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封面图说:亭亭玉立的白桦树——白桦为落叶乔木, 可高达 25m, 胸径 50cm。其树冠呈卵圆形, 树皮白色, 纸状分层剥离; 叶三角状、卵形或菱状卵形; 花单性, 雌雄同株。白桦树喜光, 耐严寒, 对土壤适应性强, 喜酸性土, 沼泽地、干燥阳坡及湿润阴坡都能生长。常与红松、落叶松、山杨、蒙古栎混生。白桦的天然更新好, 生长较快, 萌芽强, 在人为的采伐迹地或火灾、风灾等自然损毁的迹地里, 往往由白桦首先进入, 为先锋树种, 而形成白桦次生林。白桦分布甚广, 我国大、小兴安岭及长白山均有成片纯林, 在华北平原和黄土高原山区、西南山地亦为阔叶落叶林及针叶阔叶混交林中的常见树种。

彩图及图说提供: 陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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亚热带养殖海湾皱瘤海鞘生物沉积的现场研究

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摘要:皱瘤海鞘是亚热带海域分布最广和数量最多的附着生物种类之一。2012年1月—7月在典型的亚热带养殖海湾-大亚湾-大鹏澳海域,利用沉积物采集器现场测定了皱瘤海鞘(*Styela plicata*)的生物沉积速率,并测定了生物沉积物中有机物(OM)、总碳(TC)、总氮(TN)、有机碳(OC)和有机氮(ON)含量。结果显示:皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率变化范围为每天145.5—1011.8 mg/个,平均每天516.0 mg/个,海鞘的生物沉积速率变化范围为每天154.8—1065.8 mg/g干重,平均每天463.3 mg/g干重。海鞘生物沉积物中OM、TC、OC、TN和ON含量分别为14.38%、10.80%、2.87%、3.06%和0.86%,高于自然沉积物中的含量,分别为13.39%、7.36%、2.32%、2.29%和0.67%。其中TC和ON含量要显著高于自然沉积物($P<0.05$)。皱瘤海鞘的OM、TC、OC、TN和ON的生物沉积速率分别为每天74.20, 55.73, 14.80, 15.79和4.43 mg/个。实验期间附着在浮筏养殖设施和养殖牡蛎壳上的海鞘密度变化范围为54.9—222.1个/m²,平均147.5个/m²,养殖海域单位面积的海鞘生物沉积速率平均为每天76.1 g/m²,是自然沉积速率(平均每天62.7 g/m²)的1.21倍,其中OM、TC、OC、TN和ON的平均沉积速率分别为每天10.94, 8.21, 2.18, 2.32和0.65 g/m²。据此可推算,大鹏澳筏式牡蛎养殖海区(约103 hm²)皱瘤海鞘的年生物沉积物负荷为29000 t,其中OM、TC、OC、TN和ON分别4100, 3100, 820, 870和240 t。研究结果说明,海鞘等附着生物在大规模浅海贝类养殖中对养殖生态环境的影响也不容忽视。

关键词:海鞘;皱瘤海鞘;附着生物;生物沉积;亚热带海湾

An *in situ* study on biodeposition of ascidian (*Styela plicata*) in a subtropical aquaculture bay, southern China

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Abstract: A worldwide increase in farming of filter feeding bivalves and a growing awareness of the likely environmental impacts stem from biodeposition lead to extensive and well recognized studies. Whereas the suspended longline culture with massive and intensive facilities built (e.g., buoys, anchors and ropes) and bivalve shells in the farming area supply the footstone for the fouling organisms such as the ascidians and large number of breeding depended on them, which can be extremely abundant in areas of large-scale bivalve culture. Therefore, the fouling organisms may also influence the environment by remarkably increasing their amounts. There is an urgent need to examine the possible effects of biodeposition from the fouling organisms. The ascidian *Styela plicata* is one of the most predominant fouling species in

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tropical and subtropical bays. *S. plicata* is a filter feeding species like the bivalves. However, until recently, the biodeposition of *S. plicata* was unknown. In order to evaluate the influence of *S. plicata* on the coastal environment, the biodeposition rate of ascidian *S. plicata* was investigated in Dapeng Cove, located in the southwest of the Daya Bay, a subtropical bay in southern China. Intensive oyster *Crassostrea gigas* longline culture activities were conducted there. The ascidians were sampled from the culture facilities and shells of the oyster *Crassostrea gigas*. The biodeposition rate was measured *in situ* in suspended culture areas by sediment traps from January to July, 2012. The contents of organic matters (OM), total carbon (TC), total nitrogen (TN), organic carbon (OC) and organic nitrogen (ON) in biodeposits and in natural sediments were analyzed and compared.

Results showed that the biodeposition rate of *S. plicata* ranged from 145.5 to 1011.8 mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹, with an average of 516.0 mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹. The mean contents of OM, TC, OC, TN and ON in the biodeposits was 14.38%, 10.80%, 2.87%, 3.06% and 0.86%, respectively, and were higher than those of 13.39%, 7.36%, 2.32%, 2.29% and 0.67% respectively, in natural sediments. In particular, the contents of TC and ON in the biodeposits were significantly higher than those in the natural sediments ($P<0.05$). The biodeposition rate of OM, TC, OC, TN and ON by *S. plicata* were 74.20, 55.73, 14.80, 15.79 and 4.43 mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹, respectively. The density of *S. plicata* in the longline culture area ranged from 54.9 to 222.1 ind/m², with an average of 147.5 ind/m². The OM, TC, OC, TN and ON deposited by *S. plicata* was 10.94, 8.21, 2.18, 2.32 and 0.65 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹, respectively. The average biodeposition rate of ascidian *S. plicata* in the farming area was 76.1 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹, 1.21 times higher than the natural sedimentation rate (62.7 g·m⁻²·d⁻¹) in the longline culture area. An estimated amount of 29000 t of biodeposits, 4100 t of OM, 3100 t of TC, 820t of OC, 870 t of TN and 240 t of ON can be produced by all the ascidians in suspend culture area in Dapeng Cove in one year.

The results indicated that *S. plicata* has a high biodeposition rate and the species can be an important contributor to aggregating mineral and organic matter from water column to surface sediment, which may impact the physical, chemical and biological conditions of benthic environment. Therefore, when assessing the effects of suspended longline culture of bivalves on the coastal ecosystem, not only the farming bivalves, but also the fouling organisms especially the ascidians should be considered.

Key Words: ascidian; *Styela plicata*; fouling organism; biodeposition; subtropical bay

海鞘(Ascidian)是脊索动物(Chordata)、尾索动物亚门(Urochordata)、海鞘纲(Asciidiacea)的尾索动物,是世界上广泛分布的附着生物。海鞘具有很强的适应能力,能够在码头、礁石、船底和养殖设施(如绳索、浮球和网箱等)以及养殖生物体(如牡蛎,贻贝和扇贝等的贝壳)上附着^[1],因而在养殖区的数量巨大,其数量甚至会超过贝类等养殖生物^[2]。

与牡蛎和扇贝等贝类相似,海鞘也属于滤食性生物,并具有很强的滤水能力,能够滤食海水中的悬浮颗粒物质(如浮游动植物和其它有机碎屑),其中一部分被同化吸收,其它则以粪和假粪的形式排出。滤食性生物的粪和假粪统称为生物沉积物,而其从水层沉降到底层的过程即为生物沉积。贝类的生物沉积及其影响因素已有很多研究。滤食性贝类的生物沉积过程加速了水体中颗粒物向底层的沉降速率,对近海养殖区的底部的物理、化学和生物环境均产生了重要影响,是贝类养殖环境自身污染的重要原因^[3-6]。

近年来,浅海筏式养殖发展迅速,贝类成为养殖规模和产量最大的品种。贝类筏式养殖设施、养殖笼和贝壳等为海鞘等附着生物提供了大量理想的附着基,使其数量大大增加。研究显示,附着生物群落的生物沉积速率甚至超过了牡蛎(*Crassostrea virginica*)的生物沉积速率^[7]。考虑到附着生物的巨大数量,其生物沉积过程很可能对养殖海域生态环境产生很大影响。因此,研究贝类筏式养殖对海湾生态系统影响,不能忽视海鞘等附着生物的作用。

皱纹海鞘(*Styela plicata*)是亚热带海域分布最广和数量最多的附着生物种类之一,尤其在贝类筏式养殖

区有大量附着。目前,对于皱瘤海鞘研究主要集中在生物活性物质提取和组织发育等方面的研究^[8-10]。关于皱瘤海鞘生物沉积的研究还未见报道。本文对皱瘤海鞘生物沉积进行了现场测定,旨在为评价近岸筏式养殖对浅海生态环境的影响等研究提供基础数据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验地点

本研究于2012年1—7月在广东省大亚湾大鹏澳牡蛎筏式养殖海区进行(E 114°31', N 22°33')。大鹏澳是位于广东中部沿海大亚湾西南部的一个半封闭式的浅海内湾,面积约为14 km²,湾内平均水深约为5 m,海水交换能力较弱,主要潮流方向为西南次向东北方向,流速<10 cm/s。湾内主要开展鱼类网箱养殖和牡蛎筏式养殖。牡蛎筏式养殖的吊养水深约为0.5 m,养殖密度约为200个/m²,目前养殖总面积103 hm²,并且正在不断扩大。

1.2 实验方法

海鞘生物沉积速率利用自制的沉积物捕集器在养殖海区进行现场测定。沉积物捕集器利用PVC圆柱桶制作(图1)。PVC圆桶直径25 cm,高度为60 cm。在距桶底部20 cm的桶壁上开一个直径1 cm的圆孔用橡胶塞堵住。实验结束时拔出橡胶塞,放掉桶内上浮海水。在距圆桶口部5 cm的地方固定一层网目1 cm的聚乙烯网片,实验海鞘放在该网片上,圆桶口部以同样的网片遮盖。从筏架和牡蛎贝体表面采集海鞘(体高1.4—6.3 cm,平均3.14 cm),小心除去海鞘上所有附着生物。根据规格大小,每捕集器放海鞘4—8个。对照组捕集器不放置海鞘。每组实验设3个重复。

捕集器固定在在离牡蛎养殖区较远的空旷的筏架上。捕集器在水中放置5—7 d后取出海鞘,排掉上浮海水收集沉积物,用蒸馏水脱盐并在60 °C下烘干。称量沉积物干重,并测定有机质(OM)、总碳(TC)、总氮(TN)含量。沉积物用稀盐酸(0.1 mol/L)酸化去碳酸盐后,测定有机碳(OC)、有机氮(ON)含量^[11]。OM通过灰化前后的重量差计算(450 °C, 4.5 h)。碳、氮含量采用Vario EL III Elementar元素分析仪测定。对每个捕集器中的海鞘,分别测量体高、湿重和干重(60 °C, 2 d)。实验期间测定水温、盐度和悬浮颗粒物(TPM)、颗粒有机物(POM)和叶绿素a(Chla)浓度。水温和盐度采用YSI 6600测定。TPM、POM和Chla采用2006年Mao等的方法^[12]。

实验期间对牡蛎筏式养殖区的海鞘密度进行统计。随机选取单位面积的吊绳和浮筏,统计贝壳、吊绳和浮筏上海鞘的数量。实验海域牡蛎在筏架上的吊养间距约0.3 m,筏间距2.5 m,每串牡蛎所占面积为0.75 m²,以此计算筏式养殖区海鞘附着密度(个/m²),并结合海鞘生物沉积速率实验结果,计算养殖区皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率,即每天每平方米沉积量(g/m²)。

1.3 数据处理

生物沉积速率(BDR)=(D_t-D_e)/(t×N),式中D_t和D_e分别为实验组和对照组捕集器中的沉积物干重(mg);t为实验时间(d);N为实验海鞘数量(个)。

差异性分析采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)和t检验(t-test)分析方法,显著差异设为p<0.05,数理统计采用SPSS 16.0软件进行统计分析。

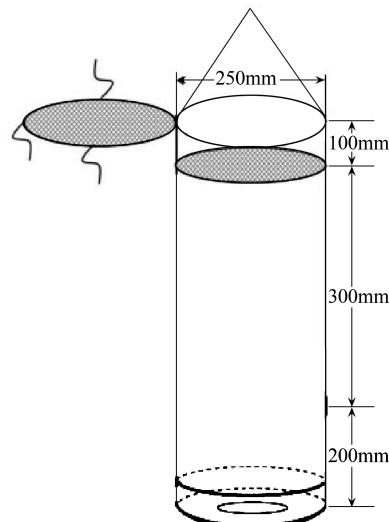


图1 皱瘤海鞘生物沉积物捕集器
Fig. 1 Biodeposition trap of *Styela plicata*

2 结果与分析

2.1 实验海区水体环境变化

实验海区水环境特征见表1。实验期间海水水温逐渐升高,变化范围为17.7—31.5℃;海水盐度变化不大,为29.58—31.96;TPM含量在18.40—48.77 mg/L范围内,最高和最低值分别出现在4月和5月。POM浓度为3.00—20.18 mg/L;叶绿素a含量为2.41—9.69 μg/L,随水温升高而呈升高的趋势。

表1 实验海区水环境特征

Table 1 Water column characteristics at experimental site in Dapeng Cove

实验日期 Date	温度/℃ Temperature	盐度 Salinity	总颗粒物 Total particulate matter, TPM /(mg/L)	有机颗粒物 Particulate organic matter, POM /(mg/L)	叶绿素a Chla /(μg/L)
1月 January	17.7	29.58	20.12	4.51	2.41
2月 February	18.6	30.23	20.67	3.00	3.96
3月 March	19.1	30.42	23.56	10.62	5.76
4月 April	22.4	31.32	48.77	12.87	9.69
5月 May	27.2	30.25	18.40	14.41	6.07
6月 June	29.0	30.27	32.61	20.18	8.42
7月 July	30.5	31.96	30.11	16.72	9.05

2.2 皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率

皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率现场测定结果见表2。实验期间,皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率范围为每天145.5—1011.8 mg/个,平均每天516.0 mg/个,生物沉积速率为每天154.8—1065.8 mg/g干重,平均每天463.3 mg/g干重。皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率和自然沉积速率的最低和最高值均分别出现在1月和7月,除4月生物沉积速率较低外,海鞘生物沉积速率总体上呈逐渐升高的趋势。

实验期间附着在浮筏养殖设施和养殖牡蛎壳上的海鞘密度变化范围为54.9—222.1个/m²,平均147.5个/m²。单位面积海鞘生物沉积速率随季节波动较大,最低和最高值分别出现在1月和5月,沉积速率分别为每天85.4和1393.9 g/m²。实验期间单位面积海鞘生物沉积速率(平均每天76.1 g/m²)是自然沉降速率(平均每天62.7 g/m²)的1.21倍。

表2 大鹏澳养殖海区海鞘生物沉积速率(平均值±标准差)

Table 2 Biodeposition rate of *Styela plicata* at experimental site in Dapeng Cove (mean±SD)

日期 Date	海鞘密度 Density (个/m ²)	干重 Dry weight (g/个)	生物沉积速率 Biodeposition rate			自然沉积速率 Sedimentation rate/(g·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹)
			(g·m ⁻² ·d ⁻¹)	/(mg·g ⁻¹ 干重·d ⁻¹)	/(mg·个 ⁻¹ ·d ⁻¹)	
1月 January	58.7±6.2	0.94±0.14	145.5±15.1	154.8±13.9	8.5±6.3	18.5±2.9
2月 February	54.9±7.2	0.71±0.10	239.3±3.5	337.8±20.9	13.1±3.4	36.0±3.2
3月 March	222.1±5.7	1.36±0.12	303.8±7.9	224.2±25.8	67.5±4.1	57.9±4.5
4月 April	221.4±4.6	1.62±0.16	280.3±10.1	172.8±13.7	62.1±3.1	44.1±3.9
5月 May	201.7±5.6	0.85±0.20	691.1±19.8	811.0±25.1	139.4±7.9	88.8±9.2
6月 June	139.9±5.8	1.97±0.13	939.9±16.7	476.5±24.7	131.5±12.3	69.9±5.6
7月 July	134.0±4.3	0.95±0.13	1011.8±21.4	1065.8±23.9	135.6±11.4	124.0±11.9
平均值 Mean	147.5±3.9	1.2±0.18	516.0±11.5	463.3±19.4	76.1±9.7	62.7±6.3

2.3 皱瘤海鞘生物沉积物和自然沉积物中OM、C和N含量

皱瘤海鞘生物沉积物和自然沉积物中的OM、C和N元素含量测定结果见表3。结果显示:皱瘤海鞘生物沉积物中OM、C和N含量高于自然沉积物含量,生物沉积物中TC和ON含量显著高于自然沉积物($P <$

0.05)。皱瘤海鞘生物沉积物中的OM、TN和OC含量以及OC/OM和OC/ON高于自然沉积物,但差异不显著($P>0.05$)。研究说明皱瘤海鞘生物沉积作用加速了有机质由水体向沉积环境的沉降速度,同时增加C、N元素在沉积物中的含量。

表3 生物沉积物与自然沉积物中有机质、C和N含量

Table 3 OM, C and N contents in biodeposits and natural sediment

实验日期 Date	有机物 Organic matter,		总碳 Total carbon,		有机碳 Organic carbon,		总氮 Total nitrogen,		有机氮 Organic nitrogen,		OC/OM		OC/ON	
	OM/%		TC/%		OC/%		TN/%		ON/%					
	B	N	B	N	B	N	B	N	B	N	B	N	B	N
1月 January	14.29	13.6	10.06	3.15	2.57	1.86	2.2	1.30	0.79	0.68	17.98	13.68	3.25	2.74
2月 February	15.11	14.87	10.5	6.85	2.35	2.12	2.02	1.73	0.73	0.68	15.55	14.26	3.55	3.77
3月 March	12.35	11.21	10.14	8.12	3.94	2.56	2.79	2.72	1.32	0.74	31.90	22.84	1.47	2.59
4月 April	12.94	12.73	11.03	10.24	2.15	2.08	3.0	2.58	0.58	0.65	16.62	16.34	2.88	3.04
5月 May	15.79	14.07	9.40	9.16	2.15	2.38	5.23	2.99	0.68	0.62	13.62	16.92	3.43	3.83
6月 June	12.67	12.54	12.72	4.29	4.22	2.56	2.73	2.25	0.93	0.61	33.31	20.41	6.22	9.11
7月 July	17.49	14.74	11.76	9.71	2.74	2.73	3.43	2.47	1.00	0.71	15.67	18.52	2.74	3.85
平均值 mean	14.38	13.39	10.80	7.36	2.87	2.32	3.06	2.29	0.86	0.67	20.66	17.57	3.36	4.13

B和N分别表示生物沉积物和自然沉积物

3 讨论

本研究结果显示,皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率平均为每天516.0 mg/个,高于玻璃海鞘(*Ciona intestinalis*) (32.14 mg/个)和柄海鞘(*Styela clava*) (121.1 mg/个)的生物沉积速率。但皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率(每天463.3 mg/g干重)却低于Qi等研究的玻璃海鞘(每天658.99 mg/g干重)和柄海鞘(每天467.76 mg/g干重)^[13]。这可能是因为皱瘤海鞘虽然个体较大,但其无生物活性的被囊(tunic)在总干重中比例相对较大,因此生物沉积速率较小。

贝类生物沉积速率的研究发现个体大小是影响生物沉积速率的重要因素^[14-17]。本研究中体长1.4—3.0 cm的皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率为每天145.5—239.3 mg/个,体长3.2—4.2 cm的皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率为每天303.8—691.1 mg/个,而体长为4.8—6.3 cm的皱瘤海鞘生物沉积速率为每天939.9—1011.8 mg/个。这与贝类生物沉积速率与体长大小相关的规律一致。

本研究中皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率高于大小相近的长牡蛎(*Crassostrea gigas*) (每天26.3—69.9 mg/个)^[14]、厚壳贻贝(*Mytilus crassitesta*) (每天42.3—77.9 mg/个)^[15]和栉孔扇贝(*Chlamys farreri*) (每天72.31—109.85 mg/个)^[16]的生物沉积速率,但低于周毅等^[17]在桑沟湾现场测定的栉孔扇贝(壳长4.10—6.74 cm)的沉积速率(每天520—6420 mg/个)。这可能与物种、实验方法以及实验海区不同有关。

本研究发现,在一定范围内,皱瘤海鞘的生物沉积速率随水温升高而呈升高的趋势,这与贝类生物沉积研究结果相一致^[18-19]。有研究表明,在一定范围内生物沉积速率与水体中颗粒物浓度呈正相关^[18-19]。但本实验中,4月水体TPM和POM浓度均较高,而海鞘的生物沉积速率却相对较低,分析原因可能是因为(1)滤食性生物的滤水率与饵料浓度有关,一定范围内滤水率和生物沉积速率随饵料浓度的升高而升高^[20]。但是,当饵料浓度高于一定程度时,生物沉积速率并不随饵料浓度的增加而呈正比的增高^[21-22],这与其滤水率随着饵料浓度的增加而降低的现象是一致的^[23]。(2)4月份前后是海鞘繁殖季节^[24],海鞘生理活动主要以生殖为主,其它生理活动减弱。1980年Tsuchiya观察到贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)在排卵时几乎不产生生物沉积物,但产卵后恢复正常^[22]。

本研究表明海鞘生物沉积物中OM、C和N的含量均高于自然沉积物中的含量,说明海鞘生物沉积作用加速了OM和C、N元素的沉降。Lee等^[25]研究也发现真海鞘(*Halocynthia roretzi*)养殖区沉积物中OC和ON的含量要明显高于对照区。根据本研究中海鞘密度和沉积速率及元素含量的研究结果(表2,表3),皱瘤海

鞘对 OM、TC、OC、TN 和 ON 的平均沉积速率分别为每天 74.20, 55.73, 14.80, 15.79 和 4.43 mg/个。单位面积海鞘的平均生物沉积速率为每天 76.1 g/m², OM、TC、OC、TN 和 ON 的平均沉积速率分别为每天 10.94, 8.21, 2.18, 2.32 和 0.65 g/m²。据此推算出大亚湾大鹏澳筏式养殖区的海鞘一年产生的生物沉积物、OM、TC、OC、TN 和 ON 分别为 29000, 4100, 3100, 820, 870 和 240 t。

大量的生物沉积物增加了养殖区底部的有机质, 为底栖生物和微生物提供了营养, 生物扰动作用增强, 提高了营养元素的通量^[26-28], 并且降低了水体中悬浮颗粒物浓度, 因此增加了水体透明度和光的通透性, 促进底栖植物的生长^[28-30]。但是, 大量的沉积物堆积于海底, 会导致沉积环境耗氧速率增强^[25, 31], 严重时出现底部缺氧现象, 对底栖生物产生严重的影响^[6, 32-34]。但是, 滤食性生物的生物沉积作用对海区沉积物矿化速率和元素界面交换通量的影响, 受到水深、水交换速率和水动力以及沉积物粒径等自然环境特征的综合影响^[35]。本研究中的大鹏澳养殖区水深较浅, 平均约为 5 m, 且湾口相对较窄, 皱纹海鞘和牡蛎等滤食性生物的生物沉积作用, 对沉积环境中沉积物耗氧速率和海水-沉积物界面间物质通量产生了怎样的影响, 需要深入研究。

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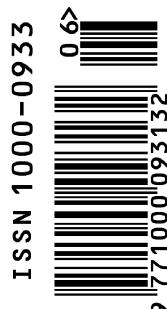
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