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长江近口段鳗苗捕捞量的时间格局及其与生态因子的GAM模型分析

郭弘艺¹, 张旭光¹, 唐文乔^{1,2*}, 张亚^{1,2}, 吴嘉敏¹, 沈林宏³

(1. 上海海洋大学鱼类研究室, 上海 201306;

2. 上海高校海洋动物系统分类与进化重点实验室, 上海 201306;

3. 江苏省靖江市渔政管理站, 江苏 靖江 214500)

摘要: 为研究长江口鳗苗捕捞量与生态因子的相互关系, 于2012年汛期对长江靖江段鳗苗的捕捞量进行了监测, 采用广义可加模型(GAM)对日捕捞量与水温、潮差、气压、浑浊度等生态因子之间的相关性作了分析。结果显示, 靖江段鳗苗汛期为1月下旬—4月上旬, 单船总捕捞量为221~443尾, 平均(344.8±83.4)尾。1月均值仅0.4尾/d, 且空网率高达90.9%; 4月为旺汛期, 均值10.4尾/d, 空网率仅为10.0%。GAM模型显示, 潮汐周期—月份交互项、水温和潮差对鳗苗日捕捞量的影响显著, 而气压、浊度和月相周期对鳗苗日捕捞量的影响不显著。潮汐周期—月份交互项、水温和潮差对鳗苗日捕捞量的偏差解释率分别为42.4%、19.1%和13.1%, 均呈现正相关关系。统计也显示, 日捕捞量表现出上、下弦月较低、新月或满月前后较高的半月周期波动。鳗苗捕获的最低水温为6.3℃, 而10~15℃为适宜捕捞水温。高潮期和低潮期分别占总捕捞量的76.8%和23.2%。研究表明, 长江口鳗苗在借助潮汐流而快速溯河的过程中, 部分在口门水域即被捕获, 部分滞留在了长江河口段, 而影响鳗苗溯河的重要生态因子是潮汐和水温。

关键词: 日本鳗鲡; 生态因子; 渔汛期; 广义可加模型; 长江口

中图分类号: S 932.4

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日本鳗鲡(*Anguilla japonica*)是一种具有重要经济价值的降海洄游鱼类, 分布于日本北海道至菲律宾之间的西太平洋及其通江河流, 其产卵场位于西马利亚纳海脊南部^[1-2]。孵化后的柳叶鳗仔鱼随北赤道流和黑潮输送至中国、朝鲜、日本的大陆架变态为玻璃鳗(glass eel), 后在河口水域变态为线鳗(elver), 线鳗进入河流后变成黄体鳗(yellow eel), 并在淡水中生活至性成熟。成熟后的黄体鳗在降海洄游途中逐渐变成银色鳗(silver eel), 返回产卵场产卵后即死亡^[3]。这种复杂的生活史特性, 使得鳗苗的人工繁殖困难重重, 目前养殖所用鳗苗完全依赖于天然捕捞^[4]。

高强度的捕捞导致野生鳗苗资源量在年间波动显著, 且总体呈下降趋势^[5]。最近的研究表明, 月光、月相、潮汐周期、昼夜节律、水温、盐度、浑浊度和降雨等生态因素均能影响鳗苗的溯河行为^[6-15], 而生态因素和鳗苗溯河量之间的关系往往由于研究地点和鳗苗发育时相的不同而有所差别^[8]。

江苏靖江位于长江近口段, 常年水流平顺, 受潮汐和长江径流的双重影响, 自然形成了流态复杂的水域环境, 不仅是多种鱼类栖息和繁殖的良好场所, 亦是长江口溯河鳗苗的洄游通道。近年来, 我国学者对鳗苗的遗传结构^[16]、资

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通信作者: 唐文乔, E-mail: wqtang@shou.edu.cn

源变动和早期生活史特征等作了较多研究^[17-21], 研究地点主要集中在长江口水域^[5, 22-24], 鲜见鳗苗溯河途中资源波动及其与生态因子相关的研究报告。为此, 本研究于2012年汛期在长江靖江段监测了鳗苗的捕捞量, 采用广义可加模型(generalized additive model, GAM)^[25]定量地分析了日捕捞量变化与水温、潮差、水质指标等生态因子之间的相关性, 旨在研究鳗苗溯河的时间特征, 探明影响鳗苗溯河的关键生态因子及其响应机制。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究地点、时间及数据来源

2012年1—4月鳗苗渔汛期在长江靖江段跟随5艘捕捞船, 监测鳗苗的捕捞情况。捕捞网具为鳗苗定置张网(网口宽8~10 m, 高4~6 m, 网梢全长30~50 m), 实际作业时, 每艘船左、右船舷各下一口张网, 每天捕捞2次, 记录当日鳗苗捕捞尾数。各船的实际作业天数受气象和水文条件影响而有所差异, 鳗苗的日捕捞量(catch)数据标准化为5艘作业船捕捞数量的日均值, 即单船单日捕捞尾数(尾/d)。

靖江段表层水温(°C)和潮汐数据(水位基准为吴淞高程)来源于靖江市水利局, 潮差(m)为2次涨落潮潮差的平均值。气象因子气压(hPa)来源于靖江市气象局; 水质指标浑浊度(NTU)来源于靖江市环保局。月相周期(lunar phase)和潮汐周期(tide phase)根据Jellyman等^[9]报道的公式(1)(2)进行转化:

$$\text{月相周期} = \cos(0.684\pi l) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{潮汐周期} = [\cos(0.684\pi l)]^2 \quad (2)$$

式中, l 为新月之后的第 l 天。根据式(1)计算所得的月相周期值范围为“-1~1”, “1”代表新月日, “0”值代表上、下弦月日, “-1”代表满月日, -1~1数值变化代表月相周期变化。根据式(2)计算所得潮汐周期值的范围为“0~1”, “1”代表农历初一、十五的高潮日, “0”值代表初八和农历二十二的低潮日, 0~1数值变化表示低潮至高潮的潮汐周期变化。分别将高潮日和低潮日前后3天共1周划分为高潮期(spring tides)和低潮期(neap tides), 1个农历月包括2个低潮期和2个高潮期。

全部生态因子的时间尺度与鳗苗捕捞汛期对应, 为2012年1月1日—4月10日, 时间分辨率为日, 来研究影响鳗苗捕捞量的关键生态因子。

1.2 数据处理和模型建立

采用Microsoft Excel 2007软件对数据进行处理和绘图, 并用SPSS Statistics 20.0统计分析软件对鳗苗日捕捞量在时间尺度上进行差异显著性检验(Kruskal-Wallis检验)。采用自相关分析(autocorrelation analysis)研究鳗苗日捕捞量时间序列的周期变化, 缺省数据用na.action函数处理。

用散点图矩阵初步探讨鳗苗日捕捞量与生态因子之间的关系。进一步采用广义可加模型(GAM)研究鳗苗与时间因子(月份)、生态因子(水温、潮差、浑浊度、气压、月相周期、潮汐周期)之间的相关关系。GAM模型是广义线性模型

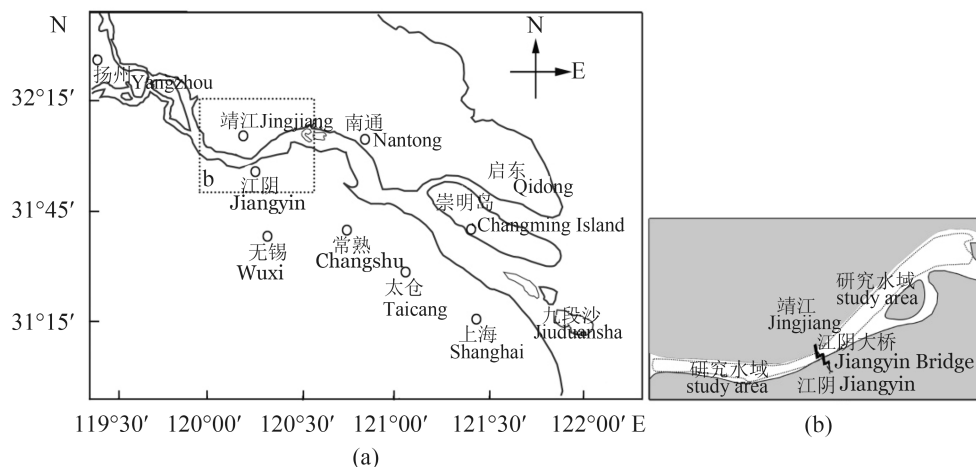


图1 长江靖江段日本鳗鲡鳗苗作业调查水域

Fig. 1 Sampling site (a) and the site in detail (b) during the 2012 monitoring of catch of *A. japonica* glass eels in the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River, China

的非参数扩展, 可用于直接处理响应变量与多个解释变量之间的非线性关系, 其假设函数具相加特性, 函数的组成成分为光滑函数, 其数学形式^[26]:

$$g(\mu) = \beta_0 + \sum_{i=1}^k f_i(x_i) \quad (3)$$

式中, $\mu = E[Y/x]$, 函数 $g(\mu)$ 为联结函数, β_0 为常数截距项, $f_i(x_i)$ 用于表述 $g(\mu)$ 与第 i 个解释变量关系的非参数函数, k 表示各变量的自由度。

本研究中, 模型采用样条平滑法, 分布函数族为泊松分布。响应变量为 $\ln(\text{catch} + \text{mean})$, 即为日捕捞量 $\text{catch} + \text{mean}$ 的对数值, 以防止捕捞量的零值出现; 解释变量为时间因子(月份)和生态因子(水温、潮差、浑浊度、气压、月相周期、潮汐周期)。利用逐步分析法建模筛选解释变量, 根据赤池信息量准则(akaike information criterion, AIC)和模型的偏差系数Pseudo R^2 , 检验逐步加入解释变量和解释变量相互项后模型的拟合程度, AIC值越小, Pseudo R^2 值越接近1, 说明模型剩余偏差越小, 模型拟合度越好^[25-26], 最终选择获得最优模型。GAM模型拟合和绘图均采用R 3.1.1软件中mgcv包实现^[25]。

2 结果

2.1 鳗苗汛期特征及捕捞量变动

调查显示, 该年汛期于1月23日见苗, 持续至4月10日收网, 汛期跨度79 d。其中, 实际作业天数34~62 d, 平均43 d; 单船汛期总捕捞量为221~443尾, 平均(344.8±83.4)尾。

单船日捕捞量为0~29尾/d, 均值(4.5±6.3)尾/d。日捕捞量在月间差异极显著(Kruskal-Wallis, $P=0.002<0.01$), 呈逐月递增趋势。初汛期(1月)空网率极高, 达90.9%, 月均值仅0.4尾/d, 旺汛期(4月)均值最高, 达10.4尾/d, 空网率仅为10.0%。最高日捕捞量出现在4月7日, 高达29尾/d。捕捞量汛期内波动特征还表现为上、下弦月空网率较高或捕捞量较低, 而在新月或满月前、后达到峰值(图2)。

Kruskal-Wallis分析显示, 新月期和满月期的日捕捞量显著大于在上、下弦月的日捕捞量($P=0.004<0.01$), 但新月期和满月期之间, 日捕捞量没有显著差异($P=0.284>0.05$)。自相关分析结果亦显示, 日捕捞量的变化呈现出明显的半月周期波动(图3)。

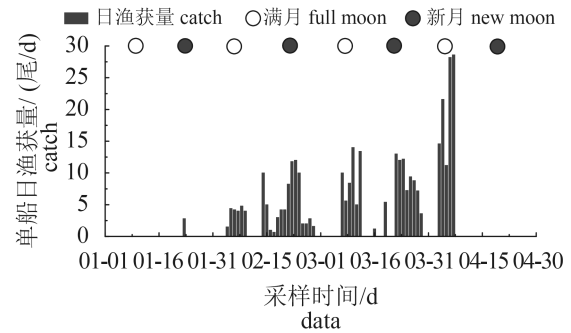


图2 长江靖江段2012年汛期日本鳗苗日捕捞量分布

Fig. 2 Daily variations in *A. japonica* glass eel catch at the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River in 2012

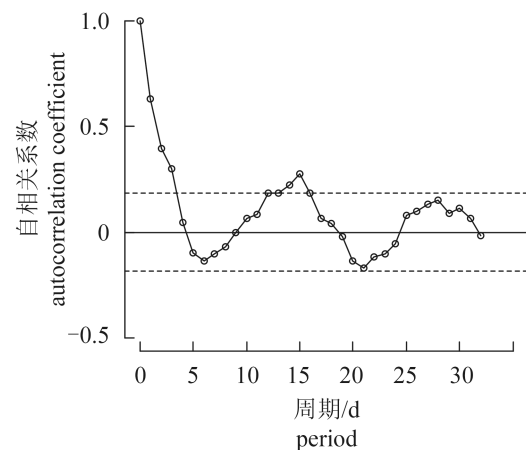


图3 长江靖江段2012年日本鳗苗日捕捞量自相关分析

虚线代表 $P=0.05$ 显著水平

Fig. 3 Correlograms of daily catch of *A. japonica* glass eels at the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River in 2012

The dashed line indicates the significance level ($P=0.05$)

2.2 生态因子对鳗苗溯河的影响

从各生态因子和鳗苗日捕捞量的散点图矩阵(图4)可见, 鳗苗的溯河水温和潮差变幅范围分别为6.3~15.4 °C和1.23~2.77 m, 在此区间范围内日捕捞量随水温和潮差增大而递增。气压和浑浊度变幅分别为1008.2~1034.8 hPa和28.4~91.9 NTU, 捕捞量集中在中等气压条件, 即1015~1025 hPa; 而当浑浊度>70 NUT, 捕捞量迅速递减。结合鳗苗日捕捞量的月相周期和潮汐周期可以看出, 鳗苗溯河的有利生态条件为较高的水温、中等的气压、较低浑浊度、以及新月或满月的高潮期(图2)。

2.3 GAM模型结果

GAM模型在构建过程中需要逐步加入各个

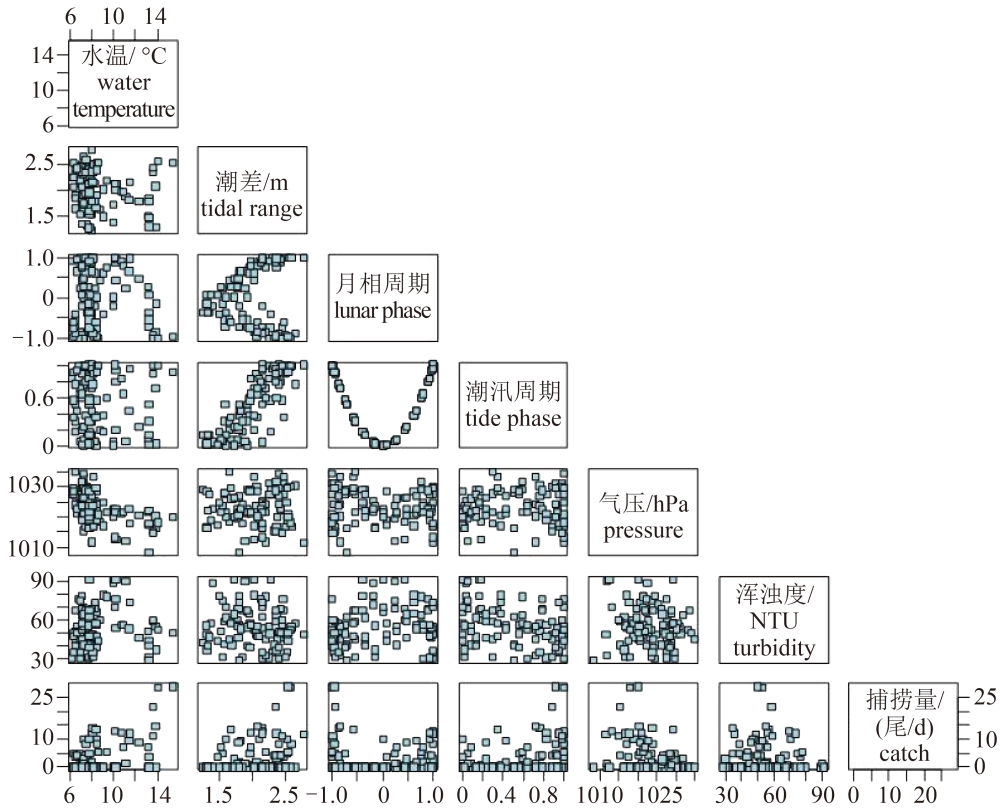


图4 长江靖江段2012年日本鳗鲡鳗苗日渔获量与生态因子关系的散点矩阵图

Fig. 4 Scattergrams of the relationships between ecological variables and the daily number of *A. japonica* glass eels caught at the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River in 2012

解释变量及其交互项，根据F检验、AIC值和Pseudo R²来选择最优模型。GAM模型的最终选择结果见表1，模型对鳗苗日捕捞量的总偏差解释率为74.6%。预测模型的偏差系数Pseudo R²为0.693(Pseudo R²>0.5)，说明所有模型诊断结果良好，稳定性较强，可较好地拟合解释变量与鳗苗日捕捞量之间的关系。

F检验表明，气压、浊度和月相周期对鳗苗日捕捞量影响不显著(P>0.05)，而水温、潮差和潮汐周期—月份的交互项对鳗苗日捕捞量具有显著影响(P<0.05)。从偏差变化以及AIC值可以

看出，潮汐周期—月份的交互效应对鳗苗日捕捞量的影响最大，偏差解释率为42.4%；其次为水温和潮差，偏差解释率分别为19.1%和13.1%。

GAM模型结果显示，潮汐周期对鳗苗日捕捞量的影响在各月间有所差异。初汛期(1月)空网率较高或捕捞量较低时，日捕捞量未见明显的潮汐周期变化；汛中期(2—3月)鳗苗捕捞量明显可见由低潮期向高潮期递增的趋势；随着日捕捞量的增大，这一趋势在旺汛期(4月)更为显著，正相关曲线变得更为陡峭(图5-a)。统计显示，高潮期捕捞量占总捕捞量的76.8%，低潮期捕捞

表1 2012年长江靖江段日本鳗鲡鳗苗日捕捞量与生态因子的GAM检验日本鳗鲡

Tab. 1 Significance of explanatory variables effects on *A. japonica* glass eel catch at the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River in 2012 as determined by generalized additive model

模型因子 model factors	残差自由度 df	残差偏差 residual deviance	偏差变化量 deviance variation	累积解释偏差/% accumulation of deviance explained	P	AIC	Pseudo R ²
null	97.38	37.84					
+S(水温)	95.66	30.61	7.23	19.1	0.0035	170.74	0.179
+S(潮差)	94.64	25.65	4.96	32.2	<0.001	155.46	0.305
+S(潮汐周期—月份)	80.34	9.61	16.04	74.6	<0.001	87.82	0.693

量仅占23.2%。潮差亦与鳗苗日捕捞量呈线性正相关(图5-b); 潮差较低时(<1.5 m), 捕捞量亦较低, 日均捕捞量仅1.7尾/d; 潮差较高时(≥2.0 m), 日均捕捞量增至6.3尾/d。

GAM模型结果还显示, 水温与鳗苗日捕捞量呈非线性的正相关关系(图5-c)。鳗苗的最低捕获水温为6.3 °C; 水温低于7 °C时, 日均捕捞量仅1.6尾/d; 高于10 °C时, 日均捕捞量达8.5尾/d。

3 讨论

3.1 鳗苗捕捞量及其溯河方式

根据水动力条件和河槽演变的差异性, 长江河口区分为3个区段, 大通至江阴长约400 km为近口段, 江阴至口门长约220 km为河口段, 口门以外至30~50 m等深线为口外海滨段^[27], 本研究即位于近口段。智玉龙^[23]报道, 2012年长江河口段的东旺沙、九段沙和东风西沙水域在1月上半月见苗, 3月进入旺汛期。鳗苗从九段沙溯河迁徙至近口段的靖江需要15 d左右^[28]。本研究显示, 2012年靖江段1月23日见苗, 4月进入旺汛期, 与上述研究的时间节点相吻合。靖江段单船汛期平均鳗苗总捕捞量仅为(344.8±83.4)尾, 远低于同汛期相同作业网具河口段的捕捞量^[23]。

耳石微化学所作的分析表明, 日本鳗鲡成体的栖息地有明显的分化现象, 有63%个体会上

溯至淡水栖息, 而37%个体则会定居在河口^[19], 即在抵达长江河口段的鳗鲡苗中, 约1/3的个体可能一直在附近定居, 而仅有2/3的个体经过靖江段溯河迁徙至上游生活。另外, 鳗苗的溯河迁徙采用选择性潮汐的迁移方式(selective tidal stream transport) (图7), 即涨潮时从底层漂浮至表层向上游迁移, 退潮时下沉并滞留在水层底部^[29], 这样可借助潮汐流而快速溯河^[7-10, 29-30]。因此, 靖江段汛期鳗苗捕捞量的明显降低, 可能是由于河口段的过度捕捞、或者部分个体在河口段的定居、或由于鳗苗选择性潮汐的迁移方式而造成的。

3.2 生态因子对鳗苗捕捞量的影响

本研究表明, 潮汐周期是影响靖江段鳗苗捕捞量的最主要生态因子, 潮汐的月份交互项和潮差合计解释了鳗苗日捕捞量总偏差的55.5% (表1)。除初汛期空网率较高, 日捕捞量与潮汐周期未见明显相关外, 其他时间均表现为与潮汐周期的正相关关系, 即捕捞量在新月或满月前、后达到峰值。高潮期鳗苗捕捞量占总捕捞量的76.8%, 而低潮期仅为23.2%。同时, 潮差亦显示与鳗苗日捕捞量呈线性正相关。潮差较低时(<1.5 m), 日均捕捞量仅1.7尾/d; 潮差较高时(≥2.0 m), 日均捕捞量增至6.3尾/d。由于捕捞网具和捕捞方式相同, 高潮期可能过滤了更多的

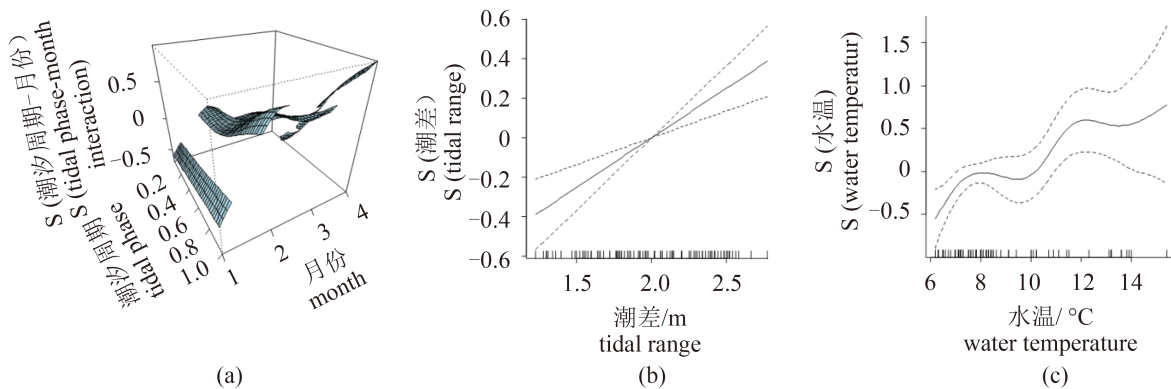


图5 广义可加模型(GAM)所揭示的显著影响鳗苗日捕捞量变化的生态因子

(a) 潮汐周期—月份, (b) 潮差, (c) 水温交互项

S (生态因子)为光滑样条函数的拟合值, 表示其对日捕捞量的影响。实线表示日捕捞量的期望值, 上下两侧虚线表示方程的95%置信区间

Fig. 5 Generalized additive model (GAM)-derived effects of (a) the interaction of tide phase with month (b) tidal range, (c) water temperature, and on the catch of *A. japonica* glass eel at the Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River between January and April in 2012

S (ecological factor) is the fitted value of smoothing spline functions, which represent their impacts on daily catch. The solid lines represent the expected values of total daily catch; the dotted lines represent the 95% confidence intervals of equations

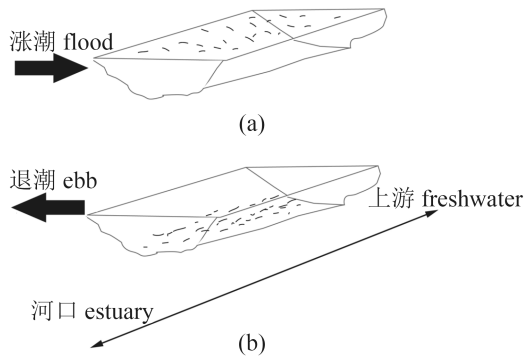


图6 日本鳗鲡幼体选择性潮汐迁移溯河示意图

(a) 涨潮时分散在水层向上游快速迁徙; (b) 退潮时潜伏在水层底部

Fig. 6 Generalized summary of *A. japonica* glass eel upstream migration using selective tidal stream transport

(a) flood tide; glass eels spread throughout water column; (b) ebb tide; glass eels remain on or in the bottom substrate

江水而获得更多的渔获物。

研究表明, 低温($<6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$)会抑制鳗苗游泳和溯河洄游行为^[15, 31], 从而影响鳗苗的捕捞量^[12, 14, 31]。靖江段鳗苗日捕捞量与水温呈非线性正相关关系, 水温较高时, 可获得较高的捕捞量。本研究表明, $6.3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 是长江靖江段捕获鳗苗的最低水温, 这与Harrison等^[15]和Han^[32]的研究结果基本一致。

GAM模型还显示, 月相周期、气压和浑浊度对鳗苗日捕捞量的影响均不显著($P>0.05$)。Kruskal-Wallis分析亦显示, 新月期和满月期之间, 日捕捞量没有显著差异($P=0.284>0.05$)。管卫兵等^[22]认为, 虽然新月和满月时潮差相近, 但新月时长江口鳗苗的捕捞量显著大于满月。Harrison等^[15]提出, 月相由新月—满月的周期变化, 潜在反映出光照强度对鳗苗溯河洄游的影响。满月时光照强, 鳗苗潜伏在较深的水层, 从而使得捕捞量低于新月时。Tzeng^[6]研究显示, 月相对鳗苗捕捞量的影响与调查地点有关, 河口段所受影响较大, 而上游段则不受影响。但Dou等^[33]的室内实验显示, 野生日本鳗鲡幼体对月相周期并没有先天的行为反应。研究期内水体浑浊度变幅为 $28.4\sim 91.9\text{ NTU}$, 推测可能是由于靖江段水体浑浊度较高, 大部分鳗苗已潜至较深的水层, 使得浅层的网具难于显示出月相规律性和水体浑浊度对捕捞量的影响。

气压可直接影响水体的溶解氧, 从而对鳗苗的生理和行为产生影响。但长江近口段水面

开阔, 受潮汐和长江径流双重影响, 是一个具有复杂水文情势的水域环境。从鳗苗捕捞量不受气压影响的现象看, 气压变化对水体溶解氧产生的影响较小, 未超过鳗苗的耐受范围。由此可见, 尽管GAM模型初步揭示了上述生态因素的相互作用及其对鳗苗捕捞量的影响, 但鳗苗的溯河行为受众多生态因素的综合影响, 还有待更深入地探究。

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Temporal pattern of *Anguilla japonica* glass eels catches at Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River in fishing season in relation to ecological factors using a generalized additive model (GAM)

GUO Hongyi¹, ZHANG Xuguang¹, TANG Wenqiao^{1,2*}, ZHANG Ya^{1,2},
WU Jiamin¹, SHEN Linhong³

(1. Laboratory of Ichthyology, Shanghai Ocean University, Shanghai 201306, China;

2. Marine Animal Taxonomy and Evolution Key Laboratory of Shanghai Municipal Education Commission, Shanghai 201306, China;

3. Administration of Fishery of Jingjiang, Jingjiang 214500, China)

Abstract: To analyze daily variations in *Anguilla japonica* glass eel catch as related to ecological factors at Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River, we conducted daily monitoring program at Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River during the 2012 fishing season. A generalized additive model (GAM) was applied to evaluate the relationships between daily catch and their ecological variables, including water temperature, the tidal range, turbidity, lunar phase, tide phase and pressure. Fishing was performed at Jingjiang section of the Yangtze River from late January to early April. The total fishing period catch per boat ranged from 221 ind. to 443 ind. with a mean±SD of (344.8±83.4) ind. The daily catch differed by month. The mean daily catch was only 0.4 ind./d in January, and the abortive haul rate was 90.9%; while mean daily catch was up to 10.4 ind./d in April, and the abortive haul rate was only 10.0%. Stepwise GAM building using the AIC and adjusted *pseudo-R*² showed that turbidity, pressure and lunar phase did not affect daily catch of *A. japonica* glass eels significantly, but three predictor variables, tide phase-month interaction, water temperature and tidal range were highly significant. In addition, tide phase-month interaction, water temperature, and tidal range account for 42.4%, 19.1% and 13.1% of the variance in the data, respectively, and these three variables also showed a positive relationship with the daily catch. Statistical results also showed that the daily catch fluctuated with tide phase, since high catches appeared at times corresponding to the spring tide of the full moon or the new moon, while, low catches appeared at times corresponding to the neap tide during quarter moons. Moreover, glass eels were caught when the minimum water temperature was 6.3 °C, and a greater catch was found in optimal water temperature ranging between 10 and 15 °C. Overall, the proportion of total catches for spring or neap tide period was 76.8% and 23.2%, respectively. Furthermore, our results suggested that during glass eels upstream migration using ‘selective tidal stream transport’, some individuals were captured in the mouth zone of the Yangtze estuary, and some individuals preferred to stay near the river section of the estuary, whereas others migrated upstream. In our study, water temperature, tidal range and tide phase were the important ecological factors affecting the fluctuations in upstream migration of glass eels.

Key words: *Anguilla japonica*; ecological factors; fishing season; generalized additive model; Yangtze River estuary

Corresponding author: TANG Wenqiao. E-mail: wqtang@shou.edu.cn

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