

降水量对商州飞播油松成苗效果影响

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摘要:陕南秦巴山地立地条件复杂,降水量对飞播成苗效果作用表现各异。在汉中和安康降水量与飞播油松成苗效果关系研究的基础上,利用1997年商州飞播油松成苗期有苗样方频度和成苗量调查数据,采用相关分析法和逐步回归模型分析法,分析成苗效果与降水量的关系。结果表明,春夏连旱频发掩盖了年降水量的作用,使商州油松成苗效果与年降水量无显著性相关。冬季土壤表层结冻导致油松幼苗生理缺水使成苗效果与月降水量呈负相关。春季林木开始生长,对水分需求增加,而降水量少,成苗效果与月降水量呈正相关;植被和土壤类型差异导致相关度产生地域变化。造林成苗效果与3月和5月降水量呈极显著正相关,与4月降水量相关不显著。暴雨和伏旱发生频次及强度是盛夏季节油松成苗效果与降水量关系变化的主要原因。成苗效果与6月降水量均呈极显著负相关,与8月降水量极显著正相关。因秋季多雨,土壤水分满足苗木生长,成苗效果与降水量多呈极显著负相关。说明飞播油松成苗效果不仅取决于年降水量,而且与当地降水量的分布密切相关。在当地降水量范围内,多效抗旱驱鼠剂(RPA)拌种处理的模型值均大于对照,证明RPA拌种能提高单位降水量的油松有苗样方频度和成苗量,且作用稳定。

关键词:飞播造林;多效抗旱驱鼠剂;油松;成苗效果;降水量

中图分类号:S791.254 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1001-7461(2016)06-0146-07

Influence of Rainfall on Effective Grown-up Seedlings of *Pinus tabulaeformis*
for Aerial Seeding in Shangzhou County

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Abstract: Site conditions in Qinba Mountains in Southern Shaanxi were complex, after aerial seeding, the precipitation effects on the grown-up seedlings were different. Previously, we reported the relationship between precipitation and effective grown-up seedlings for *Pinus tabulaeformis* after the aerial seeding in two places: Hanzhong and Ankang. In present study, we now reported the relationship between precipitation and effective grown-up seedlings for *Pinus tabulaeformis* after the aerial seeding in Shangzhou by using the data of the frequentness of sample plots with available seedlings and the quantity of available seedlings of *Pinus tabulaeformis* during grown-up seedlings period in 1997 after aerial seeding. Correlation analysis method and the stepwise regression model analysis method were adopted. The results showed that the effect of precipitation was covered by the frequent spring and summer drought, as a result, the effective grown-up seedlings of *P. tabulaeformis* correlated with annual precipitation was not significant in Shang-

收稿日期:2014-12-22 修回日期:2015-05-26

基金项目:林业公益性行业专项(201404405);国家林业局重点项目([2015]24号)。

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zhou. In winter, soil surface freezing caused the physiological water scarcity of *P. tabulaeformis* seedlings which resulted in the negative correlation between effective grown-up seedlings and monthly rainfall. Trees started to grow in the spring, which led to the increase of demand for water, and less precipitation, effective grown-up seedlings and monthly precipitation were positively correlated. However, vegetation and soil type differences led to relevant geographical changes. In Shangzhou and Ankang, effective grown-up seedlings were most significantly and positively correlated with precipitation in March and May, and not significant in April. In Hanzhong, March to May were highly significantly positive correlation was found between grown-up seedlings and precipitation during March to May. In the season of midsummer, heavy rain and summer drought occurrence frequency and intensity were the main reason that changed the correlation relationship of effective grown-up seedlings and rainfall. In three places, effective grown-up seedlings was most significantly and negatively correlated with precipitation in June. In Shangzhou, positive correlation with precipitation in August was significant, in Hanzhong, were highly significant positive correlation with precipitation in July and August was found. In autumn, rainfall was rich, soil moisture content could meet seedlings growth, effective grown-up seedlings and precipitation showed significantly negative correlation mostly. The results demonstrated clearly that effective grown-up seedlings of *P. tabulaeformis* with aerial seeding not only depended on the local annual precipitation, but also closely related with the local precipitation distribution. In three places, the RPA model values were larger than the control, which proved that seeds dressed by RPA could improve of the frequentness of sample plots with available seedlings and the quantity of available seedlings of *P. tabulaeformis* in the unit precipitation, and its effect was stable.

Key words: afforestation by aerial seeding; RPA; *Pinus tabulaeformis*; effective grown-up seedling; precipitation

飞播造林在商洛林业生态工程建设中发挥着重要作用,全区累计飞播造林 48 万 hm²,成林面积 18.7 万 hm²,森林覆盖率提高了 9%^[1]。其中,流岭山 1976—1985 年飞播成林的 7.3 万 hm² 油松,是我国北方林相最好,规模最大的飞播林区^[2-3]。但在全球气候变暖的大背景下,该区春夏旱情加剧,甚至出现冬春夏连旱现象,造成 4 月飞播种子遭遇伏旱和高温,难以发芽或成苗,严重降低飞播造林成效^[1,4-7]。但由于林地生态系统中的生物因子与非生物因子的交互作用很难控制,目的植物的生活状态是自身和外部环境综合作用的体现,所以很难对某一生态因子对目的植物的作用进行定量研究^[8-15]。为此,在汉中和安康地区降水量与油松飞播造林成苗效果关系研究的基础上^[16-17],利用 1997 年商州多效抗旱驱鼠剂(RPA)拌种和对照飞播区油松成苗期的有苗样方频度和成苗量资料^[18],分析降水量与飞播油松造林成效的关系,探讨降水量对飞播成苗效果影响的差异,以期为制定科学的飞播造林技术方案和评估评估 RPA 拌种飞播效果提供科技支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 飞播区自然概况

根据 1996 年陕西省商洛地区飞播造林作业设计方

案,选择商洛商州区飞播油松(*Pinus tabulaeformis*)为研究对象^[9]。播区面积 1.69×10^4 hm²,属灌木疏林改造。浅山播区植被以草灌为主,盖度适中;山地播区以次生灌木林及栎类阔杂林为主,盖度较大;土石山播区为次生杂灌木,盖度低^[20]。属暖温带半湿润季风气候,干旱、连阴雨、暴雨、冰雹、霜冻等灾害性天气时有发生。海拔 800~1 100 m 的川道丘陵播区,年均温 11~13°C,7 月均温 22~24°C,1 月均温 -3°C~1°C,极端最低气温均值 -16°C~-10°C;4~10 月干燥指数 1.0 左右,年降水量为 650~750 mm;年日照时数为 1 700~2 200 h。主要气象灾害是春旱和伏旱。海拔 1 100~1 500 m 的中浅山播区,具有中温带气候特征。年均温 8°C~11°C,7 月均温 20°C~23°C,1 月均温 -6°C~-3°C,极端最低气温均值 -19°C~-15°C;年降水量西北部山区为 800~900 mm,北部山区为 700~820 mm,4~10 月干燥指数为 0.5~0.7。主要气象灾害是秋季连阴雨和霜冻。海拔 1 500 m 以上中山播区。年均温 <8°C,7 月均温低于 20°C,1 月均温低于 -5°C,极端最低气温均值低于 -17°C;年降水量 800~1 200 mm,4~10 月干燥指数低于 0.45^[21]。

1.2 调查与数据处理方法

1997 年飞播后,根据播区立地,选择 5 个 RPA 拌种播区和 5 个对照播区,每年 10 月按照“M”或“Z”

形取样方法,随机抽取 50 块 $1\text{ m} \times 2\text{ m}$ 样方,调查样方油松株数,记录调查地植被、土壤、坡向和坡位等情况。重复 5 次,连续调查 6 a。降水量资料来源于 1998—2004 年陕西省统计年鉴。按单位面积成苗量(survival seedling quantity, Q_{ss})和有苗样方频度(frequency of sample plots with available seedling, F)表

述飞播后油松成苗效果(表 1)^[18]。采用 SPSS17.0 相关分析法和逐步回归模型分析降水量指标与油松成苗效果的关系,以模型参数、相关系数和指标量综合分析各降水指标对成苗效果作用稳定性和影响强度;参考汉中和安康地区的研究结论^[16-17],探讨降水量对飞播成苗效果作用的区域变化。

表 1 商州飞播油松成苗效果调查(1998—2004 年)

Table 1 Effective grown-up seedling of *Pinus tabulaeformis* for aerial seeding in Shangzhou(1998 to 2004)

项目	年限	多效抗旱驱鼠剂(RPA)拌种处理						CK					
		I	II	III	IV	V	\bar{m}	I	II	III	IV	V	\bar{m}
成苗量/(株·hm ⁻²)	1	5 100	4 800	5 500	4 600	4 800	4 960.0±350.7	2 600	2 400	2 700	2 300	2 400	2 480.0±164.3
	2	3 000	3 400	2 900	3 500	3 300	3 220.0±258.8	1 500	1 800	1 500	1 400	1 600	1 560.0±151.7
	3	2 300	2 100	2 200	2 500	2 700	2 360.0±240.8	1 300	1 200	1 000	1 200	1 100	1 160.0±114.0
	4	2 000	2 100	2 000	2 000	2 200	2 060.0±89.4	1 000	1 000	900	1 100	800	960.0±114.0
	5	2 000	1 800	2 100	1 700	1 800	1 880.0±164.3	1 000	900	800	900	700	860.0±114.0
	6	1 700	1 800	1 600	1 700	1 700	1 700.0±70.7	900	700	800	800	700	780.0±83.7
有苗样方频度/%	1	64	62	64	54	60	60.8±4.1	50	46	48	40	44	45.6±3.8
	2	42	46	36	38	40	40.4±3.8	28	26	22	24	26	25.2±2.3
	3	30	28	32	28	34	30.4±2.6	20	18	16	18	14	17.2±2.3
	4	26	32	26	24	22	26.0±3.7	12	14	12	14	10	12.4±1.7
	5	16	22	20	22	20	20.0±2.4	14	8	10	8	6	9.2±3.0
	6	20	18	14	20	18	18.0±2.4	8	6	8	10	6	7.6±1.7

注: I、II、III、IV、V 分别为样方号, \bar{m} 为各样方平均值。

2 结果与分析

2.1 成苗效果与降水量相关分析

商州飞播成苗效果与年降水量相关度很低,与 4 月、7 月和 11 月降水量相关性也不显著($P > 0.05$)。而与 1 月降水量呈显著负相关($P < 0.05$),与 2 月、6 月、9 月、10 月和 12 月降水量负相关极显

著($P < 0.01$);与 3 月、5 月和 8 月降水量呈极显著正相关(表 2)。

2.2 成苗效果与降水量逐步回归模型分析

逐步回归模型分析表明,5 月降水是决定商州飞播油松单位面积成苗量的关键因子,与成苗量极显著正相关($r = 0.628, 0.640, P = 0.000$)。12 月、1 月和 4 月降水量因子依次进入油松成苗量模型。

表 2 1998—2004 年商州降水量变异与飞播油松成苗效果相关分析

Table 2 From 1998 to 2004, correlation analysis between rainfall variation and effective grown-up seedling of *P. tabulaeformis* for aerial seeding in Shangzhou

指标	降水量/mm			比率/%	变异系数/%	相关系数					
						苗木保存量 Q_{ss}		有苗样方频度 F			
	平均	最小	最大			RPA	CK	RPA	CK		
年	701.7±24.6	544.2	950.5	100.0	19.2	-0.059	-0.051	-0.102	-0.056		
1 月	7.5±1.0	0.0	16.3	1.1	73.8	-0.404*	-0.390*	-0.343	-0.366*		
2 月	8.6±1.7	0.1	26.1	1.2	105.3	-0.628**	-0.627**	-0.655**	-0.634**		
3 月	16.2±2.1	2.6	31.5	2.3	69.3	0.552**	0.538**	0.500**	0.517**		
4 月	47.2±3.2	21.7	74.8	6.7	37.5	0.006	-0.012	0.001	-0.025		
5 月	82.4±7.7	40.3	156.7	11.7	51.3	0.640**	0.629**	0.588**	0.619**		
6 月	88.4±10.2	24.6	183.0	12.6	63.1	-0.595**	-0.575**	-0.556**	-0.559**		
7 月	99.9±5.5	43.3	138.5	14.2	30.4	0.144	0.153	0.159	0.163		
8 月	167.7±11.3	111.3	285.1	23.9	36.9	0.621**	0.622**	0.562**	0.614**		
9 月	79.6±13.1	27.5	233.4	11.3	90.0	-0.535**	-0.530**	-0.574**	-0.541**		
10 月	72.9±5.1	32.7	107.6	10.4	38.4	-0.503**	-0.497**	-0.455*	-0.490**		
11 月	13.5±2.0	2.2	26.5	1.9	79.2	-0.302	-0.291	-0.279	-0.289		
12 月	9.3±1.3	0.0	20.6	1.3	77.4	-0.595**	-0.600**	-0.599**	-0.601**		

注: * 在 0.05 水平(双侧)上显著相关, ** 在 0.01 水平(双侧)上显著相关。

$$Q_{ssck} = 84.406 + 13.238P_{m5} - 84.919P_{m12} + 60.505P_{m1} + 9.686P_{m4}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.962, r_{m5} = 0.629, r_{m12} = -0.600, r_{m1} = -0.390, r_{m4} = -0.012, F = 160.214, P = 0.000)

$$Q_{ssrpa} = 283.992 + 25.644P_{m5} - 159.409P_{m12} + 112.421P_{m1} + 19.753P_{m4}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.969, r_{m5} = 0.640, r_{m12} = -0.595, r_{m1} = -0.404, r_{m4} = -0.006, F = 192.978, P = 0.000)

模型参数变化反映了飞播油松成苗量与降水因子的变化关系,间接反映出各立地条件下油松对土壤水平的需求和利用差异。对照和RPA处理种子5月降水成苗量模型交点位于-81.1 mm·月⁻¹附近,斜率1.9,交点值远小于商州6月降水量下限。RPA处理种子后,5月单位降水量增加的有效成苗量是对照的1.9倍,随着5月降水量增加,RPA处理油松成苗量与对照差距有逐渐增大趋势。从复相关系数分析,5月、12月和1月降水对成苗量作用效果相对稳定,而4月降水复相关系数仅为-0.012和-0.006,作用效果稳定性极差。从成苗量4变量模型分析,在控制模型中其他降水因子作用下,5月、1月和4月降水量与成苗量呈极显著正相关(r_{ck} = 0.969、0.862、0.751, r_{rpa} = 0.974、0.875、0.799, P = 0.000),12月降水与成苗量呈极显著负相关(r = -0.963、-0.968, P = 0.000)。从模型参数和降水指标量总和分析,5月降水对油松成苗量作用强度最大,对照和RPA处理贡献率分别为73.95%和73.7%,远高于12月、1月和4月的9.0%、4.0%、13.0%和8.8%、3.9%、13.6%。

2月降水量与飞播后油松有苗样方频度关系最紧密,呈极显著负相关(r = -0.634、-0.655, P = 0.000);8月、7月和6月降水因子先后进入有苗样方模型。

$$F_{ck} = 4.237 - 1.253P_{m2} + 0.097P_{m8} + 0.140P_{m7} - 0.047P_{m6}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.969, r_{m2} = -0.634, r_{m8} = 0.614, r_{m7} = 0.163, r_{m4} = -0.556, F = 197.349, P = 0.000)

$$F_{rpa} = 16.982 - 1.486P_{m2} + 0.086P_{m8} + 0.191P_{m7} - 0.058P_{m6}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.960, r_{m2} = -0.655, r_{m8} = 0.562, r_{m7} = 0.159, r_{m4} = -0.556, F = 149.096, P = 0.000)

RPA处理与对照2月降水有苗样方模型交点位于94.0 mm·月⁻¹附近,远高于当地2月降水量上限,斜率1.2,证明在商州2月降水量范围内,RPA处理油松的有苗样方频度高于对照,但两者差距有随2月降水量增加缩小趋势。从复相关系数分析,2月、8月和6月降水与有苗样方频度关系相对密切,对模型值作用相对稳定,而7月降水复相关系数相对较低,对有苗样方作用效果稳定性较差。在控制模型中其它降水因子作用下,有苗样方与2月和6月降水呈极显著负相关(r_{ck} = -0.967、-0.693, r_{rpa} = -0.962、-0.674, P = 0.000),而与8月和7月呈极显著正相关(r_{ck} = 0.886、0.769, r_{rpa} = 0.798、0.787, P = 0.000)。8月降水对对照和RPA处理有苗样方频度贡献率为57.1%和47.7%,大于7月降水的24.1%和31.0%;2月降水对有苗样方作用相对较小,贡献率分别为5.5%和6.2%。

考虑到飞播年限对降水作用影响,引入时间变量后。飞播年限和8月降水因子进入油松成苗效果模型,12月和1月降水因子进入对照成苗效果模型和RPA油松成苗量模型,而6月降水量进入RPA有苗样方频度模型。

$$Q_{ssck} = 1674.206 - 271.973t + 4.021P_{m8} - 23.207P_{m1} + 12.612P_{m12}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.964, r_t = -0.883, r_{m8} = 0.622, r_{m1} = -0.390, r_{m12} = -0.600, F = 167.508, P = 0.000)

$$Q_{ssrpa} = 3438.147 - 546.462t + 7.697P_{m8} - 51.388P_{m1} + 28.386P_{m12}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.970, r_t = -0.882, r_{m8} = 0.621, r_{m1} = -0.404, r_{m12} = -0.595, F = 203.523, P = 0.000)

$$F_{ck} = 27.171 - 6.343t + 0.087P_{m8} - 0.417P_{m1} + 0.228P_{m12}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.969, r_t = -0.896, r_{m8} = 0.614, r_{m1} = -0.366, r_{m12} = -0.601, F = 198.598, P = 0.000)

$$F_{rpa} = 47.304 - 6.923t + 0.073P_{m8} - 0.030P_{m6}$$

(n = 30, R² = 0.957, r_t = -0.917, r_{m8} = 0.562, r_{m6} = -0.556, F = 193.563, P = 0.000)

从成苗量模型分析,油松成苗量与飞播年限线性关系极为紧密,呈极显著负相关(r = -0.883、-0.882, P = 0.000)。排除飞播年限对成苗量影响,8月降水与成苗量极显著正相关(r = 0.851、0.847, P = 0.000)。从4变量模型分析,控制模型中其他因子干扰下,成苗量与飞播年限和1月降水

RPA处理与对照2月降水有苗样方模型交点

呈负相关($r_{ck} = -0.955, -0.635, r_{rpa} = -0.963, -0.722, P=0.000$),与8月和12月降水呈正相关($r_{ck}=0.900, 0.411, P=0.000, 0.033; r_{rpa}=0.915, 0.523, P=0.000, 0.005$)。飞播年限对RPA处理和对照成苗量贡献率为45.8%和46.8%,大于8月降水的36.1%和37.3%,而1月和12月降水贡献率相对较小,分别为10.8%、7.4%和9.7%、6.2%。

从有苗样方频度模型分析,有苗样方与飞播年限呈极显著负相关($r = -0.896, -0.917, P = 0.000$)。在控制飞播年限作用下,8月降水与有苗样方线性关系密切,呈极显著正相关($r = 0.874, 0.822, P = 0.000$)。飞播年限对RPA处理和对照有苗样方贡献率为60.8%和55.4%,大于8月降水的39.2%和44.6%。

飞播年限权重下,2月、8月、7月和6月降水量依次进入对照油松成苗效果模型,2月、8月、4月和7月降水进入RPA油松成苗量模型,2月、7月、8月和6月降水先后进入RPA处理油松有苗样方模型。

$$Q_{ssck} = 675.300 - 54.544P_{m2} + 4.507P_{m8} + 5.481P_{m7} - 2.373P_{m6}$$

$$(n = 30, R^2 = 0.937, r_{m2} = -0.581, r_{m8} = 0.212, r_{m7} = -0.009, r_{m6} = -0.325, F = 93.633, P = 0.000)$$

$$F_{ck} = 4.496 - 1.255P_{m2} + 0.095P_{m8} + 0.141P_{m7} - 0.047P_{m6}$$

$$(n = 30, R^2 = 0.947, r_{m2} = -0.589, r_{m8} = 0.195, r_{m7} = 0.005, r_{m6} = -0.301, F = 111.395, P = 0.000)$$

从对照油松成苗效果模型分析,在年限权重下,油松成苗效果与2月降水量呈极显著负相关($r = -0.581, -0.589, P = 0.001$)。在排除2月降水干扰下,8月降水与对照成苗效果正相关极显著($r = 0.822, 0.806, P = 0.000$);2月和8月降水共同作用下,8月降水对成苗量和有苗样方模型值贡献率为93.8%和93.6%,远高于2月降水的5.8和5.9%。引入7月降水因子后,8月降水对模型贡献率分别为60.7%和56.7%,大于7月的32.5%和36.4%,2月降水贡献最低,仅为6.8%和7.0%;但从复相关系数分析,8月和7月降水与模型关系比较疏远,尤其是7月复相关系数仅为-0.009和0.005,作用效果极不稳定。从4变量模型分析,消除模型中其他降水因子干扰,对照成苗效果与2月和6月降水量呈极显著负相关($r_{Qss} = -0.962, -0.688, r_F = -0.969, -0.677, P = 0.000$),与8月和7月降水

量呈极显著正相关($r_{Qss} = 0.822, 0.763, r_F = 0.827, 0.827, P = 0.000$);8月降水对成苗量与有苗样方贡献率为50.7%和47.8%,大于7月的28.5%和32.8%,2月降水贡献率最小,仅为6.6%和6.8%。但2月和6月降水作用效果相对稳定,而8月和7月,尤其是7月作用效果不稳定。

飞播年限权重下,RPA处理油松成苗效果也与2月降水呈极显著负相关($r = -0.589, -0.608, P = 0.001, 0.000$)。其有苗样方与降水因子关系变化规律与对照类似,而在成苗量模型值中4月降水代替了对照模型中6月降水。从4变量模型分析,8月和7月对成苗量贡献率为63.6%和21.6%,对有苗样方贡献率为37.3%和41.0%,2月贡献率分别为6.7%和7.4%,4月降水对成苗量贡献率为8.2%,6月对有苗样方贡献率为14.4%,但7月和4月降水对油松成苗效果作用不稳定。

$$Q_{ssrpa} = 205.073 - 111.262P_{m2} + 11.400P_{m8} + 14.788P_{m4} + 8.359P_{m7}$$

$$(n = 30, R^2 = 0.954, r_{m2} = -0.589, r_{m8} = 0.210, r_{m4} = 0.008, r_{m7} = -0.024, F = 129.318, P = 0.000)$$

$$F_{rpa} = 17.615 - 1.491P_{m2} + 0.194P_{m7} + 0.081P_{m8} - 0.059P_{m6}$$

$$(n = 30, R^2 = 0.935, r_{m2} = -0.608, r_{m7} = 0.007, r_{m8} = 0.124, r_{m6} = -0.288, F = 89.357, P = 0.000)$$

3 结论与讨论

商州飞播油松成苗效果与年降水量相关不显著,而汉中的飞播油松成苗效果与年降水量呈极显著的正相关,安康的RPA处理油松造林成苗效果和对照成苗量与年降水量呈显著负相关,对照有苗样方频度相关不显著^[16-17]。原因可能是商州春夏连旱频发,甚至冬春夏连旱,掩盖了其年降水量对油松飞播成苗效果的作用。秦巴山地,冬春季寒冷干燥,冬季容易产生土壤表层冻结,且冻土层会随降水量增加和气温下降而增厚,使得土壤表层水分不易被苗木吸收,加之飞播油松幼苗生长缓慢,根系主要分布于土壤表层,对土壤水分吸收能力差,容易产生生理缺水,造成苗木衰弱或枯死^[17];所以商洛与汉中和安康一样,油松飞播造林成苗效果有随冬季各月降水量增加或下降的趋势。其中,商洛造林的油松成苗效果与12月和2月降水量呈极显著的负相关,与1月负相关显著,而与11月相关不显著。汉中与12月、1月和2月降水量负相关均十分显著,而11

月降水量仅与对照有苗样方频度相关显著^[16]。安康与11月和12月降水量负相关极显著,而与1月和2月降水量相关不显著^[17]。

春季随着气温回升,苗木开始生长,对水分需求增加,成苗效果与降水量呈正相关;但因为各播区植被类型、立地条件和土壤类型差异,引起土壤温度和林木生长变化规律不同,导致飞播油松成苗效果与月降水量相关性产生区域变化。商洛与安康地区一样,油松成苗效果与3月和5月降水量正相关极显著,与4月相关不显著^[17];而汉中地区的与3月~5月降水量均呈极显著的正相关^[16]。盛夏季节,气温高,雨量大。各地暴雨、冰雹和伏旱等气象灾害发生频次和强度不同,如果降水量超过了土壤最大持水量,就容易产生径流,冲毁或掩埋种子及幼苗;而长时间缺雨,就会造成苗木的干枯。商洛、安康与汉中地区的造林成苗效果均与6月降水量呈极显著负相关;而商洛的与7月相关不显著,与8月呈极显著的正相关;安康的与7月和8月相关均不显著;汉中与7月和8月降水量均呈极显著的正相关^[16-17]。

秋季气候凉爽,多阴雨天,土壤水分满足油松生长,成苗效果与降水量呈负相关。商洛、安康与汉中地区3地飞播造林成苗效果与9月降水量均呈极显著的负相关;商洛除RPA处理有苗样方频度与10月降水量呈显著负相关外,其余极显著负相关;安康与10月降水量也均呈极显著负相关,而汉中相关不显著^[16-17]。

模型参数变化反映了飞播油松成苗量与降水因子的变化关系,也间接反映出各立地条件下油松对土壤水平的需求和利用差异。排除时间因素干扰下的降水量作用,商州成苗量与5月、12月、1月和4月降水量关系密切。8月降水对对照和RPA处理的有苗样方频度贡献率较大,为57.1%和47.7%。考虑时间因素的降水量作用,引入时间变量,成苗量与飞播年限、8月、12月和1月降水量相关。飞播年限对RPA和对照成苗量贡献率为45.8%和46.8%,大于8月降水的36.1%和37.3%。对照有苗样方频度与降水量关系与成苗量相同;而RPA有苗样方频度与8月和6月降水量关系紧密。飞播年限对RPA和对照有苗样方贡献率为60.8%和55.4%,也大于8月降水的39.2%和44.6%。

以飞播年限为权重,对照成苗效果与2月、8月7月和6月降水量依次相关。其中,2月和8月降水量与成苗效果作用稳定;8月降水量对成苗量和有苗样方频度模型值贡献率分别为50.7%和47.8%,大于7月的28.5%和32.8%。2月、8月、4月和7

月降水量依次进入RPA处理的油松成苗量模型,2月、7月、8月和6月降水先后进入RPA油松有苗样方模型。2月和8月降水量对油松成苗量作用稳定。

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