## 研究论文

## 淡水鱼池土腥异味物质含量与浮游藻类和放线菌生物量的关系

徐立蒲 $^{1,2,3}$ ,赵文 $^{3}$ ,熊邦喜 $^{1}$ ,王静波 $^{2}$ ,潘勇 $^{2}$ ,曹欢 $^{3}$ 

1.华中农业大学 水产学院, 湖北 武汉430070 2.北京市水产技术推广站, 北京100021 3.大连水产学院 辽宁省省 级高校水生生物学重点实验室,大连116023

收稿日期 2006-12-28 修回日期 2007-5-28 网络版发布日期: 2007-7-25

通过顶空固相微萃取-气质联用色谱测定北京市精养鱼池中两种主要土腥异味物质(土臭味素和二甲基 异莰醇)含量,同时测定鱼池中浮游藻类和放线菌生物量,研究了土腥异味物质含量与浮游藻类和放线菌生物 量之间的关系。结果表明,试验鱼池中土腥异味物质以土臭味素为主,土臭味素在精养鱼池中普遍存在,含量 为1.22~35.58 ng•L $^{-1}$ ,二甲基异莰醇在部分鱼池中被检出,含量1.39~6.00 ng•L $^{-1}$ 。精养鱼池中共检出浮游藻类6 门22属,生物量17.33~178.34 mg·L<sup>-1</sup>,以硅藻和裸藻为主。放线菌共测到4个属,其中链霉菌*Streptomyces* sp.是 主要种类,放线菌总生物量0~76×104ind.L<sup>-1</sup>。鱼池中浮游藻类总生物量与土臭味素含量正相关。浮游藻类中的 颗粒直链藻Melosira granulata和条纹小环藻 Cyclotella striata 可能是北京地区夏秋季节淡水精养鱼池中能够产生 土臭味素的主要藻类,裸藻和其他鞭毛藻类对池中异味化合物的产生可能作用较小。

浮游藻类 放线菌 土腥异味 土臭味素 二甲基异莰醇 淡水精养鱼池

分类号 \$963.2 TS207. 3

## The relationship between concentration of odorous comp ounds and biomass of phytoplankton and actinomycetes i n freshwater fish ponds of Beijing

XU Li-Pu<sup>1, 2, 3</sup>, ZHAO Wen<sup>3</sup>, XIONG Bang-Xi<sup>1</sup>, WANG Jing-Bo<sup>2</sup>, PAN Yong<sup>2</sup>, CAO Hua ▶加入我的书架  $n^3$ 

- 1 Aguiculture College, Huazhong Agriculture University, Wuhan 430070, Chi na
- 2 Beijing Aquiculture Technology Extension Station, Beijing 100021, China 3 Key Laboratory of Hydrobiology in Liaoning Province's University, Dali an Fisheries University, Dalian 116023, China

**Abstract** The concentration of two odorous compounds (geosmin and 2-methylisoborneol MI B) in intensive cultivation freshwater fish ponds of Beijing were detected by coupling HSPME wit h GC-MS, and the biomass of the phytoplankton and actinomycetes in the ponds were investigat ed at the same time. The relationship between concentration of odorous compounds and biomas s of phytoplankton and actinomycetes was researched. The results show that geosmin as the mai n composition of odorous compounds was found in all ponds with its concentration from 1.22 t o 35.58 ng•L-1, MIB was found in some ponds with its concentration from 1.39 to 6.00 ng•L<sup>-1</sup>.

Algae of 6 phylum and 22 genera was determined in the ponds with its biomass from 17.33 to 17 8.34 mg•L<sup>-1</sup>, of which Bacillariophyta and Euglenophyta were dominant species. Four genera o f actinomycetes with gross biomass from 0 to 76×104 ind•L<sup>-1</sup> were found in the ponds, of whic h Streptomyces was dominant. Regression analysis between the concentration of geosmin and th e total biomass of dominant algae was positive. Melosira granulata and Cyclotella striata pro bably were main microorganism causing off-flavour in Beijing's intensive cultivation freshwater fis h ponds in summer and autumn; Euglenophyta and other algae probably played a little role in caus ing off-flavour.

## 扩展功能

- 本文信息
- ► Supporting info
- ▶ [PDF全文](329KB)
- ►[HTML全文](0KB)
- ▶<u>参考文献</u>

服务与反馈

- ▶把本文推荐给朋友
- ► Email Alert
- ▶文章反馈
- ▶浏览反馈信息

相关信息

本刊中 包含"浮游藻类"的 相关

▶本文作者相关文章

徐立蒲

赵文

熊邦喜

王静波

潘勇

曹欢

 Key words
 phytoplankton
 \_ actinomycetes
 \_ off-flavour
 \_ geosmin
 \_ MIB
 \_ intensiv

 e
 cultivation
 freshwater
 fish
 ponds

DOI

通讯作者 赵文 zhaowen@dlfu.edu.cn