

survival rate of 94%; Mode II had an average of 45 survivors, with a survival rate of 90%; and Mode III had an average of 35 survivors, with a survival rate of 70%.

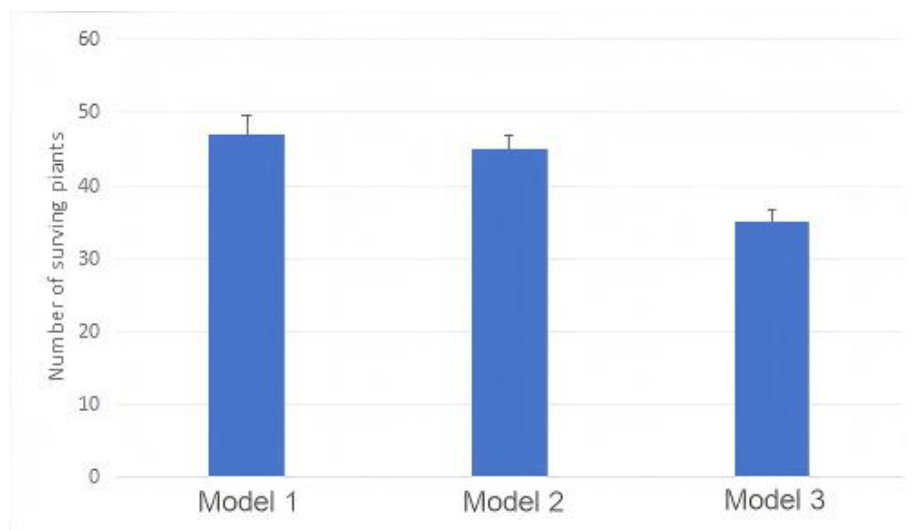


Figure 1 Survival rate under different nursery modes

The contingency table chi-square test indicated significant differences in survival rates among nursery modes ( $\chi^2=12.74$ ,  $df=2$ ,  $p=0.0017$ ). Pairwise comparisons showed that the difference between Mode I and Mode III was significant (Fisher's exact test,  $p<0.01$ ). The difference between Mode II and Mode III reached significance before correction ( $p\approx 0.02$ ) but was not significant after Bonferroni adjustment. No significant difference was detected between Mode I and Mode II ( $p>0.05$ ).

Relative risk (RR) analysis showed that, compared with Mode III, both Mode I and Mode II had RR values greater than 1, with 95% confidence intervals not crossing 1. Overall, container-based nursery modes exhibited approximately a 20-percentage-point higher survival rate than direct field cutting.

### 3.2 Effects of Canopy Closure Gradient on Establishment Survival

The establishment survival of *T. hemsleyanum* under different forest stand conditions is shown in Figure 2. Each plot included 100 transplanted individuals. In the canopy closure 0.6 stand (*Cunninghamia lanceolata* plantation), the average number of surviving plants was 85 (85% survival); in the 0.5 closure stand (Moso bamboo forest), 60 plants survived (60%); in the 0.8 closure stand (natural broadleaf forest), 75 plants survived (75%); and in the 0.7 closure stand (*Metasequoia glyptostroboides*, biodegradable planting bags), 95 plants survived (95%).

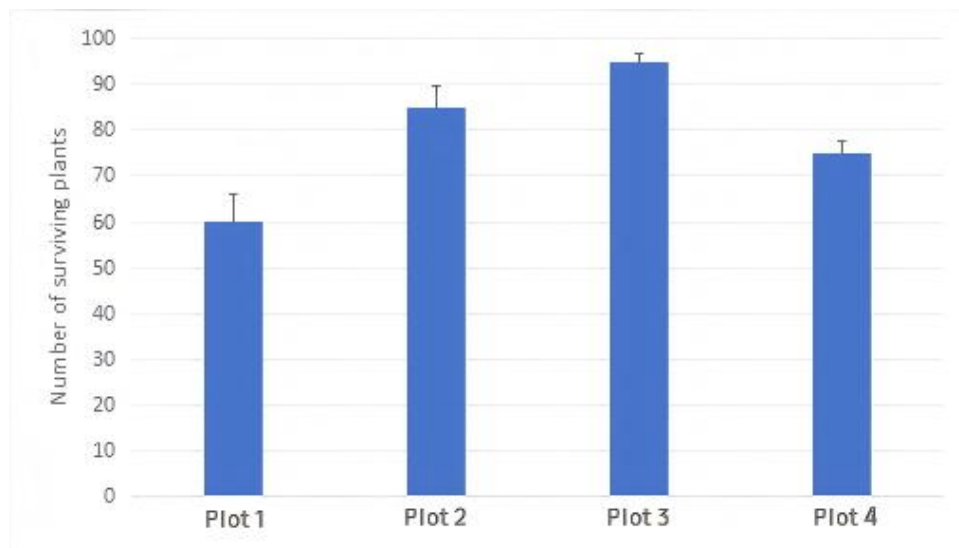


Figure 2 Establishment survival rate under different canopy closure levels