

盐碱池塘细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的摄食生态研究

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摘要 利用常规显微镜直接计数法和叶绿素 *a* 法研究了盐碱池塘细巧华哲水蚤 (*Sinocalanus tenellus*) 对浮游藻类的原位摄食率及其影响因素。测得该水蚤对水柱浮游植物的滤水率为 $1.73155.16 \mu\text{L}/(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$, 摄食率为 $922538 \text{ cell}/(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$ 或 $0.727.7 \text{ ngC}/(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$ 。两种方法测定的滤水率和摄食率基本相符 ($p > 0.5$, *t* 检验)。该水蚤可有选择地滤食诸如小色球藻、光甲藻、绿裸藻, 单生卵囊藻和小环藻等, 其选择性指数分别为 0.81、0.75、0.72、0.61 和 0.35。不同光处理下细巧华哲水蚤的滤食率多数情况是无光时摄食率高。在本实验的条件下该水蚤在饥饿后的滤水率和摄食率与正常情况相比均显著降低 ($P < 0.01$, *t* 检验)。

关键词 摄食率, 细巧华哲水蚤, 浮游植物, 盐碱池塘

Feeding Ecology of *Sinocalanus tenellus* (Copepoda : Calanoida) Grazing on Phytoplankton in Saline-alkaline Ponds

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Abstract A direct counting method and present/absence method (observed chlorophyll-*a* content of nature pond phytoplankton with and without addition of copepods) were used to estimate *in situ* grazing capacity of a brackish copepod *Sinocalanus tenellus* grazing on phytoplankton in saline-alkaline ponds located in Zhaodian Fish Farm (Latitude 37°17'N, Longitude 117°55'E), Gaoqing County, Shandong Province from 4 May to 7 May, 1998, aimed to provide the scientific evidence for understanding of the features of energy flow and substance cycling in saline alkaline ponds, and better performing of water management and studying of possibility of mass cultivation of the copepod used as food of shrimp and fish.

To ensure a natural food composition, plankton organisms were obtained from pond water drawn from a depth of 0.5 m. The pond water was sieved through a 35 μm mesh to remove most of zooplankton, and then were placed all jars. A part of the water was original water sample. Adult copepods were obtained by plankton net < 64 μm in mesh from pond #00, and were first adapted for 2 h to one or other food condition, and then 300~5000 individuals were placed in each experimental bottles 1 L in volume (light and dark). Suspensions without copepods served as controls. All jars were then placed in the pond at 0.5 m depth for 24 h. Density, biomass and chlorophyll *a* concentration of phytoplankton among of original, experimental and control series after 24h were measured. 4 experiments were conducted. During the experiment, salinity was 3, total alkalinity was 4.47 mmol/L, water temperature was 17~23°C, pH was 8.32~8.96. More over, the effects of starvation and food

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content on ingestion of *S. tenellus* were conducted followed the mentioned methods.

The results showed that the clearance rate of *S. tenellus* is $1.73155.16 \mu\text{L} / (\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$, the grazing rate is $922538 \text{ cell} / (\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$ or $0.727.7 \text{ ngC} / (\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$. The different of the grazing capacity could be due into the variation of water temperature and the density of phytoplankton in *in situ* pond #00. Both methods gave similar results ($P > 0.5$, *t*-test). Most of grazing rates of *S. tenellus* in the present experiments were higher in dark groups (0L 24D) than that of the light groups (12L :12D). Compared to constant feeding experiments, the clearance rate and ingesting rate of *S. tenellus* after starvation were significantly decreased ($P < 0.01$). The grazing rate and clearance rate of the copepod were increased with the increasing of the concentration of phytoplankton chlorophyll-a in the present experiment.

It was obvious that the grazing capacity of *S. tenellus* could be significantly influenced by the food concentrations. Major phytoplankton species of pond #00 were *Dactylococcopsis rhaphidioides*, *Phorimidium tenuis*, *Chroococcus minor*, *Isochrysis galbana*, *Prymnesium parvum*, *Glenodinium gymnodinium*, *Navicula halophila*, *Cyclotella* sp., *Euglena viridis*, *Chlorella vulgaris*, *Oocystis solitaria*, *Kirchneriella contorta*, *Crucigenia lauterbornei* and *Scenedesmus acuminatus*. The abundance and biomass of phytoplankton in experimental bottles were significantly impacted by the grazing of *S. tenellus*. There is *Cyclidium* sp. in the incubation water of experiment 1, and the density of which in original water and control groups were $6.48 \times 10^5 / \text{L}$, however, it was not seen in all treatment groups. *S. tenellus* grazed most effectively on phytoflagellates such as *C. mino*, *G. gymnodinium*, *E. viridis*, *O. solitaria* and *Cyclotella* sp. ect. On the basis of numbers per liter, the selective feeding indices were 0.81 0.75 0.72, 0.61 and 0.35, respectively. However, *S. tenellus* does not like to eat some of filament cyanobacteria such as *D. rhaphidioides* and *P. tenuis*, the selective feeding indices were -0.89 and -0.62, respectively. Those evidences demonstrated that *S. tenellus* is a species of omnivorous copepod, which feeding priority on ciliates protozoa from the food composed of planktonic algae and ciliates protozoa. This is coincidence with results of field observation, i. e. not ingested well ciliates such as *Cyclidium* sp. and *Strobilidium* sp. were found in faeces particulate of *S. tenellus*.

Key words grazing rates; *Sinocalanus tenellus*; phytoplankton; saline-alkaline pond

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细巧华哲水蚤(*Sinocalanus tenellus*)是一种盐水桡足类,广泛分布于河口、近海和内陆盐水。国内分布于福建的福州和厦门、山东、河北的蓟运河、天津的海河口^[1]和山西运城盐湖水体^[2]。国外分布于俄罗斯亚洲部分和日本的伊势湾半咸水区^[3]。过去 Hada & Uye^[5]对细巧华哲水蚤的同类相食有过报道,但其对浮游植物的摄食生态研究较少。以前的研究发现,细巧华哲水蚤在山东高青地区盐碱池塘也广泛分布,是桡足类的优势种^[5]。因此,本文作为盐碱池塘环境生物学研究的一部分,试图揭示细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的摄食率及其影响因素。旨在为深入理解盐碱池塘生态系统的能流物流、更好地进行池塘的水质管理和开展该水蚤作为鱼虾饵料大量培养的可能性研究提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的原位摄食

试验于1998年5月4日5月7日在山东省高青县赵店渔场进行。用 $64 \mu\text{m}$ 浮游生物网在00#池采集细巧华哲水蚤,在原池水中驯化2h。用容积为5L的水生80型有机玻璃采水器在该池距水面0.5m深度采水,用孔径为 $35 \mu\text{m}$ 的筛绢网过滤,将过滤水分别装入已编号的容量为1L的磨口广口瓶中,加入一定量游动活泼不受伤的细巧华哲水蚤(试验13密度为5000 ind/L,约为00#池原密度的10倍;试验4为300 ind/L),盖紧瓶塞。用不加入细巧华哲水蚤的为对照组,留取一部分滤液做原初样,进行浮游植物(用鲁哥氏液固定)和叶绿素a测定。此外利用容积为1L的黑瓶进行无光(0L:24D)对细巧华哲水蚤摄食的影响试验。试验共进行4次,每次试验的处理组和对照组均设3个重复,试验瓶悬挂在池水面0.5m水深处24h。

试验期间 00[#]池水盐度为 3,总碱度为 4.47mmol/L,水温为 17~23℃,pH 为 8.32~8.96。

每批试验结束时,各瓶水样均取水测定叶绿素 a 含量,另取 0.5 L 水立即加入 7.5ml 鲁哥氏液固定,静置 24 h,然后浓缩按常规法进行浮游植物定性定量,浮游植物生物量系据实测大小按体积法计算,全部以湿重计。叶绿素 a 含量用以丙酮为萃取液的分光光度计法测定。

细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的滤水率(F)和滤食率(G)分别以细胞计数法和叶绿素 a 法[存在或缺法(present/absence method)]计算,计算式见式(1)和式(2)^[6]:

$$F = 1/t \times V/N \times \ln C_{tc}/C_{tf} \quad (1)$$

$$G = A \times F \times (C_0 + C_{tf})/2 \quad (2)$$

式中, F 为滤水率,指一定量水样中浮游动物个体或总个体数在单位时间内滤过的含有一定数量浮游藻类的水样量,单位可表示为 $\mu\text{L}/(\text{ind} \cdot \text{h})$ 或 $\text{mL}/(\text{L} \cdot \text{h})$; C_{tf} 为 t 时试验组中浮游植物的密度(cells/L)或叶绿素 a 含量($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$); C_{tc} 为 t 时对照组中浮游植物的密度(cell/L); V 为牧食试验水样体积(mL); N 为 1L 水样中浮游动物总数($\text{ind.}/\text{L}$); t 为试验培养时间(h); G 为滤食率($\mu\text{gC}/(\text{L} \cdot \text{h})$ 或 $\text{ngC}/(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$); C_0 为试验开始时水样中浮游植物的密度(cells/L)或叶绿素 a 含量($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$); A 换算系数,为每个浮游植物细胞的含碳量,单位为 $\mu\text{g C}/\text{cell}$,根据 1g 浮游植物细胞湿重约等于 0.0456gC^[7~9],再乘以每个浮游植物细胞平均湿重得出,此据经验数据推算得出, $A = 0.0456 \times \overline{M\overline{W}} \mu\text{g C}/\text{cell}$;据研究 1mg/L 浮游植物生物量约相当于 1.57 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ 叶绿素 a^[10],因此,叶绿素 a 法计算时 $A = 0.0456/1.57 = 0.190 \mu\text{g C}/\mu\text{g Chla}$ 。

细巧华哲水蚤对某种浮游植物的选择性摄食的选择指数采用 Ivlev^[8]的计算式,即

$$S_i = (r_i - P_i)/(r_i + P_i)$$

式中, S_i 为选择指数; r_i 为某种浮游植物在被浮游动物所摄食的全部浮游植物中所占比例,本试验结束后试验瓶中浮游植物的减少量即为浮游动物的摄食量; P_i 为试验开始时试验瓶中某种浮游植物与全部浮游植物的比例。

1.2 饥饿对细巧华哲水蚤摄食的影响

从盐碱池塘 00[#]池中采集细巧华哲水蚤成体,将其分别养在原池水(饱食)及原池水经 0.45 μm 滤膜过滤的水中(饥饿)1d,然后将两种处理的哲水蚤按一定数量(300 ind./L)转移到盛原池水的试验瓶中,按上述方法进行原位摄食实验,对照组和试验组均设 3 个重复。

1.3 浮游植物食物浓度对细巧华哲水蚤摄食的影响

本试验的饵料密度分为 5 个梯度,梯度以原始藻液密度为基础加用 0.2 μm 滤膜过滤水稀释获得。经测定浮游植物食物浓度依次为 10.02、18.38、36.0、43.66 和 116.52 $\mu\text{g Chl-a}/\text{L}$ 。每个梯度有 3 个对照组,3 个处理组,对照组不加桡足类,处理组每瓶里加一定数量的哲水蚤,培养 24h 后测定叶绿素 a 的含量,用叶绿素 a 法测定滤水率和摄食率。

2 结果

2.1 试验瓶中浮游植物的种类组成

试验期间 00[#]池浮游植物计有 38 个种属,主要种类有针晶蓝纤维藻(*Dactylococcopsis raphidioides*)、小胶鞘藻(*Phorimidium tenus*)、小色球藻(*Chroococcus minor*)、绿光等鞭金藻(*Isochrysis galbana*)、小三毛金藻(*Prymnesium parvum*)、光甲藻(*Glenodinium gymnodinium*)、嗜盐舟形藻(*Navicula halophila*)、小环藻(*Cyclotella* sp.)、绿裸藻(*Euglena viridis*)、普通小球藻(*Chlorella vulgaris*)、单生卵囊藻(*Oocystis solitaria*)、扭曲蹄形藻(*Kirchneriella contorta*)、华美十字藻(*Crucigenia lauterbornei*)、尖细栅藻(*Scenedesmus acuminatus*)。

2.2 细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的摄食率

试验前后各试验瓶中浮游植物的丰度变化见表 1。可见细巧华哲水蚤的滤食对浮游植物的数量具有明显的影响。试验 1 的培养液中含有膜袋虫(*Cyclidium* sp.)、原初样和对照组中该纤毛虫密度达 $6.48 \times 10^5 \text{ ind.}/\text{L}$,而处理组中均未见此纤毛虫,说明细巧华哲水蚤是杂食性种类,在浮游植物和原生动物饵料中优先摄食原生动物,这与在野外调查中经常见到细巧华哲水蚤的粪便中含有尚未消化尽的纤毛虫(膜袋

虫、侠盗虫 *Strobilidium* sp. 等)相吻合。

表 1 实验前后各实验瓶中浮游植物密度和生物量($1\times 10^6/L$)(mg/L))

| Table 1 Phytoplankton abundance and their biomass in different bottles before and after the experiments | | | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 试验 Experiments | 0 h 原初过滤水 Original filter water at 0 h | 24 h 后 12L :12D | | 24h 后 0L 24D | |
| | | 对照组 | 处理组 | 对照组 | 处理组 |
| | | Control | Treatments | Control | Treatments |
| 1 | 59.67/16.18 | 57.83±14.91 / 12.36±4.03 | 46.99±11.46 / 11.01±2.87 | 30.82±4.73 / 19.31±4.33 | 35.02±3.65 / 17.27±1.47 |
| 2 | 41.96/5.15 | 75.81±9.03 / 11.07±2.23 | 56.63±9.96 / 7.34±0.66 | 27.69±5.11 / 6.43±2.30 | 21.91±1.63 / 3.30±1.37 |
| 3 | 42.15/7.59 | 102.0±86.48 / 18.29±1.04 | 47.13±43.27 / 7.80±2.80 | 72.64±11.56 / 18.75±8.02 | 60.16±5.14 / 18.0±4.46 |
| 4 | 10.38/1.38 | 43.67±6.60 / 3.92±0.68 | 22.34±3.81 / 2.10±0.36 | | |

用两种方法计算的细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的滤水率和摄食率结果见表 2。原位试验(12L: 12D)滤水率为 $1.73155.16\mu l/(ind. \cdot h)$, 摄食率为 $922538\text{ cell}/(ind. \cdot h)$ 或 $0.727.7\text{ ngC}/(ind. \cdot h)$ 。两种方法测定的滤水率和摄食率基本相符($p>0.5$, t 检验)。不同光处理下细巧华哲水蚤的滤食率多数情况是无光时增大。但也有相反的情况。

表 2 盐碱池塘细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的平均摄食率

| Table 2 Mean grazing rate of <i>Sinocalanus tenellus</i> on phytoplankton in saline-alkaline pond | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 试验 Experiments | 牧食力 Grazing capacity | | | | |
| | 细胞计数法 Cell count method | | 叶绿素 a 法 Present or absent method | | |
| | | | 12L :12D | 0L 24D | |
| 1 | F | (a) | 8.65±0.05 | | |
| | | (b) | 1.73±0.01 | | 3.62±0.01 |
| | G | (c) | 92±13 | | 5.36±0.03 |
| | | (d) | 0.0010±0.0002 | | 0.0017±0.0001 |
| 2 | F | (a) | 12.14±0.03 | | |
| | | (b) | 2.43±0.01 | | 1.54±0.01 |
| | G | (c) | 112±11 | 1156±120 | 1.18±0.01 |
| | | (d) | 0.0007±0.0001 | 0.0063±0.0005 | 0.0007±0.0001 |
| 3 | F | (a) | 32.19±1.04 | | |
| | | (b) | 6.44±0.00 | | 5.48±0.01 |
| | G | (c) | 287±35 | 104±24 | 5.21±0.01 |
| | | (d) | 0.0022±0.0003 | 0.0008±0.0002 | 0.0028±0.0003 |
| 4 | F | (a) | 27.93±3.89 | | |
| | | (b) | 155.16±8.79 | | 55±2.36 |
| | G | (c) | 2538±295 | | |
| | | (d) | 0.0120±0.0016 | | 0.0538±0.0006 |

F 滤水率 Clearance rate (a) $ml/(L \cdot h)$, (b) $\mu l/(ind. \cdot h)$; G 摄食率 Ingestion rate (c) $cell/(ind. \cdot h)$, (d) $\mu gC/(ind. \cdot h)$

2.3 饥饿对细巧华哲水蚤摄食率的影响

细巧华哲水蚤在饥饿后的滤水率和摄食率与正常情况相比均显著降低($P<0.01$, t -检验)(见表 3)。

2.4 食物浓度对细巧华哲水蚤摄食率的影响

本试验条件下, 随着浮游植物叶绿素 a 含量增加, 细巧华哲水蚤的摄食率和滤水率均增大(图 1)。表明浮游植物密度对细巧华哲水蚤的滤水率和摄食率均具有重要的影响, 本试验的食物密度尚未饱和。

2.5 盐碱池塘细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的摄食选择性

细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物有一定的摄食选择性(表 4)。在无动物性饵料的情况下可有选择地摄食绿光等鞭金藻、小色球藻、光甲藻、绿裸藻、单生卵囊藻和小环藻等, 且喜食较大粒径(ESD)的藻类(如绿裸藻、光甲藻等), 而对一些丝状蓝藻如小胶鞘藻和有毒的小三毛金藻不喜食。

表 3 饥饿对细巧华哲水蚤摄食率的影响

Table 3 The effect of starvation on ingestion rate of *Sinocalanus tenellus*

| 饥饿处理 Starvation | | 正常 Control | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 滤水率 Clearance rate | 摄食率 Grazing rate | 滤水率 Clearance rate | 摄食率 Grazing rate |
| $\mu\text{L}/(\text{ind} \cdot \text{h})$ | $\mu\text{g C}/(\text{ind} \cdot \text{h})$ | $\mu\text{L}/(\text{ind} \cdot \text{h})$ | $\mu\text{g C}/(\text{ind} \cdot \text{h})$ |
| 112 ± 7.76 | 0.0076 ± 0.0009 | 155 ± 8.79 | 0.0120 ± 0.0016 |

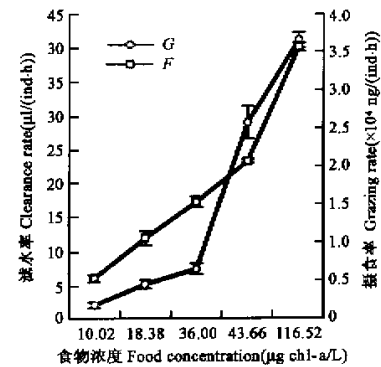


图 1 食物浓度(Chl-a)对细巧华哲水蚤摄食率(G)和滤水率(F)的影响

Fig.1 The effects of food density on the clearance rates and feeding rates of *Sinocalanus tenellus*

3 讨论

桡足类是浮游动物群落结构中的重要组成部分,浮游动物单一种群的摄食率反映了该种动物的生物学特性,因此了解桡足类的摄食生态以及桡足类和浮游植物之间的关系对研究浮游生物群落结构特别重要。桡足类的食物基础是十分广泛的,其中浮游植物是滤食性和杂食性桡足类食物的重要来源。Hada & Uye^[4]研究表明细巧华哲水蚤具有同类相食行为,当其达到桡足幼体阶段均有肉食性摄食行为,既然该水蚤可用浮游植物(海线藻和绿光等鞭金藻)作食物进行多世代培养,那么显然该水蚤是杂食性的。Hirano 在藻类食物丰富的条件下从未发现 *Oithona davisae* 有同类相食的摄食行为,而 Hada & Uye^[4]指出细巧华哲水蚤雌性成体即使在藻类食物存在时仍摄食其自己的无节幼体,这暗示着经常处于富营养化生境和浮游植物丰富水域的细巧华哲水蚤的自然种群普遍出现同类相食行为^[4]。据 Hada & Uye^[4]推断,在自然食物密度(如无节幼体:10/L)条件下,细巧华哲水蚤依靠同类相食仅能满足其一小部分日粮需要,大部分需要来自浮游植物。本研究结果表明,该蚤成体对浮游植物的滤水率和摄食率均比 Hada & Uye^[4]同类相食试验结果(对 I ~ II、III ~ IV、IV ~ VI 期无节幼体的滤水率分别为 63、155 和 103 mL/(cop·d),相应的摄食率分别为 47.8、87.4 和 66.3 %/d)低得多,表明在本试验盐碱池塘条件下浮游植物并非是细巧华哲水蚤的主要食物,除其残食自身幼体之外,包括原生动物在内的其他浮游动物食物可能是主要的,试验 1 中原生动物在对照组出现而处理组被全部摄食就是明证。但是浮游植物对细巧华哲水蚤的摄食意义在于前者是后者的次要食物,同时是细巧华哲水蚤主要食物——浮游动物的主要食物。对此尚需进一步研究。

桡足类对浮游植物的摄食率受很多因素的影响,如温度、光照、桡足类丰度和大小及生理状况、浮游植物种类组成和密度等都可影响其的摄食^[9,11],因此浮游动物滤水率的试验结果各作者间往往出入很大。

表 4 盐碱池塘细巧华哲水蚤对主要浮游植物的选择指数(Si)

Table 4 Selection index of *Sinocalanus tenellus* on the major phytoplankton in saline-alkaline pond

| 浮游植物 Phytoplankton | 饵料密度 Density of algae at 0 h ($1 \times 10^6/\text{L}$) | 相同体积 的球体直径 ESIX (μm) | 选择指数 Si |
|-----------------------|--|---|------------|
| 蓝纤维藻 ^① | 4.76 | 3.86 | -0.8875 |
| 小胶鞘藻 ^② | 0.86 | 7.26 | -0.6170 |
| 小色球藻 ^③ | 3.46 | 5.20 | 0.8100 |
| 绿光等鞭金藻 ^④ | 21.63 | 5.00 | 0.2900 |
| 小三毛金藻 ^⑤ | 0.86 | 8.30 | -1.0000 |
| 光甲藻 ^⑥ | 0.43 | 19.7 | 0.7480 |
| 小环藻 ^⑦ | 2.59 | 6.20 | 0.3505 |
| 绿裸藻 ^⑧ | 2.16 | 24.8 | 0.7183 |
| 普通小球藻 ^⑨ | 3.89 | 3.37 | 0.1800 |
| 单生卵囊藻 ^⑩ | 0.86 | 9.14 | 0.6123 |
| 扭曲蹄形藻 ^⑪ | 1.73 | 3.37 | -0.2500 |
| 尖细栅藻 ^⑫ | 0.43 | 5.35 | 0.5351 |

① *Dactylococcopsis* sp. ② *Phorimidium tenuis* ③ *Chroococcus minor* ④ *Isochrysis galbana* ⑤ *Prymnesium parvum* ⑥ *Glenodinium gymnodinium* ⑦ *Cyclotella* sp. ⑧ *Euglena viridis* ⑨ *Chlorella vulgaris* ⑩ *Oocystis solitaria* ⑪ *Kirchneriella contorta* ⑫ *Scenedesmus acuminatus*

据 Adrian 的资料, 杂食性的近邻剑水蚤(*Cyclops vicinus*) 成体在 Balaton 湖用 ^{14}C 标记法测得的滤水率为 $70 \sim 124 \mu\text{L}(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$, 而在 Heiligese 湖用直接法和 ^{14}C 标记法测得的滤水率范围为 $32 \sim 58 \mu\text{L}(\text{ind.} \cdot \text{h})$ 。飞马哲水蚤(*Calanus finmarchicus*)、小伪哲水蚤(*Pseudocalanus minutus*)、克氏纺锤水蚤(*Acartia clausi*)、长角宽水蚤(*Temora longicornis*)、哈默胸刺水蚤(*Centropages hamatus*)、海岛哲水蚤(*Calanus helgolandicus*)、大长腹剑水蚤(*Oithona similis*)和细真镖水蚤(*Eudiptomus gracilis*)的滤水率分别为 $4000 \sim 240000$ 、 $900 \sim 9100$ 、 $100 \sim 10400$ 、 8400 、 13000 、 $10000 \sim 36000$ 、 20 和 $183 \sim 296 \mu\text{L}(\text{ind.} \cdot 24\text{h})$ ^[6,9,11]。赵文等于 1999 年测得以海洋伪镖水蚤为优势种的浮游动物群落的滤水率为 $267 \mu\text{L}(\text{ind.} \cdot 24\text{h})$ ^[9]。本文 4 次实验细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的滤水率和摄食率计算结果差异较大, 这主要归因于本试验是原位实验, 实验期间水温、饵料浮游植物密度等处于变化之中。此外细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物的滤水率相对较低, 这与其相对偏好于动物性饵料有关。但其对原生动物、轮虫、枝角类的捕食作用强度如何, 尚需进一步研究。

本试验条件下细巧华哲水蚤饥饿后摄食率下降, 这与动物饥饿后摄食将增加的一般性结论正好相反。这是一次实验的结果, 是否具有普遍性尚需进一步实验证实。

关于桡足类是否具有摄食选择性尚存争论, 但总的看来, 很多桡足类具有不同程度的选择食物的能力, 同时也有一些种类不加选择地摄食周围水域中数量最多的种类^[1,11]。已有资料表明, 滤食性的海洋伪镖水蚤的食料成分以海链藻(*Thalassiosira*)和圆筛藻占优势, 分别占总个数的 13.8% 及 7.3%; 火腿许水蚤主要滤食硅藻类的圆筛藻和小环藻, 前者约占总个数的 87.6%, 后者约占 25.6%^[11]。杂食性的桡足类既食浮游动物也食浮游植物, 但有的偏食较多的动物性饵料, 如唇角水蚤, 而有的偏食较多的植物性饵料, 如哲水蚤属。表明这些桡足类有摄食选择性。Engstrom 等^[12]研究了波罗的海两种哲水蚤近亲真宽水蚤(*Eurytemora affinis*)和双刺纺锤水蚤(*Acartia bifilosa*)对有毒和无毒的蓝藻节球藻的摄食率, 指出前者可有效地滤食无毒蓝藻, 对有毒蓝藻品系仅具中等活力的摄食, 而后者总是避开摄食有毒和无毒蓝藻。也表明这两种桡足类具有摄食选择性。本研究的结果也证实了细巧华哲水蚤对浮游植物有一定的摄食选择性, 在无动物性饵料的情况下可有选择地摄食绿光等鞭金藻、小色球藻、光甲藻、绿裸藻、单生卵囊藻和小环藻等, 而对一些丝状蓝藻和有毒的小三毛金藻不喜食, 推断桡足类不喜食一些藻类或有毒种类的原因, 除了食物大小选择性之外, 食物营养缺乏、难于处理、有毒性等也起重要作用。

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