

# 水生态学杂志

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内蒙古典型湖泊秋季浮游植物群落特征及与环境变量的关系

## Characteristics of Phytoplankton Community in typical lakes of Inner Mongolia and Its Relationship with Environment Factors in Autumn

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中文关键词:[浮游植物](#),[群落结构](#),[CCA](#),[环境因子](#),[典型湖泊](#),[内蒙古](#)

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中文摘要:

2011年8月对内蒙古岱海、乌梁素海和呼伦湖等3个典型湖泊的浮游植物群落结构及水环境状况进行了调查。结果表明, 3个湖泊都已达到富营养化水平, 部分指标超过V类水标准, 水环境状况不容乐观。呼伦湖和乌梁素海的浮游植物优势种为蓝藻且密度较高; 因特殊的水环境条件, 岱海的浮游植物优势种为绿藻中的卵囊藻。CCA分析结果表明, Cd和CODMn是影响秋季岱海浮游植物群落演替的重要因子; TP和BOD5是乌梁素海的重要因子; 呼伦湖浮游植物群落结构受到影响的环境因子较多。

英文摘要:

Phytoplankton assemblages and environmental factors of Hulun Lake, Wuliangsu Lake and Dai Lake were investigated in August, 2011. The water quality was not optimistic in Inner Mongolia and the studied lakes all were eutrophicated. According to the Chinese Standard of Surface Water Environment Quality (GB3838-2002), some environmental indicators above the water quality standards of grade III. Cyanobacterium was the dominant species in Hulun Lake and Wuliangsu Lake, while Oocystis sp was the dominant species in Dai Lake due to its special water ecological environment. Results of CCA indicated that Cd and CODMn were the key factors influenced phytoplankton succession in Dai Lake, TP and BOD5 were the key factors in Wuliangsu Lake, and many other variables were the key factors in Hulun Lake.

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