

前植物生产层

云南山地灌草丛植被恢复研究

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摘要:

通过对云南山地灌草丛植被恢复研究表明, 围栏封育、浅耕翻、浅耕翻+补播3种技术措施均可有效恢复山地灌草丛植被, 提高草地产量和品质, 改良土壤, 增强保水保土功效; 浅耕翻+补播对退化山地灌草丛植被的恢复效果优于围栏封育和浅翻耕; 在浅耕翻+补播处理中, 3年平均草层高54.0 cm、植被盖度95.4%、植株密度2 250.1株/m²、鲜草产量7 701.1 kg/hm², 分别较对照提高210.34%、147.12%、123.60%和93.25%; 土壤全氮(2.05 g/kg)和有机质(62.61 g/kg)分别较对照增加79.82%和109.82%, 容重(0.83 g/kg)较对照降低25.89%; 地表径流量(5.73 m³/hm²)及土壤侵蚀量(6.32 kg/hm²)分别较对照下降93.59%和78.85%。

关键词: 山地灌草丛; 植被恢复; 水土保持

Study on vegetation restoration of mountain shrub tussock in Yunnan province

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Abstract:

The paper studied vegetation restoration of mountain shrub tussock in Yunnan province, and concluded that all of the three treatments including fencing, shallow plough and scarification reseeding could promote vegetation restoration, increase grassland yield and quality, improve soil and enhance effects of water and soil conservation on degenerated mountain shrub tussock. The effect of scarification reseeding was better than fencing and shallow plough. In the scarification reseeding treatment, three years average of stand height was 54.0 cm, the vegetation coverage was 95.4%, plant density was 2 250.1 branches/m² and fresh yields was 7 701.1 kg/hm², increased 210.34%, 147.12%, 123.60% and 93.25% than control, respectively. The soil total N (2.05 g/kg) and organic matter (62.61 g/kg) increased by 79.82%, 109.82%, and volume weight (0.83 g/kg) reduced by 25.89%. The surface runoff (5.73 m³/hm²) and soil erosion (6.32 kg/hm²) dropped by 93.59% and 78.85%.

Keywords: the mountain shrub tussock vegetation restoration soil and water conservation

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