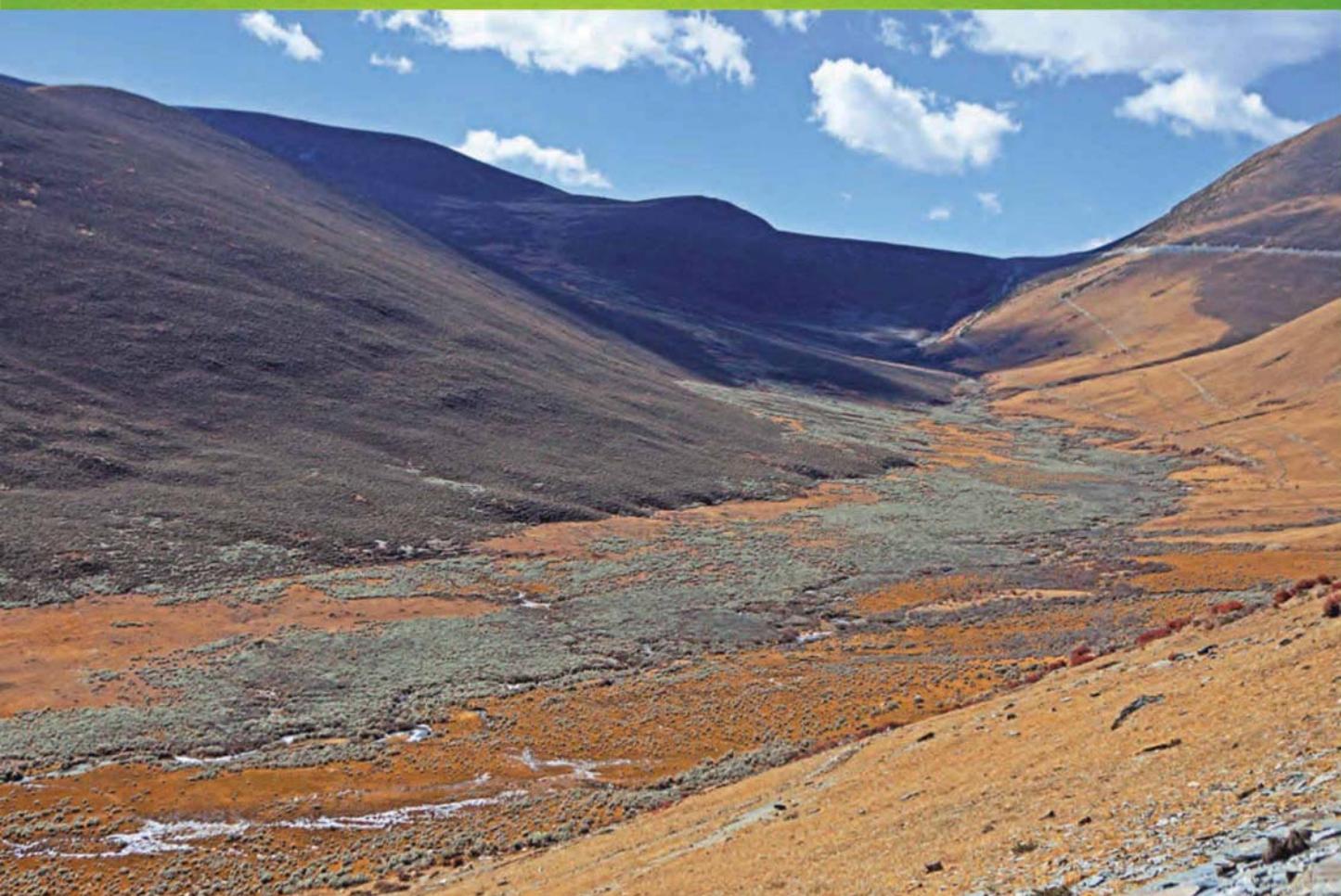


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封面图说: 川西高山地带土壤及植被——青藏高原东缘川西的高山地带坡面上为草地, 沟谷地带由于低平且水分较充足, 生长有很多灌丛。川西地区大约在海拔 4000m 左右为林线, 以下则分布有亚高山森林。亚高山森林是以冷、云杉属为建群种或优势种的暗针叶林为主体的森林植被。作为高海拔低温生态系统, 高山-亚高山地带土壤碳被认为是我国重要的土壤碳库。有研究表明, 易氧化有机碳含量与海拔高度呈显著正相关, 显示高海拔有利于土壤碳的固存。因而, 这里的表层土壤总有机碳含量随着海拔的升高而增加。

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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江志兵, 刘晶晶, 李宏亮, 周锋, 陈全震, 严小军, 曾江宁. 丰水期长江感潮河口段网采浮游植物的分布与长期变化. 生态学报, 2013, 33(18): 5917-5925.

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丰水期长江感潮河口段网采浮游植物的分布与长期变化

江志兵^{1,2}, 刘晶晶², 李宏亮², 周锋³, 陈全震², 严小军¹, 曾江宁^{2,*}

(1. 应用海洋生物技术教育部重点实验室, 宁波大学海洋学院, 宁波 315211;

2. 国家海洋局海洋生态系统与生物地球化学重点实验室, 国家海洋局第二海洋研究所, 杭州 310012;

3. 卫星海洋环境动力学国家重点实验室, 国家海洋局第二海洋研究所, 杭州 310012)

摘要:于2009年6、8月对长江口门至江阴的河口段浮游植物进行了拖网采集,共检出浮游植物6门99属239种。其中:硅藻123种,甲藻19种,绿藻和蓝藻各42种,裸藻9种,黄藻4种。河口段网采浮游植物丰度以蓝藻占绝对优势,硅藻次之,两者合计在群落中的比例超过了95%。优势种也主要以蓝藻(水华鱼腥藻 *Anabaena flos-aquae*、柔軟腔球藻 *Coelosphaerium kuetzingiarum*、微囊藻 *Microcystis* spp.、颤藻 *Oscillatoria* spp.和席藻 *Phormidium* spp.)构成,硅藻仅有2种(骨条藻 *Skeletonema* spp.和颗粒直链藻 *Aulacoseira granulata*)。口门内盐度均<0.5,群落基本以淡水类群为主,口门附近则以半咸水类群为主,海水类群主要位于口门外(盐度>13)。随着水温和营养盐水平的升高,8月浮游植物平均丰度(347.75×10^4 个/ m^3)明显高于6月(204.19×10^4 个/ m^3)。根据多维尺度和相似性分析,丰水期长江河口段浮游植物群落组成与分布存在显著($P<0.01$)的时空差异。对比20世纪80年代以来的历史资料发现,长江口门内网采浮游植物丰度显著升高,且优势种也从硅藻(骨条藻、直链藻和圆筛藻)转变为蓝藻(颤藻、鱼腥藻和微囊藻)。

关键词:长江; 感潮河段; 浮游植物; 优势种; 长期变化

Distribution and long-term changes of net-phytoplankton in the tidal freshwater estuary of Changjiang during wet season

JIANG Zhibing^{1,2}, LIU Jingjing², LI Hongliang², ZHOU Feng³, CHEN Quanzhen², YAN Xiaojun¹, ZENG Jiangning^{2,*}

1 Key Laboratory of Applied Marine Biotechnology, Ministry of Education, Marine College of Ningbo University, Ningbo 315211, China

2 Key Laboratory of Marine Ecosystem and Biogeochemistry, Second Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration, Hangzhou 310012, China

3 State Key Laboratory of Satellite Ocean Environment Dynamics, Second Institute of Oceanography, State Oceanic Administration, Hangzhou 310012, China

Abstract: The Changjiang (Yangtze River) ranks the 3rd longest and 5th biggest rivers by discharge volume in the world. Thus, the Changjiang Estuary, as one of the largest typical riverine-marine systems, presents freshwater-seawater mutual interactions with the complicated distributions of salinity and other physical-chemical properties (e.g., river discharge, tide, turbidity, nutrients, and sedimentation). Phytoplankton community in the estuary has been investigated extensively, due to its importance in the estuarine ecosystem. However, most studies focused on the areas outside of the estuary mouth or around the mouth so far, less refer to the inner estuary (tidal freshwater reaches). In the present study, we collected the phytoplankton samples in the tidal freshwater estuary of Changjiang using a 76 μm plankton net in June and August 2009, in order to explore the distribution pattern of phytoplankton community and its relationship with the extremely changed

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*通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: jiangningz@126.com

environmental factors. Besides, we examined the long-term changes in phytoplankton community in the Changjiang Estuary combined with the historical data.

Based on the two cruises, a total of 239 species (included the varietas and forma) belong to 6 phyla and 99 genera were identified, including 123 diatom, 42 chlorophyte, 42 cyanobacteria, 19 dinoflagellate, 9 euglenophyte, and 4 xanthophyte species. Cyanobacteria absolutely dominated in the tidal freshwater zone and followed by the diatoms, taken together contributed above 95% in total abundance. The dominants mainly consisted of cyanobacterial taxa (e.g., *Oscillatoria* spp., *Microcystis* spp., *Anabaena flos-aquae*, *Coelosphaerium kuetzingiarum*, and *Phormidium* spp.), although including two diatom species (i.e., *Skeletonema* spp. and *Aulacoseira granulata*). The freshwater species were principally located in inner estuary with the salinity below 0.5, while the marine species were mostly found outside of the river mouth with the salinity above 13. However, the brackish species dominated around the river mouth under the stress of extreme salinity variation. The simultaneous-observed inflow velocity of runoff increased from 38 900 (in June) to 44 350 m³/s (in August) at Datong resulted in dissolved inorganic nitrogen (from 113.87 μmol/L to 135.45 μmol/L) and silicate (from 93.84 μmol/L to 117.19 μmol/L) concentrations amplification, especially the dissolved inorganic phosphorus, which increased from 1.77 μmol/L to 3.28 μmol/L. Driven by the increasing temperature (from 23.18 °C to 28.15 °C) and nutrient levels, the algal density in August (347.75×10^4 cells/m³) was much higher than that in June (204.19×10^4 cells/m³), although no significant difference between them was found. According to the non-metric multidimensional scaling and analysis of similarity, phytoplankton community presented significant spatio-temporal differences in the tidal freshwater zone. The Pearson correlation showed that: in June, both the cyanobacteria and phytoplankton abundance were significantly ($P < 0.05$) and positively related to the temperature but negatively correlated with the salinity; in August, the cyanobacteria abundance was significantly ($P < 0.05$) and positively related to the temperature and nutrients but negatively correlated with the salinity, while the diatom and phytoplankton did not significantly associated with the environmental factors. Comparing with the data since 1980s, the net-phytoplankton abundance increased evidently and the dominant species changed from the diatoms (i.e., *Skeletonema*, *Melosira*, and *Coscinodiscus*) to cyanobacteria (e.g., *Oscillatoria*, *Microcystis*, and *Anabaena*) during wet season.

Key Words: Changjiang; tidal freshwater estuary; phytoplankton; dominant species; long-term changes

改革开放以来,随着长江流域人口的快速增长和经济的迅猛发展,营养盐和其它污染物入海通量急剧上升^[1],长江口上游水利工程日益增多^[2],大型海岸/海洋工程修建加速^[3]。长江河口生态系统面临着巨大的污染压力,已引起了包括水质恶化^[1]、低氧区扩大^[4]、生境破碎化^[3]、生物多样性降低^[5]和渔业资源量下降^[1]等在内的诸多环境问题。浮游植物是河口生态系统中最主要的初级生产者,其群落结构和生物量的改变将直接影响次级生产者,进而通过食物网影响河口生态系统的结构、功能、服务和产出^[6]。此外,浮游植物对环境的变化非常敏感,可很好地指示河口环境的变化^[7-9]。因此,近30年来,长江口浮游植物的研究备受关注^[10-15]。然而,这些研究基本上局限于长江口门以东海域,涉及长江口门内的调查较少^[16-19],且从长江口门至其上游的潮流界的研究更是未见报道。

河口感潮区作为一种特殊生境,既有河流的特征,又深受潮流的影响。在过去相当长一段时间内,感潮区一直被认为属于河流段,故基本被海洋研究者所忽视^[20]。但自20世纪90年代以来,国际上对其认识逐渐加深,报道日益增多,并形成了共识。如国际河口和海岸协会将感潮区定义为是河流和河口的结合体,属河口海岸学研究的重要范畴^[21]。受径流、潮流和地形等影响,感潮河流体系复杂多变,且其高度变化的物理、化学和生物学过程对生源要素的输运也至关重要,尤以浮游植物的作用最为突出^[20]。因此,近年来感潮河流段浮游植物生态学的研究引起了国际学界的广泛关注^[20-24]。鉴于此,本文根据2009年6、8月从长江口门至江阴(丰水期潮流界)进行了2个航次的调查,分析了河口段浮游植物的种类组成、丰度分布、生态类群、群落结构和物种多样性,同时结合环境理化参数,探讨该区浮游植物群落的分布特征及其影响因素,并参考1980s以来的同期网采资料,以期对长江口门内侧的浮游植物生态现状及其长期变化有一个全面的认识,为长江河口生态系统的进一步研究提供基础资料。

1 材料与方法

1.1 调查区域与站位布设

于2009年6月12日至13日和8月19日至20日,搭载北斗号调查船对长江口门内河口段进行了两个航次调查。站位布

设见图1。根据河口地理位置,将研究区域分为河口上游(G1—G3)、中部(G4—G7)和下游(G8—G10)。G1—G7位于口门内, G8位于口门外,G9与G10位于口门外。

1.2 样品采集及分析

在每站用网目为 $76\mu\text{m}$ 浮游生物网从底至表作垂直拖网采集浮游植物样品。用 Hydro-bios 流量计记录滤水量。6月采集了全部站位的浮游植物样品,但8月航次因水流太急无法下网仅采集了G1、G5、G7、G9和G10等5个站的浮游植物样品。样品用4%中性甲醛固定,经浓缩后用Leica DM2500显微镜观察、鉴定和计数。用CTD测定其温度和盐度。同时用10L采水器采集表层(2 m)水样,用于溶解无机氮(DIN: $\text{NO}_3^- + \text{NO}_2^- + \text{NH}_4^+$)、活性磷酸盐(DIP)、硅酸盐(DSi)和悬浮物浓度等的测定。所有分析测试均按《海洋监测规范》(GB 17378.4—2007)进行。

1.3 数据分析

优势度(Y)计算公式为 $Y = n_i \times f_i / N \times 100\%$,式中, N 为样品的总丰度; n_i 为样品中第*i*种的丰度; f_i 为该种浮游植物在样品中的出现频率。若某物种的 $Y \geq 2\%$,则认定为优势种。对硅藻、蓝藻和浮游植物丰度进行 $\log(x+1)$ 转换后,再用SPSS 13.0软件分析其与环境因子的相关性。丰度比较用SPSS 13.0软件进行t检验。用PRIMER软件对物种丰度进行四次方根转换和标准化处理后,建立Bray-Curtis相似性聚类矩阵,采用非度量多维尺度(nMDS)分析浮游植物群落的空间分布。浮游植物群落区域及月份间比较采用双因素相似性分析(ANOSIM)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 物种组成

两个航次调查海域共鉴定出浮游植物6门99属239种(含变种和变型及未定名种),包括硅藻123种,甲藻19种,绿藻和蓝藻各42种,裸藻9种,黄藻4种。其中,6月共检出浮游植物6门75属177种,8月共检出浮游植物6门72属142种。6、8月浮游植物种类和数量组成见表1,其种类组成也以硅藻占绝对优势。

表1 6、8月不同门类浮游植物的种类数和丰度

Table 1 Phytoplankton taxonomical species number and abundance in June and August

门类 Phyla	种类数 Species richness		丰度 Abundance/($\times 10^4$ 个/ m^3)	
	6月 June	8月 August	6月 June	8月 August
硅藻 Bacillariophyta	87	78	71.80 ± 150.00	121.23 ± 219.15
甲藻 Dinophyta	14	11	0.18 ± 0.09	0.84 ± 5.22
蓝藻 Cyanophyta	33	28	124.18 ± 130.94	219.83 ± 226.52
绿藻 Chlorophyta	37	16	7.87 ± 5.58	5.16 ± 4.33
裸藻 Euglenophyta	2	7	0.01 ± 0.00	0.16 ± 0.15
黄藻 Xanthophyta	4	2	0.14 ± 0.22	0.53 ± 0.75
合计 Total	177	142	204.19 ± 154.84	347.75 ± 212.28

2.2 丰度

表1表明,8月浮游植物平均丰度(347.75×10^4 个/ m^3)明显高于6月(204.19×10^4 个/ m^3),但两者无显著差异($P > 0.05$),6、8月浮游植物群落以蓝藻占绝对优势(分别占总丰度的60.8%和63.2%),硅藻次之(分别占总丰度的35.2%和34.9%),可见丰水期长江河口段浮游植物群落由蓝藻和硅藻主导。图2表明,浮游植物群落河口上游和中部(G1—G7)以蓝藻为主,河口下游(G8—G10)则以硅藻为主。

2.3 优势种

调查区域丰水期优势种(属)组成基本以蓝藻为主(表2,图3)。除硅藻门的颗粒直链藻 *Aulacoseira granulata* 和骨条藻 *Skeletonema* spp.外,其余优势种均为蓝藻,包括水华鱼腥藻 *Anabaena flos-aquae*、柔軟腔球藻 *Coelosphaerium kuetzingiarum*、微囊藻 *Microcystis* spp.、颤藻 *Oscillatoria* spp.和席藻 *Phormidium* spp.。6月,河口上游和中部的优势属有颤藻、鱼腥藻、席藻、微囊藻、隐球藻 *Aphanocapsa* 和辐球藻 *Radiococcus* 等淡水种,河口下游的优势属有骨条藻、圆筛藻 *Coscinodiscus* 和束毛藻 *Trichodesmium* 等半咸水种或海水种;8月,河口上游和中部的优势属有颤藻、微囊藻、席藻、腔球藻、螺旋藻 *Spirulina*、直链藻 *Melosira* (含颗粒直链藻及其变种和变型)等淡水种或半咸水种,河口下游的优势属有直链藻、骨条藻、圆筛藻和束毛藻等半咸水种或海水种。

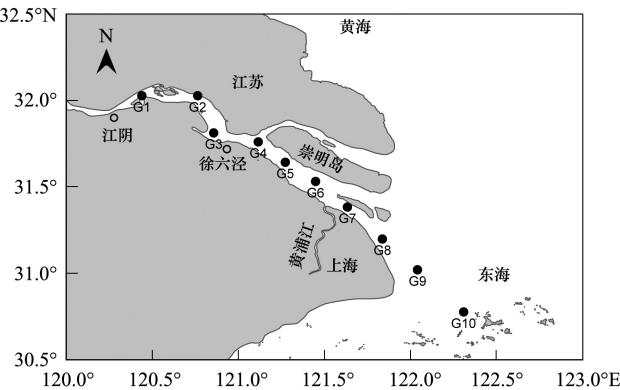


图1 长江感潮河口段调查站位

Fig. 1 Sampling stations in the tidal freshwater estuary of Changjiang

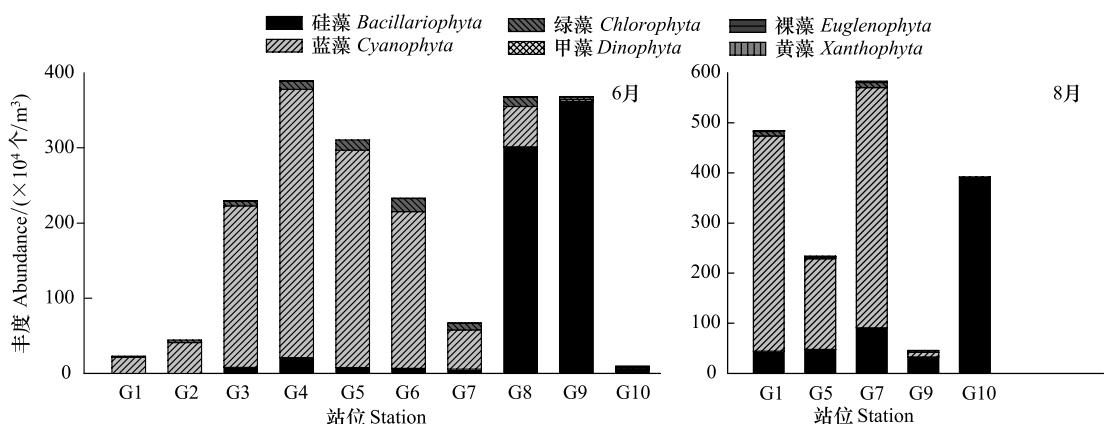


图2 6、8月各站位不同门类浮游植物丰度的分布

Fig.2 Phytoplankton taxonomical abundance at different stations in June and August

表2 6、8月浮游植物优势种的平均丰度、优势度(Y%)和出现频率(f)

Table 2 Average abundance, dominance (Y) and occurred frequency (f) of phytoplankton dominant species in June and August

优势种 Dominant species	6月 June			8月 August		
	丰度 Density ($\times 10^4$ 个/ m^3)	Y/%	f/%	丰度 Density ($\times 10^4$ 个/ m^3)	Y/%	f/%
颗粒直链藻 <i>Aulacoseira granulata</i>	—	—	—	24.71	5.69	80
骨条藻 <i>Skeletonema</i> spp.	64.41	18.93	60	70.69	8.13	40
水华鱼腥藻 <i>Anabaena flos-aquae</i>	8.91	3.49	80	—	—	—
柔软腔球藻 <i>Coelosphaerium kuetzingiarum</i>	—	—	—	12.72	8.90	60
微囊藻 <i>Microcystis</i> spp.	—	—	—	53.24	9.19	60
铜色颤藻岛生变种 <i>Oscillatoria chalybea</i> var. <i>insularis</i>	—	—	—	13.12	2.26	60
假双点颤藻 <i>Oscillatoria pseudogeminata</i>	62.98	27.76	90	—	—	—
弱细颤藻亚洲变种 <i>Oscillatoria tenuis</i> var. <i>asiatica</i>	—	—	—	18.06	3.12	60
颤藻 <i>Oscillatoria</i> spp.	17.44	6.83	80	20.70	3.57	60
席藻 <i>Phormidium</i> spp.	—	—	—	23.47	4.05	60

—: Y<2

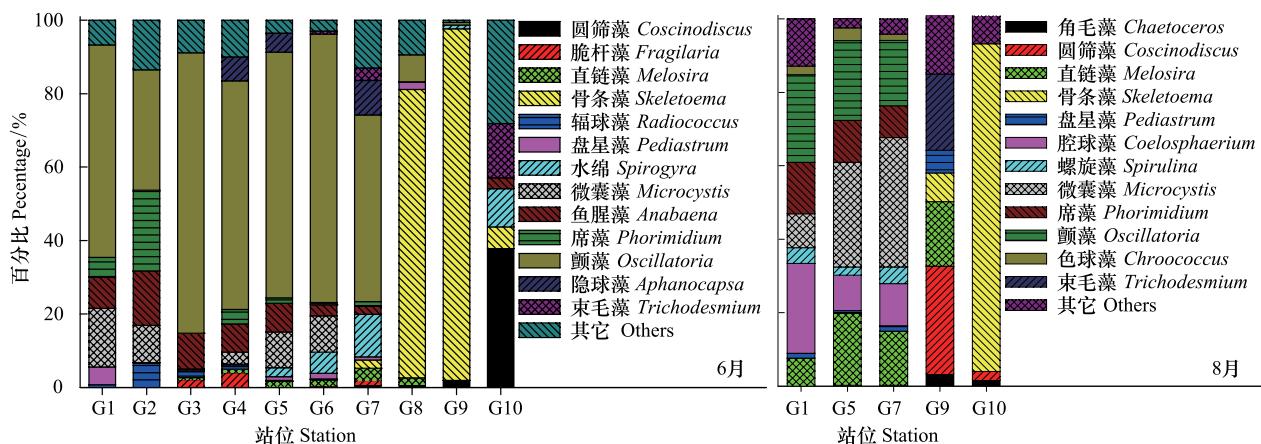


图3 6、8月各站位浮游植物优势属的比例(直链藻属含颗粒直链藻及其变种与变型)

Fig. 3 Dominance of phytoplankton genera at different stations in June and August (genus *Melosira* consists of *Aulacoseira granulata* and its varietas and forma)

2.4 生态类群

按其适盐性差异,调查区浮游植物大致可分为三类:(1)淡水类群,是该区域的优势类群,主要以蓝藻(如颤藻、微囊藻、鱼腥藻和席藻)和绿藻(如盘星藻 *Pediastrum*、栅藻 *Scenedesmus* 和新月藻 *Closterium*)为主,此外还有少量硅藻、甲藻、裸藻和黄藻,基本位于河口上游和中部;(2)半咸水类群,是该区的次要优势类群,代表种有骨条藻、颗粒直链藻和梅尼小环藻 *Cyclotella meneghiniana* 等,主要位于口门附近海域;(3)海水类群,包括近岸低盐类群、外海高盐类群和海洋广布类群,代表种分别有梭角藻 *Ceratium fusus*、铁氏束毛藻 *Trichodesmium thiebautii* 和蛇目圆筛藻 *Coscinodiscus argus* 等,主要位于河口下游,且在口门外的丰度较高。

2.5 群落分布差异

nMDS 表明:6月河口下游与上游浮游植物组成差异较大,而河口中部则处于两者的过渡;8月河口上游和中部群落组成与河口下游差异较大(图4)。进一步通过 ANOSIM 表明,调查区域浮游植物群落空间差异显著(Global $R=0.82, P=0.005$),且6、8月群落组成也呈(Global $R=0.74, P=0.001$)显著差异(表3)。

2.6 环境因子

随着太阳辐射增强和径流量增大,8月表层温度、悬浮物、营养盐浓度及 N/P 明显高于 6 月,而盐度则刚好相反(表 4)。越靠近下游,盐度越高、DIP 和 Si/N 越低;DIN 则表现为河口中部高于其上、下游河口段;温度、DSi 和 N/P 在各月均有不同表现。

2.7 相关性分析

表 5 表明,硅藻、蓝藻及浮游植物丰度与温度、盐度和营养盐浓度相关性较大,而与悬浮物和营养盐比例相关性不大。其中:6月蓝藻和浮游植物丰度与温度和营养盐浓度呈显著正相关,而与盐度呈显著负相关;8月蓝藻丰度与温度和营养盐浓度呈显著正相关,而与盐度呈显著负相关,硅藻和浮游植物丰度与各环境因子相关性不大。

3 讨论

3.1 长江河口段浮游植物群落与环境因子的关系

长江河口段水体主要由长江径流(盐度<0.5)、河口水(盐度<5)和冲淡水(盐度<31)控制。此外,基于东海环流体系,夏季该水域还受沿岸流和台湾暖流等影响。因此,丰水期长江河口段浮游植物种类组成复杂(共 6 门 99 属 239 种),既有淡水种(如水华鱼腥藻、颤藻和微囊藻)和半咸水种(如骨条藻和颗粒直链藻),又有近岸低盐种(如梭角藻)、外海暖水种(如铁氏束毛藻)和海洋广布种(如蛇目圆筛藻)。浮游植物类群组成与以往的调查类似,但种类数明显高于文献报道^[18-21]。这可能与本次调查范围上溯到了徐六泾上游江段有关。由于本次调查的盐度较低,6、8 月平均盐度分别仅有 4.22 和 3.46,故该水域浮游植物组成基本以淡水类群和半咸水类群为主(表 2 和图 3 中优势种/属均属于这两个类群),尤其是口门内侧,盐度均低于 0.5,海水类群的细胞丰度和种类数均较低。

表 3 河口上游(G1—G3)、中部(G4—G7)和下游(G8—G10)的浮游植物群落组成的相似性分析

Table 3 Analysis of similarity of phytoplankton community composition among upper (G1—G3), middle (G4—G7) and lower (G8—G10) estuary

河口部分 Estuarine sections	<i>R</i>	<i>P</i>
上游 Upper vs. 中部 Middle	0.82	0.01
上游 Upper vs. 下游 Lower	0.97	0.03
中部 Middle vs. 下游 Lower	0.80	0.01

河口浮游植物群落通常含有大量的附着微藻和底栖微藻,且主要由硅藻构成,此外还有少量绿藻、裸藻和蓝藻,如 Elbe、Schelde^[22] 和 Severn 河口^[25]。闵华明和马家海^[26]也发现长江口滩涂分布着大量的底栖硅藻,主要为舟形藻和菱形藻,且既有淡水种,又有海水种。丰水期长江径流量较大,如本次 6、8 月调查期间大通站同步观测到的流量分别为 38 900 和 44 350 m³/s,流速较急,而在潮流的共同作用下,大量底栖微藻种类随底泥被搅起,同时许多附植微藻也随之脱落^[6]。由于长江口拥有大面积的滩涂、盐沼(藨草 *Scirpus*、米草 *Spartina* 和芦苇 *Phragmites* 等维管束植物较多)和潮沟等湿地生境^[1],故浮游植物群落中含有丰富的底栖或附生微藻(尤其是硅藻),从而导致 6、8 月浮游植物群落中硅藻的种类比例最高(分别为 87 和 78 种),约占总种类数的一半(表 1)。

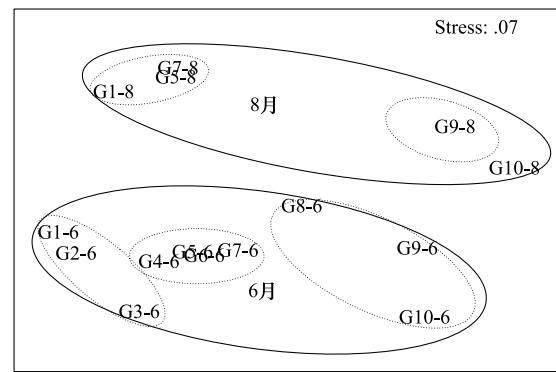


图 4 6、8 月浮游植物群落的多维尺度分析

Fig. 4 Non-metric multidimensional scaling of phytoplankton community in June and August

表4 6、8月河口上游、中部和下游的表层环境因子

Table 4 Surface environmental parameters in upper, middle and lower estuary in June and August

参数 Parameters	6月 June				8月 August			
	上游 Upper	中部 Middle	下游 Lower	全区 Total	上游 Upper	中部 Middle	下游 Lower	全区 Total
温度 Temp/°C	24.03	23.12	22.42	23.18±0.84	28.34	28.51	27.49	28.15±0.80
盐度 Salinity	0.15	0.17	13.70	4.22±8.75	0.16	0.19	11.12	3.46±7.09
悬浮物 SS/(mg/L)	65.7	59.1	249.1	118.1±97.9	280.4	128.2	119.5	162.20±94.9
溶解无机氮 DIN/(μmol/L)	123.17	126.08	88.29	113.87±29.29	136.13	144.87	122.22	135.45±28.30
活性磷酸盐 DIP/(μmol/L)	1.92	1.91	1.43	1.77±0.29	4.38	3.94	1.31	3.28±2.68
活性硅酸盐 DSi/(μmol/L)	109.22	102.20	67.31	93.84±22.41	127.51	128.18	92.20	117.19±23.39
氮磷比 N/P	64.3	66.0	58.9	63.40±9.6	45.4	48.5	295.13	121.60±221.3
硅氮比 Si/N	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.84±0.09	0.94	0.89	0.78	0.87±0.08

Temp: temperature; SS: suspended solids; DIN: dissolved inorganic nitrogen; DIP: dissolved inorganic phosphorus; DSi: dissolved silicate

表5 6、8月硅藻、蓝藻及浮游植物丰度与环境因子的相关系数(*r*)Table 5 Correlation coefficient (*r*) between the diatom, cyanobacteria, and phytoplankton abundance and environmental factors in June and August

时间 Time	参数 Parameters	温度 Temp.	盐度 Salinity	悬浮物 SS	溶解无机 氮 DIN	活性磷酸 盐 DIP	活性硅酸 盐 DSi	氮磷比 N/P	硅氮比 Si/N
6月 June	浮游植物 Phytoplankton	0.81 **	-0.85 **	0.33 ^{NS}	0.82 **	0.63 *	0.86 **	-0.59 ^{NS}	0.16 ^{NS}
	硅藻 Diatom	-0.05 ^{NS}	0.26 ^{NS}	-0.43 ^{NS}	0.18 ^{NS}	-0.12 ^{NS}	-0.24 ^{NS}	0.60 ^{NS}	-0.80 **
	蓝藻 Cyanobacteria	0.75 *	-0.84 **	0.15 ^{NS}	0.72 *	0.74 *	0.83 **	-0.58 ^{NS}	0.26 ^{NS}
8月 August	浮游植物 Phytoplankton	0.25 ^{NS}	-0.38 ^{NS}	0.49 ^{NS}	0.27 ^{NS}	0.43 ^{NS}	0.37 ^{NS}	-0.93 *	0.57 ^{NS}
	硅藻 Diatom	-0.66 ^{NS}	0.59 ^{NS}	-0.01 ^{NS}	-0.64 ^{NS}	-0.21 ^{NS}	-0.60 ^{NS}	-0.44 ^{NS}	-0.41 ^{NS}
	蓝藻 Cyanobacteria	0.98 **	-0.99 ***	0.27 ^{NS}	0.96 **	0.60 ^{NS}	0.99 ***	-0.35 ^{NS}	0.90 *

NS $P>0.05$; * $P<0.05$; ** $P<0.01$; *** $P<0.001$

浮游植物丰度与温度、盐度和营养盐密切相关,特别是群落中占绝对优势的蓝藻与上述环境因子显著相关(表5)。因此,随着径流量增大和太阳辐射增强,8月营养盐水平和温度明显高于6月(表4),导致了8月浮游植物丰度也明显高于6月(表1)。而长江淡水输入的增加(6、8月均径流量分别为38 900和44 350 m³/s),引起了调查水域盐度的明显降低(6、8月盐度分别为4.22和3.46),并使径流控制海域(盐度<0.5)向外扩展,从而引起咸淡水界面附近的丰度低值区从G7站向外移至G9站(图2)。

口门内盐度均小于0.5,尽管在河口中部(G4—G7)有随潮流而来的海水种(如三角角藻 *Ceratium tripos* 和圆筛藻等),但出现频率和丰度均非常低,而在河口上游(G1—G3)未检测到海水种,故河口上游和中部浮游植物群落以淡水类群(颤藻、鱼腥藻、微囊藻和席藻)占绝对优势;在口门附近,位于淡水和海水的过渡带,盐度变化剧烈,受盐度胁迫,淡水和海水类群生长均受抑制,故群落则基本以半咸水类群(颗粒直链藻和骨条藻)为主;在河口下游,特别是G9和G10站,6、8月盐度均高于13,群落也以海水类群(近岸低盐类群、外海高盐类群和海洋广布类群)和半咸水类群为主。因此,长江河口上游、中部和下游的浮游植物群落组成差异显著(图3,图4,表3)。王金辉^[27]根据盐度适应性,也将长江口浮游植物归为上述5个类群。可见,浮游植物群落分布和组成与径流(高营养盐和低盐度)和海水(低营养盐和高盐度)的混合过程密切相关(表5),即表现为盐度和营养盐分布的区域差异(表4)。这与其它河口的有关报道相符^[20-24]。

长江感潮河口段浮游植物群落组成与长江干流和冲淡水区相差较大。陈校辉等^[27]于2004年丰水期对长江江苏段浮游植物的调查表明,群落中硅藻(主要为直链藻、脆杆藻 *Fragilaria* 和针杆藻 *Synedra*)占绝对优势,蓝藻(主要为颤藻)次之,且在常熟至海门河段,颤藻在群落中的比例升至18.38%,仅次于直链藻的41.91%。长江口及其邻近陆架区同期调查(作者未发表资料)表明,网采浮游植物群落中硅藻(主要为骨条藻、伪菱形藻 *Pseudo-nitzschia* 和角毛藻 *Chaetoceros* 等)占绝对优势(>60%),甲藻(主要为角藻和夜光藻 *Noctiluca scintillans*)和蓝藻(主要为束毛藻)次之。这与以往对长江口及其邻近海域的研究结果基本一致^[10-15,28]。而在长江感潮河口段,本次调查浮游植物群落以淡水蓝藻占绝对优势(>60%),硅藻次之(>30%)。可见,长江河口区地形深刻影响浮游植物的生态类型、优势种和群落结构。

3.2 长江河口段浮游植物的长期变化

由于调查资料的缺乏,未有长江河口段长时间序列的监测资料,但对比历史数据仍可知(表5),自上世纪80年代以来,该

区网采浮游植物数量总体呈上升趋势,且群落也由硅藻(主要为骨条藻、直链藻和圆筛藻)向蓝藻(主要为颤藻、微囊藻、腔球藻、鱼腥藻和席藻)演替,表现为硅藻优势种类数减少、优势度持续下降,而蓝藻逐渐成为优势种,且优势度急剧升高。王金辉^[28]于1999年8月调查中也发现,在盐度<1的长江河口水体中微囊藻占据了较大优势。这种改变可能与近年来长江中、下游流域富营养化加剧及其蓝藻水华的持续爆发有关^[29]。夏季,大量径流汇入长江的同时,也带来了丰富的蓝藻,在上游江段淡水向下游河口不断输送的背景下,长江河口段蓝藻丰度也随之升高。国外也有文献报道,河口区淡水或半咸水类群的浮游植物可由上游江段或感潮河流输入,并在适宜环境条件下生长良好^[22],甚至旺发^[30]。杨浩等^[31]对三峡库区重庆段长江干流的调查也发现,近年来蓝藻在夏季浮游植物群落中优势度显著增加,在流速较缓的类湖泊型水体中其比例甚至可达63.8%。陈校辉等^[27]对长江常熟至海门河段的调查也表明,淡水蓝藻比例也较高。

长江河口段浮游植物群落的这种演变趋势与长江口外类似。如Zhou等^[8]和Jiang等^[9]研究也表明,近50年来长江口外浮游植物群落中的硅藻比例下降、甲藻比例上升,且大规模藻华优势种也呈现出从硅藻到硅藻(如骨条藻)与甲藻(如东海原甲藻*Prorocentrum donghaiense* 和米氏凯伦藻*Karenia mikimotoi*)并存的演变趋势。营养盐浓度上升和结构(N/P与Si/N)改变有关。而本次调查中也发现,蓝藻丰度与营养盐浓度呈显著($P<0.05$)正相关(表5)。可见,长江河口段浮游植物群落的改变可能与富营养化加剧相关。特别是2003年6月三峡大坝蓄水后,尽管丰水期径流量有所下降^[2],硅酸盐通量和入海泥沙量也急剧下降^[2],但氮磷营养盐入海通量却持续升高^[9],导致长江河口段水体富营养化进一步加剧,在流速下降^[31]和水体透明度升高的共同影响下,浮游植物丰度增加、硅藻比例下降、蓝藻比例上升^[32-33]。此外,蓝藻的适宜生长温度一般较硅藻高^[34-35],在全球气候变暖的背景下,长江河口段水温的升高(如长江口门附近表层水温自1986年至2000间已升高了约2℃^[36])也使得蓝藻较硅藻在群落中更有竞争力^[34-35]。因此,长江河口段浮游植物群落的改变可能与人类活动(如水库蓄水和富营养化加剧)和气候变化有关。目前,研究者^[33-35]也普遍认为富营养化加剧和气候变化是全球蓝藻水华持续爆发的主要驱动因子。

表6 丰水期长江河口段网采浮游植物丰度和优势种/属的变化

Table 6 Changes in net-phytoplankton abundance and dominant species/genera in tidal freshwater estuary of Changjiang during wet season

时间 Time	丰度 Density /(\times 10 ⁴ 个/m ³)	优势种 Dominant(属 Genera/%)	文献 Reference
1984-08	95.8	直链藻(62.0—98.0), 圆筛藻(0—15.8), 骨条藻(0—2.6)	[16]
1990-08—09	34.54	骨条藻(64.4), 直链藻(25.1), 琼氏圆筛藻 <i>Coscinodiscus jonesianus</i> (5.3), 单角盘星藻 <i>Pediastrum simplex</i> (3.8)	[17]
1996-09a	75.18	颗粒直链藻(62.06), 骨条藻(26.71), 圆筛藻(3.87), 颤藻(3.28)	[18]
1996-09b	3798.38	骨条藻(98.49), 颗粒直链藻(0.85), 圆筛藻(0.40), 颤藻(0.01)	
1998-08	2265.80	骨条藻, 颗粒直链藻, 星脐圆筛藻 <i>Coscinodiscus asteromphalus</i>	[19]
1999-08	11.17		
2000-07	36.82		
2002-08	260.96		
2003-08	117.33		
2009-06	204.19	颤藻(43.5), 骨条藻(31.5), 鱼腥藻(4.6), 微囊藻(3.6)	本文 This study
2009-08	347.75	骨条藻(20.3), 微囊藻(18.2), 颤藻(15.5), 腔球藻(11.9), 直链藻(10.2), 席藻(8.4)	本文 This study

a:落潮 Low tide;b:涨潮 Flood slack

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E-mail: shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn 网 址: www.ecologica.cn

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地址:北京海淀区双清路18号
邮政编码:100085
电话:(010)62941099
www.ecologica.cn
shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

主 编 王如松
主 管 中国科学技术协会
主 办 中国生态学学会
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www.ecologica.cn
shengtaixuebao@rcees.ac.cn

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