

厚壳贻贝的同化率及其生物沉积作用

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摘要:2001年3~9月在青岛海区自然养殖状态下,利用沉积物收集器测定厚壳贻贝(*Mytilus crassitesta*)的生物沉积及其对物质的输运,并采用灰分比例法计算厚壳贻贝的同化率。结果显示,厚壳贻贝的同化率分别为:小个体(壳长42~49 mm)43.2%~59.9%,中等个体(壳长54~60 mm)41.3%~56.1%,大个体(壳长65~74 mm)47.6%~55.5%,平均值分别为51.6%、49.5%和52.5%。厚壳贻贝通过生物沉积作用加速海洋中颗粒物质的沉积,生物沉积率随个体的增大而增加,呈正相关关系,分别为:小个体[(42.3±4.4)-(77.9±10.8)] mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹,中等个体[(68.5±5.8)-(134.1±12.7)] mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹和大个体[(83.4±10.4)-(167.1±10.8)] mg·ind⁻¹·d⁻¹。海水温度和环境中的饵料数量是影响厚壳贻贝的生物沉积的重要因子。

关键词:厚壳贻贝;同化率;生物沉积

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贻贝不仅是我国主要的贝类养殖品种,而且是主要的海洋筏式养殖附着生物之一。关于贝类养殖对生态环境的影响国外进行的研究较早且广泛^[1~11]。贝类通过滤食作用摄食水体中的颗粒有机物如浮游植物、碎屑、微型浮游动物和细菌,同时将粪便和假粪、代谢产物氨氮等排放到水体中,不仅消耗浮游植物,降低浮游植物的生物量,而且其排泄作用释放的营养物质能促进浮游植物的生长^[4,12]。然而,大规模、高密度的贝类养殖能导致海水中营养物质的过分消耗,减少浮游植物的生物量,进而影响近海生态系统生产力,导致养殖贝类因食物限制产量下降^[13]。De Casabianca^[14]证实,贻贝和牡蛎的大规模、高密度养殖是法国 Thau Lagoon 富营养化的根本原因。目前国内有关贝类生物沉积研究主要集中室内实验和养殖区半现场实验,而对现场研究的报道很少。因此,采取自然养殖状态下现场研究厚壳贻贝对近海悬浮物生物沉积作用是十分必要的。本实验选择在我国近海自然种群丰富的厚壳贻贝为研究对象,研究其同化效率和生物沉积作用,探讨贻贝对近海生态系统的影响,旨在为近海生态系统动力学研究提供参数和依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验地点

实验海域位于青岛小青岛外,距岸约150 m,实验在一固定的水泥船上进行,船体中间部分有8个1.5 m×1.5 m的方形孔用于吊挂沉积物收集器,各方孔与海相通,水表层到海底距离6~8 m。

1.2 实验动物

实验用厚壳贻贝(*Mytilus crassitesta*)取自水泥船底附着的野生贻贝,壳长42.3~73.8 mm,干组织重0.46~1.75 g。按贝类的个体大小分成3组,分别是大个体(B组,壳长65~74 mm),中等个体(M组,壳长54~60 mm),小个体(S组,壳长42~49 mm)。

1.3 沉积物收集器

根据实验要求,用直径90 mm(内径80 mm)的有机玻璃管自行设计加工沉积物收集器(图1)。收集器有上下两部分组成,上部长300 mm,管子的一端加套以便于与下部连接,管子的另一端距管口20~120 mm的范围内钻孔(孔径10 mm),每圈钻5个孔,共钻5圈,按梅花状排列。在打孔区下缘20 mm处钻孔径2 mm孔1圈,用细网线编织成网状,试验时放置厚壳贻贝。下部长20 mm,一端封

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闭,另一端与上部有套端相接,用卡子固定。沉积物收集器的上部有孔区和管口用80目筛绢遮盖,以防大型颗粒物和大型浮游生物进入。

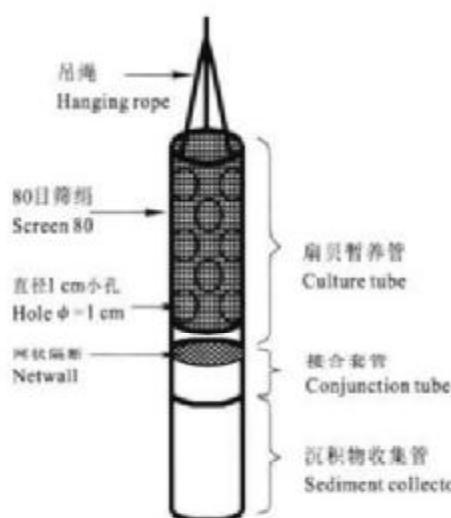


图1 沉积物收集器示意图

Fig.1 Diagram of biodeposit collector

1.4 实验方法

实验每月进行1次,共7个月,每次连续进行3 d,每个壳长组挑选3个个体分别装入3个沉积物收集器中作为重复试验,实验设对照组1个,即沉积物收集器中未放入贝类。实验期间,每日在沉积物收集器放置处(水深3 m)测定水温和取水样,水样用于测定海水中的颗粒态有机物(POM)、颗粒态有机碳(POC)、颗粒态有机氮(PON)和叶绿素a(Chla),每次抽滤水样体积为1 000 mL。实验每日上午9:00时将装有贝类的沉积物收集器放入海中,次日9:00时取出,然后去掉收集器内的上清液,将沉积物装入样品瓶冷藏带回实验室测定POM、POC、PON和Chla含量。

1.5 测定方法

Chla采用荧光法测定,将载有样品的滤膜用90%的丙酮溶液在低温下萃取20 h,放置至室温后用TURNER-10荧光计测定Chla的质量浓度。海水中总颗粒物(TPM)质量浓度、颗粒态有机物(POM)质量浓度和灰分(Ash)质量浓度的测定方法如下:用预先灼烧(450℃,4 h)、称重(W_0)的GF/F滤膜抽滤一定体积的水样,用0.5 mol·L⁻¹的甲酸氨溶液冲洗以洗掉样品中的盐分,在65℃条件下烘干48 h,称重(W_{65}),再在450℃下灼烧4 h,然后再

称重(W_{450});贻贝粪便的TPM质量浓度、POM质量浓度和Ash质量浓度的测定方法和海水相同,则: $W_{\text{POM}} = W_{65} - W_{450}$, $W_{\text{TPM}} = W_{65} - W_0$, $W_{\text{ASH}} = W_{450} - W_0$ 。实验结束后用游标卡尺测定厚壳贻贝的壳长(mm),然后剖取其内脏团于65℃下烘干至恒重,用MP102-1型精密电子天平称重(g)。POC和PON的含量用PE 240C型元素分析仪测定。

1.6 计算方法

厚壳贻贝的同化率(AE)根据Conover^[15]和Granford^[16]的灰分比例法计算:

$$AE = 1 - \frac{(W_{\text{ASH}}^F/W_{\text{POM}}^F)}{(W_{\text{ASH}}^F/W_{\text{POM}}^F)} \times 100\%$$

式中: W_{ASH}^F 为食物中灰分的质量浓度, W_{POM}^F 为食物中有机物质量浓度, W_{ASH}^F 为粪便中灰分的质量浓度, W_{POM}^F 为粪便中有机物质量浓度。

2 结果

2.1 海域水质条件变化

实验期间的海水平均盐度为29.5~30.0,水温范围为5.0~27.5℃,Chla质量浓度为1.7~7.9 μg/L,TPM质量浓度为9.8~18.1 mg/L,POM质量浓度为2.2~7.0 mg/L,POC质量浓度为0.14~0.23 mg/L和PON质量浓度为0.023~0.042 mg/L。3月中旬实验水域的最低水温为5.0℃,以后逐渐升高,到8月中旬达到最高水温27.5℃,9月中旬开始下降。与此同时,海水中Chla的含量随水温的升高逐渐增大,到5月份达到最高,而后开始下降,在9月初又开始增大。其他颗粒态物质(TPM、POM、POC和PON)的质量浓度变化趋势与Chla相似,但波动的幅度较大(图2)。

2.2 厚壳贻贝的同化率

厚壳贻贝的同化率见图3。从图3中可以看出,在3~4月份,3个实验组贻贝的同化率都比较低,5月份以后在一个较高的水平波动。实验期间3个实验组厚壳贻贝的同化率分别为43.2%~59.9%,41.3%~56.1%和47.6%~53.5%,平均值分别为51.6%、49.5%和52.5%。并且小个体贻贝的同化率较大个体波动范围更大。

2.3 厚壳贻贝生物沉积率与环境因子的关系

自3月份至9月份,每月进行厚壳贻贝生物沉积实验1次,每次连续测定3 d,对测定的水温、TPM、POM、Chla和生物沉积量结果列入表1。结

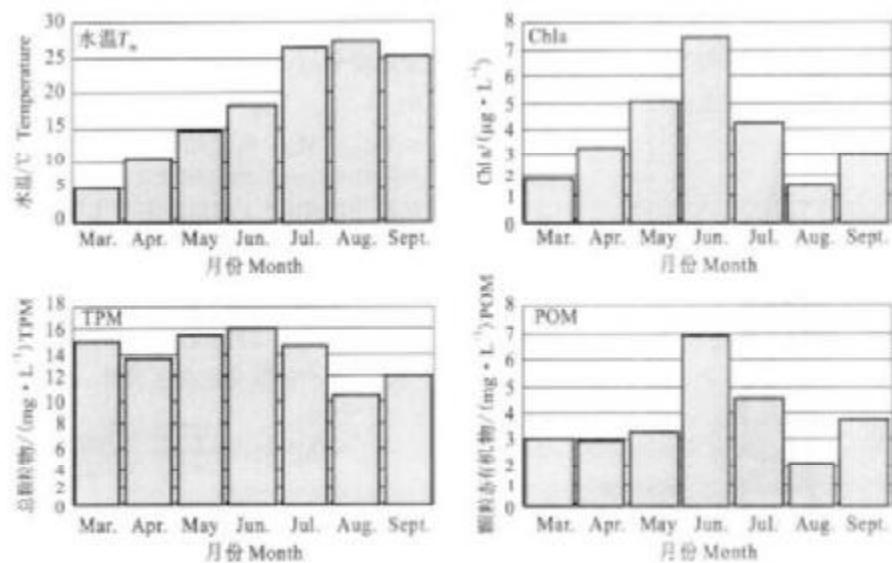


图2 实验海域水质条件变化

Fig.2 Variation of index in experiment waters

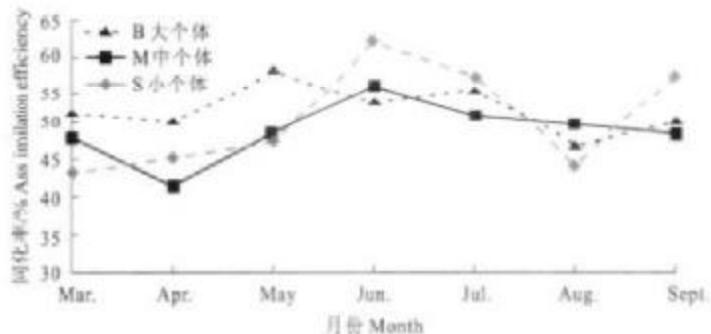


图3 厚壳贻贝的同化率

注:S-小个体,壳长42~49 mm;M-中等个体,壳长54~60 mm;B-大个体,壳长65~74 mm。

Fig.3 Assimilation efficiency of *Mytilus crassitesta*

Note: S - small size, shell length 42~49 mm; M - medium size, shell length 54~60 mm; B - big size, shell length 65~74 mm.

表1 环境因子与厚壳贻贝的生物沉积

Tab.1 Environment factors and biodeposition of *Mytilus crassitesta*

实验月份 Experiment month	海水 Sea water				生物沉积 Biodeposition($\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$)			$\bar{X} \pm \text{SE}$
	Temperature/°C Temperature/°C	TPM/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) TPM/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	POM/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) POM/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	Chla/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) Chla/($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	Group S Group S	Group M Group M	Group B Group B	
Mar.	5.3±0.4	14.1±1.7	3.0±0.3	1.9±0.4	42.3±4.4	68.5±5.8	83.4±10.4	
Apr.	10.7±0.7	13.8±2.1	2.9±0.5	3.2±0.3	51.2±5.9	81.2±6.2	95.5±8.8	
May	15.0±1.1	16.6±3.6	3.3±1.2	5.7±0.6	65.5±3.7	118.6±9.7	134.8±14.3	
Jun.	18.3±2.5	17.1±1.2	6.9±0.9	7.5±1.5	77.9±10.8	134.1±12.7	167.1±16.8	
Jul.	26.7±0.8	13.7±1.4	4.6±1.9	4.8±0.9	68.9±11.3	98.7±14.8	149.0±12.5	
Aug.	27.4±1.3	10.3±2.5	2.7±0.6	2.3±0.2	50.4±7.6	93.4±9.1	122.6±13.7	
Sept.	25.3±1.6	11.9±1.1	3.8±0.8	3.6±0.7	58.6±4.5	100.9±13.4	139.4±9.5	

注:1)实验时间 2001 年 3~9 月。

2)Group S, Group M 和 Group B 分别为小个体组(壳长 42~49 mm), 中等个体组(壳长 54~60 mm)和大个体组(壳长 65~74 mm)。

Note: 1)The experiment was conducted from March to September 2001.

2)The shell lengths of mussels in groups S, M and B was 42~49 mm, 54~60 mm and 65~74 mm, respectively.

结果显示,厚壳贻贝的生物沉积量随个体的增大而增加。随着水温的升高,厚壳贻贝的生物沉积逐渐增大,到6月份达到高峰,而后出现下降,9月份又开始升高。表现出低温时与温度正相关,高温时负相关的关系,与颗粒态悬浮物质含量和Chla含量呈正相关的关系。

2.4 厚壳贻贝生物沉积对物质流动的影响

实验分析结果表明,厚壳贻贝能加速海洋中物质的沉积,3种不同规格的厚壳贻贝的生物沉积率分别为小个体(42.3 ± 4.4)~(77.9 ± 10.8) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,中等个体(68.5 ± 5.8)~(134.1 ± 12.7) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 和大个体(83.4 ± 10.4)~(167.1 ± 10.8) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。根据实验水域Chla含量的变化,可以看出从3月份至6月份再到9月份海水中浮游植物有一个明显增长、消退和再增长的过程,海水中POM占TPM的比例也由20.4%增加到42.5%,之后开始下降(图4-A)。在这个过程中,厚壳贻贝的沉积物中POM、POC、PON和Chla的含量出现相似的规律,但与海水中总颗粒物中POM、POC、PON和Chla的含量相比,厚壳贻贝沉积物中POM的含量有较大幅度的降低,3月、4月和8月份仅为海水中的一半,5月、6月和7月份的含量较高,占海水中的50%~80%以上;POC和PON的含量降低更为明显,分别占海水POC和PON的13.0%~35.7%和32.3%~43.5%(图4-B、C);Chla的含量占海水中的40.0%~67.1%(图4-D)。

3 讨论

厚壳贻贝能加速海洋中物质的沉积,不同规格的厚壳贻贝的生物沉积率分别为小个体(42.3 ± 4.4)~(77.9 ± 10.8) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$,中等个体(68.5 ± 5.8)~(134.1 ± 12.7) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 和大个体(83.4 ± 10.4)~(167.1 ± 10.8) $\text{mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 。厚壳贻贝的生物沉积随个体的增大而增加,呈正相关的关系,说明厚壳贻贝的个体大小是影响生物沉积的一个重要因素。许多研究证实,其他的贝类也有相同的规律,如扇贝(*Chlamys farreri*)^[17]、牡蛎(*Crassostrea virginica*)^[18]和贻贝(*Mytilus edulis*)^[19]。

实验期间,厚壳贻贝的生物沉积随水温的升高而增加,到6月份均达到最高值,之后随水温的升高出现下降,到9月份水温下降后,厚壳贻贝的生物沉

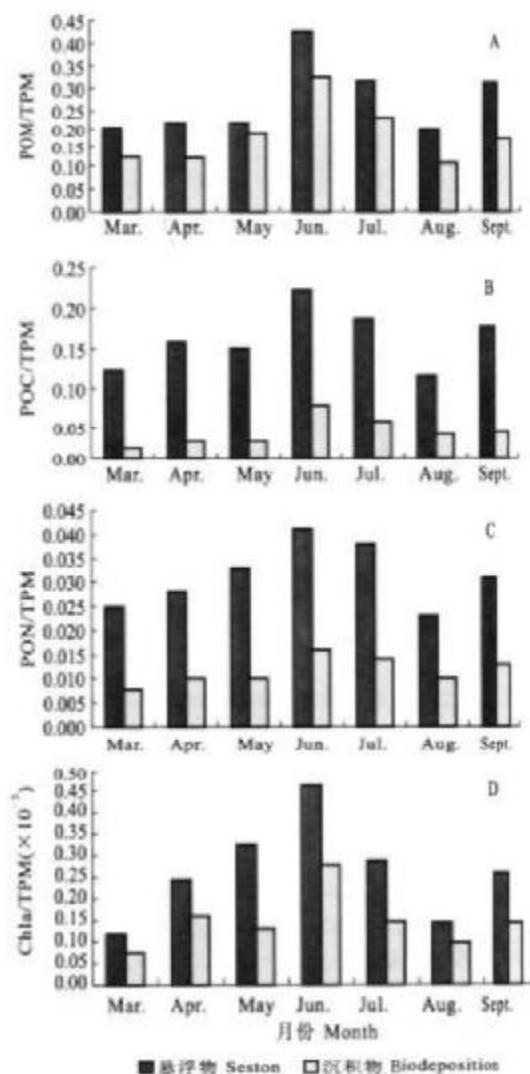


图4 海水悬浮物和厚壳贻贝沉积物中主要指标的变化

Fig.4 Variation of main index in seston and biodeposition by *Mytilus crassitesta*

积又有所升高,与此同时,海水中的颗粒态悬浮物(包括颗粒态无机物、颗粒态有机物和以Chla表示的浮游植物)也出现了相同的变动规律。说明温度和环境中饵料数量都是影响厚壳贻贝的生物沉积的重要因子,在自然环境中温度还通过影响浮游植物的生长间接影响厚壳贻贝的生物沉积。温度和饵料通过影响厚壳贻贝的摄食率和同化率间接影响其生物沉积。王俊^[20]研究证实,在适温范围内,栉孔扇贝的摄食率随温度的升高而增大,达到一定温度时摄食率也达到最大值,其后温度继续升高摄食率反

而下降。Bayne^[21]认为,在饵料密度下限之内,贝类的摄食率与饵料的密度成正比,两者间呈幂函数关系。当饵料密度达到一定值时,摄食率达到最大值,其后开始缓慢下降。Barillé^[22]认为,在饵料密度超出阈值时,贝类靠调节滤水率和产生假粪来调节摄食率。因此,在自然环境中水温和饵料密度协同对厚壳贻贝的生物沉积作用产生影响,随着水温的升高,厚壳贻贝的滤食率增大,加之环境中的浮游植物数量随水温升高而增多,厚壳贻贝的同化率下降,从而产生更多的粪便和假粪增加生物沉积量。

许多学者研究证实,贝类通过生物沉积作用将数以万吨的物质从海水中沉积到海底,不仅加强了物质从海水到海底的输运^[6,8,11-12],而且也影响海洋生物的结构和分布^[1-3,7,11]。因此,加强贝类海水养殖对近海生态系统影响的研究,对建立健康和可持续发展的海水养殖模式具有重要的指导作用。

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Assimilation efficiency and biodeposition of mussel *Mytilus crassitesta*

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Abstract: Studies on marine bivalves have demonstrated that suspension-feeding bivalves can influence the function of ecosystems to a great extent. In dense populations, bivalves can dominate total ecosystem metabolism, nutrient cycling, and grazing of primary producers. Mussel (*Mytilus crassitesta*) is not only one of the most important aquaculture bivalves, but also the most widely distributed species in the neritic waters in the Bohai Sea and the Yellow Sea. Mussels farming has been bringing great economic benefit, and the filtration, excretion and ejection of mussels would influence the neritic ecosystem. To estimate the effects of mussels on neritic ecosystem, the experiments were monthly conducted near Xiao Qingdao Island (Qingdao) from March to September 2001. The biodeposition by *Mytilus crassitesta* and the effects of biodeposition on material flux were measured using biodeposit collector under natural cultivation conditions. The assimilation efficiency of *Mytilus crassitesta* was determined with the method used by Conover (1966) and Granford (1990). The mussels used in experiments, shell length 79.8–125.0 mm and dry tissue weight 0.96–3.35 g, were collected from experimental ship bottom near Xiao Qingdao Island. The mussels were divided into three groups according to their shell length, which were small size (80–95 mm), middle size (95–110 mm) and big size (110–125 mm). For each group, three parallel experiments were set. As determined, the assimilation efficiency of *Mytilus crassitesta* was 43.2%–59.9%, 41.3%–56.1% and 47.6%–53.5% for small size, middle size and big size of *Mytilus crassitesta*, and the mean values were 51.6%, 49.5% and 52.5%, respectively. The biodeposition rates were $(42.3 \pm 4.4) - (77.9 \pm 10.8) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$, $(68.5 \pm 5.8) - (134.1 \pm 12.7) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ and $(83.4 \pm 10.4) - (167.1 \pm 10.8) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ for each group. The amount of biodeposit was correlated positively with the shell length and body weight. With the water temperature rising from March to September, the Chla concentration in sea water increased from $(1.6 \pm 0.3) \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ to $(7.3 \pm 0.5) \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and reached peak values in June, then went down until September. TPM, POM, POC and PON had the same changing trend. As a consequence, the biodeposition by each group increased from $(42.3 \pm 4.4) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ to $(77.9 \pm 10.8) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$, $(68.5 \pm 5.8) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ to $(134.1 \pm 12.7) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ and $(83.4 \pm 10.4) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ to $(167.1 \pm 10.8) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$, then decreased to $(50.4 \pm 7.6) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$, $(93.4 \pm 9.1) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ and $(122.6 \pm 13.7) \text{ mg} \cdot \text{ind}^{-1} \cdot \text{day}^{-1}$ in August or September, respectively. Those demonstrated that water temperature and food concentration were important factors to affect biodeposition of *Mytilus crassitesta*.

Key words: *Mytilus crassitesta*; assimilation efficiency; biodeposition