

稀土叶面肥对葡萄园节肢动物群落 和食饵功能团的影响

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摘要:为阐明稀土叶面肥对江淮丘陵和黄河故道葡萄园节肢动物群落、中性昆虫亚群落和食饵功能团组成的影响,通过系统调查和数学分析得出,稀土元素镧、钕和醋(CK_2)对肥东葡萄园节肢动物总群落、植食性昆虫亚群落和捕食性天敌亚群落的物种数、个体数和物种丰富度的影响均不显著。稀土叶面肥对萧县总群落的物种数影响显著,镧对总群落物种丰富度影响显著,其余影响不显著。镧和钕元素对两地葡萄园中性昆虫亚群落的物种数和物种丰富度影响极显著,对个体数影响不显著, CK_2 对中性昆虫亚群落的物种数、个体数和物种丰富度影响均不显著;肥东县葡萄园镧肥区、钕肥区和 CK_2 与 CK_1 之间食饵功能团物种数的t值为3.4384、2.3911和2.0528,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间食饵功能团物种数的t值为1.6397和0.6357;萧县葡萄园镧肥区、钕肥区和 CK_2 与 CK_1 之间食饵功能团的物种数t值为2.2909、2.3223和0.3674,镧肥和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间的t值为2.7533和2.7744,表明镧肥和钕肥对两地食饵功能团的物种数影响均显著。肥东县镧肥区、钕肥区和 CK_2 与 CK_1 之间食饵功能团的个体数t值为1.3047、1.0338和0.2300,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间的t值为1.6014和1.1835;萧县镧肥区、钕肥区和 CK_2 与 CK_1 之间食饵功能团的个体数t值为1.0431、1.0245和0.7369,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间的t值为0.9495和0.9490;两地处理与与 CK_1 和 CK_2 之间食饵功能团的个体数t值均小于 $t_{0.05}$,表明稀土叶面肥对两地食饵功能团个体数影响不显著。稀土叶面肥对肥东葡萄园食饵功能团物种丰富度影响很小,萧县镧肥和钕肥与 CK_2 之间物种丰富度的t值为2.1709和2.0226,差异显著。综上所述,稀土叶面肥对葡萄园中性昆虫亚群落和食饵功能团的物种数影响显著。

关键词:稀土叶面肥;葡萄园;节肢动物群落;中性昆虫亚群落;食饵功能团

The impacts of rare earth foliar fertilizer on arthropod community and prey functional groups in grapery

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Abstract: To elucidate the influences of spraying rare earth foliar fertilizer on arthropod community, neutral insect sub-community and prey functional groups in grapery, in this work, systematic investigations were carried out in Feidong of Yangtzi-Huai hills and Xiaoxian of Huanghe River old way. Statistically analytical results showed that lanthanum, neodymium and vinegar(CK_2) treatments had not significant impacts on species numbers, individual numbers and species richness index of arthropod community, herbivorous insect sub-community and predatory natural enemy sub-community in the grapery of Feidong (all t values < $t_{0.05} = 2.07$). However, in the grapery of Xiaoxian, the lanthanum and neodymium treatments had very significant influences on species numbers of arthropod community (t values are 3.2571 and 2.6969, respectively), and Lanthanum treatment had also significant effect on species richness (t value = 2.3956), while lanthanum, neodymium and CK_2 treatments had not significant influences on the other indexes. The further statistical analysis demonstrated that the t values of species numbers of neutral insect sub-community between the three fertilizer

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treatments (lanthanum, neodymium and CK₂) and CK₁ were, respectively, 3.1559, 4.0102 and 0.5959; and the *t* values of individual numbers were, respectively, 2.0390, 1.7349 and 0.4564; as well as the *t* values of species richness index were, respectively, 4.0491, 4.0601 and 1.0310 in the Feidong's grapery. Whilst in Xiaoxian's grapery, the *t*-testing values of species numbers between the three fertilizer treatments and CK₁ were, respectively, 4.6399, 4.9084 and 0; and the *t* values of individual numbers were, respectively, 1.0340, 1.0196 and 0.8705; as well as the *t* values of species richness index were, respectively, 3.0646, 4.0325 and 0.0784. These above results indicated that, in both Feidong and Xiaoxian, the *t* values of both species numbers and species richness index between the two fertilizer treatments (Lanthanum and Neodymium) and CK₁ were greater than $t_{0.01} = 2.82$, displaying that the Lanthanum and Neodymium fertilizer had highly significant influences on species numbers and species richness index of neutral insects sub-community in graperies, but they had not significant impacts on individual numbers, and that CK₂ had also not significant effects on species numbers, individual numbers and species richness index of neutral insect sub-community. In addition, our findings also showed that the *t* values of species numbers of prey function groups between the three treatments (Lanthanum, Neodymium and CK₂) and CK₁ were, respectively, 3.4384, 2.3911, and 2.0528 in Feidong's grapery, and 2.2909, 2.3223 and 0.3674 in Xiaoxian's grapery. The *t* values of species numbers of prey function groups between the two treatments (Lanthanum and Neodymium) and CK₂ were, respectively, 1.6397 and 0.6357 in Feidong's grapery, and 2.7533 and 2.7744 in Xiaoxian's grapery, which indicating that both Lanthanum and Neodymium fertilizer had significant influences on species numbers of prey functional groups in the above two areas. Whilst the *t* values of individual numbers of prey function groups between the three treatments (Lanthanum, Neodymium and CK₂) and CK₁ were, respectively, 1.3047, 1.0338 and 0.2300 in Feidong's grapery, and 1.0431, 1.0245 and 0.7369 in Xiaoxian's grapery; and the *t* values of individual numbers of prey function groups between the two treatments (Lanthanum and Neodymium) and CK₂ were, respectively, 1.6014 and 1.1835 in Feidong's grapery, and 0.9495 and 0.9490 in Xiaoxian's grapery, which showed that all *t* values were less than $t_{0.05} = 2.07$, revealing that these rare earth foliar fertilizers had not significant influences on individual numbers of prey function groups in both Feidong and Xiaoxian. The further analysis demonstrated that these rare earth foliar fertilizers had little effects on species richness index of prey function groups in Feidong's grapery. However, the *t* values of species richness index of between the two rare earth foliar fertilizers (Lanthanum and Neodymium) and CK₂ were respectively 2.1709 and 2.0226, showing that the two rare earth foliar fertilizers had significant impacts on species richness index of prey function groups in Xiaoxian's grapery. These above results revealed that spraying rare earth foliar fertilizer had very significant influences on species numbers of neutral insect sub-community and prey functional groups in grapery.

Key Words: rare earth foliar fertilizer; grapery; arthropod community; neutral insect sub-community; prey functional groups

稀土肥料可以大幅度的提高某些农作物产量^[1],特别是在葡萄生产中应用取得了明显的增产效果^[2-4]。稀土肥料 ReCl₃ 对油菜菌核病 Sderotinia sdirotioram 的发病情况及对土栖节肢动物群落结构影响均不显著^[5-7]。但施用 5 种稀土肥料的梅园土壤中节肢动物群落多样性指数均低于对照,5 种稀土肥料以 Pr 区的土壤动物物种数最多,个体数量大,优势集中性指数高,其次是 Na、Sm 等,这些指标随着 5 种稀土浓度的增加而减少^[8]。施用推荐浓度的稀土叶面肥作为增产措施其对葡萄园节肢动物群落多样性及稳定性影响和对植食性昆虫亚群落和捕食性天敌亚群落的影响已有研究,影响均不显著^[9]。已有的研究证明,节肢动物群落中性昆虫在前期害虫数量少时作为捕食性天敌的食饵具有弥补作用,对捕食性天敌的种群增长及持续控制害虫密度有重要的意义,对群落稳定性具有重要的调控作用^[10-13]。本文研究稀土叶面肥对黄河故道和江淮丘陵两种不同生态条件下葡萄园节肢动物群落、中性昆虫亚群落及中性昆虫和植食性昆虫组成的天敌食饵功能团的影响,其结果可为合理保护和利用天敌,增强群落稳定性及使用稀土叶面肥时葡萄害虫的综合防治提供科学

依据,同时丰富了昆虫生态学内容。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地的生态条件

本研究是在 $31^{\circ}35'N$ $117^{\circ}19'E$ 的合肥市肥东县店埠镇园艺场和 $33^{\circ}56'N$ $116^{\circ}31'E$ 的黄河故道萧县园艺场进行。肥东县所在地区为江淮腹地丘陵地区,土壤以黄棕壤土为主。气候带为亚热带和暖温带的过渡带。萧县地处黄河故道地区,属暖温带,境内平原为潮土,微碱性。

1.2 试验地基本情况

肥东县店埠镇园艺场葡萄园供试面积 $1050m^2$,品种为巨峰,树龄为13年生。萧县园艺场供试葡萄园面积 $1200m^2$,品种为8611,树龄为8年生。

1.3 抽样方法和试验处理的安排

1.3.1 各处理在葡萄园中采用平行跳跃法,随机设置长 $8m$ 、宽 $3m$ 的小区3个,每小区 $24 m^2$,共 $72 m^2$,每处理共计30株葡萄,试验小区之间设 $9m$ 宽的保护行进行隔离,试验地按常规管理,但一直不施用农药。试验共设置4个处理,喷施醋液、钕和镧叶面肥及清水,每个处理共3个重复。

供试稀土元素为镧元素和钕元素,但是两者均为单质,试验分别用氧化钕和氧化镧代替。根据报道,稀土元素在葡萄的最佳适用浓度为 $1000mg/kg^{[5]}$,当量换算见参考文献^[8]。

用氧化钕配制,每 kg 溶液用氧化钕 $1166.39 mg$ 及用氧化镧配制每千克用硝酸镧 $5330 mg$,均用食醋调至pH5—6的水溶液与两种稀土按1000:1的浓度配制。

因肥东和萧县水的pH不同,为了便于比较,将食醋兑入水中,均使其pH值调至5—6,作为对照2(CK_2),清水作为对照(CK_1)。4种处理均按 $667m^2$ 喷 $70kg$ 的量喷施。

1.3.2 喷施时间和方法

在葡萄展叶期(5月1日)、坐果期(6月15日)、果实膨大期(7月30日),采用叶面喷施的方法各进行1次喷施。

1.4 调查方法

调查内容包括植株部分和地面部分的节肢动物,小区内所有植株全株调查,小区内地面用扫网的方法全部调查,萧县葡萄园于2008年5月1日至10月13日,每15d调查1次,共查12次。肥东县店铺镇葡萄园于2008年4月25日至10月7日,每15d调查1次,共查12次。记载动物的种类和个体数。

1.5 数学分析

用物种丰富度(R)公式^[14]计算群落、中性昆虫亚群落和食饵功能团的物种丰富度, $R = S/\ln N$ 。式中 S 为物种数, N 为总个体数。稀土叶面肥处理区与对照之间的物种数、个体数和物种丰富度差异 t 检验用DPS软件在电脑上进行运算^[15]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 稀土微肥等对葡萄园总群落物种数、个体数的影响

将调查结果列于表1,肥东县12次调查的平均物种数镧肥区>钕肥区> CK_2 > CK_1 ;平均个体数钕肥区>镧肥区> CK_1 > CK_2 。将 CK_2 和两种稀土微肥区与 CK_1 之间的物种数和个体数进行 t 检验,肥东县 CK_2 、镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_1 之间物种数 t 值为 1.6177 、 2.0272 和 1.6032 ,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间物种数的 t 值为 0.8787 和 0.4116 ;个体数 t 值依次是 0.4664 、 1.0830 和 0.9453 ,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间个体数的 t 值为 1.6690 和 1.2661 , $df=22$ 时, $t_{0.05}=2.07$, $t_{0.01}=2.82$, t 值均小于 $t_{0.05}$,表明 CK_2 和2种处理区与 CK_1 之间物种数和个体数差异均不显著。萧县12次调查的平均物种数镧肥区>钕肥区> CK_2 > CK_1 ;平均个体数钕肥区>镧肥区> CK_2 > CK_1 ;镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_1 之间物种数的 t 值依次为 0.2664 、 3.2571 和 2.6969 ,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间物种数的 t 值为 3.1474 和 2.5711 。个体数的 t 值依次为 0.5311 、 1.0601 和 1.0443 ,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK_2 之间个体数的 t 值为 0.9851 和 0.9828 。镧肥区与 CK_1 和 CK_2 之间物种数差异极显著,钕肥

区与 CK₁ 和 CK₂ 之间物种数差异显著,表明萧县葡萄园镧肥和钕肥对物种数有显著影响,对个体数没有影响。

表 1 葡萄园节肢动物群落物种数和个体数动态

Table 1 Dynamic of species and individual numbers of arthropod community in grapery

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	6	22	10	22	8	20	8	29
2	10	51	13	40	15	66	13	67
3	11	54	10	96	18	149	23	161
4	15	106	11	120	14	141	15	156
5	8	214	12	122	11	272	11	478
6	7	110	12	92	7	88	3	66
7	3	143	8	96	8	159	7	94
8	3	67	9	66	12	85	9	66
9	7	71	3	23	5	64	9	55
10	3	24	5	20	3	7	3	18
11	2	2	7	51	9	79	7	31
12	4	11	6	7	9	98	7	109
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	6.58 ± 1.14	72.92 ± 17.84	8.83 ± 0.89	62.92 ± 11.90	9.98 ± 1.11	102.33 ± 20.49	9.58 ± 1.59	110.83 ± 35.93

调查次序 Survey sequence	萧县 Xiaoxian							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	6	25	5	26	12	45	7	59
2	8	56	7	57	10	52	9	67
3	10	210	11	253	16	285	12	169
4	11	298	8	385	7	303	15	282
5	11	258	12	417	18	322	19	309
6	8	84	7	118	10	214	11	162
7	4	323	9	302	10	4519	9	5456
8	10	78	11	107	16	116	15	115
9	12	100	10	82	11	107	11	119
10	10	61	11	71	16	112	14	142
11	9	93	7	50	11	109	8	154
12	6	63	10	99	15	113	16	166
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	8.75 ± 0.70	137.42 ± 30.21	9.00 ± 0.63	163.92 ± 39.72	12.67 ± 0.98	524.75 ± 364.18	12.17 ± 1.06	600 ± 441.97

S:物种数,N为个体数

2.2 稀土微肥对总群落物种丰富度的影响

将物种丰富度计算结果列于表 2,肥东县 12 次调查总群落的平均物种丰富度 CK₂ > 镧肥区 > 钕肥区 > CK₁;萧县 12 次调查总群落的平均物种丰富度镧肥区 > 钕肥区 > CK₁ > CK₂。CK₂ 和 2 种处理区与对照区之间进行 t 检验,肥东县 CK₂、镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₁ 之间的 t 值为 1.4977、1.3122 和 0.8304,与 CK₂ 之间 t 值为 0.1439 和 0.4177,萧县 CK₂ 镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₁ 之间的 t 值依次为 0.0438、2.3956 和 1.8672,与 CK₂ 之间 t 值为 2.5634 和 2.0289,表明只有萧县镧肥区与 CK₁ 和 CK₂ 之间差异显著,其余差异均不显著。

2.3 稀土微肥对中性昆虫亚群落物种数和个体数的影响

中性昆虫虽然不危害葡萄园的花、叶、果实等,但它在群落中具有一定的调节作用,特别是对捕食性天敌亚群落食饵的弥补作用,对群落稳定性具有重要的调控作用。将调查结果列于表 3,肥东县 12 次调查的平均物种数镧肥区 > 钕肥区 > CK₂ > CK₁,平均个体数钕肥区 > 镧肥区 > CK₁ > CK₂;萧县平均物种数钕肥区 > 镧肥区 > CK₂ 和 CK₁,平均个体数钕肥区 > 镧肥区 > CK₁ > CK₂。将 CK₂ 和处理区与 CK₁ 之间进行 t 检验,肥东县 CK₂、镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₁ 之间物种数的 t 值依次为 0.5959、3.1559 和 4.0102,镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₂ 之间物种数的 t 值为 4.0313 和 3.5904,个体数的 t 值为 0.4564、2.0390 和 1.7349;镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₂ 之间个体数的 t 值为 2.0782 和 1.8204;萧县 CK₂、镧肥区和钕肥区与 CK₁ 之间物种数的 t 值依次为 0、4.6399 和

4.9084,与CK₂之间物种数的t值为4.1904和4.5441,CK₂、镧肥区和钕肥区与CK₁之间个体数t值依次为0.8705、1.0340和1.0196,与CK₂之间个体数的t值为1.0441和1.0279,两地镧肥区和钕肥区与CK₁和CK₂之间物种数的t值均大于 $t_{0.01}$,表明差异均极显著,说明镧肥和钕肥对中性昆虫亚群落物种数的影响极显著。

表2 葡萄园节肢动物群落物种丰富度

Table 2 Species richness of arthropod community in grapery

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong				萧县 Xiaoxian			
	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd
1	1.9411	3.2352	2.6705	2.3758	1.8640	1.5346	3.1524	1.7167
2	2.5433	3.5241	3.5802	3.0918	1.9874	1.7314	2.5308	2.1405
3	2.7576	2.1909	3.5972	4.5263	1.8702	1.9879	2.8306	2.3392
4	3.2465	2.2977	2.8290	2.9704	1.9308	1.3481	1.2251	2.6587
5	1.4909	2.4979	1.9623	1.7829	1.9809	1.9890	3.1171	3.3139
6	1.4892	2.6538	1.5634	0.7160	1.8055	1.4673	1.8636	2.1621
7	0.6044	1.7527	1.5783	1.5407	0.6923	1.5761	1.1882	1.0460
8	0.7135	2.1481	2.7010	2.1481	2.2953	2.3540	3.3659	3.1613
9	1.6422	0.9568	1.2022	2.2459	2.6058	2.2693	2.3540	2.3017
10	0.9440	1.6690	1.5417	1.0379	2.4326	2.5805	3.3909	2.8250
11	2.8854	1.7803	2.0598	2.0384	1.9856	1.7894	2.3447	1.5883
12	1.6681	3.0833	1.9629	1.4921	1.4482	2.1762	3.1730	3.1299
$\bar{x} \pm S_x$	1.83 ± 0.25	2.32 ± 0.21	2.27 ± 0.23	2.16 ± 0.30	1.91 ± 0.14	1.90 ± 0.11	2.54 ± 0.23	2.37 ± 0.20

表3 葡萄园中性昆虫亚群落物种数(种)和个体数(头)

Table 3 Species and individual numbers of neutral insect sub-community in grapery

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	0	0	1	2	3	12	0	0
2	1	20	1	9	4	27	2	6
3	0	0	0	0	5	9	3	10
4	0	0	0	0	1	7	1	2
5	0	0	0	0	1	95	1	113
6	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	3
8	0	0	0	0	2	6	1	2
9	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	4
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	2	17	2	25
12	0	0	0	0	2	13	2	102
$\bar{x} \pm S_x$	0.08 ± 0.08	1.67 ± 1.67	0.17 ± 0.11	0.92 ± 0.75	1.92 ± 0.42	16.42 ± 7.46	1.25 ± 0.28	22.17 ± 11.69

调查次序 Survey sequence	萧县 Xiaoxian							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	1	7	2	8	2	2	2	39
2	1	18	1	22	2	21	3	31
3	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
5	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	4
6	0	0	0	0	2	121	1	53
7	0	0	0	0	2	4382	2	5266
8	0	0	0	0	2	19	2	4
9	0	0	0	0	2	16	1	4
10	0	0	0	0	2	28	2	14
11	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	1	21	1	12	2	5	3	20
$\bar{x} \pm S_x$	0.33 ± 0.14	7.17 ± 3.69	0.33 ± 0.19	3.50 ± 2.03	1.58 ± 0.23	383.25 ± 363.65	1.83 ± 0.27	453.33 ± 437.54

S:物种数,N为个体数

2.4 稀土叶面肥对中性昆虫亚群落物种丰富度的影响

将计算的物种丰富度结果列于表4。对镧肥区和钕肥区与CK₁和CK₂之间物种丰富度的差异显著性进行t检验,肥东县CK₂、镧肥和钕肥区与CK₁之间物种丰富度的t值为1.0366、5.0591和4.060,镧肥区和钕肥区与CK₂之间的t值为3.6374和2.7484。CK₁和CK₂的t值小于t_{0.05},表明CK₁和CK₂之间物种丰富度差异不显著;镧肥和钕肥与CK₁及镧肥与CK₂之间的t值均大于t_{0.01},差异极显著,钕肥与CK₂之间的t值大于t_{0.05},差异显著,表明镧肥和钕肥对中性昆虫亚群落物种丰富度均有显著影响。

萧县CK₁与CK₂之间的t值为0.1980,小于t_{0.05},两者之间差异不显著。萧县镧肥和钕肥与CK₁之间的t值为3.1138和3.0421,与CK₂之间的t值为2.9317和2.9209,t值均大于t_{0.01},表明差异极显著。

表4 葡萄园中性昆虫亚群落的物种丰富度

Table 4 Species richness of neutral insect sub-community in grapery

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong				萧县 Xiaoxian			
	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd
1	—	1.4427	1.2073	—	0.5139	0.9618	2.8854	0.5459
2	—	0.4551	1.2137	1.1162	0.3460	0.3235	0.6569	0.8736
3	—	—	2.2756	1.3029	—	—	1.4427	1.8205
4	—	—	0.5139	1.4427	—	—	—	1.4427
5	—	—	0.2196	0.2115	—	—	1.8205	4.1589
6	—	—	1.4427	—	—	—	0.4170	0.2519
7	—	—	1.4427	0.9102	—	—	0.2385	0.2334
8	—	—	1.1162	1.4427	—	—	0.6792	1.4427
9	—	—	0.5139	1.4427	—	—	0.7213	0.7213
10	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6082	0.7578
11	—	—	0.7059	0.6213	0.2711	—	—	—
12	—	—	0.7797	0.4324	0.3285	0.4024	1.2427	1.0014
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	0.03 ± 0.03	0.16 ± 0.12	0.95 ± 0.18	0.74 ± 0.17	0.12 ± 0.05	0.14 ± 0.08	0.89 ± 0.24	1.10 ± 0.32

从两地CK₁和CK₂与镧肥区和钕肥区物种丰富度差异显著性分析可以看出,镧肥和钕肥对葡萄园中性昆虫物种丰富度有极显著的影响。

2.5 稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团物种数和个体数的影响

将植食性昆虫和中性昆虫作为食饵功能团,分析稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团组成的影响,将食饵功能团的物种数和个体数结果列于表5,对稀土叶面肥区和CK₁和CK₂之间物种数和个体数的差异进行t检验,肥东县镧肥区和钕肥区及CK₂与CK₁之间物种数的t值为3.4384、2.3911和2.0528,镧肥和钕肥区与CK₂之间物种数的t值为1.6397和0.6357,镧肥区和钕肥区与CK₁之间差异显著,与CK₂之间差异不显著。萧县镧肥区、钕肥区和CK₂与CK₁之间物种数的t值为2.2909、2.3223和0.3674,与CK₂之间物种数的t值为2.7533和2.7744,表明镧肥和钕肥区与CK₁和CK₂之间物种数差异均显著,镧肥和钕肥区的物种数显著高于CK₁、CK₂和CK₁与CK₂之间差异不显著。肥东县镧肥和钕肥区与CK₂之间物种数差异不显著,而萧县差异显著。

肥东县镧肥区、钕肥区和CK₂与CK₁之间个体数的t值为1.3047、1.0338和0.2300,与CK₂之间个体数的t值为1.6014和1.1835,t值均小于t_{0.05},表明肥东县稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团的个体数影响不显著。

萧县镧肥区、钕肥区和CK₂与CK₁之间个体数的t值为1.0431、1.0248和0.7369,与CK₂之间个体数的t值为0.9495和0.9490,t值均小于t_{0.05},表明萧县稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团的个体数影响不显著。

上述结果表明稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团的物种数影响显著,镧肥区和钕肥区的物种数显著高于CK₁和CK₂。这与稀土叶面肥对中性昆虫物种数影响作用大有直接关系。

表5 不同处理的食饵功能团的物种数和个体数

Table 5 Species and individual numbers of prey functional groups of different treatments in grapery

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	0	0	3	3	4	13	2	7
2	4	26	8	11	8	47	7	34
3	4	32	4	43	11	62	8	70
4	7	64	6	87	7	102	6	94
5	3	154	6	97	6	260	6	455
6	2	95	5	85	5	83	1	52
7	2	113	4	90	4	145	3	87
8	2	49	5	59	7	71	7	63
9	3	55	2	15	4	51	8	54
10	2	2	3	6	1	2	2	11
11	1	2	4	47	7	52	5	28
12	3	3	1	2	5	87	3	103
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	2.75 ± 0.48	49.5 ± 14.39	5.75 ± 0.73	81.25 ± 19.63	4.25 ± 0.55	45.33 ± 10.86	4.83 ± 0.73	88.17 ± 34.53

调查次序 Survey sequence	萧县 Xiaoxian							
	CK ₁		CK ₂		镧 La		钕 Nd	
	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N
1	3	13	3	12	8	17	4	41
2	2	19	3	57	5	25	3	31
3	3	123	3	164	7	139	6	124
4	5	247	2	339	1	254	9	250
5	7	130	4	381	8	269	11	266
6	3	74	4	112	7	201	6	149
7	3	316	6	296	8	4405	7	5453
8	6	72	7	99	11	102	11	105
9	9	94	8	77	7	96	9	93
10	8	56	8	65	12	89	11	127
11	7	102	3	25	6	82	4	111
12	4	47	5	63	9	104	9	125
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	5.00 ± 0.67	107.73 ± 26.02	4.67 ± 0.61	140.83 ± 76.63	7.42 ± 0.81	481.92 ± 357.39	7.50 ± 1.19	564.58 ± 445.07

S:物种数,N为个体数

2.6 稀土叶面肥对食饵功能团物种丰富度的影响

将肥东和萧县两地不同处理区食饵功能团的物种丰富度动态列于表6,两种稀土叶面肥分别与CK₁

表6 不同处理区的食饵功能团的物种丰富度

Table 6 Species richness of prey functional groups of different treatment areas

调查次序 Survey sequence	肥东 Feidong				萧县 Xiaoxian			
	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd	CK ₁	CK ₂	镧 La	钕 Nd
1	0	2.7307	1.5595	1.0278	1.1696	1.2073	2.8236	1.0771
2	1.2277	3.3363	2.0778	1.9850	0.6792	0.7420	1.5533	0.8736
3	1.1542	1.0635	2.6653	1.8830	0.6234	0.5883	1.4186	1.2447
4	1.6831	1.3435	1.5135	1.3206	0.9075	0.3433	0.1806	1.6300
5	0.5960	1.3116	1.0790	0.9803	1.4381	0.6731	1.4299	1.9701
6	0.4392	1.1255	1.1315	0.2531	0.6970	0.8477	1.3199	1.1991
7	0.4231	0.8889	0.8037	0.6718	0.5212	1.0544	0.9535	0.8136
8	0.5139	1.2262	1.6422	1.6895	1.4030	1.5236	2.3784	2.3636
9	0.7486	0.7385	1.0173	2.0055	1.9809	1.8417	1.5336	1.9856
10	2.8854	1.6743	1.4427	0.8341	1.9874	1.9164	2.6734	2.2708
11	1.4427	1.0389	1.7716	1.5005	1.5735	0.9320	1.3616	0.8493
12	2.7307	1.4427	1.1196	0.6472	1.0389	1.2068	1.9378	1.8640
$\bar{x} \pm S_{\bar{x}}$	1.15 ± 0.26	1.49 ± 0.21	1.48 ± 0.15	1.23 ± 0.17	1.16 ± 0.15	1.07 ± 0.14	1.63 ± 0.2	1.51 ± 0.16

和 CK₂之间的物种丰富度进行 *t* 检验,肥东镧肥、钕肥和 CK₂与 CK₁之间的 *t* 值为 1.0962、0.2546 和 1.0068,与 CK₂之间的 *t* 值为 1.2788 和 0.9300, *t* 值均小于 $t_{0.05}$,其差异均不显著,表明稀土叶面肥对肥东食饵功能团的物种丰富度影响作用很小。萧县镧肥、钕肥和 CK₂与 CK₁之间的 *t* 值为 1.7993、1.5819 和 0.4424, *t* 值均小于 $t_{0.05}$,镧肥和钕肥与 CK₂之间的 *t* 值为 2.1709 和 2.0226,镧肥区与 CK₂之间 *t* 值 $> t_{0.05}$,差异显著,钕肥与 CK₂之间差异基本显著。

3 小结与讨论

通过系统调查和 *t* 检验分析,明确了稀土叶面肥对葡萄园节肢动物群落的影响,结果是:

(1) 稀土元素镧和钕叶面肥对肥东县店埠葡萄园总群落的物种数、个体数和物种丰富度影响不显著。镧和钕对萧县葡萄园总群落的物种数及镧对总群落的物种丰富度影响均显著。

(2) 稀土镧和钕叶面肥对两地葡萄园中性昆虫亚群落的物种数和物种丰富度影响极显著。

(3) 稀土镧和钕叶面肥对两地食饵功能团的物种数影响显著,对食饵功能团的个体数影响不显著。

(4) 稀土镧和钕叶面肥对肥东葡萄园食饵功能团的物种丰富度影响不显著,萧县镧肥、钕肥和 CK₂与 CK₁之间食饵功能团物种丰富度差异不显著,镧肥与 CK₂之间差异显著。

施肥等农事活动改变了果园节肢动物的生境,必然干扰了节肢动物的生长发育^[16],对其群落的组成产生了一定的影响^[17]。中性昆虫虽然不对农作物的营养器官和果实造成危害,但在群落中的作用和地位仍然很重要,中性昆虫对害虫的调控主要是通过影响捕食性天敌而实现的^[10],中性昆虫在稻田群落中作为捕食者营养桥梁作用^[18],稻田中捕食性天敌亚群落的发生与重建比水稻害虫亚群落发展快,在水稻生长发育前期主要依赖于稻田中的中性昆虫重建其亚群落^[12,19],转基因稻田的中性昆虫与害虫数量上存在互补性,在稻田食物网中有很强的调节作用^[13]。这些研究结果都证明了中性昆虫亚群落 在整个群落中的作用,不是可有可无,而是对稳定捕食性天敌亚群落,间接控制害虫亚群落具有非常重要的作用,因此中性昆虫亚群落具有重要的生态学意义。本研究结果表明,镧和钕元素的施用增加了中性昆虫的物种数和物种丰富度,有利于葡萄园节肢动物群落出现良性的生态平衡。

群落中的物种数和个体数是构成群落的主要组成成份,分析群落稳定性时一般都使用物种多样性指标、均匀度指标、优势度指标和优势集中性指标。本文用物种丰富度指标分析,物种丰富度直接把物种数和物种个体总数联系起来,物种丰富度越大,群落中物种越丰富,同时避开样方面积的影响^[20],物种丰富度指标分析方法是较为简单实用的方法。

另外,稀土镧和钕元素对两地总群落物种数的影响不同,其机理有待进一步研究。

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