

应用序列指示条件模拟算法模拟森林类型空间分布

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摘要: 森林类型的空间分布是进行森林景观格局研究的基础和先决条件。当前林业实际生产过程中, 森林分布图的获得要么具有很强的主观性, 要么受环境因素的制约。空间统计学可以描述事物在空间上的分布特征, 条件模拟算法是空间统计学中进行空间插值的一种有效手段。森林类型是一个区域化的分类变量, 在研究区内可能存在森林类型破碎化严重情况, 为此本文选用分类变量的序列指示条件模拟算法来模拟森林类型的空间分布。文中介绍了序列指示条件模拟算法的原理、计算步骤、优点及适用性, 以东北汪清林业局局级样地为材料, 应用序列指示条件模拟算法对汪清林业局森林类型空间分布进行模拟, 模拟结果与森林经理调查得到的森林分布图相比较, 模拟精度达到 73.80%。精度分析结果表明, 以样地为材料, 应用序列指示条件模拟算法, 可以作为获得森林类型分布图的一个有效途径。

关键词: 森林类型; 分类变量; 序列指示条件模拟; 空间统计学; 森林分布图

Simulation of spatial distribution pattern of forest types by using sequential indicator simulation

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Abstract: Distribution map of forest types is the base and the precondition of conducting forest landscape pattern research. In the process of forest practice, the attainment ways of forest distribution map have very strong subjectivity and are often restricted by some environmental factors.

The purpose of spatial statistics is to describe the distribution characteristics (such as random, aggregative and regular) of things in space. The Kriging method and the conditional simulation algorithm were main means of conducting spatial interpolation in the spatial statistics. The forest type is a regionalized categorical variable and there were perhaps the situation of severe fragmentation of forest type in the studied area. The Kriging method might interpolate the value of unknown point using the known sampling points' information around known points. The Kriging method might also give the optimum unbiased estimation for the unmeasured points. However, the Kriging method has relatively strong smooth effects. As for the section of forest type with severe fragmentation, the Kriging method can not again reflect the very minor information of forest type. Therefore, the Kriging method is not suitable for conducting the spatial distribution drawing of forest type. The conditional simulation can reflect the real discreteness and fluctuation of regionalized variables on the whole. The sequential indicator conditional simulation is a kind of nonparametric conditional simulation method. Because sequential indicator conditional simulation method does not require simulation parameters to accord with probability distribution model, it has very wide applicability. For these reasons, this paper selected the sequential indicator conditional simulation of categorical variable to simulate the spatial distribution of forest type, in order to improve the current drawing mode of forest distribution map.

The sequential indicator simulation, from a theoretical point of view, is a method that adopts the special indicator Kriging

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interpolation technique for the dispersive distribution field of data probability and combines with the conditional random simulation. In this method, the distribution function of conditional probability in the variance conformation of current simulated point was determined as a certain gridded random path in covariance function field was orderly simulated. After the distribution function of conditional probability was calculated, the random functional value at the current simulated point might be obtained by using the Monte-Carlo simulation technique.

The studied site was the Wangqing Forest Bureau of Jilin Province, China (129.95°~131.05°E and 43.08°~43.66°N). The permanent and the temporary plots at the bureau level of forest resource survey of the Wangqing Forest Bureau were collected in 1997 and amounted to 3116 plots (the sample plot layout was the grid of 1km×1km, and the sample plot area of 0.06 hm²), and meanwhile the forest map of forest resource survey and the corresponding attribute database were also collected. Based on the investigation data of sample plots, four forest types of ascription of sample plots were deduced (coniferous forest, broad leaved forest, mixed forest and other forest type). The vectorized forest map was linked with the subcompartment attribute database, the forest types to which all the subcompartments belonged, were deduced by subcompartment attribute data, and thus the distribution map of forest types was drawn.

Experimental semi-variation functions for the coniferous forest, mixed forest, broad leaved forest and other forest type were calculated from the 2 directions (east to west, and south to north). Calculation results indicated that the semi-variation functions of coniferous forest, mixed forest and broad leaved forest trended to isotropy. However, the semi-variation function of other forest type expressed definite differences when lag distance exceeded a certain range.

Because the lag distance of other type exceeded a certain range, its semi-variation function expressed anisotropy. In the process of practical simulation, the lag distance range was already more than the effective search radius, and hence the model fitting for all the forest type might be conducted from the angle of isotropy.

Based on the fitting parameters of variation function models of forest types, it is found that each forest type had the stability and near stability characters in the research area. The Gaussian models of coniferous forest, mixed forest, broad leaved forest and other forest type had moderate spatial correlation. However, the spherical model of other forest type had very strong spatial correlation in a range of 5000 m.

According to the basic steps of the sequential indicator simulation, the whole research area was divided by adopting the grid of 200×200m. The 20 times' simulation of research area was conducted by using the sequential indicator simulation. In this paper, the 15th time's simulation results were selected to conduct the precision analysis for the simulation results. The matrix analyses were conducted between the forest type's spatial distribution results (obtained by the conditional simulation algorithm) and the distribution map of forest type of forest resource survey (as the standard) by using the matrix analysis function of the software ERDAS, and thus the exact analysis results were obtained. The simulation precisions of coniferous forest, mixed forest, broad leaved forest and other forest type were 63.00, 67.00, 78.34 and 60.72%, respectively, and the total simulation precision was 73.80%. It is concluded that using the sample plots, the sequential indicator conditional simulation might be used as an effective path of obtaining the distribution map of forest types.

Key words: forest types; categorical variables; sequential indicator simulation; spatial statistics; distribution map of forest types

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森林类型分布图是进行森林景观格局研究的基础和先决条件。在林业实际生产过程中,获取森林类型分布图方式有多种。如:以地面样地调查为支撑的分布图制作,这种方法主观性较大,精度差^[1];基于数字遥感影像的森林类型分布图的自动绘制,这种方法是当前进行森林类型划分的主流^[2]。另外在遥感过程中由于受云、云影、建筑物或山体本影、烟尘等所遮挡,致使影像上最需要、最感兴趣的地面特征,有时会变得模糊、隐晦甚至信息被丢失^[3]。而且影像分类精度问题,一直是制约遥感应用的一个主要方面。

空间统计学的目的是描述事物在空间上的分布特征(如随机的、聚集的或有规则的)^[4]。克里格方法与条件模拟算法是空间统计学中进行空间插值的主要手段。克里格方法是根据半变异函数所提供的空间自相关程度的信息,利用未知点周围已知采样点信息来内插未知点值,它可以对未测点给出最优无偏估计^[5-7],应用克里格估值理论在国内外林业领域有了很多成功应用的实例,如:对森林土壤的变异性研究^[8,9];单一物种的空间分布格局^[10,11]等方面。然而,克里格方法具有较强的平滑(或修匀)

效应^[12],对于森林受外界干扰森林类型破碎化严重的区域,克里格方法无法再现细小森林类型信息。森林类型是一个区域化的分类变量,在研究区内可能存在森林类型破碎化严重情况。条件模拟可以从整体上再现区域化变量真实的离散性和波动性^[12-13,14],且其中有很多种算法可以实现对分类变量进行模拟,如布尔条件模拟、高斯截断法、指示条件模拟以及模拟退火等算法^[15]。指示条件模拟是一种非参数条件模拟方法,它不要求模拟参数符合概率分布模型,具有更广泛的适用性。为此,本文选用分类变量的序列指示条件模拟来模拟森林类型的空间分布。

在林业领域,运用条件模拟来模拟森林类型的空间分布,在国内外,目前尚鲜有报道。本研究的应用,可改进当前森林分布图的绘制方式,为我国森林空间分布图的自动绘制提供一条可行途径。

1 序列指示条件模拟的原理

1.1 序列指示条件模拟原理

序列指示模拟,是条件模拟算法的一种。从理论上讲,该方法是对分散的数据概率分布场采用专门的指示克里金内插技术,并与条件随机模拟相结合而形成的一种方法。在这种方法中,沿着协方差函数场中某一网格化后的随机路径被有序地模拟,确定出当前模拟点方差构造中条件概率分布函数。在计算出条件概率分布函数后,便可以利用蒙特-卡罗法获得当前模拟点处的随机函数值^[16]。

1.2 序列指示条件模拟计算步骤

根据^[16,17,18]综合序列指示模拟计算步骤如下:

(1)设对区域化变量 $Z(x)$,调查了 n 个样本值 $\{Z(x_\alpha), \alpha=1, 2, \dots, n\}$,这 n 个样本值它们分别属于 K 种相互独立的森林类型 S_k 。把 n 个样本值 $Z(x_\alpha)$ 转换为相对于 K 种森林类型的指示值。转换公式如下:

$$i(x_\alpha; S_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{如果 } Z(x_\alpha) = S_k \\ 0 & \text{否则 } Z(x_\alpha) \neq S_k \end{cases} \quad k = 1, \dots, K \quad (1)$$

(2)分别计算各森林类型指示值实验变异函数。计算公式如下:

$$\gamma^*(h, S_k) = \frac{1}{2N(h)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{N(h)} [i(x_\alpha; S_k) - i(x_\alpha + h; S_k)]^2 \quad h \text{ 为滞后距} \quad (2)$$

(3)根据计算的各森林类型指示实验变异函数,以人机交互方式或者非线性加权回归方法拟合适当的理论变异函数模型。

(4)网格模拟中,随机路径的定义。采用给每一个网格点指定一个顺序号指针,利用均匀分布式产生随机数的数学方法,要求对所有的网格点全部不重复且仅一次的访问到^[16]。

(5)按设定模拟顺序,对每一模拟点 x_α ,相对于 K 种森林类型,作 K 次指示克里金运算,分别求出该模拟点属于每一种类型的条件概率 $[p(\alpha; S_k | (n))]^*$ 。条件信息 (n) ,它包括模拟点临近的实测数据和临近的已模拟数据。其中:

$$[p(\alpha; S_k | (n))]^* = \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_j(\alpha) \cdot I(x_\alpha; S_k) + \left[1 - \sum_{j=1}^{\alpha} \lambda_j(\alpha)\right] \cdot m_k \quad (3)$$

式中, $\lambda_j(\alpha)$ 为克里格权重, m_k 为第 k 类的平均概率。

(6)纠正模拟点处各类型条件概率,使模拟点处各森林类型的条件概率均在 $[0, 1]$,且各森林类型的条件概率之和为 1。

(7)对 K 种森林类型,任意定义一个顺序,按下式计算其条件累计概率。

$$[F(\alpha; S_{k'} | (n))]^* = \sum_{k=1}^{k'} [p(\alpha; S_k | (n))]^* \quad k' = 1, \dots, K \quad (4)$$

(8)利用蒙特-卡罗法获取一个 $[0, 1]$ 间均匀分布的随机数 p 。比较 p 与按定义顺序计算的条件累计概率,模拟点处的森林类型为条件累计概率间隔包含随机数 p 的类 k' 。

$$Z(x_\alpha) = S_{k'} \quad \text{当 } p \in ([F(\alpha; S_{k'-1} | (n))]^*, [F(\alpha; S_{k'} | (n))]^*) \quad (5)$$

(9)将模拟值 $Z(x_\alpha)$ 加到已知值中,即原来的已知点增加一个点,回转到第 5 步按第 4 步选定的顺序,用同样的方法计算下一个点的模拟值 $Z(x_{\alpha-1})$,直到所有的模拟点计算完毕。如果需要再进行一次模拟,可从第 4 步重新开始计算。

作者编制了相应的计算机程序,实现了序列指示条件模拟算法。以下通过一实例来说明,应用序列指示条件模拟在森林类型空间分布模拟中的使用效果。

2 应用实例

2.1 研究地点及数据收集

研究地点设在吉林省汪清林业局(经度:129.95°~131.05°;纬度:43.08°~43.66°),为东北天然林区中的过伐林区,全局总面积为 304173hm²,1997 年全局进行了第 5 次森林资源清查。研究收集了 1997 年汪清林业局二类资源调查局级固定样地与临时样地共 3116 块(样地布设为 1km×1km 网格,样地面积 0.06hm²)以及二类资源调查的林相图及相应属性数据库。

2.2 数据处理

局级固定样地和临时样地数据处理,根据样地调查每木检尺数据,分树种应用一元材积表,算出各树种在样地中所占蓄积百分比,由各树种蓄积百分比,导出样地归属的森林类型(分针叶林、阔叶林、针阔混交林与其它类型4种类型)。

森林资源二类调查数据处理:林相图矢量化并且与小班属性数据挂接;由小班属性数据中树种组成式导出各小班所属森林类型,作出森林类型分布图,如图1。从图中可以看出在研究范围内,所占比例从大到小依次为阔叶林、混交林、针叶林、其它类型。

2.3 森林类型的条件模拟

2.3.1 空间统计学的基础分析与计算

(1)样地森林类型值指示二值化。指示二值变换式为:

$$i(\text{样地号}; \text{森林类型 } K) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{如果样地森林类型} = \text{森林类型 } K \\ 0 & \text{否则} \end{cases}$$

K 为针叶林、阔叶林、混交林、其它类型。

(2)各类型指示值实验半变异函数求解

针叶林、针阔混交林、阔叶林、其它类型,分别分东西、南北两个方向计算实验半变异函数,用以确定各类型是否存在各向异性。结果如图2;

从图2可以看出,针叶林、针阔混交林、阔叶林半变异函数各向趋于同性,而其它类型在滞后距超过一定范围后,表现出一定的差异,这是因为,在进行森林类型划分时,把除针叶林、混交林、阔叶林以外的类型作为其它类型,因此,其它类型本身细分

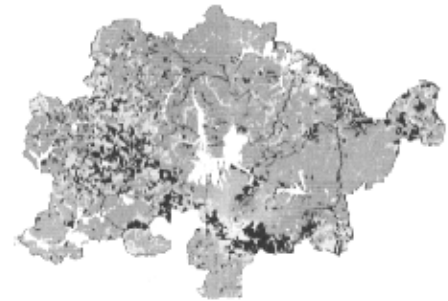


图1 1997年汪清林业局森林类型分布图

Fig.1 Forest type distribution map of Wangqing forestry bureau of 1997

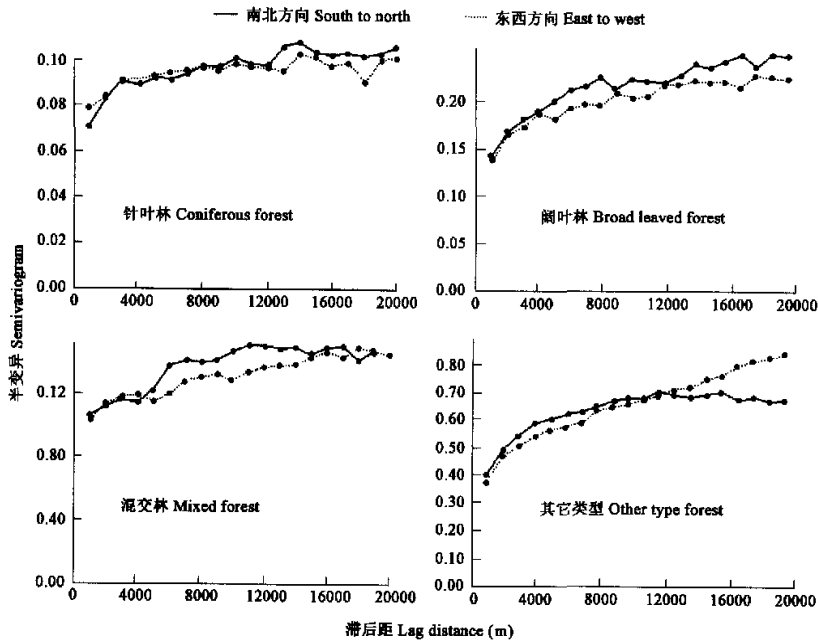


图2 森林类型指示半变异图

Fig.2 Indicator semivariograms of forest types

可能存在多种类型,其结构较为复杂。

(3)各类型指示半变异函数模型拟合

模拟中一个关键步骤是应用克里格(简单克里格或普通克里格)进行局部内插,克里格插值是根据半变异函数结构分析所提供的变量空间自相关程度的信息来进行,因此,插值准确程度与半变异函数拟合的好坏直接相关。针叶林、混交林、阔叶林以各向同性进行模型拟合,由于其它类型在滞后距超过一定范围(此范围已大于实际模拟过程中所采用的有效搜索半径),才表现出一定的异向性,所以也以各向同性进行模型拟合。半变异函数理论模型的拟合过程主要包括确定曲线类型、参数最优估计和回归模型的检验。各类型半变异函数理论模型最优拟合参数见表1。各类型半变异函数模型拟合结果如图3。各模型决定系数的F检验都为显著性水平($p < 0.05$)表明,模型拟合符合要求。

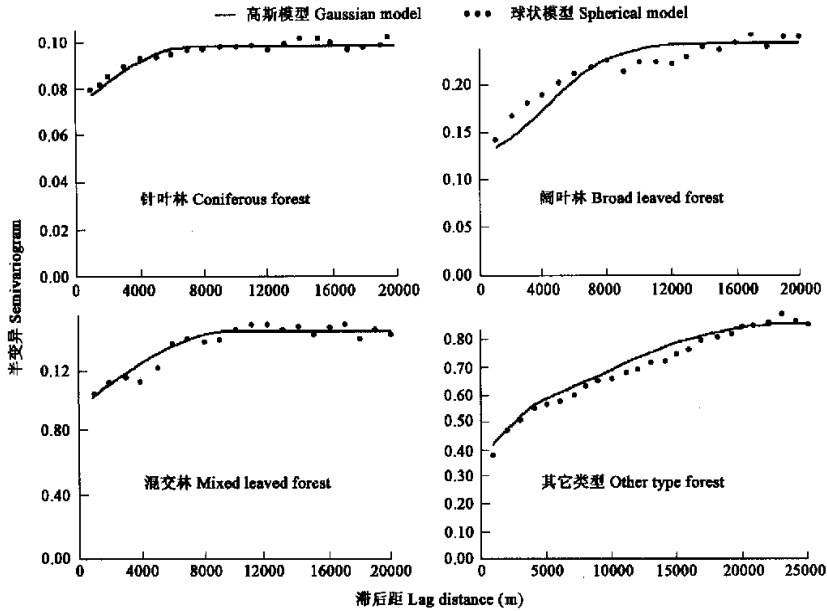


图3 森林类型半变异函数模型拟合图

Fig. 3 Semivariogram model fitting of forest types

表1 森林类型变异函数模型拟合参数

Table 1 Model fitting parameters of semivariograms of forest types

森林类型 Forest types	模型类型 Model types	块金值 Nugget	基台值 Sill	块金值/基台值 Nugget/Sill(%)	变程 Range(m)
针叶林 Coniferous forest	球状模型 Spherical model	0.071	0.096	73.96	8000
混交林 Mixed forest	球状模型 Spherical model	0.095	0.145	65.5	10000
阔叶林 Broad leaved forest	高斯模型 Gaussian model	0.13	0.24	54.17%	10000
其它类型 Other types	球状模型 Spherical model	0.036	0.206	17.5	5000
	高斯模型 Gaussian model	0.036	0.069	52.2	22000

各类型拟合模型形式如下:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{针叶林 } \gamma(h) &= \begin{cases} 0 & h = 0 \\ 0.071 + 0.025 \left[\frac{3h}{2a} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^3 \right] & 0 < h \leq 8000 \\ 0.071 + 0.025 & h > 8000 \end{cases} \\
 \text{混交林 } \gamma(h) &= \begin{cases} 0 & h = 0 \\ 0.095 + 0.05 \left[\frac{3h}{2a} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^3 \right] & 0 < h \leq 10000 \\ 0.095 + 0.05 & h > 10000 \end{cases}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{阔叶林 } \gamma(h) = \begin{cases} 0 & h = 0 \\ 0.13 + 0.11[1 - \exp(-h/a)^2] & 0 < h \leq 10000 \\ 0.13 + 0.11 & h > 10000 \end{cases}$$

$$\text{其它类型 } \gamma(h) = \begin{cases} 0 & h = 0 \\ 0.036 + 0.17 \left[\frac{3h}{2a} - \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{h}{a} \right)^3 \right] & 0 < h \leq 5000 \\ 0.036 + 0.17 + 0.033[1 - \exp(-h/a)^2] & 5000 < h \leq 22000 \\ 0.036 + 0.17 + 0.033 & h > 22000 \end{cases}$$

从表 1 可看出,由于森林各类型均表现出一定的基台值,反映各类型在研究区内具有平稳特性或近平稳特征。针叶林、针阔混交林、阔叶林以及其它类型中套合的高斯模型,其块金值与基台值的比例介于 25%~75%,表明它们具中等空间相关性;而其它类型中套合的球状模型其块金值与基台值的比例小于 25%,表明在 5000m 范围内,模型具有强烈的空间相关性。因此,利用各样地已知森林类型去预估未知类型是合理的。

2.3.2 模拟 按照 2.1 中序列指示模拟的基本步骤,采用 200m×200m 的网格划分整个研究区,对其进行 20 次模拟,模拟结果如图 4(这里仅给出第 15 次模拟结果进行图示)。

2.3.3 精度分析 在 Erdas 软件中,应用其矩阵分析功能,以二类森林资源调查得到的森林类型分布图为标准,条件模拟算法得到的森林类型空间分布结果与之进行矩阵分析,得到的精度分析结果图,如图 5。从图 5 可以看出,森林类型丰富地段(见图 1),模拟精度相对较低,而森林类型相对单一的地段,模拟精度较高。这是因为序列指示条件模拟算法在确定最终模拟点类型归属时,依赖于产生的随机数 p 与各类在模拟点处的条件概率,如果模拟点周围点类型相同(类型单一),那么模拟点的归属那一类就固定,也就是精确性较高;如果模拟点周围点类型不同(类型丰富),则模拟点的归属存在一定的偶然性,因此精确性较低。

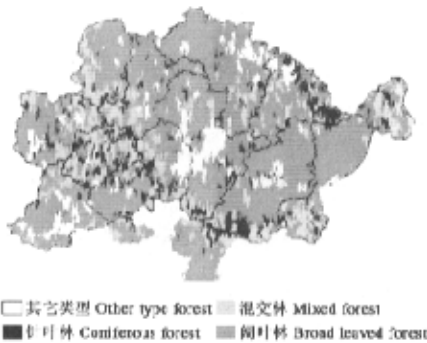


图 4 模拟结果

Fig. 4 Simulation result



图 5 模拟精度图

Fig. 5 Simulation precision map

精度较验矩阵表,如表 2。针叶林、混交林、阔叶林、其它森林类型其分类精度分别为:63.00%、67.00%、78.34%、60.72%,总体精度为:73.80%。从表中,可以看出,在研究区域范围内,所占比例大的类型模拟精度相对较高。

表 2 模拟精度矩阵表

Table 2 Simulation precision matrix

森林类型 Forest types	针叶林 Coniferous forest	混交林 Mixed forest	阔叶林 Broad leaved forest	其它 Other type
针叶林 Coniferous forest	4968	1292	3630	289
混交林 Mixed forest	1091	8526	6097	290
阔叶林 Broad leaved forest	1540	2749	41160	1421
其它 Other type	287	159	1656	3092
合计 Total	7886	12726	52543	5092

* 表中横表头与纵表头类型相同,对应网格数据表示模拟的森林类型与实际森林类型相符的模拟点数;不同,对应网格数据则表示模拟的森林类型与实际森林类型不符的模拟点数

3 结论与讨论

通过模拟结果与 2 类森林资源调查的森林分布图相比较,得出总体模拟精度 73.80%,精度分析结果表明,以样地为材料,

应用序列指示条件模拟算法,可以作为获得森林类型分布图的一个有效途径。通过精度分析,可以看出在研究范围内,森林类型丰富地段,模拟精度相对较低,而森林类型相对单一的地段,模拟精度较高;同时,在研究区域内,类型所占比例较大的类型模拟精度也相对较高。

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