

花后盐与渍水逆境对小麦植株钾钠吸收 和籽粒淀粉积累的影响

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摘要:以扬麦 12 和淮麦 17 为材料, 研究花后渍水、盐胁迫及盐渍逆境条件对离子平衡、小麦籽粒淀粉及营养器官碳氮代谢的影响。结果表明, 盐胁迫和盐渍处理下, 小麦叶片和茎鞘 Na^+ 含量快速上升, K^+ 含量相对下降, K^+/Na^+ 比快速下降, 导致离子平衡失调和 Na^+ 离子毒害; 花后渍水、盐胁迫及盐渍处理降低了籽粒总糖、蔗糖、游离氨基酸含量及花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量和转运率, 从而抑制籽粒灌浆, 导致籽粒干物质积累下降, 淀粉含量降低, 尤以盐胁迫和盐渍处理更为严重; 盐胁迫和盐渍处理对淮麦 17 的抑制作用大于扬麦 12, 其中盐胁迫和盐渍处理导致成熟期淮麦 17 籽粒重分别下降 60.3% 和 61.1%, 而扬麦 12 下降 46.6% 和 43.7%; 此外, 盐胁迫对扬麦 12 影响大于盐渍处理, 而盐渍处理对淮麦 17 影响大于盐胁迫处理。

关键词:冬小麦; 盐渍; K^+/Na^+ 平衡; 淀粉; 蛋白质

Post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination affect uptake of potassium and sodium ions and starch accumulation in grain of wheat

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Abstract: Wheat cultivars Yangmai 12 and Huaimai 17 were selected to investigate the effects of post-anthesis salt application (ST), waterlogging (WL) or both (SW) on the absorption of K^+ and Na^+ ions, grain dry matter accumulation, as well as on redistribution of sugars and of amino acids. Contents of Na^+ in leaves and stems and sheaths increased rapidly, while contents of K^+ and the ratio of K^+/Na^+ decreased under the ST and SW treatments. This led to an ion imbalance between K^+ and Na^+ in wheat vegetative organs. WL, ST and SW reduced the contents of total soluble sugars, sucrose and of free amino acids in the grains. In stressed plants, both the rates of remobilization of total soluble sugar and of ‘pre-anthesis’ stored total soluble sugars of in vegetative organs were reduced. Consequently, grain filling was inhibited, and grain weight and starch content reduced. The impacts on these traits were much more severe under ST and SW treatments than in the control and WL treatments. SW and ST showed more severe impacts in Huaimai 17 than Yangmai 12, where grain weight was reduced by 60.3% and 61.1% in Huaimai 17, and by 46.6% and 43.7% in Yangmai 12, respectively. In addition, Yangmai 12 was more sensitive to ST than to the SW treatment, while Huaimai 17 was more sensitive to SW than ST conditions.

Key Words: winter wheat; salt and waterlogging; ion balance between K^+ and Na^+ ; starch; protein

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世界盐渍土约占总农田面积的四分之一到三分之二,在我国约占耕地面积的20%^[1]。随全球气候变化,海水入侵等现象将加重^[2],而不合理灌溉和耕作等也造成大量良田次生盐渍化^[3]。因此,盐胁迫和渍水及盐渍双重胁迫已成为限制小麦等作物产量提高的重要因素^[4-5]。

较强的功能叶碳氮代谢能力和所形成的光合产物向库端高效运输和分配是作物高产的重要基础^[6]。单一渍水或盐胁迫状况下,小麦生育后期叶片光合功能不可逆转地迅速下降,生理代谢功能失调,产量和品质劣变^[7-8]。植株可溶性糖与游离氨基酸含量及糖/氮比是反映小麦碳氮营养的重要诊断指标^[9],而营养器官可溶性总糖和游离氨基酸含量还与小麦籽粒淀粉和蛋白质含量极显著相关^[10],花前营养器官贮存碳/氮的转运也是决定小麦籽粒产量和品质重要因素^[11-12]。此外,由于Na⁺和K⁺水合离子半径相似,因此盐胁迫下过多Na⁺会影响K⁺的正常吸收,K⁺/Na⁺比失调,并造成离子毒害,严重影响作物的生长、产量和品质^[13-14]。但花后盐渍对小麦营养器官糖氮营养与转运、K⁺/Na⁺平衡的影响研究不够深入。本试验在盆栽条件下,探讨花后渍水、盐胁迫和盐渍对小麦植株可溶性糖和游离氨基酸含量与及其转运、K⁺/Na⁺平衡等的影响,以期进一步揭示小麦抗渍耐盐机理,并为小麦抗盐渍栽培技术提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

试验于2006—2008年在南京农业大学卫岗试验站进行。供试小麦品种为淮麦17和扬麦12,供试土壤为黄棕壤,土壤养分含量为:有机质12.1 g kg⁻¹、全氮1.3 g kg⁻¹、速效氮29.2 mg kg⁻¹、速效磷29.5 mg kg⁻¹、速效钾72.3 mg kg⁻¹。自然风干土过筛后与肥料充分混匀,装入高22 cm,直径25 cm的塑料桶,每桶7.5 kg。每桶施用全N 1.2 g、P₂O₅ 0.36 g和K₂O 0.9 g,每桶留苗7株。试验共设4个处理:对照(相当于田间持水量的70%—80%,CT)、盐胁迫(土壤含盐为0.45% NaCl,ST)、渍水(保持1—2 cm的水层,WL)和盐渍胁迫(0.45% NaCl+渍水,SW)。处理从花后7 d开始,渍水和盐渍处理5 d后,把水倒出收集,经浓缩后再倒回原盆中,以保持养分或盐不丢失。试验为随机区组设计,3次重复。

1.2 测定项目与方法

开花期选择开花、大小均匀的穗子挂牌标记,于花后7、14、21、28、35、42 d取样。按叶、茎鞘、籽粒等器官分样,105℃杀青30 min,80℃下烘干至恒重。

可溶性总糖采用蒽酮比色法^[15],间苯二酚法测定蔗糖含量^[16],茚三酮比色法测定游离氨基酸含量^[17]。蛋白质含量采用半微量凯氏定氮法^[18],以含氮量乘以5.7计算籽粒蛋白质含量。总淀粉含量的测定采用旋光法^[18]。Na⁺、K⁺含量测定采用原子吸收法。花前营养器官可溶性总糖输出量和对籽粒贡献率的计算参照牟会荣等^[12]的方法:花前可溶性总糖输出量(mg 茎⁻¹)=开花期植株器官可溶性总糖量-成熟期植株器官可溶性总糖积累量;花前可溶性总糖转运率(%)=花前可溶性总糖输出量/开花期植株器官可溶×100%;花前可溶性总糖输出量对淀粉积累量的贡献率(%)=花前可溶性总糖输出量/成熟期籽粒淀粉产量×100%。

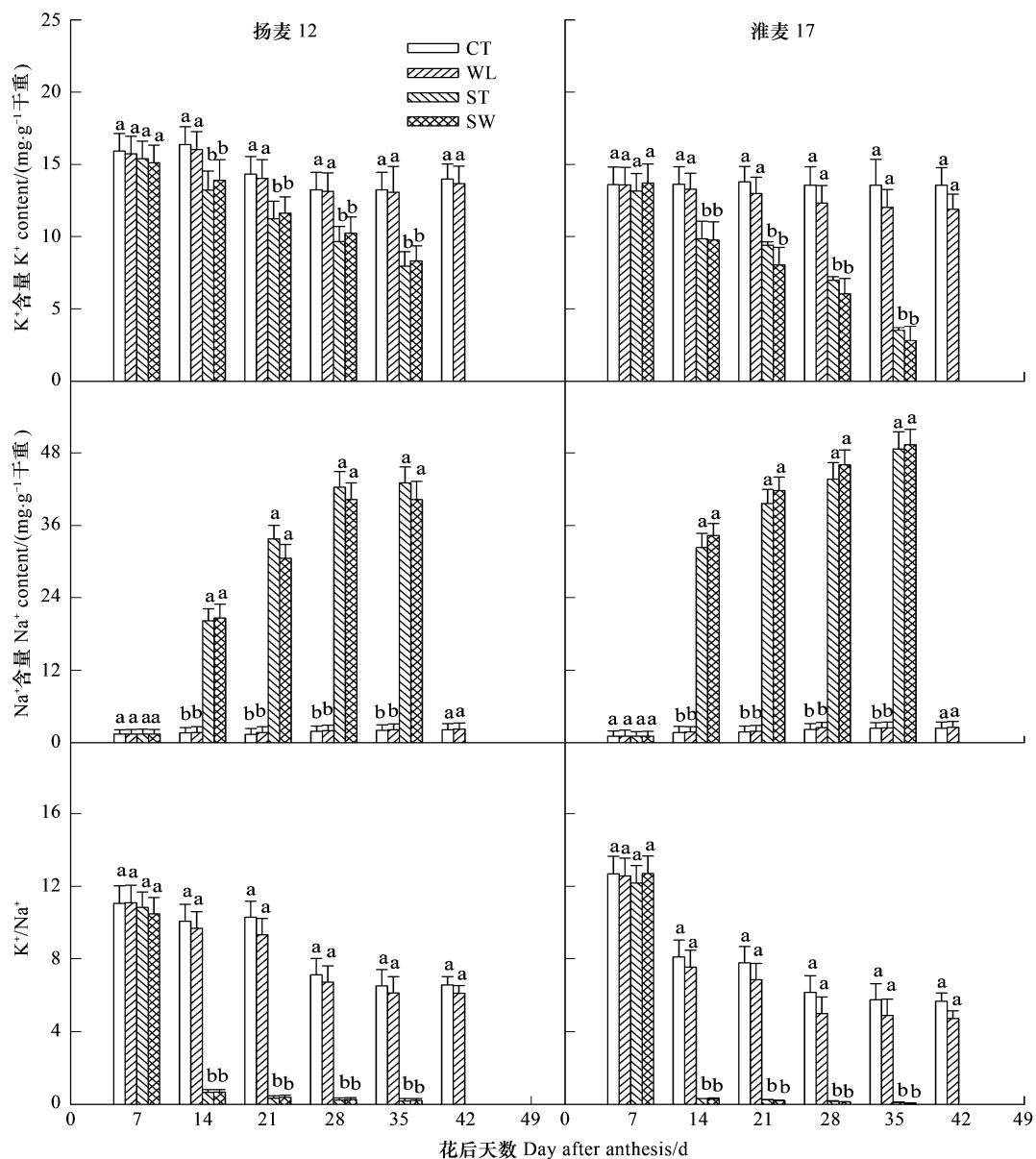
1.3 数据处理

采用SPSS软件对试验数据进行方差分析和显著性测验。2a试验结果趋势基本一致,因此本文主要列出2007—2008年度数据。

2 结果与分析

2.1 花后盐渍逆境对小麦叶片和茎鞘K⁺、Na⁺含量及K⁺/Na⁺比动态变化的影响

与对照相比,渍水降低了小麦叶片K⁺含量,但处理间差异不显著(图1)。在盐胁迫和盐渍处理下,K⁺含量从花后7—14 d开始下降,并在花后14 d至成熟显著低于对照($P < 0.05$),并以淮麦17降低幅度明显。盐渍处理下扬麦12叶片K⁺含量高于盐胁迫处理,而淮麦17则为盐渍处理低于盐胁迫处理,但两品种盐胁迫和盐渍处理间的差异均未达到显著水平。随着灌浆进程,盐胁迫和盐渍下小麦旗叶Na⁺含量快速上升,显著高于对照和渍水处理($P < 0.05$),导致叶片K⁺/Na⁺比显著降低。随灌浆进程,对照和渍水处理旗叶K⁺/Na⁺比也呈下降趋势,但显著高于盐胁迫和盐渍处理。

图1 花后盐渍逆境对小麦旗叶 Na^+ 、 K^+ 含量及 K^+/Na^+ 比的影响Fig. 1 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on contents of Na^+ , K^+ and ratio of K^+/Na^+ in wheat flag leaves

渍水和对照处理小麦茎鞘 K^+ 含量在整个灌浆期内呈先增后降的趋势,但处理间无显著差异(图2)。盐胁迫和盐渍处理下, K^+ 含量显著下降($P < 0.05$),而两处理间没有显著差异。品种间相比,同一逆境处理下淮麦17降低幅度较大于扬麦12。盐胁迫和盐渍处理显著提高了小麦茎鞘 Na^+ 含量($P < 0.05$),并仍以淮麦17的提高幅度明显。茎鞘 K^+/Na^+ 比变化趋势与叶片相近,表明盐和盐渍处理导致小麦茎鞘离子失衡,尤以淮麦17受影响更为显著。

2.2 花后盐渍逆境对小麦花前营养器官碳水化合物转运的影响

渍水、盐胁迫和盐渍处理均抑制了小麦花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量和转运率,但提高了花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率(表1)。其中,渍水处理下扬麦12花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量和转运率与对照处理未达到显著水平,而淮麦17显著低于对照;盐胁迫和盐渍处理显著降低了可溶性总糖转运量和转运率。渍水下淮麦17茎鞘与营养器官花前可溶性总糖对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率显著高于对

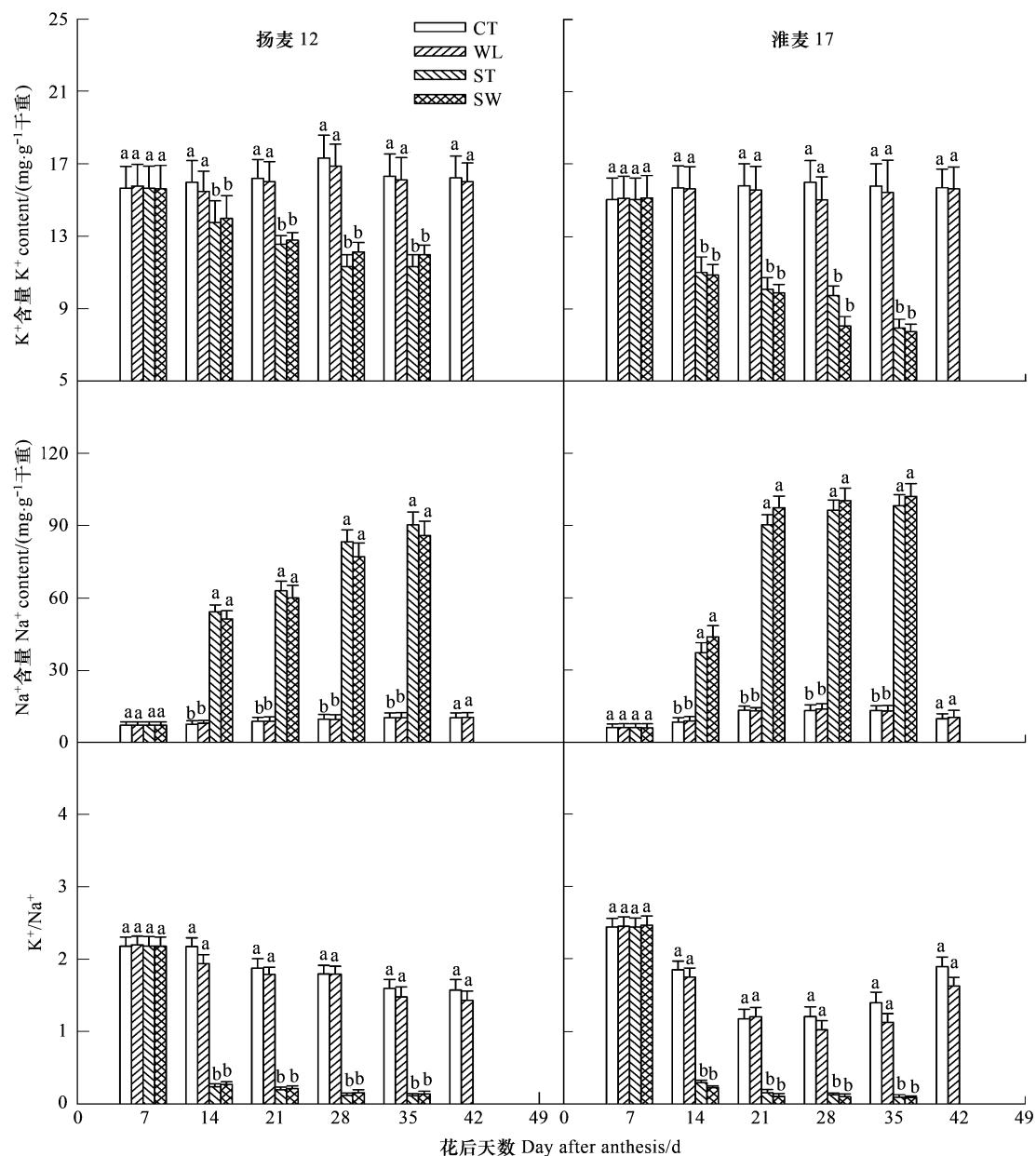


图 2 花后盐渍逆境对小麦茎鞘 Na^+ 、 K^+ 含量及 K^+/Na^+ 比的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on contents of Na^+ , K^+ and ratio of K^+ to Na^+ in stems and sheaths of wheat

照,而扬麦 12 营养器官可溶性总糖转运对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率渍水与对照间差异不显著。盐胁迫和盐渍处理下花前营养可溶性总糖转运量对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率显著高于对照和渍水处理。可见,渍水、盐害与盐渍逆境下,应促进营养器官再转运可溶性总糖对淀粉的贡献。

2.3 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒可溶性总糖和蔗糖含量的影响

小麦籽粒可溶性总糖和蔗糖含量均随灌浆进程迅速下降(图 3)。与对照相比,渍水处理下扬麦 12 籽粒可溶性总糖与蔗糖含量在灌浆早期下降较快,而后期变化不明显,渍水处理下淮麦 17 籽粒可溶性总糖与蔗糖含量与对照间差异不显著;盐胁迫和盐渍处理均显著降低了籽粒可溶性总糖与蔗糖含量($P < 0.05$),且以盐胁迫的效应更加明显,但盐胁迫和盐渍处理间差异未达到显著水平。

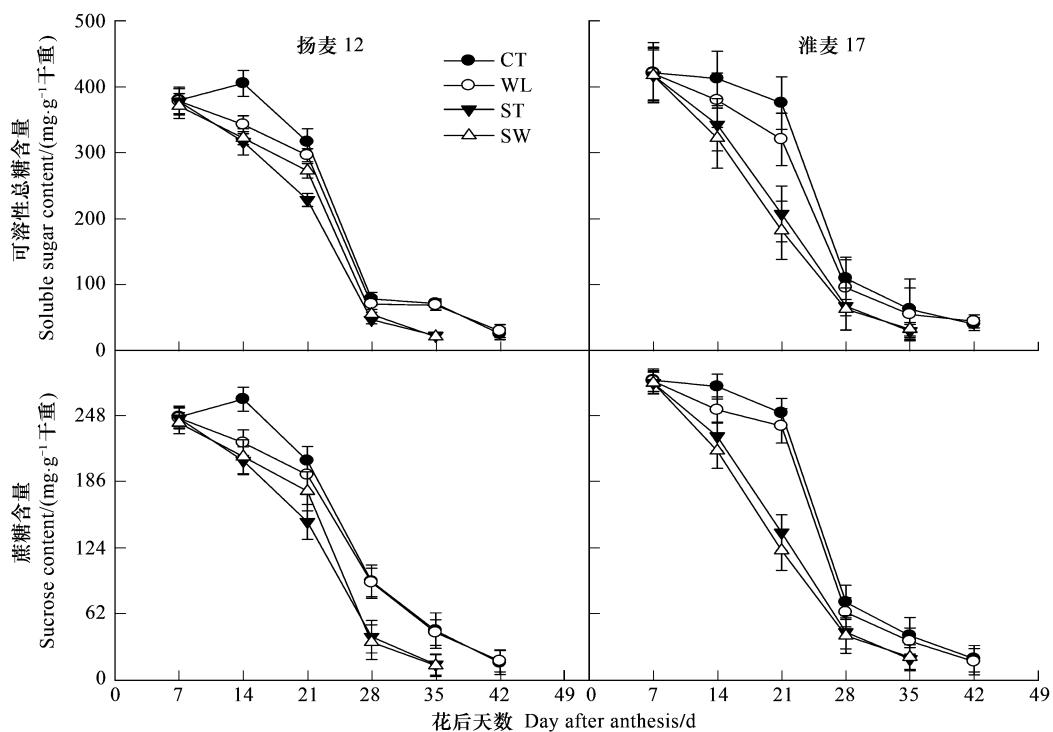


图3 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒可溶性总糖和蔗糖含量的影响

Fig.3 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on soluble sugar and sucrose contents in grains of wheat

2.4 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒游离氨基酸和糖/氨比的影响

籽粒游离氨基酸含量从开花到成熟呈一直下降的趋势,花后14d处理间籽粒游离氨基酸含量开始出现差异(图4)。渍水处理下籽粒游离氨基酸含量与对照差异不显著,盐胁迫和盐渍处理则显著降低了其含量($P < 0.05$)。花后7—28d小麦籽粒糖/氨比呈先升后降的趋势,花后35d又开始上升(图4)。与对照相比,渍水、盐胁迫及盐渍处理均降低了籽粒糖/氨比,且对淮麦17影响更为明显。

表1 花后盐渍逆境条件对小麦花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量及其对籽粒淀粉产量贡献率的影响

Table 1 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on redistribution amount of pre-stored total soluble sugars in vegetative organs to grain and its contribution to grain starch yield

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	茎 + 鞘 Stem and sheath			叶 Leaf			总 Total		
		SRQ /(mg 茎 ⁻¹)	SRR /%	PGS /%	SRQ /(mg 茎 ⁻¹)	SRR /%	PGS /%	SRQ /(mg 茎 ⁻¹)	SRR /%	PGS /%
扬麦 12 Yangmai 12	CT	193.6b	84.9a	16.1c	15.1ab	53.6ab	1.3c	208.2c	81.5a	17.8c
	WL	190.6b	83.8a	16.9c	14.9ab	52.9b	1.3c	205.5c	80.4a	19.9c
	ST	162.9d	71.7b	23.0a	10.7b	38.1d	1.7b	173.6e	67.9c	22.3b
	SW	165.7d	72.9c	22.4ab	10.3b	36.6d	1.5bc	176.1e	68.9c	21.5b
淮麦 17 Huaimai 17	CT	211.1a	80.9a	15.8c	17.7a	56.7a	1.4bc	228.8a	74.9b	18.5c
	WL	195.9b	75.1b	20.2b	14.8b	49.0b	1.6bc	215.8b	70.7c	22.0b
	ST	171.5c	65.8c	25.2a	13.9b	44.7c	2.1a	185.4d	60.7d	26.1a
	SW	171.1c	65.6c	25.5a	13.2b	42.3c	2.1a	184.3d	60.3d	26.4a

SRQ:可溶性糖转运量,SRR:可溶性糖转运率,PGS:可溶性糖转运量对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率;同列内不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$),CT:对照;WL:渍水;ST:盐害;SW:盐渍

2.5 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒淀粉和蛋白质含量的影响

盐渍和盐胁迫处理缩短了小麦籽粒灌浆持续期,导致淀粉含量在花后第21天开始显著低于对照和渍水处理($P < 0.05$),而渍水处理仅降低籽粒淀粉含量,未影响灌浆持续期(图5)。扬麦12籽粒淀粉含量在花后

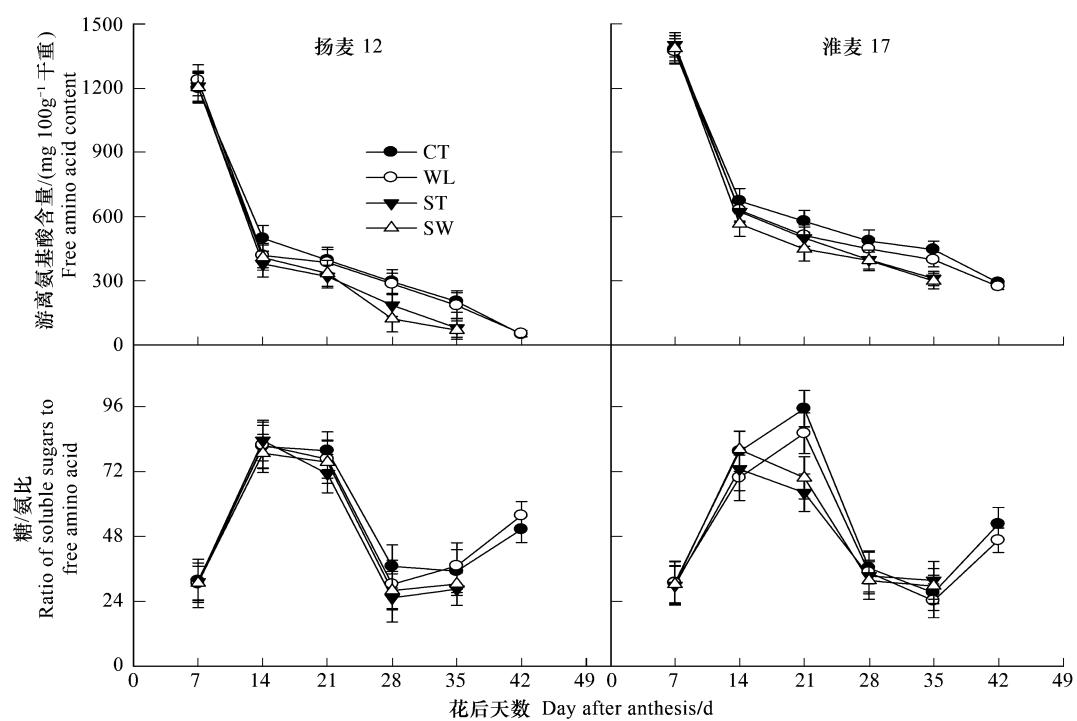


图4 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒游离氨基酸含量和糖/氨比的影响

Fig.4 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on free amino acid content and ratio of sugars to amino acids in grains of wheat

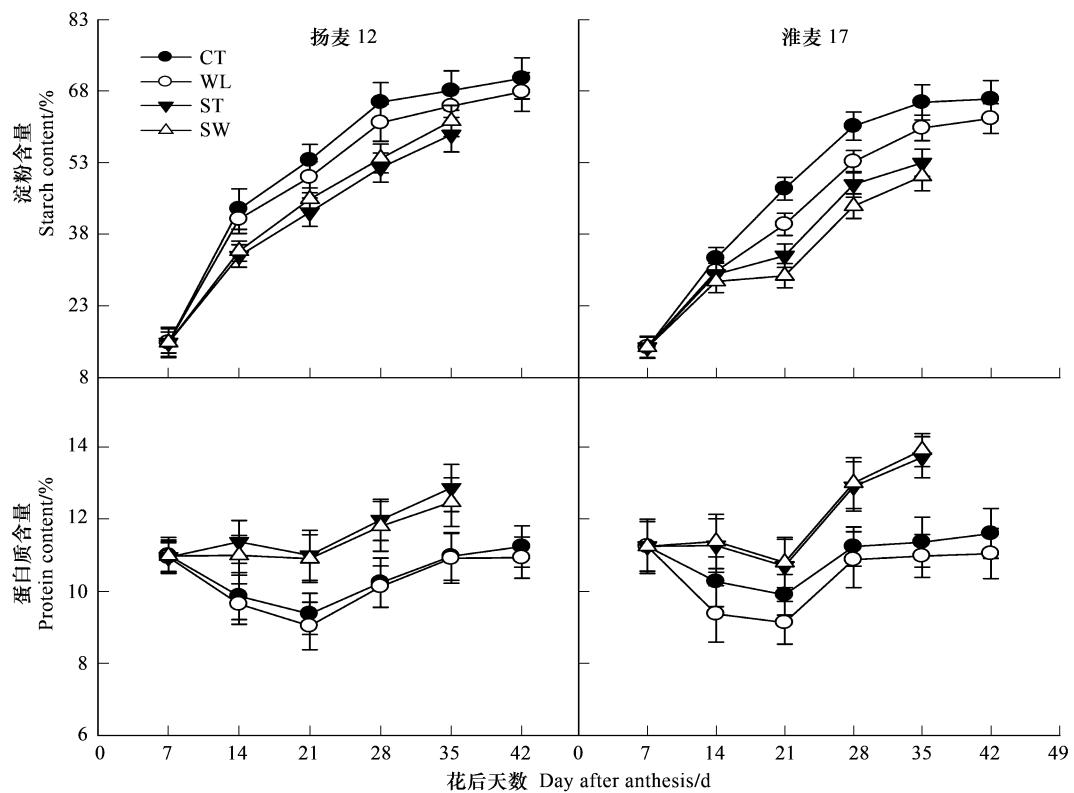


图5 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒淀粉和蛋白质含量的影响

Fig.5 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on contents of protein and starch in wheat grain

14d 就开始显著低于对照和渍水($P < 0.05$)，表现为对照>渍水>盐渍>盐胁迫。淮麦17籽粒淀粉含量在21天开始显著低于对照和渍水($P < 0.05$)，表现为对照>渍水>盐胁迫>盐渍，且渍水和对照间无显著差异。

渍水处理下小麦籽粒蛋白质含量低于对照，且淮麦17渍水与对照处理达显著水平($P < 0.05$)。盐胁迫和盐渍处理下小麦籽粒蛋白质含量均显著高于对照和渍水处理($P < 0.05$)，但盐胁迫与盐渍处理间差异不显著。各逆境处理对淮麦17籽粒蛋白质和淀粉含量的影响大于扬麦12，表明淮麦17对逆境胁迫的反应较扬麦12更敏感。

2.6 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒增重和灌浆速率的影响

扬麦12对照和渍水处理下灌浆速率高峰出现在花后28d，而盐胁迫和盐渍处理高峰期出现在花后21d，但峰值低于对照和渍水处理，灌浆后期灌浆速率更低(图6)。盐胁迫和盐渍处理间籽粒灌浆速率差异不显著。与对照相比较，渍水降低了小麦籽粒干重，且淮麦17降低的幅度更大(图6)；与对照和渍水处理相比，盐胁迫和盐渍处理显著降低了小麦籽粒干重($P < 0.05$)，但盐胁迫和盐渍处理间无显著差异。

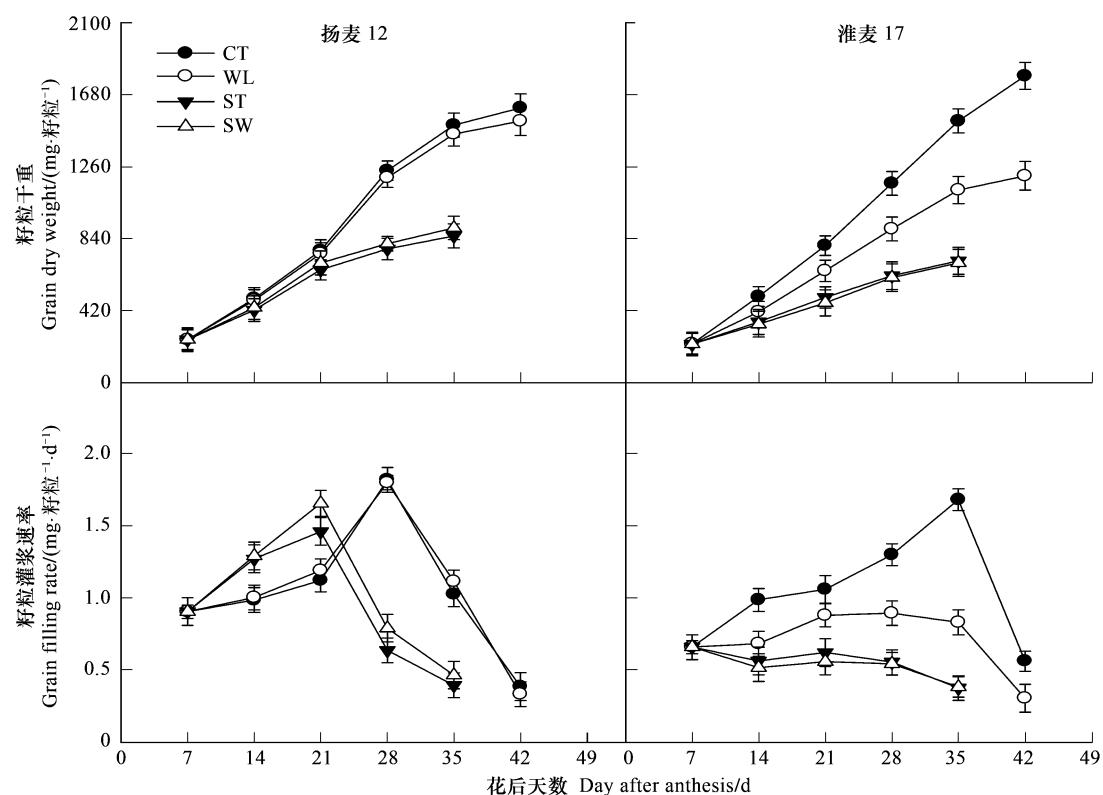


图6 花后盐渍逆境对小麦籽粒干重和灌浆速率的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of post-anthesis salinity and waterlogging and their combination on changes in grain dry weight and grain filling rate of wheat

3 讨论

K^+/Na^+ 比是反映植物细胞内离子平衡和离子伤害症状的重要指标^[19]， K^+/Na^+ 比显著降低导致盐胁迫下小麦叶片光合能力下降，最终降低了小麦产量^[8]。本研究发现，盐胁迫和盐渍处理下小麦叶片和茎鞘 Na^+ 含量随着灌浆进程快速上升，而 K^+ 含量迅速下降，导致了 K^+/Na^+ 比显著降低。因此，本研究中盐和盐渍处理下 Na^+ 离子大量进入植株，导致离子毒害和 K^+/Na^+ 离子失衡，从而影响植株碳氮转运与籽粒淀粉积累，粒重下降。

小麦籽粒可溶性糖含量与淀粉积累关系密切^[20]，渍水可显著降低籽粒可溶性总糖，导致淀粉产量和产量降低^[21]。前期的研究也发现渍水、盐胁迫和盐渍处理下扬麦12籽粒产量分别降低10.7%、64.9%、57.9%，

淮麦 17 分别降低 36.9%、72.5%、77.4%^[22]。本研究中,渍水、盐胁迫和盐渍处理降低了营养器官和籽粒可溶性糖、蔗糖含量、糖/氨比,最终影响籽粒灌浆速率、淀粉含量和籽粒干重,其中盐胁迫和盐渍处理的影响较对照和渍水处理显著。

小麦籽粒灌浆物质来自于花后绿色器官生产光合产物的直接转运和开花前营养器官贮存光合产物的再转运。高产小麦贮藏物质对籽粒重的贡献达 18.2%—30.4%^[23]。本研究发现,渍水尽管一定程度上提高了花前营养器官转运可溶性总糖对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率,但其花前可溶性总糖转运量低于对照,表明渍水下小麦开花前营养器官贮存的同化物降低;而盐胁迫和盐渍逆境下,小麦花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量和转运率均显著下降,且不足以弥补再转运可溶性总糖对淀粉产量的贡献率。此外,花前营养器官可溶性总糖转运量对籽粒淀粉产量的贡献率均以盐胁迫和盐渍逆境处理最高,渍水次之,对照最低;盐胁迫、盐渍和渍水逆境显著降低花后叶片光合作用^[24]。这表明可通过提高花前贮存物质对籽粒淀粉积累的贡献率,缓减本研究中逆境对籽粒产量的不利影响。

作为蛋白质合成底物,营养器官和籽粒游离氨基酸含量影响着籽粒蛋白质合成^[25]。盐胁迫或花后渍水降低小麦旗叶总氮和游离氨基酸含量,导致小麦籽粒蛋白质产量降低,但籽粒蛋白质含量升高^[26-27]。本试验结果也表明,各逆境处理降低了籽粒游离氨基酸含量和糖/氨比,抑制籽粒蛋白质的合成,但渍水下小麦籽粒蛋白质含量降低,而盐胁迫和盐渍处理下籽粒蛋白质含量提高。

此外,本研究中盐胁迫对扬麦 12 影响大于盐渍处理,而盐渍处理对淮麦 17 影响大于盐胁迫处理。在盐胁迫和盐渍处理下,淮麦 17 叶片和茎鞘 Na^+ 含量上升幅度和 K^+ 下降幅度均显著高于扬麦 12,而籽粒可溶性含量、再转运可溶性糖量下降幅度也高于扬麦 12,其再转运可溶性总糖对籽粒淀粉的贡献率在各个逆境下则均低于扬麦 12。因此,本研究中扬麦 12 对盐胁迫和盐渍的抗性强于淮麦 17,这与淮麦 17 在盐胁迫和盐渍下 K^+/Na^+ 平衡失调更严重、而小麦营养器官贮存糖的再转运下降更显著有关。

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