國立臺灣海洋大學海洋環境與生態研究所專題討論#

題目: Temporal variations in the abundance of picoplanktonic *Synechococcus* (Cyanobacteria) during a mucilage event in the Gulfs of Bandırma and Erdek

中文題目: Synechococcus數量在Bandırma和Erdek海灣水體粘液產生期間之變動

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Abstract

The marine cyanobacterium Synechococcus plays an important role in microbial food webs and is a significant contributor to primary production in the world's oceans. The abundance distribution of picoplanktonic Synechococcus was investigated in the Gulfs of Bandırma and Erdek (in the Sea of Marmara), in which water samples were taken seasonally between August 2007 and August 2008 during an intense period of mucilage formation. The mucilage phenomenon occurred in the Sea of Marmara between October 2007 and February 2008. In both sites, Synechococcus abundance was highest in November 2007, at 32.68 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹ in the Gulf of Bandırma and 34.83 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹ in the Gulf of Erdek, with the high values in November 2007 coinciding with mucilage formation. In contrast, the lowest Synechococcus abundance was 0.85 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹ in February 2008 in the Gulf of Bandırma and 3.27 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹ in May 2007 in the Gulf of Erdek. The two-layered structure of the Sea of Marmara affected the vertical distribution of Synechococcus, in which the maximum abundance of Synechococcus occurred in the upper layers and the minimum abundance values at the deeper layers of both gulfs. This layered structure also strongly affected the relationship between Synechococcus and environmental parameters. In this sense, Synechococcus abundance was negatively correlated with salinity and nitrate but was positively correlated with chlorophyll-a in the Gulfs of Bandırma and Erdek but was not correlated with temperature or phosphate in either gulf. Despite the fact that Synechococcus is temperature dependent, the abundance distribution was influenced more by other environmental factors than by temperature.

中文摘要

海洋藍綠細菌 Synechococcus 對世界海洋基礎生產有很重要的貢獻並在微生物食物網中扮演著重要的角色。環境的變動對 Synechococcus 數量變化會產生劇烈的影響,因此本研究於 2007 年 8 月至 2008 年 8 月期間,在 Bandırma 和 Erdek 海灣(位於 Marmara 海),進行 Synechococcus 季節性數量採樣。並且針對在 Marmara 海水體黏液密集發生時間(2007 年 10 月至 2008 年 2 月)進行 Synechococcus 數量

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與環境因子的探討。在這兩個海灣的測站中,Synechococcus 在 2007 年 11 月數量分別在 Bandırma 及 Erdek 海灣各為 32.68 x 10⁴ 及 34.83 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹,都是季節變化的最高值,此時也是水體粘液形成的時間。相反的,在 Bandırma 海灣 2008 年 2 月,其 Synechococcus 數量為 0.85 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹ 是季節變動的最低值。另外 Erdek 海灣 Synechococcus 數量最低值則出現在 2007 年 5 月,其值為 3.27 x 10⁴ cells ml⁻¹。在 Marmara 海的水層結構影響了 Synechococcus 數量的垂直分佈,其中 Synechococcus 的最高數量出現在上層水域,而在兩個海灣的較深層水域則數量是最低的。這種水層分層結構也強烈影響了 Synechococcus 數量與環境因子之間的關係。據資料分析來看,在兩海灣中 Synechococcus 的數量與鹽度和硝酸鹽呈現負相關,但其數量則與 chlorophyll-a 呈現正相關。任一海灣的溫度或磷酸鹽呈現負相關,但其數量則與 chlorophyll-a 呈現正相關。任一海灣的溫度或磷酸鹽學化等環境因子對 Synechococcus 數量均不呈現相關性。儘管以往文獻認為溫度對 Synechococcus 是有影響的,但本研究則發現 Synechococcus 數量分佈受其他環境因素的影響比受溫度影響來得大。

參考資料

Benin Toklu-Alicli, Sevim Polat, Neslihan Balkis-Ozdelice. 2020. Temporal variations in the abundance of picoplanktonic Synechococcus (Cyanobacteria) during a mucilage event in the Gulfs of Bandırma and Erdek. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science. 233, 106-513.