

研究简报

附着生物对太湖沉水植物影响的初步研究

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摘要 在水草生长比较旺盛的季节(5—6月), 以富营养化严重的太湖梅梁湾和水草较丰富的贡湖湾作为采样区域, 研究了2种环境状态不同湖区附着生物的现存量及其对沉水植物的影响. 结果表明:富营养化严重水域植物上附着生物的现存量较高, 但不同种类植物间有所差异. 附着生物显著抑制水生植物光合作用, 6月的抑制作用高达91.9%以上. 这种抑制作用的大小随附着生物量的增加而增强, 且受宿主植物的影响.

关键词 [附着生物](#) [沉水植物](#) [光合作用](#) [太湖](#)

分类号

Effects of epiphyte on submerged macrophyte in Taihu Lake.

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Abstract

With the eutrophicated Meiliang Bay and macrophyte-dominated Gonghu Bay of Taihu Lake as test areas, this paper studied the biomass of epiphyte and its effect on submerged macrophyte during the vigorous growth season (May [5]-June) of submerged macrophyte in 2005. The results showed that the biomass of epiphyte attached on macrophyte was higher in Gonghu Bay than in Meiliang Bay, and varied within different macrophyte species. The epiphyte inhibited the photosynthetic rate of submerged plant significantly, which could be up to 91.9% in June, and this effect increased with increasing epiphyte biomass but varied with different host plants.

Key words [epiphyte](#) [submerged macrophyte](#) [photosynthesis](#) [Taihu Lake](#)

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