## 根系密度对黄土塬沟头溯源侵蚀产沙和形态演化过程的影响

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**摘**要:为明确根系密度对黄土塬沟壑区沟头溯源侵蚀产沙和形态演化过程的影响,采用野外"人工模拟降雨+放水冲刷"试验方法,以裸地试验小区(CK)为对照,研究冰草根系密度试验小区(株行距:20 cm×20 cm, C1;15 cm×15 cm, C2;10 cm×10 cm, C3)的沟头溯源侵蚀产沙过程、沟头溯源距离、沟道下切深度及发育面积等特征。结果表明:1)与对照小区相比,草被小区(C1~C3)产沙量分别降低64.32%、70.31%、69.92%;冰草株行距为15 cm×15 cm时,减沙效益最大。2)对照小区沟头溯源侵蚀过程主要包括沟口形成、贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀和沟岸崩塌等;而草被小区沟头溯源侵蚀则由贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀和根土复合体崩塌导致,崩塌是草地沟头溯源的主要原因;各根系密度下沟头溯源距离与时间均呈极显著幂函数关系;与对照相比,草被小区沟头溯源距离缩短75.61%~78.87%。3)对照小区侵蚀沟纵断面呈阶梯形,存在缓冲平台,沟头近似矩形;草被小区则呈梯形和圆弧状。与对照相比,草被小区沟道平均下切深度加深1.64~1.92倍;沟道面积随根系密度增加而缩小,草被小区沟道面积较裸地缩小68.0%~74.0%。结果可为该区"固沟保塬"工作的实施提供科学参考。

关键词:根系;侵蚀;产沙;沟头溯源侵蚀;形态演化;黄土塬沟壑区 doi:10.11975/j.issn.1002-6819.2020.06.011

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#### 0 引 言

沟头溯源侵蚀是黄土塬沟壑区沟壑纵横、地表破碎、塬面面积萎缩的主要原因,严重制约着当地农业、 经济和生态环境的发展<sup>[1]</sup>。为控制该区沟头溯源侵蚀, 20世纪70年代起政府开展了"三道防线""四个生态经济带"以及"退耕还林还草工程"等一系列"固沟保 塬"的工作<sup>[2]</sup>,自此该区沟头溯源侵蚀得到有效的遏制, 其中植被措施是人为扰动程度最低的一种方式,在控制 该区沟头溯源侵蚀中起到了重要作用<sup>[3]</sup>。

20世纪90年代,朱显谟<sup>(4)</sup>从土壤侵蚀角度,将溯源 侵蚀划入沟蚀范畴,并总结了黄土高原现代沟谷侵蚀过 程。沟头溯源侵蚀既是沟蚀的开始,也是其发展的主要 方式<sup>[5]</sup>贯穿整个沟蚀发育过程,在坡面侵蚀产沙中占重 要地位<sup>[6]</sup>。韩鹏等<sup>[7]</sup>利用降雨前后坡面地形变化,发现溯 源侵蚀产沙量占总产沙量的50%以上; 覃超等<sup>[8]</sup>研究表

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基金项目:国家自然科学基金面上项目"黄土高塬沟头溯源侵蚀动力 过程及形态演化试验研究(41571275)";国家自然科学基金重大基 金项目(41790440) 明坡面沟头溯源侵蚀速率和产沙率随流量和坡度的增加 而增大。沟头溯源侵蚀不仅与黄土塬沟壑区土壤性质、 地形、降雨环境因素等有着密切关系,而且不同土地利 用方式对沟道的发育影响也十分明显,即不同土地利用 方式下的沟头溯源侵蚀速度不同;范建容等99研究了中 国元谋盆地不同土地利用方式下的溯源侵蚀速度的差 异,其中裸地最快,其次是耕地,林地和草地溯源侵蚀 较慢;当集水区域植被覆盖度大于45%<sup>[10]</sup>时,植被能更 加有效地控制切沟沟头溯源侵蚀;在黄土塬沟壑区的杨 家沟流域,坡面植被覆盖度达到70%,流域减沙率达到 92%以上,溯源侵蚀产沙率降低75%以上[11];在南非夸 祖鲁一纳塔尔地区,草地抑制沟头溯源侵蚀效果明显大 于林地[12]。实际上,植被对溯源侵蚀的影响主要取决于 植被结构和根系范围,这与以下两方面有关:一方面, 植被地上部分可以使地表免受雨滴击溅、降低径流动能 和削弱冲刷能力来减少沟头溯源侵蚀[13];另一方面,根 系深扎土壤内部,通过物理结合作用和化学吸附作用增 强土壤抗冲性,提高沟头土体稳定性[14]。目前,植被在 遏制沟头溯源侵蚀中发挥了重要作用,现有沟头溯源侵 蚀研究多侧重于植被地上部分对流域乃至区域尺度的影 响[15-17],而植被根系密度对沟头溯源侵蚀产沙及其形态 演化的影响较少涉及,尤其在黄土塬沟壑区。

鉴于此,本研究采用人工模拟降雨+放水冲刷试验 方法,以裸地试验小区为对照,探究典型草本植被根系

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密度对沟头溯源侵蚀产沙和形态演化过程的影响,从而 明确黄土塬沟壑区草被根系的沟头溯源侵蚀过程的影响 机制,为该区"固沟保塬"工作的开展提供科学依据。

## 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 研究区概况

研究区位于黄土塬沟壑区南小河沟小流域内(35° 41'~35°44'N, 107°30'~107°37'E), 该流域总长度为 13.6 km, 面积约为36.3 km<sup>2</sup>,海拔1064~1432 m。该区 属于半干旱大陆性气候,年平均气温10℃,年降雨量约 为523 mm,降雨分布不均,其中7-9月降雨量可占全 年总降雨量的58.8%,且多为短历时高强度暴雨。主要土 壤类型为黄绵土、黑垆土, 土质疏松, 可蚀性强, 在暴雨 作用下极易发生水土流失,年平均土壤侵蚀率达4350 t/km<sup>2</sup>, 沟道侵蚀占土壤侵蚀总量的86.3%,沟道密度为2.7 km/ km<sup>2</sup>。受人类活动影响,黄土塬沟壑区天然植被残留极 少。该区主要植被有人工刺槐 (Robiniapseudoacacia.)、胡 枝子 (Lespedeza bicolor Turcz)、冰草 (Agropyroncristatum) 等植被,其中草被生长发育对改善土壤性状有重要的作 用[18-23]。研究区一级沟头的植被大都停留在草本植被群 落阶段,其中禾本科所占比例最大,可达30%[24]左右; 而冰草是禾本科中的优势种, 也是该区的优良牧草和重 要的水土保持植物。

#### 1.2 试验小区布设

在南小河沟小流域内的西峰水土保持试验站建立试验 小区。小区示意图如图1所示,小区可分为塬面、沟头和 沟床,其中塬面长8.0m、宽1.5m,沟头立壁高1.2m,沟床 长1.0m、宽1.5m。塬面边界用瓷砖围栏,瓷砖埋深35 cm。 将稳流槽(长0.6m×宽1.5m×高0.5m)和径流池(直径 0.6m)分别设置在塬面顶部和沟床底部。小区2.05m处 搭建降雨模拟器,该降雨模拟器长3.0m、宽0.67m、相 邻喷头间距为0.67m;将3个独立降雨模拟器组合在一起, 其均匀度可达80%<sup>[25]</sup>(图1)。同时,在模拟器的供水管处 安装压力表和阀门,用以监测和调节降雨强度。

野外调查表明黄土塬沟壑区塬面坡度在1°~5°,且 多集中在3°,为更好模拟黄土塬沟壑区溯源侵蚀过程, 故将本次小区塬面坡度设计为3°,沟床坡度与塬面保持 一致。同时,为确保填充土壤的一致性和均匀性,填土 前先将土壤过筛以剔除杂物,然后采用每隔20cm分层 填装的方法进行填土,共填充6层,装土容重为1.26 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, 在填充上层土时,先将下层土表面抓毛,以确保土层间 的充分结合。选择流域内典型的草本类植被---冰草, 按其不同种植密度(C1: 20 cm×20 cm、C2: 15 cm×15 cm、 C3: 10 cm×10 cm)来模拟3种根系密度,以裸地试验小 区(CK)对照。在3月份,将冰草种子按照设计株行距 埋种,并按其习性进行田间管理,保证其正常生长,并 将非种植植被及时清除;待8月份左右,冰草成熟,试 验即可开始。不同土层下冰草根系特征参数见表1。由 于试验小区构建困难及原位控制试验难度大,未进行重 复试验。

在小区正前方安装 Logitech PRO9000 摄像头,分辨 率为200万像素,记录试验过程。在帐篷周围固定防风 布用于避免风力对降雨的影响。此外,为获得数字高程 模型(DEM),将小区等距(2.5 cm)划分,形成321× 61网络坐标点,小区左下角设为原点坐标,建立直角坐 标系,X、Y、Z轴方向如图1所示。同时,将附着在测 量杆上的钢尺(1 mm精度)、测针(1 mm精度)组成的 测针系统安装在小区边界,依靠测量杆的滑动,可以测 量每个网格点的侵蚀深度,从而获取 DEM。



图1 试验小区简图 Fig.1 Sketch of experimental plot

#### 表1 不同根系密度条件下不同土层根系特征参数

 
 Table 1
 Root characteristics parameters of different soil layers under different root densities

under unterent root densities					
试验小区 Experimental plot	生物量 Biomass/(kg·m <sup>-3</sup> )		根长密度 Root length density/(m·m <sup>-3</sup> )		
	0~20 cm	>20~120 cm	>0~20 cm	>20~120 cm	
СК	-	-	-	-	
C1	4.87±1.14	$1.17 \pm 0.34$	6189±1107	802±362	
C2	$10.34{\pm}1.74$	$1.94{\pm}0.14$	$12628 \pm 685$	2077±638	
C3	$16.45 \pm 1.20$	$1.46 \pm 0.59$	26073±2356	$1498 \pm 313$	

注: CK 为对照小区; C1, C2, C3 分别是指株行距为 20 cm × 20 cm、 15 cm × 15 cm × 10 cm 的草被小区。下同。 Note: CK refers to the control plot; C1, C2, C3 refer to the grass cover plot with planting density (planting space) of 20 cm × 20 cm, 15 cm × 15 cm, 10 cm × 10 cm, respectively. Same as below.

#### 1.3 降雨强度和放水流量参数确定

研究表明<sup>[26]</sup>,在黄土塬沟壑区,递增型降雨强度将 会导致更大规模的水土流失。因此,本次试验采用递增 型降雨模式来模拟沟头溯源侵蚀过程。根据周佩华等<sup>[27]</sup> 土壤侵蚀暴雨研究,将试验持续时间设定为180 min,并 将其划分为4个阶段:0~45、45~90、90~135以及135~ 180 min。根据黄土高原1710次典型暴雨事件的统计<sup>[28]</sup>, 采取式(1)计算降雨强度。初始降雨强度由黄土塬侵 蚀性降雨背景值决定,为15.0 mm/h。最后4个阶段降雨 强度为15.0、20.07、25.14和30.20 mm/h。4个阶段下降 雨强度对应的放水流量由式(2)计算可得,分别为 8.17、11.09、14.02 和 16.84 m³/h  $_{\circ}$ 

e

$$=\frac{5.09n^{0.379}}{(T+1.4)^{0.74}}\tag{1}$$

其中 *e* 为暴雨历时 *T* 时间内平均降雨强度, mm/min; *n* 为重现期, 10 a。

$$q = \frac{60\eta \cdot s \cdot e \cdot d}{D} \tag{2}$$

其中 *s* 为研究沟头汇水面积 0.145~8.696 km<sup>2[29]</sup>; *D* 为汇 水区宽度, km; *d* 为小区宽度, m; η为研究区径流系数 0.182 1<sup>[30]</sup>。

#### 1.4 试验过程

试验开始前,为保持小区土壤含水率一致,需进行 降雨强度为15.0 mm/h的预降雨,直到塬面产流为止, 随后将塑料薄膜覆盖在小区上,以减少土壤水分蒸发, 并静止24 h。试验开始时,调整降雨强度和放水流量至 设计值,相对误差控制在5%之内,随后快速掀开塑料 薄膜,待产流后,试验正式开始。试验过程中每3 min 用径流桶采集径流泥沙样,称量径流桶+径流泥沙样的 质量,随时记录崩塌时间和位置。此外,在试验过程 中,每15 min用钢尺(1 mm精度)测量沟头累积前进 距离,同时测量由崩塌导致沟头突增距离;分别在试验 0、45、90、135、180 min时,使用测针系统测量侵蚀深 度,相邻测量点间距为2.5 cm。试验结束后,将径流泥 沙样放入105℃烘箱内烘干,待其质量不变时称其质量。

#### 1.5 数据处理与统计方法

土壤侵蚀速率 T<sub>s</sub>: 试验小区在单位时间单位面积内 被径流剥蚀土壤的质量,由式(3)计算:

$$T_s = \frac{M_1}{t \cdot A} \tag{3}$$

式中 $T_s$ 为土壤侵蚀速率, g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s);  $M_1$ 为接样时间t内的泥 沙干质量, g; A为试验小区面积, m<sup>2</sup>; t为接样时间, s。

采用 Excel 2016 汇总数据;使用 SPSS 20.0 和 Origin 2017进行统计分析;根据三维坐标系(图1),将侵蚀深度导入 ArcGIS 10 中生成 DEM,同时,设置 DEM 识别的 沟沿线临界值为 35°<sup>[31]</sup>,从中获取沟道下切平均深度和 发育面积。

### 2 结果与分析

#### 2.1 根系密度对沟头溯源侵蚀产沙的影响

由图2可知,各小区土壤侵蚀速率随时间呈多峰多谷变化趋势。对照小区侵蚀速率在5.46~42.30 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s)之间波动,C1、C2和C3小区变化范围分别为1.61~ 19.38、0.35~13.40、1.10~16.78 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s)。从侵蚀过程 来看,对照小区在土壤侵蚀过程中发生了较大规模的重 力崩塌,崩塌土体暂时沉积在沟道内使得侵蚀速率呈波 动变化;草被小区由于植被根系的固土作用,土壤侵蚀 速率最大值和最小值均明显低于对照小区,但同时由于 植被根系的存在,增大土壤孔隙度,径流入渗导致土体 内部易形成管流<sup>[32]</sup>;当驱动力(根土体重力)大于阻力 (根土体间的摩擦力和黏聚力)时,沟道将发生崩塌, 草被小区崩塌频次是对照小区的2.88~4.38倍,进而导 致土壤侵蚀速率波动剧烈。因此,崩塌是土壤侵蚀速率 呈现波动变化的主要原因<sup>[33]</sup>。



注: Δ<sub>1</sub>表示由崩塌导致土壤侵蚀速率突增量。

Note:  $\Delta_1$  indicates soil erosion rate increment due to the collapse.



# Fig.2 Temporal variation of soil erosion rate under different root densities

由图2a和表2可知,对照小区在30~85 min内共发 生10次崩塌,其中63 min发生的崩塌导致侵蚀速率突增 14.48 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s)。85 min 以后小区不再发生崩塌,说明沟 道已发育稳定,侵蚀速率仍呈波动变化是由于试验前期 发生的崩塌规模较大,对侵蚀过程影响时间较长。由图 2b、2c、2d可知,草被小区发生崩塌时间较早,比对照 小区提前18~24 min,随后崩塌贯穿整个侵蚀过程,但 对照小区崩塌规模明显大于草被小区,因此,对照小区 侵蚀速率较高。随着草被小区根系密度增加,土壤侵蚀 速率变异系数和崩塌频次逐渐减小 (表2), 但草被小区 的土壤侵蚀速率变异系数和崩塌频次仍高于对照小区。 由表2可知,植被根系的存在在一定程度上加剧了崩塌 频次,使土壤侵蚀速率波动变化剧烈,但随着植被根系 密度的增加, 侵蚀速率变异系数和崩塌频次开始降低, 说明植被根系密度的增加可以降低土壤侵蚀速率波动程 度。冰草为须根系生物,纵向生长根系生物量远不如横 向根系,横向根系层层交织,增强土体水平抗剪切能力[34], 进而在一定程度上抑制崩塌,减缓土壤侵蚀速率波动。 由图 2b 可知, C1 小区崩塌从 6 min 开始, 180 min 结束, 期间共发生35次小规模崩塌(表2),如81 min的崩塌导 致侵蚀速率由 3.07 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s)突增到最大值 17.77 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s)。 由图2c可知, 30次崩塌(表2)贯穿整场试验, 123 min 侵蚀速率为5.01 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s),此后崩塌发生,侵蚀速率增

加至最大(13.40 g/(m<sup>2</sup>·s))。由图2d可知,C3小区侵蚀 速率变化规律与C1和C2小区相似,23次(表2)崩塌持 续147 min。

由表2可知,对照小区产沙量为2425.96 kg,草被 小区产沙量明显降低,其减沙效益为64.32%~70.31%。 对照小区塬面裸露,而草被小区种植冰草,其根系分蘖 能力强,易形成发达根系网络,增大土壤颗粒间粘聚力 进而抑制产沙。随着根系密度增加,减沙效益不再增 加,说明冰草根系密度存在一个阈值,当达到这个阈值 时,根系密度对治理黄土塬沟头溯源侵蚀减沙效益

			1				
试验小区 Experimental plot	最大值 Maximum/ (g・m <sup>-2</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	最小值 Minimum/ (g·m <sup>-2</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	平均值 Mean/(g·m <sup>-2</sup> ·s <sup>-1</sup> )	变异系数 Coefficient of variation	崩塌次数 Collapsing times	总产沙量 Soil loss amount/kg	减沙效益 Sediment reduction benefit/%
СК	42.3	5.46	18.72	0.41	8	2425.96	-
C1	19.38	1.61	6.91	0.55	35	865.69	64.32
C2	13.4	0.35	5.56	0.48	30	720.24	70.31
C3	16.78	1.10	5.63	0.45	23	729.71	69.92

表2 不同根系密度条件下土壤侵蚀速率特征参数 Table 2 Characteristic parameters of soil erosion rate under different root densities

最好。

#### 2.2 根系密度对沟头溯源过程的影响

由图3可知, 对照小区沟头溯源侵蚀主要经历以下4 个过程: 沟口形成阶段、贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀和沟岸 崩塌。塬面裸露,可侵蚀性高;因此,在试验前期,塬 面被径流冲刷出一个平台,随后径流分成贴壁流和跌 水。贴壁流沿塬壁流下,掏蚀塬壁,垂直冲刷沟床;而 跌水直接击溅沟床表面形成跌水坑,随着试验的推进, 流量不断增大,径流冲刷能力增强,平台不断向前推 进,跌水池向后移动,慢慢形成沟口,在两种侵蚀的作 用下,沟头不断溯源,同时,由于掏蚀的作用,塬面底 部土体被掏空,上层土体处于"临空状态",一旦平衡 被打破, 沟岸就会发生崩塌。而草被小区侵蚀发育过程 则由贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀以及沟头根土复合体崩塌所 组成。贴壁流侵蚀和跌水侵蚀与对照小区相似。同时, 由于植被滞流作用,草被小区流速明显低于对照小区, 贴壁流侵蚀占主导,在塬面底部形成凹陷区(图3b), 加速形成悬挂根土复合体和沟头裂缝[35]。当根土复合体 发生崩塌时,沟头突然前进导致溯源,因此沟头根土复 合体崩塌是导致草地沟头溯源侵蚀的主要原因。



Fig.3 Main processes of gully headcut erosion in bare plots and grass plots

由图4可知,沟头累积前进距离呈阶梯式增长, 沟头前进速率呈波动变化。由图4a可知,对照小区前 进速率随试验进行呈降低一增加交替变化,其范围在 0.37~2.69 cm/min之间; 在85 min, 由于沟头土体发 生崩塌,前进速率由 0.43 突增至 2.27 cm/min,随后前 进速率恢复平稳,沟头稳定向前推进,最终前进距离 为197.48 cm。研究发现,对照小区沟头前进速率在试 验前期较大,后期速率趋于稳定。Wells等<sup>[36]</sup>研究结果 亦表明,沟道在发育前期形态变化最大,待沟道发育 稳定,沟头前进速率几乎保持恒定。与对照相比,草 被小区前进速率明显降低,沟头前进距离缩短 75.61%~78.87%。对照小区裸露塬面,土壤可侵蚀性较 高,沟道发育较快,而草被小区由于根系提高土壤抗 侵蚀能力,发育较为缓慢。由图4b可知,C1小区在0 ~15 min 内, 前进速率达到最大值(1.04 cm/min), 这 是由于第9min,沟头发生重力崩塌,前进距离突增 15.60 cm 导致的,随后前进速率不断降低,沟头缓慢 向前推进,126 min 再次在沟头发生崩塌,导致侵蚀速 率由 0.06 突增至 0.25 cm/min,随后速率保持稳定。由 图 4c 可知, C2 小区在 0~45 和 90~120 min 前进速率 较大,在0.31~0.78和0.18~0.37 cm/min之间变化,沟 头快速向前推进,其余时段C2小区前进速率缓慢,沟 头前进距离几乎保持恒定。由图4d可知, C3小区前 进速率变化趋势与C2小区一致。草被小区沟头前进速 率波动剧烈,与前人研究结果存在差异[36-40]。造成这 种差异的主要原因可归结于根土体崩塌,当沟头根土 体崩塌时,草地小区沟头前进速率突增。随着试验时 间的推移,两种不同沟头溯源模式与土壤可蚀性有 关。对照小区塬面裸露,土壤可蚀性较高,沟道发育 完全可在更快和更大的时空尺度上完成[36],对照小区 沟头溯源距离是草被小区的4.10~4.74倍;草被小区土 壤可蚀性低,抑制沟头溯源和沟道发育进程。由表3 可知,沟头累积前进距离与时间呈极显著幂函数关系 (*P*<0.01)



Fig.4 Changes of cumulative migration distance and migration rate of gully head with time under different root densities

表3	不同根系密度条件下沟头累积溯源距离与时间关系
Table 3	Relationships between cumulative migration distance of

guily head and time under different root densities					
试验小区 Experimental plot	方程 Equation	$R^2$	Р	N	
СК	$y=1.3183x^{1.0}$	0.99	< 0.01	13	
C1	$y=0.527x^{0.93}$	0.99	< 0.01	13	
C2	$y=0.4446x^{0.92}$	0.99	< 0.01	13	
C3	$y=0.3724x^{0.91}$	0.99	< 0.01	13	

#### 2.3 根系密度对沟道下切及面积发育的影响

由图5可知,对照小区侵蚀沟纵断面呈阶梯形,存 在缓冲平台, 草被小区形态近似梯形。对照小区试验前 期沟道下切明显,沟道最深达106.94 cm,平均沟深达 36.45 cm (表4),随着试验的进行,坡面逐渐形成侵蚀 台面,台面逐渐降低,由于坡面落差大,冲击台面形成 跌水坑,随后跌水坑水流溢出,冲击沟道,加剧下切深 度,最大沟深达123.38 cm,随后沟道趋于平缓,形成台 面。草被小区侵蚀沟纵断面形态相似,其最大深度分别 为138.69、120.48 和121.80 cm。草被小区由于贴壁流侵 蚀占主导,不断掏蚀陡坡面内部,使得沟头土体临空, 并逐渐失稳发生崩塌,造成径流直接下切。由表4可知, 草被小区沟道下切平均深度明显高于对照小区,是对照 小区的1.92、1.64和1.73倍。草被小区沟头溯源缓慢, 在相同时间内,径流在草被小区沟头冲刷空间小于对照 小区,导致沟道下切平均深度加剧;其次,Erkan<sup>[41]</sup>研究 发现,土壤黏聚力较低时,沟道以横向发展为主,其宽 度较大而深度较浅;当粘聚力较高时,沟道以纵向发展 为主,沟壁陡立。与对照相比,草被小区由于植被根系 的存在,其土壤黏聚力提高,沟道下切深度加剧。根系 与土体之间的侧向约束力提高了根土复合体的强度,增 强土壤水平抗剪切能力<sup>[42]</sup>,草被小区的沟道易纵向 发展。

由图6可知,随着试验的进行,沟道面积呈波动增长,各小区沟道面积最终发育到1.0、0.32、0.3和0.26 m<sup>2</sup>。 沟道面积随根系密度增加而降低,与对照相比,草被小 区沟道面积降低68.0%~74.0%。由图7可知,对照小区 沟道贯穿整个塬面,其沟头以尖峰状向前推进,越靠近 小区底部沟道下切深度和面积发育越大,沟道整体呈狭 长形,上窄下宽,其底部宽度接近小区宽度;草被小区 在根系作用下,沟道面积远不如对照小区,沟道仅在小 区底部存在,呈圆弧状,由于溯源侵蚀方式的不同,导 致沟道形态发育不同。

Table 4	Average gully depth in plots with different root densities
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时间 Time/min	沟道平均深度 Average depths of gully/cm			
	СК	C1	C2	C3
45	36.45	105.18	80.32	68.79
90	43.38	109.21	95.24	78.88
135	55.26	115.29	95.14	92.33
180	62.83	120.48	103.24	109.01





Longitudinal profile of gully development in different root densities plot Fig.5







Fig.7 DEM of morphological development of gully under different root densities

#### 3 结 论

本文采用野外"人工模拟降雨+放水冲刷"试验方 法,研究不同根系密度条件对沟头溯源侵蚀产沙和形态 演化的影响,主要结论如下:

1) 对照小区土壤侵蚀速率最大值和最小值明显大 于草被小区,但侵蚀速率波动程度不及草被小区;草被 小区的土壤侵蚀速率波动程度随根系密度增加而降低。 对照小区产沙量最大达2 425.96 kg,冰草株行距为15 cm×15 cm时,减沙效益最大,可达70.31%。

2) 对照小区溯源侵蚀过程主要由以下4个过程组 成: 沟口形成、贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀和沟岸崩塌; 草 被小区侵蚀发育过程则由贴壁流侵蚀、跌水侵蚀以及沟 头根土复合体崩塌组成,崩塌是草地沟头溯源的主要原 因。在经历以上过程后,与对照相比,草被小区沟头溯 源距离缩短75.61%~78.87%,沟头溯源距离不随根系密 度增加而严格降低,C2小区沟头溯源距离最短,沟头溯 源距离与时间呈极显著幂函数关系。

3) 对照小区侵蚀沟纵断面呈阶梯形,存在缓冲平 台,沟头近似矩形,草被小区则分别呈梯形和圆弧状; 草被小区沟道下切平均深度明显高于对照小区,是对照 小区的1.64~1.92倍;随着根系密度增加,沟道发育面积 逐渐降低,与对照小区相比,减少68.0%~74.0%。

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# Effects of root density on gully headcut erosion and morphological evolution process in gully regions of Loess Plateau

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Abstract: Gully headcut erosion become the main cause for the longitudinal and horizontal surface, surface fragmentation and area shrinkage in the gully region of the Loess Plateau in China, threatening the development of local agriculture, economy and ecological environment. At present, the vegetation hasplayed an important role in controlling the gully headcut erosion in this region. Most of the previous studies mainly focused on the influence of the above-ground parts of the vegetation on the basin and even the regional scale. However, little is known about the effects of the root density of vegetation on the gully headcut erosion. The effects of sediment production and its morphological evolution are also lacking, particularly on the loess. Therefore, a combined experiment of simulated rainfall and runoff scouring was conducted to explore the effects of the grass (Agropyron cristatum) root densities on the erosion process and morphological evolution during the gully headcut erosion. The experimental plot consist of the upstream area, gully head and gully bed. The length and width of the upstream area were 8.0 m and 1.5 m. The gully headwall height was 1.2 m. The length and width of the gully bed were 1.0 m and 1.5 m. The slope of the upstream area was consistent with that of the gully bed, being set as 3°. Compared to the bare land experiment area, this paper presents the process of soil loss, gully head retreat, gully cutting and development, in the different root density around the experiment area of Agropyron cristatum (planting space: 20 cm×20 cm, C1; 15 cm×15 cm, C2; 10 cm×10 cm, C3). The results showed that: 1) Compared with the control plot, the sediment yield of grass-cover plot (C1-C3) decreased by 64.32%, 70.31% and 69.92%, respectively. When the plant spacing of the Agropyron cristatum plants was 15 cm  $\times$  15 cm, the sand reduction benefit was the largest. 2) In the control plot, the gully headcut erosion mainly included the following steps: the upstream flow incision, headwall erosion by the wall flow, plunge pool erosion by the jet flow, and finally the gully bank collapse, whereas, in the grass-covered plot, the gully headcut erosion was determined by the wall flow, plunge pool erosion by the jet flow, and the collapse of the hanging soil-root matrix at the gully head. The collapse was also the main reason for the gully headcut erosion of grassland. Alternatively, the accumulation distance of gully head in the grass-covered plot was shortened by 75.61% and 78.87%, and the accumulation distance of gully head inboth plots showed a significant power function with time. 3) The longitudinal section of erosion gully in the control plot was in ladder-shaped, and the gully head was rectangular; while in the grass-covered plot was trapezoid and arc-shaped. The average incision depth of the gully channel in the grass-covered was 1.64-1.92 times as deep as that in the control plot. However, the developed area of the gully channel decreased with the increase of root density, and the area of the gully in the grass-covered plot decreased by 68.0%-74.0% compared with that in the control plot. The findings can provide a promising approach for the implementation of the gully stabilization and loess-tableland protection in the gully region of Loess Plateau in China

Keywords: roots; erosion; sediments; gully headcut erosion; morphological evolution; gully region of the Loess Plateau