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祁连山典型灌丛降雨截留特征

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摘要: 基于 2010 年 6 月至 10 月的野外试验数据, 研究了祁连山金露梅、高山柳、沙棘和鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛降雨截留特征, 分析了降雨量和雨强对灌丛降雨截留过程的影响。结果表明: 试验期间共降雨 298.6 mm, 在降雨量 < 2.1 mm 时, 降雨被全部截留, 实际发生穿透和茎流的降雨为 283.1 mm; 金露梅灌丛穿透雨量、茎流量和截留量分别为 175.8 mm (62.0%)、9.5 mm (3.4%) 和 62.0 mm (34.6%), 高山柳为 179.8 mm (63.5%)、9.1 mm (3.2%) 和 63.5 mm (33.3%), 沙棘分别为 148.1 mm (52.3%)、22.5 mm (8.0%) 和 52.3 mm (39.7%), 鬼箭锦鸡儿分别为 170.4 mm (60.2%)、11.8 mm (4.2%) 和 60.2 mm (35.6%); 灌丛穿透雨量、茎流量和截留量均与降雨量呈显著线性正相关 ($P < 0.001$); 穿透率、茎流率和截留率与降雨量呈指数函数关系 ($P < 0.05$); 平均雨强与截留率关系以指数函数拟合最好 ($P < 0.05$)。在降雨性质相同的情况下, 植被形态特征是影响灌丛降雨截留的重要因素。

关键词: 截留; 茎流; 灌丛; 祁连山

Characteristics of rainfall interception for four typical shrubs in Qilian Mountain

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Abstract: Rainfall intercepting by vegetation plays an important role affecting the water balance at local and catchment scale due to the control that vegetation canopy exert by modifying both evaporation and the redistribution of incident rainfall. Qilian Mountain is source regions of Heihe River, Shiyang River and Shule River inland river basin. In consideration of widespread shrubs which account for 68% of the whole forest area of Qilian Mountain, the research on rainfall interception process of shrubs for understanding the impact of rainfall characteristics on alpine shrubs and revealing the mechanism of hydrologic cycle and water resources with the impact of the shrub canopy, especially in the mountainous regions of an inland river basin, is very important and necessary. This paper took the four typical alpine shrubs *Potentilla fruticosa*, *Salix cupularis*, *Hippophae rhamnoides*, and *Caragana jubata* in Qilian Mountain as test objects, based on the field experimental data from June to October 2010, characteristics of rainfall interception and rainfall redistribution of four typical alpine shrubs in Qilian Mountain was investigated by permanent plot method, and impact of rainfall characteristics on rainfall redistribution of shrubs was analyzed by statistical method. The results indicated that the gross rainfall was 298.6 mm during the experimental period. Rainfall was intercepted entirely by shrubs when rainfall is less than 2.1 mm, gross rainfall

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which observed throughfall and stemflow was 283.1 mm. The amount of throughfall of *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides* and *C. jubata* was 175.8 mm, 179.8 mm, 148.1 mm, and 170.4 mm. Throughfall percentages of *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides* and *C. jubata* was 62.0%, 63.5%, 52.3%, and 60.2%, respectively. Stemflow was 9.5 mm, 9.1 mm, 22.5 mm, and 11.8 mm for *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides*, and *C. jubata*, and averaged 3.4%, 3.2%, 8.0%, and 4.2% of the gross rainfall, respectively. Interception was 62.0 mm, 63.5 mm, 52.3 mm, and 60.2 mm for *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides*, and *C. jubata*, and accounted for 34.6%, 33.3%, 39.7%, and 35.6% of the gross rainfall, respectively. The amount of throughfall, stemflow and interception of *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides* and *C. jubata* increased in a significant positive linear correlation with increasing rainfall depth ($P < 0.001$). The relationship of throughfall percentage, stemflow percentage and interception percentage of shrubs with rainfall could be fitted with exponential curve ($P < 0.05$). Throughfall percentage and stemflow percentage showed an increase trend with the increasing rainfall, while interception percentage decreased with the increasing rainfall depth. Moreover, interception percentage of shrubs decreased in exponential function correlation with increasing rain intensity ($P < 0.05$). Interception percentage decreased with increasing rainfall intensity, when the rainfall intensity is less than 4 mm/h, the interception percentage was significantly decreased, and then the trend is becoming stable values with increasing rainfall intensity. Interception characteristics of each shrubs was different with others when rainfall characteristics were similar during the experimental period. According to field plot observation, the height, branch angle, canopy morphology and crown projection area all affected canopy interception process of alpine shrubs in Qilian Mountain. In order to analyze intercept capability per leaf area of shrubs, some morphology characteristics parameters, such as leaf area index (LAI), freedom throughfall coefficient, biomass, canopy hold water ability, should be measurement in the next experiment.

Key Words: interception; stemflow; shrubs; Qilian Mountain

植被对降雨的截留和再分配过程作为土壤-植被-大气系统水分循环的重要环节,在森林生态系统水文循环和水量平衡中具有重要作用,一直是生态水文学研究的热点问题^[1-4]。植被冠层截留的相关研究主要集中在热带雨林^[5-6]、北方针叶林^[7-10]、萨瓦纳草地^[11-12]和温带森林^[13],对灌丛研究少且集中于干旱半干旱区^[14-20],而对于高山区湿性灌丛的冠层截留研究极少。车克钧等^[21]对祁连山水源涵养林研究结果表明,灌丛的截留率为50%(夏季为68.3%),聂雪花^[22]研究得到祁连山排露沟流域灌丛截留率变化范围为6.98%—22.45%,常学向等^[23]研究了祁连山森林对降雨的截留率,得出灌丛的平均截留率高达66.5%(仅7—8月)。上述祁连山灌丛的研究结果相差很大,且均忽略了茎流的观测,单独以降雨量减去穿透雨量来估算的截留量存在较大误差,有必要对高山区湿性灌丛的降雨截留过程进行深入研究。

祁连山灌丛面积约 $4.13 \times 10^5 \text{ hm}^2$,约占祁连山区林业用地面积的68%,其有效涵蓄水量在 $3 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 以上,与云杉林相比是更大的一座“绿色水库”^[24]。鉴于以前对湿性灌丛的研究均在祁连山中段走廊南山北坡的浅山区,因此选取祁连山中段深山区托勒南山北坡典型湿性灌丛为研究对象,通过对灌丛穿透雨、茎流和降雨截留的观测,研究灌丛冠层降雨的再分配特征及其与降雨过程的关系,为进一步认识祁连山湿性灌丛的生态水文功能提供一些观测数据和经验参数。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 研究区概况

试验布设在黑河源区中国科学院寒区旱区环境与工程研究所黑河祁连站马粪沟试验流域,地理位置为 38.2°N , 99.9°E ,流域面积 23.1 km^2 ,海拔2960—4820 m。流域内主要乔木树种为青海云杉(*Picea crassifolia*)和祁连圆柏(*Sabina przewalskii*),灌丛主要有鬼箭锦鸡儿(*Caragana jubata*)、金露梅(*Potentilla fruticosa*)、银露梅(*Potentilla glabra*)、高山柳(*Salix cupularis*)、沙棘(*Hippophae rhamnoides*)等,草本主要有珠芽蓼(*Polygonum viviparum*)、狼毒(*Stellera chamaejasme*)、披碱草(*Elymus dahuricus*)等。土壤主要为山地森林

灰褐土、山地栗钙土、草甸土、亚高山灌丛草甸土和高山寒漠土等 5 个类型。

1.2 试验方法

经过野外调查,选取具有代表性的金露梅、高山柳、沙棘、鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛,在流域内海拔 3 203—3 370 m 分别设置大小为 10 m×10 m 的标准样地。

根据水量平衡原理,灌丛对降雨的再分配过程可分为 3 个部分:截留量、茎流量和穿透雨量:

$$IC = P - SF - TF \quad (1)$$

式中 P 为林外降雨量; TF 为穿透雨量; SF 为茎流量; IC 为截留量。

穿透雨使用直径为 15 cm、高度 10 cm 的圆形铁制容器测量。由于金露梅和鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛不能进行单株观测,因此对样地冠层郁闭度进行测定后,每个样地放置 9 个接水器,使得不同郁闭冠层下均有接水器。这种方法可以更好的收集灌丛下不同部位的穿透雨。由于草本植被少且观测难度大,忽略了灌丛下草本的截留作用。

每种灌丛选取 4 株(高度、基径均不同)进行茎流观测。茎流采用标准枝法,即对所选灌丛的每一枝进行基径测量,取得基径平均值后,选择与基径平均值相当的枝干作为标准枝(每株灌丛选 4 枝且其与地面的角度不同)来测定茎流。由于灌丛形态特征,所以常规观测方法并不适合^[25-26]。因此本研究在灌丛所有枝下茎干上,使用塑料管,中间剖开,用塑料胶布粘好并固定,然后用该塑料管直接接入茎流收集瓶,瓶口粗细和塑料管一致,避免降雨和穿透雨进入收集瓶。经人工试验可以实现准确的收集茎流。每个收集瓶实测水量除以该标准枝投影面积得到该枝茎流量,标准枝上的茎流量乘以整个灌丛的枝数即可得到整个灌丛的茎流量。

观测时段为 2010 年 6 月 1 日至 10 月 31 日。林外降雨使用 DSJ2 型虹吸式自记雨量计,同时用人工气象站降雨进行过校正。为减少测定过程中蒸发造成的误差,在雨后及时测量穿透雨量和茎流量,如夜间降雨,第 2 天清晨取样。

1.3 数据处理

剔除因茎流收集瓶满导致降雨溢出的数据,采用 Microsoft Excel 2003 软件和 origin8.0 对数据进行处理和绘图。文中所用的误差限均为标准偏差。

2 结果

2.1 降雨特征

试验期间共观测到降雨 55 次,总降雨量 298.6 mm,次最大降雨发生于 2010 年 7 月 8 日,降雨历时 10 h,降雨量 23.5 mm,最小降雨发生于 2010 年 9 月 22 日,降雨历时 0.5 h,降雨量为 0.3 mm。为便于分析,将降雨从雨量上分为 6 个等级(表 1)。其中,34.5% 的降雨事件 < 2 mm,60.0% 的降雨事件 < 5 mm,83.6% 降雨事件 < 10 mm,降雨事件 > 10 mm 仅占 16.4%,大降雨事件较少。观测期间平均雨强 3.4 mm/h,最小雨强 0.4 mm/h,最大雨强 16.5 mm/h,各雨量级对应的平均雨强见表 1。

表 1 试验期间研究区降雨特征

Table 1 Rainfall characteristics in study area during the experimental period

雨量级 Rainfall class /mm	降雨次数 Rainfall frequency	降雨次数比例 Frequency percentage /%	降雨量 Rainfall /mm	降雨量比例 Rainfall percentage /%	降雨强度 Rainfall intensity /(mm/h)
< 2	19	34.5	15.4	5.2	0.7(0.4)
2—5	14	25.5	45.0	15.1	1.9(0.9)
5—10	13	23.6	91.5	30.6	1.7(1.0)
10—15	4	7.3	52.0	17.4	11.2(16.6)
15—20	3	5.5	51.0	17.1	6.9(8.3)
> 20	2	3.6	43.7	14.6	1.9(0.6)

括号内数值为标准差

观测的降雨事件中, < 2.1 mm 的降雨次数占总降雨次数的 34.5%, 而其降雨量仅占总降雨量的 5.1%, 所

观测的 4 种灌丛均没有观测到茎流和穿透雨, 降雨全部都被灌丛所截留。实际发生穿透雨和茎流的降雨共计 35 次, 总降雨量为 283.1 mm。

2.2 穿透雨变化

试验期间, 各样地灌丛降雨截留特征见表 2。穿透雨量以高山柳灌丛最高, 依次为金露梅灌丛、鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛、沙棘灌丛最小, 穿透率也为同样的趋势。单次最大穿透雨量出现在 2010 年 7 月 8 日, 降雨历时 10 h, 降雨量 23.5 mm, 穿透雨量金露梅、沙棘、高山柳和鬼箭锦鸡儿分别为 17.6、15.8、15.2 mm 和 14.2 mm, 对应穿透率(穿透雨量占降雨量的百分比, $TF\%$)为 74.9%、67.4%、64.7% 和 60.4%。

表 2 试验期间灌丛截留特征

Table 2 Characteristics of interception for *P. fruticosa*, *S. cupularis*, *H. rhamnoides* and *C. jubata*

灌丛 shrub	穿透雨量 Throughfall/mm	穿透率 Throughfall percentage/%	茎流量 Stemflow/mm	茎流率 Stemflow percentage /%	截留量 Interception/mm	截留率 Interception percentage /%
金露梅 <i>P. fruticosa</i>	175.8(2.2)	62.0(18.3)	9.5(0.7)	3.4(1.2)	98.0(1.5)	34.6(18.0)
高山柳 <i>S. cupularis</i>	179.8(2.4)	63.5(16.9)	9.1(0.3)	3.2(1.3)	94.2(1.6)	33.3(18.9)
沙棘 <i>H. rhamnoides</i>	148.1(1.5)	52.3(15.0)	22.5(1.2)	8.0(4.1)	112.5(2.5)	39.7(19.7)
鬼箭锦鸡儿 <i>C. jubata</i>	170.4(2.6)	60.2(18.5)	11.8(0.8)	4.2(1.7)	100.9(1.7)	35.6(19.4)

括号内数值为标准差

4 种灌丛穿透雨量与降雨量之间均呈显著的线性正相关关系(图 1, $P < 0.001$)。对 4 种灌丛穿透率($TF\%$)与降雨量(P)之间的关系进行回归, 比较后得出指数函数具有较好的拟合性, 穿透率随着降雨量的增加而逐渐增大, 最后趋于稳定值(图 2, $P < 0.05$)。

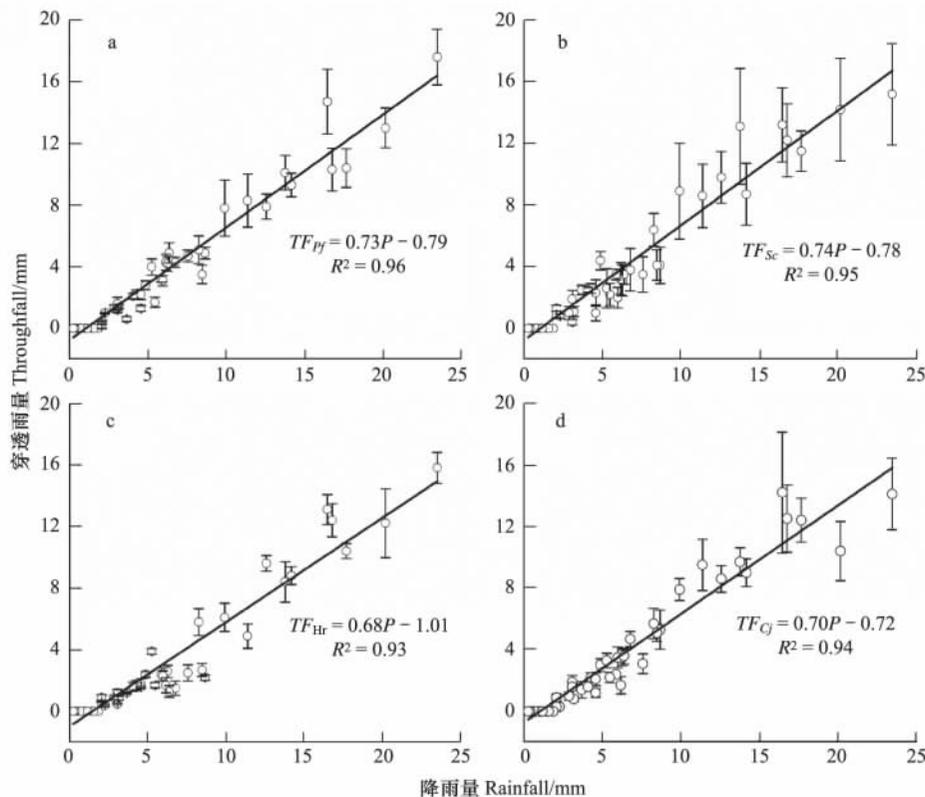


图 1 灌丛穿透雨量与降雨量之间的关系

Fig. 1 Relationship between throughfall and rainfall

(a) 金露梅 *P. fruticosa*; (b) 高山柳 *S. cupularis*; (c) 沙棘 *H. rhamnoides*; (d) 鬼箭锦鸡儿 *C. jubata*; 下同

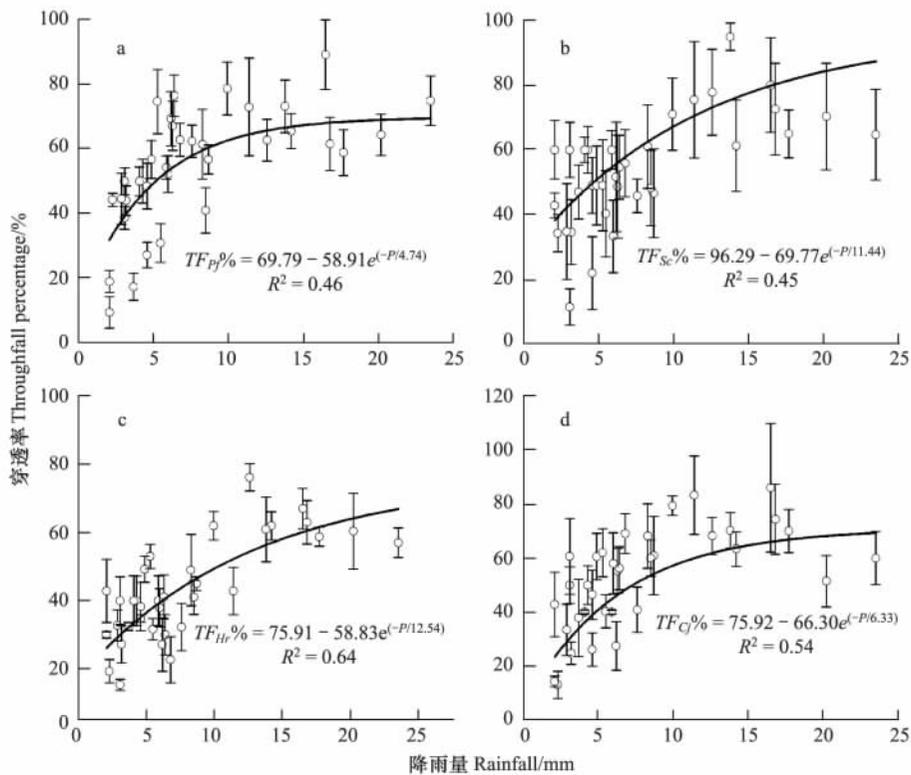


图2 灌丛穿透率与降雨量之间的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between throughfall percentage and rainfall

2.3 茎流变化

试验期间金露梅灌丛茎流量和茎流率(茎流量占降雨量的百分比, $SF\%$)见表2。茎流量相差较大,以沙棘灌丛最高,依次为鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛,金露梅灌丛,高山柳灌丛最小,茎流率也表现出同样特征,分别为3.4%、3.2%、8.0%、4.2%。金露梅和高山柳单次最大茎流出现在2010年7月8日(降雨历时10 h,降雨量23.5 mm),分别为0.87 mm(3.7%)和1.1 mm(4.7%)。沙棘和鬼箭锦鸡儿单次最大茎流出现在2010年8月19日(降雨历时12 h,降雨量20.2 mm),分别为2.3 mm(11.3%)和1.5 mm(7.2%)。

4种灌丛的茎流量(SF)随降雨量(P)的变化关系见图3。4种灌丛茎流量与次降雨量之间均呈显著的正相关关系($P < 0.001$),茎流量随着降雨量的增加而增加。

2.4 截留变化

利用试验测定的穿透雨和茎流数据,利用式(1)计算灌丛截留量。各灌丛截留特征见表2。试验期间,截留量最大的是沙棘灌丛,依次为鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛,金露梅灌丛和高山柳灌丛,截留率依次为39.7%、35.6%、34.6%、33.3%。单次最大截留量鬼箭锦鸡儿为8.4 mm,高山柳为7.2 mm(2010年7月8日),金露梅为6.6 mm(2010年8月19日),沙棘6.5 mm(2010年6月23日,降雨历时8 h,降雨量17.7 mm)。

4种灌丛降雨量(P)与截留量(IC)之间为显著线性正相关关系(图4, $P < 0.05$),而截留率(截留量占降雨量的百分比, $IC\%$)与降雨量的关系则能被指数函数很好的拟合(图5, $P < 0.05$)。可以看出,降雨量大小对截留率影响较大,截留率随降雨量增加而减小,雨量较小时,大部分降雨被灌层所截留,而当灌丛叶片、枝干表面水分达到饱和状态时,截留率就会达到一个稳定值,不会随着降雨量的增加而增加。4种灌丛达到稳定截留率所对应的降雨量相差较大,金露梅灌丛为6 mm,高山柳灌丛为10 mm,沙棘灌丛为14 mm,鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛为7 mm。

2.5 截留率与降雨强度的关系

对灌丛截留率($IC\%$)与降雨期间平均雨强(I)的关系进一步分析,降雨强度和4种灌丛的截留率关系见图6($P < 0.05$),4种灌丛的截留率均为雨强的指数函数。在雨强 < 4 mm/h时,灌丛截留率随着雨强的增加呈

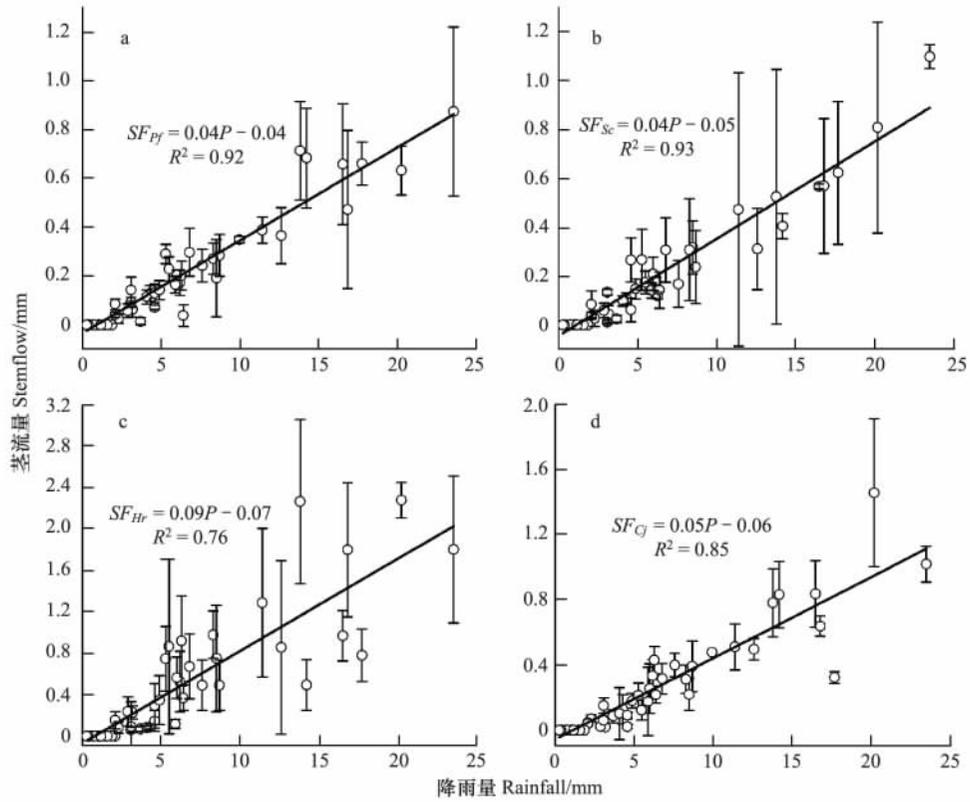


图3 灌丛茎流量与降雨量之间的关系

Fig.3 Relationship between stemflow and rainfall

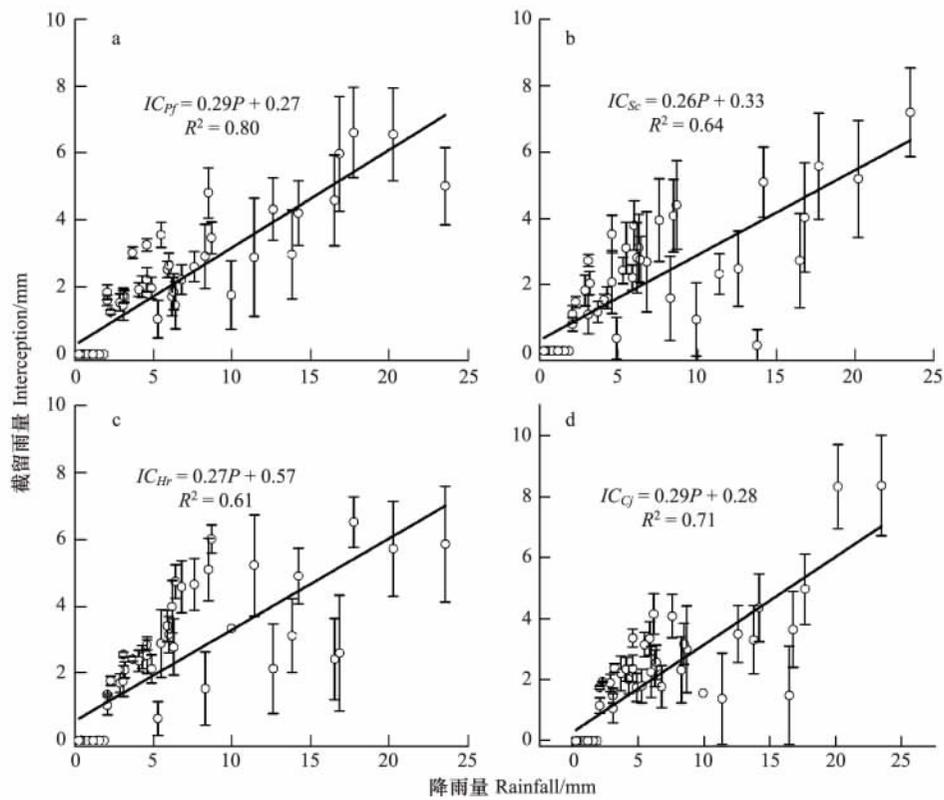


图4 灌丛截留量与降雨量之间的关系

Fig.4 Relationships between interception and rainfall

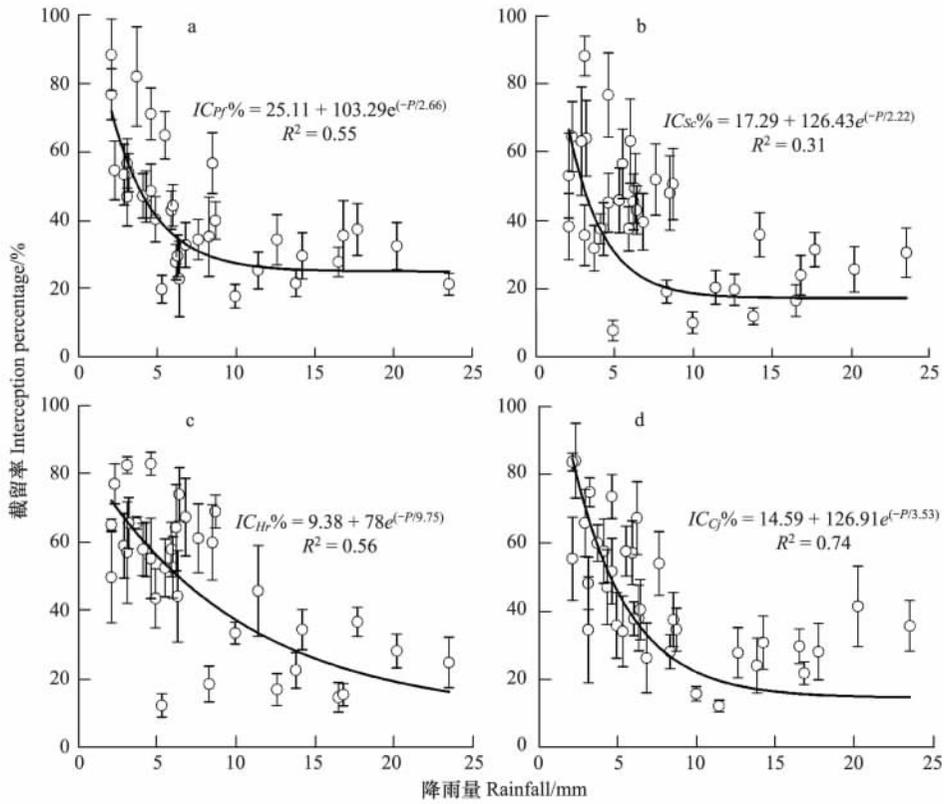


图 5 灌丛截留率与降雨量之间的关系

Fig. 5 Relationships between interception percentage and rainfall

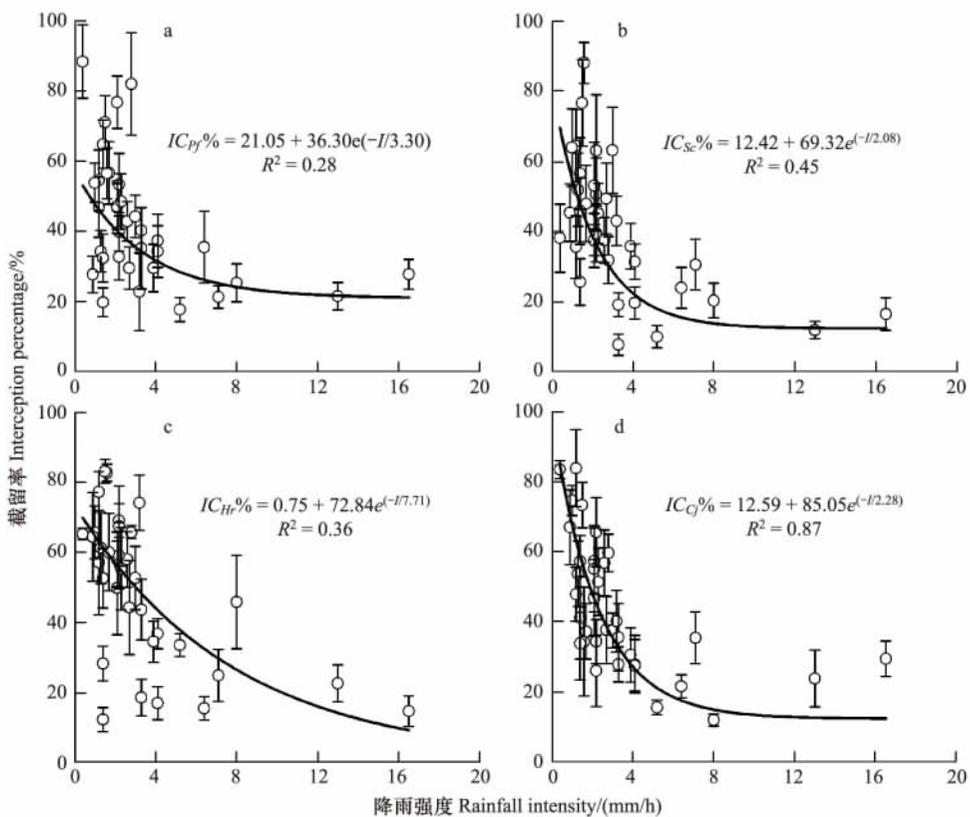


图 6 灌丛截留率与雨强之间的关系

Fig. 6 Relationships between interception percentage and rainfall intensity

减小趋势,当雨强 >4 mm/h 后,截留率减小趋势变缓并且趋于稳定。

3 讨论

本研究的降雨截留结果与 Owens MK^[27] 得出的刺柏(*Juniperus formosana*) 灌丛研究结果(40%) 相近,相比于聂雪花^[22] 得出祁连山排露沟流域金露梅截留率(10.4%) 和鬼箭锦鸡儿截留率(16.8%) ,以及干旱半干旱区的结果(17%—26%)^[14-20, 28-30] ,截留量偏大,而与常学向等^[23] ,车克钧等^[21] 结果相比则偏低。原因之一是降雨特征的差异性,本研究区位于祁连山深山区,降雨量高于上述干旱半干旱区,与祁连山水源涵养林相比,降雨特征也有差异^[22]。此外,不同灌丛结构方面的差异也会对截留产生很大的影响^[29]。影响单株植物冠层截留能力的主要因子是平均叶角、散射系数与透射系数,对群落截留过程起决定作用的群落学指标将是株高、叶面积指数与植被盖度^[19]。在降雨特征相同的情况下,4 种灌丛达到稳定截留率所对应的降雨量相差较大,说明植被特征是本区影响截留的重要因素。

4 种灌丛的降雨截留量、穿透雨量、茎流量与降雨量之间均呈显著正相关关系,这与杨志鹏等^[18]、李衍青等^[29]、王新平等^[20] 的结论一致。指数函数可以较好地描述灌丛截留率、穿透率随降雨量的变化。穿透率先是随着降雨量增加而增加,达到一定雨量后,穿透率趋于稳定值。比较来看,金露梅和鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛更为明显,当降水量分别大于 7 mm 和 6 mm 的时候,金露梅和鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛穿透率基本不变,高山柳和沙棘灌丛则没有很明显的拐点。截留率则是随着降雨量增加而减小,4 种灌丛达到稳定截留率所对应的降雨量相差较大,这与灌丛形态特征有很大的关系^[19]。

金露梅、高山柳、沙棘和鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛茎流分别为 3.4%、3.2%、8.0%、4.2%。这与杨志鹏等^[18]、Carlyle-Moses 等^[11]、Owens MK^[27] 得出的一些灌丛的茎流的结论相近。影响茎流的因素很多,主要有气象因素(雨量,雨强等)和冠层特征(冠层结构,枝叶倾角,树皮光滑度等)^[15, 25]。试验观测发现在次降雨量最小值(2010 年 9 月 26 日,降雨历时 1h,降雨量 2.1 mm)和雨强最小值(2010 年 7 月 12 日,雨强 0.7 mm/h)的条件下均产生了茎流,但数量极小,说明灌丛产生茎流的临界降雨量较小。据野外实际调查,金露梅和高山柳的茎干较为光滑,分枝多且比较细小,有利于在雨量和雨强很小的情况下容易形成茎流,但是茎流随着降雨量增加而很快减小,故茎流量较小。鬼箭锦鸡儿灌丛枝干比较粗糙,刺状枝比较密集,灌丛投影面积小但是叶面积指数大,降雨量比较小时,不易产生茎流,但是当降雨量较大时,茎流也会随之增加,所以茎流量较大。所选沙棘灌丛郁闭度高,其株高、冠幅、茎干长度、地径也远大于其他 3 种灌丛,因此茎流量最大。就叶片大小而言,高山柳最大,但是其茎流量却比较低,说明叶片对茎流形成影响并不显著,而植株形态的大小对茎流影响较大,这与 Martinez-Meza^[29] 等的结论一致。

雨强也是影响灌丛截留率的重要因素。腾格里沙漠柠条(*Caragana korshinskii*) 和油蒿(*Artemisia ramosa*) 截留率与雨强呈幂函数,雨强 >1.0 mm/h 时,截留率达到稳定^[19],毛乌素沙地沙柳(*Salix psammophila*) 灌丛截留量则与最大 10min 雨强呈线性正相关^[18]。本研究中灌丛截留率是雨强的指数函数,截留率随着雨强的增加而减小,当雨强小于 4.0 mm/h 时,截留率呈显著下降趋势,随着雨强的增加,截留率则逐渐趋于稳定值,这也解释了次降雨过程中,灌丛单次截留量最大时,其相对应截留率并不是最低的现象。

本研究对于植被冠层结构特征和灌丛生长特征未进行全部测量,对于灌丛冠层特征对截留的影响,还不能进行系统定量的分析。在后续的试验中,应该测定植被形态特征,如:叶面积指数(LAI)、自由透雨系数、生物量、冠层持水能力等,从而分析灌丛单位叶面积截留能力。

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