

•研究报告•

古田山10种主要森林群落类型的α和β多样性 格局及影响因素

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摘要: 古田山国家级自然保护区地处中亚热带, 地形复杂, 森林群落类型丰富。我们在保护区内10种主要森林群落类型中网格化布置并调查了79个20 m×20 m样地, 分析了不同群落类型内及相互间的α (Shannon-Wiener指数)、β (Horn-Morisita相异性指数)多样性分布格局及其影响因素。结果表明: (1) α多样性主要受到群落类型、海拔和坡向的影响。α多样性在不同群落类型间差异显著,并且随海拔升高、坡向从南到北, α多样性增大。(2) β多样性主要受到群落类型和海拔的影响,受空间距离的影响不显著。不同群落类型间的β多样性显著大于同一群落类型内部,并且随海拔升高β多样性增大。总体而言,群落类型和海拔是古田山森林群落α和β多样性的主要影响因子,表明生境过滤等机制对该区域的森林物种多样性格局起着主要作用。

关键词: 群落构建; 亚热带森林; α多样性; β多样性; 海拔; 坡向; 森林群落类型

Drivers and patterns of α - and β -diversity in ten main forest community types in Gutianshan, eastern China

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Abstract: Located in the subtropical zone of China, Gutianshan National Nature Reserve (GNNR) contains a variety of forest community types and is rugged in terrain. Here, we established 79 forest plots, each 20 m × 20 m in area, within the ten main community types of GNNR. Based on this, we analyzed the α- (Shannon-Wiener index) and β- (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity index) diversity patterns of and between these community types and their underlying driving factors. We found that: (1) Community type, elevation and aspect were the most important determinants of α-diversity. α-diversity showed significant differences between community types, and increased with elevation and northness. (2) Community type and elevation, but not spatial distance significantly affected β-diversity. β-diversity between community types was higher than within community type, and β-diversity also increased with increasing elevation. These results show that community type and elevation are the main influencing factors of the α- and β-diversity patterns in GNNR forests, and further suggest the importance of drivers, such as habitat filtering, on the assembly of GNNR forests.

Key words: community assembly; subtropical forests; α diversity; β diversity; elevation; aspect; community type

物种多样性分布格局及其影响因素是生物多样性研究中的热点问题。α和β多样性是物种多样性研究中的两个常用指标,其中α多样性是对群落物种丰富度和均匀度的评估,β多样性则度量群落的物种组成沿环境梯度的周转速率(Whittaker, 1972; 马克平, 1994; 马克平等, 1995)。

森林群落的物种多样性分布格局受到多种因素影响(李亚藏等, 2006; Qian et al, 2014), 包括非生物环境因子、群落类型和空间距离等(唐志尧和方精云, 2004; Guillem et al, 2006; Gatti et al, 2015; Tello et al, 2015; 王月霞等, 2016)。很多研究发现非生物环境因子例如地形是影响森林群落 α 和 β 多样性的重要因子(Whittaker & Niering, 1965; Vazquez & Givnish, 1998; Wang et al, 2002), 但也有研究发现群落类型是影响森林 α 和 β 多样性的重要因子(王月霞等, 2016)。此外,空间距离通过扩散限制等过程也可影响森林 β 多样性,表现为随着空间距离增加,物种组成相似程度减小,群落间 β 多样性增大(Hubbell, 2001; 牛克昌等, 2009; Blundo et al, 2016)。

迄今, 国内外学者对于植物物种多样性格局已 开展过大量的研究(Gallardo-Cruz et al, 2009; Qian & Shimono, 2012; 蒙洋等, 2017), 主要集中在两个尺度: (1)单个大型样地的尺度, 如Legendre等(2009)对古田山24 ha亚热带常绿阔叶林β多样性及影响因素的研究, Condit (2005)对热带地区13个大型样地森林物种α多样性的比较研究; (2)区域尺度, 如王志恒等(2004)对高黎贡山种子植物物种丰富度沿海拔梯度变化的研究, López-Martínez等(2012)对墨西哥尤卡坦半岛次生热带干林木本植物不同尺度β多样性影响因素的研究。但以往研究中对单个自然保护区尺度(~100 km²)上的多种类型森林群落α和β多样性及其差异驱动机制的研究还较少, 仅见卢训令等(2010)对河南省伏牛山自然保护区物种多样性的研究。

古田山国家级自然保护区(以下简称古田山保护区)地处中亚热带地区,地形复杂,森林群落类型较为丰富(吴征镒,1980;陈灵芝等,1997;宋永昌,1999),区内分布着常绿阔叶林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、针阔叶混交林、针叶林和人工林等多种群落类型(于明坚等,2019),为我们提供了良好的研究对象。本文以古田山保护区内79个20 m×20 m森林群落样地调查数据为基础,拟探讨如下问题:(1)古田

山森林的α和β物种多样性分布格局如何? (2) α和β 多样性分布格局分别主要受到哪些因子的影响?

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究地点

古田山保护区(118°03′49.7″-118°11′12.2″ E; 29°10′19.4″-29°17′41.4″ N)属于白际山脉的一部分,位于浙江省开化县西北部,与江西省婺源县、德兴市毗邻。保护区总面积为8,107 ha,主峰青尖海拔约为1,258 m。古田山属于亚热带季风气候区,山体呈东北-西南走向,受夏季风影响较大,四季分明,降水丰富,年平均降水量约1,963.7 mm,相对湿度92.4%。年平均气温约为15.3℃,最高气温38.1℃,最低气温-6.8℃,生长期总积温为5,221.5℃,无霜期约250 d。保护区的土壤类型主要有红壤、黄红壤、红黄壤及沼泽土,前三者合计超过全区总面积的80%。

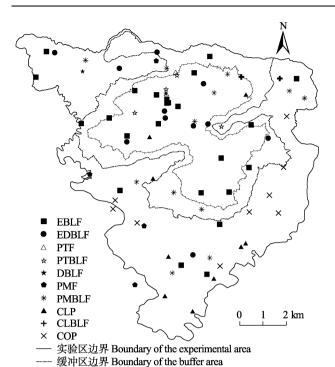
1.2 群落类型划分

森林群落类型划分主要参照《中国植被》(吴征镒等,1980)的分类原则,高级分类单位以生态外貌为主要依据,中低级分类单位依据优势种和标志种相结合的原则。其中,优势度以各木本植物种类的重要值表示。我们将所有种类先分为2类:针叶植物和阔叶植物,再将后者分为2类:常绿阔叶植物和落叶阔叶植物。若某一类的重要值不超过另一类的2倍则划分为混交林,超过则划分为纯林。根据上述分类原则,将古田山保护区内的群落类型分为以下10种:常绿阔叶林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、黄山松(Pinus taiwanensis)林、黄山松针阔叶混交林、落叶阔叶林、马尾松(Pinus massoniana)林、马尾松针阔叶混交林、杉木(Cunninghamia lanceolata)林、杉木针阔叶混交林和油茶(Camellia oleifera)林(于明坚等,2019)。

1.3 样地设置及调查

在10种森林群落类型的代表性地段选择79个面积为20 m × 20 m的样地(图1)进行调查,每种群落类型面积及所选样地数目见表1。将每个样地划分成16个5 m×5 m小样方,在每个小样方中逐株调查胸径≥2.5 cm的木本植物,记录其种类、胸径和坐标等。

记录每个样地的经纬度和各种地形因子(包括 海拔、坡度和坡向等)。其中, 经纬度在样地几何中



── 核心区边界 Boundary of the core area

图1 79个森林群落样地分布图。EBLF、EDBLF、PTF、PTBLF、DBLF、PMF、PMBLF、CLP、CLBLF和COP的含义见表1。

Fig. 1 The locations of 79 forest community plots. EBLF, EDBLF, PTF, PTBLF, DBLF, PMF, PMBLF, CLP, CLBLF and COP are the same as in Table 1.

心点测定,海拔为每个20 m × 20 m样地4个顶点海拔的平均值;坡度为样地4个角中任意3个所构成的4个平面与水平面夹角的平均值;坡向为这4个平面

与正北方向夹角的平均值。空间距离为两个样地中心点水平面投影的直线距离。

1.4 多样性指数

α多样性用Shannon-Wiener指数(H')来衡量。采用Rarefaction方法比较不同森林群落类型间物种α多样性的差异,方法如下:针对一种群落类型,先确定单个样地所含的平均植株个体数N;然后从这种群落类型的所有个体中随机抽取N个植株,重复100次,得到100个物种丰富度值,即为该群落类型的样地水平物种丰富度。

β 多样性采用 Horn-Morisita 相异性指数 (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity index, C_{MH})来衡量 (Wolda, 1983)。

$$H' = -\sum p_i \ln p_i \tag{1}$$

$$C_{MH} = 2\Sigma (a_i b_i)/(d_a d_b) N_a N_b$$
 (2)

$$d_a = \sum a_i^2 / N_a^2 \tag{3}$$

$$d_b = \sum b_i^2 / N_b^2 \tag{4}$$

式中, p_i 为物种相对多度, a_i 和 b_i 分别为A和B样地中第i种的个体数目, N_a 为样地A的物种数, N_b 为样地B的物种数。

1.5 数据分析

为检验地形因子和群落类型等对α多样性的影响,采用lme4软件包中的lmer函数(Bates et al, 2014)和stats软件包中的anova函数分别进行多元回归和方差分析。为比较森林群落β多样性分布格局的驱动因子,进行了非度量多维标度排序(non-metric

表1 各森林群落类型面积及样地个数、取样面积
Table 1 The area of each forest community type, the number of each plot and sample area

群落类型 Community type	群落面积 Community area (ha)	样地个数 Number of plots	取样面积 Sample area (ha)
常绿阔叶林 Evergreen broad-leaved forest (EBLF)	4,778.9	24	0.96
常绿落叶阔叶混交林 Evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest (EDBLF)	444.1	11	0.44
黄山松林 Pinus taiwanensis forest (PTF)	14.3	2	0.08
黄山松针阔叶混交林 Pinus taiwanensis and broad-leaved trees mixed forest (PTBLF)	152.7	4	0.16
落叶阔叶林 Deciduous broad-leaved forest (DBLF)	18.5	2	0.08
马尾松林 Pinus massoniana forest (PMF)	217.8	4	0.16
马尾松针阔叶混交林 Pinus massoniana and broad-leaved trees mixed forest (PMBLF)	329.6	12	0.48
杉木林 Cunninghamia lanceolata plantation (CLP)	549.8	9	0.36
杉木针阔叶混交林 Cunninghamia lanceolata and broad-leaved trees mixed forest (CLBLF)	30	2	0.08
油茶林 Camellia oleifera plantation (COP)	1,516.1	9	0.36

multidimensional scaling, NMDS)和偏Mantel检验等分析。NMDS用于分析不同群落间 β 多样性分布的大致情况,通过vegan软件包中的metaMDS函数(Oksanen et al, 2016)完成。偏Mantel检验的多元回归手段用于检验空间距离(通过经纬度计算得出)、地形因子和群落类型对 β 多样性分布格局的影响,通过phytools软件包中的multi.mantel函数(Revell, 2012)完成。组间比较采用t-检验,多重比较的P值采用Holm法调整,通过stats软件包中的pairwise.t.test函数完成。以上所有统计分析通过R3.2.4软件(R Core Team, 2016)完成。

2 结果

2.1 α多样性分布格局及其影响因素

对10种森林群落类型Shannon-Wiener指数的比较显示,不同群落类型间的 α 多样性差异显著(P < 0.05),表现为杉木林和油茶林的 α 多样性显著低于其他群落类型(图2)。用Rarefaction方法比较后发现,不同群落类型间的 α 多样性差异也较显著(P < 0.05, 附录1)。方差分析也发现,对 α 多样性影响最大的因

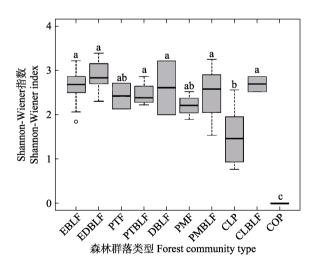


图2 古田山国家级自然保护区不同类型群落α多样性的差异。柱形上方的英文字母不同表示柱形间有显著差异(*P* < 0.05, Holm法修正), 否则无显著差异。EBLF、EDBLF、PTF、PTBLF、DBLF、PMF、PMBLF、CLP、CLBLF和COP的含义见表1。

Fig. 2 The difference of α diversity in different community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. The different letter on the top of the column shows that there is significant difference between the groups (P < 0.05, Holm method correction), otherwise there is no significant difference. EBLF, EDBLF, PTF, PTBLF, DBLF, PMF, PMBLF, CLP, CLBLF and COP are the same as in Table 1.

素是群落类型(P < 0.001; 表2), 其他还包括海拔与坡向。随海拔升高, 群落的 α 多样性有上升趋势(P < 0.001; 图3); 随坡向更加偏北, 群落的 α 多样性也有上升趋势(P < 0.001; 图4)。

2.2 β多样性分布格局及其影响因素

通过NMDS分析样地间β多样性的分布情况发现,同一群落类型内部和不同群落类型间物种组成均存在差异(图5)。具体表现为:同一群落类型的样地通常分布较为聚集,如油茶林、杉木林、马尾松针阔叶混交林等;不同森林类型的样地通常分布较

表2 地形和群落类型对古田山国家级自然保护区森林群落 α多样性(Shannon-Wiener指数)影响的方差分析结果

Table 2 Variance analysis results of the effects of topography and forest community type on forest community α diversity (Shannon-Wiener index) in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve

	自由度 Degree of freedom	总方差 Total variance	均方差 Mean variance	F	P
海拔 Elevation	1	15.716	15.716	91.393	< 0.001
坡度 Slope	1	0.550	0.550	3.200	0.078
东西向 East-west	1	0.414	0.414	2.407	0.126
南北向 South-north	1	0.828	0.828	4.817	0.032
群落类型 Community type	9	42.872	4.764	27.702	< 0.001
残差 Residuals	65	11.177	0.172		

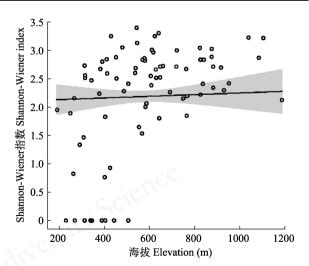


图3 古田山国家级自然保护区森林群落α多样性(Shannon-Wiener指数)随海拔梯度的变化。圆圈为实际观测值;实线为拟合值;阴影为95%置信区间。

Fig. 3 The forest community α diversity (Shannon-Wiener index) along an altitudinal gradient in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. The circles are actual observations; the solid line is the fitted value; the shadow is 95% confidence intervals.

为分散,如油茶林、杉木林和马尾松针阔叶混交林等;也有一些森林类型有交错分布,如常绿阔叶林与黄山松针阔叶混交林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、马尾松针阔叶混交林等。

各森林群落类型的Horn-Morisita指数比较结果

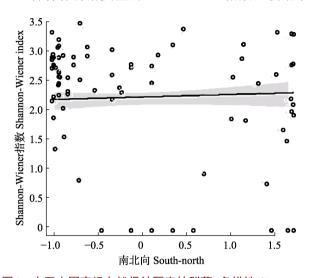


图4 古田山国家级自然保护区森林群落 α 多样性(Shannon-Wiener指数)随南北向的变化。圆圈为实际观测值;实线为拟合值;阴影为95%置信区间。

Fig. 4 The forest community α diversity (Shannon-Wiener index) along the north direction in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. The circles are actual observations; the solid line is the fitted value; the shadow is 95% confidence intervals.

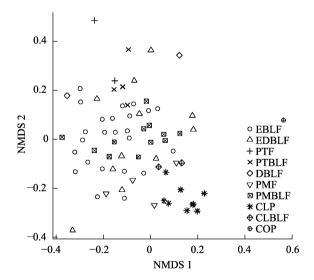


图5 古田山国家级自然保护区不同类型群落物种组成的非度量多维尺度分析排序结果。EBLF、EDBLF、PTF、PTBLF、DBLF、PMF、PMBLF、CLP、CLBLF和COP的含义见表1。Fig. 5 Non-metric Multidimensional scaling (NMDS) result of species composition of the different community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. EBLF, EDBLF, PTF, PTBLF, DBLF, PMF, PMBLF, CLP, CLBLF and COP are the same as in Table 1.

显示,不同群落类型间的β多样性显著大于同一群落类型内部(图6)。偏Mantel检验的多元回归发现,空间距离、群落类型和地形共同解释了β多样性变异的26.21% (P < 0.001)。其中,群落类型和海拔对β多样性有显著影响,坡度、坡向和空间距离对β多样性无显著影响(表3)。具体表现为,群落间的海拔差异增大,β多样性也随之增大(图7,附录2)。空间距离单独对β多样性变异的解释度为1.44% (P < 0.001),群落类型和地形共同的解释度达到26.16% (P < 0.001)。

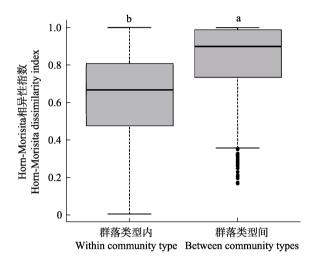


图 6 同种群落类型内部和不同群落类型间β多样性 (Horn-Morisita相异性指数)的比较。柱形图上方的英文字母不同表示柱形间有显著差异(*P* < 0.05, *t*-检验), 否则无显著差异。

Fig. 6 Comparison of β diversity (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity idex) within the same community type and between different community types. The different letter on the top of the column shows that there is significant difference between the groups (P < 0.05, t-test), otherwise there is no significant difference.

表3 空间距离、地形和群落类型对古田山国家级自然保护 区森林群落β多样性(Horn-Morisita指数)的影响(R^2 = 0.262) Table 3 Effects of geographical distance, topography and community type on forest community β diversity (Horn-Morisita index) in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve (R^2 = 0.262)

50	效应 Effect	t	P
空间距离 Spatial distance	0.002	1.497	0.415
海拔 Elevation	0.066	15.148	0.001
坡度 Slope	-0.006	-1.635	0.391
南北向 North-South	0.0052	1.370	0.347
东西向 East-West	0.0035	0.836	0.635
群落类型 Community type	0.2393	25.415	0.001

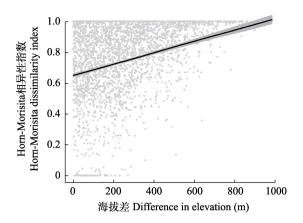


图 7 古田山国家级自然保护区森林群落β多样性 (Horn-Morisita相异性指数)随海拔梯度的变化。圆点为实际 观测值;实线为拟合值;阴影为95%置信区间。

Fig. 7 The forest community β diversity (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity index) along an altitudinal gradient in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. The circles are actual observations; the solid line is the fitted value; the shadow is 95% confidence intervals.

3 讨论

3.1 α多样性分布格局和影响因素

对古田山保护区10种森林群落类型Shannon-Wiener指数的比较发现,不同森林群落类型间α多样性存在巨大差异。例如,杉木林和油茶林这两种人工林的α多样性明显低于其他8种群落类型,表明人类干扰可能降低了森林生物多样性。并且Rarefaction方法和方差分析均显示群落类型对α多样性有重要影响,进一步说明群落类型在较大程度上决定了古田山保护区森林群落的α多样性格局。

海拔是一类特殊的环境因子,反映了水分、温度和光照等因素的综合情况(Whittaker & Niering, 1965; Gallardo-Cruz et al, 2009; 郑江坤等, 2009)。一般认为, α多样性随海拔升高呈下降趋势; 也有研究表明,随海拔升高, α多样性先增大后减小(Rahbek, 1977; 沈泽昊等, 2000); 或呈现出其他更复杂的变化规律(Peet, 1981; Baruch, 1984; Itow, 1991)。古田山保护区森林群落的α多样性随海拔升高而增大,这一趋势与很多其他地区的研究结果并不一致。造成这种现象的原因可能是古田山海拔梯度较小(样地最高海拔不超过1,200 m), 高海拔样地光照等条件较为充足,并且热量没有成为植物分布的限制因素,受到人为干扰也较少,因而高海拔样地反而具有较高的物种多样性。海拔对森林群落多样性的显著影响表明古田山群落物种在海拔梯度上的生态

需求分化可能较明显,有必要进一步研究驱动该格 局的潜在环境因子。

坡向直接影响森林的光照,进而作用于森林植物的光合作用和生境过滤,影响到生物多样性分布格局(郑江坤等,2009;吴昊,2017)。古田山保护区森林群落α多样性受到坡向的一定影响,随样地坡向更加偏北,α多样性有升高趋势,可能是由于南坡光照强、温度高、蒸发量大、湿度较小,土壤风化强、有机质积累少等多种原因导致南坡物种丰富度较低。

3.2 β多样性分布格局和影响因素

本研究发现古田山保护区森林群落β多样性表现为,同一类型群落样地分布通常较为集中,其中以杉木林和油茶林分布最为集中。古田山保护区的杉木林和油茶林均属于人工林,其中杉木林与马尾松针阔叶混交林、杉木针阔叶混交林等的分布有部分交错。杉木林在保护区内被严格保护,正在向针阔叶混交林演替(马丹炜等,2002;钱海源等,2018);而油茶林因始终受到人为管理(如下层植物的清理),物种组成单一,与其他群落类型差异较大。

但是,常绿阔叶林分布较为发散,并且与黄山松针阔叶混交林、常绿落叶阔叶混交林、马尾松针阔叶混交林的分布有交错。该地区的常绿落叶阔叶混交林主要占据低海拔沟谷地带;马尾松针阔叶混交林主要生长于较高海拔山脊;黄山松针阔叶混交林除山脊外,在更高海拔区域也有分布(于明坚等,2001)。而常绿阔叶林广泛分布在海拔300-1,150 m范围内,估计与常绿落叶阔叶混交林、马尾松针阔叶混交林和黄山松针阔叶混交林之间均有物种扩散和生境交错等过程,故与这三种群落类型的物种组成均较为相似。

此外,古田山保护区不同群落类型样地的分布通常较为分散。不同群落类型间的β多样性大于同一群落类型内部的β多样性,说明群落类型在一定程度上代表了独特的物种组成。因此,维持该地区群落类型的多样性也有利于维持该地区森林群落的物种多样性。该发现与王月霞等(2016)对于整个浙江省范围内多种群落类型β多样性的研究一致。

森林群落类型对古田山保护区物种β多样性的影响最大,然后是地形因子。群落类型(效应值0.2393)的影响甚至高于海拔(效应值0.066)。群落类型与森林物种多样性格局的紧密关系,可能与生境

条件的过滤作用有关(Wilson & Gitay, 1995; 蒙洋等, 2017)。海拔差异对于β多样性的正效应反映了与海拔相关的环境因子例如水分、温度和光照等因素 (Whittaker & Niering, 1965; 冶民生等, 2004)对于群落构建的重要作用。另一方面,空间距离对β多样性格局没有显著作用,可能是由于与其他相似研究的尺度相比(Myers et al, 2013; 王月霞等, 2016), 古田山保护区的空间尺度较小(样地距离范围绝大多数在10 km以内), 扩散限制等过程对于群落组成的影响较不明显。

综上所述,古田山不同森林群落类型α、β多样性主要受到群落类型和地形(主要为海拔)的影响,表明生境过滤过程对于保护区尺度上森林群落的构建起重要作用。该区域群落类型多样,各群落类型有其独特的α、β多样性。对于森林保护来说,自然森林群落类型的多样化有利于维持该区域森林群落物种多样性。

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附录 Supplementary Material

附录1 古田山国家级自然保护区不同类型群落稀疏化的α多样性差异

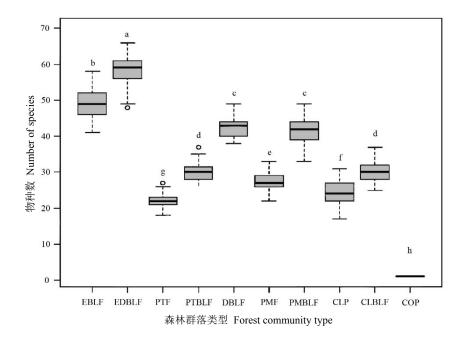
Appendix 1 The difference of rarefied α diversity between community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve http://www.biodiversity-science.net/fileup/PDF/2018171-1.pdf

附录2 古田山国家级自然保护区不同群落类型内(A)和类型间(B) β多样性(Horn-Morisita相异性指数)随海拔梯度的变化 Appendix 2 The β diversity (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity index) along an altitudinal gradient within (A) and between (B) community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve http://www.biodiversity-science.net/fileup/PDF/2018171-2.pdf



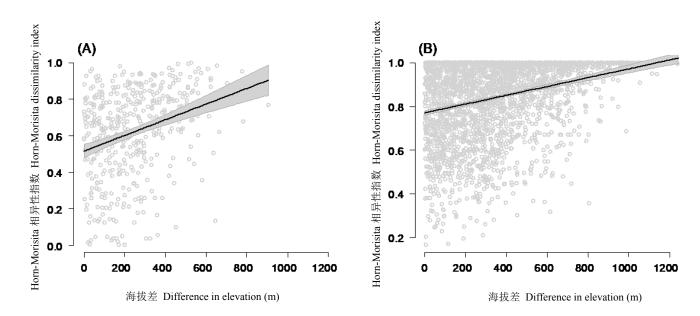
翁昌露, 张田田, 巫东豪, 陈声文, 金毅, 任海保, 于明坚, 罗媛媛. 古田山10种主要森林群落类型的 α 和β多样性格局及影响因素. 生物多样性, 2019, 27 (1): 33–41.

http://www.biodiversity-science.net/CN/10.17520/biods.2018171



附录1 古田山国家级自然保护区不同类型群落稀疏化的 α 多样性差异。EBLF: 常绿阔叶林; EDBLF: 常绿落叶阔叶混交林; PTF: 黄山松林; PTBLF: 黄山松针阔叶混交林; DBLF: 落叶阔叶林; PMF: 马尾松林; PMBLF: 马尾松针阔叶混交林; CLP: 杉木林; CLBLF: 杉木针阔叶混交林; COP: 油茶林。

Appendix 1 The difference of rarefied α diversity between community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. EBLF, Evergreen broad-leaved forest; EDBLF, Evergreen and deciduous broad-leaved mixed forest; PTF, *Pinus taiwanensis* forest; PTBLF, *Pinus taiwanensis* and broad-leaved trees mixed forest; DBLF, Deciduous broad-leaved forest; PMF, *Pinus massoniana* forest; PMBLF, *Pinus massoniana* and broad-leaved trees mixed forest; CLP, *Cunninghamia lanceolata* plantation; CLBLF, *Cunninghamia lanceolata* and broad-leaved trees mixed forest; COP, *Camellia oleifera* plantation.



附录2 古田山国家级自然保护区不同群落类型内(A)和类型间(B) β 多样性(Horn-Morisita相异性指数)随海拔梯度的变化。圆圈为实际观测值;实线为拟合值;阴影为95%置信区间。

Appendix 2 The β diversity (Horn-Morisita dissimilarity index) along an altitudinal gradient within (A) and between (B) community types in Gutianshan National Nature Reserve. The circles are actual observations; the solid line is the fitted value; the shadow is 95% confidence intervals.