

浑善达克沙地三种生境中不同植物的水分生理生态特征

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摘要:对浑善达克沙地固定沙丘、丘间低地和湿地 3 种生境中 83 种植物的叶片渗透势(Ψ_s)和含水量(LWC)进行了对比研究, 结果表明: 各生境下植物 Ψ_s 之间差异显著($P<0.01$)。固定沙丘的小叶锦鸡儿(*Caragana microphylla*) Ψ_s 最低, 为 -6.54MPa ; 湿地的湿车前(*Plantago cornuti*)最高, 为 -0.63MPa 。43% 的植物 Ψ_s 变化于 -1.00 至 -1.99MPa 之间, 33% 的植物变化范围为 -2.00 至 -2.99MPa 。 LWC 变化也很大, 小叶锦鸡儿最低, 为 26%; 而碱蓬(*Suaeda glauca*)和钝叶瓦松(*Orostachys malacophyllus*)的则很高, 分别为 98% 和 97%。统计表明, 85% 植物 LWC 变化于 60% 至 89% 之间。就生活型而言, 灌木 Ψ_s 最低, 乔木次之, 草本植物最高。在不同生境中, 植物 Ψ_s 随生境土壤水势(Ψ_{soil}) 升高而增加, 其中乔木和灌木 Ψ_s 变化趋势为: 固定沙丘<丘间低地($P<0.01$); 草本植物为: 固定沙丘<丘间低地<湿地($P<0.01$)。叶片含水量随生活型及生境的变化与渗透势相似。植物叶片渗透势与根系分布深度呈极显著负相关($P<0.001$), 而叶片渗透势与含水量呈显著正相关($P<0.01$)。

关键词:渗透势; 叶片含水量; 生境; 根系深度; 生活型; 浑善达克

Hydrological characteristics of different species in three habitats of Hunshandak Sandland

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Abstract: Hunshandak Sandland in Inner Mongolia of China distributes in typical grassland. It is often sensitive to environmental changes, also lack of precipitation that restricts to the native plants to develop regularly. However, over grazing has induced serious grassland degradation in the past few decades here. For the serious sandstorm occurred frequently in north China, Hunshandak Sandland has been widely blamed as one of sandstorm centers. Therefore, it is urgent to take imperative measures for the restoration of degraded land there. For this purpose, the natural plant species should be the first selection rather than introducing merely exotic species. As far as natural vegetation is concerned, water is the most restrictive factor in controlling the growth and distribution of plant species in an arid or semi-arid region. So it is necessary to explore the hydrological and other relative features characteristics of the natural in order to fully understand how the native plants response to their habitats. Also such findings will offer the scientific basis for the restoration of the degraded sandlands.

Hence, in this paper, the leaf osmotic potential (Ψ_s) and leaf water content (LWC) of 83 species have been investigated in the three main habitats of Hunshandak sandland, i. e. fixed sand dune, lowland and wetland. The relationships between Ψ_s of individual plant and its rooting depth, LWC , as well as growth forms and habitats were also examined. The Ψ_s values of the 83 species varied from -6.54MPa (*Caragana microphylla*) to -0.63MPa (*Plantago cornuti*) ($P<0.01$). Among all species

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measured, 43% had the value of Ψ_s from -1.00 MPa to -1.99 MPa, 33% between -2.99 and -2.00 MPa, 18% above -1.00 MPa and 6% below -3.00 MPa. *LWC* varied from 26% of *Caragana microphylla* in fixed sand dune to 98% of *Suaeda glauca* at lowland. *Orostachys malacophyllus* with CAM photosynthetic pathway also had a high *LWC* of 97%. *LWC* values of 85% species were between 60% and 89%.

For different growth forms, shrubs usually had the lowest Ψ_s , while grasses showed the highest values. In fixed sand dune and lowland, the Ψ_s values of different growth forms were ordered as follows: shrubs < trees < grasses ($P < 0.01$). Accordingly, similar trends were noted in *LWC* of different growth forms. Ψ_s increased when the soil water potential (Ψ_{soil}) elevated from fixed sand dune, via lowland to wetland. For grasses, the order appeared, fixed sand dune < lowland < wetland ($P < 0.01$). However, both trees and shrubs had higher Ψ_s in fixed sand dune than in lowland. Moreover, analogous trends of *LWC* to those of Ψ_s were recorded among three growth forms along different habitats. We also found in this study that the leaf osmotic potential decreased with the increase of rooting depth, a negative correlation existing between rooting depths and Ψ_s for all species ($P < 0.001$). Nevertheless, a positive relationship between Ψ_s and *LWC* was found in all habitats ($P < 0.01$). Such findings may explain the long-term adaptation strategies of various plants to frequent drought in sandland areas.

Key words: leaf osmotic potential; leaf water content; rooting depth; habitats; growth forms; Hunshandak Sandland
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在大多数干旱地区,经常出现高温、强辐射和土壤干旱等现象^[1],不同生活型植物在长期进化中已逐渐形成了适应干旱环境的生理机制和形态特征^[2]。例如,1年生植物具有随降雨而萌发的随机型生存策略^[3];短命植物利用很短的生长期完成生活史^[4];而多年生植物则通过调节自身生长速率^[5]和生理过程^[6]增强对胁迫环境的抵抗力。以往的研究集中在干旱^[7,8]、强辐射^[9,10]、高温^[11]、严寒^[12~14]等条件下植物光合与水分生理特征的变化规律,而这些变化的根本机理是植物细胞内渗透势对环境变化的响应^[15]。渗透势可通过植物体内部的生理过程来调节,当干旱胁迫发生时,植物通过合成或累积渗透调节活性物质,如糖类^[16]、酯类^[17]、蛋白质^[18,19]增加细胞质浓度,从而保持植物与土壤之间足够大的水势差以利于植物吸收水分^[7]。通常情况下,植物叶片渗透势反应植物从环境中吸收水分的潜在能力或固持水分的能力。在同一生境中,某植物的渗透势越低,表明它吸收或固持水分的能力越强,对环境胁迫的抵抗能力也越强^[20]。因此植物的渗透势是水分生理生态研究中重要内容之一^[21]。

沙漠或沙地中植物水分特性差异较大,并随着植物本身及环境水分状况发生变化^[22],研究不同生境下植物的水分特性将对深入理解某区域植物的水分生理适应特点和植被结构方面有重要意义。浑善达克沙地是全国的四大沙地之一,由于近几十年来的过度放牧,这里的植被出现了严重退化,成为威胁北京最近与最大的沙尘源^[23]。在该退化沙地的生态恢复机理研究方面,必须对自然分布的植物水分生理特点进行深入分析,才能在具体恢复实践中选择合适的物种。本研究分析了浑善达克沙地3种生境下83种植物叶片渗透势和含水量变化,这些植物属于不同生活型,在水分生理生态上表现出各异特征。本实验提出的科学假设是,那些长期生长在干旱环境下植物的渗透势低,而湿润环境下植物的渗透势高,渗透势同时受到根系分布深度和生活型的影响。本研究目的是探明:(1)浑善达克沙地不同生境中植物的叶片渗透势和含水量差异,以及其吸水特性和对干旱环境的适应策略;(2)根系深度和叶片含水量对植物叶片渗透势的影响;(3)不同生活型植物叶片渗透势变化趋势。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究地点

研究区位于内蒙古正蓝旗中国科学院浑善达克沙地生态研究定位站($43^{\circ}56'47''N$, $116^{\circ}08'15''E$),属干旱、半干旱温带大陆性气候。年日照时数3000~3200h,≥10℃积温2400~2600℃,无霜期100~110d;干燥度1.2~2;年均降雨量为350mm左右,但季节分布不均匀,年际波动较大^[24]。据1960~2001统计,最低降雨量只有150mm,而最高降雨量可达550mm。其中2001年为干旱年份,总降雨量只有243mm。丘间低地地下水位约为1~1.5m,而固定沙地则达几米至十几米。地带性土壤类型为栗钙土。该区域主要生境有沙丘(包括流动沙丘、半固定沙丘和固定沙丘)、丘间低地和湿地。本实验中所测植物主要分布在固定沙丘(阳坡)、丘间低地和湿地。

固定沙丘木本植物主要为沙地榆(*Ulmus pumila* var. *sabulosa*)、耧斗叶绣线菊(*Spiraea aquilegifolia*)等,草本植物有中亚虫实(*Corispermum heptapotamicum*)、猪毛菜(*Salsola collina*)、羊草(*Leymus chinensis*)等;丘间低地主要以中生植物火绒草(*Leontopodium leontopodioides*)、地榆(*Sanguisorba officinalis*)、草地凤毛菊(*Saussurea japonica*)等为主;而湿地则以湿生植物金戴戴(*Halerpestis ruthenica*)、湿车前(*Plantago cornuti*)、荆三棱(*Scirpus yagara*)等占优势。

1.2 渗透势样品采集及测定

本研究选择植物的原则是以该物种的典型分布生境为主,再结合其生物学特性。测试植物种见表1。试验于2001年7月8

日至 14 日进行。实验前 8d 内和整个实验过程中均无降雨。所有植物样品于每日凌晨采集,由 5~8 片完全展开的正常叶片组成一个样品,草本和灌木的样品取自植株中上部向阳面的叶子,而乔木树种取自树冠低层向阳面的叶子。将采集的叶片保存在塑料袋中,装入冰壶带回实验室,并立即测定叶片渗透势,利用露点仪(WP4, Decagon Devices, Inc., Pullman, USA)。待测样品保存在 3℃左右的冰箱里,最长保存时间不超过 2h(仪器允许的样品最长保存时间为 3h),预实验表明鲜样与贮藏样品渗透势值没有显著差异。每种植物重复测定 3 次。

表 1 3 种生境中测试植物及其生活型划分

Table 1 Species investigated and its growth forms at different habitats					
生境 Habitats	植物种 Species	生活型 Growth forms	生境 Habitats	植物种 Species	生活型 Growth forms
固定沙丘 Fixed sand dune	沙地榆 <i>Ulmus pumila</i> var. <i>sabulosa</i>	T	湿地 Wetland	地榆 <i>Sanguisorba officinalis</i>	G
	黄柳 <i>Salix gordejewii</i>	S		绢毛委陵菜 <i>Potentilla sericea</i>	G
	灰子 <i>Cotoneaster acutifolius</i>	S		碱蓬 <i>Suaeda glauca</i>	G
	矮斗叶绣线菊 <i>Spiraea aquilegifolia</i>	S		山野豌豆 <i>Vicia amoena</i>	G
	二裂委陵菜 <i>Potentilla bifurca</i>	G		草木樨 <i>Melilotus suaveolens</i>	G
	星毛委陵菜 <i>Potentilla acaulis</i>	G		斜茎黄芪 <i>Astragalus adsurgens</i>	G
	山竹岩黄芪 <i>Hedysarum fruticosum</i>	S		披针叶黄花 <i>Thermopsis lanceolata</i>	G
	小叶锦鸡儿 <i>Caragana microphylla</i>	S		苦马豆 <i>Sphaerophysa salsula</i>	G
	砂珍珠豆 <i>Oxytropis gracilima</i>	G		芨芨草 <i>Achnatherum splendens</i>	G
	灰绿藜 <i>Chenopodium glaucum</i>	G		苍耳 <i>Xanthium sibiricum</i>	G
	中亚虫实 <i>Corispermum heptapotamicum</i>	G		草地凤毛菊 <i>Saussurea japonica</i>	G
	猪毛菜 <i>Salsola collina</i>	G		苦苣菜 <i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	G
	木地肤 <i>Kochia prostrata</i>	S		欧亚旋覆花 <i>Inula britannica</i>	G
	雾冰藜 <i>Bassia dasyphylla</i>	G		大蓟 <i>Cirsium japonicum</i>	G
	羊草 <i>Leymus chinensis</i>	G		火绒草 <i>Leontopodium leontopodioides</i>	G
	冰草 <i>Agropyron cristatum</i>	G		山韭 <i>Allium senescens</i>	G
	糙隐草子 <i>Cleistogenes squarrosa</i>	G		细叶韭 <i>Allium tenuissimum</i>	G
	拂子茅 <i>Calamagrostis epigejos</i>	G		紫花高乌头 <i>Aconitum excelsum</i>	G
	狗尾草 <i>Setaria viridis</i>	G		狐尾蓼 <i>Polygonum alopecuroides</i>	G
	赖草 <i>Leymus secalinus</i>	G		西伯利亚蓼 <i>Polygonum sibiricum</i>	G
	扁蓿豆 <i>Melilotoides ruthenica</i>	G		寸草苔 <i>Carex duriuscula</i>	G
	窄叶盆花 <i>Scabiosa comosa</i>	G		大车前 <i>Plantago major</i>	G
	无芒雀麦 <i>Bromus inermis</i>	G		钝叶瓦松 <i>Orostachys malacophyllus</i>	G
	阿尔泰狗娃花 <i>Heteropappus altaicus</i>	G		木贼 <i>Equisetum ramosissimum</i>	G
	褐沙蒿 <i>Artemisia intramongolica</i>	S		马蔺 <i>Iris lacteal</i> var. <i>Chinensis</i>	G
	黄花蒿 <i>Artemisia annua</i>	G		蓬子菜 <i>Galium verum</i>	G
	冷蒿 <i>Artemisia frigida</i>	S		皱叶沙参 <i>Adenophora tetraphylla</i>	G
	砂蓝刺头 <i>Echinops gmelini</i>	G		大花银莲花 <i>Anemone silvestris</i>	G
	达乌里胡枝子 <i>Lespedeza davurica</i>	G		巨序剪股颖 <i>Agrostis gigantean</i>	G
	楔叶茶 <i>Ribes diacanthum</i>	S		芦苇 <i>Phragmites australis</i>	G
	黑沙蒿 <i>Artemisia ordosica</i>	S		梅花草 <i>Parnassia palustris</i>	G
	毛萼麦瓶草 <i>Silene repens</i>	G		蒲公英 <i>Taraxacum mongolicum</i>	G
	石竹 <i>Dianthus chinensis</i>	G		莲座蓟 <i>Cirsium esculentum</i>	G
	芹叶铁线莲 <i>Clematis aethusifolia</i>	G		碱地凤毛菊 <i>Saussurea runcinata</i>	G
	瓣蕊唐松草 <i>Thalictrum petaloideum</i>	G		银莲花 <i>Anemone silvestris</i>	G
	地梢瓜 <i>Cynanchum thesioides</i>	G		黄戴戴 <i>Halerpests ruthenica</i>	G
	叉分蓼 <i>Polygonum divaricatum</i>	G		水蓼 <i>Polygonum hydripiper</i>	G
	沙茴香 <i>Ferula bungeana</i>	G		荆三棱 <i>Scirpus yagara</i>	G
	兴安柴胡 <i>Bupleurum sibiricum</i>	G		细灯心草 <i>Juncus gracillimus</i>	G
丘间低地 Lowland	柴桦 <i>Betula fruticosa</i>	T		杏菜 <i>Nymphoides peltata</i>	G
	旱柳 <i>Salix matsudana</i>	T		湿车前 <i>Plantago cornuti</i>	G
	红柳 <i>Salix microstachya</i>	S			

土壤水势也用露点仪测得。当植物样品收集完毕,在各生境中用土钻分别取 0~20 cm,20~40 cm 和 40~60 cm 土壤样品。将样品放入 100 mL 带密封好放入冰壶,然后带回实验室立即测定。每种生境重复 5 次测定,每一土层重复 3 次。

1.3 叶片含水量取样及测定

测定渗透势的样品收集完毕,迅速采集 10~20 个(依据叶面积大小而取不同数量)正常叶片测定含水量,装入塑料袋带回实验室,立即用电子天平(精度为 0.0001g)称取每一份样品的鲜重,之后用叶面积仪(AM100, ADC, UK)测定所有叶片的总叶面积,然后在 80℃下烘干至恒重并称重。每一物种重复 3 次。最后根据叶片鲜重和干重来确定植物叶片的含水量(LWC)。计算公式为:叶片含水量=[(鲜重-干重)/鲜重]×100%。

1.4 植物根系分布深度

本试验中部分测试植物根系分布深度是由本研究组的人员测得,测定方法见张国盛^[25]的研究;部分物种根系分布深度参考陈世璜^[26]的研究结果。

2 结果

2.1 不同生活型随生境的水分特性

在固定沙丘和丘间低地,草本植物叶片渗透势值高于乔木,而灌木的叶片渗透势最低,分别为-3.35MPa 和-2.60MPa。湿地没有木本植物分布,因此在这两种生境中不同生活型植物叶片渗透势变化顺序为:灌木<乔木<草本(图 1a) ($P<0.01$)。植物渗透势随生境土壤水势升高呈现增加的趋势(图 1a,c),草本植物叶片渗透势变化规律为:固定沙丘<丘间低地<湿地($P<0.01$),乔木和灌木叶片渗透势变化趋势为:固定沙丘<丘间低地(图 2a)。植物叶片含水量变化与渗透势的变化趋势相似(图 2 a,b)。

2.2 不同植物的水分特性

在固定沙丘、丘间低地和湿地 3 种生境中,植物叶片渗透势差异显著($P<0.01$)。分布在固定沙丘的小叶锦鸡儿渗透势最低,为-6.54MPa;而湿地的湿车前渗透势最高,达-0.63MPa(图 1b)。叶片含水量变化范围在 26%(小叶锦鸡儿)和 98%(碱蓬)之间(图 2b),肉质植物钝叶瓦松的含水量也较高,其值为 97%。总体而言,85%的物种叶片含水量在 60%至 89%之间(图 3b)。43%的植物渗透势值变化在-1.00 至-1.99MPa 之间,33%的植物在-2.00 至-2.99MPa 之间,仅 18%和 6%的植物渗透势高于-1.00MPa 和低于-3.00MPa(图 3a)。

2.3 根系深度对水分特性的影响

在土壤-植物-大气连续系统(SPAC)中,大气中的水汽压远低于植物体水势,致使叶片水分不断向周围大气散失,由此形成 SPAC 系统中水势下降的梯度。深层土壤的水势较高,有利于植物细胞吸收水分。在本实验中发现随根系深度增加植物叶片渗透势降低,表现为极显著的负相关($P<0.001$)(图 3a)。叶片渗透势随叶片含水量的增加而升高,二者之间呈现为显著正相关关系($P<0.001$)(图 3b)。

3 讨论

尽管叶片渗透势受许多生理因素影响,如叶片年龄^[14]、含水量等^[27],但对于同一生境下的不同植物来说,它是表征植物组织吸收水分或限制水分散失能力的重要生理指标之一。此外,环境因素如降雨^[28]、温度^[29]、光强^[30]和土壤盐分^[31]也可能影响植物的渗透势,因此在一定程度上,渗透势反应植物适应环境变化的能力和内部生理调节过程。

本研究发现木本植物具有较低的叶片渗透势和含水量(图 1a,图 2a),这可能是由于当出现干旱胁迫时,多年生木本植物一方面由于较高的蒸腾速率使其散失较多的水分;另一方面,通过合成调节渗透活性物质降低渗透势,以保证在水分胁迫下细

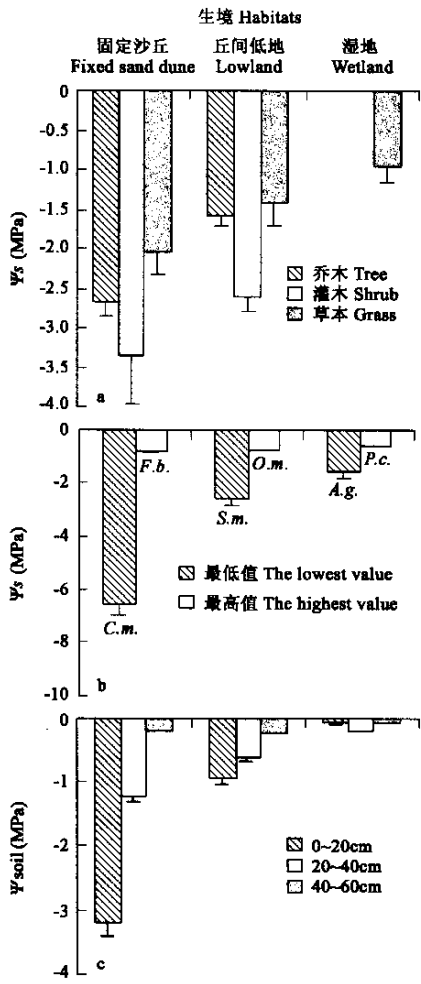


图1 固定沙丘、丘间低地和湿地不同生活型植物叶片渗透势变化(a),不同生境下渗透势最大值和最小值的植物种(b)及各生境中不同深度土层土壤水势(c)的变化趋势

Fig. 1 Leaf osmotic potential of different growth forms (a), species showing the highest and lowest osmotic potential (b) and soil water potential of different soil layers in fixed sand dune, lowland and wetland(c)

图 1b 中字母代表的植物名称 The name of plants with different letters in Fig. 1b are as followings: C. m. 小叶锦鸡儿 *Caragana microphylla*; F. b. 沙茴香 *Ferula bungeana*; S. m. 红柳 *Salix microstachya*; O. m. 钝叶瓦松 *Orostachys malacophyllus*; A. g. 巨序剪股颖 *Agrostis gigantea*; P. c. 湿车前 *Plantago cornuti*

胞仍能维持一定的膨压而吸收足够水分^[32]。在长期的适应进化中,沙地木本植物形成了较低叶片渗透势。灌木较低的叶片含水量也可能是导致它们渗透势较低的原因之一(图 2a)。植物细胞能够通过调节渗透势,来抵抗由较低叶片含水量引起内部水分亏缺而导致的细胞膨压减小,从而促进叶片在脱水状态下维持叶绿体功能^[33,34]。Maury^[35]等人对 3 种不同遗传型的向日葵研究

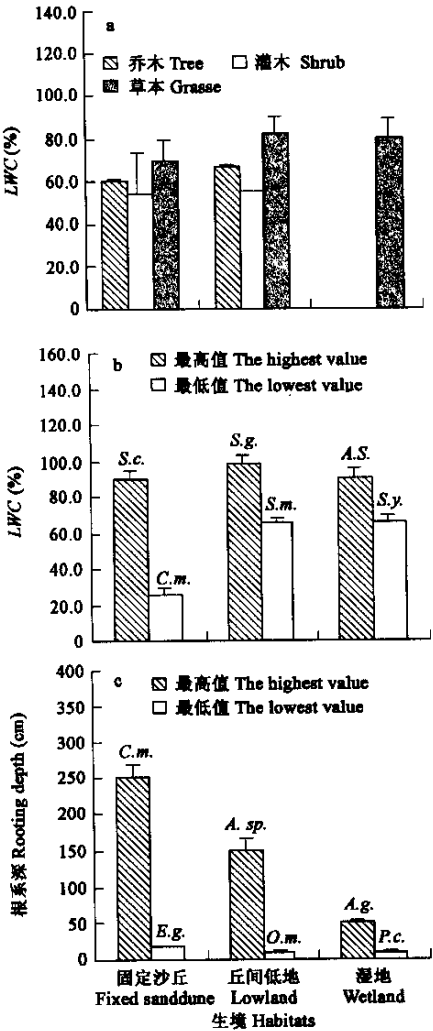


图 2 浑善达克沙地固定沙丘、丘间低地和湿地不同生活型植物平均叶片含水量(a),各生境中最大和最小叶片含水量的物种(b)及各生境中最深根系和最浅根系的物种(c)

Fig. 2 Leaf water content of different growth forms (a), species presenting the highest and the lowest leaf water content (b) and species with the deepest roots or the shallowest roots (c) in fixed sand dune, lowland and wetland in Hunshandak Sandland

图 2 中字母代表的植物名称 The name of plants with different letters in Fig. 2 are as followings; S. c. 猪毛菜 *Salsola collina*; C. m. 小叶锦鸡儿 *Caragana microphylla*; S. g. 碱蓬 *Suaeda glauca*; S. m. 红柳 *Salix microstachya*; A. s. 银莲花 *Anemone silvestris*; S. y. 荆三棱 *Scirpus yagara*; E. g. 砂蓝刺头 *Echinops gmelini*; A. s. 芨芨草 *Achnatherum splendens*; O. m. 钝叶瓦松 *Orostachys malacophyllus*; A. g. 巨序剪股颖 *Agrostis gigantea*; P. c. 湿车前 *Plantago cornuti*

表明,经过抗旱处理的品种具有较低的渗透势和较强的忍耐内部水分亏缺能力。本实验也证明植物长期忍耐干旱胁迫可能导致植物较低的叶片含水量和较低的渗透势。另有研究表明干旱胁迫可以增强细胞壁弹性,从而可能减小脱水叶片的水势波动范围,并能使叶片保持较高的膨压而不断吸收水分^[36]。而本实验中并没有测定植物细胞壁弹性,这方面有待进一步研究。

植物组织在水分吸收和散失之间的平衡是维持其一定膨压的重要调控动力,而细胞内的渗透调节也是保持组织吸收水分的有效途径之一。植物提高水分吸收效率主要依靠分布范围广且发达的根系,而干旱地区的多年生植物通常具有分布广泛或结构特殊的根系。在本研究中,作者发现根系最深的植物种其叶片渗透势(图 1b)和含水量(图 2b)均较低,且分布在土壤水分相对亏缺的固定沙丘;而浅根系植物的叶片渗透势和含水量相对较高(图 2a,b),分布在土壤水分相对充足的丘间低地和湿地。在所有生境中,植物根系深度和渗透势之间表现为极显著的负相关关系(图 3a)。这可能由于植物根系通常因叶片蒸腾强度较大而被迫不断伸长到深层土壤中吸收水分,在水分亏缺条件下,较大的叶片蒸腾可能导致叶片渗透势降低,以保持土壤与植物之

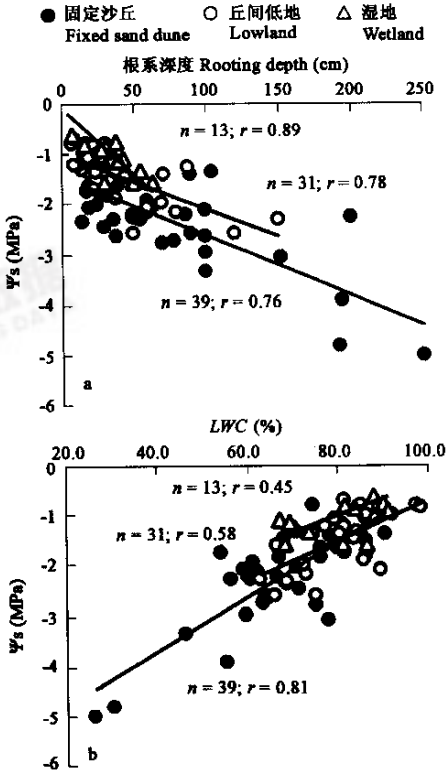


图 3 叶片渗透势与根系深度(a)和叶片含水量(b)之间的相关关系 Fig. 3 The relationship between leaf osmotic potential and rooting depth (a) and leaf water content (b)

间的水势差^[36]。

叶片渗透势与环境水分变化的关系密切^[37]。本实验发现在水分条件相对较差的固定沙丘,植物叶片渗透势和含水量较低(图1、图2)。结果表明:第一,这种变化趋势可能与植物本身的形态和生理特性有关。在固定沙丘,多分布一些中生或中旱生植物,它们具有许多耐旱的形态特征和生理特征,如较高的细胞液浓度^[38];第二,固定沙丘中土壤水分的可利用性较低,使植物有时处于干旱胁迫状态,这种环境诱导可能引起植物细胞内代谢物质的累积,导致植物叶片渗透势降低。以上结果还需要更严密的实验来证实。

总之,浑善达克沙地3种生境下83种植物叶片渗透势值和含水量随物种生物学特性和环境条件的变化而变化。深根系、低叶片含水量和多年生木本植物的渗透势相对较低,总体变化趋势为:浅根系、草本植物、高含水量植物具有较高的叶片渗透势,反之亦然;分布在湿地和丘间低地的植物叶片渗透势和含水量较高,而生长在沙丘上的植物叶片渗透势较低,需要有发达的根系吸收土壤深层的水。

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