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近 50 年长江流域建坝与营养盐物质输送研究进展*

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摘 要 为深入总结长江营养盐输送规律,本文收集了近 10 年前人发表的大量文献和数据,重点探讨近 50 年流域大规模筑坝和人类活动加剧背景下,长江水沙与营养盐输送规律以及河口生态环境响应,并提出了今后研究的重点领域.结果表明,近半个世纪以来,由于人类活动频繁和流域建坝兴起,长江 N、P 输入过剩,而 Si 显著减少,导致河口和近海营养盐比例 N:P 升高, Si:N 下降,造成部分水体出现 P 限制和 Si 限制,进而诱发河口水体藻类优势种由硅藻向有毒鞭毛藻转变,长江口和邻近海区底层水体出现厌氧现象.此外,三峡建坝对营养盐输送规律可能产生短期影响,但长期影响较为有限.最后,本文从流域资源利用和河口生态环境响应的角度,提出今后应重点关注三峡水库营养盐蓄积效应、河口近海营养盐扩散规律以及长江口生物种群和生态结构变化等问题.

关键词 长江, 三峡大坝, N, P, Si, 营养盐, 生态响应.

Review on the nutrients transport in Yangtze River with responses to the damming in the drainage basin in the past 50 years

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Abstract: To better understand the nutrients transport patterns in the Yangtze River, this paper collected the relevant data from published documents in the past decade, and stressed on the ecological responses in the Yangtze Estuary due to the large-scale damming and booming fertilizer use in the past 50 years. The results revealed that high inputs of N, P and impoundment of Si derived from the accelerating human activities led to increasing N:P and lowering Si:N, which might cause the occurrence of P-limitation and Si-limitation in the Yangtze Estuary. The consequences included the shifting from diatom to toxic dinoflagellates in the biomass structure, and observation of large areas of the hypoxia zone in the bottom water off the Yangtze Estuary and the adjacent East China Sea. Besides. Three-Gorges Dam would exert a short-term impact on the nutrients transport, but the influence seemed quite limited in the long run. Given the Three-Gorges Dam impoundment and ecological responses in the Yangtze Estuary, future attention should be focused on the nutrients detention by the “reservoir effect”, dispersal patterns in the changing hydrological scenarios, and the variation of microbial population and biomass structure off the Yangtze Estuary and adjacent sea.

Keywords: Yangtze River, Three-Gorges Dam, N, P, Si, nutrients, ecological responses.

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“陆-海”物质输移一直是全球变化研究的重要组成部分^[1],也是维持海洋生态系统的重要物质基础^[2].其中,世界大河起到的“传送带”作用使得这一过程得以持续和维系^[3].据估计全球河流每年由此进入海洋的陆源物质约 200 亿吨^[2].其中,N/P/Si 营养盐、陆源无机碎屑和有机质等成为海洋生态系统的主要物质能量来源^[3].然而,近百年来人类活动愈加强烈,特别是人为干扰这一传送过程的行为^[4],如蓄水建坝、水土保持、引水灌溉等,导致入海物质(水沙、营养盐等)通量和比例发生变化,这对下游河口和近海的生态环境产生了显著的负面影响^[5].

长江是中国第一大河.至上世纪末,长江流域水坝数量已超 50000 座,总库容高达 $200\times10^9\text{ m}^3$,约占年入海水量的 22%^[6].值得一提的是,2003 年建成的三峡大坝,强烈改变来水来沙条件,已经对河口和东海的水文地貌、生态结构施加了深远影响^[3].另外,自上世纪中叶以来,长江流域人口激增,强烈的人类活动导致 N、P 等营养盐肆意排放,由此诱发的河口和邻近海域一系列生态环境问题引起学者广泛关注.近 10 年来,相关研究积累了众多文献资料,内容涉及长江水体^[7-8]、长江口和东海海域^[3,5].鉴于此,本文将详细梳理近年来长江营养盐研究成果,总结营养盐输送规律以及与流域建坝的响应关系,同时对今后长江营养盐以及河口生态健康研究提出一些设想.

1 流域建坝与长江水沙营养盐物质输送 (Damming in the drainage basin and water/sediment/nutrients transport of the Yangtze River)

1.1 近 50 年长江水沙输送变化

自上世纪 50 年代(1950)开始,长江流域的人类活动逐渐加强,宜昌以上的长江上游地区到上世纪 80 年代末期就修建了约 12000 座水坝(图 1).自 1986 年实施的长江上游水土保持工程,就修建了近一百万个湖泊、水库和堤坝,土壤植被面积增加了~23%^[6].1950 年,长江上游水坝总库容仅 $\sim0.06\times10^9\text{ m}^3$;到 1990 年增加到 $\sim23\times10^9\text{ m}^3$;1995 年,共修建 45628 个水坝,总库容为 $\sim142\times10^9\text{ m}^3$,其中的 119 座大型水库($>0.1\times10^9\text{ m}^3$)库容占到总库容的~64%^[6].

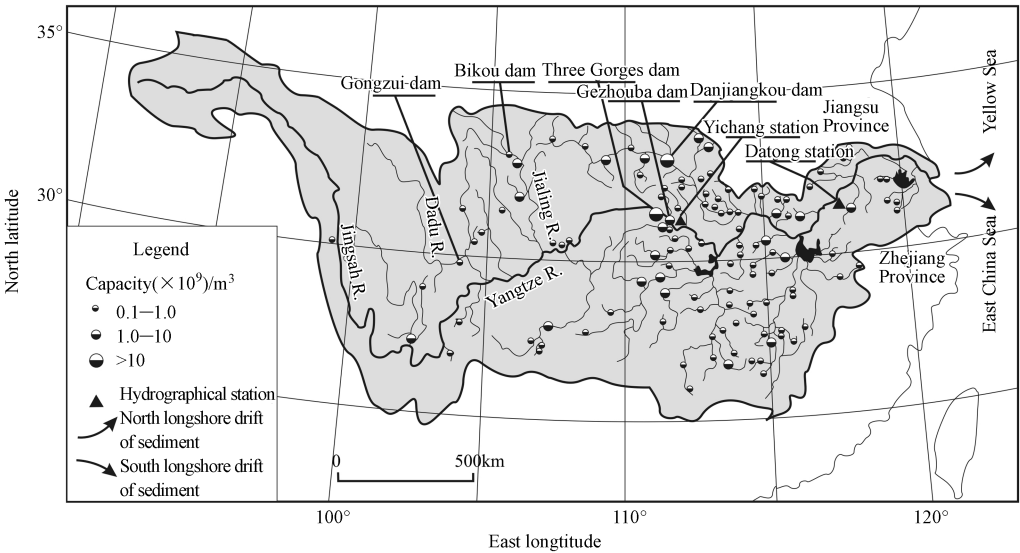


图 1 长江流域大型水库分布(据文献[6]修改)

Fig.1 Yangtze River basin showing the distribution of large reservoirs (modified from documentary [6])

长江是世界第三大河,全长 6300 km,流域面积 $1.80\times10^6\text{ km}^2$,年径流量为 $\sim924\times10^9\text{ m}^3$,年输沙量为 $\sim486\times10^6$ 吨^[9].1960—1985 年间,长江流域开始大规模修筑水坝,入海泥沙从最高~6.79 亿吨(1964 年)逐渐降低(图 2A).1986 年后实施的上游流域水土保持工程,使得上游四大支流(金沙江、嘉陵江、乌江、岷江)贡献泥沙锐减至~2.06 亿吨(2003 年)(图 2A).虽然近 50 年来长江输沙量逐渐降低,但入海水量没有明显减少,基本维持在 $\sim800\times10^9\text{ m}^3$ ^[10](图 2A).

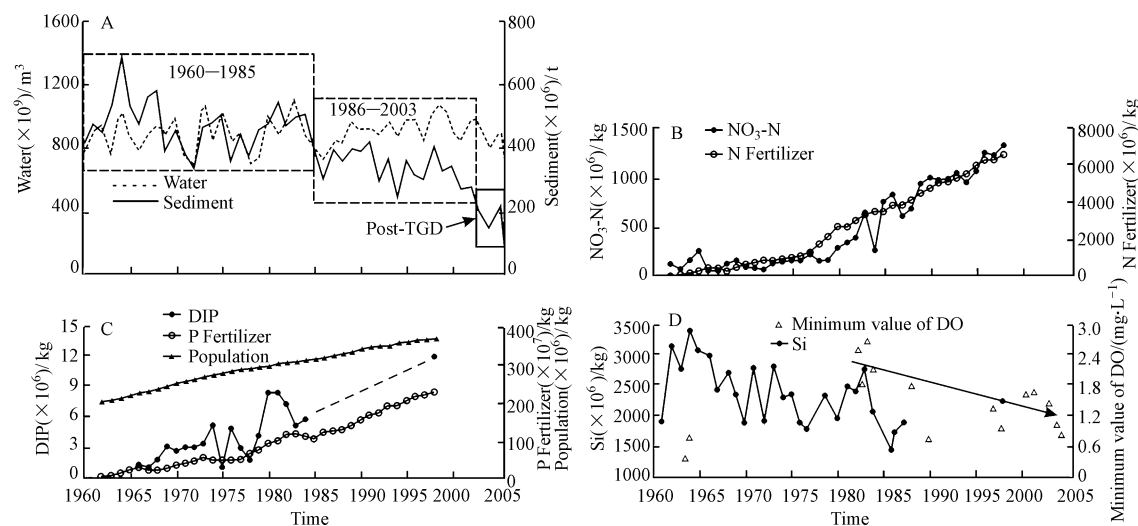


图 2 近 50 年来长江水沙与营养盐输入变化

(A) 长江水量与输沙量曲线 (据文献[6,11]修改); (B) 长江 NO₃-N 年通量和氮肥施用量 (据文献[7]修改);
(C) 长江 DIP 年通量、磷氮肥施用量和人口变化 (据文献[7]修改); (D) 长江 Si 年通量变化和长江口溶解氧含量变化
(Si 年通量据文献[8]修改;溶解氧数据来自文献[12])

Fig.2 Variations of water and sediment discharges of the Yangtze River and its nutrients load between 1960—2005

(A) Long-term variations in water discharge and sediment load of the Yangtze River between 1960—2005 (modified from references[6,11]);
(B) Long-term changes in annual fluxes of NO₃-N along with total chemical N fertilizer use in the drainage basin (modified from references[7]); (C) Long-term changes in annual fluxes of DIP of the Yangtze River, along with total chemical P fertilizer use and population in the drainage basin (modified from references[7]); (D) Long-term changes in annual fluxes of Si of the Yangtze River and the dissolved oxygen concentrations in the Yangtze Estuary (the annual fluxes of Si are modified from references[8]; the data of dissolved oxygen concentrations are summarized from references[12])

1.2 近 50 年长江营养盐输送变化

长江流域营养盐包括自然来源(流域岩石风化与侵蚀、大气干湿沉降)和人为来源(化肥施用、污水排放、动物排泄、含磷洗涤剂)两部分^[13],且后者的贡献远远大于前者.长江流域人口超过 4 亿,面对粮食压力,自 1960 年化肥施用量大幅增加(图 2B、C),导致 N、P 输入量猛增,特别是中下游地区(洞庭湖和鄱阳湖)作为我国重要的农业产区,是长江流域最重要的 N、P 营养盐源区^[7].

与 N、P 不同,近 50 年来长江 Si 年通量却显示明显下降趋势(图 2D),这主要与流域筑坝有关^[8].下游人类活动(农业活动和污水排放等)可以很大程度上弥补上游水库对 N、P 营养盐的滞留,而 Si 来源于土壤及基岩中硅酸盐和铝硅酸盐的化学风化,其在河流系统中的浓度高低主要是由风化强度控制^[8],同时长江输沙主要产自上中游^[6,11],因此上游建坝对入海 Si 的滞留效应更为明显.在世界范围内,筑坝等人类活动导致入海 Si 通量降低的案例并不少见.例如,多瑙河上铁门大坝建成后导致黑海 DSi(溶解硅)通量减少了近 80%^[14];1964 年建成的埃及阿斯旺大坝,致使下游 DSi 含量下降了 200 μmol·L⁻¹,较建坝前减少了近 95%^[15].

1.3 长江营养盐与世界其他河流的比较

与中国和世界其它大河营养盐浓度相比(表 1),长江水体的 NO₃-N(硝酸盐)含量要低于中国的黄河和鸭绿江,与珠江、滦河等相当;与欧洲污染较严重的河流(卢瓦尔河、波河、莱茵河、塞纳河)相比,长江也远远低于欧洲河流,这可能与工业化水平有关;当然,长江也明显高于受人类活动影响较小的非洲扎伊尔河和南美的亚马逊河.长江水体的 DIP 含量要高于中国的黄河和鸭绿江,与珠江、滦河等相当,但远低于欧洲河流.长江 SiO₃²⁻-Si(硅酸盐)含量,也远低于中国的黄河和鸭绿江,与南美的亚马逊河相当,这应该主要与河流含沙量有关.整体上看,长江的营养盐含量在世界大河中处于中等水平(表 1).

表 1 长江与其他世界河流营养盐比较(μmol·dm⁻³)

Table 1 Comparison of nutrients in the Yangtze River with other rivers around the world(μmol·dm ⁻³)				
河流 River	NO ₃ ⁻ -N	DIP	SiO ₃ ²⁻ -Si	文献来源 Reference
长江	70.3	0.83	102	[16]
黄河	122	0.36	296	[17]
鸭绿江	129	0.16	156	[18]
大辽河	7.5	1.71	29.2	[17]
滦河	74.6	0.51	87.2	[17]
珠江	68	0.75	150	[19]
卢瓦尔河	184	2.55	163	[20]
波河	150	4.6	120	[21]
莱茵河	106	6.77	55.5	[22]
塞纳河	429	32.3	183	[23]
布列塔尼河	—	3.91	—	[24]
扎伊尔河	6.5	0.8	165	[25]
亚马逊河	10	0.7	115	[26]

2 三峡建坝与长江水沙营养盐物质输送 (Three-Gorges Dam impoundment and water/sediment/ nutrients transport of the Yangtze River)

三峡大坝是几十年来长江流域建坝活动中的最高潮,也是目前对长江物质输送控制性最强的水利工程,为研究人类建坝对河流物质输送规律的影响提供了很好的案例.

2.1 三峡建坝与长江水沙物质输送

2003 年三峡大坝建成后,形成了一个狭长的河道型水库(长~600km,库容~39.3×10⁹ m³).同时,由于长江入海泥沙主要产自上游(>60%)^[10],三峡大坝截留了相当一部分泥沙,导致水库淤积率(IRS=淤积量/入库量)较高,长期维持在 60%—70%^[11].至 2014 年水库共淤积泥沙 15.76 亿吨,年均淤积约 1.31 亿吨^[27].因此,大坝建成伊始,入海泥沙在原有下降趋势的基础上,进一步减少至 0.848 亿吨(2006 年)^[11].近几年,虽有一定程度的恢复,但入海沙量基本维持在<1.5 亿吨^[27].2014 年,三峡水库淤积泥沙仅 0.45 亿吨,仅为原预测值一成多,主要原因可能是水土保持、退耕还林和上游降雨量偏少等因素,特别是长江上游水库群层层拦截(图 1),使得入三峡水库泥沙大幅减少(~2 亿吨)^[27].另外,实测数据显示入库与出库的水量相差不大(图 2A).因此,三峡大坝实际是“拦沙、不拦水”的典型水库^[9].

2.2 三峡建坝与长江营养盐物质输送

对于三峡水库截留营养盐的研究,早在工程上马前就已开始,例如,Zhang 等^[28]预测三峡水库建成后,每年下泄的溶解无机氮和溶解无机磷将分别减少 10% 和 50%—60%;张恩仁和张经^[29]分析认为被水库浮游生物吸收和固定的溶解态无机氮和溶解无机磷分别占入库量的 2%—7% 和 13%—42%.2003 年大坝建成后,更多学者通过对比蓄水前后数据或通过数学模型来评估营养盐的水库效应.例如,冉祥滨等^[30]利用箱式模型对水库营养盐进行收支计算后,估算~18%的 TN(总氮)、~15%的 TP(总磷)和~20%DSi 滞留于水库中.柴超等^[31]研究发现蓄水后长江口的 N:P 增加了~40%,而 Si:N 降低了~26%,蓄水后长江口潜在的 P 限制更为严重.综合前人研究^[3,28-32],笔者分析认为三峡水库对长江入海营养盐通量可能会产生一些短期影响,如水库浮游生物和泥沙沉降对营养盐的蓄积效应,导致入海通量相应减少.但毕竟三峡库容仅占长江年径流量的~4%^[6],加上上游水库群的拦截,入库泥沙的减少,其影响变得十分有限.另外,长江口营养盐旧有的收支平衡被一定程度上动摇,新平衡的建立也需要一定时间,因此要科学评估三峡大坝对长江营养盐输送影响,估计要依靠更长时间尺度的数据分析.此外,冉祥滨等研究^[30]也认为三峡水库滞留 N、P、Si 营养盐量分别仅占长江入海 N、P、Si 营养盐总量的~6%、~4%、~8%;时俊和刘鹏霞^[33]研究也发现三峡工程完成蓄水后(2—3 年内),部分营养盐入海通量发生了一定变化,但长江口及邻近海域营养盐的分布特征尚没有明显变化.诚然,单个三峡水库的影响虽有限,但是建国后至今近 50 年的流域建坝(图 1),成千上万的大小水库对长江营养盐入海通量输送的长

期影响则不容忽视.最近,李茂田等^[4]利用 Vollenweider 模型分析发现,长江流域大型水库对 DSi(溶解硅)的累计滞留量高达入海 DSi 通量减少量的 45.9%.但目前,这种水库对营养盐的“过滤器效应”的机理尚不清楚.

3 长江入海营养盐变化与河口生态响应 (Nutrients ratios variation of the Yangtze River and the ecological responses in the estuary)

3.1 营养盐输入比值变化

N、P、Si 营养盐的自然和人为输入,以及流域建坝等活动的拦截是影响其最终入海通量的两大因素,而 N、P、Si 在长江中的赋存形态存在很大差异,因此流域建坝对各营养盐的拦截效应表现不同.前人研究显示,长江水体中的 N 主要包括 NO₃⁺(58%)、DON(溶解有机氮,22%)、PN(颗粒态氮,15%)、NH₄⁺(氨,4%)和 NO₂⁻(0.5%).除了 PN 以外,其他均以溶解态形式存在,占总量的~85%;P(磷酸盐)主要包括 PP(颗粒态,87%)、DIP(溶解无机态,6%)和 DOP(溶解有机态,7%)^[5,7,32];Si 主要来自流域侵蚀的泥沙,人为输入极少^[8].同时,从营养盐产出区域看,来自中下游 N、P 输入比重大^[7],而 Si 主要产自上游.另外,长江流域水库大多也“拦沙、不拦水”,因此流域建坝对 P 和 Si 的滞留效率较为明显,而对 N 则稍弱一些(图 3A、B).Yu 等^[36]研究也表明,在过去的 40 年里,长江口水体 NO₃⁺增加了 3 倍,而 DIP 和 DOP 仅增加了 30%.因此,这些综合因素导致了虽然近 50 年来入海营养盐总量逐年增大(除 Si 以外),但营养盐输入比例发生显著改变,表现为 N:P 逐渐升高, Si:N 逐渐降低(图 3B),这可能对长江口的生态环境和近海藻类生物繁殖产生严重的负面影响^[37-38].

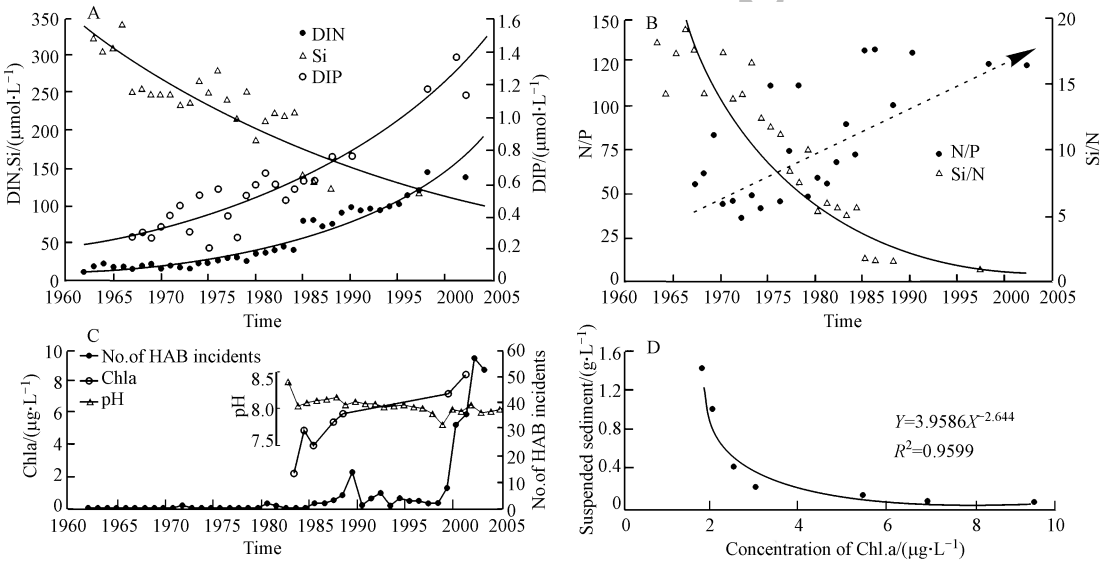


图 3 近 50 年来长江营养盐输入比例与河口生态响应

(A) 长江 DIN、DIP 和 Si 含量变化(据文献[34]修改);(B) 长江 N/P 和 Si/N 比值变化(据文献[34]修改);
(C) 长江口有毒藻类爆发频率、叶绿素含量和 pH 值变化(有毒藻类爆发频率、叶绿素含量修改自文献[34];
pH 值数据来源于文献[12]);(D) 长江口悬浮物浓度与叶绿素含量关系(据文献[35]修改)

Fig.3 Variations of nutrients ratios in the Yangtze River and its ecological responses between 1960—2005
(A) Long-term variations in the concentrations of DIN,DIP and Si of the Yangtze River between 1960—2005 (modified from references [34]); (B) Long-term changes in the ratios of N/P and Si/N of the Yangtze River between 1960—2005 (modified from references [34]); (C) Variations of HAB incidents,chlorophyll-a concentrations and pH values in the Yangtze Estuary (HAB incidents and chlorophyll-a concentrations are modified from references [34],pH data source from references [12]); (D) The correlation between the suspended sediments and the chlorophyll-a concentrations in the Yangtze Estuary (modified from references [35])

3.2 营养盐失衡与河口近海生态健康

河口近海营养盐结构的平衡对浮游植物的生长、物种组成及生态系统健康与稳定非常重要.研究表明浮游植物生长的最适营养元素物质的量之比 N:P:Si = 16:1:16^[39],偏离该比值将会限制浮游植物的

初级生产力,从而改变浮游植物的组成结构.长江是东海最大的入海河流,每年向东海输送大量营养盐.然而,近 50 年来入海营养盐输入比例发生显著改变,表现为 N:P 的显著升高和 Si:N 的大幅降低(图 3A、B),已经明显超过国内外营养盐限制标准(表 2).

表 2 国内外营养盐限制标准
Table 2 Nutrient limit standards in the published documents

序号	N 限制	P 限制	Si 限制	文献来源
1	$\text{DIN} \leq 1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	$\text{P} \leq 0.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	$\text{Si} \leq 2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$	[40]
2	$\text{N/P} < 10, \text{Si/N} > 1$	$\text{Si/P} > 22, \text{N/P} > 22$	$\text{Si/P} < 10, \text{Si/N} < 1$	[41]
3	$\text{N/P} < 8$	$\text{N/P} > 30$	—	[42]
4	$\text{DIN} \leq 1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{N/P} < 10$	$\text{P} \leq 0.2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{N/P} > 30$	$\text{Si} \leq 2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{Si/N} < 1, \text{Si/P} < 3$	[43]
5	$\text{DIN} \leq 1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{N/P} < 8, \text{Si/N} > 1$	$\text{P} \leq 0.1 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{N/P} > 30$	$\text{Si} \leq 2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}, \text{Si/N} < 1, \text{Si/P} < 8$	[44]

近些年长江流域由于营养盐肆意排放,导致下泄营养盐过量且比例失衡,长江口 N/P 和 N/Si 超过 Redfield 值的数倍^[45],河口和近海部分区域出现磷限制^[5,7]和 Si 限制^[8],进而诱发富营养化、有毒藻类爆发(HAB,水华)(图 3C)、水体酸化(图 3C)和缺氧现象等(图 2D).其中,富营养化现象出现最早,Yu 等^[36]利用长江口水下钻孔,恢复了近百年来营养盐输入变化过程,并指出长江口的富营养化现象可能在 1900s 就开始出现,这要早于学界普遍认为的上世纪中叶.

DSi 是硅藻必须的生源要素^[14],而硅藻在河口和海洋生态系统中扮演重要角色,其生物量占全球净初级生产力的 1/4^[46],是海洋生态系统中最重要浮游藻类之一.但近些年来,长江口水体中 Si 的缺乏及 N、P、Si 之间比例失衡导致了水生初级生产者由硅藻向非硅藻演替.Yu 等^[36]研究表明自上世纪 80 年代长江 BSi(生物硅)含量剧烈下降,仅占碎屑物质的 0.765%,导致硅藻占藻类的比重下降.Li 等^[8]研究表明长江口浮游藻类优势种正由过去的硅藻向有毒鞭毛藻(dinoflagellates)转变,并认为这种现象可能与近几十年流域建坝导致的入海 DSi 通量减少有关;Jiang 等^[47]更发现长江口藻类有向喜温耐高盐种类转变的趋势;Zhou 等^[32]研究也表明长江口和东海赤潮发生频率逐渐增加.另外,Liu 等^[48]总结了 1972—2009 年的赤潮爆发资料发现,自 2000 年以来较大规模赤潮(面积> 1000 km²)爆发次数明显增多,并认为这与水体富营养化以及 Si 限制造成的非硅藻类异常繁殖有关.当然,也有学者认为非硅藻类爆发现象可能部分与河口水体悬浮物浓度降低,藻类光合作用加强有关^[49](图 3D).此外,N(NO₃⁺)的过剩还加重了长江口原有的酸化趋势,自 1985 年,长江口水体 pH 值持续降低(图 3C),这对 pH 值敏感的钙质生物,如珊瑚礁和有孔虫等的生长会产生抑制作用,甚至部分溶解.

值得注意的是,富营养化和藻类爆发,可造成水体中溶解氧含量逐渐减少.Li 等^[50]最先报道了长江口水体的缺氧现象,其后研究逐渐增多^[51-52],现在研究者普遍认为长江口以及东海已经成为世界上最大的厌氧海区之一^[53].Li 和 Daler^[54]研究进一步表明现在长江口和东海的厌氧区面积正在逐年扩大(Hypoxic area,dissolved oxygen,or DO,<62.5 μmol·L⁻¹),目前已经达到 12000—15400 km²^[52,55],而长江口南部的低氧区(low DO,62.5 μmol·L⁻¹< DO < 94 μmol·L⁻¹),面积则更大.另外,这种缺氧现象在长江口的下层水体尤为显著,并且显示出一定的季节性.在夏季时,长江冲淡水向东扩散,水体的分层现象更明显,从而减弱了上下层水体的交换^[56],其次底层死亡藻类和有机质分解,消耗大量氧气,造成底层水体缺氧严重^[52];而冬季长江冲淡水较弱,在冬季风的吹拂下向南扩散,水体垂向混合较好,缺氧有所缓解^[56].

4 长江营养盐研究展望 (Research prospects on nutrients transport of the Yangtze River)

长江流域人类活动日益加剧(拦河建坝、污水排放等),对流域水环境以及河口生态系统的平衡稳定施加了复杂而深远的影响.如何合理开发河流资源,更好地为流域经济社会发展和生态环境保护提供智力支撑,是每一位环境工作者的责任.诚然,前人已经做了大量的研究工作,取得了很多成果.但是,为进一步深化对长江流域建坝以及下游河口环境响应机理的认识,笔者认为今后可以重点关注以下几个方面:

(1) 三峡水库营养盐蓄积库研究.大坝拦截阻断了河流的连续性,形成滞水环境——水库,而水库在

水深、水动力、滞留时间等方面具有独特性,从而使之迥异于自然的河流状态,而人为的调蓄则使水库的水量、泥沙、物质输送等方式更加复杂化^[57]。因此,一定要弄清三峡水库的过滤器效应,特别是 N、P 和 Si 在水库中沉积与转化以及与水沙的吸附与解吸关系。另外,水库实际上是一个类似人工湖泊的生态环境,这些营养盐会被水库藻类吸收与固化,而水体的滞留时间与水库运行模式又会影响藻类对营养盐的吸收效率,因此,弄清这其中的生物地球化学机制尤为重要。

(2) 新背景下营养盐扩散规律研究。入海河流物质通量和组成结构的改变,可能深刻影响河口近海水体的理化性质,表现为相关指标如温度、浊度、盐度、pH 值等的变化。在长江水沙输送规律发生改变的条件下,营养盐的分布规律与向邻近海域扩散方式如何响应? 尤其是在极端缺水年或者丰水年,长江口的缺氧情况将发生如何变化? 这些科学问题亟待解答,因此笔者建议今后进一步加强营养盐输入、分布规律和扩散机制等研究,全面评估建坝活动与长江口和近海的环境响应。另外,营养盐赋存形式多样,并不是都能被藻类生物直接吸收,今后也应重点监测与初级生产力密切相关的溶解无机态(即 DIN、DIP、DSi)营养盐的分布与输送的变化规律。

(3) 河口近海生态响应研究。由于营养盐的水坝“过滤”,以及中下游肆意排放,使得入海营养盐比例失衡,长江口和近海出现营养盐限制^[58],诱发生态危机(酸化和赤潮等),严重威胁长江口和近海藻类等生物的繁殖。今后应密切监测长江口的生物种群、数量和生态结构变化,这对保障近海大型渔场(舟山渔场等)的可持续发展具有重要的现实意义。

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