

渤海小型底栖动物丰度的分布格局

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摘要:在渤海的 22 个站位, 分 3 个航次采集未受扰动的沉积物样品, 进行了小型底栖动物类群的丰度、分布格局及其与沉积环境因子间相互关系的研究。结果表明, 1997 年航次, 5 个站位小型底栖动物的平均丰度为 2274 ± 1039 ind./ 10cm^2 ; 1998 年和 1999 年航次, 小型底栖动物的丰度分别为 869 ± 509 ind./ 10cm^2 和 632 ± 399 ind./ 10cm^2 , 其中, 小型底栖动物和自由生活海洋线虫丰度的高值主要出现在渤海中东部和海峡口的站位, 底栖桡足类的丰度在海峡口的 A4、E5、D5 站和辽东湾湾口的几个站位较高。在小型底栖动物中, 线虫是数量上占绝对优势的类群, 桡足类位于第 2 位, 处在第 3 位的类群在两个航次中有所不同, 在 1998 年航次, 双壳类幼体的数量位于第 3 位; 1999 年航次, 多毛类的数量位于第 3 位。对小型底栖动物丰度与其沉积环境因子的分析表明, 水深与小型底栖动物丰度、自由生活海洋线虫丰度和桡足类丰度的相关性为极显著; 沉积物的中值粒径与桡足类的丰度和小型底栖动物总丰度呈负相关, 前者为极显著, 后者为显著; 砂、粉砂和粘土含量影响三者的丰度变动, 其中与桡足类丰度的相关性为极显著或显著。沉积物中的叶绿素 a、脱镁叶绿酸 a、含水量和有机质含量与三者丰度的关系不很明显。

关键词:小型底栖生物; 丰度; 渤海

Large-scale Patterns of Meiofaunal Abundance in the Bohai Sea

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Abstract: The Bohai Sea is a marginal sea with an area of approximately 77 000 km². It has restricted water-exchange, being enclosed by the Liaodong and Shandong peninsulas and connected to the Huanghai (Yellow Sea) by the Bohai Strait. In recent years the Bohai Sea has been subject to intensive offshore exploration for, and production of, natural gas and petroleum reserves. It is considered to be highly polluted and the state of the environment in the area is of great concern to the Chinese government and agencies. According to SEPA (the Chinese State Environmental Protection Administration) data excessive amounts of waste water (including industrial effluent) and untreated sewage, and overfishing have severely depleted marine resources in the Bohai Sea. As a result of these factors red tides have become a frequent occurrence. Although considerable effort is invested in measurement and monitoring environmental variables, most published studies deal with physical and geological aspects of the area, and published information about the ecology of the Bohai Sea is limited. Ecological studies of the biota inhabiting sediments in the Bohai sea have examined the composition of macrofauna and freelifving marine nematodes. Other studies, mainly taxonomic works, have also dealt with meiofaunal taxa. Meiofauna are considered to be energetically important in benthic food webs, and play a role in the recycling of nutrients,

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both directly and also indirectly, for example bacterial colonies on sand grains may be maintained in an active growth phase as a result of grazing by bacterivorous nematodes. Meiofauna have been shown to be useful as potential indicators of anthropogenic perturbation in aquatic ecosystems.

Studies on the ecosystem in the Bohai Sea are important for protecting fisheries resource and aquaculture. A national and international oceanographic and ecosystem study of the Bohai Sea has been launched which includes sampling for benthos, including meiofauna, from a large-scale grid of stations. This paper studies relationships between benthic environmental factors and patterns in abundance and distribution of major meiofaunal taxa in the Bohai Sea.

Samples were collected from three cruises in June 1997, A grid of 22 stations, giving a broad geographic coverage of the Bohai Sea and Bohai Strait was selected. Five of these stations were sampled in June 1997. 20 stations (of which 18 were the same) were sampled on cruises during September/October 1998 and April/May 1999. Undisturbed sediments were brought on deck using a modified 0.1 m² Gray-O'Hara box-corer, and subsamples were taken using a sawn-off syringe to a depth of 50mm, taking care to avoid core compression in the process, and fixed in formalin.

In the laboratory samples were washed on a 0.048mm sieve to remove formalin and most of the finer sediment fraction. Meiofauna was then extracted using Ludox by centrifugation or by flotation. Each sample was washed into a lined petri dish and meiofaunal organisms other than nematodes were picked out and counted under a binocular microscope.

Analyses of a range of measures, including the percentage content of gravel, sand, silt and clay, median particle diameter ($Md\Phi$), quartile deviation ($QD\Phi$) and quartile skewness ($SK\Phi$), were used to indicate variation in sedimentary grain size and the distribution of sediment type. The sediments at stations in Lai Zhou Bay were silty clay or clayey silt, and at stations in middle and eastern parts of the Bohai Sea, and in the Bohai strait, were coarse silt or fine sand. Analyses showed that many sediment measures were highly intercorrelated within years, and that consistent patterns of variation existed between years. There were, however, some clear changes in the contents of clay and sand between the later two cruises, especially in Laizhou Bay, the middle east part and the Bohai strait.

The abundance of meiofauna and nematodes varied greatly. The average numbers of meiofauna were 2274 ± 1039 ind./10cm² in 1997, 869 ± 509 ind./10cm² in 1998 and 632 ± 399 ind./10cm² in 1999. Highest values were recorded in summer (July 1997). Major groups of meiofauna identified in samples included nematodes, copepods, polychaets, bivalve larvae, kinorhynchans, ostracods, ophiuroids, halacaroids, gastrotrichs, turbellarians, oligochaets, tanaids, and cumaceans. Nematodes were the numerically dominant group in meiofauna, followed by copepods. Bivalve larvae were the third most abundant group in 1998, and polychaetes in 1999. Highest numbers of meiofauna were generally found at stations in the Bohai strait and the middle part of the Bohai Sea, although the highest abundance of nematodes was at station B1 in 1999.

Intercorrelations between the numbers of meiofauna, nematodes, copepods and environmental factors were analyzed. The correlation between water depth and meiofaunal abundance was highly significant. The sedimentary composition also influenced abundance. Relationships between other environmental factors and abundances were not significant.

Key words: meiofauna; abundance; Bohai Sea

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万方数据

渤海是一个半封闭型的暖温带陆缘内海,它对人们的生产和生活影响极大,同时,人们又以渔业和水

产养殖等多种方式干扰着渤海生态系统的运转。对渤海生态系统的深入研究,将对渤海渔业资源的开发及水产养殖业有着十分重要的科学意义和实际意义。小型底栖动物是底栖生态系统中的重要组成部分,是构成底栖小食物网的基本环节,由于它们种类繁多、丰度极大、生活周期短,因而它们的代谢活动直接关系到系统内物质的代谢和营养元素的再生。研究海洋底栖生态系统的生物学过程,研究水层底栖的耦合机制,有必要对小型底栖动物的丰度状况进行研究。有关渤海大型底栖动物的研究已有多人报道^[1~4],小型底栖动物的工作相对薄弱,进入 20 世纪 80 年代以来,关于渤海小型底栖动物生态学和分类学的研究开始活跃^[5~14],但许多研究局限在黄河口水下三角洲及其邻近海域。本文就渤海大面积海区内,小型底栖动物的丰度、分布格局及与其沉积环境因子间的相互关系进行初步探讨。

1 研究方法

本研究采样在青岛海洋大学《东方红》2 号调查船上进行。共进行了 3 个航次。1997 年 6 月航次,5 个站位(B1、E1、E5、BH4 和 BH5);1998 年 9~10 月和 1999 年 4~5 月航次,为 20 个相同的站位(见图 1)。在每个站位,利用 0.1m²Gray-O'Hara 箱式采泥器,采集未受扰动的沉积物样品一箱,在甲板上,用由注射器改造的内径 2.6cm 的小采样管取厚度为 0~5cm 的分样。同时,刮取一定量的表层沉积物,用于沉积物粒度、有机质和叶绿素-a 等环境因子的分析。

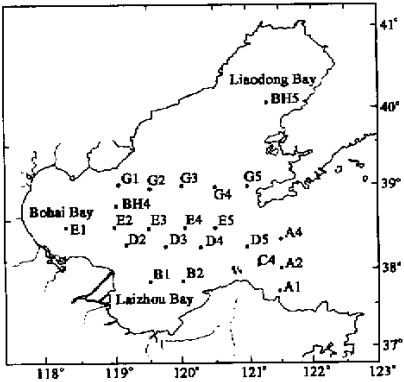


图 1 渤海采样站位示意图

Fig. 1 Map of the sampling stations in the Bohai Sea

本文所研究的小型底栖动物是指能通过孔径为 0.5mm 网筛,但被孔径为 0.048mm 网筛所截留的后生动物。所研究的小型底栖动物类群除了自由生活海洋线虫(以下简称线虫)和底栖桡足类(简称桡足类)外,还包括多毛类、双壳类幼体、涡虫类、动物类、蛇尾类、海螵类、介形类、寡毛类、腹足类、腹毛类、端足类和异足类等类群。小型底栖动物的分选、鉴定及线虫的透明、封片和鉴定等研究方法见 Warwick, Platt & Somerfield, Somerfield & Warwick 和 Heip^[15~17]。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 渤海沉积环境的沉积类型

海底沉积环境是控制小型底栖动物丰度、群落结构与分布的重要因素^[9,14,17]。底栖动物研究的角度,更注重沉积物的粒度组成、分选状况、有机质含量及沉积物氧化还原状态等的研究。

利用沉积物中砾石、砂、粉砂和粘土的百分比含量及中值粒径 $Md\Phi$, Φ 值四分位离差 $QD\Phi$ 和 Φ 值四分位偏态 $SK\Phi$ 比较说明各站位的沉积物粒度状况和沉积物类型。

用 Primer 软件包^[18]中 RELATE 程序进行的相关分析表明,两个航次的沉积物组分和粒度参数间的关系为极显著($\rho=0.807, P<0.001$)。从两个航次沉积物粒度分析结果对照图(图 2)中也可以看出,两个航次的沉积物粒度参数拟合良好。但也存在一些差异,辽东湾湾口的 G3、G4、G5 站和莱州湾的 B2 站,砂含量、粘土含量、中值粒径、 Φ 值四分位离差 QD 和 Φ 值四分位偏态 SK 在两个航次变化显著。与 1998 年航次相比,在 1999 年航次的样品中, A2、G1 和 G4 站位增加了砾石组分(图中未表示)。

在图 2 中,站位是以距离黄河口从近到远的顺序排列的。从图中看出,离黄河口较近的站位,砂含量很低,粉砂和粘土含量很高;离海岸近的站位, C4、A1 和 G5,砂含量相对也较低;而渤海中东部和渤海海峡口的站位,砂含量、粉砂含量和粘土含量正好与上述的站位相反。沉积物粒度参数的变化反应出不同海区所具有的水文动力状况,由于受河流输沙量、海岸侵蚀、冬季强大风力对沉积物的改造和海峡口海流冲刷等的影响,形成了从黄河口到渤海中部,再远到渤海海峡的沉积物粒度梯度,直接反应在沉积物粒度参数的逐渐过渡,沉积物类型由粘土质粉砂-粗粉砂-细砂的变化。

2.1 渤海小型底栖动物的丰度变动

3 个航次中,不同站位小型底栖动物、线虫和桡足类的丰度变动见表 1。

从表 1 可以看出,3 个航次小型底栖动物的丰度和线虫丰度的变化较大,如果 3 个航次分别代表 3 个不同的季节,那么小型底栖动物的丰度和线虫丰度从高到低变化的排列顺序是,1997 年 6 月(夏季)>1998 年 9~10 月(秋季)>1999 年 4~5 月(春季)。表明夏季是渤海小型底栖动物丰度的高峰期,初春小型底栖动物的丰度仍然很低。Juario^[19]在北海德国湾的研究也表明,一年内小型底栖动物的丰度出现一定的波动,最大值出现在 8 月,然后降低直到第 2 年的 2 月,4 月份又达到第 2 个最大值,然后第 2 次降低。由于沉积环境的异质性、食物来源和小型底栖动物自身生殖补充等多种因素影响着生物的分布^[18,19],因而小型底栖动物丰度波动的研究需长期定期采样。就本研究而言,1998 年和 1999 年 20 个站位小型底栖动物丰度的方差分析也未显示两个航次丰度差异的显著性,因而,渤海小型底栖动物丰度季节性波动规律的得出,有待深入研究。

2.3 渤海小型底栖动物各类群丰度的分布

两个航次小型底栖动物各类群丰度的数量见表 2。从表 2 中可以看出,1998 年和 1999 年两个航次中,线虫丰度的高值主要出现在渤海中东部和海峡口的站位。桡足类在 2 个航次以海峡口的 A4、E5 和 D5 站丰度高,辽东湾湾口几个站位的丰度也较高。与 1998 年航次相比,在 1999 年航次中,离黄河口最近的莱州湾 B1 站,线虫丰度是当年航次被测站位中丰度最高的。

多毛类在 2 个航次中出现的频率较高,1998 年航次,平均密度为 11 ± 7 ind./10cm²,1999 年航次,平均密度为 9 ± 8 ind./10cm²,但从其水平分布来看,在两个航次中的分布不一致。在 1998 年航次,最高值出现在 D3 站,为 25 ind./10cm²,最低值出现在 B2 和 G2 站,为 2 ind./10cm²,在 1999 年航次,最高值出现在 G1 站,为 25 ind./10cm²,A1、G2 和 G4 站,没有出现。双壳类幼体在 1998 年航次中,20 个站位均出现,平均密度为 21 ± 27 ind./10cm²,1999 年航次中,只在 A1、A4、G1、D4、D5 和 E2 站位出现,20 个站位的平均密度为 5 ± 10 ind./10cm²,分析其水平分布,两个航次依然存在着很大的差异,但总体来看在海峡口和 G1 等砂含量高的站位,丰度较多。动吻虫在 1998 年航次中出现的频率为 80%,G1 站和 G5 站为高值;在 1999 年航次中,出现频率低,但在这两个站位,平均密度与 1998 年的相近,两个航次的丰度分别达到 9 ind./10cm² 和 13 ind./10cm²。Wieser^[20]在研究美国东海岸 Buzzards 湾的小型底栖动物时,曾利用动吻虫(*Trachydemus mainensis*)和线虫(*Terschellingia longicaudata* 长尾微口线虫)作为粉砂质群落的代表物种,而本研究中 G1 站和 G5 站均属细砂型沉积物,动吻虫丰度高,而其它粉砂质生境丰度却低,与他的结论不甚符合。

鉴于所分析数据中,除了线虫和桡足类外,其它类群动物的丰度有限,因而对其结果的说明需要较大的样本作进一步的研究。

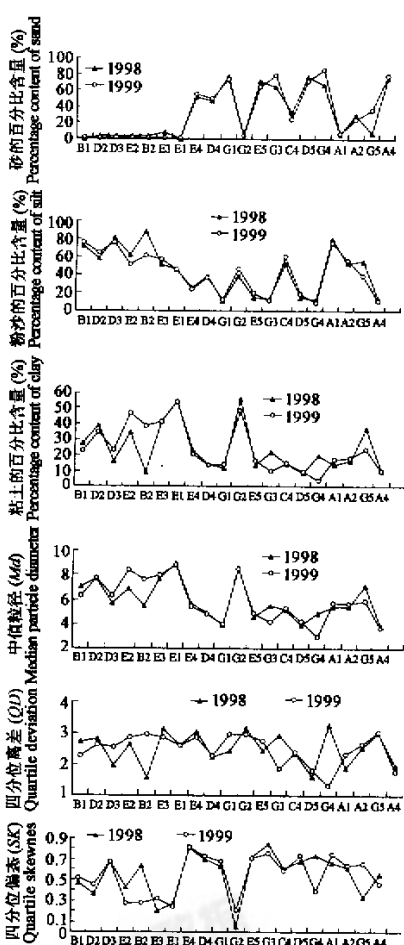


图 2 渤海两个航次沉积物粒度参数的比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of sediment parameters of two different cruises in the Bohai Sea

表 1 不同采样时间渤海小型底栖动物的丰度变动 (ind./10cm²)

Table 1 Change in the abundance of meifauna from different sampling time

类群 Group	1997 年 6 月 (n=5)			1998 年 9~10 月 (n=20)			1999 年 4~5 月 (n=20)		
	June 1997			September/October 1998			April/May 1999		
	最高值	最低值	平均数	最高值	最低值	平均数	最高值	最低值	平均数
	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差
	The highest	The lowest	Average±	The highest	The lowest	sample	The highest	The lowest	sample
	(Station)	(Station)	standard	(Station)	(Station)	standard	(Station)	(Station)	standard
			deviation			deviation			deviation
小型底栖动物	3846	1054\=BH4	2274±1039	2111	236	869±509	1595	121	632±399
Meiofauna	BH5			A2	G3		B1	D2	
线虫	3740	896	2151±1036	1989	110	758±474	1464	107	558±340
Nematoda	BH5	BH4		A2	G3		B1	D2	
桡足类	167	18	74±55	220	6	66±57	262	2	51±61
Copepoda	E5	B1		A4	D2		A4	D2	

表 2 两个航次渤海小型底栖动物线虫、桡足类、多毛类、双壳类和动物类等的数量 (ind./10cm²)

Table 2 The numbers of nematodes, copepods, kinorhycha and bivalve et al in the Bohai Sea

类群 Group	A1	A2	A4	B1	B2	C4	D2	D3	D4	D5	E1	E2	E3	E4	E5	G1	G2	G3	G4	G5
1998-08-10																				
线虫 Nematoda	680	1989	1462	459	321	1422	468	457	982	1327	973	234	748	514	663	719	641	110	380	602
桡足类 Copepoda	52	65	220	16	31	84	6	41	47	178	27	25	18	52	39	68	20	94	95	146
多毛类 Polychaeta	5	17	18	2	3	14	19	25	14	13	9	14	5	9	9	24	2	3	20	3
双壳类幼体 Bivalvia	19	31	34	2	5	19	11	5	11	25	2	19	7	14	110	74	3	7	31	3
动物类 Kinorhvncha	0	1	2	0	2	3	0	0	6	2	3	3	2	3	3	13	3	1	1	12
介形类 Ostracoda	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1
蛇尾类 Ophiuroides	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0
海蛭类 Halacaroidae	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
腹毛类 Turbellaria	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
涡虫类 Turbellaria	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	3	5	1
其他类 Others	3	7	12	3	2	13	0	6	3	5	1	13	7	6	14	8	2	14	4	1
1999-04~05																				
线虫 Nematoda	355	820	1049	1464	481	415	107	157	829	829	440	578	126	339	795	656	273	597	251	594
桡足类 Copepoda	20	11	262	91	50	34	2	3	45	152	51	33	3	15	65	68	24	8	8	68
多毛类 Polychaeta	0	6	16	22	16	13	9	3	6	6	3	3	3	19	3	25	0	6	0	13
双壳类幼体 Bivalvia	3	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0
动物类 Kinorhvncha	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	0	9	0	6	3	13
介形类 Ostracoda	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
蛇尾类 Ophiuroides	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
海蛭类 Halacaroidae	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
腹毛类 Turbellaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
涡虫类 Turbellaria	3	6	13	9	6	0	0	0	6	0	3	9	0	3	0	9	3	3	0	0
寡毛类 Oligochaeta	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	6
异足类 Tanaidacea	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
涟虫类 Cumacean	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
其他类 Others	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

2.4 渤海小型底栖动物各类群之间的丰度关系

在 1997 年航次中共鉴定到小型底栖动物 13 个类群,在 1998 年航次时,鉴定到 11 类,1999 年航次时鉴定到 14 类,3 个航次共鉴定 14 类。3 个航次共有的类群是线虫、桡足类、多毛类、双壳类、腹足类、蛇尾

类、动物类、蠕类、涡虫类、介形虫类。在 1997 年航次中出现的类群还有寡毛类、端足类和异足类,在 1999 年航次中还有寡毛类、异足类和涟虫类。在 3 个航次中均有未能鉴定出的其它类群,1998 年航次中未能鉴定出的其它类群比 1999 年航次中的多,丰度占到当年小型底栖动物类群丰度的 1.07%,1999 年为 0.1%。

表 3 渤海线虫和桡足类的丰度占小型底栖动物丰度的百分比

Table 3 Percentage of numbers of nematode or copepod in meiofauna in the Bohai Sea									
类群 Group	1997 年 6 月 (n=5) June 1997			1998 年 9~10 月 (n=20) September/October 1998			1999 年 4~5 月 (n=20) April/May 1999		
	最高值	最低值	平均数	最高值	最低值	平均数	最高值	最低值	平均数
	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差	(站位)	(站位)	±标准差
	The highest (Station)	The lowest (Station)	Average± sample standard deviation	The highest (Station)	The lowest (Station)	Average± sample standard deviation	The highest (Station)	The lowest (Station)	Average± sample standard deviation
线虫 Nematoda	98.3 B1	85.1 BH4	93.3±5.3	95.7 E1	46.1 G3	84.9±11.6	96.5 A2	74.5 A4	89.7±5.6
桡足类 Copepoda	9.8 BH4	0.7 B1	4.18±3.6	39.9 G3	0.2 D2	8.8±8.6	18.6 A4	0.3 G3	6.5±4.6

1998 年和 1999 年航次中线虫和桡足类两大类群丰度的总和分别占到整个小型底栖动物丰度的 82.5%~99.1%和 89.6%~99.2%,即渤海中两大类群的丰度占小型底栖动物丰度的绝大多数。丰度处在第 3 位的类群在两个航次中有所不同,在 1998 年航次,大部分站位双壳类幼体的丰度位于第 3 位;1999 年航次,双壳类出现的频率降低,多毛类的丰度位于第 3 位。各个航次中线虫和桡足类的丰度分别占小型底栖动物总丰度的百分比见表 3。从表中可以看出,线虫是占绝对优势的类群,桡足类位于第 2 位,线虫占小型底栖动物丰度的百分数在 1997 年航次的 B1 站达到最高为 98.3%;桡足类占小型底栖动物丰度的百分数在 1998 年航次的 G3 站最高,达 39.9%。

2.5 渤海小型底栖动物丰度分布与环境因子的关系

小型底栖动物的丰度波动受许多因素的影响,水深、沉积物粒度、有机质含量、叶绿素含量、水温、季节以及自身繁殖特点等等^[17~22],以 1998 年样品和 1999 年样品中小型底栖动物丰度、线虫丰度和桡足类的丰度分别对各航次中沉积物中砂含量、粉砂含量、粘土含量、水深和中值粒径作相关分析 (n=40),以 1998 年样品中三者的丰度对沉积物中石油的含量进行分析,以 1999 年样品中三者的丰度对沉积物中的叶绿素 a、脱镁叶绿酸 a、含水量和有机质含量作相关分析 (n=20),它们的结果见表 4。

从表 4 中可以看出,水深与小型底栖动物丰度、线虫丰度和桡足类丰度的相关系数大于 0,且极显著。沉积物的粒度组成对三者丰度的波动也有影响,沉积物的中值粒径与桡足类的丰度和小型底栖动物丰度的相关系数小于 0,前者为极显著,后者为显著;对线虫的丰度虽有影响,但不显著;砂含量影响三者的丰度变动,其中与桡足类丰度的相关性为极显著,与小型底栖动物总丰度的相关性为显著;粉砂含量和黏土含量与三者的丰度变动呈负相关,与线虫丰度的关系为极显著或显著。其它环境因素与三者的关系不很明显。

表 4 小型底栖动物丰度与环境变量的相关分析

Table 4 Relative analysis between the abundance of meiofauna and environmental variables

环境变量 Environmental variables	小型底栖动物 Meiofauna	线虫 Nematoda	桡足类 Copepoda
砂①	0.316 *	0.245	0.489 * *
粉砂②	-0.224	-0.155	-0.431 * *
粘土③	-0.319 *	-0.278	-0.353 *
中值粒径④	-0.355 *	-0.296	-0.452 * *
水深⑤	0.536 * *	0.479 * *	0.667 * *
石油⑥	-0.048	-0.013	-0.213
含水量⑦	-0.289	-0.288	-0.186
有机质含量⑧	-0.227	-0.254	-0.03
脱镁叶绿酸⑨	-0.176	-0.180	-0.086
叶绿素-a⑩	0.139	0.158	0.036

* * P < 0.05, * P < 0.01, ① Sand ② Silt ③ Clay ④ Median particle diameter φ ⑤ Depth ⑥ Oil ⑦ Water content ⑧ Organic matter content ⑨ a Phaeopigments ⑩ Chlorophyll a

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