

# 非致命性捕食风险对鸟类的影响

蒋一婷 丁长青\*

北京林业大学自然保护区学院 北京 100083

**摘要:** 非致命性捕食风险是捕食者对猎物产生的间接的、非致命性的捕食压力,对维持捕食者-猎物种群数量的相对稳定具有重要意义。鸟类拥有较复杂的反捕食对策,是研究非致命性捕食风险的理想对象。本文综述了非致命性捕食风险对鸟类影响的研究进展。研究者通过多种方法模拟非致命性捕食风险,发现不同鸟类的耐受性不仅会影响个体适合度,也会影响其种群数量动态。鸟类对非致命性捕食压力的行为响应受诸多因素影响,包括鸟类自身状态,栖树高度,集群大小等。研究鸟类对非致命性捕食风险的响应,对完善捕食风险权衡理论,建立种群数量预测模型,以及探讨人类与鸟类共存机制具有重要意义,同时可为生态旅游中提出合理的接近距离、制定有效的保护管理措施提供科学指导。

**关键词:** 非致命性影响; 捕食风险; 鸟类; 耐受性

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## Non-lethal Effects of Predation Risk in Birds

JIANG Yi-Ting DING Chang-Qing\*

*College of Nature Conservation, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China*

**Abstract:** Non-lethal effect has become an important part of predation risk, which shows increasing influence over density-mediated interaction. With complex anti-prey strategy and behavior, birds provide good examples for non-lethal effects study. This review summarized progress in non-lethal effects studies on birds. Previous work showed that non-lethal effects tolerance could affect individual fitness and population regulation and dynamics. Moreover, birds' evaluation on non-lethal stimulation is influenced by many factors, eg. individual condition, perching height and group size. Knowledge and understanding of non-lethal effect on birds may play a key role in predation risk trade-off theory, population modelling, and coexistence of human being and birds.

**Key words:** Non-lethal effects; Predation risk; Bird; Tolerance

环境中的捕食者会影响猎物的种群密度和栖息地选择 (Abrams 1984)。其中猎杀是对猎物的致命性影响 (lethal effect), 直接降低猎物的种群数量; 捕食风险可导致其生理状态、行为方式、种群数量和栖息地的改变 (Agrawal 2001), 这种捕食者对猎物产生的间接的、非致命性的捕食风险, 简称非致命性影响 (non-lethal effect) (Lima 1998, Cresswell 2008)。

Sih (1987, 1997) 的研究结果表明, 非致命性捕食风险对维持捕食者与猎物数量的稳定具有重要意义。Preisser 等 (2005) 对已经发表

的相关论文的分析表明, 捕食者对猎物产生的非致命性影响占捕食风险的 51%, 并随着食物链中营养级的增加而增加, 在三级食物链中最多可达 85%。被捕食者会对非致命性影响产生行为响应 (Lima 1998), 非致命性影响所导致的猎物的恐惧心理会影响其行为和生理状

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\* 通讯作者, E-mail: cqding@bjfu.edu.cn;

第一作者介绍 蒋一婷, 女, 硕士研究生; 研究方向: 自然保护区管理; E-mail: jytatschool@126.com。

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态,进而影响其生存和繁殖(Martin 2011)。此外,非致命性影响还会减少食物链上的能量传递,限制食物链长度(Trussell et al. 2006)。而以往的研究忽视或低估了非致命性影响的重要性(Werner et al. 2006)。本文综述了非致命性捕食风险对鸟类影响的研究进展。

## 1 非致命性影响

**1.1 非致命性影响的定义** Lima (1998)和Cresswell (2008)将捕食者直接捕食造成的猎物数量变化称为致命性捕食风险,或致命性影响,除此以外,捕食者对猎物的其他所有影响统称为非致命性影响。非致命性影响也被称为“特征调节影响”(trait-mediated effects)(Luttbeg et al. 2005),即非致命性捕食风险对猎物适合度的影响。动物会选择食物条件最好的栖息地觅食(Pyke 1984),但在自然条件下,动物在觅食的同时会面临捕食压力,从而会倾向于捕食风险较低的觅食地,避开食物丰富但捕食风险较高的区域。另外,捕食者还会对猎物的竞争者产生间接影响:猎物密度的降低,会减小栖息地内同一营养级的种间或种内竞争,并且通过食物链影响其他营养级生物之间的相互作用,从而改变当地的生态结构,各物种间的相互作用使区域内种群保持动态平衡(Holt 1977)。

**1.2 非致命性影响的风险权衡理论** 非致命性影响不受限于捕食者的捕食能力,而是对猎物有长期的持续性影响。Trussell等(2004)研究发现,即使区域内仅存在一个捕食者,只能猎杀一小部分猎物,猎物的种群数量也会受到捕食压力的影响;Ydenberg等(2002)的研究表明,少量游隼(*Falco peregrinus*)个体就能够导致种群数量庞大的西滨鹬(*Calidris mauri*)离开它们原有的觅食地。传统的捕食风险模型仅仅反映了捕食者猎杀猎物的情况,而非致命性影响理论的发展对捕食风险模型进行了改进(Abrams 1993, 1994)。虽然数量一定的捕食者导致的猎物死亡率会随着猎物种群密度的增高而降低,但是非致命性影响却有可能继续随

着猎物数量的增加而增加(Ydenberg et al. 2004),因此捕食风险的影响不能仅靠捕食者密度、死亡率以及单只猎物捕食风险来衡量。由此,研究者提出了包含非致命性影响的风险权衡理论(trade-off theory)(Campbell et al. 1994)。

风险权衡理论是权衡反捕食行为投入和繁殖输出之间资源分配的模型(Abrams 1984, McNamara 1987, Abrams 1993)。在捕食压力下,被捕食者需要对自身的生存和后代的存活进行权衡。在觅食状态下,动物发现潜在捕食者后进入警戒状态,警戒的投入会降低被捕食者的觅食效率(Krebs 1978)。当警戒投入的能量大于觅食所获得的能量时,被捕食者就会逃离或惊飞(Ghalambor et al. 2001)。非致命性影响完善了研究者对捕食风险水平的评估,是风险权衡理论的重要组成部分。

## 2 鸟类对非致命性影响的响应

### 2.1 鸟类是研究非致命性影响的理想对象

鸟类具有飞行能力,体型相对较大,认知能力得到了不同程度的进化,其孵卵、育雏、集群等行为,以及躲避、警戒、防御等各种反捕食对策都较复杂(Caro 2005, Cresswell 2008)。同时,非致命性捕食风险对鸟类的影响也容易被观察记录。非致命性捕食风险对鸟类的影响可以通过集群大小(Beauchamp 2004, Cresswell et al. 2011),巢址选择和孵卵行为(Martin et al. 2009),以及窝卵数、孵化成功率、育雏频率和出飞率(Creel et al. 2008, Martin 2011)等进行测定。因此鸟类成为研究动物非致命性捕食风险的理想类群(Cresswell 2008)。

**2.2 模拟鸟类非致命性捕食风险的方法** 虽然部分研究者认为动物的反捕食行为是针对特定天敌长期进化形成的,利用人类接近或人工模拟飞行器接近动物的方法不会引发动物的反捕食行为(Walther 1969, Ghalambor et al. 2000),但是更多的研究发现,动物反捕食行为的进化基础是强烈声音刺激或者迅速接近行为,并不是特定捕食者物种本身(Dill 1974a,

b)。在面对捕食风险时,被捕食者会根据潜在的捕食风险调整自身的行为,减少在反捕食行为上的能量消耗。这种进化促使动物对声音刺激或者快速接近行为都会产生反捕食行为响应(Frid et al. 2002)。

在鸟类研究中,人类接近仍然是最常用的模拟非致命性影响的方法,比如利用人类接近方法研究鸟类警戒距离(alert distance)和集群大小之间的关系(Møller 2008b),以及利用惊飞距离(flight initiation distance)为城市鸟类的保护提供参考依据(Møller 2012)。有研究者认为,在模拟非致命性影响时,人类接近的起始距离会影响到鸟类的行为响应,因为通常接近的起始距离就小于研究对象的警戒距离(Blumstein 2003)。但起始距离和惊飞距离并非必然相关(Cooper 2005),它们之间的相关性可能是人为误差造成的(Cooper 2008),可以通过降低接近速度加以修正(Cooper et al. 2009)。尽管人类接近能够模拟自然条件下天敌引发的非致命性影响,但即使在自然条件下动物对不同类型天敌的行为响应也不尽相同,地面和空中捕食者会引发猎物不同的警戒鸣叫(Evans et al. 1993),而鸟类对螃蟹的捕食可能还没有进化出相应的反捕食行为(Yang et al. 2014)。因此,有研究利用声音回放、天敌模型来模拟不同类型的非致命性影响,例如在歌带鸫(*Melospiza melodia*)巢附近放置天敌模型和声音回放,导致其窝卵数和雏鸟成活率均显著降低(Martin 2011, Zanette et al. 2011)。

**2.3 鸟类对非致命性影响的耐受性** 鸟类承受捕食风险的能力即“耐受性”(tolerance)是指其在一定捕食风险下做出响应行为的时间,或者是鸟类能够承受的最大捕食风险的程度(Bejder et al. 2009)。非致命性影响是捕食风险影响的主要部分,利用非致命性影响研究鸟类耐受性对了解其种群动态和进化都有重要意义(Réale et al. 2007)。

**2.3.1 个体的耐受性** 研究者认为鸟类对非致命性捕食风险的耐受性是其个性行为(personality trait 或 behavioral syndrome)的一部

分(Carrete et al. 2010)。个性行为指的是在一个种群或种群之间,个体表现出来的行为差异化,可能和种群整体表现出的统计规律有差别或相关,具有个体独特性(Smith et al. 2008)和可重复性(Réale et al. 2007)。对高山雨燕(*Apus melba*)的研究发现,成鸟对捕食风险的耐受性具有可遗传性(Bize et al. 2012),其形成并不依赖于群体活动逐步形成(Dall et al. 2004)。同时,捕食风险会影响个体适合度(Smith et al. 2008),在不同捕食压力下,不同耐受性的个体适合度不同;个体耐受性具有遗传多样性并符合自然选择理论(Réale et al. 2003)。大山雀(*Parus major*)的耐受性遗传力(heritability)在亲子间为0.22~0.41,在同胞间达到0.37~0.40(Dingemanse et al. 2002);不论是野生种群还是人工饲养种群,不同个体表现出的耐受性不同,巢内个体间差异小于巢间个体间的差异,耐受性遗传力达到 $0.19 \pm 0.03$ (van Oers et al. 2004)。

**2.3.2 种群的耐受性** 耐受性存在种内和种间差异。种内耐受性差异表现为个体判断捕食风险的能力不同,其中耐受性强的个体可以承受较大的非致命性捕食风险,而耐受性弱的个体则会对微小的刺激做出行为响应。不同鸟类种群的耐受性差异能够影响该物种的栖息地选择(Martin et al. 2008)。通过对133种鸟类的捕食风险耐受性研究发现,耐受性的种内差异与扩散距离和栖息地异质性呈正相关(Møller et al. 2012)。穴鸫(*Athene cunicularia*)惊飞距离与巢址选择的一般线性混合模型(generalized linear mixed models)证实耐受性影响亲鸟的巢址选择(Carrete et al. 2010)。对62种鸚鵡的研究发现,栖息地类型复杂的鸚鵡,探索能力较强(explorative)(Metzke-Hofmann et al. 2002),而探索能力是耐受性的一种表现形式(Smith et al. 2008, Luttbeg et al. 2010, Møller et al. 2012)。

有关鸟类适应城市化的研究发现,扩散能力和捕食风险耐受性强的物种能够更好地利用受人类活动影响的区域;高捕食风险耐受性是

衡量鸟类成功适应城市化进程的重要调节机制 (Wingfield et al. 1999, Blumstein 2006)。对 39 种城市和郊区近缘种鸟类的比较研究发现, 城市鸟类的捕食风险耐受性更高 (Møller 2009b), 耐受性种内差异大的物种更能适应城市化进程 (Møller 2010)。

同一物种、不同区域的鸟类种群的捕食风险耐受性也存在差异 (Cooke 1980, Bize et al. 2012)。研究表明, 同一物种的城市种群耐受性高于郊区种群, 但种内差异显著低于郊区种群; 随着种群本身对城市化环境的适应, 鸟类耐受性会发生二次进化, 种内风险耐受性差异将逐渐变大 (Møller 2010)。只有耐受性强的动物能够适应城市环境中的人类干扰, 而对这种环境的适应又会进一步增强其耐受性。当潜在捕食者接近时, 体型小的物种会比体型大的物种表现出更强的耐受性 (Blumstein et al. 2005)。城市环境中捕食者的耐受性远远低于其猎物, 其受到的人类影响也更为显著, 因此, 对于在城市生存的鸟类而言, 作为干扰源的城市环境增加了这些物种的适应性 (Møller 2012)。

**2.4 鸟类耐受性的影响因素** 血液寄生虫 (Møller 2008a)、基础代谢率 (Møller 2009a) 和脑容量 (Carrete et al. 2011) 都会影响鸟类对非致命性捕食风险的耐受性。研究鸟类在什么样的情况下认为自己更安全或更危险, 即鸟类耐受性的影响因素, 对鸟类保护具有重要意义。

研究认为栖息树木的高度可以提高鸟类的安全感, 离人类居住区越近的鸟类的巢位越高 (Knight et al. 1985, Datta et al. 1993); Blumstein 等 (2004) 对 34 种鸟类栖息高度和耐受性的研究表明, 18 种鸟的惊飞距离随着栖息高度增加而减小, 10 种鸟的惊飞距离没有变化, 6 种鸟类的惊飞距离显著增大, 即栖息高度与耐受性的关系具有种间的差异性, 有些物种认为“越高越安全”, 而有些则不然。

另一种影响鸟类耐受性的因素是群体大小。稀释效应 (dilution effect) 理论认为, 猎物种群密度高的群体中, 单一个体的被捕食几率

低 (Hamilton 1971, Roberts 1996, Sridhar et al. 2009), 因此集群时的耐受性更强 (Burger et al. 1991, Sirot 2006)。集群时的信息共享也导致鸟类耐受性随集群的增大而增强 (Sirot 2006)。但有研究表明, 多种鸟类混群集群和单一鸟类集群对鸟类耐受性影响不同, 并没有显著的随集群增大而增强 (Mori et al. 2001), 混群时不同鸟类角色不同 (Sridhar et al. 2009), 主动集群和被动集群物种的耐受性受到的影响也有差异。

研究还发现, 视觉的敏锐程度能够影响鸟类对非致命性捕食风险的耐受性, 眼睛越大的鸟类探测能力越强 (Fernández-Juricic et al. 2001, Kiltie 2000), 可以更早地发现捕食者。但进一步的研究认为, 鸟类眼睛大小与耐受性的关系还需要考虑进化因素 (Blumstein et al. 2004)。对噪鹛 (*Bostrychia hagedash*) 的研究发现, 接近者的凝视方向、前进方向和接近速度都是噪鹛评估非致命性风险的因素 (Bateman et al. 2011), 表明鸟类能够根据刺激发出者的细微变化做出行为响应。

### 3 鸟类非致命性影响研究的应用

非致命性捕食风险研究更好地解释了捕食风险权衡理论中捕食者对生态系统中多个物种的影响机制: 恐慌导致被捕食者适合度降低, 提高了同一区域内同营养级其他物种的适合度, 进而影响了食物链上的多个物种 (Luttbeg et al. 2005)。同时非致命性影响研究能够在无法测定捕食者对猎物直接影响的情况下, 衡量捕食风险对物种适合度的影响 (Houston et al. 1993, Réale et al. 2007, Cresswell 2008), 例如通过捕食者的被发现频率 (Martin 2011)、冬季个体体重 (Lima 1986)、食物量 (Cresswell et al. 2008, Yang et al. 2014)、捕食者和猎物的行为 (Watson et al. 2007) 等衡量捕食者对猎物的非致命性影响。

**3.1 预测种群数量变化** 监测非致命性捕食风险对鸟类的影响, 有助于了解其种群动态 (Cresswell 2008)。包含非致命性捕食风险的

种群预测模型具有更广泛的应用价值(Luttberg et al. 2005)。通常使用的种群预测模型往往只考虑致命性捕食风险的影响,利用种群死亡率(per-capita mortality rate)评估捕食者对猎物的影响。然而,种群死亡率不能体现猎物反捕食行为的能量消耗。虽然数量一定的捕食者导致的猎物死亡率会随着猎物种群密度的增高而降低,但是非致命性影响却有可能继续随着猎物数量的增加而增加(Ydenberg et al. 2004),因此捕食风险的影响不能仅靠捕食者密度、死亡率以及单只猎物捕食风险来衡量。研究表明,直接捕食并不是猎物种群数量受捕食者影响而降低的最主要原因,猎物感知到的被捕食压力对其种群影响更为重要(Stankowich et al. 2005)。目标猎物通常是捕食者认为容易捕获的个体,猎物种群感知到的捕食风险与目标猎物以外个体的实际捕食风险存在差异。红脚鹬(*Tringa totanus*)的同一觅食种群感知到相似的捕食风险,而雀鹰(*Accipiter nisus*)实际倾向于捕食距离近、集群密度低的红脚鹬个体(Quinn et al. 2004, 2006)。捕食者的捕猎行为造成的非致命性捕食风险将导致被捕食者的整个觅食群消耗资源和能量,影响其种群适合度(Hamilton 1971)。因此包含非致命性捕食风险的种群预测模型可更好地模拟动物复杂的生活史和反捕食行为能量消耗(Schmitz et al. 2004, Bolnick et al. 2005)。

**3.2 城市鸟类保护** 随着城市化程度的不断增加,人类活动对鸟类的影响日益增大,尽可能减小人类活动对鸟类的影响显得越来越重要。Blumstein等(2005)对150种鸟类的研究结果证实,体型大的物种惊飞距离更长,对非致命性影响更为敏感。对于相同捕食风险,体型大的鸟表现得更为机警(Fernández-Juricic et al. 2003),警戒距离更长(Fernández-Juricic et al. 2001)。体型大物种的耐受性会影响或决定整个地区大部分物种对人类接近的耐受范围,体型是预测多种鸟类对人类影响的耐受性指标之一,自然保护区可以依据保护物种的体型大小制定保护区内人类接近距离或范围。研

究鸟类对非致命性捕食风险耐受性的影响因素,有助于保护工作者了解什么样的人类活动强度会引起鸟类的反捕食行为,进而制定相应的管理措施,减小人类活动对鸟类的影响(Gutzwiller et al. 1998)。对西美鸥(*Larus occidentalis*)的研究发现,游客活动最频繁区域的西美鸥的耐受性明显高于其他区域,证明人类活动能够使鸟类产生印记效应(behavioral footprint)(Webb et al. 2005),因此旅游开发和商业活动应循序渐进地开展,延缓动物对人类活动的适应期,降低人类活动对动物的影响。

## 4 展望

国内已有研究者探讨鸟类受非致命性影响后的行为变化,如利用人类接近模拟探究人类干扰(Ge et al. 2011, Xu et al. 2013)、城市化(王彦平等 2004)对鸟类的影响。在我国,利用人为模拟非致命性影响,研究鸟类行为差异的生态学意义起步较晚,且研究多局限在单一鸟种(杨月伟等 2005, 周学红等 2009)和行为观察(张佰莲等 2009),关于大尺度、多学科交叉的研究(Møller et al. 2013)有待开展。

了解捕食者对猎物的非致命性影响,对自然保护区的设计与管理以及易地保护具有重要意义。同时,研究不同个体对非致命性影响的耐受性也可为易地保护个体的选择提供依据。另外,如果进一步了解非致命性捕食压力对不同物种的影响,以及不同耐受性对物种被捕食概率的影响,可以推测出物种生存率,为物种保护提供指导。

近年来,生态旅游日益兴起,自然保护区旅游开发和野生动物保护之间的平衡是很多保护区面临的重要问题。禁止旅游者进入保护区虽然是最有效的保护手段,但难以实施。而放宽对游客的限制必将会对保护区内的野生动物造成影响。因此适度开发以及如何把握开发尺度是自然保护区面临的难题。研究动物对非致命性捕食压力的耐受性及其影响因素,能够在游客接近程度、开放时间、物种差异等方面为保

保护区管理条例的制定提供帮助 (Weston et al. 2012), 从而做到生态旅游资源的科学开发和可持续利用。此外, 将非致命性捕食风险研究应用于保护生物学, 将有助于制定科学的保护管理规划, 减少资金浪费, 提高珍稀濒危动物的保护效果。

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