

# 海洋微型浮游动物对浮游植物和初级生产力的摄食压力

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**摘要:** 综述了国际上研究微型浮游动物对浮游植物和初级生产力摄食的方法, 并重点介绍了稀释法的理论和在实践中遇到的问题。各种方法得出的微型浮游动物对浮游植物和初级生产力摄食压力的估计表明, 微型浮游动物在海洋生态系统中扮演重要角色。

**关键词:** 微型浮游动物; 摄食压力; 海洋; 综述

## Grazing pressure of microzooplankton on phytoplankton and primary production in marine ecosystem

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**Abstract:** In order to improve the study on microzooplankton ecology, the methods with which the grazing pressure of microzooplankton on phytoplankton and primary production were reviewed. The dilution method was discussed fully on its theoretical bases and problems. The results of the different estimation methods showed that microzooplankton play an important role in marine ecosystem.

Process study is one of the hot spots of marine ecology study. The fate of the primary production is one of the foci of marine ecology process study. The grazing by zooplankton is an important measure for the primary production to be transferred to high trophic levels. The ratio between zooplankton grazing and phytoplankton stock (or primary production) is defined as the grazing pressure on phytoplankton (or primary production).

Microzooplankton (body length  $< 200 \mu\text{m}$ ) plays an important role in the marine ecosystem. The grazing pressure of microzooplankton has been studied intensively in the last 20 years. Many direct and indirect methods have been used to estimate the microzooplankton grazing pressure on the phytoplankton as reviewed by Gifford (1988). The Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research recommended two methods: (1) quantification of microzooplankton grazing from standing-stock data and (2) Dilution technique (if necessary, with the help of HPLC).

In the first method, the microzooplankton concentrations and standing stocks must be determined for all major taxa (flagellates, ciliates and heterotrophic dinoflagellates). The following assumption should be met: (A), Flagellates ingest pico-plankton; (B), ciliates and heterotrophic dinoflagellates ingest nanophytoplankton; (C), each microzooplankton taxon filter feeds at a constant rate, and (D), filter feeding rates are temperature dependent. The precision of this method is unknown but is considered to lie in the range  $-60\%$  to  $+300\%$ .

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The dilution technique has been used around the world. This method is based on the determination of phytoplankton growth in a dilution series. This dilution series is made up of the natural community in conjunction with seawater filtered free of microbial components. The three assumptions are: (A), the growth of phytoplankton will not change with the change of phytoplankton concentration; (B), the filtering rate of microzooplankton will not change with the change of the food concentration and (C) the growth of phytoplankton can be described by the following equation:  $P_t = P_0 e^{(k-g)t}$ . ( $P_t$  and  $P_0$ : the phytoplankton concentration at time 0 (beginning of the incubation) and  $t$  (after incubation at time  $t$ );  $k$ : phytoplankton growth rate;  $g$ : microzooplankton grazing rate).

The dilution factor  $d$  is defined as the fraction of seawater to the mixed water of seawater and filtered seawater. In an incubation bottle with a dilution factor  $d$ , the growth of the phytoplankton can be expressed as  $P_t = P_0 e^{(k-d \times g)t}$ . Therefore, with at least two dilution factors in a dilution series, the  $g$  and  $k$  can be calculated by regression of the two equations. With the dilution technique, the phytoplankton concentration can be expressed as phytoplankton abundance (ind.  $\text{ml}^{-1}$ ), chlorophyll  $a$  concentration ( $\mu\text{g l}^{-1}$ ) or taxon-specific pigments concentration.

There are also some suspicions for the theoretical assumption. First, during the incubation, the nutrient concentration would be depleted and, therefore, the phytoplankton growth rate may be decline. The declination in the phytoplankton growth most probably occurs in the least diluted incubation. Secondly, the grazing rate in the incubation may increase with the proliferations of the microzooplankton during the incubation. Thirdly, most of the studies take concentration of chlorophyll  $a$  as the index of phytoplankton biomass. But experiments showed that chlorophyll  $a$  is a poor index of phytoplankton biomass. The problem is more serious when the light condition varies very much because the chlorophyll  $a$  content per cell should change with the light condition.

The grazing pressure of microzooplankton on primary production calculated by dilution technique is different from those calculated with other methods. In the case of dilution incubation, the grazing pressure is upon the potential primary production which is gained when microzooplankton are absent. In the case of other methods, the primary production is the remnant net production after the microzooplankton grazing. Therefore, it should be cautious to compare the grazing pressure by dilution technique with those by other methods.

Although there are some uncertainties in the research methods, there are still a lot of reports on the microzooplankton grazing pressure. The results of the methods other than the dilution technique range  $5 \sim 100\% \text{ d}^{-1}$ . The results of the dilution technique show that the microzooplankton grazes the phytoplankton standing stock (strictly it should be chlorophyll  $a$  standing stock) at rates of  $0 \sim 75\% \text{ d}^{-1}$ . The grazing pressure of microzooplankton on phytoplankton primary production (strictly it should be production of chlorophyll  $a$ ) is  $0 \sim 203\% \text{ d}^{-1}$ . The grazing pressure of microzooplankton is much higher than that of the mesozooplankton ( $10\% \sim 20\% \text{ d}^{-1}$ ).

**Key words:** microzooplankton; grazing pressure; marine ecosystem; review

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海洋生态学的研究已由单纯的生物种类和生物量的调查转向对生物过程的研究。其中,初级生产力的去向(Fate)是研究的热点之一。浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食是初级生产向较高营养级转化的关键步骤,因而成为目前研究的重中之重。浮游动物的摄食量占浮游植物生物量和初级生产力的比例分别被称为浮游动物对浮游植物生物量(Phytoplankton biomass)和初级生产力(Primary production)的摄食压力(Grazing pressure)。

微型浮游动物是指体长小于 200  $\mu\text{m}$  的浮游动物,近 20 a 来由于其在海洋生态系统中具有重要作用而备受关注,但是,我国在这一领域的研究却较少。本文简要介绍了研究微型浮游动物对浮游植物和初级生产力摄食压力的研究方法和一些结果,并重点介绍稀释法,以期推动我国在这一领域的研究。

1 研究微型浮游动物摄食的方法

1.1 研究微型浮游动物摄食的方法综述

为了估计微型浮游动物在海洋生态系统中的重要性,在本世纪初,科学家就试图估计微型浮游动物的摄食。1908 年,Lohmann 假设原生动动物每天摄食的食物体积是身体体积的 0.5 倍,后生动物则为 0.1。根据这个假设,原生动物的摄食占总摄食量的 39%<sup>[1]</sup>。1971 年 Beers 和 Stewart 假设原生动物、桡足类幼虫和桡足类成体每天分别摄食体碳的 3、1 和 0.3 倍,根据微型浮游动物的生物量估计摄食量<sup>[2]</sup>。在这段时期以后,一些间接或直接估计微型浮游动物摄食影响的方法被提出,1988 年,Gifford 对这些方法做了很好的综述(见表 1)<sup>[3]</sup>,随着我国对这一研究领域的重视,我国的海洋生态学工作者也对其其中的一些方法作了介绍<sup>[4,5]</sup>。

表 1 研究微型浮游动物摄食的方法(按 Gifford, 1988)

Table 1 Summary of methods used to estimate the grazing of microzooplankton (following Gifford, 1988)			
方法 Methods	优点 Advantages	不足之处 Disadvantages	参考文献* References
间接方法			
1. 利用摄食者和饵料的营养关系来估计	不用实验操作	不精确	[6]
2. 将实验室的数据外推至海上调查	不用实验操作	可能不反映现场情况 s	[7]
3. 将其他的海上数据用到自己的研究中	不用实验操作	可能不反映现场情况	[8]
直接方法			
1. 摄食标记物			
惰性物质标记	定量,直接显示吞噬速度	摄食者的选择性摄食对结果有影响	[9]
放射性物质标记	定量,灵敏度高	放射性物质有其他的流通渠道,影响标记作用	[10]
2. 代谢抑制剂法	定量	非专性抑制剂	[11]
3. 生物分粒级培养	定量,用自然群体	操作较多,对生物的影响大,摄食者和饵料生物并非完全分离	[12]
4. 稀释法	定量同时测出藻类的生长率和浮游动物对藻类的摄食率,对自然群体的干扰较少	可能改变自然群体,摄食的阈值行为是否发生很难确定	[13]
5. 色素收支	定量,没有对自然群体的干扰	叶绿素转化为脱镁叶绿酸的比例尚不确定	[14]

\* 参考文献一栏并未列出原文给出的全部文献。

1.2 SCOR 推荐的方法

由表 1 可以看出,尽管出现了许多方法,但是目前还没有哪种方法简单、精确地估计微型浮游动物的摄食。SCOR(海洋研究科学委员会,Scientific Committee on Oceanic Research)为“全球海洋通量研究计划(JGOFS: Joint Global Ocean Flux Study)”推荐了下列 2 种研究微型浮游动物摄食的方法<sup>[15](1)</sup>利用微型浮游动物的现存量估计摄食压力,(2)稀释法。

上述方法(1)需要测定下列参数:微型浮游动物各个主要类群(鞭毛虫、纤毛虫和腰鞭毛虫)的丰度(个/L)和生物量( $\mu\text{g C/L}$ );pico-( $<2\ \mu\text{m}$ )和 nano-( $2\sim 20\ \mu\text{m}$ )浮游植物的生物量( $\mu\text{g C/L}$ );细菌的生物量( $\mu\text{g C/L}$ )。

万方数据

假设:

- (1) 鞭毛虫摄食细菌和 pico-浮游植物;
- (2) 纤毛虫和腰鞭毛虫摄食 nano-浮游植物;
- (3) 每一类群的微型浮游动物摄食率保持不变;
- (4) 滤食的速度随温度而改变。

微型浮游动物各个类群的滤食率(ml/ind · hour)可参照文献<sup>[10,16,17]</sup>。滤食率乘以生物量就可以求出微型浮游动物的摄食率。各个类群的摄食率相加即为总的摄食率。这种方法的精度大概为-60%~+300%。

2 稀释法

由于近来稀释法的应用比其他方法普遍,所以本文重点介绍稀释法。

2.1 稀释法简介

稀释法的 3 个假设是:(1)浮游植物丰度的改变不会影响其增长速率;(2)浮游动物的清滤率不会因饵料浓度的改变而改变。浮游动物在饵料浓度高时不会因达到自身的需要而停止摄食。在饵料浓度低时不会因摄食不到饵料而减少摄食努力或停止摄食。(3)浮游植物的生长可以用以下公式来表示:

$$P_t = P_o e^{(k-g)t}$$

其中  $P_t$  是时间为  $t$  时浮游植物的丰度,  $P_o$  是开始时浮游植物的丰度,  $k$  是浮游植物的增长率,  $g$  是浮游动物的摄食率。

根据以上 3 个假设,将自然海水(含有浮游植物和微型浮游动物)和过滤海水(没有浮游植物和微型浮游动物)按一定的比例混合(即将自然海水稀释),稀释度为  $d$ (稀释度定义为自然海水和混合后海水的体积比),那么,浮游植物的增长率  $k$  不变,浮游动物的摄食率则变为  $dg$ 。培养一段时间  $t$ (例如 1 d)后,浮游植物的增长可以用下列公式表达:

$$P_t = P_o e^{(k-dg)t}$$

所以,培养不同稀释度(例如 25%, 50%, 75% 和 100%)的海水,检测培养前和培养后浮游植物的浓度  $P_t$  和  $P_o$ 。 $k$  和  $g$  可以通过求解方程组的方法得出。在理论上,只要培养两个稀释度的海水就足够了(图 1)。

不难得得出浮游植物的加倍时间( $T_d$ : Time of Doubling),每天的加倍数( $n$ ),微型浮游动物对浮游植物现存量的摄食压力( $P_i$ : grazing Pressure on Initial stock)和对初级生产力的摄食压力( $P_p$ : grazing Pressure on primary Production):

$$T_d = \ln 2 / k \quad n = k / \ln 2$$

$$P_i = 1 - e^g \times 100\%$$

$$P_p = (e^k - e^{(k-g)}) / (e^k - 1) \times 100\%$$

在配制和培养稀释海水的过程中,一定要小心保持器皿的清洁,动作要轻,以免伤害微型浮游动物。培养海水的容器要用 10% 盐酸浸泡。培养时,容器中不要有气泡,因为微型浮游动物很脆弱,气泡对它们有伤害。

稀释法得出的微型浮游动物的摄食率  $g$  是一个率的概念,不是摄食浮游植物碳的绝对数量。微型浮游动物摄食浮游植物的绝对量要用浮游植物的生物量换算出来。

浮游植物的浓度可以用丰度(个/ml)、叶绿素 a 浓度( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )或特征色素浓度( $\mu\text{g/L}$ )来表示。一般操作中使用叶绿素 a 浓度,因为这种操作较为简单。但是,以叶绿素 a 作为浮游植物的指标反映的是浮游植物群体的变化,不能反映浮游植物各个类群的变化。将稀释法与高效液相色谱技术(HPLC, High Performance Liquid Chromatography)结合起来<sup>[18]</sup>,用 HPLC 分析培养前和培养后海水中各种色素的浓度,可以反映各个不同类群浮游植物数据变化。

2.2 稀释法作为一种方法,它的假设和理论结构得到广泛的讨论<sup>[19~23]</sup>

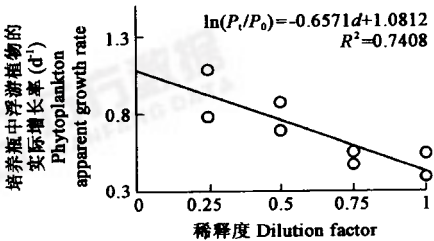


图 1 1998 年 7 月东海 JGOFS 研究 102 站稀释培养实验结果图示

Fig.1 Result of dilution experiment at 102 grid station in the East China Sea during July, 1998

2.2.1 营养盐的浓度影响浮游植物的增长率 由于培养的时间(24 h)太长,培养过程中营养物质的消耗有可能抑制浮游植物的生长。如果自然海水中营养盐不足的话,稀释程度低的几瓶首先受到影响,其实际生长率位于回归直线的下面。1982 年, Landry 和 Hassett 做了一组对比实验,加入 N 和 P 的一组比没有加入的一组色素增长要快<sup>[13]</sup>。1992 年, McManus 等发现,加入营养盐的一组比没有加入营养盐一组生长率增加 4 倍<sup>[24]</sup>。

至于加入营养盐对微型浮游动物是否会产生影响,有的作者认为也许会损伤脆弱的微型浮游动物<sup>[13, 3]</sup>。McManus<sup>[24]</sup>认为加入营养盐对微型浮游动物没有影响,因为虽然加入营养盐的一组比未加入营养盐的一组生长率增加了 4 倍,但是其回归直线是平行的,即摄食率相同。

2.2.2 微型浮游动物的摄食率可能不与稀释度成正比 关于这个假设可能有两点误差。

第一, 稀释培养开始时,培养瓶中微型浮游动物的浓度是与稀释度成正比的。但是,微型浮游动物的生长较快,而且没有稀释的培养瓶中的微型浮游动物由于饵料丰富生长较快。所以在培养过程中,各瓶中微型浮游动物浓度的差异会加大。微食物环中的复杂摄食关系使得这一因素更加复杂。

第二, 稀释法假设单个微型浮游动物的清滤率不会随稀释而改变,这种情况只发生在饵料浓度合适的时候。当饵料浓度高于或低于这个范围,单个微型浮游动物的清滤率就会改变。当饵料浓度过高时,微型浮游动物的摄食努力会因为饱食而不再增加。饵料浓度低时,微型浮游动物会因为摄食不到饵料而停止摄食。

鉴于上述情况, Gallagos 在 1989 年使用非线性摄食模型做回归<sup>[20]</sup>, Landry 等在 1995 年则使用相对摄食率来代替稀释度做回归<sup>[23]</sup>。

2.2.3 用色素表示浮游植物浓度对稀释实验的影响 1995 年, Waterhouse 和 Welschmeyer 在稀释实验时同时测定各个类群浮游植物的丰度(个/ml)和浮游植物的特征色素。与浮游植物的丰度(个/ml)的变动得出的结果相比,用叶绿素 a 的变化来计算的结果低了 52%,其他特征色素的变化得出的结果低 33%<sup>[25]</sup>。

2.2.4 藻类的光适应(Light adaptation)对稀释培养的影响 光适应是指藻类细胞对不同的光线条件产生相应的改变,其中之一是藻类细胞在不同的光线条件下,其每个细胞所含的色素浓度改变。在强光下,色素的含量减少,在弱光下,色素的含量增加。如果光适应的时间尺度小于稀释培养的时间,这种现象就会对稀释实验的结果产生影响。1995 年, McManus 发现光适应使得他的实验中,叶绿素 a 的浓度在较高稀释度的培养海水中没有增长,而细胞数目却有明显增加<sup>[26]</sup>。

3 微型浮游动物对浮游植物的摄食压力

大部分使用稀释法的研究是利用叶绿素(而不是碳)作为浮游植物的结算通货(currency)。所以这一方法得出的微型浮游动物对浮游植物现存量 and 初级生产力的摄食压力,严格来讲应是对叶绿素现存量 and 叶绿素生产力的摄食压力。将浮游植物群体的生物量(碳)和叶绿素(Chl)的浓度的比值记为(C:Chl)<sub>1</sub>,初级生产力的这一比值记为(C:Chl)<sub>2</sub>。只有当(C:Chl)<sub>1</sub>和(C:Chl)<sub>2</sub>相等时,上述对叶绿素和浮游植物的摄食压力才是相等的。

稀释法得出的对初级生产力的摄食压力,其意义与其它方法不同。稀释法得出的对初级生产力的摄食压力的意义可以表述如下:如图 2 所示,  $PS$  是浮游植物培养前的生物量,  $P$  是假设没有微型浮游动物摄食时培养后的初级生产力( $PS(e^k-1)$ ),  $P_1$  是自然海水(微型浮游动物摄食率为  $g$ )培养后的初级生产力( $PS(e^{(k-g)}-1)$ ),  $P_2$  为浮游动物的的摄食  $P-P_1$ 。所以对初级生产力的摄食压力为  $P_2/P$ 。因为  $P$  是假设没有微型浮游动物摄食时可能达到的初级生产力,所以稀释法得出的对初级生产力的摄食压力是对可能的生产力( $P$ )的摄食压力。万方数据 pressure on the potential primary production)。

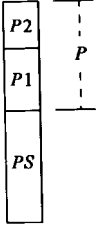


图 2 稀释法对初级生产力摄食压力的图示(说明见正文)

Fig. 2 Chart explaining the microzooplankton grazing pressure on the potential primary production (see detail in the text)

表 2 微型浮游动物的摄食压力(用稀释法以外的方法,仿 Gifford, 1988).

Table 2 Summary of studies of microzooplankton grazing in neritic environments.

研究地点 Sites	动物类群 Microzooplankton groups	水体深度 Depths	季节 Seasons	方法 Methods	摄食初级生产力的比例(%) Grazing pressure on primary production	参考文献 References
长岛湾	所有微型浮游动物	水体	周年	EF	43 yr <sup>-1</sup>	[8]
秘鲁沿岸	纤毛虫	水体	6 月	EL	5~24 d <sup>-1</sup>	[27]
California Current	所有微型浮游动物	水体	4~9 月	EL	7~52 d <sup>-1</sup>	[7]
南加利福尼亚湾	砂壳纤毛虫	水体	周年	EL	4~20 d <sup>-1</sup>	[9]
Saanich Inlet	纤毛虫和桡足类幼虫	水体	冬季	EL	30 d <sup>-1</sup>	[28]
Akkeshi 湾	所有微型浮游动物	水体	周年	EL	10 yr <sup>-1</sup>	[29]
长岛湾	砂壳纤毛虫	0m~1%light, 17m	6~11 月	SF	12~21 d <sup>-1</sup>	[12]
Southampton 湾	砂壳纤毛虫	水体	周年	EL	60 yr <sup>-1</sup>	[30]
长岛湾	砂壳纤毛虫	1.5 m	周年	EL	27 yr <sup>-1</sup>	[31]
Gullmar Fjord	砂壳纤毛虫和轮虫	水体	周年	EL	100 d <sup>-1</sup>	[32]
Narragansett 湾	砂壳纤毛虫	0 m	周年	SF	62 yr <sup>-1</sup>	[33]

EF: 利用野外调查的数据;EL:利用实验室得来的数据;SF: 分粒级估计;EF: extrapolation from field data; EL: Extrapolation from laboratory data; SF: size fractionation

表 3 在世界不同海区进行稀释培养实验的结果

Table 3 Results of dilution experiments in different parts of the world ocean

研究海区 Sites	$k$ (d <sup>-1</sup> )	$g$ (d <sup>-1</sup> )	$P_i$ (%)	$P_p$ (%)	参考文献 References
Oslo fjord,挪威南部	0.4~1.6	0.02~1.08	nd	nd	[34]
东北大西洋	nd	nd	nd	39~115	[35]
Bellingshausen Sea	nd	nd	nd	21~271	[36]
印度洋西北部	nd	nd	nd	31~71	[37]*
Celtic Bay, 英国	nd	0.4~1.0	13~65	nd	[18]
热带太平洋	0.7	0.5	nd	75	[38]
Estuary of Mundaka	nd	nd	43~51	0~203	[39]
大西洋南部	0.06~1.87	0~0.58	0~44	0~60	[40]
Subtropical Convergence	0.07~1.32	0~0.66	14~48	45~81	[41]
Lazarev Sea	0.019~0.080	0.012~0.052	1.3~7	45~97	[42]
Rhode River, 马里兰州,美国	nd	0.2~2.0	17~79	45~104	[20]
Halifax Harbour	nd	nd	38	0~100	[3]
Hiroshima Bay	0.26~1.88	0.2~1.39	15.3~75.2	nd	[43]
华盛顿沿岸	0.455~0.628	0.065~0.278	6~24	17~52	[13]
阿拉伯海	1.1	0.6	nd	nd	[44]
热带太平洋	0.20~1.00	0.21~0.72	nd	55~83	[45]
夏威夷湾	1.2~2.0	0.1~1.1	29~37	nd	[46]
北冰洋加拿大沿岸	0.06~0.34	0.02~0.17	8~15	40~114	[47]
阿拉伯海	0.52~1.12	0.2~1.19	38	67	[48]
亚北太平洋	0~0.8	0~0.6	nd	40~50	[49]
南大洋	0.1~0.4	0.0~0.3	nd	nd	[50]
圣劳伦兹湾西部	0.41~1.09	0.34~0.55	29~42	54~125	[51]
挪威的两个海湾	nd	nd	nd	50~100	[52]
北大西洋	nd	nd	nd	37~100	[53]
赤道太平洋	0.4~1.1	0.2~1.0	nd	70~123	[54]
北海的南部	0.03~0.098★	0.037~0.174★	nd	nd	[55]
Monterey Bay, 加拿大	0.53~1.30	0.23~0.79	21~55	nd	[25]
澳大利亚大堡礁	0.01~0.04h <sup>-1</sup>	0~0.0069h <sup>-1</sup>	nd	nd	[56]*
渤海	0.23~0.73	0.43~0.69	34~50	85~100	[57]
美国路易斯安娜州	0.46~2.14	0.32~2.11	nd	nd	[58]
墨西哥湾 Mobile 湾	0.70~1.62	0.57~1.10	nd	nd	[59]

$k$ :浮游植物的生长率; $g$ :微型浮游动物的摄食率; $P_i$ , $P_p$ :微型浮游动物对浮游植物的生物量和初级生产力的摄食压力;  
 $k$ : phytoplankton growth rate;  $g$ : microzooplankton grazing rate;  $P_i$ : microzooplankton grazing pressure on phytoplankton initial stock;  $P_p$ : microzooplankton grazing pressure on potential primary production. \* 研究微型浮游动物对 *Synechococcus* 的摄食; ★单位为 h<sup>-1</sup>。该论文研究微型浮游动物对赤潮生物 *Phaeocystis* sp. 单种的摄食.nd:无数据 Nodate  
用其它方法计算微型浮游动物对初级生产力的摄食压力需要测定初级生产力。因为在培养浮游植物



时,并没有将微型浮游动物排除,所以测得的初级生产力为图 2 中的  $P_1$ 。所以这些方法得出的摄食压力是对  $P_1$  的摄食压力。

尽管研究方法还有许多问题,人们还是对微型动物摄食压力做出了一些估计。表 2 是用稀释法以外的方法得出的对初级生产力的摄食压力,微型浮游动物(或其某一类群)摄食初级生产力的  $5\% \sim 100\% \text{ d}^{-1}$ (或  $\text{a}^{-1}$ )。

目前已在许多海区用稀释法进行了研究,这些研究的结果如表 3 所示。微型浮游动物摄食浮游植物现存量的  $0 \sim 75\%$ ,摄食初级生产力的  $0 \sim 203\%$ 。虽然如上面所述有很大的误差范围,但是超过  $100\%$  的研究也不多。

微型浮游动物比大于  $200 \mu\text{m}$  的浮游动物的摄食压力( $10\% \sim 20\%$ )<sup>1)</sup>要大很多。在自然海区,往往测得的初级生产力很高,但是浮游植物的生物量在几天之内却没有明显的升高。微型浮游动物的摄食被认为是重要原因之一。

我国在微型浮游动物摄食研究方面起步较晚,在渤海和东海进行了稀释培养实验。实验室内测定微型浮游动物对饵料的摄食也在进行。

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