

白头鹎的体温调节与蒸发失水

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摘要: 采用开放式呼吸测定仪和数字式温度测量仪, 在环境温度为 5.0 ~ 35.0°C 范围内, 测定 8 只白头鹎 (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) 的体温、代谢产热和蒸发失水 (EWL), 并计算其热传导等生理生态特征。结果表明, 白头鹎的热中性区为 25.0 ~ 32.0°C; 基础代谢率 (BMR) 为 $(3.67 \pm 0.03) \text{ ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$, 是体重预期值的 64%。平均最小热传导为 $(0.15 \pm 0.00) \text{ ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$, 是体重预期值的 124%。蒸发失水与产热的比率 (EWL/RMR) 在 5.0 ~ 35.0°C 时随着环境温度的升高而升高, 在 35°C 时达到峰值, 为 0.20 ± 0.01 。代谢水和蒸发失水的比率 (MWP/EWL) 随环境温度上升而下降, 在 16.4°C 时, MWP/EWL 为 1。这些结果表明, 白头鹎具有较低的基础代谢率和高热传导, 蒸发失水在体温调节中占有重要的地位。

关键词: 白头鹎; 产热; 蒸发失水; 体温调节

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Thermoregulation and Evaporative Water Loss in Chinese Bulbuls *Pycnonotus sinensis*

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Abstract: Basal metabolic rate (BMR) is thought to be a major hub of physiological mechanisms connecting life history characteristics. Evaporative water loss (EWL) is a physiological indicator used to measure water relations in inter- or intra-specific studies of birds. In this study, we examined body temperature (T_b), resting metabolic rate (RMR) and EWL at ambient temperatures (T_a) between 5 and 35°C in summer-acclimatized Chinese bulbul (*Pycnonotus sinensis*) captured in Wenzhou, in July 2011. Eight animals were transported to the laboratory and caged for 1 week (50 cm × 30 cm × 20 cm) outdoors under natural photoperiod and temperature. Birds' metabolic rates were measured with an open-circuit respirometry system (AEI technologies S-3A/I, USA). Birds were exposed to stable temperatures between 5 and 35°C for at least 1 h prior to measuring oxygen consumption which was recorded at 20-second intervals. Most birds were tested only once per day with at least two days between tests. A few birds were measured more than once per day. These birds were

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allowed to equilibrate at the new test temperature for 1 h before the next measurement was made. Every bird was tested at all nine temperatures. Food was removed from the birds' cages 4 h before each measurement period to minimize the heat increment associated with feeding. A 'U' tube (containing silica gel) was connected in series behind the respiratory chamber and weighed (± 0.1 mg). The amount of evaporative water lost by each bird was absorbed by the silica gel and could therefore be measured by reweighing the U tube at the end of the measurement. Statistics analysis was performed using the SPSS statistical package (version 13.0 for windows). The effect of ambient temperature on body temperature, resting metabolic rate, evaporative water loss, thermal conductance, metabolic water production/evaporative water loss and dry thermal conductance were analyzed using repeated measures ANOVA or ANCOVA with body mass as a covariate. Results were reported as Mean \pm SE and $P < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant. We found that mean body temperature was $40.7 \pm 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ (Fig. 1a). The thermal neutral zone (TNZ) was $25.0 - 32.0^\circ\text{C}$ and basal metabolic rate was 3.67 ± 0.03 ml/(g · h) (Fig. 1b). Below the lower critical temperature of the thermal neutral zone, resting metabolic rate increased linearly with decreasing ambient temperature according to the relationship: $R_{MR} = 5.296 - 0.068 T_a$. Evaporative water lost increased with ambient temperature according to the relationship: $\text{Log } L_{EW} = 1.563 + 0.021 T_a$ (Fig. 1c), which exceeded metabolic water production at $T_a > 16.4^\circ\text{C}$. Thermal conductance was stable from 5 to 20°C , and average thermal conductance within this temperature range was 0.15 ± 0.00 ml/(g · h · $^\circ\text{C}$) (Fig. 1d). Dry thermal conductance was also stable from 5 to 20°C , and average dry thermal conductance within this temperature range was 0.14 ± 0.00 ml/(g · h · $^\circ\text{C}$) (Fig. 1e). The ratio of evaporative water loss to metabolic rate (EWL/RMR) was affected significantly by ambient temperature. Between 5 and 35°C , EWL/RMR was positively correlated with ambient temperature and EWL/RMR increased linearly with increasing temperature (Fig. 1f). Metabolic water production/evaporative water loss (MWP/EWL) was also affected significantly by ambient temperature. MWP/EWL decreased exponentially with increasing temperature (Fig. 1g). Chinese bulbuls had a low level of BMR and a high level of thermal conductance, compared with the predicted values based on their body masses, and it also had wide thermal neutral zone. The high evaporative water loss/resting metabolic and metabolic water production/evaporative water loss ratios in the Chinese bulbul suggest that EWL plays an important role in thermoregulation.

Key words: *Pycnonotus sinensis*; Thermogenesis; Evaporative water loss; Thermoregulation

能量代谢水平对一个物种的分布、丰富度、繁殖成功和适合度等起重要的决定作用 (Williams et al. 2000), 并与动物生活史和生态行为等特征密切相关 (Lovegrove 2003, McKechnie et al. 2007), 体现了动物的代谢水平具有适应性, 同时又反映了物种的特异性特征 (Zheng et al. 2008a), 对其研究有助于了解动物在形态学、生理学、行为学和生活史对策上的进化 (Burton et al. 2003, Swanson 2010)。温度 (ambient temperature, T_a) 是影响能量代谢水平的重要环境因子之一, 随着环境温度降低, 动物代谢产热显著增加。基础代谢率 (basal metabolic rate, BMR) 是动物在静止、禁食和热

中性区条件下测定的耗氧速率, 是机体维持正常生理功能的最小产热单位, 也是衡量动物能量代谢水平的重要指标 (McKechnie 2008, McNab 2009)。基础代谢率已经成为比较种间和种内能量代谢水平的重要参数 (McKechnie et al. 2004)。鸟类的基础代谢率受许多因素的影响, 包括体重 (Gillooly et al. 2001)、种系发生 (Tieleman et al. 2002, McNab 2009)、季节 (Zheng et al. 2008a, Chamane et al. 2009)、食性 (McNab 2005)、气候 (Wiersma et al. 2007) 和身体组成 (Cooper 2007) 等。热带小型鸟类的基础代谢率一般低于体重的预期值, 并认为是对热胁迫的适应 (Wiersma et al. 2007); 而

生活在寒温带小型鸟类的基础代谢率往往高于预期值,解释为直接或间接对寒冷气候和/或较短繁殖季节的适应(Zheng et al. 2008a, Swanson 2010)。

鸟类与环境之间不断的进行着得水与失水的动态平衡,蒸发失水(evaporative water loss, EWL)是被广泛用于测定不同环境条件或不同时间鸟类种内和/或种间失水量的重要指标(Williams 1999, Clement et al. 2012, Williams et al. 2012)。小型鸟类失水途径主要通过肺呼吸道(respiration)、皮肤蒸发(cutaneous evaporation)以及排泄物(excretion)(Williams 1996),其中呼吸失水(respiratory water loss, RWL)与皮肤失水(cutaneous water loss, CWL)是水代谢中失水的重要途径(Williams et al. 2012)。如戴胜百灵(*Alaemon alaudipes*)和角百灵(*Eremophila alpestris*)等小型鸟类在环境温度 25°C 条件下通过蒸发失水途径失去的水分占有失水途径失水量的70%以上(Dawson et al. 1982)。同时生活在高温(例如沙漠)或缺乏饮水(例如迁徙途中)的环境条件下,生物面临的主要压力也是失水(Williams 1999)。国外关于小型鸟类蒸发失水的研究已有许多报道(见Williams等2012年的综述),尤其对于沙漠生存鸟类的研究发现,减少蒸发失水是这些鸟类适应缺水环境的特征之一,这一结论在沙漠中的小型哺乳动物中仍然成立(Schmidt-Nielsen 1997, Marilyn et al. 2001)。干旱条件下生存的鸟类,水的获取主要依赖食物和代谢水(metabolic water),降低蒸发失水提高保水能力可以使这些鸟类更具生存优势(Tieleman et al. 2003a, b, Williams et al. 2012)。

白头鹎(*Pycnonotus sinensis*)属雀形目(Passeriformes)鹎科(Pycnonotidae),在我国主要分布于东南沿海地区和太平洋诸岛屿,在浙江省为一种常见的留鸟(Zheng et al. 2002)。目前已发现白头鹎具有较高的体温和较低的基础代谢率(Zhang et al. 2006),其代谢产热存在明显的昼夜节律和季节性变化(Zheng et al. 2008b, 张国凯等 2008, 周围等 2010)。最新

研究结果显示,白头鹎的代谢产热特征受外界环境因素和内部生理调节因子的影响显著(郑蔚虹等 2010, 倪小英等 2011, Zheng et al. 2013, 2014, Wu et al. 2014),显示出白头鹎在季节性驯化(acclimatization)和实验室驯化(acclimation)过程中从整体、器官到生理和生化的可塑性变化。我国关于动物蒸发失水的研究主要见于小型哺乳动物(王德华等 2000, Zhu et al. 2010),而在鸟类中仅见少数报道(Xia et al. 2013, 林琳等 2014)。本文以白头鹎为实验对象,于2011年夏季测定了白头鹎的代谢产热及蒸发失水,试图解释白头鹎在不同环境温度条件下产热调节与蒸发失水之间存在的可能联系及对体温调节的意义。我们推测在温暖的气候条件下白头鹎可能具有较低的基础代谢率和高的热传导,从而降低能量消耗,符合南方小型鸟类的代谢特征。我们同时预测白头鹎的蒸发失水在较高的环境温度条件下将大于代谢水产生(metabolic water production, MWP),蒸发失水在体温调节中占有重要的地位。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验动物 8只成体白头鹎于2011年7月捕于浙江省温州市地区($27^{\circ}29' \text{N}$, $120^{\circ}51' \text{E}$),该地区气候温暖,年平均温度 18°C (Zheng et al. 2008a)。将捕获的白头鹎标记并单笼($50 \text{ cm} \times 50 \text{ cm} \times 60 \text{ cm}$)饲养于温州大学动物实验室,自然光照、室温环境下饮水、取食(食物为江苏谢通生物工程有限公司生产的饲料:粗蛋白20%,粗脂肪6%,粗纤维4%,钙1%,赖氨酸0.5%,蛋氨酸+胱氨酸0.5%),适应一周后用于实验。实验前平均体重为(29.6 ± 1.7)g($26.0 \sim 33.7$ g)。

1.2 静止代谢率(resting metabolic rate, RMR)测定 静止代谢率以每小时单位体重的耗氧量[$\text{ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$]表示。耗氧量采用开放式氧气分析仪测定(S-3A/I, 美国),气体的流通速率为 $300 \sim 600 \text{ ml}/\text{min}$,呼吸室体积为 3.6 L 。实验温度共设置9组,分别为 5.0°C 、 10.0°C 、

15.0℃、20.0℃、25.0℃、27.5℃、30.0℃、32.0℃和35.0℃,人工气候箱(BIC-250,北京)控制呼吸室实验温度,精度为±0.5℃。静止代谢率的测定每天在18:00~24:00时之间进行。动物实验前禁食3h,放入呼吸室内适应1h后开始测定耗氧量,每隔30s记录一次,共测定1h,选择一段连续、稳定的最低平均值(7min),按照Hill(1972)的公式计算出静止代谢率,耗氧量 $=F_r \times (F_i - F_e) / (1 - F_e)$,式中, F_r 为气体的流通速率, F_i 为进气氧浓度, F_e 为出气氧浓度。并以热中性区范围内的静止代谢率求出的平均值为基础代谢率。每次实验前后称量鸟的体重并测定泄殖腔温度。体温采用北京师范大学司南仪器厂生产的便携式数字式温度测量仪测定(TH-212,精确度为0.1℃)。将温度计插入白头鸭泄殖腔内约1.5cm,待温度计示数稳定后记录其体温。体重的测定采用梅特勒-托利多仪器(上海)有限公司生产的电子天平(PL3001-S,精确度为0.1g)。

1.3 蒸发失水 (evaporative water loss, EWL) 在测定静止代谢率的同时测定蒸发失水,待静止代谢率出现稳定值后,将预先称重(精确至0.1mg)并装有干燥硅胶的“U”型管接在呼吸室后,连续测定1h,实验前后干燥剂重量差即为蒸发失水。若鸟在测定期间有排泄现象,则数据作废(Xia et al. 2013)。

1.4 热传导 (thermal conductance, C) 和体重预期值 根据牛顿冷却定律简化公式: $C = R_M / (T_b - T_a)$ (Aschoff 1981),分别计算每个实验温度下鸟的热传导值,式中, C 为热传导[ml/(g·h·℃)], R_M 为代谢率(耗氧量)[ml/(g·h)], T_b 为体温(℃), T_a 为环境温度(℃)。热传导的体重预期值根据Aschoff(1981)的鸣禽类公式: $C = 0.576W^{-0.461}$ 进行计算,式中, C 为热传导[ml/(g·h·℃)], W 为体重(g)。而代谢率的体重预期值根据Aschoff等(1970)的鸣禽类公式: $R_{BM} = 132.506W^{0.726}$ 进行计算,式中, R_{BM} 为基础代谢率(J/h), W 为体重(g)。

1.5 干燥热传导 (dry thermal conductance,

C_{dry}) C_{dry} [ml/(g·h·℃)]的计算公式为: $C_{dry} = (R_M - L_{EW}) / (T_b - T_a)$ (Williams 1999),式中, L_{EW} 为蒸发失水量(mg/h),按蒸发1mg水散失2.417J的热量(Burton et al. 2003)和消耗1ml氧气产生20.09J热量的关系式换算(Schmidt-Nielsen 1997)。

1.6 代谢水和蒸发失水的比率 (metabolic water production/evaporative water loss, MWP/EWL) 代谢水/蒸发失水的比率是评价动物水利用效率的一个重要指标,代谢水按消耗1ml氧气相当于0.62mg的代谢水换算(Williams 1999, MacMillen et al. 1998)。

1.7 数据处理 利用SPSS 13.0统计软件包进行有关统计处理,体温、代谢率、热传导、蒸发失水、干燥热传导和MWP/EWL对环境温度做线性或对数回归分析,各组之间的差异性用重复性测量方差分析(repeated measure ANOVA, RM-ANOVA)。文中数据以平均值±标准误(Mean ± SE)表示,显著性水平为 $P = 0.05$ 。利用Origin 6.1软件绘图。

2 结果

2.1 体温 (T_b) 在环境温度为5.0~35.0℃范围内,白头鸭的体温基本保持不变,各环境温度间的体温无明显差异($P > 0.05$),体温平均为(40.7 ± 0.1)℃(图1a)。

2.2 静止代谢率 (RMR) 在环境温度为5.0~35.0℃之间时,白头鸭的静止代谢率存在明显不同(RM-ANOVA: $F_{7,56} = 100.228$, $P < 0.001$,图1b)。在环境温度为25.0~32.0℃范围内,各温度组间白头鸭的静止代谢率无显著差异($P > 0.05$),但显著低于环境温度为20.0℃($P < 0.05$)和35.0℃($P < 0.05$)时的静止代谢率。因此,25.0~32.0℃范围为白头鸭的热中性区(thermal neutral zone, TNZ),其中25.0℃和32.0℃分别为其下临界温度(lower critical temperature)和上临界温度(upper critical temperature)。在此温度范围内,白头鸭的静止代谢率处于最低水平即基础代谢率,为(3.67 ± 0.03)ml/(g·h),是Aschoff等

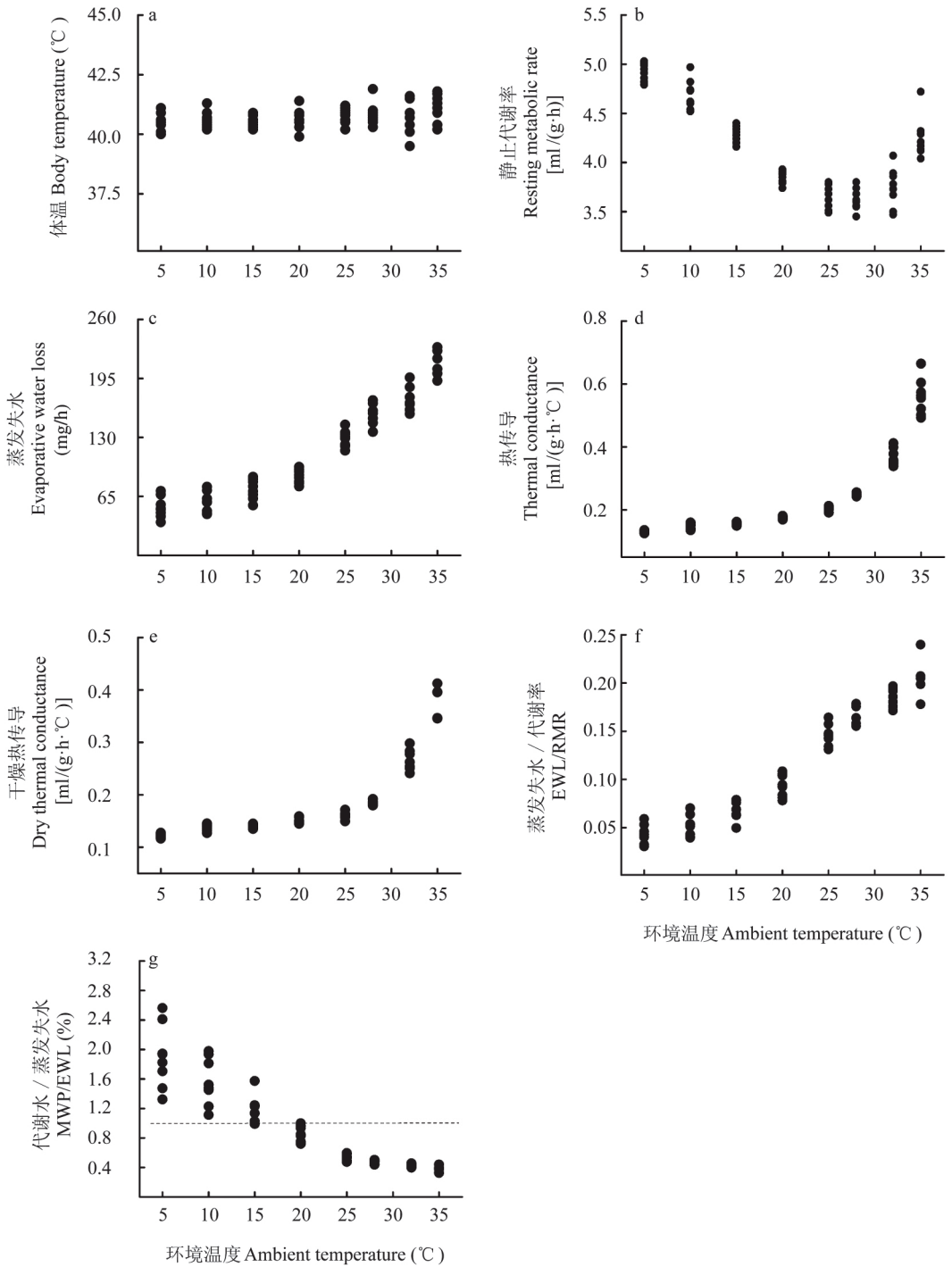


图 1 不同环境温度下白头鹎的能学参数 (n = 8)

Fig. 1 Energetic parameters at different ambient temperature in Chinese bulbuls (n = 8)

- a. 体温; b. 静止代谢率; c. 蒸发失水; d. 热传导; e. 干燥热传导; f. 蒸发失水/代谢率; g. 代谢水/蒸发失水。
- a. Body temperature; b. Resting metabolic rate; c. Evaporative water loss; d. Thermal conductance; e. Dry thermal conductance; f. Evaporative water loss/resting metabolic rate; g. Metabolic water production/evaporative water loss.

(1970)体重预期值的64%。而在5.0~25.0℃温度范围内,白头鹎的静止代谢率随环境温度的降低而增加,两者关系的回归方程为 $R_{MR} = 5.296 - 0.068 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.945$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 40$), 式中, R_{MR} 为静止代谢率[ml/(g·h)], T_a 为环境温度;在32.0~35.0℃温度范围内,白头鹎静止代谢率随温度的增加而增加,并在环境温度升至35.0℃时,静止代谢率达(4.25 ± 0.08)ml/(g·h) (图1b)。

2.3 蒸发失水(EWL) 白头鹎的蒸发失水随着环境温度的上升逐渐增加,35.0℃时为(211.75 ± 5.96)mg/h。在5.0~35.0℃温度范围内,蒸发失水与环境温度呈显著正相关,回归方程为: $\text{Log } L_{EW} = 1.563 + 0.021 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.918$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 60$), 式中, L_{EW} 为蒸发失水, T_a 为环境温度(图1c)。

2.4 热传导(C)和干燥热传导(C_{dry}) 白头鹎在5.0~20.0℃时,热传导基本保持稳定($P > 0.05$),与环境温度不相关且最低,平均最小热传导为(0.15 ± 0.00)ml/(g·h·℃),是Aschoff(1981)体重预期值的124%。当环境温度高于20.0℃时,热传导随着环境温度的升高而升高,两者呈显著正相关,其回归方程为: $\text{Log } C = -1.487 + 0.034 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.908$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 40$), 式中, C 为热传导, T_a 为环境温度。当环境温度上升至35.0℃时,热传导为(0.56 ± 0.02)ml/(g·h·℃) (图1d)。

白头鹎的干燥热传导在热中性区以下时与环境温度不相关,基本保持稳定($P > 0.05$),平均为(0.14 ± 0.00)ml/(g·h·℃)。在5.0~35.0℃温度范围内,干燥热传导与环境温度显著相关,回归方程为: $\text{Log } C_{dry} = -1.027 + 0.013 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.753$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 60$), 式中, C_{dry} 为干燥热传导, T_a 为环境温度。当超过热中性区时,干燥热传导随着环境温度的升高而迅速升高。当环境温度上升至35.0℃时,干燥热传导为(0.37 ± 0.01)ml/(g·h·℃) (图1e)。

2.5 白头鹎蒸发失水与产热的关系 白头鹎的蒸发失水与静止代谢率的比率(evaporative

water loss/resting metabolic rate, EWL/RMR)随着环境温度的升高而升高,回归方程为: $L_{EW}/R_{MR} = -0.004 + 0.006 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.927$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 60$), 式中, L_{EW} 为蒸发失水, R_{MR} 为静止代谢率, T_a 为环境温度。在35℃时达到峰值,为0.20 ± 0.01(图1f)。

白头鹎的代谢水产生和蒸发失水的比率(MWP/EWL)在5.0~35.0℃范围内,随环境温度升高呈指数下降,回归方程为: $\text{Log}(P_{MW}/L_{EW}) = 0.414 - 0.025 T_a$ ($r^2 = 0.837$, $P < 0.001$, $n = 60$), 式中, P_{MW} 为代谢水产生, L_{EW} 为蒸发失水, T_a 为环境温度。在环境温度为16.4℃时,此比率为1(图1g)。

3 讨论

鸟类生理适应性的研究已成为生态生理学(ecological physiology)和进化生理学(evolutionary physiology)的中心议题(Swanson 2010, Williams et al. 2012),鸟类可以通过自身生理机能的调整来应对多变的外部环境条件(Wiersma et al. 2007, Clement et al. 2012)。我们的结果表明,白头鹎有较高的体温和热传导,相对较低的BMR,暗示白头鹎对温暖的气候条件适应和较低的产热能力。

3.1 体温(T_b) 鸟类学工作中有大量关于鸟类能量学的研究,包括对鸟类体温的报道(McKechnie et al. 2002, Clarke et al. 2008)。鸟类高体温的维持是通过代谢率和热传导两方面的调节来实现,依赖于代谢产热和体表散热的平衡(Prinzinger et al. 1981)。一般情况下,由于鸟类有高的代谢率和低的散热能力,其体温明显高于哺乳动物(McNab 1966)。与大型鸟类相比,小型鸟类有高的单位组织产热能力,其体温一般高于大型鸟类的体温(Prinzinger et al. 1991)。如在静止状态下,大多数小型鸟类的平均体温是38.4℃(Prinzinger et al. 1991)。本文所研究的白头鹎体温较高,平均为40.7 ± 0.1℃,符合雀形目鸟类的高体温特点(Prinzinger et al. 1991)。在环境温度为5.0~35.0℃范围内,白头鹎的体温维持稳定,

具有较好的体温调节能力。这与生活在我国南方的画眉 (*Garrulax canorus*) 和红嘴相思鸟 (*Leiothrix lutea*) [相应的体温分别为 $(41.7 \pm 0.2)^\circ\text{C}$ 和 $(41.4 \pm 0.2)^\circ\text{C}$] 在实验温度变化时其体温保持相对稳定的调节相似 (Liu et al. 2005)。Tieleman 等 (1999) 认为在热暴露的条件下鸟类的高体温可以减少体内水分的流失, 降低能量消耗和防止蛋白质损伤。

3.2 基础代谢率 (BMR)、热传导 (C) 和干燥热传导 (C_{dry}) 基础代谢产热是鸟类生理学的重要参数, 常常作为物种间比较的标准 (Wiersma et al. 2007, Swanson 2010), 有助于理解鸟类对不同栖息地和生境选择的一般适应原则 (Nzama et al. 2010)。鸟类的能量代谢水平受体重、气候、食性、种系发生和活动状态等诸多因素的影响 (McNab 2009), 其中环境温度对种内和种间个体能耗水平有重要影响 (Weathers 1979, Tieleman et al. 2002)。Weathers (1979) 认为鸟类的基础代谢率与气候条件密切相关。Kendeigh 等人 (1977) 根据“南方” (繁殖地高于 40°N) 和“北方” (繁殖地低于 40°N) 鸟类体重和基础代谢率的相关分析而总结出鸟类对环境的气候适应。同时 Wiersma 等人 (2007) 发现热带地区鸟类的基础代谢率往往低于预期值, 而代谢率高于预期值则是高纬度地区鸟类代谢的特点。在寒冷地区鸟类增加基础代谢产热有助于改善对寒冷的耐受性, 并具有适应意义 (Swanson 2001, Zheng et al. 2008a)。相反, 热带地区鸟类较低的基础代谢率是对热胁迫的一种适应策略 (Wiersma et al. 2007)。如生活在委内瑞拉的灰背舞雀 (*Saltator coerulescens*) [相应的代谢率值为 $1.52 \text{ ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$] 和黑脸白眉舞雀 (*S. orenocensis*) [相应的代谢率值为 $1.75 \text{ ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h})$], 由于生存环境气候炎热, 其基础代谢率的期望值相应为 65% 和 68% (Bosque et al. 1999)。相似地, 生活在澳大利亚北部的格尔丹雀 (Burton et al. 2003)、橙颊梅花雀 (*Estrilda melpoda*) 和七彩文鸟 (*Chloebia gouldiae*) (Marschall et al. 1991) 及画眉 (Xia et al.

2013), 其基础代谢率也明显低于其体重预期值。本实验的结果支持我们的假设, 白头鹎具有较低的基础代谢率, 是 Aschoff 等 (1970) 体重预期值的 64%, 相似于大多数热带和沙漠地区的鸟类, 但低于一些生活在高纬度地区的鸟类 (McKechnie 2008, Zheng et al. 2008b, McKechnie et al. 2010)。温州位于我国东部, 属暖温带气候, 夏季 (6 ~ 8 月) 平均温度为 29.4°C , 其最高温度可达 33.2°C (温州市气象局 2011 年)。本实验结果确定白头鹎的热中性区 (TNZ) 下临界温度为 25.0°C , 在此温度下白头鹎并不需要消耗过多的能量用于调节产热。相对较低的基础代谢率与温州相对稳定较暖的夏季气候相适应; 同时也说明白头鹎与寒冷气候带的鸟类相比, 保持相对较小的产热器官相一致 (Williams et al. 2000, Swanson 2010, 林琳等 2014)。

由于动物体表面积、羽毛隔热性能变化 (羽毛的密度及羽毛外围曲度的改变) 及代谢产热的差异等因素, 导致动物的热传导和体重呈显著的相关性 (Aschoff 1981)。小型鸟类因具有相对较大的相对体表面积, 毛皮隔热性有限, 散热量相对较大, 因此具有相对较高的热传导 (Schmidt-Nielsen 1997)。我们的结果显示白头鹎的热传导相对较高, 是体重预期值的 124%, 表明白头鹎具有较低的隔热性能。生活在低纬度的鸟类一般具有相对较高的热传导, 对提高热量的扩散非常重要 (Marschall et al. 1991), 如橙颊梅花雀 (*Estrilda melpoda*) 热传导的体重预期值为 135% (Marschall et al. 1991), 画眉和红嘴相思鸟相应为 215% 和 243% (Liu et al. 2005), 壮丽果鸠 (*Ptilinopus superbus*) 为 117% (Schleucher 1999)。在热带地区, 鸟类面临的主要胁迫是高温, 鸟类在长期适应过程中进化出低的代谢产热和高的热传导, 避免体温过高 (Aschoff 1981)。然而, 一些热带鸟类如杂色食籽雀 (*Sporophila aurita*) (Weathers 1997), 橙颊梅花雀 (Stephens et al. 2000) 和格尔丹雀 (Burton et al. 2003) 的热传导却表现出相反的结果。在 $5.0 \sim 25.0^\circ\text{C}$ 范围

内,白头鹎的干燥热传导基本保持不变;在 32.0 ~ 35.0℃ 范围内,干燥热传导随着环境温度的升高而增加,35℃ 时为 $(0.37 \pm 0.01) \text{ ml}/(\text{g} \cdot \text{h} \cdot \text{℃})$ 。根据前面用到干燥热传导的计算公式可知:在高温下,鸟类蒸发失水时会通过水向环境散发大量的热,所以蒸发失水热散失在白头鹎机体散热机制中起着重要的作用。

3.3 蒸发失水(EWL) 有关于动物蒸发失水的研究较多(Williams et al. 2000, Tieleman et al. 2003a, b, Tirado et al. 2007)。在鸟类中,蒸发失水是水代谢中失水的主要途径,为随粪便及尿液而丢失水分量的 5 倍(Muñoz-García et al. 2007),因此是广泛用于不同环境条件鸟类失水量种内和种间差异研究的指标(Williams et al. 2012)。Williams(1996)通过统计 102 种生活在干燥和湿润环境中鸟类的蒸发失水后发现,在热中性区范围内,来自干旱地区鸟类的蒸发失水低于栖于湿地鸟类的蒸发失水。如生活在沙漠地区图氏沙百灵(*Eremalauda durni*)的蒸发失水比生活在潮湿环境木百灵(*Lullula arborea*)低 27%(Tieleman et al. 2002)。生活在我国南方的画眉在环境温度为 25℃ 时,其蒸发失水是体重预期值的 173%,这一结果表明画眉鸟并不适应缺水环境(Xia et al. 2013)。本实验中白头鹎的蒸发失水随着环境温度的上升逐渐增加,35.0℃ 时为 $(211.75 \pm 5.96) \text{ mg}/\text{h}$,较高的蒸发失水暗示白头鹎的保水能力较弱,且仅能生活在相对潮湿或水源充足的环境。

代谢水产生和蒸发失水的比值即为水利用效率(relative water economy, RWE),它的大小可用来评价一个动物在特定环境下对水资源的利用效率(MacMillen et al. 1983)。环境温度对水利用效率的影响主要通过对代谢水产生和蒸发失水的影响(MacMillen et al. 1993)。当代谢水产生等于蒸发失水时(即水利用效率为 1),动物可以完全不需要外源水的补充,食用干燥的食物也可以维持生存。当代谢水产生小于蒸发失水(即水利用效率小于 1)时,动物必须提供外部水源,否则会引起脱水死亡

(MacMillen et al. 1983)。本文根据回归方程求得白头鹎水利用效率为 1 时的环境温度为 16.4℃。在 5.0 ~ 15.0℃ 范围内白头鹎的代谢水产生/蒸发失水 > 1 ,在 20.0 ~ 35.0℃ 范围内白头鹎的代谢水产生/蒸发失水 < 1 。白头鹎在环境温度高于 16.4℃ 应提供外界水源,否则在温度不断升高的情况下蒸发失水大于代谢水的产生,最终导致其体内水分平衡被打破而死亡。这一现象在其他小型鸟类中也存在,当环境温度分别为 11.5℃ 和 13.5℃ 时,美洲家朱雀(*Carpodacus mexicanus*)(MacMillen et al. 1998)和伯克长尾鸚鵡(*Neophema bourkii*)(MacMillen et al. 1993)的水利用效率为 1。此外,在 5.0 ~ 15.0℃ 白头鹎的水利用效率大于 1,这与有冬眠习性的内温动物不同。当环境温度下降时,冬眠动物的代谢率低,产生较少的代谢水产生,使水利用效率显著地下降(Warnecke et al. 2010)。而非冬眠内温动物在低温环境下,主要通过提高代谢率维持体温恒定,产生较多的代谢水产生,同时低温下蒸发失水减少,从而使水利用效率大于 1(MacMillen et al. 1998)。

在温暖、湿热的环境下,白头鹎具有较大的蒸发失水量,通过水向环境散发大量的热,同时降低代谢率,减少产热。白头鹎的体表非辐射热损失速率高,即具有高的热传导,通过改变产热和散热的比率,最终维持体温的恒定。同时,白头鹎具有较高的体温、热传导及上临界温度,较低的基础代谢产热,符合南方小型鸟的代谢特点(Zhang et al. 2006, Xia et al. 2013),利于其适应气候温暖、湿润及水资源利用压力小的温州地区。同时可通过蒸发失水向环境散热,对体温调节起着重要作用。

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