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研究报告

科尔沁沙地差巴嘎蒿群落及种群生态特征

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摘要 对科尔沁不同类型沙地上差巴嘎蒿群落内物种重要值、多样性等生态特征进行分析后，将其划分为3个类型：差巴嘎蒿 1年生植物群聚、差巴嘎蒿 禾草类群丛、冷蒿 黄蒿+禾草类群丛，分别分布于流动、半固定和固定沙地上.随着沙地基质固定程度的增加，差巴嘎蒿群落由差巴嘎蒿-1年生植物群聚(先锋群落、盖度＜10%、多样性指数0.33)演替到差巴嘎蒿-禾草类群丛(盖度30%～35%、多样性指数0.56)再演替到冷蒿 黄蒿＋禾草类群丛(草原群落、盖度40%～45%、多样性指数0.59).在差巴嘎蒿群落演替过程中，差巴嘎蒿种群年龄结构的变化趋势是:在流动沙地上为增长型；在半固定和固定沙地上为衰退型.人工种植5年后差巴嘎蒿种群年龄结构为增长型，人工种植18年后为稳定型.

关键词 差巴嘎蒿 不同类型沙地 群落类型 年龄结构

分类号

Ecological characteristics of *Artemisia halodendron* community and population on Horqin sandy land

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Abstract

Based on the analysis of species important values and Shannon-Wiener index of *Artemisia halodendron* community on different type sandy lands in Horqin, *A. halodendron* community was classified into three types, *i.e.*, *A. halodendron*-annual herbage, *A. halodendron*-perennial grass, and *A. frigida-A.scoparia*+ perennial grass, which distributed on shifting sandy land, semi-fixed sandy land, and fixed sandy land, respectively. With the sand fixed, the community succession was ranked from *A. halodendron*-annual herbage (pioneer stage, coverage ＜10%, Shannon-Wiener index 0.33) to *A.halodendron*-perennial grass (coverage 30%～35%, Shannon-Wiener index 0.56), and then to *A. frigida-A. scoparia*+ perennial grass (steppe community, coverage 40%～45%, Shannon-Wiener index 0.59). The *A. halodendron* population on shifting sandy land and that planted 5 years ago showed growing age distribution, that planted 18 years ago showed stable age distribution, and that on semi-fixed and fixed sandy lands showed declining age distribution. The results proved that *A. halodendron* populations had different ecological effects on *A. halodendron* community.

Key words *Artemisia halodendron* Different kind sandy land Community type Age structure

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