

2000年间野生稻和栽培稻(*O. sativa*. L) 分布区逆向分离的过程及动力

II 古今野生稻和栽培稻(*O. sativa*. L)分布区变化的动力分析

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摘要 人口增加、人口扩散从而促进农业发展是野生稻面积缩小、分布北界南移而栽培稻面积扩大、分布区向北、向东扩张的根本动力。由于野生稻与栽培稻在历史上处于同一生态位,发展栽培稻使野生稻生境破坏,提出生态位恒定假说并解释了野生稻与栽培稻分布区变化的特点。

关键词: 野生稻、栽培稻、逆向分离。

THE PROCESS AND POWER OF SEPARATION IN AN ADVERSE DIRECTION OF THE DISTRIBUTING AREA OF WILD RICE AND RICE (*O. sativa*. L) DURING THE PAST 2000 YEARS

I THE DYNAMICS OF THE CHANGE OF DISTRIBUTION AREA FOR WILD RICE AND RICE (*O. sativa*. L) IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES

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Abstract The increase and spread of population, which enhance the agriculture development, is the essential power making the existing area of wild rice reduced and its northern limit moved toward south. It also make the area of cultivated rice increased and its distribution area extended toward north and east. Owing to the same ecological niche of both the wild rice and the cultivated rice, the development of the latter destroyed the habitat of the former. "Niche existing forever" hypothesis is presented with which the character of dis-

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