

油菜叶片气体交换对 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式的响应

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摘要:运用 CIRAS-1 型便携式光合作用测定系统, 在田间原位比较研究了不同 O_3 浓度($CF, 50 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 和 $100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)和熏蒸方式(恒定和动态)油菜叶片的气体交换特征及其对光强、 CO_2 浓度升高的响应。结果表明(1)恒定熏气下, O_3 浓度增加导致叶片的蒸腾速率降低, 水分利用效率提高, 但动态熏蒸则引起蒸腾速率增加, 水分利用效率下降, 而且明显导致光合速率和气孔导度的降低;(2)高浓度的 O_3 ($100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)引起叶片的表观量子产额、暗呼吸饱和光强和最大净光合速率显著降低, 光呼吸和 CO_2 补偿点显著升高;熏蒸方式对叶片的暗呼吸、光补偿点、饱和光强、最大光合速率、羧化效率的影响差异显著;(3)不论何种熏蒸方式, 高浓度的 O_3 都引起下叶位的 $F_v/F_o, F_v/F_m$ 显著降低, 对上叶位没有影响。相同剂量下, 动态熏蒸对叶片气体交换的影响更大, 不利于植物生长和干物质的积累。

关键词:臭氧; 油菜; 光合特性; 羧化效率; 表观量子产额; 叶绿素荧光参数

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Response of gas exchange of rape to ozone concentration and exposure regimes

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Abstract: Ozone is the most important phytotoxic gaseous pollutant in many parts of the world. The study reported was conducted to elucidate the response of gas exchange characteristics of rape (*Brassica napus L.*) to different O_3 concentrations, and fumigation regimes under equal ozone dose at a site on the Yangtze River Delta, China. Rape seeds were germinated in seedbeds on 20 October, 2004. The seedlings were directly transplanted into twelve 2m \times 2m plots on 18 November 2004. After it became warm and the rape turned green, twelve open top chambers (OTCs) were erected on 21 March 2005 (the chamber was octagon, 2.2 m high and 2 m in diameter), where the plants were exposed to O_3 from 23 March 2005. Over the course of the fumigation, three OTCs were ventilated continuously (8 h d^{-1}) with passing air through activated charcoal filter (CF, O_3 range: $5 \sim 15 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), three received $50 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} O_3$ ($50, O_3$ range: $45 \sim 55 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) and three received $100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} O_3$ ($100, O_3$ range: $90 \sim 110 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), which were ventilated continuously (8 h d^{-1}) with constant O_3 concentration, respectively. The other three were exposed to another O_3 regime (9:00 ~ 11:00: $50 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 11:00 ~ 13:00: $100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 13:00 ~ 15:00: $200 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, 15:00 ~ 17:00: $50 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), although the exposure dose was the same as the third treatment. The additional ozone was carried out from 9:00 to 17:00 per day, and suspended when it rained. Each treatment was randomly arranged in field. Ozone was generated using pure compressed air by electric discharge (ozone generator, QHG-1, Yuyao, China) and mixed with charcoal filtered ambient air by means of flow controllers linked to a desktop computer, programmed with individual exposure profiles. To guarantee controlled and reproducible exposure conditions, ozone concentrations were measured continuously within each chamber at plant height on a

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5 min interval by an ozone analyst (Monitor Labs Inc. ML9810B).

After 25 days' exposure to O_3 , at the stage of rape anthesis, leaf CO_2/H_2O exchange *in situ* was tracked at 9:30 ~ 10:30 AM on 15 April, 2005. Leaf gas exchange rates were measured by a portable infra-red gas analyzer (IRGA) (CIRAS-1, PP system, UK). Measurements on individual full-spread flags were repeated 2 times, and for each time 2 leaves were selected, and for each leaf 2 data were recorded. During the measurements of leaf gas exchange, the relative humidity of the air passing into the cuvette was maintained at $52.3\% \pm 2.1\%$, and environmental temperatures averaged $(26.4 \pm 1.0)^\circ C$, and the PAR ranged between 350 and $470 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. Some parameters such as photosynthetic rate (Pn), transpiration rate (Tr), stomatal conductance (Gs), intercellular CO_2 concentration (Ci) and ambient CO_2 concentration (Ca) were recorded automatically. Water use efficiency (WUE) and stoma limit value (Ls) can be calculated by the formula of $WUE = Pn/Tr$ and $Ls = 1 - Ci/Ca$, respectively. Pn was measured under the different PAR by controlling the light source on the top of cuvette to achieve the response curve of Pn to PAR. By this curve, some parameters can be calculated, such as apparent quantum yield (AQY), dark respiration rate (Rd), light compensation point (LCP), light saturated point (LSP) and photo-saturated photosynthetic rate (P_{max}). In addition, Pn was also measured under the different CO_2 concentrations to achieve the response curve of Pn to CO_2 . By this curve, some parameters can be calculated, such as carboxylation efficiency (CE), light respiration rate (Rp) and CO_2 compensation point (Γ).

On 17 April, 2005, ratios of dark-adapted variable to maximum chlorophyll a fluorescence (Fv/Fm , i.e. the optimal photochemical efficiency of photosystem II) were determined *in situ*, with a portable fluorometer (PEA, Hansatech, UK) on 5 leaves from field-grown plants in three replicate OTCs per treatment. Measurements were made on the 5th and 8th leaves from the top of the canopy at 10:00 ~ 11:00. Samples were dark-adapted for 20 min before recording fluorescence induction kinetics (5 s) using an actinic excitation beam of $400 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$.

The results indicated that there were no significant difference in Pn , Gs , Ci and Ls between ozone concentrations, and higher ozone concentration ($100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) decreased Tr and increased WUE in comparison with CF in the constant concentration exposure way. However, dynamic ozone exposure regime significantly decreased Pn , Gs , Ls and WUE and increased Tr as well relative to CF. At the dynamic exposure regime, Pn , Rd , Ls and WUE were 17.0%, 16.7% and 36.6% lower than those of $100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ treatment, respectively, and higher than 29.4% Tr was observed despite the same exposure dose. In the constant concentration exposure regimes, higher ozone concentration ($100 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) markedly decreased the AQY , LSP and P_{max} and increased Rp and Γ , but there was no significant difference in LCP and CE . In the dynamic exposure regime, AQY , LSP , P_{max} and CE were 11.9%, 48.7%, 21.3% and 10.6% lower than those of CF, respectively. Whereas Rd , LCP , Rp and Γ were 7.9%, 22.6%, 99.7% and 78.7% higher than those of CF, respectively. There were significant differences in the parameters such as Rd , LCP , LSP , P_{max} and CE between O_3 exposure regimes. The increase of O_3 concentration induced significant decreases in Fv/Fo and Fv/Fm of the 8th leaves from the top canopy, but it had no any effect on the 5th full-spread leaves, no matter what exposure regimes were imposed. It can be concluded that dynamic ozone exposure regime has greater detrimental effects on the photosynthesis of rape in spite of equal exposure dose, suggesting that traditional exposure regime (invariable concentration) could not really reflect the response process of plants to elevated O_3 concentration.

Key words: ozone; rape; photosynthetic characters; carboxylation efficiency; apparent quantum yield; chlorophyll a fluorescence

近几十年来,化石燃料的大量使用导致近地层大气臭氧(O_3)浓度以每年0.5%~2.5%的速度增长, O_3 污染事件频发、持续时间增长、影响范围和破坏程度不断增大^[1,2]。据IPCC报告预测,在本世纪末,北半球大陆夏季大气 O_3 平均浓度可能达到 $70 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 以上^[3]。我国近地层 O_3 浓度增加较快,平均监测浓度已达到 $50 \sim 60 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,高于国家规定的大气质量标准,工业发达的东部地区比西部地区高约 $20 \text{ nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[4]。同时,由于长距离传输, O_3 污染也扩散到非城市地区^[5]。

研究表明,对流层中高浓度的 O₃ 是一种严重危害植物的大气污染物,能够引起作物减产、森林衰退^[4,6~9]。早在 1956 年 Erickson 等观测到 O₃ 对水生植物浮萍的光合强度有抑制作用^[10]。随后在许多作物上如小麦、水稻、蚕豆、土豆、菠菜等均发现臭氧能引起光合速率显著降低^[4,11~13],并且 O₃ 的这种影响与植物发育的不同阶段有关^[14]。但是以上这些研究结果大都是在恒定浓度熏蒸的基础上得出的。实际上,O₃ 在环境中存在明显的日变化和季节变化规律^[15]。可见,动态熏蒸方式更能真正模拟出植物对未来大气 O₃ 浓度升高(呈日变化)的响应过程,更能科学评价出作物的产量损失。因此,本研究以油料作物油菜为例,田间原位比较研究了不同 O₃ 浓度及 O₃ 熏蒸方式(恒定和动态)对叶片气体交换作用的影响,并从光强、CO₂ 浓度的响应方面探讨 O₃ 引起叶片光合速率下降的可能机理。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

实验地设于浙江省嘉兴市双桥农场内。OTC-1 型开顶式气室用钢筋和聚乙烯塑料膜构建,主要包括过滤系统、通风及布气系统、框架等。试验用 O₃ 由干燥空气经高频 O₃ 发生器生成,然后与经过活性炭过滤后的背景大气混合,分别配制成不同 O₃ 浓度的混合气体,再借助直流风机分别输入到各个开顶式气室内。气室内 O₃ 浓度通过 ML9810B 型 O₃ 分析仪(MONITOR,美国)进行监测。实验共设 4 种处理,其中前 3 种为恒定浓度下熏蒸,即始终保持试验设计的浓度范围内;另一种是动态熏蒸,即 O₃ 浓度按日变化形式先增加后降低。具体方案如下:(1)活性炭过滤后的大气(O₃ 浓度为 5~15 nL·L⁻¹,以下称 CF)、(2)50 nL·L⁻¹(45~55 nL·L⁻¹)、(3)100 nL·L⁻¹(90~110 nL·L⁻¹)、(4)100 nL·L⁻¹ 动态熏蒸(以下称 100M),配气方案如下:9:00~11:00 为 50 nL·L⁻¹;11:00~13:00 为 100 nL·L⁻¹;13:00~15:00 为 200 nL·L⁻¹;15:00~17:00 为 50 nL·L⁻¹,O₃ 浓度的控制由流量计、PLC 编程控制系统等组成,第 3 和第 4 处理的剂量(浓度×时间)相同。每个处理小区为 2 m×2 m,3 个重复,小区间间隔 3 m。油菜(*Brassica napus L.*)种子(沪优 19 号)于 2004 年 10 月 20 日大田播种,11 月 18 日移栽到小区内,2005 年 3 月 23 开始熏气,此时正值油菜抽薹期。每天熏气时间为 9:00~17:00,下雨停止熏气。在油菜的整个生育期内,田间管理方式与当地保持一致,使水肥和病虫草害等不成为限制因子。

1.2 测定与计算方法

在经 O₃ 熏蒸后第 25 天(2005-04-15),正值油菜开花盛期,选取油菜主干顶部完全展开的叶片,利用英国 PP-Systems 公司生产的 CIRAS-1 型便携式光合作用测定系统于 9:30~10:30 分 2 次测定光合速率(Pn)、蒸腾速率(Tr)、气孔导度(Gs)等,每次每个处理测定 2 片叶子,每片叶读取数据 2 次,取 8 个数据进行统计分析(SPSS 软件 10.0)。测定时大气温度为(26.4±1.0)℃,大气相对湿度为 52.3%±2.1%,光照强度 350~470 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹。水分利用效率(WUE)为 Pn 与 Tr 之比(Pn/Tr)。气孔限制值(Ls)按 Berry 和 Bjorkman^[16]的方法计算(Ls=1-Ci/Ca)。通过叶室顶部的 LED 光源,测定了叶片光合速率对光辐射增强的响应,绘制出 Pn-PAR 的响应曲线。通过线性回归(PAR<300 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹)求出响应曲线的初始直线斜率 dPn/dPAR 为表观量子产额(AQY),把 Pn 为零时的 PAR 值作为光补偿点(LCP),Pn 最大时的 PAR 值作为饱和光强(LSP),把 PAR 值为零时的 Pn 为暗呼吸(Rd)。

利用测定系统提供的 CO₂ 钢瓶,采用闭路光合气路,测定了叶片光合速率对 CO₂ 浓度升高的响应。用胞间 CO₂ 浓度(Ci)小于 200 μL·L⁻¹ 的 Pn 和 Ci 值作图,并做直线回归,直线斜率 dPn/dCi 为羧化效率(CE),把 Pn 为零时的 Ci 值作为胞间 CO₂ 浓度补偿点(Γ),把 Ci 值为零时的 Pn 为光下呼吸速率(Rp),由于光下的暗呼吸很小,可以近似地将光下呼吸视为光呼吸^[17]。

利用植物效率分析仪(Hansatech 公司)于 2005 年 4 月 17 日 10:00~11:00 分别对油菜主干部完全展开的倒 5 叶片(上叶位)和倒 8 叶片(下叶位)进行叶绿素荧光参数的测定,测定前叶片预先暗适应 20min。每个处理重复 5 次。

2 结果与分析

2.1 大气O₃浓度变化对油菜叶片气体交换参数的影响

气孔作为气体交换的调节机构,其导度的变化可以影响光合速率,调节蒸腾速率。光合速率的大小将直接影响到作物的干物质积累并最终影响到产量构成。由表1可见,以活性碳过滤的CF处理P_n最大,100 nl·L⁻¹动态处理最低,且明显低于其他处理,分别为CF、50 nl·L⁻¹和100 nl·L⁻¹处理的78.7%、81.9%和83.0%,但各处理间胞间CO₂浓度差异不明显。不论是O₃浓度还是熏蒸方式都对油菜叶片的蒸腾速率产生了明显影响,表现为O₃浓度增加导致T_r降低,且100 nl·L⁻¹处理显著低于对照,但同样剂量下动态熏蒸能显著提高油菜的T_r,分别比CF、100 nl·L⁻¹处理高12.5%和29.4%。气孔导度的结果表明随着O₃浓度的增加,油菜叶片G_s呈下降趋势,但不同O₃浓度和熏蒸方式间无显著性差异,而100 nl·L⁻¹动态处理显著低于CF,仅为CF的84.8%。气孔限制值也观测到同样的变化趋势,其中动态熏蒸下叶片的L_s与其他处理差异显著,分别为CF和100 nl·L⁻¹的79.6%和83.3%。表1的结果还显示出WUE随着O₃浓度的增加而显著升高的趋势,但动态熏蒸明显降低了WUE,其值分别为CF、50、100 nl·L⁻¹处理的66.7%、65.4%和63.4%,且差异达到显著水平。

表1 不同O₃浓度和熏蒸方式对油菜叶片气体交换参数的影响

Table 1 Effects of different O₃ concentrations (nl·L⁻¹) and exposure regimes on gas exchange parameters of rape

项目 Item	P _n (μmol·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹)	C _i (μl·L ⁻¹)	G _s (mol·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹)	T _r (mmol·m ⁻² ·s ⁻¹)	L _s	WUE (μmol·mmol ⁻¹)
CF	15.5 ± 0.89 a	229 ± 12 a	657 ± 28 a	3.76 ± 0.32 b	0.29 ± 0.02 a	4.30 ± 0.17 b
50	14.9 ± 0.40 a	206 ± 19 b	601 ± 21 ab	3.55 ± 0.36 bc	0.31 ± 0.01 a	4.39 ± 0.58 ab
100	14.7 ± 1.0 a	230 ± 9.3 a	588 ± 71 ab	3.27 ± 0.41 c	0.28 ± 0.02 a	4.53 ± 0.35 a
100M	12.2 ± 1.1 b	240 ± 11 a	557 ± 60 b	4.23 ± 0.28 a	0.23 ± 0.03 b	2.87 ± 0.19 c

* 各列中不同字母表示在5%水平上差异显著 Different letter within the column stands for significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

2.2 大气O₃浓度变化对油菜叶片光响应参数的影响

表观量子产额(Apparent Quantum Yield, AQY)是表征植物对光能的利用效率,光响应曲线的初始斜率可视为表观最大量子产额。由表2可见,随着O₃浓度的增加,AQY呈降低趋势,但50和100 nl·L⁻¹处理间及熏蒸方式间无显著性差异。100 nl·L⁻¹动态处理显著低于CF和50 nl·L⁻¹,分别为二者的88.1%和92.7%。可见,在相同光量子密度下,高浓度的O₃降低了油菜叶片对光能的利用,因此导致了较低的光合速率。O₃浓度增加不仅改变了P_n,还对暗呼吸速率(R_d)有着明显的影响。R_d按照50 nl·L⁻¹、CF、100 nl·L⁻¹的顺序降低,且处理间差异均达到了显著水平。相同剂量下,动态熏蒸方式的R_d显著高于恒定浓度熏蒸。

不同处理的光补偿点(LCP)和饱和光强(LSP)分别在20~34 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹和998~1953 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹范围内。其中50 nl·L⁻¹处理LCP最大,显著高于CF和100 nl·L⁻¹,而100 nl·L⁻¹动态熏蒸比100 nl·L⁻¹处理高38.9%,且差异达到显著性水平。高浓度O₃明显降低了叶片的LSP,且相同剂量下,动态熏蒸方式显著低于恒定方式。另外,动态熏蒸下,较低的有效光强(971 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹)也是导致P_n和AQY较低的原因之一。

不论是O₃浓度还是熏蒸方式都对油菜叶片的最大光合速率产生了显著影响(表2)。P_{max}随着O₃浓度的增加而显著降低,与CF相比,100 nl·L⁻¹处理的P_{max}下降了约9%;同时100 nl·L⁻¹动态熏蒸显著低于100 nl·L⁻¹处理。最大光合速率与暗呼吸速率的比值同样表现出在O₃浓度和熏蒸方式上的显著性差异,可见,动态熏蒸方式不利于油菜叶片的同化及其同化物在体内的积累。

2.3 大气O₃浓度变化对油菜叶片CO₂响应参数的影响

由表3可见,尽管O₃浓度增加并没有影响到叶片的羧化效率,但光呼吸速率和CO₂补偿点却随着O₃浓度的增加而显著性增加。与CF相比,100 nl·L⁻¹处理光呼吸速率增加了91.5%,CO₂补偿点增加了49.0%。但熏蒸方式则表现出相反的变化趋势。100 nl·L⁻¹动态处理的羧化效率较100 nl·L⁻¹处理低11.2%,而光呼

吸速率和 CO_2 补偿点则没有显著性差异。

表 2 不同 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式对油菜叶片光响应参数的影响

Table 2 Comparison of photo-response parameters of rape under different O_3 concentrations ($nl \cdot L^{-1}$) and exposure regimes

项目 Item	光量子产额 (AQY) Apparent quantum yield	暗呼吸 (R_d) Dark respiration rate ($\mu mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)	光补偿点 (LCP) Light compensation point ($\mu mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)	饱和光强 (LSP) Light saturated point ($\mu mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)	最大光合速率 (P_{max}) Photon-saturated photosynthetic rate ($\mu mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)	P_{max}/R_d
CF	0.062 a	1.40 b	22.5 bc	1945 a	26.2 a	18.71 a
50	0.059 ab	2.00 a	34.0 a	1953 a	24.0 ab	12.00 b
100	0.058 bc	1.16 c	19.9 c	1434 b	23.8 b	20.59 a
100M	0.055 c	1.51 b	27.6 ab	998 c	20.6 c	13.64 b

* 各列中不同字母表示在 5% 水平上差异显著 Different letter within the column stands for significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

2.4 大气 O_3 浓度变化对油菜叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响

尽管 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式对上叶位(倒 5 叶)的 Fv/Fo (PSII 反应活性)和 Fv/Fm (PSII 最大光量子效率)没有显著性影响,但下叶位(倒 8 叶)则表现不同,其中 100 $nl \cdot L^{-1}$ 处理下的 Fv/Fo 和 Fv/Fm 显著低于 CF 和 50 $nl \cdot L^{-1}$ (表 4)。同时可看到,100 $nl \cdot L^{-1}$ 动态处理显著低于其他处理,说明在相同剂量下,动态熏蒸方式能明显降低植物 PSII 的反应活性和最大光量子效率。

表 3 不同 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式对油菜叶片 CO_2 响应参数的影响

Table 3 Comparison of CO_2 -response parameters of rape under different O_3 concentrations ($nl \cdot L^{-1}$) and exposure regimes

项目 Item	羧化效率 (CE) Carboxylation efficiency ($mol \cdot mol^{-1}$)	光呼吸 (R_p) Light respiration rate ($\mu mol \cdot m^{-2} \cdot s^{-1}$)	CO_2 补偿点 (I^*) CO_2 compensation point ($CO_2 \mu l \cdot L^{-1}$)
CF	0.142 ± 0.009 a	3.76 ± 0.41 c	33.60 ± 1.87 c
50	0.139 ± 0.011 ab	6.37 ± 0.47 b	45.81 ± 3.37 b
100	0.143 ± 0.008 a	7.20 ± 0.51 ab	50.06 ± 6.24 ab
100M	0.127 ± 0.006 b	7.51 ± 0.32 a	60.04 ± 5.31 a

* 各列中不同字母表示在 5% 水平上差异显著 Different letter within the column stands for significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

表 4 不同 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式下油菜叶片叶绿素荧光参数的差异

Table 4 Comparison of chlorophyll a fluorescence in leaves of rape under different O_3 concentrations ($nl \cdot L^{-1}$) and exposure regimes

项目 Item	上叶位(upper leaves)		下叶位(lower leaves)	
	Fv/Fm	Fv/Fo	Fv/Fm	Fv/Fo
CF	0.820 ± 0.011 a	4.58 ± 0.37 a	0.838 ± 0.004 a	5.18 ± 0.15 a
50	0.825 ± 0.012 a	4.75 ± 0.38 a	0.840 ± 0.007 a	5.25 ± 0.28 a
100	0.823 ± 0.006 a	4.67 ± 0.19 a	0.823 ± 0.013 b	4.66 ± 0.39 b
100M	0.814 ± 0.010 a	4.39 ± 0.28 a	0.802 ± 0.009 c	4.07 ± 0.25 c

* 各列中不同字母表示在 5% 水平上差异显著 Different letter within the column stands for significant difference ($p < 0.05$)

3 讨论

3.1 臭氧对油菜叶片气体交换参数的影响

大多数研究者认为臭氧对气孔导度的影响必然会引起气体交换速率发生改变,尤其是臭氧引起气孔关闭,限制了 CO_2 进入植物叶内,从而降低光合速率^[4,18]。但不少研究发现环境胁迫常常直接作用于叶绿体,使其光合能力下降,成为限制光合速率的非气孔因素,包括 RuBP 羧化限制、RuBP 再生限制和无机磷限制,以及植物体内活性氧自由基代谢引发的光合器官结构与功能的破坏及细胞内物质和能量代谢的失调^[19]。Farquhar 和 Sharkey^[20]认为,引起光合速率降低的气孔和非气孔限制因素可以根据叶片胞间 CO_2 浓度和气孔限制值的变化来判断。只有当 Ci 与 Pn 变化方向相同,两者都减少,并且 Ls 值增大时,才可以认为光合速率的下降主要是受气孔限制所致。反之,如果 Pn 下降,即使在 Gs 较低的情况下, Ci 也有可能升高或者不变,此时 Ls 下降,这种情况光合速率下降的决定因素是叶肉细胞的光合活性,而不是气孔导度。

根据上述理论,剖析了 O_3 浓度和熏蒸方式对油菜叶片光合限制部位的影响。由表 1 可见,虽然恒定浓度的熏蒸方式下, O_3 浓度的增加并未引起叶片的 Pn 、 Gs 、 Ls 的显著性差异,但动态熏蒸方式下的 Pn 、 Gs 显著低于对照,而 Ci 升高和 Ls 下降的事实说明,非气孔限制因素——叶肉细胞光合活性的变化是导致动态熏蒸油菜叶片光合速率降低的主要原因,表观光量子产额和羧化效率的下降(表 2)也证实了这一点。这在以往的研究中并未被观测到,这种结果可能与 O_3 浓度的配气方案有关。根据 O_3 在环境中的日变化规律(明显的单峰曲线),设计出 50 ~ 100 $nl \cdot L^{-1}$ ~ 200 ~ 50 $nl \cdot L^{-1}$ 的动态配气方案,在这种方案下,植物极易吸收 O_3 。 O_3 一进入到叶

肉细胞内,就对光合膜系统的机构与功能造成严重的破坏^[21],引起植物体内一系列生理生化性质的变化,如细胞膜透性增大,蛋白质分解加速,膜脂过氧化加剧等^[13, 22~23],进而导致光合速率明显下降。

另外,100 $\text{nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{O}_3$ 以恒定浓度熏蒸并未引起 Pn 显著下降的原因可能是熏蒸时间不长,或者植物通过自身的调控已经适应了这种持续不变的高浓度 O_3 。与 Pn 相比,大气中 O_3 浓度的增加可以降低油菜叶片的蒸腾速率,提高水分利用效率(表1),这对于作物抵御干旱胁迫比较有利,郭建平等^[4]在水稻上也发现类似的结果。但动态熏蒸明显提高了植物的蒸腾速率,降低了水分利用效率,结合光合速率的数据,可以看出动态熏蒸气不利于植物生长及干物质的积累。试验过程中也发现动态熏蒸降低了油菜的生物量及产量,尤其是二级分枝籽粒重。

3.2 臭氧对油菜叶片光、 CO_2 浓度响应参数的影响

干旱、低温、弱光等环境胁迫和 CO_2 浓度升高均能影响植物的光和 CO_2 浓度的响应参数如表观量子产额、光补偿点等、羧化效率、光呼吸和 CO_2 补偿点等^[24~28]。在恒定浓度熏蒸方式下,高浓度的 O_3 明显降低了表观量子产额,饱和光强及最大光合速率,而对光补偿点和最大光合速率与暗呼吸的比值没有影响(表2),说明尽管高浓度的 O_3 因暗呼吸消耗光合产物的量较少,但由于较低的光能利用率,尤其是下叶位叶片的PSII反应活性和PSII最大光量子效率的降低(表4),使得其最大光合速率仍明显低于对照。同时,100 $\text{nl} \cdot \text{L}^{-1} \text{O}_3$ 也可能引起植物叶片Rubisco酶对 CO_2 和 O_2 亲和力比值下降,导致光呼吸速率升高引起的 CO_2 补偿点明显升高,但没有引起羧化效率的明显变化(表3)。

与恒定浓度的熏蒸方式相比,动态熏蒸下的油菜叶片不仅有较高的暗呼吸速率和光补偿点,较低的饱和光强、光能利用率和羧化效率,而且叶片的PSII反应活性和PSII原初光能转化效率的降低,都暗示着未来大气 O_3 浓度的持续增加将严重影响到植物的光合产物的固定与累积。通过试验结果可以看出,以往的 O_3 熏蒸方式(恒定浓度)无法真正模拟出植物对大气 O_3 浓度升高的响应过程。

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