

# 大型海藻龙须菜与锥状斯氏藻间的营养竞争研究\*

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**提要** 利用生物和化学方法研究了大型海藻龙须菜(*Gracilaria lemaneiformis*)与赤潮生物锥状斯氏藻(*Scripsiella trochoidea* (Stein) Loeblich III)共培养时二者的生长情况,以及二者之间营养盐 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 、 $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ 竞争的情况。结果显示,两者共培养时,由于龙须菜的影响,锥状斯氏藻的生长周期以及所能达到的最大细胞密度与对照组相比都有所下降,且受抑制程度随龙须菜起始密度的增大而增强;而锥状斯氏藻对于龙须菜的生长不构成明显的影响。当龙须菜起始密度较低时(0.2、0.1gFW/L),共培养组微藻细胞密度的下降是因为水体中 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 的耗尽;当龙须菜起始密度较高时(0.5gFW/L),共培养组微藻细胞密度的下降可能是因为龙须菜与微藻之间的“互荫效应”,或者龙须菜能够分泌出足够浓度的克生物质所致。龙须菜可作为有效吸收营养盐的大型海藻,用以降低近海水域富营养化程度及有害赤潮发生的几率。

**关键词** 龙须菜, 锥状斯氏藻, 共培养, 营养竞争

**中图分类号** X55

胶州湾是一个半封闭型海湾,周边为青岛市区,工农业生产、水产养殖及城市生活污水排放于湾内每年向湾内输入大量的营养物质,使其大部分海域呈富营养化状态。近年来,胶州湾几乎每年暴发赤潮,严重影响了人们正常的生产、生活及身心健康(Shen *et al.*, 2001; 霍文毅等, 2001; 张均顺等, 1997)。

利用大型海藻与赤潮生物之间的营养竞争作为防治赤潮的一种新兴生物方法,因为其综合效益而越来越受到人们的重视(俞志明等, 1998)。大型海藻具有快速吸收营养盐的能力,而且收获时可以将营养盐一起从水体中带出。与传统的赤潮防治方法相比,该方法没有二次污染,可以通过吸收大量营养物质调控近岸海水的富营养化程

度,降低赤潮暴发的可能性。例如,有报道利用大型海藻石莼、江蓠、昆布属海藻等与鱼、虾、贝等养殖生物进行混养(Krom *et al.*, 1995; Neori *et al.*, 1998, 2000; Petrell *et al.*, 1993; Troell *et al.*, 1997, 1999),一方面可以非常有效地降低水体中的营养物质浓度,减少赤潮暴发的可能性,另一方面又可以利用大型海藻,带来额外的经济收入,同时还可以为养殖动物提供饵料。

本文中作者选用在胶州湾比较常见的大型经济海藻龙须菜作为实验材料,开展了其与胶州湾一种常见的赤潮原因种——锥状斯氏藻共培养时二者的生长情况,以及二者竞争利用 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 和 $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ 情况的研究。

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1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

龙须菜(*Gracilaria lemaneiformis*)和锥状斯氏藻(*Scripsiella trochoidea* (Stein) Loeblich III)均取自中国科学院海洋研究所藻种库,实验前,用毛笔轻刷去除龙须菜藻体附着物。室内培养温度为(20±1)℃,照度为2000lx,光周期为12L:12D。实验用海水为经过滤、消毒的自然海水,用已消毒的KNO<sub>3</sub>和KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>溶液调整N、P浓度,微量元素和维生素参照f/2配方,盐度为30。

1.2 实验方法

实验设龙须菜单独培养组、锥状斯氏藻单独培养组和两者共培养组,在内盛1L培养液的三角瓶中进行,预先补充NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 50μmol、PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 3.3μmol。龙须菜起始密度设定为0.5、0.2、0.1gFW/L等3个梯度(相应地称为1#、2#、3#组),称量鲜重时,预先用滤纸吸干藻体表面的水分。参照龙须菜现场养殖密度<sup>1)</sup>,实验所设计密度处于正常及偏低水平。取处于对数生长期的锥状斯氏藻,接种到新的培养液,起始密度约为3×10<sup>3</sup>cells/ml。以单独培养组为参比,观察二者共存情况下大型海藻与微藻的生长情况,以及它们营养竞争结果跟相对生物量比之间的关系。

每日定时移取藻液样品,用鲁戈氏液固定,取0.1ml在光学显微镜下用计数框计数微藻细胞密度,平行计数3—5次取平均值,按下式计算其生长率:μ=(logN<sub>t</sub>—logN<sub>0</sub>)/t,N<sub>0</sub>和N<sub>t</sub>分别为单位水体藻细胞的起始数量和经t天后的细胞数量(cells/ml)。同时采样,用0.45μm微孔滤膜过滤,分别采用锌镉还原法(Jones,1984)和磷钼蓝分光光度法(Hager *et al*,1968)<sup>2)</sup>测定NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>、PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>浓度,跟踪培养液中营养盐浓度的变化。实验结束时,用滤纸吸干龙须菜藻体表面的水分,用托盘天平称量其鲜重。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 锥状斯氏藻细胞密度变化

图1给出的是锥状斯氏藻单独培养及与不同起始密度的龙须菜共同培养时,微藻细胞密度随

时间的变化曲线。由图1可以看出,对照组锥状斯氏藻很快进入对数生长期,细胞密度增长迅速,经过7d的快速生长之后,进入平台期。计算其相对生长率为0.26d<sup>-1</sup>,低于前人0.4—0.64d<sup>-1</sup>的报道(Qin *et al*,1997、1999;秦晓明等,1997),这可能是由于初始接种密度、光照条件等情况有所不同而引起的,Qin等(1997、1999)和秦晓明等(1997)报道的各条件分别是:100cells/ml、4000lx,14L:12D。

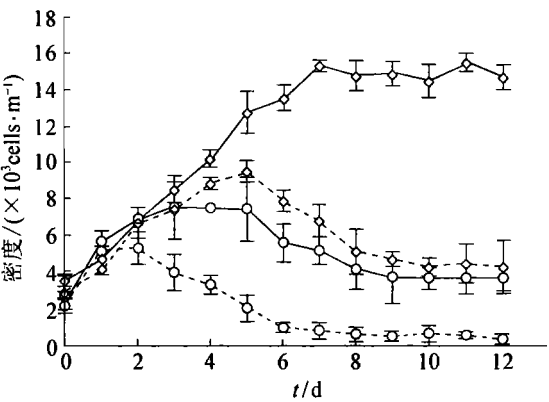


图1 锥状斯氏藻细胞密度变化曲线

Fig.1 Curve of *S. trochoidea* cell density

--○-- 1# 共培养组; —○— 2# 共培养组;  
--◇-- 3# 共培养组; —◇— *S. trochoidea* 单独培养组

在与龙须菜共培养的3个实验组中,锥状斯氏藻的生长增殖都受到了明显影响,并且受影响程度随龙须菜起始密度的升高而增大。1#、2#、3#共培养组的锥状斯氏藻分别于第2、4、5d开始进入衰亡期,藻细胞所能达到的最大密度分别为5.3×10<sup>3</sup>cells/ml、7.5×10<sup>3</sup>cells/ml、9.6×10<sup>3</sup>cells/ml,而对照组为15.4×10<sup>3</sup>cells/ml。与对照组相比,共培养组的锥状斯氏藻因为受共存的龙须菜的影响,生长周期都有所缩短,所能达到的最大细胞密度也都有所下降,并且受影响程度随共培养组龙须菜起始密度的增大而增大。

与对照组相比,共培养组微藻经过对数生长期后,没有经过平台期,很快进入衰亡期。这可能是因为对照组的微藻体内储存的营养盐量相对较

1) 费修缙, 逢少军, 2000. 大规模的海藻栽培与海区环境的生物治理. 海洋高新技术产业化高级论坛, 500—511  
2) Hager S, Gordon L, Park P, 1968. A practical manual for the use of technicon autoanalyzer in seawater nutrient analysis. A final report to BCF, Contract 14-17-000F-1759

高,因此当水体中的营养盐浓度降至最低之后,体内储存的营养盐仍可在一段时间内维持藻细胞的分裂,使细胞的分裂与死亡处于一个相对平衡的状态。而在大型海藻与微藻的共培养组中,由于共存的龙须菜竞争吸收利用水体中的营养盐,共培养组的微藻体内储存的营养盐水平低于对照组,当水体中的营养盐浓度降至最低之后,体内储存的营养盐很快消耗殆尽,所以微藻细胞密度很快开始下降,进入衰亡期。这需要进一步实验加以验证。

2.2 龙须菜生长情况

实验结束时各组龙须菜的增重及平均日生长率如表 1 所示。已有文献报道的龙须菜平均日生长率一般在 2.6%—9.1% 之间<sup>1)</sup>(黄晓航等,1989,1998),由此可见,本实验中龙须菜的生长率均在正常范围内。随着起始密度的减少,龙须菜平均日生长率呈递增趋势,这是因为随着密度的增大,龙须菜种内对营养盐的竞争利用以及对光照的互荫效应也越来越明显,限制了群体的生长。因此在实际养殖中,经常定期采收一部分种苗以使藻体健康、快速的生长。

表 1 龙须菜生长率			
Tab.1 Growth rate of <i>G. lemaneiformis</i>			
组 别	实验结束时鲜重 (gFW)	生长率 (%)	
1#	实验组	0.62±0.01	3.6±0.3
	对照组	0.63±0.02	3.9±0.4
2#	实验组	0.37±0.02	4.8±0.5
	对照组	0.38±0.04	5.0±0.8
3#	实验组	0.25±0.04	6.9±1.1
	对照组	0.25±0.02	7.0±0.6

1#、2#、3# 实验组的龙须菜增重情况与各自对照组相比,差别不是很大,甚至低于平行组的实验误差。因此可以认为,锥状斯氏藻的存在对龙须菜的生长影响不明显。

2.3 营养盐浓度变化

锥状斯氏藻、龙须菜单独培养及二者共培养时 $\text{NO}_3^-$ 、 $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$  浓度随时间变化的曲线分别如图 2、图 3 所示。

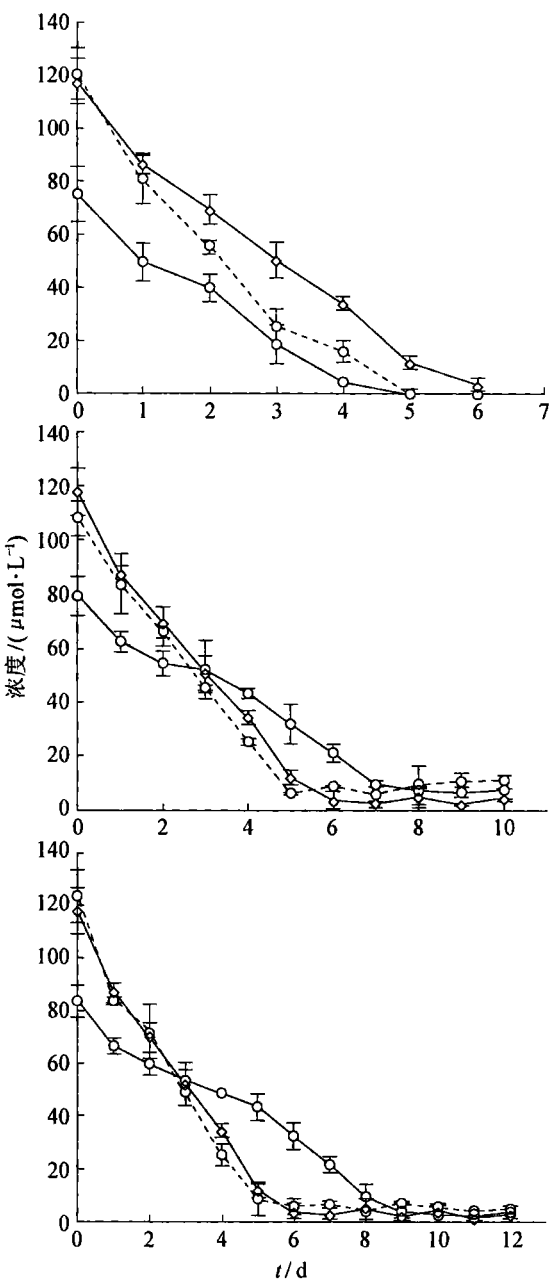


图 2  $\text{NO}_3^-$  浓度变化曲线

Fig.2 Curve of nitrate concentration

--○-- 共培养组; —○— 龙须菜单独培养组;  
—◇— 锥状斯氏藻单独培养组

对于 $\text{NO}_3^-$  浓度的变化,1#、2#、3# 共培养组分别于第 5、5、6d 降至最低。除了 1# 组外,2# 与 3# 组正是微藻细胞密度开始下降的时间。由此可以推论,2#、3# 组微藻细胞密度的下降是因为共存的龙须菜能够竞争吸收利用 $\text{NO}_3^-$ ,耗尽了

1) 费修缙, 逢少军, 2000. 大规模的海藻栽培与海区环境的生物治理. 海洋高新技术产业化高级论坛, 500—511  
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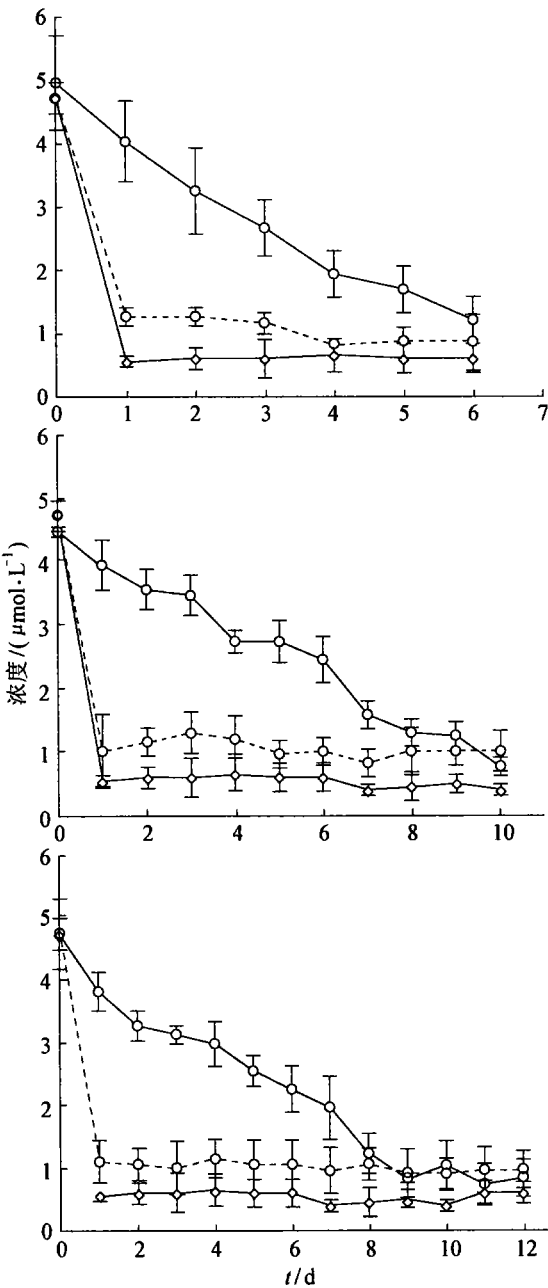


图3 PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 浓度变化曲线

Fig.3 Curve of phosphate concentration

---○--- 共培养组; —○— 龙须菜单独培养组;  
—◇— 锥状斯氏藻单独培养组

水体中的NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>所致。对于1# 共培养组,当微藻细胞开始下降时,水体中的NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 浓度还没有降至最低,这可能是因为该组龙须菜密度较大,对微藻的互荫效应高于其它组,或者因为龙须菜密度足够大,可能释放出足够浓度的抑制锥状斯氏藻生长增殖的克生物质,从而导致微藻细胞生长降低。

对于PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 浓度的变化,共培养组与锥状斯

氏藻单独培养组均于第1天就降至最低,而龙须菜单独培养组则相对缓慢得多。有报道称微藻的分裂速率取决于细胞内部的营养盐水平,而不是外部水体中的营养盐浓度(Caperon, 1968; Fuhs, 1969; Rhee, 1973)。锥状斯氏藻可能具有快速吸收PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 并将之储存于体内供细胞分裂增殖的能力,从而使水体中的PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 浓度在较短的时间内降至较低水平,而随后的一段时间里微藻细胞靠体内储存的PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 进行正常的分裂增殖。因此对于PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 的吸收利用,锥状斯氏藻比龙须菜更有优势,相对于NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 浓度变化的影响,PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 浓度的改变不是导致共培养组锥状斯氏藻密度下降的原因。

### 3 结论

(1) 龙须菜与锥状斯氏藻共培养时,锥状斯氏藻的生长增殖明显受到龙须菜的抑制,且受抑制程度随龙须菜起始密度的增大而增强。而在实验条件下,锥状斯氏藻对龙须菜的生长不构成明显影响。

(2) 当龙须菜起始密度较低时(0.2、0.1gFW/L),共培养组锥状斯氏藻细胞密度的下降是因为水体中NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 的耗尽所致。当龙须菜起始密度较高时(0.5gFW/L),共培养组微藻细胞密度的下降可能是因为龙须菜与微藻之间的互荫效应,或者是龙须菜能够分泌出足够浓度的克生物质所致。

(3) 锥状斯氏藻对于PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 的吸收利用比龙须菜更有优势,PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> 浓度的改变不是导致共培养组锥状斯氏藻密度下降的原因。

在富营养化水域可以通过养殖龙须菜等大型海藻,快速吸收利用水体中的营养盐来改善水质,降低有害赤潮发生的几率。

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## COMPETITION ON NUTRIENTS BETWEEN *GRACILARIA LEMANEIFORMIS* AND *SCRIPPSIELLA TROCHOIDEA* (STEIN) LOEBLICH III

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**Abstract** In recent years, harmful algal blooms (HABs) occurred in more localities and more frequently than before, which have caused serious problems in coastal marine ecological environment and massive mortality of cultured organisms in China. Various mitigating methods, physical or chemical ones, have been applied, but the results were unsatisfactory with probable negative impact on marine ecosystem. Biological strategy was therefore suggested recently for its potential HABs mitigating ability with fewer side effects. Using macroalgae to remove microalgae is an alternative measure advocated by many scientists for its combined merit. Macroalga is popular in aquatic ecosystem. They absorb nutrients quickly from water to build their bodies. Some of them could also release certain allelopathic materials to kill microalgae cells. When harvested, they can carry lots of nutrients from the water column onto the land. To study the feasibility of applying macroalgae in HABs mitigating, macroalga *Gracilaria lemaneiformis*, a common species in China coasts, was selected to study its interference with and competition for nutrients against a bloom-causing dinoflagellate *Scrippsiella trochoidea* (Stein) Loeblich III, which was originally separated from Jiaozhou Bay of China, under controlled laboratory conditions. The initial density of *G. lemaneiformis* was designed at three gradients of 0.5, 0.2, and 0.1 gFW/L. The *S. trochoidea* in exponential phase were inoculated into a new culture medium to reach an initial cell density of ca.  $3 \times 10^3$  cells/ml. Results showed that *G. lemaneiformis* had obvious algicidal effects on *S. trochoidea* in the coexisting system. When co-cultured, both growth period and maximum cell density of *S. trochoidea* were decreased, and the degree of the decrease was positively related to the initial density of *G. lemaneiformis*. Oppositely, *S. trochoidea* had little effects on growth of *G. lemaneiformis* and their daily increasing rates presented no significant difference with that in mono cultivating system. At low initial density of *G. lemaneiformis* (0.2 and 0.1 gFW/L), the cell density of *S. trochoidea* in co-cultured systems began to decrease when the nitrate concentration declined to minimum. Phosphate consumption was not the reason for *S. trochoidea* decrease because its cell density increased as phosphate concentration in the media declined to minimum. Maybe *S. trochoidea* can absorb phosphate very fast and stock it inside the algal cells. *G. lemaneiformis* could limit the growth of *S. trochoidea* mainly because of the former dominates the nitrate consumption. At a high initial density of *G. lemaneiformis* (0.5 gFW/L), the cell density of *S. trochoidea* in co-cultured systems decreased as nitrate concentration was still high (about 40  $\mu$ m). We deduced that *G. lemaneiformis* affecting the growth of *S. trochoidea* was probably due to other reasons, such as shading and allelopathy, in addition to the nutrient competition. Dominating *G. lemaneiformis* in competing for the available nutrient supply was a main reason resulting in co-cultured *S. trochoidea* depression. *G. lemaneiformis* may become a promising candidate in HABs mitigating.

**Key words** *Gracilaria lemaneiformis*, *Scrippsiella trochoidea*, Coculture, Competition on nutrients