

松嫩平原杂类草草甸和榆树疏林草原大油芒种群的年龄结构

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Age structures of *Spodiopogon sibiricus* populations on weedy meadow and elm woodland in Songnen Plain, Northeast China.

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摘要 对松嫩平原杂类草草甸和榆树疏林草原上大油芒种群的年龄结构及各龄级构件的物质生产力和营养繁殖力进行了研究. 结果表明: 在2003和2006年中, 2个生境的大油芒种群分蘖株均由2~3个龄级组成, 根茎由4个龄级组成, 分蘖株和根茎均以1 a和2 a所占比例最大, 年龄结构呈增长型或稳定型; 分蘖节芽以1 a或2 a者占优势, 根茎顶端芽在芽库中所占比例为29.4%~45.0%, 对翌年种群的更新具有重要作用; 分蘖株、根茎的物质生产力和营养繁殖力均以1 a或2 a构件最大, 根茎比分蘖节具有更旺盛的营养繁殖力.

关键词: 草甸 榆树疏林 大油芒 种群 年龄结构

Abstract: In 2003 and 2006, investigations were made on the age structures of *Spodiopogon sibiricus* populations as well as the matter productivities and vegetative reproduction capacities of different age-class modules of the populations on the weedy meadow and elm woodland in Songnen Plain of Northeast China. At the two habitats, the tillers of *S. sibiricus* all consisted of 2-3 age classes, and the rhizomes all composed of 4 age classes. Both the tillers and the rhizomes had the greatest proportion of 1- or 2-year-old, and the age structures were of expansive or stable. The 1- or 2-year-old tiller-node buds were dominant, and the rhizome topmost buds occupied 29.4%-45.0%, being of significance to the population regeneration in the next year. The 1- or 2-year-old modules of the tillers and rhizomes had the highest matter productivity and vegetative reproduction capacity, and the rhizomes had higher vegetative reproduction capacity than the tiller-nodes.

Key words: meadow elm woodland *Spodiopogon sibiricus* population age structure

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