

bution because those dominants had more strongly competitive ability and more extensive niche than the others. However, *Rhamnus parvifolia*, *Cotinus coggygria* var. *pubescens*, *Rosa xanthina*, *Bupleurum chinense*, *Orostachys fimbriatus*, *Potentilla chinensis*, *Artemisia brachyloba*, *Polygona tenuifolia* and *Thymeda japonica* followed random distribution because they distributed in special soil types being random distribution and their competitive ability for resources was less than the others. Finally, the result suggested that the application of variance/mean ratio and its  $\chi^2$  test together was one kind of fairly good method to analyze population pattern.

**Key words:** *Geditsa heterophylla* communities; dominant population; pattern; Taihang Mountains

## 封面照片：军都山

军都山位于北京市北部，又称北山，属燕山山系，为镶嵌着若干山间盆地的一系列挤压单斜断块山，花岗岩等岩浆岩和古老变质岩广布，发育有潮河、白河等河流。军都山南抵北京平原，北连蒙古高原，在地形上表现为不连续的断块山脉，地势由南向北呈阶梯状增高。受地质构造控制，山体大致成两列北东东到南西走向的断续山岭，即暴雨顶—佛爷顶—海坨山，黑坨山—凤坨梁—燕羽山—八达岭；此外，又因受到北东向、北西向和南北向构造的干扰，还发育有其他走向的山脉，如近南北向的云蒙山，北东向的四干顶山，北西向的鸡冠砬山等。延庆县西北部的海坨山，为军都山的最高处，海拔 $>2\,000\text{ m}$ 的8座山峰全部集中在这一带，最高峰大海坨，海拔 $2\,241.0\text{ m}$ ，为北京第二高峰。若以海拔 $100\text{ m}$ 作为山区和平原的分界线，则军都山的最大相对高度达 $2\,141.0\text{ m}$ 。照片为军都山西北部海坨山秋色。

(山水)