



半干旱矿区采动地裂缝发育对幼苗库及其建植因子影响

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半干旱矿区采动地裂缝发育对幼苗库及其建植因子影响

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摘 要: 半干旱矿区煤炭井工开采引起的地表塌陷, 造成水土流失强度增加以及植被生境损害等一系列生态干扰, 其中采动地裂缝发育对坡面幼苗库特征及建植的影响仍有待深入研究。本文首先探明了榆神府矿区距采动地裂缝不同距离(0~1 m、1~2 m和2~5 m)幼苗库密度、组成和多样性特征, 再结合土壤因子、地上植被群落及枯落物特征揭示裂缝发育造成影响幼苗建植的环境因子在空间上的差异性, 最后采用物种相似性模型探究了裂缝发育区幼苗库对地上植被自然更新的影响。结果表明: ①在未有裂缝发育的对照区, 幼苗库组成以多年生草本为主(占比57%), 裂缝发育后距地裂缝0~1 m和1~2 m范围, 多年生草本比例分别下降至30%和35%, 但一年生草本占比较对照区分别增加了28%和25%; 与对照区相比0~1 m和1~2 m幼苗密度分别显著增加了92%和68%, 幼苗库Margalef丰富度指数、Shannon-Wiener多样性指数和Simpson优势度指数分别增加了42%和24%、62%和40%、33%和18%, 但Pielou均匀度相较于对照区分别降低了55%和38%; 而距裂缝2~5 m范围, 幼苗库生活型组成、密度和多样性与对照区已无显著性差异, 因此裂缝发育对幼苗库特征影响范围在2 m范围之内。②地表裂缝发育后, 距地裂缝0~1 m和1~2 m范围影响裂缝幼苗建植的相同因子包括土壤含水量、土壤有机质含量和枯落物厚度, 但0~1 m范围除上述影响因子外还包括枯落物盖度、土壤结皮盖度与厚度、地上植被盖度与生物量等因子; 随着距裂缝距离增加, 距裂缝2~5 m范围限制幼苗建植的关键因子减少且与对照区相似, 主要包括土壤含水量、地上植被盖度和枯落物盖度。③距地裂缝0~1 m和1~2 m以一年生为主的幼苗库物种组成与以多年生为主的地上植被物种相似性较低仅为0.42和0.48, 加之一年生植物对植物群落演替促进能力较弱, 因此可以得出受裂缝干扰较大的0~2 m范围幼苗库对植被群落恢复贡献有限, 故该范围生态恢复中应在自然恢复的基础上, 适当考虑人工植被建设以促进矿区塌陷地植被恢复进程, 提高该区植被群落多样性和稳定性。随水平距离的增大, 距裂缝2~5 m范围和对照区幼苗库与地上植被物种组成相似性接近, 分别为0.67和0.68, 表明裂缝发育后2~5 m范围植物群落恢复潜力并未受到影响, 通过自然更新即可保证该区植被恢复。

关键词: 采煤地表塌陷; 地表裂缝; 幼苗库; 幼苗建植; 植被恢复

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Influence of mining ground fissures development on seedling bank and seedling establishment factors in semi-arid mining area

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Abstract: In semi-arid areas, underground coal mining could cause ecological and environmental problems such as surface subsidence, which can increase soil erosion intensity and damage vegetation habitats. In these ecological damages, the effect of mining ground fissures development on the seedling banks still needs to be studied further for its important role in plant restoration. In this study, the density, composition, and diversity characteristics of seedling banks were clarified at different horizontal distances (0-1 m, 1-2 m, and 2-5 m) from the mining ground fissures in the Yushenfu mining area. Then the spatial variability of driving factors affecting seedling establishment were explored by combining soil factors, aboveground vegetation communities and litters characterization. Finally, the species similarity model was used to explore the effects of seedling banks on the natural vegetation regeneration in different areas from the ground fissures. The results showed that: ① In the control site without fissures development, the composition of the seedling bank was dominated by perennial grasses (57%), but after fissures development, the proportion of perennial herbs decreased to 30% and 35% in the 0-1 m and 1-2 m area from the fissures, respectively. Compared with the control sites, the seedling density increased significantly by 92% and 68% in 0-1 m and 1-2 m area, the Margalef richness index, Shannon-Wiener diversity index, and Simpson dominance index of the seedling bank increased by 42% and 24%, 62% and 40%, and 33% and 18%, but Pielou evenness index was reduced by 55% and 38%, respectively. However, there were no significant differences in the composition, density and diversity of seedling bank in 2-5 m area from the ground fissures compared to the control area. Therefore, the impact of ground fissures development on the characteristics of the seedling bank was within the range of 2 meters. ② After the development of ground fissures, the same factors affected seedling establishment were soil moisture content, soil organic matter content and litter thickness in the 0-1 m and 1-2 m areas from the ground fissures. In addition to the above factors, seedling establishing factors in 0-1 m area also included litter cover, soil crust cover and thickness, aboveground vegetation cover and biomass. With increasing distance from ground fissures, the key factors limiting seedling establishment were reduced in the 2-5 m area, and were similar to those in the control area, which included soil moisture content, aboveground vegetation cover, and litter cover. ③ In 0-1 m and 1-2 m areas from ground fissures, the annual herbaceous species composition were less similar to that of above-ground vegetation species which dominated by the perennial herbs, the species similarity is only 0.42 and 0.48, respectively. Considering the weak contribution of annuals to plant community succession, it can be concluded that the contribution of the seedling bank is limited for vegetation restoration with in the 0-2 m areas from the ground fissures which is greatly disturbed by the fissure. In the 2-5 m area and control area, the species similarity between the seedling bank and aboveground vegetation was 0.67 and 0.68, which indicate that the recovery potential of the vegetation community is not affected by the development of ground fissures in this area.

Key words: coal mining subsidence; ground fissures; seedling bank; seedling establishment; vegetation restoration

0 引言

井工煤炭开采过程会引起地表塌陷、地下水渗漏等一系列地质灾害^[1],这些地质损害会造成水土流失、植被破坏、生态功能退化等生态环境问题^[2-3]。为了促进人与自然的和谐发展,矿区生态修复是至关重要的,而植被恢复则是修复和重建矿区生态系统的有效手段之一^[4]。

植被可作为表征矿区生态环境变化的综合指示器^[5],能反映采动损伤对生态环境变化的影响。采矿活动首先会加剧植被生境破碎化,其产生的采动地裂缝在短期内会直接拉伤植被根系^[6],影响植被对土壤中的水分和养分的吸收,从而造成植被生长发育缓慢甚至死亡^[7],另外地裂缝发育还会引发土壤侵蚀加快、水分入渗率增大^[8]、地表蒸腾作用增强等现象,导致土壤水分养分流失、干旱程度增加^[9],间接加深矿区植被损害的程度,造成植被群落自然演替进程缓慢^[10],因此植被恢复是矿区生态重建在关键点,而植被自然恢复过程中幼苗能否存活又是植被自然更新的关键因素之一^[11]。幼苗库是指一定面积的样地

群落中小于某一高度的所有植物幼苗的总和^[12],这个阶段是植物个体生长最为脆弱、死亡率最高、对环境变化最为敏感的时期^[13],幼苗影响植株的后续生长,对植被更新具有筛选作用^[14],直接影响地上植被群落的组成、结构、动态变化和物种多样性维持。而决定幼苗建植的因子既包括参与和决定植物生长的土壤指标,如水分、养分等^[15],还包括地表温度湿度、光照强度等微气象因子^[16],此外对上述土壤和微气象因子具有间接影响的植物群落结构^[17]、地表枯落物^[18]以及土壤结皮^[19]等地上植被特征也参与了幼苗建植过程。但采动地裂缝会加剧生态脆弱区环境恶化,由此推断采动地裂缝发育对幼苗建植也存在一定负面影响^[20],进而影响植被的自然恢复进程和人工植被修复策略的制定。近些年来,在矿区扰动区有关幼苗库及其建植的研究已受到广泛关注^[21],目前研究主要集中在矿区露天开采排土场或矸石山复垦区域^[22],而针对煤炭井工开采产生的地裂缝这种干扰环境下幼苗库特征研究还较为薄弱,对于采动地裂缝如何影响幼苗组成及其建植机理还有待进一步研究,只有探明采动地裂缝对幼苗库影响,才能

准确判定矿区地表裂缝产生后植被损害机理、自然更新能力及恢复进程,进而制定相应的生态损伤预防策略与修复措施。

以半干旱榆神府矿区塌陷裂缝地为研究对象,研究距裂缝不同距离植被自然恢复条件下幼苗库密度、物种组成、多样性特征,结合土壤理化性质测定探明采动地裂缝影响幼苗建植的内在机理,同时通过幼苗库与地上植被关系分析探究塌陷裂缝对植物群落更新及演替的影响,以期对矿区塌陷地植被恢复措施的制定提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

榆神府矿区位于鄂尔多斯煤盆地中部(E 109.13°~110.67°, N 38.50°~39.47°)(图 1),处于陕北黄土高原与毛乌素沙漠南缘接壤地带,由风沙地貌及黄土丘陵地貌组成^[23],属荒漠-半荒漠生态系统。矿区气候为温带干旱半干旱大陆性季风气候,草原

气候区,年平均气温 8℃,年平均降水量不到 500 mm,年平均蒸发量约 2 000 mm,土壤类型以风沙土和黄绵土为主。灌丛是矿区的优势植被群落。其植被种类有兴安胡枝子(*Lespedeza davurica*)、远志(*Polygala tenuifolia*)、长芒草(*Stipa bungeana*)、华北白前(*Vincetoxicum mongolicum*)、沙蒿(*Artemisia desertorum*)、和柠条(*Caragana korshinskii*)等。

榆神府矿区是我国西部重要的原煤生产基地,煤炭储量丰富,具有煤层厚、埋深浅的特点^[24]。煤炭开采方式以井工开采为主,采用综合机械化长壁式开采工艺^[25]。因此随着煤炭的大量开采,煤层上覆岩层会发生冒落、产生裂隙和弯曲等不同程度的采动损害,地表形成塌陷并出现大量裂缝^[26],使得地表植被生长和水文循环受到干扰,加剧土壤质量退化和土地荒漠化。榆神府井工煤炭开采引起地表塌陷后地表裂缝主要包括台阶型、挤压隆起型、滑动型和拉张型裂缝 4 种类型^[24],研究区内以拉张型裂缝分布最普遍且裂缝宽度以 0~0.1 m 占比较大,约占总

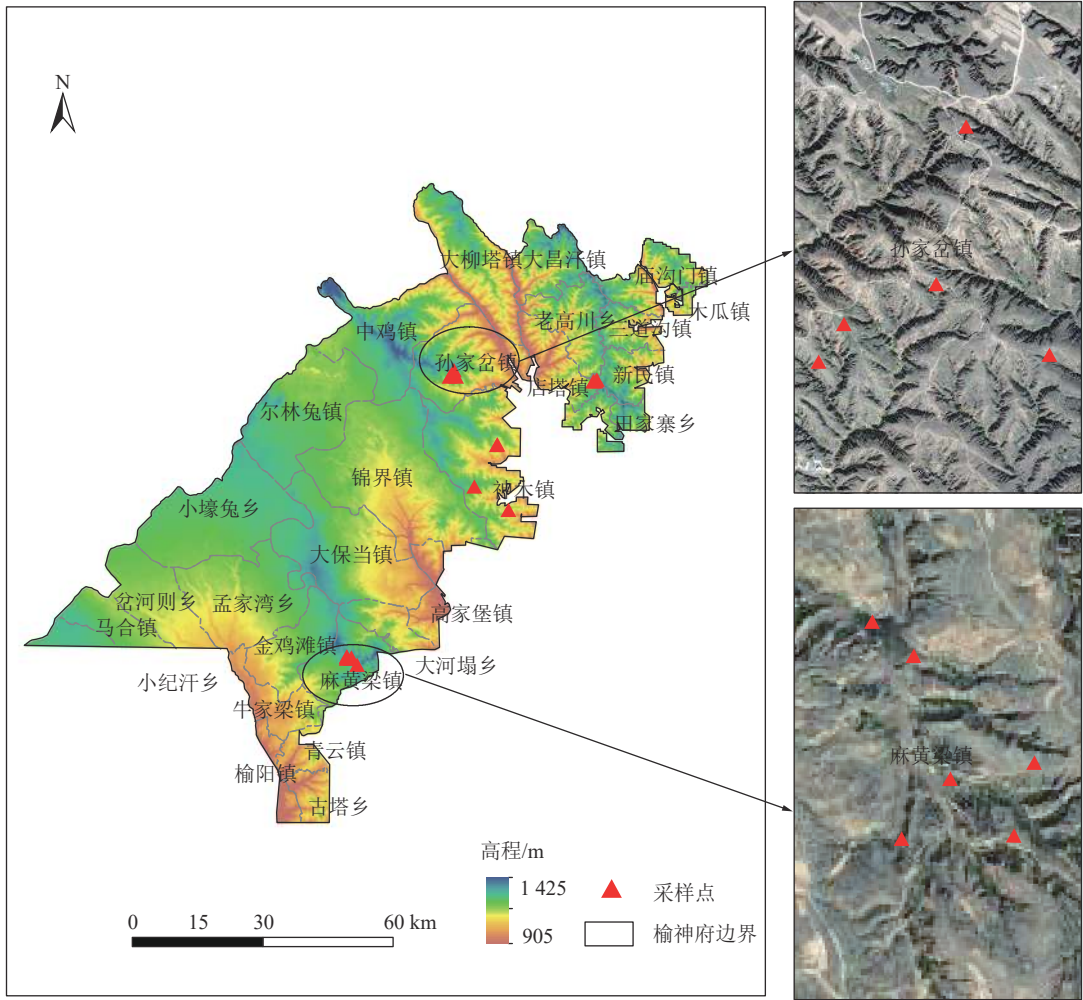


图 1 研究区域位置

Fig.1 Spatial distribution of sampling points

数的 50% 以上^[27-28], 因此本文选取榆神府矿区黄土塌陷地分布最广且宽度为 0~0.1 m 的拉张型裂缝为研究对象。

1.2 样地设置

已有研究表明采动地裂缝主要影响两侧水平距离 0~2 m 内的土壤性质^[29-30], 而植被生长发育与土壤性质显著相关, 并且通过笔者多年在研究区对裂缝周边植物群落组成与覆盖度的监测, 裂缝发育后对植物群落影响范围约为 2 m。因此本研究为进一步探究地表裂缝发育对幼苗库组成和多样性的影响范围及程度, 采用样带和样方相结合的方法进行植被调查和土壤样品采集, 分别沿距塌陷裂缝水平距离 0~1 m、1~2 m、2~5 m 设置采样带 I、II、III (图 2a 和 2b), 进行幼苗库与地上植被调查(图 2c)、土壤样品采集(图 2d), 每个样地的每种距离至少保证 5 组重复, 同时在裂缝发育采样区附近, 选择具有类似地形条件, 地质条件(如坡度、坡长)和相似植物群落的未塌陷区作为对照区, 每种类型样地至少保证 9 组样地重复。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 幼苗库调查

每个样地在距采动地裂缝 0~1 m、1~2 m、2~5 m 范围以及对照区分别设置 5 个 50 cm×50 cm 的样方进行幼苗库调查^[31], 记录样方里幼苗物种组成、数量、高度、生长状况等, 同时分别记录土壤结皮和枯落物的盖度和厚度, 并收集枯落物带回实验室 80 ℃ 烘干 24 h 后称重(表 1)。

1.3.2 地上植被调查

在距地裂缝 0~1 m、1~2 m、2~5 m 范围以及对照区进行幼苗库调查后, 再布置 3 个 1 m×1 m 的样方进行植被特征调查^[32], 用以分析幼苗对地上植被更新的贡献。统计样方内出现的植物种类和数量, 并对其盖度、高度等进行测量记录。采用刈割法剪下样方内的主要植物地上部分, 带回实验室后 80 ℃ 烘干 24 h 后称重, 测定植物群落地上生物量, 地裂缝发育不同距离地表植被群落特征见表 1。

1.3.3 土壤理化性质的测定

在距地裂缝 0~1 m、1~2 m、2~5 m 范围以及

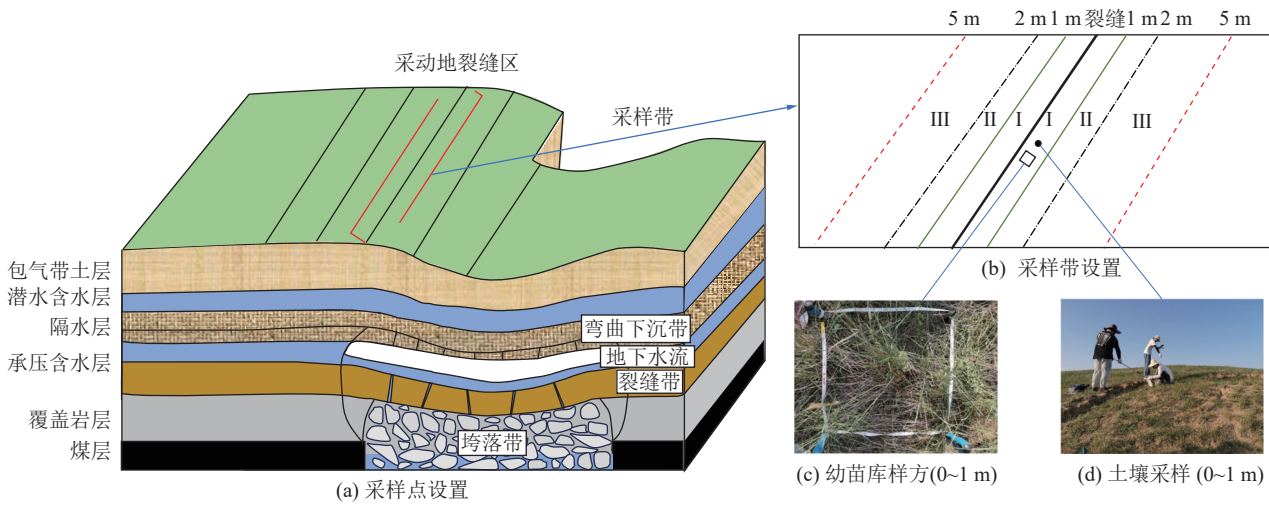


图 2 野外采样样地示意
Fig.2 Illustration of field sampling plot

表 1 距采动地裂缝不同距离地上植被及环境因子特征

Table 1 Characteristics of aboveground vegetation and environmental factors at different distances from the mining ground fissure

距地裂缝距离	AVED/(株·m ⁻²)	AVEC/%	AVEB/(g·m ⁻²)	SCC/%	SCT/cm	LLC/%	LLT/cm	LLB/(g·m ⁻²)
0~1 m	91.87±9.54a	26.00±3.21c	67.86±9.52c	27.00±2.82a	0.31±0.02a	20.81±3.26a	0.77±0.16a	101.63±18.75ab
1~2 m	98.34±6.78a	32.14±3.09bc	80.57±9.83b	12.18±2.47a	0.28±0.02a	18.71±3.73a	0.78±0.10a	82.35±9.91b
2~5 m	62.51±7.22b	46.20±6.60ab	92.25±7.83b	20.10±4.54a	0.18±0.03a	25.60±2.22a	0.51±0.10a	131.73±28.18ab
对照区	64.11±11.33b	52.77±7.31a	119.82±8.03a	17.89±2.30a	0.13±0.02b	27.22±7.18a	0.45±0.03a	163.90±19.01a

注: AVED: 地上植被密度; AVEC: 地上植被盖度; AVEB: 地上植被生物量; SCC: 土壤结皮盖度; SCT: 土壤结皮厚度; LLC: 枯落物层盖度; LLT: 枯落物层厚度; LLB: 枯落物层生物量; CK: 对照区; 表中数据均采用平均值±标准差; 不同小写字母表示同一测定指标下, 距采动地裂缝不同水平距离地上植被及环境因子差异显著($P<0.05$), 下同。

对照区进行幼苗库调查后,再随机各选择 10 位点进行土壤样品采集,用以分析地裂缝发育后影响幼苗建植的机理。土壤理化性质测定结果见表 2,首先在取样点附近使用标准环刀测定土壤容重(BD);用水分钻取样装铝盒带回实验室用烘干法测定土壤水分含量(SM);采集表层 0~20 cm 土壤样品充分混匀后分装入布袋中,在实验室自然风干去除碎

片和植物根系后过筛用于测定化学性质^[33],其中土壤有机质(SOM)采用重铬酸钾容量法测定;土壤速效氮(AN)含量采用 1 mol/L 氯化钾浸提,AA3 连续流动分析仪测定;土壤速效磷(AP)含量采用 0.5 mol/L 碳酸氢钠浸提-钼锑抗比色法测定;土壤速效钾(AK)含量采用 1 mol/L (pH 7.0)乙酸铵浸提-火焰光度法测定。

表 2 距采动地裂缝不同距离土壤理化性质特征

Table 2 Physicochemical characteristics of soil at different distances from mining ground fissure

距地裂缝距离	有机质含量/(g·kg ⁻¹)	土壤含水量/%	速效钾含量/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	速效磷含量/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	速效氮 (mg·kg ⁻¹)	容重/(g·cm ⁻³)
0~1 m	1.14±0.11b	8.33±0.79b	127.69±7.69c	0.65±0.11b	30.71±2.55b	1.09±0.05b
1~2 m	1.49±0.10b	9.09±0.42a	113.56±5.13c	0.37±0.02c	38.89±2.52a	1.23±0.06b
2~5 m	2.38±0.11a	9.72±0.39a	157.93±3.87b	1.17±0.10a	39.18±2.92a	1.37±0.03a
对照区	2.68±0.24a	9.34±0.26a	178.50±4.43a	1.19±0.06a	33.49±1.56a	1.23±0.02a

1.3.4 数据处理与分析

1)幼苗库和地上植被密度均为单位面积所包含的个体数量。

2)幼苗库和地上植被物种多样性采用以下指数计算^[34-35]:

Margalef 丰富度指数:

$$R = (S - 1) / \ln N \tag{1}$$

Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数:

$$H = - \sum (P_i \ln P_i) \tag{2}$$

Simpson 优势度指数:

$$D = 1 - \sum P_i^2 \tag{3}$$

Pielou 均匀度指数:

$$E = H / \ln S \tag{4}$$

式中: S 为幼苗库物种总数; P_i 为物种 i 的相对丰度,即第 i 个物种个体数占所有个体总数的比例; N 为幼苗库所有物种个体总数。

3)物种相似性。采用 Sorenson 相似性系数测度各样地地上植被之间、幼苗库之间及地上植被与幼苗库之间物种组成的相似性^[36],其计算公式为:

$$S_c = 2a / (b + c) \tag{5}$$

式中: b 和 c 分别为幼苗库或地上植被中出现的物种数; a 为幼苗库之间或与其地上植被的共有物种数。

4)数据处理与分析工具。通过 SPSS 24.0 软件采用单因素方差分析法(one-way ANOVA)检验距离采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库特征。地上植被、环境因子特征和幼苗密度特征均采用平均值±标准差(SD),差异显著水平设定在 P=0.05。通过 Canoco5.0

软件采用典范对应分析(Canonical Correspondence Analysis, CCA)将幼苗库特征与环境因子结合,探究采动地裂缝发育影响幼苗建植的驱动因子^[37]。Mantel test 是对两个矩阵相关关系的检验,可以反映两个不同总体之间的相关关系,本研究通过 R 语言 4.3.1 采用 Mantel test 来进一步探讨单个环境因子与幼苗库之间的关系^[38]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 采煤地裂缝发育对幼苗库特征的影响

2.1.1 幼苗库密度与生活型组成特征

随距地裂缝水平距离的增加幼苗库密度呈现先减少后稳定的变化趋势(图 3),在 0~1 m 范围幼苗密度最大,为 96 株/m²。在距地裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围的幼苗密度均显著高于对照区(P<0.05),两者相比较于对照区幼苗密度分别增加了 92%、68%。随水平距离的增大,在 2~5 m 处幼苗密度相比较于 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 分别显著下降了 65%、44%(P<0.05),而 2~5 m 处幼苗密度相比较于对照区仅增加了 16%,且并未表现出显著性差异(P>0.05)。

从幼苗库生活型组成上看,研究区幼苗类型以草本植物为主(图 4),随水平距离增大,一、二年草本幼苗占比逐渐减小,而多年生草本和灌木幼苗占比增大。在距地裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 处幼苗库生活型组成结构相似,一年生草本幼苗占比均超过 30%,显著高于对照区(P<0.05),在 2~5 m 处的一年生草本幼苗占比下降至 15%,与对照区并无显著性差异(P>0.05)。多年生草本和灌木(包括小灌木、亚灌木、灌木)幼苗在 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 处占比均显著低

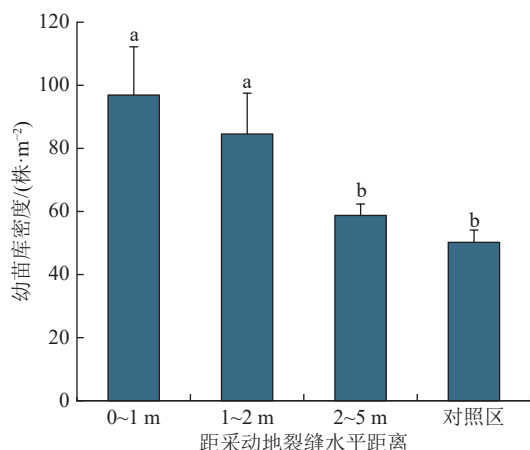


图3 距采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库密度特征

Fig.3 Seedling bank density characteristics at different distances from mining ground fissure

于对照区($P < 0.05$), 而 2~5 m 则与对照区无显著性差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.1.2 幼苗库多样性特征

距地裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围幼苗库的 Margalef 丰富度指数、Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数和 Simpson 优势度指数相比较对照区, 依次显著增大了 42% 和 24%、62% 和 40%、33% 和 18% ($P < 0.05$) (图 5), 而 2~5 m 范围的幼苗库与对照区相比无显

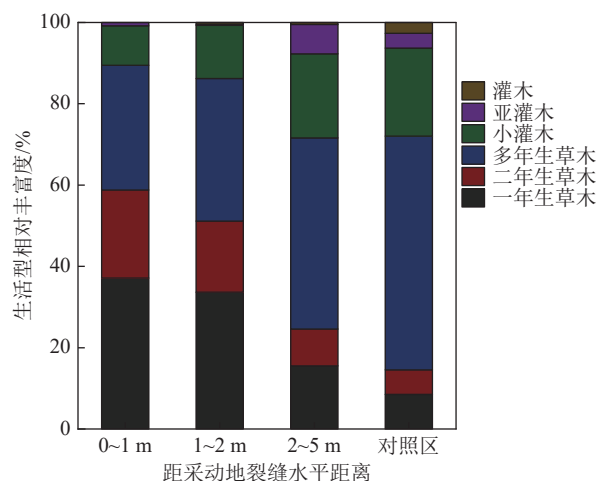


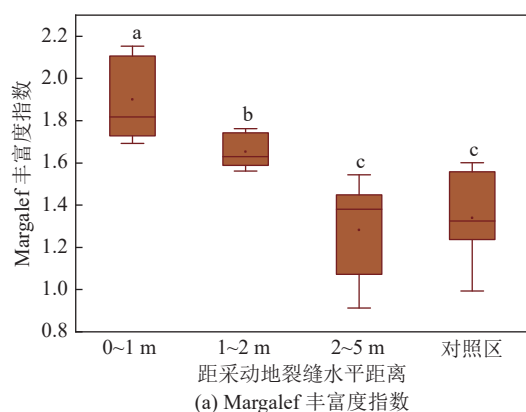
图4 距采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库生活型组成特征

Fig.4 Characteristics of life-form composition of seedling bank at different distances from mining ground fissure

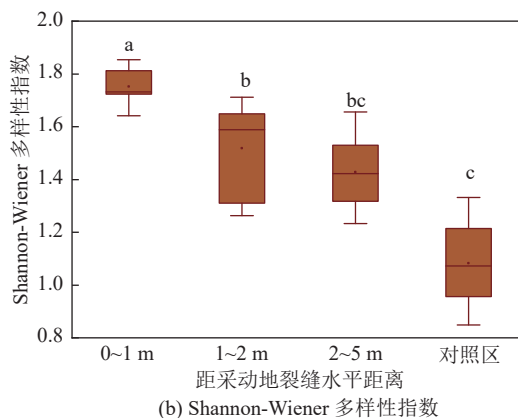
著性差异($P > 0.05$)。在距裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围幼苗库的 Pielou 均匀度指数均显著低于对照区($P < 0.05$), 分别降低了 55% 和 38%, 表明在 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 幼苗库多样性最大但物种组成不均匀, 且 2~5 m 与对照区幼苗 Pielou 均匀度也无显著差异($P > 0.05$)。

2.2 采煤地裂缝发育区幼苗库建植因素分析

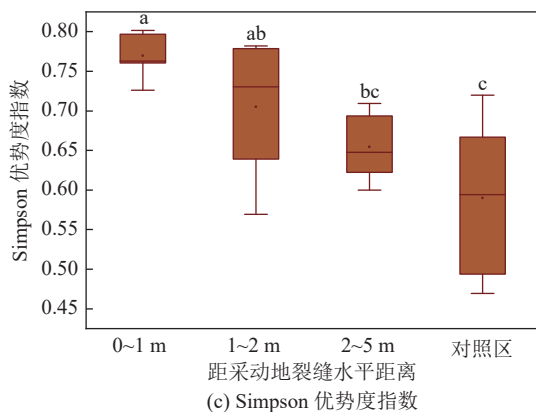
为探究幼苗库群落结构与环境因子之间的关系,



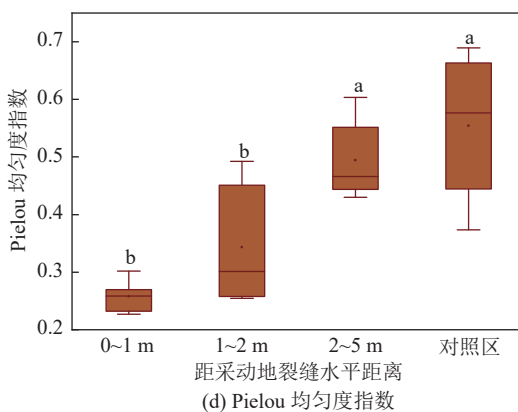
(a) Margalef 丰富度指数



(b) Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数



(c) Simpson 优势度指数



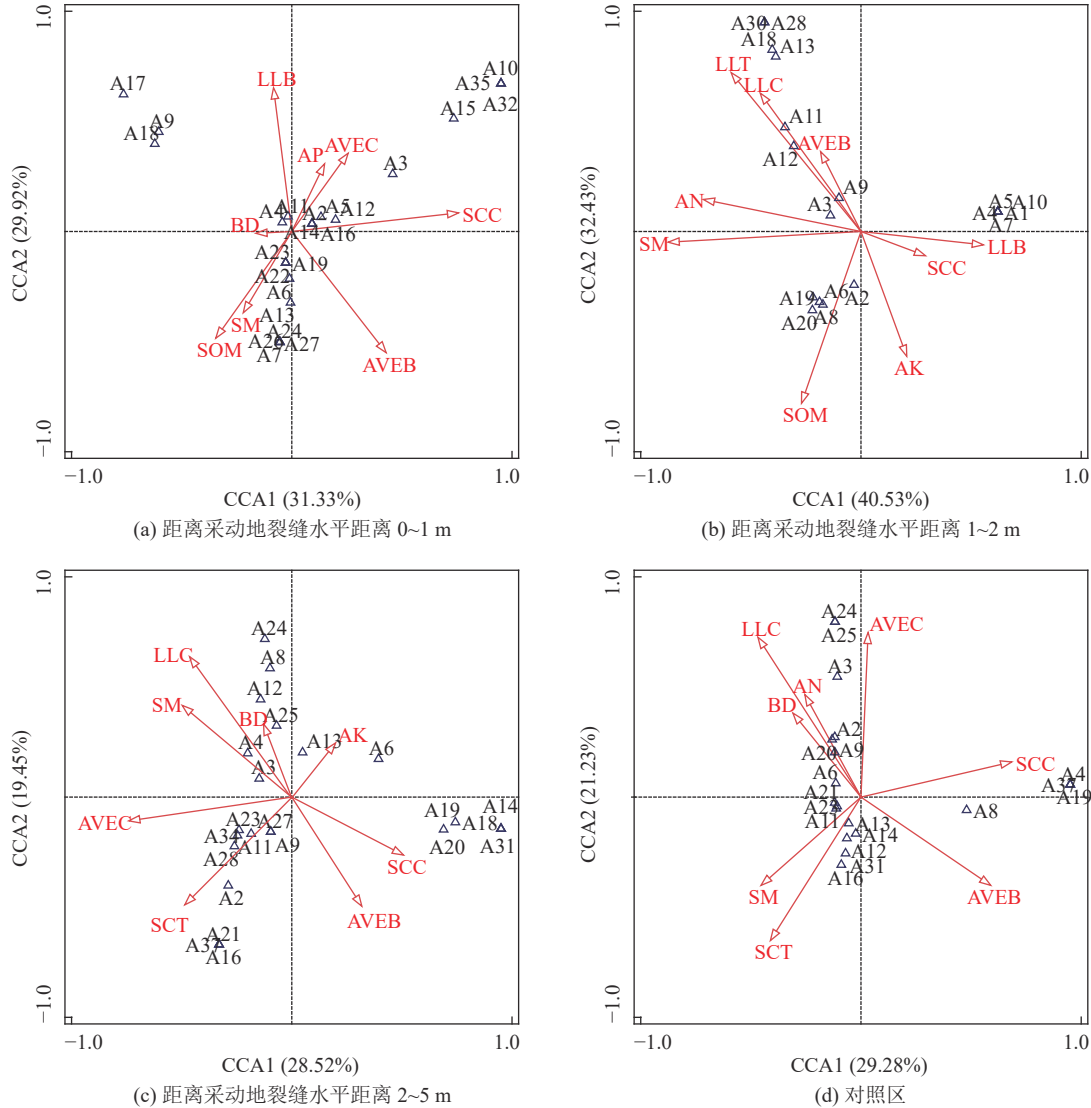
(d) Pielou 均匀度指数

图5 距采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库多样性特征

Fig.5 Diversity characteristics of seedling bank at different distances from mining ground fissure

对距地裂缝不同水平距离幼苗库群落与生态环境因子之间关系进行 CCA 排序分析, CCA 排序图前两轴解释的环境变量分别为 62.25%、72.96%、47.97%、50.51%。采动地裂缝发育后, 距地裂缝 0~1 m (图 6a 和表 3), 显著影响幼苗库群落结构的环境因子较多, 有土壤结皮盖度、地上植被盖度与生物量、枯落物盖

度、土壤含水量、有机质含量。随距离增大, 影响 1~2 m 范围幼苗库群落结构的环境因子减少 (图 6b 和表 3), 幼苗分布主要与土壤含水量、枯落物厚度显著相关。而在 2~5 m 范围幼苗群落结构仅受土壤含水量和地上植被盖度显著影响 (图 6c 和表 3), 并且幼苗物种分布格局与未有裂缝发育的对照区相



红色箭头代表环境因子, 蓝色三角形代表幼苗物种分布

注: 物种名称: A1—牻牛儿苗 *Erodium stephanianum*; A2—草木樨 *Melilotus suaveolens*; A3—兴安胡枝子 *Lespedeza davurica*; A4—猪毛蒿 *Artemisia scoparia*; A5—獐牙菜 *Swertia bimaculata*; A6—苦苣菜 *Ixeris polyccephala*; A7—地锦 *Parthenocissus tricuspidata*; A8—拐轴鸭葱 *Lipschitzia divaricata*; A9—阿尔泰狗娃花 *Aster altaicus*; A10—茵陈蒿 *Artemisia capillaris*; A11—远志 *Polygala tenuifolia*; A12—长芒草 *Stipa bungeana*; A13—猪毛菜 *Salsola collina*; A14—蒙古蒿 *Artemisia mongolica*; A15—糙叶黄芩 *Astragalus scaberrimus*; A16—乳浆大戟 *Euphorbia esula*; A17—斜茎黄芩 *Astragalus laxmannii*; A18—狗尾草 *Setaria viridis*; A19—华北白前 *Vincetoxicum mongolicum*; A20—柠条 *Caragana korshinskii*; A21—二色补血草 *Limonium bicolor*; A22—朝阳隐子草 *Cleistogenes hackelii*; A23—茼蒿 *Artemisia giraldii*; A24—狭叶米口袋 *Gueldenstaedtia stenophylla*; A25—赖草 *Leymus secalinus*; A26—野胡萝卜 *Daucus carota*; A27—野葱 *Allium chrysanthum*; A28—紫筒草 *Stenosolenium saxatile*; A29—苦苣菜 *Sonchus oleraceus*; A30—芦苇 *Phragmites australis*; A31—棘豆 *Oxytropis glabra*; A32—苜蓿 *Medicago sativa*; A33—百里香 *Thymus mongolicus*; A34—异叶败酱 *Patrinia heterophylla*; A35—北京隐子草 *Cleistogenes hancei*; A36—青蒿 *Artemisia caruifolia*; A37—白莲蒿 *Artemisia stechmanniana*。环境因子: AVEC—地上植被盖度; AVEB—地上植被生物量; SCC—土壤结皮盖度; SCT—土壤结皮厚度; LLC—枯落物层盖度; LLT—枯落层厚度; LLB—枯落物层生物量; SOM—土壤有机质; SM—土壤含水量; AK—土壤速效钾; AP—土壤速效磷; AN—土壤速效氮; BD—土壤容重。下同

图 6 距采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库与环境因子 CCA 排序图

Fig.6 CCA of seedling bank and environmental factors at different distances from mining ground fissure

表 3 生态环境因子解释的重要性排序和显著性检验

Table 3 Importance ranking and significance test of ecological environment factor explanation

因子		SCC	AVEC	LLC	AVEB	SM	SOM
距地裂缝0~1 m	解释度%	25.9	19	19.1	21	12.6	0.9
	伪F值	4.2	3.8	5.3	12.6	42.7	4.4
	P	0.002	0.012	0.008	0.002	0.002	0.016
因子		SM	LLT	LLC	AVEB	SOM	LLB
距地裂缝1~2 m	解释度%	31.5	27.4	9.8	7.5	6.6	6.1
	伪F值	4.1	5.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2
	P	0.008	0.002	0.06	0.134	0.168	0.138
因子		SM	SCT	AVEC	AVEB	LLC	SCC
距地裂缝2~5 m	解释度%	22.9	14.3	13.3	10.7	9.6	8.4
	伪F值	2.4	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
	P	0.03	0.116	0.046	0.354	0.386	0.384
因子		LLC	SCT	AVEC	SCC	SOM	AVEB
对照区	解释度%	19.9	20.4	17.3	16.5	12.2	8.1
	伪F值	1.7	2.1	2	2.5	2.7	2.9
	P	0.028	0.036	0.048	0.062	0.052	0.098

似(图 6d 和表 3), 在对照区幼苗分布则主要受枯落物盖度和土壤结皮盖度以及地上植被盖度影响。

通过 Mantel test 检验探究裂缝发育区单个环境因子与幼苗建植的关系, 结果表明在距地裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围(图 7a 和图 7b), 显著影响幼苗建植的共同因子有土壤含水量、有机质含量以及枯落物厚度($P<0.05$), 而在 0~1 m 范围显著影响幼苗建植因子较多, 还包括土壤结皮盖度、厚度、地上植被盖度、生物量($P<0.05$)。随距离的增大, 在 2~5 m 范围和对照区影响幼苗建植的生态因子相似(图 7c 和 7d), 两范围共同显著影响幼苗建植的因子有土壤含水量、枯落物盖度($P<0.05$), 且在 2~5 m 的地上植被盖度和对照区的地上生物量亦是显著影响各自范围幼苗建植的显著因子($P<0.05$)。

2.3 幼苗库与地上植物关系

幼苗库与地上植被之间物种相似性随距离地裂缝水平距离增大而逐渐增大(表 4)。在距地裂缝 0~1 m 时幼苗库与地上植被之间的物种相似性最低, 仅为 0.42, 并且此范围幼苗库与其他范围地上植物物种相似性也较低。随水平距离增大, 在 1~2 m 幼苗与地上植被之间的物种相似性系数略微增大但依然低于未干扰区。而在距地裂缝 2~5 m 范围, 幼苗库与此地上植被之间物种相似性较高两者之间的相似性系数接近对照区, 并且其与对照区地上植被的物种相似性也较高。

进一步分析地上植被和幼苗库共发现 56 个物种(图 8)。其中有 4 个物种是所有样地共有物种, 为远志、长芒草、猪毛蒿等。而在距地裂缝 0~1 m 幼苗库特有物种仅为芦苇, 地上植被特有物种数为 2 种, 为紫云英和地构叶。距地裂缝 1~2、2~5 m 以及对照区幼苗库无特有物种, 但 1~2 m 地上植被特有物种有兴安胡枝子和银柴胡, 2~5m 为黑沙蒿、菊叶委陵菜和桃叶鸦葱等, 对照区地上植被特有物种为佛子茅和鹅绒藤。

3 讨 论

3.1 地表裂缝发育对幼苗库特征及其建植因素影响

众多研究表明采煤塌陷后产生的地表裂缝会造成植被生境破碎化, 从而导致植被密度和多样性降低^[39-40], 但本研究发现在距地裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围幼苗密度和多样性均显著大于未有裂缝发育的对照区, 从地上植被调查数据分析造成以上结果的主因是裂缝发育使周边原有的优势物种受到损伤甚至死亡, 形成的土壤裂隙为其他拓殖强的种子繁殖物种(如一年生物种)入侵和定植创造了机会^[41], 因此在距裂缝水平 0~1 m 以及 1~2 m 范围草本群落占比增大, 同时先锋草本植被的成功建植可以有效地促进生态系统的恢复和可持续发展。此外, 在 0~2 m 范围裂缝发育造成原有地上优势植物部分干枯, 使得地表枯落物蓄积量增加, 可以有效减少短时

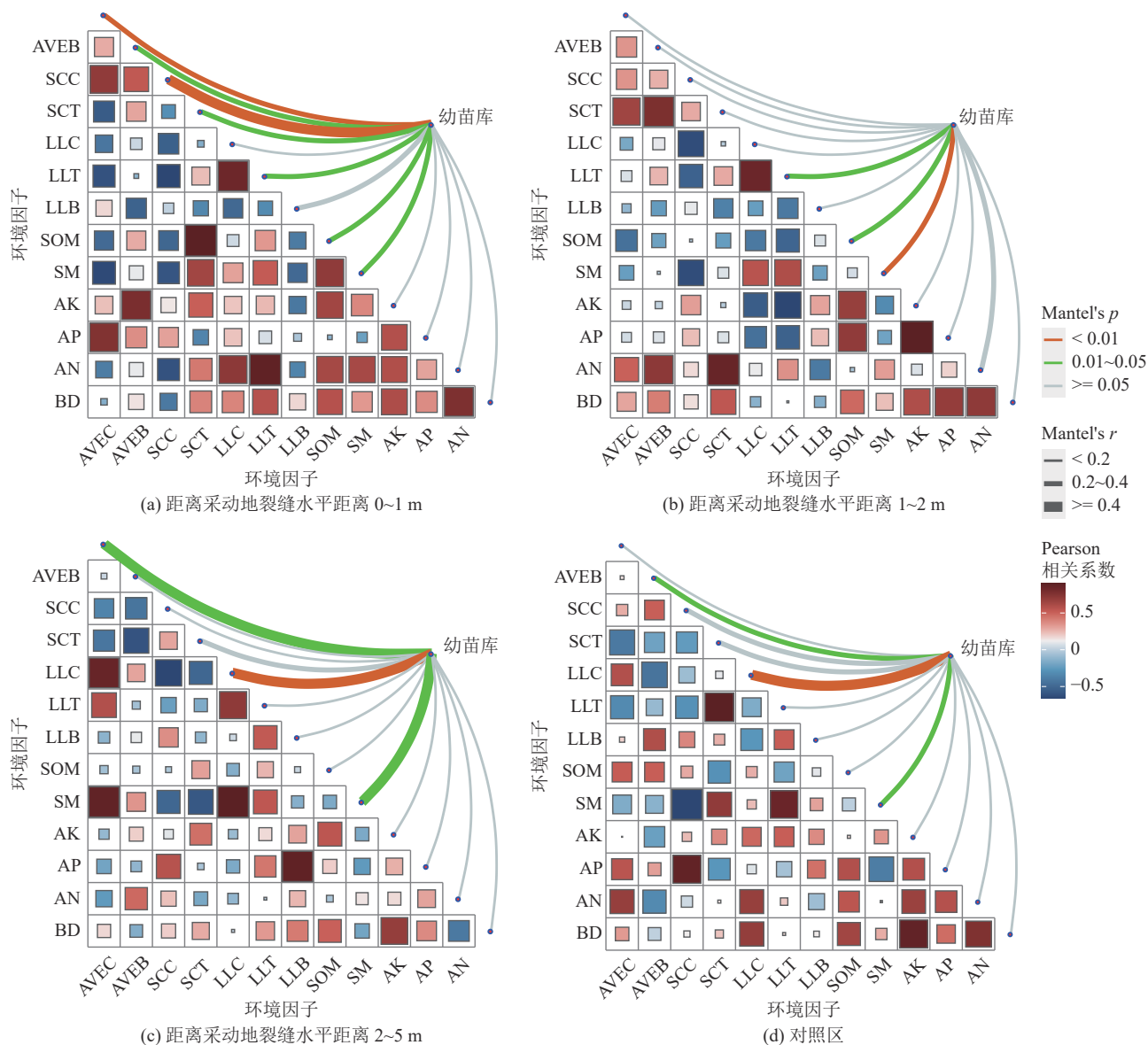


图7 距采动地裂缝不同距离环境因子与幼苗库之间相关热图

Fig.7 Heat map of correlation between environmental factors and seedling bank at different distances

间内地表土壤水分的蒸发、削弱淋溶作用对土壤的影响^[42],并且枯落物被分解后还会加快土壤养分循环^[43],这均有利于一年生植物种子萌发和幼苗前期建植。然而在 0~1 m 范围地表结皮较多且厚度大,这会影响幼苗扎根发育,并且土壤含水量受裂缝显著影响,这都可能会对幼苗成功建植存在一定限制。随水平距离增加至 2~5 m 时幼苗库密度和多样性均减小至与对照区幼苗特征一致,此范围与对照区影响幼苗建植的共同因子为枯落物盖度、地上植被盖度和土壤含水量。枯落物盖度相对较高,可有效降低地表温度和短时间减少水分蒸发,提高土壤养分,有利于幼苗前期建植,同时地裂缝对 2~5 m 范围地上多年生草本和灌木损害较小,植被群落结构复杂,稳定性较高,地上植被盖度较大可有效降低地

表温度、减小土壤侵蚀和增加土壤肥力等^[44]。

综上所述,距裂缝不同距离幼苗库特征及其影响因素不同,在采煤引起地表裂缝发育地生态恢复过程中,应采取针对性的措施促进幼苗成功建植,如距裂缝 0~2 m 范围生态恢复过程中先锋草本植被的建植应以自然恢复为主,其在群落演替初期可在自然条件下完成建植,但为促进矿区植被恢复进程,可以考虑人工补播乡土物种种子、增加土壤水分养分含量等措施,促进裂缝对种子库干扰较大范围的幼苗建植率。

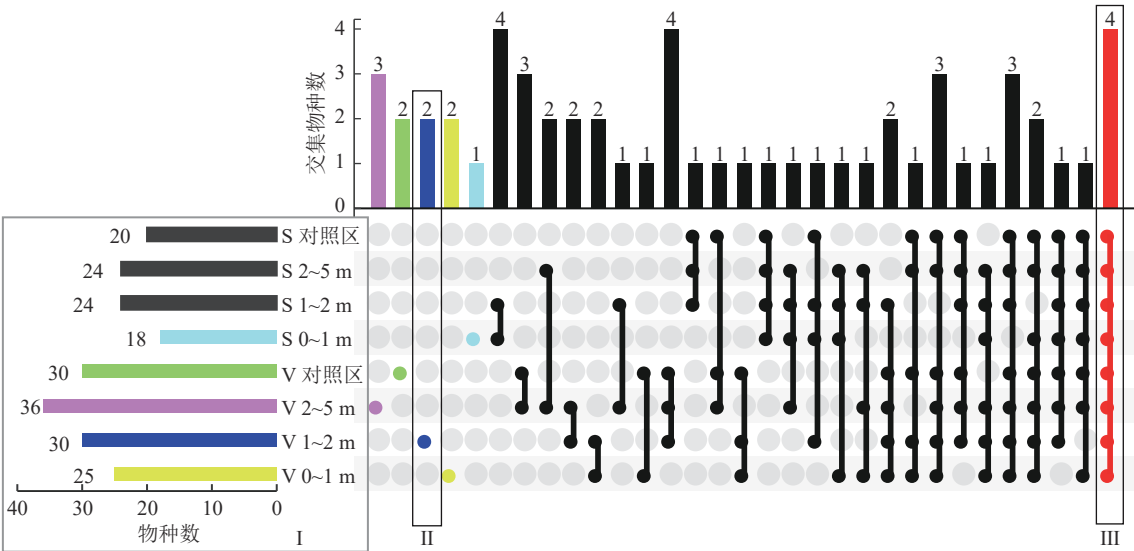
3.2 地表裂缝发育区幼苗库与地上植被相关性

在距裂缝 0~1 m 和 1~2 m 范围幼苗物种组成以草本植物为主,其中一年生先锋植物占比较大,但幼苗与地上植被物种相似性均较低,表明裂缝发育

表 4 幼苗库与地上植被物种相似性

Table 4 Species similarity between seedling bank and aboveground vegetation

植被类型		幼苗库				地上植被			
		水平距离			对照区	水平距离			对照区
		0 ~ 1 m	1 ~ 2 m	2 ~ 5 m		0 ~ 1 m	1 ~ 2 m	2 ~ 5 m	
幼苗库	0 ~ 1 m	1							
	1 ~ 2 m	0.71	1						
	2 ~ 5 m	0.57	0.75	1					
	对照区	0.53	0.59	0.82	1				
地上植被	0 ~ 1 m	0.42	0.53	0.69	0.62	1			
	1 ~ 2 m	0.38	0.48	0.59	0.64	0.69	1		
	2 ~ 5 m	0.37	0.53	0.67	0.57	0.56	0.7	1	
	对照区	0.33	0.44	0.59	0.68	0.65	0.73	0.76	1



注：Ⅰ—幼苗库和地上植被总物种数；Ⅱ—距采动地裂缝水平距离 1 ~ 2 m 处地上植被所特有物种数为 2；Ⅲ—距采动地裂缝不同距离以及对照区幼苗库和地上植被之间物种交集数量；S—幼苗库；V—地上植被

图 8 距采动地裂缝不同距离幼苗库与地上植被物种组成集合图

Fig.8 Collection of seedling bank and aboveground vegetation species composition at different distances from mining ground fissure

后对该范围植被生境干扰较大,严重影响植被更新过程。虽然裂缝发育初期生物种具有种子个体小、数量多、易萌发出苗,可快速进入新的生境定居的特点^[45],但部分幼苗在生长过程中死亡,成功建植并发育成为成熟植株较为困难,对采煤裂缝范围植被群落自然修复和更新演替贡献有限,而距裂缝 0 ~ 2 m 范围内又是塌陷裂缝损害植被的主要范围,是生态修复治理的关键点。因此在地裂缝发育初期可人工播撒阿尔泰狗娃花、长芒草、猪毛蒿等本土物种,其易存活,在成功建植后可有效增加地上植被生物量、减少裸地面积、降低地裂缝周边土壤侵蚀程度,对植物群落后期恢复具有积极作用。此外,距裂缝 0 ~ 2 m 范围内可在裂缝充填后栽种对林下幼苗影响较大的灌

木,灌木成功建植后会增加地表覆盖度、降低地表温度等改善微环境,以增加幼苗成功建植机率,进而促进裂缝干扰区植物群落多样性和稳定性。与 0 ~ 2 m 相比,在距裂缝 2 ~ 5 m 范围幼苗库与地上植被物种相似度较高,并且地上植被特有物种数较多,表明该范围幼苗库与地上植被物种相互贡献率相对较高,幼苗大概率可生长发育至成熟植被。且由此范围幼苗建植主要机理可以得出,地表多年生物种和灌木为幼苗的建植提供了较优的微环境,如较高的植被覆盖度以及稳定的植被群落结构,这种生境有利于幼苗存活,因此该区在裂缝干扰后通过植被自然更新即可保障地上植物群落稳定。

由以上裂缝发育后对不同空间位置幼苗库组成

和建植影响可以得出,裂缝发育对幼苗库的影响主要在距离裂缝0~2 m范围,在这一范围植被恢复过程中应考虑通过人工植被恢复措施(如人工灌木群落构建、补播乡土物种种子和土壤性状改良等)以保障幼苗库建植,实现采煤裂缝区植被干扰后的持续更新,而在2~5 m处应以自然恢复为主,通过植被自然更新即可实现植被恢复,同时防止其他的人为干扰活动进一步破坏植被的自然恢复过程。

4 结 论

1)井工采煤引起的地表裂缝发育,使得幼苗库生活型组成由对照区以多年生草本为主转变为裂缝发育区以一二年生草本植物为主,且距裂缝水平距离0~1 m和1~2 m的幼苗库密度、物种多样性都显著大于对照区,而在距裂缝2~5 m上述幼苗库特征与对照区已无显著变化。

2)距裂缝0~1 m和1~2 m范围影响裂缝幼苗建植的共同因子包括土壤含水量、有机质含量和枯落物厚度,而在0~1 m范围除上述因子外还包括枯落物盖度、土壤结皮盖度、厚度、地上植被盖度、生物量;随距地裂缝水平距离增大,距裂缝2~5 m范围影响幼苗建植的因子与对照区相似,主要包括土壤水分、地上植被盖度和枯落物盖度。

3)距采动地裂缝水平距离0~1 m和1~2 m幼苗库对地上植被群落恢复贡献有限,为加快裂缝区植被恢复速度,在自然恢复的基础上,可通过人工灌木群落构建和土壤水分养分改善,以增加幼苗建植率进而促进该区植被恢复。而2~5 m范围的幼苗库与地上植被的物种相似性相对较高,限制幼苗建植因子与未受裂缝干扰区类似,该区幼苗库的自然更新可保证植被群落的稳定性。

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