

氮添加调控陆地昆虫食物网的级联效应

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摘要: 20世纪人类活动加剧全球氮沉降,而氮沉降已经导致全球生态系统功能退化和生物多样性丧失。该文综述大气氮沉降通过改变土壤微生物和植被组成影响昆虫种群及群落功能,重点论述外来物种和土著物种对氮添加的响应。外源氮添加主要通过食物网上行效应对昆虫产生级联效应,短期低氮添加对土著物种种群数量产生正效应,而长期高氮添加会抑制土著种群增长,降低生物群落多样性,破坏生态系统稳定,进而导致生态系统功能变化。外来昆虫对氮添加的响应更敏感,氮添加下外来昆虫种群数量增长更快,加速了外来物种的入侵过程。

关键词: 大气氮沉降; 昆虫种群; 昆虫群落结构; 生态功能; 外来物种

Nitrogen addition regulates cascade effects of food webs on grassland insects

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Abstract: 20th century, global nitrogen deposition exacerbated by human activities has led to the degradation of ecosystem functions and the loss of biodiversity worldwide. Nitrogen deposition has become an important factor in global change and has significantly affected biological populations and communities. This paper reviews the effects of atmospheric nitrogen addition on insect population and community function by altering soil microbial and vegetation composition, with an emphasis on the responses of alien and indigenous species to nitrogen addition. Exogenous nitrogen addition has a cascade effect on insects mainly through the food network effect. Short-term low nitrogen addition has a positive effect on the population of indigenous species, while long-term high nitrogen addition can inhibit the growth of indigenous population, reduce the diversity of the biological community, destroy the stability of the ecosystem, and consequently lead to change in ecosystem function. Alien insects were more sensitive to nitrogen addition, and the population of alien insects increased faster under nitrogen addition, which accelerated the invasive process of alien species.

Key words: atmospheric nitrogen deposition; insect population; insect community structure; ecological function; invasive species

20世纪以来,随着工农业生产中化石燃料的不断增长,人类正在以创纪录的方式改变着全球氮循环(Galloway et al., 2008)。大气氮沉降剧增导致生态系统功能退化、生物生产力下降、土壤养分流失、

水体酸化和生物多样性丧失等(Vitousek et al., 1997; Simon et al., 2023)。近年来昆虫数量下降速度激增,未来几十年全球40%的昆虫物种可能灭绝(Sánchez-Bayo & Wyckhuys, 2019),因此研究氮沉

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降速率加剧背景下昆虫的生态响应具有重要意义。研究昆虫对大气氮沉降的生态响应通常采用多年人工模拟施氮的方法,即通过在室内外土壤中施用 $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ 、 NH_4NO_3 等含氮肥料或营养液达到模拟效果。

入侵性消费者通常具有广泛的食性,进入新栖息地后通过消费广泛的食物来满足其营养需求,从而提高行为的灵活性,进而抑制本地物种种群扩大(Machovsky-Capuska et al., 2016)。施氮改变了栖息地的原环境条件,植物可以维持更大的昆虫种群规模。因此,在氮沉降背景下入侵昆虫可以极大程度地改变生态系统中资源的循环和生产力(Tharayil et al., 2013; Harner et al., 2022)。目前关于气候因素驱动下新人侵物种和土著物种生态响应的研究成果较多(Adhikari et al., 2022),但不论是土著物种还是外来昆虫物种其响应结果均不同。因此本研究基于氮添加对昆虫级联效应的生态基础,阐述不同生态系统中氮添加对昆虫种群、昆虫群落及昆虫生态功能的影响,并对未来大气氮沉降生态学提出展望,以期为准确评估全球大气氮沉降对昆虫群落的影响提供依据。

1 氮添加对昆虫级联效应的生态基础

氮添加是研究大气氮沉降对生态系统影响的重要方法,外源氮的输入可能会通过氮的级联效应引起生态系统其他组分的变化。级联效应是指生态系统中某一子系统的变化而引起的其他子系统一系列的变化(Wookey et al., 2009),如植物与食草昆虫、植物与食草动物之间的协变性,植物性状和土壤微生物子系统之间的关系(Wardle et al., 2004)。

氮是昆虫生长发育的限制因子,氮介导的植物群落组成变化可能会对昆虫产生级联效应(Song et al., 2018),如长期氮负荷会降低植物群落多样性,增加地上部生物量,使植物群落的组成向优势种转变(Clark & Tilman, 2008; Shen et al., 2022; 徐伟洲等, 2022),进而引起食物链的其他部分发生变化;施氮后的植物可以维持更大的昆虫种群规模(Siemann, 1998)。大气氮沉降导致生态系统中可利用氮素增加,不同昆虫对大气氮沉降的响应不同,多数昆虫对短期氮源添加的响应为正效应,但少数昆虫在长期氮负荷下对大气氮沉降表现为负效应或无显著影响,因此,用“N限制假说”统一解释昆虫对氮沉降的响应是不可能的。大气氮沉降对昆虫种群与群落的影响更复杂。许多研究结果显示昆虫丰度与寄主植

物氮浓度之间呈正相关(Haddad et al., 2000; Ge et al., 2013),但并不是所有昆虫丰度与寄主氮浓度之间呈正相关,这种相关关系在物种间存在差异。如2种不同物种的蝗虫成虫对氮添加的响应完全不同(Joern & Behmer, 1998),其中北美大头蝗 *Phoetaliotes nebrascensis* 成虫在低氮条件下存活率最高而产卵量不受寄主氮浓度影响,迁飞黑蝗 *Melanoplus sanguinipes* 成虫存活率不受寄主氮浓度影响而产卵量在寄主总氮含量为4%左右时达到最大值。

2 氮添加对昆虫种群的影响

2.1 氮添加对昆虫丰度的影响

在人为干预程度较高的农田生态系统中,高氮肥往往促进植食性昆虫个体数量增加,存活率提高,生长速率加快,繁殖力增强等。如与未施氮植物相比,在高氮植物上水稻害虫褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 和稻纵卷叶螟 *Cnaphalocrocis medinalis* 的取食量与产卵量更高(吕仲贤等, 2005; Ge et al., 2013);随着氮素水平的提高,斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura* 和麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum* 的食物利用率和净增殖率均显著上升,种群数量翻倍时间缩短(栗治等, 2014; 卢毅等, 2014)。但 Ren et al.(2013)和吴珊珊(2013)研究结果显示,随着氮素水平的提高,甜菜夜蛾 *S. exigua* 与褐飞虱若虫的存活率却降低。推测随着氮素水平的提高,这种正效应存在一定的阈值(袁洁等, 2022)。氮素对于草地生态系统尤其是养分匮乏的草地生态系统尤为重要。Haddad et al.(2000)通过14年的草原模拟氮添加试验表明,植食性和腐生性昆虫的丰度与氮添加速率显著正相关,寄生性昆虫的丰度与氮添加速率显著负相关。作为草原生态系统中一种重要的植食性昆虫——蝗虫,其大多数更偏好低氮植物,高水平氮素不利于蝗虫种群暴发,相反植物氮的降低反而促进其种群暴发(Cease et al., 2012),雌性蝗虫的这种取食偏好更明显(Gall et al., 2020),这可能与不同氮素水平下土壤或植物体内虫原真菌的毒力有关,如高氮条件下金龟子绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopliae* 的毒力增加(Li et al., 2021),因此其抑制了蝗虫种群的暴发。

在自然生态系统中,外来物种对氮的利用率高于土著物种,从而抑制土著物种种群的扩大,如在北美东部森林,白杨 *Populus tremuloides* 叶片中氮含量较高,叶片中较高的氮含量有利于外来物种舞毒蛾 *Lymantria dispar* 幼虫的生存和发育(Lindroth et al., 1997),其种群迅速扩大,而土著物种美国白蛾

*Hyphantria cunea*的生长与叶片中氮含量呈负相关,从而该种群被抑制(Hinman et al., 2019)。在农田生态系统中,外来入侵昆虫对氮添加往往表现为负效应,如杀虫剂与氮素组合施用可显著减少稻水象甲*Lissorhoptrus oryzophilus*幼虫的数量(Everett et al., 2015);Reay-Jones et al.(2008)研究结果也表明给水稻植株提供足够的氮可以抑制稻水象甲种群扩大,从而提高水稻产量。在农田生态系统中入侵昆虫对氮添加的响应与自然生态系统中入侵昆虫对氮添加的响应明显相反,这可能是因为在农田生态系中作物较单一,生物多样性较自然生态系统更低,入侵昆虫无法通过消费广泛的食物来满足其营养需求。

在全球38个国家的1 679个案例(昆虫案例占43.6%)分析结果表明氮添加降低了无脊椎动物的数量(Nessel et al., 2021),但氮添加对植食性昆虫的性能有积极影响,其所涉及的生理和分子基础尚不清楚,Gao et al.(2018)认为施氮上调了某些激素生物合成相关基因的转录,进而对植食性昆虫产生积极影响。不同昆虫对施氮的响应不同,这可能与昆虫自身营养机制、寄主植物特异性响应或本地土壤微生物群落的改变有关。总体来说,大气氮沉降对昆虫丰度的影响是不利的。

2.2 氮添加对昆虫分布的影响

在陆地生态系统中,随着叶片中氮含量的增加,植食性昆虫的密度增大,进而影响其分布。如蒺藜科灌木上植食性吸液昆虫密度与叶片产量和叶片中氮含量呈正相关(Lightfoot & Whitford, 1987);Basset(1991)研究表明植食性昆虫的分布与幼叶数量及叶片中氮含量呈正相关;在某些特定尺度上植物叶片中氮含量对黑条小车蝗*Oedaleus decorus*分布有影响(李尧和张娜, 2017)。但 Strauss & Morrow(1988)研究表明叶甲*Chrysophtharta hectica*的田间分布受其寄主桉树叶新叶数量的影响,而不是受叶片中营养物质含量的影响。此外,氮浓度与水生昆虫密度呈极显著正相关(罗清荣, 2012; 魏锦兴, 2019)。

昆虫组成及分布与环境密切相关(季荣等, 2006),但环境氮是否对入侵性昆虫分布有影响尚不清楚。如在美国东南部施化肥的土地上入侵性蚂蚁黄褐尼兰蚁*Nylanderia fulva*数量增加,但其数量与N、P、Na或K无关(Reihart et al., 2021)。昆虫的发生尺度是昆虫个体感知相关生境因子并产生反应的尺度,而某时某刻所见的昆虫空间分布可能是不同尺度上相关生境因子共同作用的结果,因此只考虑

氮一种环境因子往往是不够的。

3 氮添加对昆虫群落的影响

草本植物群落对氮添加的响应归根于某些优势物种对氮有偏好性(Gilliam, 2006),植物群落结构的变化势必影响到食物链的其他部分,因此,昆虫群落的变化与植物群落的变化密不可分。土壤中可利用的氮影响草本群落的组成,而草食动物群落更像是一个响应变量,而不是驱动因素(Turkington et al., 2002)。总体而言,长期外源氮添加会简化生态系统中昆虫群落。

3.1 氮添加对昆虫多样性的影响

短期氮处理后,昆虫物种多样性最初增加,随后几乎无增加(Hurd & Wolf, 1974; Kirchner, 1977),这可能是由于短期内叶片中氮含量的上升吸引外来昆虫定居;短期施氮后,也有一些物种如叶蝉科(Prestidge, 1982)、弹尾目(Song et al., 2016)昆虫的多样性始终呈下降趋势。长期氮处理更有利于嗜氮植物的生长发育,从而取代其他植物种群,导致植物物种多样性指数下降,进而导致昆虫物种多样性指数下降,因为昆虫物种多样性指数与植物物种多样性指数正相关(Murdoch et al., 1972; Haddad et al., 2000)。如 Roth et al.(2021)通过4年研究发现高氮与蝴蝶群落多样性下降有显著相关性,且在较高海拔地区,氮添加可能导致植物物种多样性的下降,进而降低蝴蝶物种多样性。在物种贫瘠的生境中,添加氮素往往可以快速地增加生物多样性(Massad et al., 2013)。由于生境的特异性,预测昆虫群落对氮负荷的响应是非常困难的。

3.2 氮添加对昆虫物种组成的影响

氮添加可能影响昆虫的群落组成(德海山等, 2016)。随着氮浓度的增加,昆虫总物种丰度的变化幅度较小,究其原因可能是不同营养水平的昆虫对养分的响应不同,从而中和了昆虫总物种丰度的变化趋势。如 Chen et al.(2009)研究结果显示茶园内植食性甲虫和捕食性甲虫的物种丰度与施氮速率无显著相关性,但腐生性甲虫的物种丰度显著增加,推测不同类型甲虫对氮的响应不同;但 de Kraker et al.(2000)研究表明,植食性昆虫、捕食性昆虫和寄生性昆虫的数量随着氮施肥水平的增加而增加,与 Chen et al.(2009)成果差异较大,究其原因可能是昆虫自身营养结构以及生境不同。Öckinger et al.(2006)研究表明,施氮后物种数整体下降,但其中依赖丰富营养条件的物种趋于增加,而依赖匮乏的营养条件的

蝴蝶物种则趋于减少,同样表明大气氮沉降对物种组成有负面影响。此外,大气氮沉降可能影响昆虫的垂直结构(德海山等,2016),如在氮处理的棉田中害虫种类最多,昆虫群落稳定性最差(雒珺瑜等,2003)。

目前,国内外关于氮添加对外来入侵昆虫群落结构影响的研究较少,因此预测大气氮沉降对入侵性昆虫群落的改变非常困难。

4 氮添加对昆虫生态功能的影响

植物、草食动物和天敌所有生态系统的基本组成部分,而且营养元素往往具有自下而上的效应。氮肥是农业生产中最常用的肥料之一,它直接影响植物,进而间接影响昆虫群落和天敌(Chen et al., 2010; Han et al., 2022),并通过各种机制潜在地改变三者之间的互作。

4.1 大气氮沉降干扰天敌控害

适宜的施氮量往往对天敌的正效应大于对植食性昆虫的正效应(Mace & Mills, 2016; Qiao et al., 2021; Wang et al., 2021),进而增加天敌的控害作用减少害虫暴发;然而过量的施氮量会减弱天敌的控害作用,进而影响生态系统,这可能是因为在过度使用氮肥的情况下,农业生态系统中营养元素自下而上的效应可能从根本上超过捕食者自上而下的效应。如Wang et al.(2021)研究结果表明,在中氮量条件下自然天敌对小麦蚜虫的寄生率显著增加,然而过量施氮后蚜虫的被寄生率显著下降;同样随着施氮量的增加,拟环纹豹蛛 *Pardosa pseudoannulata* 对褐飞虱的捕食量呈先增加后降低的趋势(施波, 2010)。与适宜的施氮量相反,过量的施氮量对宿主的正效应强于对寄生天敌和捕食天敌的正效应,有利于害虫暴发(Zhao et al., 2015),从而扰乱种间关系,使生物多样性降低。

目前,关于大气氮沉降影响天敌昆虫的控害作用普遍存在2种看法。第1种,氮素对植物的影响引起植食性昆虫的变化,进而可能直接影响寄生性或捕食性昆虫的繁殖(Mayntz & Toft, 2001)。如与取食高含氮量叶片的菜青虫 *Pieris rapae* 相比,取食低含氮量叶片的菜青虫发育速率缓慢,进食时间增加,从而降低了对天敌的防御性,进而间接增加其死亡率(Loader & Damman, 1991);高氮肥处理后蚜虫体型显著变大,这使得寄生蜂后胫长度显著变长(Aqueel et al., 2015),同时羽化率和质量增加,寿命延长,因此控害能力增强,害虫数量减少。第2种,

氮可以改变植物有机挥发物组成及成分(Mattiacci et al., 2001),进而为天敌定位潜在宿主提供了线索(Chen et al., 2010)。如长时间施用氮肥后,植物激素介导的水稻植物挥发物发生改变,从而影响褐飞虱及其寄生蜂的寄主定位行为(Liu et al., 2022)。

尽管氮能够以各种方式影响天敌种群,但植物质量是一个对天敌营养水平产生中介效应的因素(Aqueel et al., 2015),因此其对农业害虫生物防治的潜在影响不能被忽视。多种植物间作及其与氮肥之间的相互作用也会影响天敌的生物防治活性(Wang et al., 2021)。此外,除了氮肥用量,氮肥种类(Banfield-Zanin et al., 2012)也可能会影响天敌。

4.2 大气氮沉降影响传粉昆虫

全球约87.5%的植物物种依靠生物授粉(Oller-ton et al., 2011),植物与传粉昆虫的相互作用维持着陆地生物的多样性和生态系统功能的稳定性。开花植物为传粉者及其后代提供营养,传粉昆虫通过其特殊的生理结构和行为帮助植物完成授粉过程,传粉可以增加开花植物柱头授粉率,增强开花植物繁殖能力,进而提高植物基因多样性。大气氮沉降通过对植物的影响来对传粉者产生影响,反之亦然(Fontaine et al., 2006; Fründ et al., 2013)。

全球有效氮的增加和传粉昆虫的持续减少有相关性(Carvalheiro et al., 2020)。氮变化后植物群落通过3种途径影响植物-传粉者的相互作用。其一,植物物种组成。土壤富营养化改变了植物的竞争动态,导致植物群落结构发生变化(Flacher et al., 2020),开花植物的数量下降,竞争性强的杂草或入侵性杂草的生物量增加(Storkey et al., 2015; Xu et al., 2022),从而减少传粉昆虫或其他访花昆虫的物种丰度(Stevens et al., 2018)。其二,花的资源分配和形态。土壤中施加低氮肥可以提高花产量(Hoover et al., 2012),花产量的增加可导致传粉者对每株植物的访花次数增加,进而增加传粉昆虫的多样性(Burkle & Irwin, 2010)。其三,花蜜和花粉的数量与营养。花蜜含有糖、氨基酸等化合物,是昆虫食物的重要组成部分,也是传粉昆虫访问花序的主要原因(Vanderplanck et al., 2014),如土壤中氮富集会使花粉的氨基酸图谱发生变化,营养富集的花会导致更多传粉昆虫的幼虫死亡(Ceulemans et al., 2017)。Stevens et al.(2018)也证明氮沉降可能会减少高地酸性草原的花蜜总量,进而传粉者多样性也下降,因为花蜜和花粉资源与传粉者多样性有相关性(Biesmeijer et al., 2006; Burkle & Irwin, 2010)。

5 展望

人类活动影响氮循环,而氮循环反过来对人类和生态系统产生负面影响。氮进入生态系统的过程比较复杂,生态环境又是流动的,区域间差异较大,因此关于氮沉降对陆地昆虫的影响机制仍没有统一解释。目前关于增施氮肥对昆虫生长的影响有2种假说,即“植物活力假说”和“氮肥限制假说”(Han et al., 2014)。长期氮添加后,嗜氮物种生长性能增强,从而提高了种间竞争能力;植食性昆虫增加;虫原真菌增加(Barelli et al., 2019);破坏植物-昆虫-天敌三级营养关系;入侵物种与土著物种资源竞争,所有这些单独或结合起来都有可能导致昆虫物种丰度下降,并最终导致生态系统中生物多样性下降。现有的研究已经得出了结果,但只是考虑的物种非常少。食物链越往上走,关于氮沉降潜在影响的研究就越少。要了解氮沉降对昆虫生物多样性的影响,需要从土壤生物到植物群落再到昆虫群落,以及其相互作用等多个层面进行研究。在互作问题中,应特别关注影响昆虫群体反应的机制,以及植食性昆虫的表现与更高营养水平天敌响应的因果链。

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