

东、黄海鳀鱼的胃排空率及其温度影响

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摘要:在室内受控条件下,以卤虫幼体为饵料,测定了不同温度下鳀鱼的胃排空率,并比较了线性、指数和平方根 3 种常用数学模型对其排空曲线的拟合程度。统计结果表明,3 种数学模型均可较好地描述鳀鱼的胃排空曲线 ($df = 10$, $r^2 = 0.7820 \sim 0.9629$, $P < 0.01$),综合评价结果则进一步表明,指数模型最适于定量描述其胃排空曲线,平方根模型次之,直线模型较差。在研究温度范围内,鳀鱼的胃排空率随着温度的升高而加速增大,二者之间的定量关系可以用指数函数 $R_t = 0.0354e^{0.0766T}$ ($R^2 = 0.9770$)加以定量描述。

关键词:胃排空率; 温度; 鳀鱼

Effect of temperature on the gastric evacuation rate of anchovy, *Engraulis japonicus*, in Yellow Sea and East Sea of China

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Abstract: The gastric evacuation rate (GER) of fish means the speed of food evacuated from stomach after feeding. It's usually used, in combination with the contents in stomach of fish sampled continuously *in situ*, to estimate some important ecological parameters, such as daily ration, feeding periodicity and ecological conversion efficiency. Because the parameters obtained by above method are closer to natural state, many studies published since 1960's have focused on GRE. As the principal consumer of zooplanktons and the prey for many commercial fishes, Anchovy (*Engraulis japonicus*) is an important link in the ecosystem of Chinese Yellow Sea and East Sea. In order to determine its importance in trophic relationships, it is necessary to quantitatively estimate the food consumed by anchovy. So far, studies have been seldom dealt with GER of anchovy due to the difficulty of catching and domesticating the fish. So the first step in this study was to catch living anchovy and domesticate the fish in laboratory. Succeeded in solving the problem, the fish's GER and its change with temperature could be determined. The temperatures in the test ranged from 12.5 C to 26.3 C, in the scope of natural temperatures suitable for anchovy. The tested fish was fed with young *Artemia salina* in acclimatizing period. Before GER determination, the tested fish was domesticated for 7d in test conditions until the fish's feeding inclined to normal. After being starved for 1d, the tested fish was fed with excessive food, and then 120 satiated fish transferred to a 0.5m³ tank, in which test water had been filtrated through 500-mesh sieve. The test had started after the fish was put into the tank, and 5 fish were sampled every 1.5h, 10 times altogether. Fish samples were put into 10% formalin solution immediately, and used for determining the body weight, body length and content weight in stomach late. Based on the quantitative relation between sampling time and instantaneous content weight in stomach, the gastric evacuation model could be obtained. The goodness of fit of three mathematical models in common uses for the gastric evacuation, including linear, exponential and square root model, was compared. According to the statistical test, the three models could all fit quite well the gastric evacuation of anchovy at different temperatures ($n = 10$, $r^2 = 0.7820 \sim 0.9629$,

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$P < 0.01$). The further synthetic assessment indicated that the exponential model was best suitable for quantitatively describing the fish's gastric evacuation, square root model came second. The results were in keeping with those of other 4 species of small size and plankton—eater fish previously reported. The gastric evacuation rate tended to increase with temperature rise, and relationship between them could be described as $R_t = 0.0354e^{0.0766T}$ ($n=4$, $r^2=0.9770$, $P < 0.01$). If the time used to evacuate 99% of initial food remains in stomach were estimated with the exponential models, it could be found that the time range was between 25.3h and 56.8h.

Key words: gastric evacuation rate; temperature; anchovy

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鱼类的胃排空率(Gastric evacuation rate, GER)是指摄食后食物从胃中排出的速率,把排空率与现场连续取样测得的胃含物相互结合,经常被用来估算日摄食量、摄食周率和生态转换效率等一些生态学参数^[1~4],由于用这种方法所测得的数据更接近于自然状况,故自 20 世纪 60 年代以来,陆续出现了一些关于鱼类胃排空率的研究报道。受胃肌产生的推动力、反馈抑制、中枢神经控制以及胃幽门结构等多种生理因素交互作用的影响,鱼类的胃排空方式复杂多样,文献中使用过的胃排空模型也比较多^[5,6],目前较为常用的模型是指数模型、线性模型和平方根模型;鱼类的胃排空率除了受自身生理因素的影响,还受温度、体重、食物粒径和性质等生态和生理因素的影响^[4,7,8],但其影响方式和定量描述模型迄今尚无统一的结论。在国内,张波等^[9,10]曾研究了 2 种海洋鲷科鱼类幼鱼的胃排空率,发现指数模型、线性模型和平方根模型均能较好的拟合实验数据,但其中以指数模型拟合效果最好;作者^[11]对斑鲷、赤鼻鲷、玉筋鱼和小鳞鲷 4 种中国东、黄海主要小型鱼类胃排空模型的研究结果,也进一步证明了这一点;但迄今尚鲜见有关温度等生态和生理因素对鱼类胃排空率影响的研究报道。

鲷(*Engraulis japonicus*)是世界上单品种产量最高的鱼种,属纯浮游动物食性的海洋中上层小型鱼类,同时也是大中型动物食性鱼类的重要饵料生物,因此在全球海洋食物网结构中扮演着重要角色;因此,我国 20 世纪 90 年代开展的海洋生态系统动力学研究,将中华哲水蚤→鲷鱼→蓝点马鲛列为研究主线^[12,13]。由于目前很少有人掌握鲷鱼活体的捕获、室内或现场驯化技术,故对鲷鱼的研究,仍基本停留在应用拖网或声学技术进行现场调查的水平上,有关鲷鱼生态学过程的定量研究尚比较少见,因此,对鲷鱼胃排空率及其温度影响的研究,除将有助于进一步了解鱼类胃排空率的生态学规律外,同时也将使现场条件下测定鲷鱼摄食和生态转换效率等生态学参数成为可能,从而为我国海洋生态系统食物网的物流、能流过程提供基础资料。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验方法

实验用鲷鱼是于 2002 年 10 月上旬用俗称“老牛网”的定置网捕自烟威渔场近岸海域。因鲷鱼极易受伤死亡,故在围捕、运输至室内实验的过程中,应避免离水操作。实验鱼转移至室内 2.5m³ 玻璃钢水槽内,经浓度为 2~4mg/L 呋喃西林溶液处理,待存活率和摄食行为趋于正常,取 300 尾分别置于 4 个 0.5m³ 的玻璃钢水槽中进行温度驯化。考虑到东、黄海鲷鱼越冬场的温度在 11~13℃之间,而每年从 4 月中下旬开始进入近岸水域进行索饵繁殖,至 11 月份开始离岸进行越冬洄游,此间所经历的最高温度一般不超过 26℃,故实验分别在 12.5、17.7、21.3℃和 26.3℃等 4 个温度条件下进行,其中 12.5℃是自然海水温度,其余 3 个温度实验是用 1000W 加热棒以 1℃/d 的速度将水温加至实验设定水温,并控制在±1℃范围内。在实验条件下驯化 7d 后,开始实验。驯养期间,每天 6:00 和 16:00 两次投饵,实验用饵料采用人工孵化 1~2d 的卤虫幼体。实验海水经高压砂滤及脱脂棉+300 目筛绢再过滤后进入水槽。

将经驯养的鲷鱼饥饿 1d 后,一次性投喂过量的卤虫幼体,然后将饱食后的鲷鱼转移至室内另一温度相同的、槽内海水经同样方法处理的 0.5m³ 玻璃钢水槽内进行排空率实验。实验自实验鱼移入起始,每间隔 1.0h 取样 5 尾,共取 10 次,每次取样后立即用 10%福尔马林固定。然后,测定其体重和胃含物重量。称重采用压电式单盘电子天平(Model BP221S, made in Sartorius),其最大称重量 210g,称量精度±0.0001g。

1.2 模型的选择

选用目前胃排空研究中最常用的 3 种数学模型来拟合本实验中所取得的数据。

直线模型:

$$S_t = A - R_{GE} \times t$$

指数模型:

$$S_t = A \times \exp(-R_{GE} \times t)$$

平方根模型:

$$S_t^{0.5} = A - R_{GE} \times t$$

式中, S_t 为瞬时消化道内含物湿重(g WW/100g), R_{GE} 为排空率(g WW/100g×h), t 为排空率实验开始后的时间(h), A 为常数。

本研究中,用回归曲线相关系数的平方值(r^2)检验各种排空模型对实测值的拟合程度;以综合指标 $r_s = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{r_i}{n}$ 最大值为选

择最佳排空模型的标准,式中 r_i 为某一鱼种的 r^2 值, n 为实验鱼种数量。

2 结果

在排空实验中,不同温度下 鲱鱼瞬间胃含物湿重随时间的变化见图 1,图中的每一个黑点都代表这一组鱼的平均数。用直线、指数和平方根 3 种数学模型分别拟合不同温度下 鲱鱼的摄食排空实验数据,可发现所有这 3 种数学模型的拟合结果都呈显著相关关系($n=10, P<0.01$),但通过比较各模型拟合曲线的 r^2 值可发现,除在 12.5℃这一接近于 鲱鱼最低适温下,指数模型较平方根和直线模型能更好地拟合其胃排空曲线(见表 1)。综合评价结果则进一步表明,指数模型、平方根模型和直线模型对 4 个温度下 鲱鱼的综合评价因子 r_s 分别为 0.9057、0.8987 和 0.8677,显然指数模型最适于定量描述 鲱鱼的摄食排空曲线,平方根模型次之,直线模型最差。

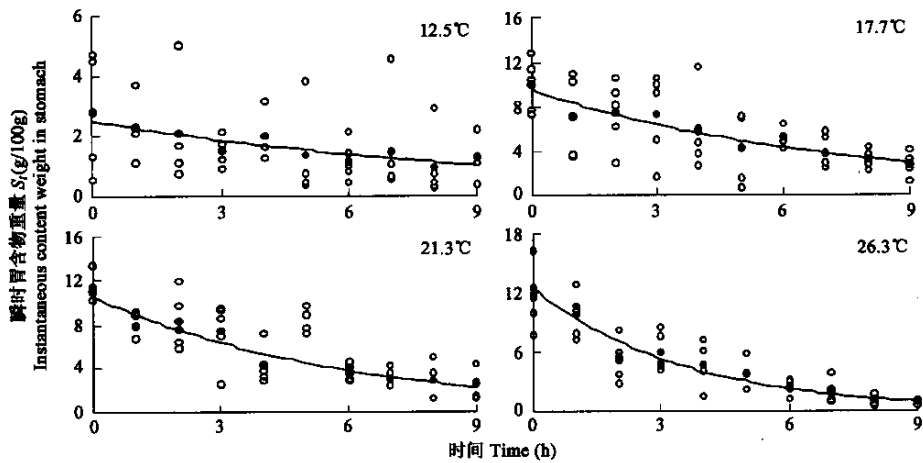


图 1 不同温度下 鲱鱼的瞬时胃含物随时间的变化

Fig. 1 The change of instantaneous remain food in the Anchovy's stomachs with time

表 1 3 种数学模型对不同温度下 鲱鱼胃排空曲线的拟合结果

Table 1 The fitting result of 3 experiential models to gastric evacuation curves under different temperature						
实验温度(℃) Temperature	鱼体重(g) Body weight	排空模型 Model species	A	R_{GE}	r^2A	相关性检验 Relativity test
12.5	1.670±0.311	指数模型①	2.529	0.098	0.7820	$P<0.01$
		平方根模型②	1.581	0.064	0.7888	$P<0.01$
		直线模型③	2.480	0.170	0.7864	$P<0.01$
17.7	1.545±0.432	指数模型	9.476	0.130	0.9235	$P<0.01$
		平方根模型	3.016	0.150	0.9185	$P<0.01$
		直线模型	8.870	0.710	0.8992	$P<0.01$
21.3	1.590±0.344	指数模型	10.479	0.170	0.9544	$P<0.01$
		平方根模型	3.159	0.194	0.9286	$P<0.01$
		直线模型	9.723	0.916	0.8900	$P<0.01$
26.3	1.707±0.410	指数模型	12.491	0.282	0.9629	$P<0.01$
		平方根模型	3.239	0.268	0.9590	$P<0.01$
		直线模型	9.814	1.126	0.8952	$P<0.01$

① Exponent model ② Square-root model ③ Beeline model

从表 1 可见,在本实验温度范围内,随温度升高, 鲱鱼胃排空率增大;对不同温度条件下所求得的 鲱鱼胃排空率进行拟合(图 2),发现两者之间的最佳拟合曲线为一指数方程:

$$R_{GE} = 0.0354e^{0.0766T}, \quad r^2 = 0.9770, \quad n = 4, \quad P < 0.01$$

如果用指数排空模型预测不同温度条件下 鲱鱼胃内给定比例残余食物的时间结果,可发现排空至起始胃含物的 1%,用时范围在 25.3~56.8h 之间,差异非常大。

3 讨论

鱼类的摄食排空方式及其影响因素复杂多样^[8],因此选择一个能较好地定量描述摄食排空规律的数学模型,一直是鱼类生态学迄今尚存在争议的问题^[14,15]。目前文献中已使用的模型有十多种,但最经常使用的是指数模型、平方根模型和直线模型。Jobling^[15]重新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、易消化食物的排空曲线时最好,而直线模型更适合较大的食物;Persson^[16]和 Elliott^[17]则认为指数模型对一些大的食物也能很好地适合。鳀鱼属纯浮游动物食性的海洋中上层小型鱼类,其摄食特征满足指数排空模型的基本条件;另外,由于浮游动物各身体组织的易消化程度不同,在被鱼类摄入后,易消化组分很快被鱼体吸收,胃肠含物中浮游动物外壳等难吸收组分的比例越来越高,从而使消化速率逐渐降低,显然,上述3种模型中只有指数模型能较好地满足这一变化规律的描述。此前作者对赤鼻棱鳀、玉筋鱼、斑鳀和小鳞鳀4种浮游生物食性的海洋小型鱼类胃排空率进行了研究,结果表明指数模型同样能较好地描述其胃排空规律^[11]。综合上述分析结果,作者认为,指数模型可能是描述浮游生物食性的海洋小型鱼类胃排空规律的最佳选择。

温度对鱼类胃排空率影响方面的研究已经有过在许多报道,但对海洋鱼类的研究尚比较少见。所有研究结果均表明,在适宜温度下,鱼类胃排空率随温度上升而增大;Kapoor 等^[18]认为,温度可能主要通过影响摄食率、消化酶水解活性、胃肠道活动强度、消化液分解速率和肠道吸收率,来影响鱼类的胃排空率。Smith 等^[19]和 Ruggerone^[20]用线性关系分别描述了狭鳕(*Theragra chalcogramma*)和银大马哈鱼(*Oncorhynchus kisutch*)的排空率与温度的关系,但更多的研究表明排空率与温度呈指数相关^[8, 16, 21, 22];而 Hershey 等^[23]对粘杜父鱼(*Cottus cognatus*)的研究结果则发现,尽管指数函数和二次方程都能很好地描述其胃排空率与温度的相互关系,但二次方程比指数函数更好;Johnston 等^[24]对大眼梭鲈(*Stizostedion vitreum vitreum*)的研究结果也证明了这一结果。因此,他们认为排空率与其它生理过程一样也有最佳温度,以前研究中所得出鱼类胃排空率随温度上升,可能是由于测量温度低于其最佳温度,故建议应在更广泛的温度范围内考察排空率与温度之间的关系。与大部分研究结果相同,鳀鱼的胃排空率亦随温度上升呈指数增大趋势;前面已介绍过,东、黄海鳀鱼越冬场的温度在 11~13℃之间,而每年从 4 月中下旬开始进入近岸水域进行索饵繁殖,至 11 月开始离岸进行越冬洄游,此间所经历的最高温度一般不超过 26℃,故本研究温度范围基本涵盖了其生命周期中所经历的温度变化范围,足以描述东、黄海鳀鱼胃排空率随温度的变化规律;因此,无需像所建议的那样,在更广泛的温度范围内观察东、黄海鳀鱼胃排空率与温度之间的关系。

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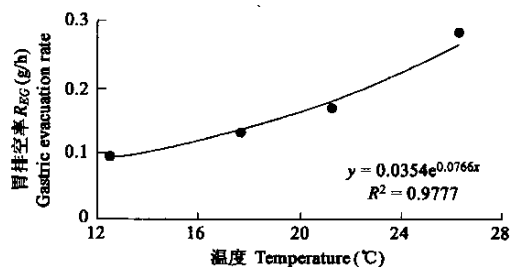


图2 鳀鱼胃排空率与温度的关系

Fig. 2 The relationship between gastric evacuation rate of Anchovy and temperature

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