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胡庭兴 / 主编

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## 前　　言

森林，在保持水土，稳定水资源，减缓洪涝灾害，维持生态平衡，保护人民生活环境等诸方面都具有十分重要的地位和作用。长江上游的森林，对于维护上游少数民族地区社会的稳定和整个流域经济的发展，更具有特殊的意义。建设和维护长江上游良好的森林生态系统，是建设长江流域生态屏障、推动社会经济可持续发展的可靠保证。

长江上游地区森林茂密，历史上早有记载，元代时期森林覆被率达 50% 以上。到了 20 世纪 30 年代，森林覆盖率也在 30% ~ 40% 以上。而在长江上游主要支流岷江上游地区，60 年代以前的森林覆盖率还保持在 50% 以上。50 年代后期几度发生的大规模乱砍滥伐，使森林遭到毁灭性的破坏，仅四川省到 60 年代初，森林覆盖率就下降到了 9%，到 70 年代中期才恢复到 13.3%。而在长江及其各支流沿江河谷和四川盆地，由于人口急增造成的粮食和耕地压力，使大量林业用地被辟为耕地，幸存森林的质量，也是处于极其低劣的状态。森林覆被率低，林地质量差，水土流失严重，由此导致了土壤肥力差、林木生长慢、木材质量差、可利用森林资源接近枯竭、工农业用材和农民烧柴严重紧缺的局面。另一方面，伴随森林数量的减少和质量的降低，更为严重的洪涝干旱、山体滑坡、植物病虫害肆虐等灾害接踵而至，直接威胁着人民生命财产安全和社会经济的发展。

1981 年，四川和其他地区发生的特大洪灾，使人们痛定思痛，坚定了中央政府治理长江上游生态环境的决心，激发了地方政府和人民群众开展长江防护林体系建设的积极性。

“七五”期间，国家启动了重点科技攻关项目“长江上游水源涵养林、水土保持林营建技术研究”。研究范围涉及四川、重庆和贵

州近百个县(市)。“八五”、“九五”期间,继续开展了防护林建设技术及效益评价等有关科学的研究工作。十多年的科技攻关为长江上游防护林体系建设工程提供了宝贵的技术成果和经验,为长江上游退化生态环境的恢复和重建作出了重大贡献。

“低效林分及其改造技术研究”是“七五”国家攻关课题“长江上游水源涵养林、水土保持林营建技术研究”中的一部分,研究范围与课题范围相同。“七五”期间分别在川江(涪江、沱江、嘉陵江)和乌江流域进行,“八五”则合二为一,继续进行更深入的研究,并增加了对油桐低效林和四川攀西地区云南松低效林的研究内容。研究对象主要为低效水土保持林和水源涵养林,研究的目的是为改造重建长江上游低效防护林,恢复其生态经济功能,探索可供广泛应用的优化模式和关键技术。研究的主要内容有:低效林形成的原因及林分特征,低效林现状及改造前景,低效防护林类型划分及有关标准制定,长江上游主要支流低效防护林改造重建技术研究,典型低效防护林改造重建效益评价等。研究单位主要有:四川农业大学、重庆市林科院、贵州省林科院、原涪陵地区林科所以及部分县(市)林业管理与生产单位的科研及生产技术人员。在此期间,四川农业大学和重庆市林科院分别在川渝两地针对该地区主要用材树种马尾松低产林进行了林分改造和林地生产力恢复的研究工作。研究的主要内容有马尾松低产林经营类型划分、改造技术研究及林地生产力恢复状况评价等。同时,结合生态经济型防护林建设,进行了低产低效经济林形成原因及改造技术方面的调查研究工作。

低效林,是指受到强烈自然和非自然因素的干扰破坏,林分系统功能呈逆向发展趋势,系统组成成分缺失,林木生长缓慢,质量低劣,植被总盖度低,林下土壤结构受到严重侵蚀,最终表现为保水保土功能差,整个林分生态系统几乎丧失自我恢复能力,其防护效益差或经济效益低的林分。它包括生态效益低的防护林和生产力(经

济效益)低下的用材林及经济林。低效林的存在,是森林生态环境退化的最重要的特征,低效林生态经济功能的恢复,是生态环境建设取得成就的一个重要标志,也是低效林所在地区社会经济走向良性发展的开端。因此,课题研究人员按照研究目标,广泛深入实际,做出大量研究工作,取得了一批有代表性的研究成果,为低效林改造、重建奠定了理论基础,提供了可靠的技术依据。从“七五”到“八五”,这些成果一直得到普遍的推广应用,研究区域的低效防护林和低产林得到了大规模的改造或重建,到“九五”时期,经过改造重建后的低效林分生态效益大大提高,经济效益也逐步得到了体现并显示了良好的发展前景。低效林改造重建研究工作为长江上游防护林工程建设作出了重要贡献。分析总结出的低效林形成原因、提出的低效林概念、低效林类型划分标准等丰富了防护林学科的理论。

本书旨在系统总结“七五”以来长江上游低效林改造重建研究工作中的理论及技术成果,为目前长江上游更大规模的生态环境建设提供可资借鉴的经验及技术。

本书编写人员均是“七五”、“八五”低效林改造技术研究课题中的主要研究人员。第一章由李贤伟编写,第二章由胡庭兴编写,第三章由张健编写,第四章由王国龙、胡庭兴、李贤伟、罗韧、陈廉杰、宫渊波编写,第五章由李贤伟编写,第六章由胡庭兴、王兴中编写,第七章由宫渊波编写。

课题的研究工作得到了原林业部、四川省林业厅、贵州省林业厅的支持。本书的出版得到了中央统战部和四川省委统战部的支持,在此表示衷心感谢!

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有遗漏和错误之处,恳请广大读者批评指正,不胜感激。

编 者  
2001 年 8 月

## PREFACE

Forest possesses very important position and effect in conserving water and soil, stabilizing water resources, retarding serious damage or crop failure caused by flood and waterlog, maintaining ecological balance and safeguarding people's living environment. The forest in the upper reaches of Changjiang River valley possesses more special significance in promoting social and economic development of the whole valley and keeping social stability in the district of national minority. Constructing and maintaining a good forest ecosystem is to build an eco-protective screen for Changjiang River valley, to ensure and push forward the reliable guaranty for the development of society and economy.

According to the recorded history, the forest was dense in the upper reaches of Changjing River valley. The percentage of the forest cover was over 50% in Yuan dynasty, and was also more than 30% ~ 40% until 1930s. However the forest in the valley area suffered devastating destruction because of several heavy cut occurred in the early 1960s. The forest coverage descended rapidly to 9%, and recovered to 13.3% in the middle of 1970s. At the same time, in the upper reaches of Changjiang River and its tributaries as well as Sichuan basin, a great amount of forestry land was changed into agricultural land owing to rapid population growth. As to the survived forest, the quality of stands was in the most inferior state. For example, the stand was sparse, soil erosion was serious, and soil fertility was low. The results was that the trees grew very slowly, the quality of stem was bad, and the forest resources was nearly ex-

hausted, timber and firewood were seriously short of supply. Accompanying the reduction of forest quantity and decline of forest quality, natural disasters such as flood and waterlog, arid, landslide, plant diseases and insect pests occurred frequently. All these catastrophes directly threatened people's life and the development of society and economy.

The destructive flood occurred mainly in Sichuan Province in 1981 made people recall a painful experience. And the central government of China was determined to administer the interfered ecological environment in the upper reaches of Changjiang River valley. Local governments and masses put a great initiative to construct the protection forests (shelter forests) in the area. In the period of "the seventh five year plan" (1986 ~ 1990), the key project "*The research on technology of protection forests construction in the upper reaches of Changjiang River*" was started. The scope of the research involved Sichuan Province, Chongqing City and Guizhou Province (nearly one hundred counties). The huge engineering project of protection forests construction for Changjiang River valley was also started almost at the same time.

During the period of "the eighth five year plan" and "the ninth five year plan", the continued project was mainly the beneficial effect evaluation of the protection forests construction and some special technology. After more than ten years research, a number of valuable achievements about technology, theory and experience were reached. This is a great contribution to the engineering of restoration and reconstruction of degraded ecology environment in the upper reaches of Changjiang River valley.

*The technology research on transformation and reformation of*

*low beneficial and productive stands* was a sub-project of the project mentioned above. In the period of “the seventh five year plan”, the sub-project was performed respectively in two parts, e.g. in the Chuanjiang river valley (Fuijiang River, Tuojiang River and Jialingjiang River) and Wujiang River valley. In “the eighth five year plan”, the research of project was continued with the combination of the two parts, and the research scope was extended to *Pinus yunnanensis* forest area and *Aleurites fordii* forest area in Sichuan Province. The objective of these studies was the low beneficial water and soil conservation stands, the purpose of these study was to reform or reconstruct the stands, to recover the sound ecological function of the stands, and to seek critical technology and optimum models for reforestation. The contents of the study consisted of the cause of formation and the characteristics of low beneficial stands, the situation (distribution, quality and quantity), the prospect for reformation, the type deviation for management, the ecological and economic beneficial evaluation on the field experiment etc.

Approximately 100 scientists and technicians participated in the project. The units engaged in the project mainly were: Sichuan Agricultural University, Forestry Science Research Institute of Chongqing City, Forestry Science Research Institute of Guizhou Province and a number of local forest research units and county forestry bureaus. In the meantime, S. A. U. and F. S. R. I. C. conducted the project of transformation on low productive mason(*Pinus massoniana*) stands. S. A. U. carried out the project of the investigation and research on economic forest (non-timber forest). Both of these projects were completed with valuable results.

The meaning of low beneficial stand is that: After strongly suf-

fering interference and destruction from natural and non-natural factors, the function of stands develops to contrary trend, some compositions of the stands are disappeared, the total coverage of vegetation is low, the soil structure is destroyed by serious erosion, so that the trees in the stands grow very slowly and the quality of stem is bad. And finally, the forest ecosystem almost loses the recovering ability itself and both of ecological or economic benefit of stands are under ordinary level. Low beneficial stands include timber stands and non-timber stands.

The existence of low beneficial stands is the most important characteristic of deterioration of forest environment. The function recovery of low beneficial stands is a remarkable symbol of progress of ecological environment construction and also a good beginning of economic development. Therefore the researchers of the project went deeply into realistic, engaged in a lot of studies, achieved a number of remarkable successes, established the important theory foundation and provided the reliable technology basis for the transformation of reformation of low beneficial stands. From “the seventh five year plan” to “the eighth five year plan” (1986~1995), the results (including theory technology, experience and data basis) of research have applied widely in the engineering of protection forest construction in the upper reaches of Changjiang River valley.

This work aims at summing up theory, technology results of the projects, providing the valuable experience and reference for the more large-scale ecological environment establishment at present. All writers of this book had participated the projects.

The research work of the projects was supported by former Forestry Ministry of China, Forestry Department of Sichuan

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The authors  
2001.8.27

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