

第二届海峡两岸森林动态样区研讨会

长白山阔叶红松林物种的空间分布格局：  
机会还是竞争？

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# 研究问题

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是**机会**还是**竞争**  
在构建植物群落中  
起更重要的作用？

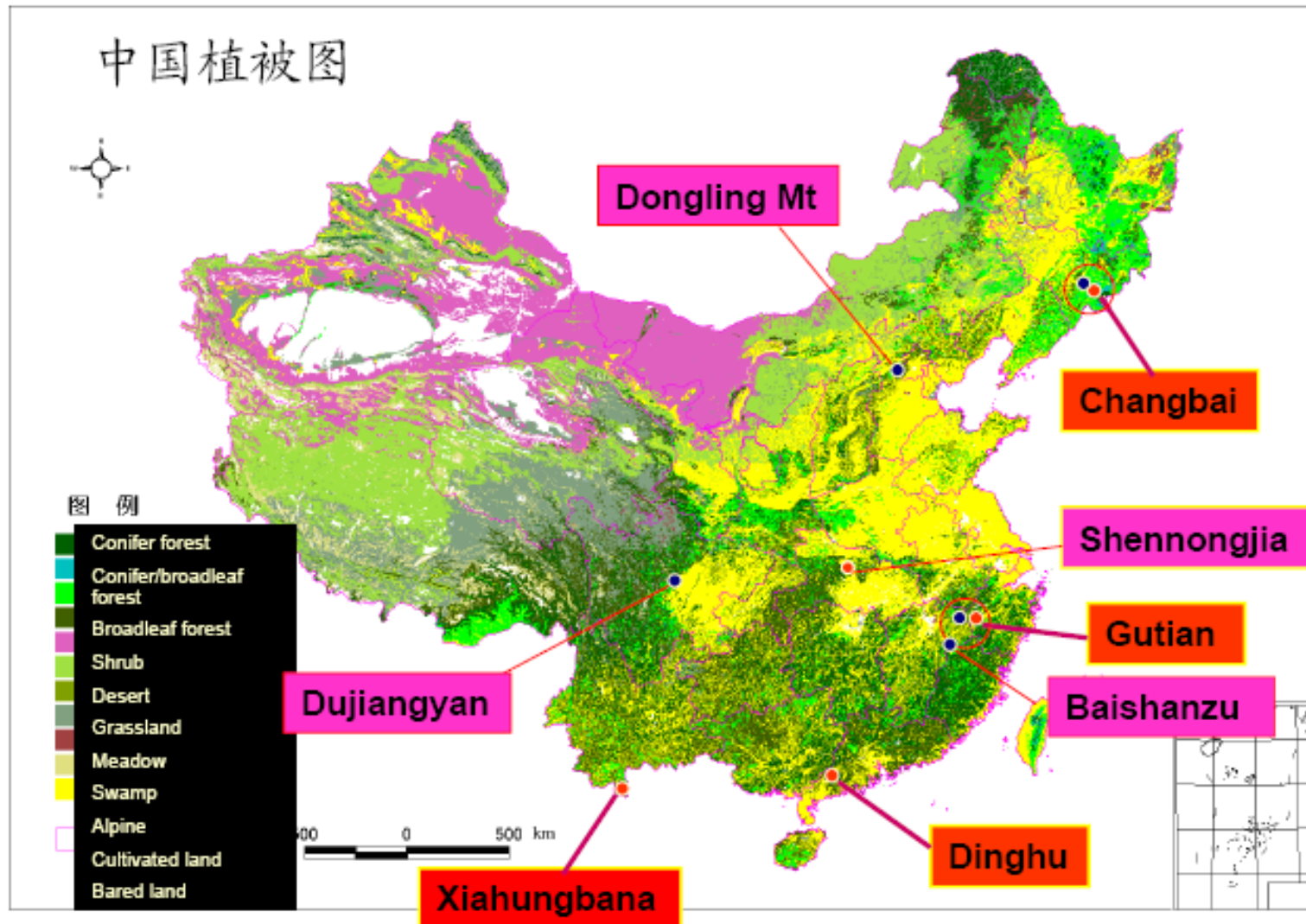


- ① 物种是否存在强烈的种内或种间竞争？
- ② 如果竞争存在，它是如何变化的？它在构建植物群落中起着多大的作用？

物种的空间格局对物种生长、繁殖、死亡、资源利用等具有显著的影响。分析物种的空间格局,有助于认识该格局形成的生态学过程(如种子扩散、种内和种间竞争、干扰、环境异质性等)、种群的生物学特性及其与环境因子之间的相互关系。

# 一. 研究对象

## 中国森林生物多样性监测网络



# 长白山国家自然保护区

**Latitude: 41° 42'-42° 45'N**

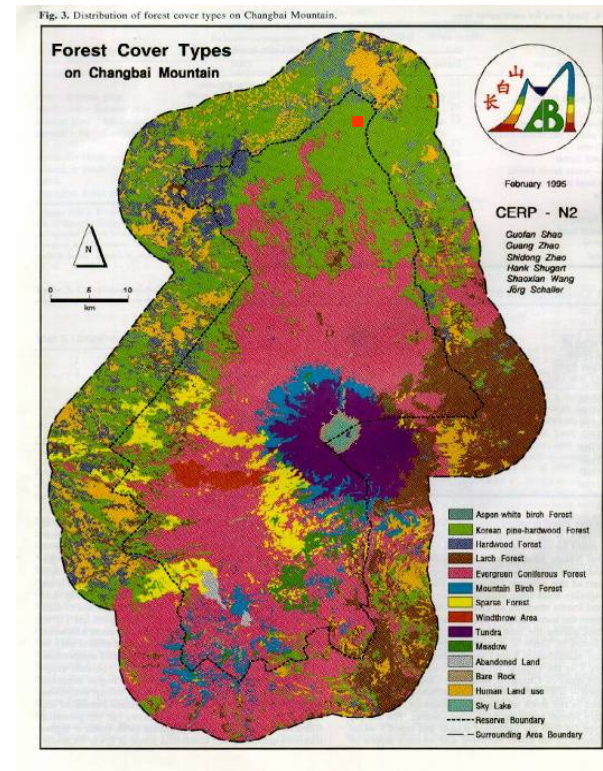
**Longitude: 127° 33'-128° 16'E**

**Area: 200,000 hm<sup>2</sup>**

**Established in 1960**

**Joined in “Man and**

**Biosphere” (MAB) in 1979**



- ★ 阔叶红松混交林带 (1100m以下)
- ★ 云冷杉暗针叶林带 (1100-1700m)
- ★ 亚高山岳桦 (*Betula ermanii*)林带 (1700-2000m)
- ★ 高山冻原带 (2000m以上)

# 样地的建立



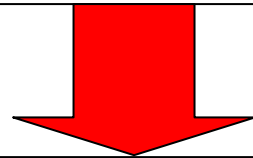
## 样地基本信息

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- 林型: 阔叶红松林
- 面积: 25 ha (500m × 500m)
- 林龄: 约300年
- 物种组成: 18 科, 32属, 52种
- 个体数: 38902
- 总胸高断面积: 43.25m<sup>2</sup>/ha
- 平均胸径: 10.52cm
- 海拔: 平均 801.5m, 高差 17.7m
- 经纬度: 42°12'N , 128°32'E

## 二. 研究内容

- 主要树种的空间格局和相关性
- 密度制约死亡
- 物种共有度格局
- 同属物种的空间格局和相关性



机会 vs. 竞争?

## 研究内容一

### 主要树种的空间格局和相关性

**Vertical Structure and Spatial associations of Dominant Tree Species in an Old-Growth Temperate Forest. 2007. *Forest Ecology and Management*, 252: 1-11.**



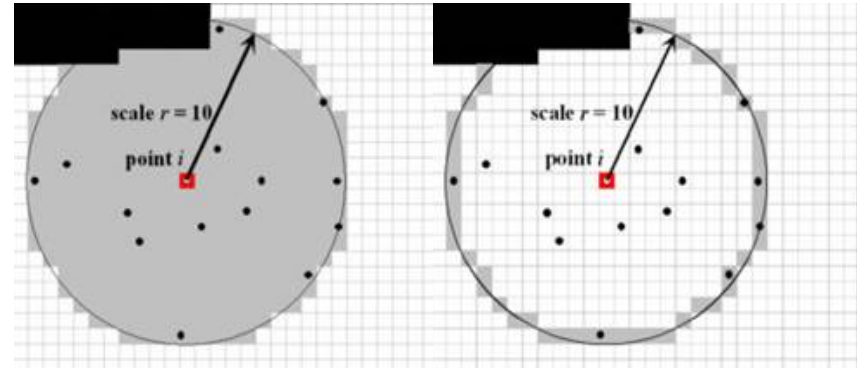
# 研究方法

## Ripley's $K$ or $L$ function:

由于该方法是一个聚集性的测量，每一个大尺度上的分析结果都包括了小尺度上的信息，因此混淆大尺度和小尺度上的效应。

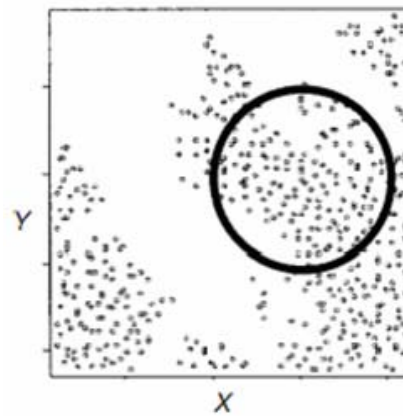
## O-ring statistics:

用环代替了Ripley's  $K$  function分析中使用的圆圈，从而分离了特殊的距离等级 (Wiegand and Moloney, 2004).

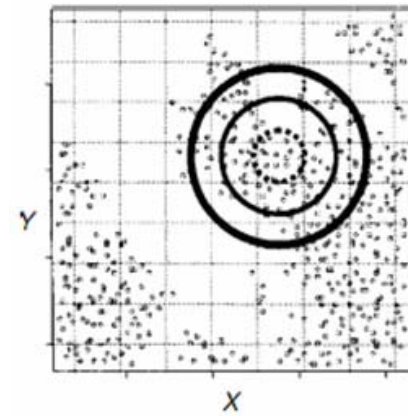


Ripley's  $K$

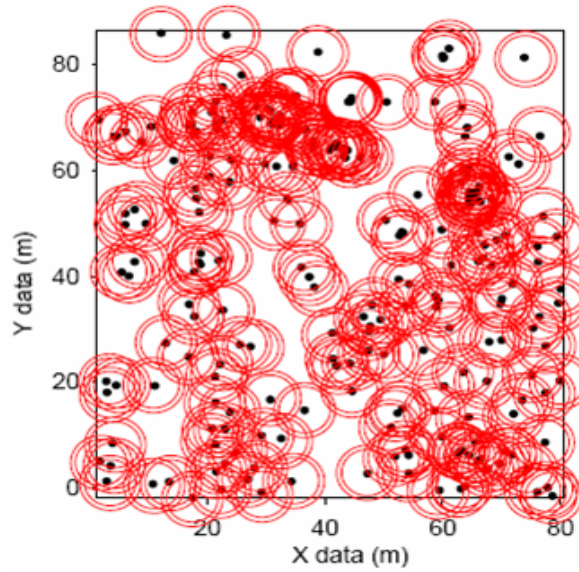
O-ring statistics



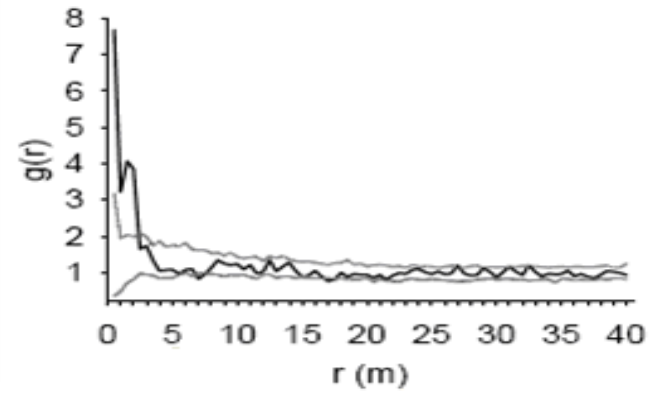
Ripley's  $K$  的圆形取样



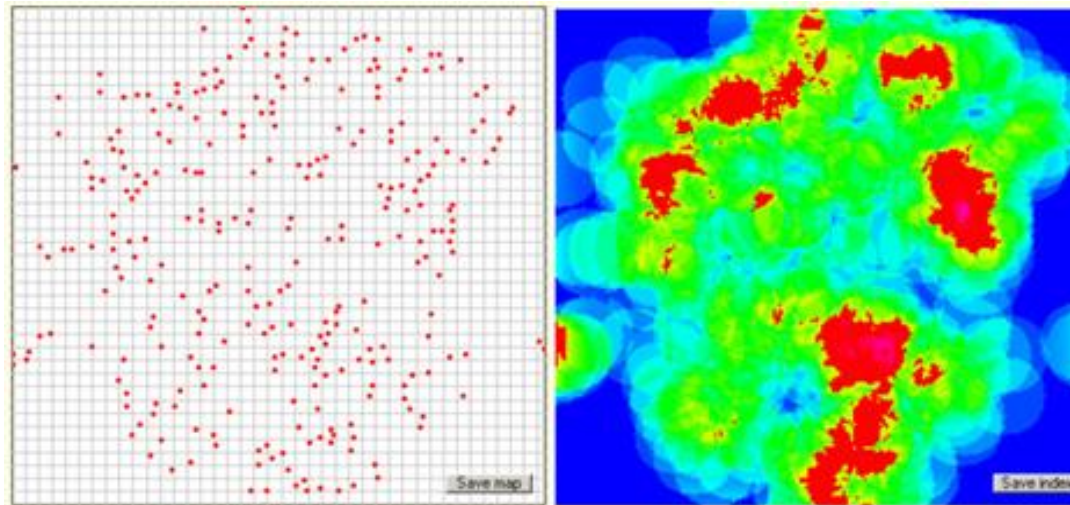
O-ring 的环形取样



*O-ring* 统计

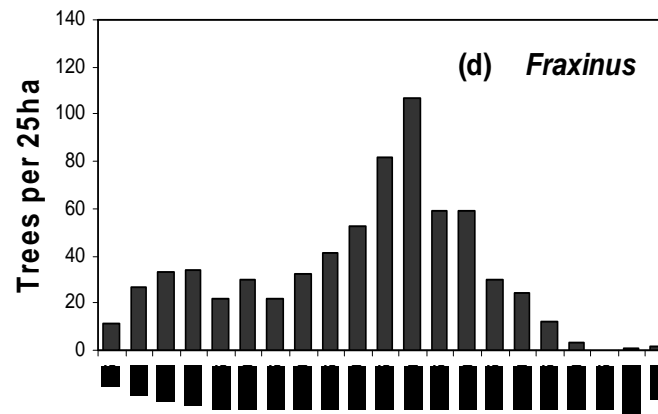
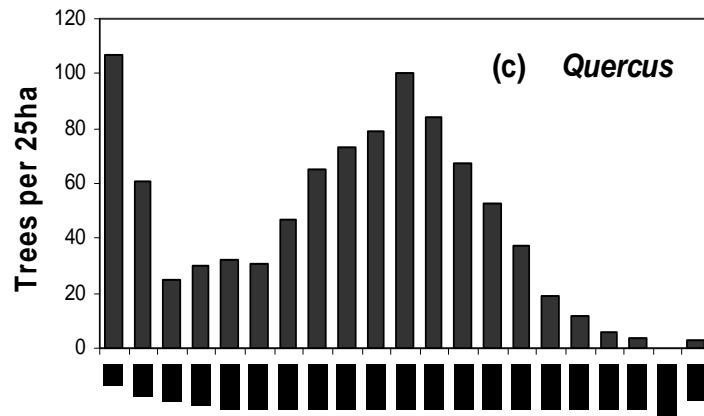
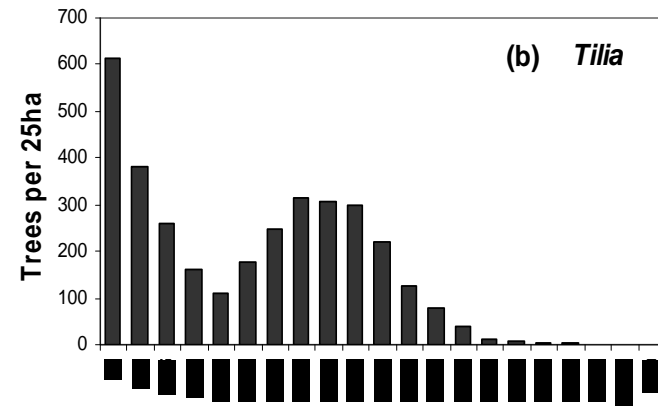
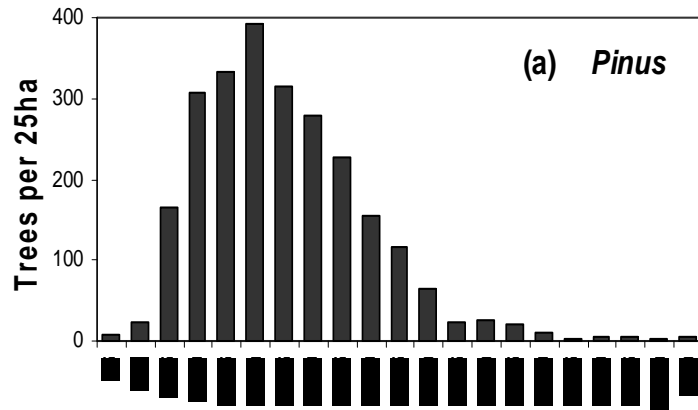


*O-ring* 分析结果



**Heterogeneous Poisson model**

# 四个主要树种的径级结构

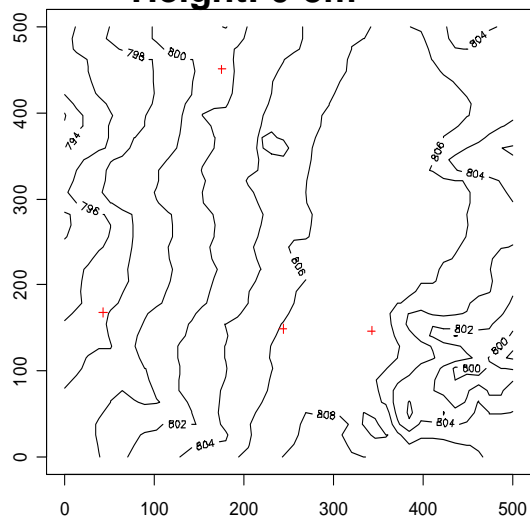


DBH class (cm)

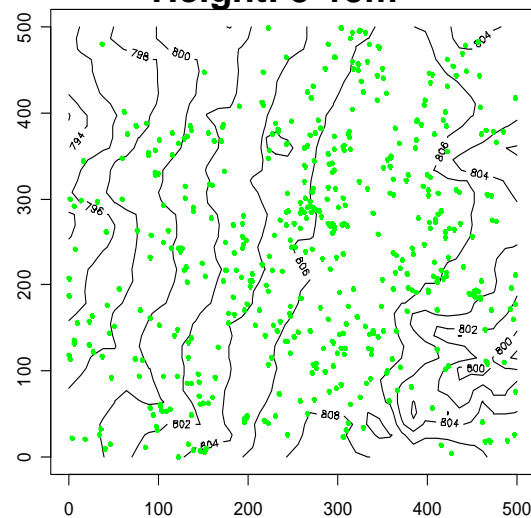
DBH class (cm)

# 红松在不同垂直层的分布格局

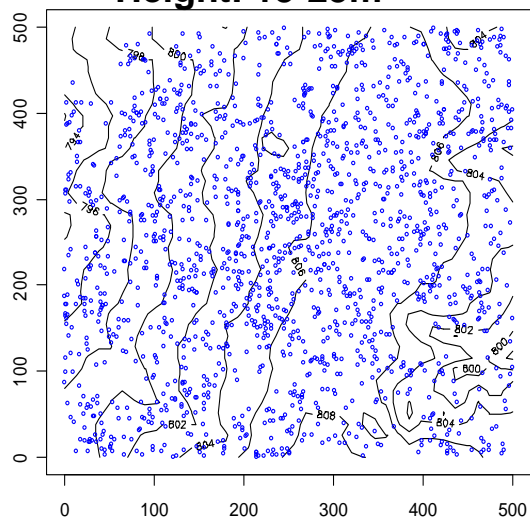
Height: 0-5m



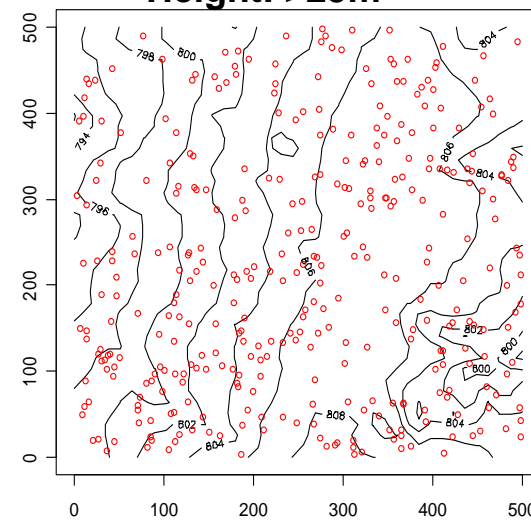
Height: 5-15m



Height: 15-25m

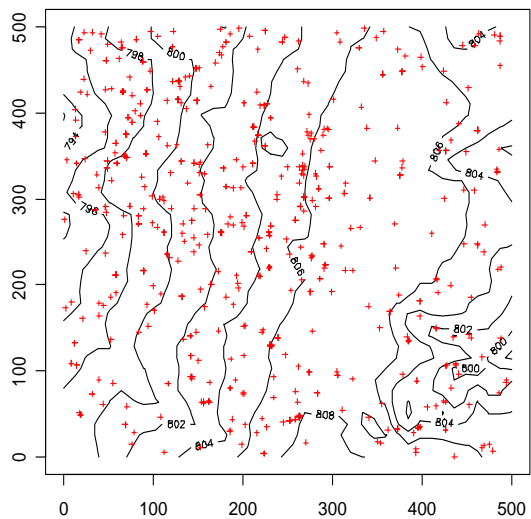


Height: >25m

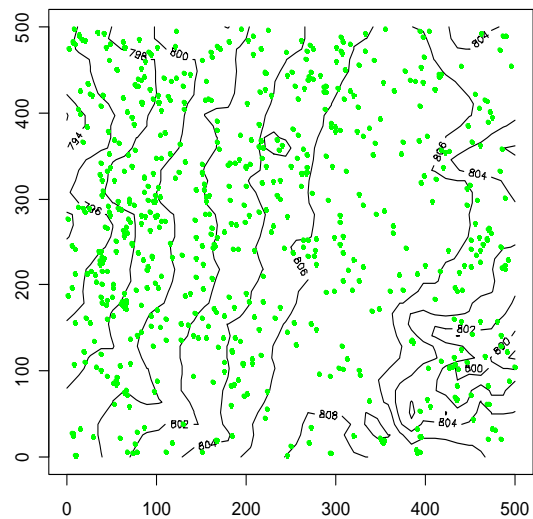


# 紫椴在不同垂直层的分布格局

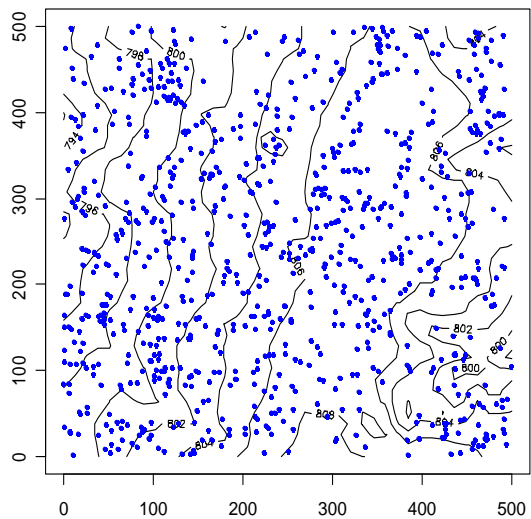
Height: 0-5m



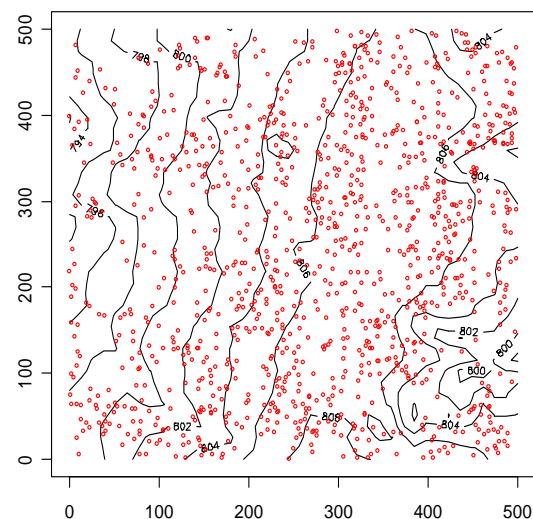
Height: 5-15m



Height: 15-25m



Height: >25m



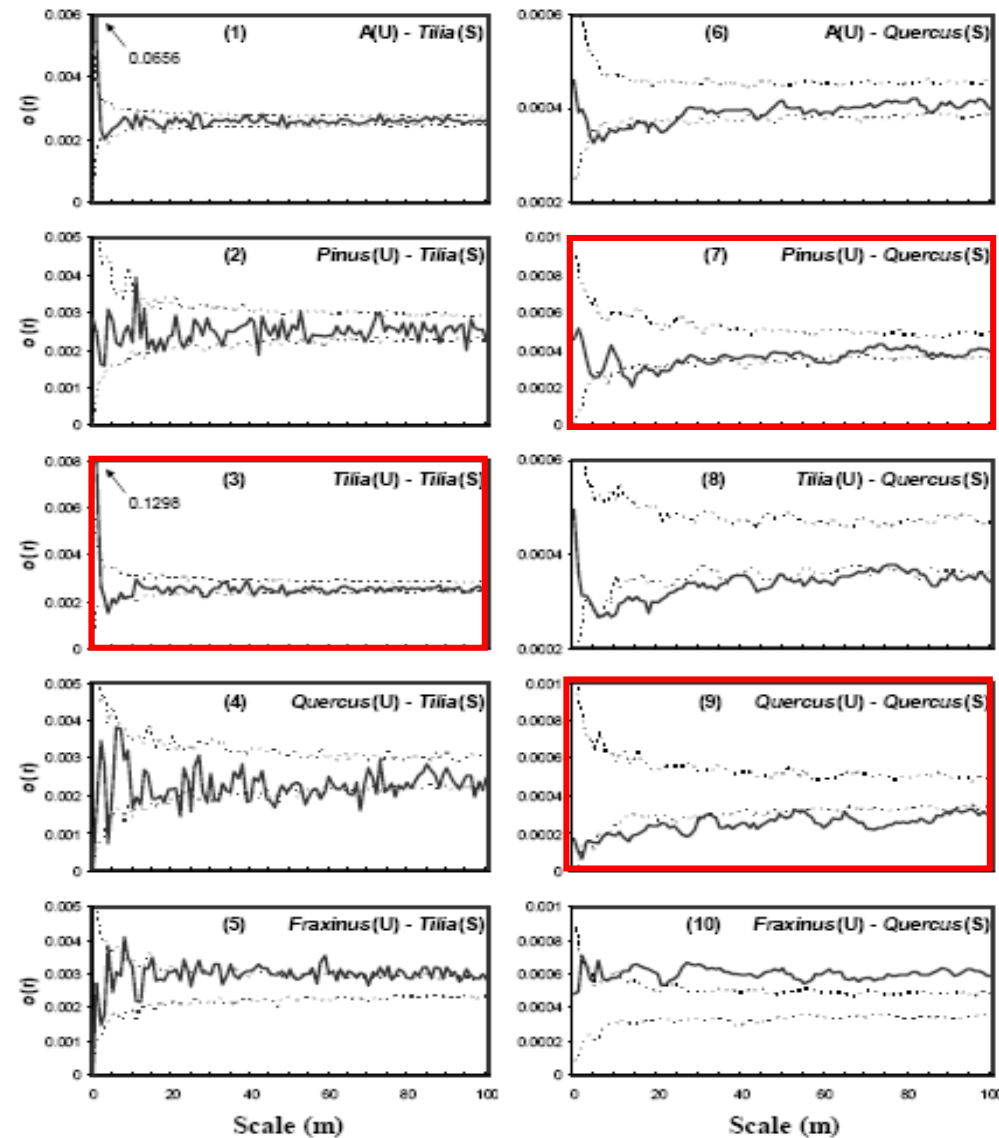
# 主要树种在不同垂直层的空间分布格局

		Scale (m)																		
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16-30	31-50	51-100
A	U	r	-	-	-	-	r	-	r	r	r	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	M	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	S	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Pinus</i>	U	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	M	+	r	r	+	+	+	+	+	r	+	+	r	+	r	+	r(+)	r(+)	+(r)	
	L	r	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	r	+	r	+	r	r(+)	+(r)	r(+)	
	S																			
<i>Tilia</i>	U	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	+	r	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	r(+)	r(+)	r(+)
	M	+	r	r	+	r	+	+	+	r	r	r	+	r	+	+	r	r	r	r
	L	+	+	+	+	r	+	r	r	r	r	r	+	+	+	+	r	r(+)	r(+)	+(r)
	S	+	+	+	r	r	r	r	+	r	r	r	+	+	r	r	r	r(+)	r(+)	+(r)
<i>Quercus</i>	U	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	M	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	-	r	r	r
	L	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	S	+	r	r	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
<i>Fraxinus</i>	U	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	+	+	r	+	r	r	r	+	r	+(r)	+(r)	+(r)
	M	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	L	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r	r
	S																			

**Table. Univariate *O*-ring statistics of four dominant tree species at four vertical layers.**

“A” includes all four species in a layer, “+” stands for clumped, “r” stands for random, and “-” for regular. “r(+)” means there are more random (r) points than clustered (+) points between the scales, while “+(r)” means there are more clustered (+) points than random (r) points.

# 种内与种间在不同垂直层之间的空间相关性



# 主要结论

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- 总的来说，树种在较高的垂直层都表现了随机或者规则的分布格局，在较低的垂直层则在小尺度上表现出聚集性的分布格局，聚集程度随垂直高度增加而降低。
- 主要树种各垂直层的种内、种间空间关系随物种、尺度和垂直层而变化。



## 研究内容一2

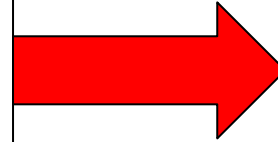
### 密度制约机制对树木存活的影响

**Density dependence on tree survival in an old-growth temperate forest in northeastern China. *Annals of Forest Science*. (Accepted)**

# 研究问题

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- **Is tree mortality random?**
- **Which factor, chance or competition, plays more important roles in structuring plant communities?**



- ① **How prevalent is density dependence among trees?**
- ② **How does it change with tree size and spatial scales?**
- ③ **How does it influence species composition, density and survival, and how is it in turn influenced by them?**

**Density dependence**

## 研究目标

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- **to investigate the importance of density-dependent tree survival in broad-leaved Korean pine mixed forest**
- **to explore the extent and spatial scale at which density dependence operates**
- **to compare density-dependent effects for species of different growth forms**

# 研究方法

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- 选取13个主要树种，利用存活树木的数据和死亡树木的数据分析密度制约效应。通过分析死亡前（活树+死树）和死亡后（活树）空间格局的变化进行分析。
- 数据分析方法：  
空间点格局分析、近邻相关性分析

# 近邻分析

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**Survival  
or  
mortality  
?**

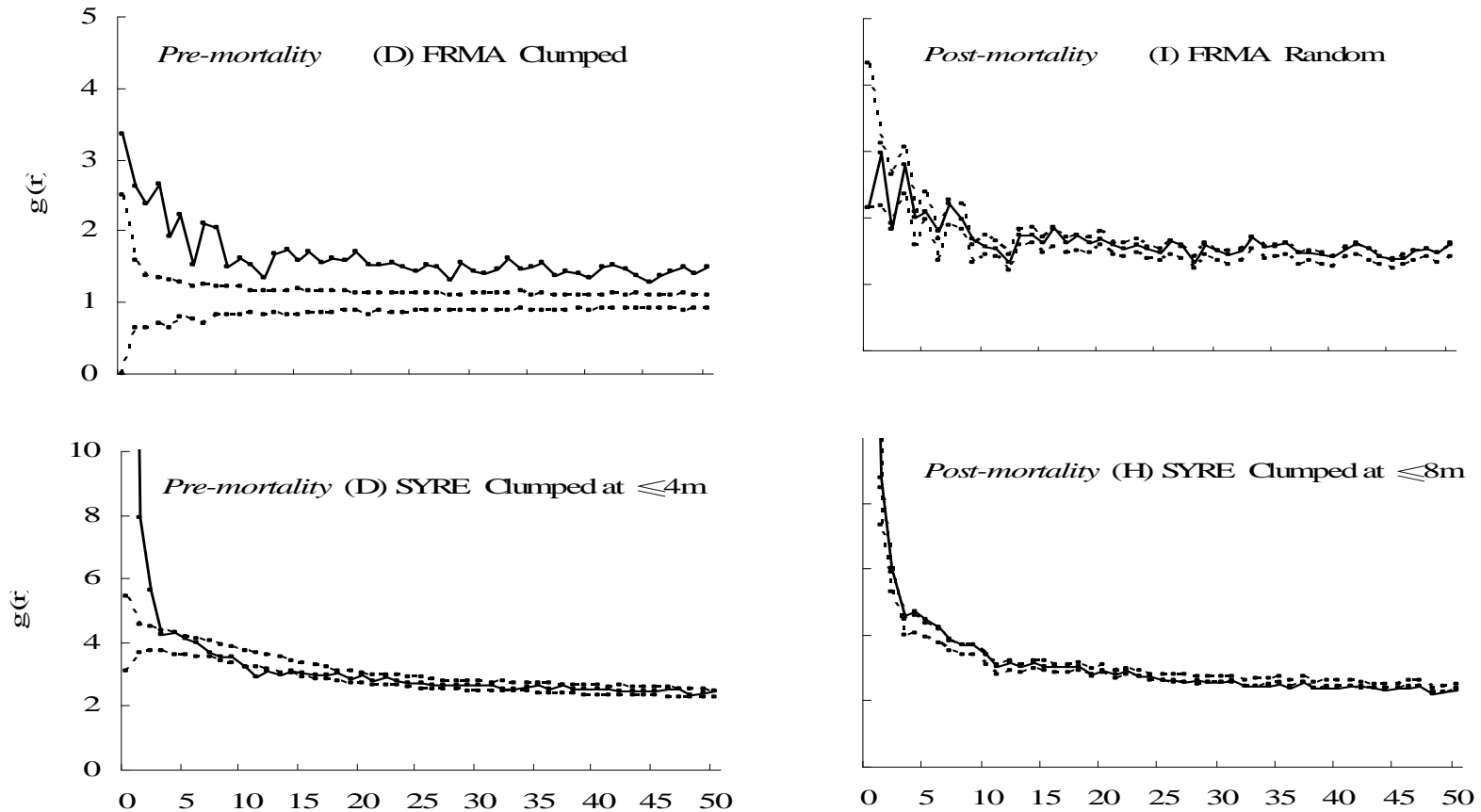


## **7 predictor variables:**

**Basal area of the focal tree (BA),  
Conspecific abundance (CA),  
Heterospecific abundance (HA),  
Conspecific basal area (CB),  
Heterospecific basal area (HB),  
Number of species (SP),  
The elevation (ELEV).**

**Multiple logistic regressions**

# 研究结果



Univariate analyses of the pre- and post-mortality patterns using point pattern analysis method  $g_{II}(r)$ . Points above the upper envelope indicate clumped, points between the envelopes indicate random, and points below the lower envelope indicate regular.

# 研究结果

Target species	Predictor variable	5 m	10 m	15 m	20 m
PIKO	BA	----	----	----	----
	CA	+	+	-	-
	HA	+	+	-	-
	CB	-	-	----	--
	HB	+++	+	--	---
	SP	-	-	-	-
	ELEV	--	--	-	-
TIAM	BA	+++	+++	+++	+++
	CA	+	-	-	-
	HA	+	+	+	+
	CB	--	---	-	-
	HB	+	+	-	-
	SP	+	-	-	-
	ELEV	+++	++	+	+

表. 样地内树木存活的近邻效应分析.

注: 对样地内13个树种的树木存活与7个相关变量进行了多元logistic回归。

7个变量分别是:

聚焦树木的胸高断面积 (BA),  
同种的个体数 (CA),  
非同种个体数 (HA),  
同种的胸高断面积 (CB),  
非同种的胸高断面积 (HB),  
物种数 (SP),  
海拔 (ELEV).

# 主要结论

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- 4个乔木树种中，3个树种的死亡是随机的；8个小乔木和灌木树种中，3个树种的死亡也是随机的。未发现明显的负密度制约效应。
- 乔木树种的存活与同树种的个体数无明显相关性，而小乔木和灌木树种则表现出显著正相关。
- 树种存活与同树种的胸高断面积呈负相关，表明存在强烈地种内竞争；相反，种间竞争则相对较弱。



## 研究内容—3

### 物种共有度(co-occurrence)格局

Fine-scale species co-occurrence patterns in an old-growth temperate forest. (In review)

# 研究意义和研究问题

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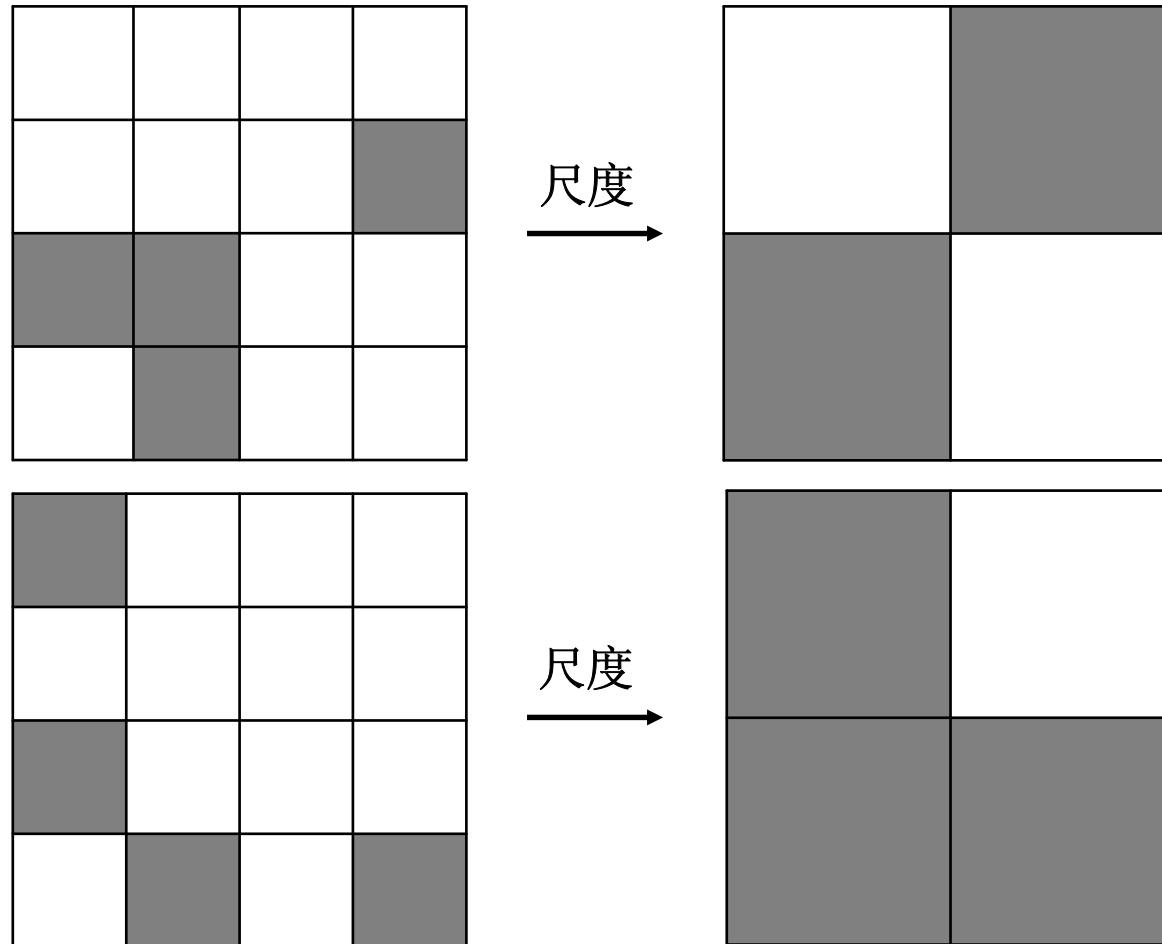
## 研究意义:

群落中的物种是如何分布的？这些物种是如何共存在一个群落之中的？为什么物种A与物种B同时出现，而物种A与物种C却不能同时出现？物种共有度分析给我们提供了研究物种共存机制的一条途径。

## 研究问题:

- (1) What are species co-occurrence patterns in the forest?
- (2) Does scale play a key role for species co-occurrence in the forest?
- (3) Are the co-occurrence patterns consistent with co-occurrence patterns structured by competition?

# 研究方法



从 $5 \times 5\text{m}$ 到 $100 \times 100\text{m}$ 七个尺度分析物种的共有度格局（出现记为**1**，未出现记为**0**），同时考虑物种多度、径级大小和系统发生学特性等指标。

# 物种共有度计算方法

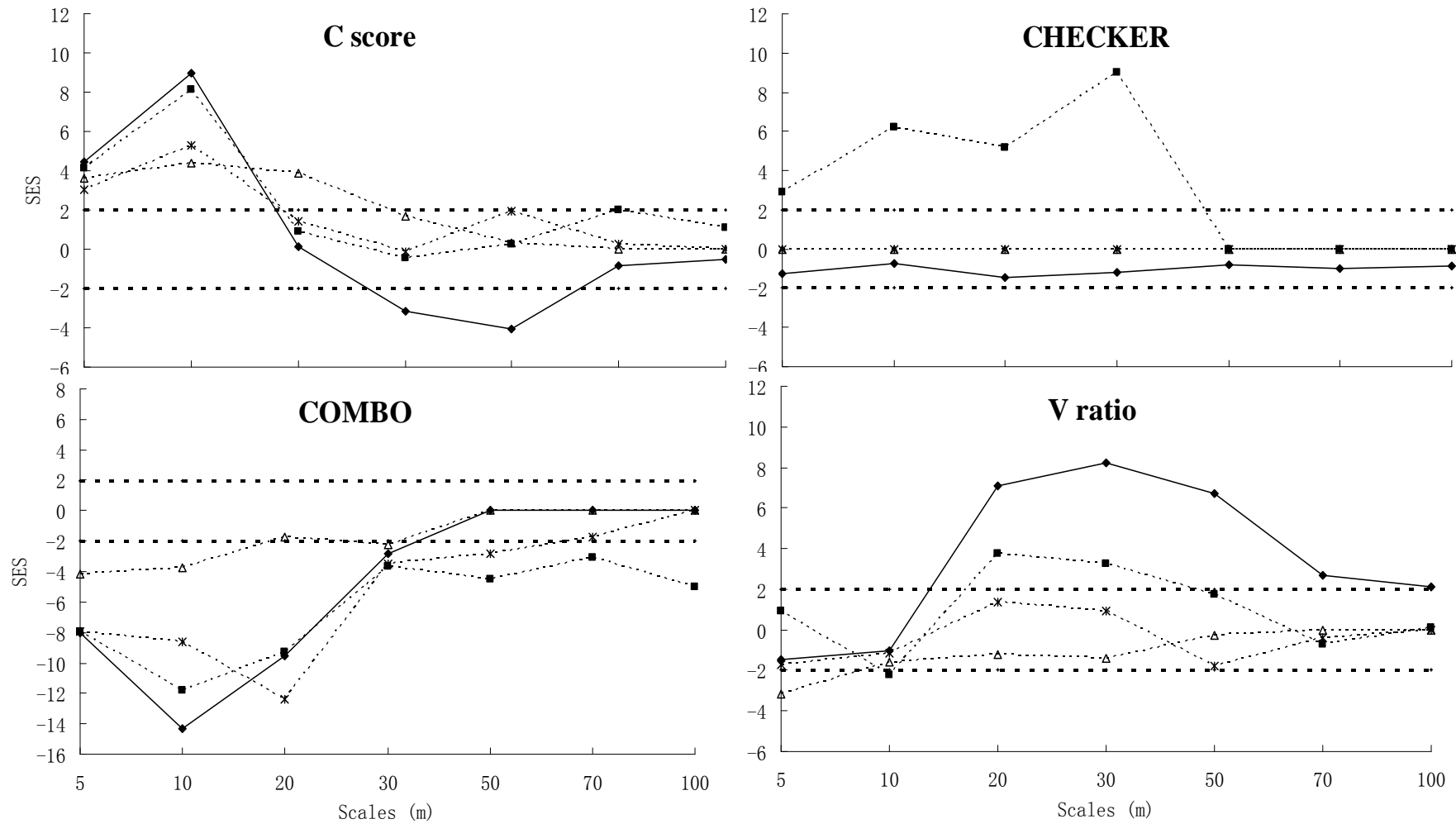
TABLE 1. Summary of four co-occurrence indices.

	Index			
	CHECKER	<i>C</i> score	<i>V</i> ratio	COMBO
Description	Number of species pairs forming perfect checkerboard distributions	Checkerboard score	Variance ratio	Number of unique species combinations
Calculation	Scan matrix rows for species pairs forming checkerboards	$\frac{\sum(S_i - Q)(S_k - Q)}{((R)(R - 1)/2)}$	$\frac{\sigma^2(\text{column sums})}{\sum \text{row } \sigma^2}$	Scan matrix columns for unique species combinations
Source	Diamond (1975)	Stone and Roberts (1990)	Robson (1972); Schluter (1984)	Pielou and Pielou (1968)
Theoretical range	0 to $R(R - 1)/2$	0 to $\frac{\sum S_i S_k}{((R)(R - 1)/2)}$	0 to $\infty$	1 to $2^R$
Pattern expected in a competitively structured community	Observed > simulated	Observed > simulated	Observed < simulated	Observed < simulated
Comments	Most readily testable prediction of Diamond's (1975) assembly rules	Measures species segregation, but does not require perfect checkerboard distributions	Measures pattern in marginal totals of matrix	May reflect "forbidden species combinations" (Diamond 1975)

Notes:  $S_i$  = total for row  $i$ ;  $R$  = number of rows (=species) in the matrix;  $Q$  = number of sites in which both members of a species pair are present.

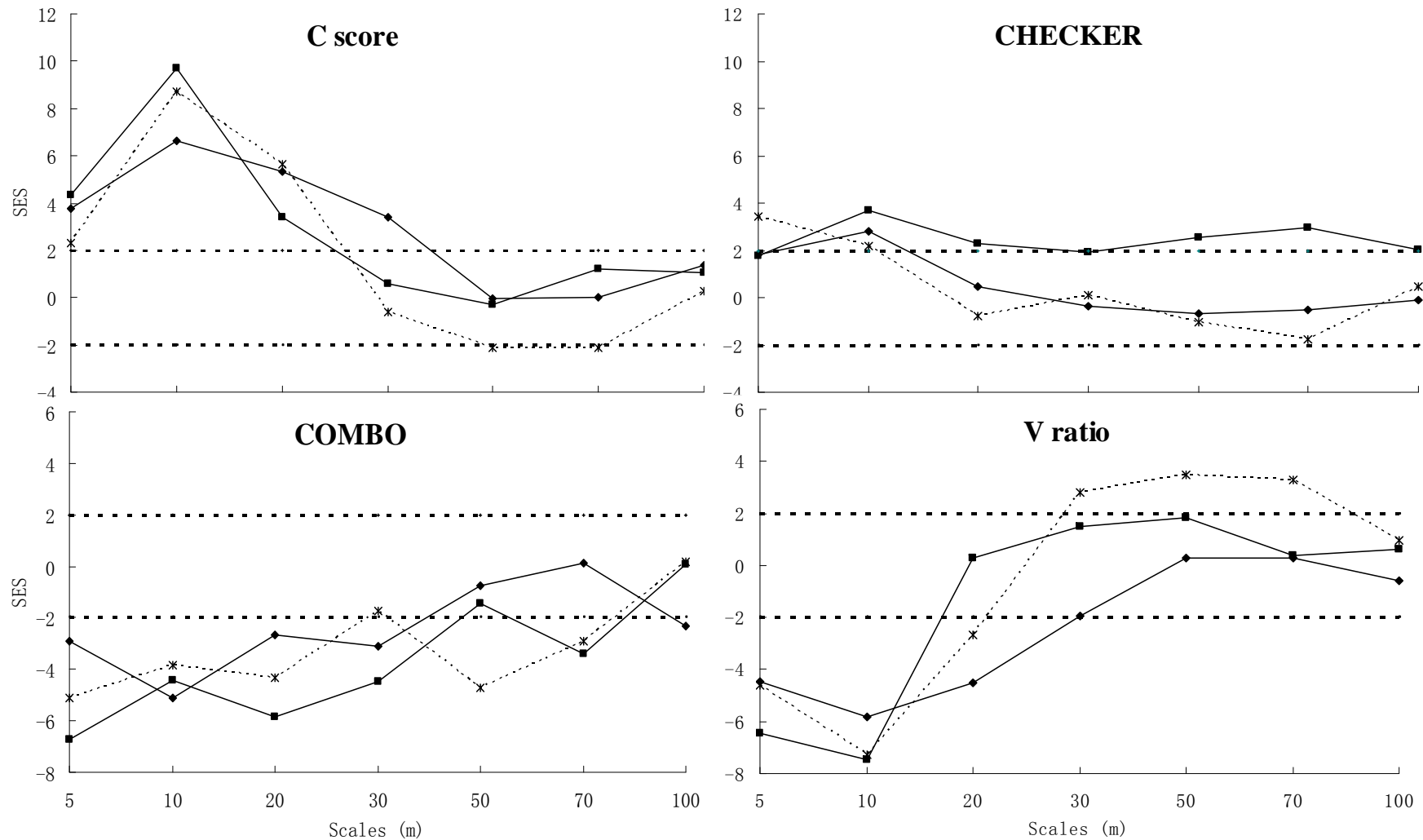
**If an assemblage is structured by competition, observed communities should contain a larger *C* score, more checkerboard pairs, fewer species combinations, and lower *V* ratio than expected by chance (Gotelli & Ellison 2002).**

# 研究结果

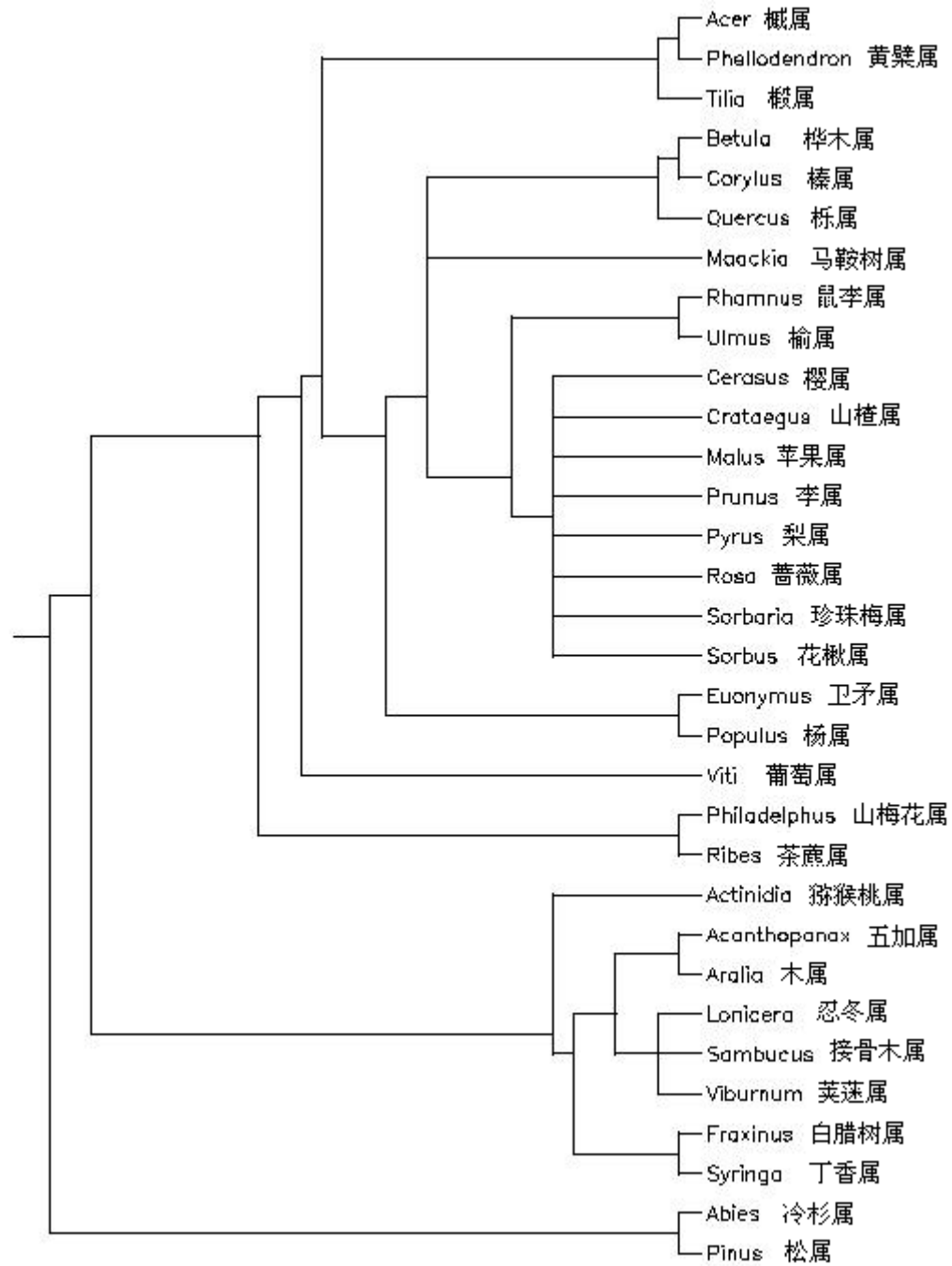


**Fig.1. The co-occurrence patterns of all species and species with larger abundances ( $\geq 100$ ,  $\geq 500$ , and  $\geq 1000$  individuals) at seven spatial scales.**

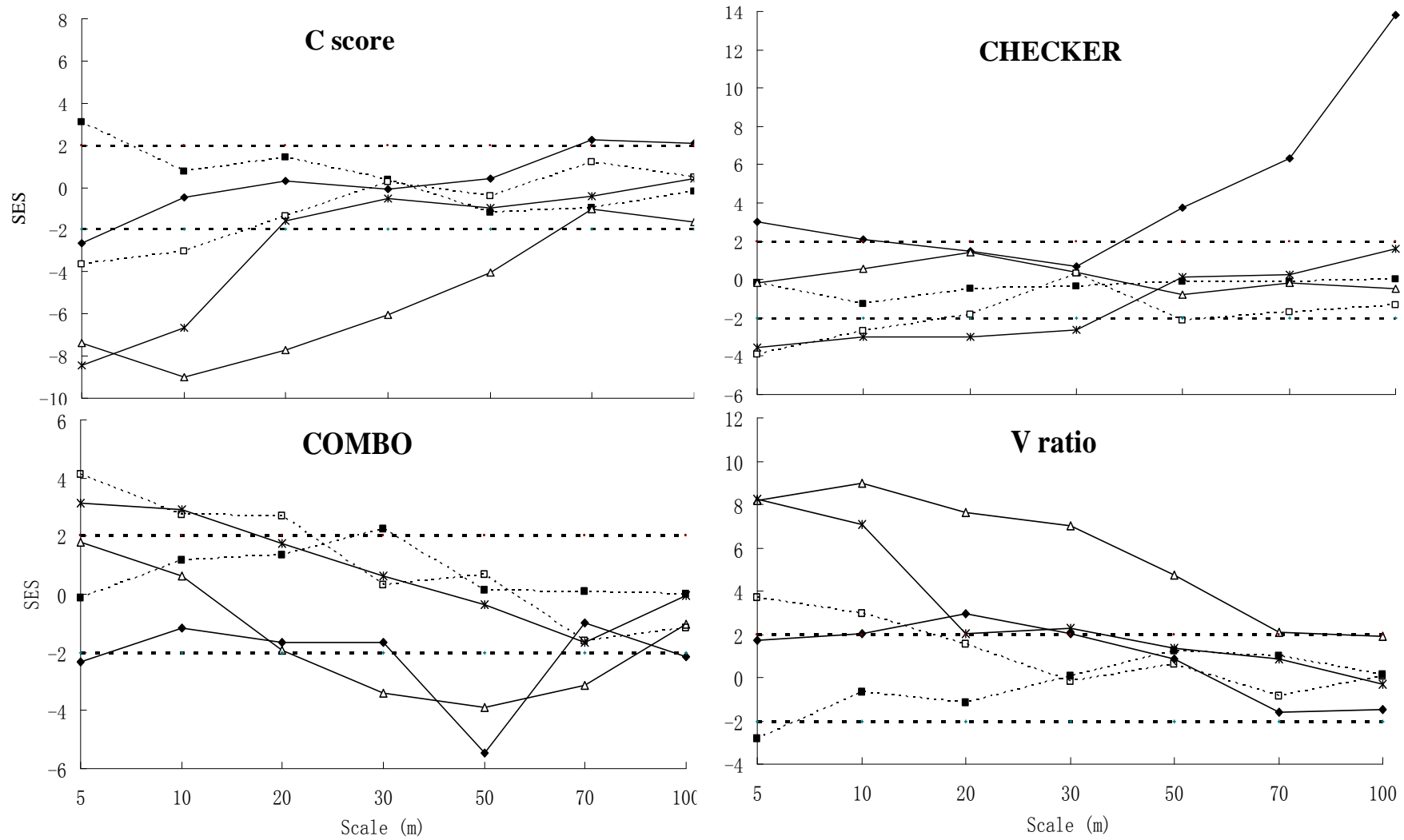
# 研究结果



**Fig.2. The co-occurrence patterns of species at three size-classes,  $DBH \geq 10cm$  (bold lines with square),  $DBH \geq 20cm$  (broken lines with asterisk), and  $DBH \geq 30cm$  (bold lines with diamond), respectively.**



# 研究结果



**Fig.3. The co-occurrence patterns of five species groups by phylogenetic-based classification.**



# 主要结论

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(1) 在小尺度上，52个物种的共有度、多度大于100、500和1000的物种共有度、DBH大于10cm、20cm和30cm的物种共有度都明显地不同于随机分布的零假设，表明在整个群落水平上可能存在着较强的种间竞争。

(2) 在较大尺度上，这些分析结果则与随机分布的零假设没有明显区别。

(3) 对系统发生学上比较相近的物种的分析则在小尺度上没有发现明显地物种共有度格局，表明这些生态位比较相近的物种并没有存在强烈的种间竞争，反而很多物种表现出种间亲和。

## 研究内容—4

### 同属物种的空间格局和相关性

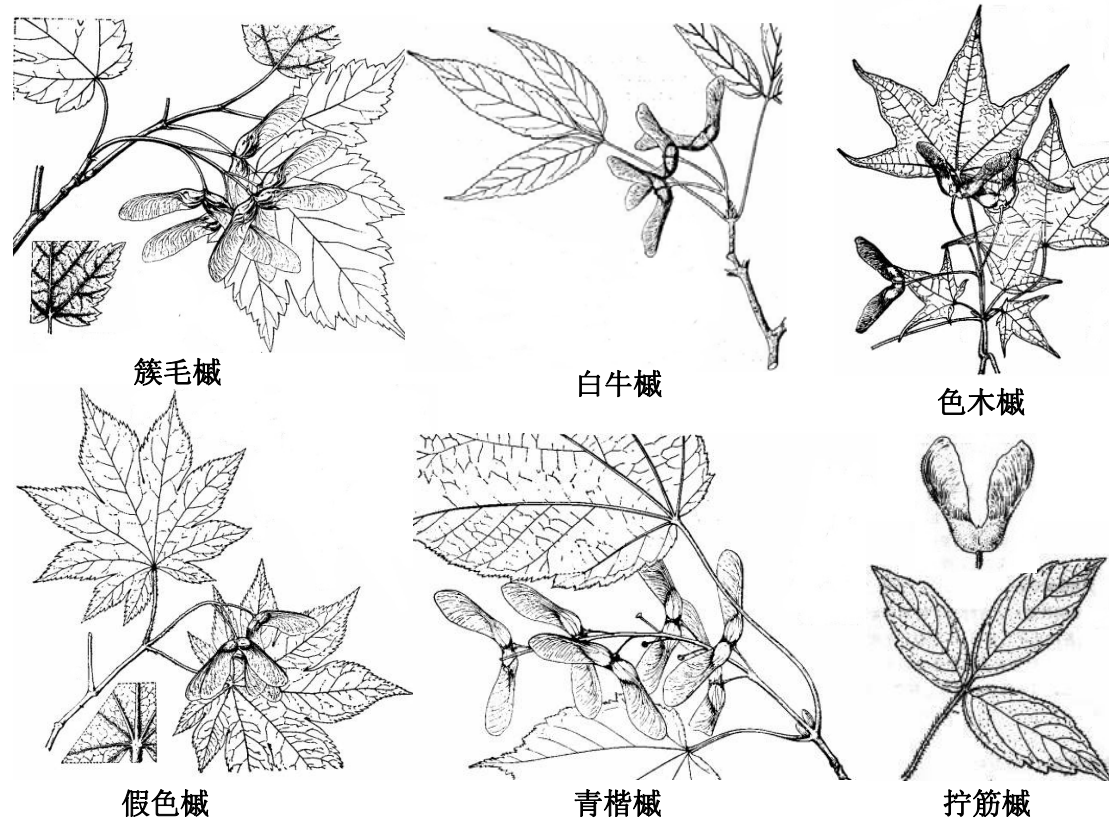
**Spatial patterns and associations of six congeneric species in an old-growth temperate forest. (In review)**

# 研究意义

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- 同属物种的空间格局和相关性的分析为解释物种共存机制提供了独一无二的机会和挑战(Helmus et al. 2007; Mooney et al. 2008)。
- 同属物种大多数具有许多相似的形态和生态学特征，也许以相似的方式利用相似的资源 (Ackerly and Donoghue 1998; Mooney et al. 2008)。因此，他们之间也许存在强烈的种间竞争，从而限制了他们的共存 (Mooney et al. 2008; Webb et al. 2002)。然而，在热带和温带植物群落都可以发现很多同属物种共存的例子 (e.g., Davies et al. 1998; Queenborough et al. 2007; Tanaka et al. 2008)。
- 问题：
  - (1) Why are some species less abundant and/or less widely distributed than other congeners?
  - (2) What regulates species commonness and rarity?
  - (3) How do these congeners coexist in the same communities?

# 研究方法



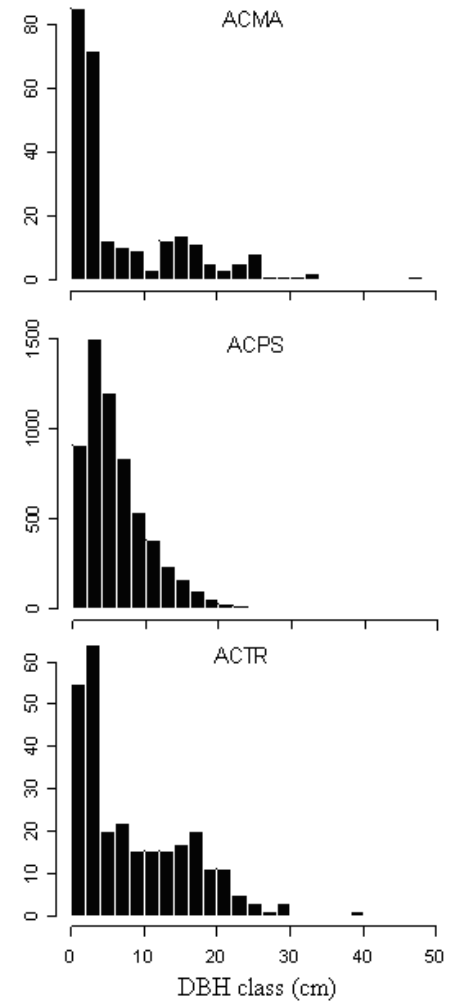
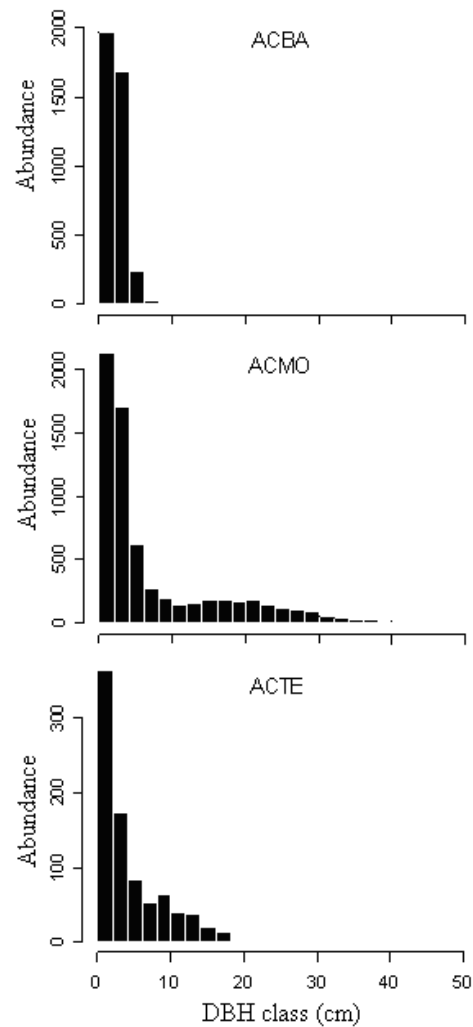
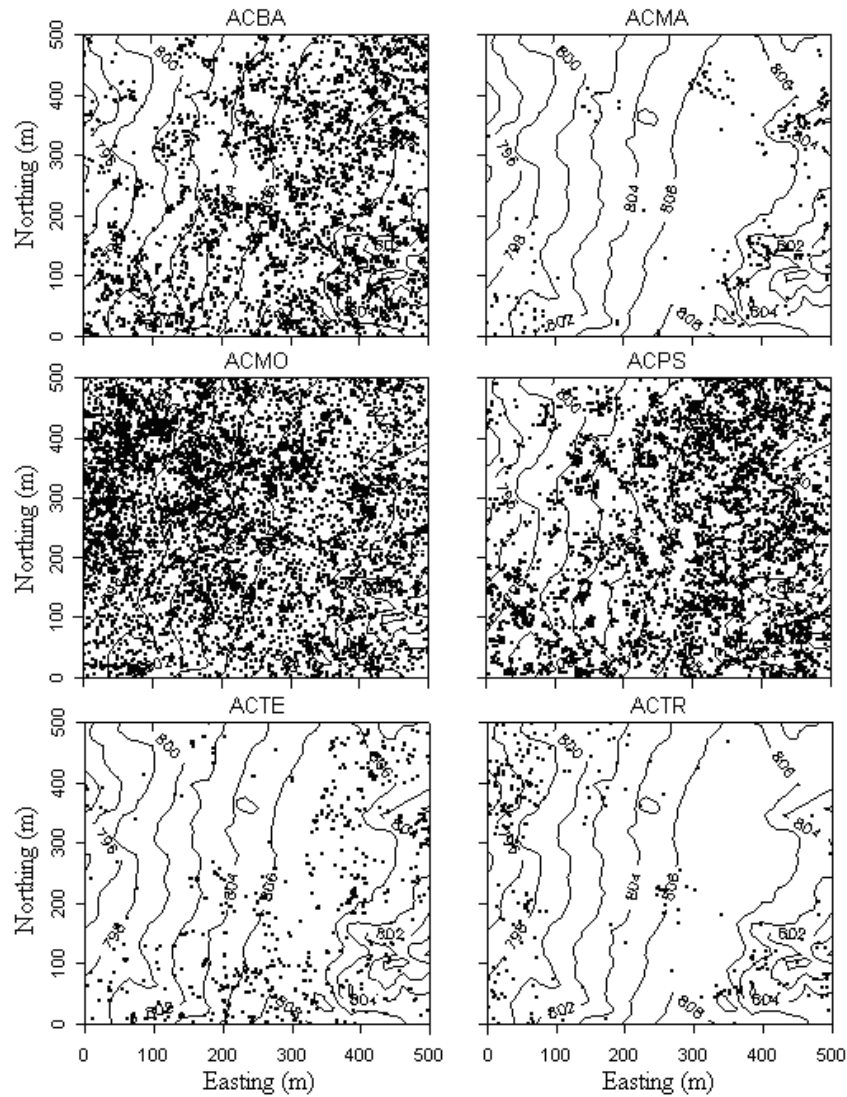
- 选取槭属的6个树种，分析各物种的空间格局和物种间的相关性。
- 数据分析方法：空间点格局分析

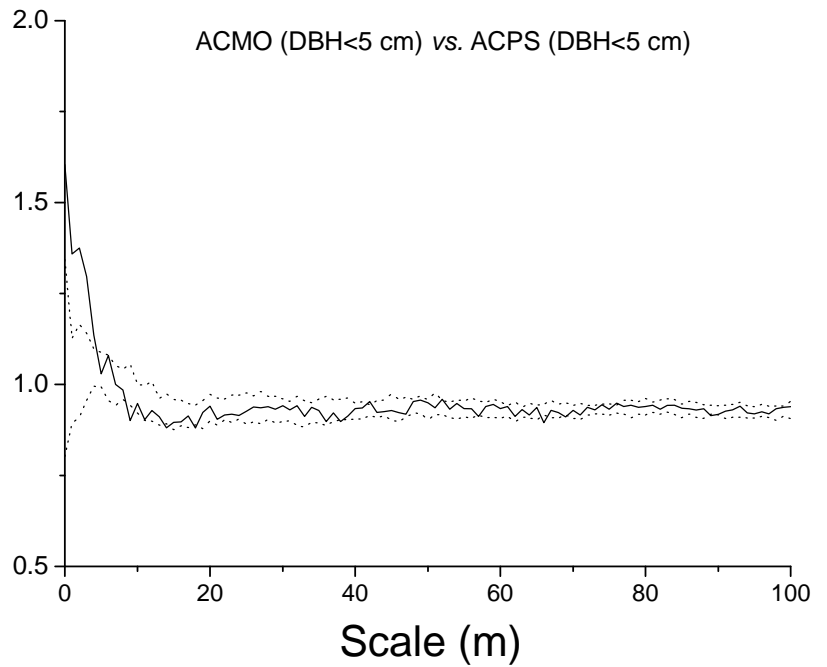
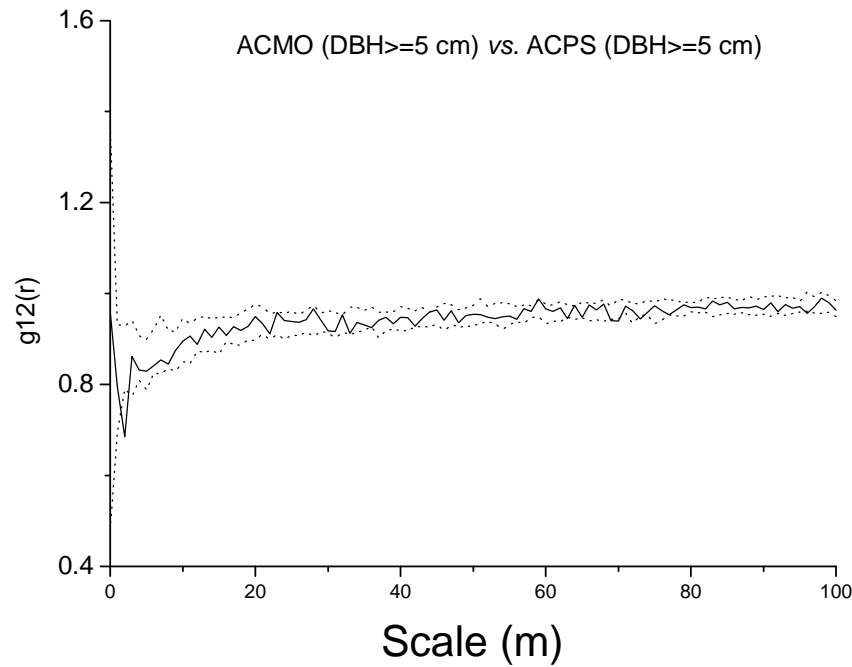
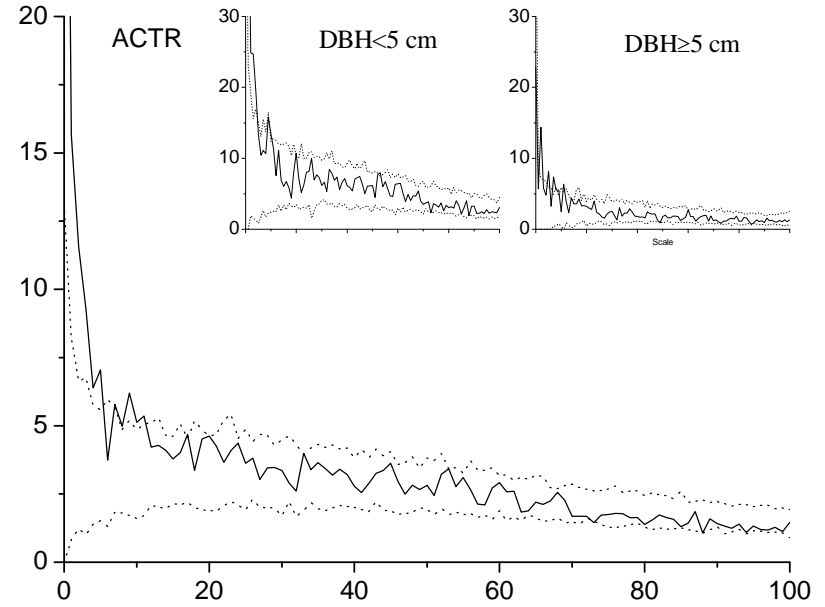
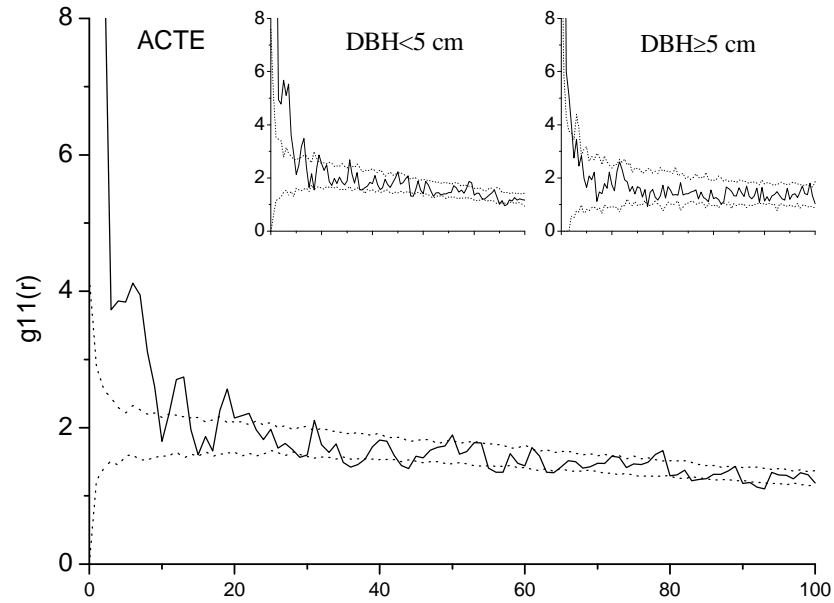
# 研究结果

Species codes	Growth type	Abundance (Living)		Abundance (Dead)	Basal area (m <sup>2</sup> /ha)		Mean DBH (cm)	
		WTS	WS		WTS	WS	WTS	WS
ACBA	Understory	3911	11762	1471	0.0812	0.1696	2.3	1.94
ACMA	Midstory	251	255	8	0.0896	0.0914	7.07	7.08
ACMO	Midstory	6609	6834	319	2.6855	2.7028	7.45	7.3
ACPS	Midstory	5984	8144	295	1.0953	1.2394	6.14	5.55
ACTE	Midstory	846	1233	92	0.1075	0.1131	4.62	3.76
ACTR	Midstory	276	278	17	0.1123	0.1125	8.67	8.64

**Table 1 Population structure of six *Acer* species.**

“WTS” means the abundance without sprout, and “WS” means the abundance with sprout.





## 主要结论

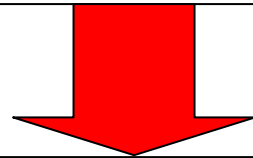
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- (1) 3个个体数较多的物种在0-100m的尺度聚集，3个个体数较少的物种仅在小尺度聚集，但他们的聚集程度并不低。6个物种的小树也表现出聚集性分布，而大树则大多数随机分布。
- (2) 6个同属物种的空间相关性分析表明，15个物种对中的7个没有表现明显相关性，表明他们之间不存在明显地种间竞争。各物种不同径级之间的比较也没有发现明显的相关性存在。



## 三. 总结

- 主要树种的空间格局和相关性
- 密度制约死亡
- 物种共有度格局
- 同属物种的空间格局和相关性



机会 vs. 竞争?

## 三. 总结

- **主要树种的空间格局和相关性**  
种间竞争在一些物种的不同大小级之间有所表现
- **密度制约死亡**  
大多数树种的死亡是随机的；种内竞争较强；种间竞争较弱
- **物种共有度格局**  
在小尺度上，物种共有度都明显地不同于随机分布的零假设，表明在整个群落水平上可能存在着较强的种间竞争；在较大尺度上，这些分析结果则与随机分布的零假设没有明显区别。对系统发生学上比较相近的物种的分析则在小尺度上没有发现明显地物种共有度格局，表明这些生态位比较相近的物种并没有存在强烈的种间竞争，反而很多物种表现出种间亲和。
- **同属物种的空间格局和相关性**  
大多数树种不存在明显地种间竞争

## 三. 总结

问题:

(1) 空间尺度:

尺度是怎样影响分析结果的?

(2) 分析方法:

各分析方法存在什么样的不足之处? 如何选择适合的分析方法? 综合分析?

(3) 分析结果的解释:

考虑环境因子?

# 致谢

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An aerial photograph of a vast, dense tropical forest. The trees are a rich, vibrant green, filling the foreground and middle ground. In the distance, several mountain ranges are visible, their peaks softened by a light haze. The sky above is filled with soft, grey clouds, suggesting an overcast day. The overall scene is one of natural beauty and tranquility.

谢谢!