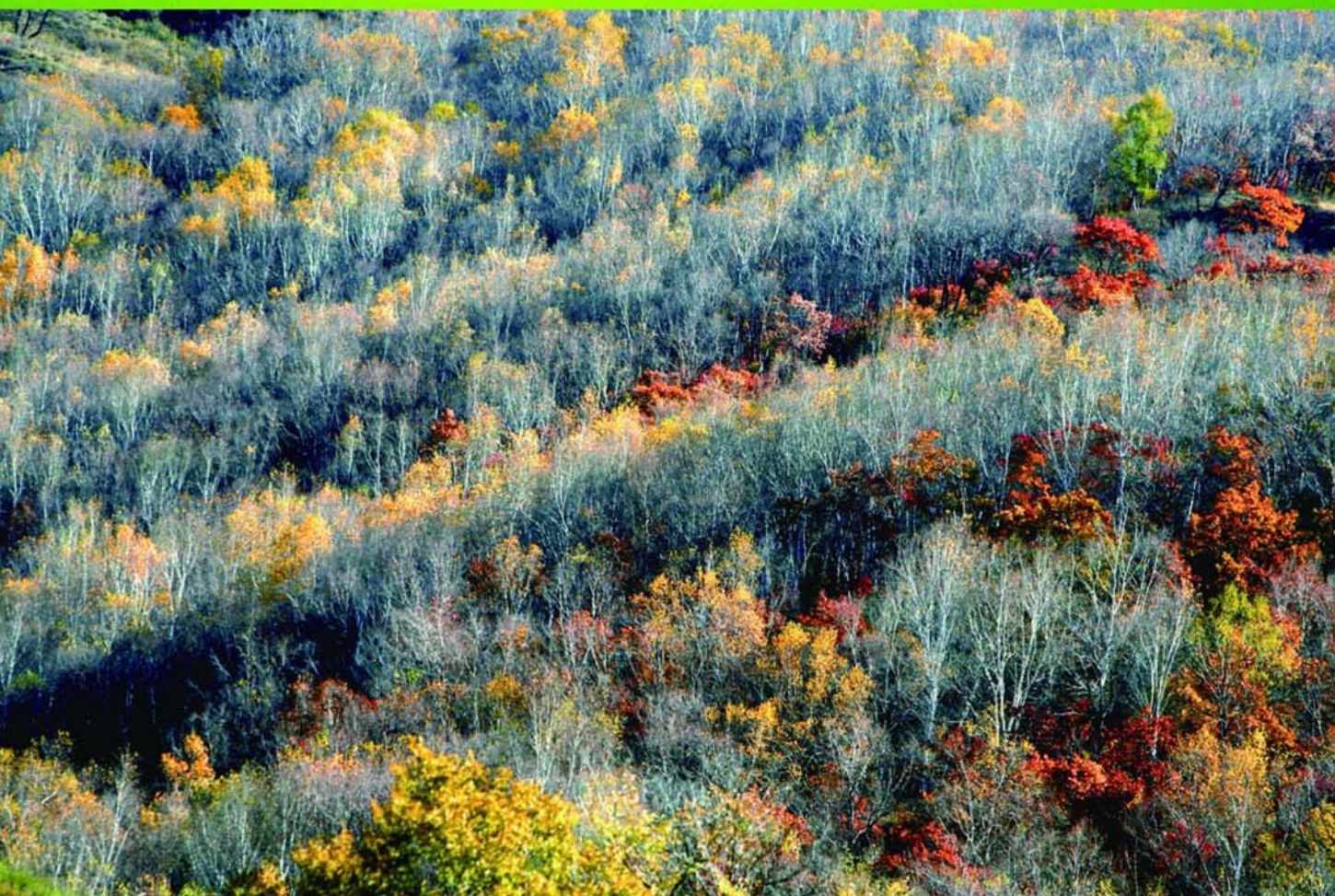


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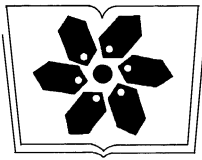
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封面图说:在长白山麓低海拔地区的晚秋季节,成片的白桦林用无数根白色的树干、树枝烘托着林冠上跳动的金黄色叶片,共生的柞木树冠用更浓重的颜色显示了它的存在,整个山梁层林尽染,秋意浓浓。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 国家林业局 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

毛成贵, 钟俊生, 蒋日进, 葛珂珂, 林楠. 应用鱼类完整性指数 (FAII) 评价长江口沿岸碎波带健康状况. 生态学报, 2011, 31 (16) : 4609-4619.

Mao C Z, Zhong J S, Jiang R J, Ge K K, Lin N. Application of fish assemblage integrity index (FAII) in the environment quality assessment of surf zone of Yangtze River estuary. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2011, 31 (16) : 4609-4619.

应用鱼类完整性指数 (FAII) 评价长江口 沿岸碎波带健康状况

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摘要: 基于 2006 年 11 月—2007 年 10 月在长江口的 13 个站点的仔稚鱼群落周年调查, 探索了鱼类完整性指数 (FAII) 在河口水域鱼类栖息地环境评价中的应用。结果显示各站点周年的 FAII 值介于 0—46 之间, 根据 FAII 等级划分标准, 碎波带健康状况全年处于一般到极差的水平。根据周年的 FAII 值进行系统聚类将所有站点分为 4 组, 位于水源保护区外侧 (St. 4, St. 10) 和西沙湿地公园附近 (St. 9) 的几个站点的 FAII 值相对较高且相对稳定, 而健康状况越差的站点 (St. 1, St. 11—St. 13) 的 FAII 值越低且波动越大; 从各站点的周年变化来看, FAII 值夏季最高而冬季最低, 这主要是由于夏季水温升高, 大量洄游性种类在碎波带暂时性栖息。FAII 与 Margalef 丰富度指的周年变化有一定的相似性, 但与 Shannon—Wiener 多样性指数的变化却有很大的差异。上述结果表明碎波带仔稚鱼 FAII 值的季节性变化明显, 人为干扰引起的碎波带周围环境的破坏对碎波带仔稚鱼的鱼类完整性下降有着重要影响。

关键词: 鱼类完整性指数 (FAII); 长江口; 碎波带; 健康状况; 评价

Application of fish assemblage integrity index (FAII) in the environment quality assessment of surf zone of Yangtze River estuary

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Abstract: FAII (fish assemblage integrity index) is used extensively to assess environmental quality of fish habitat in the world. The method was first raised as IBI (index of biotic integrity) by Karr, then improved and developed by Deegan et al., Kleynhans, Kesminas et al. and Lin Xinhui. However, this method is not yet commonly used in China.

Applied the FAII to the environmental assessment of fish habitat, specifically, the nursery ground in the estuarine waters of the Yangtze River. Field work was conducted monthly during the high tide from November 2006 to October 2007 at 13 stations of the Yangtze River estuary, in the surf zone (0.5—1.5 meter water depth) using small trawls (1 m×4 m, mesh size 1 mm). A total of 6734 fish larvae and juveniles, representing 78 species from 29 families were collected. The fish collection consists of marine, estuarine, diadromous and freshwater species. All species are grouped accordingly to the trophic levels, tolerance and the water layer of the habit, only one exotic and one hybrid species. No fish were collected in

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St. 1 and St. 13 between November 2006 and March 2007, neither in St. 12 between November 2006 and May 2007.

Ten FAII indices are selected to analyze our data based on the fact that our research focus on the surf zone of the Yangtze River estuary, and the fish collected are mainly larvae and juveniles. Karr defined nine categories of environment quality based on the FAII values, i. e. 57—60 as “excellent”, 45—47 as “general” and less than 24 as “very poor”, et al. The FAII value in our 13 stations ranged from 0 to 46 with an average value of 21.08. The maximum FAII value is detected at St. 12 in the month of July. The St. 4 has an annual average value of 28, the highest among all 13 stations. The result indicates that the environmental quality of the surf zone in the Yangtze River estuary falls into fair to very poor categories. The hierarchical clustering (based on monthly FAII) shows that the stations could be classified into 4 groups, [group one consists of St. 1, Sts. 12—13; Sts. 2—3 and St. 5 are in group two; St. 6 and St. 11 are in group three; group four consists of St. 4, Sts. 7—10.]. FAII of station in poor categories are more fluctuating than that in fair categories. Besides, there is a noticeable seasonal fluctuation of the FAII that is higher in the summer months and lower in the winter months. The average FAII value reaches the “general” category in eight stations (St. 1, St. 4 and St. 8 to St. 13) during the months from May to August, while this value remains at the “poor” or the “very poor” categories even in the summer months. The seasonal variation of FAII was similar to that of Margalef richness index, but was significantly different from that of Shannon—Wiener diversity index. Results of the study suggest that environmental monitoring and remediation of the surf zone of the Yangtze River estuary are necessary for the recruitment of the fish larvae and juveniles.

Key Words: fish assemblage integrity index (FAII); Yangtze River estuary; surf zone; health status; habitat assessment

自 Karr^[1]最初提出了生物完整性指数(index of biotic integrity, IBI)以来,作为环境评价的可靠工具,该指数已经在世界范围内被广泛接受和应用。有很多生物类群被用作环境质量的指示物种,特别是鱼类在食物链中位置以及对水质的高度敏感性,在群落水平上的广幅耐受性和不同水域种类组成的特异性,使鱼类群聚被认为是评价水域生物完整性理想的物种^[2-4]。

随着生物完整性评价的发展,IBI 也得到了不同程度的完善和发展。Deegan 等人^[5-6]基于河口鱼类群落的生物完整性对美国马萨诸塞州东南一系列河口海湾鱼类栖息环境的功能作了整体性评价,并将这一套指数家系命名为河口生物完整性指数(estuarine biotic integrity, EBI)。随后, Kleynhans^[7]进一步提出了鱼类完整性指数(fish assemblage integrity index, FAII)的概念,利用此指数评价了南非 Crocodile River 不同河段鱼类群落生境的健康状况。

在我国,生物完整性指数的应用还较少,且仅局限于内河及浅水湖泊^[8-9],至今还未有在河口水域渔业资源管理方面的应用。本研究以长江口水域沿岸碎波带周年调查的仔稚鱼多样性及补充量的结果为基础,结合多环境因子,运用鱼类完整性指数法(FAII)、综合多样性指数,对长江口沿岸仔稚鱼资源管理进行初步探讨,旨在建立一套适用于河口水域生态系统鱼类栖息地评价的技术体系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 调查时间、地点及方法

2006 年 11 月—2007 年 10 月,在长江口沿岸碎波带设置 13 个站位点(图 1),每月大潮期间,在水深 0.5—1.5 m 处,沿海岸平行方向,步行拖曳小型拖网(1 m×4 m,网目 1 mm)采集仔稚鱼,每个站位点重复拖网 3 次。在现场同时测量水温和盐度,并用 5% 的海水福尔马林固定标本。

在实验室内将采集到的仔稚鱼鉴定到科、属、种,记录每个站点的种类数和个体数。根据相关文献^[10-15],台湾鱼类资料库及 Fishbase 网站的信息确定每种鱼的栖息环境,营养类型,耐受性及是否外来或天然杂交种。

1.2 鱼类生物完整性指数计算

Karr^[2,16]将评价的指标分为物种丰度及组成,营养类型组成及物种的多度和健康状况 3 大类,总共 12 项属性。每项属性根据鱼类群落的情况给予 5 分,3 分,1 分的评价,各项得分的总和即为该站点的 FAII 值。各

项属性可随着经度纬度变化,水文地貌特征的改变以及鱼类对环境变化的敏感程度做适当的修改或增减^[8-9,17-18]。

本研究的水域为长江河口南北两支沿岸碎波带,受潮汐影响剧烈,采集到的鱼类个体以仔稚鱼为主。结合以上特点,综合 Deegan 等人^[6-7],Karr^[2,16],Kesminas^[19]及林信辉等^[20]的研究方法,选取了适合评价河口 FAII 的 10 个指标(表 1)。其中属性 M_1 涵盖了 Deegan^[7]中提到河口定居种,河口育肥种及河口产卵种 3 个指标,所以给此项属性加 3 个权重(刀鲚单种的大量出现使 FAII 的多项指标评分出现较大的偏差,因此本研究没有将刀鲚列入各项属性值的计算)。FAII 计算公式为:

$$FAII = M_1 \times 3 + M_2 + M_3 + \dots + M_{10}$$

FAII 总分最高为 60 分,分数越高说明仔稚鱼群落及其生境的健康状况越好。

1.3 FAII 总分等级划分标准及定义

Karr^[2]根据不同分数段划分了 9 等级:极好 57—60;极好—良好 53—56;良好 48—52;良好—一般 45—47;一般 40—44;一般—差 36—38;差 28—35;差—极差 24—27;极差<24;Karr 对未采集到鱼这一情况没有给出评分标准,在本研究中将该情况定义为 0 分。

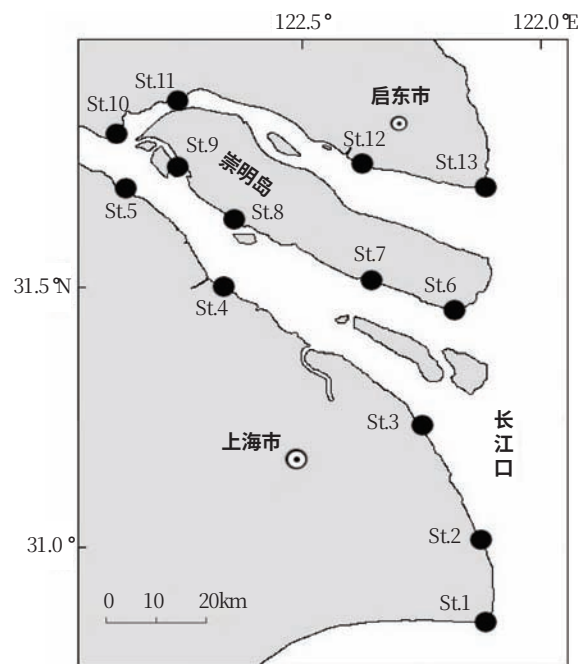


图 1 长江口沿岸碎波带仔稚鱼调查站位图
Fig. 1 Stations for collecting fish larvae and juveniles in the surf zone of the Yangtze River estuary

表 1 长江口碎波带 FAII 评价指标体系和赋分标准

Table 1 Adapted FAII metric system to the surf zone of Yangtze River estuary

评估属性 Metric	评分等级 Scores criteria		
	5 分	3 分	1 分
M_1 总种类数 Total number of species	≥ 15	15—8	<8
M_2 底栖鱼种数 Number of benthic species	≥ 9	3—9	<3
M_3 栖水层中鱼种数 Number of column species	≥ 10	4—10	<4
M_4 低耐污种数 Number of intolerant species	>4	2—4	<2
M_5 高耐污种类个体百分比 Proportion of tolerant species	<5%	5%—20%	>20%
M_6 杂食性种类个体百分比 Proportion of omnivores	<20%	20%—45%	>45%
M_7 虫食性种类个体百分比 Proportion of insectivorous	>45%	20%—40%	<20%
M_8 肉食性种类个体百分比 Proportion of carnivores	>5%	5%—1%	<1%
M_9 鱼类取样个体数 Number of individuals in sample	90	90—60	60
M_{10} 外来或天然杂交种个体百分 Proportion of hybrid or exotic individuals	0	0—1%	>1%

IBI 体系可根据研究水域和调查对象的不同情况作适当的修改。本研究以长江口沿岸碎波带仔稚鱼为调查对象,因此,对 FAII 总分的具体等级描述在 Karr^[2]的基础上做了适当的修改(表 2)。

1.4 数据处理方法

实验中采用 SPSS13.0 对月份间和站点间 FAII 值进行方差分析,并根据周年的 FAII 值对 13 个站点进行系统聚类分析。

2 结果

2.1 种类组成及属性类型

周年调查共采集到仔稚鱼 6734 尾,隶属于 27 科,77 种,可划分为淡水种,河口性,洄游性和海性种类。按栖息地划分,底栖 38 种,占 49.4%; 栖水层种 39 种,占 50.6%。按耐受性划分,低耐受种 60 种,占 77.9%; 高耐受种 15 种,占 19.5%。按食性划分,杂食性 30 种,肉食性 31 种,虫食性 13 种,分别占总体的 39.0%, 40.3% 和 16.9%。外来种和天然杂交种各 1 种,分别为食蚊鱼和鲫(*Carassius auratus auratus*)。所有采集标本中无畸形及病残个体。

表 2 FAII 等级划分和特征
Table 2 Classification of FAII and the characteristic corresponding to FAII level

FAII 值 Fish assemblage integrity index	完整性指数等级 Integrity class	特征描述 Attributes
57—60	极好 Excellent	没有受到人为干扰,所有期望内的仔稚鱼都有出现;营养结构平衡;无天然杂交种和入侵种
48—52	好 Good	仔稚鱼种类丰度低于期望值;营养结构因环境压力而改变;天然杂交个体极少
40—44	一般 Fair	仔稚鱼种类丰度低,低耐受种很少;杂食性个体比例明显增加
28—34	差 Poor	种类少且杂食性和耐受性种类占优势;适应能力弱的仔鱼消失;天然杂交和入侵种比例上升
12—22	极差 Very poor	除了耐受性极强的种类的稚鱼以外,其他鱼类极少;天然杂交和入侵种普遍
0	未采集到鱼 No fish	重复采样,没有采集到鱼

在所采集到的个体中,海鲢(*Elops saurus*)及大海鲢(*Megalops cyprinoides*)为长江口近年发现的暖水性种类仔鱼^[21]。鲮类,如短吻舌鲮(*Cynoglossus abbreviatus*)及焦氏舌鲮(*Cynoglossus joyneri*)为典型的河口底栖性种类,也是被广泛使用的河口污染和生境退化的指示种类^[7]。而大海鲢、鲫和麦穗鱼(*Pseudorasbora parva*)等则为典型的高耐污指示种类^[13]。

表 3 2006 年 11 月—2007 年 10 月长江口沿岸碎波带仔稚鱼种类组成及属性类型

Table 3 The metrics and species composition of fish larvae and juveniles collected from the surf zone of Yangtze River estuary during November 2006 to October 2007

鱼种 Species	属性 Metric							外来 ^⑧ 或天然杂交种 ^⑨
	底栖种 ^①	水层种 ^②	低耐污 ^③	高耐污 ^④	虫食性 ^⑤	杂食性 ^⑥	肉食性 ^⑦	
海鲢科 Elopidae								
海鲢 <i>Elops saurus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
大海鲢科 Megalopidae								
大海鲢 <i>Megalops cyprinoides</i>		✓		✓			✓	
鲱科 Clupeidae								
斑鲚 <i>Konosirus punctatus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
鲮 <i>Ilisha elongata</i>		✓	✓				✓	
鳀科 Engraulidae								
赤鼻棱鳀 <i>Thryssa kammalensis</i>		✓	✓		✓			
银鱼科 Salangidae								
太湖新银鱼 <i>Neosalanx taihuensis</i>		✓	✓		✓			
寡齿新银鱼 <i>Neosalanx oligodontis</i>		✓	✓		✓			
有明银鱼 <i>Salanx ariakensis</i>		✓	✓				✓	
新银鱼属 <i>Neosalanx</i> sp.		✓	✓		✓			
鲤科 Cyprinidae								
鲫 <i>Carassius autatus auratus</i>		✓		✓		✓		✓

续表

鱼种 Species	属性 Metric							外来 ^⑧ 或天然杂交种 ^⑨
	底栖种 ^①	水层种 ^②	低耐污 ^③	高耐污 ^④	虫食性 ^⑤	杂食性 ^⑥	肉食性 ^⑦	
草鱼 <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i>		✓	✓					
红鳍鲌 <i>Culter erythropterus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
蒙古红鲌 <i>Erythroculter mongolicus mongolicus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
青梢红鲌 <i>Erythroculter dabryi dabryi</i>		✓	✓				✓	
餐 <i>Hemiculter leucisculus leucisculus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
油餐 <i>Hemiculter bleekeri bleekeri</i>		✓	✓			✓		
麦穗鱼 <i>Pseudorasbora parva</i>		✓		✓		✓		
银鮡 <i>Squalidus argentatus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
蛇鮡 <i>Saurogobio dabryi</i>		✓	✓			✓		
银飘鱼 <i>Pseudolaubuca sinensis</i>		✓		✓		✓		
寡鳞飘鱼 <i>Pseudolaubuca engraulis</i>		✓	✓			✓		
中华鲮 <i>Rhodeus sinensis</i>		✓	✓			✓		
高体鲮 <i>Rhodeus ocellatus ocellatus</i>		✓	✓			✓		
似鲮 <i>Toxabramis swinhonis</i>		✓	✓		✓			
鳊 <i>Parabramis pekinensis</i>		✓		✓		✓		
黄尾鲴 <i>Xenocypris davidi</i>	✓		✓			✓		
鲮属 <i>Acheilognathus</i> sp.		✓	✓			✓		
鲤科 Cyprinidae		✓						
鲮科 Bagridae								
黄颡鱼 <i>Pelteobagrus fulvidraco</i>	✓			✓		✓		
长须黄颡鱼 <i>Pelteobagrus eupogon</i>	✓			✓		✓		
鳅科 Cobitidae								
泥鳅 <i>Misgurnus anguillicaudatus</i>	✓			✓		✓		
花鳍科 Poeciliidae								
食蚊鱼 <i>Gambusia affinis affinis</i>		✓		✓	✓			✓
青鳉科 Oryziatidae								
青鳉 <i>Oryzias latipes latipes</i>		✓	✓		✓			
鱊科 Hemiramphidae								
间下鱊 <i>Hyporhamphus intermedius</i>		✓	✓		✓			
飞鱼科 Exocoetidae								
尖头文鳐鱼 <i>Hirundichthys oxycephalus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
海龙鱼科 Syngnathidae								
尖海龙鱼 <i>Syngnathus acus</i>		✓	✓		✓			
海马属 <i>Hippocampus</i> sp.	✓		✓			✓		
鲮科 Mugilidae								
鲮 <i>Liza haematocheila</i>		✓		✓		✓		
鲮 <i>Mugil cephalus</i>		✓		✓		✓		
马鲛科 Polynemidae								
四指马鲛 <i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i>	✓		✓				✓	
鲈科 Serranidae								
中国花鲈 <i>Lateolabrax maculatus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
鲈属 <i>Siniperca</i> sp.		✓	✓				✓	
鱮科 Sillaginidae								
多鳞鱮 <i>Sillago sihama</i>	✓		✓		✓			
石首鱼科 Sciaenidae								
皮氏叫姑鱼 <i>Johnius belengerii</i>		✓	✓				✓	
棘头梅童鱼 <i>Collichthys lucidus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
鲷科 Teraponidae								
细鳞鲷 <i>Terapon jarbua</i>	✓		✓				✓	
鲷科 Callionymidae								

续表

鱼种 Species	属性 Metric							
	底栖种 ^①	水层种 ^②	低耐污 ^③	高耐污 ^④	虫食性 ^⑤	杂食性 ^⑥	肉食性 ^⑦	外来 ^⑧ 或天然杂交种 ^⑨
香鲿 <i>Repomucenus olidus</i>	✓		✓		✓			
塘鳢科 Eleotridae								
黄魮 <i>Hypseleotris swinhonis</i>	✓		✓			✓		
沙塘鳢 <i>Odontobutis obscurus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
尖头塘鳢 <i>Eleotris oxycephala</i>	✓		✓				✓	
虾虎鱼科 Gobiidae								
黄鳍刺虾虎鱼 <i>Acanthogobius flavimanus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
斑尾刺虾虎鱼 <i>Acanthogobius ommaturus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
普氏细棘虾虎鱼 <i>Acentrogobius pflaumi</i>	✓		✓				✓	
深虾虎鱼 <i>Bathygobius fuscus</i>	✓		✓			✓		
六丝矛尾虾虎鱼 <i>Chaeturichthys hexanema</i>			✓				✓	
爪哇拟虾虎鱼 <i>Pseudogobius javanicus</i>	✓		✓			✓		
阿部鲯虾虎鱼 <i>Mugilogobius abei</i>	✓		✓			✓		
髯虾虎鱼 <i>Triaenopogon barbatus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
纹缟虾虎鱼 <i>Tridentiger trignocephalus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
波氏吻虾虎鱼 <i>Rhinogobius cliffordpopei</i>	✓		✓				✓	
子棱吻虾虎鱼 <i>Rhinogobius giurinus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
粘皮鲯虾虎鱼 <i>Mugilogobius myxodermus</i>	✓		✓			✓		
长体刺虾虎鱼 <i>Acanthogobius elongata</i>	✓		✓				✓	
棕刺虾虎鱼 <i>Acanthogobius luridus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
褐吻虾虎鱼 <i>Rhinogobius brunneus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
拟矛尾虾虎鱼 <i>Parachaeturichthys polynema</i>	✓		✓			✓		
虾虎鱼科 Gobiidae	✓							
大弹涂鱼 <i>Boleophthalmus pectinirostris</i>	✓			✓		✓		
弹涂鱼 <i>Periophthalmus modestus</i>	✓			✓		✓		
青弹涂鱼 <i>Scartelaos histophorus</i>	✓		✓			✓		
红狼牙虾虎鱼 <i>Odontamblyopus rubicundus</i>	✓			✓		✓		
格斗鱼科 Belontiidae								
圆尾斗鱼 <i>Macropodus chinensis</i>		✓		✓	✓			
刺鲃科 Mastacembelidae								
刺鲃 <i>Mastacembelus aculeatus</i>		✓	✓				✓	
鲃科 Platycephalidae								
鲃 <i>Platycephalus indicus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
舌鲃科 Cynoglossidae								
焦氏舌鲃 <i>Cynoglossus joyneri</i>	✓		✓				✓	
短吻舌鲃 <i>Cynoglossus abbreviatus</i>	✓		✓				✓	
鲃科 Tetraodontidae								
弓斑多纪鲃 <i>Takifugu ocellatus</i>	✓		✓				✓	

“✓”表示属于该属性；①—⑨分别表示 benthic species, column species, intolerant species, tolerant species, insectivorous, omnivores, carnivores, exotic species, hybrid species

2.2 仔稚鱼 FAII 值及其时空变化

所有站点 FAII 均值为 21.08, 变化范围在 0—46 之间; 最大值出现在 7 月的 St. 12; 所有站点中 St. 4 的 FAII 年均值最高为 28。月份间和站点间差异显著(月份间: $F_{(11,132)} = 9.62, P < 0.01$; 站点间: $F_{(12,132)} = 2.80, P < 0.01$)。由各站点 FAII 值的周年时空分布图可知(图 2), 长江口 13 个站点只有 St. 1, St. 4, Sts. 8—13 这

8 个站点在 5—8 月达到过一般水平,其余各站点全年均处于差或极差的水平。从总体平均值的周年变化看(图 3),长江口碎波带的 FAII 值在春夏季呈递增趋势,并在 7 月出现峰值,且在夏季(6—8 月)要明显高于其他季节;8—10 月呈递减趋势,在冬季变化较小并维持在较低水平。

根据各站点周年 FAII 值,将 13 个站点进行系统聚类(图 4),结果可分为 4 组:第 1 组为 St. 1, Sts. 12—13;第 2 组为 Sts. 2—3, St. 5;第 3 组为 St. 6, St. 11;第 4 组为 St. 4, Sts. 7—10。第 1 组各站点在 1 年中有 5—7 个月没有采到鱼类样本,且 FAII 年平均值最低且周年波动最大,遂归为一组;St. 2—3, St. 5 分别位于大治河,白龙港和老太海汽渡,沿岸没有水生植被且受人类活动的干扰严重,FAII 值随时间波动较大,归为一组;St. 6, St.

11 位于崇明东滩和长江北支,夏季有较多的海洋种类出现,使 FAII 有暂时性的升高,可归为一组;St. 4, Sts. 9—10 FAII 在所有站点中均值最高且周年波动最小,而 Sts. 7—8 相对较低,因此第 4 组可分为 St. 4, Sts. 9—10 和 Sts. 7—8 2 个小组。

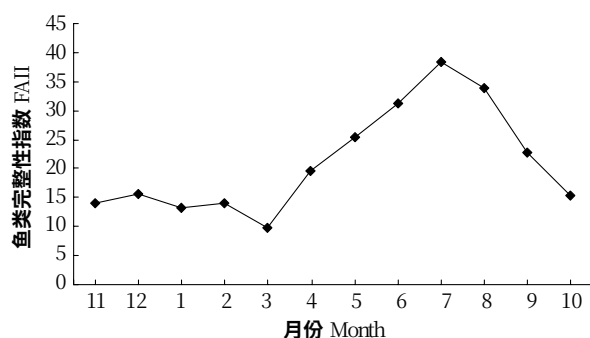


图 3 长江口碎波带 FAII 值的周年变化

Fig. 3 The annual variation of the FAII in surf zone of Yangtze River estuary

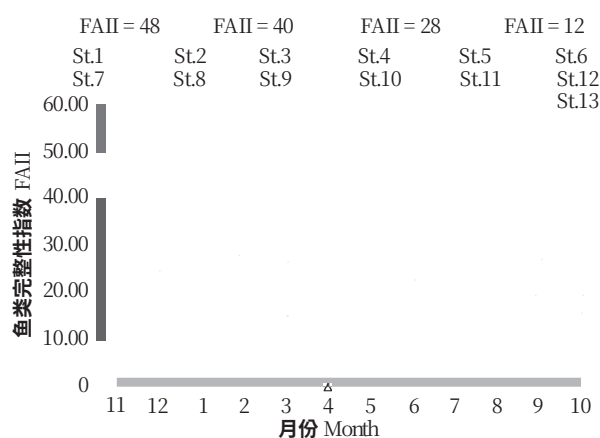


图 2 长江口碎波带 FAII 的时空变化

Fig. 2 The temporal and spatial variation of FAII in the surf zone of Yangtze River estuary

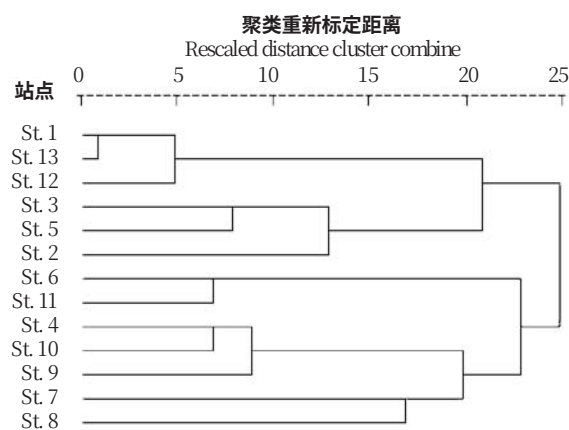


图 4 长江口沿岸碎波带 13 个站点 FAII 的聚类分析图

Fig. 4 Cluster dendrogram of the 13 sampling stations based on the monthly FAII

3 讨论

3.1 鱼类完整性指数与鱼类资源管理

河口和近岸水域为多种海洋、河口和淡水鱼类提供了多种类型的栖息地,同时也是多种鱼类的理想产卵场和仔稚鱼保育场^[22-25],而仔稚鱼阶段鱼类的存活率和健康状况将直接影响到成鱼资源的补充量。因此对仔稚鱼群落及其保育场健康状况的调查和评价对鱼类资源尤其是经济鱼类资源的管理和保护至关重要^[26]。

近年来,随着对长江口南北两支及邻近海域调查的不断深入,许多学者发现这些水域均是很多海洋性和河口性鱼类的产卵场和仔稚鱼的保育场^[27-33]。但对渔业环境评价的范围基本都局限在河口外海滨段和近海水域,且多以为理化指标为主^[34-36]。对沿岸碎波带水域仔稚鱼的种类组成和数量分布虽已有初步调查^[37-40],但其环境评价还是空白。因此,应用 FAII 对河流河口段及河口沿岸仔稚鱼保育场进行评价并在此基础上建立一套生物指数家族评价体系对于更加科学的管理和保护河口鱼类资源具有重要意义。

3.2 各站点的健康状况

由 FAII 值的时空分布(图 2)和系统聚类(图 4)的结果可知,长江沿岸的各站点中健康状况最好的为 St. 4, Sts. 9—10, 最差的为 St. 1, Sts. 12—13。而鱼类群落的生物完整性与鱼类栖息水域沿岸的土地利用和植被保护状况有着密切的联系^[20], Sts. 1—3, St. 5, Sts. 12—13 的周边多为风力发电, 港口, 滩涂围垦, 跨海大桥, 和旅游度假区建设, 对水域环境有着严重的干扰, 不利于对环境变化敏感的仔稚鱼的生存; 而 St. 4, Sts. 9—10 分别位于饮用水源保护区和国家自然湿地公园外侧, 为仔稚鱼提供了良好的栖息环境。

此外, 仔稚鱼对盐度也有一定的选择性, 很多洄游性鱼类在早期发育阶段为了觅食或逐步适应盐度梯度的变化等原因而聚集在低盐度水域, 海洋性种类的仔稚鱼则偏向于聚集在较高盐度的水域^[41]。但 St. 1, Sts. 12—13 这 3 个较高盐度的站点在周年调查中连续 5—7 个月未采集到样本, 说明这些站点的水环境已经遭到了比较严重的破坏。

3.3 碎波带仔稚鱼 FAII 的季节性变化

FAII 的时空分布显示(图 2), 各站点基本处于中等以下水平, 而从年均值变化曲线看来甚至都处于差到极差的水平(图 3), 只有少数站点在夏季达到中等水平。很多学者研究认为同一站点鱼类群落组成的季节性变化对 FAII 值不会影响或影响很小^[42-44]。Deegan^[7]则选择 7 月和 8 月作为 FAII 的最佳指示时期, 因为这段时间在差和中等水平站点之间的鱼类群落差异最大也最稳定。然而, Kushlan^[45], Ganasan 等^[46]对同一站点不同季节采集鱼类个体进行了进一步的分析后指出单季采集的鱼类群落可能导致评价不准确。Lowe McConnell^[47]认为当对大部分鱼类的生活史都不了解的情况下更应该在 1 年之中多次采样分析进行评价。

目前, 对长江口仔稚鱼种类的生活史和影响其分布的各种环境因子还没有明确的了解, 仔稚鱼的丰度和多样性均在夏季较高。St. 1, Sts. 12—13 这 3 个站点在夏季 FAII 值有大幅度提升, 这可能由于春夏季为长江口多种鱼类的产卵季节, 大多数河口性, 海洋性和洄游种类仔稚鱼在夏季水温升高到适宜温度后季节性的短暂出现, 从而导致 FAII 值的季节性升高^[15, 29], 但这并不能反应这些站点整体的健康状况。因此, 周年性的调查能更全面的反映河口仔稚鱼生境的健康状况。

此外, 由于鱼类群落结构的稳定性降低和种群的小型化, 健康状况差的生境鱼类完整性指数(FAII)随时间的波动也是最大的^[7]。本文各站点聚类分析的结果亦与之相吻合。

3.4 FAII 与多样性指数

生物多样性指数是常用的水环境评价指数, 其中浮游生物、底栖生物多样性指数等是经典的水环境评价指标^[14]。近年来, 也有学者利用鱼类多样性指数来对水质和水环境进行评价, 发现鱼类多样性和各项环境理化参数有着很好的相关性^[48]。

蒋日进等^[10]在其对长江口仔稚鱼多样性指数的调查中发现各站点 Margalef 丰富度指数均值在 6—10 月相对较高, 11—4 月较低; 由于刀鲚的大量出现, 使得 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数在 6、7 月份偏低, 8—10 月较高。而 FAII 值的周年变化(图 3)显示鱼类完整性指数 6—8 月较高, 且在 7 月达到明显的峰值, 这与蒋的 Margalef 丰富度指数变化有一定的相似性, 但与 Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数变化却有较大的差异。

Karr^[2], Deegan^[7]和 Hughes^[42]也认为鱼类多样性指数在一定程度上可以对栖息地的健康等级做出正确的划分, 但在区分一般和差等的生境时, 生物完整性指数有着更好的敏锐性。

长江口碎波带作为多种鱼类在早期发育阶段的重要栖息地, 关系到长江口一些重要经济鱼类资源的补充。而鱼类在早期发育阶段对环境变化比成鱼更加敏感, 生境的污染和破坏将直接引起仔鱼的死亡率和亚致死效应增加, 从而导致鱼类资源的数量和质量的下降^[49-50]。

本研究的结果表明, 长江口碎波带的鱼类完整性指数水平基本处在差到极差的水平, 且周年波动性大, 只有在夏季, 其中几个站点能达到一般水平。这也从一定程度上说明了碎波带仔稚鱼的栖息地已遭到了一定程度的破坏。因此, 在长江口沿岸进行开发和捕捞作业的同时, 应当重视碎波带水域环境监测和保护, 减少污染物倾倒和排放, 恢复仔稚鱼栖息水域的生态健康, 使成鱼体能够得到及时的补充从而实现渔业资源的可持续

利用。

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