

研究论文

鼎湖山气候顶极群落种间联结变化

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摘要 通过与前人工作的比较, 研究鼎湖山地带性植被气候顶极群落种间联结22a来的变化。研究结果表明, 经过了22a, 其种类结构尤其优势种类组成没有明显变化, 这反映了厚壳桂群落处于演替的顶极阶段, 其物种组成上具有相对的稳定性。现群落中的种间联结强度比1984年趋于缓和, 高联结值的种对减少, 完全正或负联结的种对, 1984年为15, 而2006年为5; 一般联结的种对大为增加, 联结值40以下的1984年为约1/2, 而2006年为约3/5弱, 表明群落的种群更趋向于独立分布而不是联结分布。生物竞争特性对种间关系有一定1的影响, 主要原因是与物种对群落的选择和群落对生存物种的选择和淘汰有密切的关系。特别虫灾事件使该群落的群落结构有了较大的波动, 但是群落的性质没有改变, 反映了厚壳桂群落作为地带性气候顶级群落具有稳定性与较强的自我调节、自我恢复能力。整个群落的种群随时间进程趋向于独立分布, 但这种分布趋势有其相对性, 其中强独立分布(完全没有种间联结)的种群分布格局变弱, 弱独立分布(只有微弱种间联结)的种群格局变强。

关键词 [鼎湖山](#); [气候顶极群落](#); [种间联结](#)

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Changes in interspecific association of the climatic climax vegetation from 1984 to 2006 in Dinhusan, Guangdong, China

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Abstract By comparison with previous studies, I investigated the 22-year changes in interspecific association of the climatic climax vegetation in Dinghushan, Guangdong, China. The results showed that composition of species, especially dominant species, did not change significantly in the past 22 years (1984—2006), suggesting that the *Cryptocarya concinna*-*Cryptocarya chinensis*-*Castanopsis chinensis*-*Schima superba* community (*Cryptocarya* community for short, the same below) was at the phase of climax and relatively stable in species composition. There was a mitigation of interspecific association intensity in 2006 compared to that in 1984. Species pairs with high association coefficient (AC) value decreased in number, and the number of cases of absolutely positive or negative association value decreased from 15 to 5 during 1984-2006. However, the pairs with an AC value less than 40 increased from about 50% to 60% of total species pairs during the same period, indicating a transition of distribution pattern of dominant populations from aggregation to independence. Interspecific association was influenced by competition specialty in certain species, which was firmly related to the selection of species toward community and the natural selection of community toward species. I have no idea of this sentence. Please refer to English literature for confirmation. The characteristics of *Cryptocarya* community preserved even after special insect plagues had brought intense fluctuation to its structure, which indicates its structural stability and self-regulation ability. Populations in the whole community tended to distribute unattachedly (this should be an adv. instead of an adj.) along the process of development in spite of relatively strong unattached distribution pattern (an absolutely unattached association) weakened, while the weak unattached distribution pattern (a weak association) intensified.

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