

湖泊湿地植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能的影响研究进展

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摘要

湖泊湿地是水体、植被、沉积物和流域输入共同作用形成的水陆复合生态系统, 植被恢复是退化湖滨带、浅水湖泊和退耕还湿区域生态修复的重要措施。本文围绕湖泊湿地植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能的影响进行综述, 重点分析挺水植物、沉水植物、浮叶植物和湖滨缓冲带植被的生态调控作用。总体来看, 植被恢复可通过增加植物残体、根系周转和根系分泌物输入, 促进沉积物有机碳积累。同时, 通过根际泌氧、沉积物稳定和微生物群落重组, 影响有机质分解、碳稳定化以及硝化、反硝化、厌氧氨氧化和DNRA等氮转化过程, 并通过铁锰氧化还原和磷吸附-释放等过程调控碳-氮-磷耦合关系。植被恢复还可降低底泥再悬浮和内源营养盐释放风险, 提高水体透明度, 改善生物栖息地, 并增强水质净化、养分保持和生态系统多功能性。然而, 其生态效应受植物生活型、群落配置、水位波动、营养盐负荷、底泥性质和后期管理方式共同影响。未来应加强“植物-水体-沉积物-微生物”连续体的长期监测, 优化植物群落配置与水文调控, 为湖泊湿地生态修复和功能提升提供科学依据。

关键词

湖泊湿地, 植被恢复, 沉积物, 碳循环, 氮循环, 生态系统功能

Research Progress on the Effects of Vegetation Restoration in Lake Wetlands on Sediment Carbon and Nitrogen Cycling and Ecosystem Functions

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Abstract

Lake wetlands are water-land composite ecosystems formed by water bodies, vegetation, sediments, and watershed inputs. Vegetation restoration is an important measure for restoring degraded lakeshores, shallow lakes, and areas converted from farmland or aquaculture to wetlands. This review summarizes how emergent, submerged, floating-leaved plants, and lakeshore buffer vegetation regulate sediment carbon and nitrogen cycling and ecosystem functions in lake wetlands. Vegetation restoration promotes sediment organic carbon accumulation by increasing plant residues, root turnover, and root exudates. Through rhizosphere oxygen release, sediment stabilization, and microbial community reorganization, it further affects organic matter decomposition, carbon stabilization, nitrification, denitrification, anaerobic ammonium oxidation, and DNRA, and regulates carbon-nitrogen-phosphorus coupling through iron-manganese redox and phosphorus adsorption-release processes. Vegetation restoration can also reduce sediment resuspension and internal nutrient release, improve water transparency and habitats, and enhance water purification, nutrient retention, and ecosystem multifunctionality. Its effects depend on plant life forms, community configuration, water-level fluctuation, nutrient loading, sediment properties, and management. Future studies should strengthen long-term monitoring of the “plant-water-sediment-microorganism” continuum and optimize plant configuration and hydrological regulation.

Keywords

Lake Wetlands, Vegetation Restoration, Sediments, Carbon Cycle, Nitrogen Cycle, Ecosystem Functions

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1. 引言

湖泊湿地是湖泊水体、湖滨带植被、沉积物和周边流域物质输入共同作用形成的复合生态系统，具有明显的水陆交错带特征。湖泊水陆交错带通常被认为是陆地生态系统与水体生态系统之间的过渡区域，在营养循环、径流调控、生物多样性保护和栖息地供给方面具有重要作用[1]。与单一陆地生态系统相比，湖泊湿地的生态过程同时受到水位变化、水动力扰动、营养盐输入、沉积物再悬浮和植物群落演替的影响。其中，水位、地表径流、浅层地下水和降雨强度会影响湖泊水陆交错带的修复能力，而大型水生植物能够显著削弱浅水湖泊沉积物再悬浮及其伴随的氮、磷释放过程[2]。此外，与开阔水体相比，湖滨植被和沉积物为有机质积累、养分滞留和生物栖息地维持提供了重要基础[3]。湿地生态系统服务研究表明，湿地在水质净化、洪水调蓄、碳储存、生物多样性维持和区域生态功能稳定方面具有重要作用[4][5]。因

此，在退化湖泊湿地修复中，植被恢复不仅是景观重建措施，也是调节沉积物碳氮循环和提升生态系统功能的核心环节。已有研究表明，水生植被恢复能够影响沉积物-水体之间的营养盐再悬浮过程，并调节湖泊沉积物微生物群落及氮循环相关功能[6]。

湖泊湿地退化通常表现为湖滨植被破碎化、沉水植物消失、底泥再悬浮增强、水体浑浊、内源氮磷释放加剧和生物栖息地退化等现象[7]。富营养化湖泊中，外源营养盐输入下降后，沉积物中长期积累的氮、磷仍可能持续释放，使湖泊生态系统难以在短时间内恢复到清水稳态[8][9]。在这种背景下，恢复挺水植物、沉水植物和湿生植物群落，可以通过直接吸收营养盐、增加水体透明度、稳定沉积物、改善根际微环境和促进微生物转化过程，降低沉积物内源负荷并推动生态功能恢复[2][10]。

近年来，关于湿地碳汇和温室气体排放的研究不断增加，但对于“植被恢复如何改变沉积物碳氮循环，并进一步影响湖泊湿地生态系统功能”的综合认识仍相对不足。已有综述指出，湿地微生物在植物凋落物分解和土壤有机质形成中具有关键作用，但植物-微生物过程如何决定湿地碳命运仍存在明显知识空缺[11]，而恢复湿地的碳积累也依赖于水文条件、维管植物和微生物群落的共同作用[12]。已有研究多从水质改善、植物群落重建或碳储量变化等单一角度进行分析，较少将植物残体输入、根际氧化还原过程、沉积物有机质稳定化、氮循环功能基因和生态系统多功能性联系起来。例如，Yu等[13]指出，过去关于沉水植物恢复的研究多集中于水体或沉积物营养盐水平变化，而对沉积物-水体系统中氮、磷循环转化过程的系统认识仍不足。事实上，湖泊湿地植被恢复的生态效应并不只体现在植被覆盖度增加，而是通过植物-沉积物-微生物之间的多重反馈，影响碳输入与保存、氮转化与去除、营养盐内源释放和生境质量。相关研究表明，沉水植物能够改变沉积物微生物群落及氮循环功能基因，调节硝化、反硝化、DNRA等过程[14]，并通过改变有机质-微生物-环境相互作用增强湖泊沉积物碳汇潜力[15]。此外，沉水植物恢复还可增强浅水湖泊微生物碳利用过程[16]，促进湖泊微生物碳泵并提升水体碳封存能力[17]，说明植被恢复对湖泊湿地生态系统功能的影响具有明显的多过程耦合特征。

湖泊湿地植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能的影响研究进展的概念框架

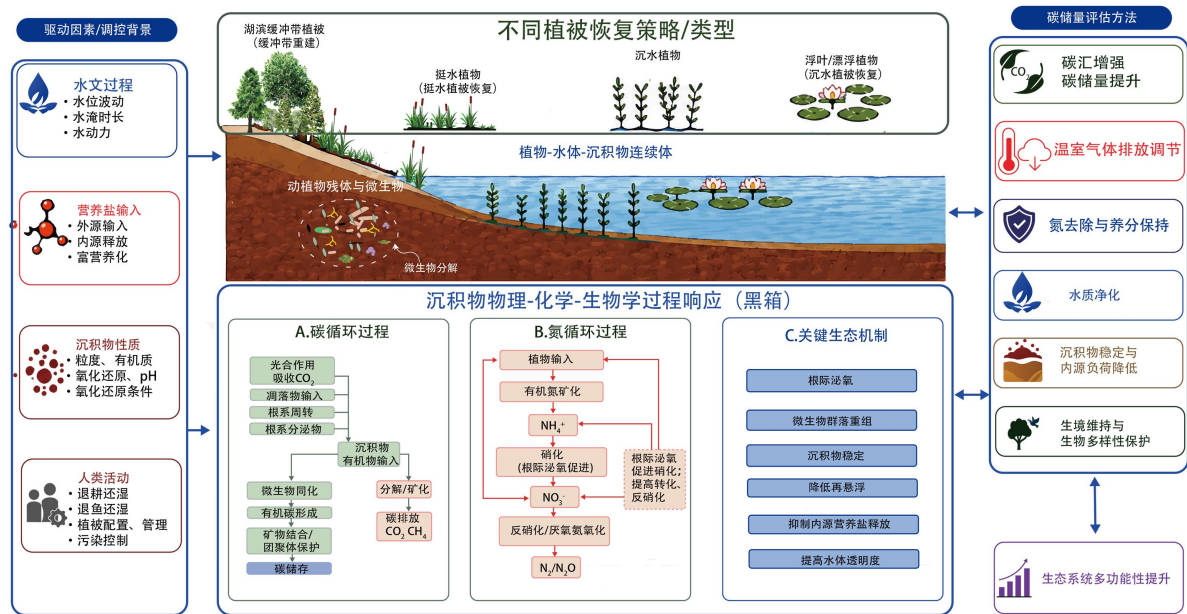


Figure 1. Conceptual framework of the mechanisms underlying carbon sink formation and carbon stock assessment methods in lake wetlands

图 1. 湖泊湿地植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能影响的概念框架

基于此, 本文以“湖泊湿地植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能的影响”为主题, 在已有湖泊湿地碳汇功能综述框架基础上, 进一步聚焦植被恢复过程中的沉积物生物地球化学机制。同时, 构建了湖泊湿地植被恢复影响沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能的概念框架(见图 1)。强调不同植被恢复模式通过改变有机质输入、根际氧化还原环境、沉积物稳定性和微生物过程, 进一步调控碳储存、氮转化、磷固定/释放和生态系统多功能性。

2. 湖泊湿地植被恢复的主要类型及生态调控路径

湖泊湿地植被恢复通常包括挺水植物恢复、沉水植物恢复、浮叶植物恢复、漂浮植物恢复以及湖滨缓冲带植被重建等类型, 不同水生植物生活型通常具有不同形态结构、空间分布和生态功能[18]。挺水植物如芦苇、香蒲、菖蒲等通常具有较高地上和地下生物量, 根系和根状茎发达, 可通过植物吸收、枯落物归还、根际供氧、根系分泌物和微生物氮转化过程影响沉积物碳氮循环[19]-[21]。沉水植物如苦草、金鱼藻、狐尾藻、眼子菜等直接生长在水体-沉积物界面, 其群落恢复能够降低沉积物再悬浮和内源磷负荷, 提高水体透明度, 并改变沉积物碳、氮、磷含量及微生物群落结构[22]。浮叶植物和漂浮植物可通过遮光竞争、营养盐吸收和群落优势转变抑制藻类生长, 但当其形成高覆盖度漂浮垫或大量残体集中分解时, 也可能造成水下低光、低氧和有机质快速分解等生态风险[23] [24]。

植物地上部枯落物、地下根系残体和根系分泌物是沉积物有机质的重要来源, 其中根际沉积物质具有高度动态性, 可迅速进入微生物体、土壤有机质库或被分解为 CO_2 , 是植物向土壤和沉积物输入碳的重要途径[25]。植物残体进入沉积物后, 并非简单累积, 而是经过微生物分解、同化、再合成和矿物结合等过程, 形成颗粒态有机质、溶解性有机质、微生物来源有机质和矿物结合态有机质等不同组分[26] [27]。湿地植物枯落物输入还可显著影响沉积物有机碳积累和矿化过程, 叶片和茎秆残体对有机碳积累及激发效应的贡献存在差异[28]。此外, 植被恢复通过根系活动改变沉积物氧化还原环境。许多水生和湿生植物具有发达的通气组织, 能够将氧气由地上部输送至根系, 并通过径向释氧在根际形成微尺度氧化带, 从而改变厌氧沉积物中的氧分布和氧化还原梯度[29] [30]。根际释氧可为厌氧沉积物中的氨氧化微生物提供局部好氧生态位, 促进氨氧化和硝化过程, 并与根际外侧的厌氧微区共同维持硝化-反硝化耦合[31]。同时, 根际氧化过程还可促进 Fe^{2+} 、 Mn^{2+} 、硫化物等还原性物质的氧化, 并通过铁氧化物或铁斑形成影响磷、重金属和有机质的固定与转化[32]。

另一方面, 植被恢复能够通过茎叶阻滞、根系固持和植被斑块对水动力的削弱作用, 降低风浪扰动和底泥再悬浮, 从而减少颗粒有机质与营养盐重新进入水体。沉水植被是浅水湖泊恢复的重要工程性组分, 能够稳定沉积物、促进颗粒物沉降、提高透明度并增强营养盐滞留能力[33]; 缺乏水生植物覆盖时, 水-沉积物混合和底泥再悬浮更容易发生, 从而增加营养盐和有机质再释放风险[34]。此外, 植被恢复还会通过改变微生物群落和食物网结构影响沉积物功能。不同营养状态湖泊会筛选出不同的氮循环微生物群落和功能潜力[35], 其群落结构受植物底物、根际氧气、含水状态、pH、C/N 比和营养盐有效性共同调控[36]-[38]。沉水植物恢复还可驱动植物表面、根际、沉积物和水体微生物群落空间分化; 沉水植物丧失则会改变浅水湖泊细菌和古菌群落结构[39]。从食物网角度看, 水生植物也会通过改变底栖栖息地、浮游生物组成和生物完整性影响湖泊生态系统稳定性[40]。

综上, 为比较不同植被恢复模式的生态效应, 本文对已有研究中不同植被类型对沉积物碳氮循环、水质净化和生态系统功能的主要影响进行了归纳总结(见表 1)。总体来看, 挺水植物恢复在根际释氧、有机质输入和植物吸收方面作用较强, 沉水植物恢复更突出表现为降低再悬浮、提高透明度和调节沉积物-水体界面过程, 浮叶和漂浮植物主要通过遮光和营养盐竞争影响水体生产过程, 而湖滨缓冲带植被则更强调对外源泥沙、颗粒有机质和氮磷负荷的拦截。

Table 1. Comparison of the effects of different vegetation restoration models in lake wetlands on sediment carbon and nitrogen cycles and ecosystem functions**表 1.** 不同湖泊湿地植被恢复模式对沉积物碳氮循环及生态系统功能影响的比较

恢复模式	典型植物/群落	主要作用路径	主要生态效应与风险	代表文献
挺水植物恢复	芦苇、香蒲、菖蒲等	根际释氧；根系周转、枯落物和分泌物输入；植物吸收与微生物氮转化	促进有机碳积累、硝化-反硝化耦合和部分磷固定；高生物量残体可能导致低氧和 CH ₄ 释放	[19]-[21] [31]
沉水植物恢复	苦草、金鱼藻、狐尾藻、眼子菜等	稳定沉积物、降低再悬浮；提高透明度；调节沉积物表层氧化还原和微生物群落	降低内源氮磷释放风险，促进清水态维持；但受水深、光照、底泥和营养盐负荷限制	[2] [13] [14] [22] [33]
浮叶/漂浮植物恢复	荇菜、睡莲、浮萍等	遮光、营养盐吸收和藻类竞争；残体沉降影响有机质输入	适度覆盖可净化水体和抑制藻类；过高覆盖可能造成低光、低氧和 CH ₄ 产生	[23] [24]
湖滨缓冲带植被恢复	湿生草本、挺水植物带、灌草带等	截留径流中的泥沙、颗粒有机质、氮和磷；降低外源负荷	有利于水质净化、养分保持和生境维持；功能受宽度、坡度、降雨和管理影响	[1] [4]
复合植被恢复模式	湖滨挺水带-浅水沉水群落-湿生缓冲带	协同发挥控源、稳泥、净水、增汇和生境恢复作用	可综合提升碳储存、氮去除、磷滞留和多功能性；管理复杂，需长期监测	[33] [41]

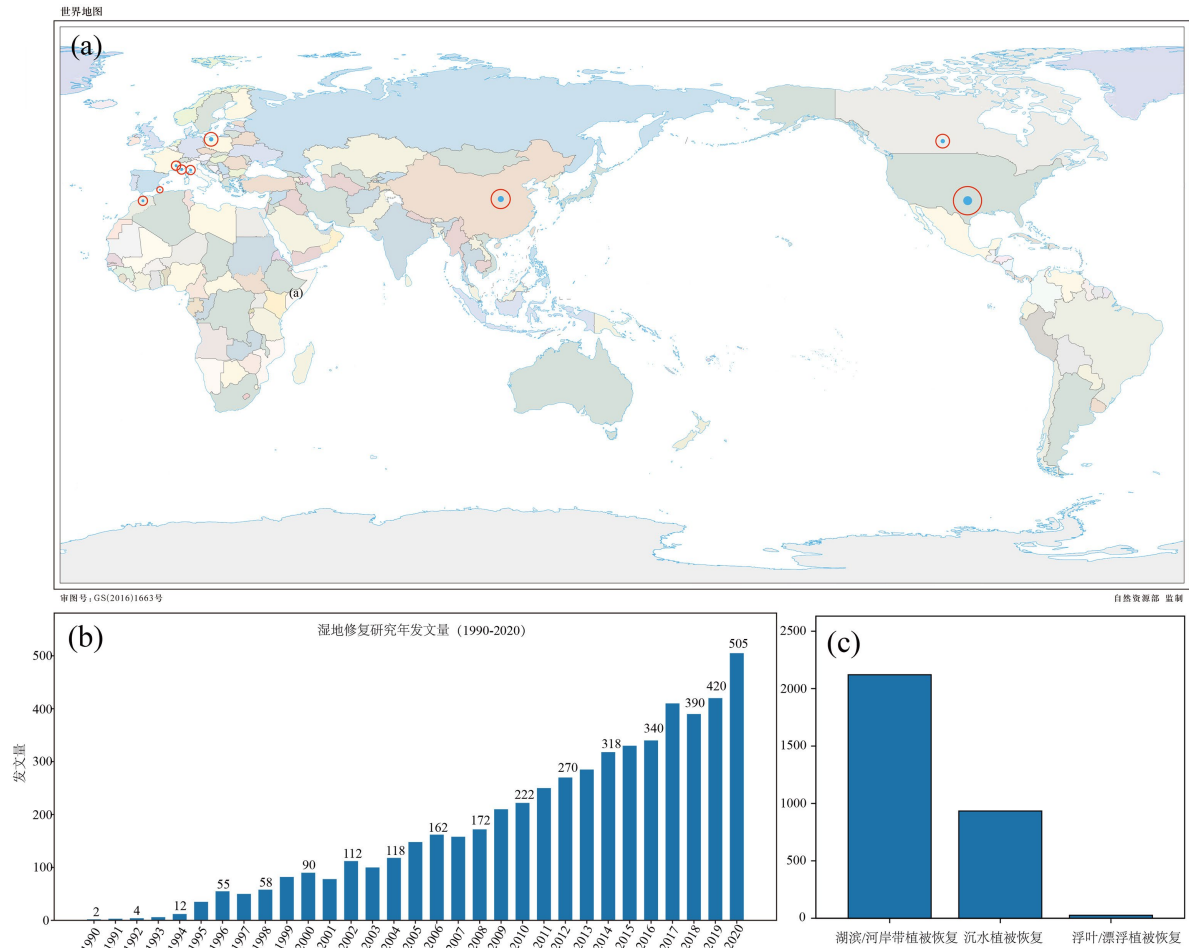
此外，由于不同恢复模式对沉积物有机碳、氮形态、磷释放、温室气体排放和生态系统功能的影响并不一致，本文进一步整理了已有研究中相关关键参数的定量变化(见表 2)。

Table 2. Representative quantitative evidence of changes in key ecological parameters during wetland restoration and vegetation restoration in lake wetlands**表 2.** 湿地恢复及湖泊湿地植被恢复过程中关键生态参数变化的代表性定量证据

恢复模式	研究区域	气候/条件	关键参数的定量变化	参考文献
恢复/人工创建湿地	美国不同类型湿地	多气候区	恢复 11~20 年后，≤10 cm 土层 C、N 分别恢复至自然湿地的 46.6% 和 63.5%；>10 cm 土层为 30.5% 和 24.3%。	[42]
恢复/创建湿地	全球整合分析	多气候区	生物结构和生物地球化学功能仍分别比自然参考湿地低约 26% 和 23%。	[43]
湿地生态恢复	全球整合分析	多气候区	与退化湿地相比，恢复湿地生态系统服务水平提高约 36%。	[44]
内陆淡水恢复湿地	北美	温带大陆性气候	上层 15 cm 土壤 SOC 为 43~66 Mg·ha ⁻¹ ；固碳速率为 0.35~1.10 Mg·ha ⁻¹ ·yr ⁻¹ ；恢复至自然参考水平约需 20~64 年。	[45]
大型水生植物恢复/覆盖	中国太湖	亚热带季风气候	再悬浮速率最高降低 29 倍；TN、TP 增幅分别降低约 91.2% 和 94.1%；TP 再悬浮通量降低约 93.7%。	[2]
淡水-微咸水沼泽/挺水植物恢复	美国加利福尼亚	地中海气候	植被覆盖度约 55% 后通常转变为净 CO ₂ 汇；年净生态系统 CO ₂ 交换量可达 -467.8 至 -536.4 g·C-CO ₂ m ⁻² ·yr ⁻¹ 。	[46]
创建河流湿地/挺水植物恢复	美国	温带大陆性湿润气候	氮截留率为 28.4%~32.1%；碳固存速率为 219~267 g·C·m ⁻² ·yr ⁻¹ 。	[47]
沉水植物恢复/覆盖	芬兰	北温带/寒温带湿润气候	83 d 内再悬浮量由 1701 降至 793 g·DW m ⁻² ，降低约 53.4%；P 再悬浮通量为 11.8 mg·P·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹ 。	[22]
浮叶/漂浮植物处理	中国广东四会	温室培养	水龙和菱对 TN、TP、COD 和 Chl-a 去除率分别为 79.30%~83.73%、88.72%~95.90%、69.62%~75.06% 和 91.55%~92.23%。	[24]

如图 2 所示，从文献计量角度看，湿地恢复研究在过去三十年快速增长，并表现出明显的国家和区域差异。Web of Science 统计结果显示，1990~2020 年全球湿地恢复相关研究发文量总体增加，2000 年以后增长尤为明显[48]；美国、中国、澳大利亚、加拿大和欧洲部分国家是主要贡献区域(见图 2(a)，图 2(b))。

典型湖泊湿地植被恢复方向中，湖滨/河岸带植被恢复和沉水植物恢复研究较多(见图 2(c))，而浮床/漂浮处理湿地研究较少[49]-[51]，说明不同植被恢复类型之间的研究积累仍不均衡，针对沉积物碳氮过程和生态系统多功能性的定量比较仍需加强。



注：该图基于自然资源部标准地图服务网站下载的审图号为 GS (2016) 1663 号的标准地图制作，底图无修改。

Figure 2. Bibliometric characteristics of wetland restoration research. (a) Publications by major countries/regions; (b) annual publications from 1990 to 2020; (c) publications on typical vegetation restoration directions in lake wetlands

图 2. 湿地恢复研究的文献计量特征。(a) 主要国家/地区发文分布；(b) 1990~2020 年年发文量变化；(c) 典型湖泊湿地植被恢复方向相关文献数量。

3. 植被恢复对沉积物碳循环的影响

3.1. 增加有机质输入并促进沉积物有机碳积累

植被恢复对沉积物碳循环最直接的影响是增加有机质输入。湿地植物通过光合作用固定 CO_2 ，并将固定碳分配到地上茎叶、地下根系、根状茎和根系分泌物中，这些植物来源碳共同构成湿地土壤和沉积物有机碳的重要来源[52]。与地上部残体相比，地下根系、根状茎和根际沉积物更易进入土壤-沉积物环境，并通过微生物同化、矿物结合和团聚体保护等途径转化为较稳定的有机碳组分[53][54]。在湖泊湿地中，大型水生植物残体是内陆水体有机碳的重要来源；挺水植物恢复可通过根系周转增加沉积物有机碳输入，沉水植物恢复则可通过残体沉降、根系固定、微生物碳利用增强和清水态维持影响湖泊沉积物碳积累[17][55]。

湿地恢复通常有利于土壤有机碳提升,但恢复速度和最终水平受退化历史、恢复年限、水文条件、植被类型和土壤深度等因素影响。Xu 等[56]的全球整合研究表明,恢复湿地土壤有机碳高于开垦湿地,但仍低于自然湿地,说明碳库恢复不是快速完成的过程;淡水内陆湿地研究也强调,恢复湿地具有较高碳固定潜力,但 SOC 积累速率存在空间差异和不确定性[45]。因此,植被恢复可为沉积物碳积累提供物质基础,但碳库恢复仍依赖稳定水文、持续有机质输入、较低分解强度和适宜沉积环境[42] [46]。

3.2. 改变有机质质量、分解过程和碳稳定化机制

植被恢复不仅改变有机质输入量,也改变有机质质量。不同植物生活型和物种残体在木质素、纤维素、可溶性糖、氮含量和 C/N 比等方面存在差异,会影响微生物分解速率和沉积物有机质形成路径[57]。易分解组分可快速被微生物利用,形成微生物生物量和代谢产物,并通过矿物结合或微团聚体保护进入稳定有机碳库;较难分解组分则可能以颗粒态有机质保存较长时间[26]。随着分解推进,微生物残体、矿物结合有机质和矿物-有机质相互作用逐渐成为沉积物有机碳稳定化的重要机制[27] [58]。

湖泊湿地沉积物中的有机碳稳定化还受到水动力扰动和矿物颗粒输入的影响。细颗粒矿物通常具有较大的比表面积和较强的有机质吸附能力,能够通过吸附、络合、共沉淀和氧化还原反应等方式促进有机碳保存[59]。植被恢复可以削弱风浪扰动、促进悬浮颗粒物沉降,并降低沉积物再悬浮及营养盐释放风险。沉水植物在浅水湖泊中通常能够稳定清水态,其机制包括稳定沉积物、减少再悬浮、吸收营养盐以及为浮游动物提供庇护等[60]。因此,植被恢复对碳循环的正向作用不只来自“增加碳输入”,还来自“提高碳保存效率”和“降低再悬浮-再矿化风险”。

3.3. 植被恢复对沉积物碳循环的双重效应

需要注意的是,植被恢复并不必然导致沉积物碳库持续增加。高植物生产力可增加有机质输入,但新鲜残体、根系分泌物和易分解有机质也可能刺激微生物活性,促进原有有机碳矿化。湿地土壤碳矿化对氧气供应较敏感,氧化条件增强通常会提高分解速率[61];水位下降、沉积物暴露或干湿交替也可能改变微生物碳周转并增强温室气体释放风险[62]。若植物残体大量堆积且水动力交换较弱,局部水体可能出现低氧,并伴随营养盐、溶解性有机质和元素释放,增加水质恶化风险[63] [64]。

因此,植被恢复对碳循环具有“双重效应”。适度植被覆盖、稳定水位和较高植物多样性有利于碳输入、颗粒物沉降和有机碳保存;而单一优势种过度扩张、残体清理不足、长期低氧积累或水位频繁波动,则可能增强有机质分解、营养盐释放和水质退化风险。沉水植物恢复有助于维持清水态,但其效果仍受营养盐水平、水深、光照条件、沉积物状态和管理措施共同制约[33] [65]。

4. 植被恢复对沉积物氮循环及碳-氮-磷耦合过程的影响

4.1. 植物吸收与沉积物氮库调节

湖泊湿地沉积物是氮的重要储库,氮主要以有机氮、铵态氮、硝态氮、亚硝态氮以及可交换态或颗粒态氮等形式存在,其中可交换态铵氮与沉积物氮释放风险密切相关[66]。植被恢复后,植物可直接从水体和沉积物中吸收 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$,并通过生物量积累暂时固定氮素。植物吸收和微生物转化共同决定氮去除过程,不同植物配置、湿地结构和运行条件会影响植物吸收对总氮去除的贡献[67]。植物收割可将生物量中累积的氮带出系统,但若残体全部回落至沉积物,氮素又会重新进入矿化和再释放过程[68]。

4.2. 根际氧化还原界面促进氮转化过程耦合

沉积物氮去除主要依赖有机氮矿化、硝化、反硝化、厌氧氨氧化和 DNRA 等微生物过程。湖泊沉积物中,反硝化、厌氧氨氧化和 DNRA 共同决定氮去除或氮保留方向[69] [70]。水生和湿生植物根系可通

过通气组织向根际释放氧气, 形成好氧 - 缺氧 - 厌氧并存的微尺度界面, 为氨氧化微生物提供局部好氧生态位, 促进 $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ 向 $\text{NO}_2^-\text{-N}$ 和 $\text{NO}_3^-\text{-N}$ 转化[31]。根际外侧或深层厌氧微区则有利于反硝化过程发生; 根系释氧和根际有机碳输入还可促进反硝化微生物群落建立, 增强硝化 - 反硝化耦合[35] [71]。

4.3. 植被恢复影响氮循环功能基因与内源负荷释放

近年来, 功能基因测定为理解沉积物氮循环提供了重要工具。常用指标包括硝化相关的 *amoA* 基因, 反硝化相关的 *nirK*、*nirS* 和 *nosZ* 基因, 厌氧氨氧化相关的 *hzo* 或 *hzs* 基因, 以及 DNRA 相关的 *nrfA* 基因。这些基因能够分别指示氨氧化、亚硝酸盐还原、氧化亚氮还原、厌氧氨氧化和硝酸盐异化还原为铵等关键过程[6] [59] [72]。湖泊和湿地沉积物研究显示, 沉积物有机碳、硝态氮、铵态氮、pH、水分条件和营养状态均可影响氮循环功能基因丰度及其对应过程强度[35] [73]。

然而, 不同氮循环过程之间可能存在竞争。反硝化和厌氧氨氧化有利于将活性氮转化为气态氮并实现永久去除, 而 DNRA 会将硝态氮还原为铵态氮, 使氮继续保留在沉积物 - 水体系统中[74] [75]。当有机碳充足、硝态氮不足、硫化物较高或沉积物还原性较强时, DNRA 可能增强[76]-[78]; 相反, 适度有机碳、较高硝态氮供应和氧化 - 还原交替界面有利于硝化 - 反硝化耦合和氮的永久去除[31] [79]。因此, 植被恢复不应只关注总氮降低, 还应关注不同氮转化途径的相对强度及长期效应。

4.4. 根际微环境驱动的碳 - 氮 - 磷 - 铁耦合机制

植被恢复对沉积物碳、氮、磷循环的影响并非相互独立, 而是在根际微环境中通过氧化还原梯度、底物供应和微生物过程发生耦合。水生和湿生植物根系可向沉积物释放氧气, 在根表附近形成好氧微区, 而外侧和深层沉积物仍保持缺氧或厌氧状态。这种微尺度氧化还原梯度为有机质分解、硝化、反硝化、DNRA、铁锰氧化还原和磷吸附 - 释放等过程提供空间基础[30] [31]。

在这一微环境中, 植物枯落物、根系周转和根系分泌物为微生物提供有机碳底物, 一部分碳经分解转化为 CO_2 或 CH_4 , 另一部分则通过微生物同化、矿物结合和沉积物保护形成稳定有机碳组分[26] [58]。同时, 植物来源有机碳可为反硝化和 DNRA 等异养过程提供电子供体, 并通过改变沉积物还原性影响氮去除与保留。局部好氧 - 缺氧交替界面有利于硝化产物进入反硝化或厌氧氨氧化过程; 而在有机碳充足、还原性较强或硝态氮不足时, DNRA 可能增强, 使氮更多保留于沉积物 - 水体系统[75]。

磷循环也与根际氧化还原环境密切相关。根际释氧可促进 Fe^{2+} 和 Mn^{2+} 氧化, 形成铁锰氧化物或根表铁膜, 增强对磷酸盐和有机质的吸附固定, 降低沉积物内源磷释放风险[80]。相反, 在长期缺氧、强还原或有机质快速分解条件下, 铁锰氧化物还原溶解可能释放吸附态磷, 促进富营养化、藻类生长和藻源有机碳输入, 并可能增强 CO_2 和 CH_4 释放[81]。因此, 碳 - 氮 - 磷耦合过程是植被恢复影响沉积物碳保存、氮去除、内源负荷控制和温室气体排放的重要机制。

不同生活型植物在这一耦合过程中具有不同功能侧重。挺水植物通过发达根系和通气组织增强根际释氧、有机碳输入和沉积物固定; 沉水植物通过稳定沉积物、提高透明度和调节表层氧化还原状态降低再悬浮与内源营养盐释放; 浮叶和漂浮植物通过遮光、营养盐吸收和藻类竞争影响水体生产, 但高覆盖或残体大量分解时可能造成低氧、磷释放和 CH_4 产生; 湖滨缓冲带植被则通过截留径流中的泥沙、颗粒有机质、氮和磷减少外源负荷[22]。

5. 植被恢复对湖泊湿地生态系统功能的影响

5.1. 水质净化、沉积物稳定与富营养化缓解

植被恢复最直接的生态功能是改善水质、稳定沉积物并缓解富营养化。沉水植物恢复可通过吸收氮

磷、竞争光照和营养盐、释放化感物质、促进颗粒物沉降、提高透明度以及为浮游动物提供庇护等途径抑制藻类生长,推动浅水湖泊由浑水态向清水态转变[60]。磷控制是缓解富营养化的关键环节[82],植被恢复可通过植物吸收、根际氧化、颗粒物沉降、铁锰氧化物吸附和沉积物固定降低磷释放风险。挺水植物和湖滨缓冲带植被还可截留径流中的泥沙、颗粒有机质和营养盐,减少外源输入压力。因此,植被恢复可协同提升水质净化和沉积物稳定功能[33]。

5.2. 生物栖息地改善与生态系统多功能性提升

植被恢复还可通过增加空间结构复杂性提升生物栖息地质量。挺水植物带可为鸟类、鱼类、底栖动物和昆虫提供繁殖、觅食和庇护场所;沉水植物群落可为浮游动物、底栖动物和鱼类幼体提供微生境;湿生草本和湖滨缓冲带则连接陆地与水生生境,增强景观连通性。植被结构复杂化有助于食物网重建,提高生态系统稳定性和恢复力[40][44]。

除植物和微生物过程外,动物群落也是影响湖泊湿地植被恢复成效的重要因子。底栖动物生物扰动可改变沉积物孔隙结构、氧气扩散和营养盐释放过程,影响有机质分解、氮转化和磷再释放;滤食性浮游动物可通过摄食藻类提高透明度,为沉水植物恢复创造光照条件;部分底栖鱼类或大型杂食性鱼类的觅食扰动则可能增强再悬浮,削弱沉水植物定植和水质改善效果。因此,恢复评价应将动物群落变化、生物扰动强度和食物网结构纳入生态系统多功能性框架。

6. 当前研究存在的问题与挑战

尽管湖泊湿地植被恢复在水质改善、沉积物稳定和生态功能提升方面已受到广泛关注,但现有研究仍存在一些不足。

(1) 植被恢复效果评价仍偏重短期水质指标,缺乏对沉积物碳氮循环长期过程的连续观测。许多工程主要以透明度、总氮、总磷、叶绿素 a 和植被覆盖度作为评价指标,而沉积物有机碳稳定化、氮循环功能基因、内源负荷释放潜力和微生物群落演替通常需要更长时间才能显现。因此,短期监测可能低估植被恢复对沉积物过程和生态功能恢复的真实影响。

(2) 不同植物生活型、群落配置与水文条件之间的耦合机制仍需进一步明确。挺水植物、沉水植物、浮叶植物和湿生缓冲带植物在有机质输入、根际氧化、沉积物稳定和营养盐吸收方面具有不同作用路径。单一植物群落虽然可能在恢复初期快速建立,但长期稳定性和功能冗余不足。

(3) 湖泊湿地沉积物碳氮过程具有明显空间异质性,增加了尺度扩展和综合评价难度。湖心区、湖滨挺水植物区、沉水植物区、河口输入区、退渔还湿区和季节性淹水区的沉积速率、粒度组成、有机质来源、水动力条件和营养盐负荷差异较大。若仅依赖少数采样点或单一功能指标,难以准确反映整个湖泊湿地植被恢复的生态效应。

(4) 动物群落和气候变化对植被恢复长期成效的调节作用关注不足。动物群落可通过改变沉积物扰动、颗粒物再悬浮、营养盐释放和食物网结构,影响恢复后的水质净化、碳氮循环和生境维持功能。因此,长期评价不应只关注植物覆盖度和短期水质改善,还应综合考虑动物群落反馈和气候变化背景下的生态过程稳定性。

7. 研究展望

未来湖泊湿地植被恢复研究应从单一植被重建或水质改善,转向“植物-水体-沉积物-微生物”连续体的综合机制研究。

(1) 应建立长期、多指标监测体系。后续研究需同步监测植被覆盖度、生物量、根系分布、枯落物输

入、沉积物有机碳和总氮、不同形态氮、孔隙水养分、氧化还原电位、微生物群落和氮循环功能基因等指标，以揭示植被恢复对沉积物碳氮循环的调控机制。

(2) 应加强植物群落配置与水文调控协同优化。湖泊湿地修复不宜简单追求高植被覆盖度，而应根据水深、透明度、底泥性质、水动力条件和营养盐负荷，合理配置挺水植物、沉水植物和湖滨缓冲带植物。

(3) 应将生态系统多功能性纳入修复成效评价。评价体系应从单一水质指标扩展到碳储存、氮去除、磷滞留、水质净化、生物多样性、沉积物稳定和景观连通性等多维功能。

(4) 应加强动物群落反馈和气候变化情景下的恢复效应评估。未来研究需将底栖动物、浮游动物、鱼类和鸟类等纳入评价体系，重点关注生物扰动、摄食作用和食物网结构变化对沉积物碳氮循环、水质净化和植被稳定性的影响。

8. 结论

湖泊湿地植被恢复是连接植物群落重建、沉积物碳氮循环调控和生态系统功能提升的重要过程。植被恢复可通过增加有机质输入、改善根际氧化还原环境、稳定沉积物、降低内源营养盐释放和重塑微生物功能，促进沉积物有机碳积累、氮转化过程耦合以及水质净化和生境恢复。但其作用并非单向增强，过度单一化种植、残体大量累积、水位不稳定和外源负荷过高均可能削弱修复效果。因此，湖泊湿地植被恢复应从单纯提高植被覆盖度转向综合提升碳储存、氮去除、沉积物稳定、生物多样性和生态系统多功能性，并与水文调控、内源负荷控制和长期管理相结合，以实现湖泊湿地生态功能的持续恢复。

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