

Fractal Characteristics of Pattern of Endangered Plant Al Sophia spinulosa Population

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Abstract The fractal characteristics of pattern of *Al Sophia spinulosa* population in different sites in Guaxi *Al Sophia spinulosa* Nature Reserve of Fujian Province was analyzed by applying box counting dimension, information dimension and correlation dimension in fractal theory. The results indicated that *Al Sophia spinulosa* populations in 8 sites showed different scale variation and fractal trait on spatial occupation, pattern intensity and spatial correlation of individuals. The box counting dimension ranged from 0.3132 to 1.1189 and the order of that was $Q_3 > Q_6 > Q_7 > Q_1 > Q_2 > Q_4 > Q_5 > Q_8$; information dimension from 0.3031 to 1.078 and the order of that $Q_3 > Q_7 > Q_6 > Q_1 > Q_2 > Q_5 > Q_8 > Q_4$ and the correlation dimension from 0.7450 to 1.1453 and the order of that $Q_3 > Q_6 > Q_8 > Q_1 > Q_5 > Q_7 > Q_2 > Q_4$. The spectrum of fractal dimension showed that spatial structure characteristics of those populations in sites Q_1 , Q_2 , Q_3 , Q_6 and Q_7 were similar, the same to those in sites Q_4 , Q_5 and Q_8 .

Key words *Al Sophia spinulosa*, population pattern, fractal

封面照片说明: 纳帕海龟背山

纳帕海位于云南省西北部迪庆州香格里拉县城北面, 距县城 8 km, 属高原季节性湖泊、沼泽草甸, 地理位置 $27^{\circ}49' \sim 27^{\circ}55'N$, $99^{\circ}37' \sim 99^{\circ}43'E$, 海拔 3 266 m, 面积 3 125 hm²。作为黑颈鹤 (*Grus nigricollis*) 和斑头雁 (*Anser indicus*) 等候鸟的越冬栖息地, 纳帕海高原湿地同时承载着当地牧民的生产生活。藏民族敬畏和爱护飞禽的传统文化, 形成并维系着湿地内人与候鸟和谐共处的关系。照片中纳帕海东北角的龟背山, 在夏末秋初的积水湖面上, 犹如漫游于水天之间的神龟; 在冬春季节则与越冬候鸟、牛羊牧群, 共同构成“天、地、人”合而为一的壮美景象, 体现出自然生态系统和民族传统文化的完美结合。

(杨文忠)