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青海三江源高寒草甸土壤微生物功能多样性的海拔分布 *

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摘要:本研究以空间替代时间的方法,在青海三江源国家级自然保护区,以每隔 200 m-300 m 的海拔差异,从海拔 3220 m(S1)到 4790 m (S6)共设立 6 个海拔梯度的高寒草甸土壤样地为研究对象,利用 Biolog 生态板法研究了不同海拔土壤微生物碳源利用功能多样性分布特征,试图分析海拔变化对多样性分布特征的影响及其响应。结果表明,随着海拔的升高,微生物群落碳源利用功能多样性指数整体呈现先下降后上升的趋势,与 AWCD 变化趋势一致;DCA 分析显示不同海拔土壤微生物对碳源代谢结构有一定的空间差异;不同海拔梯度的土壤微生物对 6 类碳源的利用程度存在差异,其中多聚化合物为优势碳源;从 CCA 和 Partial mantel 分析得知,土壤微生物群落的碳源利用功能多样性的海拔分布格局与海拔高度、全磷含量、有效磷含量呈显著相关关系,而与植物多样性没有相关性。了解不同海拔下土壤微生物对碳源利用强度,可为揭示三江源的微生物过程提供基础数据。

关键词:三江源; Biolog 生态板; 功能多样性; 海拔梯度

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Altitude Distribution of Soil Microbial Function Diversity in Alpine Meadow in Sanjiangyuan Region, Qinghai Province*

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ABSTRACT: Method of spatial variation instead of temporal variation was used in the study, six sites, which from 3220 m (S1) to 4790 m (S6), were established along every 200-300 m altitude in the alpine meadow in Qinghai Sanjingyuan National Reserve. Biolog Eco-Plates method was used to explore the distribution patterns of functional diversity of carbon source utilization along an elevational gradient, trying to analyze the effect of altitude changes on the patterns and its response. The results showed that, with the increase of altitude, microbial functional diversity indexes were in a trend of decreasing first and then rising, which was similar to the variation of AWCD. Microbial metabolic structure at different altitudes presented certain degree differences detected by Detrended correspondence analysis. The utilization degree of six carbon sources were different, and the polymers was the dominant carbon source. Canonical correspondence analysis and partial Mantel test indicated that altitude, phosphorus and available phosphorus content, but not plant diversity, significantly correlated with function diversity distribution pattern in Qinghai Sanjingyuan National Reserve. Understanding carbon utilization degree at different altitude can provide fundamental data to reveal microbial life process in Sanjingyuan.

Key words: Sanjiangyuan; Biolog Eco-Plates; Functional diversity; Altitudinal gradient

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前言

土壤微生物是连接在植物与土壤之间的重要生物因子^[1],不仅驱动着土壤养分循环和能量流动的生物学过程,而且对稳定土壤生态结构与水文性能等具有至关重要的作用^[2-4]。土壤微

生物多样性的动态变化能较早地指示生态系统的功能变化,在一定程度上反映土壤的质量及其健全性^[5],可以为预测生态系统基于全球气候变化的响应、促进功能群落的恢复工作提供至关重要的理论依据^[6]。土壤微生物功能多样性的海拔分布格局一直是生态学研究的热点问题,然而由于微生物的高度多样性

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和研究技术的局限性,相关研究报道仍不多见,且不同的研究结论存在较多差异。

青海三江源国家级自然保护区处于青藏高原腹地,海拔分布在4000 m之上,为长江、黄河、澜沧江水量提供源泉,享有“中华水塔”之誉,伴随着青藏高原的发育过程,保留和产生了丰富多样的古老物种和新物种^[13,14]。三江源国家级自然保护区是全球生物多样性的热点地区和气候变化的敏感区域,受到国内外科学家们的广泛关注^[15],目前对该区域土壤微生物的研究还较少,较多的停留在土壤微生物量碳和单个功能基因的多样性等方面^[5,16,17],对土壤微生物群落的碳源利用功能多样性还未见报道。

Biolog GN 微孔板将不同的碳源和四唑紫底物作为对象,利用单一碳源与微生物作用后产生电子,四唑紫底物接受电子产生颜色变化,再通过测定吸光值计算平均颜色变化率(Average Well Color Development, AWCD)来表现群落水平生理结构特征^[7,8]。Biolog 生态板由 Biolog GN 微孔板发展而来,该方法不需要分离培养环境中的微生物,且设立了三个重复^[9],确保更大程度的保留微生物原有的代谢特征,已广泛应用到微生物碳源代谢研究中^[10-12]。本研究试图利用 Biolog 生态板法,对三江源地区不同海拔梯度下土壤微生物群落的碳源利用功能多样

性变化特征和主要环境影响因素进行研究,为揭示该区域土壤微生物随气候变化的影响和响应提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 三江源自然地区自然概况

三江源自然保护区位于青海省南部,地势东低西高,是青藏高原的主体部分(东经89° 24'-102° 23',北纬31° 39'-36° 16'),平均海拔在4000 m以上,高寒草甸是该区域的地带性植被,分布在海拔3000 m以上的区域,具有明显的海拔梯度分布特征。该区气候具有独特的高原大陆性特点,降水多,年平均降水量处于262.2-772.8 mm,日照百分率可高达50%-65%,年平均气温为-5.6 °C至3.8 °C,年蒸发量为731-1700 mm^[13]。

1.2 样品采集

沿海拔高度(3220-4790 m)共设立6个大小为200 m×200 m的样地,根据其海拔从低到高依次命名为S1、S2、S3、S4、S5、S6。在每个样地设置8个1 m×1 m的小样方。用多点取样法采集0-10 cm深度的土样,去除凋落物等。一部分(约200 g)置于4 °C冰箱低温保存用于Biolog测定,另一部分(约400 g)常温保存用于土壤理化性质分析。同时,调查并记录采样地点的海拔、经纬度、地形等情况(见表1)。

表1 样地基本情况

Table 1 Site basic information in this study

Sample name	Altitude	Latitude	Longitude	Slope	Aspect
S1	3220 m	35° 56'6" N	100° 05'27" E	5°	North
S2	3490 m	35° 40'10" N	99° 55'13" E	5°	North
S3	3880 m	35° 41'26" N	99° 33'1" E	15°	30° , Northwest
S4	4140 m	35° 24'28" N	99° 21'6" E	5°	20° , Northwest
S5	4480 m	34° 22'15" N	97° 56'57" E	18°	30° , Northwest
S6	4790 m	34° 08'16" N	97° 40'22" E	15°	North

1.3 土壤理化性质的测定

土壤理化性质的测定方法参考^[18]。烘干法测定土壤含水量,pH计测定土壤pH,离子体发光色谱仪测量全磷、速效磷、全硫、全钾含量,凯氏定氮法和碱解扩散法分别测定全氮和有效氮含量,连续流动分析仪测定硝态氮和铵态氮含量,有机碳含量通过重铬酸钾硫酸氧化-硫酸亚铁滴定法测得的有机质含量转换而成。

1.4 Biolog-ECO 实验

配置90 mL浓度为0.145 mol/L氯化钠溶液(无菌水配置)于三角瓶中,放入10 g新鲜土样,150 r/min振荡30 min,静止3 min。吸取5 mL悬浮液稀释成100倍的菌悬液,静置10 min。吸取150 μL溶液接种至Biolog-ECO板,置于25 °C培养箱中。每隔24 h在590 nm下测一次吸光值,延续至168 h^[19,20]。

1.5 计算微生物群落功能多样性指数

AWCD反映群落对碳源的代谢能力,通过吸光度值表现出来,表示整体的代谢活性的强弱。Shannon-Wiener指数、Simpson指数、McIntosh指数是微生物碳源利用功能多样性的反映,利用三种指数作为土壤微生物多样性分布格局的主要参考指标^[21],计算公式如下^[20,22,23]:

$$AWCD = (C_i - R)/n; H = -\sum P_i (\ln P_i); D_s = 1 - P_i^2; U = \sqrt{\sum n_i^2}$$

式中,C_i:单孔吸光值;R:对照孔吸光值;n:微平板孔数(即31);P_i:第i孔的相对吸光值与所有孔相对吸光值比值之和,即P_i=(C_i-R_c)/Σ(C_i-R_c);n_i:第i孔的相对吸光值。

1.6 数据统计分析

利用Excel对实验数值进行初步统计与简单分析;利用达到饱和时即168 h^[24]处的AWCD值进行数据分析;多样性指数分析、除趋势对应分析(Detrended correspondence analysis,DCA)、典范对应分析(Canonical correspondence analysis,CCA)、Partial mantel分析均在R 3.1.2建造的vegan包中进行;利用Minitab 16.0进行单因子方差分析(one-way ANOVA)检验显著性差异,利用IBM SPSS Statistics 21进行Pearson相关性分析,数值均表示为平均值±标准差;利用Origin 8.5作图。

2 结果

2.1 土壤理化因子和多样性指数变化特征

不同海拔样地的环境因子呈现出不同的变化规律(见表2),海拔的升高,铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N)、全氮(TN)、土壤有机碳(SOC)先下降后升高,土壤湿度(Mo)、有机碳含量(SOC)、速

效氮含量(AN)和碳氮比(C/N)逐渐升高,土壤 pH 逐渐降低,低海拔 S1 的土壤温度(T_10)最高,其他理化参数交替变化或者变化规律不明显。依据 168 h 的 AWCD 值计算出微生物群落功能多样性指数,不同海拔之间有一定的差异,海拔的升高,

除 S4 以外,整体呈现出先下降后升高的趋势。低海拔 S1 地区多样性最高,S4 的土壤有效磷(AP)含量最高、全磷(TP)也较高,Shannon 和 Simpson 指数与环境因子进行 Pearson 分析得知(数据未展示),土壤全磷对 S4 地区多样性影响最大($P < 0.05$)。

表 2 土壤的理化性质和微生物多样性沿海拔梯度分布

Table 2 Soil biogeochemical properties and microbial diversity along the altitudinal gradient distribution

Environmental factor	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6
Mo	0.169± 0.05 ^c	0.168± 0.04 ^c	0.200± 0.04 ^c	0.280± 0.04 ^b	0.402± 0.07 ^a	0.404± 0.06 ^a
pH	7.74± 0.05 ^a	7.72± 0.08 ^a	7.57± 0.05 ^{ab}	7.38± 0.15 ^b	6.51± 0.22 ^c	6.23± 0.36 ^c
T_10(℃)	23.09± 0.96 ^a	15.73± 0.49 ^c	19.36± 1.05 ^b	11.35± 0.58 ^e	11.36± 1.14 ^e	12.90± 1.03 ^d
TK(g/100g)	0.367± 0.01 ^a	0.262± 0.03 ^b	0.326± 0.03 ^a	0.238± 0.03 ^b	0.245± 0.05 ^b	0.241± 0.06 ^b
TP(g/100g)	0.052± 0.00 ^{bc}	0.044± 0.00 ^c	0.058± 0.01 ^{ab}	0.065± 0.01 ^{ab}	0.063± 0.00 ^{ab}	0.066± 0.02 ^a
TS(g/100g)	0.074± 0.08 ^{ab}	0.044± 0.00 ^b	0.076± 0.03 ^{ab}	0.105± 0.03 ^a	0.116± 0.03 ^a	0.097± 0.02 ^{ab}
NH ₄ ⁺ -N(mg/kg)	6.35± 2.21 ^{abc}	5.06± 1.54 ^c	6.02± 1.61 ^{bc}	6.43± 2.05 ^{abc}	14.02± 9.22 ^{ab}	14.57± 9.83 ^a
NO ₃ ⁻ -N(mg/kg)	36.83± 14.37 ^a	38.6± 9.48 ^a	38.04± 7.32 ^a	53.24± 10.54 ^a	43.07± 6.53 ^a	54.32± 25.78 ^a
TN(g/100g)	0.288± 0.01 ^{cd}	0.251± 0.03 ^d	0.379± 0.05 ^c	0.533± 0.06 ^b	0.606± 0.11 ^{ab}	0.674± 0.11 ^a
SOC(g/100g)	2.499± 0.18 ^c	2.419± 0.37 ^c	3.91± 0.44 ^c	5.783± 1.10 ^b	7.283± 1.55 ^a	8.126± 1.44 ^a
AN(mg/kg)	182.53± 17.19 ^c	204.31± 38.95 ^c	279.64± 43.77 ^c	408.14± 75.31 ^b	507.9± 108.66 ^a	510.88± 70.19 ^a
AK(mg/kg)	327.28± 23.69 ^{ab}	233.18± 43.06 ^c	257.62± 62.31 ^c	344.23± 43.71 ^a	163.41± 30.88 ^d	267.07± 62.44 ^{bc}
AP(mg/kg)	20.58± 3.80 ^b	8.02± 2.53 ^c	29.35± 7.49 ^{ab}	35.85± 13.26 ^a	18.30± 3.00 ^b	28.06± 8.88 ^{ab}
C/N	8.67± 0.31 ^d	9.60± 0.76 ^{cd}	10.36± 0.56 ^{bc}	10.80± 0.91 ^b	11.97± 1.12 ^a	12.05± 0.49 ^a
Micro Shannon index	3.322± 0.02 ^a	3.294± 0.03 ^a	3.201± 0.04 ^b	3.295± 0.03 ^a	3.235± 0.03 ^b	3.298± 0.03 ^a
Micro Simpson index	0.962± 0.00 ^a	0.960± 0.00 ^a	0.955± 0.00 ^c	0.960± 0.00 ^{ab}	0.958± 0.00 ^b	0.960± 0.00 ^a
Micro McIntosh index	9.100± 0.70 ^a	8.968± 0.88 ^a	7.093± 0.76 ^b	6.935± 0.63 ^b	8.476± 0.43 ^a	8.485± 0.87 ^a

注: 表中 Mo、pH、T_10、TK、TP、TS、NH₄⁺-N、NO₃⁻-N、TN、SOC、AN、AK、AP、C/N、Micro Shannon index、Micro Simpson index 和 Micro McIntosh index 依次代表湿度、酸碱度、土壤 10cm 温度、全钾、全磷、全硫、铵态氮、硝态氮、全氮、土壤有机碳、速效氮、有效钾、有效磷、碳氮比、微生物香农指数、微生物辛普森指数和微生物均匀度指数。同一行中不同字母表示两者差异显著($P < 0.05$)。

Note: Mo, pH, T_10, TK, TP, TS, NH₄⁺-N, NO₃⁻-N, TN, SOC, AN, AK, AP, C/N, Micro Shannon index, Micro Simpson index and Micro McIntosh index in table means moisture, potential of hydrogen, temperature of 10cm, total potassium, total phosphorus, total sulfur, ammonium nitrogen, nitrate nitrogen, total nitrogen, soil organic carbon, available nitrogen, available potassium, available phosphorus, the ratio of carbon to nitrogen, microbial Shannon index, microbial Simpson index and microbial McIntosh index, respectively. Different letters in a same row means significant difference among samples ($P < 0.05$).

2.2 土壤微生物群落碳源代谢能力特征

计算不同时间培养条件下,不同海拔梯度 3 次重复的 AWCD 平均值,绘制 AWCD 趋势图(见图 1)。结果表明,在 168 h 之内,随着时间的延长,平均颜色变化率逐渐增加。其中,从 24 h 至 144 h 之间,AWCD 增加较快,表明微生物对单一碳源的利用能力较强,144 h 后对碳源的利用速度逐渐减慢,在 168 h 处达到饱和,AWCD 值分别为 1.503、1.456、1.082、1.122、1.329、1.375,土壤微生物对碳源的代谢能力顺序为:S1>S2>S6>S5>S4>S3。

2.3 碳源代谢结构的空间差异分析

利用土壤微生物在 168 h 的 AWCD 值进行 DCA 排序,得到二维排序图(见图 2)。DCA1 和 DCA2 两个排序轴分别解释了 24.2% 和 13.2% 的变异。各海拔梯度的样地分布虽与相邻群落稍有交错,但各自相对集中。S1、S2 为低海拔地区,植被向草原化草甸过渡,土壤温度相对较高,主要排列在图下方,S4 植被主要为高山嵩草草甸,逐渐过渡为 S3 的矮嵩草草甸,S5、S6 为高海拔地区,温度较低、湿度较大,主要分布在排序图的上方,且与 S4 有交错现象。

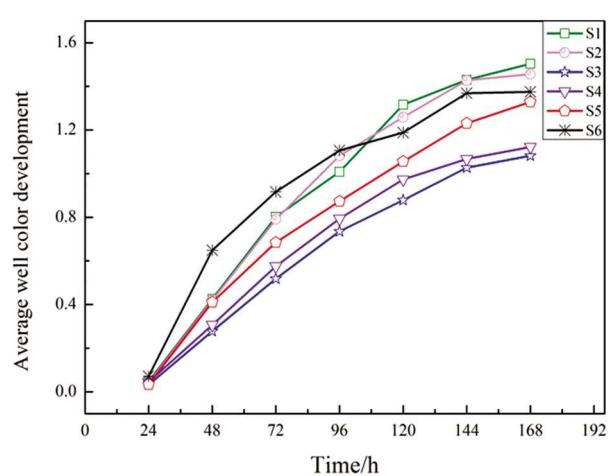


图 1 不同海拔梯度平均颜色变化率

Fig.1 Average well color development of different altitudes

2.4 每类碳源利用强度的差异分析

按各种碳源的化学基团性质,Biolog 生态板中的 31 种碳源可分为六大类,即糖类 (Carbohydrates, CHs, 12 种)、羧酸 (Carboxylic acids, CAs, 5 种)、氨基酸 (Amino acids, AAs, 6

种)、多聚物类(Polymers, PMs, 3 种)、酚类化合物(Penolic compounds, PCs, 2 种)、胺类(Amines, AMs, 2 种)^[25,26]。六大类碳源都是三江源自然保护区微生物利用的碳源种类(见图 3),不同海拔的微生物对各类碳源的利用程度有一定差异,且碳源利用率沿海拔升高呈现先下降后上升的规律。微生物对碳源的利用顺序依次为:多聚物类>氨基酸>糖类>酚类化合物>胺类>羧酸,多聚化合物是微生物的优先利用碳源。

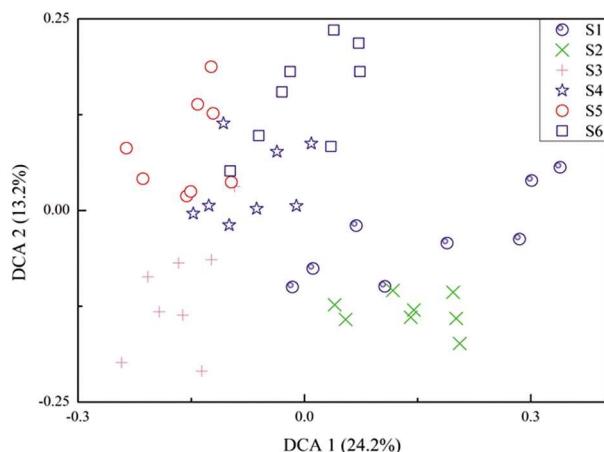


图 2 不同海拔样地的 DCA 二维排序图

Fig.2 Detrended correspondence analysis biplot of different altitudes

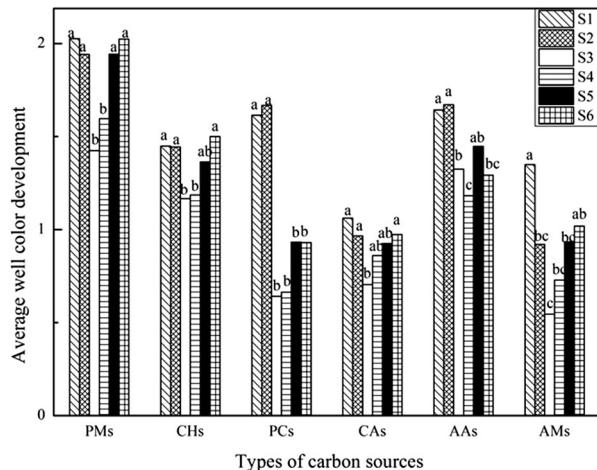


图 3 不同海拔梯度微生物对不同碳源的利用

Fig.3 Utilization of different carbon sources by microorganisms at different altitudes

注:同一碳源类别不同字母表示两者之间差异显著($P<0.05$)。

Note: Different letters in a same carbon source means significant difference among samples ($P<0.05$).

2.5 微生物多样性与环境因子的关系

基于 VIF(方差膨胀系数)和蒙特卡罗分析,选取 VIF<20 的且具有显著相关性($P<0.05$)的 9 个环境因子进行 CCA 分析,分别是海拔高度(Altitude)、全磷(TP)、有效磷(AP)、湿度(Mo)、铵态氮($\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$)、有效钾(AK)、全钾(TK)、pH 和全硫(TS),得到一个置信水平为 0.001 的 CCA 模型(见图 4)。从 CCA 图中可以看出,海拔高度在 CCA1 轴上的箭头最长,全磷、pH、湿度、有效磷在 CCA1 轴也具有较长的箭头,说明这些因素可能影响微生物对碳源利用的功能多样性的分布模式,全钾、全硫箭头短,影响作用较小。铵态氮在 CCA2 轴上最长,可

能会对多样性产生影响,有效钾箭头短,影响较小。为进一步确定,通过 Partial mantel 分析(见表 3)揭示了影响微生物对碳源利用能力的重要环境因子是海拔高度、全磷、有效磷($P<0.05$)。

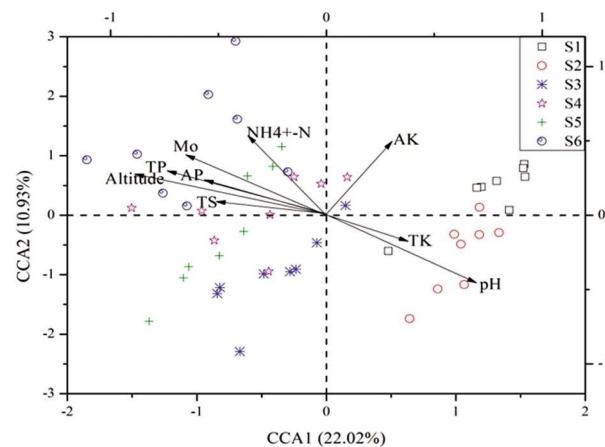


图 4 微生物碳源利用能力与环境因子之间的 CCA

Fig.4 Canonical correspondence analysis between microbial carbon utilization and environmental factors

注:图中 Altitude、TP、AP、Mo、 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 、AK、TK、pH 和 TS 分别代表海拔高度、全磷、有效磷、湿度、铵态氮、有效钾、全钾、酸碱度和全硫。

Note: Altitude, TP, AP, Mo, $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$, AK, TK, pH and TS means altitude of sample, total phosphorus, available phosphorus, moisture, ammonium nitrogen, available potassium, total potassium, potential of hydrogen and total sulfur, respectively.

表 3 碳源利用功能多样性与环境因子的 Partial mantel 分析

Table 3 Partial mantel test of function diversity of carbon resource utilization and environment factors

Environment factors	Statistic r	P value
Mo	-0.089	0.920
pH	-0.051	0.788
TK	-0.002	0.508
TP	0.241	0.001
TS	-0.062	0.794
$\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$	-0.152	0.990
AK	-0.011	0.574
AP	0.358	0.001
Altitude	0.217	0.001

注:表中 Mo、pH、TK、TP、TS、 $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$ 、AK、AP 和 Altitude 分别代表湿度、酸碱度、全钾、全磷、全硫、铵态氮、有效钾、有效磷和海拔高度。 $P<0.05$ 的环境因子与微生物功能多样性显著相关。

Note: Mo, pH, TK, TP, TS, $\text{NH}_4^+ \text{-N}$, AK, AP and Altitude means moisture, potential of hydrogen, total potassium, total phosphorus, total sulfur, ammonium nitrogen, available potassium, available phosphorus and altitude of samples. There were significant correlations with microbial function diversity with factors which P value less than 0.05.

3 讨论

在不同的研究区域,土壤微生物功能多样性沿海拔的升高具有以下几种趋势:先上升后下降的“单峰”模式^[27,28]、单调递减模式^[21,24]、单调递增模式^[20]、无规律模式^[29]。本研究中,AWCD

值随着培养时间的延长而上升,随着海拔的升高,微生物的碳源代谢能力呈现先下降后上升的趋势,多样性指数整体变化趋势和AWCD规律一致。说明高海拔地区仍然有适宜微生物代谢的条件,这与刘秉儒等^[20]的研究结果一致,可能是由于高原“热岛效应”,同类型植被在相近纬度的高海拔地区比低海拔地区分布广泛^[13],造成根系密集,植被凋落物丰富,再加上有机碳含量高,为微生物的新陈代谢提供充足的保证,而低海拔地区温度最高,牲畜粪便携带的肠道微生物在高温环境下大量地生长繁殖,使代谢速率更高,加速对矿物的分解。而且山地生态系统的生物多样性变化与人为活动密切相关^[30]。

本研究揭示,在三江源自然保护区逐渐遭到生态破坏的土壤环境中,磷含量对微生物碳源利用功能多样性的限制作用最大,磷循环在改变微生物的物种组成、功能多样性以及植物的生产力水平上都具有非常重要的作用。可能是因为全磷和有效磷主要存在于漫长的自然矿化,微生物功能多样性对少量损失也会敏感^[31]。在土壤中添加磷元素会降低微生物群落对易降解碳的利用能力^[32],即土壤磷含量一旦受到波动,就会改变微生物群落的功能结构和代谢速率^[33]。近年来土壤生态环境常常受到磷含量的影响,主要源于大气中的氮沉降现象逐渐增加,更加重了对磷含量的限制^[34]。总之,三江源自然保护区的碳源利用功能多样性与磷含量是否稳定密切相关。

目前,微生物多样性与植物多样性之间的关系仍然没有一致的定论。本研究地区植物多样性指数和生物量的VIF值>20且P值>0.05(数据未展示),与微生物群落多样性的关系不显著。导致这种现象的原因可能是存在功能冗余,即使微生物群落受到植被多样性变化的干扰,基于其他生态功能的重叠部分依然可以接近原始状态^[35]。植被多样性与微生物多样性之间的相关性在不同地区表现不同,温带森林土壤O层的细菌群落代谢结构与植物多样性之间具有明显相关性^[2];而神农架不同海拔梯度的细菌功能多样性分布格局与植物多样性不相关^[36];Fierer等^[29]对秘鲁东部的山脉不同海拔梯度的三个地方的微生物群落进行取样分析,也没有发现任何差异;沿科罗拉多落基山脉海拔梯度的升高,微生物丰富度逐渐降低,植物多样性先上升后下降^[37];也有学者认为植物多样性的变化会影响微生物对氮循环作用的速率,而不是植物多样性本身变化直接对微生物多样性产生的影响^[38]。导致两者是否具有相关性的原因,很大程度上是不同山地所处不同气候带以及周围环境因子共同决定的。基于这些初步研究,可以为土壤微生物功能多样性气候变暖条件下做出的响应以及对该区的生物多样性保护机制提供理论依据。然而尽管Biolog技术得到很多改善,但局限于表征土壤微生物的部分群落特征^[19,39],需综合分析功能基因和功能蛋白水平的多样性^[40],才能更全面地揭示微生物功能多样性的分布格局。

4 结论

三江源自然保护区高寒草甸不同海拔微生物群落的碳源代谢结构存在一定差异,多聚物类是微生物利用的优势碳源。随着海拔高度的上升,平均颜色变化率和碳源利用功能多样性整体呈现先下降后上升的趋势,海拔高度、全磷和有效磷含量是影响多样性变化的重要环境影响因子。

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