

研究报告

## 枣园节肢动物群落结构及其模糊聚类分析

毕守东<sup>1</sup> 刘丽<sup>2</sup> 高彩球<sup>1</sup> 邹运鼎<sup>1</sup> 曹传旺<sup>1</sup> 丁程成<sup>1</sup> 李昌根<sup>1</sup> 孟庆雷<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>安徽农业大学, 合肥 230036; <sup>2</sup>合肥工业大学, 合肥 230009

收稿日期 2005-6-12 修回日期 2005-7-6 网络版发布日期 接受日期

### 摘要

根据群落生态学原理, 为了利用天敌资源开展枣园害虫的生物防治, 明确主要害虫及其天敌发生的时间动态和数量动态, 对枣园节肢动物进行了系统调查, 共查到52种, 分属47科. 蜘蛛类的相对丰度最高, 为0.3465, 瘿蚊科的相对丰度为0.2309, 二者在群落中所占比例较高. 6月8日和9月21日是枣园节肢动物群落个体数量的两个峰值期. 对不同时期的整个群落及各亚群落进行模糊聚类, 确定阈值 $T=0.92$ , 各次调查的整个群落分为4类: 3月22日、4月6日和11月22日各自归为一类, 其余归为一类; 当阈值 $T=0.94$ 时, 不同时间的天敌亚群落聚为3类: 3月22日、4月6日各自归为一类, 其余归为一类; 而非天敌亚群落聚为4类: 3月22日、4月6日和6月8日各自归为一类, 其余归为一类. 聚类结果反映了群落特征的季节差异, 聚类交替现象则反映了群落结构在较长时间内的复杂性.

关键词 [枣园, 节肢动物, 群落结构, 时间动态, 模糊聚类](#)

分类号

## Arthropod community structure and its fuzzy clustering analysis in jujube orchard

BI Shoudong<sup>1</sup>, LIU Li<sup>2</sup>, GAO Caiqiu<sup>1</sup>, ZOU Yunding<sup>1</sup>, CAO Chuanwang<sup>1</sup>, DING Chengcheng<sup>1</sup>, LI Changgen<sup>1</sup>, MENG Qinglei<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Anhui Agricultural University, Hefei 230036, China; <sup>2</sup>Hefei University of Technology, Hefei 230009, China

### Abstract

Based on the principles of community ecology and by the method of fuzzy clustering, this paper studied the temporal and quantitative dynamics of the arthropod community and sub-community in jujube orchard (Feidong 2003), aimed to utilize natural enemy resources for pest control. There were 52 species of arthropod belonging to 47 families in the orchard. Arachnida and Cecidomyiidae had a higher relative abundance than other families being 0.3465 and 0.2309, respectively. The individuals of the arthropod community were the highest on 8 June and 21 September. The total community and pests-neutral insect sub-community could be clustered into 4 clusters, respectively. For total community, the clusters ( $T=0.92$ ) were those on 22 March, 6 April, 22 November, and on other dates, and for pests-neutral insect sub-community, they ( $T=0.94$ ) were those on 22 March, 6 April, 8 June, and on other dates. The natural enemy sub-community could be clustered into 3 clusters ( $T=0.94$ ), i.e., those on 22 March, on 6 April, and on other dates. The results of cluster analysis partly reflected the seasonal differences of total community and sub-community, while the temporal overlaps of cluster results reflected the complexity of community structure.

**Key words** [Jujube orchard](#) [Arthropod](#) [Community structure](#) [Temporal dynamic](#) [Fuzzy clustering](#)

DOI:

### 扩展功能

#### 本文信息

- ▶ [Supporting info](#)
- ▶ [PDF\(484KB\)](#)
- ▶ [\[HTML全文\]\(0KB\)](#)
- ▶ [参考文献](#)

#### 服务与反馈

- ▶ [把本文推荐给朋友](#)
- ▶ [加入我的书架](#)
- ▶ [加入引用管理器](#)
- ▶ [复制索引](#)
- ▶ [Email Alert](#)
- ▶ [文章反馈](#)
- ▶ [浏览反馈信息](#)

#### 相关信息

- ▶ [本刊中 包含“枣园, 节肢动物, 群落结构, 时间动态, 模糊聚类” 的相关文章](#)
- ▶ [本文作者相关文章](#)
- [毕守东](#) [刘丽](#) [高彩球](#) [邹运鼎](#) [曹传旺](#) [丁程成](#) [李昌根](#) [孟庆雷](#)

