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红壤丘陵区土壤有机碳组分对土地利用方式的响应特征

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摘要: 土地利用方式影响土壤有机碳(SOC)及其组分,进而决定了碳库的稳定性.以林地作为参照,分析我国红壤丘陵区农田(水田和旱地)SOC及其活性组分[可溶性有机碳(DOC)、微生物生物量碳(MBC)和颗粒有机碳(POC)]和惰性组分[矿物结合态有机碳(MAOC)]含量,探讨土壤有机碳组分对土地利用方式的响应特征.结果表明,与旱地和林地相比,水田SOC、MBC、POC和MAOC含量均为最高.DOC含量以林地显著高于旱地和水田($P < 0.001$).SOC各组分占SOC的比例,即DOC/SOC、MBC/SOC、POC/SOC和MAOC/SOC范围分别为0.22%~0.93%、1.62%~2.70%、31.08%~40.00%和43.22%~56.82%.活性组分(MBC和POC)含量与占比趋势一致,均以水田>林地>旱地.MAOC含量以水田最高、旱地最低,MAOC/SOC则以旱地最高、水田最低.相关分析表明,水田、旱地和林地中MBC、POC和MAOC分别与SOC呈极显著正相关($P < 0.001$),而DOC与SOC及其它组分均无显著相关性($P > 0.05$);旱地、林地中POC与MBC呈极显著正相关($P < 0.001$);水田、旱地MAOC与MBC呈极显著正相关($P < 0.001$);3种土地利用方式下POC与MAOC呈极显著正相关($P < 0.001$),POC/MAOC以水田最大、旱地最低.因而,与旱地和林地相比,水田SOC的活性组分比例高、惰性组分比例低,且其活性组分POC与微生物生物量关系不紧密,而惰性组分与微生物生物量显著相关.综上,农业利用显著改变红壤丘陵区土壤有机碳及其组成,水田虽有利于SOC固持,但其不稳定性组分占比较高,可能容易因不当耕作管理而丢失.

关键词: 红壤丘陵区; 水田; 旱地; 林地; 土壤有机碳(SOC); 有机碳组分

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Responses of Soil Organic Carbon Fractions to Land Use Types in Hilly Red Soil Regions, China

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Abstract: Land use type exerts important influences on soil organic carbon (SOC) and its fractions, and determines the stability of the carbon pool. Taking woodland as a reference, the content of SOC and its labile fractions [dissolved organic carbon (DOC), microbial biomass carbon (MBC), and particulate organic carbon (POC)] and non-labile fractions [mineral-associated organic carbon (MAOC)] in upland and paddy surface soils in hilly red soil regions were determined to explore the responses of SOC fractions to land use type. The results showed that the contents of SOC, MBC, POC, and MAOC ranked highest in paddy compared with upland and woodland. DOC content in woodland was significantly higher than in upland and paddy ($P < 0.001$). The proportion of each SOC fraction, i. e. DOC/SOC, MBC/SOC, POC/SOC, and MAOC/SOC, was in the range of 0.22%-0.93%, 1.62%-2.70%, 31.08%-40.00%, and 43.22%-56.82%, respectively. The contents of labile fractions (MBC and POC) and their proportions (MBC/SOC and POC/SOC) were in the order of paddy > woodland > upland. MAOC content ranked the highest in paddy but the lowest in upland, while MAOC/SOC exhibited the opposite trend. The correlation suggested that the labile fractions (MBC and POC) and inert fraction (MAOC) were significantly positively correlated with SOC ($P < 0.001$) in the three land use types, while no significant correlations were found between DOC and SOC and its fractions ($P > 0.05$). There was a significant positive correlation between POC and MBC in upland and woodland ($P < 0.001$). POC was significantly positively correlated with MAOC in the three land use types ($P < 0.001$). MAOC and MBC in paddy and upland were significantly positively correlated ($P < 0.001$). Therefore, compared with upland and woodland, SOC in paddy had a higher proportion of labile SOC fraction, but a lower proportion of inert fraction. Moreover, MBC content in paddy was not related to the accumulation of the labile fraction of POC, but positively related to the accumulation of the inert fraction of MAOC. In summary, agricultural land uses have great influence on SOC and its fractions in hilly red soil regions. Though paddy is beneficial for SOC sequestration, the proportions of labile fractions in its SOC are relatively higher, and thus it is vulnerable to loss due to improper agricultural management.

Key words: hilly red soil regions; paddy; upland; woodland; soil organic carbon (SOC); soil organic carbon fractions

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土壤有机碳(soil organic carbon, SOC)数量和质量决定土壤肥力状况、碳库稳定性,是评估土壤质量的重要指标^[1]. 0.1%的 SOC 相当于我国北方旱区 $0.8 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 的粮食生产力,相当于南方稻区 $0.6 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 的粮食产量^[2]. 同时, SOC 库容量分别是大气碳库和生物碳库的 2 倍和 3 倍,其微小变化将对全球碳循环产生重大影响^[3]. 因而,维持和提高农田 SOC 含量对保障粮食安全和缓解气候变化具有重要意义.

根据 SOC 的稳定性差异,可将其分为活性和惰性组分^[3]. 可溶性有机碳(dissolved organic carbon, DOC)、微生物生物量碳(microbial biomass carbon, MBC)和颗粒有机碳(particulate organic carbon, POC)等活性有机碳组分,可用于评估土壤碳库稳定性^[4]. DOC 主要来源于植物凋落物、根系分泌物、腐殖质和微生物^[3],仅占 SOC 的 0.04%~0.22%,却是土壤微生物重要的能源^[5]. MBC 是指土壤中体积 $< 5 \sim 105 \mu\text{m}^3$ 活的和死的微生物(细菌、真菌和藻类)及动物体内所含的碳^[6],一般占 SOC 的 1%~5%,是土壤中较活跃和易变化的部分^[7,8]. POC 是指粒径 $> 53 \mu\text{m}$ 未受保护的有机部分和与土壤团聚体结合有机物中的碳^[9],是新鲜动植物残体和腐殖化有机物之间过渡的有机碳库,具有较高的 C/N 值,周转时间 $5 \sim 20 \text{ a}$ ^[10,11]. 土壤惰性有机碳组分即矿物结合态有机碳(mineral associated organic carbon, MAOC),是指土壤中粒径 $< 53 \mu\text{m}$ 与黏粉粒结合的有机碳,主要是由黏粉粒通过配位交换、阳离子共价键、氢键和范德华力等作用吸附形成^[3,12]. 与 POC 相比,MAOC 具有较低的 C/N 值,相对稳定,周转时间较 DOC、MBC 和 POC 长^[13]. 在一定程度上,MAOC 可用于表征 SOC 抗分解能力及微生物利用难易程度^[3]. 因此,深入认识 SOC 组成特征是解析土壤碳库稳定性及其固碳机制的关键.

我国南方红壤丘陵区地域广阔,自然条件优越,是重要的粮食及经济作物产区. 该区农业利用方式以水田和旱地为主^[14]. 两种土地利用方式下有机物料输入的数量和质量及其在土壤中的转化过程迥异,进而影响 SOC 形成和积累^[15]. 基于小样本的研究表明,红壤丘陵区水田表层土壤的缓效性碳库和惰性碳库均显著高于旱地^[16],且稻田土壤中外源秸秆的分解产物向 POC、铁铝结合态有机碳和 MBC 的分配比例高于旱地^[17]. 基于长期定位施肥试验的研究表明,红壤旱地大团聚体和黏粉粒($< 53 \mu\text{m}$)中的有机碳含量显著低于稻田^[18]. 显然,稻田土壤比旱地具有更大的固碳潜力,但对于两种土地利用方式下的固碳机制和调控措施认识仍存在不足. 并

且,以往研究大多基于定位试验、县域和流域尺度的调研^[16~20],从区域尺度研究有机碳组分还较为缺乏. 本研究拟从区域尺度,基于配对原则采集红壤丘陵区农田(水田和旱地)及其邻近林地表层 $0 \sim 15 \text{ cm}$ 土壤,重点分析 3 种土地利用方式下 SOC 及其不同稳定性组分(DOC、MBC、POC 和 MAOC)的含量,阐明 SOC 及其各组分间的关系,揭示 SOC 及其组分对土地利用方式的响应机制,以期为该区土地利用的科学优化管理提供参考依据.

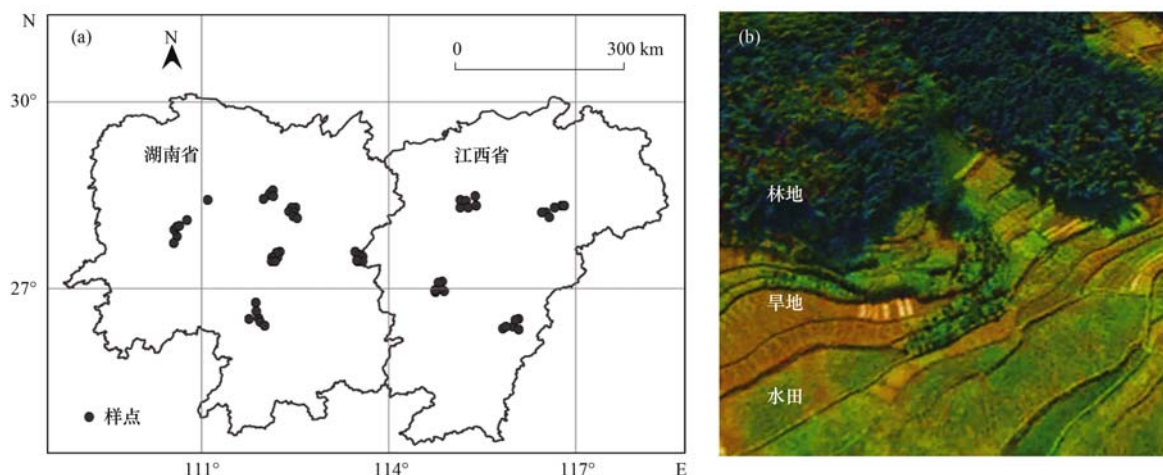
1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区域概况

红壤丘陵区属中亚热带季风气候,春夏多雨且集中,秋冬少雨干旱,年均温 $14 \sim 16^\circ\text{C}$,年均降雨量 $1500 \sim 1600 \text{ mm}$. 土壤母质主要有第四纪红色黏土、花岗岩和玄武岩等,质地较为黏重. 湖南和江西是南方红壤丘陵区代表性省份,其境内面积分别为 20.4 万 km^2 和 16.7 万 km^2 ^[21,22]. 本研究选取湖南和江西共 10 个县,分别为鼎城、高安、东乡、宁都、吉安、双峰、祁阳、溆浦、醴陵和宁乡. 采样区位于 $110^\circ33' \sim 116^\circ49' \text{E}$, $26^\circ20' \sim 28^\circ31' \text{N}$,平均海拔 $200 \sim 500 \text{ m}$. 水田为双季稻(早稻:4 月下旬至 7 月中下旬;晚稻:7 月下旬至 10 月中旬);旱地主要种植油菜(*Brassica campestris*)、红薯(*Ipomoea batatas*)、大豆(*Glycine max*)、花生(*Arachis hypogaea*)等;林地为次生林,所选林地林龄均为 20 a 以上,优势树种有樟树(*Cinnamomum camphora*)、青冈栎(*Cyclobalanopsis jenseniana*)、马尾松(*Pinus massoniana*)和杉木(*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)等.

1.2 样品采集与处理

采样于 2016 年 12 月至 2017 年 1 月休耕季进行,每个县内选择 6 个样区,每个样区选择水田、旱地和林地 3 种土地利用方式. 为确保土地利用方式间具有可比性,所选样区的水田、旱地和林地相距不超过 500 m ,尽量保证 3 种土地利用方式下的气候因子、成土母质一致. 每种土地利用方式选择代表性地块(面积 $> 100 \text{ m}^2$),随机布设 $5 \sim 7$ 个点,按“S”型路线,采集表层($0 \sim 15 \text{ cm}$)土壤,剔除石头和动植物残体等杂物后混匀为一个土壤样品,共计 180 个样品. 带回实验室后,采用四分法将土样分成两份,一份自然风干,研磨分别过 2 mm 和 0.149 mm 筛,用于分析 SOC、POC 和 MAOC. 另一份置于 4°C 冰箱,用于测定 MBC 和 DOC,且于样品采集后两个月内完成. 采集样品的同时,记录每个样点的地理坐标、植被类型和土地利用方式等基本信息. 基于 ArcGIS 10.5 绘制样点地理坐标,样点分布见图 1.



(b) 为(a)中一个样区的林地、旱地和水田分布位置

图1 研究区域采样分布示意

Fig. 1 Distribution of soil sampling in the study zone

1.3 土壤指标测定方法

SOC 含量采用重铬酸钾外加热法测定^[23].

MBC 和 DOC 含量测定采用氯仿- K_2SO_4 浸提法^[24]. 操作如下:称取两份 20.00 g 新鲜土样,分别做熏蒸与不熏蒸处理.将进行熏蒸处理的土样放入干燥器中,将盛有 50 mL 左右的去乙醇氯仿的小烧杯(烧杯置沸石,防止暴沸)置于干燥器中.对干燥器抽真空,直至氯仿沸腾 10 min 以上,然后关闭干燥器阀门,将其置于 25℃ 暗处理 24 h.暗处理结束后对干燥器再次抽真空,直至无氯仿气味.向未熏蒸与熏蒸土样分别加入 80 mL $0.5 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} K_2SO_4$ 溶液(土水比 1:4), $180 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 振荡 60 min 后于中速滤纸过滤.岛津 TOC-5050A 有机碳分析仪测定滤液中有有机碳含量. MBC 以熏蒸土壤与未熏蒸土壤浸提液有机碳含量差值除以转换系数 0.45. 以未熏蒸土壤浸提液有机碳含量作为 DOC.

POC 和 MAOC 含量测定参照 Cambardell 等^[25]和沈艳等^[26]的方法,操作如下:称取过 2 mm 筛的风干土样 10.00 g 于 100 mL 离心管中,向其中加入 50 mL $5 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 六偏磷酸钠溶液,以 $90 \text{ r} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 连续振荡 18 h,将分散后的悬浊液过 $53 \mu\text{m}$ 筛,用去离子水反复冲洗至筛下呈无色,将筛上和筛下内容物分别于 60℃ 烘干,其中筛上部分为颗粒有机物,筛下部分为矿物结合态有机物.将两组分分别研磨过 0.149 mm 筛,以重铬酸钾外加热法测定组分中有有机碳含量.土壤中 POC、MAOC 含量及占 SOC 比例(%)计算公式如下:

$$\text{POC 含量}(\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = \frac{\text{颗粒有机物中有有机碳含量}(\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) \times \text{颗粒有机物质量}(\text{g})}{\text{土壤质量}(\text{g})} \times 100$$

$$\text{POC 占 SOC 比例}(\%) = \frac{\text{POC 含量}}{\text{SOC 含量}} \times 100$$

MAOC 含量计算将上述 POC 替换为 MAOC 即可,有机碳组分(DOC、MBC 和 MAOC)占 SOC 的比例计算与 POC 相同.

1.4 数据处理统计分析

利用 Excel 2016、SPSS 22.0 和 R 语言对数据进行处理及统计分析.基于 SPSS 对不同土地利用方式下 SOC 及其组分含量和占比进行配对 T 检验($\alpha = 0.05$),运用 R 语言 `corplot`^[27] 和 `psych` 包^[28] 对 SOC 及其各组分进行相关矩阵计算,利用线性拟合描述 SOC 及其各组分间的相关性.箱图在 SigmaPlot 14.0 中绘制.

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同土地利用方式下有机碳含量特征

3 种土地利用方式下 SOC 平均含量表现为:水田 ($22.40 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 林地 ($16.74 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 旱地 ($11.56 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) ($P < 0.001$); 林地和旱地 SOC 含量分别比水田低 25.56% 和 48.62%. 3 种土地利用方式下, SOC 变化范围为 $3.16 \sim 74.07 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$; 林地变异系数最大,其次是水田,旱地最小(表 1).

2.2 土地利用方式对不同有机碳组分的影响

DOC 平均含量表现为:林地 ($141.81 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 旱地 ($85.89 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 水田 ($44.65 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) ($P < 0.001$) [图 2(a)]; 水田、旱地和林地中 DOC 占 SOC 的比例(DOC/SOC)分别为 0.22%、0.78% 和 0.93%,以水田显著低于旱地和林地 ($P < 0.001$),旱地和林地间差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) [图 2(e)].

MBC 平均含量趋势与 SOC 一致:以水田

表 1 不同土地利用方式下土壤有机碳含量的描述性统计¹⁾

Table 1 Descriptive statistics of the content of soil organic carbon for different land use types					
土地利用方式	最小值 /g·kg ⁻¹	最大值 /g·kg ⁻¹	均值 ± 标准差 /g·kg ⁻¹	中值 /g·kg ⁻¹	变异系数
水田	3.16	44.30	22.40 ± 0.99 a	21.14	0.31
旱地	5.05	19.40	11.56 ± 0.42 c	11.83	0.25
林地	6.04	74.07	16.74 ± 1.40 b	15.20	0.58

1) 不同小写字母表示各土地利用方式间差异显著($P < 0.001$)

($610.84 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 林地($301.87 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 旱地($188.86 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) ($P < 0.001$) [图 2(b)]; 其占 SOC 的比例 (MBC/SOC) 以水田 (2.70%) > 旱地 (1.98%) > 林地 (1.62%) ($P < 0.01$) [图 2(f)].

POC 平均含量表现为水田 ($9.29 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 林地 ($5.28 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 旱地 ($3.51 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) ($P < 0.001$) [图 2(c)]; 水田、旱地及林地中 POC 占 SOC 比例 (POC/SOC) 分别为 40.00%、31.08% 和 32.57%, 水田显著高于旱地和林地 ($P < 0.001$), 后两者差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) [图 2(g)].

MAOC 平均含量表现与 POC 和 SOC 一致: 水田 ($11.46 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) > 林地 ($6.81 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) 和旱地 ($6.54 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) ($P < 0.001$), 林地和旱地间差异不显著 ($P > 0.05$) [图 2(d)]; 其占 SOC 的比例 (MAOC/SOC) 以旱地 (56.82%) > 水田 (47.36%) > 林地 (43.22%) ($P < 0.05$) [图 2(h)].

2.3 不同土地利用方式下有机碳及其各组分间关系

3 种土地利用方式下 SOC 分别与 MBC、POC 和 MAOC 呈显著正相关 ($P < 0.05$); 水田、旱地和林地 DOC 与 SOC、MBC、POC 和 MAOC 均无显著相关性 ($P > 0.05$); 水田和旱地 MBC 与 MAOC 呈显著正相关 ($P < 0.05$), 而林地未表现显著相关性 ($P > 0.05$); 旱地和林地 MBC 与 POC 呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.001$), 水田则无显著相关 ($P > 0.05$); 水田、旱地和林地 POC 与 MAOC 呈极显著正相关 ($P < 0.001$) (图 3). POC 与 MAOC 的线性拟合关系表明 (图 4), 水田 POC/MAOC 斜率 (0.74) 最大, 其次是林地 (0.51), 旱地 (0.23) 最小.

3 讨论

3.1 土地利用方式对土壤有机碳及其组分的影响

SOC 主要来源于植物凋落物和微生物残体及其分泌物和根系凋落物及其沉积物^[29]. 本研究, 红壤丘陵区水田 SOC 含量显著高于林地和旱地, 旱地最低 (表 1), 这与王小利等^[30]在广西红壤上的研究结果一致. 由于水稻生长季长期处于淹水条件, 水田土壤微生物活性较低, 会抑制 SOC 分解^[31]; 而旱地表层土壤长期处于好氧条件, 微生物活性较高, 加速 SOC 分解^[32]. 此外, 稻作系统水稻秸秆的生物量及

其根系分泌物一般高于旱作系统 (油菜、红薯) 等, 其外源碳输入以水田大于旱地^[30]. 本研究以次生林为参照, 其通过凋落物、根系分泌物等途径的碳输入量不高, 甚至低于水田^[33].

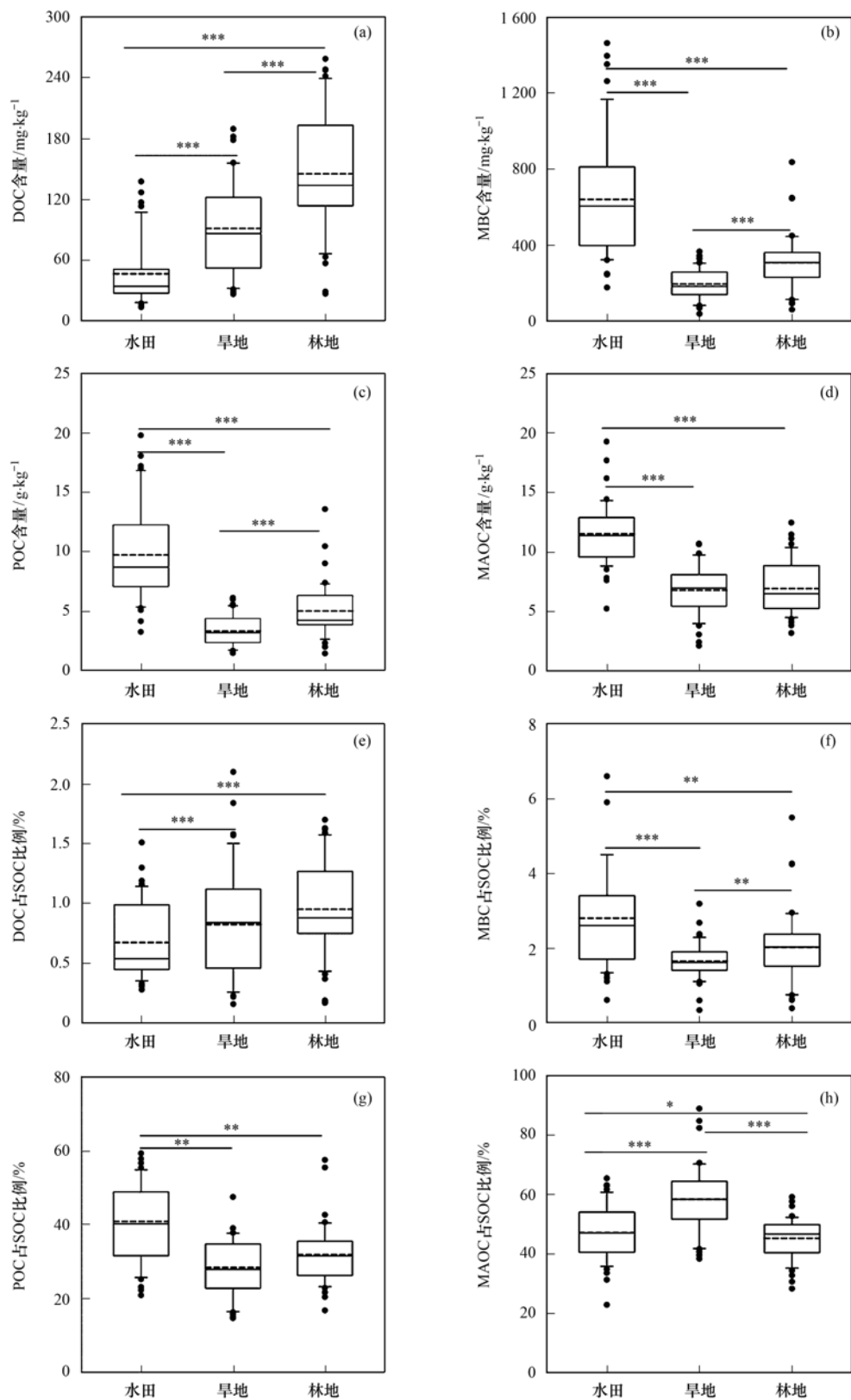
DOC 和 MBC 是表征土壤活性碳库的重要指标, 虽然其只占土壤碳库很小一部分, 却在土壤物质转化和养分循环中发挥重要作用^[3, 7]. 本研究区内, 3 种土地利用方式下 DOC 含量与 SOC 不一致, 说明 DOC 易受立地条件的影响, 不能较好反映 SOC 状态. DOC 含量以水田最低 [图 2(a)], 可能是因为水田表面上覆水中含有一定可溶性有机物^[34], 且其易随水迁移而流失^[35], 而本研究未考虑此部分.

本研究区内, MBC 含量呈水田最高、林地次之和旱地最低趋势 [图 2(b)]. 这与以往在红壤丘陵区的研究结果一致^[14, 30], 整合分析结果显示, 双季稻作系统地下碳输入量约为旱地的 2~3 倍^[36], 而充足的碳源输入可为微生物的繁殖提供能源^[37]. 研究区内, MBC 占比以水田最高 [图 2(f)]. MBC/SOC 大小可用于指示 SOC 活性, 其值越大表明土壤 SOC 活性越高^[38]. 因此, 与旱地和林地相比, 水田土壤 SOC 的活性较高、稳定性较低, 微生物活性较高, 在一定条件下容易被微生物分解和利用.

本研究, 3 种土地利用方式下 SOC 组分中 POC 占比 31.08%~40.00%, MAOC 占比 43.22%~56.82%, 说明该区农田和林地土壤中的 SOC 以矿物结合态结合的稳定有机碳组分较高. 此外, POC 含量、POC 占 SOC 的比例均表现为水田 > 林地 > 旱地 (图 2). 即 3 种土地利用方式下, 水田 SOC 含量高, 其活性组分的相对比例最高、而惰性组分比例较低, 这可能是水田淹水状态下 SOC 的物理、化学和生物保护过程较弱^[39], 植物残体直接被保留下来的活性组分比例高于旱地和林地. 这也反映了水田土壤 SOC 总体稳定性较弱, 易受人为干扰 (如水旱轮作) 而丢失. 相对而言, 旱地和林地土壤在好氧条件下, 微生物活性高, 植物残体的分解程度较高, 保留在土壤中的碳的活性组分较低、惰性组分较高. 这种趋势尤以人为干扰最为强烈的旱地土壤最为明显.

3.2 土壤有机碳及其组分间的关系

水田、旱地和林地 3 种土地利用方式下, SOC



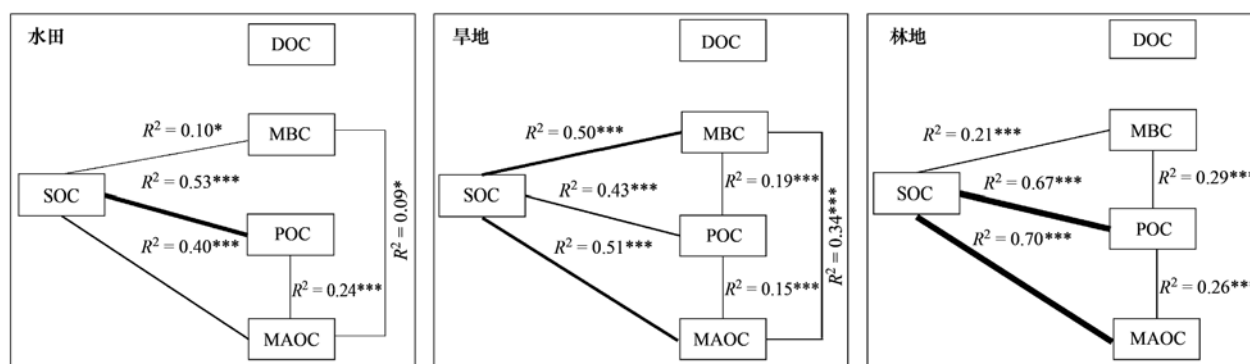
“*”、“**”、“***”分别表示在 $P < 0.05$ 、 $P < 0.01$ 和 $P < 0.001$ 水平达显著性水平,下同

图2 不同土地利用方式下 SOC 各组分含量及占 SOC 比例

Fig. 2 Contents of SOC fractions and their proportions of SOC for different land use types

与活性组分中的 POC、MBC 呈极显著正相关(图 3). 3 种土地利用方式下,DOC 与 SOC 和其它组分均无显著相关(图 3). 由于 DOC 易受气候因子(温

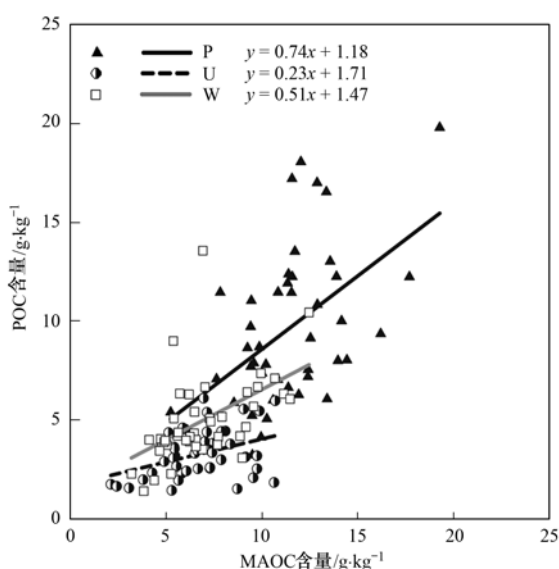
度、降水)、土壤理化性质和人为活动等诸多因素影响,变化迅速且响应机制较为复杂^[40],因而 DOC 不宜作为红壤丘陵区 SOC 变化的关键指标.



图中线仅连接了具有显著相关性,无显著相关性($P > 0.05$)的未连接;线上的 R^2 表示相关系数,线的粗细表示相关程度的大小

图3 不同土地利用方式下土壤有机碳及其各组分之间相关性

Fig. 3 Correlation between different soil organic carbon fractions for different land use types



P、U 和 W 分别代表水田、旱地和林地

图4 不同土地利用方式下 POC 与 MAOC 线性拟合关系

Fig. 4 Linear relationship between POC and MAOC for different land use types

研究区内,水田 POC 与 MBC 无显著相关,而旱地和林地中二者显著正相关.这再次反映了水田土壤中活性有机碳组分 POC 与 MBC 关系不紧密,而旱地和林地 POC 与 MBC 密切相关.与之对应,水田、旱地的 MBC 与 MAOC 呈显著正相关,而林地未表现相关性(图 3),表明水田和旱地的惰性有机碳组分与微生物生物量密切相关.本课题组前期的研究结果显示,水田土壤中微生物以残留物(氨基糖)形式对碳固持有重要贡献^[41].有研究表明,土壤黏粒中的稳定碳组分主要来源于微生物源代谢产物^[42],因而较高的微生物量可有利于 MAOC 形成.此外,3 种土地利用方式下 POC 与 MAOC 均呈显著正相关(图 3).在自然土壤中,植物残体与其它物质结合进入大团聚体,形成粗颗粒有机碳,进一步经分解和破碎,成为细颗粒有机碳,进而被黏土矿物和微生物黏液包裹,形成新微团聚体核心^[43],因而 POC

与 MAOC 间存在转化过程.在一定程度上,POC/MAOC 可用于反映 SOC 的稳定性大小,即 POC/MAOC 值越大则 SOC 越不稳定^[44].本研究,该比值以水田最高,旱地最低(图 4).再次说明,水田 SOC 活性较高,而旱地 SOC 组分较为稳定.

4 结论

(1)红壤丘陵区土地利用方式影响 SOC 及其组成.水田、旱地和林地这 3 种土地利用方式下,水田 SOC 含量最高,但其惰性组分 MAOC 比例较低、活性有机碳组分(MBC 和 POC)比例较高.相反,旱地 SOC 含量较低,但其惰性组分比例高、活性组分比例低.水田由于长期淹水抑制微生物对 SOC 的分解,有利于 SOC 增加总库存,但其 SOC 中不稳定组分相对较高,可能容易受人为干扰而损失.

(2)水田土壤中活性有机碳组分(POC)与 MBC 关系不紧密,旱地和林地 POC 均与 MBC 密切相关;水田和旱地土壤中惰性有机碳组分(MAOC)与 MBC 关系密切,而林地与 MBC 关系不密切.因此,旱地、林地土壤中 POC 及水田和旱地土壤中 MAOC 的库存可能易受微生物活动调控.

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