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东灵山地区大步甲属物种分布和季节变化的 多样性格局

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摘要:针对东灵山地区的 11 种不同生境,利用巴氏罐诱法研究大步甲属(Carabus)种类多样性及其变化与生境的关系,结

复将对物种多样性保护具有重要意义。

关键词:东灵山;大步甲属;栖息地分布;季节变化;多样性

果表明:(1)本地区有大步甲 10 种,其中 C. manifestus Kraatz 和 C. crassesculptus Kraatz 为优势种,占总数的 70.8%,与

Beetles in Dongling Mountain Region Near Beijing

C. smaragdinus Fischer、C. vladimirskyi Dejean 和 C. sculptipennis Chaudoir 一起构成本地区的常见种;(2)从物种丰富

度和数量看,由高到低依次为小龙门林区(以森林为主)、梨园岭退耕区(以灌丛和萌生丛为主)、东灵山主峰区(高海拔,

亚高山植物);物种多样性指数(H*)由高到低依次为梨园岭退耕区、小龙门林区、东灵山主峰区;均匀度指数值(E)梨园

岭退耕区最高,其次为东灵山主峰区,再次为小龙门地区;(3)利用物种的发生与频度数据,对 11 种不同生境进行栖息地

相似性聚类分析,发现东灵山主峰区的3种生境可归为一类,小龙门林区5种生境可归为另一类,梨园岭退耕区的辽东栎

萌生丛单独为一类,梨园岭退耕区的山杏和荆条灌丛构成一类,这反映了大步甲属种类分布的地域及生境特点,特别是

生境内的湿度、温度和地表覆盖层等特点;(4)通过物种间的相关分析看出:C. smaragdinus 和 C. granulatus 呈显著的正 相关关系,反映了它们对退耕区的选择倾向;C. crassesculptus、C. canaliculatus、C. manifestus 和 Carabus sp. 之间,虽然 后两种间未达到显著性,但彼此呈正相关关系,反映了这些物种对森林生境选择倾向:(5)大步甲成虫的季节性活动主要

在 $4\sim9$ 月份间,高峰期集中在 $6\sim8$ 份月,各物种在生境内有不同的季节变化趋势,与该地区季节性气候变化一致。研究 表明,大步甲物种分布受生境内的湿度、温度、地表覆盖层等环境因素影响,物种多样性与生境受干扰程度有关,生态恢

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Abstract: The beetle genus Carabus is incapable of flying because of no hindwings. Its distributions are limited and show close relation to certain habitats. We investigate the species distribution and abundance

of this genus and use them as indicators in monitoring environmental changes, to see how these changes would affect spatial distribution patterns and local biodiversity in a more general sense. This study was

conducted in Dongling Mountain region (39°48' \sim 40°02' N, 115°24' \sim 115°36' E), about 114 km west to Beijing, China. Three sites were selected to represent three different tendencies of ecological changes in

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this region. The first was Xiaolongmen, a lower-mountain area covered with well-protected woods, where

5 habitats were surveyed, i. e. mixed deciduous broad-leaved forest, *Pinus tabulaeformis* plantation, *Juglans mandshurica* forest, *Quercus liaotungensis* forest, and *Larix principis-rupprechtii* plantation. The second was Liyuanling, an area of farmlands abandoned 5 years ago and interspersed with small hills, where 3 habitats were surveyed, i. e. *Vitex negundo* var. *heterophylla* shrubs, *Prunus armeniaca* var. *ansu* shrubs, and *Q. liaotungensis* coppices. The third was an area near the top of Dongling Mountain, where 3 habitats were surveyed, i. e. *Betula costata* forest, *Caragana jubata* shrubs and meadows. Pitfall trapping was employed in the study. Field collections were done regularly, one time each month from April through

October in the years of 1998 to 2000. In total, 10 species of Carabus were recorded. Of all collected specimens, C. manifestus Kraatz took 45. 2% and C. crassesculptus Kraatz 25. 6%; both were considered as the most abundant species in this region. C. smaragdinus Fischer, C. vladimirskyi Dejean and C. sculptipennis Chaudoir each accounted for $5\% \sim 7\%$ of total specimens; they were the commonly occurred species in this region. Five other species, C. sui Imura et Zhou, C. granulatus Linné, C. canaliculatus Adams, C. brandti Faldermann and C. sp., each accounted for $1\%\sim4\%$ of total specimens and were relatively rare. With respect to species number and their abundance, habitats at Xiaolongmen were shown to be higher than those at Liyuanling, and the mountain top habitats were the lowest. Habitats at Liyuanling exhibited the highest values of species diversity (H') and the mountain top habitats the lowest. For evenness, habitats at Liyuanling were also the highest among the three sites, and habitats at Xiaolongmen showed the lowest values. Clustering the data of species occurrence, that is, $0 \sim 1$ data matrix, we found that the 11 selected habitats could be categorized into two groups: the mountain top habitats as one and habitats at Xiaolongmen and Liyuanling as the other. When species abundance was considered in addition to occurrence data, eight habitats at Xiaolongmen and Liyuanling were clustered further into three groups. Five forest habitats at Xiaolongmen were as one, two shrubs of Vitex negundo var. heterophylla and Prunus armeniaca var. ansu at Liyuanling as another, and the coppices of Q. liaotungensis at Liyuanling stayed alone. When the co-occurrence between different species was analyzed, C. smaragdinus and C. granulatus showed a positive correlation (r = 0.806, p < 0.05). C. manifestus, C. crassesculptus, C. canaliculatus and C. sp. were another positively correlated group, and each pair comparison showed a statistical significance (p < 0.05) except that between C. manifestus and C. sp. (r = 0.661, p = 0.075). A positive correlation between species implies a similar habitat preference. Most Carabus species were found to be active from April through September. The activity-density usually peaked in June through August, and each species might have its own seasonal variations in different habitats. C. manifestus Kraatz was abundant in forest habitats at Xiaolongmen and Q. liaotungensis coppices at Liyuanling; the activity-density peaks appeared in May, June or August in different habitats. C. crassesculptus was distributed mainly in habitats at Xiaolongmen

Q. liaotungensis forest and Juglans mandshurica forest.

From the above results, we concluded that habitat types had an important effect on Carabus species distribution and abundance in Dongling Mountain region. It is also indicated that the species distributions in different 内境 determined by environment factors such as moisture, temperature, ground cover etc.; disturbance of human activity affects species diversity; forest recovery and habitat protection are very

and abounded in July. C. smaragdinus was the most abundant in the habitats at Liyuanling and exhibited a relative even pattern from June to August. Most individuals of C. vladimirskyi occurred in shrubs of Vitex negundo var. heterophylla and Prunus armeniaca var. ansu, and its activity-density peaked in June and August. C. sculptipennis were most abundant in August and September in Q. liaotungensis coppices,

important for biodiversity conservation in this region.

Key words:Dongling Mountain region; Carabus; habitat distribution; seasonal change; diversity 文章编号:1000-0933(2002)10-1724-10 中图分类号:Q968 文献标识码:A

步甲科昆虫(Coleoptera: Carabidae)是森林和农田害虫的重要天故[1~3],维持它们在生态系统中的多样性有利于保护树木和农作物免受虫害。景观类型、森林类型、土壤类型、演替阶段、斑块化程度及人为活动等因素,对步甲的种类分布、行为和活动规律等都有影响[4~6]。步甲科是很好的生态指示类群,可以用来监测生态环境的质量及变化趋势[7],也常用于研究环境异质性及斑块化对物种扩散和灭绝机制的影响[8~10],因此,步甲种类分布与环境之间关系的研究在世界上受到广泛关注[11~13]。

大步甲属(Carabus)作为步甲科大型捕食性类群,无后翅,不能飞行,仅靠足爬行扩散,对环境的依赖性比其他属种更强,是研究生境与其分布关系的理想材料。此外,大步甲体形大,大多色彩鲜艳,有重要的观赏价值,拉步甲(C. lafossei)和硕步甲(C. davidi)是我国重要的保护动物,研究大步甲属的生态与分布,也能对这两个珍稀物种的保护提供一定的科学依据。

目前,我国的步甲科研究相对较少,主要侧重于农田景观生态和分类学方面的研究[14~16]。而且即使在世界范围内,也是主要讨论步甲科内所有类群数量变化,对具体属种的生态学研究比较薄弱。鉴于大步甲属的特点,以大步甲属为对象,研究不同生境与大步甲组成、数量分布和季节动态方面的关系。

此外,东灵山地区包括众多生境类型,既有华北地区典型的亚高山植被类型,也有华北地区具有代表意义的地带性森林,还有生态恢复工程覆盖的荒山半荒山农田退耕区,对这三大类不同生境类型进行物种多样性比较分析,有助于理解生态恢复和环境保护对物种种群的影响,揭示物种对环境的依赖性。

针对步甲生态学研究中存在的问题及其在生态恢复中的意义,本文研究以下方面内容:(1)不同生境下大步甲物种种类和数量分布;(2)不同生境内大步甲物种多样性;(3)大步甲栖息地生境相似性比较;(4)特定生境内的特有种和大步甲物种之间的相互关系;(5)大步甲物种数量的季节性变化。

1 样地概况和研究方法

1.1 研究地点

东灵山地区(39°48'~40°02' N,115°24'~115°36' E),位于北京市郊门头沟区西部,属于太行山系,小五台山余脉,主要包括东灵山主峰区、小龙门林区和部分荒山半荒山农田退耕区,生境类型比较丰富。本研究选取 3 个研究地点,其中东灵山主峰区,海拔约 $2000~2300\mathrm{m}$,代表了华北地区的亚高山植被类型,包括硕桦林、鬼见愁灌丛和亚高山草甸 3 种生境;小龙门林区,海拔约 $1100~1600\mathrm{m}$,是典型森林植被类型,包括油松林、华北落叶松林、辽东栎林、核桃楸林和落叶阔叶混交林 5 种生境;梨园岭退耕区,海拔约 $1000~100\mathrm{m}$,代表了退耕区内主要的植被类型,包括荆条灌丛、山杏灌丛和辽东栎萌生丛 3 种生境。在这 11 种生境内设定样地,每块样地面积约为 $2\mathrm{hm}^2$ (见图 1)。

1.2 取样方法

标本采集以巴氏罐诱法为主[17-18],罐诱法是对步甲物种种群活动密度的调查,在长期监测和多地点对比中,具有适用可行、易于统一标准等优点,适于研究步甲的丰富度、季节性活动规律、栖息地选择、种群动态及种群数量估计[19]。本研究用塑料杯(高 9 cm,口径 7.5 cm)作为诱罐,杯壁上方 1/4 处打一小孔,以免由于雨水过多使标本流失;每块样地设诱杯 110 个,约 $3\sim4$ 个杯子为一引诱点,诱杯间距 $30\sim40$ cm,引诱点间隔约 $1\sim2$ m,在样地内成排两列;引诱剂为醋、糖、医用酒精和水的混合物,重量比为 2:1:1:20,每个诱杯内放引诱剂 $40\sim60$ mL;放置诱杯时间 4d(间隔 3 夜)。

根据以往的采集记录和不同海拔高度的环境条件对步甲种类活动的影响,于 $1998\sim2000$ 年 $4\sim10$ 月间,在东灵山地区定期进行大步甲物种采集和样地调查。

1.3 数据分析外数据

物种多样性分析采用 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数:

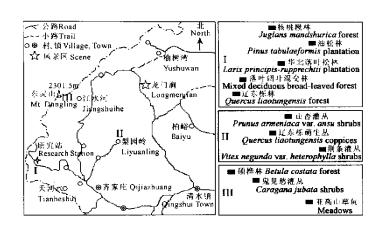


图 1 研究样地示意图。左图为东灵山地区图,图中 I、I、II 分别代表小龙门地区、梨园岭地区和东灵山主峰区 Fig. 1 Map shows the local sites where the study was conducted. Left: Dongling Mountain region; I: Xiaolongmen area, I: Liyuanling area, II: the top of Dongling Mountain.

$$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{s} P_{i} \ln P_{i}$$

式中, $P_j=n_j/N$,为第 j 种占总个体数 N 的比例,S 代表物种数;均匀度分析采用 Pielou 指数, $E=H^*/H_{\max}$,物种丰富度采用物种数(S)测度 $^{[20]}$ 。

生境之间的相似性比较利用聚类分析[21],以生境内物种组成的相异程度和相似程度,对生境进行归类,建立树状图。本文主要采用最近邻法 $(nearest\ neighbor\ clustering)$,采用物种种类的有无 $(0\sim1\ fd)$,利用 Jaccard 系数对东灵山地区 11 种生境进行归类描述,比较整个地区生境的相似性;同时考虑物种的种类和数量,将数据进行标准化处理后,以欧氏距离为测度指数对小龙门林区和梨园岭退耕区生境进行归类,比较生境相似性。

物种间相互关系分析采用相关系数(Pearson correlation coefficients)进行分析。由于在东灵山主峰地区采样时间短,难以讨论物种间的相关关系和数量分布的季节性变化趋势,所以在统计分析时,这部分内容只考虑小龙门和梨园岭地区。

本研究的数据分析使用数理统计软件 SPSS^[22]完成。

2 研究结果

2.1 物种及数量变化

本项研究中,共获得大步甲 2561 号,分属于 10 个种。其中,C. manifestus Kraatz 和 C. crassesculptus Kraatz 的个体数量占总数 70.8%,是本地区最常见的种,C. smaragdinus Fischer、C. vladimirskyi Dejean 和 C. sculptipennis Chaudoir 的个体数量也分别达到或超过总数的 5%,这 5 个种构成调查收集个体总数的 87.1%,是本地区的常见种。此外,C. sui Imura et Zhou、C. granulatus Linné、C. canaliculatus Adams、C. brandti Faldermann 和 Carabus sp.,各占总个体数的 1%~4%,是所研究地区的非常见种(见表 1)。

2.2 物种多样性分析

(表 1,2)。

计算并比较不同生境大步甲的多样性指数,发现辽东栎萌生丛和油松林高于其它生境,分别为 1.55 和 1.45,硕桦林、鬼见愁灌丛和落叶阔叶混交林的多样性指数值均小于 1。3 个小区间进行比较,梨园岭退耕区样地的多样性指数平均值高于其它两地,为 1.30,小龙门林区为 1.16,东灵山主峰区为 0.97。从物种丰富度和数量看,小龙门林区最高,梨园岭退耕区其次,东灵山主峰最少,但在梨园岭的辽东栎萌生丛样地中记录了 8 **两**.并**初**归于小龙门林区。从均匀度指数看,梨园岭退耕区和东灵山主峰相近,高于小龙门林区

2.3 大步甲栖息地的生境相似性分析

在以不同样地所代表的生境类型中,记录大步甲种类的发生情况,以此为数据,对所调查的不同生境进行聚类分析,得到树状图,从中可以看到,东灵山主峰区的3类生境可为一组,小龙门林区和梨园岭退耕区的其它生境为另一组。在东灵山主峰区,硕桦林与鬼见愁灌丛生境两者更相似,而与亚高山草甸之间的关系相对较疏远。小龙门林区与梨园岭退耕区生境无法完全分开,但小龙门林区的生境,除了落叶阔叶混交林孤立外,其他4个生境,落叶松林、油松林、核桃楸林和辽东栎林之间相似性很高,非常接近;而梨园岭退耕区的辽东栎萌生丛与小龙门林区的4个生境比较接近(见图2)。

表 1 北京东灵山地区大步甲物种的数量分布

Table 1 Species abundance of Carabus collected in pitfall traps from Dongling Mountain region near Beijing

		梨园岭退耕区 Liyuanling area			小龙门林区 Xiaolongmen area				东灵山主峰 ^① Top of Dongling Mountain			个体数 Num. of individuals	百分比(%) Percent
	L1	L2	L3	X1	X2	Х3	X4	X5	D1	D2	D3		
C. brandti	11	3	10	_	_	_	1	_	_		_	25	1.0
C. smaragdinus	22	55	67	10	13	3	1	4	_	_	_	175	6.8
C. vladimirskyi	15	57	7	8	11	20	1	9	_	_	_	128	5.0
C. manifestus	3	1	155	47	233	379	73	242	_	_	24	1157	45.2
C. sculptipennis	_	5	39	9	28	9	_	38	1	_	1	130	5.1
C. granulatus	_	7	66	_	7	1		_	_	_	_	81	3.2
C. sui	_		9	25	6	7	5	39	_	_	_	91	3.6
C. crassesculptus	_		4	76	105	226	90	68	36	38	12	655	25.6
C. canaliculatus	_		_	_	1	13	1	3	7	8	_	33	1.3
C. sp.	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	43	10	32	86	3.4
ừ Total	51	128	357	175	404	659	172	403	87	56	69	2561	100

^{*} L1 荆条灌丛 Vitex negundo var. heterophylla shrubs; L2 山杏灌丛 Prunus armeniaca var. ansu shrubs; L3 辽东栎萌 生丛 Quercus liaotungensis coppices; X1 油松林 Pinus tabulaeformis plantation; X2 核桃楸林 Juglans mandshurica forest; X3 华北落叶松林 Larix principis-rupprechtii plantation; X4 落叶阔叶混交林 Mixed deciduous broad-leaved forest; X5 辽东栎林 Quercus liaotungensis forest; D1 硕桦林 Betula costata forest; D2 鬼见愁灌丛 Caragana jubata shrubs; D3 亚高山草甸 Meadows; ①东灵山主峰某些取样受到人为破坏,表中数据仅作参考 The pitfall traps at the top of Dongling

表 2 不同植被类型的物种多样性比较

Mountain were partly destroyed, so that the data in the three columns was only partly comparable to the others

Table 2 Species number, diversity and evenness of *Carabus* in different habitats

	梨园岭退耕区 Liyuanling area			小龙门林区 Xiaolongmen area					东灵山主峰 Top of Dongling Mountain		
	L1	L2	L3	X1	X2	Х3	X4	X5	D1	D2	D3
物种丰富度 S Richness S	4	6	8	6	7	9	7	7	4	3	4
多样性指数 H' Diversity index H'	1.22	1.13	1.55	1.45	1.19	1.02	0.93	1.22	0.97	0.85	1.09
均匀度指数 <i>E</i> Evenness index <i>E</i>	0.88	0.73	0.75	0.81	0.61	0.46	0.48	0.63	0.70	0.77	0.79

* L1 荆条灌丛 Vitex negundo var. heterophylla shrubs; L2 山杏灌丛 Prunus armeniaca var. ansu shrubs; L3 辽东栎萌生丛 Quercus liaotungensis coppices; X1 油松林 Pinus tabulaeformis plantation; X2 核桃楸林 Juglans mandshurica forest; X3 华北落叶松林 Larix principis-rupprechtii plantation; X4 落叶阔叶混交林 Mixed deciduous broad-leaved forest; X5 辽东栎林 Quercus liaotungensis forest; D1 硕桦林 Betula costata forest; D2 鬼见愁灌丛 Caragana jubata shrubs; D3 亚高山草甸 Meadows

如果把大步甲物种分布的种类和数量数据同时纳入聚类计算,采用欧氏距离分析小龙门和梨园岭两地不同生境的相似性,得到结果如图 3,分 3 组:梨园岭退耕区的荆条灌丛和山杏灌丛为一组;辽东栎萌生丛为一组;小龙门林区的 5 种环境为一组,其中后两组更为接近。在小龙门林区内,油松林和落叶阔叶混交林更为接近;辽东栎林、核桃楸林和华北落叶松林比较接近。

- 2.4 物种的生产物质性和种间相关性分析
- 2. 4. 1 物种的生境特性 由表 1 可以看出 C. sp. 分布在东灵山主峰区 3 类生境和小龙门林区的华北落

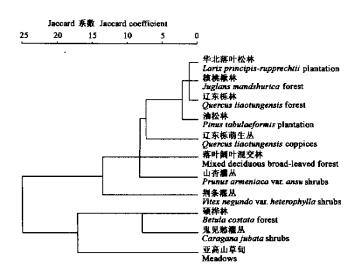


图 2 东灵山地区 11 种生境相似性的聚类分析,以大步甲物种种类发生为数据,采用最近邻法,基于 Jaccard 系数进行聚类计算

Fig. 2 Dendrograms of 11 habitats based on the occurrence of all *Carabus* species in Dongling Mountain Region. Branching patterns were produced using the method of nearest neighbor clustering, based on Jaccard coefficient.

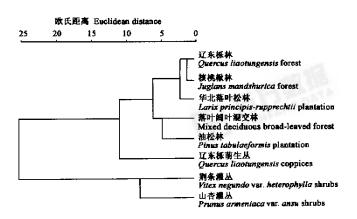


图 3 小龙门和梨园岭地区 8 种不同生境的相似性分析,以大步甲物种发生的种数和个体数量为数据,采用最近邻法,基于欧氏距离进行聚类计算

Fig. 3 Dendrograms of 8 habitats based on the species occurrence and their abundance in the areas of Xiaolongmen and Liyuanling. Branching patterns were produced with the method of nearest neighbor clustering, based on Euclidean distance

叶松林之内,是比较典型的亚高山物种; C. canaliculatus 只分布在东灵山主峰生境的硕桦林和鬼见愁灌丛内及小龙门林区的华北落叶松林、落叶阔叶混交林和辽东栎林内,是典型的森林和亚高山分布物种; C. sui分布在梨园岭退耕区的辽东栎萌生丛和小龙门林区的生境中, 为森林物种; C. brandti 主要分布在梨园岭的生境中, 是求持要分布的物种。此外, C. smaragdinus 和 C. vladimirskyi 广泛分布在小龙门和梨园岭地区的生境中, 但主峰区的3类生境中从未有记录。这些物种在生境中的分布, 反映了不同物种的生境选择

及其特异性。

2. 4. 2 种间相关性分析 从表 3 可以看出,C. smaragdinus 和 C. granulatus 之间呈显著的正相关关系;C. smaragdinus 和 C. brandti 间虽未达到显著相关,但也表现为正相关关系;C. manifestus、C. crassesculptus、C. canaliculatus 和 C. sp. 等 4 物种间彼此呈正相关关系,只是 C. manifestus 和 C. sp. 间未达到显著性相关。此外,C. crassesculptus 与 C. smaragdinus 和 C. brandti 之间虽未达到显著相关,但也呈负相关关系。这种正相关关系反映了物种之间在生境内的分布趋势相近,负相关关系反映了在生境内分布倾向相反。

2.5 常见种的季节性变化

从图 4 可以看出,1999 年捕获的大步甲常见种中,C. manifestus 分布季节长,主要在梨园岭退耕区的辽东栎萌生丛和小龙门林区生境内,但高峰出现时间有极大差异;在华北落叶松林内最丰富,高峰出现在 5 月从;在辽东栎林和核桃楸林内,高峰出现在 6、8 月份;在辽东栎萌生丛和落叶阔叶混交林,高峰在 5、8 月份。C. crassesculptus 为典型夏季种,主要分布在小龙门林区生境内,数量高峰都在 7 月份。C. smaragdinus 为夏季种,主要分布在 6~8 月份间梨园岭生境,但没有明显的峰值。C. vladimirskyi 为夏季种,主要分布在梨园岭退耕区的荆条和山杏灌丛,峰值在 6、8 月份。C. sculptipennis 为秋季种,主要分布在辽东栎萌生丛、辽东栎林和核桃楸林内,数量的季节变化不大,8、9 月略高。

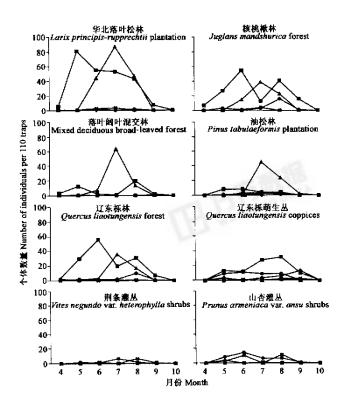


图 4 小龙门林区和梨园岭地区常见种的数量季节变化曲线(每 110 个诱杯的个体数量)。

Fig. 4 Mean catches of dominant Carabus species per 110 traps per month in habitats at Xiaolongmen and Liyuanling

●: C. smaragdinus; ▲: C. crassesculptus; ■: C. manifestus; X: C. vladimirskyi; +: C. sculptipennis

3 讨论 万方数据

(0.000)

型决定了大步甲物种的多样性分布。这可能与不同生境类型内物理因素差异有关。小龙门林区生境是典型的森林类型,林木高大,地表覆盖层厚,湿度大,光照少,是有一定调节能力的环境。 梨园岭处在退耕区,植

本研究结果表明,不同环境下大步甲属的物种多样性、丰富度和季节性变化存在明显的差异,生境类

的森林类型,林木高大,地表覆盖层厚,湿度大,光照少,是有一定调节能力的环境。梨园岭处在退耕区,植被处在恢复阶段,大多是低矮灌丛和萌生丛,环境变异大,是在森林被砍伐以后形成的常见植被类型;灌丛

以山杏和荆条为主,没有浓密的树冠层,太阳辐射强,环境干燥,地表覆盖层薄;辽东栎萌生丛为退耕区内另一种生境类型,是成林被砍伐后萌生恢复形成的,已经接近成林的小环境,地表覆盖层厚,树冠层紧密,

林内的湿度大,与森林环境有很大的相似性。东灵山主峰地区为亚高山类型植被,稳定性较高,但与前两个地点相比,海拔高,终年温度低,限制了甲虫的季节活动。因此,可以推断,与这 3 个地点生境密切相关的湿度、温度、地表覆盖层等环境因素,可能决定了大步甲物种在生境内的分布。Epstein & Kulman 研究也表明,环境湿度及与湿度相关的其他环境因素影响了步甲物种的分布和栖息地的选择[23]。Jennings 等发现,茂密的林相内比开放的环境内拥有更多数量的步甲[5]。Lövei & Sunderland 则强调,由于步甲有冬眠的特性,温度低会极大地限制它们的活动,决定着它们的季节性活动规律[24]。此外,本研究中,常见种的季节变化也反映了这些因素影响,因为这些因素的季节性变化不仅影响大步甲栖息地生境适宜性,而且还决定了食物的丰富度,大步甲常见种的数量高峰集中在 6~8 月份,此时正是该地区昆虫活动的有利时间,温度

表 3 小龙门林区和梨园岭退耕区大步甲物种数量分布的相关性指数及 P 值
Pearson correlation coefficients and P values for co-occurrence of Carabus species in Xiaolongmen and

Liyuanling

₩m 1da	相关系数和 P 值 r (P)											
物种 Species	C. bran- dti	C. granu- latus	C. sculpti- pennis	C. sui	C. vladim- irskyi	C. manife- stus	C. crasses- culptus	C. canalic- ulatus	C. sp.			
C. smaragdinu	s 0.700	0.806*	0.338	-0.349	0.507	-0.349	-0.681	-0.413	-0.313			
	(0.053)	(0.016)	(0.412)	(0.397)	(0.199)	(0.396)	(0.063)	(0.309)	(0.450)			
C. brandti		0.615	0.115	-0.420	0.100	-0.419	-0.670	-0.368	-0.273			
		(0.104)	(0.787)	(0.300)	(0.814)	(0.302)	(0.069)	(0.369)	(0.513)			
$C.\ granulatus$			0.660	-0.135	-0.057	0.045	-0.377	-0.221	-0.164			
			(0.075)	(0.750)	(0.893)	(0.916)	(0.357)	(0.599)	(0.698)			
C. sculptipenni	S			0.416	-0.265	0.519	-0.090	-0.085	-0.152			
				(0.305)	(0.525)	(0.187)	(0.833)	(0.841)	(0.720)			
C. sui					-0.332	0.256	0.108	-0.023	-0.130			
					(0.422)	(0.541)	(0.800)	(0.957)	(0.760)			
C. vladimirsky	i					-0.408	-0.339	-0.149	-0.084			
						(0.315)	(0.327)	(0.724)	(0.843)			
$C.\ manifestus$							0.772*	0.745*	0.661			
							(0.025)	(0.034)	(0.075)			
C. crassesculpt	us							0.875**	0.826*			
								(0.004)	(0.011)			
C. canaliculat	us								0.984**			

* p<0.05; * *: p<0.01

高,降水量高,食物丰富。

Table 3

生境相似性比较的结果反映了物种在生境内组成分布及物种之间的相关关系。Clark 等在农田景观研究中指出,步甲常见种之间的相关关系反映了这些物种对栖息地的选择和农业管理的行为反应,与栖息地类型密切相关 (L_i) 。在本研究中, (L_i) 。 (L_i) 。在本研究中, (L_i) 。 $(L_$

在 小 龙 门 林 场 和 东 灵 山 主 峰, 而 后 两 者 主 要 数 量 分 布 在 梨 园 岭 退 耕 区, 分 布 倾 向 完 全 相 反 。此 外, C. canaliculatus和 C. sp. 构成东灵山主峰生境的优势种,使东灵山主峰区别于小龙门和梨园岭地区生境;

C. sui主要在辽东栎萌生丛和小龙门林区生境内分布,使辽东栎萌生丛与小龙门林区生境更为相似,有别 于梨园岭退耕区其他的两种环境,因此根据物种之间相关关系分析和某些物种在生境内的分布就可以将 生境简单归类。

本文实验结果还表明,大步甲物种多样性最高的生境不是最稳定的小龙门生境,而是正在进行恢复的 梨园岭地区各类生境。Levin & Paine 曾提出干扰提高物种多样性的假设[25],Rosenzweig 也提到,干扰并非 只能削减物种多样性,干扰频度和程度过大或过低不利于提高物种多样性,而小规模的中等程度频率的干 扰能极大丰富物种多样性[26]。本研究中、梨园岭退耕区林木被砍伐后,正在进行退耕还林的生态恢复,一直 维持着小规模的干扰,物种多样性和均匀度比较高;小龙门林区受到干扰很少,环境稳定性高,物种多样性 和均匀度低,物种数量和丰富度高:东灵山主峰生境近年来受到旅游和低温的双重压力,不利于大步甲物 种的生存,所以多样性和丰富度都很低。Lenski 在 Carolina 北部进行实验发现,森林被砍伐以后,步甲在属

大步甲物种多样性、生境相似性和季节变化的分析结果反映了东灵山地区不同环境间的差异程度,梨 园岭退耕区 3 种生境内大步甲物种分布的差异更进一步反映了生态恢复的重要性:由于温度限制和旅游 压力的影响,东灵山主峰脆弱的环境如果受到破坏,将难以维持更多的物种生存和种群恢复。

的水平上极其显著地提高了物种多样性,两种大步甲在新生境内对食物资源的竞争影响了生境内的数量 分布[27.28]。Jennings 等在 Maine 也发现,在云杉林被砍伐后的生境内,步甲的多样性和均匀度都比未砍伐

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的云杉林内高,但种类和数量都比云杉林低[5]。

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