

保护性耕作对土壤有机碳稳定化影响的研究进展

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摘要 为进一步明确保护性耕作对土壤有机碳固持(Carbon sequestration)的影响,系统分析2000—2018年农田生态系统中,保护性耕作对土壤有机碳稳定化(Stabilization)影响的相关研究文献。结果表明,保护性耕作并不直接影响土壤有机碳本身的稳定性(Stability),而是通过改变土壤物理化学性质及有机碳分子结构(Molecular structure)促进土壤有机碳稳定化,增加土壤固碳。未来研究重点应在阐明保护性耕作条件下外源有机碳的投入(主要源于作物秸秆)与土壤有机碳变化的关系,保护性耕作条件下土壤理化性质对土壤有机碳矿化的影响以及保护性耕作对土壤有机碳分子结构及其对有机碳稳定的影响。

关键词 保护性耕作; 土壤有机碳; 稳定化; 稳定性; 有机碳矿化

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Advances in effects of conservation tillage on soil organic carbon stabilization

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Abstract To further investigate the effects of conservation tillage (CT) on soil organic carbon (SOC) sequestration, the literatures related to SOC stabilization under CT in the field ecosystem were reviewed. The results indicated that CT could not directly improve the stability of SOC itself. By changing soil physic-chemical properties and SOC molecular structure, CT improved SOC stabilization and sequestration. Future research should focus on: 1) Investigating the relationship between carbon input (sourced from crop straw) and SOC dynamics under CT; 2) Revealing the effects of soil physic-chemical properties on SOC mineralization; 3) Figuring out the effects of conservation tillage on SOC molecule structure and its influence on SOC stabilization.

Keywords conservation tillage; soil organic carbon; stabilization; stability; carbon mineralization

土壤退化是全球普遍存在的环境问题,其不仅威胁粮食安全,亦会加剧气候变化。土壤有机碳(Soil organic carbon, SOC)决定着土壤的质量、功能和健康^[1],其含量降低是土壤退化的重要表现。提高SOC储量不仅能遏制土壤退化,也可减少温室

气体排放,缓解气候变化。因此,提高SOC储量是国内外学者的研究热点。在中国,为增加农田SOC含量,秸秆还田率逐年增加,然而据估算,源于秸秆的有机碳投入仅有16.3%转化为SOC增量^[2],可见外源投入的有机碳并不容易被固定在土壤中,甚

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至有些已转化为 SOC 的部分,受矿化作用 (Mineralization) 影响而表现的不稳定^[3]。土壤碳库远大于大气碳库,其微小的变化会引起大气碳库剧烈的变化,因此,明确农田 SOC 能否长期稳定地储藏在土壤中,揭示 SOC 的稳定机制,对于准确评价农田土壤固碳潜力,应对气候变化具有重要意义^[4]。目前,一些研究认为,SOC 的稳定不仅取决于其本身的稳定性,还受环境因素(包括土壤物理化学性质等)影响,即稳定化过程^[5],因此,进一步研究 SOC 稳定化过程对于揭示其稳定机制具有重要的意义。以少、免耕及秸秆还田为主要内容的保护性耕作,因减少土壤扰动和增加地表覆盖影响农田土壤理化性质,进而影响 SOC 储量^[6],但保护性耕作对农田 SOC 稳定的影响尚不明确,相关的研究鲜有报道。因此,本研究分析该领域的 2000—2018 相关文献,旨在阐明保护性耕作下 SOC 的稳定化机制和已有的保护性耕作技术提高土壤质量及促进固碳减排的效应与机制,以期为保护性耕作的固碳减排潜力提供理论依据。

1 农田土壤有机碳稳定化及其与土壤理化性质的关系

1.1 农田土壤有机碳稳定化

SOC 的稳定是评价农田土壤固碳减排效果的重要指标,目前,关于 SOC 稳定的表述有“稳定性”(Stability)^[7]与“稳定化”(Stabilization)^[8-9] 2 种。在国内“稳定性”更为常见,用法上并没有完全统一。稳定性与稳定化有相似之处,在于最终目的均是在评价 SOC 是否稳定;但二者亦存在一定的区别:稳定性倾向于表现某一时刻或者某一时间段 SOC 本身的变化情况,着重突出结果,即,是否稳定;而稳定化是综合考虑 SOC 稳定的多种影响因素,如土壤物理、化学及生物学性状,描述达到 SOC 稳定时整个土壤-环境系统的状态,强调 SOC 稳定的过程或条件。因此,当描述 SOC 是否稳定时,本研究使用“稳定性”(或“稳定”),当描述整体稳定的过程或条件时,本研究使用“稳定化”。

评价农田 SOC 是否稳定主要有以下几种方法:通过同位素标记研究 SOC 周转、基于室内培养及原位培养研究 SOC 矿化、采用热力学指标分析及模型模拟。同位素标记和室内培养是较常见的方法。应用同位素¹³C 示踪技术是研究 SOC 周转最直接的手段,可以很好地揭示 SOC 变化动态,特别是对研究

土壤“新碳”(New carbon)和“老碳”(Old carbon)交替变化具有重要意义^[10]。除同位素技术方法外,室内培养对 SOC 稳定的研究方法亦较为直观,可体现有机碳矿化(mineralization)过程。有机碳矿化过程是土壤中重要的生物化学过程,直接关系到土壤中养分元素的释放与供应以及土壤生产力的保持。矿化速率与 SOC 的稳定、微生物数量及活性相关^[11]。然而,室内培养的方法(ex-situ)受土壤本身的性质(如养分含量)影响较大,所测得的矿化速率与土壤所处的环境因素(如温度和水分等)不匹配^[12],因此,仅以 SOC 矿化判断其是否稳定有一定局限性,应结合多种方法进行综合评价。此外,也有学者采用其他方法评价 SOC 是否稳定,如田间原位培养(in-situ)测定土壤 CO₂ 排放。这种方法通过农田 CO₂ 排放特征变化,在一定程度上亦可说明 SOC 是否稳定,但由于受到作物秸秆等田间环境因素的影响,而造成该方法不能准确反映 SOC 本身的变化情况。为直观地描述 SOC 的动态,利用长期定位试验监测 SOC 含量变化,研究 SOC 的时间变异性(Temporal variability)也可在一定程度上明确其是否稳定,目前,关于变异性的评价已被广泛应用在农业及生态学领域^[13-14];活跃有机碳组分(Labile SOC fraction,如易氧化 SOC 和水溶性 SOC 等)的含量及其所占比例与可矿化 SOC 存在很大的关系^[15],因此也是评价 SOC 稳定的重要指标;此外,通过热力学指标^[16]及模型分析也可评价 SOC 是否稳定,但这些方法在农田生态系统的研究中并不常见。

1.2 土壤物理性质对有机碳稳定化的影响

土壤物理性质决定了土壤肥力和微生物活性等,对 SOC 稳定化也有重要影响。其中,土壤温度及含水量对 SOC 稳定化起主导作用,是影响矿化速率的主要因素^[17]。在一定温度范围内,温度越高,SOC 矿化速率越高^[18];土壤含水量变化^[18]及干湿交替^[19]均可影响 SOC 稳定化,在适当的含水量下,SOC 矿化速率可达到峰值。但现有的研究方法多是采用室内恒温培养,而这与田间环境存在一定差异。除此之外,其他物理指标,如土壤硬度和紧实度对 SOC 稳定化均有影响。

团聚体结构是重要的土壤物理性质之一,在不同粒径大小的团聚体内,SOC 的周转速率及矿化速率均不相同,因此,团聚体构成对 SOC 稳定化有重要意义。Bimüller 等^[20]研究认为土壤大团聚体

(2 000~6 300 μm)内 SOC 比较活跃,而小团聚体 (<2 000 μm)却可能是 SOC 稳定的一个主要场所。有学者将粒径<2 000 μm 的土壤颗粒进一步细分,表明粒径在 53~250 μm 的团聚体 SOC 矿化速率较低,相比粒径在 250~2 000 μm 的团聚体^[21],其对 SOC 固持较为稳定,类似的结果在 Sarker 等^[22]的

研究中亦有报道,但也有研究得出相反的结果(表 1)。造成上述结果不一致的原因可能与土壤化学性质相关,但需进一步的研究对其验证。综合分析可知,多数研究认为团粒结构对 SOC 有物理保护作用,然而关于不同粒级团聚体内 SOC 稳定化机理尚没有统一认识^[21]。

表 1 不同粒径土壤团聚体累积矿化量

Table 1 Accumulative carbon mineralization of different size of soil aggregates

mg/g

土壤类型 Soil type	种植作物 Crop	细颗粒(<2 000 μm) Fine aggregate			粗颗粒 (>2 000 μm) Coarse aggregate	参考文献 Reference
		<53 μm Aggregate	小团聚体 (53~250 μm) Microaggregate	大团聚体 (251~2 000 μm) Macroaggregate		
强淋溶土 Acrisols	—	1.90	2.50	2.80	—	[23]
水耕人为土 Gleyic stagnic anthrosol	水稻	2.44	3.17	3.21	3.70	[21]
变性土 Vertisol	小麦	2.06	2.77	3.33	3.26	[21]
	大豆-小麦		1.72	1.45	1.36	[24]
始成土 Haplic cambisol	草地		2.54		2.37	[20]
平均 Mean			2.49		2.67	

注:1.72 表示<250 μm 团聚体矿化速率。

Note: 1.72 represents the carbon mineralization of <250 μm soil aggregate.

1.3 土壤化学性质对有机碳稳定化影响

土壤化学性质是影响 SOC 稳定的关键因素^[25],其中,土壤的矿物质与 SOC 结合被认为是其稳定化的重要机制^[26-27],特别是非晶体的铁铝氧化物对于 SOC 的累积以及稳定化有促进作用^[28]。Huang 等^[21]研究土壤非晶体含铁氧化物含量与 SOC 含量的关系,发现非晶体氧化铁含量与 SOC 含量呈显著的正相关,并与 SOC 的矿化速率呈显著负相关。另外,铁铝氧化物能促进团聚体的形成^[29]。因此,SOC 稳定化过程的物理及化学途径并不孤立,存在极大的联系。除铁铝氧化物外,土壤中金属离子的含量如 Al^{3+} 和 Mg^{2+} 等可影响 SOC 稳定化^[30]。土壤其他化学性质,如 pH 和氧化还原电位等,能够影响铁铝氧化物的含量^[31]进而影响 SOC 稳定化。也有研究认为 pH、土壤含水量和含氧量等均可影响土壤脂肪族物质及长链烷基类物质,均

是与 SOC 稳定有关^[32]。此外,土壤碳元素与土壤其他元素(如 P、S、K 和 Ca 等),共同组成土壤有机质。因此,SOC 含量与土壤其他元素含量相关,其他元素的增加或减少可能亦会影响 SOC 含量。综上所述,目前多数研究着重在揭示矿质元素对 SOC 稳定化的影响上。但使 SOC 更趋于稳定化的土壤化学性质是怎样的,这个问题有待进一步研究。

1.4 有机碳分子结构对其稳定化的影响

虽然土壤的物理化学性质可能是 SOC 稳定化的主导因素^[7],且近年的研究认为 SOC 分子结构(如碳水化合物和木质素等具有截然不同的碳分子结构)对稳定化的贡献较小^[33-35],但该贡献仍不可忽略。以前的研究认为土壤中的碳水化合物是较不稳定的物质,但最近研究发现,碳水化合物与土壤中的无机粒子相结合,能够被保存在土壤中^[7];另外,曾经被认为是最稳定存在于土壤中的物质

(如木质素),最近的研究中发现,这些物质能够快速降解^[36];除此之外,对一些其他具有不同分子结构有机质降解速率研究发现:脂质是连接微生物与降解底物的桥梁,可能是土壤中分解速率较快的物质^[7];腐殖质降解速率受其他环境因素的影响^[37]。综上所述,SOC分子结构并不能单独主导其稳定化,而与其他因素(土壤性质等)相结合,共同影响SOC稳定化。

2 保护性耕作对土壤理化性质及有机碳稳定化的影响

2.1 保护性耕作对土壤物理性质的影响

传统耕作由于缺少秸秆覆盖,加之土壤扰动大,导致土壤水分蒸发增加^[38-39],而保护性耕作增加地表覆盖度,并改善土壤结构^[40],因此使土壤含水量增加。在播种后的10~15 d,保护性耕作可降低土壤温度0~1.5℃^[41]。这可能是保护性耕作通过影响土壤容重、孔隙度、含水量及SOC含量导致的^[42-43];此外,是地表覆盖抵消一部分光辐射导致的。土壤温度及含水量可能为保护性耕作下SOC稳定提供环境条件。

有研究表明,SOC能够被储藏在团聚体当中^[44-46],而保护性耕作可增加土壤大团聚体比例^[44]。因此,保护性耕作可以通过其物理保护机制促进SOC稳定。Sarker等^[22]研究表明,在秸秆还田的传统耕作情况下,土壤的各粒级团聚体对SOC的激发效应(priming effect)高于保护性耕作,这种现象可能是SOC的物理稳定机制和化学稳定机制共同作用的结果,小粒径的土壤团聚体与金属离子的吸附作用可能是SOC稳定的重要机制之一^[47]。

2.2 保护性耕作对土壤化学性质的影响

关于保护性耕作对土壤pH、氧化还原电位及电导率影响的研究结果,因研究区域的气候和土壤等因素的不同而存在分歧^[48],但可以确定的是,保护性耕作对这些指标均有极大影响。考虑到这些指标均是评价土壤质量的重要指标,对SOC稳定有重要影响,因此,评价其影响时应系统地分析,如土壤pH增加或降低均可能促进SOC稳定,但会因土壤的性质以及其他环境因素而异。另外,保护性耕作可影响土壤矿质元素含量和形态,提高可交换态Ca²⁺、Mg²⁺、K⁺含量^[49-50]及非晶体铁氧化物含量^[51],这是SOC稳定的重要因素^[52]。除土壤矿质元素外,土壤养分含量在稳定的有机物组成中

C:N:OP(Organic P):S的比例是一个常数^[53],而保护性耕作对土壤养分影响较大^[43],这或许是保护性耕作下SOC稳定的原因之一。

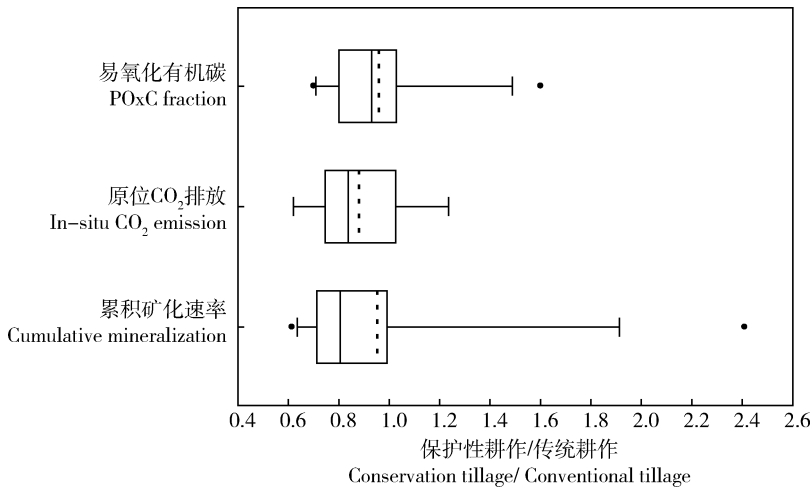
2.3 保护性耕作对有机碳分子构成的影响

土壤的物理结构可影响SOC分子构成^[7],因此不同的耕作方式下SOC分子构成不同^[54]。有研究认为耕作可改变土壤脂肪族SOC含量,进而改变SOC亲水性成分和疏水性成分的含量^[55],与Laudicina等^[56]的研究一致。该研究也表明,耕作措施对SOC组成中芳香族物质也有一定的影响,表现为常规耕作措施高于保护性耕作措施。这可能是因为耕作会增加脂肪族物质(如,脂类、脂肪酸、烷类和烯属烃等)的降解,同时增加酚类和木质素等物质含量^[57],降低芳香族物质的含量,该结果与Aranda等^[58]的研究一致。目前,保护性耕作对不同分子结构SOC的影响及其与SOC稳定化的关系有待揭示。

2.4 保护性耕作对土壤有机碳稳定化的影响

有研究通过同位素标记的方法分析SOC的周转状况,与目前的传统耕作相比,保护性耕作能够显著提高“老碳”的含量^[59-60],因此,在保护性耕作下SOC更稳定。此外,保护性耕作对SOC矿化有极大影响:Raiesi等^[61]基于室内培养试验,构建不同耕作措施下SOC矿化速率、潜在矿化碳以及矿化速率常数变化模型,表明保护性耕作下SOC矿化速率低于常规耕作处理;而Dimassi等^[62]得出不同的结论:免耕条件下,表层土壤矿化速率显著提高并与颗粒有机质含量呈极显著正相关。造成上述差异的原因可能是试验地点的土壤类型以及气候条件不同^[17]。其中土壤类型可能是主要原因,但其影响机制有待进一步研究。分析活跃SOC组分亦可明确其是否稳定,与传统的翻耕和旋耕相比,保护性耕作耕地0~20 cm土层易氧化SOC含量均较低^[63],其SOC较稳定。除上述化学分析方法之外,Iocola等^[64]通过模型分析认为,相比目前传统耕作,保护性耕作的强固碳能力是应对气候变化的重要手段。尽管目前不同的研究方法得到的结果存在一定争议(图1),但多数研究认为保护性耕作对SOC固持能力较强^[65]。有基于长期定位的研究认为,保护性耕作可增加固碳16%^[47],因此,保护性耕作对SOC稳定具有重要意义。

综上分析,保护性耕作可能并不直接影响SOC本身的稳定性,而是通过改变土壤环境,构建SOC



累积矿化速率数据来源于文献[22,61-62,66],CO₂ 排放数据来源于文献[67-71],易氧化有机碳组分来源于文献[63,66,72]。横坐标为保护性耕作与传统耕作效应值的比,<1 表明保护性耕作的效应值低于传统耕作。箱式图中实线表示中位数,虚线表示平均值。

The data of cumulative carbon mineralization sourced from literature [22,61-62,66]. The data of CO₂ emissions sourced from literature [67-71]. The data of POxC (permanganate oxidizable organic carbon) sourced from literature [63,66,72]. The x axis represents the ratio of the effect value of conservation tillage and traditional tillage. The values<1 prove that conservation tillage has a lower effect than conventional tillage. The solid lines represent the median and the dash lines represent the mean.

图 1 保护性耕作对土壤有机碳稳定的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of conservation tillage on soil organic carbon stability

稳定的外部必要条件及其内部构成,促进 SOC 被稳定化,最终实现土壤固碳。该稳定化过程可能主要有 3 条路径(图 2):保护性耕作改变土壤温度、含水量、田间原位 pH 及氧化还原电位等,这些土壤环境因素是 SOC 稳定的基础条件;同时,土壤环境变化导致土壤矿质元素含量、形态及土壤养

分(N、P、K)等出现差异,这是 SOC 稳定的重要因素,尤其铁铝氧化物;此外,土壤环境以及土壤化学性质均会影响不同分子结构的 SOC 矿化分解,进而改变农田 SOC 的分子构成,这种构成虽不是 SOC 稳定的决定因素,但在稳定化过程中的作用却不可忽略。

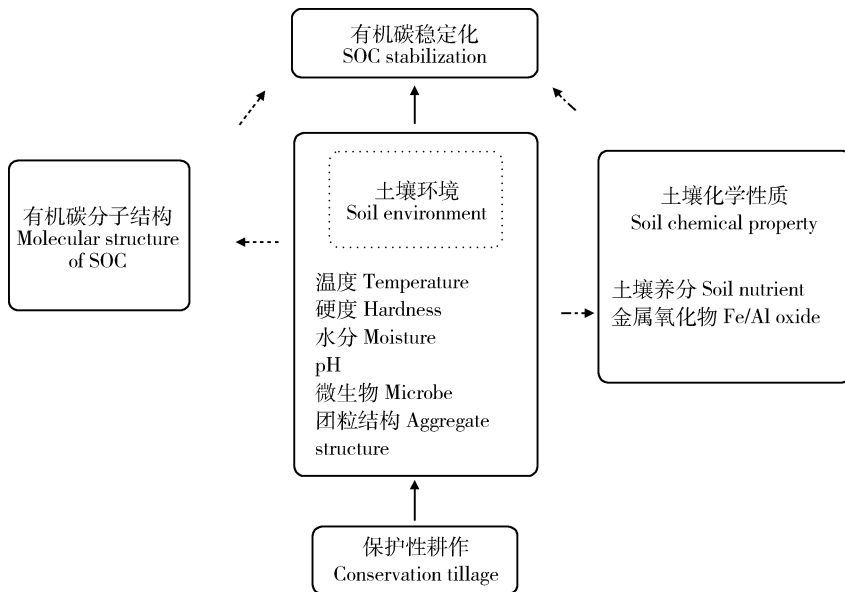


图 2 保护性耕作对土壤有机碳稳定化影响的物理化学机制

Fig. 2 Effects of soil physicochemical properties on SOC stabilization under conservation tillage

3 研究展望

保护性耕作对农田 SOC 稳定及周转起着重要的作用,但关于其对 SOC 稳定性(稳定化)的研究仍较少,且现有研究依然存在一些不足。首先,对 SOC 稳定的评价缺少系统的评价指标,如前所述,多个指标均可评价 SOC 稳定性,但往往造成结论不一致。对各个方法得出的结果缺少系统的分析;此外,室内培养法作为评价 SOC 稳定性的常见方法也有一定的争议,因为该方法不能准确地揭示 SOC 是否稳定。目前,国内关于保护性耕作的研究还主要集中在其对土壤碳氮影响的基础研究上,而其对 SOC 稳定化影响的研究鲜有报道,因此,建议相关领域的研究应重点集中在以下几个方面:

1)保护性耕作条件下 SOC 周转及秸秆还田对 SOC 的激发效应。重点分析秸秆腐解产生的碳投入及其与 SOC 的关系,明确秸秆腐解产生的外源碳转化为 SOC 增量的比例,揭示保护性耕作下 SOC 的输入及损失;此外,研究秸秆还田对 SOC 矿化的激发效应,进一步阐明保护性耕作下土壤碳排放机制。

2)保护性耕作条件下 SOC 矿化速率及其影响因素有待进一步明确。将土壤的物理化学性质与矿化速率相匹配,深入分析保护性耕作对 SOC 矿化速率影响的机制。此外,通过原状土培养(PVC管取样)可改进现有对 SOC 矿化的研究方法,可使土壤的物理结构、化学性质均不被破坏,对于研究 SOC 矿化速率与土壤物理化学性质关系有重要意义。

3)不同耕作方式下 SOC 对气候变化的适应能力。设置室内培养温度梯度,研究不同培养温度对 SOC 矿化速率的影响,分析 SOC 矿化对温度的敏感性(Temperature sensitivity),并在此基础上分析,与传统耕作相比,长期保护性耕作下的土壤(主要指土壤化学性质)是否能抵御温度升高而造成 SOC 分解,可为进一步揭示其固碳效果提供理论依据。

4)保护性耕作条件下 SOC 分子构成及其与 SOC 稳定的关系。研究保护性耕作对 SOC 分子构成的影响,揭示该分子构成在 SOC 稳定化过程中的作用,并在此基础上明确不同分子结构 SOC 的周转情况,亦可结合 SOC 矿化速率,研究不同分子结构 SOC 的矿化速率,以进一步明确其稳定机制。

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