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嘉兴南湖不同湖区浮游动植物群落结构特征与环境因 子关系

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摘要:为了解不同区域生态修复后环境因子对浮游动植物群落分布的影响,于 2021 年 1 月(竣工后)对南湖 A、B、C、D 和 S 区的环境因子及浮游动植物开展调查. 结果表明,生态修复区较未修复区水体总氮(TN)、溶解性总氮(DTN)、氨氮(NH_4^* -N)、硝氮(NO_3^- -N)、总磷(TP)和溶解性总磷(DTP)浓度显著降低,溶解氧(DO)显著增高(P<0.05). 研究区浮游植物种类以绿藻和硅藻为主,浮游动物种类以原生动物和轮虫为主. 修复区浮游植物生物量较未修复区低,浮游植物与浮游动物物种数升高. 聚类与主坐标分析显示修复区浮游动植物群落差异显著(P<0.05),其中 A 区和 B 区游动植物结构较为相似. 冗余分析(RDA)结果显示,DO、 NO_3^- -N、PH和水温(WT)是影响浮游植物群落分布的主要环境因子;DO、 NO_3^- -N、 NH_4^+ -N和TP是驱动浮游动物群落分布的主要环境因子. 研究结果明确了南湖不同湖区浮游动植物群落特征及环境相关性,可为水生态修复提供数据支撑和参考.

关键词:嘉兴南湖;浮游动植物;冗余分析(RDA);环境因子;沉水植物;生物多样性指数;主坐标分析(PCoA)中图分类号:X171 文献标识码:A 文章编号:0250-3301(2022)06-3106-12 **DOI**: 10.13227/j. hjkx. 202108011

Structural Characteristics of Zooplankton and Phytoplankton Communities and Its Relationship with Environmental Factors in Different Regions of Nanhu Lake in Jiaxing City

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Abstract: Nanhu Lake is a red tourist attraction in Jiaxing city and the birthplace of the "Red Boat Spirit." To identify the influence of environmental factors on the distribution of plankton communities after ecological restoration in different regions, the environmental factors and plankton community in areas A, B, C, D, and S of Nanhu Lake were investigated in January 2021 after the completion of the ecological restoration projects. The concentrations of total nitrogen (TN), dissolved total nitrogen (DTN), ammonia nitrogen (NH_4^+ -N), nitrate nitrogen (NO_3^- -N), total phosphorus (TP), and dissolved total phosphorus (DTP) in the ecological restoration areas were significantly lower, and the content of dissolved oxygen (DO) was significantly higher (P < 0.05) than those in the non-restoration area. The main phytoplankton species in the study area belonged to Cyanophyta and Bacillariophyta, and the main zooplankton species were protozoans and rotifers. The phytoplankton biomass in the restored area was lower than that in the unrestored area, and the number of phytoplankton and zooplankton species increased. Clustering and principal coordinate analysis results showed significant differences in plankton communities among the restoration areas (P < 0.05), and plankton structures in regions A and B were similar. Redundancy analysis (RDA) showed that the main environmental factors affecting the distribution of phytoplankton communities were DO, NO_3^- -N, pH, and water temperature (WT). The main driving factors of zooplankton community distribution were DO, NO_3^- -N, NH_4^+ -N, and TP. The results clarified the phytoplankton community characteristics and environmental correlation in different regions of Nanhu Lake, which can provide data support and reference for water ecological restoration of the lake.

Key words: Jiaxing Nanhu Lake; zooplankton and phytoplankton; redundancy analysis (RDA); environmental factors; submerged plant; biodiversity index; principal coordinate analysis (PCoA)

浮游生物是在自然水体中自由浮游生活的一类水生生物,包括浮游植物和浮游动物^[1].浮游植物是水生态系统的初级生产者和食物链的基础环节,能够利用光合作用合成有机物^[2],浮游动物作为食物链的中间环节,以浮游植物和水体中有机碎屑为食,同时也作为水体中鱼类等高级生物的饵料^[3].浮游生物作为湖泊水生态系统中重要的基础环节,具有个体微小、细胞结构简单和生命周期短的特点,因此对水体环境变化较为敏感,能够对环境变化迅速作出响应^[4],其群落结构与环境因子的响应关

系可作为水质状况评价指标[5].

不同的水文条件和水体理化因子,造成浮游生物的物种组成、优势种、物种丰度和生物量等群落分布特征存在差异^[6].同一湖泊不同湖区由于驳岸类型、地形、水深和水生植物覆盖度等因素的不同而造成生境异质性,从而引起浮游生物群落结构的

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差异性,且影响不同湖区浮游生物分布的主导因子也不同^[7]. 沉水植物对环境因子和浮游生物群落具有一定影响:①通过吸收水体 DTN 和 DTP 用于自身生长繁殖,同时分泌助凝物对不可利用的氮磷进行吸附沉降从而降低水体氮磷浓度^[8,9]. ②为浮游动物提供栖息地和食物来源^[10],与浮游植物竞争光照和营养同时分泌化感物质,抑制藻类生长避免水华蓝藻暴发^[11,12].

嘉兴南湖是中共一大会址,红船精神的发源地, 是浙江省嘉兴市著名的红色旅游景点. 南湖处于长 江水系太湖流域[13],周围河网密集,受流域性水环 境、旅游业和河岸绿化带施肥等因素影响,导致南 湖水体氮、磷营养盐浓度居高不下,部分水域蓝藻 频频暴发[14]. 2020 年 7 月在南湖水生态问题严重 的湖区分不同密度种植沉水植物,工程实施后水体 透明度大幅度提升,氮磷营养盐浓度下降.但是,有 关修复湖区水生态方面研究较少,导致对工程实施 后南湖不同修复湖区水生态状况尚不清楚,缺少工 程参数. 鉴于此,本研究于 2021 年 1 月(竣工后)对 南湖 4 个修复湖区水体理化指标和浮游生物进行了 调查,采用冗余分析(redundancy analysis, RDA)研 究了不同湖区浮游植物与浮游动物群落分布的环境 驱动因子,通过聚类热图分析和主坐标分析 (principal coordinate analysis, PCoA)研究不同湖区 浮游生物群落差异的原因,通过了解不同湖区生态 系统特征,选出最优工程参数,以期为南湖水生态修 复工程实施和环境保护提供数据支撑和参考.

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

南湖地处太湖平原河网,位于嘉兴市中心城区,常年湖面面积约为 0.58 km²,是海盐塘、平湖塘和嘉善塘等多条河流干道的交汇处,起到重要的枢纽作用,四周地势低平河港纵横.嘉兴市地处北亚热带南缘,属东亚季风区,日照充足,雨水丰沛,气温适中,年平均气温 15.9℃.南湖景区的南部以及西部的湖区是游客经常休闲游览的区域,水生态问题严重.2020年7月在这些区域设置沉水植被修复示范区,种植以苦草为主的沉水植物,根据工程实施时沉水植物种植密度和方式的不同,分为 4 个修复湖区进行研究.A区:沉水植物覆盖 30%,全湖区均匀种植;B区:沉水植物覆盖 30%,岸边高密度种植;C区:沉水植物覆盖 10%;D区:沉水植物覆盖 60%.

1.2 样品采集与处理

1.2.1 采样点布设

本研究共布设24个采样点(图1),在A区与B

区岸边及湖中心区域分别均匀布设7个点(A1~A7)和4个点(B1~B4);在C区东西侧进出水口及中心区布设4个采样点(C1~C4);在D区出入水口及沉水植物种植区布设7个点(D1~D7);在未种植沉水植物区设置两个参照点S区(S1~S2).采样点布设原则为:充分覆盖4个湖区水体和采样点采集的样品要对整个调查区域有较好的代表性和覆盖了地方常规检测点位.

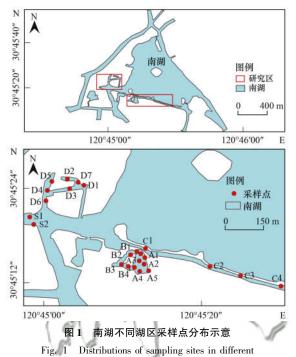


Fig. 1 Distributions of sampling sites in different regions of Nanhu Lake

1.2.2 水质理化指标

水温(WT)、酸碱度(pH)和溶解氧(DO)使用多参数水质测定仪(YSI professional plus,美国)测定.透明度(SD)使用塞氏盘法测定.采用有机玻璃采水器采集上覆水样品,水样置于干净的样品瓶中,于保温箱中 4° C 保存并尽快带回实验室. 总氮(TN)、溶解性总氮(DTN)、氨氮(NH₄+-N)、硝氮(NO₃-N)、总磷(TP)、溶解性总磷(DTP)、无机磷(IP)和总有机碳(TOC)参照文献[15]的方法进行测定.

1.2.3 浮游动物与浮游植物

浮游植物:定性采集使用 25 号(孔径 0.064 mm) 浮游生物网在水下呈"∞"形拖拽 5 min 后将滤出液 收集于小瓶内加入 4% 的甲醛溶液保存;定量采集使用 2 L 有机玻璃采水器在水面下 0.5 m 和 1 m 处分 层采水混合后收集 1 L 于聚乙烯瓶中,带回实验室加入 15 mL 鲁哥试剂避光静置 48 h,虹吸上清液浓缩至 30 mL 用于镜检. 浮游动物:定性采集使用 13 号(孔径 0.112 mm)浮游生物网,处理方法同浮游植物;定

量采集使用 2.5 L 有机玻璃采水器在水下分层采集 共 10 L 水过 25 号浮游生物网,将滤出液收集于聚乙 烯小瓶中加入4%甲醛溶液保存. 浮游植物与浮游动 物采集样液沉淀浓缩后分别使用 0.1 mL 和 1 mL 计 数框进行镜检、计数和鉴定[16,17].

1.3 数据处理与分析

1.3.1 多样性计算

优势度和生物多样性计算采用 Mcnaughton 优 势度(Y)、Shannon 多样性指数(H')和 Pielou 均匀 度指数(J)对水体生物多样性进行计算分析,计算 公式如下[18,19]:

Mcnaughton 优势度(Y):

$$Y = (n_i/N) \times f_i \tag{1}$$

Shannon-Wiener 多样性指数(H'):

$$H' = -\sum_{i=1}^{S} (n_i/N) \log_2(n_i/N)$$
 (2)

Pielou 均匀度指数(J):

$$J = H'/\log_2 S \tag{3}$$

式中, f_i 为物种 i 出现的频率, n_i 为物种 i 的个体 数; N 为全部样品的总个体数; S 为样品中浮游生 物物种总数. 取优势度 $Y \ge 0.02$ 的物种作为优势种. H'>3 为清洁, 2~3 为β-中污染, 1~2 为 α-中污 染, <1 为重污染. J>0.8 为清洁, $0.5\sim0.8$ 为轻 污染, $0.3 \sim 0.5$ 为 β -中污染, $0.1 \sim 0.3$ 为 α -中污 染, < 0.1 为重污染.

1.3.2 数据处理

4个湖区环境因子、浮游生物数据相关性分 析在 SPSS 26.0 软件中采用独立样本 t 检验和单 因素方差分析. 浮游生物群落分布与环境因子相 关性分析使用 R 语言 vegan 包与 ggplot2 包进行排 序分析并作图. 除 pH 以外,所有环境数据和浮游 生物优势种丰度数据进行 lg(x+1) 标准化处理, 去趋势分析(DCA)得出浮游植物与浮游动物第一 轴长分别为 3.35 与 1.92; 长度梯度均小于 4,因 此都选用 RDA 分析[20,21]. 聚类热图和主坐标分析 (PCoA)分别采用 R 语言 heatmap(图)与 pcoa (图)包完成;浮游生物数据绘图使用软件 Origin 2021; 采样点的绘制结合使用 ArCIS 10.8 和 BigMap 完成.

2 结果与分析

2.1 南湖修复区水体理化特征

4个湖区及参照点水体理化指标及相关性分析 详见表1, A 区和 B 区各项理化指标较为相近,但 DO、TP、TN、NO3-N和NH4-N浓度与 C、D 和 S 区 差异显著(P<0.05 或 P<0.01). 所有采样点水体 pH 均值为 8.49, 水体整体呈弱碱性; A 区和 B 区的 DO 依次高于 C、D 和 S 区; S 区 ρ (TP) (0.052 mg·L⁻¹)显著高于 A、B、C 和 D 区的(P < 0.05); C、D和S区的TN和NH,*-N浓度显著高于A区和B

DTN

ΙP

不同湖区水体理化因子均值

Mean values of water physicochemical parameters in different regions

不同湖区	WT	pН	DO	TP	TN	NO_3^- -N	$\mathrm{NH_4^{+}}$ -N	DT
A	8. 786	8. 511	10. 808	0. 014	0. 438	0. 217	0. 05	0.00
	± 0. 112	± 0. 052	± 0. 355	±0. 002	± 0. 081	± 0. 081	3 ± 0. 010	±0.0

小門砌区	W I	рп	ЪО	11	111	1NO ₃ -1N	1NII ₄ -IN	DIF	DIN	II
A	8. 786 ± 0. 112	8. 511 ± 0. 052	10. 808 ± 0. 355	0. 014 ± 0. 002	0. 438 ± 0. 081	0. 217 ± 0. 081	0. 05 3 ± 0. 010	0.008 ±0.001	0. 478 ± 0. 080	0. 002 ± 0. 000
В	8. 775 ± 0. 043	8. 543 ± 0. 022	10. 123 ± 0. 479	0. 012 ± 0. 002	0. 437 ± 0. 123	0. 212 ± 0. 106	0.067 ±0.006	0.009 ±0.001	0. 467 ± 0. 125	0. 002 ± 0. 000
С	8. 650 ± 0. 050	8. 390 ± 0. 070	8. 598 ± 0. 288	0. 018 ± 0. 001	1. 389 ± 0. 672	1. 064 ± 0. 553	0. 194 ± 0. 174	0. 013 ± 0. 002	1. 436 ± 0. 694	0. 004 ± 0. 001
D	8. 629 ± 0. 088	8. 481 ± 0. 035	8. 300 ± 0. 111	0. 032 ± 0. 012	2. 114 ± 0. 367	1. 43 0 ± 0. 473	0. 158 ± 0. 115	0. 023 ± 0. 010	2. 122 ± 0. 359	0. 006 ± 0. 000
S	8. 769 ± 0. 035	8. 377 ± 0. 021	7. 890 ± 0. 031	0. 052 ± 0. 003	2. 125 ± 0. 114	1. 551 ± 0. 003	0. 207 ± 0. 004	0. 037 ± 0. 002	2. 125 ± 0. 074	0. 007 ± 0. 001
$A \times B$	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
$A \times C$	_	_	**	*	*	**	**	**	*	_
$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{D}$	_	_	**	*	*	**	**	**	**	_
$B \times C$	_	_	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	_
$B \times D$	_	_	**	*	**	**	*	*	**	_
$C \times D$	_	_	_	*	*	_	_	_	_	_
$S \times A$	_	_	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	_
$S \times B$	_	_	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	_
$S \times C$	_	_	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	_
$S \times D$	_	_	**	**	*	**	**	**	**	_

¹⁾ A 表示大湖区, B 表示小湖区, C 表示成功堤区, D 表示壕股塔区, S 表示对照区; *表示 P < 0.05, **表示 P < 0.01, "-"表示 P > 0.05; WT 单位为℃, pH 无量纲,其余单位为mg·L⁻¹

区. 根据文献[22], A 区、B 区和 C 区水质达 II 类水平; D 区为 III 类水;S 区为 IV 类水(图 2). 未种植沉水植物的 S 区与 4 个修复区环境因子差异显著 (P < 0.05). S 区的 TN、TP、DTN 和 DTP 浓度显著 高于种植沉水植物的 4 个湖区 (P < 0.05 或 P <

0.01),说明沉水植物的种植能在一定程度上降低水体中氮磷营养盐的浓度,即使在嘉兴温度最低的月份(8℃左右)沉水植物生长代谢速度变慢的情况下也能将水体氮磷浓度维持在一定的水平,使修复区水体达Ⅲ类水标准.

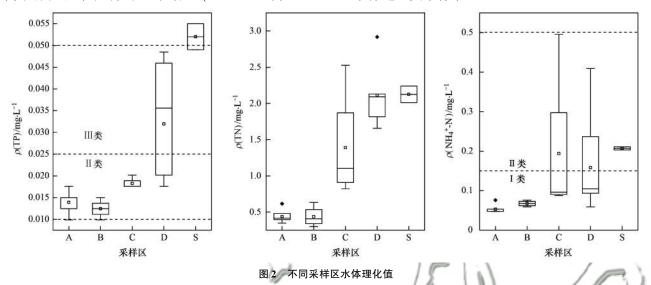


Fig. 2 Physical indexes of water body in different areas

2.2 浮游生物群落结构

2.2.1 浮游生物种类组成

所有采样点共检测出浮游植物 6 门 63 属,其中绿藻门 28 种,占种类总种数的 44.44%; 硅藻门 15 种,占总种数的 23.81%; 蓝藻门、隐藻门和裸藻门

均为6种,各占总种数的9.52%; 甲藻门2种为D 区特有.4个湖区与对照区门类占比与总体相似,均以绿藻门与硅藻门为主(图3). A 区共5门35种,绿藻门占比最多,特有物种1种; B 区共5门33种,特有物种2种; C 区共5门35种,特有物种7种; D

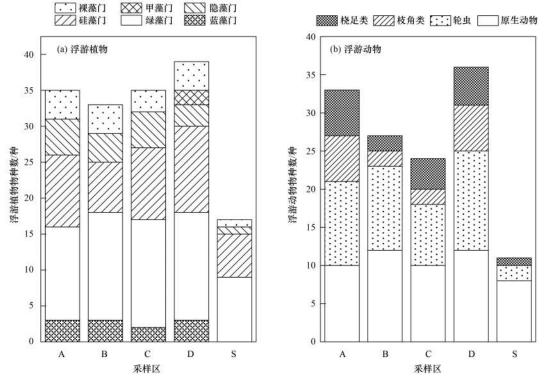


图 3 不同湖区浮游动植物各门类物种数

Fig. 3 Composition of zooplankton and phytoplankton species in different areas

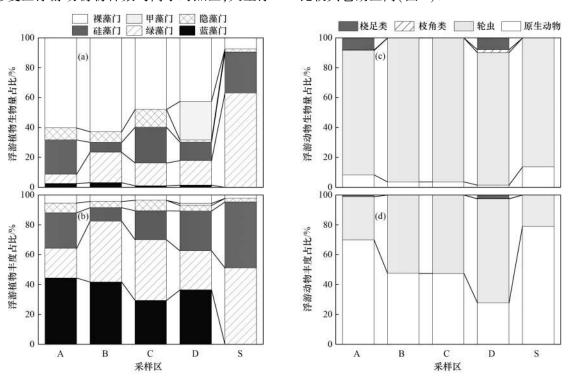
区共6门39种,特有物种5种;S对照区共鉴定出4门17种,特有种2种,4个湖区浮游植物物种数均高于对照区.

浮游动物共检出 4 门 56 属,其中原生动物 23 种,占总种数的 41.07%;轮虫 17 种,占总种数的 30.36%;桡足类9种,占总种数的 16.07%;枝角类7种,占总种数的 12.50%.各采样区物种占比与总体相似均以小型浮游动物类型的轮虫与原生动物为主(图 3),A 区共 4 门 33 种,特有种 5 种;B 区共 4 门 27种,特有种 3 种;C 区共 4 门 24种,特有种 1种;D 区共 4 门 36种,特有种 9种;S 区共 3 门 11种,特有种 4种,修复区浮游动物物种数均高于对照区,大型浮

游动物枝角类和桡足类物种数明显增多.

2.2.2 生物量与丰度

A、B、C和D区浮游植物生物量与丰度占比较为相似(图4),裸藻门生物量占比最大,蓝藻门、绿藻门、硅藻门在丰度上占有优势;S区浮游植物多样性较为单一,丰度占比主要以绿藻门和硅藻门为主,绿藻门生物量占比最大.所有采样区浮游动物,轮虫生物量占据绝对优势;A区原生动物丰度占比大于轮虫,B区和C区原生动物与轮虫丰度占比基本持平,D区原生动物丰度占比小于轮虫,S区原生动物丰度占比最高,A区和D区枝角类生物量占比较其它湖区高(图4).



(a) 浮游植物相对生物量,(b) 浮游植物相对丰度,(c) 浮游动物相对生物量,(d) 浮游动物相对丰度

图 4 不同采样区浮游生物相对生物量与相对丰度

Fig. 4 Relative biomass and abundance of plankton in different areas

2.2.3 浮游生物优势种

4个湖区浮游植物优势种主要为硅藻门、绿藻门和蓝藻门(表 2). 不同湖区优势种略有差异, A区共 5 种优势种, 其中假鱼腥藻 (Pseudanabaenasp.) 优势度最大; B区共 6 种优势种, 优势度最高的是假鱼腥藻 (Pseudanabaenasp.) 和空星藻 (Coelastrumsp.), 特有优势种为浮丝藻(Planktothrixsp.)、空星藻(Coelastrumsp.)和螺旋纤维藻(Ankistrodesmus spiralis); C区共 9 种优势种主要以绿藻门为主, 优势度最高的是细鞘丝藻(Leptolyngbyasp.), 特有优势种为: 细鞘丝藻(Leptolyngbyasp.)、纤维藻(Ankistrodesmussp.)、肾形藻(Nephrocytium agardhianum)、三角四角藻

(Tetraedronoidrae)、平滑四星藻(Tetrastrum sp.)和啮齿隐藻(Cryptomonas erosa); D 区共 7 种优势种,针杆藻(Synedra sp.)优势度最大,特有优势种有长胞藻(Dolichospermum sp.)、隐球藻(Aphanocapsa sp.)和弓形藻(Schroederia sp.).此外,硅藻门的小环藻(Cyclotella sp.)和针杆藻(Synedra sp.)是 4 个湖区共有的优势种.

浮游动物优势种主要为原生动物与轮虫(表2). A 区共6种,侠盗虫属(Strobilidium sp.)优势度最高; B 区共8种,小巨头轮虫(Cephalodella exigna)优势度最高; C 区共6种,原生动物纤毛虫未定种优势度最高; D 区共7种,小巨头轮虫(Cephalodella exigna)优势度最高.毛板壳虫(Coleps

hirtus)和尖头异尾轮虫[Trichocerca (Diurella) tigris]为B区特有优势种;尖趾单趾轮虫(Monostyla closterocerca)为C区特有优势种;鳞状叶轮虫 (Notholca squamula)、尖尾鞍甲轮虫(Lepadella acuminata)和桡足类无节幼体为 D 区特有优势种. 4 个采样区共同优势种有侠盗虫属(Strobilidium sp.)、纤毛虫未定种、疣毛轮属(Synchaeta sp.)和小巨头轮虫(Cephalodella exigna).

表 2 不同湖区浮游生物优势种及优势度

		Table 2	Dominant species and dominance index of plankton in different lake regions					
项目	门类	代码	优势种及拉丁名	A	В	С	D	
		P1	假鱼腥藻(Pseudanabaena sp.)	0. 25	0. 16	_	0. 02	
		P2	浮丝藻(Planktothrix sp.)	_	0. 10	_	_	
	蓝藻门	P3	长胞藻(Dolichospermum sp.)	_	_	_	0.06	
		P4	细鞘丝藻(Leptolyngbya sp.)	_	_	0. 17	_	
		P5	隐球藻(Aphanocapsa sp.)	_	_	_	0.04	
		P6	纤维藻(Ankistrodesmus sp.)	_	_	0.05	_	
		P7	弓形藻(Schroederia sp.)	_	_	_	0. 03	
		P8	空星藻(Coelastrum sp.)	_	0. 16	_	_	
浮游植物	绿藻门	P9	栅藻(Scenedesmus sp.)	0.05	_	0.04	_	
	-NIK(1)	P10	肾形藻(Nephrocytium agardhianum)	_	_	0.03	_	
		P11	三角四角藻(Tetraedronoidrae)	_	_	0.02		
		P12	螺旋纤维藻(Ankistrodesmus spiralis)	_	0. 03	- ~	~	
		P13	平滑四星藻(Tetrastrum sp.)	_	\sim	0.02	11-8	
		P14	舟形藻(Navicula sp.)	0. 03	1+	- ~	0.04	
	硅藻门	P15	小环藻(Cyclotella sp.)	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.04	
		P16	针杆藻(Synedra sp.)	0.07	0. 02	0.03	0.08	
	隐藻门	P17	啮齿隐藻(Cryptomonas erosa)	<u> </u>	11	0. 03	4 /1	
	\cap	Z 1	侠盗虫属(Strobilidium sp.)	0.31	0. 18	0.05	0.13	
浮游动物	原生动物	Z2	钟虫(Vorticella sp.)	0. 03	0. 02	0.06	7/	
	711	Z3	毛板壳虫(Coleps hirtus)	"/ F	0. 04	_	~ ``	
	218	Z4	纤毛虫未定种(unspecified ciliates)	0. 26	0. 14	0. 27	0.06	
	6	Z5	广布多肢轮虫(Polyarthra vulgaris)	0.07	0.02	_	~	
		Z6	疣毛轮属(Synchaeta sp.)	0. 03	0. 05	0.07	0. 17	
	100	Z 7	小巨头轮虫(Cephalodella exigna)	0.05	0. 21	0.06	0. 30	
	轮虫	Z8	尖趾单趾轮虫(Monostyla closterocerca)	_		0.07	_	
100	A. I.	Z 9	鳞状叶轮虫(Notholca squamula)	_	_	_	0. 02	
	46	Z10	尖尾鞍甲轮虫(Lepadella acuminata)	_	_	_	0. 02	
1		Z11	尖头异尾轮虫(Trichocerca (Diurella) tigris)	_	0. 07	_		
	桡足类	Z12	无节幼体(copepod nauplius)	_	_	_	0.02	

2.2.4 生物多样性指数

4个沉水植物种植区浮游生物多样性指数无显著性差异(P>0.05),浮游植物 Shannon 指数与Pielou 指数评价结果为清洁,显著高于浮游动物轻污染和β-中污染(图 5). Shannon 指数主要通过计算不同物种丰度反映各物种间分布的丰富度,Pielou指数反映各物种分布的均匀程度^[18,23],而浮游植物各门类物种丰度占比相较于浮游动物各门类丰度占比分布得更加均匀(图 4),浮游动物丰度占比主要以轮虫和原生动物为主,物种丰富度较为单一,且各湖区浮游植物的丰度数值高于浮游动物,因此浮游植物水质评价结果优于浮游动物,说明浮游植物物种分布均匀度和物种丰富度要高于浮游动物,而浮游动物群落结构较为简单.

2.3 浮游动植物与环境因子冗余分析 浮游植物优势种(P1~P17)与环境因子 RDA

分析显示,排序轴 1 和轴 2 对浮游植物优势种的解释量分别为 54. 45% 和 23. 56% [图 6(a)]. 蒙特卡罗检验显著性分析结果显示, NO_3^- -N和 DO 与浮游植物分布呈极显著相关(P < 0.01), WT 和 pH 与浮游植物分布呈显著相关(P < 0.05). A 区和 B 区浮游植物群落排序特征更为接近,与 pH、WT 和 DO 呈现正相关,与 TP 和 NO_3^- -N呈负相关; C 区浮游植物群落与 NH_4^+ -N和 NO_3^- -N呈现正相关,与 pH、WT、DO、TP 和 IP 呈负相关; D 区浮游植物群落与 TP、 NO_3^- -N和 IP 呈正相关,与 DO 呈负相关. 长胞藻、隐球藻和弓形藻等数量随着 TP、 NO_3^- -N、IP、pH 和WT 的增加而升高,同时受 NH_4^+ -N和 DO 升高的抑制;假鱼腥藻等数量随着 pH、WT 和 DO 的增加而升高,同时受 TP、 NO_3^- -N和 NH_4^+ -N的抑制.

浮游动物优势种(Z1~Z12)与环境因子 RDA 分析显示,排序轴 1 和轴 2 对浮游动物优势种的解

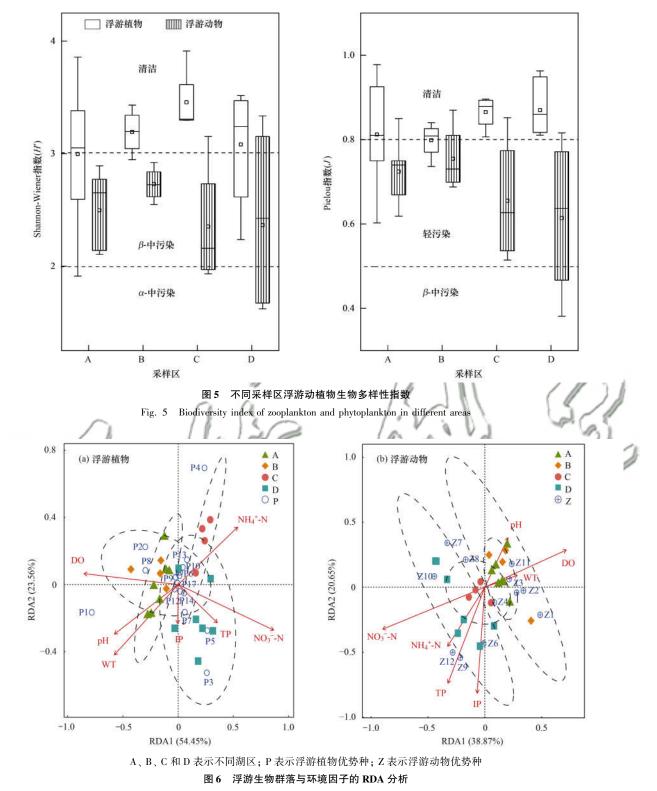


Fig. 6 RDA plot of plankton community and environmental factors

释量分别为 38. 87% 和 20. 65% [图 6(b)]. DO 和 浮游 动物 分布 呈 极 显 著 相 关 (P < 0.01), TP、 NO_3^- -N和NH₄+-N与浮游植物分布呈显著相关(P < 0.05). A 区和 B 区浮游动物群落排序特征更为接近,与 pH、WT 和 DO 呈 现 正 相 关,与 NH_4^+ -N、 NO_3^- -N、TP 和 IP 呈负相关;C 区浮游动物群落在原点附近分布较为集中,和各环境因子相关性不是

很强; D 区浮游动物群与 NH_4^+ -N、 NO_3^- -N、TP 和 IP 呈正相关,与 pH、WT 和 DO 呈负相关. 疣毛轮属、鳞状叶轮虫、尖尾鞍甲轮虫和桡足类无节幼体等数量随着 NH_4^+ -N、 NO_3^- -N、TP 和 IP 的增加而升高,同时受 pH、WT 和 DO 升高的抑制; 侠盗虫属、钟虫、毛板壳虫和尖头异尾轮虫等数量随着 pH、WT 和 DO 的增加而升高,同时受 NH_4^+ -N、 NO_3^- -N、TP 和

IP 的抑制.

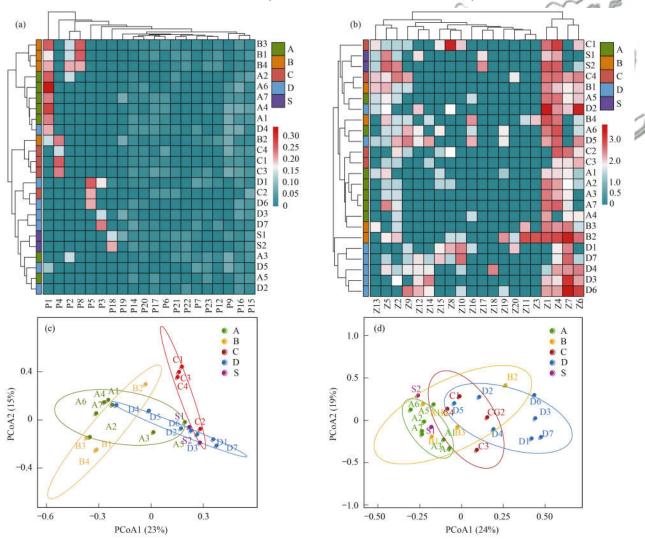
3 讨论

3.1 不同湖区浮游植物与浮游动物群落结构特征

各湖区浮游植物种类组成均以绿藻门和硅藻门为主,浮游动物均以原生动物和轮虫为主,这与多位学者对嘉兴河网和南湖水系浮游生物调查结果相类似^[13,24-26]. 修复区较未修复区浮游生物物种数明显增多且各门类物种数占比发生变化,未修复区绿藻生物量占优而修复区裸藻门生物量占优,修复区桡足类和枝角类浮游动物物种数明显增多(图3和图4),说明沉水植物的种植能抑制绿藻的繁殖,同时有利于大型浮游动物桡足类和枝角类的生长. 研究区浮游植物优势种以硅藻门的小环藻与针杆藻占比最多,硅藻门主要为狭冷性物种. 狭冷性物种能够在低温条件下通过调节生理代谢适应外部环境,具有

较高的生态宽位,从而在低温度且光照强度较弱的条件下取得竞争优势^[27]. 浮游动物优势种以原生动物门类的侠盗虫属、纤毛虫未定种以及轮虫门类的疣毛轮属、小巨头轮虫为主. 浮游动物作为水体中杂食性鱼类的食物来源,枝角类与桡足属于大型浮游动物更容易被捕食,而轮虫与原生动物属于小型浮游动物具有一定生存优势^[28]. 裸藻作为轮虫喜食的饵料^[29],在浮游植物生物量占比最大[图 4(a)],因此有利于轮虫的生物量积累从而大量繁殖形成优势种.

4个修复区与南湖中心区水体对流程度不同, 南湖中心区由于游船的扰动、上游高浓度水体流入 和沉积物氮磷释放等作用的影响,与修复区相比,其 水体透明度较低且氮磷浓度较高,因此修复区与南 湖的对流程度越大,对流区域氮磷值越大、透明度 越低. A 区和 B 区相邻,与南湖中心区相对独立.对



(a) 浮游植物丰度聚类; (b) 浮游动物丰度聚类; (c) 浮游植物 PCoA; (d) 浮游动物 PCoA; P18 表示直链藻; P19 表示华美十字藻; P20 表示囊裸藻; P21 表示四角藻; P22 表示蹄形藻; P23 表示裸藻; Z13 表示急游虫; Z14 表示鼠异尾轮虫; Z15 表示方块鬼轮虫; Z16 表示轮虫未定种; Z17 表示江苏似铃壳虫; Z18 表示螅状独缩虫; Z19 表示瓷甲异尾轮虫; Z20 表示斜管虫

图 7 不同湖区浮游生物聚类热图与 PCoA 分析

Fig. 7 Hierarchical clustering tree heat map and PCoA of plankton in different lake regions

流程度最低,受南湖中心区水体影响最小; C 区呈长条状,东侧开口与南湖中心区对流程度相对较大; D 区南侧开口靠近南湖渡船码头,游船的扰动作用使其与南湖中心区对流程度最大,这些生境的差异也会对不同修复区浮游生物群落分布造成影响.

对 4 个沉水植物种植区浮游生物群落相似性及 差异性进行聚类分析与 PCoA 分析(图7). 浮游植 物群落相似性分析显示[图 7(a)和 7(c)], A 区与 B 区群落特征较为相似(P>0.05); C 区浮游植物 分布与其它湖区差异显著(P<0.05),这可能与C 区进行生态补水有关,外源水源的输入造成水流波 动对浮游植物群落结构产生一定影响; D 区各采样 点分类不明显,浮游植物分布组内差异较大组间差 异不显著, D 区靠近码头, 游船对水体的扰动作用 使 D 区靠近码头的水域和远离码头的水域产生生 境异质从而使其浮游植物结构产生差异. 浮游动物 群落相似性分析显示[图7(b)和7(d)], A区与D 区浮游动物群落结构差异显著(P<0.05),其它湖 区浮游动物分布较为相似(P>0.05). A 区湖面较 小、水深较浅且受南湖中心水体对流影响小,理化 因子与 D 区差异显著(表 1),生境差异性导致浮游。 动物群落差异显著.

对各湖区浮游动植物丰度、生物量均值和物种数进行分析显示(图 8),与未种植沉水植物的 S 区

相比,沉水植物种植区浮游植物生物量显著下降(P <0.05),浮游植物与浮游动物物种数显著增加(P<0.05). S 区氮磷浓度显著高于 4 个修复区(表 1),氮磷营养水平的初始增加会导致浮游植物种类 的增加,但当营养水平超过某一临界值时,浮游植物 种类减少[30].有研究表明在沉水植物成功修复的富 营养化湖泊中浮游植物生物量减少、浮游生物多样 性增加[31,32],浮游生物各门类物种分布更均匀,从 而有利于提高浮游生物物种丰富度和生态系统稳 定性. 在 4 个修复湖区中, B 区浮游植物丰度最 高; D 区浮游植物生物量、浮游动物丰度、浮游动 物生物量、浮游动植物物种数是最高的. A、B 和 C 区浮游植物物种数较为相近, A 区浮游动物物 种数仅次于 D 区, C 区浮游动物物种数最低. 此 外, A 区和 D 区桡足类浮游动物的生物量占比较 其它湖区要高(图4).同样是30%的沉水植物覆 盖率, A 区整个湖区均匀种植比 B 区在岸边高密 度种植修复时间更快. 综合来看, 四个沉水植物修 复区中 D 区修复效果最好,其次为 A 区. D 区沉 水植物种植覆盖率为60%, A 区沉水植物种植覆 盖率为30%, A 区能用相对较少的沉水植物覆盖 率得到较好的修复效果. 考虑到经济成本, 沉水植 物覆盖率30%,全湖区均匀种植的方式更适合在 在实际工程实施中运用.

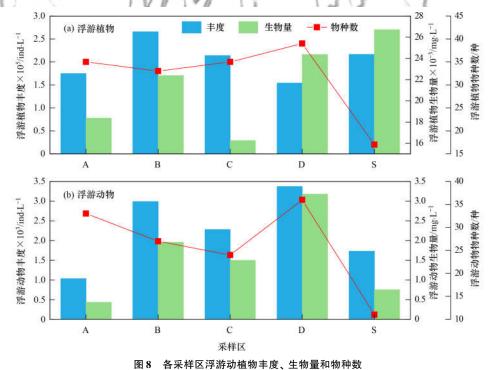


Fig. 8 Abundance, biomass, and number of species of plankton in different lake regions

3.2 环境因子对浮游生物群落分布的影响

水生生物群落分布特征因水体水文条件和水体 理化因子的不同而存在差异,不同湖区影响浮游生 物群落分布的主导环境因子也不同^[33,34]. RNA 分析显示, A 区与 B 区浮游动植物分布主要与 DO、WT和 pH 物理因素有关,这两个湖区氮磷等营养盐水

平较低、溶解氧充足(表1),硅藻门优势种较多.浮 游生物的生长繁殖均需要消耗 DO, 高溶解氧有利 于浮游生物生长并形成稳定的生态系统[35]. 水温影 响着浮游生物群落的大小结构和功能,水温升高有 利于小型物种的增殖从而改变浮游生物群落结构, 并增加初级生产力和群落更新速度^[36]. Gogoi 等^[37] 的研究表明温度升高会导致蓝藻比例的增加,绿藻 和硅藻更适合在较低温度下生存. 水体 pH 在一定 范围内增大有利于浮游植物进行光合作用吸收溶解 性无机碳[38,39],但 pH 值过大又会抑制浮游植物的 光合作用[40],同时沉水植物的生长也会反过来影响 水体酸碱度[41]. C 区浮游植物分布与NH, -N显著 正相关,浮游动物分布受环境因子影响较弱.该区绿 藻门优势种占比最多,这与适宜温度范围内氨氮浓 度增高有利于绿藻生长研究相符[42]. 与其它3个湖 区相比 C 区的氮磷比最高, Zhang 等[6]的研究表明 高氮磷比环境下更适合绿藻的繁殖. D 区浮游动植 物群落分布与氮磷营养盐呈明显的正相关关系,该 区氮磷营养盐浓度显著高于其它修复区(表1). 随 着氮磷营养盐含量的改变,水体中的养分极大地影 响浮游植物的演替,刺激浮游植物生物量的增 加[37]. 氮磷营养盐通过对浮游植物的直接影响而对 浮游动物群落分布产生间接影响^[43]. Li 等^[44]对太 湖浮游生物的研究也表明,硝氮和氨氮是影响浮游 动物分布的重要指标. D 区与南湖中心水体对流和 游船扰动沉积物氮磷释放等造成的营养盐输入也是 影响浮游生物群落分布的重要因素[45].

4 结论

- (1)调查期间,南湖共鉴定出浮游植物 6 门 63 属,以绿藻和硅藻型为主;共检测出浮游动物 4 门 56 属,主要以原生动物和轮虫这两种小型浮游动物为主,每个湖区代表优势种不同.
- (2)与未种植沉水植物的区域相比,4个沉水植物修复区浮游植物生物量显著减少(P<0.05), 浮游植物与浮游动物的物种数显著增加(P<0.05),氮磷营养盐浓度显著下降.
- (3) RDA 分析表明,影响浮游植物群落分布的环境因子为 NO_3^- -N、DO、WT 和 pH;影响浮游动物群落分布的环境因子为 DO、 NO_3^- -N、 NH_4^+ -N和 TP.环境因子主要是通过影响浮游植物而对浮游动物产生间接影响.
- (4)D区修复效果最好,其次为A区.考虑到经济成本,在实际工程实施中更适合采用A区30%的沉水植物覆盖率,均匀种植的方式对水体进行修复.

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