



走进深海——深海生物 圈的科学问题和想象

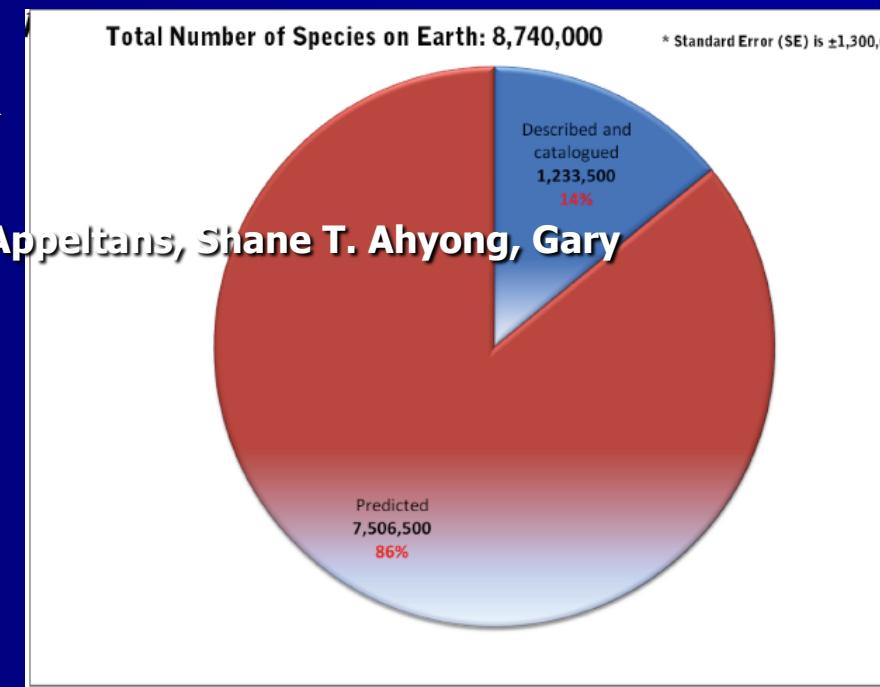
国家海洋局第三海洋研究所，林茂

2016.10.

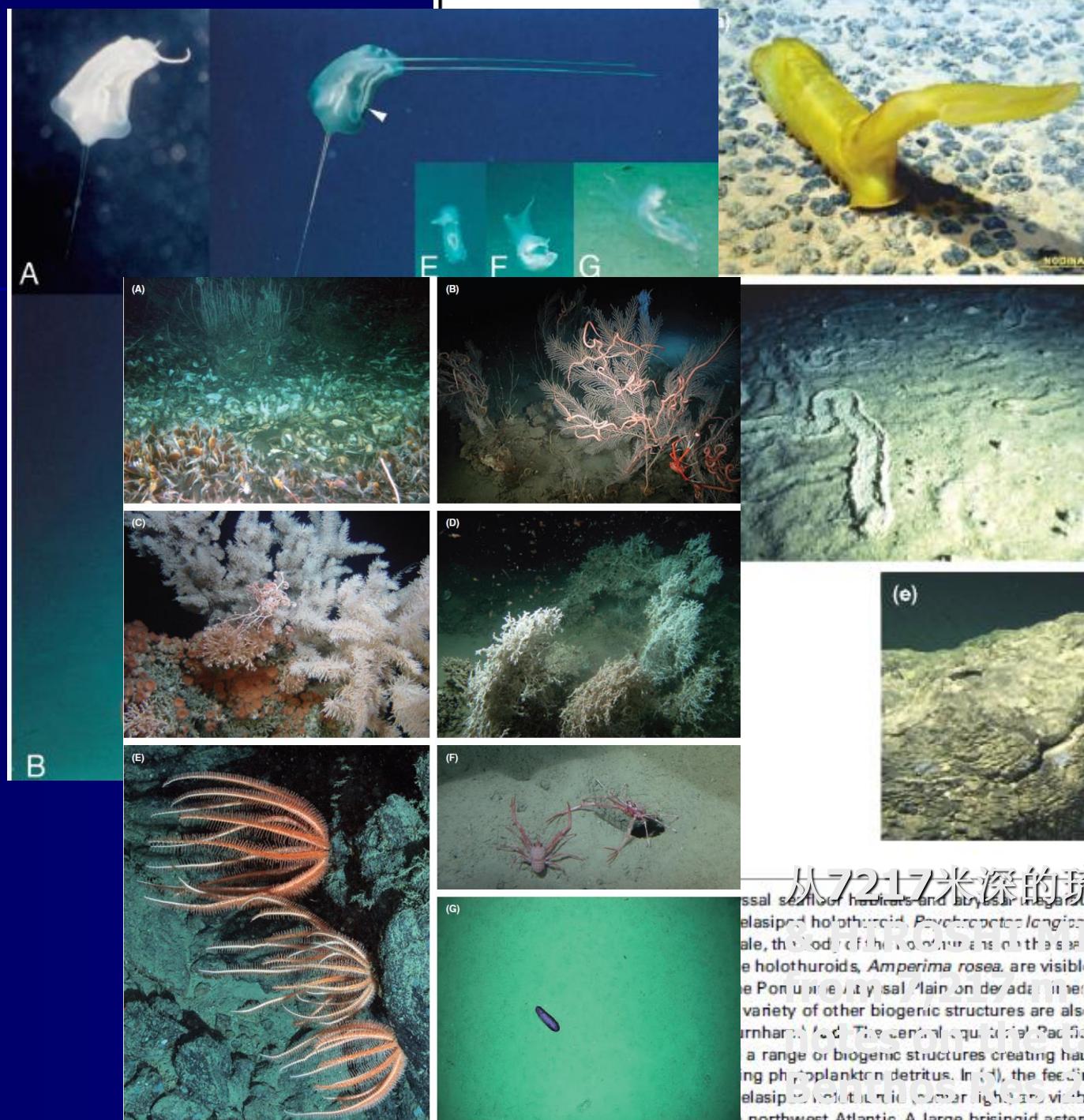
一、深海生物圈：

深海生物生存和活动的范围
(包括水圈、岩石圈和大气圈所
构成的综合体)。

- 为地球生命提供约**99%**栖息和生存空间 [MBARI, 2008 Annual Report] 的海洋大部分都未经探索
- 所以，海洋生态系统的生物多样性呈现在我们面前的是“极端是正常的，难得是常见的” [Brigitte Ebbe, David S. M. Billett, Angelika Brandt et al. 2010] 的景观
- 人类对海洋生物种类多样性及其所栖息环境的未知远大于已知
- 所以，虽然海洋可能有比陆地丰富的生物分类多样性 [Ward Appeltans, Shane T. Ahyong, Gary Anderson et al., 2012], 但目前已知的海洋物种仅占全球物种的 **18%** [Census of Marine Life, 2011]。

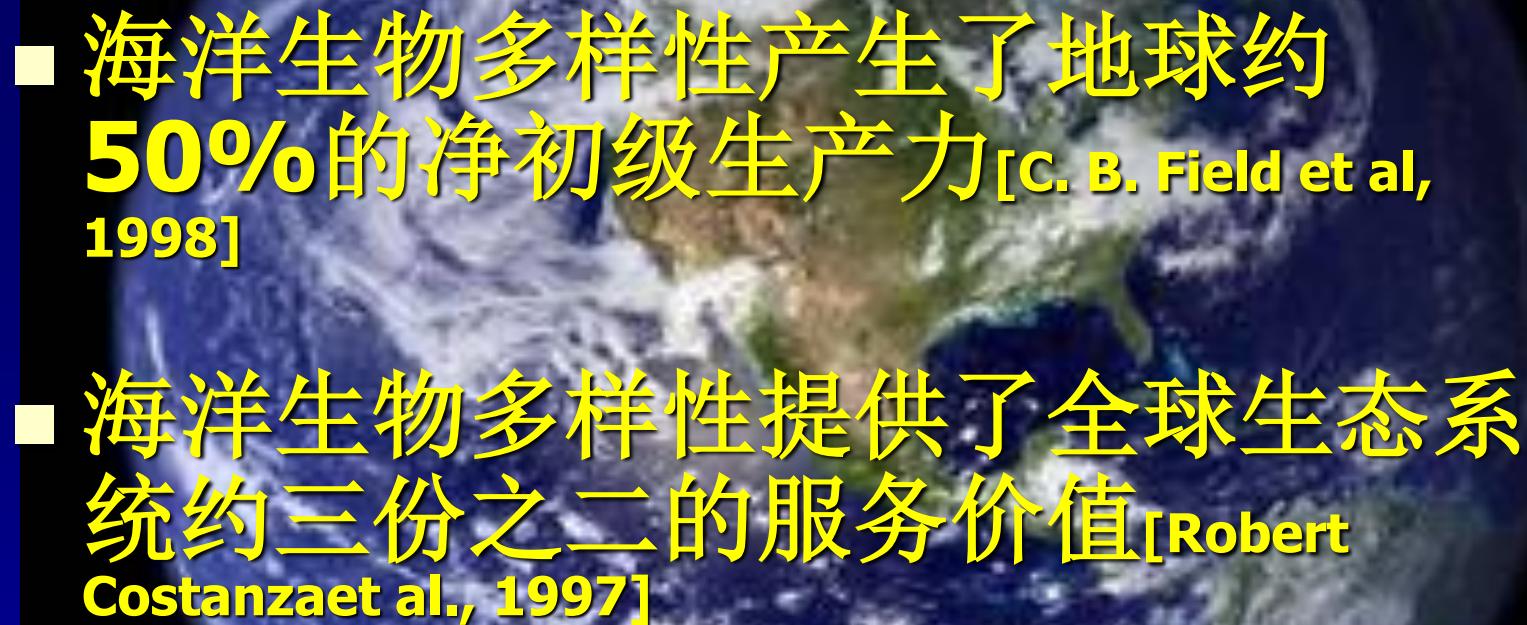


由于调查不足，在海底生态系统中发现的生物大多都是罕见的，而且在极端的条件下，也有因适应环境而栖息的生物群落。因此，海底生态系统的生物多样性呈现在我们面前的是“极端是正常的，难得是常见的”的景观。





为什么？

- 
- 海洋生物多样性产生了地球约 **50%** 的净初级生产力 [c. B. Field et al, 1998]
 - 海洋生物多样性提供了全球生态系 统约三分之二的服务价值 [Robert Costanza et al., 1997]

生命起源是最有趣的、

地球生命来自何方？ 何处产生？

■ 火星？

■ 小行星？

■ 地球自身

Sean C. Solomon, Oded Aharonson, Jonathan M. Aurnou, W. Bruce Banerdt, Michael H. Carr, Andrew J. Dombard, Herbert V. Frey, Matthew P. Golombek, Steven A. Hauck II, James W. Head III, Bruce M. Jakosky, Catherine L. Johnson, Patrick J. McGovern, Gregory A. Neumann, Roger J. Phillips, David E. Smith, Maria T. Zuber, 2005. New Perspectives on Ancient Mars. *Science*, 307: 1214 - 1220

New Perspectives on Ancient Mars

Sean C. Solomon,^{1*} Oded Aharonson,² Jonathan M. Aurnou,³ W. Bruce Banerdt,⁴ Michael H. Carr,⁵ Andrew J. Dombard,⁶ Herbert V. Frey,⁷ Matthew P. Golombek,⁸ Steven A. Hauck II,⁹ James W. Head III,¹⁰ Bruce M. Jakosky,¹⁰ Catherine L. Johnson,¹¹ Patrick J. McGovern,¹² Gregory A. Neumann,¹³ Roger J. Phillips,¹⁴ David E. Smith,⁷ Maria T. Zuber¹⁵

most active during its first billion years. The core, mantle, and crust formed 4.5 billion years ago. A magnetic dynamo in a liquid core magnetized the crust, and the global field shielded a more massive atmosphere against solar wind stripping. The Tharsis province became a focus of tectonic deformation, and outgassing of water and carbon dioxide in quantities sufficient to induce episodes of climate warming. Surficial and near-surface processes contributed to regionally extensive erosion, sediment transport, and chem-

3.4 billion years. Chemical analysis of even older rocks suggests that photosynthetic organisms were already well established on Earth 3.7 billion years ago. Research suggests that life may have begun earlier than 3.8 billion years ago, perhaps even as early as 4.1 billion years ago. All free-living organisms encode genetic information in DNA, and catalyze chemical reactions using proteins. Because DNA and proteins depend so intimately on each other for their survival, it's hard to imagine one of them having evolved first. But it's just as implausible for them to have emerged simultaneously out of a prebiotic soup.

Experiments now suggest that earlier forms of life could have been based on a third kind of molecule found in today's organisms: RNA. Once considered nothing more than a cellular courier, RNA turns out to be astonishingly versatile, not only encoding genetic information but also acting like a protein. Some RNA molecules switch genes on and off, for example, whereas others bind to proteins and other molecules. Laboratory



Conditions of life? Deep-sea vents are one proposed site for life's start.

found that they could produce amino acids and other important building blocks of life.

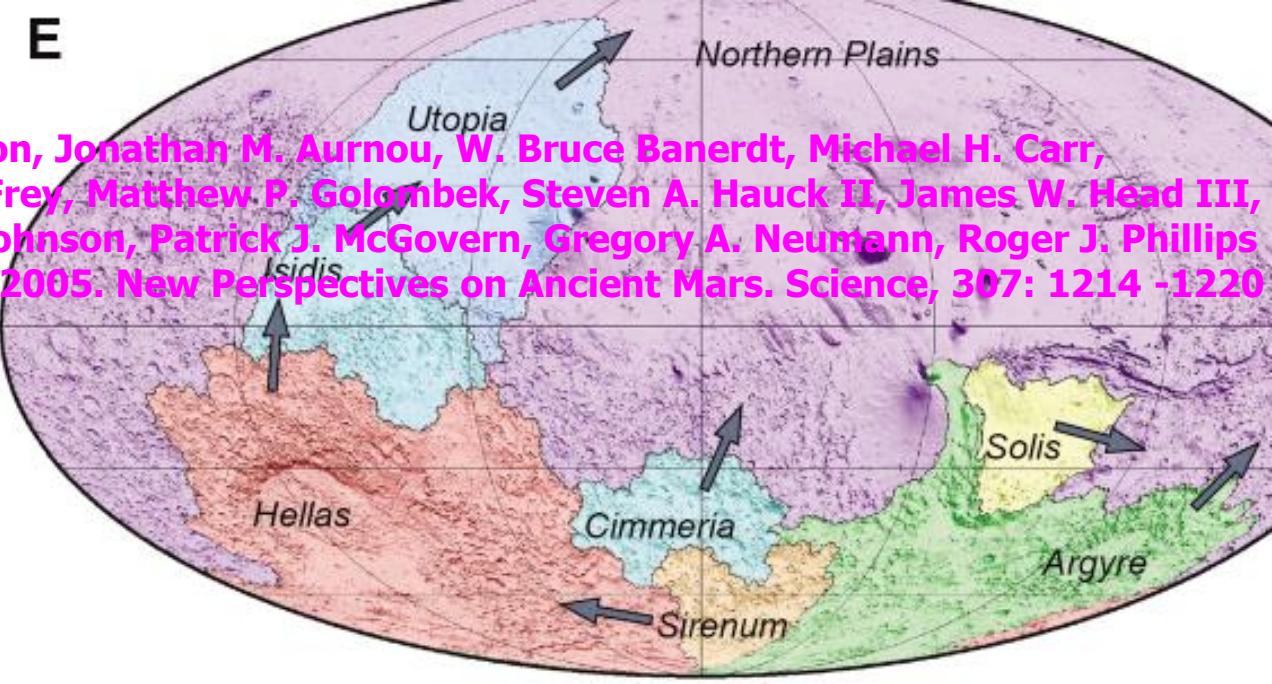
Today, many scientists argue that the early atmosphere was dominated by other gases, such as methane and dioxide. But experiments in recent years have shown that under these conditions, many building blocks of life can be formed. In addition, comets and meteorites may have delivered

strong hypothesis has taken the place, however, although suggestive tidal pools or oceans covered by glacial ice. Recent projects now under way are likely to shed light on how life

began. Scientists are running experiments in which RNA-based cells are made to reproduce and evolve. NASA and the European Space Agency have probes that will visit comets, down the possible ingredients have been showered on early Earth.

Most exciting of all is the prospect of finding signs of life on Mars. Recent rovers have provided strong evidence that Mars may have once supported life. But the upcoming Phoenix lander will look for signs of life in the ground refuges, or fossils of extremophiles. If life does turn up, the discovery that life arose independently on both Earth and Mars would suggest that it is common in the universe.

我们从哪里来



生命源始于海洋？

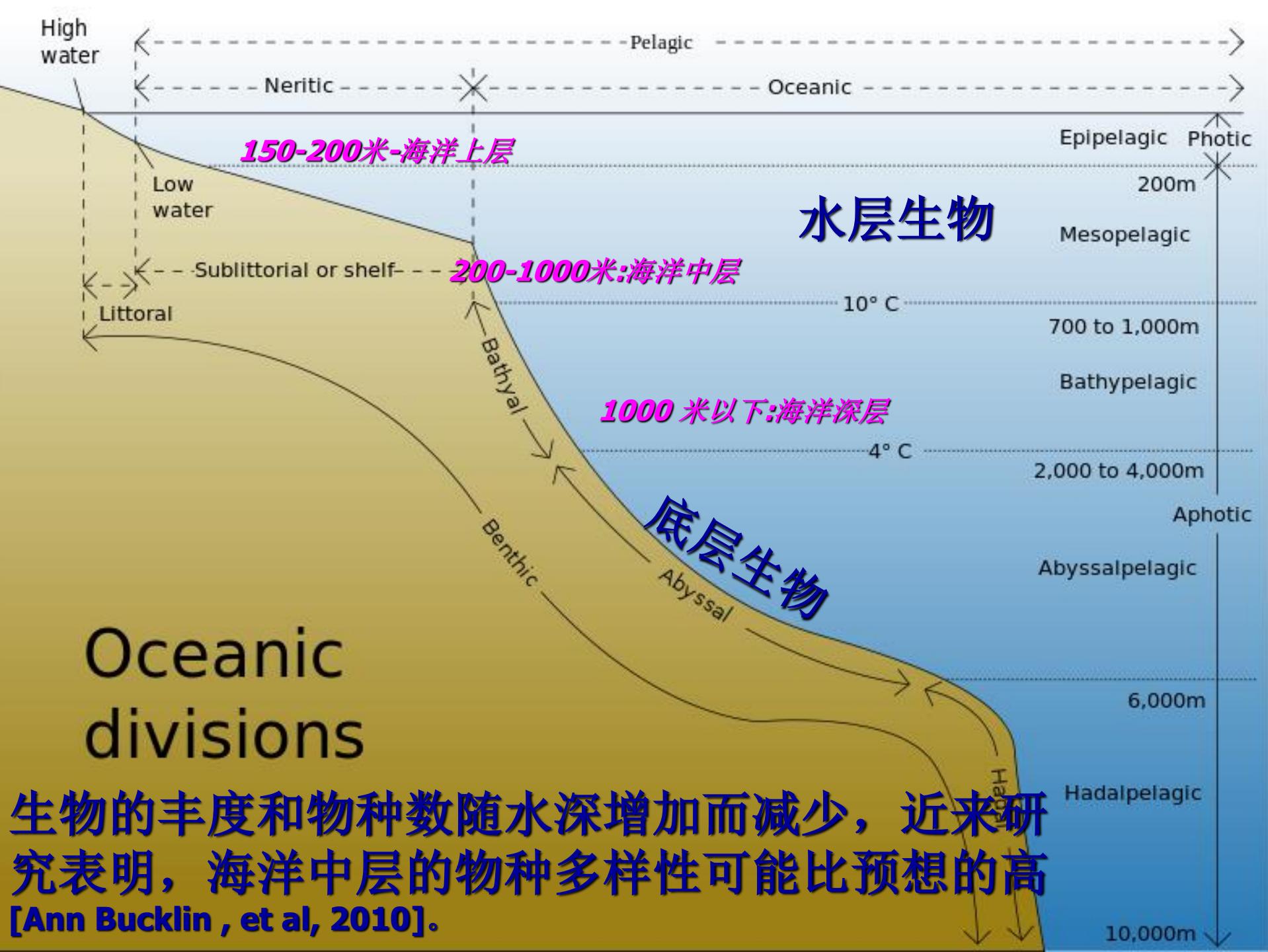
起源 \rightleftharpoons 演化 \rightleftharpoons 多样性

过去 \rightleftharpoons 现在



认识自然—— 从认识深海生物圈开始

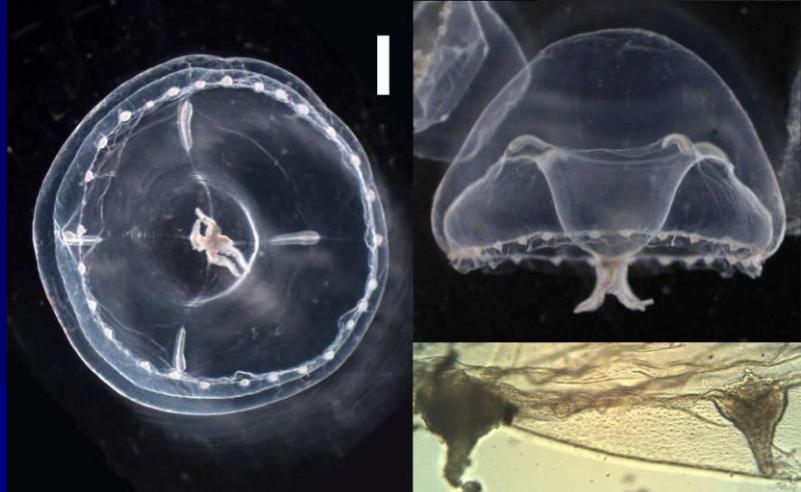
二、所关注的问题



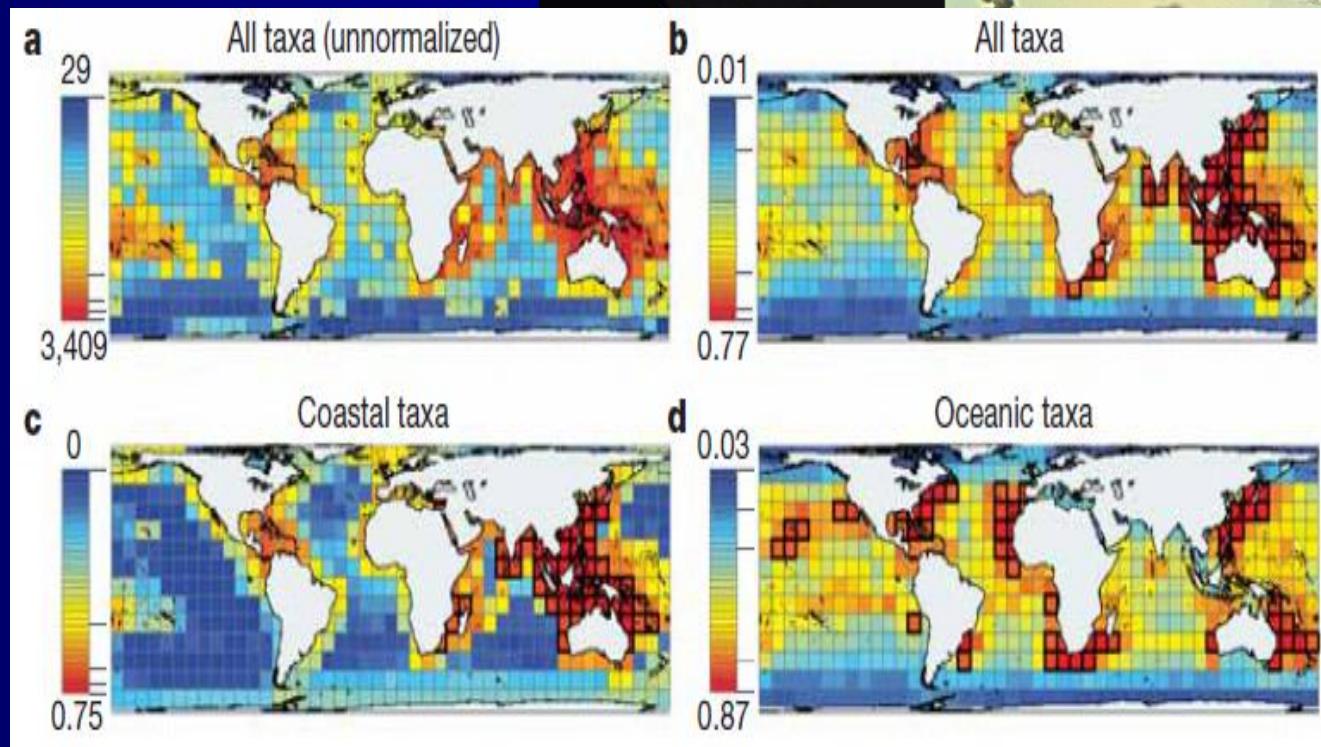
水层生物多样性

水层生物多样性水平梯度

- 全球已描述的水层海洋真核浮游植物约**5000**种[Fabrice Not, Raffaele Siano, Wiebe H.C.F. Kooistra et al. 2012]

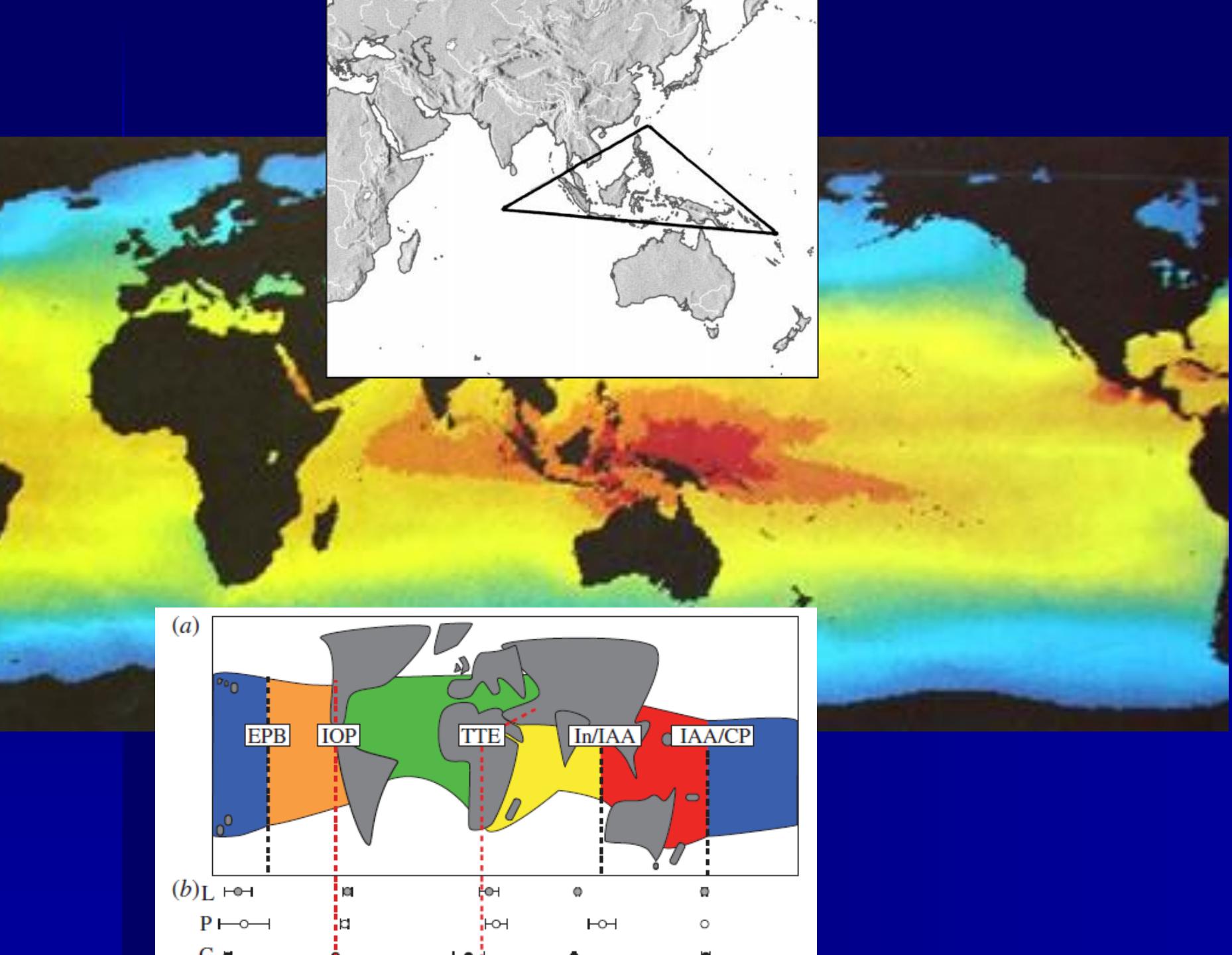


- 终生浮游的多细胞浮游动物约**7000**种[Ann Bucklin, Shuhei Nishida, Sigrid Schnack-Schiel et al. 2010]

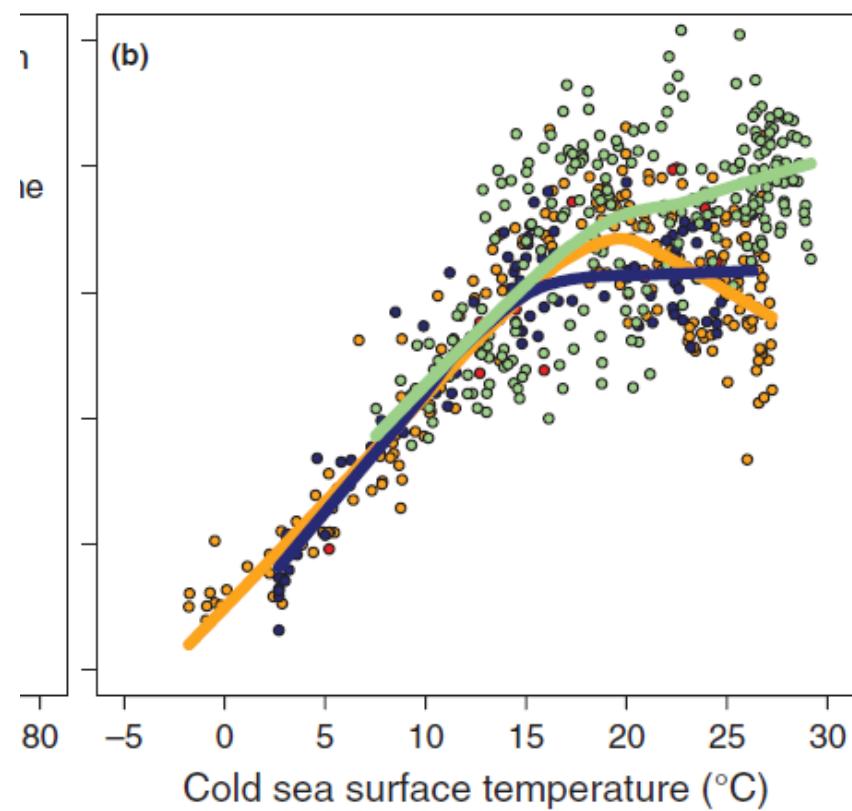
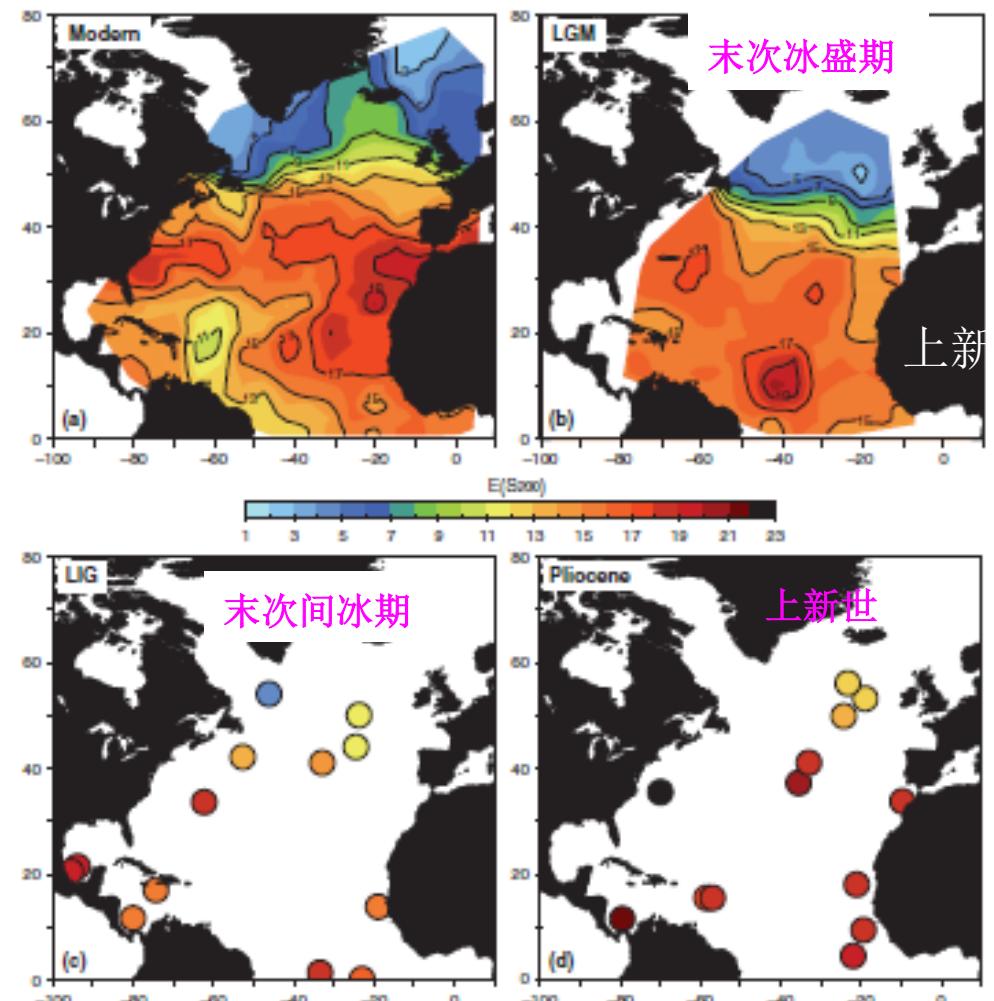


- 总体而言，中纬度或亚热带物种多样性最高，然后是赤道带，全球海洋上层的物种丰度在西太平洋最高[Derek P. Tittensor¹, Camilo Mora¹, Walter Jetz et al. 2010]

- 但不是所有的生物类群的分布情况都是如此[Demetrio Boltovskoy, Mark J. Gibbons, Lawrence Hutchings et al. ,1999]

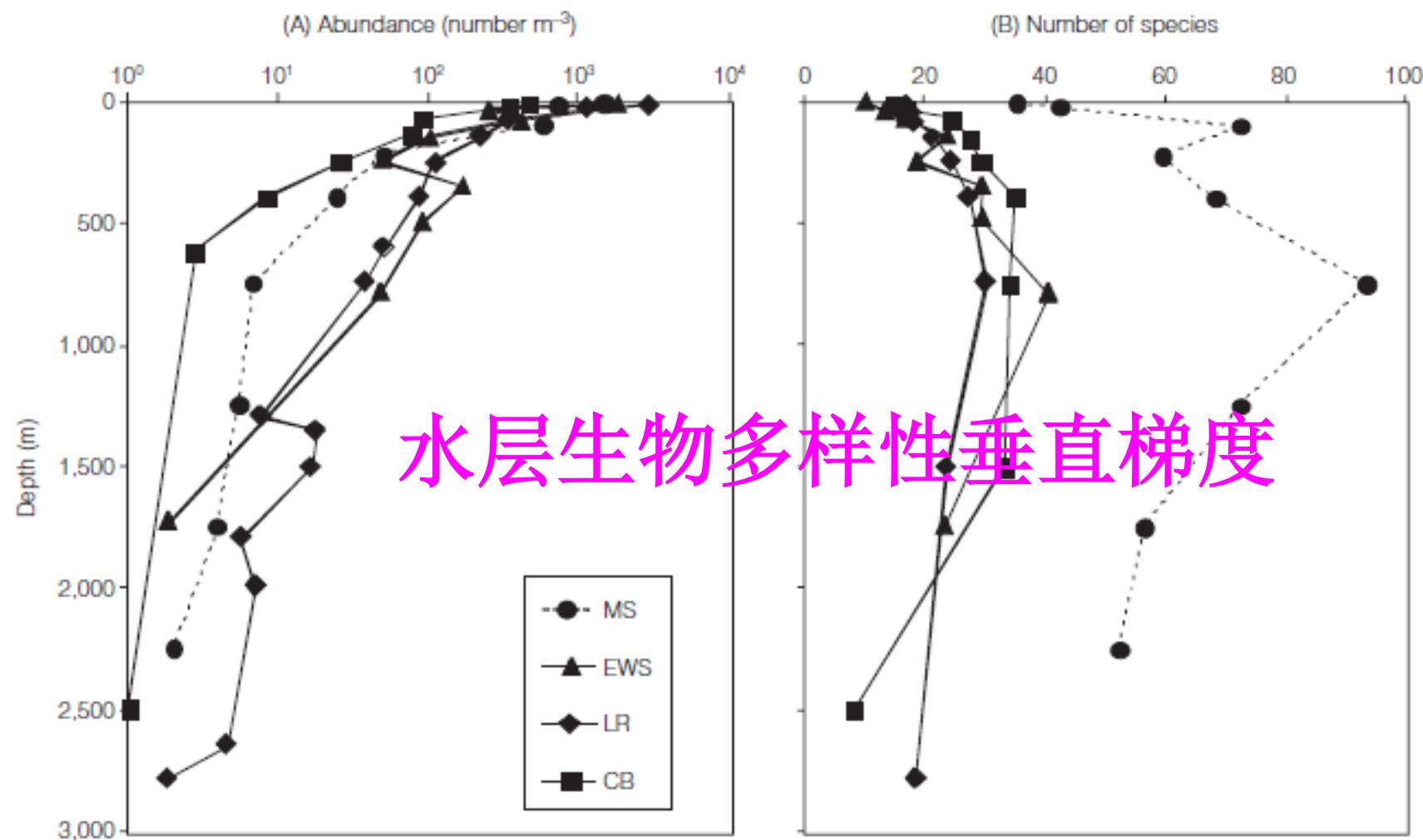


Latitudinal species diversity gradient of marine zooplankton for the last three million years

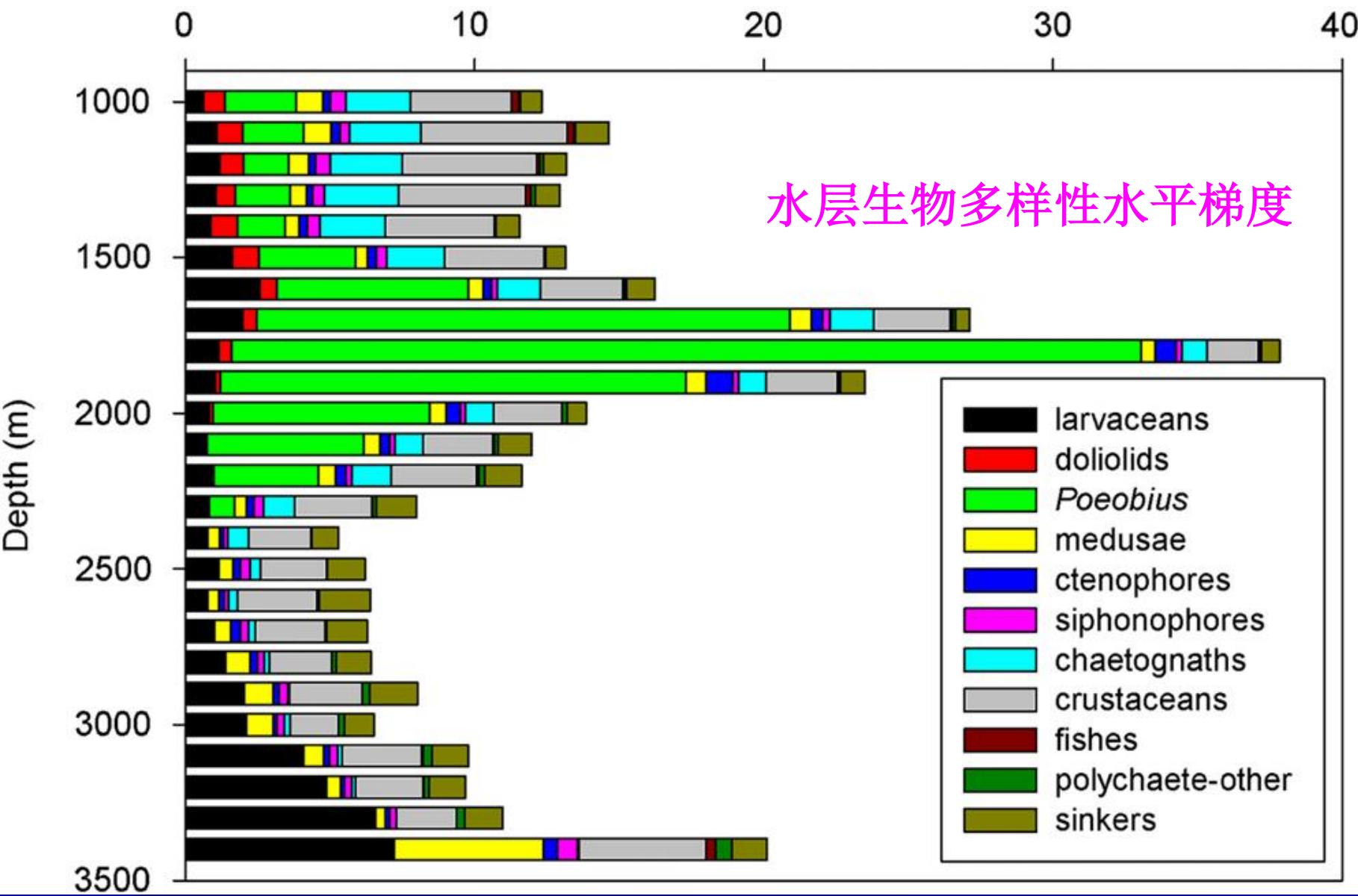


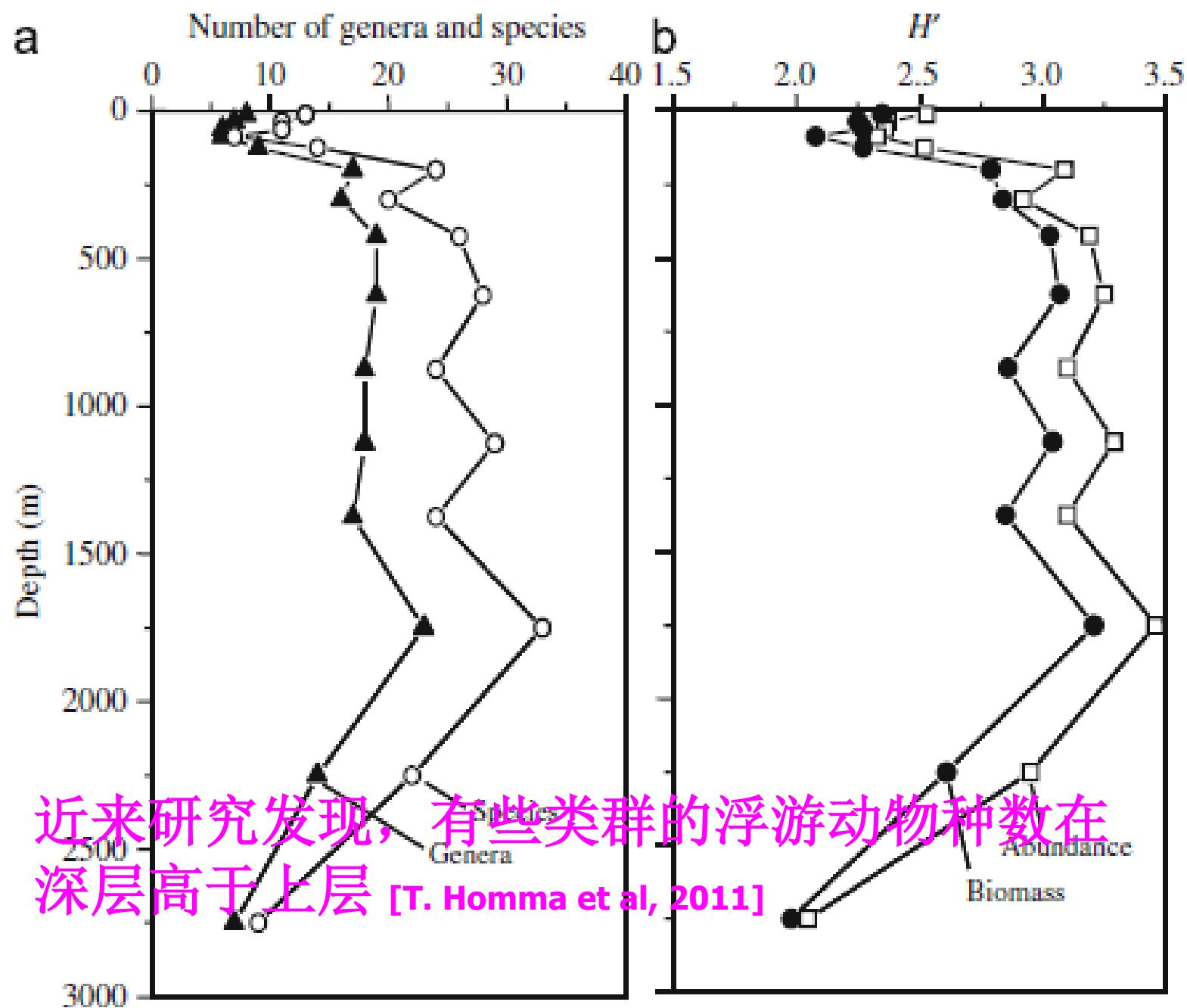
Latitudinal species diversity gradients. (b) Temperature (cold SST)-diversity relationships for each time slice. LIG lowess curve is not shown because of the low number of transfer function (see Materials and Methods).

通常，水层生物的丰度和种类随水深加而减少，但有些类群的海洋生物的物种数在中层高于海洋上层 [A. Bucklin et al, 2010],



近来研究发现，有些类群的浮游动物种数在深层高于中层 [T. Homma et al, 2011] Number of Animals/100 m³





网格深海水母

Deepstaria reticulum Larson, Madin & Harbison, 1988



Deepstaria re

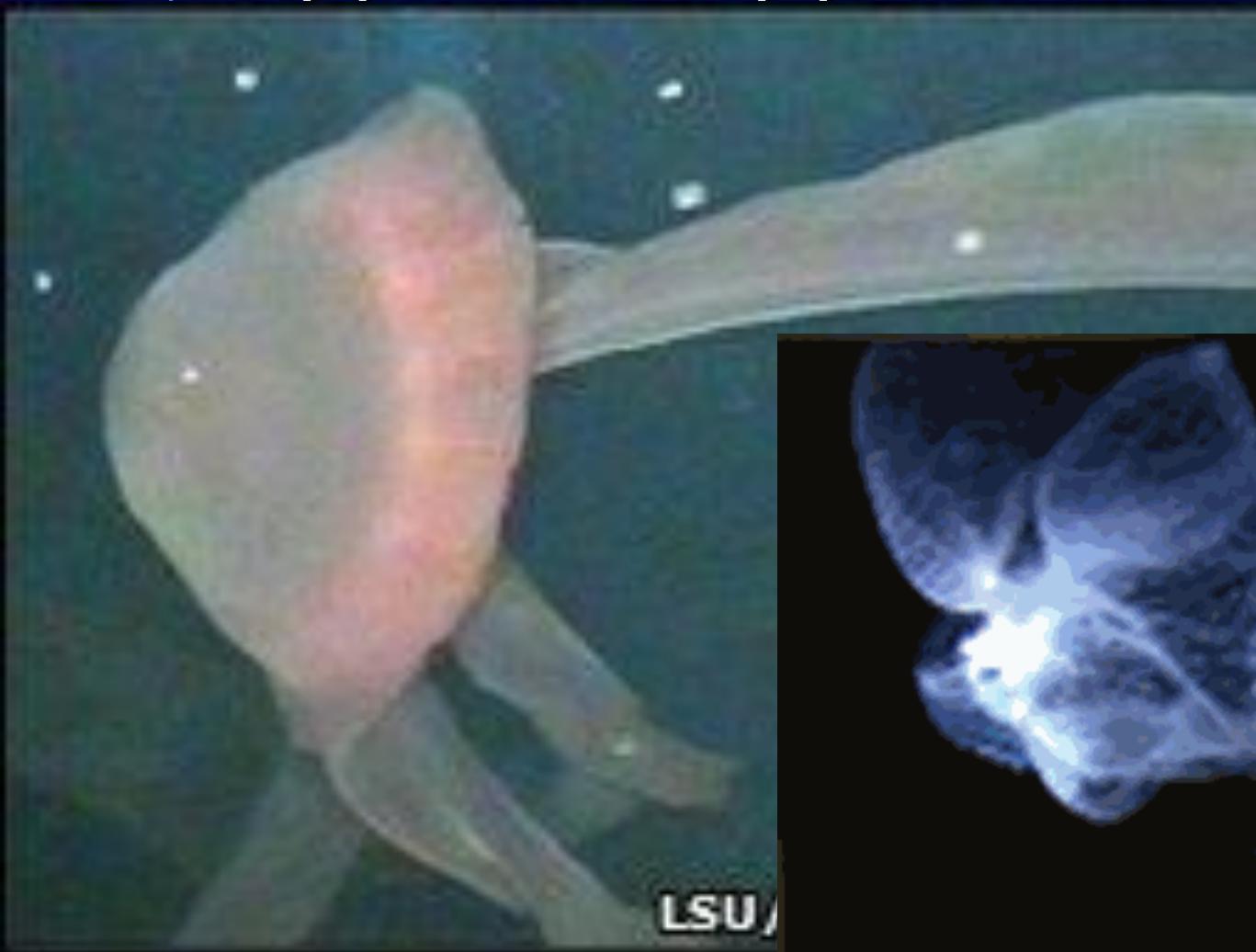
■ 奇异和神奇

The creature of the deep com
Deepstaria reticulum

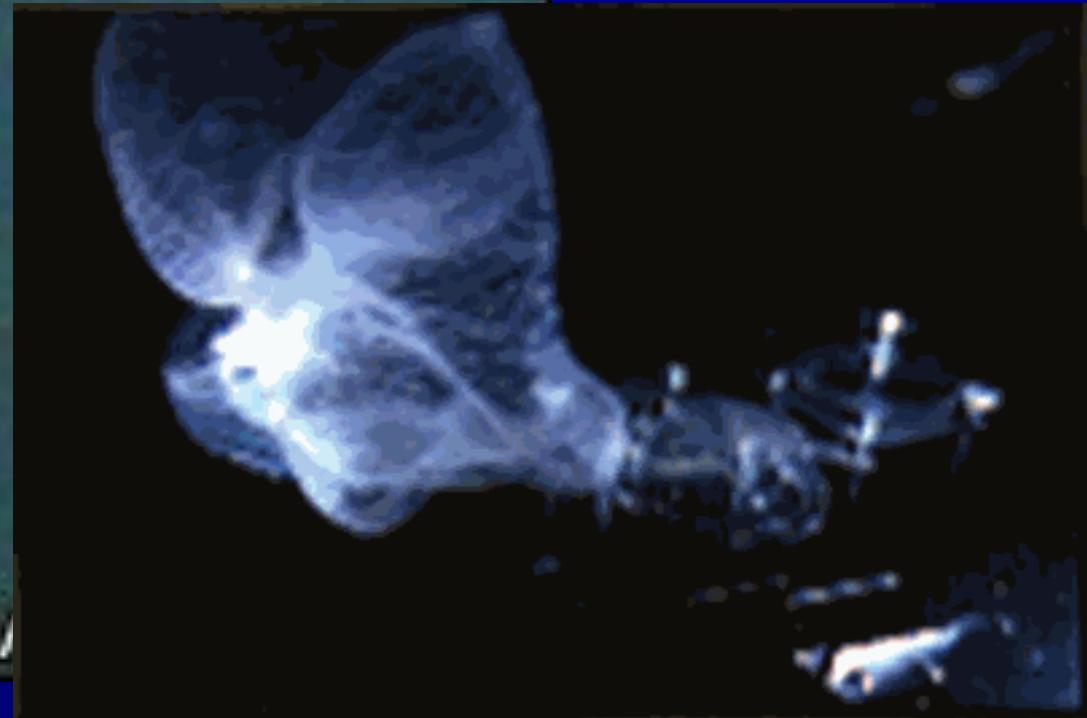


大冥水母

Stygiomedusa qigantea Browne, 1910



■ 奇异和神奇



慧星水母

Stellamedusa ventana K.A. Raskoff

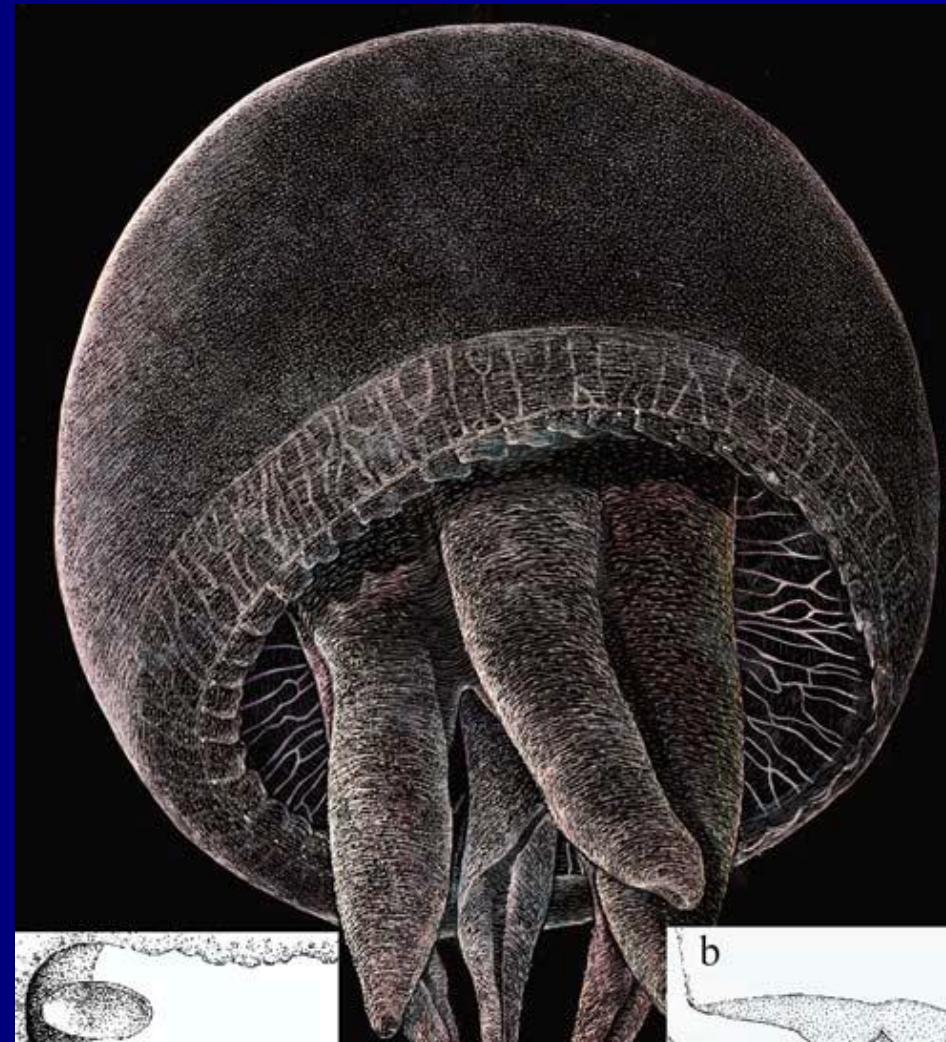
and G.I. Matsumoto, 2004



大提别隆水母（大红水母）

Tiburonia granrojo G. I. Matsumoto K.

A. Raskoff D. J. Lindsay, 2003



胶质类浮游动物

- 胶质类浮游动物在海洋生物地球化学循环和海洋中层和深层生态的作用是关注的热点 [**Bruce H. Robison, 2004; Jun Nishikawa et al., 2001; Carina Dennis, 2003**]
- 但用传统的采样和固定方法无法完好地获得和保存胶状类动物，所以很难了解这些动物
- 近来采用的原位调查研究方法，使我们对这一类群生物的多样性有了进一步的认识 [**K. A. Raskoff, 2005; K. A. Raskoff, et al., 2010**]



海洋深层

- 海洋深层的阶段性浮游生物（**Meroplankton**）是人们关注的热点，它们是底栖动物生活史的重要阶段，赋予了底栖生物的扩散能力，决定了物种的多样性和丰度[**John D. Gage, 2004**]因此，海洋深层的阶段性浮游生物、迁移和扩散对我们开展深海生物地理学、生态学的研究具有重要意义。

我们对海洋水层物种群落的了解还不够充分，海洋中层和深层可能有丰富的物种多样性。使得水层生物多样性问题又被推到海洋科学研究前沿。

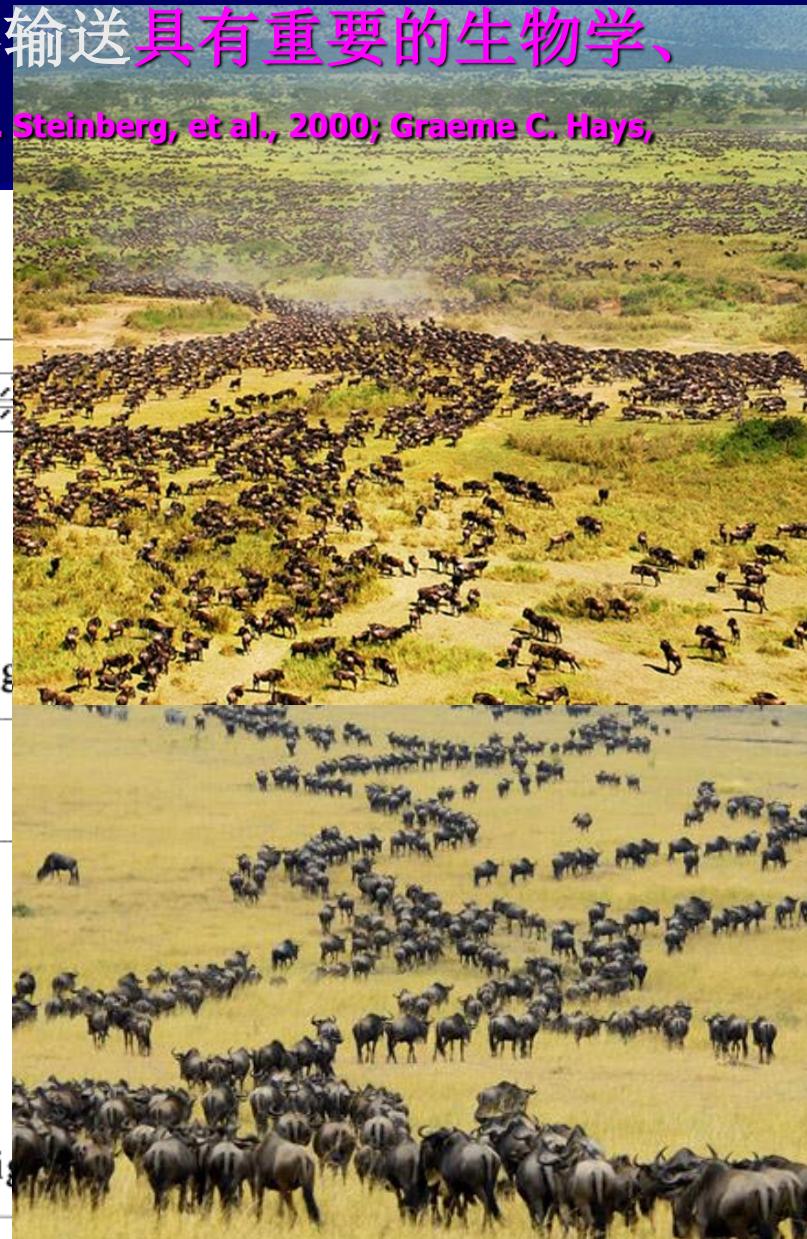
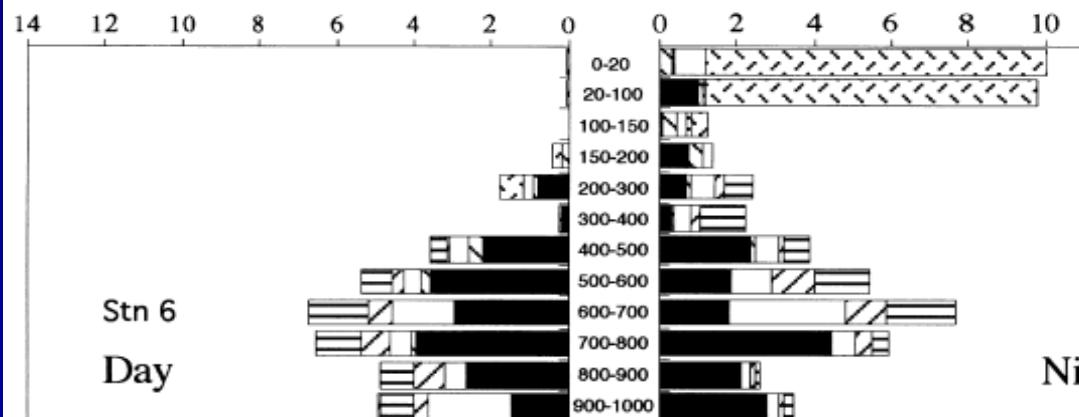
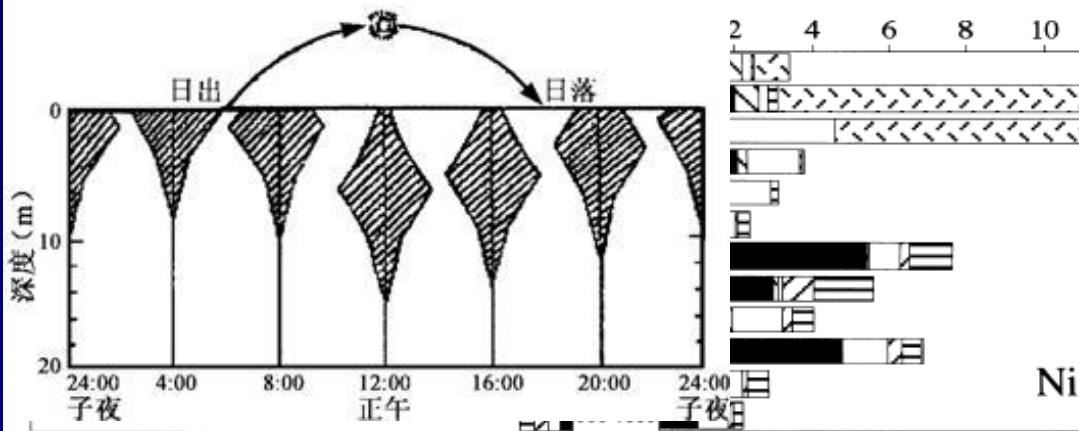
■ 水层生物的演化潜力是否被低估？

■ 水层生物种类多样性是如何随水深梯度发生变化？

水层生物垂直移动

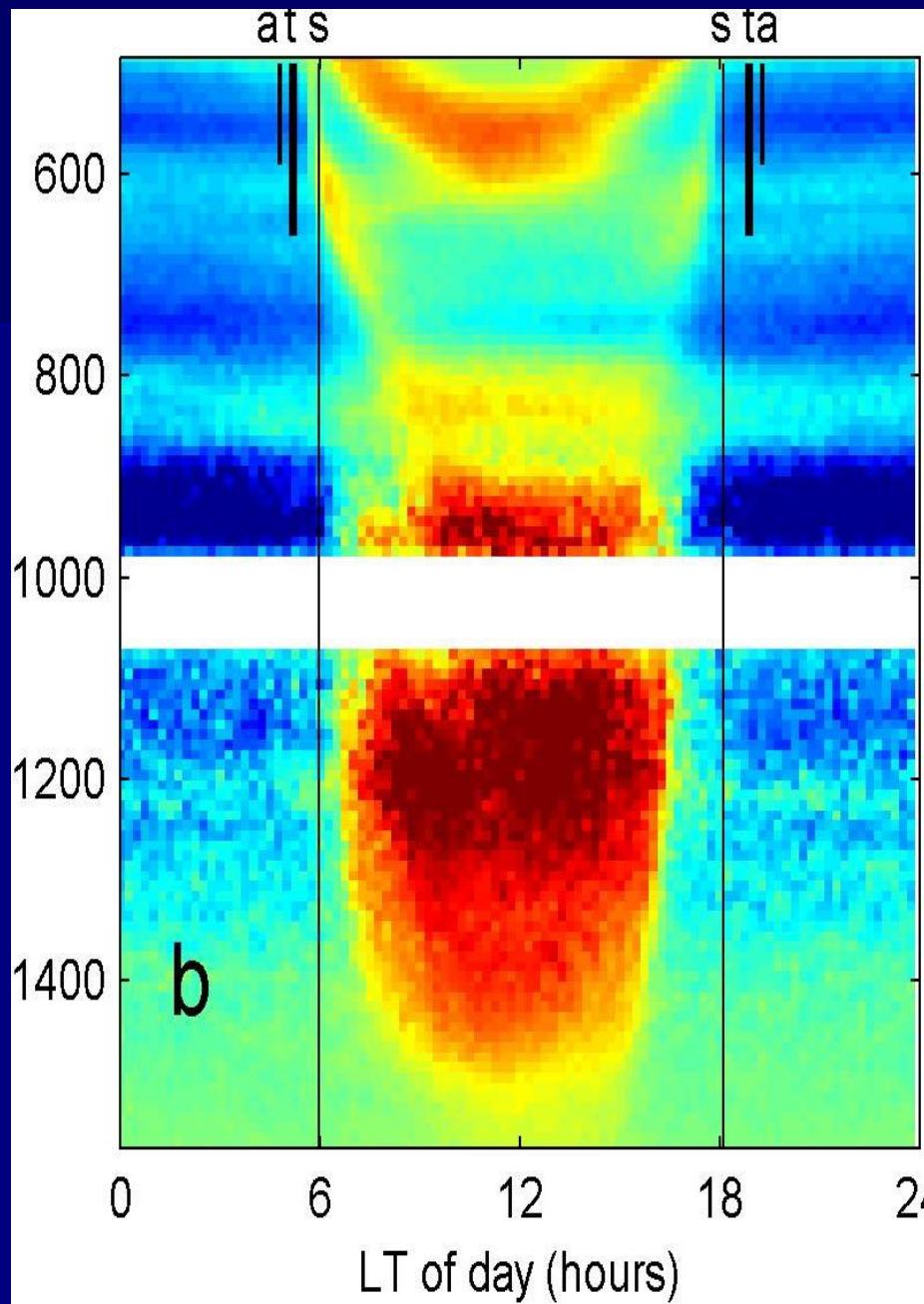
在海洋中层生活的浮游动物，每天在黄昏时朝海面方向游动，拂晓时返回较深水区。**地球上最大规模的生物同步迁移，昼夜垂直移动，对物质从上层向深层输送具有重要的生物学、生态学和生物地球化学的意义** [Deborah K. Steinberg, et al., 2000; Graeme C. Hays, 2003].

Biomass ($\text{gDW } 10^{-3}\text{m}^{-3}$)

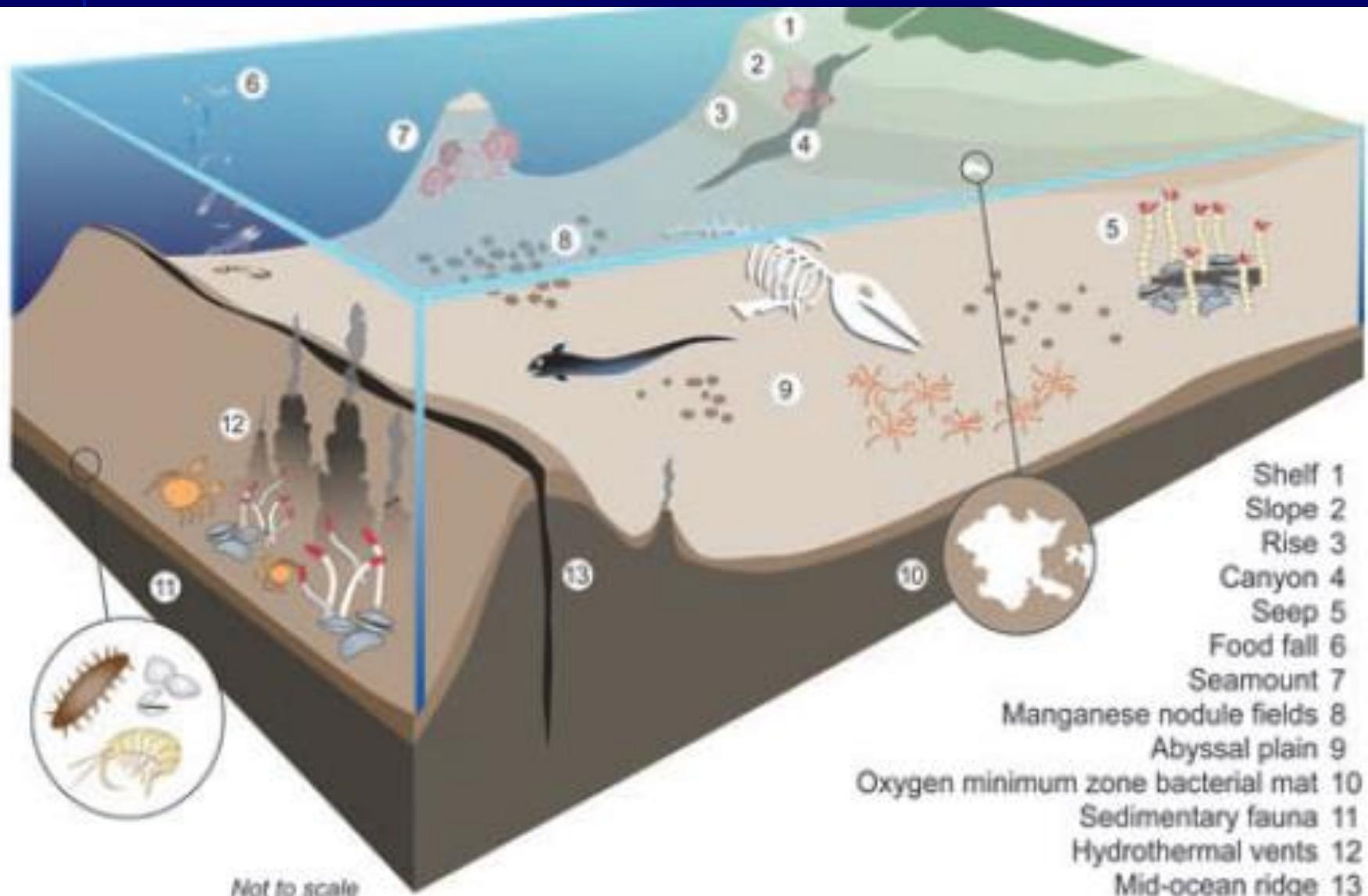


海洋深层

驱动和控制海洋深层浮游动物昼夜垂直移动环境因素是什么？



底层生物



海底的地貌十分复杂，跨越大洋盆地的海洋中脊、分散和集中的海山等的地理阻隔，使得海底地貌形态在确定大洋的生物生态和水文特征方面起到重要作用，扩散能力有限的底栖生物在这里形成了生物分类群的不同物种和区域独特生物群落；深厚覆盖水柱的缓冲也使得史前的物种在海底受到庇护，它对是我们研究生命进化的活化石 [**Peter A. Rona, Adolf Seilacher, Colomban de Vargas et al, 2009**]



五千万年前应已灭绝的新克里多尼亚亚劳兰型虾(*Laurentaeglyphe neocaledonica*)



盛于1亿年前的筍螂科(Pholadomyidae)之深海筍螂蚌 *Pholadomya candida*

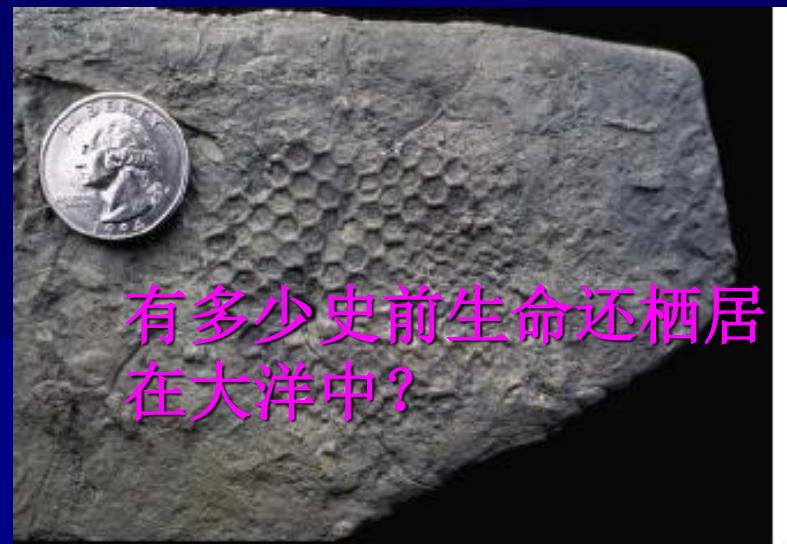


Fig. 3. Cast of fossil *P. nodosum* on the sole of an Eocene turbidite near Vienna, Austria. Note partial erosion on right side, showing a precise pattern of vertical shafts.

5.5亿年前应已灭绝的六放海绵 *Paleodictyon nodosum*



Fig. 4. High-definition TV image of *P. nodosum* at the discovery site on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Fig. 2) with laser beams for scale (10cm separation). Note the shield-shaped elevation, marginal elevated rim and mote, and color (pale pink) of the area of the pattern compared with the surrounding veneer of gray calcareous lutite (image courtesy The Stephen Low Company). (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

大陆坡和深海平原：半深海某些动物可远距离漂移 [Lauren S. et al., 2010]，为深海任何局部地区提供物种的可能性很大。



源——汇假说(**Source-Sink Hypothesis**)认为半深海底区可充当深海平原物种的“源”，而深海平原则被视为物种的“汇”

[Michael A. Rex et al., 2005]

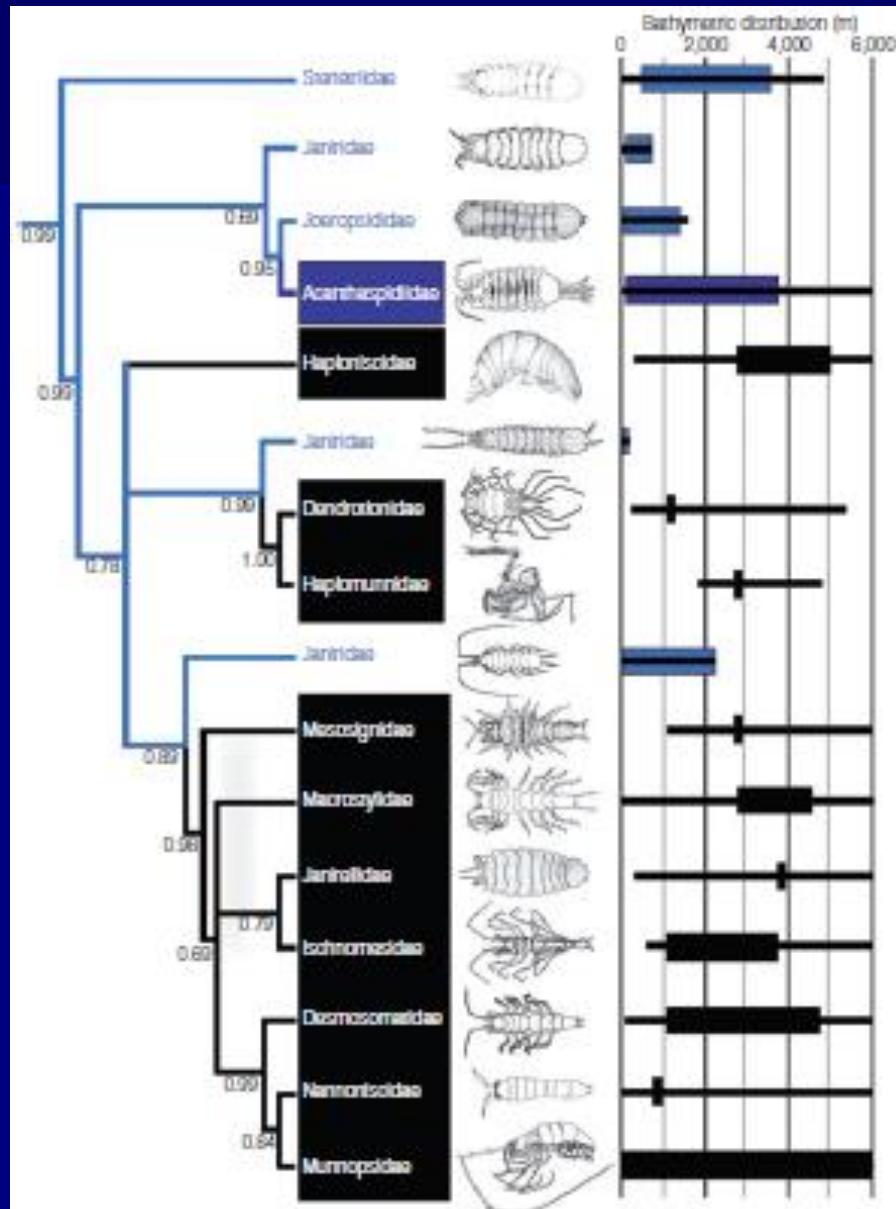
但也有不同观点 [A. Brandt et al, 2009]，因为只有某些动物物种可远距离漂移 [L. S. Mullineaux et al, 2010]，因此，如果要评估开发活动是否会造成物种灭绝，就必须开展物种的地理分布范围和分布情况的研究。

1、深海平原

■ 深海平原是生物多样性之库，深厚覆盖水柱的缓冲也使得史前的物种在海底受到庇护，我们可以发现以往认为已在地球上灭绝的生物。

■ 水层生物和底层生物是相互作用和关联的整体，浮游生物赋予底层生物物种多样性，底层生物产生的浮游幼虫也赋予了浮游生物种类多样性。

■ 开发深海平原的资源不会造成物种灭绝，是人们最关心的基本问题，源—汇假说认为陆架和半深海底区可充当深海平原物种的“源”；但也有不同观点。如果要评估开发活动是否会造成物种灭绝，就要了解哪些因素变化驱动深海生物的迁移和扩散？



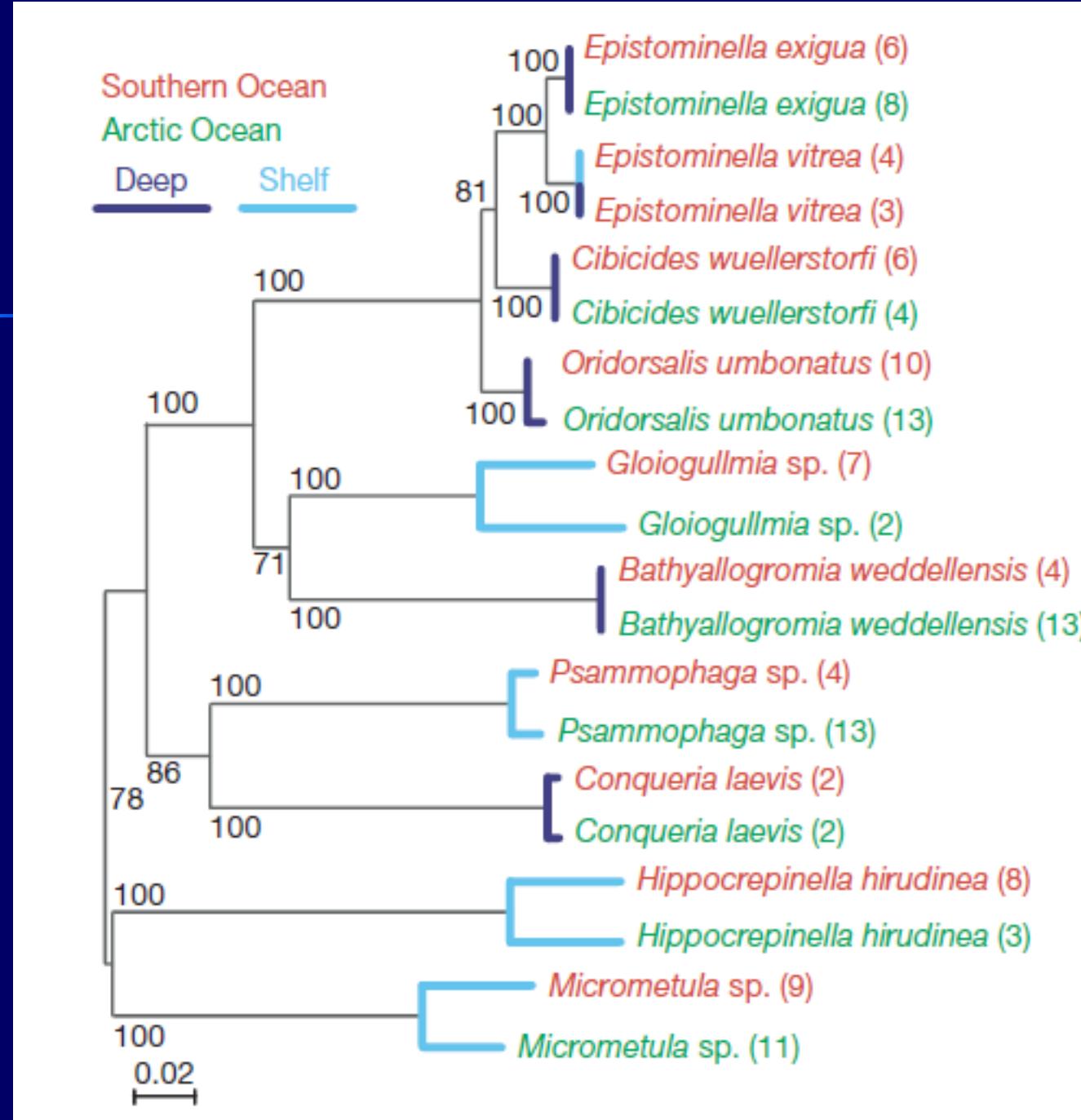
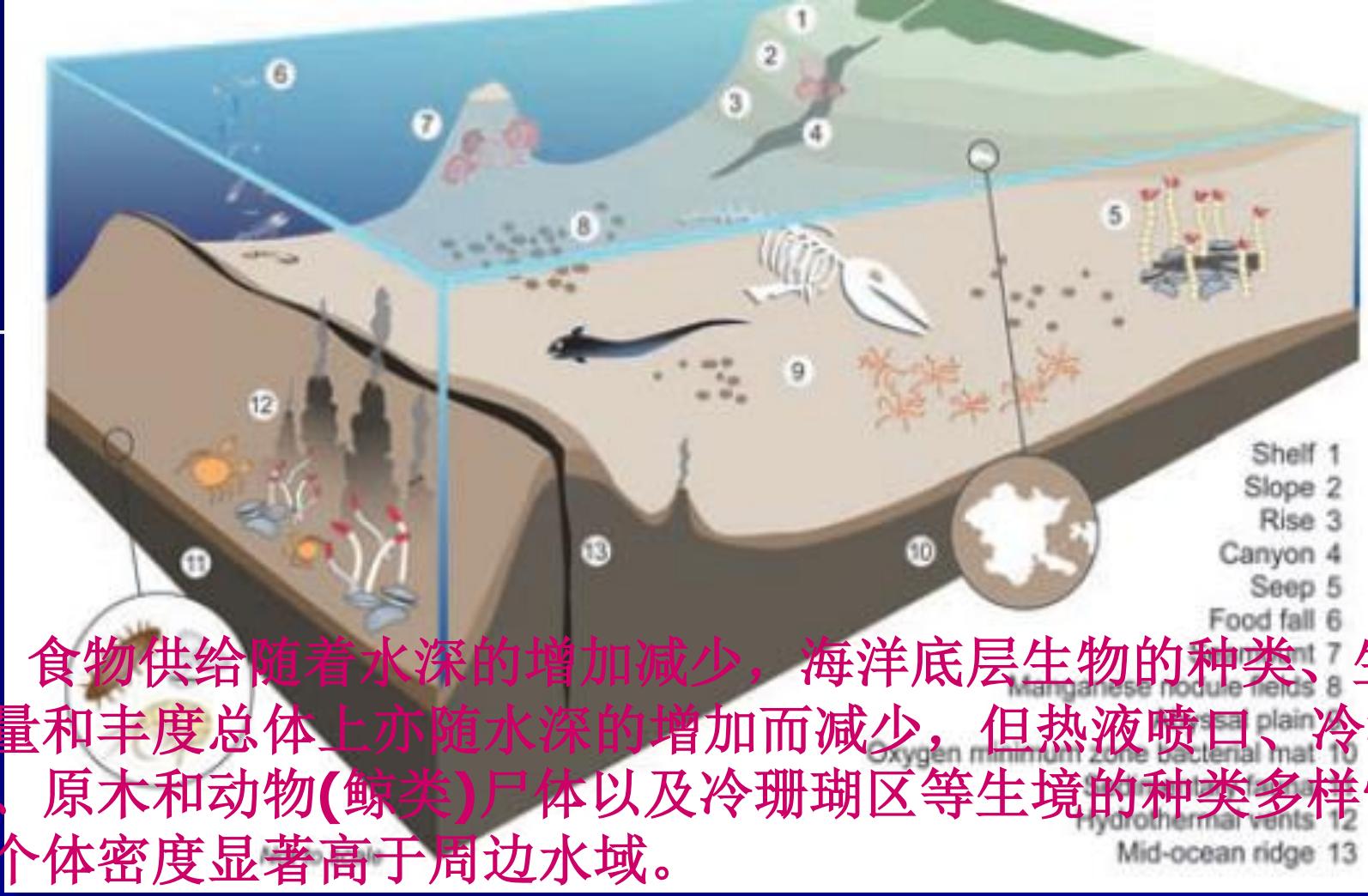


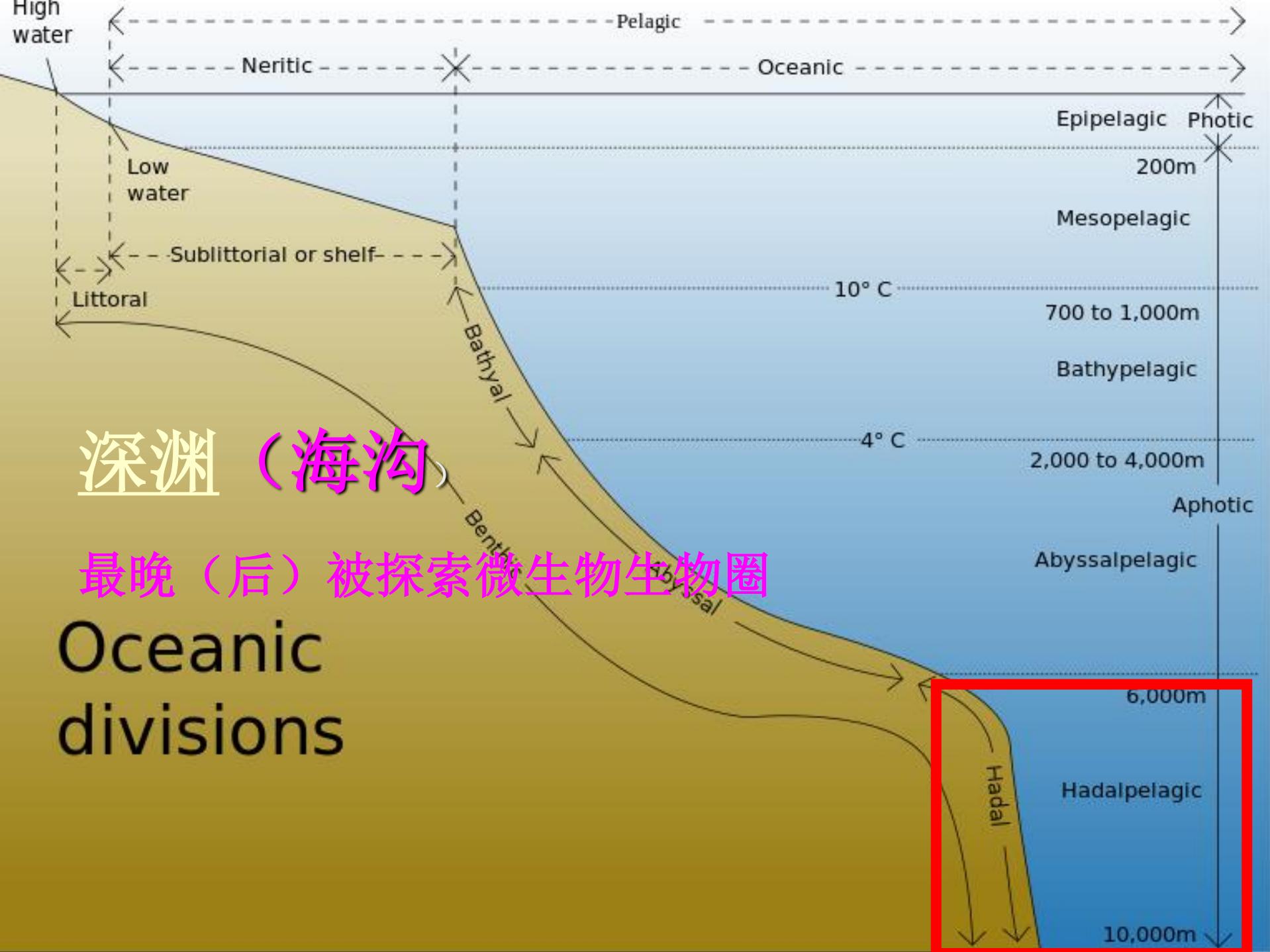
Figure 4 | Phylogenetic relationships of deep-sea foraminifera.



食物供给随着水深的增加减少，海洋底层生物的种类、生物量和丰度总体上亦随水深的增加而减少，但热液喷口、冷渗口、原木和动物(鲸类)尸体以及冷珊瑚区等生境的种类多样性和个体密度显著高于周边水域。

什么是深海平原生物种类多样性的分布模式？

食物供给随着水深的增加減少，海洋底层生物的种类、生物量和丰度总体上亦随水深的增加而減少，但热液噴口、冷滲口、原木和动物（鯨类）尸体以及冷珊瑚区等生境的种类多样性和个体密度显著高于周边水域。

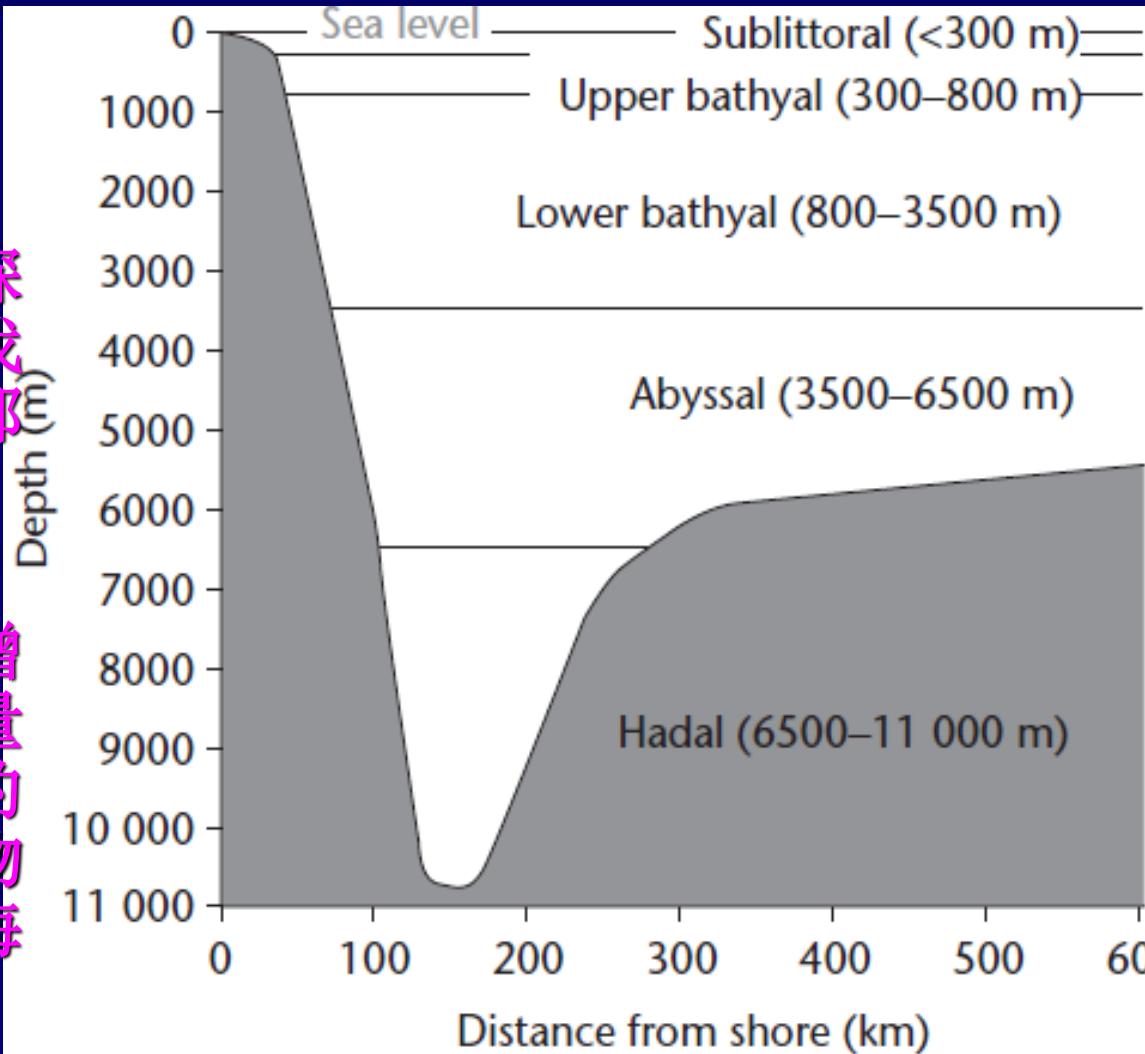


2、深渊（海沟） (Hadal trench)

- 深渊是深海海沟的群集生态系统，是高极端环境代表，高压、地质的不稳定性为其环境特点，全球水深大于**6500米**的深渊有**26条**【Jamieson, Alan J, 2011】。

- 生活于其中的是地球最深处的地表生物圈生命，我们对深海生境的认知大部分限于半深海深海。

- 与食物供给随着水深的增加减少，底层生物生物量亦随水深的增加而减少的模式不同，深渊底层生物生物量高于半深海和深海【Matteo C. Ichino, et al.2015】

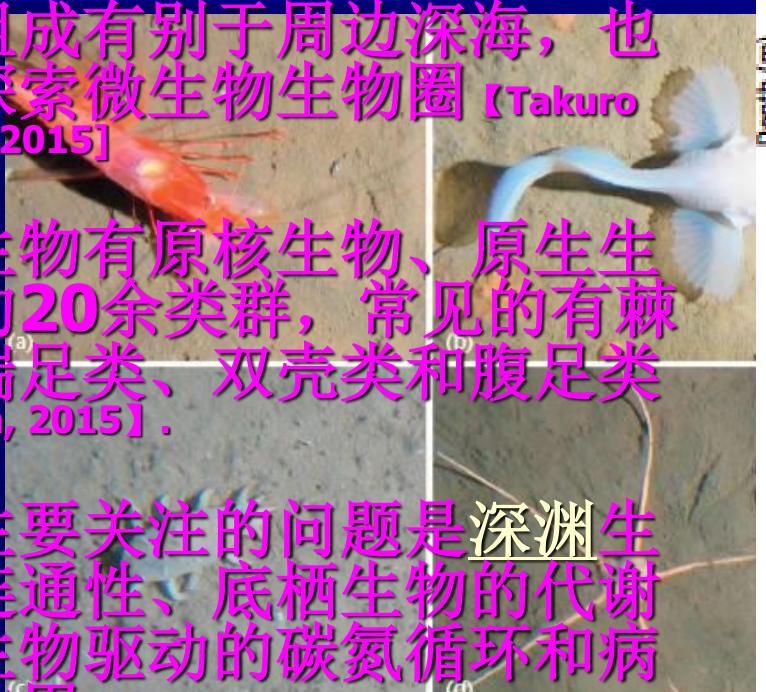


- 深渊的有机物供应充足，在海底生活的动物数量可以高于周围深海，动物区系的区域特有性很强【N.G. Vinogradova, 1997】

- 生物群落组成有别于周边深海，也是最后被探索微生物生物圈【Takuro Nunouraa et al., 2015】

- 已记录的生物有原核生物、原生生物和动物的20余类群，常见的有棘皮动物、端足类、双壳类和腹足类【Alan Jamieson, 2015】

- 目前人们主要关注的问题是深渊生物种群的连通性、底栖生物的代谢活动、微生物驱动的碳氮循环和病毒的调节作用。



- 研究的主要挑战之一是无法收集和了解这些极端的深部生物过程所需的样品。

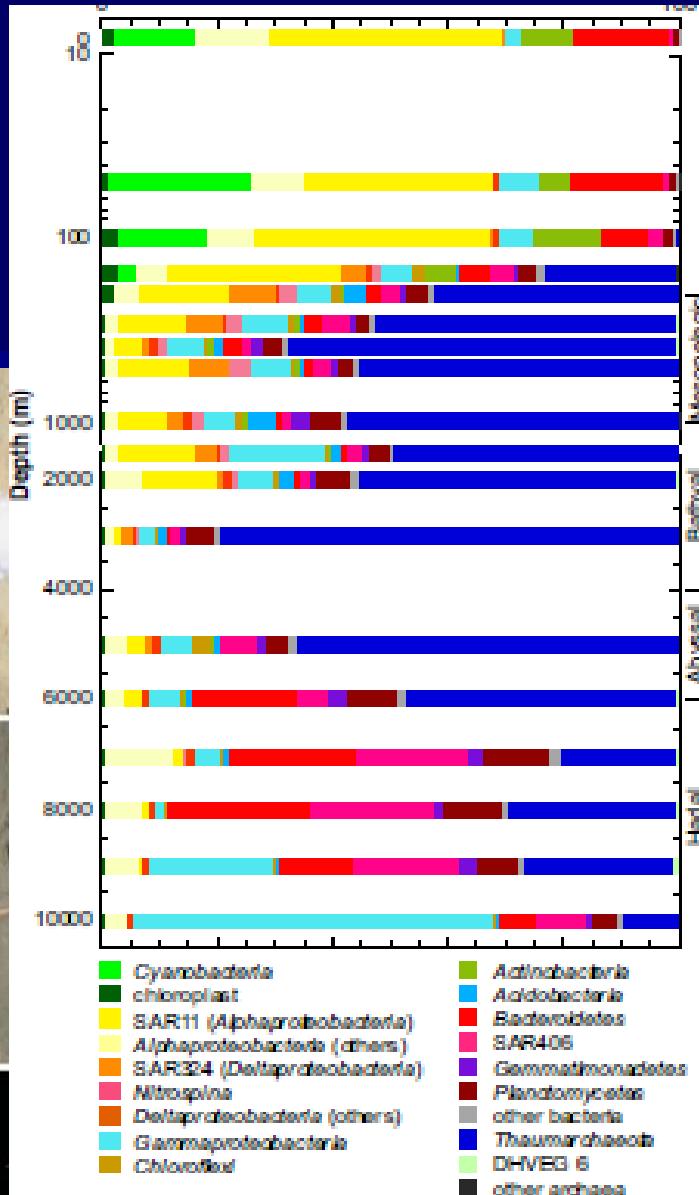
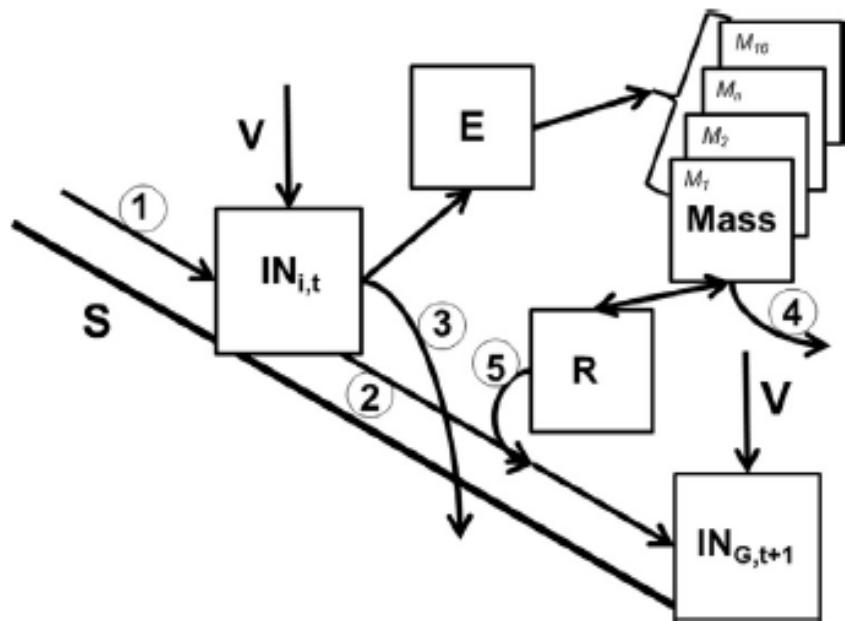
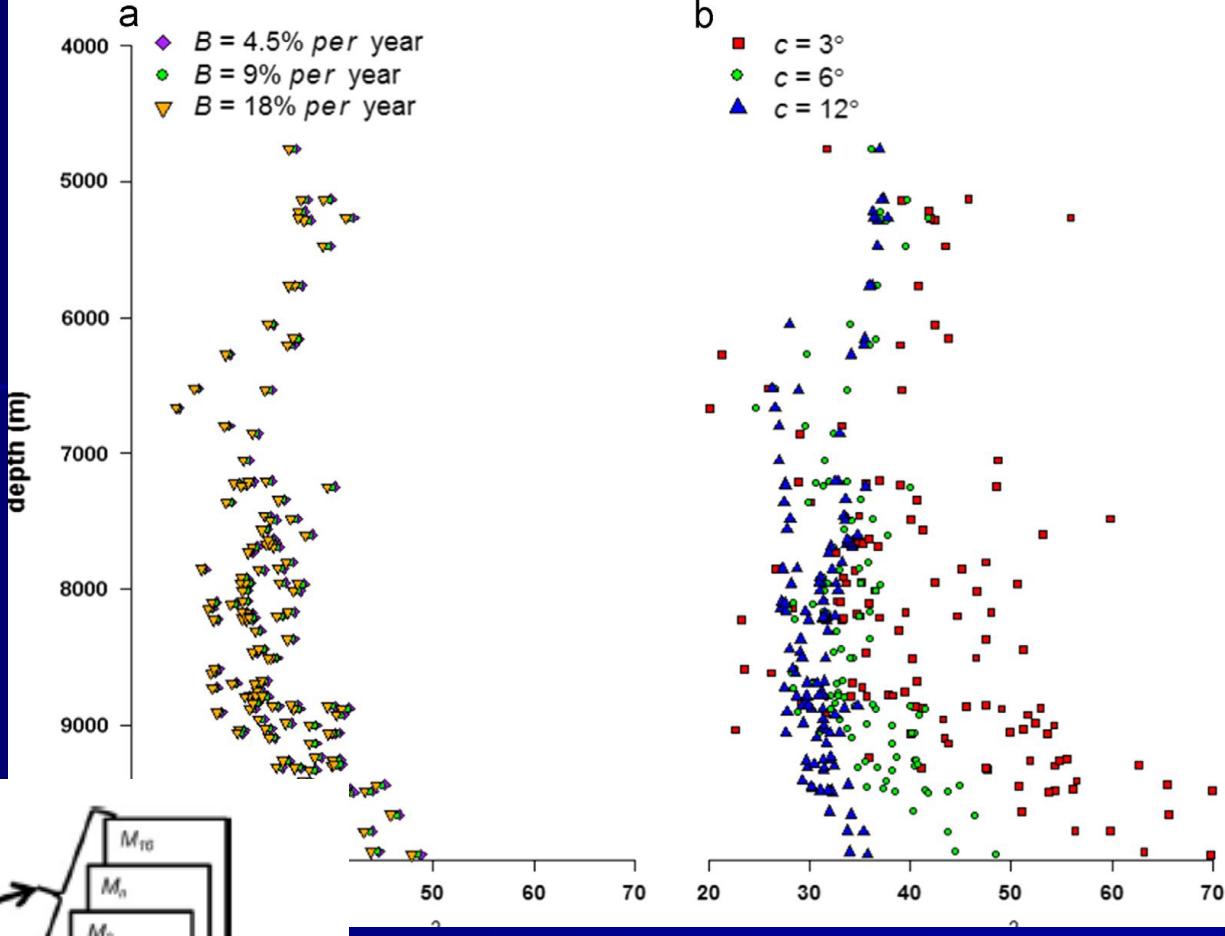


Fig. 2. Prokaryotic SSU rRNA gene community composition along the water column in the Challenger Deep. Numbers in parentheses indicate the number of tag sequences.

■ 地形作用，深渊可能的有机物供给丰富，模型表明生物量可能高于深海和半深海 【 Matteo C.Ichino, et al. ,2015 】

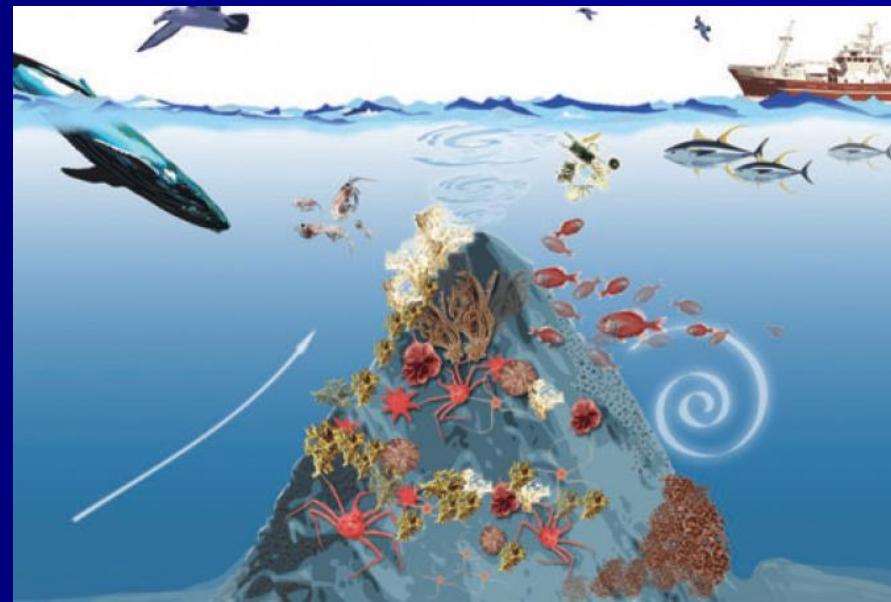


, Alan Jamieson , Daniel O.B.Jones ,
k f, Paul H.Yancey , Henry A.Ruhl, The
modelling approach to investigate the effect
the seafloor. Deep-Sea Research

- (1) 食物供给随着水深的增加减少，从表层至深渊水层，水层生物有什么分布模式？
- (2) 深渊生物的种类组成是否有独特性？其群落是否有别于周边深海？
- (3) 深渊底层生物的分布与水深梯度有什么关系？

海山Seamounts

- 营附着生活的水螅、海葵和深水珊瑚等的刺胞动物是海山的优势类群，**已记录的海洋生物约2000种，其鱼类约700多种** [M. Consalvey et al., 2011]
- 海山的生态，进化和海洋学过程不同于周围的深海，也就是海山生物种类与周边深海不同，具有高度的特有性。
- 也有研究认为，虽然海山生物的群落结构与周边深海有所差异，但种类组成与周边深海相似，而且也是周边深海的种源库 [Craig R. McClain, Lonny Lundsten, Micki Ream et al., 2009]
- 海山吸引大量鱼类、海龟、海鸟和海洋哺乳动物，这意味着人类在海山进行捕捞或采矿活动可能会造成物种灭绝和海山动物区系多样性全面下降，必须紧急评估海山生物源结构和有关群落分布情况



- 海山具有较高的文石饱和状态，是冷水石珊瑚应对海洋酸性的避难所[Derek P. Tittensor et al, 2010]
- 海山吸引大量鱼类、海龟、海鸟和海洋哺乳动物，这意味着人类在海山进行捕捞或采矿活动可能会造成物种灭绝和海山动物区系多样性全面下降，必须紧急评估海山生物源结构和有关群落分布情况

Derek P. Tittensor, Amy R. Baco, Jason M. Hall-Spencer, James C. Orr & Alex D. Rogers, 2010. Seamounts as refugia from ocean acidification for cold-water stony corals. Marine Ecology 31 (Suppl. 1) : 212–225

海山：海山是矗立于大洋平原孤立的海底高地，就全球而言，有关海山生态系统生物的种群结构、功能和连通性仍然处于探索之中。因此，海山的生物多样性特征，海山与周边深海和海山与海山的种群关联是我们关注的主要科学问题

- 地理分离是否会产生不同程度的遗传隔离，导致可能海生物特有现象？
- 海山间的生物是否有连通性？
- 海山是否是周边深海的种源库？
- 环境因子是如何影响海山区生物的梯度分布？

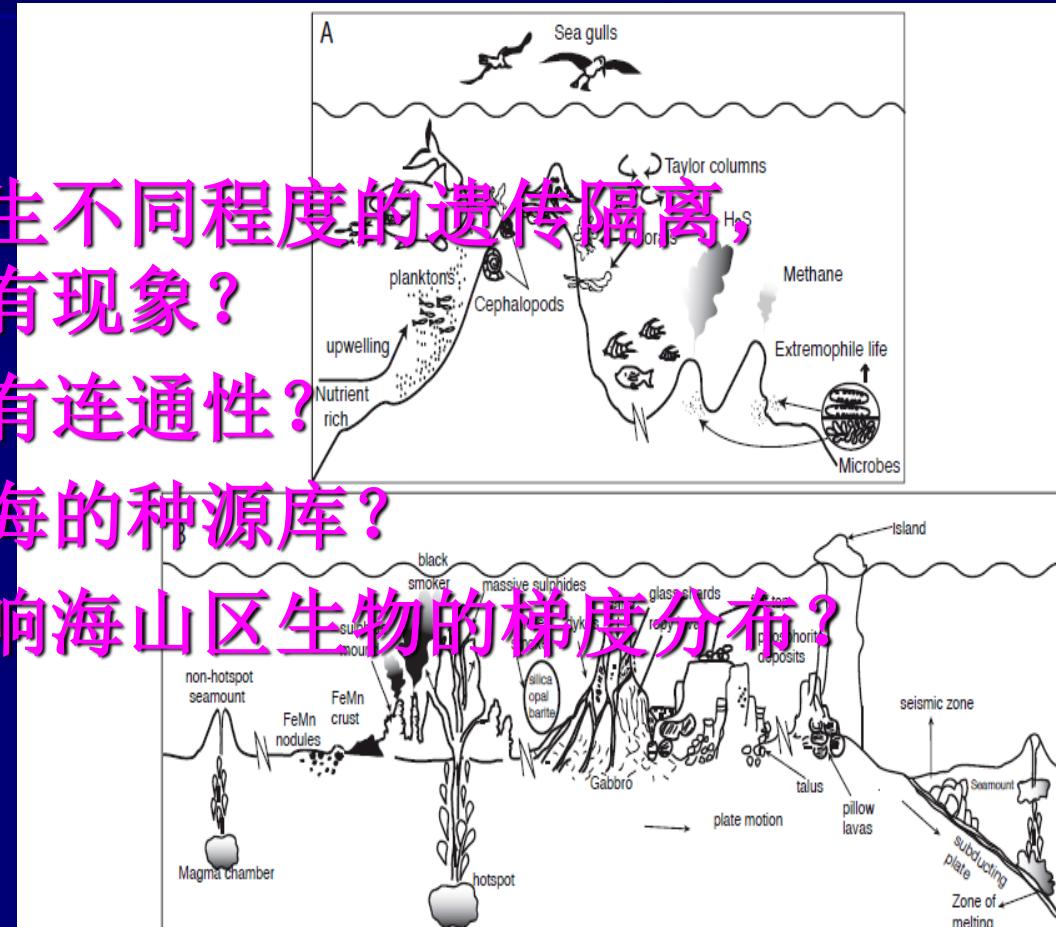


FIGURE 4 | Cartoons to show the production of seamounts and their significant role in the marine environment. A) The figure shows the influence of the seamounts on oceanographic parameters and the existence of a diverse biological community. B) The figure depicts the two types of seamounts (intraplate and hot-spot), their "decay and death" in a subduction zone. The associated features and processes at the seamounts are also portrayed.

■ 深水珊瑚生长缓慢，
寿命长达

几百至千年

[J.F. Adkinsa, 2004;
E. Brendan Roark, 2006],

寿命达**4265**年的
深水黑珊瑚

*Leiopathes glaberrima*海底
天然气溢出，可以为深
海珊瑚礁发育提供基
础 [Hovland M, Risk M., 2003]

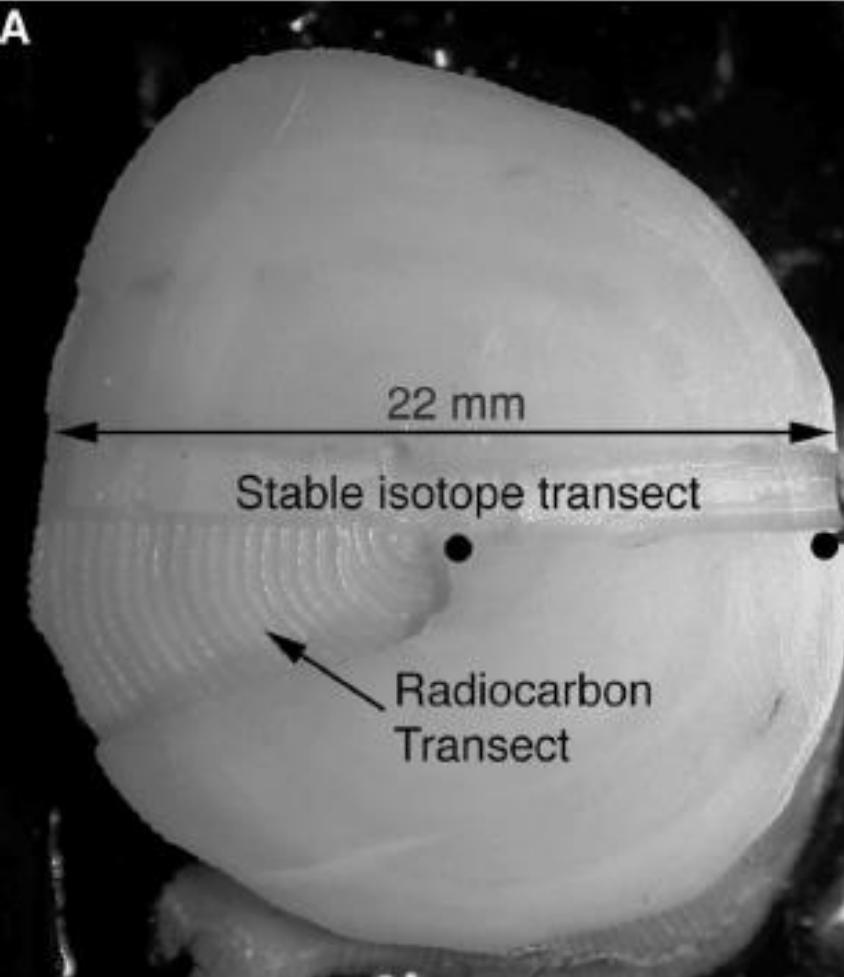
■ 珊瑚礁需要数千年的

时间才能形成，对环境变化敏感，是研究环境变化的活化石和有
效代理 [Owen A. Sherwood, 2005] ； 浮游动物的昼夜垂直移动对其代谢
有明显影响 [Malik S. Naumann et al, 2010]



Cnidaria (Phylum) > Anthozoa (Class) > Hexacorallia >
Antipatharia > Leiopathidae > *Leiopathes* > *Leiopathes*
glaberrima

A

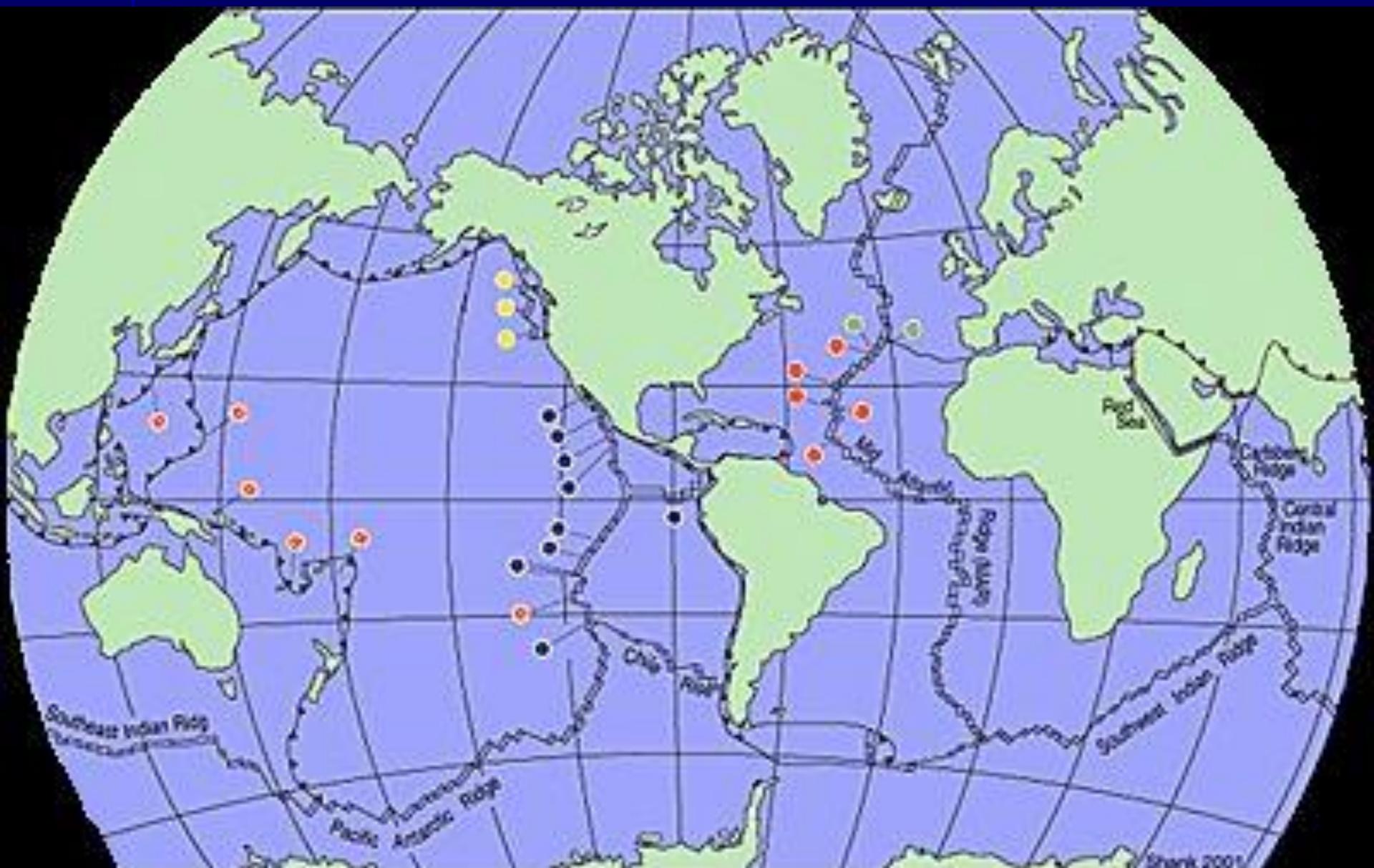


B



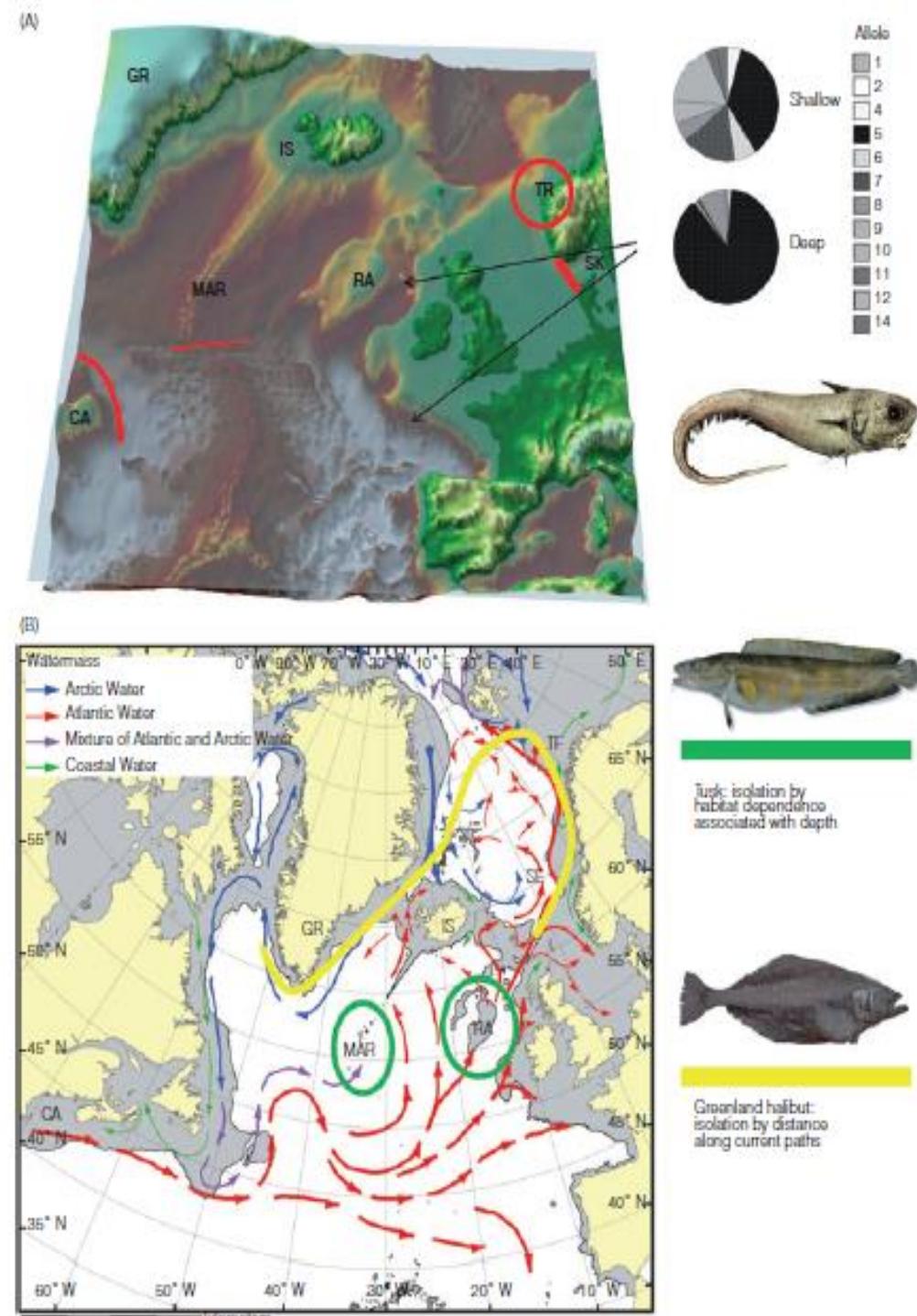
Radiocarbon-based ages and growth rates of Hawaiian deep-sea corals

洋中脊



4、洋中脊

- 地理阻隔和遗传隔离使得栖息于洋中脊两翼的生物可能经历不同的演化过程。
- 人们对于中脊区域其它生物类群的了解较少。
- 尚缺乏跨盆地尺度的生物多样性调查研究。



② Anoxygenic photosynthetic mats

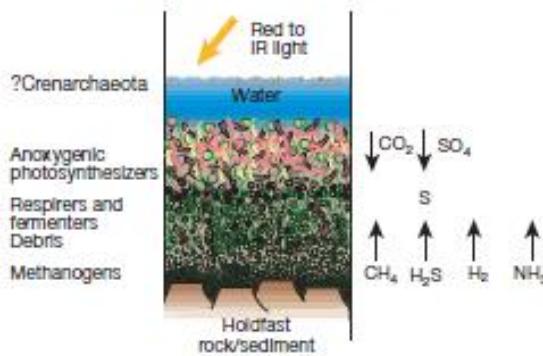


Figure 1 Late-Archaean biosphere — the living communities and their chemical products. The upper part of the left panel shows a model of possible habitats of microbial communities. Field and isotopic evidence exists for many of these settings, but the presence of plankton is inferred from sediment record and molecular interpretation, and the mid-ocean ridge community is inferred. (Figure not to scale.) Microbial mat communities are illustrated in the lower part of the left panel and the right panel. Columns show possible mat communities and biofilms (numbers refer to typical settings in the habitat model). Evolutionary heritage follows standard model.

40亿年前生命出现的地方?

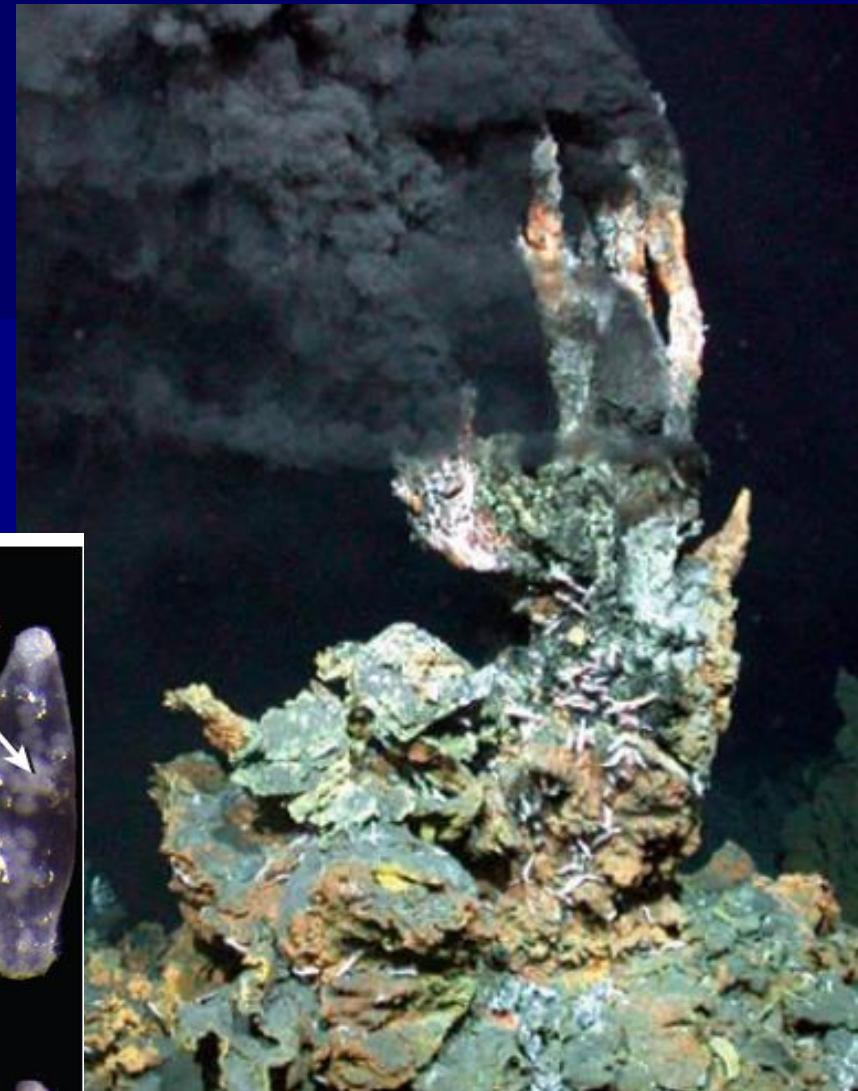
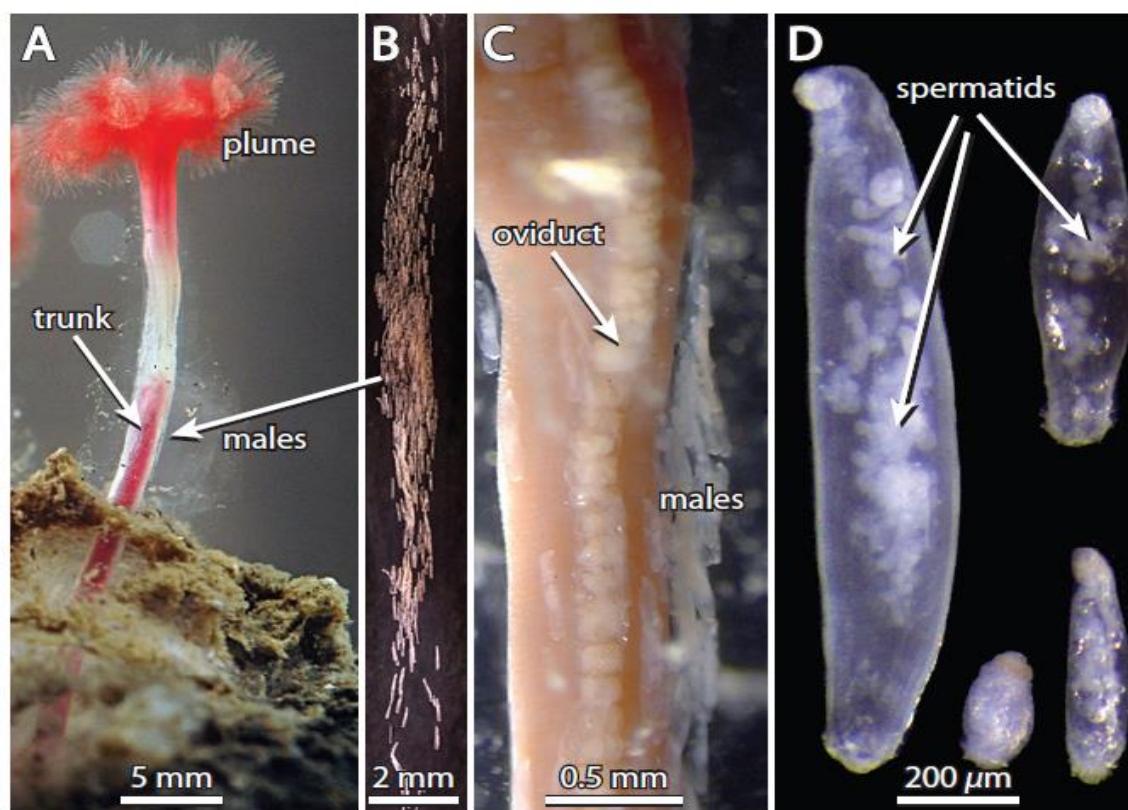
热液口

研究生命源始的前沿生境，地球内部物质从热液口进入地表，通过生物地球化学途径滋养地表生物圈，是研究地表生物圈和地下生物圈的窗口



热液喷口种类多样性

- 已记录大型底栖生物约**700**多种[Maria C. Bakeret al., 2010]。

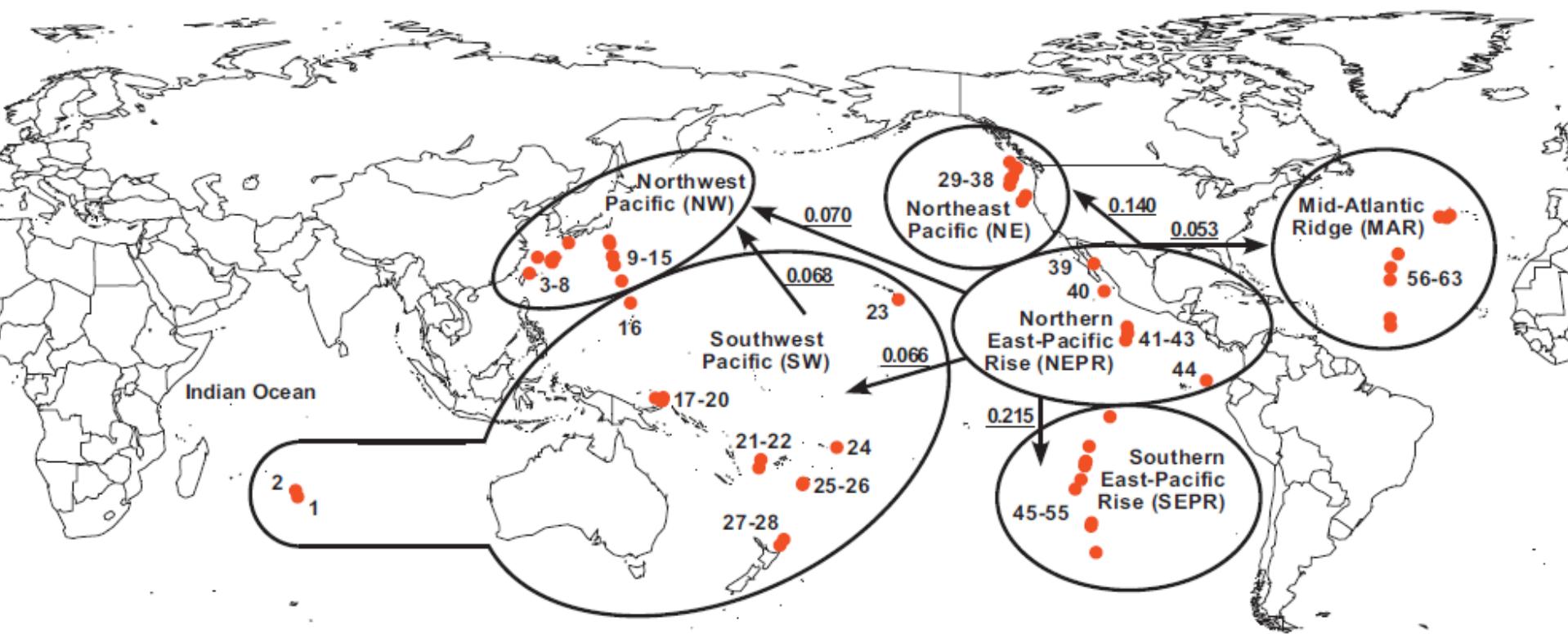


适应环境的生物

- 深海热液微生物存在多种不同的代谢途径以适应地球化学能量来源的多元化
- H₂S、CH₄、CO₂和H₂等挥发性成分亦被添加入性质改变了的海水中
- 类异戊二烯结构

接通性

物理和生物过程是如何控制热液喷口生物群落的产生和形成，仍然是生物和生态学家研究的热点 [**Lauren S. Mullineaux et al., 2010**]。



Polychaeta > Sabellida > Siboglinidae >
热液口 *Riftia* 海沟虫



Polychaeta > Sabellida > Siboglinidae >
冷渗口 *Lamellibrachia* 瓣臂须腕虫



Polychaeta > Sabellida > Siboglinidae >
鲸尸 *Osedax* 骨虫

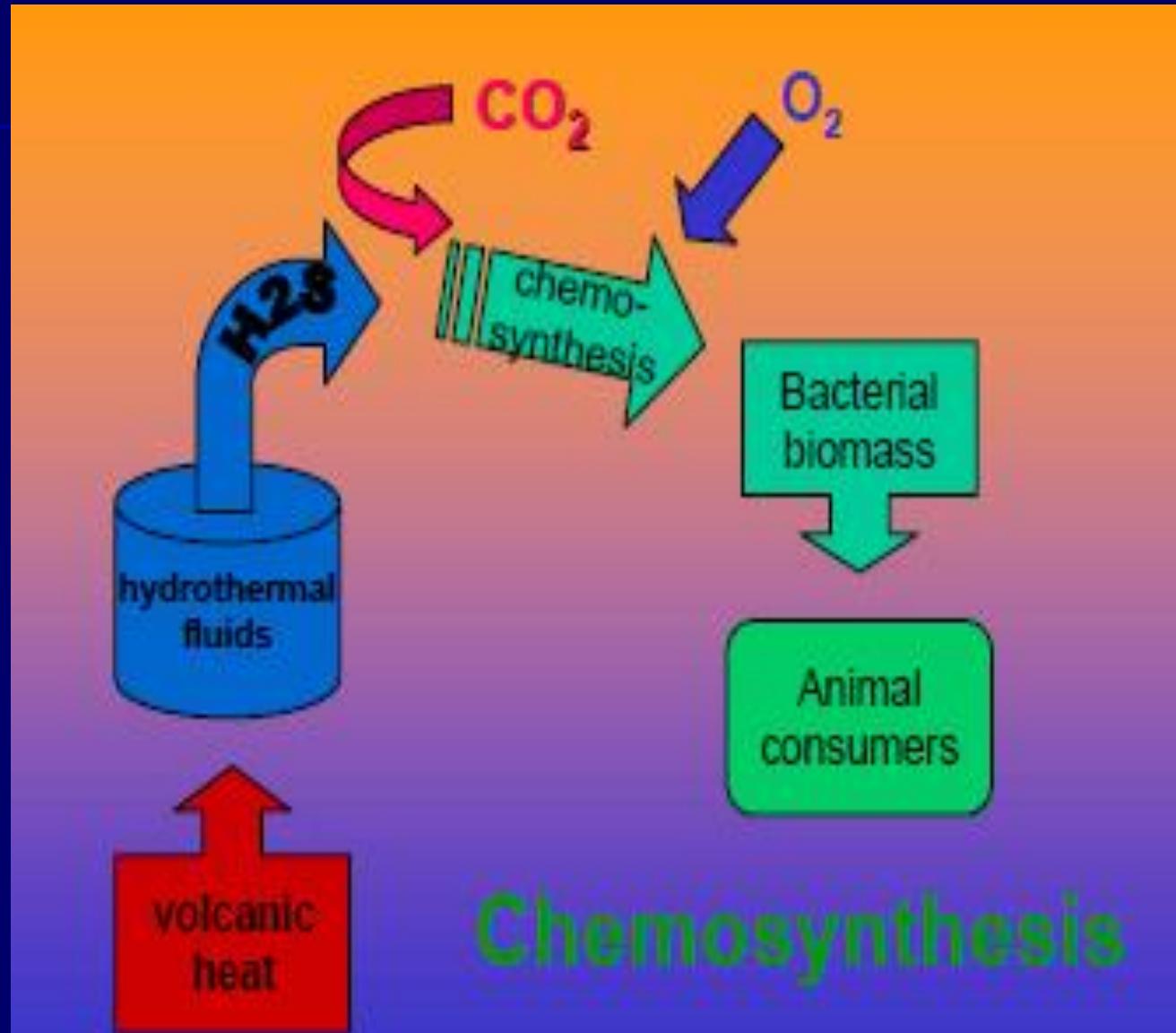


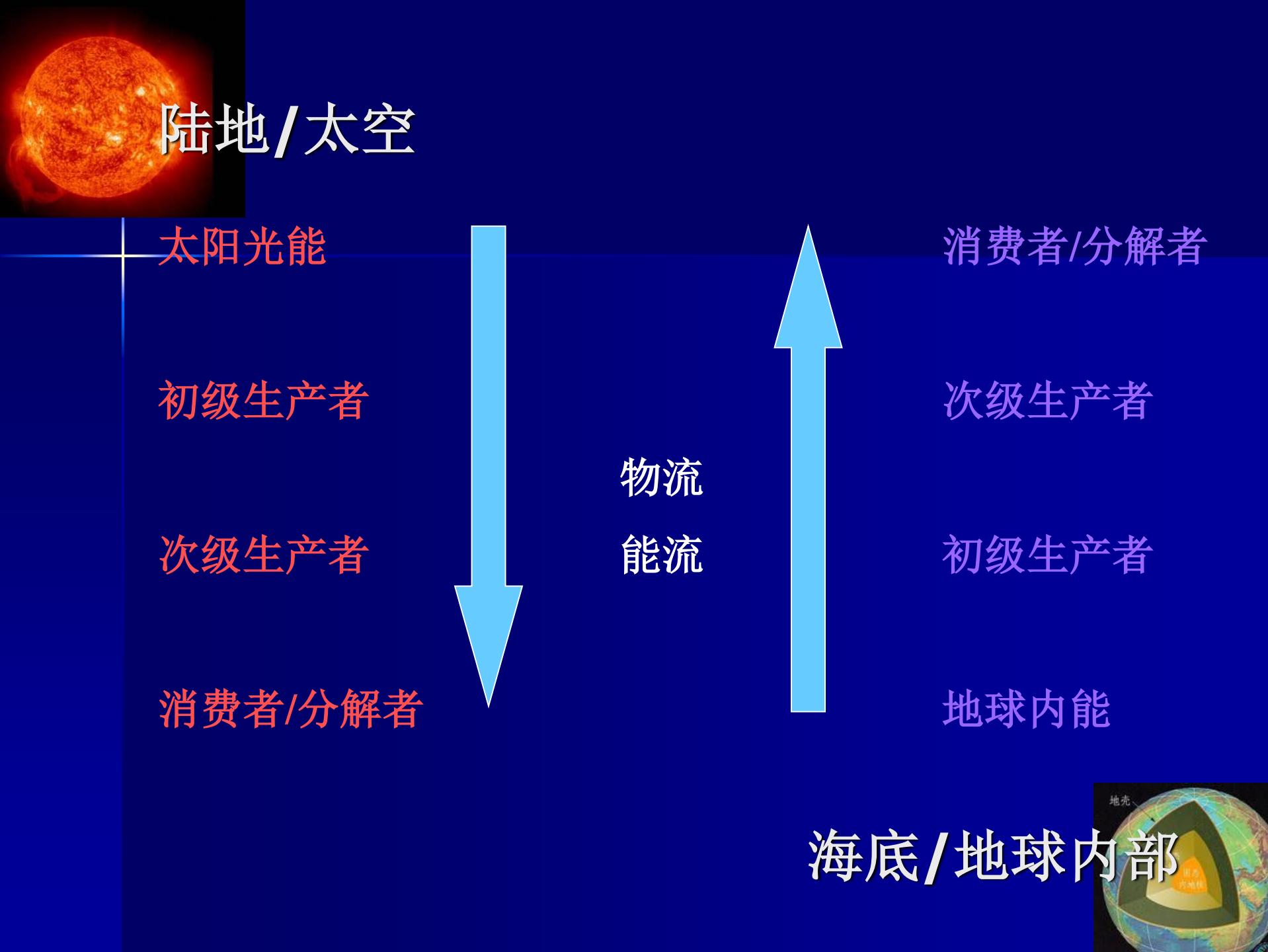
- (1) 热液口与周边深海生物在系统发育上有何关联?
- (2) 沿脊轴底层生物种群是如何相互作用?
- (3) 跨盆地尺度的浮游生物、底栖生物和微生物有什么分布模式?
- (4) 环境因素如何影响中脊区生物群落的产生和形成的?
- (5) 物理和生物过程是如何控制热液喷口生物群落的产生和形成?



想象？

热液口生物的食物供给来自地球内部能量





② Anoxygenic photosynthetic mats

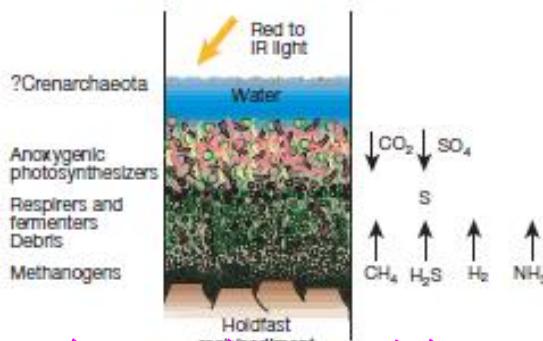
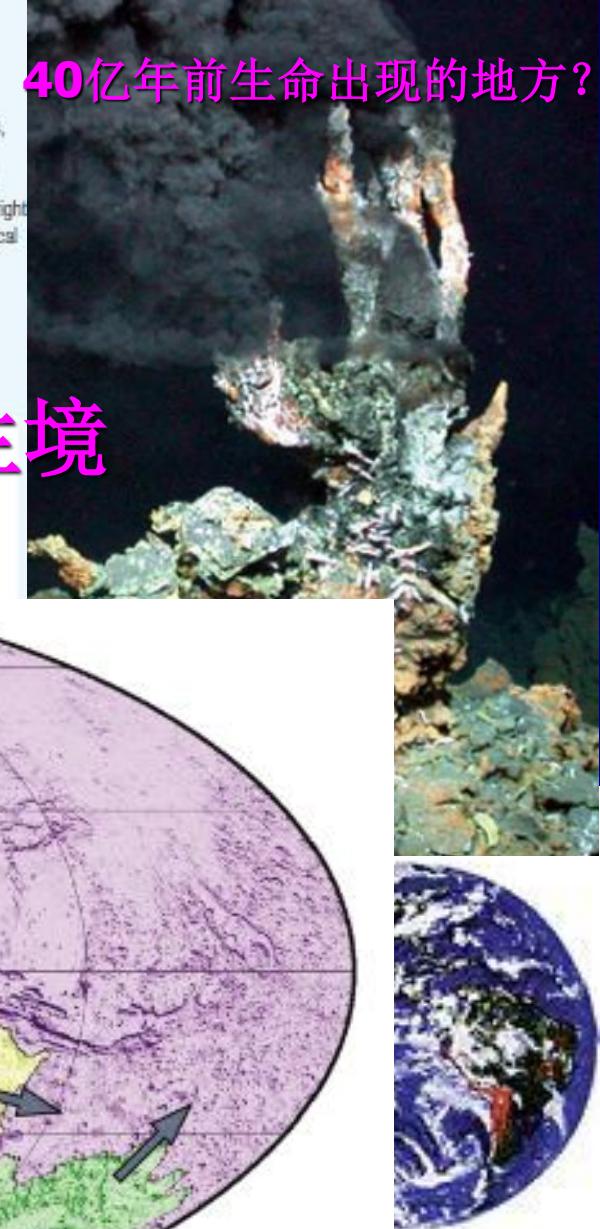
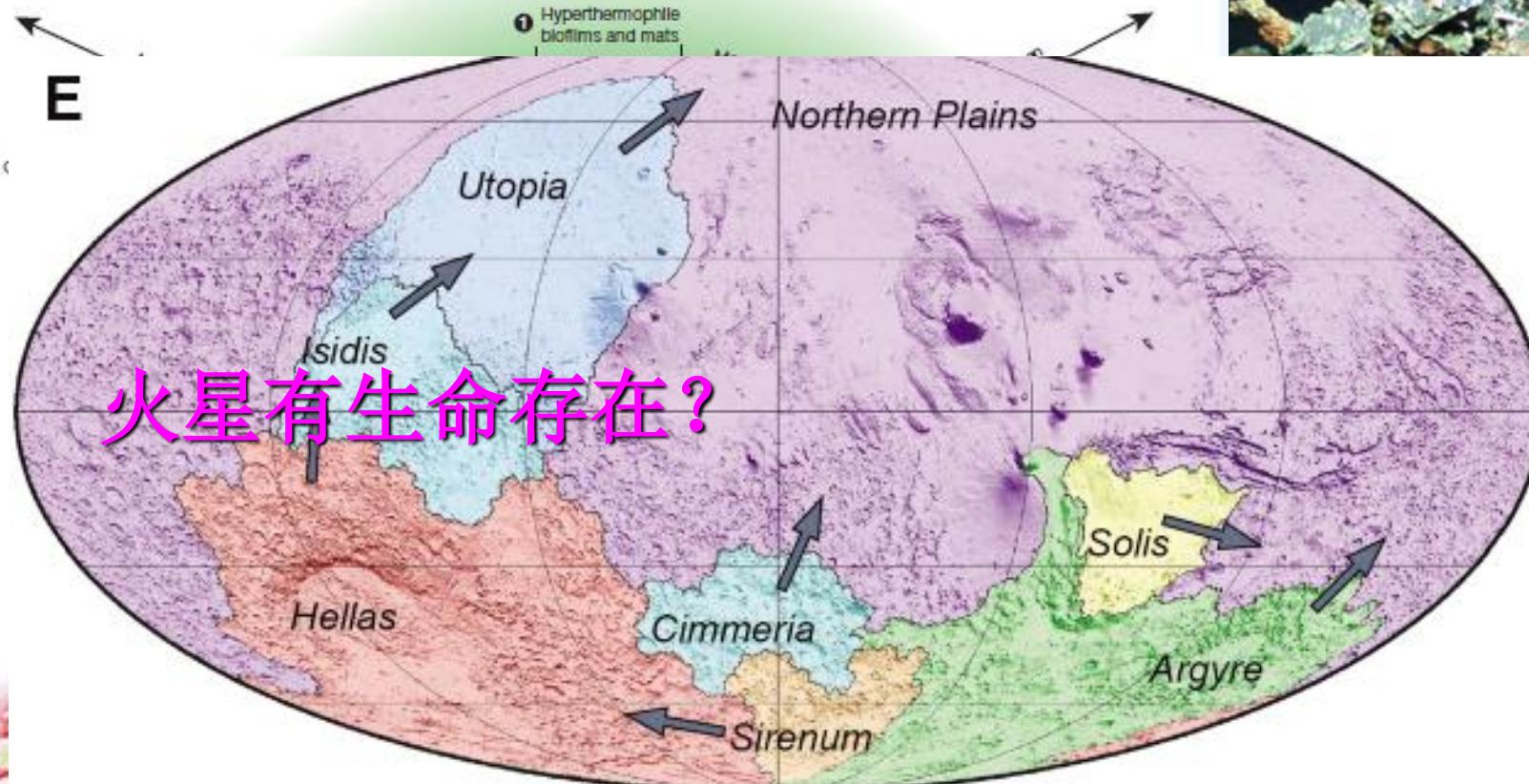


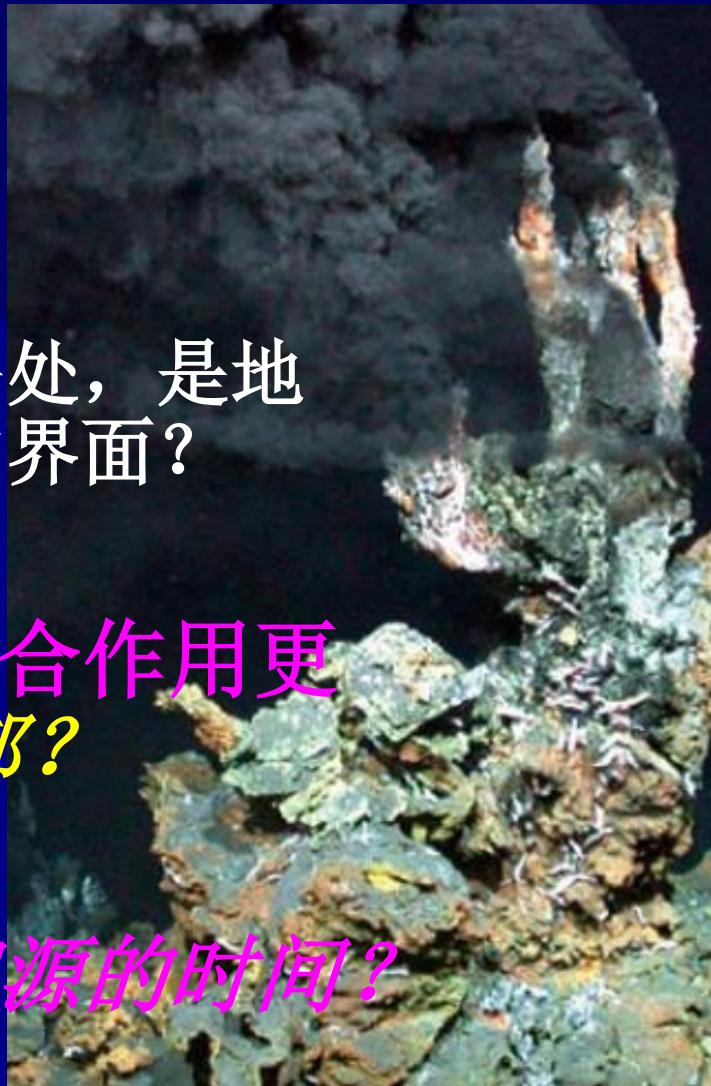
Figure 1 Late-Archaean biosphere — the living communities and their chemical products. The upper part of the left panel shows a model of possible habitats of microbial communities. Field and isotopic evidence exists for many of these settings, but the presence of plankton is inferred from sediment record and molecular interpretation, and the mid-ocean ridge community is inferred. (Figure not to scale.) Microbial mat communities are illustrated in the lower part of the left panel and the right panel. Columns show possible mat communities and biofilms (numbers refer to typical settings in the habitat model). Evolutionary heritage follows standard model.

40亿年前生命出现的地方?

生命可能源于始于类似的热液口的生境



- 热液口是海底离地球内部最近的去处，是地表生物圈和深部生物圈相互作用的界面？
- 深部生物利用能量的途径比光合作用更加古老。生命起源于地表？深部？
- 如果生命起源于深部？生命起源的时间？



深部生物比地面生物更复杂？



《大西洋底来的人》
(**The Man from
Atlantis**)

谢谢！

国家海洋局第三海洋研究所，林茂

