

濒危植物长柄双花木开花物候与生殖特性

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摘要:研究了长柄双花木开花过程中花部表型的变化,连续 4a 对其野生种群、1a 对人工种群的开花物候进行了观察,并运用相对开花强度和同步性等开花物候指数分析了开花物候对其生殖的影响。结果如下:长柄双花木开花时间为 9 月上、中旬至 11 月中、下旬;单花花期一般为 6~7d,单花依其形态和散粉特征可以分为 4 个时期:散粉前期、散粉初期、散粉盛期和凋谢期。个体开花持续时间 49~55d,种群花期历时 63~71d。种群内不同年度间开花物候指数没有显著差异,而种群间则存在显著差异,野生种群开花进程为渐进式单峰曲线,人工种群则为“钟”形曲线,二者均属于“集中开花模式”。长柄双花木具有 2 个相对开花强度的分异趋势,这种分异趋势具有进化意义。开花物候指数与生殖间的相关分析表明,始花时间与开花数量、座果率及花期长度之间均具显著负相关关系,而开花数量与花期长度之间则呈显著正相关,但均为线性相关。长柄双花木开花物候在种群间的差异和种群内年度间的相似性说明,其开花时间可能是由与其相关的复杂的微生境特征和(或)由其遗传因子决定的,同时也反映了种群间的遗传分异和种群内个体间的遗传一致性。作为一种濒危物种,长柄双花木在这种环境的选择压力之下,形成了“大量、集中开放的花”的开花模式,吸引到更多的传粉者的访问,从而达到生殖成功。

关键词:开花物候;开花同步性;相对开花强度;座果率;长柄双花木

The flowering phenology and reproductive features of the endangered plant *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* H. T. Chang (Hamamelidaceae)

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Abstract: The flowering phenology of a plant population is the sum of the individual phenologies. These individual phenologies can be subdivided into variables such as the starting date of flowering, the date of the flowering peak, and flowering duration. Various characteristics of phenology may have an important effect on reproductive success, including the starting date of flowering and flowering synchrony. However, different flowering indices may affect different aspects of phenology, and may be constrained by other plant characteristics. *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* H. T. Chang, a plant species that only occurs in a few counties in Hunan, Jiangxi Province and Zhejiang Province and with relatively small numbers of individuals, is recorded as a 2nd Class endangered species for conservation in China.

The variations in morphological traits, flowering phenology and reproductive success of this species were studied. The study sites were located at Mt. Jinggang, Jiangxi Province. 50 individuals with more or less the same heights and crown diameters, in the wild population in Caijiatian, were marked and observed from 1999 to 2002. Another 50 individuals in the artificial population of Ciping, planted in 1990, and originating from Mt. Guanshan in Jiangxi Province, were also marked and observed in 2002.

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The flowering course of each individual was observed and the data on flowering onset, duration, mean flowering amplitude (flowers/plant/day) and end of flowering were registered. Then the relative flowering intensity and synchrony indices were calculated. The relationships between onset, duration, flower and fruit set, the correlation matrix between starting date and duration, flowering and duration, the phenology index, and fruit set in the wild population were analyzed. The results are as follows:

In *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* H. T. Chang, two axillary inflorescences are often placed opposite each other at the same node. Each inflorescence has two opposite bisexual flowers without pedicels. Each flower is ca. 15 mm in diameter and lasts 6 to 7 days. On the day of anthesis, the styles are longer than the filaments. The flowering span of the individuals is about 49 ~ 55 days. As regards flower morphology and dehiscence, the typical flowering process for a flower can be divided into 4 periods, i. e., "Pre-dehiscence" in which two filaments stretch out but without dehiscence, "Initial dehiscence" in which one or two anthers are dehisced after two days of flowering, "Full dehiscence" in which from the third to fifth day of flowering three to five anthers are dehisced and the color of the stigma changes to yellow, and the "Withering" in which all anthers are dehisced with some anthers withering and the color of some stigma changing to brown or black yellow from the sixth to seventh days.

In the Caijitian population, the time courses of flowering were similar over four years. In 1999 and 2000 the proportion of open flowers increased gradually to a peak, and then declined rapidly over the subsequent weeks. In 2001 and 2002 the proportion of open flowers increased rapidly to a peak, and then declined gradually. In the Ciping population the curve was bell-shaped. In the Ciping population flowering started on September 12th in 2002, while in the Caijitian population flowering started between September 17th to 22nd. The duration of flowering in a population lasted 63~71 days. The flowering continued significantly longer in the Ciping population than in the Caijitian population.

The relative flowering intensity shows two major peaks: one from 20% to 40%, and the other from 70% to 90%. Though this phenomenon is not consistent with some other studies, it has some evolutionary significance for the studied species.

The correlation analysis among onset, duration, flower and fruit set shows marked relations. There are significant negative correlations between onset and flowers, and duration and fruit set, and significant positive correlations between flowers and duration. The population with an early starting date shows a longer duration than the population with later starting date. The population with more flowers shows a longer duration than that with less flowers. There is higher fruit set in the population with an early starting date and longer duration than in the population with a later starting date and short duration. The analysis of phenological data between the two populations show that, there are significant differences of synchrony, onset, end data and median data, but inapparent differences of duration and flowering amplitude between the two populations.

The differentiations between the two populations and similarity within the same population in terms of the flowering phenology suggests that the timing of an individual's flowering may largely be determined by relatively fixed characteristics of its microhabitat and (or) by genetic factors. This also reflects genetic differentiation between populations and genetic similarity within the same population. As an endangered species, *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* exhibits a so-called "Mass-flowering" pattern, which may be regarded as an adaptive strategy to ensure its reproductive success.

Key words: flowering phenology; flowering synchrony; relative flowering intensity; fruit set ratio; *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* H. T. Chang

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一个种群的开花物候是其植物个体物候的总和,这些个体的开花物候又可以分解为多种变量,比如始花期、开花高峰期和开花持续时间等^[1]。不同的物候特征对植物的生殖成功有重要影响^[2],包括始花期^[3~5]和开花同步性^[6~9]。然而将始花期作为开花物候的单独指标使用,其有效性值得怀疑^[10]。因为不同指标的选择可能影响其它物候指标(比如开花持续时间,同步性)的测定效果,同时不同的指标也受植物其它特征的影响,比如个体的大小等^[3,11]。

有关植物开花物候的研究国内外已有许多报道。目前国外有关植物开花物候的研究主要集中在4个方面:(1)物候模式的系统发生和生活型的综合分析^[12~16];(2)共存种(Coexisting species)的物候分化研究^[17~20];(3)单个种的种群沿海拔、纬度梯度或者在生态异质生境之中的变异研究^[6,21,22];以及(4)种群内的物候变异研究^[7,23~25]。国内则主要集中于开花与传粉及交配系统(繁育系统)等方面的研究^[26~33],对于植物开花同步性方面关注较少。对于开花物候及其对生殖成功的影响方面的研究,尤其

是有关濒危植物在该方面的研究,国内报道较少。

长柄双花木(*Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes* H. T. Chang)仅零星分布于湖南、江西和浙江等省的部分县,分布区局限,且个体数量稀少^[34,35],目前已处于濒危状态,被列为国家二级重点保护的濒危物种。为了揭示其濒危的原因和机制,作者曾对其遗传多样性及其与环境因子的关系等方面进行了初步研究^[35,36],已有文献^[37]对其花部特征的描述比较简单,李根有等^[38]报道了浙江长柄双花木的数量及林学特征,其它方面的研究目前未见报道。本研究主要报道该物种开花过程中花形态的变化、开花物候及其对生殖成功的影响。

1 研究地点及其自然概况

设置 2 个研究样地:自然种群设于江西省井冈山市长柄双花木分布区内,所处区域位于罗霄山脉中段,植被为亚热带常绿阔叶林被破坏后形成的天然次生林或次生灌丛。所设样地内的优势种为长柄双花木、阔叶箬竹(*Indocalamus latifolius*)、圆锥绣球(*Hydrangea davidii*)等,长柄双花木位于林冠层。样地海拔 900m,东南坡向,土壤主要为红棕壤。其年均气温 15.1℃,1 月份平均气温 3.9℃,7 月平均气温 23.7℃,极端最低温 -13.4℃,极端最高温 35.2℃。年降水量 1 872mm,无霜期 247~263d。气候温凉,雨水多,云雾重,湿度较大。与浙江龙泉、江西军峰山等分布地植被、气候相似^[34~36]。人工种群设于井冈山国家级自然保护区种质资源库内,海拔 810m,年均温 14.2℃,年降水量 1 856mm,无霜期 245d 左右,坡向为南向。该种群为 1990 年种植,种源为江西省官山自然保护区内分布的野生个体。

2 研究方法

2.1 花部表型变化

1999 年~2002 年长柄双花木开花前,每年标记人为影响小、个体大小(基茎、高度)基本一致的植株 50 株。在 2002 年同时在井冈山国家级自然保护区内的人工种群中标记 50 株个体。对所有标记植株观察记录其开花进程。

每年自 9 月 1 日起每天观察记录 1 次,直到谢花或发育为幼果。观测时记录各植株开花数量,花朵开放、花瓣伸展、花药裂开、花丝伸长、花气味开始出现和持续的时间;以及花朵形状、大小、颜色及其时空动态;柱头与花药的位置。

2.2 开花物候

计算每植株每年的相对开花强度(Relative flowering intensity),计算方法为:某植株的相对开花强度等于该植株开花高峰日产生的花数与该种群中植株在其开花高峰日产生的单株最大花数之比^[39]。开花强度是花分布频度相对地位比较的一种表达方式^[39]。

根据开花数观测计算开花物候参数 始花时间及当日花数(Onset),终花日期及当日花数(End set),开花高峰日期(该植株 50%的花开放时的日期)及当日花数(Day date),个体(或种群)总花期长度和平均花期长度(Duration),平均开花振幅(Mean flowering amplitude,单位时间开花数,用花数·株⁻¹·d⁻¹表示),相对开花强度和开花同步性(Synchrony)(同步指数)。上述参数中,除同步指数外,其余均在植物个体和种群两个水平上进行描述。个体水平的物候参数以所标记的全部个体的平均值计算,其中始花日期则为第 1 个开花植株的开花日期;种群水平则分别为:5%的个体开花时视为始花,50%的个体达到开花高峰时视为种群开花高峰期,95%的植株开花结束时视为种群花期结束。

用同步指数(Synchrony index, S_i)检测开花同步性高低,具体方法根据文献^[40]并稍作调整:

$$S_i = \frac{1}{n-1} \left(\frac{1}{f} \right) \sum_{j \neq i} e_{ij}$$

其中, e_{ij} 表示个体 i 和 j 花期重叠时间(d), f_i 表示个体 i 开花的总时间(d), n 表示样地中个体总数。 S_i 的变异范围为 0~1,“0”表示种群内个体花期无重叠,“1”则表示完全重叠。

始花时间的确定方法 以 9 月 1 日为第 1 天(计为 1),9 月 2 日为第 2 天(计为 2),依次类推。

只对 2002 年所开的花进行了座果率的统计,为避免低温对幼果冻死所造成的影响,果实的统计在 2003 年 1 月前进行,座果率=座果数/总花序数。根据上述数据,进一步分析:始花时间与花期长度、花数与花期长度之间的相关关系及模拟模型,开花物候指数与座果率之间的相关关系与模拟模型。因人工种群只有一年的数据,所以只对野生种群进行了模拟分析。所有数据分析均用 SPSS 程序进行。

3 结果与分析

3.1 开花物候

3.1.1 单花开花进程及花表型变化 长柄双花木单花花期一般为 6~7d。花蕾期花苞片常呈淡绿色,2 个对生的花蕾成椭圆柱状至圆柱状。花开放时,一般 1~2 片花瓣伸出花苞,然后其它花瓣逐渐伸出并展开;同一花序上的 2 朵花一般同时开放,但也有先后开放的。部分花序只 1 朵花开放,另一朵败育。晴天花蕾多在中午前后开放,这可能与开花当天的气温有关。

多数花在开放第 2 天才散发香味,直至花瓣凋谢,而少数花在开放当天就散发香味;花瓣基部具分泌物质,无甜味,其出现

时间与香味散发时间一致,但含量较少,多次用微量注射器均未收集到该分泌物质。其性质有待进一步研究。

花开放时,柱头明显高于花药的位置。花柱在花期伸长不明显,而花丝则在开花当天或第 2 天开始伸长,直至花药开始裂开,花粉散出。5 花丝中一般有 2 花丝先伸长且其上的花药首先散出花粉;其余滞后 1~2d。单花期依其形态和散粉特征可分为 5 个时期:散粉前期(Pre-dehiscence)——开花当天至花药开裂前,花萼开裂,花瓣未完全伸展,2 花丝开始伸长;散粉初期(Initial dehiscence)——开花第 2~3 天,花瓣完全伸展,2 花丝伸长与柱头齐平,1~2 个花药开裂;散粉盛期(Full dehiscence)——第 3~5 天,3~5 个花药开裂,柱头颜色转黄;凋谢期(Withering period)——第 6~7 天花药全部开裂或枯死,且其中花粉全部散出,花瓣开始下垂,柱头变褐或者枯黄,甚至整个花序掉落。

3.1.2 开花物候

(1)开花进程 在蔡家田种群,开花时间进程在年度间基本相似(表 1,图 1),其中在 1999 年、2000 年其开花比例均逐渐上升至高峰,然后缓慢下降。而在 2001 年和 2002 年则有所不同,在开始的数周内,开花进程缓慢,继而开花比例迅速上升至高峰期,然后逐步下降。在茨坪的人工种群中,开花曲线则呈现明显的“钟”形曲线。引起两种群间开花物候差异的原因可能与其海拔等有关,值得进一步研究。

长柄双花木花期为 9 月上中旬~11 月中下旬,其个体和种群开花物候特征见表 1。蔡家田种群各年度始花日期相差不明显,1999 年开花最早,为 9 月 15 日,2002 年最迟,为 9 月 19 日。但是终花日期却是 2001 年最迟,为 11 月 25 日;2000 年最早,为 11 月 19 日。就种群花期而言,2001 年持续时间最长,为 71d;2000 年最短,仅 63d。但各年度间差异并不显著($p>0.05$)。

表 1 长柄双花木个体和种群水平的开花物候

Table 1 Phenology at the plant and population levels in *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes*

观测项目 Items of observation	蔡家田 Caijiatian				茨坪 Ciping
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2002
个体 Plants					
个体数 Individual number	$n=50$	$n=50$	$n=50$	$n=50$	$n=50$
始花时间及当日花数 Onset and flowers	日期 Date 15/9	18/9	16/9	19/9	7/9
平均花数 Flower number	36	60	53	75	82
变异范围 Variation	23~51	41~76	50~69	65~89	75~101
花期持续时间 Duration	持续时间 Duration(d) 53d	53d	55d	54d	49d
变异范围 Variation(d)	43~57	45~56	49~62	45~56	41~51
开花高峰期 Median date	日期 Date 15/10	19/10	21/10	17/10	5/10
花数 Flower number	235	216	237	269	212
变异范围 Variation	167~271	175~232	198~270	203~290	183~215
开花振幅 Mean flowering amplitude (flowers/plant/day)	56	53	61	51	59
开花重叠指数 Synchrony: Mean	重叠指数 Mean synchrony 0.69	0.63	0.60	0.65	0.78
变异范围 Variation	0.55~0.76	0.57~0.79	0.57~0.73	0.60~0.77	0.69~0.82
种群 Population					
始花时间及当日花数 Onset, population	平均花数 Mean flower number 29	51	49	63	70
日期 Date	17/9	19/9	20/9	22/9	12/9
花期持续时间 Duration	持续时间 Duration(d) 70d	63d	71d	64d	70d
开花高峰期 Median date	日期 Date 17/10	21/10	25/10	21/10	15/10
花数 Flower number	261	219	256	280	229
开花振幅 Mean flowering amplitude (flowers/plant/day)	68	67	75	61	69
终花日期及当日花数 End date	日期 Date 23/11	19/11	25/11	21/11	15/11
花数 Flower number	2	5	1	7	3

(2)同步指数与相对开花强度 观察到的最高花期重叠为茨坪种群(2002 年),其平均花期同步指数为 0.78;而最低为 2001 年的蔡家田种群,平均花期同步指数仅为 0.60。蔡家田种群在 1999 年、2000 年和 2002 年的平均花期同步指数分别为 0.69、0.63 和 0.65,均显著低于茨坪种群($p<0.01$)。个体和种群始花日期、终花日期、开花高峰日期的出现时间在种群之间存在显著差异($p<0.001$),但花期长度、开花振幅等在种群之间差异不显著($p>0.05$)。

长柄双花木植物个体相对开花强度结果见图 2。结果表明,该物种个体开花强度具有 2 个主要分布频度范围:第一个布频度峰值出现为 20%~40%之间;另一个为 70%~90%之间。

3.2 物候指数与生殖成功的相关分析

开花的始花日期(始花时间)、花期长度、开花数目、座果率之间的相关分析结果(表 2)显示,各数据间均存在显著相关关系。其中始花日期与开花数目、座果率及花期长度之间均具有显著负相关,开花数目与花期长度之间则为显著正相关关系。说明始花时间早的种群比始花时间迟的花期更长,开花数目多的种群比开花数目少的花期更长。始花早的比始花迟的,花期长的比花期短的座果率高。

开花数目与座果率($y=0.445+0.003x, n=50$)、开花数目与花期长度($y=32+0.024x, n=50$)之间均表现出线性正相关关系;而始花时间与花期长度($y=82.607-2.691x, n=50$)之间则表现为线性负相关关系。根据回归方程计算所得的结果率略高于野外实际调查结果,如果考虑冬季低温对幼果冻死所造成的损失,那么这一结果仍是可信的。

4 讨论

4.1 开花物候的变异

相对开花强度被认为是植物花资源空间分布的一个指标^[10],也可能影响植物花粉的运动模式^[41]。多数植物具有较低的相对开花强度^[10,39],而长柄双花木的开花强度分布频度与上述结果并不一致(图 2),表现出高、低两种开花强度的分异趋势。作者认为这种分异对该物种具有进化上的意义。长柄双花木为一种古老的孑遗植物,经历过第四纪冰川的侵袭。目前所表现出的这种相对开花强度的分异现象可能是由于环境的选择压力及其本身演化的结果。与大多数植物所不同的在于长柄双花木种群中出现的部分具有高相对开花强度的个体是由具有低的相对开花强度的个体进化而来,这种模式有利于使其吸引更多的传粉昆虫,从而利于其生殖成功。

长柄双花木种群水平的开花时间进程在年度之间表现出较高的相似性,都只有一个开花高峰期和基本固定的开花同步指数。Herrera 在对 26 种植物进行的研究中也观察到了其中的 25 种植物具有这类开花模式^[39]。这种模式被称为“集中开花模式”(Mass-flowering pattern)^[7],或者称为“总巢式开花模式”(Cornucopia-flowering pattern)^[42],这种模式也是温带植物种类的常见开花模式^[42]。长柄双花木是一种濒危物种,因此它形成这种“集中式”的开花模式,可能是在环境的选择压力下形成的对其生存环境的一种适应行为,因为如果单位时间产生少量的花将不利于吸引足够的传粉昆虫^[43]。

与其他许多研究者的结果一致^[3,10,44,45],本研究的结果显示,始花早的植物个体比始花迟的具有更长的花期;而拥有大量花数的植物个体也比仅有少量花的花期要长(表 2)。

长柄双花木开花物候尽管在开花日期上有所差异,但是在种群内各个年度间却能够保持相近的开花物候进程。这一结果表明植物个体开花时间(进程)在很大程度上是由与其相关的复杂的微生境特征和(或)由其遗传因子决定的^[46]。而开花物候在年度间出现的变异,可能是由于年度间的气候条件的差异所引起的,同时气候条件如何对其开花物候的产生影响,这都值得进

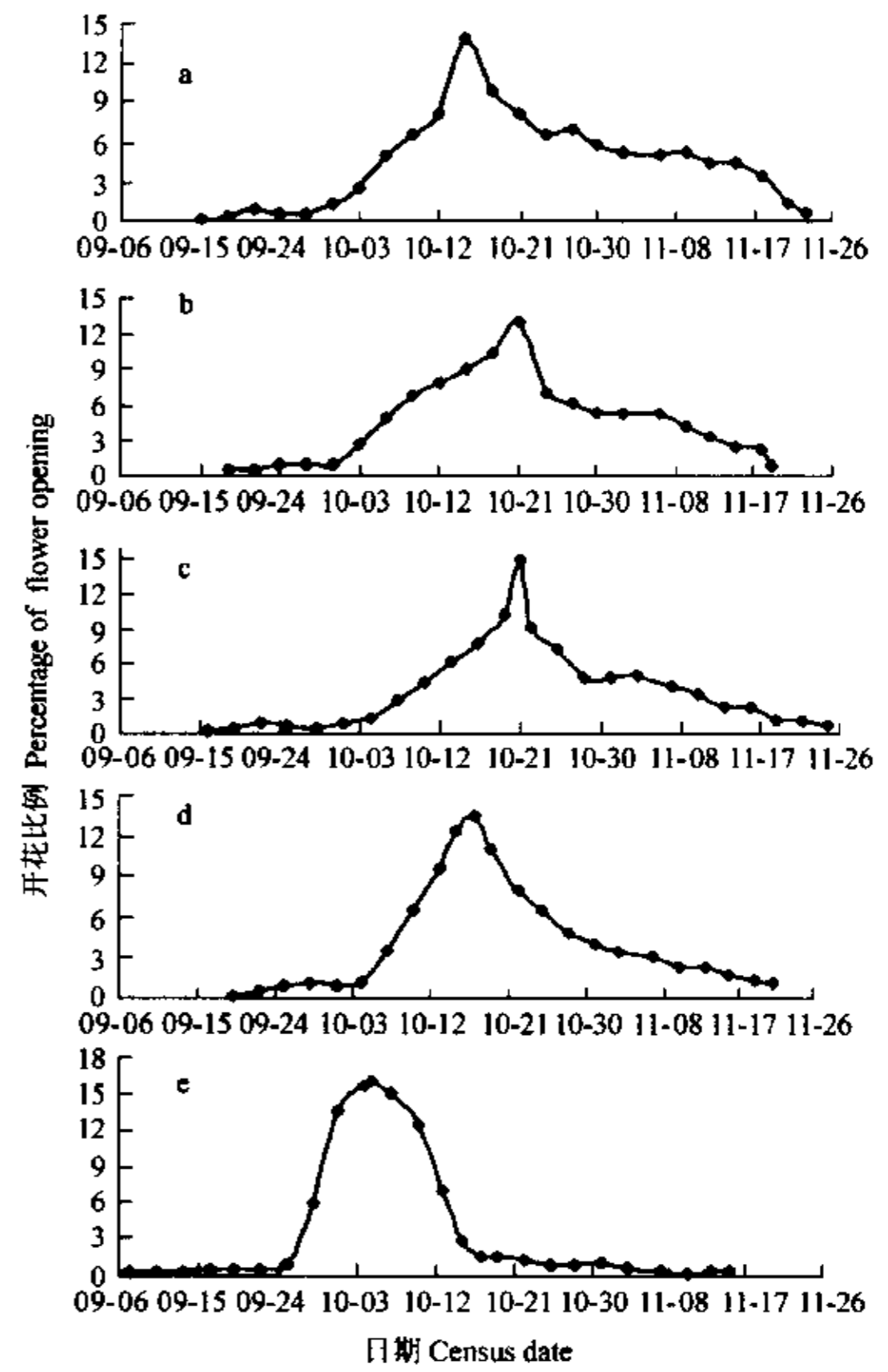


图 1 长柄双花木开花物候曲线

Fig. 1 Flowering phenology curves for *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes*

a~d 分别为 1999 年~2002 年的蔡家田种群“a~d”is Caijiantian population in 1999~2002, e 为 2002 年的茨坪种群“e”is Ciping population in 2002

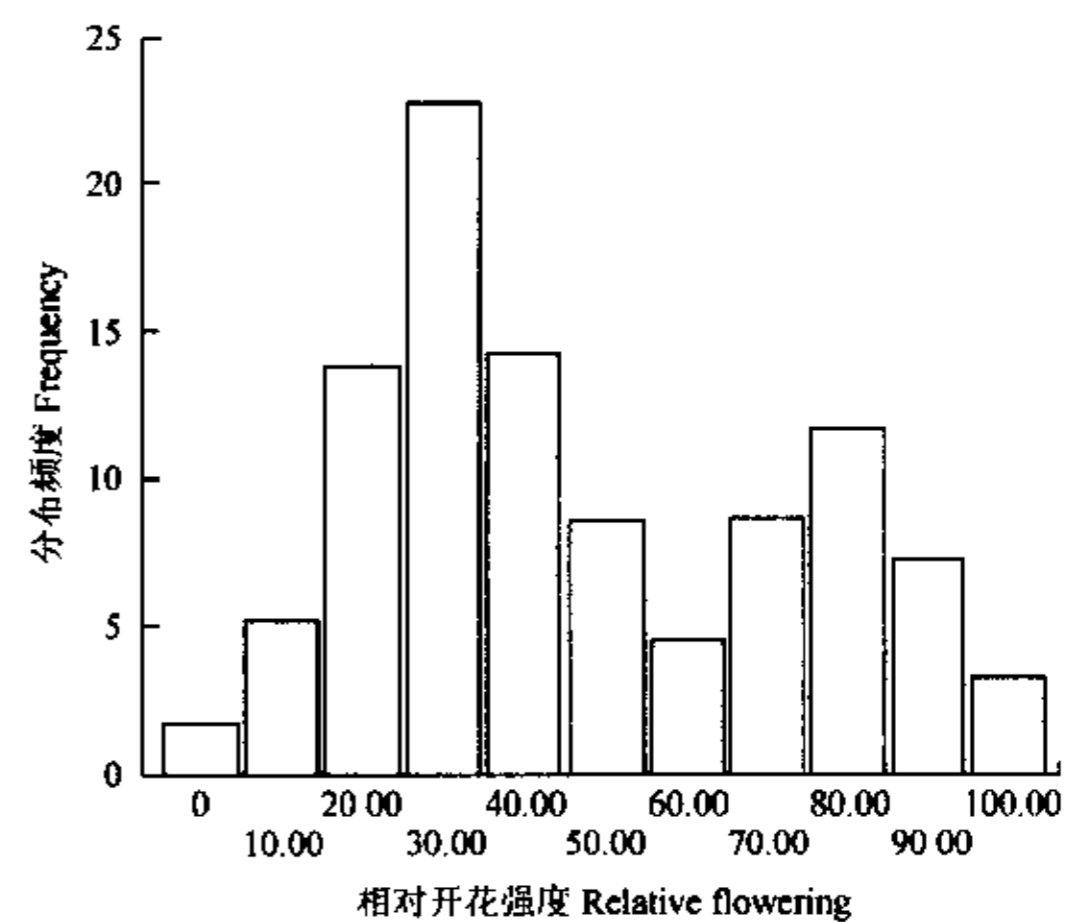


图 2 长柄双花木个体开花相对强度分布

Fig. 2 Relative flowering intensity frequency distributions of individual plants of *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes*

一步的研究。

长柄双花木开花物候在种群之间出现显著差异。茨坪种群的始花时间明显早于蔡家田种群,种群间的开花同步指数也相差较大,茨坪种群内的个体间花期重叠程度大,而蔡家田种群内的个体间花期重叠程度却要低得多。由此表明,种群内的个体间可能具有较高相关性,因此相似的开花物候也反映了个体间的遗传一致性。

4.2 开花物候与生殖适合度

植物的开花时间可以在多方面强烈影响其生殖成功^[2]。这种影响可能是个体水平上的(如过于幼小的植物体不具备足够的储存资源以保证果实成熟)、种群水平上的(如植物花期异步性,导致雄花缺乏)、物种间的(如植物在“不合适的”时间开花,导致没有传粉昆虫访问,或者种子散布者造成的“不均衡”影响)因素所造成的。所以开花物候可在多层次水平上

影响植物的生态,包括植物个体生殖成功,植物有机体间的相互影响,植物种群动态,和生态系统功能(如植物传粉者景观)^[12]。测定开花物候、结果和种子产量之间,个体大小和生长之间的关系,以及这些关系中的时空变异水平可以揭示影响植物开花演化的选择压力。

开花物候也被认为是一个很重要的适合度因子(Fitness factor)。尤其在两性异株植物中,如果没有传粉者从雄性个体携带刚散出的花粉至可授期的雌性柱头,雌雄的交配成功就不可能产生。但不是每一次“植物到植物”的运动都是成功的,所以传粉中从雄性个体到雌性个体间的运动概率在两性异株植物中比两性同株植物更低^[47],传粉者的运动同时也由于气候条件而受到严格地限制。因此生殖同步性(Reproductive synchrony),包括开花同步性,被认为是提高植物生殖成功的重要因素^[45,48~50],也被认为是植物选择倾向于早期开花的证据^[45,51~54]。然而开花时间的遗传变异多样性常常保持在许多有花植物种群内^[45,55]。有研究认为开花物候与适合度之间具有密切的相关性^[5],但也有与此相反的结果^[7,56]。对长柄双花木的物候特征分析表明,在年度和个体之间均存在变异。然而目前还不能肯定这种变异的选择行为对其适合度的影响。

本研究结果还表明:开花时间早有利于更多的花开放,开放前败育的花数量也明显减少,即始花时间与开花前败育的花数量成显著负相关关系(表2);花的数量大、花期长和开花时间早均有利于提高座果率。这可能是由于开花数量大、开花早有利于吸引更多的传粉者,花期长则更有利于提高传粉者的最后传粉效果。

大多数植物的生殖活动都倾向于春季,因为春季充足的有效水分、适宜的温度和丰富的昆虫为植物的生殖成功提供了良好的条件^[57]。而长柄双花木的开花时间为每年的9~11月份,其开花高峰期均在10月中旬。此时其分布地气候干燥,且与其同时开花的植物还有油茶(*C. oleifera* Abel.)等,这些植物同时竞争吸引传粉昆虫。与长柄双花木相比而言,油茶无论是在花的大小还是提供给传粉者的报酬都明显优于长柄双花木所能提供的,因此在这种环境的选择压力之下,长柄双花木形成了“大量、集中开放的花”的开花模式并获得传粉者的访问,吸引到更多的传粉者,从而达到生殖成功。同时这种竞争也可能是导致该物种濒危的一个因素。

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表2 长柄双花木个体开花数目、座果率、始花时间和花期长度之间的相关分析

Table 2 Correlation analyses among flower number, fruit number and flowering duration of *Disanthus cercidifolius* var. *longipes*

	花数 Flowers	座果率 Fruit set	花期长度 Duration	开花前败育 花数 Abortive flower numbers before flowering
座果率 Fruit set	0.452***			
花期长度 Duration	0.762**	0.331****		
始花时间 Onset	-0.780***	-0.357*	-0.914**	-0.690**

*** $p < 0.0001$, ** $p < 0.001$, * $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$

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