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熊蜂生物学及种群影响因素研究进展

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摘要: 熊蜂是膜翅目蜜蜂科熊蜂属内物种的统称, 全球约有 260 种, 中国已知 125 种, 是全球熊蜂资源最丰富的国家。熊蜂是众多野生植物和农作物的重要传粉者, 对维持自然生态系统和农业粮食生产极为重要。一些群势强、易于人工饲养的熊蜂物种被开发利用, 为多种目标作物授粉。本文介绍了熊蜂的生物学特性和授粉应用现状, 综述了栖息地丧失、气候变化、病原体传播、外来物种入侵及化学农药等多重因素对熊蜂种群的影响, 并从熊蜂的应用基础研究、资源保护及授粉经济价值评估等多方面作了展望, 旨在为中国本土熊蜂的保护、应用和生态功能研究提供参考。

关键词: 熊蜂; 生物学特性; 传粉; 影响因素; 保护

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Research progress of biology and population influencing factors in bumblebee

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Abstract: Bumblebee is a name commonly used for species of bees in the genus *Bombus*, of the family Apidae, of the Hymenoptera. Currently, approximately 260 bumblebee species are recognized worldwide. China is the country richest in bumblebee species world-wide, and a total of 125 bumblebee species have been identified. Bumblebees are important pollinators of many wild plants and crops and play a major role in natural ecosystems and agricultural food production. Some bumblebee species with strong population potential and easy to be reared have been developed and utilized to pollinate different crops. Here we describe the biology, pollination of bumblebee, and review the potential influencing factors of bumblebee population, including habitat loss, climate change, pathogens, alien species, agrochemicals. In addition, the application basic research, resource protection and evaluation of pollination economic value of bumblebee were prospected, in order to provide reference for the application, conservation and ecological function of bumblebee in China.

Key words: Bumblebee; biological characteristics; pollination; influence factors; conservation

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全球将近 90% 的显花植物以及 85% 的农作物都不同程度地依赖蜜蜂等昆虫授粉, 尤其是广泛种植的油料、瓜果蔬菜、水果和坚果等农作物, 蜜蜂授粉对农业生产尤为重要 (Klein *et al.*, 2007; Ollerton *et al.*, 2011)。近年来, 由于传粉昆虫栖息地的破碎化和丧失 (Goulson *et al.*, 2008; Winfree *et al.*, 2009)、病原体传播 (Cox-Foster *et al.*, 2007; Neumann and Carreck, 2010; Naama *et al.*, 2019)、农药使用和环境污染 (Rortais *et al.*, 2005; Godfray *et al.*, 2014; Bargańska *et al.*, 2018)、气候变化 (Jeremy *et al.*, 2015; Leif *et al.*, 2019)、资源多样性下降 (Biesmeijer *et al.*, 2006) 及外来物种入侵 (Thomson, 2006; Kenta *et al.*, 2007; Stout and Morales, 2009) 等原因, 全球多种传粉昆虫 (尤其是蜜蜂) 数量及多样性明显下降, 导致传粉生态网破裂, 农作物产量和质量下降 (Potts *et al.*, 2010; Grab *et al.*, 2019)。有研究表明, 传粉昆虫的减少偏向于像熊蜂一样食物和栖息地特殊化的昆虫 (Biesmeijer *et al.*, 2006; Potts *et al.*, 2010)。

熊蜂隶属于膜翅目 Hymenoptera 蜜蜂科 Apidae 熊蜂属 *Bombus*, 具有重要的授粉应用价值 (陈文锋等, 2011; Sapira *et al.*, 2019), 每年全球工厂化繁育上百万群熊蜂用于农作物授粉 (Velthuis and van Doorn, 2007)。全球已知熊蜂约 260 种, 广泛分布于欧洲、亚洲和美洲大陆, 北半球温带、寒温带地区分布较丰富 (Cameron and Sadd, 2020); 中国发现并报道的熊蜂有 125 种 (特有种 22 种), 是熊蜂物种资源最丰富的国家 (Williams and Osborne, 2009; An *et al.*, 2014; 黄家兴和安建东, 2018)。自野生熊蜂被人工驯化, 周年繁育技术突破以来, 一些群势较强、易于饲养的熊蜂种逐渐被开发出来, 在全球掀起熊蜂授粉的热潮。熊蜂不传递食物位置信息, 能在小的封闭环境中活动, 同时浑身绒毛、耐低温、擅长收集花粉、可声震传粉, 现已而成为设施瓜果授粉的理想昆虫, 可以为桃 (董捷等, 2011; 赵亚周等, 2011; 周志勇等, 2015)、草莓 (杨甫等, 2010; 李上星等, 2016)、辣椒 (罗术东等, 2015)、番茄 (邢艳红等, 2005)、樱桃 (周浩等, 2017)、油茶 (赵博光等, 2017)、荔枝 (Sapira *et al.*, 2019) 和西瓜 (Campbell *et al.*, 2019) 等多种农作物授粉, 提高农产品品质。目前, 欧洲国家繁育的地

熊蜂 *Bombus terrestris* 在全球广泛应用于作物授粉, 但由于其年活动周期长, 食谱广泛, 繁殖力和适应能力强, 在日本、澳大利亚、新西兰、以色列、智利等多个国家已经造成了生物入侵现象, 与本土熊蜂竞争食物和栖息场所 (谢正华和唐亚, 2009; Koji *et al.*, 2019)。鉴于此, 许多国家致力于本土熊蜂的研究开发, 例如美国本土熊蜂 *B. impatiens* 和 *B. vosnesenskii* (Meisels and Chiasson, 1997; Campbell *et al.*, 2019; Malf *et al.*, 2019) 及韩国和日本的本土红光熊蜂 *B. ignitus* 和小峰熊蜂 *B. hypocrita* (Nagamitsu *et al.*, 2007; Shin *et al.*, 2007) 被成功繁育, 并应用于番茄、甜椒、甜瓜、西瓜等作物授粉, 效果良好。中国于 20 世纪 90 年代初开始本土熊蜂的应用基础研究, 北方分布的熊蜂研究较多, 并筛选出了易于人工驯养、群势强、有较好利用前景的 6 种本土熊蜂: 明亮熊蜂 *B. lucorum*、密林熊蜂 *B. patagiatus*、火红熊蜂 *B. pyrosoma*、重黄熊蜂 *B. picipes*、红光熊蜂 *Bombus ignitus* 和兰州熊蜂 *B. lantschouensis* (安建东等, 2010; 周志勇, 2016)。而南方研究较少, 目前见报道有云南的短头熊蜂 *B. breviceps* 和弗里熊蜂 *B. friseanus* 被驯化, 有授粉应用潜能 (Liang *et al.*, 2020)。密林熊蜂和兰州熊蜂虽然已经应用于中国北方的设施桃、番茄、辣椒等作物授粉 (李继莲等, 2006; 董捷等, 2011; 罗术东等, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2015), 但还不能大量满足南北环境差异下农作物规模化的授粉应用。本文围绕近年来国内外有关熊蜂生物学、授粉应用及种群影响因素等方面的研究进行了综述, 旨在为中国本土熊蜂的保护、应用和生态功能研究提供参考。

1 熊蜂生物学特性

1.1 生活史

在自然界, 熊蜂一般 1 年 1 个世代。交尾后的蜂王滞育越冬, 翌年春季出蛰, 采集蜜、粉激活卵巢发育, 随后选址筑巢、产第一批卵并独自抚育。第一批卵发育成工蜂, 工蜂出房后肩负采集、饲喂幼虫及清理卫生等巢内、外工作后, 蜂王不再外出采集, 留在巢内专职产卵。一般在 7 月初至 8 月底, 蜂群快速发展, 培育雄蜂和子代蜂王, 性成熟的处女王和雄蜂在野外完成交尾。到秋末冬初, 交尾成功的新蜂王离开原巢寻找栖息地进

行冬眠, 进入滞育期, 随后原蜂群在老蜂王死后, 没有后续的工蜂, 蜂群自然解体消亡 (Goulson, 2010)。总体而言, 熊蜂的生活史与物种、地理分布和气候等因素有关, 不同的熊蜂种, 在出蛰、

成群、培养新一代蜂王和雄蜂、滞育等方面的时间都存在差异 (表 1)。例如, 云南分布的弗里熊蜂与短头熊蜂相比, 出蛰时间和培育子代时间早, 蜂群周期短, 滞育期更长 (Liang *et al.*, 2020)。

表 1 中国 6 种本土熊蜂生活史
Table 1 The life cycle of six bumblebee species in China

物种 Species	区域 District	蜂王出蛰 Posthibernation	始见工蜂 Worker emerged	始见雄蜂 Drones emerged	子代蜂王 Daughter queen	滞育 Diapause	参考文献 References
短头熊蜂 <i>B. breviceps</i>	云南蒙自	3 月下旬	5 月上旬	9 月上旬	9 月下旬	12 月上旬	Liang <i>et al.</i> , 2020
弗里熊蜂 <i>B. friseanus</i>	云南蒙自	3 月上旬	4 月上旬	7 月上旬	7 月中旬	9 月下旬	
小峰熊蜂 <i>B. hypocrita</i>	太行山脉南缘 燕山山脉和坝上高原	3 月中旬 4 月上旬	5 月上旬 5 月中旬	7 月上旬 7 月中旬	7 月上旬 7 月中旬	10 月上旬 9 月中旬	彭文君等, 2009
红光熊蜂 <i>B. ignitus</i>	甘肃麦积山	3 月中旬	5 月上旬	7 月上旬	8 月下旬	10 月下旬	缪正瀛等, 2011
密林熊蜂 <i>B. patagiatus</i>	陕西榆林	3 月下旬	5 月中旬	7 月上旬	7 月中旬	10 月上旬	刘新宇等, 2007
火红熊蜂 <i>B. pyrosoma</i>	山西	5 月中旬	6 月中旬	7 月下旬	8 月上旬	10 月上旬	马卫华等, 2011

1.2 交尾

许多昆虫在交尾时, 雄性向雌性转入精子的同时, 还注入某些化学物质使雌性不再与其它雄性交尾, 从而独占雌性 (Chapman *et al.*, 1995; Gillott, 1996)。自然界中, 绝大多数熊蜂, 都是单次交尾 (Schmid-Hempel *et al.*, 2000; 周志勇, 2016), 目前关于这种交尾机制的研究很少, 研究发现地熊蜂蜂王只与一头雄性蜂交尾, 是因为雄性蜂在与蜂王交尾时在蜂王交尾囊中留下亚油酸, 阻止蜂王再次交尾 (Boris *et al.*, 2001)。有些研究认为多次交尾可以降低蜂群亲缘关系和增加蜂群内遗传变异, 保证充足的精子, 降低产二倍体雄性的概率 (Boomsma and Ratnieks, 1996), 例如眠熊蜂 *B. hypnorum* (Schmid-Hempel *et al.*, 2000) 和短头熊蜂 (Liang *et al.*, 2020) 存在多次交尾现象。此外, 不同的熊蜂交尾时间有所差异, 地熊蜂交尾时间为 30.3 min, 红光熊蜂为 28.9 min, 密林熊蜂为 27.3 min, 显著高于兰州熊蜂的 26.3 min (周志勇, 2016); 也有的熊蜂交尾时间较短, 短

头熊蜂交尾时间平均为 1.54 min, 最短 0.75 min, 最长 3.78 min, 显著低于地理分布重叠的弗里熊蜂的 27.4 min (Liang *et al.*, 2020)。

1.3 滞育

交尾成功后的熊蜂蜂王体内积累脂肪, 用于持续 6~9 个月的休眠状态 (徐凯等, 2019)。熊蜂的滞育经历会影响蜂群的特征: 例如, 滞育持续时间会影响存活率, 地熊蜂冬眠 45 d 时存活率、产卵率及成群率最高, 随着时间的延长, 存活率降低 (Ayhan, 2009)。蜂王滞育前的体重在很大程度上决定了能否在滞育期存活 (如地熊蜂蜂王滞育前湿重高于 0.6 g 才能存活), 但滞育前较高的体重并不会增加它们滞育后的表现 (Beekman, 1998)。利用二氧化碳麻醉可激活蜂王卵巢, 抑制蜂王体内的脂肪积累, 使其绕过滞育直接产卵, 经二氧化碳处理的蜂王更为活跃 (尤其是在飞行方面) (Bahar and Fehmi, 2013; Amsalem *et al.*, 2016)。因此, 对滞育后的蜂王进行二氧化碳麻醉处理, 是一种有效的规模化饲养熊蜂的方法

(Ayhan and Fehmi, 2009; Bahar and Fehmi, 2013)。近年研究也表明二氧化碳处理能刺激熊蜂蜂王进入繁育期, 但除了降低血脂外, 不会对蜂王的健康、寿命产生影响 (Etya and Christina, 2017)。目前, 关于熊蜂滞育机制的研究, 许多学者猜测热激蛋白基因 *sHSP*、*HSC70*、*HSP90*、营养物质储备和脂肪酸代谢相关的基因可能与熊蜂滞育进程密切相关 (Kim *et al.*, 2010; Colgan *et al.*, 2011)。还有, 转录组学研究发现胰岛素、保幼激素、营养储存、应激反应、核心代谢和细胞通路相关的基因以及通路共同调控熊蜂滞育相关的生理变化 (Amsalem *et al.*, 2016)。

1.4 食物与觅食

花粉和花蜜为蜜蜂提供能量及营养物质, 熊蜂在采集时往往会优先选择含糖量高、蛋白含量较高或者氨基酸以及固醇含量较高的植物 (Konzmann and Lunau, 2014; Somme *et al.*, 2015)。熊蜂工蜂采集花粉主要用于饲喂幼虫, 花粉能满足发育所需的蛋白质、脂肪、维生素、矿物质和氨基酸等, 工蜂自身取食较少, 只有自身卵巢发育产雄蜂卵时会取食花粉 (Pereboom *et al.*, 2003; Amsalem *et al.*, 2015; 王欢和徐希莲, 2018)。熊蜂通常是不同的个体去采访不同的植物, 依靠个体的特化采食技巧, 能有效地利用多种蜜源植物, 例如在采访茄属 *Solanum* 植物和乌头属 *Aconitum* 植物时依靠一些特殊的动作完成采集 (Williams, 1998)。熊蜂具有较蜜蜂更长的吻, 能采访深花冠的花朵, 而且访花频率高, 但遇到狭长的花冠时, 会以盗蜜方式获取花蜜 (Teruyoshi *et al.*, 2012; 李还原等, 2019)。自然界中, 蜜粉源植物分散, 熊蜂通过花香及花色寻找花朵, 采集范围 1 ~ 6 km, 蜜粉源缺乏时采集半径可达 20 km, 外出采集的工蜂有时来不及回巢, 就在外面过夜 (Goulson, 2010; 魏梦宇和王星, 2017)。熊蜂采集植物种类广泛, 但总体上偏爱蔷薇科 *Rosaceae*、豆科 *Leguminosae*、菊科 *Asteraceae* 和唇形科 *Lamiaceae* 植物 (陈小琳和王淑芳, 1998)。不完全统计, 中国北方分布的火红熊蜂采访 14 科 43 种植物, 密林熊蜂 14 科 34 种, 小峰熊蜂 11 科 29 种, 红光熊蜂 9 科 21 种 (安建东等, 2010), 云南分布的弗里熊蜂采访 17 科 53 种植物, 丰度高于短头熊蜂 17 科 48 种, 且两种熊蜂采访植物种类不相似 (Liang *et al.*, 2020)。

2 熊蜂授粉应用

熊蜂家族种类繁多, 具有采集花粉的身体构造、耐低温低光照、声震大, 以及授粉蜂群便于管理等特性, 比家养蜜蜂更适合设施作物 (尤其是茄果类作物) 授粉, 是目前授粉蜂种创新研究的热点。

熊蜂授粉在增加果蔬坐果率、提高产量的同时, 还能改善果实品质, 减少外源激素应用, 降低劳动力成本。与自然授粉相比, 熊蜂授粉的草莓产量和单果质量分别增加 38.81% 和 37.02%, 而且形美味甜, 优于自然授粉 (李上星等, 2016); 熊蜂授粉的油用牡丹结籽率平均为 54.67%, 显著高于对照 (张凯月等, 2019)。与应用激素相比, 熊蜂授粉的樱桃番茄果形周正, 坐果率提高, 单果重增加, 总产量增加 20% 以上, 灰霉病发病率明显降低 (周运刚等, 2014; 牛庆生等, 2015)。与蜜蜂授粉相比, 熊蜂为温室甜椒授粉, 种子数和产量分别增加 47.9% 和 12.8% (国占宝等, 2005); 熊蜂为不同品种的樱桃授粉, 落花率均为 30.0% 左右, 显著低于意大利蜜蜂授粉, 坐果率、单果重和糖酸比均显著高于意大利蜜蜂授粉 (周浩等, 2017)。在营养指标上, 熊蜂授粉可以降低甜椒纤维素含量、硝酸盐含量, 增加甜椒、黄瓜、蓝莓等果蔬中铁、维生素 C 及可溶性固形物含量 (国占宝等, 2005; 张根柱等, 2016)。此外, 熊蜂授粉可使温室桃的发育历期缩短, 产品附加值提高 (Zhang *et al.*, 2015; 黄家兴和安建东, 2018)。

熊蜂为植物提供传粉服务的同时还能起到防治害虫和病菌的作用, 有效减少农药和生长激素类的使用。熊蜂为番茄和甜椒授粉, 人为控制其携带传播球孢白僵和粉红螺旋聚孢霉, 既可以使粉虱和牧草盲蝽致死, 又能抑制花和叶的灰霉菌 (Kapongo *et al.*, 2008)。熊蜂授粉与生物防控结合的新型生产模式, 取得很好的成效。熊蜂为温室黄瓜授粉, 同时释放天敌丽蚜小蜂 *Encarsia formosa* 和东亚小花蝽 *Orius sauteri* 防治害虫, 不仅黄瓜增产 9.3%, 还能有效控制粉虱和蓟马 (尹园园等, 2018)。在樱桃大田中, 熊蜂授粉结合绿色防控技术, 能有效控制樱桃褐腐病和果蝇, 使褐腐病发病率降低 61%, 果蝇防效高达 92.5%, 樱桃亩产增加 50 kg, 化学农药投入减少 26% (徐进等, 2019)。

3 熊蜂种群影响因素

熊蜂与植物之间的长期进化构建了稳定的网络关系, 如果熊蜂大量减少, 它们之间的关系发生改变, 可能引起生态系统的多样性和稳定性的变化, 原有生态平衡会受到干扰或破坏 (Watanabe, 1994; Genung *et al.*, 2010; 方强和黄双全, 2012)。有研究表明影响熊蜂种群的因素主要包括栖息地丧失、气候变化、病虫害传播、外来物种入侵和化学农药的使用 (Schweiger *et al.*, 2010; Teruyoshi *et al.*, 2012; Godfray, 2014; Jeremy *et al.*, 2015; Anders *et al.*, 2017)。

3.1 栖息生境

栖息地的丧失是导致蜜蜂数量下降最重要的因素 (Brown *et al.*, 2009; Winfree *et al.*, 2009)。熊蜂一般在干燥能防雨的土表或土洞中筑巢和越冬, 如杂乱的草丛、干草堆或啮齿动物的洞穴。无论是耕地上的农作物, 还是自然生境、半自然生境中的野生植物, 都可以为熊蜂提供丰富的花卉资源 (谢正华等, 2017; Campbell *et al.*, 2019; Michelle and Elizabeth, 2019)。但随着人类对土地利用的变化, 野生花卉资源减少, 熊蜂的栖息生境呈现碎片化, 严重降低了熊蜂的多样性和丰富度 (Goulson *et al.*, 2008; Ricketts *et al.*, 2008; Sydney *et al.*, 2011)。农业集约化增加了农药的使用, 导致了农业区域内潜在的栖息地退化, 放牧、火灾、城市化等变化对蜜蜂的干扰较小 (Winfree *et al.*, 2009)。此外, 农药会伴随雨水和空气渗透到熊蜂筑巢和觅食的半自然栖息地 (Winfree *et al.*, 2009; Potts *et al.*, 2010)。有研究发现, 自然、半自然生境面积越大, 熊蜂密度越大 (谢正华等, 2017)。在半自然生境下种植的大量开花作物 (如油菜、向日葵、南瓜等), 可以为熊蜂提供宝贵的资源 (Westphal *et al.*, 2003; 时东方等, 2018; Treanore *et al.*, 2019), 然而, 这些资源只能在某个时间段内获得, 它们可能对维持自然界熊蜂种群的贡献较小。

3.2 气候变化

据联合国政府间气候变化专门委员会 (IPCC) 预测指出, 到 2050 年, 全球平均气温将上升 1.5 ~ 2.1℃。气候变化威胁着全球生物多样性, 并导致许多物种的灭绝 (Thomas *et al.*, 2004; Ye *et al.*, 2018), 在许多野生植物和农作物的授粉中起着主

导作用的蜜蜂也正面临着环境变化 (温度升高、干旱和更频繁的极端事件等) 的严峻挑战 (Kerr *et al.*, 2015; Giannini *et al.*, 2017; Aggeliki *et al.*, 2018; Rebecca *et al.*, 2019)。

气候变化的对熊蜂的影响是多方面的。气候变化在改变熊蜂的活动时间及数量的同时可能会影响蜂群结构组成和功能变化 (Mommott *et al.*, 2007; Williams *et al.*, 2007)。除此之外, 气候变化还会影响熊蜂害虫和病原体的传播和毒力 (Conte and Navajas, 2008; Schweiger *et al.*, 2010); 气候变化导致的植物与熊蜂在时间和空间上的不匹配会破坏它们之间的互利共生关系, 增加熊蜂的食物压力 (Hegland *et al.*, 2009; Miller-Struttman *et al.*, 2015; Flores *et al.*, 2019)。在欧洲和北美洲, 随着气候变暖, 南方熊蜂的活动范围逐渐缩小并向北移动, 栖息生境向高海拔地区转移 (Kerr *et al.*, 2015)。我国青藏高原地区的熊蜂也面临气候变化、永久性河流损失及过度放牧的威胁 (Williams *et al.*, 2015)。Naeem 等 (2019) 研究表明, 未来 (2050s 至 2070s), 东亚特有的 29 种熊蜂因气候和土地覆盖变化分布范围缩小; 中国中部地区熊蜂物种也从 25 种减少到 19 种; 预计将来有一些熊蜂会分别成为极度濒危 (1 种)、濒危 (3~5 种) 和易危 (2~8 种) 物种 (Naeem *et al.*, 2019)。

3.3 熊蜂病虫害

熊蜂的病虫害主要包括病毒、细菌、真菌、原生动物、熊蜂线虫、寄生蝇、寄生蜂、寄生螨等 (Goulson, 2010; Potts *et al.*, 2010; 张体银等, 2015)。研究发现急性麻痹病病毒 (acute paralysis virus, APV) 对许多熊蜂都有致病性, 蜜蜂残翅病毒 (deformed wing virus, DWV) 可以入侵多种宿主物种, 对熊蜂的毒性比原始的宿主蜜蜂要强 (Genersch *et al.*, 2006; Eyer *et al.*, 2009)。蜜蜂螺原体 *Spiroplasma mellifera* 对熊蜂的致病性不清楚, 革兰氏阳性芽孢菌会引起 *B. melanopus* 幼虫死亡, 尸体僵硬 (Macfarlane *et al.*, 1995)。在北美和欧洲, 许多真菌对熊蜂都有致病性, 其中青霉属 *Paecilomyces farinosus*, 绿僵菌 *Metarhizium anisopliae*, 轮枝孢属 *Verticillium lecanii* 和小毛菌属 *Hirsutella* 对熊蜂的危害较大。

原生动物也是危害熊蜂的常见的寄生虫 (Kyei *et al.*, 2008; Plischuk *et al.*, 2016)。最近的研究表明中国本土熊蜂广泛感染微孢子虫 *Nosema*

Bombi 和熊蜂短膜虫 *Crithidia bombi*。内蒙古、四川、甘肃和青海等地区的一些本土熊蜂被微孢子虫感染,致使蜂王交尾成功率和产卵率降低,甚至引起后代幼虫死亡 (Ottio *et al.*, 2007; 陈文锋等, 2010; 唐裕杰等, 2019)。熊蜂短膜虫主要寄生在熊蜂肠道内,传播广、数量多。我国白背熊蜂 *B. festivus* 和火红熊蜂的熊蜂短膜虫感染率最高,其中工蜂和蜂王的感染率低于雄蜂 (Yourth *et al.*, 2006; 唐裕杰等, 2019)。目前已知的在熊蜂体内只有一种寄生性线虫 *Sphaerularia bombi*, 侵入越冬熊蜂体内,紊乱寄主体内激素的平衡,抑制卵巢发育,造成蜂王死亡 (李继莲等, 2004)。

寄生蝇和寄生蜂也危害熊蜂。在瑞士、日本和北美,熊蜂寄生蝇主要是眼蝇科的 *Physocephala* spp. 和 *Sicus* spp., 雌蝇向熊蜂腹部注射卵,幼虫进入寄主的微气管,以寄主组织为食,其中 *Physocephala* spp. 在中国也有分布 (Schmid *et al.*, 1990; 张体银等, 2015)。目前报道危害熊蜂的寄生蜂为拟孔蜂巨柄啮小蜂 *Melittobia acasta* 和欧蚁蜂 *Mutilla europaea*。在中国西南地区,欧蚁蜂主要寄生于熊蜂的雄性蛹。实验条件下欧蚁蜂在一周内传播迅速,可达 20 m, 并入侵不同的宿主短头熊蜂和红尾熊蜂 *B. haemorrhoidalis* (Su *et al.*, 2019)。野生状态下的短头熊蜂群体被寄生时,雄蜂的数量会显著减少,导致蜂王不能与高质量的雄蜂交尾,对我国西南地区熊蜂构成了严重的威胁。

3.4 外来物种

外来物种包括植物、引进蜂种及其携带的虫害、病原体等,通常会给本土熊蜂生存带来威胁。虫媒外来植物很容易融入当地植物与熊蜂的关系网,并可以作为额外的食物来源暂时缓解资源匮乏时花蜜和花粉供应短缺的问题,例如凤仙花 *Impatiens glandulifera* (Stout *et al.*, 2009; Schweiger *et al.*, 2010)。然而,外来植物可能会破坏本土植物与传粉昆虫的相互作用,例如本土熊蜂主要依赖的蜜粉源植物被外来植物取代后,可能导致本土熊蜂种群的减少 (Traveset and Richardson, 2006)。因授粉或生产引进的蜜蜂往往具有很高的竞争潜力,可能会通过生态位竞争直接影响本地蜜蜂,也可以作为寄生虫和相关疾病的传播媒介 (Stout *et al.*, 2009; Schmid-Hempel *et al.*, 2014; Peter *et al.*, 2015; Dave and William, 2015; Naama *et al.*, 2019)。在美国和日

本,引进的蜜蜂和熊蜂与本土熊蜂在蜜粉源植物利用上高达 70% ~ 90% 重叠 (Thomson, 2006)。在挪威东南部树莓农场,蜜蜂的剥削性竞争 (树莓地 97% 以上的访花是由蜜蜂进行的) 迫使熊蜂 (超过 55%) 采集农场周围的野生植物 (Nielsen *et al.*, 2017)。研究发现外来同一蜜蜂物种可以与地方性种群杂交,从而破坏当地种群的遗传多样性,甚至导致当地种群的灭绝 (Franck *et al.*, 1998), 另外也对本地蜂群的繁殖和体型有影响 (Thomson, 2006; Goulson *et al.*, 2008)。地熊蜂的雄蜂可以和小峰熊蜂、红光熊蜂蜂王交尾,交尾后的蜂王产卵率低,且卵无法正常孵化 (Kanbe *et al.*, 2008)。地熊蜂雄蜂还能和中国本土兰州熊蜂蜂王交尾,具有较高的物种入侵风险 (袁晓龙等, 2018)。

3.5 化学农药

杀虫剂和除草剂是现代农业发展中应用最为广泛的化学农药,在防治有害生物和保障农作物正常生产的同时,也造成了许多负面影响。杀虫剂对蜜蜂具有亚致死效应,影响它们的采集行为 (Gill *et al.*, 2014; Feltham *et al.*, 2014; Whitehorn *et al.*, 2017)、归巢能力 (Fischer *et al.*, 2014; Ma *et al.*, 2019)、学习能力 (Whitehorn *et al.*, 2017) 和产卵能力 (Bryden *et al.*, 2013; Barbosa *et al.*, 2014); 甚至让蜜蜂直接中毒而死,导致其种群和数量下降 (Brittain *et al.*, 2010; Godfray *et al.*, 2014)。除草剂和化肥可通过降低花卉资源的可用性间接影响蜜蜂 (Holzschuh *et al.*, 2008)。在保障粮食安全的背景下,新烟碱类农药与熊蜂之间的关系越来越受全球的重视,利用连续摄入法测定发现新烟碱类杀虫剂 (吡虫啉和呋虫胺) 对小峰熊蜂的急性经口毒性为高毒 (刘佳霖等, 2012)。室内饲养的熊蜂接触吡虫啉后放归到野外,蜂群生长率显著降低,新蜂王的数量较对照减少了 85% (Whitehorn *et al.*, 2012)。不同浓度的噻虫嗪加入到地熊蜂工蜂群的糖水和花粉中,工蜂进食量以及产卵数量和幼虫存活率降低 (Laycock *et al.*, 2014)。新烟碱类杀虫剂噻虫嗪会使熊蜂的学习和记忆受损,并降低熊蜂的传粉效率 (Dara *et al.*, 2015a, 2015b), 另外,噻虫嗪污染了地熊蜂的栖息生境后,蜂王的产卵率显著下降 (Baron *et al.*, 2017)。熊蜂暴露于噻虫胺或吡虫啉的环境后,经转录组研究发现,参与包括线粒体功能在内的重

要生物学过程的基因差异表达; 与吡虫啉相比, 噻虫胺对基因表达幅度和选择性剪接的影响更大; 与蜂王相比, 接触农药对工蜂的影响更大 (Thomas *et al.*, 2019)。

4 总结与展望

熊蜂传粉在提高作物产量和品质的同时, 还能维持植物多样性和生态系统平衡, 具有重要的经济和生态价值。我国作为熊蜂物种资源最丰富的国家, 但授粉熊蜂群自给率低, 熊蜂的应用基础研究较落后。我国熊蜂也同样面临着栖息生境不断恶化、气候变化、多种病虫害威胁、外来物种入侵及农田中多种农药联合施用等因素的影响。为了生态安全和现代农业发展的需要, 提出以下建议: (1) 加大熊蜂生物学、生态学及优良授粉熊蜂资源收集评价等基础研究力度。(2) 立足本土资源优势, 开展熊蜂规模化工厂繁育技术研发与集成, 逐步满足农业授粉熊蜂需求, 与绿色防控相结合推广熊蜂为农作物授粉, 加大蜜蜂非靶标农药的研发、应用推广, 减少除草剂使用, 保留农田周围的自然蜜粉源植物, 维护农田生态系统传粉网络。(3) 畜牧方面, 进行轮牧, 混播多种牧草, 特别是显花种类。(4) 及时开展熊蜂对我国本土熊蜂的栖息生境及繁殖过程影响的相关研究, 掌握生物入侵的过程及可控性措施, 加强引入外来授粉熊蜂的检疫, 做好突发事件应急预案。(5) 加强熊蜂在生态环境中传粉重要性和农业生产中授粉功能的科普宣传和生态文明教育, 呼吁全民保护好熊蜂可能营巢的生态环境及食物资源。(6) 开展我国农业蜜蜂授粉的经济价值评估, 特别是已驯化饲养成群的熊蜂在农业生产中应用潜能评价, 提高全民对熊蜂授粉绿色生产模式的认知度。

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