

升金湖植物区系及其群落演变

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摘要: 升金湖国家自然保护区是我国重要的湿地自然保护区, 通过实地调查, 在分析升金湖植物群落现状与变化的基础上, 探讨了水产养殖对升金湖植物群落的影响。调查发现升金湖共有水生和湿生维管植物 43 科 94 属 125 种, 其中发现圆基愉悦蓼 (*Polygonum jucundum* var. *routundum* Z. Z. Zhou et Q. Y. Sun) 这一新亚种; 滩涂植物群落主要为白阴苔 + 阿齐苔群丛 (Ass. *Carex brownii* + *Carex argyi*)、圆基愉悦蓼群丛 (Ass. *Polygonum jucundum* var. *routundum*) 和蓼子草群丛 (Ass. *Polygonum crispolitanum*); 水生植物群落包括菰群丛 (Ass. *Zizania caduciflora*)、菱群丛 (Ass. *Trpa* sp.)、芡群丛 (Ass. *Euryale ferox*)、菹草群丛 (Ass. *Potamogeton crispus*)、金鱼藻群丛 (Ass. *Ceratophyllum demersum*)、聚草 + 金鱼藻群丛 (Ass. *Myriophyllum spicatum* + *Ceratophyllum demersum*)、聚草 + 苦草 + 水车前群丛 (Ass. *Myriophyllum spicatum* + *Vallisneria natans* + *Ottelia alismoides*) 等。目前全湖水生植被的盖度仅约 30%。通过多年的调查记录对比, 升金湖沉水植被严重退化, 过度的水产养殖可能是主要因素, 保护水生植被刻不容缓。

关键词: 水生植被; 群落演变; 生物量; 升金湖

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Flora and Vegetation in Shengjin Lake

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Abstract: As a nature wetland preservation region, plant resources in Shengjin Lake is richness. The plant communities of Shengjin Lake were investigated in 2006–2007. There are 125 vascular plant species belonging to 94 genera in 43 families. And a new variant *Polygonum jucundum* var. *routundum* Z. Z. Zhou et Q. Y. Sun was described. Three types of plant communities in lake beach (i. e. Ass. *Carex brownii* + *Carex argyi*, Ass. *Polygonum jucundum* var. *routundum* and Ass. *Polygonum crispolitanum*) and 7 types of hydrophyte communities in water body (that is Ass. *Zizania caduciflora*, Ass. *Trpa* sp., Ass. *Euryale ferox*, Ass. *Potamogeton crispus*, Ass. *Ceratophyllum demersum*, Ass. *Myriophyllum spicatum* + *Ceratophyllum demersum*, Ass. *Myriophyllum spicatum* + *Vallisneria natans* + *Ottelia alismoides*) were found. At present, the coverage of hydrophyte communities is 30% in Shengjin Lake. Comparison of vegetation types and contribution from different period indicated that the coverage of wetland vegetation was decreasing with development of aquaculture. It concludes that protecting wetland vegetation is very important for ecosystem stability of Shengjin Lake.

Key words: Aquatic vegetation; Community succession; Biomass; Shengjin Lake

湿地植被作为湿地生态系统的初级生产者具有不可或缺的作用, 除了为野生动物提供食物和栖息地外, 湿地水生植被的重要性还体现在净化水质和调蓄洪水等方面。安徽沿长江区域分布着大量的湖泊湿地^[1], 这些湖泊湿地是我国东部沿海鱼类回游和繁殖的重要场所, 同时也是世界重要鸟类越冬的

栖息地^[2,3], 该地区在我国东部地区的动植物物种生命延续中起着重要的作用。

升金湖作为国家级自然保护区, 自 20 世纪 70 年代以来进行过多次生物资源调查, 1974 年蒙仁宪对升金湖资源进行调查, 记录到水生及湿生维管植物 29 科 55 种^[4]; 1998 年安徽省林业勘查设计院在

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