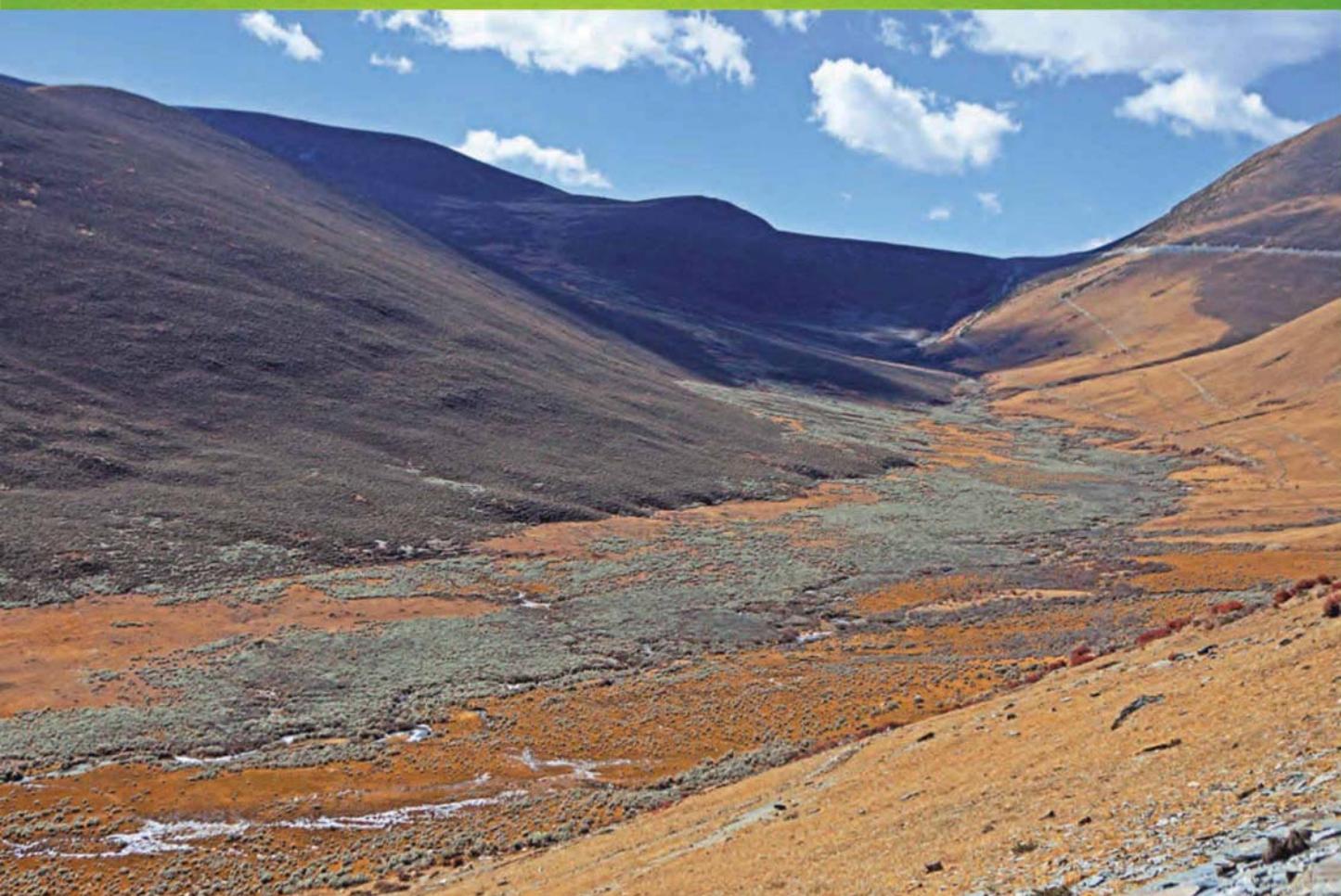


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封面图说: 川西高山地带土壤及植被——青藏高原东缘川西的高山地带坡面上为草地, 沟谷地带由于低平且水分较充足, 生长有很多灌丛。川西地区大约在海拔 4000m 左右为林线, 以下则分布有亚高山森林。亚高山森林是以冷、云杉属为建群种或优势种的暗针叶林为主体的森林植被。作为高海拔低温生态系统, 高山-亚高山地带土壤碳被认为是我国重要的土壤碳库。有研究表明, 易氧化有机碳含量与海拔高度呈显著正相关, 显示高海拔有利于土壤碳的固存。因而, 这里的表层土壤总有机碳含量随着海拔的升高而增加。

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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杨雨玲, 李伟, 陈伟洲, 徐军田. 不同温度及二氧化碳浓度下培养的龙须菜光合生理特性对阳光紫外辐射的响应. 生态学报, 2013, 33(18): 5538-5545.

Yang Y L, Li W, Chen W Z, Xu J T. Photosynthetic responses to Solar UV radiation of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* cultured under different temperatures and CO₂ concentrations. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2013, 33(18): 5538-5545.

不同温度及二氧化碳浓度下培养的龙须菜 光合生理特性对阳光紫外辐射的响应

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摘要:为了研究不同温度及CO₂浓度下培养的大型海藻对紫外辐射的生理学响应,选取龙须菜(*Gracilaria lemaneiformis*)作为实验材料。实验设置两个温度梯度(20℃和24℃),两种CO₂浓度(390 μL/L和1000 μL/L)以及3种辐射处理,即可见光(PAR)处理(滤除紫外线A(UV-A)、紫外线B(UV-B), 400—700 nm)、可见光加紫外线A(PA)处理(滤除UV-B, 320—700 nm)、PAB处理(全波长辐射280—700 nm)。结果表明,酸化、升温以及紫外辐射处理都未影响大型经济红藻龙须菜的叶绿素a和类胡萝卜素的含量。然而紫外辐射处理显著降低了龙须菜的有效光化学效率,其抑制水平在酸化处理的藻体中更为显著,并且随着温度的上升而进一步加剧;酸化与温度耦合使藻体对紫外辐射的敏感性增加,导致其较低的修复速率以及较高的损伤速率。

关键词:温度; CO₂; 紫外辐射; 龙须菜; 光合特性

Photosynthetic responses to Solar UV radiation of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* cultured under different temperatures and CO₂ concentrations

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Abstract: The marine red macroalga *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* (Bory) Weber-van Bosse (Gigartinales, Rhodophyta) is an economically important species for cultivation in China. The cultivation of this species has been extensively spread which could be found in both northern and southern parts of China. This species could support as food resources for both human beings and aquaculture, and could also be commonly used in agar industry and biofuel production. The growth condition of *G. lemaneiformis* in natural environment varied frequently (especially the temperature, light intensity and quality, pCO₂), which would potentially affect the physiology and photosynthetic production. Though the physiological and ecological effects induced by these environmental variations have been extensively concerned and studied, multi-factor coupling effects to marine macroalgae are still less documented up to now. To study the physiological responses of *G. lemaneiformis* to multiple stressors of ocean acidification, rising temperature and Ultraviolet (UV) radiation, the thalli of *G. lemaneiformis* cultured under different temperature (20℃ as control, and high temperature group where it was increased by 4℃ to 24℃) and different CO₂ concentrations (ambient atmosphere CO₂ concentration, 390 μL/L, and elevated CO₂ concentration set at 1000 μL/L which expected attain in the end of this century according to IPCC report of A1F1 scenario) for two weeks, and then the algae were treated with three levels of radiations (Photosynthetically active radiation, PAR, 400—700 nm;

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Photosynthetically active radiation+Ultraviolet A, PA, 320—700 nm; Photosynthetically active radiation+Ultraviolet A + Ultraviolet B, PAB, 280—700 nm) respectively, in the short-period. The photosynthetic pigments and chlorophyll fluorescene characteristics of the thalli of *G. lemaneiformis* were determined. The results showed that ocean acidification, rising temperature and UV irradiance alone did not affect the concentrations of chlorophyll a and carotenoid of *G. lemaneiformis*, and also no interactive effects were found among the treatments. Elevated CO₂ in culture generally did not have a significant effect on the value of maximum relative electron transport rates (rETR_{max}). Temperature had no effect on the photosynthetic light-use efficiencies for thalli of *G. lemaneiformis*. However, exposure to UV radiation strong reduced the values of light-use efficiencies. Moreover, exposure of UV radiation significantly lowered the effective quantum yield in both *G. lemaneiformis* thalli grown 20 and 24 °C, with the inhibition rate being more pronounced in the algae grown under high CO₂ condition together with increased temperature than the algae grown at control conditions (ambient CO₂ concentration and 20 °C). Combine effects of ocean acidification and rising temperature enhanced the sensitivity of *G. lemaneiformis* to UV radiation, which could be reflected by the increased damage rate (*k*), decreased repair rate (*r*), and finally decreased ratio of repair to damage (*r/k*) in the thalli grown at high CO₂ concentration together with increased temperature. Taken together, we proposed that under the background of global change, intensified UV radiation (ozone hole continue exist), increased surface seawater temperature and enhanced ocean CO₂ absorption (ocean acidification) will synergistically exert negative effects on photosynthetic performance of *G. lemaneiformis*, and could thereby potentially decrease the yield and affect the aquaculture of this species.

Key Words: temperature; CO₂; UV radiation; *Gracilaria lemaneiformis*; Photosynthesis

人类活动导致大气中CO₂浓度持续快速增加,其速度已超过过去3亿年来任一时刻^[1]。自工业革命以来大气中近1/3的CO₂被海洋吸收,导致海水碳酸盐发生变化,即海水pH值降低、碳酸根离子浓度降低、碳酸氢根离子浓度增加。海水碳酸盐系统的变化对海洋中绝大多数生物都将产生一定的影响,如钙化生物在酸性海水中钙化量降低、钙质骨骼溶解、畸形等^[2-4]。然而关于酸化对大型定生海藻的影响的报道还相对较少。酸化对大型海藻的影响,不同种类的响应有所不同。例如酸化可对大型海藻的光合作用及生长产生正面、负面影响或无效应^[2, 5-7]。同时,CO₂浓度变化对大型海藻的呼吸作用也将产生不同影响,例如CO₂浓度增加可降低日本江蓠以及智利江蓠的光呼吸速率^[2]。同时酸化对大型海藻的色素以及一些关键酶类等的影响也有报道^[8-9]。海水酸化的同时,全球变暖将导致表层海水的温度逐渐增加,预计在本世纪末,表层海水的温度将会提高1—4 °C^[10]。海水温度升高对大型海藻的光合、生理及分布等的影响的相关研究已有报道^[11-13]。酸化与温度的耦合,将会协同影响大型海藻在生态系统中的分布及地位^[11]。

近年来,随着蒙特利尔公约的颁布,氟氯烃类臭氧破坏物质已禁止使用,但臭氧层空洞的恢复需要较长的时间,目前南极上方臭氧层空洞依然存在,近期的研究发现北极上方也出现之前从未观测到的臭氧层空洞^[14-15]。臭氧层的破坏导致到达地球的紫外辐射(UVR)的辐射量增加,对生活在潮间带的大型海藻的光合生理具有较大影响。紫外辐射通过损伤藻体的光合色素及相关蛋白元件、诱导DNA损伤以及形成氧自由基等来抑制大型海藻的光合,对其光化学效率以及生长产生影响^[16-18]。

大型海藻是近岸初级生产力的主要贡献者,对全球海洋初级生产力做出约10%的贡献^[19]。研究酸化与升温处理后的大型海藻如何响应紫外辐射,对于研究全球变化背景下多因子耦合效应具有十分重要的生理、生态以及经济意义。大型海藻龙须菜(*Gracilaria lemaneiformis*)是一种重要的经济红藻,是提取琼胶的重要原料,在食品、医学等领域起到重要作用。目前我国沿海各地已大规模栽培,如福建宁德、广东南澳等海域^[20]。研究不同CO₂浓度、温度以及紫外辐射条件下龙须菜生理响应,对于科学利用和保护龙须菜资源具有一定的理论意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验材料

实验所使用的龙须菜于2012年5月22日采集于广东省南澳岛深澳湾栽培海区,采集后于2 h内转移至实验室,并在实验室的光照培养箱内暂养,温度为20 °C,光照强度为100 μmol m⁻²s⁻¹,光周期为光期(L):暗期(D)=12 h:12 h,所用海水为采集海区的自然海水。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 CO₂浓度控制及培养条件

选取室内暂养的健康藻体,用剪刀剪成段,每段长约3 cm。然后随机称取湿重约0.1 g的藻体,放入500 mL球形玻璃培养

瓶中,每瓶加入500 mL过滤灭菌的近岸海水(盐度为28),并加入100 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ 的 NO_3^- 和10 $\mu\text{mol L}^{-1}$ PO_4^{3-} 防止培养过程中的营养限制。通过向培养瓶中通入正常 CO_2 (Low CO_2 , LC:390 $\mu\text{L/L}$,当前大气 CO_2 浓度)和高 CO_2 (High CO_2 , HC:1000 $\mu\text{L/L}$,根据IPCC模型预测的2100年大气 CO_2 可能达到的浓度)来获取2个 CO_2 梯度。正常 CO_2 通过直接使用充气泵抽取室外空气获取,高 CO_2 则使用 CO_2 培养箱,将室外空气与纯 CO_2 进行混合后获取(HP1000G-D,武汉华瑞)。温度设置为20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (对照组)和24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (实验组,全球变暖将导致表层海水的温度逐渐升高,预计在2100年表层海水的温度将会提高1—4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[10],因此在对照组基础上提高4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$),培养过程中持续通气,流速控制在300 mL/min,光照强度设置为100 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$,光暗比为L:D=12 h:12 h,每天更换培养海水,海水都预先经过不同温度和 CO_2 平衡处理。藻体经不同条件处理2个星期后进行实验。

1.2.2 pH测定

培养期间,每天换水前测定培养瓶中的pH值(Mettler Toledo DL15 Titration, Sweden),pH计使用前用NBS(National Bureau of Standards)校正液进行校正,确保培养期间海水的pH值变化幅度小于0.05。

1.2.3 紫外辐射处理

将不同温度及不同 CO_2 浓度下培养的藻体置于15 mL石英管中,并加入对应的培养基,即20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ -正常 CO_2 (LC)、20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ -高 CO_2 (HC)、24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ -正常 CO_2 (LC)和24 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ -高 CO_2 (HC)4个处理。每个处理下的藻体分别给予以下3种辐射处理:(1) PAR处理(400—700 nm),将Ultraphan395滤膜(UV Opak, Digefra, 德国慕尼黑生产)包裹于石英管外,可以将UV-A(Ultraviolet A, 320—400 nm)及UVB(Ultraviolet B, 280—315 nm)波段的光滤除;(2) PA处理(320—700 nm),将Folex320滤膜(Montagefolie, No. 10155099, Folex, 德国德赖艾希生产)包裹于石英管外,可滤除UV-B波段,从而可以获得PA波段;(3) PAB处理(280—700 nm),将Ultraphan 295滤膜(UVOpak, Digefra, 德国慕尼黑生产)包裹于石英管外,使用该膜可以获取全波段的辐射。每个辐射处理下3个重复。辐射处理使用人工光源太阳模拟器获得,其可模拟太阳光谱,并能够保证照射过程中光强的稳定性。实验过程中设置可见光PAR的强度为87 W/m²(约为20 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 、培养光强为100 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$ 时的饱和光强值),UV-A的强度为24.5 W/m²,UV-B的强度为1.44 W/m²,照射时间为138 min。

1.2.4 叶绿素荧光参数测定

进行辐射处理前以及辐射处理过程中将藻体放在氙灯脉冲调制荧光仪(XE-PAM, Walz, 德国)下测定其快速光响应曲线及有效光化学效率(Yield)。快速光响应曲线(RLC)使用8个光强梯度(156、226、337、533、781、1077、1593、2130 $\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)的光化光,每个光强处理时长设定为10 s。

相对电子传递速率(rETR)通过以下的公式计算:

$$\text{rETR} = \text{Yield} \times 0.5 \times \text{PFD}$$

式中,Yield表示光系统Ⅱ的有效光化学效率,0.5代表光系统Ⅱ吸收的光量子占总量的50%,PFD为光化光的强度($\mu\text{mol m}^{-2} \text{s}^{-1}$)。

快速光响应曲线根据以下公式进行拟合^[21]:

$$y = r\text{ETR}_{\max} \times (1 - e^{-\alpha \times x / r\text{ETR}_{\max}}), I_k = r\text{ETR}_{\max} / \alpha$$

式中,y代表rETR,x代表光强,rETR_{max}代表最大相对电子传递速率, α 代表光能利用效率,I_k代表饱和光强。

UVR导致的修复速率(r)及损伤速率(k)使用Origin7.0软件用辐射过程中的有效光化学效率(Yield)值按照如下一元指数方程进行拟合:

$$y = a + b \times \exp(-c \times t)$$

再结合如下公式计算出r与k:

$$y = r / (r + k) + k / (r + k) \times \exp(-(k + r) \times t)^{[22]}$$

相对于初始的Yield, PAR、PA及PAB导致的光化学效率Yield的抑制率计算方式如下:

$$\text{Inh}_{\text{PAR}} = (P_{\text{Initial}} - P_{\text{PAR}}) / P_{\text{Initial}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Inh}_{\text{PA}} = (P_{\text{Initial}} - P_{\text{PA}}) / P_{\text{Initial}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{Inh}_{\text{PAB}} = (P_{\text{Initial}} - P_{\text{PAB}}) / P_{\text{Initial}} \times 100\%$$

式中,Inh_{PAR}、Inh_{PA}及Inh_{PAB}表示照射PAR、PA及PAB138 min后相对于P_{Initial}(初始Yield值)的抑制率,P_{PAR}、P_{PA}及P_{PAB}表示PAR、PA及PAB下138 min后的Yield值。

1.2.5 色素测定

称取辐射处理后的藻体,并加入5 mL甲醇,4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 冰箱内过夜提取。提取液用分光光度计测定其全波段的吸光值(DU800, Beckman, Fullerton, California, USA)。叶绿素a的计算参照Wellburn^[23],类胡萝卜素的计算参照Parsons^[24]。

1.2.6 数据统计分析

不同处理之间的显著性使用one-way ANOVA(Turkey)在统计分析软件Origin 7.0下进行分析,温度、 CO_2 浓度及辐射处理间

的交互效应使用 2、3-way ANOVA 在统计软件 SPSS16.0 下进行分析(设显著水平为 $P=0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同辐射处理下的色素含量

温度为 20 ℃ 及 24 ℃ 时,正常 CO₂(LC) 及高 CO₂(HC) 下培养的龙须菜单位鲜重的叶绿素及类胡萝卜素含量无显著差异 ($P>0.05$)。放入太阳模拟器下培养 138 min 后,色素含量在各处理间也无显著差异,辐射处理并未影响其色素含量 ($P>0.05$)。

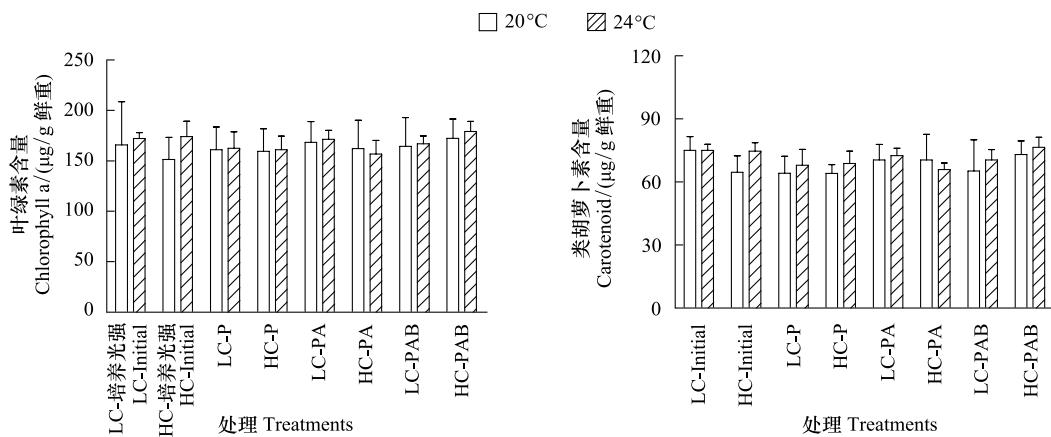


图 1 培养光强以及经可见光(P)、可见光加紫外线 A(PA)及可见光加紫外线 A 和紫外线 B(PAB)辐射处理 138min 后的龙须菜叶绿素及类胡萝卜素含量

Fig.1 The chlorophyll a and carotenoid contents of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* under culture condition and after exposure with Photosynthetically active radiation(P), Photosynthetically active radiation + Ultraviolet radiation A (PA) and Photosynthetically active radiation + Ultraviolet A + Ultraviolet B (PAB) irradiance for 138 min

LC 为正常 CO₂ 处理 (390 μL/L), HC 为高 CO₂ 处理 (1000 μL/L)

2.2 不同辐射处理下的光响应曲线

图 2 显示的是不同条件下培养的藻体经过不同辐射处理 138 min 后的快速光响应曲线图。通过对快速光响应曲线进行拟合可以得到不同处理下的最大电子传递速率($rETR_{max}$)、光能利用效率(α)以及饱和光强(I_k) (表 1)。多因素方差分析显示,温度并未影响其光能利用效率 ($P>0.05$),然而无论是 LC 还是 HC 培养的龙须菜,辐射处理显著降低了其光能利用效率 ($P<0.05$)。

表 1 根据图 2 拟合获得的不同温度及 CO₂ 浓度下培养的龙须菜最大相对电子传递速率($rETR_{max}$)、光能利用效率(α)及饱和光强(I_k)

Table 1 Photosynthetic parameters derived from figure 2 of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* cultured under different temperatures and CO₂ conditions

温度 Temperature/°C	二氧化碳浓度 CO ₂ concentration	最大相对电子 传递速率 $rETR_{max}$	光能利用效率 α	饱和光强 I_k
20	初始培养光强	低 CO ₂ LC	65.49±5.93	0.20±0.05
		高 CO ₂ HC	64.8±5.34	0.17±0.04
	P	低 CO ₂ LC	77.51±11.40 ^a	0.14±0.04
		高 CO ₂ HC	79.69±4.61 ^b	0.15±0.05
	PA	低 CO ₂ LC	76.15±20.64	0.07±0.03
		高 CO ₂ HC	81.96±2.53	0.09±0.01
	PAB	低 CO ₂ LC	82.23±4.96	0.06±0.01
		高 CO ₂ HC	78.42±18.93	0.05±0.01
24	初始培养光强	低 CO ₂ LC	70.69±3.48	0.14±0.02
		高 CO ₂ HC	66.71±5.09	0.18±0.03
	P	低 CO ₂ LC	79.27±13.46	0.14±0.03
		高 CO ₂ HC	92.63±27.34	0.14±0.02
	PA	低 CO ₂ LC	66.89±8.57	0.06±0.02
		高 CO ₂ HC	70.28±7.08	0.10±0.04
	PAB	低 CO ₂ LC	78.40±8.98	0.06±0.02
		高 CO ₂ HC	70.29±3.00	0.04±0.00

$rETR_{max}$ 在两温度以及各辐射处理下, LC 与 HC 间无显著差异; P: 可见光; PA: 可见光加紫外线 A; PAB: 可见光加紫外线 A 加紫外线 B

温度为20℃时,相对于培养光强下的光能利用效率,P处理并未影响其光能利用效率($P>0.05$),然而在PA及PAB辐射处理后LC下分别降低了62.80%($P<0.05$)和69.21%($P<0.05$),而HC处理则分别降低了47.05%($P<0.05$)和67.63%($P<0.05$)。温度为24℃时,相对于培养光强下的光能利用效率,P处理同样未影响其光能利用效率($P>0.05$),而在PA及PAB辐射处理后LC下分别降低了52.33%($P<0.05$)和55.35%($P<0.05$),HC下则分别降低了42.12%($P>0.05$)和75.00%($P<0.05$)。

相对于培养光强下的饱和光强值,PA及PAB处理显著提高了其饱和光强值($P<0.05$),但温度及CO₂浓度并未对其产生影响($P>0.05$)。

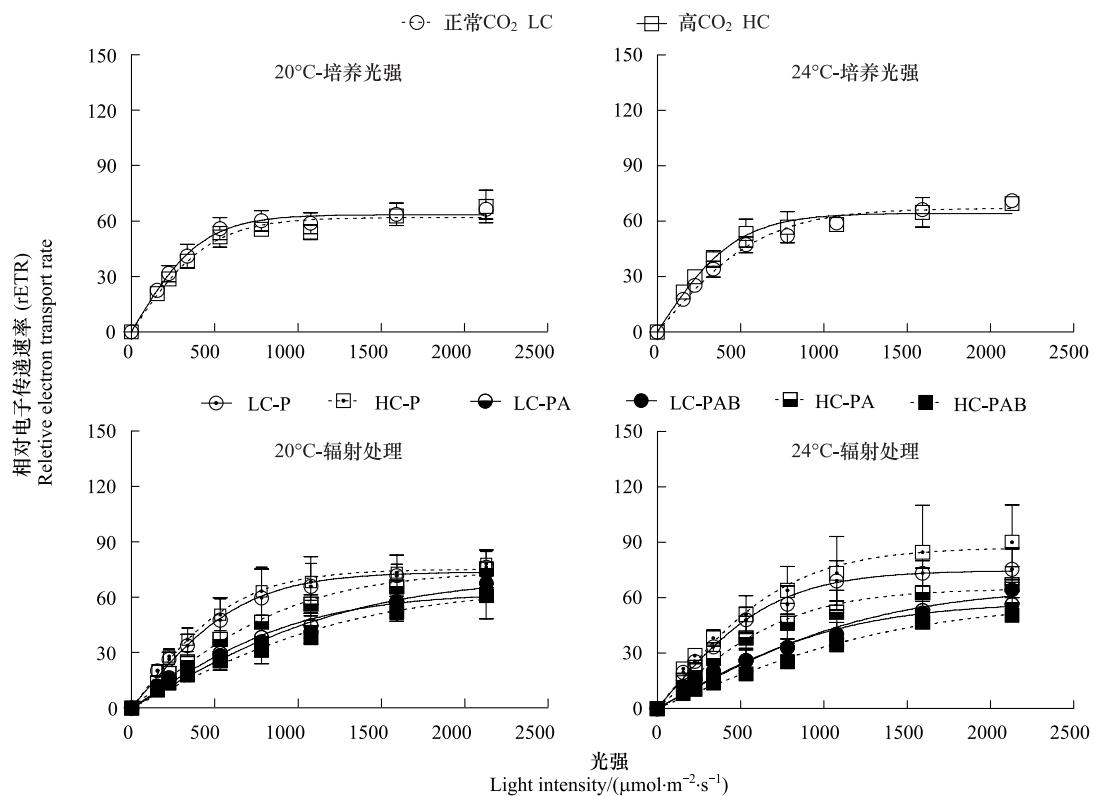


图2 不同温度及CO₂浓度下培养的龙须菜在培养光强以及经P、PA及PAB辐射处理138 min后的电子传递速率

Fig.2 The electron transport rates of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* under culture condition and exposure with P, PA and PAB irradiance for 138 min

2.3 辐射处理下 Yield 值的变化

辐射处理显著降低了龙须菜的Yield,且不同辐射处理下降程度有所不同(图3)。通过比较辐射处理138 min后的Yield与初始Yield的差异,计算出P、PA及PAB导致的抑制率,在20℃时LC下分别为14.82%、27.75%和56.37%,而在HC下则分别为11.55%、47.61%和50.34%;在24℃时LC下分别为16.04%、40.19%和42.75%,而在HC下则分别为11.57%、47.74%和58.26%(图4)。

20℃时,P及PAB诱导的抑制率在两CO₂浓度间无显著差异($P>0.05$),然而PA诱导的抑制率HC要比LC高71.56%($P<0.05$);而24℃时,P诱导的抑制率在LC与HC间无显著差异,然而PA及PAB诱导的抑制率在HC下分别增加了18.78%和36.26%(图4)。

根据图3中PAB处理下Yield的变化情况进行拟合,得到不同温度及CO₂浓度下培养的龙须菜的修复速率(r)、损伤速率(k)以及二者的比值(r/k)。修复速率(r)及损伤速率(k)在各处理间都无显著性差异($P>0.05$)。24℃下LC处理,其 r/k (1.20 ± 0.17)要显著高于其他处理(20℃-正常CO₂(LC), 0.79 ± 0.17 ;20℃-高CO₂, 0.43 ± 0.27 ;24℃-高CO₂, 0.65 ± 0.12)($P<0.05$)。对比两CO₂处理间的 r/k ,HC处理相对于LC,在20℃时降低了45.97%($P>0.05$),24℃时降低了45.69%($P<0.05$)。

3 讨论

全球变化背景下,海洋酸化的同时伴随着升温,在这双重的环境压力下,龙须菜对紫外辐射更为敏感。在20℃时,海洋酸化仅导致龙须菜藻体对UV-A的敏感性显著增加,但随着温度的升高,除UV-A外,这种敏感性在全波长辐射中也得到了体现(图4)。在面对UVR胁迫时,生物体能够通过自身的代谢对紫外造成的损伤进行修复,然而修复与损伤的比例(r/k)决定了其受紫外抑制的程度^[25],比值越低抑制程度越高。经紫外辐射处理后,海洋酸化情况下生长的藻体的 r/k 在两个温度下都是较

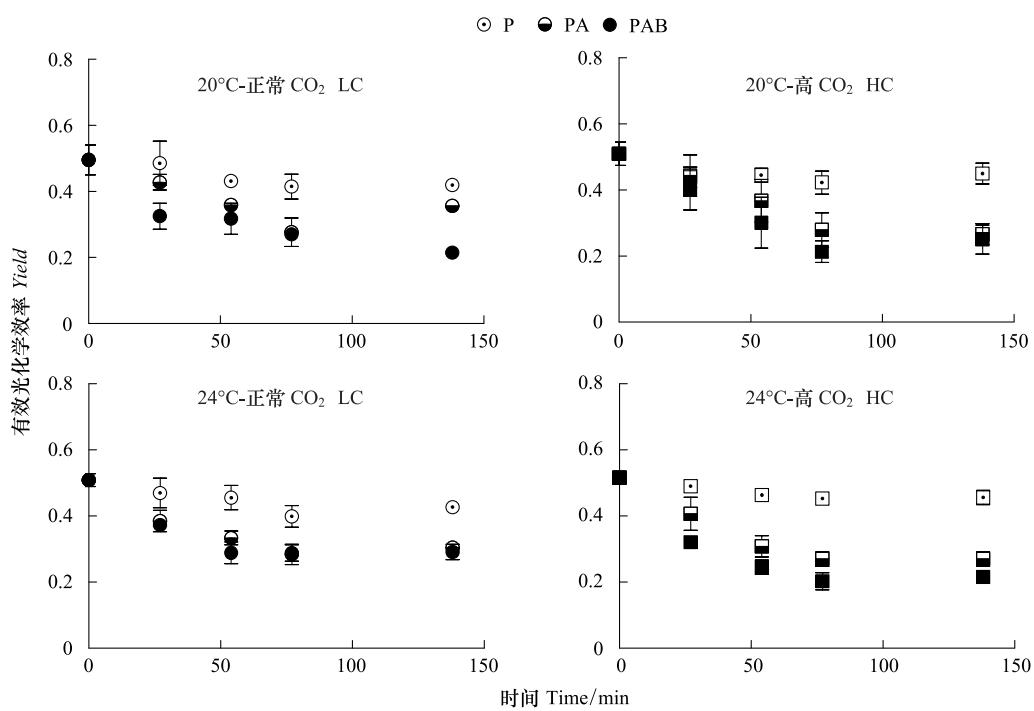


图 3 20°C-LC), 20°C-HC, 24°C-LC, 24°C-HC 下培养的龙须菜在经 P, PA 及 PAB 辐射处理 138min 过程中的有效光化学效率

Fig.3 The changes of effective quantum yield of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* that cultured under 20°C-LC, 20°C-HC, 24°C-LC, 24°C-HC during exposure with P, PA and PAB irradiance for 138 min

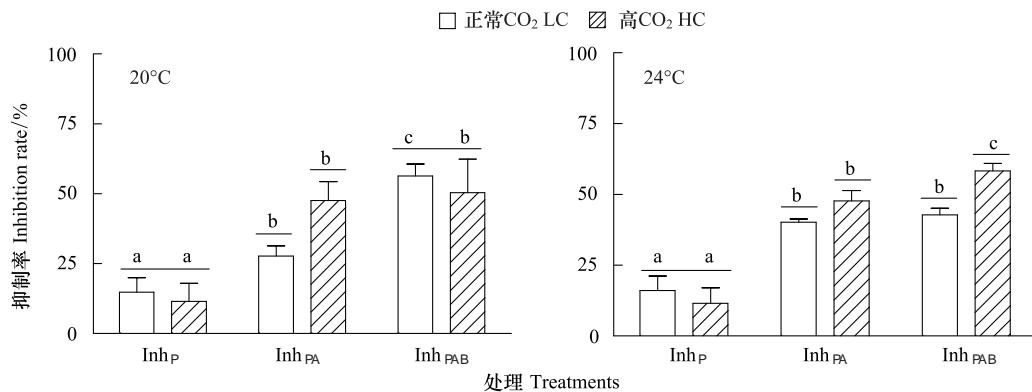


图 4 20 °C 及 24 °C 下不同 CO₂ 浓度培养的龙须菜经 P, PA 及 PAB 辐射处理 138min 后有效光化学效率的相对抑制率

Fig.4 The relative inhibition rates of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* that cultured under 20 °C and 24 °C with LC and HC treatment

可见光诱导的抑制率:Inh P;可见光加紫外线 A 诱导的抑制率:Inh PA;可见光加紫外线 A 加紫外线 B 诱导的抑制率:Inh PAB

低的(图 5),这与其低的修复速率与高的损伤速率有关。温度会加剧海洋酸化的这种负面效应,同时全球变化导致的紫外辐射的增加,必将会进一步提高龙须菜对紫外辐射的敏感度。

酸化处理后海水中溶解的 pCO₂升高虽然可以促进光合作用等^[5, 26],但与此同时胞外 H⁺浓度也将增加。胞内外酸碱平衡的调控是一种耗能的过程,而在胞外 H⁺浓度增加的情况下,有机体维持胞内外酸碱平衡所需的能量消耗也将受到影响^[27]。大多数情况下,对于初级生产者来说,其光合速率一般随温度升高而升高,在达到最适温度后随温度的升高而降低,与此同时,温度升高也将导致藻体呼吸速率增加^[28]。大型褐藻羊栖菜的呼吸系数(T_{10})随 CO₂浓度升高而升高,体现了酸化与温度的耦合效应^[28]。这种因温度升高而增加的高的能量需求可能会抵消因 CO₂浓度增加而带来的正面效应^[29],从而有可能影响龙须菜在紫外辐射处理下的修复情况。

随着温度的升高,辐射的增强以及海洋持续酸化,在近岸海域养殖的龙须菜将会面临复杂的环境变化,这些环境因子共同作用,对龙须菜的养殖将会产生很大的影响,这种影响在很大程度上取决于龙须菜对这些环境变化的响应。而为了更加真实的

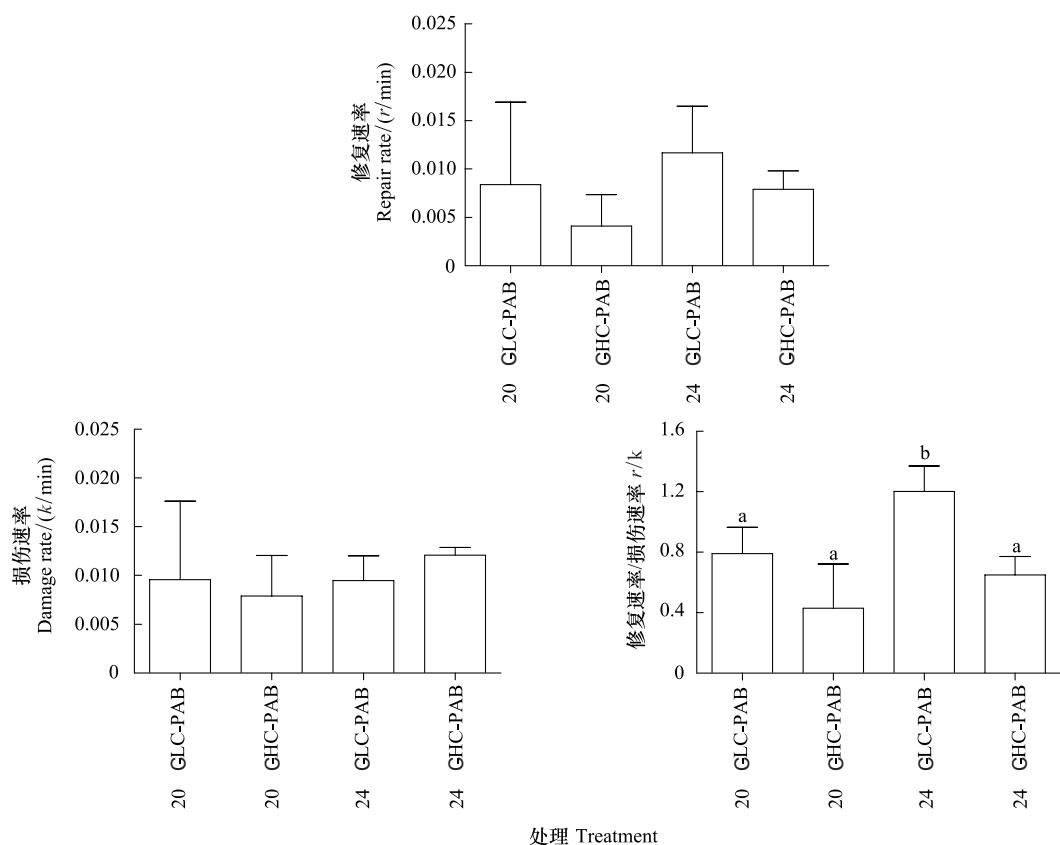


图5 不同温度及 CO_2 浓度下培养的龙须菜经PAB辐射处理138 min的过程中的修复速率(r)、损伤速率(k)及修复速率/损伤速率(r/k)

Fig. 5 The repair, damage rate and repair rate/damage rate of *Gracilaria lemaneiformis* that cultured under different temperatures and CO_2 conditions

反映养殖区内的龙须菜对这些环境变化的响应,将进一步进行实验,在尽可能接近原位的条件下探讨它们响应环境变化的机制。

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