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黄土高原森林植被景观的特征分析

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摘要: 用1:50万森林类型图为信息源, 以GIS为手段, 对黄土高原地区森林景观类型斑块的大小、形状以及空间特征进行了分析。结果表明: 黄土高原地区27类森林总面积仅64 980.7 km², 共有斑块数5 890个, 林斑平均面积较小, 且分布不均, 森林景观破碎化程度较高。森林景观以华北落叶松林、山杨林、油松林、辽东栎林等为优势类型。黄土高原森林景观类型的形状指数值都比较大, 说明森林斑块的形状明显偏离于圆形和方形, 多为狭长的不规则形, 其斑块的边界率都比较高。不同类型森林分维数变化较大, 这也表明黄土高原森林景观破碎化程度较高, 景观异质性较大。

关键词: 森林植被; 景观特征; 植被恢复; 黄土高原

中图分类号: S718.5

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区域景观生态研究是目前景观生态学研究的热点之一, 其中植被景观特征研究是其研究重点。在植被景观特征中, 景观斑块的数量和大小是某类景观斑块占优势程度的重要标志, 也是研究斑块多样性的主要参数。物种分布、生产力水平、能量和养分以及很多其他参数都受到景观斑块大小的影响^[1]。斑块形状是描述景观斑块特征的重要的因子, 对于某一景观要素的一个斑块, 其特征主要是斑块的形状和大小, 形状和大小可能是景观要素特性的反映, 同时也受局部的环境因子的影响, 具有重要的生态意义^[2]。斑块的形状对生物的扩散和动物的觅食以及物质和能量的迁移具有重要的影响^[3]。调查斑块的内部面积与边缘面积的比率, 对了解物种多样性有重要意义。斑块大小很容易实测得到, 但对于其形状, 由于变化大, 复杂多样, 难以确切地直接计测, 一般多用各种指数描述^[4~6]。

黄土高原, 位于100°52'~114°33'E, 33°41'~41°16'N, 面积 62.37×10^4 km², 是世界上黄土分布面积最大、最集中和黄土地貌最典型的地理单元。黄土高原地区原生植被已破坏殆尽, 目前仅残存零

散分布的次生自然植物群落。黄土高原由于受干旱气候、复杂地形及稀疏植被等因素影响, 成为全国水土流失最严重的地区^[7,8]。恢复植被是黄土高原治理的治本之策, 对黄土高原森林景观特征的研究, 有助于了解森林植被空间分布规律, 对黄土高原地区森林的恢复有参考意义。当前对于黄土高原植被景观生态的研究, 多是零星的、小尺度的^[9~11], 关于黄土高原区域尺度水平上森林植被景观生态方面的研究还未有报道。本文从黄土高原森林植被景观中斑块大小的分布特征、斑块形状的指数分析和分形分析来研究森林景观的特征, 以期为黄土高原地区的植被保护、合理利用、恢复与重建提供科学依据。

1 研究方法

1.1 数据采集

利用数字化仪将黄土高原地区1:50万植被类型图输入计算机建立黄土高原电子植被图^[12], 再用GIS软件MAPGIS和电子植被图生成黄土高原植被数字数据库, 该库包含了所有植被的类型、各类型斑

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The Characteristics of Forest Landscape in the Loess Plateau China

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Abstract Loess Plateau is located between humid semi-humid area and the northwest arid area of China. Because of the influence of drought and windy climate and the poor soil structure, the soil erosion and land desertification are the serious problems in Loess Plateau, and its ecological environment is sensitive to disturbance. The bad circulation of vegetation destroying soil and water loss land desertification is dominant process in this area. Present Loess Plateau is mainly consisted of hills and gullies just due to this process, and its vegetation landscape is very special in China. It is important to study the characteristics of forest vegetation landscape in the management of Loess Plateau. Based on the information of Loess Plateau Forest Map (1: 500 000), this paper studies the features of patch size, patch shape and their spatial distribution of forest landscape by use of GIS techniques. The results show that there are 5 980 patches with a total area of 64 980.7 km² for 27 vegetation formations in Loess Plateau. That the average patch size is comparatively small and their distribution is uneven suggests that the heterogeneity of forest landscape is high. The forest types of Form. *Larix principis-rupprechtii* Form. *Pinus tabuliformis* Form. *Quercus liaotungensis* Form. *Populus davuriana* etc. are dominant in forest landscape. The values of shape indices of forest landscape are comparatively great which illustrates that the shapes of forest patches are obviously deviated from circle and square, and perform as irregular and long-narrow shapes with great length of patch boundary. The fractal dimensions of different forest patches are varied greatly which further indicate that the heterogeneity of forest landscape in Loess Plateau is great.

Key words Forest vegetation, characteristics of landscape, vegetation recovery, Loess Plateau