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浙江天童20 ha常绿阔叶林动态监测样地的群落特征

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Community structure and species composition of an evergreen broadleaved forest in Tiantong’s 20 ha dynamic plot, Zhejiang Province, eastern China

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摘要 常绿阔叶林是我国东部低海拔地区的典型植被，基于大型动态监测样地的群落特征分析是揭示其生物多样性维持机制的基础。作者在天童国家森林公园建立了20 ha的样地，并完成了第一次群落学特征调查和分析。结果显示，样地内共有胸径≥1 cm的木本植物152种94,603株，隶属51科94属。重要值最大的前3个科依次是山茶科、樟科和壳斗科。属水平上热带区系成分占总属数的52.1%，温带区系成分占42.6%。常绿物种在样地内占绝对优势，占总重要值的80.3%。重要值最大的3个种依次是细枝柃(*Eurya loquaiana*)、黄丹木姜子(*Litsea elongata*)和南酸枣 (*Choerospondias axiliaris*)；稀有种共计55种，占总物种数的36.2%。木本植物整体径级结构呈逆“J”字型。萌枝分枝情况表明，常绿物种的萌、分枝能力强于落叶物种。此结果表明天童常绿阔叶林物种组成丰富，群落成熟稳定，更新良好，反映了亚热带东部常绿阔叶林的典型特征。

关键词： 常绿阔叶林 天童 物种组成 径级结构 动态样地

Abstract: Evergreen broad-leaved forest (EBLF) is a typical vegetation type in low elevation regions in eastern China. The permanent plot-based approach to community analysis is fundamentally important for revealing mechanisms of biodiversity maintenance. In this study, community structure and species composition were investigated and analyzed using a 20-ha permanent plot in Tiantong National Forest Park, Zhejiang Province. Our results were as follows: (1) we counted a total of 94,603 individuals, belonging to 152 species, 94 genera and 51 families. The three most dominant families were Theaceae, Lauraceae and Fagaceae. The genera present were dominated by tropical (52.1% in total) and temperate (42.6% in total) floras; (2) species in the evergreen life form were dominant with a community importance value of 80.3%. The three most dominant species were *Eurya loquaiana*, *Litsea elongata* and *Choerospondias axiliaris*. Fifty five species were considered rare; (3) the size distribution of all trees followed a reverse “J” shape; and (4) evergreen species showed a greater resprouting ability than deciduous species. In conclusion, with rich species composition and a mature community structure, the EBLF in Tiantong region is typical of this vegetation type.

Keywords: evergreen broad-leaved forest Tiantong species composition size-class dynamic plot

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