



滇西北亚高山草甸草丛昆虫多样性研究

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Herb insect biodiversity in subalpine meadow of Northwestern Yunnan,China

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摘要 采用野外样地调查方法于2004~2005年4次研究了滇西北4种不同管理草地的草丛昆虫多样性,共捕获昆虫14 524头,分属10目60科.结果表明:①同翅目叶蝉总科在不同取样时间不同管理方式的草地中均为优势类群,而双翅目昆虫则是不同取样时间不同管理方式的草地中常见类群的重要组成部分.②4种不同管理草地昆虫的目、科、种的数量变化均表现为9月最高,6月次之,3月最低.不同取样时间的昆虫群落存在显著差异.③从全年累积的昆虫多样性指数来看,灌丛草地最高,种植草地和刘草草地次之,放牧草地最低.④用Jaccard相似性系数(C_j)判别发现,在不同管理方式之间,昆虫群落的相似性系数9月较高.得出结论:从生态系统的稳定性和实用性来看,传统的刘草草地有利于维持草地昆虫的多样性.

关键词: 亚高山草甸 草丛昆虫 多样性 滇西北

Abstract: Diversity of insect community in four different management meadows (forage meadows, cultivated meadows, grazing meadows and shrub meadows) was studied based on the field ecological methods, the data were collected four times from 2004 to 2005. The total number of insects collected were 14524 belonging to 10 orders and 60 families. The results indicated that ① Cicadelloidea (Homoptera) was the dominant groups and Diptera was the normal groups of herb insect community in different sample times of different management meadows. ② The number of orders, families and species were highest in September, lower in June and lowest in March. There were significant difference on groups in different sample times. ③ The lowest Shannon-Wiener index was found in the grazing meadows, and the highest in shrub meadows. ④ based on the criterion of Jaccard's C_j, it was found the similarity index in September was larger than it in June. Considering stability and utility of meadows system, It was concluded that the traditional meadow management, forage meadows, benefited the maintain of diversity of insect community.

Key words: subalpine meadow herb insect biodiversity Northwestern Yunnan of China

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