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引用本文:

张勇群, 毛庆功, 王聪, 等. 氮沉降对土壤线虫群落影响的研究进展[J]. 热带亚热带植物学报, 2020, 28(1): 105–114.

在线阅读 View online: <https://doi.org/10.11926/jtsb.4064>

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热带亚热带植物学报. 2015(2): 183–190 <https://doi.org/10.11926/j.issn.1005-3395.2015.02.010>

氮沉降对土壤线虫群落影响的研究进展

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摘要: 综述了主要陆地生态系统(草原、农田和森林)土壤线虫群落对氮沉降增加的响应格局和机制。总体上, 氮沉降增加对线虫数量一般无显著影响, 但增加了土壤中富集机会主义者(即低营养级的 *r*-策略者)数量, 降低了线虫群落成熟度指数(MI), 表明氮沉降增加可能会使土壤食物网简化。氮沉降增加主要通过改变土壤微环境(如增加含氮离子浓度、降低土壤 pH)直接影响土壤线虫群落, 或者改变植物地上地下资源的输入和线虫与其他土壤动物的关系, 间接影响线虫群落。最后, 根据目前研究现状, 指出了当前研究存在的局限性, 包括研究时间和空间尺度上以及研究技术手段上的局限。建议综合多个全球环境变化因子, 并结合室内试验及分子手段的方法对土壤线虫群落进行研究。

关键词: 氮沉降; 土壤线虫; 线虫生态功能; 陆地生态系统; 土壤食物网

doi: 10.11926/jtsb.4064

Advances in Effect of Nitrogen Deposition on Soil Nematode Communities

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Abstract: The increase of nitrogen deposition has altered ecosystem structure and function. As key bioindicators of soil ecosystems, soil nematodes have important ecological implications. With the globalization of nitrogen deposition, it has attracted widespread attention on how elevated nitrogen inputs affect soil nematode. The response pattern and mechanism of soil nematodes to elevated nitrogen deposition in terrestrial ecosystems (grassland, farmland and forests) were reviewed. In general, elevated nitrogen deposition had no significant effects on the number of soil nematodes, but increased the number of enrichment opportunist (i.e. *r*-strategy nematodes with low trophic levels) and decreased soil nematode maturity index (MI), indicating that the increase of nitrogen inputs might simplify soil food webs. Moreover, elevated nitrogen deposition could affect the soil nematode community directly by changing soil microenvironment, such as increased NH_4^+ and NO_3^- concentration and decreased soil pH, or indirectly by changing plant resource inputs and the relationships between the nematodes and other soil biota. In the end, some limitations of previous studies were pointed out, including temporal and special scales, and measurement techniques. To better understand the effects of global environmental changes, it is urgent to explore how multiple global change factors affect soil nematode communities across different terrestrial ecosystems. It was suggested to combine both molecular biology techniques and laboratory incubation methods in the future.

收稿日期: 2019-03-07 接受日期: 2019-04-14

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目(41731176, 31700422); 中国青年创新促进会项目(2015287)资助

This work was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Grant No. 41731176, 31700422); the Project for Youth Innovation Promotion Association, Chinese Academy of Sciences (Grant No. 2015287).

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Key words: Nitrogen deposition; Soil nematode; Nematode ecological function; Terrestrial ecosystems; Soil food web

由于化石燃料的燃烧、含氮肥料施用的不断增长,越来越多的活性氮进入大气,随后通过大气迁移沉降到陆地或水生生态系统,产生更为广泛的影响。据估计,20世纪90年代初,全球陆地生态系统活性氮沉降量高达63.5 Tg/a,是工业革命前(1860年)的3.6倍,预计到2050年,全球活性氮的沉降量将达到195 Tg/a^[1-2]。中国的氮沉降情况也在日益加重,平均湿氮沉降从20世纪90年代的11.1 kg N/(hm² a)到21世纪的13.9 kg N/(hm² a),增长了约25%^[3]。氮素是生物体所必需的大量元素,也是陆地生态系统中的主要限制性元素^[4]。一定量的氮输入可以提高生态系统的生产力,增加生物量的积累^[5];但是过量的氮素输入会导致陆地生态系统氮状态趋于饱和,并对陆地生态系统的结构和功能产生负面影响^[1,6]。已有的研究表明,氮沉降会导致土壤酸化^[7]、盐基离子损失^[8]等,从而改变土壤食物网微环境。此外,氮沉降还可以通过影响植物进一步影响土壤食物网,比如降低林下植被多样性^[9]、改变凋落物和根系分泌物的数量和质量^[10-12]等。因此,氮沉降引起的这一系列的变化可以进一步通过直接或间接的途径影响土壤线虫的数量、组成和功能。然而,我们在土壤线虫对氮沉降响应的格局与机理方面的认识还十分不足,所以,本文对已有研究进行了总结,以期对未来相关研究的发展提供科学参考。

土壤线虫是一类两侧对称原体腔无脊椎动物^[13]。它们可以寄生植物,捕食细菌、真菌、原生动植物及线虫,因此在土壤食物网中占据了初级、次级或三级消费者水平,直接参与土壤的养分循环和能量流动^[14-15]。有研究表明,在森林凋落物中食细菌性线虫可消耗80 g/(m² a)的细菌,并产生2~13 g/(m² a)的矿化氮^[16]。因此,氮沉降对土壤线虫影响,会进一步改变生态系统的物质和养分循环。此外线虫分布广泛、数量巨大、种类繁多,线虫生命周期短,渗透性的角质层与土壤中可溶性化合物直接接触^[17-18],对环境变化的响应敏感。由于这些自身生理特点以及在土壤食物网的特殊地位,线虫常被用作指示生物来反映复杂的土壤食物网和生态系统过程对环境变化的响应^[19-20]。

在众多的土壤动物中,土壤线虫是数量和功能类群最丰富的一类^[21]。统计表明,目前地球上线虫约有10⁶种,已知的线虫约26 646种,其中自由生

活线虫约10 681种^[22]。根据土壤线虫食性和生活史策略的不同,可将土壤线虫分为不同的功能类群。首先,根据土壤线虫的食性不同,可将土壤中的线虫分为4个主要营养类群^[23]:植物寄生线虫(herbivorous nematodes, He)、食真菌线虫(fungivorous nematodes, Fu)、食细菌线虫(bacterivorous nematodes, Ba)、杂食-捕食类线虫(omnivorous-predators, OP)。再根据线虫的生活史策略(即r-k对策)的不同,赋予线虫1~5的cp(colonizer-persister)值,将线虫划分成为r-对策者向k-对策者过渡的5个类群。并据此将线虫群落的cp值加权,提出成熟度指数(maturity index, MI)等一系列指数^[24]。后来, Bongers^[25]将线虫的食性和生活史策略结合起来,将土壤线虫划分成不同的功能团。同一食性具有相同cp值的线虫为同一功能团,同一功能团内的线虫对食物网营养富集、环境干扰及恢复有类似的反应^[26]。如OP5线虫(cp值为5的杂食捕食类线虫),通常体型大、繁殖力最低及生命周期最长,它们容易受到干扰,通常在受到干扰或污染的环境中会消失,所以是环境未被干扰的重要指示生物^[27]。

土壤线虫丰富的多样性(物种多样性、食性多样性、生活史多样性和功能团多样性)奠定了其作为土壤食物网结构和功能指示生物的生态学基础^[26,28]。线虫生态学发展了一系列相对应的指数用以评价土壤食物网情况:(1)基于线虫的个体分类,其物种多样性可以用Shannon-Wiener多样性指数(H')、均匀度指数(evenness, J')、辛普森指数(Simpson, λ)等来评价。(2)基于线虫食性特点,其食性多样性可用线虫营养多样性指数(trophic diversity, TD)来反映。由于线虫的食性具有多样化,其营养结构类型与土壤生态系统过程紧密联系。线虫通路比值(nematode channel ratio, NCR)是食细菌线虫和食真菌线虫两类群的比例,常被用来反映土壤有机质的分解途径^[29]。(3)基于线虫的生活史策略多样性,提出了自由生活线虫成熟度指数(MI)、植物寄生线虫成熟度指数(plant parasite index, PPI),用来评价土壤线虫对外界扰动的响应^[30],能较好地指示土壤生态系统在受到干扰后的演替和恢复等过程^[31]。(4)基于线虫功能团多样性, Ferris等^[27]提出了线虫区系分析:富集指数(enrichment index, EI)、结构指数(structure index, SI)、基础指数(basal index, BI)和通路指数(channel index,

CI), 这些指数的应用可以揭示出土壤食物网的结构、养分富集状况和分解途径等信息^[32-34]。

1 氮沉降增加对陆地生态系统土壤线虫群落的影响

目前, 全球范围已经建立了许多氮添加或施肥试验样地, 以研究氮沉降或氮输入对草地、农业和森林生态系统的影响, 但有关氮添加对土壤线虫影响的研究仍然较少(表 1)。

1.1 氮输入对农田生态系统土壤线虫群落的影响

农田生态系统作为与人类生活息息相关的生态系统, 氮输入作为施肥因素对其的影响较早受到

人们的关注。研究中通常会比较不同氮素形态(有机、无机或混合氮)输入对土壤线虫群落产生的影响, 其中无机氮素输入的研究结果对于研究氮沉降对农田生态系统的影响具有重要的借鉴意义。整体上, 无机氮添加对土壤线虫总数量无显著性影响, 同时有研究报道, 无机氮素的添加显著增加了土壤线虫多样性(H')^[35]。有机氮输入对土壤线虫的影响与无机氮输入不同, 有研究显示添加有机氮后导致土壤线虫密度显著增加^[36], 这可能是因为添加有机氮的同时还向土壤中输入了碳^[35], 使得有机氮比无机氮能维持更多的与养分循环有关的线虫。Zhao 等^[37]分析了施肥对土壤线虫属的影响, 认为无机氮肥对线虫属会产生消极影响, 有机肥的影响则趋向积极。但也有部分研究报道, 无机氮肥和有

表 1 土壤线虫群落对施氮的响应

Table 1 Responses of soil nematode to applied nitrogen

生态系统 Ecosystem	国家 Country	N [kg/(hm ² a)]	时间 Year	线虫 Soil nematode					参考文献 Reference	
				数量 Number	物种多样性 Diversity	食性 Trophic	MI/PPI	功能指数 Ecology index		
农田 Farmland	中国 China	135 ^a	28			Ba, Fu, He, OP-			[50]	
	中国 China	150 ^a	4	-		Ba, Fu, He, OP-			[51]	
	阿根廷 Argentina	100, 200 ^b	0~3	-		Ba, Fu, OP-; He↓	↓	EI-, SI↓	[41]	
	中国 China	300, 600 ^a	20			Ba, He, OP↓; Fu↑	↓	BI, CI↑; EI, SI↓	[52]	
	布基纳法索 Burkina Faso	60 ^a	26	↑		Ba, Fu, OP-; He↑		EI, SI, CI-	[53]	
	中国 China	135 ^a	20	-				EI↑; SI, CI↓	[54]	
	美国 American	100 ^b	1	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-		EI, SI, CI-	[55]	
	草地 Grassland	中国 China	0~300 ^b	0.17	-	-	Fu, He-; Ba, OP↓	-	CI-	[56]
		中国 China	50~150 ^b	2	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-	-		[57]
		中国 China	0~280 ^b	12	↓	↓	He-; Ba, Fu, OP↓			[46]
美国 American		40 ^b	13			Ba, He, Om-, Fu↑, Pr↓			[47]	
中国 China		100 ^b	3~4	-	↓	Ba, He-, Fu, OP↓	-	EI-, SI↓	[45]	
美国 American		40 ^b	13	-	↓	Ba, Fu, Om-; Pr↓			[44]	
中国 China		0~280 ^b	5	↓	↓	Fu, He, OP↓, Ba↑↓			[58]	
荷兰 Netherland		160 ^b	5	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-	-	NCR↑	[59]	
美国 American		0~223 ^a	15	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-	↓	EI↑; SI-	[60]	
新西兰 New Zealand		0~400 ^a	3~4	-	-	Ba, OP-; Fu, He↓	↓		[48]	
森林 Forest	中国 China	60 ^b	6~7	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, Om, Pr-			[61]	
	中国 China	100 ^b	5	-	↑	Ba, He, OP-, Fu↑		EI↑; SI-	[62]	
	澳大利亚 Australia	150	5	-	-	Ba, Fu, He-, Om↓			[63]	
	中国 China	100 ^b	1~2	-	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-	-	EI, SI-	[64]	
	中国 China	50 ^b	3	↑	-	Ba, Fu, He, OP-	-	CI-	[65]	
	加拿大 Canada	200		-	-		↓	EI-, SI↓	[66]	
	美国 American	75				Fu, Om-; Ba, Pr↑	↓	BI, CI↑; EI, SI↓	[67]	

a: 尿素; b: NH₄NO₃; ↑: 上升; ↓: 下降; —: 无变化; Fu: 食真菌性线虫; Ba: 食细菌性线虫; He: 植食性线虫; OP: 杂食-捕食类线虫; Om: 杂食类线虫; Pr: 捕食类线虫; MI: 自由生活的线虫成熟度指数; PPI: 植物寄生线虫成熟度指数; BI: 基础指数; SI: 结构指数; EI: 富集指数; CI: 通道指数。

a: Urea; b: NH₄NO₃; ↑: Up; ↓: Down; —: No change; Fu: Fungivorous nematodes; Ba: Bacterivorous nematodes; He: Herbivorous nematodes; OP: Omnivorous-Predators; Om: Omnivorous nematodes; Pr: Predators; MI: Maturity index; PPI: Plant parasite index; BI: Basal index; SI: Structure index; EI: Enrichment index; CI: Channel index.

机氮肥的施用均未对土壤线虫的多样性、丰富度和均匀度造成显著差异^[38-40]。此外,也有研究报道无机氮输入显著降低了农田生态系统中线虫的成熟度指数和结构指数。Azpilicueta 等^[41]报道,高氮输入 $[200 \text{ kg}/(\text{hm}^2 \text{ a})]$ 增加了食细菌线虫数量,减少了捕食类线虫数量,从而导致成熟度指数降低,表明无机氮输入使土壤生态系统受到干扰,导致土壤线虫群落退化。目前氮输入对农田生态系统线虫影响的研究中,还通常将施氮形式与耕作方式结合,在作物不同生长阶段采样,情况更为复杂。Zhang 等^[42]报道,稻麦轮作与施肥对线虫总碳含量及食真菌、食细菌线虫的碳含量有显著的交互作用。此外,还有研究表明,作物生长阶段也会影响线虫对施氮的响应。黄瓜(*Cucumis sativus*)苗期,施硝态氮的土壤线虫群落富集指数显著高于施铵态氮处理;而在作物开花阶段的效果则完全相反^[43]。

1.2 氮沉降对草地生态系统土壤线虫群落的影响

氮沉降增加对草地生态系统土壤线虫影响的研究部分建立在自然草原生态系统中,一部分则在受到人为干扰的牧场或草场。有研究表明,草地生态系统中氮沉降增加对土壤线虫总数量无显著影响,也有研究表明氮沉降降低了草地生态系统土壤线虫群落多样性。Eisenhauer 等^[44]在美国明尼苏达州开展的试验结果表明,氮沉降增加显著降低了线虫属丰富度,但对线虫总数无显著性影响, Li 等^[45]在内蒙古的试验也得出相同的结论。氮沉降增加减少了草地生态系统中杂捕类线虫的数量,在半干旱草地的氮富集试验表明,氮富集主要通过引起土壤酸化从而抑制土壤杂捕类线虫^[46], Eisenhauer 等^[47]也报道施氮使土壤中捕食类线虫数量显著降低了 33%。但也有部分试验并未发现氮沉降对杂捕类线虫有显著影响,杂捕类线虫数量的减少表明施氮会使草原生态系统土壤地下食物网趋于简化。与农田生态系统相似的是,氮沉降的增加使得线虫的成熟度指数降低。Sarithchandra 等^[48]对加拿大牧场的施氮研究表明,高氮输入显著降低了土壤线虫群落的成熟度指数(MI)。Forge 等^[49]的研究也表明,不管是无机氮还是有机氮的输入都会降低土壤线虫的成熟度指数。成熟度指数的降低表明氮输入对土壤食物网产生干扰,降低了土壤食物网的稳定性和复杂性。

1.3 氮沉降对森林生态系统土壤线虫群落的影响

森林是陆地生态系统的主体。目前森林生态系统土壤线虫响应氮沉降的研究大部分是在次生林或人工林中开展的,且相对于农业和草地生态系统中的氮处理年限看来,森林生态系统中氮处理时间较短。大部分研究结果表明,氮沉降增加并未改变土壤线虫总数量以及多样性,对线虫食性组分的改变也不明显。有研究表明,氮沉降增加改变了森林生态系统土壤线虫功能团,增加了一般机会主义者的数量,表明氮沉降增加使土壤食物网变得相对简单。Zhao 等^[68]对热带次生林进行的氮添加试验表明,施氮虽未影响总线虫密度、多样性以及各食性组分密度和各生态指数,但是 2 a 的氮添加试验改变了线虫群落功能团,使线虫群落的功能团由 Ba1 (cp=1 的食细菌性线虫)和 He3 (cp=3 的植食性线虫)主导演替为由 Ba2 (cp=2 的食细菌性线虫)和 Fu2 (cp=2 的食真菌性线虫)主导。在中国黑龙江林场进行的 5 a 模拟氮沉降试验也有类似的结论,施氮未改变线虫总密度,增加了 Ba1~Ba2 和 Fu2 类群的数量;不同的是,施氮显著增加了土壤线虫多样性指数(H')^[62]。而 Sohlenius 则报道施肥抑制了线虫总数^[69]。Forge 等^[66]在加拿大西部的试验表明,施肥降低了线虫成熟度指数,增加了富集机会主义者的相对丰度,也表明施氮使线虫群落退化,土壤食物网简化。Sun 等^[65]在中国长白山进行的施氮试验表明,氮添加显著增加了矿质层土壤线虫的数量和多样性(λ 降低),而这一趋势在有机质层则相反,可能原因是一些线虫可能通过向土壤深层移居以应对氮添加带来的影响。

2 氮沉降影响陆地生态系统土壤线虫群落的机制

目前的研究虽然对施氮影响土壤线虫的因素做了大致推断,但仅少数能明确其潜在的机理。对草原生态系统的研究表明,土壤线虫对施氮的响应与施氮的时间以及施氮量有关系,相对低的氮添加以及短时间的处理不会对土壤线虫群落组成和结构产生影响^[70],而长期氮素添加对土壤生物产生负效应^[44]。对农田生态系统的研究表明,氮添加对土壤线虫的影响与氮素的添加形式有关,且与农作物的生长阶段有关系。对森林生态系统的研究发现,土壤线虫对氮输入的响应较草地和农业生态系统

弱。总体上, 氮沉降可以通过直接效应或间接效应对土壤线虫造成影响(图 1)。

直接效应: (1) 氮沉降会增加土壤溶液中的含氮离子浓度从而对土壤线虫产生影响。一方面, 氮沉降增加会导致土壤溶液渗透压的增加, 从而影响土壤线虫; 另一方面, 氮沉降导致 NH_4^+ 和 NO_3^- 浓度的增加, 会对土壤线虫产生毒害作用。温带森林的施氮试验表明, 混合氮处理中过多的

NO_3^- 可能对土壤线虫具有潜在的毒害作用, 因此显著降低了总的食真菌线虫数量^[62]。此外, 也有研究表明, NH_4^+ 的毒害作用可能会对植食性线虫产生抑制^[65,71]。(2) 氮沉降增加导致的土壤酸化也能直接改变线虫群落结构, 不同类群土壤线虫的丰富度与土壤 pH 值间具有显著的相关关系, 表明氮素输入引起土壤酸化可能是导致土壤线虫群落结构变化的主要原因^[72]。

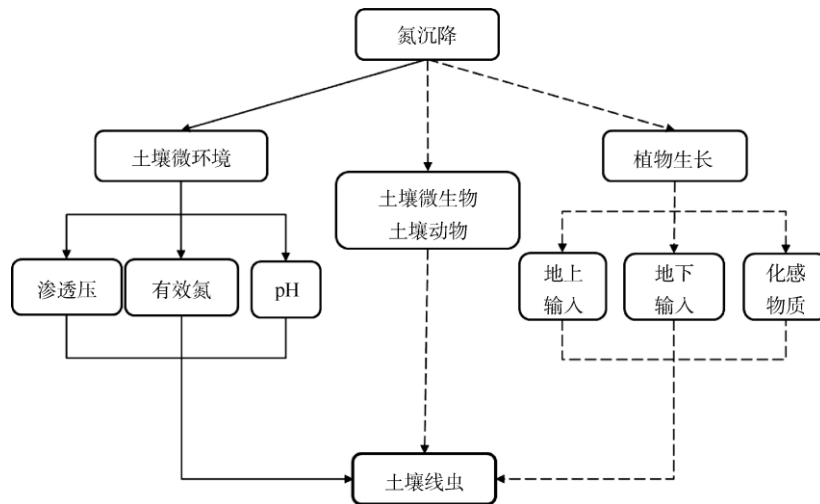


图 1 氮沉降影响土壤线虫群落的主要机制

Fig. 1 Mechanism of effect of nitrogen deposition on soil nematode community

间接效应: (1) 氮沉降通过影响植物生长和物种组成, 改变输入地下资源的数量和质量, 进而影响土壤线虫。土壤线虫受食物资源控制的上行效应影响^[44], 由于土壤生物的死亡、周转或有利条件的变化使资源变得易获取, 可增加 r-对策线虫数量, 因此减少 k-对策线虫数量^[73-74]。同时, 也有研究表明, 施用有机氮可增加食物有效性, 从而增加食微线虫数量^[27,36,75]。(2) 植物对矿质元素输入的防御效应, 可能产生对土壤线虫有害的物质。有研究表明, 氮肥的施用会改变植物释放化感物质的能力, 而这些化感物质则可以抑制植食性线虫^[76-79]。(3) 长期氮输入改变了土壤线虫之间以及其与其它土壤动物及微生物间的相互关系, 从而改变土壤线虫群落结构和功能。土壤线虫在土壤动物食物网结构中属于中间的一个营养级^[21], 有研究表明施氮增加了捕食性螨的数量, 捕食性螨再捕食其优势猎物从而增加了土壤生物多样性(下行效应)^[80-81]。Shao 等^[82]的研究表明, 氮沉降使外来蚯蚓对植食性线虫的抑制作用消失, 对生态系统功能具有潜在影响。

3 当前研究的局限性及其对策

已有的研究表明, 土壤线虫的数量及其多样性对氮沉降的响应在不同的陆地生态系统类型之间不一致。到目前为止, 在土壤线虫群落对氮沉降的响应格局与机制的研究上还缺乏规律性的认识, 以致土壤线虫这一指示生物的应用受到一定的限制。为了得到一个普适性的规律, 还需要扩展氮沉降对土壤线虫影响研究的空间和时间尺度, 同时还应该加强土壤线虫对氮输入响应机理的研究。

3.1 空间尺度

现有关于氮沉降对土壤线虫影响的研究主要集中在牧场、草场或次生林地等受人为干扰的环境中, 在森林生态系统中开展得较少。土壤线虫对氮沉降的响应在自然生态系统(没有或很少受人类活动直接干扰)和受人为干扰的生态系统中可能不同, 所以还有待进一步拓展研究区域。Song 等^[83]认为土壤线虫的多度和丰度在不同生态系统中的变化是

不同的。而且,土壤线虫随纬度变化呈现出的大尺度分布模式受水热条件、植物生长和人类活动影响。因此,从温带的草原和农田生态系统得到的结论能否适用于森林生态系统及热带亚热带地区还有待进一步的验证,所以要加强不同地区以及不同生态系统类型中土壤线虫的研究。

3.2 时间尺度

从氮添加对土壤线虫影响的研究来看,农业生态系统中氮处理的时间较长,而森林生态系统中氮处理多为短期处理。氮沉降增加的效应可能需要较长时间才能显现出来。de Deyn 等^[84]的半野外试验研究表明,植物的物种多样性和特性会影响土壤线虫的多样性,且植物特性对其的影响大于植物物种多样性对其的影响。然而,森林植物群落对氮沉降的响应需要较长时间。Gundersen 等^[85]认为,由于森林植物的氮库较大,生态系统初级生产力对施氮的响应较慢,一般需要 5 a 或更长的时间。在美国温带森林的施氮试验中,5~7 a 后才观察到树木生长对氮处理做出显著响应^[84]。而有研究表明,长期高氮处理,热带森林的植物物种多样性显著降低^[9]。所以在不同氮沉降阶段,对土壤线虫产生影响的主导因子可能是不同的。氮沉降引起的植物变化对土壤线虫的影响可能需要在处理时间较长的情况下才会显现出来,因此相关假说还需要长期的野外试验来验证。

3.3 技术手段

首先,目前关于土壤线虫种类的鉴别主要依赖于人工在显微镜下进行区分,但是耗时较长。这种方法虽然有效地分析土壤线虫群落,但却十分依赖个人的经验积累,对研究人员的鉴定能力要求较高。因此,如果能将分子生物学的手段完善并引入土壤线虫的分类研究中,将会极大提高线虫研究的效率,也会进一步促进对氮沉降如何影响土壤线虫的认知。其次,关于氮沉降对土壤线虫影响机制的研究大多是基于土壤线虫与环境因子的变化之间的相关性,而少有进一步通过控制试验来直接验证相关环境因子对土壤线虫作用的研究。未来的研究需要将野外控制试验与室内试验相结合,以明确土壤线虫与环境因子的相互作用关系。

3.4 全球变化诸多因素的交互作用

CO₂ 浓度升高、全球变暖、降水格局改变及氮

沉降增加等全球环境变化问题已经得到广泛的关注。但是单因子有时很难反映全球变化条件下的真实情况,所以越来越多的学者们更倾向于开展结合多个全球变化因子的研究。但目前仅有部分结合 2 或 3 个全球变化因子对土壤线虫影响的研究,且多在草地生态系统中展开。如在美国明尼苏达州草地开展的 CO₂ 升高、氮沉降以及夏季干旱对土壤食物网的影响,结果发现 CO₂ 升高和氮沉降对土壤生物的多度和丰度产生的影响具有交互作用^[44]。为了更好地评估全球变化背景下土壤线虫群落的响应格局和规律,未来需要更多地开展多因子交互试验。

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