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Studies on formation classification and composing characteristic of helophyte in Maqu meadow, China

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Introduction Swamp vegetation is a kind of plant vegetation , which is mainly made up of helophyte grown under soil moisture saturated . Because this ecological environment occurs in each zone , helophyte belongs to azonal type (Wu 1980) . Maqu Meadow is famous swamp distribution and has large acreage . To do this study has any importantance to utilization of swamp vegetation resources .

Materials and methods Maqu Meadow locates in southwest of Gannan Plateau , altitude is 3300 m , the annual rainfall is 650 mm and the annual average temperature is 1-2 $^{\circ}$ C. It has 2000 ha swamp and swamp meadow , which accounts for 10.12% of the whole country's pasture . North from Horse Farm of Hequ and through Manrima Town , and south to Cairima Town , it has very large acreage of swamp and rich vegetation resourses .

Results Maqu meadow could be divided into two kinds and four formations .

Cyperus rotundus swamp

 $Blysmocarex\ nudicarpa\ mainly\ distributed\ in\ the\ altitude\ of\ 3000\ m\ waterlogged\ area\ such as\ Huanghe\ old\ way\, river-along\ zone\ and\ low\ land\ area\ of\ the\ first\ tributary\.$ In this area , C . $melanostachya\ was\ constructive\ species\,\ Ophiopogon\ bodinierii\,\ Kobresia\ kansunensis\ were\ sub-constructive\ species\,\ and\ Triglochin\ palustre\,\ Triglochin\ maritimum\,\ Halerpestes\ sarmentose\ and\ Ranunculus\ hirtellus\ were\ companion\ species\.$ Coverage was 70% to 90% and forage yield was 1500 kg/ha.

Carex brunnescens mainly distributed in the altitude of 3400 m to 3800 m, which included beaches such as Oulazgaxi, Manermaqiaoke, Caiermawenbao and so on. In this area, Carex atro-fusca was constructive species, Blysmus sinocompressus was sub-constructive species, and H. palustris, Carex scaposa, Sangnuisorba filiformis, Cremanthodium plantagineum and Triglochin palustre was companion species. Total coverage was 70% to 80% and forage yield was 7785 kg/ha.

Eleocharis valleculosa F. setosa mainly distributed in seasonnal or year-around waterlogged area, which was 21 km from Maqu county. H. palustris was constructive species, Polygamum amphibium and Leontopodium leontopodioides were sub-constructive species, and Leymus angustum, Potentilla anserina and Potentilla bifurca were companion species. Total coverage was 5% to 65%.

Grass swamp

Polygonum amphibium distributed in waterlogged area of Maqu Dashui . Plant vegetation was mainly Polygonaceae grasses . Total cpcerage was about 5% .

Conclusions Because Maqu meadow belonged to moist area of Qinghai-Xizang Plateau, it similars to Ruoergai Swamp in formation, classification and plant composition. Soil was mostly swamp or slugh, and plant vegetation was those widely distributed species all over the world.

Reference

WuZ.Y., (1980) . China Vegetation , Beijing : Science press .