

文章编号: 1674-5566(2025)05-0995-10

DOI: 10.12024/jsou.20250404840

水生生物入侵的机制及影响因素研究进展

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摘要: 在贸易全球化与运输网络不断扩展的背景下, 外来物种入侵问题日益加剧, 威胁水生生态健康并造成巨大经济损失。相较于陆生生物入侵, 水生生物入侵的研究起步较晚, 且相关入侵机制及其影响因素的系统梳理尚显薄弱。本研究基于近十年水生生物入侵机制及影响因素的研究成果, 从竞争优势、生态位占据、种间互作、化学入侵和天敌释放5方面, 系统归纳了当前水生生物入侵的主要机制。从环境变化(包括气候变化、水文条件和环境污染)及其他干扰两方面总结了关键影响因素, 揭示机制之间的交互关系与影响因素的多样性。并展望了未来水生生物入侵领域在机制识别、预测模型构建以及多元治理策略规划方面的发展方向, 旨在为深入理解水生生物入侵的成因与演化路径, 提升水生生态系统入侵管理的科学性提供参考依据。

关键词: 水生生物; 入侵机制; 生态系统

中图分类号: Q 178.1 **文献标志码:** A

外来入侵物种(Invasive alien species, IAS)指被引入到新环境后能够建立种群并扩散, 对本地生态系统、社会环境造成不利影响的物种^[1]。生物入侵可导致大规模生物多样性丧失^[2]、生态系统功能受损^[3]和生态系统服务改变^[4], 造成巨大经济损失并威胁全球可持续发展^[5]。随着全球化加速和运输网络立体化发展, 生物入侵已蔓延至森林、草原、海洋、淡水等各类生态系统^[6-9]。相比陆生生物入侵, 水生生物入侵更为隐蔽且更具跨区域传播能力, 对淡水生态系统的影响尤其广泛且持久^[10]。然而, 目前对水生生物入侵的关注仍显不足^[11]。

近几十年来, 水生生物入侵事件频发且发生率未见饱和迹象, 不仅破坏本地生态系统, 还造成经济损失与公共安全隐患^[12]。斑马贻贝(*Dreissena polymorpha*)经压载水入侵欧洲及北美多个淡水系统, 引发生态系统结构剧变、建筑和基础设施损毁^[13]; 福寿螺(*Pomacea canaliculata*)通过农业引种和水路运输等方式扩散至亚洲多个国家, 导致农作物损害、水体污染和疾病传播^[14]; 中华绒螯蟹(*Eriocheir sinensis*)因海运和水产养殖流入欧洲多国及美国沿海地区,

通过争斗和捕食影响本地水生生物, 造成河岸侵蚀、寄生虫传播问题, 增加水利与卫生治理成本^[15]; 南美洲水葫芦(*Eichhornia crassipes*)作为观赏植物被引入50余个国家后, 形成致密的浮动垫层, 抑制水下植物生长, 破坏水体生态, 阻碍航运并破坏渔业生境, 造成重大经济损失^[16]。随着跨境电商贸易活动增加, 新兴水生生物入侵案例不断涌现, 如穗状狐尾藻(*Myriophyllum spicatum*)、长柱尾突蚤(*Bythotrephes longimanus*)、钝节拟丽藻(*Nitellopsis obtusa*)等^[17], 其潜在生态与经济危害需引起关注。我国作为水产养殖大国, 一旦水生生物入侵问题失控, 将对生态安全、产业发展与社会稳定构成严重风险。

国际社会已建立针对生物入侵的早期预警机制与综合治理框架, 但对于扩散速度快、表型可塑性高或隐蔽性强的物种, 现有治理手段仍显乏力^[18-19]。对水生生物入侵的生态影响和治理策略虽然进行了大量研究^[20], 但入侵机制的解析仍存在争议, 且未得到系统总结^[21]。1988年 HENGEVELD 阐述了生物入侵机制的“平衡自然假说”和“个体主义假说”, 指出生物入侵是一个复杂的过程, 不同的生态模型和假说可以从不同

收稿日期: 2025-04-16 修回日期: 2025-07-27

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2022YFC2601301)

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角度解释入侵现象^[22]。当前主流的假说,如“增强竞争力假说”^[23]、“空生态位假说”^[24]以及“天敌逃逸假说”^[25]多基于陆生或淡水模式生物提出,对海洋或河口等复杂水生环境的适用性尚未充分验证。徐承远等^[20]基于2001年前的研究总结了生物入侵机制研究进展;FLEMING等^[26]综述了大型水生植物入侵的机制、PAPACOSTAS等^[27]探讨了海水环境生物入侵的机制。然而,当前对水生生态系统生物入侵机制及影响因素的系统梳理仍然缺乏。为填补这一空白,本研究基于现有研究成果,结合前人总结的入侵生态学框架,进一步归纳了水生生物入侵机制及影响因素,并提出未来研究的方向,旨在为水生生物入侵的机制研究和管理决策提供参考,对我国生物多样性保护具有重要意义。

1 入侵机制

1.1 竞争优势机制

竞争优势机制是解释生物入侵的核心理论之一,指入侵物种相对于本地物种在资源获取、环境适应或生长繁殖等方面具有的某种优势,驱动其在新环境中建立种群与空间扩张^[28]。本研究主要从物种自身的生境适应优势、营养-繁殖策略优化以及分子遗传驱动机制3个方面,解析竞争优势的形成机制。

1.1.1 生境适应优势

水生入侵生物的成功定殖往往与其广生态幅和较高的环境耐受阈值密切相关,这种特性使入侵种在初期竞争中显著优于本地物种。鲤(*Cyprinus carpio*)可耐受2~40.6℃的水温及5.0~10.5的pH范围,甚至能够在高盐、低氧、浑浊水体下生存,这解释了其通过养殖逃逸在全球淡水系统中快速扩张的机制^[29]。美洲红耳龟(*Trachemys scripta elegans*)凭借肠道屏障对离子渗透压的调节功能,突破盐水生境的生理限制,拓展其入侵的地理边界^[30]。钝节拟丽藻(*N. obtusa*)能在低矿化度与低营养水体中大量繁殖,通过占据空间、截获光照和养分等方式占据优势,抑制其他大型分支状水生植物生长^[31]。黄花水龙(*Ludwigia peploides*)则表现出多策略适应性,其茎部在浅水区直立生长,在深水区则横向蔓延,同时对水质波动、流速等环境因子具有较高耐受性,从而适应多种栖息地条件,获得竞争

优势^[32]。

入侵水生生物对异质环境的广谱适应力的自身特点,使其具备入侵初期迅速定殖扩张的竞争优势。外来物种对多重环境胁迫的适应能力是揭示其入侵潜力与生态风险的关键内容。

1.1.2 繁殖-营养策略

部分入侵物种通过繁殖策略或营养策略的优化,在不同生态环境中维持较高的生存率,从而占据优势。罗非鱼(*Tilapia*)^[33]和食蚊鱼(*Gambusia affinis*)^[34]繁殖力高、生长快且具有杂食性,使其在与土著种的竞争中获胜,快速建立种群并成功入侵。短颌鲚(*Coilia brachygnathus*)在入侵三峡水库过程中,通过缩短性成熟周期(<1年)与高繁殖输出(产卵量超2万粒),迅速完成种群建群与空间扩散^[35]。禾本科入侵植物尾稃草(*Urochloa arrecta*)虽然在引入初期数量有限,但凭借在新环境中的无性繁殖策略,实现了快速扩张与稳定定植^[36]。瓶螺科(*Ampullariidae*)不仅具有极强的繁殖能力,能根据环境变化灵活调整其生长、发育和繁殖策略,还具有广泛的杂食性,从而适应多种生态条件并快速扩散^[37]。繁殖与营养策略的优化是推动水生入侵种迅速扩张的关键机制:快速增殖能力保障种群基数,杂食性与行为可塑性则缓冲环境波动压力,二者共同加速入侵种群的规模增长进程。

1.1.3 分子遗传机制

随着分子生物学技术的发展,研究者从微观层面进一步解析水生生物入侵种竞争优势的内在机制。福寿螺的基因组分析表明,DNA/hAT-Charlie转座元件、P450基因的扩展及细胞稳态系统的增强通过提高表型可塑性与应激响应能力,显著提升其生态适应性^[38]。黑口新虾虎鱼(*Neogobius melanostomus*)具有更高的转录灵活性,能通过快速激活适应性功能通路,应对温度波动等环境压力,从而表现出比同属的云斑原吻虾虎鱼(*Proterorhinus marmoratus*)更强的入侵潜力^[39]。柄海鞘(*Styela clava*)通过Hsp70热激蛋白家族基因的扩张以及冷休克蛋白的水平基因转移增强蛋白质稳态维持能力,显著提升在环境胁迫下的适应性,在其成功入侵中起到了关键作用^[40]。六瓣水龙(*Ludwigia grandiflora* subsp. *hexapetala*)从水生到陆生的生态转型过程中,DNA甲基化动态调控了关键基因的表达,在不改

变遗传序列的前提下实现了表观可塑性^[41]。黑藻(*Hydrilla verticillata*)通过高表达的氮转运基因(NRT2)、快速响应的氮同化酶系统(NR/GS)及高效光合碳代谢的协同作用,形成对硝酸盐资源的“分子级”竞争优势,从而成功入侵水生生态系统^[42]。上述研究从基因扩展、代谢通路协同、蛋白质稳态调控等多个层面揭示了水生生物入侵的分子遗传机制,微观分子机制驱动入侵水生生物的表型可塑性与长时间的环境适应性,加速入侵成功。通过整合多组学数据以探究不同入侵阶段的分子调控特征,有利于预测外来物种的入侵潜力并进行早期干预。

1.2 生态位机制

生态位指物种在生态系统中所占据的资源与功能位置,涵盖空间位、营养位、行为位等多个维度^[43]。外来水生生物在入侵过程中,常通过占据、扩展或调整这些生态位,实现对本地种的替代或规避直接竞争,从而在新环境中建立稳定种群并快速扩张。竞争优势机制与生态位机制在一定程度上存在交叉与重叠,入侵物种在入侵过程中表现出的资源获取能力、环境适应能力等竞争优势,往往也体现为对生态位的占据与调整,从而推动其成功入侵与扩散。

1.2.1 空间生态位的扩张与重叠

入侵植物主要通过繁殖体,尤其是茎段碎片的扩散来扩张分布范围,快速占据广域生态位,从而在水体生态系统中实现入侵定殖^[44]。相较而言,入侵水生动物获得空间生态位的方式则更加多样:欧洲绿蟹(*Carcinus maenas*)通过高密度觅食活动导致海岸结构破坏,使底栖动物栖息地破碎化,降低本地物种的栖息地可利用性,进而形成空间生态位占据优势^[45];黑口新虾虎鱼(*N. melanostomus*)则表现出生态位重叠耐受性,与本地种保持栖息地高度重叠的同时,能够在不同的水深、水流条件下拓展潜在生存空间^[46]。食蚊鱼(*Gambusia affinis*)则根据环境温度梯度动态调整其行为与分布的格局,从而扩大生态位宽度以适应多变的生态环境^[47]。空间生态位的扩张为入侵种提供物理资源基础,而营养生态位的重构则进一步强化其资源利用效率。

1.2.2 营养生态位的利用与重构

入侵物种通过营养策略变化重构生态位格局:欧洲白鲑(*Coregonus lavaretus*)在河流系统中

选择梯度营养策略,在下游通过食性特化(以浮游动物为主)实现与本地种的互补共存,在上游则凭借高出本地种 1.3 倍的摄食速率直接占据优势生态位^[48]。水葫芦(*E. crassipe*)在海南岛水域的入侵过程中,通过改变水体的理化性质(如升高 BOD₅/COD_{cr} 值)诱发水体富营养化,间接排斥本地物种,营造有利于自身生长的营养环境^[49]。黑藻(*H. verticillata*)则通过生物量分配模式重构的策略,优先发展叶片结构而非根系部分,形成对光照与溶解态营养的“顶端捕获”模式,从而在竞争中占据优势^[50]。营养生态位的差异化利用降低了种间竞争压力,而行为生态位的协同分配则为多物种共存提供可能。

1.2.3 行为生态位的差异化与协同共存

入侵种间的生态位合作分配也可降低种间竞争,实现共存与群落扩展,如入侵鱼类麦穗鱼(*Pseudorasbora parva*)与欧白鱼(*Alburnus alburnus*)虽在营养生态位上高度重叠,但前者具有更广的生态位宽度,通过扩大摄食范围避免了资源的直接竞争,促成了两者在同一水域中的共存^[51]。生态位优势的关键在于资源与空间的差异化占据。然而,外来物种的生态位扩张往往通过种间互作进一步强化,例如化学信号调控或行为协同。

入侵物种通过多维生态位策略实现资源占据与种间协调,促进定殖与扩张。气候变化与人类活动对水生生态环境的扰动,对外来物种的入侵影响机制亟须补充,为制定防控策略提供依据。

1.3 种间互作机制

种间相互作用是入侵生态学中的关键机制之一。在水生生态系统中,外来物种与本地物种(或其他入侵种)之间的相互作用可能通过直接互惠、间接促进或跨营养级联效应促进其入侵成功。

入侵种可通过生境改造或资源供给与其他物种形成互利关系,协同增强入侵能力。例如,黑藻具有较好的柔韧特性且表面通常附着大量藻类,这为河壳菜蛤(*Limnoperna fortunei*)提供了良好定殖条件,促进其建立与扩散,形成“入侵-互利”反馈循环^[52]。此外,入侵种也可能通过营养级联效应或传播互惠间接促进其他物种的入侵。如克氏原螯虾(*Procambarus clarkii*)通过捕

食本地双壳类降低其种群密度,释放底栖空间与资源,使非本地种中华绒螯蟹(*E. sinensis*)因竞争压力降低而扩张^[53]。水生食草动物如石蝇(*Stonefly nymphs*)幼虫,在摄食狭叶水蕴藻(*Elodea nuttallii*)时产生植物碎片,作为无性繁殖体的传播媒介加速外来水生植物的入侵进程^[54]。

入侵种间的相互作用可能触发跨营养级或跨界面的级联效应,加剧生态系统遭受入侵的风险。例如美洲斑点叉尾鲷(*Ictalurus punctatus*)摄食沙枣(*Elaeagnus angustifolia*)获取能量的同时成为沙枣种子的有效传播者,构成一种跨越水陆界面的协同入侵模式^[55]。金鱼(*Carassius auratus*)能够通过改变浮游生物群落结构,间接提高中国圆田螺(*Cipangopaludina chinensis*)幼体成活率,促进另一种外来生物的入侵^[56]。

水生入侵物种通过直接互利、间接促进及跨营养级联效应等多样化种间相互作用机制,协同促进其在生态系统中的定殖与扩展。入侵种间交互关系的结构特征及其动态演替规律,或将成为入侵机制研究的重要突破口。

1.4 化学入侵机制

由于水体环境的高效分子扩散特性,化学信号成为水生生物信息传递的核心媒介^[57]。水生动物利用化学通讯调控捕食、繁殖等行为,强化入侵适应性,水生植物则通过化感作用构建化学屏障^[58]。

水生入侵动物演化出精细的化学感知体系:杀手虾(*Dikerogammarus villosus*)具备广谱的化学感知能力,能够精准识别捕食者信号,有助于其在捕食压力下持续生长,进而促进入侵成功^[59]。斜粒粒蜷(*Tarebia granifera*)分泌的萜类化合物可干扰本土螺类的化学感受器,降低其摄食效率与栖息地选择性,从而削弱本土物种的竞争力^[60]。雌性小龙虾释放的甾醇类性信息素可远程吸引雄性个体,显著提高交配成功率,为其种群爆发提供化学基础^[61]。入侵植物则通过分泌化感物质形成化学抑制网络:丁香蓼属植物六棱水车前(*Ludwigia hexapetala*)通过释放黄酮类化感物质抑制本地植物生长,在种间竞争中形成“化学屏障”^[62]。互花米草(*Spartina alterniflora*)根系分泌的酚酸类化感物质,能够抑制种子萌发与幼苗生长,从而削弱本地物种的竞争力^[63]。动物的化学感知机制与水生入侵植物的化感抑制,

通过优化资源利用效率与降低种间竞争强度,驱动水生入侵种的生态位占据与种群扩张。

1.5 天敌释放机制

天敌释放机制是解释生物入侵的核心理论之一,强调入侵种通过逃离原生地天敌限制(如寄生者、捕食者或病原体)获得种群增长优势^[64]。例如,草鱼(*Cyprinus carpio*)在富营养化湖泊中通过选择性摄食大型浮游甲壳类,降低顶级捕食者的下行控制效应,从而减少自身被捕食压力,促进种群扩散^[65];条纹克氏长臂虾(*Gmelinoides fasciatus*)通过挖掘行为躲避捕食,并利用化学感应降低活动强度(如遇捕食者信号时运动速度下降),形成“行为-化学”双重防御机制,最终在与本地种*G. lacustris*的竞争中胜出^[66]。目前对水生生物入侵的天敌释放机制尚不能轻率接受,还需要严谨的实证验证^[67]。

需要强调的是,上述各类机制并非孤立存在,如竞争优势可能依赖表观遗传调控,而生态位占据需通过种间相互作用实现。当前研究还关注其他重要入侵机制,如次生入侵机制^[68];一旦某一入侵种被控制,其他物种的入侵可能随之发生,且其主导机制可能随着时间推移而发生变化。许多研究者已指出,有必要综合分析多种入侵机制,以更全面地解释生物入侵的动态模式^[69]。如CHABRERIE等^[70]提出了一个融合种群、群落和生态系统尺度的入侵框架;而DALY等^[21]则归纳了“引入-归化-入侵”框架对应生物入侵假说。多机制协同作用的研究有利于进一步揭示入侵成功背后的动态网络特性。

2 水生生物入侵的影响因素

2.1 环境变化

全球变化背景下,气候变化、水文环境变化及环境污染等因素正共同加剧水生生物入侵。2100年,气候变暖预计使全球地表温度上升1.2~4.0℃^[71]。气候变暖将通过水温升高、水流模式改变、盐度上升等影响水生系统^[67],可能进一步影响水生生物的物候和分布格局,导致入侵种分布区的扩张^[72]。气候变暖有利于喜高温物种占据并扩大其热生态位,如六瓣狸藻(*Ludwigia hexapetala*)、粉绿狐尾藻(*Myriophyllum aquaticum*)、水葫芦(*E. crassipes*)等水生植物随着全球气温的升高,分布范围将显著扩大,加快

入侵进程。具备较强热耐受性的热带海洋无脊椎动物更容易扩张,形成入侵风险^[73]。气候变暖延长了中纬度地区的适温期,可能有利于东方小藤壶(*Chthamalus challenger*)进一步扩大其入侵边界^[74]。此外,气候变化可能进一步加剧入侵物种对本地物种的竞争压力。如春季温度升高使黑藻(*H. verticillata*)较本地植物提前1~2周进入生长期,并通过光拦截和营养吸收等方式抢占水柱资源,从而抑制本土植物的萌发与生长^[75]。芦竹(*Arundo donax*)的根茎系统具有优于本地物种的抗水流冲击能力,这使其在气候变暖引发的洪水环境中更加稳定,从而促进其在河岸区域的大面积扩散^[76]。季节性洪水通过脉冲式资源输入(如泥沙沉积、营养盐激增)促进入侵植物(如湿生尾稈草 *Urochloa humidicola*)种子萌发,尽管洪水期生物量暂时下降,但再生补偿效应(洪水后萌发率提高40%)保障其长期扩张^[77]。

环境会通过水体热分层状态和水流扰动频率,来调节外来入侵物种与本地物种之间的竞争关系平衡。在分层湖泊中,入侵生物(如大口黑鲈 *Micropterus salmoides*)通过占据变暖的表层水体,实现栖息地分割与资源独占,而在混合型湖泊中,其竞争优势随温度梯度减弱而消失^[50]。局域水文特征(如流速、浊度)通过调节次生代谢产物合成影响入侵种竞争力。例如,入侵植物叶酚含量在水体流动性强的区域降低12%~15%,削弱其化感抑制能力,而在静水区则水平升高并显著抑制邻近植物生长^[78]。

此外,水体污染也可能影响外来物种的入侵。如微塑料可通过改变沉积物理化性质、提升细菌群落多样性等途径,间接促进外来沉水植物的生长和入侵^[79]。水体富营养化可能抑制本地植物的生长,加剧高适应性外来植物如粉绿狐尾藻(*M. aquaticum*)^[80]、空心莲子草(*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)^[81]、浮萍(*Lemna minor*)^[82]的入侵。农药污染环境,美洲卤虫(*Artemia franciscana*)表现出对高浓度氯吡硫磷的耐性,从而具有高于本地种的适应优势^[83]。在抗生素污染环境中,粉绿狐尾藻表现出优于本地植物的抗生素代谢能力,表明其在污染胁迫下代谢路径优化的生态适应机制^[84]。

环境变化因素不仅直接影响水生生物的生理生态过程,还通过与入侵机制的耦合作用间接

驱动入侵过程的加剧。例如,气候变暖为入侵物种提供新的生态位空间,强化了其在“生态位机制”下的扩张潜力;水体扰动与富营养化增强了外来物种在“竞争优势机制”中的资源获取能力;污染胁迫改变了物种间的代谢适应性格局,体现出“化学入侵机制”与“种间互作机制”的联动效应;而环境胁迫导致本地天敌数量减少,也在一定程度上激活了“天敌释放机制”。因此,环境变化作为驱动因素,不仅为外来物种提供适生条件,更通过强化或触发多种入侵机制,加速其入侵成功率与生态影响。

2.2 其他干扰

人为引进、贸易运输等途径为外来物种的建种与传播提供了条件,增加生物入侵风险。豹纹脂身鲇(*Pterygoplichthys pardalis*)通过水族贸易链侵入孟加拉国,并借助灌溉渠网扩散至印度、越南等热带地区,形成跨境入侵热点^[85]。福寿螺在人为干扰生境中食性由杂食性向单食性转变,通过营养级联效应抑制底栖藻类群落,重构生态系统能流结构^[86]。美洲红耳龟(*T. scripta elegans*)主要通过人类的宠物贸易、非法宠物饲养和放生行为被引入到世界各地,是最早和最具破坏性的入侵物种之一^[87]。空心莲子草(*Alternanthera philoxeroides*)通过人类的园艺引种、水利工程和水路运输等活动迅速扩散至全球多个地区,成为一种入侵性水生植物^[88]。

此外,生态系统的固有特性(如生物多样性基底、系统抵抗外界干扰的临界能力),以及自然因素的推动(如地质活动引发的生态扰动),都会对水生生物的入侵过程产生重要影响。这些因素通过相互关联的复杂作用机制,产生协同效应。入侵机制与影响因素之间往往交叉融合、协同作用,并受到入侵阶段、物种特性及生态环境类型(如海洋、河流或湖泊)等多重条件的调节。因此,单一机制难以全面解释水生入侵物种的入侵模式,有必要从多机制、多因素的综合视角出发,结合具体生态系统特征开展系统研究。

3 展望

近年来,关于生物入侵机制与驱动因素的研究不断深化,逐步建立起多维度、跨尺度的分析体系。尽管部分水生生态系统中入侵机制已得到阐释,但仍存在大量机制未在不同生态环境中

得到验证,导致水生生物入侵的预测与管理仍面临挑战。因此,未来研究还应聚焦于水生生物入侵机制识别与治理策略的系统探索,急需基于入侵机制与驱动因子构建更有效的预测模型,探索创新治理路径。

环境污染作为影响水生生物入侵扩张的重要外部驱动,其与入侵过程的交互作用尚缺乏系统认识。新污染物包括环境内分泌干扰物、持久性有机污染物、抗生素和微塑料对水生生物入侵的影响研究有待加强,是抑制还是促进作用仍需探究。环境污染对入侵生物的影响机制可能成为入侵治理的新突破口。而环境污染与生物入侵的协同治理,有望成为水生生态保护的重要方向。此外,能否通过区域内入侵物种间的竞争或互作关系实现“以入控入”的生态调控手段,尚待实证研究。

全球变化背景下,气候变暖、CO₂浓度升高、极端气候事件频发等因素正持续重塑水生生态系统格局,并可能与环境污染叠加影响水生生物入侵过程。如高温条件可能加剧微塑料对水生生物膜结构和代谢系统的损伤,进而间接影响入侵种的适应能力。应加强对全球变化情境下入侵预测模型的动态调整,考虑全球变化相关因子的动态趋势,以提升管理措施的前瞻性。面向未来,构建能够响应全球变化背景下生态系统反馈机制的“情景模拟+机制识别”研究框架,将有助于实现对水生生物入侵的更精准预警与系统治理。

因此,未来水生生物入侵治理应将机制因素纳入综合考量,拓展系统治理视角,构建融合生态修复、污染控制与生物调控的多元化联合治理框架,提升水生生态系统的保护成效。

作者声明本文无利益冲突。

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Research progress on the mechanisms and influencing factors of aquatic biological invasions

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Abstract: The rapid expansion of global trade and transportation networks has escalated biological invasions, posing critical threats to aquatic ecosystem integrity and incurring substantial economic costs. Compared to terrestrial invasions, research on aquatic invasions emerged more recently, with limited systematic analysis of their mechanisms and drivers. This review synthesizes advances from the past decade to outline key mechanisms—including competitive advantage, niche occupation, interspecific interactions, chemical invasion, and enemy release—underlying aquatic invasions. Critical drivers are examined, encompassing environmental shifts (e. g., climate change, hydrological alterations, pollution) and anthropogenic disturbances. Future priorities emphasize mechanistic validation, predictive modeling frameworks, and integrated management strategies. This review enhances understanding of aquatic invasion dynamics and provides actionable insights for ecosystem resilience and evidence-based governance.

Key words: aquatic organisms; invasion mechanisms; ecosystem