

松嫩平原水淹恢复演替过程中羊草 无性系种群构件的年龄结构

李海燕, 杨允菲*

(东北师范大学草地研究所, 植被生态科学教育部重点实验室, 长春 130024)

摘要:对松嫩平原羊草草甸水淹恢复演替过程中不同大小羊草无性系斑块的种群构件年龄结构进行了研究。结果表明,羊草种群分蘖株在斑块中心由 4 个龄级组成;最外圈层由 3 个龄级组成。根茎在斑块中心和中间圈层均由 2~4 个龄级组成,最外层由 1~2 个龄级组成。潜在种群冬性苗和分蘖节芽总量各圈层均由 4 个龄级组成。斑块中心的分蘖株种群为稳定型年龄结构,向外发展至增长型年龄结构。根茎长度和潜在种群在各圈层均呈增长型年龄结构。在水淹羊草草甸的恢复过程中,不同大小羊草无性系斑块均呈不断扩展的趋势。在生存空间充足时,羊草的分蘖节在一个生长季里可以繁殖多个世代。通过羊草根茎的年龄结构可预测演替的进程。

关键词:羊草;无性系种群;年龄结构;恢复演替;水淹草甸

Age structures of modules on *Leymus chinensis* clonal populations in the process of restoration succession after the flooded meadow in the Songnen Plains, China

LI Hai-Yan, YANG Yun-Fei (Institute of Grassland Science, Northeast Normal University, Key Laboratory for Vegetation Ecology, Ministry of Education, China, Changchun 130024, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2004, 24(10): 2171~2177.

Abstract: Research on age structure is an important part of population ecology. Dynamics of population and community can be predicted based on age structure. By using the method of dividing age classes of perennial rhizome grass according to vegetative propagation generations of tiller nodes, the age structures of *Leymus chinensis* clonal population modules were studied in the process of restoration succession of the flooded *L. chinensis* meadow, and the restoration process of the flooded succession was forecasted in the Songnen Plains of China.

L. chinensis is a typical clonal plant with vigorous vegetative propagation. The seeds in soil seed banks germinated at different time and formed unequal approximate circular clonal patches, which distributed in *Carex duriuscula* community in the process of restoration succession of the flooded *L. chinensis* meadow in the Songnen Plains of China. Five classes of independent clonal patches whose radius were 10 m, 5 m, 3 m, 1 m and 0.5 m, from the biggest to the smallest, were chosen with three replicates, respectively. Two classes of smaller patches were divided averagely into two circles from the centers to the edges, while three circles were divided in three bigger patches in the same way respectively. Three samples, with area of 0.25 m \times 0.25 m, were taken in every circle. Divide age classes of samples and analyze data.

The tillers consisted of four age classes in the center of every patch and did three age classes at the edge in *L. chinensis* population. The tillers of 1st and 2nd age classes accounted for 58.3%~68.8%, 65.2%~94.1% and 85.5%~94.1% in the center of the patches, in the middle and at the edge. Their averages and standard deviations were 63.5% \pm 3.85%, 79.1% \pm 14.48% and 91.6% \pm 3.64%, respectively. Namely, the percentage of 1st and 2nd age classes increased gradually from the

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展规划资助项目(G1999043407);国家自然科学基金资助项目(30270260,30070137)

收稿日期:2003-04-18;修订日期:2004-03-16

作者简介:李海燕(1975~),女,吉林公主岭人,博士生,主要从事植物种群生态学研究。E-mail:LiHY697@nenu.edu.cn

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: yangyf@nenu.edu.cn

Foundation item: National Key Basic Research Development Program (No. G1999043407), and the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 30270260, 30070137)

Received date: 2003-04-18 Accepted date: 2004-03-16

Biography: LI Hai-Yan, Ph. D. candidate, mainly engaged in plant population ecology. E-mail: yangyf@nenu.edu.cn

center to the edge of every patch in age spectrum. Age structures of the tillers were stable in the center of every patch and would be expansive with the growth of patches. Surplus space was decreasing with gradual increase of the tillers in inner patches while the edge of clonal patches expanded from the center of 0.5 m radius patch to 5 m, thereby *L. chinensis* population would become dominant species in the community. The rhizomes consisted of two to four age classes in the center of every patch and in the middle, while one to two age classes at the edge. The rhizome length of *L. chinensis* population was expansive age structure in every circle. The growth of rhizome accorded with the expansion of clonal patches.

Potential population, i. e. total winteriness seedlings and buds of tiller nodes, consisted of four age classes in every circle. 0 age classes were predominant in four age classes. The percentages of 0 age class were 27.6%~35.5%, 33.2%~41.2% and 31.6%~42.9% in the center, in the middle and at the edge of the patches. Their averages and deviations were $33.1\% \pm 3.1\%$, $36.4\% \pm 4.2\%$ and $36.8\% \pm 5.0\%$, respectively. Namely, the percentage of 0 age class increased in age spectrum gradually from the center to the edge. The potential populations were expansive age structures in every circle, and presented expansive tendency from the centers to the edges of different radius patches, respectively. The number of potential population approached or achieved and even surpassed the present parental tillers in mid August. It still would increase gradually until the end of September, about forty days prior to dormant period.

Seeds in soil seed banks were crucial to *L. chinensis* population continuity in the process of restoration succession of the flooded meadow in the Songnen Plains. Tiller nodes of *L. chinensis* could propagate several generations in one growing season if survival space was enough. Rhizome ages were their actual longevity. The process of succession could be predicted through rhizome age structures.

Key words: *Leymus chinensis*; clonal population; age structure; restoration succession; flooded meadow

文章编号:1000-0933(2004)10-2171-07 中图分类号:Q948 文献标识码:A

年龄结构(Age structure)是指种群内各种不同年龄组的个体在种群内的比例和配置情况^[1]。了解种群的年龄结构,不仅可以了解现存种群的状态,也可以分析受干扰时种群的结构变化,预测种群的将来及群落的演替进程等。所以,年龄结构是植物种群生态学研究的重要内容。以往国内外对植物种群年龄结构的研究,几乎都集中在木本植物上,主要涉及林木种群年龄结构在森林种群特征、更新、演替与动态、干扰状况、立地以及森林的空间格局等方面^[2~13]。对于无性系草本植物年龄结构的研究,由于龄级划分的方法所限,其研究范围远远小于木本植物。国内在年龄结构的划分方法上已经有所突破并做了一定的工作^[14~20],均与国外创建的按不同生长和繁殖阶段及由鳞茎的鳞片大小的龄级划分的方法^[21]完全不同。本文所采用的按分蘖株的分蘖节营养繁殖再生世代数的龄级划分方法^[14],国外尚未见相关报道。

羊草是典型的无性系植物,营养繁殖力强。有关不同干扰条件下羊草无性系种群及年龄结构方面已有较多报道^[15~20,23~27]。本文根据水淹演替恢复过程中形成的不同羊草无性系斑块的取样调查和测定,对松嫩平原水淹羊草草甸羊草无性系斑块的年龄结构及相关的数量指标进行了比较分析,籍以揭示水淹干扰后羊草种群的数量动态及其群落的演替动态,为水淹羊草草甸自然恢复过程的深入研究和畜牧业生产提供科学积累。

1 自然概况及实验方法

本实验是在吉林省长岭种马场(位于 44°45'N,123°31'E 附近)的天然羊草草原上进行。该地属松嫩平原南部低洼地带,地势平坦,草场辽阔。土壤为碱化草甸土,每年 7~8 月份雨季常有积水,1994 年 10 月至 1995 年 9 月间被排洪淹没,地表常年积水,样地在水淹前为羊草群落,在低洼地段芦苇(*Phragmites communis*)占较大比重,水淹后所有中、旱植物全部消失。翌年便进入水淹后的自然恢复演替状态,并围封禁牧。在恢复过程中,由土壤种子库中的羊草种子,在不同时间萌发形成了大小不等的近似圆形的羊草无性系斑块,镶嵌在寸草苔群落之中。几年来,对于不同演替群落实行不同的管理,如大片低洼芦苇地段于冬季收割,大面积以羊草为主的地段于秋季收割。由于羊草、芦苇、寸草苔(*Carex duriuscula*)等植物均为典型的无性系植物,植被的恢复演替速度较快,经过 8a 的恢复,有的羊草无性系已连成一片,但寸草苔仍密布在群落底层,呈现出羊草和芦苇以大小不同的无性系斑块镶嵌在寸草苔群落之中的外貌特征,碱蒿(*Artemisia anethifolia*)、西伯利亚蓼(*Polygonum sibiricum*)等偶有分布。

于 2002 年 8 月中旬,在土壤基本一致的地段上,依次按 5 个等级取样,从最大的无性系斑块开始,分别为 10、5、3、1 m 和 0.5 m 半径的独立无性系斑块,由斑块的中心至外围,最小的两个等级分 2 圈取样,另 3 个等级分 3 圈取样。取样时,在斑块的中心均匀布 3 个样方作为第 1 圈,依次向外分圈取样及编号。每圈挖取样方 3 个,每样方面积为 0.25 m×0.25 m。各等级取 3 个无性系斑块,将样方内的全体植株的地上部分连同地下部分一起挖出,回室内用水轻轻冲洗干净。注意保持地上与地下部分的自然联系,以便于鉴别与测定。

将样品中的羊草分蘖株、根茎、冬性苗和芽按分蘖节营养繁殖再生的世代数划分龄级,按分蘖节上株痕鉴别^[14],分别计数。数据采用数理统计处理,分蘖株数量、根茎长度、冬性苗数量,以及芽数等数量指标均换算成 1 m² 的数据指标,取各样方平均数,并计算其标准差,用平均值占其合计值的百分比计算年龄谱。

2 结果与分析

2.1 分蘖株的年龄结构

不同半径无性系斑块羊草种群分蘖株的年龄结构见表 1。由表 1 的结果可以看出,各无性系斑块的中心及半径 5 m 和 10 m 斑块第 2 圈均由 4 个龄级组成,但 4 龄级所占比重很小,仅在 3.1%~9.3%之间,而斑块最外围均由 3 个龄级组成,表明无性系斑块中心羊草定居时间较长,各斑块是由中心向外围逐步扩展的。在无性系斑块种群的年龄谱中,1、2 龄级所占比重在斑块中心的为 58.3%~68.8%,5 个斑块整体水平为 (63.5±3.85)%,中间圈在 65.2%~94.1%,3 个斑块整体水平为 (79.1±14.48)%,最外圈在 85.5%~94.1%,5 个斑块整体水平为 (91.6±3.64)%,由中心至外围呈逐层增高的趋势,由此进一步反映了在水淹演替的恢复过程中,不同半径无性系斑块羊草种群由中心向外围逐步扩展的过程,以及越向外围种群增长型年龄结构越明显。从表 1 还可以看出,在半径为 0.5 m 至 5 m 的无性系斑块中心的羊草分蘖株逐渐增加,表现了无性系斑块边缘扩展的同时,斑块内也在不断地占据剩余空间,籍以逐步取代寸草苔而成为群落的优势种。

Table 1 Age structures on the number of tillers in <i>Leymus chinensis</i> populations in different clonal patches												
斑块半径 SP(m)	圈数 Circle	龄级 Age class(M±SD, N/m ²)					年龄谱 Age spectrum(%)					合计 Total
		1	2	3	4	合计 Total	1	2	3	4	合计 Total	
0.5	1	133.3±62.0	200.9±53.1	177.8±112.7	28.4±25.0	540.4±174.5	24.7	37.2	32.9	5.3	100	
	2	117.3±62.5	119.1±49.4	23.1±25.4	0	259.6±97.6	45.2	45.9	8.9	0	100	
1	1	174.2±67.6	298.7±71.6	211.6±74.5	58.7±40.0	743.1±152.9	23.4	40.2	28.5	7.9	100	
	2	110.2±68.1	133.3±91.9	16.0±19.6	0	259.6±154.3	42.5	51.4	6.2	0	100	
3	1	263.1±50.9	440.9±166.0	332.4±114.0	49.8±56.6	1086.2±255.0	24.2	40.6	30.6	4.6	100	
	2	197.3±98.6	257.8±158.5	28.4±23.7	0	483.6±242.2	40.8	53.3	5.9	0	100	
	3	72.0±49.3	82.7±89.0	10.7±26.1	0	165.3±138.3	43.6	50.0	6.5	0	100	
5	1	362.7±219.4	597.3±243.8	364.0±173.6	73.3±58.9	1397.3±537.9	26.0	42.8	26.1	5.3	100	
	2	256.0±70.2	368.0±121.3	151.1±104.6	24.9±25.4	800.0±225.7	32.0	46.0	18.9	3.1	100	
	3	94.7±59.7	124.0±54.6	37.3±55.6	0	256.0±140.6	37.0	48.5	14.6	0	100	
10	1	186.7±84.3	346.7±138.3	296.9±81.6	85.3±75.0	915.6±192.1	20.4	37.9	32.4	9.3	100	
	2	179.6±100.2	414.2±145.2	263.1±130.7	53.3±40.8	910.2±321.6	19.7	45.5	28.9	5.9	100	
	3	112.0±34.9	113.8±73.5	14.2±14.8	0	240.0±89.4	46.7	47.4	5.9	0	100	

SP Radius of patches; 下同 the same below

2.2 根茎的年龄结构

羊草是长根茎无性系植物,根茎的长度蕴涵着重要的生长和存活等信息。各无性系斑块羊草种群根茎长度的年龄结构及其年龄谱见表 2,从表 2 可以看出,0.5 m 和 1 m 斑块中心均由 2 个龄级组成;3 m、5 m 和 10 m 斑块中心分别由 3 和 4 个龄级组成,其中间圈层分别由 2、3 和 4 个龄级组成;除 0.5 m 斑块外各斑块的最外围均由 2 个龄级组成。表明根茎的生长与无性系斑块的扩展相适应。由 0.5 m~10 m 无性系斑块的中心到外围,1 龄级所占的比例逐层增加,高龄级所占比例明显减少。反映了无性系斑块由中心向外围逐步扩展的趋势。同时,在半径 0.5~5 m 斑块的各个取样圈层中,1 龄级根茎均占绝对优势,为 46.5%~100%,反映出各取样圈层根茎长度均呈增长型年龄结构。对于 10 m 斑块由里向外 1 龄级根茎长度的比重和总长度的发展规律,与其它斑块均不同,可能与此尺度斑块中心的种群已趋于稳定,外围仍有充足的生长空间有关。根据对根茎年龄的划分标准^[15],1 龄级根茎是当年生长季内形成的,本研究的测定仅在 8 月中旬,距生长季末期的停止生长还有近 40d 的时间,所以 1 龄级根茎长度的比重还将有一定增加。

2.3 潜在种群的年龄结构

各无性系斑块潜在种群的冬性苗和分蘖节芽龄级的调查结果见表 3。表 3 中的 0 龄级仅指 1 龄级根茎的顶端芽和由这些顶端芽所形成的冬性苗。从表 3 可以看出,各无性系斑块由中心到外围,0 龄、1 龄冬性苗和分蘖节芽所占比例之和逐层增加,而总数逐层减少,表明其潜在扩展趋势与分蘖株和根茎扩展趋势一致。除 3 m 和 10 m 最外圈层外,每个无性系斑块各圈层的冬性苗和分蘖节芽均由 2 个龄级组成,但高龄级所占比重由中心向外围逐层减少。从各无性系斑块潜在种群总量来看,无性系斑块各圈层均以 0 龄级占绝对优势,其中斑块中心所占比重为 27.6%~35.5%,5 个斑块整体水平为 (33.1±3.1)%,中间圈层为

33.2%~41.2%,3个斑块整体水平为(36.4±4.2)%,最外圈为31.6%~42.9%,5个斑块整体水平为(36.8±5.0)%,呈逐层增加的趋势。由此反映出在水淹演替的恢复过程中,不同半径的无性系斑块羊草种群由中心向外围的潜在扩展趋势,同时也表明,各无性系斑块由里向外潜在种群的增长型龄级结构呈逐层增强趋势。如果以潜在种群估计翌年种群年龄结构,则各无性系斑块均可发展成以1龄株为主的增长型种群。由表1和表3的对比可知,仅仅在8月中旬,已有部分羊草无性系潜在种群的总量超过了当年母株总量,有的已接近或达到了当年母株的总量。随着生长季的进行及根茎营养物质的积累,至9月底进入休眠期的40d里,潜在种群的总量还将增加。因此,对于此处羊草草甸如继续维持现有的管理水平,羊草无性系斑块种群将继续扩展并逐渐连接成片,进而取代寸草苔而成为此群落的优势种,并继续恢复到水淹演替前的状态。

表2 不同无性系斑块羊草种群根茎长度的年龄结构

Table 2 Age structures on the length of rhizomes in *Leymus chinensis* populations in different clonal patches

斑块半径 SP(m)	圈数 Circle	龄级 Age class(M±SD, N/m ²)					年龄谱 Age spectrum(%)				
		1	2	3	4	合计 Total	1	2	3	4	合计 Total
0.5	1	1188.5±581.9	16.5±49.6	0	0	1205.0±578.6	98.6	1.4	0	0	100
	2	622.2±456.7	0	0	0	622.2±456.7	100	0	0	0	100
1	1	2189.7±529.7	482.7±137.3	0	0	2672.4±505.0	81.9	18.1	0	0	100
	2	1022.9±720.3	72.9±144.6	0	0	1095.8±827.0	93.3	6.7	0	0	100
3	1	3106.2±689.5	837.5±407.2	171.0±204.8	0	4114.7±1061.1	75.4	20.4	4.2	0	100
	2	1979.5±917.3	148.3±176.4	0	0	2127.8±967.7	93.0	7.0	0	0	100
	3	610.6±257.9	6.4±14.3	0	0	617.0±265.5	99.0	1.0	0	0	100
5	1	2923.5±776.1	2130.1±1673.1	1019.3±573.3	210.8±327.0	6283.7±3963.6	46.5	33.9	16.2	3.4	100
	2	2071.8±1607.9	1225.8±804.4	48.7±78.8	0	3346.3±1821.2	61.9	36.6	1.5	0	100
	3	709.4±560.0	42.6±134.3	0	0	752.0±663.7	94.3	5.7	0	0	100
10	1	814.0±417.8	747.7±380.4	1060.4±617.1	505.4±373.1	3127.6±1427.8	26.0	23.9	33.9	16.2	100
	2	2204.6±1077.8	1447.3±552.5	803.4±622.8	70.8±120.7	4526.0±1713.7	48.2	31.7	17.6	2.5	100
	3	1278.6±948.8	54.0±85.8	0	0	1332.6±940.8	95.9	4.1	0	0	100

3 结论与讨论

3.1 在松嫩平原羊草草甸水淹恢复演替过程中,各无性系斑块中心羊草种群分蘖株数量均由4个龄级组成,最外围的均由3个龄级组成。各斑块均是1龄级和2龄级占绝对优势。无性系斑块中心羊草种群均为稳定型。由各斑块的中心到外围,1龄级分蘖株所占比重均逐渐增加,羊草的总数量也逐层降低,无性系斑块羊草种群呈逐步向外扩展的趋势。在分蘖株的数量构成中,均以2龄级的比重最大,这是样本中较多的1、2龄级分蘖株同时生长所致。

3.2 各无性系斑块羊草根茎的年龄组成均呈逐层递减趋势。无性系斑块由中心向外围逐步扩展,根茎的生长与无性系斑块的扩展相适应。0.5~5m斑块的各个取样圈层均呈增长型年龄结构。各无性系斑块的中心到外围,1龄级所占比重均逐层增加,老龄级则逐渐下降。分蘖株和根茎的相关数量指标变异的规律基本相同,大体为各圈层以最高龄级的组内变异较大,是由于越往外扩展,高龄级所占比例越小,以及无性系边缘分蘖株分布不均所致。

3.3 不同半径无性系斑块羊草潜在种群总量的年龄结构,每个斑块各取样圈层均由4个龄级组成,老龄级所占比例逐层减少。各斑块潜在种群均呈以0龄级占优势的增长型年龄结构。预示翌年的各羊草无性系种群将发展成为增长型种群。虽然无性系植物在生长季的中后期,通过营养繁殖为下一年的生存和繁衍准备了充足的潜在种群。但是,潜在种群的数量并不意味着翌年的实际种群数量,在稳定的群落环境中,无性系植物将通过种群调节来实现种群的补充和更新^[15]。

3.4 在水淹演替的恢复过程中,土壤种子库中保存下来的羊草种子在条件适宜时开始萌发并逐渐占据一定的空间,开始以母株为中心逐步向四周扩展,由于定居时间不同,随着时间的延伸逐渐形成大小不同的斑块。由于无性系斑块中心的羊草分蘖株定居较早,因此分蘖株的年龄结构较复杂,老龄占有一定的比例,而扩展的外围分蘖株的则相对简单。可见,当生境遭受重大干扰后,植物有性生殖所产生的种子在种群的重建、物种延续和植被的恢复等方面起着至关重要的作用。

3.5 从无性系斑块半径的大小来看,不同半径的无性系斑块本身就是一个时间系列。据观察,羊草是在水淹之后的1996年开始出现的,由于羊草是典型的无性系植物,生长速度较快,到取样时为止,大的无性系斑块半径已达10m左右,有的已经连接成片,羊草无性系斑块平均每年以约1.6m的速度向周围扩展生态位空间。如果继续围封禁牧,水淹后的羊草草甸可在10a内恢复至水淹演替前的群落状态。对于不同大小的斑块的形成,局部也会受微地形的影响,但取样时已充分考虑到地形的差别,因而

微地形变化并不构成无性系大小的主要影响因素。

表 3 不同无性系斑块羊草潜在种群的年龄结构

Table 3 Age structures on the number of <i>Leymus chinensis</i> potential populations in different clonal patches												
斑块半 径 <i>SP</i> (m)	圈数 <i>Circle</i>	潜在 种群 <i>PP</i>	龄级 <i>Age class</i> (<i>M</i> ± <i>SD</i> , <i>N</i> / <i>m</i> ²)					年龄谱 <i>Age spectrum</i> (%)				
			0	1	2	3	合计 <i>Total</i>	0	1	2	3	合计 <i>Total</i>
0.5	1	WS	46.8±22.5	76.4±54.7	91.1±40.4	108.0±65.2	322.4±104.5	14.5	23.7	28.2	38.6	100
		BN	93.6±27.1	26.7±17.9	42.7±37.5	23.1±25.4	186.1±63.9	50.3	14.3	22.9	12.4	100
		Total	140.4±48.5	103.1±58.3	133.8±50.0	131.1±83.4	508.5±139.6	27.6	20.3	26.3	25.8	100
	2	WS	25.4±12.9	46.2±20.3	49.7±38.7	14.2±16.9	135.6±57.8	18.7	34.1	36.7	10.5	100
		BN	45.7±27.9	24.9±19.8	12.4±10.7	3.6±7.1	86.6±41.6	52.8	28.8	14.3	4.2	100
		Total	71.1±33.1	71.1±32.1	62.2±42.7	17.8±20.3	222.2±92.8	32.0	32.0	28.0	8.0	100
1	1	WS	95.6±31.2	72.9±31.1	119.1±67.0	135.1±63.6	422.7±94.7	22.6	17.2	28.2	31.9	100
		BN	181.7±59.9	48.0±45.3	67.6±25.0	62.2±20.3	359.5±94.7	50.5	13.4	18.9	17.3	100
		Total	277.3±89.1	120.9±39.3	186.7±82.0	197.3±75.5	782.2±159.7	35.5	15.5	23.9	25.2	100
	2	WS	38.2±36.6	42.7±27.7	56.9±32.1	7.1±11.6	144.9±84.3	26.7	29.5	39.3	4.9	100
		BN	64.9±46.4	16.0±22.6	28.4±40.6	1.7±5.3	111.1±100.0	58.4	14.4	25.6	1.5	100
		Total	103.1±76.8	58.7±41.6	85.3±63.5	8.8±16.2	256.0±173.4	40.3	22.9	33.3	3.4	100
3	1	WS	143.5±66.8	125.3±87.9	173.3±27.6	165.3±86.9	607.5±173.2	23.6	20.6	28.5	27.2	100
		BN	216.5±70.2	77.3±65.1	85.3±71.3	66.7±65.1	445.9±220.4	48.6	17.3	19.1	15.0	100
		Total	360.0±034.2	202.7±100.0	258.7±81.3	232.0±139.8	1053.3±355.1	34.2	19.2	24.6	22.0	100
	2	WS	64.8±49.1	93.3±39.7	90.7±62.9	10.7±13.1	259.5±127.7	25.0	36.0	34.9	4.1	100
		BN	116.5±98.2	40.0±50.0	53.3±37.4	10.7±19.4	220.5±182.8	52.8	18.1	24.2	4.9	100
		Total	181.3±145.8	133.3±70.6	144.0±96.5	21.3±19.4	480.0±305.3	37.8	27.8	30.0	4.4	100
5	1	WS	113.9±57.6	93.3±39.7	133.3±85.1	114.6±55.8	455.2±192.2	25.0	20.5	29.3	25.2	100
		BN	227.5±98.1	66.7±45.7	144.0±66.4	128.0±71.6	566.2±147.3	40.2	11.8	25.4	22.7	100
		Total	341.3±153.0	160.0±54.5	277.3±131.8	242.6±76.0	1021.3±300.8	33.4	15.7	27.2	23.7	100
	2	WS	92.4±47.9	81.7±44.9	112±35.8	78.2±41.1	364.4±98.6	25.4	22.4	30.7	21.5	100
		BN	135.1±54.3	85.3±62.0	64.0±53.7	33.8±32.4	318.2±136.8	42.5	26.8	20.1	10.6	100
		Total	227.6±97.3	167.1±72.9	176.0±69.3	115.6±67.8	686.2±185.3	33.2	24.4	25.6	16.8	100
10	1	WS	101.3±39.2	69.3±40.8	142.2±73.5	161.2±113.3	474.6±153.7	21.3	14.6	30.0	36.1	100
		BN	202.7±116.5	44.4±29.7	88.9±34.0	67.5±55.3	403.6±153.0	50.2	11.0	22.0	16.8	100
		Total	304.0±152.4	113.8±64.2	231.1±84.7	229.3±137.2	878.2±281.6	34.6	13.0	26.3	26.1	100
	2	WS	142.2±52.1	58.7±31.0	170.7±71.1	124.4±66.3	496.0±137.4	28.7	11.8	34.4	25.1	100
		BN	250.7±114.5	48.0±58.8	112.0±63.0	48.0±27.7	458.7±208.3	54.7	10.5	24.4	10.5	100
		Total	392.9±155.1	106.7±74.2	282.7±87.6	172.4±83.1	954.7±321.4	41.2	11.2	29.6	18.1	100
10	3	WS	34.9±22.3	48.0±28.9	58.7±38.4	5.3±8.0	146.9±57.4	23.8	32.7	40.0	3.6	100
		BN	55.8±35.8	23.1±16.2	17.8±24.6	0	96.7±61.2	57.7	23.9	18.4	0	100
		Total	90.7±53.7	71.1±38.5	76.5±55.9	5.3±8.0	243.6±110.2	37.2	29.2	31.4	2.2	100

PP Potential population; WS 冬性苗 Winterness seedlings; BN 分蘖节芽 Buds of tiller nodes

3.6 在 10 m 斑块中心及中间圈层,羊草分蘖株数量相对于 3 m 和 5 m 斑块中心的数量反而减少,处于接近或已达到水淹干扰前的稳定群落中的种群数量水平^[15]。表现出在定居时间较长的无性系斑块中心及近中心较大区域内种群的数量已相对稳定。由此表明羊草无性系发展到一定时期,也具有严格的种群调节机制。

3.7 半径相对较小的 0.5 m 和 1 m 无性系斑块中心,根茎均由 2 个龄级组成,其分蘖株则均由 4 个龄级组成。由于根茎的年龄为其实际生活年限,估计斑块的定居时间约为 2a;分蘖株在一个生长季则可繁殖多个世代^[28]。可见,在水淹演替的恢复过程中,最初种内竞争相对较少,生长空间充足,生态环境较优越,羊草无性系种群可根据环境条件的变化不断的调整其种群的无性繁殖策略和扩展对策,以增强在环境中的竞争能力并提高对环境的适应力。但在稳定的天然羊草草地,由于受到生长空间和种内、种间竞争的限制,羊草的分蘖节在一个生长季仅繁殖一个世代^[15]。因此,用羊草根茎的年龄结构来判断演替的进程,对于退化羊草群落恢复演替研究具有重要的意义。

References:

- [1] Li B, Yang C, Ling P. *Ecology*. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2001. 46.
- [2] McClenahan J R, Houston D B. Comparative age structure of a relict prairie transition forest and indigenous forest in southeastern Ohio, USA. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 1998, **112**(1~2): 31~40.
- [3] Kaufmann M, Regan C, Brown P. Heterogeneity in Ponderosa pine/Douglas-fir forests: age and size structure in unlogged and logged landscapes of central Colorado. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 2000, **30**: 698~711.
- [4] Antos J A, Parish R, Conley K. Age Structure and Growth of the Tree-seedling Bank in Subalpine Spruce-fir Forests of South-central British Columbia. *American Midland Naturalist*, 2000, **143**(2): 342~354.
- [5] Paynter Q, Downey P O, Sheppard A W. Age structure and growth of the woody legume weed *Cytisus scoparius* in native and exotic habitats: implications for control. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2003, **40**(3): 470~480.
- [6] Worbes M, Staschel R, Roloff A, *et al.* Tree ring analysis reveals age structure, dynamics and wood production of a natural forest stand in Cameroon. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 2003, **173**(1~3): 105~123.
- [7] Yoon C M, Epperson B K, Gi C M. Genetic structure of age classes in *Camellia Japonica*(*Theaceae*). *Evolution*, 2003, **57**(1): 62~73.
- [8] Lodhiyal L, Singh R, Singh S. Structure and function of an age series of poplar plantations in Central Himalaya I. Dry matter dynamics. *Annals of Botany*, 1995, **76**(2): 191~199.
- [9] McCarthy M A, Malcolm G A, Lindenmayer D B. Fire regimes in mountain ash forest: evidence from forest age structure, extinction models and wildlife habitat. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 1999, **124**(2~3): 193~203.
- [10] Antos J, Parish R. Dynamics of an old-growth, fire-initiated, subalpine forest in southern interior British Columbia: tree size, age and spatial structure. *Canadian Journal of Forest Research*, 2002, **32**: 1935~1946.
- [11] Moiseev P A. Effect of climatic changes on radial increment and age structure formation in high-mountain larch forests of the Kuznetsk Ala Tau. *Russian Journal of Ecology*, 2002, **33**(1): 7~13.
- [12] Xie Z Q, CHEN W L, LU P, *et al.* The demography and age structure of the endangered plant population of *Cathaya argyrophylla*. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 1999, **19**(4): 523~528.
- [13] Zhang L Q. The age and spatial pattern of population of *Pinus taiwanensis* in Songyang County, Zhej. G province. *Acta Phytocologia Geobot Sinica*, 1990, **14**(4): 328~335.
- [14] Yang Y F, Zheng H Y, Li J D. Methods of study on age structure of clonal population in rhizome type grass. *Journal Northeast Normal University*, 1998, **30**(1): 49~53.
- [15] Yang Y F, Liu G C, Zhang B T. An analysis of age structure and the strategy for asexual propagation of *Aneurolepidium chinense* population. *Acta Botanica Sinica*, 1995, **37**(2): 147~153.
- [16] Yang Y F, Zheng H Y, Li J D. Comparative study on characters of two divergence types of the clonal population *Leymus chinensis* in the Songnen Plain of China. *Acta Botanica Sinica*, 1997, **39**(11): 1058~1064.
- [17] Yang Y F, Li J D. Effects of different utilization methods on reproductive characters of *Aneurolepidium chinense*. *Grassland China*, 1994, **5**: 34~37.
- [18] Yang Y F, Zhang B T. An analysis of seasonal variation of vegetative propagation and the relationships between biomass and population density of *Aneurolepidium chinense* in Songnen Plain. *Acta Botanica Sinica*, 1992, **34**(6): 443~449.
- [19] Yang Y F, Lang L Q. A study of population regulation of *Phragmites communis* as a clonal plant in different ecological conditions. *Acta Pratacul Sinica*, 1998, **7**(2): 1~9.
- [20] Yang Y F, Zhang H J, Zhang B T. Propagation of *Arundinella hirta* clonal population in Songnen Plain of China. *Acta Pratacul Sinica*, 1998, **7**(1): 1~5.
- [21] Silvertown J W, Zhu N, *et al.* translation. *Introduction to plant population ecology*. Harbin: Northeast Forestry University Press, 1982. 23~26.
- [22] Li J D, Wu B H, Sheng L X. *Jilin vegetation*. Changchun: Jilin Science and Technology Press, 2001. 182~220.

[23] Liu H Y, Li Z H, Liu Y H, *et al.* The changing laws of community nature of *Leymus chinensis* Steppe in process of grazing degradation and enclosing recovery. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis NeiMongol*, 2000, **31**(3): 314~318.

[24] Xin X P, Xu B, Shang B G. Patch dynamics and scale-transition analysis of grassland in restoration succession. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2000, **20**(4): 587~593.

[25] Xin X P, Yang Z Y, Tian X Z. Patch dynamics of alkaline *Leymus chinensis* grassland under grazed and ungrazed conditions. *Acta Phytocologica Sinica*, 2000, **24**(6): 656~661.

[26] Wang R Z, Li J D. Dynamic population models of the ecological dominance during the retrogressive succession of *Leymus chinensis* grassland. *Acta Phytocologica Sinica*, 1995, **19**(2): 170~174.

[27] Bao Y T, Chen M, Liu J H. The study on dynamics restoration succession of community in degenerated Steppe of *Leymus chinensis* after enclosed. *Acta Scientiarum Naturalium Universitatis NeiMongol*, 1996, **27**(1): 103~110.

[28] Yang Y F, Zhang B T, Li J D. Structure of the modules on *Leymus chinensis* clones under cultivated condition in the Songnen Plains of China. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2003, **14**(11): 1847~1850.

参考文献:

[1] 李博,林鹏,杨持. 生态学. 北京:高等教育出版社,2001. 46.

[12] 谢宗强,陈伟烈,路鹏,等. 濒危植物银杉的种群统计与年龄结构. 生态学报, 1999, **19**(4): 523~528.

[13] 张利权. 浙江省松阳县黄山松种群的年龄结构与分布格局. 植物生态学与地植物学学报, 1990, **14**(4): 328~335.

[14] 杨允菲,郑慧莹,李建东. 根茎禾草无性系种群年龄结构的研究方法. 东北师范大学学报(自然科学版), 1998, **30**(1):49~53.

[15] 杨允菲,张宝田. 羊草种群年龄结构及无性繁殖对策的分析. 植物学报, 1995, **37**(2): 147~153.

[16] 杨允菲. 松嫩平原两个趋异类型羊草无性系种群特征的比较研究. 植物学报, 1997, **39**(11):1058~1064.

[17] 杨允菲,李建东. 不同利用方式对羊草繁殖特性的影响及其草地更新的分析. 中国草地, 1994, **5**:34~37.

[18] 杨允菲,张宝田. 松嫩平原羊草种群营养繁殖的季节动态及其生物量与密度关系的分析. 植物学报, 1992, **34**(6):443~449.

[19] 杨允菲,朗惠卿. 不同生态条件下芦苇无性系种群调节分析. 草业学报, 1998, **7**(2):1~9.

[20] 杨允菲,张洪军,张宝田. 松嫩平原野古草无性系种群的营养繁殖特征. 草业学报, 1998, **7**(1): 1~5.

[21] Silvertown J W,祝宁,等译. 植物种群生态学导论. 哈尔滨:东北林业大学出版社,1982. 23~26.

[22] 李建东,吴榜华,盛连喜. 吉林植被. 长春:吉林科学技术出版社, 2001. 182~220.

[23] 柳海鹰,李政海,刘玉虹,等. 羊草草原在放牧退化与围封恢复过程中群落性状差异的变化规律. 内蒙古大学学报(自然科学版), 2000, **31**(3): 314~318.

[24] 辛晓平,徐斌,单保庆,等. 恢复演替中草地斑块动态及尺度转换分析. 生态学报, 2000, **20**(4): 587~593.

[25] 辛晓平,杨正宇,田新智,等. 放牧和围封条件下羊草碱化草地中斑块分布格局研究. 植物生态学报, 2000, **24**(6): 656~661.

[26] 王仁忠,李建东. 羊草草地放牧退化演替中种群消长模型的研究. 植物生态学报, 1995, **19**(2): 170~174.

[27] 宝音陶格涛,陈敏,柳景辉. 退化羊草草原 (*Leymus chinensis*) 恢复演替动态的研究. 内蒙古大学学报(自然科学版), 1996, **27**(1):103~110.

[28] 杨允菲,张宝田,李建东. 松嫩平原栽培条件下羊草无性系构件的结构. 应用生态学报, 2003, **14**(11): 1847~1850.