

河口盐沼植物对大型底栖动物群落的影响

袁兴中¹, 陆健健², 刘 红¹

(1. 重庆大学资源与环境科学学院, 重庆 400044; 2. 华东师范大学河口海岸国家重点实验室, 上海 200062)

摘要:通过对长江口崇明东滩盐沼海三棱藨草带大型底栖无脊椎动物进行取样调查, 研究了不同盐沼带的底栖动物群落结构及其多样性特征, 分析了盐沼植物群落特征与底栖动物群落的关系。研究发现: ①沿着河口盐沼海拔梯度, 从低位盐沼到高位盐沼, 底栖动物群落结构及多样性具有明显的梯度变化; ②盐沼植被与底栖动物群落有密切的关系, 尤其是植株高度、地下部分生物量与底栖动物密度、Shannon-Weiner 多样性指数、物种丰度的相关性最显著; ③盐沼植被影响底栖动物群落, 是由于植物的地上部分和地下部分结构导致盐沼生境结构复杂, 增加了沉积物表层环境的结构异质性, 使生境多样化, 给底栖动物提供了大量生活空间; ④不同盐沼带海三棱藨草群落的差异, 提供了盐沼表层地貌的变化。这种变化及植物结构的复杂化, 在为一些动物提供拓殖地的同时, 也为底栖动物躲避捕食者提供了良好的避护所; ⑤盐沼植被可以改变河口潮滩生境中的沉积环境, 并通过消浪、缓流及调节有机质的输入动态和沉积作用而影响底栖动物群落的组成和结构。

关键词:底栖动物群落; 植物群落特征; 盐沼; 崇明东滩; 长江口

Influence of Characteristics of *Scirpus mariqueter* Community on the Benthic Macro-invertebrate in a Salt Marsh of the Changjiang Estuary

YUAN Xing-Zhong¹, LU Jian-Jian², LIU Hong¹ (1. College of Resources and Environmental Science, Chongqing university, Chongqing 400044, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Estuarine and Coastal Research, East China Normal University, Shanghai 200062). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2002, 22(3): 326~323.

Abstract: Both intertidal plant community and zoobenthic community are important parts of estuarine ecosystem, which determined many significant ecological processes in the estuarine ecosystem. Survival of zoobenthos in the tidal flat of estuary is influenced by stability and heterogeneity of habitats closely related to tidal dynamics, sediment conditions, characteristics of physiognomy and vegetation pattern. *Scirpus* salt marsh is widespread throughout the Changjiang estuary, China. It is one of the most common plant species in the tidal wetland as primary colonizer. Vegetation, sediment properties, and macrofaunal communities of *Scirpus mariqueter* habitat in the salt marsh of the estuary were described in this paper. Our objectives were to describe and compare macrofaunal assemblages of a variety of *S. mariqueter* habitats, examine the effects of salt marsh vegetation on the macro-invertebrate community of the associated sediment, and evaluate relationships between habitat properties of salt marsh and macrobenthic community.

This study sites is located at the eastern beach of Chongming Island, in the Changjiang estuary, China. *S. mariqueter* forms dense pure stands in the study site, stretching about 2.5 km from bare beach to *Phragmites australis* community that distributes near the reclamation dike, about 50 cm above the mean water level. 6 stations were set, namely A and B, C and D, E and F, roughly belonging to low marsh, middle marsh and high marsh respectively, at an interval of about 500m along elevational habitat gradient. Faunal samples consisted of 4 randomly located quadrat (50×50 cm², 20 cm deep) at each station. Sam-

基金项目:上海市重点学科资助项目(B970302)

收稿日期:2000-09-14; 修訂日期:2000-10-20

作者简介:袁兴中(1963~),男,四川万源人,博士,副教授。主要从事环境生态学和生态系统生态学研究。

ples were sieved through 1.0 mm meshes. The retained plant material separated into structural components (roots, rhizomes, corms and stembase below-ground) was dried to constant mass for 48 h at 80 °C, then weighted. Macrofauna founded were identified and enumerated.

Numerical data analyses included Shannon-Weiner index (H'), Pielou index (J) and Margalef index (S). Similarity matrix was constructed using the Bray-Curtis similarity measure on transformed ($\sqrt{\sqrt{\cdot}}$) data. Subsequent ordination from the similarity matrix was produced by multidimensional scaling (MDS). Significance testing for differences in faunal composition between sampling sites and linear regression among all plant and faunal community parameters were down.

Based on the data collected from samplings on *S. mariqueter* community and the benthic macro-invertebrate community in the salt marsh in the eastern beach of Chongming Island in the Changjiang estuary, the structure of benthic macro-invertebrate community, diversity, and relation between plant community and zoobenthic community were analyzed. Major conclusions from this research are as follow. Along the elevational gradient, plant community and zoobenthic community zonation was conspicuous in the mud flat of the Changjiang estuary. From low salt marsh to high salt marsh, each zone has its dominant species. Mollusc predominates in the low salt marsh, in which *Corbicula fluminea* and *Gammarus* sp. were dominant species. In the middle salt marsh the dominant groups were small snail and crab, in which *Stenothyra glabra*, *Rissoina* sp. and *Ilyrplax deschampsii* predominated in there. *Helice tridens tientsinensis*, *Sesarma denaani* and *Rissoina* sp. were dominant species in high salt marsh. There were significant gradient variation in community structure and diversity of zoobenthos from low marsh to high marsh. Zoobenthic community zonation but only related to habitat differentiation induced by variation of plant community along elevational gradient and topographic heterogeneity, but also was result of zoobenthos adapting to environment. There was close relationship between vegetation of salt marsh and benthic community. The main factors explaining the differentiation in density, Shannon-Weiner indices and species richness of zoobenthos along the habitat gradient were shoot density, total plant biomass, plant biomass below-ground and detritus. In *Scirpus mariqueter* marsh, plant structure above-ground and below-ground resulted in complex habitat structure and added structural heterogeneity to the surface sedimentary environment. Since heterogeneity was known to be important in supporting macrofaunal distribution and diversity due to increased habitable space. The changes of *S. mariqueter* community characteristics among different salt marsh zone provided variations in surface topography. These changes and complexity of plant structure not only created colonization sites but also supplied refuges for the macrofauna avoiding predator. Vegetation of salt marsh can change the sedimentary environment in estuarine habitats and potentially affect the composition and structure of macrofaunal association by baffling currents or waves and modifying the dynamics of organic-matter input and sedimentation. The close relationship between zoobenthic community and plant community in different elevation indicate that there is dependence and effect each other between them which support biodiversity and key ecological process in the tidal flat wetland of estuary.

Key words: benthic macro-invertebrate community; characteristics of plant community; salt marsh; Eastern Beach of Chongming Island; the Changjiang Estuary

文章编号:1000-0933(2002)03-0326-08 中图分类号:Q958 文献标识码:A

盐沼是生长在潮间带的植被,主要由草本植物组成,由于潮汐作用,交替地被淹没或露出水面,主要分布在亚热带和温带的河口海岸带,大量研究表明,盐沼是世界上具有最大生产力的植物群落之一,对于河口海岸生态系统功能它成分具有重要的作用,表现在它们不但作为大量河口海岸生物的栖息地,而且为河口与海岸的消费者提供食物来源并对河口海岸生物地化循环的重要成分进行调节^[1]。盐沼植物群落对

底栖动物群聚可能是非常重要的,并且会导致其产生明显的差异^[2]。国外对米草属(*Spartina*)盐沼的底栖动物群落已进行过较多的研究,这些研究的大部分集中在群落描述、季节性、植物结构和食物资源的影响^[3~5]。

海三棱藨草(*Scirpus mariqueter*)是我国的特有种,主要分布在长江口和杭州湾北岸^[6]。海三棱藨草盐沼作为幼鱼和其它一些动物的哺育生境具有很大的价值,它们也能对输入的淡水和悬浮物质起过滤作用,还起到消浪、缓流、促淤和稳定沉积物的作用^[7]。有关河口盐沼海三棱藨草与底栖动物群落的关系,前人尚未有过工作。本文根据 1999 年 5~11 月份的调查结果,对长江口崇明东滩珠海三棱藨草群落特征与大型底栖动物群落结构的关系进行了研究,试图了解盐沼植物群落生长所导致的生境性质变化对底栖动物的影响,为盐沼生境的保护提供理论依据。

1 研究地区自然概况

崇明岛是长江下泄泥沙在长江口附近形成的河口沙洲,后经不断沉积而露出水面成为冲积岛。崇明岛成陆时间迄今已有 1300 多年历史,岛屿面积 1110.58km²,岸线长 209.73km^[8]。崇明东滩是指崇明岛东端海堤外的一片广袤滩涂,南北临长江的入海口,向东延伸至东海,是由长江径流携带的泥沙沉积而成,目前仍以很高的淤涨速率(每年 200~300m)向海推进,0m 线以上的面积达 222km²,占全岛面积的 20.5%。境内由一条一级潮沟(即白港)把滩涂分隔为南北两片,北片称为东旺沙,南片称为团结沙。整个滩涂从大堤向东呈现极其微小的倾斜伸展。气候属北亚热带南缘,是东亚季风盛行地区,年平均温度 15.7℃,年降雨量 1123.7mm。本区潮汐为非正规半日浅海潮,平均盐度为 0.1%~0.3%。崇明东滩是长江口规模最大、发育最完善的河口型潮汐滩涂湿地,东旺沙滩涂最宽处 13km,地理位置独特,滩涂辽阔,饵料丰富,是候鸟迁徙路线上的重要“驿站”和水禽的越冬地。《中国生物多样性保护行动计划》将崇明东滩列入优先保护的名单,是属国际意义二级的湿地生态系统^[9]。本区盐沼分布面积广阔,以海三棱藨草群落为主,其分布上界在围海大堤附近,与芦苇群落形成交错带,向东延伸达光滩下缘,宽 2~3km(图 1)。

2 研究方法

2.1 样地调查

选择崇明东滩东旺沙滩,把海三棱藨草盐沼划分为 3 个带。主要以盐沼高程为依据,并考虑盐沼植被格局、表层结构异质性和底栖动物分布,把海三棱藨草盐沼划分为低位盐沼、中位盐沼和高位盐沼。低位盐沼位于海三棱藨草带下缘,植株稀疏,高度较低,生长不连片,此带的前缘为扩散演替的初级阶段,往上是典型的岛状斑块(tussock)。中位盐沼,海三棱藨草连片生长,植株密度大,高度较高,各级潮沟发育,生境异质性较高。高位盐沼位于海三棱藨草带上缘,海三棱藨草群落生长较低位盐沼好,但在此带的上部已有芦苇入侵,海三棱藨草群落显示出衰退的迹象。在海三棱藨草带选取 6 个采样站位,即 A 和 B,C 和 D,E 和 F,站位 A 位于海三棱藨草带最前缘,站位 D 位于围海大堤附近,它们分别代表低位盐沼、中位盐沼和高位盐沼(图 1)。这些站位沿着海拔生境梯度分布,每个站位相距大约 500m。在每个站位随机选择 4 个样方,定量取样,样方面积为 50cm×50cm×20cm。用铁锹挖取底质,用 1mm 孔径套筛进行淘洗,获取底栖动物标本。底栖动物标本处理和分析均按《全国海岸带和海涂资源综合调查简明规程》第七篇“岸带生物调查方法”进行。每个站位设植物群落样方 4 个,样方面积为 50cm×50cm,首先测定地上部分群落指标,包括高度、密度等,然后向下挖至 20cm 深,将底质连同植物用 1mm 孔径套筛进行淘洗,获取植株,包括地下部分及碎屑物,带回实验室,每方数据于 48h,然后分别称重。

2.2 计算公式

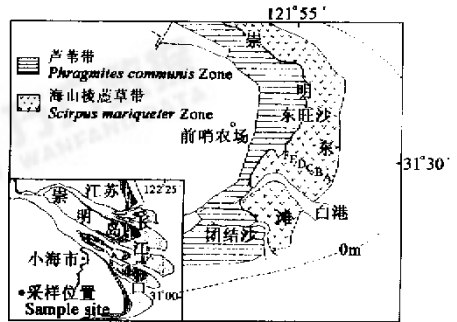


图 1 崇明东滩位置与采样站位

Fig. 1 Sampling stations in the Eastern Beach of Chongming Island in the Changjiang Estuary

本研究根据河口盐沼底栖动物群落的特点及取样数据,选择使用了以下计算公式^[10,11],进行数据及结果的分析。

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ Margalef 种类丰度 } S = S - 1 / \log_2 N;$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ Shannon-Wiener 指数 } H' = - \sum P_i \log_2 P_i;$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{ Pielou 的均匀度指数 } J = (- \sum P_i \log_2 P_i) / \log_2 S;$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{ Bray-Curtis 相似性指数 } S_{jk} = 100 [1 - \sum |Y_{ij} - Y_{ik}| / \sum |Y_{ij} + Y_{ik}|]$$

式中, S 为总种数; P_i 为种 i 的个体数占总个体数的比例; n_i 为 i 种的个体数; N 为所有种的个体总数。

本文在计算群落的相似性系数前,对 6 个站位原始物种丰度数据进行四次方根变换^[12], Y_{ij} 是第 i 个物种在第 j 个样方中的丰度经变换后的数值, Y_{ik} 为第 i 个物种在第 k 个样方中的丰度经变换后的数值。

3 结果与分析

3.1 植物群落和沉积物性质

对各站位的统计分析表明,海三棱藨草群落特征,如植株密度、高度和生物量具有明显的梯度差异(图 2)。沿着海拔生境梯度,变化趋势是,从低位盐沼到中位盐沼,各项植物群落特征值先是升高,然后到高位盐沼有所降低;但是,不同的群落特征值出现峰值的站位有所差异。将各采样站位的底栖动物群落指数以盐沼分带进行归并(表 1),呈现出明显的规律:密度、生物量都是从低位盐沼到高位盐沼呈现增加趋势,而植株高度和地下部位生物量则为中位盐沼 > 高位盐沼 > 低位盐沼。随着植物群落的变化,从低位盐沼到高位盐沼,沉积物性质也发生相应的变化(表 2)。

表 1 崇明东滩盐沼海三棱藨草群落特征*

Table 1 *Scirpus mariqueter* community characteristics in salt marsh of East Beach of Chongming Island

盐沼分带 Zone of salt marsh	密度 Density (ind./m ²)	高度 Shoot height (cm)	生物量 Biomass (g/m ²)	地下部分 生物量 Biomass below-ground (g/m ²)
低位盐沼 Low salt marsh	283.2	19.68	32.44	8.16
中位盐沼 Middle salt marsh	1086.4	55.3	294.595	49.615
高位盐沼 High salt marsh	1896.12	52.33	745.46	38.69

* 各盐沼带海三棱藨草群落特征值的差异均具有统计学上的显著性($P < 0.05$)

表 2 崇明东滩海三棱藨草盐沼沉积物特征

Table 2 Sediment characteristics of *Scirpus mariqueter* salt marsh in East Beach of Chongming Island

盐沼分带 Zone of salt marsh	粒径(Φ) Particle diameter	盐度(%) Salinity	有机质(%) Organic matter
低位盐沼 Low salt marsh	4.14	0.009	0.42
中位盐沼 Middle salt marsh	4.47	0.012	1.19
高位盐沼 High salt marsh	5.27	0.027	1.01

3.2 底栖动物群落的种类组成

调查过程中共发现大型底栖无脊椎动物 33 种,隶属 4 门、5 纲、23 科,以甲壳动物(18 种)和软体动物(10 种)占优势。其中,低位盐沼(站位 A、B)有底栖动物 8 种,密度为 149.07 个/m²,生物量为 13.44g(鲜重)/m²,优势种为河蚶(*Corbicula fluminea*)、钩虾(*Gammarus* sp.)。中位盐沼(站位 C、D)有底栖动物 19 种,密度为 730.00 个/m²,生物量为 13.78g(鲜重)/m²,优势种为谭氏泥蟹(*Ilyrplax deschampsii*)、光滑狭口螺(*Stenothyra glabra*)、麋眼螺(*Rissoina* sp.)。高位盐沼(站位 E、F)有底栖动物 14 种,密度为 406.00 个/m²,生物量为 26.30g(鲜重)/m²,优势种为麋眼螺一种(*Rissoina* sp.)、天津厚蟹(*Helice tridens tientsinensis*)、无齿相手蟹(*Sesarma denaani*)。

3.3 底栖动物群落结构

图 2 为各站位底栖动物群落指数,其中,Shannon 多样性指数的变化趋势为,从站位 A 到站位 C 升高,然后逐渐下降,峰值在站位 C。Pielou 均匀度指数的变化趋势基本上与 Shannon 多样性指数的变化趋势相

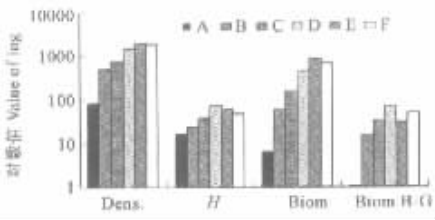


图 2 崇明东滩盐沼带植物群落特征值的变化趋势

Fig. 2 Graph depicting change trend of *Scopus maritimer* community characteristics in salt marsh

图中密度(Dens.)、高度(H)、生物量(Biom.)和地下部位生物量(Biom. B-G)各值均经过对数转换

为了揭示不同采样站位各动物群落的差异水平,利用群落结构序列分析方法(Multidimensional Scaling, MDS),以 Bray-Curtis 相似性测量为基础,对底栖动物群落结构变化进行分析,绘制出各站位群落结构相似性 MDS 图(图 4)。从图 4 可以看出,6 个站位的 24 个样方可以归并为 3 个不同的组。聚类组 1(位于 MDS 图最右边),包括 A、B 两个站位的 8 个样方;聚类组 2,包括 C、D 两个站位的 8 个样方;聚类组 3,包括站 E、F 两个站位的 8 个样方(位于 MDS 图的最左边)。这些站位的分组表明,每组内各站位间底栖动物群落相似程度较高,而各组间群落组成差别较大。但是, MDS 分析的优越性是可以连续地展示样本间生物组成的相似关系,即生物组成越相似的两个站位,在 MDS 图上代表它们点的距离就越近;生物组成相差越远的两个站位,则代表它们的点在图上的距离就越远。图中各站位样方的分组及各站位底栖动物群落的相似关系与各盐沼带的特征大体上一致,组 1 为低位盐沼,组 2 为中位盐沼,组 3 为高位盐沼。从 MDS 图上可清楚地看出,从低位盐沼到高位盐沼,底栖动物群落存在着明显的梯度格局。

4 讨论

4.1 本研究表明各盐沼带底栖动物群落具有明显的差异, MDS 分析也显示了崇明东滩底栖动物群落存在着明显的梯度格局。对底栖动物群落指数与盐沼植被群落特征值的分析表明,在植物群落诸特征值中,植株高度、地下部分生物量与底栖动物密度、Shannon-Weiner 多样性指数、物种丰度的相关性最显著(图 5)。从低位盐沼到高位盐沼,随着海三棱藨草植株高度及地上部分生物量增大,底栖动物密度、多样性及物种丰度相应增大。国外一些学者认为,植株高度增加,枝、叶分化复杂化,导致盐沼地上部分结构复杂,生境多样化,给底栖动物提供了大量生活空间,生态位多样化^[13,14]。植株地下部分生物量大,表明植物根圈范围增

一致,即多样性高,反映其物种分布也较均匀。物种丰度的变化为从站位 A 到 E 基本上呈升高的趋势,到站位 F 下降,峰值在站位 E。

将各采样站位的底栖动物群落指数以盐沼分带进行归并(表 3),呈现出明显的规律:密度、物种丰度、多样性指数和均匀度指数皆为,中位盐沼 > 高位盐沼 > 低位盐沼。低位盐沼与中位盐沼底栖动物群落密度及物种多样性均具有极显著差异($P < 0.01$),中位盐沼与高位盐沼底栖动物群落密度及物种多样性具有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。各盐沼带底栖动物群落均匀度均具有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。低位盐沼与中位盐沼底栖动物群落丰度具有极显著差异($P < 0.01$),中位盐沼与高位盐沼底栖动物群落丰度差异不显著($P > 0.05$)(图 3)。

表 3 崇明东滩盐沼底栖动物群落特征*

Table 3 Characteristics of macro-benthic invertebrate community of salt marsh in East Beach of Chongming Island

盐沼分带 Zone of salt marsh	密度 (个/m ²) Density (ind./m ²)	丰度 Species richness	Shannon 指数 Shannon index	Pielou 指数 Pielou index
低位盐沼 Low salt marsh	149.07	1.58	0.87	0.71
中位盐沼 Middle salt marsh	730.00	2.82	1.50	0.83
高位盐沼 High salt marsh	406.00	2.42	1.16	0.76

* 除中位盐沼与高位盐沼的底栖动物群落丰度差异不显著外($P > 0.05$),各盐沼带的其它底栖动物群落特征的差异均具有统计学上的显著性($P < 0.05$)

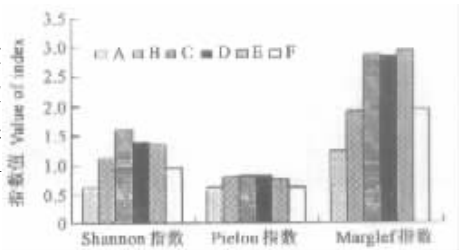


图 3 盐沼底栖动物群落指数变化趋势

Fig. 3 Graph depicting change trend of faunal community index in salt marsh

大,根丛结构复杂,由此增加了表层环境的结构异质性^[15,16]。已知异质性在维持底栖动物分布和多样性方面是非常重要的^[17]。在中、高位盐沼,底栖动物密度较高,还因为其优势种麋眼螺密度很高,最高密度可达1800个/m²。麋眼螺等腹足类动物属底上动物,大多数附着在海三棱藨草茎的基部以及周围的沉积物表层,海三棱藨草为其提供了良好的附着基质,因此其密度与海三棱藨草密度关系密切。

4.2 河口盐沼包括各种不同的地形变化和微地貌元素,它们对底栖动物的丰度格局和多样性有着重要的影响。不同盐沼带海三棱藨草群落的差异,提供了盐沼表层地貌的变化。这种变化及植物结构的复杂化,在为一些动物提供拓殖地的同时,也为一些种类躲避捕食

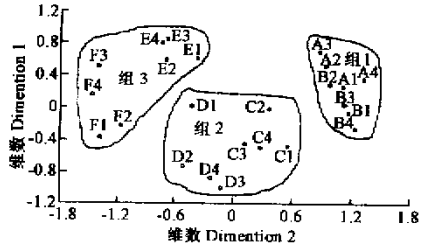


图4 6个站位底栖动物群落 MDS 分析
Fig.4 Multidimensional scaling ordination plot (stress = 0.15) of samples taken from six stations

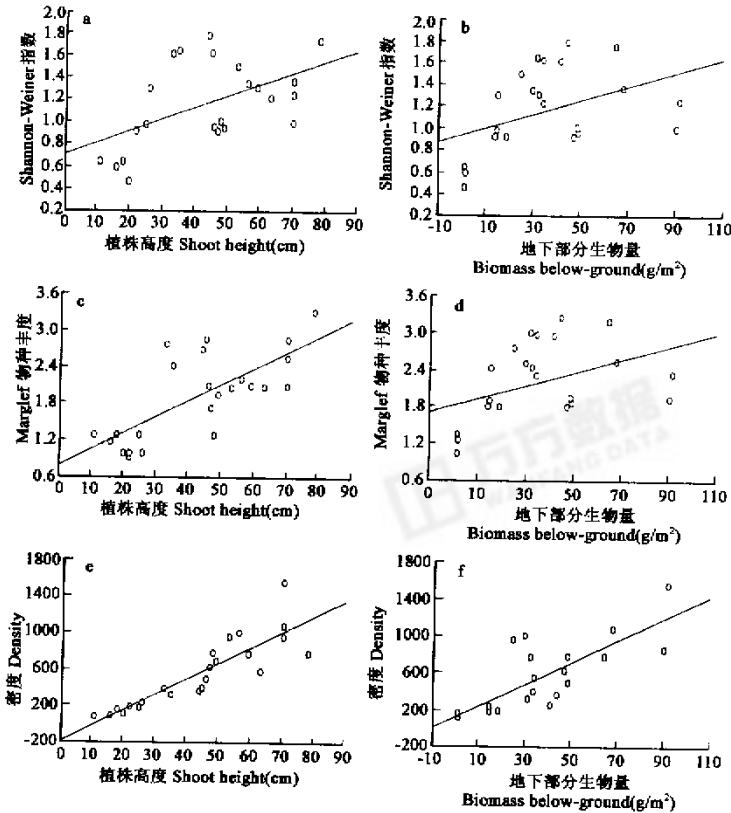


图5 底栖动物群落指数与盐沼植被特征值的相关性分析

Fig.5 Analysis of correlation between benthic community index and characteristics of plant community
a. $Y = 0.7055 + 0.0106X, r = 0.55, P < 0.01$; b. $Y = 0.9320 + 0.0064X, r = 0.43, P < 0.05$; c. $Y = 0.7841 + 0.0266X, r = 0.71, P < 0.01$; d. $Y = 1.2711 + 0.0186X, r = 0.67, P < 0.01$; e. $Y = -191.2 + 17.235X, r = 0.88, P < 0.01$; f. $Y = 11.86 + 11.984X, r = 0.79, P < 0.01$

提供了良好环境^[18]。在崇明东滩盐沼带,有很多以底栖动物为食的捕食者,如几种弹涂鱼等。盐沼表层地貌的变化及植物地上部分结构的复杂化,为底栖动物躲避这些捕食者提供了良好的避护所^[19]。这些因素也导致了不同的盐沼带底栖动物群落结构的差异。

4.3 底栖动物食性多样,有以底栖藻类为食的,有取食悬浮物中的食物的,也有以植物根及碎屑物为食的。盐沼带海三棱藨草的地下根、茎为取食植物根及其碎屑物的底栖动物提供了丰富的食物来源^[15,20]。因此,海三棱藨草地下部分生物量与底栖动物密度、多样性、物种丰度关系密切,并呈现出盐沼带的分化。

4.4 从沉积物分析可知,盐沼植被可以改变河口潮滩生境中的沉积环境,使沉积物性质如粒径、盐度、有机质含量等发生变化。从低位盐沼到高位盐沼,沉积物颗粒逐渐变细,此外,海三棱藨草通过缓冲水流、波浪及调节有机质的输入动态和沉积作用而影响底栖动物的组成。海三棱藨草是潮间带上的先锋植物,其根茎发达,可以促使泥沙淤积,起到促淤作用,100m宽的植被带可使波浪衰减一半,促使泥沙淤积20~30cm^[4]。植被还具有很强的抗风暴能力,大面积的海三棱藨草的生长可显著降低滩涂受海浪的侵蚀作用。海三棱藨草带还具有明显的吸收分解污染物的作用,能增强生态系统的自净能力。因此,海三棱藨草的存在,对减弱物理、生物扰动和稳定盐沼沉积物及潮滩湿地生境都有着重要的作用,稳定的生境是底栖动物生存的必不可少的条件^[2,21]。研究结果表明,中位盐沼和高位盐沼的底栖动物群落与低位盐沼的具有明显的差异。

4.5 从研究结果看,中位盐沼、高位盐沼与低位盐沼的底栖动物群落具有明显的差异,这与植物群落特征的变化是一致的。而从中位盐沼与高位盐沼的植物群落特征值分析,两者不应该有很大的差别。高位盐沼与中位盐沼底栖动物群落的差别除了与植物群落特征有关外,还有其它一些影响因素。高位盐沼的F亚带实际上处于海三棱藨草与芦苇的群落交错区,由于底质渐趋陆生化,芦苇、水葱等植物入侵,在高位盐沼形成镶嵌斑块,生境稳定性降低;加上该带临近围海大堤,人类干扰较强(人工挖掘了一条大水沟,在此带还安置了许多用于捕蟹的铁栅栏和塑料桶),故该带底栖动物种类数、丰度及多样性都降低,但仍比低位盐沼带高。

4.6 本研究表明,河口盐沼底栖动物群落与盐沼植被有着密切的关系,而底栖动物是迁徙鸟类的重要饵料,也维持着河口盐沼湿地生态系统的许多重要生态过程^[22]。但是,目前,长江口盐沼带却受到了人类活动的极大干扰,尤其是围垦滩涂,使盐沼湿地生境退化,不但影响了底栖动物的生存,也使迁徙鸟类的栖息地和饵料受到破坏。建议不要盲目围垦滩涂,尤其是不宜围垦开发海三棱藨草带。

参考文献

- [1] Pomery L R and Wiegert R G. *The ecology of a salt marsh*. New York: Spring-Verlag, 1981.
- [2] Lana P and Guiss C. Influence of *Spartina alterniflora* on structure and temporal variability of macrobenthic associations in a tidal flat of Paranagua Bay (southeastern Brazil). *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 1991, **73**: 231~244.
- [3] Kenib R T. Pattern of invertebrate distribution and abundance in the intertidal salt marsh: Causes and questions. *Estuaries*, 1984, **7**:392~412.
- [4] Frid C and James R. The marine invertebrate fauna of a British coastal salt marsh. *Holarctic Ecology*, 1989, **12**: 9~15.
- [5] Levin L A, Talley T S and Hewitt J. Macrobenthos of *Spartina foliosa* (Pacific Cordgrass) salt marshes in Southern California: Community structure and composition to a Pacific mudflat and a *Spartina alterniflora* (Atlantic Smooth Cordgrass) marsh. *Estuaries*, 1998, **21**: 129~144.
- [6] Yang S L and Chen J Y. Coastal salt marshes and mangrove swamps in China. *Chinese Journal of Oceanology and Limnology*, 1994, **13**:318~324.
- [7] Yang S L. The role of *Scirpus* marsh in attenuation of hydrodynamics and retention of sediment in the Yangtze Estuary. *Coastal and Shelf Science*, 1998, **47**: 227~233.
- [8] GSICI (Group of Shanghai island comprehensive investigation) (上海市海岛资源综合调查报告编写组). *Report*

- of Shanghai Islands Comprehensive Investigation* (in Chinese). Shanghai: Shanghai Scientific & Technological Publisher, 1995. 246~249.
- [9] Group of biodiversity conservation operative program in China (中国生物多样性保护行动计划总报告编写组). *Program of Biodiversity Conservation Operation in China* (in Chinese). Beijing: Chinese Environmental Science Press, 1994. 68~70.
- [10] Pielou E C. *Ecological diversity*. New York: John Wiley, 1975.
- [11] Ma K P (马克平). Measurement of biodiversity. In: Qian Y Q (钱迎倩) ed. *Principle and methods of biodiversity studies* (in Chinese). Beijing: Chinese Scientific & Technological Press, 1994. 141~165.
- [12] Clarke K R. Non-parametric multivariate analyses of changes in community structure. *Australian Journal of Ecology*, 1993, **18**: 117~143.
- [13] Bell S S, Watzin M C and Coull B C. Biogenic structure and its effect on the Spatial heterogeneity of meiofauna in a salt marsh. *J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol.*, 1978, **35**: 99~107.
- [14] Webster P J, Rowden A A and Attrill M J. Effect of shoot density on the infaunal macro-invertebrate community within a *Zostera marina* seagrass bed. *Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science*, 1998, **47**: 351~357.
- [15] Capehart A A and Hackney C. The potential role of roots and rhizomes in structuring salt marsh benthic communities. *Estuaries*, 1989, **12**: 119~122.
- [16] Heck K L Jr and Wetstone G S. Habitat complexity and invertebrate species richness and abundance in tropical seagrass meadows. *Journal of Biogeography*, 1977, **4**: 135~142.
- [17] MacArthur R H. *Geographical Ecology*. New York: Harper and Row, 1972. 269.
- [18] Woodin S A. Refuges, disturbance, and community structure; a marine soft-bottom example. *Ecology*, 1978, **59**: 274~284.
- [19] Mattila J. Does habitat complexity give refuge against fish predation? Some evidence from two field experiments. In: Eleftheriou A, Ansell A D and Smith C J eds. *Biology and Ecology of Shallow Coastal Waters*. Fredensborg: Olsen and Olsen, 1995. 261~268.
- [20] Stoner A W. The role of seagrass biomass in the organisation of benthic macrofaunal assemblages. *Bulletin of Marine Science*, 1980, **30**: 537~551.
- [21] Orth R J. The importance of sediment stability in seagrass communities. In: Coull B C ed. *Ecology of Marine Benthos*. Columbia, SC: University of South Carolina Press, 1977. 281~300.
- [22] Yuan X Z (袁兴中), He W S (何文珊). Animal diversity of marine sediment and its ecosystemic function. *Advance in Earth Science* (in Chinese) (地球科学进展), 1999, **14**(5): 458~463.