紫玉兰树干液流对北京市综合环境变量的响应

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Magnolia liliiflora whole-tree sap flow in response to multiple environmental variables in Beijing.

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摘要

2008年4-10月,为明确典型城市绿化树种紫玉兰耗水特征的影响因素,研究了紫玉兰树干液流对北京市空气温湿度、辐射、风 速、土壤温度和含水量、降雨等环境因子的响应. 结果表明:影响紫玉兰树干液流的8个环境因子可分为蒸发需求因子(EDI)、土壤因 子和降水因子3类,其中,EDI(大气温度、空气相对湿度、总辐射、风速和水汽压亏缺) 是影响紫玉兰树干液流的关键因子,可以解 释紫玉兰树干液流变化的60%,且紫玉兰树干液流对EDI的响应方式呈"S"型曲线,液流达到最大值后,即使光照和蒸发需求增 加,液流也不再增加;土壤因子(土壤温度和土壤含水量)和降水因子(降水量)对紫玉兰树干液流的影响很小.

关键词: 城市树木 热消散技术 树干液流 主成分分析 紫玉兰

Abstract:

In order to clarify the environmental factors affecting the water use of typical urban tree species Magnolia liliiflora, an investigation was conducted on the responses of M. liliiflora whole-tree sap flow to the air temperature, air relative humidity, radiation, wind speed, soil temperature and water content, and precipitation in Beijing from April to October, 2008. The eight environmental factors affecting M. Iiliiflora whole-tree sap flow could be divided into three categories, i.e., evaporative demand index, soil index, and precipitation index. The evaporative demand index (air temperature, air relative humidity, total radiation, wind speed, and vapor pressure deficit) could explain 60% of the variation in the sap flow of individual trees, which presented S-type change trend, i.e., the sap flow reached an asymptote where higher light and evaporative demands could not cause sap flow to increase further. Soil index (soil temperature and water content) and precipitation index (precipitation amount) had little influence on the sap flow.

Key words: urban tree thermal dissipation method sap flow principal components analysis Magnolia liliiflora

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