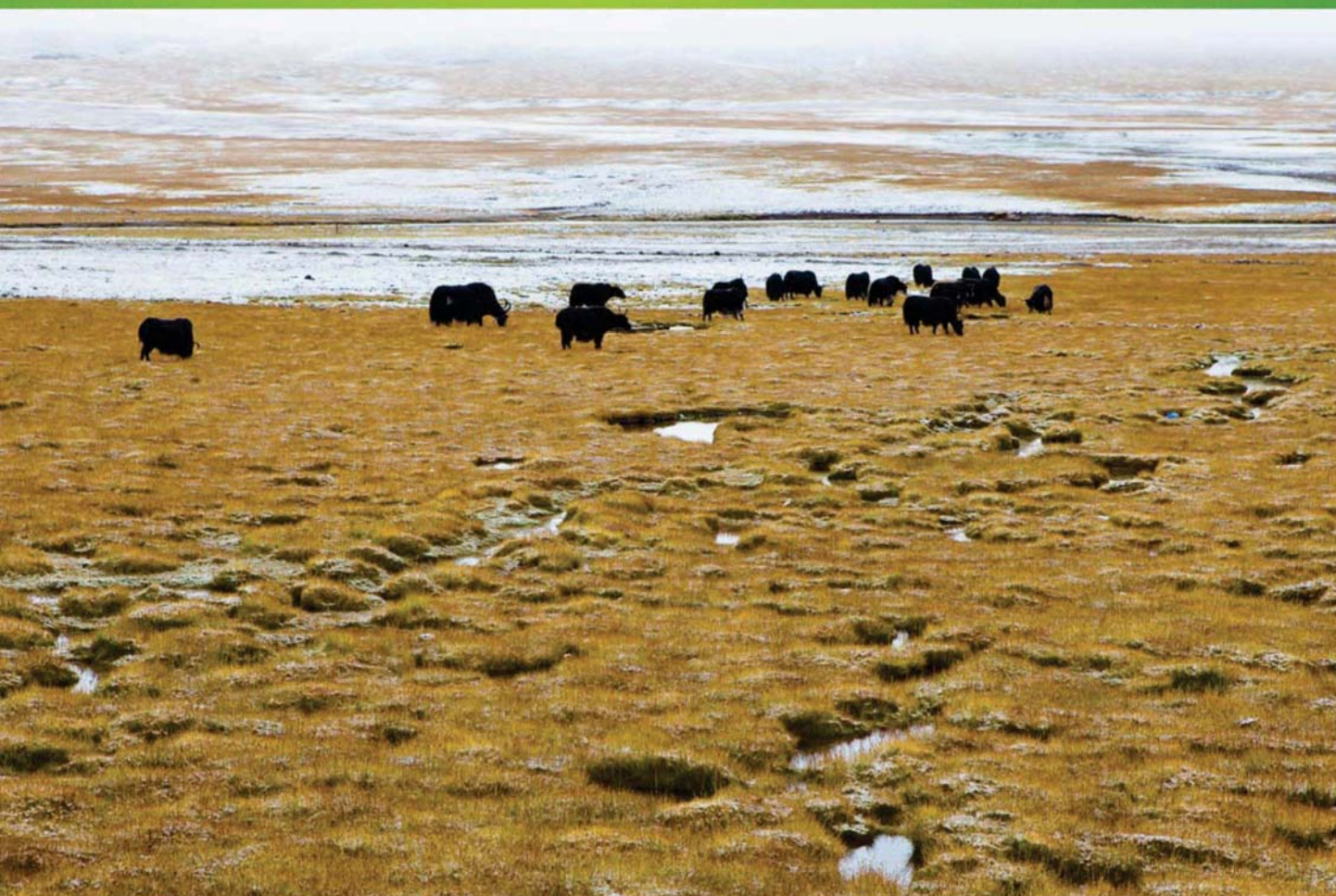


ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

生态学报

Acta Ecologica Sinica



第33卷 第16期 Vol.33 No.16 **2013**

中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
科学出版社

主办
出版



中国科学院科学出版基金资助出版

生态学报

(SHENGTAI XUEBAO)

第 33 卷 第 16 期 2013 年 8 月 (半月刊)

目 次

前沿理论与学科综述

- 物种分布模型理论研究进展..... 李国庆,刘长成,刘玉国,等 (4827)
- 稀土元素对农田生态系统的影响研究进展..... 金姝兰,黄益宗 (4836)
- 藤壶金星幼虫附着变态机制 饶小珍,林 岗,许友勤 (4846)
- 群居动物中的共同决策..... 王程亮,王晓卫,齐晓光,等 (4857)

个体与基础生态

- 季风进退和转换对中国褐飞虱迁飞的影响..... 包云轩,黄金颖,谢晓金,等 (4864)
- 两种海星对三种双壳贝类的捕食选择性和摄食率..... 齐占会,王 珺,毛玉泽,等 (4878)
- 新疆巴音布鲁克繁殖期大天鹅的生境选择..... 董 超,张国钢,陆 军,等 (4885)
- 我国特有植物青檀遗传结构的 ISSR 分析 李晓红,张 慧,王德元,等 (4892)
- 栽培菊花与菊属-近缘属属间杂种杂交后代耐盐性的遗传分析 许莉莉,陈发棣,陈素梅,等 (4902)
- 荒漠区植物光合器官解剖结构对水分利用效率的指示作用..... 张海娜,苏培玺,李善家,等 (4909)
- 水分对番茄不同叶龄叶片光合作用的影响..... 陈凯利,李建明,贺会强,等 (4919)
- 广西猫儿山不同海拔常绿树种和落叶树种光合速率与氮的关系 白坤栋,蒋得斌,万贤崇 (4930)
- 施肥对板栗林地土壤 N₂O 通量动态变化的影响 张蛟蛟,李永夫,姜培坤,等 (4939)
- 施肥对红壤水稻土团聚体分布及其碳氮含量的影响..... 刘希玉,王忠强,张心昱,等 (4949)

种群、群落和生态系统

- 大兴安岭天然沼泽湿地生态系统碳储量..... 牟长城,王 彪,卢慧翠,等 (4956)
- 基于多时相 Landsat TM 影像的汶川地震灾区河岸带植被覆盖动态监测——以岷江河谷映秀-汶川段
为例 许积层,唐 斌,卢 涛 (4966)
- 不同强度火干扰下盘古林场天然落叶松林的空间结构..... 倪宝龙,刘兆刚 (4975)
- 长江中下游湖群大型底栖动物群落结构及影响因素..... 蔡永久,姜加虎,张 路,等 (4985)
- 千岛湖岛屿社鼠的种群年龄结构和性比..... 张 旭,鲍毅新,刘 军,等 (5000)
- 性信息素诱捕下害虫 Logistic 增长及经济阈值数学模型 赵志国,荣二花,赵志红,等 (5008)
- 秋末苏南茶园昆虫的群落组成及其趋色性..... 郑颖姘,钮羽群,崔桂玲,等 (5017)
- 北方常见农业土地利用方式对土壤螨群落结构的影响 韩雪梅,李丹丹,梁子安,等 (5026)

景观、区域和全球生态

- 基于鸟类边缘种行为的景观连接度研究——空间句法的反规划应用..... 杨天翔,张韦倩,樊正球,等 (5035)
- 西南高山地区土壤异养呼吸时空动态..... 张远东,庞 瑞,顾峰雪,等 (5047)

江苏省土壤有机质变异及其主要影响因素..... 赵明松,张甘霖,李德成,等 (5058)

基于林业清查资料的桂西北植被碳空间分布及其变化特征..... 张明阳,罗为检,刘会玉,等 (5067)

资源与产业生态

基于能值分析方法的都市代谢过程——案例研究 刘耕源,杨志峰,陈彬 (5078)

基于 PSR 模型的耕地生态安全物元分析评价 张锐,郑华伟,刘友兆 (5090)

保水剂对煤矸石基质上高羊茅生长及营养吸收的影响 赵陟峰,王冬梅,赵廷宁 (5101)

城乡与社会生态

生态保护价值的距离衰减性——以三江平原湿地为例..... 敖长林,陈瑾婷,焦扬,等 (5109)

研究简报

广东山区土壤有机碳空间变异的尺度效应..... 姜春,吴志峰,钱乐祥,等 (5118)

室内养殖雌性松鼠秋季换毛期被毛长度和保温性能变化..... 荆璞,张伟,华彦,等 (5126)

期刊基本参数:CN 11-2031/Q * 1981 * m * 16 * 306 * zh * P * ¥90.00 * 1510 * 32 * 2013-08



封面图说: 高寒草甸牦牛群——三江源区位于青藏高原腹地,平均海拔 4200m,是长江、黄河、澜沧江三条大河的发源地,也是全球气候变化最敏感的地区。三江源区高寒草甸植被状况对该区的生态环境、草地资源合理利用和应对全球气候变化具有十分重要的意义。2005 年以来,国家投资 70 多亿元启动三江源生态保护工程。监测显示,近年来,三江源湖泊湿地面积逐步扩大,植被覆盖度得到提高,三江源区高寒草甸的生态恶化趋势得到遏制。图为冒着风雪在三江源高寒草甸上吃草的牦牛群。

彩图及图说提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

DOI: 10.5846/stxb201212031735

李国庆, 刘长成, 刘玉国, 杨军, 张新时, 郭柯. 物种分布模型理论研究进展. 生态学报, 2013, 33(16): 4827-4835.

Li G Q, Liu C C, Liu Y G, Yang J, Zhang X S, Guo K. Advances in theoretical issues of species distribution models. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2013, 33(16): 4827-4835.

物种分布模型理论研究进展

李国庆^{1,2,3}, 刘长成², 刘玉国^{2,4}, 杨 军^{2,5}, 张新时², 郭 柯^{2,*}

(1. 西北农林科技大学黄土高原土壤侵蚀与旱地农业国家重点实验室, 杨凌 712100;

2. 中国科学院植物研究所植被与环境变化国家重点实验室, 北京 100093;

3. 中国科学院水利部水土保持研究所, 杨凌 712100; 4. 中国林业科学研究院荒漠化研究所, 北京 100091;

5. 北京电子科技职业学院生物工程学院, 北京 100029

摘要: 利用物种分布模型估计物种的真实和潜在分布区, 已成为区域生态学与生物地理学中非常活跃的研究领域。然而, 到目前为止, 这项技术的理论基础仍然存在不足之处, 一些关键的生态过程未能被有效纳入到物种分布模型的理论框架中, 从而为解释物种分布模型预测的结果带来了诸多困惑。鉴于此, 总结了物种分布模型的理论基础; 系统探讨了物种分布模型与物种分布区的关系; 特别指出了物种分布模型研究中存在的理论问题; 重点阐述了物种分布模型未来的发展方向。研究认为, 物种分布模型与生态位理论、源-库理论、种群动态理论、集合种群理论、进化理论等具有重要的联系; 正确理解物种分布模型的预测结果与物种分布区的关系, 有赖于对影响物种分布的 3 个主要因素(环境条件、物种相互作用与物种迁移能力)做出定量的分离; 目前物种分布模型主要存在的问题是未能将物种的相互作用和物种的迁移能力有效纳入到模型的构建过程中; 未来物种分布模型的发展应该加强模型背后理论框架的研究, 并进一步加强整合物种相互作用过程、种群动态过程、迁移过程和物种进化过程等内容。研究还认为, 从更高的理论层次模拟功能群和群落结构将是未来物种分布模型的重要发展方向。

关键词: 物种分布模型; 物种生态位模型; 气候变化; 生态位理论; 竞争作用

Advances in theoretical issues of species distribution models

LI Guoqing^{1,2,3}, LIU Changcheng², LIU Yuguo^{2,4}, YANG Jun^{2,5}, ZHANG Xinshi², GUO Ke^{2,*}

1 State Key Laboratory of Soil Erosion and Dryland Farming on the Loess Plateau, Northwest A&F University, Yangling 712100, China

2 State Key Laboratory of Vegetation and Environmental Change, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093, China

3 Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences and Ministry of Water Resources, Yangling 712100, China

4 Institute of Desertification Studies, Chinese Academy of Forestry, Beijing 100091, China

5 Bioengineering college of Beijing Polytechnic, Beijing 100029, China

Abstract: With the development of spatial techniques in geographic information systems (GIS), new methods have allowed for robust and detailed preparation of digital models of the earth's surface elevation, interpolation of climate parameters, and remote sensing of surface conditions in terrestrial environments. These methods in turn have led to greatly enhanced species distribution models (also called species niche models) by providing estimates of environmental conditions and predictions of potential and actual species distribution areas across entire landscapes. Species distribution models have become the subject of active field of research in large-scale ecology and biogeography, and have been used to solve many ecological issues in recent decades. Models are used for biodiversity assessment; biological reserve design; habitat management and restoration; population viability analysis; environmental risk assessment; invasive species management; community and ecosystem

基金项目: 环境保护部环保公益性行业科研专项(201209028); 国家自然科学基金(40741003); 西北农林科技大学 12 年博士科研启动基金(Z111021309)

收稿日期: 2012-12-03; 修订日期: 2013-06-28

* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: guoke@ibcas.ac.cn

modeling; and predicting the effects of global environmental change on species and ecosystems. Species distribution models using species occurrence records (presence only or presence/absence data) associated with environmental variables seek to determine the fundamental niche or realized niche of a particular species, and then to project this niche onto the landscape of interest to reflect the potential distribution area of the species. Results could be interpreted as the probability of occurrence of the species, species habitat suitability or species relative richness. However, there is still insufficient knowledge of the theoretical basis of species distribution models, as some of the key ecological processes have not been incorporated into the framework of these models. This generates substantial confusion when the predicted results of species distribution models are explained. For more efficient use and further development of species distribution models, this study provides: 1) a full overview of the history and recent theoretical advances in the field of species distribution models; 2) a systematic discussion of the relationship between species distribution model and species distribution area; 3) a highlight of the critical limitations inherent in species distribution models; and 4) a focus on challenges of species distribution models for future research. Results from this study suggest that the theoretical basis of species distribution models is strongly related to niche theory, source-sink theory, population dynamics theory, metapopulation theory, and evolutionary theory. Proper understanding of the relationship between the predicted and actual species distribution area depends on separation of three factors (environmental condition, species interactions and species migration ability) affecting the distribution area of species. The main problems of current species distribution models are that they fail to efficiently integrate species interaction and species migration ability into the model building process, which creates gaps between the predicted and actual species distribution area under normal circumstances. Future development of species distribution models should focus on strengthening their inherent theoretical framework, and must integrate species interactions process, population dynamics process, migration process and evolutionary process into models. This study also suggests that simulating functional groups and community structure from higher theoretical levels is important for the development of species distribution models. We believe that through the efforts of scientists, future species distribution models can overcome the above-mentioned drawbacks and can dynamically model the multi-species potential distribution area, thus providing a more in-depth theoretical study of community ecology and biogeography.

Key Words: species distribution model; species niche model; climate change; niche theory; competitive effect

物种分布模型(SDMs)主要是利用物种的分布数据(主要是出现数据)与环境数据,依据特定的算法估计物种的生态位,并投影到景观中,以概率的形式反映物种对生境的偏好程度,结果可以解释为物种出现的概率、生境适宜度或物种丰富度等。它在环境科学的研究、自然资源的管理和生物多样性的保护方面具有重要的应用价值,这些应用包括生物多样性评估、自然保护区的设计、生态恢复中物种的选择、物种迁地保护生境的筛选、环境风险评估、入侵物种的管理、群落和生态系统分布的模拟、全球环境变化对物种和生态系统影响等方面^[1-3]。

SDMs 的研究起源于早期植物群落与环境梯度关系的研究^[4],特别是物种对环境因子响应曲线的研究^[5-6]。在 20 世纪 70 年代,Nix 等最早使用 SDM 预测物种的空间分布^[7],但这一时期研究 SDM 的主要目的还是理解物种分布与环境的关系;在 20 世纪 80 年代,由于计算机技术和统计科学的发展,使得 SDM 逐渐转向以预测为目的的研究;20 世纪 90 年代以后,GIS 技术的快速发展及数字地球表面高程模型、气候的插值数据、海洋和陆地表面遥感数据获得越来越容易,大大加强了 SDM 的应用能力,大量的物种分布模型及软件涌现出来(表 1)^[8-18]。

中国学者对 SDM 的研究起步较晚,20 个世纪后期的科学家们主要致力于研究植被类型或物种与气候的定量关系^[19-21]。进入 21 世纪后,学者们的研究目标开始转移至物种潜在分布区预测上^[22-27]及气候变化对物种潜在分布区的影响^[28-31]。这些研究主要集中在 SDM 的应用领域,而对 SDM 的理论问题探讨较少^[32-34]。

本文总结近年来国内外关于 SDMs 理论的最新进展、存在的理论问题及未来研究的发展方向,为读者更有效的利用和发展 SDMs 提供参考。

表 1 免费使用的物种分布模型软件包

Table 1 Free software for modeling species distribution

软件 Software	算法 Algorithm	地址 URL, Reference
Bayes	BA	ArcView extension available(Aspinall and Veitch 1993) ^[8]
Biomapper	ENFA	http://www.unil.ch/biomapper (Hizel et al. 2002) ^[9]
Biomod	GLM, GAM, CTA, ANN, CE, GBM, RF, MARS	https://r-forge.r-project.org/projects/biomod/ (Thuiller 2003) ^[10]
Diva-GIS	CE, DOMAIN	http://www.diva-gis.org (Hijmans et al. 2001) ^[11]
GARP	GA	http://www.lifemapper.org/desktopgarp (Stockwell and Peters 1999) ^[12]
GRASP	GLM, GAM	http://www.unige.ch/ia/climate/grasp/ (Lehmann et al. 2002) ^[13]
HyperNiche	Non-parametric multiplicative	http://home.centurytel.net/~mjm/hyperniche.htm (McCune 2006) ^[14]
Mahalanobis	Mahalanobis	ArcView extension available(Farber and Kadmon 2003) ^[15]
MAXENT	ME	http://www.cs.princeton.edu/~schapire/maxent (Phillips et al. 2006) ^[16]
ModEco	SVM, ANN, GLM, ME, CE, CART, Domain	http://gis.ucmerced.edu/ModEco/ (Guo and Liu 2010) ^[17]
OpenModeller	GA, CE, RF	http://openmodeller.sourceforge.net/
SAM	Autoregression	http://www.ecoevol.ufg.br/sam/ (Rangel et al. 2006) ^[18]

BA, 贝叶斯模型 bayesian approach; ENFA, 生态位因子模型 ecological niche factor analysis; GLM, 广义线性模型 generalized linear model; GAM, 广义可加模型 Generalized Additive Models; CTA, 分类回归树模型 Classification and regression trees; ANN, 神经网络模型 artificial neural networks; CE, 气候包络模型 climatic envelop; GBM, 广义推进模型 generalised boosting models; RF, 随机森林模型 random forest; MARS, 多元适应回归样条模型 multivariate adaptive regression splines; DOMAIN, Domain 距离模型 domain distance; GA, 遗传算法模型 genetic algorithm; Mahalanobis, Mahalanobis 距离模型 mahalanobis distance; ME, 最大熵模型 maximum entropy; SVM, 支持向量机模型 suport vector machine

1 物种分布模型的理论基础

生态位理论在 SDMs 的研究中始终占据主导地位^[35-37]。物种生态位概念具有不同的解释,Grinnell^[38]利用限制性环境因子定义的生态位,称为空间生态位;Elton^[39]定义的物种生态位是物种在群落中的功能地位,即功能生态位;Hutchinson^[40]定义的生态位为物种在环境多维空间中的超体积,在这种环境条件下物种能够生存且繁殖,称为超体积生态位。Hutchinson 进一步区分了基础生态位和现实生态位:基础生态位是在没有物种竞争情况下的物种能够生存的环境条件;现实生态位包括了物种之间的相互作用,在这种条件下物种能够生存且繁殖。SDMs 与 Hutchinson 的超体积生态位关系密切,SDMs 强调物种的生态需求,特别是重要的非生物因子控制物种的分布,因此在 SDMs 的研究中通常使用多个环境变量来预测物种的生态位,从而模拟物种的分布区。

关于 SDMs 是模拟物种的基础生态位还是模拟物种的现实生态位,在过去的研究中受到了很多的争论^[41]。Stockwell and Peters^[12]认为 SDMs 模拟的是物种的基础生态位,而不是现实生态位,因为生物的相互作用没有被考虑在模型中;然而 Austin^[35]和 Guisan 和 Thuiller^[2]认为用于建立模型的物种出现数据已经包括了物种相互作用信息,因此模拟出来的生态位应该是物种的现实生态位;Soberón and Peterson^[36]认为在用于建立 SDMs 的物种出现数据可能包括了来自库种群,这些库种群所在的环境条件不能满足种群延续的需要,因此在这种情况下模型模拟出的生态位既不属于基础生态位也不属于现实生态位;Hizel 和 Le Lay^[37]注意到物种之间的相互作用主要发生在很小距离上的,扩散限制和小尺度的环境异质性允许竞争劣势种在没有竞争者的地方回避负的相互作用,认为实际上区分基础生态位和现实生态位是没有必要的,特别是在尺度较大或精度较粗糙的环境因子条件下,如气候等。因此,SDMs 模拟的生态位与物种的生态位的关系是不确定的,还需要深入的研究。

SDMs 虽然和生态位理论有重大的关系,但源-库理论和集合种群理论在 SDMs 的研究中也有非常重要的

作用。源-库理论认为可以把物种的分布生境区分成源生境和库生境^[42-44],在源生境中种群的维持依靠出生率大于死亡率,而库生境中死亡率大于出生率,种群的维持来自于源生境中物种的扩散;集合种群理论认为一个物种可能由于局部灭绝而从适合生境的斑块中消失,或者是扩散的限制而未能到达适合的生境^[45]。按照这两个理论的认识,物种可能分布在并不适合其生长的环境中(存在于库生境中),或者从适合生境中缺失(局部灭绝)。这个两个理论对于使用 SDMs 来说是非常重要的,因为大多数的 SDMs 都是根据观察到的物种出现数据推测物种的环境条件,因此不能简单的把物种出现数据的生境等同于物种适合生境,模型预测的生境适合区域也不一定有物种的存在。

2 物种分布模型与物种分布区的关系

物种分布区是物种生态与进化历史的复杂表达形式,在不同的时空尺度上受到多种因素、不同强度的控制^[46-47]。Soberón 等认为决定物种分布区共有四种因素^[36,48-49]:(1)环境因素,包括气候、地形、土壤、生理环境等通过直接或间接的影响物种的生理生态功能,进而限制物种的分布;(2)生物因素,通过与其它物种之间的相互作用(包括互惠、种子扩散、授粉、竞争、捕食、疾病等),导致物种的适应能力变化,从而影响物种的分布区;(3)物种的扩散能力,该因素受到地形障碍而无法到达适合生境,或者能够到达其不适合的生境,在不适合生境中的种群能够生存但不能繁殖;(4)物种适应新环境的进化能力,这种因素的作用通常被认为是很小的,但在物种超出了其可能的分布区的情况下,该种因素可能是非常重要的。

在上述的 4 种因素中,由于物种适应新环境的进化能力在短时间内很少发生。因此,Soberón 等发展了一个静态的、非机理的概念化模型(图 1a)来解释其它的三种因素(环境因素 A、生物因素 B、物种的扩散能力 M)对物种分布区的影响^[36,49]。通过该模型可以推演出 3 种情况来解释物种分布模型与物种分布区的关系:(1)当图 1 中的 3 个区域(ABM)完全重合时(图 1b)。在这种情况下基础生态位等于现实生态位,因为在这种情况下没有竞争的限制也没有扩散的限制,SDMs 估计物种分布区的准确程度完全取决于模型算法的本身和物种在环境 A 中的取样比例,在取样合理的情况下,SDMs 能够准确的模拟物种的分布区;(2)当 A 仅与 M 重叠,而与 B 不重叠时(图 1c),即表示物种扩散能力较强或研究区域不存在迁移障碍,物种之间存在强烈的相互作用,物种占有的现实生态位小于基础生态位。当 SDMs 使用非生物的环境因素来预测物种的分布区时,由于在模型中缺少了物种的相互作用的成分,在这种情况下将高估物种的分布区;(3)当 A 仅与 B 重叠,而与 M 不重叠时(图 2d),在这种情况下,物种之间的相互作用较弱,对物种分布模型预测的准确度影响不大。但是,这时由于物种扩散能力较弱或在研究区域存在迁移障碍,物种分布可能呈现出岛屿化状态,其占有的生态位远小于物种的基础生态位和现实生态位,因此,当使用 SDMs 结合实际出现的物种分布数据模拟物种的分布区将大大低估物种的分布区。

从上述的分析得知,只有在 3 组影响因素的地理分布完全重合的情况下,物种分布模型能够正确的估计出物种的潜在分布区;在 A 仅与 M 重叠的情况下,物种分布模型将高估物种的分布区;在 A 仅与 B 重叠的情

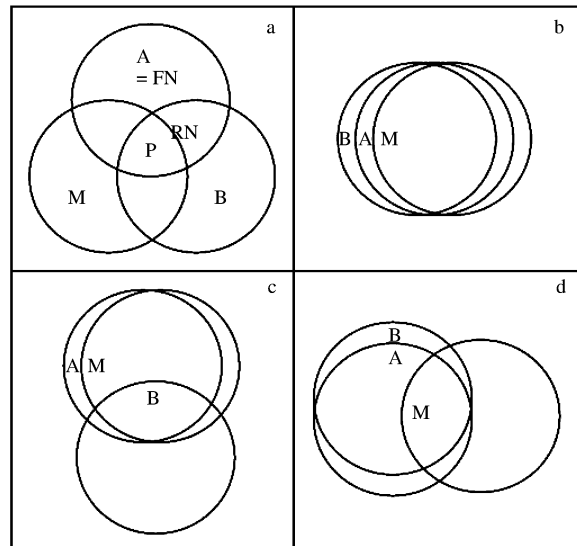


图 1 用于解释物种分布模型与物种分布区关系的静态的、非机理的概念化模型(修改 Soberón and Peterson, 2005)

Fig. 1 The static, no mechanistic conceptual model for explaining the relationship between species distribution model and species distribution area (modified from Soberón and Peterson, 2005)

(a) 物种的基础生态位、物种之间相互作用和物种的扩散能力的示意图;(b) A、B 与 M 都重合;(c) A 仅与 M 重合,但不与 B 重合;(d) A 仅与 B 重合,但不与 M 重合. 其中 A 代表基础生态位(FN)区域, B 代表物种之间的相互作用区域, M 代表物种扩散的区域, RN 代表现实生态位区域, P 表示物种实际分布区

况下,物种分布模型将低估物种的分布区。从目前的资料来看,这3组影响因素的重叠程度是个经验问题^[36],一般说来,如果研究区域面积较小或者研究区域具有同质的生物地理历史过程,生物意义上M应该接近于A;如果区域物种之间的相互作用较弱,A与B期望的重叠度较大。

3 物种分布模型存在的问题与未来的研究方向

3.1 加强模型背后的理论框架的研究

SDMs与生态位有密切的关系,但到目前为止,SDMs模拟的生态位是物种的基础生态位还是现实生态位仍然存在争议^[2,12,36-37]。争议的焦点主要是物种的相互作用是否已经被纳入SDMs中?或者物种相互作用对SDMs模拟物种分布区的准确度是否有影响?目前虽然有人认为物种出现数据中已经包括了生物相互作用的信息^[2,35],但在SDMs模拟的过程中能否得到充分反映呢?是不清楚的。物种的相互作用在群落生态学的零模型假设中备受争议,中性模型认为物种具有相同的生态需求并且相互之间没有竞争,在这种情况下是足以描述物种的分布格局;生态位理论认为生态位相同的物种因竞争相同的资源而不能稳定共存^[50-51]。目前的生态学家一致认为这两种过程共同作用于物种的分布。因此,在未来SDMs的研究中应该考虑纳入物种相互作用过程。在整合生物相互作用的过程中,应该充分重视尺度对生物的相互作用的影响^[52-53],因为有些生态过程可能发生在较大或较粗的尺度上,而不发生在较小或较细的尺度上,例如在较大的尺度上,竞争或互利应该对物种的分布具有较小的影响^[37,52-53],然而却对局地物种丰富度产生影响。除了竞争和互利之外,捕食、寄生、病原菌、互惠等作用对物种的分布影响也具有重要作用。

用于SDMs研究的物种分布数据,一般情况下是从实际的野外调查中获得的或者从标本、文献记载获得的^[54]。搜集的物种出现数据可能已经包括了来自库生境中的种群,这种情况下SDMs模拟的生态位既不是基础生态位,也不是现实生态位^[43,55]。物种分布数据是来自于源生境还是库生境的判断标准是物种在该地区是否能够长期生存且顺利繁殖。因此,在未来的SDMs研究中应该更多的考虑物种的生殖的成功率,这就需要更综合的理论框架来整合生态位理论和源-库理论。

3.2 在模型中整合种群动态过程与物种迁移过程

SDMs模型假定物种与环境之间达到一种平衡的状态,这是使用SDMs预测的核心假设^[35,56],但物种分布的实际情况是否如此?或者在环境变化的情况下,物种重新达到平衡状态需要多长时间?这就需要我们在SDMs模型中整合种群的动态过程来解决上述问题。除此之外,在模型中整合种群动态过程不仅可以帮助我们理解SDMs模型预测产生的Commission和Omission错误的生物学原因,而且能够为集合种群的研究提供有力的技术支持^[2]。

SDMs能够模拟出物种在气候变化情景下的适合生境,却没有考虑物种是否能够赶上气候变化的速度^[57-59]。因此有时模拟的结果与实际的情况相差较大,可能是由于物种本身的迁移能力较弱,或者景观中存在迁移障碍导致物种不能到达其适合的生境^[60]。因此在SDMs模型中加入物种的迁移过程就能够克服上述问题,能更真实的模拟物种随环境或气候变化的动态过程^[61]。在未来的研究中,两个方面的研究不应该被忽略,一是模拟随机的长距离扩散事件对物种分布的影响和二是迁移障碍对物种扩散的影响。

3.3 加强模型与生态位进化理论相互关系的研究

物种分布数据一般都是从物种整个分布区获得的,它们全面的覆盖了整个物种分布区的环境条件。但这项工作忽略了物种出现数据是否代表一个单一的进化整体或者一个集合的进化谱系,物种是否能够随着年龄、进化的独立性、遗传的独特性而改变^[62]。进而引出两个问题:物种下分类水平的亚种群内部的生态位是否出现分化了呢?或者物种的基础生态位是否已经进化了呢?研究表明广泛分布的种群在空间连续的区域能够表现出持续的形态特征差异,这种变异与所研究的基因位点的变异或局地适应不一致,表明有受到选择作用的基因位点存在^[63-64];也有研究表明独立的分类群的基础生态位能够数千年保持恒定^[65],或能够在短短的数代内大幅的发生改变^[66]。相关物种的生态位漂移和保守的证据是模糊不清的或存在争论的^[67-68]。而物种生态位是否保守对SDMs模型的成功预测至关重要,特别是评估气候变化对物种潜在分布的影响,因此以

后应该加强物种生态位稳定性和进化研究。

3.4 从更高理论层次加强功能群和群落结构的模拟

从理论上说,预测单个物种的潜在分布区可以分析更高水平的生态复杂度,目前这类的SDMs研究报道相对较少,这里的一个主要困难是物种聚合的规则,特别是预测未来气候变化情况下物种的聚合规则^[69-70]。目前可以归纳出如下3种方法:1)先聚合物种,再预测群落分布;2)先预测物种分布,再聚合群落分布;3)聚合和预测同时进行。第一种方法是在知道物种的聚合规则的前提下进行预测的,如实地调查群落的组合物种;第二种情况是在未知物种聚合规则情况下,来推测群落的物种聚合规则的,不考虑物种之间的相互作用;第三种情况是根据物种共同出现的情况进行预测的,包括了物种之间的相互作用^[71-72]。这3个群落聚合规则与群落生态学中的有机体论和个体论学说不谋而合,先聚合再预测的策略符合群落有机体论学说;先预测再聚合符合群落个体论学说;聚合和预测同时进行符合群落有机体论-个体论综合的学说。探索和发展这3种物种聚合规则在功能群和群落结构模拟中的应用前景,必将是未来SDMs研究中的热点问题^[73-75]。

总之,SDMs应该更多的联系生态学中的理论,如生态位理论、种群动态理论、源-库理论、集合种群理论、进化理论及群落构建理论等。相信通过科学家的努力,未来的SDMs应该能够动态的描述多物种的潜在分布区、更能深入到生态学的理论研究中。

References:

- [1] Franklin J. Predictive vegetation mapping: geographic modelling of biospatial patterns in relation to environmental gradients. *Progress in Physical Geography*, 1995, 19(4): 474-499.
- [2] Guisan A, Thuiller W. Predicting species distribution; offering more than simple habitat models. *Ecology Letters*, 2005, 8(9): 993-1009.
- [3] Elith J, Leathwick J R. Species distribution models: ecological explanation and prediction across space and time. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 2009, 40: 667-697.
- [4] Grinnell J. The origin and distribution of the chestnut-backed chickadee. *The Auk*, 1904, 21(3): 364-365.
- [5] Whittaker R J. Vegetation of the Great smoky mountains. *Ecological Monography*, 1956, 26(1): 1-80.
- [6] MacArthur R H. Population ecology of some warblers of northeastern coniferous forests. *Ecology*, 1958, 39(4): 599-619.
- [7] Nix H, MacMahon J, Mackenzie D. Potential areas of production and the future pigeon pea and other grain legumes in Australia // Wallis E S, Whiteman P C, eds. The potential for pigeon pea in Australia. *Proceedings of Pigeon Pea (Cajanus cajan (L.) Millsp.) Field Day*. Queensland, Australia; University of Queensland, 1977: 1-12.
- [8] Aspinall R, Veitch N. Habitat mapping from satellite imagery and wildlife survey data using a Bayesian modeling procedure in GIS. *Photogrammetric Engineering and Remote Sensing*, 1993, 59: 537-543.
- [9] Hitzel A H, Hausser J, Chessel D, Perrin N. Ecological niche factor analysis: how to compute habitat suitability maps without absence data? *Ecology*, 2002, 83(7): 2027-2036.
- [10] Thuiller W. BIOMOD-optimizing predictions of species distributions and projecting potential future shifts under global change. *Global Change Biology*, 2003, 9(10): 1353-1362.
- [11] Hijmans R J, Guarino L, Cruz M, Rojas E. Computer tools for spatial analysis of plant genetic resources data: 1. DIVA-GIS. *Plant Genetic Resources Newsletter*, 2001, 127: 15-19.
- [12] Stockwell D, Peters D. The GARP modelling system: problems and solutions to automated spatial prediction. *International Journal of Geographical Information Science*, 1999, 13(2): 143-158.
- [13] Lehmann A, Overton J, Leathwick J R. GRASP: Generalized regression analysis and spatial prediction. *Ecological Modelling*, 2002, 157(2/3): 189-207.
- [14] McCune B. Nonparametric habitat models with automatic interactions. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 2006, 17(6): 819-830.
- [15] Farber O, Kadmon R. Assessment of alternative approaches for bioclimatic modeling with special emphasis on the Mahalanobis distance. *Ecological Modelling*, 2003, 160(1/2): 115-130.
- [16] Phillips S J, Anderson R P, Schapire R E. Maximum entropy modeling of species geographic distributions. *Ecological Modelling*, 2006, 190(3/4): 231-259.
- [17] Guo Q H, Liu Y. ModEco: an integrated software package for ecological niche modeling. *Ecography*, 2010, 33(4): 637-642.
- [18] Rangel T F L V B, Diniz-Filho J A F, Bini L M. Towards an integrated computational tool for spatial analysis in macroecology and biogeography.

- Global Ecology and Biogeography, 2006, 15(4): 321-327.
- [19] Hong B G, Li S Z. The preliminary study of the correlations between the distribution of main evergreen broad-leaf tree species in Jiangsu and climats. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 1981, 1(2): 105-111.
- [20] Wang X R, Fan J H, Wang X S. Distribution of main tree species and its relation to water and heat conditions in shelter-forest districts of "San Bei". Chinese Journal of Ecology, 1986, 5(1): 13-17.
- [21] Zhang X S. A vegetation-climate classification system for global change studies in China. Quaternary Sciences, 1993, 13(2): 157-169.
- [22] Jiang X, Ni J. Species-climate relationships of 10 desert plant species and their estimated potential distribution range in the arid lands of northwestern China. Acta Phytocologica Sinica, 2005, 29(1): 98-107.
- [23] Cao M C, Zhou G S, Wang E S. Application and comparison of generalized models and classification and regression tree in simulating tree species distribution. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2005, 25(8): 2031-2040.
- [24] Li F, Zhou G S, Cao M C. Responses of Larix gmelinii geographical distribution to future climate change: a simulation study. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2006, 17(12): 2255-2260.
- [25] Zhang Z D, Zang R G. Predicting potential distributions of dominant woody plant keystone species in a natural tropical forest landscape of Bawangling Hainan Island South China. Journal of Plant Ecology (Chinese Version), 2007, 31(6): 1079-1091.
- [26] Xu X, Yang Y, Wang L. Geographic distribution and potential distribution estimation of Pseudotsuga chienii. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2008, 32(5): 1134-1145.
- [27] Peng S Z, Zhao C Y, Xu Z L, Wang C, Liu Y Y. Potential distribution of Qinghai spruce and assessment of its growth status in the upper reaches of the heihe river in the Qilian Mountains of China. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2011, 35(6): 605-614.
- [28] Xu Z L, Zhao C Y, Feng Z D. A study of the impact of climate change on the potential distribution of Qinghai spruce (*Picea crassifolia*) in Qilian Mountains. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2009, 29(5): 278-285.
- [29] Wang J, Ni J. Modelling the distribution of five Caragana species in temperate northern China. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2009, 33(1): 12-24.
- [30] Wu J G, Lü J J. Potential effects of climate change on the distribution of dove trees (*Davidia involucreata* Baill) in China. Research of Environmental Sciences, 2009, 22(12): 1371-1381.
- [31] Zhang L, Liu S R, Sun P S, Wang T L. Comparative evaluation of multiple models of the effects of climate change on the potential distribution of *Pinus massoniana*. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2011, 35(11): 1091-1105.
- [32] Zuo W Y, Lao N, Geng Y Y, Ma K P. Predicting species's potential distribution-SVM compared with GARP. Journal of Plant Ecology (Chinese Version), 2007, 31(4): 711-719.
- [33] Wang Y S, Xie B Y, Wan F H, Xiao Q M, Dai L Y. Application of ROC curve analysis in evaluating the performance of alien species' potential distribution models. Biodiversity Science, 2007, 15(4): 365-372.
- [34] Shao H, Tian J Q, Guo K, Sun J X. Effects of sample size and species traits on performance of BIOCLIM in predicting geographical distribution of tree species-a case study with 12 deciduous Quercus species indigenous to China. Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology, 2009, 33(5): 870-877.
- [35] Austin M P. Spatial prediction of species distribution: an interface between ecological theory and statistical modeling. Ecological Modelling, 2002, 157(2/3): 101-118.
- [36] Soberón J, Peterson A T. Interpretation of models of fundamental ecological niches and species's distributional areas. Biodiversity Informatics, 2005, 2: 1-10.
- [37] Hitzel A H, Le Lay G. Habitat suitability modeling and niche theory. Journal of Applied Ecology, 2008, 45(5): 1372-1381.
- [38] Grinnell J. The niche-relationships of the California thrasher. The Auk, 1917, 34(4): 427-433.
- [39] Elton C. Animal Ecology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1927.
- [40] Hutchinson M. Methods for generation of weather sequences // Bunting A H ed. Agricultural environments: characterisation, classification and mapping. Wallingford: CAB, International, 1987: 149-157.
- [41] Sillero N. What does ecological modelling model? A proposed classification of ecological niche models based on their underlying methods. Ecological Modelling, 2011, 222(8): 1343-1346.
- [42] Pulliam H. Sources, sinks, and population regulation. American Naturalist, 1988, 132(5): 652-661.
- [43] Pulliam H. On the relationship between niche and distribution. Ecology Letters, 2000, 3(4): 349-361.
- [44] Dias P C. Sources and sinks in population biology. Trends in Ecology and Evolution, 1996, 11(8): 326-330.
- [45] Hanski I. Metapopulation Ecology. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- [46] Brown J H. Macroecology. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1995.
- [47] Franklin J. Mapping Species Distributions: Spatial Inference and Prediction. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

- [48] Soberón J M. Niche and area of distribution modeling; a population ecology perspective. *Ecography*, 2010, 33(1): 1-9.
- [49] Soberón J M, Nakamura M. Niches and distributional areas: concepts, methods and assumptions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 2009, 106(17): 19644-19650.
- [50] Hubbell S. Neutral theory and the evolution of ecological equivalence. *Ecology*, 2006, 87(6): 1387-1398.
- [51] Bell G. Neutral macroecology. *Science*, 2001, 293(5539): 2413-2418.
- [52] Kriticos D J, Leriche A. The effects of climate data precision on fitting and projecting species niche models. *Ecography*, 2010, 33(1): 115-127.
- [53] Hui C, Veldman R, McGeoch M A. Measures perceptions and scaling patterns of aggregated species distributions. *Ecography*, 2010, 33(1): 95-102.
- [54] Graham C, Ferrier S, Huetteman F, Moritz C, Peterson A T. New developments in museum-based informatics and applications in biodiversity analysis. *Trends in Ecology and Evolution*, 2004, 19(9): 497-503.
- [55] Barve N, Barve V, Jimenez-Valverde A, Lira-Noriega A, Maher S P, Peterson A T, Soberon J, Villalobos F. The crucial role of the accessible area in ecological niche modeling and species distribution modeling. *Ecological Modelling*, 2011, 222(11): 1810-1819.
- [56] Jeschke J, Strayer D. Usefulness of bioclimatic models for studying climate change and invasive species. *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, 2008, 1134(1): 1-24.
- [57] Davis A, Jenkinson L, Lawton J, Shorrocks B, Wood S. Making mistakes when predicting shifts in species range in response to global warming. *Nature*, 1998, 391(6669): 783-786.
- [58] Malcolm J R, Markham A, Neilson R P, Garaci M. Estimated migration rates under scenarios of global climate change. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2002, 29(7): 835-849.
- [59] Engler R, Randin C F, Vittoz P, Czaka T, Beniston M, Zimmermann N E, Guisan A. Predicting future distributions of mountain plants under climate change: does dispersal capacity matter. *Ecography*, 2009, 32(1): 34-45.
- [60] Iverson L, Schwartz M W, Prasad A M. Potential colonization of newly available tree-species habitat under climate change- an analysis for five eastern US species. *Landscape Ecology*, 2004, 19(7): 787-799.
- [61] Engler R, Hordijk W, Guisan A. The MIGCLIM R package-seamless integration of dispersal constraints into projections of species distribution models. *Ecography*, 2012, 35(10): 872-878.
- [62] Zimmermann N, Edwards T, Graham C, Pearman P, Svenning J. New trends in species distribution modelling. *Ecography*, 2010, 33(6): 985-989.
- [63] Maron J L, Vilá M, Bommarco R, Elmendorf S, Beardsley P. Rapid evolution of an invasive plant. *Ecological Monographs*, 2004, 74(2): 261-280.
- [64] Wright J W, Davies K F, Lau J A, McCall A C, McKay J K. Experimental verification of ecological niche modeling in a heterogeneous environment. *Ecology*, 2006, 87(10): 2433-2439.
- [65] Peterson A, Soberon J, Sanchez-Cordero V. Conservatism of ecological niches in evolutionary time. *Science*, 1999, 285(5431): 1265-1267.
- [66] Clements D R, Ditommaso A. Predicting weed invasion in Canada under climate change: evaluating evolutionary potential. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science*, 2012, 92(6): 1013-1020.
- [67] Petitpierre B, Kueffer C, Broennimann O, Randin C, Daehler C, Guisan A. Climatic niche shifts are rare among terrestrial plant invaders. *Science*, 2012, 335(6074): 1344-1348.
- [68] Webber B L, Le Maitre D C, Kriticos D J. Comment on "climatic niche shift are rare among terrestrial plant invaders". *Science*, 2012, 338(6104): 193-193.
- [69] Ferrier S, Guisan A. Spatial modelling of biodiversity at the community level. *Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2006, 43(3): 393-404.
- [70] Guisan A, Rahbek C. SESAM-a new framework integrating macroecological and species distribution models for predicting spatio-temporal patterns of species assemblages. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2011, 38(8): 1433-1444.
- [71] Baselga A, Araújo M B. Do community-level models describe community variation effectively. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2010, 37(10): 1842-1850.
- [72] Götzberger L, de Bello F, Bräthen K A, Davison J, Dubuis A, Guisan A, Lepš J, Lindborg R, Moora M, Partel M, Pellissier L, Pottier J, Vittoz P, Zobel K, Zobel M. Ecological assembly rules in plant communities-approaches patterns and prospects. *Biological Reviews*, 2012, 87(1): 111-127.
- [73] Cabral J S, Kreft H. Linking ecological niche community ecology and biogeography: insights from a mechanistic niche model. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2012, 39(12): 2212-2224.
- [74] Kissling W D, Dormann C F, Groeneveld J, Hickler T, Kühn I, McInerney G J, Montoya J M, Romermann C, Römermann C, Schifffers K, Schurr F M, Singer Ar, Svenning J C, Zimmermann N E, O'Hara R B. Towards novel approaches to modelling biotic interactions in multispecies

assemblages at large spatial extents. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2012, 39(12): 2163-2178.

- [75] Ohmann J L, Gregory M J, Henderson E B, Roberts H M. Mapping gradients of community composition with nearest-neighbour imputation: extending plot data for landscape analysis. *Journal of Vegetation Science*, 2011, 22(4): 660-676.

参考文献:

- [19] 洪必恭, 李绍珠. 江苏主要常绿阔叶树种的分布与热量关系的初步研究. *生态学报*, 1981, 1(2): 105-111.
- [20] 王效瑞, 范建华, 汪祥森. “三北”防护林地区主要树种的分布与水、热条件的关系. *生态学杂志*, 1986, 5(1): 13-17.
- [21] 张新时. 研究全球变化的植被-气候分类系统. *第四纪研究*, 1993, 13(2): 157-169.
- [22] 蒋霞, 倪健. 西北干旱区 10 种荒漠植物地理分布与大气候的关系及其可能潜在分布区的估测. *植物生态学报*, 2005, 29(1): 98-107.
- [23] 曹铭昌, 周广胜, 翁恩生. 广义模型及分类回归树在物种分布模拟中的应用与比较. *生态学报*, 2005, 25(8): 2031-2040.
- [24] 李峰, 周广胜, 曹铭昌. 兴安落叶松地理分布对气候变化响应的模拟. *应用生态学报*, 2006, 17(12): 2255-2260.
- [25] 张志东, 臧润国. 海南岛霸王岭热带天然林景观中主要木本植物关键种的潜在分布. *植物生态学报*, 2007, 31(6): 1079-1091.
- [26] 徐晓婷, 杨永, 王利松. 白豆杉的地理分布及潜在分布区估计. *植物生态学报*, 2008, 32(5): 1134-1145.
- [27] 彭守璋, 赵传燕, 许仲林, 王超, 柳逸月. 黑河上游祁连山区青海云杉生长状况及其潜在分布区的模拟. *植物生态学报*, 2011, 35(6): 605-614.
- [29] 王娟, 倪健. 中国北方温带地区 5 种锦鸡儿植物的分布模拟. *植物生态学报*, 2009, 33(1): 12-24.
- [30] 吴建国, 吕佳佳. 气候变化对珙桐分布的潜在影响. *环境科学研究*, 2009, 22(12): 1371-1381.
- [31] 张雷, 刘世荣, 孙鹏森, 王同立. 气候变化对马尾松潜在分布影响预估的多模型比较. *植物生态学报*, 2011, 35(11): 1091-1105.
- [32] 左闻韵, 劳逆, 耿玉英, 马克平. 预测物种潜在分布区——比较 SVM 与 GARP. *植物生态学报*, 2007, 31(4): 711-719.
- [33] 王运生, 谢丙炎, 万方浩, 肖启明, 戴良英. ROC 曲线分析在评价入侵物种分布模型中的应用. *生物多样性*, 2007, 15(4): 365-372.
- [34] 邵慧, 田佳倩, 郭柯, 孙建新. 样本容量和物种特征对 BIOCLIM 模型模拟物种分布准确度的影响——以 12 个中国特有落叶栎树种为例. *植物生态学报*, 2009, 33(5): 870-877.

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 33 ,No. 16 Aug. ,2013(Semimonthly)
CONTENTS

Frontiers and Comprehensive Review

- Advances in theoretical issues of species distribution models LI Guoqing, LIU Changcheng, LIU Yuguo, et al (4827)
- A review on rare earth elements in farmland ecosystem JIN Shulan, HUANG Yizong (4836)
- A review on the mechanism of attachment and metamorphosis in barnacle cyprids ... RAO Xiaozhen, LIN Gang, XU Youqin (4846)
- Decision making in group living animals WANG Chengliang, WANG Xiaowei, QI Xiaoguang, et al (4857)

Autecology & Fundamentals

- Influence of monsoon's advancing, retreating and conversion on migrations of *Nilaparvata lugens* (Stål) in China
..... BAO Yunxuan, HUANG Jinying, XIE Xiaojin, et al (4864)
- Prey selection and feeding rate of sea stars *Asterias amurensis* and *Asterina pectinifera* on three bivalves
..... QI Zhanhui, WANG Jun, MAO Yuze, et al (4878)
- Habitat selection of Whooper Swan at Bayanbulak in Xinjiang of China DONG Chao, ZHANG Guogang, LU Jun, et al (4885)
- The genetic structure of endemic plant *Pteroceltis tatarinowii* by ISSR markers
..... LI Xiaohong, ZHANG Hui, WANG Deyuan, et al (4892)
- Genetic analysis of salt tolerance of F₁ progenies between chrysanthemum and the intergeneric hybrid of chrysanthemum and
crossostephium XU Lili, CHEN Fadi, CHEN Sumei, et al (4902)
- Indicative effect of the anatomical structure of plant photosynthetic organ on WUE in desert region
..... ZHANG Haina, SU Peixi, LI Shanjin, et al (4909)
- Effects of water on photosynthesis in different age of tomato leaves CHEN Kaili, LI Jianming, HE Huiqiang, et al (4919)
- Photosynthesis-nitrogen relationship in evergreen and deciduous tree species at different altitudes on Mao'er Mountain, Guangxi
..... BAI Kundong, JIANG Debing, WAN Xianchong (4930)
- Effect of fertilization on the dynamic of soil N₂O fluxes in Chinese chestnut stands
..... ZHANG Jiaojiao, LI Yongfu, JIANG Peikun, et al (4939)
- Effects of long-term fertilization on aggregate dynamics and organic carbon and total nitrogen contents in a reddish paddy soil
..... LIU Xiyu, WANG Zhongqiang, ZHANG Xinyu, et al (4949)

Population, Community and Ecosystem

- Carbon storage of natural wetland ecosystem in Daxing'anling of China MU Changcheng, WANG Biao, LU Huicui, et al (4956)
- Monitoring the riparian vegetation cover after the Wenchuan earthquake along the Minjiang River valley based on multi-temporal
Landsat TM images; a case study of the Yingxiu-Wenchuan section XU Jiceng, TANG Bin, LU Tao (4966)
- A dynamic analysis of spatial distribution pattern of *Larix gmelinii* natural forest in Pangu farm under varying intensity of fire
disturbance NI Baolong, LIU Zhaogang (4975)
- Structure of macrozoobenthos in lakes along the Yangtze River and relationships with environmental characteristics
..... CAI Yongjiu, JIANG Jiahu, ZHANG Lu, et al (4985)
- The research on the age structure and sex ratio of *Niviventer confucianus* in Thousand Island Lake
..... ZHANG Xu, BAO Yixin, LIU Jun, et al (5000)
- Mathematical model of insect Logistic increasing and economic threshold based on sex pheromone trap
..... ZHAO Zhiguo, RONG Erhua, ZHAO Zhihong, et al (5008)
- Community composition and phototaxis of insects in tea plantations in Southern Jiangshu Province during late fall
..... ZHENG Yingcha, NIU Yuqun, CUI Guiling, et al (5017)
- Effect of agricultural land use types on soil mite communities in north China
..... HAN Xuemei, LI Dandan, LIANG Zian, et al (5026)

Landscape, Regional and Global Ecology

- Exploring the space syntax under negative planning; a case study of landscape connectivity based on the behaviors of avian edge
species YANG Tianxiang, ZHANG Weiqian, FAN Zhengqiu, et al (5035)
- Temporal-spatial variation of heterotrophic respiration in alpine area of southwestern China
..... ZHANG Yuandong, PANG Rui, GU Fengxue, et al (5047)

- Variability of soil organic matter and its main factors in Jiangsu Province ZHAO Mingsong, ZHANG Ganlin, LI Decheng, et al (5058)
- Spatial distribution and change of vegetation carbon in Northwest Guangxi, China on the basis of vegetation inventory data ZHANG Mingyang, LUO Weijian, LIU Huiyu, et al (5067)
- Resource and Industrial Ecology**
- Urban metabolism process based on emergy synthesis; a case study of Beijing LIU Gengyuan, YANG Zhifeng, CHEN Bin (5078)
- Evaluation on cultivated land ecological security based on the PSR model and matter element analysis ZHANG Rui, ZHENG Huawei, LIU Youzhao (5090)
- The effect of super absorbent polymer on the growth and nutrition absorption of *Festuca arundinacea* L. on an improved gangue matrix ZHAO Zhifeng, WANG Dongmei, ZHAO Tingning (5101)
- Urban, Rural and Social Ecology**
- The effect of distance on the ecological conservation value; a case study of Sanjiang Plain Wetland AO Changlin, CHEN Jinting, JIAO Yang, et al (5109)
- Research Notes**
- Scaling effect on spatial variation of soil organic carbon in mountainous areas of Guangdong Province JIANG Chun, WU Zhifeng, QIAN Lexiang, et al (5118)
- The changes of hair length and pelage thermal insulation in captive female squirrel, *Sciurus vulgarize manchuricus*, during autumn molting period JING Pu, ZHANG Wei, HUA Yan, et al (5126)

《生态学报》2013 年征订启事

《生态学报》是由中国科学技术协会主管,中国生态学学会、中国科学院生态环境研究中心主办的生态学高级专业学术期刊,创刊于1981年,报道生态学领域前沿理论和原始创新性研究成果。坚持“百花齐放,百家争鸣”的方针,依靠和团结广大生态学科工作者,探索生态学奥秘,为生态学基础理论研究搭建交流平台,促进生态学研究深入发展,为我国培养和造就生态学科人才和知识创新服务、为国民经济建设和发展服务。

《生态学报》主要报道生态学及各分支学科的重要基础理论和应用研究的原始创新性科研成果。特别欢迎能反映现代生态学发展方向的优秀综述性文章;研究简报;生态学新理论、新方法、新技术介绍;新书评价和学术、科研动态及开放实验室介绍等。

《生态学报》为半月刊,大16开本,300页,国内定价90元/册,全年定价2160元。

国内邮发代号:82-7,国外邮发代号:M670

标准刊号:ISSN 1000-0933 CN 11-2031/Q

全国各地邮局均可订阅,也可直接与编辑部联系购买。欢迎广大科技工作者、科研单位、高等院校、图书馆等订阅。

通讯地址:100085 北京海淀区双清路18号 电话:(010)62941099; 62843362

E-mail: shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn 网址: www.ecologica.cn

本期责任副主编 王克林 编辑部主任 孔红梅 执行编辑 刘天星 段靖

生态学报

(SHENGTAI XUEBAO)

(半月刊 1981年3月创刊)

第33卷 第16期 (2013年8月)

ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA

(Semimonthly, Started in 1981)

Vol. 33 No. 16 (August, 2013)

编辑 《生态学报》编辑部
地址:北京海淀区双清路18号
邮政编码:100085
电话:(010)62941099
www.ecologica.cn
shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

主编 王如松
主管 中国科学技术协会
主办 中国生态学学会
中国科学院生态环境研究中心
地址:北京海淀区双清路18号
邮政编码:100085

出版 科学出版社
地址:北京东黄城根北街16号
邮政编码:100717

印刷 北京北林印刷厂
发行 科学出版社
地址:东黄城根北街16号
邮政编码:100717
电话:(010)64034563
E-mail: journal@espg.net

订购 全国各地邮局
国外发行 中国国际图书贸易总公司
地址:北京399信箱
邮政编码:100044

广告经营 京海工商广字第8013号
许可证

Edited by Editorial board of
ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China
Tel: (010)62941099
www.ecologica.cn
shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

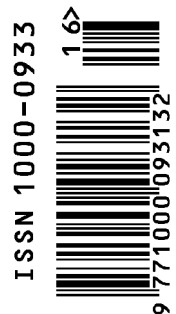
Editor-in-chief WANG Rusong
Supervised by China Association for Science and Technology
Sponsored by Ecological Society of China
Research Center for Eco-environmental Sciences, CAS
Add: 18, Shuangqing Street, Haidian, Beijing 100085, China

Published by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North Street,
Beijing 100717, China

Printed by Beijing Bei Lin Printing House,
Beijing 100083, China

Distributed by Science Press
Add: 16 Donghuangchenggen North
Street, Beijing 100717, China
Tel: (010)64034563
E-mail: journal@espg.net

Domestic All Local Post Offices in China
Foreign China International Book Trading
Corporation
Add: P. O. Box 399 Beijing 100044, China



ISSN 1000-0933
CN 11-2031/Q

国内外公开发行

国内邮发代号 82-7

国外发行代号 M670

定价 90.00 元