

# 罗非鱼 - 附着藻 - 沉水植物相互关系研究进展

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摘要: 在浅水富营养化湖泊中, 沉水植被是决定湖泊清水态或混水态的关键因子。而附着藻对沉水植物强烈的遮阳作用以及对碳源、营养盐等资源强烈的竞争, 成为限制沉水植物群落生长和发展的关键因子。罗非鱼作为一种杂食性鱼类, 具有牧食附着藻的能力, 其下行效应(top-down effect)可以在一定程度上减轻附着藻对沉水植物生长的这种不利影响。因此, 作为我国南方水体中的优势种类, 适当种群密度的罗非鱼在富营养化浅水湖泊生态修复过程中是可加以利用, 并在一定程度上抑制了附着藻的生长和发展, 有利于浅水湖泊的生态修复和管理。同时, 罗非鱼也具有通过摄食、排泄等活动加速水体氮、磷营养盐再生, 牧食浮游动物、沉水植物等不利的一面。因此, 在综合考虑多种因素条件下, 需要对罗非鱼 - 附着藻 - 沉水植物三者之间的相互关系进行深入研究, 探讨生态系统对罗非鱼的响应, 这对我国南方浅水富营养化湖泊的生态恢复与管理, 尤其是沉水植被的重建与保护具有重要的理论意义和实践价值。

关键词: 罗非鱼; 附着藻; 沉水植物

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沉水植被是决定浅水富营养化湖泊清水态或混水态的关键因子<sup>[1-2]</sup>。已有资料表明附着藻的遮阳作用以及与沉水植物之间对碳源、营养盐的竞争成为抑制沉水植物生长的重要因子, 是富营养化浅水湖泊中沉水植物逐渐消失的主要原因之一<sup>[3-5]</sup>。罗非鱼作为一种杂食性鱼类, 食物包括浮游植物、附着藻类、大型水生植物等, 是我国南方水体中的优势种类, 其对附着藻的牧食作用可以抑制附着藻类的发展<sup>[6]</sup>, 减轻附着藻与沉水植物之间竞争, 利于沉水植物群落的生长和发展。同时, 罗非鱼也会牧食沉水植物, 如黑藻(*Hydrilla verticillata*)、苦草(*Vallisneria spiralis*)等<sup>[7]</sup>。因此, 关于罗非鱼-附着藻-沉水植物三者之间的相互关系的研究对于我国南方富营养化浅水湖泊的管理与恢复, 尤其是沉水植被的保护与重建具有重要的理论意义和实践价值。为此, 本文综述了前人研究的相关结果, 探讨了三者之间的相关关系, 为湖泊生态系统管理提供依据。

## 1 附着藻及其与沉水植物之间的相互关系

附着藻是指附着在水下的物体表面的微小植物群落<sup>[8]</sup>。附着藻本质上是浮游藻类的变形。因此, 其形态学上的结构和浮游藻类基本相同。

附着藻在水生态系统中占有独特的生态位, 对水生态系统有重要作用。附着藻群落具有较高的初级生产力<sup>[9]</sup>, 可以为多种水生动物提供食物来源; 可以通过对营养盐的直接吸收、竞争等抑制浮游植物的生长; 附着藻还可以通过各种途径(如改变水流、水体理化条件、自身吸收和反硝化等)对水体营

养盐含量产生影响<sup>[10]</sup>。因此, 附着藻在水生态系统中具有重要的地位。但是, 已有证据表明, 浅水湖泊清水态向浑浊态转变过程中, 沉水植物的消失与附着藻(着生在沉水植物表面的藻类)的大量生长密切相关<sup>[11-14]</sup>。在浅水湖泊, 特别是富营养化过程中, 由于营养盐有效性的提高, 促进附着藻大量生长<sup>[14-15]</sup>, 与沉水植物之间存在着强烈的对光照、营养盐和碳源的竞争<sup>[3,16-17]</sup>, 从而抑制沉水植物的生长, 导致沉水植物群落逐渐消失, 最终转变为浮游植物为主导的浑浊态<sup>[11-12,18-19]</sup>。因此, 在浅水湖泊, 特别是富营养化湖泊中, 附着藻的大量生长对沉水植物的生长是极为不利的, 也不利于富营养化浅水湖泊生态修复过程中沉水植物群落的重建。

## 2 影响附着藻发展的因子

影响附着藻生长的因子很多, 如光照、温度、营养盐、附着基质以及牧食作用等。在控制外源营养盐输入的情况下, 自然水体或者浅水富营养化湖泊生态修复过程中, 利用水体中牧食者的下行效应来降低或者消除附着藻对沉水植物的不利影响成为首选。水体中能够牧食附着藻的动物种类很多。在淡水环境中, 甲壳类、昆虫幼虫等无脊椎动物均可以附着藻类为食<sup>[3,20-24]</sup>。而脊椎动物如鱼类、蝌蚪等也可以附着藻为食物来源, 如东非大裂谷中温暖湖泊中多种丽科鱼类均牧食附着藻类<sup>[25]</sup>。这些结果表明牧食者的下行效应具有降低附着藻的生物量, 抑制附着藻的生长的可能, 并最终减轻其与沉水植物对光照和碳源的竞争<sup>[3,14,16,19]</sup>, 进而促进沉水植物的生长, 利于浅水湖泊清水态的维持。因此,

在营养盐有效性较高的清水态或者富营养化湖泊生态修复过程中,通过牧食者的营养级联效应(top-down),可以有效地控制附着藻的生长和发展,利于沉水植物的生长以及生态修复过程中沉水植物群落的重建。

### 3 罗非鱼与附着藻

罗非鱼类(*Oreochromis* spp.),原产非洲,属于鲈形目丽鱼科罗非鱼属。作为一种杂食性牧食者,其肠道内容物分析表明罗非鱼主要以底栖生物、附着藻以及大型藻类、碎屑等为食<sup>[26-28]</sup>;其特殊的牙齿结构和咽喉上细齿对植物组织的二次处理能力表明罗非鱼具有取食附着藻的可能性<sup>[27,29]</sup>。养殖系统中罗非鱼的加入导致附着藻生物量显著降低<sup>[30-31]</sup>,*Oreochromis mossambicus* 则可以直接刮食水生植物表面着生的附着藻类<sup>[32]</sup>。因此,作为南亚热带河流、湖泊以及水库等水体中常见种群,笔者推测,适当种群密度的罗非鱼在富营养化浅水湖泊生态修复过程中是可加以利用,并在一定程度上抑制了附着藻的生长和发展,从而减轻大量附着藻对光照和碳源的竞争,有利于浅水湖泊的生态修复和管理。

### 4 罗非鱼与沉水植物

沉水植物可以为鱼类提供丰富的食物资源以及产卵、筑巢场所和幼鱼避难所。反之,鱼类也会对沉水植物群落产生深刻影响,如鱼类的牧食作用,会导致沉水植物种类丰度和生产力降低<sup>[33]</sup>。已有资料表明,罗非鱼作为一种杂食性鱼类,也具有控制大型水生植物的潜力<sup>[34]</sup>,并与水生植物的丰度具有很强的相关性<sup>[35]</sup>。如5~8 cm的 *Tilapia zillii* 可以黑藻(*H. verticillata*)为食<sup>[36]</sup>; Saeed 和 Ziebell<sup>[37]</sup> 研究发现 *T. zillii* 更喜欢牧食轮藻(*Chara*),其次是茛藻(*Najas marina*)、伊勒藻(*Elodea densa*)和狐尾藻(*Myriophyllum exalbescens*)。高等水生植物如黑藻(*H. verticillata*)、轮藻(*Chara*)、眼子菜(*Potamogeton*)等都可以在 *T. rendallii* 的胃中找到<sup>[38]</sup>,而 *O. mossambicus* 的牧食作用导致黑藻(*H. verticilla*)、金鱼藻(*Ceratophyllum demersum*)及苦草(*V. natans*)生物量显著降低(图1)。Lahser 研究表明,*O. mossambicus* 在刮取沉水植物表面附着藻时植物叶片也一同被罗非鱼取食,而 *O. mossambicus* 在取食、筑巢过程中又会导致水体悬浮物升高,透明度降低,导致一些沉水植物死亡,甚至消失,如轮藻(*Chara*)<sup>[32]</sup>。另外,罗非鱼作为中下层鱼类,通过排泄、对沉积物扰动等作用,从而增加内源营养盐负荷,促进浮游植物和附着藻的繁殖和生长,降低水体透明度,不利于沉水植物群落的发展。因此,罗非鱼对大型水生植物,特别是沉水植物群落的生态

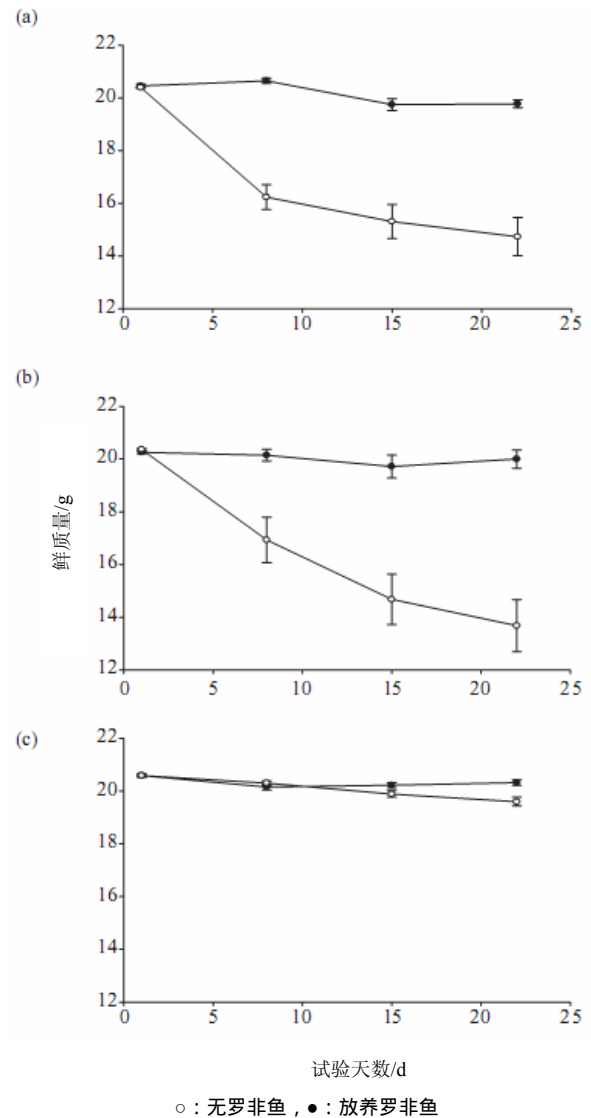


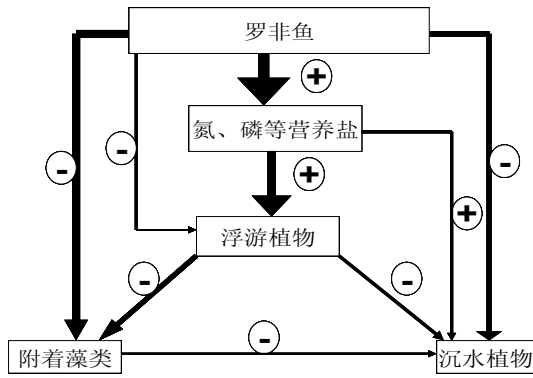
图1 *O. mossambicus* 对 (a) 黑藻、(b) 金鱼藻及(c) 苦草鲜质量的影响 (引自 Doupé et al., 2010)

Fig.1 Effect of *O. mossambicus* on the wet weights of (a) *H. verticilla*, (b) *C. demersum* and (c) *V. natans*

生理以及群落结构产生哪些影响,则需要做深入的探讨。

### 5 关于罗非鱼-附着藻-沉水植物相互关系研究现状以及存在的问题

目前,对于牧食者-附着藻-沉水植物关系研究中,对螺类的研究较多<sup>[3,13-14,19]</sup>。在罗非鱼方面,国内研究主要在微型生态系统模拟罗非鱼对水体浮游生物和营养盐循环影响以及对水华蓝藻控制等方面<sup>[29,39-40]</sup>,国外则主要集中在水产养殖以及养殖系统中罗非鱼对浮游生物群落结构影响、附着藻类利用以及营养盐循环等方面<sup>[30-31,41-42]</sup>。而关于罗非鱼-附着藻-沉水植物相互关系研究(图2),特别是在亚热带富营养化浅水湖泊生态修复过程中,尚未见报道。同时,罗非鱼也存在一些不利的方面。如罗



加号表示促进作用，减号表示抑制作用，箭头的粗细表示作用大小

图2 罗非鱼-附着藻-沉水植物相互关系图示  
(本图参考姚洁等, 2010)

Fig.2 Relationship among tilapia, periphyton and submerged macrophytes

非鱼在牧食附着藻的同时，也会滤食大型浮游动物<sup>[29,40,43-44]</sup>，从而减轻浮游动物对浮游植物的捕食压力；罗非鱼对附着藻的牧食也可以缓解附着藻与浮游植物之间的营养竞争；再者，罗非鱼大量的排泄物、搅动也加速了水体营养盐的再生<sup>[40]</sup>，这些因素又会促进浮游植物的生长，加速水体富营养化。因此，在综合考虑多种因素条件下，需要对罗非鱼-附着藻-苦草三者之间的关系进行较为深入细致的研究。

维持浅水湖泊清水态 或者控制富营养化的进一步发展，以及维持、恢复或者重建完整的沉水植物为主的水生植被，是保证湖泊生态系统稳定的关键<sup>[1,45-46]</sup>。而在此过程中，消除附着藻对沉水植物的抑制作用就显的尤为重要。因此，在综合考虑多种因素条件下，研究生态修复过程以及管理中，罗非鱼 - 附着藻 - 沉水植物三者之间的相互关系，探讨生态系统对罗非鱼的响应，对富营养化浅水湖泊生态修复以及管理具有重要意义。

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## Relationship among tilapia, periphyton and submerged macrophyte: A review

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**Abstract:** In shallow and eutrophicated lakes, submerged macrophyte is the crucial factor for clear water state or turbid state. While strong competition of periphyton for illumination, carbon sources, and nutrition has become the determinant on growth and development of submerged macrophytes communities. Tilapia, as the dominant species in south freshwater ecosystem, its top-down effect could alleviate the negative influences of periphyton on submerged macrophytes growth because of its probability of gazing and consumption on periphyton. So, as the dominant species of waterbody in South China, author think that tilapia can be used to control growth of periphyton and prompt submerged macrophyte development in shallow and eutrophic lake. Besides, tilapia can also accelerate nutrition regeneration by excretion and herbivory on submerged macrophytes. Therefore, this paper summarizes predecessor's conclusions, and proposes some intensive studies should be down to the relationship among tilapia, periphyton and submerged macrophytes with consideration of all the factors. It is very important for management and ecological restoration of shallow and eutrophicated lakes in south of China.

**Key words:** tilapia; periphyton; submerged macrophytes