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芦芽山生态旅游植被景观特征与地理因子的相关分析

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摘要:自然保护区是生态旅游的好去处。植被景观不仅仅是其重要的风景资源,而且更是协调其生态平衡的杠杆所在。通过取样调查,采用一系列植被景观特征指标,分析了芦芽山旅游植被景观特征与地理因子的关系。结果表明:芦芽山旅游植被景观特征的评价几乎不受自然环境的影响,而受人为活动影响较大。相对于自然地理因子而言,人文地理因子(即旅游活动)对植被景观具有更为显著的影响。此外,阴生种比值作为植被生态环境质量评价的指标,在本研究区域具有一定的非适用性。

关键词:芦芽山;敏感水平;群落景观重要值;物种多样性信息指数;地理因子

Correlation Analysis Between Landscape Characteristics of Ecotourist Vegetation and Geographical Factors in Luya Mountain

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Abstract: Tourism ecology is a new field in applied ecology. It has been developed quickly in the world. However, it has not been studied well in China. Vegetation landscapes are not only important scenic resources, but also levers of harmonizing their ecological balance. Nature reserves are good places of ecotourism, and their ecological environment is very sensitive to tourism activities. So it is important to study the relationship between tourism and vegetation environment in the nature reserve. The relationship between landscape characteristics of tourist vegetation and geographical factors is analyzed in Luya Mountain Nature Reserve (LMNR) in this paper. By this study, we can compare the impact of physical geographical factors with that of human geographical factors on vegetation landscape characteristics, and realize the rule of tourism on vegetation landscape.

LMNR, situated at N $38^{\circ}36' \sim 39^{\circ}02'$, E $111^{\circ}46' \sim 112^{\circ}54$, is the highest peak of Guanqin Mountain range in Shanxi Province. It is in warm temperate and mid-humid zone, with obvious continental climate. LMNR protects cold temperate forest vegetation types, and is the origin of Fen River. There are much ecotourism resources in LMNR, and ecotourism has started in 1990s. Nowadays tourists are going on increasing rapidly.

Based on elevation and sensitive level of tourist vegetation landscapes, some samples were taken from different zones and horizontal distances along the tourist road of Gandoutan reserve station-Bingkouao-Taizi temple on its south and southwest slope in Luya Mountain in July, 1999. 2~3 samples were taken randomly on each sampling zone. There were 7 sampling zones and 20 samples in total. In each sample, elevation, slope, aspect, tourist road width, tourists' number at the scenery nearby and the horizontal distance from tourist road were recorded. The coverage, height, abundance, bosom diameter and tree canopy for each species were investigated.

Based on advanced experience, the evaluating standards of tourist vegetation landscape characteristics

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include sensitive level (SL), landscape importance value (LIV), information index of species diversity (H') and negative species proportion (NSP). SL is the tourism frequency, which tourists' number in certain scenery covers the per cent of all tourists' number in all tourist regions. It can not only reflect the attention of people toward the scenery, but also the degree of tourism development. LIV is the sum of relative species index, relative tree height index and relative width index of tree canopy, and it reflects the tourist value and environmental quality of plant community. H'shows the richness and evenness of species, and it calculates by Shannon-Weaner formula. NSP is the per cent of negative species cover in the sample. It is fit for bleak and humid environment, and very sensitive to the environmental change, so it should show the impact of tourism activities on ecological environment.

The correlation between landscape characteristics of tourist vegetation and geographical factors in Luya Mountain is analyzed. A series of vegetation landscape characteristics'indices have been calculated in this paper. LIV is an integrated reflection of species number, average tree height and canopy. It shows that though species number is correlated evidently to slope, the less correlation indices between LIV, H' and physical geographical factors show that physical environment has little effect on tourist vegetation land scape. On the contrary, species number, average tree height and canopy, H' correlate at least to one of human geographical factors or more. For example, average canopy correlates to SL evidently and negatively, the correlation indices between LIV, the width of tourist road, SL are also more. Many correlation indices between LIV, H' and human geographical factor show that vegetation landscapes are affected seriously by human activities. Compared with physical geographical factors, human geographical factors (tourist activities) have more evident effect on vegetation landscape.

In addition, the correlation between NSP and geographical factor shows that it can not reflect ecological environment in Luya Mountain as a good evaluating standard. At first, the evident correlation between NSP and elevation shows NSP is increasing with elevation. Secondly, the correlation indices between NSP and SL, the width of tourist road are also more, which shows that the certain interference of human activity can make NSP increase.

Key words: Luya Mountains; sensitive level; landscape important value; information index of species diversity; geographical factors

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随着旅游业的不断发展,旅游地的生态环境问题日益严峻,旅游生态学也便应运而生。旅游生态学(Tourism Ecology)是应用生态学的一个重要分支学科。国外研究起步较早,发展很快。研究内容主要涉及旅游造成的生态破坏分析[1-2]、旅游景观格局对旅游者行为和心理的影响[3~5]、旅游生态负荷[6-7]、旅游生态规划和管理[8-9]。在我国,旅游生态学发展缓慢。虽然有些学者对旅游的环境影响、旅游容量[10]等进行了一定的研究,但对旅游生态学的系统研究较少。刘鸿雁首先介绍了旅游生态学的研究内容[11],吴必虎在对其分析的同时,强调了应加强旅游目的地的行政和设施、游客的生态管理[12],随后一些学者以具体案例探讨了旅游区的生态环境容量和生态负荷[13]。

生态旅游是一种新的旅游发展形式,它正处于一个刚刚起步的阶段[14]。在生态旅游日益受到游客青睐的今天,自然保护区以其优美的自然景观,提供了一个回归自然的好氛围,吸引了大批游客。植被不仅仅是其重要的风景资源,而且更是保护景区生态环境的关键所在。近年来,随着旅游量的不断增长,旅游活动也逐步成为自然保护区生态环境破坏的一大潜伏因素。认识和保护旅游资源是旅游发展规划的基础[15]。植被是一定地域各种自然要素相互作用的最直接表现,它能充分客观地反映其生态环境的质量优劣。因而探讨二者的内在方式,要求其中规律,用以指导旅游区的规划管理实践,具有一定的理论和现实意义。

至于旅游与植被环境的研究工作还不够广泛和深入。旅游可以使植物发生直接和通过土壤表现出间

接的变化[16-17],产生干扰和胁迫作用,从而影响群落种类组成,降低原有种的多度和活力,致使群落结构和植物区系发生变化[1]。刘鸿雁等以香山公园为例探讨了旅游干扰对黄栌林种群、群落和土壤特性的影响[18]。李贞等采用 5 项评价指标研究了旅游开发对丹霞山植被的影响[19]。程占红等在此基础上,改进了某些评价指标,研究了天龙山旅游开发与植被的关系[20]。

许多学者曾在芦芽山作过多方面的研究工作,尤其是植被生态学方面的工作[21.22]。但关于旅游活动与植被景观关系的研究工作,还未见有过报道。本文以芦芽山生态旅游区为例,利用 4 个指标分析了旅游植被景观特征与地理因子的相关性,旨在比较自然地理因子(自然环境)和人文地理因子(旅游活动)各自对植被景观的影响程度,分析旅游活动对植被景观特征影响的规律性。

1 芦芽山地理及生态旅游概况

芦芽山自然保护区成立于 1980 年,1997 年 12 月晋升国家级自然保护区。芦芽山是管涔山的主峰,位于吕梁山北端,约 38°36′N~39°02′N,111°46′E~112°54′E。面积 21 453hm²,在行政区划上隶属于宁武县西马坊乡,跨宁武、五寨等县的部分地区。该区属暖温带半湿润区,具有明显的大陆性气候特点,夏季凉爽多雨,冬季寒冷干燥。年均气温 $5\sim 8$ $\mathbb C$,1 月份均温 $-8\sim -12$ $\mathbb C$,7 月份均温 $20\sim 25$ $\mathbb C$,年降水量 $350\sim 500$ $\mathbb C$,年为有时,年均相对湿度 $50\%\sim 55\%$,无霜期 $130\sim 170$ $\mathbb C$ 。自 20 世纪 90 年代以来,芦芽山生态旅游业也悄然兴起。伴随人们回归大自然的向往,游客量在不断增长。1998 年达 27 500 多人,1999 年达 36 000 多人,但具有明显的季节性,游客主要集中于 $5\sim 10$ 月份。

芦芽山具有丰富的生态旅游资源。地貌形态多样,生物资源丰富,气候、植被-土壤呈明显垂直变化。在植物群落方面,由于长期遭受破坏,该山原始植被已不复存在,海拔 $1600\mathrm{m}$ 以上以华北落叶松和云杉为建群种组成的寒温性针叶林占优势,低中山以暖温带落叶阔叶林和落叶阔叶灌丛为主。本区东坡地带性植被为暖温带落叶阔叶林($1350\sim1700\mathrm{m}$),西坡地带性植被为温带草原($1350\sim1500\mathrm{m}$),随海拔高度增加,依次为针阔叶混交林带($1700\sim1850\mathrm{m}$),寒温性针叶林带($1750\sim2600\mathrm{m}$),亚高山灌丛草甸带($2450\sim2772\mathrm{m}$)。根据芦芽山生态旅游资源和生态旅游的回归情调,对其作了如下区划:河谷和沟谷农田乡村区——接近自然的生态旅游($1350\sim1400\mathrm{m}$);落叶阔叶林区——亲近自然的生态旅游($1400\sim1700\mathrm{m}$);针阔叶混交林区——返回自然的生态旅游($1750\sim2600\mathrm{m}$)①。

芦芽山自然保护区主要保护褐马鸡和寒温性森林植被类型,而且保护区是汾河的发源地。保护区的合理建设,对于山西省干旱的黄土高原保持水土、涵养水源、调节气候,特别是保持汾河水量平稳,促进山西经济稳步协调发展,具有明显的生态效益。

2 研究方法

2.1 取样

1999 年 7 月,在芦芽山自然保护区首先根据海拔和旅游植被景观敏感水平的不同,用样带和样地相结合的方法取样,在芦芽山南坡和西南坡,即沿干沟滩保护站($2020\mathrm{m}$)-冰口凹($2220\mathrm{m}$)-太子殿($2580\mathrm{m}$)旅游线路(该地段是旅游活动的中心区),大致以高差每隔 $100\mathrm{m}$ 做一条样带,每条样带上又依据游径和距离带的不同,随机设置 $2\sim3$ 个样地(样地选取时,尽量保持其坡度、坡向差异较小),每个样地面积 $10\mathrm{m}\times10\mathrm{m}$,共 7 条样带 20 个样地,基本上涵盖了芦芽山的主要森林植被类型,也包括了其旅游开发不同程度的植被景观差异,能够充分客观地反映芦芽山旅游植被景观的生态环境状况。

在每个样地中先测量海拔高度、坡度、坡向、游径宽度和附近景点的游览人次及与游径的水平距离(简称距离),再测量每个样地植被层盖度及每个种的盖度和高度,乔木层还包括每个种的多度、胸径和冠幅。

坡向的原始记录是以朝东为起点(即为 0°),顺时针旋转的角度表示[24]。数据处理时采取每 45° 为一个区间的划分等级制的方法,以数字表示各等级:1表示北坡($247.5^{\circ} \sim 292.5^{\circ}$),2表示东北坡($292.5^{\circ} \sim 292.5^{\circ}$)

万方数据

 337.5°)3 表示西北坡(202. 5° ~247. 5°),4 表示东坡(337. 5° ~22. 5°),5 表示西坡(157. 5° ~202. 5°),6 表示东坡(22. 5° ~67. 5°),7 表示西南坡(112. 5° ~157. 5°),8 表示南坡(67. 5° ~112. 5°)。显然,数字越大,表示越向阳,越干热。

2.2 分析方法

旅游植被景观特征应该能够充分地反映自然地理要素和旅游活动对其生态环境的作用程度。植被生态环境质量是植被景观保持其美学特征的根本所在,良好的生态环境能保障其植被景观具有质量更佳的旅游价值,因而植被生态环境应该以风景林景观和群落结构的稳定程度为标准。根据国内外的先进成果和经验^[19.20.25],作者认为旅游植被景观特征的评价指标主要有敏感水平、群落景观重要值、物种多样性信息指数和阴生种所占比值。这些评价指标的含义和计量为:

- (1) 敏感水平 $(Sensitive\ level,$ 简称为 $SL^{)^{[19,25]}}$ 是指公众和社会对风景景色的关注,其值采用游览频率,这样同时反映了该景区旅游开发的程度水平。即,SL=某景点游览人次/进入游览区总人次。敏感水平愈高,说明该景点植被景观旅游价值愈大,但长时间过高的敏感水平,则会造成植被景观破坏而丧失其旅游价值。
- (2) 群落景观重要值(Community Landscape Importance Value,简称为 LIV) [19-20] 是以物种多样化、群落结构和美学因素来反映植物群落的旅游价值和环境质量。群落景观重要值越大,说明该群落的旅游价值越大,其生态环境越好。群落内异常丰富和千姿百态的物种是其是否具有旅游美学价值的基本要素,无疑物种量应成为计量 LIV 的首要因素。其次,相对灌木草本而言,乔木是群落的主要建群种,乔木层是群落的主要植被层次,不仅其生物学形态构成景观美学的主要特征,而且其本身为人类提供生态旅游如森林浴、摄影写生等诸多形式的场所,成为吸引游客的又一主要生态因子,因此乔木的某些生物特性也成为评价因子。作者其计算方法为 $LIV=X_*+X_h+X_w$,式中 LIV 为景观重要值, X_* 为相对物种系数(Relative species index) = 样地物种量/景区总种数(根据作者调查记录共 99 种); X_h 为相对林高系数(Relative tree height index) = 样地平均林高/最高林高; X_w 为乔木相对冠幅系数(Relative width index of tree canopy) = 乔木平均冠幅/最大冠幅。
- (3)物种多样性信息指数(Information index of species diversity,简称为 H'):表示物种的丰富程度和各物种组成的均匀性程度。一般而言,信息指数愈大,表示物种多样性愈大,生态环境质量愈好。其计算公式是^[26]: $H'=-\sum_i (P_i \ln P_i)$,式中 $i=1,2,\cdots,S$ 为物种总数, P_i 为第 i 个种的盖度比例,即 $P_i=N_i/N_0$, N_i 为第 i 个种的盖度, N_0 为所有种的盖度之和。
- (4)阴生种比值(Negative Species Proportion,简称 NSP) [19-20]:指样地中阴生植物种类所占的比例。阴生种适生于低温阴湿的环境,其环境敏感性大,即环境的微弱变化即可引起阴生种的变化。阴生种比值愈大,表明群落所依存的生态环境质量愈佳。
- 3 植被景观特征与地理因子关系的分析
- 3.1 植被景观特征与自然地理因子的相关分析

表 1 植被景观特征与自然地理因子的相关分析

Table 1 Correlation analysis between vegetation landscape characteristics and physical geography factors

	物种量 Species number	林高 Tree height	冠幅 The width of tree canopy	景观重要值 Landscape importance value	信息指数 Information index of species diversity	阴生种比值 Negative species proportion
海拔 Elevation	-0.248	-0.089	-0.023	-0.134	0.260	0.597**
坡度 Slope	0.482*	-0.018	-0.290	-0.102	0.246	-0.200
坡向 Aspect	-0.147	0.117	-0.309	-0.203	-0.150	-0.125

n=20, f=18, r=0.4438 (p<0.05), r=0.5614 (p<0.01)

异。坡度愈大,物种量愈多。

群落林高呈现朝向低海拔、平缓(湿)和偏阳方向发展的一个综合梯度。但林高与海拔、坡度、坡向等环境因子之间的相关性都不显著,相关系数极小。

乔木平均冠幅表现出向低海拔、平缓和偏阴方向发展的趋势,但与各环境因子之间的相关性都不显著。

群落景观重要值呈现朝向低海拔、平缓和偏阴方向发展的梯度,它是上述三者(物种量、林高、冠幅)随自然地理因子变化的一个综合反映。它与海拔、坡度、坡向等因子的不显著性,表明自然地理因子对群落景观重要值的作用相对较小。

而物种多样性信息指数呈现出朝高海拔、陡峭和偏阴方向发展的一个综合梯度。但同样,它与各因子的相关性也均不显著。

阴生种比值表现出朝向高海拔、平缓和偏阴方向发展的梯度,并且与海拔因子具有非常显著的相关性。因为海拔愈高,温度愈低,水分增加,环境愈阴湿,愈适宜阴生种生长发育。

从上述分析可见,尽管物种量与坡度显著相关,但景观重要值作为物种量、平均林高和平均冠幅的综合反映,它和物种多样性信息指数一样,与各自然地理因子的非显著性,表明植被景观的评价几乎不受自然环境的影响。但同时,阴生种比值与海拔因子的极显著相关性,又说明阴生种比值作为植被生态环境质量评价的指标,在本研究区域并不能很好地反映,具有一定的非适用性。

3.2 植被景观特征与人文地理因子的相关分析

表 2 植被景观特征与人文地理因子的相关分析

Table 2 Correlation analysis between vegetation landscape characteristics and human geography factors

	距离 Level distance from tourist road	敏感水平 Sensitive level	物种量 Species number	林高 Tree height	冠幅 The width of tree canopy	景观重要值 Landscape importance value	信息指数 Information index of species diversit	阴生种比值 Negative species y proportion
游径宽度 Tourist road width	-0.028	0.344	-0.417	-0.373	0.019	-0. 285	0.076	0.365
距离 Level distance from tourist road	1	- 0. 590 * *	0.084	0.202	0.143	0.233	0.231	0.115
敏感水平 Sensitive leve	-1		-0.242	-0.026	-0.603**	-0.518*	-0.397	0.434

n=20, f=18, r=0.4438 (p<0.05), r=0.5614 (p<0.01)

从表 2 可知,首先敏感水平与距离呈现极显著的负相关性,说明距离愈远,敏感水平愈低,游人对植物群落的关注则更少(图 1)。此外,敏感水平与游径宽度也呈较大的正相关,说明游人对植被景观关注更多的地方,其游径愈宽。

物种量呈现朝向窄游径、偏远距离、低敏感水平增长的方向发展。其中,它与路宽因子的负相关接近显著水平,说明游径对其有较大的影响。

群落平均林高呈现朝向窄路、远距离和低敏感水平发展的趋势。它与路宽因子也具有接近显著的负相关性。 群落平均冠幅表现出朝向偏宽路、远距离和低敏感水平发展的综合梯度,并且与敏感水平具有极显著的负相关性。显然,敏感水平愈大,其群落平均冠幅愈小(图1)。

群落景观重要值作为上述物种量、平均林高和平均冠幅三者的综合反映,呈现出朝窄路、远距离和低敏感水平发展的梯度,且与敏感水平具有显著的负相关性,说明群落景观重要值受游客影响较大。敏感水平愈高,游览频率愈高,植被景观曾一度具有较高的旅游价值,但现在景观重要值却不断降低(图1)。

物种多样性信息指数呈现朝向偏宽路、远距离和低敏感水平处发展的趋势。虽与各人文因子不显著相关,但它与敏感水系称表的负相关系数,则说明二者具有较大的负相关(图 1)。

阴生种比值表现出朝宽路、近距离和高敏感水平发展的趋势。虽与各人文因子不显著相关,但它与敏

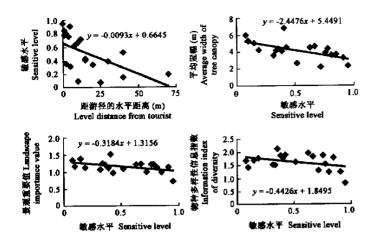


图 1 植被景观特征与人文地理因子的关系

Fig. 1 The correlation between vegetation landscape characteristics and human geographical factors

感水平和游径宽度却呈较大的正相关性。这是人为活动适度干扰的作用所在。旅游活动的干扰不仅没有使阴生种类减少,反而适度干扰,则使阴生种有所增加,再加上本区自然环境阴湿,适宜阴生种生长发育,所以游径愈宽,敏感水平愈高的景区,致使阴生种比值愈高。

由上述分析可知,物种量及其信息指数、群落平均林高和平均冠幅都至少与一个人文地理因子有较大的相关性。其中,平均冠幅与敏感水平呈现极显著的负相关,景观重要值作为植被特征的主要指标,不仅与游径宽度及其距离有较大的相关系数,而且与敏感水平显著相关。显然,植被景观受人为活动影响较大。相对于自然地理因子而言,人文地理因子对植被景观具有更为显著的影响。但同时,阴生种比值与敏感水平、游径宽度的较大的正相关性,则说明它并不能很好地反映人文地理因子对植被景观的作用,相反,旅游活动的适度干扰,则使其比值有所增加。

4 结语

由此可见,尽管物种量与坡度显著相关,但各自然地理因子与群落景观重要值和物种多样性信息指数的极小相关系数,表明芦芽山旅游植被景观特征的评价几乎不受自然环境的影响。相反,景观重要值和物种多样性信息指数与人文地理因子较大的相关性,说明植被景观受人为活动影响较大。相对于自然地理因子而言,人文地理因子(即旅游活动)对植被景观具有更为显著的影响。此外,阴生种比值与各地理因子的相关性,说明阴生种比值作为植被生态环境质量评价的指标,在本研究区域并不能很好地反映植被景观特征,具有一定的非适用性。

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万方数据