

# 森林种群径阶转移模型中转移概率的估算方法\*

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**【摘要】** 基于统计分析理论和微分方程理论,给出了森林种群径阶转移模型中估算转移概率的方法:第一种是在有两次样地观测数据,不考虑林分环境因子等因素的条件下估算转移概率;第二种是在已知林分环境因子条件下,不需要对样地有两次观测数据来估算转移概率。实例验证结果表明,两种估算转移概率的方法具有计算简单和实用性强的特点,对森林经营与管理有一定的理论指导和实际应用价值。

**关键词** 径阶转移模型 转移概率 估算

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Based on the theories of statistical analysis and differential equation, two methods were given for estimating the transition probability in the diameter grade transition model of forest population. The first method was used for the estimation when two groups of observation data were given and it was no necessary to consider the environmental factors of forest stand, while the second one was used for that when the environmental factors were known and there was no need of the observation data. The results of case studies showed that both of the two methods had the characteristics of easy operation and high practicability, and the importance of theoretical guidance and practical application in forest management.

**Key words** Diameter grade transition model, Transition probability, Estimation.

## 1 引言

森林的生长导致林木径阶分布发生变化,而林木径阶分布代表着林分的结构特征,又反过来决定着森林的生长。因此,人们常常用林木的径阶分布变化规律来模拟森林动态变化过程。用矩阵模型模拟动态变化过程非常有效,已被广泛使用<sup>[5,16,20]</sup>。Usher<sup>[18]</sup>首先将矩阵模型应用于森林中异龄林的动态分析中,随后,许多学者对模型进行了应用和改进<sup>[2-4,6,12,13,15,17,19,22-25]</sup>,从而引出了种群径阶转移模型<sup>[15]</sup>。然而,用种群径阶转移模型来模拟种群动态变化规律时,关键在于模型参数的确定。限于篇幅,这里只对转移概率进行讨论。关于转移概率的研究已有许多成果<sup>[9]</sup>,如 Harrison 等<sup>[8]</sup>提出用矩阵因子化方法估计一年间隔期的转移矩阵序列;Solomon 等<sup>[17]</sup>把林木的转移概率参数表示为林木大小和林分密度的函数;白云庆等<sup>[1]</sup>根据测树学的林分表法在假设任意径阶内的林木呈均匀分布,用移动因子来  $R = Z/C$  确定转移概率(其中, $Z$ 为径阶内林木胸径的生长量, $C$ 为径阶大小);阳含熙等<sup>[21]</sup>提出用断面积来计算转移概率;李荣伟<sup>[11]</sup>用密度、年龄和径级为自变量预测直径转移概率;Kolbe 等<sup>[10]</sup>认为

转移概率取决于林分与其最初始状态的距离。方法很多,但在实际使用上各有利弊,需要给出一种实用的估算转移概率方法。为此,本文给出了一种估算模型中转移概率的新方法,能更有效地模拟种群的生长。

## 2 径阶转移模型

森林种群径阶结构的动态变化是指随着时间的变化,树木现有的株数按径阶分布变化,主要体现在以下几个方面<sup>[14]</sup>:

种群在时间  $t$  时,第  $i$  个径阶内的株数为  $Y_i(t)$  ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ),所有径阶内的株数可表示为一列向量  $Y(t) = (Y_1(t), Y_2(t), \dots, Y_n(t))$ ;

由初始观测时间  $t$ ,经过  $K$  时间后,该种群可能会有一定数量的幼苗-幼树进界到径阶结构的起测径阶,设进界株数  $I(t+K)$ ;

在该期间内,各径阶内的树木会由于生长,部分或全部地进入上一个、二个或三个径阶内,设第  $i$  个径阶的进级株数为  $U_i$ ;

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在该期间内,各径阶都可能会有一定的树木枯死或收获,设第*i*径阶枯死株数为 $M_i$ ,收获株数为 $H_i$ ,在*K*年后,整个种群的径阶结构变化如下:

第一径阶(起测径阶)的株数

$$Y_1(t+K) = Y_1(t) + I(t+K) - M_1(t+K) - U_1(t+K)$$

其它各径阶的株数

$$\begin{pmatrix} Y_1(t+K) \\ Y_2(t+K) \\ Y_3(t+K) \\ Y_4(t+K) \\ \vdots \\ Y_E(t+K) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a_1(t) & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\ b_1(t) & a_2(t) & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\ c_1(t) & b_2(t) & a_3(t) & \cdots & \cdots \\ d_1(t) & c_2(t) & b_3(t) & a_4(t) & \cdots \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ Y_E(t) - h_E(t) \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} I_1(t+K) \\ I_2(t+K) \\ I_3(t+K) \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (1)$$

其中,等号右边第一个中括号内表示各径阶的转移矩阵.在转移矩阵内: $a_i(t)$ 为第*i*径阶在间隔期*K*后仍留在本径阶的转移概率; $b_i(t)$ 为第*i*径阶在间隔期*K*后能够进级1个径阶的转移概率; $c_i(t)$ 为第*i*径阶在间隔期*K*后能够进级2个径阶的转移概率; $d_i(t)$ 为第*i*径阶在间隔期*K*后能够进级3个径阶的转移概率.

### 3 转移概率的估算方法

#### 3.1 两次观测数据条件下的估算方法

如果有对样地的两次观测数据(要求标号观测),可根据森林种群径阶生长规律,首先建立种群平均生长量模型<sup>[7]</sup>:

$$G_D = a + bD + cD^2 \quad (2)$$

其中, $G_D$ 表示胸径定期平均生长量; $D$ 表示种群胸径; $a, b, c$ 表示拟合参数,它们通过非线性回归方法确定.需要说明的是,拟合模型参数时,使用的数据是各径阶组的平均生长量.因此,假定在每个径阶 $I_i = [D_i, D_{i+1}]$ 内种群数量呈均匀分布,则有曲线

$$D + G_D = a + (b+1)D + cD^2$$

作平行线族: $F_k = D_0 + kh \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$

其中, $D_0$ 为起测胸径, $h$ 为径阶组 $I_i$ 的宽度,令

$D + G_D = F_k$ ,则有

$$a + (b+1)D + cD^2 = D_0 + kh, \text{ 即}$$

$$cD^2 + (b+1)D + a - D_0 - kh = 0$$

$$\text{令 } T_k = \frac{\sqrt{(b+1)^2 + 4c(D_0 + kh - a)} - (b+1)}{2c}$$

$$(k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n) \quad (3)$$

若 $T_k, T_{k+1} \in I_i = [D_i, D_{i+1}]$ (以两个交点为例),则

$$1) \text{ 当 } M = \frac{G_{T_k} + T_k - D_{i+1}}{h} = \frac{a + (b+1)T_k + cT_k^2 - D_{i+1}}{h}$$

$$Y_i(t+K) = Y_i(t) + U_{i-1}(t+K) - M_i(t+K) - U_i(t+K)$$

$$(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$

可能会出现新的最大径阶

$$Y_{E+1}(t+k) = U_E(t+K)$$

上述种群径阶结构的动态变化也可以用转移矩阵的方法来表示和模拟:

= 0 时,令

$$a_i(t) = \frac{T_k - D_i}{h}, b_i(t) = \frac{T_{k+1} - T_k}{h}, c_i(t) = \frac{D_{i+1} - T_{k+1}}{h};$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } M = \frac{G_{T_k} + T_k - D_{i+1}}{h} = \frac{a + (b+1)T_k + cT_k^2 - D_{i+1}}{h}$$

= 1 时,令

$$b_i(t) = \frac{T_k - D_i}{h}, c_i(t) = \frac{T_{k+1} - T_k}{h}, d_i(t) = \frac{D_{i+1} - T_{k+1}}{h}.$$

若 $I_i = [D_i, D_{i+1}]$ 内没有交点 $T_k$

$$1) \text{ 当 } G_{D_i} = a + bD_i + cD_i^2 < h \text{ 时, } a_i(t) = 1;$$

$$2) \text{ 当 } h < G_{D_i} = a + bD_i + cD_i^2 < 2h \text{ 时, } b_i(t) = 1$$

$$(4)$$

#### 3.2 环境因子为已知条件下的估算方法

如果已知林分状态,可利用林木径阶生长方程来估算转移概率.如林木径阶生长方程为<sup>[7]</sup>:

$$\frac{dD}{dt} = \frac{GD \left( 1 - \frac{D(137 + b_2D - b_3D^2)}{D_{\max}H_{\max}} \right)}{274 + 3b_2D - 4b_3D^2} \times f \quad (5)$$

其中, $D$ 为胸径, $G, b_2, b_3$ 为模型参数(由林木的生物学特性决定), $f$ 表示环境因子,其中 $0 \leq f \leq 1$ ,当 $f = 1$ 时,树木为最优生长;当 $f = 0$ 时,树木不能生长和生存.

将式(5)改变成林木在*K*年内平均生长量函数:

$$G_D = \frac{KGD \left( 1 - \frac{D(137 + b_2D - b_3D^2)}{D_{\max}H_{\max}} \right)}{274 + 3b_2D - 4b_3D^2} \times f \quad (6)$$

有曲线

$$D + G_D = \frac{KGD \left( 1 - \frac{D(137 + b_2D - b_3D^2)}{D_{\max}H_{\max}} \right)}{274 + 3b_2D - 4b_3D^2} \times f + D$$

作平行线族: $F_k = D_0 + kh \quad (k = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$

其中,  $D_0$  为起测胸径,  $h$  为径阶组  $I_i$  的宽度, 令

$$D + G_D = F_k$$

若  $T_k, T_{k+1} \in I_i = [D_i, D_{i+1}]$  是方程  $D + G_D = F_k$  的根, 则

1) 当  $M = \frac{G_{T_k} + T_k - D_{i+1}}{h} = 0$  时, 令

$$a_i(t) = \frac{T_k - D_i}{h}, b_i(t) = \frac{T_{k+1} - T_k}{h}, c_i(t) = \frac{D_{i+1} - T_{k+1}}{h};$$

2) 当  $M = \frac{G_{T_k} + T_k - D_{i+1}}{h} = 1$  时, 令

$$b_i(t) = \frac{T_k - D_i}{h}, c_i(t) = \frac{T_{k+1} - T_k}{h}, d_i(t) = \frac{D_{i+1} - T_{k+1}}{h}.$$

若  $I_i = [D_i, D_{i+1}]$  内没有根  $T_k$ , 1) 当  $G_{D_i} < h$  时,  $a_i(t) = 1$ ; 2) 当  $h < G_{D_i} < 2h$  时,  $b_i(t) = 1$ .

### 4 模型应用

#### 4.1 自然状态下红松种群的转移概率

选择东北阔叶红松林区红松 (*Pinus koraiensis*) 种群 30 个固定样地的数据来估算转移概率. 共选取红松 89 株 (胸径 5.1 ~ 66.1 cm), 起测胸径为  $D_0 = 5.0$  cm, 径阶宽度  $h = 2$  cm. 通过对 30 个固定样地的两次观测数据 (间隔 6 年, 观测数据包括胸径、树高等), 得到胸径平均生长量与胸径关系的拟合公式:

$$G_D = -0.075 + 0.1553D - 0.0018D^2$$

其中,  $R = 0.700$ , 经过相关性检验, 相关性显著.

表 1 阔叶红松林区内红松 6 年间径阶与转移概率的关系

Table 1 Relationship between transition probability and diameter grade of *P. koraiensis* in broadleaved Korean pine forests among 6 years

径阶 Diameter grade (cm)	$T_k$	$M$	$a_i(t)$	$b_i(t)$	$c_i(t)$	径阶 Diameter grade (cm)	$T_k$	$M$	$a_i(t)$	$b_i(t)$	$c_i(t)$
[5,7]	6.184	0	0.592	0.408		[39,41]	39.746	1		0.373	0.627
[7,9]	7.954	0	0.477	0.523		[41,43]	41.729	1		0.364	0.636
[9,11]	9.734	0	0.367	0.633		[43,45]	43.726	1		0.363	0.637
[11,13]	11.524	0	0.262	0.738		[45,47]	45.737	1		0.369	0.631
[13,15]	13.325	0	0.163	0.837		[47,49]	47.764	1		0.382	0.618
[15,17]	15.137	0	0.069	0.911	0.020	[49,51]	49.805	1		0.403	0.497
	16.959										
[17,19]	18.792	1		0.896	0.104	[51,53]	51.862	1		0.431	0.569
[19,21]	20.637	1		0.819	0.181	[53,55]	53.935	1		0.468	0.532
[21,23]	22.493	1		0.747	0.253	[55,57]	56.024	1		0.512	0.406
[23,25]	24.360	1		0.680	0.320	[57,59]	58.130	1		0.565	0.435
[25,27]	26.239	1		0.619	0.381	[59,61]	60.252	1		0.626	0.374
[27,29]	28.131	1		0.566	0.434	[61,63]	62.392	1		0.696	0.304
[29,31]	30.034	1		0.517	0.483	[63,65]	64.551	1		0.776	0.224
[31,33]	31.951	1		0.476	0.524	[65,67]	66.727	1		0.864	0.136
[33,35]	33.880	1		0.440	0.560	[67,69]	68.922	1		0.961	0.039
[35,37]	35.822	1		0.411	0.589	[69,71]				1.0	0
[37,39]	37.777	1		0.389	0.611	[71,73]	71.136	0	0.068	0.932	

表 2 阔叶红松林区内红松 6 年间最优生长径阶与转移概率的关系

Table 2 Relationship between transition probability and supreme-grown diameter grade of *P. koraiensis* in broadleaved Korean pine forests among 6 years

径阶 Diameter grade (cm)	$T_k$	$M$	$b_i(t)$	$c_i(t)$	径阶 Diameter grade (cm)	$T_k$	$M$	$b_i(t)$	$c_i(t)$
[5,7]	6.325	1	0.663	0.337	[39,41]	39.382	1	0.191	0.809
[7,9]	8.140	1	0.570	0.430	[41,43]	41.372	1	0.186	0.814
[9,11]	10.003	1	0.502	0.498	[43,45]	43.364	1	0.182	0.818
[11,13]	11.896	1	0.448	0.552	[45,47]	45.358	1	0.179	0.821
[13,15]	13.811	1	0.406	0.594	[47,49]	47.353	1	0.177	0.823
[15,17]	15.741	1	0.371	0.629	[49,51]	49.350	1	0.175	0.825
[17,19]	17.682	1	0.341	0.659	[51,53]	51.348	1	0.174	0.826
[19,21]	19.632	1	0.316	0.684	[53,55]	53.348	1	0.174	0.826
[21,23]	21.589	1	0.295	0.705	[55,57]	55.350	1	0.175	0.825
[23,25]	23.552	1	0.276	0.724	[57,59]	57.353	1	0.177	0.823
[25,27]	25.520	1	0.260	0.740	[59,61]	59.358	1	0.179	0.821
[27,29]	27.491	1	0.246	0.754	[61,63]	61.364	1	0.182	0.818
[29,31]	29.466	1	0.233	0.767	[63,65]	63.371	1	0.186	0.814
[31,33]	31.444	1	0.222	0.778	[65,67]	65.380	1	0.190	0.810
[33,35]	33.425	1	0.213	0.787	[67,69]	67.390	1	0.195	0.805
[35,37]	35.409	1	0.205	0.795	[69,71]	69.401	1	0.201	0.799
[37,39]	37.395	1	0.198	0.802	[71,73]	71.414	1	0.207	0.793

由式(3)、式(4)得到  $T_k, a_i(t), b_i(t), c_i(t), d_i(t)$  (表1)。由表1可以看出,这种估算转移概率的方法可以研究某时间段内,一个径阶有两个及两个以上生长类型的种群,较白云庆等<sup>[1]</sup>的方法先进,有较强的实用性。

#### 4.2 最优生长条件下红松种群的转移概率

根据文献<sup>[7]</sup>中提供的参数,首先由式(6)得到红松6年间胸径最优平均生长量与胸径关系公式:

$$G_D = \frac{6 \times 70.1 \times D \left( 1 - \frac{D(137 + 38.63D - 0.0966D^2)}{200 \times 4000} \right)}{274 + 3 \times 38.63D - 4 \times 0.0966 \times D^2}$$

这里  $f = 1$ ,利用本文给出的方法计算了红松6年间最优生长的各径阶转移概率(表2)。

由表2可以看出,估算红松最优生长的转移概率与实际情况相符,说明用林木径阶生长方程估算转移概率的方法是可行的。

## 5 结 论

本文给出了估算转移概率的两种方法:第一种要求对样地有两次观测数据,但不考虑林分的环境因子等因素;第二种不需要对样地有两次观测数据,但必须考虑林分的环境因子。两种方法实用于不同的条件,都有较强的实用性,可以在其他种群生长规律研究中使用。

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