殷秀琴等

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殷秀琴等 著

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内容简介

本书是国家自然科学基金资助项目"东北地区森林土壤动物及其功能作用研究"的主要成果。全书共分三部分。第一部分扼要介绍了研究区的区位条件及森林植物群落特征。第二部分土壤动物生态,阐述了森林土壤动物的组成及生态分布,土壤动物群落的结构特征、多样性及其与环境要素之间的关系,土壤动物的动态变化及林区湿地土壤动物的生态特征等。第三部分土壤动物的功能类群与分解作用,阐述了土壤动物功能类群及生态特征,分析探讨了土壤动物对落叶分解消耗作用、森林落叶分解消耗过程与土壤动物季节动态关系、马陆的摄食分解作用、土壤动物对枯木分解消耗作用等。最后讨论了土壤动物分离效率和介绍了土壤动物呼吸量的测定方法。

本书可供生物、地理、环保、农林等有关部门的科研人员和 大专院校有关专业的师生参考。

序

土壤动物学作为一个新兴的研究领域,在国际上历史不长,而我国土壤动物学的研究起步更晚。20世纪70年代末以来,东北师范大学陈鹏教授等比较系统地开展了土壤动物地理学的研究,在东北森林、草原地区开展土壤动物分类和区系的调查,积累了大量资料和数据,初步查清了东北地区土壤动物的种类、数量构成和生态地理规律,阐明了不同生态系统中土壤动物的结构、功能及其与土壤因子的关系,为土壤动物的生态学研究奠定了扎实的基础。

土壤动物是生态系统主要的分解者,它们与微生物是森林生态系统的重要组成部分,在森林生态系统的物质循环和能量流动中扮演十分重要的角色。90年代中期在殷秀琴教授领导下,该项目组以东北地区保存较好的森林生态系统,即黑龙江省凉水国家级自然保护区和帽儿山林场为研究基地,对土壤动物在生态系统中的功能作用开展了系统的深入研究。在原有的工作基础上,他们坚持为时四年的综合定位试验和野外调查,进行大量的室内土壤动物鉴定、样品化验分析、数据资料统计、计算机处理和研究工作,完成了《东北森林土壤动物研究》著作的撰写出版。

作为国家自然科学基金项目"东北地区森林土壤动物及其功能作用研究"的主要成果,该书扼要论述了研究区的自然环境特征和森林植物群落的多样性,阐明了不同森林生态系统的土壤动物及其生态特征、分布和动态变化,土壤动物群落的结构和多样

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性以及湿地土壤动物;在土壤动物的功能类群与分解作用方面,阐述了土壤动物的功能类群及其生态特征,初步揭示了土壤动物对落叶和枯木的分解消耗作用以及土壤微生物与枯木落叶的分解关系,还讨论并介绍了土壤动物分离效率及土壤动物呼吸量的测定方法。该书以其独特的、比较系统的定位试验研究工作而有别于以往的区域性面上调查,具有重要的学术意义。有关土壤动物在森林凋落物分解中的作用、土壤动物摄食分解作用和土壤动物呼吸量的测定等方面的成果,填补了研究领域的空白,在国内居于领先地位。这一成果的取得与殷秀琴教授及其研究群体在基础学科领域脚踏实地的认真工作、勤奋学习、努力拼搏和兢业献身的崇高精神密不可分,也使我得到有益的启迪和激励。

森林的养分循环和能量转化在生态系统研究中地位重要,而土壤动物在其中起着不可低估的作用。这一前沿领域尚有不少未知和奥秘有待探索,土壤动物及其作用过程与其他自然环境要素之间的关系也需要加深研究。希望本书的出版能够作为继续前进的新起点,使土壤动物生态学的工作朝着微观深入和宏观拓展方向发展,取得更出色的成就。

中国科学院 院士

2001年9月18日于长春

前言

土壤动物的生态学研究在国际上大约有50年的历史。一开始就在国际生物学计划(International Biological Program)的倡导和组织下,成为陆地生态系统研究的重要组成部分,并得到迅速发展。我国的土壤动物生态学研究起始于70年代末,主要是分类、区系、生态地理研究和某些类群与环境之间关系的研究。80年代中,开始围绕森林生态系统的结构与功能方面,展开了土壤动物对凋落物分解作用的研究。东北地区土壤动物的生态学研究最早见于长白山(由张荣祖教授领导),以后在陈鹏教授领导下陆续在其他地区开展了一些研究,1989~1991年得到国家自然科学基金资助,对东北地区的土壤动物区系生态地理进行了较全面、系统的研究。在此基础上,我们从1992年开始在东北地区的几个森林生态定位站着手对土壤动物在森林生态系统中的功能作用进行研究。1995~1998年得到了国家自然科学基金资助。

本书是国家自然科学基金资助项目(1995~1998年)"东北地区森林土壤动物及其功能作用研究"(项目号为49471045)和林业部"森林生态系统定位研究"项目的主要成果。研究区主要以东北地区保存较好的森林生态系统——黑龙江省凉水国家级自然保护区和黑龙江省帽儿山林场为核心,两地均为东北林业大学的试验林场—教学和科研基地,现为国家科技部的国家级野外台站试点站。

该项目自1995年开始,历时四年,采用现代土壤动物综合定位研究方法,在原有工作基础上,每年进行四次以上的野外调查

及大量的室内土壤动物鉴定、样品化验分析、数据的统计分析、计算机处理等工作。本书内容主要包括三部分:研究区的区位条件及森林植物群落特征;土壤动物生态;土壤动物的功能类群与分解作用。这些内容对研究森林生态系统的结构、功能及整体运行过程,特别是对研究生态系统的核心问题物质循环和能量流动及森林资源的可持续发展具有重要意义。

参加该项目的研究人员,有东北师范大学城市与环境科学学院地理系殷秀琴、陈鹏、侯威岭、仲伟彦、秦丽杰、陈颖彪、吴东辉、韩晓梅、千庆兰、赵红音、吴贞丽、张华、王海霞;东北师范大学生命科学学院张常钟;东北师范大学物理系马祝阳;哈尔滨师范大学地理系张雪萍、孙雅萍、王立明;辽宁远东昆虫开发有限公司李景科;长春师范学院地理系张宏波;吉林省地方病第一防治所马立名等。项目主持人为殷秀琴。

该项研究自始至终得到了陈鹏教授的热忱关怀和指导,得到了东北林业大学博士生导师周晓峰教授的林业部 "森林生态系统定位研究"项目的资助,得到了凉水国家自然保护区张鹏、宣立峰、高光辉、刘传照、刘伯文、刘吉春等场领导和高级工程师的大力支持并提供基础资料和实验条件,以及自然保护区的桑作荣、张维等同志的帮助,同时还得到了东北林业大学帽儿山实验林场森林生态实验站佟德海的帮助。该项目研究也得到了东北师范大学科研处的关怀和支持。由于上述单位和同志们的帮助和支持,使得项目顺利完成,作者在此深致谢意。

本书得以出版要特别感谢东北师范大学出版基金委员会的资助。

殷秀琴 2001年4月

PREFACE

Ecological study on soil animals has been performed over fifty years in the world. From the beginning, being sparkplugged and organized by International Biological Program, it has become the important composing of the terrestrial ecosystem study, and developed very rapidly. In China, the ecological study on soil animals has begun at the end of 1970's and the study primarily included classification, fauna, ecogeographical study and the relationships between some groups and their environments. In the middle of 1980's the study on decomposition of soil animals to litters has been developed, around the structure and function offorest ecosystem. The study on soil animals has firstly been done in Changbai Mountain in the northeast of China (led by Professor Zhang Rongzhu), and followed in some other regions led by Professor Chen Peng. From 1989 to 1991, supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China, we studied formulatedly the fauna and ecogeography of soil animals. On the bases of them, we began to study the function of soil animals in forest ecosystem in some forest long-term located stations in the northeast of China. From 1995 to 1998, the study was supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China.

This book includes main achievements of the project, Study on forest soil animals and their functions in the northeast of China, supported by the National Natural Science Foundation (Pro-

ject No. 49471045), and the project, Long—term located research on forest ecosystem, supported by the department of Forestry. The study takes Liangshui National Natural Reserve and Mao'er Mountain in Heilongjiang Province as the cores among the forest ecosystems preserved well in the northeast of China, both of the regions are also the experimental forestry centers and the bases of teaching and scientific recearch of the Northeast Forestry University, and now both are the national fieldwork pilot station of the National Science and Technology.

The project began from 1995 and lasted four years. On the bases of former works, we adopted the modern integrated orientation method of soil animals; and carried through field investigation, vast identification of soil animals in the laboratory, assay analysis of soil samples, statistic analysis of data and cyber-management more than four times every year. The research contents include three parts. The first is the location and forest community characteristics of the study region, the second is soil animals ecology, and the last is the function groups and decomposition of soil animals. They are very important to study the structure, function and integrated circulation process, especially to study central problems that are nutrient cycle, energy flow and sustainable development of forest resources.

The researchers attending the project included Yin Xiuqin, Chen Peng, Hou Weiling, Qin Lijie, Zhong Weiyan, Chen Yingbiao, Wu Donghui, Han Xiaomei, Qian Qinglan, Zhao Hongyin, Wu Zhenli, Zhanghua and Wang Haixia from the Geography Department of Urban and Environmental School of the Northeast Normal University; Zhang Changzhong from Biology School of

the Northeast Normal University; Ma Zhuyang from physical department of the Northeast Normal University; Zhang Xueping, Sun Yaping and Wang Liming from the Geography Department of the Harbin Normal University; Li Jingke from the Far East Insect-developed Corporation in Liaoning Province and Zhang Hongbo from the Geography Department of the Changchun Normal College, etc. Yin Xiuqin presides the project.

We appreciate Professor Chen Peng who throughout supported and directed us; Professor Zhou Xiaofen who is the doctor tutor from the Northeast Forestry University supported us by Long-term located research on forest ecosystem of the Minintry of Forestry. We appreciate Zhang Peng, Xuan Lifeng, Gao Guanghui, Liu Chuanzao, Liu Bowen and Liu Jichun who are the leaders and the engineers from Liangshui National Natural Reserve provided basal data and experimental conditions to us; and Sang Zuorong and Zhang Wei from Liangshui National Natural Reserve helped us. And we appreciate Tong Dehai from the forest ecology experiment station of Mao'er Mountain experiment forestry center gave us a lot of help. We also thank scientific research department of the Northeast Normal University. With their help and support, we have accomplished the project smoothly.

We particularly appreciate the financial aid of the publishing fund committee of Northeast Normal University.

> Yin Xiuqin 2001. 04

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