

华山新麦草濒危原因及种群繁殖对策

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摘要: 华山新麦草特产于我国华山, 为国家一级保护植物。由于华山新麦草和小麦属于亲缘种, 并且具有很强的抗旱性和耐盐性, 所以对其研究就很有实践意义。从生境特征和繁殖对策的角度对其濒危原因进行了探讨。华山新麦草生长在恶劣和不连续的生境中, 每个居群个体数量都很少。极低的繁殖分配造成其有性繁殖水平低下。脆弱的竞争力和沉重的环境压力共同作用使华山新麦草侧重选择了营养繁殖方式, 在生活史策略上选择上偏重于 K-策略。

关键词: 华山新麦草; 繁殖对策; 繁殖分配; 生活史策略

Endangering reason and reproductive strategy of *Psathyrostachys huashanica* population

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Abstract: *Psathyrostachys huashanica* is perennial herb belongs to *Psathyrostachys* of *hordeae* of *pooideae* in *Gramineae*. *Psathyrostachys* distribute in center of middle Asia and Caucasus Mt., but *Psathyrostachys huashanica* are only located on the Qinling Mt. in China. At present, the amount of the population is much less than the past, being at the edge of extinction. Owing to distributing limitation and importance as breeding material for germplasm storage, it was listed into the first class of national protected rare plants and imperatively protected wild species in relation to crops. For this reason, the present study is significant in probing plant flora, origin and evolution of *Triticum* and crop breeding.

Having made a survey of community and habitat, soil analysis of plots and morphology observation and biomass measurement, the results of the paper were as follows:

P. huashanica was distributed narrowly and disconnectedly, ranging from alt. 350m to 1980m. Its habitat, often on roadside or cliff or rock hollow, was quite rigorous. Most of it grew strong in places full of sunlight, but did not exist basically in shadow places, and did not distribute under trees. The scale of population was small, that is, there were seldom of individuals in a population, from more than 10 plants to the least of only 2. The community contained *P. huashanica* were always sparse brush or herbosa, and *P. huashanica* is companion species. Other companion species were relatively constant, frequent plants were *Indigofera bungeana*, *Lespedeza dahurica*, *Potentilla discolor*, *poa* spp., *Aquilegia incurvata*, *Artemisia gmelinii*, *Sedum aizoon*, *Trachelospermum jasminoides*, *Tripogon chinensis*, and so on. Most of these plants are high stress resistance, i.e. species in *Sedum*, *Trachelospermum*, and *Artemisia*.

The places where *P. huashanica* grows is separated each other, and the characteristics of these places were similar on the whole, i.e. 8~10cm of soil layer thickness, covered by litters, and there were some un-

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covered broken stones in it. *P. huashanica* grew on slightly acid soil($\text{pH}6\sim7$), where the nutrient contents are little and has the highest validity. Soil moisture of plots was relatively high, but fluctuated intensively among the plots and seasons. In hollow of rock or edge of steep cliff, soil moisture mainly came from rainfall, but thin soil layer checked water poorly because there are serious loss of water & soil. Uncertainty of rainfall and unevenness of water & soil erosion result in irregularity of soil moisture timely and spatially.

P. huashanica is perennial herb with long rhizome. Straw is adspersed with $2\sim3\text{mm}$ in diameter and $40\sim60\text{cm}$ of height. Like other plants of Gramineae, *P. huashanica* also developed in form of vegetative propagation by tiller. Valid spike per plant was lower. The number of valid flower per spike is basically constant, consequently, the number of valid flower per plant depends on the number of valid spike and the number of small spicula per spike. It is concluded from data in tables that the number of valid spike was positively correlated with the number of tiller.

Fecundity of *P. huashanica* was much lower as compared to valid flower per plant. The mean number of grains was $10.13\sim11.36$ per plant. Low fecundity of *P. huashanica* shows that many of valid flowers did not develop into grain. Viewed from biomass allocation to different living organs, assimilating organs (leaf and blade sheath) accounted for 79.3% of total fresh biomass, but sexual reproductive organ only 0.9% . In addition, of total current annual assimilation product, percentage of standing dead leaves and straws was 24% .

Despite reproduction allocation among populations of *P. huashanica* was different significantly, on the whole, allocation to reproductive was quite tiny.

As far as vertical distribution is concerned, biomass declined greatly. Biomass decreased by 50% at interval of 10cm with up to the top of plant. Moreover, more than part of biomass concentrated on the base ($<10\text{cm}$ of height) of the plant. In this way, the growth pattern restricted efficiency of sexual reproduction.

Tillers produced by *P. huashanica* were used in the two respects of vegetative and productive growth, but most of tillers became vegetative growth. Leaves were different on the two types of tiller. In general, leaves on sexual reproduction tiller were $2\sim5\text{cm}$ longer than that of vegetative tiller, and amount of leaves on reproductive tiller were markedly larger than vegetative tiller, presumably because of energy translocation in the process of reproduction.

Various factors are involved in *P. huashanica* endangering. First of the reason is its habitat, where many other plants cannot live. Its scattered distribution and small size of population suggest that *P. huashanica* had stress resistance, i. e. drought resistance and salinity resistance, and that the species had weak competitive ability with other plants. Limited soil water and other resource become bottle-neck factors restricting population development. When scale of population exceeds capacity of environment, mortality of population has to increase, some populations in community will disappear or migrate to form small population. This is an important symbol indicating plants endangering.

In population development process, plants must get over difficulties and dangers caused by environment pressure, competition, predation, disease, and so on. In accordance with different essence and intensity of these difficulties, plants adopt different reproductive strategy. *P. huashanica* is perennial herb, apart from sexual reproduction, also having vegetative propagation by tillers. Allocation to sexual reproduction of *P. huashanica* is quite small and unstable. Apart from indigenous genetic character, environment pressure has impact on sexual reproduction level. In order to increase surviving rate, *P. huashanica* had to strengthen vegetative propagation to increase fitness, at the cost of reproduction. As a result, percentage of fruiting and head sprouting were low, assimilation product allocated to reproduction was low, so coefficient of reproduction became lower and lower. In addition, the trend was further explained by biomass vertical distribu-

tion. Biomass of *P. Huashanica* is mainly distributed at the base under 10cm, suggesting that it had to strengthen vegetative propagation, to increase the number of tiller, in order to adapt to surroundings as soon as possible. On the other hand, spike position is 5~10cm higher than leaves. It is impossible for *P. huashanica* to allocate energy to sexual reproduction based on degree of biomass decreasing vertically. So, low percentage of sexual reproduction resulted in low genetic variation of population. It is harmful to population development in the future.

There exist another phenomenon that leaves on vegetative tiller were different from that of reproductive tiller. It reflects presumably that energy translocation in *P. Huashanica*. In generally, reproductive allocation of perennial plants is less than annuals. *P. huashanica* cannot provide tillers with enough energy for differentiation and growth of spikes within one year, as a result, some last\year leaves stand withering and dead sticking to straw. It indicates that *P. huashanica* adopt K-strategy in life history to an extent. Some humanity factors such as tourism and exploiting mount to build road, are also responsible for *P. huashanica* endangering.

Key words: endangering reason; reproductive strategy; *Psathyrostachys huashanica*

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华山新麦草(*Psathyrostachys huashanica* Keng)属禾本科早熟禾亚科小麦族新麦草属多年生草本植物,属华山特有种^[1]。新麦草属以中亚和高加索为分布中心,而在秦岭只有华山新麦草一种^[2,3]。因此华山新麦草的研究对探讨植物区系和小麦属的起源、进化及育种有着重要价值。但据统计,目前在华山上,观察到的该种植物所剩不多,已经到了濒临灭绝的地步。鉴于华山新麦草分布的局限性及作为农作物育种的种质资源的重要性,目前已列为国家一类珍稀保护植物(优先保护种)和急需保护的农作物野生亲缘种^[4,5]。目前对华山新麦草的形态学及其与普通小麦杂交种的细胞遗传学特征有过一些研究^[6~8],但对其濒危原因中的环境因素及种群繁殖对策方面的研究工作还未见报道。

1 华山新麦草分布区的自然环境

华山位于陕西省华阴市境内,雄居秦岭北坡,是秦岭支脉华山山脉的一部分,地理位置处于北纬 34°25'~34°30',东经 109°57'~110°05'。山峰主体几乎全为中生代燕山期(距今 2.0~0.65 亿年)花岗岩所构成的断块柱状山体。由于内外应力,山体崛起,形成了沟壑深邃,山势突兀的特殊的、高山地貌景观,由山麓平原(海拔 351m),至山顶(南峰海拔 2153m),相差 1800m,构成了华山特殊地理环境和自然景观,山区内生物多样性丰富,并具有自身的特殊性。华山的山峰一般皆无土或土层甚薄,仅在缓坡低凹地方才有软厚的土层,主要土壤类型为褐色森林土和棕色森林土。

华山属暖温带大陆性半湿润气候,总的气候特点是:四季分明,气温差别大,冬季寒冷干燥,夏季炎热多雨。全年降雨量平均为 902.7mm,年均气温 5.9℃,绝对最高温度 27.7℃,最低温度 -24.1℃。平原区年均气温 13.4℃,1 月份平均气温 -1.2℃,7 月份平均气温 27.3℃,年日照时数 2300h,年均降水量 600mm,无霜期 220d。但山区气温比较低,降水量偏多,无霜期短,1 和 7 月份的平均气温分别比平原区低 7.5℃和 9.7℃,年降水量比平原多 325mm,无霜期短 53d。

2 调查及研究方法

2.1 华山新麦草的群落和生境调查

野外实地调查不同区域,不同海拔的华山新麦草种群分布情况。主要调查区域为皇甫峪,仙峪和华山峪。分别在皇甫峪 370m(样地 1),皇甫峪 580m(样地 2),仙峪 350m(样地 3),华山峪 410m(样地 4)4 处有华山新麦草种群分布的地方,建立 4 个 5m×5m 的样方,进行常规群落学调查。

2.2 样地土壤分析

从以上 4 个样地采集 0~25cm 层土样,带回实验室进行土壤化学的分析,测定项目有含水量,酸碱度(pH 计),有机质含量(硫酸-重铬酸钾法),碳酸钙含量(容量法),速效磷含量(钼蓝比色法),全氮含量(克氏

定氮法)。

2.3 华山新麦草的形态学观察

在以上 4 个样地中再各建立一个 1m×1m 的小样方,采集该小样方中的华山新麦草数株,进行形态学特征的观察,测量并统计每株华山新麦草的高度,分蘖数,有效穗数,每个穗上的小穗数,及每个小穗上的小花数。

2.4 华山新麦草生物量的测定

将采集到的华山新麦草烘干,一部分分离其各器官(根、茎、叶、穗),分别称重,统计分析,然后进行资源分配的测算;另一部分将地上部分按 10cm 一段剪裁,进行垂直生物量分配的测定分析。

3 结果

3.1 华山新麦草的分布及群落特点

华山新麦草为狭域间断分布,海拔 350~1980m 间都可能生长。但多分布于路边及峭壁的岩石凹陷或空隙中,生境比较严酷。华山新麦草具有喜光的特点,向阳地段植株生长旺盛,而背光处则明显分蘖减少,林下一般没有分布。华山新麦草居群规模一般很小,居群中个体数量很少,常仅 10 余株,最少的一个居群仅有两株。据调查,华山新麦草所处的群落多为稀疏的灌草丛,在调查的 4 个样地中华山新麦草的多度盖度级都为 1,相对密度小于 10%,相对频度小于 40%,重要值小于 20%,属于群落中的次要物种。与华山新麦草伴生的物种种类相对比较稳定,常见者有本氏木蓝(*Indigofera bungeana*)、达乌里胡枝子(*Lespedeza dahurica*)、翻白委陵菜(*Potentilla discolor*)、早熟禾(*Poa* spp.)、秦岭漏斗菜(*Aquilegia incurvata*)、白莲蒿(*Artemisia gmelinii*)、费菜(*Sedum aizoon*)、络石(*Trachelospermum jasminoides*)、中华草沙蚕(*Tri-pogon chinensis*)等,而且多数物种抗逆性较强,例如,景天属、络石属和蒿属等属的植物。

3.2 华山新麦草分布地段土壤状况

华山新麦草主要生长在路边及峭壁的岩石凹陷或空隙中,大多数个体植株生长的地段彼此相对隔离,但其土壤总的特征基本一致,土层厚度常只有 8~10cm,土壤中夹杂着许多大小不均一的碎石粒,土层表面覆盖着少许腐败或死亡的植物器官,土壤营养条件一般(如表 1)。

从表中数据可以看出,华山新麦草生长在土壤 pH6~7 的微酸性条件下,土壤养分的有效性最高,所以植株的生长条件应该还是比较适宜的。由于特殊的生长位置,土壤中有机质的来源主要是土壤微生物分解土层表面的腐败的植物脱落或死亡器官形成的腐殖物质,这些物质构成了植物营养的重要碳源和氮源。水对植物维持生命活动起着重要作用,但从表中数据可以看出,土壤含水量虽不低但各样地差异很大。造成这种现象的主要原因是华山新麦草特殊的生长位置。华山新麦草多生长在岩石凹陷或空隙处,这决定了其土壤中的水分主要依靠降水,同时由于土层浅薄拦蓄降水的能力较差,而且小地形起伏较大,这样降水的不确定性和地表水土流失状况的不均一性就导致了其区域土壤含水量在时间和空间上的不规律性。

表 1 华山新麦草分布地段的土壤条件

Table 1 Soil condition of plots in which <i>Psathyrostachys huashanica</i> are distributed						
样地	含水量	酸碱度 pH	有机质	速效磷		全氮
Plot	Water content (%)	pH value	Organic matter (%)	CaCO ₃ (%)	Available P (mg/L)	N (%)
1	44.71	6.24	5.95	1.88	9.9	0.30
2	20.00	6.63	5.61	2.03	11.4	0.28
3	63.91	5.98	4.12	1.28	8.6	0.21
4	31.94	6.87	4.77	2.60	10.5	0.24

注:采样前两天有较大降雨量

3.3 华山新麦草的生物量结构与繁殖特征

华山新麦草为多年生草本植物,具延长根茎,秆散生,直径 2~3mm,植株高度 40~60cm。和其他禾本科植物一样,也通过分蘖来进行营养繁殖。可以看出同样地植株的有性繁殖指标差异很大,但总体上单株有效穗数与有效数据 单株有效穗数及可育花数是确定华山新麦草有性生殖能力大小的重要指标。由于每个小穗中的可育花数基本恒定,为 2~3 枚,因此单株可育花数主要依赖于其有效穗数和每穗小穗数。当

把 4 个样地 22 个样本合在一起分析时,分蘖数与有效穗数间表现出一定的正相关关系(图 1)。

表 2 华山新麦草不同居群的形态及繁殖特征

Table 2 Morphological and reproductive characteristics of *Psathyrostachys huashanica*

样地	单株分蘖数	单株有效穗数	每穗小穗数	单株可育花数	统计株数
Plot	Tillers per plant	Spikes per plant	Spikelets per spike	Flowers per plant	n
1	60.2	4.4	6.73	74.78	9
2	86.0	0.5	11.00	13.75	2
3	15.5	2.8	9.43	66.80	6
4	46.4	5.2	10.72	139.36	5

对皇甫峪和仙峪两地华山新麦草结实状况的调查显示,华山新麦草的结实力很低,平均每株籽粒数分别只有 10.13 和 11.36,与单株可育花数相比,很低的结实力说明有相当一部分的可育花最终没有能够发育成果实。对这两地 171 株华山新麦草结实情况的统计分析表明(如图 2,其中皇甫峪 97 株,仙峪 74 株),两地均有 50% 以上的植株的籽粒数在 12 粒以下,而每株籽粒数超过 20 粒的还不到统计株数的 10%。

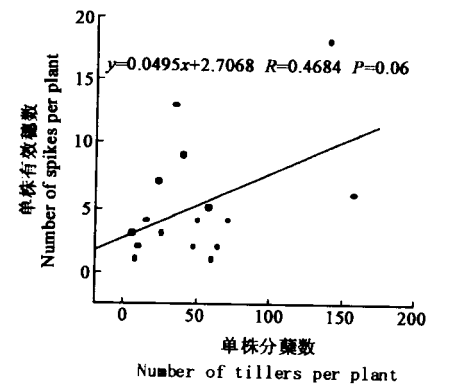


图 1 华山新麦草分蘖数与有效穗数的关系
Fig. 1 Relationship between number of tillers and spikes

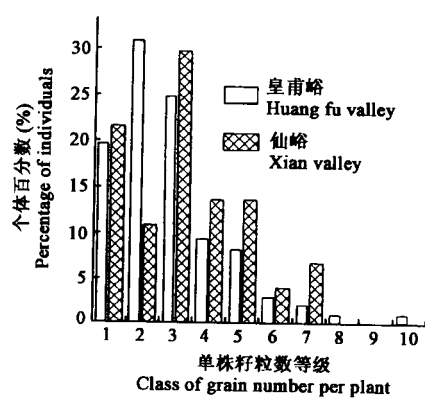
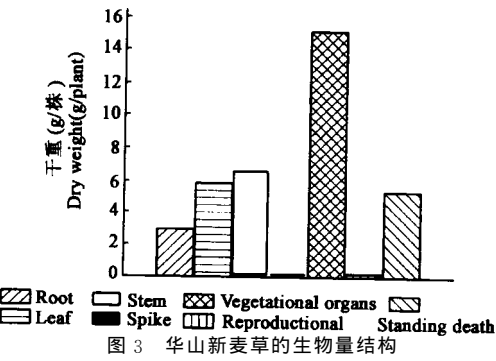


图 2 华山新麦草结实力的频度分布
Fig. 2 Frequency distribution of grain number per plant of *Psathyrostachys huashanica*
1: 0~4.5; 2: 4.5~8.5; 3: 8.5~12.5; 4: 12.5~16.5; 5: 16.5~20.5; 6: 20.5~24.5; 7: 24.5~28.5; 8: 28.5~32.5; 9: 32.5~36.5; 10: 36.5~40.5

从华山新麦草生物量在不同的活器官中的分布情况看(图 3),华山新麦草同化器官(叶、茎+叶鞘)所占比例很高(79.3%),而有性繁殖器官则极低(0.9%)。另外在当年全部同化产物中有 24.4% 的立枯茎叶。

繁殖分配(Reproductive allocation)指一株植物一年所同化的资源中用于生殖的比例。实际指总资源供给生殖器官的比例。常常采用将植物的干重分为生殖部分和非生殖部分的方法。虽然在不同居群中其繁殖分配变化显著,但总体来说,其繁殖分配值相当微小(图 4)。



从华山新麦草生物量垂直分布情况(图 5)可以发 现其生物量随高度的递减幅度相当大,每一等级递减幅都在 50% 左右。而且有一半的生物量都集中在基部(10cm)以下,这种生长模式在一定程度上限制了其有性繁殖的效率。

3.4 华山新麦草不同分蘖上叶片的差异 华山新麦草所产生的分蘖有两个用途,其中大部分分蘖是用

于营养生长,其他少数分蘖是通过产生穗状花序进行有性繁殖。华山新麦草在这两种分蘖上的叶片着生情况上存在着差异。一般说来,有性繁殖分蘖上的叶片要比营养生长分蘖上的叶片长 2~5cm,同时在叶片数目上,两者的差异非常明显(如表 3),造成这种现象的原因可能与华山新麦草繁殖分配中的能量转移情况有关。

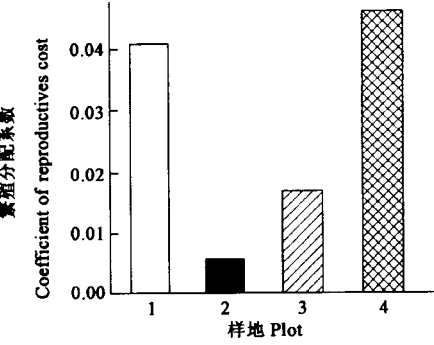


图 4 不同样地华山新麦草的繁殖分配系数
Fig. 4 Coefficients of reproductive cost of *Psathyrostachys huashanica* in different plots

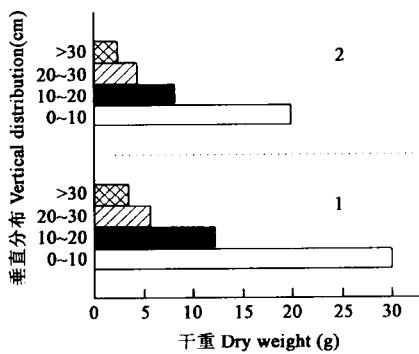


图 5 华山新麦草地上生物量垂直分布
Fig. 5 The vertical distribution of aboveground biomass *Psathyrostachys huashanica*
Part 1: 包括立枯物的生物量 Biomass with standing death; Part 2: 不包括立枯物的生物量 Biomass without standing death

4 讨论

华山新麦草之所以濒危首先从其生境得到体现,华山新麦草处于十分恶劣且其他大多数物种很少生长的环境中,分布零散而不连续,同时种群数量很小。一方面体现出华山新麦草具有较强的抗逆性,如抗旱性和耐盐性。另一方面,也反映出华山新麦草的竞争力十分脆弱。华山地区山势陡峭,水土流失比较严重,土壤水分变化很大,这限制了植物的分布,也加剧了密集生长的植物间的互相竞争。这样,有限的土壤水分资源就成为制约植物种群数量进一步扩大的瓶颈因素。当种群数量超过种群的负荷能力时,为了重新恢复这种负荷平衡,达到一个稳定的状态种群的死亡率必然要增加,这就意味着群落中的有些种群必然要迁出或消亡。这势必会产生一些小种群,而小种群的产生是植物濒危的一个重要标志^[9]。

植物再生依赖于繁殖过程,该过程要经过受精、成熟、扩散、休眠、发芽、幼苗建成的每一个阶段。每一个植物体都必须克服由环境压力、竞争、捕食和疾病造成的危险,因此最终成活的个体是很少的。各种植物所经历的各阶段的障碍的性质与强度是不同的。因为有这些差异,因此可以推测每一种植物都有其特定的繁殖对策(Reproductive strategy)^[10]。华山新麦草是多年生草本植物,和大部分禾本科植物一样,除了进行有性繁殖外,还可以通过分蘖来进行营养繁殖。有性繁殖对不同环境的适应能力方面存在着优越性,其子代种群具有较高的遗传可变性。而营养繁殖产生的每一个后代的资源投资较高,而且每次产生的无性系分株(Ramet)后代数量很少,但其存活率比由种子形成的幼苗高得多。在长期而稳定的环境压力下,营养繁殖在选择上有优势,因为这种环境中的植物处于强烈竞争下,无性系分株比种子形成的幼苗更易存活^[11]。华山新麦草的有性繁殖分配非常低,而且不稳定。这正是华山新麦草在严酷的生境中长期进化、适应的结果,这有利于其种群的维持和生存。当然除固有的遗传特性外,环境压力也影响着种群有性繁殖的水平^[12]。华山新麦草为劣势种群,在恶劣环境条件下存活的机率,要不断加大营养繁殖来尽可能提高适应度,这样就势必要以牺牲一部分有性繁殖来作为补偿。这表现在其较低的抽穗比例和结实力上,在同化产物分配上也表现

表 3 华山新麦草不同分蘖上叶片着生数目

	Table 3 Number of leaves standing in vegetative and reproductive tillers		
	总叶片数 No. of leaves	活叶片数 No. of living leaves	死叶片数 No. of dead leaves
营养生长分蘖 Vegetative tillers	3~4	2~4	0~1
有性繁殖分蘖 Reproductive tillers	8~12	2~4	6~C8

出极低的繁殖分配系数。另外,从华山新麦草生物量的垂直分布也可以发现这一趋势,华山新麦草的生物量主要分布在基部(10cm 以下),表现出该种为了生存不得不加大营养繁殖分蘖的强度,以便于更快的适应环境。同时,由于有性繁殖穗的高度一般要高出叶片 5~10cm,根据生物量垂直递减锐度推断,华山新麦草已不可能给繁殖分配更多的能量了。而有性繁殖比例的减少也使其种群遗传变异性不断变小,这对华山新麦草的种群繁育是非常不利的。

华山新麦草植株出现了营养分蘖和有性繁殖分蘖上叶片的数量不同的现象。这一现象可能反映了华山新麦草体内的能量转移情况。一般多年生植物的繁殖分配要比一年生植物的繁殖分配少得多^[13]。可能在一年中,华山新麦草不足以给分蘖提供足够的能量来进行有性繁殖花穗的生长,或无法保证产生的种子能够成活,于是为了确保繁殖效率,除了从根部吸收能量外,还将一部分叶片中的能量转移,来进行有性繁殖花穗的形成和成长,这使得一部分叶片逐渐枯死,未脱落前依然附着在茎秆上。从这里不难发现华山新麦草在生活史对策上偏重采取的是 K-策略^[14]。

华山新麦草的濒危还涉及到一定的人文因素。华山因道路险恶,为保证上山游客的安全,政府扩修了山道,并在险要处(如悬崖边)加修了栏杆等一系列防护措施。这一行动无疑严重影响了多分布在路边和悬崖边的华山新麦草的生长,甚至妨碍到某些地段华山新麦草的存活。几年前,为了解决旅游高峰期游客上下山道路冲突的问题,在皇甫峪炸山修路,增设缆车,开辟了上华山的第二条路。这对本来生存就比较困难的华山新麦草来说无疑是雪上加霜。在“充分发掘旅游资源”的思想引导下,当地政府已准备对仙峪进行开发,新的炸山修路计划正在准备实施。可想而知,该区域的华山新麦草又将面临一次考验。旅游业作为增加国民收入的一个来源,也造成了生态环境的破坏可能加速大量珍稀植物的濒危灭绝,所以合理计划旅游景点的开发,大力提倡生态旅游已成为当务之急。

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