

猕猴桃修剪枝条的还田分解特征 及其受基质质量的影响

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摘要:【目的】通过定量分析猕猴桃修剪枝条还田后的分解及养分释放过程, 揭示枝条基质质量对分解速率的影响机制, 为猕猴桃果园科学施肥提供指导建议。【方法】以4个猕猴桃品种(红阳、金艳、金魁、金果)的修剪枝条为研究对象, 分析枝条的分解速率、养分(C、N、P、K)释放以及木质素、纤维素、半纤维素的降解过程。通过比较品种之间的分解特征, 分析基质质量对分解速率的影响。【结果】猕猴桃枝条分解半衰期约为6个月, 周转期约为29个月, 分解速率由快至慢的品种为红阳、金果、金艳、金魁。凋落物初始N、K、木质素和半纤维素含量均与分解半衰期显著相关。经过12个月的分解试验, 4个猕猴桃品种枝条释放了50%~70%的C和N, 红阳和金艳猕猴桃枝条释放了80%以上的P和K。木质素、纤维素和半纤维随干物质的分解而逐步降解, 且在第1个月降解率最高。【结论】猕猴桃枝条还田分解是对土壤肥力的重要补充, 基质质量是影响分解速率的主要因素, 其中木质素含量对分解速率限制作用最大。

关键词: 猕猴桃枝条; 凋落物分解; 基质质量; 养分释放; 木质素

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Decomposition characteristics of pruned branches of kiwifruit trees and their response to substrate quality

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Fruit tree pruning is one of the most common management measures in orchards. However, very few studies focus on the decomposition process and nutrient release of pruned branches after returning to the field, and the mechanism of the effect of branch substrate quality on decomposition rate is not clear. The decomposition and nutrient release process of pruned kiwifruit branches were quantitatively analyzed to reveal the mechanism of the influence of branch substrate quality on decomposition rate, and to provide reference for scientific fertilization in kiwifruit orchard. 【Methods】 The pruned branches of four varieties of kiwifruit (Hongyang, Jinyan, Jinkui, and Hort-16A) were taken as the experimental materials. The *in-situ* decomposition experiment of kiwifruit branches was carried out in a 10-year orchard covering an area of 15 ha using decomposition bag method. In December 2020, after the trees were pruned, the branches pruned off were collected, dried at 60 °C to constant weight, and 15 g branch samples were weighed and put into decomposition bags. The decomposition experiment was started in early January 2021. According to the property that the decomposition rate of litters declines with time, the decomposition bags were sampled in the first, second, fifth, eighth and twelfth

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months of decomposition. The decomposed residue with the sampled bags was dried at 60 °C to constant weight and weighed. At the same time, the nutrient content in the residue was analyzed. The contents of total carbon and total nitrogen were determined with an elemental analyzer; total phosphorus was determined with an ultraviolet spectrophotometer; total potassium was measured with a flame photometer. The contents of lignin and cellulose were determined with the ammonium ferrous sulfate titration method after potassium dichromate oxidation, and the content of hemicellulose with the copper-iodine method. Based on the residual amount and decomposition time, the Olson decomposition model was used to fit the decomposition process and calculate the decomposition rate. Based on the dynamics of the contents of nutrients, lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose during the decomposition process, the residues of nutrients and other substances, the relative nutrient return index, and the degradation rate of lignin and other substances were calculated. Moreover, the correlation between substrate quality and decomposition rate was analyzed. **【Results】** The results showed that the decomposition rates of pruned branches of the four kiwifruit varieties were in the order from fast to slow of Hongyang>Hort-16A>Jinyan>Jinkui. Specifically, the half-life of Hongyang branch being decomposed was 5.2 months, and the turnover period was 26.6 months. The half-life for Hort-16A branches was 6.2 months, and the turnover period 26.7 months. The half-life for Jinyan branches was 6.4 months, and the turnover period 29.7 months. The half-life for Jinkui branches was 7.2 months, and the turnover period 31.1 months. Among the four varieties, the contents of potassium and hemicellulose in Hongyang were the highest, while its contents of lignin and cellulose were the lowest. The contents of phosphorus in Jinyan, and nitrogen and lignin in Jinkui were the highest. The cellulose content of Hort-16A was the highest, while its contents of phosphorus and hemicellulose were the lowest. The initial nitrogen, potassium, lignin and hemicellulose contents of the litters were significantly correlated with the decomposition half-life. The initial content of carbon in the branches of the four varieties was similar, ranging from 36% to 38%. During the decomposition process, the carbon content was in a relatively stable state, indicating that carbon was gradually released with the decomposition of the dry matter. The initial content of nitrogen of Jinkui was 1.71%, and the content of nitrogen gradually decreased with the decomposition of the litters, suggesting release of nitrogen. The initial content of nitrogen of Hongyang, Jinyan, and Hort-16A was low, ranging from 0.7% to 0.9%. With the decomposition of the litters, the content of nitrogen increased gradually, indicating enrichment of nitrogen. The initial content of phosphorus of the four varieties was similar, ranging from 0.09% to 0.2%. With the decomposition of the litters, the content of phosphorus fluctuated, indicating that phosphorus release and accumulation occurred during the decomposition process. The initial content of potassium of Hongyang and Jinyan was higher than that in the other two varieties, ranging from 0.4% to 0.55%. With the decomposition process, potassium decreased gradually suggesting a gradual release of the element. The initial content of potassium of Jinkui and Hort-16A was 0.08%–0.14%. With the decomposition process, potassium of Jinkui gradually increased. The potassium content of Hort-16A decreased within the first month of decomposition experiment, and then remained relatively stable. After twelve months of decomposition, branches of the four kiwifruit varieties released about 50%–70% of carbon and nitrogen, and Hongyang and Jinyan branches had a phosphorus and potassium release rate of more than 80%. Lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose degraded gradually, and the degradation rate was the highest in the first month. Lignin degradation in Hongyang was the fastest, followed by Hort-16A and Jinyan, and that of Jinkui was the slowest, consistent with the decomposition rate of dry matter. **【Conclusion】** The decomposition half-life of kiwifruit branches is about six months, and the turnover period is about twenty-nine months. The decomposition of branches of kiwifruit trees

is an important supplement to soil fertility. The decomposition characteristics of branches of fruit trees differ among varieties. The substrate quality is the main factor affecting the decomposition rate, and the lignin content plays the largest role in limiting the decomposition rate. The lignin content in Hongyang branches was the lowest and the decomposition rate was the highest, while the lignin content in Jinkui branches was the highest and the decomposition rate was the lowest.

Key words: Kiwifruit branch; Litter decomposition; Substrate quality; Nutrient release; Lignin

猕猴桃 (*Actinidia*) 是一种原产中国的特色水果, 它风味独特, 富含维生素C、膳食纤维等营养物质, 有“水果之王”之称。目前中国的猕猴桃种植面积和产量均为世界第一, 是名副其实的猕猴桃生产大国。截至2019年底, 中国猕猴桃种植面积达29.1万hm², 总产量达300万t, 种植区域包括了21个省份^[1]。在果园中, 冬季修剪是一种常见的管理手段, 可以提高果实产量和品质, 抑制果树营养生长^[2]。猕猴桃作为一种落叶果树, 冬季落叶后修剪可以选留优良母枝, 改善树体结构, 是一种保障果园丰产稳产的管理措施。

研究发现, 中国每666.7 m²果园每年的枝条修剪量可达0.5 t^[3], 而修剪枝条的处理不当, 比如焚烧、乱堆乱放等, 会造成环境污染和病虫害传播^[4]。因此, 将枝条还田分解不仅可以避免环境污染等问题, 还可以补充土壤中的N、P、K等养分元素, 减少肥料的使用, 进而提升果园经济效益^[5-7]。果树枝条还田分解过程与凋落物分解原理相一致, 研究表明, 凋落物基质质量, 比如C、N、P等养分含量以及木质素、多酚等顽拗物质的含量, 是影响凋落物分解速率和养分释放的主要因素^[8-10]。一般认为, N含量较高、木质素含量较少的凋落物, 基质质量较好, 分解速率较快^[11-12]。而对于枝条, 与凋落叶相比, 具有较低的养分(N、P等)含量和较高的顽拗物(木质素等)含量, 因而可能具备一些独特的分解特征^[13-14]。此外, 一个果园内往往种植了多个果树品种, 而不同品种之间凋落物的基质质量可能存在差异, 进而导致分解特征的差异。而目前关于果树修剪枝条的分解过程及养分释放动态的研究较少, 且关于枝条基质质量对分解速率的影响机制尚不清楚。

在猕猴桃果园中, 冬季修剪是一种常见的管理手段, 而修剪枝条的还田分解过程及养分释放动态尚未见相关报道。研究发现, 猕猴桃果树每产出100 kg果实, 需要消耗540 g N、82 g P和418 g K^[15], 因此, 猕猴桃果园需要大量的养分投入, 而枝条还田

分解释放的养分对土壤肥力的补充作用尚未通过定量分析试验验证。此外, 枝条与其他凋落物相比, 具有较高的木质素含量, 而基质质量不同可能导致分解过程的差异。笔者在本研究中以4个品种的猕猴桃果树(红阳、金艳、金魁、金果)修剪枝条为研究对象, 分析了分解速率, 养分释放动态, 木质素、纤维素和半纤维素分解过程, 以及基质质量与分解速率的相关性。研究旨在指导果园科学施肥, 减少管理成本, 提高经济效益, 同时揭示高木质素基质对凋落物分解过程的影响机制。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料

试验地为江西省科学院猕猴桃产业基地(115°19'02" E, 28°40'36" N), 占地约13.3 hm², 位于江西省奉新县, 属亚热带季风气候, 年平均温度17.6 °C, 降水量1 671.5 mm。年平均相对湿度79%, 无霜期260 d, 日照时长1 784.9 h, 土壤类型为红壤性土。奉新县野生猕猴桃资源丰富且有近50 a(年)的猕猴桃栽培史, 有“中华猕猴桃之乡”之称。目前全县猕猴桃种植约5300 hm², 总产量约55 000 t。以奉新县主栽品种红阳、金艳、金魁和金果猕猴桃的修剪枝条作为试验材料。其中, 红阳猕猴桃是由中华猕猴桃(*A. chinensis*)实生植株发现芽变后选育而成, 种子周边果肉呈鲜红色, 是红肉猕猴桃的代表品种之一^[16]。金艳猕猴桃是以毛花猕猴桃(*A. eriantha*)为母本、中华猕猴桃为父本杂交后选育的品种, 是黄肉猕猴桃的代表品种之一^[17]。金魁是由野生美味猕猴桃(*A. deliciosa*)实生苗驯化选育而来, 是绿肉猕猴桃的代表品种之一^[18]。金果猕猴桃, 别称黄金果, 原名Hort-16A, 是由新西兰培育的中华猕猴桃品种, 也是黄肉猕猴桃的代表品种之一^[19]。

1.2 试验设计

采用分解袋法, 在江西省科学院猕猴桃产业基地进行猕猴桃修剪树枝条原位分解试验。于每个品

种植区设置3个5 m×5 m的样方。2020年12月,果树修剪完成后,在每个样方收集果树枝条,除去表面泥土等杂物后,将枝条剪为15~20 cm的小段,60 °C烘干至恒质量。称取15 g枝条样品,装入规格为长宽15 cm×25 cm、网眼0.5 mm的尼龙分解袋中。同时,保留部分样品用于测定初始基质质量。2021年1月初,将分解袋平铺在每个样方土层表面,并用钉子固定。每个样方设置5个分解袋,每个果树品种共15个分解袋,共计60个分解袋。根据凋落物分解速率先快后慢的基本属性,在每个样方内,分别于分解试验的第1、2、5、8、12个月回收1次分解袋,分解试验总时间为12个月,试验期间月平均气温见图1。

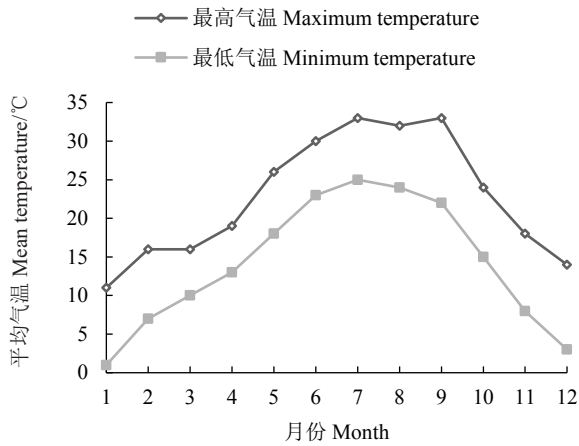


图1 分解试验期月平均气温(2021年)

Fig. 1 Mean temperature during decomposition experiment in 2021

1.3 样品测定

回收分解袋后,取出枝条样品,除去泥土、根系等杂物,60 °C烘干至恒质量后称取残留物质量。同时分析残留物中养分含量,全C和全N含量采用元素分析仪测定,全P含量采用紫外分光光度计测定,全K含量采用火焰光度计测定^[20-21]。木质素和纤维素含量采用重铬酸钾-硫酸亚铁铵滴定法测定,半纤维素含量采用铜碘法测定^[22-23]。

1.4 数据分析

基于猕猴桃果树枝条分解后的残留量(转化为残留率)和分解时间,采用Olson分解模型拟合分解曲线,计算分解速率^[13,24]。模型公式如下:

$$y = ae^{-bt}$$

式中, y 为残留率, t 为分解时间, a 、 b 为模型常数。模型拟合采用SigmaPlot 12.5软件进行,并计算

分解半衰期($T_{0.5}$,即干物质分解50%所需的时间)和周转期($T_{0.05}$,即干物质分解95%所需的时间)。

养分元素和木质素等成分的残留量计算公式为: $R_t = M_t \times C_t$ 。式中, R_t 为分解 t 时间的元素(或其他成分)残留量, M_t 为分解 t 时间的枝条干物质质量, C_t 为分解 t 时间的元素(或其他成分)的百分比含量。

采用相对养分归还指数衡量养分释放比例,计算公式为^[25]:

$$RRI(\%) = (M_0 \times C_0 - M_t \times C_t) / (M_0 \times C_0) \times 100$$

式中, RRI 为相对养分归还指数, M_0 为枝条干物质初始质量, C_0 为养分元素的初始百分比含量,当 $t=12$ 时,即为分解试验结束时果树枝条的养分归还指数(即养分释放比例)。

木质素等成分的降解率($\% \cdot \text{月}^{-1}$)计算公式为^[26]:

$$D_t(\%) = (L_{t-1} - L_t) / \Delta T L_0 \times 100$$

式中, D_t 为降解率, L_{t-1} 和 L_t 分别为分解 $t-1$ 和 t 时间的残留量, L_0 为初始残留量, ΔT 为分解时间的长度。

采用SPSS 26软件,对4种果树枝条的基质质量指标、相对养分归还指数、木质素降解率等数据进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA),以检验不同果树之间数据的差异显著性,多重比较采用最小显著差异法(LSD)($p < 0.05$),同时对果树枝条基质质量指标与分解速率(半衰期和周转期)进行相关性分析,相关系数为皮尔逊相关系数(Pearson Correlation Coefficient)。绘图采用SigmaPlot 12.5和Excle软件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 猕猴桃果树枝条分解速率及其与基质质量的相关性

4个猕猴桃品种的修剪枝条中,分解速率由快至慢依次为红阳、金果、金艳、金魁(图2)。猕猴桃枝条分解半衰期分别为5.2个月、6.2个月、6.4个月和7.2个月,周转期分别为26.6个月、26.7个月、29.7个月和31.1个月。

对比4个猕猴桃品种枝条基质质量,红阳猕猴桃K和半纤维素含量较高,木质素、纤维素含量较低(表1)。金艳猕猴桃P和纤维素含量较高。金魁猕猴桃N和木质素含量较高。金果猕猴桃纤维素含量较高,P和半纤维素含量较低。

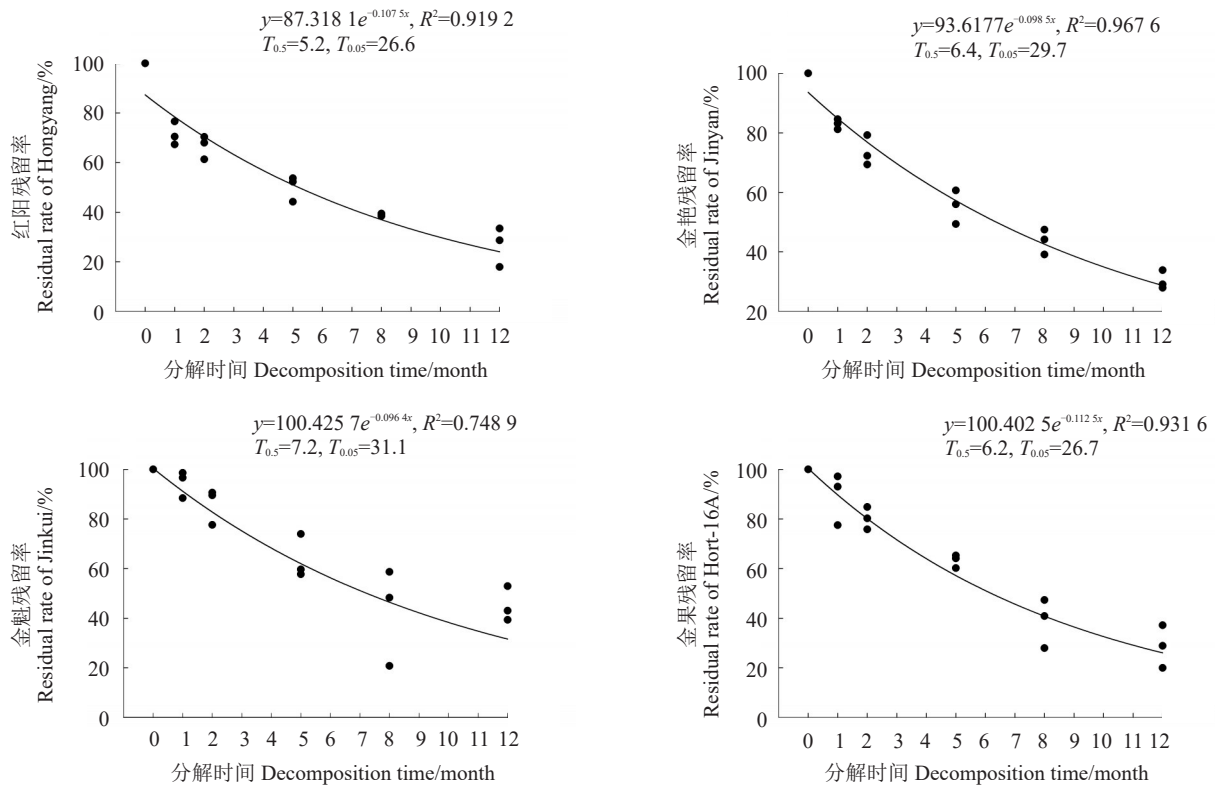


图 2 猕猴桃修剪枝条分解速率

Fig. 2 Decomposition rate of pruned branches of kiwifruit trees

表 1 猕猴桃修剪枝条基质质量

Table 1 Chemical character quality of pruned branches of kiwifruit trees

基质 Substrate	红阳 Hongyang	金艳 Jinyan	金魁 Jinkui	金果 Hort-16A
w(C)/%	37.04±0.15 c	37.95±0.23 a	36.82±0.10 c	37.44±0.12 b
w(N)/%	0.84±0.08 b	0.76±0.05 b	1.71±0.06 a	0.94±0.08 b
w(P)/%	0.17±0.02 b	0.20±0.03 a	0.14±0.02 c	0.09±0.03 d
w(K)/%	0.55±0.08 a	0.43±0.05 b	0.08±0.02 d	0.14±0.04 c
C/N	44.04±4.05 a	49.74±4.92 a	21.53±0.82 c	40.00±6.42 b
C/P	217.88±25.97 c	189.75±30.15 d	263.00±43.5 b	416.00±60.87 a
N/P	4.95±1.28 c	3.82±0.91 c	12.21±2.53 a	10.40±4.86 b
w(木质素)Lignin content/%	19.20±1.45 d	19.79±1.94 c	27.04±2.04 a	23.60±1.65 b
w(纤维素)Cellulose content/%	12.33±1.57 c	16.58±1.58 a	13.64±1.27 b	16.75±1.42 a
w(半纤维素)Hemicellulose content/%	22.84±2.14 a	18.29±1.82 c	19.49±2.30 b	17.92±1.75 d
木质素/N Lignin/N	22.83±3.21 b	25.94±4.35 a	15.81±1.70 c	25.21±4.10 a

注:表内数据为(平均值±标准偏差);同一行不同小写字母表示存在显著差异, $p < 0.05$ 。

Note: The values in table are (Mean ± SD); different lowercase letters in the same line indicate significant differences, $p < 0.05$.

猕猴桃枝条基质质量与分解速率存在相关性,其中,N和木质素含量与分解半衰期呈正相关,K和半纤维素含量与分解半衰期呈负相关(表2)。此外,C含量与N含量呈负相关,与纤维素含量呈正相关。N含量与K含量呈负相关,与木质素含量呈正相关。P含量与K含量呈正相关,与木质素含量呈负相关。K含量与木质素含量呈负相关,与半纤维

素含量呈正相关。纤维素含量与半纤维素含量呈负相关。

2.2 猕猴桃枝条分解过程中养分释放(富集)动态

4个猕猴桃品种枝条C元素初始含量较为接近,均在36%~38%之间,在分解过程中,C元素为相对稳定状态,基本在36%~40%范围内浮动,表明C元素随着干物质的分解而逐步释放(图3)。金魁

表2 猕猴桃枝条基质质量与分解速率的相关性

Table 2 Correlation between substrate quality and decomposition rate of kiwifruit branches

基质 Substrate	C	N	P	K	木质素 Lignin	纤维素 Cellulose	半纤维素 Hemicellulose	$T_{0.5}$
N	-0.715**							
P	0.240	-0.287						
K	0.344	-0.716**	0.762**					
木质素 Lignin	-0.527	0.884**	-0.639*	-0.945**				
纤维素 Cellulose	0.763**	-0.329	-0.280	-0.277	0.013			
半纤维素 Hemicellulose	-0.529	-0.053	0.399	0.590*	-0.383	-0.917**		
$T_{0.5}$	-0.099	0.748**	-0.270	-0.781**	0.825**	0.294	-0.636*	
$T_{0.05}$	-0.068	0.651*	0.265	-0.367	0.514	0.023	-0.324	0.845**

注: $T_{0.5}$. 半衰期,即干物质分解 50%所需的时间; $T_{0.05}$. 周转期,即干物质分解 95%所需的时间; *. $p < 0.05$; **. $p < 0.01$.

Note: $T_{0.5}$. The half-life, which is the time it takes for a dry matter to decompose by 50%; $T_{0.05}$. The turnover period, which is the time it takes for a dry matter to decompose by 95%; *. $p < 0.05$; **. $p < 0.01$.

猕猴桃枝条 N 元素初始含量较高,为 1.71%,随着干物质的分解,N 含量逐渐下降,表现为元素的释放。红阳、金艳和金果猕猴桃枝条 N 元素初始含量较低,为 0.7%~0.9%,随着干物质的分解,N 含量逐渐上升,表现为元素的富集。4 个猕猴桃品种枝条 P 元素初始含量较为接近,为 0.09%~0.2%,随着干物质的分解,P 元素含量呈现“下降-上升”的波动变化,表明 P 元素为“释放-富集”的连续过程。红

阳和金艳猕猴桃枝条 K 元素初始含量较高,为 0.4%~0.55%,随着干物质的分解,K 元素逐渐下降,表现为逐渐释放。金魁和金果猕猴桃枝条 K 元素初始含量较低,为 0.08%~0.14%。随着干物质的分解,金魁猕猴桃枝条 K 元素逐渐上升,表现为元素的富集。而金果猕猴桃枝条 K 元素含量在分解试验第 1 个月下降,之后保持相对稳定,在 0.07%~0.1% 范围内浮动。

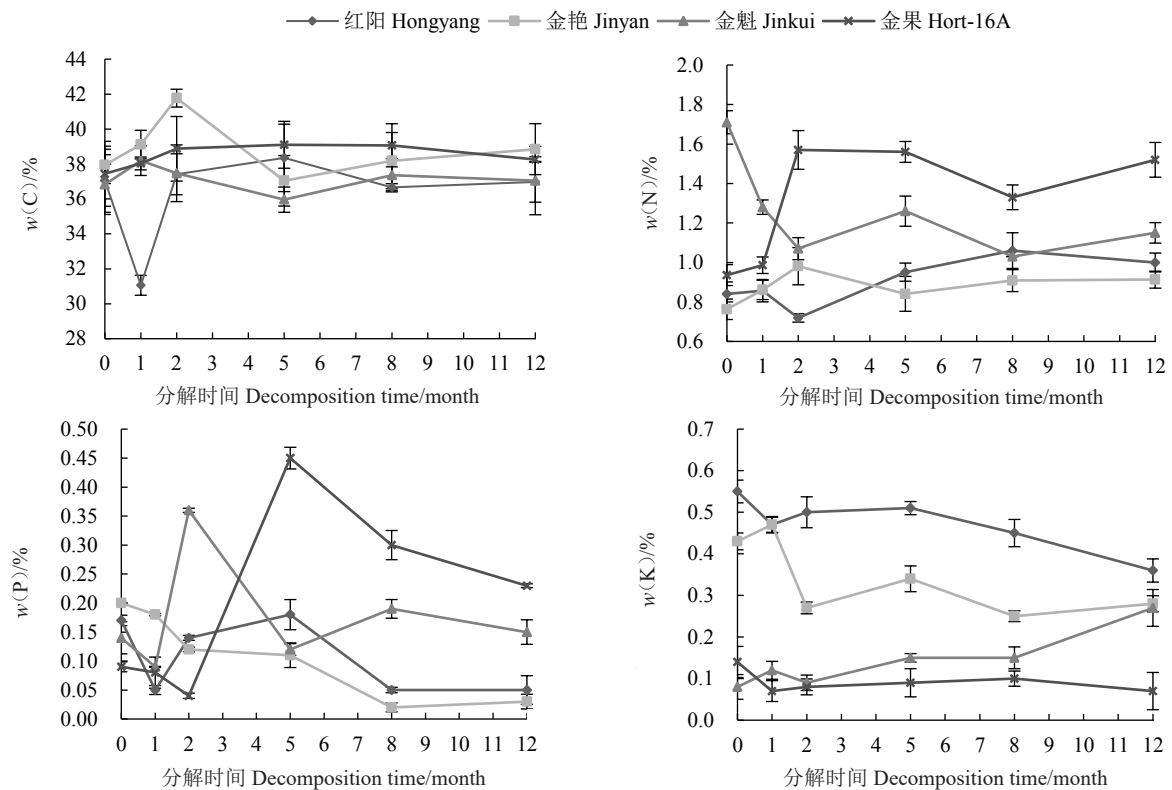


图3 猕猴桃枝条分解过程中养分含量的变化

Fig. 3 Dynamics of nutrient content in branches of kiwifruit during decomposition

经过12个月的分解试验,红阳和金艳猕猴桃枝条的相对养分归还指数较高,C为69%以上,N为63%以上,P为92%以上,K为80%以上(图4)。金果猕猴桃枝条C和K的归还指数较高,分别为70%和85%,而N和P较低,分别为53%和26%。金魁猕猴桃枝条N的归还指数较高,为69%,而C和P较低,分别为54%和51%,K则为-52%,为富集状态。

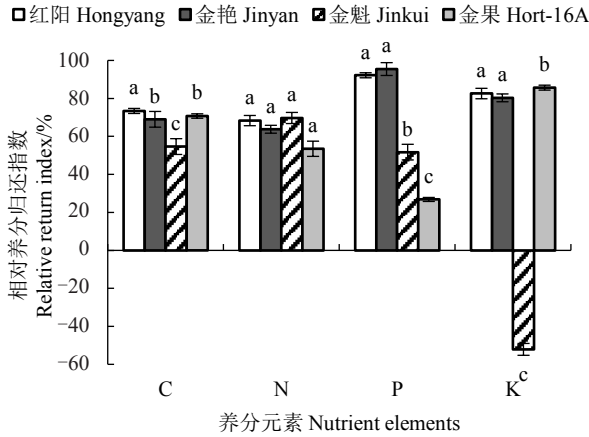


图4 猕猴桃枝条分解相对养分归还指数

Fig. 4 Relative return index of kiwifruit branches during decomposition

2.3 猕猴桃枝条木质素、纤维素和半纤维素降解特征

猕猴桃枝条分解过程中,木质素、纤维素和半纤维素的残留量均为逐步下降趋势,表明木质素、纤维素和半纤维素随干物质的分解而逐步降解(图5)。其中,红阳猕猴桃枝条木质素降解最快,其次是金果和金艳,金魁最慢,与干物质的分解速率相一致。4个猕猴桃品种枝条的纤维素降解速率较为接近。在分解试验前5个月,金魁猕猴桃枝条半纤维素降解最快,其次是金果和金艳,红阳最慢,与干物质分解速率不一致。而在分解试验的5—12月,红阳和金艳猕猴桃枝条半纤维素降解较快,而金魁和金果降解较慢。

4个猕猴桃品种枝条的木质素、纤维素和半纤维素的月平均降解率均在分解试验的第1个月最高,之后下降(图6)。其中,分解试验的1月木质素降解率为30%~40%,之后均在10%以下。此外,金艳猕猴桃枝条在2月、金果猕猴桃在7—9月出现了负降解,即累积现象。金艳和金果猕猴桃枝条在1月纤维素降解率较高,为30%以上,而红阳和金魁猕

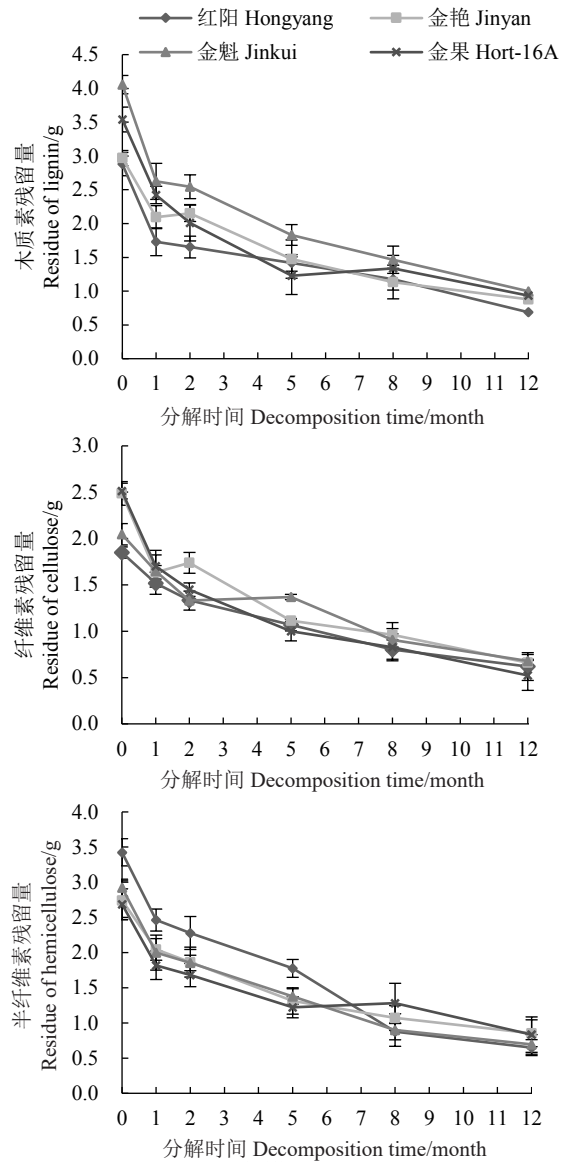


图5 猕猴桃枝条分解过程中木质素、纤维素和半纤维素残留量变化

Fig. 5 Dynamics of lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose residues of kiwifruit branches during decomposition

猕猴桃枝条为18%~19%。在2月、3—9月、10—12月,猕猴桃枝条纤维素降解率呈现10%、5%、3%的下降趋势。金艳猕猴桃枝条纤维素在2月、金魁猕猴桃在3—5月出现累积现象。4个猕猴桃品种枝条在分解试验的1月半纤维素降解率为25%~32%,2—9月降解率约为5%,10—12月约为2%。金果猕猴桃枝条半纤维素在7—9月出现了累积现象。

3 讨论

3.1 猕猴桃枝条基质质量对分解速率的影响

同一气候条件下,凋落物基质质量是影响其分

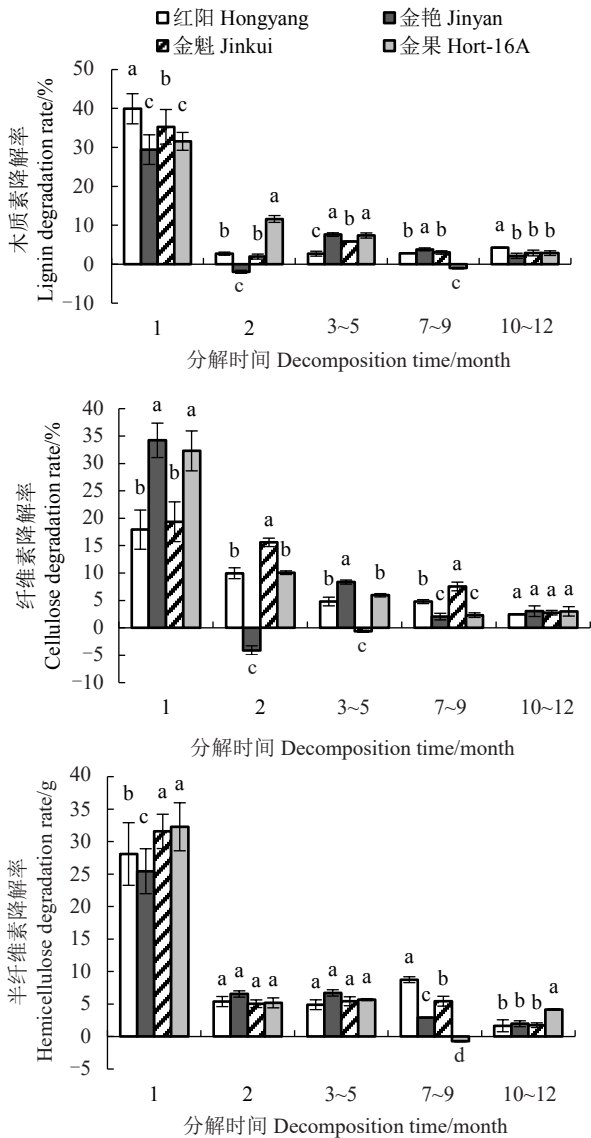


图6 猕猴桃修剪枝条木质素、纤维素和半纤维素降解率

Fig. 6 Degradation rates of lignin, cellulose, and hemicellulose in pruned branches of kiwifruit trees

解速率的主要因素^[8,27]。凋落物干物质的生物降解过程,主要由土壤动物、微生物等分解者完成。而凋落物中的N、P等养分含量是保障分解者完成生理活动的营养基础,因此,一般认为,N、P等养分含量较高,凋落物基质质量越好,其分解速率较快^[27]。另一方面,木质素、纤维素和多酚类物质是凋落物中的顽拗物质,一般不能被微生物直接降解,需要借助某些酶的作用^[26]。因此,一般认为,木质素含量越高,凋落物分解速率越慢^[11,25]。本研究中,红阳猕猴桃枝条木质素、纤维素含量较低,分解速率最快,而金魁猕猴桃N和木质素含量较高,分解速率最慢。N和木质素含量与分解半衰期呈正相关,K和半纤维

素含量与分解半衰期呈负相关。对于木质素含量较高的凋落物,即使初始N含量较高,并不能加速凋落物分解,这与Perakis等^[28]的研究相一致。原因是凋落物木质素含量比N含量对凋落物分解速率的限制作用更大^[11],且高N含量对木质素分解有抑制作用。其中的作用机制为:(1)高N含量往往会抑制木质素降解酶^[29];(2)N可以与木质素分解的副产物发生化学反应而形成稳定的复合化合物,减缓了不稳定C化合物的分解^[28];(3)高N环境下生长缓慢的真菌无法与快速生长的微生物竞争,因而许多能够分解木质素的微生物(如担子菌)的生长势会减弱^[27,30]。

3.2 果树枝条分解养分释放特征

随着凋落物干物质的分解,C、N、P、K等养分元素会释放至土壤、水、大气等环境中。但由于每种元素在凋落物中存在的形式及分解机制不同,元素的释放过程也存在差异。本研究中,猕猴桃枝条的C元素含量稳定,随着干物质的降解而逐渐释放;N、P含量则存在上升和下降的趋势,即在干物质降解过程中存在元素的富集和释放,这与其他凋落物研究相一致^[31-32]。N、P含量的变化与凋落物中初始N、P浓度和分解者活动相关。根据“底物的C、N化学计量学”假说,凋落物的干物质降解依赖于分解者的生理活动,但分解者完成自身生命活动需要充足的N源和P源,如果凋落物中N、P含量不能满足分解者自身需求,则分解者会将周围环境(比如土壤)中的N、P转移至凋落物中,导致元素的富集,反之,则导致元素的释放^[33]。金魁猕猴桃枝条初始N含量最高,为1.71%,可以为分解者提供充足的N源,因而表现为元素的释放。而其他3种枝条初始N含量较低,均在1%以下,不能满足分解者生理需求,分解者将土壤中的N元素转移至枝条中,导致N含量上升,表现为元素的释放。4个猕猴桃品种枝条P含量均表现为“下降-上升”的波动变化,这是由于P元素除受生物因素影响外,也受淋溶作用影响,分解初期的淋溶作用使P含量下降^[34-35]。而之后分解者作用使P含量上升以满足自身生理活动需要,但微生物一旦脱离了P限制,过量的P反而会抑制其活性,进而导致P含量下降,最终表现为P含量的波动变化^[36]。

与C、N、P等结构性元素相比,K是一种非结构性元素,因而在凋落物分解中主要受淋溶作用影响,一般表现为分解初期迅速释放,之后保持稳定^[31,37]。红阳、金艳和金果猕猴桃枝条中的K元素含

量均在分解试验内的前1~2个月迅速下降,之后保持相对稳定。金魁猕猴桃枝条初始K含量最低,仅有0.08%,随着干物质的分解含量上升,出现了富集现象。在凋落物分解过程中,K元素的富集现象较为少见,但在福建沙县官庄林场的杉木(*Cunninghamia lanceolata*)人工林凋落物分解试验中也观察到了这种现象^[38]。原因可能是凋落物中K含量太低,因而与土壤发生了阳离子交换而导致K含量上升^[39],也可能是微生物或非微生物的固定作用使其浓度增加^[10,40],具体作用机制还需进一步验证。

3.3 果树枝条木质素、纤维素和半纤维素降解特征

木质素和纤维素是凋落物中的难分解物质,且木质素是限制凋落物分解速率的主要因素之一^[25,39]。本研究中,红阳猕猴桃枝条木质素降解最快,其次是金果和金艳,金魁最慢,与干物质的分解速率相一致。木质素限制凋落物分解的机制为:(1)木质素在物理上抵抗胞外酶的降解,即对纤维素和半纤维素有保护作用,从而减缓凋落物质量损失^[27,41-42];(2)木质素沉积在半纤维素-蛋白质基质的细胞壁中,可以在物理上保护这些更不稳定的细胞壁成分免受微生物的攻击^[43];(3)木质素聚合物可以与半纤维素和蛋白质形成共价键,可能在化学上保护这些不稳定化合物在衰变过程中不被水解^[12]。

木质素、纤维素和半纤维素在分解试验的第一个月降解率最高,这与凋落物分解初期可溶性有机C的大量淋溶有关,且随着可溶性C的流失,木质素等物质的降解率在分解中后期呈现下降趋势^[26,44]。此外,在分解过程中,木质素等物质的降解率存在负值,即出现了累积现象,这在川西亚高山森林凋落物分解等研究中也观察到^[45]。原因是随着可溶性C、N、P等易分解组分的流失,木质素等难分解组分在凋落物干物质中所占的比例上升^[45]。此外,微生物在分解过程中会产生一些难分解的副产物或木质素类似物,可能导致木质素浓度等测量值的上升^[46]。

4 结 论

猕猴桃枝条分解50%所需的时间约为6个月,分解95%所需的时间约为29个月,4个品种分解速率由快至慢为红阳、金果、金艳、金魁,凋落物初始N、K、木质素和半纤维素含量均与分解半衰期显著相关。经过12个月的分解试验,4个猕猴桃品种枝条释放了50%~70%的C和N,红阳和金艳猕猴桃枝

条释放了80%以上的P和K。因此,猕猴桃果树枝条还田分解是对土壤肥力的重要补充,不同品种之间的枝条分解特征存在差异,基质质量是影响分解速率的主要因素,其中木质素含量对分解速率限制作用最大。

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