

控雪处理下红松和蒙古栎凋落叶分解动态

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摘要 气候变化导致的冬季雪被格局变化将改变地表水热环境及分解者活性，从而显著影响高寒地区森林凋落物分解过程。2014–2016年采用凋落物分解袋法，研究了帽儿山森林生态站人工林控雪模拟试验下红松(*Pinus koraiensis*)和蒙古栎(*Quercus mongolica*)的凋落叶于雪被期和无雪期不同阶段的分解动态。控雪试验包括增雪、除雪和对照3个处理。结果发现：树种、控雪处理、分解阶段以及环境因子(凋落物层平均温度、冻融循环次数、有机层全氮、全磷含量等)均影响着凋落叶分解率。分解试验的两年内，不同控雪处理下红松凋落叶的分解率为52.1%–54.5%，蒙古栎为53.9%–59.1%。两种凋落叶的分解系数均以增雪处理最大，除雪处理最小。此外，控雪处理改变了两种凋落叶雪被期或无雪期对分解总量的贡献率。与对照相比，增雪处理使红松和蒙古栎凋落叶雪被期的分解贡献率分别提高9.1%和10.4%；而除雪处理使两种凋落叶无雪期的分解贡献率分别提高10.4%和12.7%。因此，由气候变化带来的冬季雪被改变不但会显著影响温带森林凋落叶的分解过程，而且会改变雪被期和无雪期的分解量对年分解总量的贡献率。

关键词 控雪；温带森林；凋落物分解；气候变化；雪被期；无雪期

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Dynamics in foliar litter decomposition for *Pinus koraiensis* and *Quercus mongolica* in a snow-depth manipulation experiment

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Abstract

Aims Changes in snowpack induced by climate change may alter water and heat regimes at the ground surface, thus influencing activities of decomposers and litter decomposition in snow-covered regions. However, effects of snow-depth changes on litter decomposition are unclear. Our objective was to characterize the decomposition dynamics of two contrasting tree species—Korean pine (*Pinus koraiensis*) and Mongolian oak (*Quercus mongolica*) in a snow-depth manipulation experiment.

Methods The snow-depth manipulation experiment that included three treatments (i.e., snow-addition, snow-removal, and control) was conducted in a temperate Korean pine plantation in the Maoershan Forest Ecosystem Research Station, Northeast China. Air-dried foliar litter of the pine or oak (10 g litter per bag) was sealed in a nylon litterbag (15 cm × 20 cm). A total of 648 litterbags (3 plots × 3 treatments × 2 tree species × 3 replicates × 12 sampling dates) were placed evenly on the forest floor in October 2014. Three replicate litterbags per species were buried in each treatment plot and sampled 12 times (i.e., freezing onset stage, deep freezing stage, thawing stage, early, middle and late snow-free seasons) during the two-year period (2014–2016) to determine the temporal variation of the decomposition rate. Associated factors (i.e., mean temperature at litter layer, freeze-thaw cycle, available nitrogen and phosphorus at the organic layer) were measured simultaneously.

Important findings Tree species, snow-depth treatment, decomposition stage, and the measured associated factors all influenced the decomposition rates of the foliar litter. The litter mass loss was 52.1%–54.5% for the pine, and 53.9%–59.1% for the oak during the two-year period. The decomposition coefficients for the litter of the two species were the highest in the snow-addition plot, and the lowest in the snow-removal plot. Moreover, the

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snow-depth manipulation dramatically changed the relative contribution of the mass loss (R ratio) during the snow-covered or snow-free seasons to the yearly total loss. Compared with the control, the snow-addition treatment increased the R ratio during the snow-covered season by 9.1% for the pine and 10.4% for the oak, while the snow-removal treatment increased the R ratio during the snow-free season by 10.4% and 12.7%, respectively. In conclusion, changes in snowpack induced by climate change may significantly affect the foliar decomposition in temperate forests, and also alter the relative contribution of the litter decomposition in the snow-covered and snow-free seasons to the yearly decomposition.

Key words snow-depth manipulation; temperate forest; foliar litter decomposition; climate change; snow-covered season; snow-free season

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森林凋落物分解是生态系统物质循环的主要供给源, 是森林生态系统生产力、碳储量和土壤有机质形成的基础(Berg & McClaugherty, 2014; Berger *et al.*, 2015)。虽然低温限制了高寒地区森林凋落物的分解(Aerts, 2006), 但高寒地区季节性雪被的隔热和淋溶作用可促进凋落物分解(Christenson *et al.*, 2010; Saccone *et al.*, 2013), 从而使季节性雪被成为高寒地区森林凋落物分解的一个重要影响因素(Uchida *et al.*, 2005; Baptist *et al.*, 2010)。随着气候变化的加剧, 全球雪被格局已经发生了显著变化(IPCC, 2007), 并带有强烈的区域性和复杂性: 原本降水丰沛地区冬季变得更加潮湿多雪, 而某些地区的雪被可能会因全球增温而加速消融。例如, Beniston等(2003)报道阿尔卑斯山区冬季变暖使降水增加, 特别是在海拔1 700–2 000 m的地区雪被增厚; 而Venäläinen等(2001)报道芬兰经历暖冬, 其北部的雪被随着冬季降雪的减少而变薄。这些雪被变化格局对生物地球化学循环产生的显著影响已得到证实。然而, 目前有关森林凋落物的研究大多只关注气候变化引起的单一雪被格局的影响, 即单纯的增雪(如Aerts *et al.*, 2012; Blok *et al.*, 2016)或减雪(如Christenson *et al.*, 2010; Bokhorst *et al.*, 2013), 而雪被变化格局对森林凋落物分解影响的结果和机制尚不清楚。

虽然环境因子、凋落物质量和分解者是调控凋落物分解的三大重要因素, 但各因素的作用时间和程度不同, 致使不同条件下影响凋落物分解的因素产生分异。例如, Vossbrinc等(1979)研究发现, 作为分解者的土壤动物, 对凋落物分解的贡献最大; 而和润莲等(2016)报道, 环境因子和分解者是影响两种地被植物凋落物分解的主要因素。但可以肯定的

是, 雪被可通过改变以上因素影响凋落物分解过程, 并且这种影响在持续时间上还具有一定的阶段性: 在冻结初期和深冻期, 雪被控制了地表和土壤微环境, 可使雪下的温湿度保持适宜(Mackelprang *et al.*, 2011; Kreyling *et al.*, 2013; Shibata *et al.*, 2013), 从而提高分解者的数量和活性(Aanderud *et al.*, 2013)。进入融化期, 融雪水的淋溶作用可提高凋落物内大分子有机物的降解速度(Li *et al.*, 2016)。此外, 雪被的覆盖时间也会改变生长季长度, 进而影响生长季的凋落物分解(Christenson *et al.*, 2010)。然而, 在少雪或无雪的地区, 严酷而多变的冬季环境一方面可限制森林凋落物的分解(Aerts, 2006), 另一方面其强烈的冻结作用又可改变凋落物的物理结构, 提高凋落物在无雪期中的可分解性(Lemma *et al.*, 2007; Wu *et al.*, 2010)。然而, 雪被对森林凋落物分解的综合影响尚不明确。

东北地区是中国气候变化最显著、植被系统对气候变化响应最为敏感的地区(杨金艳和王传宽, 2005), 季节性雪被期长达5个月。虽然已有大量研究关注该地区森林凋落物产量、分解动态和分解机制(如张新平等, 2008; 刘瑞鹏等, 2013; 吴鹏等, 2016), 但雪被变化格局对凋落物分解的影响尚不清楚。为此, 本研究以该区域的常绿针叶树种红松(*Pinus koraiensis*)和落叶阔叶树种蒙古栎(*Quercus mongolica*)的凋落叶为研究对象, 通过人工控雪模拟冬季雪被增加和减少, 研究雪被变化格局对不同类型和化学组分的凋落叶分解动态的影响, 为探索气候变化对森林生态系统地球生物化学循环影响提供理论依据。具体研究目标包括: (1)比较两种凋落叶在不同雪被格局下的分解动态; (2)探索凋落叶分解的调控因子; (3)量化雪被期和无雪期对凋落叶年分

解总量的贡献; 以便验证3个假设: (1)凋落叶分解率受树种和雪深的显著影响, 分解率在增雪处理中最高, 除雪处理中最低; (2)分解率受分解阶段和环境因子的调控; (3)控雪将改变凋落叶在雪被期和无雪期的分解模式, 增雪处理提高雪被期对整个分解过程的贡献, 而除雪处理提高无雪期对整个分解过程的贡献。

1 研究方法

1.1 研究区域概况

研究地位于黑龙江帽儿山森林生态系统国家野外科学观测研究站(45.33° – 45.42° N, 127.50° – 127.57° E)。平均海拔400 m, 平均坡度 10° – 15° , 土壤主要为暗棕色森林土。该地区属大陆性季风气候, 春季多风干燥, 夏季湿润多雨, 冬季干燥寒冷。年降水量629 mm, 年潜在蒸发量854 mm, 年平均气温 3.1°C , 11月至次年4月地表有明显的季节性雪被覆盖(Wang *et al.*, 2013)。植被是阔叶红松林经过不同程度的干扰(采伐、经营、火烧和开垦等)后形成的天然次生林和人工林。主要组成树种包括红松、蒙古栎、白桦(*Betula platyphylla*)等; 林下灌木主要包括丁香(*Syringa spp.*)、卫矛(*Euonymus spp.*)、绣线菊(*Spiraea spp.*)等; 草本植物主要包括薹草(*Carex spp.*)、山茄子(*Brachybotrys paridiformis*)、白花碎米荠(*Cardamine leucantha*)等(Zhang & Wang, 2010)。

1.2 控雪试验

控雪试验设在研究区的红松人工林, 坡度 12° , 坡向西北, 林龄约51 a, 密度约 $3\text{--}145\text{株}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$, 平均胸径12.9 cm, 平均树高12.1 m。于2014年9月在该林分所在坡地上、中、下部各随机设置1个 $30\text{ m}\times 20\text{ m}$

的标准样地, 样地总面积 0.18 hm^2 。为保证各样地的相对独立性, 将样地间距保持在100 m以上。每个样地中随机设置3个 $5\text{ m}\times 5\text{ m}$ 的样方, 样方间距为3–4 m。3个样方分别为: 对照(无处理)、增雪处理和除雪处理。11月至次年4月, 于各样地的除雪样方中设置除雪设施。除雪设施主体采用钢结构搭建($2.5\text{ m}\times 2.5\text{ m}\times 0.3\text{ m}$), 上覆透明有机玻璃板(上海绅尔塑胶有限公司, 5 mm厚, 透光率 $>92\%$), 同时采用遮阳网围挡除雪设施四周; 这样既可以保证设施内通风, 又可以避免风对雪的搬运作用的影响。每次降雪后, 小心将除雪设施上的积雪集中, 用大号网筛均匀地转移至增雪样方中心 $2.5\text{ m}\times 2.5\text{ m}$ 区域, 最大限度地模拟自然条件下的雪被增加。同时用直尺直接多点测量对照和增雪处理的雪深, 取得平均值(共18次降雪; 图1)。为避免融雪干扰, 在融化期到来之前(4月上旬), 于各样方周围挖一条20 cm深的阻水壕沟。次年5月至10月为无雪期, 将除雪设施移除, 整个阶段不做任何控制处理。此外, 在每个样方中设置纽扣式温度记录器(iButton DS1923-F5, Maxim/Dallas Semiconductor, Sunnyvale, USA), 自动记录试验期内凋落物层和大气每小时的温度变化(图2)。

1.3 凋落叶分解试验及室内分析

2014年9月初, 在研究区收集红松和蒙古栎新鲜凋落叶, 带回实验室自然风干。每个树种的凋落叶分别称取5份, 每份10.0 g, 置于 70°C 烘箱烘干至恒质量, 由此推算凋落叶样品含水率及初始干质量。烘干后的凋落叶研磨过60目筛, 测定其初始有机碳、全氮、全磷、木质素和纤维素含量(表1)。称取相当于烘干质量10.0 g的风干凋落叶放入分解袋

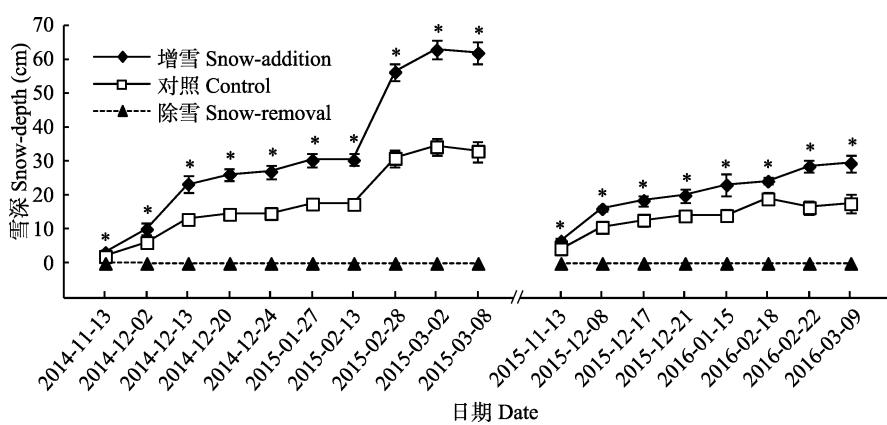


图1 不同处理的雪深动态(平均值 \pm 标准偏差, $n=15$)。*, $p<0.05$ 。

Fig. 1 Dynamics in snow-depth in different treatment plots (mean \pm SD, $n=15$). *, $p<0.05$.

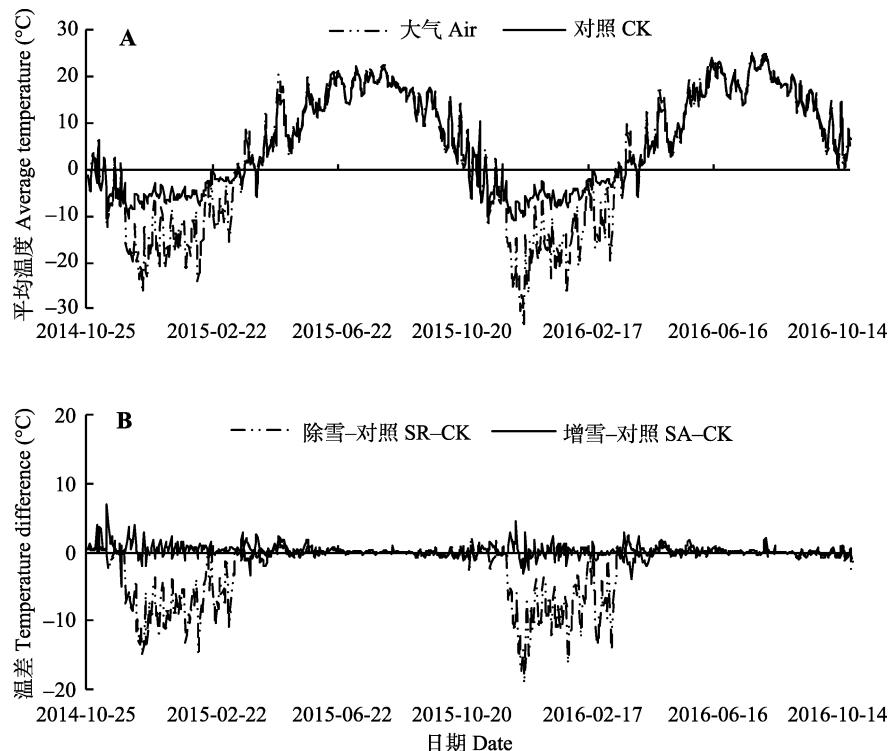


图2 大气温度和不同处理的凋落物层温度动态(平均值, $n = 3$)。A, 大气温度和对照(CK)中凋落物层温度。B, 增雪处理(SA)和除雪处理(SR)与对照相比的凋落物层的温差。正值代表处理后温度升高, 负值代表处理后温度降低。

Fig. 2 Dynamics in air temperature and the temperatures at the litter layer in different treatment plots (mean, $n = 3$). A, average air temperature and temperature at the litter layer under the control (CK). B, difference in the temperature between the snow-addition (SA) or snow-removal treatment (SR) and the control. Positive value indicates increased temperature after the treatment, while negative value indicates decreased temperature after the treatment.

表1 红松和蒙古栎凋落叶的初始质量(平均值±标准偏差, $n = 5$)

Table 1 The initial quality of the foliar litter of *Pinus koraiensis* and *Quercus mongolica* (mean \pm SD, $n = 5$)

树种 Tree species	有机碳 Organic carbon (g·kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total nitrogen (g·kg ⁻¹)	全磷 Total phosphorus (g·kg ⁻¹)	碳/氮 C/N	碳/磷 C/P	氮/磷 N/P	木质素 Lignin (%)	纤维素 Cellulose (%)	木质素/氮 Lignin/N
红松 <i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	489.6 ± 1.4 ^a	4.5 ± 0.1 ^b	0.55 ± 0.01 ^b	107.0 ± 1.2 ^a	893.5 ± 6.1 ^a	8.1 ± 0.5 ^a	29.8 ± 0.3 ^a	14.6 ± 0.4 ^a	66.8 ± 0.2 ^a
蒙古栎 <i>Quercus mongolica</i>	458.8 ± 5.1 ^b	6.5 ± 0.1 ^a	1.30 ± 0.05 ^a	71.1 ± 0.6 ^b	351.7 ± 13.5 ^b	4.9 ± 0.2 ^b	16.1 ± 0.1 ^b	12.9 ± 0.1 ^b	25.0 ± 0.6 ^b

不同字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Different letters indicate a significant difference for the same variable between the two species ($p < 0.05$).

中封口备用。分解袋为尼龙材质, 尺寸15 cm × 20 cm, 孔径1 mm。2014年10月25日将分解袋平铺于每个样方中, 相邻分解袋之间保持2 cm以上的间距, 以避免相互影响。试验按照12次取样设计, 并设置3个取样重复, 凋落物袋共为648个(3个样地×3种控雪处理×2个树种×3个取样重复×12次取样)。为排除干扰, 铺设凋落物袋前尽量去除地表已有的新鲜凋落叶。

为了解控雪对凋落叶分解的影响, 基于研究区历年气象观测数据, 根据Olsson等(2003)提出的划分原则, 将全年分为冻结初期、深冻期、融化期、无雪初期、无雪中期、无雪末期等6个阶段进行凋落

叶取样分析测定(表2), 以探索其分解动态。

每次取样时, 随机从各样方中采集红松和蒙古栎分解袋各3袋, 小心去掉新生根系及杂物后装入无菌聚乙烯袋中带回实验室, 70 °C烘干至恒质量后测定凋落叶残留干质量。采集分解袋的同时, 采集袋下对应的土壤有机层样品(5 cm × 10 cm), 小心去除异物后风干, 供有机层有机碳、全氮和全磷含量的测定使用(表3)。在取样同时, 读取不同处理的温度, 据此计算凋落物层日平均温度、冻融循环次数和大气日平均温度(表3)。凋落物层温度高于或低于0 °C 3 h以上直到低于或高于0 °C 3 h以上计为1次冻融循环(Zhu et al., 2012)。凋落叶和有机层有机碳

表2 凋落叶分解过程中的取样阶段、日期及分解天数

Table 2 Sampling stages, dates and decomposition days across the decomposition process of the foliar litter

取样顺序	Sampling order	取样阶段	Sampling stage	取样日期	Sampling date	分解天数	Decomposing days
1		第一年冻结初期	1st year freezing onset stage	2014-12-02		49	
2		第一年深冻期	1st year deep freezing stage	2015-03-18		145	
3		第一年融化期	1st year thawing stage	2015-04-18		176	
4		第一年无雪初期	1st year early snow-free season	2015-06-20		239	
5		第一年无雪中期	1st year mid snow-free season	2015-08-20		300	
6		第一年无雪末期	1st year late snow-free season	2015-10-20		366	
7		第二年冻结初期	2nd year freezing onset stage	2015-12-25		407	
8		第二年深冻期	2nd year deep freezing stage	2016-03-25		516	
9		第二年融化期	2nd year thawing stage	2016-04-22		544	
10		第二年无雪初期	2nd year early snow-free season	2016-06-20		603	
11		第二年无雪中期	2nd year mid snow-free season	2016-08-22		666	
12		第二年无雪末期	2nd year late snow-free season	2016-10-24		732	

表3 不同处理下凋落叶分解过程中环境特征(平均值±标准偏差, n = 3)

Table 3 Characteristics of environmental conditions in different treatment plots during the decomposition process of the foliar litter (mean ± SD, n = 3)

处理	凋落物层 平均温度 Average temperature in litter layer (°C)	凋落物层 冻融循环 Freeze-thaw cycle in litter layer	有机层有机碳 Organic carbon in organic layer (g·kg⁻¹)	有机层全氮 Total nitrogen in organic layer (g·kg⁻¹)	有机层全磷 Total phosphorus in organic layer (g·kg⁻¹)	有机层碳/氮 C/N in organic layer	有机层碳/磷 C/P in organic layer	有机层氮/磷 N/P in organic layer
增雪 Snow-addition	4.4 ± 0.3 ^a	58 ± 1 ^c	81.4 ± 2.2 ^a	7.4 ± 0.2 ^a	1.3 ± 0.1 ^a	10.9 ± 0.2 ^b	62.4 ± 0.3 ^c	5.5 ± 0.2 ^c
对照 Control	3.8 ± 0.2 ^b	70 ± 1 ^b	75.4 ± 1.1 ^b	6.6 ± 0.3 ^b	0.9 ± 0.2 ^b	11.2 ± 0.2 ^b	83.9 ± 0.4 ^b	7.2 ± 0.1 ^b
除雪 Snow-removal	2.7 ± 0.5 ^c	84 ± 2 ^a	72.6 ± 0.6 ^c	6.1 ± 0.1 ^c	0.7 ± 0.1 ^c	12.0 ± 0.3 ^a	104.3 ± 0.6 ^a	8.7 ± 0.3 ^a

表中数据为两年平均值, 不同字母表示代表显著差异($p < 0.05$)。

The values are the means across the two-year experiment; different letters indicate a significant difference for the same variable among the treatments ($p < 0.05$).

含量采取燃烧法, 用Multi N/C 3000分析仪和HT 1500 Solids Module固体模块(Analytik Jena AG, Thüringen, Germany)测定; 经H₂SO₄-H₂O₂消煮后, 在连续流动分析仪(Bran + Luebbe, Norderstedt, Germany)上测定凋落叶和有机层的全氮、全磷含量; 经酸性洗液充分洗涤后, 采用差重法测定凋落叶木质素和纤维素含量(Vanderbilt *et al.*, 2008)。

1.4 数据分析

凋落叶分解过程采用指数模型(Olson, 1963)模拟:

$$y = ae^{-kt} \quad (1)$$

式中: y 表示凋落叶月残留率(%); a 表示拟合参数; e 表示自然对数底; t 表示分解时间(月); k 表示分解系数。凋落叶半分解时间($t_{0.5}$)为:

$$t_{0.5} = \ln(50/a)/(-k) \quad (2)$$

凋落叶95%分解时间($t_{0.95}$)为:

$$t_{0.95} = \ln(5/a)/(-k) \quad (3)$$

凋落叶分解率(L_t)为:

$$L_t (\%) = (M_{t+1} - M_t)/M_0 \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

式中: M_0 表示分解袋埋置前袋中凋落叶质量(g); $(M_{t+1} - M_t)$ 表示相邻两阶段分解袋中凋落叶质量差(g)。凋落叶各季节分解量对分解总量的贡献率(P) (Zhu *et al.*, 2012)为:

$$P(\%) = (M_{t+1} - M_t)/(M_0 - M_T) \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

式中: M_T 表示最后一次取样时分解袋中凋落叶质量(g)。

采用独立样本t检验比较两个树种凋落叶初始质量的差异; 非线性回归分析拟合凋落叶分解曲线; 单因素方差分析和Bonferroni校正比较不同控雪处理中雪深、凋落叶分解率和环境因子的差异; 重复测量方差分析检验树种、雪深和分解阶段对分解率的影响; 逐步回归分析探索凋落叶的分解率与其初始质量、环境因子的关系。数据统计与分析采用SPSS 20.0 (SPSS, Chicago, USA)完成。

2 结果

2.1 不同处理下两个树种凋落叶分解动态

不同处理中两个树种的凋落叶分解动态格局基本一致,但分解率的大小随分解阶段和处理而变(图3)。雪被期凋落叶分解率随雪被的增厚而升高,即增雪处理最高,除雪处理最低。相反,无雪期的除雪处理的分解率最高,增雪处理的分解率最低(图3B、3D)。红松凋落叶分解率在第一年无雪中期(第300天)和第二年深冻期(第516天)之外的所有阶段的处理之间差异均显著($p < 0.05$; 图3A);而蒙古栎凋

落叶分解率在第一年无雪中期(第300天)和第二年无雪初期(第603天)之外的所有阶段的处理之间差异均显著($p < 0.05$; 图3C)。综合两年分解过程,与对照相比,增雪处理使红松和蒙古栎的凋落叶分解率分别升高2.2%和2.6%;而除雪处理使其分解率分别降低0.3%和2.7%(图3B、3D)。

两个树种凋落叶分解系数均以增雪处理最大,除雪处理最小;半分解时间和95%分解时间也按照增雪处理—对照—除雪处理的顺序依次延长(表4)。与对照相比,增雪处理中红松凋落叶的半分解和95%分解时间分别缩短了1.38月和4.03月,蒙古栎

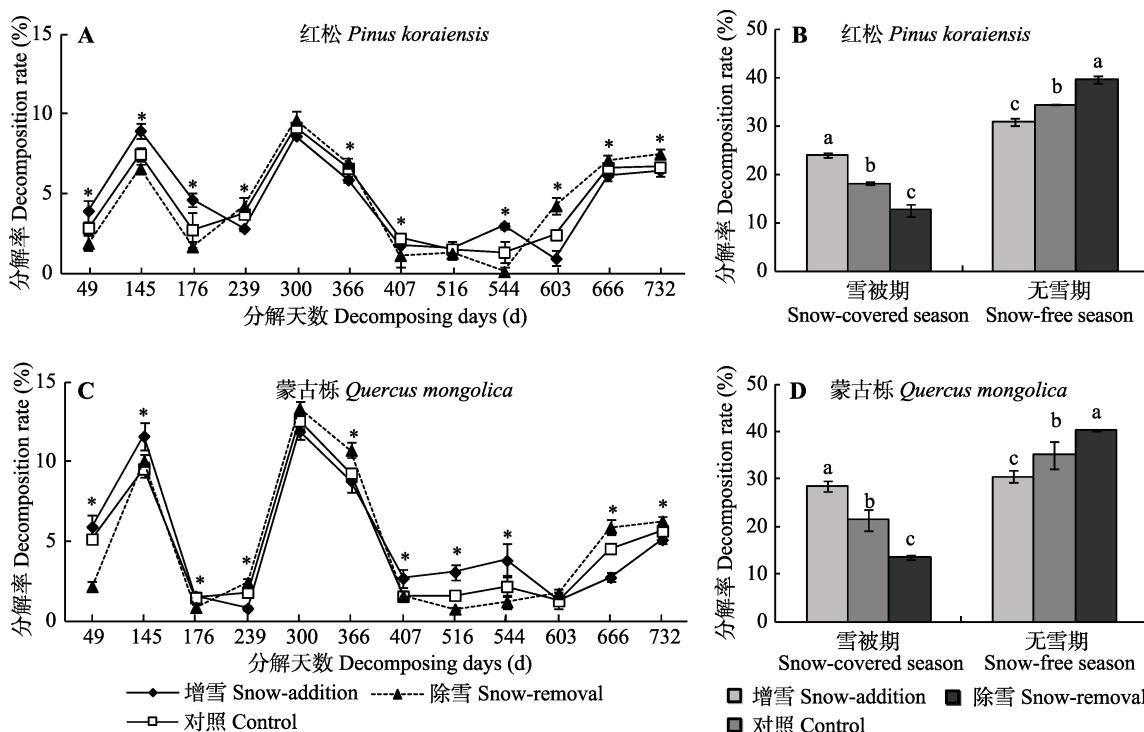


图3 不同处理下两个树种的凋落叶分解率的比较及时间动态(平均值±标准偏差, $n = 3$)。*和不同字母代表处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Fig. 3 Comparisons and dynamics in the foliar litter decomposition rates of the two tree species under different treatments (mean ± SD, $n = 3$). * and different letters indicate significant differences among the treatments ($p < 0.05$).

表4 不同处理下红松和蒙古栎凋落叶分解模型、分解系数(k)、决定系数(R^2)、半分解($t_{0.5}$)和95%分解时间($t_{0.95}$)

Table 4 The decomposition model, decomposition coefficient (k), determination coefficient (R^2), time of 50% and 95% decomposition of the foliar litter of *Pinus koraiensis* and *Quercus mongolica* under different treatments

树种	Tree species	处理	Treatment	回归方程	Regression model	k	R^2	半分解时间	$t_{0.5}$ (month)	95%分解时间	$t_{0.95}$ (month)
<i>红松</i>	<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	增雪	Snow-addition	$y = 99.691e^{-0.030t}$		0.030	0.982	23.00		99.75	
		对照	Control	$y = 101.398e^{-0.029t}$		0.029	0.979	24.38		103.78	
		除雪	Snow-removal	$y = 102.545e^{-0.027t}$		0.027	0.965	26.60		111.88	
<i>蒙古栎</i>	<i>Quercus mongolica</i>	增雪	Snow-addition	$y = 100.026e^{-0.037t}$		0.037	0.984	18.74		80.97	
		对照	Control	$y = 100.342e^{-0.034t}$		0.034	0.973	20.49		88.21	
		除雪	Snow-removal	$y = 103.359e^{-0.031t}$		0.031	0.955	23.42		97.70	

表中所有分解模型的 p 值均小于0.01。

The p values of all the decomposition models in the table are less than 0.01. $t_{0.5}$, time of 50% decomposition; $t_{0.95}$, time of 95% decomposition.

分别缩短了1.75月和7.24月; 而除雪处理中, 两个树种凋落叶半分解和95%分解时间分别延长了2.22月和8.10月(红松)及2.93月和9.49月(蒙古栎)。

2.2 凋落叶分解率的影响因素

重复测量方差分析表明, 树种、雪深和分解阶段及其交互作用均显著地影响凋落叶分解率($p < 0.05$; 表5)。进一步的逐步回归分析表明, 虽然凋落叶初始质量和环境因子显著影响凋落叶分解率, 但

表5 凋落叶分解率与树种、雪深和分解阶段的重复测量方差分析

Table 5 Repeated-measures ANOVA analysis on effects of tree species, snow-depth and decomposition stage on the decomposition rate of the foliar litter

因子 Factor	df	F	p
树种 Tree species	1/2	85.9	<0.001
雪深 Snow-depth	2/12	52.8	<0.001
分解阶段 Decomposition stage	11/48	3371.1	<0.001
树种×雪深 Tree species × Snow-depth	2/12	4.33	0.014
树种×分解阶段 Tree species × Decomposition stage	11/48	21.5	<0.001
雪深×分解阶段 Snow-depth × Decomposition stage	22/48	3.58	0.028
树种×雪深×分解阶段 Tree species × Snow-depth × Decomposition stage	22/48	3.16	0.045
Tree species × Snow-depth × Decomposition stage			

表6 凋落叶分解率与初始质量和环境因子的逐步回归分析

Table 6 Step-wise regression analysis on the relationship between the decomposition rate and initial quality of the foliar litter and environmental factors

处理 Treatment	回归方程 Regression model	R ²	p
增雪 Snow-addition	$y = 107.012 - 0.139C + 0.237AT + 0.014FTC + 1.276TP$	0.571	0.02
对照 Control	$y = 98.152 - 0.114C - 7.263C/N + 0.209AT + 1.482TP$	0.697	<0.01
除雪 Snow-removal	$y = 102.834 - 0.107C - 7.074Lignin + 0.384AT + 0.195TN + 1.425TP$	0.404	0.03

C, 凋落叶初始有机碳含量。C/N, 凋落叶初始碳/氮比。Lignin, 凋落叶初始木质素含量。AT, 凋落物层平均温度。FTC, 冻融循环。TN, 有机层全氮含量。TP, 有机层全磷含量。n = 72。

C, foliar litter initial organic carbon concentration. C/N, foliar litter initial C/N ratio. Lignin, foliar litter initial lignin content. AT, average temperature in litter layer. FTC, freeze-thaw cycle. TN, total N concentration in organic layer. TP, total P concentration in organic layer. n = 72.

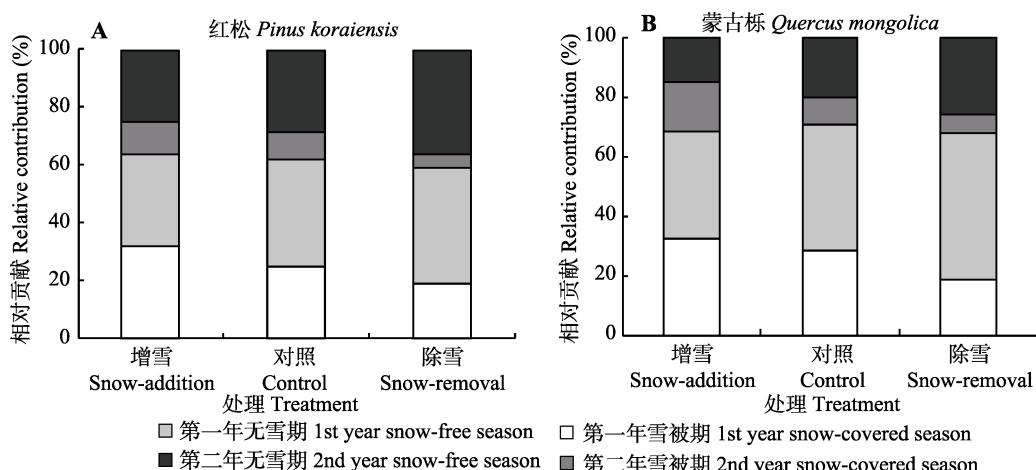


图4 不同处理下雪被期和无雪期对两个树种凋落叶分解总量的相对贡献(平均值, n = 3)。

Fig. 4 Relative contribution of litter loss during the snow-covered and snow-free seasons to the total annual litter loss for the two tree species under different treatments (mean, n = 3).

3 讨论

本研究中两个性状各异的树种凋落叶分解率均在增雪处理中最高, 除雪处理中最低。增雪处理有效地缩短了凋落叶半分解和95%分解时间, 而除雪处理延长了相应的时间。这说明增雪处理促进了凋落叶整个分解过程, 而除雪处理抑制了该过程。这可能有以下几方面解释: (1)控雪改变分解者动态。雪被良好的隔热能力可以提升雪下温度(表2)和湿度(Ayres *et al.*, 2010), 使微环境相对稳定(图2)。参与分解的微生物和土壤动物在雪被下避免了频繁的冻融循环和动荡的环境变化, 其活性、种群结构和多样性得以改善(Brooks & Williams, 1999; Bokhorst *et al.*, 2013)。而除雪处理导致凋落物层环境动荡(Comerford *et al.*, 2013; Shibata *et al.*, 2013), 耐受性较差的分解者会在严酷的环境下大量死亡(Templer *et al.*, 2012)。这种分解者动态的变异是造成分解率差异的主要原因。(2)控雪改变酶活性。凋落叶的分解离不开酶系统的综合作用, 除雪处理后严酷的环境条件造成大量植物根系、土壤微生物和土壤动物死亡, 土壤中酶的输入来源减少, 阻碍了凋落叶分解进程。此外, 作为参与凋落叶分解的主要酶, 如纤维素酶、几丁质酶和磷酸酶等, 其活性都与环境温度或湿度呈正相关关系(Fioretto *et al.*, 2000; Criquet *et al.*, 2004)。因此, 增雪处理中适宜的温度和湿度提高了酶的活性, 促进了凋落叶分解; 相反, 除雪处理中凋落叶分解过程受到阻碍。(3)控雪改变凋落叶质量。与除雪处理相比, 增雪处理带来的自然粉碎作用(冻结、压迫等)可以直接破坏凋落叶的物理结构, 增加凋落叶表面积, 提高分解者对底物利用有效性, 同时加速了纤维素、半纤维素和木质素等组分的降解(Groffman *et al.*, 2001), 使凋落叶中养分、酸溶性物质和未木质化的糖类等物质聚合形成酸不溶性物质, 促进凋落叶分解(Berg & McClaugherty, 2014)。

本研究中, 有机碳含量、C/N、木质素含量等凋落叶初始质量指标是影响分解率的重要因子。与对照相比, 增雪处理中分解率仅受初始有机碳含量影响; 表明增雪处理中环境、分解者等适宜凋落叶分解, 因此两个树种凋落叶初始有机碳含量的差异是分解率变异的主要原因(郭剑芬等, 2006)。与对照相比, 除雪处理中分解率还与初始木质素含量显著负

相关, 这是由于除雪处理中严酷的自然条件抑制了木质素分解酶的活性, 从而限制了木质素降解, 降低凋落叶分解率(Berg & McClaugherty, 2014)。虽然气候条件、凋落物质量和分解者是影响分解的3个要素, 但越来越多的研究表明, 局域环境因子对凋落物分解的影响大于气候条件(Bradford *et al.*, 2016), 本研究支持以上结论。温度作为影响生命活动的主导因子, 无论直接影响还是间接作用, 在一定范围内有机质的分解速率都随温度升高而加快(Hornsby *et al.*, 1995)。增雪处理中凋落物层冻融循环与分解率显著正相关, 这是因为与对照和除雪处理相比, 增雪处理中冻融循环次数较少(表2), 冻融循环对凋落叶的破碎作用成为该处理中影响分解率的关键环境因子(Wu *et al.*, 2010)。土壤养分对凋落叶分解的影响不可忽视, 凋落叶往往在养分有效性高的土壤中分解较快, 在养分有效性低的土壤中分解较慢。如Hobbie (1992)发现, 凋落物分解率与土壤氮有效性显著正相关。Kaspari等(2008)也报道, 添加P后凋落物分解率可以提升33%。在两年的增雪处理中, 有机层全氮、全磷含量显著提高; 相反, 除雪处理中两种元素含量显著降低(表3)。除雪处理中有机层全氮含量与分解率之间显著正相关, 表明N成为限制该处理中凋落叶分解的重要因素。这可能是因为除雪处理中相对更低的温度降低了微生物活性, 导致N的固定率下降(胡霞等, 2012), 限制了腐生真菌从土壤获取无机氮参与凋落叶分解的过程(郑俊强和韩士杰, 2016), 从而使凋落叶分解进程受阻。然而, N仅限制了除雪处理中的凋落叶分解, 可能是该区域冬季氮沉降累积在积雪中, 部分解除了N对微生物活动的限制(Madritch & Hunter, 2003)。值得注意的是, 本研究有机层全磷含量也与凋落叶分解率显著正相关。高寒地区所具有的强烈、频繁的冻结和融化作用使P元素经历了强烈的淋洗、降解过程(武启骞等, 2015), 可能造成P流失。因此与N相比, 微生物更难从外界获取P以满足分解过程的营养需求(郭剑芬等, 2006), 从而使P成为该区凋落叶分解更为重要的限制因子。随着全球氮沉降加剧, P对生态系统过程的限制可能逐步凸显。因此, P及氮磷耦合对凋落叶分解的限制作用需要在未来的研究中进一步关注。

经典生态学中一直认为, 冬季是凋落物分解的“停滞”时期, 但越来越多的研究表明: 虽然

不同树种凋落物分解机制不同,但冬季与生长季节一样,也是凋落物分解的重要时期(如Aerts, 2006; Bokhorst *et al.*, 2013等)。本研究中雪被期对于两个树种凋落叶整个分解过程的贡献率达到24.1%以上,体现了雪被期对凋落叶分解的重要作用,与其他高寒生态系统凋落物分解的研究结果(Hobbie, 1996; 何伟等, 2013)一致。雪被期对凋落叶分解的贡献率随雪深的增加而增加;但无雪期对凋落叶分解的贡献率随雪深的增加而减小。这主要与雪被带来的微环境变化有关:一方面,增雪处理可以为雪被期的凋落叶分解提供适宜的环境,提高该时期凋落叶分解量和贡献率(胡霞等, 2012)。而除雪处理后,地表凋落叶不得不面对严峻而频繁的温度变化,凋落叶分解进程受到不同程度的阻碍,分解量及贡献率随之降低;另一方面,增雪处理会在融化期和无雪初期中产生大量融雪水,从而降低了环境中分解者的活性和数量,使无雪期的凋落叶分解量和贡献率降低(Edwards *et al.*, 2007; Blok *et al.*, 2016)。另外,增雪处理的凋落叶在雪被期快速分解,消耗较多的易分解组分,从而也会降低无雪期的分解量和贡献率(Tomaselli, 1991)。反之,除雪处理后的凋落叶无需面临类似问题,其中的分解者活性和数量一直保持在较稳定状态,使得无雪期的分解量及贡献率维持在较高水平。这些结果表明,雪被格局的改变不仅会对雪被期凋落叶分解产生即时的影响,还会对后续分解过程产生不同程度的延续效应,进一步影响凋落叶在无雪期的分解动态(Saccone *et al.*, 2013; Carbognani *et al.*, 2014)。

4 结论

全面理解雪被格局对森林凋落物分解的影响因子和驱动作用是森林生态学领域值得关注的重要命题,需要采用多种情景模拟研究和长期观察相结合的方法。本研究首次在东北温带人工林中开展了为期2年的增雪和除雪人工控制对红松和蒙古栎凋落叶分解影响的研究探索,虽然还有局限性(如重复性、长期性、多方案性等),但我们发现:(1)控雪显著影响了凋落叶分解率。增雪处理使分解率升高,半分解和95%分解时间缩短;除雪处理使分解率降低,半分解和95%分解时间延长。(2)雪深或分解阶段对凋落叶分解过程具有重要影响,主要通过温度和环境中养分元素起调控作用。(3)控雪改变了凋落

叶雪被期和无雪期的分解模式。增雪处理提高了雪被期贡献;除雪处理提高了无雪期贡献。因此,由气候变化带来的冬季雪被的变化不但会对温带森林凋落物分解产生显著的瞬时影响,而且会对融雪之后无雪期的分解过程产生持续影响。

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