

椭圆萝卜螺 *Radix swinhoei* (H. Adams) 对 三种沉水植物的牧食选择

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摘要:报道了 2005 年 7~9 月在太湖试验基地进行的椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物牧食的实验结果。结果表明,椭圆萝卜螺对 3 种沉水植物的平均牧食率为 $7.87 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$, 其中对苦草的牧食率最高 ($13.63 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), 马来眼子菜次之 ($9.66 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), 轮叶黑藻最低 ($0.31 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), 且牧食率与螺规格呈显著负相关。椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的牧食具有选择性, 喜食苦草而较少选食其他两种沉水植物。椭圆萝卜螺的食物选择性能力与其规格有关, 随着生长对沉水植物的选择性加强。探讨了椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的选食机理。

关键词:椭圆萝卜螺; 牧食; 沉水植物; 太湖

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Snail *Radix swinhoei* (H. Adams) herbivory on three submerged plants

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Abstract: *Radix swinhoei* (H. Adams) is a freshwater snail commonly found in shallow regions of Taihu Lake. These snails often are observed associating with aquatic plants and can graze some macrophytes. This research estimated consumption rates of *Radix swinhoei* on three young submerged plants (*Vallisneria spiralis*, *Hydrilla verticillata* and *Potamogeton malaianus*) in laboratory experiments. The snail consumed *V. spiralis* at the highest rate ($13.63 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), *P. malaianus* at a lower rate ($9.66 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$), and *H. verticillata* at the lowest rate ($0.31 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$). The consumption rates on *V. spiralis* varied significantly with snail size ($p < 0.05$), ranging from $13.63 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ for large-sized snails to $143.42 \text{ mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ for small-sized ones, and consumption rates generally had a negative correlation to snail size. *Radix swinhoei* had preferred *V. spiralis* over *H. verticillata* and *P. malaianus*, and the selectivity increased with snail size. The selectivity mechanism of *Radix swinhoei* on aquatic plants is discussed.

Key words: *Radix swinhoei* (H. Adams); grazing; submerged plants; Taihu Lake

沉水植物是湖泊湖滨带的重要组成部分^[1,2],在维持浅水湖泊生态系统的稳定性中起重要作用^[3]。沉水植物的生长受理化及生物因子影响^[4],是脊椎动物^[5]与无脊椎动物^[6,7]的重要食物来源。无脊椎动物可以通过摄食、排泄营养盐及去除植物表面的附生生物来影响沉水植物^[8,9]。螺是湖泊沿岸带常见的无脊椎动物^[2,10],主要以有机碎屑及藻类为食^[11,12]。然而,近来研究表明,一些螺尤其是大型种类也能牧食水生植物^[13~18],其选择性牧食作用对湖泊生态系统中水生植物种类的丰度与多样性有不同程度的影响^[19,20]。

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在我国,人们对螺与水生植物相互关系的研究甚少,很少注意到螺类对水生植物的牧食作用^[21]。椭圆萝卜螺 *Radix swinhoei* (H. Adams) 是太湖常见螺类,在太湖梅梁湾实施的水生植被恢复工程中观察到该螺类对水生植物有牧食作用。本文拟通过室内实验分析椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的牧食率及食物选择性并探讨椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的选食机理。

1 材料与方法

实验于 2005 年 7~9 月在太湖“863”试验基地进行。实验所用的椭圆萝卜螺与沉水植物均取自太湖湖滨带,沉水植物为轮叶黑藻 (*Hydrilla verticillata*)、马来眼子菜 (*Potamogeton malaiianus*) 与苦草 (*Vallisneria spiralis*)。所采集的这 3 种水生植物在试验基地室外水族箱培育。考虑到椭圆萝卜螺的原位食物种类可能不一样,为了避免对实验产生干扰,将收集到的椭圆萝卜螺放入无水生植物的水族箱内(铺设太湖沉积物)培养约 1 个月,培育期间螺以附生生物及有机质为食。

室内实验在 2000ml 大烧杯内进行,烧杯盛水 500ml,实验用水为 Whatman (GF/C) 滤后的太湖水,自然光照与水温(26~30)。实验前,挑选无牧食痕迹与疤痕的沉水植物幼体,在自来水中仔细漂洗,去除泥沙与附生生物,并抽样镜检植物表面附生物质的清洁状况,最后以吸水纸吸干植株表面水分后称重。实验前,椭圆萝卜螺饥饿 48h 后风干 2min 称鲜重。

螺对沉水植物的牧食率的计算公式为: $F = (W_b - W_a) / W_s \times 24 / T$ 。式中 F 为日牧食率($\text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$); W_b 与 W_a 分别为实验前后水生植物的鲜重(mg); W_s 为螺鲜重(g); T 为实验持续时间(h)。将一定生物量的苦草与马来眼子菜的叶片及轮叶黑藻的嫩枝分别放入盛水的烧杯,然后放入一定数量与生物量的椭圆萝卜螺。为了了解螺规格的变化对牧食率的影响,将一定生物量的苦草放入盛水的烧杯,然后分别放入 3 种规格(大规格, 0.94g ind^{-1} ; 中规格, 0.38g ind^{-1} ; 小规格, 0.13g ind^{-1}) 的椭圆萝卜螺。实验均持续 36h,每个处理均 3 个重复,实验结束后称重水生植物。

根据螺对 3 种沉水植物中每种植物的牧食率来判断螺对沉水植物的选择性。将苦草与马来眼子菜的叶片及轮叶黑藻的嫩枝放入同一盛水的烧杯,再放入一定数量与生物量的椭圆萝卜螺。为了解螺规格的变化对牧食选择性的影响,将一定生物量的苦草与马来眼子菜的叶片及轮叶黑藻的嫩枝放入同一盛水的烧杯,然后分别放入 3 种规格(大规格, 0.75g ind^{-1} ; 中规格, 0.44g ind^{-1} ; 小规格, 0.14g ind^{-1}) 的椭圆萝卜螺。实验均持续 36h,每个处理均 3 个重复,实验结束后称重水生植物。

2 结果

2.1 椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的牧食

椭圆萝卜螺对 3 种沉水植物的平均牧食率为 $7.87 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,其中,对苦草的牧食率最高,为 $13.631 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,马来眼子菜次之,为 $9.66 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,轮叶黑藻最低,为 $0.31 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ (表 1)。椭圆萝卜螺对苦草的牧食率随螺规格的变化而改变,小规格螺牧食率最高,为 $143.42 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,大规格螺牧食率最低,为 $13.63 \text{mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,牧食率与螺规格显著负相关(图 1)。

2.2 椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的食物选择性

根据椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物混合物中每种植物的牧食率来判断螺对沉水植物的选择性。无论规格

表 1 椭圆萝卜螺对沉水植物的牧食率

沉水植物种类 Submerged macrophytes	螺规格 Snail sizes (g ind^{-1})	牧食率 Consumption rates ($\text{mg g}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)
轮叶黑藻 <i>H. verticillata</i>	0.94 ± 0.06	0.31 ± 0.32
马来眼子菜 <i>P. malaiianus</i>	0.91 ± 0.05	9.66 ± 0.97
苦草 <i>V. spiralis</i>	0.94 ± 0.06	13.63 ± 1.94

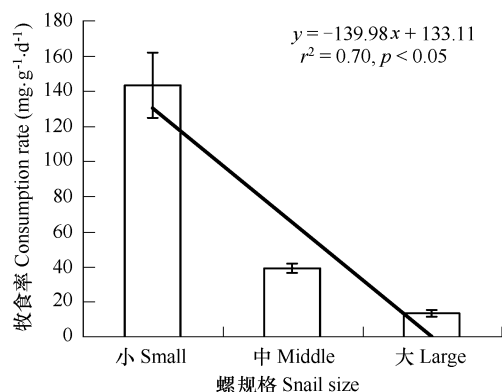


图 1 不同规格椭圆萝卜螺对苦草的牧食率

Fig. 1 Different size snail *Radix swinhoei* consumption rates on *Vallisneria spiralis*

如何,椭圆萝卜螺对苦草的牧食率均较高,对轮叶黑藻与马来眼子菜的牧食率较低(表 2),即椭圆萝卜螺选食苦草而较少牧食其他两种植物。而且,就椭圆萝卜螺的食物组成而言,苦草所占的份额随螺规格的增大而升高,其他两种沉水植物所占的份额则随螺规格的增大而有降低趋势(图 2),也就是说,随规格的增大椭圆萝卜螺的摄食率虽然显著降低,但对植物种类的选择性却加强,选食更多的苦草而减少对其他两种植物特别是轮叶黑藻的牧食。

表 2 椭圆萝卜螺对 3 种混合沉水植物的选择牧食

Table 2 Snail *Radix swinhoei* food preference on young plant compounds

螺规格(g ind ⁻¹) Snail sizes	牧食率 Consumption rates(mg g ⁻¹ d ⁻¹)			
	3 种混合植物 Plant compounds	马来眼子菜 <i>P. malaianus</i>	苦草 <i>V. spiralis</i>	轮叶黑藻 <i>H. verticillata</i>
0.75 ±0.01	14.02 ±2.11	4.14 ±3.75	7.71 ±4.60	2.17 ±2.95
0.44 ±0.04	62.97 ±12.77	11.69 ±0.62	33.80 ±1.48	17.49 ±14.87
0.14 ±0.01	180.66 ±22.14	54.56 ±14.40	78.57 ±18.82	47.53 ±26.56

3 讨论

据文献报道,椭圆萝卜螺几乎能牧食所有水生植物,如马来眼子菜、微齿眼子菜 (*Potamogeton maackianus*)、轮叶黑藻、苦草、菹草 (*Potamogeton crispus*)、荇菜 (*Nymphaoides peltatum*)、菱 (*Trapa bispinosa*) 等,是全能牧食者(generalist grazer)^[21]。Elger & Lemoine 的研究发现静水椎实螺 (*Lymnaea stagnalis*) 对 11 种大型植物的牧食率变化范围为 11.3 ~ 149.4 mg g⁻¹ d⁻¹^[18]。Pinowska 的实验结果表明,螺类 (*Lymnaea turricula*) 对金鱼藻 (*Ceratophyllum demersum*)、伊乐藻 (*Elodea canadensis*) 及刚毛藻 (*Cladophora* sp.) 的牧食率变化幅度为 2 ~ 45 mg · g⁻¹ d⁻¹^[16]。本实验中椭圆萝卜螺对三种沉水植物的牧食率的范围为 0.31 ~ 13.63 mg · g⁻¹ d⁻¹。螺对植物牧食率的不一致,主要是由于实验所选用的螺与植物种类不同,另外与具体实验条件有关。椭圆萝卜螺对水生植物的牧食明显受螺规格的影响,小规格螺牧食率显著高于大规格螺,这和 Levri 与 Lively 的实验结果一致^[22],其原因可能是幼小螺类的新陈代谢旺盛,要牧食较多的食物用于生长发育。

螺对水生植物的牧食往往有选择性。Sheldon 研究发现,一种螺类 (*Physa gyrina*) 喜食轮藻类植物 (*Chara* sp.), 较少牧食伊乐藻 (*E. canadensis*), 极少牧食金鱼藻 (*C. demersum*), 并通过对水生植物种类的选择,影响到植物种间竞争关系,使水生植物群落结构发生了明显变化^[19]。Pinowska 实验表明,螺类 (*L. turricula*) 选食刚毛藻 (*Cladophora* sp.) 与伊乐藻而较少牧食金鱼藻^[16]。Elger 与 Lemoine 的选择性牧食实验发现,静水椎实螺喜食慈姑 (*Sagittaria sagittifolia*) 等植物,极少牧食某些植物如 *Potamogeton lucens*、*Callitriche platycarpa* 及 *Nuphar lutea*^[18]。苹果螺 (*Pomacea canaliculata*) 在所有植物中明显选择牧食某地方种 (*Vigna marina*), 并已对许多地区的湿地生境造成威胁^[14]。实验中,椭圆萝卜螺喜食苦草而较少牧食马来眼子菜与轮叶黑藻。螺对植物的选择性牧食主要与植物的物理结构、营养物质含量与化学成分有关^[23]。坚韧的植物可能限制了无脊椎动物的牧食^[24], 水生植物的适口性与干物质含量往往负相关^[18], Elger 与 Willby 甚至提议将植物的干物质含量作为植物适口性的指标物质^[25]。本实验选择的是植物体的幼嫩部分,应该不会限制椭圆萝卜螺的牧食。椭圆萝卜螺选食苦草,部分原因可能是苦草比其他两种植物有更大表面积的扁平叶片,这种叶片对螺类的牧

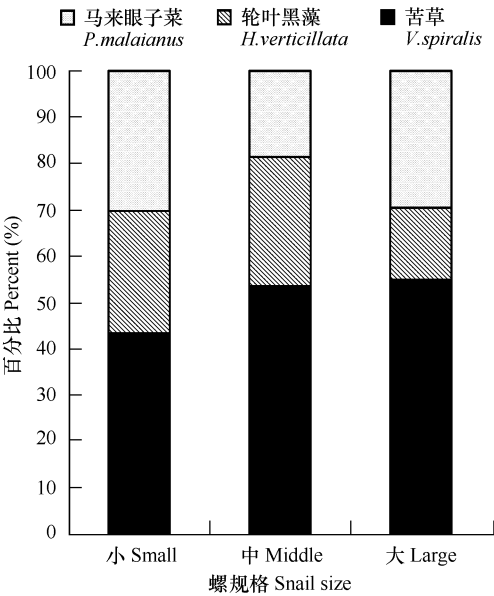


图 2 不同规格椭圆萝卜螺的食物组成变化

Fig. 2 Food component of different size snail *Radix swinhoei*

食有利,因为螺牧食时身体必须匍匐在叶片上^[26]。此外,螺对植物的牧食选择性也与植物营养物质含量及化学成分有关^[23,27]。Elger 与 Lemoine 研究发现,水生植物的适口性与蛋白质含量正相关,且适口性好的植物中酚类含量(phenolic content)往往较低^[18]。本实验中 3 种沉水植物的营养物质与化学物质的含量是否影响了椭圆萝卜螺的牧食选择性,有待进一步分析验证。

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