

农田节肢动物食物网结构与天敌控害功能

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摘要: 传统的节肢动物群落多样性研究主要关注物种的丰富度、群落结构及其动态变化, 难于深入解析多物种间的复杂作用关系及生态功能的内在驱动机制。节肢动物食物网组建及结构分析, 可以评价不同营养层级物种间的相互作用, 进而阐明天敌生物控害作用等食物网功能的调控机制。该文系统梳理了农田节肢动物食物网的组成和评价方式, 介绍其结构与功能关系, 并结合食物网理论在害虫生物防治中的应用实践, 总结物种内部作用和外界环境变化对食物网结构及功能的影响, 深化了对食物网结构介导的天敌控害功能的认识, 为优化农田害虫生物控制理论提供了参考。

关键词: 农田生态系统; 生物多样性; 营养互作; 天敌-害虫食物网; 害虫生物控制

Arthropod food web structure and the biocontrol services of natural enemies in agro-ecosystems

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Abstract: Classical arthropod community studies mainly focus on species richness, community structure and their dynamic changes, but few studies have sufficiently evaluated the mechanisms that drive species interactions and ecological functions. Arthropod food web mainly describes and evaluates species interactions belonging to different trophic levels. Food web structure analysis is helpful for disentangling the mechanisms that drive the biological pest control of natural enemies. The studies of the composition and evaluation approaches of arthropod food web structure were summarized, especially the relationships between network feature and ecosystem services of biocontrol agents. The effects of species interaction and environmental changes on food web structure and function were also discussed. This provides an insight into ecosystem functionality mediated by arthropod food web structure, and helps optimize the biological pest control strategy in agro-ecosystems.

Key words: agro-ecosystem; biodiversity; trophic interaction; enemy-pest food web; biological pest control

农田生态系统中节肢动物种类繁多, 彼此间食物关系复杂, 传统的群落多样性研究大多集中在物种的组成、丰富度及发生动态等方面, 很难深入解析物种间相互作用及生态功能的内在驱动机制。食物网可以定量描述物种相互作用的基本结构和强度 (Thompson et al., 2012; Harvey et al., 2017; 王少鹏,

2020), 为评价物种互作关系及其生态功能提供了切入点 (Hines et al., 2015; Dee et al., 2017; Maureaud et al., 2020), 有助于系统了解农田生态系统中节肢动物群落的发生过程、发展趋势和功能调控机制 (Tylianakis et al., 2010; Bramon Mora et al., 2018)。

本文对农田节肢动物食物网结构及天敌生物控

害功能研究进展进行了系统梳理,全面介绍了食物网基本结构及不同类型食物网的评价方法,重点阐述了食物网结构与功能的关系,详细分析了物种内部作用及外部环境条件对节肢动物食物网结构及生态系统功能的影响,以期解析食物网结构对天敌生物控害作用的调控机制,发展和优化天敌保育及害虫综合管理策略提供理论依据。

1 节肢动物食物网结构及评价方法

1.1 食物网结构与营养关系

食物网是由位于不同营养层级的物种和彼此之间的链接关系所组成(Allesina et al., 2008),不同物种通过取食关系连接起来组成了一个简单的食物链,多个食物链通过物种间的相互作用进而组成了复杂的食物网(Banašek-Richter et al., 2009)。食物网结构研究的主要对象就是物种及其互作关系,包括“谁吃谁”(营养级别)、“怎么吃”(取食方式)、“吃多少”(取食能力,或相互作用频率和强度)等。

节肢动物食物网中的物种包括植物、植食性昆虫、捕食者或者寄生物及其他消费者。在农田生态系统中,捕食者或寄生物处于较高营养层级,而害虫等猎物或寄主处于较低营养层级,天敌昆虫通过捕食或寄生作用来控制害虫,是农作物生物防治功能的主要提供者。在捕食作用关系中,大多数捕食者对猎物的取食趋势基本都符合 Holling 模型(Holling, 1959)。当猎物密度较低时,捕食量增长非常快,这是由捕食者对猎物的高需求所致,但此时天敌对猎物的搜寻时间比较长,自身消耗也比较大,群落通常处于不稳定状态。当猎物密度增长到较高水平,足够满足捕食者取食时,捕食者对猎物的捕食量将达到一个最大值,此后尽管猎物密度不断增加,但实际的捕食作用已经饱和。另外,由于体型大小和繁殖能力的差异,天敌昆虫种群增长速度往往低于害虫种群繁殖速率,再加上迁移扩散和寻找猎物也需要时间,天敌昆虫发生高峰期通常滞后于主要害虫发生高峰期(Raymond et al., 2015),导致当害虫种群密度高时益害比反而偏低(Montoya et al., 2006)。而当猎物(或寄主)资源短缺时,处于同一生态位或营养层级的消费者(包括捕食者、寄生物)之间竞争关系加剧(Kiivan, 2014),甚至会发生(种间或种内)集团内捕食(intra-guild predation, IGP)(Vance-Chalcraft et al., 2007; Novak, 2013)。这也是为什么农田害虫种群密度较低时,天敌昆虫种群丰富度也偏低的原因之一。当害虫种群不能维持天敌

食物需求时,对资源的竞争使得天敌昆虫大量转移扩散,寻找替代猎物和庇护所。

除了捕食和竞争关系外,食物网中的不同营养层级物种间还存在互利关系(Duchenne et al., 2021)。例如,农田生态系统中蚜虫和蚂蚁之间,蚜虫分泌的蜜露可以为蚂蚁提供营养物质,而蚂蚁在植物上的觅食爬行等活动又可以干扰更高营养层级的天敌取食蚜虫(Depa et al., 2020)。当处于营养底层的一些猎物(植食性昆虫)较多时,可以供养更多的中间营养层级消费者,它们之间也存在互利关系;一些广谱性捕食者对应的猎物种类较多,取食选择也多样化,当某一种猎物由于某些原因发生种群消退或灭绝时,这些天敌还可以取食其他猎物(或害虫)来维持自身食物需求,降低了二次灭绝的风险(Tylianakis et al., 2010),有利于维持食物网和整个群落的稳定性。

1.2 食物网结构的评价方法

食物网结构的量化方式可分为定性和定量2种。定性食物网是根据实际经验和历史数据评价物种间的作用关系,不需要检测捕食者吃了多少猎物,只要能证明有猎物被取食,就视为有捕食关系存在。但是这种定性评价方式受取样量的影响较大,样本量太小则会影响判断的准确性,增大食物网组建的误差(Banašek-Richter et al., 2004)。

定量食物网是根据消费者对猎物的取食量(如捕食、寄生数量等)量化物种间相互作用的频率和强度,例如通过利用分子检测技术,设计针对不同天敌昆虫-猎物的特异性引物,可以明确该种天敌的猎物种类和数量信息(Wirta et al., 2014; Toju & Baba, 2018),提升食物网组建的精度(Derocles et al., 2018)。Eitzinger et al. (2019)对在北极格陵兰国家公园东北部不同海拔的苔原上采集到的668头北极狼蛛 *Pardosa glacialis* 体内肠道物进行DNA分子检测,发现其猎物范围非常广泛,共检出13目51科172种猎物,在10个最重要的猎物集团中(占有所有检出猎物物种的74%),有8个都属于双翅目。Derocles et al. (2012)利用DNA扩增技术,发展了基于16S rRNA线粒体基因与LWRh核基因的方法,设计针对蚜茧蜂亚科Aphidiinae的特异性引物,对蚜茧蜂的检出率可达到80%以上(供试75种蚜茧蜂当中可以检出61种),能够有效区分用传统的形态观测法难以识别的近缘物种,提高了蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网的物种分辨率和准确性,有利于准确评价田间寄生作用。Derocles et al. (2014)利用相同技术检测了作物和非作物生境中的蚜虫和初级寄生蜂物种,组建了

蚜虫-初级寄生蜂定量食物网,共包含27种蚜虫及61种初级寄生蜂,发现7种蚜虫为农田重要害虫,25种初级寄生蜂具有较高的生防经济价值。

表征食物网组成和结构特征的指标一般可分为2大类:物种属性和链接属性(Martinez, 1991)。这些属性既适用于定性食物网,也适用于定量食物网。物种属性主要包括食物网中物种数量(包括不

同营养层级)、消耗者与猎物数量的相对比率(益害比)等;链接属性包括食物网的连接数、连接密度、交互均匀性、连通性、普遍性、易损性、功能互补性、嵌套性、稳健性和特异化程度 H_2' 等(表1)。还有一些食物网参数也与其结构和功能密切相关,如冗余度、模块化程度、聚集程度、中心性、节点数和灭绝斜率等(Bersier et al., 2002; Dormann et al., 2009)。

表1 表征节肢动物食物网结构特征的一些通用参数

Table 1 General metrics for describing the structural characteristics of arthropod food web

食物网参数 Food web metrics	参数描述 Description	参考文献 Reference
连接数 Links	食物网中实际营养关系之和 The total realistic interactions in food web	Bersier et al., 2002; Dormann et al., 2009
连接密度 Linkage density	每个物种对应的平均连接数 The average links for each species	Bersier et al., 2002
交互均匀性 Interaction evenness	物种相互作用的均匀程度,均匀性越低,不同物种群组间交互频率的变异程度越高 The evenness of interaction in food web: low evenness depicts a high variation in interaction frequencies between different species pairs	Alatalo, 1981; Müller et al., 1999; Blüthgen, 2010
连通性 Connectance	食物网中实际连接数占所有可能连接数的比例 Realized proportion of all possible links	Martinez, 1992; Dunne et al., 2002a; Gilbert, 2009
普遍性 Generality	每种消耗者所对应猎物平均数量 Mean number of prey species per consumer	Bersier et al., 2002
易损性 Vulnerability	每种猎物所对应消耗者的平均数量 Mean number of consumer species per prey	Bersier et al., 2002
功能互补性 Complementary	处于同一营养层级的物种对资源的需求不同,当一种资源减少时还可以通过取食其他资源维持种群 Species in the same trophic level have different resource requirements, and when one resource is reduced, they can maintain the population by eating other resources	Blüthgen & Klein, 2011; Peralta et al., 2014; Roubinet et al., 2018
嵌套性 Nestedness	通过生态位宽度来衡量物种偏离系统排列分布的程度,嵌套性越强,说明物种越不容易灭绝 A measure of departure from systematic arrangement of species by niche width. Higher nestedness means lower probability of extinction	Almeida-Neto et al., 2008; Tylianakis et al., 2010
稳健性 Robustness	物种二次灭绝曲线下部阴影部分面积,测量系统对物种消失的稳定性,值越大,说明系统越稳定 The area under the secondary extinction curve measures the system stability to species disappearance: higher robustness indicates higher stability	Memmott et al., 2004; Burgos et al., 2007
特异化程度 H_2' Specialization degree H_2'	食物网中的物种特异化程度 H_2' (0~1), H_2' 越大,表明特异性越强,即寡食性或单食性物种越多 H_2' indicates the degree of specialization H_2' (0-1) in food web: higher H_2' means higher specialization, which represents more oligophagous or monophagous species	Blüthgen et al., 2006; 2008

一般来说,食物网的连通度越高,物种间的相互作用越强烈,食物网结构越稳定(Dunne et al., 2002b; van Altena et al., 2016)。这是因为有多个捕食者控制一种害虫或者一种害虫拥有多个捕食者,当由于某些原因导致某一个物种数量减少时,还有其他的猎物可供取食或者有其他的天敌可以控制害虫,有利于维持群落的稳定性(Gilbert, 2009; Tylianakis et al., 2010)。连通性较高的食物网总体上抗外界干扰能力更强,更有利于抵抗外来物种入侵(Smith-Ramesh et al., 2017);但一旦入侵成功,尤其

是在被次级消费者入侵时,由于不同营养层之间的级联效应,食物网将变得更加脆弱,使一些本地物种面临二次灭绝的风险(Romanuk et al., 2017)。普遍性主要表明了猎物的多样性,普遍性越高,说明每种天敌对应的猎物谱越宽。易损性则代表每种猎物对应的消费者数量,值越高,说明这种猎物需要供养的消费者就越多,这些高营养层级物种(消费者)对猎物的依赖性就越强,如果由于某些原因猎物种群减少,将对众多消费者产生不利影响,导致生态系统变得脆弱,稳定性降低(Bersier et al., 2002)。在生态

系统中,利用资源互补和具有相同生态功能的物种冗余是维持生态系统进程和稳定性的重要机制(Dainese et al., 2017),捕食者的互补性和冗余度可以决定捕食作用强弱及其稳定性(Peralta et al., 2014)。

2 节肢动物食物网结构与功能的关系

食物网结构反映了物种间的相互作用关系,直接或间接影响生态群落的结构、稳定性及功能(Montoya et al., 2006; Poisot et al., 2013; 孙书存, 2017)。天敌的生物控害作用与节肢动物食物网结构特征和功能密切相关。

2.1 捕食性天敌-害虫食物网

广谱性捕食者由于猎物范围广,在害虫生物防治当中具有较强的互补性,作为食物网结构的关键节点,当一种天敌昆虫由于某些原因导致种群消退时,还有其他捕食者能够控制害虫种群增长。Baumgartner et al. (2020)通过引入依赖随机搜索共同灭绝的模型(dependent random-search coextinction model, DCM),介绍了一种模拟食物网中物种初级灭绝后果的新方法。在DCM中,假设物种在初次灭绝后可以通过2种排他性机制,即增加与原有物种的相互作用强度(补偿效应),或者增加新的相互作用而继续存在,该模型可用于模拟包含多种相互作用的食物网中的物种灭绝后果。捕食性天敌一般个体较大,迁移扩散能力较强,对猎物消化吸收能力也比较强,如无猎物残留,则很难直观判断其是否取食猎物和具体取食量,这导致早期关于捕食性天敌-害虫食物网的研究多以根据历史经验数据进行定性评价为主。近年来,随着分子检测技术的发展和进步,实现了从定量角度分析捕食性天敌-害虫定量食物网,可以更深入解析天敌与害虫之间的互作关系,有助于根据食物网不同营养层级间的级联效应解释农田害虫种群演替规律及其驱动机制。

近年来,用于捕食性天敌-害虫食物网构建及结构特征描述的检测技术飞速发展(Eitzinger et al., 2019)。早期的免疫学检测技术如酶联免疫吸附试验(enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)等可以检测食物关系(张古忍等, 1996),如刘雨芳等(2002)用ELISA双抗体夹心法研究了稻田中常见的捕食性天敌、主要害虫及中性昆虫之间的食物关系,构建了捕食者-猎物食物网,发现在被检测的19种捕食者中,捕食白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 和褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 的分别有15种和11种,主要以

蜘蛛类为主;捕食稻纵卷叶螟 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* 幼虫的有7种,捕食摇蚊 *Chironomus* sp. 的有13种,另有3种蜘蛛对稻蝗 *Oxya* sp. 若虫也有较高的捕食率。随着DNA分子检测技术的发展,通过构建特异性引物能快速准确检测天敌消化道内的猎物种类,如多重PCR技术,实现了从每次只能检出1种猎物到可同时检出多个猎物的跨越,缩短了检测时间,极大地提高了猎物检出效率,对于快速追踪和评价节肢动物食物关系,特别是解析复杂的食物网结构具有重要意义(李凯等, 2010)。例如Roubinet et al. (2018)利用分子中肠检测技术检测了大麦田广谱性捕食者及猎物信息,发现在8种捕食性天敌中(5种步甲、3种蜘蛛)有36%的个体中检出了全部15种猎物,有35%的个体中只检测出1种猎物,有29%的个体中检出了超过1种猎物;广谱性捕食者-猎物食物网结构(如特异性水平、捕食者的功能冗余性)随作物生育期而变化,捕食性天敌在不同季节存在种群互补性(功能冗余),这有利于在作物不同生育期控制害虫发生为害。

在生态网络中,一个物种的消失可能会引发一系列严重后果,在水平(同一营养层级)和垂直方向上(不同营养层级)多样性降低(物种损失)将会加重物种灭绝的概率并影响其生态功能。这是因为食物网中的物种间除了直接作用外,还存在级联效应。Dunne et al. (2004)认为捕食者-猎物组成的食物网连通度越高,其稳健性也越强,由个别物种损失引起的级联效应导致其他物种二次灭绝的概率也比较低,而更高营养层级(捕食者)的行为往往也决定了食物网结构和其生态功能(Lazzaro et al., 2009; Rudolf, 2012)。Donohue et al. (2017)认为食物网中单个捕食者物种的消失,不论有无其他捕食者存在,都会在自然群落中迅速引起二次灭绝效应,增加其他物种灭绝的概率。因此,保护生态系统中物种的多样性,增加营养关系的冗余性(Kawatsu et al., 2021),对于维持生态系统稳定、降低物种灭绝风险、提升天敌昆虫的生态服务功能意义重大。

2.2 寄生性天敌-害虫食物网

相较于捕食者-猎物模型,寄生物-寄主食物关系更容易观测和量化,通过定量分子检测技术,可以评价不同营养层级物种间的直接作用和级联效应,解释物种间互作关系与生态功能的传递途径和机制(de Sassi et al., 2012)。如Gagic et al. (2011)报道了小麦蚜虫-寄生蜂定量食物网结构与生物控害的关系,发现连接数更高的食物网对应的蚜虫寄生率更

低,重寄生率则较高,但寄生率和重寄生率都随着农作物比例的增加而相应减少。Sanders et al.(2013)通过研究豆科作物上的蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网,发现了影响物种灭绝的间接途径,当移除高营养层级的寄生蜂物种后,处于低营养层级的主要寄主蚜虫受到高营养层级寄生蜂控制的压力将会减弱,增加了非靶标蚜虫种群与主要寄主蚜虫的种间竞争,抑制了这些非靶标蚜虫的种群数量,并通过自下而上的作用影响其寄生蜂种群,加重寄生蜂二次灭绝的风险。说明这些非靶标寄主物种多样性和种群密度的降低,削弱了寄主-寄生物相互作用的强度,影响了生态系统中高营养层级物种的稳定性和功能(Kehoe et al., 2016; Sanders et al., 2018a)。

Gómez-Marco et al.(2015)利用DNA分子检测技术分析了柑橘上的绣线菊蚜 *Aphis spiraecola* 及其寄生蜂定量食物网结构,在被检测的880头僵蚜中,发现有86%的僵蚜体内检测出至少1头寄生蜂,其中有583头僵蚜中检测出了唯一的初级寄生蜂——当归双瘤蚜茧蜂 *Binodoxys angelicae*,共检测出6种405头重寄生蜂,蚜虫蚜蝇跳小蜂 *Syrphophagus aphidivorus* 占整个重寄生蜂类群的43%;另外,研究发现重寄生蜂能够通过影响初级寄生蜂的性比而抑制其种群增长,这可能是造成作物生长早期田间寄生率偏低的主要原因。Yang et al.(2021)通过分子检测技术分析了来自25个不同景观背景棉田的棉蚜-寄生蜂定量食物网,在检出的全部2503头寄生蜂个体中,初级寄生蜂有3种(1569头),其优势种为棉蚜刺茧蜂 *Binodoxys communis*,占初级寄生蜂物种的91%;重寄生蜂有7种(934头),优势种为蚜蝇跳小蜂 *Syrphophagus* spp.,占重寄生蜂物种的40%;初级寄生蜂和重寄生蜂分别占全部寄生蜂的63%和37%。该研究揭示了我国华北地区不同景观背景下食物网调控寄生蜂对害虫生物控制功能的新机制,同时发现棉田周边景观背景、寄生蜂多样性、蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网结构与生态功能间存在明显的级联效应,寄生作用与初级寄生蜂的多样性和食物网的普遍性呈负相关关系,而重寄生率与食物网的易损性呈正相关关系。这可能是因为寄生作用主要与优势寄生蜂物种有关,因此并不是物种越多,寄生率就越高。此外,这种效应在一定程度上也受景观背景的影响,如棉田周边非作物生境比例越高,寄生率也越高,而小宗作物的存在降低了重寄生率。

3 节肢动物食物网结构与功能影响因素

食物网主要研究处于不同营养层级物种之间的

相互作用,因此,从理论上讲,凡是能够影响物种相互作用的因素都有可能影响食物网结构,并通过级联效应直接或间接影响生态系统功能。

3.1 物种内部作用

3.1.1 物种体型大小

在自然生态群落中,物种体型大小的形成是长期生态适应性进化的结果,物种通过生物量的转化和流通影响其在生态系统中的相互作用,包括食物网的结构和动态(Schneider et al., 2016; Brose et al., 2017)。体型较小的个体通常比体型大的个体觅食率低,从而面临着更高的捕食风险。Brose et al.(2006)认为捕食者相对于猎物的体型越大,食物网中物种的多样性和稳定性就越高。Gibert & De-Long(2017)通过数学模型模拟了物种表型(体型大小)变化对食物网营养水平的影响,发现体型变异越大,整个食物网的连通性和总的食物摄取率也越高。

3.1.2 物种多样性

物种对食物网结构的影响主要基于其多样性和复杂性,物种多样性的丧失将会削弱食物网的稳定性(Schneider et al., 2016),影响食物网的结构和生态系统功能(李妍等, 2008; Gray et al., 2021)。如Estrada(2007)分析了食物网对物种损失的响应程度,发现物种连接数的偏态分布使得食物网非常容易受到物种消失的影响,而分布均匀并且扩展性高的食物网对物种损失的抵抗能力最强。Dunne et al.(2013)报道食物网中寄生物种类增加时,食物网的连接密度和复杂性也越高,特别是包括多个营养层级时,如从捕食者到猎物寄生物的链接。Lundgren & Fausti(2015)研究表明节肢动物物种多样性的增加提高了食物网中心性,降低了玉米田害虫数量。Pedroso et al.(2021)描述了一种植食性甲虫与其寄生物食物网结构和功能之间的关系,发现单一寄生蜂物种占优势时容易导致食物网结构的复杂性和寄生率下降,多样性高的寄生蜂种群则能够有效控制植食性昆虫为害。

3.1.3 物种间相互作用的强度

食物网中物种的相互作用方式多以由上而下的控制效应(top-down effect)为主,反过来,下层物种也能通过食物链影响上层物种,也称为bottom-up effect。了解这2个过程对于揭示生态群落结构和功能非常重要,捕食者(或寄生物)种群可能由于猎物(或寄主)短缺导致种群适合度降低,短期内将影响丰富度,长期将有可能影响种群动态(Tack et al., 2011; Chailleux et al., 2014)。

在生态系统中,拥有同一种捕食者的猎物之间往往也会存在竞争关系。当一种猎物种群密度增加时,根据由下而上的营养关系,其相应的捕食者数量也会增加,从而间接提高对食物网中其他猎物的控制作用,这种竞争通常称为“似然竞争(apparent competition)”(Holt, 1977)。Frost et al. (2016)报道不同植食性昆虫寄主之间的似然竞争影响了整个群落当中的天敌寄生作用,改变了寄主-寄生蜂食物网结构。当猎物种群密度较低时,天敌昆虫之间由于对猎物资源的需求竞争,可能会发生集团内捕食,从而影响食物网结构和生物控害效果(Vance-Chalcraft et al., 2007; Rondoni et al., 2018)。但Wang et al. (2019)认为集团内捕食作用减缓了高营养层级物种自上而下对猎物的控制作用,反而增强了食物网的稳定性和物种多样性。

昆虫体内的共生菌也会影响寄主-寄生物食物网结构。兼性细菌内共生体能保护寄主免受膜翅目寄生蜂等天敌的侵袭。Vorburger (2014)和Vorburger & Perlman (2018)证实蚜虫体内一些防御性质的共生菌通过增加抗性遗传变异,能够调控蚜虫-寄生蜂之间的协同进化,提高其遗传特异性,保护蚜虫免受寄生蜂袭击,间接降低了寄生性天敌昆虫对蚜虫的生物控制作用。Ye et al. (2018)发现兼性内共生体并不影响寄生蜂的产卵行为,但会降低寄生蜂在其寄主麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* 体内的存活率,增加食物网的特异性程度,直接或间接调节了蚜虫-寄生蜂-重寄生蜂之间的相互作用。

3.2 物种外部环境因素

3.2.1 气候变化

外部环境因素如温度、湿度和光照等气候因子可以影响物种多样性和相互作用(Tylianakis & Morris, 2017)。气候变化主要是通过影响植食性昆虫的个体大小(Awmack et al., 2004)和代谢速率(Petchey et al., 2010)调节其生长发育和种群增长(Bale et al., 2002)。Chidawanyika et al. (2019)强调了气候变化如何通过农田生态系统自下而上和自上而下的作用,从而影响植物-寄主-寄生蜂3级营养层级食物网关系。通过优化景观布局,提高热胁迫下寄生蜂的适合度,将有助于提升寄生蜂在热胁迫环境下的寄生作用。Yacine et al. (2021)评估了全球变暖背景下物种快速进化机制对生物多样性和营养结构的影响,发现即使物种进化速度很快,食物网的结构和功能仍然会遭受巨大破坏。

除温度外,人工干扰如光照等也会影响物种多

样性及生态功能(Gaston et al., 2013; Knop et al., 2017)。Sanders et al. (2018b)研究了夜晚人工光照强度对大豆和大麦上蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网的影响,发现夜间低强度的人工光照增加了蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网自上而下的控制作用,提高了寄生效率,降低了蚜虫密度,而高强度光照则降低了寄生率。

3.2.2 农田景观

农田景观格局包括植物多样性、景观组成和生境破碎化程度等。许多研究表明,节肢动物多样性及其生态系统功能与植物多样性密切相关(Ebeling et al., 2018; Gardarin et al., 2018)。植物群落多样性的增加对植食性昆虫的影响往往高于上一营养层级的捕食者(Scherber et al., 2010),较高的植物多样性为节肢动物提供了更稳定的食物和栖息地资源(Haddad et al., 2011),而植被遭到破坏将导致食物网中的物种多样性减少,甚至引起个别物种灭绝(Valladares et al., 2012)。Giling et al. (2019)认为随着植物多样性的增加,植物-植食性昆虫-捕食性天敌食物网的复杂性也在增加,说明植物间接调控了更高营养层级物种间的相互作用。Wan et al. (2020)通过在全球尺度上的分析发现植物多样性能够影响不同节肢动物类群及营养关系,增加植物多样性,例如间作套种(Ouyang et al., 2020)或在农田周边种植其他经济植物等为天敌昆虫提供了额外的庇护所和食物来源,增加了处于第3营养级的寄生性和捕食性天敌的数量,降低了位于第2营养级的害虫的丰度和为害程度,提升了第1营养级的作物产量与品质,这为降低杀虫剂用量、保护生态群落提供了食物网层面的理论依据。

景观组成和生境破碎化能够直接或间接影响节肢动物群落多样性与动态(Batáry et al., 2011; Veres et al., 2013)、物种相互作用及食物网组成和结构(Massol & Petit, 2013)及害虫生物防治(Tylianakis & Binzer, 2014)。作物是害虫主要定殖和活动场所,而非作物生境能够为天敌昆虫提供替代猎物以及花粉、花蜜等营养物质,是天敌昆虫生存和活动的重要庇护所。Fabian et al. (2013)报道非作物生境如作物周边的野花植物条带会影响蚜虫天敌昆虫的丰度和多样性,以及寄主-寄生蜂定量食物网结构;景观异质性增加了食物网中物种互作的多样性,降低了易损性;越靠近野花条带,食物网的普遍性和连接密度也越高。Grass et al. (2018)发现生境破碎化在局部及景观层面上直接影响物种组成和群落结构,导致寄主种类减少(因寄生物对寄主的变化具有高度的

敏感性),降低了寄主-寄生物食物网的模块化程度,破坏其群落的稳定性。Häussler et al.(2020)认为生境破坏(如生境丧失和破碎化)是物种灭绝的关键驱动因素。但Liao et al.(2017a,b)认为食物网中物种如果存在明显的竞争关系,适度的生境破碎化将有利于维持食物网的稳定。

农业集约化减少了农田景观中的斑块数量,降低了景观异质性,尤其是田埂周边杂草等非作物生境面积的减少,降低了节肢动物群落的丰富度和多样性(Tscharntke et al., 2005),甚至影响生态系统功能(Thies et al., 2011; Zhao et al., 2015)。Jonsson et al.(2012)研究表明农业集约化驱动了农田景观对寄主-寄生蜂之间的食物关系和相互作用的影响,降低了蚜虫的初级寄生率和重寄生率以及小菜蛾*Plutella xylostella*的初级寄生率,这些影响几乎完全是由生境干扰和杀虫剂使用强度增加所介导的,这也证实了随着土地利用强度的增加,如单一作物大面积栽培和杀虫剂用量的增加,使得较高营养层级的物种如寄生蜂对这些干扰的敏感度也在提升。Gossner et al.(2016)分析了德国3个地区超过150块草地上的土地使用和生物多样性数据,发现土地集约化使用引起了多个草地植物、病原物及节肢动物营养关系的同质化,降低了地上节肢动物群落的 α -多样性。

3.2.3 种植管理

水肥管理是农田害虫综合治理的重要一环,通过水肥管理可以改良土壤营养和理化条件,调控植物生长,增加植物对害虫为害的抵抗和补偿能力,并通过级联效应直接或间接影响食物网结构及生态功能。如Riggi & Bommarco(2019)发现施用有机肥能够影响植物生长,并间接影响植物-节肢动物食物网中的级联方向和强度;在天敌昆虫存在时,施用有机肥使大麦的生物量能够达到与施用无机肥料相同的水平,促进了广谱性天敌对害虫的生物控制作用。Vollhardt et al.(2019)报道施肥能够显著增加小麦的株高和千粒重,降低初级-重寄生蜂食物网的普遍性和特异性。寄主植物质量的提高有利于蚜虫的生长发育,间接增加了寄生蜂的适合度,但由于蚜虫种群增长速率高于寄生蜂,因此寄生蜂适合度的增加并不一定会导致寄生率的增加(Garratt et al., 2011)。杀虫剂的大量使用,在控制害虫种群的同时也直接或间接杀伤了大量天敌昆虫,并影响其他非靶标节肢动物的发生(Main et al., 2018)。Tooker & Pearsons(2021)报道新烟碱类杀虫剂的大量使用引

起了天敌昆虫的致死和亚致死效应,破坏了节肢动物食物网结构。另外,杀虫剂降低了猎物种群密度,并通过食物网中的级联效应,导致更高营养层级物种(天敌昆虫)损失(Douglas & Tooker, 2016)。

与传统农业相比,有机农业能够有效降低化学肥料和化学农药的使用(Larsen et al., 2021),支持更高水平的生物多样性(Galloway et al., 2021),提升害虫防治水平(Muneret et al., 2018)。如杨国庆等(2004)报道与传统的化学防治稻田相比,有机稻田内天敌昆虫丰富度较高,食物网结构要更复杂、更稳定。Macfadyen et al.(2009)研究了英国西南部20个有机农场和传统农场中由193种寄生物和370种植食性昆虫组成的食物网,发现有机农场中寄生蜂的物种数量要高于传统农场,在遭遇物种损失时有机农场中的食物网结构更稳定。Bowers et al.(2021)利用分子中肠检测技术评价了农田覆盖物对捕食性天敌-害虫食物网结构的影响,发现冬季覆盖如黑麦、三叶草等作物能够在来年棉花苗期为捕食性天敌提供替代猎物和栖息地,有黑麦覆盖物的棉田食物网的嵌套性和互补性比较高,而有三叶草覆盖的棉田食物网的生态位重叠程度也比较高,这些覆盖物增加了棉田苗期天敌昆虫的多样性,有利于天敌昆虫的保育和控害。

转基因作物的推广种植在控制靶标害虫的同时,也可能直接或间接影响非靶标节肢动物的发生,并通过食物关系影响生态系统功能。如von Burg et al.(2011)报道转基因抗白粉病小麦对非靶标昆虫及蚜虫-寄生蜂食物网的影响随小麦品种而变化,对蚜虫-初级寄生蜂食物网参数无明显影响,但个别转基因小麦品种上初级-重寄生蜂食物网的连通度要高于对照品系。Szénási et al.(2014)报道转基因抗虫抗草甘膦玉米与常规玉米相比,节肢动物食物网结构比较稳定,食物网的连通性没有明显变化;Pálinkás et al.(2017)也发现无论是高剂量的Bt毒素还是额外的草甘膦处理都没有改变玉米田节肢动物食物网的结构,转基因玉米田和常规玉米田中的节肢动物营养群组数量和连接数均基本一致。Yang et al.(2022)发现与常规棉花相比,转*Cry1Ac+CpTI*基因棉花并没有显著影响蚜虫、寄生蜂种群的丰富度及其食物网结构和生态功能,蚜虫寄生率也无明显差异。

3.2.4 生物入侵

外来生物在侵入本地生态系统后,基于生态适应性和生物进化理论,可能会与本地物种产生相互

作用,并通过食物链影响其他物种,对本地生态系统的安全性和稳定性造成冲击(Snyder & Evans, 2006; Fletcher et al., 2019)。如 Michalko et al. (2021)报道一种外来寄生真菌——白蜡树膜盘菌 *Hymenoscyphus fraxineus* 入侵欧洲白蜡后,降低了本地蜘蛛及其猎物所组成食物网的复杂性和功能互补性。这些研究表明,引入外来生物防治本地害虫时要综合考虑各种效应,特别是对当地生态系统安全性和稳定性的影响。而消除外来入侵物种将有助于当地生态系统和食物网的恢复(Calizza et al., 2021)。

4 展望

关于节肢动物食物网研究,目前主要集中在物种多样性及环境因子对食物网结构的影响上,针对食物网结构变化介导的生态功能评价还比较少。未来可以重点考虑以下几个方面。

一是深化对食物网中物种相互作用的研究。物种由于环境因子或其他因素影响导致种群密度降低或灭绝时,根据级联效应将影响同一生态系统中其他物种的存活,造成天敌昆虫二次灭绝的风险。因此,需重点关注物种在食物网中生态位和营养关系的变化,特别是农田重大害虫种群地位演替带来的影响;另外,不能忽视食物网中的一些特异性物种,比如单食性或寡食性的天敌昆虫,尽管其猎物范围比较窄,但这些物种的消失或灭绝也有可能改变节肢动物群落食物网结构,造成其他物种二次灭绝的风险,甚至引起整个生态网络的崩溃。在食物网研究中,要适当增加样本数量以提高物种分类的识别程度和准确性;针对不同的食物网类型,探索并建立有效的物种关系模型,强化食物网中物种变化对结构和功能影响的模拟研究。在重视天敌生物控害功能的同时,应加强对物种间集团内捕食、竞争、互利关系的研究,深入解析物种间相互作用对食物网结构和节肢动物群落稳定性及生态功能的驱动机制。

二是持续关注农田环境中气候因子、景观背景和耕作制度等的变化对食物网结构的影响,特别是在不同时间和空间尺度上的变异。目前对于食物网的研究主要关注特定因素的影响效应,更多的是空间尺度变化,如景观格局、区域尺度上的生物多样性及害虫发生情况,缺乏同时从时间和空间尺度上进行综合研究,因为农田生态系统具有随时间和空间尺度不断演变和进化的特征,孤立考虑单一因素则可能忽视另一因素的潜在作用和影响。

三是综合考虑多个因素探索食物网结构变化对

生态系统功能的驱动和调控机制。既要包括物种内部的相互作用关系,还要包括外界环境条件的变化。构建针对不同生态系统中特定取食关系的食物网,发展和优化食物网组建及评价技术体系,如应用高通量测序技术提高捕食者所取食猎物种类和数量的检出率及准确性,进一步明确捕食关系和作用频率。目前,关于农田节肢动物食物网的研究多集中在寄主-寄生物食物网上,随着分子检测技术的进步,定量评价猎物-捕食性天敌食物网将变得更为广泛和简便(Derocles et al., 2018; Clare et al., 2019)。针对不同食物网模型,验证物种多样性降低、害虫种群地位演替等因素介导的食物网营养关系变化,特别是通过级联效应引起的更高营养层级(天敌昆虫)多样性和功能的变化,有助于降低有益节肢动物二次灭绝的风险。从外部环境、植物、节肢动物以及时空等多个视角综合评价节肢动物食物网的发展趋势,趋利避害,提高物种多样性,维持生态系统的稳定性,促进天敌昆虫的保育和生物控害功能。此外,不能忽视生物和非生物环境中发生的潜在进化反应,这包含了驱动害虫生态调控的重要因素,通过生态和进化数据之间的持续反馈来构建食物网,将有助于筛选更能适应气候变暖的高效天敌品种(Montserrat et al., 2021)。

近年来,随着我国种植结构的调整,土地利用方式也发生了很大变化,一些地方农业集约化程度不断加深,田埂旁边非作物生境比例持续减少。而农田景观格局的改变也影响了节肢动物群落结构和多样性(Liu et al., 2018; Yang et al., 2019)及生态系统功能,特别是天敌昆虫对害虫的生物控制作用(Liu et al., 2016)。基于农田生态系统的复杂性,不同作物或自然(半自然)生境中节肢动物群落多样性、丰富度等往往差异很大,针对如景观格局和气候变化等不同环境因子、物种群落特征、食物网组成与结构对生态系统功能影响与调控机制的研究还比较有限,需要进一步加强。

综上,在全球化背景下,维持生物多样性和生态系统的稳定性需要综合考虑多个因素,系统运用生态进化反馈理论(Moreno-Mateos et al., 2020)、复合群落理论(综合考虑不同物种之间的相互作用)(Pillai et al., 2011),整合生态系统中的食物网关系,同时结合生境的优化、物种多样性的维持、关键物种的保育、天敌昆虫生态服务功能的发挥,深入了解生态系统的过程、尺度和发展趋势(The Quintessence Consortium, 2016; Carpentier et al., 2021; Kortsch et

al., 2021), 积极应对全球变化对农田生态系统带来的影响和挑战, 这对于创新和丰富农田害虫综合管理理论与技术具有重要意义。

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