

大熊猫的生境选择特征

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Habitat selection attributes of giant panda.

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摘要

基于王朗国家级自然保护区1997—2009年的连续监测数据, 利用分布频率法和Bailey法, 从地形因子、森林群落结构和主食竹3个方面研究了大熊猫的生境选择特征. 结果表明: 王朗国家级自然保护区的大熊猫对生境具有明显的选择性. 在地形上, 多选择海拔在2500~3000 m的山体脊部、上部和中部的均匀坡和凸坡, 坡向西南, 坡度在 6° ~ 30° , 与水源距离>300 m的环境; 森林群落结构上, 多选择起源为次生林、针阔混交林, 微生境为竹林的生境, 乔木平均高度在20~29 m, 灌木盖度在0~24%; 主食竹多选择平均高度在2~5 m, 竹丛盖度>50%, 混生, 生长状况良好的缺苞箭竹.

关键词: 大熊猫 生境选择 王朗自然保护区

Abstract:

Based on the 1997-2009 inventory data of Wanglang Nature Reserve, the habitat selection attributes of giant panda were studied from the aspects of topography, forest community structure, and main feeding bamboo by the methods of frequency distribution and Bailey. The giant panda had obvious habitat preferences. Topographically, the preferred microhabitat was on the even or convex slopes at the ridge, top, or middle part of mountain body at an elevation 2500-3000 m, with southwest aspect, 6° - 30° , and the distance to the nearest water source > 300 m. As for the forest community structure, the giant panda preferred the microhabitat with the bamboo succeeded from secondary forest or mixed conifer and broad-leaved forest, and with the average tree height being 20-29 m and the shrub coverage being 0-24%. The preferred main feeding bamboo by the giant panda was the growing well *Fargesia denudate* with an average height of 2-5 m and the coverage of > 50%.

Key words: giant panda habitat selection Wanglang Nature Reserve

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