

表型可塑性和局域适应在紫茎泽兰入侵 不同海拔生境中的作用

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摘要: 紫茎泽兰是我国危害最严重的外来入侵物种之一, 为探讨表型可塑性和局域适应在其入侵中的作用, 在高、低海拔的两个样地内, 测定了来自云南南部 640~2450 m 海拔范围的 6 个种源的紫茎泽兰种群的株高、冠宽、分枝数和高温半致死温度 (HSLT)。结果表明, 在高海拔样地, 各种群紫茎泽兰株高、冠宽、分枝数和 HSLT(2130 m 的哀牢山种群除外) 均显著低于在低海拔样地, 紫茎泽兰各种群的株高、冠宽和分枝数的可塑性指数 (0.881~0.975) 均较大, 而 HSLT 的可塑性 (0.052~0.200) 较小。无论在高还是低海拔样地, 紫茎泽兰的株高、冠宽和分枝数在种群间的差异均不显著, 而 HSLT 在种群间的差异达极显著水平, 表现出明显的遗传分化, 但其在种群间的差异仍小于其在样地间的差异。在高海拔样地, 紫茎泽兰各种群的分枝数与种源海拔呈显著正相关; 在低海拔样地, 紫茎泽兰的 HSLT 与种源海拔呈显著负相关, 表现出明显的局域适应特征。表型可塑性和局域适应均与紫茎泽兰的入侵有关, 但前者的作用可能更大。

关键词: 表型可塑性; 遗传分化; 局域适应; 生长; 高温半致死温度; 紫茎泽兰; 入侵

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Roles of phenotypic plasticity and local adaptation in *Eupatorium adenophorum* invasions in different altitude habitats

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Abstract: Phenotypic plasticity and local adaptation are two strategies with which plants acclimate to heterogeneous habitats, facilitating alien species invasions. *Eupatorium adenophorum* Sprengel is one of the worst invasive species in China. To explore the roles of phenotypic plasticity and local adaptation in *E. adenophorum* invasion, seedling height, canopy width, branch number and high semi-lethal temperature (HSLT) were measured for six *E. adenophorum* populations of different altitude origins (640~2450 m) at two common gardens located at high (1400 m) and low (2450 m) altitude, respectively. Seedling height, canopy width, branch number and HSLT (except population of 2130 m origin) were significantly lower at the high altitude garden than at the low altitude garden. The plasticity indices of seedling height (0.930~0.956), canopy width (0.881~0.952) and branch number (0.962~0.975) were relatively high, while the plasticity index of HSLT was low (0.052~0.200). At both gardens, the differences among *E. adenophorum* populations of different origins in seedling height, canopy width and branch number were not significant ($P > 0.05$), while the difference in HSLT was extremely significant ($P < 0.01$), showing genetic differentiation. However, the difference in HSLT among the studied populations was still smaller than that between gardens. At high altitude garden, branch numbers

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of different *E. adenophorum* populations were positively correlated with altitudes of origins. At low altitude garden, HSLT was negatively correlated with altitude of origin. The above correlations indicate local adaptation of the two variables. Our results indicate that phenotypic plasticity might be more important in *E. adenophorum* invasion in different altitude habitats than local adaptation, while both of them contribute to *E. adenophorum* invasion.

Key Words: phenotypic plasticity; genetic differentiation; local adaptation; growth; high semi-lethal temperature; *Eupatorium adenophorum*; invasion

紫茎泽兰(*Eupatorium adenophorum* Sprengel)为菊科泽兰属多年生草本或半灌木,原产中美洲,自20世纪40年代从中缅、中越边境传入我国云南南部,现已蔓延于云南、广西、四川、贵州、重庆等省(市、区),并有向北和向东蔓延的趋势,已成为我国危害最严重的外来入侵物种之一。

从20世纪70年代开始,科技工作者就对紫茎泽兰的分布、危害、防治、化学成分、生态学特性等进行了大量的研究,但对其入侵机理研究较少。研究表明,强的环境适应能力和表型可塑性^[1~7]可能与紫茎泽兰的入侵性有关。近年来的研究还表明,虽然紫茎泽兰是无融合生殖的三倍体^[8],但其遗传多样性较高^[9, 10],这也可能是其入侵不同生境的原因之一^[11, 12]。然而,中性标记检测到的多样性是否能体现在表型性状上还不清楚^[13]。贺俊英等发现紫茎泽兰叶片的气孔器密度、气孔器指数和上下表皮细胞数目均随植株生长海拔的变化而变化^[14],但这并不能说明紫茎泽兰种群间发生了表型性状的遗传分化,这些变化也可能完全是海拔不同造成的,即表型可塑性变化的结果。到目前为止表型可塑性和局域适应在紫茎泽兰入侵中的作用还不清楚。

同质种植园试验是研究外来植物表型可塑性、表型遗传分化和局域适应的常用方法。在高、低海拔的两个同质种植园(样地)中栽培来自不同海拔的6个种源的紫茎泽兰种群,测定了它们的生长参数和高温耐性,主要探讨:(1)紫茎泽兰是否具有高的表型可塑性?(2)不同种群紫茎泽兰的表型性状是否发生了遗传分化?(3)不同种群紫茎泽兰是否发生了局域适应?即来自低海拔的种群是否具有更高的高温耐性、在低海拔样地中是否生长更好?(4)表型可塑性和遗传分化在紫茎泽兰入侵中的相对作用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

2006年4月下旬,在云南省普洱市和西双版纳傣族自治州海拔不同的6个地点(表1)采集了6个种源的紫茎泽兰种子,每个种源地均选择相距30 m以上的约20个植株采种。2006年5月下旬在云南省景东县太忠乡的温室内育苗,40 d后当苗高约10 cm时,移栽到位于太忠乡海拔1400 m和2450 m的两个同质种植园(样地)内。每样地内设16个小区,其中8个为破坏性取样小区,用于测定高温半致死温度等;另外8个为非破坏性取样小区,用于调查植株生长。每个小区栽培各种源各10个不同家系的植株各1株,共60株,株间随机排列,株距40 cm,幼苗移栽后,定期除草。

表1 紫茎泽兰种源地的背景信息

Table 1 Background information on the origins of the six studied populations of *Eupatorium Adenophorum*

种源 Provenance	采集地点 Site	纬度 Latitude (N)	经度 Longitude (E)	海拔 Altitude (m)
1	勐仑 Menglun	21°57'989"	101°12'568"	640
2	景东 Jingdong	24°26'809"	100°51'310"	1150
3	哀牢山 Ailao Mountain	24°26'522"	100°54'007"	1420
4	哀牢山 Ailao Mountain	24°28'489"	100°58'760"	1750
5	哀牢山 Ailao Mountain	24°30'448"	100°59'431"	2130
6	哀牢山 Ailao Mountain	24°31'523"	101°00'821"	2450

1.2 试验方法

2007年6月下旬对两样地的8个非破坏性取样小区进行株高、冠宽和分枝数调查。株高为地表到植株顶部的距离;冠宽为植株两个相互垂直方向的冠幅直径的平均值;分枝数为地上5cm以下的分枝数目。

2007年7月下旬参照严寒静等的方法^[15],测定两块样地内来自不同海拔的6个种源紫茎泽兰种群叶片的高温半致死温度(HSLT),每样地每种群测定来自10个不同家系的植株各1株,共10株。将采回的同一株紫茎泽兰的成熟叶片用自来水冲洗、去离子水漂洗、滤纸吸干后,再用打孔器打出40个叶圆片,分别装入8个带刻度的具塞试管中,每管5片,各加入6ml去离子水,分别置于29、31、33、35、37、39、41、43℃水中处理1h,取出后抽真空15min,25℃保温1h,振荡,测电导率R。然后将试管置沸水浴15min,取出,冷却到室温后,振荡,测第二次电导率K。以未作温度处理的叶片测得的电导率C作为本底,按公式 $Y = (R - C) / (K - C) \times 100\%$ 计算该温度的相对电导率。用Logistic方程 $y = 1 / (1 + b_0(b_1))$ 拟合8个处理温度和相对电导率的关系方程,求出曲线出现拐点时的温度 $t = -(ln b_0) / (ln b_1)$,以此作为叶片组织的HSLT。

根据Valladares等的方法^[16],计算各参数的可塑性指数,即两个海拔样地中某参数的最大值减去其最小值再除以其最大值。

1.3 数据处理

用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)检验同一样地内不同种源种群间的差异;用独立样本t检验(Independent-samples t test)分析同一种源种群在样地间的差异;用双变量相关分析(Bivariate Correlation,采用Pearson相关系数)检验样地内各种群所测参数与种源海拔的相关性。所有分析均用SPSS 12.0(SPSS Inc., Chicago, Illinois, USA)软件完成。

2 结果

2.1 不同种源种群紫茎泽兰的生长参数和高温半致死温度

无论在低海拔样地还是在高海拔样地,紫茎泽兰株高、冠宽和分枝数在种群间的差异均不显著,而HSLT在种群间的差异达极显著水平(表2)。在高海拔样地,各种群紫茎泽兰株高、冠宽、分枝数和HSLT(种源5除外)均显著低于其在低海拔样地。在低海拔样地,紫茎泽兰的株高、冠宽和分枝数与其种源海拔相关不显著,而HSLT与种源海拔呈显著负相关;在高海拔样地,紫茎泽兰株高、冠宽和HSLT与种源海拔相关不显著,而分枝数与种源海拔呈显著正相关(图1)。

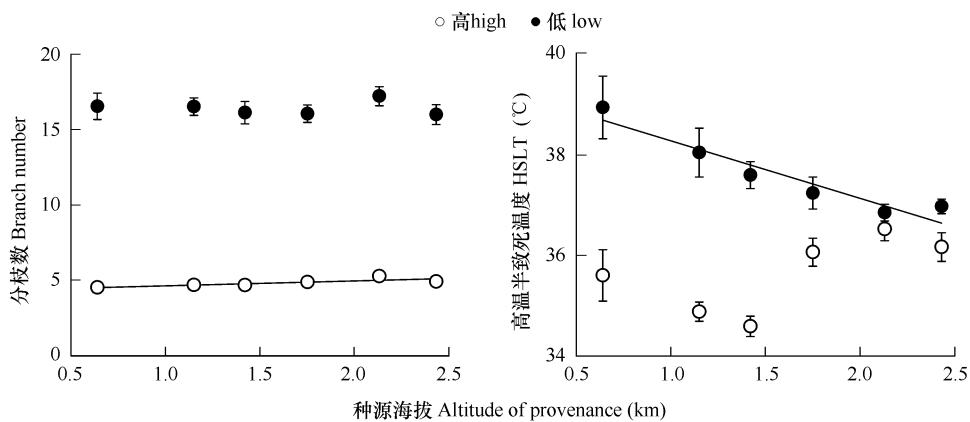


图1 在高、低海拔样地内各种群紫茎泽兰的分枝数和高温半致死温度与种源海拔的关系

Fig. 1 The correlations between branch number, high semi-lethal temperature (HSLT) and altitude of provenance in different populations of *Eupatorium adenophorum* grown at high and low altitude fields

2.2 各种源紫茎泽兰种群各参数的可塑性指数

紫茎泽兰各种群的生长参数的可塑性指数均较大,而HSLT的可塑性较小(图2)。其中株高的可塑性指数在0.930~0.956之间;冠宽的可塑性指数在0.881~0.952之间;分枝数的可塑性指数在0.962~0.975之

间;而 HSLT 的可塑性指数在 0.052~0.200 之间,低海拔种源紫茎泽兰种群 HSLT 的可塑性指数明显大于高海拔种源种群。

表 2 不同种源紫茎泽兰种群在高、低海拔样地内株高、冠宽、分枝数和高温半致死温度 (HSLT) 的差异

Table 2 The differences in seedling height, canopy width, branch number and high semi-lethal temperature (HSLT) among the six studied *Eupatorium adenophorum* populations of different origins grown at high and low altitude fields

项目 Item	试验地海拔 Altitude of field	种源 1 Provenance 1		种源 2 Provenance 2		种源 3 Provenance 3		种源 4 Provenance 4		种源 5 Provenance 5		种源 6 Provenance 6		<i>F</i> -value among provenance
		低 Low	高 High	低 Low	高 High	低 Low	高 High	低 Low	高 High	低 Low	高 High	低 Low	高 High	
株高 Plant height (cm)	低 Low	107.4 ± 1.7	106.0 ± 1.2	104.2 ± 1.1	106.0 ± 1.4	105.1 ± 1.5	106.2 ± 1.2	0.601						
	高 High	16.7 ± 0.8	16.6 ± 0.6	14.8 ± 0.7	16.7 ± 0.6	16.6 ± 0.6	16.8 ± 0.6	1.339						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
冠宽 Canopy width (cm)	低 Low	42.6 ± 1.0	42.4 ± 0.7	42.2 ± 0.7	42.5 ± 0.7	42.6 ± 0.8	43.3 ± 0.7	0.250						
	高 High	14.2 ± 0.6	13.7 ± 0.5	13.0 ± 0.6	13.7 ± 0.5	14.4 ± 0.5	14.2 ± 0.5	0.979						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
分枝数 Branch number	低 Low	16.5 ± 0.9	16.5 ± 0.6	16.1 ± 0.7	16.0 ± 0.6	17.2 ± 0.6	15.9 ± 0.7	0.491						
	高 High	4.5 ± 0.3	4.7 ± 0.3	4.7 ± 0.3	4.9 ± 0.3	5.3 ± 0.3	4.9 ± 0.3	0.670						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							
高温半致死温度 High semi-lethal temperature	低 Low	38.9 ± 0.6a	38.0 ± 0.5ab	37.6 ± 0.3bc	37.2 ± 0.3bc	36.9 ± 0.2c	37.0 ± 0.1bc	4.736 **						
	高 High	35.6 ± 0.5ab	34.9 ± 0.2bc	34.6 ± 0.2c	36.1 ± 0.3a	36.5 ± 0.2a	36.2 ± 0.3a	6.363 ***						
	*	*	*	*	*	*	*							

各参数均为平均值 ± 标准误(对 HSLT, $n = 10$, 对生长参数 ≥ 45); 种源海拔见表 1; 同一样地内各参数在种群间的差异用单因素方差分析(Duncan 检验); 同一种群各参数在高、低海拔样地间的差异用独立样本 *t* 检验分析; 不同字母表示同一样地内各参数在种群间差异显著; 各参数后的星号表示其在高、低海拔样地间的差异显著性 Population mean values ± SE are given ($n = 10$ for HSLT, $n \geq 45$ for others); The altitude of *E. adenophorum* provenance as in Table 1; The difference in each variable among populations grown in the same field was tested with one-way ANOVA (Duncan test); The difference between fields in each variable of the same population was tested with independent-samples *t* test. Different letters indicates significant difference in each variable between populations grown in the same field; * following each variable indicates the difference between fields in each variable of each population; * $P < 0.05$; ** $P < 0.01$; *** $P < 0.001$

3 讨论

表型可塑性是同一基因型在不同环境条件下产生不同表型的特性,是生物在没有遗传变异的情况下适应环境的一种机制。在异质生境中,表型可塑性强的植物能通过改变其形态、生长、生物量分配和生理特性等增加对各种资源的获得、占据多样的生境。表型可塑性是外来植物适应入侵地新的环境、进而成功入侵的重要机制之一^[11,12,17]。研究发现入侵种大米草能通过调节植株大小和种子产量等而使其在不同演替阶段的群落中立足,占据不同发育阶段的滩涂^[18~21]。入侵种紫茎泽兰^[1~7]和喜旱莲子草^[22,23]也具有高的表型可塑性,它们能通过调节形态、生长、生物量分配和生理特性来适应不同的光和养分水平,进而达到入侵不同生境的目的。本研究中,不同种源紫茎泽兰种群对海拔环境也表现出了很高的表型可塑性,尤其是株高、冠宽和分枝数,它们的可塑性指数均在 0.881 以上(图 2)。在低海拔样地,紫茎泽兰的株高、冠宽和分枝数均极显著地高于

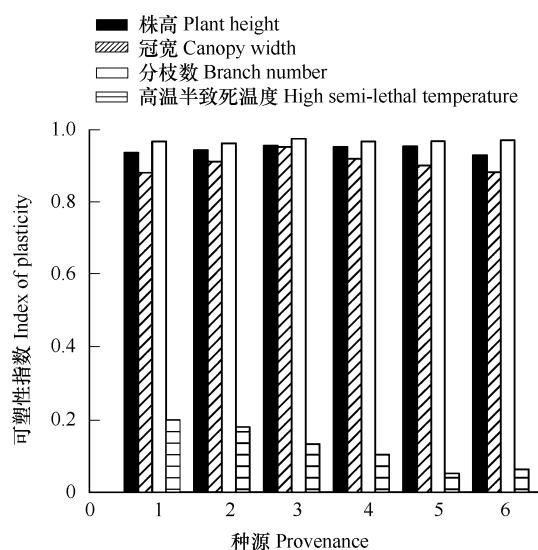


图 2 各种源种群紫茎泽兰各参数的可塑性指数

Fig. 2 The index of phenotypic plasticity of each variable in each *Eupatorium adenophorum* population of different provenance

种源编号见表 1 The number of provenance as in Table 1

在高海拔样地(表2),表明在资源充足的低海拔样地紫茎泽兰尽量加快生长,而在资源受限或胁迫(主要是低温)的高海拔样地紫茎泽兰可以维持必要的生理功能并缓慢生长,而这种“表现最大化”和“表现维持”可能是植物通过可塑性适应环境的两种方式^[11]。Feng等^[6,7]认为,紫茎泽兰能很好地适应低光环境(表现维持),光强升高后紫茎泽兰枝叶生长加快(表现最大化)并荫蔽本地植物,这是紫茎泽兰成功入侵的重要原因之一。

另一方面,越来越多的证据表明外来物种具有较高的遗传多样性,遗传分化是外来入侵植物适应异质生境的另一策略^[11, 24~31]。环境会给人侵生物带来选择压力,致使不同环境下的入侵种群间具有遗传上的差异^[30]。一般情况下,高海拔种群会比低海拔种群表现出更低的株高、更大的分枝角度、更多的分枝数和更小的叶片^[32]。从局域适应的角度看,高海拔种源种群在高海拔样地会比低海拔种源种群具有更高的适合度,而低海拔种源种群在低海拔样地会比高海拔种源种群具有更高的适合度^[33~35]。本研究发现,在高和低海拔样地内各种源种群紫茎泽兰间HSLT差异均显著(表2),表现出明显的遗传分化,这种遗传分化很可能是环境选择导致的快速进化的结果,但也不能排除环境对已有基因型选择的作用。在低海拔样地,HSLT与种源海拔呈负相关(图1),表明各种源种群紫茎泽兰间HSLT的差异是局域适应的结果,低海拔种源种群高的耐高温能力有利于其适应低海拔地区的相对高温环境,对其入侵有利。在高海拔样地,HSLT与种源海拔相关不显著,未检测到HSLT的局域适应,这可能与高海拔样地温度较低,低海拔种源种群的耐高温能力没有表现出来有关。虽然分枝数在种群间的差异不显著,但在高海拔样地其与种源海拔间的正相关关系(图1)表明它有发生局域适应的趋势。

上述结果表明,在多个样地同时检测外来入侵植物表型性状遗传分化是必要的。然而,在高、低海拔样地内紫茎泽兰的株高和冠宽在不同种源种群间差异均不显著(表2),表明这些参数未发生遗传分化,更未表现出局域适应特征。这与段惠等^[9]和桂富荣等^[10]的结果不同,她们发现在DNA水平上不同种群紫茎泽兰具分化。因此我们的结果还表明,利用分子标记检测到的种群间的遗传分化并不一定能体现在表型性状上,直接测定表型性状的分化能更好地解释外来植物入侵机理。

表型可塑性和遗传分化并不矛盾和相互排斥,它们是植物适应异质环境的两种策略^[25],均与外来植物的入侵有关^[12]。研究表明,某些外来种的入侵是广的生态适应性和快速进化共同作用的结果^[13, 36],表型可塑性本身也具有独立的遗传基础^[11]。在夏威夷岛的不同生境中,入侵种*Metrosideros polymorpha*表现出明显的形态和生理差异,通过野外和同质种植园试验发现其生理和解剖特征的差异是表型可塑性的结果;而形态学(叶片大小、叶柄长度和茎节长度等)上的差异则有一定的遗传基础,表明该物种的入侵是表型可塑性和遗传分化共同作用的结果^[36]。Premoli和Brewer在安第斯山脉南部对*Nothofagus pumilio*的研究也发现,不同海拔种群在同化作用方面的差异是由遗传控制的,而水分利用方面的差异却是表型可塑性变化的结果^[32]。研究表明,表型可塑性和遗传分化均与紫茎泽兰的入侵有关。紫茎泽兰株高、冠宽和分枝数在不同种源种群间差异均不显著,但可塑性都很高;虽然HSLT在紫茎泽兰种群间差异显著,但样地间的差异(可塑性)也大于种群间的差异(分化),表明对紫茎泽兰的入侵表型可塑性可能比局域适应更重要。

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