

崩塌裸地植被類型分析與植生演替探討

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摘要

於石門水庫集水區調查崩場地之植群，選取 50 個崩塌裸地，依矩陣群團分析所繪製的連結樹形圖結果，若選擇訊息維持度(information remaining)38.5%作為臨界值水準，可歸納為火炭母草—大扁雀麥優勢型、水麻優勢型、木苧麻優勢型、賽芻豆優勢型、羅滋草優勢型、博落迴—百喜草優勢型、臺灣櫟木優勢型、野桐優勢型、山黃麻優勢型、五節芒優勢型、揚波優勢型、加拿大蓬優勢型共 12 個崩塌植群型。其中羅茲草優勢型和賽芻豆優勢型，呈現植物無法入侵生長，並阻礙了植生演替之情形，本文擬以羅茲草與賽芻豆之生活型、生長勢、群落覆蓋之空間分佈特性及探討木本植物種子入侵生長阻礙。

(關鍵字：崩場地、植生演替)

Study on Vegetation Type and Plant Succession in Landslide Areas

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ABSTRACT

According to the vegetation investigation and cluster analysis of 50 landslide areas in Shihmen reservoir watershed, the vegetation of landslide areas could be divided into 12 vegetation types: *Polygonum chinense* - *Bromus catharticus* dominant type, *Debregeasia orientalis* dominant type, *Boehmeria densiflora* dominant type, *Macroptilium atropurpureus* dominant type, *Chloris gayana* dominant type, *Macleaya cordata* - *Paspalum notatum* dominant type, *Aralia decaisneana* dominant type, *Mallotus japonicus* dominant type, *Trema orientalis* dominant type, *Miscanthus floridulus* dominant type, *Buddleia asiatica* dominant type, and *Erigeron canadensis* dominant type. Among those vegetation type, *Macroptilium atropurpureus* dominant type and *Chloris gayana* dominant type showed obviously hard to process tree invasion and well done plants succession. This study tried to explain the cause and find improvement measures from life form, growth rate, and space distribution investigation of *Macroptilium atropurpureus* and *Chloris gayana* vegetation.

(**Keywords:** landslide areas, plants succession)