

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

## 第 45 卷 第 3 期 2024 年 3 月 15 日

目 次

中国省域差异化碳达峰评价方法与应用	(1233) (1243) (1254) (1255) (1274) (1285) (1293) (1293) (1304) (1315) (1328) (1337)
·····································	(1349) (1361) (1371) (1382) (1392) (1402)
<ul> <li>崔志谋,史小红,赵胜男,卢俊平,张昊,刘莹慧,郭鑫,王彦隽</li> <li>重庆市长寿湖水库表层水体重金属时空分布及风险评价</li> <li>张瑞淏,刘娅君,罗泳楠,李杰芹,李彩霞,李佳佳,张成长江流域微塑料污染特征及生态风险评价</li> <li>"丁爽,李卫明,张续同,刘子健,高雅坤,李映成,王芳炜</li> <li>"江水河(荥阳段)入河排污口水体微塑料赋存特征及风险评估</li> <li>"丁夏人黄排水沟中药物和个人护理品的污染特征与生态风险评价</li> <li>"新南瓯江流域水体抗生素污染特征及风险评价</li> <li>都阳湖沉积物中多环芳烃的时空分布及源解析</li> </ul>	(1415) (1428) (1439) (1448) (1457) (1468) (1468) (1480) (1492)
杭州湾南岸20a水质净化功能变化及预测 不同缓冲区的土地利用方式对地表水水质的影响:以海河流域天津段为例 ······代孟均,张兵,杜倩倩,孙季珲,田蕾,王义东 长江流域安庆段浅层地下水水化学特征及控制因素 ····································	(1502) (1512) (1525) (1539) (1553) (1553) (1561) (1577) (1586)
基于AWRSEI的岱海流域生态环境质量时空演变及驱动因子分析 ————————————————————————————————————	(1530) (1598) (1598) (1615) (1629) (1644) (1655) (1665) (1674)
<ul> <li>一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、一、</li></ul>	(1684) (1692) (1702) (1713)
黄河流域农田土壤重金属污染特征及其优先控制源分析	(1724) (1739) (1749) (1760) (1760) (1769) (1781) (1793) (1803) (1812) (1821)
宏基因组揭示紫色土中邻苯二甲酸酯去除的微生物学机制 ····································	(1821) (1830) (1840) (1849) (1859)

# 黄河下游典型湿地土壤养分及其生态化学计量特征

王传盈<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 王凯月<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 王浩然<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 张梦迪<sup>1,2,3</sup>, 周云凯<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1.河南大学地理与环境学院,开封 475004; 2.河南大学黄河中下游数字地理技术教育部重点实验室,开封 475004; 3.河南省地球系统观测与模拟重点实验室,开封 475004)

**摘要**:土壤中碳氮磷钾是植物生长发育所需的必要养分元素,其含量和生态化学计量比能够反映土壤质量与养分限制状况.选 取黄河下游河南段的花园口黄河浮桥湿地为研究对象,运用方差分析、冗余分析和线性回归拟合等研究方法,分析黄河下游典 型湿地土壤有机碳(SOC)、全氮(TN)、全磷(TP)、全钾(TK)、碱解氮(AN)、速效磷(AP)、速效钾(AK)及其生态化学计量特征, 明确土壤养分的限制性元素,揭示影响湿地土壤养分及其生态化学计量比的关键理化因子.结果表明,湿地土壤ω(SOC)、 ω(TN)、ω(TP)、ω(TK)、ω(AN)、ω(AP)和ω(AK)的均值分别为: 5.46 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、0.60 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、0.28 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、17.06 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、13.75 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>、6.54 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>和158.56 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,其空间分布呈现出从河岸向滩地波动增加的变化趋势,高植被盖度区普遍高于低植被 盖度区,且土壤SOC、TN、TP和TK之间具有较强的相关性;土壤C/P、C/K、N/P和N/K呈现出和土壤养分一致的变化趋势,而C/N 则相反;土壤SOC、TN、XP和N/K变异系数超过50.00%,其空间差异性较强;湿地土壤C/N均值为11.882,接近中国土壤均 值,而C/P和N/P的均值分别为49.119和4.516,两者均低于中国土壤平均水平,并且土壤N/P远小于14,研究区土壤受N限制;土 壤黏粒占比和电导率共同解释了土壤养分变异与其生态化学计量比变异的61.4%和43.9%,是影响花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养 分和生态化学计量比的主要理化因子.研究结果有助于加深对黄河下游湿地土壤养分及其影响因素的认知,为黄河下游湿地生 态修复与管理提供重要科学依据.

关键词:土壤养分;生态化学计量比;黄河下游湿地;限制性元素;土壤理化性质 中图分类号:X171.1 文献标识码:A 文章编号:0250-3301(2024)03-1674-10 DOI:10.13227/j. hjkx. 202304064

### Nutrients and Ecological Stoichiometry Characteristics of Typical Wetland Soils in the Lower Yellow River

WANG Chuan-ying<sup>1,2,3</sup>, WANG Kai-yue<sup>1,2,3</sup>, WANG Hao-ran<sup>1,2,3</sup>, ZHANG Meng-di<sup>1,2,3</sup>, ZHOU Yun-kai<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

(1. College of Geography and Environmental Science, Henan University, Kaileng 475004, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Geospatial Technology for the Middle and Lower Yellow River Regions, Ministry of Education, Henan University, Kaileng 475004, China; 3. Henan Key Laboratory of Earth System Observation and Modeling, Henan University, Kaileng 475004, China)

**Abstract:** Carbon, hitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium in the soil are the necessary nutrient elements for plant growth, and their contents and ecological stoichiometry can reflect the status of soil quality and nutrient limitation. The Huayuankou Yellow River Floating Bridge Wetland in the lower Yellow River was selected as the research object. The methods of ANOVA, redundancy analysis, and linear regression fitting were used to study the contents of organic carbon (SOC), total nitrogen (TN), total phosphorus (TP), total potassium (TK), alkaline nitrogen (AN), available phosphorus (AP), available potassium (AK), and their ecological stoichiometric ratios as well as the limiting elements of soil nutrients, and the key physicochemical properties that affect soil nutrients and their ecological stoichiometry in the wetland were revealed. The results showed that the mean values of  $\omega(SOC)$ ,  $\omega(TN)$ ,  $\omega(TP)$ ,  $\omega(AN)$ ,  $\omega(AP)$ , and  $\omega(AK)$  in wetland soil were 5.46 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 0.60 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 0.28 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 17.06 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 13.75 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 6.54 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, and 158.56 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively, which showed an increasing trend from the river bank to the shoaly land and were generally higher at the high vegetation coverage areas than at the low vegetation coverage areas. There were significant correlations among SOC, TN, TP, and TK. Soil C/P, C/K, N/P, and N/F showed a consistent trend with soil nutrients, whereas C/ N showed the opposite. The coefficients of variation of SOC, TN, AN, N/P, and N/K in the soil exceeded 50.00%, with significant spatial differences. The average value of C/N in wetland soil was 11.882, which was close to the average level of soils in China, whereas the average values of C/P and N/P were 49. 119 and 4.516, respectively, both of which were lower than the average level of soils in China, and the ir ecological stoichiometry, respectively, which were the dominant soil physicochemical properties affecting the soil nutrients and their ecological stoichiometry, respectively, which were the dominant so

Key words: soil nutrient; ecological stoichiometry; lower Yellow River wetland; limiting element; soil physicochemical properties

湿地是陆地生态系统与水生生态系统相互作用、相互影响的过渡区域<sup>[1]</sup>,是地球表面重要的生态系统.湿地独特的植被、水文和土壤等生态特征 使得地表的各种元素在湿地汇集,并且在复杂的生态过程驱动下,养分元素在湿地土壤与植物之间进行循环、转化<sup>[2]</sup>.碳(C)、氮(N)、磷(P)和钾(K)是 湿地土壤养分的主要组成部分,同时也是植物生长 所需的必要常量元素,其含量能够作为衡量土壤肥

收稿日期: 2023-04-08;修订日期: 2023-05-22

**作者简介:** 王传盈(1998~),女,硕士研究生,主要研究方向为湿地土 壤养分循环,E-mail: wangchuanying1998@163.com

<sup>\*</sup> 通信作者, E-mail: ykzhou@henu.edu.cn

力水平的重要指标<sup>[3]</sup>. 土壤养分的供给能力决定着 植物与微生物的生长发育,进而影响生态系统的 功能<sup>[4]</sup>.

自1958年Redfield比率提出后,生态化学计量学 便逐渐成为新的研究领域并得到了快速发展<sup>[2,5]</sup>,其 为研究多种元素间相互关系提供了新的途径,并成 为分析土壤养分循环和确定土壤养分限制性元素的 重要方法<sup>[6-9]</sup>.从已有的研究进展来看,生态化学计 量研究区域更多集中在陆地生态系统和水生生态系 统<sup>[9-13]</sup>,而对于湿地生态系统关注较少.然而湿地生 态系统具有过渡性的特点,其养分含量及生态化学 计量比有别于上述两种生态系统,且其影响因素更 为复杂多样,加强湿地生态系统养分和生态化学计 量特征的研究可进一步丰富和完善营养元素生物地 球化学循环理论与方法<sup>[2]</sup>.

黄河作为世界含沙量最大的河流,其所携带的 泥沙在流动过程中逐渐沉积并在中下游区域形成了 众多湿地和滩涂.然而由于全球气候变化以及人类 活动的强烈影响,黄河部分区段的湿地出现一定程 度的退化,为了解湿地土壤现状,诸多学者对黄河湿 地土壤养分及其化学计量特征进行了研究.屈凡柱 等<sup>[5]</sup>与Qu等<sup>[4]</sup>研究了黄河三角洲不同芦苇湿地土壤 的碳氮磷化学计量特征,发现土壤C/N高于全国及全 球平均水平而N/P则低于平均水平,湿地土壤整体受 到N限制.刘展航等<sup>[3]</sup>研究互花米草不同入侵年限下 的湿地土壤化学计量特征发现,黄河河口湿地土壤 C/P和N/P均受土壤电导率、容重和含水量的影响.Li 等<sup>[15]</sup>研究发现土壤含水量、盐分和pH是影响黄河三 角洲湿地土壤碳氮磷及其化学计量比的重要因素.

目前,围绕黄河三角洲或河口湿地土壤养分已 开展了部分研究,但对于黄河中下游湿地土壤养分 缺乏较为深入的认知.因此,本文选取黄河下游河南 段的花园口黄河浮桥湿地为研究对象,分析湿地土 壤养分及其生态化学计量比的分布特征,确定黄河 下游河南段湿地土壤的限制性元素,通过探究土壤 理化性质和土壤养分及其生态化学计量比的关系, 揭示影响土壤养分及其生态化学计量比的关键理化 因子,以期为黄河湿地生态修复提供重要的科学 依据.

#### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 研究区概况

黄河下游湿地河南段属于暖温带大陆性季风气 候区,夏季炎热多雨,冬季寒冷干燥;年均温处于12~ 15℃之间,年均降水量为500~900 mm,但降水年际变 化较大,时空分布不均匀<sup>[16]</sup>.本研究所选择的湿地位 于河南省郑州市惠济区的花园口黄河浮桥周边区域 (34°54′28.49″~34°54′30.74″N,113°42′30.43″~ 113°42′43.75″E),该湿地受人类活动影响相对较小, 自然条件保护较好,植被覆盖程度较高,优势植物主 要有水稗草、芦苇和落叶阔叶林.

1.2 样品采集与测定

2022年6月在花园口黄河浮桥湿地进行样品采 集.由河岸向外缘滩地方向依次设置5条平行于河 岸的样带,样带宽1.5m,各样带彼此间隔5~8m,且5 条样带分别设置在不同的植被覆盖区.其中,样带1 位于河岸边缘,毗邻黄河,无植被覆盖;样带2位于水 稗草群落,植物分布较为稀疏;样带3位于芦苇群落, 植被盖度较高;样带4无明显优势植物,植被盖度整 体偏低;样带5位于落叶阔叶林,距黄河最远,林下存 在草本植物,植被盖度较高.在每条样带中分别设置 3个1m×1m的样方,每个样方沿对角线随机选择3 个采样点,除去表层凋落物后采集0~10 cm的土壤并 进行混合,将混合后的土壤样品装入编号自封袋中 带回实验室进行化验分析.

采集的土壤样品经自然风干后去除杂物并研磨、过筛、土壤含水率采用烘干法测定(未风干土 样);土壤pH利用pH仪测定;土壤电导率利用电导率 仪测定;土壤颗粒占比利用 Malvern 激光粒度仪 (Mastersizer 3000)进行检测;土壤有机碳(SOC)含量 采用 K<sub>2</sub>Cr<sub>2</sub>O<sub>7</sub>氧化法测定;土壤全氮(TN)含量采用凯 氏定氮法测定;土壤碱解氮(AN)含量采用碱解扩散 法测定;土壤全磷(TP)含量采用钼锑抗比色法测定; 土壤速效磷(AP)含量采用和HIGO3浸提-钼锑抗比色 法测定;土壤全钾(TK)含量采用NaOH熔融-火焰光 度法测定;土壤速效钾(AK)采用 CH<sub>3</sub>COONH<sub>4</sub>浸提-火焰光度法测定.

#### 1.3 统计分析

运用 Excel软件对实验数据进行处理和分析,并 计算湿地土壤的养分含量、生态化学计量比和变异 系数(CV),CV用于表示土壤养分及其生态化学计量 比的空间变异性,其公式为:CV =标准偏差/均值× 100%,本研究中的化学计量比均为土壤SOC、TN、TP 和TK的量比.运用 SPSS 26软件对实验数据进行单 因素方差分析(ANOVA)和多重比较,对比湿地不同 样带土壤养分及其生态化学计量比的差异显著性, 使用 Levene's test 对数据方差齐次性进行检验,当方 差齐次时,使用最小显著差异法(LSD)进行多重比 较;当方差不齐时,使用Games-Howell法进行多重比 较;当方差不齐时,使用Games-Howell法进行多重比 较;当方差不齐时,使用Games-Howell法进行多重比 (RDA),研究土壤理化性质对土壤养分及其生态化 学计量比的影响.

#### 2 结果与分析

2.1 土壤养分及其生态化学计量特征

2.1.1 土壤养分特征

花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养分特征如表1和图1 所示.研究区土壤 $\omega$ (SOC)均值为5.46g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,不同植 被盖度的样带土壤中SOC差异显著(P<0.05),位于 落叶阔叶林的样带5土壤SOC显著高于其他样带. 湿地土壤 $\omega$ (TN)均值为0.60g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,与SOC相似,土 壤TN最高值出现在样带5,且不同样带的土壤TN差 异显著(P<0.05).研究区土壤SOC和TN沿远离河岸 的方向呈现出波动增加.湿地土壤 $\omega$ (TP)均值为 0.28g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,不同植被盖度的样带土壤TP差异较小但 仍较显著(P<0.05),高植被盖度的样带3和样带5土 壤TP相近,且显著高于植被盖度较低的土壤.湿地 土壤 $\omega$ (TK)均值为17.06g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,其最高值出现在植 被盖度较高的样带3.湿地土壤的TP和TK在不同覆 盖度的样带中呈现波动变化但总体较为平稳.研究 区土壤ω(AN)和ω(AP)的均值分别为13.75 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup> 和6.54 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, AN和AP在不同覆盖度的样带间呈 波动上升的趋势,且两者的最高值均出现在高植被 盖度的样带5,不同植被盖度的土壤AN和AP差异较 显著(P<0.05).土壤ω(AK)均值为158.56 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>, 各样带间差异显著(P<0.05),高植被盖度的样带3土 壤AK最高.从土壤养分的整体分布来看,高植被盖 度土壤的养分普遍高于低植被盖度土壤,并且土壤 养分基本呈现出由河岸向滩地方向波动增加的变化 趋势.

从湿地整体来看,土壤TN和AN的变异系数较高,分别为70.28%和63.52%,变异系数高于其他土壤养分,空间变异性较强;土壤SOC、AK和AP的变异系数超过40.00%,属中等程度变异;土壤TP和TK的变异系数最低,均低于20.00%,空间变异性较弱.从变异系数来看,土壤TN和AN在花园口黄河浮桥湿地中分布的空间差异最大,而TP和TK在湿地中分布较为均匀但有效性养分空间差异较太.



Fig. 1 Characteristics of soil nutrients in different transects in Huayuankou Yellow River Floating Bridge Wetland

线性回归拟合结果表明(图2),花园口黄河浮桥 湿地土壤的SOC、TN、TP和TK之间呈现显著的相关 性(P<0.05),养分存在强烈的相互作用关系.湿地土 壤SOC与TN含量的拟合程度优于SOC与TP和TK的 拟合,而TN与TK的拟合程度优于TN与TP的拟合. 对比线性回归拟合结果的*R*<sup>2</sup>可以发现,土壤SOC和 TN的相关性最强且极显著(P<0.01), 土壤 TP和TK相关性较弱,但相关性仍较为显著(P<0.05).

2.1.2 土壤生态化学计量比特征

花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤生态化学计量特征如表2和图3所示.研究区土壤的C/N介于8.945~14.045,均值为11.882,从河岸到滩地方向湿地土壤



Fig. 2 Relationships of SOC, TN, TP, and TK in wetland soil

C/N 呈波动下降趋势,最低值出现在高植被盖度的样带5.湿地土壤的C/P、C/K、N/P和N/K分别介于19.513~75.642、0.441~1.628、1.412~8.484 和0.032~0.182,其均值分别为49.119、1.006、4.516和0.093,4个比值在不同植被盖度的样带问差异较为显著(P<0.05),且从河岸到滩地方向均呈现出波动上升的变化趋势,最高值均出现在高植被盖度的样带5.研究区土壤P/K介于0.016~0.023,均值为0.021,除样带4显著低于其他样带外(P<0.05),其余样带间差异不显著.从生态化学计量比的整体分布

来看,除 C/N 和 P/K 外,研究区土壤生态化学计量比均呈现由低植被盖度区向高植被盖度区波动增加的特征.

从变异系数来看,湿地土壤的 N/P 和 N/K 变异系数分别为 59.36% 和 61.31%,属于中等变异程度,相较于其他化学计量比, N/P 和 N/K 的空间变异性最强.土壤 C/P 和 C/K 的变异系数分别为 43.68% 和 43.26%,空间变异性属中等程度,在整个湿地中变化较大.土壤 C/N 和 P/K 的变异系数最低,均低于 20.00%,其在空间内的分布较为均匀.

-11	Table 2	Characteristics of soil e	ecological stoichiometric rat	tio in Huayuankou Yellow	River Floating Bridge Wetlan	nd
项目		最大值	最小值	湿地均值	标准偏差	CV/%
C/N		14.045	8.945	11.882	2.001	16.84
C/P		75.642	19.513	49.119	21.456	43.68
C/K		1.628	0.441	1.006	0.435	43.26
N/P		8.484	1.412	4.516	2.681	59.36

0.093

0.021

0.032

0.016

表 2 花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤生态化学计量比特征

2.2 土壤理化性质对土壤养分及其生态化学计量 比的影响

0.182

0.023

#### 2.2.1 土壤理化性质对土壤养分的影响

N/K

P/K

以土壤养分为响应变量,土壤理化性质为解释 变量进行 RDA. 在分析前,首先对土壤养分和土壤理 化性质进行去趋势对应分析(DCA)检验,检验结果表 明排序轴最长梯度的长度为0.25,数值远小于3.00, 表明土壤养分和土壤理化性质适合进行 RDA.

根据 RDA 结果, 轴 1 和轴 2 的特征值分别为 0.6277和 0.1323, 前两轴的累计解释率为 76.00%. 土壤养分和土壤理化性质间的相关性在 第一轴达到 0.858 4,在第二轴达到 0.995 8,相关性 较高,分析结果具有可信性.由表 3 可知,各土壤理 化性质对土壤养分影响的重要性表现为:黏粒占比 >电导率>粉粒占比>含水率>pH>砂粒占比,其中黏 粒占比、电导率和粉粒占比对土壤养分具有显著影 响 (P<0.05),其对土壤养分的贡献率分别为 46.2%、34.1%和 14.5%,且分别解释了土壤养分 35.3%、26.1%和 11.1%的变异,而其余土壤理化 因子对土壤养分的影响并未达到显著水平.依据

0.057

0.003

61.31

13.01



Fig. 3 Characteristics of soil ecological stoichiometric ratio in different transects in Huayuankou Yellow River Floating Bridge Wetland

RDA 排序结果可知(图4),土壤黏粒占比与土壤所 有养分均呈极显著正相关,土壤电导率和粉粒占比 与TP、TK、AN、AP和AK呈显著正相关关系.上述 分析表明,土壤黏粒占比、电导率和粉粒占比是影 响花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养分的主要土壤理化 因子.

表3 土壤理化性质对土壤养分重要性排序



2.2.2 土壤理化性质对土壤生态化学计量比的 影响

以土壤生态化学计量比为响应变量,土壤理化 性质为解释变量进行 RDA. 在分析前,首先对土壤生

占比与C/P、C/K、N/P和N/K呈极显著正相关关系, 与 C/N 和 P/K 呈负相关关系: 电导率与 C/N 和 P/K 呈 正相关关系,与C/P、C/K、N/P和N/K呈负相关关系. 上述分析表明,土壤黏粒占比和电导率是影响花园 口黄河浮桥湿地土壤生态化学计量比的主要土壤理 化因子.

表4 土壤理化性质对土壤生态化学计量比重要性排序

 Table 4
 Importance ranking table of soil physicochemical

properties to soil ecological stoichiometric ratio								
环境因子	解释率/%	贡献率/%	Pseudo-F	P值				
黏粒占比	30.4	39.5	8.5	0.002				
粉粒占比	15.5	20.1	2.7	0.086				
$_{\rm pH}$	14.6	18.9	2.2	0.118				
电导率	13.5	17.5	5.2	0.020				
含水率	2.3	3.0	0.9	0.444				
砂粒占比	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.744				



计量比
 图 5 土壤理化性质与土壤生态化学计量比的 RDA 排序结果
 Fig. 5 RDA ranking results of soil physicochemical properties

and soil ecological stoichiometric ratio

3.1 湿地土壤养分及其生态化学计量特征

讨论

3

土壤作为植物生长必不可少的重要环境因子, 土壤养分是植物养分的重要来源[17],植物在受土壤 养分影响的同时也会影响土壤养分的含量和分布. 一方面,不同植物养分分配机制的差异会使植物选 择性地吸收养分,影响土壤中各养分的平衡[18];另一 方面,植物通过光合作用从大气中吸收太阳能和二 氧化碳,并以植物残体和凋落物的形式向土壤提供 大量的碳、氮等养分<sup>[2,18,19]</sup>,改变土壤养分含量,影响 土壤养分循环<sup>[20]</sup>. 植被覆盖在很大程度上影响土壤 养分含量[21],具有高植被覆盖度的土壤,其植物生物 量较高,根系及其凋落物归还到土壤中的数量多<sup>[22]</sup>, 凋落物和腐殖质分解能够改变土壤微生物的群落结 构和活动并促进土壤团聚体的形成,而土壤团聚体 能够通过多种途径保护有机质,利于养分积累<sup>[23]</sup>,从 而使得土壤养分含量相对较高.本研究中,样带3中 的芦苇生产力较高、生物量较大,其凋落物就地分解 后,养分返还到土壤中,土壤养分含量相对较高;落 叶阔叶林的枯枝落叶较多,且林下生存着草本植物, 这使得样带5中由植物返还到土壤的养分也较为丰 富,促进了土壤养分的积累.而其他样带的植被盖度 相对较低甚至无植被覆盖,植物生物量较小,由植物 返还到土壤中的养分远少于样带3和样带5,不同植 被覆盖的土壤养分含量存在显著差异,这与之前的 研究具有相似性<sup>[7,24,25]</sup>.此外,植被覆盖与土壤侵蚀密 切相关,高植被覆盖的土壤具有茂盛的地上植物群 落、地表凋落物及复杂的地下植物根系,能够一定程 度上缓解水力侵蚀、风力侵蚀等引起的土壤养分迁 移与流失,有利于土壤养分的保持<sup>[26]</sup>.相较于其他样 带,样带3和样带5的植被覆盖度较高,可以一定程 度上减轻因大气降水或丰水期河水淹没所引起的养 分流失,表层土壤因而保持了较高的养分.

植被覆盖度的差异同样会引起土壤生态化学计 量比的变化,植物通过养分吸收和凋落物分解输入 等方式影响土壤养分分布,植物凋落物的高输入能 够为微生物提供更丰富的营养条件并提高微生物生 物量,同时,植物的根系分泌物可以通过提高或减弱 酶活性以调节微生物与土壤的相互作用27,进而影 响微生物对土壤中有机物质的矿化过程,引起土壤 生态化学计量分布特征的变化<sup>[28]</sup>. 土壤 C/N 主要受植 物凋落物数量的影响,输入到土壤中的凋落物越多, 微生物分解的基质越充足,有机质分解速度越快,土 壤 C/N 越低<sup>[29]</sup>. 本研究中,从黄河河岸到滩地的植被 盖度整体呈现上升趋势,土壤中输入的凋落物数量 及有机质分解速率不断增加,因而C/N整体呈下降趋 势.虽然土壤养分整体均呈现增加的趋势,但由于土 壤 SOC 和 TN 在样带间的变化程度高于 TP 和 TK,因 而C/P、C/K、N/P和N/K呈现由河岸向滩地方向不断 增加的特点.此外,因植被覆盖差异而引起的土壤养 分变化也是导致湿地土壤化学计量比变化的重要 原因.

对比整个湿地土壤各养分的变异系数可以发现,花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤中SOC、TN和AN的空间变异性较大,而TP和TK的空间变异性较小,这主要是由于不同元素的来源差异而引起的.有研究表明,土壤P和K主要受到土壤成土母质的影响,其来源主要是岩石的风化分解<sup>[2,30]</sup>,花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤是受到黄河多次泛滥冲积而形成的黄河沉积土质<sup>[31]</sup>,在整个湿地中土壤的成土母质无明显差异,因而湿地土壤TP和TK的变异性较小.土壤C和N除受到成土母质的影响外,还受植物凋落物及残体分解的影响<sup>[32,33]</sup>,花园口黄河浮桥湿地不同样带的植被类型及其覆盖程度差异较大,植物对养分的吸收利用以及通过凋落物返还到土壤中的养分含量不同,因而土壤SOC、TN和AN存在较大的空间变异性.土壤养分的空间差异会引起其生态化学计量比的空间变

化,由于土壤C和N的较大空间变异性以及P和K的 相对稳定性,花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤C/P、C/K、 N/P和N/K具有较大的空间变异性,而P/K则变化较 小.此外,由于C和N是结构性元素,其积累与消耗 的比例较为固定,因而土壤中的C/N也相对稳定<sup>[34]</sup>.

土壤养分彼此之间密切联系和相互影响<sup>[2,19,33]</sup>. 线性回归拟合结果表明,花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤 SOC、TN、TP和TK之间具有显著相关性,其中土壤 SOC与TN的相关性最强.湿地土壤C和N的强相关 性可从以下两方面解释:一方面,SOC和TN是土壤有 机质的重要组成部分,C和N的输入与元素比例相对 稳定的植物体、微生物及两者进入土壤的残留物有 关<sup>[35]</sup>;另一方面,土壤TN能够影响土壤微生物的活 性,促进或抑制微生物对有机质的分解,进而影响土 壤中SOC所占的质量分数,因此土壤TN与SOC的质 量分数具有较为密切的联系<sup>[36]</sup>.此外湿地土壤的C/N 空间变化较小,且土壤SOC与TN在样带间的变化趋 势几乎完全一致,这进一步证明了花园口黄河浮桥 湿地土壤C和N具有较强的相互作用,这与黄河三角 洲湿地的研究相一致<sup>[37]</sup>.

3.2 黄河下游河南段湿地土壤限制性养分元素

土壤生态化学计量比作为表征土壤养分固定、 维持与分解释放的重要指标,其在土壤养分循环与 限制作用的研究中被广泛应用[38],通过对生态化学 计量比进行分析能够深入理解土壤的限制性元素. C/N与土壤有机质分解速率呈反比关系,能够反映有 机质的分解速率,同时也能够指示土壤N的淋溶风 险,有研究表明,当C/N低于30时,土壤中硝酸盐的 淋溶风险高,N易流失<sup>[39]</sup>.花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤 C/N为11.882,接近中国土壤平均C/N(11.900)<sup>[40]</sup>,且 其数值低于30,表明研究区土壤有机质分解速度较 快,硝酸盐淋溶风险较高,N流失程度较强.C/P是分 析土壤P有效性的重要指标,能够反映土壤P的矿化 能力,土壤中C/P越低,越有利于有机质分解过程中P 的释放,土壤P活性越强<sup>[2]</sup>.花园口黄河浮桥湿地土 壤的 C/P(49.119)低于中国土壤平均 C/P(61.000)<sup>[40]</sup>, 表明研究区湿地土壤具有高P活性且有机磷净矿化. 土壤 N/P 通常被作为氮饱和的重要指标,可以用于分 析土壤养分的限制元素,当土壤N/P低于14时,认为 土壤受到N的限制;当土壤N/P高于16时,认为土壤 受到P的限制<sup>[2,41]</sup>. 在本研究中,花园口黄河浮桥湿地 土壤 N/P(4.516)低于 14,并且与中国土壤 N/P 均值 (5.200)<sup>[40]</sup>相比偏低,土壤更容易受到N限制.总体 来看,相对稳定的C/N 与较低的N/P和C/P表明花园 口黄河浮桥湿地土壤相对富含C和P,而N相对匮乏, 湿地土壤整体受到N的限制,这与已有研究表明黄河

三角洲湿地生态系统主要受到N限制的结论具有一致性<sup>[5,14,42,43]</sup>.

除与硝酸盐淋溶风险较高有关外,湿地土壤受N 限制还可能与土壤pH有关.研究表明,在pH较高 时,土壤中异化硝酸盐还原为铵(dissimilatory nitrate reduction to ammonium, DNRA)过程和反硝化过程会 同时发生,且土壤中氮气的通量会随着pH的升高而 增加<sup>[44]</sup>.而土壤中的硝态氮会通过DNRA过程产生 的部分铵态氮参与到氨挥发过程,同时随pH增大, 铵态氮向氨转化速率加快<sup>[45]</sup>,导致土壤氨挥发程度 较强.经实验分析,花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤pH均 值为9.60,这种环境下,土壤可能会发生反硝化过程 及DNRA过程而引起土壤N的损失,在一定程度上导 致土壤N的相对匮乏.

3.3 湿地土壤理化性质对土壤养分及其生态化学 计量的影响

土壤养分及其生态化学计量比与土壤理化性质 之间具有十分密切的联系.土壤质地能够影响土壤 中养分的迁移与积累,土壤颗粒物中黏粒和粉粒的 直径较小,具有较高的比表面积,其持水能力较强, 对养分具有较高的吸附能力,能够影响土壤养分的 循环过程[46],因此土壤细颗粒物含量会对土壤的养 分产生影响.本研究中RDA结果显示,湿地土壤养 分均与黏粒和粉粒占比具有显著相关关系,且两者 对土壤养分的贡献率达到了60.5%,这表明土壤黏粒 和粉粒占比是影响花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养分的 重要因素.土壤细颗粒物会通过影响土壤养分进而 引起土壤养分生态化学计量比的变化[47]. 在花园口 黄河浮桥湿地中,土壤的黏粒占比与生态化学计量 比的相关性达到极显著水平,其贡献率达到了 39.5%,表明土壤黏粒占比是影响土壤生态化学计量 比的重要土壤理化因子.

湿地土壤盐分与养分及其生态化学计量比息息 相关<sup>[48]</sup>,土壤盐分通过影响微生物活性、植物生长等 方式引起土壤微生物数量、活性及植物生物量的变 化,对植物凋落物的输入量和土壤中养分的积累与 矿化分解过程产生影响,进而导致土壤养分发生变 化并影响养分生态化学计量比<sup>[49]</sup>.已有研究表明,盐 分与土壤养分及其生态化学计量比间存在显著相关 性,刘文龙等<sup>[49]</sup>研究胶州湾芦苇潮滩湿地土壤养分 生态计量特征的影响因素时发现,土壤盐度与C/P和 N/P呈显著负相关,且相对于土壤pH与含水量,土壤 盐度对养分生态化学计量特征的影响程度更高.Yan 等<sup>[50]</sup>通过对中国东南部红壤碳氮磷化学计量特征的 研究中发现,土壤电导率与SOC、TN和TP呈显著正 相关,与C/P和N/P呈负相关关系.在本研究中,土壤 电导率与养分达到极显著相关关系,除SOC外,其他 土壤养分均与电导率呈正相关,各土壤养分生态化 学计量比与电导率也具有显著相关性,这表明土壤 盐分显著影响了花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤的养分与 其生态化学计量特征.

#### 4 结论

(1)花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养分 $\omega$ (SOC)、  $\omega$ (TN)、 $\omega$ (TP)、 $\omega$ (TK)、 $\omega$ (AN)、 $\omega$ (AP)和 $\omega$ (AK)的 均值分别为: 5.46 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、0.60 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、0.28 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、 17.06 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>、13.75 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>、6.54 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>和 158.56 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>.研究区土壤养分由河岸向滩地方向呈现出 波动增加的趋势,普遍呈现出高植被盖度区高于低 植被盖度区.土壤中SOC、TN和AN具有较大的空间 变异性,而TP和TK分布较为均匀,且土壤SOC、TN、 TP和TK之间具有较强的相关性.

(2)与养分特征相似,研究区土壤C/P、C/K、N/P 和N/K也呈现出高植被盖度区高于低植被盖度区的 特征,且这些比值均呈现出由河岸向滩地方向波动 增大的变化特点,而土壤C/N则相反.研究区中土壤 N/P和N/K具有较强的空间变异性,其分布变化较大, 而C/N和P/K分布较为均匀.湿地土壤的C/N、C/P和 N/P分别为11.882、49.119和4.516,其中C/N接近中 国土壤的平均水平,而C/P和N/P均低于中国土壤平 均水平,表明了花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤相对富含C 和P,而N匮乏,研究区土壤整体受到N限制.

(3)研究区湿地土壤的黏粒占比与电导率解释 了土壤养分变异的61.4%和生态化学计量比变化的 43.9%,其总贡献率分别达到80.3%和57.0%,两者 是影响花园口黄河浮桥湿地土壤养分及其生态化学 计量比的主要土壤理化因子.

#### 参考文献:

 [1] 吕宪国.湿地科学研究进展及研究方向[J].中国科学院院 刊,2002,17(3):170-172.
 Lv X G. A review and prospect for wetland science[J]. Bulletin of

LV A G. A review and prospect for wetland science  $\lfloor J \rfloor$ . Builetin o Chinese Academy of Sciences, 2002, **17**(3): 170-172.

- Wu Y H, Wu Z J, Jiang S M, et al. Elemental stoichiometry (C, N, P) of soil in the wetland critical zone of Dongting Lake, China: Understanding soil C, N and P status at greater depth [J]. Sustainability, 2022, 14(14), doi: 10.3390/su14148337.
- [3] 刘展航,张树岩,侯玉平,等.互花米草入侵对黄河口湿地土 壤碳氮磷及其生态化学计量特征的影响[J].生态环境学报, 2022,31(7):1360-1369.

Liu Z H, Zhang S Y, Hou Y P, *et al.* Effects of *Spartina alterniflora* invasion on soil carbon, nitrogen, phosphorus and their ecostoichiometric characteristics in the Yellow River Estuary wetlands[J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 2022, **31**(7): 1360-1369.

[4] Chen Y, Li Y Q, Duan Y L, et al. Patterns and driving factors of soil ecological stoichiometry in typical ecologically fragile areas of China[J]. CATENA, 2022, 219, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2022.106628.

[5] 屈凡柱, 孟灵, 付战勇, 等. 不同生境条件下滨海芦苇湿地C, N, P化学计量特征[J]. 生态学报, 2018, 38(5): 1731-1738.
 Qu F Z, Meng L, Fu Z Y, et al. The stoichiometry characterization

of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in different reed-dominated coastal wetland habitats [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2018, **38**(5): 1731-1738.

- [6] Elser J J, Sterner R W, Gorokhova E, et al. Biological stoichiometry from genes to ecosystems [J]. Ecology Letters, 2000, 3(6): 540-550.
- [7] 张萌, 沈雅飞, 陈天, 等. 宜阳县不同森林类型土壤化学计量 特征[J]. 陆地生态系统与保护学报, 2022, 2(2): 1-8.
   Zhang M, Shen Y F, Chen T, *et al.* Soil stoichiometric characteristics of different forest types in Yiyang County [J].
   Terrestrial Ecosystem and Conservation, 2022, 2(2): 1-8.
- [8] 李从娟, 雷加强, 徐新文, 等. 塔克拉玛干沙漠腹地人工植被及土壤 CNP的化学计量特征[J]. 生态学报, 2013, 33(18): 5760-5767.
  Li C J, Lei J Q, Xu X W, *et al.* The stoichiometric characteristics of C, N, P for artificial plants and soil in the hinterland of

of C, N, P for artificial plants and soil in the hinterland of Taklimakan Desert [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2013, 33 (18) : 5760-5767.

- [9] 高郯, 权红, 卢杰, 等. 藏东南高山松林表层土壤养分含量及 其化学计量比特征[J], 西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学 版), 2021, 49(4): 62-70, 80.
  Gao T, Quan H, Lu J, et al. Characteristics of topsoil nutrients and their stoichiometry in *Pinus densata* forest in Southeast Tibet [J]. Journal of Northwest A & F University (Natural Science Edition), 2021, 49(4): 62-70, 80.
- [10] 叶玉适,陈进,许继军,等.长江源和怒江源区水体氨磷化学 计量特征初探[J].长江科学院院报,2019,36(9):6-11,22.
  Ye Y S, Chen J, Xu J J, et al. Stoichiometric characteristics of nitrogen and phosphorus in water body in the source regions of the Yangtze River and Nujiang River[J]. Journal of Yangtze River Scientific Research Institute, 2019, 36(9): 6-11, 22.
- Zhou J, Han X X, Brookes J D, et al. High probability of nitrogen and phosphorus co-limitation occurring in eutrophic lakes [J]. Environmental Pollution, 2022, 292, doi: 10.1016/j. envpol. 2021.118276.
- [12] 赵雯,黄来明.高寒山区不同土地利用类型土壤养分化学计量特征及影响因素[J].生态学报,2022,42(11):4415-4427.
   Zhao W, Huang L M. Stoichiometric characteristics and influencing factors of soil nutrients under different land use types in an alpine mountain region[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2022, 42 (11):4415-4427.
- [13] 南富森,李宗省,张小平,等.黄河北岸兰州段丘陵区土壤生态化学计量与空间变异[J].中国沙漠,2022,42(5):167-176.
  Nan F S, Li Z X, Zhang X P, *et al.* Spatial variation of ecological stoichiometry characteristics of hilly soil in Lanzhou section of Yellow River north shore[J]. Journal of Desert Research, 2022,42(5):167-176.
- [14] Qu F Z, Yu J B, Du S Y, et al. Influences of anthropogenic cultivation on C, N and P stoichiometry of reed-dominated coastal wetlands in the Yellow River Delta [J]. Geoderma, 2014, 235– 236: 227-232.
- [15] Li D X, Li Y N, Xie Y L, et al. Effects of ecological restoration on soil biogenic elements and their ecological stoichiometry in the

Yellow River Delta, China [J]. Frontiers in Marine Science, 2022, 9, doi: 10.3389/fmars.2022.993202.

[16] 张会萍,肖曼,曾曼芸,等.河南段黄河湿地水文因子对植物 多样性的影响[J].河南农业大学学报,2022,56(5): 822-829.

Zhang H P, Xiao M, Zeng M Y, *et al.* Effects of hydrological environment on plant diversity in the Yellow River Wetland of Henan Section [J]. Journal of Henan Agricultural University, 2022, **56**(5): 822-829.

- [17] 张雨鉴,王克勤,宋娅丽,等. 滇中亚高山森林植物叶-凋落
   叶-土壤生态化学计量特征[J]. 生态学报,2020,40(21):
   7648-7658.
   Zhang Y J, Wang K Q, Song Y L, *et al.* C, N and P stoichiometric
  - characteristics of leaf, litter and soil for subalpine forests in central Yunnan, China[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2020, **40**(21): 7648-7658.
- [18] Zhang Z S, Song X L, Lu X G, et al. Ecological stoichiometry of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus in estuarine wetland soils: influences of vegetation coverage, plant communities, geomorphology, and seawalls[J]. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2013, 13(6): 1043-1051.
- [19] Wang L L, Zhang G H, Zhu P Z, et al. Soil C, N and P contents and their stoichiometry as affected by typical plant communities on steep gully slopes of the Loess Plateau, China [J]. CATENA, 2022, 208, doi: 10.1016/j. catena. 2021.105740.
- [20] 张慧慧,白云玉,张英洁,等.长白山苔原带凋落物生态化学 计量特征及其对模拟氮沉降的响应[1].生态学报,2022,42
   (21):8795-8808.
  - Zhang H H, Bai Y Y, Zhang Y J, et al. Response of chemical composition and ecological stoichiometric characteristics of three types of litter to simulated nitrogen deposition in the Changbai Mountain tundra [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2022, 42 (21); 8795-8808.
- [21] Guo N, Degen A A, Deng B, et al. Changes in vegetation parameters and soil nutrients along degradation and recovery successions on alpine grasslands of the Tibetan plateau [J]. Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment, 2019, 284, doi: 10. 1016/j. agee. 2019. 106593.
- [22] 安克俭,魏霞,贺燕,等. 祁连山区 4 种高寒植被类型下土壤 养分及含水率分布[J].水土保持通报,2022,42(3):16-22.
  An K J, Wei X, He Y, et al. Soil moisture content and nutrient distribution under four alpine vegetation types in Qilian Mountains
  [J]. Bulletin of Soil and Water Conservation, 2022, 42(3): 16-22.
- [23] Li J W, Wang K B, Shangguan Z P, et al. Coupling and decoupling of soil carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus stocks following grazing exclusion in temperate grasslands [J]. CATENA, 2022, 211, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2021.106003.
- [24] 汪宗飞,郑粉莉.黄土高原子午岭地区人工油松林碳氮磷生态化学计量特征[J].生态学报,2018,38(19):6870-6880.
  Wang Z F, Zheng F L. C, N, and P stoichiometric characteristics of *Pinus tabulaeformis* plantation in the Ziwuling Region of the Loess Plateau[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2018, 38(19):6870-6880.
- [25] 温晨,杨智姣,杨磊,等.半干旱黄土小流域不同植被类型植物与土壤生态化学计量特征[J].生态学报,2021,41(5): 1824-1834.
   Wan, C., Yang, Z.L., Yang, L., et al., Facility in the indicator

Wen C, Yang Z J, Yang L, *et al.* Ecological stoichiometry characteristics of plants and soil under different vegetation types in the semi-arid loess small watershed [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica,

2021, **41**(5): 1824-1834.

- [26] Chang E H, Li P, Li Z B, et al. The impact of vegetation successional status on slope runoff erosion in the loess plateau of China[J]. Water, 2019, 11(12), doi: 10.3390/w11122614.
- [27] Bhattacharyya S S, Furtak K. Soil-plant-microbe interactions determine soil biological fertility by altering rhizospheric nutrient cycling and biocrust formation [J]. Sustainability, 2023, 15(1), doi: 10.3390/su15010625.
- [28] Bing H J, Wu Y H, Zhou J, et al. Stoichiometric variation of carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus in soils and its implication for nutrient limitation in alpine ecosystem of Eastern Tibetan Plateau [J]. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2016, 16(2): 405-416.
- [29] 张子琦, 焦菊英, 陈同德, 等. 拉萨河流域洪积扇不同植被类型土壤化学计量特征[J]. 生态学报, 2022, 42(16): 6801-6815.
   Zhang Z Q, Jiao J Y, Chen T D, et al. Soil stoichiometry

characteristics of different vegetation types in alluvial fans of the Lhasa River basin [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2022, 42 (16) : 6801-6815.

- [30] Augusto L, Achat D L, Jonard M, et al. Soil parent material-A major driver of plant nutrient limitations in terrestrial ecosystems
   [J]. Global Change Biology, 2017, 23(9); 3808-3824.
- [31] 聂永博,黄河下游滩涂湿地生态系统演变特征及服务价值评估[D].郑州:华北水利水电大学,2022.
   Nie Y B. Evolution characteristics and service value evaluation of beach wetland ecosystem in the lower Yellow River [D].
   Zhengzhou: North China University of Water Resources and Electric Power, 2022.
- [32] 朱秋莲,邢肖毅,张宏,等,黄土丘陵沟壑区不同植被区土壤 生态化学计量特征[J]. 生态学报, 2013, 33(15): 4674-4682.
   Zhu Q L, Xing X Y, Zhang H, et al. Soil ecological stoichiometry under different vegetation area on loess hilly-gully region[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2013, 33(15): 4674-4682.
- [33] 陶冶,张元明,周晓兵.伊犁野果林浅层土壤养分生态化学 计量特征及其影响因素[J].应用生态学报,2016,27(7): 2239-2248.

Tao Y, Zhang Y M, Zhou X B. Ecological stoichiometry of surface soil nutrient and its influencing factors in the wild fruit forest in Yili region, Xinjiang, China[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2016, **27**(7): 2239-2248.

- [34] Qi D D, Feng F J, Lu C, et al. C: N: P stoichiometry of different soil components after the transition of temperate primary coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forests to secondary forests [J]. Soil and Tillage Research, 2022, 216, doi: 10.1016/j. still.2021.105260.
- [35] Wang Y, Ren Z, Ma P P, et al. Effects of grassland degradation on ecological stoichiometry of soil ecosystems on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau [J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 722, doi: 10.1016/j. scitotenv. 2020. 137910.
- [36] 曹小玉,李际平, 闫文德. 不同龄组杉木林土壤有机碳与氮磷钾分布特征及耦合关系[J]. 土壤通报, 2014, 45(5): 1137-1143.
   Cao X Y, Li J P, Yan W D. Variation of contents of soil organic

Carbon, N, P and K and their coupling relationships in different age groups of Chinese Fir Plantations [J]. Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 2014, **45**(5): 1137-1143.

[37] 孙德斌, 栗云召, 于君宝, 等. 黄河三角洲湿地不同植被类型 下土壤营养元素空间分布及其生态化学计量学特征[J]. 环境 科学, 2022, **43**(6): 3241-3252.

Sun D B, Li Y Z, Yu J B, et al. Spatial distribution and ecostoichiometric characteristics of soil nutrient elements under different vegetation types in the Yellow River Delta wetland [J]. Environmental Science, 2022, 43(6): 3241-3252.

- [38] 王绍强,于贵瑞. 生态系统碳氮磷元素的生态化学计量学特征[J]. 生态学报, 2008, 28(8): 3937-3947.
  Wang S Q, Yu G R. Ecological stoichiometry characteristics of ecosystem carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus elements [J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2008, 28(8): 3937-3947.
- [39] Gundersen P, Callesen I, De Vries W. Nitrate leaching in forest ecosystems is related to forest floor C/N ratios [J]. Environmental Pollution, 1998, 102(1): 403-407.
- [40] Tian H Q, Chen G S, Zhang C, et al. Pattern and variation of C:N
   P ratios in China's soils: a synthesis of observational data [J]. Biogeochemistry, 2010, 98(1-3): 139-151.
- [41] Koerselman W, Meuleman A F M. The vegetation N: P ratio: a new tool to detect the nature of nutrient limitation [J]. Journal of Applied Ecology, 1996, 33(6): 1441-1450.
- [42] 卞福花,吴秋堂,吴梦迪,等.不同水盐生境下芦苇湿地植被及土壤碳氮磷生态化学计量特征[J].应用生态学报,2022, 33(2):385-396.

Bian F H, Wu Q T, Wu M D, et al. C: N: P stoichiometry in plants and soils of *Phragmites australis* wetland under different water-salt habitats[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2022, 33(2): 385-396.

- [43] Meng L, Qu F Z, Bi X L, et al. Elemental stoichiometry (C, N, P) of soil in the Yellow River Delta nature reserve: Understanding N and P status of soil in the coastal estuary[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2021, 751, doi: 10.1016/j. scitotenv. 2020. 141737.
- [44] Stevens R J, Laughlin R J, Malone J P. Soil pH affects the processes reducing nitrate to nitrous oxide and di-nitrogen[J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 1998, 30(8-9): 1119-1126.

- [45] 孙志高,刘景双,于君宝,等.湿地土壤NH<sub>3</sub>挥发、N<sub>2</sub>O释放 过程及影响因素[J].湿地科学,2008,6(3):429-439.
  Sun Z G, Liu J S, Yu J B, *et al.* Ammonia volatilization, nitrous oxide emission processes in wetland soil and affecting factors [J]. Wetland Science, 2008,6(3):429-439.
- [46] Lu J N, Feng S, Wang S K, et al. Patterns and driving mechanism of soil organic carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus stoichiometry across northern China's desert-grassland transition zone [J]. CATENA, 2023, 220, doi: 10.1016/j. catena. 2022. 106695.
- [47] Wang X G, Lü X T, Zhang H Y, et al. Changes in soil C: N: P stoichiometry along an aridity gradient in drylands of northern China
   [J]. Geoderma, 2020, 361, doi: 10.1016/j. geoderma. 2019. 114087.
- [48] 王维奇,王纯,刘白贵.盐度对湿地枯落物分解过程中碳氮 磷化学计量比的影响[J].中国环境科学,2012,32(9):1683-1687.

Wang W Q, Wang C, Liu B G. Effect of salinity on carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus stoichiometry during the decomposition of wetland litter [J]. China Environmental Science, 2012, **32**(9): 1683-1687.

 [49] 刘文龙,谢文霞,赵全升,等.胶州湾芦苇潮滩土壤碳、氮和磷分布及生态化学计量学特征[J].湿地科学,2014,12(3): 362-368.
 Liu W L, Xie W X, Zhao Q S, et al. Spatial distribution and

ecological stoichiometry characteristics of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in soil in *Phragmites australis* tidal flat of Jiaozhou Bay [J]. Wetland Science, 2014, **12**(3): 362-368.

[50] Yan X J, Yang W H, Muneer M A, et al. Land-use change affects stoichiometric patterns of soil organic carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus in the red soil of Southeast China [J]. Journal of Soils and Sediments, 2021, 21(7): 2639-2649.

# HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

### CONTENTS

Research on the Evaluation Method and Application of Provincial Differentiated Carbon Peaking in China	LIU Run-pu, PENG Shuan, CHEN Yu-shuo, et al.     Life CycleREN Xiao-song, LI Zhao-rui     Hebei Region    TIAN Chao, CHENG Lin-lin, SHAO Ying-chao	(1233) (1243) (1254)
Assessment of CO <sub>2</sub> Co-benefits of Air Pollution Control Policies in Taiyuan's 14th Five-Year Plan	XIAO Ting-yu, SHU Yun, LI hui, et al.	(1265) (1274)
Coal Control and Carbon Reduction Path in Henan Province's Power Industry Under the Carbon Peak and Neutralization Target: A Mediu	m- and Long-term Study ZHANG Jing, YANG Meng, ZHANG Wei, <i>et al.</i>	(1285)
Environmental Benefits of Pollution and Carbon Reduction by Bus Fleet Electrification in Zhengzhou	ver	(1293)
Analysis of Spatio-temporal Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of PM <sub>2.5</sub> Concentration in Urban Agglomerations on the 1	IANG Zheng, ZHOU Img-gang, ZHOU Zhi-heng, <i>et al.</i> Northern Slope of Tianshan Mountains	(1304)
Spatial Variability and Source Apportionment of PM <sub>2.5</sub> Carbon Components in Tianjin	WU Fu-liang, WU Jian-hui, DAI Qi-li, et al.	(1313)
Characteristics and Source Analysis of Carbonaceous Aerosols in PM <sub>2.5</sub> in Huaxi District, Guiyang	·····GUI Jia-qun, YANG Yuan, WANG Xian-qin, et al.	(1337)
Found on characteristics ; source Apportonment, and meteorological response of water source round in $m_{2.5}$ in Amazag, North China Characterization of Metal Elements in Atmospheric PM, $\epsilon$ and Health Risk Assessment in Heze in Winter from 2017 to 2018	U Hong-xuan, REN Li-hong, ZHAO Ming-sheng, et al.	(1361)
Analysis of the Jumping Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Ozone Pollution in Beijing	·······PAN Jin-xiu, AN Xin-xin, LIU Bao-xian, et al.	(1371)
Analysis of Photochemical Characteristics and Sensitivity of Atmospheric Ozone in Nanjing in Summer	LUO Li-tong, ZHANG Yan-lin, LIN Yu-qi, et al.	(1382)
Ozone Pollution in Suzhou During Early Summertime: Formation Mechanism and Interannual Variation	WU Ye-zheng, ZHANG Xin, GU Jun, et al.	(1392)
Distribution Characteristics, Ecological Risk Assessment, and Source Tracing of Heavy Metals in the Sediments of Typical Lakes in the	Middle Keaches of the Yangtze Kiver	(1402)
Spatiotemporal Distribution and Source Analysis of Heavy Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Lake Ulansuhai Based on PCA-APCS-MLR Metals in Surface Sediments in Surface Sediment	del	(1402)
	CUI Zhi-mou, SHI Xiao-hong, ZHAO Sheng-nan, et al.	(1415)
Spatial and Temporal Distribution and Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Surface Water of Changshou Lake Reservoir, Chongqing …	·····ZHANG Rui-xi, LIU Ya-jun, LUO Yong-nan, et al.	(1428)
Pollution Characteristics and Ecological Risk Assessment of Microplastics in the Yangtze River Basin	LI Si-qiong, WANG Hua, CHU Lin-you, et al.	(1439)
Assessment of Microplastic Pollution and Estimation of Annual Emission Volume in the Dongshan Lanal of Tichang City		(1448) (1457)
Contamination Characteristics and Ecological Risk Assessment of Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in Drains Flowing into the	Yellow River of Ningxia	(1457)
	GAO Li, LI Ling-yun, ZHENG Lan-xiang, et al.	(1468)
Characteristics and Risk Assessment of Antibiotic Contamination in Oujiang River Basin in Southern Zhejiang Province	······ZHONG Yi-xin, LI Li-xiang, WU Xin, et al.	(1480)
Spatial-temporal Distribution and Source Analysis of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in the Sediments of Poyang Lake	MA Yan, SUN Chen, BI Jia-le, et al.	(1492)
Change and Prediction of Water Purification Function in the South Bank of Hangzhou Bay in the Past 20 Years	ANG Shan-shan, CAO Gong-ping, XU Ming-wei, et al.	(1502)
Effects of Land Use Types on water Quality at Different Burler Scales; Hanjin Section of the Haine River Basin as an Example	DAI meng-jun, ZHANG Bing, DU Qian-qian, et al.	(1512) (1525)
Dynamic Changes of Dissolved Organic Matter Derived from Algal Decomposition and the Environmental Effects in Eutrophic Lakes	····ZHANG Jin, CHEN Ming-ving, HAO Zhi-neng, et al.	(1529)
Degradation of Carbamazepine in Water by UV-activated Sulfite Process	LIN Tao, YUAN Yu-jie	(1553)
Detection, Generation, and Control of Disinfection By-products of Reclaimed Water	LIAO Yu-feng, WANG Zheng, PAN Yang, et al.	(1561)
Absorption of Ammonium by Three Substrates Materials in Constructed Wetland System	·······HE Qiang, CHEN Bo-wen, YANG Yu-jing, et al.	(1577)
Ecological Environment Assessment and Driving Mechanism Analysis of Nagqu and Amdo Sections of Qinghai-Xizang Highway Based on	Improved Remote Sensing Ecological Index	(1586)
Spatial-temporal Evolution and Driving Factors Analysis of Ecological Environment Quality in Daihai Basin based on AWRSEI	······································	(1598)
Quantitative Assessment of the Impact of Climate Change on the Growing Season of Vegetation Gross Primary Productivity in the Middle a	nd Lower Reaches of the Yangtze River	
	XU Yong, PAN Yu-chun, ZOU Bin, et al.	(1615)
Effect of Vegetation Restoration on Soil Organic Carbon Storage in Coal Mining Areas Based on Meta-analysis	····LI Jian-ming, KANG Yu-xin, JIANG Fu-zhen, et al.	(1629)
Effects of Continuous Annual Crop Kotation and Fallow on Soil Aggregate Stability and Organic Carbon	LU Ze-rang, LI Yong-mei, YANG Chun-huai, et al.	(1644)
Changes in Soil Nitrogen Components and Their Relationship with Environmental Factors with Different Tea Plantation Ages		(1665)
Nutrients and Ecological Stoichiometry Characteristics of Typical Wetland Soils in the Lower Yellow River	G Chuan-ying, WANG Kai-yue, WANG Hao-ran, et al.	(1674)
Effect of Film Mulching Age and Organic Fertilizer Application on the Distribution Characteristics of Microplastics in the Soil of a Peanut	Field	
	SONG Ning-ning, LI Meng-jia, WANG Xue-xia, et al.	(1684)
Effects of Straw Returning and blochar Addition on Greenhouse Gas Emissions from High Mitrate Mitrogen Soli After riooding in Rice-ve	getable Rotation System in Tropical China HII Tian-vi, CHE Iia-vue, HII Yu-iie, et al.	(1692)
Tillage Depth Regulation and the Effect of Straw Return on Soil Respiration in Farmland	······CHEN Xi, ZHANG Yan-jun, ZOU Jun-liang, et al.	(1702)
Distribution Prediction of Soil Heavy Metals Based on Remote Sensing Temporal-Spatial-Spectral Features and Random Forest Model	WANG Ze-qiang, ZHANG Dong-you, XU Xi-bo, et al.	(1713)
Characteristics and Identification Priority Source of Heavy Metals Pollution in Farmland Soils in the Yellow River Basin	LI Jun, LI Xu, LI Kai-ming, et al.	(1724)
Characteristics of Cd Fluxe in Topsoil Around Typical Mining Area in Hezhou, Guangxi	······YANG Ye-yu, LI Cheng, YANG Zhong-fang, et al.	(1739)
Forential Ecological Risk Assessment of Son Heavy Metals in Fengdong New District Dased on Information Dilution Model	XIAO Kai-gi XII Hong-gen GAN lie et al	(1749)
Distribution Characteristics, Source Analysis and Ecological Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in the Typical Industry Reclaimed Soil ···	SHEN Cheng, WANG Wen-juan, SHA Chen-yan, et al.	(1769)
Provincial-scale Soil As Migration and Transformation and Rice Safe Planting Zoning: A Case Study of Guizhou Province	DONG Xin-yue, WU Yong, ZHOU Zi-han, et al.	(1781)
Effect of Silica Fertilizer(Husk Ash) to Improve Soil Quality and Reduce Cd and As Accumulation in Rice	······YI Xuan-tao, OUYANG Kun, GU Jiao-feng, et al.	(1793)
Effect of EDDS Application on Soil Cu/Cd Availability and Uptake/transport by Castor	·····LIU Wen-ying, WU Gang, HU Hong-qing	(1803)
DIOCKING LHCUS OF FOHAT CONDITIONERS ON CAOMIUM, Arsenic, and Lead Accumulation in Wheat Grain in Compound-contaminated Farm	uanu ·······XIAO Bing, WANG Oiu-shi GAO Pei-nei <i>et al</i>	(1812)
Soil Microbial Community Structure and Functional Diversity Character of Abandoned Farmland in Mingin Oasis	LI Chang-le, ZHANG Fu, WANG Li-de, et al.	(1821)
Microbial Mechanisms of Removal of Phthalic Acid Esters in Purple Soils Revealed Using Metagenomic Analysis	LI Yu-tong, YU Hai, LIU Kun, et al.	(1830)
Air Microbial Contamination and Risk of Respiratory Exposure of Workers in Chicken Farms	BAI Yu-qiao, SUN Xing-bin, QIU Tian-lei, et al.	(1840)
Occurrence Characteristics of Microplastics in Multi-environmental Media and <i>Bellamya aeruginosa</i> of Manao River	GAO Ya-kun, LI Wei-ming, ZHANG Xu-tong, et al.	(1849)
biological Effect of Microplastics with Different Functional Groups on the Bacterial Communities and Metabolic Functions of Zebratish (1	Janio rerio J Embryos	(1850)
	init Luch nua, Linaito I all, DAU Au-flui, el al.	(1037)