

唐家河大熊猫种群生存力分析

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摘要:唐家河大熊猫是一个包括 3 个亚种群的异质种群。借助于漩涡模型(vortex 8.21),对唐家河大熊猫未来 100a 内的种群动态进行了模拟,并分析了不同因子对该种群命运的影响。结果表明,在不考虑近亲繁殖、灾害等因素的情况下,该种群 100a 内在总体上保持稳定,并略有增长,但种群基因杂合率下降,累积绝灭率增加,尤以落衣沟亚种群为最。提高环境容纳量、补充外来个体等措施能在不同程度上有利于该种群的长期存活,而近亲繁殖、灾害等因素则大大加速了种群的灭绝步伐。另外,成功的迁移扩散有利于异质种群的稳定与发展,否则对数量稀少的大熊猫种群有害无益。最后提出了针对性的保护与管理建议。

关键词:大熊猫;种群生存力分析;异质种群;亚种群;唐家河保护区

A Analysis on Population Viability for Giant Panda in Tangjiahe

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Abstract: Life table analyses, which are based on population age-structure, can yield average long-term projections of population growth or decline, but can't reveal the fluctuation in population size that results from stochastic perturbations. The stochastic perturbations can be classified into four kinds: demographic stochasticity, environmental stochasticity, natural catastrophes and genetic stochasticity. When a population is small and isolated from other populations, which belong to the same species, these random fluctuations can lead to extinction even though populations have positive population growth on average. Population viability analysis (PVA) is a quickly developing tool for evaluating the probability of extinction and loss of variation on populations. It also provides a quantitative summary of the conservation status of populations and permits evaluation of the effects of different management recommendations on long-term survival of the population. Up to now, population viability analysis has become a central issue of conservation biology. Of all the tools and techniques of population viability analysis, Vortex model, as a computer simulation tool for wildlife population viability assessment, has been used extensively on some endangered species management and conservation.

The giant panda is a rare and native animal of China. Now it only can be found in Sichuan, Gansu and Shaanxi provinces of China and with a population number of about 1000. It has been endangered because of habitat fragmentation, bamboo die-off, diseases and environmental variation and so on. Today it is listed as Category I species in the National Protected Animal List in China and also listed by Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) as Appendix I species. Up to now, more than thirty natural reserves have been established for the giant panda by the government of China, including Tangjiahe

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Natural Reserve.

Tangjiahe Natural Reserve is located in Minshan Mountains, which are the primary homeland of the giant panda in China. Since the establishment of Tangjiahe Natural Reserve in 1978, the residents, who lived there generation by generation, have emigrated for the conservation of the giant panda under the force of the local government. Now it remains natural and completely closed for the giant pandas living in it. Based on some relevant researches, the giant panda population in Tangjiahe Natural Reserve is a metapopulation with a population number of 47, including Hongshihe, Motianling and Luoyigou subpopulations. The three subpopulations respectively consist of 31, 20 and 10 giant pandas, which migrate from one subpopulation to another, especially for juvenile pandas. Normally, the breeding age of pandas in the wild is 7 years for females and 8 years for males. Sex ratios are 1:1 and maximum reproductive age is 20 years. Females produce at best 1 litter/year with a maximum of 2 offspring. Each year 37.5% of females produce no offspring, 58.3% of females produce 1 offspring and 4.2% of females produce 2 offspring. For giant panda, the type of mating system is polygamous. Age-specific mortality of wild giant pandas is estimated mainly based on the life table developed first by Wei *et al.*, and other main values for population viability analysis for giant pandas in Tangjiahe Natural Reserve are cited from relevant documents published.

Vortex software (Version 8.21) is adopted here to model the dynamics of giant panda population in Tangjiahe Natural Reserve. The results show that with no inbreeding depression and no catastrophes, the population is stable in the total, even with a small trend of increasing for next 100 years. The Vortex also calculated deterministic population growth rates and estimated the generation length. The Net reproductive rate, the Instantaneous rate of increase and the Finite rate of increase respectively are 1.049, 0.004 and 1.004. The mean generation length for females is 11.29 years and that is 11.97 years for males. However, as the time goes by, the rate of heterozygosity will decrease and the calculated probability of extinction will go up, especially for Luoyigou subpopulation, which is the smallest one among the three subpopulations.

Many factors, such as inbreeding depression, catastrophes, migration, capacity and outer supplement as well, which may produce great influences on the population dynamics for the giant panda in Tangjiahe Natural Reserve, are modeled, too. The results indicate that inbreeding will reduce survival and reproduction of the giant panda, successful migration will do good to the stability and development of the metapopulation, carrying capacity greatly affect the population dynamics and catastrophes, including bamboo die-off, fire and flood *et al.*, will fasten the decline of the metapopulation in some degree. In recent years, great progress has been made in reproduction of captive giant pandas and it is possible that some pandas will be set free and go back to their natural habitat in the future. The results show that outer supplement will be advantageous to the long-term persistence of wild giant panda population, which mainly depends on the number, sex ratio of giant pandas to supplement.

Based on above results, some conservative suggestions for the giant pandas have been put forward in the end. Since there ever was a flood in Tangjiahe Natural Reserve in 1992 and the habitat of giant pandas was destroyed severely, it is very important for destroyed habitat to be recovered. One of the feasible measures, which should be taken nowadays, is to strengthen and improve "corridor belts" between the three subpopulations, which connect these subpopulations to form a much bigger metapopulation. Other measures should be considered to take, including the stop of artificial forest fires, hunt and traps as well. To make it as soon as possible that people return captive giant pandas back to wild population, it is also necessary to put more efforts into improving and strengthening the management and reproduction of

captive giant pandas.

Key words: *Ailuropoda melanoleuca* (giant panda); population viability analysis; metapopulation; subpopulation; Tangjiahe Natural Reserve

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大熊猫(*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*)是我国特产的古老珍稀兽类,其未来命运一直备受世人关注。随着保护生物学概念逐渐引入我国^[1],已有人采取种群生存力分析的一些原理和方法,对不同山系大熊猫种群的未来发展进行预测^[2-5]。由于大熊猫种群参数在各山系间存在一定的差异,不同学者对有关种群参数的估算方法又不一致,因而所得到的研究结果也有所不同。本文根据近年来对唐家河大熊猫种群调查研究的结果^[6,7],同时参考已发表的一些大熊猫种群参数,采用漩涡模型(Version 8.21)对该地大熊猫种群的动态及其影响因素进行了模拟与初步分析。唐家河自然保护区作为我国唯一没有居民居住的封闭式保护区,进行该地大熊猫种群未来命运的研究对探讨自然状态下大熊猫种群的动态发展机制大有裨益,同时也能为大熊猫保护、管理等诸多方面提供借鉴。

1 唐家河大熊猫种群参数估算

唐家河大熊猫种群是大熊猫岷山群体的一部分,北与甘肃文县大熊猫群体相连,西南面与平武县大熊猫群体沟通。在大熊猫社群中,最强壮的雄性个体享有交配优先权,占有社群小组内的雌体,其它成年雄体也可获得交配机会^[8]。在漩涡模型模拟种群近交衰退的两个模块中,一般认为杂种优势模型较隐性致死模型更符合大熊猫生物学特征。

1.1 唐家河大熊猫种群组成及各亚种群间的迁移扩散情况

1998年5~7月欧维富等^[6]采用路线调查与DNA指纹、PCR技术相结合的方法对该地大熊猫种群数量进行了调查,结果为37只。由于未收集到大熊猫幼仔的粪便,因此最后得到的数量明显偏小。1999年10~11月,全国第3次大熊猫普查在该地的调查结果为61只,其中幼仔占23.7%,约14只^[7](文中的模拟依照此数据进行)。参照上述调查对该地大熊猫分布格局的研究,唐家河大熊猫可以看作是由洪石河、摩天岭和落衣沟3个亚种群构成的一个异质种群,各亚种群可依据其栖息地面积的大小进行粗略估计,即洪石河31只,幼仔(0~1.5岁)7只;摩天岭20只,5只幼仔;落衣沟10只,幼仔2只。鉴于大熊猫幼仔在成长过程中有外迁行为,在假定亚种群内所有性未成熟个体均要外迁的情况下,各亚种群之间及与外部种群之间的迁移扩散情况估计如图1所示。

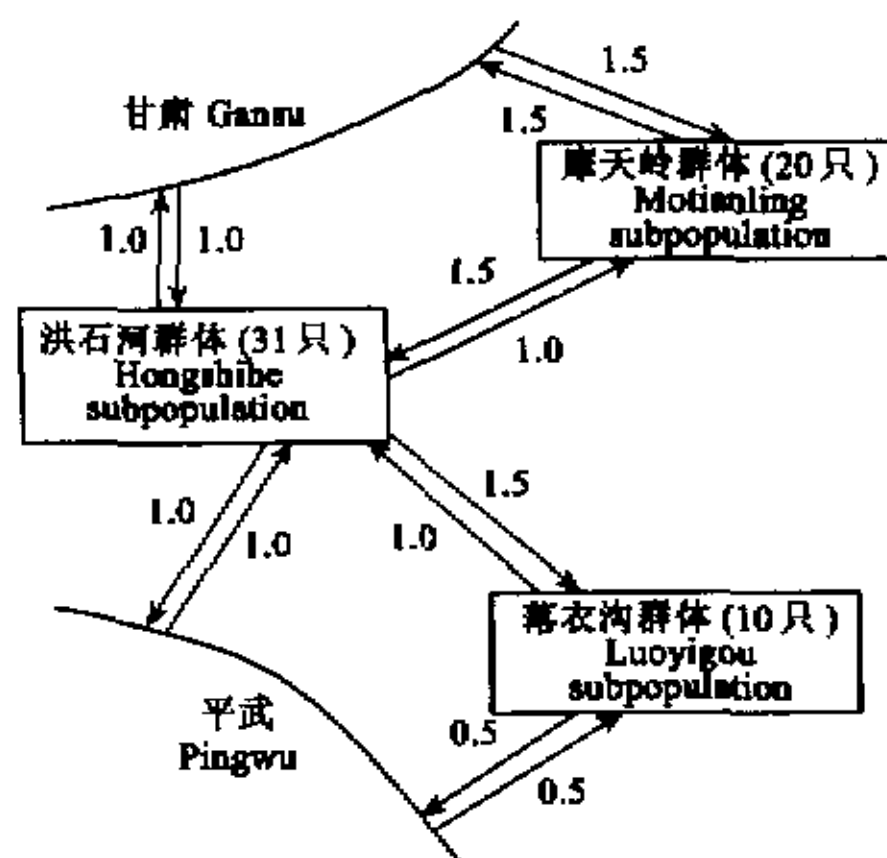


图1 唐家河大熊猫的迁移扩散情况
Fig. 1 Migration of giant pandas in Tangjiahe

1.2 唐家河大熊猫种群繁殖参数

根据对卧龙“五一棚”野生大熊猫繁殖的研究结果,四川野生大熊猫雄体初始繁殖年龄平均为8岁,雌体平均为7岁,20岁时繁殖基本停止,年繁殖率为62.5%,其中单胞胎为58.33%,双胞胎为4.17%^[9]。

1.3 唐家河大熊猫的死亡率

野生大熊猫各年龄阶段的死亡率比较难以估计,普遍采用的是魏辅文等经改进后的野生大熊猫生命表中的数据。根据生活在同一生境中相似物种的经验值尚可拟定一个比较合乎情理的野生大熊猫各年龄阶段死亡率的标准差,如表1所示。

2 唐家河大熊猫种群的动态

模拟结果表明,唐家河大熊猫种群在比较理想的条件下(没有近亲繁殖、没有灾害影响等),内禀增长率 $r=0.004$,周限增长率 $\lambda=1.004$,净生殖率 $R_0=1.049$,雌体的平均世代时间为 $T=11.29a$,雄性的平均世代时间为 $T=11.97a$,即平均 11~12a 左右种群基因更换 1 次。图 2 的模拟结果显示唐家河大熊猫未来 100a 内总体上大致稳定,并略有增长。对唐家河大熊猫异质种群及各亚种群基因杂合率变化模拟结果显示(图 3),以个体数量最少的落衣沟亚种群的基因杂合率损失最大,达 30.4% ($SD=0.129$),异质种群的基基因杂合率损失较小,为 21.9% ($SD=0.139$)。从近亲繁殖系数曲线(图 3)可以看出,各群体随着时间的推移近亲繁殖程度逐渐加。在累积绝灭率变化上,各群体随时间的推移累积绝灭率也不断增加,尤以落衣沟亚种群增加的幅度最大,表明 100 a 后其灭绝的可能性最高(图 4)。

3 影响唐家河大熊猫种群动态的主要因子

影响大熊猫种群未来命运的因素是多方面的,包括食物、天敌、环境波动、灾害、近亲繁殖等诸多方面。限于目前的研究情况,仅从近亲繁殖、迁移扩散、环境容纳量、环境波动、灾害及可能的外来补充等几个方面探讨其对唐家河大熊猫的影响。

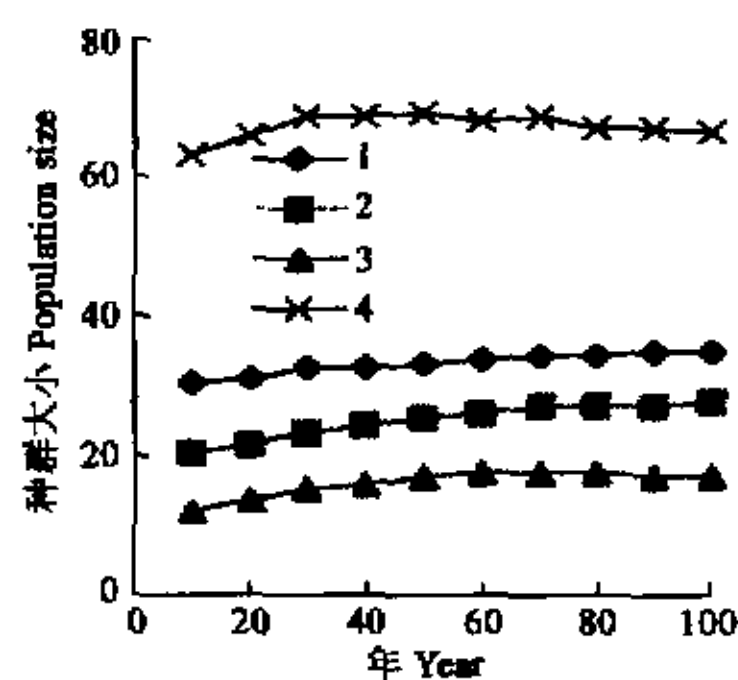


图 2 唐家河大熊猫种群及亚种群的数量动态

Fig. 2 Dynamics of the metapopulation and the subpopulations of giant pandas in Tangjiahe for next 100 years

曲线 1、2、3、4 分别代表红石河、摩天岭、落衣沟亚种群及异质种群在未来 100a 的数量动态 Curves 1, 2, 3 and 4 respectively represent the Hongshihe, the Motianling and the Luoyigou subpopulation and the metapopulation

性非常大时。为便于量化比较上述各种因子对种群大小的影响幅度,这里引入一灵敏度指数:

$$S = (\Delta N/N) / (\Delta P/P)$$

式中, $\Delta P/P$ 是参数的变化率, $\Delta N/N$ 是种群大小的变化率。对各种因子对种群动态影响的灵敏度指数检测如表 2 所示。

表 1 大熊猫各年龄阶段的死亡率

Table 1 Age-specific mortality of wild giant pandas

年龄	雌性	标准差	雄性	标准差
Age	Female	SD	Male	SD
0~1	40.00	10.0	41.00	10.0
1~2	9.67	3.0	9.67	3.0
2~3	3.14	2.0	3.14	2.0
3~4	1.52	1.0	1.52	1.0
4~5	1.55	1.0	1.55	1.0
5~6	1.57	1.0	1.57	1.0
6~7	1.60	1.0	1.60	1.0
7~8			3.45	2.0
成年 Adult	13.33	3.0	14.16	3.0

表中数据均来源于《大熊猫保护的评估及研究技术讨论会报告》(内部资料), 1999 Data in above table came from "Report on the discussion meeting of conservation evaluation and research techniques for the giant panda" (unpublished, 1999)

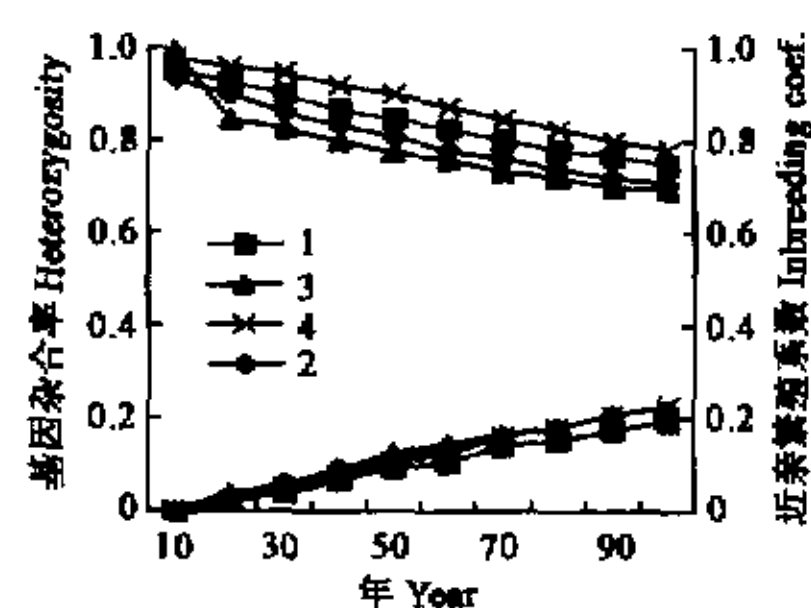


图 3 唐家河大熊猫种群及各亚种群基因杂合率和近亲繁殖系数变化

Fig. 3 Variation of heterozygosity and inbreeding coefficients of the metapopulation and the subpopulations in Tangjiahe

曲线 1、2、3、4 代表的群体与图 2 同 Curves 1, 2, 3 and 4 represent are the same as what in Fig. 2

检测种群对不同参数的敏感程度非常重要,尤其是野外研究中一些参数由于各方面因素的影响不确定性

3.1 近亲繁殖对种群动态的影响

对生境斑块化的小种群而言,近亲繁殖往往是影响种群未来命运的一个重要因素。本文模拟了唐家河大熊猫在近亲繁殖致死等价系数为 3.14 和 1.57(图 5 曲线 2、3)时的发展趋势,结果表明近亲繁殖对该地大熊猫种群的影响比较明显,随近亲繁殖程度的加深,种群的衰落速度加快。

3.2 迁移扩散对种群未来动态的影响

一般认为各亚种群间存在的迁移扩散能增加异质种群的稳定性,延长异质种群的存活时间,即使是暂时存在的亚种群,也能延长异质种群和其它亚种群的存活时间^[10]。在 80% 迁移成功率的情况下,图 5 曲线 4 和曲线 1 分别模拟了没有迁移扩散和正常迁移扩散下的种群发展,结果表明迁移扩散反而加速了异质种群的衰落步伐。与之相对的是,在 100% 迁移成功率的情况下,亚种群间个体的交换愈频繁,则异质种群的稳定性愈得以提高,衰落的速度也从而减慢(图 5 曲线 5)。

3.3 环境容纳量的大小变化对唐家河大熊猫的影响

环境容纳量的大小是影响种群动态变化的一个重要因素^[11]。据 1986 年南充师范学院的调查^[12],唐家河大熊猫取食竹林面积为 82.36 km²。1992 年该地发生特大洪水灾害,大熊猫的栖息地减少了 30%,以此估计大熊猫取食竹林面积的损失,大熊猫取食的竹林面积仅存约 57.65 km²。以大熊猫的最大容纳密度 3.03 只/km²^[13]作估计,唐家河大熊猫的环境容纳量为 175 只。此外还模拟了唐家河大熊猫环境容纳量在增加 1 倍(即 350 只)和减少一半(即 88 只)两种情况下的种群动态变化(图 5 曲线 6 和曲线 7),结果表明尽管目前唐家河大熊猫数量尚未达到环境容纳量,但种群的未来发展仍表现出对环境容纳量的高度敏感性,在增加一倍容纳量的情况下,该种群在 100a 后为 85.27 只;而减少一半,种群数量在 100a 后减少为 34.67 只。

表 2 影响种群动态的不同因子的灵敏度指数

Table 2 Sensitive indexes of different factors affecting the dynamics of the population

因子类型 Types of factors		种群大小变化率 $\Delta N/N$ Rate of variation of population size	参数变化率 $\Delta P/P$ Rate of variation of parameters	灵敏度指数 S Sensitive index
①致死等价系数 Lethal equivalent	3.14	-0.5510		-0.5510*
	1.57	-0.3144		-0.3144*
②迁移扩散率 Rate of migration				
a. 80% 成功 80% successful	无迁移 No migration	0.02593		0.02593*
b. 100% 成功 100% successful		0.1520		0.1520*
③环境容纳量 Carrying capacity	增倍 Double	0.3039	1	0.30390
	减半 Half	-0.5256	-0.5	1.05120
④环境波动 Environmental variance)	增倍 Double	0.2526	1	0.25260
	减半 Half	-0.07418	-0.5	0.1484
⑤灾害 Catastrophe	竹子开花 Bamboo blooming	-0.08836		-0.08836*
	火灾 Fire	-0.3134		-0.3134*
	水灾 Flood	-0.1774		-0.1774*
	以上综合 Above all	-0.4443		-0.4443*
⑥外来补充 Outer supplement	每 20 年 1♀1♂ ^①	0.3375		0.3375*
	每 20 年 2♀2♂ ^②	0.6775		0.6775*
	每 20 年 2♀ ^③	0.6103		0.6103*

①1♀1♂ every 20 years ②2♀2♂ every 20 years ③2♀ every 20 years; * 敏感系数由种群变化率直接得来 Sensitive index came directly from the rate of variation of population size.

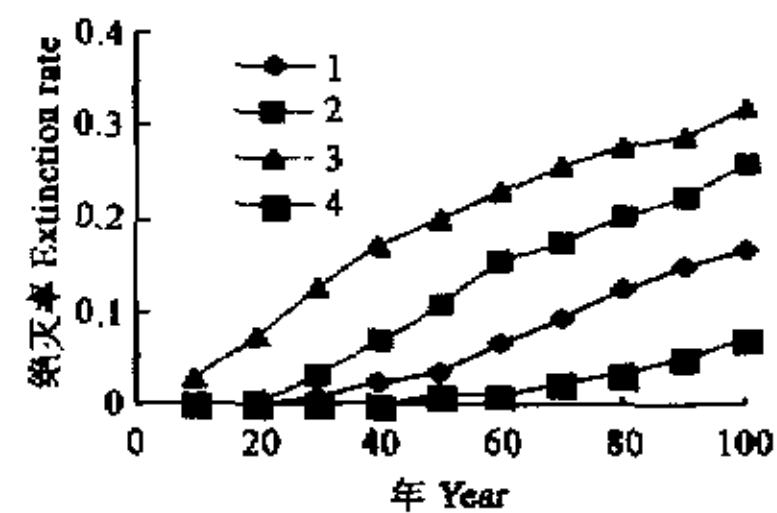


图 4 唐家河大熊猫异质种群及各亚种群未来的绝灭率

Fig. 4 Probabilities of extinction of the metapopulation and the subpopulations in Tangjiahe

曲线 1、2、3、4 代表的群体与图 2 同 Curves 1、2、3 and 4 represent are the same as what in Fig. 2

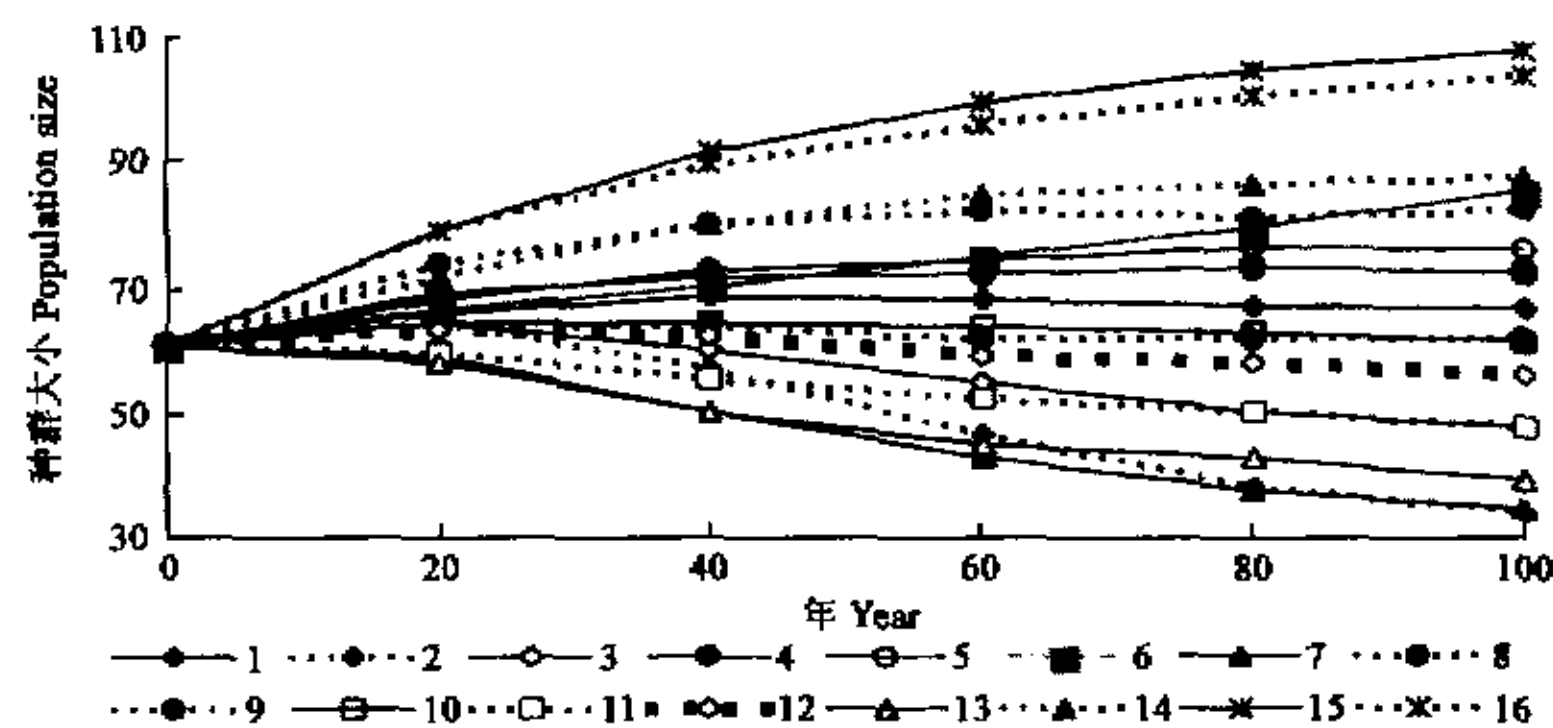


图 5 不同因子影响下唐家河大熊猫种群动态

Fig. 5 Population dynamics of giant pandas in Tangjiahe affected by different factors

曲线 1 代表种群在没有近亲繁殖、没有灾害影响及迁移成功率为 80% 情况下的动态变化,其余曲线均相对于曲线 1 在某些参数上作了不同的调整。曲线 2,3 分别表示致死当量为 3.14 和 1.57 时的种群变化,曲线 4,5 分别表示在 80% 迁移成功率下无迁移扩散和 100% 迁移成功率下正常迁移扩散时的种群动态,曲线 6,7 分别表示环境容纳量增倍和减半情况下的种群动态,曲线 8,9 分别代表环境方差增倍和减半情况下的种群动态,曲线 10,11,12,13 分别代表竹子开花、火灾、水灾以及上述因子综合作用下的种群动态,曲线 14,15 和 16 分别代表每 20 年向各亚种群补充 1 雄 1 雌、2 雄 2 雌和 2 雌情况下的种群动态。Curve 1 represents the dynamics of Tangjiahe metapopulation without inbreeding depression, catastrophes and with 80% of successful migration. The other curves are all relative to the curve 1 with adjusted parameters. Curves 2 and 3 respectively represent the population dynamics with lethal equivalents of 3.14 and 1.57. With 80% of successful migration, curve 4 represent the population dynamics with no migration and with 100% of successful migration, curve 5 represent the population dynamics with normal migration rate. Curves 6 and 7 represent the dynamics with double and half carrying capacity respectively. Curves 8 and 9 represent the dynamics with double and half environmental deviations respectively. Curves 10,11,12 and 13 respectively represent the population dynamics affected by bamboo blooming, fire, flood and above all. Curves 14,15 and 16 respectively represent the population dynamics supplied with 1 ♂ 1 ♀, 2 ♂ 2 ♀, 2 ♀ every twenty years.

3.4 唐家河大熊猫在不同环境波动下的命运

大熊猫生活环境比较稳定,食性单一,繁殖率低,在身体结构、生理功能以及生态习性等方面高度特化,是比较典型的 K-选择物种。从图 5(曲线 8 和曲线 9)可以看出,该物种对环境的随机波动较为敏感,外界环境的起伏变化直接影响着大熊猫种群出生率、死亡率等的高低,并进而对大熊猫种群未来产生影响。

3.5 灾害对种群未来动态的影响

灾害是环境条件的极端变化。在影响大熊猫的灾害因子中,竹子开花研究较多。森林火灾显然也危及到大熊猫个体的安危。1992 年唐家河遭受特大洪水袭击,灾后发现被冲走的大熊猫尸体 1 具,急救大熊猫 3 只。由于对众多灾害因子缺乏系统研究,本文仅模拟了上述 3 种因子对该地大熊猫种群未来发展的影响,其影响程度估计如表 3 所示。从图 5(曲线 10~12)可看出,各种灾害因子对唐家河大熊猫种群均产生一定程度的影响,尤其在上述各种灾害因子综合发生(曲线 13)的情况下,大熊猫种群衰落速度急剧加快,100a 后的平均种群大小仅为 39.63 只($SD=17.16$)。

表 3 竹子开花、火灾和水灾对唐家河大熊猫的影响

Table 3 Catastrophes on giant panda in Tangjiahe

灾害 Catastrophes	发生频率(%) Frequency	繁殖失败率(%) Unsuccessful mortality	死亡率(%) Reproduction
竹子开花 Bamboo blooming	1.67	15	10
火灾 Fire	3.33	12	12
水灾 Flood	2.00	10	6

3.6 可能的外来补充对种群未来的影响

近年来,圈养大熊猫人工饲养繁殖取得很大进步,如2000年卧龙自然保护区共繁殖大熊猫6胎9仔存活8仔,打破了该地1999年刚创造的4胎8仔存活7仔的世界记录。据统计,目前全国圈养大熊猫年繁殖幼仔并存活约20只,几年后可望建立达100只左右的饲养群体,经逐步野化可放归野外,以复壮各濒危野生种群。图5曲线14、15和16模拟了这种可能的外来补充对该地大熊猫种群未来的影响。曲线14模拟的是从现在起100a内,每隔20a分别向各亚种群补充性成熟前雌雄个体各1只,曲线15模拟的是在相同条件下补充雌雄个体各2只,曲线16模拟的是补充2只雌性个体的情况。结果表明,外来补充对该地大熊猫种群未来发展影响显著,其中补充雌性个体较补充相同数量的雌雄个体各一半效果更好,补充的个体多较补充的个体少效果好。

4 讨论

对于唐家河大熊猫种群而言,在没有近亲繁殖和灾害影响的情况下种群的内在增长率 $r > 0$,种群数量在100a内保持稳定,并略有增长,这表明种群有潜在的增长趋势。在加入近交衰退因素的情况下,种群的衰落速度加快。事实上,唐家河大熊猫种群内部近亲繁殖是比较严重的,如据冯文和等^[7]在该地的研究结果,在 F_2 代10仔中有7仔是明显近亲繁殖的后代。对于小种群而言,一般认为来自种群统计学、环境、灾害和遗传等方面的随机性是影响种群命运的重要因素^[1]。图4中模拟的几个群体除了数量不同,其它参数都一样,显然,小种群面临的较大的遗传漂变率和来自种群统计学的随机性是导致落衣沟亚种群灭绝率更高的主要原因。比较还发现,通过Vortex软件模拟所得到的大熊猫的内在增长率较魏辅文等通过静态生命表所得到的数值^[14]为低,造成这种现象的原因可能与某些种群参数估计上的差异有关,同时可能与静态生命表本身的缺陷有关,这与张先锋等对采用Vortex对长江江豚(*Neophocaena phocaenoides asiaorientalis*)进行种群生存力所发现的情况一致^[15]。环境容纳量的增加有利于大熊猫种群维持一定水平的遗传多样性,并适应环境的随机变化,是保证种群长期存活的积极因素。亚种群间的个体交流能在一定程度上防止内部的近亲繁殖,促使各亚种群维持一定的基因杂合度^[16](图6曲线5),但由于大熊猫种群数量太低,在个体迁移扩散过程中发生的任何意外均可能使该过程反而对种群产生更大的负作用(图6曲线1和曲线4)。一般来说,外来个体的补充不仅直接提高了种群数量,有效地降低了种群统计学、环境波动等随机因素的影响,而且外来个体的加入也丰富了种群的遗传组成,提高了基因杂合率(图6曲线6~曲线8),有利于种群适应各种环境的变化,显示其对诸如唐家河这样濒危的大熊猫种群的复壮有显著效果(表3)。由于大熊猫是一夫多妻的繁殖体系,

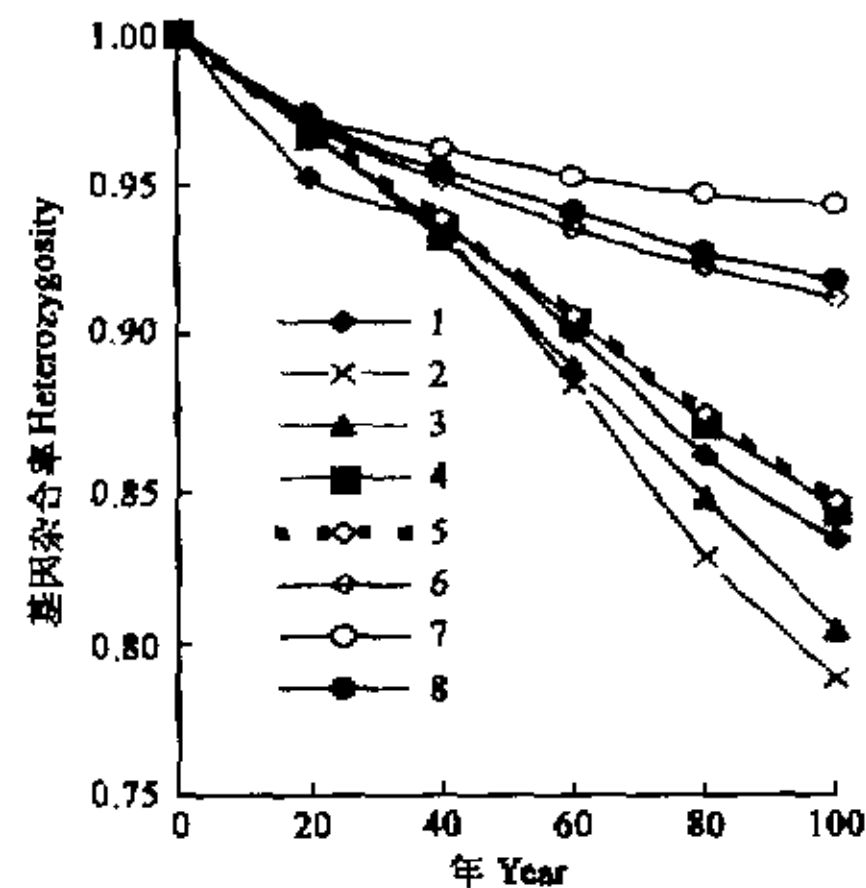


图6 不同因子影响下种群基因杂合率变化

Fig. 6 Variation of gene heterozygosity affected by different factors

曲线1表示在没有近亲繁殖、没有灾害及80%迁移成功率下的动态,曲线2、3分别表示近亲致死系数为3.14和1.57时的变化,曲线4、5代表80%迁移成功率下没有迁移和100%迁移成功率下正常迁移扩散时的动态,曲线6、7、8分别代表每20年补充1♀1♂、2♀2♂和2♀时的动态。Curve 1 shows the heterozygosity dynamics with no inbreeding depression, no catastrophes and 80% of successful migration. Curves 2 and 3 respectively show the heterozygosity dynamics with lethal equivalents 3.14 and 1.57. Curve 4 shows the heterozygosity dynamics with no migration and with 80% of successful migration. With 100% of successful migration curve 5 shows the heterozygosity dynamics with normal migration. Curves 6, 7 and 8 respectively show the heterozygosity dynamics with outer supplements of 1♀1♂, 2♀2♂ and 2♀ every twenty years.

只要种群中有一适龄雄体存在,雌雄总可能成功地繁殖。由于参加繁殖的雌性个体数在很大程度上决定了每年的产仔数量,因此在同样条件下每隔 20a 向唐家河大熊猫种群补充 2 只雌体较补充 1 雄 1 雌对复壮种群效果更好。

尽管大熊猫生活环境较为稳定,但环境的随机波动仍对种群的未来发展产生一定的影响,尤其是在各种灾害因子的影响下。图 5(曲线 10~曲线 13)和表 3 显示了各种灾害因子对唐家河大熊猫种群的负面影响,它们的综合作用对种群的负作用更甚。文中仅仅模拟了 3 种影响唐家河大熊猫的灾害因子,事实上影响大熊猫命运的灾害因子是多种多样的,在所有这些灾害因子的影响下,唐家河大熊猫的未来命运将比模拟的结果更为严峻。另外,模拟结果显示竹子开花对唐家河大熊猫种群的负面影响并不十分严重,敏感指数仅为 $S = -0.08836$,这与以往的观察结果似乎有些差距,比如 20 世纪 70 年代峨眉山系竹子大面积开花,死亡的大熊猫至少达 138 只^[1]。导致这种差距的原因可能与参数的估计有关,但必须注意到,野外发现的死亡大熊猫显然不一定都是由竹子开花造成,如冯文和等在 1982~1992 年大熊猫主食竹类开花期间曾解剖了 52 具大熊猫尸体,其中天灾(竹子开花)致死的仅占 9.6%^[7]。

5 保护与管理措施建议

在前文讨论的基础上,为使唐家河保护区内的大熊猫得以持续生存与发展,提出如下的保护与管理措施:

(1)1992 年唐家河发生的洪水灾害对大熊猫栖息地破坏较大,尤其是红石河、石桥河等地的河谷两岸。由于环境容纳量的大小对种群动态有明显影响,建议有关部门立即组织力量对该保护区内大熊猫栖息地现状进行全面调查,在合理论证的基础上可考虑恢复大熊猫被破坏的栖息地。在人工恢复竹林上应避免竹种单一,应结合该地具体的生态环境种植不同的竹种,以降低竹子开花的影响。还应组织力量积极扑灭洪石河一带虫灾的影响^[6]。

(2)恢复栖息地可能是一个相对长期、艰巨的过程,维持各栖息地现状、加强各栖息地的联系也许更为现实而有效。应从数量和质量两个方面加强各亚种群之间“走廊带”的建设,利用“走廊”将分散的栖息地连接起来,形成一个较大的种群,是减少绝灭可能性的捷径。但尤其应保证“走廊带”的质量,否则,迁移对种群数量极小的大熊猫来说只能适得其反。

(3)唐家河大熊猫 3 个亚种群的数量均比较少,尤其是落衣沟大熊猫群体,其与摩天岭大熊猫群体已失去联系,与红石河以及与平武大熊猫的联系也因人为活动的影响而被削弱。在数量日趋减少、与外来交换日趋困难的情况下,适当的时候可人为捕捉交换以减弱近交衰退的影响,在极端的情况下可考虑迁出该孤立的小群体而融入其它较大的群体中。

(4)加强环境监测,及时了解大熊猫栖息地状况及种群动态;深入持久的开展大熊猫种群、群落及行为等诸多方面的研究工作。应加强有关灾害因子对大熊猫未来命运影响的研究工作并积极采取防范措施,以提高大熊猫种群对环境变化的应变能力,并坚决杜绝套猎、人为火灾等人为灾害的发生。

(5)进一步加快人工饲养繁殖大熊猫的研究步伐,逐步建立有一定规模的人工繁殖种群。应大力加强从大熊猫幼仔时期就开始的人工野化工作,以期早日将圈养大熊猫放归野外,从而复壮野生种群。

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