

研 究 簡 报

温度及光照对浮游硅藻 *Nitzschia Closterium*

(Ehrenberg) W. Smith

吸收 P^{32} 的影响

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据本所黄河口海区浮游植物的调查,海水中营养元素含量的变化,对控制浮游植物的数量有肯定作用,水温及光照对这种控制作用,又有重要的影响;并且这种影响因浮游植物的种类而有显著的差异(朱树屏、康元德,1962)。气候因子对各种浮游植物吸收营养元素的影响,尚缺确切资料,本文只简报温度及光照对 P^{32} 被吸收的影响。

试验所用浮游硅藻 *Nitzschia closterium* 新月尼氏藻是黄河口海区重要饵料浮游植物之一,在正式试验前,先在自然海水中补充 NO_3-N , 10 p.p.m., PO_4-P , 1 p.p.m. 及 Fe , 0.1 p.p.m., 放在室内窗前自然光照及室温 ($9-11^{\circ}C$) 中培养一周(1963年12月28日至1964年1月6日),作为试验用的藻种。在藻种培养旺盛后,用脱脂棉柱滤去原培养液,再用灭菌海水(含 PO_4-P 28 $\mu g/L$) 冲洗到烧杯中,再倾入离心管,用每分钟2,000转的速度离心沉淀4分钟。然后将沉淀硅藻接种到贫瘠海水中(800—1,000万个细胞/ml),培养于适温及黑暗中10小时(培养时间过长或密度过大,常会出现饥饿死亡的藻体),即可供试验用。

一、温度对硅藻吸收 P^{32} 的影响

实验分为0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25及 $30^{\circ}C$ 七个组。用500ml烧瓶各装入培养液200ml,瓶底系有适当重量的铅锤,使各组烧瓶各漂浮固定在1个水族箱内(盛有自来水)的一定位。瓶底距箱底1cm,瓶内水面低于箱内水面4cm。另放一同样的烧瓶,内装海水,插入温度计(经过校正)一支,作观察瓶内水温变化用。经常调节水族箱内的水温来保持瓶内水温的恒定。

水族箱共7个。容积都是45(长)×35(宽)×30cm(高)。在箱外壁三面贴光滑白纸,使箱内光线因反射而加强。低温组,在箱外壁与冰盐之间,再隔一层白塑料布,避免冰盐水浸湿白纸。高温组,用电热棒及电子恒温控制器保持所需水温。箱口以白色薄木板覆盖,避免室温对箱内水温的影响;用这样装置的封闭恒温水浴,来保持上述七组水温。每30分钟记录水温一次,水温变化一般不到 $1^{\circ}C$ 。

光源是1,000W 鎢絲灯泡,挂在七个水族箱围成环状的中央,与箱底中心处成 45° 的角度。光通过未贴白纸的一壁透入箱内培养瓶上。实验过程中,在箱内壁及培养瓶之间,先后测定光强10次,光强变化在10,000—12,000 Lux 之间。

接种时要把藻种瓶摇动,使分布均匀,但在接种过程中,仍因藻种本身的沉淀而使接种量有些差异。故接种后应再计数一次,以确定各实验培养瓶中的实际密度,便于核算实验过程中细胞的实际增加数及增加

的百分数。

将实验用藻液(每组2瓶)及1个测温瓶,分放各温度组水箱中(同时,另外取4ml藻液,用两滴碘液固定,计算实验开始时每毫升的细胞数目)。候瓶内水温达到需要的温度(一般经过15—20分钟),即分别在每200ml的培养液中加入 $\text{NO}_3\text{-N}$, 4 p.p.m.; $\text{P}^{32}20\mu\text{c}$ 。培养试验时间为12小时。

实验结束后,立即将各组培养瓶摇动,使硅藻分布均匀,每瓶取2ml藻液,加碘液固定进行细胞计数。同时取25ml以每分钟2,500转的速度离心沉淀5分钟,倾除含有 P^{32} 的培养液,加入蒸馏水冲洗沉淀的硅藻,除去细胞外壁所吸附的 P^{32} ,再离心沉淀。如此反复冲洗5次,即以最后除去的洗液测定的放射性强度,与本底基本一致。最后把沉淀的硅藻冲洗入铺有适度孔径滤纸的特制铜漏斗中,抽气过滤,制成藻体分布均匀的样本,测量放射性强度(在除去细胞外壁吸附的 P^{32} 的冲洗过程中,所丢失细胞的 P^{32} 的脉冲数未计算在内)。

放射性强度测定所用仪器,是上海玻璃厂B型云母窗盖革计数管和重庆仪器厂制的C4进位定标器。每份样本每次测两分钟,求两份样本的平均数。云母窗距样本的距离是5.7厘米,工作电压1,000V。

试验结果(图1)硅藻吸收的 P^{32} 量与温度之间的关系很显著。由放射性测定和硅藻细胞计数结果表明培养在 15°C 的放射性最强,即吸收 P^{32} 最多(图1,A),硅藻繁殖最快,个体增加的百分数亦最高(图1,B),而且每个硅藻吸收 P^{32} 也最多(图1,C)。其次为 20°C ;再次为 $10\text{--}25^\circ\text{C}$ 与 30°C ; 5°C 及 0°C 最低。这个试验重复进行了两次,结果完全一致。

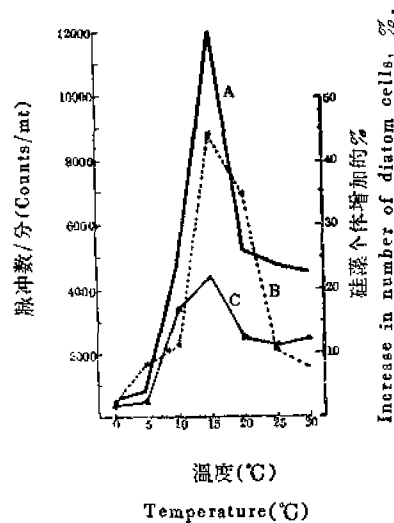


图 1 不同温度对硅藻吸收 P^{32} 的影响

A, 25ml培养液所含硅藻中 P^{32} 的放射性强度; B, 硅藻个体增加的%;
C, 每万个细胞的放射性强度。

Fig.1 Effects of different temperatures on the absorption of P^{32} by *Nitzschia closterium*, A, being absorption curve of diatoms in different cultures, diatoms in 25 ml of each of the cultures being measured; B, increase in number of diatom cells, percentage; C, absorption curve of 10,000 diatom cells from different cultures.

二、不同光照时间对硅藻吸收 P^{32} 的影响

光照实验所用水箱同上,水温 15°C ,以流水控制,实验用海水所加入的营养成分同上。光源灯泡挂在水箱上面,与箱底垂直,光强先后变动范围为15,000—17,000Lux,培养试验时间为26小时,实验开始后

2 小时取第一次样品, 此后每隔 3 小时取样一次, 测定放射性强度及细胞计数。光照方式分为下列 4 种:

1. 完全光照 26 小时;

2. 光照 14 小时, 在维持原有条件下, 断绝光源, 在黑暗中(用两层黑布将培养瓶罩覆)继续培养 12 小时;

3. 实验一开始就用黑布罩覆培养瓶, 在黑暗中培养 14 小时后, 再去掉黑布罩, 给予光照 12 小时;

4. 26 小时全在黑暗中。

以上四种光照方式在一个水箱内同时进行实验, 共做了三次, 接种硅藻的浓度各为 600、800 及 900 万个细胞/ml。

实验后的样品处理同上述温度实验。

实验结果

1. 26 小时全光照: 经过 5 分钟, P^{32} 吸收量每分钟脉冲数 100 次左右, 经过 8 至 9 小时增至 2,000 脉冲/分以上, 以后则增加较快。大量吸收出现于 8 小时之后。最高峰的放射性强度及出现时间, 因硅藻密度而各不相同: 接种量 600 万个细胞/ml 的培养中, 放射性强度高峰为 12,800 脉冲/分, 出现于实验开始后 17 小时(图 2 a, A); 接种量 800 及 900 万个细胞/ml 的培养液中, 放射性强度高峰分别为 12,000 及 8,600 脉冲/分, 分别出现于 20 小时(图 2 b, A) 及 21.5 小时(图 2 b, A; 2 c, A)。

2. 光照 14 小时后再黑暗 12 小时的结果是: 光照时间内, 吸收曲线逐渐上升, 与上述全光照情况一致。断绝光源后, 在接种量较小的 600 万个细胞/ml 的培养液中, 即不再吸收而逐渐下降(图 2 a, B); 在 800 及 900 万个细胞/ml 的培养液中, 吸收现象仍十分明显, 前者 3 小时后开始下降(图 2 b, B), 后者经过 6 小时后下降(图 2 c, B)。

3. 实验开始的 14 小时内完全黑暗, 以后再光照 12 小时的结果(图 2 a, C; 2 b, C)是: 黑暗时, 吸收量一直很低, 基本是 100—200 脉冲/分。给予光照后, 吸收量开始增多, 至 20 小时后, 吸收曲线急剧上升, 表明大量吸收的时间是在给予光照 6 小时之后。

4. 全暗 26 小时的结果: 吸收量始终保持在 100—200 脉冲/分(图 2 a, D; 2 b, D)。

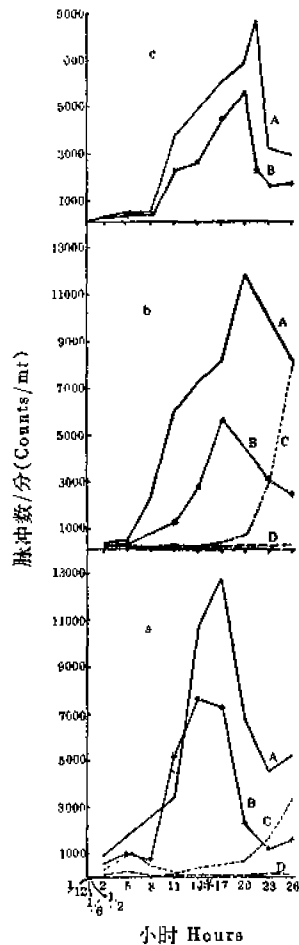


图 2 不同时间的光照对硅藻吸收 P^{32} 的影响

a, 接种 600 万个细胞/ml; b, 接种 800 万个细胞/ml; c, 接种 900 万个细胞/ml。A, 26 小时全光照; B, 光照 14 小时后再暗 12 小时; C, 暗 14 小时后再光照 12 小时; D, 全暗 26 小时。* 改变光照的时间。

Fig. 2 Effects of different illuminating periods on the absorption of P^{32} by *Nitzschia closterium*; * indicating change of illumination; a, inoculum with 6×10^6 diatom cells per ml; b, 8×10^6 cells per ml; c, 9×10^6 cells per ml; A, 26 hours illumination; B, 14 hours illumination followed by 12 hours darkness; C, 12 hours illumination after 14 hours darkness; D, black-out for 26 hours.

根据以上試驗可看出光照对硅藻吸收 P^{32} 的影响很明显。特別值得注意的是：(1) 光照开始后 8—12 (或 14) 小时內，都出現吸收 P^{32} 的最大速度。(2) 在全光照的三个不同藻体接种量的培养液中，密度較小的一組，首先出現吸收最高峰。随着密度的增加，最高峰出現時間亦逐漸推迟，这可能是由于硅藻个体表面所受的光强有所不同。密度較小的培养液中，硅藻互相遮光的影响較小；因而普遍受光較强，光合作用亦較强。密度較大的培养液中，遮光的影响較大，光透射較弱，光合作用亦較弱，故吸收高峰的出現較迟。(3) 在吸收量达到最高峰之后，曲綫急剧下降，表明已被吸入藻体内的 P^{32} ，又排入培养液中。可能由于硅藻的外分泌而使 P^{32} 排出硅藻体外。因为被排到培养液中的，还可能被細胞再吸收，这种現象对海水中营养矿质的循环，显然是有重要意义的。

参 考 文 献

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NOTE ON THE INFLUENCES OF TEMPERATURE AND LIGHT ON THE

ABSORPTION OF P^{32} BY A PLANKTONIC DIATOM *NITZSCHIA**CLOSTERIUM* (EHRENBERG) W. SMITH

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ABSTRACT

Subculture from unialgal culture of *Nitzschia closterium*, kept in our laboratory for many years, was made first in enriched sea water under suitable conditions for a week to get healthy diatoms for inoculum. These diatoms were then carefully washed by centrifuging and subcultured in sterilized natural sea water, not enriched and very deficient in phosphate, with 8×10^6 to 10×10^6 cells per ml., for ten hours before inoculating the cultures for experiments. Dead cells occurred if this starving culture lasted too long or contained too many cells. Experiments were all carried out in 500 ml. conical flasks each containing 200 ml. sterilized natural sea water enriched with NO_3-N , 4 p.p.m. and P^{32} 20 μ c. Cultures of each series were illuminated by a 1,000 W. bulb. Diatoms were washed 5 times by centrifuging to get rid of the P^{32} adsorbed on the diatom frustules, before P^{32} absorbed being measured by a Geiger counter.

1. Influences of different temperatures on the absorption of P^{32} .

Cultures kept at 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30°C, were arranged obliquely under a 1,000W. bulb at a distance of 53 cm, measured from the surface of the bulb to the center of the bottom of the culture flask situated just inside a wall of white glazed paper which was used to reflect the light. All cultures lasted 12 hours.

Diatom cells in cultures at 15°C absorb largest amount of P^{32} (Fig. 1, A), the increase of diatom numbers here is also the largest (Fig. 1, B), being up to 44.1%, and the amount of P^{32} absorbed by a single diatom cell is the largest as well. The next come in order are cultures at 20°C and 10°C, the smallest absorption occurring in cultures at 5°C and 0°C.

2. Influence of different illuminating periods on the absorption of P^{32} .

Cultures were kept at 15°C and arranged straight beneath the 1,000 W. bulb with a distance of 33.5 cm, with light reflecting arrangement; all lasted 26 hours. Three series of cultures, inoculated respectively with 6×10^6 , 8×10^6 and 9×10^6 cells per ml., were made, each consisting of 4 groups, A, B, C and D,

A. 26 hours' illumination.

The absorption of P^{32} in 5 minutes gives a count of 100 per minute, increased to more than 2,000 per minute in 8-9 hours, and then the absorption rate increases rapidly up to

12,800 counts per minute in 17 hours for cultures inoculated with 6×10^6 cells per ml. (Fig. 2a, A), and up to 12,000 and 8,600 counts per minute in 20 and 21.5 hours for cultures inoculated with 8×10^6 and 9×10^6 cells per ml. respectively (Figs. 2b, A & 2c, A). The summit of the absorption curve is higher and reached earlier in cultures with a smaller inoculum.

B. 14 hours' illumination followed by 12 hours' darkness.

During the period of illumination the absorption curve (Fig. 2, B) follows more or less the course of the curve for 26 hours' illumination (Fig. 2, A). When the black-out starts, the absorption curve of cultures inoculated with 6×10^6 cells per ml. begins to drop immediately (Fig. 2a, B), while the curves of cultures inoculated with 8×10^6 and 9×10^6 cells per ml. still going upward for another three and six hours respectively before dropping (Fig. 2 b, B & 2 c, B).

C. 12 hours' illumination after 14 hours' darkness.

The absorption is very weak during the 14 hours' black-out period, giving only 100—200 counts per minute and gradually increases after illumination being started, reaching great speed after 6 hours' illumination (Fig. 2, C).

D. 26 hours' black-out.

Absorption is very weak throughout the 26 hours, being only 100—200 counts per minute.

The following phenomena are worth noticing in the above illumination experiments.

1. Greatest absorption speed of P^{32} generally occurs 8—12 (14) hours after illumination being started.
2. The summit of the absorption curve is reached earlier in the culture with smaller inoculum, possibly as a result of less sheltering effect and hence more light being received by each cell.
3. The absorption curve drops after the summit is reached, as a result of P^{32} being secreted out into the culture medium.

The results of these experiments will be discussed elsewhere in connection with other experiments.