



喀斯特地区不同植被类型土壤微生物量磷、碱性磷酸酶及植酸酶的变化特征

廖远行, 舒英格*, 王昌敏, 蔡 华, 李雪梅, 罗秀龙, 龙 慧

(贵州大学农学院, 贵州贵阳 550025)

摘要:【目的】研究喀斯特地区不同植被类型下土壤微生物量磷(MBP)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和植酸酶(PHY)的变化特征,以及土壤磷有效性变化,为改善喀斯特地区磷胁迫现状提供参考依据。【方法】以喀斯特地区的耕地、草地、园地、灌木和林地5种植被类型为研究对象,比较不同植被类型及不同土层(0~5 cm、5~10 cm、10~20 cm、20~30 cm和30~40 cm)的MBP含量及ALP和PHY活性,通过建立回归方程及冗余分析揭示三者与速效磷及土壤环境因子的相关性。【结果】不同植被类型土壤MBP含量、ALP和PHY活性均随土壤深度的增加而逐渐降低。灌木土壤0~5 cm土层MBP含量为25.08 mg/kg,显著高于除林地0~5 cm土层MBP含量(23.63 mg/kg)外的其他植被类型($P<0.05$,下同);5种植被类型中林地土壤0~5 cm土层ALP活性最高,为101.96 mg/(g·d),各植被类型在20~40 cm土层间土壤ALP活性无显著差异($P>0.05$);灌木、草地和园地土壤在0~5 cm和20~40 cm土层PHY活性有显著差异。不同植被类型影响下,土壤MBP、ALP和PHY均与土壤速效磷呈正相关。土壤MBP、ALP和PHY均与土壤全氮、有机质、碱解氮、全磷和砂粒呈极显著正相关($P<0.01$,下同),其中有机质贡献率最高;与容重和黏粒呈显著或极显著负相关。【结论】喀斯特地区土壤MBP含量、ALP和PHY活性及分布受植被类型及土壤生态环境的影响,灌木和林地土壤磷素利用率高且磷素来源丰富,耕地磷素利用率较低且来源单一。MBP、ALP和PHY是表征土壤磷素有效性变化的敏感因子,喀斯特地区有机质是影响土壤MBP、ALP和PHY的关键环境因子。

关键词: 植被类型; 微生物量磷; 碱性磷酸酶; 植酸酶; 土壤环境因子; 喀斯特地区

中图分类号: S154.4

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 2095-1191(2023)06-1762-09

Change characteristics of soil microbial phosphorus, alkaline phosphatase and phytase under different vegetation types in karst area

LIAO Yuan-hang, SHU Ying-ge*, WANG Chang-min, CAI Hua, LI Xue-mei, LUO Xiu-long, LONG Hui

(College of Agriculture, Guizhou University, Guiyang, Guizhou 550025, China)

Abstract:【Objective】To study the changes of phosphorus(MBP), alkaline phosphatase(ALP) and phytase(PHY) in soil microorganisms under different vegetation types in karst areas, and the change of soil phosphorus availability, in order to provide a reference for improving the current situation of phosphorus stress in karst area. 【Method】The five planting cover types of cultivated land, grassland, garden, shrub, forest and different soil layers (0-5 cm, 5-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-30 cm and 30-40 cm) in karst area were taken as the research object. The content of MBP and activities of ALP and PHY in microbial biomass of different vegetation types were compared, the correlation between the three factors and available phosphorus and soil environmental factors was revealed by establishing regression equation and redundancy analysis. 【Result】The MBP content, ALP and PHY activities of different vegetation types decreased gradually with the increase of soil depth. The results showed that, the MBP content in 0-5 cm soil layer of shrub soil (25.08 mg/kg) was significantly higher than that of other vegetation types except 0-5 cm layer of forest soil(23.63 mg/kg) ($P<0.05$, the same below). Among the 5 vegetation types, the highest ALP activity was 101.96 mg/(g·d) in the 0-5 cm soil layer of forest

收稿日期: 2022-12-29

基金项目: 贵州省重大科技专项(黔科合基础[2019]1106)

通讯作者: 舒英格(1973-), <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7445-5070>, 教授, 主要从事农业资源与环境及土地利用管理研究工作, E-mail: maogen958@163.com

第一作者: 廖远行(1997-), <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-6891-3787>, 研究方向为土壤磷素养分, E-mail: 791849349@qq.com

soil, and there were no significant differences among vegetation types in the 20-40 cm soil layer ($P>0.05$). There were significant differences in PHY activity of shrub, grassland and garden soils in 0-5 cm and 20-40 cm soil layers. Under the influence of different vegetation types, soil MBP, ALP and PHY were positively correlated with soil available phosphorus. Soil MBP, ALP and PHY were extremely significantly positively correlated with total nitrogen, organic matter, alkali-hydrolyzed nitrogen, total phosphorus and sand ($P<0.01$, the same below), and the contribution rate of organic matter was the highest. There was significant or extremely significant negative correlation with bulk density and clay particles. 【Conclusion】The content of MBP, activities of ALP and PHY and their distribution in soil are affected by vegetation restoration type and ecological environment in karst area. Shrub and forest soils have high phosphorus utilization rate and rich phosphorus sources, while cultivated land has low phosphorus utilization rate and the source was single, which are positively correlated with soil available phosphorus. Organic matter are the key environmental factors affecting soil MBP, ALP and PHY in karst area.

Key words: vegetation type; microbial biomass phosphorus; alkaline phosphatase; phytase; soil environmental factors; karst area

Foundation items: Guizhou Major Science and Technology Project(QKHJC[2019]1106)

0 引言

【研究意义】土壤微生物量磷(MBP)、碱性磷酸酶(ALP)和植酸酶(PHY)在有机磷酸盐的矿化过程中起重要作用(高照琴等,2018),是土壤磷循环及转化为有效磷的主要载体。土壤中的磷循环封闭,土壤磷转化微生物或酶通过溶解和矿化作用可补偿被植物吸收或降水淋溶损失的可溶性磷(薛巧云,2013)。土壤中有有机磷虽占土壤全磷的40%~90%,但有效性低(苏奇倩等,2022),需通过ALP和PHY的矿化及微生物作用转化为无机磷后才能成为有效磷(Fraser et al.,2015)。MBP在土壤中仅占总磷库的1.6%(Xu et al.,2013),能随微生物自身不断更新周转释放出来,供植物和其他微生物吸收利用(Dinh et al.,2017;Chen et al.,2018),转化为土壤中较稳定的有机磷(刘轶等,2013);PHY通过对总有机磷中占比最高的植酸进行酶促反应(Hilda and Reynaldo,1999;Yadav and Tarafdar,2003,2007),依次水解成肌醇磷酸盐和无机磷酸盐,为植物提供磷源;ALP在土壤有效磷含量过低的情况下由植物释放,通过水解土壤中的中度可利用磷源释放有效磷供植物吸收利用。土壤MBP、ALP和PHY对有机磷矿化过程十分关键。因此,研究土壤MBP含量、ALP和PHY活性,对了解不同植被类型的土壤磷有效性变化及土壤质量情况具有重要意义。【前人研究进展】农业生产过程施用大量无机磷肥会转化为植酸有机磷,造成土壤植酸积累(Lim et al.,2007),PHY对土壤磷素供应必不可少。Chen等(2002)研究发现土壤植酸矿化分解与PHY数量和活性显著相关,大于60%土壤有机磷可被酶水解,其中被PHY释放的磷占80%(Bünemann,2008)。Tarafdar等(2001)研究发现,微生物PHY能有效水解土壤植酸,从而释放无机磷酸盐,对提高土壤有机磷的利用率具有重要作用。不

同植被类型下土壤MBP、ALP和PHY变化较大。研究表明,土壤ALP和PHY活性及MBP均对有机质(Pan et al.,2013)、水热变化(Steinweg et al.,2013;Fayez and Soroosh,2018)、养分变化(Bi et al.,2018;刘秉儒等,2019)及植被类型(张迪等,2020)等十分敏感。由于植被类型差异带来的凋落物质和量、根系分泌物及营养吸收不同,影响土壤微生物群落及土壤酶活性,进而影响土壤MBP循环(Priha et al.,2001;Waldrop et al.,2012)。不同植被类型土壤微生物特性差异可能是影响土壤磷有效性的重要驱动因素(Hou et al.,2014;Dan et al.,2017)。王长庭等(2010)对退化土壤生态系统进行研究,发现土壤酶活性与土壤类型、植被特征、微生物数量、土壤动物类群和数量有关;Reiner等(2012)研究表明,不同植被类型下土壤MBP、ALP等存在显著差异;Hou等(2014)对亚热带成熟林进行研究,发现阔叶林土壤MBP含量高于针叶林和针阔混交林;贾国梅等(2016)研究表明,MBP在不同植被类型(菜地、柏树和橘树)之间差异显著;曾晓敏等(2018)研究发现,不同植被类型下土壤MBP含量和ALP活性存在显著差异,主要通过增加土壤ALP活性来矿化有机磷,从而提高有效磷含量供植物吸收利用;李黄维等(2022)研究发现次生林转变为人工林过程中,ALP不仅改变土壤中总磷含量,还影响不同磷形态之间的转化。【本研究切入点】由于地质背景制约,石灰土的高钙和高pH导致有效磷与土壤矿物紧密结合而降低生物有效性,造成喀斯特地区大面积磷胁迫(刘方等,2005)。目前有关喀斯特地区不同植被类型磷素的研究主要集中在有机和无机磷分组(陈梦军等,2019;蔡鑫淋等,2020)、土壤ALP与土壤质量的相关性(黄琦璠等,2020)、MBP含量变化(黄娟等,2022)等方面,而关于不同植被类型下土壤MBP、ALP和PHY变化特征及其与速效磷的关系研究鲜见报道。

【拟解决的关键问题】研究喀斯特地区不同植被类型土壤MBP含量、PHY和ALP活性,分析三者与土壤速效磷及土壤环境因子的关系,为改善喀斯特地区胁迫现状提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区地处贵阳市南部,属黔中腹地,全区地貌以山地和丘陵为主,处云贵高原东斜坡和苗岭山脉中段,为典型喀斯特地貌。属亚热带季风湿润气候,年平均温度15.6℃,年平均降水量1450.8 mm。境内主要出露石灰岩、白云岩和碎屑岩(页岩、砂岩、紫红色砂页岩等),发育的土壤主要有石灰土、黄壤、水稻土和紫色土等,植被类型多样,以灌木、耕地、林地和草地为主,植被以火棘、蒿草、树莓、楸树、朴树和白茅为主。

1.2 样地设置及取样方法

选取石灰土研究区内阳坡、海拔基本一致的典型地块,设置不同植被(林地、草地、耕地、灌木和园地)土壤剖面,分别在每个样地选取3个等面积样方。采集土壤样品时去除样方内地表可见凋落物后挖取土壤剖面,由于研究区土层较薄,土壤磷素在土壤表面富集及喀斯特地区水分的差异,故将剖面土层分为5个深度(0~5 cm、5~10 cm、10~20 cm、20~30 cm和30~40 cm)进行采样,同层混合为1个土壤样品。每份样品分成2份,自封袋封装,一份用保温箱运回实验室过2 mm筛保存于4℃冰箱,用于MBP测定;另一份带回实验室自然风干,挑出可见的残根、石头及凋落物等,分别过2和0.149 mm筛,用于土壤理化性质、ALP和PHY活性测定。同时,采集环刀样品用于容重、含水率和孔隙度等物理指标的测定。

1.3 测定项目及方法

土壤MBP含量采用氯仿熏蒸0.5 mol/L碳酸氢钠溶液浸提—钼锑抗比色法测定(Brookes et al., 1982),ALP活性采用磷酸苯二钠比色法测定(沈桂琴, 1987),PHY活性采用钒钼法测定(朱芸芸等, 2016);土壤速效磷含量采用 $\text{NH}_4\text{F-HCl}$ 法测定,pH测定采用水土比2.5:1,有机质采用重铬酸钾容量法—外加热法测定,碱解氮采用1.0 mol/L NaOH水解—碱解扩散法测定;土壤全氮采用凯氏消煮法测定;土壤含水率采用烘干法测定,总孔隙度、毛管孔隙度和非毛管孔隙度采用比重法进行测定,容重采用环刀法测定,机械组成采用比重计法测定;土壤全磷采用NaOH熔融法测定,全钾采用火焰光度法测定,速效钾采用醋酸铵浸提—火焰光度法测定。

1.4 统计分析

采用Excel 2019和SPSS 26.0对试验数据进行整理、单因素方差分析及Duncan's多重比较,以Origin 2018分析相关性及绘图,采用Canoco 5.0进行冗余分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同植被类型土壤MBP含量的变化特征

由图1可知,不同植被类型MBP含量差异明显,灌木土壤0~5 cm土层MBP含量为25.08 mg/kg,与林地土壤(23.63 mg/kg)无显著差异($P>0.05$,下同),显著高于其他3种植被类型($P<0.05$,下同)。灌木0~10 cm土层MBP含量显著高于耕地、草地和园地;耕地0~20 cm土层MBP含量最低,与其他植被类型差异显著;20~30 cm土层园地与耕地间土壤MBP含量差异显著,其余植被类型间土壤MBP含量均无显著差异。同一植被类型下,随土壤深度的增加,MBP含量逐渐降低,耕地和草地0~5 cm土层MBP含量分别为10.98和17.77 mg/kg,均显著高于5~40 cm土层;灌木和园地MBP含量在0~10 cm土层显著高于10~40 cm土层;林地土壤MBP含量主要表现为0~20 cm土层显著高于30~40 cm土层,林地剖面土壤MBP含量与灌木剖面变化规律相似,耕地剖面0~20 cm土层MBP变化有显著差异。说明灌木微生物活性较频繁,耕地微生物活性较弱,可能由于灌木有机质含量较高,人为活动较少,适宜微生物生长;而耕地人为活动较频繁,土壤环境易遭受破坏,微生物活动较

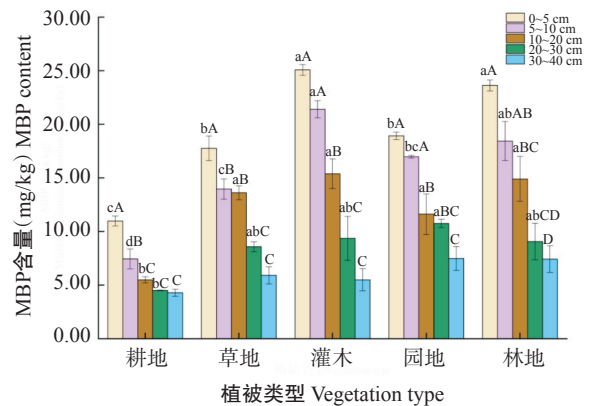


图1 不同植被类型土壤MBP含量的变化

Fig.1 MBP contents in the soil of different vegetation types 图柱上不同小写字母表示同一土层不同植被类型间差异显著($P<0.05$),不同大写字母表示同一植被类型不同土层间差异显著($P<0.05$)。图2和图3同

Different lowercase letters on the bar indicated significant difference between different vegetation types of the same soil layer ($P<0.05$), different uppercase letters on the bar indicated significant differences between different soil layers of the same vegetation type ($P<0.05$). The same was applied in Fig.2 and Fig.3

弱。总体上土壤MBP含量表现为灌木>林地>园地>草地>耕地。

2.2 不同植被类型土壤ALP活性的变化特征

由图2可知,不同植被类型土壤ALP活性均随土壤深度的增加而逐渐降低。林地、灌木、园地、草地和耕地的土壤ALP活性分别为43.84~101.96 mg/(g·d)、32.34~99.68 mg/(g·d)、26.92~97.96 mg/(g·d)、25.01~74.27 mg/(g·d)和31.41~65.15 mg/(g·d)。不同植被类型下,0~5 cm土层,林地ALP活性显著高于耕地和草地,园地ALP活性显著高于耕地;5~10 cm土层,园地ALP活性为80.76 mg/(g·d),显著高于耕地和草地;10~40 cm土层,不同植被类型下ALP活性均无显著差异。同一植被类型下,草地、灌木、园地和林地剖面ALP活性变化规律相似,均表现为0~5 cm土层显著高于5~40 cm。耕地的ALP活性表现为0~10 cm土层显著高于20~40 cm土层。5种植被类型在20~40 cm土层的ALP活性均无显著差异。ALP活性总体表现为林地较高,耕地较低,变化规律与土壤MBP含量相似。

2.3 不同植被类型土壤PHY活性的变化特征

由图3可知,不同植被类型土壤PHY活性均随土壤深度的增加呈降低趋势。不同植被类型下,0~5 cm土层,灌木土壤PHY活性最高,为33.80 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$,耕地PHY活性最低,为30.09 $\mu\text{g}/(\text{g}\cdot\text{min})$,二者间差异显著;5~20 cm土层,各植被类型土壤PHY活性均无显著差异;20~30 cm土层,园地PHY活性显著低于其他植被类型;30~40 cm土层,草地和灌木PHY活性显著高于园地。同一植被类型下,草地、灌木和园地0~10 cm土层PHY活性均显著高于20~40 cm土层,相同植被类型20~30 cm与30~40 cm土层PHY活性均无显著差异;耕地与林地0~20 cm土层PHY活性显著高于30~40 cm土层。总体来看,不同植被类型土壤PHY活性表现为灌木>草地>园地>林

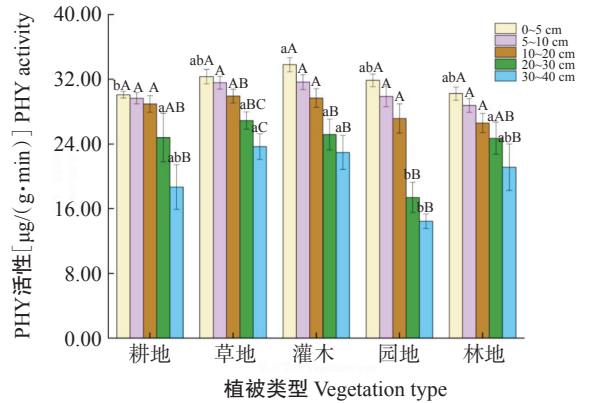


图3 不同植被类型土壤PHY活性的变化

Fig.3 Soil PHY activities of different vegetation types

地>耕地。

2.4 不同植被类型土壤MBP、ALP、PHY与土壤速效磷的关系

速效磷含量是土壤磷素有效性的直观表现。由图4可知,除灌木土壤MBP、林地土壤ALP和草地土壤PHY外,其他各植被类型土壤速效磷均与MBP、ALP和PHY呈显著正相关,且变化趋势相似。不同植被类型影响下,土壤MBP、ALP和PHY与土壤速效磷的相关性大小不同。林地和灌木均表现为土壤速效磷与土壤ALP相关性最强,与PHY相关性较弱,耕地、园地和草地土壤速效磷与土壤MBP相关性最强,与PHY相关性较弱,总体来看,不同植被类型下土壤MBP和ALP对土壤速效磷的贡献率较大,PHY的贡献率较小。

2.5 不同植被类型土壤MBP、ALP和PHY与土壤环境因子相关分析结果

土壤MBP、ALP和PHY与土壤理化性质的相关分析结果(图5)显示,土壤MBP与土壤pH、含水率和黏粒呈显著负相关,与容重呈极显著负相关($P<0.01$,下同),与土壤全氮、有机质、碱解氮、ALP、PHY、全磷、速效钾和砂粒呈极显著正相关,与非毛管孔隙度呈显著正相关。土壤ALP与土壤容重呈极显著负相关,与PHY、饱和含水量、毛管含水量、有机质、全氮、碱解氮、全磷、速效磷、速效钾和砂粒呈极显著正相关。土壤PHY与容重、黏粒和含水率呈极显著负相关,与全氮、有机质、速效磷、碱解氮、全磷、砂粒和粉粒呈极显著正相关。由冗余分析结果(图6)可知,土壤有机质解释度为46.6%,贡献率最高,为61.6%。综上所述,土壤MBP、ALP和PHY均与土壤全氮、有机质、碱解氮、全磷和砂粒呈极显著正相关,与容重和黏粒呈显著或极显著负相关,表明在不同植被类型中土壤MBP、PHY和ALP能作为反映土壤养分变化的生物指标,且三者间呈极显著正相关,关系紧密。

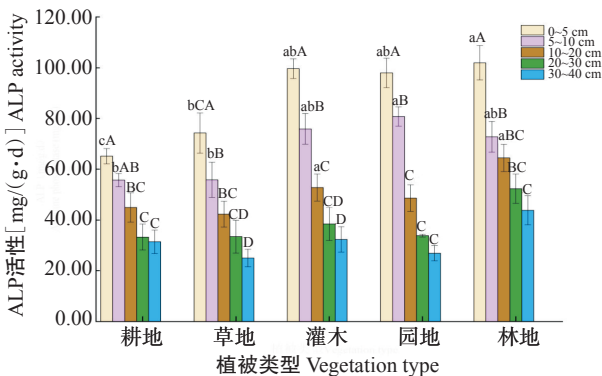


图2 不同植被类型土壤ALP活性的变化

Fig.2 Soil ALP activities of different vegetation types

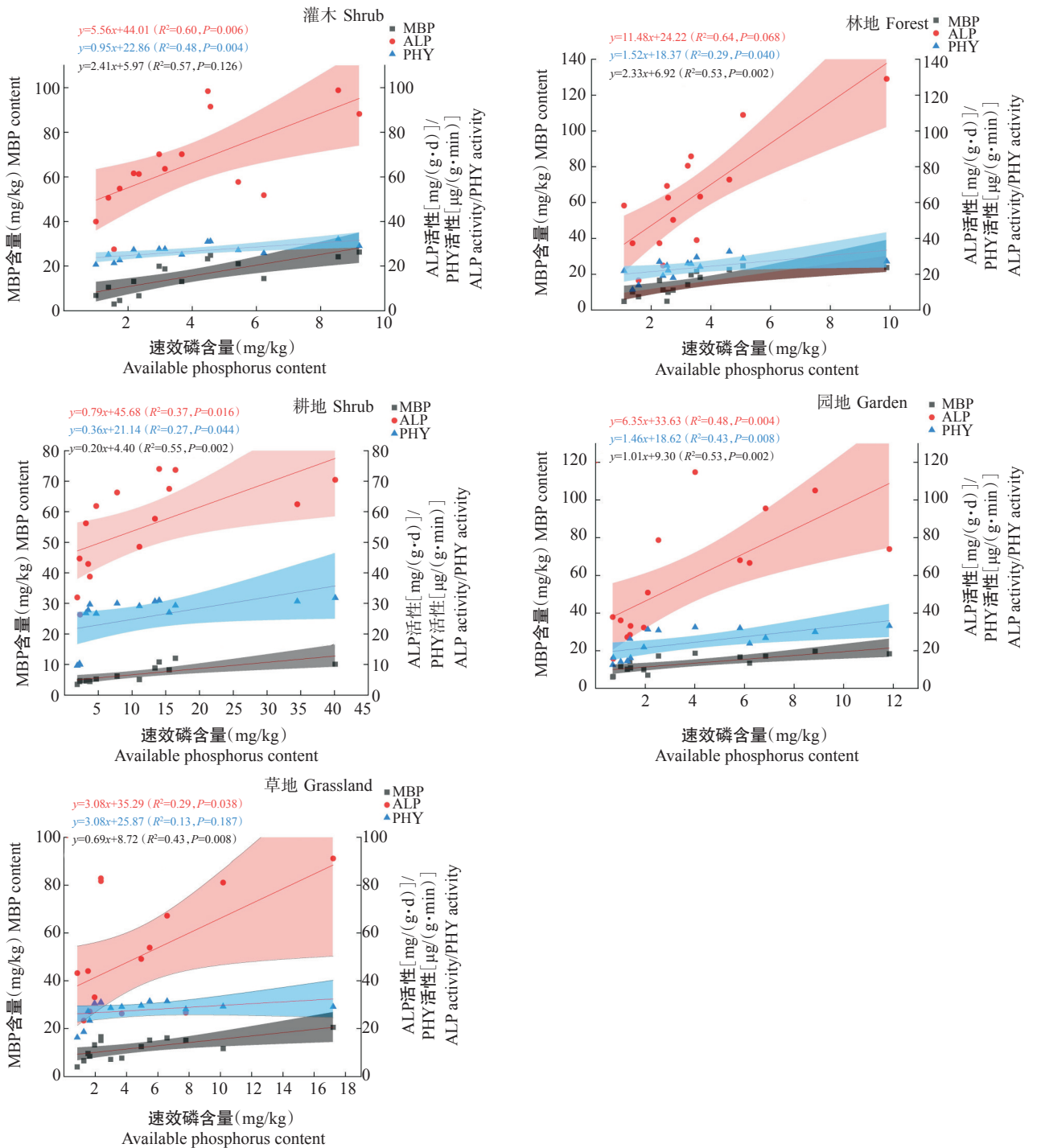


图 4 不同植被类型下土壤速效磷与土壤MBP、ALP和PHY的相互关系

Fig.4 Relationship between soil available phosphorus and soil MBP, ALP and PHY under different vegetation types

3 讨论

3.1 不同植被类型对土壤MBP的影响

不同植被类型可代表不同的演替阶段,由于地表覆盖状况与物种组成不同,影响生态过程及养分循环,决定着植被演替的发展方向与速度,从而导致生态系统结构功能的改变(Jia et al., 2005; 韦体等, 2021)。微生物作为生态系统的重要组成部分,其群落结构和数量必然会受影响。本研究中,不同植被

类型MBP在表层(0~5 cm)和次表层(5~10 cm)差异显著,但随着土壤深度的增加,差异不显著;在垂直方向上,也呈现出表层(0~5 cm)显著高于底层(30~40 cm)的趋势,与前人研究结果(李灵等,2007;李万年等,2020)一致。本研究中,不同植被类型下土壤MBP总体排序为灌木>林地>园地>草地>耕地。究其原因,可能由于耕地常年施肥造成磷含量较高,土壤结构遭破坏导致水热条件不稳定,土壤微生物活动较弱,土壤MBP含量较低;灌木与林地人为活动较

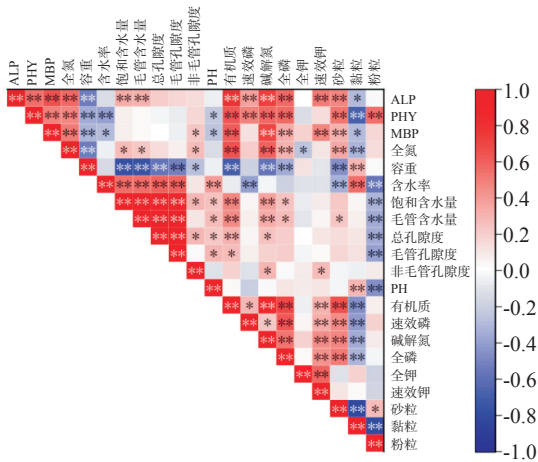


图 5 不同植被类型土壤MBP、ALP和PHY与土壤环境因子的相关分析结果

Fig.5 Correlation analysis of soil MBP, ALP and PHY in different vegetation types and soil environmental factor

*表示显著相关($P<0.05$), **表示极显著相关($P<0.01$)
* represented significant correlation($P<0.05$), ** represented extremely significant correlation($P<0.01$)

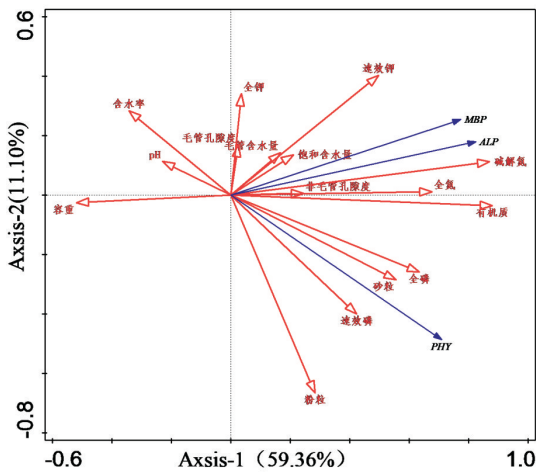


图 6 不同植被类型土壤MBP、ALP及PHY与土壤环境因子的冗余分析结果

Fig.6 Redundancy analysis of soil MBP, ALP, PHY in different vegetation types and environmental factors

少,凋落物多,土壤有机质较高,土壤MBP含量较高,且相关分析结果表明土壤有机质与土壤MBP呈极显著正相关;草地由于凋落物较少,放牧等可能导致草地土壤MBP含量较低。郑华等(2004)、梁月明等(2010)研究表明土壤微生物量随植被的恢复而增大,表现为乔木>灌丛>草丛,本研究结果与之一致。土壤MBP库是一个巨大的活性磷养分储库,在补充土壤速效磷库和调控植物磷有效性再分配过程中扮演着重要角色。

3.2 不同植被类型对土壤ALP和PHY活性的影响

不同植被类型对土壤ALP活性具有较大影响。

土壤ALP活性受土壤理化性质、植被类型、土壤微生物活动等多种因素的影响(王黎明等,2004;向泽宇等,2011;张艾明等,2016)。杨文娜等(2022)研究表明,分泌ALP是植物和微生物在低磷胁迫下增加有效磷供给的重要方式,土壤ALP可促进土壤有机磷的水解,使其转化为能被植物和微生物直接吸收利用的磷素形态,而当土壤中存在较高含量的可利用磷时,植物根系会直接利用这一部分磷,减少ALP的分泌,造成ALP活性下降。本研究中,林地0~5 cm土层ALP活性最高,ALP与土壤有机质含量呈极显著正相关,推测林地凋落物含量较高是导致ALP活性高的原因;ALP活性总体表现为林地>灌木>园地>草地>耕地,耕地ALP活性最低,可能是因为人工施肥等措施增加土壤可利用磷含量,缓解植物和微生物的磷胁迫(郑棉海等,2015),使得ALP分泌减少,造成土壤ALP活性下降。

植酸作为土壤有机磷的主要形态,是土壤肥力中磷的重要提供者(贺建华,2005),土壤PHY就是将土壤中的植酸降解为可被植物直接利用的速效磷的一把钥匙。土壤PHY在自然界广泛存在,主要由植物、土壤动物和微生物分泌(Turner et al., 2002)。本研究发现,不同植被类型下PHY的变化规律与土壤MBP和ALP十分相似,表现为灌木PHY活性较高,耕地PHY活性较低,表明灌木地植酸态磷有效化过程较强烈。在曲博等(2015)、曲博(2015)的研究中,也发现PHY能促进稳定性较高的有机磷进行水解矿化。耕地PHY活性较低,可能是表层土壤不利于土壤微生物生长繁殖,有关不同植被退耕年限对土壤PHY的影响尚需进一步研究。

3.3 土壤磷生物转化与环境因子间的关系

土壤微生物、酶与土壤养分关系紧密。本研究的相关分析结果表明,土壤MBP、ALP和PHY均与土壤全氮、有机质、碱解氮、全磷、砂粒、容重和黏粒呈显著或极显著相关,与贾伟等(2008)的研究结果一致。土壤有机质贡献率最大,说明土壤MBP、ALP和PHY可作为衡量土壤养分的敏感性指标,表征土壤的质量和土壤肥力(黄宗胜等,2012)。土壤MBP、ALP和PHY之间均呈极显著正相关,表明三者关系十分紧密,是衡量土壤有机磷矿化过程的关键因子。杨恒山等(2009)研究发现,不同生长年限苜蓿地各土层土壤pH与土壤ALP活性均呈负相关,土壤pH降低有利于土壤ALP活性提高;本研究也发现,喀斯特地区土壤MBP、ALP和PHY均与pH呈一定程度负相关,说明土壤pH增加不利于土壤酶活性及微生物的

生长繁殖。

4 结论

在受磷素限制较严重的喀斯特地区,土壤MBP含量、ALP和PHY活性及分布受植被类型及土壤生态环境的影响,MBP、ALP和PHY在不同植被类型及土层间差异明显,灌木和林地土壤磷素利用率高且磷素来源丰富,耕地磷素利用率较低且来源单一。MBP、ALP和PHY是表征土壤磷素有效性变化的敏感因子,喀斯特地区有机质是影响土壤MBP、ALP和PHY的关键环境因子。

参考文献:

陈梦军,舒英格,肖盛杨. 2019. 喀斯特山区土壤有机无机磷分级方法的比较研究[J]. 农业资源与环境学报, 36(4): 462-470. [Chen M J, Shu Y G, Xiao S Y. 2019. Methods of soil organic and inorganic phosphorus fractionation in karst areas[J]. Journal of Agricultural Resources and Environment, 36(4): 462-470.] doi: 10.13254/j.jare. 2018.0279.

蔡鑫淋,舒英格,陈梦军. 2020. 喀斯特山区生态恢复中土壤剖面无机磷形态分布特征及其影响因素[J]. 水土保持通报, 40(2): 107-114. [Cai X L, Shu Y G, Chen M J. 2020. Distribution characteristics and influencing factors of inorganic phosphorus in soil profile during ecological restoration in karst mountain area[J]. Bulletin of Soil and Water Conservation, 40(2): 107-114.] doi: 10.13961/10.13961/j.cnki.stbctb.2020.02.015.

高照琴,白军红,温晓君,卢琼琼,叶晓飞. 2018. 珠江河口不同类型湿地土壤有机磷矿化过程及其影响因素研究[J]. 北京师范大学学报(自然科学版), 54(1): 131-136. [Gao Z Q, Bai J H, Wen X J, Lu Q Q, Ye X F. 2018. Processes and influencing factors of organic phosphorus mineralization in various wetland soils in the Pearl River Estuary, China[J]. Journal of Beijing Normal University (Natural Science), 54(1): 131-136.] doi: 10.16360/j.cnki.jbnuns. 2018.01.018.

贺建华. 2005. 植酸磷和植酸酶研究进展[J]. 动物营养学报, (1): 1-6. [He J H. 2005. Recent advance in phytate and phytase studies[J]. Chinese Journal of Animal Nutrition, (1): 1-6.] doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1006-267X.2005.01.001.

黄娟,邓羽松,韦慧,林立文,黄海梅,付智勇. 2022. 喀斯特峰丛洼地不同植被类型土壤微生物量碳氮磷和养分特征[J]. 土壤通报, 53(3): 605-612. [Huang J, Deng Y S, Wei H, Lin L W, Huang H M, Fu Z Y. 2022. Characteristics of soil microbial biomass carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus, and nutrients in different vegetation types in karst peak-cluster depression[J]. Chinese Journal of Soil Science, 53(3): 605-612.] doi: 10.19336/j.cnki.trtb. 2021081302.

黄琦璠,舒英格,肖盛杨,陈梦军. 2020. 喀斯特山区不同草地土壤养分与酶活性特征[J]. 草业学报, 29(6): 93-104. [Huang Y F, Shu Y G, Xiao S Y, Chen M J. 2020. Quantification of soil nutrient levels and enzyme activities in different grassland categories in karst mountains[J]. Journal of Pratacultural Science, 29(6): 93-104.] doi: 10.11686/cyxb2019519.

黄宗胜,符裕红,喻理飞. 2012. 喀斯特森林自然恢复中土壤微生物生物量碳与水溶性有机碳特征[J]. 应用生态学

报, 23(10): 2715-2720. [Huang Z S, Fu Y H, Yu L F. 2012. Characteristics of soil microbial biomass carbon and soil water soluble organic carbon in the process of natural restoration of karst forest[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 23(10): 2715-2720.] doi: 10.13287/j. 1001-9332.2012.0374.

贾国梅,何立,程虎,王世彤,向翰宇,张雪飞,席颖. 2016. 三峡库区不同植被土壤微生物量碳氮磷生态化学计量特征[J]. 水土保持研究, 23(4): 23-27. [Jia G M, He L, Cheng H, Wang S T, Xiang H Y, Zhang X F, Xi Y. 2016. Ecological stoichiometry of carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in soil microbial biomass of different vegetation in the Three Gorges Reservoir area[J]. Research of Soil and Water Conservation, 23(4): 23-27.] doi: 10.13869/j.cnki. rswc.20160518.001.

贾伟,周怀平,解文艳,关春林,郝春花,石彦琴. 2008. 长期有机无机肥配施对褐土微生物生物量碳、氮及酶活性的影响[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, (4): 700-705. [Jia W, Zhou H P, Xie W Y, Guan C L, Gao C H, Shi Y Q. 2008. Effects of long-term inorganic fertilizer combined with organic manure on microbial biomass C、N and enzyme activity in cinnamon soil[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizers, (4): 700-705.] doi: 10.7666/d.Y2677970.

李黄维,吴小红,刘婷,何金松,王钧,闫文德. 2022. 不同林分土壤磷形态与磷酸酶特征[J/OL]. 生态学报. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.2031.Q.20221008.1219.004.html>. [Li H W, Wu X H, Liu T, He J S, Wang J, Yan W D. 2022. Characteristics of soil phosphorus fractions and phosphatases activity in different[J/OL]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.2031.Q.20221008.1219.004.html>.]

李灵,张玉,王利宝,王丽梅. 2007. 不同林地土壤微生物生物量垂直分布及相关性分析[J]. 中南林业科技大学学报, (2): 52-56. [Li L, Zhang Y, Wang L B, Wang L M. 2007. Vertical changes of the soil microbial biomass and the correlation analysis in different forests[J]. Journal of Central South University of Forestry & Technology, (2): 52-56.] doi: 10.14067/j.cnki.1673-923x.2007.02.011.

李万年,黄则月,赵春梅,杨梅. 2020. 望天树人工幼林土壤微生物量碳氮及养分特征[J]. 北京林业大学学报, 42(12): 51-62. [Li W N, Huang Z Y, Zhao C M, Yang M. 2020. Characteristics of soil microbial biomass C, N and nutrients in young plantations of *Parashorea chinensis* [J]. Journal of Beijing Forestry University, 42(12): 51-62.] doi: 10.12171/j.1000-1522.20200191.

梁月明,何寻阳,苏以荣,王克林,梁士楚. 2010. 喀斯特峰丛洼地植被恢复过程中土壤微生物特性[J]. 生态学杂志, 29(5): 917-922. [Liang Y M, He X Y, Su Y R, Wang K L, Liang S C. 2010. Dynamic changes of soil microbial properties in karst peak cluster depression area during vegetation restoration[J]. Chinese Journal of Ecology, 29(5): 917-922.] doi: 10.13292/j.1000-4890.2010.0148.

刘秉儒,牛宋芳,张文文. 2019. 荒漠草原区土壤粒径组成对柠条根际土壤微生物数量及酶活性的影响[J]. 生态学报, 39(24): 9171-9178. [Liu B R, Niu S F, Zhang W W. 2019. Effects of soil particle size on enzyme activities and the amount of soil microorganism in rhizosphere of *Caragana korshinskii* in desert steppe[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 39(24): 9171-9178.] doi: 10.5846/stxb20181025 2309.

刘方,王世杰,刘元生,何腾兵,罗海波,龙健. 2005. 喀斯特石漠化过程土壤质量变化及生态环境影响评价[J]. 生态

- 学报, (3): 639-644. [Liu F, Wang S J, Liu Y S, He T B, Luo H B, Long J. 2005. Changes of soil quality in the process of karst rocky desertification and evaluation of impact on ecological environment[J]. Journal of Ecology, (3): 639-644.] doi: 10.3321/j.issn: 1000-0933.2005.03.035.
- 刘轶, 周健, 李晓品, 张永胜, 肖龙. 2013. 磷酸盐生物还原系统构建过程中磷形态的转化研究[J]. 中国给水排水, 29(13): 105-108. [Liu Y, Zhou J, Li X P, Zhang Y S, Xiao L. 2013. Transformation of phosphorus forms during construction of phosphate reduction system[J]. China Water & Wastewater, 29(13): 105-108.] doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1000-4602.2013.13.026.
- 曲博, 李敏, 其美, 朱芸芸, 赵敏, 孙晓建. 2015. 外源植酸酶对野鸭湖湿地土壤有机磷转化的影响研究[J]. 生态环境学报, 24(2): 250-254. [Qu B, Li M, Qi M, Zhu Y Y, Zhao T, Sun X J. 2015. Effects of soil organic phosphorus transformation on fertilizing outside source of phytase in Yeyahu wetland[J]. Ecology and Environmental Sciences, 24(2): 250-254.] doi: 10.16258/j.cnki.1674-5906.2015.02.011.
- 曲博. 2015. 湿地土壤碱性磷酸酶活性对土壤有机磷形态转化的影响研究[D]. 北京: 北京林业大学. [Qu B. 2015. Researches for influence of phosphatase activity on transformation of organic phosphorus in wetland soil[D]. Beijing Beijing Forestry University.]
- 沈桂琴. 1987. 土壤中碱性磷酸酶活性的测定方法[J]. 土壤肥料, (1): 40-42. [Shen G Q. 1987. Determination of alkaline phosphatase activity in soil[J]. Soil and Fertilizer Sciences in China, (1): 40-42.]
- 苏奇倩, 丁豪杰, 李晓锋, 李林, Rensing C, 刘雪. 2022. 微生物植酸酶及其对土壤植酸的矿化作用综述[J/OL]. 环境化学. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.1844.X.20221103.1043.014.html>. [Su Q Q, Ding H J, Li X F, Li L, Rensing C, Liu X. 2022. Microbial phytase and its role in phytate mineralization in soils: A review[J/OL]. Environmental Chemistry. <https://kns.cnki.net/kcms/detail/11.1844.X.20221103.1043.014.html>.]
- 王黎明, 徐冬梅, 陈波, 刘广深. 2004. 外来污染物对土壤碱性磷酸酶影响的研究进展[J]. 环境污染治理技术与设备, (5): 11-17. [Wang L M, Xu D M, Chen B, Liu G S. 2004. Effects of external contaminants on soil phosphatase[J]. Technology and Equipment for Environmental Pollution Control, (5): 11-17.]
- 王长庭, 龙瑞军, 王根绪, 刘伟, 王启兰, 张莉, 吴鹏飞. 2010. 高寒草甸群落地表植被特征与土壤理化性状、土壤微生物之间的相关性研究[J]. 草业学报, 19(6): 25-34. [Wang C T, Long R J, Wang G X, Liu W, Wang Q L, Zhang L, Wu P F. 2010. Relationship between plant communities, characters, soil physical and chemical properties, and soil microbiology in alpine meadows[J]. Acta Prataculturae Sinica, 19(6): 25-34.]
- 韦体, 卜磊, 吴登宇, 陈宏福, 高丹丹, 刘红海, 徐红伟, 蔡勇, 杨具田, 郭鹏辉. 2021. 甘肃省榆中盆地不同人工植被类型下的土壤养分时空特征[J]. 河南农业科学, 50(11): 79-86. [Wei T, Bu L, Wu D Y, Chen H F, Gao D D, Liu H H, Xu H W, Cai Y, Yang J T, Guo P H. 2021. Temporal and spatial characteristics of soil nutrients under different artificial vegetation types in Yuzhong Basin, Gansu Province[J]. Journal of Henan Agricultural Sciences, 50(11): 79-86.] doi: 10.15933/j.cnki.1004-3268.2021.11.010.
- 向泽宇, 王长庭, 宋文彪, 四郎生根, 呷绒仁青, 达瓦泽仁, 扎西罗布. 2011. 草地生态系统土壤酶活性研究进展[J]. 草业科学, (10): 1801-1806. [Xiang Z Y, Wang C T, Song W B, Silangshenggen, Garongrenqing, Dawazeren, Zhaxiluo-bu. 2011. Advance on soil enzymatic activities in grassland ecosystem[J]. Pratacultural Science, (10): 1801-1806.]
- 薛巧云. 2013. 农艺措施和环境条件对土壤磷素转化和淋失的影响及其机理研究[D]. 杭州: 浙江大学. [Xue Q Y. 2013. Effects of agronomic practices and environmental factors on soil transformation and loss and corresponding mechanism[D]. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University.]
- 杨恒山, 张庆国, 邵继承, 葛选良, 王娜娜. 2009. 种植年限对紫花苜蓿地土壤pH值和碱性磷酸酶活性的影响[J]. 中国草地学报, 31(1): 32-35. [Yang H S, Zhang Q G, Tai J C, Ge X L, Wang N N. 2009. Effects of growth years on soil pH and phosphatase activities in alfalfa field[J]. Chinese Journal of Grassland, 31(1): 32-35.]
- 杨文娜, 余砾, 罗东海, 熊子怡, 王莹燕, 徐曼, 王子芳, 高明. 2022. 化肥和有机肥配施生物炭对土壤碱性磷酸酶活性和微生物群落的影响[J]. 环境科学, 43(1): 540-549. [Yang W N, Yu L, Luo D H, Xiong Z Y, Wang Y Y, Xu M, Wang Z F, Gao M. 2022. Effect of combined application of biochar with chemical fertilizer and organic fertilizer on soil phosphatase activity and microbial community[J]. Environmental Science, 43(1): 540-549.] doi: 10.13227/j.hjcx.202105279.
- 曾晓敏, 范跃新, 林开森, 袁萍, 赵盼盼, 陈怡然, 徐建国, 陈岳民. 2018. 亚热带不同植被类型土壤磷组分特征及其影响因素[J]. 应用生态学报, 29(7): 2156-2162. [Zeng X M, Fan Y X, Lin K M, Yuan P, Zhao P P, Chen Y R, Xu J G, Chen Y M. 2018. Characteristics of soil phosphorus fractions of different vegetation types in subtropical forests and their driving factor[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 29(7): 2156-2162.] doi: 10.13287/j.1001-9332.201807.019.
- 张艾明, 刘云超, 李晓兰, 陈凤臻, 莎茹拉. 2016. 水肥耦合对紫花苜蓿土壤碱性磷酸酶活性的影响[J]. 生态学杂志, 35(11): 2896-2902. [Zhang A M, Liu Y C, Li X L, Chen F Z, Sha R L. 2016. Coupling effect of water and fertilizer on phosphatase activities of alfalfa soil[J]. Chinese Journal of Ecology, 35(11): 2896-2902.] doi: 10.13292/j.1000-4890.201611.034.
- 张迪, 邓旭, 张青, 李思泽, 梁运江. 2020. 不同栽植年限、土层深度苹果梨园土壤中碱性磷酸酶与磷素变化研究[J]. 延边大学农学学报, 42(1): 8-14. [Zhang D, Deng X, Zhang Q, Li S Z, Liang Y J. 2020. Changes of phosphatase and phosphorus in apple-pear orchard soils with different planting years and soil layer[J]. Agricultural Science Journal of Yanbian University, 42(1): 8-14.] doi: 10.13478/j.cnki.jasyu.2020.01.002.
- 郑华, 欧阳志云, 王效科, 方治国, 赵同谦, 苗鸿. 2004. 不同森林恢复类型对土壤微生物群落的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, (11): 2019-2024. [Zheng H, Ouyang Z Y, Wang X K, Fang Z G, Zhao T Q, Miao H. 2004. Effects of forest restoration patterns on soil microbial communities[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, (11): 2019-2024.] doi: 10.13287/j.1001-9332.2004.0417.
- 郑棉海, 黄娟, 陈浩, 王晖, 莫江明. 2015. 氮、磷添加对不同林型土壤碱性磷酸酶活性的影响[J]. 生态学报, 35(20): 6703-6710. [Zheng M H, Huang J, Chen H, Wang H, Mo J M. 2015. Effects of nitrogen and phosphorus addition on soil phosphatase activity in different forest types[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 35(20): 6703-6710.] doi: 10.5846/

- stxb201405120970.
- 朱芸芸,李敏,曲博,赵墩,滕泽栋. 2016. 湿地植物根际土壤磷酸酶活性变化规律研究[J]. 环境科学与技术, 39(10): 106-112. [Zhu Y Y, Li M, Qu B, Zhao T, Teng Z D. 2016. Study on variation of phosphatase activity in rhizosphere soil of wetland plants[J]. Environmental Science & Technology, 39(10): 106-112.] doi: 10.3969/j.issn.1003-6504.2016.10.020.
- Bi Q F, Zheng B X, Lin X Y, Li K J, Liu X P, Hao X L, Zhang H, Zhang J B, Jaisi D P, Zhu Y G. 2018. The microbial cycling of phosphorus on long-term fertilized soil: Insights from phosphate oxygen isotope ratios [J]. Chemical Geology, 483(20): 56-64. doi: 10.1016/j.chemgeo.2018.02.013.
- Brookes P C, Powlson D S, Jenkinson D S. 1982. Measurement of microbial biomass phosphorus in soil [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 14(4): 319-329. doi: 10.1016/0038-0717(82)90001-3.
- Bünemann E K. 2008. Enzyme additions as a tool to assess the potential bioavailability of organically bound nutrients [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 40(9): 2116-2129. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2008.03.001.
- Chen C R, Condron L M, Davis M R, Sherlock R R. 2002. Phosphorus dynamics in the rhizosphere of perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) and radiata pine (*Pinus radiata* D. Don.) [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 34(4): 487-499. doi: 10.1016/s0038-0717(01)00207-3.
- Chen H, Zhao X R, Chen X J, Lin Q M, Li G T. 2018. Seasonal changes of soil microbial C, N, P and associated nutrient dynamics in a semiarid grassland of north China [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 128: 89-97. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2018.04.008.
- Dan P Z, Ulrike T, Marie S, Rainer G J. 2017. Microbial biomass phosphorus and c/n/p stoichiometry in forest floor and a horizons as affected by tree species [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 111: 166-175. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2017.04.009.
- Dinh M V, Guhr A, Spohn M, Matzner E. 2017. Release of phosphorus from soil bacterial and fungal biomass following drying/rewetting [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 110: 1-7. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2017.02.014.
- Fayez R, Soroosh S G. 2018. The potential activity of soil extracellular enzymes as an indicator for ecological restoration of rangeland soils after agricultural abandonment [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 126: 140-147. doi: 10.1016/j.apsoil.2018.02.022.
- Fraser T, Lynch D H, Entz M H, Dunfield K E. 2015. Linking alkaline phosphatase activity with bacterial phod gene abundance in soil from a long-term management trial [J]. Geoderma, 257-258: 115-122. doi: 10.1016/j.geoderma.2014.0.016.
- Hilda R, Reynaldo F. 1999. Phosphate solubilizing bacteria and their role in plant growth promotion [J]. Biotechnology Advances, 17(4-5): 319-339. doi: 10.1016/s0734-9750(99)00014-2.
- Hou E, Chen C R, Wen D Z, Liu X. 2014. Relationships of phosphorus fractions to organic carbon content in surface soils in mature subtropical forests, dinghushan, China [J]. Soil Research, 52(1): 53-63.
- Jia G M, Cao J, Wang C Y, Wang G. 2005. Microbial biomass and nutrients in soil at the different stages of secondary forest succession in ziwulin, northwest China [J]. Forest Ecology and Management, 217(1): 117-125. doi: 10.1016/j.foreco.2005.05.055.
- Lim B L, Yeung P, Cheng C W, Hill J E. 2007. Distribution and diversity of phytate-mineralizing bacteria [J]. The ISME Journal, 1: 321-330.
- Priha Q, Grayston S J, Hiukka, Pennanen T, Smolander A. 2001. Microbial community structure and characteristics of the organic matter in soils under *pinus sylvestris*, *picea abies* and *betula pendula* at two forest sites [J]. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 33: 17-24.
- Pan C C, Liu C A, Zhao H L, Wang Y. 2013. Changes of soil physico-chemical properties and enzyme activities in relation to grassland salinization [J]. European Journal of Soil Biology, 55: 13-19. doi: 10.1016/j.ejsobi.2012.09.009.
- Reiner G, Camilla E, Anna L, Bente J G. 2012. Phosphorus availability and microbial respiration across different tundra vegetation types [J]. Biogeochemistry, 108: 429-445. doi: 10.1007/s10533-011-9609-8.
- Steinweg J M, Dukes J S, Paul E A, Wallenstein M D. 2013. Microbial responses to multi-factor climate change: Effects on soil enzymes [J]. Frontiers in Microbiology, 4: 146. doi: 10.3389/fmicb.2013.00146.
- Tarafdar J C, Yadav R S, Meena S C. 2001. Comparative efficiency of acid phosphatase originated from plant and fungal sources [J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Soil Science, 164(3): 279-282. doi: 10.1002/1522-2624(200106)164:3<279:AID-JPLN279>3.0.CO;2-L.
- Turner B L, Papházy M J, Haygarth P M, Mckelvie I D. 2002. Inositol phosphates in the environment [J]. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B: Biological Sciences, 357(1420): 449-469. doi: 10.1098/rstb.2001.0837.
- Waldrop M P, Harden J W, Turetsky M R, Petersen D G, McGuire A D, Briones M J I, Churchill A C, Doctor D H, Pruet L E. 2012. Bacterial and enchytraeid abundance accelerate soil carbon turnover along a lowland vegetation gradient in interior alaska [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 50: 188-198. doi: 10.1016/j.soilbio.2012.02.032.
- Xu X F, Thornton P E, Post W M. 2013. A global analysis of soil microbial biomass carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus in terrestrial ecosystems [J]. Global Ecology and Biogeography, 22(6): 737-749.
- Yadav B K, Tarafdar J C. 2007. Ability of *emericella rugulosa* to mobilize unavailable P compounds during pearl millet [*Pennisetum glaucum* (L.) R. Br.] crop under arid condition [J]. Indian Journal of Microbiology, 47(1): 57-63. doi: 10.1007/s12088-007-0011-0.
- Yadav R S, Tarafdar J C. 2003. Phytase and phosphatase producing fungi in arid and semi-arid soils and their efficiency in hydrolyzing different organic P compounds [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 35(6): 745-751. doi: 10.1016/s0038-0717(03)00089-0.