

红池坝炼山后生态恢复过程中群落特征研究

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收稿日期 修回日期 网络版发布日期 2007-12-7 接受日期

摘要

关键词

分类号

Abstract

This paper studied the species composition and the structure and species diversity of communities in Hongchiba area of Wuxi County after controlled burning and aerial-sowing afforestation. The results showed that after burning and afforestation, pure *Pinus armandii* forest was not developed, but various mixed needle board-leaved forests which comprised *P. armandii* and native board-leaved trees grew. Various native species contributed to the communities with great species diversity. Shannon-Wiener index was 2.305~3.145, ecological dominance was 0.063~0.151, and evenness was 0.600~0.749. The natural regeneration of *P. armandii* population was very poor, and there was a trend that *P. armandii* would be gradually replaced by other native board-leaved trees. It was demonstrated that *P. armandii* should not be taken as a unique affores tree, and controlled burning was not a favorite ecological measure in subtropical area. Native trees should play more important roles in the process of ecological restoration.

Key words [Hongchiba / Wuxi](#) [Hongchiba / Wuxi](#) [county](#) [Aerial-sowing](#) [Aerial-sowing](#) [afforestation](#) [afforestation](#) [Controlled](#) [Controlled](#) [burning](#) [burning](#) [Ecological](#) [Ecological Species](#) [restoration](#) [restoration](#) [Species](#) [diversity](#) [diversity](#) [Pinus](#) [Pinus armandii](#) [armandii](#).

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