

tal characteristics: the box dimensions of *Tamarix ramosissima* population, *Tamarix hispita* population, *Tamarix elongata* population and *Tamarix* community were 1.196, 0.850, 0.953 and 1.821 respectively, and the threshold of fractal dimension is. Bigger fractal dimension value indicates that *Tamarix* spp. plant populations and communities cover spatial distribution are more irregular and more complex. The studied results show that spatial distribution pattern of the communities exhibits statistical self-similarity with scale dependency, and different scale represents different spatial distribution pattern. Box counting dimension of spatial distribution pattern quantifies the scale variation degree of *Tamarix* spp. plant populations and communities occupying ecological space in the south margin of Gurbantunggut basin. The box dimension reflects the spatial occupation degree of the communities. Size down of spatial occupation capacity of *Tamarix* spp. plant populations and communities: *Tamarix* community (1.821) > *Tamarix ramosissima* population (1.196) > *Tamarix elongata* population (0.953) > *Tamarix hispita* population (0.850).

Key words: *Tamarix* spp. plant population, community, distribution pattern, Box dimension, Self-similarity

征稿启事

我国青藏高原研究在大陆碰撞动力学与矿产资源形成、高原隆起与环境演化、地表过程对全球变化的响应与适应等领域取得了进一步的研究成果。青藏高原正以其在资源形成和环境影响与响应方面,以及地球动力学与环境变化领域的特有优势引起国内外的普遍关注。

为此本刊欢迎就青藏高原资源形成背景、环境演化过程及高原区域发展等方面的来稿,同时包括:高原深部过程与大陆碰撞,高原地质演化与矿产资源形成,高原隆升过程与地貌演化,高原气候环境变化过程及其机制,高原地表过程对全球变化的响应与影响,以及高原资源环境与经济社会发展为内容的稿件。

凡相关选题的投稿一经通过,将优先刊用。

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