研究报告

浑善达克沙地种子植物区系分析

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摘要

对地处内蒙古中部农牧交错地带的浑善达克沙地种子植物科的组成特征和区系地理成分进行了分析,并与内蒙古植物区系进行比较.结果表明,浑善达克沙地种子植物种类相对丰富,共有种子植物1191种,隶属于402属84科.植物区系地理成分多样,而且以温带成分为主,在诸多温带成分中北温带分布型的种数占有较高的百分比,菊科和禾本科在本区系中所占的比例最大,该区系植物属种趋向于分布大科的特点,这反映出浑善达克沙地植物的分布与本地区的气候带相适应,地带性植被具有温带草原与荒漠的特征;该区种子植物的优势科也分属于各类成分,具有集中分布于大科的特点,大部分为世界广布成分;植物区系成分起源古老,区系地理成分复杂且具有过渡性;同时该植物区系具有明显的脆弱性.

关键词 种子植物;区系地理成分;分布型;浑善达克沙地;内蒙古分类号

Spermatophyte flora in Hunshandake sand

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Abstract

This paper studied the spermatophyte flora in the Hunshandake sand of central Inner Mongolia agriculture-animal husbandry ecotone, and compared it with the flora in whole Inner Mongolia. The results showed that there were 1191 species of spermatophyte in the sand, belonging to 402 genera and 84 families. The geographic element of the flora was of multiplicity, and predominant with temperate floristic element, among which, North Temperate distribution elements had a higher percentage, and Compositae and Gramineae had the greatest proportion. The temperate floristic element had a trend of laying in big families, indicating that the plant distribution of Hunshandake sand had adapted to the climate of this area. The dominant families of the spermatophyte belonged to different elements, but most of them were the worldwide element. The original of the element was very ancient, and the geographic element was complex and transitive. In addition, the plant flora was significantly vulnerable.

Key words Spermatophyte Floristic element Areal-type Hunshandake sand Inner Mongolia

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