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水文气象因素对东南山区水库硅藻异常增殖的影响

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摘要: 硅藻异常增殖是影响我国许多水库水质安全的生态灾害. 为揭示水库硅藻异常增殖的影响因素,以我国东南丘陵地区大(Ⅱ)型水库天目湖沙河水库为例,基于8年逐月浮游植物群落结构及相关环境因子的监测,分析了硅藻(Bacillariophyta)及其优势属生物量与温度、降雨、水位、营养盐等环境因子之间的关系. 结果表明,春季硅藻及其优势属的生物量主要受温度的影响,与水文、营养盐关系较弱;不同硅藻优势属与水温的关系差异较大:针杆藻(Synedra)的最佳生长温度为27℃,小环藻(Cyclotella)与曲壳藻(Achnanthes)的最佳生长温度为19℃,直链藻(Melosira)适合在低温下生长,生物量随温度升高而降低;硅藻生物量与环境因子的多元统计分析表明,硅藻总生物量、针杆藻和曲壳藻等优势属生物量峰值与降雨量显著性正相关(P<0.05),小环藻生物量峰值与总磷、降雨量和水位显著性正相关,而与换水率显著性负相关,直链藻生物量峰值与总磷显著性正相关. 年度硅藻峰值强度可以用降雨量强度和时间、冬春季的积温和溶解性总磷浓度等综合因素拟合预测. 研究表明,对于我国东南丘陵山区中营养水平的水库而言,硅藻优势属的异常增殖事件受水文气象因素异常事件的影响较大,相比较而言对氮磷营养盐响应偏弱;在防控水库硅藻异常增殖灾害方面,除了积极开展流域营养盐削减措施之外,应当密切关注极端天气综合影响,采取相应的水文调节措施,开发切实有效的灾害预警技术.

关键词:水库;硅藻;异常增殖;积温;降雨量;极端天气事件

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Effects of Hydrological and Meteorological Conditions on Diatom Proliferation in Reservoirs

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Abstract: The proliferation of diatoms is an ecological disaster that harms the water quality of many reservoirs in China. In order to reveal the driving factors of abnormal algal blooms in reservoirs, phytoplankton community structure and the associated environmental factors from 2009 to 2016 from Shahe Reservoir in Tianmuhu were analyzed. Results showed that diatoms and there dominant genus were predominately driven by temperature, and the relationship between hydrology and nutrition was insignificant. Distinct relationships were recorded between different diatom genera and temperature over the past eight years. The optimum growth temperature of diatoms and Synedra were both 27°C, while that for Cyclotella and Achnanthes were both 19°C. Low temperature was suitable for the growth of Melosira, and its growth was compromised with increasing temperature. In a multivariable statistical analysis of the dominant diatom genus and the associated environmental factors, we found that the dominant diatom genus responded differently to the associated environmental factors. The total biomass of the diatom and the biomass of Synedra and Achnanthes were significantly and positively correlated with rainfall (P < 0.05). The biomass of Cyclotella was significantly and positively correlated with total phosphorus, rainfall, and water level (P < 0.05) and significantly and negatively correlated with water exchange rate (P < 0.05). The biomass of Melosira was significantly and positively correlated with total phosphorus. The annual peak biomass of diatoms can be predicted by a multiple regression model with independent variables, including rainfall intensity, dissolved total phosphorus, and the accumulated temperature in winter and spring. Our results indicated that the proliferation of diatoms responds significantly to hydrological and meteorological factors while insignificantly to nitrogen and phosphorus loading. External load reduction is needed to maintain a good water quality in the reservoir. In addition, extreme weather conditions should be given attention to provide an early warning for diatom proliferation.

Key words; reservoir; diatom; proliferation; accumulated temperature; rainfall; extreme weather event

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近年来湖库型水源地受到水体富营养化问题困扰的事件越来越多^[1,2].李子成等^[3]的调查表明,我国超过四分之三的湖泊属富营养水平,水库的水质尽管较湖泊好,但仍然有 35%的水库 TP 浓度属富营养水平.蓝藻的异常增殖往往发生在浅水湖泊型水源地,而硅藻则是水库型水源地的主要威胁^[4],特别是在我国东南丘陵山区,硅藻季节性异常增殖对水库的水质影响更为普遍.孙祥等^[5]对天目湖沙河水库连续 8a 的监测结果发现,硅藻生物量平均占该水库浮游植物总生物量的 46%,而蓝藻与隐藻的生物量则各占 20% 左右.任杰等对苏南17 座水源地的调查发现,硅藻生物量在春末夏初时占据较大优势,其中超过一半的水库出现轻度硅藻水华^[6].

硅藻是水生态系统重要的初级生产者, 也是水 体鱼类等牧食者的主要饵料资源, 在湖库的物质循 环过程中占重要地位[7,8], 而硅藻种类和数量的变 化主要受周围环境要素影响[9,10].温度、光照、营 养盐及水文条件是硅藻群落结构组成变化的重要影 响因子[11],不同的生态系统结构也影响硅藻水华 群落结构[12]. 胡芳等对剑潭水库的调查发现, 浮游 植物群落结构以绿藻为主, 其次是硅藻[13]; 而在渭 河水系河流中, 流量是丰水期硅藻群落的主控环境 因子, 悬浮物浓度及氨氮含量是枯水期硅藻群落的 主控因子[14]; 南四湖硅藻种群变化受水体氮磷营 养盐水平、pH 和表层水温的控制[15]. 而在中营养 盐水库, 硅藻生物量可能同时受水文过程与水质条 件的共同控制^[6]. Beaver 等^[16]在研究美国密苏里 河中游 6 座水库浮游生物演替规律发现水库水力停 留时间越短, 硅藻的生物量就越高.

目前,我国在水库藻类群落结构演替规律方面的认识还不能满足水质管理的需求,多数研究集中在浮游植物的群落结构及优势属的变化过程调查方面,对蓝藻的关注较多,而对硅藻的关注度较小[17~19]. 就硅藻生态学研究方面,对河流、海洋等水域的硅藻研究较为充分,对水库的研究相对缺乏^[20,21]. 东南丘陵山区是我国水库分布最为集中的区域之一,这些水库在保障区域供水安全方面起到了极其重要的作用,因此要重点关注及保护^[22]. 本文依托课题组在中国东南丘陵地区一个大(II)型水库——天目湖沙河水库近 10 年的逐月水质和生态监测成果,通过多元统计分析等方法,试图探索亚热带中营养水库中硅藻及其优势属异常增殖事件的控制因素,并结合天目湖沙河水库水源地生态环境

保护经验,探讨水库型水源地硅藻水华的防控 对策.

1 材料与方法

1.1 沙河水库简介

江苏省溧阳市天目湖沙河水库地处我国东南丘 陵山区, 地理坐标为东经 119°25′, 北纬 31°18′, 水 库集水面积 152 km², 水域面积 12 km², 最大蓄水 量 1.1 亿 m3, 湖底高程由南向北递减, 北部大坝处 地面高程 22 m^[23], 平均水深 7 m, 最大水深为 14 m^[24]. 沙河水库属北亚热带季风气候区, 多年平均 气温为15.8℃,气候温暖多变,冷暖空气交锋频 繁; 受梅雨和台风雨共同影响, 年降雨量1 155.8 mm, 其中3~9 月降雨量占全年降雨量的76%.沙 河水库及其周边保护区是国家 5A 级景区, 旅游及 特色农业开发强度大, 其中山区茶叶、果树等特色 农业的面源污染强度较大. 沙河水库也是当地特色 品牌"砂锅鱼头"的发源地,水库保持一定量的鲢鳙 鱼养殖. 此外,沙河水库是溧阳市主要饮用水源 地,供给人口约70万人.水库的主要水质威胁是藻 类的季节性异常增殖,对水色、水质及水源供给产 生较大威胁[25].

1.2 采样点布设

样品的采集与测定方法见文献[26,27]. 采样点布设如图 1,自上游至下游,由南向北共设 10 个采样点.其中,TM8、TM9、TM10 这 3 个样点主要代表上游河口区域,TM1 接近水库大坝出水口;TM2、TM3 分别靠近下游两个旅游活动区域;TM6、TM7 分别位于天目湖抽水蓄能电站抽放水口的下游和上游^[22].由于 TM9 点位水位较浅,有些月份未能获得水样.

1.3 样品采集及测定

2008年5月至2016年12月,对沙河水库进行逐月监测.用于浮游植物鉴定和水质指标分析的水样采自表层0.5 m,现场进行叶绿素 a(CHL)、悬浮颗粒物(SS)过滤(使用 Whatman GF/F 玻璃纤维滤膜),滤膜及滤后水样、原水水样分装后冷藏,带回实验室分析.分取1L 水样,用鲁戈试剂固定,带回实验室静置48 h后,浓缩,用于浮游植物群落结构的鉴定.此外,现场用YSI 6600V2 多参数水质分析仪(Yellow Stone 公司)测定水温(WT)、电导率(Cond)、溶解氧(DO)、浊度(Turb)等指标,并测定水温剖面.用直径30 cm 赛氏盘测定水体透明度(SD).

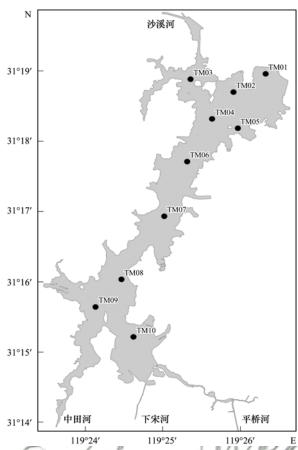


图 1 天目湖沙河水库逐月监测点位示意

Fig. 1 Sampling sites for water quality analysis in Shahe Reservoir

水体总氮(TN,原水)、溶解性总氮(DTN,滤后水)的测定方法为碱性过硫酸钾消解-紫外分光光度法测定(测定波长为 210 nm);滤后水体中的硝态氮(NO $_3$ -N)含量用 Skalar 流动注射分析仪光度法测定;总磷(TP,原水)、溶解性总磷(DTP,滤后水)测定方法为碱性过硫酸钾消解-钼锑抗显色分光光度法测定(测定波长为 700 nm);CHL 测定采用热乙醇提取-分光光度法 $[^{28}]$. SS 采用 Whatman GF/F 滤膜过滤,105 C烘干重量法. 浮游植物群落结构的鉴定使用 Olympus CH 生物光学显微镜镜检,鉴定到属. 生物量的计算根据细胞密度(cells·L $^{-1}$)及体积-重量经验公式换算为生物量(mg·L $^{-1}$),具体方法见文献[29].

1.4 水文气象数据

2008~2016年逐日平均气温等气象数据通过中国气象网查询而来,2016年下半年的水文气象数据则由天目湖流域生态观测站设置的自动气象站提供. 日平均水位、库容曲线、降雨量等水文数据由溧阳市水利局沙河水库管理处提供.

由于浮游植物对环境的响应时间约为2周[30],

大致估算了每次采样前 15 日的水库平均换水率 (WR_{15}) , 依据 15 日的平均库容、流域降雨量、流域面积等参数估算 WR_{15} :

$$WR_{15} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{15} P_i \times S}{\frac{1}{15} \sum_{i=1}^{15} V_i}$$

式中, P_i :第 i 日面雨量, m; S:集水面积, m^2 ; V_i : 第 i 日库容, m^3 .

1.5 数据处理方法

数据图表绘制及主要统计参数计算由 Excel 2010、Origin8.5、SPSS 16.0 及 R 3.2.2 软件完成[31,32]. 浮游植物与环境因子的相关关系用 Pearson 相关系数表达(P).

2 结果与分析

2.1 营养盐因子变化特征

2009~2016 年沙河水库 TN 浓度整体上呈下降的趋势,其中2009~2014 年下降较为明显,2014~2016 年又略有回升.在每年的春季,水体的 TN 浓度较高,这主要是因为春耕时期土地化肥的施用,在春雨的径流作用下大量流入水库所致.其中水体 TN 浓度多年平均为 1.30 mg·L⁻¹,根据 GB 3838-2002,该浓度接近 IV 类水限定值(1.50 mg·L⁻¹).此外,2009~2016 年沙河水库中 N 主要是由 DTN组成,DTN 平均占 TN 的83%,而 DTN 中又以NO₃-N 为主,NO₃-N 平均占 DTN 的69%.这一比例较 2009~2013 的调查统计结果略有升高^[26],反映出流域面源氮贡献中地下水形式的来源比例在增加(图 2).

多年来沙河水库 TP 浓度呈现较大的年内波动性,而年际间的变化趋势不明显,总体而言,在2009~2014年成一定的下降趋势,特别是峰值下降明显,由2009年峰值0.088 mg·L⁻¹到2014年降至0.042 mg·L⁻¹.但2014~2016年又有升高趋势.多年平均而言,TP 浓度多年平均为0.035 mg·L⁻¹,属于Ⅲ类水(Ⅲ类水限定值0.050 mg·L⁻¹,GB3838-2002).而 DTP 浓度多年平均为0.016 mg·L⁻¹,占TP的47%,其变化趋势与TP基本一致(图2).

氮磷比方面, DTN/DTP 的多年变化波动性较强,由 2009 年的峰值 108 降至 2011 年的谷值 45,但 2011~2016年 DTN/DTP 又有升高趋势,其中 2014年达到 89.季节上, DTN/DTP 的比值呈现冬

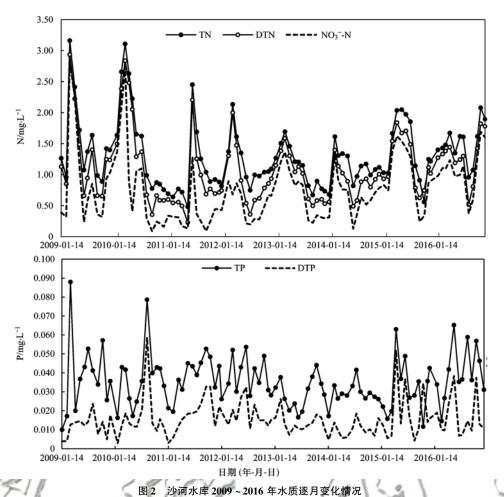


Fig. 2 Monthly variations of water quality indicators in Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

春季较高,夏秋季较低的特点,春季达93,秋季降至51.总体而言,DTN/DTP比值变化主要受DTN变化的影响较大。由于DTN/DTP总体较高,说明水库藻类生长可能更多受磷元素供给的影响(图3).

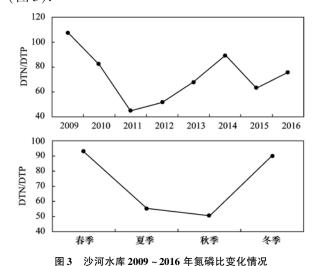


Fig. 3 Variations of DTN/DTP in Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

2.2 水文气象因子变化特征

2.2.1 降雨特征

图 4 为沙河水库 2009~2016 年逐月累积降雨量及年累积降雨量的变化情况. 就季节而言,每年的夏季雨水较多,冬春季相对较少. 年际而言,2010 年下半年至 2011 年上半年降雨量特别少,较为干旱;2012 年下半年至 2013 年上半年降雨量也特别低,也属干旱事件. 2013 年总体累积降雨量最低,仅990 mm. 2016 年累积降雨量明显较大,达到1885.2 mm,为近年来最高,此外,2009、2012、2015 的降雨量总体偏丰.

2.2.2 水位特征

图 5 为沙河水库 2009~2016 年逐日水位变化情况,水位变化主要受降雨量影响,同时也受库容调节管理的一定影响.每年从 5 月开始水位快速升高,8 月后又开始降低.其中 2009 年至 2010 年 7 月水位逐渐升高,从 2010 年 7 月至 2011 年 5 月持续降低,降至近 8 年最低,仅为 16.76 m,与当时开展的大坝加工工程施工有关.2012 年下半年至

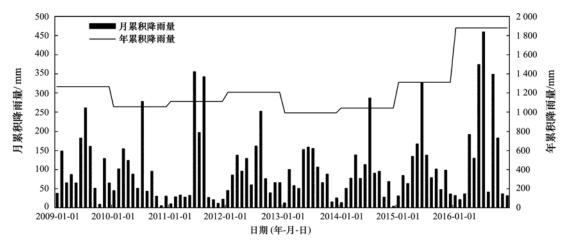


图 4 沙河水库 2009~2016 年逐月累积降雨量及年累积降雨量变化情况

Fig. 4 Monthly and yearly variations of rainfall in Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

2013 年上半年由于降雨较少,水位基本比较稳定. 自 2014 年 7 月至 2016 年年底,受水库管理调控的 影响,水位波动较小.

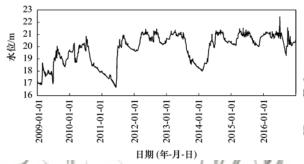


图 5 沙河水库 2009 ~ 2016 年水位逐日变化情况 Fig. 5 Daily variations of water level in Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

2.2.3 温度特征

图 6 为沙河水库 2009 ~ 2016 年逐日气温及月均温度变化. 每年气温波动情况较为稳定,在每年7、8 月温度较高,1 月份较低. 其中近 8 年来最高温度出现在 2013 年 8 月 6 日,为 34.5 $^{\circ}$ C,最低温度出现在 2016 年 1 月 24 日,为零下 6.5 $^{\circ}$ C.

2.3 浮游植物变化特征

2.3.1 优势门生物量变化

藻类生物量多年的变化显示,就生物量而言,沙河水库浮游植物主要由硅藻构成.根据前期分析表明,从生物量组成上看,沙河水库浮游植物组成结构为硅藻-蓝藻-隐藻型,其中硅藻门(Bacillariophyta)为主要藻门,占总生物量的46%,蓝藻门(Cyanophyta)与隐藻门(Cryptophyta)各占约20%^[5].硅藻的生物量峰值主要出现在5、6月,而蓝藻门生物量峰值期较硅藻晚,基本在7、8月出现(图7).浮游植物总生物量在夏末秋初较高,

在 2013 年较低,在 2015 年又异常较高. 硅藻的生物量变化规律与浮游植物总生物量基本一致. 2009年浮游植物总生物量相对较高,而硅藻、蓝藻生物量相对低,主要是隐藻生物量相对较高(图 7).

2.3.2 硅藻优势属生物量变化

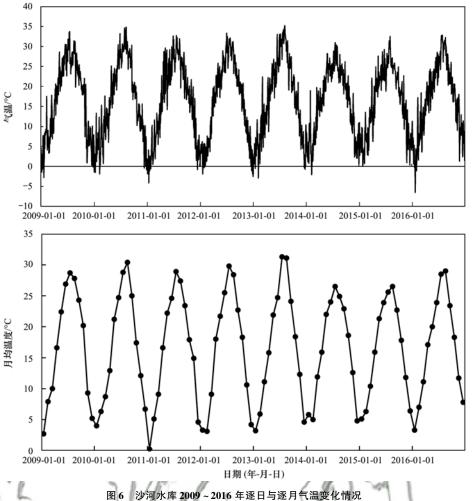
图 8 可以看出 2009 ~ 2016 年沙河水库硅藻生物量组成的结构变化. 根据浮游植物的优势度分析表明,沙河水库硅藻的主要优势属为 针杆藻属(Synedra)、小环藻属(Cyclotella)、曲壳藻属(Achnanthes)和直链藻属(Melosira),其中针杆藻总体上的优势度最大^[5,25]. 图 8 表明 8 年来针杆藻属大多占据绝对优势,尤其是 2015 年针杆藻生物量峰值达到 30. 94 mg·L⁻¹的异常值. 但在 2013 年与2016 年该绝对优势均被小环藻属取代.

不同优势属的生物量峰值出现时间不同.针杆藻生物量峰值出现在每年的5、6月;曲壳藻生物量峰值出现时间大多在4月,较针杆藻早;而小环藻属生物量峰值大多出现在6月;而直链藻生物量峰值出现在冬末春初,且其生物量总体上明显低于其他3个属.

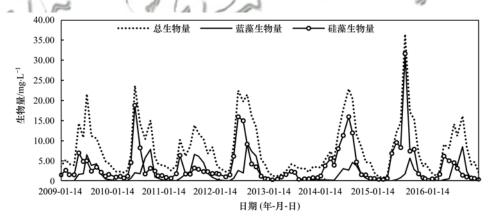
3 讨论

3.1 硅藻及其优势属生物量与环境因子的关系

由于硅藻的异常增殖问题主要发生在春季,对沙河水库硅藻及其优势属春季生物量(3~5月平均)与同期的环境因子之间的相关性进行分析,如表1.从中可知,春季硅藻及其优势属生物量与氮磷营养盐之间相关性并不显著.小环藻和直链藻生物量与水位呈极显著相关关系(ANOVA, P<0.01),其中小环藻生物量与水位呈极显著正相关



temperature at Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016 Daily and monthly



沙河水库 2009~2016 年藻类生物量的变化

Fig. 7 Biomass of phytoplankton, cyanobacteria, and diatom near the dam of Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

关系,而直链藻生物量与水位呈极显著负相关关 系. 硅藻总生物量、曲壳藻生物量与采样前 15 d 的平均温度(T_{15})呈极显著正相关关系(ANOVA, P < 0.01),小环藻生物量与 T_{15} 呈显著正相关关 系(ANOVA, P < 0.05), 直链藻生物量与 T_{15} 呈显 著负相关关系(ANOVA, P < 0.05). 此外, 换水 率和降雨量对硅藻及其优势属生物量的相关性不 显著. 结果表明, 在春季的短期效应内, 氮磷营养 盐及水文条件对硅藻及其优势属的影响较小,气 象因素对硅藻及其优势属的生长的影响可能超过 了水文和营养盐因素,呈现多因素共同控制的复 杂关系.

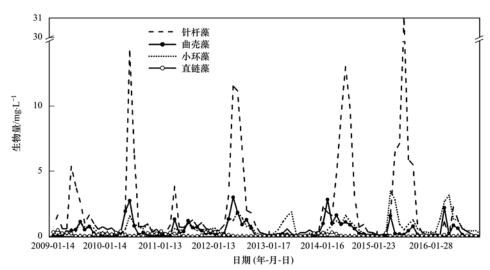


图 8 沙河水库 2009~2016 年硅藻 4 个优势属生物量的季节变化

Fig. 8 Seasonal variation of biomass of the four dominant genera of diatoms in Shahe Reservoir during 2009-2016

表 1 沙河水库春季藻类生物量与环境因子之间的 Pearson 相关系数¹⁾

Table 1 Pearson correlation coefficients between phytoplankton biomass and environmental conditions in spring

生物量	TN	DTN	TP	DTP	WL _	RF_{15}	T ₁₅	WR_{15}
硅藻门	-0.206	-0.250	0. 157	0. 205	0. 153	0. 014	0. 630 **	- 0. 059
针杆藻	- 0. 077	-0. 155	-0.160	-0.223	-0.187	0. 083	0. 269	0. 169
小环藻	- 0. 256	-0. 219	0. 159	0. 277	0. 516 **	-0.033	0. 485 *	-0. 291
曲壳藻	-0.114	-0.154	-0.075	0. 203	0. 101	-0.085	0. 534 **	-0.133
直链藻	0. 051	0. 049	-0.184	-0. 291	-0.616**	-0.113	- 0. 495 *	0.179

1) * 表示 P < 0.05; * * 表示 P < 0.01; WL 为水位; RF $_{15}$ 即前 15 日累积降雨量; T_{15} 即前 15 d 平均气温

3.2 硅藻及其优势属生物量变化与水温的关系 分析

温度是浮游植物季节性变化的主要控制因素^[12].根据浮游植物与水温的相关分析,发现浮游植物总生物量及各优势属生物量均与水温呈极显著相关关系^[5].沙河水库水体硅藻及优势属生物量与同步水温的分析如图 9(其中线条表示浮游植物生物量随水温变化的趋势,线条区域为预测浮游植物生物量的 95% 置信区间).

从图 9 可以看出,沙河水库 4 个优势属对温度的响应差异很大. 针杆藻在水温达 14℃时开始快速增殖,在 27℃时达到峰值,之后开始下降. 小环藻在水温为 13℃时开始快速增殖,在 19℃时达到最佳生长温度,之后基本稳定,但在 31℃后又有增殖趋势,这可能与小环藻属喜高温有关^[33]. 曲壳藻在13℃时开始快速增殖,在 19℃时达到峰值,之后逐渐降低,但在 28℃后降低较为迅速. 直链藻适合在低温下生长,随温度的升高,其生物量逐渐降低,在 16℃以后生物量下降明显,26℃以后生物量处于较低水平^[25].

就总硅藻生物量而言,水库硅藻生物量从14℃

时进入增殖期,在水温19℃时达到第一 一个峰值,这 主要与小环藻和曲壳藻在19℃均达到峰值有关,在 水温达27℃时硅藻达到最大峰值,这主要与决定性 的优势属针杆藻在 27℃ 时达到生物量峰值有关, 之后随温度升高, 硅藻总生物量逐渐降低. 这与张 运林等[24]观测时发现的5、7月的藻类生物量峰值 情况相一致. 然而较乌江水库在4月暴发以华丽 星杆藻为主的轻度硅藻水华的结果[34], 天目湖沙 河水库硅藻生物量达到峰值的时间相对滞后. 两 水库硅藻生物量达到峰值的时间不同可能由如下 原因引起:龙胜兴等[34]调查时间段(2007年7月 到 2008 年 4 月) 的局限性, 并未完全调查出全年 中硅藻生物量峰值形成的时间,而沙河水库近10 年的监测均是逐月连续的;乌江水库发生以华丽 星杆藻为主的轻度硅藻水华所处的区域在乌江渡 偏岩河到野济河段,这段区域由于网箱养鱼导致 水体总氮、总磷达到了富营养水平,而沙河水库 属于中营养水平:水位的高低及换水周期的长短 对不同属种的响应也可能不同, 乌江水库 蓄水面 积 124 km²,最大蓄水量 21.4 亿 m³,平均水深 45 m,最大水深 150 m,换水周期 3 个月^[35],而沙河

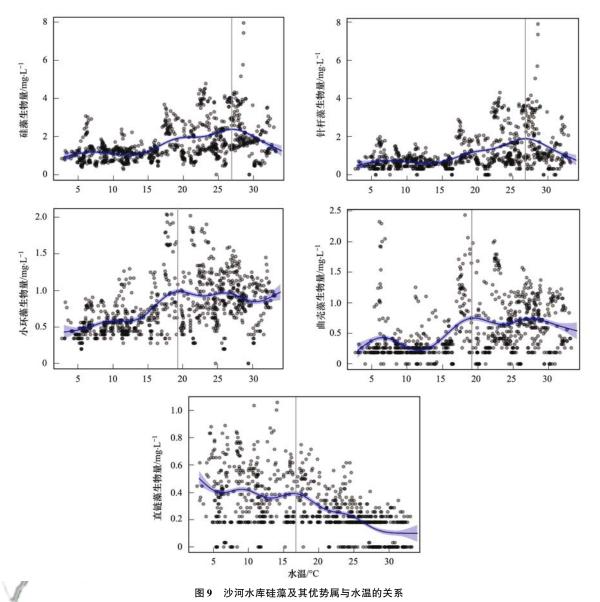


Fig. 9 Relationship between water temperature and diatom with its dominant genus

水库平均水深 7 m,最大水深 14 m,换水周期 4 个月^[5],相较而言,沙河水库的水深较浅,换水周期较长;两水库硅藻优势属不同,而不同属种对温度等的响应也有所不同.

3.3 硅藻及其优势属异常增殖的综合影响因素分析

采用线性回归等多因素统计分析,进一步分析了沙河水库硅藻及主要优势属生物量与多种环境因子的相关性,如图 10.由于多年来硅藻的生物量峰值主要出现在 5、6 月,把 5 ~ 6 月硅藻生物量平均值(BM_{bac5-6})与水文气象因子及营养盐逐一进行相关分析,发现 BM_{bac5-6} 与 3 ~ 4 月累积降雨量(RF_{3-4})呈显著正相关(P < 0.05),说明春耕季节的降雨对水库水量、水质的综合影响是硅藻门总体异常增殖的重要控制因素.针杆藻是硅藻的绝对优

势属, 其异常增殖的主控因素与硅藻门总生物量的因素一致.

小环藻生物量峰值(BM_{cyc})与水文气象因子及营养盐作相关分析表明,BM_{cyc}与 4 月 TP 浓度(TP₄)、4~5 月累计降雨量(RF_{4~5})、同期水位均呈极显著正相关关系(P<0.01),而与WR₁₅呈极显著负相关关系. 小环藻与 TP 较好的相关关系,与Saros等^[36]的研究表明小环藻对 TP 浓度较为敏感的结果相一致,控制 TP 浓度仍然是限制硅藻异常增殖的手段之一^[4]. 流域降雨的影响是综合的,首先降雨通过地表径流携带大量的氮磷营养盐进入水体,从而使水库 TP 含量升高,另外也会使水体水位升高,而小环藻又相对喜欢在水位高、水量大库区增殖. 小环藻与换水率之间的负相关关系,说明

较高的换水率不利于小环藻生物量的积累,前人研究表明,在不同季节,对水库进行适当的排水,可以抑制藻类异常增殖的强度^[37].

 $5 \sim 6$ 月曲壳藻生物量平均值($BM_{ach5 \sim 6}$)与 3 月降雨量(RF_3)呈极显著正相关关系(P < 0.001),说明 3 月的降雨对曲壳藻峰值的形成具有显著的控制

作用. 直链藻峰值往往发生在冬季,在低温下直链藻能较好地生长,然而对其峰值形成的研究,发现其异常增殖与10~11 月平均 TP 含量(TP_{10~11})具有极显著的正相关关系(图 10),说明尽管直链藻属于冷水属,但其生物量高低、增殖强度也受水库营养水平的影响.

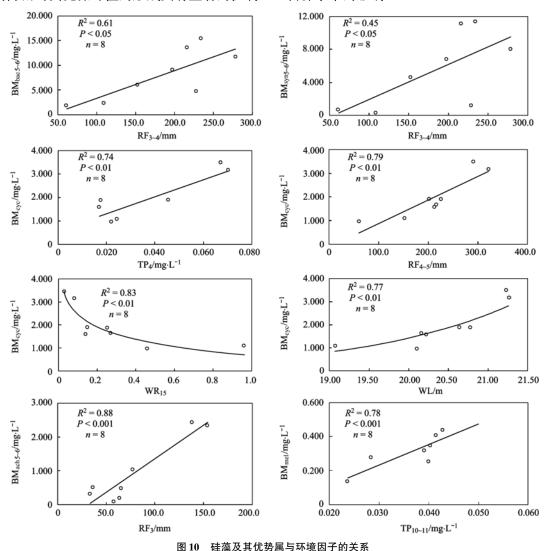


Fig. 10 Relationship between environmental factors and diatoms with its dominant genus

3.4 沙河水库硅藻总生物量预测的因子拟合

为探索硅藻异常增殖生物量峰值强度的预测因素,在综合考虑了影响硅藻及其优势属生物量的水文、气象和营养盐因素之后,选取对硅藻生物量影响最为密切的 $3 \sim 4$ 月累积降雨量($RF_{3\sim 4}$)、前期 $4 \sim 5$ 月累积气温($AT_{4\sim 5}$)及同期(5 月)的磷水平(DTP_{5}),通过多元线性回归分析,获得了沙河水库多年硅藻生物量峰值的关键因子预测方程如下:

$$BM_{bac5-6} = 0.09 \times RF_{3-4} + 0.07 \times AT_{4-5} - 246.55 \times DTP_5 - 81.37$$

式中, BM_{bac5-6} :每年 $5\sim6$ 月硅藻生物量的平均值; $RF_{3\sim4}$:每年 $3\sim4$ 月累积降雨量; $AT_{4\sim5}$:每年 $4\sim5$ 月积温; DTP_5 :每年 5 月溶解性总磷含量.

方程通过检验处于显著水平(P<0.05),且方程中的每一个自变量均处于显著水平(P<0.05),这说明硅藻的异常增殖不是受单因素的控制,而主要是受 RF_{3-4} 、 AT_{4-5} 和 DTP_5 共同影响的结果. 此结果与任杰等^[4] 在横山水库调查发现硅藻主要受 TP 与 WR_{15} 影响的结果近似,但增加了气温的因素.

利用该拟合公式获得的实测硅藻生物量与预测硅藻生物量拟合如图 11,结果表明拟合度较高($R^2 = 0.91$),能够较好描述沙河水库 BM_{bac5-6} 随 RF_{3-4} 、 AT_{4-5} 和 DTP_5 的变化情况.

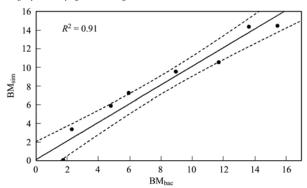


图 11 实测 BM_{bac}与方程拟合生物量(BM_{sim})的拟合关系

Fig. 11 Relationship between measured BM_{bac} and simulated diatom biomass (BM_{sim})

4 结论

- (1)硅藻在中营养水平下易出峰值,其峰值的 影响因素不是单一的,而是多种因素共同控制的. 降雨量、积温和溶解性总磷的综合作用决定了硅藻 的异常增殖.
- (2)硅藻不同优势属对水文气象和营养盐的响应不同,针杆藻、曲壳藻峰值主要受降雨量影响,小环藻峰值则受总磷、降雨量、水位和换水率的共同影响,直链藻峰值的形成与降雨量关系不大,主要受总磷的影响.且它们对降雨量、积温和营养盐的响应时间不同.
- (3)本研究表明,我国东南丘陵山区中营养水平下硅藻的异常增殖灾害具有不确定性,主要是其不同优势属对环境因子的响应差异较大.在防控硅藻异常增殖方面,除了积极开展流域营养盐削减措施之外,应当密切关注极端天气综合影响,采取相应的水文调节措施,开发切实有效的灾害预警技术.

致谢:溧阳市天目湖水源地生态环境保护领导小组办公室在样品采集等方面提供了大力帮助,溧阳市水利局沙河水库管理处提供的水位和降雨数据,中国科学院南京地理与湖泊研究所陈伟民研究员在调查方案设计方面给予大力支持,周永强助理研究员在绘图与写作方面给予指导,邓建明助理研究员和王鹏硕士生在绘图方面提供帮助,查慧铭、胡耀躲硕士生在野外采样给予帮助,张成英、郑泽霖、夏忠实验员协助了样品处理及水质分析,在此一并表示感谢.

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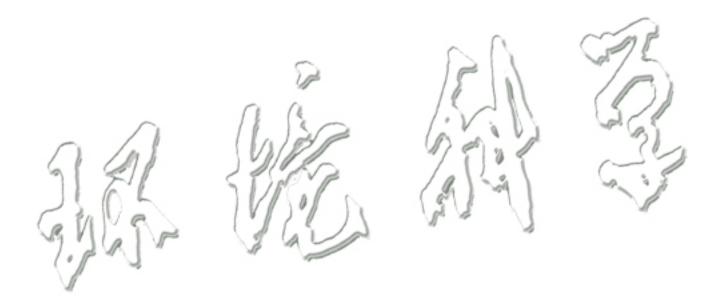
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