

西藏原始林芝云杉林雨季林冠降水分配特征

方江平^{1,2}, 项文化^{1,*}, 刘韶辉^{1,3}

(1. 中南林业科技大学生命科学与技术学院 长沙 410004; 2. 西藏农牧学院高原生态研究所 林芝 860000;
3. 国家林业局发展规划与资金管理司, 北京 100714)

摘要:利用2006—2007年对西藏米林县南伊沟原始林芝云杉(*Picea likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis*)林林外降水、穿透水和树干茎流定位观测数据,对林芝云杉林的林冠降水再分配特征进行研究。结果表明:西藏南伊沟的年降水量为716.4mm,主要集中在4—9月份,占全年降雨量的86.95%。在林芝云杉的生长季节(4—10月份),林冠截留量为338.6mm,占同期林外降水量的51.60%;林内穿透水量为316.3mm,占同期林外降水量的48.21%;树干茎流量仅为1mm,仅占0.19%。林内穿透水(T_p)、树干茎流(S_f)、林冠截留量(I_p)及林冠截留率(PI_p)与林外降水量(p)之间的关系分别为: $T_p = 0.8622 p - 3.5229$, $r = 0.9964$; $S_f = 0.0004 p^{1.4586}$, $r = 0.9458$; $I_p = 1.2222 p^{0.6341}$, $r = 0.874$; $PI_p = 253.6 p^{-0.7008}$, $r = 0.9732$ 。林芝云杉林雨季林冠降水的分配规律与该森林结构复杂、林分年龄高、胸高断面积大密切相关,说明该森林在涵养水源和保持水土等方面发挥着重要的作用。

关键词:林芝云杉;原始林;大气降水;穿透水;树干茎流;林冠截留;西藏

Canopy interception and throughfall in a primary *Picea likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest of Tibet

FANG Jiangping^{1,2}, XIANG Wenhua^{1,*}, LIU Shaohui^{1,3}

1 Faculty of Life Science and Technology, Central South Forestry University, Changsha 410004, China

2 Institute of Plateau Ecology, Tibet Agricultural and Animal Husbandry College, Linzhi 860000, China

3 Department of Development Planning and Assets Management, China State Forestry Administration, Beijing 100714, China

Abstract: Rainfall partitioning in forest canopy plays an important role in hydrological cycles. Because the process that rainfall is partitioned by canopy into interception, throughfall and stemflow affects the volume and routine of rainfall that reaches the ground surface, the surface runoff causing soil erosion, and soil water supply for plant growth are altered. Although extensive researches have been conducted to examine the canopy interception, throughfall and stemflow in forest ecosystems across China, lacking of the information of rainfall partitioning in the forests in Tibet impedes our understanding their hydrologic ecosystem service in this region. We measured the precipitation, canopy interception, throughfall and stemflow in a primary *Picea likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest in Nanyigou of Tibet during a period from October 2006 to September 2007. Total 105 time rain events were observed within the study period. The annual precipitation was 716.4 mm, of which 86.95% occurred during the period from April to September. During the growing season throughfall amounted about 316.3mm that accounted for 48.21% of the precipitation occurring in the rainy season. No throughfall was found when rainfall was lower than 3.5 mm, but beyond this range of the rainfall intensity throughfall increased linearly with rainfall amount. Throughfall percentage was lower compared to the data observed in both China forests and temperate and boreal forest in world. Canopy interception was estimated to be 338.6 mm that was 51.60% of the annual precipitation. Canopy interception showed a curvilinear increase tendency with increase in rainfall when rainfall was within 10 mm per time, and then tended to be asymptotic relationship with rainfall. Canopy interception percentage was higher than the data reported in China. The low throughfall percentage and high canopy interception percentage in the primary *P. likiangensis*

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* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: xiangwh2005@163.com

var. *linzhiensis* forest were closely related to the complexity of forest structure, older stand age (210 years) and high stem basal area ($126.7 \text{ m}^2/\text{hm}^2$) , as well as the characteristics of lower rainfall intensity in the research region. The amount of stemflow was estimated to be about 1mm. Stemflow exponentially increased with rainfall. The low amount of stemflow could be attributed to the high stem roughness and bark thickness, in addition to canopy structure. The relationship between throughfall (T_p), stemflow (S_f), canopy interception (I_p), canopy interception percentage (PI_p) and precipitation (p) could be expressed as following formula, respectively: $T_p = 0.8622 p - 3.5229$, $r = 0.9964$; $S_f = 0.0004 p^{1.4586}$, $r = 0.9458$; $I_p = 1.2222 p^{0.6341}$, $r = 0.874$; $PI_p = 253.6 p^{-0.7008}$, $r = 0.9732$. The improve Horton model was also used to simulate the canopy interception. The two parameters in Horton model were calculated to be $I_{\text{cm}}^* = 4.800$ and $\alpha = 0.091$, $r = 0.9400$. The high I_{cm}^* value indicated that the forest canopy in this study had a high capacity of rainfall interception. The Horton model showed a good fitness for predicting canopy interception and could provide an insight into the canopy interception mechanism. Our results suggest that primary *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forests have a great potential in the functions of water conservation and soil erosion control in this region.

Key Words: *Picea likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis*; primary forest; precipitation; throughfall; stemflow; canopy interception; Tibet Plateau

森林植被冠层对降水再分配是生态系统水文学重要过程之一,影响生态系统水分分配格局和水量平衡^[1]。大气降水接触到林冠层后,被分为林冠截留、穿透水和树干茎流3个部分^[2-3],其中林冠截持一部分降水,穿透水和树干茎流改变降水冲击林地土壤的能量^[4-5],从而影响地表径流产生的过程、径流量和径流发生次数^[6]。因此,研究森林生态系统林冠截留特征对深入了解该森林生态系统的水文生态学过程具有重要意义^[7]。

林冠截留受降水特征、林冠结构和天气状况等因素的影响^[8-9]。林冠截留量与降水量存在正线性^[10]或幂函数关系^[11],还受降水强度的影响,如一次性降水小于0.5mm时,杉木林冠能截留全部降水量,截留量为3.9mm,此后与降雨强度呈幂函数关系^[12]。我国不同地带各森林类型的林冠截留能力不同,如东北白桦次生林的林冠截留率为22.7%,硬阔林16.1%,栎林22.8%^[13];小兴安岭原始红松林在20%—30%之间^[14],祁连山云杉林26.1%^[15],秦岭华山松14.40%—27.2%^[16],湖南会同杉木林25.8%^[2],福建武夷山甜槠林18.54%^[17],海南热带山地雨林14.11%^[18],西双版纳热带季雨林21.1%^[19]。林内穿透水量与林冠截留量相反,但也随降雨量的增加而直线增加,并受林冠枝条分布形状和林分密度的影响^[20]。树干茎流占总降水量的比例很小^[3],随降雨量和降雨强度增大而增加,与林冠结构特征、林木的平均胸径、树皮的吸水能力等因素有关。如长白山自然保护区原始林5个树种中,紫椴、蒙古柞、色木槭树干流高于红松和水曲柳^[21],广西阔叶林或针阔叶林的大于针叶林^[22]。

西藏由于独特的地理位置,区域内森林对我国乃至全球的生态安全具有重要作用,其森林覆盖率和面积分别居全国31个省(市、区)的第24位和第5位,总蓄积量列第1位,林分蓄积量 $268.33 \text{ m}^3/\text{hm}^2$,居全国首位^[23]。西藏森林的48%为暗针叶林^[24],总蓄积量占全区的61%。西藏暗针叶林主要由云杉属(*Picea*)、冷杉属(*Abies*)和铁杉属(*Tsuga*)的树种组成,广泛分布在喜马拉雅山脉、念青唐古拉山脉以及横断山脉的湿润亚高山地带。其中,云杉属中常见的树种有丽江云杉(*Picea likiangensis*)的变种川西云杉(*Picea balfouriana*)、林芝云杉(*Picea likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis*)、黄果云杉(*Picea likiangensis* var. *hirtella*)及西喜马拉雅山地区特有的长叶云杉(*Picea smithiana*)、油麦吊云杉(*Picea brachytyla* var. *complanata*)等。林芝云杉主要分布在波密、林芝、米林、朗县、工布江达、隆子、错那以及洛扎等地区,这些地区丰沛的降水和温和的气候有利于林木生长,森林高耸挺拔,郁密粗壮,有些树干直径可达2m,树高80m,每公顷立木蓄积量堪称世界之最^[25]。分布区内林芝云杉林集中分布于雅鲁藏布江中游两侧及其支流的山坡上,在涵养水源、保持水土以及净化水质等方面都具有重要意义。但是,目前还缺乏该森林的水文学过程方面的研究数据,利用2006—2007年定位观测数

据,对林芝云杉林林冠截留特征进行研究,为进一步研究该森林生态系统水文学过程提供科学依据。

1 研究区概况

本研究在西藏林芝地区米林县南伊沟($29^{\circ}09'N, 94^{\circ}01'E$)进行,其海拔3 050 m,该区属于典型的亚高山温带半湿润季风气候,年平均气温8.2℃,最低月(1月份)平均气温-13.98℃,最高月(7月份)平均气温19.23℃,年降水量675mm,85%的雨水集中在6—9月份,无霜期为170d。

研究区域的林芝云杉林群落终年呈现淡墨绿色,外观整齐,林分郁闭度为0.7,密度207株/ hm^2 ,其中175株为林芝云杉,平均胸径88.3cm,平均树高39.6m,胸高断面积 $126.7m^2/hm^2$,平均年龄210a。下木层有华山松(*Pinus armandii*)13株、急尖长苞冷杉(*Abies georgei* var. *smithii*)19株。林下土壤为山地棕壤,林内湿润。

灌木层盖度30%,有杯萼忍冬(*Lonicera inconspicua*)、齿叶忍冬(*L. setifera*)、毛叶野丁香(*Leptodermis nigricans*)、木姜子(*Litsea pungens*)、大花黄牡丹(*Paeonia ludlowii*)等。草本层盖度为45%,有鳞毛蕨(*Dryopteris* sp.)、管花鹿药(*Smilacina purpurea*)、蟹甲草(*Cacalia pentaloba*)、落芒草(*Oryzopsis tibetica*)、川西千里光(*Senecio solidagineus*)等。苔藓层也比较发达,盖度75%,主要有锦丝藓(*Actinothuidium hookeri*)、多蒴曲尾藓(*Didrachnum majus*)、曲尾藓(*D. scoparium*)、偏蒴藓(*Ectropothecium* sp.)、美丽大灰藓(*Hypnum plumaeforme*)等。

2 研究方法

2.1 林外降水、穿透水和树干茎流的测定

林外降水量的测定 在距离林缘20m的空旷地设直径20cm雨量筒5个,每日20:00观测,作为当天的林外降雨量。同时,设置自动雨量筒2个,详细记录降雨过程。

林内穿透水的测定 在样地内设4个 $200cm \times 20cm \times 15cm$ 的塑料集水槽,随机分布于林芝云杉原始林中,槽口出水处连接虹吸式自记雨量计,连续记录林内降雨的详细过程,最后以4个集水槽的雨量平均数作为林内穿透水量。

树干茎流的测定 根据径级和冠幅的大小,在样地内选择5株云杉,用塑料管蛇形缠绕树干,集水的出口处用塑料桶收集,以5株树的平均树干茎流量作为单株树干茎流量,单株茎流量乘以林分密度,即为林分总树干茎流量。

在测定林外降水量、林内穿透水和树干流量的基础上,利用水量平衡法计算林冠截留量, I_p (林冠截留量) $=p$ (林外降水) $-T_p$ (林内穿透水) $-S_f$ (树干茎流量),林冠截留率为林冠截留量占林外降水量的百分比。

2.2 林冠截留模型

林冠截留模型是理解林分林冠截留作用和估计林冠截留量的重要手段,可分为经验模型^[26]、概念模型^[27]、解析模型^[28]和气象学模型^[29]等。目前,常用的模型有Gash模型^[30]、Rutter模型^[31]和Tank模型^[32]。在众多模型中,Horton模型^[27]及其改进式根据截留机制把林冠截留量分解为吸附截留和树体表面蒸发导致的附加截留,较好地描述了林冠截留机制与过程,克服了统计模型中参数物理意义不明确、解析模型在实际应用中太复杂、气象模型中需要气象数据等缺点,具有较广泛的应用前景。王彦辉等^[33]根据标准模型转化的需要,对Horton模型进行了必要的简化,提出了适合于我国不同林分的次降雨截留模型:

$$I_c = I_{cm}^* \left[1 - \exp \left(-\frac{P}{I_{cm}^*} \right) \right] + \alpha P \quad (1)$$

式中, I_c 为次降水截留量, P 为次降水量, I_{cm}^* 为以林冠投影面积上的水层厚度表示的林冠吸附降水容量, α 为降水蒸发率,后面2个参数可通过非线性模型参数拟合得到。

2.3 数据的统计分析

此外,还对穿透水、树干茎流、林冠截留量和林冠截留率与林外降水之间的关系进行回归分析,根据相关系数的大小确定最佳表达式,回归分析在JMP统计分析软件^[34]完成。

3 结果与分析

3.1 林外降水的季节变化

从2006年10月到2007年9月,共有105次降水,总降水量716.4mm,是常年平均降水量(675mm)的

1.06倍。该年度平均每3.5d降水1次,平均每次降水6.82mm,但降水的季节分配不均,有明显的干、雨季之分。降水主要集中在4—9月份,该时段为雨季,其降水量为622.9mm,占全年降水量的86.95%,特别是6、7月份,这2个月的降水量占全年的40.56%,从10月份到翌年3月份为干季,降水量为93.5mm,仅占全年降水量的13.05%(表1)。

表1 西藏南伊沟原始林芝云杉林林外降水的月统计表(2006-10—2007-09)

Table 1 Monthly variations of precipitation outside the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest during period from October 2006 to September 2007

项目 Item	月份 Month											
	干季 Dry season						雨季 Wet season					
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
降水量 Precipitation /mm	32.9	14.2	4.2	11.9	8.9	21.4	56.2	83.6	130.9	159.7	78.2	114.3
占全年 Percentage /%	4.59	1.98	0.59	1.66	1.24	2.99	7.84	11.67	18.27	22.29	10.92	15.95

3.2 林内穿透水特征

在原始林芝云杉林区内,从11月到翌年3月份,林外降水量相对较少(表1),且大部分是以降雪形式出现的,难以形成林内穿透水。因此,主要讨论雨季(4—10月份)时林内穿透水特征。

3.2.1 穿透水的月变化特征及与林外降水的关系

从表2中可以看出,原始林芝云杉林年穿透水为316.3mm,占林外年降水量的48.21%,林外降水与林内穿透水月差平均为48.5mm,其中7月份差值最高,达到67.7mm,其次是9月份,差值为65.6mm。各月降水的穿透率(穿透水占林外水的比例)差异明显,降水最多的7月份,穿透率也最高57.93%,并且降水最大的6、7月份的穿透水占全年总穿透水的51.41%。

表2 西藏原始林芝云杉林穿透水的月统计表

Table 2 Variations in month throughfall in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

项目 Item	月份 Month							合计 Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
林外降水 Precipitation /mm	56.2	83.6	130.9	159.7	78.2	114.3	32.9	655.8
穿透水 Throughfall /mm	23.0	40.9	70.6	92.0	32.4	48.7	9.7	316.3
穿透水占林外降水的比 Percentage of month precipitation /%	40.93	48.92	53.93	57.61	41.43	42.61	29.48	48.21
穿透水占全年穿透水的比 Percentage of annual precipitation /%	7.27	12.93	22.32	29.09	10.24	15.40	3.07	100

在观测的105次降水中,其中34次未产生林内穿透水,将余下的71次降水记录绘成林外水与穿透水关系图(图1),从图1可以看出它俩之间存在明显的线性关系,即穿透水量随着林外降水的增加而增大,其关系式为: $y = 0.8622x - 3.5229$ (相关系数 $r = 0.9964, P < 0.01$),式中 y 是穿透水量, x 为林外降水量。从该关系式可知,当林外降水量小于4.0mm时,很难形成林内穿透水,在野外的观测数据一致。

3.2.2 树干茎流的月变化特征及与林外降水量的关系

从表3中可以看出,原始林芝云杉林树干茎流量很少,全年总量仅为1mm,主要是因为云杉枝条以平直或向下倾斜为主,被树冠截留下的水很难顺侧枝流到树干上,而绝大部分在重力的作用下,直接掉落到地面。同时,林芝云杉树木个体比较高大,树皮也非常厚而粗糙,极易吸收水分,致使难形成树干茎流。

在105次降水中,产生树干茎流43次,将它们与林外降水量绘成关系图(图2)。从图2可以看出,树干茎流量随林外降水量的增加而增大,拟合最好的关系式为幂函数关系: $y = 0.0004x^{1.4586}$ (相关系数 $r = 0.9458, P < 0.01$),式中 y 为树干茎流, x 林外降水量。该关系式表明,当降雨量较小时树干茎流增加缓慢,当降雨>10mm时开始快速增加,该现象也反映了林芝云杉树干粗糙,且树皮较厚,瞬间吸水能力强,需大量降雨才能湿润整个树干。

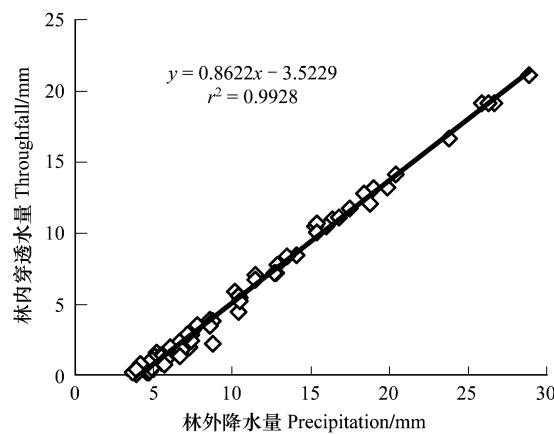


图1 西藏原始林芝云杉林中穿透水量与林外降水量关系图

Fig. 1 The relationship between throughfall and precipitation in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

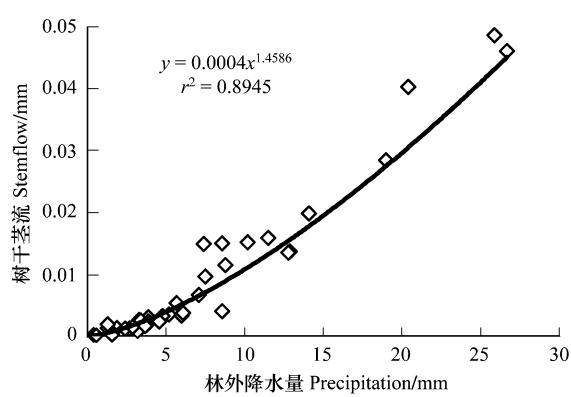


图2 西藏原始林芝云杉林中树干茎流与林外降水量关系图

Fig. 2 The relationship between stemflow and precipitation in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

表3 西藏原始林芝云杉林树干茎流的月统计表

Table 3 Variations in month stemflow in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

项目 Item	月份 Month							合计 Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
林外降水 Precipitation/mm	56.2	83.6	130.9	159.7	78.2	114.3	32.9	655.8
树干茎流 Stemflow/mm	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.0

为了探讨树干茎流量与树型的关系,选择3株有代表性的树木,分析树干茎流量与树木胸径、树高、冠幅、树皮厚度和枝干夹角的关系(表4)。从表4可以看出,树木越高,胸径越大,树皮就越厚,瞬间吸收水分就越快,树干茎流量也就很少。如3号样木的树干茎流量分别是1号和2号样木的7.50倍和5.51倍,主要是因为3号样木树龄较小、树皮光滑、树皮厚度较薄、树枝与树干的夹角多小于90°,有利于林冠截留的部分降雨沿树干流下而形成树干茎流。研究表明随着树木年龄的增加,树高增大,胸径加粗,树皮厚度增加,树干茎流量减小,即树干茎流量与树木胸径、树皮厚度呈负相关,但与树高、冠幅相关不明显^[35]。

表4 西藏原始林芝云杉林中树干茎流与树型关系表

Table 4 Influence of tree size on stemflow in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

树号 Tree No.	胸径/cm Diameter at breast height	树高/m Height	冠幅/m ² Canopy width	树皮厚度/m ² Bark thickness	枝干夹角/(°) Angle between branch and stem	树干茎流量/mm Stemflow
1	92.9	48.0	69.2	1.89	≥90	0.27
2	44.1	41.0	26.4	0.96	≥90	0.37
3	23.4	18.0	50.2	0.45	≤90	2.03

3.3 林冠截留特征

3.3.1 树冠截留的月变化

从表5中可以看出,西藏原始林芝云杉林平均林冠截留量占林外降水51.6%,与我国各地林冠对降雨的分配状况相比^[36],林芝云杉林林冠截留率较大,但小于同区域的急尖长苞冷杉林冠截留率58.27%,既反映了林分结构特征,也符合当地气候多为中小雨的降雨特点。不同月份之间林冠截留率差异较大,4月份和10月份降水较少,林外降水为56.2mm和32.9mm,截留率较高,分别为59.0%和73.5%,而其它月份林冠截留率较低,分布在42%—59.0%之间。

表5 西藏原始林芝云杉林林冠截留量月统计表

Table 5 Variations in month canopy interception in the *P. likiangensis* var. *linzhiensis* forest

项目 Item	月份 Month							合计 Total
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
林外降水量 Precipitation /mm	56.2	83.6	130.9	159.7	78.2	114.3	32.9	655.8
林冠截留量 Canopy interception /mm	33.2	42.5	60.1	67.4	45.7	65.5	24.2	338.6
林冠截留率 Canopy interception rate/%	59.1	50.9	45.9	42.2	58.4	57.3	73.5	51.6

3.3.2 树冠截留与林外降水的关系

对观测到的105场降雨数据进行回归分析,可以看出林冠截留量与林外降水量之间呈正相关,即林冠截留量随着林外降水量增加而增大(图3),拟合较好的关系式为幂函数关系^[30]: $y = 1.2222x^{0.6341}$ (相关系数 $r = 0.9350, P < 0.01$),式中 y 为林冠截留量, x 林外降水量。此关系说明,在降水初始或水量较小时,绝大部分林外降水均被树冠截留,但随降水量的继续增加,截留量的增长率会逐渐减小,最后增加缓慢或不再增加,达到饱和状态,接近林冠的最大截留量。

3.3.3 树冠截留率与林外降水的关系

林冠截留率在冠层持水量未达饱和的情况下,随林外降水量和降水强度的增加而增大;而在冠层持水量达到饱和的情况下,随降水量和降水强度增加呈减小的趋势,此时林冠截留率与林外降雨量成反比,即林外降水量越大林冠截留率越小(图4)。在低水量时,林冠截留率随降水量的增加而急剧减少;而在高水量时,截留率减小缓慢。原始林芝云杉林林冠截留率与林外降水量之间的额关系为: $y = 253.6x^{-0.7008}$ (相关系数 $r = 0.9732, P < 0.01$),式中 y 为林冠截留率, x 林外降水量。

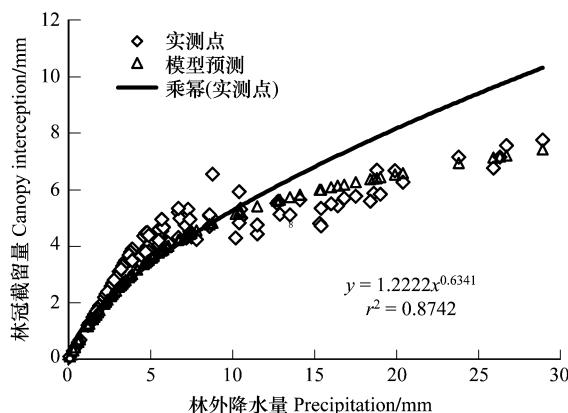


图3 西藏原始林芝云杉林中林冠截留量与林外降水量的关系图

Fig. 3 Relationship between canopy interception and precipitation in the *P. likiangensis* forest

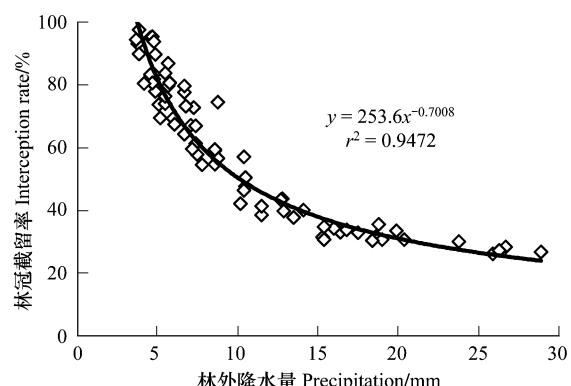


图4 西藏原始林芝云杉林林冠截留率与林外降水关系图

Fig. 4 Relationship between canopy interception percentage and precipitation in the *P. likiangensis* forest

3.4 林冠截留模型

以林冠截留概念模型(1)对观测数据进行非线性拟合后的得出: $I_{cm}^* = 4.800, \alpha = 0.091$ (相关系数 $r = 0.9400, P < 0.01$)。西藏原始林芝云杉林的 I_{cm}^* 值较高,说明该林分的林冠吸附降水容量较大。一般认为, I_{cm}^* 虽然受地域性气候特征的影响,但更直接地受林分特征的影响,阔叶树林冠吸附容量小于针叶树^[33]。林芝云杉林所在地区降水强度最小,林分枝叶茂盛,从而增大了截留量。 α 为降水蒸发率,受干燥程度和风速的影响较大,亚热带地区为0.031—0.047,温带半湿润地区0.063—0.093,温带半干旱地区0.17—0.20,林芝云杉林分为0.091,与所在地区处于温带半湿润区域的值一致。

从图3可以看出,用该模型模拟的结果比统计分析的幂函数更能拟合观测值,这说明改进的Horton模型不仅具有意义确切的物理参数,模型较简单,同时也具有较高的精度。在观测的1a间,实测总截留量为

426.83mm,模型预测的结果为406.25mm,实测平均截留率为52.02%,模型预测的为49.51%,两者非常接近。

4 结论与讨论

(1)西藏原始林芝云杉林4—10月份的穿透水为316.3mm,占同期林外年降水量的48.21%,低于我国主要森林穿透水占林外降水比例范围(59.9%—83.4%)^[36],也低于世界温带和北方森林的穿透水所占比例(62.3%—70.6%)^[37]。Barbier等^[37]对温带和北方森林影响穿透水的因子分析表明,针叶林的穿透水低于阔叶林、常绿林低于落叶林,同时随着林分演替或年龄增加,穿透水量也不断降低,主要是因为林分的基断面积增加。林芝云杉的穿透水低,与该森林是常绿针叶林、林分年龄大(210a)、胸高断面积高($126.7\text{m}^2/\text{hm}^2$)有关,其中林分年龄和胸高断面积均超出了Wei等^[36]和Barbier等^[37]的范围。因此,本研究是对该方面研究的一个补充。同时,穿透水还受林外降水特征的影响^[37],林芝云杉林的林内穿透水与林外降水之间为线性关系,穿透水随着降水量增加而增加,但林外降水量小于4.0mm时,很难形成林内穿透水。

(2)该林分全年树干茎流总量仅为1mm,仅占年降水总量的0.14%,远低于红松的5.65%^[38],油松的8.41%^[39],青海云杉的0.49%^[40],也低于温带和北方森林的范围(2.2%—6.3%)^[37]。树干茎流量不仅与树种、林分特征和林冠结构有关,主要受树干粗糙度的影响^[37]。林芝云杉树龄较大,树高皮厚,表皮粗糙,提高了树干吸附水的能力,林冠呈锥形结构,树枝水平分布,雨水不易到达主干,不易产生树干茎流。林芝云杉林的树干茎流与林外降水之间表现为幂函数关系,当降水量较大时才能产生树干茎流,在干季由于林分内湿度较低,树干茎流量就更少。

(3)林芝云杉林雨季林冠层截留量为338.6mm,占林外降水总量的51.6%,比我国主要森林生态系统的冠层截留率高(均值在11.40%—34.34%)^[41],也高于祁连山的青海云杉(35.28%)^[42]、川西卧龙亚高山暗针叶林(48%)^[43]、贡嘎山暗针林叶林(47%)^[44],反映了林芝云杉林的林分特点。林芝云杉林的林冠截留量与林外降水量之间为幂函数关系,而林冠截留率则为幂函数关系。利用Horton改进模型能够准确地模拟西藏林芝云杉林林冠对降水的截留作用。但该模型没有充分考虑林冠结构的复杂性,而是假设冠层排水只有在冠层蓄水量达到冠层容量时才会发生,而在实际降雨过程中,由于林冠结构的层次性,往往在没有达到冠层容量时冠层已经开始排水,这一现象在原始林中经常出现,机理性模型的模拟有待进一步研究。

因此,林芝云杉林作为西藏具有代表性的珍贵森林群落之一,由于保持了良好地原始林状态,森林群落结构复杂,林分枝叶茂盛、年龄高、胸高断面积大,林内穿透水较小,林冠截留量很大,在涵养水源和保持水土等方面发挥着重要的作用。

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