

长江三峡库区蝶类群落的物种多样性

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摘要:报道了多样性指数、丰富度和均匀度。各小生境物种丰富度的变化在 0~28 之间,其下限值的数理分布范围主要在 0 与 5 之间,而上限值的分布主要在 9、11 和 12。物种多样性指数的变化范围是:样本间 0~4.9285,小生境间 0~2.1143,生境类型间 0~1.7091 和植被型 0.9740~1.3143;而物种多样性指数最高的样本(4.9285)在 1500~1500m 针阔混交林的小生境中,物种多样性指数最高的小生境(2.1143)是 1000~1500m 阔叶林,物种多样性指数最高的生境类型是阔叶林灌丛(1.4373),物种多样性指数最高的植被型是灌丛(1.3143);而灌丛各生境类型的物种多样性指数最高,从 1.2773 到 1.4373;草地居第二位 1.0588~1.2402,森林最低,0.8088~0.9618(仅分布在一个海拔梯度的生境类型除外);就整体而言,物种多样性指数居前 5 位的生境类型都是灌丛。可见,三峡库区灌丛是最适宜于蝴蝶繁衍的植被型;完全成片的森林与纯粹的农田均不太适合蝴蝶生存。因环境的复杂性,物种多样性指数的最高值(4.9285)和最低值(0.0)均出现森林植被型,样本间物种多样性指数变异系数最大的也是森林植被型,表明它给蝴蝶生存的影响,也将是最复杂的。海拔高度对物种多样性指数的影响明显,最高的物种多样性指数出现在海拔 1000~1500m(1.2363),最低是 2000m 以上(0.2536),但没有显著的规律性。灌丛和森林各个小生境的蝴蝶均匀度与物种多样性的变化趋势基本是一致的,表明这两种植被型内各小生境的物种多样性指数主要受物种均匀度变化的影响;农田和草地两种植被型的物种多样性指数的变化除受均匀度影响外,还较大程度地受物种丰富度的影响。在生境类型的水平上,蝴蝶均匀度与物种多样性指数、丰富度间有着比较复杂的关系。这些结果反映了三峡库区蝶类生存环境的多样性和破碎化,从而影响了蝴蝶分布的丰富度、多样性和均匀性。

关键词:蝴蝶;群落;结构;参数;三峡库区

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The diversity indexes, richness and evenness of butterfly communities in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

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Abstract: This article describes species diversity indices, richness and evenness of butterfly community in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River. The influences factors on these parameters are discussed. Species richness of a sampled microhabitat ranges from 0 to 28, with species-poor locales ranging from 0 to 5 species, whereas species upper limits as ranged from 9 to 12 species. The ranges of species diversity indices were from 0 to 4.9285 among samples, 0 to 2.1143 among microhabitats, 0 to 1.7091 among habitat types, and 0.9740 to 1.3143 among vegetation types. The largest species index was within a sample was found in the microhabitat of hillside bushes between 1000~1500m in elevation (4.9285); the highest value within a microhabitat was in the broad-leaved forest between 1000~1500m in elevation (2.1143); the largest species index within a habitat was in the broad-leaved forest-bushes (1.4373), and the highest value within a vegetation type was in the bushes (1.3143). Of all investigated vegetation types, the diversity indices of bushes were highest, ranging from 1.2773 to 1.4373,

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followed by the grasslands, values ranging from 1.0588 to 1.2402. The lowest indices were found in forest, ranging from 0.8088 to 0.9618 with one exception. It is thus clear that bushes are the vegetation type most suitable for butterflies in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area, while forest and farmlands are less suitable. However, the influence of the forest vegetation type on the survival of butterflies was also the more implicated as the highest (4.9285) and lowest (0) indices values within a sample both occurred within the forest.

Altitude seems to affect species diversity considerably, with the highest diversity index value found in the range of 1000~1500m (1.2363), and the lowest value in the range 500~1000m (0.2536), but no trend among the elevations was identified, in the sample of the forest and bushes, the values of the species evenness index were only positively related with those of the species diversity indices. In contrast, within the farmland and grassland samples, the values of the species diversity indices were affected by both species evenness and richness. Species evenness, richness, and diversity indices showed implicated relationship across the microhabitats, reflecting both diversity and fragmentation of the habitats. The next article of the series will report the results of investigations on other parameters, and the structure and dynamics of butterfly communities in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area.

Key words: butterflies; community structure; parameters; Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

以蝴蝶为指示物种、物种多样性指数为主要参数的蝶类群落结构研究依然是当今生态学、环境科学研究的热门课题之一^[1~13]。生物物种多样性的评估是有效保护生物多样性、合理利用其资源、保证其可持续发展的基础和关键。因此,构建合理可行的生物多样性评估指标体系,不仅可以为人类对其合理的经营利用提供科学的指导,而且可以为国家和国际水平的政策制定及贯彻实施提供更可靠的依据^[14,15]。蝴蝶是构建评估指标体系的主要生物类群之一,使用蝴蝶是因为它们的生命较为短暂,对栖息地质量有很高的要求,对生境结构和植物组成的变化很敏感(包括微气候,植被结构和小范围内植被型的变更),对栖息环境的变化做出反应的速度比其寄主植物做出的反应快 3~30 倍,从而被选为环境质量的指示生物^[7,12,13,16~18]。它们具有的相对高的生境专一性,使得对它们进行评估相对容易^[4,18,19]。蝴蝶的多样性(Shannon-Wienener)指数、环境多样性和蝴蝶与环境关系的定量分析,被作为环境生物多样性评估的指标^[2~6,8,10,14,15]。

群落研究既能反映种内关系、种群消长、种间关系,又能反映种群与环境变化的关系,还能对生态系统的结构和功能进行探讨^[20~23]。多样性是衡量群落稳定性的重要指标,群落稳定性是指自然群落抑制物种种群波动或受干扰后恢复平稳状态的能力^[23]。群落多样性的高低,(除了受取样大小、数量的影响外,)主要依赖于群落中物种数的多少以及个体数在各个种中的分布是否均匀,即多样性是群落丰富度和均匀度的函数^[21,24]。本文报道的是三峡库区蝶类群落的物种多样性指数、丰富度和均匀度。

1 调查方法、生境类型分析和数据处理

(1) 调查方法、生境划分(植被型、生境类型及小生境)及其代码见杨萍等^[25]的论述。

1.2 数据处理

Shannon 信息多样性指数:

$$H' = - \sum P_i \ln P_i$$

对于一个已知种类的总体,当所有的种,其个体数以相同比例存在时,其总体的多样性最高;对于两个完全均匀分布的总体,有较多种的,其多样性较高。

丰富度 D 是群落物种数量的直接指标^[20];均匀度 R 为群落实测多样性和最大多样性(给定的物种数下的完全均匀群落的多样性)之比。

在多样性的信息量度中,当物种数给定为 S 时,最大多样性是:

$$H'_{\max} = - \sum 1/S \times \ln 1/S$$

这时,群落均匀度^[1]为:

$$R = H'(\text{实测}) / H'_{\max}$$

2 结果

2.1 三峡库区蝴蝶物种丰富度

三峡库区各小生境蝴蝶丰富度在 0~28 之间,小生境丰富度的下限在 0~9 之间;丰富度下限在 0~5 之间的小生境数分别是 9、9、8、9、9、7 个,占 55 个小生境总数的 92.7%;各个小生境丰富度的上限在 2~28 之间;丰富度在 9、11 和 12 的小生境最多,分别是 6、7、6,占小生境总数的 34.5%(表 1,图 1)。

2.2 蝴蝶物种多样性

2.2.1 蝴蝶物种多样性与植被型

(1)在三峡库区 4 种主要植被型灌丛的蝴蝶物种多样性指数最高 1.3143,其它 3 种植被型相差不大(0.9740; 1.0407; 1.0108)。(2)就在植被型内指数的最高值而言,森林最高(4.9285),灌丛居次(2.8370),农田居第三(2.7180),草地居末位(2.4315)。(3)各种植被型内小生境间多样性指数的差异(即变异系数)是草地最小(61.32%),灌丛次之(93.21%),森林最大(156.40%,表 1)。

2.2.2 蝴蝶物种多样性与生境类型 三峡库区灌丛各生境类型的物种多样性指数最高(仅分布在一个海拔梯度的生境类型除外),从 1.1389 到 1.4373;草地居第二位 1.0588~1.2632,农田 0.8000~1.1827,森林最低,0.8088~0.9618。在所有生境类型中,物种多样性指数最高的是阔叶林灌丛 1.4373,其次是混交林灌丛 1.3775,第三位是农田灌丛 1.3540,第四位是山坡灌丛 1.3240,第五位是溪流灌丛 1.2773,第六位才是草地植被型的针叶林林间草地 1.2402。因此,三峡库区灌丛是最适宜于蝴蝶繁衍的植被型。(表 1)

物种多样性指数最低的生境类型(仅分布在一个海拔梯度的生境类型除外):是丘陵农田 0.8,倒数第二位是针叶林 0.8088,倒数第三位是阔叶林 0.9292。与其它生境类型相比,适合生存于完全成片的森林与纯种的农田的蝴蝶种类较少。

2.2.3 蝴蝶物种多样性指数与海拔高度 表 1 的数据反映了海拔高度对物种多样性指数的影响,所以,将小生境按高度归纳后,再进行分析(表 2,图 2),可以看出,最高的物种多样性指数出现在海拔 1000~1500m(1.2363),其次是 500~1000m(1.2315),最低是 2000m 以上(0.2536)。

就植被型而言,从低海拔到高海拔的变化分布是:灌丛 1.3509 → 1.6219 → 1.2012 → 1.1456,森林 1.1155 → 1.1112 → 1.2509 → 0.7629 → 0.4483,农田 1.0970 → 1.0872 → 0.8842 → 1.1456,草地 1.0887 → 0.5837 → 1.5927 → 0.6811 → 0.8553。再结合表 1 生境类型物种多样性指数与海拔的关系来看:海拔高度的变化对蝴蝶物种多样性指数的影响不明显。这与四川木里地区多样性指数^[26]与海拔高度不具线性关系($r = -0.2968$)相似。

2.3 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数与均匀度、丰富度及环境的关系

2.3.1 蝴蝶均匀度、物种多样性指数与小生境 灌丛(表 3,图 3)和森林(表 3,图 4)各个小生境的蝴蝶均匀度与物种多样性的变化趋势基本是一致的,表明这两种植被型内各小生境的物种多样性指数主要受物种均匀度

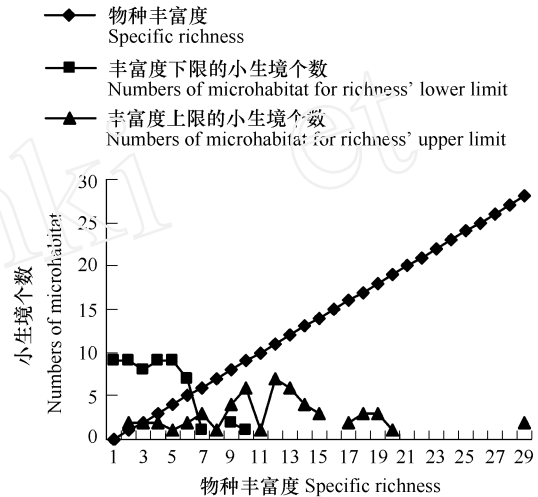


图 1 三峡库区小生境蝴蝶物种丰富度的数理分布

Fig. 1 Mathematical distribution of butterfly richness for microhabitats in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

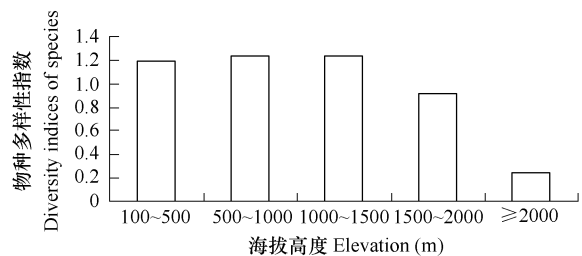


图 2 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数随海拔高度的变化

Fig. 2 Variations of diversity indices of butterfly for species with elevation in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

表 1 三峡库区各植被型和生境类型的蝴蝶物种多样性指数

Table 1 Diversity indices of butterfly for species each vegetation types and each habitat types in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River										
生境代号 ^① Code name of habitats	海拔 m Elevation	N ^②	D ^② Numbers of species	物种多样性指数 Diversity indices of species					M2 ^③	M3 ^③
				M1 ^③	排序 Ordination	R ^②	SD ^②	CV ^②		
A1	100~500	22	2~18	1.3698	9	0.3320~2.5543	0.8019	58.54		
A2	500~1000	22	5~19	1.7124	3	0.4953~2.8370	0.7549	44.08		
A3	1000~1500	22	3~18	1.1509	14	0.3818~2.8174	0.6167	53.58		1.3240
A4	1500~2000	9	3~12	1.0630	15	0.4476~1.6275	0.5289	49.76		
A6	100~500	14	4~17	1.8032	2	0.8480~2.5066	0.5707	31.65		
A8	1000~1500	12	4~16	1.4131	8	0.5892~2.6936	0.7328	51.86		1.3540
A9	1500~2000	4	3~6	0.8457	17	0.4969~1.0527	0.2451	28.98		
A11	100~500	10	1~22	1.4734	6	0~2.5754	0.9514	64.57		
A12	500~1000	9	4~17	1.9092	1	0.9890~2.6359	0.4735	24.93		
A13	1000~1500	6	3~11	0.9119	16	0.6505~1.6514	0.3675	40.30	1.3143	1.4373
A14	1500~2000	6	4~13	1.4548	7	1.2287~1.9397	0.2728	18.75		
A16	100~500	14	0~8	0.7757	19	0~2.0311	0.7230	93.21		
A17	500~1000	12	3~13	1.6439	4	0.6728~2.3641	0.5046	30.69		
A18	1000~1500	3	8~13	1.3201	11	1.1745~1.5273	0.1843	13.96		1.1389
A19	1500~2000	3	4~5	0.8159	18	0.7732~0.8556	0.0412	5.05		
A23	1000~1500	5	5~9	1.2101	13	0.8598~1.5853	0.2773	22.92		
A24	1500~2000	3	5~9	1.5448	5	0.8556~1.9199	0.5977	38.69		1.3775
A26	100~500	1	4	1.3323	10	1.3323	0.0000			1.2773
A27	500~1000	7	5~11	1.2222	12	0.9899~1.7332	0.2595	21.23		
B1	100~500	11	4~13	1.4986	3	0.8536~2.3090	0.4872	32.51	0.9740	1.4986
B2	100~500	14	0~6	0.5691	11	0~1.7923	0.7432	130.59		
B3	500~1000	22	0~11	0.9462	8	0~1.8165	0.5315	56.17		
B4	1000~1500	3	4~14	1.2470	6	0.7458~1.8299	0.5466	43.83		0.8088
B5	1500~2000	9	1~3	0.3850	14	0~0.6551	0.2654	68.94		
B6	2000 以上	8	2~12	0.8965	9	0.5492~1.4216	0.3662	40.85		
B7	100~500	41	0~14	1.2787	5	0~2.5227	0.7291	57.02		
B8	500~1000	55	1~14	0.9985	7	0~2.5319	0.4878	48.85		0.9292
B9	1000~1500	7	1~11	0.5103	12	0~1.1435	0.4917	96.36		
B11	100~500	9	0~6	0.5078	13	0~1.6959	0.7942	156.40		
B12	500~1000	6	0~9	0.7908	10	0~1.8948	0.9301	117.62		
B13	1000~1500	5	8~18	2.1143	1	1.0960~2.8135	0.6254	29.58		0.9618
B14	1500~2000	19	2~28	1.3959	4	0.4531~4.9285	0.9631	68.99		
B15	2000 以上	1	1	0.0000	15	0.0000	0.0000			
B17	500~1000	4	5~12	1.7091	2	1.5501~1.8050	0.1183	6.92		1.7091
C1	100~500	52	0~28	1.3889	1	0~4.6383	0.8168	58.81		
C2	500~1000	6	3~10	1.0173	8	0.8600~1.3217	0.1603	15.76		
C3	1000~1500	26	2~17	1.1788	3	0.4106~2.7180	0.6382	54.13		1.1827
C4	1500~2000	4	3~8	1.1456	4	0.7949~1.8285	0.4736	41.34		
C5	100~500	39	0~16	1.1110	6	0~2.6286	0.6818	61.37		1.1110
C9	100~500	29	0~14	0.8212	10	0~2.5625	0.6878	83.76	1.0407	
C10	500~1000	13	3~12	1.2438	2	0.5358~2.3714	0.5291	42.54		0.8000
C11	1000~1500	3	1~2	0.3350	11	0~0.6323	0.3178	94.87		
C13	100~500	15	0~11	1.0669	7	0~2.2457	0.6199	57.94		
C14	500~1000	6	5~11	1.0005	9	0.7239~1.4746	0.3261	32.59		1.0688
C15	1000~1500	6	3~7	1.1389	5	0.8602~1.8900	0.3772	33.12		
D1	100~500	3	4~11	1.2632	3	1.0113~1.7670	0.4363	34.54		1.2632
D2	100~500	11	2~8	0.9142	6	0.4152~2.0226	0.5451	59.63		
D3	500~1000	1	2	0.5837	10	0.5837	0.0000			1.1534
D4	1000~1500	4	6~9	1.9383	1	1.8310~2.0981	0.1458	7.52		
D5	1500~2000	15	2~9	1.1772	5	0.3235~1.9871	0.4797	40.75		
D8	1000~1500	7	5~12	1.5774	2	0.6712~2.4315	0.7054	44.72	1.0108	
D9	1500~2000	8	1~8	0.9029	7	0~1.7037	0.5537	61.32		1.2402

续表 1

D10	1500~2000	8	2~5	0.6441	9	0.4902~1.1989	0.2893	44.92	0.6441
D11	1000~1500	2	9	1.2623	4	1.2623	0.0000		1.0588
D13	2000 以上	7	2~3	0.8553	8	0.4753~1.9830	0.2434	28.46	
D14	1500~2000	1	1	0.0000	11	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

①A1~4:山坡灌丛 Hillside-bush;A6,8,9:农田灌丛 Cropland-bush;A11~14:阔叶林灌丛 Broad-leaved forest-bush;A16~19:针叶林灌丛 Conifer forest-bush;A23~24:混交林灌丛 Mixed forest-bush;A26~27:溪流灌丛 Rivulet-bush;B1:人工阔叶林 Artificial broad-leaved forest;B2~6:针叶林 Conifer forest;B7~9:阔叶林 Broad-leaved forest;B11~15:针阔混交林 Conifer-broadleaf mixed forest;B17:竹林;C1~4:树林农田 Grove-farmland;C5:溪流农田 Rivulet-farmland;C9~11:丘陵农田 Hills-farmland;C13~15:灌丛农田 Bush-farmland;D1:溪流农田草地 Rivulet-farmland-lawn;D2-5:山坡农田草地 Hillside-farmland-lawn;D8~9:针叶林林间草地 Conifer-inr lawn;D10:山坡(农田)灌丛草地 Hillside- (farmland) bush-lawn;D11,13:灌丛草地 Bush-lawn;D14:草原 Grassland;下同 the same below

②N = 样本数 Numbers of sample; D = 丰富度 Numbers of species M = 平均值 Mean; R = 范围 Range; SD = 标准差 Standard deviation
③M1:物种多样性指数平均值 Average value of diversity indices for species;M2:各植被型物种多样性指数平均值 Average value of diversity indices for species each vegetation types;M3:各生境类型物种多样性指数平均值 Average value of diversity indices for species each habitat types

表 2 三峡库区蝴蝶在各植被型和生境类型物种多样性指数随海拔高度的变化
Table 2 Variations of diversity indices of butterfly for species with elevation each vegetation types and each habitat types in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

生境代号 Code name of habitats	海拔(m) Elevation	物种多样性指数 Diversity indices of species			生境代号 Code name of habitats	海拔(m) Elevation	物种多样性指数 Diversity indices of species		
		M4 ①	M5 ①	M6 ①			M4 ①	M5 ①	M6 ①
A1	100~500	1.3697	1.1904	1.3509	A13	1000~1500	0.9119		1.2012
A6		1.8032			A18		1.3201		
A11		1.4734			A23		1.2101		
A16		0.7757			B9		0.5103		
A26		1.3323			B4		1.2470	1.2363	1.2509
B1		1.4986			B13		2.1143		
B2		0.5691		1.1155	C3		1.1788		
B7		1.2787			C11		0.3350		0.8842
C1		1.3889			C15		1.1389		
C5		1.1110		1.0970	D4		1.9383		
C9		0.8212			D8		1.5774		1.5927
C13		1.0669			D11		1.2623		
D1		1.2632		1.0887	A4	1500~2000	1.0630	0.9143	
D2		0.9142			A9		0.8457		
A2	500~1000	1.7124	1.2315		A14		1.4585		1.1456
A12		1.9092		1.6219	A19		0.8159		
A17		1.6439			A24		1.5449		
A27		1.2222			B5		0.3850		
B3		0.9462			B11		0.5078		0.7629
B8		0.9985	1.2315	1.1112	B14		1.3959		
B12		0.7908			C4		1.1456		1.1456
B17		1.7091			D5		1.1772		
C2		1.0173			D9		0.9029		0.6811
C10		1.2438		1.0872	D10		0.6441		
C14		1.0005			D14		0.0000		
D3		0.5837		0.5837	B6	2000 以上	0.8965	0.2536	0.4483
A3		1.1509			B15		0		
A8		1.4131			D13		0.8553		0.8553

①M4:各垂直带中每种小生境的物种多样性指数 Diversity indices for species each microhabitats in every vertical zone;M5:各垂直带的物种多样性指数 Diversity indices for species in every vertical zone;M6:垂直带中各生境类型物种多样性指数平均值 Average value of diversity indices for species each vegetation types in every vertical zone

表 3 三峡库区各蝴蝶在植被型和生境类型中的均匀度

Table 3 Evenness of butterfly each for species vegetation types and each habitat types in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River										
生境代号 Code name of habitats	海拔 m Elevation	$N^{①}$	$D^{①}$ Numbers of species	Specific evenness					$M8^{②}$	$M9^{②}$
				$M7^{②}$	排序 Ordination	$R^{①}$	$SD^{①}$	$CV^{①}$		
A1	100~500	22	2~18	0.6964	9	0.3886~0.9834	0.2512	36.07		
A2	500~1000	22	5~19	0.7308	8	0.2545~0.9849	0.2762	37.79		
A3	1000~1500	22	3~18	0.6096	12	0.2754~1.0000	0.2384	39.11		0.6496
A4	1500~2000	9	3~12	0.5616	16	0.3229~0.8657	0.2160	38.46		
A6	100~500	14	4~17	0.8422	4	0.5269~0.9849	0.1349	16.02		
A8	1000~1500	12	4~16	0.6776	10	0.3661~0.9766	0.2326	34.33		0.7038
A9	1500~2000	4	3~6	0.5917	14	0.4522~0.7860	0.1412	23.86		
A11	100~500	10	1~22	0.7422	7	0~0.9785	0.3934	53.00		
A12	500~1000	9	4~17	0.8725	2	0.8144~0.9693	0.1061	12.16		0.7184
A13	1000~1500	6	3~11	0.4849	19	0.3947~0.6887	0.1248	25.74	0.6845	
A14	1500~2000	6	4~13	0.7740	5	0.6559~0.9935	0.1217	15.72		
A16	100~500	14	0~8	0.5058	18	0~0.9767	0.4095	80.96		
A17	500~1000	12	3~13	0.8516	3	0.5949~0.9690	0.1242	14.58		0.6147
A18	1000~1500	3	8~13	0.5685	15	0.5049~0.6052	0.0553	9.73		
A19	1500~2000	3	4~5	0.5327	17	0.5087~0.5577	0.0245	4.60		
A23	1000~1500	5	5~9	0.6100	12	0.5342~0.7215	0.0771	12.64		0.6883
A24	1500~2000	3	5~9	0.7665	6	0.5316~0.8940	0.2037	26.58		
A26	100~500	1	4	0.9610	1	0.9610	0.0000			0.7435
A27	500~1000	7	5~11	0.6259	11	0.5087~0.7227	0.0647	10.34		
B1	100~500	11	4~13	0.8089	2	0.4754~0.9765	0.1548	19.14	0.5510	0.8089
B2	100~500	14	0~6	0.3797	12	0~1	0.4614	121.52		
B3	500~1000	22	0~11	0.5445	9	0~0.9697	0.2619	27.01		
B4	1000~1500	3	4~14	0.6658	7	0.4634~0.8406	0.1901	28.55		0.5477
B5	1500~2000	9	1~3	0.4411	10	0~0.6983	0.2735	62.00		
B6	2000 以上	8	2~12	0.7073	5	0.3721~0.9029	0.1417	20.03		
B7	100~500	41	0~14	0.6949	6	0~10.3213	46.24			
B8	500~1000	55	1~14	0.6214	8	0~0.9842	0.1761	28.34		0.5150
B9	1000~1500	7	1~11	0.2286	14	0~0.5876	0.2314	101.22		
B11	100~500	9	0~6	0.3201	13	0~0.9743	0.4960	154.95		
B12	500~1000	6	0~9	0.4218	11	0~0.9696	0.4700	111.43		
B13	1000~1500	5	8~18	0.8877	1	0.5270~0.9849	0.2017	22.72		0.4769
B14	1500~2000	19	2~28	0.7549	4	0.3908~0.9996	0.2112	27.98		
B15	2000 以上	1	1	0.0000	15	0.0000	0.0000			
B17	500~1000	4	5~12	0.7889	3	0.7263~0.9631	0.1162	14.73		0.7889
C1	100~500	52	0~28	0.4089	11	0~1.0000	0.3437	84.05		
C2	500~1000	6	3~10	0.6977	3	0.5740~0.7827	0.0719	10.31		0.6288
C3	1000~1500	26	2~17	0.6815	4	0.3394~0.9805	0.1869	27.42		
C4	1500~2000	4	3~8	0.7269	2	0.4938~0.9998	0.2510	34.53		
C5	100~500	39	0~16	0.6676	6	0~0.9820	0.3129	46.87		0.6676
C9	100~500	29	0~14	0.5186	8	0~1.0000	0.3056	58.93	0.6165	
C10	500~1000	13	3~12	0.6752	5	0.4449~0.9996	0.1851	27.41		0.5590
C11	1000~1500	3	1~2	0.4833	10	0~0.9123	0.4586	94.89		
C13	100~500	15	0~11	0.5906	7	0~0.9832	0.2292	38.81		
C14	500~1000	6	5~11	0.5099	9	0.3720~0.6794	0.1524	29.89		0.6405
C15	1000~1500	6	3~7	0.8210	1	0.4452~0.9712	0.1961	23.89		
D1	100~500	3	4~11	0.7304	7	0.7284~0.7343	0.0034	0.47		0.7304
D2	100~500	11	2~8	0.7754	4	0.4225~0.9910	0.1789	23.07		

续表 3

D3	500~1000	1	2	0.8422	3	0.8422	0.0000		0.8235
D4	1000~1500	4	6~9	0.9271	1	0.8761~0.9549	0.046	4.96	
D5	1500~2000	15	2~9	0.7491	6	0.4336~0.9996	0.2156	28.78	
D8	1000~1500	7	5~12	0.7729	5	0.4170~0.9787	0.2503	32.38	0.7020
D9	1500~2000	8	1~8	0.7303	8	0~1.0000	0.3159	43.26	0.7516
D10	1500~2000	8	2~5	0.7022	9	0.6293~0.7449	0.0322	4.59	0.7022
D11	1000~1500	2	9	0.5745	10	0.5745	0.0000		0.7462
D13	2000 以上	7	2~3	0.9179	2	0.6851~1.0000	0.1136	12.38	
D14	1500~2000	1	1	0.0000	11	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000

①N = 样本数 Numbers of sample ; D = 丰富度 Numbers of species M = 平均值 Mean ; R = 范围 Range ; SD = 标准差 Standard deviation
②M7 :物种均匀度平均值 Average value of evenness for species ; M8 :各植被型物种均匀度平均值 Average value of evenness for species each vegetation types ; M9 :各生境类型物种均匀度平均值 Average value of evenness for species each habitat types

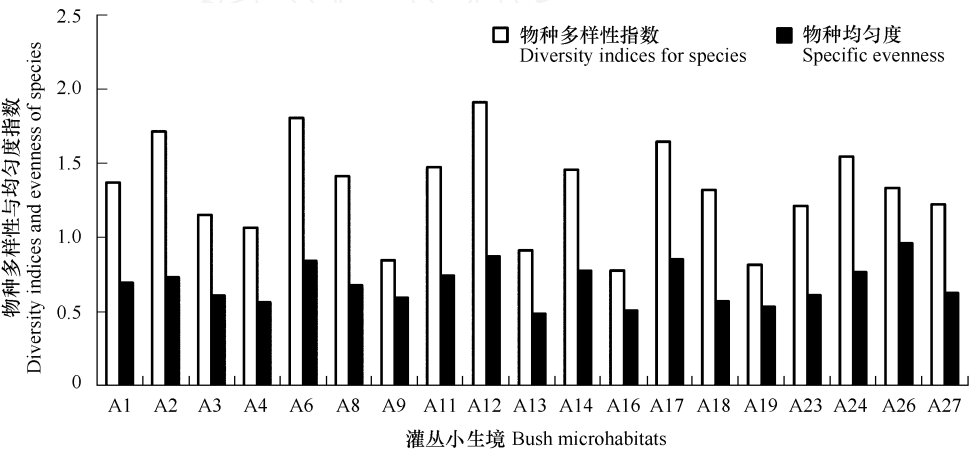


图3 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数和均匀度在灌丛植被型小生境里的变化

Fig.3 Variations of diversity indices and evenness of butterfly for species at bush microhabitats in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River
小生境 microhabitat 见表1的注释① See annotation ①in the table 1 ;下同 the same below

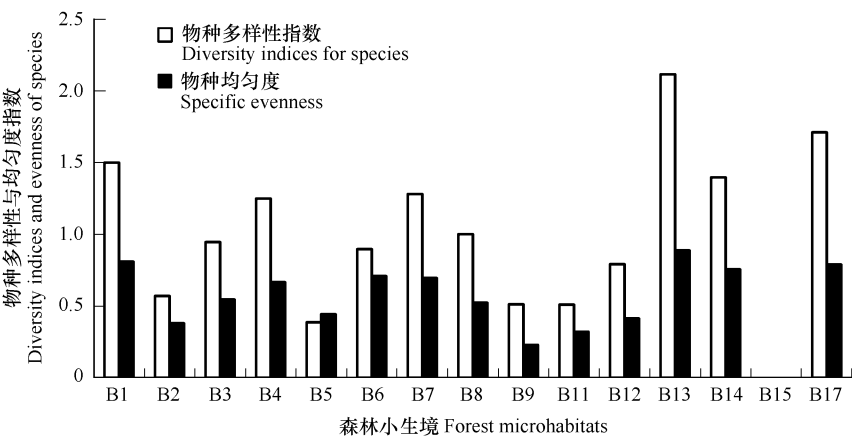


图4 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数和均匀度在森林植被型小生境里的变化

Fig.4 Variations of diversity indices and evenness of butterfly for species at forest microhabitats in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

变化的影响。农田各个小生境的蝴蝶均匀度与物种多样性的变化趋势在 C1~C4 之间是不一致的 ;在 C5~C15 之间虽然基本是一致的 ,但与灌丛和森林相比较 ,其物种多样性指数变化的幅度远比均匀度大(表 3 ,图 5) ;草地也有类似的情况(表 3 ,图 6) ,表明农田和草地两种植被型的物种多样性指数的变化除受均匀度影响

外,还较大程度地受物种丰富度的影响。

2.3.2 蝴蝶物种多样性指数、均匀度、丰富度与植被型 在三峡库区4种植被型中,灌丛的物种数虽然不是最高的,由于均匀度最高、物种多样性指数也是最高的;而森林物种数虽然比较高,但由于均匀度低,物种多样性指数也是最低(图7);草地物种数虽地,由于均匀度较高,多样性指数也不低,表明物种均匀度和丰富度对不同植被型物种多样性指数的影响不同。

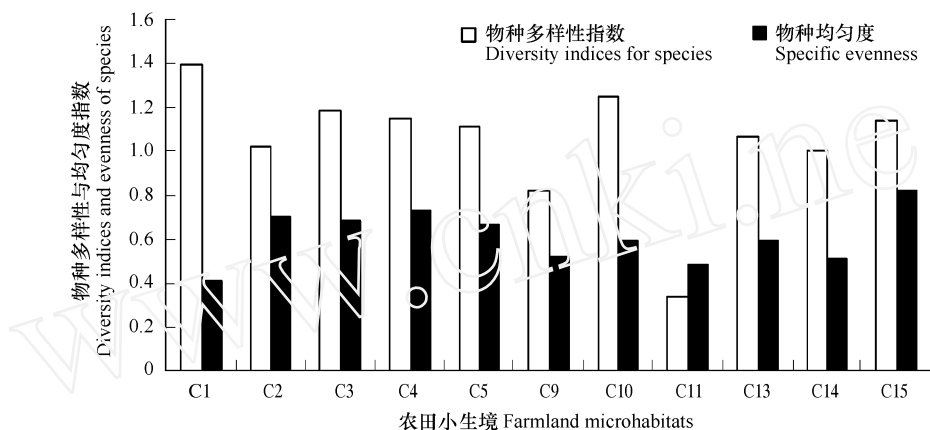


图5 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数和均匀度在农田植被型小生境里的变化

Fig. 5 Variations of diversity indices and evenness of butterfly for species at farmland microhabitats in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

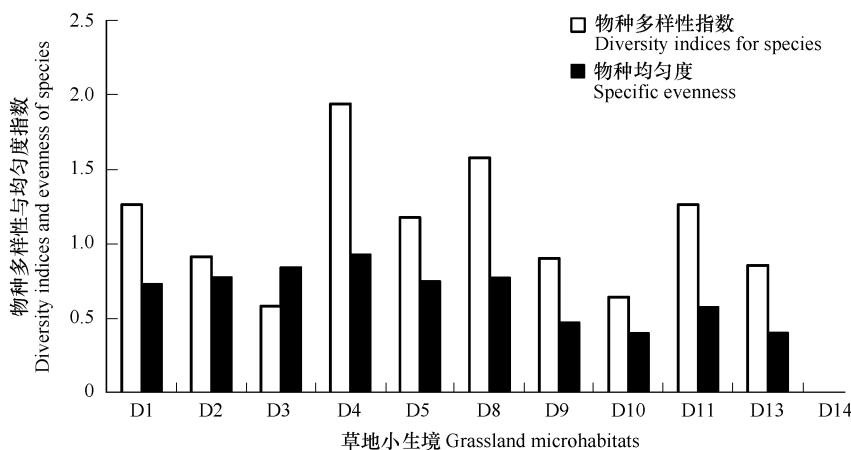


图6 三峡库区蝴蝶物种多样性指数和均匀度在草地植被型小生境里的变化

Fig. 6 Variations of diversity indices and evenness of butterfly for species at grassland microhabitats in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

2.3.3 蝴蝶物种多样性指数、均匀度、丰富度与生境类型 生境类型的水平上,蝴蝶均匀度与物种多样性指数、丰富度间有着比较复杂的关系。在针阔混交林(B11~15)和树林农田(C1~5)的生境类型,丰富度上限值(28种)和下限值均同时出现,从而导致了均匀度低,物种多样性也在低水平上;虽然均匀度最高值在山坡农田草地的生境类型(D2~5),却由于丰富度几乎是最低的,多样性指数也并不高。阔叶林灌丛(A11~14)均匀度和丰富度均高,所以,物种多样性指数也高。这些数据说明了丰富度、均匀度和物种多样性间的相互关系(图8)。

2.4 讨论

本研究属于生态系统综合评价尺度中的区域(region)级^[27],与之相同尺度的研究,一是地处横断山区的四川木里地区不同生境的研究,其蝶类多样性指数在1.076~2.621之间^[26];二是青海祁连地区不同生境类型的研究,其蝶类多样性指数在1.4629~2.7071之间^[28],而本文就长江三峡地区研究的结果其多样性指数在

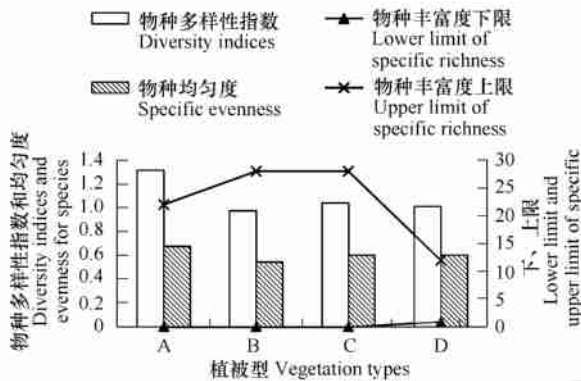


图7 三峡库区各植被型中,物种多样性指数和丰富度、均匀度的变化
Fig. 7 Variations of specific diversity indices and richness, evenness of butterfly at each vegetation types in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River (A 灌丛 bush; B 森林 forest; C 农田 farmland; D 草地 grassland)

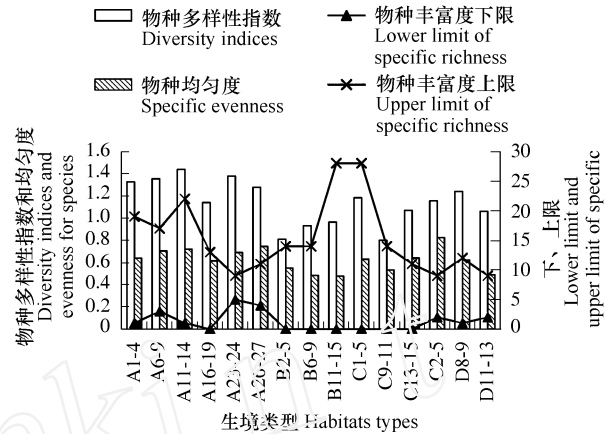


图8 三峡库区不同生境类型中,物种多样性指数和丰富度、均匀度的变化
Fig. 8 Variations of specific diversity indices and richness evenness of butterfly at each habitats types in the Three Gorge Reservoir Area of Yangtze River

0~1.7091(表1)。但是,由于上述3地区在海拔高度和水平地带方面的差异太大,不宜进行详尽的比较。

贺金生等^[29]研究认为三峡库区位于我国东部中亚热带北缘,地带性植被是以栲(*Castanopsis*)楠(*Phoebe*)为主的常绿阔叶林。由于人类活动的巨大影响,原始性强的自然植被在中山以上才能见到,现在广泛分布的是针叶林、针阔混交林、落叶阔叶林、灌丛和草丛等退化生态系统类型。他们将这些类型划分为23类并研究了乔木、灌丛和草本3个层次的植物物种多样性,首位是杉木林的灌丛层2.69(分布海拔600~1200m)青冈、其次是栓皮栎混交林灌丛层2.67(200~800m)青冈、栓皮栎混交林)第三位是乌冈栎林的乔木层2.45(1000~1200m),居四位的是油桐林的灌丛层2.30(200~800m),五、六位是马尾松、栓皮栎混交林的灌丛层2.28和草本层2.20(300~800m);倒数第一位的是马尾松林(200~1000m)、柏木林(300~1000m)和油桐林的乔木层,多样性是0,第二位是小果蔷薇灌丛的草本层0.12,第三位是野古草草0.49(300m以下);如果按照植被类型来看,森林植物物种多样性指数最高的是栲林5.86(1000~1500m),其次是青冈、栓皮栎混交林5.80,四是马尾松、栓皮栎混交林5.26,灌丛首位是雀梅藤灌丛3.36(200~800m),二是柃木3.20(800~1500m),三是铁仔灌丛2.70(150~800m);草本第一位是芒草丛1.87(800~1100m),第二位是荩草草1.14(200~600m),再次是耿草丛1.13(100~800m);按照植被型(各型平均值)排列则依次为森林4.566;灌丛。基于蝴蝶种群数量及其分布与植被的紧密关系,这些植物多样性指数可以说明本文对蝴蝶多样性指数研究的若干结果:综合看来,灌丛植物多样性指数高,最适合蝴蝶生育、繁衍,所以蝴蝶多样性指数也高;由于森林层次多,植物多样性指数变化大,蝴蝶多样性指数也变化最大;农田和草地(草原)多样性指数较森林高的原因则可能归结于这样的环境适合蝴蝶进行觅食、交配的活动;而森林多样性指数低的主要原因许多森林蝴蝶在树冠活动,给调查采集带来困难,影响了调查结果的准确性。植物物种多样性指数高的植被多分布在海拔500~1500m的范围内,所以,此海拔高度内,蝴蝶多样性指数最高;天然林植物多样性指数高于人工林,因此,前者蝴蝶多样性指数高于后者。

生境破碎化是在人为活动和自然干扰下,大块连续分布的自然生境,被其它非适宜生境分隔成许多面积较小生境斑块的过程,其结果可导致生态系统严重退化,原始的自然生境基本不存在;进而改变斑块生境中物种多样性、种间关系,群落结构和生态系统过程^[30]。本文研究的结果表明,三峡库区蝶类现在的分布反映了库区生境破碎化的结果,在调查设计的80个小生境中,有25个或因过于破碎、面积太小,未能进行调查,或者调查的数据满足不了数理统计的要求,实际只完成了55个小生境的调查研究(表1)。这意味着适宜的生境斑块周围分布不适宜生境,种群受到面积效应、隔离效应、边缘效应等的影响,从而形成现有的物种多样性及

其空间格局^[25]。Laurance 等^[31]认为物种丰富度与斑块大小呈正相关,原始森林比破碎森林拥有更多物种,一些对面积高度敏感的物种在破碎化的森林生境中消失,但一些种类的物种丰富度却在森林斑块隔离后保持稳定,甚至上升,如蛙类和蝴蝶,所以,蝴蝶丰富度可以作为三峡库区环境破碎化及其趋势的良好指标。

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