

(HUANJING KEXUE)

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第35卷 第3期

Vol.35 No.3

2014

中国科学院生态环境研究中心 主办

斜学出版社出版



ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

第35卷 第3期 2014年3月15日

目 次

青岛近海生物气溶胶中可培养微生物浓度及群落多样性的季节变化	
重庆中北碚城区大气污染物浓度变化特征观测研究 《	
一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	
一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	
预处理方法对玉米芯作为反硝化固体碳源的影响 赵文莉, 郝瑞霞, 李斌, 张文怡, 杜鹏(987) 陶粒 CANON 反应器的接种启动与运行 付昆明, 左早荣, 仇付国(995) 冬季低温下 MBR 与 CAS 工艺运行及微生物群落特征 黄菲, 梅晓洁, 王志伟, 吴志超(1002) 烷基多苷促进污泥水解产酸的研究 陈灿, 孙秀云, 黄诚, 沈锦优, 王连军(1009) 高温厌氧消化中底物浓度对病原指示微生物杀灭的影响 操宏庆,章菲菲,李健,童子林, 胡真虎(1016) 兰州市大气降尘重金属污染评价及健康风险评价 秦華 薛粟尹 王胜利 南忠仁(1021)	
黄浦江溶解有机质光学特性与消毒副产物 NDMA 生成潜能的关系	
一次然本土壤有机碳及矿化特征研究	
中亚热带马尾松林凋落物分解过程中的微生物与酶活性动态	
UV-B 辐射增强与 1, 2, 4-三氯苯污染复合胁迫对青菜生长的影响	
对硝基苯胺耐盐降解菌 S8 的筛选及特性研究 宋彩霞,邓新平,厉阗,肖伟(1176)	
克雷伯氏菌生产素凝剂 M-C11 的培养优化及具在污泥脱水中的应用	

人工生物结皮的发育演替及表土持水特性研究

吴丽1,2,陈晓国1,张高科1,兰书斌2,张德禄3,胡春香2*

(1. 武汉理工大学资源与环境工程学院,武汉 430070; 2. 中国科学院水生生物研究所藻类生物学重点实验室,武汉 430072; 3. 武汉理工大学理学院,武汉 430070)

摘要:为了解接种蓝藻对荒漠地区表土持水特性的改善作用,对库布齐沙漠东缘达拉特旗地区人工接种蓝藻后形成的生物结皮进行了发育演替及持水特性研究.结果表明,在人工接种荒漠蓝藻之后,藻结皮能够很快形成,并在一些微环境下藻结皮直接演替为藓结皮(接种2~3 a 后).随着结皮的发育演替,表土生物量、多糖含量、厚度以及孔隙度增加,而土壤容重减小;同时,形成结皮之后表土质地也发生了明显的变化,其中沙粒含量逐渐减少,粉粒、黏粒含量增加.实验还发现随着结皮的发育演替,表土含水量与饱和持水量都呈增加的趋势,即:藓结皮>藻结皮>流沙,藻结皮中的含水量(饱和持水量)为流沙中的1.1~1.3倍,藓结皮中的含水量(饱和持水量)为流沙中的1.8~2.2倍.相关分析表明表土含水量及饱和持水量与表土生物量、多糖含量、厚度、容重、粉粒和黏粒含量呈正相关,与表土孔隙度和沙粒含量呈负相关.通过逐步回归分析发现影响含水量的主要因素为表土黏粒的含量,而影响饱和持水量的主要因素为表土孔隙度.

关键词:蓝藻接种;生物结皮;发育演替;持水量;库布齐沙漠

中图分类号: X144 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0250-3301(2014)03-1138-06 DOI: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 2014. 03. 045

Development and Succession of Artificial Biological Soil Crusts and Water Holding Characteristics of Topsoil

WU Li^{1,2}, CHEN Xiao-guo¹, ZHANG Gao-ke¹, LAN Shu-bin², ZHANG De-lu³, HU Chun-xiang²

(1. School of Resources and Environmental Engineering, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China; 2. Key Laboratory of Algal Biology, Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430072, China; 3. School of Sciences, Wuhan University of Technology, Wuhan 430070, China)

Abstract: In order to understand the improving effects of cyanobacterial inoculation on water retention of topsoil in desert regions, this work focused on the development and succession of biological soil crusts and water holding characteristics of topsoil after cyanobacterial inoculation in Qubqi Desert. The results showed that after the artificial inoculation of desert cyanobacteria, algal crusts were quickly formed, and in some microenvironments direct succession of the algal crusts to moss crusts occurred after 2-3 years. With the development and succession of biological soil crusts, the topsoil biomass, polysaccharides content, crust thickness and porosity increased, while the soil bulk density decreased. At the same time, with crust development and succession, the topsoil texture became finer and the percents of fine soil particles including silt and clay contents increased, while the percents of coarse soil particles (sand content) decreased proportionately. In addition, it was found that with crust development and succession, the water holding capacity and water content of topsoil showed an increasing trend, namely: moss crust > algal crusts > shifting sand. The water content (or water holding capacity) in algal and moss crusts were 1.1-1.3 and 1.8-2.2 times of those in shifting sand, respectively. Correlation analysis showed that the water holding capacity and water content of topsoil were positively correlated with the crust biomass, polysaccharides content, thickness, bulk density, silt and clay content; while negatively correlated with the porosity and sand content. Furthermore, stepwise regression analysis showed that the main factor affecting water content was the clay content, while that affecting water holding capacity was the porosity.

Key words: cyanobacterial inoculation; biological soil crusts; development and succession; water holding capacity; Qubqi Desert

生物土壤结皮主要是由蓝藻优先在土表拓殖生长,表土稳定后其他真核藻类、菌类、地衣、苔藓等逐渐也生长其上形成易剥离的生物土壤复合层^[1].它们广泛存在于干旱、半干旱地区,甚至在一些区域占到生物覆盖的70%以上^[2,3].研究人员根据结皮发育演替的程度以及其中优势群落的不同,常把生物结皮分为藻结皮、地衣结皮和藓结皮^[4].藻结皮代表发育演替的初级阶段,但它们却能够通过改善表土微环境来增加晚期结皮物种拓殖生存的可能

性,从而促进结皮的发育演替^[5~9].因此,通过人工方法构建藻结皮从而达到促进生物结皮的发育以及土壤生态系统的恢复,从 20 世纪 80 年代就被研究者们提上了议事日程^[3,10~15].

收稿日期: 2013-06-25; 修订日期: 2013-09-29

基金项目: 中国博士后科学基金项目(2013M542077); 国家自然科学基金项目(31300100, 31170464)

作者简介: 吴丽(1983~), 女, 博士, 主要研究方向为藻类环境生物学, E-mail: wuli774@126.com

* 通讯联系人, E-mail: exhu@ihb. ac. en

一些研究人员通过浇灌结皮泥浆、接种揉碎的 结皮碎末以恢复结皮的想法都已在方法上得到了验 证[10,11],但由于接种物的限制使得这些技术没有被 广泛使用. 同时也有人提出接种蓝藻以构建生物结 皮的想法,并且在实验室逐渐得到验证[3,12]. 然而 进程不仅仅停留在实验室内部,Hu等[13,14]在室内 外的实验中研究发现,蓝藻结皮同样适合野外接种 构建. 有了这样的研究前提,本研究小组从 2002 年 起便在内蒙古达拉特旗(库布齐沙漠东缘)通过接 种蓝藻在野外进行了生物结皮的大规模构建[16~20]. 在本研究区域,随着蓝藻的接种以及结皮的构建,该 地区环境逐渐改善,结实的生物结皮大面积形成. 同时研究表明随着藻结皮的形成,表土吸收非降雨 型水分的能力增强,持水量也明显增加[19,20]. 然而 接种蓝藻形成藻结皮后,随着结皮向晚期的发育演 替,表土持水特性又将发生怎样的变化?这种变化 与结皮发育演替过程中土壤理化特性的变化又有何 关系? 这些都是人们目前亟需解决的问题. 因此本 研究以达拉特旗实验区人工接种蓝藻形成的生物结 皮为对象,进而探讨随着生物结皮的发育演替,表土 持水特性的变化情况以及影响持水性能的环境因 素. 通过研究发育演替对结皮水分保持能力的影 响,以期为不同类型结皮自身生长发育演替特点的 探讨和干旱半干旱地区退化生态系统的人工恢复和 演替提供一定理论依据.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

达拉特旗实验区位于库布齐沙漠东缘 (40°21′N, 109°51′E)的人工植被恢复区. 该地区 海拔1040 m,为高原荒漠与荒漠草原过渡地带,属 典型的大陆性季风气候; 年平均气温 6.1℃, 最高气 温 40. 2℃, 最低气温为 - 34. 5℃; 年平均降雨量为 240~300 mm,一年内的雨量分布很不均匀,主要集 中在7~9月;每年生长季节(5~9月)的潜在蒸发 量约为2400 mm; 该地区的年平均风速为 3.3 m·s⁻¹,主要为西北风,大于 5 m·s⁻¹的起沙风每年 超过 180 d. 土壤为疏松贫瘠的流沙,沙丘平均相对 高差为5 m^[16,17,20]. 天然植被以沙米(Agriophyllum squarrosum)和虫实(Leymus chinensis)为主. 为了加 速该地区生物结皮的形成以及生态环境的恢复,两 种丝状蓝藻(具鞘微鞘藻 Microcoleus vaginatus 和爪 哇伪枝藻 Scytonema javanicum) 从 2002 年开始陆续 被混合接种于流动沙丘表面.

1.2 实验材料

实验中所有样品在蓝藻接种固沙区和流沙区的5个样点进行采样,样点设计及各样点微地势见表1,其中包括不同发育演替阶段的2种生物结皮:藻结皮和藓结皮,并以流沙作为对照.结皮及流沙样品用环刀和无菌铲采集后装于无菌培养皿中,Parafilm 膜封口,所有样品快速运回实验室后一个月内进行相关的实验分析.

表1 实验位点概述

Table 1 Introduction of experimental sites

位点	接种年份	结皮恢复时间/a	结皮类型	地形
位点 1	2003	6	藓结皮	背风坡
位点 2	2002	7	藻结皮	迎风坡
位点 3	2004	5	藓结皮	丘间低地
位点 4	2004	5	藻结皮	迎风坡
位点 5	_	_	流沙	流动沙丘

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 叶绿素 a 的测定

本实验中结皮的生物量用叶绿素 a 表示(确切是指结皮中的光合生物量). 将采取的结皮样品研磨于 10 mL 95% 热乙醇(80%), 在恒温水浴锅中80%萃取 2 min,之后置于 4%的冰箱中黑暗静置 6 h,提取物在 $5 000 \text{ r·min}^{-1}$ 离心 10 min,取上清于波长 665 nm 和 750 nm 处测定吸光值,然后加 5 滴 1 mol·L^{-1} 盐酸酸化,10 min 后再于波长 665 nm 和 750 nm 处测定吸光值. 结果计算公式为:

 $c = 27.3 \times [(E_{665} - E_{750}) - (A_{665} - A_{750})] \times V/S$ 式中,c 为结皮中叶绿素 a 的含量(μ g·cm⁻²); E_{665} 和 E_{750} 为萃取液酸化前于波长 665 nm 和 750 nm 处的吸光值; A_{665} 和 A_{750} 为萃取液酸化后于波长 665 nm 和 750 nm 处的吸光值; V 为萃取液的体积(mL); S 为采取结皮样品的面积(cm²).

1.3.2 含水量及饱和持水量的测定

结皮含水量在样品采集运回实验室后立即开始 采用烘干法(105℃, 24 h)测定,结果计算为:

$$WC = (W_w - W_d)/W_d \times 100\%$$

式中,WC 为结皮含水量(%); W_w 为结皮烘干之前的重量(g); W_d 为结皮烘干之后的重量(g).

结皮饱和持水量的测定:将结皮放在托盘中,下 垫滤纸,让其充分吸水饱和,结皮饱和持水量计 算为:

WHC =
$$(W_{s} - W_{d})/W_{d} \times 100\%$$

式中,WHC 为结皮饱和持水量(%); W_s 为结皮吸水饱和之后的重量(g); W_d 为结皮的干重(g).

结皮相对持水量(RWC, %)计算为: RWC = WC/WHC × 100%

1.3.3 容重、土壤质地及多糖含量的测定

容重:环刀法^[21]; 土壤质地:吸管法^[21]; 多糖含量:苯酚硫酸法^[22].

1.4 数据分析

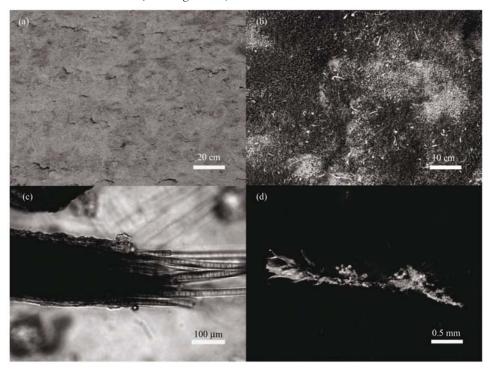
实验中方差分析利用 One-way ANOVA 进行分析,相关性分析利用 Bivariate Correlations 进行分析,回归分析利用 Linear Regression 进行分析,所有分析在 SPSS 13.0 软件上进行.

2 结果与分析

2.1 人工结皮的形成发育与演替 两种丝状蓝藻——具鞘微鞘藻(*M. vaginatus*)

和爪哇伪枝藻(S. javanicum)通过工程化培养后按一定比例接种于流沙沙丘以加速沙表生物结皮的形成及生态环境的恢复. 在水分条件充足的情况下,接种后一个星期结皮开始形成,但刚形成的结皮很薄,颜色较浅,平坦、易碎,易被风吹走. 随着结皮的生长发育,其厚度逐渐增加,颜色变深,在适宜的环境条件下(如水分、表面粗糙度、地形等),2~3 a后一些微地型开始萌发藓类,藻结皮逐渐向藓结皮演替(图1). 与较平坦的藻结皮相比,藓结皮表面由地毯状的藓类植物所覆盖,结皮更加厚实,表面更加粗糙;藻结皮一般为灰白色或深灰色,藓结皮为褐色或墨绿色;而且随着结皮的演替,结皮中的优势种也由藻结皮中的藻类(如具鞘微鞘藻)演替为藓结皮中的藓类.

35 卷



(a) 藥结皮; (b) 藻结皮中的优势种——具鞘微鞘藻; (c) 藓结皮; (d) 藓结皮中的优势种 图1 生物结皮的发育演替及其中的优势种变化

Fig. 1 Development, succession and change of dominant species in biological soil crusts

2.2 结皮生物量与理化特性变化

在研究区域,藻结皮直接演替为藓结皮,到目前 为止没有地衣结皮的出现,因此,在本研究中只有藻 结皮与藓结皮两种结皮类型. 从图 2 可以发现结皮 的出现明显增加了表土生物量,而且随着结皮的演 替,藓结皮的生物量明显高于藻结皮. 同时,随着结 皮的发育演替,结皮多糖含量、厚度以及孔隙度增 加,容重减少. 在土壤质地组成方面,随着结皮的形 成以及发育演替,粉粒、黏粒含量增加,沙粒逐渐减 少. 与流沙相比, 藻结皮中粉粒含量增加 34.9~37.2 倍, 黏粒含量增加 16.4~17.7 倍; 藓结皮中粉粒含量增加 65.4~67.5 倍, 黏粒含量增加 51.2~52.9 倍. 但不论结皮还是流沙, 其机械组成仍是以沙粒为主, 粉粒、黏粒含量都很低, 粉粒与黏粒之和一般 <350 g·kg⁻¹(表2).

2.3 结皮的发育演替与其持水能力的变化

由图 3 可以发现不同采样点结皮的含水量及饱和持水量都出现很大的变化,在实验中结皮及流沙

表 2 不同实验位点生物结皮的理化特性	表 2	不同	实验位	占生物结	古的理	化特性
---------------------	-----	----	-----	------	-----	-----

Table 2	Physicochemical	properties of	biological	soil	crusts in	different	experimental sites

结皮特性	位点1	位点2	位点3	位点4	位点 5
厚度/mm	9. 05 ± 0. 67	4.36 ± 0.80	8. 33 ± 0. 15	3.57 ± 0.50	0
容重/g·cm ⁻³	1.01 ± 0.02	1.34 ± 0.13	1.05 ± 0.01	1.36 ± 0.09	1.53 ± 0.02
孔隙度/%	50.79 ± 1.19	36.88 ± 1.97	48.76 ± 1.55	38. 17 ± 4.71	35.37 ± 1.18
沙粒含量/%	68.25 ± 2.27	84.45 ± 0.21	69. 21 ± 1.55	84.95 ± 0.18	99. 50 ± 0.25
粉粒含量/%	22.59 ± 2.24	12.59 ± 0.98	21. 91 ± 2. 19	11.86 \pm 0.10	0.33 ± 0.29
黏粒含量/%	9. 16 ± 0.04	2.96 ± 0.84	8.88 ± 0.64	3.19 ± 0.26	0.17 ± 0.04
多糖含量/mg·g-1	3.31 ± 0.35	0.71 ± 0.02	1. 84 ± 0.15	0.75 ± 0.08	0.04 ± 0.00

持水量为 0.2%~0.5%,而饱和持水量为 20%~50%,相对持水量则比较恒定,一般在 1%左右(0.87%~1.05%).然而从图 3 仍然可以发现随着结皮的演替,结皮的含水量及饱和持水量呈现规律性增加,即:藓结皮>藻结皮>流沙.而且藻结皮中的含水量(饱和持水量)为流沙中的 1.1~1.3 倍,藓结皮中的含水量(饱和持水量)为流沙中的 1.8~2.2 倍.

2.4 持水能力的变化与结皮理化特性的关系 表3为结皮含水量及饱和持水量与结皮理化特

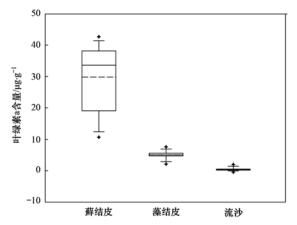


图 2 不同发育演替阶段生物结皮的生物量箱形图

Fig. 2 Box and whisker plots of crust biomass in the different developmental and successional biological soil crusts

表 3 结皮含水量及饱和持水量与结皮理化特性 之间的相关性分析¹⁾

Table 3 Correlation analyses between water holding capacity, water content and crust physicochemical properties

结皮特性	含水量	遣/%	饱和持水量/%		
	R	P	R	P	
结皮厚度/mm	0. 963 * *	0.009	0. 951 *	0.013	
容重/g·cm ⁻³	-0. 987 * *	0.002	-0.981 * *	0.003	
孔隙度/%	0. 985 * *	0.002	0. 998 * *	0.000	
沙粒含量/%	-0.961 * *	0.009	-0.943 *	0.016	
粉粒含量/%	0. 937 *	0.019	0. 914 *	0.030	
黏粒含量/%	0. 994 * *	0.001	0. 986 * *	0.002	
多糖含量/mg·g-1	0. 898 *	0.038	0. 948 *	0.014	
生物量/µg·cm ⁻²	0. 915 *	0.030	0. 961 * *	0.009	
含水量/%	1		0. 988 * *	0.002	
饱和持水量/%	0. 988 * *	0.002	1		

1) * 表示显著相关(P<0.05); ** 表示极显著相关(P<0.01)

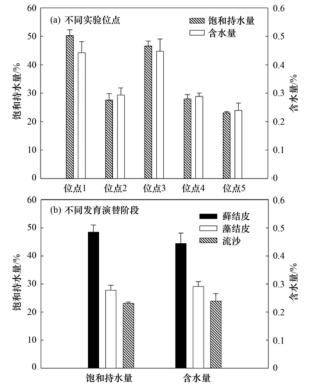


图 3 不同实验位点与不同发育演替阶段生物 结皮的含水量与饱和持水量

Fig. 3 Water holding capacity and water content of biological soil crusts in the different experimental sites and different developmental and successional stages

性之间的相关分析结果,从中可以发现结皮含水量(饱和持水量)与结皮生物量、多糖含量、厚度、容重、孔隙度以及土壤质地都存在显著相关性(P < 0.05),其中与结皮生物量、多糖含量、厚度、容重、粉粒和黏粒含量呈正相关,与结皮孔隙度和沙粒含量呈负相关.以结皮含水量为因变量进行逐步回归分析时,黏粒含量进入回归模型;而以结皮饱和持水量为因变量时,孔隙度进入回归模型,且它们的R²值均 > 0.98(P < 0.001,表4).

3 讨论

在实验区,为了形成生物结皮,具鞘微鞘藻(M.

表 4 结皮理化特性对其含水量及饱和持水量的逐步回归分析结果

Table 4 Stepwise regression analysis of crust water holding capacity and water content based on crust physicochemical properties

			1 7	1 1	
因变量	自变量	回归结果	R^2	F	P
含水量	黏粒含量 结皮厚度、容重、孔隙度、沙粒、粉粒含量、多糖含量、生物量	进入模型 剔除变量	0. 988	242. 442	0. 001
饱和持水量	孔隙度 结皮厚度、容重、沙粒、粉粒、黏粒含量、多糖含量、生物量	进入模型 剔除变量	0. 996	804. 132	< 0.001

vaginatus)和爪哇伪枝藻(S. javanicum)被混合接种 于流沙. 接种后藻丝直接与沙土颗粒接触, 当它们 生长移动时,便会束缚沙土颗粒形成团状 物[13,14,17,23];同时,它们也向胞外分泌且积累多糖 聚合物,从而更进一步胶结沙土颗粒,形成更为稳定 的团聚物[8,17,24]. 在本研究中发现,接种一个星期 之后结皮便开始形成,但此时结皮比较薄,颜色也较 浅,平坦而且易碎,很容易被风吹走. 随着结皮的生 长,其颜色逐渐变深,表面逐渐粗糙,厚度也越来越 厚. Chen 等[16]研究发现接种 20 d 后,结皮便可以 抵御19 mm 降水和4.3 级风力的侵蚀. 同时,随着 结皮的形成,其中的藻类不断生长繁殖,真核藻类逐 渐出现. 在 Wang 等[22]的研究中发现,在接种3 a 后 结皮中出现14种藻类(包括蓝藻和真核藻类),而 且藻类生物量随着结皮的生长发育增加. 之后,随 着结皮的发育演替,藓类在结皮上出现,此时藻类生 物量便开始下降[25]. 但当结皮发育为藓结皮后,由 于大量藓类的出现,结皮的总光合生物量则进一步 增加. 这与 Büdel 等[26]得到的实验结果一致,即随 着结皮的发育演替其中叶绿素 a 含量呈增加的 趋势.

生物结皮的发育演替与周围环境条件密切相 关. 周围环境条件(如地形地势、光照、温度、土壤 结构、类型以及营养条件等)在很大程度上可以影 响结皮的发育演替,甚至在一些条件的限制下结皮 可能完全停止发育,从而滞留于演替的某一阶 段[27,28]. 在本实验区,一些微地形下的藻结皮2~3 a 后逐渐向藓结皮演替,这可能表明这里的土壤微 环境,如土壤质地、水分、营养条件被逐渐改善. 另 一方面,结皮的发育演替同样可以改变周围的微环 境. 在本实验中发现,随着结皮的发育演替,表土持 水能力显著提高,这与表土理化特性的改变有着密 切的关系. 因为随着结皮的发育演替,结皮生物量 的增加以及结皮多糖的积累,结皮不断从空气中截 留粉粒、黏粒,从而使粉粒、黏粒在结皮中不断富 积,而沙粒则呈减少趋势;同时,随着结皮厚度的增 加以及粉粒、黏粒含量的增加,结皮容重减小,孔隙 度增加. 这可能是由于较小比重的粉粒、黏粒含量的增加从而使结皮容重减小; 也可能是由于结皮生物的生长代谢(藻丝、菌丝的运动以及代谢分泌物的积累)使得结皮层孔隙度增加.

在干旱半干旱地区由于有限的降雨以及强烈的蒸发,表土含水量一般非常有限,这就在一定程度上限制了表土微生物及其他土壤生物的生存. 生物结皮的形成发育演替,不仅改善了表土理化特性,增加了表土持水能力,而且使得表土能够更加有效地利用荒漠地区的各种水分来源,如雾、露以及水汽的吸收^[19,20],这就使得结皮中含水量明显高于流沙.此外,本研究也发现随着结皮的发育演替,其持水能力呈增加的趋势,含水量也相应增加. 尽管相关分析得到结皮很多特性都与其含水量及饱和持水量相关,但通过逐步回归分析表明,影响结皮持水量的主要因素是结皮中黏粒的含量,而影响结皮饱和持水量的主要因素是结皮的孔隙度.

4 结论

- (1)接种荒漠蓝藻有助于生物结皮的发育演替.人工接种荒漠蓝藻之后,藻结皮能够很快形成,并在一些微环境下(一般在背风坡)藻结皮2~3 a后演替为藓结皮.
- (2) 生物结皮的发育演替促进了表土理化特性的改善. 随着结皮的发育演替,表土生物量、多糖含量、结皮厚度以及孔隙度增加,而土壤容重减小;同时形成结皮之后,表土质地也发生了明显的变化,其中沙粒含量逐渐减少,粉粒、黏粒含量增加.
- (3) 生物结皮的发育演替明显改善了表土持水特性,分析表明表土含水量及饱和持水量与表土生物量、多糖含量、结皮厚度、容重、粉粒和黏粒含量呈正相关,其中影响含水量的主要因素为表土黏粒的含量,而影响饱和持水量的主要因素为表土孔隙度.

参考文献:

[1] Hu C X, Zhang D L, Liu Y D. Research progress on algae of the microbial crusts in arid and semiarid regions [J]. Progress in

- Natural Science, 2004, 14(4): 289-295.
- [2] Eldridge D J, Greene R S B. Microbiotic soil crust; a review of their roles in soil and ecological processes in the rangelands of Australia [J]. Australian Journal of Soil Research, 1994, 32 (3): 389-415.
- [3] Evans R D, Johansen J R. Microbiotic crusts and ecosystem processes [J]. Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences, 1999, 18
 (2): 183-225.
- [4] Rivera-Aguilar V, Godínez-Alvarez H, Manuell-Cacheux I, et al. Physical effects of biological soil crusts on seed germination of two desert plants under laboratory conditions [J]. Journal of Arid Environments, 2005, 63(1): 344-352.
- [5] Kurina L M, Vitousek P M. Controls over the accumulation and decline of a nitrogen-fixing lichen, Stereocaulon vulcani, on young Hawaiin lava flows [J]. Journal of Ecology, 1999, 87 (5): 784-799.
- [6] Acea M J, Prieto-Fernández A, Diz-Cid N. Cyanobacterial inoculation of heated soils: effect on microorganisms of C and N cycles and on chemical composition in soil surface [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2003, 35(4): 513-524.
- [7] 饶本强, 李华, 熊瑛, 等. 实验室条件下蓝藻结皮对低温光 照胁迫的响应与微结构变化[J]. 环境科学, 2012, **33**(8): 2793-2803.
- [8] Hu C X, Liu Y D. Parimary succession of algal community structure in desert soil [J]. Acta Botanica Sinica, 2003, 45 (8): 917-924.
- [9] Langhans T M, Storm C, Schwabe A. Regeneration processes of biological soil crusts, macro-cryptogams and vascular plants pecies after fine-scale disturbance in a temperate region: Recolonization or successional replacement? [J]. Flora-Morphology, Distribution, Functional Ecology of Plants, 2010, 205(1): 46-60.
- [10] St Clair L L, Johansen J R, Webb B L. Rapid stabilization of firedisturbed sites using a soil crust slurry: inoculation studies [J]. Reclamation & Revegetation Research, 1986, 4: 261-269.
- [11] Belnap J. Recovery rates of cryptobiotic crusts: inoculant use and assessment methods [J]. Great Basin Naturalist, 1993, 53(1): 89-95.
- [12] Acea M J, Diz N, Prieto-Fernández A. Microbial populations in heated soils inoculated with cyanobacteria [J]. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 2001, 33(2): 118-125.
- [13] Hu C X, Liu Y D, Zhang D L, et al. Cementing mechanism of algal crusts from desert area [J]. Chinese Science Bulletin, 2002, 47(16): 1361-1368.
- [14] Hu C X, Liu Y D, Song L R, et al. Effect of desert soil algae on the stabilization of fine sands [J]. Journal of Applied Phycology,

- 2002, 14(4): 281-292.
- [15] Bowker M A. Biological soil crust rehabilitation in theory and practice: An underexploited opportunity [J]. Restoration Ecology, 2007, 15(1): 13-23.
- [16] Chen L Z, Xie Z M, Hu C X, et al. Man-made desert algal crusts as affected by environmental factors in Inner Mongolia, China [J]. Journal of Arid Environments, 2006, 67(3): 521-527.
- [17] Xie Z M, Liu Y D, Hu C X, et al. Relationships between the biomass of algal crusts in fields and their compressive strength [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2007, 39(2): 567-572.
- [18] Liu Y D, Cockell C S, Wang G H, et al. Control of lunar and martian dust-experimental insights from artificial and natural cyanobacterial and algal crusts in the desert of Inner Mongolia, China [J]. Astrobiology, 2008, 8(1): 75-86.
- [19] 饶本强, 吴易雯, 李华, 等. 库布齐沙漠不同发育类型人工结皮对露水凝结作用的比较研究 [J]. 水土保持学报, 2011, 25(6): 159-164.
- [20] 兰书斌, 胡春香, 饶本强, 等. 人工藻结皮形成过程中表土 非降雨型水分吸收的变化情况 [J]. 中国科学: 生命科学, 2010, **40**(8): 751-757.
- [21] 崔健宇, 江荣风. 土壤农化分析实验 [M]. 北京: 中国农业大学出版社, 1998.
- [22] Wang W B, Liu Y D, Li D H, et al. Feasibility of cyanobacterial inoculation for biological soil crusts formation in desert area [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2009, 41(5): 926-929.
- [23] Schulten J A. Soil aggregation by cryptogams of a sand prairie
 [J]. American Journal of Botany, 1985, 72(11): 1657-1661.
- [24] De Philippis R, Vincenzini M. Outermost polysaccharidic investments of cyanobacteria: nature, significance and possible applications [J]. Recent Research Development in Microbiology, 2003, 7: 13-22.
- [25] Lan S B, Wu L, Zhang D L, et al. Successional stages of biological soil crusts and their microstructure variability in Shapotou region (China) [J]. Environmental Earth Sciences, 2012, 65(1): 77-88.
- [26] Büdel B, Darienko T, Deutschewith K, et al. Southern African biological soil crusts are ubiquitous and highly diverse in drylands, being restricted by rainfall frequency [J]. Microbial Ecology, 2009, 57(2): 229-247.
- [27] Pickett S T A, McDonnell M J. Changing perspectives in community dynamics: a theory of successional forces [J]. Trends in Ecology & Evolution, 1989, 4(8): 241-245.
- [28] Zaady E, Kuhn U, Wilske B, et al. Patterns of CO_2 exchange in biological soil crusts of successional age [J]. Soil Biology & Biochemistry, 2000, 32(7): 959-966.

HUANJING KEXUE

Environmental Science (monthly)

Vol. 35 No. 3 Mar. 15, 2014

CONTENTS

Concentration and Community Diversity of Microbes in Bioaerosols in the Qingdao Coastal Region	OLE WILL " CAO D
Carbon Source Apportionment of PM _{2,5} in Chongqing Based on Local Carbon Profiles	
Observation of Atmospheric Pollutants in the Urban Area of Beibei District, Chongqing	
A Floating-Dust Case Study Based on the Vertical Distribution of Aerosol Optical Properties	
Analysis and Assessment of Atmospheric Pollution Based on Accumulation Characterization of Heavy Metals in <i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	
	LIU Ling, FANG Yan-ming, WANG Shun-chang, et al. (839)
Study on the Emission Characteristics and Potential Environment Hazards of the Heat-setting Machine of the Typical Dyeing and F	inishing Enterprise
	XU Zhi-rong, WANG Peng, WANG Zhe-ming, et al. (847)
Implementation Results of Emission Standards of Air Pollutants for Thermal Power Plants: a Numerical Simulation	WANG Zhan-shan, PAN Li-bo (853)
On Road Particle Emission Characteristics of a Chinese Phase IV Natural Gas Bus	
Chemical Compositions of n-Alkanols in Smoke from Rice and Maize Straw Combustion	LIU Gang, LI Jiu-hai, WU Dan, et al. (870)
Diurnal and Seasonal Variations of Surface Atmospheric CO ₂ Concentration in the River Estuarine Marsh ······	ZHANG Lin-hai, TONG Chuan, ZENG Cong-sheng (879)
Partial Pressure and Diffusion Flux of Dissolved Carbon Dioxide in the Mainstream and Tributary of the Central Three Gorges Rese	ervoir in Summer
	LI Shuang, WANG Yu-chun, CAO Man, et al. (885)
${\it Emission of CH}_4, \ N_2O \ \ {\it and NH}_3 \ \ {\it from Vegetable Field Applied with Animal Manure Composts}$	
Effects of Different Iron Oxides on Methane Emission in Paddy Soil as Related to Drying/Wetting Cycles	
Study on the Dissolution Behavior of Biogenic Silica in the Changjiang Estuary Adjacent Sea	
Phytoplankton Community Structure and Assessment of Water Quality in the Middle and Lower Reaches of Fenhe River	
Lake Algae Chemotaxonomy Technology Based on Fluorescence Excitation Emission Matrix and Parallel Factor Analysis	
Ultraviolet-Visible (UV-Vis) Spectral Characteristics of Dissolved Organic Matter (DOM) in Soils and Sediments of Typical Water	er-Level Fluctuation Zones of Three Gorges Reservoir Areas
Distribution of Phosphorus in Surface Sediments from the Yellow River Estuary Wetland	
Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Phosphorus Adsorption on Sediment in Lake Taihu and Lake Hulun	
Linking Optical Properties of Dissolved Organic Matter with NDMA Formation Potential in the Huangpu River	
Reductive Debromination of Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers in Aquifier by Nano Zero-valent Iron; Debromination Kinetics and Pa	
Influencing Factors and Reaction Mechanism of Chloroacetic Acid Reduction by Cast Iron	
Effect of Phosphorus Recovery on Phosphorous Bioaccumulation/Harvesting in an Alternating Anaerobic/Aerobic Biofilter System	
Effects of Pretreatment Methods on Corncob as Carbon Source for Denitrification	
Start-Up by Inoculation and Operation of a CANON Reactor with Haydite as the Carrier	
Diversity of Operation Performance and Microbial Community Structures in MBRs and CAS Processes at Low Temperature	
Enhanced Hydrolysis and Acidification of Waste Activated Sludge by Alkyl Polyglycosides	
Effect of Substrate Concentration on Pathogen Indicators Inactivation During Thermophilic Anaerobic Digestion	
Pollution Evaluation and Health Risk Assessment of Heavy Metals from Atmospheric Deposition in Lanzhou	LI Ping, XUE Su-yin, WANG Sheng-li, et al. (1021)
Ecological Risk Assessment of Organophosphorus Pesticides in Aquatic Ecosystems of Pearl River Estuary	GUO Qiang, TIAN Hui, MAO Xiao-xuan, et al. (1029)
Source Characteristics and Contamination Evaluation of Heavy Metals in the Surface Sediments of Haizhou Bay	LI Fei, XU Min (1035)
Health Risk Induced by Estrogens During Unplanned Indirect Potable Reuse of Reclaimed Water from Domestic Wastewater	······ WU Qian-yuan, SHAO Yi-ru, WANG Chao, et al. (1041)
Distribution Characteristics and Erosion Risk of Nitrogen and Phosphorus in Soils of Zhuangmu Town in Lake Wabuhu Basin	
Distribution and Risk Assessment of Mercury Species in Soil of the Water-Level-Fluctuating Zone in the Three Gorges Reservoir	
Health Risk Assessment of Soil Heavy Metals in Residential Communities Built on Brownfields	
Study on Ecological Risk Assessment Technology of Fluoride Pollution from Arid Oasis Soil	
Rainfall Process and Nitrogen Input in Three Typical Forests of Jinyun Mountain	
Effects of Land Use and Landscape Pattern on Nitrogen and Phosphorus Exports in Lanlingxi Watershed of the Three Gorges Reser	voir Area, China
Changes and Influencing Factors of the Soil Organic Carbon in Farmland in the Last 30 Years on Hilly Loess Plateau: A Case Stu-	dy in Zhuanglang County, Gansu Province
Organic Carbon and Carbon Mineralization Characteristics in Nature Forestry Soil Dynamic Change of Phosphorus Leaching of Neutral Purple Soil at Different Re-wetting Rate	
Effects of Thiourea on pH and Availability of Metal Ions in Acid Red Soil	
Growth Responses of Six Leguminous Plants Adaptable in Northern Shaanxi to Petroleum Contaminated Soil	
Plant N Status in the Alpine Grassland of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau: Base on the N: P Stoichiometry	
Development and Succession of Artificial Biological Soil Crusts and Water Holding Characteristics of Topsoil	
Carbon Dioxide Assimilation Potential, Functional Gene Amount and RubisCO Activity of Autotrophic Microorganisms in Agricultu	
	······ CHEN Xiao-iuan, WU Xiao-hong, JIAN Yan, et al. (1144)
Dynamics of Microbes and Enzyme Activities During Litter Decomposition of Pinus massoniana Forest in Mid-subtropical Area · · · ·	
Levels and Possible Sources of Organochlorine Pesticides (OCPs) in Camphor (Cinnamomum camphora) Tree Bark from Southern	Jiangsu, China
	ZHOU Li, ZHANG Xiu-lan, YANG Wen-long, et al. (1159)
Combined Stress of Enhanced UV-B Radiation and 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene Contamination on the Growth of Green Vegetable	
Effect of Ectomycorrhizae on Heavy Metals Sequestration by Thermostable Protein in Rhizosphere of Pinus tabulaeformis Under Cu	and Cd Stress
	··· ZHANG Ying-wei, CHAI Li-wei, WANG Dong-wei, et al. (1169)
Isolation and Characterization of a Halotolerant p-nitroaniline Degrading Strain S8	SONG Cai-xia, DENG Xin-ping, LI Tian, et al. (1176)
Optimized Cultivation of a Bioflocculant M-C11 Produced by Klebsiella pneumoniae and Its Application in Sludge Dewatering	LIU Jie-wei, MA Jun-wei, LIU Yan-zhong, et al. (1183)
Speciation Analysis of Lead Losses from Anthropogenic Flow in China	
Establishment and Application of Pollutant Discharge-Environment Quality Model · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Advances in the Pathway and Molecular Mechanism for the Biodegradation of Microcystins	

《环境科学》第6届编辑委员会

主 编:欧阳自远

副主编:赵景柱 郝吉明 田 刚

委: (按姓氏笔画排序)

万国江 王华聪 王凯军 王绪绪 田 刚 田 静 史培军

朱永官 刘志培 汤鸿霄 陈吉宁 孟伟 周宗灿 林金明

欧阳自远 赵景柱 姜林 郝郑平 郝吉明 聂永丰 黄 霞

黄 耀 鲍 强 潘 纲 潘 涛 魏复盛

(HUANJING KEXUE)

2014年3月15日 35卷 第3期

(Monthly Started in 1976) (月刊 1976年8月创刊) Vol. 35 No. 3 Mar. 15, 2014

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

主	管	中国科学院	Superintended	by	Chinese Academy of Sciences
主	办	中国科学院生态环境研究中心	Sponsored	by	Research Center for Eco-Environmental Sciences, Chinese
协	办	(以参加先后为序)			Academy of Sciences
		北京市环境保护科学研究院	Co-Sponsored	by	Beijing Municipal Research Institute of Environmental
		清华大学环境学院			Protection
主	编	欧阳自远			School of Environment, Tsinghua University
编	辑	《环境科学》编辑委员会	Editor-in -Chief		OUYANG Zi-yuan
2 111 1	14	北京市 2871 信箱(海淀区双清路	Edited	by	The Editorial Board of Environmental Science (HUANJING
		18 号,邮政编码:100085)			KEXUE)
		电话:010-62941102,010-62849343			P. O. Box 2871, Beijing 100085, China
		传真:010-62849343			Tel:010-62941102,010-62849343; Fax:010-62849343
		E-mail; hjkx@ rcees. ac. cn			E-mail; hjkx@ rcees. ac. cn
		http://www.hjkx.ac.cn			http://www. hjkx. ac. cn
出	版	4 望 业 版 社	Published	by	Science Press
щ	NX.	北京东黄城根北街 16 号			16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
		邮政编码:100717			Beijing 100717, China
印刷装	ìΤ	北京北林印刷厂	Printed	by	Beijing Bei Lin Printing House
发	行	结学业发社	Distributed	by	Science Press
~	••	电话:010-64017032			Tel:010-64017032
		E-mail: journal@ mail. sciencep. com			E-mail:journal@mail.sciencep.com
订 购	处	全国各地邮电局	Domestic		All Local Post Offices in China
国外总发	行	中国国际图书贸易总公司	Foreign		China International Book Trading Corporation (Guoji
		(北京 399 信箱)	-		Shudian), P. O. Box 399, Beijing 100044, China

中国标准刊号: ISSN 0250-3301 CN 11-1895/X

国内邮发代号: 2-821

国内定价:90.00元

国外发行代号: M 205

国内外公开发行