

植物生产层

中国喀喇昆仑山禾本科植物资源及其评价

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摘要:

对中国喀喇昆仑山地区禾本科野生植物资源进行调查研究, 结果表明该地区禾本科植物有18属, 79种, 4亚种, 2变种; 其中54%59%为植物群落中的建群种或优势种; 97.7%的种类为优良牧草, 是该地区野生动物和家畜生存的重要食物来源; 作物近缘种有赖草属(Leymus)和披碱草属(Elymus)植物约22种; 防风固沙植物资源有芨芨草属(Achnatherum)、拂子茅属(Calamagrostis)、赖草属等约14种; 水土保持植物资源有早熟禾属(Poa)、碱茅属(Puccinellia)等约26种; 高海拔地区和北方冷季型草坪草资源有早熟禾属、羊茅属(Festuca)、芨芨草属(Koeleria)等约9种。

关键词: 中国喀喇昆仑山 禾本科 资源

Resources and evaluation of gramineous plants in Karakorum Mountains of China

中国喀喇昆仑山; 禾本科; 资源

Abstract:

The results of investigation on wild gramineous plants in Karakorum Mountains of China showed that there are 18 genera, 79 species, 4 subspecies and 2 varieties. In which, around 45% to 49% are the dominants of the grassland; 97.7% of them are high quality forages and the most important food of domestic and wild animals; 22 species of Leymus and Elymus are the kindred of crops; 14 species of Achnatherum, Phragmites, Calamagrostis and Leymus are the plant resource for windbreak and sand fixation; 26 species of Poa and Puccinellia are the plant resource for water and soil erosion control; 9 species of Poa, Festuca and Koeleria are the resource of cool season turfgrasses in high altitude area and northern area.

Keywords: Karakorum Mountains of China gramineae resources

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