

·专家评述·

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干旱绿洲农田无核白葡萄树蒸散发的分割研究

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摘要:【目的】探究干旱绿洲区典型农田生态系统作物蒸腾蒸散特征及蒸腾占总蒸散的比值, 为 T/ET 的研究提供数据支撑。【方法】联合运用树干液流(包裹式)、涡度相关法以及微气象观测系统于整个生长季(5—10月)对敦煌沙漠绿洲区无核白葡萄树(*Vitis vinifera* L.)的冠层蒸腾(Transpiration, T)和总蒸散(Evapotranspiration, ET)特征进行了连续测定; 并分析了不同生态系统及不同观测模拟手段下蒸散发的分割结果。【结果】生长季中, 冠层蒸腾量从0.20 mm/d上升到生长中期的8.13 mm/d, 然后逐渐下降至末期落叶时到达极小值, 日均蒸腾量为3.32 mm/d。总蒸散量由0.44 mm/d增加到9.97 mm/d, 然后逐渐下降至末期到达极小值, 日均总蒸散量为4.91 mm/d。生长季冠层蒸腾量(T)占总蒸散量(ET)的值(T/ET)约为63.5%。【结论】生长季内, 干旱绿洲区农田系统无核白葡萄树冠层蒸腾是总蒸散的主要水分通量。

关键词: 干旱绿洲区; 无核白葡萄; 树干液流; 涡度相关; T/ET

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WANG Shangtao, ZHAO Nan, ZHANG Yang, et al. Changes in Transpiration and Evapotranspiration of Grapevines (*Vitis vinifera* L.) in Arid Oasis in Northwestern China[J]. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage, 2021, 40(12): 1-6.

0 引言

【研究意义】蒸散发主要包含土壤蒸发与植被蒸腾2个组分, 其过程受植被根系分布、气孔导度和气象因素(辐射、水汽压差)等影响, 是全球能水循环的重要环节^[1-4]。研究表明, 陆地生态系统每年通过蒸散发返回大气的降水有60%左右, 而在干旱区农田生态系统高达90%^[2, 5-7]。其中, 蒸腾过程是蒸散发的主要分量, 也是精准灌溉及水资源规划中不可或缺的数据之一^[8]。因此, 分析干旱绿洲区农田生态系统蒸腾及蒸散特征有助于理解区域水能循环过程, 为揭示农田生态水文过程、精准灌溉等提供科学指导^[9]。

【研究进展】目前, 蒸散发的获取方法有水量平衡法(如蒸渗仪法)^[10-12, 16]、微气象法(涡度相关法、空气动力学法等)^[13-15, 21-22]、各类数学模型(如大叶模型、双源模型、陆面过程模型)等^[27-30], 而其分割方法主要有稳定同位素法^[8]、联合涡度相关与树干液流技术^[14-15, 31-32]、模型模拟等^[7, 43, 45, 47]。【切入点】树干液流技术可以在野外精准连续测量单株耗水, 然后

进行升尺度处理, 即可获得冠层尺度蒸腾^[20, 23-26], 再将其与涡度相关法所得总蒸散结果相比较, 可进一步揭示区域农田生态系统蒸腾及总蒸散特征。【拟解决的关键问题】基于涡度相关和树干茎流技术, 进行干旱绿洲农田无核白葡萄树蒸散发的分割研究, 为进一步研究干旱绿洲农田生态水文过程、实施精细灌溉及提高水资源利用率提供依据^[6]。

1 材料方法

1.1 研究区概况

研究区(94°06'E, 39°55'N)位于敦煌市西南沙漠绿洲区境内, 属暖温带干旱性气候。土壤类型为沼泽土和盐渍土等, 多年平均 ET_0 约2 400 mm, 年日照时间3 115~3 247 h, 年平均气温约为9.3 °C, 年均降水量36.9 mm^[41]。地表植被均质, 地势平坦, 地下水埋深10~50 m。研究区灌溉水源来自河水补给, 无核白葡萄为当地最主要作物^[14-15, 33-34]。

试验田规模450 m×160 m(图1(a), 图1(b)), 篱架式栽植, 架高约2.5 m, 垄间距3 m, 西北-东南朝向, 株间距约0.6 m, 整个生长季长约180 d左右(4—10月), 地表无其他覆盖物。研究区不同深度土壤干体积质量约为1.19~1.62 g/cm³, 饱和持水率(质量含水率)约为25.77%~47.54%, 田间持水率约为

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(质量含水率) 18.99%~35.07%。试验地平均每 20 d 漫灌 1 次, 灌溉水源稳定, 灌水均匀度较好。观测期为整个生长期。

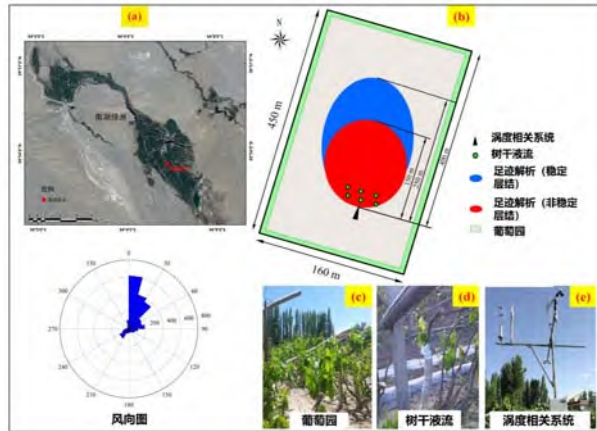


图 1 研究区概况图, 其中(a)、(b)、(c)、(d)、(e)分别表示研究区位置、试验田概况、葡萄园、树干液流以及涡度相关系统
Fig.1 The overview of research area, and (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) indicating that the location of the study site, the overview of the study site, the flux footprint, vineyard, Sap flow and the equipment used for the eddy covariance measurements

1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 树干液流

采用包裹式茎流计 (Dynamax, Houston, USA) 测定 (图 1 (b), 图 1 (d))。选具有代表性不同胸径的 6 棵葡萄树 (表 1), 生长期连续监测。

表 1 代表性葡萄树属性

Table 1 Physiological of sample grapevines.

编号	胸径/cm	仪器型号	编号	胸径/cm	仪器型号
1	2.50	SGB19	4	4.20	SGB35
2	3.02	SGB25	5	2.80	SGB19
3	3.44	SGB25	6	4.40	SGB35

液流速率 (F , g/s) 计算式为:

$$F = \frac{P_m - Q_r - Q_v}{C_p \times dT}, \quad (1)$$

式中: C_p 为水的比热; P_m 为总的输入热量 (W); Q_r 和 Q_v 分别为径向和竖向传导的热量 (W); dT 为热电偶电压和的平均值 (V)。上述参数可通过传感器测量、计算而得到。

冠层蒸腾速率 (T , mm/h) 用“叶面积指数法” [14-15, 31], 计算式为:

$$T = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{F_i}{S_i} \times LAI, \quad (2)$$

式中: S_i 为第 i 棵树的叶面积 (m^2); LAI 为监测时段的叶面积指数; N 为样本量; F_i 为第 i 样本的液流速率 (kg/h), 由式 (1) 中液流速率 (F , g/s) 经量纲换算而得到。

1.2.2 蒸散发

采用涡度协方差法测定总蒸散发 (图 1 (b)、图

1 (e))。冠层高度约 2.0 m, 仪器高度距地面 4.0 m。如图 1 所示, 研究区主风向为北风~东北风为主 (60.7%), 80% 贡献度稳定-非稳定层结的源区长度约为 150~250 m, 满足要求。因此, 研究区所测的通量数据基本来自葡萄下垫面 [14, 36]。采用 EddyPro 6.0 软件进行数据处理, 剔除降水当天的数据 [32, 36-38]。数据缺失 2 h 以内的采用线性插值, 缺失较多的采用人工神经网络法插补 [36]。涡度数据能量闭合率达到 87%。符合 70%~90% 的可接受范围, 数据质量良好 [17-19]。

1.2.3 气象因子

实验样地内布设小型气象站 (图 1 (e))。温湿度传感器用于测量不同高度的冠层温度和相对湿度; 二维风速仪 (5103, R. M. Young, USA) 测量风速; 传感器 (LI-190R, LI-Cor, USA) 获取光合有效辐射。此外, 采用土壤水分传感器 (ML2x, Delta T, UK) 连续测量了不同深度处的体积含水率 (图 2 (b))。采用翻斗式雨量筒 (TE525, Texas Electronics, USA) 测量降水。上述数据均用 CR1000 (Campbell, Logan, UT, USA) 采集, 0.5 h 间隔。

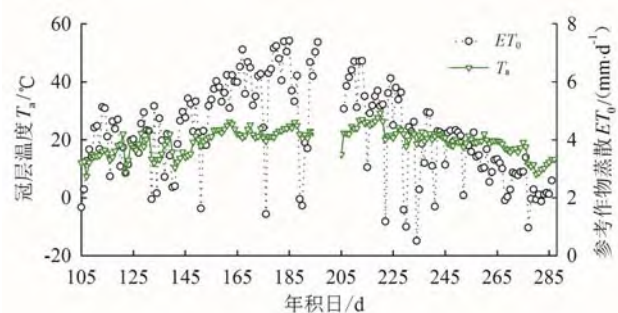
1.2.4 土壤蒸发

采用内径 10cm 的 PVC 管制成的小型蒸渗仪进行测定。每次试验设置 4~5 个小型蒸渗仪, 分别置于不同的位置。20 d 左右测 1 次, 每次连续测 1~2 d, 每隔半小时采用 0.01 g 电子天平称其质量变化, 从而得到其土壤蒸发 (E , mm/d)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 气象因子变化特征

从图 2 可知, 冠层温度 (T_a , $^{\circ}C$)、参考作物蒸散 (ET_0 , mm/d)、饱和水汽压差 (VPD) 及光合有效辐射 (PAR) 的变化均随时间呈先增大后减小的趋势, 平均温度、 ET_0 、 VPD 、 PAR 分别为 $19.69^{\circ}C$ 、 4.27 mm/d、 1.38 kPa 和 34.55 mol/($m^2 \cdot d$), 相对湿度 (RH) 在生长期波动较为明显, 受降水等事件的影响较大。生长期总降雨为 86.4 mm, 不同深度的土壤含水率也随降水等事件而波动。这也与该地区多年气候变化状况相吻合。



(a) 冠层温度与参考作物蒸散

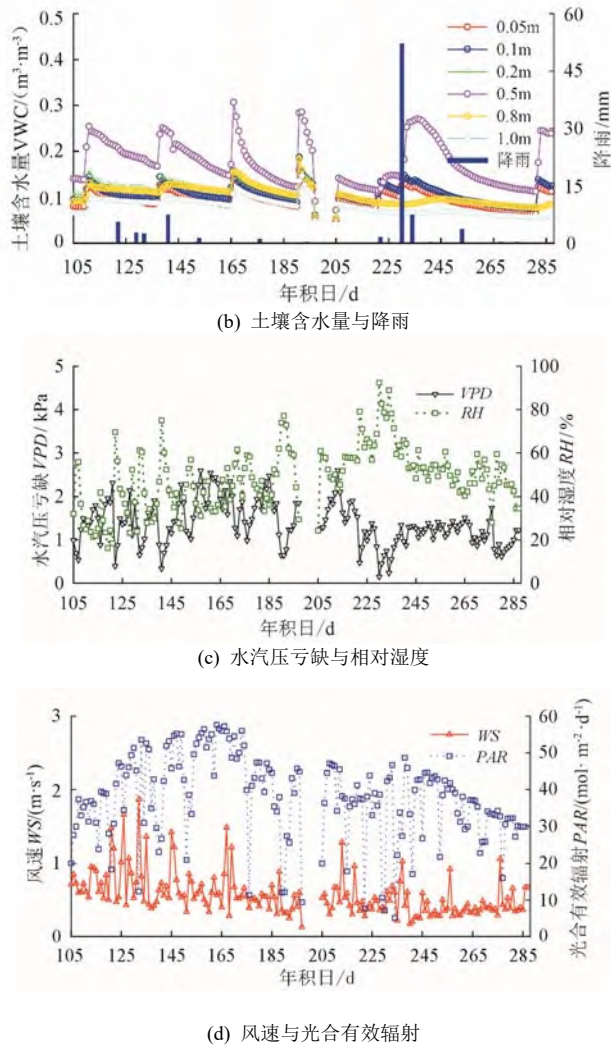


图2 研究区气象因子季节变化情况

Fig.2 Seasonal variations of meteorological factors

2.2 蒸散发及其组分变化特征

从图3可知，干旱绿洲区葡萄树冠层蒸腾和总蒸散均表现为先增大后减小的波动特征。生长季中，葡萄日尺度冠层蒸腾从初期0.20 mm/d增加到中期8.13 mm/d，然后逐渐下降至末期到达极小值，日均冠层蒸腾3.32 mm/d。而总蒸散发从生长初期0.44 mm/d增加到中期9.97 mm/d，然后逐渐下降，末期降至极小值，日均总蒸散发为4.91 mm/d。从季节变化差异性来看，生长季前期和末期，蒸腾占总蒸散发的比值相对较低，而生长季中期（约7—8月）的蒸散发则以植被蒸腾为主。

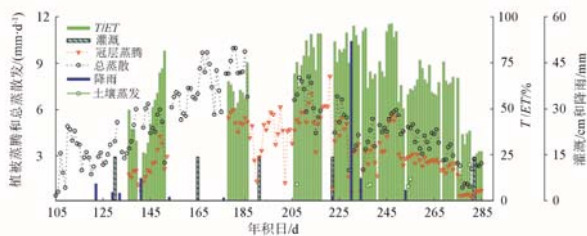


图3 生长季葡萄树冠层蒸腾/蒸散发的季节变化
Fig.3 Seasonal variations of canopy transpiration (T) versus evapotranspiration (ET)

2.3 蒸腾与总蒸散的比值 (T/ET)

生长季葡萄树平均T/ET的值为63.5%，结合图4可知，干旱绿洲区农田葡萄树T/ET的范围约为59.7%~63.5%^[6]。表明干旱绿洲区作物蒸腾是总蒸散的主要水通量。同时，综合175个研究结果对不同生态系统及不同观测模拟手段下蒸散发的分割结果进行了分析^[6, 43, 46-47]，发现本结果与前人树干液流和涡度相关分割的结果相符合（图4）。陆地植被冠层T/ET的范围约为60%~80%^[46]。同时，水文学方法得到的T/ET超过50%，同位素法约为70%，甚至可达到80%~90%，而模型估计的T/ET比例约为50%，已在许多研究中得到证实^[8, 43]。

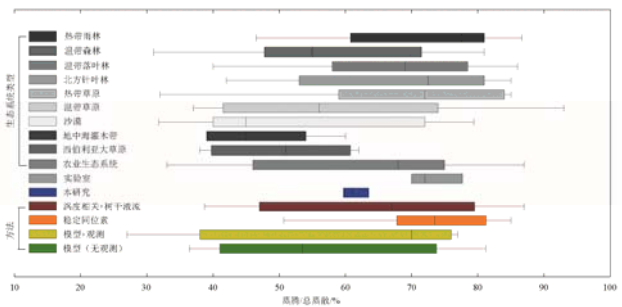


图4 不同生态系统与不同方法总蒸散(ET)分割结果^[6, 43, 46-47]

Fig.4 Compiled estimates of T/ET based on stand-level measurements and using various methods^[6, 43, 46-47]

3 讨论

气象因子方面，相对于 T_a ， ET_0 变化波动较大，说明 ET_0 可能受外界因素的影响较明显。生长季 10 mm 以上的降雨只发生过 1 次（52.1 mm），同时，小的降雨事件（低于 10 mm）对土壤含水率的动态变化影响很小^[33]。而从不同土壤深度来看，表层 5 cm 受降雨影响最显著，而 50 cm 则受降水影响变化不大，而大于 50 cm 的土壤水分仅在强降水或灌溉事件发生后才产生一定的滞后响应。

与其他研究^[32, 39-42]相比，蒸腾与蒸散发的结果较高，这可能由于研究区强辐射提供了充足的能量，加上充分灌溉以及较大的潜在蒸散发 ET_0 和高的冠层郁闭度以及绿洲平流效应而导致的^[6]。生长季葡萄树 T/ET 的值为 63.5%，结合图 4 可知，干旱绿洲区葡萄树 T/ET 的范围约为 59.7%~63.5%^[6]。这表明，干旱绿洲区作物蒸腾是总蒸散的主要水通量。本结果相对于滴灌葡萄的结果偏低，同时比低覆盖度葡萄的结果偏高^[41, 44-45, 52]，可能是由于滴灌的高水分利用效率和低覆盖度导致的。从 T 及 ET 的季节性变化特征可知，由于生长季前期主要是展叶期，叶面积和冠层覆盖度较小，因此 T/ET 的值较低，此时土壤蒸发占主导地位。到生长季中期，随着净辐射和冠层温度的进一步

增大,致使饱和水汽压亏缺增大,导致蒸腾拉力迅速升高,其 T 及 ET 的数值同时增大。同时叶面积迅速增大,盖度升高,土壤蒸发在叶片遮蔽下逐渐减小,此时总蒸散以冠层蒸腾为主^[15, 32, 45]。到生长季末期,叶片生理活性、叶面积指数、太阳辐射、盖度及冠层温度等因子逐渐下降,导致气孔水汽交换减弱,葡萄树冠层蒸腾逐渐减小至极小值。同时,土壤蒸发亦同时减弱,然而,干旱区植被蒸腾特征不仅受胸径、叶面积等因素的影响,还受制于太阳辐射、气孔内外水汽压差、降雨和土壤含水率等因素,因此可能下降更快,导致该阶段 T/ET 的比值相对较低^[49-51]。另外,受特殊外界条件的影响,可能导致个别 T/ET 的比值过低或过高^[14-15]。

从生态系统类型和研究方法方面来看,本结果低于热带雨林而高于大部分稀疏草原、地中海灌木等。这可能是由于热带雨林降水充足,叶面积指数大,辐射强,而该区域 CO_2 的影响也可能导致较高的蒸腾^[43, 46-47]。在农田,作物的生长阶段、环境因子、叶面积特征也对作物的蒸腾作用有较大影响,因此,需要针对不同生态系统类型对 T/ET 的范围做出估算。另外,不同的方法也可能会带来不同的结果。研究表明,同位素方法得到 T/ET 的范围较其他方法略高(约 70%,甚至 80%~90%)^[8],这可能是由于同位素分馏效应的影响。而树干液流、涡度相关方法 ET 分配的结果往往高于模型模拟。如本研究与前人树干液流和涡度相关法所得到的结果相符合,而偏低与于同位素方法所得结果。因此, T/ET 的结果受叶面积特征、生态系统类型、研究方法的影响较大。

4 结论

1) 干旱绿洲区葡萄树生长季 T 与 ET 的季节变化特征均为生长季中期高、前期和末期较低。同时,由于强辐射、充分灌溉、高冠层郁闭度以及绿洲平流等效应,导致干旱绿洲区葡萄树生长季 T 与 ET 的结果较其他地区高。

2) 干旱绿洲区葡萄树 T/ET 的范围约为 59.7%~63.5%,该类地区蒸腾是总蒸散的主要水通量。

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Changes in Transpiration and Evapotranspiration of Grapevines (*Vitis vinifera* L.) in Arid Oasis in Northwestern China

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Abstract: 【Objective】 The ratio of transpiration (T) to evapotranspiration (ET) varies with plants and their growth stages. The aim of this paper is to experimentally study T and ET , as well as their temporal variations. 【Method】 The experiment was conducted at a grapevine vineyard in an arid oasis in northwestern China. The transpiration and evapotranspiration of the grapevines (*Vitis vinifera* L.) were measured using sap-flow sensor, microclimatic station and eddy-covariance methods, respectively, at different growth stages. 【Result】 During the whole growth season, the transpiration increased from the initial 0.20 mm/d to 8.13 mm/d at the middle of growth season; it then dropped gradually to 3.32 mm/d when the leaves started falling. In comparison, the associated evapotranspiration increased from initial 0.44 mm/d to 9.97 mm/d before gradually decreasing to 4.91 mm/d. The average T/ET ratio was approximately 63.5%. 【Conclusion】 Transpiration is the dominant soil water loss during the growth season of the grapevines (*Vitis vinifera* L.) in arid oasis in northwestern China.

Key words: arid oasis area; *Vitis vinifera* L.; sap flow; eddy covariance; transpiration-evapotranspiration ratio

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