

《土地利用变化与施肥管理方式对黑土碳俊

图书基本信息

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前言

Human activity (fossil fuel combustion and land-use change) consumed large amounts of energy resources leading to CO₂ and other greenhouse gases emitted into atmosphere , which escalated and changed natural processes resulting in greenhouse effect and global warming , and it is estimated that atmospheric has increased from a pre.industrial concentration of about ppm to about 380 ppm.The global carbon cycle is defined as the processes of carbon flow and ex-change through the biosphere , atmosphere , hydrosphere , and geosphere being one of the most complex , interesting and important global element cycles.The cycle is usually thought of as four major pools of carbon interconnected by pathways of exchange.These pools include the atmosphere , the terrestrial biosphere , the oceans and the sediments (including fossil fuels) .Soil carbon pool is the largest carbon reservoir in the terrestrial biosphere , and its carbon storage is twice that of the atmosphere and three times that of the vegetation including forest , grassland and arable land.Soil carbon pool can be either sink or source depending on the carbon input and output through soil-atmosphere interface.Thus , globally , not only scientists and government leaders , but common people are concerned about to what extent global soils can sequester the increasing atmospheric.

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内容概要

土地利用变化与施肥管理方式对黑土碳库的影响（英文版），ISBN：9787030274427，作者：Han Xiaozeng, Li Haibo 著

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Soil carbon flux comprises three biological processes : soil microbial respiration , plant root respiration and soil fauna respiration , and a non-biological process : the oxidation and decomposition of matters containing carbon (Raich and Tufekcioglu , 2000) . In general , soil fauna respiration and CO₂ emission as a result of non-biological process can be negligible due to the very small amount detected . In addition , CO₂ emissions from soil can be divided into plant root respiration , microbial decomposition of plant derived organic carbon , and microbial decomposition of native soil organic matter , microbial autotrophic respiration ; in general , the combination of root respiration and microbial decomposition of plant derived organic matter is defined as rhizosphere respiration (Kuzyakov and Cheng , 2001 ; Cheng and Kuzyakov , 2005 ; Yang and Cai , 2005) . The substrates for rhizosphere respiration come from carbon recently fixed through photosynthesis , whereas SOM decomposition is primarily a function of soil heterotrophic activities using soil carbon . These two processes act simultaneously and are also linked through rhizosphere interactions , which may exert a stimulative (priming effect) or a suppressive influence on SOM decomposition (Cheng , 1999a , 1999b ; Cheng and Kuzyakov , 2005) .

Roots of higher plants , as a key functional component of belowground systems and one of the main soil forming agents , interact with virtually all soil components . The processes largely controlled or directly affected by roots and often occurring in the vicinity of the root surface are commonly referred to as rhizosphere processes . These processes may include root production through growth and death (root turnover) , rhizodeposition , root respiration and rhizosphere microbial respiration as a result of microbial utilization of rhizodeposits . Rhizosphere processes play a critical role in the global carbon cycle .

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