

DOI:10.13869/j.cnki.rswc.2025.02.008; CSTR:32311.14.rswc.2025.02.008.

陈仕媛,马岚,陈佩岩.北方土石山区不同粒径团聚体特征及其对坡面侵蚀过程的影响[J].水土保持研究,2025,32(2):102-110,139.

Chen Shiyuan, Ma Lan, Chen Peiyan. Characteristics of aggregates with different particle sizes and their effects on slope erosion process in the rocky mountainous area of north China[J]. Research of Soil and Water Conservation,2025,32(2):102-110,139.

## 北方土石山区不同粒径团聚体特征及其对坡面侵蚀过程的影响

陈仕媛<sup>1</sup>, 马 岚<sup>1</sup>, 陈佩岩<sup>2</sup>

(1.北京林业大学 水土保持学院, 北京 100083; 2.北京师范大学 地理科学学部, 北京 100875)

**摘要:**[目的]探究不同雨型下坡面侵蚀过程,阐明团聚体稳定性特征与坡面侵蚀之间的定量关系,为北方土石山区水土流失治理提供理论依据。[方法]以北方土石山区2种典型褐土(石灰性褐土、黄土性褐土)为研究对象,通过LB法分析了<2 mm, 2~3 mm, 3~5 mm, 5~7 mm, >7 mm粒径团聚体稳定性,并设计总降雨量相同的增强型、减弱型、谷值型、峰值型4种降雨类型,分析了不同雨型下土壤侵蚀过程,并将各粒径团聚体稳定性特征参数 $K_a$ 替换WEPP模型中的可蚀性因子 $K_i$ ,计算预测值,用Nash-sutcliffe有效性 $E$ 对比模拟值与实测值,分析了模型适用性。[结果]在LB法3种处理下2种土壤团聚体稳定性大小均表现为快速湿润>湿润振荡>慢速湿润,大粒径范围团聚体稳定性较小粒径范围团聚体低,粒径范围<2 mm及2~3 mm团聚体稳定性最好,且黄土性褐土团聚体稳定性小于石灰性褐土。不同雨型下,谷值型坡面产流产沙总量最大,是峰值型产流产沙量的1.6,1.3倍。同一降雨强度出现在不同阶段,对径流强度和产沙率有显著影响,峰值型和谷值型起始阶段的径流强度和产沙率均大于结束阶段,黄土性褐土径流强度和产沙率均大于石灰性褐土。各团聚体粒径在增强型和减弱型雨型下坡面侵蚀模拟效果较好,在3~5 mm粒径团聚体模拟效果最好,有效性计算值达到0.8以上。[结论]用不同粒径团聚体稳定性表征土壤可蚀性参数模拟效果较好,可为北方土石山区水土保持有效性评价提供参考。

**关键词:**粒径; 团聚体稳定性; 雨型; 土壤侵蚀; 径流泥沙

中图分类号:S157.2; S714.2

文献标识码:A

文章编号:1005-3409(2025)02-0102-09

## Characteristics of aggregates with different particle sizes and their effects on slope erosion process in the rocky mountainous area of north China

Chen Shiyuan<sup>1</sup>, Ma Lan<sup>1</sup>, Chen Peiyan<sup>2</sup>

(1.School of Soil and Water Conservation, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China;

2.Faculty of Geographical Sciences, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100857, China)

**Abstract:** [Objective] The aims of this study are to investigate the process of slope erosion under different rainfall patterns, to elucidate the quantitative relationship between the stability characteristics of agglomerates and slope erosion, and to provide theoretical basis for soil erosion management in the rocky mountainous area of north China. [Methods] LB method was used to analyze two typical lignite soils (calcareous lignite and loess lignite) with particle sizes of less than 2 mm, 2~3 mm, 3~5 mm, 5~7 mm, and more than 7 mm. Four rainfall types (intensification, weakening, valley value, and peak value) were designed to analyze soil erosion processes under different rainfall patterns, and the characteristic parameter  $K_a$  for the stability of agglomerates of each particle size was substituted for the corrosivity factor  $K_i$  in the WEPP model to calculate the predicted values. The applicability of the model was assessed by comparing the

收稿日期:2024-05-09

修回日期:2024-05-26

接受日期:2024-06-27

资助项目:雄安新区科技创新专项“雄安新区流域生态修复与生物多样性保护技术与示范”(2023XAGG0066)

第一作者:陈仕媛(1999—),女,广西北海人,硕士研究生,研究方向为土壤侵蚀。E-mail:2643209411@qq.com

通信作者:马岚(1981—),女,陕西汉中人,博士,教授,主要从事森林水文研究。E-mail:mlpcz@sina.com

<http://stbcyj.paperonce.org>

simulated and measured values using the Nash-Sutcliffe validity ( $E$ ). The impact of aggregate stability on the process of soil erosion under these different rainfall types was also examined. [Results] A comparison of the stability of big and small particle size range aggregates under the three method treatments revealed that the stability of two types of soil aggregates was lower for the size of fast wetting, wetting shock, and gradual wetting, the most stable aggregates were those with particle sizes between 2 and 3 mm, and the aggregates made of loess brown soil had less stability than those made of calcareous brown soil. With 1.6 and 1.3 times the runoff and sand production of the peak type, the total quantity of runoff and sediment production on the valley type's slope was the highest under the various rainfall kinds. The runoff intensity and the rate of sediment production were significantly impacted by the same rainfall intensity that fell at different times. Specifically, the runoff intensity and the rate of sediment production were higher in the early stages of the peak and valley types, and sediment production rate of the loess brown soil were greater than the calcareous brown soil. The results demonstrated that the aggregate particle size had a better simulation effect on the downslope erosion of both strengthened and weakened rainfalls. The aggregate particle size of 3~5 mm had the best simulation effect, and the computed effectiveness value was greater than 0.8. [Conclusion] The simulation effect of measuring soil corrosivity characteristics with the stability of aggregates of different grain sizes is better, and this can serve as a reference for the assessment of the efficacy of soil and water conservation in the rocky mountainous area of north China.

**Keywords:** particle size; aggregate stability; rainfall pattern; soil erosion; runoff and sediment

降雨量、降雨历时和降雨强度是影响土壤侵蚀重要因素,在自然降雨中,降雨强度存在较大时空变异性,将随着降雨历时变化不同的雨强组合定义为雨型<sup>[1-2]</sup>。目前,国内外研究降雨强度、降雨历时、降雨量等降雨参数对土壤侵蚀过程的影响,大多通过人工模拟降雨试验及模型模拟进行计算<sup>[3-4]</sup>。研究发现,在平均雨强和峰值雨强相同但分布阶段不同的雨型下,其径流率和峰值径流量较平均雨强增大了570%<sup>[5]</sup>。并且根据已有天然降雨资料按照降雨强度和历时不同,将自然降雨划分成不同降雨机制(组合),结果表明在不同雨强组合下侵蚀量和径流泥沙量表现为减弱型<谷值型<峰值型<增加型<sup>[6]</sup>。此外郑粉莉等<sup>[7]</sup>设计5种不同降雨组合,结果发现峰值型的侵蚀总量明显大于其他雨型。

雨强对土壤侵蚀过程的影响效应与土壤团聚体密切相关<sup>[7]</sup>。土壤团聚体是土壤结构基本单元,其粒径大小及结构与土壤孔隙的分布、入渗能力及地表产流具有密切关系。Le Bissonnais(LB)法是目前运用较多的土壤团聚体稳定性测定方法,根据团聚体崩解的作用力采用3种不同的处理,模拟自然条件下降雨、冲刷、灌溉等过程,可以更明确土壤团粒解体状态和原因,进而了解土壤团聚体被破坏的主要机制<sup>[8-9]</sup>,LB法在南方红壤区应用较多,北方土石山区较少。而在自然界中,降雨过程中并不是均一雨强,不同降雨强度、降雨历时,雨滴大小对土壤团聚体破坏程度

也有所差异<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

土壤水稳定性团聚体数量与稳定性是制约土壤抗蚀性和抗冲性的重要因子,可间接量化土壤可蚀性,是评价土壤抵抗侵蚀营力破坏的重要指标<sup>[12]</sup>。目前土壤可蚀性计算主要通过标准径流小区、人工降雨试验直接观测或通过土壤侵蚀模型间接计算<sup>[13]</sup>。美国农业部等提出了水蚀预报机理模型 WEPP,该模型涉及降雨、径流、泥沙、坡度、植被覆盖等因素,可描述复杂土壤侵蚀物理过程<sup>[14]</sup>,且该模型对可蚀性参数非常敏感。而土壤中不同粒径团聚体稳定性差异显著,在利用 WEPP 模型评价侵蚀过程中,采用不同团聚体稳定衡量抗蚀性具有不同效果<sup>[15]</sup>。在已有研究中,WEPP 模型较少考虑土壤理化性质、团聚体等对土壤侵蚀的影响,且目前研究多采用某一粒径团聚体特征参数表征土壤可蚀性,代入模型模拟,对于多种粒径团聚体的试验鲜有分析<sup>[16]</sup>。

北方土石山区地带性土壤以棕壤土或褐色土为主,其中典型土壤以北京区淋溶褐土和河北区次生黄土为主,该区雨季多发强降雨,土层薄粗骨质含量大,土壤岩石透水性差,极易发生水土流失<sup>[11,17]</sup>,开展对北方土石山区土壤侵蚀与水土流失的研究是十分具有意义与紧迫感的。为此,本文通过人工模拟试验,研究北方土石山区两种褐土不同粒径土壤团聚体稳定性对不同雨型下坡面侵蚀的影响,并用各粒径团聚体计算稳定性参数  $K_s$  代入 WEPP 模型,计算模拟

值,与实测值进行比较,引用 Nash-stucliffe 方程有效系数( $E$ )评价模型在该试验区的有效性。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试验在北京林业大学鹫峰人工模拟降雨大厅进行,降雨大厅有效降雨高度为 12 m,喷头可调节降雨强度范围在 10~300 mm/h,可以满足模拟试验所需的降雨类

型要求,试验所用土槽为可自由调节坡度的大型钢槽,其长、宽、深分别为 10,3,0.6 m,钢槽中间用金属板将其分隔成两部分,分别装入石灰性褐土和黄土性褐土。

试验用土选自北京鹫峰石灰性褐土和河北区黄土性褐土,质地均为粉砂壤土,能较好体现华北土石山区土壤的特点。采用环刀法及 MS2000 激光粒度仪测定土壤容重与机械组成,按照我国土壤粒级划分,结果见表 1。

表 1 土壤基本性质  
Table 1 Basic soil properties

土壤类型	容重/ (g·cm <sup>-3</sup> )	机械组成/%				
		<0.002 mm	0.002~0.02 mm	0.02~0.2 mm	0.2~0.5 mm	>0.5 mm
石灰性褐土	1.29	9.52	57.15	24.82	24.82	8.51
黄土性褐土	1.33	14.22	58.00	20.57	20.57	7.21

### 1.2 试验设计

为比较石灰性褐土和黄土性褐土各粒径团聚体稳定性差异及其对不同强度降雨过程的响应,干筛后选取 5 种粒径土壤团聚体<2 mm,2~3 mm,3~5 mm,5~7 mm,>7 mm 各 3 g 用 40 ℃烘箱烘 24 h 后<sup>[16]</sup>,进行 LB 法的 3 种处理,包括快速湿润(FW)、慢速湿润(SW)和湿润振荡处理(WS),每种处理重复 3 次<sup>[8]</sup>。土壤团聚体稳定性用平均重量直径(MWD)、几何平均直径(GMD)表示,用相对消散指数(RSI)和相对破碎指数(RMI)来比较不同处理下破碎机制<sup>[18-19]</sup>。

基于已有的气候和降雨数据<sup>[20-21]</sup>,并结合实际情况,设计 4 个总降雨量相同的雨型,包括增强型(30—60—90 mm/h,雨强逐渐增加),减弱型(90—60—30 mm/h,雨强逐渐减小),谷值型(120—30—120 mm/h,雨强在中间阶段达到最小值)和峰值型(30—120—30 mm/h,雨强在中间阶段达到最大值),120,90,60,30 mm/h 雨强在组合中降雨历时分别设为 15 min,20 min,30 min,1 h,以保证各个组合总降雨量相同。两种土壤共进行 8 场降雨试验。

试验前将野外取的土样风干,过 10 mm 筛去除杂草石砾等,填土时先在土槽底部填入 10 cm 厚的细沙,然后按照表 1 土壤容重控制土样的质量,分 5 次填入土槽,每次填土 10 cm,使其最大程度接近自然状态下的土壤,为防止土层间的滑动,装土时将每层的土壤表面制造一定的粗糙度,装土结束后土壤与土槽交接处尽量压实,以减小边壁效应的影响。在土槽出流口下放置若干集流桶,用于定时收集径流泥沙。每场降雨前保证雨强的稳定状态并达到>85%均匀度再开始试验,在雨强为 30 mm/h,60 mm/h 条件下,产流开始后每隔 4 min 在土槽出流口采集 1 组径流泥沙样,90 mm/h,120 mm/h 雨强条件下,产流后

每隔 2 min 在土槽出流口采集 1 组径流泥沙样,用烘干法测定样品中的泥沙量。

### 1.3 数据分析

运用 Excel,SPSS 等数理统计软件对试验所得数据进行分析,并用 Origin 绘制图表。

平均重量直径(MWD)、几何平均直径(GMD)和土壤可蚀性因子  $K_a$  计算公式<sup>[22]</sup>如下:

$$MWD = \sum_{i=1}^n \bar{x}_i w_i \quad (1)$$

$$GMD = \exp\left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i \ln \bar{x}_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n w_i}\right) \quad (2)$$

$$K_a = 7.954 \times \left\{ 0.0017 + 0.0494 \times \exp\left(-0.5 \times \left(\frac{\lg GMD + 1.65}{0.6986}\right)^2\right) \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中: $\bar{x}_i$  为第  $i$  粒级土壤团聚体的平均直径(mm); $w_i$  为第  $i$  粒级土壤团聚体占总土壤团聚体质量的百分比(%); $i$  为经 LB 法处理后的粒级组别(<0.05 mm,0.05~0.1 mm,0.1~0.25 mm,0.25~0.5 mm,0.5~1 mm,1~2 mm,>2 mm); $n$  为粒级组别 7。经过 LB 法 3 种处理后的 MWD,GMD 值越小表示 LB 处理前粒级的土壤团聚体稳定性越低,受到破坏作用越大。

土壤团聚体相对消散指数(RSI)和相对破碎指数(RMI)计算公式如下:

$$RSI = \frac{MWD_{SW} - MWD_{FW}}{MWD_{SW}} \times 100\% \quad (4)$$

$$RMI = \frac{MWD_{SW} - MWD_{WS}}{MWD_{SW}} \times 100\% \quad (5)$$

式中: $MWD_{SW}$ , $MWD_{FW}$ , $MWD_{WS}$  分别为经过 LB 法的 SW(慢速湿润)、FW(快速湿润)、WS(湿润震荡)3 种处理后的团聚体平均直径;RSI 为 FW 对土壤团聚体的破坏程度;RMI 为 WS 对土壤团聚体的破坏程度,RSI

和 RMI 计算值越大,表示团聚体受到消散作用和机械破碎作用的程度越大,团聚体稳定性越差<sup>[23]</sup>。

引用 Nash-stucliffe 有效性系数( $E$ )评价模型有效性<sup>[24-25]</sup>,计算公式如下:

$$E = 1 - \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q'_o - Q'_m)^2}{\sum_{t=1}^T (Q'_o - \bar{Q}_o)^2} \quad (6)$$

式中: $Q'_o$ 为实测值; $Q'_m$ 为模拟值; $\bar{Q}_o$ 为平均值;当  $E$  在 0.5~1 时,说明模型模拟效果较好; $E=1$  时,模拟值与实测值相等,说明该模型模拟非常理想; $E \leq 0$  时,说明模拟效果差。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 团聚体稳定性特征

2.1.1 团聚体粒径分布 石灰性褐土和黄土性褐土不同粒径团聚体进行 3 种湿润处理后各粒级团聚体

占比情况见图 1。由图可知,在快速湿润处理下,供试土壤各个粒径破碎团聚体  $>2$  mm 范围的占比较少, $<0.25$  mm 范围的团聚体含量占 75%以上,黄土性褐土各粒径团聚体破碎程度较石灰性褐土大,破碎之后小粒径占比在 80%。经慢速湿润处理后,粒级集中分布在 0.5~2 mm(占比 80%左右),而在此区间黄土性褐土破碎团聚体含量比石灰性褐土大,说明黄土性褐土稳定性较石灰性褐土小。石灰性褐土在震荡处理后 0.5~1 mm 破碎团聚体最多,最大占比达 37.9%,黄土性褐土在  $<0.05$  mm 破碎团聚体占比最大能达 46.7%。上述结果说明褐土在经快速湿润处理之后能够将粒径大的团聚体破碎为粒级特别小的团聚体,慢速湿润处理对两种土壤团聚体破碎程度比震荡处理大,3 种处理方式反映出褐土在模拟降雨、冲刷、灌溉环境条件下团聚体结构稳定性较差,土壤抗冲抗蚀能力弱,而石灰性褐土抗冲抗蚀能力总体较黄土性褐土强。

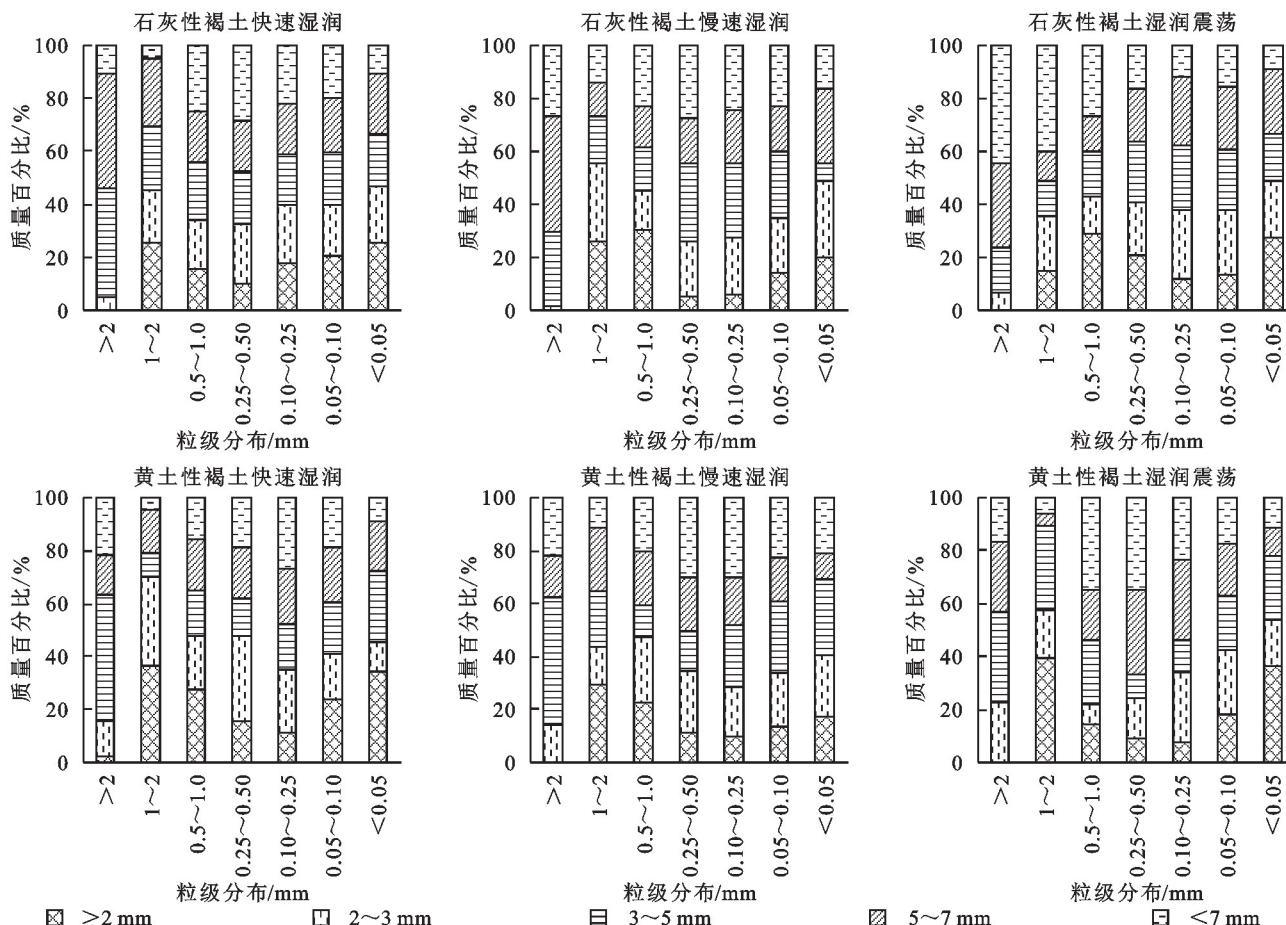


图 1 两种土壤不同粒径团聚体破碎特征

Fig. 1 Fragmentation characteristics of aggregates of different grain sizes in two soils

2.1.2 团聚体稳定性评价 两种土壤各粒径团聚体经不同处理后平均重量直径 MWD 和几何平均直径 GMD 变化及显著性分析见图 2、表 2。团聚体 MWD 和 GMD 在 3 种处理下变化规律相似,随原始颗粒粒径的增大,MWD 和 GMD 有下降趋势。3 种处理后两种

土壤团聚体稳定性由高到低的顺序均为:慢速湿润(SW)>湿润震荡(WS)>快速湿润(FW)。在慢速湿润处理下,石灰性褐土团聚体平均重量直径在 0.5 mm 以上,分别为快速湿润、湿润震荡处理的 2.29 倍、1.13 倍;而黄土性褐土平均重量直径在 0.4 mm 以上,分别

为快速湿润、湿润震荡处理的2.51倍、1.25倍。几何平均直径GMD变化规律与平均几何直径相似,在小粒径范围数值最高,随粒径增大数值减小。3种处理基本上在<2 mm及2~3 mm粒径范围内团聚体稳定性最高,随着粒径增大稳定性下降,石灰性褐土各团聚

体平均重量直径比黄土性褐土大。说明在慢速湿润处理下团聚体稳定破坏程度小于快速湿润和湿润震荡处理,慢速处理的团聚体稳定性更大,粒径范围小的团聚体表现出更强的稳定性,且总体来说石灰性褐土团聚体稳定性较黄土性褐土高,抗蚀性更大。

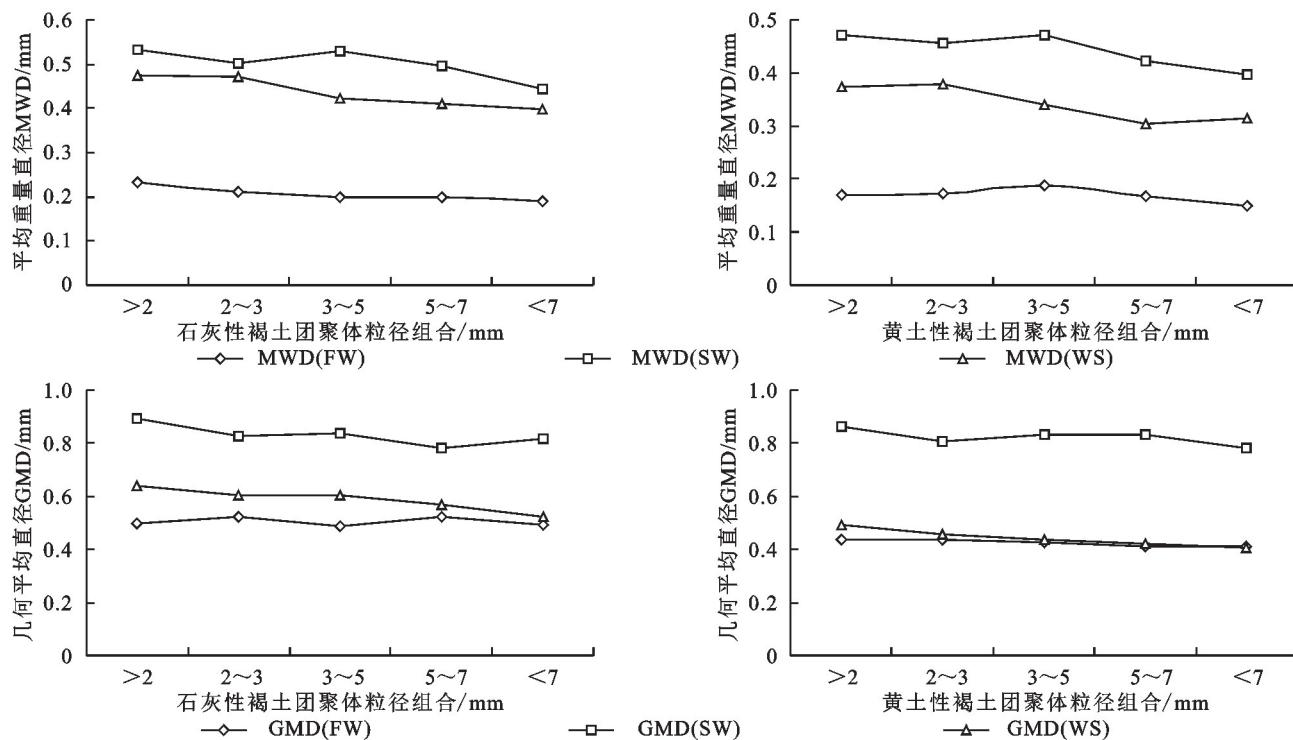


图2 不同处理下土壤各粒径团聚体稳定性特征

Fig. 2 Stability characteristics of soil aggregates of various grain sizes under different treatments

表2 LB法处理下各粒径团聚体稳定性显著性分析

Table 2 Significance analysis of the stability of agglomerates of various particle sizes under the treatment of LB

团聚体 粒径/mm	石灰性褐土						黄土性褐土					
	MWD <sub>FW</sub>	MWD <sub>SW</sub>	MWD <sub>WS</sub>	GMD <sub>FW</sub>	GMD <sub>SW</sub>	GMD <sub>WS</sub>	MWD <sub>FW</sub>	MWD <sub>SW</sub>	MWD <sub>WS</sub>	GMD <sub>FW</sub>	GMD <sub>SW</sub>	GMD <sub>WS</sub>
<2	0.232c	0.534a	0.475b	0.498c	0.895a	0.641b	0.171c	0.471a	0.373b	0.434b	0.864a	0.491b
2~3	0.211c	0.502a	0.472b	0.523c	0.826a	0.605b	0.172c	0.457a	0.379b	0.436b	0.807a	0.459b
3~5	0.200c	0.529a	0.421b	0.489c	0.836a	0.602b	0.188c	0.472a	0.341b	0.425b	0.834a	0.436b
5~7	0.199c	0.497a	0.412b	0.522c	0.781a	0.570b	0.167c	0.422a	0.305b	0.409b	0.831a	0.419b
>7	0.189c	0.443a	0.398b	0.493c	0.820a	0.522b	0.151c	0.398a	0.316b	0.410b	0.781a	0.407b

注:同一行中字母不同表示不同处理团聚体稳定性差异显著, $p < 0.05$ 。

供试土壤各粒径团聚体相对消散指数(RSI)和相对机械破碎指数(RMI)变化情况见表3。快速湿润处理产生的消散作用对团聚体的破碎程度明显高于湿润震荡处理的机械破碎作用。随着团聚体粒径增大,RSI和RMI总体呈增大趋势,说明团聚体受到消散作用和机械破碎作用的程度增大,团聚体稳定性减小。该结果与LB法3种处理下各粒径团聚体平均重量直径及几何平均直径随粒径变化反映的团聚体稳定性趋势基本一致。本研究在计算土壤可蚀性因子时,细化团聚体粒径在WEPP模型中的作用,结果显示随粒径增大不同团聚体特征参数 $K_a$ 有增大趋

势,与前面团聚体稳定性随粒径增大而减小的结果一致,说明在坡面侵蚀过程中不同团聚体粒径对WEPP模型中可蚀性参数 $K_a$ 影响与原始颗粒粒径有关,粒径越大可蚀性参数计算值越大。

## 2.2 团聚体稳定性特征对坡面侵蚀过程的影响

2.2.1 坡面产流产沙 两种土壤在4种不同降雨强度组合下,初始产流时间、产流量和产沙量见表4。在总降雨量相同情况下,4种雨型产流总量由高到低依次为谷值型(120—30—120 mm/h)>减弱型(90—60—30 mm/h)>增强型(30—60—90 mm/h)>峰值型(30—120—30 mm/h),石灰性褐土和黄土性褐土谷值

型产流产沙量最大,产流量分别为667.10,1 059.10 L,产沙量为76.91,79.91 kg,可达峰值型产流量的1.31,1.65倍,产沙量的1.69,1.35倍。表4中石灰性褐土和黄土性褐土均出现增强型、峰值型初始产流时间较减弱型、谷值型晚,原因是在降雨初期,土壤初始含水量较小,土壤团聚体结构稳定,坡面土壤入渗能力较强,土壤可吸收全部或大部分降雨,雨强较大时,雨滴击溅造成土壤团聚结构被破坏,土壤稳定性下降,产生的土壤小颗粒堵塞孔隙,水分入渗受阻,发生超渗产流,故而产流时间缩短<sup>[26]</sup>。并且由于石灰性褐土的容重( $1.29 \text{ g/cm}^3$ )小于黄土性褐土( $1.33 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ),黏粒含量低土壤板结程度小,被剥蚀和搬运的物质少从而不易产流,故石灰性褐土初始产流时间较黄土性褐土晚。同一雨型下黄土性褐土产流产沙量均比石灰性褐土大,基于LB法测定结果,黄土性褐土团

聚体稳定性小于黄土性褐土,并且在雨强变大过程中,团聚体平均重量直径及几何平均直径减小,土壤抗蚀性下降,更易产生径流泥沙。上述结果表明黄土性褐土在降雨中更易产生径流,且产流产沙量均大于石灰性褐土,说明黄土性褐土抗蚀性较石灰性褐土小,侵蚀量大<sup>[27]</sup>。

表3 各粒径土壤团聚体RSI和RMI变化

Table 3 Changes in RSI and RMI of soil aggregates by particle size

团聚体 粒径/mm	石灰性褐土			黄土性褐土		
	RSI	RMI	$K_a$	RSI	RMI	$K_a$
<2	0.49	0.11	0.11	0.63	0.21	0.15
2~3	0.56	0.06	0.14	0.58	0.17	0.20
3~5	0.54	0.20	0.13	0.60	0.28	0.19
5~7	0.60	0.17	0.15	0.64	0.28	0.21
>7	0.60	0.18	0.16	0.66	0.21	0.25

表4 不同雨型下初始产流时间、产流总量和产沙总量

Table 4 Initial flow production time, total flow production and total sand production under different rainfall patterns

雨型	石灰性褐土			黄土性褐土		
	产流时间/min	产流总量/L	产沙总量/kg	产流时间/min	产流总量/L	产沙总量/kg
增强型	18.50	531.70	52.72	16.30	684.75	60.87
减弱型	3.92	665.25	41.84	3.28	705.05	53.97
谷值型	3.30	667.10	76.91	2.13	1059.10	79.91
峰值型	19.58	508.81	45.62	17.50	639.90	59.11

2.2.2 坡面侵蚀过程 在坡度、初始含水量、植被覆盖等相同情况下坡面产流主要受降雨强度、土壤性质的影响,而坡面产沙主要受坡面径流影响<sup>[28]</sup>。对比图3—4分析两种土壤的径流强度和产沙率发现,增强型和峰值型在起始阶段径流强度和产沙率变化相似,而峰值型在降雨强度陡然增加后径流强度和产沙率迅速达到峰值,石灰性褐土、黄土性褐土径流强度分别为85.2,97.6 mm/h,产沙率分别为2 425.3,3 448.5 g/min,增强型则随降雨强度逐渐增大。同一雨型下,产沙率及径流强度随降雨强度变化而变化,减弱型的产沙率随降雨历时呈现先增加后逐渐减弱趋势;而谷值型随降雨历时呈“增加—减弱—增加”

趋势,在第三阶段两种土壤径流强度及产沙率在短时间内迅速达峰值。出现上述现象,原因在于在较小雨强下,土壤性质较稳定,团聚体稳定性值较大,更多发生入渗而非产生地表径流,随着降雨强度增大破坏土壤团聚体结构,团聚体的相对消散指数(RSI)和相对机械破碎指数(RMI)增大,土壤抗侵蚀能力减小,故而产沙增大。不同雨型下两种土壤的径流强度、产沙率变化规律随雨强变化基本一致。在雨强相同条件下,黄土性褐土径流强度和产沙率均大于石灰性褐土,黄土性褐土团聚体稳定性低,土壤结构易被破坏,抗冲抗蚀性小于石灰性褐土,说明在降雨过程团聚体稳定性极大影响土壤坡面入渗、产流及产沙。

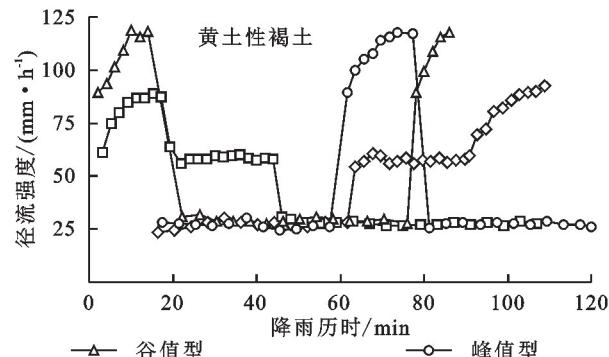
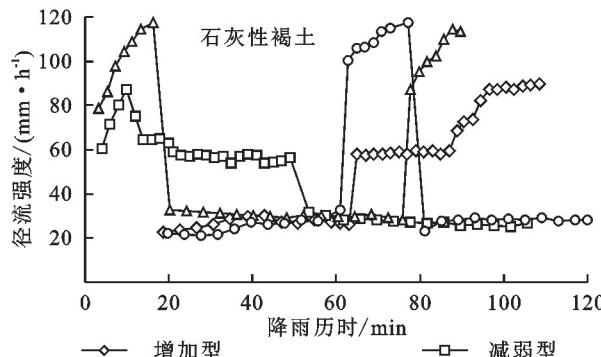


图3 不同雨型下径流强度随降雨历时变化

Fig. 3 Variation of runoff intensity with rainfall calendar time under different rainfall patterns

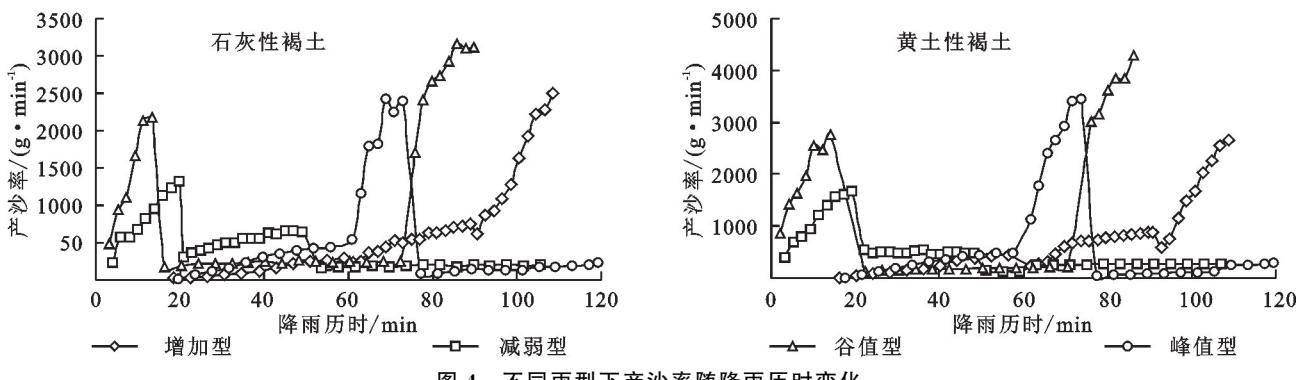


Fig. 4 Variation of sand production rate with rainfall duration under different rainfall patterns

### 2.3 基于团聚体稳定性特征对坡面侵蚀量的估算

在不同雨型下,研究区内褐土侵蚀类型主要表现为沟间侵蚀,沟道侵蚀量较少,将各团聚体粒径代入计算的团聚体稳定性参数 $K_i$ 替换沟间侵蚀预测模型中的 $K_i$ ,建立不同粒径团聚体的侵蚀预测方程。WEPP沟间侵蚀模型参数如下:

$$D_i = K_i S_f I^2 \quad (7)$$

$$S_i = 1.05 - 0.85 e^{-4 \sin \theta} \quad (8)$$

式中: $D_i$ 为单位时间单位面积细沟间侵蚀量 [ $\text{kg}/(\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2)$ ]; $K_i$ 为细沟间可蚀性因子; $S_f$ 为坡度地形因子; $I$ 为降雨强度( $\text{mm}/\text{h}$ ); $\theta$ 为坡度因子。

( $\text{s} \cdot \text{m}^2$ ); $K_i$ 为细沟间可蚀性因子; $S_f$ 为坡度地形因子; $I$ 为降雨强度( $\text{mm}/\text{h}$ ); $\theta$ 为坡度因子。

土壤结构是影响土壤侵蚀的重要因素,研究发现土壤中水稳定性团聚体含量是制约土壤抗冲性和抗蚀性的重要因子,团聚体稳定特征参数与坡面侵蚀存在显著相关关系,以团聚体稳定性特征参数计算可蚀性参数得到的侵蚀模型预测效果较好<sup>[29]</sup>。在不同雨型下,各粒径团聚体模型预测值与侵蚀实测值比较如图5所示,有效性计算值及相对误差见表5。

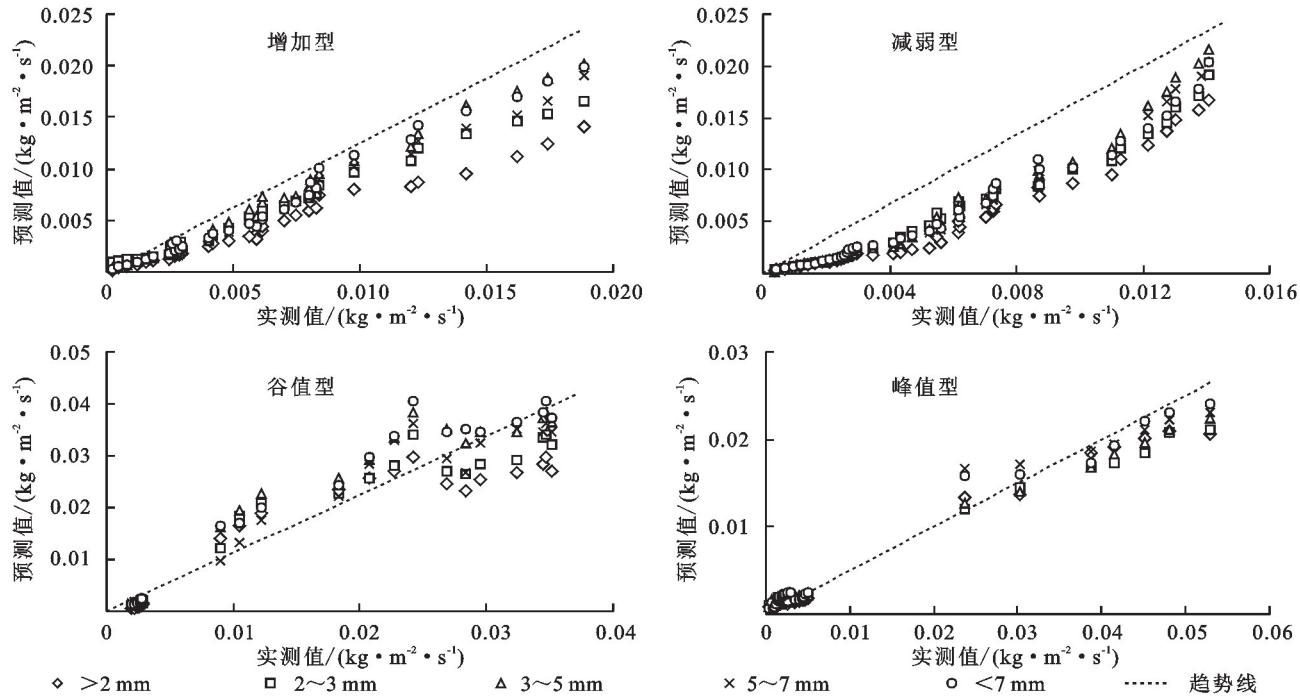


图5 不同雨强组合下细沟侵蚀预测值与实测值拟合

Fig. 5 Predicted and measured fine gully erosion under different rainfall intensity combinations

由表5可知,在增强型和减弱型雨型下, $<2 \text{ mm}$ , $2 \sim 3 \text{ mm}$ , $3 \sim 5 \text{ mm}$ , $5 \sim 7 \text{ mm}$ , $>7 \text{ mm}$ 团聚体粒径有效性计算值均在0.5~1范围内,相对误差绝对值均在30%以内,拟合效果较好;其中 $3 \sim 5 \text{ mm}$ 粒径的拟合效果最好,有效性计算值分别为0.901,0.894。谷值型雨型下, $>7 \text{ mm}$ 粒径的拟合效果差, $<2 \text{ mm}$ 粒径拟合效果最好。峰值型的5种粒径组

合有效性计算值均在0.5以下,相对误差值均大于50%,拟合效果较差。4种雨型有效性模拟效果由高到低依次为:增强型、减弱型、谷值型、峰值型,原因是在降雨过程中雨强变化不同导致土壤性质变化及坡面侵蚀程度不同<sup>[30]</sup>。

此外粒径越大,有效性计算值越大,说明对于不同雨型下粒径范围大的对侵蚀预测模型的模拟效果

要高于粒径范围小的。上述结果说明用不同粒径团聚体计算值  $K_a$  计算土壤侵蚀量在华北土石山区褐土

区与实测值较为接近,尤其在增强型和减弱型雨型下对应的计算结果效果最好。

表 5 不同雨强组合下细沟侵蚀预测值与实测值比较

Table 5 Comparison of predicted and measured fine gully erosion under different rainfall intensity combinations

雨型	<2 mm		2~3 mm		3~5 mm		5~7 mm		>7 mm	
	E 值	相对误差 绝对值/%	E 值	相对误差 绝对值/%	E 值	相对误差 绝对值/%	E 值	相对误差 绝对值/%	E 值	相对误差 绝对值/%
增强型	0.66	32.05	0.80	20.49	0.90	12.30	0.86	17.49	0.83	7.78
减弱型	0.84	0.19	0.58	10.75	0.89	26.08	0.56	20.68	0.54	27.46
谷值型	0.89	6.85	0.82	16.64	0.60	34.72	0.43	19.35	0.44	41.20
峰值型	0.35	58.61	0.36	56.96	0.42	53.96	0.44	53.56	0.47	51.58

### 3 结论

(1) LB 法 3 种处理下,不同粒径范围团聚体稳定性差异显著,表现为较小粒径团聚体稳定性高于较大粒径团聚体,粒径范围  $<2 \text{ mm}$  及  $2\sim3 \text{ mm}$  团聚体稳定性最好,且黄土性褐土团聚体稳定性小于石灰性褐土。团聚体稳定性由高到低的顺序为慢速湿润>湿润振荡>快速湿润处理。

(2) 不同雨强组合下,坡面产流产沙强度差异较大,两种土壤产流产沙量由高到低排序均为谷值型、减弱型、增强型、峰值型。而两种土壤径流强度、产沙率变化基本一致,同一雨强出现在不同雨型中径流强度及产沙强度不同,黄土性褐土径流强度和产沙率大于石灰性褐土。

(3) 利用不同团聚体稳定性指标  $K_a$  计算侵蚀模拟值,与真实值进行比较分析,结果显示在不同雨型下侵蚀模型模拟效果不同,表现为在增强型及减弱型模拟计算值效果高于谷值型和峰值型,且粒径在  $3\sim5 \text{ mm}$  范围团聚体模拟效果最好,有效性计算值达到 0.8 以上。

#### 参考文献(References):

- [1] Fang N F, Shi Z H, Li L, et al. The effects of rainfall regimes and land use changes on runoff and soil loss in a small mountainous watershed[J]. Catena, 2012, 99:1-8.
- [2] 安娟,于妍,吴元芝.降雨类型对褐土横垄坡面土壤侵蚀过程的影响[J].农业工程学报,2017,33(24):150-156.  
An J, Yu Y, Wu Y Z. Effects of rainfall patterns on hillslope soil erosion process of cinnamon soil in contour ridge system[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2017, 33(24):150-156.
- [3] 霍云梅,毕华兴,朱永杰,等.模拟降雨条件下南方典型粘土坡面土壤侵蚀过程及其影响因素[J].水土保持学报,2015,29(4):23-26,84.  
Huo Y M, Bi H X, Zhu Y J, et al. Erosion process and its affecting factors of southern typical clay slope under simulated rainfall condition [J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2015, 29(4):23-26,84.
- [4] 刘希林,唐川,张大林.野外模拟崩岗崩积体坡面产流过程及水分分布[J].农业工程学报,2015,31(11):179-185.  
Liu X L, Tang C, Zhang D L. Simulated runoff processes on colluvial deposits of Liantanggang Benggang and their water distributions[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2015, 31(11):179-185.
- [5] Dunkerley D. Effects of rainfall intensity fluctuations on infiltration and runoff: rainfall simulation on dryland soils, Fowlers Gap, Australia[J]. Hydrological Processes, 2012, 26(15):2211-2224.
- [6] Mohamadi M A, Kavian A. Effects of rainfall patterns on runoff and soil erosion in field plots[J]. International Soil and Water Conservation Research, 2015, 3(4):273-281.
- [7] 郑粉莉,边锋,卢嘉,等.雨型对东北典型黑土区顺坡垄作坡面土壤侵蚀的影响[J].农业机械学报,2016,47(2):90-97.  
Zheng F L, Bian F, Lu J, et al. Effects of rainfall patterns on hillslope erosion with longitudinal ridge in typical black soil region of Northeast China[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2016, 47(2):90-97.
- [8] Le Bissonnais Y. Aggregate stability and assessment of soil crustability and erodibility: I. theory and methodology[J]. European Journal of Soil Science, 2016, 67(1):11-21.
- [9] 李娅芸,刘雷,安韶山,等.应用 Le Bissonnais 法研究黄土丘陵区不同植被区及坡向对土壤团聚体稳定性和可蚀性的影响[J].自然资源学报,2016,31(2):287-298.  
Li Y Y, Liu L, An S S, et al. Research on the effect of vegetation and slope aspect on the stability and erodibility of soil aggregate in Loess Hilly Region based on Le Bissonnais method[J]. Journal of Natural Resources, 2016, 31(2):287-298.
- [10] Yang W, Li Z X, Cai C F, et al. Tensile strength and friability of ultisols in sub-tropical China and effects on aggregate breakdown under simulated rainfall[J]. Soil Science, 2012, 177(6):377-384.
- [11] 程金花,秦越,张洪江,等.华北土石山区模拟降雨下土壤溅蚀研究[J].农业机械学报,2015,46(2):153-161.  
Cheng J H, Qin Y, Zhang H J, et al. Splash erosion under artificial rainfall in rocky mountain area of north-

- [ern China[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery, 2015,46(2):153-161.
- [12] Barthès B, Roose E. Aggregate stability as an indicator of soil susceptibility to runoff and erosion: validation at several levels[J]. Catena, 2002,47(2):133-149.
- [13] 朱启明,刘俊娥,周正朝.黄土高原土壤可蚀性因子空间分布特征及影响因素[J].水土保持学报,2023,37(6):50-56,64.  
Zhu Q M, Liu J E, Zhou Z C. Research on the spatial distribution characteristics and influencing factors of soil erodibility factors of the Loess Plateau[J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2023,37(6):50-56,64.
- [14] 郭伟,史志华,陈利顶,等.红壤表土团聚体粒径对坡面侵蚀过程的影响[J].生态学报,2007,27(6):2516-2522.  
Guo W, Shi Z H, Chen L D, et al. Effects of topsoil aggregate size on runoff and erosion at hillslope in red soils[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2007,27(6):2516-2522.
- [15] Rimal B K, Lal R. Soil and carbon losses from five different land management areas under simulated rainfall [J]. Soil and Tillage Research, 2009,106(1):62-70.
- [16] 陈佩岩.不同雨型下坡面侵蚀过程及其与土壤可蚀性定量关系[D].北京:北京林业大学,2019.  
Chen P Y. Slope erosion process under different rain patterns and its quantitative relationship with soil erodibility[D]. Beijing: Beijing Forestry University, 2019.
- [17] 陈佩岩,马岚,薛孟君,等.华北土石山区不同粒径土壤团聚体特征及其与坡面侵蚀定量关系[J].北京林业大学学报,2018,40(8):64-71.  
Chen P Y, Ma L, Xue M J, et al. Characteristics of soil aggregates with different particle sizes and their quantitative relationship with slope erosion in rocky mountain area of northern China[J]. Journal of Beijing Forestry University, 2018,40(8):64-71.
- [18] Le Bissonnais Y, Arrouays D. Aggregate stability and assessment of soil crustability and erodibility: II. application to humic loamy soils with various organic carbon contents[J]. European Journal of Soil Science, 1997,48(1):39-48.
- [19] Shirazi M A, Boersma L, Hart J W. A unifying quantitative analysis of soil texture: improvement of precision and extension of scale[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 1988,52(1):181-190.
- [20] 和继军,蔡强国,王学强.北方土石山区坡耕地水土保持措施的空间有效配置[J].地理研究,2010,29(6):1017-1026.  
He J J, Cai Q G, Wang X Q. Study on optimized patterns of soil and water conservation measures on sloping fields in earth-rocky mountainous area of northern China [J]. Geographical Research, 2010,29(6):1017-1026.
- [21] 郑祚芳,祁文,李青春,等.基于自动站观测的北京夏季降水特征[J].气候与环境研究,2015,20(2):201-208.  
Zheng Z F, Qi W, Li Q C, et al. Statistical characteristics of precipitation in summer in Beijing area during 2007—2011[J]. Climatic and Environmental Research, 2015,20(2):201-208.
- [22] 王彬,郑粉莉,王玉玺.东北典型薄层黑土区土壤可蚀性模型适用性分析[J].农业工程学报,2012,28(6):126-131.  
Wang B, Zheng F L, Wang Y X. Adaptability analysis on soil erodibility models in typical thin layer black soil area of Northeast China[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2012,28(6):126-131.
- [23] 徐灿.基于分形维的土壤团聚体稳定性评价及其与可蚀性的关系[D].武汉:长江科学院,2015.  
Xu C. Stability evaluation of soil aggregates based on fractal dimension and its relationship with erodibility [D]. Wuhan: Changjiang River Scientific Research Institute, 2015.
- [24] Zhang X C. Calibration, refinement, and application of the WEPP model for simulating climatic impact on wheat production [J]. Transactions of the ASAE, 2004,47(4):1075-1085.
- [25] 歌丽巴,王玉杰,王云琦,等.WEPP模型在北京山区的适用性评价[J].北京林业大学学报,2015,37(12):69-76.  
Ge L B, Wang Y J, Wang Y Q, et al. Assessment of WEPP model applicability in Beijing mountainous area [J]. Journal of Beijing Forestry University, 2015,37(12):69-76.
- [26] 蒋秋玲,信忠保,余新晓,等.北京山区侧柏林地坡面初始产流时间影响因素[J].中国水土保持科学,2019,17(4):1-8.  
Jiang Q L, Xin Z B, Yu X X, et al. Factors affecting the initial runoff time of *Platycladus orientalis* plantation hillslope in Beijing mountainous area[J]. Science of Soil and Water Conservation, 2019,17(4):1-8.
- [27] 吕刚,刘雅卓,陈鸿,等.褐土和棕壤坡耕地细沟侵蚀过程及侵蚀产沙特征[J].水土保持学报,2019,33(3):64-69.  
Lü G, Liu Y Z, Chen H, et al. Rill erosion process and sediment yield characteristics in cinnamon soil and brown soil slope farmland [J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2019,33(3):64-69.
- [28] 马敢敢,李光录,穆旭东,等.雨滴直径对表土结构和入渗特征的影响[J].水土保持研究,2022,29(6):104-111.  
Ma G G, Li G L, Mu X D, et al. Effects of raindrop diameter on topsoil structure and infiltration characteristics[J]. Research of Soil and Water Conservation, 2022,29(6):104-111.

(下转第139页)

- [25] 韩瑞芸,陈哲,杨世琦.秸秆还田对土壤氮磷及水土的影响研究[J].中国农学通报,2016,32(9):148-154.  
Han R Y, Chen Z, Yang S Q. Effect of straw-returning on nitrogen and phosphorus and water of soil[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2016, 32 (9): 148-154.
- [26] 姜超强,郑青松,祖朝龙.秸秆还田对土壤钾素的影响及其替代钾肥效应研究进展[J].生态学杂志,2015,34(4):1158-1165.  
Jiang C Q, Zheng Q S, Zu C L. Research progress on effects of straw returning on soil potassium and its substitute for potassium fertilizer[J]. Chinese Journal of Ecology, 2015,34(4):1158-1165.
- [27] 刘威.连续秸秆还田对土壤结构性、养分和有机碳组分的影响[D].武汉:华中农业大学,2015.  
Liu W. Effect of continuous straw incorporation on soil structure, nutrient and organic carbon fraction [D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2015.
- [28] Morales V L, Parlange J Y, Steenhuis T S. Are preferential flow paths perpetuated by microbial activity in the soil matrix: a review[J]. Journal of Hydrology, 2010,393(1/2):29-36.
- [29] Ge S Q, Pan Y Z, Zheng L W, et al. Effects of organic matter components and incubation on the cement-based stabilization/solidification characteristics of lead-contaminated soil[J]. Chemosphere, 2020,260:127646.

~~~~~

(上接第 110 页)

- [29] 闫峰陵,李朝霞,史志华,等.红壤团聚体特征与坡面侵蚀定量关系[J].农业工程学报,2009,25(3):37-41.  
Yan F L, Li Z X, Shi Z H, et al. Quantitative relationship between aggregate characteristics of red soil and slope erosion[J]. Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering, 2009,25(3):37-41.

~~~~~

(上接第 121 页)

- [27] 刘新梅,田剑,张昊,等.改良剂对复垦土壤团聚体组成及有机碳含量的影响[J].水土保持学报,2021,35(1):326-333,355.  
Liu X M, Tian J, Zhang H, et al. Effects of amendment on aggregates composition and organic carbon content in reclaimed soil[J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation, 2021,35(1):326-333,355.
- [28] Bai Y F, Cotrufo M F. Grassland soil carbon sequestration: current understanding, challenges, and solutions[J]. Science, 2022,377(6606):603-608.
- [29] 矫丽娜,李志洪,殷程程,等.高量秸秆不同深度还田对黑土有机质组成和酶活性的影响[J].土壤学报,2015,52(3):665-672.

~~~~~

(上接第 130 页)

- [27] Wang R, Min J, Kronzucker H J, et al. N and P runoff losses in China's vegetable production systems: Loss characteristics, impact, and management practices[J]. The Science of the Total Environment, 2019,663:971-979.
- [28] 李馨欣,王小燕,蔡崇法,等.紫色土水分和壤中流对降雨强度的响应[J].水土保持学报,2017,31(5):25-31.  
Li X X, Wang X Y, Cai C F, et al. Response of soil water content and subsurface flow to rainfall intensity in purple soil[J]. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation,

- [30] 温磊磊,郑粉莉,杨青森,等.雨型对东北黑土区坡耕地土壤侵蚀影响的试验研究[J].水利学报,2012,43(9):1084-1091.  
Wen L L, Zheng F L, Yang Q S, et al. Effects of rainfall patterns on hillslope farmland erosion in black soil region of Northeast China[J]. Journal of Hydraulic Engineering, 2012,43(9):1084-1091.

- Jiao L N, Li Z H, Yin C C, et al. Effect of incorporation of crop straw on composition of soil organic matter and enzyme activity in black soil relative to depth and rate of the incorporation[J]. Acta Pedologica Sinica, 2015,52(3):665-672.
- [30] Segoli M, De Gryze S, Dou F, et al. AggModel: a soil organic matter model with measurable pools for use in incubation studies [J]. Ecological Modelling, 2013, 263:1-9.
- [31] Six J, Callewaert P, Lenders S, et al. Measuring and understanding carbon storage in afforested soils by physical fractionation[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 2002,66(6):1981-1987.

- 2017,31(5):25-31.
- [29] Ziadiat F M, Taimeh A Y. Effect of rainfall intensity, slope, land use and antecedent soil moisture on soil erosion in an arid environment[J]. Land Degradation & Development, 2013,24(6):582-590.
- [30] Zhang R R, Li M, Yuan X, et al. Influence of rainfall intensity and slope on suspended solids and phosphorus losses in runoff[J]. Environmental Science and Pollution Research International, 2019,26(33):33963-33975.