Vol. 24, No. 2 Feb., 2004

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

鼎湖山季风常绿阔叶林及针阔叶混交林 节肢动物群落多样性调查

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摘要:2001 年 5 月和 10 月在自然保护区鼎湖山季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林的灌木层和草本-苗木层对节肢动物多样性进

行了调查。结果表明,5月份的灌木层,季风常绿阔叶林的节肢动物物种数和个体数>针阔叶混交林,相反,在草本-苗木层,针阔叶混交林的物种数和个体数>季风常绿阔叶林。10月份,针阔叶混交林节肢动物物种数和个体数与季风常绿阔叶林间无明显差异。两林分中,天敌占总物种数的 $27.50\%\sim87.50\%$,蜘蛛类群占总物种数的 $18.18\%\sim66.67\%$ 、占天敌物种数的 $53.33\%\sim90.91\%$ 。除 5月份的草本-苗木层外,节肢动物的丰富度指数、多样性指数均是季风常绿阔叶林>针阔叶混交林,优势集中性指数则是针阔叶混交林>季风常绿阔叶林。

关键词:季风常绿阔叶林;针阔叶混交林;节肢动物群落;多样性指数;鼎湖山

Community diversity of arthropod in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest and coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest in Dinghu Mountain

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Abstract: An investigation of community diversity of arthropod in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest and in coniferous and

broad-leaf mixed forest were conducted in Dinghu Mountain Biosphere Reserve, Guangdong in May and October 2001. The results showed that average values of arthropod species and individuals in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest were significantly higher than those in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest in shrub layer in May (because the natural enemies are more and greatly reproduced). In contrast, the values in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest were higher than those in

monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest in herb & seedling of ground surface in May. The average values of arthropod species

and individuals in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest were lower than those in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest in shrub layer in October, because the pests (*Aphis*) greatly reproduced, but there was not a significant difference at 0.05 level between the type of forests. In herb & seedling, average values of arthropod species and individuals in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest were higher than in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest in October, there was not a significant difference at 0.05 level between the type of forests too. In the general, between monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest and coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest, average values of species and individuals of the pests and natural enemies were similar, there was

not a significant difference between the type of forests, unless species and individuals of natural enemies in shrub layer in May and individuals of pests in shrub layer in October. Percentages of natural enemies to total number of species were $27.50\% \sim 87.50\%$, percentages of spider group to total number of species were $18.18\% \sim 66.67\%$, while the percentages of spider group in natural enemy of species were $53.33\% \sim 90.91\%$ in all investigation fields. Richness index and Shannon-Weiner index in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest were greater than those in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest unless in herb &

基金项目:广东省自然科学基金资助项目;美国洛克菲勒基金资助项目;日本经团连自然保护基金资助项目(980135)

收稿日期:2002-12-08;修订日期:2003-06-21

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Foundation item: Foundation of Natural Science of Guangdong Province, the Rockerfeller Foundation USA and Keidenren Foundation of Natural

Protection Janpan (No. 980135)

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seedling in May; in contrast, species concentration index in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest was lower than that in coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest.

Key words: monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest; coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest; arthropod community; diversity; Dinghu Mountain

文章编号:1000-0933(2004)02-0285-07 中图分类号:Q143,Q148,Q948.12 文献标识码:A

叶林少。调查采集在中科院生态观测点,本试验样地取样面积各为 6.6 hm²。

亚热带常绿阔叶林是我国面积最大的森林类型,它在世界森林植被中具有重要的作用和地位,鼎湖山自然保护区的季风常绿阔叶林是迄今为止保存较为完好的南亚热带地带性植被。目前,以鼎湖山自然保护区为基地,已开展了大量的森林生态系统结构与功能,以及生物与环境动态监测等方面的研究工作,具体内容主要为:植物群落结构与动态、植物生理生态学研究、自然环境条件的研究、生态系统的功能研究及生物区系组成的研究等。在动物资源与保护方面,研究较多的为土壤动物、鸟类群落研究、陆栖脊椎动物调查及部分昆虫类群的调查、果蝇的研究报道。为进一步深入森林生物、环境现状和生物多样性的关系,本文探讨、比较了鼎湖山不同季节季风常绿阔叶林及针阔叶混交林层次亚群落(灌木与草本-苗木层)的节肢动物群落组成、物种数和个体数的平均值,节肢动物群落特征值丰富度指数和多样性指数及优势集中性指数;对不同季节的季风常绿阔叶林及针阔叶混交林的天敌在灌木与草本-苗木层之间的物种数、个体数及所占节肢动物的比例也进行了调查和比较分析,试图反映节肢动物群落在季风常绿阔叶林及针阔叶混交林生态系统内部的自我调节、相互协调的能力及复杂群体内的多样性。

1 研究地概况

2 研究方法

2.1 调查方法

用人工网捕和吸虫器捕捉,对系统内的灌木层和草本-苗木层的节肢动物进行调查。2001 年的 5 月和 10 月各调查 1 次。 **2.1.1** 灌木层 于各为 $6.6~\mathrm{hm^2}$ 的季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林试验地的东、南、西、北和中,各设 5 个取样点(每个取样点为 1 个重复),每个样地共取 5 点。每点取样面积约为 $10\times10~\mathrm{m^2}$ 。用柄长 $1.5\mathrm{m}$ 、直径为 $40\mathrm{cm}$ 的捕虫网在每点的林间(灌木层)扫 10 个来回,收集网内所有的节肢动物带回实验室进行分类鉴定。

繁衍,便成为针阔叶混交林。群落结构可分为4层;乔木2层,灌木1层,草本及苗木1层。藤本植物和附生植物均比季风常绿阔

2. 1. 2 草本-苗木层 于各为 $6.6~\mathrm{hm^2}$ 的季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林的试验地的东、南、西、北和中,各设 $5~\mathrm{7}$ 个取样点(每个取样点为 $1~\mathrm{7}$ 个重复),每个样地共取 $5~\mathrm{5}$ 点。每点取样面积约为 $5\times5~\mathrm{m^2}$ 。用 D-VAC MODEL $122~\mathrm{2}$ 型机动真空吸虫器(美国 D-VAC 公司生产)在林下(草本及苗木层)每点吸 $5\mathrm{min}$,收集所有的节肢动物并分类鉴定。

2.2 分析方法

用单因素方差分析法比较季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林灌木层和草本-苗木层节肢动物物种数平均值和个体数平均值,害虫与天敌物种数平均值与个体数平均值,蜘蛛所占天敌及节肢动物的物种百分比;用群落特征值丰富度指数 $R=S/\ln(N)$ 、Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数 $H'=-\sum p_i \cdot \ln p_i$,均匀性指数 $J=H'/H'_{\max}$ 和优势集中性指数 $C=\sum (N_i/N)^2$ 对节肢动物群落结构特行进行物推。

3 结果与分析

3.1 季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林节肢动物群落组成

从季风常绿阔叶林的灌木层和草本-苗木层两个层次亚群落收集到的节肢动物分类上属昆虫纲、蛛形纲、软甲纲和综合纲,5月和10月份两次的调查共收集到14目,71科,111种,212头节肢动物。针阔叶混交林的灌木层和草本-苗木层两个层次亚群落收集到的节肢动物分类上属昆虫纲、蛛形纲、唇足纲和综合纲,5月和10月两次的调查共收集到16目,64科,103种,193头节肢动物(见表1)。

3.2 季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林两个层次亚群落节肢动物物种数平均值和个体数平均值的比较

表 2 为 2001 年 5 月于两个不同林分中调查到的节肢动物 的物种数和个体数的平均值的分析结果。

从表 2 的结果表明,5 月份在灌木层亚群落收集的节肢动物,季风常绿阔叶林的物种数的平均值为 8.4 ± 1.57 种/重复,个体数的平均值为 12.00 ± 2.59 头/重复;而针阔叶混交林的物种数的平均值为 3.00 ± 0.45 种/重复,个体数的平均值为 3.20 ± 0.37 头/重复。结果说明无论是物种数还是个体数,季风常绿阔叶林>针阔叶混交林,两者差异显著。表明亚热带季风常绿阔叶林的节肢动物群落的演替趋于物种丰富度和个体数的提高。

在 5 月份的同一时间,在草本及苗木层亚群落收集的节肢动物,季风常绿阔叶林的物种数的平均值为 7.8 ± 1.39 种/重复,个体数的平均值为 9.40 ± 1.50 头/重复;而针阔叶混交林的物种数的平均值为 9.20 ± 2.60 种/重复,个体数的平均值为 11.00 ± 3.30 头/重复。结果表明,与灌木层亚群落相

表 1 季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林节肢动物群落组成

Table 1 Composition of arthropod community in monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest and coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest

	项目 Item	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest			针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaved mixed forest		
	· -	科①	种2	个体®	科①	种2	个体3
弹尾目	Collembola	2	2	3	1	1	1
蜚蠊目	Blattaria	2	3	9	3	3	6
直翅目	Orthoptera	3	4	6	3	6	6
竹节虫目	Phasmida	1	1	1	2	2	3
螳螂目	Mantodea	0	0	0	1	1	1
缨翅目	Thysanoptera	0	0	0	2	2	4
半翅目	Heteroptera	1	2	4	3	3	4
同翅目	Homoptera	4	7	18	4	11	50
鳞翅目	Lepidoptera	8	9	13	3	3	3
鞘翅目	Coleoptera	11	12	16	4	4	4
双翅目	Diptera	11	12	33	8	12	19
膜翅目	Hymenoptera	8	14	31	7	16	29
蜘蛛目	Araneae	17	42	74	19	34	58
伪蝎目	Pseudoscorpione	s 0	0	0	2	2	2
裂盾目	Schizomida	1	1	1	1	2	2
等足目	Isopoda	1	1	2	0	0	0
石蜈蚣目	Lithobiomorpha	0	0	0	1	1	1
综合目	Symphyla	1	1	1	0	0	0
总计	Total	71	111	212	64	103	193

⁽¹⁾Family number (2)Species number (3)Individual number

反,在草本及苗木层亚群落中,针阔叶混交林的节肢动物群落的物种数和个体数的平均值 > 季风常绿阔叶林的物种数和个体数的平均值,并且两者差异显著。这反映了季风常绿阔叶林的郁闭度大导致林下层光照强度弱,从而为林下层提供的光能及养份资源减少,从而使生物量减少。

表 3 为 2001 年 10 月调查季风常绿阔叶林及针阔叶混交林节肢动物物种数和个体数的平均值的比较。从表 3 可知,在灌木层亚群落,季风常绿阔叶林的物种数平均值(6.80 ± 2.06)和个体数平均值(9.20 ± 3.01)与针阔叶混交林的物种数平均值(9.00 ± 1.05)和个体数平均值(18.80 ± 5.07)差异不显著。在草本-苗木层亚群落,季风常绿阔叶林的物种数平均值(7.80 ± 1.32)和个体数平均值(11.80 ± 2.63)与针阔叶混交林的物种数平均值(5.80 ± 0.66)和个体数平均值(11.80 ± 2.63)与针阔叶混交林的物种数平均值(11.80 ± 2.63)

表 2 2001年5月在不同林分调查的节肢动物物种数和个体数的平均值比较

Table 2 Species and individuals of arthropod from different ecotype of forests in May, 2001

	物种数 Species:	numbers	个体数 Indivi	ጳ Individuals	
层次亚群落 Sub-community	林分 Forest type	平均值(种/重复) Average (Species/replication)	林分 Forest type	平均值 (头/重复) Average (Species/replication)	
灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	8.4±1.57*	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	12.00±2.59*	
	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.00 \pm 0.45*	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.20 \pm 0.37 *	
草本-苗木层 Herb & seedling	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	7.80 \pm 1.39 *	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	9.40±1.50*	
_	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	9.20±2.60*	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	11.00 \pm 3.30 *	

^{*}表示差异子(数)控平上差异显著 Within rows mean significantly different at 0.05 level

蝽、大臭蝽;竹节虫目的华枝、棒。

物种数和个体数均无差异。10月份调查的灌木层的个体数的差异是由于针阔叶混交林的蚜虫属的个体数达 36个之多所造成的。从不同季节调查的两个林分的害虫表明,季风常绿阔叶林的害虫类群为:鳞翅目的螟蛾、麦蛾、毒蛾、夜蛾、木蠹蛾、刺蛾、尺蛾等;双翅目的大蚊、按蚊、摇蚊、潜蝇、黄潜蝇、种蝇、毛蠓;直翅目的苯蝗、草螽、鳞蟋类;鞘翅目的象甲、芜箐、大谷盗、天牛、露尾甲、榆叶甲、铜叶甲、粉蠹等;同翅目的沫蝉、叶蝉、蜡蝉(龙眼鸡)、木虱;半翅目的盲蝽;膜翅目的松黄叶蜂;竹节虫目的华枝。针阔叶混交林的害虫类群为:鳞翅目的巢蛾、麦蛾、粉蝶;双翅目的蚊科、摇蚊、潜蝇、黄潜蝇、实蝇;直翅目的菱蝗、螽、、蟋蟀;鞘翅目的华叶甲、小猿叶甲、坡面材小蠹;同翅目的蚜虫、叶蝉、长头蜡蝉、飞虱;缨翅目的蓟马、管蓟马科;半翅目的盲蝽、缘

从表 4 可知,除 10 月份调查的灌木层的两个林分的害虫个体数有差异外,其余的季风常绿阔叶林与针阔叶混交林的害虫

Table 3 Species and individuals of arthropod from different ecotype of forests in October, 2001

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表 3 2001年10月在不同林分调查的节肢动物物种数和个体数的平均值比较

	物种数 Species i	numbers	bers 个体数 Individuals	
层次亚群落 Sub-community	林分 Forest type	平均值 (种/重复) Average (Species/replication)	林分 Forest type	平均值 (头/重复) Average (Species/replication)
灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	6.80±2.06	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	9.20±3.01
	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	9.00 \pm 1.05	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	18.80 \pm 5.07
草本-苗木层 Herb & seedling	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	7.80 \pm 1.32	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	11.80 \pm 2.63
	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	5.80 ± 0.66	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	7.40 ± 1.44

表 4 2001 年 5 月及 10 月调查的不同林分的害虫物种数和个体数的平均值比较

Table 4 Pests species and individuals of arthropod from different ecotype of forests in May and October, 2001

		物种数 Species r	numbers	个体数 Individuals		
调查时间 Date	层次亚群落 Sub-community	林分 Forest type	平均值 (种/重复) Average (Species/replication)	林分 Forest type	平均值(头/重复) Average (Species/replication)	
5 月 May	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	4.00±0.77	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	6.80±1.36	
		针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	1.80±0.20	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	2.00 ± 0.32	
	草本-苗木层 Herb &.	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	2.60 ± 0.51	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	3.60 ± 0.75	
	seedling	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	2.80±0.80	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.40 ± 1.29	
10 月 October	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	3.20 ± 0.97	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	4.80±1.66*	
草本-苗木层 Herb &	Sili ub Tayer	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.40±0.98	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	9.80±3.68*	
		季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	0.60±0.40	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	1.00 ± 0.63	
	seedling	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	2.60 ± 0.51	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.40 \pm 0.68	

*表示差异在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Within rows mean significantly different at 0.05 level

表 5 的结果表明,在 2001 年 5 月及 10 月调查的两个林分的天敌物种数和个体数的平均值的比较,除 5 月份在灌木层亚群落调查的季风常绿阔叶林的天敌物种数和个体数的平均值>针阔叶混交林,并且两者有显著差异外,其余的两个林分调查的天敌物种数和个体数的平均值均无差异。从不同季节调查的两个林分的天敌表明,天敌的大多数种类为蜘蛛。季风常绿阔叶林的天敌类群为:寄蝇、食蚜蝇、蚜小蜂、茧蜂、小蜂、跳小蜂、棘小蜂、黑卵蜂、寡刀小蜂及瓢虫;蜘蛛类群有:石蛛科、弱蛛科、花皮蛛科、幽灵蛛科,罗珠科、球腹蛛科、类球腹蛛科、皿网蛛科、漏斗蛛科、狼蛛科、盗蛛科、猫蛛科、管巢蛛科、巨蟹蛛科、蟹蛛科、跳蛛科。针阔叶混交林的天敌类群为:寄蝇、食蚜蝇、茧蜂、赤眼蜂、姬蜂、棘小蜂、金小蜂、螯蜂、小刀螂、黄 蚁;蜘蛛类群有:

2 期

节板蛛科、暗蛛科、蛛科、类石蛛科、卵形蛛科、弱蛛科、花皮蛛科、幽灵蛛科、壁钱蛛科、圆蛛科、微蛛科、漏斗蛛科、栅纺器蛛科、狼蛛科、猫蛛科、管巢蛛科、蟹蛛科、跳蛛科。

从表 6 的结果可知,在季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林中,天敌的物种数占总物种数的百分率从 $27.50\%\sim87.50\%$,蜘蛛类群占总物种数的百分率从 $18.18\%\sim66.67\%$,蜘蛛类群占天敌物种数的百分率从 $53.33\%\sim90.91\%$ 。

表 5 2001 年 5 月及 10 月调查的不同林分的天敌物种数和个体数的平均值的比较

Table 5 Natural enemy species and individuals of arthropod from different ecotype of forests in May and October, 2001

Table 5 Natural enemy species and individuals of arthropod from different ecotype of forests in May and October, 200

		物种数 Species r	物种数 Species numbers		个体数 Individuals		
调查时间 Date	层次亚群落 Sub-community	林分 Forest type	平均值(种/重复) Average (Species/replication)	林分 Forest type	平均值 (头/重复) Average (Species/replication)		
5 月 May	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	4.20±0.97*	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	4.80±1.28*		
		针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	1.00±0.32*	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	1.00 \pm 0.32 *		
	草本-苗木层 Herb &. seedling	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	3 00 ± 0 84		3.40 ± 0.93		
		针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	4.40±1.47	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	5.40 ± 1.89		
10 月 October	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	2.60 ± 1.03	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	3. 40 ± 1 . 29		
October	Siliub layer	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	3.80 ± 0.86	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	6.00±1.87		
	草本-苗木层 Herb &.	4 80 ± 0 97		季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	7.00 \pm 1.92		
	seedling	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	2.60 ± 0.68	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	2.80 ± 0.66		

表 6 2001 年 5 月及 10 月调查的不同林分的总物种数、天敌物种数及蜘蛛物种数和它们的所占比例

2001 | 573/2 | 1073 | 49=43 | 1311/3 | 13/4 | 13/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 | 20/1 |

调查时间 Date	层次亚群落 Sub- community	林分 Forest type	总物种数 Total species	天敌占总物种数 的百分率(%) Percentages nature enemies	蜘蛛类群占总物 种数的百分率(%) Percentages spider group	蜘蛛类群占天敌物 种数的百分率(%) Percentages spider group in tota natural enemies
5月 May	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	42	45. 24	33.33	73.68
		针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	15	33. 33	26.67	80.00
Herb	草本-苗木层 Herb &.	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	40	27.50	25.00	90.91
	seedling	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	46	41.30	32.61	78.95
10 月 灌木层 October Shrub lay	灌木层 Shrub layer	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	34	32. 35	23.53	72.73
October	Siirub layei	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	44	34.09	18.18	53.33
	草本-苗木层 Herb &. seedling	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	24	87.50	66.67	76.19
		针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad-leaf mixed forest	29	44.83	31.03	69.23

3.3 不同林分节肢动物群落特征值比较

从 200 **万方 数据** 林分节肢动物群落特征值比较表(表 7)中看出,在灌木层亚群落,丰富度指数及多样性指数是季风常绿阔叶林 > 针阔叶混交林,与此相反,优势集中性指数是针阔叶混交林 > 季风常绿阔叶林。在草本-苗木层亚群落,丰富度指

数及多样性指数是针阔叶混交林 > 季风常绿阔叶林,相反,优势集中性指数是季风常绿阔叶林 > 针阔叶混交林。

从表 8 可看出,除了在草本-苗木层的均匀性指数外,丰富度指数、多样性指数和均匀性指数,均是季风常绿阔叶林>针阔叶混交林,与此相反,优势集中性指数则是针阔叶混交林>季风常绿阔叶林。

表 7 2001 年 5 月调查节肢动物群落特征值比较

Table 7 Community eigenvalues of arthropod for May, 2001

	灌木层S	Shrub layer	草本-苗木层	Herb & seedling
指 数 Indices	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad- leaf mixed forest	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad- leaf mixed forest
R丰富度指数	8.5484	5.0494	8.0516	9.7322
H' 多样性指数	3.3951	2.5993	3.3226	3.5048
J 均匀性指数	0.9628	0.9849	0.9675	0.9567
C 优势集中性指数	0.04	0.0781	0.0403	0.0367

表 8 2001 年 10 月调查节肢动物群落特征值比较

Table 8 Community eigenvalues of arthropod for October, 2001

	灌木层 S	hrub layer	草本-苗木层	Herb & seedling
指 数 Indices	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad- leaf mixed forest	季风常绿阔叶林 Monsoon evergreen broad-leaved forest	针阔叶混交林 Coniferous and broad- leaf mixed forest
R丰富度指数	8.0969	7. 2806	7.8479	6.9764
H' 多样性指数	3.301	2.8031	3. 2197	3.0684
J 均匀性指数	0.8622	0.6184	0.7896	0.8562
C 优势集中性指数	0.0452	0.1192	0.0532	0.0556

4 结论与讨论

通过对鼎湖山季风常绿阔叶林与针阔叶混交林节肢动物群落的比较研究,结果表明:

- (1) 5月,在灌木层亚群落,节肢动物物种数、个体数和天敌物种数、个体数均是季风常绿阔叶林>针阔叶混交林,两者差异显著,表明在5月份,正值鼎湖山的夏初,气候适宜,食物来源丰富,尤其是处于顶级群落的季风常绿阔叶林的物种数、个体数和天敌的物种数、个体数均有明显的增加;在草本-苗木层,节肢动物的物种数和个体数是针阔叶混交林 > 季风常绿阔叶林,两者差异显著,这反映了群落在演替进程中隐蔽度不断增大,导致林下层光照强度弱,可为林下层提供的光能及养份资源减少,从而使生物量减少,致使季风常绿阔叶林草本-苗木层的节肢动物少于针阔叶混交林。
- (2) 10 月,在灌木层亚群落,由于针阔叶混交林的蚜虫数量的明显增加,使针阔叶混交林的害虫个体数明显大于季风常绿阔叶林。除上述外,其余的在两林分间的物种数、个体数和两林分间的害虫、天敌的物种数及个体数均无明显差异。
- (3)在季风常绿阔叶林和针阔叶混交林中,天敌的物种数占总物种数的百分率为 $27.50\%\sim87.50\%$,蜘蛛类群占总物种数的百分率为 $18.18\%\sim66.67\%$ 、占天敌的物种数的百分率为 $53.33\%\sim90.91\%$ 。
- (4)除 5 月调查的草本-苗木层外,节肢动物的丰富度指数、多样性指数均是季风常绿阔叶林>针阔叶混交林,优势集中性指数则是针阔叶混交林 > 季风常绿阔叶林。而 5 月份调查的草本-苗木层与之相反的结果,认为与季风常绿阔叶林的郁闭度大,导致季风常绿阔叶林的下层(草本-苗木层)光照强度弱有关;而针阔叶混交林的灌木层与草本层末郁闭,这种上表面呈多孔体的结构既可吸收来自太阳的辐射,又可吸收来自下层的乔木和灌木的反射,因而太阳辐射的吸收能力强,有利于提高生产力。
- (5)由于从马尾松群落发展为混交林群落的时间只有几十年,而从混交林群落发展为季风常绿阔叶林却需若干百年的时间,因而随着森林的演替,处于顶级群落的鼎湖山季风常绿阔叶林的群落结构具有多层性,群落组成种类丰富,并且顶级群落的种类是相对稳定的,彼此间在发展起来的环境中,很好地互相配合,具有群落的相对稳定性。本论文的调查说明了季风常绿阔叶林的节肢动物群落的物种丰富度增加,特别是天敌类群的种类数增加,从而使有害种类的种群密度不会猖獗为害,节肢动物处于一种自我平衡性质的状态,有效地减少害虫的发生及为害。从有关资料及调查得知,针阔叶混交林的林分结构得到改善,群落生境趋于复杂,节肢动物物种数趋于丰富,但在 10 月的调查表明,由于蚜虫数量的明显增加,使其成为当时的优势种,将对森林群落的"自我平衡状态"造成一定的影响。

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