

第二章 種蝦培育池族群動態的變動

魚蝦貝類的族群具有一些超大體型的個體，使得族群中的結構呈偏歪的分布 (Nakamura and Kasahara, 1957; Korneyeva, 1969; Rose, 1958; Borowsky, 1973; Konikoff and Lewis, 1974; Newkrik et al., 1977; Sohn, 1977; Nelson et al., 1980; Ra'anan, 1982)。這些大體型的個體，對其他個體的成長、生殖與生存具有很大的影響。例如，淡水蝦 *Macrobrachium rosenbergii* 在養殖過程中，必須間捕大體型者，以解決小體型者被壓迫而抑制成長 (Ra'anan and Cohen, 1985)。

研究族群的動態，必須探討族群的結構與變化 (Staples, 1980; Carroll, 1982; Coles and Greenwood, 1983; Price and Payne, 1984; Vance, 1984; Gaston and Lawton, 1988; Sastre, 1991; Somers and Kirkwood, 1991)。由於在海中未發現草蝦群集之現象 (Liao, 1977; Somers et al., 1987)，所以族群動態的研究報告甚少 (Su, 1984)，至於養殖池族群動態的研究就更少；Liao (1977) 發表平均體重 45.5 公克以前，草蝦雌蝦與雄蝦在不同時期體重的分布，但並未討論族群的動態。

其他對蝦類的研究，都是在海中進行的。由於有補充群 (recruitment) 的加入，所以體型分布都相當複雜。雖然從各年齡群可以推測出來，但都未討論單一年齡群的結構特性 (Staples, 1980; Garcia and Le Reste, 1981; Coles and Greenwood, 1983; Somers et al., 1987; Somers and Kirkwood, 1991)。成長方面，大都以雌蝦的速度較快 (Hall, 1962; Penn, 1975; Rodriguez, 1981; Kirkwood and Sommers, 1984; Stewart et al., 1985; Glaister, 1987; Dredge, 1990)。雖然環境和族群競爭對成長都會產生影響，但是 Huston and DeAngelis (1987) 認為遺傳是成長差異的主要因子。

許多甲殼類族群都有性比逐漸偏歪的現象 (disparity of sex ratio) (Wenner, 1970)。雖然有些報告表示，性比的偏歪在幼苗時期就已存在了 (MacArthur, 1961; Leigh, 1970)。但是大部分認為幼苗的性比是對稱的，如 Mednikov (1961)，Conover (1965)，Gray and Pouwell (1966)，Osorio et al. (1967)，Hamilton (1967)，Heegaard (1967)，Sameoto (1969)，Lasker et al. (1970)，Maly (1970) 和 Wildish (1970)。造成性比偏歪的原因有：性轉變 (Wenner, 1972)，單一性別外

移 (Price and Payne, 1984), 不同的死亡率 (Leigh, 1970), 個體小者被掠食率高 (Wenner and Gilliam, 1984; DeAngelis and Coutant, 1982), 不同的極限體型 (Wenner, 1972), 不同的壽命 (Motoh, 1981), 不同的成長率 (Willson and Pianka, 1963), 或兩性曾生長在不同的棲所 (Darnell, 1962)。對蝦的性比有不同的結果提出來 (Thomas, 1974; Rodriguez, 1981; Somers and Kirkwood, 1991)。然而體型組成與性比關係則未見相關的報告。Su and Liao (1987) 調查屏東縣大鵬灣草蝦向海迴游的結果表示, 頭胸甲長小於 45 mm 時, 雄蝦比例較高, 大於 45 mm 之後, 雌蝦之比例急速上升。

族群的體型變異與其密度及成員個體的大小有密切的關係; 當密度低時或成員的體型較大時, 則變異會較小 (Taylor, 1961; Gaston and Lawton, 1988)。在對蝦方面未見有相關的研究報告。至於淡水蝦 (*M. rosenbergii*) 族群體型的變異, 則會隨著超大型蝦的出現而變大 (Ra'anan and Cohen, 1988)。本試驗則利用長期的培育與定期測量池蝦的體長分布和性比, 由其變化來討論族群的動態。

試驗結果池蝦的活存率為 30.9%, 其中雌蝦的活存率為 40.0%, 雄蝦為 21.8%。雌雄比例為 64.7 比 35.3。雌蝦頭胸甲長的範圍從 55.5 至 67.4 mm, 平均 61.1 mm, 體重從 93.8 至 157.7 公克, 平均 124.4 公克。雄蝦頭胸甲長範圍為 48.6 至 56.5 mm, 平均 52.2 mm, 體重為 68.7 至 104.0 公克, 平均 84.7 公克。池蝦的平均頭胸甲長為 57.5 mm, 體重為 109.8 公克。(Table 1)

頭胸甲長的分布, 除了第一次的測定, 雌雄都呈負偏歪 (skewed negatively) 分布之外, 其餘各次都沒有顯著的偏歪分布出現 (Fig. 1)。

雌蝦的成長速度比雄蝦要快, 前 42 天的成長兩者間沒有顯著的差異, 但第 84 天時, 雌蝦的頭胸甲長則顯著大於雄蝦 ($t = 4.573, p < 0.001$)。十一至一月的年水溫最低期間, 雄蝦的頭胸甲長沒有顯著的增加 ($t = 0.565, p > 0.050$) (Fig. 2)。雌雄體長的差異隨著池蝦的成長而變大 (Fig. 3), 二者之間呈直線關係, 迴歸方程式為:

$$Y = 0.214 X - 4.709$$

$$r = 0.968, t = 9.382, p < 0.001$$

其中 X 為池蝦頭胸甲長平均值, Y 為雌蝦減雄蝦之頭胸甲長
當池蝦的平均頭胸甲長為 48.2 mm 時, 雌蝦的數量已顯著多於雄蝦數

量 ($X = 7.901$, $p < 0.050$), 而且雌蝦所佔的比例快速地升高 (Fig. 4) 。

體長變異隨著池蝦的成長而逐漸變小 (Fig. 5) 。頭胸甲長與體重間變異係數的對數轉值, 和平均頭胸甲長的對數轉值之間, 都具有直線負相關的關係。其迴歸方程式分別為:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{雌蝦: } Y &= -1.092 x + 2.623 \\ r &= 0.937, t = 3.997, p < 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{雄蝦: } Y &= -1.340 X + 2.920 \\ r &= 0.950, t = 6.802, p < 0.001 \end{aligned}$$

其中 X 為頭胸甲長平均值之對數轉值, Y 為頭胸甲長變異係數的對數轉值。

$$\begin{aligned} \text{雌蝦: } Y &= -0.368 X + 1.671 \\ r &= 0.917, t = 5.140, p < 0.005 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{雄蝦: } Y &= -0.448 X + 1.992 \\ r &= 0.932, t = 5.750, p < 0.005 \end{aligned}$$

其中 X 為體重平均值之對數轉值, Y 為體重變異係數之對數轉值。

室內實驗室水槽中, 雌雄蝦的脫殼頻率 ($t = 0.977$, $p > 0.050$) 及脫殼間期 ($t = 0.792$, $p > 0.050$) 都沒有顯著的差異。但是雌蝦每次脫殼後, 頭胸甲長的增長率卻大於雄蝦 ($t = 1.789$, $p < 0.100$) (Table 2) 。

然而在第 42 天測量的頭胸甲長的分布都是呈正偏歪, 可能是傘網被較大的蝦所佔據, 使得小蝦的比例偏低所致。其餘各次測得的體長組成都呈對稱 (symmetric) 的分布。所以表示整個培育期間, 草蝦不像淡水蝦 (*M. rosenbergii*) 族群具有體型超大的公蝦形成優勢群, 使得體長分布呈負偏歪 (Ra'anana and Cohen, 1985) 現象。

由 Fig. 2 可知, 雌蝦的成長較雄蝦快, 第 84 天時, 雌雄體型已經有顯著的差異。不同的成長速率, 造成了族群呈二項分布 (bimodal distribution) 。由於前 42 天, 兩性的成長沒有顯著差異, 所以如同 DeAngelis and Coutent (1982), Turner and Robinowitz (1983) 和 Huston and De-Angelis (1987) 所述, 二項分布都是源自同一個分布 (Fig. 1) 。

試驗室中以每平方公尺 10 尾的密度蓄養種蝦, 種蝦大都靜靜的散佈在

各個角落甚少活動，所以空間的競爭應該不存在培育池中。Maquive and Leedow (1983) 研究 *Metapenaeus macleayi* 的養殖，亦得到類似的情形。另外，由於食物供應充足，而且生長在同一時間與空間下，而雌蝦每次脫殼體長增加較多，所以成長的差異，應屬於遺傳因素所造成的 (Huston and DeAngelis, 1987)。Lin et al. (1989) 以每平方公尺0.25 尾的密度培育草蝦種蝦，也得到相同的結果。

類似於 Su and Liao (1987) 的野外研究結果，在池蝦的頭胸甲長達 48.2 mm 後，雌蝦的比例急速上升。Motoh (1980) 認為在海中，雌草蝦的比例較高是因為壽命較雄蝦長所造成的。但是 Fig. 1 顯示最後一組的體長分布仍然都呈對稱的型態，並沒有達到極限體長，而使得分布呈正偏歪的現象，所以池蝦應該不是處於高齡的狀態。至於性轉變是否肇因於性比偏歪，則未見任何的研究報告提出對蝦具有性轉變機能。由 Fig. 1 的體長分布顯示，當池蝦的平均頭胸甲長為 48.2 mm 時，大部分的雌蝦體型已較雄蝦大。所以從這個階段以後，雄蝦被殘食率可能因此大幅上升，而造成雄蝦比例降低。另外由 Fig. 2 的成長曲線顯示，雄蝦在年水溫最低時期，成長明顯的受阻，雌蝦受影響的程度則較低。因此表示雄蝦對環境的變化較為敏感，所以在培育過程中死亡率較雌蝦高。

體型的變異與族群的成長，保持著規律而且密切的關係，表示在長時間的培育過程中，池蝦族群一直是保持著平穩的發展。

由族群結構與時間的關係可以了解族群的動態。草蝦族群在培育池中，體長組成一直保持對稱分布，而且體型的變異逐漸變小，所以整個培育過程中並沒有出現優勢群體，影響其他多數成員的成長。雄蝦因為成長較慢，體型較小，所以被殘食率較高，雖然降低了池蝦的活存率，但是卻有利於雌蝦的生長與生殖，也形成一種自然選擇的過程 (Bobisud, 1976; Stemseth, 1978; Jones, 1982; Dionne, 1985)。而體型差異的改變可以作為族群發展穩定與否的指標。

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Table 1. Survival rates, sex ratios, ranges and means of carapace length (CL) and of body weight (BW) of *Penaeus monodon* cultured in the pond for 342 days from sub-stage 17th postlarve.

	Female	Male	Female/Male
Survival rate (%)	40.0	21.8	30.9
Sex ratio (%)	64.7	35.3	----
Range of CL (mm)	55.5-67.4	48.6-56.5	48.6-67.4
Mean CL (mm)	61.1	52.2	57.8
Range of BW (g)	93.8-157.7	68.7-104.0	68.7-157.7
Mean BW (g)	142.4	84.7	109.8

Table 2. Growth output of *Penaeus monodon* reared individually in the tanks for 40 days. CL=carapace length

	Female	Male	t-test	p
Initial CL (mm)	31.2	31.0	0.532	>0.05
Final CL (mm)	32.6	31.8	3.316	<0.01
Mean number of molt	2.50	2.38	0.477	>0.05
Increment in CL per molt (mm)	0.55	0.38	1.789	<0.10
Molt interval (days)	20.2	21.0	0.792	>0.05

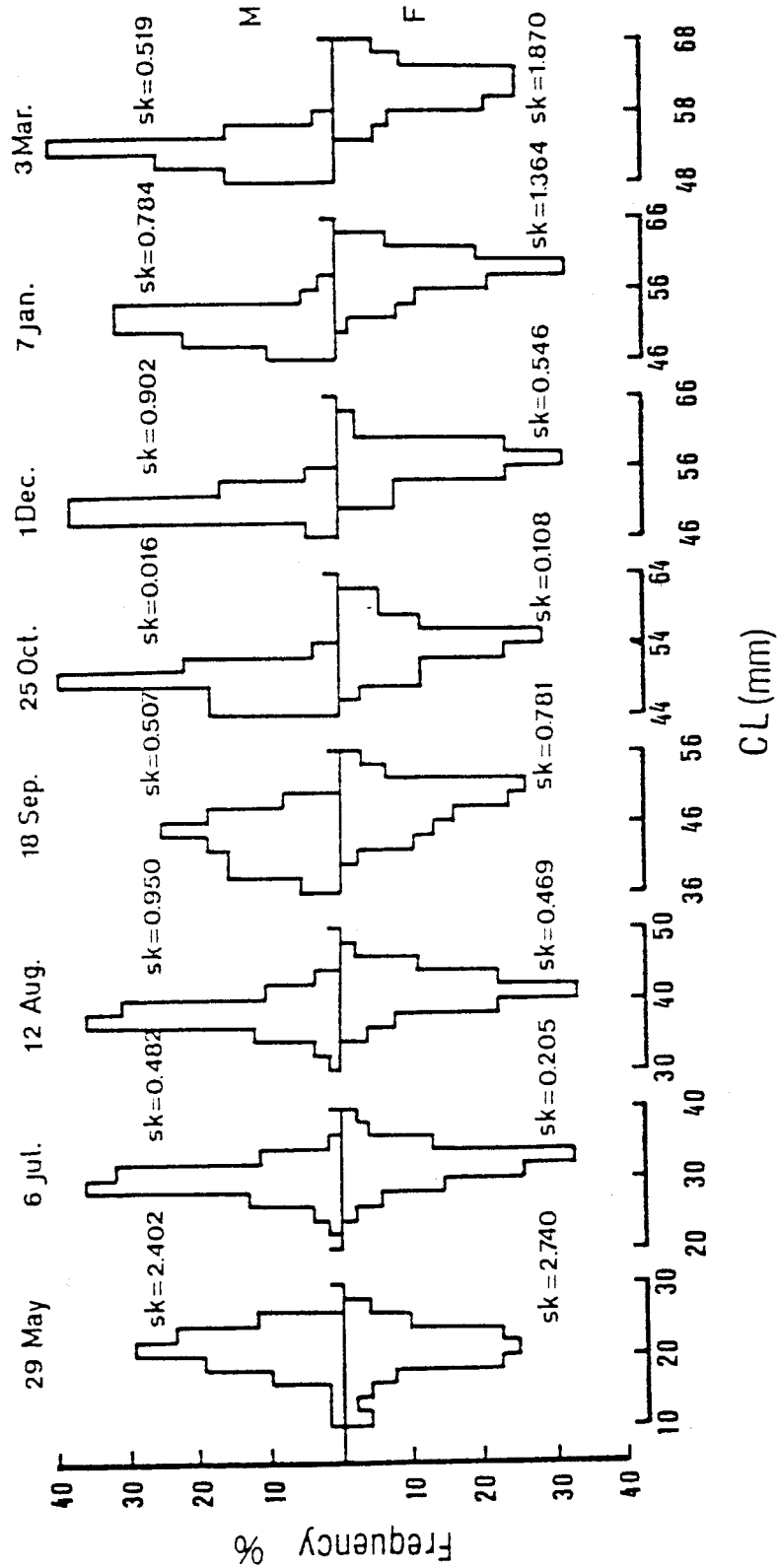


Fig. 1 Periodic measured size distributions of *Penaeus Monodon* cultured in the pond. sk = skewness, M = male, F = female, CL = carapace length.

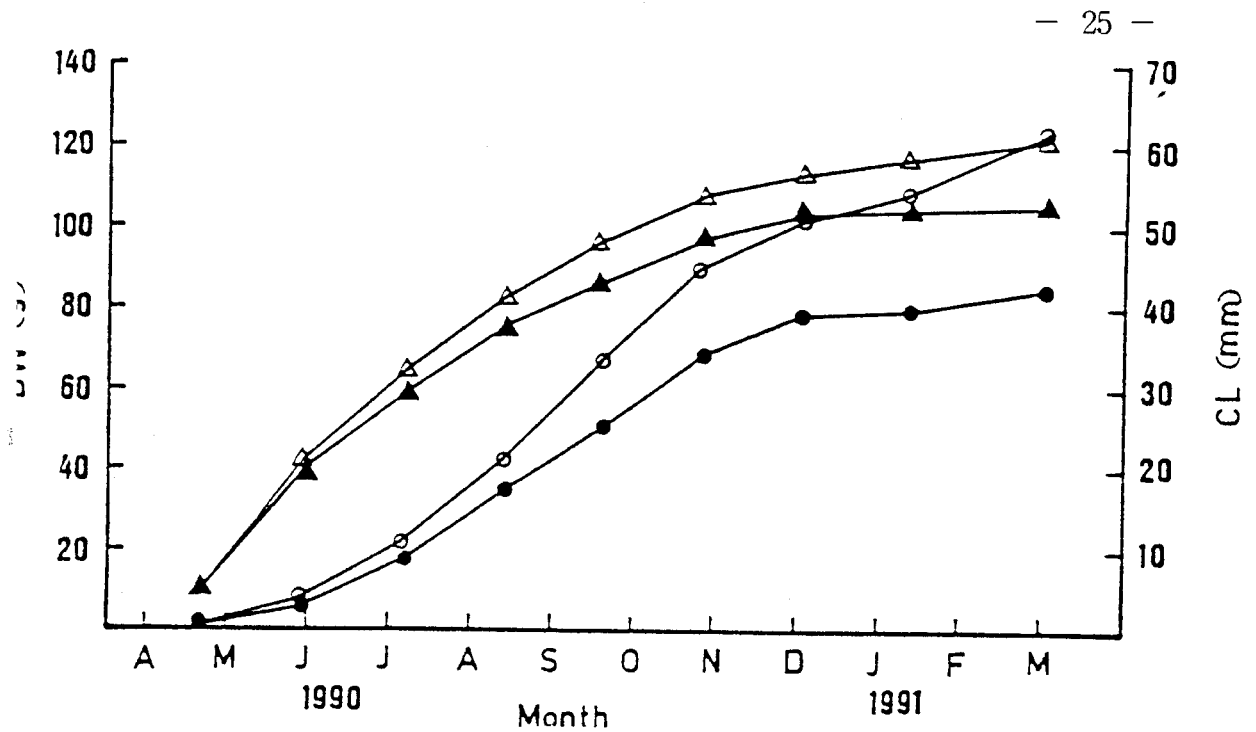


Fig. 2 Growth curves of *Penaeus monodon* cultured in the pond. BW=body weight, CL=carapace length, ●=body weight of males, ○=body weight of females. ▲=carapace length of males, △=carapace length of females.

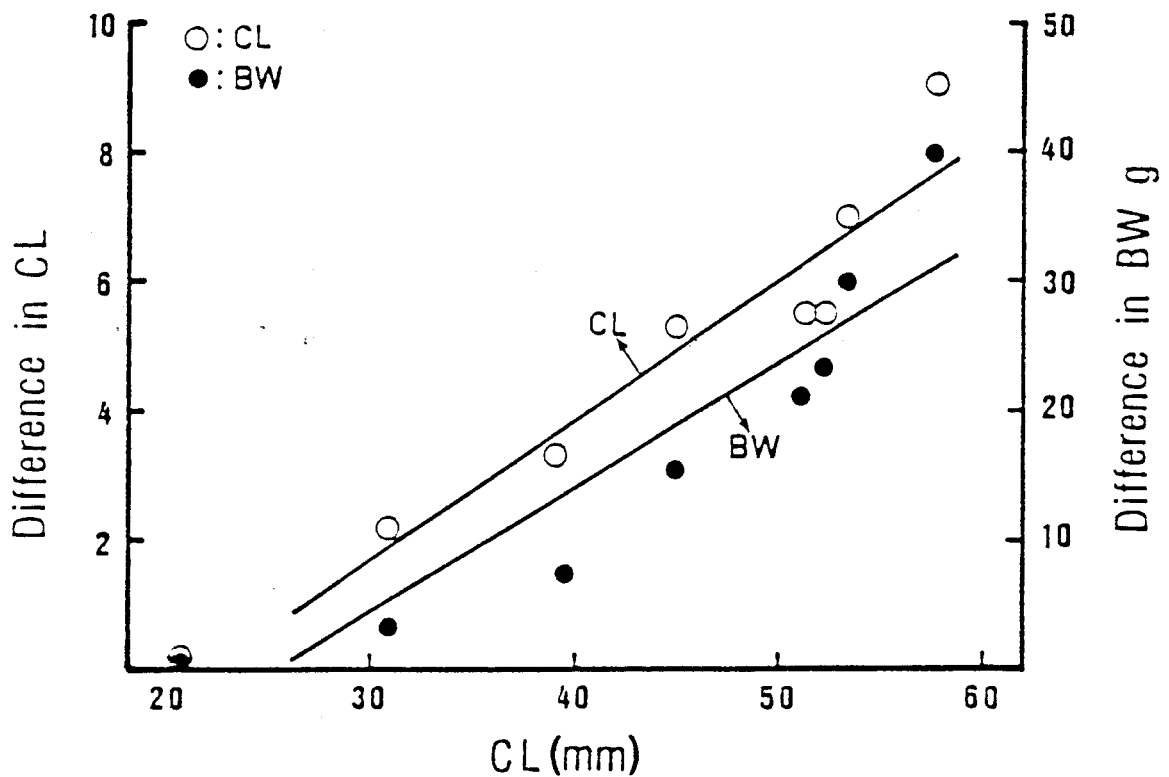


Fig. 3 Relationship between difference in carapace length (CL) and body weight (BW) of female minus male and mean carapace length for *Penaeus monodon* population cultured in the pond.

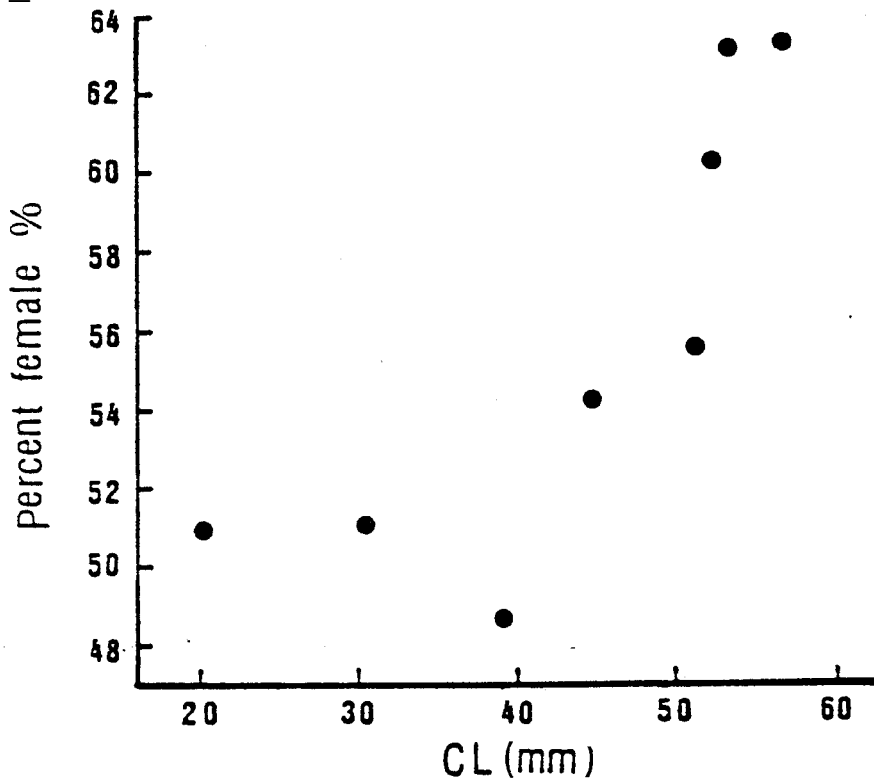


Fig. 4 Relationship between percent female and mean carapace length (CL) for *Penaeus monodon* population cultured in the pond.

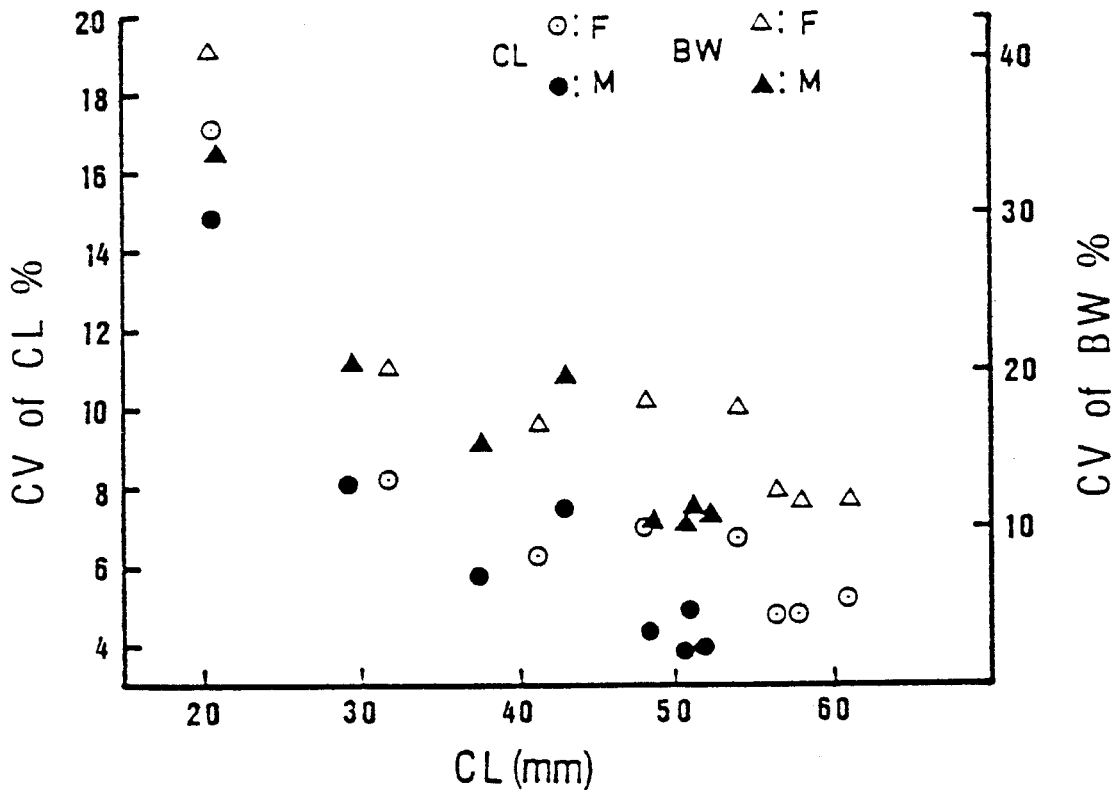


Fig. 5 Relationship between coefficient of variation (CV) in carapace length (CL) and body weight (BW) and mean carapace length for *Penaeus monodon* population cultured in the pond