

## 酒泉市“退牧还草”工程对植被恢复的影响

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### 摘要:

自2003年开始, 分别在酒泉市3个“退牧还草”项目试点县的半荒漠草原, 对禁牧、休牧、补播和轮牧4项基本措施在植被恢复中的实际效果进行了连续5年的定点观测。结果表明: 就植物多样性、盖度、高度和产草量的综合效应而言, 4项基本措施对植被恢复均存在显著的促进作用, 其中, 禁牧和补播的效果均显著优于休牧和轮牧; 对于退化较为严重且以生态恢复为基本宗旨的草原建设而言, 最佳选择方案为禁牧4~5年; 若以兼顾生态恢复与畜牧业生产双重效益为目标, 则在禁牧的同时辅之以补播的方案更为可取; 当建设目的更偏重于畜牧业生产, 但同时要求对草地植被不能造成严重负面影响时, 最佳的方案应为轮牧, 但应尽量避免或减少春秋季节放牧。

关键词: 酒泉市 退牧还草 植被恢复

## Effect of “restoring grassland from overgrazing” project on vegetation restoration in Jiuquan city, Gansu province

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### Abstract:

Effects of four basic measures, including grazing prohibition, grazing suspending, reseeding, and rotational grazing, on vegetation restoration in five years were investigated since 2003 in semi-arid grassland of 3 experimental counties of “restoring grassland from overgrazing project” in Jiuquan city. The results showed that in terms of comprehensive effects of plant diversity, coverage, height and production, all of the four measures were significant; among which, grazing prohibition and reseeding had better effects than the others. For ecological restoration on seriously degraded grassland, the best project was prohibiting grazing four to five years continuously. For both ecology restoration and livestock production, the best project was combining grazing prohibition with reseeding. Given priority to grassland construction, the best project was rotational grazing, but should avoid or reduce spring and autumn grazing.

Keywords: Jiuquan city restoring grassland from overgrazing vegetation restoration

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