

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201603030376

郝珉辉, 张忠辉, 赵珊珊, 赵秀海, 叶尔江·拜克吐尔汗, 张春雨. 吉林蛟河针阔混交林树木生长与生境关联性. 生态学报, 2017, 37(10): - .
Hao M H, Zhang Z H, Zhao S S, Zhao X H, Baiketuerhan Yeerjiang, Zhang C Y. Habitat associations of tree growth in a coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest in Jiaohe, Jilin Province. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2017, 37(10): - .

吉林蛟河针阔混交林树木生长与生境关联性

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摘要:以吉林蛟河 21.12 hm² (660 m×320 m) 针阔混交林样地为对象, 在以海拔、坡度、坡向以及凸凹度为地形变量划分样地生境类型的基础上, 利用 2009—2014 年植被生长数据, 研究生境差异对树木生长的影响机制。研究采用生境空间随机(生境 CSR)、物种空间随机(物种 CSR)以及物种 Thomas3 种生态学过程零模型, 检验树木径向生长与 4 种生境类型之间的关联性; 采用 Pearson 相关系数计算树木生长与地形变量之间的相关关系, 量化地形变量对树木生长的影响。研究结果显示: (1) 样地内绝大多数物种(生境 CSR 过程: 86.1%; 物种 CSR 过程: 94.4%; 物种 Thomas 过程: 61.1%) 的径向生长表现出明显的生境关联性。 (2) 不同生活型物种的生境利用方式不同: 灌木和亚乔木具有类似的生境偏好, 与海拔相对较低、地势相对平缓的生境型 1 正关联, 与海拔相对较高、坡度相对较大的生境型 2 和生境型 4 负关联; 乔木在不同生境类型中会同时存在正、负关联性, 但更倾向于和生境 1 发生负关联, 而生境 4 发生正关联, 并且乔木树种的径向生长对地形之间的差异更加敏感; (3) 高达 86.1% 的物种生长与至少一种地形变量显著相关, 其中海拔对树木生长影响最大, 其次是坡度和凸凹度, 坡向的影响则相对最小。上述结果表明, 样地内不同物种之间出现了明显的生境利用性分化, 生境利用性分化是影响温带针阔混交林树木径向生长的重要因素。

关键词: 径向生长; 生境关联; 地形; 生境差异; 生活型

Habitat associations of tree growth in a coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest in Jiaohe, Jilin Province

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Abstract: The goal of this study was to determine the relative contribution of habitat differentiation on the radial growth of forest trees and to understand some underlying ecological mechanisms that may affect these relationships. Forest growth data for the period 2009 to 2014 were collected in a 21.12 hm² stem-mapped temperate coniferous and broadleaved forest in Jiaohe, Jilin Province. Based on habitat type classifications, three ecological null models, Habitat Complete Spatial Randomness (CSR) Process, Species Complete Spatial Randomness Process and Species Thomas Process were employed to test the significance of radial growth-habitat associations. Furthermore, Pearson correlation analysis was used to explore the influence of topographical variables on radial growth. A total of 36 species were included in the analysis. The following results were obtained: (1) Sixty one percent of radial growth exhibited significant associations with habitat types based on

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金项目 (31670643; 31600480)

收稿日期: 2016-03-03; 网络出版日期: 2016-00-00

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the Species Thomas Process; whereas for the Species CSR Process and the Habitat CSR Process the corresponding percentages were 94.4% and 86.1%, respectively. (2) Comparing the discrepancies among species of different life forms, we found that the habitat preferences of shrubs and small trees were similar, whereas trees had significantly different habitat preferences. The radial growth of shrubs and small trees were positively associated with habitat type 1 at a relatively low altitude and on flat terrain, but were negatively associated with habitat types 2 and 4, which had a relatively high elevation and on steep slopes. Conversely, trees were positively associated with habitat type 4, but negatively associated with habitat type 1. Furthermore, the radial growth of trees was highly sensitive to habitat heterogeneity when compared with that of shrubs and small trees. (3) Pearson correlation analysis indicated that up to 86.1 percent of growth rates were significantly correlated with one or more topographical variables. Among the four topographical variables evaluated, elevation turned out to be the most influential factor for radial growth, followed by slope and convexity, whereas aspect was the least influential. The results of this study suggest that habitat heterogeneity and niche differentiation have a considerable effect on radial growth in the temperate coniferous and broadleaved forest.

Key Words: radial growth; habitat association; topography; habitat differentiation; life form

森林植物的生长和分布具有一定的生境偏好,植物在其适宜生境中拥有较强的竞争能力,株数较多且生长较好^[1-2]。通过量化植物的生长、分布与生境之间的关联程度,能够检验生境差异在群落构建、物种共存以及树木生长等过程中的重要性,推断生态学现象背后潜在的生态学过程^[3-6]。热带雨林^[3-4]、亚热带常绿阔叶林^[5]和温带森林^[6]开展的物种-生境关联性研究表明,生境差异是影响物种空间分布的一个重要因素,物种空间分布与生境之间的关联程度取决于生境的复杂性^[3-6],生境条件越复杂,物种选择其最适生境的机会就越大^[1-2]。同时研究表明,不同物种对生境差异的敏感性不同^[7],物种对生境差异的响应在很大程度上是通过植物所具有的某些关键性状起作用的^[8]。以上研究揭示了生境差异对树种空间分布的影响及其作用机制,但以上研究只关注树木的相对多度而忽视树木的生长特征。树木的相对多度受多种因素影响^[9],仅仅依靠相对多度很难全面反映物种与生境之间的关联性。相比之下,树木生长对环境间的差异更加敏感^[10-11],能够更加直观地反映物种对生境的偏好。因此,有必要探讨树木生长与生境之间的关联性,研究局域尺度上生境差异对树木生长的影响,进一步拓展我们对物种-生境关联性的理解和认识。

在进行物种-生境关联性研究时,由于树木的种内和种间相互作用^[12-13]、自然干扰^[14]和生境差异^[15]等生态学过程相互交织,常常导致树木生长表现出一定程度上的空间自相关^[16]。物种-生境关联性很容易与这种空间自相关现象发生混淆,需要通过随机模拟技术消除空间自相关性对检验结果带来的负面影响^[3]。本文以吉林蛟河固定监测样地 2009—2014 年的植被生长数据为基础,采用生境空间随机(生境 CSR)、物种空间随机(物种 CSR)和物种 Thomas3 种生态学过程作为零模型,在以地形变量划分生境类型的基础上,检验树木的径向生长与各类生境之间的关联性,旨在揭示生境差异对温带森林树木生长的影响机制。

1 研究方法

1.1 样地概况

研究区域位于吉林省蛟河林业试验区管理局(43°57.897'—43°58.263'N, 127°42.789'—127°43.310'E)。该地区属于受季风影响的温带大陆性气候,年均温为 3.8℃,其中 7 月份为最热月,平均温度为 21.7℃;1 月份为最冷月,平均温度为-18.6℃;年平均降水量为 695.9 mm;土壤类型为棕色森林土,土层深度 20—100 cm。

2009 年建立面积为 21.12 hm²(660 m×320 m)固定监测样地,样地最低海拔 425.3 m,最高海拔 525.8 m,最大高差 100.5 m,地形变化较大。将样地划分为 528 个 20 m×20 m 样方,记录所有胸径≥1 cm 的木本植物的物种、胸径、树高、冠幅和相对位置坐标,并挂牌标记以便长期监测。2014 年对样地内所有胸径≥1 cm 木本植物进行复测。林分类型属于典型次生针阔混交林,为阔叶红松林经采伐干扰后形成的近熟林。样地内针叶

物种 CSR 过程假设样方生境类型之间存在空间自相关性,而植物生长不存在自相关性。物种 CSR 过程用于生成植物生长随机模拟图,该过程将植株的空间位置进行随机化,而样地内总生长量大小保持不变。物种 Thomas 过程假设植物生长与样方生境类型之间空间相关,用于生成具有空间自相关性的植物生长模拟图。物种 Thomas 过程是一种限制性随机化过程,在很大程度上保留了原有数据结构,因此本文倾向于采用该过程进行结果解释。

在上述零模型基础上通过 1000 次模拟建立置信区间,比较每个物种径向生长量的真实值与模拟值;当真实值>97.5%的模拟值时,则认为物种径向生长与该生境类型显著正相关;当真实值<2.5%的模拟值时,认为物种径向生长与该生境类型显著负相关。

本文采用 Pearson 相关系数计算植物生长量与地形变量(海拔、坡度、坡向和凸凹度)之间的关系,量化地形变量对植物生长的影响。

2 结果

利用生境 CSR 过程作为零模型检验植物生长与生境关系,绝大多数(86.1%)物种的径向生长与生境显著相关;而大果榆(*U. macrocarpa*)、沙松、簇毛槭、毛榛(*Corylus mandshurica*)和长白忍冬(*L. ruprechtiana*)的径向生长与生境没有检测到显著关联性;在 36 个物种和 4 种生境构成的 144 个潜在组合中,33 个物种-生境组合呈显著正关联,44 个呈显著负关联。利用物种 CSR 过程作为零模型,94.4%的物种径向生长与生境显著相关;仅有大果榆和簇毛槭的径向生长与生境没有检测到显著关联性;38 个物种-生境组合呈显著正关联,55 个呈显著负关联。利用物种 Thomas 过程作为零模型,22 个物种(占总物种数 61.1%)的径向生长与生境显著相关;21 个物种-生境组合呈显著正关联,24 个呈显著负关联(表 1;表 2)。

表 1 树种径向生长与生境的关联性

Table 1 The association of species' radial growth and different habitat types

树种 Species	物种 Thomas Species Thomas				物种 CSR Species CSR				生境 CSR Habitat CSR			
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H1	H2	H3	H4	H1	H2	H3	H4
春榆 <i>Ulmus davidiana</i> var. <i>Japonica</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	N	-
拧筋槭 <i>Acer triflorum</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
水曲柳 <i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
胡桃楸 <i>Juglans mandshurica</i>	+	N	N	N	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
糠椴 <i>Tilia mandshurica</i>	-	N	N	+	-	+	N	+	-	+	N	+
千金榆 <i>Carpinus cordata</i>	-	+	N	N	-	+	-	+	-	+	N	+
蒙古栎 <i>Quercus mongolica</i>	-	N	N	+	-	+	N	+	-	+	N	+
色木槭 <i>Acer mono</i>	-	N	N	+	-	N	N	+	-	N	N	+
青楷槭 <i>Acer tegmentosum</i>	-	+	N	N	-	+	N	N	-	+	N	N
水榆花楸 <i>Sorbus alnifolia</i>	-	N	N	+	-	N	N	+	-	N	N	+
紫椴 <i>Tilia amurensis</i>	-	N	N	N	-	+	N	+	-	+	N	+
红松 <i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	N	+	N	N	-	+	N	N	-	+	N	N
花曲柳 <i>Fraxinus rhynchophylla</i>	N	N	N	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-	+
裂叶榆 <i>Ulmus laciniata</i>	N	N	N	+	-	N	N	+	-	N	N	+
山杨 <i>Populus davidiana</i>	N	N	N	+	-	-	N	+	-	N	N	+
白桦 <i>Betula platyphylla</i>	N	N	N	N	+	N	N	N	+	N	N	N
白牛槭 <i>Acer mandshuricum</i>	N	N	N	N	N	-	+	N	N	-	+	N
大果榆 <i>Ulmus macrocarpa</i>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
枫桦 <i>Betula costata</i>	N	N	N	N	-	N	+	N	-	N	N	N
怀槐 <i>Maackia amurensis</i>	N	N	N	N	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
黄檗 <i>Phellodendron amurense</i>	N	N	N	N	+	+	N	-	+	+	N	-
沙松 <i>Abies holophylla</i>	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

续表												
树种 Species	物种 Thomas Species Thomas				物种 CSR Species CSR				生境 CSR Habitat CSR			
	H1	H2	H3	H4	H1	H2	H3	H4	H1	H2	H3	H4
暴马丁香 <i>Syring areticulata</i> var. <i>Amurensis</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
稠李 <i>Padus racemosa</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
鼠李 <i>Rhamnus davurica</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	N	-
山丁子 <i>Malus baccata</i>	+	N	N	-	+	-	-	-	+	N	-	-
茶条槭 <i>Acer ginnala</i>	N	N	N	N	+	-	-	-	+	-	N	-
簇毛槭 <i>Acer barbinerve</i>	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
金银忍冬 <i>Lonicera maackii</i>	+	-	N	-	+	-	-	-	+	N	N	-
瘤枝卫矛 <i>Euonymus verrucosus</i>	+	-	N	N	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
卫矛 <i>Euonymus alatus</i>	+	N	N	-	+	-	N	-	+	-	N	-
翅卫矛 <i>Euonymus macropterus</i>	N	N	N	N	+	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
东北山梅花 <i>Philadelphus schrenkii</i>	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	-	N	N
东北鼠李 <i>Rhamnus schneideri</i> var. <i>manshurica</i>	N	N	N	N	-	-	+	+	N	-	N	+
毛榛 <i>Corylus mandshurica</i>	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	+	N	N	N	N
长白忍冬 <i>Lonicera ruprechtiana</i>	N	N	N	N	N	-	N	N	N	N	N	N

CSR: 完全空间随机, Complete Spatial Randomness; H1 表示生境 1, H2 表示生境 2, H3 表示生境 3, H4 表示生境 4; +表示正关联, -表示负关联, N 表示中性。

表 2 树种径向生长与生境显著关联性统计

Table 2 Significant associations between studied species' radial growth and habitat types			
生境关联性 Habitat associations	生境 CSR Habitat CSR	物种 CSR Species CSR	物种 Thomas Species Thomas
生境 1 + Habitat 1 +	15	16	11
生境 2 + Habitat 2 +	9	9	3
生境 3 + Habitat 3 +	1	4	0
生境 4 + Habitat 4 +	10	12	7
总计+ Total +	35	41	21
生境 1 - Habitat 1 -	12	17	7
生境 2 - Habitat 2 -	15	20	8
生境 3 - Habitat 3 -	3	7	0
生境 4 - Habitat 4 -	14	14	9
总计- Total -	44	58	24
总计 Total	79	99	46

+表示正相关, -表示在负相关, N 表示中性。

物种 Thomas 过程检验到 22 个物种与生境显著关联,其中灌木和亚乔木径向生长具有类似的生境偏好,乔木则与它们存在明显差异;灌木和亚乔木与生境 1 正关联,与生境 2 和生境 4 负关联,乔木在不同生境中同时存在正、负关联性,但在生境 1 中负关联占优势,生境 4 中正关联占优势(图 2)。

利用 Pearson 相关系数检验生长量与地形变量之间的关系。除大果榆、沙松、簇毛槭、翅卫矛 (*Euonymus macropterus*) 和东北山梅花之外,其余物种都至少与一种地形变量显著相关,占物种总数的 86.1%。25 个物种的生长与海拔显著相关(正相关 10 个,负相关 15 个);22 个物种的生长与坡度显著相关(正相关 10 个,负相关 12 个);20 个物种的生长与凸凹度显著相关(正相关 11 个,负相关 9 个);13 个物种的生长与坡向显著相关(正相关 6 个,负相关 7 个)。

3 讨论

利用物种 Thomas 过程检验植物生长与生境关联性更加保守和可靠。基于该过程,群落中超过 60%的物种表现出明显的生境关联性,说明生境差异是影响温带针阔混交林中树木径向生长的重要因素。样地内大约

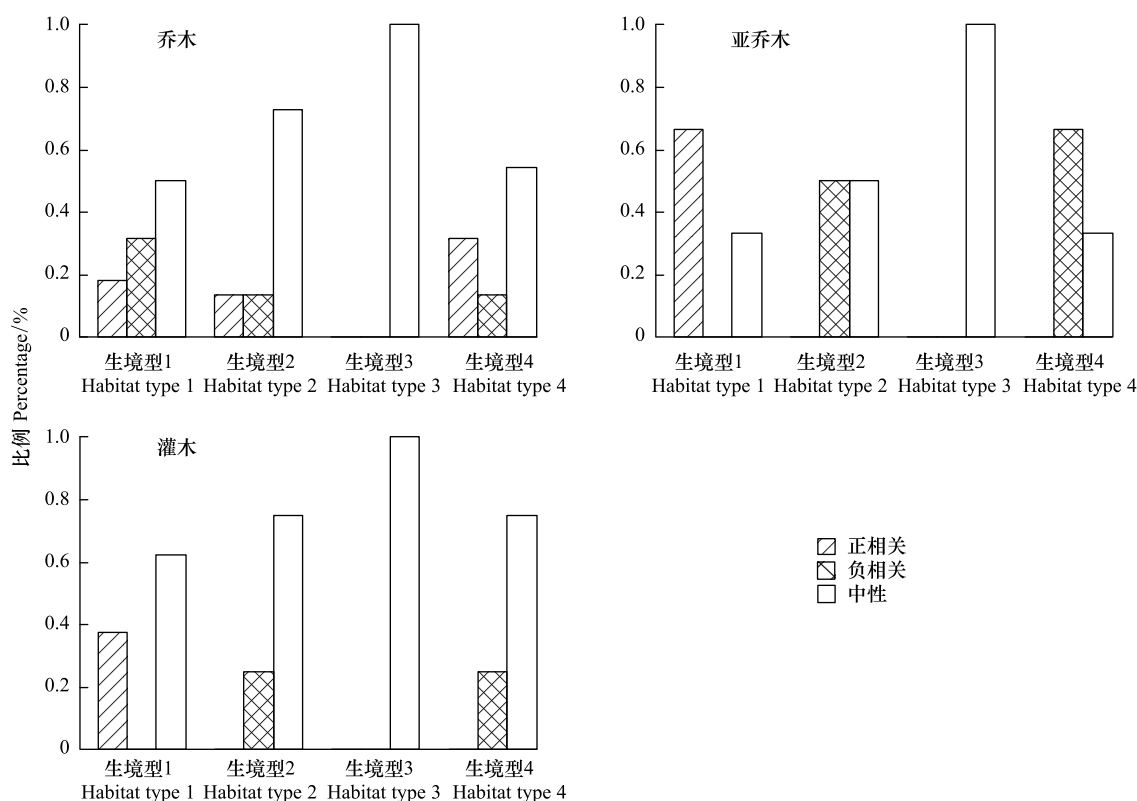


图2 生活型对物种-生境关联性的影响

Fig.2 Effect of different life forms on the associations between species and habitats

70%的乔木树种与生境显著关联,而灌木树种却不足40%,说明乔木的径向生长对地形状况更加敏感。相对于地形差异,灌木的生长则更容易受到林冠结构、林下光照条件等因素的影响^[25]。本文显示亚乔木和灌木的生境偏好较为类似,而与乔木存在明显不同,反映了不同生活型的树种在资源利用上的差异性和互补性:在地形条件优越的生境中,树木生长所必须的水分、光照以及矿质元素等资源相对充足,乔木生长迅速,乔木的生长状况会对林下微环境产生显著影响^[26],在乔木生长良好的生境中,林分郁闭度高、林下光照减弱,光因子成为林下植物的主要限制因子,因此灌木和亚乔木生长相对缓慢;相反,在地形条件恶劣的生境中,由于资源相对贫乏,乔木的生长受到限制、林冠开阔,灌木和亚乔木能够获得充足的光照,反而容易实现快速生长^[27]。

本研究中生境1处于低海拔区域,地势平缓、水分充足,但由于历史采伐干扰较重,先锋树种较多、林下光照相对充足。在这种情况下乔木与生境1的关联性表现为既存在正关联也存在负关联但以负关联为主,而灌木和亚乔木与生境1的关联性则主要表现为正关联或者中性。生境2和生境3属于由低海拔到高海拔的过渡区域,具有一定的坡度,坡度会造成到土壤中水分和矿质元素的流失^[28-29],受此影响,这两类生境中树木的生长很少表现为正关联。生境2和生境3的区别在于:生境2属于半阴坡,生境3属于半阳坡,生境3的光照条件优于生境2;同时生境2的坡度更大,林分郁闭度通常会随着坡度的增加而增大^[29],导致生境2中灌木和亚乔木可获得的光照进一步减少。因此,在生境2中树木生长表现出负相关的情况较为普遍,其中的灌木和亚乔木生长尤其明显;但在生境3中树木的生长则全部表现为中性。生境4处于高海拔区域,同样具有一定的坡度,属于半阳坡,光照条件良好,有利于乔木树种的生长,而灌木和亚乔木则主要呈现为负关联或中性。

谱系保守性假说认为亲缘关系较近的物种拥有较为相似的性状特征,因此对生境的需求也比较相似^[30-31],Gunatilleke等^[32]认为生长在同一区域的近缘物种在耐阴性、养分利用等方面存在差异,从而确保近缘物种共存。热带雨林的相关研究表明生长在同一区域的近缘物种之间往往表现出不同的生境关联性^[32-33]。本文包含两个以上物种的属共有9个,除桦木属的白桦(*Betula platyphylla*)和枫桦(*B. costata*)均未

表现出显著生境偏好外,其余 8 个属的同属物种之间生境关联性差异明显。例如,水曲柳 (*Fraxinus mandshurica*) 和花曲柳 (*F. rhynchophylla*) 同为木犀科梣属植物,但水曲柳的生长与生境 1 正关联,而花曲柳的生长与生境 4 正关联;春榆、裂叶榆和大果榆同为榆科榆属植物,但春榆的生长与生境 1 正关联、裂叶榆的生长与生境 4 正关联,而大果榆的生长则没有表现出显著的生境偏好。以上结果表明,温带森林近缘物种之间同样产生了生境利用性分化,以满足物种生长和共存的生态需求。物种对环境条件的利用依赖于物种所具有的某些关键性状,同时,物种的性状组成往往又决定了物种的生长状况^[34-35]。因此,更加深入的物种-生境关联性研究,需要结合树木的性状组成以及系统发育特征,检验树木的功能性状对生境差异的响应,进一步深刻揭示森林群落中树木生长与生境之间的关联机制。

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