Vol. 24, No. 8 Aug., 2004

浑善达克退化沙地恢复演替 18 年中植物群落动态变化

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摘要:探讨了浑善达克退化沙地草地围封后流动沙丘的稳定程度,以及相应的群落特征随恢复进程的变化规律。采用空间序列代替时间序列的方法,从物种丰富度、生活型及功能型多样性等方面探讨了围封 $18a(1985\sim2003$ 年)过程中草地自然恢复演替进程。在这一过程中,物种多样性、丰富度和生物量随恢复演替先增加而后基本稳定或略有降低,呈抛物线型的变化趋势(P<0.001)。依群落特征变化,大致可将退化沙地恢复过程分为 3 个阶段:(1)流动沙丘向半固定沙丘转变的过程。在围封的前 2a 内,群落盖度增加 6 倍,物种丰富度增加了 1 倍,而物种多样性增加较缓慢;(2) 半固定沙丘向固定沙丘演替的过程。围封后 $3\sim5a$ 内,尽管群落盖度只增加了约 20%,但物种丰富度和多样性显著增加,植物种类在 3a 期间增加了 15 种,是沙地恢复演替的关键时期;(3) 固定沙丘稳定阶段。围封第 6a 后,群落总盖度、生物多样性、物种丰富度保持不变或略呈下降趋势。在恢复演替中, C_4 植物在初期起先锋作用;而 C_3 植物在后期对群落稳定起重要作用;豆科植物尽管在群落中所占的比重较小,但可能对改善沙丘土壤养分方面起重要作用。从生活型多样性来看,1 年生植物在恢复演替早期阶段对沙丘稳固起重要作用;而中后期群落则以多年生植物为主。木本植物仅在演替后期占优势地位,并对阻止固定沙丘的活化起重要的缓冲作用。物种多样性和丰富度与群落地上生物量之间表现为显著的正相关关系 (P<0.001)。

关键词:退化沙地:自然恢复:生物多样性:浑善达克

Dynamics of plant community traits during an 18-year natural restoration in the degraded sandy grassland of Hunshandak Sandland

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Abstract: One of the four largest sandlands in China, Hunshandak Sandland was once the flourish grassland, but now it is different, with shifting sand dune accounting for 50 % of the whole area. The percentage of shifting sand dune is 20 folds of that 50 years ago. Strong winds, occurring always in the winter and spring with an average speed of $4 \sim 5$ m/s and the strongest 30 m/s, greatly intensify the degradation. Local people's survival has been threatened largely by sandland degradation. More seriously, heave windy storms threaten the ecological environments of Beijing and Tianjin owing to long-trem transportation of dust materials. So, it is an urgent task to restore the degraded ecosystems for the purpose of both ecological security and the survivals of local societies. It is well known that the law of vegetation succession should be well understood before any restoration measures to be conducted. Therefore, in this study, we investigated various aspects of plant community, e.g., the species richness, life form diversity and functional diversity. We designed our experiment through using the space series to replace time courses in degraded areas of Hunshandak Sandland which have been enclosed for 18 years (1985).

基金项目:中国科学院重大创新资助项目(KSCX1-08-02)

收稿日期:2003-11-22;修订日期:2004-04-16

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致谢:衷心感谢内蒙古大学刘书润教授对群落调查的指导工作、正蓝旗林业局局长艾宝生以及畜牧局局长尹绍兰为实验的开展提供各种帮助。

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Foundation item: Key Project of Chinese Academy of Sciences (No. KSCX1-08-02)

Received date: 2003-11-22; Accepted date: 2004-04-16

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 \sim 2003). By doing so, was analyzed the relationship between restoration times and species diversity, above ground biomass, and community coverage, etc.

The number of species, biomass and community coverage greatly increased at first stage, then maintained steady or decreased slightly along the 18-year restoration courses. Thirty-one species were recorded in all quadrats, among which 3 species occurred in shifting sand dunes and 21 species in fixed sand dunes. Based on the community characteristics, the restoration processes can be divided into 3 stages; (1) During the first two years of enclosing, the species richness increased 2 fold, from the 3 species to 6 species. Community coverage increased by 6 fold, while the species diversity increased slowly during this stage. Such stage could be regarded as a turn from shifting sand dune to semi-fixation sand dune. (2) From the 3rd year to the 5th year of enclosing, species richness and diversity greatly increased in spite of the coverage grew up slightly. The number of species increases from 6 to 21, suggesting a key process for succession restoration as indicated by the quick increase of species diversity. This could be considered as a turn from semi-fixation sand dunes to fixation sand dunes. (3) After the 6th year of enclosing, the species diversity, species richness and community coverage maintained steady status or slight decrease. Such a result announces the community restoration has been successful.

As far as the functional type are concerned, C_3 and C_4 plant occurred in the whole process of natural restoration. C_4 plant played an important role in the early stage, while the join of more C_3 species were necessary in stabilizing the community in the late stage. Legume species might be vital to the improvement of soil nutrients although they took up a small proportion in plant community. For life forms, annual plants predominated during the early stage, while the woody species dominated in the late stage of succession. This might indicate that the woody plant is vital in fixing the sand dunes. Generally, species diversity, coverage and aboveground biomass increased firstly, then maintain steady or decrease gently, with the correlations being a shape of parabola (P < 0.001). The specie diversity and above ground biomass were significantly and positively related (P < 0.001).

Key words:degraded sandy grassland; restoration by nature process; biodiversity; Hunshandak Sandland 文章编号:1000-0933(2004)08-1731-07 中图分类号: Q948 文献标识码: A

生态系统退化是由于人为干扰或自然因素变化造成的生态系统结构简单化、功能衰退的过程^[1]。其最终结果是土地退化,生物种类和数量减少^[2],生态系统自我维持的能量流动与养分循环部分中断^[3~5]。生态恢复的目的是恢复生态系统固有的结构和功能^[6~8],其中群落中的物种多样性、物种丰富度和生物量是生态恢复的核心指标^[9],因为物种多样性越高,生态系统抵御逆境和干扰的能力越强。但生态恢复的具体实践中,不能为提高多样性而盲目引进外来种,这必然干扰生态系统的正常恢复演替过程。因此对某一退化生态系统恢复之前,必须首先掌握其植被演替进程中的关键生态学和生物学规律^[10~13],才能在实践中有针对性地采取人工辅助措施以加速恢复进程^[14~15]。

内蒙古自治区浑善达克沙地草地在近 50 年内呈现明显的退化趋势。到 20 世纪 90 年代末,流动沙丘面积仅东部竟达到 $2392~{\rm km}^2$,占各类沙丘总面积的 50~%。沙地退化不仅造成生物多样性丧失和生产力下降 $^{[16]}$,更严重的是,沙地退化影响了当地生态、社会和经济的可持续发展,并在更宏观的尺度上影响了京津、乃至华北地区的生态安全 $^{[17]}$ 。因此,迅速恢复该地区的生态环境已成为中国北方生态建设的重中之重,植被恢复是生态恢复的第一步。本研究以围封后自然恢复的退化沙地草地为对象,以空间代替时间的研究方法,探讨物种多样性、丰富度、功能型组成等的动态变化,明确退化沙地草地自然恢复演替过程中植被演替特征,为这一地区的生态恢复建设提供决策依据。

1 研究方法

1.1 研究地点

试验地位于浑善达克沙地腹地内蒙古正蓝旗北部的那日图苏木($41^{\circ}56' \sim 42^{\circ}11'N$; $115^{\circ}00' \sim 116^{\circ}42'E$)。属温带大陆性季风气候,年均气温 1.7° C,年平均风速 4.5° m/s,无霜期 $100 \sim 110^{\circ}$ d, $\geqslant 10^{\circ}$ C的积温近 $2400 \sim 2600^{\circ}$ C。年均降水量 350° mm 左右,但季节降水分布不均匀,降雨年际变化较大(图 1)。土壤基质为沙砾土;丘间低地地下水位 $1 \sim 1.5^{\circ}$ m^[18]。自然植被包括沙地榆(Ulmus~pumila~var.~sabulosa) + 赖 草 + (Leymus~secalinus) 群 落、黄 柳 (Salix~gordejevii) + 中 亚 虫 实 (Corispermum~heptapotamicum) + 雾 冰 藜 (Bassia~dasyphylla) 群 落、黄 柳 + 褐 沙 蒿 (Artemisia~intramongolica) + 糙 隐 子 草 (Cleistogenes~squarrosa) 群落。主要生境类型有沙丘(包括流动沙丘、半流动沙丘和固定沙丘)、丘间低地和湿地。

1.2 样地选择方数据

从 1985 年开始,当地牧民对部分退化严重的草地进行围封。随后的不同年份,该地区类似的退化草地都用同样的方法进行

了恢复。本实验所选样地共6类,围封起始时间分别为1985,1987,1989,1993,1997年和2001年。围封区面积大小不等,最小的为333 hm²,最大的约为2667 hm²。不同年份的围封区边界基本上是两两相邻的。正蓝旗林业局已经在围封区内建立了自然保护区。因此自围封后,这里的草地受人为活动的干扰轻微。截止2003年,恢复时间最长达18a,最短的恢复时间为3a。所有的样地在围封前,沙丘基本处于裸露状态。实验选择中围封区外退化严重的地区作为对照进行比较分析。

1.3 群落调查

2001 年 8 月对当年围封的样地和对照样地进行群落学背景调查;2002 和 2003 年 8 月分别对所有围封样地进行了两次大规模调查。在每一样地中随机设置样方,草本样方面积为 $1 \text{ m} \times 1$ m,灌木和乔木样方为 $10 \text{ m} \times 10$ m,每一样地设样方 10 h,每年共调查样方计 60 h。记录项目主要包括:灌木和草本的高度、盖度、种出现频率、株数和每个种的地上生物量(干重),群落总生物量按植物地上生物量(干重)来计算。依据 Tilman 对植物功能型的划分方法[19],将所记录的植物种分为两类功能型:(1)从光合碳同化途径和固氮角度分为 C_3 、 C_4 植物和豆科植物。(2)根据生活型分为 1 年生草本、多年生本本植物。

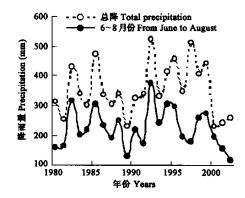


图 1 正蓝旗 $1980 \sim 2003$ 年各年总降雨量和 $6 \sim 8$ 月份降雨量 Fig. 1 The annual precipitation amount and the amount precipitation of three months from June to August in Zhenlan Banner from 1980 to 2002

数据取自在实验地东南向约 40km 的正蓝旗气象站统计资料 The data were provided by the weather station of Zhenlan Banner where is 40 km away from the experiment spot

1.4 数据分析

生物多样性测度中,最广泛使用的指标为物种丰富度和 Shannon-Wiener 指数^[16-17]。物种丰富度指某区域内植物类型的数目;Shannon-Wiener 指数为多样性综合指标,反应植物种类的多寡,其计算公式如下:

$$H = -\sum P_i \operatorname{Ln} P_i \tag{1}$$

$$P_i = (C_i/C + H_i/H + B_i/B) \times 100 \tag{2}$$

式中,H 为 S-W 指数, P_i 为第 i 个种(或类)所占的概率; C_i 、 H_i 和 B_i 分别为样方中第 i 个种(或类)的平均盖度、高度和生物量; C、H 和 B 分别为样方(或类)的总盖度、高度和生物量。

2 结果与分析

2.1 恢复演替中群落学特征

在自然恢复过程中,物种多样性指数、物种丰富度、总盖度和生物量,随恢复时间的延长先增加而后保持稳定(图 2)。根据这一变化趋势可将恢复过程分为 3 个阶段(表 1):①围封 $1\sim2a$ 后(恢复初期),以沙米($Agriophyllum\ pungens$)、中亚虫实等先锋植物为主。这一阶段为流动沙丘向半固定沙丘演替的过程,群落盖度比对照增加了 6 倍(图 2a),但物种多样性低,群落很不稳定,极易被破坏。2)围封 $3\sim5a$ 的恢复中期,以黄柳、褐沙蒿、糙隐子草等为主。此阶段由半固定沙丘向固定沙丘阶段转变,随恢复时间延长物种多样性快速提高(图 2c),3a 内物种增加了 14 种(图 2d),生物量也迅速提高(图 2b)。③围封 6a 的恢复后期,以榆树疏林为主,同时伴生许多灌木和多年生草本,如小叶锦鸡儿($Caragana\ microphylla$)、冰草($Agropyron\ cristatum$)、赖草等。群落已基本稳定(图 2),此阶段为固定沙丘稳定发展阶段。

表 1 不同恢复时期群落优势种与其生物学特性和生活型

Table 1 The dominated species recorded in each succession stage, with the main growth forms

恢复阶段 Restoration stages	植物种 Species	生活型 Growth forms	功能型 Functional types
恢复早期 Early restoration stage	沙米 Agriophyllum pungens	A. G.	C4
恢复中期 Middle restoration stage	中亚虫实 Corispermum heptapotamicum	A. G.	C4
	黄柳 Salix gordejevii	P. S.	C3
	糙隐草子 Cleistogenes squarrosa	P. G.	C4
恢复后期 Late restoration stage	褐沙蒿 Artemisia intramongolica	P. S.	C4
	沙地榆 Ulmus pumila var sabulosa	P. T.	C3
	赖草 Leymus secalinus	P. G.	С3

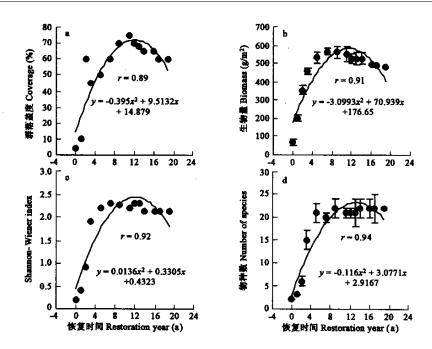
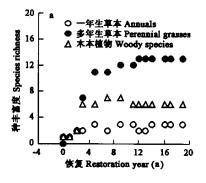


图 2 围封 18a 后自然恢复过程中植物群落盖度(a)、地上生物量(b)、物种多样性(c)和物种数(d)动态变化

Fig. 2 Dynamics of community coverage (a), aboveground biomass (b), species diversity (c) and number of species (d) in different stages after 18-year restoration

2.2 生活型和功能型

在植被的恢复演替中,生活型组成也相应发生变化(图 3a)。恢复早期阶段,除了沙鞭($Psammochloa\ mongolica$)、榆树之外,很少有其他多年生植物出现。1 年生植物沙米对沙丘表面的稳固起重要作用,它的存在为后来的植物种定居创造了良好的环境。因此,其对沙丘恢复的作用远大于多年生植物。恢复中期阶段,多年生木本植物黄柳、褐沙蒿等开始在沙丘上定居,糙隐子草等多年生草本也相继出现。恢复后期,木本植物榆树等开始在群落中占主要地位,它们对生态系统的稳定起关键作用,各生活型植物种丰富度的变化基本稳定,此时半固定沙丘基本演替为固定沙丘(图 3a)。由植物碳同化途径划分的功能型来看, C_3 和 C_4 植物在整个恢复过程中都存在。 C_4 植物随恢复演替增加较慢;而 C_3 植物在恢复的各个阶段稳定性较好,且随恢复演替延长呈现稳定增加的趋势。固 N 植物与非固 N 植物中,豆科植物在恢复的第 2a 开始出现(图 3b),但其物种数在群落中所占的比重较小。



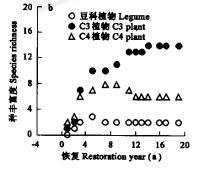


图 3 围封 18a 后自然恢过程中生活型(a)和功能型(b)(固 C 和 N 功能型)种丰富度

Fig. 3 Species richness of different functional groups at different stages during 18 years restoration period in Hunshandak Sandland a is for the life forms; b is for the function of fixation carbon and nitrogen

2.3 地上生物量製料落指数的关系

植物多样性分析表明,物种多样性指数的变化范围为 $0.4\sim2.3$ 之间。沙地草地地上生物量随群落物种多样性的增加而逐

渐增加,二者呈明显的线性关系 (P < 0.001) (图 4a),其式为,y = 193.64x + 100.56。同样,生物量与物种丰富度也呈现显著的线性相关关系 (P < 0.001) 关系式为,y = 14.49x + 21 (图 4b)。这与常学礼等人在科尔沁沙地的研究结果相一致 (20),说明草场地上生物量即草场生产力受明显的物种多样性影响。

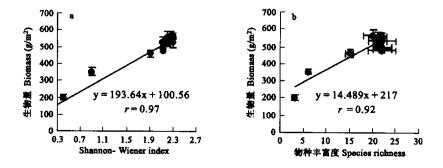


图 4 物种多样性(a)、物种丰富度(b)与地上生物量的相互关系

Fig. 4 Relationship between species diversity (a) or species richness (b) and aboveground biomass

3 讨论

在植被恢复演替研究中,因时间的不可逆转性,常采用空间系列代替时间系列的做法,利用多个样地的方法来推断演替的 趋势和速率^[21~24]。但是,如果样地选取不当,演替的系列可能受空间因素的干扰^[25]。在研究中,取样时充分考虑到了这一因素, 所选择样地基本相邻,这样尽可能地减少空间因素对时间因素的干扰。另外,在内蒙古高原的大面积沙地草地上,地形、地貌、气 候因子等方面具有较高的空间同质性,因此空间因素对该研究结果的影响较小。

诸多研究发现,物种多样性随演替时间的延长而升高,最高值常出现在演替的中期,随后又呈现下降的趋势 ${}^{[26,27]}$ 。谢晋阳和陈灵芝 ${}^{[28]}$ 在研究暖温带阔叶林的物种多样性时认为,物种多样性一直随着群落演替而增加,物种多样性指数在群落演替的中后期最大。典型草原恢复演替中最大物种多样性也基本出现于演替中后期 ${}^{[29]}$ 。本实验结果与已有的结论相一致,物种多样性的最高值出现在恢复演替后期,即围封 6a 后(图 2c)。在此期间,群落基本进入稳定期,新物种定居的几率较小,已有物种在时空上逐渐向稳定、合理分布的格局发展,表明此时沙丘已基本达到稳定状态。尽管物种多样性最大值出现在大致相似的恢复阶段,但每一阶段的起始时间却随着生态系统类型、气候带的变化而不同。王国宏等认为黄土高原演替中期出现在撂荒并自然恢复46a 后 ${}^{[30]}$;浑善达克退化草地恢复演替的中期大约出现在围封后的 $3\sim 5a$ 内,其恢复中期时间明显缩短。这可能是由于沙地生态系统的恢复弹性较高 ${}^{[18]}$,流动沙丘土壤水分利用效率较高所致。另外由于生态系统恢复中土壤恢复通常滞后于地上植被 ${}^{[31]}$,沙生植物较强的耐贫瘠能力也可能是退化沙地草地植被恢复较快的重要原因。

在沙地恢复演替的初期阶段, C_4 植物对沙丘的稳固起关键作用,而 C_3 植物对恢复中后期群落的稳定意义较大。由于 C_4 植物通常具有较高的光饱和点和光补偿点,在较高气温下仍能进行光合作用,这使它们能适应流动沙丘较严酷的环境条件。而在自然条件较好的地方, C_3 植物通常在群落中占优势地位。此结果与内蒙古典型草原的研究结论相一致 $^{[32]}$ 。豆科植物在恢复早期阶段出现(图 $^{[3b]}$),尽管它们的数量占群落中总物种数的比例较小,但可能对改善沙丘土壤养分、为其它植物提供充足的氮素方面起重要作用 $^{[33]}$ 。可见,群落功能型多样性不仅影响群落的稳定性,而且对保持草场生产力长期稳定也有重要的作用。在沙地恢复演替中植物生活型也发生相应变化,一年生先锋植物在雨季来临时快速萌发、定居,之后在较短的时间内开花结实,完成生活史,这样可以避免沙地的高温、干旱等环境胁迫。而其枯死的植株,可以阻止沙丘表面的沙粒流动。因此, $^{[1]}$ 年生沙地先锋植物在恢复早期对沙丘的稳固起关键作用,同时为其他植物的定居创造了稳定的土壤环境。而到恢复后期,群落中物种数较多,总盖度增大,地表也出现生物结皮,各种生活型植物种丰富度基本呈稳定状态。此阶段木本植物的存在能缓解固定沙丘活化,对群落的稳定性起重要作用。根据生活型及植物种随恢复演替的变化规律,浑善达克沙地植被演替的总体模式可以归纳为:沙米+雾冰群落→黄柳+赖草群落→褐沙蒿+赖草群落→榆树疏林+赖草群落。

现行许多生态恢复实践总要加入过多人为努力,而忽视自然界的自我修复能力[$^{34.35}$]。事实上,人为干扰如不充分理解自然生态系统所处的阶段,选择的植物种不适宜,恢复也难以见成效,而且这种做法会增大外来种入侵的可能性。外来种还会改变恢复地区的物种多样性,或阻止当地种的定居和生长。浑善达克沙地生态恢复的目标是改善生态环境,防止沙尘暴发生或减小沙尘暴造成的危害;同时要促进社区发展,实现这一地区经济增长的经济效益。关于后者,已经在另一篇文章中进行了阐述[36]。本实验的结果**为分证则**提出化的沙地草地在解除放牧压力后,借助自然力在 $3\sim5a$ 内植物群落基本恢复,地表稳定(图 2)。即使采取人工辅助措施,也应充分理解生态恢复所处的阶段,以发展当地的自然植被为主,慎用外来种。

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