

## Eggers 胃含物法测定赤鼻棱鲷的摄食与生态转换效率

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**摘要:**应用 Eggers 现场胃含物法,以卤虫幼体为饵料和在室内流水条件下,研究了渤海主要上层鱼类赤鼻棱鲷的摄食和生态转换效率等生态能量学特征。结果表明:(1)赤鼻棱鲷体重与空消化道重量的定量关系可用指数函数  $W = 1.1264 e^{5.864 \cdot ESW}$  加以定量描述,其瞬时全消化道内含物量可用公式  $S_t = 100 \times [SW - (\ln W - 0.1190) / 5.8640] / W$  计算得到;(2)全消化道内含物随时间的变化趋势为  $S_t = 1.7837 e^{-0.2136 t}$ , 瞬时排空率为  $R_t = 0.2136 \text{ gWW} / (100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ ;(3)按 Eggers 公式可求得日摄食量为  $C_d = 12.32 \pm 8.47 \text{ gWW} / (100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$  或  $32.88 \pm 19.59 \text{ kJ} / (100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ ;(4)从赤鼻棱鲷的平均日生长量实测值 ( $G_d = 0.64 \text{ gWW} / (100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$  或  $2.73 \text{ kJ} / (100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ ),可求得生态转换效率  $E_g = 5.20\% \text{ WW}$  或  $8.30\% \text{ kJ}$ 。

**关键词:**赤鼻棱鲷;摄食;生态转换效率

## Food consumption, growth and ecological conversion efficiency of *Thryssa kammalensis*, determined by eggers model in laboratory

SUN Yao, LIU Yong, ZHANG Bo, TANG Qi-Sheng (Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fisheries Science, Qingdao 266071). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2003, 23(6): 1216~1221.

**Abstract:** Rednose anchovy, *Thryssa kammalensis* (Bleeker), is a small-size marine pelagic fish species, feeding mainly on zooplankton. Due to the decline of traditional economic fish resources, the fish species has become an important fishery resources in the offshore area in the middle and north part of Yellow Sea in recent years. Studies on its ecological energetics could provide basic data for quantifying dynamic process of food web and establishing corresponding nutrition dynamic model for the started research project- "GLOBEC" on the East Sea and Yellow Sea.

Simulated test in laboratory by taking individual fish as study object is the main method of getting fish energetics parameters at present. This method has the advantages of simplicity, less cost, and easiness of controlling experiment conditions. Due to the significant differences in the environment conditions between laboratory and nature, however, the determined parameters are generally difficult to reflect the actual situation in nature. *In situ* stomach content method is another important kind of methods of getting the ecological energetics parameters of fish. As obtaining the basic data is mainly by means of investigating on the spot, the parameters determined by the methods are relatively close to nature conditions. Among those methods, both Eggers and Elliott-Persson models have been proved to be comparatively more successful. But so far, because time and quantitative sampling *in situ* is much difficult, there was little data determined by this method. Although both of the above-mentioned models have coordinative veracity, Eggers model is

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more maneuverable due to its simplified sampling process.

The ecological energetic parameters of including food consumption, growth, and ecological conversion efficiency were determined in laboratory by using Eggers stomach content method. The results indicated that: Relationship between the body weight and corresponding empty stomach weight could be described as  $W = 1.1264 e^{5.864 \cdot ESW}$ , and instantaneous food content in stomach could be calculated by the following formula  $S_t = 100 \times [SW - (\ln W - 0.1190) / 5.8640] / W$ . Relationship between instantaneous food content in stomach and corresponding time could be described as  $S_t = 1.7837 e^{-0.2136t}$ , and instantaneous gastric evacuation rate could be represented as  $R_t = 0.2136 \text{ gWW} / (100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d})$ . Food consumption could be calculated, according to Eggers' formula,  $C_d = 12.32 \pm 8.47 \text{ gWW} / (100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d})$  or  $32.88 \pm 19.59 \text{ kJ} / (100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{h})$ . Based the determined value of growth ( $G_d = 0.64 \text{ gWW} / (100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d})$  or  $2.73 \text{ kJ} / (100 \text{ g} \cdot \text{d})$ ), ecological conversion efficiency could be obtained by the formula  $E_k = 5.20\% \text{ WW}$  or  $8.30\% \text{ kJ}$ .

**Key words:** food consumption; growth; ecological conversion efficiency; *Thryssa kammalensis*

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食物网营养级的生态效率取决于这一营养级上各种生物的生态转换效率, 因此研究不同生物种的生态转换效率是研究海洋生态系统食物网营养动力学的基础<sup>[1-3]</sup>。随着简化食物网概念<sup>[4]</sup>被人们广泛接受, 食物网中关键种的生态作用越来越受到重视。自 20 世纪 80 年代以来, 一些小型中上层鱼类已逐渐演替为渤海鱼类生物资源主体<sup>[5,6]</sup>; 1998 年对该海域鱼类资源调查结果进一步表明, 赤鼻棱鲉 (*Thryssa kammalensis*) 为春季第一优势鱼种。赤鼻棱鲉属纯浮游动物食性的小型鱼类, 同时也是渤海中上层大型鱼类的重要饵料生物, 因此在渤海食物网营养动力学研究中扮演着重要角色。但迄今为止, 尚未见有关赤鼻棱鲉生物能量学研究的报道。

摄食和生长是决定生态转换效率的两个基本变量, 而胃含物法是测定鱼类上述两个生物学变量的重要现场方法<sup>[7]</sup>。但本研究在青岛近海的现场调查结果表明, 自然群落赤鼻棱鲉体长均参差不齐 1.5~11cm, 采用这些调查数据估算短时间跨度内生长率和生态转换效率极为困难; 因此, 本研究将现场胃含物法移到室内大型玻璃钢水槽中, 以卤虫幼体取代天然群落的浮游动物作为其饵料生物, 测定了赤鼻棱鲉的摄食和生态转换效率。

## 1 材料与方 法

### 1.1 材料来源与驯养

研究中所采用赤鼻棱鲉, 系用围网捕获自渤海莱州湾近岸海域。由于该实验鱼种即使是体表面轻度受损, 也难以在室内继续驯养, 故尽量简化围捕至室内驯养的中间过程, 避免离水操作。转移至室内大型玻璃钢水槽内的赤鼻棱鲉经浓度为 2~4mg/L 氯霉素溶液处理后, 在实验条件下驯养约 30d, 待摄食趋于正常后, 开始实验。实验中采用目前海洋鱼类人工育苗普遍使用的卤虫幼体作为饵料生物, 该卤虫幼体系用美国盐湖牌卤虫卵在 28~30℃ 下孵化而成, 其孵化率 >95%。

### 1.2 实验装置和方法

将 Eggers<sup>[4]</sup>现场胃含物法移入室内, 在 2.5m<sup>3</sup> 玻璃钢水槽中的流水条件下进行; 水槽内流水速率的调节, 以槽内水体中 DO、NH<sub>4</sub>-N、pH 值和盐度等化学指标与自然海水无显著差别为准。实验海水经沉淀和沙滤处理。每天 6:00 和 16:00 两次投饵; 并通过在实验水体中始终保持稍许过量饵料生物, 使赤鼻棱鲉的生态学参数在最大摄食水平下测得; 饵料生物采用卤虫幼体。实验在 16.7±2.3℃ 的温度下进行。实验中采用自然光照周期, 经遮光处理后的最大光强为 250lx。收集实验前后赤鼻棱鲉样品和刚摄食后消化道中卤虫幼体样品, 经 70℃ 低温烘干、粉碎和全样过 20 目套筛后, 进行能值和生化组成测定; 能值是采用热量计 (XYR-1) 直接测定燃烧能方法测定, 总氮与总碳是采用元素分析仪 (P-E240C) 测定, 其它则按《食品卫生理化检验方法》(GB/T5009-1996) 进行测定。

**1.2.1 胃含物测定实验** 该实验每间隔 5d 进行 1 次, 共做 4 次; 每次 24h 连续取样, 取样间隔时间为 3h;

取样量 5 尾;取样后立即用 10% 福尔马林固定,然后测定其体重、体长和全消化道重量;然后利用体重或体长与空消化道重量的定量关系,估算全消化道内食物的重量。

**1.2.2 排空率实验** 在胃含物测定实验过半时,插入排空率实验。取饱食后实验鱼类 120 尾,置于洁净的玻璃钢水槽内进行排空率实验;该实验海水经脱脂棉和 300 目筛绢再过滤后进入水槽。实验自赤鼻棱鲉移入起始,每间隔 1.5h 取样 5 尾,共取 10 次。余下的鱼继续放置 1d,待其空胃后,测定体重或体长与空消化道重量的定量关系。

**1.3 计算方法**

日摄食量按 Eggers<sup>[8]</sup>公式(1)进行估算:

$$C_d = 24 \times S \times R_t \tag{1}$$

式中,  $S$  为 24h 内平均全消化道内含物量;  $R_t$  为瞬时排空率,如果以瞬时全消化道内含物量的自然对数值与所对应排空率实验时间进行线性回归,其线性回归方程的斜率就是  $R_t$  值。

日生长量( $G_d$ )是将 24d 的正式实验期间赤鼻棱鲉的重量变化与所对应的时间进行线性回归,然后由该回归方程计算得到。生态转换效率则可以由公式(2)求得<sup>[7]</sup>:

$$E_g = (C_d / G_d) \times 100\% \tag{2}$$

**2 结果**

**2.1 实验生物的生化组成**

赤鼻棱鲉及其消化道中卤虫幼体的生化组成见表 1。

**2.2 日摄食节律**

5 次日摄食节律测定结果见图 1。其中,除第 1 次测定结果受实验操作干扰而不同于其它结果外,赤鼻棱鲉的摄食具有明显节律;在每天 12:00 和 20:00,其消化道内含物显著高于其它时间;平均摄食节律呈比较典型的正弦曲线波动趋势。

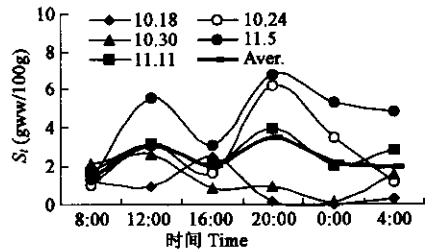


图 1 赤鼻棱鲉的日摄食节律

Fig. 1 Diel feeding rhythm of *T. kammalensis*

表 1 赤鼻棱鲉及其消化道中饵料生物的生化组成

Table 1 Chemical composition of *Thyssa kammalensis* and food in digestive tract

生物种类 Species	水分 Water (%)	总氮 Total N (% DW)	总碳 Total C (% DW)	蛋白质 Protein (% DW)	脂肪 Fat (% DW)	灰分 Ash (% DW)	比能值 Energy content (kJ/g DW)
赤鼻棱鲉 <i>Thyssa kammalensis</i>	77.69	10.72	41.89	67.00	8.06	19.98	19.00
卤虫幼体 <i>Artemia nauplii</i>	85.09	8.83	51.90	55.19	9.48	9.90	17.90

DW 为干重 Dry weight

**2.3 摄食和生长调控模型**

从图 2 可见,在其它实验条件恒定时,赤鼻棱鲉的最大摄食量并不是常数值,而呈不规则波浪式变化,且波高起伏较大;与摄食量相对应,体重同样呈波浪式上升趋势,也就是说,当最大摄食量上升时,特定生长率也增大,反之则降低。数项对其它鱼类的研究表明,在恒定的环境中,其最大摄食量和生长速率确实呈波浪式变化<sup>[9-12]</sup>。

**2.4 体重、体长与空消化道重量的定量关系**

从图 3 可见,体重或体长与空消化道重量的定量关系可分别用指数函数加以定量描述:

$$W = 1.1264 e^{5.8640 \cdot ESW}, R^2 = 0.6959, df = 49, P < 0.01 \tag{3}$$

$$L = 5.2452 e^{1.5922 \cdot ESW}, R^2 = 0.4866, df = 49, P < 0.01 \tag{4}$$

式中,  $W$  为体重(g),  $L$  为体长(cm),  $ESW$  为空消化道重量。体重、体长与空消化道重量之间均为极显著相关关系,只是体重的相关性相对体长更为显著,因此,选择前者计算赤鼻棱鲉的瞬时全消化道内含物

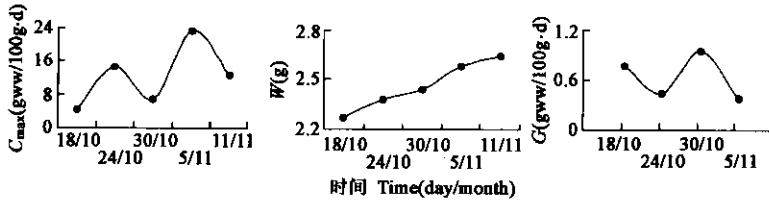


图 2 摄食量、体重和生长随时间的变化

Fig. 2 The change of food consumption, body weight and growth at different growth periods

量(g/100g WW), 计算公式为:

$$S_t = 100 \times (SW(ESW)/W = 100 \times [SW - (\ln W - 0.1190)/5.8640]/W \tag{5}$$

式中,  $S_t$  为瞬时全消化道内含物量,  $SW$  为全消化道重量,  $W$  为体重。

2.5 排空率的测定

表 2 赤鼻梭鲈排空率的测算参数

排空率的测定结果见表 2。用以湿重为单位的全消化道食物瞬时含量与所对应的时间进行曲线回归分析, 可得到两者之间的定量描述公式为:

Table 2 Observed evacuation rate at different sampling time

$$S_t = 1.7837e^{-0.2136t} \tag{6}$$

( $R^2 = 0.8078, df = 7, P < 0.01$ )

如果将  $\ln S_t$  与所对应的时间进行线性回归分析, 则可得到其线性回归方程的斜率, 即赤鼻梭鲈的瞬时排空率  $R_t = 0.2136 \text{ gWW}/(100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ 。

时间(h) Time	尾数(Num.) Sampling trails	$S_t \pm SD$ (gWW/100g)	$\ln S_t$
0	10	1.8212 ± 0.3414	0.5988
1.5	5	1.4603 ± 0.8775	0.3784
3.0	5	0.6864 ± 0.0508	-0.3857
4.5	5	0.4701 ± 0.1811	-0.7600
6.0	5	0.7330 ± 0.4022	-0.3147
7.5	5	0.6300 ± 0.6148	-0.4780
9.0	5	0	—
10.5	5	0.1182 ± 0.1017	-2.0422
12.0	5	0	—

2.6 日摄食量估算

根据本实验中不同时期赤鼻梭鲈全消化道 24h 平均食物含量的实测值, 及上一节中所估算出的瞬时排空率  $R_t$  值, 按 Eggers 公式(1)可求得各实验时期赤鼻梭鲈日摄食量(见表 3)。

从表 1 可知, 作为赤鼻梭鲈饵料生物的卤虫幼体水分含量为 85.09%, 比能值为 17.90 kJ/gDW, 则可求得以湿重或能值为单位表示的其在整个实验期内平均日摄食量  $C_d = 12.32 \pm 8.47 \text{ gWW}/(100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$  或  $32.88 \pm 19.58 \text{ kJ}/(100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ ; 由于投喂方式保证了赤鼻梭鲈可以获得充足的饵料, 所以这一结果可认为是其最大日摄食量。

2.7 日生长量及生态转换效率

对赤鼻梭鲈摄食量测定期间其体重变化与对应的时间进行线性回归分析, 可得到二者之间的关系可用线性方程定量描述, 即:

$$W_{t,ww} = 0.0158t + 2.1752, R^2 = 0.9855, df = 3, P < 0.01$$

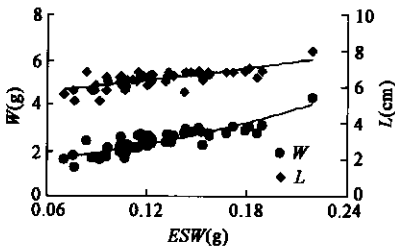


图 3 体重、体长与空消化道之间的关系

Fig. 3 Relationship between body weight or length and the weight of empty stomach

表 3 赤鼻梭鲈全消化道日平均食物含量和日摄食量

Table 3 Daily average contents in stomach and daily ration

日期 Date (D/M)	体重(±SD) Body weight (g WW)	$S \pm SD$ (g WW/ 100g)	$C_d$ (g WW/ 100g · d)
18/10	2.37 ± 0.46	0.87 ± 0.86	4.44
24/10	2.38 ± 0.61	2.83 ± 2.01	14.50
30/10	2.44 ± 0.32	1.32 ± 1.31	6.79
5/11	2.58 ± 0.52	4.52 ± 2.02	23.18
11/11	2.64 ± 0.62	2.67 ± 1.96	12.70

由该式可求得赤鼻棱鳀的平均日生长量  $G_d = 0.64\text{gWW}/(100\text{g} \cdot \text{d}) - 1$  或  $2.73\text{kJ}/(100\text{g} \cdot \text{d})$ 。由于已知赤鼻棱鳀的平均日摄食率和平均日生长量,按公式(1)可求得其生态转换效率  $E_g = 5.20\% \text{ WW}$  或  $8.30\% \text{ kJ}$ 。

### 3 讨论

3.1 现场胃含物法在应用中也存在着许多操作细节上的差异<sup>[8, 13~15]</sup>。起初 Eggers 模型被认为不太适合节律性很强的食鱼类<sup>[8]</sup>,但后来的研究表明,这种观点过于保守;Elliott-Persson 模型适合夜间不摄食且具有明显摄食节律的鱼类,其排空率的获得依赖于不摄食阶段;Boisclair & Leggett<sup>[16]</sup>通过比较研究发现,两种模型具有同等的准确性。由于实验模拟条件下,Eggers 模型具有取样次数相对较少,既大大简化了实验操作过程,又减少了对实验中赤鼻棱鳀的干扰,且排空率实验在室内条件下易于操作等优点,故在本研究中被采用。

3.2 Cui<sup>[10]</sup>依据对真鱼岁 *Phoxinus phoxinus* 的研究结果,提出了鱼类生长调控模型,即:在食物不受限制时,鱼类能够通过体内某种物质(如某一激素、血液指标、脂肪储存等)的变化来觉察“生长误差”,并予以调控;该假设预测,在食物不受限制且环境条件恒定时,鱼类摄食率及生长率呈波浪形变动,而体重呈阶梯式上升。本研究结果表明,这种体内调控而引起的鱼类摄食和生长的波浪形变化,同样适用于赤鼻棱鳀,只是这种波浪式变化不像上述假设预测那样规则,虽然波距表现较为恒定,但波高却有显著性差异。

3.3 鱼类胃排空方式复杂多样,从而决定了其胃排空率描述模型的多样性;目前较为常用的模型有:直线模型<sup>[17, 18]</sup>,指数模型<sup>[19, 20]</sup>,平方根模型<sup>[21]</sup>等;Jobling<sup>[22]</sup>分析了许多业已发表的数据认为,指数模型在描述鱼类摄食粒度小、易消化食物的胃排空曲线时最好,而直线模型更适合较大的食物;Persson<sup>[23]</sup>和 Elliott<sup>[24]</sup>则认为指数模型对一些大的食物也能很好地适合。赤鼻棱鳀、斑鲷(*Clupanodon punctatus*)、玉筋鱼(*Thryssa kammalensis*)和小鳞鲷(*Hyporhamphus sajori*)都是渤、黄海具有代表的小型中上层鱼类,由于这些鱼类均属浮游生物或有机碎屑食性为主,故它们的摄食应该满足指数胃排空模型的基本条件;本研究结果表明,应用指数模型的确能较好地描述赤鼻棱鳀的胃排空速率,但是否同样适用于食性相近的其它鱼类还有待于进一步研究。

3.4 鱼类的食物转换效率一般为  $10\% \sim 30\%$  或更高<sup>[18~22, 25]</sup>。本研究中所得到赤鼻棱鳀的生态转换效率  $E_g = 5.20\% \text{ WW}$  或  $8.30\% \text{ kJ}$ , 低于一般鱼类食物转换效率的低限。对黑鲷(*Acanthopagrus schlegeli*)、黑鲷(*Sebastes schlegeli*)等海洋鱼类的研究表明<sup>[26, 27]</sup>,即使在适宜温度范围内,食物和能量转换效率均随温度上升呈倒 U 型变化趋势;依据赤鼻棱鳀于 5 月份后进入黄海近岸内湾产卵索饵和 11 月份离岸越冬的生态习性<sup>[28]</sup>,可粗略推算其适宜温度在  $11 \sim 27 \text{ C}$  之间;由于本实验温度接近于赤鼻棱鳀的适宜温度下限,故其生态转换效率测定结果低于一般鱼类低限的原因,可能与实验温度偏低有关。

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