学校编码: 10384 学号: 22420081151499 密级_____

のたう

硕士学位论文

广西铁山港和福建深沪湾微型浮游动物 对浮游植物的摄食研究

Studies of Microzooplankton Grazing on Phytoplankton

in Tieshan Harbor, Guangxi and Shenhu Bay, Fujian

魏静梅

指导教师姓名:林元烧 教授 专业名称:海洋生物学 论文提交日期:2011年05月 论文答辩时间:2011年06月

2011年 06月

厦门大学学位论文原创性声明

本人呈交的学位论文是本人在导师指导下,独立完成的研究成 果。本人在论文写作中参考其他个人或集体已经发表的研究成果,均 在文中以适当方式明确标明,并符合法律规范和《厦门大学研究生学 术活动规范(试行)》。

另外,该学位论文为国家海洋公益项目"北部湾典型生态区生态 系统评价技术集成及其在渔业生境保护中的应用研究(课题编号: 200905019-6)"课题和"福建省重点海湾环境质量监测(深沪湾)" 课题的研究成果,获得该课题经费资助,在海洋浮游生物生态学实验 室完成。

声明人 (签名): 魏静梅

2011 年 06 月 1 日

厦门大学学位论文著作权使用声明

本人同意厦门大学根据《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办 法》等规定保留和使用此学位论文,并向主管部门或其指定机构送交 学位论文(包括纸质版和电子版),允许学位论文进入厦门大学图书 馆及其数据库被查阅、借阅。本人同意厦门大学将学位论文加入全国 博士、硕士学位论文共建单位数据库进行检索,将学位论文的标题和 摘要汇编出版,采用影印、缩印或者其它方式合理复制学位论文。

本学位论文属于:

()1.经厦门大学保密委员会审查核定的保密学位论文,于年 月 日解密,解密后适用上述授权。

(√)2.不保密,适用上述授权。

声明人 (签名): 魏静梅

2011 年 06 月 1 日

目 录

缩略词中英文对照表 ·······	·····I
摘 要	•••••••II
ABSTRACT ·····	IV
第一章 绪 论	1
1.1 微型浮游动物的主要类群	2
1.1.1 纤毛虫	2
1.1.2 异养甲藻	2
1.1.3 异养鞭毛虫	
1.2 微型浮游动物的摄食	3
1.2.1 对浮游植物的摄食	
1.2.2 对异养细菌的摄食	4
1.3 微型浮游动物在海洋生态系统物质循环和能量流动中的作	፤用7
1.3.1 在微食物环能量流动中的作用	7
1.3.2 在营养盐再生(物质循环)中的作用	
1.4 微型浮游动物摄食的研究方法	••••••11
1.4.1 间接法	
1.4.2 直接法	
1.5 稀释法在微型浮游动物摄食生态中的应用	15
1.5.1 稀释法的原理	
1.5.2 对稀释法假设的讨论	15
1.5.3 对稀释法操作过程的讨论	
1.6 国内有关微型浮游动物的研究现状	
1.7 本研究的内容及拟解决的问题	20
第二章 材料与方法	21
2.1 采样方法与样品处理	21
2.2 数据处理	

	=
H	冰

2.3 技术路	线	··23
第三章 铁	山港微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食研究······	·25
3.1 研究海	每概况	··25
3.2 调查时	间和采样站位	··27
3.3 实验结	课	··28
3.3.1 浮浴	游植物的丰度与Chl-α 浓度	··28
3.3.2 浮浴	游植物的生长率和微型浮游动物的摄食率	-29
3.3.3 浮衫	游植物的生长、微型浮游动物的摄食与环境因子的关系	39
	型浮游动物的日摄食量	
3.3.5 微	型浮游动物的次级生产力	··43
第四章 深	沪湾微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食研究	• 44
4.1 研究海	词概况	••44
4.2 调查时	间和采样站位	··45
4.3 实验结	课	··46
4.3.1 浮浴	游植物的丰度与Chl-α 浓度	…46
4.3.2 浮衫	游植物的生长率和微型浮游动物的摄食率	··47
4.3.3 浮浴	游植物的生长、微型浮游动物的摄食与环境因子的关系	54
4.3.4 微	型浮游动物的日摄食量和次级产力	56
第五章 铁	山港和深沪湾微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食比较 ······	· 57
5.1 铁山港	微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食	··57
5.1.1 浮衫	游植物的生长率和微型浮游动物的摄食率	57
5.1.2 影	响浮游植物生长率、微型浮游动物摄食率的主要环境因子	63
5.1.3 微	型浮游动物在铁山港物质循环和能量流动中的作用	67
	稀释实验过程的讨论	
5.2 深沪湾	微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食	··70
5.2.1 浮浴	游植物的生长率和微型浮游动物的摄食率	70
5.2.2 微	型浮游动物在深沪湾物质循环和能量流动中的作用	··71
总结与展望	<u>a</u>	·73

主要研究成果 ·······	73
研究的不足与展望······	75
参考文献	76
在学期间参加的科研项目及成果······	90

致	谢		9)]
---	---	--	---	----

Content

List of abbreviation ······I
Abstract in ChineseII
Abstract in EnglishIV
Chapter 1 Introduction1
1.1 Classification of microzooplankton 2 1.1.1 Ciliates 2
1.1.1 Ciliates2
1.1.2 Heterotrophic dinoflagellates2
1.1.3 Heterotrophic nanoflagellates ·······3
1.2 Ecological studies of microzooplankton grazing3
1.2.1 Microzooplankton grazing studies on phytoplankton
1.2.2 Microzooplankton grazing studies on HNF4
1.3 Role of microzooplankton in marine ecosystem······7
1.3.1 Role of microzooplankton in energy flow7
1.3.2 Role of microzooplankton in nutrient cycling8
1.4 Research methods of microzooplankton grazing11
1.4.1 Indirect method ·····11
1.4.2 Direct method
1.5 The dilution technique and its application in microzooplankton grazing
ecology15
1.5.1 The mechanism of dilution technique15
1.5.2 Discussion on the mechanism of dilution technique 15
1.5.3 Discussion on the process of dilution technique16
1.6 Microzooplankyon grazing ecology progress in China18
1.7 Aims and the scientific questions to be solved in this study20
Chapter 2 Materials and methods21
2.1 Sampling method and processing21

2.2 Data processing22
2.3 Technical route of the research23
Chapter 3 Microzooplankton grazing studies on phytoplankton of
Tieshan Harbor25
3.1 The general geographics of Tieshan Harbor25
3.2 Sampling stations and dates27
3.3 Results28
3.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl- α 28
3.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing29
3.3.3 Relationship between the environmental factors and phytoplankton
growth rate, microzooplankton grazing rate
3.3.4 The carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton43
3.3.5 The secondary production of microzooplankton43
Chapter 4 Microzooplankton grazing studies on phytoplankton of
Shenhu Harbor 44
Shenhu Harbor······44 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor·····44
4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates45
4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor44
4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates45
4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor444.2 Sampling stations and dates454.3 Results46
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46 4.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing 47
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46 4.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing 47 4.3.3 Relationship between the environmental factors and phytoplankton
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46 4.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing 47 4.3.3 Relationship between the environmental factors and phytoplankton growth rate, microzooplankton grazing rate 54
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46 4.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing 47 4.3.3 Relationship between the environmental factors and phytoplankton growth rate, microzooplankton grazing rate 54 4.3.4 The carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton and the secondary production of microzooplankton 56
 4.1 The general geographics of Shenhu Harbor 44 4.2 Sampling stations and dates 45 4.3 Results 46 4.3.1 The abundance of phytoplankton and the concentration of Chl-α 46 4.3.2 The rates of phytoplankton growth and microzooplankton grazing 47 4.3.3 Relationship between the environmental factors and phytoplankton growth rate, microzooplankton grazing rate 54 4.3.4 The carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton and the secondary production of microzooplankton 56 Chapter 5 Comparative studies of microzooplankton grazing on

5.1.2	Regulation	factors of	of the	rates	of phy	ytoplankton	growth	and
	microzoopl	ankton graz	zing					63
5.1.3	Role of micro	ozooplankto	on in the	e marine	ecosys	tem of Tiesh	an Harbo	r …67
5.1.4	Discussion or	n dilution p	rocess				•••••	68
5.2 Mic	rozooplankto	on grazing	on phy	toplam	kton of	Shenhu Ha	rbor	····70
5.2.1	The rates of p	hytoplankt	on grow	wth and a	microzo	oplankton g	razing	····70
5.2.2	Role of micro	ozooplankto	on in the	e marine	ecosys	tem of Sheni	hu Harboi	71
Conclusio	ons ·····	•••••			•••••			73
Conclu	sion ·····	•••••		•••••	•••••			73
	nding questio							75
	25 ·····							76
Neierence	- 5			1	- 7			
Research	projects	involved	and	achie	evemer	its obtain	ned du	ring
master's d	legree stud	у			•••••	•••••	•••••	90
	C	-						
Acknowle	edgements -							

缩略词中英文对照表

缩略词	英文	中文
С	Carbon	碳
Chl-a	Chlorophyll-a	叶绿素α
d	Day	天
DIN	Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen	溶解无机氮
DOC	Dissolved Organic Carbon	溶解有机碳
DOM	Dissolved Organic Material	溶解有机物
HDF	Heterotrophic Dinoflagellates	异养甲藻
HNF	Heterotrophic Nanoflagellates	异养鞭毛虫
HNLC	High Nutrient Low Chlorophyll	高营养盐低叶绿素
$\mathrm{NH_4}^+$	Ammonium	铵盐
NO ₃ -	Nitrate	硝酸盐
NO ₂	Nitrite	亚硝酸盐
Р	Phosphorus	磷
PO_4^{3-}	Phosphate	磷酸盐
POC	Particulate Organic Carbon	颗粒有机碳
S	Salinity	盐度
SRP	Soluble Reactive Phosphorus	活性磷酸盐
т	Water Temperature	水温

摘要

2010年5月和8月,应用稀释法,研究了广西铁山港和福建深沪湾两个海域不同粒径浮游植物的生长率、微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食率,估算了微型浮游动物的日摄食量、微型浮游动物对浮游植物现存量和初级生产力的摄食压力。研究旨在揭示微型浮游动物的摄食对浮游植物群落结构的影响以及探讨不同海域微食物网的碳流通量和流向。

主要成果如下:

1. 铁山港海域表层水体中,浮游植物的生长率和微型浮游动物的摄食率的 变化范围都很大。4月份,浮游植物的生长率为0.36~1.12 d⁻¹,微型浮游动物的摄 食率为0.25~0.68 d⁻¹,相当于每天摄食浮游植物现存量的32.35%~151.07%和初级 生产力的73.47%~73.55%; 微型浮游动物的日摄食量为37.21~129.47 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹,平均值为83.34 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹;微型浮游动物的次级生产力为 10.61~25.57 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹,平均值为18.09 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹。8月份,浮游植物的生长 率为1.52~2.07 d⁻¹,微型浮游动物的摄食率为0.07~0.42 d⁻¹,相当于每天摄食浮游 植物现存量的55.06%~256.73%和初级生产力的7.93%39.32%;微型浮游动物的日 摄食量为7.25~36.97 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹,平均值为17.70 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹;微型浮游动物的

2. 微型浮游动物对不同粒径的浮游植物的摄食压力不同。4 月份,0.7~20 μm 粒径的浮游植物的生长率为 0.26~0.88 d⁻¹, 微型浮游动物的摄食率为 0.42~0.54 d⁻¹,相当于每天摄食浮游植物初级生产力的 67.76%~158.52%(平均值为99.08%); 20~200 μm 粒径的浮游植物的生长率为 0.21~2.37 d⁻¹, 微型浮游动物的摄食率为 0.06~1.85 d⁻¹, 相当于每天摄食浮游植物初级生产力的 28.7%~93.05% (平均值为 50.92%)。微型浮游动物对 0.7~20 μm 粒径的浮游植物的初级生产力的摄食压力 较大。8 月份,0.7~20 μm 粒径的浮游植物的生长率为 1.66~1.75 d⁻¹, 微型浮游 动物的摄食率为 0.2~0.74 d⁻¹,相当于每天摄食浮游植物初级生产力的 22.61%~63.27% (平均值为 38.53%); 20~200 μm 粒径的浮游植物的生长率为 1.01~3.11 d⁻¹, 微型浮游动物的摄食率为 0.06~1.42 d⁻¹, 相当于每天摄食浮游植物

Π

初级生产力的 6.78%~102.24%(平均值为 62.78%)。微型浮游动物对 20~200 μm 粒径的浮游植物的初级生产力的摄食压力较大。

3. 深沪湾海域表层水体中,湾内(SH02站),浮游植物的生长率为2.07 d⁻¹, 微型浮游动物的摄食率为0.24 d⁻¹;微型浮游动物对现存量的摄食压力为 168.09%,对初级生产力的摄食压力为24.14%。湾中心(SH05站),浮游植物的 生长率为2.06 d⁻¹,微型浮游动物的摄食率为0.49 d⁻¹;微型浮游动物对现存量的 摄食压力为302.28%,对初级生产力的摄食压力为44.33%。湾外(SH09站),浮 游植物的生长率为0.89 d⁻¹,微型浮游动物的摄食率为0.60 d⁻¹,微型浮游动物对 现存量的摄食压力为109.88%,对初级生产力的摄食压力为77.12%。

4. 深沪湾微型浮游动物日摄食量的变化范围为5.84~52.02 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹, 平均值为23.25 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹。微型浮游动物次级生产力的变化范围为1.33~8.68 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹, 平均值为4.20 μg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹。

关键词: 微型浮游动物; 摄食; 稀释法; 铁山港; 深沪湾

III

ABSTRACT

Microzooplankton grazing on coastal phytoplankton was determined by the dilution technique in April and August 2010 at three station located in Tieshan and Shenhu Harbor, respectively. The carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton and the secondary production of microzooplankton were estimated in order to examine the impact of microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton communities.

The major results were as follows:

1. In the surface waters of Tieshan Harbor, both phytoplankton growth rates(μ) and microzooplankton grazing rates(g) showed pronounced variations. In April 2010, the phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 0.36 to 1.12 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.25 to 0.68 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 32.35%~151.07% and 73.47~73.55%, respectively. The average carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton was 83.34 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 37.21 to 129.47 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹). The average secondary production of microzooplankton was 18.09 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 10.61 to 25.57 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹). In August 2010, The phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 1.52 to 2.07 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.07 to 0.42 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 55.06~256.73% and 7.93~39.32%, respectively. The average carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton standing stock and primary production were 55.06~256.73% and 7.93~39.32%, respectively. The average carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton was 17.70 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 7.25 to 36.97 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹). The average secondary production of microzooplankton was 17.70 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 7.25 to 36.97 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹). The average secondary production of microzooplankton was 17.70 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 7.25 to 36.97 µg C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹).

2. The grazing pressure of microzooplankton on different size-fractionated phytoplankton was different. In April 2010, the 0.7~20 μ m phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 0.26 to 0.88 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.42 to 0.54 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on primary production were 67.76~158.52%(average 99.08%). The 20~200 μ m phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 0.21 to 2.37 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.06 to

1.85 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on primary production were 28.7~93.05% (average 50.92%). Microzooplankton prefer ingesting 0.7~20 μ m phytoplankton. In August 2010, the 0.7~20 μ m phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 1.66 to 1.75 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.2 to 0.74 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on primary production were 22.61~63.27% (average 38.53%). The 20~200 μ m phytoplankton growth rates ranged from 1.01 to 3.11 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rates ranged from 0.06 to 1.42 d⁻¹. The ranges of microzooplankton grazing on primary production were 6.78~102.24% (average 62.78%). Microzooplankton prefer ingesting 20~200 μ m phytoplankton.

3. In the surface waters of Shenhu Harbor, both phytoplankton growth rates and microzooplankton grazing rates showed pronounced variations. In August 2010, the phytoplankton growth rate at station SH02 was 2.07 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rate was 0.24 d⁻¹. The microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 168.09% and 24.14%, respectively. The phytoplankton growth rate at station SH05 was 2.06 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rate was 0.49 d⁻¹. The microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 302.28% and 44.33%, respectively. The phytoplankton growth rate at station SH09 was 0.89 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rate was 0.60 d⁻¹. The microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 302.28% and 44.33%, respectively. The phytoplankton growth rate at station SH09 was 0.89 d⁻¹, and microzooplankton grazing rate was 0.60 d⁻¹. The microzooplankton grazing on phytoplankton standing stock and primary production were 109.88% and 77.12%, respectively.

4. The average carbon flux consumed by microzooplankton was 23.25 μ g C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹(ranged from 5.84 to 52.02 μ g C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹). The average secondary production of microzooplankton was 4.20 μ g C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹ (ranged from 1.33 to 8.68 μ g C·dm⁻³·d⁻¹).

Key words: Microzooplankton; Grazing; Dilution technique; Tieshan Harbor;

Shenhu Harbor

第一章 绪 论

微型浮游动物(Microzooplankton)是指个体小于200μm的浮游动物(张武昌、 王 荣,2000)。在实际的操作过程中,学者们将通过200μm 筛绢的浮游动物统 称为微型浮游动物。1920年,Lohmann 首次报道异养鞭毛虫在海洋中大量存在, 引起了人们对微型浮游动物的注意。此后,对微型浮游动物的关注主要集中于生 理生态学研究及其对生物地球化学循环的贡献方面。然而,至今仍有许多迷惑不 解的问题,这些问题反映了微型浮游动物研究的主要方向。

- 微型浮游动物摄食微型、微微型浮游生物,自身又被大、中型浮游动物所摄 食,从而将初级生产力传递到较高的营养级。虽然人们早已认识到微型浮游 动物的这种生态作用,但是研究却很少涉及微型浮游动物对初级生产力进一 步的转化问题。初级生产力通过微型浮游动物向上传递的效率如何?微型浮 游动物所摄食的能量有多少能转化为其自身的生产力呢?
- 中型浮游动物和微型浮游动物摄食相同的浮游植物种类,那么微型浮游动物 是中型浮游动物重要的食物来源、还是食物的竞争者呢?
- 微型浮游动物的摄食是营养盐再生的重要来源,那么有多少营养盐经过微食物环进入经典食物链,又有多少营养盐直接进入经典食物链呢?

1.1 微型浮游动物的主要类群

微型浮游动物主要包括纤毛虫(ciliates)、异养甲藻(Heterotrophic dinoflagellates, HDF)、异养鞭毛虫(Heterotrophic nanoflagellates, HNF)以及后 生动物的幼体(如桡足类的无节幼体)等不同的类群(Capriulo *et al.*, 1991)。

1.1.1 纤毛虫

依据 Kofoid and Campbell(1939)和 Corliss(1979)的分类系统,在海洋中普遍存在的纤毛虫主要隶属于前口目(Prostomatida)和寡毛目(Oligotrichida)。 纤毛虫按照身体是否具壳可以分为无壳纤毛虫和砂壳纤毛虫。

砂壳纤毛虫有硬质的壳(loricae),易于固定和保存,所以国内外对它的研 究较多。常见的砂壳纤毛虫属有:*Tintinnopsis、Eutintinnus、Favella、Amphorella、 Amphorellopsis、Salpingella*和 *Helicostomella*。砂壳纤毛虫主要以小型鞭毛虫类 为饵料,所有的砂壳纤毛虫都是异养的,它们摄食小于砂壳口直径45%的颗粒(曾 祥波,2007)。

相对于砂壳纤毛虫而言,无壳纤毛虫的研究较少。常见的无壳纤毛虫属有: Lohmannwilla、Strombidium 和 Strobilidium。无壳纤毛虫按照营养类型可以分为 自养型、异养型和混合营养型。

目前中国海区已经报道的砂壳纤毛虫有133种,无壳纤毛虫有28种(赵楠, 2008)。

1.1.2 异养甲藻

异养甲藻(HDF)又名异养腰鞭毛虫。1981 年,Smetacek最早阐明了HDF 在波罗的海生态系统中的重要作用(Smetacek,1981),对HDF的研究从此开展起 来。在以往的研究中,受实验条件的限制,HDF通常被归为浮游植物。现在,人 们逐渐认识到HDF是浮游植物的摄食者,可以摄食纤毛虫不能利用的大粒径的浮 游植物(Hansen,1992)。HDF还能摄食 200 μm以上的细胞颗粒,这是微型浮游 动物被认为是各粒径浮游植物摄食者的主要原因(曾祥波,2007)。

2

Degree papers are in the "Xiamen University Electronic Theses and Dissertations Database". Full texts are available in the following ways:

1. If your library is a CALIS member libraries, please log on http://etd.calis.edu.cn/ and submit requests online, or consult the interlibrary loan department in your library.

2. For users of non-CALIS member libraries, please mail to etd@xmu.edu.cn for delivery details.