泥蚶幼虫滤水率和摄食率的研究*

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提要 于1996年8月在胶南市棋子湾海珍品育苗场采集已孵化5天、壳长达到145 μm 的泥蚶面盘幼虫,利用Coulter Counter颗粒计数器测量泥蚶幼虫培育水体中饵料颗粒物质浓度的变化,对泥蚶幼虫的滤水率、摄食率进行了测定,并得出泥蚶幼虫滤水率、摄食率与生殖发育之间的关系。结果表明,泥蚶幼虫的壳长与其滤水率和摄食率均呈正相关,即幼虫壳长越长,其滤水率和摄食率越高。在相同环境条件下,幼虫的培育密度与其滤水率呈负相关。泥蚶幼虫的摄食率在投喂饵料后2h左右达到最大值,然后逐渐下降。

关键词 泥蚶幼虫 滤水率 摄食率 幼虫密度

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泥蚶曾经是中国沿海四大滩涂贝类之一。80年代以来,由于围海造田、围海建塘及过度捕捞等原因,使其繁殖栖息的生态环境受到严重破坏,资源量急剧下降,现已不可能依靠自然资源现存量恢复到历史最好水平。近年来,沿海各地一直在进行泥蚶的工厂化人工苗种培育,然后转移到泥滩上进行养殖,这已成为中国泥蚶增养殖的主要模式。进行贝类人工苗种培育,必然涉及到幼虫饵料的种类、质量与数量的问题,而这些问题与幼虫的滤水率和摄食率密切相关。国内外关于贝类滤水率的研究较多(Riisgard, 1988; 匡世焕等, 1996; 孙慧玲等, 1995),但有关泥蚶幼虫滤水率和摄食率方面的研究尚未见报道。本文报告对泥蚶幼虫滤水率和摄食率的研究结果,以期确定泥蚶幼虫泥蚶幼虫滤水率、摄食率与生长发育之间的关系,掌握适宜于幼虫生长发育的最佳饵料投喂量。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

实验用泥蚶(*Tegillarca granosa*)面盘幼虫于1996年8月14日取自青岛胶南市棋子湾海珍品育苗场,平均壳长为145 μm 左右。将其浓缩至50ind/ml的密度放入聚乙烯加仑桶内,运回中国水产科学研究院黄海水产研究所生态实验室(途中用Atom-2型直流充气泵进行连续充气),分别以4ind/ml, 7ind/ml和9ind/ml的密度放入容积均为10.8L的3个玻璃方缸内,按双壳贝类苗种培育常规方法(王如才等, 1993)进行饲养,1天后进行实验。

培育海水取自青岛鲁迅公园沿海, pH值为8.2。海水经24h沉淀、用脱脂棉过滤后,用自来水将盐度调至28,水温控制在26—28 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,中午光照强度为500lx。每天将培育方缸内

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海水换掉四分之三。充气量以水面仅见微气泡为宜,以使培育水体中饵料藻类充分混合均匀,并保持较高的溶解氧浓度,同时又不至于将幼虫粪便搅起而影响计数的准确性。

幼虫的饵料为等鞭金藻 *Isochrysis galbana*, 每天投喂 2 次。投喂方法为: 每天上午 9 时换水后, 向三个培育缸内按 15 000cell/ml 的密度投喂等鞭金藻, 然后取水样测定初始饵料颗粒浓度。于下午 6 时取样测定结束后, 按相同密度再加入等鞭金藻。

1.2 测定方法

在培育缸内每次取样 280ml, 取样间隔为 1h, 用 300 目筛绢将幼虫和测试水样分离, 将筛绢上面的幼虫再放回培育缸内进行培育, 以避免因取样而使幼虫总数量减少。取 30ml 水样用 Z_{B1} 型 Coulter Counter 颗粒计数器进行颗粒计数, 管孔直径为 100 μ m。计数时, 先取用孔径为 0.45 μ m 的醋酸纤维微孔滤膜过滤的海水进行空白测定, 然后测定试验水样。每个水样各测 6 次, 取其平均值, 以消除因计数器正负极差异产生的误差。测定水样中的颗粒物质总数减去空白对照海水中的本底值, 即为水样中的颗粒物质数量。

幼虫壳长用目微尺在光学显微镜下测量, 每次随机取样测量 20 个幼虫, 取其平均值。

泥蚶幼虫滤水率指幼虫在单位时间内滤掉悬浮颗粒所占用的水体, 通过计算水体中饵料颗粒物质(等鞭金藻)数量在单位时间内的减少量, 可以估算出幼虫的滤水率。按公式(Coughlan, 1969; Riisgard *et al*, 1980): $FR = \frac{V}{t} \ln \frac{C_0}{C_t}$, 式中, FR 为滤水率(μ l/min); V 为培育总水体(μ l); t 为取样间隔时间(min); C_0 为水体起始饵料浓度(cell/ml); C_t 为取样时水体饵料浓度(cell/ml)。

泥蚶幼虫摄食率的计算按公式: $FD = C_t \times FR$, 式中, FD 为摄食率(cell/min); C_t 为水体中饵料颗粒物质瞬时浓度(cell/ml); FR 为滤水率(μ l/min)。

2 结果

2.1 泥蚶幼虫滤水率与幼虫密度、壳长的关系(表 1)

由表 1 可知, 在相同饵料浓度下, 泥蚶幼虫的滤水率与幼虫密度呈负相关。幼虫密度依次为 2 号缸 > 3 号缸 > 1 号缸, 而幼虫滤水率依次为 2 号缸 < 3 号缸 < 1 号缸, 说明幼虫密度越小, 其滤水率越高。泥蚶幼虫滤水率与其大小呈正相关, 即幼虫壳长越长, 其滤水率越高。经计算, 其平均滤水率 $FR(\mu$ l/min) 与体长 $L(\mu$ m) 的函数关系式为 $FR = 0.000\ 07e^{0.053\ 5L}$ ($r = 0.932\ 7$)。

表1 泥蚶幼虫滤水率(μ l/min)与幼虫密度(ind/ml)、壳长(μ m)的关系

Tab.1 Relationship between filtration rate(μ l/min), larvae densities(ind/ml) and shell length (μ m) of larvae of *Tegillarca granosa*

幼虫壳长 (μ m)	1号缸		2号缸		3号缸		平均值	
	幼虫密度	滤水率	幼虫密度	滤水率	幼虫密度	滤水率	幼虫密度	滤水率
148	3.0	0.18	9.2	0.12	7.0	0.12	6.4	0.14
151	1.7	0.48	8.6	0.16	5.9	0.20	5.4	0.28
154	1.5	0.62	6.7	0.21	4.3	0.23	4.2	0.35
161	1.4	0.88	6.0	0.26	4.2	0.29	3.9	0.48
174	1.1	1.01	4.5	0.26	4.1	0.33	3.2	0.53
200	0.8	3.70	2.1	3.42	2.0	3.45	1.6	3.52

2.2 幼虫摄食率与幼虫大小、摄食时间的关系

泥蚶幼虫摄食率的变化趋势与滤水率基本一致,随着体长的增长而增长(表 2)。当幼虫壳长为 151—161 μm 时,其摄食率为 4.2—4.8cell/min;当壳长增加到 174 μm 时,摄食率增加一倍左右;而当幼虫壳长达到 200 μm ,完成变态进入稚贝期后,其摄食率增加到 27.2cell/min。经计算,其平均摄食率 $FD(\text{cell}/\text{min})$ 与体长 $L(\mu\text{m})$ 的函数关系式为 $FD = 0.02173e^{0.0446L}$ ($r = 0.9222$)。

表2 泥蚶幼虫壳长与摄食率的关系

Tab.2 Relationship between shell length and feeding rate of larvae *Tegillarca granosa*

幼虫壳长(μm)	148	151	154	161	174	200
摄食率(cell/min)	1.8	4.2	4.3	4.8	7.3	27.2

2.3 幼虫滤水率与时间的关系

在投喂饵料 2h 后,幼虫的摄食率达到最大。然后逐渐下降。幼虫越大,下降幅度越大(表 3)。

表3 不同摄食时间的摄食率

Tab.3 Feeding rate of larvae in different feeding time

壳长 (μm)	摄食时间(h)			
	1	2	4	6
148	94	147	173	82
151	341	450	295	209
154	420	493	368	101
161	435	496	207	261
174	379	660	492	440
200	1 679	2 243	1 063	

3 讨论

3.1 饵料浓度的选择

滤食性动物的滤水率的测定,是在已知原始饵料浓度的前提下,根据动物在单位时间内过滤的海水中颗粒物质的减少量而推算出动物在单位时间内所过滤的海水体积。在正常饵料浓度和恒定温度范围内,其滤水率基本保持不变。但是,当饵料浓度过高或过低时,滤水率会受到影响

(Riisgard, 1988)。因而在计算滤食性动物的滤水率和摄食率时,必须使颗粒物浓度保持在适宜范围之内,才能确保测定结果的准确性。本文根据 Riisgard(1988)对硬蛤(*Mercenaria mercenaria*)面盘幼虫滤水率的研究结果,在测定泥蚶幼虫滤水率与摄食率时,将水体中的等鞭金藻起始浓度控制在 15 000cell/ml 左右,以减少实验误差。

3.2 培育密度对泥蚶幼虫滤水率的影响

处于浮游期的贝类幼虫通过其面盘纤毛的摆动进行运动,因而活动范围有限。在摄食时通过其瓣鳃纤毛的摆动滤食饵料物质,属于被动摄食。在相同饵料浓度下,经过一段时间的滤食后,培育密度较小的水体中的饵料浓度高于培育密度大的水体。因此,培育密度较小的水体中的幼虫滤食到饵料颗粒的机率大于培育密度较大的幼虫。由于滤水率计算公式是根据生物单位时间内滤食掉的饵料颗粒个数进行计算滤水率,所以培育密度较小的幼虫的滤水率较高,培育密度较大的幼虫的滤水率则较低。

3.3 泥蚶幼虫大小与滤水率和摄食率的关系

泥蚶幼虫滤水率和摄食率与其壳长的关系分别为 $FR = 0.00007e^{0.0535L}$ ($r = 0.9327$) 和 $FD = 0.2165e^{0.0446L}$ ($r = 0.9216$)。幼虫越大,其滤水率和摄食率则越高,反之越低。变态后壳长为 200 μm 的稚贝的滤水率分别是壳顶幼虫的 10—12 倍,匍匐幼虫的 6 倍左右(表 1)。稚贝的摄食率分别是壳顶幼虫的 6 倍和匍匐幼虫的 3 倍左右。特别是由匍匐幼虫到

稚贝期间,滤水率和摄食率增加迅速,说明稚贝的滤食能力大大强于浮游幼虫。因此,在进行泥蚶苗种培育时,应根据幼虫的不同发育时期调节饵料供应量,以满足幼体生长发育对营养物质的需求。

3.4 泥蚶幼虫摄食率与摄食时间的关系

由表3可知,泥蚶幼虫的摄食率在投喂饵料后2h左右达到最高值,然后逐渐下降。出现这种现象的原因可能有三种:(1)投放饵料后,饵料浓度突然由低到高,出现较大的变化,幼虫需要适应约2h后,摄食率才能达到最高值。(2)幼虫摄食2h后,消化道逐渐饱满,因而摄食率降低(Sprung, 1984)。(3)经过较长时间滤食后,培育水体中的饵料颗粒浓度逐渐降低,幼虫滤食到饵料颗粒的机会逐渐减少,因而摄食率持续下降。

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STUDY ON THE FILTRATION AND INGESTION RATE OF BLOODY CLAM LARVAE *TEGILLARCA GRANOSA*

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Abstract In order to identify the optimal feeding ration and to reveal the relationship between the size and ingestion rate, the filtration rate of veliger and metamorphic spat *Tegillarca granosa* was measured at the Mariculture Ecological Laboratory (MEL), Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Qingdao, China, from August 16 to 30, 1996. The 5-day old veligers with a shell length of 145 μ m were collected from the hatchery located in Qizi Bay, Jiaonan County, 100km to the south of Qingdao, reared in the laboratory in three aquariums with densities of 3,7,9 ind/ml, respectively, and kept in the laboratory in filtered seawater at 26—28 $^{\circ}$ C, with a salinity of 28. *Isochrysis galbana* is the only food for the larvae and spat during the experiment period.

Filtration rate was estimated by measuring the reduction of particles in the aquarium with 10L volume of filtered seawater using the formula $FR = \frac{V}{t} \ln \frac{C_0}{C_t}$, where t is the time in min; C_0 and C_t are the particle concentration at time 0 and time t , respectively, and V is the volume of aquarium (μl). The ingestion rate was calculated using the formula: $FD = C_t \times FR$, where C_t is the particle concentration at the sampling time and FR is the filtration rate of larvae ($\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$). The filtration rates of larvae were measured with the densities of 3, 7 and 9 larvae/ml, respectively. During the period of experiment, the larvae were fed with *Isochrysis galbana* in the concentration of 15 000 cell/ml, added twice a day, the first added at 9:00 am, immediately before sampling and the second added at 6:00 pm after finishing the sampling of the day. In order to supply enough oxygen and keep the larvae well distributed in the water, but not to stir the faces of larvae or sedimentary material in the bottom of aquarium, very faint aeration was supplied during this experiment.

The concentration of particles were measured with an electric particle counter (Coulter Counter, Model Z_{B1} with a 100 μm tube orifice diameter).

The results show that firstly, the filtration rate of larvae increased with the decrease of culture densities of larvae. The higher the cultivating density of larvae, the lower the filtration rate. Secondly, there is a positive correlation between the filtration rate and larvae size, which can be expressed as a function of shell length (L , μm): $FR = 0.000\ 07e^{0.053\ 5L}$ ($r = 0.932\ 7$). It varied from 0.14 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ to 3.52 $\mu\text{l}/\text{min}$ when the shell length of larvae increased from 148 μm to 200 μm . Thirdly, the variation in the ingestion rate of larvae had almost the same trend as that of the filtration rate. It can be expressed as a function of the shell length (L , μm): $FD = 0.021\ 73e^{0.044\ 6L}$. When the larvae grew up from 148 to eye-spot stage (174 μm), the ingestion rate increased from 1.8 to 7.3 cell/min. When the larvae finished its metamorphosis and grew up to 200 μm in shell length, the ingestion rate increased sharply to 27.2 cell/min, almost four times of that of eye-spot larvae, six times of umbo larvae and 17 times of D-shaped larvae with a shell length of 148 μm . Finally, after around 2h of feeding, the filtration and ingestion rates reached maximum values, then declined gradually. The bigger the larvae, the more sharply the decline would take place.

Key words *Tegillarca granosa* larvae Filtration rate Feeding rate Larvae densities

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