

# 叶物候、构建消耗和偿还时间对 入侵植物碳积累的影响

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**摘要:**随着全球经济一体化进程的深入,生物入侵已成为严重的全球性问题之一。外来种入侵打破了物种生存的自然平衡,导致生态系统趋于均质化,并给社会经济发展和人类健康造成了无法估量的损失。然而,目前人们对外来种的入侵机理仍不十分清楚。叶物候如叶片发生时间、凋落时间、及由二者决定的叶寿命和叶片发育进程是植物在季节和非季节性变化的环境中为了获得碳收益所采取的适应策略。叶构建消耗是植物碳收获过程中必要的成本投入,反映了植物在叶片水平上的能量分配策略。偿还时间能在一定程度上反映叶片碳的积累情况。从叶物候、构建消耗和偿还时间入手,分析了入侵植物的资源捕获能力和成本对其碳积累的影响,并提出了今后的研究方向。

**关键词:**叶物候;叶寿命;建成消耗;偿还时间;碳积累;入侵植物

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## The effects of leaf phenology, construction cost and payback time on carbon accumulation in invasive plants

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**Abstract:** Biological invasions have become one of the most severe globally environmental problems with the progress of the global economic integration. Alien invasive species may affect species composition, structure and function of the invaded ecosystems and cause significant environmental damage and economic loss worldwide. Many studies have been conducted to develop the methods and techniques of managing and controlling invasive species. But relatively few studies have been conducted with the attempt to understand the invasiveness of alien species, especially those in terms of ecophysiological traits. Leaf phenology including the times of emergence and fall, longevity and the age-dependent developmental process is the adaptive strategy for a plant to maximize carbon accumulation in seasonally and/or non-seasonally changing environments. Leaf construction cost is the necessary investment for carbon gain, reflecting the energy allocation strategy at leaf level. Leaf payback time can also reflect the situation of carbon gain of a plant to a certain extent. Carbon gain may be associated with the invasiveness of alien plants, which can increase carbon gain through increasing leaf longevity, decreasing construction cost and payback time. In this paper, we reviews the effects of resource capture ability and cost on carbon accumulation in alien invasive plants in terms of leaf phenology, construction cost and payback time and put forward some problems that deserve being studied in the future.

**Key Words:** carbon accumulation; invasive plants; leaf construction cost; leaf longevity; leaf phenology; payback time

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外来种入侵已成为一个世界性的生态和经济问题,是全球变化的重要组成部分之一<sup>[1,2]</sup>。生物入侵可以在遗传、个体、种群、群落、生态系统等各个水平上产生影响,造成物种濒危、灭绝、生物多样性丧失,并严重影响生态系统的结构和功能<sup>[3,4]</sup>。不仅如此,外来种入侵还给入侵地区带来了巨大的经济损失。农业部最新统计数字显示,目前我国已经有380种入侵植物,40种入侵动物,每年因为外来物种入侵造成的直接和间接损失达到1198.76亿元,占到国内生产总值的1.36%。外来生物的成功入侵必须经历引入、定植与建群、扩散及爆发等阶段,在这个连续过程中,入侵生态学首先关注的问题是:入侵种的哪些特性促使其成功入侵,即具有哪些性状的物种最可能成为成功的入侵种,哪些性状的差异使得有些物种可以成功入侵,而其近缘种却会被淘汰<sup>[5]</sup>。物种的入侵能力与其生物性状的关系是入侵生态学中的基本问题之一<sup>[6]</sup>。了解与外来种入侵相关的性状不但有重要的理论意义,而且是对外来种进行风险评估和对入侵种进行有效管理与控制的基础。

为揭示与外来种入侵性相关的生物学性状,很多学者比较研究了入侵种和本地种或外来非入侵种的生理生态学特性<sup>[7~19]</sup>,不少研究发现入侵种具有高的资源捕获能力和利用效率,但统计学上入侵种除了具有高的叶面积、比叶面积、表型可塑性和低的叶片构建消耗(*construction cost, CC*)外,其他参数并未发现统计学上的规律<sup>[20]</sup>。研究结果不一致的原因是多方面的,很多学者认为试验时的环境条件和相互比较的物种间的亲缘关系是影响研究结论的重要因素,因入侵种的相对表现与环境<sup>[6,20]</sup>和相互比较的物种有关<sup>[16~18,21]</sup>,与入侵种相比较的本地种不同或试验条件不同得出的结论可能会不同。另一个常被忽视的重要原因是上述研究比较的都是一年中某一段时间内入侵种和本地种的差异,不能完全解释外来种的入侵性,因为外来种的成功入侵依赖于在时空不断变化的生境下整个(或多个)生长季的表现,决定植物表现的是一年中整个生长季而不是某个季节或时期的碳累积量<sup>[22]</sup>。叶物候能从叶片资源捕获的时间跨度角度来说明植物的竞争优势;*CC*可以从资源捕获成本的角度来说明植物能量利用效率;然而,由前者决定的碳积累和由后者决定的碳投入二者中的任何一个都不能单独决定叶片的碳净积累量,而偿还时间(*payback time, PT*)则以二者的差值为基础,能反映叶片偿还初始*CC*后可用于形成新的生长和繁殖器官的碳净积累情况。目前比较入侵种和本地种年际碳积累及其季节动态差异的研究还很少,从叶物候、*CC*和*PT*角度比较入侵种和本地种碳积累季节分配模式差异的研究更少,在国内还是空白,而相关研究能为阐明外来种入侵机制提供一些线索。本文在总结叶物候、*CC*和*PT*对入侵种和本地种年际碳积累及其季节分配模式影响的基础上,对今后的研究工作做了展望,以期促进国内相关研究。

## 1 叶物候

物候又称物候现象,是指生物的生命活动在时间序列上对环境变化的反应现象。植物是气候变化的指示者,植物物候对气候变化的响应依植物种类和环境的不同而异<sup>[23]</sup>。由于叶片是植物捕获光能的主要器官,是实现生态系统能量流动的初级生产者,因此叶物候如叶片发生时间、凋落时间、及由二者决定的叶寿命、叶片发育进程是植物在季节和非季节性变化的环境中为了提高碳积累量所采取的适应策略之一<sup>[23]</sup>。在时空变化的环境下,资源捕获能力和利用效率对植物的存活、生长和扩散等有重要的影响<sup>[24]</sup>,而叶物候和光合速率随季节变化特征的差异将导致碳积累季节分配模式的差异,影响植物资源捕获和竞争力。

就单叶来说,叶寿命是指叶从出现到凋落的时间<sup>[23]</sup>。叶寿命是植物在长期适应过程中为了获得最大光合生产所形成的适应特征,是植物适应环境所表现出的重要功能型和结构型性状的决定因子<sup>[25]</sup>。可以从提高碳积累的角度来分析长的叶寿命对植物生态适应的重要性<sup>[26]</sup>。较长的叶寿命意味着叶片光合速率较低,但是较长的叶寿命却能增加叶一生中固定的光合作用产物,补偿或超补偿较低的光合速率对偿还*CC*的不足<sup>[27,28]</sup>。长的叶寿命是外来种成功入侵的重要机制之一,许多成功的入侵种都比本地种展叶早和/或落叶晚,甚至有些入侵种在春季长出的叶片具有阳生特征,而在冠层郁蔽后形成荫生叶<sup>[29~31]</sup>。McDowell<sup>[21]</sup>发现*Rubus*属入侵种的叶片寿命明显大于同属本地种;在微咸水中生长的入侵种*Phragmites australis*叶寿命较长,尽管其光合速率低于入侵能力较弱的植物,但是其年总碳积累量却比后者高<sup>[28]</sup>。林下入侵种*Berberis thunbergii*展叶时间比本地共生种*Vaccinium corymbosum*早1个月,比林冠郁蔽早2周,它可以利用早春林内充

足的光照进行光合作用,这段时间获得的碳“补贴”占其整个生长季碳累积量的36%;但其落叶时间与本地种相近。因此*B. thunbergii* 展叶早、寿命长的特征可以增加其年际碳积累量,从而促进其入侵<sup>[32]</sup>。*Küppers*<sup>[33]</sup>发现*Ribes uvacrispa* 能成功定居林下不是因它光合速率高,而是因它能提前展叶,延长了生长季,提前进行了碳积累,这决定了它较强的竞争力。本地种落叶后,入侵种*Bunias orientalis* 仍能进行光合作用,此时由于种间对光的竞争不激烈,入侵种光合作用旺盛,本地种落叶后入侵种光合碳积累量约占其全年总量的50%<sup>[34]</sup>。*Rhamnus cathartica* 可以在春季提前展叶期和秋季本地种落叶后两个时段达到光合速率的高峰,在光限制条件下其较长的叶寿命更有优势,两次光合速率高峰期间,*R. cathartica* 的碳同化量对年碳积累的贡献分别为29% 和9%<sup>[27]</sup>。

由基于成本-收益模型的碳经济学理论<sup>[26]</sup>可知,在特定的生境下,叶寿命长短取决于叶片碳收获和建成及维持所需要的投入之间的平衡。在温度低的地区,叶寿命长的植物是自然选择的对象,因为它能把光合碳积累保持在超过构建消耗的水平之上,而且寿命长的叶片还可以作为在胁迫环境下碳水化合物和矿质养分的贮藏器官,为来年新器官的产生提供物质基础<sup>[35,36]</sup>。就冠层平均叶寿命而言,常绿植物通常要高于落叶植物。常绿植物的明显优势就是能在生长季早期落叶植物未展叶之前利用充足的光照等资源提前进行光合作用<sup>[32,37]</sup>,这利于常绿叶在1a 内维持正的碳积累<sup>[36,38]</sup>。植株水平上年际碳积累量不仅与叶寿命和单叶的光合速率有关,而且还受植株总叶面积的影响<sup>[26]</sup>。如果植株总叶面积较大、叶寿命又长,那么就可以补偿长寿命叶的低瞬时光合速率对碳收获的影响,从而提高年际碳收获量<sup>[39]</sup>。与本地种相比,入侵种一般具有较大的叶面积,这对入侵种的快速生长是有利的<sup>[8,20,40]</sup>。作为一种入侵性极强的外来杂草,紫茎泽兰终年常绿,其叶片寿命和叶面积指数明显大于外来非入侵种兰花菊三七<sup>[19,41,42]</sup>。

具有长寿命叶片的常绿植物通常趋向于占据养分贫乏的地带,因为养分在叶片内的平均滞留时间即维持生产的时间较长,从而提高了总体养分利用效率(*NUE*)<sup>[43]</sup>,它和养分生产力(*NP*)及养分在植物体内的滞留时间(*T*)常呈如下的线性关系:

$$NUE = NP \times T \quad (1)$$

氮是植物生长的主要限制元素之一<sup>[44,45]</sup>,有效地利用氮可以提高植物的适合度<sup>[46]</sup>。在氮生产力相同的情况下,叶片寿命越长,即氮维持生产的时间越长,总体氮利用效率就越高,整个生长季制造的光合作用产物就越多。*Schierenbeck*<sup>[47]</sup>发现*Lonicera* 属的入侵种具常绿叶,而本地种冬季落叶;紫茎泽兰终年常绿,冬季仍在生长,而很多本地植物则地上部分枯死停止生长<sup>[48]</sup>。研究表明,入侵植物在可获得性资源处于波动状态的生境中更具优势,在这样的环境下瞬间养分利用效率也在不断变化,显然*NUE* 不能反映植物瞬间对养分的利用效率。瞬时氮利用效率(*PNUE*)是瞬时光合速率与叶片氮含量的比值,反映了叶片单位氮投入的瞬时碳积累速率。*Reich*<sup>[49]</sup>发现叶寿命与 *PNUE* 呈负相关,这种关系普遍存在于各种树木、灌木及草本植物中。叶片中氮在光合器官和防御系统的分配是影响 *PNUE* 的重要因素<sup>[13,16~18]</sup>。一般长寿命叶片结构组织所占的比例较大、天敌防御物质较多,因此细胞壁蛋白和防御物质中的氮占叶片总氮的比例较高,影响了叶氮向光合作用的分配,降低了 *PNUE*<sup>[50]</sup>。*Feng*<sup>[18]</sup>发现叶氮向光合羧化组分和生物力能学组分的分配比例与 *PNUE* 成正相关,而二者均与比叶面积呈正相关,已知后者与叶寿命呈负相关<sup>[49]</sup>,因此 *PNUE* 可能与叶寿命呈负相关。然而,由于入侵种缺少天敌,进化可以使其减少叶氮向防御物质的分配比例,以提高叶氮向光合器官的分配比例,因此入侵种也可能同时具有长的叶片寿命和高的 *PNUE*<sup>[13,16,17]</sup>。

对同种植物来说,不同季节形成的叶片是对环境因子“预适应”的产物,叶片发生时间既影响叶寿命<sup>[51~53]</sup>,也影响叶片的光合速率等生理特性,导致不同季节形成的叶片对整株植物碳积累的贡献不同。因此,碳积累的物候节律与叶片发生的时间有关<sup>[54~56]</sup>。一般认为,在全光照下种间<sup>[23,57]</sup>、不同光照下种内<sup>[58]</sup>叶寿命和光合作用能力之间存在一种“权衡”关系,即单位面积叶片光合速率与叶寿命呈负相关<sup>[49]</sup>。但是对于同种植物不同季节形成的叶片,它们的叶寿命和生理生态特征之间关系的研究还很少。*Oikawa*<sup>[52,53]</sup>的研究表明,同种植物生长季早期产生的叶片比晚期产生的叶片寿命长,单位面积光合速率高,未发现叶寿命和光合

能力之间的“权衡”关系,晚期叶片低的光合速率可能与低温等不利环境有关。对热带季雨林中的落叶树种而言,Kitajima<sup>[56]</sup>发现虽然雨季末期形成的叶片寿命较雨季初期形成的叶片短,但单位面积光合速率却比后者高。表明叶片生理特征的变化,不仅与环境因子有关,可能也与植物本身的内部节律(生物钟)有关<sup>[59]</sup>。

叶片某一时刻的光合能力是其形成时间(季节)和叶龄的综合反映<sup>[55]</sup>。先锋植物叶片的光合能力一般在叶片完全展开时达到最大<sup>[52,55]</sup>,然后随叶龄增加而迅速下降<sup>[60,61]</sup>,有的植物光合能力可能在较长时间内保持稳定<sup>[62]</sup>,演替后期植物在叶片完全展开后光合能力可能还一直上升<sup>[61]</sup>,直到衰老阶段才迅速下降。可见,叶片生理和解剖结构的发育进程与叶面积的增加是不同的,而往往与叶龄紧密关联<sup>[54,63]</sup>。在波动的资源环境中,先锋种较快的叶片发育进程对其资源捕获是有利的,这样的特征就保证了它们能够对高养分环境迅速作出反应,从而提高资源利用效率,这对“抓空隙者”抢占可用的空间、成功定居是有利的<sup>[64]</sup>。由叶龄决定的叶片生理发育进程是影响植物适应环境和资源捕获的重要因子。但是,对基于叶龄的叶生理发育进程-资源捕获之间关系的研究还很少<sup>[65,66]</sup>,以往对叶片连续发生的植物此关系的研究,只是在其整个生长季某一个或少数几个阶段,测定整株植物不同叶龄叶片的各种参数,分析叶龄对各生理和形态参数的影响。但只对各参数作一次或少数几次测定,囿于季节取样的差异,可能会得出有偏差的结论,不能全面衡量植物的适应能力<sup>[32]</sup>。

## 2 构建消耗

植物的生产力取决于能量的收入与支出两个方面<sup>[67]</sup>。如果说光合作用是能量收入的话,那么CC就是植物生长所必须的投资<sup>[68]</sup>。CC是指构建单位叶片所需要的葡萄糖当量,其中一部分葡萄糖为有机物质的合成提供碳架,另一部分为推动各种生化过程提供ATP和NADP(H)。CC可作为衡量植物构建生物量时所投入能量的指标,反映了植物在叶片水平上的能量分配策略,与资源利用效率和植物生长速率有关<sup>[68,69]</sup>。

从生态学角度看,生境中可获得性资源影响植物对物质的合成投入,并且后者可以通过植物在生长、繁殖、防御等方面的长期或短期收益反映出来<sup>[70]</sup>。根据成本-收益模型可知,如果植物叶片的防御物质含量高和(或)寿命长,那么叶片的CC就高<sup>[58,71]</sup>,这个较高投入的生态收益就是减轻取食压力和(或)延长光合作用时间<sup>[26,72]</sup>。相反,减少与光合作用相关的成本投入,其收益就是可以有更多的物质用于植株生长和繁殖<sup>[21]</sup>。低的CC常与高的植物相对生长速率联系在一起<sup>[8]</sup>,单位干重叶片CC的微小差异就可以导致生长速率的较大差异<sup>[67,69]</sup>,在资源有限的环境条件下,这种差异对物种之间的竞争有决定作用。研究表明入侵种CC低于本地种<sup>[8,11,69,73~75]</sup>,CC小,就允许入侵种把较多的能量投入到其他过程中,如防御、繁殖和根系生长等<sup>[73]</sup>。Nagel和Griffin<sup>[73]</sup>和Tsialtas<sup>[76]</sup>把植物的多度和CC联系起来,发现多度高的物种CC小,因此认为CC作为植物能量投资的一种测度,能够影响植物的建群和生长。

理论上,CC越大的叶片,寿命就应该越长<sup>[23,72]</sup>,这样它才能有足够长的时间通过光合作用固定的碳用来偿还其较高的CC,包括防御投入和维持自身生存所需的物质消耗<sup>[26,77]</sup>。Baruch<sup>[9]</sup>发现叶寿命长的入侵木本植物比叶寿命短的本地草本植物的CC要高,恶性入侵种紫茎泽兰的叶寿命和CC均高于同属本地种白头婆<sup>[17]</sup>。但是,Poorter<sup>[78]</sup>认为长寿命叶片CC高于短寿命叶片的观点几乎没有证据,尽管理论上这种关系可能成立。Navas<sup>[79]</sup>分析了52种植植物的CC和叶寿命,发现二者相关不显著,陈飞宇等<sup>[57]</sup>的研究也得出类似结论,尽管入侵种紫茎泽兰的叶寿命比本地种多须公和异叶泽兰长,但其CC与二者差异不显著<sup>[16]</sup>。

有关光强对叶片生理和解剖结构影响的研究较多,而有关光强对叶片化学组分和CC影响的研究还很少<sup>[80]</sup>。对叶片生物化学成分的分析,可以解释CC高低的内在原因,比如强光下单宁、木质素和可溶性酚如类黄酮等3种化合物含量增加,前两种成分对防御和物质分解有影响<sup>[81,82]</sup>,后者对避免UV-B损伤有重要作用<sup>[83]</sup>,它们对CC的影响都很大,很小量的变化就能引起CC很大的差异<sup>[81]</sup>。根据Penning<sup>[84]</sup>的计算结果可知,通过生化途径分别合成1g这3种物质消耗的葡萄糖量为2~3g,而构建等量的碳水化合物却只消耗1~1.5g葡萄糖。Baruch<sup>[9]</sup>发现入侵种*Arthrostema ciliatum*叶片腺毛能够分泌能值高的粘性防御物质,从而使得它的CC较高。低光强下,叶片光合速率下降、非结构碳水化合物减少、厚度变薄、密度降低,木质素含量低,

机械组织不发达<sup>[85,86]</sup>,构建这类碳水化合物成本小,并且低光强下从“质”上来影响CC的酚类物质含量也低<sup>[69,87]</sup>。因此,低光强度下叶片的CC要比强光下低<sup>[9,58,80,86]</sup>。但是,也有研究表明不同光照强度下叶片的CC变化幅度很小,甚至低光强下叶片的CC高<sup>[58,65,86]</sup>。

氮是影响CC的重要因子,蛋白质和氨基酸等含氮化合物热值较高,它们在叶片中的含量与CC呈正相关<sup>[69,71,84]</sup>。叶片中的氮可以分配到光合作用和天敌防御等过程中,如果把较多的叶氮分配在光合器官中,那么植物就会有高的PNUE,利于生长<sup>[13]</sup>,入侵种常具有这种氮分配策略<sup>[13,16~18]</sup>;相反,如果把较多的叶氮投入到细胞壁结构蛋白、生物碱、非蛋白氨基酸和生氰糖苷等物质中<sup>[88~90]</sup>,PNUE就会降低,但是植物可以从提高防御功能、延长光合作用时间等方面获得生态收益<sup>[26,71]</sup>。另外,植物利用的氮源形态也会影响CC,如果植物主要吸收NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>态氮,那么CC就低,因为以NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>为原料合成蛋白质所消耗的能量少于以NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>为原料,后者需要还原转变为NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>才能参与物质的合成<sup>[68,69]</sup>。虽然生长在热带酸性土壤和苔原高寒地带的植物也可以利用NO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>,但是NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>是它们的主要氮源,因此,虽然它们叶氮含量较高,但CC却较低<sup>[10,77]</sup>。

已有的研究表明,竞争力强的植物能够最大限度地利用环境中有限的资源,使投入最小化、收益最大化<sup>[74,91]</sup>。外来种的成功入侵可部分归因于其较高的碳积累量和(或)较低的成本投入<sup>[21]</sup>,能量的收入和支出共同决定植物的竞争能力,有研究用能量利用效率(PEUE),即瞬时光合速率(A)与CC比值,来反映投入单位能量的碳收入,入侵种的PEUE比本地种高,说明入侵种投入单位能量的碳积累高于本地种,从而在竞争中处于优势地位<sup>[8,74]</sup>。比较入侵种和本地种间PEUE的差异有利于从能量学的角度来诠释外来种较高的适合度,但相关研究还很少。

### 3 偿还时间

植物所含的能量或干物质与其竞争能力有关,但干物质的积累不仅仅取决于叶片总的碳积累,而是取决于偿还CC后碳的净积累量,即收入与支出的差值<sup>[92]</sup>。在一定程度上PT,即叶片需要多少天的光合作用才能偿还其初始CC从而实现碳的净积累,能反映叶片的碳积累情况,如果叶片的PT相对于其寿命较短、发育进程较快,那么它就能在较短的时间内偿还完CC,这样它就还有较长一段时间获得碳的净积累,对植物物质或能量积累的贡献就较大<sup>[22]</sup>。Jurik和Chabot<sup>[93]</sup>通过测定叶片的化学成分和气体交换速率,用模型估算了叶片的组成物质在生化合成途径中的CO<sub>2</sub>消耗及其每天碳的净积累量,提出用二者的比值计算叶片的PT。Poorter<sup>[78]</sup>和Niinemets<sup>[94]</sup>用叶片CC与叶片每天实际碳的净积累量的比值来估算叶片的PT。

PT的计算方法与最佳叶寿命模型<sup>[95]</sup>有些类似:

$$t = \left( \frac{2bCC}{a - m} \right)^{1/2} \quad (2)$$

式中,t为叶寿命,CC为叶的构建消耗,a表示某一时刻的瞬时光合速率,m则为该时刻的瞬时呼吸速率,b为光合速率降低为零所需的时间。根据该模型,影响叶寿命的因素有3个:叶净同化速率(a-m)、CC和叶光合作用的降低速率(1/b)。Jurik和Chabot<sup>[93]</sup>发现PT与叶寿命呈正相关,Saeki和Nomoto<sup>[96]</sup>的研究结果是常绿树叶片的PT(30 d)大于落叶树叶片的PT(9~15 d)。从此模型看出,叶片要么在一个较短的存活期内实现最大光合生产,要么以一个较长的存活期及养分滞留时间、较高的机械强度来补偿较低的碳同化速率<sup>[26,79,95]</sup>。因此,任何影响构建消耗和光合作用碳收入的因素都会使得PT发生变化。

强光下叶片的光合速率高,PT比弱光下短,尽管此时叶片CC较高<sup>[78]</sup>。在控制实验条件下,高光下叶片的PT分别为2~4 d<sup>[80]</sup>,1.5~3.5 d<sup>[83]</sup>。Jurik和Chabot<sup>[93]</sup>发现Fragaria属二种植物的阴生叶要比阳生叶的PT长近20 d。Piper属植物阳生叶的PT为5~20 d,而阴生叶却超过了3000 d<sup>[58]</sup>。欧洲混交林中的常绿针叶、常绿阔叶和落叶阔叶树种的阳生叶的PT为15~20 d,而林冠中阴生叶的PT为20~80 d<sup>[80]</sup>。在干旱环境下,植物通常降低气孔导度以提高水分利用效率,但与此同时,CO<sub>2</sub>向叶片内的扩散阻力增大、叶片散热减少可能会导致叶温升高,导致光合速率降低<sup>[97,98]</sup>,PT增大。不仅水分胁迫会使PT延长,其他胁迫也会使PT延长<sup>[95]</sup>。

单位面积叶氮含量与叶寿命呈正相关<sup>[99~101]</sup>,而单位重量叶氮含量与叶寿命却呈负相关<sup>[49,59]</sup>,因此,长寿命叶片的CC大,单位叶重光合速率低,PT长。但PT与叶寿命的关系也存在争议,环境不同,叶寿命和PT在种内和种间都存在较大差异<sup>[95]</sup>,Navas<sup>[79]</sup>发现当把叶寿命较长的常绿植物去除后,在草本和灌木中PT和叶寿命相关不显著。到目前为止,有关PT的研究还很少,对入侵植物和本地植物PT的比较研究至今还未见报道,这方面研究亟待加强。

#### 4 小结

资源捕获能力和利用效率与植物的生存、繁殖和竞争能力等密切相关,入侵植物能够排挤本地种甚至形成单优群落,那么理论上入侵植物应具有高的资源捕获能力和利用效率。但这并不意味着任何环境条件下、任何生长发育时期或季节入侵植物资源捕获和利用相关参数都优于本地植物<sup>[20]</sup>,入侵植物可以通过一种或多种方式增加碳的积累,包括延长叶寿命、降低叶CC、缩短PT、增大光合速率和叶面积等。

延长叶寿命虽然能使比叶面积、单位叶重氮含量、光合能力和PNUE等降低<sup>[49]</sup>,但通过早发和/或晚落延长叶寿命,入侵植物能延长光合作用时间和生长期,在时间上利用了本地种不能利用的资源,且此时因无本地种的竞争资源较充足,因此利于其碳积累和提高竞争能力<sup>[27,32,34]</sup>。一生中叶片的光合能力是不断变化的,某一时刻叶的光合能力是其形成时间(季节)和叶龄的综合反映,快速达到光合速率的峰值并使其维持较长的时间显然对植物碳积累有利,入侵植物缺少专一性天敌尤其是特异性天敌,叶片发育早期不需要投入能量用于防御,因此光合速率可能较快达到峰值,但对基于叶龄的叶生理发育进程和资源捕获之间关系的研究还很少,亟待加强。

理论上CC与叶寿命呈正相关<sup>[23,95]</sup>,延长叶片寿命就要增大防御的投入,导致CC增加,前者利于碳积累对植物竞争有利,后者则相反。但入侵种缺少天敌,进化应使其减少防御物质含量、失去天敌抗性,因此理论上入侵种可能同时具有低的CC和长的叶寿命,促进其入侵。最新研究表明<sup>[16]</sup>,入侵种紫茎泽兰的叶寿命长,但其CC与同属本地种多须公和异叶泽兰相似,部分支持上述推论,要证明上述推论还需要更多的研究。但是无论入侵种的CC如何,提高PEUE可能利于其入侵,比较入侵种和本地种PEUE的差异,从能量学的角度来诠释外来植物的入侵性可能是未来研究的重点之一。

理论上PT也与叶寿命呈正相关<sup>[26]</sup>,叶寿命长,CC高,光合速率低,PT长,也就是说通常植物不能同时具有短的PT和长的叶寿命。但是由于入侵种缺少天敌,其CC可以降低,光合速率可以提高,因此入侵种可能同时具有短的PT和长的叶寿命,有助于其入侵。但到目前为止,有关PT的研究还很少,对入侵植物和本地植物PT的比较研究还未见报道,从碳经济学角度来揭示外来植物的入侵机理可能是未来的另一个重点研究方向。

要强调的是在进行入侵种、本地种和/或外来非入侵种叶物候、CC和PT比较研究时,也要考虑相互比较的物种间的亲缘关系、生态学特性、环境条件等。

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