



外来入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性危害的研究进展

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摘要 外来物种入侵是造成全球生物多样性下降的重要因素之一。入侵脊椎动物作为食物链的上游类群, 对生物多样性的危害尤为显著, 但长期以来国内缺少对脊椎动物入侵危害的系统阐述。本文从直接影响(捕食危害、种间竞争和繁殖干扰、种间杂交和基因污染等)和间接影响(疾病传播、栖息地环境改变等)两个方面, 分别在种群、群落、生态系统和生物地理格局等不同水平上, 阐述外来入侵鱼类、两栖爬行类、鸟类和兽类等脊椎动物类群对生物多样性的影响机制, 并以典型生物多样性脆弱区(岛屿生态系统和自然保护地)以及“一带一路”倡议沿线为例, 探讨外来脊椎动物入侵对生物多样性保护的挑战; 最后, 概述我国入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性危害的研究现状, 并结合生态安全的国家需求以及国际科学前沿, 展望我国外来脊椎动物入侵对生物多样性危害及管控对策的未来发展方向。

关键词 生物入侵, 脊椎动物, 生态危害, 生物多样性保护, 自然保护地, 全球变化

外来物种入侵是当今全球化时代导致生物多样性下降的重要因素之一^[1~6]。作为能量金字塔和食物网的上游类群, 鱼类、两栖爬行类、鸟类和兽类等外来脊椎动物对生物多样性的危害尤为显著^[7,8]。据生物多样性和生态系统服务政府间政策平台(Intergovernmental

Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, IPBES)的评估报告: 入侵脊椎动物造成的当地物种的绝灭比例要显著高于其他类群^[9]。研究表明, 全球1372种受威胁脊椎动物与超过200种入侵物种相关, 其中大部分是入侵脊椎动物^[10]; 全球30种捕食性

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入侵兽类已导致738种脊椎动物的濒危和灭绝^[11]; 美洲牛蛙(*Lithobates catesbeianus* = *Rana catesbeiana*, 以下简称牛蛙)等28种全球性两栖动物入侵种通过传播壶菌病^[12~14], 已导致全球超过500种两栖动物种群数量的下降, 其中90种已经绝灭^[15], 这也是第六次生物大灭绝的标志性灾难事件之一^[16]。2021年在我国昆明召开的国际《生物多样性公约》第十五次缔约方大会第一次会议上, 与会专家一致认为, 应加强防控外来物种入侵, 实现逆转生物多样性丧失的目标。

入侵脊椎动物的数量在全球各入侵生物类群中也占有较大的比例。世界自然保护联盟(International Union for Conservation of Nature, IUCN)评估的全球最具危害的100种外来入侵物种中30%是入侵脊椎动物(包括鱼类8种、两栖类3种、爬行类2种、鸟类3种、兽类14种)^[17,18]。最新研究显示, 全球范围内陆地和淡水生态系统的入侵脊椎动物已经达到1487种, 其中包括淡水鱼类555种^[19]、两栖类83种^[20~22]、爬行类201种^[20~22]、鸟类418种^[23]和兽类230种^[24]。在贸易全球化、气候变化和人类活动日益加剧的背景下, 入侵脊椎动物数量还远远没有达到饱和^[25], 并将在2050年前持续激增, 对生物多样性会造成进一步威胁^[26]。如何有效降低入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性的影响? 需要重点防控哪些入侵脊椎动物? 我国外来脊椎动物的入侵现状和生态危害如何? 回答这些问题首先需要客观、系统地认识外来脊椎动物的入侵现状和对生物多样性的危害机制。为此, 基于Web of Science数据库(<https://www.webofscience.com/>)(检索关键词见网络版附录1), 对全球外来脊椎动物(海洋物种除外)入侵与生物多样性相关文献进行了检索, 核对并去重后共计14421篇论文。从国家和地区论文成果发表上来看, 美国在外来脊椎动物入侵领域的论文发表数量最多(4287篇), 其次为澳大利亚(1612篇)和新西兰(1004篇); 我国学者发表论文616篇, 位居全球第七(图1)。从领域来看, 环境与生态学(Environmental Sciences and Ecology)、动物学(Zoology)和生物多样性保护(Biodiversity Conservation)的论文发表数量最多(图1)。此外, 通过中国知网(<https://www.cnki.net/>)检索到的外来脊椎动物入侵与生物多样性保护相关研究论文549篇(关键词见网络版附录1, 限定生物学、生态学和环境科学领域)。

本文通过梳理上述中英文文献, 并结合代表性外来脊椎动物的典型入侵案例, 从种群-群落-生态系统-

生物地理格局等不同水平阐述外来脊椎动物入侵对生物多样性的危害(图2)^[29]; 同时以典型生物多样性脆弱区(岛屿生态系统和自然保护区)以及国家重大发展战略区(“一带一路”沿线)为例, 探讨入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性保护的挑战; 最后, 概述我国在入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性危害领域的研究现状, 并展望我国在相关研究领域的未来发展方向。

1 入侵脊椎动物导致本地物种的种群下降或局部灭绝

“入侵物种能否导致本地物种的种群下降甚至灭绝”曾引发生态学家和保护生物学家的广泛争论^[27,28]。以脊椎动物为例, 越来越多的证据表明, 本地物种的种群下降或灭绝与入侵脊椎动物存在很大关联, 主要危害机制包括通过捕食、竞争、杂交等直接种间互作过程, 以及通过传播疾病和栖息地干扰等间接互作方式两个方面。

1.1 直接影响

(1) 捕食危害。捕食是入侵脊椎动物的一类最直接危害^[10,30~33]。由于入侵捕食者和当地被捕食者之间通常缺乏共同进化的历史和早期适应机制, 入侵种的捕食行为往往更加高效^[34]。同时, 很多外来物种如鸟类还可以根据入侵区的食物获取难度, 通过创新性的捕食方式或更宽泛的食物选择而快速适应当地环境进而入侵成功^[35]。因此, 很多成功入侵的外来脊椎动物往往是食谱广泛的杂食性捕食者^[36]。但一些专食性(肉食性或草食性)外来捕食者的入侵, 也会造成入侵区当地特定类群的快速下降^[37], 它们对生物多样性的危害同样不容忽视。

水生生态系统是全球受外来种入侵影响最严重的生态系统之一, 外来入侵鱼类是其中的典型代表^[38,39]。捕食性外来鱼类入侵造成本土物种丰富度下降的经典案例当属尼罗尖吻鲈(*Lates niloticus*)。尼罗尖吻鲈在成功入侵非洲维多利亚湖后, 通过捕食作用已经导致150多种土著鱼类的灭绝^[40,41]。此外, 河鲈(*Perca fluviatilis*)在入侵中国新疆博斯腾湖后, 通过捕食作用已经导致新疆大头鱼(*Aspiorhynchus laticeps*)的绝迹^[42,43]。外来鰕虎鱼(*Ctenogobius* spp.)能够捕食土著鱼的鱼卵, 其在我国云南洱海的入侵是导致洱海特有鲤科鱼类(Cy-

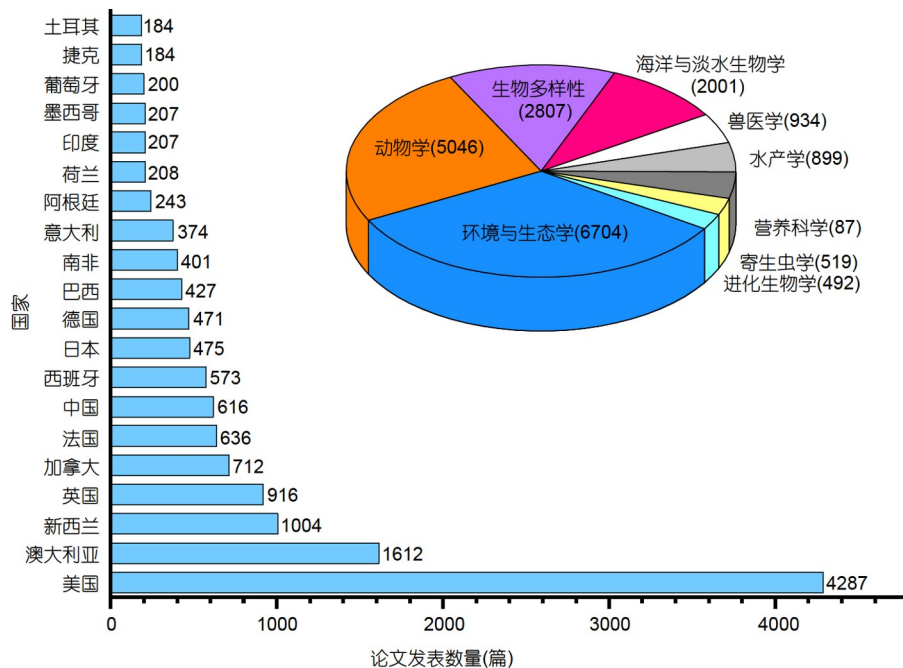


图 1 基于Web of Science数据库统计不同国家(前20名)在外来入侵脊椎动物主要研究领域内的论文发表数量

Figure 1 Number of published articles (from top 20 countries) in the Web of Science database focusing on invasive alien vertebrates

prinidae)和裂腹鱼类(Schizothoracinae)濒危的主要原因之一^[44]。

两栖爬行类也是外来入侵脊椎动物的典型代表。由于同人类关系密切,两栖爬行类可以通过全球野生动物贸易、人工养殖和人为释放等多种方式引种和入侵成功,并造成大量本地物种的种群下降甚至灭绝^[20,45,46]。牛蛙是最具代表性的全球性入侵两栖类,已成功入侵50多个国家和地区^[21,22,47,48]。作为典型的杂食性机会主义捕食者,牛蛙可以捕食任意体型小于其口宽的无脊椎动物、鱼类、两栖爬行类、鸟类和兽类^[20,49]。通过在我国四川、云南等地连续7年的野外调查,研究人员发现牛蛙可以捕食超过10纲30多种我国土著动物,而且在控制了不同食物的环境可获得性后,发现牛蛙对我国特有两栖动物——滇侧褶蛙(*Babina pleuraden*)无论是捕食个体数还是捕食生物量都具有较高的偏好性^[49]。通过在我国舟山群岛8个岛屿137个水体的10年野外工作,研究人员证实了牛蛙确实可以导致泽陆蛙(*Fejervarya multistriata*)、黑斑侧褶蛙(*Pelophylax nigromaculatus*)等多种当地无尾两栖类的种群下降^[50,51],而且牛蛙的捕食危害还受到与其同域入侵的克氏原螯虾(*Procambarus clarkii*)的种群密度调

节,最终对当地蛙类形成复杂的非线性拮抗危害^[51]。原产于东南亚的缅甸蟒蛇(*Python molurus bivittatus*) 在20世纪90年代入侵美国佛罗里达后^[52],通过捕食作用造成大沼泽地国家公园(Everglades National Park)内的浣熊(*Procyon lotor*)、北美负鼠(*Didelphis virginiana*)和山猫(*Lynx rufus*)等哺乳动物种群的严重下降(约87.5%~99.3%),部分类群如灰狐(*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*)和赤狐(*Vulpes vulpes*)等已接近绝迹^[8]。与之类似,原产于东南亚和大洋洲的棕树蛇(*Boiga irregularis*)在入侵关岛30年内导致十余种本土鸟类的灭绝和本土爬行动物和哺乳动物种群的严重下降^[53]。西班牙巴利阿里群岛上马蹄蛇(*Hemorrhois hippocrepis*)的入侵也同样导致依比兹壁蜥(*Podarcis pityusensis*)种群数量的严重下降^[54]。

外来入侵兽类对本土生物多样性的危害更为显著。研究表明,全球30种捕食性兽类入侵种与738种脊椎动物的濒危和灭绝有关^[11]。自18世纪起,欧洲人在踏足大洋洲的同时也带去了包括家猫(*Felis catus*)、家狗(*Canis lupus*)、黑家鼠(*Rattus rattus*)、褐家鼠(*R. norvegicus*)、赤狐、北美负鼠和鼬科兽类(*Mustelidae*)等捕食性外来物种,这些物种在随后的数百年中造成澳

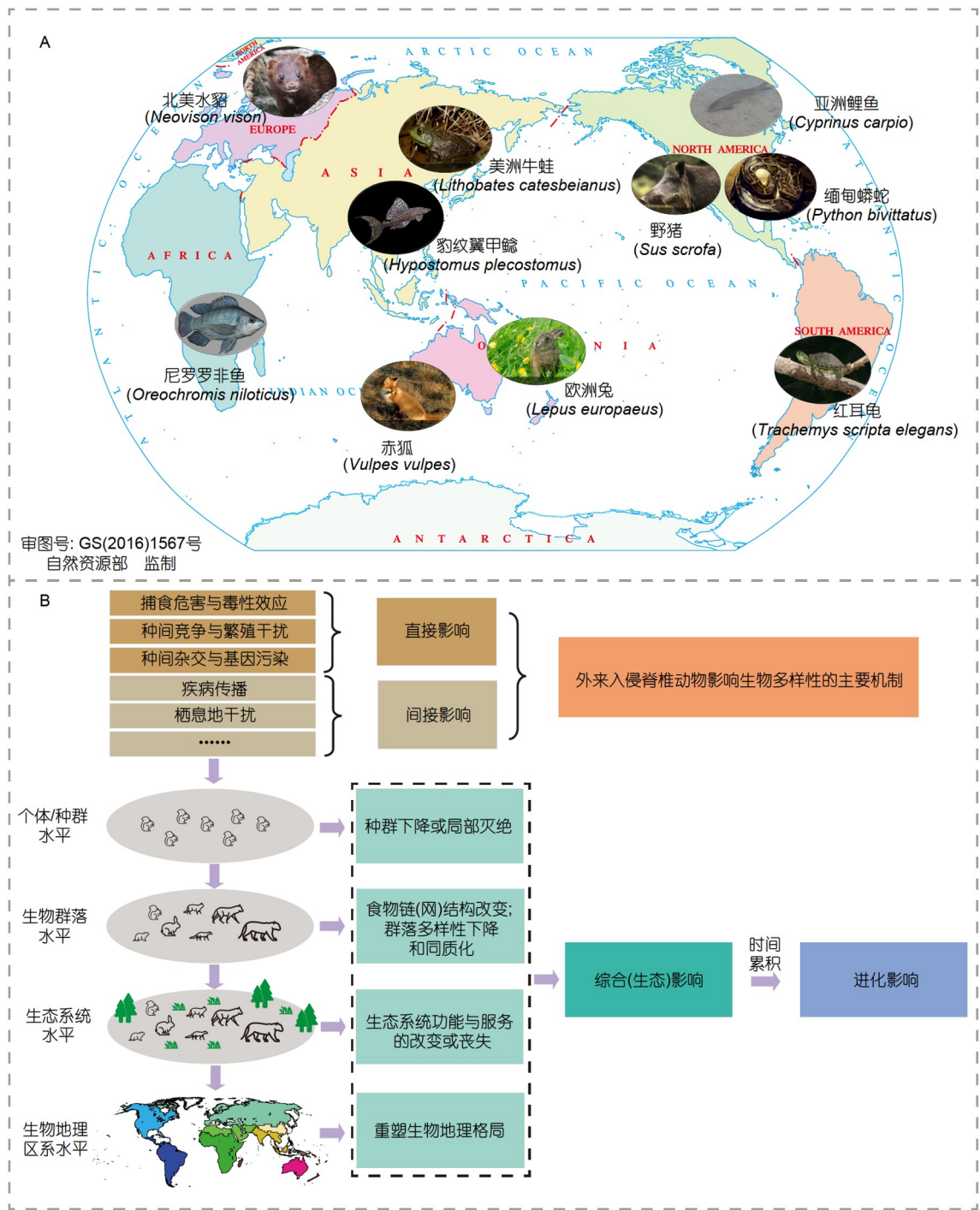


图 2 全球部分代表性外来入侵脊椎动物(A)和外来入侵脊椎动物对生物多样性影响的逻辑框架(B). A: 背景分界线为动物地理区系^[29]; B: 上半部分为外来入侵脊椎动物影响生物多样性的主要过程, 下半部分为外来入侵脊椎动物对本土生物在不同研究尺度下的生态和进化影响

Figure 2 Part of worldwide typical invasive alien vertebrates (A) and a framework of invasive alien vertebrate impacts on biodiversity (B). The background of (A) represents global zoogeographic regions^[29]. The top part of (B) illustrates the major processes of invasive alien vertebrates affecting the native species population; the bottom part of (B) indicates the ecological and evolutionary responses of native biodiversity to invasive alien vertebrates at different research scales

大利亚和新西兰大量特有鸟类和哺乳动物种群的严重下降甚至灭绝^[55-57]。值得一提的是, 这些捕食性入侵兽类即使处于很低的种群密度也能对本地哺乳动物的种群动态产生较大影响^[58]。与之类似的捕食性兽类入侵案例也同样发生在欧亚大陆。北美水貂(*Neovison vison*)于19世纪因毛皮产业而被引入欧洲, 并通过养殖逃逸和人工释放等形式扩散至自然生态系统并成功入侵超过28个欧洲国家^[7,59,60]。研究表明, 北美水貂通过捕食作用不但能够造成无尾目两栖类(*Anura*)和水田鼠(*Arvicola terrestris*)等区域特有陆生脊椎动物的种群下降^[61,62], 还严重降低黑水鸡(*Gallinula chloropus*)、白骨顶(*Fulica atra*)和小鸕鶿(*Tachybaptus ruficollis*)等水鸟的种群数量^[63]。北极狐(*V. lagopus*)在入侵阿留申群岛后也导致当地海鸟数量大量下降^[64]。针对家狗的攻击和捕食行为的研究表明, 家狗能够威胁印度80余种野生动物, 其中包括31种IUCN红色名录中的受威胁物种^[65]。印度小猫鼬(*Herpestes javanicus*)在入侵日本后也对当地的野生动物造成了巨大威胁, 尽管当地政府通过清除工作使印度小猫鼬的种群密度始终处于一个较低水平, 但依然导致冲绳和奄美大岛(*Okinawa and Amami-Oshima Islands*)的野生动物尤其是琉球兔(*Pentalagus furnessi*)种群的快速下降^[66]。

除了直接捕食作用, 有些入侵种还可以通过毒性效应对当地天敌产生危害。例如, 原产于中南美洲的甘蔗蟾蜍(*Rhinella marina*)于1935年被引入澳大利亚用于生物防治, 很快适应并占据当地各种生态系统。由于甘蔗蟾蜍本身携带防御毒素, 当地蛇类、鳄类、淡水龟鳖类和鸟类由于捕食甘蔗蟾蜍而中毒, 从而导致本土捕食者种群的快速下降^[20]。与之类似, 黑眶蟾蜍(*Duttaphrynus melanostictus*)近些年入侵到全球生物多样性保护热点地区之一——马达加斯加群岛后, 通过毒性效应已对本土捕食者造成了巨大威胁^[67]。

(2) 种间竞争与繁殖干扰。除捕食危害外, 入侵脊椎动物在栖息地干扰、食物竞争等方面对本地物种也会产生严重影响。小口黑鲈(*Micropterus dolomieu*)和石鲈(*Ambloplites rupestris*)在入侵加拿大湖泊生态系统后与本地湖鲱鱼(*Salvelinus namaycush*)产生强烈的食物竞争, 导致湖鲱鱼的种群数量发生显著下降和食性变化^[68]; 革胡子鲶(*Clarias gariepinus*)在入侵新加坡后通过种间竞争导致本土胡子鲶(*C. batrachus*)的数量显著降低^[69]; 外来淡水鱼麦瑞加拉鲮(*Cirrhinus mrigala*)

的入侵也对我国华南地区本土鲮(*C. molitorella*)的生存构成了严重威胁^[70]。利用受控实验方法, Martin等人^[71]发现外来入侵尼罗罗非鱼(*Oreochromis niloticus*)与墨西哥本地太阳鱼(*Lepomis miniatus*)在栖息地利用方面具有很大的竞争关系。当两者共存时, 由于尼罗罗非鱼的好斗特性使得其对栖息地占用率比太阳鱼更高, 导致太阳鱼的存活率显著下降。同样采取受控实验的方法, Smith^[72]发现入侵美国佛罗里达的古巴树蛙(*Osteopilus septentrionalis*)能够显著降低当地南方蟾蜍(*Bufo terrestris*)和绿树蛙(*Hyla cinerea*)的种群增长率, 进而影响这两个本土物种的后代适合度。红耳龟(*Trachemys scripta elegans*, 俗名巴西龟)是一种全球性入侵龟类, 其食性杂、密度高, 对土著龟鳖类构成较大竞争压力。欧洲学者通过受控实验发现, 红耳龟在争夺食物和栖息地方面比与其同域分布的本地种欧洲池龟(*Emys orbicularis*)更有优势, 进而导致欧洲池龟的体重等身体指标显著下降, 死亡率升高^[73,74]。在繁殖干扰方面, Pearl等人^[75]和D'Amore等人^[76]分别证实了牛蛙可以与本地两栖动物发生种间抱对(繁殖)行为, 并且种间抱对的频率要显著高于当地种的种内抱对频率。由于两栖动物的种间抱对通常不能产生后代, 这种行为将会大大降低本地两栖类的繁殖成功率进而威胁本地物种的繁衍^[75,76]。

(3) 种间杂交与基因污染。自然界中的近缘种间杂交现象较为普遍。当外来脊椎动物在入侵区有其近缘的本地物种时, 外来物种与当地物种的种间杂交和基因渗透风险将大大提高, 而濒危种、特有种和稀有种面临的种间杂交威胁要高于广布种和常见种^[77,78]。同时, 入侵种与本地种间的种间杂交和基因渗透能够打破本地种在长期进化和自然选择中形成的遗传适应机制, 从而增加本地物种的灭绝风险^[78,79]。在各类群中, 鱼类的种间杂交现象尤其普遍, 鱼类杂交个体经过自然选择或人工选育后往往可以产生竞争力更强、生长速率更快、抗病能力更优的可繁殖杂交个体^[80]。龟类种间杂交现象也比较普遍, 甚至包括亲缘关系较远的种间杂交也时常发生。例如, 红耳龟能够与本土龟类杂交从而造成本土龟类的基因污染^[81,82]。

1.2 间接影响

(1) 疾病传播。外来入侵脊椎动物会通过传播病原引发野生动物疾病而危害本土物种^[83,84]。尤其在气候

变化、土地利用改变和生物多样性下降等全球变化过程的协同影响下^[85-87], 外来脊椎动物入侵会加速疾病的传播和暴发^[88-90], 其中的经典案例是入侵两栖类对壶菌病全球侵染格局的影响^[12-14]。壶菌病是由蛙壶菌的非菌丝游离孢子真菌(*Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis*)和其姊妹种(*B. salamandrivorans* sp. nov.)引起的疾病, 该病导致的全球性两栖动物下降和灭绝一直是学界关注的焦点。壶菌病不仅已造成全球500多种两栖动物种群的快速下降(其中90种已经绝灭)^[115], 而且还通过食物链(网)的级联效应(cascading effects)导致其上游捕食者——蛇类多样性的下降^[91]。除此之外, 许多外来脊椎动物都可以通过传播疾病对当地物种造成危害。例如, 外来入侵灰松鼠(*Sciurus carolinensis*)携带松鼠痘病毒是造成英国本土红松鼠(*S. vulgaris*)种群持续下降的重要原因^[92]。全球性外来入侵爬行动物红耳龟不但可以携带和传播寄生虫给本土龟鳖类^[93], 还可以携带并传播沙门氏杆菌^[94], 威胁多种脊椎动物类群甚至人类的健康^[95]。美国从亚洲引进的草鱼(*Ctenopharyngodon idellus*), 其携带的绦虫可通过饵料鱼传染给土著濒危的欧洲鲤鱼(*Leucaspis delineatus*)^[96]。麦穗鱼(*Pseudorasbora parva*)入侵到欧洲后携带的病菌是威胁本土小赤梢鱼(*L. delineatus*)种群的主要因素^[97]。最新研究表明, 外来动物宿主不仅可以传播野生动物疫病, 还在全球动物源性人类和野生动物共患疾病中扮演重要角色, 对社会公共卫生健康带来潜在威胁^[98]。

(2) 栖息地干扰。兔形目和有蹄类等草食性脊椎动物入侵往往会对当地植被造成显著影响, 进而造成本土草食性动物的种群数量下降^[99,100]。最为典型的例子是欧洲兔(*Lepus europaeus*)在澳大利亚和新西兰草原生态系统的入侵^[101]。早在18世纪, 欧洲兔作为食用肉类和毛皮动物贸易被引入澳大利亚, 由于人工释放和养殖逃逸形成入侵。由于缺乏天敌, 高密度的欧洲兔大量采食牧草, 显著降低了牧草质量、增大草原裸地面积, 造成草原生态系统失衡^[55,102]。入侵北美草原生态系统的野马(*Equus caballus*)和野驴(*E. asinus*)通过显著降低植被盖度和植物丰富度, 进而导致区域内植食性动物的种群数量下降^[103]。与之类似, 野骆驼(*Camelus dromedaries*)在入侵澳大利亚西部一些偏远原生境后, 通过取食和践踏植被、粪便污染等方式对当地生态系统造成了严重破坏, 并且通过在食物、水源

和栖息地的种间竞争显著降低本土食草动物的种群密度^[104, 105]。

1.3 综合影响

在现实情况中, 入侵脊椎动物对当地物种的危害往往不是孤立存在的, 而是同时受到上述不同方面的综合影响。同时, 入侵危害还会随入侵阶段以及生活史阶段的不同而有所不同。因而, 入侵脊椎动物的生态危害需要在不同入侵阶段和不同生活史阶段等各种情景下进行综合研判^[106]。

此外, 当入侵脊椎动物摆脱了原产地生物限制作用和非生物环境过滤后, 也会产生一系列新的诸如生理和行为权衡, 这些调节过程会随时间累计可促使入侵脊椎动物的快速进化, 进而对当地群落产生深远影响^[34,77,107]。例如, 甘蔗蟾蜍入侵澳大利亚后的运动性能快速发生地理变异, 前锋种群的移动速度在不断增加, 对澳大利亚野生动物的危害不断加深^[34,108]。入侵新西兰的捕食性兽类对当地爬行动物构成巨大捕食压力, 主要原因在于本土爬行动物在长期进化历史过程中形成了以保护色为主的反捕食策略, 但这种保护色机制却对以化学信息素(气味)为主要捕食手段的外来入侵兽类无效^[109]。与之类似, 赤狐入侵澳大利亚后对地栖性鸟类的捕食压力远大于树栖性鸟类, 从而对澳大利亚本土鸟类产生了强烈的捕食筛选作用^[34]。

2 外来脊椎动物入侵重塑本土群落结构和生态系统功能与服务

入侵脊椎动物对本土物种的危害会通过食物链(网)的下行效应(又称捕食效应)(top-down effect或predatory effect)和上行效应(又称资源效应)(bottom-up effect或resources effect)影响区域能量流动和物质循环, 进而对物种组成等群落结构^[8,11,77,110]和生态系统功能与服务产生影响^[111,112]。

2.1 外来脊椎动物入侵改变食物链(网)结构

作为食物链(网)的顶层类群, 外来脊椎动物通过下行效应影响入侵区食物链(网)下游类群的种群数量和群落结构, 进而间接影响相似生态位的本土竞争者。例如, 高密度的外来入侵骨甲鲇科翼甲鲇属鱼类(*Loricariidae: Pterygoplichthys*)能够显著降低淡水生态系统

的生物量和初级生产力水平, 从而通过净效应(net effect)影响本土初级消费者的种群密度和群落结构, 并改变区域食物网的结构^[113]. 通过对新西兰南岛溪流中的水生无脊椎动物的调查发现, 外来入侵鱼类褐鳟鱼(*Salmo trutta*)的选择性捕食作用(下行效应)导致其猎物(部分捕食性无脊椎动物)的相对多度显著下降, 而不被其捕食的贝类的相对多度则显著增加^[114]. 一般情况下, 在稳定的食物链(网)结构中的上、下行效应处于相对稳定的状态; 而当下行效应是来自于外来捕食者时, 下行效应的影响将大大超过上行效应. 通过在芬兰西南部波罗的海岛开展的对比性研究发现, 当夏季食物资源丰富时, 外来入侵捕食者北美水貂对本土田鼠(*Microtus agrestis*)种群密度具有主导性影响^[115]. 入侵脊椎动物在改变群落物种组成和食物链(网)结构的同时, 也在悄然重构种间互作网络^[116]. 例如, 通过收集全球410个局地食果动物和种子植物的互作网络(包含1631个食果动物和3208种植物), Fricke和Svenning^[116]发现外来脊椎动物入侵使得不同地理区系间的“食果动物-植物”互作网络的特异性降低了8.5%, 导致了全球范围内食果动物-植物种间互作网络的同质化.

2.2 外来脊椎动物入侵导致群落结构同质化

入侵对群落结构最直接的影响是相同物种在不同区域的入侵导致各地原本物种组成不同的群落趋于一致的过程, 即生物同质化(biotic homogenization). 同质化群落在面对环境扰动时的稳定性会显著下降, 在面对未来气候变化和栖息地变化时的抵抗力会显著下降^[117]. 生物同质化可以在物种、谱系和功能三个水平下发生: 外来物种的入侵和本地物种的灭绝都会导致群落内遗传信息和功能性状的丧失^[118]. 其中, 鱼类群落同质化在脊椎动物各大类群中受入侵种的影响最大. 例如, 美国各州之间淡水鱼类物种组成相似性在外来鱼类入侵后提高了25倍^[119], Villéger等人^[120]和Su等人^[19]分别利用不同量化方法对全球淡水鱼类的多样性格局进行了分析发现, 外来淡水鱼类入侵已经导致全球淡水鱼类的同质化, 尤其是新热带界和古北界河流中的淡水鱼组成相似性已经达到了10%. 外来物种贸易在脊椎动物入侵同质化过程中起着决定性作用: 通过系统整理美国1968~2006年的4200种陆生脊椎动物的进出口贸易, Romagosa^[121]发现脊椎动物在种水

平和科水平的进出口贸易量能够解释全球脊椎动物组成相似性的14%和75%; 基于1995~2011年全球野生鸟类贸易数据的网络模型分析发现, 区域尺度的鸟类活体贸易禁令虽然对降低外来鸟类入侵风险有所帮助, 但无法阻止外来鸟类在没有禁令的大洲间的引种, 实施全球尺度的活体贸易禁令才能更加有效地管控外来鸟类入侵以及防止世界各地的鸟类同质化^[122].

2.3 外来脊椎动物入侵导致生态系统功能与服务的变化和丧失

外来脊椎动物入侵对本土物种种群、群落组成及食物链(网)结构的影响最终会反映在生态系统功能与服务(如碳-氮循环、生态系统稳定性等)的改变或丧失^[111,112,123]. 外来脊椎动物入侵对生态系统功能的影响机制极其复杂^[123], 现有研究往往以生态系统功能的某个方面探讨入侵影响. 例如, 捕食性脊椎动物入侵可通过食物链(网)的下行效应影响生态系统的物质循环^[124], 经典案例是北极狐入侵阿留申群岛后导致当地海鸟种群数量的严重下降, 进而干扰了海洋和陆地之间的氮转换过程^[64]. 罗非鱼的入侵在导致本土生物多样性下降和渔业资源衰退的情况下, 也间接降低了渔民收入, 进一步促进了渔民加大捕捞量特别是对高经济价值的本土种的捕捞^[125]. 总体来看, 入侵脊椎动物对生态系统功能特别是当地生态系统服务影响的研究还比较有限, 未来需要在生态系统功能和服务水平加强入侵脊椎动物的危害机制研究.

2.4 外来脊椎动物入侵对当地经济的影响

外来入侵脊椎动物在造成生物多样性危害的同时, 也会对农、林、牧、副、渔等行业造成巨大直接经济损失和间接管理成本. 全球尺度的最新研究表明, 1970~2017年, 全球外来入侵物种造成的经济损失高达1.288万亿美元, 其中外来脊椎动物造成的经济损失超过1660亿美元(12.89%), 平均每年成本为35亿美元^[126]. 针对美国生物入侵经济危害的研究保守估计, 1960~2020年美国生物入侵的总经济损失高达1.22万亿美元, 而外来入侵兽类是所有生物类群中造成经济成本最高的类群(2347.1亿美元), 其次为外来昆虫(1264.2亿美元)和外来鸟类(53.9亿美元)^[127]. 与之类似, 外来入侵脊椎动物也分别在欧洲^[128]、亚洲^[129]和大洋洲^[130]造成了非常严重的经济损失. 目前为止, 生

物入侵对我国的经济危害还缺乏系统性的量化评估。由此看来, 预防和管控外来脊椎动物入侵不仅仅是生物多样性保护的必然要求, 也是保障各国经济发展的重要需求。

3 外来脊椎动物入侵重塑生物地理格局

生物地理格局是物种长期生态适应和进化过程共同作用下不同类群的空间集群结果, 反映了不同生物区系间地理隔离的程度和进化历史的独特性^[29,131]。然而, 在人类活动的介导下, 外来入侵物种突破了原产地分布区的地理隔离和种间关系的束缚, 使得入侵后现生分布区正在打破传统的生物地理格局^[132~134]。例如, 通过对比两栖爬行动物入侵前后的生物地理区划, 研究发现入侵两栖爬行动物正导致全球两栖爬行动物生物地理格局的同质化, 而最高气温、降水季节性变化等气候特征和不同国家或地区间双边贸易量是两栖爬行动物入侵种生物地理格局形成的主要过滤因子^[134]; 外来兽类的入侵正在改变欧亚大陆和非洲大陆哺乳动物的传统地理格局^[135]。此外, 外来脊椎动物入侵也在冲击传统的生物地理学规律。以加勒比群岛的外来爬行动物安乐蜥(*Anolis* spp.)为例, 研究发现人类活动正在介导加勒比群岛的外来爬行动物的岛间入侵。在此过程中, 传统岛屿生物地理学中的“种-面积”法则被进一步放大, 而传统的地理隔离对塑造外来爬行动物丰富度的影响被逐渐弱化^[133,136]。基于全球海岛上的鸟类、兽类和爬行类的比较研究发现, 外来脊椎动物的物种-隔离关系与本土脊椎动物的传统格局截然相反: 入侵脊椎动物丰富度随岛屿与大陆的隔离距离而增加。其主要原因之一是偏远岛屿上由于土著物种多样性低而使得抵御外来物种入侵的能力不足, 进而会造成更多外来物种的入侵; 与此同时, 偏远岛屿当地物种数量少, 可以为外来物种提供更多的空缺生态位从而进一步促进了外来物种的远岛入侵^[136]。

4 外来脊椎动物入侵对生态脆弱区和国家发展战略区的挑战

4.1 岛屿生态系统

岛屿生态系统由于极其有限的地理空间和栖息地

资源以及高比例的小种群物种, 与大陆生态系统相比, 对外来物种的入侵更加敏感^[11,137,138], 这也使得岛屿成为脊椎动物入侵^[48]和当地物种因入侵而濒危和灭绝的全球热点区域^[138~141]。根据最新研究结果, 全球岛屿生态系统已灭绝的脊椎动物数量占全球灭绝脊椎动物总数的60.9%^[140]; 占全球岛屿数量的1%的1288个岛屿分布有1189个受威胁脊椎动物, 约占全球受威胁陆生脊椎动物的41%, 而这些岛屿的90%都已发现有入侵脊椎动物^[142]。加拉帕戈斯群岛的入侵脊椎动物已经超过20种, 其中兽类入侵种对当地生态系统的危害最为明显^[143]。Bellard等人^[137]通过对全球27081个岛屿的437个受威胁脊椎动物的研究发现, 家猫、家狗、野猪和啮齿动物等入侵种对岛屿生态系统的威胁最大。

4.2 自然保护地

全球陆地自然保护地占整个陆地面积的15%, 被誉为全球生物多样性保育的基石^[144,145]。然而随着经济和贸易全球化, 人类活动已经对大约三分之一的保护地造成了严重干扰^[146], 外来物种入侵就是其中的典型代表^[147]。基于全球最具危害的100种外来入侵物种和欧洲2000个自然保护地的研究发现, 在管理相对宽松的保护区具有更多的外来入侵物种, 并且保护地内的外来物种数量要显著低于保护区外的临近区域^[148]。基于全球接近20万个陆地自然保护地的研究表明, 虽然只有不到10%的自然保护地内发现有外来陆生脊椎动物建群, 这些外来物种主要分布在那些成立时间短、区域面积大和当地物种数量少的自然保护地内, 但超过95%的自然保护地可以为外来脊椎动物提供建群适宜栖息地, 89%~99%的自然保护地外围的10~100 km范围内已经出现了外来脊椎动物的野生种群, 这些物种随时都有可能通过自然扩散或人类协助扩散进入到保护地, 对保护地内的生物多样性保护构成严峻威胁^[147]。该全球尺度的研究也相继得到各大洲不同生态系统类型的区域研究结果的证实。例如, 挪威自然保护地面临的外来动物入侵压力也主要来自于保护地周边地区^[149], 厄瓜多尔沿海自然保护地也面临着相似的动物入侵风险^[150]; 基于联合国教科文组织世界遗产的全球分析发现, 仅有不到一半的世界遗产具有入侵管控的相关措施, 未来应加强自然保护地的外来物种入侵监管, 提高防控投入^[151]; 国际环境问题科学委员会(Scientific Committee on Problems of the En-

vironment, SCOPE)专门将保护地的外来物种入侵问题成立了专项工作组,并对全球24个典型保护地30年来的入侵物种进行了研究,结果发现,保护区管理部门意识到入侵危害后,可以对入侵动物进行有效防控,这使得24个定点监测保护地内的很多入侵脊椎动物得到了有效控制甚至根除^[152].我国自然保护区也同样面临着外来物种入侵问题.2019年生态环境部发布的《2019中国生态环境状况公报》中报道,我国已经发现660余种外来入侵物种,其中215种已入侵国家级自然保护区,但保护区内外来脊椎动物的入侵现状仍然非常缺乏基础调查资料.

总之,全球自然保护区正面临着外来物种入侵的巨大压力,尤其是管理相对宽松、成立历史较短、面积较大的自然保护区更容易受到外来入侵物种的威胁^[147,152].随着人类活动对自然保护区的干扰压力逐渐增大,以及全球气候变化和土地利用改变等因素的协同影响,自然保护区未来面对外来脊椎动物入侵的风险将不断增加^[148].

4.3 “一带一路”倡议沿线

外来物种入侵和人类活动密切相关,国际贸易和交通运输是外来物种引种和扩张的重要途径,在社会经济发展活跃地带开展外来物种入侵预警研究对于生物多样性保护至为关键.“一带一路”是由我国政府倡议,全球超过一半以上国家共同参与的一场举世瞩目的宏大发展倡议^[153],旨在通过贸易和基础设施建设等带动沿线各国的经济发展,同时高度重视沿线国家或地区的潜在生态环境问题^[154-156].“一带一路”沿线超过70%的地区具有丰富的生物多样性资源,跨越了全球37个生物多样性热点地区中的25个,外来物种一旦入侵成功,将会对沿线各国的本地土著物种构成严重威胁;而且,“一带一路”沿线主要以发展中国家和欠发达国家为主,这些国家用于生物入侵防控的人力、物力和财力都非常有限.因此,倡议伊始,我国政府便提出了“绿色”发展理念:力求经济增长与生态保护协调统一的可持续发展策略,提出要构建生态环境保护的大数据服务平台,对沿线国家在发展过程中任何潜在的生态环境风险进行实时跟踪和防控^[157].因而,确定“一带一路”沿线生物多样性热点地区的外来物种入侵防控重点,是实现“一带一路”倡议绿色发展理念的前提和基础,也是提升沿线各国生物入侵预警与管理

能力的前提条件,对有效降低沿线各国生物入侵事件的发生概率、合理配置高风险地区入侵物种防控的有限资源都非常关键.我国科学家也一直为此目标而努力,2017年在我国杭州召开的第三届国际生物入侵大会上,我国科学家就提出了“一带一路”沿线国家将建立国际联盟,联合开展外来物种入侵防控研究的倡议;同时,以陆生脊椎动物为例,通过整合引种-建群-扩散不同入侵阶段的主控因子,我国科研人员提出了“一带一路”沿线需要重点防控的潜在外来入侵物种和优先防控区域,为国家提供了宝贵的生物入侵预警资料,科学助力国家“一带一路”绿色发展理念^[158],为我国赢得了国际社会的广泛赞誉^[159].

5 我国脊椎动物入侵与生物多样性保护研究现状与展望

目前,我国学者针对外来脊椎动物入侵与生物多样性保护相关研究主要集中在地理分布与栖息地特征^[160-171]、引种风险^[45,172-174]、建群与预警^[48,147,158,175-177]、入侵溯源与遗传多样性^[178,179]、扩散过程与机制^[45,180]、生活史与基础生物学特征^[35,181,182]、生物多样性和经济危害^[49-51,129,183-186]、生物防治与管理对策^[187-190]以及表观遗传^[191]等方面.结合最新国际前沿进展和我国现阶段研究现状,未来我国需要在以下五个方面继续加强外来脊椎动物入侵与生物多样性保护相关领域的研究和管理工作的.

(1) 加强外来脊椎动物入侵现状和对生物多样性危害的基础研究.总体来看,除少量物种,目前我国外来脊椎动物的入侵家底和对生物多样性的危害仍然很不清楚.根据我国野生动物国际贸易、宠物交易、水产养殖和文献资料数据,流入我国的外来脊椎动物已经超过1000余种(未发表数据).根据生物入侵10%理论(Tens Rule)^[192]的保守预测,未来可能会有超过100种外来脊椎动物在我国成功入侵.在广东、海南等我国华南地区的主要水系,尼罗罗非鱼、齐氏罗非鱼(*Coptodon zillii*)、革胡子鲶、麦瑞加拉鲃等多种鱼类已成功入侵,并在部分河段成为优势种^[193,194].与此同时,近年来已有温室蟾(*Eleutherodactylus planirostris*)(香港和深圳有记录)、拟鳄龟(*Chelydra serpentina*)(陕西有记录)、北美水貂(新疆有记录)、绿鬣蜥(*Iguana iguana*)(台湾省有记录)等外来脊椎动物的野外观测记

录和报道^[195~199]。此外, 外来鸟类是国际上备受关注的脊椎动物类群^[200], 其全球范围内入侵物种数量仅次于淡水鱼类。在我国, 家八哥(*Acridotheres tristis*)、欧金翅(*Carduelis chloris*)、山噪鹛(*Garrulax davidi*)、红嘴相思鸟(*Leiothrix lutea*)、钳嘴鹳(*Anastomus oscitans*)等先后被我国学者在新疆、西藏、云南等地记录和报道^[201~203]。但由于鸟类本身具有非常强的自然扩散能力, 这些物种在历史自然分布区外属于跟踪气候变化的分布区扩展还是人类活动介导下的生物入侵事件, 目前仍很难定论, 需要未来结合历史分布资料、现生种群建立和生态危害等进行综合科学研判。同时, 近年来放养、遗弃、野化的宠物等家养动物对生物多样性的影响问题也不容小觑, 此类物种流浪在公园、绿地、人口聚居区等地, 对城市野生动物生存以及人类健康和安全的巨大隐患。近年来, 国内已陆续开展针对流浪狗^[204]、流浪猫^[205~207]等放养或流浪家养动物的生态危害研究, 并发现它们可能已对我国野生动物构成巨大威胁。此外, 一些原本分布于我国局域地区但随着人类活动如养殖等进入到我国其他地区的物种也备受关注, 如原产地在长江中、下游现已入侵到高原湖泊的鳙鱼(*Hypophthalmichthys nobilis*)和鲢鱼(*H. molitrix*)等^[208], 以及原产于东洋界的伴生鼠类褐家鼠、黄胸鼠(*R. tanezum*)等陆续在新疆等地发现^[209], 未来需要密切关注这些本土跨域入侵物种及其对当地土著物种和生态系统的影响。与此同时, 我国是全球边境线接壤国最多的国家之一, 随着区域社会经济一体化趋势, 跨境入侵风险将尤其突出, 需要在未来入侵物种防控策略制定上增加对跨境入侵的关注和投入。

总之, 家猫、赤狐、棕树蛇、甘蔗蟾蜍、亚洲鲤鱼等入侵脊椎动物曾经和正在造成大洋洲、北美和太平洋诸多岛屿的重大生态灾难。针对上述问题, 我国应当以史为鉴、以他国为鉴、尽快布局, 摸清外来脊椎动物在我国的入侵家底, 为后续系统开展入侵风险预警、危害防治和入侵管控打好坚实基础。

(2) 构建贯穿生物入侵过程的模型预测、早期探测和危害评估相结合的脊椎动物入侵生态学研究体系。由于外来物种一旦入侵成功便非常难以完全根除, 因而在生物入侵的早期阶段降低外来物种入侵风险被认为是最省时、省力和最有效的管控方案^[210]。传统研究主要基于外来入侵物种分布的公开数据和气候生态

位的模型分析, 对外来脊椎动物的入侵风险进行相关性模型的预测, 未来应进一步将野外观测、受控实验和分子组学技术相结合, 量化影响外来物种流通网络的引种风险, 发展贯穿生物入侵全过程的综合预警框架。为此, 应加强影响物种生存和后代适合度的关键微栖息地因子、迁移扩散等关键行为特征和生理耐受性指标的研究, 同时, 随着分子生物学和组学技术的发展, 应充分利用环境DNA(eDNA)技术等开展外来脊椎动物尤其是鱼类、两栖爬行类、水兽、水鸟等水生物种的早期探测的研发^[211,212]; 将宏观生态模型与分子技术相结合, 系统性开展外来脊椎动物的入侵风险评估和经济危害评估, 发展更加准确、快速的早期探测和预警框架; 同时, 应加强相关野生动物和人类疫病随外来宿主物种入侵的传播风险研究, 防范宿主物种入侵可能导致的公共卫生安全隐患; 最后, 入侵脊椎动物在面对新的选择压力时通常会发生一些重要特征的表型变化或快速进化^[213,214], 这将促使入侵物种对当地物种的危害产生变化。因此, 未来需要加强入侵物种表型可塑性和快速适应性进化研究, 做到对外来脊椎动物入侵危害的动态评估。在此过程中, 需要将组学技术、模拟自然的受控实验、野外调查和集物种原产地和全球不同入侵区的大尺度宏生态模型研究方法相结合, 构建更加综合的外来脊椎动物入侵生态学研究体系。

(3) 发展安全且可持续的外来入侵脊椎动物阻断与控制技术。外来脊椎动物成功入侵后, 如何安全且可持续地阻断入侵物种进一步扩散、控制入侵物种对生态系统和生物多样性的进一步危害一直都是世界性难题。以外来入侵鱼类为例, 由于水生生境的复杂性和连通性, 对其防控通常非常困难^[215]。传统的外来脊椎动物入侵阻断主要以物理(猎捕、诱杀等)、化学(药物灭杀)和生物(引入天敌等)等传统手段为主, 但效果往往并不乐观。其主要原因在于上述三种传统控制手段都具有明显的局限性: 捕捞、诱杀等物理防控技术往往需要耗费大量人力、物力和财力, 且清除效率较低, 只适合小范围内外来入侵脊椎动物的应急性控制; 化学药物诱杀往往选择性不强, 不但会增加外来入侵物种的抗药性, 还可能会威胁到其他本土物种; 引入天敌的生物防治模式又会增加新的外来物种入侵的风险。上述控制技术的发展都有沉重的历史, 最为典型的案例莫过于澳大利亚与欧洲兔的百年对抗史^[216,217]。近

年来,随着特异性药物技术的不断发展,针对特定外来入侵物种开发特异性药物进而实现特定外来入侵物种的阻断技术日渐成熟.例如,针对外来入侵鱼类尼罗罗非鱼,顾党恩等人^[218]开发了罗非鱼的特异性杀灭药物灭非灵,可以在不影响其他鱼类的情况下杀灭罗非鱼.但是,由于化学药物的药效受浓度影响,目前该技术仅能用于封闭湖泊和池塘中,无法在河流等开放水体使用^[218].因此,在上述传统和新型阻断技术的基础上,未来亟须发展安全可持续的、广泛适用于不同栖息地类型的外来入侵脊椎动物的阻断控制技术.

(4) 正视并解决特种动物养殖与生物入侵之间的潜在矛盾.由于很多外来脊椎动物如麝鼠、北美水貂、牛蛙和经济鱼类等属于特种养殖物种,其在国内引入主要与社会经济生产活动有关.如何在保障养殖、宠物贸易等相关产业和经济可持续发展的基础上,制定因地制宜的入侵脊椎动物科学防控体系是当前和未来外来脊椎动物研究中无法回避的现实问题.通过加强特种养殖的科学性和规范性,改善养殖围栏和养殖设施以有效防范养殖逃逸,注意养殖选址以尽量避免在适宜生境周边开展养殖活动以及开展科普教育,将对有效降低外来经济物种的野外入侵风险具有积极作用^[219].

(5) 加强外来脊椎动物危害和相关法律法规的宣传教育 and 有效实施.随着对外来入侵物种生物多样性和经济危害认识的不断加深,我国外来物种的防控相关法律法规也日渐健全.《中华人民共和国野生动物

保护法》在2016年修订版中首次增加了外来物种防控内容:“禁止或者限制在相关自然保护区域内引入外来物种”.2009年3月,农业农村部发布了《水生生物增殖放流管理规定》,明确规范了水生生物增殖放流活动,科学养护水生生物资源,维护生物多样性和水域生态安全,促进渔业可持续健康发展.受传统文化和宗教信仰等方面的影响,我国民众的动物放生活动非常普遍.然而,由于缺乏对外来入侵物种生态危害的专业认知,放生活动过程中难免会误将市场上流通的外来物种释放到自然生境,进而增加外来脊椎动物入侵风险^[177].为此,农业农村部与国家宗教事务局等的相关部门先后印发了《进一步规范宗教界水生生物放生(增殖放流)活动的通知》和《关于进一步治理佛教道教商业化问题的若干意见》,进一步对宗教放生活动中涉及外来物种的问题提出了明确要求.十八大以来,尤其是在新型冠状病毒感染后疫情时代,随着《中华人民共和国生物安全法》的颁布实施,国家已将外来物种入侵管控提升为重要发展战略.生态安全和生物安全建设是保障我国社会经济稳定发展的重要基石.在相关法律法规不断完善的同时,相关管理部门也需进一步发动科研、宗教、保护组织等多方力量,保持良好沟通与协作,做好外来脊椎动物危害和相关法律法规的宣传教育,保障相关法律法规的有效实施;进一步充分发挥广大民众的主观能动性,积极发展公民科学,切实全方位做好我国外来脊椎动物的管控工作.

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Review of the impacts of invasive alien vertebrates on biodiversity

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Alien species invasion is one of the major causes of global biodiversity loss. As the top predators of the food web, invasive alien vertebrates have dominant impacts on the native species population, community structure, and ecosystem functions. Nevertheless, within China, there is a lack of a systematic review of the impact of invasive alien vertebrates on biodiversity. Based on an intensive and systematic literature review, we summarize the direct (e.g., predation, competition, reproductive interference, and gene pollution) and indirect (e.g., disease transmission and habitat modifications) impacts of invasive alien vertebrates on the native biota across population, community, ecosystem, and biogeography levels. We particularly focus on the impacts of invasive alien species on island ecosystems, protected areas, and regions along the “Belt and Road Initiative,” which are located in biodiversity-conservation hotspots and are extremely sensitive to biological invasions. Accounting for the requirement of biosecurity system construction in China and the international frontier of discipline development, we finally summarize the recent research progress, the directions of future studies, and the potential conservation and management strategies for invasive alien vertebrates in China.

biological invasion, vertebrates, ecological hazards, biodiversity protection, nature reserves, global change

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