

# 珊瑚礁珊討

大會手冊



主辦單位: 國立海洋生物博物館



協辦單位: 👄 海洋國家公園管理處





墾丁國家公園管理處 🤒 國立東華大學海洋生物研究所



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# 議程及大會邀請演講與口頭報告摘要目次

	2017年6月19日(一)
時間	議程
16:00~18:00	報到
18:00~20:00	大會歡迎晚宴

	2017年6月20日(二)			
時間	議程(講題)	講者	主持人	頁次
08:20~08:50	報到			
09:00~09:20	開幕暨嘉賓致詞			
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09:50~10:20	合影留念、茶敘			
10:20~10:50	邀請演講『西沙群島珊瑚礁生態系統現狀及對其恢	黃暉	鄭明修	11
	復保護設想』			
10:50~11:20	邀請演講『海洋保護區-國際的進展與台灣的挑	邵廣昭	戴昌鳳	12
	戦』			
11:20~11:50	邀請演講『南海超微型光合生物的區域格局與環境	黄良民	戴昌鳳	13
	影響』			
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13:15~13:45	邀請演講『 High Throughput Pyrosequencing Unravels	石拓	黃暉	14
	Hidden Diversity of Algal Symbionts in Scleractinian			
12 45 14 15	Corals along China's Southeast Coast		и	1.5
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14.45.15.15	環礁碳化學初探』			1.5
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	討珊瑚熱耐受性中中宿主,共生藻與共生體的三角			
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	Resilience Pathway Of Symbiodinium			
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10.10 17.00	能學影響』	丁乃 //	1×771 714	
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	2017年6月20日(二)				
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18:20~20:00	晚宴				

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09:30~10:00	邀請演講『珊瑚礁魚類仔魚養殖-生態養殖法的應	張桂祥	陳仲吉	
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10:00~10:30	邀請演講『 從現代組學視角剖析珊瑚-蟲黃藻的共	林森杰	張桂祥	25
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	China Sea: challenges & opportunities 珊瑚礁保護與管	McCoo k		
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15:55~16:15	邀請演講『硨磲貝的人工繁殖及其相關研究進展』	喻子牛	石拓	110
16:15~16:30	口頭報告『以骨骼生長異常為例探討宏轉錄組在珊	邱建文	伍澤賡	45
	瑚疾病研究的應用 』		,—, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
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	半島珊瑚礁底棲群聚影響』			
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## 參訪行程

	2017年6月22日(四)		
09:30~14:00	國立海洋生物博物館導覽及參訪		
	2017年6月23日(五)		
08:30~14:00	墾丁珊瑚礁野外潛水考察		

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# 論文海報發表說明及注意事項

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PM1 ~ PM3	學生論文海報競賽評分 (12:15~13:15	除,19:00 大會將開始回收未撤除		
PE1 ~ PE12	編號:S1~S10)(15:15~15:45 編號:	之海報。		
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PE13 ~ PE25	6/21(三)上午 9:00 ~15:45	請於 6/21(三)下午 16:00~16:30 撤		
PO1 ~ PO19		除,16:30 大會將開始回收未撤除		
		之海報。		
備註	1. 論文海報發表者應完成報到及到場提供解說。			
	2.如有需要,發表者可自行將補充資料印製數份,放置於海報展示場地供取			
	閱。			

### 第七屆海峽兩岸珊瑚礁研討會簡介

#### The 7th Cross-Strait Coral Reef Conference

「海峽兩岸珊瑚礁研討會」於 2005 年開始由台灣中央研究院生物多樣性研究中心舉辦,至今已經舉辦了六屆。第七屆研討會由台灣珊瑚礁學會主辦,會議擬於 2017 年 6 月 19 日~6 月 23 日在台灣屏東縣「墾丁泊逸渡假酒店」召開。

每隔兩年舉辦一次的「海峽兩岸珊瑚礁研討會」,為海峽兩岸三地珊瑚礁學者和學生進行學術交流、促進彼此合作的重要機會。今年由台灣珊瑚礁學會和國立海洋生物博物館呈辦。國立海洋生物博物館緊鄰墾丁國家公園,又有國際知名的水族館,可說是珊瑚礁生態環境兼具天然與縮影展示之最佳場域,在此氛圍下,本屆研討會除了讓海峽兩岸三地的珊瑚礁研究人員進行珊瑚礁學術和保育研究成果的交流,並有實地之野外考察活動,希望所有與會學者敞開胸懷,盡情享受與珊瑚礁心靈交會的樂趣,竭誠歡迎海峽兩岸三地的珊瑚礁研究者及經營管理者參加。

## 第七屆海峽兩岸珊瑚礁研討會籌備委員會

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#### Octocoral Studies in Taiwan

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Octocorals are one of the major benthic organisms on coral reefs and coral communities in Indo-Pacific ocean. The studies on octocorals in Taiwan started in 1950s and focused on taxonomic descriptions. These studies expanded in 1990s including their ecology and the discovery of natural products. Ecological studies demonstrated that the distribution of octocorals was patchy on both regional and local scales. On regional scale, the species richness of zooxanthellate octocorals decreased rapidly in subtropical reefs possibly due to the influences of seawater temperature and solar radiation. On tropical reefs, the species composition of octocorals differs among reefs which may be related to historical factors. For example, the octooral communities at Kenting and Dongsha are dominated by Alcyoniidae while that in Lyudao is dominated by Xeniidae. On local scale, the distribution of octocorals is highly heterogenous, and environmental factors such as water flow and sedimentation may be the determinants. Overall, the distribution of octocorals on reef areas in Taiwan is influenced by both environmental and biological factors. In terms of sexual reproduction, most of the Alcyoniidae are dioecious spawners and they reproduce in the same period as hard corals, while most Xeniidae species are brooders and their reproduction also occur in spring. Alcyonacean octocorals are usually not considered as reef builders, however, some Sinularia species are capable of forming spiculite at the colony base and may be regarded as reef builders. In recent years, the application of molecular phylogenetic analysis has lead to the revision of octocoral systematics. Based on our studies on the phylogeny of Coralliidae, the three genera classification system (i.e., Corallium, Hemicorallium, and Pleurocorallium) was proposed and redefined to replace the original two genera system. Future studies on the ecology, evolution and natural products of octocorals will be greatly facilitated by the application of molecular tools.

Keywords: octocorals, Taiwan E-mail: corallab@ntu.edu.tw

#### 西沙群島珊瑚礁生態系統現狀及對其恢復保護設想

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西沙群島在中國南海諸島中擁有的島嶼最多,島嶼面積最大(永興島),海拔最高(石島),為唯一膠結成岩的岩石島(石島)和唯一非生物成因島嶼(高尖石)的海島。 西沙群島分為宣德群島和永樂群島。共有41個海島地理實體和11個暗灘和低潮高地。

調查結果表明 2006 年西沙群島活的造礁石珊瑚覆蓋率大多 40~80%之間。2008~2012 年每年我們團隊對西沙群島全部島礁進行珊瑚礁生態調查。2007 年~2009 年整個西沙群島的珊瑚礁變化巨大,由於長棘海星的大規模爆發的直接原因,造礁石珊瑚絕大部分島礁基本全死,活的造礁石珊瑚覆蓋率<1%,僅礁盤上殘存一些。2010~2012 年西沙群島珊瑚礁開始緩慢的恢復,但是恢復的狀況還是非常的不理想。西沙群島珊瑚礁面臨的主要問題有珊瑚礁資源嚴重過度捕撈,生物資源衰竭嚴重;漁業生產方式粗暴,漁業經濟結構不合理,生態系統嚴重受損,漁業資源價值不能得到充分體現;漁民生活條件艱苦、漁民村缺乏規劃管理;島嶼岸線侵蝕嚴重。

針對西沙群島珊瑚礁的現狀,如何保護和恢復珊瑚礁是目前關鍵的問題,我們建議從以下幾方面進行,1)與地方政府合作推動設立保護區和生態紅線區2)與三沙當地居委會和漁村合作,設立專項基金利用漁民保護生態環境3)劃定生態修復區,在該區域中進行生態資源的修復恢復。

#### 海洋保護區--國際的進展與台灣的挑戰

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海洋保護區之劃設本世紀開始已是全球的共識與行動。因此海洋和沿海生物多樣性的保護和永續利用逐漸成為《生物多樣性公約》及《聯合國海洋法公約》等國際多邊條約談判的重要議題。在歷次生物多樣性公約締約方會議(CBD-COP)所討論的議題中,海洋保護區均是討論的焦點。。2010年 CBD-COP10 所訂定的《愛知目標》第 11 項目標,2015年的聯合國永續發展目標 14.5,均明訂 2020年全球 10%的海洋,包括公海在內,應納入MPA之範圍。特別在增加保護區的數目及面積時,應擴大完全禁漁區之範圍,並能涵蓋各種不同的生態系,連成網絡。如何將公海納入保護及管理,如何籌募基金,以及推動由社區為主的經營管理等等,都是目前全球海洋保護區所面臨的挑戰。

近十年內全球海洋保護區劃設的速度正迅速成長,共增加了大約加拿大的國土面積,但每一個國家對保護區的策略差異很大,且全球 94% MPAs 仍允許捕魚,大多數 MPAs 用來漁業管理而非保育,2014 年全球海洋保護區中完全禁漁區的面積比只有 0.59%。但大於 10萬 km²的大面積的保護區(LSMPA)陸續被劃設,使 MPA 的面積快速增加,從 2006 (0.6%) → 2010 (1.6%) → 2013 (2.6%) → 2014 (3.4%) → 2016 (4.1%)。但 2020 年距今只剩下 3-4年,10%的目標看來也無法達成。但聯合國大會通過修訂「海洋法」,將公海或「國家管轄範圍以外區域(BBNJ)」訂定管理辦法。如果進展順利,則 2020 年全球 MPA 達到 10%並非不可能。此外海洋保護區在國際上還面臨下列的挑戰:(1)管理是否有效?(2)財務是否健全?(3)生態系代表性?(4)社區的參與性?(5)如何保護公海?(6)選址是否恰當?(7)監測及報告系統的架構是否長期穩定?(8)執法及守法的機制是否健全?(9)是否能將海洋保護區納入政府的主流政策來減少人為因子的破壞。

台灣應如何見賢思齊,筆者認為未來應從以下幾方面開展工作:

- (1)積極推動海洋保護區的劃設,特別是完全禁漁區。涵蓋不同的生態系、連成網絡、並能有效管理。
- (2)加強海洋生物多樣性的調查研究、長期監測、資料庫的整合開放。
- (3)應密切關注《海洋法公約》架構下的 BBNJ 修訂的進展。
- (4)應配合愛知目標及聯合國永續發展目標而滾動修訂的行政院《生物多樣性行動計劃》的 各項內容及績效指標(過漁、棲地破壞、污染、入侵種),持續努力。
- (5)儘早成立海洋部/海委會/海洋保育署/國家海洋研究院之權責單位,健全海洋生物多樣性保護的法規體系,推動海洋功能區劃或海洋空間規劃;加強海洋保護區劃設與管理。

#### 南海超微型光合生物的區域格局與環境影響

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超微型光合生物是海洋中基礎生產和碳迴圈的重要生物類群。本文根據近幾年來採用 流式細胞儀、同位素及分子檢測等技術方法進行現場觀測和實驗分析的資料和資料,探討 南海超微型光合生物和初級生產的區域分佈格局和環境影響。結果表明,超微型光合生物 是南海浮游植物生物量、初級生產力的重要貢獻者,其貢獻率從近岸至外海逐漸增大;在 珠江口海域,超微型光合生物對初級生產的平均貢獻率為 48.4%,南海北部為 56.5%,寡 營養海域可達 80%以上;微型顆粒物對真光層下(300 m) POC 的貢獻約 55%。受中尺度 渦、颱風擾動、珠江沖淡水和沿岸流等物理過程影響,南海北部海域初級生產和各類群超 微型光合生物的分佈隨不同水團和環境梯度變化出現明顯的空間異質性,不同類群超微型 生物組成(聚球藻、原綠球藻和微微型真核生物)及出現豐度存在較大差別;夏季異養細 菌的呼吸率大於初級生產,整體呈現異養型特徵;在季風轉換期,南海冷渦、暖渦可分別 提高和降低初級生產的 29.5%和 16.6%。南海超微型光合生物的絕大部分初級生產被微型 浮游動物攝食所消耗,這有利於超微型光合生物在南海寨營養海域形成優勢;東北季風使 南部海域微型浮游動物對初級生產的攝食壓力減低(<50%),使得更多的超微型生物生產 輸出到深海。通過深入分析和比較南海開闊海域與島礁生態環境特點,提出了熱帶珊瑚礁 "高效營養生態泵"概念,即:珊瑚礁水域具有泵吸效應,由潮汐、海流等物理過程截留的 有機物質,在充足的陽光、海水介質與生物系統的共同作用下快速礦化和迴圈,有利於微 型自養、異養生物聚集,形成獨特的微生態圈與微食物環,加速珊瑚礁生源物質的遷移、 轉化和生物鏈傳遞,提高其生態系統中的營養收支和生產效率。研究結果將為揭示南海區 域生態系統功能與碳迴圈機制提供重要科學依據。

關鍵字:超微型光合生物,初級生產,環境調控,高效營養生態泵,南海區域

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#### High Throughput Pyrosequencing Unravels Hidden Diversity of Algal Symbionts in Scleractinian Corals along China's Southeast Coast

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Collectively called zooxanthellae, photosynthetic dinoflagellates in the genus *Symbiodinium* are typical coral endosymbionts containing at least nine phylogenetically distinct clades (A–I). The study of *Symbiodinium* diversity offers critical insight into the flexibility and specificity of coralalgal symbiosis. In order to better understand the community structure and functional diversity of algal symbionts in reef corals off the coast of Southeast China, we collected widely distributed and region-specific corals from geographically contrasting regions. Using high throughput Next-Gen Sequencing (NGS) technology, we genotyped PCR-amplified chloroplast 23S rDNA (cp23S) and full-length ITS of nuclear rDNA of *Symbiodinium* components from the coral samples. Our survey reveals *Symbiodinium* diversity and host specificity at an extraordinarily fine scale, which enables the distinction of *Symbiodinium* community structure through subclade profiling despite its single-clade (mainly C) dominance and stability among various hosts across geographic distances. This study provides a means of evaluating the coral-zooxanthellae diversity and plasticity with improved sensitivity and resolution, expanding our understanding of the genetic basis underlying coral responses to environmental change.

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#### 珊瑚礁修復的生態學基礎問題

#### Issues on the Ecological Foundation for Coral Reef Rehabilitation

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由於全球珊瑚礁生態系統的嚴重退化,近二十年來珊瑚礁的修復越來越成為研究熱點,尤其在中國大陸,開展了大量人工介入主動修復珊瑚礁的實踐。我們認為珊瑚礁修復需要認真思考其中的一些生態學基礎問題,否則可能會浪費大量資源而達不到應有的效果。

生態系統的退化通常借用系統的相變理論來解釋,如珊瑚為主的系統與藻類為主的系統之間的相變或者突變。因而存在"時滯"效應,即恢復到原來狀態的過程比退化的過程要困難和費時得多。這好像找到了人工主動介入修復珊瑚礁的理由,問題是利用已有的知識與技術儲備主動介入是否有效?如何介入?以及如何評估修復的效果?

我們認為,珊瑚礁生態修復的原則應該是:設定要達到的參照目標系統,修復只是推動或者扭轉系統演進方向,讓它進入自然恢復的軌道,然後加速依靠自然恢復走向參照目標,而不是直接去建造目標系統。因此,推動系統進入和加速自然恢復是關鍵。

扭轉系統退化趨勢推動系統進入自然恢復的關鍵是找准引起所研究的珊瑚礁生態系統退化的壓力或者幹擾因素以及影響恢復的限制因數。長期的壓力因素不去除的情況下,人工介入修復往往的無效的。

#### CO2 dynamics in the Dongsha Atoll, northern South China Sea

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In this study, the carbonate parameters around the Dongsha Atoll (DA), including dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC), total alkalinity (TA), pH, partial pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> and saturation state of aragonite  $(\Omega_a)$ , were thoroughly investigated in June (summer) and December (winter) 2013. The results show that the seagrass-dominated areas, including the small lagoon of the Dongsha Island (DI), and the north and west coasts of the DI, were sinks of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> in both summer and winter. On the contrary, the coral reef-dominated area, i.e. the DA lagoon, was a source of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. The contrasting behaviors in CO<sub>2</sub> dynamics can be attributed to the heterogeneity of community metabolism: in the seagrass-dominated area, photosynthesis and carbonate dissolution are the controlling metabolic processes, which can consume DIC and release TA, and thereby turning the DI lagoon to be a sink of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>; meanwhile in the coral reefdominated area, respiration and calcification are the predominant metabolic processes, which can release DIC and consume TA, and thereby making the DA lagoon being a source of atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub>. Additionally, the dominance of photosynthesis and carbonate dissolution in the seagrassdominated area can also result in the augmentation of pH and  $\Omega_a$  of seawater, which is thought to be favorable for the calcification of coral reefs, and thus could be beneficial for the DA to cope with ocean acidification.

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珊瑚的適應與演化:利用化學動力學探討珊瑚熱耐受性中宿主,共生藻與共生體的三角關係

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全球環境劇變下,分布於水溫穩定的熱帶珊瑚,因海水溫逐年升高以及溫差高低震 盪加劇,珊瑚白化現象也越趨頻繁,為探討珊瑚受熱白化的問題,首先必須釐清珊瑚共生 體中宿主,共生藻與共生狀態下三者對熱的反應情形。不同品系共生藻的熱耐受性可以透 過單離共生藻對熱的差異反映獲得,我們利用 DIVING PAM 監測單離共生藻(A3, B1, C1, C3, C15, D1a)在升溫條件下, PSII 活性下降的動力學反映, 並經 Arrhenius equation 計算出 PSII 變性所需的活化能發現最耐熱的是 D1a(348±16 kj/mol)比最不耐熱的 C1(126±10 kj/mol)高約3倍,所分析共生藻耐熱順序為D1a>C15>C3=A3>B1>C1。為比較宿主耐熱性 的差異,先以薄荷腦將珊瑚白化,然後分析升溫過程中,珊瑚宿主呼吸速率的變化,可求 得珊瑚宿主呼吸熱崩潰的溫度,結果發現,所分析的來自熱區與非熱區四種珊瑚大都呈現 相似的熱崩潰溫度(35-36℃),只有來自非熱區的 *Platygyra verweyi* 比較低(33.5±1℃),繼續 追蹤熱區與非熱區 P. verweyi 宿主的能量代謝關鍵酵素 malate dehydrogenase (MDH)和 isocitrate dehydrogenase (IDH)發現,珊瑚宿主的 IDH 完全無法測得,然而宿主含有的 MDH 中雨區的樣品都含相似的主要 isozyme (>70%), 經硫胺分劃、DEAE 陰離子樹脂、CL-6B NADH 親和樹脂以及 Sephacryl S300 層析純化後,比較熱區與非熱區 MDH 樣本發現,來 自熱區的 MDH 有較高的最適反應溫度(約  $50^{\circ}$ C),比非熱區的樣本(約  $40^{\circ}$ C)高,同時熱區 MDH 在最適溫時的 Vmax 將近是非熱區的 2 倍,雖然兩種來源的 MDH 其 km 受熱影響沒 有顯著差異,但計算熱變性的活化能時,耐熱區的樣本是非熱區的 3 倍,顯示 P. verweyi 宿主可能已經因環境的溫度改變產生了適應的現象,目前兩區純化的 MDH 正在定序中。 對於共生體的耐熱性經以含相同共生藻品系的不同種珊瑚分析急性熱緊迫時的白化反應, 結果發現,縱使都含最耐熱的 Dla,不同種珊瑚也呈現非常明顯差異的熱受性,Dla 不再 是耐熱的保證,我們必須重新檢討珊瑚受熱白化時細胞層級中,不同珊瑚種類的獨特差異 性。

#### 太平島的爭議與南海珊瑚礁保育

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菲律賓於 2013 年向荷蘭海牙國際法院對中國提出南海訴訟,2016 年 7 月 12 日判決 支持菲律賓所提出主張,出乎預期之外,太平島卻中箭,認定南沙群島沒有島,將太平島 降級為"太平礁",完全忽略島上有淡水井和適合人居,為實質的自然島。

南海是全球重要魚場之一,在歷經數十年毫無限制的捕撈後,大多數島礁的漁業資源早已枯竭,同時珊瑚礁生態系也面臨崩解。根據本人於 1994 年在太平島的潛水調查結果,發現海底幾乎無大型貝類如巨硨磲貝和馬蹄鐘螺的蹤跡,同時大型鸚哥魚和石斑魚亦屬罕見。2002 年和 2004 年再度潛水調查發現珊瑚礁狀況比 1994 年好很多,不但珊瑚群體較碩大也較健康,魚群也增多不少。其中珊瑚礁指標魚種石斑魚和蝶魚數量較多。尤其綠蠵龜經常出現在太平島南邊水域,也記錄到海龜的繁殖行為,顯示自從海巡署接管太平島後,在巡護保育下,讓太平島成為很多海洋生物的庇護所。

台灣擁有太平島主權無庸置疑,在南海風雲詭譎的現實下,台灣不能缺席。建議以實際行動調查南海資源,保護這塊曾經是璞玉的大海,必須在不影響主權的原則下,組成區域的科研合作,共同調查南海資源,以不帶任何軍事化的建設來宣示主權,更易取得國際社會的認同,同時也可化解主權爭議,期望將南沙群島海域劃設水產資源保育區,成為世界共同的自然遺產,來保護珊瑚礁資源。

#### 南海風雲再起

2016年7月12日南海仲裁案結果宣布後,造成巨大的國際風波,起因於2013年,菲律賓向位於荷蘭海牙的國際法院(International Court of Justice)對中國提出仲裁訴訟,中國拒絕參與仲裁,但是仲裁庭判決的結果,幾乎完全支持菲律賓所提出的主張,並且宣告中國在1996年正式承認"聯合國海洋公約"時,就放棄了任何基於歷史所主張權利的可能。當然中國表示不接受仲裁庭的判決,也採取「四不」政策:不接受、不參與、不承認、不執行。台灣原本隔山觀虎鬥,但是太平島卻中箭,出乎預期之外,因為仲裁認定南沙群島沒有島,還亂取證太平島沒有淡水,不適人居,將太平島降級為"太平礁"。

原來大國的政治角力可以改變自然物的認定,例如日本將太平洋的沖之鳥"礁"變成沖之鳥"島",宣告擁有周圍 200 海浬經濟海域,十多年來把露出水面的 2 塊珊瑚礁不斷擴大建設,積極擴建成"島"。其次菲律賓宣稱擁有南海東北邊的"民主礁",也只是潟湖內的 2 塊露出水面不到 4 平方公尺的珊瑚礁石,過去也稱之為"黃岩島"。顯然南海仲裁案是美國和菲律賓一起合謀,以此宣告菲律賓擁有 200 海浬經濟海域,而且遠離南海一萬多公里的美國也宣稱擁有南海航行自由權和空權,並且否定中華民國的 U 行斷續線和中國一貫主張的九段線內的海權和主權。有趣的事,菲律賓總統杜特蒂一上任馬上宣布擱置南海爭議,甚至要求美國買單三千萬美元的仲裁費用,原來五名仲裁員是有價服務,菲律賓不想付了。

南海面積約360萬平方公里,在環境資源、經濟、航運和軍事上極具重要性。每年透過這一片海域進行國際貿易航運往來約5兆3千億美元。這裡的生物多樣性幾乎比地球上

其他海洋生態系都豐富,漁產更提供了食物和工作機會給周邊國家,其中台灣、中國、越南、菲律賓、印尼、馬來西亞和汶萊等七個國家都對南海主權各有主張。如果不小心變成軍事衝突,世界兩大強權美國和中國可能會捲入其中,這就是南海主權爭議風雲再起,引起全球關注的主要原因。

#### 太平島是南沙群島最大的自然島無庸置疑

南沙群島均屬珊瑚礁島,太平島也不例外,是經由千百萬年來無數的珊瑚蟲造礁形成碳酸鈣遺骸累積而成。根據地質鑽探,發現太平島地下的珊瑚礁岩層至少有 500 公尺厚,顯示太平島珊瑚礁的生成年代可能在中新世(530 萬年前),在適合的海洋環境中形成珊瑚礁體。太平島南北長約 1300 公尺,寬約 300 公尺,面積約 0.51 平方公里,海拔高度只有 2.8 公尺,四周為環形的珊瑚裙礁。島上之土壤均為珊瑚礁風化所形成,富含石灰質,再加上腐敗植物及鳥糞之堆積,呈黑褐色,極為肥美,因此島上植物相生長十分良好,雖然在島中央蓋機場跑道毀掉不少植被,不過百年老樹仍有數十棵存在。

目前島上仍有十口井,其中第五號和第十號井水經檢測屬於可飲用的淡水,這表示淡水成為太平島人類居住重要的因素。尤其早期沒有海水淡化能力,日本人曾佔領它,在太平島蓋漁業加工廠,島上工人就是依靠井水過活。1945年台灣派太平艦接收本島後,設立「漁民服務站」,以示防守疆土的決心,至今持續經營本島 72 年,已算是南沙群島中由台灣實質掌控的自然島。

最早到太平島調查海洋生物資源和漁業資源的是行政院農業委員會水產試驗所楊鴻嘉先生,於 1961 年調查南沙群島的魚類相,爾後有中研院張崑雄(1982)、農委會計畫 (1994)、營建署計畫(2009、2014)等。目前共記錄到魚類 463 種、珊瑚 192 種、海藻類 43 種、甲殼類 53 種、軟體動物 93 種...等。甚至在 1973 年間,澎湖漁民透過退輔會到南沙群島捕捉海龜,每月可捕得數十隻,顯示出當時海域生物資源十分豐富。1999 年太平島由海巡署駐防,綠蠵龜已列入保育類野生動物,近幾年來每年都有十多隻綠蠵龜上島產卵,顯示其族群數量已日漸穩定成長,可謂保育有成。

#### 南海漁場消失的危機

南海另一項事態很嚴重,但是又較少受到關注的威脅是:漁業過度捕撈。南海是全球最重要漁場之一,超過 370 萬人在這裡謀生,每年創造的產值達數十億美元。在歷經數十年來毫無限制的捕撈後,魚群正在減少當中,尤其大陸和越南漁船近三十年來在南海有上千艘漁船,不斷以毒、電、炸等非法捕撈方式,掠奪珊瑚礁的高經濟水產動植物,竟然無任何國家介入管理取締。過去,台灣在東沙環礁和太平島海域都只有執行驅離越界捕魚,無法對水產資源進行有效管理。這樣會讓這些依賴南海漁產的發展中國家,在糧食安全和經濟成長方面也面臨威脅。

眾所周知香港人對高價海鮮品的消費力世界第一,在四十多年前香港漁船即開始捕撈南海的魚蝦貝類,接著是海南省、廣東省漁船在南海大肆撈捕,尤其是生長在珊瑚礁海域的各種石斑魚、龍王鯛(俗稱蘇眉魚)、龍蝦和大型貝類(硨磲貝、大法螺、馬蹄鐘螺)等。如今南海及東南亞海域的高經濟價值的海鮮種類,都已瀕臨枯竭。根據本人於 1994年的潛水調查結果,發現太平島海底幾乎已無大型貝類如巨硨磲貝和馬蹄鐘螺的蹤跡,同時大型鸚哥魚和石斑魚亦屬罕見。2002年和 2004年再度潛水調查發現珊瑚礁狀況比 1994年好很多,不但珊瑚群體較碩大也較健康,魚群也增多不少。其中珊瑚礁指標魚種石斑魚和蝶魚數量較多,其他大型魚類如鸚哥魚、石鱸、鯊魚等也再次出現。尤其綠蠵龜經常出

現在太平島南邊水域,也記錄到海龜的繁殖行為,顯示自從海巡署接管太平島後,在巡護保育下,讓太平島成為很多海洋生物的庇護所。

其實南海主權爭議也使各國漁民的競爭白熱化,漁業資源枯竭的現象加劇了主權爭議,現今已造成部分海域的魚類族群數量還不到六十年前的十分之一,這有可能是全球有史以來最嚴重的崩毀事件之一。當沿海水域的漁產耗盡時,許多漁民就會冒險越過國家界線,進入有爭議的海域謀生。然而針對島礁生態傷害更大的是大陸近幾年來大規模進行"吹沙填海"造出許多人工島和採捕巨硨磲貝。其中有 3 個潟湖被填滿沙土造成人工島,例如:美濟礁變成美濟島,島面積達 6 平方公里,已經成為南海最大人工島,其次渚碧礁為4.3 平方公里,永署礁為2.8 平方公里,都已經完成大型機場的興建,跑道最長達3250 公尺(表 1),如今太平島已變成南沙群島中的第四大島。另外在南薰礁、華陽礁、赤瓜礁都建有軍事防禦工事,大大改變南沙群島的生態環境。

巨硨磲貝最大殼長可達 1.3 公尺以上,其雙殼內的閉殼肌俗稱干貝,早期漁民捕硨磲只取干貝,不取殼。近二十年來南海省潭門鎮漁船大肆採集硨磲貝,並成立很多加工廠和販賣店。他們為了取得巨硨磲貝,盜獵者必須挖開一整片珊瑚礁石,海域內所有的珊瑚都一起陪葬。如此又轉而影響魚群的棲息地,所以當珊瑚礁被破壞後,整個生態系就會崩解,間接影響大型迴游性魚類如鮪魚、鰹魚等少了重要的食物來源。目前的南海大多數島礁都面臨嚴重衰退,而且是全面性的破壞。2017年1月1日海南省人民代表大會開始施行珊瑚礁和硨磲貝保護規定,希望未來能有效促進南海海洋生態環境的改善。

#### 宏觀的藍海地球村思維

珊瑚礁是大洋沙漠中的綠洲,又有海洋中的熱帶雨林和海底花園之稱,並且擁有非常高的生產力和生物多樣性。近數十年來珊瑚礁更成潛水者的樂園,也是海洋遊憩觀光活動的勝地,為當地帶來可觀的觀光收入。各國對其珊瑚礁生物資源早已積極調查研究,甚至馬來西亞政府在 1983 年占領南沙群島的彈丸礁後,已積極開發成為國際潛水渡假島,同時也保護海域內所有珊瑚礁生態資源。若能在南沙群島各國放下主權爭議,實施區域合作管理,包括大幅減少漁船數量、並限制某些漁具及漁法,才有助於南海漁場的永續發展。

台灣擁有太平島主權無庸置疑,但對南沙二百多個島、礁、沙洲並無實質管理權,在南海風雲詭譎的現實下,台灣不能缺席,但也要有所作為。建議以實際行動調查南海資源,保護這塊曾經是璞玉的大海,必須在不影響國家主權的原則下,組成區域的科研合作,共同調查南海資源,以不帶任何軍事化的建設來宣示主權,更易取得國際社會的認同,同時也可化解主權爭議,期望將南沙群島海域劃為世界共同的自然遺產,來保護珊瑚礁資源。東沙環礁國家公園已於 2008 年成立,我們已在南海北方為海洋永續付出了一份心力,若能再將太平島周圍海域劃設為『水產資源保護區』,就更能突顯台灣在海洋保育上的努力。尤其珊瑚礁保育事務早已超越國家與區域層級,成為全球海洋保育事務重要的一環,最終目標與南海周邊國家共同推動南沙群島海域的資源保護和永續經營。

表 1.2016 年南海主要島嶼地理現況與機場。

島礁地名	面積(km²)	機場長度(m)	有無淡水	佔領國
東沙島	1.74	1500	有	台灣
太平島	0.52	1200	有	台灣
永興島	2.6	3000	無	中國
美濟礁(島)	6.0	2700	無	中國
永暑礁(島)	2.8	3125	無	中國
渚碧礁(島)	4.3	3250	無	中國
南薰礁	0.18	無	無	中國
華陽礁	0.28	無	無	中國
赤瓜礁	0.10	直升機停機坪	無	中國
南威島	0.15	600	有	越南(1974年)
中業島	0.33	1500	有	菲律賓(1971年)
彈丸礁	0.35	1500	無	馬來西亞(1983年)
黄岩島 (民主礁)	1-4 (m <sup>2</sup> )	無	無	中國、菲律賓





照片 1、太平島珊瑚生長十分茂盛多樣,水深 10 公尺處覆蓋率平均百分之五十以上。

照片 2、太平島水深 15 公尺以淺,以石珊瑚種類為主。



照片 3、太平島水深 25 公尺以下,以軟珊瑚種類為主,圖中為棘穗軟珊瑚。



照片 4、太平島北側礁崖下水深 25 公尺 凹洞內有巨大桶狀海綿。



照片 5、在太平島海崖邊常可見鳥尾冬魚群穿梭覓食。



照片 6、綠蠵龜上岸在沙灘挖洞準備產 卵。



照片7、研究人員在太平島調查研究珊瑚叢內的共生蝦蟹類組成。



照片 8、馬蹄鐘螺是太平島海域較大型螺 類,在台灣本種貝類已絕跡。



照片 9、太平島上五號井水屬於淡水,可供 人飲用。



照片 10、本文作者 2017 年 5 月 14 日在太平島潛水調查。



照片 11、2016 年太平島衛星照片(取自 Google 照片)

#### N<sub>2</sub> fixation and it's transportation in coral holobiont

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Coral reefs are the iconic ecological communities in tropical oceans, providing extensive ecosystem goods and services to around 500 million people. It is one of the most productive ecosystems but living in oligotrophic ocean. This has given rise to the ecosystem conundrum which called the "Darwin's paradox". Supply of new fixed nitrogen by cyanobacteria and heterotrophic bacteria in coral system is proposed as a key nitrogen source for sustaining high productivity in coral system. However, the transformation of the newly fixed nitrogen within the coral holobiont remains unclear. Here we use <sup>15</sup>N-N<sub>2</sub> tracer method to measure N fixation rate in an artificial coral ecosystem, which is consist of *Seriatopora hystrix* holobiont and a crustose coralline algae(CCA). Our results show that, the symbiotic N fixation microbes in CCA and *Seriatopora hystrix* have similar N fixation rate of 4 nmolN mgN<sup>-1</sup> d<sup>-1</sup>. The "new" N fixation by symbiotic microbes in *Seriatopora hystrix* holobiont can be transferred to symbiodiniums (zooxanthellae) and coral host cells, demonstrating the redistribution and reuse of "new" N in coral holobiont.

#### 運用現代組學與高通量測序手段剖析珊瑚-蟲黃藻的共生機制

# Elucidate coral-Symbiodinium symbiosis using multi-omics approach and high-throughput sequencing

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Any symbiotic system operates on mutualistic benefits for both partners. The robustness of the mutualistic relationship dictates the stability of the symbiotic system. On the contrary, the disruption of the relationship is cause of breakdown of the symbiotic system. It is challenging to accurately identify the critical biotic and abiotic factors that impact the establishment and robustness of the system using traditional physiological and ecological methods alone. Fortunately, recent advances in genomics, transcriptomics, and metabolomics have offered exciting opportunities to address the challenges and begun to provide novel insights into the mechanisms and processes that underpin the success and meltdown of the coral-*Symbiodinium* symbiosis. I will present some of the recent advances in omics and DNA barcoding to demonstrate how the symbiosis has emerged evolutionarily, how nutrient acquisition, photosynthesis, and stress response are regulated, how biochemical complementarity may determine host specificity (or single-genotype dominance) while how gene retroposition may confer robustness of symbiosis. Finally, I will discuss how the omics information can inform coral restoration effects.

#### 東沙環礁潟湖水體生態系之探究

陳仲吉1\*、夏復國2

東沙環礁潟湖擁有包括海草床、沙地、珊瑚礁、塊狀礁、渠道等多樣性的棲地,先前研究顯示海域內海洋生物物種豐富,舉凡無脊椎動物的海綿、珊瑚、螃蟹、螺貝類、海星...乃至於較高等的珊瑚礁魚類等等,在此隨處可見。由於所有海洋生物(底棲或水層生物)皆為水體所包覆,水體生態系的變與不變勢將影響海洋生物的生存、生長、與分佈,此影響更以底棲性生物為最,然而相關研究較少。本研究計畫以瞭解東沙環礁潟湖內水體生態系為主要目標,藉以探討影響潟湖內生態系變化之因素。本計畫於2010年5、7、9月和2011年2月赴東沙進行相關研究與採樣工作,所得結果將分別代表春、夏、秋、冬等四季的季節變異。研究於東沙環礁內規畫26個測站,完整涵蓋整體潟湖海域。分析參數包括潟湖內之物理(溫、鹽)、化學(硝酸鹽、亞硝酸鹽、磷酸鹽、矽酸鹽)、與生物(葉綠素濃度、異營性細菌生物量與生產力、植浮豐度、動浮豐度、初級生產力、及浮游生物群聚呼吸率)參數之時間(季節)與空間(水平及垂直)變化。結果顯示東沙環礁雖受貧營養鹽的南海海水所包覆,但環礁內的物理,生地化因子及各類浮游生物的時空分布皆具有其獨特性。環礁外的南海水雖可經由南北航道及環礁東側(內波)進入礁體之內,但礁體的半封閉性使得物理循環、化學水文及生物分佈呈現極大的空間歧異度。生物物種如浮游植物的種類及相對豐度,亦明顯有異於礁體外的南海水。

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#### 南中國海高生產力海草床中復育儒艮之可行性評估

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印度太平洋地區的熱帶海草床是儒艮重要的(Dugong dugon)棲息地。本研究利用 Ecopath with Ecosim 食物網能量模式評估在東沙海草床生態系中復育儒艮族群之可行性。 結果顯示東沙的海草床為發展中但穩定之生態系。海草床提供的很高的初級生產力,但大 多數未被直接食用而流入碎屑循環。碎屑是支持東沙生態系中主要的能量來源,然而較低 (1.6%)的回收率顯示大多數的碎屑儲存在東沙的海床。我們的模擬指出加入 120 隻儒艮對 東沙海草床生態系僅有些微的影響。海草極低的生態效率(ecological efficiency)顯示,東沙 生態系其實可支持比現有更多的初級消費者。儒艮可增加海草床的消費比例並減少碎屑的 產生,同時加強生態系統的回收比例。整體而言,於東沙復育儒艮對東沙海草床生態系是 有正面的效益。

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#### 南海保育從哪裡出發

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南海是全球海洋生物多樣性的大本營,儘管過度利用,但是隨著價值觀改變,保育工作的推動亟待開動。十個南海周邊國家地區如何合作是能否有進展的關鍵,原則上是要能各展所長,大國小國都有可以貢獻的專業和特長,也都有可以獲利的願景。物種選擇以明星物種又具經濟價值的為優先,例如具備高附加價值的硨磲貝、珊瑚礁魚類等等;棲地復育則以發揮軍事區等限制水域的特性,順勢而為。時間上利用南海緊張局勢,政府一帶、南向等等政策,創造主權之外的民生軟議題,為海洋資源復育提供實質機會。資源保育所需要的相關研究眾多,是比追逐 S C i 更值得研究人員投入的學術聖杯。

# Marine Protected Areas in Hong Kong: History, Current Situation and Future Perspectives

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Marine protected areas in Hong Kong were first established in 1996 under the Hong Kong Marine Parks Ordinance. To date, other than the two marine parks (Hoi Ha Wan Marine Park to protect corals and Yan Chau Tung Marine Park to protect mangroves and seagrasses) and one marine reserve (Cape D'Aquilar) initially established in 1996, only two more have been established. These included the Sha Chau and Lung Kwu Chau Marine Park to protect the Chinese White Dolphin in 1996 and the Tung Ping Chau Marine Park to protect corals and seaweed beds in 2001. None of these protected areas have been shown to be effective in achieving the target of protection, particularly on corals, seaweeds and reef fishes. The history and ideas that led to the development of the Marine Park Ordinance and its subsequent implementation are re-examined. The limitations and weaknesses underlying the principles and philosophy behind the Ordinance are identified with reasons for the apparent failure to achieve the protection objective evaluated.

#### 海洋暖化和酸化對南海近岸珊瑚鈣化的影響

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最近二十年,人類活動導致南海近岸大部分珊瑚礁覆蓋率下降> 60%。雖然氣候變化(如暖化和酸化)的影響發展緩慢,但是氣候變化長期積累形成的影響是不可逆轉的。由於全球變暖,南海熱帶海域的最高溫度將從  $31^{\circ}$ C上升為  $34^{\circ}$ C以上,因此亞熱帶地區被視為未來珊瑚潛在的避難所棲息地。分析表明南海亞熱帶海域的表層溫度比熱帶海域低~ $3^{\circ}$ C。亞熱帶地區珊瑚礁如果獲得較好的保護,珊瑚礁覆蓋率可以維持較理想的狀態(如:香港亞麻灣在設為保護區後,珊瑚覆蓋率從 39%提高到 71%)。然而,未來亞熱帶珊瑚礁可能由於酸化的影響而不適合珊瑚的生長。在香港和三亞海域,pH 值以每年 0.01-0.014 的速度下降,這高於 IPCC 預測的全球平均值(~每年 0.003)。我們的模型預測,按照這個下降速度,文石飽和度( $\Omega$ )將在 2050 年下降到< 1,理論上這將導致珊瑚鈣化為負值。另外,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 3 種珊瑚鈣化顯著受到 300%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚中有 30%,我們的酸化培養證實了酸化對珊瑚的負面影響:8 種珊瑚年長的避難所取決於海水酸度的變化趨勢以及當地的保護管理。

關鍵字:海洋酸化,海洋升温,鈣化

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#### 腎形真葉珊瑚生殖腺的螢光蛋白質

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至今珊瑚有性生殖的分子細胞機制還有很多不瞭解的地方,以差異性篩選基因的方法建立腎形真葉珊瑚 (Euphyllia ancora) 與卵子生成相關的基因庫,選殖出紅色螢光蛋白 red fluorescent protein (EaRFP),觀察到只在卵巢的卵母細胞有表現。免疫化學染色(IHC)分析 EaRFP 在早期的卵母細胞到成熟的卵母細胞都有表現。以 EaRFP 重組蛋白進行實驗,其具有抗氧化的能力,推測 EaRFP 可能在卵子形成過程中扮演保護卵母細胞避免被氧化的角色。而在雄性的珊瑚中,觀察精巢具有強烈的綠色螢光,以 IHC 分析 EaGFP 其表現在精巢體細胞的細胞質而不是生殖細胞,文獻指出珊瑚 GFP 有保護共生藻避免受到強光傷害,但 E. ancora 精巢內的共生藻較少,推測精巢內的 GFP 可能有其他功能。本研究首次提供了珊瑚螢光蛋白質可能與配子形成有關的證據。

關鍵字:腎形真葉珊瑚、生殖腺、螢光蛋白質

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# SEAHORSE POPULATION STRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ADAPTATION

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Among the 48 seahorse species and over 400 hundred pipefish and seadragon described in the world, 13 species seahorses and 7 pipefish at present could be found along the China's coast, and most of them inhabiting the shallow seabeds in southern China (below latitude 26°N). Three spotted seahorses *Hippocampus trimaculatus* distributes throughout the coastline in China and is the most abundant species, followed by *H. kuda* and *H. histrix*. These three species have been the main source for the Chinese traditional medicine for many decades. The seahorses are frequently taken in as trawl bycatch and are vulnerable to destruction and degradation of the habitats, leading to sharp decline of wild stocks of seahorses.

DNA barcoding was used to identify the fish in family syngnathidae in China. A total of 974 DNA barcodes using a 654-bp-long fragment of the mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I gene were generated for the 18 seahorses and their relatives. These species were associated with a distinct DNA barcode. One of the COI barcode clusters represents the first species records submitted to the BOLD and GenBank databases. All COI barcodes were matched with reference sequences of expected species, according to morphological identification. Average nucleotide frequencies of the data set were calculated as T = 32.4%, C = 24.8%, A = 25.1% and G = 17.7%. Kimura 2-parameter genetic distance values were found to increase with taxonomic level. Neighbour-joining trees were drawn based on DNA barcodes and all the specimens clustered in agreement with their taxonomic classification at species level. Our results supported DNA barcoding as an efficient molecular tool for a better monitoring, conservation and management of fisheries.

The seahorse genome is the fastest evolving fish sequenced so far and has lost a substantially higher number of potential *cis*-regulatory elements than other teleosts. Gene families that have specifically expanded in the seahorse lineage include an astacin metalloprotease family that is highly expressed in the male brood pouch. The seahorse has lost enamel matrix protein-coding P/Q-rich SCPP genes, which might have led to the loss of mineralized teeth. A master control gene of limb development, *tbx4*, is lost in seahorse. Knockout of *tbx4* in zebrafish recapitulated the 'pelvic fin-loss' phenotype of seahorses, linking genotype to phenotype.

Key words: Seahorse, genome, adaptability, population.

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#### 珊瑚礁生態系統營養攝食關係研究

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研究結果顯示,珊瑚礁表面附著微藻總豐度可達 1.86×10<sup>7</sup> cells·m<sup>-2</sup>,主要為矽藻 (~99%),如筒柱藻 (*Cylindrotheca*)、菱形藻 (*Nitzschia*)、小環藻 (*Cyclotella*) 等。底棲微藻會被棲息於礁盤間隙的橈足類(猛水蚤 *Harpacticus* sp.) 攝食,占食物組成的比例約 30%,而底遊劍水蚤 Oithona sp.主要攝食浮游藻類 (~85%)。某些底棲微藻具有一定的間歇浮游能力,可被礁區浮游橈足類攝食,如在紅紡錘水蚤 (*Acartia erythraea*) 中檢測到少量筒柱藻 (<10%)。珊瑚礁區浮游植物生物量低,橈足類會以有機碎屑作為補充食物,如陸源碎屑和後生動物,且呈現明顯的季節差異,春秋季以後生動物為主 (25-86%),夏季以陸生植物為主 (>50%),冬季則食物類型單一,說明其對有機碎屑的利用可能受環境條件影響,如溫度和微生物活動等。橈足類自身又可作為毛顎類的優良餌料,在其繁殖季節可占到食物組成的 30%。毛顎類也會攝食較多小型水母 (~70%),可能在膠質生物的物質傳遞中起重要作用。礁棲魚類食物跨越多個營養級,包含藻類、橈足類、後生動物等。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁生態系統、攝食、營養結構、分子檢測

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## Best-practice coral reef management, from the Great Barrier Reef to the coastal reefs of the South China Sea: challenges & opportunities

珊瑚礁保護與管理:從大堡礁到南海的挑戰和機遇

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Globally, coral reefs and related tropical marine ecosystems are places of spectacular beauty and enormous value, ecologically, socially, culturally and economically. But they are declining, from both local pressures and global climate change impacts. This can be seen in such vastly different contexts as Australia's Great Barrier Reef, the Indonesian Coral Triangle, and the coastal reefs of Hainan and Guangdong in China, with intense economic development. These changes have dire consequences, for food security, culture and economy of the millions of people who depend on the ecosystem services these places provide.

There is an urgent, critical need for major, ongoing improvements in management and conservation of these ecosystems, especially in the face of climate change. Adaptive management, including rigorous, robust assessment of management effectiveness, provides a cyclical basis for upgrading management to meet these challenges. There are several internationally-accepted frameworks for such "Driver-Pressure-Impact-State-Response" assessments, including the 5-yearly Outlook Report, now used on the Great Barrier Reef.

We are adapting/developing and applying these approaches to China's tropical South China Sea coast, beginning with a test case at Sanya Bay, Hainan. This is a collaboration between government management agencies and scientists.

Two critical challenges for *implementation of improved management* involve the integration of economic and legal perspectives with scientific perspectives. In China, as elsewhere, it can be difficult to implement timely and effective changes. However, the current, Chinese national (13<sup>th</sup>) Five Year Plan includes several important "ecocivilisation" policies that potentially provide very powerful legal instruments for dramatic improvements in marine management. These include explicit emphases on environmental management, marine protection, improved water management, poverty alleviation and the Rule of Law. China is also stepping up in addressing carbon climate change, the biggest long-term threat to coral reefs. Successful implementation would not only benefit China enormously, but provide international benefits and leadership.

Keywords: coral reef conservation; South China Sea; management effectiveness; ecocivilisation; ecosystem services; 13<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan

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西沙群島珊瑚礁海域潟湖和礁坡浮游動物群落結構差異及原因探討 譚燁輝 1\*, 李開枝, 柯志新, 王軍星,

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為瞭解西沙群島珊瑚礁海域浮游動物的群落特徵,於 2015 年 5 月末至 7 月初在西沙群島 8 個島礁(七連嶼、永興島和東島 3 個島嶼以及浪花礁、磐石嶼、玉琢礁、華光礁和北礁 5 個環礁)進行了浮游動物拖網採樣,分析了浮游動物的多樣性、豐度分佈和群落結構特徵,並比較了 5 個環礁潟湖和向海礁坡區浮游動物群落組成的差異。調查海域共鑒定浮游動物 180 種 (包括浮游幼蟲 13 個類群),其中橈足類最多,達 83 種,其次是水母類、毛顎類、浮游軟體類和和浮游被囊類。調查島礁的浮游動物平均豐度為 249.3±221.1 個/m3,其中東島浮游動物豐度較高,磐石嶼的較低;橈足類占總豐度的 51.08%,其次是浮游幼蟲(16.30%)、浮游被囊類(13.22%)和毛顎類(7.70%)。環礁浮游動物種數、多樣性指數、均勻度和豐度空間分佈差異顯著,其在 5 個環礁向海礁坡區的均值皆高於潟湖區的。多元統計分析結果表明調查島礁的浮游動物可劃分兩個群落(相似水準 85%):潟湖及島嶼近岸群落(I)和向海礁坡及遠岸群落(II);兩個群落浮游動物組成的差異較顯著(R=0.832,P<0.001);前者的種數、多樣性指數、總豐度和主要浮游動物類群如橈足類、毛顎類和浮游幼蟲豐度顯著低於後者。環礁中潟湖區和向海礁坡區的生態環境差異以及島礁受人類活動的影響是導致浮游動物群落結構特徵的主要因素。

關鍵字: 浮游動物,物種多樣性,群落格局,珊瑚礁,西沙群島

#### Status of coral reefs and nonreefal coral communities in Taiwan

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The status of coral reefs and nonreefal coral communities in Taiwan were synthesized based on the 4-year data (2010-2013) of the Reef Check methods from 6 regions including, Northeastern coast, Eastern coast, Lutao, Lanyu, Hsiaoliuchiu, and Penghu Islands. In addition, an analysis of the long-term ecological research (LTER) data from the Kenting National Park (KNP), southern Taiwan and a spatial heterogeneity study of coral communities in the Dongsha Atoll National Park were obtained. Based on the Live Coral Cover (LCC), coral communities under "poor" conditions (LCC<25%) were found in northeastern coast, Taitung, Hsiaoliuchiu, Kenting, Lanyu, whereas those in Penghu and Lutao were in "fair" and "good" conditions. However, high variation was found among the years in some regions depending on the site selected for the surveys. The abundance of fish and invertebrate indicators at most of the sites was very low suggesting that coral reefs and nonreefal coral communities in Taiwan suffered from overfishing. All of these data suggested that most of reefs and coral communities in Taiwan were under relatively high impact of anthropogenic stresses. In addition, analysis of LTER data showed coral communities of KNP recovered from Typhoon disturbances within 7 years indicating the recover potential of KNP corals. Although the management of most national scenic areas or national parks in Taiwan are not effective, recent development of marine protected area demonstration sites and sewage treatment facilities in the Kenting National Park, listing bumphead wrasse and bumphead parrotfish as "endangered species" under the Wildlife Conservation Law, and NGO-lead ReefCheck operation, are encouraging. These activities have raisen the public awareness and their effectiveness on conservation. In addition, adequate laws and actions should be established or revised for the authorities to enforce management policies and to protect the coral reefs and communities in Taiwan.

Key words: Coral reefs, Nonreefal coral communities, Reef check, Long-term ecological research

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南海淺海珊瑚礁底棲有孔蟲多樣性及其評估珊瑚礁健康可行性 陳建勳 1\*

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有孔蟲是海洋底棲環境中重要的有殼原生生物,牠們是主要的造礁生物,外殼是環礁及珊瑚島礁的砂粒底質來源,群聚組成及多樣性也是用來評估珊瑚礁生態環境的一個指標。本研究定量調查曾母暗沙、南沙太平島、東沙環礁的淺海珊瑚礁底棲有孔蟲的群聚組成及多樣性,並以恆春半島與蘭嶼作為對照組。整體而言,東沙環礁潟湖的底棲有孔蟲組成明顯異於其他地點,異營性陶瓷殼壁類群的五玦蟲(Quinqueloculina)及三玦蟲(Triloculina)是主要的組成;其他地點則以共生藻玻璃殼壁類群有孔蟲為主,雙蓋蟲(Amphistegina)、鈣蟲(Calcarina)和馬刀蟲(Peneroplis)是優勢種;此外,東沙環礁潟湖有顯著較高的多樣性指數,多樣性指數在其他地點間沒有顯著差異;用來評估珊瑚礁健康狀態的有孔蟲指數,在東沙環礁潟湖區介於 2.1~5.4 之間,顯著低於其他地點。如果有孔蟲指數反映了珊瑚礁生態環境的現況,東沙環礁潟湖環境是珊瑚礁成長的臨界環境,其他地區仍有較佳的珊瑚礁生態環境。

關鍵字: 底棲有孔蟲、多樣性、有孔蟲指數

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Heavy metal contaminations in Porites corals and sediments: record of anthropogenic activities from the Penghu Archipelago (the Pescadores), Taiwan

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Marine environment of Penghu Islands (the Pescadores), Taiwan is mainly influenced by currents and monsoon, but the frequent anthropogenic activities are threat the heath status of the surrounding coral communities and benthic environment. Influences of coastal landfill and marine cage culture on the proximal benthic environment were investigated during winter with strong northeasterly monsoon and summer with significant rainfall at five sites across a gradient of sites in a semi-enclosed bay, Magong Bay from 2006 to 2008. In this study, significant Cd/Ca and Fe/Ca ratio of the Porites coral skeleton increased dramatically in Magong Bay after mid-2004, which is related to the establishment of coastal landfill at the same period. Moreover, marine cage culture led to significantly higher levels of heavy metals and organic loading, and heavy metals (Cu, Ni, Fe and Zn) and organic enriched sediments traveled at least 500 m away from the cages in the winter, probably due to loading from uneaten feed and paint of the fishery boat, and spread by wind-driven currents. Additionally, the elevated levels of Cd and Fe in the coastal sediment were detected in the summer, suggesting that rainfall may also facilitate the heavy metal contaminations loading from coastal landfill. Our data indicates that hydrographic regimes influenced by the strong monsoon and rainfall play important roles in determining the benthic environmental deterioration caused by coastal landfill and marine cage culture in this shallow-water bay

Keyword:Porites corals, heavy metal, coastal landfill, marine cage culture, rainfall

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COMPARATIVE METABOLOMICS AND ITRAQ PROTEOMICS ANALYSIS PROVIDE INSIGHTS INTO THERMAL RESILIENCE PATHWAY OF SYMBIODINIUM

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Thriving and intricate coral reef ecosystem is based on the symbiont dinoflagellate of the genus Symbiodinium, which provide the host cnidarian with essential photosynthates. Increased sea surface temperature has caused massive coral-bleaching events worldwide, which can be interpreted as the expulsion of the Symbiodinium cells under heat stress. Understanding the molecular mechanism underlying the thermal resilience of Symbiodinium is of the utmost importance in order to gain insight into how the symbionts respond to the environmental stressors. In this study, comparative metabolomics and proteomic analyses were combined to investigate the different metabolic responses to thermal stress between coral reef isolated Symbiodinium kawagutii clade F (SkaF) and non-symbiont Symbiodinium sp. Clade E (SspE). In the 24-h time course experiment, S. kawagutii and free-living Symbiodinium sp. were cultured under high light and heat shock stress condition respectively. Global metabolomics profiles acquired under contrasting conditions showed strain specific differences. In general, both strains were more sensitive to heat shock, and SspE showed significant increase of the differential metabolomics profiles along with the time extension while compared with SkaF. Comparative proteomics (iTRAQ) was also conducted to explore the underlying thermal resilience pathway. Pair analysis of SkaF revealed active enrichment of ribosome and carbon metabolism pathway under thermal stress. Meanwhile the pathway related to biosynthesis of secondary metabolites was enriched in SspE specifically, which was consistent with the large amount of metabolites identified after heat shock treatment. In general, our result indicates that SkaF is more thermal tolerant and physiological plastic to heat stress.

Keywords: Symbiodinium \, thermal stress \, metabolomics \, iTRAQ

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#### 石蓴綠潮在珊瑚礁區的爆發及其潛在生態學影響

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石蓴(Ulva spp.)綠潮在世界範圍內被廣泛報導,並不斷增加,它已對近岸海洋環境、生態系統及社會經濟造成重要影響。自 2013 年春季開始,我們在三亞灣鹿回頭珊瑚礁區首次記錄到石蓴(Ulva lactuca)綠潮的爆發。本研究通過近3年的現場調查和長期監測研究,探討三亞灣石蓴綠潮的爆發對珊瑚礁的潛在影響。

集約化養殖會對珊瑚礁造成何種影響及其影響機制還不清楚。靠近排污口,我們觀測到了更高的無機營養鹽含量、濁度和沉積速率,表明養殖污水的排放造成了營養鹽富集和大量顆粒物的沉積。每日溶解氧(DO)劇烈的波動變化,從早晨的 1.96 mg l<sup>-1</sup> 升高到下午的 15.26 mg l<sup>-1</sup>。隨著離排污口距離的增加,造礁石珊瑚覆蓋率顯著的升高;靠近排污口,塊狀珊瑚具有明顯更高的部分死亡;模擬實驗也表明養殖污水的排放會對珊瑚的生長速率造成重要影響。因此,養殖污水排放可能對造礁珊瑚的分佈造成了負面影響。基於 2013-2014 年春季調查資料,冗餘分析表明石蓴覆蓋率、DO、海水溫度和濁度(不含無機營養鹽含量)可以顯著的解釋造礁珊瑚的空間分佈。有石蓴生長覆蓋但是看起來基本健康的珊瑚組織,其表面光照強度和 rETR<sub>max</sub> 明顯低於未有石蓴覆蓋的健康珊瑚組織。以上結果表面,石蓴的過分生長、遮陰以及物理損傷可能造成了珊瑚組織的生理脅迫。鹿回頭珊瑚礁水體中高含量的溶解有機碳可能與早晨觀測到的嚴重缺氧有關,有機碳促進微生物代謝消耗大量氧氣,這或許是造成珊瑚組織損傷的主要機制之一。

中國南海普遍存在的過度捕撈和養殖場的迅速擴張及污水的隨意排放可能會導致更多綠潮在珊瑚礁區的爆發。在全球氣候變化下,沿岸珊瑚礁將遭受更為嚴重的脅迫,這應該引起人們的高度警惕。

關鍵字:三亞灣、珊瑚礁、養殖污水、綠潮、影響機制

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#### 珊瑚共生體應答BaP脅迫的蛋白組學研究

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珊瑚礁生態系統是地球上最具多樣性,且是最重要的海洋生態系統,目前,全球珊瑚礁系統白化現象日益嚴重,而環境污染是導致珊瑚白化的一個重要因素。目前在海南重要港灣海水、沉積物中的污染已達到較高的水準。而 BaP 是 PAHs 的典型代表物質,因此,本試驗以 BaP 為研究物件,選用簡單鹿角珊瑚(Acropora austera)為材料,設置對照組與處理組。利用蛋白組學方法探究 BaP 對珊瑚的毒理效應,通過差異蛋白點分析和質譜鑒定,結果表明:Bap 脅迫對珊瑚具有顯著的毒理效應,並存在顯著的劑效和時效關係,對珊瑚共生藻的光合作用相關蛋白表達具有明顯的抑制作用,獲得了 BaP 脅迫回應的關鍵蛋白。為揭示其毒理機制,早期預警監測打下了一定的基礎,為珊瑚礁生態系統的保護和修復提供了一定的科學依據。

關鍵字:單鹿角珊瑚;BaP;脅迫;蛋白組學

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# The transcriptomic response of juvenile *Acropora gemmifera* to CO<sub>2</sub>-mediated acidification

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Ocean acidification (OA) represents a key threat to the recruitment of scleractinian corals and causes reef dissolution and ecological shifts. OA may negatively impact the early life stages of scleractinian coral, decrease growth and calcification of scleractinian corals. In this study, juvenile reef-building coral Acropora gemmifera were cultured in flow-through seawater with 3 targeted pH values (pH<sub>T</sub> = 8.14, 7.83, and 7.54) by exposing to three  $pCO_2$  (446, 1034, and 2142  $\mu$ atm) treatments, respectively. Transcriptomic approaches had been employed to analyze the mRNAlevel response of juvenile A. gemmifera to CO<sub>2</sub>-mediated acidification for 5 and 45 days. The total genes of 50,097 were found in the transcriptome, of which 38382 and 22225 genes were annotated by comparing with the non-redundant (NR) and SWISSPROT database, respectively. Annotation rations were 28.54%, 13.31% and 31.26% in the statistics analysis of KOG (clusters of orthologous groups) function classification, KEGG (kyoto encyclopedia of genes and genomes) analysis and GO (gene ontology) classification, respectively. The simple sequence repeats (SSR) and single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNP) were also analyzed in the transcriptome. Screening of differentially expressed genes was made for juvenile A. gemmifera in ocean acidification experiment. The up-regulated and down-regulated genes were statistically analyzed. The expressing differences of up-regulated and/or down-regulated genes were significant among juvenile from three treatment groups for 5 and/or 45 days. OA regulated many signaling pathways involving in the metabolism of carbohydrate, fatty acid, amino acid, tricarboxylic acid cycle (TCA), vitamin, DNA and RNA, as well as process of development, stress response, calcification, signal transduction, cell cycle and proliferation, and so on. These results demonstrate that complex changes and molecular mechanisms could be activated in juvenile A. gemmifera in response to OA during short and/or long-term treatment.

Keywords: Scleractinian coral, juvenile, A. gemmifera, ocean acidification, transcriptome

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#### 珊瑚礁生熊系統健康評估

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珊瑚礁是地球上生產力最高、生物種類最豐富的生態系統之一,其對於海洋生態健康、全球經濟和社會發展都非常重要。近百年來,受全球變化和人類活動影響,全球珊瑚礁已發生嚴重退化。我國南海島嶼眾多,珊瑚礁生態系統也呈現退化趨勢,但其健康狀況究竟如何尚不清楚,尚未形成一套科學系統的健康評估標準。本文結合國內外珊瑚礁生態系統以及其他生態系統的健康評估指標體系,初步篩選出評價珊瑚礁生態系統健康狀況的主要因數與相關參數,並規定了評估指標權重、賦值標準、相關評估與計算方法等內容,初步建立了健康評估的指標體系。旨在為指導珊瑚礁工程建設和開發利用,珊瑚礁生態系統珊瑚礁生態系統恢復、保育與管理等提供科學依據。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁生態系統、健康評估、指標體系、評估標準

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#### 2015年西南季風初期南海中部六個珊瑚環礁的水環境特徵

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2015年5-6月間調查了南海中部六個珊瑚環礁(黃岩島、浪花礁、磐石嶼、華光礁、玉琢礁和北礁)的水環境特徵。結果顯示,瀉湖內 DIN 的濃度一般高於瀉湖外,但  $SiO_3^{2-}$ 和  $PO_4^{3-}$ 在瀉湖內外沒有顯著差異。DIN 中以  $NH_4^{+}$ -N 所占比例最大,平均占 DIN 的57.7%。表層水的  $Chl\ a$  濃度、微微型浮游植物的豐度以及初級生產力水平均顯示為瀉湖內>礁坪>瀉湖外,但小型浮游植物在礁坪處的豐度一般高於其他水域。瀉湖內表層水  $Chl\ a$  的濃度變化範圍為 0.11-1.64  $\mu$  g  $L^{-1}$ ,平均為 0.46  $\mu$  g  $L^{-1}$ 。與文獻報導的其他珊瑚礁比較,這六個珊瑚環礁瀉湖的水質總體良好。瀉湖表層初級生產力水準與瀉湖面積呈正相關關係。在黃岩島瀉湖口處出現  $Chl\ a$  濃度的異常高值,分析可能與該區域附近停泊漁船的營養鹽輸入有關。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁、南海、浮游植物、營養鹽、葉綠素a

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# 以骨骼生長異常為例探討宏轉錄組在珊瑚疾病研究的應用 <sup>邱建文 1\*</sup>

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由於人類活動的加劇,世界各地的珊瑚礁正面臨全球氣候變遷及區域性環境破壞的威脅。近二十年來科學家陸續發現多種珊瑚疾病可導致大面積珊瑚死亡,但對這些疾病的成因以及發病機理知之甚少。我們對扁腦珊瑚生長異常這一疾病進行了初步研究,通過使用宏轉錄組測序,試圖瞭解該疾病的分子病理。我們從珊瑚的序列中尋找到了與骨骼生長異常有關的差異表達的基因,其中與骨骼形成和腫瘤發生相關的代謝通路有明顯的富集,並且有若干差異表達基因與抵抗細菌和病毒入侵有關。另外,從蟲黃藻序列中尋找差異表達基因,其中與細胞分裂,氮代謝和色素形成有關的代謝通路有明顯的富集。本研究增進了我們對珊瑚骨骼生長異常分子病理的認識,顯示了宏轉錄組在珊瑚疾病研究的應用前景。

關鍵字:珊瑚、珊瑚疾病、珊瑚健康、轉錄組、分子病理

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Genomic structure and expression pattern of MHC IIa and IIb genes reveal an unusual immune trait in lined seahorse *Hippocampus* erectus

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The major histocompatibility complex (MHC) genes are crucial in the adaptive immune system, and the gene duplication of MHC in animals can generally result in immune flexibility. In this study, we found that the lined seahorse (*Hippocampus erectus*) has only one gene copy number (GCN) of MHC IIa and IIb, which is different from that in other teleosts. Together with the lack of spleen and gut-associated lymphatic tissue (GALT), the seahorse may be referred to as having a partial but natural "immunodeficiency". Highly variable amino acid residues were found in the IIa and IIb domains, especially in the a1 and b1 domains with 9.62% and 8.43% allelic variation, respectively. Site models revealed seven and ten positively selected positions in the a1 and b1 domains, respectively. Real-time PCR experiments showed high expression levels of the MHC II genes in intestine (In), gill (Gi) and trunk kidney (TK) and medium in muscle (Mu) and brood pouch (BP), and the expression levels were significantly up-regulated after bacterial infection. Specially, relative higher expression level of both MHC IIa and IIb was found in Mu and BP when compared with other fish species, in which MHC II is expressed negligibly in Mu. These results indicate that apart from TK, Gi and In, MU and BP play an important role in the immune response against pathogens in the seahorse. In conclusion, high allelic variation and strong positive selection in PBR and relative higher expression in MU and BP are speculated to partly compensate for the immunodeficiency.

Keywords: Major histocompatibility complex II, Polymorphism, Genomic structure, Selective pressure, *Hippocampus erectus* 

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Fouling organisms as food resource for juvenile fish near a wharf revealed by high-throughput sequencing

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Bio-fouling are becoming a threat to coastal ecosystem as intense and increasing construction, while it still remains unclear how these fouling organisms involve into food webs. Dietary analysis of their potential predators might provide useful information on transfer processes of these organisms. However, current studies lack an efficient and comprehensive method to analyze the diets of targets with accuracy. Here, high-throughput sequencing (based on 18S rDNA V4 region) was first used to analyze the diets of Scatophagus argus juveniles near a wharf in Daya Bay. After carefully stomach microdissection and DNA extraction, about 21, 000 effective sequences were obtained by using the Illumina MiSeq/HiSeq platform. These sequences belonged to 11phylums, including Ciliophora, Bryozoa, Vertebrata, Annelida, Bacillariophyta, Chlorophyta, Arthropoda, Dinophyceae, Tunicata, Labyrinthulomycetes and Phaeophyta. Even after removing Vertebrata sequences which might be S. argus juvenile itself sequences, at least 17,000 sequences were remained for dietary analysis. Most of food items were fouling organism (75.5%), such as bryozoan(Bowerbankia), accounting for 14.44%. Ciliates (Zoothamnium) and polychaetae (Branchiomma) were other abundant food items, accounting for 20.59% and 14.39% respectively. Our results here indicated that fouling organisms can be potential food for juvenile fish and they may be underestimated material resource for high level organisms of coastal ecosystem. Our result also implied that high-throughput sequencing is a powerful tool to clear understand the functions and relations of different trophic levels in food webs.

Keywords: dietary analysis, high-throughput sequencing, fouling organisms, food webs

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Potential Effects of *Drupella* Corallivory in Shaping the Coral Communities of Hong Kong

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Corallivory is one of the most important biotic stressors in coral reefs. Corallivores can directly inflict mortality on corals, their occasionally outbreaks can induce changes to the coral community structure, or even accelerate the rate of coral reef decline. Coral communities in Hong Kong are considered atypical as they are mainly dominated by massive corals such as *Platygyra* and *Porites*, but not the fast-growing branching corals *Acropora*, like in the tropical reefs. It is thus hypothesized that corallivory may have a role in the shaping of Hong Kong coral communities.

Coral fragments of *Acropora valida* and *Platygyra acuta* were exposed to different experimental conditions including low temperature (14, 18 and 22 °C), high temperature (26, 29 and 32 °C) and hypo-salinity (9, 12, 15,18, 24 and ambient (32-34 psu)), which respectively simulated the environmental conditions in winter, summer, and after different extents of precipitation. The coral fragments were then exposed to *Drupella* spp. (*D. rugosa* and *D. margariticola*), the major corallivores in Hong Kong, to evaluate the combined effects of corallivory and environmental stresses. Results of the experiments revealed that *A. valida* was generally more sensitive than *P. acuta* to the environmental stresses. To make things worse, *Drupella* snails were shown to be preferentially attacking the stressed corals rather than their healthy counterparts. As branching corals like *A. valida* are more sensitive to stress, they are therefore more prone to corallivory. These differential responses to environmental stresses and the subsequent selective feeding by *Drupella* could selectively suppress the fast growing Acroporid from dominating, thereby help in regulating and shaping the massive coral dominated coral communities in Hong Kong.

Keywords: Drupella · Acropora · Platygyra · Hong Kong

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#### 南海深海石珊瑚族群聯通性之初探

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全球氣候變遷,除了氣候異常,同時會對生物的分佈產生巨大的影響,深海石珊瑚也不例外。未來,在海洋酸化的情境下霰石飽和層(Aragonite Saturation Horizon)將往上移,進而減少深海珊瑚的棲地。深海石珊瑚多分佈於 50-6000 公尺深的環境,不易探查,所以族群的補充與聯通性鮮少被研究。未來,有些深海棲地將不適合其生存,特有的基因型與族群可能因此滅絕。近年來,因為分子生物技術的進步,可由個體間的序列變異,間接估算族群間的基因交流與散佈的路徑。本研究將利用次世代定序的方法,從巨形角杯珊瑚(Deltocyathus magnificu)中篩選出 248 個微衛星基因座,從中選取八組具多型性的基因座針對南海六個族群共 96 個樣本進行基因型定序。資料分析結果顯示(1)六個族群間有明顯族群結構,大致可分南北兩族群,(2)距離或是深度可能為導致族群結之主因 (3)未來將增加微衛星基因座數量至 15 個,並發展 SNPs 遺傳標誌,以比較兩種遺傳標誌之解析力。此研究得到的結果將可提供未來深海珊瑚保育與管理的重要參考資料。

關鍵字:族群聯通性、深海珊瑚、微衛星基因座

#### Deep-sea coral connectivity in the South China Sea: Preliminary results

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Deep-sea scleractian corals are distributed from 50m to maximum 6000m depth. Under global environmental changes, deep-sea or cold-water stony corals assemblages are considered to suffer greatest risk because of the upward movement of the Aragonite Saturation Horizon (ASH) which makes deeper habitats no longer suitable for them to live. Meanwhile, the biological and ecological studies of deep-sea corals are lacking due to the difficulties to explore compare to shallow reef habitats. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study their dispersal pattern thru genetic approaches which can indirectly infer the connectivity between populations. In present study, we applied 8 novel microsatellite loci to reveal population connectivity of deep-sea coral *Deltocyathus magnificus* in the South China Sea. Our preliminary results indicated a genetic break between northern and southern populations 400km apart. More loci will be added to increase the resolution in the future. Results of this study provide not only insights of deep-sea coral dispersal patterns but also valuable info for future deep-sea coral conservation and management.

Key words: Connectivity, Deep-sea corals, Microsatellite

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#### 2016年珊瑚白化與颱風侵擾事件對恆春半島珊瑚礁底棲群聚影響

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2016 年恆春半島珊瑚礁生態經歷一次珊瑚白化事件與強烈颱風(莫蘭蒂,9/12~15)侵襲的幹擾事件。本文報告恆春半島南灣海域之後壁湖與出水口兩監測站於事件前(6月),白化中(7月)與事件後(12月)珊瑚礁底棲群聚監測與海水溫度監測的結果,並與西側海域之合界與後灣兩監測站資料進行比較分析。結果顯示在7月白化事件中南灣地區後壁湖測站珊瑚覆蓋率50.0%中有61.2%發生白化;出水口測站珊瑚覆蓋率68.6%中亦有61.2%發生白化。溫度資料顯示南灣兩測站自6/22~7/7期間日均溫(範圍:29.6℃~32.0℃)連續兩週高於近5年6到7月均溫1℃以上,且無明顯的湧升流降溫現象,導致珊瑚白化。而恆春半島西岸目測並未發生大規模的白化(僅2~3日之日均溫超過30℃)。12月監測數據珊瑚覆蓋率後壁湖降為37.7%;出水口降為49.7%,合界自6月42.6%略為下降至12月的38.0%;後灣自6月52.3%下降至12月的42.0%,顯示2016年珊瑚白化事件與莫蘭蒂颱風影響恆春半島珊瑚礁生態甚钜。

關鍵字:珊瑚白化、珊瑚覆蓋率、珊瑚礁底棲群聚監測

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### 海洋生物博物館海洋生態環境影響評估的量化驗證

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海洋生物博物館於 2000 年開館,所屬之濱海管理站於 2010 年~2013 年間施工。依據 1992 年開館前的環境說明書,以及 2005 年濱海管理站的環境影響差異分析,分別預測海生館營運及施工對海洋生態的影響輕微。為了檢視環評預測的正確性,本研究收集了 2011~2014 年的水質及生物數據進行分析。主成分分析的結果顯示影響本海域環境變動的主要因素為「河川注入」、「懸浮物」及「季節變化」,以結構方程模式建構的生態系模式解析了海域生態的變動架構,其中「懸浮物」受到「河川注入」的掌控;浮游植物及浮游動物受到「懸浮物」、「季節變化」及「河川注入」的直接或間接效應,並未發現海生館營運及施工對海洋生態有顯著的影響,量化驗證了環評書件「影響輕微」的環評預測。

關鍵字:結構方程模式、環境影響評估、浮游生物、水質、海洋生物博物館

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### 人工合成雌激素 EE2 之環境暴露對眼斑海葵魚社會行為的影響

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許多文獻報告已證實人工合成雌激素 17α 乙炔雌二醇(17α-ethynylestradiol, EE2) 在環境中廣泛存在並具有內分泌干擾效應。EE2 被廣泛應用於醫葯、化妝品、個人護理產品中,另外也被大量用於畜牧業及水產養殖業,容易隨著人類活動或汙水系統排放進入環境水體中,常可在都市化程度高與旅遊活動興盛的沿岸地區被偵測到,目前已被視為海洋生態系統的新興污染物。許多珊瑚礁魚類獨特的社會結構是由敵對行為表現所調控建立,敵對行為會受到性荷爾蒙影響,EE2 可能透過擾亂性激素來影響魚類敵對行為,本研究透過環境暴露的方式來探討 EE2 對眼斑海葵魚(Amphiprion ocellaris) 的內分泌干擾效應,並著重觀察在敵對行為和社會階級的影響。本試驗將眼斑海葵魚三隻個體為一組分配在獨立的缸子中以形成小群,暴露在 EE2 濃度 0 與 30 ng/L 兩個組別四週,每週換水三次,每次換水 50 %並添加藥品以維持 EE2 濃度。實驗期間拍攝其遮蔽所利用率、相互敵對行為與服從行為,並使用行為分析軟體量化分析。在實驗結束時,測量眼斑海葵魚血漿中的性激素。我們假設 EE2 組別的眼斑海葵魚血漿中性激素會被干擾,並顯示更多敵對行為。相關分析結果將於年會上發表。

關鍵字:人工合成雌激素、內分泌干擾物質、海葵魚、社會行為

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# EFFECTS OF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION ON THE TROPICAL REEF CALCIFIED MACROALGAE: A MESOCOSM APPROACH

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Ocean acidification refers to a reduction in the pH of the ocean over an extended period of time, caused primarily by uptake of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. One of the most critical effects of increasing ocean acidity relates to the reduction of calcium carbonate by marine calcified macroalgae. Calcifying macroalgae are sensitive to the increases in seawater temperature and CO<sub>2</sub> predicted with global climate change due to the negative effects of these changes on the process of calcification. In addition, seagrass communities are one of the most productive and dynamic ecosystems. Seagrasses are capable of capturing and storing a large amount of carbon from the atmosphere and act as substrate stabilizers. The impacts of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems are still poorly known. Thus, the aim of this study is to explore whether seagrasses can help calcifying macroalgae to resistant the OA condition. The experiment was conducted on March 27, 2017 in a reef mesocosm using three species of calcifying macroalgae (Mastophora rosea, Halimeda incrassata, and Mesophyllum simulans) and is expected to carry out long-term observations and experiments for more than 12 weeks. The experimental design was divided into two groups: presence seagrass and absence seagrass bed (about 30% cover). The experiment was carried out in three stages. The first stage did not change any environmental factors, the second stage was added with CO<sub>2</sub>, and the third stage will be elevated temperature. The results of the acidification experiment indicate an increase on the average quantum yield by calcifying macroalgae in the present seagrass and absence seagrass, although calcifying macroalgae with seagrass was higher than absence seagrass. In addition, calcification of macroalgae decreased for all species but absence seagrass was higher than presence seagrass.

Key words: ocean acidification, calcifying macroalgae, seagrass, mesocosm

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### 海草床是否可減緩氣候變遷及營養鹽輸入對珊瑚生態系之衝擊

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未來珊瑚礁生態系統管理將著重於如何提高珊瑚礁生態系面臨高強度短期的壓力因素如酸化、暖化和人為營養鹽輸入等等之恢復能力(resilience)。高生產力的熱帶性海草通常生活在珊瑚礁之間或附近,並且能夠吸收海水中的二氧化碳、調節酸鹼值及飽和溶解度。本研究嘗試以中觀生態缸探討具海草床之珊瑚礁生態系受環境壓力影響後是否有較大的生態韌性。實驗會將 6 個生態缸分為控制組沒有海草與實驗組具海草床的珊瑚砂床,過程中觀測海草、珊瑚和鈣化藻之健康狀態,並且測量微細附著藻及浮游藻類生長。初步結果顯示於海水酸化(OA)環境下,海草的生長速率和光合作用效能明顯下降但經過兩週的適應後便緩慢回升;具有海草床的珊瑚礁生態系有利於細枝鹿角珊瑚之光合作用效能和生長速率。鈣化藻部分控制組之生長速率高於實驗組而光合作用效能則低於實驗組,除了Mastophora rosea 的生長速率外結果都無顯著差異。藻類結果顯示海草床存在並不會抑制微細藻類生長,反之實驗組的附著藻生長顯著比控制組高,浮游藻生長則是沒有差異。

關鍵字:珊瑚生態系、氣候變遷、營養鹽

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增溫對海草-珊瑚共存生態系碳化學的影響:論海洋酸化庇護所假說 陳穎萱 1\*、周文臣 1 and 劉弼仁 2.3

本研究利用中觀生態缸模擬升溫與否,對海草-珊瑚共存生態系面對海洋酸化時海水碳化學特性的影響,以驗證海草床可作為珊瑚礁面對海洋酸化威脅庇護所的假說,透過了解兩者互動關係及其碳化學特性有助於釐清未來全球暖化升溫時,該共存生態系受到海洋酸化的影響程度。研究結果表明:升溫組 $(28^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$ 與對照組 $(25^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$ 相較而言,海水中  $\Omega_{Ar}$ 增加 4.91%,日間淨群聚生產力(NCP)提高 50.1%,日間淨群聚鈣化作用(NCC)則增高 23.9%。顯示升溫有助於提高 NCP,而 NCP 升高,提高了海水  $\Omega_{Ar}$ ,進而提升了 NCC。本研究結果表明升溫的確有助於海草-珊瑚共存的生態系面對海洋酸化不利的影響,同時海草床可成為未來調適管理珊瑚礁面對海洋酸化威脅的潛在工具之一。

關鍵字:海洋酸化(Ocean acidification)、海草(Seagrass)、珊瑚生態系(Coral ecosystem)、碳化學(Carbonate system)、中觀生態缸(Mesocosm)

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## 三亞灣珊瑚礁生態系統健康評價方法 孫有方<sup>1</sup>

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通過分析歷史資料、珊瑚礁現場生態調查與監測及組織專家評審篩選出一級和二級評價指標。選取的三個一級評價指標分別是造礁珊瑚、珊瑚礁魚類、底棲大型無脊椎生物,並在一級指標的基礎上選出二級評價指標,如造礁珊瑚覆蓋率、龍蝦個數等,劃分出評價指標等級劃分標準。一、二級評價指標選定後,專家諮詢法進行賦權重,並根據加權平均計算珊瑚礁生態系統健康等級。我們將珊瑚礁生態系統健康等級分為"良好"、"一般"、"差"三級。結果表明:鹿回頭、東島、西島珊瑚礁生態系統健康狀況分別是"一般"、"差"、"一般"。此生態系統健康評價方法是結合 2014 年三亞灣常規調查資料計算並檢驗後優化的。該方法可行度高、易操作,科研和業務部門均可使用。

## GENETIC ANALYSES OF CRUSTOSE TYPE OF DOMINANT CORALLINACEAE FROM THE WEST PACIFIC REGION BASED ON SSU AND PSBA GENES

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Crustose coralline algae (CCA) are important marine red algae which include many reefbuilding species and marine producers that play a critical role in the marine ecosystem. CCA are characterized by their thallus composed of thin cellular layers firmly attached on rocks or freeliving as rhodoliths, having calcareous deposits within the cell walls as well as all reproductive structures confined in the conceptacles or pits. CCA are commonly found in the Indo-Pacific region within reef shore but their species diversity is poorly known. Our preliminary psbA sequence analyses showed that several crustose genera (i.e. Lithophyllum, Harveylithon, Mastophora etc...) in the Corallinaceae are dominant in the coral reefs around Taiwan. However, many of them sharing similar morphology are difficult to be separated from one another based on the morpho-anatomical features alone. In this study, we present the genetic analyses based on psbA and SSU sequences from more than 120 samples of crustose Corallinaceae from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Indonesia were generated. They were analyzed along with the sequences of related species and genera available from GenBank to infer their phylogenetic relationships. The newly generated sequences of our CCA collections were clustered into five large clades (= genera) and thirty-one subclades (species), including fourteen Lithophyllum, eight Harveylithon, five Porolithon, one Hydrolithon and three Mastophora. The results confirmed the rich species diversity of CCA in the tropical and subtropical Indo-Pacific region. The significance of morphological/anatomical characters will be tested for delineating species/genus based on genetic analyses, and their biogeographic patterns in the Indo-Pacific Ocean will be discussed in order to understand their evolutionary histories.

Key words: crustose coralline algae (CCA), Corallinaceae, psbA, SSU, Taiwan

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### 多氯聯苯在台灣沿岸擱淺江豚體內的生物累積

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多氯聯苯(polychlorinated biphenyl, PCBs)具有高揮發性、持久性、親脂性、及耐熱性絕緣性好,過去常被大量使用在絕緣油、潤滑劑、除塵劑等。雖然已被禁止使用,由於其不易被分解之特性,至今仍存在於環境與生物體中,危害自然生態,甚至威脅人體健康。汙染物進入生物體後,經由生物累積及生物放大作用,由食物鏈傳遞,在高食階消費者體內累積相當的濃度。鯨豚是海洋食物鏈最高階,加諸其脂肪較多,且壽命較長,理論上,有較高濃度的汙染物累積於鯨豚體內。而台灣在這方面研究資料闕如,本研究分析 2004-2016 年台灣沿岸擱淺的 11 隻江豚不同組織 (鯨脂、肌肉、肝及腎臟)之生物累積,將樣品以索氏萃取法萃取,經純化及濃縮後,利用 GC/ECD 分析 PCBs。研究結果顯示,在擱淺江豚體內各部位以鯨脂所含 PCBs 濃度最高,為 1851±738(ng/g ww),其次為肝臟 715±g698 (ng/g ww),肌肉 585±538 (ng/g ww),腎臟 421±241 (ng/g ww)。其中,雄性江豚比雌性江豚體內累積較高濃度之 PCBs。而在台灣海峽之江豚有兩種共域種:窄脊江豚及寬脊江豚,初步發現窄脊江豚之肌肉、鯨脂及肝臟的濃度皆高於寬脊江豚,可能因兩種江豚對 PCBs 代謝能力不同所致,值得海洋生物學及毒物毒理學更進一步研究探討。

關鍵字:多氯聯苯、江豚、生物累積

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# Antioxidant performance of multiple types of *Symbiodinium* under heat stress

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As sea surface temperature rise, the research of how antioxidant performance of *Symbiodinium* contributes to the physiological state of corals have been highlighted.

In our research, we explored the antioxidant performance of more *Symbiodinium* types and also increased the light intensity of *Symbiodinium* cultures. We built up *Symbiodinium* strains of ITS2 type A1, B1, C1, and also purchased *Symbiodinium* ITS2 type D1a from CCMP. We grew these genetically different *Symbiodinium* under 25°C, 29°C, 32°C respectively with light intensity 100 µmol photon/m²/s. For assessing cell viability of *Symbiodinium*, we used PSII maximum quantum yield (Fv/Fm), growth rate, and chl a content as indexes. To understanding how *Symbiodinium* cope with oxidative stress, the component of antioxidant network were measured, including SOD (Rf/NBT assay), APX (ascorbate oxidation method), GSH/GSx (DTNB-recycling assay), GR (DTNB method), GST (CDNB conjugation method). We expected the antioxidant performance of genetically different *Symbiodinium* would be type-specific as previous reported. This study can offer more insight into the stress physiology of *Symbiodinium*.

Keywords: Symbiodinium, ITS2 type, Heat stress, Antioxidant network.

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### 柳珊瑚(Junceella fragilis)內共生藻玻璃化冷凍保存

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珊瑚與共生藻的緊密共生關係,使得共生藻成為珊瑚是否冷凍保存成功的重要關鍵。然而,在冷凍保存的過程中,可能會對細胞會造成冷凍傷害,因此找出適合共生藻之冷凍保存流程及相關條件是相當重要的。本次研究利用玻璃化冷凍保存進行比較,並確認適合共生藻 clade G 之冷凍保護劑種類、濃度、平衡時間,建立對其最佳化的冷凍流程和條件。實驗結果顯示在玻璃化冷凍保存中,利用 DMSO、Methanol 及 Glycerol 的冷凍保護劑組合在 ES 平衡時間 10 分鐘及 VS 平衡時間 2.5 分鐘下有最佳之冷凍保存效果,與過去實驗室之共生藻 clade G 冷凍保存研究比較,玻璃化冷凍法比兩段式及可程式冷凍法有著更高的共生藻存活率。Adenosine triphosphate 之測定能準確幫助了解共生藻能量之狀態,並對共生藻之存活進行評估。在共生藻培養實驗中顯示,共生藻在冷凍過程中可能受到冷凍傷害的影響,進而造成細胞死亡,而在後續的培養中共生藻之狀態可維持平穩,此推斷共生藻 clade G 能對冷凍損傷進行修復。本次研究可幫助了解共生藻之冷凍條件,並協助未來相關共生藻冷凍保存技術的發展。

關鍵字:冷凍保存、共生藻、玻璃化

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# Cryopreservation of Oocytes of the Gorgonian Coral *Junceella Fragillis* Using a Controlled, Slow-Freezing Protocol

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Coral reefs harbor immense biological diversity and are of critical importance to humankind. However, these fragile ecosystems are currently threatened by an onslaught of anthropogenic stressors, and it is possible that numerous coral species may go extinct in the near future. Cryopreservation is a long-term storage technique that uses low temperatures to keep cells and tissues alive in a quiescent state. In this work, the gorgonian coral *Junceella fragillis* was the target species, and its oocytes were cryopreserved using a controlled, slow-cooling protocol. The results revealed that the combination of a higher cooling rate (10 °C /min) with a low stopping point (-50 °C) was more effective at cooling the oocytes. The use of 0.5 M methanol supplemented with several lipids (docosahexaenoic acid, oleic acid, linoleic acid, and erucic acid) improved oocyte viability and decreased the average percentage of damaged oocytes. This represents the first work to successfully cryopreserve coral oocytes with a controlled, slow-cooling method, and future works will attempt to fertilize thawed, viable oocytes that had been cryopreserved with this approach.

Keywords: Cryopreservation, Coral oocytes, Programmable cooler

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## Captive breeding and early development of the bluestripe pipefish, *Doryrhamphus excisus excisus* (Kaup, 1856)

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Doryrhamphus excisus excisus is widely distributed throughout in the Indo-Pacific and Eastern Pacific. Knowledge of the integral spawning and early development of D. excisus excisus is particularly limited. Spontaneous mating (female and male ratio is 1:1) and spawning of D. excisus excisus in captivity from 1 May 2016 to 31 April 2017, with water temperature range of 26.1  $\pm$  0.1 °C (mean  $\pm$  sem), was the first time to describe. Embryonic and larval development of the D. excisus excisus were observed by using optical microscope and scanning electron microscope (SEM). Over a 365-d period, the pregnant males can be successfully carry amounts 92 ± 18 eggs in a broad pouch each time. Fertilized eggs were demersal, spherical, transparent, and allowing a clear view of the bright orange yolk sac with a diameter of  $1.04 \pm 0.05$ mm. At 4 days after fertilization, the newly birth larvae were  $4.96 \pm 0.08$  mm in total length (TL), the yolk sac was fully consumed and the first feeding on s-type rotifers (Brachionus ibericus). At 5 days after birth (DAB) juvenile stage was completed at  $7.18 \pm 0.14$  mm TL, all fins had the adult complement of rays and spines. Under SEM, the skin of 1 DAB larvae were covered with 25-27spines. On 4 DAB, the spines were hooked. This study has also investigated the effects of ambient temperature (22, 26, 30 and 34 °C) and salinity (25, 29, 33 37 psu) interaction on survival rates of the larvae. The results showed that the significantly (P < 0.05) higher survival rate in temperature-salinity combination treatment of 26 °C-29 psu, 26 °C-33 psu and 30 °C-29 psu. This information can help to develop better larval culture methodologies in hatchery and is likely to be useful for successful cultivation of pipefish in the future.

Keywords: Doryrhamphus excisus excisus, spawning, early development, microstructures, survival

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# DEVELOPMENT OF SPECIES-SPECIFIC QPCR METHOD FOR DETECTION AND QUANTIFICATION OF SYMBIODINIUM KAWAGUTII AND S. SP CLADE E IN CHINA SEAS

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Nuclear ribosomal DNA internal transcribed spacer II (ITS2) region has been effectively used in interpretation of Symbiodinium diversity and quantification. Here we work on developing an effective qPCR method for scanning and quantifying the Symbiodinium kawagutii and S. sp clade E (isolated from ECS) in China Seas based on their ITS2. Primary we used the cultured cell of both species to obtain the whole ITS sequence, which afterward used to design the ITS2 specific primer for each species. Then the efficiency and specificity of the primers were tested using two set of others Symbiodinium species samples (cultured and field cell sample) by adding different ratio of the target species to them. Our primary result shows slight different in cell size (8.71, 11.85 μm) and genome mass (1.86, 1.97 pg DNA/cell) in S. kawagutii and S. sp E respectively. Interestingly S. sp E primer were effectively work on the cultured and field sample as well as generating no amplicon in the negative control reaction. This finding requires further field samples analysis to confirm the specificity of this primer. However the sequence result of the qPCR amplicon in S. kawagutii assay indicates the non specificity of the primer, and need to be redesigned.

Keywords: Symbiodinium, Coral reef, qPCR, ITS2

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# MARINE MICROORGANISMS TRANSCRIPTOME REVEAL OCEAN CARBON STORAGE MECHANISM

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Marine Marine microorganisms play a significant role in global carbon cycle. As a cutting-edge scientific issue, the carbon storage process of marine microorganisms receive a lot of attention in the context of global climate change. To better define microbial processes and ctivities associated with ocean carbon storage, We collected different space-time field samples in the Taiwan strait. Using the 454 GS FLX next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology, we will sequence the PCR-amplified 18s and 16s ribosomal RNA genes of microorganisms extracted from the different space-time field samples to investigate the biological communities about the ocean carbon storage. Meanwhile we will sequence the macro transcriptome of samples using illumina sequencing, and analyze genomic and transcriptional data of microbial communities to ocean carbon storage.

Keywords: carbon cycle \ carbon storage \ illumina sequencing

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# Ocean warming imposes a greater risk to the early stages of massive coral *Platygyra daedalea* than acidification

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Symbiosis establishment is a milestone in the life cycles of most broadcast-spawning corals, however, it remains largely unknown how the initial symbiont uptake will be affected by ocean warming and acidification. This study investigated the combined effects of elevated temperature and pCO<sub>2</sub> on the early stages of a widespread massive coral *Platygyra daedalea*. Newly settled primary polyps were incubated in flow-through tanks at two temperatures (~29 and ~31 °C) crossed with two pCO<sub>2</sub> levels (~450 and ~1000 μatm) for 4 weeks. Geometric growth and symbiosis establishment were unaffected by high pCO<sub>2</sub>, while elevated temperature significantly retarded the successful symbiont infection and growth. Neither increased pCO<sub>2</sub> and temperature nor their interactions affected survival of recruits, with percent survivorship ranging from 68 to 83%. However, there was an inverse relationship between symbiont infection rates and survivorship, especially at high temperatures, and the declined growth appeared to be explained by the delayed uptake of *Symbiodinium*. These results suggest that ocean warming will be more deleterious for the early success of a robust coral than acidification. Our study underscores the influence of rising seawater temperature on the symbiosis establishment in juvenile corals, concurrent with its downstream effects on the fitness of coral recruits.

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### THE EFFECTS OF GENOMIC DEMETHYLATION BY 5'-AZA-DEOXYCYTIDINE ON SYMBIODINIUM KAWAGUTII

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Previous research indicated extensive methylation of genomic DNA in the dinoflagellate *Symbiodinium kawagutii*, and the recent genome sequencing revealed abundant methyltransferase genes in this dinoflagellate. However, the function of this broad DNA methylation in this specie was still unknown. Here, we used demethylation drug 5'-AZA-deoxycytidine (5'-AZA-CdR) to treat the cell in the laboratory and tried to understand how genomic demethylation affects the growth rates, cell size, particle characteristic, photosynthetic efficiency, gene expression, cell cycle and nutrient uptake. Triplicated cultures were set up for a control (no 5'-AZA-CdR) and three treatments with different concentrations of 5'-AZA-Cd. The results indicated that 5'-AZA-CdR could affect growth rate, which might be caused by the demethylation of genomic DNA. Basic on these results, we will take some further steps to detect whether or not it will affect the nutrient uptake, cell cycle and gene expression in *Symbiodinium Kawagutii*.

Keywords: *Symbiodinium Kawagutii* · genomic demethylation · cell cycle · nutrient uptake · gene expression

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# EXPLORING SYMBIODINIUM DIVERSITY AND HOST SPECIFICITY IN CORAL COMMUNITIES FROM SOUTHEAST COAST OF CHINA WITH 454 AMPLICON PYROSEQUENCING

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Photosynthetic dinoflagellates in the genus *Symbiodinium* (collectively called zooxanthellae) are typical coral endosymbionts consisting of at least nine phylogenetically discrete clades (A–I). The study of Symbiodinium diversity offers critical insight into the flexibility and specificity of coral-algal symbiosis. In order to better understand the community structure and functional diversity of coral reef ecosystem, we collected wild corals from geographically contrasting regions along southeast coast of China (including Dongshan Island, Fujian; Sanmen Island, Guangdong; Hainan Island, Hainan; Weizhou Island, Guangxi; Green Island, Taiwan). Using the Roche 454 GS FLX next-generation sequencing (NGS) technology, we sequenced the PCR-amplified fulllength internal transcribed spacer (ITS) region and chloroplast 23S rDNA (cp23S) of Symbiodinium species extracted from the corals to investigate the patterns of Symbiodinium community structure. Our NGS deep sequencing results reveal that the majority of coral hosts appear to harbor a high level of symbiont specific to clade C, but some colonies can harbor more than one clade concurrently with background A, D, E, F or G, suggesting symbiont communities can remain stable among different hosts across geographic distances. This study provides a means of evaluating the coral-zooxanthellae diversity and plasticity with improved sensitivity and resolution, expanding our understanding of the genetic basis underlying the coral responses to environmental changes.

Keywords: Symbiodinium, next generation sequencing, southeast coast of China

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# THE HIGHER THE BETTER? APPLICATION OF AN INORGANIC FERTILIZATION METHOD IN CORAL REEF FISH LARVICULTURE

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Coral reef fish are collected from the wild and exhibited in aquaria worldwide. Some of the fish spawn in captivity; however the eggs are usually neglected. A major constraint in successful larviculture of coral reef fish has been the small gape of the larvae and hence the requirement for small prey at first feeding. Previous studies have shown that application of inorganic fertilizers (P at 100  $\mu$ g L<sup>-1</sup> and N at 700  $\mu$ g L<sup>-1</sup>) can enhance the survival of the larvae when compared to the traditional method (fed with rotifers). In this study we further increase N to 5,000  $\mu$ g L<sup>-1</sup> while P at 100  $\mu$ g L<sup>-1</sup> (High group, N=4), and compare it to the previous inorganic fertilization method (Low group, N=4). Fish eggs were collected from the exhibit tanks, hatched and cultured in 2000-L fiberglass tanks (initial density ~2,000 egg tank<sup>-1</sup>). Chlorophyll *a* at particle sizes of both 0.45-20  $\mu$ m and > 20  $\mu$ m, as well as zooplankton in the size groups of 20-50  $\mu$ m (mainly flagellates) and > 50  $\mu$ m (mainly ciliates) were not significantly different between both treatments during two trials. The average larval fish survival rates and individual per tank at 7 day after hatch were not different, although much higher rate was obtained from high nutrient group in Experiment 2. The results demonstrated that higher concentration of inorganic fertilizers did not guarantee higher phytoplankton, zooplankton, nor better larval survival in indoor intensive culture.

Keywords: Fertilization; larviculture; marine ornamental fish, aquarium

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# 瑚光珊色遊樂趣-山上的海洋教育

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1國立海洋生物博物館 科學教育組

國立海洋生物博物館將珊瑚標本與珊瑚礁生態生物等相關教學海報及介紹,整合成以珊瑚礁生態為主的行動教學資源-珊瑚教學行動展示箱。以到校服務的推廣方式,利用學校圖書館等現有空間與圖書,加上該校既有的海洋教育教材資源進行佈展作業,並由本館提供海洋生物獎勵品,結合學校物力與人力資源,針對各年級學童的學習特性,進行珊瑚礁生態特展、高年級小小解說員的導覽解說與有獎徵答等活動,提升學習效果。本案分別於2016年5月18-25日與6月1-7日在嘉義縣民和國小與祥和國小各舉辦一星期的活動,讓山上的學校也能感受到海洋的味道。兩次活動皆獲得全校師生熱烈反應,總計約有400人次參加。

關鍵字: 館校合作、行動展示教學箱、珊瑚礁生態

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# 深圳民間 NGO 的珊瑚礁復育體系介紹 <sub>黄晨迪</sub><sup>1\*</sup>

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2014-2016年珊瑚礁投放,效果回顧

2016 珊瑚保育新體系實施介紹

珊瑚保育體系的今後演變方向

關鍵字:珊瑚、投放、保育、體系、方向

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#### 中國三亞灣珊瑚生長地水和珊瑚中多環芳烴的分佈特徵

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眾所周知,珊瑚礁具有重要的生態學價值。近年來,對珊瑚生長區污染物的研究多集中於重金屬,而對多環芳烴(PAHs)的研究鮮有報導。本研究利用氣相色譜-質譜聯用(GC-MS)分別對中國海南省三亞灣鹿回頭、蜈支洲和鳳凰島水和 8 種珊瑚體內 PAHs 進行了研究。結果表明:水體中 PAHs 平均品質濃度為 243.69 ng·L<sup>-1</sup>,而珊瑚體中 PAHs 的平均濃度達到了 532.78 ng·g<sup>-1</sup>,其濃度大小均依次為:鳳凰島>蜈支洲>鹿回頭。在同一海域,鹿角珊瑚(Acropora)比呈塊狀的星珊瑚(Montastrea)、蜂巢珊瑚(Favosites)和濱珊瑚(Porites)富集 PAHs 的能力弱;同樣的湛藍鹿角珊瑚(Acropora nana)在鳳凰島海域 PAHs 的濃度明顯高於蜈支洲海域。該研究為我國珊瑚礁生態系統的保護提供了基礎資料,且為尋找對 PAHs 耐受性較強的珊瑚及其生態修復提供了重要依據。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁;多環芳烴;三亞灣;生物富集;生態風險

通訊作者簡介:刁曉平(1963—),女,生態學理學博士,教授,主要研究方向為生態毒理學(持久性有機污染物對海洋生物的生態毒理效應;環境中持久性有機污染物以及抗生素的檢測;發表學術論文60餘篇。

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# Phylogenetic relationships among the *Saron marmoratus* -species-complex (Crustacea: Decapoda: Hippolytidae), with two cryptic species.

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Saron marmoratus is one of the most common caridean shrimp in the coral reef and widely distributed in Indo-West Pacific Ocean. S. marmoratus is also known as the marble shrimp because its variable color patterns but scientists recently found that some color patterns were specific and stable. In the present work, we try to use the DNA sequence to analysis their relationship between different color patterns and show that there are at least two cryptic species with specific color pattern exist in this species-complex.

Key words: phylogenetic, Saron, cryptic species

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# NEW BAFILOMYCINS PRODUCED BY A STREPTOMYCES SP. ISOLATED FROM A MARINE SPONGE THEONELLA SP.

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Three new 16-membered diene macrolides, bafilomycin M (1), N (2) and O (3), along with two known compounds JBIR-100 (4) and bafilomycin K (5) and were produced from *Streptomyces* sp. GIC10-1. This bacterium was isolated from a marine sponge *Theonella* sp. The structures of 1-5 were established by spectroscopic methods and by comparison the spectral data with known analogues. These five compounds were found to exhibit significant cytotoxicity toward MOLT-4, K-562, SUPT-1 and LNCaP tumor cells.

Key words: bafilomycin, Theonella, Streptomyces.

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Theonella sp.



Streptomyces sp. GIC10-1

$$R_3$$
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 $\begin{array}{l} \text{Bafilomycin M (1):} R_1 = R_2 = \text{OCH}_3, \ R_3 = \text{OH} \\ \text{Bafilomycin N (2):} R_1 = \text{CH}_3, \ R_2 = \text{OH}, \ R_3 = \text{OC(O)C} = \text{CC(O)OH} \\ \text{Bafilomycin O (3):} R_1 = \text{CH}_3, \ R_2 = R_3 = \text{OH} \\ \text{JBIR-100 (4):} R_1 = \text{OCH}_3, \ R_2 = \text{OH}, \ R_3 = \text{OC(O)C} = \text{CC(O)OH} \\ \text{Bafilomycin K (5):} R_1 = \text{OCH}_1, \ R_2 = R_3 = \text{OH} \end{array}$ 

# 珊瑚共附生固氮微生物固氮活性及其生態學功能探討楊清松1、張燕英1、董俊德1\*

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珊瑚中的固氮微生物長久以來被認為在參與珊瑚共生體的氮供給中發揮重要作用。本研究運用乙炔還原法測定其生物固氮活性。結果表明造礁石珊瑚固氮活性相對較低,瑚 瑚中具有較高豐度和多樣性的固氮菌可能不完全在珊瑚中發揮活性。珊瑚的固氮活性的季節性差異不顯著;不同珊瑚物種的固氮活性有顯著差異。位於西沙寡營養條件下的珊瑚的固氮活性顯著高於三亞的高營養鹽環境的珊瑚固氮活性,近岸水體較高的營養鹽可能會抑制珊瑚的生物固氮活性。

關鍵字:珊瑚、固氮微生物、固氮活性、乙炔還原

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## 台灣擱淺綠蠵龜多氯聯苯生物累積之初步調查

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海龜的棲地與人為活動區域有高度的重疊性,並且屬於海洋食物鏈高階物種之一,因此海龜為累積持久性有機汙染物(persistent organic pollutants)良好的生物監測物種(biomonitor)。本研究首次分析台灣及附近島嶼提擱淺綠蠵龜各組織如脂肪、肝臟、腎臟、肌肉之多氣聯苯(PCBs)的生物累積。初步結果顯示累積在脂肪的總 PCBs (72 congeners)濃度最高,其次分別為腎臟、肝臟、肌肉,此現象與其它地區的研究結果類似,平均濃度分別為 382.82±515.16、139.32±1.34、212.42±204.82、96.75±107.68 ng/g ww。總 PCBs 在成龜(CCL:87cm)之組織濃度比在亞成龜(CCL:44.95±1.63 cm)體內高,顯示 PCBs 在綠蠵龜中有隨著年齡越長累積越多的趨勢,然而以 PCBs 在肝臟之組成份分析(PCA)顯示,成龜以六氣、七氣的 PCBs 為主,顯示成龜的代謝速率可能比亞成龜慢,導致成龜體內高氣的 PCBs 不易降解成低氣的 PCBs,而有較高傾向。在亞成綠蠵龜中,對於累積的量而言,在肌肉變異較小,在脂肪與肝臟較大,然而在組成份分析(PCA)中,以代謝器官(肝臟)的變異比累積器官(脂肪、肌肉)小,其中肝臟是以三氣、四氣的 PCBs為主。另外,本研究分析總 PCBs 在欖蠵龜之組織濃度比在綠蠵龜體內高,顯示欖蠵龜可能因為食階較高的關係導致 PCBs的累積程度比綠蠵龜高。多氯聯苯在海歸體內之分佈現象及累積機制值得進一步探討。

關鍵字:綠蠵龜、持久性有機汙染物、生物累積

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# THE COMPARISON ON REPRODUCTION AND GROWTH OF THE GIANT CLAMS OF TRIDACNA NOAE AND TRIDACNA MAXIMA IN TAIWAN

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Tridacna maxima is a widely distributed giant clam species in the world. Recently, several studies have shown that a cryptic species, i.e. *Tridacna noae* involved in *T. maxima* based on morphological and molecular sequence evidences. The aim of this study was to compare the reproduction and growth of the two giant clams. Based on field monitoring on eggs, the spawning peak of *T. maxima* was from May to August in Kenting, and March to June in Dongsha. In *T. noae*, it was through May to July in Kenting, and April to June in Dongsha. Artificial fertilization was successfully conducted in *T. maxima* and *T. noae*. By comparison, the growth of juvenile *T. maxima* was faster than that of *T. noae* under cultural conditions. And, the growth of both species was faster in higher temperature  $(27 - 29^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$  than the lower ones  $(24^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$ . Based on the cultural records, the growth ring on shell and hinge plate of the giant clams from cultural and wild populations were also compared and contrasted.

Keywords: bivalve, *Tridacna*, shell growth, growth ring.

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## 墾丁皮珊瑚豐度及其周邊共存珊瑚物種普查

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- 2國立清華大學

本調查仍針對南灣西側共計 6處測站 (由北到南依序為入水口外、大光北側、後壁湖港口外、大咾咕邊、出水口東北側,以及雷打石) 所進行皮珊瑚底棲群聚的豐度概估,並探究在進行調查同時,測線周邊到底還有那些珊瑚物種與皮珊瑚共存。就 6 處調查測站的皮珊瑚豐度以後壁湖港口外的 179.9 cm<sub>2</sub>/m 最高,大光北側的 23.4 cm<sub>2</sub>/m 最低,換算成覆蓋率介於 0.18~0.02%之間。與皮珊瑚所共存的其他珊瑚物種,以軟珊瑚科出現的次數最多 (101 次)、其次為菊珊瑚科(78 次)、軸孔珊瑚科(60 次)、微孔珊瑚科(33 次),蓮珊瑚科、刺葉珊瑚科、鹿角珊瑚科、真葉珊瑚科、穗珊瑚科、千孔珊瑚科、藍珊瑚科、笙珊瑚科、雙星珊瑚科及樹珊瑚科也曾在皮珊瑚周邊,但出現次數均在 10 次以下。由本研究調查結果得知,皮珊瑚在墾丁海域的豐度不高,在其出現的底棲周邊最常出現共存的為軟珊瑚科、菊珊瑚科及軸孔珊瑚等物種。

關鍵字:墾丁珊瑚、皮珊瑚,珊瑚覆蓋率

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# SATELLITE TRACKING OF REHABILITATED SEA TURTLES IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA

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Sea turtles are globally endangered species and face anthropogenic threats of all kinds. Five species of sea turtles have been found around Taiwan, including greens (Chelonia mydas), hawksbills (Eretmochelys imbricate), loggerheads (Caretta caretta), olive ridleys (Lepidochelys olivacea), and leatherback turtles (Dermochelys coriacea). The National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium (NMMBA) regularly receives stranded sea turtles in need of medical treatment from public reports in southern Taiwan. Chelonia mydas is the most common species encountered. These sea turtles are treated and rehabilitated at the NMMBA, and then released when considered physically fit. To understand the post-release movements and survivorship of these turtles, and to enrich knowledge of the foraging grounds of sea turtles in the South China Sea, we have developed since 2013 an on-going collaborative project to satellite track the rehabilitated sea turtles. A satellite transmitter was attached to the carapace of each suitable turtle with fiberglass resin protocols described by Balazs et al. (1996). The weight of the transmitter package was less than 5% of the body weight of the turtles to minimize potential impact to the turtles. Tracks were plotted using only the most representative and accurate daily location points by Maptool (SEATURTLE.ORG, Inc. http://www.seaturtle.org/maptool/). To date, ten sea turtles, including eight green turtles and two olive ridley turtles, were tagged with satellite transmitters and released. The above trackings revealed that rehabilitated sea turtles survived well in the wild. This project also enriches our understanding on the finer-scale distribution of foraging grounds of green turtles and olive ridley turtles in Taiwan (in particular southern and eastern Taiwan), the South China Sea (i.e. the Philippines). We encourage consistent efforts be devoted in the research of wildlife rehabilitation and management.

Keywords: Chelonia mydas · satellite transmitter · foraging ground

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## 比較多環芳香烴在珊瑚組織和珊瑚骨骼中之生物累積

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多環芳香烴 (polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, PAHs) 為廣泛存於環境中的一種持久性 有機污染物 (persistent organic pollutants, POPs),由於其親脂特性,在環境中,容易吸附在 有機顆粒上,再經由食物鏈而累積在生物體中。基於其親脂特性,PAHs 吸附於珊瑚後,PAHs 傾向累積在珊瑚組織 (coral tissue) 中。然而,過去有研究發現珊瑚骨骼 (coral skeletons) 中 PAHs 濃度高於在珊瑚組織中的濃度。本研究乃針對此爭論,進一步深入探討比較 PAHs 在造礁珊瑚體內濃度和組成的分佈。由墾丁南灣海域採集軸孔珊瑚(Acropora sp.),使用洗牙機沖刷將珊瑚組織和骨骼分開,進行分析比較珊瑚組織、沖刷後珊瑚骨骼、以及整株完整未沖刷之珊瑚內 PAHs 含量及組成。統計分析結果顯示 PAHs 總濃度 (∑43PAHs) 在珊瑚組織中(62.8 ng/g-206.5 ng/g tissue weight, n=12) 顯著高於在珊瑚骨骼中之濃度(2.1 ng/g -11.2 ng/g skeletons weight; n=12)。利用主成分分析(principal component analysis, PCA)比較珊瑚組織和骨骼之 PAHs 組成,結果顯示組織及骨骼 PAHs 組成各自成群,但差異不大 (PC1+PC2 variance=33.1%)。以顯微鏡觀察珊瑚骨骼,發現仍有組織存在骨骼內,推測其為骨骼中 PAH 累積處。總結本研究結果,PAHs 主要累積於造礁珊瑚之活組織中,其組成在珊瑚組織和珊瑚骨骼相似。珊瑚骨骼中所分析得 PAHs,大部分來源可能為存在內部的珊瑚組織。

關鍵字: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons; Reef building coral; *Acropora sp.*; Coral tissue; Coral skeletons

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#### 印度西太平洋卵葉鹽草連通性之研究

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海草為固著性之鹹水草本植物,在海岸生態系中扮演重要角色,生長在高潮線以下,全世界已知的海草有 60 種,其中水鱉科鹽藻屬的卵葉鹽草在東亞地區有族群分布,包括日本、香港、台灣、越南、泰國、馬來西亞、新加坡、印尼等地區;海草族群的擴散方式可分無性生殖及有性生殖,前者係利用植株的地下莖向外延伸,後者則是用種子的散播來達到族群擴散的目的,而卵葉鹽草的果期是在 12~6 月,可能透過季節性的海流及黑潮將漂流的海草植株或種子以南北向傳播;另外,藉由候鳥的吞食以及其南北向的遷徙路徑,也會將種子以南北向傳播,本研究將針對為印度太平洋廣佈種的卵葉鹽草,採集台灣附近海域,新加坡、香港、日本、印尼與馬來西亞等地樣本,利用高變異微衛星基因座,間接估算地點間的基因交流強度,進行族群聯通性分析,進而瞭解大尺度族群間的聯通性情況,並嘗試推測可能影響的因子。

關鍵字:卵葉鹽草、族群連通性、微衛星基因座

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## 海南島叢生盔形珊瑚共生藻群落的局域適應性

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珊瑚礁生態系統的持續發展在很大程度上依賴於造礁石珊瑚與共生藻之間的互利共生。當前,我們對於該共生體系在環境變化下如何做出回應所知有限。以南海廣布種叢生盔形珊瑚為例,對海南島環島五個地方叢生盔形珊瑚群體的共生藻 ITS2 進行擴增子測序分析。結果表明,叢生盔形珊瑚以 C2r 和 D17 共生藻為優勢類型,並含低豐度的屬於 B和F系群的共生藻。結合近 5 年的 MODIS 衛星遙感水體 SST 和 Chla 資料分析顯示 D 系群共生藻较多出現在高溫區域,表明溫度是影響 D 系群共生藻分佈的重要因素,而形成這種分佈的原因極可能是宿主通過權衡機制改變體內已有不同類型共生藻的相對豐度。結果暗示了以叢生盔形珊瑚為例的造礁石珊瑚可能通過共生藻的重組以適應局域環境變化。

關鍵字:共生、環境變化、適應性

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# 澎湖與周邊島嶼卵葉鹽草族群散佈假說之檢測

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海草係指生活在熱帶及溫帶海域沿岸的單子葉植物,台灣及周圍島嶼共發現六屬十種海草。其中卵葉鹽草(Halophila ovalis (R. Br.) Hook. f.)為鹽藻屬,除了單獨分布外,若與其他線狀海草混生則通常佔據邊緣地帶。卵葉鹽草在台灣的分布地點包含嘉義布袋鹽田、台南七股鹽田、屏東海口東側珊瑚礁平台、屏東後壁湖淺海底層、澎湖群島沙質灘地及東沙群島珊瑚礁平台,其中澎湖本島四周皆有分布。卵葉鹽藻的果期在6~12月,其果實移動方式可能隨海流漂移或為候鳥挾帶,但果實多為沉性不易被洋流帶動,且Wuet al. (2016)經實驗顯示候鳥吞食後的果實較容易發芽,推測此物種的散佈可能與候鳥遷息方向有關,且候鳥遷徙多為南北向,故本實驗預計採集澎湖本島不同的樣點,並將採樣地點往東西南北擴展,包括台灣的台南、墾丁、東沙與香港與日本,利用高變異微衛星基因座,間接估算地點間的基因交流強度,以檢測基因交流強度南北向是否顯著大於東西向。

關鍵字:卵葉鹽草、微衛星定位、親緣關係

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# EFFECT OF BENZOPHENONE-3 ON INTRA-COLONIAL SOCIAL BEHAVIORS OF THE FALSE CLOWN ANEMONEFISH

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The organic UV-filter Benzophenone-3 (BP-3) is widely used and is environmentally stable, lipophilic, and bioaccumulative. Previous in vitro and in vivo studies have shown that BP-3 can cause endocrine disrupting effects, but little information is available on its ecotoxicity on reef fish. Agonistic behavior is regulated by hormones (e.g., androgens) and is crucial to individual fitness and social structure of fish. Endocrine disrupting chemicals may disturb agonistic behavior and social interactions in reef fish. In this study, false clown anemonefish (*Amphiprion ocellaris*) were exposed to BP-3 via diet (0 and 1000 ng/g food) for 90 days. Through the experiment, each tank was videotaped and behavioral indicators of social status, including aggressive behavior, submissive response, and shelter utilization, were quantitatively analyzed from the videos. Social hierarchy and interactions were not significantly altered by BP-3. However, the dominant fish tended to perform more agonistic behavior and spent more time occupying the shelter. Our data suggests a less stable social structure in the BP-3 group.

Keywords: Endocrine disrupting chemicals, organic UV-filters, benzophenone-3, behavior, coral reef fish

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# 由海綿篩選具抗菌活性的海洋假弧菌屬細菌與其多樣性

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過去的研究顯示海洋假弧菌屬(Pseudovibrio)細菌(Alphaproteobacteria; Rhodobacterales; Rhodobacteraceae)廣泛存在於各種不同的海洋生物表面(特別是海綿),並可生產具有抗菌活性的二次代謝產物,且具有廣效的抗菌能力,其二次代謝產物可以抗多種細菌與真菌,其二次代謝物極具有研究的價值。由於目前對本屬細菌的研究還很少,其二次代謝產物也很少被研究,因此吾人認為有必要對此屬的細菌做比較完整的研究,以瞭解其分布情形、多樣性、二次代謝物活性與其產生機制等。本研究中,吾人從墾丁附近海域採集到的海綿篩選海洋假弧菌屬細菌,分析其多樣性與抗菌活性。吾人總共由6種海綿使用3種選擇性培養基進行海綿共生細菌培養。吾人總共由海綿中分挑出769株菌,再將菌株培養於含KNO3的培養基以測試其脫氮(denitrifying)能力,初步分離出271株(35.24%)能產氮氣的疑似菌,最後再以16SrDNA定序的方式,確定篩出129株(16.78%)假弧菌屬。親緣關係分析顯示,這些菌株皆屬於Pseudovibrio denitrificans,但有2-3株菌可能為新假弧菌種。針對6株測試細菌與真菌進行抗菌活性分析,發現有34株具有抗菌活性,吾人的結果顯示,與海綿共生的假弧菌屬細菌,具有作為篩選二次代謝產物的活性的潛力。

關鍵字:海綿、共生細菌、抗菌活性、海洋假弧菌屬

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# 珊瑚共附生功能微生物群落結構特徵 張燕英1、楊清松1、董俊德1\*

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珊瑚共附生微生物群落已被廣泛研究,但珊瑚共附生功能微生物的群落研究較少。本研究利用 Illumina 高通量測序和功能基因晶片(Geochip 5.0)對比研究了采自海南三亞灣和西沙群島的澄黃濱珊瑚樣品,研究結果顯示在分類學水準上珊瑚共附生微生物主要分佈在 Proteobacteria,Cyanobacteria,Firmicutes、Actinobacteria 等 29 個門中,其功能主要涉及碳迴圈、氮迴圈、硫迴圈、磷迴圈、重金屬平衡、有機修復、次生代謝等相關的代謝途徑。利用基因晶片得到的氮迴圈相關基因,構建了珊瑚共附生微生物氮迴圈途徑,首次在珊瑚礁生態系統發現了厭氧氨氧化(Annamox)代謝途徑相關的基因 hzsA 和 hzo。統計分析顯示珊瑚共附生功能微生物群落受到地域和季節的影響。

關鍵字:珊瑚、高通量測序、基因晶片、厭氧氨氧化

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EFFECT OF HYDROGRAPHIC FEATURES ON COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF EPIPELAGIC ZOOPLANKTON IN THE DONGSHA ATOLL, SOUTH CHINA SEA

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This is the first attempt to examine the relationship between the hydrographic features and the spatiotemporal distribution of epipelagic zooplankton community in the Dongsha Atoll. We investigated hydrographic and mesozooplankton variability among ten stations of the water body within the atoll during April (spring), July (summer), and October (autumn) 2011. The hydrographic conditions of the Dongsha Atoll were likely influenced by air temperature and rainfall due to the semi-enclosed topography. Surface water was warm and less saline, particularly in autumn, apparently due to the passage of the typhoon Nalgae. Twenty-six major zooplankton groups were observed from the samples of our collection. Zooplankton communities were dominated by calanoid copepods, crab zoea, fish eggs, and foraminiferans, which together comprised 86.01% of the total zooplankton catch. Our study showed strong temporal variations in abundance and the small quantity of the zooplankton community in the Dongsha Atoll. Highest mean abundance was recorded in spring and lowest in autumn. Absence of significant correlation between zooplankton abundance and chlorophyll a concentration indicated that the temporal pattern of the zooplankton community seems to be more dependent on physical variables than on primary production. The sharp drop of salinity, due to heavy rainfall, may cause salinity shock to epipelagic zooplankton. This study provides basic knowledge on the distributional pattern of zooplankton community, which is essential to further understand the ecological roles played by mesozooplankton and their responses to the hydrological conditions in the Dongsha Atoll.

Keywords: Mesozooplankton · Assemblage · Hydrography · Reef ecosystem

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## 南海典型島礁鄰近海域初級生產與代謝平衡特徵

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2016 年對南海典型島礁礁坪鄰近水體浮游生物、大型海藻及珊瑚優勢類群生物的初級生產與代謝平衡進行了研究。研究結果表明,不同島礁區域水體群落淨代謝速率在-13.13 至 28.77 mgC·m³·d¹之間波動,總體上呈弱的正代謝平衡狀態。不同的大型藻類之間存在較大的代謝平衡差異,其中粉枝藻初級生產固碳速率較低,其淨代謝速率呈輕微負值,而石蓴的單位元面積固碳速率顯著高於浮游植物固碳速率。珊瑚及其共生生物的淨代謝特徵與其生理狀態有著密切的關係,現場培養實驗結果表明,生理狀況較差的珊瑚表現出明顯的代謝失衡狀態,其淨代謝速率 (NEM)為-285.69 mgC·m³·d¹;而其它不同種類的健康珊瑚群落,其淨代謝速率在-9.08 至 27.23 mgC·m³·d¹之間波動,相對於周邊水體更接近於零,體現了健康珊瑚群落較強的代謝平衡能力。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁、淨代謝速率、初級生產力、南海

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# 小琉球珊瑚礁底棲菌相與環境因子間關係之初探 王豐寓 1\*、陳正平、劉名允

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微生物群落在珊瑚礁沉積物中有機物重新礦化和營養物質回收的機制中扮演著重要角色。小琉球位於台灣西南高屏峽谷旁,正對高屏溪出海口,其海底環境受到了海流及高屏溪沖淡水的影響。本研究目的在於了解小琉球珊瑚礁沉積物微生物群落多樣性與環境條件間的關係。2015~2016年間我們在美人洞、杉板灣、厚石裙礁和龍蝦洞四個樣站採集五次珊瑚礁沉積物,利用 16SrRNA 的 V5-V6 高變異片段來分析微生物群落。結果發現,在所有樣品中豐度最高的細菌門是 Proteobacteria,其次是 Planctomycetes 和 Bacteroidetes;另一方面,豐度低的細菌門在不同樣品間岐異度則很高。多數樣品中的 Actinobacteria 比例相對較少(0.7~2.8%);然而在 2015年9月龍蝦洞的樣本中,Actinobacteria 的比例為7.4%是其他樣本的三至十倍。放線菌豐度的上昇可能與颱風引起的海水溫度下降有關。由初步研究結果顯示,小琉球的微生物群落是動態的且對於環境條件具有敏感性,需要進一步的調查來量化微生物群落與環境條件之間的關係。

關鍵字:微生物群落、小琉球、16SrRNA、珊瑚礁沈積物

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# 湧升流區二氧化碳源與匯之研究-以南灣海域為例 西培傑1.2\*、張家銘1

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本研究在南灣海域共 17 個測站,測量海水酸鹼值(pH)、總鹼度(TA)、營養鹽等並計算二氧化碳分壓( $pCO_2$ ),探討湧升流區碳酸鹽系統及二氧化碳源與匯之變化。結果顯示,南灣海域有明顯的垂直混合作用,夏、秋季節的水文特性垂直變化與碳酸鹽系統參數相對於春、冬季節均有明顯的相關性存在。除了季節性水團特性及溫度的影響外,間歇性湧升流也影響表水  $pCO_2$ 。計算各季節表水  $pCO_2$ 之平均值分別為,春季 394  $\mu$ atm、夏季 406  $\mu$ atm、秋季 399  $\mu$ atm 與冬季 367  $\mu$ atm,對照大氣  $CO_2$ 分別為 397  $\mu$ atm、392  $\mu$ atm 與 396  $\mu$ atm。評估表水  $pCO_2$  的季節性變化的控制因子,春季為非溫度效應大於溫度效應;夏季為溫度效應大於非溫度效應;秋季與冬季則為兩種效應相互間的影響,使得  $pCO_2$  的變化在此效應下有相互抵消的效果。值得注意的是,所謂非溫度效應在本研究中不單純只有生物作用,且包括垂直混合作用。再由季節性 $\Delta pCO_2$  的變化分別為-3.2  $\mu$ atm、14.3  $\mu$ atm、7.2  $\mu$ atm 與-29  $\mu$ atm。顯示南灣珊瑚礁海域夏、秋雨季為大氣  $CO_2$  的源 (Source);春、冬雨季為大氣  $CO_2$  的匯(Sink),計算  $CO_2$  的海氣交換通量為-0.98 g C  $m^{-2}$  year $^{-1}$ ,並估計南灣海域年吸收量約 29.3t。此外,颱風暴雨期間造成陸源的輸入等,衝擊 近岸環境的生地化作用,亦會造成  $pCO_2$  的差異與  $CO_2$ 海氣交換通量的變化。

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### 紫外輻射對培養兩種海洋微藻生長及水體碳流的影響

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受人類活動的影響,臭氧層被削薄使更多的(Ultraviolet radiation,UVR)能達到地球的表面。由於太陽輻射在熱帶和亞熱帶地區比高緯度地區有更高的輻照量,南海浮游植物常處於高劑量的 UVR 輻射下。我們選取南海代表性矽藻威氏海鏈藻(Thalassiosira weissflogii)和甲藻錐狀斯氏藻(Scrippsiella trochoidea)為材料,通過室內類比華南地區秋季晴天紫外輻照強度,探索了兩種不同波段的紫外輻射(UV-A和 UV-B)對兩種微藻生長以及培養水體碳流的影響。結果表明:UV-A 對兩種微藻的生長均有顯著的促進作用,而 UV-B 則表現為強烈的抑制作用。甲藻 S. trochoidea 對 UV-B 的耐受性更強。在 UV-A 的作用下,兩種微藻對溶解無機碳(Dissolved inorganic carbon,DIC)的淨消耗量均低於對照組,同時兩種微藻均釋放出更多的溶解有機碳(Dissolved organic carbon,DOC)。對照組的有色溶解有機物(Chromophoric dissolved organic matter,CDOM)含量顯著升高,表明浮游植物生長過程是 CDOM 的來源之一。然而,在 UV-A 的作用下,兩種微藻培養水體的 CDOM 含量相反,說明不同微藻的 CDOM 產物受光漂白和光腐殖化的影響不同。在 UV-B 的作用下,微藻碎屑的分解使水體總鹼度(Total alkalinity,TA)、DIC 和 DOC 濃度略微升高。總體上,S. trochoidea 比 T. weissflogii 淨釋放出更多的 DOC 和 CDOM。我們的結果可為分析 UVR 對赤潮發展進程以及海洋碳流途徑的影響提供參考。

關鍵字:威氏海鏈藻、錐狀斯氏藻、紫外輻射、碳流

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# GENETIC DIVERSITY OF SARGASSUM ILICIFOLIUM (FUCALES, PHAEOPHYCEAE) IN THE NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC

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Sargassum C. Agardh is one of the most taxonomically challenging brown algal genera and represents the most species-rich genus in the Fucales. Accurate identification of the species in the genus is difficult with the rampant intraspecific phenotypic plasticity, in addition to the classification system which is based on ancient and fragmentary material not representative of the species' polymorphy. In line with the interest in assessing the population structure of Sargassum species in the recent years, we analyzed the genetic diversity of Sargassum ilicifolium in the Indo-Pacific region, with an emphasis on the collection from northwestern Pacific that encompassed more than 100 individuals from 14 populations. The newly generated sequences of ITS2 and cox1 along with taxa having sequences similar to S. ilicifolium available from GenBank were analyzed using parsimony network and phylogenetic analyses. Many samples assigned different names, likely based on the morphology, appeared to bear DNA sequences similar to S. ilicifolium from various localities in the Indo-Pacific region. Preliminary results confirmed the distribution of S. ilicifolium throughout the tropical and subtropical Indo-Pacific region, with the sequences of ITS2 showing more nucleotide variations than those of cox1. Populations of S. ilicifolium from the southern part of Hainan and northeastern Taiwan showed considerably higher number of ITS2 and cox1 genotypes compared to those from other localities.

Keywords: Genetic diversity, Sargassum ilicifolium, ITS2, cox1

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### 南海渚碧礁水體甲藻多樣性研究

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甲藻在海洋生態系統中扮演著特別重要的角色,但目前對於珊瑚礁生態系統中甲藻多樣性的認識還是十分有限。在本研究中,以南海渚碧礁生態系統為研究物件,2006年夏天進行了珊瑚礁瀉湖和礁坪的水體採集,使用甲藻特異性 SSU rDNA 引物進行 PCR 擴增,建立了克隆文庫並進行測序,得到了瀉湖和礁坪水體一系列甲藻 SSU rDNA 序列,通過分子進化方法分析甲藻基因的多樣性,發現它們廣泛分佈於各亞群的不同分支中,其中一大部分序列屬於目前 NCBI 資料庫中沒有找到的甲藻新類群。明確礁坪水體中甲藻多樣性比瀉湖高,瀉湖和礁坪生活著一些共有甲藻類群,但二者水體中分別存在著不同的甲藻優勢群體。瀉湖以異養和寄生類型的甲藻為主,其主要種類與 Amoebophrya 相鄰近;礁坪的區域以裸甲藻科(Gymnodiniaceae)的種類為主,其主要種類與 Gyrodinium、Gymnodinium和 Lepidodinium 相鄰近,推測瀉湖和礁坪甲藻多樣性的差異可能與二者水體中有機物質濃度差異有關。

關鍵字:甲藻,多樣性,渚碧礁,南海

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# Dinoflagellate diversity in the Zhubi reef, South China Sea

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While dinoflagellates in the marine ecosystem have been increasingly recognized, information on the diversity of planktonic dinoflagellates remains very limited and geographically sparse, especially in the coral reef ecosystem. However, it is well known that dinoflagellates play important roles in the coral reef ecosystem. In this study, dinoflagellate diversity in Zhubi reef was investigated using a pair of dinoflagellate-oriented SSU rDNA primers. Plankton samples were collected from inside the lagoon and water above the atoll of the Zhubi reef system located in the South China Sea during the summer of 2006. Sequencing of dinoflagellate-specific SSU rDNA cloned libraries revealed numerous novel lineages of dinoflagellates. Phylogenetic analysis placed these lineages in various clades composed of a wide variety of lineages. The diversity of dinoflagellates was higher at the atoll station where *Gymnodiniaceae* dominanted the community than the lagoon station where *Amoebophrya*-like sequences dominanted the community. The results suggest that the lagoon ecosystem may be organic matter rich and supports a diverse community of heterotrophic and parasitic dinoflagellates.

Key words: Dinoflagellate, Diversity, Zhubi reef, South China Sea

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### 中國近海海馬資源與遺傳多樣性研究

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海馬,隸屬於海馬屬(Hippocampus)海龍科(Syngnathidae),是一類小型的海洋硬骨魚類,常棲於珊瑚礁和海草床中。由於海馬具有較高的藥用價值和觀賞價值,所以野生海馬種群目前正面臨著過度捕撈的威脅,加之近岸海域的海水污染和棲息地環境的退化,部分種類的海馬資源瀕臨枯竭。東南亞海域是已知的海馬種類最為豐富且資源量最大的區域,而中國近海海域是海馬從該區域向北部擴散的唯一通道,但中國近海海馬資源的研究卻非常匱乏,基於這種現狀,我們從 2008 年開始展開了中國海馬資源的調研工作,並對不同海域海馬種群的遺傳多樣性進行了系統研究。目前我們共記錄中國近海存有 17 種海馬,群體間出現明顯的遺傳分化,並且在歷史上這些群體發生過擴張事件。

關鍵字:珊瑚礁生物、海馬、資源、遺傳多樣性

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#### An outbreak of sea cucumbers hindered coral recruitment

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An outbreak of sessile sea cucumbers, *Ocnus sanya*, occurred on the degraded Luhuitou coral reef in Sanya Bay, Hainan, China. This study explored the pattern of distribution of *O. sanya* on the reef, and the impacts of high abundance of *O. sanya* on post-settlement mortality of *Pocillopora damicornis* recruits. The density of *O. sanya* ranged from about 500 to over 2,000 individuals m<sup>-2</sup> with 10.95 to 23.69 % cover on hard substrate. Terracotta tiles with *O. sanya* on the surface accumulated 19.7 % more surface sediment than those without sea cucumbers. Post-settlement *P. damicornis* recruits showed significantly higher mortalities on terracotta tiles with *O. sanya* than those without *O. sanya* after 21 ds. Overall, *O. sanya* appears to increase sediment stress and inhibit coral recruitment, exacerbating the degradation of Luhuitou Reef. This study raises the possibility that such novel outbreak species could contribute significant additional stress on coral reefs at larger scales.

**Key words:** sea cucumber outbreak, *Ocnus Sanya*, *Pocillopora damicornis*, coral recruitment, Luhuitou Reef China, coral reef degradation

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# New distribution records of *Macromedaeus distinguendus* (Malacostraca: Decapoda: Xanthidae) in a toxic shallow hydrothermal vent area off the northeastern Taiwan

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Marine creatures are sensitive to environmental conditions, changes in which may cause physical and physiological damage or death in extreme cases. The present study examined a crab Macromedaeus distinguendus (De Haan, 1835) population from a toxic hydrogen sulfide shallow hydrothermal vent area in Turtle Island off Northeast Taiwan during June–September in 2015. M. distinguendus, analyzed for the first time as the first discovery on crab species since 2000, is the second species of crab discovered in this toxic and hydrothermal vent area. The crabs were camouflaged by filamentous bacteria and blended into the environment. A total of 30 individuals— 11 males; 16 females including 6 ovigerous crabs; and 3 juveniles—were collected. This study is the first to report the distribution of this crab in this area; therefore, morphological measurements, namely the carapace width and length, chela length, and body weight ratio of male and female crabs were determined. The wet weight of male and female M. distinguendus varied from 0.11 to 1.22 g (mean  $\pm$  standard deviation:  $0.56 \pm 0.39$  g) and 0.06 to 0.62 g ( $0.37 \pm 0.15$  g), respectively. Overall carapace lengths and widths of the males were 4.77–10.25 and 7.42–16.92 mm and those of the females were 4.22-8.97 mm and 6.32-14.7 mm, respectively. Furthermore, the wet weight:carapace width ratio was significantly correlated in both sexes. Ovigerous crabs (shortest carapace width: 10.21 mm) were present in the specimen collected between June and September. The average diameter of M. distinguendus eggs varied from 0.28 to 0.34 mm (0.30  $\pm$  0.02 mm; n = 15), and the weight of the total eggs was strongly correlated to the body weight of the ovigerous crabs. The distribution patterns of M. distinguendus were different than those of the hydrothermal crab Xenograpsus testudinatus in this area, and the size of M. distinguendus was significantly smaller than that of *X. testudinatus*. The resource use and habitat partitioning revealed that 2 crab species coexisted in the analyzed hydrothermal vent area.

**Keywords**: *Macromedaeus distinguendus*; Hydrothermal vent; Morphological traits; Carapace width; Chela length; Body weight

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## Diel cycle of lipid metabolism in stony coral

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Following day and night cycle, the coral experiences a physiological fluctuation responded to endogenous and exogenous conditions change, such as photosynthetic status of the symbiotic algae and thus induce oxidative stress. Membrane lipids constitute the basic structural element to create cell a dynamic structure according to the circumstance. With the physiological rhythm, the coral cells should meet requirement by adjusting the membrane lipid composition. To gain insight into the lipid metabolic adjustment of day and night on coral, we profiled variation of glycerophosphocholine (PC) in the coral *Seriatopora caliendrum* within a day in this study. The results showed the increase of lyso-PCs and docosahexaenoic acid-PCs, and decrease of arachidonic acid-PCs after evening compare to daytime. The relevance of lipid metabolism to the physiological rhythm can be interpreted in the coral.

Key words: Diel cycle · Membrane lipid · Physiological rhythm · Seriatopora caliendrum

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# Deil fluctuations of fatty acid profiles in cultured Symbiodinium

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Many marine cnidarians including corals and sea anemones that live in tropical and subtropical areas form symbioses with dinoflagellates (Symbiodinium). Previous studies indicated that the cell cycle of the Symbiodinium sp. was consistent with changes in cell motility, morphology, and photosynthetic efficiency, which is entrained by the light-dark photoperiod. Furthermore, the symbioses are thought to confront with environmental stress by changing the membrane lipid and fatty acid (FA) compositions of their Symbiodinium, but it has not been well study. Study the FA composition of Symbiodinium, would help understanding how the free-living Symbiodinium meets with benthic host to establish the endosymbiosis. We chose three strains, clade B, C and E, of Symbiodinium, were cultured in f/2 medium at 26±2°C during light/dark duration (12L/12D). The levels of the fatty acids were analyzed in the photosynthetic marine dinoflagellate Symbiodinium spp. at different times: T1, T6, T11, T16 and T21 after the initial light on. In both strains, concentration ranges for the major fatty acids were: 14:0 (3.4%-4.7%), 16:0 (32.0%-45.5%), 18:4n-3 (23.6%–30.4%), 20:5n-3 (EPA) (0.2%–3.7%), and 22:6n-3 (DHA) (7.8%–12.2%). Saturated FA (SFA) levels of all clades were high during the light period, and polyunsaturated FA (PUFA) shows a low level. Our results also indicate that diel compositions and concentrations of FA were changed with light-dark period. The deil fluctuations of FA profiles might provide baseline information to analyze the effects of the symbiosis status and environmental factor on FA compositions.

Keywords: fatty acids, Symbiodinium, cultured dinoflagellate, light/dark cycle

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## The diel transcriptome of lipidomic metabolism analysis in coral

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Next generation sequencing (NGS) is a widely used, powerful technique that provides insights into LB biogenesis through genome-wide transcriptome analysis. NGS, accompanied by sophisticated bioinformatics tools for data analysis, including high performance de novo transcriptome assembly, has emerged to facilitate transcriptome analysis in uncharacterized model corals. Herein, we investigate the transcriptome of lipidomics, to characterize circadian-regulated lipid pathways in corals. Functional gene classification of the differentially expressed known genes reveals the complex effect of symbiotic state and diel cycle on lipidome of host and Symbiodinium gene expression. This suggests that the dynamic status of endosymbiosis is regulated and controlled by changes within lipidome pathways used to control transcriptional and metabolite regulation of the animal and symbionts as a whole rather than by single pathway unique to the coral host or Symbiodinium -symbiosis of steady status. Interestingly, despite the differences among mutualistic symbioses in nature, the molecular modulation of existing pathways in the host cell seems to be a key common factor in symbiosis regulation during diel cycle. Furthermore, this data set provides a valuable source to aid the work of mining genes involved in light responses and circadian rhythms. Further research on lipid-related genes in other critical tissues and their light-dark cycle dependence is required to understand its physiological circadian expression, metabolic fluxes and activities.

Keywords: coral, NGS, lipidome, lipid body, Symbiodinium

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# The lipidome in multi-cellular compartmental between healthy coral and treat with photosynthesis inhibitor

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The effect of the selective photosynthesis inhibitors Diuron (DCMU) on intact algal-marine invertebrate symbiotic associations was studied. Previous experiment shows that the temporally dynamic nature of the coral-Symbiodinium endosymbiosis during the natural light-period, and they may be related to the diel rhythmicity of LB formation documented in prior works. Through the investigation of lipidome in host gastrodermal cells between healthy coral and treat with photosynthesis inhibitor will conduce to understand the relationship of lipid metabolism. The results of our experiments show that DCMU inhibit photosynthesis in endosymbiotic autotrophs in a variety of marine invertebrates. Our observations on host behavior show that DCMU treated for 60 hours, in concentrations inhibitory to photosynthesis, does not interfere with normal tentacle behavioral phenomena and functioning of the coral host. The purpose of this study is that to investigate the difference of lipid profiles after blocking the photosynthesis of symbionts. Namely, it is examined the consequence of intercepting the lipid flow from symbionts. First, the DCMU arrest photosynthesis of Symbiodinium, and may result in decreasing carbohydrate content of symbionts. Second, the DCMU treatment may lead to that Symbiodinium reduce to synthesize lipid metabolites, including storage lipids, i.e., TAGs and SEs. Hence, the lipids flux among host cells, LBs and Symbiodinum was intercepted. Third, without Symbiodinium provide lipid metabolites to coral host, host and LB lipid content declined. Furthermore, this work revealed that the steady status of coral-Symbiodinium endosymbiosis depend on the balance of both host and in hospite Symbiodinium interaction. After DCMU effect the imbalance of endosymbiosis status, not only the marker organelle, LBs exhibited the significant different changes, also host gastrodermal cells and symbionts in lipidome.

Keywords: coral reef, inhibitor, fatty acids, lipids, lipid body, Symbiodinium

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# 以次世代定序分析橈足類之基因轉錄體 (短角異劍水蚤與雙葉紡錘水蚤)

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桡足類為海洋裡最多的後生動物,種類約一萬三千種。橈足類在食物鏈中均扮演著 重要角色,且由於體型小,富含高度的長鏈不飽和脂肪酸(如 DHA 與 EPA),為珊瑚礁魚 類仔稚魚在早期生長階段重要的餌料生物。本研究以次世代定序與生物資訊學技術對台灣 二種常見的餌料橈足類生物;短角異劍水蚤(Apocyclops royi)與雙葉紡錘水蚤(Acartia bilobata) 進行 de-novo 基因轉錄體定序與分析,並由基因資料庫選取 3 種橈足類物種 (Calanus rogercresseyi、 Lepeophtheirus salmonis、 Tigriopus japonicus)及外群 Daphnia pulex 進行橈足類多基因的親緣關係探討。利用 Illumina HiSeq<sup>TM</sup> 2000 對短角異劍水蚤及雙葉紡 錘水蚤進行定序,產生 53,363,934 及 55,433,040 reads 序列,經組裝後分別產生 35,363 unigene 與 35,442 unigene。KEGG pathway 顯示,短角異劍水蚤可能有能力將 linoleic acid (C18:3 n-3)經脂肪酸合成路徑轉換成 EPA 和 DHA。本研究利用 MEGA 軟體建構 5 種橈足 類的 gene tree 來探討橈足類物種多基因的親緣關係,共有 31 gene 產生 20 gene tree 模式, 其中有 14 個 gene tree 呈現 C. rogercressyi 與 L. salmonis 親緣關係最為接近, 佔 gene tree 親 緣模式的最大量,符合 Caligus 與 Lepeophtheirus 在分類上屬於同科物種(Caligidae)之親緣 關係。以此進一步分析,{{{(Ca, Le), Ti}, Ap}, Ac}, Da 與 {{{(Ca, Le), Ap}, Ti}, Ac}, Da 共 有 7 個 gene tree, 其親緣關係呈現 Siphonostomatoida、Calanoida、Cyclopoida 與 Harpactiocoida 各為獨立系群之模式,5種橈足類的共祖時間約為 454.3-457.4 百萬年前。本 研究的基因轉錄體資料,有助於對橈足類在基因層次上更進一步的認識與瞭解,並可提供 橈足類未來科學研究上之參考依據。

關鍵字:橈足類、次世代定序、基因轉錄體、親緣關係

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# High salinity increased amount of symbiotic gastrodermal cells released from *Sinularia flexibilis*

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Coral reefs are the most diverse and productive marine ecosystems, and their trophic and structural foundation relies on Cnidarian-dinoflagellate endosymbiosis. Recently, coral reefs have experienced global ecosystem decline due to global warming, ocean acidification, and overexploitation. These drastic environmental changes have led to the breakdown of the symbiotic relationship. The mesophotic coral ecosystems (MECs) were considered as the refuge of coral reefs, and the majority corals in MECs of Green Island are soft corals. Therefore, it is becoming increasing important to study the Cnidarian-dinoflagellate endosymbiosis in soft corals. As the endosymbiotic association only occurs in the symbiotic gastrodermal cells (SGCs), the first step is to collect SGCs from soft corals. SGCs are unique host cells harboring the symbiotic Symbiodinium, and the membrane of SGCs are fragile and easy to break. Directly cut tissue of soft corals only can harvest little intact SGCs, and Symbiodinium accounts for the majority which caused by the broken of cell membrane of SGCs. To resolve this problem, we try different ways to harvest more intact SGCs from soft corals. Luckily, we found that incubating the tissue of Sinularia flexibilis in high salinity seawater (45-65%, salinity adjusted by adding sodium chloride) overnight (about 15 h), the numbers of intact SGCs spontaneously released from coral tissue were increased about 1.5-3.2 folds. After cutting the coral tissues incubated with high salinity, the SGCs number also increased 1.5-6.0 folds than control seawater (36%). We exchanged the sodium chloride to potassium chloride also had the same results. It implied that high salinity protects the membrane of SGCs from broken. The detailed mechanism needs further explored. This method could be used to collect more SGCs from soft corals and help us to know more about the complex molecular interaction in Cnidaria-dinoflagellate endosymbiosis.

Keywords: Cnidaria-dinoflagellate endosymbiosis, high salinity, sodium chloride, soft coral.

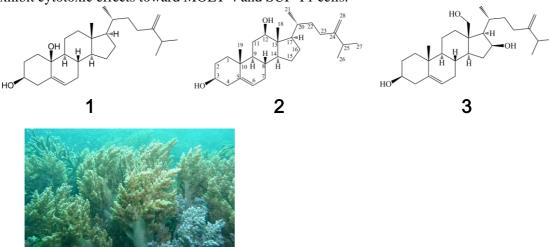
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# Chemical Constituents from the Formosan Octocoral *Nephthea*columnaris

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In the studies on the chemical constituents of octocoral *Nephthea columnaris*, collected off the coast of Southern Taiwan, had led to the isolation of 11 metabolites, including ten sterols, columnaristerols A–C (1–3), litosterol (4), 24-methylene- cholesterol (5), 24-methylene-cholest-5-ene-3 $\beta$ ,7 $\alpha$ -diol (6), 5,8 $\alpha$ -epidioxy-5 $\alpha$ -ergosta -6,24(28)-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol (7), 4 $\alpha$ -methylergosta-22(*E*),24(28)-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol (8), 24-methylene-tholesta-5,24(28)-diene-3 $\beta$ ,19-diol-7-one (9), 5,6-epoxylitosterol (10), and one cembranoid, 2 $\beta$ -hydroxy-11 $\alpha$ ,12 $\beta$ -epoxynephthenol (11). Among these natural products, columnaristerols A–C (1–3) are new sterols and sterol 8 (4 $\alpha$ -methylergosta-22(*E*),24(28)-dien-3 $\beta$ -ol) was first being reported from a natural source. The structures of above metabolites were determined by spectroscopic methods. Columnaristerol A (1) was proven to be a rare natural 19-norsterol possessing a 10 $\beta$ -hydroxy group and this compound was found to exhibit cytotoxic effects toward MOLT-4 and SUP-T1 cells.



The picture of Formosan octocoral Nephthea columnaris.

Key words: Nephthea columnaris, sterol, octocoral

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# ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHOTOBACTERIUM DAMSELAE SUBSP. PISCICIDA IN SEMICIRCLE ANGEL FISH, POMACANTHUS SEMICIRCULATUS

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The semicircle angelfish (*Pomacanthus semicirculatus*) is an extremely popular coral reef teleost. An outbreak occurred in Taiwan with 98% (53 out of 54) cumulative mortality within 10 days among the cultured semicircle angelfish. The diseased fish were one year old with lengths from 5.5 to 8.3 cm. The most significant gross pathological change was enlargement of the spleen. Histopathologically, bacterial microcolonies were observed in the blood vascular of gill and internal organs. The identification of micro-organisms isolated from internal organs was verified by PCR assay for *Photobacterium damselae* subsp. *piscicida* that gave the expected specific amplicon of 267 bp of the 16S rRNA sequence but no amplification of partial urease gene occured. Additionally, partial sequence of the 16S rDNA gene of the isolate from fish was also compared and produced 99.83% sequence identity with *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* (GenBank accession number KU245711). This investigation is the first published on *P. damselae* subsp. *piscicida* infection in farmed semicircle angel fish.

Keyword: Photobacterium damselae subsp. piscicida, semicircle angelfish, Pomacanthus semicirculatus, PCR

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# BRIARENOLS B-E, NEW POLYOXYGENATED BRIARANES FROM THE OCTOCORAL BRIAREUM EXCAVATUM

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Four new polyoxygenated briarane diterpenoids, briarenols B–E (1–4), were isolated from the octocoral *Briareum excavatum*. The structures of briaranes 1–4 were elucidated by interpretation of spectroscopic data, and the methylenecyclohexane ring in 2 was found to exist in a twisted boat conformation. Briarenols B (1) and D (3) displayed inhibitory effect on the release of elastase by human neutrophils with an IC<sub>50</sub> value of 3.33 and 4.65 μM. Briarenol E (4) was found to inhibit the protein expression of pro-inflammatory inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) in a murine macrophage- like cell line, RAW264.7, stimulated with lipopolysaccharide (LPS).

Keywords: Briareum; briarane; briarenolide; pro-inflammatory; iNOS

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## 台灣及沖繩大和沼蝦族群分子地理親緣分析

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本篇研究利用粒線體 DNA 的 COI 基因檢視在台灣以及日本沖繩的大和沼蝦族群遺傳結構,取樣了 161 個樣本,包含 11 個台灣族群和 1 個沖繩族群,再依地理位置分群為西北、西南、東和沖繩群體。分析結果總共有 113 個單倍型,Haplotype diversity= 0.9895,nucleotide diversity= 0.00988,Fu's Fs=-170.343,Tajima's D=-2.15866 (P<0.01),高的 Hd 與低 Nd,以及中性測試為負值,表示族群近期有擴張的情況,Mismatch distribution analysis 也支持此結果。Pairwise  $F_{ST}$  estimates 和 AMOVA 分析顯示四個群體間以及族群之間並沒有明顯的遺傳差異,差異主要出現在族群之內。從 NJtree 可以看出臺灣族群並沒有形成地理區隔的分支。Minimum spanning network 分析中也顯示單倍型間沒有明顯的分群。本篇研究結果顯示不論是台灣各地族群間或是台灣和日本沖繩之間族群都沒有明顯遺傳分化的情況,而日本沖繩族群與台灣族群有基因交流現象,但有特別的單倍型分化產生。根據研究結果,我們推論 1)大和沼蝦擴散主要受到黑潮與中國沿岸流影響,使族群間的基因交流頻繁導致沒有分化的產生;2)族群持續保持穩定的狀態,沒有瓶頸效應的出現。

關鍵字:大和沼蝦、兩側洄游、COI、黑潮、瓶頸效應

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#### 小琉球海域魚類現況

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本研究於 2015 年 3 月起,在小琉球的東方(龍蝦洞)、南方(厚石裙礁)、西方(杉板灣)和北方(美人洞)等四個地點 10 公尺及 20 公尺處設置八個長期固定調查測站,以監測此域近岸的海洋生物與環境;並佈放連續溫度記錄器瞭解水溫變化情形。採用國際珊瑚礁總體檢(Reef Check)的標準方法(Hogdson, 2000)進行底質資料記錄;而魚類群聚調查則使用穿越線潛水觀測法(Visual Strip Transects Method)(依 McCormick and Choat 1987)進行群聚調查,記錄測線範圍內(50 公尺×10 公尺)所發現的魚種、體長大小及數量。

從調查資料顯示小琉球的東與東南區的珊瑚覆蓋率較西與西北區高;珊瑚礁指標生物的數量與種類均低,顯示當地人因為捕捉而有明顯過漁的現象;藻類覆蓋率均偏高,並且明顯高於台灣其他的珊瑚礁區:墾丁、蘭嶼及綠島。

由兩年聚類分析圖(Cluster analysis)與多向度度量分析(MDS, Multidimensional scaling),結果發現。長期性調查測站在 10 及 20 公尺的魚類群聚間,並無顯著差異(R= 0.097,P=0.022)。近兩年間(2015 與 2016)也無顯著差異(R= 0.027,P=0.212)。 1990 的魚類資料與近兩年間,魚類群聚有變化,有顯著差異(R= 0.705,P=0.001\*)。

這兩年的調查,非向量統計分析的結果,小琉球的龍蝦洞(東方)、厚石裙礁(南方)、杉板灣(西方)和美人洞(北方)等四個地點間,整體分析,魚類群聚有顯著差異,(R=0.832,P=0.001\*)。且各自地點相互間的魚類群聚也有顯著差異。依魚類棲地選擇而言,此四個地點的底質棲地特性略有不同。

另外,小琉球每天均有冷水團的湧升,當聖嬰現象全球海水溫度上升的同時,此海域所受的影響較小。

關鍵詞: 小琉球魚類,群聚分析,季節變化,地點差異

# Antitumor Effect of Marine Narture Product, Heteronemin, Induced Mitochondrial Superoxide Production and Cytoskeleten protein Talin Dysfunction Mediated Leukemia Molt 4 cells Apoptosis.

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A sesterterpene derivative, heteronemin, was recently identified from the sponge Hippospongia sp. and exhibited potent cytotoxic activity against several cancer cell lines. To evaluate its cytotoxic mechanism of action, we first determined the IC<sub>50</sub> values of heteronemin against colon, breast, prostate and leukemia cancer cell lines for 24 and 48 h with MTT assay. The most sensitive cancer cell line was Molt4 with IC<sub>50</sub>  $0.13 \pm 0.04$  and  $0.10 \pm 0.04$  µg/mL after 24 and 48 h, respectively. Thus, Molt4 cells were subjected to further investigation and the apoptotic inductive effect of heteronemin on these cells was evaluated using annexin V FITC assay. The use of increasing doses of heteronemin (0 to 0.625 µg/mL) increased the percentage of apoptotic cells (annexin V-FITC positive cell) from 3.7% to 97.3%. Moreover, the apoptotic effect of heteronemin was further supported with DNA ladder formation, morphology change, caspases -3, -8, and -9 activation as well as PARP cleavage. Heteronemin induced accumulation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) and superoxide ions in Molt 4 cells. The use of ROS scavenger, N-acetyl cysteine (NAC), suppressed the generation of ROS production from mitochondria which was induced by heteronemin treatment. This sesterterpene derivative also decreased talin expression but activated p-talin expression, an integrin regulatory protein. The pretreatment of Molt4 cells with talin siRNA enhanced the expression of talin regulated protein FAK and FAK-related signaling pathways p-AKT (ser473), NF-kB (p65), p-ERK and anti-apoptosis protein XIAP as well as it decreased the ability of heteronemin to induce cell death. We further expanded our investigation to evaluate the antitumor effect of heteronemin in vivo xenograft animal model. The administration of heteronemin (0.3125 µg/g) reduced tumor volume 60% compared with the control group. Additionally, no differences were detected in liver and kidney functions as well as body weight between the heteronemin treated group and the control group. Taken together, these findings suggest the antitumor effect of heteronemin is associated with oxidative stress that the modulated talin and ptalin expression and mitochondrial dysfunction. Therefore, heteronemin represents an interesting anticancer drug lead against leukemia.

Keywords: Marine natural product, Antitumor, Mitochondrial, Talin

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#### Isoaaptamine Induces t-47D Cells Apoptosis and Autophagy via Oxidative Stress

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Bioactivity-guided fractionation of the marine sponge Aaptos sp. extract led to the isolation of aaptamine, demethyloxyaaptamine, and isoaaptamine. The cytotoxic activity of the isolated compounds were evaluated revealing that isoaaptamine was the most potent cytotoxic against breast cancer t-47D cells. In a dose dependent manner, isoaaptamine inhibited the growth of t-47D cells as indicated by the short- (MTT) and long-term (colony formation) assays. The cytotoxic effect of isoaaptamine was mediated through apoptosis which was suggested by DNA ladder formation, caspase-7 activation, XIAP inhibition and PARP cleavage. Furthermore, TEM and flow cytometric analysis using acridine orange dye indicated that isoaaptamine treatment could induce t-47D cells autophagy. Immunoblot assays demonstrated that isoaaptamine treatment significantly activated autophagy marker proteins such as the increase in Type II LC-3. In addition, isoaaptamine treatment enhanced the activation of DNA damage (yH2AX) and ER stress-related proteins (IRE1α and BiP). Moreover, the use of isoaaptamine resulted in a significant increase in the generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS) as well as in the disruption of mitochondrial membrane potential (MMP). The pretreatment of t-47D cells with an ROS scavenger, NAC, attenuated apoptosis- and MMP disruption-induced by isoaaptamine up to 90%. Taken together, these findings suggest that the anticancer effect of isoaaptamine is associated with the induction of apoptosis and autophagy through oxidative stress. Accordingly, our data indicated that isoaaptamine exhibited as an outstanding lead for the development of marine derived anti-breast cancer agent.

Keywords: Anticancer, Apoptosis, Autophagy, Isoaaptamine, ROS

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### Natural spawning, early development and larviculture of the dwarf hawkfish, *Cirrhitichthys falco* in captivity

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Natural spawning, early development and larviculture of the dwarf hawkfish (*Cirrhitichthys falco*) were studied in captivity. *C. falco* spawned 357 times from 31 July 2014 to 31 July 2015. Each female laid an average  $1348 \pm 712$  eggs during the spawning period. Fertilized eggs with a mean diameter of  $0.76 \pm 0.01$  mm, were spherical, transparent and buoyant. Embryonic development lasted 20 hours 50 minutes at  $27-28^{\circ}$ C. Newly hatched larvae were  $1.99 \pm 0.09$  mm TL with 27-28 myomeres and had an oil globule in the posterior area of the yolk sac. Larvae completed yolk absorption within two days post hatching (DPH) at 2.76-3.10 mm TL. Eighteen DPH (5.14-5.27 mm TL), the dorsal and pelvic-fin rays had appeared. Larvae were fed either *Euplotes* sp. (20 ind./mL), *Euplotes* sp. (10 ind./mL) + s-type rotifers *Brachionus ibericus* (10 ind./mL) and *Euplotes* sp. (10 ind./mL) + *B. ibericus* (5 ind./mL) + copepods nauplii *Apocyclops royi* (5 ind./mL). The survival was not significant difference (p > 0.05) in three feeding treatments, but all higher than starved control in 3-4 DPH of *C. falco* larvae. These results can help us to identify and develop ideal larviculture methodologies of hawkfish (Cirrhitidae) in the future.

Keywords: reef fish, Cirrhitichthys falco, natural spawning, early development, larviculture

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#### 硨磲貝的人工繁育及其相關研究進展

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近年來我們進行了一系列研究和試驗,通過誘導配子排放、受精孵化、幼蟲培育、附著變態、稚貝培育環節,以及珊瑚礁環境模擬、絲狀藻控制、光照量、水流周轉量調節等,成功實現了鱗硨磲等的人工繁育;目前已獲得4~8cm一年齡鱗硨磲幼貝1000餘個,以及少量2~6cm大小長硨磲、番紅硨磲和硨蠔稚貝;2mm大小鱗硨磲稚貝數萬個,1mm左右無鱗硨磲稚貝萬餘個。同時,完成了鱗硨磲的基因組測序,其大小約為1.10Gb,重複序列比例約57.19%,雜合度約0.91%,基因組的GC含量約37.42%,表明硨磲屬於基因組結構特徵複雜的物種;另外,對發育過程中的卵巢和精巢進行轉錄組比較分析,對番紅硨磲的足絲及其再生也進行了初步研究;以期對硨磲-蟲黃藻共生、性腺分化等過程進行進一步的探究。

關鍵字: 硨磲, 人工繁育, 幼貝, 稚貝, 基因組

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# Project towards reviewing diversity of eels in Taiwan (Order Anguilliformes)

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In 2015, we published a special issue on the systematics and biodiversity of eels in Taiwan, which comprised 207 species in 14 families and 75 genera. Totally 42 species were added into the ichthyofauna of Taiwan, including 1 new genus and 13 new species. Our recent works reveal at least 16 new species and several new records but rare species. The diversity of eel species in Taiwan is still under estimated. Our ongoing project is aimed to investigate the details on diversity of eels in Taiwan.

Keywords: Taxonomy, Pisces, Anguilliformes, biodiversity, Taiwan

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#### 兩種造礁石珊瑚對海水酸化和溶解有機碳加富的回應

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本研究選擇應回頭近岸海域常見的板葉角蜂巢珊瑚(Favites complanata)和十字牡丹珊瑚(Pavona decussata)為研究物件,採用室內連續培養的方法,探究兩種不同造礁石珊瑚對酸化和溶解有機碳(Dissolved organic carbon,DOC)加富的回應。結果表明酸化(pH 為 7.6)並不會影響兩種珊瑚的鈣化速率、生長速率以及共生蟲黃藻葉綠素螢光指數 Fv/Fm,但 DOC 加富(524.03±78.42µmol L-1)使兩種珊瑚的鈣化速率分別降低 67%和47%、生長速率降低 59%和 40%,螢光值升高 10%~82%。DOC 加富導致兩種珊瑚的鈣化和生長速率降低,螢光值升高,體現了能量守恆與補償。當二者共同作用時,兩種珊瑚的鈣化速率、生長速率以及螢光值也會受到不同程度的影響,但大多沒有 DOC 單獨作用時強烈。本實驗表明這兩種珊瑚雖然對海洋酸化的敏感度不高,但是對有機物加富有不同的回應,且板葉角蜂巢珊瑚更為敏感,這可能導致這兩種珊瑚在未來環境變化中有不同的命運。

關鍵字:酸化;DOC加富;板葉角蜂巢珊瑚;十字牡丹珊瑚;鈣化速率

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# The unique defense behavior of *Exaiptasia* anemone - the ejection and retraction of acontia

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The Exaiptasia anemone is an emerging model that has been well-accepted for the study of coral-dinoflagellate endosymbiosis. As a model animal, basic studies of its biology or nature are important for expanding potential applications. Herein, we demonstrated the unique defense behavior of Exaiptasia anemone - the ejection and retraction of the defense tissue acontia. Acontia are thread-like tissues containing numerous stinging cells which are located in the gastrovascular cavity of anemone. It can be ejected from the cinclide pores of the body upon artificial stimulation or predator's attacks. Our recently published data demonstrates the detailed process and possible mechanism of the ejection and retraction of acontia. The data reveals that the Exaiptasia anemone controls its muscles and water pressure to eject acontia when provoked and retracts acontia when the threat is removed. If the ejected acontia does not break or is not attached to the predator or other materials, all of the acontia can be retracted into anemone's body. Instead of resynthesizing acontia after each ejection, the retraction and reuse of acontia enables the anemone to respond quickly at any given time, thus increasing its overall survivability. In conclusion, this study demonstrates the interesting process of acontia ejection and retraction and provides important data for future studies of biophysics, neuroscience and defense biology of the Exaiptasia anemone.

Keywords: acontia, Exaiptasia anemone, defense, ejection, retraction

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