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沿海锋面水动力过程引发的微生物响应研究进展与启示

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摘要: 海洋锋面是河口-近海连续体中重要的(亚-)中尺度物理过程, 调控着微生物群落的多样性、分布格局及生态功能。基于已有研究, 本文系统综述了悬沙锋、羽流锋、上升流锋面、潮汐锋面以及陆架坡折锋的固有特性、形成机制及生态效应; 重点阐明锋面动力过程(辐聚效应、次级环流与垂向混合等)如何通过驱动环境梯度、营养输运和有机颗粒物迁移, 影响微生物群落的种群多样性、组装模式、代谢功能及生物地球化学循环。锋面的水动力过程可以为浮游微生物获取营养物质、进行生物生命活动提供便利的途径及机械动能。锋面辐聚效应可以改善锋区光照条件, 提升锋区的初级生产力, 进而影响微生物群落的结构多样性与营养循环。锋面系统的横向输运与垂向混合过程则显著影响着微生物群落的分布模式、胞外酶的活性表达及群落的扩散与融合。基于前人研究, 本文还总结了随机性过程(如扩散限制)和确定性过程对锋面微生物群落组装的相对重要性, 并探讨了种间关系等生物相互作用的重要性。

关键词: 海洋锋面; 生态效应; 水动力过程; 耦合机制; 微生物群落结构; 微生物群落组装

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Research progress and prospects of microbial adaptation induced by coastal frontal hydrodynamic activity

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Abstract: Marine fronts are critical sub-mesoscale physical processes in the estuary-coastal ocean continuum, regulating microbial diversity, distribution patterns, and ecological functions. We systematically reviewed the characteristics, formation mechanisms, and ecological effects of the sediment front, plume front, and upwelling front, focusing on how the frontal dynamic processes (e.g., convergence effect, secondary circulation, and vertical mixing) influenced the microbial community diversity, assembly processes, metabolic functions, and biogeochemical cycles by driving the environmental gradients, nutrient transport, and particulate organic matter transport pattern. Frontal physical processes provided crucial pathways and mechanical energy for planktonic microbes to acquire nutrients and sustain biological activities. The frontal convergence effect improved the light condition, significantly elevating primary productivity in the frontal zone, thereby driving microbial enrichment and nutrient cycling. The lateral transport and vertical mixing processes of frontal zones profoundly influenced microbial community distribution patterns, extracellular enzyme activity, and dispersal-fusion dynamics. In addition, we summarized the relative importance of stochastic (e.g., dispersal limitation) and deterministic processes in microbial community assembly within frontal zones, and highlighted the role of interspecies interaction in shaping community structure.

Key words: marine fronts; ecological effect; hydrodynamic activity; coupling mechanism; microbial community structure; microbial community assembly

河口-近海连续体作为陆、海相互作用的关键界面, 存在多种(亚-)中尺度物理过程^[1-2]。其中, 锋

面被定义为一个或多个特征环境变量(如温度、盐度、悬浮物浓度与营养物质等)显著不同的最大不

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连续面^[3]。锋面动力过程(辐聚效应、次级环流与垂直混合等)引发的生态效应可以调控海洋的物质输运与能量转换过程^[4-5]。锋面效应可以促进海水环境中溶解有机物(dissolved organic matter, DOM)的聚集,形成适合浮游生物定殖并降解利用的颗粒有机物(particle organic matter, POM)。因此,海洋锋面系统对浮游生物多样性及生态功能具有重要调控作用。

微生物在海洋环境中无处不在,其丰富度及多样化的代谢功能对维持生态系统功能稳定性和生物多样性具有重要作用^[6-9]。河口及沿海海域为探讨微生物群落结构的多样性及响应机制提供了理想环境^[9-10]。但传统研究集中于探讨海洋微生物群落对环境因子(温度、盐度、光照、深度与营养盐)变化的响应及适应策略调整中^[1, 8, 11-13],侧重于非生物因素(环境变量)和生物因素(种间竞争、互惠互利等)在群落组装过程中的主导地位。然而,锋区水团内部的流动态势和海-气界面的相互作用等动力机制共同驱动环境变量呈现出高度变化的动态特征^[3],使非生物因子难以追踪。特别是在河口及沿海锋面系统的研究中,多重环境因素的协同作用增加了对微生物群落响应机制解析的复杂性,限制了对锋面生态效应的认知^[10]。

近年来,海洋锋面微生物的分布特征调查研究逐渐展开,揭示了从沿岸海域至深海的锋区微生物的群落结构多样性变化^[11, 14]。研究表明,锋面的生态效应可以调控浮游微生物食物网的能量流动和营养循环过程,划定微生物群落的生存边界,主要表现为锋区不同水团的优势微生物类群的差异性分布^[1-2, 15-20]。锋面的平流输运与湍流混合等过程可以改变颗粒有机物的分布格局,进而影响浮游微生物获取关键营养物质的效率并调节胞外酶的活性,对海洋生物地球化学循环具有重要调控意义^[12, 21-23]。此外,锋面的辐聚效应与(亚-)中尺度涡旋等物理过程可以限制微生物群落的迁移扩散与融合,加强随机性过程(如扩散限制)在微生物群落组装过程中的作用^[24]。总而言之,锋面生态学的研究证实并强调了锋面界定海洋浮游生物群落生物地理边界的重要作用。

本文在综合已有研究的基础上,完善了多尺度耦合的微生物响应锋面水动力过程的理论框架,从环境梯度与多尺度水动力过程的角度,总结锋面区域的微生物群落结构、食物网的能量循环等过程的动态变化,系统阐述河口-近海连续体的锋面物理-生物耦合机制,为复杂动力系统的微生物群落响

应机制提供科学参考,并为解析和预测海洋物理过程如何影响浮游微生物的生存机制提供一定理论依据。

1 沿海区锋面的常见类型

锋面是一种典型的海洋(亚-)中尺度物理过程,广泛分布于河口、陆架及开阔海洋环境,其动力学机制与生态效应在海洋物理-生态耦合过程中扮演关键角色^[3]。与开阔海洋相比,河口-近海连续体的锋面具有高度复杂的水动力机制^[4, 25-27]。潮汐和波浪混合协同引起的水动力扰动决定了水体的混合特征,成为控制河口及沿海海域有机颗粒物分布的关键因素^[25, 28]。风力驱动的埃克曼层动力和波浪辐射应力协同调节沿海海域的表层环流与沉积物边界层的水文扰动过程^[23]。与此同时,河流淡水汇入海洋形成的斜压梯度强化层化效应,驱动锋面区域次级环流的形成^[27, 29]。在上述多尺度动力过程的非线性耦合作用下,河口-近海连续体发育典型的锋面系统^[4, 25-26, 30-33]。

悬沙锋是再悬浮与絮凝沉降过程动态平衡下形成的悬浮颗粒物浓度突变过渡带,常存在于泥沙输入量和营养物质丰富的河口环境(表1)。悬沙锋的物理过程决定了锋区的光照条件、营养水平与有机颗粒物的输运模式^[25-27, 29, 34-35]。在悬沙锋的近岸侧,携带大量泥沙的低盐冲淡水汇入河口,潮汐再悬浮过程改变底层沉积物的状态,两者协同作用使得近岸水体变得显著浑浊^[25]。在悬沙锋的向海侧,迅速升高的盐度触发了絮凝作用,与水体层化协同加速了悬浮沉积物的沉降,使得向海侧的水体趋于清澈^[25-26, 36]。因此,肉眼可见的清浊分界线是悬沙锋识别的特征之一,并伴随明显的泡沫或颗粒物的积聚^[4, 35]。极端风暴和洪水事件会导致大量沉积物重新悬浮,增加沉积物通量,促使悬沙锋沿离岸方向迁移并扩大其分布范围^[35]。这种强烈的湍流与沉积物再悬浮过程可以放大锋面潜在的生态效应^[36]。此外,悬沙锋的季节性变化还受到混合层深度、风速、风向、波强与海平面等因素的控制^[29, 35]。羽流锋是河流冲淡水与高盐海水交汇产生的密度跃层(表1),通常形成于河流冲淡水持续向开阔海洋方向扩散且最终与陆架高盐水汇合的过程中^[29, 33]。羽流锋的水动力过程同样可以决定锋区的温度、盐度、密度、营养水平与有机颗粒物的输运模式^[29, 33]。羽流锋区内低温、高密度的海水下伏于高温、低密度的淡水,加剧了水体的垂向分层,抑制关键深水

表 1 河口及沿岸海域常见的锋面类型及其水动力特征与生态效应

Table 1 The common types, hydrodynamic characteristics, and ecological effects of estuarine and coastal fronts

锋面类型	水动力机制	典型特征及生态效应
悬沙锋	辐聚效应、潮汐混合、再悬浮、絮凝、湍流等过程	改善远岸侧的光照条件，阻碍颗粒物及营养物质的跨锋面运输，加强垂直水柱的混合等 ^[25-27, 29, 34-36]
羽流锋	辐聚效应、水体层化等过程	提高初级生产力及生物量的累积等 ^[29, 31, 33, 37, 38]
上升流锋面	辐聚效应/辐散效应、上升流等过程	将底层营养物质传输至真光层，提高初级生产力及生物量的累积等 ^[30, 31, 33, 39-43]
潮汐锋面	辐聚效应、潮汐混合、湍流等过程	改变颗粒物及营养物质的跨锋面输运模式等 ^[4, 44]
陆架坡折锋	垂直混合等过程	将底层营养物质传输至真光层，提高初级生产力及生物量的累积 ^[4, 16-17, 45]

营养元素向海洋表层环境的垂直运输^[6]。羽流锋区域的密度跃层还可以聚集浮游植物，促进生物量的积累^[33, 37-38]，因此，羽流锋的表层水体通常具有较高的初级生产力^[31-32]。上升流锋面则是打破层化，使底层水营养物质涌升至表层水的重要动力过程(表 1)，通常具有季节性的变化特征^[30, 39]。沿岸的风应力旋度促进近岸表层水的埃克曼离岸输运，与外海的次表层海水向近岸侧上涌、地形效应、潮汐混合及海洋层结等成为诱导上升流锋面产生的其他重要因素^[30, 33, 40-41]。上升流锋面将底层或次表层的营养盐重新输送至水柱中^[42]，使得上层水体呈现低温、高盐、低溶解氧和高营养盐的特点，是形成高生产力的重要机制^[30-31, 39, 43]。河口及沿岸区域具有较高的潮汐能量和较强的湍流混合等水动力过程，较强的水动力条件克服了垂直水柱的季节性分层，在沿岸浅水区与离岸深水区之间形成强混合的潮汐锋面(表 1)^[4]。潮汐锋面区域受到潮汐混合的强烈影响，加速了锋面近岸侧的物质和能量的跨锋面输运，进一步改变锋区营养水平的空间分布格局^[4, 44]。陆架坡折锋常形成于陆架坡折带的弯曲处(表 1)。盐度偏低的陆架冷水团与较暖的大洋咸水团相遇，锋区表面的风场促进了水体的垂直混合过程，为真光层或寡营养水体补充了丰富的营养物质，进而提升了海洋初级生产力水平^[4, 16-17, 45]。

虽然河口-近海连续体的锋面类型多样，但普遍具备以下两个核心特征^[41, 46]：环境梯度的水平突变与其维持机制(辐聚效应)。锋面水域的环境梯度突变是海洋锋面的本质特征^[5]。然而，海洋水体的流体动力学特性使其倾向于混合水团，减弱空间尺度的强梯度^[47]。因此，锋面的持续存在依赖辐聚效应这一水动力机制抵消水团同质化以维持环境梯度的突变结构^[4, 47-49]。如前所述，锋面系统的本质特征及其他物理过程可以改变水体营养物质的供应和光照条件，引发一系列生态效应，进而引发浮游生物群落的动态变化(图 1)。本文将以悬沙锋、羽

流锋、上升流、潮汐锋及陆架坡折锋面为典例剖析并系统阐述锋面区域物理过程所引起的微生物群落响应。

2 锋面对微生物群落的影响

微生物群落组成结构与环境因子的关系是微生物生态学研究的重点^[13]。海洋微生物的群落结构受到温度、盐度、光照、深度、营养水平与地理格局等因素的影响^[1, 8, 17-18]。锋面水团的混合作用驱动上述环境变量表现出显著且非连续的环境梯度。研究表明，锋面微生物群落的异质性与环境梯度具有紧密的耦合机制，主要体现在水平和垂直尺度上的物种多样性、群落相似性以及代谢活性等方面^[17-18, 23, 39, 50]。受同一锋面影响的微生物群落受到同一组环境梯度变化的影响，通常具有一致的聚类趋势。例如，南太平洋锋面的微生物群落的“马蹄形”聚类模式是由该海域的亚热带锋面的温度梯度变化驱动形成的^[1, 8, 17-18]。可见，作为海洋锋面的共有特征之一，环境梯度的水平突变是锋区海洋微生物群落结构差异的主要原因。锋面两侧水团的温度梯度变化与微生物群落丰富度和结构差异性变化的一致性更是凸显了温度是影响光照良好的海洋环境中功能微生物群落组成的主要环境因素^[8, 11, 15]。当海洋水团的温度较高时，微生物会调整自身的理化特性和代谢速率^[11, 51-52]，进而促进不同水团中微生物物种的更替^[16-17]。例如，变形菌(*Proteobacteria*)始终是新西兰南岛东南沿海海域的优势菌，而陆架坡折锋的存在限定了蓝细菌(*Cyanobacteria*)等微生物在不同水团中的分布边界^[16-17]。这一转变主要是由于亚热带锋面北侧的水团温度较高，改善了蓝细菌的质膜流动性和酶活性，提高光合自养代谢途径的速率，进而提高了其在水团中的优势地位^[11, 51-52]。

除上述锋面的环境梯度以外，辐聚效应、次级环流、水团混合以及上升流、下降流等水动力过程

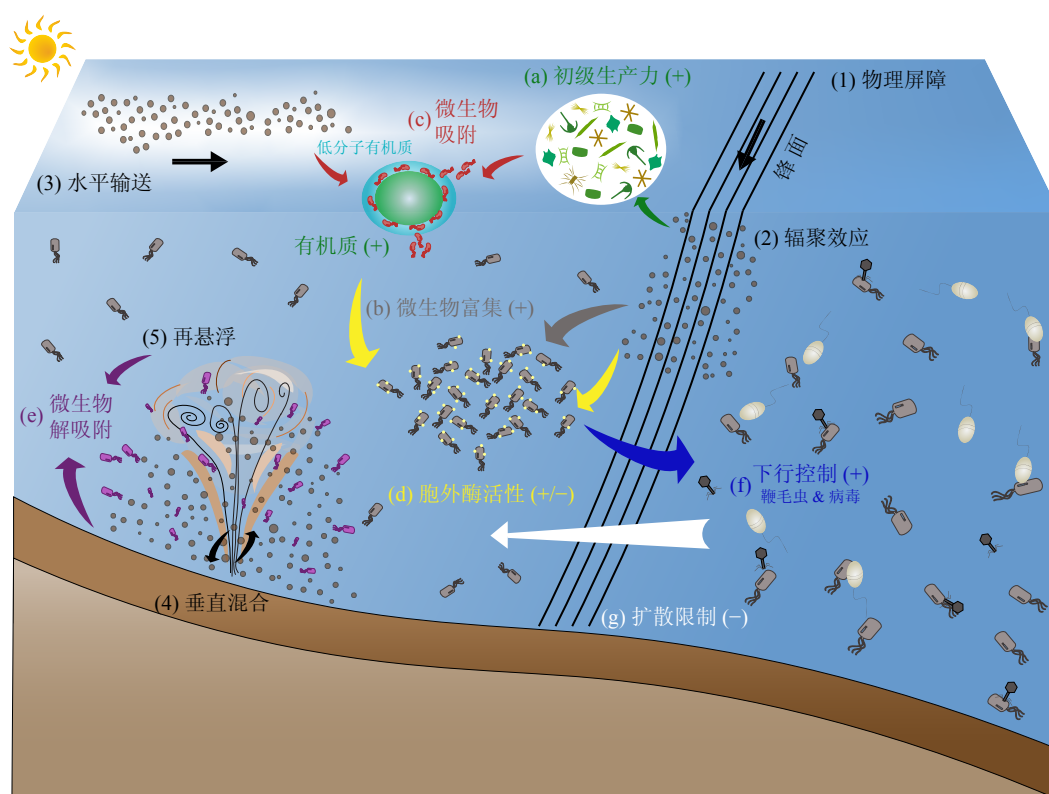


图 1 锋面水动力过程及引起的微生物群落结构及组装机制的响应概念图

锋面的物理屏障功能限制微生物群落的跨锋面迁移与交换(过程 1); 锋面的辐聚效应(过程 2)将有机颗粒、浮游藻类以及其他颗粒物聚集在水体表面, 引发初级生产力的显著升高(过程 a); 与颗粒物的水平输运(过程 3)为锋面微生物带来的有机颗粒物共同作用, 驱动微生物的显著富集(过程 b), 进而改变微生物的生活方式偏好性(过程 c)以及胞外酶活性的表达(过程 d); 垂直混合(过程 4)与再悬浮过程(过程 5)改变垂直水柱中颗粒物的赋存状态, 为微生物生活方式的转变提供机械能(过程 e); 锋面所引起的微生物群落的富集进而影响病毒的裂解与原生动物的捕食效率, 使得下行控制成为驱动微生物群落演替的重要因素(过程 f); 原生动物优先捕食细胞较大的微生物, 使得微生物的群落演替在一段时间内倾向于富集细胞较小的微生物, 进而降低扩散限制在微生物群落组装过程中的重要性(过程 g)。

Fig.1 The adaptation of microbial community and assembly mechanism driven by the hydrodynamic activity in the frontal zone

The physical barrier function of the front limits the migration and exchange of microbial communities across the front (Process 1). The radiation effect of the front (Process 2) aggregates organic particles, phytoplankton, and other particulate matter on the surface of the water, leading to a significant increase in primary productivity (Process a). The horizontal transport of particulate matter (Process 3) in conjunction with organic particulate matter brought by frontal microorganisms drives significant enrichment of microorganisms (Process b), thereby altering their lifestyle preferences (Process c) and expression of extracellular enzyme activity (Process d). Vertical mixing (Process 4) and resuspension process (Process 5) change the occurrence state of particulate matter in the vertical water column, providing mechanical energy for the transformation of microbial lifestyles (Process e). The enrichment of microbial communities caused by the front affects the fragmentation of viruses and the predation efficiency of protozoa, making downward control a key factor driving microbial community succession (Process f). Protozoa preferentially prey on microorganisms with larger cells, leading to a tendency for microbial community succession to accumulate microorganisms with smaller cells over a period, thereby reducing the importance of diffusion limitation in the assembly process of microbial communities (Process g).

在塑造微生物群落方面同样发挥着重要作用(图 1), 将在下文展开论述。

2.1 锋面生态效应驱动能量流动与营养循环过程

锋面的物理过程为浮游微生物获取营养物质、进行生命活动提供了途径、机械动能以及充足来源, 并推动营养和能量向下一级营养水平的流动, 对微生物群落的演替和演化方向具有重要协调作

用。对浮游植物而言, 太阳能在其光合作用中被捕获, 并通过进食转移到更高的营养级中^[47]。然而, 从能量流动转换的角度而言, 水体能量无法为微生物的代谢需求所利用^[47]。但海洋物理过程会辅助浮游微生物对能量的获取, 以间接方式影响水体环境中微生物的物种组成、细胞活动与代谢速率^[47](图 1)。例如, 水体运动会改变颗粒附着微生物 (particle-associated/attached microorganism, PAM)

的微生物边界层状态,增强营养物质和有机碎屑的迁移动能,并影响浮游捕食者与猎物之间的相遇机率^[47]。锋面区域的次级环流(如涡旋、内波等)和表层辐聚、辐散效应等水动力过程可以为微生物的迁移与富集提供机械动能^[4,47](图1)。例如,羽流锋的辐聚效应有效地阻碍了垂直水柱中有机生命体的沉降^[4],为微生物获取良好的光照条件和有机底质提供一定机械动能^[4,47-49,53]。辐聚效应还可以促进DOM在上层水体聚集成POM的物理过程(图1),显著提高浮游微生物的能量转换效率,最终优化海洋生态系统的能量流动^[4,47-49,53]。

锋面的生态效应以及(亚-)中尺度动力过程的不稳定性可以显著提高水域的初级生产力,积累的丰富生物量以“原料”的形式进入微生物的营养循环,或者为微生物提供“生存空间”相互耦合。锋区初级生产力的升高通常伴随着浮游微生物群落的丰度升高^[1,15,19-20,31](图1)。藻类细胞残骸和有机碎屑等颗粒物在锋面的初级生产力高值区显著富集,其聚集趋势与微生物丰度的提高具有同期性^[7,54-55]。一方面,藻类有机颗粒物的复杂三维结构,为微生物的生命活动提供了丰富的底质和场所,便于微生物从微生境中获取营养物质,促进物种之间的竞争、互利等生物互作过程^[7,33,48,56]。另一方面,浮游植物的富集增加了DOM的浓度,刺激自由生活微生物(free-living microorganism, FLM)的活性和生长速率^[31,57](图1)。对于PAM而言,浮游植物的藻类衍生聚合物及有机碎屑等驱动着具有特异性反应的微生物定殖,如具有硅藻颗粒偏好性的疣微菌(Verrucomicrobiota)^[48,56]。此外,锋面的微生物群落的演替方向和分布格局受到病毒和原生动物自上而下的营养级调控,改变海洋微生物食物网中微生物来源有机碳的赋存状态,进而影响微生物的生态动力学^[24,31,58-62](图1)。病毒将微生物来源有机碳转化为DOM,而原生动物通过摄食可以将其输送至更高的营养级^[58,60-62]。前人研究表明,锋面区域所观察到的较大体型微生物的高丰度可能是由于细胞内存在大量病毒颗粒,或者易裂变的病毒裂解物被快速吸收并整合到生物量中,两种过程协同影响着锋面的原核微生物群落的多样性^[31,58,63](图1)。体型相对较小的细菌具有巨大的代谢多样性,而体型相对较大且代谢功能多样性较差的原生生物以浮游细菌及古菌等作为生长的能量来源^[60,64-65]。原生动物与浮游细菌的捕食与被捕食的关系影响着锋面区域的浮游细菌丰富度^[7,24,58,60]。珠江口的羽流锋中观察到自下而上的浮游微生物群落多样性

变化^[58,66],并发现锋区密度梯度可以聚集浮游植物和浮游细菌,前者为后者提供了可降解并利用的DOM,增加了浮游细菌的生长速率和生物量,进而提高了原生动物的捕食效率,对原生动物摄食浮游细菌起着重要的调节作用^[58,66]。原生生物的摄食具有特异性选择,优先捕获细胞较大的浮游细菌^[61,67](图1)。因此,锋区细胞大小不同的微生物群落结构在短时间内倾向于不平衡的状态,群落的演替方向在一段时间内倾向于富集细胞较小的微生物^[31]。原生生物与浮游细菌在体型、代谢活性以及传播能力等方面的差异影响着元群落组装过程中物种筛选和扩散限制的相对重要性^[24,31]。根据体型-可塑性假说,浮游细菌具有相对更广泛的代谢功能多样性,其群落组装过程的物种排序的相对重要性会较弱^[24,68];基于体型-扩散假说,浮游细菌群落中物种排序的强度可能更强,因为体型较小的浮游细菌比原生生物具有更强大的扩散能力和更广泛的生态位,而且为应对锋面动荡水体环境微生物细胞更倾向于休眠等重要代谢策略,削弱了扩散限制在群落组装过程中的相对重要性^[24,69-70]。这两种相悖的假说可靠性主要取决于原生动物和浮游细菌的种群规模大小及微生境的营养水平^[24,65,69]。

2.2 锋面的横向与垂直水动力过程对微生物群落的影响

锋面作为物理屏障限制了两侧水团之间的水体流动与交换,同样可以浮游微生物等被动迁移扩散生物在水体中的聚集或扩散运动,充当群落融合与扩散的软屏障,强化水团间生态系统的相对隔离^[17,23,71-72]。一方面,水动力的强烈变化引起了锋面生境的环境波动,高动态的环境变化影响着环境压力对微生物群落的选择程度,转变确定性过程在群落构建模式中的相对重要性^[73-74]。另一方面,锋面区域不同水团的微生物群落结构空间尺度上具有不同程度的差异^[17,23]。在单个水团中,水团内部的流动态势使得微生物群落在一定距离内维持着相似性^[4,50,75];在不同水团之间,水团的混合作用使微生物群落结构在相对短的距离内表现出特异性^[50,75];在过渡水团中,水体的不稳定性引起水团的跨锋面交换,其相对均匀的生态梯度在与其他两处水团维持一定的相似性的同时又存在水团生态系统的隔离^[4]。锋面区域微生物群落组成的空间分布格局遵循距离-衰减模式,群落的相似性会随着空间距离的增加而递减^[18,24,76]。在水体扩散等物理过程受限的锋面区域,微生物群落迁移受到的扩散限制同样

可以随着地理距离的增加而加剧^[24, 72]。因此, 在锋面区域内, 扩散限制是群落相似性遵循距离-衰减模式的重要影响因素^[72, 77-78]。值得注意的是, 处于运动状态的微生物细胞大小是影响其群落扩散程度的重要因素, 较小的生物体在代谢功能等方面具有更强的可塑性和环境耐受性^[24, 69]。微生物群落的细胞大小与群落扩散的规模呈反比, 细胞更小的群体拥有显著高的扩散限制与均匀扩散的比率^[62, 69](图 1)。因此, 如上述锋面微生物的群落演替方向, 当微生物群落以较小细胞个体主导时, 群落受到的扩散限制趋于减弱, 这对于群落演替的预测具有重要意义。

锋面系统的水动力过程引起颗粒物质在水平及垂直尺度上的输运模式改变, 进而引起微生物的生存策略及功能性表达的调整。锋面区域的平流输运会改变水体的营养水平及颗粒物的分布模式, 间接调控微生物群落和胞外酶的活性表达^[12, 21-23](图 1)。胞外酶是微生物参与碳循环的特异性蛋白, 可以分解高分子 POM 或 DOM 成为微生物可直接利用的小分子化合物^[23]。复杂多样的胞外酶可以用于表征异养微生物的活性及有机物底质的多样性^[79], 例如, 亮氨酸酶与 α (β)-葡萄糖苷酶的酶解速率比值可以指示多糖相比蛋白质的降解速率^[80]。台湾海峡西部沿海锋面的水平输运过程将大量浮游植物产生的 DOM 输送至锋区, 以蛋白质为主要成分的生物源有机物刺激了亮氨酸酶的活性表达, 降低了糖苷酶与亮氨酸酶降解速率的比值^[12]。Baltar 等^[23]在大西洋亚速尔群岛海域的永久锋面研究中将亮氨酸酶或磷酸酶与 α (β)-葡萄糖苷酶的酶解速率的比值用于指示 PAM 的胞外酶活性。此外, 锋面的次级中尺度涡旋维持着有机颗粒物的悬浮状态^[22]。锋面辐散效应引发的上升流增强了水体的埃克曼输送, 驱使更多颗粒有机质被水平输送到开阔海洋^[21]。这两种物理过程协同作用改变了颗粒的赋存状态与停留时间, 使微生物更倾向于附着在缓慢沉降的颗粒上, 显著提高了磷酸酶的活性表达^[23]。锋面区域的强烈物理过程(如潮汐混合、上升流及下降流)的混合交换在同质化垂直水柱环境条件下^[28, 30, 42, 81-82], 对塑造微生物群落的垂直分布特征也具有显著的影响^[18]。湍流运动导致微生物群落在垂直水柱的同质性现象在季风环流、地形差异等因素诱导的上升流锋面中也有观察到^[30]。锋面区域的潮汐混合、上升流等垂直尺度的强烈混合物理过程还可以将微生物输送至光照条件良好的表层水体。如上升流将隶属于广古菌(Euryarchaeota)

及 Verrucomicrobiota 的深层好氧微生物输送至表层水, 为其提供了获取氧气的途径和场所^[2, 18]。此外, 锋面在垂直尺度的强烈水体交换及再悬浮等物理过程可以维持颗粒缺氧或亚缺氧环境。相较于 FLM, 参与碳、氮、磷、硫等重要生物地球化学循环的微生物更倾向于富集在颗粒环境中。微生物对颗粒的偏好性归因于其缺氧或亚缺氧微生境为微生物提供了良好的生物地球化学反应场所, 如颗粒附着类腐败螺旋菌(*Saprosiraceae*)的厌氧或微需氧反硝化代谢过程^[83]以及颗粒附着类脱硫杆菌(*Desulfobacter*)的硫酸盐还原、反硝化和硝酸盐还原等过程^[84-86]。

3 结论与展望

海洋锋面系统的水动力过程(如辐聚效应、次级环流与垂直混合)塑造了微生物群落的多样性、分布格局及生态功能。然而, 如何量化并预测海洋微生物在复杂水动力系统中对多尺度环境变化的响应机制(群落组成、适应性进化、生存策略及群落构建模式)仍是海洋微生物学者面临的严峻挑战。未来研究应重点关注以下方向:

(1) 锋面系统的水动力过程复杂多变, 水流流向、流速、流速剪切应力及水体的层化强度等物理变量变化迅速, 导致微生物群落在短时间尺度(如潮汐周期)的动态变化难以追踪, 并且河口-近海连续体的锋面系统的发育和强度会呈现季节性波动, 例如珠江口及长江口锋面在东亚季风影响下, 夏季(雨季)受强径流驱动向外海延伸更远, 而冬季(旱季)则局限在河口内^[29, 57]。此外, 先前研究主要集中在浮游植物空间动态变化、初级生产力及生物量(含碳量)与物理过程的数值模拟, 如营养-浮游植物生态模型与过程研究海洋模型, 缺少对微生物群落动态变化的模拟^[59, 87-92]。因此, 锋面区域微生物群落与水动力过程的动态关联的量化工作仍然面临严峻的挑战。

(2) 微生物的生存策略调整及适应性进化对维持生态功能的稳定性和功能性具有重要的研究意义。传统 16S rRNA 基因测序可以解析微生物群落的组成变化及其与环境因子的相关性, 但仅基于特定分类单元的丰度分布信息, 缺乏对锋面生态效应中微生物的功能活性及代谢机制的深入探讨。未来的研究应结合原位实验与宏基因组、宏转录组等多组学基因技术, 阐明功能基因与代谢网络的动态特征。特别针对驱动锋面微生物的群落构建的生

态机制,应进一步构建扩散限制等生态过程与功能基因多样性及代谢潜力之间的动态关联,揭示水动力被动扩散引起的微生物生态策略调整。

(3)锋面系统具有复杂的浮游生物食物网,其物理-生物耦合机制不仅受环境因素的影响,还受到多种生物过程的调控^[24, 38, 62]。尽管锋面系统的微生物生态学研究已取得显著进展,但自下而上与自上而下营养级调控机制在维持生态平衡中的根本重要性仍不明晰,如原生动物的捕食压力、浮游植物的生态调控以及病毒的“隐形调控”等。在高度动态的锋面生态界面中,生物互作很可能是驱动微生物群落结构演替和功能多样性的关键因素。因此,未来的研究需整合多学科方法,解析锋面区生物调控的网络级联效应,并量化其对生态系统稳定性的相对贡献。

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