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琼南与琼北沿海低山丘陵植物物种组成的比较分析

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摘 要:在对海南岛南端与北端沿海低山丘陵植物区系进行实地调查的基础上,对两个地区植物物种组成进行了比较研究。结果显示两地物种组成既有相似性也有差异性:琼南有种子植物 876 种,隶属于 112 科 484 属,植物区系以热带成分为主,兼有一定的温带成分和中国特有成分,且海南特有成分较高,具有一定的过渡性;琼北有种子植物 934 种,隶属于 141 科 580 属,植物区系以热带分布类型为主,同时有一定的温带成分,海南特有成分较高;两地植物区系的共同点是:均具有种类丰富、地理成分多样、优势成分明显、热带性质较强等。

关键词:植物区系;相似性系数;沿海低山丘陵;铜鼓岭;六道岭;火岭

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Comparative Floristic Composition Study of Coastal Hilly Areas in Southern and Northern Hainan Island

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Abstract: Located in the north-edge of tropical Asia, the flora of Hainan Island has ancient tropical floristic compositions as well as ancient subtropical floristic compositions of China, due to its diversity of natural landforms and climate. In this paper, we chose coastal and hilly areas such as Liudaoling Nature Reserve, Huoling Nature Reserve, Luhuitouling Mountain, Nanshanling Mountain and Hongxialing Mountain (which all locate in the southern Island and are called QN below), and Tongguling Nature Reserve (which locates in the northern Island and is called QB below) as research areas. After surveying the plots, we obtained enough data and compared floristic compositions of two areas. Results show that floristic compositions of both areas had similarities and differences: In QN, there are 876 species of spermatophyte, belonging to 112 families and 484 genera. Geographic elements include tropical ones, temperate ones and Chinese endemic ones. Tropical elements are dominant and Hainan endemic ones are rich, which shows it is transitional elements; In QB, there are 934 species of spermatophyte, which belong to 141 families, 580 genera. Geographic elements, which include tropical ones, temperate ones and endemic ones, are dominated by tropical elements and rich in Hainan endemic elements. The common characteristics of flora components of two areas are that plant species are abundant, geographic elements are diversified, dominant elements are significant and proportion of tropical elements is high.

Key words: Flora; Coefficient of similarity; Coastal hilly areas; Tongguling; Liudaoling; Huoling

海南岛位于亚洲热带的北缘,由于其自然地理位置、地貌的多样性及气候的多样性等,其植物区系具有热带古老区系成分,又有华夏区系的亚热带成分和古老成分[1]。目前,对海南岛植物区系的研究已有较多报道[2-6],如对尖峰岭、吊罗山、五指山、铜铁岭和鹦哥岭等;但上述研究中针对沿海低山丘陵植物区系的相关研究较少,并且目前尚未见有琼南与琼北沿海低丘陵植物区系之间的比较研究。故此,本文以海南岛最南端的六道岭自然保护区、火岭自然保护区、鹿回头岭、南山岭、红霞岭与最北端的铜鼓岭自然保护区为研究对象,在系统的沿海丘陵植被调查基础上,尝试对琼南与琼北沿海低山丘陵植物区系进行比较研究,旨在阐明两个不同地区植物区系的性质和特点及其在植物多样性保育研究上具有的科学价值,以期获得对海南岛植物区系地域分异特征更为深入的认识。

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