

林学—研究报告

滇柏大痣小蜂 *Megastigmus duclouxiana* Roques & Pan 的潜在分布区预测

刘建宏¹,熊小真²,潘涌智^{1,3},张洁⁴,熊忠平⁴,邓中坚⁴

- 1. 西南林业大学保护学院
- 2. 新余学院
- 3.
- 4. 西南林业大学保护生物学学院, 云南省森林灾害预警与控制重点实验室

摘要:

了解滇柏大痣小蜂在云南省的潜在分布区域, 对于科学评估其危害并采取正确的应对策略具有重要意义。笔者利用该物种的分布点数据和环境数据, 通过GARP模型预测了滇柏大痣小蜂在云南省的潜在分布区域。在选出的10个最优模型中, $216.6 < x_2 < 269.5$, $1.50 \times 10^{-60} < P < 4.95 \times 10^{-49}$, 表明这些模型对该小蜂在云南省的潜在分布区预测有显著的统计学意义。在 $24^\circ \sim 26^\circ$ N一线, 年平均温度 14.5°C , 以昆明为中心的滇中高原面及其南北两侧是滇柏大痣小蜂的高适生区; 中适生区主要分布在滇西南、滇南及滇东南的少部分县(区); 低适生区包括文山、马关、西畴、麻栗坡、富宁5县; 非适生区包括金沙江、伊洛瓦底江、怒江、红河、澜沧江等流域, 海拔约1300 m以下的低热河谷区以及迪庆州和昭通市。除滇北的昭通、迪庆和六大水系的低热河谷区外, 滇柏大痣小蜂在云南省具有大面积的适生范围。

关键词: 滇柏; 滇柏大痣小蜂; GARP; 潜在分布区; 云南

Prediction of Potential Geographical Distribution of Seed Chalcids, *Megastigmus duclouxiana* Roques & Pan

Abstract:

To estimate scientifically the risk of this species and take effective measures, it's necessary to investigate the infected region and potential distribution of the species in Yunnan Province. Ecological niche model technique, genetic algorithm for rule-set prediction (GARP), was used to predict potential distribution of the seed chalcids, *Megastigmus duclouxiana* Roques & Pan in Yunnan province based on associations between known occurrence records and a set of environmental variables. The results of Chi-square test were $216.6 < x_2 < 269.5$ ($1.50 \times 10^{-60} < P < 4.95 \times 10^{-49}$) for 10 best models, indicating that these models had statistical significance for predicting the potential geographical distribution. The suitable areas for *Megastigmus duclouxiana* infestations were over two thirds of total area of Yunnan province. The highly suitable was middle Yunnan plateau and its two sides ranged from 24° N to 26° N, where the annual average temperature was 14.5°C . The moderate suitable included minor counties of southwest Yunnan, south Yunnan and southeast Yunnan. The low suitable was located in Wenshan autonomous prefecture, including Wenshan, Maguan, Xichou, Malipo and Funing county. Low and hot valley, Diqing autonomous prefecture and Zhaotong municipality were predicted as unsuitable, where the climate was cold zone, temperate zone or tropical one. Large area of Yunnan province was suitable for *Megastigmus duclouxiana* infestations except for Zhaotong, Diqing and low and hot valley.

Keywords: *Cupressus duclouxiana*; *Megastigmus duclouxiana* GARP potential distribution Yunnan

收稿日期 2010-11-23 修回日期 2011-02-09 网络版发布日期 2011-05-06

DOI:

基金项目:

云南省重点学科“森林保护学”建设项目

通讯作者: 潘涌智 西南林业大学保护生物学学院, 云南省森林灾害预警与控制重点实验室, 昆明650224

作者简介:

扩展功能

本文信息

- ▶ Supporting info
- ▶ PDF(910KB)
- ▶ [HTML全文]
- ▶ 参考文献[PDF]
- ▶ 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
- ▶ 引用本文
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ 文章反馈
- ▶ 浏览反馈信息

本文关键词相关文章

- ▶ 滇柏; 滇柏大痣小蜂; GARP; 潜在分布区; 云南

本文作者相关文章

- ▶ 刘建宏
- ▶ 熊小真
- ▶ 潘涌智
- ▶ 张洁
- ▶ 熊忠平
- ▶ 邓中坚

PubMed

- ▶ Article by Liu,J.H
- ▶ Article by Xiong,X.Z
- ▶ Article by Pan,Y.Z
- ▶ Article by Zhang,j
- ▶ Article by Xiong,Z.B
- ▶ Article by Deng,Z.J

参考文献:

- [1] 徐志宏, 何俊华. 中国大痣小蜂属食植群记述 (膜翅目: 长尾小蜂科). 昆虫分类学报, 1995, 17(4): 243 - 253.
- [2] 徐志宏, 何俊华. 中国大痣小蜂属食植群种类特征及检索. 森林病虫通讯, 1996, 14(2): 12 - 14.
- [3] Roques A, Skrzypczynska M. Seed-infesting chalcids of the genus *Megastigmus* Dalman (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) native and introduced to Europe: taxonomy, host specificity and distribution. *Journal of Natural History*, 2003, 37: 127 - 238.
- [4] Auger-Rozenberg M A, Kerdelhué C, Magnoux E, et al. Molecular phylogeny of conifer seed chalcids in the genus *Megastigmus* (Hymenoptera: Torymidae) and evolution of host-plant use. *Systematic Entomology*, 2006, 31: 47 - 64.
- [5] Stockwell D R B, Peters D P. The GARP modeling system: Problems and solutions to automated spatial prediction. *International Journal of Geographic Information Science*, 1999, 13: 143 - 158.
- [6] Stockwell D R B, Peterson A T. Effects of sample size on accuracy of species distribution models [J]. *Ecological Modelling*, 2002, 148: 1 - 13.
- [7] Peterson A T. Predicting species' geographic distributions based on ecological niche modeling. *The Condor*, 2001, 103: 599 - 605.
- [8] Anderson R P. Real vs. artefactual absences in species distributions: tests for *Oryzomys albicularis* (Rodentia: Muridae) in Venezuela. *Journal of Biogeography*, 2003, 30: 591 - 605.
- [9] Raxworthy C J, Martinez-Meyer E, Horning N, et al. Predicting distributions of known and unknown reptile species in Madagascar. *Nature*, 2003, 426: 837 - 841.
- [10] De Meyer M., Robertson, M P, Peterson A T, et al. Ecological niches and potential geographical distributions of Mediterranean fruit fly (*Ceratitis capitata*) and Natal fruit fly (*Ceratitis rosa*). *Journal of Biogeography*, 2008, 35: 270 - 281.
- [11] De Meyer M, Robertson M P, Mansell M W, et al. Ecological niche and potential geographic distribution of the invasive fruit fly *Bactrocera invadens* (Diptera: Tephritidae). *Bulletin of Entomological Research*, 2010, 100: 35 - 48.
- [12] Wang X Y, Huang X L, Jiang L Y, et al. Predicting potential distribution of chestnut phylloxerid (Hemiptera: Phylloxeridae) based on GARP and Maxent ecological niche models. *Journal of Applied Entomology*, 2010, 134: 45 - 54.
- [13] Wiley E O, McNyset K M, Peterson A T, et al. Niche modeling and geographic range predictions in the marine environment using a machine - learning algorithm. *Oceanography*, 2003, 16: 120 - 127.
- [14] Kluza D A, McNyset K M. Ecological niche modeling of aquatic invasion species. *Aquatic Invaders*, 2005, 16: 1 - 7.
- [15] McNyset K M. Use of ecological niche modelling to predict distributions of freshwater fish species in Kansas. *Ecological Freshwater Fish*, 2005, 14: 243 - 255.
- [16] Hijmans R J, Cameron S E, Parra J L, et al. Very high resolution interpolated climate surfaces for global land areas. *International Journal of Climatology*, 2005, 25: 1965 - 1978.
- [17] Peterson A T, Papes M, Eaton M. Transferability and model evaluation in ecological niche modeling: a comparison of GARP and Maxent. *Ecography*, 2007, 30: 550 - 560.
- [18] Anderson R P, Lew D, Peterson A T. Evaluating predictive models of species' distributions: criteria for selecting optimal models. *Ecological Modelling*, 2003, 162: 211 - 232.
- [19] Guisan A, Zimmermann N E. Predictive habitat distribution models in ecology. *Ecological Modelling*, 2000, 135: 147 - 186.
- [20] Broennimann O, Treier U A, Müller-Schärer H, et al. Evidence of climatic niche shift during biological invasion. *Ecological Letters*, 2007, 10: 701 - 709.
- [21] Giovanelli J G R, Haddad C F B, Alexandrino J. Predicting the potential distribution of the alien invasive American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) in Brazil. *Biological Invasions*, 2008, 10: 585 - 590.

本刊中的类似文章