

DOI: 10.13332/j.1000-1522.20150438

氮在凋落物-土壤界面连续体转移研究进展

郑俊强 韩士杰

(中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所)

摘要:凋落物-土壤界面连续体是森林生态系统的最重要部分,也是氮素生物地球化学循环最活跃的场所。土壤氮元素的生物地球化学循环广义上可分为转运和转化2个环节,真菌和细菌分别在这2个环节上扮演重要角色。降雨、氮沉降和温度等变化能够改变森林生态系统的氮生物地球化学循环过程,在全球变化加剧背景下,深入了解凋落物-土壤界面连续体内氮的转运和转化过程和机制尤为重要。本文综述了凋落物-土壤界面连续体的研究现状,通过应用¹⁵N示踪、分子生物学测序和¹⁵N-DNA-SIP分子探针技术,研究氮转运和转化的微生物群落及其过程的可行性,并提出今后森林生态系统凋落物-土壤界面连续体的氮循环模式,强调了真菌的转运和细菌的转化过程在氮固持中的贡献,有助于森林生态系统氮固持力和机制系统认知,为开展温带森林生态系统管理和氮排放控制提供了思路。

关键词:氮转移;凋落物-土壤界面连续体;森林;真菌;土壤

中图分类号:S718.5 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1000-1522(2016)04-0116-07

ZHENG Jun-qiang; HAN Shi-jie. **Nitrogen transfer in the litter-soil interface continuum of the temperate forest.** *Journal of Beijing Forestry University* (2016) **38**(4) 116-122 [Ch, 76 ref.] Institute of Applied Ecology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shenyang, Liaoning, 110164, P. R. China.

Litter-soil interface continuum is the most important component of the belowground ecosystem, which is also the most active area of nitrogen biogeochemistry cycling for the temperate forest. Nitrogen cycling in belowground ecosystems can always be considered to involve two processes: transfer and transformation, and fungi and bacteria play important roles in these two ways. Precipitation, nitrogen deposition and warming can change the nitrogen cycling; however, the mechanism of microbial communities driving nitrogen transfer and transformation still remains unclear. Herein, we review the contribution of nitrogen transfer and transformation to the nitrogen cycling, and highlight the response of the microbial community driving the both processes to nitrogen deposition and precipitation in terrestrial ecosystem. Our review has important implications for the nitrogen deposition and precipitation in the temperate forest ecosystem. We also suggest that the leaf litter labeled with ¹⁵N and measurement of the fungi and bacteria communities with ¹⁵N-DNA-SIP technique should be future research focus.

Key words nitrogen transfer; litter-soil interface continuum; forest; fungi; soil

北温带森林地表层常有大量的凋落物积累,凋落物与土壤构成一个连续体(litter-soil continuum),连续体内有几个关键的界面层(interface),例如,新凋落与旧凋落物层、分解一年以上的凋落物腐殖质与土壤层、表层土壤与下层土壤等构成具有明显分界的连续体。以往大多数研究将森林凋落物层与土

壤层割裂开,仅有少数研究将两者视为物质和能量传递的连续体^[1-2]。此连续体是森林生态系统微生物氮(N)转化和固持的主要场所^[3],并表现出明显的氮空间分布格局^[4]。表层凋落物分解初期残体中的氮总量通常会升高^[5-7],一般推测是因为土壤丝状真菌通过延伸的菌丝网络联接凋落物与土壤促

收稿日期:2015-11-30 修回日期:2016-01-22

基金项目:“973”国家重点基础研究发展计划项目(2011CB403202,2014CB954400)、国家自然科学基金项目(41173087,41330530)。

第一作者:郑俊强,博士,副研究员。主要研究方向:森林土壤生态。Email: zhjq79@yahoo.com 地址:110016辽宁省沈阳市沈河区文化路72号中国科学院沈阳应用生态研究所。

责任编辑:韩士杰,研究员,博士生导师。主要研究方向:森林生态。Email: hansj@iae.ac.cn 地址:同上。

本刊网址: <http://j.bjfu.edu.cn>; <http://journal.bjfu.edu.cn>

进氮元素的向上转运(transfer),并与其他微生物联合固持了外源的无机氮的缘故^[8-9]。真菌氮运输通道对于凋落物分解、凋落物-土壤界面连续体内碳循环至关重要,同时在土壤氮汇的形成中扮演着重要角色;而以往凋落物分解真菌的研究多关注其分解能力,很少关注其转移氮的能力。并且,对于活性氮的扩散和淋溶物理过程已有较多研究,而对于微生物驱动的氮转运过程还知之甚少^[10]。另外,在此界面连续体内存在大量的硝化和反硝化细菌等,参与硝态氮、铵态氮和有机氮间的相互转化(transformation),对于氮的固持起着至关重要的作用。目前,氮转运、转化对全球变化多因子耦合的响应还鲜见报道。因此,开展凋落物-土壤连续体关键界面氮转运和转化的微生物学机制性研究具有重要的理论意义。

人类活动正在不断地提高生物圈内活性氮的总量^[11],并通过大气沉降,在全球尺度上改变氮的生物地球化学循环^[12]。因为生物代谢过程中各种化学元素是按一定计量比例进行分配的^[13],其他化学元素的生物地球化学循环也因此会受到影响^[14]。温带森林原是氮限制型生态系统,大气沉降所提供的活性氮可能解除其限制,提高生态系统生产力^[15];但也可能产生氮饱和现象,致使森林生态系统退化,引发环境问题^[16]。另据预测,我国北温带森林因全球变化影响,未来可能会频现干旱或暴雨等极端天气^[17],进一步影响氮循环,这更增加了对森林氮循环预测的不确定性。可见,在大气氮沉降逐年增加的背景下,开展氮、水耦合对我国森林生态系统氮生物地球化学循环影响方面的研究具有一定的现实意义。

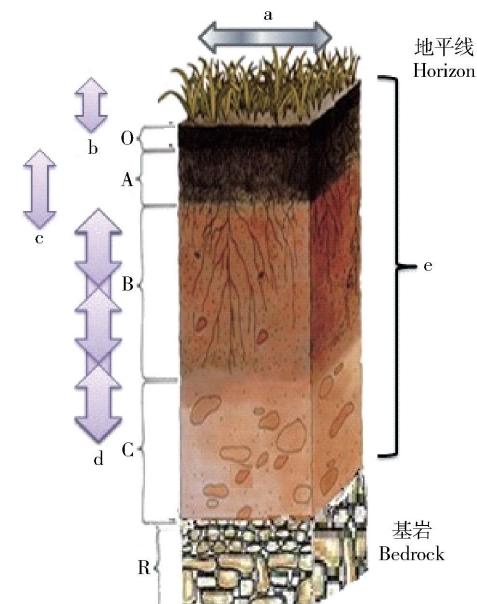
1 国内外研究进展

1.1 凋落物-土壤界面连续体概念和内涵

北温带森林具有较寒冷的冬季,相对低温的春秋季节,积雪覆盖期较长,有机质分解较慢,植物氮供给相对匮乏^[18],因此,对于广大的北温带森林而言,氮是限制性营养元素^[19]。近年来,温带森林生态系统受人为氮排放的影响正在引起广泛的关注,特别是像我国这样的高速发展的新经济体,氮沉降有逐年增加的趋势^[20];另外,极端干旱、降雨或降雨量的年际波动又影响着氮有效性和其他生态过程的波动,增加了对全球变化响应预测的不确定性。过去认为森林地被层凋落物积累是氮营养元素固持的重要途径^[21]。但随着氮沉降的增加以及降雨格局的变化,氮的固持能力的不确定性也随之增加。

森林凋落物层是大气与土壤的界面层,不同分

解-腐殖化程度的凋落物残体与土壤构成一个相互影响共同发育的整体,即凋落物-土壤界面连续体(litter-soil interface continuum),如图1所示^[1-2]。此连续体是地下生态系统最活跃、最复杂的部分,也是碳氮循环的核心场所,一般认为有效性养分沿着凋落物表层到土壤下层逐渐变化^[22-23]。凋落物-土壤界面连续体结构复杂,不同气候和土壤发育的各种森林群落差异较大,凋落物层厚度不一,凋落物的性质差异也较大。凋落物主要是由纤维素、木质素、半纤维素、果胶和蛋白质等组成^[24],需要大量的微生物去分解。因其结构复杂,微生物种类繁多,研究难度较大,因此,对于这一场所内发生的微生物过程及其调控认识还十分匮乏^[25]。目前,凋落物-土壤界面层微生物的多样性、在氮循环中的作用以及氮转运策略正在成为新的热点,其对大气氮沉降等全球变化的响应势必会得到越来越多的关注。



a. 不同品质凋落物间转运途径;b. 新凋落物与旧凋落物间转运途径;c. 凋落物层与土壤层间转运途径;d. 不同深度土壤转运途径;e. 发生在整个连续体内的氮转化

a. N transfer between litter with different quality; b. N transfer between fresh litter and old litter; c. N transfer between litter layer and soil; d. N transfer vertical in soil profiles; e. N transformation in the litter-soil interface continuum

图1 凋落物-土壤界面连续体系统中氮转运、转化假设途径

Fig. 1 Pathway of N transfer and transformation assumed in litter-soil interface continuum

1.2 氮转运

凋落物-土壤界面连续体异质性较大,有效氮分布不均以及淋溶等物理作用,易使氮发生下移,需要生物向上转运氮。氮转运(N transfer)的生物途径主要是由真菌菌丝通道实现的,包括菌根真菌和

腐生真菌均可转移大量氮化物。土壤腐生真菌是叶凋落物主要的分解者^[26],通过降解死亡植物有机质获取能源。许多腐生真菌形成大量的菌丝网络,在这些菌丝内部能够快速地转移碳水化合物、无机氮、有机氮、矿质元素和水等^[27-30],克服局部资源限制,进而使其能定殖到各种基质上^[31]。为了在碳含量高、氮含量低的叶凋落物基质上繁殖,腐生真菌可从土壤获取无机氮源并转移至表层的分解残体。另外,有些真菌在叶凋落物凋落前就已存在于叶片表面或内部(或称叶际真菌)^[32],叶凋落后,待温湿度适宜时,这些真菌开始营腐生生活,降解凋落物获取碳源和能量^[33-34],并不断向周围和土壤中延伸菌丝,这个过程获取氮营养元素等。因此,研究氮转运真菌途径时,要考虑土壤习居腐生真菌的作用,亦不可忽略叶际真菌转运氮的可能性。另外,菌根真菌也可以通过分泌水解酶和氧化还原酶,引起叶凋落物降解和营养元素释放^[35-36],例如,在美国赤松(*Pinus rigida*)林的矿质土壤中发现外生菌根真菌定殖会刺激凋落物的分解^[37],在此过程中也可能有氮素的转运。因此,研究氮转运真菌途径时,也不可忽略外生菌根菌和丛枝菌根菌的作用;各种真菌的作用部位和时间可能有所不同,在研究策略和方法上应综合考虑,并加以区分,研究方法亦应有针对性。

按常理,只要吸收了氮素的丝状真菌就能对氮的转运起作用,但不能排除有些真菌可能只是氮的吸收者,对转运贡献极小。那么,怎样确认哪些真菌参与了氮转运呢?首先,近些年,有研究应用稳定同位素¹⁵N标记凋落物,分析菌根真菌种类和菌根中的¹⁵N丰度,确定菌根真菌对凋落物源氮的吸收功能;另外一种策略是室内微宇宙培养法,将带有¹⁵N标记的凋落物与检测植物用微孔膜或网隔开^[38-40],只允许真菌菌丝通过,定期检测¹⁵N和真菌变化。这两种方法要求对植物根系和菌根真菌有一定的了解,但在天然条件下,森林物种组成丰富,难以通过形态方法区分和确定群落中根和菌根真菌的种类,而且很多腐生真菌对氮转运也具有重要作用,怎样区分这些真菌的作用,以及其发挥作用的时间和空间生态位等,都需要新的方法或研究策略。就凋落物-土壤界面连续体的整体性研究策略而言,以往的一些关于真菌在凋落物-土壤连续体内垂直分布的研究为我们提供了一些参考。Lindahl等^[41]通过分析土壤中真菌分类群的垂直分布,发现凋落物分解和氮的固持是分开的,由不同的真菌功能群完成,腐生真菌在凋落物层负责分解凋落物,菌根真菌在下层负责氮的固持。鉴于此,破解真菌群落组成在

凋落物-土壤界面连续体内的时空分布动态,是明确真菌转运氮功能的先决条件。

1.3 氮转运的空间过程

与此同时,要对凋落物-界面连续体的关键界面区别对待。对其空间分布给予细化,如新鲜凋落物界面中,新旧凋落物界面、凋落物腐殖层与表层土壤界面、表层土壤与下层土壤界面等等。以往的多数研究主要集中于单种凋落物的分解,这并不能代表陆地生态系统的自然情况:一般是多种凋落物共存,不同的凋落物在一起分解,而非单独分解。近年来,研究逐渐开始关注混合凋落物的分解动力学^[42-44],并发现凋落物混合分解速率常偏离单独分解速率的简单加和^[45-47],即表现出非叠加效应。例如,通过对以往30个混合分解研究的综合分析,Gartner等^[44]发现凋落物分解的非叠加效应普遍存在;Hättenschwiler^[48]曾提出抑制分解的凋落物组分和营养物质的转移可以加快或减慢与之共存的凋落物的分解。一般认为,正向非叠加效应可能是混合凋落物中高氮凋落物向低氮凋落物转运氮引起的,例如,Schimel等^[49]调查了6种具有不同氮含量的热带凋落物的氮转移,的确发现凋落物间存在大量的氮转移;然而,他们不能确认氮素是被真菌菌丝主动转运,还是通过淋溶和扩散被动转移的^[22,50]。最近,Tiunov^[51]提出混合分解凋落物间氮转运起主导作用的是真菌主动运输,这一假说尚需大量的研究去证实。因此,凋落物分解过程中氮转移的研究应考虑凋落物混合分解的现实情形和不同品质凋落物之间的氮转移(图1a)。森林地表层不同品质凋落物间的氮转运可能降低那些品质高的凋落物氮淋失,有助于氮的截留。但是,最近有研究发现了氮沉降抑制凋落物混合分解的非叠加效应^[52-53],但对其微生物机制尚不清楚。

凋落物分解初期(新凋落物),质量损失较快,内源氮与碳协同释放,但与此同时,常伴随着总氮的净增加^[22,54-55]。Fahey等^[56]报道将标记的凋落物放置于糖枫(*Acer saccharum*)林地,一年中凋落物的¹⁵N下降了20%~30%,这一损失被外源氮所补偿,氮总量净增26%~32%。另外的研究发现,在3种欧洲山毛榉(*Fagus sylvatica*)森林土壤中,外源氮补偿氮损失持续了2年,从第3年才开始出现氮净释放^[55,57]。在分解后期(旧凋落物),分解的产物与氮缩合产生惰性腐殖类化合物,并积累^[22]。可见,分解初期会有一些氮因淋溶作用,不可避免地淋失于下层土壤,真菌菌丝通道可以将其再向上转运,促其固持;随着分解的进行,腐殖化的惰性化合物比重增加,如果固持的氮能与这些化合物键合,有助于

氮的长期固持。又如,Berg 等^[58]报道初始氮含量高和土壤氮含量高时,在分解后期具有减缓分解速率的效应。这一效应被归因于:氮对白腐真菌木质素酶形成的抑制,以及氮与木质素缩合生成化学稳定的结构。长期受氮沉降影响的森林生态系统,由于沉降带来充足的外源氮供给,凋落物分解时有机氮的淋溶增强同时真菌对氮的上行运输降低,进而可能促进土壤有机质的氮汇能力^[56]。在一些长期高氮沉降的森林生态系统中的确发现了有机层和土壤中氮含量提高了^[59]。不同的分解阶段参与氮转运的真菌种类有所不同,运力可能也存在差异,所转运的氮的去向也存在较多未知。水、氮耦合可能抑制真菌上行运输,甚至上行真菌也被抑制,进而减缓分解,这也势必会降低氮的上行量,增加其淋溶的风险。因此,新、旧凋落物间(图 1b)及其与临近土壤间(图 1c)氮转移真菌对水、氮耦合的敏感性关乎地下系统的氮固持能力。

1.4 氮转运的时间动态

除了以上的真菌和凋落物-土壤界面连续体的空间策略外,还应该充分考虑所针对的真菌类群的温度适应性(即时间策略)。众所周知,温带森林生态系统的多数树种的根系与真菌形成繁茂的菌根共生体(如外生菌根、丛枝菌根)。因温度季节波动,外生菌根真菌分泌不同的胞外酶使营养元素发生有效性转化^[60-62]。在温带初春季节,森林叶芽尚未抽出时,光合几乎为零,其向菌根真菌无碳源输送,研究发现外生菌根真菌能分解凋落物碳氮并输送给植物供植物发芽使用。因此,初春温度回升森林植物发芽前是研究外生真菌氮转移的重要时间点,而且从定殖的根系所放射出的菌丝形态也因不同种而表现出很大的差异。根据外部菌丝的结构、丰度和长度,一般将外生菌根真菌(ECM)分为接触型、短距离型、中距离型和长距离型等,另外因其存在亲水性、疏水性差异也能对宿主植物获取营养物质产生差异^[63],所以,欲明确此问题需深度分析菌根真菌的群落组成变化,且因地因时综合分析。

1.5 氮转化与转运的关系

氮转化与转运两者间存在密切的联系。氮转化可促进各形态氮间的平衡,有利于转运的氮被其他生物有效吸收,因此,转运和转化间的协同可使整个连续体更有效地利用和固持氮。细菌的相对丰度也随着土壤层的深度而变化^[41,64-65],在凋落物-土壤界面连续体内存在明显的细菌空间生态位分异^[66]。氮的转化与转运是彼此交织在一起的,转化主要是由细菌驱动的,如所熟知的硝化细菌,氮转化对于氮的有效性和固持具有决定性作用。研究表明,真菌

和细菌共同参与有机氮的循环^[67],细菌分解有机质需要氮营养元素,并且细菌主要以集群的方式存在于颗粒的凹陷和缝隙里,本身不具移动能力,并具有一定的粘附性,真菌转运的部分氮可供细菌转化。但目前,对于这两个环节中真菌与细菌的协同关系还知之甚少,特别是它们的关键类群在协同完成氮循环的过程中的空间分异关系还不清楚。因此,我们推测真菌可能起着长途运输的作用,使氮在凋落物-土壤界面连续体中分布更加均匀,避免有效氮过度集中;而细菌可能起着货栈的作用,短期储存氮,并进行各形态间的转化,供给植物或固持在土壤有机质中,而氮沉降和降雨的变化可能改变这两个环节的协同关系,进而改变氮的固持,这一假说需要进一步研究证实。

2 技术手段

微生物是凋落物-土壤界面连续体内碳、氮等元素生物地球化学循环过程的主要驱动者。不同土壤深度有不同的微生物定殖,通过传统的分离纯培养和微宇宙方法已鉴定出大量能够转运氮元素的真菌,如 AM 菌根真菌。真菌的 ITS rDNA 和细菌的功能基因 DNA 同时具有保守序列和高变异性序列的特点,这些基因序列分析已广泛应用于微生物多样性的研究,并已建立了基因序列数据库,用以确定真菌和细菌的系统发育关系。

以往,应用¹⁵N 标记法检测真菌对氮的转运仅限于简单生境中的已知菌根真菌,而对复杂生境中的真菌却无能为力。近年来,分子生物学技术的进步和向微生物生态学领域的渗透,产生了一门新学科——微生物分子生态学,使得参与氮元素生物地球化学循环的微生物群落结构和组成的解析更加深入,描述土壤中活跃微生物群落更加精致,特别是高通量 DNA 测序技术和超高速离心技术的发展使对环境基因组解析更全面。稳定同位素技术与这些微生物分子生态学技术的结合,使我们能够更深刻地了解驱动植物-土壤系统碳氮循环的过程和微生物学机制。因此,可以利用稳定同位素分子探针(Stable-Isotope Probing, SIP)技术解析氮转运真菌的种群信息。稳定同位素探针(SIP)能够对生物进行身份确定,并能联系其在环境中的功能,通过高富集的基质将稳定同位素标记到微生物 DNA 上,然后通过密度梯度离心使同位素标记的 DNA 与非标记的 DNA 分离;分离出来的同位素标记 DNA 可以用于 PCR 扩增和其他下游操作,如克隆、测序分析、构建指纹图谱和系统发育树等。这一技术已成功地用于¹⁵N 标记的植物凋落物和土壤微生物群落¹⁵N-

DNA分析研究中^[68-70]。Cadisch等^[71]报道了¹⁵N-DNA探针成功应用于土壤样品。稳定同位素探测(¹⁵N-DNA-SIP)和新一代高通量测序技术结合,能够在较高的分辨率水平上解析氮转运真菌的群落组成。

目前SIP技术在土壤分子生态学研究领域主要应用在原位鉴定介导有机污染物生物降解和碳氮循环过程的功能微生物方面。碳氮循环研究多集中于植物-微生物相互作用对陆地生态系统中碳氮转化、土壤中碳氮周转速率、稻田产甲烷机理及产甲烷菌的研究。Cadisch等^[71]研究了¹⁵N-DNA-SIP的技术方案,结果表明该技术适用于土壤微生物生态学研究,从而掀起了¹⁵N-DNA-SIP在环境微生物分子生态学领域应用的热潮。He等^[72]对农田土壤生态系统中氨氧化古菌(AOA)和氨氧化细菌(AOB)进行一系列研究,得出二者在根际土壤中的丰度、组成对环境的响应占主导作用,并发现土壤中硝化作用伴随着古菌amoA的基因丰度和多样性变化。Buckley等^[68]采用¹⁵N₂-DNA-SIP原位鉴定了独立生存的固氮微生物,通过分析¹⁵N标记DNA的16S rDNA,发现了3组新固氮微生物。Jia等^[73]采用SIP技术示踪农田土壤氨氧化微生物DNA,发现相对于古菌,细菌是土壤硝化过程的主要驱动者。

3 需求与展望

综上所述,凋落物-土壤界面层连续体是森林生态系统中最活跃的场所,对陆地生态系统氮周转和储存起着重要的作用,对大气氮沉降和降雨变化存在直接反馈作用。这一反馈作用主要取决于氮转运微生物功能的发挥和外源氮与内源氮相互转化之间的平衡。由于影响凋落物-土壤界面连续体氮转运微生物的主控因子在空间和时间上存在异质性和复杂性,降雨变化和氮沉降对整个连续体内氮转运和转化的微生物群落结构和功能的影响存在耦合作用,使得结果存在着极大的不确定性。我国有关森林氮循环的研究在各个气候区域已逐渐开展,主要探讨土壤氮转化过程和速率^[74],森林凋落物-土壤界面层氮截获的研究还较薄弱。例如,Templer等^[75]对全球氮转化研究进行的meta分析,分析了欧美40多个国家的研究,没有我国的生态系统;Craine等^[76]全球气候变化背景下菌根真菌与氮循环的相关性分析,也没有涉及我国。可见,我国在这方面还存在较多空白,这制约着对于我国各生态系统氮状况和未来氮固持潜力的认识。

参考文献

[1] KANDELER E, LUXHØI J, TSCHERKO D, et al. Xylanase,

invertase and protease at the soil-litter interface of a loamy sand [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 1999, 31:1171-1179.

- [2] CHIGINEVA N I, ALEKSANDROVA A V, MARHAN S, et al. The importance of mycelial connection at the soil-litter interface for nutrient translocation, enzyme activity and litter decomposition [J]. *Applied Soil Ecology*, 2011, 51(1):35-41.
- [3] FANG H J, YU G R, CHENG S L, et al. Nitrogen-15 signals of leaf-litter-soil continuum as a possible indicator of ecosystem nitrogen saturation by forest succession and N loads [J]. *Biogeochemistry*, 2011, 102: 251-263.
- [4] MORITSUKA N, YANAI J, MORI K, et al. Biotic and abiotic processes of nitrogen immobilization in the soil-residue interface [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2004, 36: 1141-1148.
- [5] ABER J D, MELILLO J M. Nitrogen immobilization in decaying hardwood leaf litter as a function of initial nitrogen and lignin content [J]. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 1982, 60: 2263-2269.
- [6] MCCLAUGHERTY C A, PASTOR J, ABER J D. Forest litter decomposition in relation to soil nitrogen dynamics and litter quality [J]. *Ecology*, 1985, 66: 266-275.
- [7] BERG B, MCCLAUGHERTY C. Nitrogen and phosphorus release from decomposing litter in relation to the disappearance of lignin [J]. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 1989, 67: 1148-1156.
- [8] LINDAHL B, STENLID J, FINLAY R. Effects of resource availability on mycelial interactions and 32P-transfer between a saprotrophic and an ectomycorrhizal fungus in soil microcosms [J]. *FEMS Microbiology Ecology*, 2001, 38: 43-52.
- [9] FREY S D, SIX J, ELLIOTT E T. Reciprocal transfer of carbon and nitrogen by decomposer fungi at the soil-litter interface [J]. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2003, 35(7): 1001-1004.
- [10] LI A, FAHEY T J. Nitrogen translocation to fresh litter in Northern Hardwood Forest [J]. *Ecosystems*, 2013, 16: 521-528.
- [11] VITOUSEK P M, ABER J A, HOWARTH R W. Human alteration of the global nitrogen cycle: sources and consequences [J]. *Ecological Applications*, 1997, 73: 737-750.
- [12] GALLOWAY J N, TOWNSEND A R, ERISMA J W, et al. Transformation of the nitrogen cycle: recent trends, questions, and potential solutions [J]. *Science*, 2008, 320:889-892.
- [13] STERNER R W, ELSER J J. Ecological stoichiometry: the biology of elements from molecules to the biosphere [M]. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2002.
- [14] FINZI A C, COLE J J, DONEY S C, et al. Research frontiers in the analysis of coupled biogeochemical cycles [J]. *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 2011, 9: 74-80.
- [15] TOWNSEND A R, BRASWELL B H, HOLLAND E A, et al. Spatial and temporal patterns in terrestrial carbon storage due to deposition of fossil fuel nitrogen [J]. *Ecological Applications*, 1996, 6: 806-814.
- [16] ABER J, McDOWELL W, NADELHOFFER K, et al. Nitrogen saturation in temperate forest ecosystems [J]. *BioScience*, 1998, 48: 921-934.
- [17] 吴金栋, 王石立, 张建敏. 未来气候变化对中国东北地区水热条件影响的数值模拟研究 [J]. 资源科学, 2000, 22(6): 36-42.
- WU J D, WANG S L, ZHANG J M. A numerical simulation of the impacts of climate change on water and thermal resources in

- northeast China [J]. Resources Science, 2000, 22(6): 36–42.
- [18] PERSSON E. Structure and function of northern Coniferous forests: an ecosystem study [M]. Stockholm: Swedish Natural Science Research Council, 1980.
- [19] VITOUSEK P M, HÄTTENSCHWILER S, OLANDER L, et al. Nitrogen and nature [J]. AMBIO, 2002, 31: 97–101.
- [20] 吕超群, 田汉勤, 黄耀. 陆地生态系统氮沉降增加的生态效应 [J]. 植物生态学报, 2007, 02: 205–218.
- LÜ C Q, TIAN H Q, HUANG Y. Ecological effects of increased nitrogen deposition in terrestrial ecosystems [J]. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2007, 31(2): 205–218.
- [21] HART S C, FIRESTONE M K. Forest floor-mineral soil interactions in the internal nitrogen cycle of an old-growth forest [J]. Biogeochemistry, 1991, 12: 103–127.
- [22] BERG B, MCCLAUGHERTY C. Plant litter: decomposition, humus formation, carbon sequestration [M]. Berlin: Springer, 2003.
- [23] 陈莎莎, 刘鸿雁, 郭大立. 内蒙古东部天然白桦林的凋落物性质和储量及其随温度和降水梯度的变化格局 [J]. 植物生态学报, 2010, 34(9): 1007–1015.
- CHEN S S, LIU H Y, GUO D L. Litter stocks and chemical quality of natural birch forests along temperature and precipitation gradients in eastern Inner Mongolia, China [J]. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2010, 34(9): 1007–1015.
- [24] YADAV V, MALANSON G. Progress in soil organic matter research: litter decomposition, modelling, monitoring and sequestration [J]. Progress of Physical Geography, 2007, 31: 131–154.
- [25] BALL B A, CARRILLO Y, MOLINA M. The influence of litter composition across the litter-soil interface on mass loss, nitrogen dynamics and the decomposer community [J]. Soil Biology and Biochemistry, 2014, 69: 71–82.
- [26] RAYNER A D M, BODDY L. Fungal decomposition of wood: its biology and ecology [M]. Chichester: Wiley-Interscience Publication, 1988.
- [27] BODDY L. Saprotrrophic cord-forming fungi: meeting the challenge of heterogeneous environments [J]. Mycologia, 1999, 91: 13–32.
- [28] TLALKA M, WATKINSON S C, DARRAH P R, et al. Continuous imaging of amino-acid translocation in intact mycelia of *Phanerochaete velutina* reveals rapid, pulsatile fluxes [J]. New Phytologist, 2002, 153: 173–84.
- [29] TLALKA M, HENSMAN D, DARRAH P R, et al. Noncircadian oscillations in amino acid transport have complementary profiles in assimilatory and foraging hyphae of *Phanerochaete velutina* [J]. New Phytologist, 2003, 158: 325–35.
- [30] TLALKA M, BEBBER D, DARRAH P R, et al. Mycelial networks: nutrient uptake, translocation and role in ecosystems [C] // BODDY L, FRANKLAND J, VAN WEST P, et al. Ecology of saprotrophic basidiomycetes. London: Academic Press, 2008: 43–62.
- [31] BOBERG J B, FINLAY R D, STENLID J, et al. Fungal C translocation restricts N-mineralization in heterogeneous environments [J]. Functional Ecology, 2009, 24: 454–459.
- [32] SADAKA N, PONGE J F. Fungal colonization of phyllosphere and litter of *Quercus rotundifolia* Lam. in a holm oak forest (High Atlas, Morocco) [J]. Biology and Fertility of Soils, 2003, 39: 30–36.
- [33] OSONO T. Role of phyllosphere fungi of forest trees in the development of decomposer fungal communities and decomposition processes of leaf litter [J]. Canadian Journal of Microbiology, 2006, 52(8): 701–716.
- [34] VORÍSKOVÁ J, BALDRIAN P. Fungal community on decomposing leaf litter undergoes rapid successional changes [J]. The ISME Journal, 2013, 7: 477–486.
- [35] NÄSHOLM T, KIELLAND K, GANETEG U. Uptake of organic nitrogen by plants [J]. New Phytologist, 2009, 182: 31–48.
- [36] RINEAU F, ROTH D, SHAH F, et al. The ectomycorrhizal fungus *Paxillus involutus* converts organic matter in plant litter using a trimmed brown-rot mechanism involving Fenton chemistry [J]. Environmental Microbiology, 2012, 14: 1477–1487.
- [37] ZHU W, EHRENFIELD J G. The effects of mycorrhizal roots on litter decomposition, soil biota, and nutrients in a spodosolic soil [J]. Plant and Soil, 1996, 179: 109–118.
- [38] HODGE A, CAMPBELL C D, FITTER A H. An arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus accelerates decomposition and acquires nitrogen directly from organic material [J]. Nature, 2001, 413: 297–299.
- [39] HODGE A, FITTER A H. Substantial nitrogen acquisition by arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi from organic material has implications for N cycling [J]. PNAS, 2010, 107: 13754–13759.
- [40] NUCCIO E E, HODGE A, PETT-RIDGE J, et al. An arbuscular mycorrhizal fungus significantly modifies the soil bacterial community and nitrogen cycling during litter decomposition [J]. Environmental Microbiology, 2013, 15(6): 1870–1881.
- [41] LINDAHL B D, IHRMARK K, BOBERG J, et al. Spatial separation of litter decomposition and mycorrhizal nitrogen uptake in a boreal forest [J]. New Phytologist, 2007, 173: 611–620.
- [42] WARDLE D A, BONNER K I, NICHOLSON K S. Biodiversity and plant litter: experimental evidence which does not support the view that enhanced species richness improves ecosystem function [J]. Oikos, 1997, 79: 247–258.
- [43] HOORENS B, COOMES D, AERTS R. Neighbour identity hardly affects litter-mixture effects on decomposition rates of New Zealand forest species [J]. Oecologia, 2010, 162: 479–489.
- [44] GARTNER T B, CARDON Z G. Decomposition dynamics in mixed-species leaf litter [J]. Oikos, 2004, 104: 230–246.
- [45] MADRITCH M D, CARDINALE B J. Impacts of tree species diversity on litter decomposition in the northern temperate forest of Wisconsin, USA: a multi-site experiment along a latitudinal gradient [J]. Plant and Soil, 2007, 292: 147–159.
- [46] JONSSON M, WARDLE D A. Context dependency of litter-mixing effects on decomposition and nutrient release across a long-term chronosequence [J]. Oikos, 2008, 117: 674–1682.
- [47] PEREZ H N, BLUNDO C M, GURVICH D E, et al. More than the sum of its parts: assessing litter heterogeneity effects on the decomposition of litter mixtures through leaf chemistry [J]. Plant and Soil, 2008, 303: 151–159.
- [48] HÄTTENSCHWILER S, TIUNOV A V, SCHEU S. Biodiversity and litter decomposition in terrestrial ecosystems [J]. Annual Review of Ecology Evolution System, 2005, 36: 191–218.
- [49] SCHIMEL J P, HÄTTENSCHWILER S. Nitrogen transfer between

- decomposing leaves of different N status [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2007, 39: 1428–1436.
- [50] CURRIE W S, ABER J D. Modeling leaching as a decomposition process in humid Montane forests [J]. *Ecology*, 1997, 78(6): 1844–1860.
- [51] TIUNOV A V. Particle size alters litter diversity effects on decomposition [J]. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2009, 41: 176–178.
- [52] ROSEMOND A D, SWAN C M, KOMINOSKI J S, et al. Non-additive effects of litter mixing are suppressed in a nutrient-enriched stream [J]. *Oikos*, 2010, 119: 326–336.
- [53] LIN G G, MAO R, ZHAO L, et al. Litter decomposition of a pine plantation is affected by species evenness and soil nitrogen availability [J]. *Plant and Soil*, 2013, 373: 649–657.
- [54] LAGANIÈRE J, PARÈ D, BRADLEY R L. How does a tree species influence litter decomposition: separating the relative contribution of litter quality, litter mixing, and forest floor conditions [J]. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 2010, 40: 465–475.
- [55] ZELLER B, COLIN-BELGRAND M, DAMBRINE E, et al. Decomposition of ¹⁵N-labelled beech litter and fate of nitrogen derived from litter in a beech forest [J]. *Oecologia*, 2000, 123: 550–559.
- [56] FAHEY T J, YAVITT J B, SHERMAN R E, et al. Transport of carbon and nitrogen between litter and soil organic matter in a northern hardwood forest [J]. *Ecosystems*, 2011, 14: 326–340.
- [57] ZELLER B, COLIN-BELGRAND M, DAMBRINE E, et al. Fate of nitrogen released from ¹⁵N-labeled litter in European beech forests [J]. *Tree Physiology*, 2001, 21: 153–162.
- [58] BERG B, MATZNER E. Effect of nitrogen deposition on decomposition of plant litter and soil organic matter in forest systems [J]. *Environment Review*, 1997, 5: 1–25.
- [59] MEIWES K J, MEESENBURG H, EICHHORN J, et al. Chapter 4: changes in C and N contents of soils under beech forests over a period of 35 years [M] // BRUMME R, KHANNA P K. Functioning and management of European beech ecosystems. Berlin: Springer, 2009: 49–63.
- [60] BUÈE M, COURTY P E, MIGNOT D, et al. Soil niche effect on species diversity and catabolic activities in an ectomycorrhizal fungal community [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2007, 39: 1947–1955.
- [61] KOIDE R, SHARDA J N, HERR J R, et al. Ectomycorrhizal fungi and the biotrophy-saprotrophy continuum [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2008, 178: 230–233.
- [62] BÖDEKER I T M, NYGREN C M R, TAYLOR A F S, et al. Class II peroxidase-encoding genes are present in a phylogenetically wide range of ectomycorrhizal fungi [J]. *The ISME Journal*, 2009, 3: 1387–1395.
- [63] AGERER R. Exploration types of ectomycorrhizae: a proposal to classify ectomycorrhizal mycelial systems according to their patterns of differentiation and putative ecological importance [J]. *Mycorrhiza*, 2001, 11: 107–114.
- [64] BALDRIAN P, KOLÁŘÍK M, ŠTURSOVÁ M, et al. Active and total microbial communities in forest soil are largely different and highly stratified during decomposition [J]. *ISME Journal*, 2012, 6: 248–258.
- [65] MCGUIRE A M, CUTHBERT B J, MA Z, et al. The roles of the A and C Sites in the manganese-specific activation of MntR [J]. *Biochemistry*, 2013, 52: 701–713.
- [66] LIU X, CHEN C R, WANG W J, et al. Vertical distribution of soil denitrifying communities in a wet sclerophyll forest under long-term repeated burning [J]. *Microbial Ecology*, 2015, 70(4): 993–1003.
- [67] BOYLE S A, YARWOOD R R, BOTTOMLEY P J, et al. Bacterial and fungal contributions to soil nitrogen cycling under Douglas fir and red alder at two sites in Oregon [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 2008, 40: 443–451.
- [68] BUCKLEY D H, HUANGYUTITHAM V, HSU S F, et al. ¹⁵N₂-DNA-stable isotope probing of diazotrophic methanotrophs in soil [J]. *Soil Biology & Biochemistry*, 2008, 40: 1272–1283.
- [69] ESPÀÑA M, RASCHE F, KANDELER E, et al. Identification of active bacteria involved in decomposition of complex maize and soybean residues in a tropical vertisol using ¹⁵N-DNA stable isotope probing [J]. *Pedobiologia*, 2011, 54: 187–193.
- [70] ANDEER P, STRAND S E, STAHL D A. High-sensitivity stable-isotope probing by a quantitative terminal restriction fragment length polymorphism protocol [J]. *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2012, 78(1): 163–169.
- [71] CADISCH G, ESPANA M, CAUSEY R, et al. Technical considerations for the use of ¹⁵N-DNA stable-isotope probing for functional microbial activity in soils [J]. *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry*, 2005, 19: 1424–1428.
- [72] HE J Z, SHEN J P, ZHANG L M, et al. Quantitative analyses of the abundance and composition of ammonia-oxidizing bacteria and ammonia oxidizing archaea of a Chinese upland red soil under long-term fertilization practices [J]. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2007, 9(9): 2364–2374.
- [73] JIA Z J, CONRAD R. Bacteria rather than archaea dominate microbial ammonia oxidation in an agricultural soil [J]. *Environmental Microbiology*, 2009, 11(7): 1658–1671.
- [74] ZHANG J B, CAI Z C, ZHU T B, et al. Mechanisms for the retention of inorganic N in acidic forest soils of southern China [J]. *Scientific Reports*, 2013, 3: 23–42.
- [75] TEMPLER P H, MACK M C, CHAPIN F S, et al. Sinks for nitrogen inputs in terrestrial ecosystems: a meta-analysis of ¹⁵N tracer field studies [J]. *Ecology*, 2012, 93: 1816–1829.
- [76] CRAINE J M, ELMORE A J, AIDAR M P M, et al. Global patterns of foliar nitrogen isotopes and their relationships with climate, mycorrhizal fungi, foliar nutrient concentrations, and nitrogen availability [J]. *New Phytologist*, 2009, 183: 980–992.

(责任编辑 冯秀兰
责任编委 张春雨 周志勇)