Restoration Technology of Natural Secondary Forest in Liaoning East Moutains

辽东山区 天然次生林恢复技术

谭学仁 张 放 胡万良 姚国清 孔祥文 贾 云 著



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内容简介

本书是辽宁省森林经营研究所多年来对辽宁东部山区天然次生林恢复方面相关研究成果的集成,是在国家"十一五"科技支撑课题(2006BAD03A04)资助下完成的研究内容之一。本书共分七章,分别对区域天然次生林现状与问题,次生林的形成、分类与动态、结构类型特征,干扰对天然次生林的影响,恢复目标林分主要树种的生理生态学特性,不同恢复措施的效果以及恢复目标、技术体系等进行了系统论述。可供从事林业、生态建设与保护以及天然次生林生态恢复的科研、教学、工程技术人员、大专院校学生参考。

序

次生林是原始森林生态系统在自然和人为干扰下产生的一种新的生态系统类型,它在生态要素和生态系统整体的组成、结构、演替方向以及功能上均与原始的森林生态系统有很大的差异,因而在生态系统的经营与管理方面应采取不同的措施。辽东山区森林开发历史较早,由于经历封建王朝和帝国主义列强的长期掠夺以及新中国成立后对森林的不合理开发与经营,目前区域内除部分落叶松、红松、油松人工林和个别自然保护区以及边远山区零星分布着极少量的近原始状态的森林外,其余均为次生林所代替。据调查,本区次生林占区域森林总面积近70%。可以说,次生林已成为区域森林资源的主体,是重要的森林后备资源。这些森林资源是辽宁中部城市群和辽河平原的绿色屏障和重要水源基地,在维系生态环境和提供多种生态服务功能,促进社会、经济协调发展等方面具有十分重要的作用。

在次生演替中,由于演替进程不一,群落的组成与结构千变万化。次生林如继续遭到破坏,必然向退化的方向发展,但如能根据其结构特点实施合理经营,则可使其得到迅速恢复。因此,需要树立天然次生林可持续经营与利用理念,采取科学合理的保护与经营措施,按区域天然林演替的自然规律进行人为促进,使其向顶极演替方向发展,使现有的天然次生林生态系统功能和效益得到恢复和提高。面对国家可持续发展林业战略全面实施的新形势,以及林业在东北老工业基地全面振兴中的地位和作用的确立,区域天然次生林的保护与发展应该采取什么样的恢复途径,培育什么样目标的森林,是当前亟待深入研究和积极探讨并作出科学回答的重大问题。

辽宁省森林经营研究所从20世纪60年代中期就开始了对区域天然次生林恢复方面的研究工作,采取定位试验研究与示范相结合的研究工作路线,建立起大面积的天然次生林综合经营试验示范林,取得了30多项科研成果,成果推广面积遍布辽东山区。这些成果为把大面积天然次生林改造成高产优质的混交林,恢复东北林区阔叶红松林提供了理论依据和技术措施与示范样板。该研究所的几代科技人员在开展这项研究过程中,始终坚持科技为生产服务的理念,深入实际,把研究和示范结合起来,建立了一批试验范林。通过对这些不同类型的示范林的森林结构调整、优化,为山区农民致富开拓了新的途径和样板,取得了明显的经济、生态和社会效益。近年来,随着森林分类经营和天然林保护工程实施,辽东山区天然次生林也采取了禁止商业性质采伐政策。禁伐政策的实施,虽为森林提供了良好的休养生息的机会,同时也引发了林业产权制度改革后林权所有者的经济效益和生态效益如何兼顾和协调的矛盾。针对这一现实问题,他们利用省内重点项目、国家科技支撑计划以及工程支撑项目等开展相关研究与示范林建设工作,并

在区域天然次生林资源保护、不同分类系统的营林体系、森林培育与恢复目标、天然次生林生态系统生物多样性恢复与重建等方面的研究取得了重大进展。

《辽东山区天然次生林恢复技术》正是辽宁省森林经营研究所结合当前天然次生林保护与可持续经营的热点与重点问题,分别对辽东山区天然次生林现状与问题、次生林的演替动态、结构类型特征、干扰对天然次生林的影响、主要树种的生理生态学特性、不同培育措施的效果及恢复技术路线等进行了系统论述和总结。这是一部反映该所40多年来几代科技人员研究成果的集成。同时,作者针对辽东山区天然次生林资源现状,采取总结过去、反映现在、指导未来的总体思路,以可持续经营理念为指导,通过对现有天然次生林经营类型划分和可持续经营目标培育定位研究与示范,探讨并提出了不同类型天然次生林恢复的理论、方法、模式和技术体系等,对区域天然次生林生态系统的恢复和林业两大体系建设具有重要参考价值。

我曾多次到辽宁省森林研究所和该所的试验地参观、访问和座谈,为他们长期不懈 地在艰苦的林区野外条件下进行认真而系统的研究所感动,并建议他们把多年的工作经 验和成果加以总结。在《辽东山区天然次生林恢复技术》这本专著即将面世之际,我谨 向作者们表示衷心祝贺,希望这部凝集辽宁省森林经营研究所几代科技工作者心血的科 研成果,能为我国天然次生林建设与功能恢复作出应有的贡献。

2008年3月于北京

前言

天然次生林是指天然的原始林受到大面积反复破坏后(不合理的采、樵、火、垦、牧),在各种次生裸地上经次生演替所形成的天然次生群落,其共同特点是,已失去原始林的森林环境,原来的群落已被各种次生群落所取代。原始林生态系统和次生林生态系统的发生系列,在生态学上应属于两种不同的动态过程,在系统的动态平衡方面,前者属于平衡态或近平衡态,而后者则远离平衡。在系统的自组织过程方面,前者属于稳定的有序结构,后者则还是一种无序的自然现象(王业籧,1993)。如何缩短次生林生态系统的这种无序过程,人工促进其进展演替是恢复生态学的重要理论与实践问题。

天然次生林的形成因素决定了其在世界各地的普遍存在,我国约有天然次生林5900 万公顷 (唐守正,2001)。天然次生林虽然从功能到稳定性已不及原始林,但优于人工 林生态系统,在全球的经济发展和生态环境方面都发挥着重要作用。

辽宁东部山区的森林,经过长期的演替,所形成的阔叶红松林是长白植物区系的顶极群落。但近200年来,辽东森林遭到几次大规模的破坏,在剧烈的人为干扰下,使阔叶红松林这一稳定的顶极群落失去了平衡,产生了逆行演替,形成了目前的"低产、低质、低效"天然次生林。区域内现有天然次生林占现有林地面积的68%,是辽宁中部城市群和辽河平原的绿色屏障和重要水源地,在保护本区生态环境,促进社会、经济协调发展方面,发挥着不可替代的重要作用(陈天民,1996,1999)。

长期以来,辽东山区的天然次生林在林种划分与培育目标上没有很好地落实,过去单一采用用材林改造模式,对天然次生林又存在偏见的认识,认为天然次生林是自然产生,采伐利用是理所当然的,改造也是改好留次,单纯取材为目的的经营偏见始终未得到重视,造成次生林资源越采越次,可供利用的资源越来越少。由于不注重对现有林的经营和管理,使本区大面积的天然次生林继续受到不同程度的人为干扰,得不到及时抚育,林下植被稀少,森林生态系统的功能明显削弱。物种多样性受到了严重的破坏,造成本区特有的野生动植物资源的数量和种类日趋减少或绝迹(陈天民,2000)。例如,辽东山区地带性顶极森林植被——阔叶红松林现已绝迹,演变成阔叶次生林,珍贵树种(水曲柳、黄波罗、刺楸等)比重急剧下降,且面临绝迹;由于不合理采伐和过度开发,陡坡毁林开荒,无度放蚕、放牧,形成了许多荒山,洪水和旱灾发生频度增加。水土流失面积逐年扩大,土壤侵蚀模数增加,水资源的供给能力日趋贫乏,地下水位下降,严重影响了区域内工农业生产和人民生活,已成为东北老工业基地全面振兴以及辽宁中部城市群经济、社会可持续发展的制约因素。

天然林保护工程是我国实施的林业六大工程之一,辽宁省于2001年实施了天然林保

护,这些政策措施的实施对天然次生林的保护和恢复起到重要作用。同时也应该看到,天然次生林保护工程的实施存在着很多社会问题和技术问题。就目的、理论、技术问题而言,是单纯地、被动地保护,还是主动地、为了最大限度地发挥其生态功能和最终利用而保护?保护后森林生态系统的功能将发生怎样的变化?人为的干扰既能破坏森林生态系统的平衡,使其逆行演替,但应用恢复生态学的理论与方法采取适当的人为措施也能促进其进展演替,因此人为干预的程度及方法是天然林保护的重要技术问题。针对辽东山区天然次生林现状和所处的战略地位,提出天然次生林保护及可持续经营技术,使区域内现有天然次生林在分类经营的前提下,通过不同类型天然次生林可持续经营配套技术措施的实施,对保护和培育好现有天然次生林资源,维护和促进天然次生林生态系统的健康发展,提高林地生产力和物种多样性,实现区域林业的可持续发展,具有重要的现实意义。

为了探讨辽东天然次生林恢复问题,辽宁省森林经营研究所从20世纪60年代中期就 开始对区域天然次生林研究开展了系统研究, 经过几代人的勤奋努力, 相继在辽宁省森 林经营研究所实验林场、辽宁省实验林场、桓仁县八里甸子镇大南沟和马鹿泡子村、本 溪县草河口镇正沟村和偏岭值新农村、宽甸白石砬子自然保护区等地建立试验基点,开 展相关方面的定位研究,建立天然次生林综合经营试验示范林1000余公顷,先后开展了 "天然次生林综合经营技术"、"阔叶低产林择伐改造林冠下更新红松技术"、"柞树林 抚育技术"、"异龄复层针阔混交林菅建技术"、"人工诱导的阔叶红松林抚育间伐技 术"、"辽东山地混牧林研究"、"东北东南部地区现有次生林经营技术研究"等项课题 的研究工作,为把大面积天然次生林改造成高产优质的混交林,恢复区域阔叶红松林提 供了理论依据和技术措施。共取得研究成果34项,取得的成果和天然次生林经营模式在 生产中得到了大面积推广和应用,累计面积达3万多公顷。为了针对辽东山区天然林保 护工程全面启动后、更好地经营和保护好区域内的天然次生林资源,辽宁省森林经营研 究所承担了辽宁省科技厅下达的辽宁省重大科技攻关项目"辽东山区天然次生林保育与 可持续经营技术研究" (2002-2008), 开展了天然次生林不同类型发育动态规律、人 工诱导针阔混交林的理论与技术、现有天然次生林目标经营与技术、天然次生林经营与 生物多样性保护、利用技术等项内容研究与示范林建设。同时,在此期间内还承担了国 家林业局下达的宽甸国家级森林经营示范县建设以及辽宁省林业厅下达的岫岩生态公益 林建设示范区等项研究与示范工作。从2006年开始参加中国林业科学研究院刘世荣主持 的国家"十一五"科技支撑项目"林业生态建设关键技术研究与示范"相关天然次生林 恢复方面的研究工作。正是上述多项研究成果和研究工作奠定了本书出版的基础。

本书共分七章,分别对辽宁东部山区天然次生林现状与问题,次生林的形成、分类与动态、结构类型特征,干扰对天然次生林的影响,恢复目标林分主要树种的生理生态学特性,不同恢复措施的效果以及恢复目标、技术体系等进行了系统论述。大部分内容已在公开刊物上发表,本书对这些研究成果进行了系统总结,旨在为区域天然次生林保护与可持续经营提供技术支撑与参考模式。

本书由谭学仁、张放、胡万良主持编写,初稿由谭学仁、胡万良、孔祥文、贾云、宋秀琴进行全面修改、统稿和校对。具体分工如下:

谭学仁:编写大纲制订,前言,第一、二、三、四、五、六、七章初稿修改,统稿、定稿;

张放:第一、二、三、四、五、七章初稿;

胡万良:第三、四、五、六、七章部分内容修改、定稿;

姚国清:第三、五章部分内容修改,定稿;

孔祥文: 第二、四章部分, 全书英文部分介绍及有关英文校对;

贾云: 第三章部分内容修改, 定稿;

金鑫、丁磊、徐庆祥: 部分图制作,编辑加工;

宋秀琴:编辑加工,参与修改、统稿、校对及文字处理;

卫茂荣: 部分图制作, 编辑加工;

郭芳: 第三章部分内容;

张春锋:第五章部分内容;

迟德霞:第六章。

本书受辽宁省重大科技攻关项目"辽东山区天然次生林保育与可持续经营技术研究" (2001207002, 2001—2008)、国家"十一五"科技支撑项目"林业生态建设关键技术研究与示范"课题"天然林保育恢复与可持续经营技术研究" (2006BAD3A04, 2006—2010) 和"长白山生物多样性保护与自然生态恢复技术试验示范" (2006BAD03A0, 2006—2010) 等资助。

本书承蒙我国著名森林生态学家、中国工程院院士李文华先生在百忙之中拨冗赐序,在本书出版之际谨向李文华院士表示衷心感谢。编写过程中,主要引用了辽宁省森林经营研究所以及作者的研究成果,另外还有沈阳农业大学林学院在辽宁省森林经营研究所设置的森林经理、森林培育研究生工作指导站进站完成的毕业论文的郭芳、迟德霞、张春锋等人的研究成果,同时参考了相关领域国内外文献,在此向文献作者致以真诚的谢意。

本书的内容和结论受研究时间和作者水平所限,全书虽经仔细核对,但难免有不详和错误之处,诚请读者批评指正。

著 者 2008年3月

Introduction

Natural secondary forest is the natural secondary community which derived on all kinds of secondary site from the repeatedly destroyed wildwood (unreasonable cutting, gathering firewood, fire, cultivation, and graze). The common feature of this type of forest is it has lost the intrinsic forest condition and the original community was substituted by the secondary one. In ecology field, the wildwood ecosystem and secondary ecosystem is belong to tow different dynamic procedures. On the side of systematic dynamic balance, the former is balanced or near-balanced while unbalanced for the latter. On the side of system self-organization, the former is steady nonrandom structure but out-of-order natural phenomenon for the latter (Wang Yeju, 1993). How to reduce secondary forest random procedure and artificially encourage progressive succession is the theory and practical issues of restored ecology.

The factors leading to natural secondary forest made it widely exist in the world. In China, there are approximately 59 million hectares (Tang Shouzheng, 2001). Although natural secondary forest is inferior to wildwood as for the function and stability, it excels plantation and plays important roles in global economic development and ecological environment.

The forest in Liaoning East Mountains, after long term succession, is partly formed as broad-leaved Korean pine forest, climax community in Changbai plantage. In recent 200 years however, the forest experienced several times large scale destroys. Under the intense disturbance, broad-leaved Korean pine forest lost its balance and retrogressed to low-yield, poor quality and inefficiency. In the region, the area of existing natural secondary forest is 68% of forest land, green shield for the cities and Liaohe plain as well as important water source in middle of Liaoning province, playing indispensable role in protecting local ecological environment, improving social and economic harmonious development (Chen Tianmin, 1996, 1999).

For long term, natural secondary forest in Liaoning east mountains failed in being classified into forest type and managed aims. In the past, the pattern of timber rebuilding was adopted. Furthermore, the forest was commonly treated as spontaneously generation and cut in the nature of things. The result was perfect form and good quality trees were removed and poor ones left. Therefore, the natural secondary forest resource developed poorer and poorer. Due to ignoring to manage the existing forest, it was continuously disturbed to some extent and failed to be tended in time. As a result, there was less vegetation under canopy and the function of ecosystem was distinctly weakened. Biodiversity was seriously destroyed even the species and numbers decreased or extin-

guished (Chen Tianmin, 2000). For example, broad-leaved Korean pine forest, climax community in Liaoning east mountains has disappeared and changed into broad-leaved secondary forest. The numbers of some rare trees (Fraxinus mandshurica, Phellodendron amurense, and Kalopanax septembous) tended to reduce and is in danger of extinguishment. For the reason of unreasonable cutting and excessive exploitation, cultivating in steep slope forest land, overloaded grazing and silkworm fostering, many forest degraded into barren hills which cause flood and drought. The area of water and soil loss increased year after year. Water table decline and water supply tend to shortage which will badly affect industry and agriculture output.

Natural Forest Protection Project is one of six forestry projects issued in China. Liaoning implemented the work in 2001. The application of relative policies will play important role in protecting and restoring natural secondary forest. Meanwhile, there are many social and technical problems during the application. In terms of aim, theory and technology, is it onefold and passive protection, or active protection for the purpose of maximizing its ecological function and ultimate utilization of wood? What changes has been after protection? Artificial disturbance can destroy system balance to regressive succession but positive succession take place if suitable measures are adopted according to theories and methods of restoring ecology. Therefore, the degree and methods of disturbance is important technical issue in natural forest protection. Aiming at current status and strategic position of natural secondary forest in Liaoning, the book sets forth protection and sustainable management technologies, based on classified management and implementation of series of sustainable management technologies in different types of natural secondary forest, which will be significant for protecting existing resource, encouraging ecosystem sound development, enhancing productivity and biodiversity of natural secondary forest as well as realizing sustainable regional development.

To discuss natural forest restoration in Liaoning east region, experts in the Liaoning Institute of Forest Management (LIFM) began the research in the middle of 1960s. After generations hard work, the experimental bases had been successively founded in a total numbers of more than 1000 hectares demonstration forest at Experiment Station of LIFM, Liaoning Provincial Experimental Station, Danangou and Malupazi village of Balidianzi Town in Huanren County, Zhenggou village of Caohekou Town and Xinnong village of Pianling Town in Benxi County, and Baishilazi Nature Reserve in Kuandian County. A number of projects were studied at these sites such as Technique of Natural Secondary Forest Comprehensive Management, Technique of Understorey Regenerating Korean Pine After Selective Cutting in Low-Yield Broad-Leaved Forest, Tending Skills on Oak Stands, Building Methods of Uneven and Compound Broad-Leaved and Needle Mixture, Tending and Cutting Technologies of artificially Induced Broad-Leaved and Korean Pine Forest, Research on Grazing Forest in Liaoning Eastern Mountains, and Research on Existing Secondary Forest Management in South-East of Northern China. These researches provided theoretical base and technical measures for converting large areas of natural secondary forest to high-yield and good-quality mixed forest and restoring regional broad-leaved Korean pine forest. Corresponding-

ly, 34 research achievements were gained. The achievements and management patterns were greatly applied in practice to a total of 30,000 hectares. To manage and protect natural secondary forest resource in the region after the implementation of Natural Forest Protection in Liaoning, the Institute undertook the project of Protection and Sustainable Management of Natural Secondary Forest in Liaoning East Mountains, issued by Liaoning Science and Technology Department (Years 2002 to 2008). The research aims at dynamics and laws of different types of natural secondary forest development, theory and technology of artificially inducing needle and broad–leaved mixed forest, target management and technology of existing natural secondary forest, management and biodiversity protection plus utilization of natural secondary forest as well as demonstration forest construction. Meanwhile, the state–class demonstration for forest management in Kuandian county, issued by State Forestry Administration, and demonstration region for non–profit forest in Xiuyan county, issued by Liaoning Forestry Department were undertaken. From 2006 on, the Institute participated in the project of Research and Demonstration on Key technology of Forestry Ecological Construction, which is state Eleventh Five–year Plan, holding by Liu Shirong, Chinese Forestry Academy. The above achievements and research laid the foundation of the book.

The book includes mainly: the book is classified into seven chapters, discussing on the topics as status and problems of natural secondary forest in Liaoning east mountains, development, classification, dynamics, and configuration characters of secondary forest, the effects of disturbance on natural secondary forest, bio-ecological properties of main tree species in a restoring stand, the effects of different restoring measures, restoring objectives, and technical systems. Most of the findings were published in the public journals. The book systematically summarizes the achievements for the purpose of providing technical support and references on regional protection and management practice of natural secondary forest.

The editorial work was held by Tan Xueren, Zhang Fang and Hu Wanliang. First draft was edited, gathered, and proofread by Tan Xueren, Hu Wanliang, Kong Xiangwen, Jia Yun, and Song Xiuqin. The detailed work is as following:

Tan Xueren is responsible for writing general outline and preface, amending, gathering and finalizing chapter from one to seven.

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Kong Xiangwen is responsible for part of chapter two and four, translating where needs English and English proofread.

Jia Yun amended part of chapter three and finalizing.

Jin Xin, Ding Lei, Xu Qingxiang made and edited part of figures and tables.

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Guo Fang wrote part of chapter three.

Zhang Chunfeng wrote part of chapter five.

Chi Dexia wrote chapter six.

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For the reason of time and editors knowledge limitation, there may be any error and uncertainty in the book. We would be delighted to have your reviews to correct.

Authors March, 2008

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