

高浓度硅藻对桡足类繁殖的抑制作用

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摘要:硅藻作为海洋浮游植物重要的组分,一直被看作是桡足类主要的食物来源。但近 10 年来许多现场和实验室研究表明,硅藻,特别是高浓度硅藻对桡足类的繁殖具有抑制作用。目前,对于抑制作用的机制存在着两种假设:硅藻细胞缺乏某种关键营养物质或自身产生某种有毒物质阻碍了桡足类繁殖过程。大量的室内实验发现,关键营养物缺乏使桡足类产卵率降低,对于硅藻细胞化学组成的分析表明这种物质可能是某些不饱和脂肪酸。而高浓度硅藻是否会产生毒性物质影响桡足类孵化率则存在很大的分歧。许多室内和野外实验证据显示当硅藻浓度很高时,桡足类孵化率显著降低,表现为大量未孵化的卵和畸形无节幼体。对硅藻溶出液的分析发现其中含有的不饱和醛类可能正是阻碍胚胎发育的物质。但也有一些室内和现场实验的结果表明并非所有的硅藻和桡足类之间都存在这种抑制作用。目前研究结果大多来自于室内实验,在自然海区中的作用机制和影响程度尚不清楚,但是如果这一现象在自然海区中普遍存在,传统上关于“硅藻——桡足类——鱼类”的海洋经典食物链观点势必存在极大的缺陷。文章针对这一问题分析了目前研究进展和将来工作前景。

关键词:硅藻;桡足类;产卵率;孵化率

Deleterious effects of diatom in high concentration on copepod reproduction

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Abstract: Traditionally, diatoms have been considered major components of marine phytoplankton and the principal food source for calanoid copepods. However, numerous recent studies have challenged the classic concept that copepod production in the marine ecosystem is primarily based on pelagic diatoms. Research during the past 10 years indicate that some diatom species particularly in high concentrations induced inhibitory effects on egg fecundity and hatching rate of copepods. This has been observed both *in situ* and in laboratory experiments. Two hypotheses were suggested to explain these deleterious effects: nutritional deficiency and/or possible toxic agents. Nutritional deficiency caused low egg production, while toxic agents affected hatching procedure.

During the last decade, evidence that diatoms in high concentrations induced lower egg production rate was mainly obtained through laboratory studies. Since almost all laboratory experiments used dinoflagellates and/or flagellates as a non-diatom diet comparison (considered as nutritious food for copepods), it is hypothesized that some essential nutrient necessary for copepod reproduction is perhaps deficient in diatom cells. Although many factors affect food quality, including biochemical components——proteins, amino acids, sugars, vitamin etc., recent studies have focused on specific fatty acids, especially different compositions of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs). Analysis of the correlation between copepod fecundity and the chemical composition of diet showed that fecundity has a positive correlation ratio of $\omega 3$ and $\omega 6$ groups among egg fatty acids. Several authors however, have argued that diatom nutritional deficiency could be reduced and/or minimized in the field by ingestion of other prey, able to supplement the diatom diet.

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Results for high concentration of diatoms on copepod hatching rate varied widely whether in the field or the laboratory. Some field experiments showed that the hatching rate of copepod had a negative relation diatom biomass during the pre-to-post bloom period. Other laboratory and *in situ* results showed, however, that diatoms did not inhibit hatching of copepods. The negative relationship was also not found in a globally distributed area where diatoms dominate the microphytoplankton. It is hypothesized that diatoms produce toxic or deleterious agents which prevent copepod eggs from hatching or cause malformed nauplii. Various studies have showed that some diatom species produce abortifacient compounds (especially unsaturated aldehydes) which block copepod embryogenesis after ingestion by females. Furthermore, recent laboratory studies also reported that copepods cultured in diatom exudates were unable to complete development to adulthood and died prior to passing the naupliar or copepodite stage.

To date, most results have been laboratory based leaving the situation in the natural environment unclear and, if the aforementioned phenomenon is widely occurring in the marine ecosystem, current understanding of the classic marine food chain: diatom - copepod - fish, may be seriously limited. Therefore, future research on interaction of high concentration diatoms and copepods should focus on the following points:

(1) The influence of mixed food (including different diatoms and diatoms with other type diets) on copepod production. (2) Techniques to remove or minimize the discrepancy between laboratory and field experiments. (3) Is the deleterious impact a ubiquitous phenomenon or only a species-specific effect? (4) To what extent do high concentration diatoms affect copepods during all development stages?

Key words: diatom; copepod; fecundity; hatching rate

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经典食物链理论认为,“硅藻—桡足类—鱼类”是海洋生态系统物质循环和能量流动的主要途径,在温带以及上升流区等以硅藻为主要初级生产力来源的海域,硅藻的生物量将直接决定海洋次级生产力以及渔业资源量的大小^[1, 2]。因此长期以来,硅藻,尤其是春季浮游植物水华期大量繁殖的硅藻,一直被认为是占海洋浮游动物主体地位的桡足类生长繁殖的主要食物来源,对于桡足类的种群补充和发展具有着重要的支持作用^[3~5]。但是近年来,硅藻作为桡足类主要而高效的食物来源的地位受到一些学者的质疑,这种疑问最初来自于 Ianora & Poulet^[6]的研究结果。通过 1989 年 1 月~1991 年 4 月的现场和室内实验发现,桡足类 *Temora stylifera* 的产卵率和孵化率随硅藻 *Thalassiosira rotula* 浓度的升高(0.01~0.06mg chl a/m³)反而呈显著的下降趋势。随后其他的研究者也发现类似的现象,其他一些海洋硅藻种类(如: *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Ditylum brightwelli*, *Thalassiosira weissflogii* 等)浓度很高时($10^3 \sim 10^6 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$ 或 $10^3 \sim 10^5 \text{cell}/\text{ml}$),将会对桡足类的生长和繁殖产生一定的抑制作用^[7~19]。而宁修仁等^[20]的实验则表明:在淡水生态系统中,硅藻(*Synedra acus*, *Nitzschia palea*)浓度较高时($10^4 \text{cell}/\text{ml}$)对桡足类(*Paracyclops affinis*, *Eucyclops mucroides*)卵的孵化同样存在抑制作用。如果高浓度硅藻对于浮游动物的有害作用在自然海区中普遍存在,那么经典食物链理论势必存在着严重的缺陷,必须重新审视海洋次级生产力的产生及其对整个海洋生态系统的影响。

1 研究进展

为了对 Ianora 等的发现做进一步的研究, Ban 等^[21]联合遍布于全球的 15 个实验室对高浓度硅藻($10^3 \sim 10^5 \text{cell}/\text{ml}$)与桡足类生殖反应之间的关系进行了研究。实验采用 37 种桡足类—硅藻组合,通过对产卵率和孵化率的分析表明:除一种(*Calanus finmarchicus*+*Skeletonema costatum*)外,其余 36 种组合都存在对产卵率(7 种组合)、孵化率(11 种组合)或者二者兼有(18 种组合)的负面影响。由此可见,当硅藻浓度很高($10^3 \sim 10^5 \text{cell}/\text{ml}$, 相当于硅藻水华期)时,确实可能存在某种抑制浮游动物种群增长的机制。

在影响机制的本质存在两种假设:①硅藻大量繁殖时细胞内缺乏某种对于浮游动物十分关键的营养物质。②硅藻大量繁殖后会产生阻碍浮游动物繁殖、发育的物质。不同的学者从这两方面都开展了一些工作。目前,研究者一般认为:缺乏某种关键的营养物质会降低产卵率;而有毒或抑制性物质的存在则会对卵的孵化产生影响^[11, 21~24]。

1.1 高浓度硅藻对产卵率的影响

近 10a 来,对于高浓度硅藻对桡足类产卵率的影响主要来自于室内实验研究。大量的实验结果表明当硅藻浓度很高时,桡足类的产卵率将会受到抑制^[6, 10~12, 25~27]。由于实验中大多采用单一硅藻喂养桡足类,并以甲藻做对照,所以研究者推测这种现象可能是由于二者化学成分上的差异。以往的研究证实:在海洋环境中,浮游植物体内的化学组成会随着时间发生变化^[28~32]。这必然会引起其生理状态和作为浮游动物食物营养成分的改变。Morris^[31]等则认为,这种变化与浮游植物的生长、大量繁殖和

衰败过程密切相关。Mayzaud^[30]等从冬季到第2年秋季对浮游植物体内的化学成分进行了连续监测,结果表明,不论是碳、氮、蛋白质、多糖还是脂类都存在明显的季节变化。可能影响浮游动物食物质量的化学组分很多,包括藻类细胞内的蛋白质^[33,34]、氨基酸^[35]、矿物质^[20]、维生素^[36]以及多糖类^[35,36],其含量的变化都有可能对浮游动物的生长和繁殖产生影响,但目前研究的焦点在于脂类和特定的脂肪酸。

长久以来,研究者就发现相对于整个个体来说,脂类在桡足类的卵和雌性卵巢中的相对含量特别高^[37,38]。因此脂类对于桡足类产卵具有某种潜在的重要性。近来的研究进一步显示,脂肪酸特别是多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFAs)在桡足类产卵和孵化过程中具有重要的作用^[28,34,39,40]。这种现象在其他的甲壳动物中也有报道^[41]。其可能的原因在于甲壳动物无法或不易自我合成 $\omega 3$ 和 $\omega 6$ 类的PUFAs,因此使之更易成为营养物中的限制因子^[7,28,39,40]。另一方面,许多实验也表明:在高浓度的硅藻中由于缺乏一些重要的PUFAs组分(如18:4 $\omega 3$,18:5 $\omega 3$,18:3 $\omega 6$,22:6 $\omega 3$),使桡足类的生长和产卵受到抑制^[4,10,11,24,34],而且总脂肪酸含量中C₂₀和C₂₂脂肪酸的比率和产卵率呈负相关关系($r^2 > 0.41$)^[11,24]。

目前,虽然许多研究表明高浓度的硅藻会降低桡足类的产卵率^[12,21,23,33,41,42],但也有学者认为对此仍有值得商榷的地方。因为在他们的研究中,浮游动物在饲喂高浓度硅藻后依然保持较高的产卵率^[3,17,43]。Uye^[43]用3种硅藻(*Chaetoceros diffcilis*, *Ditylum brightwelli*, *Thalassiosira weissflogii*)和甲藻(*Prorocentrum minimum*)做对比发现*Calanus pacificus*的产卵率没有发生显著变化,因此他认为,硅藻是否会对桡足类产卵有抑制作用主要是物种间的差异,更进一步说就是不同种类硅藻化学组成(脂肪酸或蛋白质)上的差异决定是否会产生这种负效应。

1.2 高浓度的硅藻对孵化率的影响

高浓度的硅藻或硅藻细胞提取液是否会降低桡足类孵化率,不论室内实验还是现场试验其结果都存在比较大的分歧。在Uye^[43]的实验中,虽然产卵率没有明显差异,但在将卵置于不同的细胞提取液5d后,孵化率在3个硅藻处理液中呈急剧下降,但在对照(*Prorocentrum minimum*)中则一直保持较高水平。与之相似,在其他的一些实验中,不同的桡足类(*Acartia clausi*, *Calanus helgolandicus*, *Calanus finmarchicus*等)摄食硅藻(*Chaetoceros curvisetum*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Skeletonema costatum*等)后,均出现高浓度硅藻对桡足类繁殖的抑制作用仅体现在孵化率而非产卵率上^[17,21,23]。因而学者们认为这种现象是由于硅藻对桡足类产卵率和孵化率具有不同的影响机制,后者是由于硅藻的某些次级代谢产物对卵产生毒性伤害^[15,16,22,23,44]。而在另外的一些报道中,则表现为产卵率和孵化率同时受到抑制^[8,13,27,45]。

但Jónasdóttir and Kjørboe^[11]指出,这种抑制效应是因为用于实验的硅藻细胞提取液内的溶解氧含量过低,或者受实验动物能育性降低的影响。他们在3种硅藻(*Thalassiosira weissflogii*, *Thalassiosira rotula*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*)中培养桡足类*Acartia tonsa*,并以裸藻*Rhodomonas baltica*做对照。发现高浓度($10^6 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$)的*Thalassiosira weissflogii*中存在着卵孵化受阻,但这种现象在培养时加入雄体(每瓶雌雄比例12:3,)或者在孵化时给溶液充氧后均不复存在。

对于前者,他们的解释是:种群过小时,雌雄个体间相遇交配的几率下降,低的孵化率是因为有大量未受精的卵。而对于后者,则是因为在密封的装有硅藻提取液的瓶中,溶解氧被水中细菌消耗殆尽,无法保证卵的正常孵化。因此,在复氧后解除了这种抑制效应。Lutz^[46]等也发现*Acartia tonsa*的卵对低氧环境十分敏感,并且也存在未孵化的卵在高氧环境中可以继续孵化的现象。据此,Jónasdóttir and Kjørboe^[11]认为,不存在所谓的高浓度硅藻会产生有毒物质阻碍桡足类卵的孵化的假设。

而早在1995年Miralto^[14]等却已得出缺氧对孵化率没有影响的结论:在充氧与缺氧处理下,桡足类*Centropages typicus*卵在高浓度($10^6 \sim 10^7 \text{cell/ml}$)的硅藻*Thalassiosira rotula*提取液中孵化成功率均接近于0%,但在对照*Prorocentrum minimum*中,则接近100%。因此,在这个问题上有必要做更深入的研究。同时,室内孵化实验的方法对结果的影响也不容忽视:同样高浓度的硅藻(*Thalassiosira rotula*)喂养*Temora stylifera*后产生的卵,孵化率在旋转的孵化瓶中要显著高于静置于培养皿中的结果^[19]。

在现场试验中,不同的研究者得出的结论也存在一定的分歧。Miralto^[15]等在《Nature》上报道通过在北亚德里亚海的现场试验,从*Thalassiosira rotula*等3种硅藻($10^2 \sim 10^3 \text{cell/ml}$)中分离到3种低分子量(C₁₀)醛类,他们认为这些醛类可能正是抑制桡足类卵孵化的有毒物质。随后,Miralto等^[16]再次通过对该海区1997和1998年两次冬季硅藻水华的调查发现,这两次由*Skeletonema costatum*和*Pseudo-nitzschia dellicatissima*为主要优势种的硅藻水华(二者丰度之和在近岸占浮游植物群体的90%,外海占45%~90%;浓度 $3.5 \times 10^6 \text{cell/L}$)使桡足类(*Acartia clausi*和*Calanus helgolandicus*)的孵化率从水华期前的89.1%分别下降到15.4%和16.1%。Pohllert^[44]也发现当桡足类摄食*Thalassiosira rotula*时,作为一种防卫机制,这种硅藻可以在受到损害的几分钟之内释放醛类。但是Irigoién等^[9]在全球范围内(北起挪威、冰岛,南至纳米比亚),通过对硅藻作为浮游植物优势种的海区进行现场实验,却得出相反的结论:在对13种桡足类的294次调查表明,在76%的观测中孵化成功率保持在80%以上,而低于50%的情况仅占8%。对于上述结论,他们认为,自然海区中硅藻的浓度往往难以达到对桡足类正常生长、繁殖产生抑制作用所需的浓度,孵化成功率与硅藻生物量之间没有相关性;另外自然海区中桡足类的饵料组成复杂多样,避免了实验室培养中使用单一饵料造成的必需营养物的缺乏,因此“硅藻—桡足类—鱼类”这一经典食物链理论在自然海区还是成立的。

这与 Pond 等^[47]的结论一致。

高浓度硅藻对于孵化率的影响体现在两个方面:未孵化的卵和畸形无节幼体。研究者普遍倾向于这是由于硅藻细胞中产生某种有害物质,这种有毒物质阻遏桡足类卵的孵化,或使无节幼体发生畸形变形^[23,26,43,45,48]。Poulet 等证明,*Calanus helgolandicus* 在高浓度硅藻细胞提取液中出现的畸形无节幼体(NI 期)是由于不正常的有丝分裂导致。即核分裂和细胞膜的形成在时间上错误的同步化。另一方面,产生大量未孵化的卵也是因为受精卵的分裂受到抑制^[23,26,45,49]。近来的研究表明:这种抑制物极有可能就是 Miralto 等^[14~16]所提出的低分子量醛类,尤其是不饱和醛。d'Ippolito 等^[50]等从 *Skeletonema costatum* 中分离到的 4 种短链(C_4 — C_7) 不饱和醛导致 *Temora stylifera* 孵化率降低。其后,从别的常见硅藻种(*Thalassiosira weissflogii*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*)也得到了相同的结果^[22,44,50,51]。Romano 等^[51]则首次利用细胞生物学的方法,通过对 *Calanus helgolandicus* 和海胆胚胎发育的研究证明:抑制作用是因为不饱和醛类导致胚胎发生程序性细胞死亡(apoptosis)。

目前,对于硅藻大量繁殖时产生某种抑制物的可能的原因主要认为有以下两点:第一,这是硅藻应付捕食者摄食压力的一种防卫机制。被食者主动分泌某种“抑制物”达到控制捕食者繁殖的目的,从而保证自身种群的发展。这种现象在其他的植物与植食动物之间也同样存在^[42]。第二当硅藻大量繁殖后可能会在环境中累积某些次生代谢产物,这些代谢产物对浮游动物的繁殖产生了抑制效应^[18]。

3 研究展望

高浓度硅藻对桡足类的繁殖发育可能确实具有抑制作用,主要体现在产卵和孵化的过程中,这一点至少在实验室研究中得到证实。但是其作用机制及其物质基础尚需进一步的研究,尤其是自然海区中硅藻与桡足类的相互关系。今后的工作将主要集中在以下几个方面:

(1)混合食物组合(包括硅藻与硅藻,硅藻与其他类型食物)对桡足类繁殖的影响。在自然条件下,桡足类摄食过程中不可能只有硅藻单种种群,混合种群往往会产生子然不同的结果,因而 Irigoien 等^[9]认为硅藻中关键营养物的缺乏所带来的影响会因桡足类对其他食物的摄食而不复存在。目前,对于混合种群的影响报道很少,也很不全面。Kang & Poulet^[12]用硅藻 *Coscinodiscus curvatulus* 和甲藻 *Gymnodinium sanguineum* 做对比,设置 1:0,4:1,1:1,1:4,0:1 的比例喂养 *Calanus helgolandicus* 结果表明:单一硅藻或高比例硅藻混合饲喂都会使 *Calanus helgolandicus* 产卵率和孵化成功率显著下降。而 Turner^[19]等对 *Temora stylifera* 在 *Thalassiosira rotula* 和甲藻 *Prorocentrum minimum* 混合喂养后生殖反应的研究也得到相似的结论。由于硅藻在海洋浮游植物中的优势地位,因此这个结果可能意味着其它类型食物对于营养缺乏的弥补作用是令人怀疑的。同一海区占优势地位的几种硅藻混合喂养桡足类的研究目前仅见于 Starr^[27]等的报道:硅藻 *Thalassiosira nordenskioldii*, *Skeletonema costatum*, *Chaetoceros debiilis* 按含碳量 45:25:30 混合喂养 *Calanus finmarchicus* 后,与 *Prorocentrum minimum* 相比,对产卵率和孵化率依然存在显著的抑制作用。但 Turner^[19]等却认为某种硅藻的毒性物质对孵化率的影响会因混合种群的“稀释”作用而有所减弱。另一方面,混合食物的作用还取决于桡足类的摄食策略。但桡足类对于不同类型的食物是否具有摄食选择性目前并无定论:对 *Calanus helgolandicus* 和 *Calanus finmarchicus* 粪便产率的分析说明它们对硅藻和鞭毛藻并无明显的选择性^[11,12]。然而, Meyer-Harms 等^[52]报道了 *Calanus finmarchicus* 在春季硅藻水华前后对鞭毛藻有明显的选择性,尽管其在浮游植物种群中的优势度很低。今后有必要在这些方面开展工作,这将有助于我们确定以前的结果是否只是一种“种特异性”(species-specific)反应。

(2)室内实验中,藻类培养与其在野外繁殖时的生理特征是否吻合,也是一个不可忽视的问题。Jónasdóttir^[10]曾发现使用不同培养期的硅藻(*Thalassiosira weissflogii*, $10^6 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$)对桡足类(*Acartia tonsa*)的产卵、孵化都有影响。对数期、尤其是早对数期产卵和孵化率都显著高于稳定期。但这种现象并未发生在裸藻上(*Rhodomonas lens*)。而在 Jónasdóttir 和 Kjørboe^[11]的实验中也出现了同样的结果:使用不同培养时期的高浓度硅藻(*Thalassiosira weissflogii*, *Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, $10^6 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$)饲养 *Acartia tonsa* 均出现对数期产卵、孵化成功率高于稳定期的现象。此外,实验研究中用于喂养桡足类的藻类浓度($>10^4 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$)往往高于在海中的实际情况($10^2 \sim 10^3 \mu\text{m}^3/\text{ml}$);硅藻提取液与硅藻自然溶出液成分也有很大差异^[53]。这些因素都有有可能导致实验研究与现场试验间的差异。

(3)全方位的研究各种营养物质对产卵过程的影响。不仅要分析不同的 PUFAs(有报道 22:1ω11 的缺乏会产生相似的结果^[21]),而且还要考虑其他类型的脂肪酸。在 Jónasdóttir 和 Kjørboe^[11]的研究中曾发现饱和脂肪酸(SAFA)和单不饱和脂肪酸(MUFA)含量与孵化率之间存在负相关,(相关系数 $r^2=0.45$ 和 0.52)。同时,有必要对其他可能影响生长、繁殖的物质进行研究。Koski^[54]等指出:诸如氨基酸、维生素、或蛋白质都有可能对产卵和孵化产生影响,它们的重要性不应被忽视。

(3)由于目前对于孵化率是否存在抑制效应,研究者们很难取得共识。因此进行更多、更深入的实验势在必行。在不同地区从多种硅藻、桡足类组合中取得大量的证据将有助于更好地认识其本质。获得更加充分的证据确认硅藻体内是否存在有毒或抑制性物质,并揭示其作用机理,将是以后工作的重点之一。对于有可能影响孵化成功率的环境因子必须给予重视。环境的变化会

改变藻类的化学组成,特别是脂类和多糖类^[46,55]。所以诸如海区各种营养物质组成、溶解氧含量等因素究竟会在多大程度影响孵化成功率?这需要更多试验证据加以证实。

(4)高浓度硅藻对桡足类全生长期的影响。以往的研究还发现,雌体在摄食高浓度硅藻后,其负面效应不仅体现在繁殖过程当中,雌体的存活率也会显著下降^[20,43,51]。但对于硅藻在桡足类各个生长时期的作用,目前的研究还十分薄弱。仅有 Carotenuto^[56]等对 *Temora stylifera* 从卵到成体的研究,其结果显示:只有在对照(*Prorocentrum minimum*, *Isochrysis galbana*, *Oxyrrhis marina*)为食物的处理中, *Temora stylifera* 的卵才能从 NI 期发育到成体。而在硅藻(*Phaeodactylum tricornutum*, *Skeletonema costatum*, *Thalassiosira rotula*)处理中,所有个体都在 CV 期前死亡(死亡率 20.3%~35.5%/d)^[57,58]。这一结果提示我们,有必要在今后的工作中更多的关注硅藻在桡足类卵孵化后各发育时期的影响作用。

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