

前植物生产层

黄土丘陵沟壑区植被恢复过程中物种组成及多样性

莫保儒, 蔡国军, 赵廷宁, 于洪波, 邹天福, 柴春山, 王子婷

摘要:

通过小流域内不同生境条件下的植被调查,研究了半干旱黄土丘陵沟壑区植被恢复过程中的物种组成和植物多样性。结果表明:各植物种占总数比例为多年生草本>一年生草本>灌木>乔木;阳坡灌木作用较大,半阳坡和半阴坡乔木树种与灌木树种作用相近,阴坡明显以乔木树种作用占优势;不同人工林类型之间植物多样性不存在显著差异,而立地条件是影响植物多样性的主要因素,人们对退耕地的经营活动,不利于生物多样性恢复。

关键词: 半干旱黄土丘陵沟壑区;生活型;生物多样性

Plant diversity and species composition on the process of vegetation restoration in semiarid loss hilly and gully at Gansu areas

MO Bao-Ru, CAI Guo-Jun, ZHAO Ting-Ning, XU Hong-Bei, ZOU Tian-Fu, CHAI Chun-Shan, WANG Zi-Ting

Abstract:

Species composition and plant diversity within watershed were investigated at different habitat in semiarid loess hilly region during the process of vegetation restoration. The results show that the proportion of species to the total plant is as follow: perennial herbage>annual herbage>shrub>tree. The importance of different plants in ecological function were shrub in sunny slope, trees and shrubs in half shaded and half sunny slope, and trees in shaded slope. No significant differences were found in the biodiversity between different artificial forests. The environmental condition in the study site is the key factor for biodiversity, and people's production activities are a negative factor for restoration of biodiversity.

Keywords: semiarid Loss Hilly and Gully life type biodiversity

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