学校编码: 10384

学号: 22620071152359

密级\_\_\_\_



## 硕士学位论文

# 南海北部中尺度物理过程对浮游植物 磷胁迫的影响与调控

Effect of Mesoscale Physical Processes on P Stress of Phytoplankton in the Northern South China Sea

### 刘蔚然

指导教师姓名: 黄邦钦 教授

专业名称:环境科学

论文提交日期: 2010年6月

论文答辩时间: 2010 年 6 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(国家自然科学基金重点项目"南海典型海区重要浮游植物功能群的演变及其与生物地球化学过程的耦合(No. 40730846)")课题(组)的研究成果,获得(海洋浮游植物生态)课题(组)经费或实验室的资助,在(黄邦钦老师)实验室完成。(请在以上括号内填写课题或课题组负责人或实验室名称,未有此项声明内容的,可以不作特别声明。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 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。

(请在以上相应括号内打"√"或填上相应内容。保密学位论文应 是已经厦门大学保密委员会审定过的学位论文,未经厦门大学保密委 员会审定的学位论文均为公开学位论文。此声明栏不填写的,默认为 公开学位论文,均适用上述授权。)

声明人(签名):

年 月 日

## 目 录

摘要	III
英文摘要	IV
缩略语表	VI
第1章 绪论	1
第1节 海洋中的磷及其生物可利用性	1
第2节 海洋中的碱性磷酸酶	3
第3节 海洋浮游植物的磷生态生理学研究进	9
第4节 本研究的目的和意义	13
第2章 材料与方法	14
第1节 研究海域概况	14
第2节 材料与方法	15
第3章 南海中北部中尺度物理过程对浮游植物胁迫的影响	22
第1节 环境参数分布特征	22
第2节 群落水平碱性磷酸酶的分布特征	36
第3节 单细胞水平碱性磷酸酶的分布特征	44
第4节 讨论	51
第4章 总结	65
参考文献	68
致谢	83

## Contents

ABSTRACT	IV
ENGLISH ABSTRACT	V
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	VII
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
Part 1 Distribution of phosphorus in seawater and its bioavailability	
Part 2 Alkaline phosphatase in seawater.	3
Part 3 The review on ecophysiological responses of phytoplankton to pho	osphorus in
the ocean	9
Part 4 The purpose of this study	13
CHAPTER 2 MATERIALS AND METHODS	15
Part 1 Overview of study area	15
Part 2 Materials and methods	16
CHAPTER 3 EFFECT OF MESOSCALE PHYSICAL PROCES	SSES ON
PHYTOPLANKTON IN THE NORTHERN SOUTH CHINA	SEA23
Part 1 Distribution of environmental parameters	23
Part 2 Distribution of bulk alkaline phosphatase	37
Part 3 Distribution of single-cell alkaline phosphatase	45
Part 4 Results and discussion.	53
CHAPTER 4 SUMMARY	67
REFERENCES	70
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	85

#### 摘要

磷是南海北部生态系统的限制性营养物质,对初级生产和浮游植物群落演替起重要的调控作用。本论文应用群落水平和单细胞水平碱性磷酸酶活力测定方法,分别于 2008 年夏季、2008/2009 冬季与 2009 年夏季,研究了中国南海北部中尺度物理过程(冲淡水、上升流等)对浮游植物磷胁迫的影响,同时探讨了环境因子对浮游植物磷胁迫的影响与调控,取得如下主要结果:

- 1. 对于南海北部调查海域,冬季和夏季均存在一点程度的磷胁迫,冲淡水 是影响该海域磷胁迫强弱的主要因素。对冲淡水区而言,发现其与整个南海北部 调查区不同,该海区浮游植物磷胁迫的季节差异明显,夏季明显高于冬季,而不 同年份的夏季差别并不大。
- 2. 群落水平和单细胞水平 APA 结果显示, 珠江冲淡水区磷胁迫程度明显高于上升流区, 表明冲淡水区存在较为严峻的磷胁迫, 以及上升流区由于营养盐补充缓解磷胁迫的现象; 与冲淡水区、陆架陆坡区域不同, 海盆区的优势浮游植物为束毛藻, 且胁迫程度高于其它近岸区域; 在吕宋海峡西侧, 束毛藻并没有显示出磷限制, 这可能与束毛藻并非通过 AP 裂解 O-P 键来获取 P 源有关。
- 3. APA 及浮游植物磷胁迫与冲淡水强弱动态存在密切的关系,APA 与盐度 呈负相关,其粒级变化与海区群落水平 APA 与磷胁迫之间关系的假设模型类似。 浮游植物优势种演替与磷胁迫相关联,当脉冲式冲淡水减弱,营养盐被消耗而减 少,磷胁迫加重,优势种由中肋骨条藻演替为海线藻,后者易诱导表达 APA, 可有效利用海水中溶解有机磷库。

关键词: 浮游植物: 磷胁迫: 碱性磷酸酶: 中尺度物理过程: 冲淡水: 南海北部

#### **Abstract**

By using bulk and single-cell alkaline phosphatase activity (APA) assay, three cruises were carried out to study influence of mesoscale physical process (plume, upwelling) on phosphorus stress of phytoplankton in northern South China Sea (SCS) during summer of 2008, winter of 2008/2009 and summer of 2009, respectively. The main results were as follows:

- 1. For the whole study area of northern SCS, there was P stress of phytoplankton during study period of summer and winter, Pearl River plume is major factor influencing P stress. For the plume area, there were significantly seasonal variations of P stress of phytoplankton, with higher in summer than that in winter, while without significantly variations of P stress between summers of 2008 and 2009.
- 2. Both bulk APA and single-cell APA data showed that P stress of phytoplankton in plume water was significantly higher than that in upwelled water, suggesting that there was serious P stress in plume area, and P stress was recovered with P input by upwelling event. Difference with plume, shelf and shelf slope, the dominant genera was *Trichodesmium* in basin area of SCS, which was higher P stress than in other areas. In western Luzon Strait, there was not P stress for its dominant genera *Trichodesmiu,m* suggesting that it could use phosphonates by C-P lyase rather than O-P-bond DOP compound by alkaline phosphatase.
- 3. APA was significantly negative with salinity in the plume area, which suggested that APA was closed coupling with plume. Bulk APA and its size-fractionation were matched well with the model of relationship between APA and P stress. There was connection between phytoplankton dominant species and P stress, dominant species changed from *Skeletonema costatum* to *Chaetoceros* and *Thalassionema*, when plume declined and P concentration went down, because *Skeletonema* was the more advantaged competitor in SRP-rich condition while *Chaetoceros* was the more advantaged competitor in P-poor and DOP-rich system.

**Key Words:** Phytoplankton; P stress; APA; Mesoscale physical processes; Plume; Upwelling; Northern South China Sea



## 缩略词中英文对照表

缩略词	英文名称	中文名称
5'-PN	5'-nucleotidase	5-核苷酸酶
AP	Alkaline phosphatase	碱性磷酸酶
APA	Alkaline phosphatase activity	碱性磷酸酶活性
DIC	Dissolved inorganic carbon	溶解无机碳
DIN	Dissolved inorganic nitrogen	溶解无机氮
DOC	Dissolved organic carbon	溶解有机碳
DON	Dissolved organic nitrogen	溶解有机氮
DOP	Dissolved organic phosphorus	溶解有机磷
DOP	Dissolved organic phosphorus	溶解有机磷
EEA	Extracellular enzyme activity	胞外酶活性
MUF	4-Methylumbelliferyl	4-伞基酮荧光素
MUF-P	4-Methyumbellyferyl phosphate	4-伞基酮磷酸盐
P	Phosphorus	磷
POM	Particular organic matter	颗粒有机物
POC	Particular organic carbon	颗粒有机碳
SNP	Soluble nonreactive phosphorus	溶解态非活性磷
SRP	Soluble reactive phosphorus	溶解态活性磷
TDN	Total dissolved nitrogen	总溶解态氮

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 <a href="http://etd.calis.edu.cn/">http://etd.calis.edu.cn/</a> 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.

