足微生物生长所需的养分,从而促进土壤中有效氮素的增加;反之,碳氮比较高,会出现微生物在分解有机质过程中存在氮受限,从而与植物存在对土壤无机氮素的竞争,不利于植物的生长^[35].有研究表明,水溶性有机碳、氮的比值对环境变化的响应比 C/N 更加灵敏^[14].本研究中,CO₂ 浓度倍增对土壤 DOC/DON 无显著影响;随施氮量的增加,根际土壤 DOC/DON 显著降低,表明施氮在一定程度上改善了土壤氮素缺乏的状况.但是,在各处理条件下根际土壤 DOC/DON 均显著低于非根际土壤.在黄土丘陵区,氮素缺乏是限制植被生长的重要因素^[29].在未来氮沉降量持续增加的条件下,黄土丘陵区土壤氮素缺乏状况会得到改善.

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