

淡水螺类去壳干重和无灰干重的换算方法*

赵伟华^{1,2} 王海军¹ 王洪铸^{1,*} 刘学勤¹

(¹ 中国科学院水生生物研究所, 武汉 430072; ² 中国科学院研究生院, 北京 100049)

摘要 软体动物的生物量常用带壳湿重表示,然而外壳的主要成分是碳酸钙,不宜计为生物量,去壳干重和无灰干重相对更接近真实生物量,但其测量过于繁琐,因此有必要建立一套简单易行的方法实现对这2种干重生物量的换算。选择长江流域常见的6种淡水螺类(环棱螺、长角涵螺、纹沼螺、大沼螺、方格短沟蜷和萝卜螺),对其螺壳的5个形态参数和带壳干湿重与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系进行了研究。结果表明,这6种螺类的5个形态参数与去壳干重和无灰干重的回归关系均为指数式($y = ax^b$),其中,壳宽和壳长的换算效果(预测值与实测值间的百分误差率均值分别为22.0%和22.5%)好于其他参数,带壳湿重可通过方程(百分误差率均值为21.7%)直接换算为去壳干重和无灰干重。从概念的内涵和换算误差表明,无灰干重是表示螺类生物量的最适参数。

关键词 淡水螺类 螺壳形态参数 带壳干湿重 去壳干重 无灰干重 生物量换算

文章编号 1001-9332(2009)06-0000-04 中图分类号 Q141 文献标识码 A

Conversion methods of freshwater snail tissue dry mass and ash-free dry mass. ZHAO Wei-hua^{1,2}, WANG Hai-jun¹, WANG Hong-zhu¹, LIU Xue-qin¹(¹Institute of Hydrobiology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Wuhan 430072, China; ²Graduate University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100049, China). -Chin. J. Appl. Ecol. 2009 20(6) :-.

Abstract: Mollusk biomass is usually expressed as wet mass with shell, but this expression fails to represent real biomass due to the high calcium carbonate content in shell. Tissue dry mass and ash-free dry mass are relatively close to real biomass. However, the determination process of these two parameters is very complicated, and thus, it is necessary to establish simple and practical conversion methods for these two parameters. A total of six taxa of freshwater snails (*Bellamyia* sp., *Aloincinma longicornis*, *Parafossarulus striatulus*, *Parafossarulus eximius*, *Semisulcospira cancellata*, and *Radix* sp.) common in the Yangtze Basin were selected to explore the relations of their five shell dimension parameters and dry and wet mass with shell to the dry mass and ash-free mass without shell. The regressions of the snails tissue dry mass and ash-free dry mass with their five shell dimension parameters were all exponential ($y = ax^b$), and shell width and shell length were more precise (the average percentage error being 22.0% and 22.5%, respectively) than other three parameters in the conversion of dry mass. Wet mass with shell could be directly converted to tissue dry mass and ash-free dry mass, with an average percentage error of 21.7%. According to the essence of definition and the errors of conversion, ash-free dry mass would be the optimum parameter to express snail biomass.

Key words: freshwater snails; shell dimension parameters; dry and wet mass with shell; tissue dry mass; ash free dry mass; biomass conversion.

由于软体动物外壳的主要成分为碳酸钙(94%~99.9%)^[1],而其他底栖动物的无机成分很少,用

带壳湿重表示软体动物生物量的方法使不同类群的生物量难以比较。以无灰干重和去壳干重表示软体动物生物量则比较恰当^[2],但这2个参数的测量过程过于繁琐,有必要建立简单易行的方法实现对生物量的换算。目前,国际上多用壳长-干重关系进行换算^[3-7],而国内则鲜见报道^[8-9],仅建立了3种螺

* 中科院知识创新工程重大方向性项目(KZCX2-YW-426-02)、国家重点实验室开放基金项目(2008FBZ03)和国家自然科学基金项目(30270247)资助。

** 通讯作者。E-mail: wanghz@ihb.ac.cn

2008--收稿 2009-03-16 接受。

类的壳长-干重关系^[10]. 因此,本研究以长江中下游6种常见螺类为研究对象,对其形态参数和带壳湿重与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系进行了分析,以期为全面建立我国软体动物干重的换算体系奠定基础.

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

本文所用螺类为2002—2006年采自长江中下游的湖泊、池塘和河流中的环棱螺(*Bellamya* sp.), 长角涵螺(*Alocinma longicornis*), 纹沼螺(*Parafossarulus striatulus*), 大沼螺(*P. eximius*), 方格短沟蜷(*Semisulcospira cancellata*)和萝卜螺(*Radix* sp.). 每种标本120~350个,用10%福尔马林固定.

1.2 研究方法

各螺类形态参数用游标卡尺测量(精确到0.001 cm). 测量的参数^[11]包括:壳长(SL),指沿着壳中轴从壳顶到壳底的最大长度;壳宽(shell width, SW),指垂直于壳长中轴的最大宽度;壳口长(aperture length, AL),指从第一条缝合线的开始处到壳口底部的长度(c~g);壳口宽(AW),指垂直于壳口长的最大宽度(d~f);螺旋部高(whorl length, WL),指从第一条缝合线处到壳顶的长度(a~c)(图1).

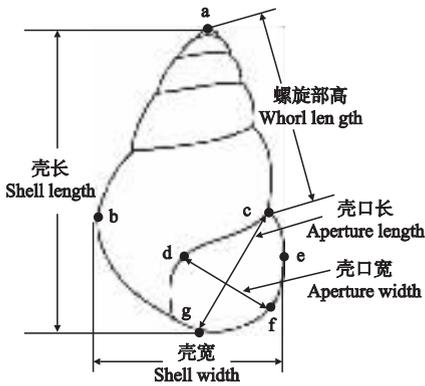


图1 螺壳形态参数测量示意图

Fig. 1 Sketch of measurements made on shells of the snails.

用电子天平称螺重(精确到0.0001 g). 带壳湿重为吸水纸吸干表面水分后的重量. 带壳干重为100℃下烘烤24 h后的重. 去壳干重为软体组织在100℃下烘烤24 h后的重量. 无灰干重为100℃下烘烤24 h后的重量减去500℃下灼烧4 h后的重量^[2].

1.3 数据处理

百分误差率(PE, percentage error)的计算公式为:

$$PE = \frac{1}{n} \sum |P/O - 1| \times 100$$

式中:P为预测值;O为实测值;n为样本数^[12]. PE表示预测值和实测值的接近程度,可用来表示模型的预测能力大小,PE值越小,说明预测值和实测值越接近.

采用STATISTICA 6.0和Excel 2003软件对5种形态参数和4种重量参数进行相关和回归分析.

2 结果与分析

2.1 淡水螺类形态和重量参数的统计特征

研究区6种螺类的5种形态参数和4种重量参数的统计特征如表1所示,从中可见,供试螺类的壳长0.41~3.37 cm,壳宽0.28~1.98 cm,带壳湿重0.018~5.648 g,去壳干重0.001~0.400 g,无灰干重0.001~1.090 g. 形态参数中,壳长和壳宽关系最密切,决定系数(R^2)均值达0.95. 其次为壳长和螺旋部高, R^2 均值为0.94. 各形态参数的平均值和中位数之比均接近1,说明数据的正态分布很好.

表1 螺壳形态参数(cm)和重量参数(g)的统计特征
Tab. 1 Statistical characteristics of shell (cm) and mass (g) parameters of snails

螺类 Species of snails	参数 Parameter	平均值 Mean	中位数 Median	最小值 Minimum	最大值 Maximum	样本数 Sampling number
环棱螺 <i>Bellamya</i> sp.	SL	1.91	1.89	0.77	3.37	288
	SW	1.25	1.26	0.61	1.98	288
	AL	1.04	1.05	0.52	1.61	288
	AW	0.80	0.81	0.39	1.27	288
	WL	1.17	1.15	0.44	2.13	288
	WM	1.808	1.480	0.116	5.648	288
	DM	1.067	0.847	0.045	3.603	138
	TDM	0.103	0.066	0.003	0.400	150
	AFDM	0.198	0.171	0.015	0.540	138
	长角涵螺 <i>A. longicornis</i>	SL	0.72	0.74	0.41	1.00
SW		0.49	0.50	0.28	0.68	240
AL		0.42	0.42	0.28	0.59	240
AW		0.33	0.33	0.23	0.47	240
WL		0.43	0.45	0.19	0.63	240
WM		0.121	0.115	0.018	0.313	240
DM		0.066	0.068	0.011	0.150	79
TDM		0.007	0.007	0.001	0.017	161
AFDM		0.007	0.007	0.001	0.019	79
纹沼螺 <i>P. striatulus</i>		SL	0.89	0.93	0.47	1.26
	SW	0.53	0.56	0.31	0.79	281
	AL	0.43	0.43	0.29	0.61	281
	AW	0.33	0.33	0.23	0.48	281
	WL	0.55	0.57	0.28	0.80	281
	WM	0.136	0.139	0.019	0.411	281
	DM	0.067	0.058	0.011	0.161	79
TDM	0.009	0.011	0.001	0.026	202	

	AFDM	0.032	0.027	0.005	0.077	79
大沼螺	SL	2.23	2.31	0.90	2.80	113
<i>P. eximius</i>	SW	1.39	1.44	0.69	1.71	113
	AL	1.53	1.59	0.71	1.87	113
	AW	1.04	1.08	0.53	1.26	113
	WL	1.11	1.14	0.42	1.59	113
	WM	2.709	2.770	0.227	5.194	113
	DM	1.743	1.669	0.149	3.413	60
	TDM	0.171	0.177	0.082	0.310	53
	AFDM	0.495	0.502	0.072	1.090	60
方格短沟蜷	SL	2.07	2.04	1.17	3.06	119
<i>Semisulcospira cancellata</i>	SW	0.69	0.69	0.41	0.93	119
	AL	0.66	0.64	0.42	0.88	119
	AW	0.42	0.41	0.27	0.59	119
	WL	1.46	1.49	0.63	2.37	119
	WM	0.406	0.385	0.082	1.120	119
	DM	0.249	0.212	0.049	0.523	50
	TDM	0.023	0.024	0.008	0.053	69
	AFDM	0.066	0.061	0.013	0.162	50
萝卜螺	SL	1.85	2.01	0.75	3.10	130
<i>Radix sp.</i>	SW	1.02	1.06	0.39	1.89	130
	AL	1.34	1.33	0.57	2.17	130
	AW	0.81	0.80	0.33	1.30	130
	WL	0.67	0.70	0.24	1.19	130
	WM	0.613	0.574	0.020	2.147	130
	DM	0.231	0.189	0.008	0.705	70
	TDM	0.061	0.062	0.005	0.151	60
	AFDM	0.128	0.105	0.003	0.404	70

SL:壳长 Shell length; SW:壳宽 Shell width; AL:壳口长 Aperture length; AW:壳口宽 Aperture width; WL:螺旋部高 Whorl length; WM:带壳湿重 Wet mass; DM:带壳干重 Dry mass; TDM:去壳干重 Tissue dry mass; AFDM:无灰干重 Ash free dry mass. 下同 The same below.

2.2 淡水螺壳形态参数与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系

6种螺壳的形态参数与去壳干重和无灰干重间的回归关系均为指数式($y = ax^b$, 其中 x 表示形态参数 y 表示去壳干重或无灰干重), 方程参数如表2所示. 由百分误差率可以看出, 淡水螺类的壳宽(PE = 22.0%)和壳长(PE = 22.5%)对去壳干重和无灰干重的预测力最强, 然后依次为螺旋部高(PE = 26.6%), 壳口宽(PE = 28.7%)和壳口长(PE = 32.5%). 壳宽和壳长的预测力相似($t = 0.217$, $df = 22$, $t_{0.05, 22} = 2.074$), 在实际应用中可认为两者等效(图2、图3). 其他3种形态参数对干重的预测力亦较强, 在缺乏壳宽和壳长数据时可供使用. 这与阎云君等^[10]对3种螺类壳长-干重的研究结果基本一致.

表2 螺壳形态参数(x)与去壳干重(y)和无灰干重(y)的回归关系($y = ax^b$)及其百分误差率(PE, %)

Tab. 2 Regressions ($y = ax^b$) of shell dimension parameters (x) with tissue dry mass (y), ash free dry mass (y) and their percentage errors (PE, %)

螺类 Species of snails	形态参数 Shell dimension parameters (cm)	去壳干重 Tissue dry mass (g)					无灰干重 Ash free dry mass (g)				
		a	b	R^2	n	PE	a	b	R^2	n	PE
环棱螺	SL	0.007	3.40	0.80	150	29.9	0.047	2.062	0.79	138	30.6
<i>Bellamya sp.</i>	SW	0.024	4.28	0.81	150	28.6	0.098	2.587	0.78	138	33.3
	AL	0.055	4.49	0.78	150	29.7	0.151	2.727	0.74	138	34.6
	AW	0.171	4.39	0.75	150	33.8	0.306	2.763	0.69	138	36.3
	WL	0.040	3.14	0.79	150	33.7	0.141	1.477	0.77	138	34.7
长角涵螺	SL	0.017	3.37	0.77	161	23.3	0.093	3.277	0.80	79	15.1
<i>A. longicornis</i>	SW	0.080	3.78	0.82	161	21.3	0.426	3.709	0.78	79	13.2
	AL	0.242	4.37	0.74	161	50.1	1.798	4.873	0.63	79	36.9
	AW	1.074	4.73	0.48	161	43.5	4.364	4.528	0.84	79	19.6
	WL	0.049	2.51	0.51	161	23.0	0.250	2.520	0.80	79	16.9
纹沼螺	SL	0.011	3.67	0.83	202	27.0	0.045	3.053	0.81	79	17.8
<i>P. striatulus</i>	SW	0.117	4.46	0.77	202	28.1	0.297	3.522	0.87	79	15.8
	AL	0.514	5.02	0.35	202	68.8	1.192	4.723	0.69	79	26.8
	AW	3.054	5.42	0.44	202	52.7	3.967	4.628	0.79	79	19.8
	WL	0.045	3.15	0.72	202	34.3	0.147	2.667	0.77	79	18.4
大沼螺	SL	0.014	2.81	0.68	53	14.9	0.087	2.178	0.84	60	21.4
<i>P. eximius</i>	SW	0.042	3.48	0.70	53	15.8	0.195	2.804	0.83	60	22.0
	AL	0.043	2.78	0.63	53	19.0	0.170	2.503	0.74	60	24.1
	AW	0.117	3.78	0.50	53	16.0	0.427	2.847	0.71	60	24.7
	WL	0.109	2.26	0.53	53	19.9	0.408	1.891	0.82	60	24.3
方格短沟蜷	SL	0.005	1.98	0.69	69	22.3	0.008	2.861	0.83	50	24.6

<i>S. cancellata</i>	SW	0.055	2.61	0.71	69	20.7	0.220	3.433	0.84	50	24.7
	AL	0.055	2.30	0.64	69	22.5	0.227	3.060	0.75	50	27.6
	AW	0.152	2.23	0.55	69	25.6	1.155	3.376	0.80	50	23.1
	WL	0.012	1.47	0.62	69	24.1	0.021	2.752	0.80	50	26.7
萝卜螺	SL	0.009	2.75	0.93	60	19.1	0.011	3.278	0.92	70	23.6
<i>Radix</i> sp.	SW	0.046	2.71	0.92	60	18.7	0.079	2.993	0.91	70	21.5
	AL	0.021	2.81	0.86	60	24.3	0.030	3.402	0.87	70	25.7
	AW	0.084	3.07	0.84	60	23.8	0.172	3.404	0.88	70	24.9
	WL	0.124	2.22	0.88	60	29.7	0.276	3.043	0.80	70	33.1

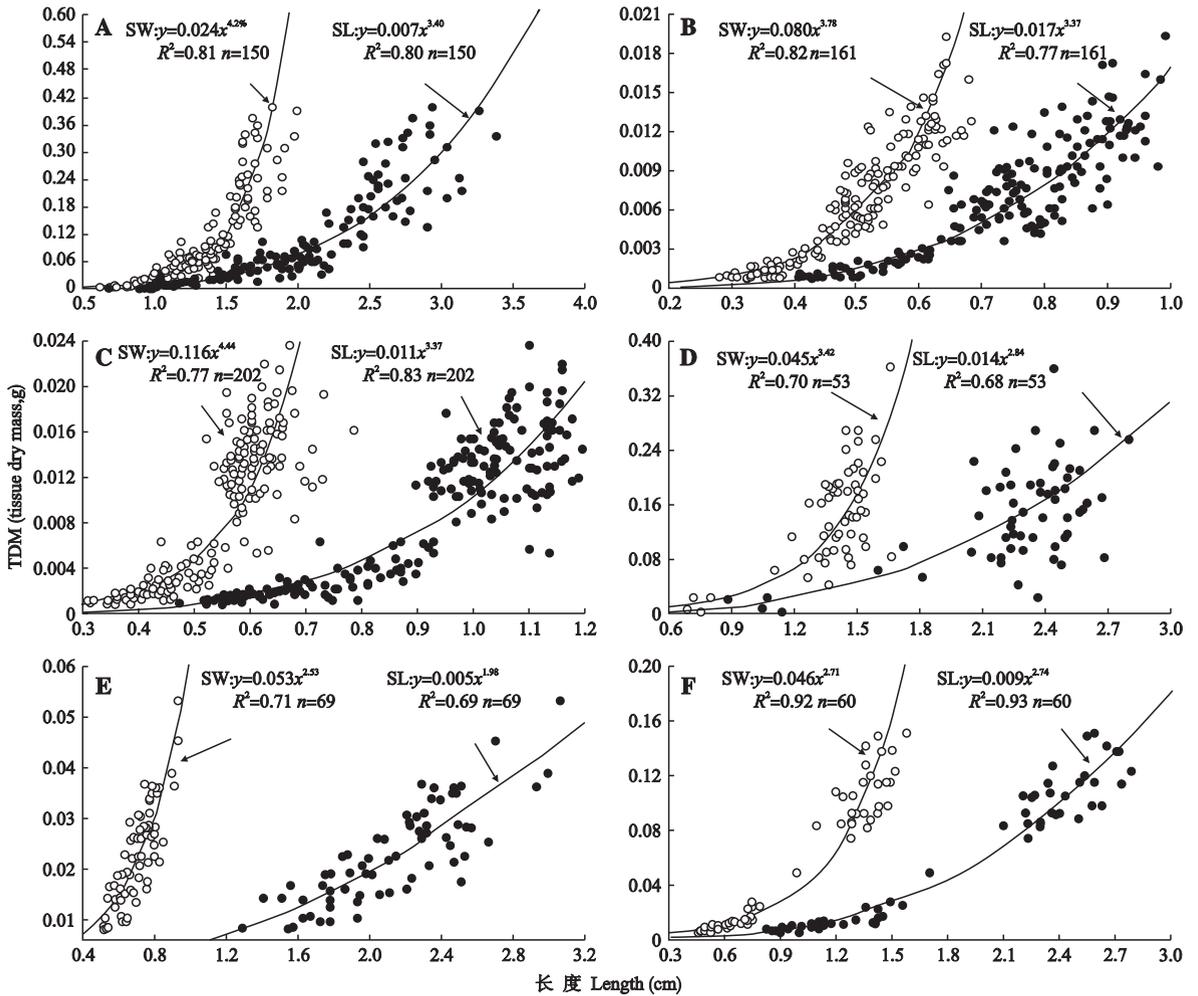


图2 淡水螺类壳长 (SL) 和壳宽 (SW) 与去壳干重 (TDM) 之间的关系

Fig. 2 Regressions of tissue dry mass (TDM) with shell length (SL) and shell width (SW) of freshwater snails.

A: 环棱螺 *Bellamya* sp.; B: 长角涵螺 *A. longicornis*; C: 纹沼螺 *P. striatulus*; D: 大沼螺 *P. eximius*; E: 方格短沟蜷 *S. cancellata*; F: 萝卜螺 *Radix* sp. 下同 The same below.

2.3 淡水螺类带壳干湿重与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系

由表3可以看出,过原点($y = ax$)和不过原点($y = ax + b$)的两种回归方程均可较好地反映螺类带壳干湿重与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系。从百分误差率来看,上述2种方程对去壳干重和无灰干重

的预测力都很高,且差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。螺类带壳干湿重(PE = 17.2%)对无灰干重的预测力略高于带壳湿重(PE = 17.7%),但其差异也不显著($P > 0.05$)。考虑到后者易测量且不损坏标本,在实际应用中可用带壳湿重预测螺类无灰干重(图4、图5)。

图3 淡水螺类壳长 (SL) 和壳宽 (SW) 与无灰干重 (AFDM) 之间的关系

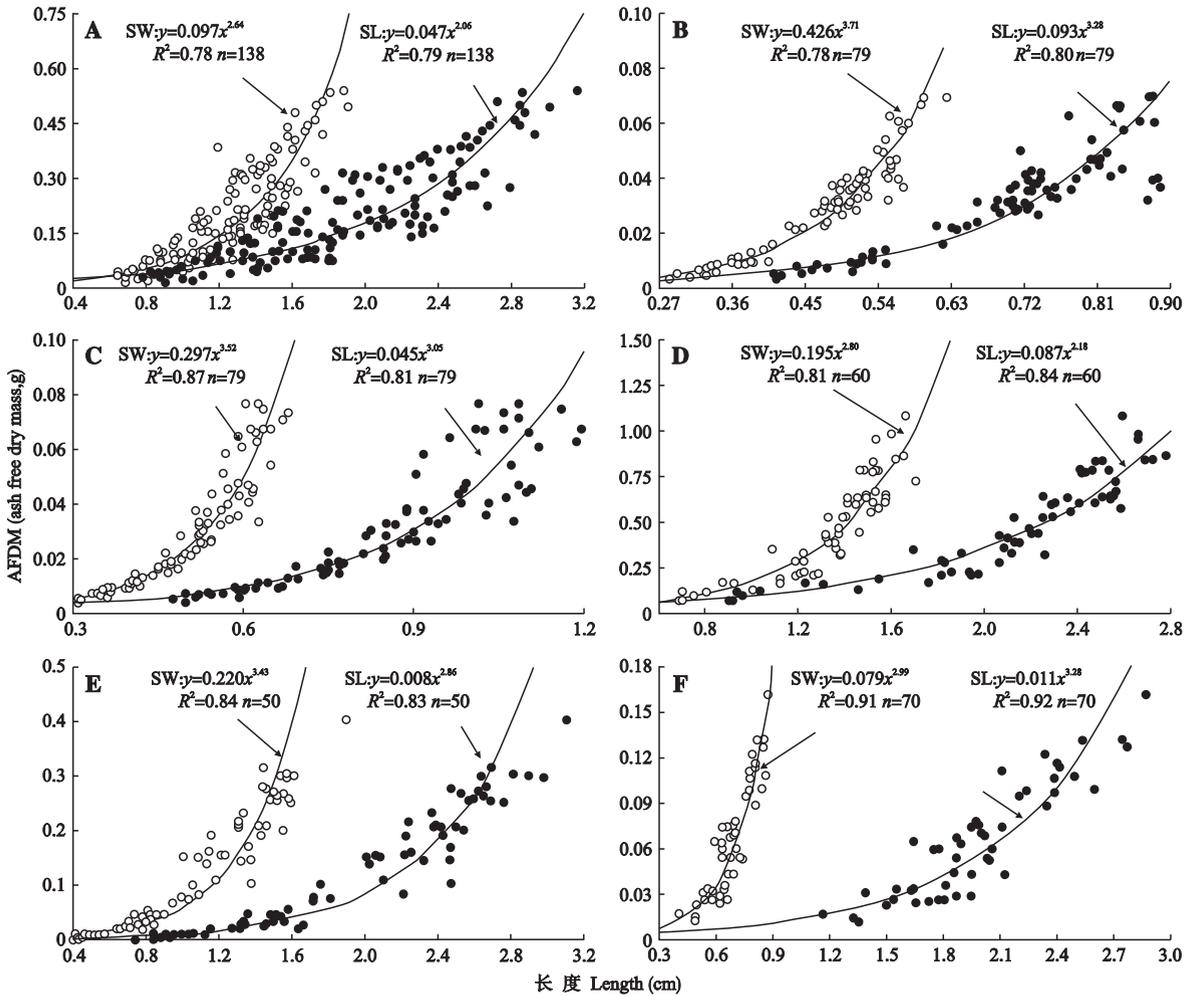


Fig. 3 Regressions of ash free dry mass (AFDM) with shell length (SL) and shell width (SW) of freshwater snails.

表 3 螺类带壳湿重 (x) 和带壳干重 (x) 与去壳干重 (y) 和无灰干重 (y) 的回归关系及其百分误差率 (PE , %)

Tab.3 Regressions of wet mass with shell (x) and dry mass with shell (x) with tissue dry mass (y) and ash free dry mass (y) and their percentage errors (PE , %)

螺类 Species of snails	重量参数 Mass parameters (g)	重量参数 Mass parameters (g)	$y = ax + b$				$y = ax$			n
			a	b	R^2	PE	a	R^2	PE	
环棱螺	TDM	WM	0.065	-0.012	0.86	56.7	0.059	0.81	52.4	150
<i>Bellamya</i> sp.	AFDM	WM	0.093	0.039	0.84	32.2	0.107	0.86	29.4	138
	AFDM	DM	0.136	0.054	0.83	36.7	0.166	0.84	31.9	138
长角涵螺 <i>A. longicornis</i>	TDM	WM	0.049	0.001	0.87	23.8	0.053	0.88	16.6	161
	AFDM	WM	0.305	-0.002	0.98	8.0	0.293	0.97	7.5	79
纹沼螺	AFDM	DM	0.462	0.000	0.98	5.7	0.467	0.98	5.4	79
	TDM	WM	0.071	-0.001	0.89	23.3	0.067	0.87	31.3	202
<i>P. striatulus</i>	AFDM	WM	0.292	-0.001	0.96	10.0	0.286	0.96	9.2	79
	AFDM	DM	0.476	0.000	0.99	6.0	0.477	0.99	5.9	79
大沼螺	TDM	WM	0.057	-0.003	0.76	20.9	0.056	0.75	21.6	53
	AFDM	WM	0.202	0.203	0.90	17.5	0.203	0.90	17.7	60
<i>P. eximius</i>	AFDM	DM	0.280	0.008	0.91	17.7	0.283	0.91	18.3	60
	TDM	WM	0.046	0.003	0.83	17.1	0.053	0.85	17.2	69
<i>S. cancellata</i>	AFDM	WM	0.189	-0.005	0.90	20.7	0.179	0.89	21.1	50
	AFDM	DM	0.287	0.005	0.85	24.8	0.270	0.84	25.9	50
萝卜螺	TDM	WM	0.104	0.001	0.97	14.6	0.105	0.97	15.5	60
	AFDM	WM	0.202	-0.001	0.97	19.4	0.201	0.97	20.9	70
<i>Radix</i> sp.	AFDM	DM	0.578	0.005	0.99	20.6	0.564	0.99	13.7	70

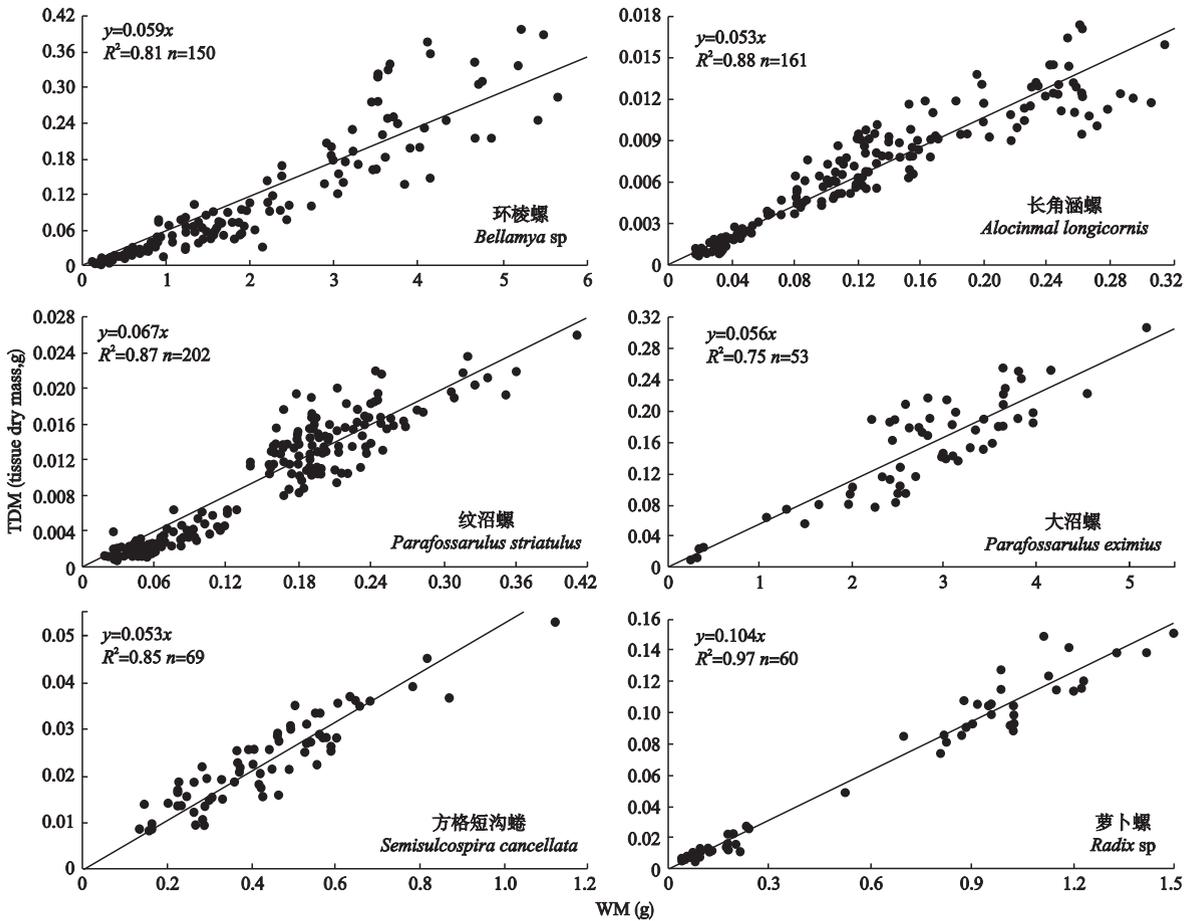


图4 淡水螺类带壳湿重(WM, g)与去壳干重(TDM, g)的关系

Fig. 4 Regressions of wet mass (WM) with shell with tissue dry mass (TDM) of freshwater snails.

3 结 语

去壳干重和无灰干重均可表示螺类生物量。由于无灰干重相当于整个螺体的能量值,而去壳干重忽略了螺壳中的少量有机质,此外,从螺壳长、宽和带壳湿重对去壳干重和无灰干重的换算误差来看,对无灰干重的换算效果(PE = 21.1%)显著优于对去壳干重的换算(PE = 27.0%)。本文中的换算模型表明,在计算淡水螺类无灰干重时应首选带壳湿重(PE = 17.7%),其次为壳宽、壳长(PE = 22.3%),模型的适用范围为自变量的极值区间(表1),一般不宜外推。至于去壳干重的换算,参数的选择顺序同无灰干重。

本文较系统地研究了淡水螺壳形态参数和带壳湿重与去壳干重和无灰干重的关系,建立了基于壳宽、壳长和带壳湿重的换算模型。结果表明可将带壳湿重直接转换为去壳和无灰干重,这为换算各种螺类乃至双壳类的干重生物量提供了方法依据。由于软体动物生物量的最适表达方式为无灰干重,其他底栖动物如寡毛类(Oligochaeta)和昆虫亦应如此。今后应开展各种底栖动物无灰干重的换算方法研究,以完善底栖动物生物量表达体系。

致谢 样品采集和实验室分析得到梁小民高级实验师、潘保柱同学的帮助。标本鉴定得到舒凤月同学的帮助,谨致谢忱。

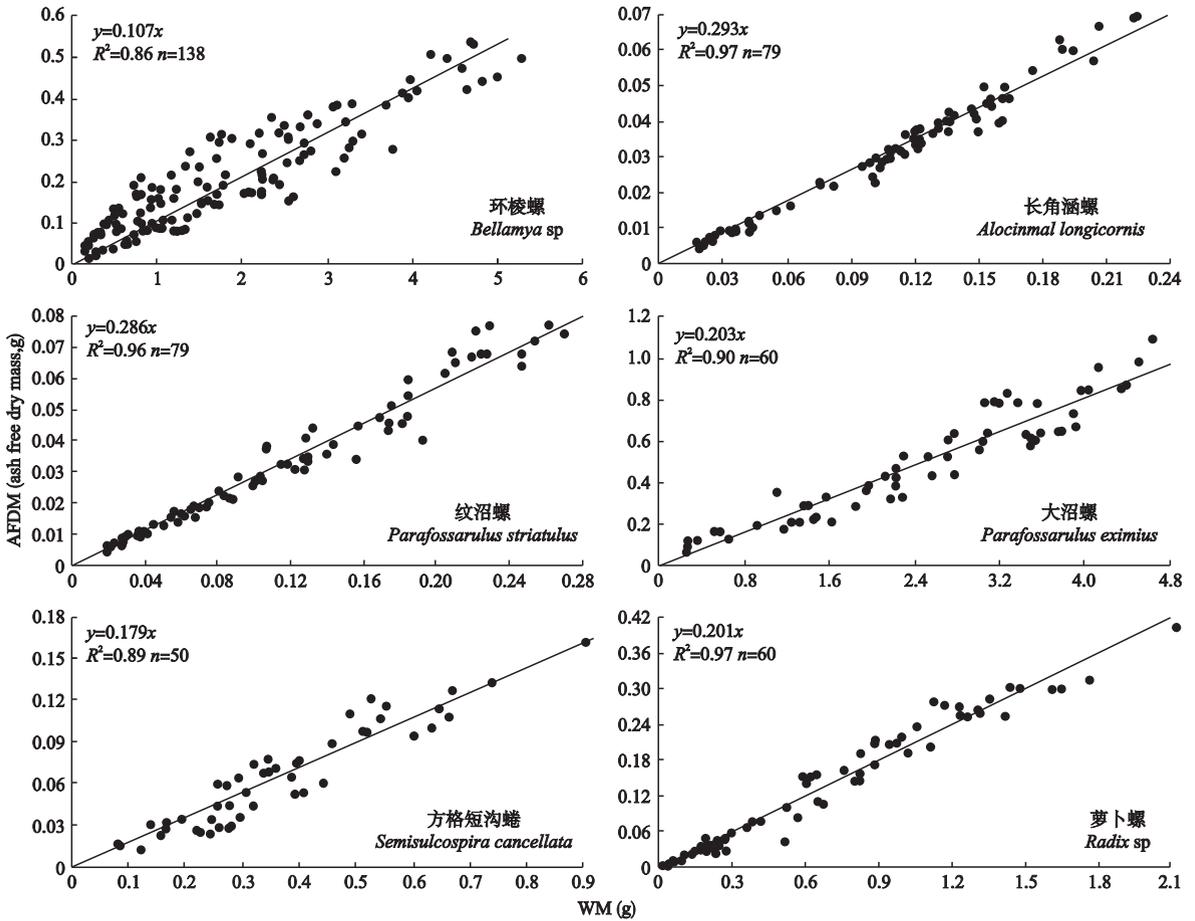


图5 带壳湿重(WM g)与无灰干重(AFDM g)的关系

Fig. 5 Regressions of wet mass (WM) with shell with ash free dry mass (AFDM) of freshwater snails.

参考文献

- [1] Piez KA. Amino acid composition of some calcified proteins. *Science*, 1961, **134**: 841-842
- [2] Brodersen J, Madsen H. The effect of calcium concentration on the crushing resistance, weight and size of *Biomphalaria sudanica* (Gastropoda: Planorbidae). *Hydrobiologia*, 2003, **490**: 181-186
- [3] Estebenet AL, Martín PR. Shell interpopulation variation and its origin in *Pomacea canaliculata* (Gastropoda: Ampullariidae) from Southern Pampas, Argentina. *Journal of Molluscan Studies*, 2003, **69**: 301-310
- [4] Britton RH. Life cycle and production of *Hydrobia acuta* Drap. (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia) in a hypersaline coastal lagoon. *Hydrobiologia*, 1985, **122**: 219-230
- [5] Casagrande C, Boudouresque CF. A sieving method for rapid determination of size-frequency distribution of small gastropods. Example of the mud snail *Hydrobia ventrosa* (Gastropoda: Prosobranchia). *Hydrobiologia*, 2002, **485**: 143-152
- [6] Eckblad JW. Weight-length regression models for three aquatic gastropod populations. *The American Midland Naturalist*, 1971, **85**: 271-274
- [7] Kevrekidis T, Wilke T. Life cycle, population dynamics and productivity of *Ventrosia maritima* in the Evros Delta (Northern Aegean Sea). *Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom*, 2005, **85**: 375-382
- [8] Ye S-F (叶属峰), Lu J-J (陆健健). Characteristics and ecological significance of the developing population of *Bullacta exarata* (Philippi, 1848) (Mollusca: Gastropoda, Atyidae) in the Yangtze estuary, China. *Resources and Environment in the Yangtze Basin* (长江流域资源与环境), 2001, **10**(3): 216-222 (in Chinese)
- [9] Wang Y-N (王一农), Wang X-H (王旭华), Wei Y-F (魏月芬). Population age structure biomass and growth features of *Monodonta labio* on the rocky shore of Zhoushan archipelago. *Transaction of Oceanology and Limnology* (海洋湖沼通报), 1995(1): 55-60 (in Chinese)
- [10] Yan Y-J (阎云君), Liang Y-L (梁彦龄). On the relationships between body-length and body-weight and the biochemical composition of macrozoobenthos. *Journal of Huazhong University of Science and Technology* (华中科技大学学报), 2002, **30**(11): 114-116 (in Chinese)
- [11] Chiu YW, Chen HC, Lee SC, et al. Morphometric analysis of shell and operculum variations in the Viviparid snail, *Cipangopaludina chinensis* (Mollusca: Gastropoda), in Taiwan. *Zoological Studies*, 2002, **41**: 321-

331

- [12] Jr Canfield DE , Bachmann RW. Prediction of total phosphorus concentrations , chlorophyll a , and Secchi depths in natural and artificial lakes. *Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences* , 1981 , **38** : 414-423

作者简介 赵伟华,男,1982年生,博士研究生.主要从事河流底栖动物生态学研究. Email: whzhao@ihb.ac.cn

责任编辑 杨 弘
