

西双版纳两种生态特性不同的外来草本植物 对生长环境光强的适应策略

郑元超¹, 冯玉龙^{1,2*}

(1. 中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园昆明分部, 昆明 650223; 2. 河北大学生命科学学院, 保定 071002)

摘要:于干热季测定了紫茎泽兰和阳春砂仁叶片比叶重、色素含量、光合能力和叶绿素荧光动力学参数, 探讨了它们适应环境光强的策略及其生理生态学机制。36%光强下砂仁叶片光抑制较明显; 100%光强下紫茎泽兰光抑制不严重, 光系统Ⅱ最大光能转换效率和量子效率始终维持在较高水平。随着环境光强的升高, 紫茎泽兰最大净光合速率(P_{max})、比叶重、非光化学猝灭系数(NPQ)和单位面积叶片类胡萝卜素含量升高, 单位干重叶片叶绿素含量降低。紫茎泽兰能通过形态和生理特性的变化适应大幅度的光强范围, 这可能是其表现强入侵性的重要原因之一。强光下紫茎泽兰热耗散并不多, 主要通过提高 P_{max} 利用更多的光能来保护光合机构, 光系统Ⅱ反应中心可逆失活也能耗散部分光能。虽然砂仁 P_{max} 也能随生长环境光强的升高而增大, 但其值较低, 增幅不大, 相反其热耗散的增加较多, NPQ 较高, 白天初始荧光明显低于黎明, 表明砂仁主要是通过热耗散来保护光合机构。

关键词:光抑制; 光合能力; 热耗散; 紫茎泽兰; 砂仁; 外来物种

The strategies of acclimation to growth light intensity in two exotic herbaceous species with different ecological traits in Xishuangbanna, China

ZHENG Yuan-Chao¹, FENG Yu-Long^{1,2*} (1. Kunming Division, Xishuangbanna Tropical Botanical Garden, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Kunming 650223, China; 2. College of Life Sciences, Hebei University, Baoding 071002, China). *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 2005, 25(4): 727~732.

Abstract: Acclimation to growth light regimes and the strategies of photoprotection were explored in two exotic herbaceous species, *Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng. and *Amomum villosum* Lour. *E. adenophorum*, a notorious invasive species, spreaded into China in 1940s, and now distributes in all provinces of southwest China. It is sun species, but can grow and develop normally in shade environment. *A. villosum*, being introduced to Xishuangbanna intentionally from Yangchun county, Guangdong province, is a perennial herb and is considered as being an obligate shade plant that occurs in the understorey of humid subtropical and tropical forest. Its seeds are important materials for Chinese medicine. Both *E. adenophorum* and *A. villosum* influence biodiversity, structure, and function of ecosystem invaded badly, but the impact of the former on ecosystem is much greater. The experimental materials were cultured under three light regimes for about 10 months. Lamina mass per unit area (LMA), chloroplast pigments content, the maximum net photosynthetic rate (P_{max}), and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters were measured during the dry and hot season in 2003 at Xishuangbanna, Yunnan province, China. In this study we pay attention to (1) the ability and the strategies they acclimate to different light regimes and (2) are this ability associated with their invasiveness? And how?

Under lower growth light regimes the diurnal photoinhibition of photosynthesis was not serious in *E. adenophorum*

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作者简介:郑元超(1979~),男,山东人,硕士生,主要从事植物生理生态学研究。

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: fyl@xtbg.ac.cn

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Biography:ZHENG Yuan-Chao, Master candidate, mainly engaged in plant ecophysiology.

(12.5% and 36% relative irradiance) and in *A. villosum* (12.5% RI), as judged by the maximum efficiency of photosystem (PS) II photochemistry, quantum yield of PS II non-cyclic electron transport. With the increase of growth light intensity photoinhibition intensified in the two species, but photoinhibition was much more serious in *A. villosum* grown under 36% RI than in *E. adenophorum* under 100% RI. With the increase of growth light intensity, P_{\max} , LMA, non-photochemical quenching efficiency (NPQ), and carotenoid content per unit area increased; while chlorophyll content per dry mass decreased. *E. adenophorum* could acclimate to large extent of environmental light regimes through changes of morphological and physiological characteristics. This might be associated with its strong invasiveness. Reaction centres of PS II inactivated reversibly in *E. adenophorum* grown under 100% RI, as judged by initial fluorescence (F_0). Inactivated but not photodamaged reaction centres of PS II can dissipate excessive light energy too. Thermal dissipation, as judged by NPQ, increased with the increase of diurnal and growth light intensity in both of the two species. But thermal dissipation was lesser in *E. adenophorum*, even grown under 100% RI, than in *A. villosum*. The biggest diurnal NPQ was 1.6 only, smaller than that of other species in Xishuangbanna. *E. adenophorum*, a sun species, protected photosynthetic apparatus from photodamage mainly through utilizing more light energy by photosynthesis. In *A. villosum* P_{\max} could increase with the increase of growth light intensity too, but its value and increment were small. In contrast the value and increment of thermal dissipation were large in *A. villosum* grown under 36% RI, with the biggest diurnal NPQ value of 5.4. F_0 decreased significantly with the increase of diurnal light intensity in the morning, and maintained at low level in the afternoon, indicating large amount thermal dissipation too. *A. villosum*, a shade species, protected photosynthetic apparatus from photodamage mainly through thermal dissipation. Morphological plasticity and its ability of physiological acclimation to light were small in *A. villosum*. This was consistent with its understorey distribution.

Key words: photoinhibition of photosynthesis; photosynthetic capacity; thermal dissipation; *Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.; *Amomum villosum* Lour.; exotic species

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紫茎泽兰是菊科多年生草本植物,臭名昭著的入侵种,具有较强的生长和扩散能力,原产于中美洲,20世纪40年代传入我国,现已广泛分布于我国西南地区,对我国的生物多样性安全造成了严重的威胁。阳春砂仁属姜科多年生草本植物,是重要的药材,喜阴好湿,只能生长在热带和亚热带林下荫湿处,原产于广东阳春等县,1963年首次引到西双版纳栽于热带雨林下。砂仁种植对西双版纳热带雨林生物多样性、群落结构和生产力等都有严重的危害^[1,2],因此从长远利益来看改变传统的砂仁栽培模式十分必要。

光是重要的生态因子之一,在很大程度上植物适应光环境变化的能力决定着它的分布模式和丰度。当植物叶片吸收的光能不能完全被用于光合作用时,过剩的光能会引起植物光化学效率降低,发生光合作用光抑制^[3],甚至发生光合机构的破坏^[4,5]。植物可以通过多种途径维持叶片能量平衡,防止光破坏的发生^[6~9],例如植物可以通过叶片和叶绿体运动减少光能吸收;通过增加光合电子传递体和光合关键酶的含量及活化水平提高光合能力,增加对光的利用;通过叶黄素循环耗散过剩光能,等等。喜光植物和耐荫植物可能具有不同的光破坏防御机制^[10]。本文以阳性植物紫茎泽兰和耐荫植物砂仁为材料,通过研究它们在不同人为遮荫条件下的生理生态学响应,探讨它们适应光环境的能力和策略的异同,分析植物光适应能力与侵性的关系。

1 材料与方法

1.1 自然概况

实验在中国科学院西双版纳热带植物园内进行。该园位于21°56'N,101°15'E,海拔约570 m,属北热带西南季风气候。一年中有明显的干季(11~翌年4月份)和雨季(5~10月份)之分。西双版纳地区年均气温21.7℃,年均相对湿度86%,年均降雨量为1500~1600 mm,其中雨季占83%~87%,干季占13%~17%。

1.2 实验材料与处理

本研究所用材料为紫茎泽兰(*Eupatorium adenophorum* Spreng.)和阳春砂仁(*Amomum villosum* Lour.)。实验在3个荫棚中进行,通过黑色尼龙网遮阳,使3个荫棚内的相对光强(RI)分别为12.5%、36%、100%(全光照)。西双版纳处于我国西南,最强光出现在14:00(图1)。2002年5月将采自西双版纳地区的紫茎泽兰种子和砂仁笋分别种在36%相对光强荫棚内的沙床上和花盆内,8月份当幼苗株高达10 cm以上时,将其移栽到同样的花盆中,每盆一株,栽培土由等体积的林内10 cm以上表土(砖红壤)与河沙组成。刚移栽出来的幼苗,先在36%相对光强的荫棚内恢复生长两周左右,后选择大小一致的幼苗随机分组,每组20盆,移到12.5%、36%、100%相对光强下处理。期间保证充足水分、肥料。全光照下的砂仁长势很差,未用做实验材料。

2003年3月初开始测定成熟叶片的叶绿素荧光参数、光合速率、色素含量、比叶重。测定时每株选一片叶,每个处理3~5个重复,各重复所选叶片的着生位置和空间取向尽量一致。

1.3 实验方法

1.3.1 叶绿素荧光参数测定 用便携式脉冲调制荧光仪FMS2(Hansatech,英国)测定叶绿素荧光参数。测定时选择晴朗的天气,在7:00~18:00每隔2 h测定1次。首先测定自然光下的稳态荧光(F_s),之后打开饱和光(5000 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$,脉冲时间为0.7 s)测定能化类囊体的最大荧光(F'_m),叶片暗适应5 s后打开远红外光,5 s后测定能化类囊体的最小荧光(F'_o)。叶片暗适应15 min后,用弱测量光测定初始荧光(F_o),随后给一个强闪光(5000 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$,脉冲时间为0.7 s)测得最大荧光(F_m)。之后计算出:可变荧光(F_v)= $F_m - F_o$ 、光系统I最大光能转换效率(F_v/F_m)、非光化学猝灭系数 $NPQ = (F_m - F'_m)/F'_m$ 、量子效率 $\Phi_{PSI} = (F'_m - F_s)/F'_m$ 。 F_v/F_m 降低是光合作用光抑制的显著特征之一,常用来判断是否发生光抑制^[3]。热耗散可以保护光合机构, NPQ 可以表示热耗散的多少^[6,9,11]。 F_o 的变化受多种因素的影响,叶黄素循环使其降低^[12,13],PS I反应中心的可逆失活或破坏使其升高^[14]。当影响 F_o 的多种因素同时存在时, F_o 的变化方向取决于占优势的因素^[15]。

1.3.2 光合速率的测定 用Li-6400便携式光合仪测定叶片的净光合速率(P_n)。使用开放气路,空气流速为0.5 L/min,温度25℃,相对湿度50%,CO₂浓度360 $\mu\text{mol}/\text{mol}$ 。测定从2000 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ 光强开始,每次减少200 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$,光强降至200 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ 后,每次测定光强减少50 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$,直至光强为0 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$,测定时每一光强下停留3 min。测定前叶片在1000~1500 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ (依植物不同而定)光强下诱导30 min,叶片与光源之间具8 cm厚的流隔热水层,以减少叶片升温。以光量子通量密度(PFD)为横轴, P_n 为纵轴绘制光合作用光响应曲线(P_n -PFD),依据Bassman和Zwier^[16]的方法拟合 P_n -PFD的曲线方程求出最大净光合速率 P_{max} ,即光合能力。

1.3.3 比叶重的测定 用一定面积的打孔器避开主叶脉在叶片上打下6个叶圆片,80℃烘干24 h后,用电子天平称重,计算比叶重(单位面积叶干重,g/m²)。

1.3.4 叶绿体色素含量测定 按Lichtenthaler和Wellburn^[17]的方法测定叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量。

除荧光参数外其它测定均在8:30~11:30进行,因其间多云或有雾,环境状况变化不大,植物各生理参数变化较小。每次实验重复5次。各参数均以平均值加减一个标准误表示。用t检验考察不同处理,不同种之间的差异, $p < 0.05$ 差异显著。

2 结果

2.1 生长环境光强对紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶绿素荧光参数的影响

各光强下生长的紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶片黎明时 F_v/F_m 和 Φ_{PSI} 最高,之后随日间光强(图1)的升高逐渐降低,且随生长环境光强的增加,二者下降的幅度增大(图2a,b,e和f)。当日间光强减弱时二者又逐渐升高。生长在全光照和36%光强下的紫茎泽兰叶片 F_v/F_m 在16:00降到最低点,比光强最大时刻(图1)滞后约2 h;各光强下生长的砂仁的 F_v/F_m 在光强最大时(约14 h)降到最低点。36%光强下生长的砂仁的 F_v/F_m 远低于全光照下生长的紫茎泽兰的 F_v/F_m 。各光强下生长的紫茎泽兰和砂仁的 Φ_{PSI} 均在光强最大时(14 h)降到最低点,日落时全光照下生长的紫茎泽兰和36%光强下生长的砂仁仍未恢复(图2e,f)。全光照和36%光强下生长的紫茎泽兰的 F_o 在14:00之前虽有所波动但幅度较小,14 h之后开始显著升高,并且与 F_v/F_m 同步达到极值,后迅速下降,但18:00仍未降到黎明时的值(图2c)。上午砂仁叶片 F_o 随日间光强的升高而显著降低,下午略有升高,但始终维持在较低的水平(图2d)。全光照下生长的紫茎泽兰、36%光强下生长的砂仁叶片 NPQ 随日间光强的增大而上升,其它光强下的紫茎泽兰、砂仁的 NPQ 也有日变化,但变化幅度较小(图2g,h)。36%光强下生长的砂仁叶片各荧光参数日变化均比12.5%相对光强下砂仁明显(图2b,d,e和h),而且12.5%光强下砂仁叶片的 F_v/F_m 和 Φ_{PSI} 的值始终高于36%相对光强下的砂仁。

2.2 生长环境光强对紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶片最大净光合速率和比叶重的影响

随着生长环境光强的增大,紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶片的最大净光合速率(P_{max})显著升高。各光强下砂仁叶片的 P_{max} 显著低于紫茎泽兰(图3a)。

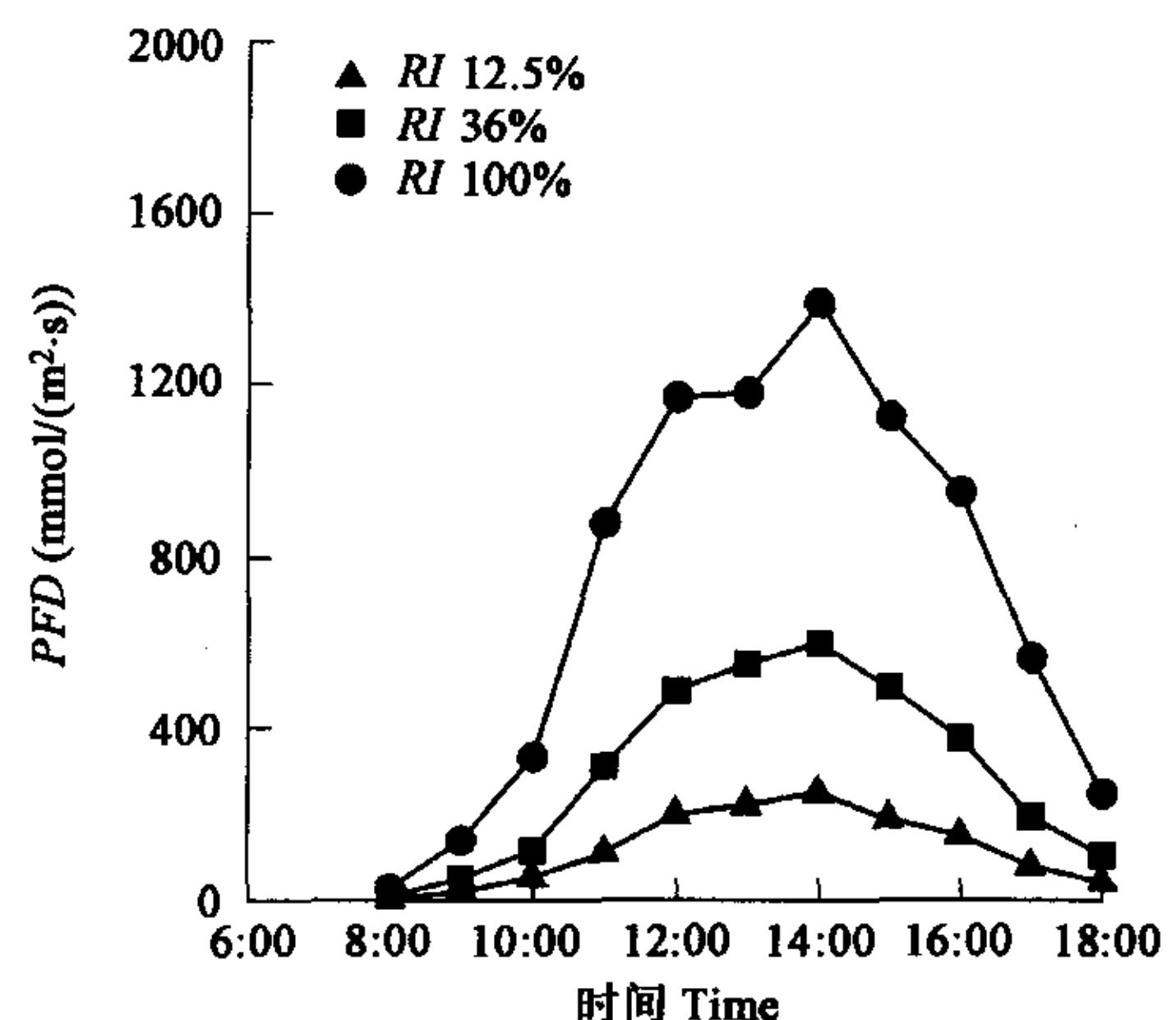


图1 干热季典型天气的太阳光强(PFD)和相对光强不同的两个荫棚内的光强日变化

Fig. 1 The diurnal fluctuation of photon flux density (PFD) in the open site and the two shade houses with different light intensity during a typical day in dry and hot season

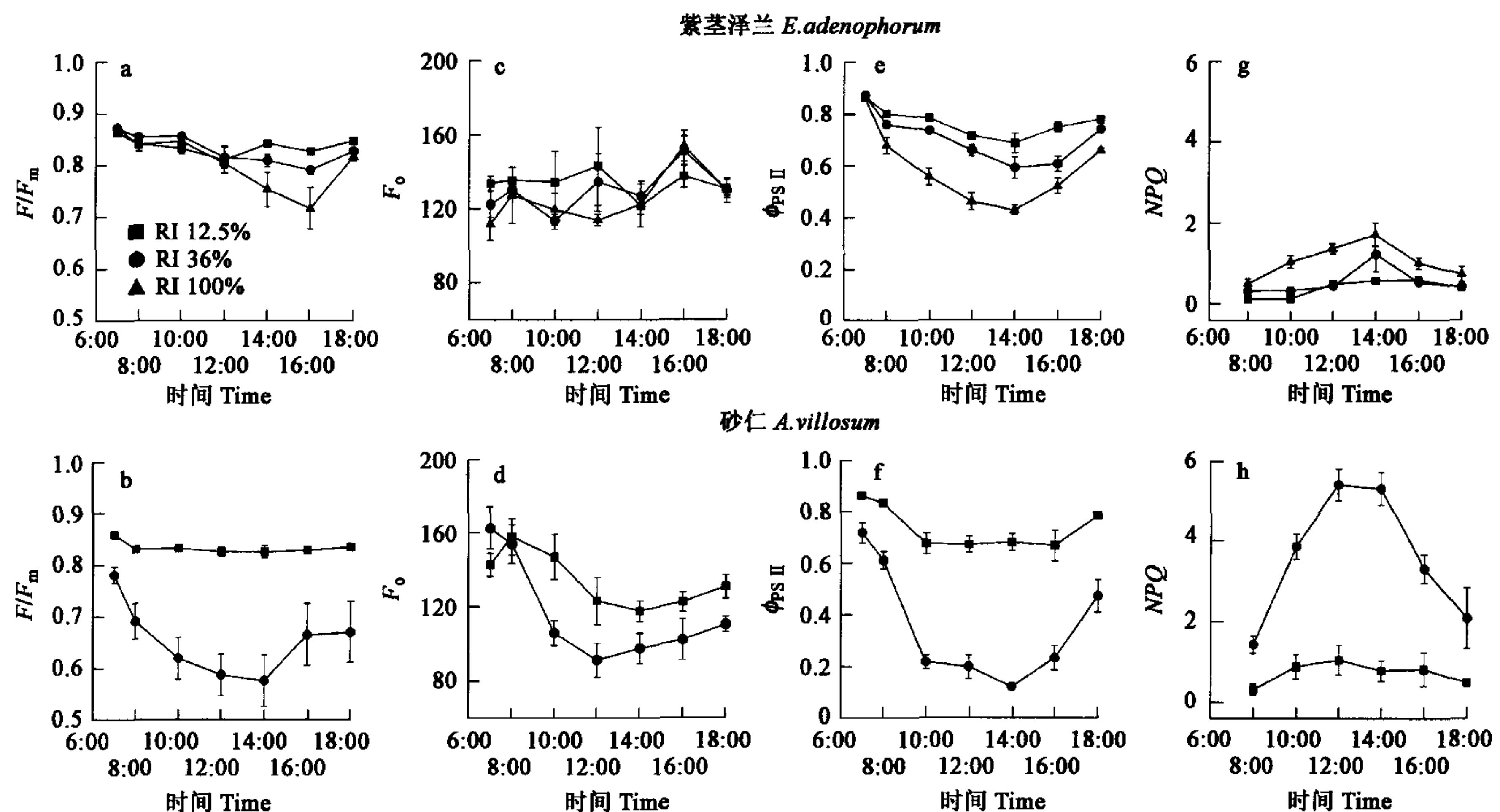


图2 不同光强下生长的紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶片光系统Ⅱ最大光能转换效率(F_v/F_m)、初始荧光(F_o)非环式电子传递量子效率(Φ_{PSII})和非光化学猝灭系数(NPQ)的日变化

Fig. 2 The diurnal changes of maximum efficiency of PS II photochemistry (F_v/F_m), minimal fluorescence (F_o), quantum yield of PS non-cyclic electron transport (Φ_{PSII}), and non-photochemical quenching efficiency (NPQ) in *E. adenophorum* and *A. villosum* grown under different relative irradiance

数据为3~5次测定的平均值加减一个标准误 Mean±standard errors of 3~5 separate experiments

随着生长环境光强的增大,紫茎泽兰叶片的比叶重(LMA)显著升高,生长在12.5%和36%光强下的紫茎泽兰的LMA均显著低于全光照下的值(图3b)。不同光强下砂仁LMA差异不显著(图3b),但均显著高于紫茎泽兰。

2.3 生长环境光强对紫茎泽兰和砂仁色素含量的影响

随生长光强的升高,紫茎泽兰单位干重叶片叶绿素(Chl_M)和类胡萝卜素含量(Car_M)含量显著降低(图4c,d),单位面积类胡萝卜素含量(Car_A)显著升高(图4b),但单位面积叶绿素含量(Chl_A)差异不显著(图4a);砂仁 Chl_A 和 Car_A 显著降低(图4a,b), Chl_M 和 Car_M 降低不显著(图4a~d)。12.5%和36%光强下砂仁 Chl_M 、 Car_M 和36%光强下砂仁 Chl_A 和 Car_A 显著低于紫茎泽兰。

3 讨论

长期生长在全光照下紫茎泽兰 F_v/F_m 随日间光强的升高而降低,表明发生了日间光抑制(图2a)。紫茎泽兰的 F_v/F_m 下降幅度不大, Φ_{PSII} 最低时维持在0.42(图2e),说明日间光抑制不严重,光系统Ⅱ(PS II)反应中心活性一直较高。 F_v/F_m 、 F_o 、 Φ_{PSII} 随光强的减弱能很快恢复,说明没有发生光合机构的破坏^[4]。在日间光强较弱时36%光强下生长的砂仁叶片 F_v/F_m 就降低(图2b),表明在弱光下砂仁就已发生了光抑制,但这种光抑制是砂仁避免强光损伤的保护性机制^[9]。36%光强下生长的砂仁叶片 F_v/F_m 、 F_o 、 Φ_{PSII} 黎明时的值及日变化值始终低于12.5%光强下的值,并且在光强减弱时未恢复,表明砂仁发生了较强的长期光抑制。全光照下紫茎泽兰 F_v/F_m 、 Φ_{PSII} 的最低值远高于36%光强下砂仁的值,表明砂仁受到的光抑制比紫茎泽兰严重。

随着日间光强的升高,紫茎泽兰叶片的NPQ上升(图2g),其日变化的最高值约1.6,与西双版纳地区其它植物相比并不高^[18],且各光强下紫茎泽兰NPQ相差不大,表明依赖于叶黄素循环的热耗散不是紫茎泽兰耗散过剩能量的主要途径,紫茎泽兰可能有其它的光保护机制。上午紫茎泽兰 F_o 变化不明显,12:00~16:00强光环境下生长的紫茎泽兰 F_o 持续升高(图2c),表明PS II反应中心发生了可逆失活或破坏。18:00紫茎泽兰 F_v/F_m 基本能恢复到黎明时的水平(图2a),表明没有发生光破坏。失活后的反应中心与捕光天线分离,成为激发能的猝灭器,耗散了过剩光能,保护了邻近而又相连接的反应中心免遭光破坏^[22]。随生长光强的增大紫茎泽兰 Car_A 显著升高(图4b),类胡萝卜素可以清除活性氧,推测紫茎泽兰可能通过增大类胡萝卜素含量来增强清除活性氧速度,从而利于叶片通过Mehler反应和光呼吸耗散过剩激发能。紫茎泽兰的抗氧化能力以及Mehler反应和光呼吸对其光保护作用还有待于研究。随着生长环境光强的增加,紫茎泽兰 P_{max} 增大,100%光强下达到 $15\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{s})$ 左右(图3a),高于西双版纳地区的一些物种^[19]。强光下植物高的光合速率可以增加光能利用,避免过剩光能对植物造成伤害,研究

表明通过光合电子传递利用光能可以保护光合机构^[18,20,21]。强光下紫茎泽兰具有高的光合速率是其保护光合机构的策略之一。

上午砂仁 *F.* 随日间光强的升高而显著降低,下午略有升高,但始终维持在较低的水平(图 2d),表明依赖叶黄素循环的热耗散较多。36%光强下砂仁叶片 *NPQ* 的日变化比较明显,远高于 12.5%光强下的砂仁和各光强下的紫茎泽兰,且一直维持在较高水平(图 2h),也表明砂仁热耗散较多。砂仁 *P_{max}* 较低,虽然也能随生长光强的增加而升高,但升高幅度不大(图 3a)。表明砂仁叶片主要是通过热耗散消耗过剩光能来保护光合机构的。这与作者对其它植物的研究结果是一致的^[10],需光物种主要通过提高 *P_{max}* 利用光能、而耐荫种主要是通过耗散光能适应强光环境的,这可能是普遍规律。

随生长光强的增大紫茎泽兰和砂仁 *Chl_M* 降低(图 4c,d),砂仁 *Chl_A* 也降低(图 4a),降低叶绿素含量可以减少光能的捕获,这是植物防止光合机构破坏的策略之一。强光下紫茎泽兰 *LMA* 较高,表明叶片较厚,厚叶对强光、干旱等逆境的抗性较强^[23]。弱光下紫茎泽兰 *LMA* 降低(图 3b),单位干重叶增大面积,导致干重叶的捕光能力增强,利于其在弱光环境中生长。弱光下 *LMA* 降低是植物对弱光环境做出的典型的形态学反应。

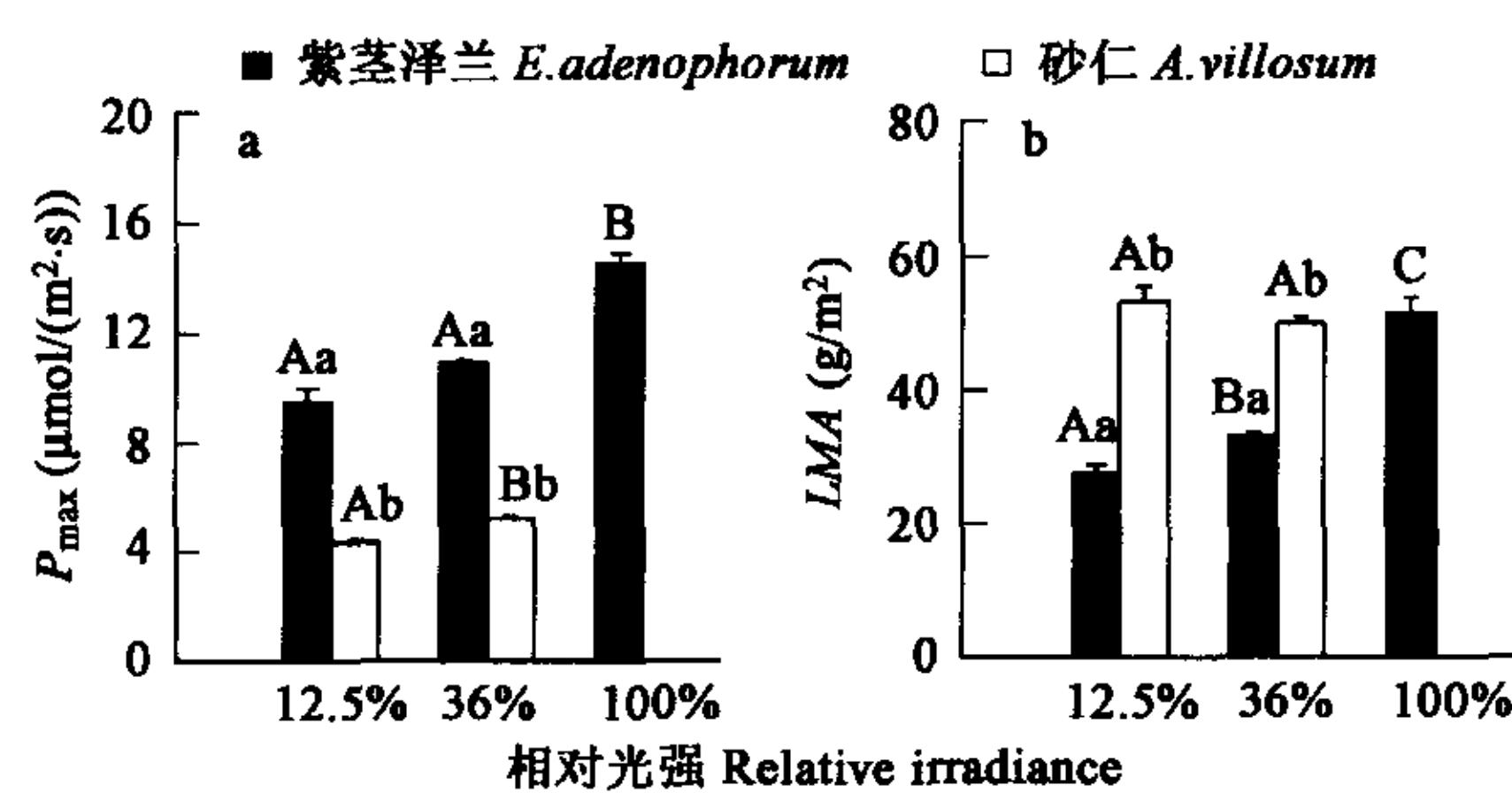


图 3 不同光强下生长的紫茎泽兰和砂仁叶片最大净光合速率(*P_{max}*)和比叶重(*LMA*)

Fig. 3 The maximum net photosynthetic rate (*P_{max}*) and lamina mass per unit area (*LMA*) in *E. adenophorum* and *A. villosum* grown under different relative irradiance

数据均为 3~5 次测定的平均值加减一个标准误 Mean \pm standard errors of 3~5 separate experiments;不同大和小写字母分别表示同种不同光强下和相同光强下不同种间差异显著 Different capital and small letters indicate significant difference among the light regimes of the same species and between different species in the same light regime ($p < 0.05$, student's *t*-test), respectively; 下同 the same below

紫茎泽兰可以根据生长环境光强的变化调节其形态和生理过程,保证高光强下光合机构不受光破坏,低光强下能有效地利用光能,以维持叶片光能平衡和植株正常生长,能够适应大幅度的光环变化可能是其表现入侵性的重要原因之一。砂仁形态学参数(*LMA*)可塑性较小,100%光下长势很差,适应强光的能力不强,只能生长于林下。

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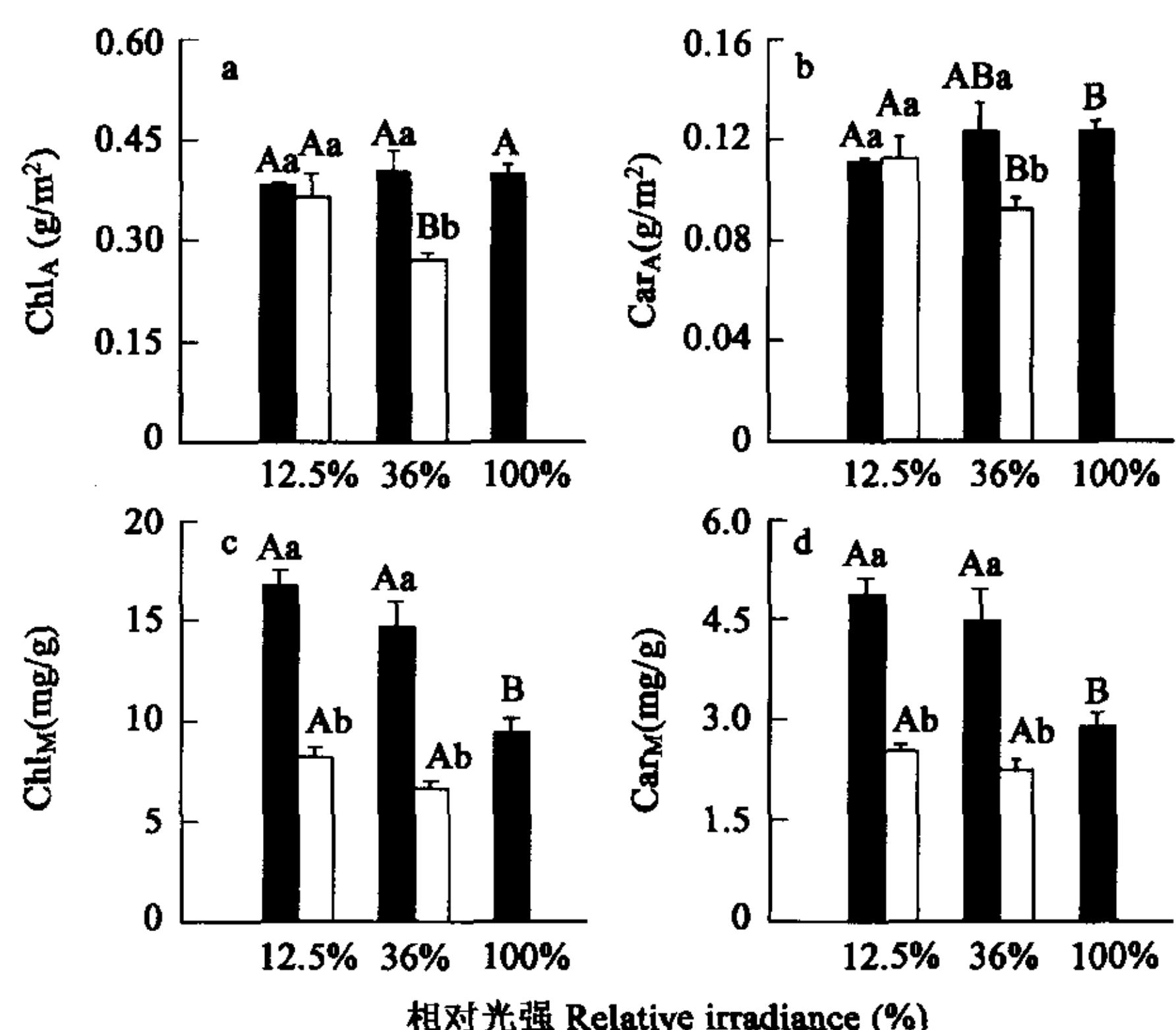


图 4 不同光强下生长的紫茎泽兰和砂仁单位面积(*Chl_A*, *Car_A*)和单位干重(*Chl_M*, *Car_M*)叶片叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量

Fig. 4 Chlorophyll and carotenoid content per unit area (*Chl_A*, *Car_A*) and mass (*Chl_M*, *Car_M*) in *E. adenophorum* and *A. villosum* grown under different relative irradiance

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