Vol.26, No.7 Jul., 2006

# 干旱和复水对大豆光合生理生态特性的影响

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摘要:选用大豆作为实验材料,研究干旱和复水对大豆光合生理的影响,以期为大豆抗旱栽培和高效利用水分提供理论依据。通过研究发现,在土壤相对含水量高于 47%时,处理组大豆凌晨叶片水势和对照组相比基本没有下降,但当土壤相对含水量低于 47%时,处理组叶片水势急剧下降,表现为一定的阈值反应,存在明显的凌晨叶水势临界值。大豆开花前期叶片的凌晨叶水势阈值约为 – 1.02 MPa,低于此临界值,叶片水势急剧下降,叶片净光合速率也明显降低。研究发现,在实验的第 3 天,处理组土壤相对含水量为 47%,叶片水势与对照组相比下降了 7%,蒸腾速率为对照组的 67%,净光合速率为对照组的 90%,水分利用效率比对照组高 35%,这说明大豆的蒸腾比光合对干旱更敏感。因此,可利用这一结果采取适度干旱等措施达到节水增产的目的。复水后大豆叶片水分状况得到改善,大豆叶片的净光合速率和蒸腾速率都表现为接近于直线的上升,气孔导度的恢复也很快,这表明大豆存在着胁迫解除后快速生长的特征。但是,干旱对大豆的生长等生理过程是否存在滞后效应,滞后效应的大小等问题还需要进一步的研究。

关键词:大豆;干旱和复水;水势;光合作用;节水增产;快速生长文章编号;1000-0933(2006)07-2073-06 中图分类号:0142.9 文献标识码:A

# Effect of drought and rewatering on photosynthetic physioecological characteristics of soybean

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Abstract: Water is the most essential condition to plant life, but the water resource is becoming more and more shorter in the 21st century. Soybean, as one of the five major crops in the world, is mankind's important sources of high-quality protein and edible oil. However, soybean is sensitive to water deficit and the water requirement of soybean is relatively high. Soybean in Chinese all three main soybean planting regions often suffer from drought to some degree during its growth season. So, the drought-resistant breeding and drought-resistant culturing of soybeans has been paid high attention since 1980's. Photosynthesis is an important factor that determines soybean's yield. At present, the research on soybean's photosynthetic characteristic mainly concentrates on its relationship with the yield. But it is lacking in studies on soybean's photosynthetic physioecological responses to drought and rewatering, which is helpful for constructing a theoretic basis for drought-tolerance planting and high-efficiency water use of soybean.

Field experiments were conducted with soybean (*Glycine max*, *yudou* 29), a mainly planted soybean variety in Henan Province to study the relationship between the leaves photosynthetic characters and other physioecological parameters under soil drying and rewatering treatments. Soil moisture was controlled by weighing method, and leave water potential was determined by

基金项目:河南大学特聘教授科研基金资助项目;河南大学自然科学基金资助项目

收稿日期:2005-09-14;修订日期:2006-01-23

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Foundation item: The project was supported by the Research Foundation of Special Professor of Henan University; The Natural Science Foundation of Henan University

Received date: 2005-09-14; Accepted date: 2006-01-23

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HR-33T dew point microvolt thermometer. The diurnal course of leaf photosynthetic ratio and transpiration ratio of top fully spread leaves were determined by LI-6400 portable photosynthesis measure system in situ (begun at 8:00 a.m). Each treatment had 5 replicates.

It was showed that the dawn water potential of soybean leaves under drying treatment decreases little in comparison with well-watered treatments (CK), when soil moisture was higher than 47% of FWC (field water capacity). But when soil moisture was below 47% of FWC, the leave water potential decreased rapidly, which appeared a significant threshold value reaction. The threshold value of soybean dawn leaves water potential was nearly - 1.02 MPa. Below this threshold value, the leave water potential and net photosynthesis ratio dropped rapidly. On the third day, the soil moisture under drought treatment was 47%, leaf water potential of the treatment was 7% lower than that of the CK, transpiration ratio and net photosynthesis ratio were respectively 67% and 90% that of the CK, the WUE was 35% higher than that of the CK. Above results indicated that the transpiration of soybean is more sensitive to drought than photosynthesis. This proved that it was possible to save water and increase yield simultaneously for soybean by cultivating measure. After rewatering, the leave water status of soybean was improved, the net photosynthesis ratio and transpiration ratio increased linearly, and Gs also recovered quickly. The results showed that soybean have a fast-growing characteristic after removing stress. However, whether there is a lagging effect of rewatering on soybean physiological traits and how important it is need further research.

Key words: soybean; drought and rewatering; water potential; photosynthesis; water-saving and production-increasing; fast-growing

大豆是人类优质蛋白和食用油脂的重要来源,但大豆需水量较高,是豆类作物中对缺水最敏感的一种<sup>[1]</sup>。我国有 3 个主要的大豆产区,在大豆生长期间,均会遭遇不同程度的干旱,北方春豆常遇春旱,黄淮海地区常遇伏旱,南方地区常遇伏旱和秋旱。因此,从 20 世纪 80 年代开始,大豆的抗旱育种和抗旱栽培就被提到议事日程<sup>[2]</sup>。光合作用是决定大豆产量的重要因素。目前,对大豆光合特性的研究多集中在其光合特征与产量的关系等方面<sup>[3-8]</sup>,对大豆抗旱性的研究多集中在大豆生长形态和生理生化的抗旱性鉴定等方面<sup>[2,9]</sup>,而对逐步和缓慢水分亏缺及复水后大豆光合生理生态的研究还很少。干旱胁迫是田间条件下存在最广泛的一种作物生长逆境,了解作物对该逆境的响应,是对作物进行合理调控、实现农业节水的前提。干旱胁迫使作物从内到外发生一系列生理、生化及形态上的响应,这方面已有大量研究。但胁迫解除以后对作物的后续生长将产生怎样的影响,胁迫期间对作物造成的不利影响能否随胁迫的解除而消除?过去的研究多集中在胁迫期间的作物响应,而对胁迫后复水条件下作物响应的研究还较少<sup>[10,11]</sup>,对这些方面的认识很有限。

本实验选用河南省大面积种植的大豆品种作为实验材料,通过研究逐步干旱和旱后复水过程大豆光合与 各生理因子之间的关系,以期为大豆高效利用水分提供理论依据。

# 1 材料与方法

## 1.1 实验材料

实验材料选用河南省大面积种植的大豆(Glycine max)品种,豫豆 29(yudou29,由河南省农科院种子公司提供原种),大豆生长的土壤用营养土和沙土按 1:3 的比例配成,土壤的饱和含水量为 41%。将土壤装入内径为 29cm,高度为 25cm 的塑料盆中,于 2004 年 5 月 20 日在河南大学生命科学学院楼顶实验台进行种植,每盆种 10 株,每个处理 5 个重复,共种植 10 盆。在生长过程中保持充足的水分供应,当大豆生长到一定高度时进行定苗,每盆保留 6 株生长基本一致的种苗。

## 1.2 实验方法

在 6 月 24 日开始进行实验,这时是大豆的开花前期,实验持续 9d。土壤含水量采用称重法进行控制,每天傍晚补水,使对照组土壤相对含水量(土壤相对含水量 = 土壤含水量/土壤饱和含水量)始终保持在 80%左右。处理组自然干旱,土壤相对含水量依次为:94%,64%,47%,29%,26%,在实验的第 5 天傍晚进行复水,使土壤相对含水量恢复到 83%。

大豆叶片水势用 HR-33T 露点微伏压计进行测定;叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率等指标用 LI-6400 便携式光

合作用测定仪进行测定。各项指标的测定均在 8:00 进行,测定时选用植物最上部充分展开的叶片。 实验数据采用 5 个重复的平均值。

#### 2 结果

# 2.1 干旱和复水过程中土壤相对含水量和大豆叶片水势的变化

干旱和复水过程中土壤相对含水量的变化如图 1,在实验过程中对照组的土壤相对含水量始终保持在 80% 左右。随着自然干旱的进行,处理组土壤相对含水量急剧下降,到实验的第 5 天,土壤相对含水量降为 26%。第 5 天晚上进行复水,使处理组的土壤相对含水量达到对照组的水平。

图 2 所示的是在实验过程中对照组和处理组大豆叶片水势随时间的变化,从图中可以看到,只有在自然干旱进行到第 3 天以后,处理组的叶片水势才会明显下降。在图 1 可以看出,第 3 天处理组的土壤相对含水量为 47%,也就是说只有当土壤的相对含水量低于 47%时叶片水势才会明显下降,这时对照组和处理组的叶水势分别为 - 0.96 MPa 和 - 1.02 MPa。在实验的第 5 天,处理组叶片水势达到最低的 - 2.23 MPa,复水后处理组叶片水势得以恢复,但在实验期间并没有达到对照组的水平,这可能是由于恢复时间不够长所致,苏佩和山仓[12] 曾报道,玉米前期干旱拔节期复水,植株叶水势在复水后 9d 可以接近对照的水平。

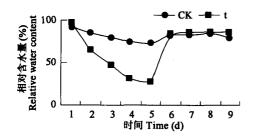


图 1 土壤相对含水量的变化

Fig. 1 The changes of the soil relative water content

CK:对照组 comparaison team,t 代表处理组 treatment team,下同 the same below

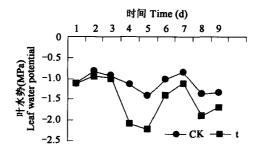


图 2 叶片水势的变化

Fig. 2 The changes of the leaf water potential

## 2.2 干旱和复水过程中大豆叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率和水分利用效率的变化

大豆叶片净光合速率随时间的变化如图 3 所示,从图中可以看出,只有在自然干旱进行到第 3 天以后处理组的净光合速率才大幅降低。对照图 1 可知,也就是说只有在处理组的土壤相对含水量低于 47%时叶片的净光合速率才大幅的下降。复水后处理组叶片的净光合速率快速上升,并在实验的最后接近于对照的水平,但没有出现净光合速率大于对照的超补偿效应。

大豆叶片蒸腾速率的降低要快于净光合速率的下降,在实验的第 3 天蒸腾速率就降为对照组的 67%,而这时净光合速率为对照组的 90%,这是由于水分散失对气孔开度的依赖大于光合对气孔的依赖,即植物在不显著影响光合速率的前提下,可以尽可能的降低蒸腾速率,这也是作物适应干旱的一种重要机制[13]。在复水后,叶片蒸腾速率开始恢复,在实验最后接近对照组。

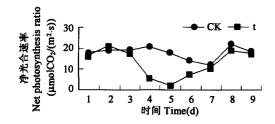


图 3 干旱和复水过程中大豆叶片净光合速率的变化

Fig.3 The changes of the net photosynthesis ratio in leaves of soybean on the course of deficiting and rewatering

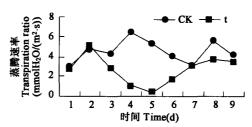


图 4 干旱和复水过程中大豆叶片蒸腾速率的变化

Fig. 4 The changes of the transpiration ratio in leaves of soybean on the course of deficiting and rewatering

水分利用效率 WUE 可以反映光合作用与蒸腾作用之间的关系,它提供了有关水分代谢功能的信息,水分利用效率可以由以下公式求得:

$$WUE = \frac{Pn}{Tr}$$

式中, Pn 为净光合作用速率, Tr 为植物蒸腾速率。叶片水分利用效率在实验期间的变化如图 5。在实验的第 3 天,处理组的水分利用效率比对照组高 35%,这时土壤相对含水量为 47%。当土壤相对含水量降为 29%时,处理组的水分利用效率还比对照组高 74%,但这时处理组的净光合速率已经下降很大。复水后叶片水分利用效率没有达到第 3 天的水平。

# 2.3 干旱和复水过程中大豆叶片气孔导度和叶肉胞间 CO2 浓度的变化

干旱影响光合速率的限制因子包括气孔因素和非气孔因素。气孔既保证了光合作用的进行,也避免了体内水分的过度散失。早期的研究认为土壤变干时,叶水势下降,膨压随之降低而引起气孔关闭<sup>[14]</sup>,目前的研究结果认为植物体内的水分状况与气孔导度相互影响<sup>[15,16]</sup>。

图 6 所示的是在实验过程中大豆叶片气孔导度的变化,随着干旱的进程处理组气孔导度下降,在第 5 天降到最低,复水后开始上升,最后接近对照水平。

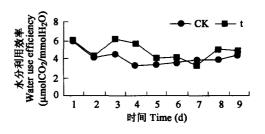


图 5 干旱和复水过程中大豆叶片水分利用效率的变化 Fig.5 The changes of the water use efficiency in leaves of soybean on the course of deficiting and rewatering

处理组叶片胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度在实验第 4 天降到最低,这时由于叶片光合机构开始受到伤害<sup>[17]</sup>,胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度又开始上升,复水后处理组胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度向对照组接近。

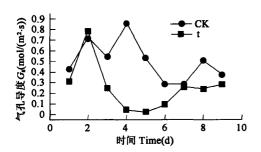


图 6 大豆叶片气孔导度(Gs)的变化

Fig. 6 The changes of the Gs in leaves of soybean

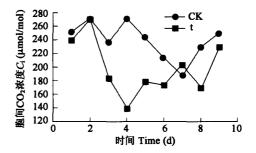


图 7 大豆叶片胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度(Ci)的变化

Fig. 7 The changes of the Ci in leaves of soybean

# 3 结论与讨论

叶水势是表示植株体内水分状况的一个较精确的指标,可以在很大程度上反映植物的受旱状况<sup>[18]</sup>。本研究结果表明,在土壤相对含水量高于 47%时,处理组大豆凌晨叶片水势和对照组相比基本没有下降,但当土壤相对含水量低于 47%时,处理组叶片水势急剧下降,表现为一定的阈值反应,存在明显的凌晨叶水势临界值。本实验研究发现,开花前期大豆叶片的凌晨叶水势阈值约为 – 1.02 MPa,低于此临界值,叶片水势急剧下降,叶片净光合速率也急剧下降。胡继超等<sup>[19]</sup>的研究发现,水稻凌晨叶水势随土壤含水量、凌晨土壤水势的降低而降低,存在明显的凌晨叶水势临界值,在水稻抽穗期和灌浆期叶片净光合速率显著下降的凌晨叶水势临界值为 – 1.04 MPa 和 – 1.13 MPa。

研究发现,在实验的第3天,实验组土壤相对含水量为47%,叶片水势与对照组相比下降了7%,叶片的气孔导度为对照组的44%,蒸腾速率为对照组的67%,净光合速率为对照组的90%,水分利用效率比对照组高35%。从中可以看出,在叶片的水分状况相对较好时,气孔导度和蒸腾就大幅下降了,这可能是由于植物的根部感受到了干旱的信号,产生一些化学物质并通过蒸腾流向地上运输,诱导气孔关闭,减少了水分的散

失<sup>[20,21]</sup>,这时保卫细胞中胞质 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 浓度的变化也是细胞内干旱信号传导过程中一个重要的环节。王凤茹等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究发现,在正常水分条件下生长的小麦幼苗,其细胞中的 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 主要位于液泡内,同时,细胞间隙中有大量的 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 分布。在水分胁迫下,随着胁迫时间的加长,液泡和细胞间隙的 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 逐渐进入细胞质,导致细胞质中自由 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 浓度过高,并对细胞造成伤害。复水后,细胞质中高浓度 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 迅速排入液泡和细胞间隙,细胞质中 Ca<sup>2+</sup> 浓度又基本恢复正常水平。因此,可利用这一结果采取适度干旱、化学调控等措施,从而达到节水增产的目的<sup>[23]</sup>。当土壤相对含水量低于 47%时,大豆光合速率显著下降。该结果和王绍华等提出的水稻间歇灌溉,抽穗期和灌浆期土壤水分下限值为土壤饱和含水量的 60%和 50%基本相符<sup>[24]</sup>,存在差别的原因可能是作物种类的不同或者是生育期的不同。

作物生长对土壤水分条件的适应性反应是一个十分复杂的问题,国内外学者为此开展了大量的工作。许多试验表明,作物对水分胁迫-复水这样的变水条件的响应方式是,在胁迫解除后存在快速生长,以部分弥补胁迫造成的损失,并且认为这是对环境变化的一种适应,适应的结果体现在植物高度、叶面积、生物量、恢复生长的速率等方面的变化上。另一方面,也有实验证明,水分胁迫解除后作物形态和生长速率的变化并不是马上发生的,而是在一周左右才能显著观察出来,即干旱对作物生长有滞后作用,复水后的生长表现是滞后事件的恢复或补偿<sup>[25]</sup>。在本实验中,复水后大豆叶片的净光合速率和蒸腾速率都表现为接近于直线的上升,气孔导度的恢复也很快,这可能是由于前期干旱使植株叶片的渗透调节能力增强,渗透势降低,一旦复水,叶片水分状况得到改善,而叶片又可在较长时间内保持较强的渗透调节能力,从而有利于叶片的生长、光合和蒸腾等生理过程<sup>[26]</sup>。因此,大豆的光合、蒸腾等生理过程在水分胁迫解除后可以迅速恢复,但干旱对大豆的生长等生理过程是否存在滞后效应,以及滞后效应的大小等问题还需要进一步的研究。

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