

高原鼠兔个性特征对繁殖成功率的影响

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摘要: 为阐明动物个性特征对繁殖成功率的影响, 以高原鼠兔 *Ochotona curzoniae* 为研究对象, 测定其个性特征, 并通过微卫星 DNA 技术对高原鼠兔自然种群进行亲权鉴定。结果表明: 10 个微卫星位点的等位基因数量、期望杂合度和多态信息含量的平均数分别为 19.500、0.892 和 0.878, 通过微卫星鉴定与鼠兔的空间捕获位置确定了 28 只亲代母本和 140 只子代、20 只亲代父本和 137 只子代的亲权关系, 20 只亲代父本和 28 只亲代母本的冒失性平均数分别为 45.900 s 和 50.200 s, 亲代父本和亲代母本探索性平均数分别为 1 370.100 cm 和 1 600.300 cm。父本的冒失性和探索性对子代数量有显著影响, 冒失性强和探索性强的父本子代数量更多, 母本的冒失性和探索性对子代数量无显著影响, 表明亲代的个性特征会影响子代的个性特征。

关键词: 高原鼠兔; 个性特征; 繁殖成功率; 微卫星标记; 青藏高原

Effects of personality on reproductive success in plateau pika *Ochotona curzoniae*

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Abstract: To clarify the effect of personality on reproductive success, the plateau pika *Ochotona curzoniae* was selected as the study subject. Its personality were assessed, and parentage identification of the natural population of plateau pika was conducted using microsatellite DNA technology. The results showed that the average number of alleles, expected heterozygosity, and polymorphic information content for ten microsatellite loci were 19.500, 0.892, and 0.878, respectively. Based on microsatellite identification and spatial capture location of the pikas, the parentage of 28 maternal parents and 140 offsprings, as well as 20 paternal parents and 137 offsprings, was determined. The average boldness of the 20 paternal parents and 28 maternal parents was 45.900 s and 50.200 s, respectively, while the average exploration of the paternal and maternal parents was 1 370.100 cm and 1 600.300 cm, respectively. The boldness and exploratory behavior of paternal parents had a significant effect on the number of offsprings, with more offsprings from fathers with higher boldness and exploration. In contrast, maternal boldness and exploration did not significantly affect the number of offsprings. The results indicates that the personality of parents can influence the personality of their offsprings.

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个性特征是指动物个体间稳定的、可遗传的行为差异(Santicchia et al., 2018; Wirowska et al., 2024),包括冒失性、探索性、活跃性、温顺性和攻击性等5个方面(Biro & Stamps, 2008)。冒失性是个体在熟悉的环境下对外在风险的反应能力;探索性代表个体对新环境、新食物或新事物的探索反应;活跃性是指个体在无风险、非新奇的环境中的活跃程度;攻击性为个体对同物种个体间的攻击行为;社会性指个体对同种个体除攻击性以外的行为(Réale et al., 2010)。个性特征不仅是动物行为的基本特征,还影响其生活史特征及其与环境的相互作用。个性特征会影响个体的适合度,通常将冒险的个性特征作为评估个体繁殖成功率和死亡率的重要特征,如冒失性、探索性和攻击性,冒险行为一般与繁殖成功率与死亡率有关,而个性特征的适合度与环境有关(Moschilla et al., 2023)。研究表明,个性特征影响个体应对捕食者的策略、食物获取、性选择、繁殖成功率等(Cordonnier et al., 2023; Tranquillo et al., 2023; Warrington et al., 2024),如探索性强的松果蜥*Tiliqua rugosa*移动更快,能快速获得食物(Spiegel et al., 2015)。个性特征与生存率和繁殖成功率之间存在复杂关系(Bonnot et al., 2018; Collins et al., 2019),如冒失性强的水貂*Mustela vison*的子代数量显著高于冒失性弱的个体(Korhonen et al., 2002; 甘霖等,2023);冒失性强的大山雀*Parus major*能够获得更多的配偶资源、产生更多的子代以及较高的子代存活率(Araya-Ajoy et al., 2016)。环境变化的随机性、生存与繁殖之间的权衡造成了个性特征的多样性(Bégué et al., 2023; Peignier et al., 2023),如冒失性强的雌性北美红松鼠*Tamiasciurus hudsonicus*通过提高子代的越冬存活率获得较高的繁殖成功率,但其自身的越冬存活率较低(Boon et al., 2008);冒失性强的西伯利亚花栗鼠*Sciurus vulgaris*比冒失性弱的个体有更高的存活率和繁殖成功率(Le Coeur et al., 2015);冒失性和攻击性强的红背田鼠*Myodes gapperi*和鹿鼠*Peromyscus maniculatus*比探索性和攻击性弱的个体有更高的存活率和繁殖成功率(Brehm & Mortelliti, 2024)。因此,动物个性特征在自然选择中发挥着关键作用,动物利用个性特征使种群的适合度最大化。

亲权鉴定是指在DNA水平上,通过分子遗传学

和生物学的方法检测亲代与子代间是否存在血缘关系(Kharzinova & Zinovieva, 2020)。目前亲权鉴定的方法有血型鉴定、血清型鉴定、DNA指纹技术、单核苷酸多态性(single nucleotide polymorphism, SNP)分析技术、短串联重复序列(short tandem repeats, STR)分析技术(又称为微卫星标记技术)。STR在基因组中数量多,且位点分布比较均匀,多态性值比较高,方便分析(李冰艳等,2021)。微卫星标记技术已成功用于多种动物的亲权鉴定(Bekturov et al., 2023),其鉴定成功率也得到充分验证。如Yu et al.(2023)利用7个微卫星位点对子午沙鼠*Meriones meridianus*进行家群分析和亲权鉴定,成功鉴定了19个亲代母本和19个亲代父本与子代之间的关系。微卫星标记技术在其他方面也有相关研究报道,如Tarnowska et al.(2019)利用10个位点对堤岸田鼠*Myodes glareolus*进行遗传结构分析;祝招玲等(2019)使用微卫星标记进行亲子鉴定,分析岩羊*Pseudois nayaur*的交配策略;任鹏等(2017)利用8个微卫星位点对小鹿*Muntiacus reevesi*进行个体识别、性别鉴定以及亲子鉴定,并分析了其种群的遗传多样性。

高原鼠兔*Ochotona curzoniae*隶属哺乳动物纲兔形目鼠兔科鼠兔属*Ochotona*的小型食草动物(Smith & Dobson, 2022)。作为青藏高原的特有种和关键物种,有关高原鼠兔的研究备受关注(Smith & Foggin 1999)。高原鼠兔是青藏高原食肉动物最主要的食物来源之一,对维持高原生态系统食物网的稳定具有重要作用(Lu et al., 2023),其洞穴为小型雀形目鸟类和两栖爬行类动物提供必需的庇护所(Smith et al., 2019)。高原鼠兔营群居生活,每个家群内拥有15.3只个体(曲家鹏等,2007),存在单配制和多配制等婚配模式(Smith & Dobson, 2022);繁殖季节从每年4月至7月,可繁殖1~3胎,每胎平均胎仔数为3.3只(Qu et al., 2012)。高原鼠兔的挖掘和啃食等活动能够改变土壤微环境和植物群落结构(Wei et al., 2023)。当高原鼠兔种群数量过高时,由于高原鼠兔采食与掘土活动,并与牲畜竞争优质牧草,加剧草地退化和土壤侵蚀(Zhou et al., 2023)。以往的研究表明,不同海拔地区的高原鼠兔个性特征存在显著差异,如高海拔地区雄性高原鼠兔的探索性和冒失性低于低海拔地区的雄性个体(谭春桃

等,2020;Zhu et al.,2022);恋家型高原鼠兔的攻击性(攻击频率和持续时间)显著高于扩散型高原鼠兔,恋家型高原鼠兔的子代数量都显著高于扩散型高原鼠兔(Qu et al.,2018);Yin et al.(2009)通过微卫星技术研究发现高原鼠兔的婚配制度为多配制,成年雄性高原鼠兔的繁殖成功率有很大的差异,1/3的雄性高原鼠兔生育了63.22%的子代。目前采用微卫星技术研究高原鼠兔个性特征与繁殖成功率的相关报道较少。因此,本研究通过微卫星技术关注个性特征对高原鼠兔繁殖成功率的影响,深入研究高原鼠兔的个性特征与繁殖成功率之间的关系,采用微卫星标记技术对高原鼠兔进行亲权关系鉴定,以期为高寒草地鼠类种群动态监测和防控提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试动物:2023年3月至9月在青海省海北州海晏县天然草地围栏内,采用标志重捕法进行种群动态监测。将围栏内20只成年雄性与28只成年雌性高原鼠兔及其自然状态下产生的子代,进行耳标标记,采集耳缘组织供试。亲代为当年越冬的成年个体,子代为越冬成年雌雄个体在繁殖期通过交配产生的后代个体,供试子代共有140只。

试剂与仪器:Ezup柱式动物组织基因组DNA抽提试剂盒、*Taq* Plus DNA聚合酶、10×*Taq* Buffer(含Mg²⁺)、10 mmol/L dNTP、琼脂糖H、1×TE、10 mmol/L Dntp、灭菌去离子水,生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司;6×DNA染料、DNA Ladder Mix,美国Thermo Fisher公司;其他试剂均为国产分析纯。Veriti™ 96well PCR仪、3730XL测序仪,美国ABI公司;DYY-6C电泳仪、DYCP-32B电泳槽,北京六一仪器厂;FR-980A凝胶成像仪,上海复日科技有限公司;TD5A-WS台式高速离心机,湖南湘仪实验仪器开发有限公司;EthoVision IX动物运动轨迹跟踪系统,荷兰Noldus Information Technology Co. Ltd.公司;Cannon EOS-1D X Mark III摄像机,日本佳能有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 微卫星引物筛选

采用Ezup柱式动物组织基因组DNA抽提试剂盒对188只高原鼠兔(亲代48只,子代140只)耳缘肌肉组织进行DNA的提取,每只取0.2 g组织。参照Li et al.(2009;2010)筛选的EU518194、EU518191、EU518192、EU518193、EU518196、

EU518184、EU518185、EU518187、EU518189和EU518186共10对微卫星引物进行PCR扩增(表1)。25 μL PCR反应体系:20~50 ng/μL的模板DNA 1 μL、上下引物各0.5 μL、dNTP(mix)0.5 μL、10×*Taq* Buffer(含MgCl₂)2.5 μL、5 U/μL *Taq* Plus DNA聚合酶0.2 μL,加ddH₂O至总体积25 μL。PCR反应程序:94 ℃预变性5 min,94 ℃变性30 s,50~65 ℃退火30 s,72 ℃延伸30 s,10个循环;94 ℃变性30 s,55 ℃退火30 s,72 ℃延伸30 s,30个循环;最后72 ℃修复延伸10 min。PCR产物经过1.5%琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测,120 V电压电泳30 min,随后于凝胶成像系统中紫外照射观察。对2条杂带进行切胶回收,选择多态性较好的1条送至生工生物工程(上海)股份有限公司进行STR基因分型。

1.2.2 高原鼠兔的探索性测定

使用绳套法捕捉了188只高原鼠兔,其中包括亲代48只,其中20只雄性,28只雌性;子代140只,亲代个体均为越冬成体,子代个体体重均大于30 g。采用旷场试验测定188只高原鼠兔的探索性。将鼠兔放置于不透明的、长65 cm、宽38 cm、高45 cm的亚克力旷场中,使用摄像机记录个体3 min内的行为,使用EthoVision IX动物运动轨迹跟踪系统分析高原鼠兔的在旷场中的移动距离、中心区停留时间、穿越频次、边缘区停留时间等,将其在旷场中的移动距离代表探索性(Gould et al.,2009)。每次试验结束后,使用75%的酒精清洁旷场,清理残留的粪便、尿液和毛发,进行消毒处理并自然风干,以确保后续测定的准确性和可靠性(Zhu et al.,2022),共366次试验。

1.2.3 高原鼠兔的冒失性测定

探索性测试试验结束后,对188只高原鼠兔进行冒失性测试试验,在旷场中放置长18 cm、宽10 cm、高12 cm的隐蔽箱,高原鼠兔会快速进入隐蔽箱中。记录2 min内鼠兔第1次离开隐蔽箱的时间,计为其冒失性,如2 min内高原鼠兔未离开隐蔽箱,则冒失性计为2 min。时间越短,冒失性越强(Cheng et al.,2023),根据冒失性、探索性得分排名前1/3和后1/3分为高、低组(Wang et al.,2022)。

1.2.4 高原鼠兔个性特征的重复性分析

利用R 4.3.3软件中的rptR包进行重复性(R值)计算,以冒失性、探索性作为因变量,将月份、日期、性别、捕获位置等作为固定效应,个体编号作为随机效应,使用渐近95%置信区间进行基于1 000次自举运行和1 000次排列的参数估计,根据计算结果得出,前后调整R值。脊椎动物的重复性介于

0.001~0.930之间,平均值为0.380(Bell et al.,2009),表明动物行为是可重复的。

表1 本研究中10对微卫星引物序列

Table 1 Ten microsatellite primer sequences in this study

基因库序列号 GenBank accession	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	重复碱基 Repeat motif	退火温度 Annealing temperature/°C
EU518194	F: GCCAGGATGGGTCACTTAAA R: GTTCTTGACCTGCTGCCTTAGCTGTC	(AC) ₂₅	58~56
EU518191	F: GGGGCTGAAGACATCTGAAA R: GTTCTTACCTCGGCCTCTGTGACT	(CA) ₁₇	62~60
EU518192	F: TCTGATAAGGGCTCTCCAGC R: GTTCTTGAAGCCCCAGTGTAGCTCT	(GT) ₁₂	61~59
EU518193	F: GAAATCGCAGCATCTCACAA R: GTTCTTCAAGCTTATCAATTGGGCTG	(TG) ₁₆ (CG) ₈	61~59
EU518196	F: GCTCCCCTGACATCAGACAT R: GTTCTTACGCACAGGGAAAATATG	(GA) ₂₄	62~60
EU518184	F: TGGGAGACTTCTCTGTGCCT R: GTTCTTGCCCTGTGCAGTGTCTTA	(TAC) ₈ (TAA) ₄	61~59
EU518185	F: GACGTGGTCATCCAAGTCCT R: GTTCTTTGCTGTGAAGTGTCTCCCT	(AC) ₂₂	58~56
EU518186	F: ACCAGCCCCTGAAAGTTTT R: GTTCTTAGCCATCATCGCAAGTCTG	(TC) ₁₈ (TG) ₁₁ tt(TG)4ta	64~62
EU518187	F: AATGCGAAAGTGAAATT CGG R: GTTCTTAAGTGGGACCACTAACGGC	(GT) ₁₆	58~56
EU518189	F: CATTCTGCCCTGTTGGTTCT R: GTTCTTTCTACCCACCCATCACCAT	(TGT) ₇	61~59

1.2.5 亲权关系鉴定

使用Genemapper 5.0软件对188只高原鼠兔个体的1.2.1中STR分型结果进行判读,获取高原鼠兔在每个微卫星位点的等位基因片段大小。利用Cervus 3.0软件计算等位基因频率、等位基因数、平均观测杂合度、平均期望杂合度和多态信息含量,多态信息含量是衡量微卫星位点变异程度大小的指标,反应微卫星DNA多态性的高低;同时计算亲本基因型未知时的排除概率(average non-exclusion probability for one candidate parent, E-1P)、已知一个亲本基因型的排除概率(average non-exclusion probability for one candidate parent given the genotype of a known parent of the opposite sex, E-2P)、双亲排除概率(exclusion probability of the second parent, E-PP)、2个无关个体身份的平均非排除率(average non-exclusion probability for identity of two unrelated individuals, E-1)和同胞个体身份的平均非排除率(average non-exclusion probability for identity of two siblings, E-S1),并进行Hardy-Weinberg平衡检验分析。当非父排除概率>99%时,鉴定可信度达98%~99%;当排除概率低于90%时,可信度较低,需要对鉴定结果进一步验证。

对已知性别的亲本进行亲权分析,将所有成体

雄性作为候选父本,所有成体雌性作为候选母本,取样概率均设置为1.0,其他选项为系统默认值,运行模拟10 000次,置信度分别在80%和95%的水平下计算Delté标准值。已知性别的亲权关系分析计算,根据等位基因频率和亲本模拟计算结果输出最似亲本对,得出亲子关系。

1.3 数据分析

采用R 4.3.3软件对行为数据进行正态分布检验和方差齐性检验,使用混合模型检验法比较不同亲代个性特征对子代数量的差异显著性影响。

2 结果与分析

2.1 PCR扩增结果

PCR扩增结果表明,7对微卫星引物EU518187、EU518189、EU518184、EU518186、EU518193、EU518191和EU518194具有单一条带,且多态性较好,占总检测引物的70%,其余3对EU518196、EU518185、EU518192微卫星引物出现了杂带(图1)。

2.2 高原鼠兔个性特征的重复性

20只亲代父本和28只亲代母本的冒失性平均数分别为45.900 s和50.200 s,亲代父本和母本探索性平均数分别为1 370.100 cm和1 600.300 cm。冒

失性的重复性为0.193,探索性的重复性为0.333,表明高原鼠兔的冒失性和探索性是可重复的(表2)。

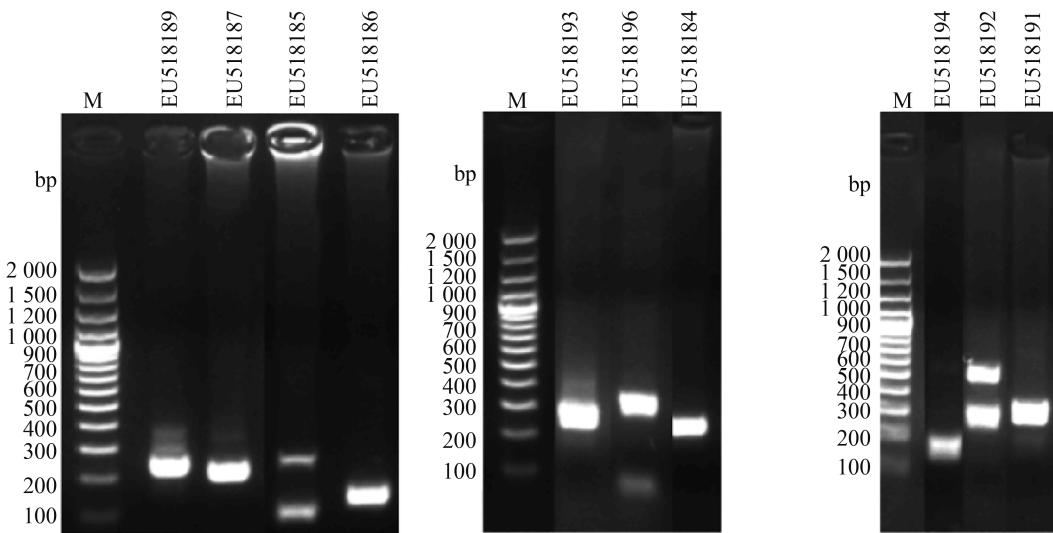


图1 高原鼠兔DNA的扩增电泳结果

Fig. 1 DNA amplification and electrophoresis results of plateau pikas

表2 高原鼠兔个性特征的重复性

Table 2 Repeatability of personality of plateau pikas

变量 Variable	未调整R Unadjusted R	调整后R Adjusted R
冒失性 Boldness	0.193 [0.061, 0.324]	0.193 [0.049, 0.332]
探索性 Exploration	0.333 [0.224, 0.578]	0.333 [0.205, 0.577]

2.3 亲权关系鉴定

10个微卫星位点的平均等位基因数量19.500,平均多态信息含量为0.878,观测杂合度平均数为

0.980,期望杂合度平均数为0.892(表3),基因杂合度水平较高,表明本研究的高原鼠兔种群遗传多样性丰富。本研究结果,亲本基因型未知时的排除概率E-1P为22.3%~63.7%(表4),已知一个亲本基因型的排除概率E-2P为12.7%~45.9%。10个位点的累计频率满足亲子鉴定非父排除概率不低于99%的要求,因此这10个位点可用于高原鼠兔的亲权鉴定。结合微卫星鉴定与鼠兔的空间捕获位置,确定了28只亲代母本和140只子代、20只亲代父本和137只子代的亲权关系。

表3 Cervus 等位基因频率分析结果

Table 3 Allele frequency analysis with Cervus

位点 Loci	等位基因数 Number of alleles	基因分型个数 Number of genotyping	观测杂合度 Observed heterozygosity	期望杂合度 Expected heterozygosity	多态信息含量 Polymorphism information content
EU518189	47	100	1.000	0.742	0.709
EU518194	23	162	1.000	0.926	0.918
EU518185	11	169	0.929	0.880	0.853
EU518186	21	167	0.994	0.921	0.914
EU518187	17	169	0.994	0.922	0.913
EU518191	18	137	0.912	0.887	0.877
EU518193	12	155	0.987	0.867	0.850
EU518196	21	158	0.981	0.934	0.924
EU518192	16	157	1.000	0.881	0.866
EU518184	9	135	1.000	0.758	0.721
平均数 Average	19.5	-	-	0.892	0.878

2.4 个性特征与繁殖成功率的关系

亲代父本的冒失性对子代数量有显著影响,冒失性强父本的子代数量更多($F=15.751, P<0.001$,图

2-A),亲代母本的冒失性对子代数量无显著影响($F=2.277, P=0.144$,图2-B)。亲代父本的探索性对子代数量有显著影响,探索性强的父本的子代数

量多($F=5.312, P=0.033$, 图2-C), 亲代母本的探索性对子代数量无显著影响($F=0.603, P=0.448$, 图2-D)。子代与亲代的探索性和冒失性呈正相关, 子代

的探索性随着亲代的探索性增加而增加(图3-A), 子代的冒失性会随亲代的冒失性增加而增加(图3-B)。

表4 微卫星位点排除概率分析

Table 4 Exclusion probabilities of microsatellite loci

位点 Loci	排除概率 Exclusion probability/%					Hardy Weinberg 平衡 Hardy Weinberg equilibrium
	E-1P	E-2P	E-PP	E-1	E-S1	
EU518189	22.3	12.7	2.6	0.7	28.4	***
EU518194	26.9	15.5	4.0	1.1	29.1	ND
EU518185	40.1	24.9	9.6	2.8	31.8	NS
EU518186	28.0	16.3	4.3	1.2	29.4	NS
EU518187	28.4	16.5	4.5	1.2	29.4	ND
EU518191	37.1	22.7	7.7	2.3	31.4	NS
EU518193	42.6	26.9	10.7	3.2	32.6	*
EU518196	24.2	13.8	3.2	0.9	28.6	NS
EU518192	39.2	24.3	8.9	2.6	31.8	***
EU518184	63.7	45.9	27.3	9.6	39.5	***

E-1P: 亲本基因型未知时的排除概率; E-2P: 已知一个亲本基因型的排除概率; E-PP: 双亲排除概率; E-1: 2个无关个体身份的平均非排除率; E-S1: 同胞个体身份的平均非排除率。*: 显著偏离($P<0.05$); **: 极显著偏离($P<0.01$); NS: 不显著偏离; ND: 没有进行检验。E-1P: Average non-exclusion probability for one candidate parent; E-2P: average non-exclusion probability for one candidate parent given the genotype of a known parent of the opposite sex; E-PP: exclusion probability of the second parent; E-1: average non-exclusion probability for identity of two unrelated individuals; E-S1: average non-exclusion probability for identity of two siblings; *: significant deviation ($P<0.05$); **: extremely significant deviation ($P<0.01$); NS: no significant deviation; ND: not done.

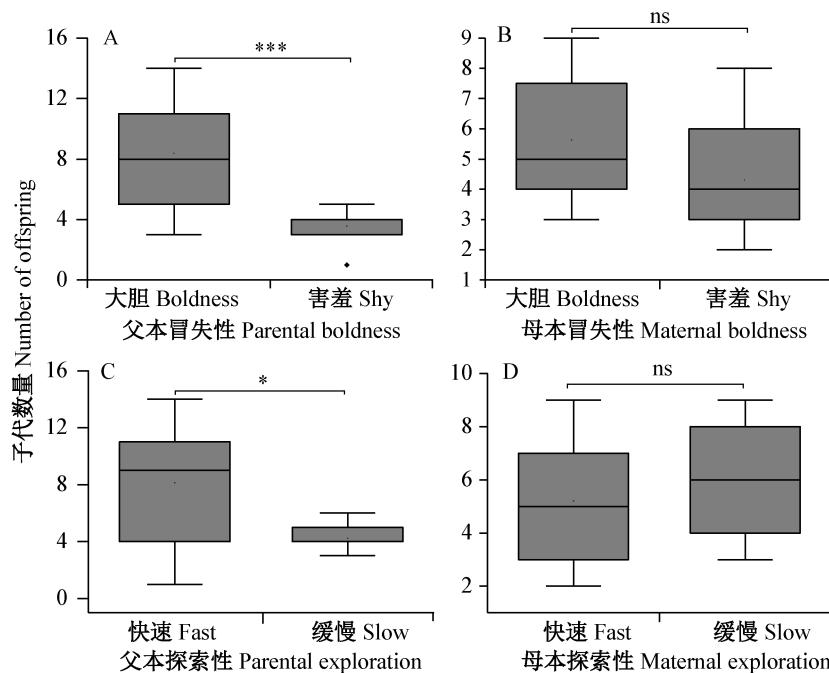
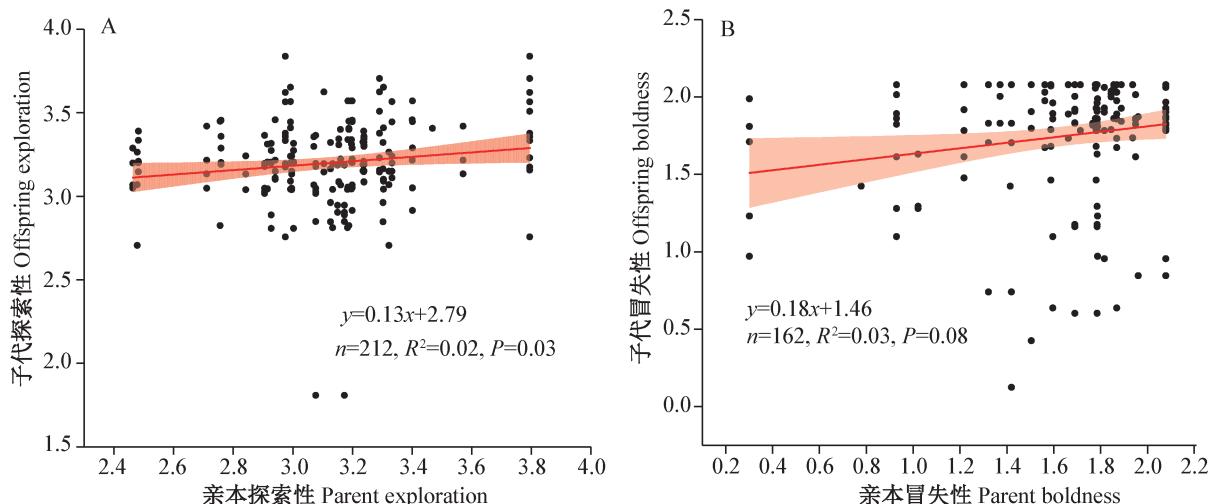


图2 高原鼠兔亲代父本冒失性与亲代母本冒失性(A、B)与探索性(C、D)对子代数量的影响

Fig. 2 The influence of paternal boldness and maternal boldness (A, B) and exploration (C, D) on the number of offsprings of plateau pikas

图中数据为平均数±标准差。*、**表示处理组之间经混合模型检验法检验差异显著($P<0.05$ 或 $P<0.001$), ns表示无显著差异。Data are mean±SD. *、** indicates significant difference between treatments by mix-model test ($P<0.05$ or $P<0.001$), ns indicates no significant difference.



A: 亲代与子代的探索性之间的关系; B: 亲代与子代的冒失性之间的关系。A: The exploration relationship between parents and offsprings; B: the boldness relationship between parents and offsprings.

图3 高原鼠兔亲代与子代个性特征的关系

Fig. 3 The relationship between parental and offspring personalities of plateau pikas

3 讨论

动物的个性特征普遍存在(Roberts et al., 2007; Biro & Stamps, 2008; Royle et al., 2010),重复性是判定动物是否存在个性特征的主要依据。脊椎动物的重复性范围在0.001到0.930之间,平均值为0.380(Bell et al., 2009)。Qu et al.(2018)的前期研究表明高原鼠兔的探索性和冒失性均具有较高的重复性。本研究也获得类似结果,即高原鼠兔的冒失性和探索性有较高的重复性,表明本研究的高原鼠兔种群具有个性特征,即不同个体间存在稳定的行为差异。

个性特征是动物对环境适应的直接结果,动物的冒失性影响其繁殖适合度。本研究中,冒失性强的雄性个体比冒失性弱的个体的子代数量更多。这与以往的研究结果一致,例如冒失性强的雄性田鼠*Microtus arvalis*比冒失性弱的个体拥有更多的子代(Urbánková et al., 2023)。与冒失性弱的个体相比,冒失性强的个体往往能更快地获取食物资源,对家群的警戒和防卫能力更强(Kurvers et al., 2009; 2012; Dammhahn & Almelung, 2012);雄性繁殖成功率随着配偶数量增加而增加,而雌性个体更倾向于选择冒失性强的雄性作为配偶(Dougherty, 2023)。因此,冒失性强的个体在自然种群内有更多的配偶选择机会(Dos Santos et al., 2023),其繁殖成功率也更高(Dammhahn & Almelung, 2012)。如冒失性强的大山雀繁殖能力更强,能产生较多的子代,且在捕

食者存在时表现出更强的防御反应,其子代适合度更高(Vrablevska et al., 2015)。

自然种群中,动物的探索性与生存和繁殖紧密相关(Réale et al., 2009; Moschilla et al., 2023; Tamin et al., 2023)。本研究结果表明,探索性强的雄性亲代高原鼠兔比探索性弱的个体拥有更多的子代。这与以往的研究结果一致,如探索性强的雄性滨海油葫芦*Teleogryllus oceanicus*配偶数量更多,子代数量亦高于探索性弱的个体(Moschilla et al., 2023)。Réale et al.(2010)提出了生活节奏综合征假说,阐明了个性特征和生理特征与生活史策略的协同进化(Prabh et al., 2023),该假说认为,个体、种群或物种都沿着一个缓慢-快速的生活节奏轴演化,探索性、攻击性和冒失性强的个体通常更早繁殖并且子代数量较多,反之亦然(Réale et al., 2010; Prabh et al., 2023)。亲代的探索性会影响子代的适合度,探索性强的个体能快速地探索外界环境,从而获取更多的食物资源(Herborn et al., 2010);相反,探索性弱的个体寻找和获取食物的能力较弱(Bibi & Wang, 2023)。如探索性强的雄性大山雀占据食物资源丰富的栖息地,并且与行为相似的雌性大山雀交配产生更多的子代,子代存活率更高(Both et al., 2005)。青藏高原高寒草地植物生物量较低,食物资源相对匮乏,高原鼠兔为了获得较高的繁殖成功率,雌性个体在配偶选择中倾向于选择高质量的雄性个体,从而提高子代适合度,因此个性特征强的雄性高原鼠兔拥有更多的交配机会,产生更多的子代(Smith &

Dobson, 2022)。研究表明,亲代的个性特征也能通过遗传和环境的途径影响到子代,遗传机制涉及基因和表观遗传变异对个性特征的直接影响,而环境机制则包括亲代行为对子代个性的表型可塑性。亲代的抚养行为,如投资程度和抚养策略,不仅反映其个性特征,也影响子代的行为模式(Delaitre et al., 2023)。本研究中,子代的探索性和冒失性随亲代的探索性和冒失性增加而增加,说明亲代的个性特征会影响子代的个性特征,可能因为环境而造成这种结果。本结果与比目鱼 *Paralichthys olivaceus* 的研究结果相似,即个性特征大胆的亲代比目鱼其子代的个性特征也大胆,进一步说明亲代的个性特征会影响子代的个性特征(Yang et al., 2022),与个性特征弱的比目鱼相比,个性特征强的个体产生的子代的生长速度更快和耐温性更强,证明了个性特征的研究可为选育提供新的理论依据。

综上所述,个性特征在高原鼠兔种群中普遍存在,探索性和冒失性强的雄性个体繁殖成功率更高,亲代的个性特征会影响子代个性特征。动物个性特征影响种群的繁殖和数量动态变化,本研究为理解动物个性特征与繁殖成功率的关系、探究草地鼠类种群动态变化规律提供了参考依据。

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