

渗透胁迫下内生真菌感染对黑麦草幼苗生长的影响

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摘要:以含有内生真菌的黑麦草(*Lolium perenne L.*)种子为材料,采用4℃冰箱内和20℃光照培养箱内保存18个月的方式分别构建内生真菌感染(EI)和内生真菌非感染(EF)的黑麦草种群,通过比较EI和EF种群在正常条件下(对照)和渗透胁迫条件下种子发芽、幼苗生长等方面的差异,探讨内生真菌对其宿主植物的直接和间接影响。结果表明:在对照和胁迫条件下,EI种子的发芽势均明显高于EF种子,而只在重度渗透胁迫下,EI种子的发芽率才显著高于EF种子。对于黑麦草幼苗而言,渗透胁迫下内生真菌对宿主植物地上部分和地下部分均有增益作用,最终表现为EI种群的总生物量显著高于EF种群,其中对地上部分的促进作用表现为内生真菌的存在不仅提高了宿主叶片的延伸速率,使EI叶片比EF叶片更长、叶面积更大,而且在重度胁迫下,EI种群的分蘖数也显著高于EF种群;对地下部分的促进作用表现为EI种群的根系总长度和根干重均高于EF种群。

关键词:内生真菌;黑麦草;种子萌发;幼苗生长;渗透胁迫

Growth characteristics of endophyte-infected and endophyte-free *Lolium perenne L.* seedlings under osmotic stress conditions

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Abstract: In their evolution, grasses have developed symbiotic associations with fungi including mycorrhizal fungi that grow in or on the roots, and endophytes that live their entire life cycle within the aerial portion of the host grass, forming nonpathogenic, systemic and usually intercellular associations. Currently, seven genera have been identified, namely, *Atkinsonella*, *Balansia*, *Balansiopsis*, *Echinodothis*, *Epichloë*, *Myriogenospora* and *Parepichloë*, among which the anamorphic (imperfect) stage of *Epichloë* spp. is most closely related to cultivated grasses. In 1982 Morgan-Jones & Gams erected the section *Albo-lanosa* to accommodate anamorphic stage of *Epichloë* spp. in the genus *Acremonium*. In 1996 Glenn et al. reclassified the genus *Acremonium* section *Albo-lanosa* in a new genus *Neotyphodium* to separate clavicipitaceous *Acremonium* from *Acremonium* with other affinities (usually saprotrophs). The most

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widely known *Neotyphodium endophytes* are *N. lolii* (Latch, Christensen and Samuels) Glenn, Bacon and Hanlin, and *N. coenophialum* (Morgan-Jones & Gams) Glenn, Bacon and Hanlin, which colonize perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne* L.) and tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea* Schreb.), respectively.

Endophytes and their host grasses are mutually symbiotic. On one hand, the grasses provide photosynthates for the fungi; on the other hand, the endophytes may enhance the host's growth and protect the host from biotic stresses (such as mammalian, insect, and nematode herbivores) and abiotic stresses (such as drought and high temperature). Since Read & Camp first reported the close relationship of endophyte infection to drought resistance of tall fescue in 1986, a lot of research work has been done on the effect of endophyte infection on drought resistance of tall fescue, while rather less work has been done on the effect of endophyte infection on drought resistance of perennial ryegrass. Thus in this paper *Lolium perenne* cv SR4000 infected by *Neotyphodium lolii* was chosen as experimental material. Seed germination and seedling growth in normal and osmotic stress conditions were compared between endophyte-infected (EI) and endophyte-free (EF) populations.

Seeds of SR4000 were stored in two different ways: some were stored at 4°C in refrigerator while others were stored at 20°C in illuminating incubator for 18 months to eradicate endophytes in the seeds. After being soaked in distilled water for 4 hours, the seeds treated in the above ways were placed on filter papers moistened with distilled water, 5% PEG, 10% PEG and 15% PEG solutions, respectively. Seed germination was daily recorded from the 3rd day until the number of germinated seeds no longer increased. In seedling growth experiment, EI and EF plants were transplanted into culture pots filled with 500mL Hoagland solution. One week later, PEG6000 was added as osmoticum to impose osmotic stress (control, mild and severe stress). The PEG contents for the above stresses were 0, 10% and 20%, respectively. Leaf elongation of marked shoots was measured every three days, and the number of leaves and number of tillers were recorded every six days. By the end of the experiment, green leaves, wilted leaves, pseudostems and roots were harvested separately. All data were statistically analyzed with SAS package.

Endophyte infection accelerated seed germination under normal and osmotic stress conditions. Only under severe osmotic stress, however, seed germination rate and germination index of EI seeds were significantly higher than those of EF seeds. For example, under 10% PEG stress, EI seeds began to germinate from the 3rd day, and the germination rate was 79.6% on the 6th day, and 90.4% on the 8th day; while EF seeds began to germinate from the 4th day, and the germination rate was 73.4% on the 6th day, and 89.1% on the 8th day, which was close to the germination rate of EI seeds. Under 15% PEG stress, however, germination rate of EI seeds was 10%~16% higher than that of EF seeds in the whole germination period. When vigor index was concerned, there was no significant difference between EI and EF seeds.

Endophyte infection enhanced growth of both aboveground and belowground tissues. Under normal condition, leaf elongation of EI populations was slower than that of EF populations; under mild osmotic stress, leaf elongation of both populations was similar; under severe osmotic stress, however, leaf elongation of EI populations was faster than EF ones. The ratio of leaf length to leaf width of EI populations was higher and leaf area was larger when compared with EF populations. There was not any significant difference in leaf width between EI and EF populations regardless of water status. Tillering ability was also affected by endophyte infection. Under normal and mild stress conditions, in contrast with EF populations, tiller number of EI populations was smaller, but weight per tiller was greater and number of leaves per tiller was larger; under severe stress conditions, tiller number of EI populations was larger. When root system was concerned, EI population also possessed an advantage over EF population in terms

of total length of root system and root biomass under osmotic stresses.

Seedling growth of both populations was inhibited by osmotic stress; the biomass of above-ground and below-ground parts decreased as the stress was strengthened. Endophyte infection improved vegetative growth of its host grass. Regardless of water conditions, green leaf biomass and total biomass of EI populations were higher than those of EF populations, while wilted leaf biomass and pseudostem biomass were not significantly different between EI and EF populations. As far as root biomass was concerned, under normal condition, there was not significant difference between EI and EF populations; while under mild and severe osmotic stresses, root biomass of EI populations was higher than that of EF populations. There was not significant difference between tissues of EI and EF populations in water content, which suggested that water status of host grasses was not improved by endophyte infection. Endophyte may enhance drought resistance of its host's root system and therefore made it grow better under osmotic stress.

Key words: Endophyte; *Lolium perenne* L.; seed germination; seedling growth; osmotic stress

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与植物共生的真菌按照共生部位的不同可分为两类:一类是存在于植物根部的菌根真菌^[1];另一类是存在于健康植物茎叶中的内生真菌(endophyte)^[2]。禾本科植物内生真菌到目前为止被划分成7个属^[3],其中香柱菌属的无性衍生菌与栽培牧草的关系最为密切。1982年Morgan-Jone & Gams^[4]将这类菌作为Albo-lanosa组归入顶孢霉属(*Acremonium*),但顶孢霉属只以体外培养菌丝形态的相似性为基础而分类,包含许多亲缘较远的菌种如一些腐生菌,于是1996年Glenn等^[5]从分子系统发育角度出发,将Albo-lanosa组重新归入一个新属-*Neotyphodium*中,其中最受广泛关注的是*Neotyphodium lolii*和*Neotyphodium coenophialum*两个种,二者分别与黑麦草(*Lolium perenne* L.)和高羊茅(*Festuca arundinacea* Shreb.)构成共生关系^[6]。

内生真菌与宿主植物之间是互利共生的:一方面植物为内生真菌提供光合产物和矿物质,另一方面内生真菌的存在能提高宿主植物对生物胁迫和非生物胁迫的抵抗能力。其中对生物胁迫的抗性研究,主要包括食草动物^[7]和食草昆虫^[8]的取食、线虫^[9]、病原菌^[10]的危害以及其它植物的竞争^[11,12]等;非生物胁迫的抗性研究则主要集中在干旱和高温等方面。自Read & Campbell^[13]首次报道内生真菌感染与高羊茅的抗旱性有关以来,关于内生真菌对禾本科植物抗旱性的影响已进行了大量的研究,这些工作所涉及的既有生长室实验^[14,15]和温室实验^[16],也有田间实验^[17~19]。Malinowski等人^[15]以草地羊茅为材料,在生长室中进行了为期25d的干旱胁迫实验,结果发现干旱胁迫条件下,内生真菌感染可使宿主植物的地上、地下部分干重分别增加24%和69%。温室实验中Arachevaleta等^[20]对高羊茅的研究表明,严重干旱条件下EI植株的叶片比EF植株更厚、更窄、叶卷曲更为明显,存活率也更高;White等^[21]则报道,温室中生长的高羊茅在水分胁迫下,无论是分蘖恢复生长率还是植物存活率在EI和EF种群间均无显著差异;Assuero等^[22]采用人工接种的方法研究内生真菌对高羊茅抗旱性的影响,结果发现EI种群的干重和分蘖数均低于EF种群。田间实验中West等人^[18]连续两年的观察结果表明:严重干旱胁迫下,内生真菌可显著提高高羊茅的存活率,但对产草率的影响不明显;Barker等人^[19]在以黑麦草为材料的研究中则发现,内生真菌对宿主黑麦草抗旱性的增益作用不显著。可见内生真菌对禾本科植物抗旱性的影响是不稳定的,不仅与植物基因型、内生真菌基因型有关,而且与其所处的环境条件密切相关。因此任何一种内生真菌的基因型都应与其可能的共生植物品种进行实验^[23]。

就目前的文献来看,研究者绝大多数是以高羊茅为研究对象的,甚至多以高羊茅中的少数几个抗旱性品种进行研究,所得结果局限性较大。前已述及,内生真菌在禾本科植物中的存在带有一定的普遍性,那么这种共生关系对其它禾本科植物抗旱性的影响如何?考虑到黑麦草属与高羊茅属在系统发育上的相关性,同时又有水分生态类型上的差异性(高羊茅较黑麦草耐旱),而且黑麦草与内生真菌形成共生体的现象几

乎与高羊茅一样普遍,选取多年生黑麦草为研究对象。

本文以含有内生真菌(endophyte-infected, EI)的黑麦草种子为实验材料,采取20℃光照培养箱存放18个月的方式获得不含内生真菌(endophyte-free, EF)的种子,通过比较EI和EF种群在正常条件和干旱胁迫条件下种子发芽、幼苗生长等方面的差异,探讨内生真菌对其宿主植物的直接影响及其对宿主植物抗渗透胁迫能力的增益作用,初步阐明内生真菌对黑麦草抗旱性影响的生理生态机制,为进一步认识禾本科植物——内生真菌之间的互惠共生关系、更有效地保护和利用这一生物资源提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 实验材料

选择黑麦草(*Lolium perenne L.*)为实验材料,品种为SR4000。黑麦草是优良的牧草和草坪草,在世界温带地区广泛栽培。种子自澳大利亚种子公司购进,内生真菌感染率高于90%。

种子中的内生真菌主要位于糊粉层的细胞间隙中,菌丝粗而弯曲,未见明显的分枝;叶鞘中的菌丝细长、分枝较少,具明显的隔。与种子中的菌丝相比,叶鞘中的菌丝密度较低,而且菌丝较细。在PDA培养基上,从接种种子至菌落出现大约需30~40d,菌落奶油色,光滑且未见气生菌丝,菌落多褶皱,象脑,在整个观察期内均未发现分生孢子。从菌落生长、菌落形态及分生孢子的有无来看,SR4000的内生真菌与Naffaa等^[24]描述的*Neotyphodium lolii*完全一致。

实验开始前,供试种子已分别在20℃光照培养箱(12h光照+12h黑暗)和4℃冰箱中保存18个月,以此建立EI和EF两个种群^①。

种子和叶鞘中内生真菌的检测采用乳酸-酚苯胺蓝染色法^[25]。将种子在5%NaOH中浸泡过夜,然后在苯胺蓝染液中煮3~5min,染色后压片观察,该方法只能确定种子中内生真菌的有无,但不能确定内生真菌的活力,为了判断内生真菌的活力,还必须对生长4~5周后的幼苗的叶鞘进行内生真菌的检测。结果表明,20℃光照培养箱和4℃冰箱中保存18个月的种子的糊粉层中均有内生真菌的分布,但在种子长成的幼苗叶鞘中,只在4℃冰箱保存方式下发现有内生真菌的分布,并且检出率达90%。同时将两种处理的种子及其以后所形成的叶鞘进行表面消毒,于PDA培养基中培养,结果也发现经过30~40d培养后,4℃冰箱存放的种子及所长出的幼苗叶鞘中均有内生真菌菌落长出,而20℃光照培养箱存放的种子和幼苗均未有内生真菌菌落的出现(有关数据和照片在本文中未列出)。所有这些结果均表明,通过将种子在4℃冰箱和20℃光照培养箱(12h光照+12h黑暗)中保存18个月的方式构建EI和EF两个种群是合理可行的。

1.2 实验方法

1.2.1 种子发芽实验 从两种温度处理的种子(即EI和EF种子)中选取均匀饱满的种子,浸泡4h后分别摆放在蒸馏水和5%、10%、15%聚乙二醇(PEG6000)浸润的湿滤纸上,各设5个重复,即EI和EF各摆放25盘,每盘50粒,置于25℃温箱中进行发芽实验。发芽实验参照牧草种子检验规程GB/T2930.4~2001进行^[26],发芽开始后,每天记录萌发种子正常幼苗数,直至无萌发种子出现为止,再将不正常种苗及死种子拣出并记录。试验中若有严重霉烂的种子出现,则随时拣出。种子发芽率以最终成为正常幼苗的百分数计;发芽指数以下列公式求得:即发芽指数= $\sum (G_T/D_T)$,其中,G_T为T时间内的发芽数,D_T为相应的发芽天数;活力指数=发芽指数×幼根长度。发芽实验从2001年3月15日开始到3月26日结束,历时11d。

1.2.2 幼苗生长试验 选取均匀饱满的EI和EF种子,洗净后摆放在湿滤纸上,室温萌发,发芽后分别移栽到盛有蛭石的塑料盆中,生长1个月后,对每株幼苗进行内生真菌的检测以确定感染状况。然后,选长势良好、大小一致的EI和EF植株移至盛有500mLHoagland完全营养液的培养缸中,缸盖上有7孔,每孔中放置1株。当移入培养缸的幼苗恢复正常生长时实施渗透胁迫处理。本实验采用两因素随机区组设计,即考虑内生真菌和渗透胁迫两个因素的作用,采用聚乙二醇(PEG6000)作为渗透剂。EI和EF种群都分别设置1个对照(Hoagland完全营养液培养)和2个处理(Hoagland完全营养液+PEG培养)。2个处理的PEG

^① 按照文献惯例,下文将内生真菌侵染(endophyte-infected)的植株简称为EI植株,将未被内生真菌侵染(endophyte-free)的植株简称为EF植株

浓度分别为 10% (轻度胁迫) 和 20% (重度胁迫)。对照及每个处理各设 5 个重复。胁迫过程中及时补充由于叶子蒸腾损失的水分,以保持缸内培养液一定的浓度。渗透胁迫实验从 2001 年 4 月 25 日至 5 月 24 日共持续 30d。

在每缸中随机标记 1 个长势中等的植株,每 3d 测量标记株叶长,每 6d 统计每缸绿叶数、枯叶数和总分蘖数,根据实验周期末的统计结果,计算相对出叶率和每个分蘖的叶子数,计算方法参照 Belesky & Fedders^[27]。胁迫周期结束后,分别收获各培养缸中植株的绿叶、枯叶、假茎(由若干层叶鞘套合而成)和根,用电子天平测其鲜重,于 70℃ 烘 48h 后称其干重,并由此计算各部分的含水量和单个分蘖的重量。叶片烘干前,随机选取 20 片叶片测量其长、宽,并根据叶面积 = 0.905 × 叶长 × 叶宽计算叶面积^[28],在根系烘干前,用 CI-203 的根系测量系统测其总长度。所有计算结果采用 SAS 软件进行统计检验。

2 实验结果

2.1 种子萌发

不同的渗透胁迫强度对所有实验种子的发芽率都有抑制作用,其抑制程度随胁迫强度的增加而增加(图 1,因 5% PEG 处理与对照曲线接近,故图中未绘出)。在对照和 PEG 渗透胁迫下,EI 种子均较 EF 种子发芽快,但二者的最终发芽率在对照和低浓度 PEG 胁迫(5%,10%)下并无显著差异,只在高浓度(15%)PEG 胁迫下,EI 种子的发芽率才显著高于 EF 种子。如在 10% PEG 处理条件下,EI 种子第 3 天开始发芽,发芽率为 4.0%,第 6 天时发芽率为 79.6%,第 8 天时达 90.4%;EF 种子第 4 天开始发芽,第 6 天时发芽率为 73.4%,第 8 天时达 89.1%,与 EI 种子的发芽率相当。而在 15% PEG 处理下,EI 种子第 4 天开始发芽,EF 种子第 5 天开始发芽,且在 11d 的发芽实验中,EF 种子的发芽率始终比 EI 种子低 10%~16%。

衡量种子活力的指标除发芽率外,发芽指数和活力指数也是很重要的参数。随着 PEG 胁迫强度的增加,供试种子的发芽指数减小,种子活力降低(表 1)。在对照和 5%、10% PEG 胁迫下,内生真菌感染对种子发芽指数和活力指数多无显著影响(对照条件下 EI 种子的活力指数反而低于 EF 种子);只有在 15% PEG 胁迫下,EI 种子的发芽指数才显著高于 EF 种子,而活力指数在二者之间无显著差异。

2.2 叶片延伸生长

不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草幼苗叶片延伸生长的影响有所不同(图 2)。在未加 PEG 的对照组,EI 种群和 EF 种群叶片延伸速率在所有测定日均相当接近;PEG 渗透胁迫下,在实验周期的前期,EI 和 EF 种群叶片延伸速率趋于一致,以后随着时间的推移,轻度和重度胁迫都使得 EI 种群的变化曲线逐渐高于 EF 种群,并达到显著程度。由此可见,在充足供水的

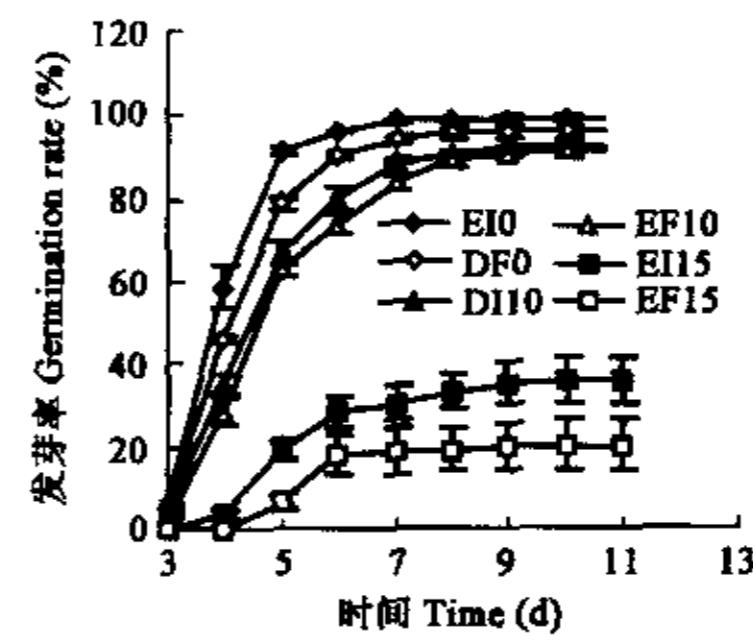


图 1 不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌对黑麦草种子萌发的影响

图中 0、10、15 代表 PEG 的处理浓度分别为 0%、10%、15%

Fig. 1 Effect of endophyte infection on seed germination of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG concentrations

0, 10 and 15 denote PEG concentration of 0%, 10% and 15% respectively

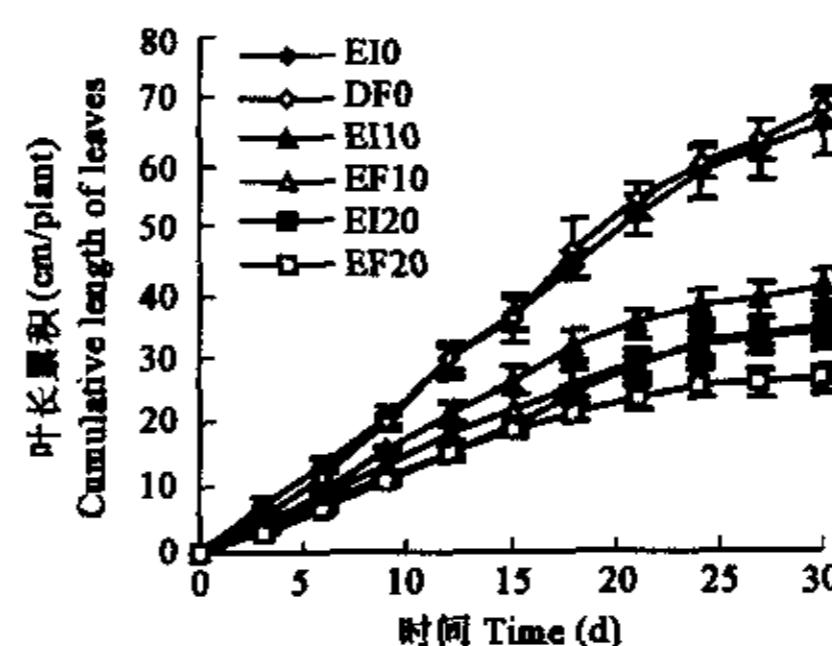


图 2 不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌侵染对黑麦草叶片延伸生长的影响

图中 0、10、20 代表 PEG 的处理浓度分别为 0%、10%、20%

Fig. 2 Effect of endophyte infection on leaf elongation of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG concentrations

0, 10 and 20 denote PEG concentration of 0%, 10% and 20% respectively

对照组,EI种群的叶片延伸生长并不比EF种群具有优势,而在渗透胁迫下,内生真菌的存在才对宿主植物的抗旱性产生了一定的增益作用。

2.3 叶片二维尺度的差异

不同水分条件下,EI和EF种群叶片二维尺度的变化情况见表2。从表中可见,随着渗透胁迫强度的增加,两个实验种群的叶长、叶宽、长宽比和叶面积都趋于减小,只是发生显著变化的PEG浓度有所不同。对于EI种群,10%PEG渗透胁迫下,其叶长、长宽比和叶面积均显著低于对照,但与20%PEG胁迫下的各项指标间无显著差异;对于EF种群,其叶面积随着渗透胁迫强度的增加而显著降低,但叶长和长宽比只在20%PEG胁迫下才显著降低。对于两个实验种群的叶宽,PEG渗透胁迫并未导致其显著降低。将EI和EF种群进行比较,EI种群的叶长和叶面积无论是对照组还是重度胁迫组均显著高于EF种群;EI种群的长宽比只在重度胁迫组显著高于EF种群;至于叶宽,在所有处理条件下,二者之间均无显著差异。

表2 不同PEG浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草叶片二维尺度的影响

Table 2 Effect of endophyte infection on leaf dimension of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG stresses

| | | 叶长(cm) Leaf length | 叶宽(cm) Leaf width | 叶长/叶宽 Length/width | 叶面积(cm ²) Leaf area |
|---------|----|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 对照 | EI | 14.21±0.812 ^a | 0.289±0.0145 ^a | 50.08±1.318 ^a | 3.77±0.159 ^a |
| Control | EF | 12.56±0.925 ^b | 0.265±0.017 ^{ab} | 47.93±1.629 ^{ab} | 3.12±0.294 ^b |
| 10%PEG | EI | 11.80±0.826 ^b | 0.260±0.011 ^{ab} | 45.74±1.935 ^{bc} | 2.83±0.109 ^{bc} |
| | EF | 11.16±0.894 ^b | 0.243±0.011 ^b | 46.02±2.079 ^{bc} | 2.51±0.236 ^c |
| 20%PEG | EI | 11.29±0.781 ^b | 0.268±0.017 ^{ab} | 43.55±2.042 ^c | 2.80±0.064 ^c |
| | EF | 9.52±0.741 ^c | 0.248±0.017 ^b | 39.35±1.281 ^d | 2.20±0.225 ^d |

表中数据说明见表1 Explanation of the data in the table are the same as in table 1

2.4 分蘖率变化与分蘖生长

在整个实验期内,两个实验种群的总分蘖数都表现为随时间的推移而增加(图3),不同的PEG处理浓度显著影响总分蘖数增加的幅度,而且对EI和EF种群的影响有所不同。在对照和轻度渗透胁迫下,内生真菌的存在对黑麦草幼苗的分蘖能力没有促进作用,相反在对照条件下,EI种群的分蘖率显著低于EF种群;当PEG浓度为10%时,二者的分蘖率趋于接近;而在20%PEG胁迫下,内生真菌产生了一定的促进作用,表现为EI种群的分蘖率显著高于EF种群。胁迫期末,每培养缸的总分蘖数在对照组表现为EI种群显著低于EF种群,在10%PEG组二者间无显著差异,而在20%PEG胁迫下,EI种群显著高于EF种群;每个分蘖的生物量干重以及每分蘖所具有的叶片数在对照和10%PEG胁迫条件下,EI种群显著高于EF种群,而在20%PEG胁迫条件下,EI和EF种群之间并无显著差异(表3)。这说明在对照和轻度的渗透胁迫下,内生真菌的存在虽然没有促进黑麦草幼苗的分蘖能力,但却使单个分蘖更大、出叶数更多;而在重度渗透胁迫下,内生真菌则在维持宿主植物的分蘖能力上具有一定作用。

2.5 根系总长度

在实验期末,用CI-203根系测量系统对各处理植物根系的总长度进行测量(图4)。统计结果表明,无论是PEG处理还是内生真菌感染,单一因素及二者的协同作用对黑麦草幼苗根系总长度均具有显著的影响。随PEG胁迫强度的增加,EI种群的根系总长度表现为上升趋势,而EF种群则表现为先下降然后又恢

表1 不同PEG浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草种子活力的影响

Table 1 Effect of endophyte infection on vigor of seeds of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG stresses

| | | 发芽率(%) Germination rate | 发芽指数 Germination index | 活力指数 Vigor index |
|---------|----|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 对照 | EI | 98.4±2.077 ^a | 53.2±1.840 ^a | 2.72±0.388 ^c |
| Control | EF | 92.4±2.720 ^a | 49.6±1.327 ^{ab} | 3.33±0.308 ^a |
| 5% | EI | 96.8±3.766 ^a | 50.0±3.810 ^{ab} | 2.83±0.167 ^{bc} |
| PEG | EF | 96.0±2.483 ^a | 48.9±1.093 ^b | 3.16±0.159 ^{ab} |
| 10% | EI | 92.0±1.756 ^a | 44.1±1.514 ^c | 2.85±0.414 ^{bc} |
| PEG | EF | 90.7±3.907 ^a | 40.9±2.553 ^c | 2.67±0.438 ^c |
| 15% | EI | 36.0±10.82 ^b | 14.3±5.926 ^d | 0.60±0.185 ^d |
| PEG | EF | 25.0±8.37 ^c | 9.77±4.606 ^e | 0.38±0.199 ^d |

表中数据以平均值±95%置信区间表示;右上角字母相同差别不显著,字母不同则差别显著($\alpha=0.05$)Data are presented in the format of mean±95% confidence range; same letter denotes non-significant difference while different letters denote a significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$)

复至对照水平。将 EI 和 EF 两个种群进行比较,发现在对照组,EI 和 EF 种群的根系总长度相当接近,而在 10% 和 20% PEG 胁迫处理下,EI 种群的根系总长度均显著高于 EF 种群。根系是植物吸收水分的主要活性部位,EI 种群的根系总长度在 PEG 胁迫下相对于 EF 种群的显著优势,说明内生真菌在受渗透胁迫的根系发育上可能具有重要作用。

表 3 不同 PEG 浓度内生真菌感染对黑麦草分蘖生长的影响

Table 3 Effect of endophyte infection on tiller production of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG stresses

| | 总分蘖数 Total tiller number | 每个分蘖的生 物量干重(g) Tiller weight | 叶片数/分蘖 Number of leaves/tiller |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 对照 | EI 64.8±11.52 ^c | 0.032±0.007 ^a | 3.88±0.414 ^a |
| Control | EF 77.2±8.89 ^a | 0.022±0.009 ^b | 3.16±0.518 ^b |
| 10% PEG | EI 53.8±10.32 ^b | 0.031±0.005 ^a | 3.84±0.464 ^a |
| 20% PEG | EF 58.4±6.61 ^{ce} | 0.026±0.006 ^b | 3.40±0.327 ^{bc} |
| | EI 47.4±7.05 ^b | 0.023±0.009 ^b | 3.60±0.312 ^{ac} |
| | EF 35.4±6.66 ^d | 0.021±0.007 ^b | 3.67±0.414 ^{ac} |

表中数据说明见表 1 Explanation of the data in the table are the same as in table 1

2.6 生物量及其分配格局

渗透胁迫对所有试验幼苗的生长均具有抑制作用(表 4),表现为地上、地下及总生物量均随胁迫强度的增加而减小。但从生物量的分配格局来看,绿叶生物量对渗透胁迫的影响最为敏感,随胁迫强度的增加而显著降低;假茎生物量只在重度渗透胁迫下才显著降低;根生物量在 EF 种群中也随渗透胁迫强度的增加而显著降低;枯叶生物量变化最小,只有 EF 种群在重度胁迫下显著降低。根冠比总体表现为随胁迫强度的增加而增加。

内生真菌的存在显著提高了宿主植物的营养生长,表现为在对照和各处理条件下,EI 种群的绿叶生物量和总生物量均显著高于 EF 种群;而枯叶和假茎生物量在二者之间多无显著差异(对照组 EI 种群的生物量高于 EF 种群);至于地下生物量,在对照组 EI 和 EF 种群相当接近,而在轻度和重度渗透胁迫条件下,EI 种群显著高于 EF 种群。但从各器官的水分含量来看,无论在对照组还是渗透胁迫组,并未发现二者之间具显著差异(数据在文中未列出),这说明内生真菌的存在并未改善宿主植物的水分条件,而可能通过改善宿主植物根系的抗渗透胁迫能力而使宿主植物在渗透胁迫下仍然保持较高的生长活力。

3 讨论

与黑麦草共生的内生真菌不产生子座和孢子,只通过菌丝生长进入宿主的繁殖器官,并依靠种子进行遗传^[29],因此种子存放的温度条件对内生真菌活力的影响很大。综观已报道的关于内生真菌感染与非感染种群的构建方法,主要有杀真菌剂法^[30]、加热杀菌法^[31]、室温存放法^[32]、人工接种法^[33]等。早在 1940 年 Neil^[34]就报道多年生黑麦草种子在室温条件下贮存 18 个月后,其中的内生真菌全部失活;其后 Welty & Azevedo^[35]也报道,含水量超过 11.5% 的黑麦草种子在 5℃以上贮存时,其中的内生真菌的活力会迅速下

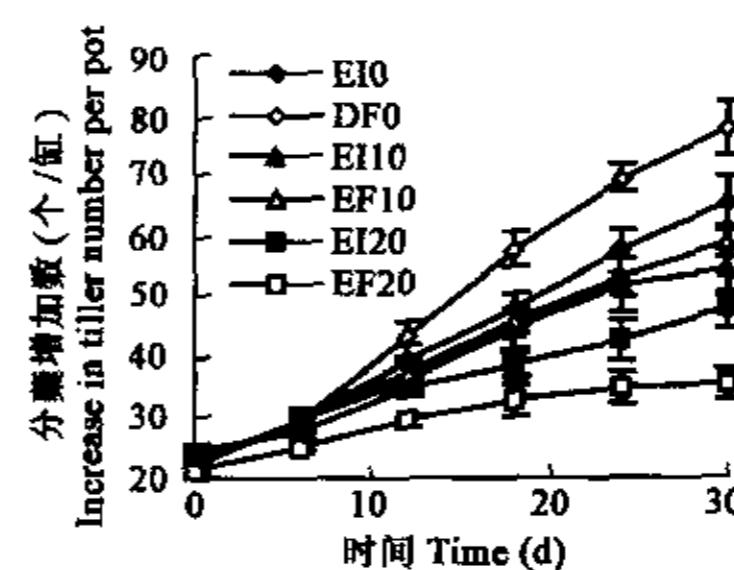


图 3 不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草分蘖率的影响

图中 0, 10, 20 代表 PEG 的处理浓度分别为 0, 10%、20%

Fig. 3 Effect of endophyte infection on tillering rate of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG concentrations 0, 10 and 20 denote PEG concentration of 0, 10% and 20% respectively

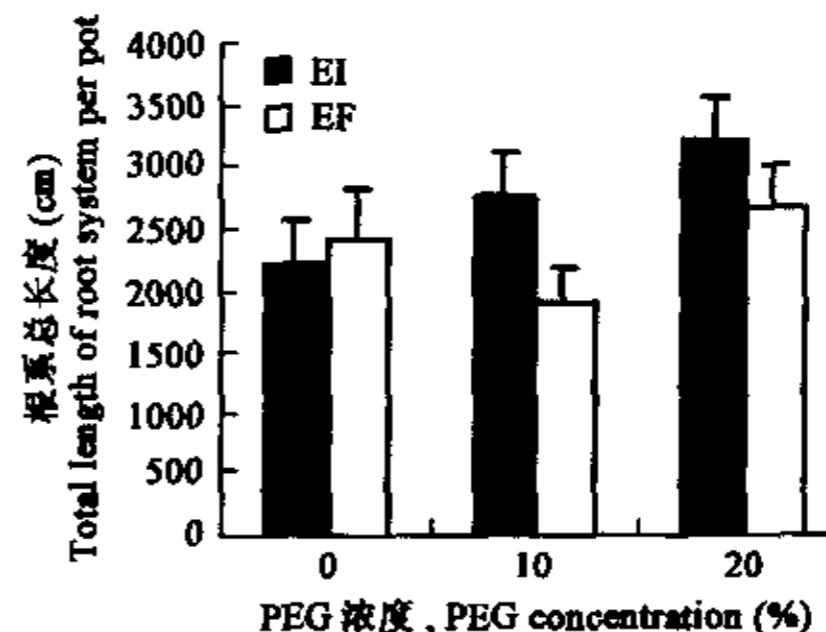


图 4 不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草根系总长度的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of endophyte infection on total length of root system of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG concentrations

表 4 不同 PEG 浓度下内生真菌感染对黑麦草生物量分配格局的影响

Table 4 Effect of endophyte infection on biomass allocation pattern of *Lolium perenne* under different PEG stresses

| 重量 Weight | 绿叶 Green leaf | 枯叶 Wilted leaf | 假茎 Pseudostem | 地上部分 Above ground | 根 Below ground | 地下/地上 Above ground /below ground | 总生物量 Total biomass (g) |
|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | (g) | | (g) |
| 对照 EI | 1.241±0.206 ^a | 0.274±0.106 ^a | 0.774±0.181 ^a | 2.288±0.103 ^a | 0.384±0.084 ^a | 0.169±0.061 ^{ab} | 2.673±0.032 ^a |
| Control EF | 0.938±0.025 ^b | 0.250±0.045 ^a | 0.519±0.129 ^b | 1.707±0.106 ^b | 0.361±0.094 ^a | 0.213±0.067 ^a | 2.068±0.021 ^b |
| 10% PEG | 0.854±0.135 ^c | 0.288±0.016 ^a | 0.671±0.205 ^a | 1.812±0.299 ^b | 0.343±0.058 ^a | 0.189±0.017 ^a | 2.155±0.349 ^b |
| 20% PEG | 0.666±0.148 ^d | 0.305±0.093 ^a | 0.706±0.267 ^a | 1.677±0.083 ^b | 0.248±0.053 ^b | 0.148±0.027 ^b | 1.925±0.127 ^c |
| 20% PEG EI | 0.625±0.135 ^d | 0.239±0.099 ^{ab} | 0.398±0.122 ^c | 1.261±0.318 ^c | 0.364±0.031 ^a | 0.295±0.062 ^c | 1.625±0.345 ^d |
| PEG EF | 0.191±0.101 ^e | 0.181±0.106 ^b | 0.326±0.112 ^c | 0.699±0.148 ^d | 0.262±0.051 ^b | 0.376±0.034 ^d | 0.960±0.195 ^e |

表中数据说明见表 1 Explanation of the data in the table are the same as in table 1

降。Mebalds^[36]采用热水、杀真菌剂、室温存放等一系列方法灭活黑麦草种子中的内生真菌,结果发现唯一有效和稳定的方法是将种子在室温 21℃ 下存放至少 3a,与 Neil^[34]的结论有所不同,其原因可能与二者所进行实验的室温条件下空气湿度不同有关。本研究发现在 20℃ 光照培养箱中存放 18 个月即可灭活内生真菌而获得同一品种的 EF 种群,而且该方法对种子本身活力影响较小,因而是构建 EF 种群较为理想的方法。

内生真菌是靠宿主的种子进行传播的,因而内生真菌的存在不可避免地会对宿主种子萌发、幼苗生长等一系列生命活动产生影响。Clay^[37]发现,在良好的萌发条件下,内生真菌感染的黑麦草和高羊茅种子的发芽率均比相应的未感染种子高 10% 左右。本研究结果表明 PEG 胁迫和内生真菌感染对黑麦草种子的发芽率均有显著影响(表 5),在未加 PEG 的对照组和低浓度的 PEG 胁迫组,内生真菌感染对最终的发芽率影响不大,只有在高浓度 PEG 胁迫下,内生真菌的增益作用才充分体现出来,表现在 EI 种子的发芽指数以及发芽率均显著高于 EF 种子。就衡量种子活力的重要参数——活力指数而言,无论 PEG 浓度如何,EI 和 EF 种子之间均无显著差异(对照条件下 EI 种子的活力指数反而低于 EF 种子),说明采用光照培养箱存放种子对种子活力基本没有影响,亦即采用此方法构建 EF 实验种群是可行的。

关于内生真菌对植物叶片延伸生长的影响,目前生长室、温室及田间试验结果均有报道,但结论并不一致。Maclean 等^[14]在生长室中对 3 种不同基因型的高羊茅进行研究,发现无论在干旱还是湿润条件下,EI 的叶片延伸速率均高于 EF 叶片;同样是生长室中的实验,Belesky 等^[38]则报道,内生真菌对四种不同基因型高羊茅叶片延伸生长的影响各不相同,在有的基因型中,EI 植株高于 EF 植株,有的基因型二者差异不显著,有的基因型则表现为 EI 植株低于 EF 植株。温室实验中,Eerens 等^[39]发现割草后 EI 黑麦草叶延伸速率接近或稍低于 EF 植株;Elmi & West^[16]报道在严重干旱胁迫下,EI 高羊茅的叶延伸速率比 EF 植株高。Elbersen & West^[40]的田间实验结果表明,内生真菌感染对高羊茅的叶延伸速率无影响。本研究发现 PEG 胁迫和内生真菌感染对黑麦草叶片的延伸生长均有显著影响(表 5),只是内生真菌的影响因 PEG 胁迫浓度的不同而不同。在充足供水的对照组,内生真菌对黑麦草幼苗的叶片延伸速率无影响,而只有在渗透胁迫下,内生真菌感染才显著提高黑麦草幼苗的叶片延伸速率。另外,Arachevaleta 等^[20]报道在重度水分胁迫下,高羊茅 EI 叶片比 EF 叶片更厚、更窄,然而在本文中除发现黑麦草 EI 叶片比 EF 叶片

表 5 不同 PEG 浓度及内生真菌感染情况对黑麦草幼苗生长影响的统计检验

Table 5 Statistics analysis of the effect of different PEG concentrations and endophyte infection on seedling growth of *Lolium perenne*

| | 发芽率 Germination rate | 叶长 Leaf length | 分蘖 Tiller | 根系总长度 Total length of root system |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------------------------------|
| PEG | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| 内生真菌 Endophyte | * | * | * | ** |
| PEG×内生真菌 PEG×Endophyte | NS | NS | NS | * |

* 代表差异显著 ($\alpha=0.05$); ** 代表差异极显著 ($\alpha=0.01$); NS 代表无显著差异。* denotes a significant difference ($\alpha=0.05$); ** denotes an extremely significant difference ($\alpha=0.01$); NS denotes a non-significant difference

更长外,二者的厚度和宽度之间均未见显著差异。

许多研究发现干旱条件下内生真菌可提高宿主植物的分蘖能力,促进宿主的生物量累积。如 Arachevala 等^[20]在对高羊茅的研究中发现,经过中度水分胁迫 160d 后,高氮水平下 EI 种群的分蘖数和生物量分别比 EF 种群高 36% 和 52%,但不确定和相反的结论也有报道,Elbersen & West^[40]发现高羊茅与内生真菌构成的 3 个不同的共生体中,有的共生体中内生真菌可增加宿主植物的分蘖密度,有的共生体中减小其分蘖密度,另一些共生体中内生真菌对分蘖密度无影响;Assuero 等^[22]采用人工接种的方法研究内生真菌感染和水分胁迫对高羊茅的影响,结果发现在干旱条件下,EI 植株的干重和分蘖数均低于 EF 植株。研究结果表明,无论是 PEG 胁迫还是内生真菌感染,单一因素对黑麦草的分蘖能力均有显著影响(表 5);表现在在充足供水的对照组,EI 种群的分蘖数低于 EF 种群;10%PEG 胁迫下,二者趋于接近;20% PEG 胁迫下,EI 种群的分蘖数显著高于 EF 种群。关于内生真菌对宿主植物分蘖能力的影响,Hill 等^[41]认为分蘖率被促进还是被抑制依赖于内生真菌产生的 IAA 的量,产生少量 IAA 的内生真菌对一些基因型起促进作用,而对另一些基因型起抑制作用;而产生大量 IAA 的内生真菌对所有的基因型均有抑制作用,而且温度或干旱等可能改变内生真菌生长调节物质的产量而影响分蘖的产生。West 等^[18]则认为严重干旱胁迫下,内生真菌并未提高宿主的分蘖能力,而只是改善了宿主植物的水分关系,从而延缓了分蘖的脱水干化,导致 EI 种群的分蘖数高于 EF 种群,然而在本研究的重度渗透胁迫下,EI 和 EF 种群各器官的含水量并无显著差异,说明后一种观点在本研究中不成立。

关于内生真菌提高宿主植物地上、地下部分生物量的解释,有的学者认为是内生真菌提高了宿主植物的分蘖能力所致^[42,43];有人认为是内生真菌增加了单个分蘖的重量,而大分蘖不仅延长了分蘖的寿命,而且增强了其竞争力^[27];有人则认为,内生真菌对宿主植物地下部分的影响可能比对地上部分更大,这种影响既表现在增加根系的根毛总长度^[44],也使根干重显著增加^[15,42,45],然而到目前为止,在高羊茅、黑麦草等宿主植物的根中一直未检测出内生真菌,故推测根中的上述变化可能由共生体的化学信号系统所引起。本研究中内生真菌的存在显著提高了黑麦草地上、地下部分的生物量,其原因与上述三方面皆有关系。

4 结论

- 4.1 种子存放的温度条件对内生真菌活力影响很大,感染内生真菌的黑麦草种子应在避光低温下贮存,以利于内生真菌保存活力。
- 4.2 内生真菌对渗透胁迫下宿主植物黑麦草的种子萌发和幼苗生长均具有增益作用,但增益程度与渗透胁迫强度有关。一定程度的渗透胁迫下,内生真菌的感染能够提高种子的发芽率、促进叶片的延伸生长以及增强宿主植物的分蘖能力,使感染种群地上部分的生物量显著高于非感染种群。
- 4.3 内生真菌对渗透胁迫下宿主植物根系发育的增益作用表现在两方面:一是渗透胁迫下感染植株的根更长;二是感染种群的生物量更大。

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