干旱地区山地荒漠草原阴坡植物群落空间异质性

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摘要:在样线调查基础上,以 Shannon-Wiener 指数,群落盖度,DCA 排序轴为区域化随机变量,应用半方差、分形分析等方法,对干旱地区山坡植物群落空间异质性进行了研究。结果表明,在整个山坡尺度上植被格局的空间异质性不大,小尺度上植被格局的空间异质性较大,尺度依赖性较强,不同群落类型的空间格局不同,随尺度变化的规律也不一样。严重放牧干扰强烈影响干旱山地植物群落的空间格局,生境中的牧道格局,斑块格局使山坡植物群落多样性空间异质性更加复杂,牧道效应是导致群落空间格局周期性振荡的重要因子。去势对应分析(DCA)排序第一轴特征值体现了综合生态因子对群落格局作用的结果,DCA第二轴半方差变化包含了大量信息,其变化具有周期性。群落多样性空间格局强烈影响着干旱山地生态系统的各种生态学过程,这些作用机制有待进一步研究。

关键词:干旱山地:群落多样性;空间异质性;地统计学;分形方法;牧道效应

Spatial heterogeneity of the north slope's plant communities in the mountain desert grassland of the arid region

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Abstract: The spatial heterogeneity of ecology lies in its ubiquity as a feature of ecosystem. It has drawn more attentions in the research of ecosystem processes in recent years. The arid mountainous regions of northwest parts of China are considered as the sensitive ecological zones to affect environment of China. However, the ecosystem functions of those areas have been adversely affected by some reasonless activities of mankind, such as overgrazing, mining and digging up the roots of herbs etc. Therefore, a better understanding of the hierarchical structure of the ecosystem, particularly in its heterogeneity is necessary to learn the arid mountainous ecosystem functions as a whole. The study was conducted at the Xiangshan mountain, Zhongwei County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region (37°15′ N, 105°31′ E). It has a typical continental climate, with a stronger sunshine and a shorter growing period of native vegetations. The altitude ranges from 1300 to 2100m. The types of vegetations are mainly desert-rangeland and semi-desert-rangeland i. e. Caragana roborovskyi, Lagochilus ilicifolius, Convolvulus tragacanthoides, Stipa bungean, Heterapappus altaicus, Artemisia ordossica, Artemisia frigida. Where a special goat-Zhongwei goat is found who produces a kind of valuable fur. The three 100 m long sampling lines were selected along the north slope of the mountain from the bottom to the top. The total of 100 plots (1m×1m) were measured on each sampling line. The number of plant species, species density and coverage of every plot were investigated. Base on the principle of geostatistics, three independent variables including Shannon-Wiener index (H), coverage, axes of DCA (Detrended Corresporndence Analysis), were employed to examine characteristic of spatial heterogeneity of the arid mountain by using the semi-variance

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function and the fractal dimension methods. The result showed that in the whole large scales of the north slope the spatial heterogeneity of vegetation pattern was less obvious than what was shown in the small scales. Thus a scale-dependent was reflected in the small scales . The spatial pattern of herbage community and brushwood community was different. Moreover, their variation trends were also different depend on the scales size. The spatial pattern of plant communities was adversely affected greatly by overgrazing disturbance in the arid mountains. The grazing activities and speckle spatial pattern of the habitat led to the complex of the community diversity and spatial heterogeneity in the mountains. The spatial variations of herbage community diversity showed a periodical fluctuation in several scales of 7m or 8m, 11m or 12m, 16 or 17m. The variation breadth ranged from 6m ~ 7m, which was similar to the trend of density variation of the grazing-path. Thus the periodical variation of the herbage community diversity would be caused by variations of the grazing-path density from the bottom to the half way up the mountain. The grazing-path impact was an important factor that led to the community spatial pattern to be periodic oscillation. So it would be necessary to study further in the future to discuss the relationship between the grazing-path impact and the periodic fluctuation of the pattern of community. The trend of the brushwood community spatial variation was not obvious compared to the herbage community, this would be explained by these two reasons: (1) The plot area (1m²) investigated was smaller in the brushwood community, which would not reflect characteristics of the community diversity; (2) The spatial variation of brushwood community diversity was resulted from speckle pattern of habitats. The data from the first axis of the detrended correspondence analysis (DCA) indicated that community spatial patterns were influenced by many factors. The semi-variance variation of the second axis of DCA has shown a periodical fluctuation. Therefore, intensity grazing disturbance was a driving force to form the spatial heterogeneity of the ecological structure. This activity was also a main factor that was able to eliminate community primal spatial patterns corresponding to different grads of environments, i.e. temperature, elevation, landscape etc. conversely many ecological processes were influenced severely by community diversity patterns in the arid mountainous ecosystem.

Key words: arid mountain; community diversity; spatial heterogeneity; geostatistics; fractal method; grazing-path impact 文章编号: 1000-0933(2005)02-0312-07 中图分类号: Q14, Q948, S812.2 文献标识码: A

研究不同尺度上生态学系统的异质性,不仅有助于认识生态系统的等级结构,更有助于认识哪一个尺度上的空间异质性控制某一生态过程[1]。近年来,陆地植物群落及其资源的异质性研究已成为生态异质性研究的重要领域,了解不同尺度上的干扰如何作用于生态异质性具有重要生态学意义[2-3],它可以确定人类活动或自然事件对生态格局的影响范围,并对受损生态系统恢复和重建给予量化指导[4]。西北干旱山区是我国生态环境脆弱地区,也是该区环境的重要调节者[5~7],这里与其特殊环境长期适应的生物资源是我国生物多样性中极其珍贵的资源[8-9]。由于长期人类活动干扰,干旱山区生态系统正面临崩溃危险[10-11],在干旱干扰下,其生态系统组分及时空格局发生哪些变化,即生态异质性问题的研究报道较少,更缺少对其生态学机制的了解[12-13]。本文在对典型干旱地区山地生态系统进行物种、群落、植被研究基础上[14~16],主要探讨干旱地区山地长期放牧干扰或气候因素作用,所导致的生境破碎化对群落空间异质性格局;山坡地形因素和长期放牧出现的牧道格局如何影响植被在山坡空间分布及尺度效应等方面,为进一步开展干旱地区山地生态系统研究提供科学依据。

1 研究区概况

研究区位于宁夏中卫县西南地区与同心县、中宁县交界地带(东经 $105^\circ31'$,北纬 $37^\circ15'$)。包括香山北部地区、香山台地(黄河阶地)、天井山、米钵山。该区地形复杂,山峦起伏,沟壑纵横,海拔为 $1300\sim2100~\mathrm{m}$ 。气候属典型大陆性气候,日照强烈,风沙大,降雨少,蒸发大,生长季节短。地带性土壤为灰钙土,多为浅层粗骨灰钙土,部分为土层较厚,中心地带出现有山地发育的地域性红粘土。本区放牧历史悠久,植被以荒漠草原和半荒漠草原为主,草原生态系统全面退化。草地植被主要由旱生多年生低丛禾草层片与强旱生或超旱生小灌木、小半灌木层片为优势物种的群落组成,属干草原向荒漠过度类型。同时该区也是我国特有袭皮用山羊-中卫山羊的核心产地。所选山坡样地为阴坡,典型性强,上部植被主要有由矮罐丛构成,生境碎化严重成斑块状,其主要植物种有荒漠锦鸡儿($Caragana\ roborovskyi$)、兔唇花($Lagochilus\ ilicifolius$)、刺旋花($Convolvulus\ tragacanthoides$);山坡下部植被主要为草本植被,主要物种有长芒草($Stipa\ bungeana$)、阿尔泰狗哇花($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、油蒿($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、油蒿($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、油蒿($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、水蒿($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、水苗($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、水苗($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、大油莨皮($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、水苗($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、大田($Heterapappus\ altaicus$)、、

^{2 研究方}涛方数据

2.1 取样方法

在所选样地上,自山脚至山顶约 100m,其中包含草本群落约 50m,灌丛群落约 50m。沿山坡设样线 3 条,样线间距 $5\sim6m$ 。沿样线依次取样,每条样线共设样方 100 个,样方大小为 $1m\times1m$ 。调查项目包括样方内物种数、物种多度、物种盖度等内容。统计时将 3 条样线上等高程的 3 个相邻样方数据合并进行分析,以使分析结果能够代表整个山坡植被特征。同时调查样线上出现的牧道面积和牧道密度,用每米线段上牧道所占的宽度表示牧道密度(m/m)。

2.2 数据计算方法

2. 2. 1 物种多样性指数 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数[17]:

$$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} (n_i/N) \ln(n_i/N) = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} P_i \ln P_i, \quad P_i = ($$
相对盖度 $+$ 相对多度 $)/2$

式中,S 为物种总数;N 为物种总个体数;Ni 为第 i 种个体数; P_i 为物种 i 的重要值。

2. 2. 2 半方差函数 描述区域化随机变量差异性的半方差计算比较简单,对于具有 n 个观测值的空间序列(Z(x)),半方差定义为增量[$Z(X_1)-Z(X_2)$]方差的一半,对于距离为 h 的点,其半方差可用下式估计[18 19].

$$r(h) = \frac{1}{2N(h)} \sum_{i=1}^{N(h)} (Z(i) - Z(i+h))^2$$

式中,r(h)为样本在距离为h时的半方差,N(h)为样本中点对的数量,Z(i)和Z(i+h)分别为第i点和第i+h点的依赖变量,即样方特征值。

研究中以样地群落为对象,将样地内物种多样性、盖度值和 DCA(去势对应分析-Detrended Correspondence Analysis)排序 轴特征值等作为依赖变量。半方差与经典统计学中的方差根本区别在于前者考虑了空间尺度(<math>h),即如果将植被某一特征值作为区域化随机变量,则其半方差能够从统计学意义上反映出该变量在各个不同尺度上的异质性。本文中没有应用半方差图 (Semivarogram)的 3 个主要参数(阈值(Sill)、变程(Range)、块金方差(Nugget))来对空间异质性进行描述,而采用了半方差图与分形分析相结合的方法对空间异质性进行分析。

2. 2. 3 分形维数计算 将半方差值(r(h)作为分形变量,其与分形维数(D)的关系用下式计算 $^{[20,21]}$:

 $(n \ge 30)$ 需要占总样本的 1/2 或 2/3 强时才有意义 $[20\cdot 21]$,因此,本文在分析时讨论了整体样本的 70%。

$$2r(h) = h^{(4-2D)}$$

 $D = (4-m)/2$

上式变换得到分形维数 D:

$$m = \lceil \log(r(2h) - \log(r(h))) \rceil / \lceil \log(2h) - \log(h) \rceil$$

计算时按马克明等[20]、祖元刚等[21]对上式的改进的方法进行。即在求算半方差图的斜率时,将一系列半方差值直接进行直线拟合,而不用上述 m 公式。虽然用 2 倍间隔的半方差求算斜率在数学上可行,但实际中,有些 r(2h)的可靠性极低(例如 h 为样带长度一半时,r(2h)不在具有统计学意义,这样得到的 D 值可靠性随之降低,失去普遍意义。而且从分形几何角度来说,用 r(2h)和 r(h)来求算斜率,实际上忽略了一些有意义的中间尺度,在两个尺度间的植被格局被假定为符合同样的规律是不合理的。 改进数据处理方法后的双对数半方差增加了两个信息:一是植被格局存在的尺度;二是植被格局的层次性[20]。本文以群落特征值(多样性指数值,盖度,DCA 排序轴值)为区域化随机变量的半方差值(r(h)与间隔距离(h)在双对数坐标轴下拟合 m 值。当 D=2 时,样方间的差异与尺度变化无关,即植被是同质的;D 越接近于 1 时,不同尺度上样方间差异越显著,异质性越强,空间相关性越大;当 D=1 时,样方的差异随尺度单调递增,植被为极强的梯度分布[22]。由于以半方差为基础的分形分析,抽样数

3 研究结果

其中:

3.1 以 Shannon-Wiener 指数和群落盖度为区域化随机变量的半方差变化结果

整个山坡 100 个样方的群落多样性变化呈随机性(图 1),半方差值沿样线呈整体增加趋势(图 2)。从 1m 至 70m 范围内,分形维数为 1.95,接近于 2,说明在 70m 大尺度范围内植被同质。Shannon-Wiener 指数在分析草本植物群落特征时其半方差值变化呈一定周期性(图 3),分段模拟结果亦表明空间变异处于周期性震荡中,周期分别为 7 或 8m、11 或 12m、16 或 17m(半方差图中两个点之间距离为 1m)。表 1 显示,牧道密度变化转折点也在上述几个拐点附近,因此,草本植物群落空间变异的周期性与牧道密度变化有关。草本植物群落盖度在 $0\sim30m$ 范围内,与尺度变化相关性较大 $(R^2=0.83,p<0.01)$,整个采样尺度内,可以用一个分形维数刻划,空间变异梯度较一致(图 5a)。灌丛群落模拟结果显示(D=1.886<2),灌丛群落物种多样性变化与尺度变化有关(图 4)。灌丛群落半方差值分段模拟时分段点位于 5m 处,因此在 $6\sim30m$ 尺度内,群落盖度与尺度变化相关性较显著 $(R^2=0.80,p<0.01)$,而在较小尺度内($1\sim5m$)几乎与尺度无关($D=1.985\approx2$),空间变异性亦不大(图 5b),这与灌丛群落内物种种群密方形型数据,

3.2 基于 DCA 排序轴结果的群落空间异质性分析

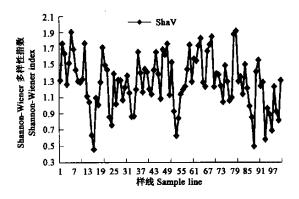


图 1 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数沿样线的变化图

Fig. 1 The variation of diversity (Shannon-Wiener index) along the sample line

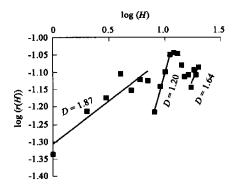


图 3 草本植物群落物种多样性(Shannon-Wiener)半方差分段拟合 Fig. 3 The result of semivariance fitting by stages for the herbage community diversity(Shannon-Wiener index)

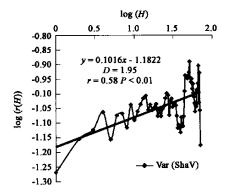


图 2 以 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数为区域化随机变量沿样线的 半方差图

Fig. 2 The variation of semivariance (based on Shannon-Wiener index) along the sample line

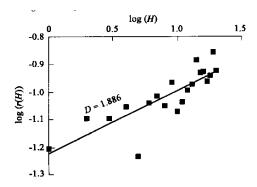
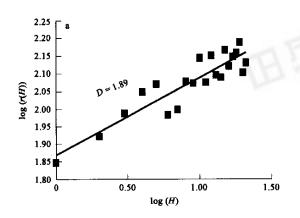


图 4 灌丛植物群落物种多样性(Shannon-Wiener)半方差拟合结果 Fig. 4 The result of semivariance fitting by stages for the brushwood community diversity (Shannon-Wiener index)



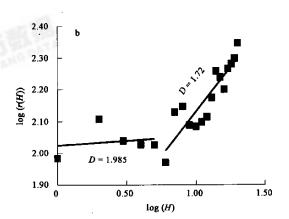


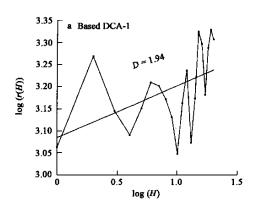
图 5 山坡草本植物群落以盖度(a)和山坡灌丛植物群落(b)以盖度为区域化随机变量的半方差值

Fig. 5 The Semivarogram base on the cover was regionalized variables in the herbage community (a) and the brushwood community (b)

表 1 草本植物群落范围内牧道密度

Table 1 The density of grazing path in the herbage community of the hill slope

尺度 Scale	$1\sim 6\mathrm{m}$	$6\sim$ 12m	$12\sim18\mathrm{m}$	18~30m	$30\sim50\mathrm{m}$
密度 Density m m 数据	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.4	0.5



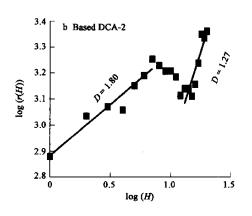
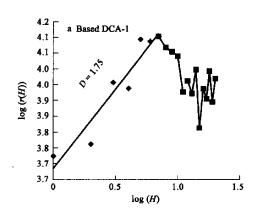


图 6 草本植物群落基于 DCA 排序轴结果的空间异质性分析

Fig. 6 The spacial heterogenity analysis base on the DCA result for herbage community



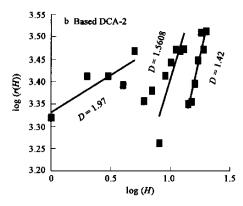


图 7 灌丛植物群落基于 DCA 排序轴结果的空间异质性分析

Fig. 7 The spacial heterogenity analysis base on the DCA result for brushwood community

草本植物群落样方的 DCA 排序第一轴的半方差值变化随机性较大(图 6a),在整个山坡尺度上,空间异质性与尺度相关性不大(D=1.94)。若在更小的尺度内观察,可以发现半方差值的变化具有一定的周期性,与草本群落的多样性指数的半方差值变化结果类似,只是周期变化的尺度变小,因此草本植物群落 DCA 排序第一轴变化特征在一定程度上代表了各种生态因子对群落综合作用的结果,即形成了群落多样性。草本植物群落第二轴排序(图 6b)结果的半方差值变化具有明显的周期性,D 值的变化($1.80 \rightarrow 1.27$)表明群落特征在尺度大于 6m(分段模拟拐点处 6m 距离位置)以上空间变异加大,空间依赖性增加,随着尺度的增加群落特征的变异加大。在 7m(分段模拟的拐点处)以内物种替代速率呈增加趋势,但在 $7 \sim 13m$ 之间物种替代速率反而下降,在 $13 \sim 20m$ 范围内物种替代速率又增加,并且比 7m 范围内还要显著(图 6b)。灌丛群落 DCA 第一轴排序结果之半方差值(图 7a),在 7m 以内表现出较强的尺度依赖性(D=1.75),以后则呈无标度性,与多样性指数半方差值变化(图 4)不一致,DCA 第二轴数据半方差值变化(图 7b)则显示出了较强的周期性。

4 分析讨论

群落多样性半方差值变化及分形维数结果指出,在整个山坡尺度上植被的同质现象说明群落多样性的空间变异不大,揭示了大尺度上某些生态过程空间格局的作用^[23]。进一步的分析结果说明,在小尺度上存在着某种或某些过程,它们决定了小尺度内较大的变异^[20,21]。采用分段模拟方法对小尺度上群落空间结构进行了分析,表明确实存在小尺度上空间结构的异质性,而且不同植物组成、不同地形,不同干扰程度下都表现出不同的异质性格局。本研究取样于典型的干旱山坡地,由于取样数量限制,所以对更大尺度的山坡植被空间异质性没有进行分析,因为这需要大尺度下群落研究的工具和手段。多样性指数在整个采样山坡尺度内的无规律性与半方差函数之规律性变化形成了明显的对比,证明了半方差函数和分形方法是刻画非线性数据之有效工具^[22],因此,自然植物群落结构数据在理论上符合内蕴假设^[24],可以应用地统计学和分形几何学进行分析^[21]。

草本植物群落多样性在几个尺度范围内(7 或 8m、11 或 12m、16 或 17m)变异呈周期性波动,变化尺度大约为 $6\sim7m$,与 牧道密度变化规律较相似,说明了牧道分布从山脚至半山腰密度逐渐增大,导致了群落结构多样性随之变化的周期性特征,但 二者的相关**内界效**据步验证。草本群落与灌丛群落交错区,半方差值的变化较复杂,可能缘于边缘效应,即牧道格局与斑块格局交错和草本群落与灌丛群落交错所致。灌丛群落空间变异的不规律性,一方面说明了 $1m^2$ 的调查样方面积在斑块化的灌丛

群落内可能不足以显示出灌丛群落多样性特征;另一方面说明斑块状格局或其它因素导致灌丛群落多样性空间变异周期太小。 因此,强烈的放牧干扰是驱动生态结构空间异质性的重要力量[25],同时也是消弱群落在环境梯度上原有空间分布格局的主要 因素[19]。

植被盖度是人们认识植被特征的一个主要参数,并且一个地区植被状况的好坏,也直接取决于群落盖度的大小。研究表明, 植物群落格局(分析中实际是盖度格局)是影响动物,特别是小型脊椎及无脊椎动物生态行为的主要因子[26]。因此植物群落盖 度空间格局强烈地影响着某些生态过程,如地表水径流,截流情况,土壤养分流动等。可以推断,在整个山坡上地表流水受植物 群落盖度格局的影响,并与尺度有关(因为本研究中表明盖度在空间上与尺度相关),因此地表水被截流的程度在山坡上也应与 尺度有关,而这种作用使水在山坡的流动受落差的影响被削弱,同样种子流、土壤养分等也与群落空间格局相关(同时可能受其 它格局或因素的影响,例如家畜活动对繁殖体的扩散等)[26 27]。长期放牧导致山坡牧道出现,并对山坡植被空间格局产生强烈影 响,牧道格局和受其影响后出现的植被格局对整个山坡生态系统的生态学过程发生作用,被称为牧道效应。文中结果表明灌丛 群落多样性空间变异的周期性对尺度依赖性依次增加,即较大尺度内群落区域化随机变量的尺度依赖性较强,样方地理位置 (高差,坡度等)是导致这种结果的主要因素之一[19],沿山坡向上斑块性增强,灌丛高度变矮,也是导致群落这种异质性变化的 原因。

采用 DCA 方法对群落样方排序所获结果可视为环境因子对群落作用的特征。因此,基于 DCA 排序轴结果的半方差值变 化特征也应显示出环境因子作用的空间格局特征。DCA 排序第一轴代表了环境因子对群落结构的综合作用,因此 DCA 排序第 一轴的数值可以作为群落多样性函数值,这与 Palmer [22]的研究结果一致。但是 Palmer 认为除 DCA 第一轴以外的其它轴为"噪 声轴",应排除。由于本研究地处山地,微地形作用始终影响群落空间格局,因此,第二轴半方差值则具有一定的规律性,可能是 排除其它生态因子噪声后某种过程对群落空间格局有规律作用的体现,因此 DCA 第二轴结果包含了大量的信息[19],应该进一 步研究。

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