

海洋酸化的食物链效应及其对海洋渔业经济的潜在影响

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摘要: 海洋以超过 100 万 t/h 的速率从大气中吸收矿物燃料衍生的 CO₂, 使上层海洋 pH 下降, 导致海洋酸化. 海洋酸化影响海洋生物的生长、繁殖和代谢, 波及海洋生态系统生产力及其服务功能. 海洋酸化可使毒性物质在浮游植物中累积并向浮游动物传递, 且可导致大型褐藻类的碘含量增加, 进而使其捕食者体内碘含量也增加. 然而, 海洋酸化在多营养级水平上对食物链效应的影响尚不明确. 综合分析预示海洋酸化的生态效应可直接或间接影响人类健康. 本文主要综述海洋酸化的食物链效应及其对海洋渔业经济的影响, 并展望相关研究的发展趋势.

关键词: 海洋酸化; 食物链; 脂肪酸; 浮游植物; 海洋渔业经济

中图分类号: P 76

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 0438-0479(2021)02-0398-09

化石燃料的使用等人类活动释放包括 CO₂ 在内的大量温室气体, 导致全球变暖; 与此同时, 海洋吸收大量矿物燃料衍生的 CO₂ (超过 100 万 t/h), 缓解了全球变暖, 却使海水 pH 下降, 导致海洋酸化^[1]. 研究显示, 自工业革命以来, 海洋吸收了人类排放 CO₂ 量的 1/3 以上, 已导致上层海洋 H⁺ 质量分数增加 30%^[2]. 在能源使用结构不发生大变化的情况下, 大气 CO₂ 浓度将继续升高, 已有模型预测至 21 世纪末, 海洋酸化会使上层海洋 pH 下降 0.3~0.4, H⁺ 质量分数将增加 100%~150%^[3]. 目前的酸化速率是过去 3 亿年间海洋酸化事件中最快的^[4]. 海洋酸化引起的海水化学(碳酸盐系统及物质形态)、物理(声波传递速率)及生物过程变化正在改变海洋生物赖以生存的环境, 影响海洋生物的代谢及海洋生态的演化过程.

迄今, 有关海洋酸化对生物的影响及生态效应研究已经涵盖病毒^[5]、细菌^[6-8]、浮游植物^[9-11]、大型海藻^[12-13]、浮游动物^[14-16]、棘皮类^[17-19]、鱼类^[20-22]等多种海洋生物^[23-26]. 然而, 目前海洋酸化的研究多聚焦于单一营养级(初级生产者、次级生产者或更高营养级), 关于其食物链效应尚缺乏足够的科学认知. 本文

主要综述海洋酸化的食物链效应及其对海洋渔业经济的影响, 并展望相关研究的发展趋势.

1 海洋酸化的食物链效应

1.1 对浮游植物脂肪酸的影响及其食物链效应

初级生产者是水域生态系统中脂肪酸特别是多不饱和脂肪酸(PUFA)合成的重要载体, 其以食物形式向不能自身合成脂肪酸的初级或更高营养级的消费者提供主要的脂肪酸来源. 初级生产者中脂肪酸组成和含量的变化会通过食物链的传递, 影响次级生产者浮游动物的生长以及产卵率^[27], 改变鱼体内脂肪酸的含量和组成, 影响鱼类的发育^[28], 进而影响人类食物的品质和营养价值, 对人类健康产生影响^[29].

关于海洋酸化对初级生产者中脂肪酸含量和组成的影响, 目前已经有诸多研究报道. 硅藻筒柱藻(*Cylindrotheca fusiformis*)在海洋酸化条件下(CO₂ 体积分数 0.075%)生长, 其细胞内 PUFA 质量分数降低约 3%, 营养价值降低^[30]. 由于初级生产者中

收稿日期: 2020-09-27 录用日期: 2020-12-28

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(41806141, 41720104005); 广东省教育厅“创新强校”特色创新类项目(2018KTSCX173); 近海海洋环境科学国家重点实验室(厦门大学)访问学者基金(MELRS1903)

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引文格式: 金鹏, 高坤山. 海洋酸化的食物链效应及其对海洋渔业经济的潜在影响[J]. 厦门大学学报(自然科学版), 2021, 60(2): 398-406.

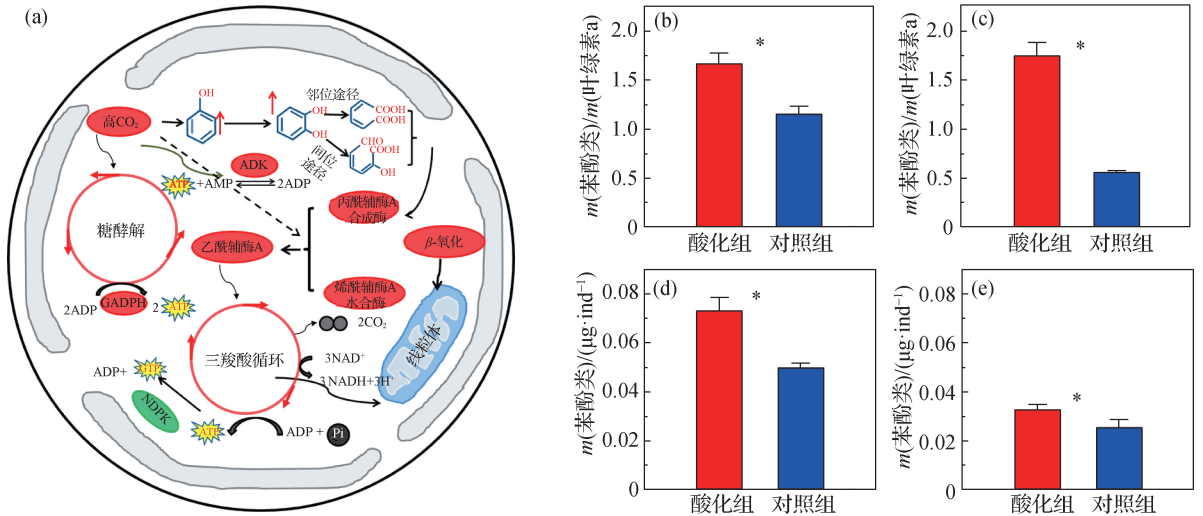
Citation: JIN P, GAO K S. Effects of ocean acidification on the marine food chain and its potential influences on marine fishery economy[J]. J Xiamen Univ Nat Sci, 2021, 60(2): 398-406. (in Chinese)



10%~20%的必需生物大分子会通过食物链传递至下一营养级,所以初级生产者的 PUFA 含量及营养价值降低势必会影响到次级生产者. 这一假设在 Rossoll 等^[27]的研究中得到验证:该研究分析了对照组和海洋酸化条件下培养的硅藻假微型海链藻 (*Thalassiosira pseudonana*) 的生化组分,并将其喂食次级生产者汤氏纺锤水蚤 (*Acartia tonsa*),结果显示海洋酸化显著降低了该硅藻的总脂肪酸和 PUFA 含量,并影响汤氏纺锤水蚤的生长以及产卵率. 以原位浮游植物群落为研究对象的中尺度围格实验也证实,海洋酸化条件下浮游植物群落中 PUFA 含量降低,并通过食物链传递显著降低桡足类飞马哲水蚤 (*Calanus finmarchicus*) 体内的 PUFA 含量^[31]. 另外,受酸化影响,脂肪酸与蛋白质或碳水化合物的比例变化亦会降低初级生产者向次级生产者的营养级传递效率(高达 50%),从而显著降低浮游动物的生物量^[14]. 然而,也有研究显示海洋酸化可提高一些海洋无脊椎动物的饵料价值或可利用性,从而缓解海洋酸化对其的负面效应^[32]. 除初级生产者外,一些更高营养级的生物(如鱼和虾)的营养价值在海洋酸化条件下也会发生变化,如一种经济牡蛎的蛋白质、脂质、碳水化合物及热量值均受海洋酸化影响显著降低^[33]. 综上所述,海洋酸化可以影响初级生产者的脂肪酸含量和组成,并通过食物链传递至次级生产者,从而对其生长、繁殖、行为等产生间接影响.

1.2 对藻类中苯酚类和碘含量的影响

除备受关注的脂肪酸等生物大分子外,海洋酸化还会影响浮游植物及大型海藻的一些次级代谢产物,使得浮游植物累积毒性物质苯酚类,大型褐藻的碘含量增加. 研究发现^[34](图 1):浮游硅藻与颗石藻类等细胞内的苯酚类物质含量,在酸化条件下与对照组相比质量分数增加了 46%~212%;同时呼吸速率增加了 130%~160%. 该现象的机制是:浮游植物细胞内脂肪酸 β -氧化、三羧酸循环、糖酵解等代谢途径加速,呼吸作用增强,以获取抵御酸化胁迫所需要的额外能量,从而增加了苯酚类的含量. 将以上浮游植物喂食浮游动物(桡足类)后,浮游动物体内的苯酚类物质含量也明显升高,质量分数增加了 28%~48%. 由于苯酚类物质具有毒性,这种物质在次级生产者体内的累积可能会对其生理产生负面影响,并可能通过食物链传递至更高营养级. 另有研究显示,在海洋酸化条件下,虾捕食浮游植物和浮游动物后其肉质口感变差^[35],这可能与 Jin 等^[34]发现的酸化食物链效应机制有关. 另外,褐藻类的海带适应海洋酸化条件后其藻体中碘含量升高,被鲍鱼摄食后鲍鱼组织内碘含量显著增加^[36]. 该现象的机制为:受酸化影响,海带的碘代谢通路中卤代过氧化物酶(ν HPOs)表达水平显著降低. 综上所述,海洋酸化会影响初级生产者中一些次级代谢产物(如苯酚类)或其他生源元素(如碘)的含



(a)红色表示上调,绿色表示下调;AMP,单磷酸腺苷,ADP,二磷酸腺苷,ATP,三磷酸腺苷,ADK,腺苷激酶, GADPH,三磷酸甘油醛脱氢酶,NDPK,二磷酸核苷激酶,GTP,三磷酸鸟苷,NAD,辅酶 I, NADH,还原型辅酶 I. (b)和(d)30 L 微尺度培养体系;(c)和(e)4 000 L 中尺度培养体系. * $p < 0.05$.

图 1 海洋酸化条件下浮游植物细胞内的代谢途径变化(a),以及浮游植物细胞内(b~c)和浮游动物体内(d~e)毒性物质苯酚类含量的变化(修改自文献[34])

Fig. 1 Altered metabolic pathways under ocean acidification (a), and the changes of phenolic compound contents in phytoplankton cells (b-c) and zooplankton bodies (d-e) (modified from Ref. [34])

量,将其传递至次级生产者并在其体内累积,进而对海产品的质量产生影响(图 2)。

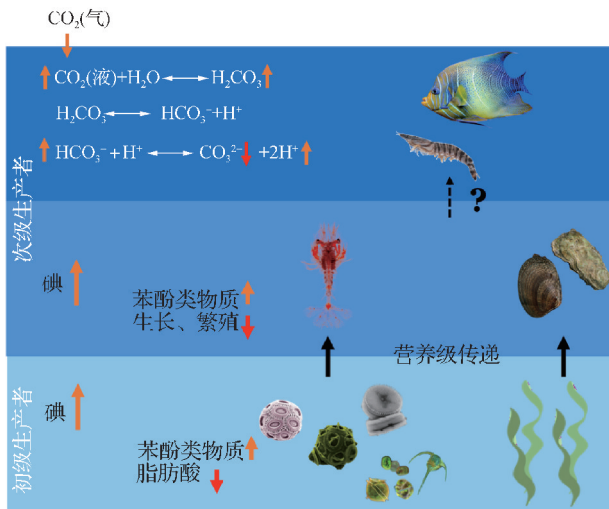


图 2 海洋酸化的食物链效应示意图(修改自文献[37])
Fig. 2 Schematic diagram showing the food chain effects of ocean acidification (modified from Ref. [37])

1.3 对浮游植物群落组成的影响

海洋酸化的食物链效应不仅体现在生化组成上,还体现在浮游植物的群落组成上.关于海洋酸化对浮游植物群落组成的影响已有所认知;然而这种群落组成的变化对食物网的物质和能量传递产生的级联效应却鲜有报道.在海洋酸化条件下粒径较大的硅藻受益较大,其生长速率受到的促进幅度较大^[38-39],在原位培养实验中,海洋酸化条件下浮游植物群落结构逐渐向大粒径硅藻占主体的方向演替^[39-43],可缩短食物链长度,从而提高物质和能量传递效率^[44],进而提高次级生产者的生产效率.然而也有例外:在北大西洋一天然 CO₂ 喷口处,一种粒径较大的链状硅藻丰度随着 CO₂ 浓度升高而升高;但由于这种硅藻不受次级生产者青睐,所以一些腹足类软体动物和海胆的丰度顺着 CO₂ 浓度升高的梯度反而降低^[45].

由此可见,由海洋酸化驱动的浮游植物群落演替所产生的食物链效应与群落演替后占主体的浮游植物类群属性相关,且这种关联在产毒藻中尤为明显.在北大西洋加那利群岛附近一片寡营养盐海区,对原位浮游植物群落开展的为期 2 个多月的中尺度围格实验^[46]显示:当 CO₂ 体积分数升高到 0.06% 时,一种有毒藻类 *Vicicitus globosus* 的丰度成倍增加;当 CO₂ 体积分数升高到 0.08% 时,产生藻华.这种有毒藻类的大量繁殖使得以前占主导地位的浮游生物物种(如桡足类、纤毛虫和腰鞭毛虫等)的丰度急剧下降,从而

减少了由初级生产者向次级生产者的物质和能量流动;海洋食物链的崩溃使颗粒物质在海洋上层水体中的存留时间延长,从而降低了颗粒物向深海的输送效率,进一步削弱了海洋作为地球上最大碳汇的功能,加剧气候变化.然而在瑞典峡湾的一项原位实验中,CO₂ 浓度升高显著提高了初级生产力,进而提高了次级生产者及更高营养级的鱼类丰度,提升了大西洋鲱鱼(*Clupea harengus*)幼体的存活率,这体现了由海洋酸化驱动的由下而上的正面食物链效应^[47].可见,海洋酸化的食物链效应存在区域性差异.

海洋酸化的生理生态效应受控于其他环境因子的变化.在近岸水域,海水富营养化使得赤潮不断爆发^[48],赤潮期间海水中 CO₂ 浓度显著降低,海水 pH 值升高而出现“碱化”,可在短时间内抵消海洋酸化对浮游植物群落演替的效应^[49-52].因此,在近岸水域,海洋酸化对浮游植物群落演替的影响及其级联的食物链效应,很大程度上取决于该水体的富营养化程度.不同海区受陆源输入、物理过程和生物活动的影响程度不同,海洋酸化效应也会不同^[40,53-55];但海洋酸化可以引起浮游植物群落的演替,进而通过食物链传递至更高营养级,并产生正面或负面效应.这种效应很大程度上取决于演替后浮游植物群落中优势种的属性(是否有毒或是否受捕食者青睐等);同时又存在较大的空间异质性,还受到其他环境因素的影响.如 2010—2014 年间在瑞典、芬兰、挪威和西班牙的不同海区开展的 5 次原位中尺度围隔实验^[56]发现:营养盐水平显著影响原位浮游植物群落结构及演替,从而进一步影响食物链传递及生物地球化学循环.即在寡营养盐海区,海洋酸化提高了颗粒有机物的碳氮比,并进一步提高其向下输送效率;而在营养盐充足海区,碳氮比显著降低.

1.4 对次级生产者的影响

如前文所述,海洋酸化可以通过影响初级生产者的生化组成、群落结构等间接地对初级消费者、次级消费者等次级生产者产生级联效应;但海洋酸化引起的海水碳酸盐系统振荡同样会直接影响次级生产者.这种直接效应(表 1)有正面效应也有负面效应,或没有效应.Clark 等^[22]考察了 6 个不同种类的超过 900 条野生鱼和养殖鱼,发现海洋酸化对珊瑚礁鱼类躲避捕食等活动水平和行为偏侧化(活动时倾向于使用一侧大脑)没有显著的负面影响.这项研究结果挑战了以往的科学认知,在学术界引起了激烈的辩论.Munday 等^[76]对此提出了 16 点质疑,指出其在研究方法、实验材料的选择等方面存在问题,因此难以推翻

海洋酸化影响珊瑚礁鱼类行为的理论;并进一步分析了过去 110 篇关于海洋酸化对鱼类行为影响的论文,指出 44 篇有关珊瑚礁鱼的论文中有 41 篇论文显示海洋酸化对鱼类的关键行为均体现出明显的效应.关于海洋酸化对更高营养级生物如鱼类的影响尚存在较大的分歧和争议,需要开展进一步研究.

表 1 海洋酸化对次级生产者的直接效应

Tab. 1 Direct effects on secondary producer by ocean acidification

生物类群	受影响的性状	效应	参考文献
浮游动物	呼吸	升高	[57]
	捕食	降低	[58]
	死亡率	升高	[14]
	产卵率	降低	[14]
腔肠动物	摄食	升高	[59]
	摄食	降低	[60]
软体动物	嗅觉	降低	[61]
	嗅觉	升高	[61]
	摄食	不变	[62]
棘皮动物	摄食	升高	[63]
	摄食	降低	[64]
甲壳类动物	躲避捕食	降低	[65]
	躲避捕食	不变	[66]
	摄食	降低	[67]
	摄食	升高	[68]
	游泳	降低	[69]
	鱼	嗅觉	降低
鱼	嗅觉	不变	[71]
	躲避捕食	升高	[72]
	捕食	降低	[73]
	捕食	升高	[74]
	捕食	不变	[74]
	产卵	升高	[75]

2 海洋酸化对海洋渔业经济的潜在影响

综上,海洋酸化可以影响初级生产者体内的生物大分子(如脂肪酸)、次级代谢产物(如苯酚类)、生源元素(如碘)等各生化组分的含量和组成,也可以改变初级生产者的群落结构和组成,从而影响海洋食物网中物质和能量从初级到次级消费者以及更高营养级的传递,引发食物链效应.这种上行效应会影响海产品的品质,甚至危及人类健康.

2007 年 Gazeau 等^[77]构建了海洋酸化与贝类死亡率的关系,并给出了评估参数.之后,越来越多学者

从产业经济角度探究了海洋酸化的影响^[77-78].评估海洋酸化对海洋产业经济的影响涉及两个关键步骤:一是确定海洋酸化程度及其与海产品产量之间的关系,二是对受影响海产品的产量进行估算. Cooley 等^[79]的估算结果显示美国贝类产业的经济损失至 2060 年可高达 22 亿美元,届时渔业捕捞量将下降 6%~25%,经济损失可达 17 亿~100 亿美元. Fernandes 等^[80]则估算了海洋酸化和升温对英国捕鱼量的影响,结果显示经济损失至 2050 年可达 8 700 万英镑. Narita 等^[81]指出意大利、法国和西班牙这几个现今贝类生产大国将是受海洋酸化冲击的重灾区,到 21 世纪末整个欧洲贝类产业每年的经济损失将超过 10 亿美元.放眼全球来看,在消费贝类的量不变的前提条件下,到 21 世纪末,海洋酸化可导致海洋贝类产业损失 60 亿美元;如果再考虑消费者对贝类消费需求随收入增加,这一数值可高达 1 000 亿美元^[82].

我国是世界上最大的水产大国,贝类养殖产量约占全球总量的 85%.近年来,海洋酸化对中国贝类产业经济的影响倍受关注.于千钧等^[83]采用净现值估价法分析显示,未来 100 年内中国贝类产业经济将面临 142 亿~11 500 亿美元的现值损失,损失程度与海洋酸化程度相关.健康发展的水产产业在保障国家粮食安全、丰富动物蛋白种类、维持沿海海区稳定、拓宽就业渠道、增加农渔收入、维持沿海渔区稳定、清洁海域水质和固碳汇碳等方面都发挥着至关重要的作用^[83].因此,开发新型养殖技术或有效实施贝藻组合型养殖,引入藻类以固定过量的 CO₂,一方面可减轻海洋酸化的负面影响,另一方面可为贝类生长提供较多的浮游植物产量以及高水平溶解氧,促进贝类生长,这是当下科学与产业领域共同关注的热点.

3 展 望

海洋酸化与全球变暖是由人类碳排放引起的,同时也是当今社会面临的两个重大环境问题,威胁海洋生态系统.为此,相关生态学效应研究已经在全球广泛开展^[84].如前所述,就海洋酸化的食物链效应及其对海洋水产经济的潜在影响,虽已取得一些进展,但尚存在诸多的未知问题和不确定性.为提升人们对海洋酸化生态效应的认知,促进抵御酸化胁迫的技术研发,未来可从以下几个方面开展研究:

首先,应将短期实验拓展至长期以明晰海洋生物的适应性响应.作为海洋初级生产的主要贡献者,浮游植物具有种群数目大、生长速率快、遗传变异持续

性强等特征,因此它们在应对海洋环境变化时具有较大的适应性潜能,可以产生进化性响应^[85-89]。这种进化性响应可能进一步恶化浮游植物的饵料价值,也可能在一定程度上改善饵料品质,因此海洋酸化对浮游植物的饵料价值的影响需要进一步研究。

其次,关注气候变化和人类活动双重作用下海洋环境正在发生的巨大变化。除海洋酸化外,海洋升温(暖化)、海洋脱氧(低氧化)、上部混合层变浅以及层内紫外辐射暴露量增加(因为混合路径变短)等多重环境胁迫正在影响生态与生物地球化学过程。如在海洋暖化状态下,短期一周的升温(热浪状态)会降低硅藻的总脂质及某些必需 PUFA 的含量,但经过长期升温驯化(适应生长 800~2 400 代,约 2 年)后又可得到一定程度的恢复^[90]。然而在海洋酸化影响下能否出现这种现象,目前尚不明确。在近岸水域,还存在严重的水体富营养化问题。关于海洋酸化与其他环境因子对初级生产者的生化、生源要素组成的复合效应(叠加、协同增效或拮抗效应)均有报道^[91],但大多基于实验室受控条件下的实验,难以反映自然环境波动条件下的复合效应。然而如何在自然震荡或接近原位复杂环境条件下开展海洋酸化与其他环境因子复合效应的研究,目前仍面临技术上的挑战。海洋酸化中尺度生态系统实验类似于海洋中的围格实验,可在原位环境振荡条件下研究海洋酸化的生态效应,目前在德国、挪威、比利时、美国、中国(厦门大学等)、秘鲁、西班牙、韩国等国家均有开展。如我国科学家使用 4 t 海水的原位中尺度实验设施,发现海洋酸化在波动环境条件下使初级生产者及其捕食者体内的毒性物质苯酚类含量显著升高,首次在不同规模研究体系中验证了海洋酸化的食物链效应^[34]。然而,此类中尺度实验设施依然存在诸多困难,在均匀控温和碳酸盐系统稳定性控制等方面尚存在技术瓶颈。

再次,食物链研究应延伸至多个营养级。目前关于海洋酸化的食物链效应都聚焦于两个营养级(初级生产者至初级消费者)^[27,34,36],很少涉及 3 个甚至更多营养级的研究。海洋酸化条件下,初级生产者中累积的毒性物质可向初级消费者传递,但能否向更高营养级的鱼类或人类传递(图 2)并产生相关的毒理学效应,目前尚缺乏科学认知。海洋酸化对海产品的影响是否会间接威胁人类健康尚不明确。因此,未来的研究应延伸食物链研究至多个营养级,并建立科学、系统评估食物链效应的方法和体系,为更准确地评估海洋酸化的食物链效应提供科学依据。

最后,应加强学科交叉与合作。如前所述,要准确

评估海洋酸化对海洋渔业经济的影响,涉及到确定海洋酸化状况及其与海产品产量之间的关系和对受影响海产品的产量进行估算,前者属于海洋科学领域,而后者属于经济学研究范畴。因此,首先需要建立系统的研究方法及观测体系,为准确评估提供详细的量化参数;其次应从当前产业状况、人口增长水平、消费偏好等方面优化经济学模型参数,从而准确估算海洋酸化对海洋渔业经济的影响,为决策者制定相应政策以减少经济损失提供科学参考。总之,为及早减轻海洋酸化对海洋渔业经济的负面影响,应在上述几个方面开展深度合作与交叉性研究。

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Effects of ocean acidification on the marine food chain and its potential influences on marine fishery economy

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Abstract: The ocean is taking up over 10⁶ t/h of fossil CO₂, resulting in increased dissolved CO₂ and declining pH of the upper seawater, leading to ocean acidification. It has been reported that ocean acidification has tremendous impacts on the growth, development, and metabolism of marine organisms, and subsequently affects the functions and services of marine ecosystem. Ocean acidification accumulates the toxic phenolic compounds in primary producers and these compounds accumulate in secondary producers via trophic transfer. Meanwhile, ocean acidification results in the increased iodine contents in kelps and seaweeds, and subsequently leads to an increased iodine contents in predators that feed on them. However, little is known regarding effects of ocean acidification on the food chain across multiple trophic levels, which would be supposed to affect the human health directly or indirectly. In this review, we overview the research progress in effects of ocean acidification on the marine food chain and its potential influences on marine fishery industry, and pose future research perspectives.

Keywords: ocean acidification; food chain; fatty acid; phytoplankton; marine fishery economy