

黄土丘陵区不同树龄旱作枣园细根空间分布特征

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摘 要:以黄土丘陵区2、6、10、15龄旱作枣林(*Ziziphus jujube* cv. Junzao)为研究对象,采用根钻法,距树干0.5、1、1.5 m处、分层(0.2 m)钻取土样,分析了旱作枣林细根随树龄的变化特征。结果表明:随着枣林树龄增大,枣林细根根长密度增加,比根长减小;2龄枣树细根主要分布于径向1.5 m以内和垂向1.6 m以上,10、15龄枣树细根分布超过径向1.5 m和垂向3 m以上,并在株间形成根系高密度区,6龄枣树细根径向分布范围大于2龄,垂向分布与10龄和15龄接近;不同树龄枣林细根根长密度均随土层深度增加而减小,且主要集中在0~0.6 m土层中;随着树龄增加,细根根长密度径向分布无差异(10、15龄)。研究表明:2、6龄枣林应靠近树干地表处施肥,而理论上成熟期10、15龄枣林可在林内任意位置施肥;同时为防止枣林减产和退化,需增加枣林管理措施以有效降低枣树自身奢侈性耗水和非生产性耗水。

关键词:根;密度;干旱;树龄;旱作枣园;根长密度;比根长

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Li Lusheng, Zhao Xining, Gao Xiaodong, Wu Pute, Li Hongcheng, Ling Qiang, Sun Wenhao. Influences of stand age on root patterns in a rain-fed jujube (*Ziziphus jujube*) plantation of Loess Plateau in China[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering (Transactions of the CSAE), 2015, 31(20): 140—146. (in Chinese with English abstract) doi: 10.11975/j.issn.1002-6819.2015.20.020 http://www.tcsae.org

0 引 言

对于半干旱地区,分析植物细根分布特征对于了解植物水分来源和耗水特征具有重要意义^[1-2],国内外林木细根分布特征及其影响因素的研究已有相关报道。Zhou等研究土壤因子对油松细根分布的影响,结果表明相对于土壤无机氮,油松细根空间分布特征受土壤水分影响更大^[3];Olmo等研究了10种干旱胁迫条件下木本树种后,表明该条件下林木均具有较长的比根长,但根径较小^[4];Plante等分别研究了土壤质地对杨树和云杉两种防护林细根空间分布特征的影响,发现轻质土壤中细根分布密度均比黏重土细根分布密度高^[5]。目前关于林木根系的研究多集中于生态林根系空间分布与土壤的水分、养分、理化性质、剪枝整形以及林分密度等因素的关系方面^[6-9],而且针对特定年龄时期,对于经济林细根空间分布特征随树龄变化的研究相对缺乏。

红枣林是黄土丘陵区退耕还林工程实施以来一种重要的生态经济林,一方面用以补偿农民退耕带来的经济

损失;另一方面兼具防治水土流失的作用^[10-11]。截至到2010年,陕西榆林地区已有红枣林面积达6.67万hm²,短期内大面积红枣林的种植势必会引起生态环境的改变。马理辉等研究了滴灌条件下红枣林根系的空间分布特征^[12-13],但目前黄土丘陵区大部分红枣林为旱作枣林,对于旱作情况下枣树根系研究鲜见。

以往对林木细根研究,多集中在细根生物量变化上^[14-15],对于能反映土壤资源有效性的根长密度和能反映细根生理功能的比根长这两个重要指标研究较少^[16],此外,对细根分布的研究多集中在垂直方向上^[17],且多采用随机取样^[18],或者距树干特定距离的取样方法^[19],未考虑水平距离对细根分布的影响。因此,本研究以2年生(2a)、6年生(6a)、10年生(10a)、15年生(15a)4种树龄旱作红枣林为研究对象,探讨:1)旱作红枣林细根根长密度、比根长随树龄增加的变化规律;2)旱作红枣林细根在垂直方向和水平方向上的分布格局,以期旱作红枣林科学管理和持续生产提供理论依据。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于陕西省清涧县店则沟镇密植红枣林(37°15'N, 118°18'E)。本区属于温带大陆性季风气候,多年平均降雨量505 mm,降雨量少且年内分布不均,主要集中在7—9月,约占全年降雨量的70%。该区气候干燥,日照充沛,年均日照时数2 720 h,无霜期160~170 d,年平均气温8.6℃。该区土壤主要为黄绵土,属于

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沙壤土，土层深厚，土质均一，但土壤贫瘠，土壤化学性质见表 1。0~1 m 土壤容重均值为 1.28 g/cm³，田间持水量为 25%（体积含水量，下同），凋萎湿度为 7%。生育期内降雨变化如图 1 所示。

表 1 不同树龄红枣林土壤化学性质

| Table 1 Soil available nutrients in the 0-1 m soil layer of a jujube plantation with stands | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|------------------|
| 树龄 Stand age (year) | 速效氮 Available N/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 速效磷 Available P/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 速效钾 Available K/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 有机质 Organic matter/(g·kg ⁻¹) | pH 值 pH value |
| 2 年生 Two-year-old | 33.55±2.12b | 2.93±0.019a | 102.32±3.84a | 2.25±0.026a | 8.3a |
| 6 年生 Six-year-old | 34.71±2.16a | 2.81±0.036a | 101.74±4.69a | 2.77±0.013a | 8.3a |
| 10 年生 Six-year-old | 34.96±3.34a | 2.74±0.035a | 100.91±4.77a | 2.68±0.015a | 8.3a |
| 15 年生 Fifteen-year-old | 34.92±4.55a | 2.66±0.036a | 100.22±3.60a | 2.65±0.018a | 8.2a |

注：数据为平均值±标准差，n=3；显著性水平为 α=0.05，相同字母表示处理间没有显著差异。
Note: Data are mean ±SD, n=3; The test results were considered significant at a level of 0.05% based on LSD's test. The same letter in each column indicates that there is no significant difference between the samples.

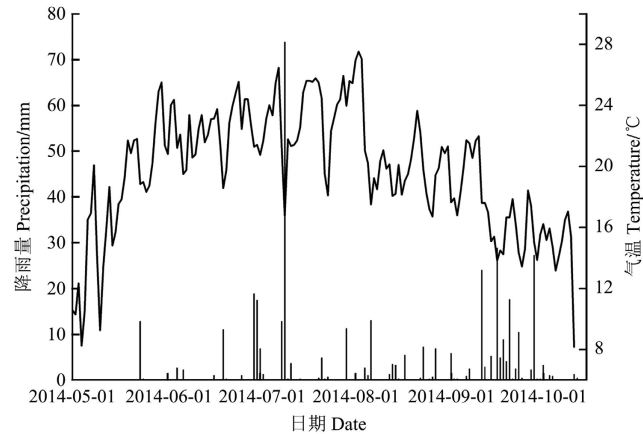


图 1 2014 年枣树生育期降雨量与气温变化

Fig.1 Variation of rainfall and temperature during growth period in 2014

1.2 样地设置

供试树种为骏枣 (*Ziziphus jujube* cv. *Junzao*)。自 1999 年枣林沿等高线开始种植，株行距为 3 m×2 m，枣树分布均匀，截止到 2014 年，研究区共形成了 2、6、10、15 年生 4 种树龄的红枣林。考虑胸径与地下部分存在相关性^[18]，在分别测定不同树龄红枣林平均胸径的基础上，以平均胸径作为样本株的选择依据，在不同树龄红枣林各选择一棵枣树作为细根研究的对象，各树龄样本株均位于阴坡、坡中位置。4 块不同树龄红枣林地基本情况见表 2。树高为地面到树冠最高处的垂直距离，树径为距离地表 0.1 m 处树干直径值，冠幅值为树冠水平和垂直的最大值。

表 2 红枣林地林分基本特征

| Table 2 Site characteristics of jujube stands | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 树龄 Stand age (years) | 平均树高 Average height/m | 平均树径 Average DBH/mm | 平均冠幅 Average crown width/m |
| 2 年生 Two-year-old | 0.87±0.15d | 31.66±6.8d | 1.14±0.27d |
| 6 年生 Six-year-old | 1.92±0.21c | 64.35±10.5c | 1.81±0.31c |
| 10 年生 Ten-year-old | 2.25±0.28b | 72.84±11.3b | 1.98±0.38b |
| 15 年生 Fifteen-year-old | 2.27±0.37a | 91.78±11.6a | 2.47±0.32a |

注：数据为平均值±标准差，n=3；显著性水平为 α=0.05，相同字母表示处理间没有显著差异。
Note: Data are mean ±SD, n=3; The test results were considered significant at a level of 0.05% based on LSD's test. The same letter in each column indicates that there is no significant difference between the samples.

1.3 根系取样

已有研究结果显示：90%的枣树细根集中在 0~3 m

土层中^[13,19]，因此本文主要研究该深度内枣树根系分布特征。2014 年 10 月，在枣树生长季末期利用根钻法（根钻直径 0.09 m），以树干为中心，每 120°沿半径方向等间距（0.5 m）设置取样点，分层（0.2 m）钻取土样，深度为 3.0 m，图 2 所示。各层钻取的土样过 16 目筛，拣出所有根系，利用游标卡尺将 Φ>2mm 的粗根剔除后，冲洗并去除死根，利用扫描仪获取根系图像（300 dpi），使用 DELTA-T SCAN 图像分析软件分析根系图像 (Delta-t scan, Delta-T Devices Company, UK)，获取细根根长。将扫描后各层细根 80℃烘干，利用电子天平称重，获取细根干重。将获得的各土层细根长除以对应取样土体体积即为各树龄枣树各土层细根根长密度（FRLD, Fine root length density），同样方法获取各土层根干重密度（FRWD, Fine root weight density），两者比值即为比根长（SRL, Specific root length）。

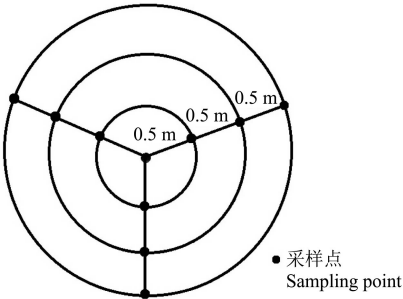


图 2 枣林根系取样图

Fig.2 Sampling positions of fine roots in densely planted jujube plantation sites.

1.4 数据分析

对同一土层中各方向获得的细根根长密度求平均值，获得细根的各个土层的垂直分布数据；对距树干一定水平距离的三个方向土层中的根长密度值求平均值，得到细根的水平分布数据。数据用软件 SPSS11.0 和 origin8.0 进行分析和绘图。采用单因素方差分析和最小显著差异法（LSD, least-significant difference）比较不同树龄内不同土层深度细根根长密度、比根长差异性，以及不同水平距离细根根长密度的差异显著性。显著性水平设定为 α=0.05。

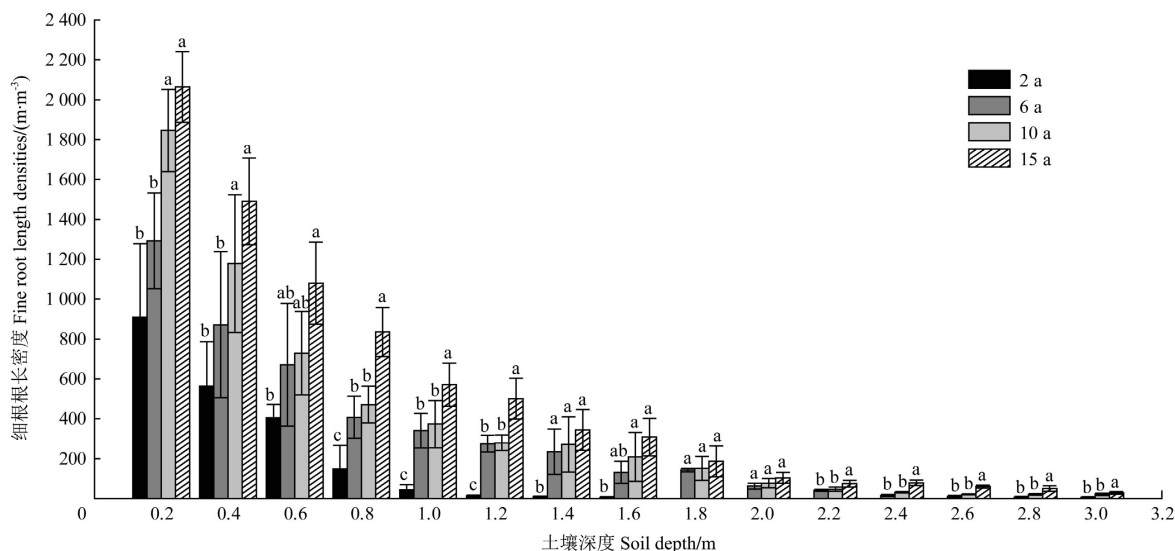
2 结果与分析

2.1 不同树龄红枣林细根根长密度的垂直分布

图 3 显示了不同树龄红枣林细根根长密度随土层深

度的变化特征。2 a 枣树细根垂直分布最深处位于 1.6 m 土层,其余各树龄枣树细根垂直分布深度均达到 3 m。2 a、6 a、10 a 和 15 a 枣树, 0~0.6 m 土层中的细根根长密度分别占总根长密度的 89.54%、65.56%、62.90%和 59.62%,说明各树龄枣树大部分细根富集于地表 0~0.6 m 土层之中,且随着枣树树龄的增大,0~0.6 m 土层内细根根长密度占细根总根长密度的比例在减少,细根密集区呈下移趋势。各树龄枣树在 0.6 m 以下土层中根长密度均随深度增加而递减。

不同树龄红枣林细根根长密度各层间差异性不同。



注: 显著性水平为 $\alpha=0.05$, 相同字母表示处理间没有显著差异。

Note: The test results were considered significant at a level of 0.05% based on LSD's test. The same letter in each column indicates that there is no significant difference between the samples. The error bar represents the standard deviation.

图 3 不同树龄枣树细根根长密度随着土层深度的变化特征

Fig.3 Vertical distribution of fine root length density (FRLD) with stand age in four densely planted jujube plantation sites

2.2 细根根长密度在不同水平距离处的分布特征

图 4 显示不同树龄枣林不同深度细根根长密度径向变化。2 a 枣林细根根长密度在 0~1.6 m 土层基本表现为随径向距离增加而减小,除 0~0.2 m 土层外,不同水平位置细根根长密度均无差异,同时在水平方向上细根生长范围未超过 1.5 m。6 a 枣林细根根长密度在 0~3 m 土层总体表现为随水平距离的增加而减小,但局部土层存在随水平距离增加而增加或不变的现象,方差分析表明,除 0.4~0.8 m 土层外,其余土层不同水平位置细根根长密度均无差异。10 a 和 15 a 红枣林细根根长密度水平分布均不存在显著差异,这是由于密植红枣林细根经过 10 a 的发展,邻近两树细根相互交叉分布现象明显,并在株间形成根系高密度区。

2.3 不同树龄红枣林细根

与不同树龄红枣林细根根长密度垂直分布均随深度增加而减少不同,不同树龄枣林比根长均呈现出单峰型垂直分布特征,峰值位置均出现在 0.4~0.8 m,图 5 所示。整体上比根长一般随树龄增大而减小,2 a、6 a、10 a 和 15 a 枣树平均比根长分别为 6.08、4.80、4.50、3.80 m/g,说明生长旺盛的枣树有较大的比根长。方差分析结果也表明 2 a 枣林比根长显著高于 10 a、15 a 枣林比根长 ($p<0.05$),但 0.6 m 以下土层不同树龄比根长均无显著

在 0~1.6 m 土层中,10 a、15 a 枣林细根根长密度显著高于 2 a 枣林细根根长密度 ($p<0.05$),其中在 0~0.4 m 土层中,两者细根根长密度也均显著高于 6 a 枣林细根根长密度 ($p<0.05$)。除 0~0.6 m 和 1.4~2.0 m 两个土层外,15 a 枣林细根根长密度均显著高于 10 a 枣林细根根长密度 ($p<0.05$)。在 0.6~3.0 m 土层中,10 a 与 6 a 枣林细根根长密度无显著性差异,但在 0.8~1.2 m 与 2.2~3.0 m 两土层中,15 a 枣林细根根长密度显著高于 6 a 枣林 ($p<0.05$)。因此,4 个树龄红枣林细根根长密度整体上表现为 15 a>10 a>6 a>2 a。

差异。因此,尽管 2 a 枣树的细根根长密度较小,但较大的比根长保证了幼龄枣树对土壤水分、养分的吸收,而 15 a 枣树虽然有较大的细根根长密度,但比根长较小,说明大龄枣树根系吸收能力较强的须根不足,势必影响枣树土壤水分、养分的吸收,使枣树的生长发育、生产受到影响,甚至也会导致枣树长势衰弱和枣林退化。

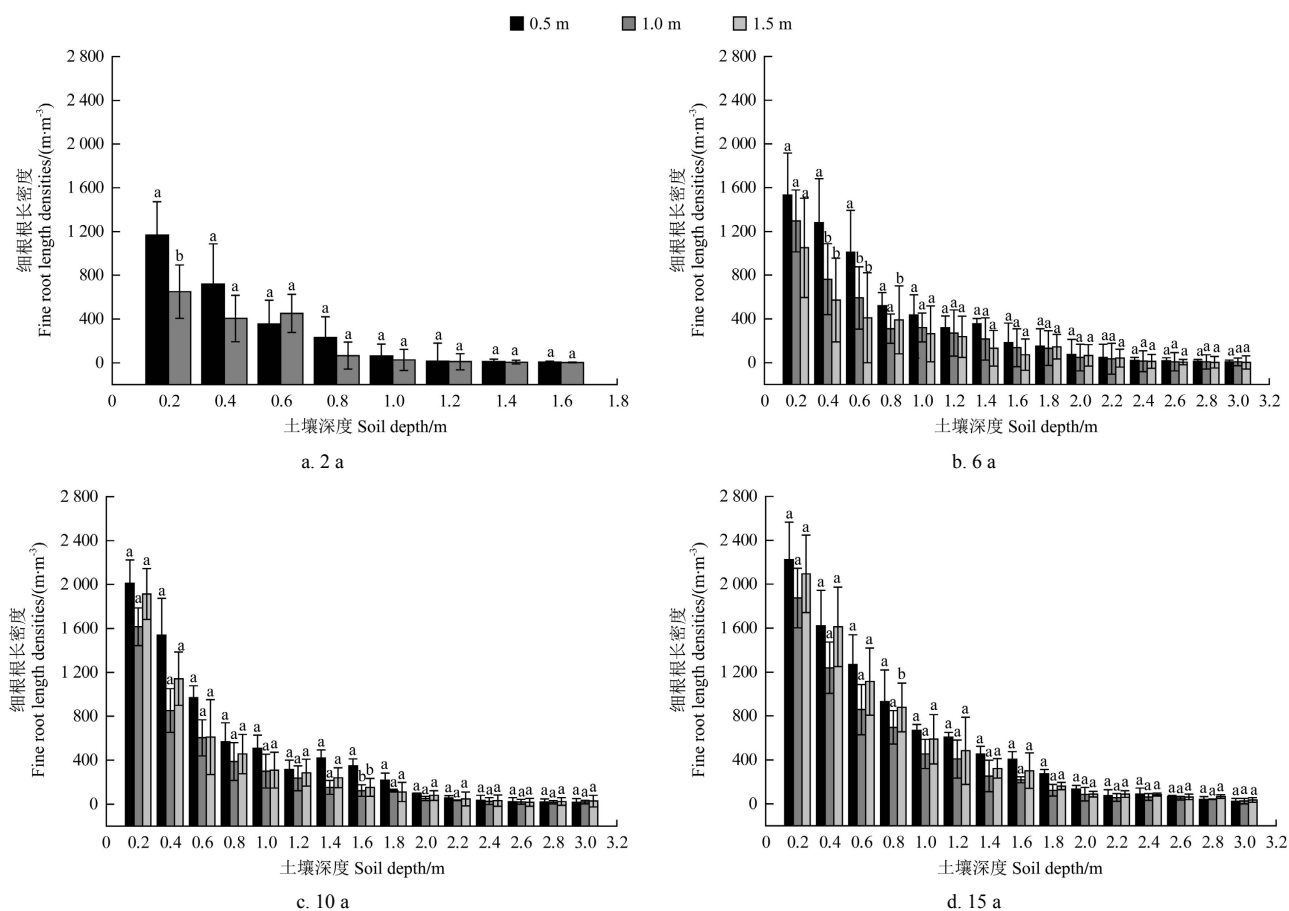
3 讨论

3.1 树龄对红枣林细根根长密度的影响

已有研究表明,林木细根根尖数、生物量随树龄的增加而增加^[20-21]。本研究中枣林细根根长密度分布的规律与此一致。研究发现,随着树龄的增加,红枣细根根长密度整体呈增加趋势,这是由于细根承担植株的吸收功能,随着树龄增加,枣树需要吸收更多的水分养分以维持正常生长。但 Claus 等指出: *Fagus sylvatica* L., *Picea abies* (L.) Karst., and *Quercus cerris* L. 三种欧洲林木幼年期细根生物量显著高于成熟期细根生物量^[22]。这是由于 Claus 测定的是不同树龄林分细根生物量而非单株林木细根生物量,而幼年期林木林分密度是成熟期林木林分密度 2.5~5 倍,造成测定的三种欧洲林木细根生物量最高值出现在幼年期。同时,也有研究结果表明树龄对 *Populus tremuloides* 的细根生物量没有显著影响^[23]。此外,随着

土层深度的增加, 不同树龄细根根长密度均呈减少趋势。在垂直剖面上, 各树龄枣树细根主要富集在 0~0.6 m 土层中 (约占整个土层的 60%~90%), 与相关研究结论一致^[13,24]。原因是黄土丘陵区降雨稀少, 加上枣树冠层截留,

降雨能够补给深层土壤水分的量很少, 大部分降雨被存储在表层土壤中, 因此充分利用表层 (0~0.6 m) 土壤的降雨对该区植物的生存和生长及其重要, 因而枣树细根根长密度集中在 0~0.6 m。

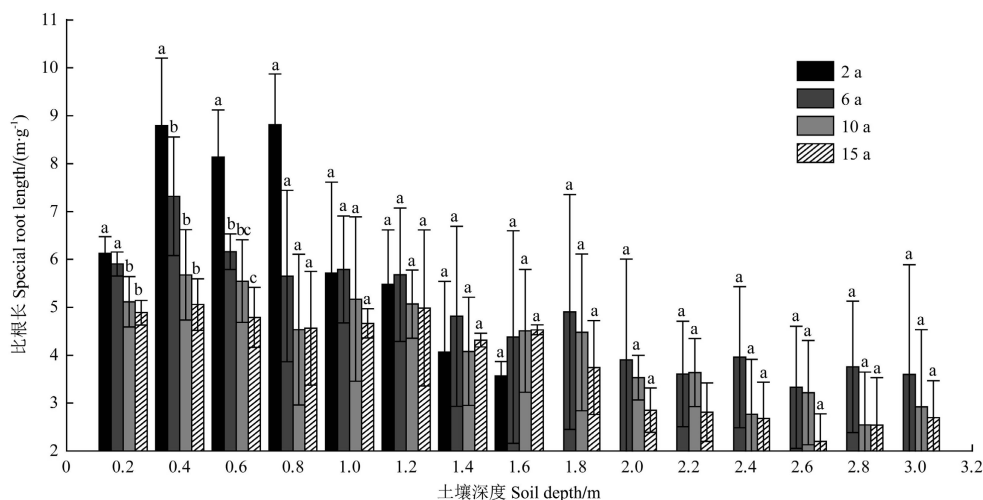


注: 显著性水平为 $\alpha=0.05$, 相同字母表示处理间没有显著差异。

Note: The test results were considered significant at a level of 0.05% based on LSD's test. The same letter in each column indicates that there is no significant difference between the samples. The error bar represents the standard deviation.

图 4 不同树龄红枣林各径向测点细根根长密度垂直分布

Fig.4 Fine root length density (FRLD) with stand age in each 0.2 m depth interval for different radial distances from trunk in four densely planted jujube plantation sites



注: 显著性水平为 $\alpha=0.05$, 相同字母表示处理间没有显著差异。

Note: The test results were considered significant at a level of 0.05% based on LSD's test. The same letter in each column indicates that there is no significant difference between the samples. The error bar represents the standard deviation.

图 5 不同树龄枣林比根长的垂直分布特征

Fig.5 Vertical distribution of special root length (SRL) with stand age for different soil depth intervals in four densely planted jujube plantation sites

径向距离对细根分布的影响也有不同的结论。一些研究表明根系分布与径向距离没有显著关系^[18,25-27], 该类研究均基于成熟林, 而成熟林地下根系发育完全, 相邻林木根系互相重叠, 因此可以认为林间根系分布趋于均匀。本研究结果表明旱作 2 a、6 a 红枣林细根根长密度以随径向距离增大而降低为主, 但到 10 a 后, 红枣林的细根根长密度在不同水平位置均无显著差异, 与上述研究结论一致, 这种根系分布结构可为处于半干旱区的枣树生长提供充足的水分和养分, 并为该区水土保持工作提供帮助。

3.2 树龄对红枣林比根长的影响

细根承担林木的吸收功能, 而比根长能反映出根系的直径及其吸收养分和水分的能力, 是反映细根生理功能的一个重要指标。甘卓亭等指出: 渭北旱塬苹果园比根长随土层深度和树龄增加而减小^[28]。与本研究结果一致。研究发现, 2 a 幼年期枣树具有较大的比根长, 数值垂直分布变化幅度较大; 而 15 a 枣树比根长较小, 且随土层深度变化, 其变化幅度较小。这是由于比根长受根序等级影响^[29-30], 根序等级越高, 比根长越小, 因此 1 级根序占有比例最大的幼年期枣树比根长也最大, 但方差分析表明树龄对 0.6 m 土层下的枣树比根长没有影响。由于本文采用根钻法, 无法对枣树根系具体结构特征进行分析, 因此在以后的研究中, 将采取剖面法对枣树根序等级进行分析, 并验证上述结论。

3.3 建议

由于黄土丘陵区土壤较为贫瘠, 因此, 施肥是旱作枣林必要的管理措施, 本研究结果表明不同树龄的枣树细根根长密度均集中在土壤表层, 因此旱作红枣林侧重于在土壤表层进行施肥, 此外, 2 a、6 a 枣林在靠近树干处施肥, 而在理论上成熟期 10 a、15 a 红枣林则可以在林内任意位置施肥。

已有研究结果表明细根生长与分布受土壤水分影响较大^[3,31]。黄土丘陵区土层深厚, 地下水位很低, 很难被枣树利用, 自然降雨是旱作红枣林获取水分的唯一来源。汪星等研究黄土丘陵区密植枣林土壤水分特性, 得出随着树龄增加, 枣林土壤水分逐渐减少, 且深层土壤水分恢复能力也在减小^[32]。结合本文研究结果, 表明随着树龄的增加, 红枣林在增加细根根长密度时, 对土壤水分需求也在逐渐增大, 一旦枣林土壤水分无法满足细根生长需求, 细根根长密度就会下降, 获取的水分养分资源就会相应减少, 可能会造成红枣林的减产和退化。因此有效降低枣树自身奢侈性耗水和非生产性耗水是保证旱作枣园高效管理及其持续生产的关键。耕作和覆盖措施作为减少非生产性耗水^[11,33], 及利用修剪措施减少自身奢侈性耗水^[34]已运用于枣林中。这些措施的推广会为退耕还林工程可持续发展提供技术支撑, 也是下一步研究的重点。

4 结 论

1) 随着树龄增加, 旱作红枣林的细根根长密度增大;

各树龄枣林的细根主要分布在 0~0.6 m 土层中, 且均随土层深度增加而递减; 红枣林生长至成熟期时 (10 a、15 a), 细根根长密度径向分布无差异; 旱作枣林比根长随树龄的增加而减小, 且均呈现出单峰型垂直分布特征, 峰值位置均位于在 0.4~0.8 m。

2) 2 a 枣树细根主要分布于径向 1.5 m 以内和垂向 1.6 m 以上, 10 a、15 a 枣树细根分布超过径向 1.5 m 和垂向 3 m 以上, 并在株间形成根系高密度区, 6 a 枣树细根径向分布范围大于 2 a, 垂向分布与 10 a 和 15 a 接近。

3) 研究表明: 2 a、6 a 枣林应靠近树干处施肥, 而理论上成熟期 10 a、15 a 枣林可在林内任意位置施肥; 同时为防止枣林减产和退化, 需增加枣林管理措施以有效降低枣树自身奢侈性耗水和非生产性耗水。

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Influences of stand age on root patterns in a rain-fed jujube (*Ziziphus jujube*) plantation of Loess Plateau in China

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Abstract: Fine roots (roots ≤ 2 mm in diameter) are the primary organ of absorbing water and nutrients in forest systems. Since the initiation of the large-scale ecological rehabilitation project (known as “Grain for Green” project) by the Chinese central government in 1999, the acreage of the jujube orchard has been increased rapidly on the Loess Plateau mainly for conserving soil plus water and raising economic benefits. However, the knowledge of fine roots dynamics during stand development is lacked to guide management practices for rain-fed jujube plantations, and most studies focused on the vertical dynamic of fine roots, with the method of random sampling and missed characterizing the radial distribution of fine roots. The objective of this study was to investigate the characteristics of fine roots in a rain-fed jujube plantation (*Ziziphus jujube* Mill. cv. Lizao) with a range of stand ages (2, 6, 10, and 15 years) in Qingjian County in Shaanxi Province (37°15'N, 118°18'E). Specifically, the fine root length density (FRLD), and the specific root length (SRL) in different age classes of a rain-fed jujube plantation at different radial distances were characterized. The distribution of the jujube trees was relatively uniform in 2 m between rows with the distance of 3 m between plants in each row, and the fine root samples were collected at 0.2 m increments to a depth of 3 m in trisection radiation from the representative tree trunk (0, 120, and 240°) at 0.5 m, 1 m, and 1.5 m radial distance in October 2014. The soil samples were collected with a root auger, which included a long cylindrical steel auger with an internal diameter of 0.09 m. The results showed that the fine root length density increased with the stand age increasing, and the surface soil had the highest fine root length density values in the 0–0.6 m surface soil layer, representing 60%–90% of the total fine root length density (from 0 to 3 m) in all study sites. The fine roots of the 2-year-old jujube plantation were distributed mainly in a range of 1.5 m, horizontally, within a thickness of 1.6 m, vertically; while those the 10 and 15-year-old jujube trees have exceeded 1.5 m in the radial direction and 3 m in the vertical direction, and a high-density region of fine roots were observed in the middle of the inter-row in 10, and 15-year-old jujube trees. This suggested that through ten years of fine root system development in the dense rain-fed jujube plantation, the fine roots were overlapped between neighboring jujube trees, and there was no difference of fine root length density in the radial distribution in the mature jujube trees (10 and 15 years, $p > 0.05$). Stand age had a significant effect on the specific root length ($p < 0.05$), and the average values of the specific root length were 6.08 m/g, 4.80 m/g, 4.50 m/g, and 3.80 m/g in 2, 6, 10, and 15-year-old jujube trees, respectively. This implied that the younger stands (2 and 6 years) had relatively “thinner” fine roots compared with the mature stands in the rain-fed jujube plantation, which likely occurred because young stands could take advantage of scarce moisture and nutrients. Our results quantified the extent and magnitude of fine root distribution in the soil layers during a chronosequence, which may reflect an increase in the concentration of fertilizer in these soil layers. The outcomes suggest that fertilizer can be placed closing to the main trunk in young stands, whereas fertilizer can be more evenly distributed in mature stands, and local farmers should conduct necessary measurement strategies for soil moisture conservation in the rain-fed jujube plantation.

Key words: root; density; drought; stand age; rain-fed jujube plantation; fine root length density; specific root length