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# 生态学报 (SHENTAI XUEBAO)

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## 目 次

不同海拔高度高寒草甸光能利用效率的遥感模拟.....	付 刚,周宇庭,沈振西,等 (6989)
天山雪岭云杉大气花粉含量对气温变化的响应.....	潘燕芳,阎 顺,穆桂金,等 (6999)
春季季风转换期间孟加拉湾的初级生产力.....	刘华雪,柯志新,宋星宇,等 (7007)
降水量对川西北高寒草甸牦牛粪分解速率的影响 .....	吴新卫,李国勇,孙书存 (7013)
基于 SOFM 网络对黄土高原森林生态系统的养分循环分类研究.....	陈 凯,刘增文,李 俊,等 (7022)
不同油松种源光合和荧光参数对水分胁迫的响应特征 .....	王 琰,陈建文,狄晓艳 (7031)
盐生境下硅对坪用高羊茅生物学特性的影响 .....	刘慧霞,郭兴华,郭正刚 (7039)
高温胁迫对不同种源希蒙得木叶片生理特性的影响.....	黄激激,张念念,胡庭兴,等 (7047)
黄土高原水土保持林对土壤水分的影响 .....	张建军,李慧敏,徐佳佳 (7056)
青杨雌雄群体沿海拔梯度的分布特征.....	王志峰,胥 晓,李霄峰,等 (7067)
大亚湾西北部春季大型底栖动物群落特征.....	杜飞雁,林 钦,贾晓平,等 (7075)
湛江港湾浮游桡足类群落结构的季节变化和影响因素.....	张才学,龚玉艳,王学锋,等 (7086)
台湾海峡鮈鱼种群遗传结构.....	张丽艳,苏永全,王航俊,等 (7097)
洱海入湖河流弥苴河下游氮磷季节性变化特征及主要影响因素.....	于 超,储金宇,白晓华,等 (7104)
转基因鱼试验湖泊铜锈环棱螺种群动态及次级生产力.....	熊 晶,谢志才,蒋小明,等 (7112)
河口湿地植物活体-枯落物-土壤的碳氮磷生态化学计量特征 .....	王维奇,徐玲琳,曾从盛,等 (7119)
EDTA 对铅锌尾矿改良土壤上玉米生长及铅锌累积特征的影响 .....	王红新,胡 锋,许信旺,等 (7125)
不同包膜控释尿素对农田土壤氨挥发的影响.....	卢艳艳,宋付朋 (7133)
垄作栽培对高产田夏玉米光合特性及产量的影响.....	马 丽,李潮海,付 景,等 (7141)
DCD 不同施用时间对小麦生长期 N <sub>2</sub> O 排放的影响 .....	纪 洋,余 佳,马 静,等 (7151)
氮肥、钙肥和盐处理在冬小麦融冻胁迫适应中的生理调控作用 .....	刘建芳,周瑞莲,赵 梅,等 (7161)
东北有机及常规大豆对环境影响的生命周期评价 .....	罗 燕,乔玉辉,吴文良 (7170)
土壤施硒对烤烟生理指标的影响.....	许自成,邵惠芳,孙曙光,等 (7179)
不同种植方式对花生田间小气候效应和产量的影响.....	宋 伟,赵长星,王月福,等 (7188)
西花蓟马的快速冷驯化及其生态学代价.....	李鸿波,史 亮,王建军,等 (7196)
温度对麦长管蚜体色变化的影响.....	邓明丽,高欢欢,李 丹,等 (7203)
不同番茄材料对 B 型烟粉虱个体发育和繁殖能力的影响 .....	高建昌,郭广君,国艳梅,等 (7211)
基于生态系统受扰动程度评价的白洋淀生态需水研究.....	陈 贺,杨 盈,于世伟,等 (7218)
两种典型养鸡模式的能值分析 .....	胡秋红,张力小,王长波 (7227)
四种十八碳脂肪酸抑藻时-效关系分析的数学模型设计 .....	何宗祥,张庭廷 (7235)
流沙湾海草床重金属富集特征.....	许战州,朱艾嘉,蔡伟叙,等 (7244)
基于 QuickBird 的城市建筑景观格局梯度分析 .....	张培峰,胡远满,熊在平,等 (7251)
景观空间异质性及城市化关联——以江苏省沿江地区为例 .....	车前进,曹有挥,于 露,等 (7261)
基于 CVM 的太湖湿地生态功能恢复居民支付能力与支付意愿相关研究.....	于文金,谢 剑,邹欣庆 (7271)
<b>专论与综述</b>	
北冰洋海域微食物环研究进展.....	何剑锋,崔世开,张 芳,等 (7279)
城市绿地的生态环境效应研究进展.....	苏泳娴,黄光庆,陈修治,等 (7287)
城市地表灰尘中重金属的来源、暴露特征及其环境效应 .....	方凤满,林跃胜,王海东,等 (7301)
<b>研究简报</b>	
三峡库区杉木马尾松混交林土壤 C、N 空间特征 .....	林英华,汪来发,田晓堃,等 (7311)
广州小斑螟发生与环境因子的关系 .....	刘文爱,范航清 (7320)

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**封面图说:**黄河的宁夏段属于中国的半荒漠地区,这里气候干燥、降水极少(250mm 以下)、植被缺乏、物理风化强烈、风力作用强劲、其蒸发量超过降水量数十倍。人们从黄河中提水引水灌溉土地,就近形成了荒漠中的绿洲。有水就有生命,有水就有绿色。这种独特的条件形成了人与沙较量的生态关系——不是人逼沙退就是沙逼人退。

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

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## 春季季风转换期间孟加拉湾的初级生产力

刘华雪<sup>1,2</sup>, 柯志新<sup>1</sup>, 宋星宇<sup>1</sup>, 谭烨辉<sup>1</sup>, 黄良民<sup>1,\*</sup>, 林强<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 中国科学院南海海洋研究所海洋生物资源可持续利用重点实验室, 广州 510301;

2. 广东省渔业生态环境重点实验室, 中国水产科学研究院南海水产研究所, 广州 510300)

**摘要:** 2010 年中国科学院东北印度洋科学考察期间, 对孟加拉湾水域初级生产力展开了研究。孟加拉湾表层水体的水温较高, 盐度变化范围较大, 且上层水体营养盐含量较低, 在真光层底部营养盐浓度突然增加。表层叶绿素 a 浓度较低( $<0.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ ), 叶绿素 a 最大值常出现在 75 m 水深处, 上层水体浮游植物的生长受氮限制明显。表层潜在初级生产力低于  $0.2 \text{ mgCm}^{-3} \text{ h}^{-1}$ , 且初级生产速率在 50—75 m 出现最大值。水柱中初级生产力变化范围为  $199\text{--}367 \text{ mgCm}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ , 高值出现在  $88^\circ\text{--}89^\circ$  (E) 附近。浮游植物固碳的主要贡献者是微微型浮游生物( $<3 \mu\text{m}$ ), 其次是小型浮游生物( $>20 \mu\text{m}$ )和微型浮游生物( $3\text{--}20 \mu\text{m}$ ), 但表层与 75 m 水深处固碳浮游植物的结构有一定差异。将孟加拉湾与阿拉伯海初级生产力进行对比, 孟加拉湾水体初级生产力显著低于阿拉伯海, 且初级生产力的影响因素有着显著的差异。

**关键词:** 浮游植物; 初级生产力; 孟加拉湾

## Primary production in the Bay of Bengal during spring intermonsoon period

LIU Huaxue<sup>1,2</sup>, KE Zhixin<sup>1</sup>, SONG Xingyu<sup>1</sup>, TAN Yehui<sup>1</sup>, HUANG Liangmin<sup>1,\*</sup>, LIN Qiang<sup>1,2</sup>

1 Laboratory of Marine Bio-resource Sustainable Utilization, South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Guangzhou 510301, China

2 Key Laboratory of Fishery Ecology and Environment, Guangdong Province, South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fisheries Sciences, Guangzhou 510300, China

**Abstract:** Phytoplankton biomass and primary production were studied in the Bay of Bengal (BOB) to better understand the element cycle and energy flow in the northeastern Indian Ocean. The northeastern Indian Ocean cruise was conducted by “Shiyan I” RV from April 23 to May 2, 2010, initiated by South China Sea Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Science. The seawater surface temperature in the BOB was higher than that of the South China Sea, and the salinity showed great variation. Stratification phenomena were prevalent in the water column during the study period. Dissolved inorganic nitrogen ( $\text{NO}_3^- + \text{NO}_2^-$ ) ( $<1 \mu\text{mol/L}$ ) were deficient in the upper layer, and increased intensively below the euphotic layer. Surface chlorophyll a concentration was lower than  $0.1 \text{ mg/m}^3$ , and the maximum value were mostly appeared at 75 m depth. Integrated chlorophyll a concentration in the water column ranged from 14.7 to  $27.0 \text{ mg/m}^2$ , and the high value was found at  $88^\circ\text{--}89^\circ$  (E) adjacent area. Primary production in the surface water was lower than  $0.2 \text{ mgCm}^{-3} \text{ h}^{-1}$ , and the maximum value was found between 50 m and 75 m. Assimilation number in the water column was used to calculated Integrated primary production, with the mean value of  $1.44 \text{ mgC mg}^{-1} \text{ Chl a}^{-1}$ . Integrated primary production ranged from  $199 \text{ mgCm}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$  to  $367 \text{ mgCm}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$  in the BOB during the study period, with the high value occurred at  $88\text{--}89^\circ$  (E) adjacent sea. Pico-phytoplankton (44.3%) was the main contributor to the carbon fixation, followed by micro-

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\* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: hlm@scso.ac.cn

phytoplankton (29.6%) and nano-phytoplankton (26.1%), despite that phytoplankton community structure varied with depth. Low values of DIN:P and DIN:Si indicated that nitrogen might limit the phytoplankton growth in the upper water of the BOB. The Arabian Sea and the BOB have different geographical characteristics and various physical dynamics. In the Arabian Sea, both vertical mixing in winter and upwelling in summer carried the nutrients into the euphotic layer and could stimulate the phytoplankton growth. In the BOB, stratification impeded the nutrients moving upward, and the cloudy weather could also decrease the light penetration, so the primary production in the BOB was lower than that of the Arabian Sea.

**Key Words:** Phytoplankton; primary production; Bay of Bengal

浮游植物初级生产力是海洋生态系统的基础,是海洋生物地球化学和生物海洋学研究的基础参数。国内已经陆续开展了太平洋、极地海域初级生产力的研究,但对印度洋初级生产力的研究尚无公开报道,加强对印度洋海域初级生产力的研究有助于我们对印度洋生态过程的认识。

孟加拉湾位于印度洋北部,西临印度半岛,东临中南半岛,北临缅甸和孟加拉国,南与印度洋相连,经马六甲海峡与南海相连,面积约217万km<sup>2</sup>,是世界第一大海湾。湾内著名的岛屿包括斯里兰卡岛、安达曼群岛、尼科巴群岛等<sup>[1-2]</sup>。孟加拉湾受径流影响明显,印度和缅甸的一些主要河流(如恒河、布拉马普特拉河等)均流入该湾<sup>[1-2]</sup>。孟加拉湾纬度范围为5°—25°N,与南海相似,为典型的热带海域,受季风影响显著;但就环境的开放性和水体交换特征而言,又有明显区别。目前,国内对南海的报道较多,而对孟加拉湾的研究极少,研究孟加拉湾初级生产力,有助于深入地了解热带海洋基础生产过程。

孟加拉湾每年6—12月盛行西南季风,为该地区的雨季,降水量约占全年的80%;而10月至翌年1月盛行东北季风,为旱季。受季风影响,孟加拉湾的环流在1—7月呈顺时针的循环,而8至12月则呈逆时针的循环<sup>[3-4]</sup>。印度学者对孟加拉湾的初级生产力进行了较多研究<sup>[5-10]</sup>,但研究区域主要集中在湾中部和西部沿岸,对湾东部的研究还相对缺乏。在了解孟加拉湾(10°N)理化及浮游植物生物量的背景下<sup>[11]</sup>,本文对该地区浮游植物初级生产力进行了研究,旨在探讨孟加拉湾浮游植物初级生产力的空间分布,为深入开展印度洋生物生产过程及生物地球化学循环的研究提供基础资料。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 研究海区和采样站位

2010年4月23日至5月2日,南海海洋所使用“实验一号”科学考察船对孟加拉湾10°N断面(83°—91°E)进行了综合科学考察,每一度设置一个站位,共布设采样站点9个(图1)。

### 1.2 样品采集与分析

温度、盐度由CTD(Seabird, USA)直接测定,并使用Niskin采水器(置于CTD上)采集叶绿素a和营养盐水样(采样层次为0、25、50、75、100、150、200m)。营养盐水样置于-20℃冰箱冰冻保存,返回实验室后用营养盐自动分析仪(Quickchem 8500, Lachat Instruments, USA)测定无机氮、磷酸盐和硅酸盐浓度<sup>[12]</sup>。叶绿素a水样先通过孔径为200μm的筛绢滤去浮游动物,再经GF/F滤膜(Whatman)过滤,滤膜吸湿后保存在-20℃冰箱,回到实验室后,将保存好的滤膜转移到装有10mL90%丙酮的离心管中,超声15min后,于-20℃下萃取24h,用荧光计(Turner-10-AU)测定<sup>[12]</sup>。

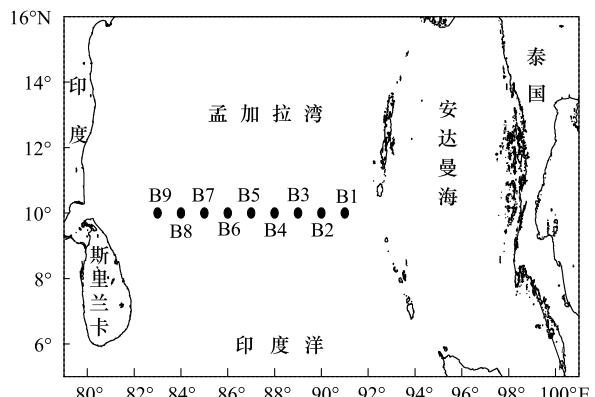


图1 孟加拉湾采样站位图

Fig.1 Location of sampling sites in the Bay of Bengal

### 1.3 初级生产力与浮游植物固碳

在4个站位(B1、B3、B7、B9)进行表层初级生产力培养实验,同时,在B1和B7站位测水柱初级生产力。测定透明度后,采集不同层次水样(按表面光强的100%、30%、10%、3%、1%)。水样通过200 μm筛绢后,分装至500 mL聚碳酸酯培养瓶中,分别加入4 μCi的NaH<sup>14</sup>CO<sub>3</sub>示踪液,用衰光率不同的中性网遮挡,并在水浴槽内进行培养3~6 h(表层流动海水控温)。培养结束后用25 mm直径的GF/F膜过滤,样品冷冻保存,回实验室后使用液闪计数器(BackmanL6500, USA)测定样品<sup>14</sup>C放射性强度<sup>[13]</sup>,计算光合固体量。限于原位实验的特殊难度,用B1和B7站位测得的同化系数,及B1—B9站位水柱叶绿素a含量<sup>[11]</sup>,估测孟加拉湾10°N断面水体的初级生产力。

另外,在B4和B8站位,测定表层与75 cm层(DCM层)不同粒径浮游植物光合固碳量对总固碳量的贡献。在过滤过程分别用20 μm、3 μm聚碳酸酯膜和GF/F膜分级过滤,测定方法同上。

### 1.4 数据分析

水柱初级生产力由以下公式获得:

$$\sum C_{\text{vol}} = \int_0^D \text{AsN} \times [\text{Chl a}] \times T$$

式中,  $\sum C_{\text{vol}}$  代表单位水体固碳量( $\text{mgC m}^{-2} \text{d}^{-1}$ ); AsN 代表同化系数( $\text{mgC mg}^{-1} \text{Chl a h}^{-1}$ );  $[\text{Chl a}]$  代表叶绿素a浓度( $\text{mg/m}^3$ );  $T$  代表时间(h);  $D$  代表真光层深度。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 环境参数

孟加拉湾表层温度变化范围为31.1—32.2 °C,盐度范围为32.5—34.3。温度随深度加深而降低,而盐度随之升高,上部混合层深度约为75 m(图2)。表层水体的硝氮[NO<sub>3</sub>+NO<sub>2</sub>]浓度均小于1 μmol/L,磷酸盐浓度变化

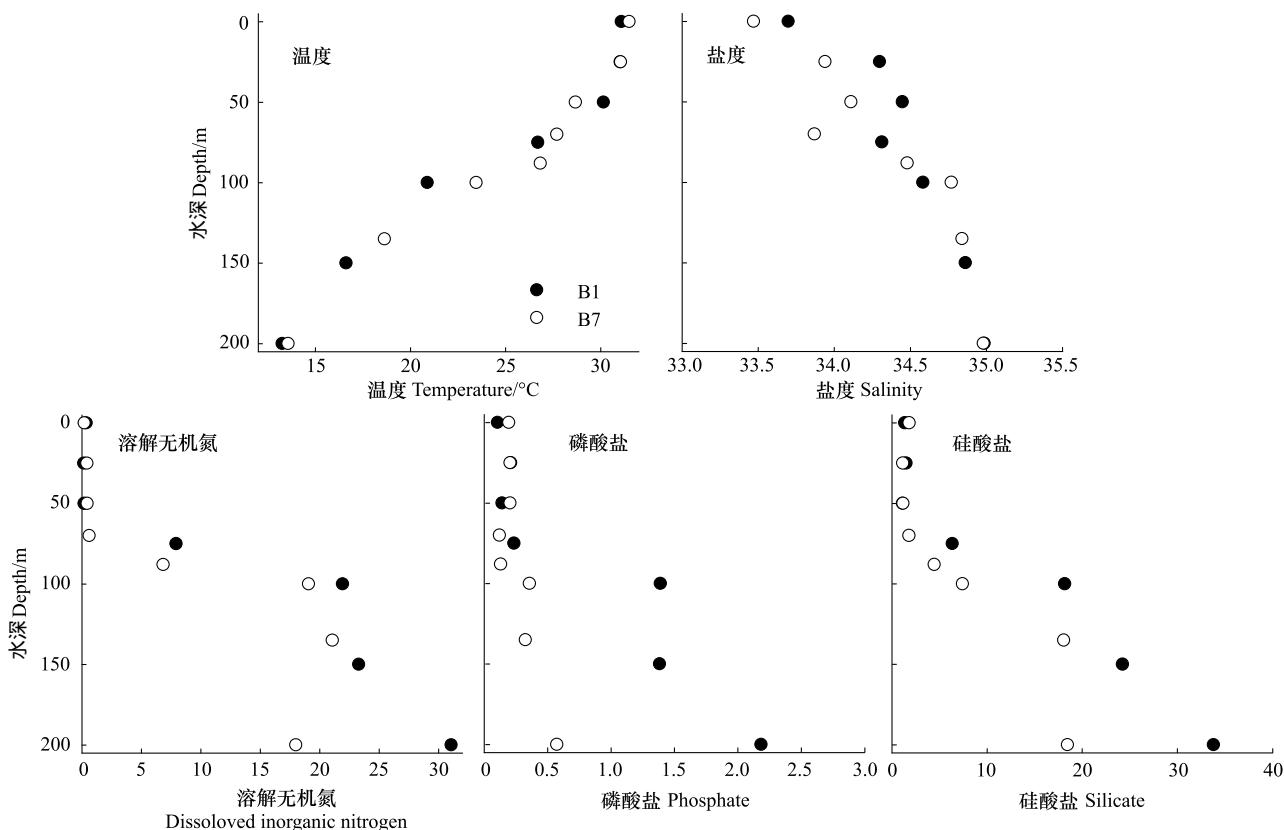


图2 孟加拉湾水体环境参数的垂直分布

Fig. 2 Vertical distribution of environmental parameters in the BOB

范围 $0.1\text{--}0.2\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ ,硅酸盐浓度 $1.4\text{--}4.5\text{ }\mu\text{mol/L}$ ;在混合层以下,营养盐浓度随深度而迅速升高(图2)。

## 2.2 叶绿素a与初级生产力

调查站位表层Chl a浓度较低( $<0.1\text{ mg/m}^3$ ),随深度增加而升高,在约75 m处达到最大值(DCM),随深度继续加深,Chl a浓度降低。初级生产力随水深变化与Chl a变化趋势相同,表层较低,DCM层达到最高,然后逐渐降低(图3)。

调查海域表层潜在初级生产力均小于 $0.2\text{ mgC m}^{-3}\text{ h}^{-1}$ ,水柱中浮游植物生物量的变化范围 $14.7\text{--}27\text{ mg/m}^2$ (表1)。根据平均同化系数( $1.44\text{ mgC mg}^{-1}\text{ Chl a h}^{-1}$ ),计算出 $10^\circ\text{ N}$ 断面水柱初级生产力为 $199\text{--}367\text{ mgC m}^{-2}\text{ d}^{-1}$ ,最高值和最低值分别为B3和B9站(表1)。

浮游植物群体的粒径组成不同,则不同粒径浮游植物固碳量的贡献也存在较大差异(图4)。表层与75 m水深处不同粒级浮游植物固碳量的结构存在一定差异,表层浮游植物固碳量均以微微型主导,而在75 m水深处,B4站位小型浮游植物占主导(43.1%),而B8站位微微型浮游植物主导(56.5%)。整体上实验海域浮游植物固碳的主要贡献者是微微型浮游植物,其光合固碳量占总固碳量的44.3%,其次为小型浮游植物(29.6%)和微型浮游植物(26.1%)。

表1 孟加拉湾采样站位浮游植物生物量和生产力  
Table 1 Phytoplankton biomass and production in the Bay of Bengal

参数 Index	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9
表层叶绿素a/ Chl a/(mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06
水柱叶绿素a/ IChl a/(mg/m <sup>2</sup> )	18.6	15.0	27	23.1	15.3	18.8	15.3	17.6	14.7
表层潜在初级生产力 / PP/(mgC m <sup>-3</sup> h <sup>-1</sup> )	0.14	—	0.11	—	—	—	0.19	—	0.11
水柱初级生产力 / IPP/(mgC m <sup>-2</sup> d <sup>-1</sup> )	253	204	367	314	209	255	209	240	199

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 孟加拉湾初级生产力

径流对孟加拉湾近岸上层水体有着较大影响,径流所带来的高温低盐水加剧了水体的层化,阻碍了底层富营养盐海水与表层寡营养盐水体交换,使表层营养盐得不到补充,限制了真光层内浮游植物生长,进而降低初级生产力<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究在春末季风转换期间开展,孟加拉湾大规模的降水尚未出现,加之研究海域离岸较远,营养盐受径流影响不明显,初级生产力高低与以往研究结果较接近(表2)。

表层和75 m层的固碳结构差异说明了浮游植物群落结构差异,且B4和B8浮游植物群落结构变化趋势相反,这可能与两地浮游植物的种类差异有关。表层水体氮缺乏现象在孟加拉湾比较突出(尤其在春季季风转换期),深层营养盐无法垂直输送到表层,限制了浮游植物的生长<sup>[5]</sup>。Paul<sup>[14]</sup>在孟加拉湾的两个航次中发现,上层水体N:P比值一直小于16,且在20m和40m水深处,N:Si比值小于1, Si:P比值大于3,说明孟加拉湾氮缺乏现象比较普遍,而硅酸盐较为丰富。本研究中,孟加拉湾上层水体N:P比值远小于16,N:Si比值远小于1,在真光层底部N:P和N:Si比值迅速增大,表明上层水体浮游植物生长受氮限制明显。

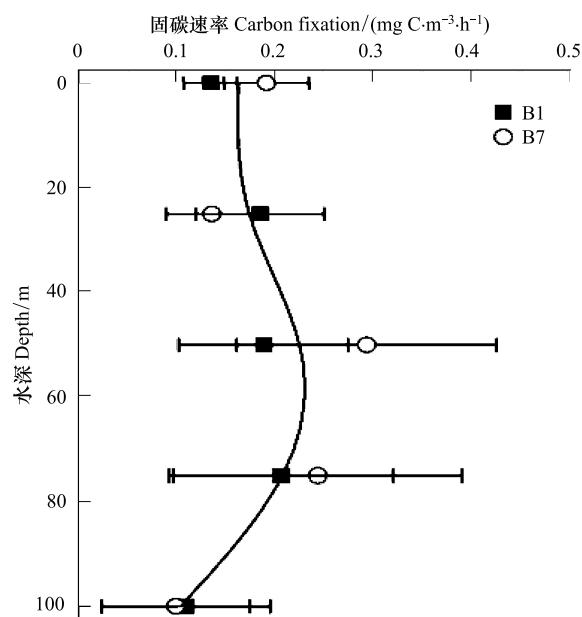


图3 孟加拉湾水体初级生产力垂直分布

Fig. 3 Vertical distribution of primary production in the Bay of Bengal

### 3.2 孟加拉湾与阿拉伯海初级生产力比较

阿拉伯海位于印度洋西北部,东靠印度,北接巴基斯坦和伊朗,西靠阿拉伯半岛,南面为印度洋,岛屿较少,沿海地区大陆架面积狭小<sup>[16-17]</sup>。阿拉伯海处于热带季风气候区,终年气温较高,海流随季风风向而变化<sup>[16-17]</sup>。从阿曼沿岸至65°E范围内,年平均初级生产力为 $1332 \text{ mgCm}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ <sup>[17]</sup>,显著高于南海和孟加拉湾,这是因为在西南季风期间(7—9月),沿岸上升流、风驱混合和涡旋等给阿拉伯海提供了新营养盐,而在东北季风期间,海表冷却导致的对流混合给阿拉伯海提供了营养盐,垂直混合将营养盐带进了混合层,支撑了初级生产力。由于阿拉伯海北部具有半封闭特性,常常有涡旋形成,容易诱发藻华形成<sup>[15]</sup>。

初级生产过程受物理过程影响较大,冲淡水、涡旋、上升流等会改变水体中营养盐含量,进而改变浮游植物生物量和生产力。阿拉伯海和孟加拉湾的海洋动力过程差别明显<sup>[16]</sup>,导致两海区初级生产力水平差距较大<sup>[5]</sup>。阿拉伯海初级生产力常年保持较高的生产力水平,主要与上升流、水体交换和水体垂直混合有关,此外,沙尘(不存在铁限制)的存在也对浮游植物有着较大作用<sup>[17]</sup>。孟加拉湾,冲淡水强度较大(水温高、悬浮物多),但充沛的径流并未带来高初级生产力,这是因为初级生产力受层化现象和光抑制(悬浮物多、多云天气多)明显,初级生产力水平不高<sup>[5-9]</sup>。

表2 不同时期孟加拉湾初级生产力比较  
Table 2 Primary production in the Bay of Bengal at different time

时间 Time	纬度/(°) N	经度/(°) E	水柱初级生产力 IPP ( $\text{mgCm}^{-2} \text{ d}^{-1}$ )	文献 Reference
2001年7—8月	9—20	80—88	40—520	[6]
2002年9—10月	8—20	80—88	182—513	[5]
2003年4—5月	8—20	80—88	155—427	[5]
2002年7—8月	11—21	80—89	$350 \pm 225$ (沿岸)	[7]
2002年7—8月	11—21	80—89	$251 \pm 177$ (远岸)	[7]
2001年12月	11—21	80—89	$252 \pm 210$ (沿岸)	[7]
2001年12月	11—21	80—89	$231 \pm 150$ (远岸)	[7]
2001年4月	11—21	80—89	$308 \pm 120$ (沿岸)	[7]
2001年4月	11—21	80—89	$303 \pm 95$ (远岸)	[7]
2010年4—5月	10	83—91	199—367	本文

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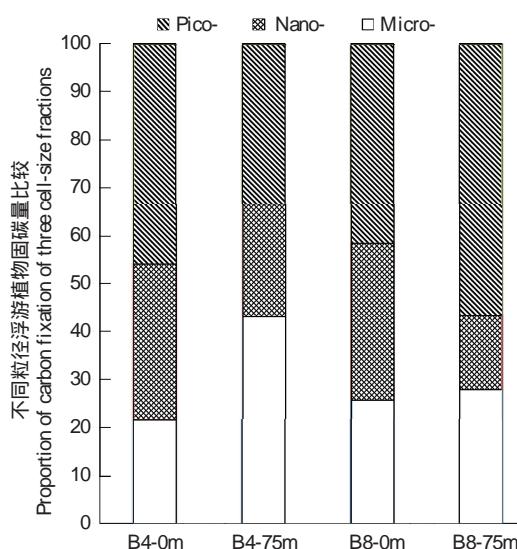


图4 不同粒级浮游植物固碳量与总固体量的比例

Fig. 4 Percentage of separated carbon fixation to total carbon fixation by size fractionated phytoplankton

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**ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 31, No. 23 December, 2011 (Semimonthly)**  
**CONTENTS**

Satellite-based modelling light use efficiency of alpine meadow along an altitudinal gradient .....	FU Gang, ZHOU Yuting, SHEN Zhenxi, et al (6989)
Changes in the concentrations of airborne <i>Picea schrenkiana</i> pollen in response to temperature changes in the Tianshan Mountain area .....	PAN Yanfang, YAN Shun, MU Guijin, et al (6999)
Primary production in the Bay of Bengal during spring intermonsoon period .....	LIU Huaxue, KE Zhixin, SONG Xingyu, et al (7007)
Effect of rainfall regimes on the decomposition rate of yak dung in an alpine meadow of northwest Sichuan Province, China .....	WU Xinwei, LI Guoyong, SUN Shucun (7013)
SOFM-based nutrient cycling classification of forest ecosystems in the Loess Plateau .....	CHEN Kai, LIU Zengwen, LI Jun, et al (7022)
Characterization of the responses of photosynthetic and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters to water stress in seedlings of six provenances of Chinese Pine ( <i>Pinus tabulaeformis</i> Carr.) .....	WANG Yan, CHEN Jianwen, et al (7031)
Effect of silicon supply on Tall Fescue ( <i>Festuca arundinacea</i> ) growth under the salinization conditions .....	LIU Huixia, GUO Xinghua, GUO Zhenggang (7039)
Effects of high-temperature stress on physiological characteristics of leaves of <i>Simmondsia Chinensis</i> seedlings from different provenances .....	HUANG Weiwei, ZHANG Niannian, HU Tingxing, et al (7047)
Soil moisture dynamics of water and soil conservation forest on the Loess Plateau .....	ZHANG Jianjun, LI Huimin, XU Jiajia (7056)
The distribution of male and female <i>Populus cathayana</i> populations along an altitudinal gradient .....	WANG Zhifeng, XU Xiao, LI Xiaofeng, et al (7067)
Analysis on the characteristics of macrobenthos community in the North-west Daya Bay of South China Bay in spring .....	DU Feiyan, LIN Qin, JIA Xiaoping, et al (7075)
The effects of season and environmental factors on community structure of planktonic copepods in Zhanjiang Bay, China .....	ZHANG Caixue, GONG Yuyan, WANG Xuefeng, et al (7086)
Population genetic structure of <i>Pneumatophorus japonicus</i> in the Taiwan Strait .....	ZHANG Liyan, SU Yongquan, WANG Hangjun, et al (7097)
Seasonal variation of nitrogen and phosphorus in Miju River and Lake Erhai and influencing factors .....	YU Chao, CHU Jinyu, BAI Xiaohua, et al (7104)
Population dynamics and production of <i>Bellamya aeruginosa</i> (Reeve) (Mollusca: Viviparidae) in artificial lake for transgenic fish, Wuhan .....	XIONG Jing, XIE Zhicai, JIANG Xiaoming, et al (7112)
Carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus ecological stoichiometric ratios among live plant-litter-soil systems in estuarine wetland .....	WANG Weiqi, XU Linglin, ZENG Congsheng, et al (7119)
Effects of EDTA on growth and lead-zinc accumulation in maize seedlings grown in amendment substrates containing lead-zinc tailings and soil .....	WANG Hongxin, HU Feng, XU Xinwang, et al (7125)
Effects of different coated controlled-release urea on soil ammonia volatilization in farmland .....	LU Yanyan, SONG Fupeng (7133)
Effects of ridge planting on the photosynthetic characteristics and yield of summer maize in high-yield field .....	MA Li, LI Chaohai, FU Jing, et al (7141)
Effect of timing of DCD application on nitrous oxide emission during wheat growing period .....	JI Yang, YU Jia, MA Jing, et al (7151)
The role of the fertilizing with nitrogen, calcium and sodium chloride in winter wheat leaves adaptation to freezing-thaw stress .....	LIU Jianfang, ZHOU Ruilian, ZHAO Mei, et al (7161)
Environment impact assessment of organic and conventional soybean production with LCA method in China Northeast Plain .....	LUO Yan, QIAO Yuhui, WU Wenliang (7170)
Effects of selenium added to soil on physiological indexes in flue-cured tobacco .....	XU Zicheng, SHAO Huifang, SUN Shuguang, et al (7179)
Influence of different planting patterns on field microclimate effect and yield of peanut ( <i>Arachis hypogea</i> L.) .....	SONG Wei, ZHAO Changxing, WANG Yuefu, et al (7188)
Rapid cold hardening of Western flower thrips, <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> , and its ecological cost .....	LI Hongbo, SHI Liang, WANG Jianjun, et al (7196)

- Effects of temperature on body color in *Sitobion avenae* (F.) ..... DENG Mingming, GAO Huanhuan, LI Dan, et al (7203)  
Development and reproduction of *Bemisia tabaci* biotype B on wild and cultivated tomato accessions ..... GAO Jianchang, GUO Guangjun, GUO Yanmei, et al (7211)  
Study on ecological water demand based on assessment of ecosystem disturbance degree in the Baiyangdian Wetland ..... CHEN He, YANG Ying, YU Shiwei, et al (7218)  
Emergy-based analysis of two chicken farming systems: a perspective of organic production model in China ..... HU QiuHong, ZHANG Lixiao, WANG Changbo (7227)  
Mathematical model design of time-effect relationship analysis about the inhibition of four eighteen-carbon fatty acids on toxic  
*Microcystis aeruginosa* ..... HE Zongxiang, ZHANG Tingting (7235)  
Enrichment of heavy metals in the seagrass bed of Liusha Bay ..... XU Zhanzhou, ZHU Aijia, CAI Weixu, et al (7244)  
A gradient analysis of urban architecture landscape pattern based on QuickBird imagery ..... ZHANG Peifeng, HU Yuanman, XIONG Zaiping, et al (7251)  
Landscape spatial heterogeneity is associated with urbanization: an example from Yangtze River in Jiangsu Province ..... CHE Qianjin, CAO Youhui, YU Lu, et al (7261)  
CVM for Taihu Lake based on ecological functions of wetlands restoration, and ability to pay and willingness to pay studies ..... YU Wenjin, XIE Jian, ZOU Xinqing (7271)
- Review and Monograph**
- Progress in research on the marine microbial loop in the Arctic Ocean ..... HE Jianfeng, CUI Shikai, ZHANG Fang, et al (7279)  
Research progress in the eco-environmental effects of urban green spaces ..... SU Yongxian, HUANG Guangqing, CHEN Xiuzhi, et al (7287)  
Source, exposure characteristics and its environmental effect of heavy metals in urban surface dust ..... FANG Fengman, LIN Yuesheng, WANG Haidong, et al (7301)
- Scientific Note**
- Spatial structures of soil carbon and nitrogen of China fir and Masson pine mixed forest in the Three Gorges Reservoir Areas ..... LIN Yinghua, WANG Laifa, TIAN Xiaokun, et al (7311)  
The relationship between *Oligochroa cantonella* Caradja and environmental factors ..... LIU Wenai, FAN Hangqing (7320)

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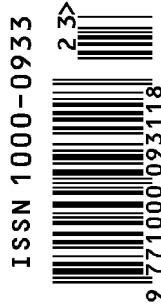
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