目次

中国城市碳排放强度的时空演变、动态跃迁及收敛趋势 杨清可, 王磊, 朱高立, 李颖, 范业婷, 王雅竹 (1869)

交通运输业碳排放效率时空演变及趋势预测 郑琰, 蒋雪梅, 肖玉杰 (1879)

基于扩展STIRPAT模型LMDI分解的碳排放脱钩因素 张江艳 (1888)

基于LEAP模型的工业园区碳达峰路径:以南京某国家级开发区为例 李慧鹏, 李荔, 殷茵, 何文大, 宿杰, 赵秋月 (1898)

高校碳排放核算与分析:以北京A高校为例 曹睿, 封莉, 张立秋 (1907)

北京市制造业减排降碳协同效应分析和驱动因素 俞珊, 韩玉花, 牟洁, 张双, 张增杰 (1917)

碳排放权交易价格与全要素生产率:来自中国的证据 吴雪萍 (1926)

中国城市PM_{2.5}和PM₁₀时空分布特征和影响因素分析 李江苏, 段良荣, 张天娇 (1938)

2017~2021年苏皖鲁豫交界区域PM_{2.5}和O₃时空变化特征及影响因素 陈伟, 徐学哲, 刘文清 (1950)

疫情管控期西安PM_{2.5}和O₃污染特征及成因分析 原晓红, 张强, 李琦, 谢文豪, 刘跃廷, 樊亭亭, 姜旭朋 (1963)

苏南五市秋冬季PM_{2.5}化学组成特征和空间差异 冯蔚, 丁峰, 尚玥, 谢鸣捷 (1975)

湖北咸宁细颗粒物PM_{2.5}来源 罗怡, 朱宽广, 陈璞琬, 田军, 谢旻, 战杨志豪, 赵润琪 (1983)

邢台氨减排对京津冀PM_{2.5}改善的溢出效益 边泽君, 闻超玉, 郎建垒, 范晓茜, 夏祥晨, 周颖 (1994)

聊城市冬季PM_{2.5}载带金属元素污染特征、风险评价及来源分析 张敬巧, 朱瑶, 曹婷, 燕丽, 王淑兰, 刘铮 (2003)

高原城市拉萨典型VOCs排放源成分谱特征 郭淑政, 叶春翔, 林伟立, 陈熠, 曾立民, 尹晴晴, 刘雪莉 (2011)

北京市工业园区VOCs污染特征及健康风险评估案例:高新技术产业的环境影响 王洁, 姚震, 王敏燕, 陈速敏, 龙腾, 王海滨, 李红, 郭秀锐, 郝江虹, 聂磊 (2019)

高温极端天气影响下的成都平原一次典型臭氧污染过程分析 雷丽娟, 张懿, 罗伊娜, 张潇, 冯森 (2028)

水环境中抗病毒毒物的存在、行为与风险 葛林科, 李璇艳, 曹胜凯, 郑金帅, 张蓬, 朱超, 马宏瑞 (2039)

黄河小浪底水库地表水中重金属的时空变化与概率健康风险 王亮, 邓雪娇, 王潇磊, 李明, 刘奕尧, 姜亚敏, 涂响, 张坤锋 (2054)

藏东多曲河流域总富集水化学特征及控制因素 李敬杰, 连晟, 王明国, 张智印, 张涛 (2067)

西北内陆区降水稳定同位素时空分布特征及其水汽来源 张炎炎, 辛存林, 郭小燕, 张博, 陈宁, 史延飞 (2080)

基于水化学和氢氧同位素的泰安城区岩溶地下水补给来源及演化过程 孟令华 (2096)

丹江流域山区地表水-地下水水化学特征及其影响因素 张子燕, 伏永朋, 王宁涛, 谭建民, 刘亚磊 (2107)

金塔盆地鸳鸯池灌区地下水水化学特征及控制因素 王晓燕, 韩双宝, 张梦南, 尹德超, 吴呈, 安永会 (2118)

德阳市平原区浅层地下水水化学特征与健康风险评价 刘楠, 陈盟, 高东东, 吴勇, 王楠楠 (2129)

典型城市河网沉积物微塑料时空分布特征 许万璐, 范一凡, 钱新 (2142)

抚仙湖流域尺度氮排放清单构建及关键源解析 王延杰, 梁启斌, 王艳霞, 侯磊, 陈奇伯, 王伟, 李晓琳, 高俊淑 (2150)

过氧化钙/海泡石海藻酸钠缓释凝胶复合材料的制备及其对内源磷的控制性能 曲思彤, 单苏洁, 王崇铭, 吴玲子, 李大鹏, 黄勇 (2160)

矿物超细颗粒的形成机制、结构特征及其环境行为和效应 刘振海, 张展华, 袁语欣, 朱盼盼, 陈威, 张彤 (2171)

生物炭固定化菌复合材料在环境修复中的应用研究进展 孙淑玉, 黄梦鑫, 孔强, 张焕新, 刘继伟 (2185)

微塑料对沸石吸附水体氨氮的影响及其机制 练建军, 谢诗婷, 吴培, 孟冠军, 陈波 (2195)

紫外老化作用对纳米生物炭吸附环丙沙星的影响机制 马锋锋, 薛之一, 赵保卫 (2203)

土地利用影响下永定河流域浮游植物群落与环境因子响应 郭善嵩, 胡思, 丁一桐, 张嘉渭, 孙长顺, 卢悦, 潘保柱 (2211)

鄱阳湖湿地细菌群落多样性和可培养细菌功能基因丰度 喻江, 王淳, 龙永, 刘贵花, 李春杰, 范国权, 于镇华 (2223)

典农河沉积物细菌群落结构特征及其与重金属的关系 刘双羽, 蒙俊杰, 邱小琼, 周瑞娟, 李霖 (2233)

污水处理厂尾水排放对受纳河流细菌和真菌微生物群落的影响 郭有顺, 余仲, 郝文彬, 孟凡刚 (2246)

宏基因组学分析深度处理阶段污水中细菌的赋存特征及其功能 胡健双, 王燕, 周政, 汪雅琴, 王秉政, 李激 (2259)

大别山区生境质量时空特征及自然-人为因素驱动机制 郑亚平, 张俊华, 田惠文, 朱航成, 刘舒, 丁亚鹏 (2268)

基于连续小波变换、SHAP和XGBoost的土壤有机质含量高光谱反演 叶森, 朱琳, 刘旭东, 黄勇, 陈蓓蓓, 李欢 (2280)

秸秆还田、覆膜和施氮对旱地麦田土壤质量的影响 叶子壮, 王松燕, 陆潇, 史多鹏, 吕慎强, 李嘉, 杨泽宇, 王林科 (2292)

长期施用有机肥对土壤微塑料赋存及迁移特征的影响 王长远, 马啸驰, 郭德杰, 刘新红, 马艳, 罗佳 (2304)

土壤盐分变化对N₂O排放影响:基于Meta分析 黄艺华, 余冬立, 史祯琦, 胡磊, 潘永春 (2313)

基于土地利用/覆被动态变化的粤港澳大湾区碳储量评价与预测 郑慧玲, 郑辉峰 (2321)

基于InVEST模型的伏牛山地区生态系统碳储量时空变化模拟 张哲, 时振钦, 朱文博, 孙梓欣, 赵体侠, 邓文萍, 刘志强 (2332)

防护林建设过程中土壤微生物养分限制与有机碳组分之间的关系 徐凤璟, 黄懿梅, 黄倩, 申继凯 (2342)

长期秸秆还田褐土有机碳矿化特征及其驱动力 赵宇航, 殷浩凯, 胡雪纯, 解文艳, 刘志平, 周怀平, 杨振兴 (2353)

冬绿肥覆盖对土壤团聚体及有机碳和AMF多样性的影响 鲁泽让, 陈佳钰, 李智贤, 李永梅, 罗志章, 杨锐, 田明洋, 赵吉霞, 范茂攀 (2363)

辽河流域氮素时空分布及其对土地利用和降雨的响应 周波, 李晓光, 童思陈, 吕旭波, 郭朝臣, 雷坤 (2373)

高强度农业种植区不同景观池塘氧化亚氮排放特征 张欣悦, 肖启涛, 谢晖, 刘臻婧, 邱银国, 罗菊花, 徐向华, 段洪涛 (2385)

生物炭与不同类型氮肥施肥对菜地土壤反硝化细菌群落的影响 柳晓婉, 刘杏认, 高尚洁, 李贵春 (2394)

大岳山不同林龄人工油松林土壤微生物特征 马义淑, 曹亚鑫, 牛敏, 张明昱, 程曼, 文永莉 (2406)

基于稀疏样点的土壤重金属含量模拟方法 张佳琦, 潘瑜春, 高世臣, 赵亚楠, 景胜强, 周艳兵, 郇允兵 (2417)

基于特定源-风险评估模型的兰州黄河风情线绿地土壤重金属污染优先控制源分析 李军, 李旭, 李开明, 焦亮, 台喜生, 臧飞, 陈伟, 脱新颖 (2428)

西南不同类型紫色土pH变化、重金属累积与潜在生态风险评估 张海琳, 张雨, 王顶, 谢军, 张跃强, 张宇亭, 王洁, 石孝均 (2440)

重庆某铁矿周边耕地土壤重金属污染评价及来源解析 廖泽源, 李杰芹, 沈智杰, 李彩霞, 罗程钟, 梅楠, 张成, 王定勇 (2450)

金属矿区周边农田土壤与农作物重金属健康风险评估 魏洪斌, 罗明, 向奎, 查理思 (2461)

赤泥基纳米零价铁对多金属污染土壤修复效果 刘龙宇, 杨世利, 赵黄诗雨, 常凯威, 余江 (2473)

施锌对碱性土壤-小麦幼苗体系累积镉的影响 张瑶, 王天齐, 牛硕, 杨阳, 陈卫平 (2479)

防护林建设过程中土壤微生物养分限制与有机碳组分之间的关系

徐凤璟, 黄懿梅*, 黄倩, 申继凯

(西北农林科技大学资源环境学院, 农业农村部西北植物营养与农业环境重点实验室, 农业农村部西北旱地农业绿色低碳重点实验室, 杨凌 712100)

摘要: 微生物主要通过“体外修饰”和“体内周转”途径影响土壤颗粒态有机碳(POC)和矿物结合态有机碳(MAOC)的累积, 而不同的植物输入引起的微生物养分限制对两种土壤有机碳(SOC)组分累积的影响机制尚不清楚. 因此, 以陕西省米脂县的撂荒地作为对照(CK), 测定人工林建设的第3、13、20和37 a的0~5、5~10和10~20 cm土层中SOC、POC和MAOC含量及用于计算养分限制的土壤胞外酶活性, 探讨防护林建设过程中SOC积累的微生物养分限制机制. 结果表明: ① ω (SOC)、 ω (POC)和 ω (MAOC)分别3.14~8.35、0.44~1.87和1.99~6.72 g·kg⁻¹; 各组分有机碳含量在林地建设第3 a时均显著低于CK($P<0.05$), 且随防护林建设先增加后降低: 0~5 cm和5~10 cm中SOC和MAOC含量在第20 a达到最大, 但总体低于CK; 10~20 cm中二者在第13 a达到最大且高于CK; 0~5 cm和5~10 cm中 ω (POC)在第37 a达到最大, 10~20 cm中在第13 a达到最大. ②0~5 cm中 β -葡萄糖苷酶活性在第20 a时最高, 其余土层在第13 a最高, 但均在第37 a降至最低; 0~5 cm中亮氨酸氨基肽酶和N-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶活性随防护林建设呈增加趋势, 第37 a时显著高于CK($P<0.05$); 碱性磷酸酶活性在第3 a时显著低于CK($P<0.05$), 第20 a时0~5 cm和5~10 cm中其活性最高, 10~20 cm中为最低. ③第3 a酶化学计量比的向量角度(VA)和长度(VL)显著高于CK($P<0.05$), 即防护林建设加剧了微生物C、N限制; 在防护林建设过程中, N限制减弱, 而C限制仅在第37 a时有所缓解. ④结构方程模型显示, 第3 a微生物C限制的增强, 导致POC含量降低和MAOC含量增加, 微生物将主要以“体内周转”积累有机碳; 随着微生物N限制的缓解, 通过“体内周转”形成的MAOC含量将会增加. 因此, 长期的防护林建设利于植物源有机碳累积, 且以固氮植物造林将有助于促进稳定的SOC组分增加, 提升植被固碳效率.

关键词: 防护林建设; 土壤有机碳(SOC); 颗粒态有机碳(POC); 矿物结合态有机碳(MAOC); 土壤胞外酶活性; 养分限制

中图分类号: X171 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2024)04-2342-11 DOI: 10.13227/j.hjxx.202304134

Relationship Between Microbial Nutrient Limitation and Soil Organic Carbon Fraction During Shelterbelts Construction

XU Feng-jing, HUANG Yi-mei*, HUANG Qian, SHEN Ji-kai

(Key Laboratory of Plant Nutrition and Agri-environment in Northwest China, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Key Laboratory of Low-carbon Green Agriculture in Northwestern China, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, College of Natural Resource and Environment, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, China)

Abstract: Microorganisms affect the accumulation of soil particulate organic carbon (POC) and mineral bound organic carbon (MAOC) mainly through the “*ex vivo* modification” and “*in vivo* turnover” pathways, whereas the mechanism by which microbial nutrient limitation due to different plant inputs affects the accumulation of both soil organic carbon (SOC) fractions is unclear. The mechanism of microbial nutrient limitation caused by different plant inputs on the accumulation of the two soil organic carbon (SOC) fractions also remains unclear. Therefore, in this study, the SOC, POC, and MAOC contents and the extracellular enzyme activities used to calculate nutrient limitation were measured in the 0-5, 5-10, and 10-20 cm soil layers during the 3rd, 13th, 20th, and 37th year of shelterbelt construction, using the abandoned land in Mizhi County, Shaanxi Province, as a control (CK), to explore the microbial nutrient limitation mechanism of SOC accumulation during the construction of protection forests. The results showed that: ω (SOC), ω (POC), and ω (MAOC) ranged from 3.14-8.35, 0.44-1.87, and 1.99-6.72 g·kg⁻¹, respectively. The SOC content of each component was significantly lower than that of CK ($P<0.05$) in the 3rd year of stand construction, increasing and then decreasing with stand construction: ① SOC and MAOC contents reached their maximum in the 0-5 and 5-10 cm soil layers in the 20th year but were lower than those in CK. In the 10-20 cm soil layer, they reached a maximum in the 13th year and were higher than that in CK. ω (POC) reached its maximum in the 37th year in the 0-5 and 5-10 cm soil layers and in the 13th year in the 10-20 cm soil layer. ② The β -glucosidase activity was highest in the 20th year in the 0-5 cm soil layer and highest in the 13th year in the rest of the soil layers; however, all decreased to the lowest activity in the 37th year. The activities of leucine aminopeptidase and N-acetylaminoglucosidase in the 0-5 cm soil layer tended to increase with the construction of the shelterbelt and were significantly higher than those of CK in the 37th year ($P<0.05$). Alkaline phosphatase activity was significantly lower than that of CK in the 3rd year ($P<0.05$) and was highest in the 0-5 and 5-10 cm soil layers in the 20th year and lowest in 10-20 cm. ③ The vector angle (VA) and vector length (VL) of the enzyme stoichiometry ratio in the 3rd year were significantly higher than those of CK ($P<0.05$), i. e., microbial C and N limitation was exacerbated by shelterbelt construction. During shelterbelt construction, N limitation weakened, whereas C limitation was only alleviated in the 37th year. ④ The structural equation model showed that the increase in microbial C limitation in the 3rd year led to a decrease in POC content and an increase in MAOC content and that microorganisms would accumulate organic carbon mainly via “*in vivo* turnover.” As microbial N limitation was alleviated, the MAOC content formed via “*in vivo* turnover” would increase. Therefore, long-term

收稿日期: 2023-04-17; 修订日期: 2023-06-28

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(41877074); 陕北三北防护林建设生态境效益综合评价项目(K3320218009)

作者简介: 徐凤璟(1999~), 女, 硕士研究生, 主要研究方向为植被恢复过程中有机碳的固存机制, E-mail: xufengjing@nwfau.edu.cn

* 通信作者, E-mail: ymhuang1971@nwsuaf.edu.cn

shelterbelt construction is conducive to the accumulation of plant-derived organic carbon, and afforestation with nitrogen-fixing plants will help to promote the increase in stable SOC fractions and enhance vegetation carbon sequestration efficiency.

Key words: shelterbelt construction; soil organic carbon(SOC); particulate organic carbon(POC); mineral associated organic carbon(MAOC); soil extracellular enzyme activities; nutrient limitation

微生物在土壤有机碳(soil organic carbon, SOC)的形成和累积过程中起重要作用^[1]. 基于最新提出的微生物“碳泵”理论, 植物凋落物和根系分泌物向土壤输入的过程中, 不易被微生物直接利用的植物源大分子化合物主要经“体外修饰”途径进入土壤有机碳库; 而结构简单的化合物被微生物同化, 主要通过“体内周转”途径在土壤中累积^[2-4]. 据此, 可以将SOC划分为颗粒有机碳(particulate organic carbon POC)和矿物结合态有机碳(mineral associated organic carbon, MAOC)^[5-7]. POC主要来源于相对未分解或部分分解的植物碎片, 化学成分以酚类、纤维素、半纤维素、几丁质等为主, 粒径 $> 53 \mu\text{m}$, 周转速度快, 可以无限累积, 但易受外界环境的干扰; MAOC主要来源于微生物代谢产物及其死亡残体, 以氨基糖、胞壁酸等为主的化学组成, 粒径 $< 53 \mu\text{m}$, 通过物理化学机制吸附到矿物表面, 是稳定有机碳形态^[5-9]. 在植物生长过程中, POC和MAOC含量均会发生变化, Hu等^[10]研究发现喀斯特地区钙质土壤人工林恢复过程中POC显著增加, 而MAOC无明显变化. 在东北地区人工落叶松林生长过程中, MAOC含量从21~46 a显著增加, 后期有所下降, 但由于落叶松凋落物质量低, MAOC含量低于在自然植被恢复和耕地中的含量^[11]. 在黄土高原160 a的自然植被演替过程中, POC的含量增加, MAOC的含量降低, 在顶极群落表层土壤中POC的分布比例最高, MAOC的分布比例最低^[12]. 然而, 黄土高原地区人工林生长过程中POC和MAOC含量的变化规律还有待深入研究.

微生物作为SOC形成的纽带, 其对不同养分状况的响应会调控有机碳的形成途径, 进而影响对POC和MAOC的分配^[2,6,13]. 受植物凋落物和根系分泌物等的数量和成分的差异以及植物和微生物的养分竞争等因素的影响, 微生物的生命活动会受到不同程度的养分限制^[14-17]. 土壤胞外酶是土壤微生物为满足自身营养与能量需求而分泌的酶^[18-20], 其化学计量比可以预测环境中的养分可用性和限制微生物生长代谢的活性元素^[21,22]. 在秦岭地区撂荒地的30 a自然恢复过程中, 微生物P限制逐渐缓解^[23]. Cui等^[24]研究发现在黄土高原自然植被演替过程中, 微生物受P限制的程度先增加后降低. Bi等^[25]研究发现在沙地人工樟子松林59 a的恢复过程中, 微生物C

限制增强, 限制性养分始终为N. 然而, 不同的微生物养分限制状况如何影响有机碳组分的分配尚不清楚.

防护林建设可以显著增加植被覆盖率, 调节陆地生态系统“碳汇”潜力^[26-28]. 在防护林发展过程中, 植物输入会改变土壤有效养分含量, 进而影响土壤微生物对底物的利用, 导致不同程度的微生物养分限制, 最终影响有机碳的形成途径及各组分有机碳含量^[12,29,30]. 然而, 尚不明确人工林建设过程中微生物养分限制与不同组分有机碳含量之间的关系及其内在机制. 因此, 本文选择陕北三北防护林不同建设年限的土壤, 通过测定POC和MAOC的含量与用于计算养分限制的土壤胞外酶活性, 确定防护林建设过程中POC和MAOC的变化特征及其与微生物养分限制动态的关系, 揭示防护林建设过程中土壤有机碳组分累积的微生物养分限制机制, 以期明确植被恢复过程中有机碳积累的主要途径和防护林的建设和管理提供理论依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于陕西省米脂县北部的三北防护林建设区的水蚀治理区. 该地区地势东北部高, 南部低, 地形起伏较大. 一年中5~8月日照充足, 12月至翌年2月日照较少, 四季分明, 全年平均温度为7.5~8.6°C, 年平均降水量大约为405 mm. 研究区域土壤主要为黄绵土, 土壤结构较为致密, 林下植被主要有铁杆蒿(*Artemisia gmelinii* Weber ex Stechm.)、胡枝子(*Lespedeza bicolor* Turcz.)、阿尔泰狗娃花(*Aster altaicus* Willd.)、长芒草(*Stipa bungeana* Trin.)、中华隐子草[*Cleistogenes chinensis* (Maxim.) Keng.]和茵陈蒿(*Artemisia capillaris* Thunb.)等.

1.2 样品采集与试验设计

采集研究区内建设年限为3、13、20和37 a的防护林区的土壤样品, 以未治理区(撂荒地)土壤为对照(CK). 具体的采样点信息及样点分布如表1和图1所示. 在每个年限的防护林区选择3个相隔100 m以上的样地作为野外重复, 在各样地内设置3个10 m $\times$ 10 m的样方, 在各样方中以“S”形布点法采集5~6个样点内0~5、5~10和10~20 cm土层的土壤样品, 并把相同土层的样品混合均匀作为一个样

品. 采集的土壤样品过 2 mm 筛以去除枯枝落叶和石砾. 将过筛后的样品分为两部分, 一部分风干后用

于基本理化指标的测定和碳组分分离, 另一部分于 -20°C 保存, 用于测定胞外酶活性、铵态氮等指标.

表 1 采样点信息¹⁾

Table 1 Information on sampling sites

建设年限	纬度(N)	经度(E)	海拔/m	坡度/($^{\circ}$)	植被盖度/%	造林种
撂荒地(CK)	37 $^{\circ}$ 42'59.68"~37 $^{\circ}$ 43'7.90"	109 $^{\circ}$ 58'56.98"~109 $^{\circ}$ 59'48.47"	1 103	0	84.89	—
3 a	37 $^{\circ}$ 48'48.58"~37 $^{\circ}$ 49'38.29"	110 $^{\circ}$ 06'47.65"~110 $^{\circ}$ 07'10.14"	902	24.28	83.50	侧柏
13 a	37 $^{\circ}$ 49'32.36"~37 $^{\circ}$ 50'37"	110 $^{\circ}$ 06'43"~110 $^{\circ}$ 06'47.65"	912	18.22	84.89	侧柏
20 a	37 $^{\circ}$ 49'18.90"~37 $^{\circ}$ 51'43.36"	110 $^{\circ}$ 05'58.97"~110 $^{\circ}$ 10'25.80"	1 026	18.94	84.67	刺槐油松
37 a	37 $^{\circ}$ 51'50.08"~37 $^{\circ}$ 57'49.97"	110 $^{\circ}$ 10'18"~110 $^{\circ}$ 10'24.35"	1 059	20.28	86.33	油松

1)“—”表示撂荒地为梯田, 无造林种

图 1 采样点分布示意

Fig. 1 Distribution of sampling sites

1.3 指标的测定及方法

1.3.1 基本理化指标

土壤含水率(SWC)用铝盒采样, 在 105°C 下烘干后称重计算测得. 土壤 pH 用 pH 计测定, 水土比为 2.5:1(质量浓度). 电导率(EC)用电导率仪测定, 水土比为 2.5:1(质量浓度). 土壤有机碳(SOC)含量用重铬酸钾外加热法测定. 土壤全氮(TN)用凯氏定氮仪测定. 土壤铵态氮($\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$)含量用 KCl 浸提, 流动分析仪测定(Auto Analyzer 3, German). 土壤全磷(TP)和有效磷(Olsen-P)经 NaHCO_3 浸提, 钼锑抗比色法测定. 具体测定方法参考《土壤农化分析》^[31].

1.3.2 POC 和 MAOC 含量测定

POC 和 MAOC 的含量通过密度-重力法分离. 称取过 2 mm 筛的风干土 20.00 g 到锥形瓶中, 加 60 mL 六偏磷酸钠溶液(5%, 质量分数), 在摇床上振荡 18 h (25°C , $180\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) 后将混浊液过 $53\ \mu\text{m}$ 尼龙网筛, 并用蒸馏水冲洗至水流清澈. 分离后的样品在 60°C 下烘干并研磨, 其中粗质部分(粒径 $>53\ \mu\text{m}$) 为 POC, 细质部分(粒径 $<53\ \mu\text{m}$) 为 MAOC, 用重铬酸

钾-外加热法测定各组分中有机碳含量^[32].

1.3.3 土壤胞外酶活性

土壤胞外酶活性用荧光分光光度法测定, 分别测定 β -葡萄糖苷酶(BG)、亮氨酸氨基肽酶(LAP)、*N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG)和碱性磷酸酶(AP)的活性. 其中, BG、NAG 和 AP 的标准荧光物质为 4-甲基伞形酮; LAP 的标准荧光物质为 7-氨基-4-甲基香豆素. 具体操作为: 向 1.000 0 g 新鲜土壤样品中加入 125 mL 缓冲液, 振荡 2 h (25°C , $180\text{ r}\cdot\text{min}^{-1}$) 以制备土壤悬浮液, 将悬浮液分别加入到样品孔(底物)、空白孔(缓冲液)和淬灭标准孔(标准物质)中, 在 $(25\pm 1)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 恒温培养箱中避光培养 4 h. 培养结束后分别加入 $50\ \mu\text{L}\ 0.5\ \text{mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}\ \text{NaOH}$ 终止反应, 将所有样品混匀后吸取 $250\ \mu\text{L}$ 至 96 孔酶标板上, 用多功能酶标仪(Victor Nivo, 瑞士 Tecan Infinite M200 PRO 型)进行荧光检测. 激发波长 365 nm, 吸收波长 450 nm^[33-35]. 土壤胞外酶活性单位为 $\text{nmol}\cdot(\text{h}\cdot\text{g})^{-1}$.

1.4 数据处理及统计分析

1.4.1 土壤颗粒态有机碳和矿物结合态有机碳的计算

$$\text{POC} = \Delta M_1 / M \times \text{POC}_{\text{测}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{MAOC} = \Delta M_2 / M \times \text{MAOC}_{\text{测}} \quad (2)$$

式中, ΔM_1 为分离后上层土样的烘干重, g; ΔM_2 为分离后下层土样的烘干重, g; M 为分离前土样的总质量, g; $\text{POC}_{\text{测}}$ 为上层土样用重铬酸钾-外加热法测定的有机碳含量, $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$; $\text{MAOC}_{\text{测}}$ 为下层土样用重铬酸钾-外加热法测定的有机碳含量, $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$.

1.4.2 土壤胞外酶活性的计算

$$\text{EEA} = F \cdot V / (e \cdot V_1 \cdot t \cdot m)$$

$$F = (f - f_b) / q \cdot f_s$$

$$e = f_i / (c_s \cdot V_2)$$

$$q = (f_q - f_b) / f_i \quad (3)$$

式中, EEA 为土壤样品的酶活性; F 为校正后的样品荧光值; V 为土壤悬浊液体积; V_1 为微孔板每孔中加入的样品悬浊液的体积; t 为培养时间; m 为干

土样的质量; f 为酶标仪读取样品微孔的荧光值; f_0 为空白微孔的荧光值; q 为淬灭系数; f_s 为阴性对照微孔的荧光值; e 为荧光释放系数; f_r 为参考标准微孔的荧光值; c_s 为参考标准微孔的浓度; V_2 为参考标准物的体积; f_q 为淬灭标准微孔的荧光值.

1.4.3 酶计量比的向量长度和向量角度

通过计算土壤胞外酶化学计量比的向量长度和角度来评估土壤微生物生长代谢过程中的养分限制. 向量长度(vector length, VL)和向量角度(vector angle, VA)的计算方法如下:

$$VL = \sqrt{\left[\frac{\ln(BG)}{\ln(NAG + LAP)} \right]^2 + \left[\frac{\ln(BG)}{\ln(AP)} \right]^2} \quad (4)$$

$$VA = \text{Degress} \{ \text{ATAN2} [(\ln(BG)/\ln(AP)), (\ln(BG)/\ln(NAG + LAP))] \} \quad (5)$$

当向量角度大于 45° 时, 微生物生长受 P 限制; 小于 45° 时, 受 N 限制. 向量长度越长, 相对 C 限制越大^[36,37].

1.4.4 统计分析

采样点分布图使用 ArcGIS 10.5 绘制. 试验数据在 Excel 2019 中整理汇总, 使用 Origin 2023 作图. 图表中数据均用平均值 $\pm$ 标准差表示. 用 SPSS 26.0 软件进行单因素方差分析和 Tukey HSD 事后检验, 使用 Pearson 相关分析法对土壤理化性质、碳组分和养分限制之间的关系进行分析比较, 用 IBM Amos 28 构建结构方程模型.

2 结果与分析

2.1 防护林建设过程中土壤有机碳组分的变化特征

在防护林建设过程中, $\omega(\text{SOC})$ 在 0~5、5~10 和 10~20 cm 这 3 个土层中分别在 4.38~8.35、3.95~4.81 和 3.14~4.49 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 之间, 呈先增加后降低的变化趋势. 防护林建设第 3 a 时, 0~5 cm 和 5~10 cm 土层中 SOC 含量较 CK 显著降低了 47.10% 和 17.88% [$P < 0.05$, 图 2(a)]. 随着防护林建设年限的增加, 0~5 cm 和 5~10 cm 土层中 $\omega(\text{POC})$ 增加, 在第 37 a 达到最大值, 分别为 1.53 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 1.21 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 而在 10~20 cm 土层中最大值在林地建设的第 13 a, 为 0.83 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$. 与 CK 相比, 各土层中 POC 含量在防护林建设第 3 a 时均降低, 其中, 0~5 cm 和 10~20 cm 土层中分别显著降低了 54.55% 和 23.46% [$P < 0.05$, 图 2(b)]. 而 0~5 cm 和 5~10 cm 土层中 $\omega(\text{MAOC})$ 在第 20 a 时达到最大值, 分别为 5.88 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 3.59 $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 但仍低于 CK 中 MAOC 的含量. 防护林建设至第 37 a 时, 0~5 cm 土层中 MAOC 含量较第 3 a 时显著增加了

31.64%, 而其余土层分别显著降低 6.30% 和 31.14% [$P < 0.05$, 图 2(c)].

不同大写字母表示同一土层不同防护林建设时期各组分有机碳含量差异显著 ($P < 0.05$), 不同小写字母表示同一防护林建设时期不同土层各组分有机碳含量差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)

图 2 不同防护林建设时期土壤 SOC、POC 和 MAOC 含量

Fig. 2 SOC, POC, and MAOC contents during periods of shelterbelt construction

2.2 防护林建设过程中土壤胞外酶活性及微生物养分限制的变化特征

防护林建设的前 20 a, BG 活性总体上呈增加的趋势, 但在第 37 a 时各土层中 BG 活性较前期分别显著降低了 70%、56% 和 45% [$P < 0.05$, 图 3(a)]. 各土层中 LAP 活性分别在 51.58~115.14、63.39~87.17 和 40.78~105.64 $\text{nmol}\cdot(\text{g}\cdot\text{h})^{-1}$ 之间. NAG 和 AP 活性在防

护林建设的第3 a较CK显著降低[$P<0.05$, 图3(c)和3(d)]. 而在防护林生长过程中, NAG活性显著增加, 0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层中其活性在第37 a达到最大值, 但在10~20 cm土层中较第20 a显著降低了64.50%[$P<0.05$, 图3(c)]. 0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层中AP活性在第20 a时达到最大值, 分别为 $100.22 \text{ nmol} \cdot (\text{g} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$ 和 $74.87 \text{ nmol} \cdot (\text{g} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$, 而该时期10~20 cm土层中其活性降至最小值 $3.23 \text{ nmol} \cdot (\text{g} \cdot \text{h})^{-1}$, 到第37 a时显著增加了44.27%[$P<0.05$, 图3(d)].

一般认为, 酶计量比的向量角度偏离 45° 越大, 微生物受养分(N、P)限制越严重; 向量长度越长,

微生物受C限制越强烈^[36]. 总体上, 酶活性向量角小于 45° [图4(a)], 且 $(\text{NAG}+\text{LAP})/\text{AP}>1$, $\text{BG}/(\text{NAG}+\text{LAP})<1$ [图4(b)], 表明在防护林建设过程中微生物生长代谢主要受N限制. 在防护林建设的第3 a, 向量角度较CK显著降低了7.08%($P<0.05$), 向量长度显著增加13.28%($P<0.05$), 因此微生物C、N限制程度显著增加[图4(c)和4(d)]. 随着植被生长, VA显著增加, 微生物N限制得到缓解[$P<0.05$, 图4(c)]. VL从植被建设的第13 a开始降低, 在第37 a时较前一时期显著降低了22.63%[$P<0.05$, 图4(d)], 表明长期的植被生长过程会缓解微生物C限制.

(a) β -1,4-葡萄糖苷酶(BG), (b) 亮氨酸氨基肽酶(LAP), (c) *N*-乙酰氨基葡萄糖苷酶(NAG), (d) 碱性磷酸酶(AP); 不同大写字母表示同一土层不同防护林建设时期土壤胞外酶活性差异显著($P<0.05$), 不同小写字母表示同一防护林建设时期不同土层土壤胞外酶活性差异显著($P<0.05$)

图3 不同防护林建设时期土壤胞外酶活性

Fig. 3 Soil extracellular enzyme activities during different periods of shelterbelt construction

2.3 碳组分、微生物养分限制与土壤理化性质的关系

防护林建设过程中土壤理化性质如表2所示. 研究区土壤pH值在8.05~8.56之间, 呈弱碱性, 植被生长3 a后各土层pH值分别显著增加5.71%、4.80%和4.28%($P<0.05$). 防护林建设的前20 a, 0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层中TN含量整体下降, 而10~20 cm土层中TN含量始终显著降低($P<0.05$). 0~5 cm土层中 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 含量在第37 a时达到最大值, 且高于撂荒地, 但在其余土层中其含量较第20 a时分别显著降

低了12.76%和31.38%($P<0.05$). 在植被生长过程中, TP含量显著增加($P<0.05$), 然而到第37 a时, 其含量在各土层中较第20 a分别显著降低了9.26%、11.11%和15.09%($P<0.05$), 而在20~37 a, Olsen-P无显著变化(表2).

在防护林建设过程中, SWC、EC、TN、 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 、Olsen-P、NAG、LAP和AP与SOC、POC和MAOC的含量呈极显著的正相关关系($P<0.01$), 与pH显著负相关($P<0.01$). 此外, SOC含量还与TP呈极显著的正相关关系($P<0.01$); BG活性与SOC和MAOC的含

(a) 以 $BG/(BG+AP)$ 为 x 轴, 以 $BG/(BG+NAG+LAP)$ 为 y 轴的酶计量比散点图, 以 $(0, 0)$ 为起点的向量长度越长, 微生物受 C 限制越强, 向量角 $< 45^\circ$ 的区域表示微生物受 N 限制, 向量角 $> 45^\circ$ 的区域表示微生物受 P 限制; (b) 以 $(NAG+LAP)/AP$ 为 x 轴, 以 $BG/(NAG+LAP)$ 为 y 轴的酶计量比散点图; $(NAG+LAP)/AP > 1, BG/(NAG+LAP) > 1$, 表示微生物受 C、N 共同限制; $(NAG+LAP)/AP > 1, BG/(NAG+LAP) < 1$, 表示微生物受 N 限制; $(NAG+LAP)/AP < 1, BG/(NAG+LAP) > 1$, 表示微生物受 C、P 共同限制; $(NAG+LAP)/AP < 1, BG/(NAG+LAP) < 1$, 表示微生物受 P 限制; (c) 防护林建设过程中酶计量比的向量角度; (d) 防护林建设过程中酶计量比的向量长度; 图 (c) 和图 (d) 中不同大写字母分别代表不同防护林建设年限向量角度和长度差异显著, $P < 0.05$

图 4 防护林建设过程中土壤微生物的养分限制

Fig. 4 Microbial nutrient limitation during the shelterbelt construction

量显著正相关 ($P < 0.01$). MAOC 含量与 VL 和 VA 显著正相关 ($P < 0.05$), SOC 含量仅与 VA 显著正相关 ($P < 0.05$). 而 POC 的含量与 VL 呈负相关关系 (图 5).

基于土壤理化性质、向量长度和角度及不同碳组分构建的结构方程模型 (SEM), 如图 6 所示. SWC 和 NH_4^+-N 可以直接调节 POC 和 MAOC 的含量. 此外, SWC 可以通过影响 VL, 进而调节 POC 和 MAOC 的含量. NH_4^+-N 可以通过调控 VA, 最终影响 MAOC 的含量 (图 6).

3 讨论

3.1 防护林建设过程对土壤有机碳组分的影响

植被恢复会引起土壤有机碳及其组分含量的变

化^[38,39]. 与 Paul 等^[40]和 Zhao 等^[41]的研究结果相似, 本研究中表层土壤 POC、MAOC 含量在人工林的恢复的第 3 a 显著低于 CK ($P < 0.05$, 图 2), 这可能是因为: ①造林引起的扰动和土地利用类型的变化使各组分有机碳含量降低^[40]; ②撂荒地中的植被主要为草本植物, 细根生物量较高, 利于土壤中各组分有机碳累积^[42]; ③有机碳和土壤水分存在耦合关系^[43,44], 水分增加会促进有机碳的积累^[45], 因此, SWC 在第 3 a 时的显著降低也是导致有机碳组分含量降低的重要因素 ($P < 0.05$, 表 2); ④防护林建设初期, 植物生长过程需要从土壤中大量吸收养分, 而土壤 C 和养分需要维持一定的计量比^[46], 因此, 随着 N、P 养分含量的降低, 土壤 POC 和 MAOC 含

表 2 防护林建设过程中土壤理化性质¹⁾

Table 2 Soil physical and chemical properties during the shelterbelt construction

防护林建设年限	土层/cm	土壤含水率(SWC)/%	pH	电导率(EC)/ $\mu\text{S}\cdot\text{cm}^{-1}$	ω [总氮(TN)]/ $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	ω [总磷(TP)]/ $\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	ω [铵态氮(NH_4^+-N)]/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$	ω [有效磷(Olsen-P)]/ $\text{mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$
CK	0~5	16.69±1.11Aa	8.05±0.10Cb	141.46±14.78Ba	0.77±0.12Aa	0.48±0.02Bb	3.42±0.63Aa	4.82±0.65BCa
	5~10	15.14±0.81ABb	8.13±0.08Ca	118.82±9.24Ab	0.54±0.09Ab	0.51±0.02ABa	2.77±0.48Ab	3.70±0.65ABCb
	10~20	12.57±1.60Cc	8.18±0.08Da	111.23±6.07Ab	0.40±0.07ABc	0.49±0.03Bab	1.91±0.34Ac	2.46±0.10Bc
3 a	0~5	14.00±1.00Ba	8.51±0.05Aa	122.72±9.00Ca	0.49±0.09BCa	0.43±0.01Ca	1.87±0.38Ba	4.42±0.58Ca
	5~10	13.83±1.11Ba	8.52±0.05Aa	119.81±7.82Aa	0.48±0.05ABa	0.42±0.02Cab	2.06±0.28BCa	2.76±0.41Cb
	10~20	12.97±0.56ABCa	8.53±0.08ABa	118.57±7.49Aa	0.45±0.05Aa	0.40±0.03Cb	1.90±0.14Aa	1.80±0.12Bc
13 a	0~5	16.41±1.06Aa	8.43±0.07ABa	117.31±7.27Ca	0.40±0.07Ca	0.50±0.02Ba	1.82±0.29Ba	5.32±0.81ABCa
	5~10	15.48±0.72Aab	8.45±0.06Aa	114.92±7.62Aa	0.36±0.04CDa	0.49±0.02Ba	1.67±0.23Ca	3.18±0.48BCb
	10~20	14.66±0.69Ab	8.46±0.06Ba	114.38±5.36Aa	0.36±0.07BCa	0.46±0.01Ba	1.63±0.20Aa	2.54±0.45Bb
20 a	0~5	16.90±1.35Aa	8.09±0.09Cb	156.44±17.20Aa	0.73±0.13Aa	0.54±0.02Aa	3.51±0.61Aa	6.43±0.86Aa
	5~10	15.06±1.19ABb	8.22±0.07Ba	118.51±10.03Ab	0.43±0.08BCb	0.54±0.02Aa	2.43±0.36ABb	4.37±0.72Ab
	10~20	14.38±0.87ABb	8.25±0.07Ca	109.76±18.94Ab	0.28±0.04CDc	0.53±0.03Aa	1.88±0.13Ac	4.21±0.34Ab
37 a	0~5	15.83±1.12Aa	8.36±0.13Bb	158.06±14.32Aa	0.58±0.03Ba	0.49±0.03Ba	4.02±0.46Aa	6.15±1.11ABa
	5~10	14.18±1.19ABab	8.49±0.09Aa	119.57±3.30Ab	0.34±0.04Db	0.48±0.02Ba	2.12±0.37BCb	3.87±0.38ABb
	10~20	12.77±1.87BCb	8.56±0.07Aa	110.86±6.34Ac	0.21±0.03Dc	0.45±0.04Ba	1.29±0.26Bc	3.71±0.70Ab

1)不同大写字母表示同一土层不同防护林建设时期各项指标含量的差异显著($P<0.05$),不同小写字母表示同一防护林建设时期不同土层之间各指标含量的差异显著($P<0.05$)

量也相应降低(表 1 和图 5)。

此外,本研究防护林建设过程中土壤 SOC 和 MAOC 含量的最高值出现在第 20 a(图 2),可能是因为该时期植被以刺槐和油松的混交林为主,物种多样性增加^[47],促进了植物光合效率,进而增加了光合碳的输入,为微生物活动提供了更多的“热区”,利于 MAOC 的累积^[48]。此外,刺槐为固氮植物,其在吸收 N 素时也会促进 SOC 含量的增加^[49]。但是,该时期 POC 含量较第 13 a 时降低,可能与混交林生长过程中木质素、缩合单宁等结构性化合物的输入量减少有关^[50,51]。

POC 含量总体上在第 37 a 达到最大,而该时期 MAOC 含量较第 20 a 显著降低($P<0.05$,图 2)。因为随着植被生长,木本植物凋落物不断累积,木质素含量增加,有机物主要通过物理转移的方式进入土壤,形成碎片化的颗粒有机碳^[1,10,52],这也说明了在森林生态系统中植物源的组分对有机碳的贡献更大^[53]。然而森林发育过程对养分的强烈需求使根系与微生物竞争土壤中的养分,限制微生物生长代谢,使 MAOC 含量降低^[29]。这也表明了 MAOC 累积速率较慢,需要通过长期的植被生长过程才能显著增加^[13]。

3.2 防护林建设过程对土壤微生物养分限制的影响

当土壤中的养分不能满足微生物生长发育,生态系统中能量流动和养分循环过程会受到影响,最终可能导致植被退化^[4,54,55]。总体来看,本研究区域

内有效磷含量相对充足,微生物生长代谢活动主要受 C、N 限制,但不同防护林建设年限间土壤微生物生长代谢活动受 C、N 限制程度存在差异。在林地建设的第 3 a,微生物 C、N 限制程度显著高于 CK($P<0.05$,图 4),这可能是因为:①造林初期树木的抗风蚀能力较低,土壤中的细颗粒易在风力作用下迁移,C、N 养分流失相对较快^[56,57],不利于微生物的养分获取。②该时期林地郁闭度、冠幅等低于其他时期^[47],植物凋落物累积量较低,同时较低的土壤含水率使凋落物分解产生的溶解性物质较少^[58,59],导致微生物可获取的能量及营养物质减少。③防护林建设初期植物养分需求量较高^[60],植物会与微生物竞争土壤养分资源,导致微生物可利用养分减少,且微生物生长代谢是一个耗能的过程^[61],因此微生物 C、N 限制程度更高。

在防护林建设的 3~20 a 间,N 限制缓解。这可能是因为随着植被生长,根系生物量增加,提高了蛋白质、几丁质降解酶的活性,增加土壤 N,应对 N 限制^[37]。而凋落物和根系分泌物向微生物提供的碳源仅能维持其生命活动,因此 C 限制在防护林生长的前 20 a 间相对稳定。到第 37 a 时,C 限制缓解,N 限制无明显变化。然而 Bi 等^[25]研究发现在沙地人工林生长的 30~41 a,C、N 限制程度均增加。因为养分限制的动态变化是植物-土壤-微生物三者长期相互作用的结果,本研究区地处黄土区,土壤养分高于沙土^[62],植物物种多样性较高,可以为微生物提供 C 源和养分,因此微生物不需要大量消耗自身能量

NH4表示铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N);*表示在0.05水平(双侧)上显著相关,**表示在0.01水平(双侧)上显著相关;右侧色柱表示 Pearson 相关性系数在图中对应的颜色,红色越深表示正相关性越强,蓝色越深表示负相关性越强

图5 碳组分和酶活性与土壤理化性质之间的相关性

Fig. 5 Correlation among different soil organic carbon fractions, extracellular enzyme activities, and soil physicochemical properties

$\chi^2/df = 0.844$, $GFI = 0.986$, $AGFI = 0.903$, $CFI = 1.000$, $RMSEA = 0.000$;与箭头相邻的数字表示标准化路径系数,箭头的宽度表示标准化路径系数的强度;实线表示正路径系数,虚线表示负路径系数;*表示 $P < 0.05$, **表示 $P < 0.01$, ***表示 $P < 0.001$

图6 土壤性质(SWC和NH₄⁺-N)对向量长度(VL)和向量角度(VA)的影响进而对POC和MAOC含量影响的结构方程模型

Fig. 6 Structural equation model of the effects of soil properties (SWC and NH₄⁺-N) on vector length (VL) and vector angle (VA) and thus on POC and MAOC contents

以分泌胞外酶的形式从基质中获取碳源,而养分的吸收和利用处于相对平衡的状态,即微生物C限制缓解,N限制无明显变化(图4).

3.3 影响土壤有机碳累积的微生物养分限制机制

土壤中维持微生物生长代谢的能量和养分发生变化时,微生物将会以分泌胞外酶的形式应对环境变化,进而导致以植物源和以微生物源为主的有机碳组分的含量发生相应的变化^[13,53,63].本研究防护林建设的第20 a, NH₄⁺-N显著影响VA,相对较高的土壤有效氮含量缓解了微生物N限制,利于微生物吸收利用小分子底物形成代谢产物,完成死亡残体的累积与周转^[64];活跃的微生物活动加速了残体的形成与周转,促进了该时期MAOC含量的累积(图2和表2),说明铵态氮可以通过缓解微生物的氮限制状况以调控MAOC的形成和累积(图5和图6).在防护林建设的第37 a, C限制程度显著缓解,即VL减小,

微生物分泌的BG活性降低,减少了对纤维素、半纤维素等物质的分解^[18],从而促进了通过“体外修饰”途径形成的POC累积,而对通过“体内周转”途径形成的MAOC的分配减少(图4和图6).此外, Yang等^[37]研究表明土壤含水率会导致微生物生物量及酶计量比的变化,本研究结果也表明微生物C限制程度的强弱受土壤含水率的极显著调节($P<0.001$,图6).在防护林建设的20~37 a间,土壤含水率降低(表2),导致微生物对底物的获取能力及底物有效性减弱^[65],从而使VL降低,即C限制程度缓解,BG活性显著降低($P<0.05$,图3和图4),进而调节了POC和MAOC含量,使二者分别增加和降低(图6).此外,值得注意的是,MAOC与VA的正相关关系(图5)也可能与本研究的研究区VA均小于 45° 有关,因为当VA大于 45° 且偏离程度增大时,微生物P限制增强,微生物的代谢活性仍会减弱^[36,66],VA和MAOC可能会表现为负相关的关系,所以,在分析养分限制和MAOC(或POC)的关系时需要注意VA的范围.综上,在防护林种植过程中适当地进行人为管理,通过调节土壤N、P含量,缓解微生物养分限制,达到促进土壤有机碳累积的目的.

4 结论

(1)总体而言,防护林水蚀治理区的防护林建设过程中,土壤有机碳及其组分含量随土层加深而降低,且各组分有机碳含量低于撂荒地.随着防护林的建设,POC含量在第37 a时达到最大值,MAOC的含量逐渐增加,在第20 a达到最大值,而到第37 a时显著降低($P<0.05$).

(2)在防护林建设过程中,0~5 cm土层中BG活性在第20 a时达到最大值,其余土层在第13 a时达到最大值,而到第37 a时其活性降至最低.NAG和LAP整体上呈增加的趋势,到第37 a时二者的活性显著高于撂荒地($P<0.05$).0~5 cm和5~10 cm土层中AP活性在第20 a时达到最大值,而该时期10~20 cm土层中其活性最低.且VA小于 45° ,表明土壤微生物始终受N限制.在第3 a时,VL相较于撂荒地均显著增加,VA显著减小($P<0.05$),表明C、N限制增强;第37 a时,VL显著降低,C限制缓解($P<0.05$).

(3)微生物受C限制越强,POC含量越低,而MAOC含量增加,即微生物“体外修饰”途径受到限制,将主要通过“体内周转”促进有机碳积累;微生物受N限制程度减弱时,通过“体内周转”形成的MAOC含量将会显著增加($P<0.05$).

致谢:感谢西北农林科技大学资环学院环境科学与工程实验室的马爱生、于英翠、左亚杰和王卓

这4位老师在研究中提供实验室和仪器设备的支持.

参考文献:

- [1] Miltner A, Bombach P, Schmidt-Brücken B, *et al.* SOM genesis: microbial biomass as a significant source [J]. *Biogeochemistry*, 2012, **111**(1-3): 41-55.
- [2] Liang C, Schimel J P, Jastrow J D. The importance of anabolism in microbial control over soil carbon storage [J]. *Nature Microbiology*, 2017, **2**(8), doi: 10.1038/nmicrobiol.2017.105.
- [3] 梁超, 朱雪峰. 土壤微生物碳泵储碳机制概论 [J]. *中国科学: 地球科学*, 2021, **51**(5): 680-695.
Liang C, Zhu X F. The soil microbial carbon pump as a new concept for terrestrial carbon sequestration [J]. *Science China Earth Sciences*, 2021, **64**(4): 545-558.
- [4] Zhu X F, Jackson R D, DeLucia E H, *et al.* The soil microbial carbon pump: From conceptual insights to empirical assessments [J]. *Global Change Biology*, 2020, **26**(11): 6032-6039.
- [5] Cotrufo M F, Ranalli M G, Haddix M L, *et al.* Soil carbon storage informed by particulate and mineral-associated organic matter [J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 2019, **12**(12): 989-994.
- [6] Lavalley J M, Soong J L, Cotrufo M F. Conceptualizing soil organic matter into particulate and mineral-associated forms to address global change in the 21st century [J]. *Global Change Biology*, 2020, **26**(1): 261-273.
- [7] Lugato E, Lavalley J M, Haddix M L, *et al.* Different climate sensitivity of particulate and mineral-associated soil organic matter [J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 2021, **14**(5): 295-300.
- [8] Schmidt M W I, Torn M S, Abiven S, *et al.* Persistence of soil organic matter as an ecosystem property [J]. *Nature*, 2011, **478**(7367): 49-56.
- [9] 周正虎, 刘琳, 侯磊. 土壤有机碳的稳定和形成: 机制和模型 [J]. *北京林业大学学报*, 2022, **44**(10): 11-22.
Zhou Z H, Liu L, Hou L. Soil organic carbon stabilization and formation: mechanism and model [J]. *Journal of Beijing Forestry University*, 2022, **44**(10): 11-22.
- [10] Hu P L, Zhang W, Chen H S, *et al.* Soil carbon accumulation with increasing temperature under both managed and natural vegetation restoration in calcareous soils [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2021, **767**, doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2021.145298.
- [11] 潘鹤, 周桐, 韩少杰, 等. 植被的人工恢复对典型黑土有机质组分影响的时效性 [J]. *东北林业大学学报*, 2022, **50**(5): 95-99.
Pan H, Zhou T, Han S J, *et al.* Timeliness effects of artificial restoration of vegetation on soil organic matter fractions of typical black soil [J]. *Journal of Northeast Forestry University*, 2022, **50**(5): 95-99.
- [12] Yang W, Zhang D, Cai X W, *et al.* Natural revegetation over ~160 years alters carbon and nitrogen sequestration and stabilization in soil organic matter on the Loess Plateau of China [J]. *CATENA*, 2023, **220**, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2022.106647.
- [13] Xu M, Xu L J, Fang H J, *et al.* Alteration in enzymatic stoichiometry controls the response of soil organic carbon dynamic to nitrogen and water addition in temperate cultivated grassland [J]. *European Journal of Soil Biology*, 2020, **101**, doi: 10.1016/j.ejsobi.2020.103248.
- [14] Cotrufo M F, Wallenstein M D, Boot C M, *et al.* The microbial efficiency-matrix stabilization (MEMS) framework integrates plant litter decomposition with soil organic matter stabilization: do labile plant inputs form stable soil organic matter? [J]. *Global Change Biology*, 2013, **19**(4): 988-995.
- [15] Freeman C, Baxter R, Farrar J F, *et al.* Could competition between

- plants and microbes regulate plant nutrition and atmospheric CO₂ concentrations? [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 1998, **220** (2-3): 181-184.
- [16] Almeida L F J, Souza I F, Hurtarte L C C, *et al.* Forest litter constraints on the pathways controlling soil organic matter formation [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2021, **163**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2021.108447.
- [17] Zheng H F, Vesterdal L, Schmidt I K, *et al.* Ecoenzymatic stoichiometry can reflect microbial resource limitation, substrate quality, or both in forest soils [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2022, **167**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2022.108613.
- [18] Sinsabaugh R L, Hill B H, Shah J J F. Ecoenzymatic stoichiometry of microbial organic nutrient acquisition in soil and sediment [J]. *Nature*, 2009, **462**(7274): 795-798.
- [19] Burns R G, DeForest J L, Marxsen J, *et al.* Soil enzymes in a changing environment: Current knowledge and future directions [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2013, **58**: 216-234.
- [20] Cui Y X, Fang L C, Guo X B, *et al.* Ecoenzymatic stoichiometry and microbial nutrient limitation in rhizosphere soil in the arid area of the northern Loess Plateau, China [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2018, **116**: 11-21.
- [21] Sinsabaugh R L, Lauber C L, Weintraub M N, *et al.* Stoichiometry of soil enzyme activity at global scale [J]. *Ecology Letters*, 2008, **11** (11): 1252-1264.
- [22] Sinsabaugh R L, Shah J J F. Ecoenzymatic stoichiometry and ecological theory [J]. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 2012, **43**: 313-343.
- [23] 薛悦, 康海斌, 杨航, 等. 秦岭中段撂荒地植被恢复过程中土壤微生物代谢特征 [J]. *环境科学*, 2022, **43**(1): 550-559.
- Xue Y, Kang H B, Yang H, *et al.* Extracellular enzyme stoichiometry and microbial metabolism limitation during vegetation restoration process in the middle of the Qinling Mountains, China [J]. *Environmental Science*, 2022, **43**(1): 550-559.
- [24] Cui Y X, Wang X, Zhang X C, *et al.* Soil moisture mediates microbial carbon and phosphorus metabolism during vegetation succession in a semiarid region [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2020, **147**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2020.107814.
- [25] Bi B Y, Wang Y, Wang K, *et al.* Changes in microbial metabolic C- and N- limitations in the rhizosphere and bulk soils along afforestation chronosequence in desertified ecosystems [J]. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 2022, **303**, doi: 10.1016/j.jenvman.2021.114215.
- [26] Zhai J J, Wang L, Liu Y, *et al.* Assessing the effects of China's Three-North Shelter Forest Program over 40 years [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2023, **857**, doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.159354.
- [27] Zhang C, Liu G B, Xue S, *et al.* Soil bacterial community dynamics reflect changes in plant community and soil properties during the secondary succession of abandoned farmland in the Loess Plateau [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2016, **97**: 40-49.
- [28] 邓蕾, 刘玉林, 李继伟, 等. 植被恢复的土壤固碳效应: 动态与驱动机制 [J]. *水土保持学报*, 2023, **37**(2): 1-10.
- Deng L, Liu Y L, Li J W, *et al.* Effect of vegetation restoration on soil carbon sequestration: dynamics and its driving mechanisms [J]. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 2023, **37**(2): 1-10.
- [29] Cotrufo M F, Soong J L, Horton A J, *et al.* Formation of soil organic matter via biochemical and physical pathways of litter mass loss [J]. *Nature Geoscience*, 2015, **8**(10): 776-779.
- [30] Bai X J, Dippold M A, An S S, *et al.* Extracellular enzyme activity and stoichiometry: The effect of soil microbial element limitation during leaf litter decomposition [J]. *Ecological Indicators*, 2021, **121**, doi: 10.1016/j.ecolind.2020.107200.
- [31] 鲍士旦. 土壤农化分析 [M]. (第三版). 北京: 中国农业出版社, 2000.
- [32] Cambardella C A, Elliott E T. Particulate soil organic-matter changes across a grassland cultivation sequence [J]. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 1992, **56**(3): 777-783.
- [33] Saiya-Cork K R, Sinsabaugh R L, Zak D R. The effects of long term nitrogen deposition on extracellular enzyme activity in an *Acer saccharum* forest soil [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2002, **34** (9): 1309-1315.
- [34] German D P, Weintraub M N, Grandy A S, *et al.* Corrigendum to "Optimization of hydrolytic and oxidative enzyme methods for ecosystem studies" [Soil Biol. Biochem. 43 (2011) 1387-1397] [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2012, **44**(1), doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2011.11.002.
- [35] Cui Y X, Fang L C, Guo X B, *et al.* Natural grassland as the optimal pattern of vegetation restoration in arid and semi-arid regions: Evidence from nutrient limitation of soil microbes [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2019, **648**: 388-397.
- [36] Moorhead D L, Sinsabaugh R L, Hill B H, *et al.* Vector analysis of ecoenzyme activities reveal constraints on coupled C, N and P dynamics [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2016, **93**: 1-7.
- [37] Yang Y, Liang C, Wang Y Q, *et al.* Soil extracellular enzyme stoichiometry reflects the shift from P- to N-limitation of microorganisms with grassland restoration [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2020, **149**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2020.107928.
- [38] 杨睿哲, 杨世龙, 翁希哲, 等. 水蚀环境植被恢复对土壤有机碳固存和团聚体稳定的影响: Meta分析 [J]. *环境科学*, 2023, **44**(3): 1542-1552.
- Yang R Z, Yang S L, Weng X Z, *et al.* Effects of vegetation restoration on soil organic carbon sequestration and aggregate stability in water-eroded environment: a meta-analysis [J]. *Environmental Science*, 2023, **44**(3): 1542-1552.
- [39] 朱玉帆, 刘伟超, 李佳欣, 等. 黄土丘陵区人工刺槐林土壤有机碳矿化特征及其与有机碳组分的关系 [J]. *环境科学*, 2023, **44**(1): 444-451.
- Zhu Y F, Liu W C, Li J X, *et al.* Mineralization Characteristics of soil organic carbon and its relationship with organic carbon components in artificial *Robinia pseudoacacia* forest in loess hilly region [J]. *Environmental Science*, 2023, **44**(1): 444-451.
- [40] Paul K I, Polglase P J, Nyakuengama J G, *et al.* Change in soil carbon following afforestation [J]. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2002, **168**(1-3): 241-257.
- [41] Zhao Q Z, Shi P, Li P, *et al.* Effects of vegetation restoration on soil organic carbon in the Loess Plateau: A meta-analysis [J]. *Land Degradation & Development*, 2023, **34**(7): 2088-2097.
- [42] Cusack D F, Turner B L. Fine root and soil organic carbon depth distributions are inversely related across fertility and rainfall gradients in lowland tropical forests [J]. *Ecosystems*, 2021, **24** (5): 1075-1092.
- [43] 于贵瑞, 高扬, 王秋凤, 等. 陆地生态系统碳-氮-水循环的关键耦合过程及其生物调控机制探讨 [J]. *中国生态农业学报*, 2013, **21**(1): 1-13.
- Yu G R, Gao Y, Wang Q F, *et al.* Discussion on the key processes of carbon-nitrogen-water coupling cycles and biological regulation mechanisms in terrestrial ecosystem [J]. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture*, 2013, **21**(1): 1-13.
- [44] 杨阳, 刘良旭, 张萍萍, 等. 黄土高原土壤水分-有机碳-微生物

- 物耦合作用研究进展[J]. 生态学报, 2023, **43**(4): 1714-1725.
- Yang Y, Liu L X, Zhang P P, *et al.* Advances in soil moisture-carbon-microbe coupling on the Loess Plateau, China [J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2023, **43**(4): 1714-1725.
- [45] Błońska E, Lasota J. Soil organic matter accumulation and carbon fractions along a moisture gradient of forest soils [J]. *Forests*, 2017, **8**(11), doi: 10.3390/f8110448.
- [46] Sterner R W, Elser J J. *Ecological stoichiometry: the biology of elements from molecules to the biosphere* [M]. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002.
- [47] 杨玉婷, 石玉林, 李战刚, 等. 陕北“三北”防护林下草本群落特征及其与林分结构和土壤养分的关系[J]. 生态学报, 2020, **40**(18): 6542-6551.
- Yang Y T, Shi Y L, Li Z G, *et al.* Community characteristics of understory herb layer and its relationships with stand structure and soil nutrient availability in the Three-North shelterbelt of Shaanxi, China [J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2020, **40**(18): 6542-6551.
- [48] Xiang Y Z, Li Y, Luo X Q, *et al.* Mixed plantations enhance more soil organic carbon stocks than monocultures across China: Implication for optimizing afforestation/reforestation strategies [J]. *Science of the Total Environment*, 2022, **821**, doi: 10.1016/j.scitotenv.2022.153449.
- [49] 焦秋燕, 黄林嘉, 张娟娟, 等. 黄土丘陵沟壑区刺槐混交林生态化学计量特征与碳储量[J]. 水土保持学报, 2022, **36**(2): 238-246.
- Jiao Q Y, Huang L J, Zhang J J, *et al.* Ecological stoichiometry and carbon storage of *Robinia pseudoacacia* mixed forests in the hilly-gully area of the Loess Plateau [J]. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 2022, **36**(2): 238-246.
- [50] 王云霞, 刘桂要, 邓强, 等. 黄土丘陵区人工林刺槐和油松凋落叶在不同降雨时期的分解特征[J]. 生态学报, 2020, **40**(19): 6872-6884.
- Wang Y X, Liu G Y, Deng Q, *et al.* Leaf-litter decomposition of *Robinia pseudoacacia* and *Pinus tabulaeformis* planted forests at different rainy periods in the loess hilly region [J]. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2020, **40**(19): 6872-6884.
- [51] 张晓曦, 胡嘉伟, 王丽洁, 等. 不同林龄刺槐林地凋落物分解及养分释放对氮沉降的响应差异[J]. 植物资源与环境学报, 2021, **30**(6): 10-18.
- Zhang X X, Hu J W, Wang L J, *et al.* Response differences in decomposition and nutrient release of litter from *Robinia pseudoacacia* plantations with different stand ages to nitrogen deposition [J]. *Journal of Plant Resources and Environment*, 2021, **30**(6): 10-18.
- [52] 刘涵宇, 刘颖异, 张琦, 等. 黄土高原次生林演替过程土壤有机碳库及其化学组成响应特征[J]. 环境科学, 2023, **44**(4): 2275-2282.
- Liu H Y, Liu Y Y, Zhang Q, *et al.* Response characteristics of soil organic carbon pool and its chemical composition during secondary forest succession in the Loess Plateau [J]. *Environmental Science*, 2023, **44**(4): 2275-2282.
- [53] Angst G, Mueller K E, Nierop K G J, *et al.* Plant- or microbial-derived? A review on the molecular composition of stabilized soil organic matter [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2021, **156**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2021.108189.
- [54] Sinsabaugh R L, Shah J J F. Ecoenzymatic stoichiometry of recalcitrant organic matter decomposition: the growth rate hypothesis in reverse [J]. *Biogeochemistry*, 2011, **102**(1-3): 31-43.
- [55] 崔勇兴. 土壤微生物养分限制特征及驱动机制研究[D]. 杨凌: 中国科学院大学(中国科学院教育部水土保持与生态环境研究中心), 2020.
- Cui Y X. Study on the characteristics and driving mechanisms of soil microbial nutrient limitation [D]. Yangling: University of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Research Center of Soil and Water Conservation and Ecological Environment, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Education), 2020.
- [56] Zhao H L, Guo Y R, Zhou R L, *et al.* The effects of plantation development on biological soil crust and topsoil properties in a desert in northern China [J]. *Geoderma*, 2010, **160**(3-4): 367-372.
- [57] Ma T, Zhu S S, Wang Z H, *et al.* Divergent accumulation of microbial necromass and plant lignin components in grassland soils [J]. *Nature Communications*, 2018, **9**(1), doi: 10.1038/s41467-018-05891-1.
- [58] Bell C, McIntyre N, Cox S, *et al.* Soil microbial responses to temporal variations of moisture and temperature in a chihuahuan desert grassland [J]. *Microbial Ecology*, 2008, **56**(1): 153-167.
- [59] Zhang D N, Zuo X X, Zang C F. Assessment of future potential carbon sequestration and water consumption in the construction area of the Three-North Shelterbelt Programme in China [J]. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 2021, **303**, doi: 10.1016/j.agrformet.2021.108377.
- [60] Inselsbacher E, Umara N H N, Stange F C, *et al.* Short-term competition between crop plants and soil microbes for inorganic N fertilizer [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2009, **42**(2): 360-372.
- [61] Deng L, Peng C H, Huang C B, *et al.* Drivers of soil microbial metabolic limitation changes along a vegetation restoration gradient on the Loess Plateau, China [J]. *Geoderma*, 2019, **353**: 188-200.
- [62] 马在昊. 陕北防护林建设的土壤环境效应评估[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2021.
- Ma Z H. Evaluation of soil environmental effects of shelterbelt construction in northern Shaanxi [D]. Yangling: Northwest A&F University, 2021.
- [63] Sinsabaugh R L, Belnap J, Findlay S G, *et al.* Extracellular enzyme kinetics scale with resource availability [J]. *Biogeochemistry*, 2014, **121**(2): 287-304.
- [64] Wang B R, Huang Y M, Li N, *et al.* Initial soil formation by biocrusts: Nitrogen demand and clay protection control microbial necromass accrual and recycling [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2022, **167**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2022.108607.
- [65] Moyano F E, Manzoni S, Chenu C. Responses of soil heterotrophic respiration to moisture availability: An exploration of processes and models [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2013, **59**: 72-85.
- [66] Jing X, Chen X, Fang J Y, *et al.* Soil microbial carbon and nutrient constraints are driven more by climate and soil physicochemical properties than by nutrient addition in forest ecosystems [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2020, **141**, doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2019.107657.

CONTENTS

Spatio-temporal Evolution, Dynamic Transition, and Convergence Trend of Urban Carbon Emission Intensity in China	YANG Qing-ke, WANG Lei, ZHU Gao-li, <i>et al.</i> (1869)
Spatio-temporal Evolution and Trend Prediction of Transport Carbon Emission Efficiency	ZHENG Yan, JIANG Xue-mei, XIAO Yu-jie (1879)
Research on Carbon Emission Decoupling Factors Based on STIRPAT Model and LMDI Decomposition	ZHANG Jiang-yan (1888)
Carbon Peak Pathways of Industrial Parks Based on the LEAP Model: A Case Study of a National Development Zone in Nanjing	LI Hui-peng, LI Li, YIN Yin, <i>et al.</i> (1898)
Accounting and Analysis of Carbon Emissions in Universities: A Case Study of Beijing A University	CAO Rui, FENG Li, ZHANG Li-qiu (1907)
Synergy Effects and Driving Factors of Pollution and Carbon Emission Reduction in Manufacturing Industry in Beijing	YU Shan, HAN Yu-hua, MU Jie, <i>et al.</i> (1917)
Carbon Emissions Trading Prices and Total Factor Productivity: Evidence from China	WU Xue-ping (1926)
Analysis of Spatio-temporal Distribution Characteristics and Influencing Factors of PM _{2.5} and PM ₁₀ in Chinese Cities	LI Jiang-su, DUAN Liang-rong, ZHANG Tian-jiao (1938)
Spatial-temporal Characteristics and Influencing Factors of PM _{2.5} and Ozone in the Border Area of Jiangsu, Anhui, Shandong, and Henan from 2017 to 2021	CHEN Wei, XU Xue-zhe, LIU Wen-qing (1950)
Analysis of the Characteristics and Causes of PM _{2.5} and O ₃ Pollution in Xi'an During the Epidemic Lockdown Period	YUAN Xiao-hong, ZHANG Qiang, LI Qi, <i>et al.</i> (1963)
PM _{2.5} Chemical Composition and Spatial Variability in the Five Cities of Southern Jiangsu During Fall and Winter	FENG Wei, DING Feng, SHANG Yue, <i>et al.</i> (1975)
Source Apportionment of Fine Particles in Xianning, Hubei	LUO Yi, ZHU Kuan-guang, CHEN Pu-long, <i>et al.</i> (1983)
Spillover Benefits of Ammonia Emission Reduction in Xingtai Area to the Improvement of Atmospheric PM _{2.5} Concentration in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region	BIAN Ze-jun, WEN Chao-yu, LANG Jian-lei, <i>et al.</i> (1994)
Characteristics, Risk Assessment, and Sources of the Polluted Metallic Elements in PM _{2.5} During Winter in Liaocheng City	ZHANG Jing-qiao, ZHU Yao, CAO Ting, <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Composition Characteristics of Typical VOCs Sources in the Highland City of Lhasa	GUO Shu-zheng, YE Chun-xiang, LIN Wei-li, <i>et al.</i> (2011)
VOCs Pollution Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment in Typical Industrial Parks in Beijing: Environmental Impact of High and New Technology Industries	WANG Jie, YAO Zhen, WANG Min-yan, <i>et al.</i> (2019)
Analysis of a Typical Ozone Pollution Process in the Chengdu Plain Under the Influence of High Temperature Extremes	LEI Li-juan, ZHANG Yi, LUO Yi-na, <i>et al.</i> (2028)
Presence, Behavior, and Risk of Antiviral Drugs in the Aqueous Environment	GE Lin-ke, LI Xuan-yan, CAO Sheng-kai, <i>et al.</i> (2039)
Spatio-temporal Variation and Probability Health Risk of Heavy Metals in Surface Water of Xiaolangdi Reservoir in the Yellow River	WANG Liang, DENG Xue-jiao, WANG Xiao-lei, <i>et al.</i> (2054)
Hydrochemical Characteristics and Control Factors of Strontium Enrichment of the Duoqu River Basin in Eastern Xizang	LI Jing-jie, LIAN Sheng, WANG Ming-guo, <i>et al.</i> (2067)
Characteristics of Stable Isotopes in Precipitation and Its Moisture Sources in the Inland Regions of Northwest China	ZHANG Yan-yan, XIN Cun-lin, GUO Xiao-yan, <i>et al.</i> (2080)
Recharge Source and Evolution Process of Karst Groundwater in Tai'an Urban Area Based on Hydrochemistry and Hydrogen and Oxygen Isotopes	MENG Ling-hua (2096)
Hydrochemical Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Surface Water and Groundwater in the Mountainous Area of Danjiang River Basin	ZHANG Zi-yan, FU Yong-peng, WANG Ning-tao, <i>et al.</i> (2107)
Hydrochemical Characteristics and Control Factors of Groundwater in Yuanyangchi Irrigation Area, Jinta Basin	WANG Xiao-yan, HAN Shuang-bao, ZHANG Meng-nan, <i>et al.</i> (2118)
Hydrochemical Characteristics and Health Risk Assessment of Shallow Groundwater in the Plain Zone of Deyang City	LIU Nan, CHEN Meng, GAO Dong-dong, <i>et al.</i> (2129)
Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Microplastics in the Sediments of Typical Urban River Network	XU Wan-lu, FAN Yi-fan, QIAN Xin (2142)
Construction of Nitrogen Emission Inventory at Sub-basin Scale and Analysis of Key Sources in Fuxian Lake Watershed	WANG Yan-jie, LIANG Qi-bin, WANG Yan-xia, <i>et al.</i> (2150)
Preparation of Lanthanum Crosslinked Calcium Peroxide/Sepiolite/Sodium Alginate Composite Hydrogels and Their Elimination Performance for Endogenous Phosphorus	QU Si-tong, SHAN Su-jie, WANG Chong-ming, <i>et al.</i> (2160)
Formation Mechanism, Structural Characteristics of Ultrafine Mineral Particles, and Their Environmental Effects	LIU Zhen-hai, ZHANG Zhan-hua, YUAN Yu-xin, <i>et al.</i> (2171)
Research Progress in Application of Biochar-immobilized Bacteria Composites in Environmental Remediation	SUN Shu-yu, HUANG Meng-xin, KONG Qiang, <i>et al.</i> (2185)
Effect of Microplastics on Ammonia Nitrogen Adsorption by Zeolite in Water and Its Mechanism	LIAN Jian-jun, XIE Shi-ting, WU Pei, <i>et al.</i> (2195)
Mechanism of Ultraviolet Aging Effect on the Adsorption of Ciprofloxacin by Nano-biochar	MA Feng-feng, XUE Zhi-yi, ZHAO Bao-wei (2203)
Response of Phytoplankton Communities and Environmental Factors Under the Influence of Land Use in the Wuding River Basin	GUO Shan-song, HU En, DING Yi-tong, <i>et al.</i> (2211)
Bacterial Community Diversity and Functional Gene Abundance of Culturable Bacteria in the Wetland of Poyang Lake	YU Jiang, WANG Chun, LONG Yong, <i>et al.</i> (2223)
Bacterial Community Structure and Its Relationship with Heavy Metals in Sediments of Diannong River	LIU Shuang-yu, MENG Jun-jie, QIU Xiao-cong, <i>et al.</i> (2233)
Impacts of Treated Wastewater on Bacterial and Fungal Microbial Communities in Receiving Rivers	GUO You-shun, YU Zhong, HAO Wen-bin, <i>et al.</i> (2246)
Metagenomics Reveals the Characteristics and Functions of Bacterial Community in the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Process	HU Jian-shuang, WANG Yan, ZHOU Zheng, <i>et al.</i> (2259)
Spatio-temporal Characteristics of Habitat Quality and Natural-human Driven Mechanism in Dabie Mountain Area	ZHENG Ya-ping, ZHANG Jun-hua, TIAN Hui-wen, <i>et al.</i> (2268)
Hyperspectral Inversion of Soil Organic Matter Content Based on Continuous Wavelet Transform, SHAP, and XGBoost	YE Miao, ZHU Lin, LIU Xu-dong, <i>et al.</i> (2280)
Effects of Straw Retention, Film Mulching, and Nitrogen Input on Soil Quality in Dryland Wheat Field	YE Zi-zhuang, WANG Song-yan, LU Xiao, <i>et al.</i> (2292)
Effects of Long-term Application of Organic Fertilizer on the Occurrence and Migration Characteristics of Soil Microplastics	WANG Chang-yuan, MA Xiao-chi, GUO De-jie, <i>et al.</i> (2304)
Effect of Different Soil Salinities on N ₂ O Emission: A Meta-analysis	HUANG Yi-hua, SHE Dong-li, SHI Zhen-qi, <i>et al.</i> (2313)
Assessment and Prediction of Carbon Storage Based on Land Use/Land Cover Dynamics in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area	ZHENG Hui-ling, ZHENG Hui-feng (2321)
Simulation of Temporal and Spatial Changes in Ecosystem Carbon Storage in Funiu Mountains Based on InVEST Model	ZHANG Zhe, SHI Zhen-qin, ZHU Wen-bo, <i>et al.</i> (2332)
Relationship Between Microbial Nutrient Limitation and Soil Organic Carbon Fraction During Shelterbelts Construction	XU Feng-jing, HUANG Yi-mei, HUANG Qian, <i>et al.</i> (2342)
Characteristics and Driving Forces of Organic Carbon Mineralization in Brown Soil with Long-term Straw Returning	ZHAO Yu-hang, YIN Hao-kai, HU Xue-chun, <i>et al.</i> (2353)
Effects of Winter Green Manure Mulching on Soil Aggregates, Organic Carbon, and AMF Diversity	LU Ze-rang, CHEN Jia-yan, LI Zhi-xian, <i>et al.</i> (2363)
Spatial and Temporal Distribution of Nitrogen in the Liaohe River Basin and Its Responses to Land Use and Rainfall	ZHOU Bo, LI Xiao-guang, TONG Si-chen, <i>et al.</i> (2373)
Nitrous Oxide Emissions from Ponds in Typical Agricultural Catchment with Intensive Agricultural Activity	ZHANG Xin-yue, XIAO Qi-tao, XIE Hui, <i>et al.</i> (2385)
Effects of Biochar Combined with Different Types of Nitrogen Fertilizers on Denitrification Bacteria Community in Vegetable Soil	LIU Xiao-wan, LIU Xing-ren, GAO Shang-jie, <i>et al.</i> (2394)
Investigation of Soil Microbial Characteristics During Stand Development in <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> Forest in Taiyue Mountain	MA Yi-shu, CAO Ya-xin, NIU Min, <i>et al.</i> (2406)
Simulation of Heavy Metal Content in Soil Based on Sparse Sample Sites	ZHANG Jia-qi, PAN Yu-chun, GAO Shi-chen, <i>et al.</i> (2417)
Identification Priority Source of Heavy Metal Pollution in Greenspace Soils Based on Source-specific Ecological and Human Health Risk Analysis in the Yellow River Custom Tourist Line of Lanzhou	LI Jun, LI Xu, LI Kai-ming, <i>et al.</i> (2428)
Heavy Metal Accumulation and Assessment of Potential Ecological Risk Caused by Soil pH Changes in Different Types of Purple Soils in Southwest China	ZHANG Hai-lin, ZHANG Yu, WANG Ding, <i>et al.</i> (2440)
Assessment and Source Analysis of Heavy Metal Pollution in Arable Land Around an Iron Ore Mining Area in Chongqing	LIAO Ze-yuan, LI Jie-qin, SHEN Zhi-jie, <i>et al.</i> (2450)
Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals in Farmland Soils and Crops Around Metal Mines	WEI Hong-bin, LUO Ming, XIANG Lei, <i>et al.</i> (2461)
Effect of Red Mud-based Nano Zero-valent Iron on Remediation of Polymetallic Contaminated Soil	LIU Long-yu, YANG Shi-li, ZHAO Huang-shi-yu, <i>et al.</i> (2474)
Effects of Zinc Application on Cadmium Accumulation in Alkaline Soil-Wheat Seedling Systems	ZHANG Yao, WANG Tian-qi, NIU Shuo, <i>et al.</i> (2480)