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夏季可可西里雌性藏原羚行为时间分配及活动节律

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摘要:2005 和 2010 两年的 6—8 月 在可可西里采用目标动物观察法记录藏原羚的行为时间分配和活动节律。所有行为被划分为觅食、警戒、躺卧、移动和其它 5 种类型。研究结果表明,觅食和躺卧是藏原羚的主要行为类型,分别占总行为时间的(42.02±2.22)%和(31.21±2.71)% 警戒、移动和其它 3 种行为类型时间比例依次减少。藏原羚的集群大小为 1—10 和 12 只 随着集群规模的增加 藏原羚的觅食时间增加 警戒时间减少 但其余 3 种行为类型与集群规模无显著相关性。与无羔藏原羚个体相比,有羔藏原羚的移动行为所占比例较高,而躺卧比例较低,觅食、警戒和其它 3 种行为类型差异不显著。一天中,藏原羚的觅食行为存在 3 个高峰,分别为 8:00—8:59,10:00—12:59 和 16:00—19:59;躺卧行为的变化趋势与觅食行为相反;警戒行为仅有 1 个高峰,为 14:00—14:59。5 种行为类型在各时段间均存在显著差异。

关键词:藏原羚; 行为时间分配; 集群规模; 繁殖状态; 活动节律

Behavioural time budgets and diurnal rhythms of the female Tibetan gazelles in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve

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Abstract: Optimal time budget for behaviours may be constrained by intrinsic and extrinsic factors forcing animals to balance their daily energetic needs. From June to August in 2005 and 2010, the behavioural time budget and diurnal rhythm of the female Tibetan gazelles, *Procapra picticaudata*, were studied by focal animal sampling along the Qinghai–Tibet Highway (QTH) in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve. We restricted the sampling within 200 m from the QTH. In the end, a total of 255 observation units were collected. All behaviours were divided into five categories, Foraging, Vigilance, Lying, Moving and Other, and there was a significant difference among them using the Kruskal–Wallis H test (P<0.001). Foraging and resting, accounting for (42.02 ± 2.22)% and (31.21 ± 2.71)% respectively, were the two main behaviours of the gazelles. This might relate to the low aboveground biomass, 36.49—63.85 g/m². The gazelles should spend more time foraging to obtain more nutrition. Moreover, as rumination indicates, more lying could assist in allowing the food to digest and thus nutrient assimilation. The groups of the Tibetan gazelles comprised from one to 12 individuals, but the groups with 11 animals were absent in this study. Analysis results of the Spearman rank correlations showed that with the increase of group size, the gazelles increased time foraging (P<0.05) and decreased time vigilance (P<0.001), which were due to the combination of the dilution hypothesis and the detection hypothesis. Theoretically, lactation carried a high energetic cost and the lambs were vulnerable to the predators, wolves and raptors. The gazelles with

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a lamb (mothers) were supposed to increase their time on foraging and vigilance comparing with the individuals without a lamb (female) . However , results of the Mann-Whitney U tests suggested that there were no significant differences in foraging , vigilance and other between females and mothers , however the mothers devoted more time to moving (P < 0.01) and less time to lying (P < 0.05) than those of females without a lamb. Increasing moving could not only allow them to find new food resources easily but also avoid the predation risk in time , so the moving behaviour could play the role of vigilance to a certain extent. The peaks of foraging were recorded at 8:00-8:59, 10:00-12:59 and 16:00-19:59, which were staggered with the foraging peaks of Tibetan antelopes inhabiting the same area. Temporal niche division could explain the coexistence of sympatric ungulates. The trend of lying was opposite to that of foraging owing to the trade-off among behaviours. Similar lying-foraging-lying transformation could be shown in many other ungulates. The only peak of vigilance occurred at 14:00-14:59, which could be explained by the variation of traffic flow on the QTH. The QTH plays an important role in Tibetan economic development and transports in 85% of imports and about 90% of exports from the Tibetan Autonomous Region. There was a significant trend of traffic flow and the peak , which occurred during 12:00-15:00. According to the risk-disturbance hypothesis , the Tibetan gazelles would express high vigilance level with the high human distance , i. e. the high traffic flow. The Kruskal-Wallis H tests indicated that the five behavioural categories showed significant variance among the periods of diurnal time (P < 0.05) .

Key Words: Tibetan gazelle (*Procapra picticaudata*); behavioural time budget; group size; reproduction status; diurnal behavioural rhythm

影响动物行为时间分配的因素可以划分为两类: 外界因素(如捕食风险、气候条件、集群大小、食物资源等)和内部因素(如年龄、性别、繁殖状态等)^[1-3]。为了获取足够的营养以满足生存的需要,野生动物通常将较多的时间用于觅食^[4-5];同时,警戒作为动物防御外界捕食风险的行为表现^[6-7],外界的捕食风险越高,动物警戒行为的时间比例也就越高^[8-9]。动物为了降低自身的捕食风险,往往选择与同伴集群而栖。集群既可稀释个体被捕食的风险,同时还能加强个体之间的警戒合作,使个体能够从同伴的警戒中获得潜在收益,从而减少被捕食的几率^[10]。

藏原羚(*Procapra picticaudata*) 属青藏高原特有物种 注要分布于青海、新疆和西藏三省区 ,甘肃和四川也有少量分布^[11]。近年来 随着人类活动的增加和环境的变迁 ,藏原羚的分布区不断缩小 ,数量也随之不断减少^[12-13] ,已被列为国家 II 级保护动物。目前 ,对藏原羚的研究涉及数量分布^[12,14]、生境选择^[15]、食性^[16] 和寄生虫^[17]等方面 ,但对其行为时间分配和活动节律的研究相对较少^[18]。青藏公路和青藏铁路沿线可可西里地区因每年大规模的藏羚迁徙备受关注 ,而藏羚迁徙对原本栖息于此的藏原羚也造成了一定程度的影响。2005和 2010年的 6—8 月 ,作者在该地区对藏原羚的行为时间分配和活动节律进行了研究 ,分析了集群规模和繁殖状态对藏原羚行为时间分配的影响并对其机制进行了初步探讨 ,以期能为藏原羚及其它濒危物种的保护提供科学参考。

1 研究地区及方法

1.1 研究地区

本研究主要在青藏公路沿线 K2970(93°25′ E 35°21′ N) —五道梁段(93°05′ E 35°14′ N) 开展(图 1)。该地区平均海拔 4 620 m ,为青海省可可西里国家级自然保护区和三江源国家级自然保护区的交界 ,气候寒冷 ,空气稀薄 ,自然条件恶劣 ,全年平均气温-5.6°C ,最高温度(23.2°C) 和最低气温(-23.7°C) 分别出现在 7月份和 1月份 其平均气温分别为 5.4°C 和-16.9°C。6-8月份的降水量占全年降水量(265.8 mm)的 69%。全年大风频繁 ,平均风速为 4.8 m/s ,最高可达 6.4 m/s [19]。

研究地区大型哺乳动物除藏原羚外,还有藏羚(Pantholops hodgsonii)、藏野驴(Equus kiang)、野牦牛(Poephagus grunniens)、狼(Canis lupus)、棕熊(Ursus arctos) 和藏狐(Vulpes ferrilata),狼是藏原羚的主要天

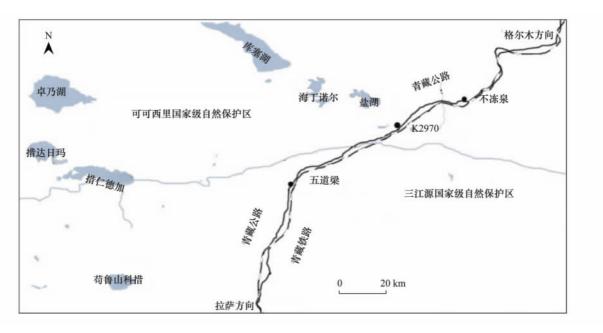


图 1 研究地区地图

Fig. 1 Map of study area. The study was conducted between K2970 and Wudaoliang along the Qinghai-Tibet Highway , the Kekexili National Nature Reserve , Qinghai Province

敌^[11-12]。该地区植被稀疏,主要为高寒草原植被类型,优势植被包括紫花针茅(Stipa purpurea)、青藏苔草(Carex moorcroftii)、扇穗茅(Littiedalea racemosa)、小叶棘豆(Oxytropis microphylla)、冰川棘豆(Oxytropis glacialis)、垫状棱子芹(Pleurospermum hedinii)和垫状点地梅(Androsace tapete)等^[20]。

1.2 研究方法

2005 和 2010 年的 6—8 月 沿青藏公路随机选取藏原羚集群 汽车作掩体以降低观察对动物的干扰。观察时间为 8:00—20:00 采用目标动物取样法^[19] .借助 10×70 倍双目望远镜并用 Newsmy 录音笔记录观察者对目标个体行为的描述 同时记录以下变量:日期、时段、天气、道路距离、集群大小以及有无羊羔。道路距离用激光测距仪 WCJ-2(最大测程为(6 000±1) m) 测量 .并通过转换 .获得目标个体距道路的垂直距离。为了减少距离对观察造成的误差 本研究中作者将道路距离限定在 200 m 以内。藏原羚个体之间的距离少于10 m 定义为同一集群。

观察过程中,如果目标动物因人类活动等外界因素干扰离开观察者视野,则放弃观察并舍弃该行为样本。实际观察时间为 4—15 min,平均 12.9 min。为避免同一个体被重复取样,每个集群中仅选取 1—3 个个体进行观察,并且保证一天中不对同一地点的集群重复取样。所有行为被划分为 5 类: 觅食、警戒、躺卧、移动和其它。觅食行为指除饮水外,动物个体在站立或行走状态下,头部低于肩部水平线,具有觅食意图或动作的行为;如果动物呈站立姿势,且头部高于肩部水平线则被认为处于警戒状态;躺卧行为指动物蜷伏于地面;移动则指动物个体发生位移,头部平行或高于肩部水平线;其它则是指除上述行为以外的所有行为,包括:哺乳、舔羔、饮水、排遗、嬉戏和修饰等。由于在研究地区藏原羚的雄性个体极为罕见,仅获得 8 个样本,与雌性个体样本量差异悬殊,因此仅分析雌性个体的行为时间分配,累计共 255 个有效行为样本。

 表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 藏原羚的行为时间分配

如图 2 所示 藏原羚的主要行为是觅食 ,占到总时间的(42.02±2.22)% (Mean±SE; 以下同),其余 4 种行为依次为: 躺卧(31.21±2.71)%、警戒(16.36±1.44)%、移动(8.31±0.74)%和其它(2.05±0.32)%。Kruskal-Wallis H 检验结果表明 藏原羚 5 种行为类型的时间比例存在极显著差异(x^2 =198.866, df=4, P<0.001)。

2.1.1 集群规模对藏原羚行为时间分配的影响

本研究中,藏原羚的最大集群规模为 12 只,缺少 11 只集群。Kruskal-Wallis H 检验结果表明 5 种行为类型在不同集群规模之间均存在极显著差异(P < 0.01)。Spearman 秩相关结果表明,随着集群规模的增加 藏羚的觅食时间增加(P < 0.05),而警戒时间减少(P < 0.001,图 3);其余 3 种行为与集群规模均无显著相关性。

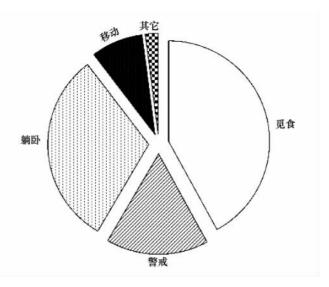


图 2 藏原羚的行为时间分配

Fig. 2 Behavioural time budget of Tibetan gazelles in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve

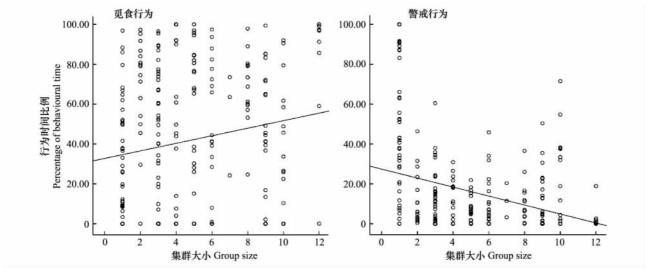


图 3 集群规模对藏原羚觅食和警戒行为的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of group size on foraging and vigilance in Tibetan gazelles in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve

2.1.2 繁殖状态对藏原羚行为时间分配的影响

利用 Mann-Whitney U 分析比较无羔和有羔藏原羚的行为时间分配差异(图 4) 结果表明,无羔藏原羚的 躺卧时间比例高于有羔个体(P<0.05) 移动行为的时间比例低于无羔个体(P<0.01),觅食、警戒和其它 3 种行为类型无显著差异(P>0.05)。

2.2 藏原羚的昼间行为节律

以小时为时段 β : 00—19: 59 间藏原羚的活动节律如图 5 所示。藏原羚的觅食行为在 8: 00—8: 59 和 10: 00—12: 59 出现 2 个高峰,下午的高峰期出现在 16: 00 之后,一直持续到 19: 59。躺卧行为的节律变化较大,但基本与觅食行为趋势相反。警戒行为仅有一个高峰,从 11: 00 开始上升,在 14: 00—14: 59 达到最高峰,之后持续减少。Kruskal—Wallis H 检验结果表明 5 种行为类型在各时段之间差异均达到显著水平(P<0. 05)。

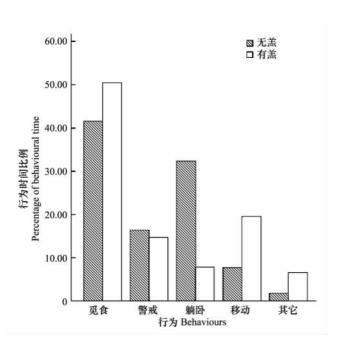


图 4 繁殖状态对藏原羚行为时间分配的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of reproduction status on Tibetan gazelle in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve

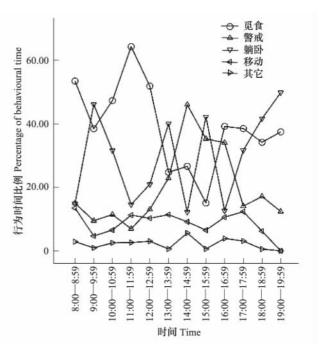


图 5 藏原羚的昼间行为节律

Fig. 5 Diurnal behavioural rhythms of Tibetan gazelles in the Kekexili National Nature Reserve

3 讨论

3.1 藏原羚的行为时间分配

在诸多因素的影响下 动物个体可根据能量需求采取最优行为时间分配策略^[21]。例如 在食物资源匮乏的季节 ,马鹿(*Cervus elaphus*) 和白尾鹿(*Odocoileus virginianus*) 每天超过 50%的时间用于觅食^[3 22]。雌性扭角林羚(*Tragelaphus strepsiceros*) 的觅食时间高达 63% ,温度是影响其行为时间分配的主要原因^[23]。本研究中 ,藏原羚的觅食行为时间比例最大 ,为(42. 02 ± 2. 22) % ,其次是躺卧、警戒、移动和其它。而鲁庆斌等^[18] 在四川省石渠县的研究表明 ,觅食是藏原羚发生最多的行为 ,其次为移动、警戒、躺卧和其它行为。两个地区藏原羚的行为时间分配存在差异 ,可能与生境差异有关。

觅食作为可可西里地区藏原羚的最主要行为,可能与该地区食物资源的匮乏有关。与同地区的迁徙藏羚相比 藏羚的觅食行为时间比例更高,为 $59.12\%^{[24]}$ 这可能与两个物种的集群习性相关。藏羚具有集群迁徙产羔的习性,其迁徙季节的最大集群规模可以达到 604 只^[25]。集群虽然可以降低动物个体的捕食风险^[26],但当集群过大时,也容易加剧资源的竞争^[27],导致个体需更多的时间觅食才能满足营养和能量的需求^[28]。曹伊凡等^[16]对可可西里地区有蹄类的食性研究结果表明,藏原羚的食物主要为豆科(62.59%)和禾本科(12.21%)植物,与其他同域分布有蹄类的食性重叠度最低,对食物资源的竞争程度较低。但是,可可西里的地上生物量较低,仅为 36.49—63.85~g/m²,盖度约为 20%—40%,且植物生长季节较短,藏原羚仍需增加觅食时间才能满足生存的需要。

躺卧行为时间比例仅次于觅食时间比例,这仍然和食物资源的获取密不可分。作者观察发现,藏原羚的 躺卧行为往往伴随反刍行为同时发生,这与以往研究相同^[29] 因此可用躺卧行为的时间表达反刍行为的发生 时间。躺卧行为时间越长,则反刍行为时间越长,从而能够促进食物的消化和营养的吸收。

警戒行为的发生比例仅次于觅食和躺卧 与藏原羚的生物学特性密不可分。在研究地区 藏原羚的主要天敌是狼^[11]。藏原羚的个体较小 往往会成为天敌的首选猎物 捕食风险较高 需要更多的时间用于警戒 导致警戒时间比例相对较高。此外 藏原羚集群规模较小 最大集群仅为 17 只^[30] 将会导致个体的捕食风险较

高 必须通过警戒行为提高对捕食者的观察能力,达到降低自身捕食风险的目的。

本研究中 藏原羚的集群由 1—10 和 12 只个体组成。研究表明 随着集群规模的增加 藏原羚个体的觅食时间增加 而警戒时间减少。集群效应的此种表现更多是由于稀释假说和观察假说导致个体在集群中捕食风险的降低所致^[31-32]。稀释假说认为集群越大 集群中个体的捕食风险就会相应地被稀释 从而降低了个体自身的捕食风险^[33];而观察假说则认为集群中只要有一个个体处于警戒状态 ,那么集群水平的警戒就会存在 集群中的个体就可以从同伴的警戒中获得潜在的收益 能够提早感知捕食风险 ,从而可以将更多的时间用于觅食或其他行为^[34]。作者认为 藏原羚的集群效应应是两种假说共存的结果。

由于研究期间恰是藏原羚的产羔季节,除了狼之外,高山兀鹫(Buteo hemillasius)和秃鹫(Aegypius monachus)对其幼仔也构成严重威胁^[28,35]。研究认为,带羔雌性个体的警戒行为通常高于无羔个体^[36]。但是 藏原羚并未表现出此类差异。本研究中,有羔和无羔藏原羚个体之间的警戒行为没有显著差异,可能仍与集群规模较小有关。小集群中所有个体对警戒的贡献都较大,导致有羔和无羔个体之间警戒行为差异并不显著。尽管两种个体间觅食行为无显著差异,但其所占比例仍最高,原因如上所述。有羔个体的移动行为发生率高,一方面与食物匮乏有关,个体需要不断移动寻找新的食物资源;另一方面,移动行为还具有规避捕食风险的功能^[24],与幼体的高捕食风险相关。因此,虽然警戒行为的变化不显著,但有羔个体的移动行为同样具有警戒行为的作用。

3.2 藏原羚的昼间行为节律

行为节律受到季节、温度、性别、年龄、繁殖周期和光周期等诸多因素的影响^[37],不同的物种其主导因素不同^[38]。对有蹄类行为的研究证实,大多数有蹄类具有晨昏活动的行为节律,活动高峰期出现在日出和日落前后^[39-40]。藏原羚的觅食存在 3 个高峰 除晨昏外 在 10:00—12:59 分之间还存在一个高峰期,这可能与物种间的共存机制有关。对比同地区藏羚昼间行为节律^[24]可发现,两个物种的觅食高峰恰好错开,虽然两个物种的食性重叠度较低^[16],但时间生态位分化也是同区域物种共存的基础之一。

藏原羚躺卧节律与觅食节律的变化趋势相反,这与行为之间的权衡有关。躺卧和觅食作为藏原羚最主要的两种行为类型,觅食比例的增加势必导致躺卧比例的减少^[21]。类似"取食-躺卧-取食"的节律类型在很多物种中存在,如盘羊(*Ovis ammon*)^[41]、白唇鹿(*Cervus albirostris*)^[42]、矮岩羊(*Pseudois schaeferi*)^[43-44]等。

藏原羚的警戒高峰期出现在 12:00—12:59 时段左右,可能与相关车流量的人为干扰有关。青藏公路是西藏和内地的重要通道之一,承担着约 85% 进藏和约 90% 出藏物资的运输任务。研究地区距离最近城市格尔木约 260km 过往车流均会选择格尔木作为早上出发的起点或夜晚休息的终点,因此在该路段车流量的规律明显,一般在 12:00—15:00 之间达到车流量的最高峰。随着青藏铁路的运营,青藏公路的车流量明显下降,但车流量的日变化规律并没有发生大的改变。根据"风险-干扰"假说^[45] 藏原羚会在该时段提高警戒,以应对人为干扰的增加。

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