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全国大学英语六级考试成绩报告单

CET®

姓　名：武宇芳

学　校：西南林业大学

院　系：生命科学学院

身份证号：

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笔　试			
总分	听力(35%)	阅读(35%)	写作和翻译(30%)
431	124	207	100

口　试	
等级	—

准考证号：--

考试时间：--

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说　明

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论文收录/引用检索报告

项目名称：西南林业大学王曙光发表论文被 SCI 收录、期刊影响因子及中科院 JCR 分区情况

委 托 人： 王曙光

委托日期：2023 年 11 月 20 日

完成日期：2023 年 11 月 23 日

一、项目的技术要求

西南林业大学王曙光发表论文被 SCI 收录、期刊影响因子及中科院 JCR 分区情况。

1. 标题：Overwintering performance of bamboo leaves, and establishment of mathematical model for the distribution and introduction prediction of bamboos

作者：Wu, YF (Wu, Yufang) [1,3];Li, J (Li, Jing) [1,3];Yu, LX (Yu, Lixia) [1,3];Wang, SG (Wang, Shuguang) [1,2,3];Lv, Z (Lv, Zhuo) [1,3];Long, H (Long, Hao) [1,3];Zhai, JY (Zhai, Jingyu) [4];Lin, SY (Lin, Shuyan) [5];Meng, Y (Meng, Yong) [6];Cao, ZH (Cao, Zhihua) [7];Sun, H (Sun, Hui) [7]

二、情报检索情况：

1. 检索数据库：Science Citation Index Expanded(SCI-E) 网络版

Journal Citation Reports（JCR）

中科院 JCR 分区数据库

2. 检索式：略

三、检出文献情况（编号、名称、文献题目及出处）

（一） SCI-E 收录

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地址：[1]Southwest Forestry Univ, Fac Life Sci, Kunming, Peoples R China

[2]Southwest Forestry Univ, Key Lab Forest Resources Conservat & Use Southwest, Minist Educ, Kunming, Peoples R China

[3]Southwest Forestry Univ, Fac Bamboo & Rattan, Kunming, Peoples R China

[4]Beijing Zizhu Pk, Hort Team, Beijing, Peoples R China

[5]Nanjing Forestry Univ, Bamboo Res Inst, Nanjing, Peoples R China

[6]Hunan Acad Forestry, Bamboo Res Inst, Changsha, Peoples R China

[7]Anhui Acad Forestry, Bamboo Res Inst, Hefei, Peoples R China

通讯作者地址：Wang, Shuguang(通讯作者)Southwest Forestry Univ, Fac Life Sci, Kunming, Peoples R China.

Wang, Shuguang(通讯作者)Southwest Forestry Univ, Key Lab Forest Resources Conservat & Use Southwest, Minist Educ, Kunming, Peoples R China.

Wang, Shuguang(通讯作者)Southwest Forestry Univ, Fac Bamboo & Rattan, Kunming, Peoples R China.

电子邮件地址：stevenwang1979@126.com;

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(三) 中国科学院 JCR 期刊分区 (2022 年)

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四、检索结论

依照用户委托,通过国际联机数据库检索,具体结果如下:

(一) SCI 收录:西南林业大学王曙光以通讯作者发表的 1 篇论文已被 SCI-E 收录;

(二) 期刊影响因子见上表;

(三) 中国科学院 JCR 期刊分区见上表。

以上检索结论已经清华大学图书馆信息服务中心验证,并可在 SCI-E、JCR、中国科学院 JCR 期刊分区数据库中检索、验证。

检索员 (签字):陈澍明

检索员职称:馆员

审核员 (字):

审核员职称:副研究馆员

西南林业大学图书馆咨询部

2023 年 11 月 23 日

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Overwintering performance of bamboo leaves, and establishment of mathematical model for the distribution and introduction prediction of bamboos

Yufang Wu[1,2], Jing Li[1,2], Lixia Yu[1,2], Shuguang Wang[1,2,3*],
Zhuo Lv[1,2], Hao Long[1,2], Jingyu Zhai[4], Shuyan Lin[5], Yong Meng[6],
Zhihua Cao[7] and Hui Sun[7]

[1]Faculty of Life Sciences, Southwest Forestry University, Kunming, China, [2]Faculty of Bamboo and
Rattan, Southwest Forestry University, Kunming, China, [3]Key Laboratory for Forest Resources
Conservation and Use in the Southwest Mountains of China, Ministry of Education, Southwest
Forestry University, Kunming, China, [4]Horticulture Team, Beijing Zizhu Park, Beijing, China,
[5]Bamboo Research Institute, Nanjing Forestry University, Nanjing, China, [6]Bamboo Research Institute,
Hunan Academy of Forestry, Changsha, China, [7]Bamboo Research Institute, Anhui Academy of
Forestry, Hefei, China

Bamboo has great economic values and is used extensively in many industries, and their natural distribution range was divided into 12 zones in China according to the temperature of their geographical distribution in previous works. Different bamboo species had significantly different abilities in low-temperature tolerance, which need to be considered carefully during ex-situ introduction. In this paper, we observed and evaluated the low-temperature damage of 19 bamboo species in winter, and measured the physiological changes of bamboo leaves. A total of 3060 leaf samples were obtained from 102 core collections in 34 bamboo species from the 5 regions of Chinese mainland for anatomical comparison, in order to screen out the key anatomical indicators related to their low-temperature tolerance and to establish a mathematical prediction model for bamboo introduction. The results showed that the low-temperature resistance of clustered bamboos was generally lower than that of the scattered bamboos. The decreased temperature led to the constant decrease of net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate, but the increase of soluble sugar content in all bamboo species. There was no dormancy for all bamboo species in winter. The temperate bamboos showed lower photosynthesis as compared to tropical bamboos in winter. The leaf shape of bamboos was closely related to their distribution. A total of 13 leaf indicators were screened and more suitable to estimate the low-temperature tolerant abilities of bamboos and to predict their distribution. The MNLR (multiple nonlinear regression) mathematical model showed the highest fitting degree and the optimal prediction ability in the potential northernmost introduction range of bamboos. This study lay a foundation for bamboo introduction, and could also reduce the economic losses caused by the wrong introduction.

KEYWORDS

bamboo leaves, overwintering performance, distribution area, low-temperature tolerance, mathematical prediction model, introduction