

退化红壤区人工林土壤的可溶性有机物、微生物生物量和酶活性*

江玉梅^{1,2,3} 陈成龙³ 徐志红³ 刘苑秋^{1,*} 欧阳菁¹ 王芳¹

(¹江西农业大学园林与艺术学院, 南昌 330000; ²江西师范大学生命科学学院江西省亚热带植物资源保护与利用重点实验室, 南昌 330000; ³Environmental Futures Centre and School of Biomolecular and Physical Sciences, Griffith University, Nathan, Brisbane, Queensland 4111, Australia)

摘要 以江西省泰和县退化红壤区 18年生马尾松纯林 (I)、马尾松-枫香-木荷混交林 (II)、木荷纯林 (III) 和枫香纯林 (IV) 4种人工林林分为对象, 并以自然恢复的无林荒草地为对照 (CK), 研究其土壤的可溶性有机碳 (SOC)、氮 (SON), 微生物生物量碳 (MBC)、氮 (MBN) 和土壤酶活性的变化。结果表明: 在 0~10 cm 土层, 各林分类型的土壤 SOC、SON 含量分别为 354~1007 mg·kg⁻¹ 和 24~73 mg·kg⁻¹, MBC、MBN 含量分别为 203~488 mg·kg⁻¹ 和 24~65 mg·kg⁻¹, 脲酶和天门冬酰胺酶活性分别为 95~133 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ 和 58~113 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹。不同林分类型之间 SOC、SON 含量为 IV>CK>III>I>II, MBC、MBN 含量为 CK>IV>III>I>II, 天门冬酰胺酶活性为 IV>CK>III>II>I, 差异显著, 而脲酶活性没有显著差异。随着土层加深, SOC、SON、MBC、MBN、脲酶及天门冬酰胺酶活性下降。在 0~20 cm 土层, SOC、SON、MBC、MBN、全碳和全氮两两之间达极显著相关。天门冬酰胺酶活性与 SOC、SON、MBC、MBN、TSN、全碳、全氮极显著相关; 而脲酶活性与 SON、MBC、MBN、TSN、全碳显著相关。

关键词 退化红壤人工林 土壤可溶性有机碳、氮 土壤微生物生物量碳、氮 土壤酶活性

文章编号 1001-9332(2010)09-2273-06 **中图分类号** S714.2 **文献标识码** A

Soil soluble organic matter, microbial biomass and enzyme activities in forest plantations in degraded red soil region of Jiangxi Province, China JIANG Yumei^{1,2,3}, CHEN Cheng-long³, XU Zhihong³, LIU Yuan-qiu¹, OUYANG Jing¹, WANG Fang¹ (¹College of Forestry, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330000, China; ²Key Lab of Protection and Utilization of Subtropical Plant Resources of Jiangxi Province, College of Life Science, Jiangxi Normal University, Nanchang 330000, China; ³Environmental Futures Centre and School of Biomolecular and Physical Sciences, Griffith University, Nathan, Brisbane, Queensland 4111, Australia). *Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2010, **21** (9): 2273–2278

Abstract Taking the adjacent 18-year-old pure *Pinus massoniana* pure forest (I), *P. massoniana*, *Liquidambar formosana*, and *Schinus superba* mixed forest (II), *S. superba* pure forest (III), *L. formosana* (IV) pure forest and natural restoration fallow land (CK) in Taihe County of Jiangxi Province as test sites, a comparative study was made on their soil soluble organic carbon (SOC) and nitrogen (SON), soil microbial biomass C (MBC) and N (MBN), and soil urease and asparaginase activities. In 0–10 cm soil layer, the pool sizes of SOC, SON, MBC, and MBN at test sites ranged in 354–1007 mg·kg⁻¹, 24–73 mg·kg⁻¹, 203–488 mg·kg⁻¹, and 24–65 mg·kg⁻¹, and the soil urease and asparaginase activities were 95–133 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹ and 58–113 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹, respectively. There were significant differences in the pool sizes of SOC, SON, MBC, and MBN and the asparaginase activity among the test sites, but no significant difference was observed in the urease activity. The pool sizes of SOC and SON were in the order of IV>CK>III>I>II, those of MBC and MBN were in the order of CK>IV>III>I>II, and asparaginase activity followed

* 国家自然科学基金项目 (30960312)资助。

** 通讯作者。Email: liuyq404@163.com

2010-02-01收稿, 2010-06-24接受。

the order of IV > CK > III > II > I. With the increase of soil depth, the pool sizes of SOC, SON, MBC, and MBN and the activities of soil asparaginase and urease decreased. In 0–20 cm soil layer, the SOC, SON, MBC, MBN, total C, and total N were highly correlated with each other; soil asparaginase activity was highly correlated with SOC, SON, TSN, total C, total N, MBC, and MBN, and soil urease activity was highly correlated with SON, TSN, total C, MBC and MBN.

Key words forest plantation in degraded red soil region; soil soluble organic carbon and nitrogen; soil microbial biomass carbon and nitrogen; soil enzyme activity

近年来,以土壤可溶性有机质、土壤微生物生物量和土壤酶活性等作为土壤健康的生态指标,评价退化生态系统的恢复进程,指导生态系统管理已逐渐成为研究热点^[1–3].其中可溶性有机物,尤其是可溶性有机碳(soluble organic carbon, SOC)和可溶性有机氮(soluble organic nitrogen, SON)是其研究的主要内容^[4–6].可溶性有机碳、氮作为土壤中活跃的化学组分,是微生物主要能量和营养物质的重要来源^[7–8].已有关于可溶性有机碳、氮的研究大部分集中在亚寒带、温带气候区,而对亚热带地区的森林土壤可溶性有机碳、氮研究相对较少.目前,土壤微生物和酶活性与土壤养分的关系已有大量的研究报告^[9–11],而退化红壤植被恢复后,土壤微生物生物量、酶活性和可溶性有机物的研究较少. Xing等^[1]研究发现,在退化土壤恢复 12 年的杉木(*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)纯林、罗汉松(*Nageia nagi*)、柏木(*Taxodium ascendens*)混交林和楠木(*Phoebe bournei*)阔叶纯林中,土壤 SOC、SON、土壤微生物生物量碳(soil microbial biomass carbon, MBC)、土壤微生物生物量氮(soil microbial biomass nitrogen, MBN)和酶活性呈显著的正相关关系.本文通过研究江西省泰和县退化红壤区人工林土壤 SOC、SON、MBC、MBN 和酶活性的变化,分析不同林型人工林对退化

红壤质量的影响,以及植被恢复与重建的机理,以期 为退化红壤区人工植被恢复与重建提供科学指导.

1 研究地区与研究方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于江西省泰和县退化红壤植被恢复试验区(26°44' N, 115°04' E),海拔 80 m.该地区属亚热带季风湿润性气候,年均气温 18.6 ℃,年均降水量 1726 mm,降雨多集中于 4—6 月,约占全年降水量的 49.0%, 7—9 月高温干旱.土壤为第四纪红粘土发育的红壤,石粒含量较多,几乎没有腐殖质层,水土流失严重.重建人工林之前,植被盖度不足 0.3.主要分布有:狗尾草(*Setaria viridis*)、野古草(*Arundinella anomala*)、白茅(*Imperata cylindrica* var. *major*)、扭黄茅(*Heteropogon contortus*)等.为恢复退化红壤,1991 年营造了马尾松(*Pinus massoniana*)纯林、马尾松-枫香(*Liquidambar formosana*)-木荷(*Schinus superba*)混交林、木荷纯林和枫香纯林等人工林.

本研究选择马尾松纯林(I)、马尾松-枫香-木荷混交林(II)(简称马尾松混交林)、木荷纯林(III)和枫香纯林(IV)4种人工林为对象,并以自然恢复的无林荒草地作为对照区(CK).样地基本情况见表 1.

表 1 样地基本情况
Tab 1 Basic properties of study plots (0–20 cm)

林分类型 Plantation type	土壤深度 Soil depth (cm)	坡度 Slope (°)	坡向 Aspect	坡位 Slope location	郁闭度 Canopy density	容重 Bulk density (g·cm ⁻³)	全碳 Total C (g·kg ⁻¹)	全氮 Total N (g·kg ⁻¹)
CK	0~10	<10	S	中上坡	1.00 [*]	1.58	17.4	1.33
	10~20			Up slope		1.49	10.3	0.83
I	0~10	<10	S	中上坡	0.85	1.56	10.6	0.74
	10~20			Up slope		1.56	5.6	0.46
II	0~10	<10	E	中坡	0.97	1.63	8.7	0.61
	10~20			Middle slope		1.64	5.1	0.39
III	0~10	<10	E	中下坡	0.97	1.50	11.8	0.85
	10~20			Down slope		1.63	7.4	0.58
IV	0~10	<10	S	中坡	0.90	1.45	19.5	1.35
	10~20			Middle slope		1.45	12.4	0.97

* 盖度 Coverage. CK: 荒草地 Fallow land. I: 马尾松纯林 *Pinus massoniana* forest. II: 马尾松-枫香-木荷混交林 *P. massoniana*–*Liquidambar formosana*–*Schinus superba* forest. III: 木荷纯林 *S. superba* forest. IV: 枫香纯林 *L. formosana* forest.

1.2 样品采集

2008年11月,在4种人工林和对照区内分别设立3个10 m × 10 m的样方,每个样方内以“S”形取5个点,每个点分0~10 cm和10~20 cm两层取土样,同一层5个点混匀作为一个样品。然后迅速带回实验室,一部分土样过2 mm筛后,放入4℃冰箱,用于土壤微生物生物量和土壤酶活性分析;另一部分土壤样品室内风干,用于测定土壤基本性质和可溶性有机碳、氮。土壤容重测定采用环刀法。采样时小心去除土壤表层凋落物,按照0~10 cm和10~20 cm深度在土壤剖面分层取样。每个样地5次重复。将样品密封后,带回实验室,测定土壤容重。

1.3 测定方法

采用元素分析仪(Isoprime-EuroEA 3000,意大利)测定土壤全碳、全氮含量^[12-13],SOC、SON含量采用热水浸提^[14],然后用TOCN分析仪测定SOC和可溶性总氮(total soluble N, TSN),流动注射分析仪测定铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N)和硝态氮(NO₃⁻-N),SON = TSN - (NH₄⁺-N + NO₃⁻-N);MBC、MBN采用氯仿熏蒸法测定。pH值用1:2水溶液、pH计测定。脲酶和天门冬酰胺酶活性测定参考文献[15]的方法。

1.4 数据处理

利用SPSS 16.0对数据进行单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)、多重比较(HSD),利用Pearson相关系数进行相关分析。显著性水平设置为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同林型人工林土壤可溶性有机碳、氮含量

由图1可以看出,不同林型人工林各土层的可溶性有机碳、氮含量差异显著。在0~10 cm土层,不同林型SOC、SON含量分别在354~1007 mg·kg⁻¹和24~73 mg·kg⁻¹之间变化,其大小顺序为枫香纯林>荒草地>木荷纯林>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林,其中枫香纯林的SOC、SON含量显著高于马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林,这是因为枫香属落叶阔叶树种,枯枝落叶分解快,易溶解的有机质向下淋溶较多。荒草地土壤SOC、SON含量介于枫香和木荷纯林之间,可能与荒草地主要为多年生草本植物,枯落物多,且周转快,根系密集,阳光充足等有关。10~20 cm土层中,各林型土壤SOC、SON含量明显下降,降幅分别在35%~51%和49%~65%,且荒草地、马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林的下降幅度高于木荷和枫香纯林,这说明荒草地土壤对可溶性有机物

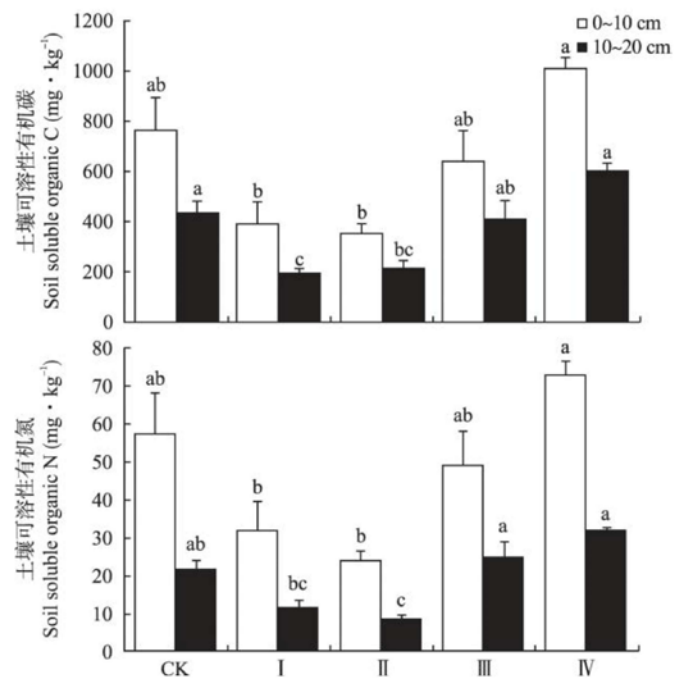


图1 不同林型土壤可溶性有机碳、氮含量

Fig 1 Contents of soil soluble organic C and N in different plantation forests (mean ± SE).

CK: 荒草地 Fallow land I: 马尾松纯林 *Pinus massoniana* forest II: 马尾松 枫香 木荷混交林 *P. massoniana* × *Liquidambar formosana* × *Schinus superba* forest III: 木荷纯林 *S. superba* forest IV: 枫香纯林 *L. formosana* forest 不同小写字母表示差异显著 ($P < 0.05$) Different small letters indicated significant difference at 0.05 level 下同 The same below.

的积累主要集中在0~10 cm土层。

在0~20 cm土层, SOC、SON、全碳、全氮两两之间极显著相关(表2)。

2.2 不同林型土壤微生物生物量碳、氮含量

由图2可以看出,不同林型各土层间土壤MBC、MBN的含量差异显著。在0~10 cm土层, MBC、MBN含量分别在203~488 mg·kg⁻¹和24~65 mg·kg⁻¹,而且荒草地>枫香纯林>木荷纯林>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林;10~20 cm土层中, MBC、MBN含量分别在73~203 mg·kg⁻¹和8~28 mg·kg⁻¹,而且MBC含量表现为:枫香纯林>荒草地>木荷纯林>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林, MBN含量表现为:枫香纯林>木荷纯林>荒草地>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林。相关分析表明,在0~20 cm土层, MBC、MBN之间,以及其与SOC、SON、全碳、全氮之间极显著相关(表2),进一步说明微生物生物量是SOC、SON的源和汇。

2.3 不同林型土壤酶活性

由图3可以看出,在0~10 cm土层,不同林型的土壤脲酶活性在95~133 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹,天门冬酰胺酶活性为58~113 mg·kg⁻¹·d⁻¹,林型之间差

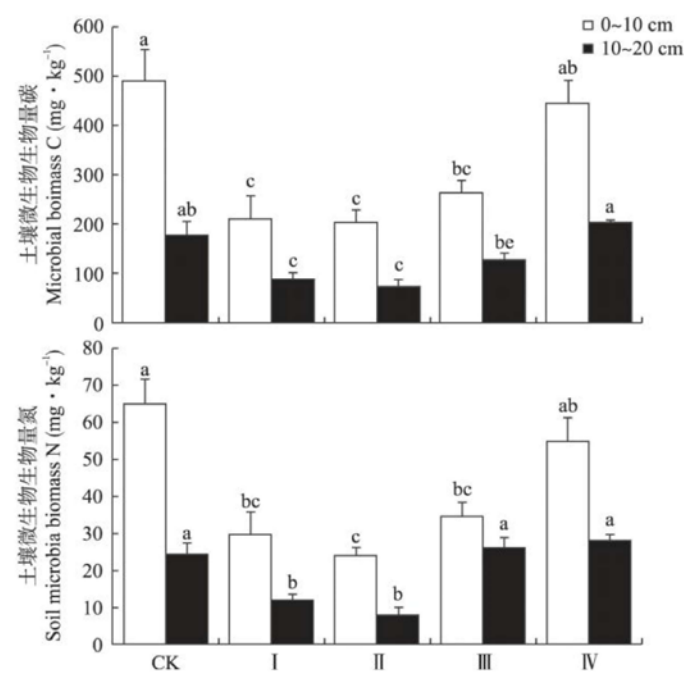


图 2 不同林型土壤微生物生物量碳、氮含量
Fig 2 Contents of soil microbial biomass C (MBC) and N (MBN) in different plantation forests (mean \pm SE).

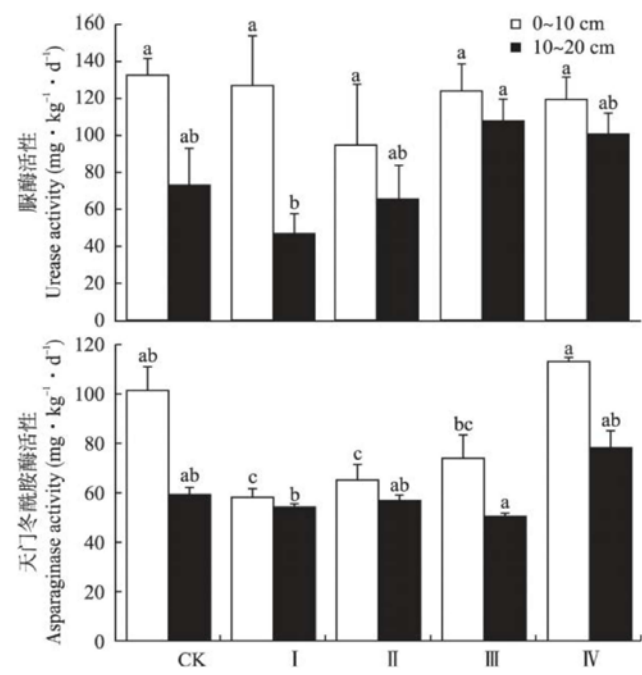


图 3 不同林分类型土壤酶活性
Fig 3 Soil enzyme activities in different plantation forests (mean \pm SE).

表 2 土壤各相关指标的相关系数
Tab 2 Correlation coefficients among relative soil indices

	TC	TN	TSN	MBC	MBN	SOC	SON
MBC	0.941 [*]	0.932 [*]	0.940 [*]				
MBN	0.919 [*]	0.915 [*]	0.913 [*]	0.971 ^{**}			
SOC	0.974 [*]	0.962 [*]	0.984 [*]	0.903 [*]	0.877 [*]		
SON	0.963 [*]	0.935 [*]	0.992 [*]	0.938 [*]	0.913 [*]	0.967 [*]	
脲酶活性 Urease activity	0.386 [*]	0.299	0.330 [*]	0.358 [*]	0.362 [*]	0.291	0.319 [*]
天门冬酰胺酶活性 Asparaginase activity	0.757 [*]	0.707 [*]	0.679 [*]	0.711 [*]	0.649 [*]	0.660 [*]	0.629 [*]

TC: 全碳 Total C; TN: 全氮 Total N; MBC: 微生物生物量碳 Microbial biomass C; MBN: 微生物生物量氮 Microbial biomass N; SOC: 可溶性有机碳 Soluble organic C; TSN: 可溶性总氮 Total soluble N; SON: 可溶性有机氮 Soluble organic N. * $P < 0.05$ ** $P < 0.01$

异显著, 表现为: 枫香纯林 > 荒草地 > 木荷纯林 > 马尾松混交林 > 马尾松纯林; 0~10 cm 土层的脲酶、天门冬酰胺酶活性要高于 10~20 cm 土层, 脲酶活性下降幅度为: 马尾松纯林 (63%) > 荒草地 (44%) > 马尾松混交林 (31%) > 枫香纯林 (16%) > 木荷纯林 (13%), 天门冬酰胺酶活性下降幅度分别为荒草地 (41%) > 木荷纯林 (33%) > 枫香纯林 (31%) > 马尾松纯林 (12%) > 马尾松混交林 (8%). 经相关分析, 0~20 cm 土层中天门冬酰胺酶和 SOC、SON、MBC、MBN、TSN、全碳、全氮极显著相关 ($P < 0.01$); 脲酶与 SON、MBC、MBN、TSN、全碳显著相关 (表 2). 这说明天门冬酰胺酶、脲酶活性与微生物生物量、可溶性有机物均可作为评价植被恢复后土壤改善状况的生物学指标.

3 讨 论

可溶性有机质是土壤有机物转化和微生物代谢活动的中间产物, 其含量高是微生物对有机物分解与利用的综合反映^[16-18]. SOC、SON 主要来源于枯落物、腐殖质的分解、微生物生物量和根系分泌物等均与地上植被类型密切相关^[19-20]. 本研究中, 枫香和木荷纯林的 SOC、SON 含量高于马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林, 即阔叶林比针叶林的 SOC、SON 要高, 这与大多数的研究结果一致^[1, 21-22].

土壤微生物生物量与生态系统中的能量流动和生物转化相联系, 是土壤微生物生态学研究中的一个重要指标^[23-24]. 胡亚林等^[25]研究表明, 土壤微生物生物量大小受恢复植被类型土壤输入有机物质的数量和质量的影

变化趋势为阔叶林(枫香纯林、木荷纯林)高于针叶林(马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林),说明木荷纯林、枫香纯林在提高退化土壤有机质的积累能力方面要强于马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林。

本研究中,0~10 cm土壤酶活性比10~20 cm土壤要高,这是因为土壤0~10 cm层积累了较多的枯枝落叶和腐殖质,有机质含量高,利于微生物生长,加之表层水热条件和通气状况良好,微生物生长旺盛,代谢活跃,呼吸强度加大,从而使表层土壤的酶活性较高。

在0~20 cm土层,不同林型土壤脲酶活性表现为:木荷纯林>枫香纯林>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林;天门冬酰胺酶活性为:枫香纯林>木荷纯林>马尾松混交林>马尾松纯林。荒草地的脲酶、天门冬酰胺酶活性介于枫香纯林和木荷纯林之间,这与土壤总碳、总氮、微生物生物量、可溶性有机物含量的变化规律一致,说明木荷纯林、枫香纯林更有利于脲酶和天门冬酰胺酶活性的积累。Xing等^[1]研究发现,退化土壤恢复12年,楠木阔叶纯林的天门冬酰胺酶活性高于罗汉松-柏木混交林和杉木纯林。

自然恢复的荒草地的土壤可溶性有机物、微生物生物量和酶活性指标高于部分林地,与姜培坤等^[26]的研究结果一致。后者认为,种植9年的黑麦草(*Lolium perenne*)的微生物生物量碳、氮都高于杉木和胡柚(*Citrus paradisi*)。但与大多数研究结果不同^[25],可能是因为荒草地主要由多年生草本植物构成,植被盖度大(100%)、枯落物多,且周转快,根系密集,阳光充足。

4 结 论

在退化红壤区人工恢复的18年生人工林中,不同林型土壤SOC和SON的大小排序为:枫香纯林>木荷纯林>马尾松纯林>马尾松混交林,而且0~10 cm土层的SOC、SON明显高于10~20 cm土层。

在0~20 cm土层,不同林型土壤脲酶和天门冬酰胺酶活性表现为:阔叶林(枫香纯林、木荷纯林)高于马尾松纯林和马尾松混交林,荒草地介于枫香、木荷纯林之间。而且0~10 cm土层的脲酶和天门冬酰胺酶活性均高于10~20 cm土层。

微生物生物量碳、氮,可溶性有机碳、氮两两之间极显著相关。天门冬酰胺酶与可溶性有机碳、氮,微生物生物量碳、氮,可溶性总氮极显著相关。脲酶与可溶性有机碳、氮,可溶性总氮,微生物生物量碳、

氮显著相关。

参考文献

- [1] Xing SH, Chen CR, Zhou BQ, et al. Soil soluble organic nitrogen and active microbial characteristics under adjacent coniferous and broadleaf plantation forests *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2010, **10**: 748–757
- [2] Wang Q-K (王清奎), Wang S-L (汪思龙), Yu X-J (于小军), et al. Effects of *Cunninghamia lanceolata*-broadleaved tree species mixed leaf litters on active soil organic matter *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2007, **18**(6): 1203–1207 (in Chinese)
- [3] Wang Q-K (王清奎), Fan B (范冰), Xu G-B (徐广标). Soil active organic matter in broadleaved forest and Chinese fir plantation in subtropical region of China *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2009, **20**(7): 1536–1542 (in Chinese)
- [4] Chen CR, Xu ZH. Analysis and behavior of soluble organic nitrogen in forest soils *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2008, **8**: 363–378
- [5] Qiu S-J (仇少君), Peng P-Q (彭佩钦), Rong X-M (荣湘民), et al. Dynamics of soil microbial biomass and dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen under flooded condition *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2006, **17**(11): 2052–2058 (in Chinese)
- [6] Ge T-D (葛体达), Tang D-M (唐东梅), Song S-W (宋世威), et al. Soil soluble organic nitrogen in different horticultural production systems *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2009, **20**(2): 331–336 (in Chinese)
- [7] Jiang YM, Chen CR, Liu YQ, et al. Soil soluble organic carbon and nitrogen pools under mono- and mixed species forest ecosystems in subtropical China *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2010, **10**: 1071–1081
- [8] Park JH, Kalbitz K, Matzner E. Resource control on the production of dissolved organic carbon and nitrogen in a deciduous forest floor *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2002, **34**: 813–822
- [9] Liu XM, Li Q, Liang WJ, et al. Distribution of soil enzyme activities and microbial biomass along a latitudinal gradient in farmlands of Songliao Plain, Northeast China *Pedosphere*, 2008, **18**: 431–440
- [10] Xue L (薛立), Chen H-Y (陈红跃), Kuang L-G (邝立刚). Soil nutrients, microorganism and enzyme activities in *Pinus elliottii* mixed stands *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2003, **14**(1): 157–159 (in Chinese)
- [11] Wang Y-B (王友保), Zhang L (张莉), Liu D-Y

- (刘登义). Relationship among soil enzyme activities, vegetation state and soil chemical properties of coal cinder yard. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2003, **14**(1): 110–112 (in Chinese)
- [12] Xu ZH, Ward S, Chen CR, *et al*. Soil carbon and nutrient pools, microbial properties and gross nitrogen transformations in adjacent natural forest and hoop pine plantations of subtropical Australia. *Journal of Soils and Sediments* 2008, **8**: 99–105
- [13] Xu ZH, Prasolova N, Lundkvist K, *et al*. Genetic variation in branchlet carbon and nitrogen isotope composition and nutrient concentration of 11-year-old hoop pine families in relation to tree growth in subtropical Australia. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2003, **186**: 359–371
- [14] Chen CR, Xu ZH, Keay P, *et al*. Total soluble nitrogen in forest soils as determined by persulfate oxidation and by high temperature catalytic oxidation. *Australian Journal of Soil Research*, 2005, **43**: 515–523
- [15] Guan S-Y (关松荫). Soil Enzyme and Its Analysis Methods. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 1986 (in Chinese)
- [16] Zhao M-X (赵满兴), Zhou J-B (周建斌), Chen Z-J (陈竹君), *et al*. Concentration and characteristics of soluble organic nitrogen (SON) and carbon (SOC) in different types of organic manures. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (生态学报), 2007, **27**(1): 397–403 (in Chinese)
- [17] Song LC, Hao J, Cui XY. Soluble organic nitrogen in forest soils of northeast China. *Journal of Forestry Research*, 2008, **19**: 53–57
- [18] Chen CR, Xu ZH. Analysis and behavior of soluble organic nitrogen in forest soils. *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2008, **8**: 363–378
- [19] Smolander A, Kitunen V. Soil microbial activities and characteristics of dissolved organic C and N in relation to tree species. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2002, **34**: 651–660
- [20] Kalbitz K, Solinger S, Park JH, *et al*. Controls on the dynamics of dissolved organic matter in soils: A review. *Soil Science*, 2000, **165**: 277–304
- [21] Jiang PK, Xu QF. Abundance and dynamics of soil labile carbon pools under different types of forest vegetation. *Pedosphere*, 2006, **16**: 505–511
- [22] Zheng S-Z (郑诗樟), Xiao Q-L (肖青亮), Wu W-D (吴蔚东), *et al*. Relationship among microbial groups, enzyme activity and physico-chemical properties under different artificial forestry in hilly red soil. *Chinese Journal of EcoAgriculture* (中国生态农业学报), 2008, **16**(1): 57–61 (in Chinese)
- [23] Tarafdar JC, Meena SC, Kathju S. Influence of straw size on activity and biomass of soil microorganisms during decomposition. *European Journal of Soil Biology*, 2001, **37**: 157–160
- [24] Xue S (薛 蕊), Liu G-B (刘国彬), Dai Q-H (戴全厚), *et al*. Effect of different vegetation restoration models on soil microbial biomass in eroded hilly Loess Plateau. *Journal of Natural Resources* (自然资源学报), 2007, **22**(1): 20–27 (in Chinese)
- [25] Hu Y-L (胡亚林), Wang S-L (汪思龙), Huang Y (黄 宇), *et al*. Effects of litter chemistry on soil biological property and enzymatic activity. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (生态学报), 2005, **25**(10): 2662–2668 (in Chinese)
- [26] Jiang P-K (姜培坤), Zhou G-M (周国模). Changes in soil microbial biomass carbon and nitrogen under eroded red soil by vegetation recovery. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation* (水土保持学报), 2003, **17**(1): 112–114 (in Chinese)

作者简介 江玉梅,女,1976生,博士.主要从事分子生物学、土壤微生物学研究. E-mail: leaf91626@163.com

责任编辑 李凤琴
