

不同类型草原围栏封育对昆虫多样性的影响



曹梓渝^{1,2} 张海翔^{1,3} 熊昌宇^{1,2} 崔艺凡^{1,3} 王颖¹ 石淳²
班丽萍³ 张蓉¹ 魏淑花^{1*}

(1. 宁夏农林科学院植物保护研究所, 银川 750002; 2. 北方民族大学生物科学与工程学院, 银川 750021;
3. 中国农业大学草业科学与技术学院, 北京 100193)

摘要: 为探讨不同类型草原围栏封育对昆虫多样性的影响,于2023年春、夏、秋3个季节在宁夏回族自治区盐池县的温性荒漠草原、荒漠-温性草原过渡带和温性草原围栏封育区内外,采用陷阱诱捕法对植食性昆虫与捕食性昆虫进行系统监测,并分析2类昆虫在围封区内外的多样性差异,结合植被群落特征与昆虫群落进行相关性分析。结果显示:在3类草原中,2023年共采集到1 309头植食性昆虫和2 390头捕食性昆虫,分别隶属于49种和30种,总计3 699头。温性荒漠草原围栏封育区内部的昆虫物种数、个体数及多样性指数均低于外部;而荒漠-温性草原过渡带和温性草原围栏封育区内部的昆虫多样性指数则高于外部,但其优势度指数低于外部。同时,3类草原不同季节植食性昆虫和捕食性昆虫在围栏封育区内外部的发生量均存在显著差异。此外,植食性昆虫的物种数、个体数、多样性指数和均匀度指数均与植被高度呈负相关,而个体数则与植被频度和地上生物量呈显著正相关,多样性指数、均匀度指数亦与植物密度呈显著正相关。在围栏封育区内部,随着捕食性昆虫个体数增加,植食性昆虫的个体数量也随之上升,两者之间呈显著正相关。因此,在荒漠-温性草原过渡带和温性草原实施围栏封育措施能够有效提高生态系统中的昆虫多样性,从而降低某些害虫暴发成灾的风险。

关键词: 天然草原; 围栏封育; 昆虫多样性; 植被; 相关性分析

Effects of different types of steppe fences on insect diversity

Cao Ziyu^{1,2} Zhang Haixiang^{1,3} Xiong Changyu^{1,2} Cui Yifan^{1,3} Wang Ying¹ Shi Chun²
Ban Liping³ Zhang Rong¹ Wei Shuhua^{1*}

(1. Institute of Plant Protection, Ningxia Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Sciences, Yinchuan 750002, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China; 2. College of Biological Science & Engineering, North Minzu University, Yinchuan 750021, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, China; 3. College of Grassland Science and Technology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100193, China)

Abstract: To explore the influence of fencing and enclosure in different types of grasslands on insect diversity. During the spring, summer, and autumn of 2023, systematic monitoring of herbivorous and predatory insects was carried out using the pitfall trapping method in three steppe types: temperate desert steppe, the transition zone between desert and temperate steppe, and temperate steppe, located in and around Yanchi County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The differences in insect diversity between the enclosed and unenclosed areas were analyzed, and the correlation between the vegetation community characteristics and insect communities was also examined. The results showed that a total of 1 309

基金项目: 宁夏农业高质量发展和生态保护科技创新示范项目(NGSB-2021-14-05), 国家自然科学基金(32160344), 宁夏农林科学院科技平台建设提升项目(NKYP-22-06)

*通信作者 (Author for correspondence), E-mail: weishuhua666@163.com
收稿日期: 2024-07-17

herbivorous and 2 390 predaceous insects were collected in the three types of steppes in 2023, amounting to a total of 3 699 insects belonging to 49 species of herbivorous insects and 30 species of predaceous insects. In the temperate desert steppe, the species richness, individual numbers, and diversity indices of insects were all lower in the enclosed area than in the external area. However, in both the transition zone and the temperate steppe, insect diversity indices were higher in the enclosed area, while dominance indices were lower. Furthermore, significant differences were observed in the abundance of predatory and herbivorous insects between enclosed and unenclosed areas across various seasons within the three types of steppes. In addition, herbivorous insect species richness, individual numbers, diversity, and evenness indices of herbivorous insects were negatively correlated with plant height, while the individual number was positively correlated with plant frequency and aboveground biomass, and the diversity and evenness indices were also positively correlated with plant density. In the enclosed area, as the number of predaceous insects increased, the individual number of herbivorous insects also increased, and there was a significant positive correlation between them. Therefore, implementing fencing and protection measures in the transition zone between desert and temperate steppe and in the temperate steppe can effectively increase insect diversity in the ecosystem and reduce the risk of pest outbreaks.

Key words: natural steppe; enclosure; insect diversity; vegetation; correlation analysis

草原是我国面积最大的陆地生态系统,总面积均大于森林、湿地和农田面积,具有类型多、分布广等特点。宁夏回族自治区(简称宁夏)位于我国西北内陆,草原面积与国土面积比值仅次于内蒙古自治区、西藏自治区和青海省(张蓉等,2014),草原是宁夏生态系统的主要组成部分和黄河中上游上段重要的生态保护屏障,对碳固定、水土保持和维护全区生态安全发展具有重要作用。

昆虫是草原生态系统的重要组成部分。近年来,昆虫生物多样性已成为国际研究的热点之一。已有研究表明,气候变化和人为干扰会导致昆虫多样性分布格局发生显著变化(贺创军,2018)。例如,在全球范围内,气候变暖可能导致昆虫生物多样性显著下降(Outhwaite et al., 2022);而在欧洲北方地区,高温现象使得传粉昆虫种群的分布范围扩大,并伴随物种丰富度的增加(Soroye et al., 2020)。同时,由于其对环境变化的敏感性,如生境、围栏封育及季节性等各类因素均会影响昆虫多样性(韩艺茹等,2022)。不同季节间,昆虫的物种数、个体数以及多样性指数均表现出明显波动,其丰富度与多样性的变化趋势呈现春季到秋季先增加后降低的特征(李帅等,2016;苏兰和柳丽娜,2022)。围栏封育措施能够有效提升草地植被长势、改善土壤理化性质并提高昆虫多样性(赵红蕊等,2010;乔荣等,2014;张光茹等,2020);在不同围栏封育时段的不同类型草原上,昆虫丰富度指数随着围栏封育时间延长而呈下降趋势(赵红蕊等,2010);在典型草原上,随着

围栏封育年限增加,物种丰富度和多样性则呈先增加后降低的趋势(张晶晶和许冬梅,2013);在荒漠草原进行围栏封育后,不同节肢动物群落数量开始增长,同时围栏封育区内部捕食性与植食性物种的多样性高于外部(刘任涛等,2011),且随着围栏封育年限延长,昆虫多样性及稳定性提升(李云龙,2017)。因此,实施适度的围栏封育措施对于草原保护及生物多样性的恢复具有重要意义。

宁夏草原类型丰富多样,其中温性草原和温性荒漠草原占全区草原总面积的85.09%,构成了宁夏天然草原的主体(张蓉等,2014)。以往研究主要关注围栏封育措施对植物多样性及生产力的影响(沈彦等,2008;Du & Gao, 2021; Cao et al., 2022)。而关于该地区围栏封育措施对昆虫多样性影响的研究报道较少。刘任涛等(2012)仅考察了1种荒漠草原类型下地表节肢动物群落对围栏封育措施的响应。本研究选择位于宁夏东部盐池县的温性荒漠草原、温性草原以及两者之间过渡带(荒漠-温性草原过渡带)3种生态系统,通过比较春、夏、秋3个季节围栏封育区内外昆虫群落多样性差异,并结合植被群落结构特征分析不同类型天然草原采取围栏封育措施后对昆虫多样性的影响,以期为宁夏天然草原昆虫监测、植物保护以及生态系统可持续利用提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

研究区概况:盐池县位于宁夏东部($37^{\circ}04' \sim 38^{\circ}$

10°N, 106°30'~107°47' E), 地处陕甘宁蒙4省交界地带, 海拔在1 295~1 951 m之间, 是我国农耕区与牧区的交界地带, 当地气候属典型的温带大陆性气候, 年均无霜期188 d, 年平均气温7.8 °C, 年降水量250~350 mm。根据植被群落结构的不同, 选取3种不同草原类型进行调查, 分别为温性荒漠草原, 位于高沙窝镇(37°57'45" N, 106°54'20" E); 荒漠-温性草原过渡带, 位于大水坑镇(37°24'19" N, 106°58'48" E); 温性草原, 位于麻黄山乡(37°11'51" N, 107°3'6" E)。围栏封育区建立于2016年, 3类草原围栏封育区面积均为0.2 hm², 距离围栏封育区5 m外作为外部研究区, 外部草原处于自然放牧管理状态, 围栏封育区内为自然生长状态。围栏封育区内部与外部仅围栏相隔, 样地在围栏封育前均为自然生长状态草原。

试剂及仪器:本试验所用试剂均为国产分析纯。101-3QB电热恒温干燥箱, 绍兴市尚诚仪器制造有限责任公司; JJ1000电子天平, 常熟市双杰测试仪器厂。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 昆虫种群数量监测

于2023年春季(4月20日)、夏季(6月20日)和秋季(8月20日)在温性荒漠草原、荒漠-温性草原过渡带和温性草原3种草原围栏封育区内部与外部进行昆虫调查, 因春季通往温性草原试验点的道路施工维修, 致使无法前往进行调查。采用陷阱诱捕法对草原昆虫进行采集(魏淑花等, 2017), 于围栏封育区内部与外部分别设置3列陷阱排布点, 即3次重复, 每列排布点设置5个样点, 将高11.5 cm、口径9 cm的一次性透明口杯埋入土中作为陷阱, 杯口与地表平齐, 陷阱与陷阱之间距离5 m, 每列陷阱排布点之间间隔10 m, 即围栏封育区内部与外部分别设置15个, 每种草原共设30个陷阱。一次性透明口杯内倒入诱集液(乙二醇: 自来水体积比为1:2的混合液)至口杯高度1/3处, 每隔14 d收集1次昆虫样本, 带回实验室进行标本制作, 根据《宁夏草原昆虫原色图鉴》(张蓉等, 2014)、《宁夏甲虫志》(任国栋等, 2019)和《宁夏贺兰山昆虫》(王新谱和杨贵军, 2014)进行物种鉴定并统计种群数量, 将昆虫划分为植食性和捕食性2个功能类群; 并通过每种昆虫个体数量占群落个体数的比例来确定优势种, 占群落个体数的比例<1%为稀有种, 1%≤占群落个体数的比例<10%为常见种, 占群落个体数的比例≥10%为优势种(Xu et al., 2020)。

1.2.2 昆虫群落多样性分析

围栏封育区内部与外部昆虫多样性采用Margalef丰富度指数d、Shannon-Wiener多样性指数H'、Simpson优势度指数λ和Pielou均匀度指数E共4个指数来描述, $d=(S-1)/\ln N$, 式中, S为物种数, N为所有物种数的个体数之和; $H'=-\sum(P_i \ln P_i)$, 式中, P_i 为第*i*个物种的数量占该监测区内总个体数的比例; $\lambda=\sum \frac{N_i(N_i-1)}{N(N-1)}$, 式中, N_i 为第*i*个物种个体数之和; $E=H'/\ln S$ (马志宁等, 2022)。采用Rstudio R 4.2.3软件中的nlme包进行裂区方差分析, 采用F检验分析不同草原类型、不同季节、是否围栏封育及其交互作用对昆虫多样性指数的影响。

1.2.3 植被群落结构特征确定

在围栏封育区内部与外部, 采用随机取样法分别设置3个大小为1 m×1 m的样方, 记录样方中每种植物出现的数量, 即植物密度, 并随机选取5株植物, 用卷尺测量其高度。将每个样方分为100个大小为10 cm×10 cm的小样方, 采用针刺法在每个小样方的每个角处针刺1次, 记录针接触到的植物种类和重复次数(如碰到2种植物, 记为1次重复), 计算样方总盖度, 盖度是指植物地上部分垂直投影面积占地面的百分比, 总盖度=样方中各个种植物盖度总和-重复数。在植被盖度、密度及高度测定完后, 将样方中地上部分的植物齐地面刈割, 分物种装入信封, 将样品在电热恒温干燥箱中于80 °C烘12 h, 用电子天平称量各植物的干重, 即为群落地上生物量。同时, 采用样圈法测定植物频度, 用面积为0.10 m²空心铝合金圆圈, 在围栏封育区内部与外部分别随机抛出15次, 记录每次出现的植物种类(魏淑花, 2020)。采用Pearson法对植食性昆虫与植被群落结构特征进行相关性分析; 同时对植食性昆虫与捕食性昆虫进行线性相关分析, 并利用Graphpad Prism 9.5.0和Rstudio R 4.2.3软件中的corrplot包和ggplot2包作图。

1.3 数据分析

试验数据采用Microsoft Excel 2019和Graphpad Prism 9.5.0软件进行整理分析, 采用最小显著性差异(least significance difference, LSD)法和Duncan氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 草原昆虫群落物种组成分析

2023年3个季节共采集1 309头植食性昆虫与2 390头捕食性昆虫, 共计3 699头, 分别隶属于49种

和30种。其中植食性昆虫优势种有5种,分别为弯齿琵甲 *Blaps femoralis* (19.02%)、阔胫玛绢金龟 *Maladera verticalis* (13.45%)、平原东鳌甲 *Anatolica ebenina* (12.76%)、阿小鳌甲 *Microderma kraatzii alashanica* (12.53%)和福婆鳃金龟 *Brahmina faldermanni* (10.62%),合计占昆虫个体总数的68.37%;常见种6种,合计占昆虫个体总数的22.15%;稀有种有38种,合计占昆虫个体总数的9.47%。捕食性昆虫优势种有1种,为艾箭蚁 *Cataglyphis aenescens* (79.67%);常见种6种,合计占昆虫个体总数的13.35%;稀有种有23种,合计占昆虫个体总数的6.98%。

2.2 不同草原围栏封育区内外昆虫多样性分析

2.2.1 温性荒漠草原围栏封育区内外昆虫多样性分析

对植食性昆虫而言,春季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.001$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异;夏季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫的个体数($P<0.001$)、多样性指数($P<0.05$)和均匀度指数($P<0.01$)均显著低于外部,而围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫优势度指数显著高于外部($P<0.01$);秋季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.05$),围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫物种数、丰富度指数和多样性指数均低于外部,但差异均不显著。夏季植食性昆虫个体数显著高于春季与秋季($P<0.05$),夏季与秋季围栏封育外部的植食性昆虫多样性指数显著高于春季($P<0.05$,图1)。

对于捕食性昆虫而言,春季在温性荒漠草原,除围栏封育区内部在个体数和优势度指数低于外部外,其余各项指数围栏封育区内外部之间均差异不显著;夏季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.001$),围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫均匀度指数显著高于外部($P<0.01$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部间均无显著差异;秋季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.01$),其余各项指数围栏封育区内部与外部均无显著差异。夏季与秋季捕食性昆虫物种数与多样性指数均最高,且夏季与秋季物种数显著高于春季($P<0.05$),秋季个体数显著高于春季与夏季($P<0.05$,图1)。

2.2.2 荒漠-温性草原过渡带围栏封育内外昆虫多样性分析

对植食性昆虫而言,春季在荒漠-温性草原过

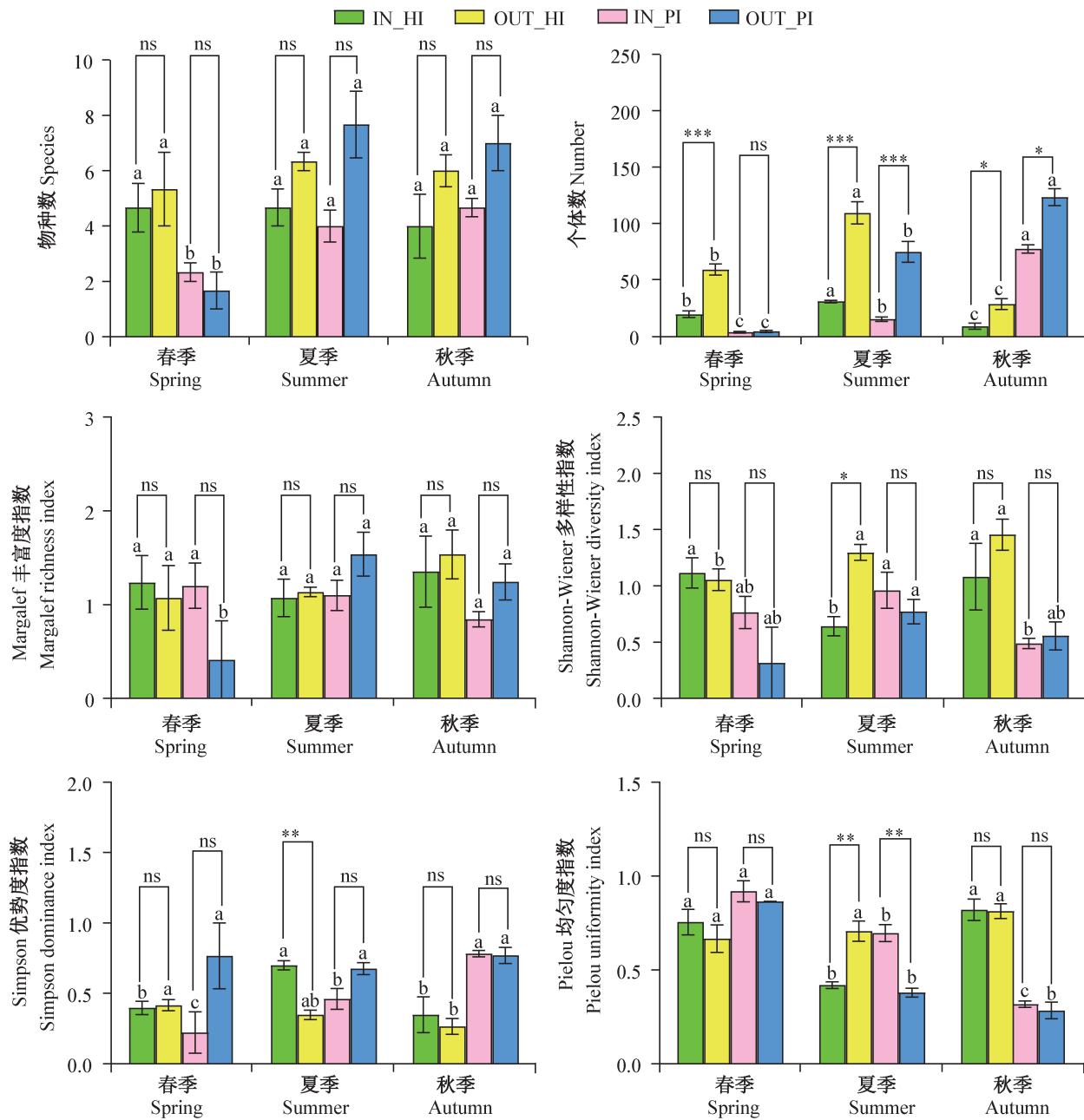
渡带,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫个体数显著高于外部($P<0.001$),其余各项指数围栏封育区在内外部之间均无显著差异;夏季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫的多样性指数($P<0.01$)和均匀度指数($P<0.001$)均显著高于外部,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫优势度指数显著低于外部($P<0.01$);秋季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫物种数和个体数均显著高于外部($P<0.05$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异。夏季围栏封育区外部植食性昆虫个体数与优势度指数高于春季与秋季,但均无显著差异(图2)。

对捕食性昆虫而言,春季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部均匀度指数显著高于外部($P<0.05$),围栏封育区内部物种数、个体数、丰富度指数和多样性指数均高于外部,但均无显著差异。夏季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的个体数和优势度指数均显著低于外部($P<0.01$),围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的多样性指数和均匀度指数均显著高于外部($P<0.01$);秋季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的个体数显著低于外部($P<0.05$),围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的均匀度指数显著高于外部($P<0.05$),其余各项指数捕食性昆虫的围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异。夏季与秋季捕食性昆虫物种数与个体数均显著高于春季($P<0.05$,图2)。

2.2.3 温性草原围栏封育区内外昆虫多样性分析

对植食性昆虫而言,夏季在温性草原围栏封育区内部与外部植食性昆虫各项多样性指数均无显著差异。秋季在温性草原,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的均匀度指数显著低于外部($P<0.001$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异。夏季植食性昆虫物种数、个体数、丰富度指数和多样性指数均显著高于秋季($P<0.05$,图3)。

对捕食性昆虫而言,夏季在温性草原,围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.01$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异。秋季温性草原围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫个体数显著低于外部($P<0.001$),围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫的优势度指数显著低于外部($P<0.05$),围栏封育区内部均匀度指数显著高于围栏封育区外部($P<0.01$)。秋季捕食性昆虫物种数和个体数均显著高于夏季($P<0.05$,图3)。

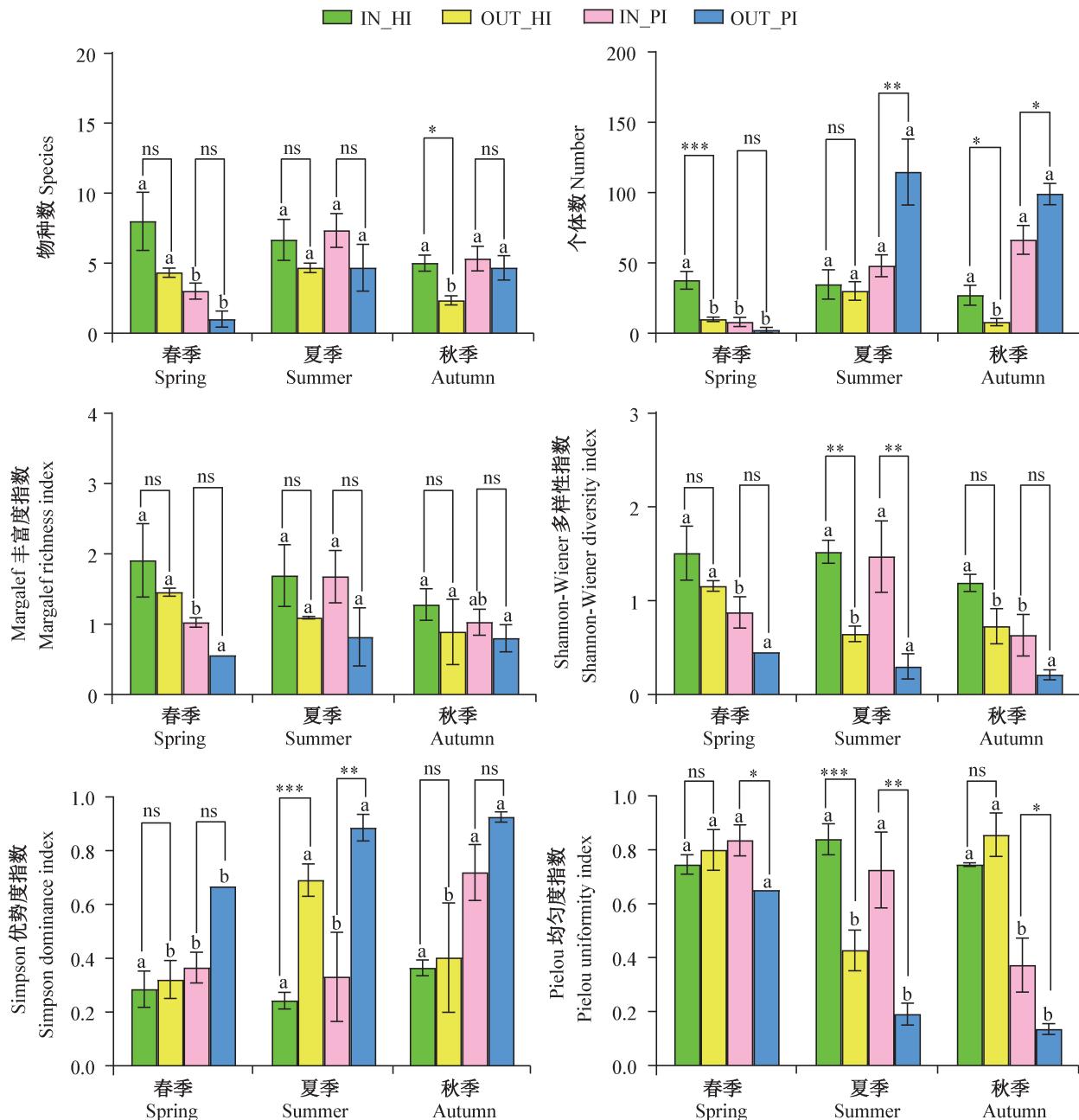


IN_HI 代表围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫; OUT_HI 代表围栏封育区外部植食性昆虫; IN_PI 代表围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫; OUT_PI 代表围栏封育区外部捕食性昆虫。IN_HI: The herbivorous insects within the enclosure area; OUT_HI: the herbivorous insects outside the enclosure area; IN_PI: the predatory insects within the enclosure area; OUT_PI: the predatory insects outside the enclosure area。

图1 温性荒漠草原围栏封育区内外部昆虫多样性指数

Fig. 1 Insect diversity index inside and outside the enclosed area of temperate desert steppe

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验围栏封育区内外部植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*、**、***表示经LSD法检验植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在同一季节围栏封育区内部和外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in herbivorous insects or predatory insects inside and outside the enclosed area among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *、** or *** indicates significant difference in the numbers of herbivorous insects or predatory insects within and outside of the enclosure area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$ or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.

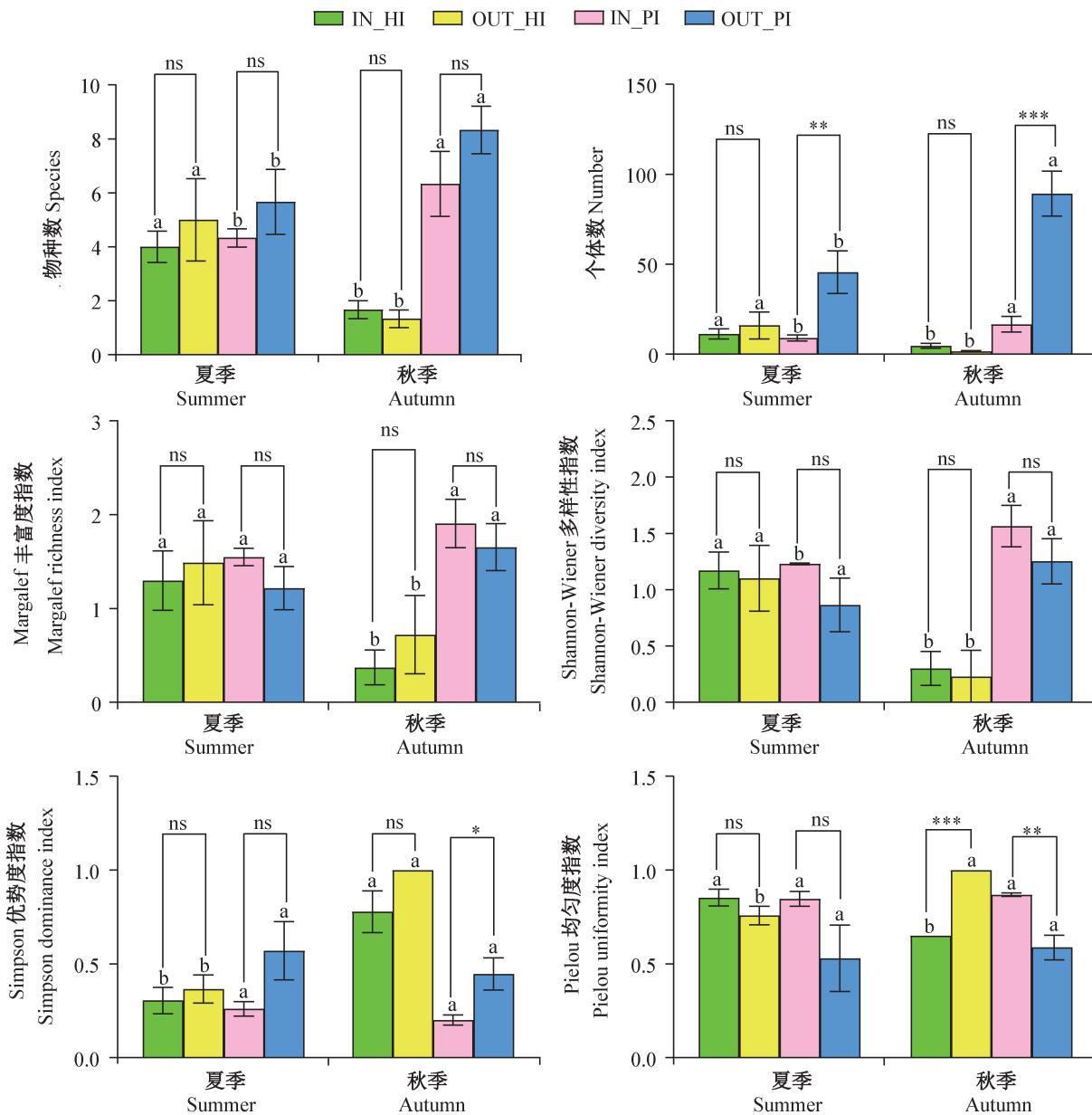


IN_HI 代表围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫; OUT_HI 代表围栏封育区外部植食性昆虫; IN_PI 代表围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫; OUT_PI 代表围栏封育区外部捕食性昆虫。IN_HI: The herbivorous insects within the enclosure area; OUT_HI: the herbivorous insects outside the enclosure area; IN_PI: the predatory insects within the enclosure area; OUT_PI: the predatory insects outside the enclosure area.

图2 荒漠-温性草原过渡带围栏封育区内外部昆虫多样性指数

Fig. 2 Insect diversity indices inside and outside the enclosed area of desert-temperate steppe transition zone

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验围栏封育区内外部植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*、**、***表示经LSD法检验植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在同一季节围栏封育区内外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in the numbers of herbivorous insects or predatory insects inside and outside the enclosed area among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *, ** or *** indicates significant difference in the numbers of herbivorous insects or predatory insects within and outside of the enclosure area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$ or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.



在温性草原的试验只在夏季和秋季进行,无春季数据。IN_HI代表围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫;OUT_HI代表围栏封育区外部植食性昆虫;IN_PI代表围栏封育区内部捕食性昆虫;OUT_PI代表围栏封育区外部捕食性昆虫。The trials in the temperate steppe were only conducted in the summer and autumn, with no data available for the spring. IN_HI: The herbivorous insects within the enclosed area; OUT_HI: the herbivorous insects outside the enclosed area; IN_PI: the predatory insects within the enclosed area; OUT_PI: the predatory insects outside the enclosed area.

图3 温性草原围栏封育区内外部昆虫多样性指数

Fig. 3 Insect diversity indices inside and outside the enclosed area of temperate steppe

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经LSD法检验围栏封育区内外部植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*、**、***表示经LSD法检验植食性昆虫或捕食性昆虫在同一季节围栏封育区内外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in the numbers of herbivorous insects or predatory insects inside and outside the enclosed area among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *, ** or *** indicates significant difference in the numbers of herbivorous insects or predatory insects within and outside of the enclosed area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$, or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.

2.3 草原类型、围栏封育和季节对昆虫多样性的影响

对植食性昆虫而言,草原类型和季节均对植食性昆虫物种数、个体数、多样性指数和均匀度指数均有显著影响;围栏封育对植食性昆虫个体数有显著影响;草原类型和季节交互作用、草原类型和围栏封育交互作用以及季节和围栏封育交互作用对植食性昆虫个体数和均匀度指数均有显著影响;草原类型、季节和围栏封育三者交互作用对植食性昆虫个体数、优势度指数和均匀度指数均有显著影响(表1)。

对捕食性昆虫而言,草原类型和围栏封育对除捕食性昆虫物种数之外的其余指数均有显著影响;季节对除捕食性昆虫丰富度指数和多样性指数之外的其余指数均有显著影响;草原类型和季节交互作用以及季节和围栏封育交互作用对捕食性昆虫个体数和均匀度指数均有显著影响;草原类型和围栏封育交互作用对捕食性昆虫物种数有显著影响;草原类型、季节和围栏封育三者交互作用对捕食性昆虫各项多样性指数均无显著影响(表2)。

表1 草原类型、季节、围栏封育及其交互作用对植食性昆虫多样性的影响

Table 1 Effects of steppe type, seasons, enclosure and their interactions on the diversity of herbivorous insects

影响因素 Factor	物种数 Species	个体数 No. of individuals	Margalef	Shannon-Wiener	Simpson	Pielou
			丰富度指数 Margalef richness index	多样性指数 Shannon-Wiener diversity index	优势度指数 Simpson dominance index	均匀度指数 Pielou uniformity index
草原类型 Steppe type	5.54**	46.87***	1.37	5.99**	7.76**	6.71**
季节 Season	6.02**	33.37***	1.37	3.52*	2.51	12.19***
围栏封育 Enclosure	0.84	11.67**	0.27	1.63	1.84	1.31
草原类型×季节 Steppe type×season	1.88	11.45***	2.88	8.59***	17.74***	3.45*
草原类型×围栏封育 Steppe type×enclosure	7.36**	53.57***	1.57	9.70**	6.45**	4.93*
季节×围栏封育 Season×enclosure	0.69	10.95***	0.14	0.20	0.01	6.68**
草原类型×季节×围栏封育	0.13	4.42*	0.06	2.13	5.09**	15.74***
Steppe type×season×enclosure						

*: $P<0.05$; **: $P<0.01$; ***: $P<0.001$.

表2 草原类型、季节、围栏封育及其交互作用对捕食性昆虫多样性的影响

Table 2 Effects of steppe species, seasons, enclosure and their interactions on the diversity of predatory insects

影响因素 Factor	物种数 Species	个体数 No. of individuals	Margalef	Shannon-Wiener	Simpson	Pielou
			丰富度指数 Margalef richness index	多样性指数 Shannon-Wiener diversity index	优势度指数 Simpson dominance index	均匀度指数 Pielou uniformity index
草原类型 Steppe type	0.48	24.16***	4.79*	11.97***	13.76***	29.75***
季节 Season	21.33***	104.09***	2.66	1.17	6.35**	54.29***
围栏封育 Enclosure	0.61	63.69***	5.99*	18.4***	35.03***	43.23***
草原类型×季节 Steppe type×season	2.31	6.39**	1.91	4.06*	1.99	3.36*
草原类型×围栏封育 Steppe type×enclosure	5.94**	0.13	2.15	2.64	0.44	2.54
季节×围栏封育 Season×enclosure	1.65	12.27***	2.15	1.37	2.72	4.84*
草原类型×季节×围栏封育	1.27	2.75	1.94	1.56	1.79	0.78
Steppe type×season×enclosure						

*: $P<0.05$; **: $P<0.01$; ***: $P<0.001$.

2.4 不同草原围栏封育区内外植被群落结构特征分析

在温性荒漠草原,春季与夏季围栏封育区内部植被频度均显著低于外部($P<0.001$);夏季围栏封育区内部植被高度显著高于外部($P<0.05$),围栏封育区内部植被频度低于外部,但无显著差异;秋季在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部植被密度、频度和生物量均低于外部,且内部植被盖度显著低于外部($P<0.05$),内部植被高度显著高于外部($P<0.01$,图4)。

在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,春季围栏封育区内外部之间植被各项指数均无显著差异;夏季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带围栏封育区内部植被高度显著高于外部($P<0.001$),围栏封育区内部植被密度与频度均显著低于外部($P<0.05$);秋季在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,围栏封育区内部植被高度显著高于外部($P<0.05$),其余各项指数在围栏封育区内外部之间均无显著差异(图5)。

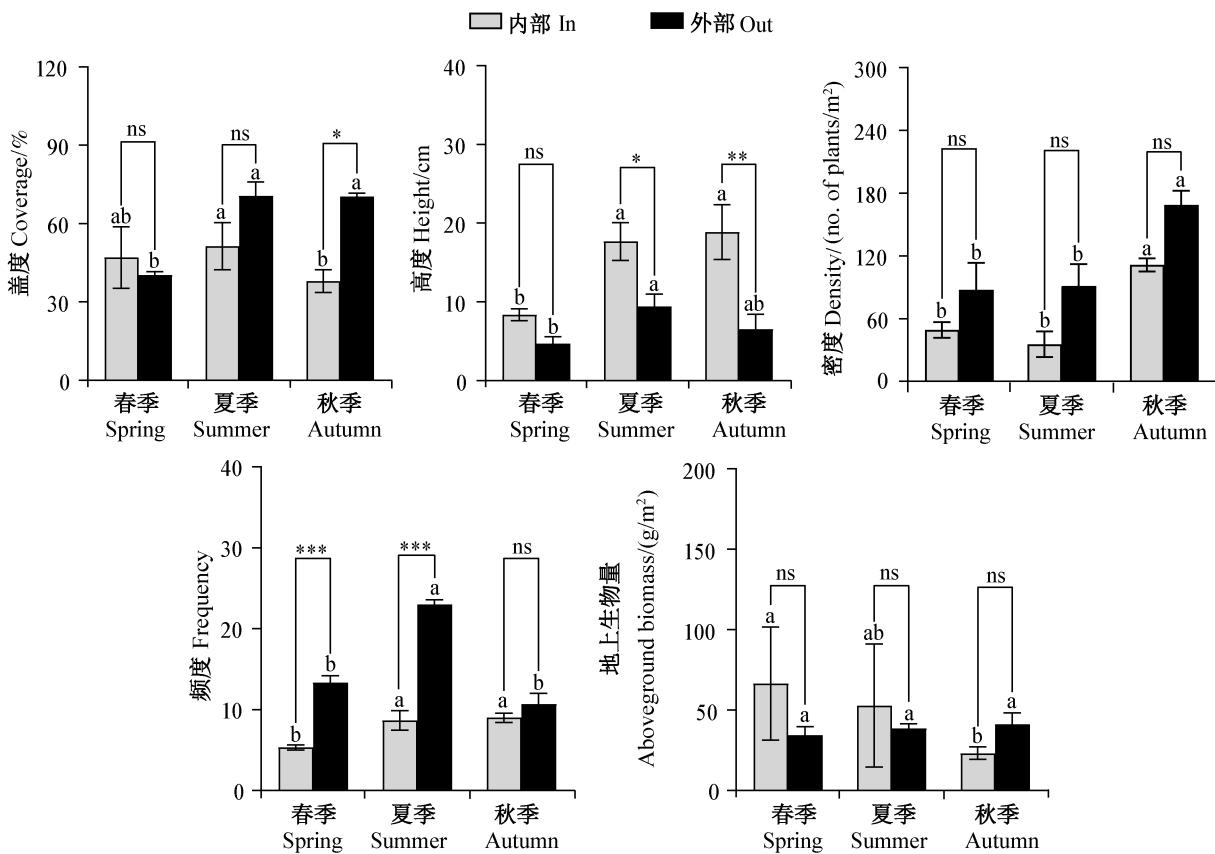


图4 温性荒漠草原围栏封育区内外部植被群落特征

Fig. 4 Characteristics of vegetation communities inside and outside the enclosed area of temperate desert steppe

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验植被群落特征在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*、**、***表示经LSD法检验植被群落特征在同一季节围栏封育区内外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in vegetation community characteristics among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *, **, or *** indicates significant difference in vegetation community characteristics within and outside of the enclosed area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$, or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.

在温性草原,夏季围栏封育区内部植被各项指数与外部均无显著差异;秋季在温性草原,围栏封育区内部植被盖度($P<0.05$)、高度($P<0.01$)及地上生物量($P<0.05$)均显著高于外部,其余指数在围栏封育内外部之间均无显著差异(图6)。

2.5 植食性昆虫对植被的响应

植食性昆虫物种数、个体数、多样性指数和均匀度指数与植被高度呈负相关,与植被密度、频度、地上生物量、盖度呈正相关;个体数与植被频度呈极显著正相关($P<0.001$),与地上生物量呈显著正相关($P<0.05$);多样性指数与植被密度呈显著正相关($P<0.05$);优势度指数与植被密度呈显著负相关($P<0.05$);均匀度指数与植被密度呈显著正相关($P<0.05$,图7)。

2.6 植食性昆虫与捕食性昆虫种群间的相关性

线性相关分析结果显示,围栏封育区内部植食

性昆虫个体数与捕食性昆虫个体数呈显著线性关系($P<0.05$,图8-A),且植食性昆虫个体数随着捕食性昆虫个体数的增加而增加;而在围栏封育区外部,植食性昆虫个体数与捕食性昆虫个体数无显著相关性(图8-B)。

3 讨论

对于草原生态系统而言,围栏封育区内部受到的干扰程度较小,从而促进了捕食性昆虫多样性增加,并对植食性昆虫产生了一定的抑制作用(王建芳等,2010),同时有助于维持草地系统的稳定性和生产力的自然恢复(王辉,2019)。此外,围栏封育也是合理利用与管理草地资源的重要手段。本研究在3种草原类型上实施围栏封育后,发现昆虫多样性与植被群落结构特征均发生了显著变化。在温性荒漠草原,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫与捕食性昆虫的

物种数及个体数整体低于外部,同时2类昆虫的个体数在围栏封育区内外部存在显著差异。在荒漠-温性草原过渡带,除了优势度指数和昆虫个体数外,围栏封育区内部植食性昆虫与捕食性昆虫的其他各项指标整体高于外部。在温性草原,围栏封育区内植食性昆虫多样性指数整体低于外部,而其优势度指数则高于外部,这一结果与温性荒漠草原的研究结果相反。高尚坤等(2018)研究表明,物种多样性指数与优势度指数能够直接反映生态系统的稳定性及抗干扰能力,而本研究在荒漠-温性草原过渡

带及温性草原获得的昆虫多样性与优势度结果,与马克平和刘玉明(1994)提出的优势度指数对多样性指数产生负面影响的结论相吻合。围栏封育措施可作为轻至中度退化草地恢复的一项有效手段(许宏斌等,2024),并有助于提高草地生物多样性,还可改善生物栖息环境(边振等,2008a,b;杜庆等,2016)。因此,在荒漠-温性草原过渡带及温性草原实施围栏封育措施可以提升该地区昆虫多样性水平,使群落结构趋向复杂,同时降低特定害虫暴发成灾的风险,从而增强生态系统的稳定性。

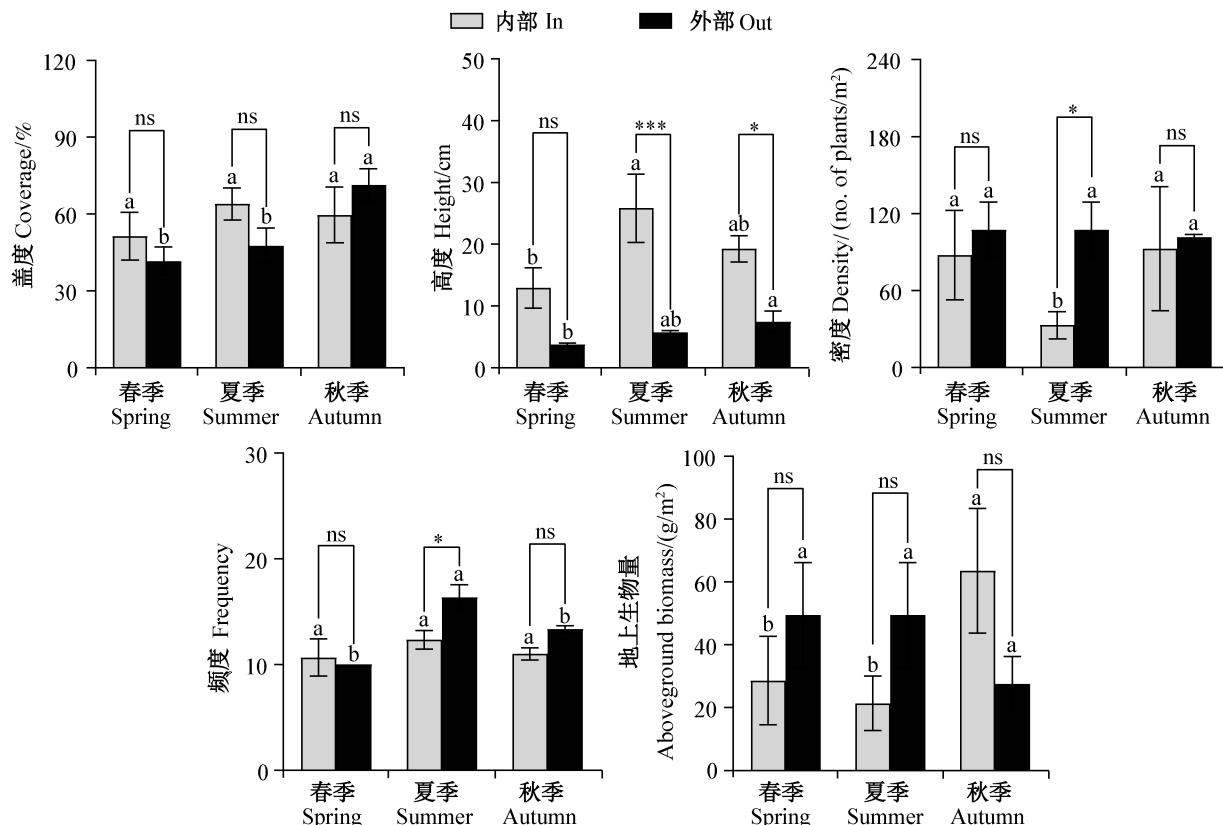


图5 荒漠-温性草原过渡带围栏封育区内外部植被群落特征

Fig. 5 Characteristics of vegetation communities inside and outside the enclosed area of desert-temperate steppe transition zone

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验植被群落特征在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*、**、***表示经LSD法检验植被群落特征在同一季节围栏封育区内外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in vegetation community characteristics among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *, **, or *** indicates significant difference in vegetation community characteristics within and outside of the enclosed area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$, or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.

昆虫与植被之间关系密切(康乐,1995;Joern,2004)。在围栏封育区内外部,植被群落特征均发生了显著变化,其中3种草原的围栏封育区内部植被高度明显高于外部,这主要归因于围栏封育区外部牲畜的啃食和踩踏降低了植物高度(许宏斌等,2024)。有研究表明,植食性昆虫多样性会随着植被高度的增加而升高(刘继亮等,2018),但当植被高度

超过一定阈值后,植食性昆虫的种类与数量则可能下降(胡靖等,2021a,b;栗金丽等,2021)。本研究发现,在围栏封育区内部,植食性昆虫物种数、个体数、多样性指数及均匀度指数均与植被高度呈负相关关系,表明较高水平的植物生长导致害虫发生量减少。同时,植食性昆虫的个体数与植被频度和地上生物量呈显著正相关,而多样性指数及均匀度指数

则与植物密度呈显著正相关,这与马志宁等(2022)研究发现害虫多样性与植被密度呈显著正相关的结论一致。然而,在围栏封育区内部,其整体植物密度和频度低于外部,这说明围栏封育措施降低了物种

丰富度,使得植被群落结构趋向单一化(南万璐等,2024)。因此,下一步应针对植食性昆虫取食行为细化至某一科或属,以明确其食性,从而更有针对性地监测草原害虫,并制订更加有效的防控策略。

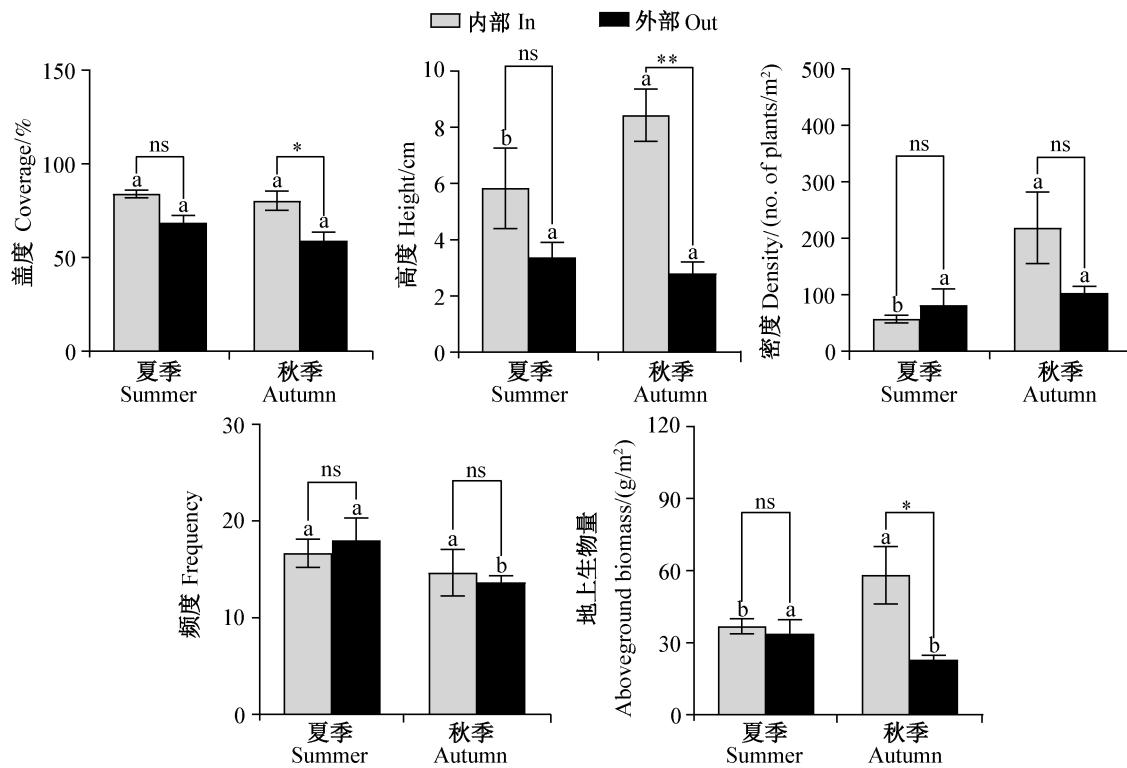


图6 温性草原围栏封育区内外部植被群落特征

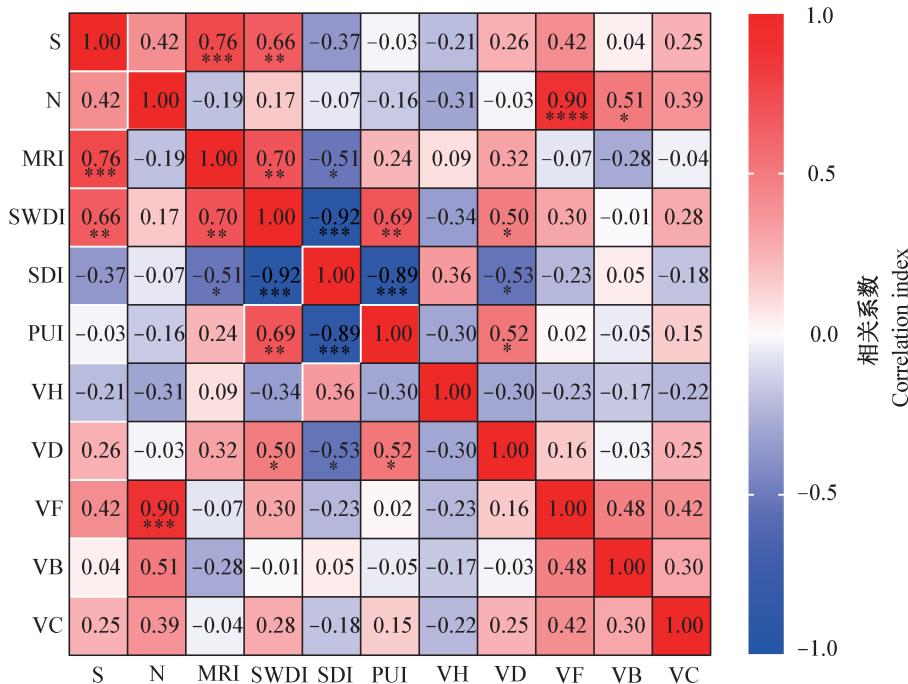
Fig. 6 Characteristics of vegetation communities inside and outside the enclosed area of temperate steppe

图中数据为平均数±标准误。不同小写字母表示经 LSD 法检验植被群落特征在不同季节间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*, **, *** 表示经 LSD 法检验植被群落特征在同一季节围栏封育区内外部之间差异显著($P<0.05, P<0.01, P<0.001$)；ns 表示差异不显著。Data in the figure are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences in vegetation community characteristics among different seasons by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$). *, **, or *** indicates significant difference in vegetation community characteristics within and outside of the enclosed area at the same season by LSD test ($P<0.05, P<0.01$, or $P<0.001$); ns indicates no significant difference.

季节也是影响昆虫发生量的重要因素之一,且降水、日照、蒸发量等气候要素均受到季节的直接影响(王源等,2020)。本研究结果显示,在温性荒漠草原和荒漠-温性草原过渡带,夏季与秋季捕食性昆虫物种数与个体数均显著高于春季,夏季植食性昆虫个体数高于春季和秋季;在温性草原,夏季植食性昆虫物种数、个体数、丰富度指数和多样性指数均显著高于秋季,说明在夏季昆虫整体发生量较高,春季昆虫整体发生量较少,而试验地点属于温带大陆性气候,雨热同期,夏季温度高,植被长势好,为昆虫提供了充足的食物与栖息场所(王敏,2020),相反,春季当地植被刚处于返青期,植被覆盖率低(戈晓峰,2021),从而导致昆虫发生量较少。

物种多样性不仅受某个因素单独影响,而且还

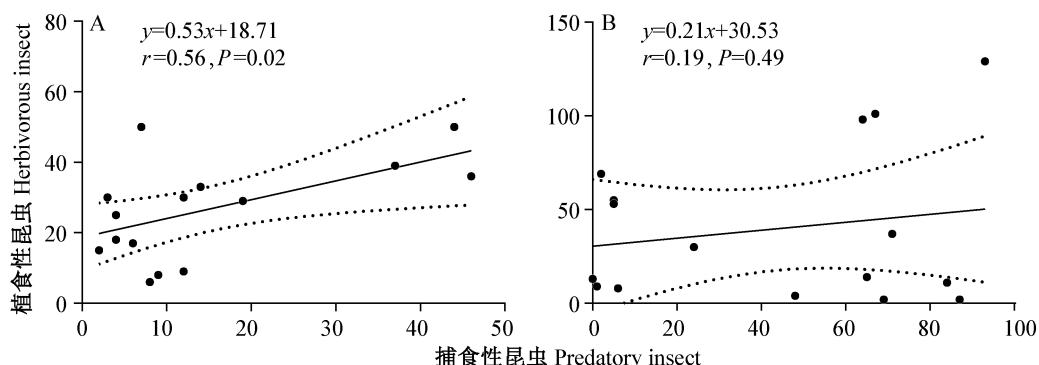
受各种因素相互作用的影响(Gaston, 2000; 畅笑等, 2023)。本研究通过裂区方差分析发现,草原类型、围栏封育措施与季节均对物种多样性产生显著影响,并且任意两者或三者之间交互作用均对昆虫多样性指数有显著影响,然而,各因素之间交互作用如何影响昆虫多样性的具体机制尚未完全阐明,仍需进一步研究。本试验研究了围栏封育对植食性昆虫多样性的影响,探究了植食性昆虫和捕食性昆虫对不同类型草原围栏封育措施的响应,以期为草地保护和退化草场恢复提供参考依据。但本研究对环境因子的监测仅有植被,后续还需分析围栏封育措施对土壤理化性质、降水量、温度等多个环境因子的影响,从而为草地管理、生物多样性保护和害虫发生监测预警提供理论依据。



S: 物种数; N: 个体数; MRI: Margalef丰富度指数; SWDI: Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数; SDI: Simpson 优势度指数; PUI: Pielou 均匀度指数; VH: 植被高度; VD: 植被密度; VF: 植被频度; VB: 植被生物量; VC: 植被盖度。S: Species; N: number of individuals; MRI: Margalef richness index; SWDI: Shannon-Wiener diversity index; SDI: Simpson dominance index; PUI: Pielou evenness index; VH: vegetation height; VD: vegetation density; VF: vegetation frequency; VB: vegetation biomass; VC: vegetation coverage.

图7 植食性昆虫多样性与植被群落结构特征的相关性

Fig. 7 The relationship between herbivorous insect diversity and the structural characteristics of vegetation communities
*, **, ***分别表示0.05、0.01、0.001水平显著正相关。*, **, and *** represent statistically significant positive correlations at 0.05, 0.01, 0.001 levels, respectively.



A: 围栏封育区内部; B: 围栏封育区外部。实线表示捕食性昆虫与植食性昆虫呈线性相关,虚线之间区域代表95%置信区间。A: The inside of the enclosed area; B: the outside of the enclosed area, the solid line indicates a linear correlation between the numbers of predatory and herbivorous insects, and the area between the dashed lines represents the 95% confidence interval.

图8 捕食性昆虫与植食性昆虫发生动态的相关关系

Fig. 8 The dynamic correlation between predatory insects and herbivorous insects

参考文献 (References)

- Bian Z, Zhang KB, Li R, Liu XD. 2008a. Influence of land enclosure on vegetations recovery of semi-arid sandy rangeland in Yanchi County, Ningxia. Research of Soil and Water Conservation, 15 (5): 68–70 (in Chinese) [边振, 张克斌, 李瑞, 刘小丹. 2008a. 封

育措施对宁夏盐池半干旱沙地草场植被恢复的影响研究. 水土保持研究, 15(5): 68–70]

- Bian Z, Zhang KB, Li R, Liu XD. 2008b. Vegetable niche of enclosed desertification rangeland in Yanchi County, Ningxia. Ecology and Environment, 17(4):1572–1576 (in Chinese) [边振, 张克斌, 李瑞, 刘小丹. 2008b. 宁夏盐池荒漠化地区人工封育草场的植

- 物生态位特征. 生态环境, 17(4): 1572–1576]
- Cao JJ, Jiao YM, Che RX, Holden NM, Zhang XF, Biswas A, Feng Q. 2022. The effects of grazer exclusion duration on soil microbial communities on the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau. *Science of the Total Environment*, 839: 156238
- Chang X, Li S, Huang XB, Tu XB. 2023. Analysis of insect diversity in typical steppe of Xilin Gol League. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 50(5): 1310–1317 (in Chinese) [畅笑, 李霜, 黄训兵, 涂雄兵. 2023. 锡林郭勒盟典型草原昆虫多样性分析. 植物保护学报, 50(5): 1310–1317]
- Du CJ, Gao YH. 2021. Grazing exclusion alters ecological stoichiometry of plant and soil in degraded alpine grassland. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 308: 107256
- Du Q, Li MJ, Bian Z, Zhang KB. 2016. Dynamic change of vegetation under different land use patterns: a case study in Yanchi County, Ningxia. *Arid Zone Research*, 33(3): 569–576 (in Chinese) [杜庆, 李美君, 边振, 张克斌. 2016. 不同土地利用方式下草地植被动态变化特征: 以宁夏盐池县为例. 干旱区研究, 33(3): 569–576]
- Gao SK, Xiao WF, Zeng LX, Lei L, Huang ZL, Wang S. 2018. Short term effects of Pinus massoniana plantation disturbance on soil microbial community structure. *Scientia Silvae Sinicae*, 54(12): 92–101 (in Chinese) [高尚坤, 肖文发, 曾立雄, 雷蕾, 黄志霖, 王松. 2018. 马尾松人工林干扰对土壤微生物群落结构的短期影响. 林业科学, 54(12): 92–101]
- Gaston KJ. 2000. Global patterns in biodiversity. *Nature*, 405(6783): 220–227
- Ge XF. 2021. Research on the prediction system of forage rejuvenation period based on random forest regression algorithm. Master thesis. Nanjing: Nanjing University of Information Science and Technology (in Chinese) [戈晓峰. 2021. 基于随机森林回归算法的牧草返青期预报系统研究. 硕士学位论文. 南京: 南京信息工程大学]
- Han YR, Xue QQ, Song HJ, Qi JY, Gao RH, Cui SP, Men LN, Zhang ZW. 2022. Diversity and influencing factors of flower-visiting insects in the Yanshan area. *Biodiversity Science*, 30(3): 48–59 (in Chinese) [韩艺茹, 薛琪琪, 宋厚娟, 郭靖宇, 高瑞贺, 崔绍朋, 门丽娜, 张志伟. 2022. 燕山地区访花昆虫多样性及其影响因子. 生物多样性, 30(3): 48–59]
- He CJ. 2018. A preliminary study of geographic distribution patterns and driving factors of insect diversity in northern grasslands. Master thesis. Changchun: Northeast Normal University (in Chinese) [贺创军. 2018. 北方草地昆虫多样性地理分布格局及其驱动因素初步研究. 硕士学位论文. 长春: 东北师范大学]
- Hu J, Qian XJ, Liu CZ. 2021a. Effects of grazing patterns on grasshopper community biodiversity and its mechanism on the alpine meadow. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 48(1): 212–220 (in Chinese) [胡靖, 钱秀娟, 刘长仲. 2021a. 放牧模式对高山草地蝗虫群落生物多样性的影响及其作用机制. 植物保护学报, 48(1): 212–220]
- Hu J, Qian XJ, Liu CZ. 2021b. Responses of the grasshopper community biodiversity and pattern intensity to the plant community. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 48(1): 202–211 (in Chinese) [胡靖, 钱秀娟, 刘长仲. 2021b. 高山草地蝗虫群落生物多样性和空间
- 聚集强度对植物群落的影响. 植物保护学报, 48(1): 202–211]
- Joern A. 2004. Variation in grasshopper (Acrididae) densities in response to fire frequency and Bison grazing in tallgrass prairie. *Environmental Entomology*, 33(6): 1617–1625
- Kang L. 1995. Grasshopper-plant interactions under different grazing intensities in Inner Mongolia. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 15 (1): 1–11 (in Chinese) [康乐. 1995. 放牧干扰下的蝗虫-植物相互作用关系. 生态学报, 15(1): 1–11]
- Li JL, Zhou GN, Gao M, Pan F, Gao LJ. 2021. Community structure and diversity of grasshoppers in different grassland types of Hongsongwa grasslands in Bashang, Hebei. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 48(1): 195–201 (in Chinese) [栗金丽, 周国娜, 高明, 潘凡, 高立杰. 2021. 河北省坝上红松洼草原蝗虫群落结构与多样性调查. 植物保护学报, 48(1): 195–201]
- Li S, Zhang L, Su S, Zhou YF, Lü ZY, Meng ZH. 2016. Composition and seasonal dynamics change of insect community in mixed sowing artificial grassland in Guizhou. *Guizhou Agricultural Sciences*, 44(11): 61–64 (in Chinese) [李帅, 张莉, 苏生, 周玉锋, 吕召云, 孟泽洪. 2016. 贵州人工混播草地昆虫群落组成与季节动态变化. 贵州农业科学, 44(11): 61–64]
- Li YL. 2017. Study on insect diversity of different closed years in degraded typical grassland of Inner Mongolia. Master thesis. Hohhot: Inner Mongolia University (in Chinese) [李云龙. 2017. 内蒙古退化典型草原不同封育年限样地昆虫多样性研究. 硕士学位论文. 呼和浩特: 内蒙古大学]
- Liu JL, Zhao WZ, Li FR, Pan CC. 2018. Effects of introduced sand-fixing vegetation on community structure and diversity in ground-dwelling arthropods. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 38(4): 1357–1365 (in Chinese) [刘继亮, 赵文智, 李锋瑞, 潘成臣. 2018. 人工固沙植被恢复对地表节肢动物群落组成及多样性的影响. 生态学报, 38(4): 1357–1365]
- Liu RT, Li XB, Xin M, Ma L, Liu K. 2011. Responses of ground arthropod functional groups to the enclosure of grazing grassland in desert steppe. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 22(8): 2153–2159 (in Chinese) [刘任涛, 李学斌, 辛明, 马琳, 刘凯. 2011. 荒漠草原地面节肢动物功能群对草地封育的响应. 应用生态学报, 22(8): 2153–2159]
- Liu RT, Li XB, Xin M, Ma L, Liu K. 2012. Response of the ground arthropod community to enclosure of desert steppe in semi-arid regions. *Acta Prataculturae Sinica*, 21(1): 66–74 (in Chinese) [刘任涛, 李学斌, 辛明, 马琳, 刘凯. 2012. 半干旱沙地草场地面节肢动物群落对封育措施的响应. 草业学报, 21(1): 66–74]
- Ma KP, Liu YM. 1994. Measurement method of community diversity I: α diversity measurement method. *Biodiversity Science*, 2(3): 162–168 (in Chinese) [马克平, 刘玉明. 1994. 生物群落多样性测度方法 I: α 多样性的测度方法: 上. 生物多样性, 2(3): 162–168]
- Ma ZN, Yu HQ, Wang Y, Zhu MM, Zhang R, Jia YX, Wei SH. 2022. Diversity of grassland grasshoppers and responses to environmental factors in Ningxia. *Chinese Journal of Biological Control*, 38(6): 1459–1472 (in Chinese) [马志宁, 俞鸿千, 王颖, 朱猛蒙, 张蓉, 贾彦霞, 魏淑花. 2022. 宁夏草原蝗虫多样性及其对环境因子的响应. 中国生物防治学报, 38(6): 1459–1472]
- Nan WL, Xin YZ, Peng WD, Li ZG. 2024. Restored effects of reseed-

- ing and enclosure on vegetation of different degraded desert steppes. *Pratacultural Science*, 41(5): 1068–1077 (in Chinese) [南万璐, 谢应忠, 彭文栋, 李志刚. 2024. 补播与围封对不同退化程度荒漠草地植被的恢复效果. *草业科学*, 41(5): 1068–1077]
- Outhwaite CL, McCann P, Newbold T. 2022. Agriculture and climate change are reshaping insect biodiversity worldwide. *Nature*, 605(7908): 97–102
- Qiao R, Cui XX, Lü XF, Wang B, Zhang Q, Wang Y. 2014. Effect of enclosure and grazing prohibition on soil properties of degraded grassland. *Bulletin of Soil and Water Conservation*, 34(5): 162–165 (in Chinese) [乔荣, 崔向新, 吕新丰, 王博, 张琪, 王颖. 2014. 围封禁牧对退化草原土壤性状的影响. *水土保持通报*, 34(5): 162–165]
- Ren GD, Bai XL, Bai L. 2019. Fauna of the beetles from Ningxia, China. Beijing: Publishing House of Electronics Industry (in Chinese) [任国栋, 白兴龙, 白玲. 2019. 宁夏甲虫志. 北京: 电子工业出版社]
- Shen Y, Feng QY, Zhang KB, Du LF. 2008. Influence of fencing on vegetative in crop-grazing crisscross area of China: taking Yan-chi County, Ningxia as an example. *Journal of Arid Land Resources and Environment*, 22(6): 156–160 (in Chinese) [沈彦, 冯起勇, 张克斌, 杜林峰. 2008. 围栏封育对农牧交错区沙化草地植物群落影响: 以宁夏盐池为例. *干旱区资源与环境*, 22(6): 156–160]
- Soroye P, Newbold T, Kerr J. 2020. Climate change contributes to widespread declines among bumble bees across continents. *Science*, 367(6478): 685–688
- Su L, Liu LN. 2022. Diversity and seasonal changes of Diptera in Hangzhou Bay wetland. *Journal of Zhejiang Forestry Science and Technology*, 42(6): 48–54 (in Chinese) [苏兰, 柳丽娜. 2022. 杭州湾湿地双翅目昆虫多样性及其季节动态. *浙江林业科技*, 42(6): 48–54]
- Wang H. 2019. The relationship between abundance of carabid beetles and environmental factors within three grassland types and management regimes. Master thesis. Yinchuan: Ningxia University (in Chinese) [王辉. 2019. 不同草原类型及管理方式中步甲分布与环境因子的相关分析. 硕士学位论文. 银川: 宁夏大学]
- Wang JF, Wang XP, Li XM, Liu GX. 2010. Influence of land uses on species diversity of carabid beetles (Coleoptera, Carabidae) in Bashang region, Hebei, northern China. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 53(10): 1127–1134 (in Chinese) [王建芳, 王新谱, 李秀敏, 刘桂霞. 2010. 不同土地利用方式对河北坝上步甲物种多样性的影响. *昆虫学报*, 53(10): 1127–1134]
- Wang M. 2021. Spatial pattern of ground-dwelling beetle metacommunity and its relationship with environmental factors in desert grassland of Helan Mountain. Master thesis. Yinchuan: Ningxia University (in Chinese) [王敏. 2021. 贺兰山荒漠草地地表甲虫集合群落空间格局及其与环境因子关系. 硕士学位论文. 银川: 宁夏大学]
- Wang XP, Yang GJ. 2010. Ningxia Helan Mountain insects. Yinchuan: Ningxia People's Publishing House (in Chinese) [王新谱, 杨贵军. 2010. 宁夏贺兰山昆虫. 银川: 宁夏人民出版社]
- Wang Y, Shi XF, Yang GJ, Jia L. 2020. Distribution patterns and its environmental associations of beetle species diversity in Ningxia in Northwest China. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 39(11): 3738–3747 (in Chinese) [王源, 时项锋, 杨贵军, 贾龙. 2020. 宁夏甲虫物种多样性分布格局及其与环境因子的关系. *生态学杂志*, 39(11): 3738–3747]
- Wei SH. 2020. The present situation, habitat fragmentation effect and invasion risk of insect pests in Ningxia steppes. PhD thesis. Beijing: China Agricultural University (in Chinese) [魏淑花. 2020. 宁夏草原害虫发生现状、生境破碎化影响与入侵风险研究. 博士学位论文. 北京: 中国农业大学]
- Wei SH, Ma LJ, Bai L, Zhang KY, Zhang R, Gao LY, Wang Y, Zhu MM, Huang WG. 2017. Preliminary studies on species diversity of beetles in temperate grassland and their value as bioindicators. *Journal of Environmental Entomology*, 39(6): 1287–1298 (in Chinese) [魏淑花, 马林杰, 白玲, 张开阳, 张蓉, 高立原, 王颖, 朱猛蒙, 黄文广. 2017. 宁夏温性草原甲虫多样性及其对环境指示作用的初步研究. *环境昆虫学报*, 39(6): 1287–1298]
- Xu HB, Su YL, Zhang L, Liu HM, Liu LY, Yang YW, Li L. 2024. Effects of ten years enclosure on species diversity and spatial distribution pattern of dominant species in desert steppe communities. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 44(10): 4334–4341 (in Chinese) [许宏斌, 苏艳龙, 张雷, 刘红梅, 刘丽英, 杨溢文, 李琳. 2024. 围封10年对荒漠草原群落物种多样性与优势种空间分布格局的影响. *生态学报*, 44(10): 4334–4341]
- Xu S, Bottcher L, Chou T. 2020. Diversity in biology: definitions, quantification and models. *Physical Biology*, 17(3): 31001
- Zhang GR, Li WQ, Zhang FW, Cui XY, He HD, Yang YS, Zhu JB, Wang CY, Luo FL, Li YN. 2020. Responses of key ecological attributes to multi-path restoration measures of degraded alpine meadows. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 40(18): 6293–6303 (in Chinese) [张光茹, 李文清, 张法伟, 崔晓勇, 贺慧丹, 杨永胜, 祝景彬, 王春雨, 罗方林, 李英年. 2020. 退化高寒草甸关键生态属性对多途径恢复措施的响应特征. *生态学报*, 40(18): 6293–6303]
- Zhang JJ, Xu DM. 2013. Niche characteristics of dominant plant populations in desert steppe of Ningxia with different enclosure times. *Acta Agrestia Sinica*, 21(1): 73–78 (in Chinese) [张晶晶, 许冬梅. 2013. 宁夏荒漠草原不同封育年限优势种群的生态位特征. *草地学报*, 21(1): 73–78]
- Zhang R, Wei SH, Gao LY, Zhang ZH. 2014. Colored pictorial handbook of grassland insects in Ningxia. Beijing: China Agricultural Science and Technology Press (in Chinese) [张蓉, 魏淑花, 高立原, 张泽华. 2014. 宁夏草原昆虫原色图鉴. 北京: 中国农业科学技术出版社]
- Zhao HR, Meng QF, Gao WT. 2010. Effect of enclosure period on structure of insect communities on grassland in western Jilin Province. *Journal of Northeast Forestry University*, 38(11): 108–111 (in Chinese) [赵红蕊, 孟庆繁, 高文韬. 2010. 封育年限对吉林省西部草地昆虫群落组成结构的影响. *东北林业大学学报*, 38(11): 108–111]

(责任编辑:王璇)