包兰铁路沙坡头段人工植被区生境与植被变化研究

干云江1,2,林庆功3,石庆辉2,刘家琼2

(1. 北京师范大学环境演变与自然灾害教育部重点试验室,北京师范大学资源科学研究所,北京 100875; 2, 中国科学院 沙坡头沙漠试验研究站,甘肃兰州 730000; 3. 兰州铁路局中卫固沙林场,宁夏中卫 751702)

摘要,综合土壤、气候、植被等诸多因子,结合时间尺度上的环境变迁对植被的变化进行了研究。结果表明,(1)沙子水分 随着人工植被建立时间延长而线性地减少,30a后人工植被的水分得以稳定,对降水量增加的响应也变弱。(2)虽然人工 植被盖度有所下降,但以油蒿为建群种的群落能够适应沙坡头环境的变化,不断的自我繁衍,保持可持续性。(3)随着环 境的变化,该地的生物多样性增加了:藻类、藓类以及浅根性植物和动物等的侵入,使简单的人工植被已演变到多层次的 复杂的人工+自然生态系统。该生态系统能够维持草原化荒漠条件下较高的盖度,有利于沙面形成结皮并向成土过程发 育,从而可保持固沙系统较长时期的稳定。

关键词:人工植被;稳定性;沙结皮;复合生态系统

Changes of Habitat and Vegetation in Man-made Vegetation Area of Shapotou Section Along Baotou-Lanzhou Railway

YU Yun-Jiang^{1,2}, LIN Qing-Gong³, SHI Qing-Hui², LIU Jia-Qiong² (1. Institute of Resource Science, Key Lab. of Environmental Change and Natural Disaster of Ministry of Education, Beijing Normal University, Beijing 100875, China; 2. Shapotou Desert Experimental Research Station, Academia Sinica, Lanzhou 730000, China; Controlling-Sand Forestry Centre of Zhongwei, Lanzhou Railway Bureau Zhongwei 751702, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, $2002,22(3):433\sim439.$

Abstract: This paper studied on the changes of habitat and vegetation in the man-made vegetation area of Shapotou section along Baotou-Lanzhou railway and consequently analyzed the sustained capacity of the vegetation. By analysizing climatic data for four decades of years, changing trendency of precipitation and soil water content at Shapotou was indicated; the wind-erosing (or wind-cumulation) depth and patch bondage in "flowing part" were measured each month to learn about vegetation degradation. The resistant capacity of sandy crust against wind-sand fluid was measured in the wind-tunnel lab; all samples for vegetation coverage were by 10m×10m, the result showed, (1) Sand water contents linearly decline with ages of vegetation within less than 30 years. Thereafter, its response to precipitation weakens (2) As the artificial vegetation coverage declined, some species of vegetable stood the test of adversity environment and existed. For example, especially, Artemisia ordosia could adapt to the environmental change at Shapotou and it can self-reproduce and, thereby form Artemisia ordosia community. As vegetation gets old, the shrub coverage decreases, and meanwhile grass coverage increases, thereby making the whole coverage sustainable. (3) With environmental change, the biological diversity increases. Encroachment of alga, moss, flatroot vegetable and animals transforms the simple man-made vegetation to the multi-purpose, complicated man-made and natural ecological system. This ecological system can maintain certain vegetation coverage in desert and grassland areas, it is favorable to form sand-crust and soil and further keep controlling-sand

基金项目:中国科学院沙坡头沙漠实验研究站开放基金资助项目(200021);中华人民共和国铁道部科研资助项目:国家 重点基础研究资助项目(20000 18604)

收稿日期:2091-03-18,修订日期:2001-12-10 作者简介:于云江($1964\sim$),男,内蒙古乌前旗人,博士。主要从事干旱区资源与生态环境研究。

(2)土壤含水量下降 沙坡头人工植被区不同栽植年代沙层含水率变化见图 2。栽植时间越长,含水率越低。即流沙> 1981 年栽植区>1973 年栽植区>1964 年栽植区(栽植区)(图 $2^{[11]}$)。从无人工植被(流沙)到近 30a(1964 年)的人工植被区,土壤含水量随着植被年龄的增加而呈线性减少(图 3)。1993 年测定各年代人工植被时,它们的沙层含水率均在 1.5%以下,仅占流沙含水率的 $30\%\sim45\%$ (表 1)。

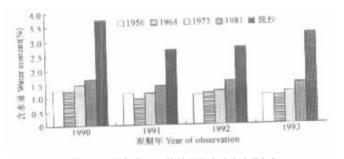


图 2 不同年代人工植被区的土壤含水量[11]

Fig. 2 Water content of sand within artificial vegetable area [11]

- 2. 1. 2 植被区风沙变化 沙坡头人工植被栽植 $8 \sim 9a$ 后,植被覆盖度可达 $20\% \sim 30\%$,最高可达 40%,在这种盖度的地段上,20cm 高处的风速比流动沙丘减少了 55%,地面输沙量只有流沙的 21.7%。地面粗糙度比流沙提高 957.7 倍。
- 2.1.3 土壤变化 随着植被使沙面得以固定,近地表形成了防护性强的沙结皮。同时,固定沙面也常受风蚀等影响,使得流沙泛起。
- (1)沙结皮的形成 随着植物固沙阶段的推移,枯枝落叶增加;地表孢子植物的分泌物、残体和大气降尘

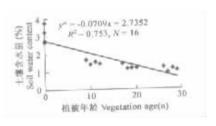


图 3 不同时间植被的土壤含水量 Fig. 3 Soil water content of artificial vegetable at different time

(每年平均 1.6 mm)以 $1 \sim 10 mm/a$ 的速度沉积,沙面结皮已由人工植被建立初期的无机结皮(流沙沙面含有机质 $0.06\% \sim 0.12\%$),逐渐发育成有机结皮(含有机质 $0.42\% \sim 1.47\%$),在老固沙区最厚,可达 $5 \sim 8 cm$,局部地段可达 10 cm 以上。结皮中的孢子植物在干旱时,呈黑色斑块,雨后则呈绿色,含叶绿素,能进行光合作用,耐旱性极强。结皮层的最低持水量达 20%,可阻截的雨水相当于流沙的 4 倍。生物结皮的支持强度、抗风蚀能力,远大于流沙,据风洞试验,结皮层可抗 25 m/s 以上大风而不被侵蚀。生物结皮的形成是人工生态系统环境变化的最重要的标志之一,它不仅意味着沙土以较快的速度向成土过程发育,而且也极大地提高了防护体系的综合效益。

表 1 人工植被的沙层含水率(%)[11]

Table 1 Water ratio of sand at artificial vegetable

测定年	栽植年 Grown age						
Observed year	1956	1964	1973	1981	流沙 Flowing sand	降水量(mm) Recipitation	
1993	1.04ª	1.02ª	1.18ª	1.46 ^b	3.21°	199.00	
1993 年占流沙 %	32.4	31.8	36.8	45.6	100		

a,b,c 之间彼此差异显著 P=0.05

(2)人工植被区固定沙地的活化 在沙坡头人工植被区的风蚀地段,由于植被死亡、沙障损坏,常形成流沙斑块,即**污劣数**排器测定,在风蚀深度为 $20\sim50\mathrm{mm}$ 的活化斑中,3 个月内的风蚀深度最高达 $18.2\mathrm{cm}$,一般为 $14\sim17\mathrm{cm}$,平均 $3.57\mathrm{cm}$ 。活化斑大多位于丘顶, $2\mathrm{m}$ 高处风速为丘间低地的 155.6%, $10\mathrm{m/s}$ 风速

下,输沙量 $7\min$ 内达 2.78g。原为 $8.2m^2$ 的活化斑,8 个月内扩大到 $24.0m^2$,比原活化斑增大 3 倍,周围植被也因风蚀裸根而死。从季节变化来看, $5\sim6$ 月份为风蚀阶段,风蚀量平均高达 3.57cm, $7\sim9$ 月份为风积阶段,风积量不大, $9\sim12$ 月份为积蚀平衡阶段。活化斑虽然所占面积不大(约占试验区的 1.56%),但对植被的破坏很大,且潜伏着迅速扩大的危机。

2.2 植被变化

随着生境的变化,植被区植被的物种组成、结构特点也发生了变化

2. 2. 1 人工植被变化 从 20 世纪 50 年代起,沙坡头从国内外引进 100 余种固沙植物。其中中生植物如杨、柳、榆树等均陆续死亡,至今保存较好的有仅有油蒿(Artemisia ordosica)、花棒(Hedysarum scoparium)、中间锦鸡儿(Caragana intermedia)、柠条(C. korshinskii)等几种。其中主要优势植物在人工植被中所占面积如表 2。以油蒿为建群种的优势群落面积占试验区总面积的 75.50%(图 4),其余各种占 24.5%;可见,油蒿为人工植被的主要优势植物种[12]。

表 2 人工植被中各优势群落的面积^[12]
Table 2 Area of the predominance community

in artificial vegetation

优势群落 Predominance community	占地面积(m²) Area
油蒿 A. ordosica	760764
花棒 H. scoparium	167816
中间锦鸡儿等 C. intermedia	75344
柠条 C. korshskii	2960

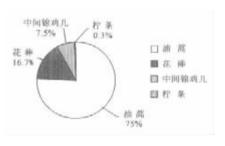


图 4 几种人工植被所占百分比[12]

植 Fig. 4 Percentage of some artificial vegetable

2. 2. 2 植被区其它种群的入侵、繁衍 沙坡头人工植被栽植 $8\sim9a$ 后,植被覆盖度可达 $20\%\sim30\%$,最高可

达 40%,为旺盛生长期。这种覆盖度已近草原化荒漠地区沙丘植被覆盖度的极限值^[12]。此后,人工植物种开始衰退,但地表已有较厚的枯枝落叶层,结皮逐渐形成,草本植物大大增加(表 3),陆续有下列种群入侵。

(1) 蓝藻类植物 具鞘微鞘藻(Microcoleus vaginatus)、伪双点颤藻(Oscillatoria abscura)和双尖菱板藻(Hantzschia amphioxys)等 18 种之多;藓类植物:长尖扭口藓(Barbula ditrichoidis)银叶真藓(Bryum argenteum),密度可达 154 株/cm²。藻、藓类孢子植物并不为人注目,但能固氮,其丝状体菌丝、残体分泌物与表土胶结成网,形成稳定的生物结皮层,这是草原化荒漠地区植物固沙的一个极其重要的因素。

表 3 不同年代植被的植物生长状况[11,13](1993年测定)

Table 3 Growth status in different artificial plant ages

栽植区 Plant area	灌木盖度(%) Coverage of shrub	草本盖度(%) Coverage of grass	总生物量*(g) Total biomass	植物种 Plants pecies
1956 年	7. 02ª	44. 49ª	17052.7	油蒿,小画眉草 ¹ ,雾冰藜 ² ,绵蓬 ³
1964 年	13.07 ^b	33.66 ^b	13180.6	油蒿,小画眉草,雾冰藜
1973 年	13.90 ^b	31.60 ^b	29800.0	油蒿,雾冰藜,花棒
1982 年	16.81°	6.11°	21401.7	油蒿,绵蓬,花棒

a、b、c、d 间差异显著 P=0.05, $n=10*(100m^2)$ 1. E. poaeoides; 2. C. dasybhylla; 3. B. patelliforme

(2)浅根系草本植物 雾冰藜(Bassia dasyphylla)蒙古虫实(Corispermum mongolicum)蝶果虫实(C. patelliforme)小画眉草(Eragrostis poaeoides)刺沙蓬(Salsola. ruthenica)狗尾草(Setaria viridis)沙兰刺头(Echinops gmelinii)沙葱(Allium mongolicum)分枝鸦葱(Scorzonera divaricata)等。它们和天然更新的油蒿一起,其总盖度仍可达 30%,在丰水且雨量分布均匀的年份,覆盖度可达 50%以上。尤其是小画眉草,在老固沙区特别密集,每平方米可达 708 株,多者可达千株以上,其枯株残体冬季仍直立地面,直至翌年 7月份仍紧贴**两条,物种**企体出苗后,才渐消失,能起到很好的固沙作用[13]。

2.2.3 动物种群的入侵与栖息繁衍 由于植物生长茂盛,植被区输沙量仅为流沙输沙量的 2.5%,沙面得

以稳定,为动物的栖息繁衍提供了有利条件。两栖类为花背蟾蜍(Bufo raddei)及 2 种蛙类;爬行类 5 种 — 荒漠沙蜥(Phrynocephalus Przewalskii),荒漠麻蜥(Eremias przewalskii),虎斑游蛇(Nitrix tigrinalateralis),黄脊游蛇(Colubex spinalis),白条游蛇(Elaphe dione);鸟类有凤头百灵(Galerida cristata),朱颈斑鸠(Streptopelia chinensis),红尾伯劳(Lanius cristatus),戴胜(Upupa epoops)等 100 余种;哺乳类有大耳猬(Erinaceus auritus albulus),草原兔(Sorex araneus),三趾跳鼠(Dipus sagitta),草原黄鼠(Citellus dauricus)等等;昆虫有 314 种,还有多种害虫。在该区有 12 种国家一、二级保护动物[14]。

综上所述,沙坡头人工植被成活、保存较好的虽仅有油蒿这一半灌木层片,但为高草层片、贴近地面的草本层片以及隐花植物层片的形成和动物的繁衍提供了有利条件。也就是说,简单的人工植被已演变到多层次的复杂的人工+自然生态系统。与此同时,沙丘也变得相对平缓,显示出灌丛+草本缓起伏固定沙丘景观。

3 讨论与结论

(1)水分变化特点 水分是沙漠逆境中植物生长的主要限制因子,为此学者们就沙生植物对水分的利用和竞争做过许多研究[15~17]。沙层水分随着人工植被建立时间延长而线性地减少,30a 后人工植被的水分降低到一个稳定水平(从流沙到 1981、1973、1964 年植被区,图 2)。在较老的植被内,土壤含水量与降水量的线性相关变弱(1956 年栽植区的线性回归的 R^2 仅为 0. 02)(表 4)。这种水分关系可以使老固沙区的土壤水分保持相对的稳定性,从而有利于维持老固沙区一定的植被盖度。沙结皮的形成、发展改变了降水在土壤中的分配机制;它阻截水分的下渗,使其停留在地表。这一方面增加了地表含水量,使老固沙区的水分得以相对稳定;另一方面减少了灌木深根层的水分配额,不利于深根植物的生长,使老固沙区向有利于浅根性植物生长的方向发展。

表 4 不同植被区土壤含水量对降水量的响应情况

Table 4	Response of	son water	content t	o precipitation	under differen	it vegetable	
							_

年份 Year	线性回归 Linear regression	R^2	二 次回归 Quadratic regression	R^2
1956	Y = 0.0003x + 1.07	0.02	$Y = 3.21 - 0.28x + 0.000085x^2$	0.73
1964	Y = 0.0025x + 0.64	0.61	$Y = 0.89 - 0.0007x + 0.00001x^2$	0.61
1973	Y = 0.0024x + 0.81	0.48	$Y = 3.03 - 0.026x + 0.000086x^2$	0.83
1981	Y = 0.0022x + 1.14	0.58	$Y=1.52-0.03x+0.000015x^2$	0.58
流沙 Flowing sand	Y = 0.009x + 1.32	0.67	$Y = 8.93 - 0.087x + 0.000295x^2$	0.999

Y 为 0~100cm 土壤含水量 Soil water content, x 为降水量 Precipitation, N=16(样本数 Numpers of samples)

表 5 沙坡头及其周围地区油蒿的更新与分布*

Table 5 Rebirth and distributing of Artemisia Ordosica in Sha Potou and its vicinities

地点 Sites	油蒿盖度(%) Coverage of <i>Artemisia</i> ordosica	与沙坡头的相对位置 (Relative location to Shapotou)	平均降水量(mm) Average precipitation	植被年代 Age of vegetation	更新苗数 ^b Rebirth quantity
民勤	32	西北 NW 216km	111.5	1964 年	50
靖边	30	东南 SE 300km	395.4	1973 年	35
一碗泉	28	西侧 30km W	186.2	1984 年	19
沙坡头	30		186.6		

a:1995 年调查,样方 100m²;b:为人工植被区数据 Observed in ampled area(100m²)in 1995, Data for man-made regetation area

(2)油蒿群落的持续性 在老的人工植被区,油蒿群落盖度占有绝对优势的份额(图 3),因此油蒿的生存状况关系到整个植被的可持续性。油蒿耐干旱,耐贫瘠,耐沙埋^[18],具有较浅的根系,能够适应老固沙区沙结皮上的**对分类如**据点。油蒿种子源丰富^[19],一般 $4\sim5$ 龄就可大量结实,9a 后繁殖增多,不断繁衍、更新,形成优势群落;所以油蒿被认为是腾格里沙漠东南缘和毛乌素最优良的固沙植物^[20]。在沙坡头地区周

(3)简单的人工植被将演变到多层次的复杂的人工十自然生态系统,具有更强的可持续性 人工植被区土壤结皮的形成,肥力的提高以及微生物种群的复杂化,加速了成土过程。1956 年栽植区有机质含量较流沙增加 10%左右,土壤粘粒增加了 $14\sim20$ 倍,土壤基质中粒径均值由 0.2mm 以下降至 $0.08\sim0.14$ mm,容重由 1.56g 降至 1.45g,持水量增加 5 倍。在老固沙区,土壤微生物也经历了从无到有,从简单到复杂的演变过程;土壤剖面也有明显分化,有机质层,沉积层已初步形成,有向地带性土壤方向演变的趋势[21]。沙坡头人工植被成活、保存较好的虽仅有油蒿这一半灌木层片,但为高草层片、贴近地面的草本层片以及隐花植物层片的形成和动物的繁衍提供了有利条件。在 2000 年 9 月 16 日对 20 世纪 50 年代老固沙区 1×1 m² 样方的调查显示,尽管当年植物生长期内降水很少,但仍有雾冰藜 29 株,小画眉草 129 株,油蒿更新苗 2 株存活。从整个人工植被区来看,栽植时间越久,灌木盖度越低,草本盖度越大,但总盖度仍然能保持稳定(表 3)。随着生境的变化,简单的人工植会演变为多层次的复杂的人工十自然生态系统。这样的生态系统由于植物多样性的增加将会具有更加稳定的生态功能[22],王宗灵,邱国玉等从不同角度对 20 世纪 50 年代栽植区植被研究后,也认为老固沙区植被开始趋于稳定[2.3]。

必须指出,沙坡头人工植被的可持续得益于该区域处于封禁状态,一旦受到外来的干扰和破坏,生态系统将难以持续下去。

参考文献

- [1] Reuter(路透社). combat to desertification steadfastly in China. Reference(in Chinese)(参考消息): 1988-08-08.
- [2] Qiu Ming-xin(丘民新), Liu Jia-qiong(刘家琼), Shi Qing-hui(石庆辉), Yu Yun-jiang(于云江). Vegetation of central desert region of China (in Chinese). Lanzhou, Gansu Cultural Publishing House, 2000, 192~208.
- [3] Wang Zong-ling(王宗灵), Wang Gong(王刚), Liang Xue-gong(梁学功). The ordination and ecological analysis of artificial plant community in Shapotou area. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Study of Desert Ecosystem (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science And Technology, 1995. 95~104.
- [4] Qiu Guo-yu(邱国玉), Shi Qing-hui(石庆辉). Moisture dynamic of sand dune and successional characteristics of artificial vegetation in Shapotou areas In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Annual Report Shapotou Desert Experimental Research Station Lanzhou Institute of Desert Research, Academia Sinica, (1991~1992) (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology. 1993. 18~26.
- [5] Jia Bo-Quan(贾宝全),Ci Long-Jun(慈龙骏). The primary estimation of water demand by the eco-environment in Xinjiang. Acta Ecologica Sinica (in Chinese) (生态学报), 2000, 20(2):241~250.
- [6] Tang Qi-cheng(汤奇成). The development in oases and rational use of water resources. *Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment* (in Chinese) (干旱区资源与环境), 1995, 9(3):107~112.
- [7] Wang Gen-xu(王根轩), Cheng Guo-dong(程国栋). The spatial pattern and influence caused by water resources in arid desert oases. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (in Chinese)(生态学报), 2000, **20**(3):363~368.
- [8] Guo Ke(郭柯), Dong Xue-jun(董学军), Liu Zhi-mao(刘志茂). Characteristics of soil moisture content on sand dunes **万 为 为 基** dy grassland: Why Artemisia ordosica declines on old fixed sand dunes. *Acta Phytoecological Sinica* (in Chinese) (植物生态学报), 2000, **24**(3): 275~279.

439

- [9] Liu Shu-hua(刘树华) Xin Guo-jun(辛国君) Chen He-sheng(陈荷生), et al. Comparison of evapotranspiration calculations using different methods with Lysimeter the artificial vegetation in the Shapotou area In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Annual report Shapotou desert experimental research station Lanzhou institute of desert research, Academia Sinica. (1991~1992) (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology, 1993. 18~26.
- [10] Hu Chun-xiang(胡香春), Liu Yong-ding(刘永定), Song Li-rong(宋立荣) et al. Species composition and distribution of algae in semi-desert algal crusts. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology (in Chinese) (应用生态学报), 2000, 11(1):61~65.
- [11] Shi Qing-hui(石庆辉). Study on the relations between plant growth and site conditions in artificial vegetation area of Shapotou. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Study of Desert Ecosystem (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology. No. 1, 1995. 116~123.
- [12] Shi Qing-hui(石庆辉). Succession of artificial vegetation on northern side of Baolan railway in the Shapotou area at southeastern fringe of the Tengger desert. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Annual report Shapotou desert experimental research station Lanzhou institute of desert research, Academia Sinica(1991~1992) (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology, 1993. 89~107
- [13] Shi Qing-hui(石庆辉), Liu Jia-qiong(刘家琼). dynamical variations of natural plants in artificial vegetation area along both sides of Railway in Shapotou. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Study of Desert Ecosystem (in Chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science And Technology, 1995. 105~115.
- [14] Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station, Lanzhou Desert Research Institute. Academia Sinica (中国科学院兰州沙漠研究所沙坡头沙漠试验研究站), Sand cotrolling principle and measurement along Baolan railway(in Chinese). Yinchuan: NingXia people's publishing house 1991:6.
- [15] Dong Xue-jun(董学军). Study on water physiology and ecology feature of several fixing-sand *Acta phytoecologica sinica*(in Chinese)(植物生态学报),1994,18(1):84~94.
- [16] Liu Xin-Min(刘新民), Pu Jin-Chun(蒲锦春), Liu Jia-Qiong(刘家琼) et al. Water relation of some sand fixing plant species and xerophtes in the middle part of the Hexi corridor, Gansu Province. Journal of desert research (in Chinese) (中国沙漠), 1986, 6(4):23~33.
- [17] Feng Jin-Zhao(冯锦朝), Chen He-Sheng(陈荷生). Studies on sand-fixing plants'utilization for precipitation and its physiology and ecology. *Acta Ecologica Sinica* (in Chinese)(生态学报), 1994, 14(3):231~237.
- Qiu Ming-xin(丘明新), Liu Jia-qiong(刘家琼). The vegetation in Shapotou area at southern edge of Tengger desert. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Annual Report Shapotou Desert Experimental Research Station Lanzhou Institute of Desert Research, Academia Sinica(1991~1992)(in Chinese). Lanzhou:Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology,1993.69
- [19] Wang Gang(王刚), Liang Xue-gong(梁学功). The Seed Bank Dynamic of Artificial Plant Community in Shapotou Area. *Acta Botanica Sinica* (in Chinese)(植物学报), 1995, 37(3):231~237.
- [20] Zhao Xing-liang(赵兴梁). Research on problem of controlling-sand of vegetable. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station, Lanzhou Desert Research Institute. Academia Sinica(中国科学院兰州沙漠研究所沙坡头沙漠试验研究站) ed. Research on Fluid Sand at Shapotou Area at The Southeastern Edge of Tengger Desert (2)(in Chinese). Yinchuan: NingXia people's publishing house, 1988. 50.
- [21] Zhang Ji-xian(张继贤), Di Xing-ming(邸醒民), Wang Shu-xiang(王淑湘). Characteristics of Regional eco-environment variations in the processes of protective system estabilishment in the Shapotou Area. In: Shapotou Desert Exipermental Research Station. Academia Sinica(中国科学院沙坡头沙漠试验研究站)ed. Annual Report Shapotou Desert Experimental Research Station Lanzhou Institute of Desert Research, Academia Sinica (1991~1992)(in chinese). Lanzhou: Gansu Publishing House of Science and Technology, 1993. 128~138.
- [22] Macarthur R H. Fluctuation of animal population, and a measure of community stability. *Ecology*, 1955, **36**:533