

中国南方喀斯特地区石灰土容重传递函数模型及影响因素研究

李颖^{1,2,3}, 刘秀明^{1,3}, 王世杰^{1,3}, 周德全², 罗慧^{1,3}

1. 中国科学院地球化学研究所 环境地球化学国家重点实验室, 贵阳 550081

2. 贵州师范大学 地理与环境科学学院, 贵阳 550025

3. 中国科学院普定喀斯特生态系统观测研究站, 普定 562100

摘要: 土壤容重 (BD) 数据的缺失严重影响了我国南方喀斯特地区土壤碳储量的估算, 亟待利用已有数据来构建容重传递函数模型 (PTFs)。本文利用南方喀斯特分布省份的石灰土土壤普查数据, 首次较为系统地研究了喀斯特地区石灰土的容重传递函数模型及影响因素。研究表明: (1) 国内外已发表的容重 PTFs 对中国南方喀斯特地区非地带性石灰土的适用性较差, 需要进行优化或重新建立新的容重函数预测模型; (2) 优化后的模型 Shiri et al (2017)*、韩光中等 (2016)-a* 和韩光中等 (2016)-c* 的预测精度得到明显提高; (3) 基于石灰土亚类建立的 PTFs 具有很高的拟合度和预测精度, 比优化模型更加适宜于喀斯特石灰土的土壤容重预测; (4) 不同石灰土亚类容重预测的影响因素存在差异, 其中土壤有机质含量是石灰土容重预测的关键因素, 与各亚类土壤的 BD 都有很高的相关性; (5) 土壤容重传递函数模型的适用性不仅与研究区域有关, 同时也与研究的土壤类型有关。建议在今后喀斯特地区土壤容重预测模型研究中充分考虑地域差异性和土壤类型因素。

关键词: 石灰土; 土壤容重; 传递函数模型; 影响因素

A study on the pedo-transfer functions and influencing factors for prediction of soil bulk density for limestone soil in karst area of south China

LI Ying^{1,2,3}, LIU Xiuming^{1,3}, WANG Shijie^{1,3}, ZHOU Dequan², LUO Hui^{1,3}

1. State Key Laboratory of Environmental Geochemistry, Institute of Geochemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guiyang 550081, China

2. School of Geography and Environmental Science, Guizhou Normal University, Guiyang 550025, China

3. Puding Karst Ecosystem Observation and Research Station, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Puding 562100, China

Abstract: Background, aim, and scope Soil bulk density (BD) is an important physical property of soils and is a basic parameter in many soil mass-volume conversion models. The conventional soil BD determination method is

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通信作者: 刘秀明, E-mail: liuxiuming@vip.skleg.cn

Corresponding Author: LIU Xiuming, E-mail: liuxiuming@vip.skleg.cn

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a time-consuming, labor-intensive, expensive and tedious, so most soil databases in our country are lack of soil BD data. The lack of bulk density data has seriously affected the estimation of soil carbon storage in the karst area of south China. It is urgent to construct the bulk density pedo-transfer function models (PTFs) using the available data.

Materials and methods Based on the data of limestone soil in the south karst distribution province, this paper mainly covers 15 soil properties except for the bulk density of four limestone sub-classes. Firstly, the applicability test of published soil bulk density transfer function was carried out. The function model with relatively higher prediction ability was optimized by 1stOpt software to improve its accuracy. In order to further improve the accuracy of the prediction results of bulk density of karst limestone soil, soil types were classified by limestone soil sub-class, and the regression analysis was carried out by SPSS software to establish a new function model.

Results The results show that: (1) The published PTFs at home and abroad have poor applicability to non-zonal limestone soil in karst area of south China, and need to be optimized or rebuilt to predict the new bulk density function. (2) The prediction accuracy of the optimized models Shiri et al (2017)*, Han et al (2016) -a* and Han et al (2016) -c* has been significantly improved. However, compared with the newly established PTFs that based on limestone soil sub-class, the precision is not as good as the latter. Therefore, PTFs based on limestone soil subclasses are more suitable for predicting soil bulk density of limestone in this study area. (3) There are differences in the factors affecting the prediction of bulk density of different limestone soil subclasses. Soil organic matter content is the key factor for predicting limestone bulk density, which is highly correlated with BD in all sub-classes of limestone soils.

Discussion The application of soil bulk density pedotransfer function has not only the limitation of geographical area but also the limitation of soil type, and the finer soil type classification, the higher prediction accuracy of bulk density pedo-transfer function. Correlation analysis and bulk density prediction model proved that soil organic matter content (OM) has an important influence on the bulk density prediction of limestone soil sub-class. Due to the difference of soil-forming conditions and soil-forming process between different types of limestone soil, there are great differences in soil properties, resulting in different correlations between soil bulk density and other soil properties. Therefore, it is necessary to classify different soil subtypes when predicting limestone soil bulk density to improve the prediction accuracy of the models.

Conclusions This paper discusses the prediction model of karst limestone soil bulk density and its influencing factors. Established bulk density pedotransfer function models applicable to different limestone soil sub-classes in the karst area of the south China, and provides convenience for later soil-related work.

Recommendations and perspectives We suggest that in the future, the study of soil bulk density forecasting models in karst area should take full account of the regional differences and soil type factors. Meanwhile, due to the limitation of the data, the spatial distribution of soil bulk density is not taken into account. This is one of the factors to be considered in the future to further accurately establish soil bulk density prediction models.

Key words: limestone soil; soil bulk density; pedotransfer function model; influencing factors

土壤容重 (BD) 是土壤有机碳储量估算模型的基本参数之一, 由于传统的土壤 BD 测定方法是一项费时、费力、耗资且繁琐的过程 (Benites et al, 2007; Suuster et al, 2011; Brahim et al, 2012), 而且在一些特殊环境下 (如岩石广布、植物根系较多等), 传统采样方法更是难以实施 (Huntington et al, 1989; Wiesmeier et al, 2012; Xu et al, 2016), 因而导致我国乃至全球大多数土壤数据库中土壤 BD 数据的缺失, 这给土壤有机碳储量的估算及相应研究带来了很大的困难。因

此, 需要寻求替代的方法来获得土壤 BD 数据。目前, 有效替代方法有两大类: 一类是均值 (或中值) 替代法, 主要是根据剖面结构相似和土壤类型相近原则, 利用同一数据库中已有剖面容重数据或该类型土壤容重数据的中值或均值来代替 (潘根兴, 1999; 解宪雨等, 2004; Milne et al, 2007; 倪九派等, 2009; Wen and He, 2016); 另一类是传递函数模型法 (PTFs, pedo-transfer functions) (Nanko et al, 2014; Wang et al, 2014; Behzad et al, 2015; Yi et al, 2016), 通过输入相关的较容易获

取的属性值来拟合得出BD的预测值。

中国南方喀斯特地区是我国陆地生态系统的重要组成部分,前人对该地区土壤有机碳密度和储量进行了估算,但是估算值大小不一、不确定性大(张勇等,2008;倪九派等,2009;陈曦等,2012;张珍明等,2017)。原因何在?喀斯特地区由于岩石裸露率高、空间异质性大、非地带性等特征(张美良和邓自强,1994;刘方等,2008),导致已有的土壤学研究基础相对薄弱,数据库中的土壤BD缺失更为严重,且很难通过中值或均值来替代,是该地区土壤有机碳密度及储量估算存在很大不确定性的原因之一。基于此,本文拟利用已有的全国第二次土壤普查数据资源,选择喀斯特地区主要的土壤类型石灰土(非地带性)为研究对象,检视已有土壤BD传递函数模型对非地带性土壤石灰土的适用性,并在此基础上探索优化已有模型或新建适宜于喀斯特地区石灰土模型的可能性,为更可靠地估算中国南方喀斯特地区土壤有机碳密度和储量奠定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 数据源

文章所用数据主要来自“国家地球系统数据共享平台-土壤科学数据中心(<http://soil.geodata.cn>)”、《贵州土种志》、《四川土种志》中记载的全国第二次土壤普查的资料。受资料收集难易度和数据本身完整性等原因影响,仅以贵州、四川、重庆、湖南、江西的石灰土典型剖面样点数据为代表,探讨南方喀斯特石灰土类的容重预测模型及影响因素。本文数据涵盖了黑色石灰土、棕色石灰土、黄色石灰土、红色石灰土四种亚类石灰土的16种土壤属性(表1)。其中,土壤粒度划分等级是根据国际制土壤质地分类标准:砂粒(sand)2—0.02 mm、粉粒(silt)0.02—0.002 mm、黏粒(clay)<0.002 mm。本文为方便定量分析,将土地利用类型(land use)和土壤质地类型(soil texture)分别进行了数字量化转换处理(Wang et al, 2014; 易小波等, 2017)。

1.2 研究方法

1.2.1 容重传递函数模型适用性验证方法

模型的表现取决于统计标准的类型(Moreels et al, 2003),预测方法的评估应基于一组相应的验证指标(Han et al, 2012)。参考前人研究经验,

本文选取的验证指标包括平均预测误差(MPE)、预测误差的标准偏差(SDPE)、均方根误差(RMSPE)、拟合优度判定系数(R^2)四类指标(Han et al, 2012; Nanko et al, 2014)。

1.2.2 土壤容重传递函数模型的优化和新建

对已发表函数模型的优化主要依靠1stOpt软件(国产数学优化分析综合工具软件包)进行,其方法是基于[通用全局优化算法](Universal Global Optimization-UGO)自动进行迭代计算,找出最优解。新函数模型的建立利用SPSS 22软件,主要应用了简单线性回归、逐步多元线性回归、多元非线性回归等方法。

2 结果与分析

2.1 石灰土土壤属性统计特征

对石灰土样本数据进行统计分析,结果表明(表1):石灰土的不同土壤属性均存在较高的异质性,其中,有机质含量、土层深度、全氮含量、全磷含量、海拔以及碳酸钙含量的异质性超过了60%,容重、砂粒、粉粒、黏粒、全钾含量、年降水量以及年均温的异质性超过15%,pH值的异质性最低为6%。这一现象说明喀斯特地区石灰土的土壤属性随着样点位置的改变具有显著差异性,土壤属性较高的异质性也证明了重新以石灰土亚类进行容重函数模型建立的必要性。

单就石灰土容重的统计结果分析可知,其最小值为 $0.75 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$,最大值为 $1.76 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$,变异系数为0.13,存在中等程度变异。K-S检验统计量为0.082($P=0.083>0.05$),其峰度和偏度分布为0.312和-0.342,结果表明样本BD数据在数值分布上符合正态分布规律,但峰值较高(图1)。在垂直剖面上,土壤容重随土层深度的增加有增大的趋势,但其关系并不明显($R^2=0.24$,图2),因此,本研究没有从深度角度划分,只从土壤亚类进行划分,对石灰土的容重函数模型进行了探讨。

2.2 已发表土壤容重传递函数的适用性验证

为检验国内外已发表的PTFs是否适用于中国南方喀斯特石灰土的容重预测,本文整理了20世纪60年代至今的国内外发表的部分土壤容重PTFs,利用石灰土样本数据代入原函数模型,依据选取的验证指标进行验证(表2),PTFs对BD变化的解释度为0—38.9%。综合各指标看,只有Shiri et al(2017)、韩光中等(2016)-a和

韩光中等 (2016)-c 三个模型的 R^2 值较高, 都在 0.3 以上, 且 MPE、SDPE 和 RMSPE 的值也相对较小, 分析认为可能是这三种模型在土壤类型上接近本研究区的土壤类型的原因。可以认为国内外已发表的土壤容重传递函数模型并不适用于喀斯特石灰土地区, 这一结果同时也验证了 Brahim et al (2012)、De Vos et al (2005) 及 Martín et al

(2017) 的研究结论, 土壤容重传递函数的应用具有一定的农业气候条件和地理空间限制。此外, 分析发现在国内外土壤容重传递函数模型的建立过程中, 土壤有机质 (有机碳)、土壤粒度 (砂粒、粉砂粒、黏粒)、土层深度等是主要的影响因子 (Howard et al, 1995; Kaur et al, 2002; 门明新等, 2008)。

表 1 石灰土的土壤属性数据的统计特征
Tab.1 Statistical characteristics of soil properties of limestone soil

土壤属性 Soil property	统计特征 Statistics character					
	样本数 N	最小值 Minimum	最大值 Maximum	平均值 Mean	标准偏差 SD	变异系数 CV
容重 BD/(g·cm ⁻³)	104	0.75	1.76	1.28	0.17	0.13
有机质 OM/%	104	0.20	52.37	10.30	2.07	0.73
深度 Depth/cm	104	6.00	110.00	45.17	30.63	0.68
砂粒 Sand/%	100	9.00	64.70	31.46	11.98	0.38
粉粒 Silt/%	100	13.99	67.20	34.71	9.94	0.29
黏粒 Clay/%	100	9.00	67.20	33.83	11.79	0.35
全氮 TN/%	104	0.03	0.67	0.17	0.12	0.71
全磷 TP/%	104	0.02	0.17	0.06	0.04	0.67
全钾 TK/%	93	0.42	3.24	1.71	0.73	0.43
酸碱度 pH	104	6.00	8.40	7.38	0.46	0.06
海拔 Height/m	104	120.00	3450.00	1086.62	823.21	0.76
年降水 Precipitation/mm	102	620.06	1609.00	1124.71	236.53	0.21
年均温 Temperature/°C	102	9.00	19.00	14.91	2.37	0.16
土壤质地 Soil texture	104	-	-	-	-	-
土地利用 Land use	102	-	-	-	-	-
碳酸钙含量 CaCO ₃ content/%	46	0.12	15.59	2.97	3.25	1.09

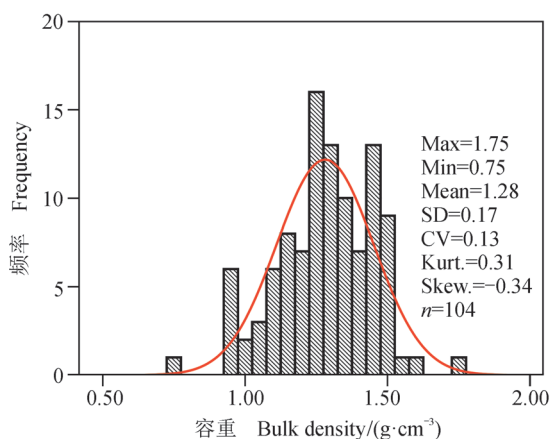


图 1 南方喀斯特石灰土容重频率分布图
Fig.1 Distribution of soil bulk density in karst limestone soil of south China

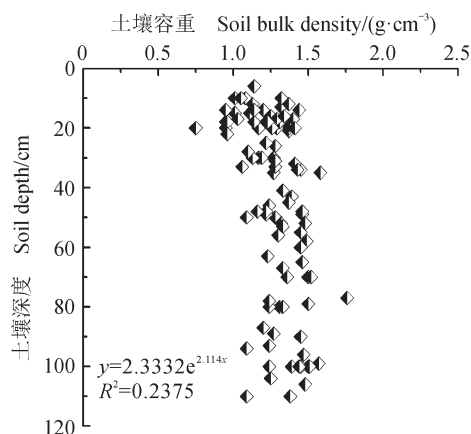


图 2 垂直剖面上土壤容重分布特征
Fig.2 Distribution characteristics of soil bulk density in vertical profile

表2 国内外已发表土壤容重传递函数在本研究中数据的适用性
 Tab.2 Pedo-transfer function for estimating soil bulk density published at home and abroad applicability of data in this study

PTFs	函数方程 Functional equation	研究区 Research areas	土壤类型 Soil type	MPE	SDPE	RMSPE	R ²
Curtis and Post (1964)	$\log(\text{BD} \times 100) = 2.09963 - 0.00064 \log \text{OM} - 0.22302 (\log \text{OM})^2$	美国, 富蒙特州 Vermont, America	灰壤、棕色灰化土 Podzol, brown podzolic	-0.155	0.174	0.054	0.194
Jeffrey (1970)	$\text{BD} = 100 / [\text{OM} / 0.144 + (100 - \text{OM}) / 1.928]$	澳大利亚、英国 Australia, United Kingdom	多种类 Polytype	0.179	0.211	0.077	0.227
Alexander (1980)	$\text{BD} = 1.66 - 0.308 (\text{OC})^{0.5}$	加拿大、美国 Canada, America	高山土壤 Alpine soil	-0.002	0.171	0.029	0.219
Federer (1983)	$\text{BD} = \text{Exp}[-2.31 - 1.079 \ln(\text{OM}/100) - 0.113 \ln(\text{OM}/100)^2]$	美国, 新罕布什尔州 New Hampshire, America	砂壤土 Sandy loam	-0.086	0.192	0.044	0.219
Manrique and Jones (1991)-a	$\text{BD} = 1.66 - 0.318 (\text{OC})^{0.5}$	美国, 夏威夷岛、波多黎各 Hawaii Island, Puerto Rico, America	多种类 Polytype	-0.014	0.172	0.029	0.219
Manrique and Jones (1991)-b	$\text{BD} = 1.51 - 0.113 \text{OC}$	美国, 夏威夷岛、波多黎各 Hawaii Island, Puerto Rico, America	多种类 Polytype	0.036	0.177	0.033	0.192
Federer et al (1993)	$\text{BD} = 100 / [\text{OM} / 0.111 + (100 - \text{OM}) / 1.45]$	新英格兰、美国 New England, America	砂壤土 Sandy loam	-0.178	0.181	0.065	0.226
Tomasella and Hodnett (1998)	$\text{BD} = 1.578 - 0.054 \text{OC} - 0.006 \text{silt} - 0.004 \text{clay}$	巴西 Brazil	多种类 Polytype	-0.148	0.190	0.058	0.045
Leonavičiute (2000)-a	$\text{BD} = 1.70398 - 0.00313 \text{silt} + 0.00261 \text{clay} - 0.11245 \text{OC}$	立陶宛 Lithuania	多种类 Polytype	0.205	0.187	0.077	0.181
Leonavičiute (2000)-b	$\text{BD} = 0.99915 - 0.00592 \ln \text{silt} + 0.07712 \ln \text{clay} + 0.09371 \ln \text{sand} - 0.08415 \ln \text{OC}$	立陶宛 Lithuania	多种类 Polytype	0.246	0.176	0.092	0.141
Kaur et al (2002)	$\text{BD} = \text{Exp}(0.313 - 0.191 \text{OC} + 0.02102 \text{clay} - 0.000476 (\text{clay})^2 - 0.00432 \text{silt})$	澳大利亚 Australia	多种类 Polytype	-0.316	0.238	0.024	0.104
Prévost (2004)-a	$\text{BD} = \text{Exp}\{-1.81 - 0.892 \ln(\text{OM}/100) - 0.092 \ln(\text{OM}/100)^2\}$	加拿大, 魁北克 Quebec, Canada	多种类 Polytype	-0.049	0.180	0.035	0.216
Benites et al (2007)-a	$\text{BD} = 1.5688 - 0.0005 \text{clay} - 0.009 \text{OC}$	巴西 Brazil	多种类 Polytype	0.244	0.187	0.095	0.117
Benites et al (2007)-b	$\text{BD} = 1.5224 - 0.0005 \text{clay}$	巴西 Brazil	多种类 Polytype	0.213	0.191	0.082	0.038
Perie and Ouimet (2008)	$\text{BD} = -1.977 + 4.105 (\text{OM}/100) - 1.229 \ln(\text{OM}/100) - 0.103 [\ln(\text{OM}/100)]^2$	加拿大, 魁北克 Quebec, Canada	壤土、砂壤土 Loam, sandy loam	-0.019	0.212	0.045	0.230
Han et al (2012)-a	$\text{BD} = \text{Exp}(0.4345 - 0.0356 \text{OM}^{0.5} - 0.0007 \text{OM} - 0.0215 \text{TN} + 0.0001 \text{clay})$	中国 China	多种类 Polytype	0.163	0.176	0.058	0.230
Han et al (2012)-b	$\text{BD} = 100 / [\text{OM} / 0.167 + (100 - \text{OM}) / 1.526]$	中国 China	多种类 Polytype	-0.029	0.174	0.031	0.221
Han et al (2012)-c	$\text{BD} = \text{Exp}(0.5379 - 0.0653 \text{OM}^{0.5})$	中国 China	多种类 Polytype	0.256	0.169	0.094	0.221

(待续 To be continued)

(续表2 Continued Tab.2)

PTFs	函数方程 Functional equation	研究区 Research areas	土壤类型 Soil type	MPE	SDPE	RMSPE	R ²
Brahim et al (2012)-a	$BD = 1.65 - 0.117OC - 0.0042clay - 0.0036sand + 0.031pH$	突尼斯 Tunisia	多种类 Polytype	0.137	0.180	0.051	0.197
Brahim et al (2012)-b	$BD = 0.9 - 0.08OC + 0.007sand + 0.007silt + 0.05pH$	突尼斯 Tunisia	多种类 (土深 0—40 cm) Polytype (Soil depth 0—40 cm)	0.306	0.196	0.132	0.059
Brahim et al (2012)-c	$BD = 1.9 - 0.08OC + 0.0031clay - 0.0023CaCO_3$	突尼斯 Tunisia	多种类 (土深 >40 cm) Polytype (Soil depth >40 cm)	0.521	0.125	0.287	0.283
Hong et al (2013)-a	$BD = 1.02 - 0.156logOM$	韩国 Korea	火山灰土 Andosols	-0.324	0.172	0.135	0.213
Hong et al (2013)-b	$BD = 1.017 + 0.0032sand + 0.054log\ depth$	韩国 Korea	矿物质土 Mineral soil	-0.092	0.194	0.046	0.000
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-a	$BD = 1.654 - 0.163logOC$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	0.346	0.171	0.149	0.213
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-b	$BD = 1.397 + 0.553Exp(-0.74OC)$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	0.319	0.167	0.129	0.226
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-c	$BD = 67.086 / [1 + Exp(3.809 + 0.128OC)]$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	-0.092	0.181	0.041	0.213
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-d	$BD = 1.398 - 0.138OC + 0.008sand$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	0.129	0.216	0.063	0.092
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-e	$BD = 1.228 - 0.155logOC + 0.008sand$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	0.169	0.214	0.074	0.000
Al-Qinna and Jaber (2013)-f	$BD = 1.724 + 0.175[0.027sand - 0.016clay - 0.02silt - 0.787OC]$	约旦 Jordan	多种类 Polytype	0.136	0.215	0.065	0.095
Nanko et al (2014)-a	$BD = 1 / (0.882 + 0.133OC)$	日本 Japan	火山灰土 Andosols	-0.364	0.167	0.161	0.222
Nanko et al (2014)-b	$BD = 100 / [OM / 0.140 + (100 - OM) / 1.152]$	日本 Japan	火山灰土 Andosols	-0.320	0.167	0.130	0.220
Abdelbaki (2016)	$BD = 1.449e^{-0.03OC}$	美国 America	多种类 Polytype	0.091	0.173	0.038	0.198
Shiri et al (2017)	$BD = -0.247OCtan^{-1}[clay / (CaCO_3 + 7.02216)] + OCTan^{-1}pH / (CaCO_3 + 10.505) + 1.53433$	伊朗西南部 Southwestern of Iran	粗骨土、始成土、盐土 Skeletal soils, inceptisol, solonchak	-0.148	0.191	0.058	0.389
韩光中等 (2016)-a	$lnBD = 0.341 - 0.054OM^+ + 0.0006depth$	中国 China	均腐土 Isohumosols	0.156	0.166	0.052	0.310
韩光中等 (2016)-b	$BD = 0.197 \times 1.506 / [1.506OM^+ + 0.197(1 - OM^+)]$	中国 China	淋溶土 Luvisols	-0.010	0.182	0.033	0.172
韩光中等 (2016)-c	$BD = 0.156 \times 1.538 / [1.538OM^+ + 0.156(1 - OM^+)]$	中国 China	雏形土 Cambisols	0.032	0.146	0.022	0.323

注: BD: 容重 ($g \cdot cm^{-3}$); OM: 有机质含量 (OM^+ : $g \cdot g^{-1}$; 其余单位为 %); OC: 有机碳含量 (%); sand: 砂粒 (%); silt: 粉粒 (%); clay: 黏粒 (%); TN: 全氮含量 (%); depth: 土壤深度 (cm); pH: 土壤酸碱度; $CaCO_3$: 土壤碳酸钙含量 (%).

Note: BD: bulk density ($g \cdot cm^{-3}$); OM: organic matter content (OM^+ : $g \cdot g^{-1}$; units in others are %); OC: organic carbon content (%); sand: sand (%); silt: silt (%); clay: clay (%); TN: total nitrogen content (%); depth: soil depth (cm); pH: soil pH; $CaCO_3$: soil calcium carbonate content (%).

2.3 南方喀斯特石灰土容重预测的影响因子

经 Pearson 相关分析可知 (表 3), 并非所有土壤属性都与容重之间具有显著的相关性, 且石灰土类及不同亚类的容重与各属性变量间的相关性存在差异。基于相关分析结果, 在建立石灰土

亚类土壤容重传递函数 (PTFs) 模型时, 只选取各类石灰土中与容重 (BD) 显著相关的属性作为输入变量进行回归分析和拟合, 最终筛选出预测精度较高且输入变量相对简单的模型, 以提高模型的实用性。

表 3 石灰土及其各亚类 BD 与其它属性变量间的相关系数
Tab.3 Correlation coefficients between BD and other attribute variables of limestone soil and its subgroups

属性变量 Property variables	石灰土及各亚类容重 BD of lime soil and each sub-category				
	石灰土 Limestone soil	黑色石灰土 Black limestone soil	棕色石灰土 Brown limestone soil	黄色石灰土 Yellow limestone soil	红色石灰土 Red limestone soil
OM	-0.442**	-0.650**	-0.396*	-0.555**	-0.634**
Depth	0.414**	0.561*	0.453*	0.507**	0.529*
Sand	-0.237*	-0.549*	-0.535*	-0.079	-0.250
Silt	0.051	0.225	0.545*	-0.035	0.137
Clay	0.196*	0.380	0.306	0.122	0.006
TN	-0.388**	-0.631**	-0.440*	-0.518**	-0.473*
TP	-0.303**	-0.213	-0.414	-0.253	-0.330
TK	0.128	-0.014	-0.332	0.498**	0.186
pH	-0.070	0.051	-0.340	0.194	0.130
Height	-0.172	0.323	-0.167	-0.168	0.056
P	-0.015	-0.305	0.030	-0.266	0.093
L	-0.084	-0.358	0.076	-0.141	-0.106*
T	0.217*	-0.360	0.224	0.405*	-0.048
CaCO ₃	0.183	0.780*	-0.234	-0.244	0.240
ZD	-0.017	0.054	0.054	-0.017	0.127

注: **: 相关性在 0.01 水平上显著 (双尾检验); *: 相关性在 0.05 水平上显著 (双尾检验); OM: 土壤有机质含量; Depth: 土壤深度; Sand: 砂粒; Silt: 粉粒; Clay: 黏粒; TN: 全氮含量; TP: 全磷含量; TK: 全钾含量; pH: 酸碱度; Height: 海拔高度; P: 年均降水量; L: 土地利用类型; T: 年均温; CaCO₃: 碳酸钙含量; ZD: 土壤质地。

Note: **: The correlation was significant at 0.01 level (two-tailed test); *: the correlation was significant at 0.05 level (two-tailed test); OM: soil organic matter content; Depth: soil depth; Sand: sand; Silt: silt; Clay: clay; TN: total nitrogen content; TP: total phosphorus content; TK: total potassium content; pH: pH; Height: altitude; P: average annual rainfall; L: land use type; T: average annual temperature; CaCO₃: calcium carbonate content; ZD: soil texture.

郑纪勇等 (2004) 认为, 自然状态下的 BD 在成土母质、成土过程、气候、生物作用及耕作等的环境影响下具有高度的变异性。此外, Calhoun et al (2001) 研究认为, 土壤有机质含量和土壤质地对 BD 变化的解释度一般不低于 50%。本研究结果显示, 在与 BD 显著相关的属性因子中, 土壤有机质和土壤深度对 BD 的解释度较高, 石灰土中分别到达 44.2% 和 41.4%, 黑色石灰土亚类中分别达到 65% 和 56.1%, 棕色石灰土亚类中分别达到 39.6% 和 45.3%, 黄色石灰土亚类中分别达到 55.5% 和 50.7%, 红色石灰土亚类中分别达到 63.4% 和

52.9%。土壤有机质会对土壤的孔隙度和土壤持水量产生影响, 从而对 BD 产生影响 (王益等, 2005)。土壤深度增加, 土壤有机质含量会逐渐降低 (Jobbágy and Jackson, 2000; Hobbey et al, 2013) 以及土体在超负荷压力下变得越来越紧实 (Tranter et al, 2007), 是造成 BD 随土壤深度增加而增大的主要原因。

2.4 喀斯特石灰土最优容重传递函数模型的建立

2.4.1 已发表土壤容重传递函数模型的优化

根据本研究区石灰土属性数据, 对 Shiri et al (2017)、韩光中等 (2016) -a 和韩光中等

(2016) -c 三个模型重新进行优化拟合, 以使其预测精度进一步提高。对比表 3、表 4 和图 3 发现, 优化后的模型精度均得到提高, 其中模型“韩光

中等 (2016) -a*” 提高程度最大, 而 Shiri et al (2017)* 与韩光中等 (2016) -c* 的精度提高相对较少。

表 4 优化后的土壤容重传递函数模型
Tab.4 Optimized soil bulk density pedo-transfer function models

优化 PTFs Optimized PTFs	函数方程 Functional equation	MPE	SDPE	RMSPE	R ²
Shiri et al (2017)*	$BD = -0.061 \text{Octan}^{-1}[(\text{clay}/(\text{CaCO}_3 + 4.4308)] + \text{Octan}^{-1} \text{pH}/(\text{CaCO}_3 + 154.66) + 1.4822$	0.000	0.099	0.009	0.427
韩光中等 (2016) -a* Han et al (2016)-a*	$\ln BD = 0.2996 - 2.468 \text{OM}^\dagger + 0.00146 \text{depth}$ (黑色石灰土 Black limestone soil)	0.000	0.096	0.009	0.934
韩光中等 (2016) -c* Han et al (2016)-c*	$BD = 1.421 \times 1.543/[1.543 \text{OM}^\dagger + 1.421(1 - \text{OM}^\dagger)]$ (黄色石灰土 Yellow limestone soil)	0.000	0.128	0.016	0.414

注: 韩光中等 (2016) -a 和韩光中等 (2016) -c 两个模型在原作者文章中分别是均腐土和锥形土的容重传递函数模型, 改进后分别对应本研究区的黑色石灰土和黄色石灰土。其余注释同表 2。

Note: Han et al (2016)-a and Han et al (2016)-c two models in the original author's article are the pedo-transfer function models of soil bulk density of isohumolsols and cambosols respectively. After improvement, they correspond to the black limestone soil and the yellow limestone soil in this study area respectively. The rest of the comments are the same as in Tab.2.

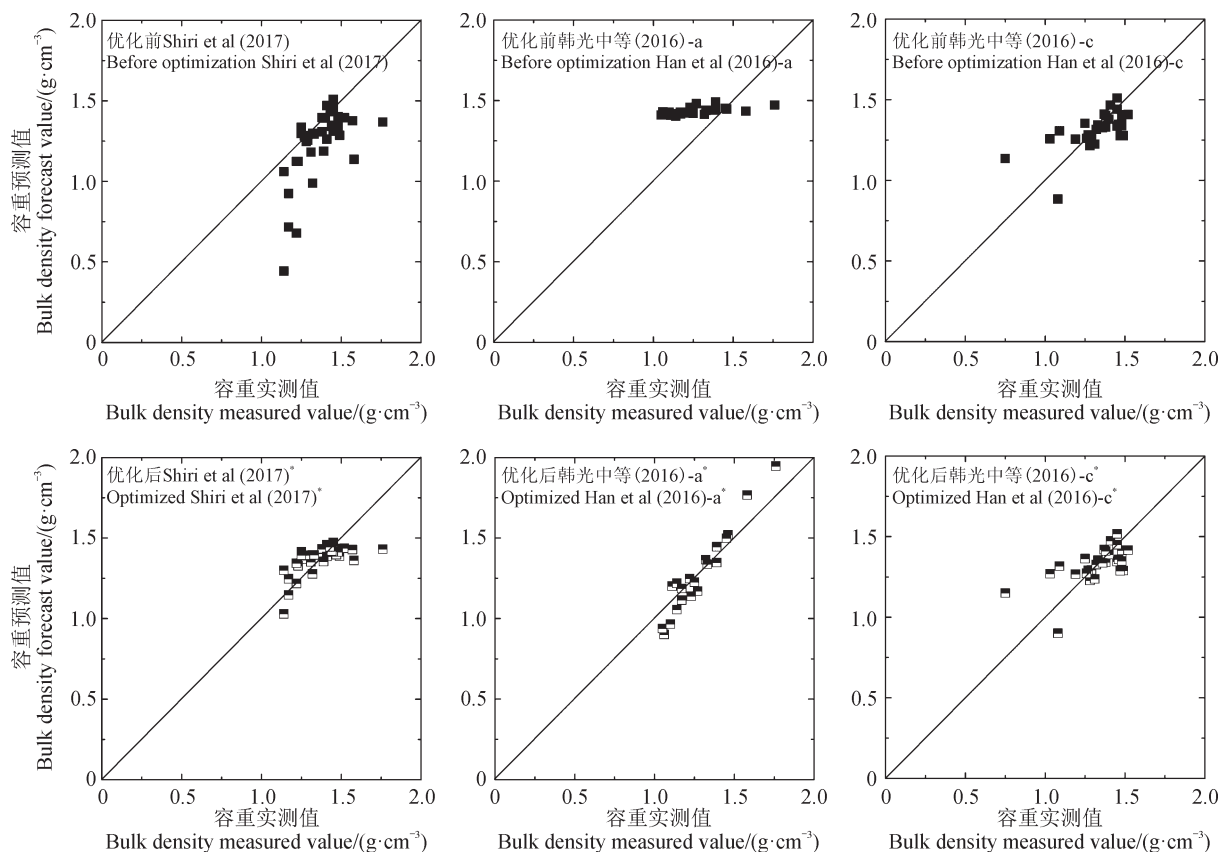


图 3 优化前后土壤容重实测值与预测值的比较

Fig.3 Comparison of measured value and predicted value of soil bulk density before and after optimization

2.4.2 石灰土亚类土壤容重传递函数的新建

由于成土条件的差异, 同为石灰土类但有不同的土壤发育阶段和成土过程, 导致土壤属性出现分异, 不同亚类的石灰土也具有质的差异(庞纯焘和宋铭荷, 1990)。韩光中等(2016)研究发现,

基于土壤分类的数据分组可以明显提高土壤PTFs的预测精度。所以, 本文将基于石灰土亚类进行新函数模型的建立。为进一步提高喀斯特地区石灰土容重预测模型的精度, 需要根据本研究区的土壤属性特征重新拟合得到最佳PTFs(表5和图4)。

表5 适宜南方喀斯特地区石灰土亚类土壤容重传递函数模型
Tab.5 Limestone soil bulk density pedo-transfer function models suitable for South Karst region

石灰土亚类 Sub-category of limestone soils	模型 Models	方程 Equations	模型精度验证指标 Model accuracy verification index			
			MPE	SDPE	RMSPE	R ²
黑色石灰土 Black limestone soil	Black L-a	$\ln BD = 0.791508(1/OM) + 0.022483$	0.000	0.069	0.005	0.925
	Black L-b	$\ln BD = 0.3951 - 0.03283OM$	0.000	0.100	0.010	0.938
棕色石灰土 Brown limestone soil	Brown L-a	$\ln BD = -0.01077 - 0.00328sand + 0.01837silt - 1.65809TN$	0.000	0.098	0.009	0.938
	Brown L-b	$\ln BD = -0.15259 + 0.020988silt - 1.95159TN$	0.000	0.104	0.011	0.937
黄色石灰土 Yellow limestone soil	Yellow L-a	$BD = 1.467034 + 0.001305depth - 0.18159OM^{0.5}$	0.000	0.143	0.021	0.361
	Yellow L-b	$BD = 1.383977 - 0.18525OM^{0.5} + 0.86638TK$	0.000	0.122	0.015	0.464
红色石灰土 Red limestone soil	Red L-a	$\ln BD = 0.474332 - 0.11598OM^{0.5}$	0.000	0.069	0.005	0.853
	Red L-b	$\ln BD = -0.07315 - 0.56102OM^{0.5} - 0.09365depth$	0.000	0.067	0.004	0.848

注: BD: 容重 (g·cm⁻³); OM: 有机质含量 (%); sand: 砂粒含量 (%); silt: 粉粒含量 (%); TN: 全氮含量 (%); TK: 全钾含量 (%); depth: 土壤深度 (cm)。
Note: BD: bulk density (g·cm⁻³); OM: organic matter content (%); sand: sand content (%); silt: silt content (%); TN: total nitrogen content (%); TK: total potassium content (%); depth: soil depth (cm).

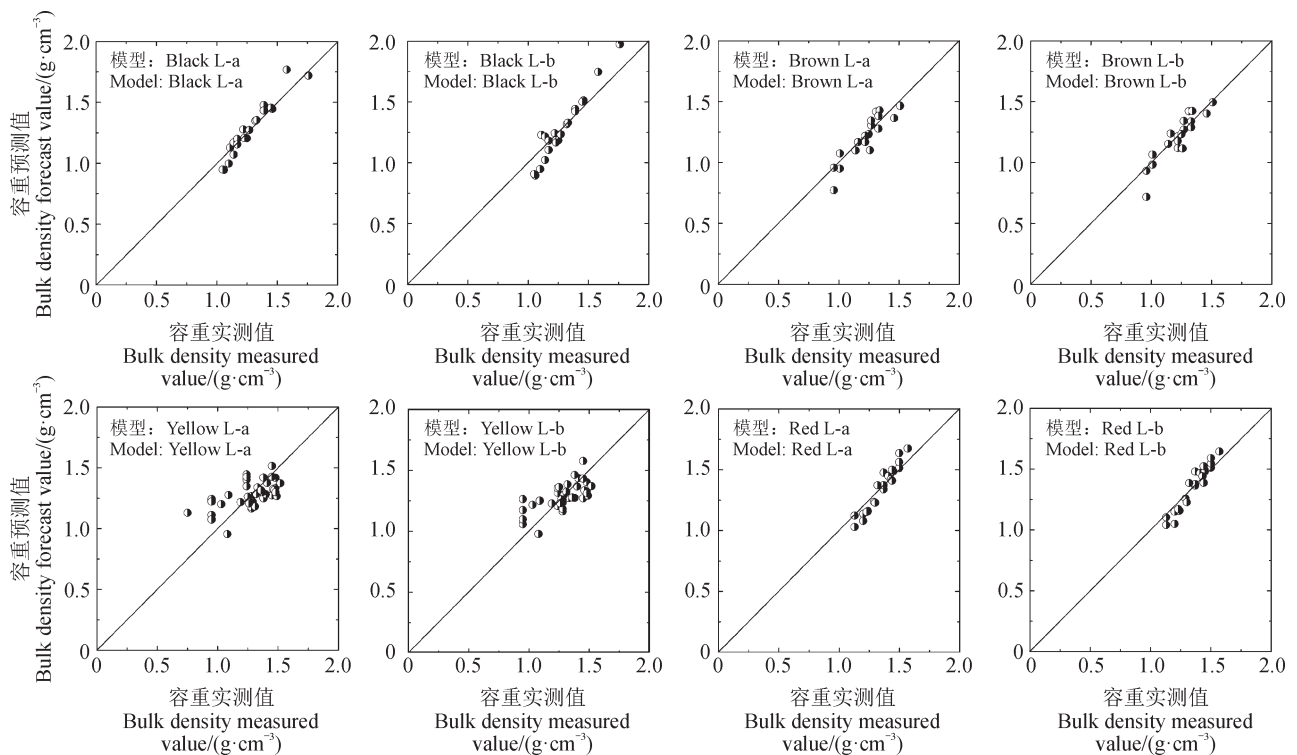


图4 南方喀斯特地区石灰土亚类容重实测值与预测值的比较

Fig.4 Comparison of measured value and predicted value of limestone soil bulk density in South Karst region

与已发表 PTFs 和优化后的 PTFs 相比, 基于石灰土亚类分类的 PTFs 的精确度更高, 对于南方喀斯特地区的石灰土 BD 的预测具有更高的适用性。各石灰土亚类分别留取预测精度较高的两个模型, 从模型的方程式来看, 不同石灰土亚类土壤 BD 的影响因素存在差异。黑色石灰土 BD 主要受土壤有机质含量 (OM) 因素控制; 棕色石灰土 BD 主要受土壤砂粒含量 (sand)、土壤粉粒含量 (silt) 和土壤全氮含量 (TN) 等影响因素的控制; 黄色石灰土 BD 主要受 OM、土壤全钾含量 (TK) 以及土壤深度 (depth) 的影响控制; 而红色石灰土 BD 则主要受 OM、depth 等的影响。总之, OM 是影响石灰土容重预测的关键因素, 这一点与大多数学者的结论一致。不同石灰土亚类的 PTFs 的预测精确度也存在差异, 顺序为: 黑色石灰土 > 棕色石灰土 > 红色石灰土 > 黄色石灰土。研究认为其原因有二: 一是可能与各亚类土壤的成土阶段有关, 黑色石灰土是初期阶段形成物, 继续发育顺序为棕色石灰土—黄色石灰土—红色石灰土 (袁红等, 2016), 随着土壤发育阶段的不同, 土壤的淋溶作用和淋溶时间加强, 土壤元素迁移流失, 元素的迁移流失可能会改变土壤属性间的相关性; 二是因为土壤 OM 含量对石灰土 BD 的影响, 土壤 OM 含量越高对 BD 值的影响越大 (Howard et al, 1995), 本文中 OM 平均含量为: 黑色石灰土 (4.81%) > 棕色石灰土 (2.67%) > 红色石灰土 (2.64%) > 黄色石灰土 (2.09%)。

3 结论

本文首次探讨了喀斯特石灰土容重预测模型及影响因素, 对于喀斯特地区的石灰土容重预测工作有了更进一步的认识: (1) 国内外已发表的土壤容重传递函数模型不能直接用来对喀斯特石灰土容重进行预测。通过对其中三个预测精度相对较高的模型进行优化发现, 优化后的模型预测精度明显提高。(2) 土壤容重预测函数的适用性不仅与研究区域有关, 同时也与研究的土壤类型有关。为进一步提高喀斯特石灰土容重预测的准确度, 本文基于石灰土亚类进一步进行了 PTFs 的建立, 结果表明基于石灰土亚类拟合的 PTFs 更适合本研究区的 BD 预测研究。(3) 不同石灰土亚类的容重预测的影响因子存在差异。总体上, 土壤有机质含量是影响石灰土 BD 预测的关键因素; 此外, 粉粒含量、砂粒含量和全氮含量是棕色石

灰土 BD 预测的影响因素, 全钾含量和土壤深度是黄色石灰土 BD 预测的影响因素, 土壤深度是红色石灰土 BD 预测的影响因素。在今后喀斯特地区的土壤 BD 预测研究中, 应同时考虑地域差异性和土壤类型差异。由于目前关于南方喀斯特石灰土土壤属性的完整数据存在严重不足, 导致本文中各类石灰土的实验数据较少 (但各组数据也均超过 20 组数据), 同时由于模型适用的石灰土类型及区域已经限定的较为详细, 故本文未再对模型进行适用性的验证。

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