

# 四川黄龙沟优势兰科植物菌根真菌多样性及其季节变化

侯天文<sup>1</sup>, 金 辉<sup>2</sup>, 刘红霞<sup>1,\*</sup>, 安德军<sup>3</sup>, 罗毅波<sup>2</sup>

(1. 北京林业大学森林培育和保护国家重点实验室,北京 100083; 2. 中国科学院植物研究所系统与进化植物学重点实验室,北京 100093;  
3. 四川省黄龙国家级风景名胜区管理局,黄龙 624000)

**摘要:**在自然条件下,兰科菌根真菌对兰花的种子萌发和植株生长都是必不可少的。为了解高原兰科植物菌根真菌的多样性状况及其季节性变化规律,选取了四川黄龙沟的两种生境中生长的8种优势兰科植物,分别于植株的萌芽期(4月份)、生长期(7月份)和果期(9月份)采集营养根进行菌根真菌的多样性研究。其中,黄花杓兰(*Cypripedium flavum*)、少花鹤顶兰(*Phaius delavayi*)、二叶匍茎兰(*Galearis diantha*)和广布小蝶兰(*Ponerorchis chusua*)分布在开阔生境;筒距兰(*Tipularia szechuanica*)、小花舌唇兰(*Platanthera minutiflora*)、珊瑚兰(*Corallorrhiza trifida*)和尖唇鸟巢兰(*Neottia acuminata*)则分布在密林生境。通过对分离所得的50个菌株进行形态观察和ITS序列测定相结合的鉴定,共获得菌根真菌41种。对担子菌和子囊菌分别进行的系统发育树构建结果显示,子囊菌为优势种类(35种),以柔膜菌目(Helotiales)、炭角菌目(Xylariales)和肉座菌目(Hypocreales)内的种类为主,担子菌则以胶膜菌(*Tulasnellaceae* sp.)为主。在8种兰科植物中,二叶匍茎兰表现出极高的专一性,其菌根真菌均属于*Hypocrea*。其余兰科植物的菌根真菌分别属于不同的科,专一性相对较低。物种丰富度和Simpson多样性指数分析结果表明,密林生境的兰科植物的菌根真菌多样性在各生长季节基本高于开阔生境。此外,两种生境的优势兰科植物的菌根真菌物种多样性随生长季节转变所呈现的变化规律是相似的:萌发期和生长期的多样性均较高,峰值出现在生长期,到果期时则大幅下降。这与高原兰科植物的生长特性及营养供求规律基本相符。

**关键词:**温带兰科植物;菌根真菌;多样性差异;专一性;子囊菌

## The variations of mycorrhizal fungi diversity among different growing periods of the dominant orchids from two habitats in the Huanglong valley, Sichuan

HOU Tianwen<sup>1</sup>, JIN Hui<sup>2</sup>, LIU Hongxia<sup>1,\*</sup>, AN Dejun<sup>3</sup>, LUO Yibo<sup>2</sup>

1 State Key Laboratory of Silviculture and Conservation, Beijing Forestry University, Beijing 100083, China

2 State Key Laboratory of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany, Institute of Botany, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing 100093, China

3 Huanglong Administration of National Scenic Spot, Huanglong, Sichuan 624000, China

**Abstract:** All orchids have an obligate relationship with mycorrhizal symbionts during seed germination under field conditions, and in many species, the dependency on fungi as a carbohydrate source is prolonged into adulthood. Diversity of orchid mycorrhiza is defined as the species of mycorrhizal fungi compatible with an orchid and the shape of compatibility links between orchids and fungi are referred to as webs. According to traditional records, the majority of mycobiont in terrestrial orchid mycorrhiza belonged in several certain taxonomic groups of basidiomycetes, and there were specific relationships between orchids and fungi. Subsequent studies indicate a more complex situation. The factors which influence the diversity of orchid mycorrhizal fungi is not exactly known. Trophic styles, geographical differences, environmental conditions, or life stages have been reported to play a role in the fungal diversity. Considering the huge temperate zone and alpine mountains, China has rich terrestrial orchid resources. The Huanglong Valley in Sichuan Province, at an elevation of 3100—3569 meter and 3.5 kilometers long, is the largest travertine region in the world. Profuse terrestrial orchids from 30

基金项目:国家科技支撑计划课题资助项目(2008BAC39B05);国家科技支撑计划课题资助项目(2006BAD07B02)

收稿日期:2010-02-23; 修订日期:2010-04-12

\* 通讯作者 Corresponding author. E-mail: hongxia@bjfu.edu.cn

species in 19 genera were found in this narrow valley. Huanglong Valley is one of the temperate terrestrial orchid distribution centers in China. These orchids grew in two different habitats. One was open shrubs with travertine stream flows; another was relative dense mixed coniferous broad-leaved forests without water flows. *Cypripedium flavum*, *Galearis diantha*, *Ponerorchis chusua* and *Phaius delavayi* were the main orchid species found in open shrub habitat with abundant individuals. *Tipularia szechuanica*, *Platanthera minutiflora*, *Corallorrhiza trifida* and *Neottia acuminata* were the dominant orchid species in forest habitat, the latter two species were myco-heterotrophic, which rely on mycorrhizal fungi throughout their lifetime. From a conservation perspective, this study investigated the diversity of mycorrhizal fungi of temperate wild orchids in the Huanglong Valley, and whether the fungal diversity would vary between different growing periods of orchids, and with the species of host orchids from different habitat. Samples were taken in the different seasons over one year. The mycorrhizal fungi were isolated in tissue blocks cultivation, and identified by using micro structure examination and ITS gene sequence analysis methods. We investigated the diversity of mycorrhizal fungi with species number and Simpson's diversity index. The phylogenetic diversity of fungi isolates was also investigated. Forty-one fungi species were isolated from the samples. It was very rare for the eight orchids to share similar species during the same growing period. The molecular phylogeny indicated that the fungi mainly belonged to Helotiales and Hypocreales of Ascomycota, and *Tulasnella* of Basidiomycota. The Ascomycota was dominant, containing 35 species. Mycorrhizal fungi specificity at the species level was not been found except for *Galearis diantha*, which was associated with only *Hypocreales* fungi through out the whole growing season. Species number and Simpson diversity index ( $D$ ) of mycorrhizal fungi from the orchids growing in a forest habitat were higher than those in a travertine habitat. The variation patterns of mycorrhizal fungi diversity from both habitats were synchronized with the season changing pattern of the Huanglong Valley. The peak of mycorrhizal fungi diversity appeared in the vegetative period, and the minimum value was in the fruiting period. Moreover, the changing pattern of the mycorrhizal fungi diversity between different growing periods was closely associated with the nutrition requirement of the orchids during different growing stages.

**Key Words:** temperate orchids; mycorrhizal fungi; diversity variation; specificity; Ascomycota

兰科 Orchidaceae 植物是能够与真菌形成互利共生关系的特殊类群。在自然条件下,兰科菌根真菌对种子萌发和植株生长是必不可少的<sup>[1]</sup>。兰科植物与共生真菌之间的关系十分复杂。一些兰科植物具有严格的专一性,即使是从大范围内取样调查,也只有一种或者几种优势菌根真菌<sup>[2-4]</sup>;而另一些兰科植物却拥有一系列彼此间无亲缘关系的真菌群<sup>[5-6]</sup>。还有研究表明兰科植物的菌根真菌会随着植株生长或生境变迁等因素而发生变化<sup>[7-8]</sup>。从兰科植物保育的角度来看,如果各生长阶段的共生真菌不尽相同,将这些真菌都分离出来并且保证在需要时能够复苏是极为重要的<sup>[9]</sup>。

对温带兰花菌根的季节性活动研究证实,菌根真菌的活动规律只与感菌组织的物候相关,而与光合组织无关,即菌根营养系统和光合营养系统是相对独立的<sup>[10-11]</sup>。兰科植物的地下部分(根、块茎或根状茎)在生长初期就会被真菌感染,菌根形成2—6个月后到达侵染高峰期,而这时恰好正是植株光合作用最活跃的时期。虽然对兰科菌根真菌多样性与功能性之间的密切关系至今尚无定论,但菌根细胞学观察发现,在同一菌丝团中会有几种真菌同时存在<sup>[12]</sup>。也许当植株需要大量营养供应时,兰科菌根真菌也会表现出较高的物种多样性。而兰科植物在各个生长季节的营养需求是不同的,菌根真菌多样性也可能会随植株生长季节的转换而发生变化。

四川黄龙沟属高原温带-亚寒带季风气候类型,四季分明,并具有丰富的兰科植物种类,是研究兰科植物生长规律和菌根真菌活动规律之间普遍关系的理想场所。本研究选取了分别在黄龙沟的密林和开阔生境内生长的共8种优势兰科植物,对其萌芽期、生长期和果期这3个重要阶段的菌根真菌进行了分离鉴定和多样性分析。研究的主要目的在于了解高原温带兰科植物根部可分离菌根真菌的多样性状况,探讨在不同生长阶

段共生真菌的变化规律，并为我国高山温带地区野生兰科植物种群的保护提供参考数据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 样品采集地的自然概况

黄龙自然保护区地处四川西北部，是青藏高原向四川盆地急剧下降的两大地貌单元的一部分。黄龙沟是保护区主要景观所在，长3.6 km，宽15—300m，海拔在3100—3569 m之间，森林覆盖率65.8%，植被覆盖率88.9%，主要植被类型为针阔叶混交林及针叶林，属典型的高原温带-亚寒带季风气候<sup>[13]</sup>。沟内分布着19属30种兰花，占据了整个保护区兰科植物资源的一半以上，具有极其丰富的生物多样性<sup>[14]</sup>。黄龙沟的兰科植物主要分布在3150—3270m的两种差异明显的生境中。一类是植被稀疏、透光性佳的钙华滩流，每年5—9月份都有少量流水经过；另一类生境是郁闭度较高的针叶林下，地表布满苔藓，无流水经过。两种生境间相距0.5km。

实验选取了8种兰科植物作为研究对象。黄花杓兰(*Cypripedium flavum*)、少花鹤顶兰(*Phaius delavayi*)、二叶兜茎兰(*Galearis diantha*)和广布小蝶兰(*Ponerorchis chusua*)是开阔生境的优势兰科植物。前三者通常在独立乔木或灌木丛周围呈成片生长；广布小蝶兰则主要分布在干涸的钙化池边缘。另外4种兰科植物则是林下生境的优势种类。其中筒距兰(*Tipularia szechuanica*)散生在林下，植株密度极高；小花舌唇兰(*Platanthera minutiflora*)数量较多，主要分布在林缘；而珊瑚兰(*Corallorrhiza trifida*)和尖唇鸟巢兰(*Neottia acuminata*)无叶绿素，是黄龙沟菌根异养型兰科植物的优势种类。

### 1.2 样品材料的采集

营养根段的采集分别在2007年4月、7月和9月进行，这3个时间段分别是黄龙兰科植物的重要生长阶段，萌发期、生长期和果期。黄龙是世界自然遗产保护地，因此菌根样本采集数量较为保守。每个种类在各自生境内选取5棵健壮植株（每棵植株之间相距10m以上），将刀片用75%的酒精表面消毒后，自新生营养根的根尖向上截取2—5cm左右的小段，每棵植株取样3段。采集到的样本用湿润的苔藓包裹，并以皮筋扎紧，置于采样袋内密封，采样标签上详细标注采集地点、时间、样品名称等信息，最后置于4℃的冰箱内做短期保存。

### 1.3 菌根真菌的分离

将根段表面黏附的基质持续清洗15min后，于超净工作台上用75%的酒精浸泡15s，再用0.5%的NaClO根表灭菌5min，无菌水清洗3—5次后滤纸吸干水分<sup>[15]</sup>。用灭菌刀片将根段切成若干厚度约0.5mm的薄片后，平铺于培养基平板上，25℃避光培养。当菌丝从根片上长出后，纯化转移至PDA平板培养基，最后以试管4℃保存。真菌的分离培养使用了1/5PDA和兰科菌根真菌分离专用培养基FIM<sup>[16]</sup>(Fungi isolation material，并加入了质量分数为0.005%的硫酸链霉素和青霉素<sup>[17]</sup>。

### 1.4 菌根真菌的鉴定

真菌的鉴定采用形态观察鉴定和分子鉴定相结合的方法。

#### 1.4.1 形态鉴定

参考有关文献<sup>[18-19]</sup>，按照常规的真菌鉴定方法进行鉴定。将菌株在水琼脂培养基平板上进行活化生长，取片观察。根据菌落形态、菌丝分枝、有无孢子、孢子形态和菌核特征等形态特征，将所得真菌进行基本的分类。

#### 1.4.2 分子鉴定

在PDA培养基平板上活化菌株后，取菌块置于马铃薯葡萄糖液体培养基(pH为6.4±0.2)中，25℃，180r/min振荡培养3—5d。无菌条件下，挑取增殖的菌丝球(约5—10mm)5个放入2.0mL的离心管。rDNA的提取使用TIANGEN普通植物基因提取试剂盒(离心柱型)(TIANGEN, China)。利用引物ITS1/ITS4对rDNA上的ITS区域进行PCR(polymerase chain reaction)扩增<sup>[20]</sup>。PCR的反应体系(20μL)包括：2μL 10×PCR buffer, 2μL的各种引物(5mmol/L), 2μL dNTP(2.5mmol/L), 0.15μL Taq polymerase, 11.35μL ddH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.5μL DNA。

PCR 反应条件参考 Gardes 和 Bruns<sup>[21]</sup>。PCR 产物通过赛百盛硅胶膜型™ PCR 产物(DNA 片段)纯化试剂盒进行纯化回收。序列测定在 MegaBACE1000(Amersham Pharmacia Biotech)DNA 测序仪上进行。测序反应体系(10 μL)包括:0.5 μL BigDye, 1.75 μL BigDye buffer, 0.64 μL Primer(5 mmol/L), 6.61 μL ddH<sub>2</sub>O, 0.5 μL DNA。获得的序列文件用软件 ContigExpress (Informax Inc., North Bethesda, MD) 进行校对后, 登录 GenBank ([www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST)) 进行在线比对。

### 1.5 系统发育树的构建

将比对序列用 CLUSTALX version 1.81 进行修饰, 再在 MrBayes 3.1 上运算后即获得系统聚类树形图。外类群共 11 个, 分别来自担子菌门(Basidiomycota)和子囊菌门(Ascomycota)的不同目或科。担子菌的外类群包括了多孔菌目的 *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (AY154318), 胶膜菌目的 *Tulasnella* sp. (AY373295), 伞菌目的 *Coprinus patouillardii* (FM878009)。子囊菌的外类群包括了柔膜菌目的 *Lachnum nudipes* (AB267646) 和 *Ciboria americana* (DQ431172), 肉座菌目的 *Gibberella moniliformis* (EU717682) 和 *Aciculosporium* sp. (EF363683), 炭角菌目的 *Anthostomella sepelibilis* (AY908989), 散囊菌目的 *Penicillium* sp. (GU188272), 座囊菌目的 *Dothidea sambuci* (DQ491505), 盘菌目的 *Sarcoscyp hacoccinea* (DQ491486)。序列信息均来自 Genbank。

### 1.6 数据分析方法

本文采用物种丰富度和 Simpson 多样性指数(*D*)来描述两个生境的兰花在不同生长阶段的菌根真菌多样性。物种丰富度直观的反映了物种的数量和丰富程度;而 Simpson 多样性指数是一个综合性指数,反映的是群落内物种的丰富度和均匀度。

物种丰富度直接用真菌的种类数量表示,Simpson 多样性指数的计算公式如下:

$$D = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^s P_i^2$$

式中,*s* 为兰科植物的种类,*P<sub>i</sub>* 表示第 *i* 种兰科植物菌根真菌的相对多度,*P<sub>i</sub> = n<sub>i</sub>/N*,*n<sub>i</sub>* 为第 *i* 种兰花菌根真菌种类的数目,*N* 表示群落中所有菌根真菌的种类总数。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 内生真菌分离和鉴定状况

结合形态鉴定结果和 rDNA-ITS 序列比对信息,经 3 个生长阶段从 8 种兰科植物根部共分离得到真菌 41 种(表 1)。其中如丝核菌(*Rhizoctonia*)、镰刀菌(*Fusarium*)等属内的种类都曾经被报道为属于兰科植物菌根真菌<sup>[7,22]</sup>。子囊菌的种类占有率明显高于担子菌(35:6)。8 种兰科植物在同一生长季节分离得到的菌根真菌重复率并不高(表 1)。

### 2.2 菌根真菌系统聚类

根据鉴定信息将所得的菌根真菌分为子囊菌和担子菌,分别进行 rDNA-ITS 序列的系统发育聚类分析。鉴定信息不明确的 5 个真菌经过所有菌种的预备聚类后,归入子囊菌进行分析。鉴定系统聚类采用的贝叶斯法利用后验概率作为各分支聚类的指标,当后验概率大于 95% 时,贝叶斯法会给出惟一的系统树。根据系统发育树形图显示,子囊菌以肉座菌目(Hypocreales)、炭角菌目(Xylariales)和柔膜菌目(Helotiales)和炭角菌目(Xylariales)为主(图 1-a),而担子菌则以胶膜菌科(Tulasnellaceae)为主(图 1-b)。

### 2.3 菌根真菌的多样性分析

根据图 2 显示,林下的兰科植物的菌根真菌物种丰富度在各生长时期都明显高于开阔生境,但峰值出现的阶段有所差异。林下生境的兰科植物的菌根真菌的种类在 4 月萌发期即出现最大值,而开阔生境的则出现在 7 月份。从 Simpson 多样性指数来看,林下生境(0.693, 0.744, 0.408)的兰花菌根真菌多样性在萌发期和生长期都比开阔生境(0.667, 0.691, 0.444)丰富。9 月份时,由于林下的两种菌根异养型兰科植物尖唇鸟巢兰和珊瑚兰已经进入休眠期,内生真菌的分离率为 0,导致多样性指数低于开阔生境。研究表明黄龙的优势兰科植物的菌根真菌丰富度虽然因生境不同存在差异,其随兰花生长期节呈现的变化规律是相似的。

表1 黄龙沟优势兰科植物菌根真菌组成及鉴定信息

Table 1 Mycorrhizal fungi isolates and identified information from Huanglong dominate orchids

鉴定结果 Identification results	宿主/分离阶段 * Host/Growing stage	登记号 GenBank code	置信概率/% Identity percentage
<i>Acremonium cyanophagus</i>	Cf/2	DQ393594	98
<i>Acremonium</i> sp.	Pm/2	EF577238	99
<i>Alternaria alternata</i>	Pm/2	EU594567	99
<i>Ascobolus crenulatus</i>	Ts/2	DQ491504	95
<i>Cadophora melinii</i>	Pd/1	DQ404351	96
<i>Cordyceps sinensis</i>	Ct/1	EF488439	97
<i>Creosphaeria sassafras</i>	Ts/2	AJ390424	99
<i>Cryptosporiopsis radicicola</i>	Cf/2	AF141193	99
<i>Fusarium tricinctum</i>	Pd/2	AY188923	100
<i>Gliomastix murorum</i>	Ct/2; Pm/3; Ts/2	EU326188	98
<i>Helotiales</i> sp.	Ts/1; Ts/3	EF093150	96
<i>Helotiales</i> sp.	Ts/1	EU649082	99
<i>Hypocrea pachybasioides</i>	Pc/1; Pm/2; Ts/3	AY240843	99
<i>Hypocrea virens</i>	Gd/2	AY154945	98
<i>Hypocrea viridescens</i>	Ct/2; Na/1	EF488156	100
<i>Lecythophora</i> sp.	Pc/2; Pm/3	AY219880	98
<i>Monacrosporium cionopagum</i>	Na/1	U51968	98
Mycorrhizal bisidiomycete	Na/2	AB176569	97
<i>Monodictys arctica</i>	Ct/2	EU686521	99
<i>Mortierella</i> sp.	Na/1	AF461617	98
<i>Mortierella</i> sp.	Pc/3	EU240119	98
Nectriaceae sp.	Ts/3	AJ879669	97
<i>Nemania serpens</i>	Ts/3	EF155504	99
<i>Parapleurotheciopsis inaequiseptata</i>	Pc/3	EU040235	97
<i>Rhizoctonia</i> sp.	Ts/1	AY443531	98
<i>Thysanophora penicillioides</i>	Ts/1	AB175237	98
<i>Trichoderma album</i>	Gd/1	AJ608991	100
<i>Trichoderma koningii</i>	Ct/1	AF055219	98
<i>Trichoderma longipile</i>	Gd/2	AY865630	98
<i>Trichoderma oblongisporum</i>	Pd/3	DQ083020	100
Tulasnellaceae sp.	Pd/1	DQ925498	95
<i>Tulasnella</i> sp.	Ct/1	DQ834402	97
<i>Tulasnella</i> sp.	Ts/1	AY373305	100
<i>Xylaria arbuscula</i>	Pm/1	AF163029	96
<i>Valsa malicola</i>	Ts/1	EF447416	98
Voucheried mycorrhizae	Pd/2	EF026054	99
Uncultured bisidiomycete	Na/2	AM901990	97
Uncultured fungus	Cf/2	EF159528	100
Uncultured fungus	Ct/1; Pd/1	EU554737	99
Uncultured fungus	Na/1	EU113197	95
Uncultured soil fungus	Cf/1,2; Ts/3	AM229059	97

\* 1 表示萌芽期,2 表示花期,3 表示果期; Pd: 少花鹤顶兰; Cf: 黄花杓兰; Pc: 广布小蝶兰; Gd: 二叶匍茎兰; Ct: 珊瑚兰; Na: 尖唇鸟巢兰; Pm: 小花舌唇兰; Ts: 筒距兰

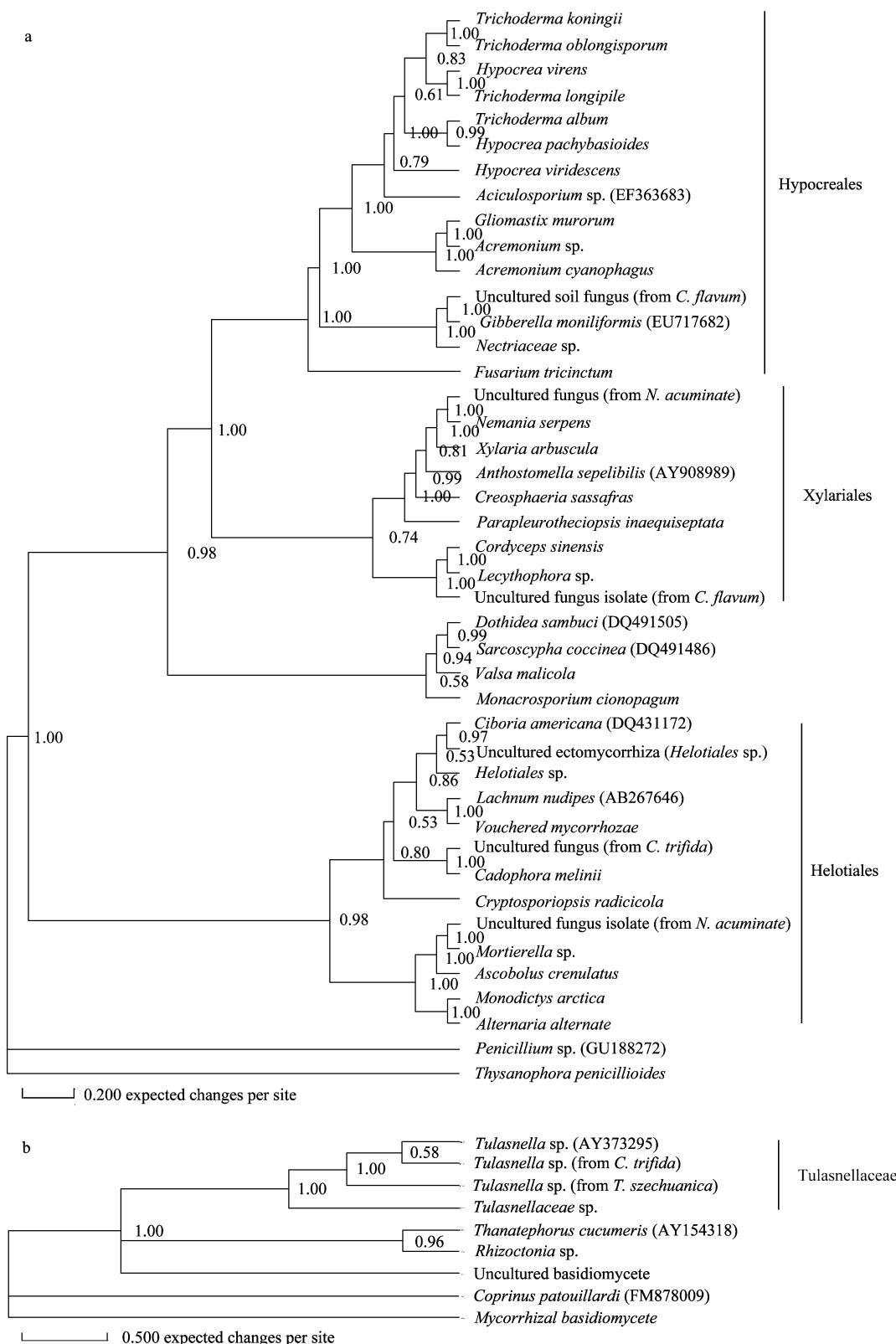


图1 黄龙兰科植物菌根真菌的系统聚类分析

**Fig.1 Phylogeny tree of the ITS sequences of mycorrhizal fungi isolated from the roots of terrestrial orchids in the Huanglong Valley, Sichuan**

a 为子囊菌种类, b 为担子菌种类, 分支内数字代表支持强度

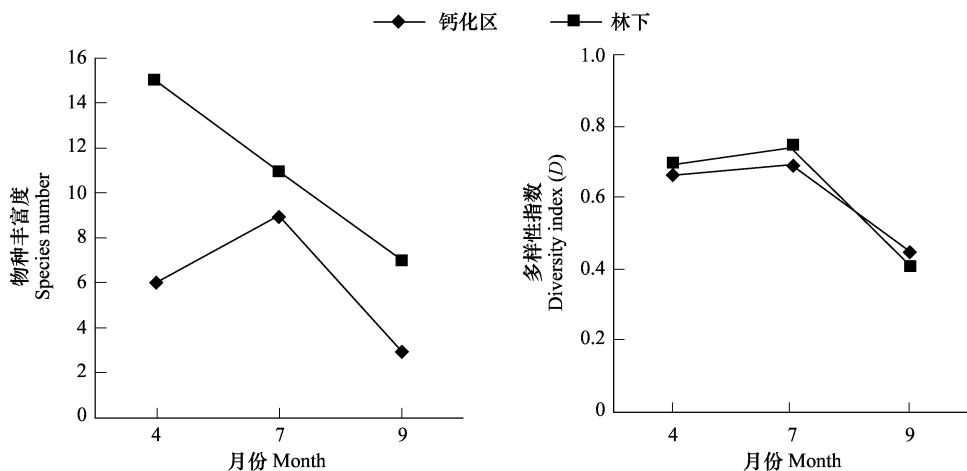


图2 不同兰花生境的菌根真菌物种丰富度和多样性指数( $D$ )的阶段差异

Fig. 2 Comparison of mycorrhizal fungi species numbers and Simpson diversity index ( $D$ ) between different stage and habitat

### 3 讨论

大部分已鉴定的兰科菌根真菌都属于担子菌<sup>[1]</sup>。然而随着分子生物学的发展及其在兰科菌根真菌领域的应用,许多有性态未知的半知菌得以鉴定,子囊菌在兰科菌根真菌中的地位开始受到关注<sup>[23]</sup>。在本实验中,子囊菌的种类数明显高于担子菌,是黄龙沟优势兰科菌根真菌的优势种,并以肉座菌目(31.7%, 13/41)、炭角菌目(19.5%, 8/41)和柔膜菌目(14.6%, 6/41)的种类为主。在本研究中,生境内或生境间的优势兰科植物在同阶段分离得到的菌根真菌,基本没有重复的种类。这样的结果一定程度解释了优势兰科植物的地理镶嵌分布。由于利用的共生真菌是相异的,这些兰科植物之间并不存在生态位的竞争,因此能够各自形成优势群落。

此前有学者研究发现珊瑚兰属、鸟巢兰属和杓兰属的共生真菌都具有较强的专一性,表现为大多属于担子菌的 Tulasnellaceae、Thelephoraceae 或 Ceratobasidiaceae 等科<sup>[2,4,24-25]</sup>。在本研究中,包括上述 3 个属在内的大多数兰科植物与菌根真菌之间均未表现出较强的专一性。只有二叶匐茎兰 *Galearis diantha*,其菌根真菌均属于 *Hypocreales*,专一性极高。本研究结果与前人结论存在差异,也许与黄龙沟高密度的兰科植物分布以及地理尺度的微生物区系相关。因为兰科菌根共生体系具备对生境的敏感性,并能够根据生存需要而进行调整<sup>[23]</sup>。

物种丰富度和 Simpson 物种多样性指数分析结果表明,黄龙沟密林生境的兰花菌根真菌多样性高于开阔生境。林下具有适宜的温湿条件,凋落物和苔藓层提供了丰富的腐殖质。而开阔生境郁闭度低,特殊的钙化地质条件及持续流水极大地影响了基质堆积。植物残体是土壤微生物的主要营养和能量来源,有机质丰富的森林土壤中蕴含较高的微生物数量<sup>[26]</sup>,也能够提供更多菌根真菌的选择。此外,相比那些生长在开阔生境的兰科植物,长期生活在荫蔽生境中的种类可能更加依赖菌根真菌提供的各种营养物质<sup>[27]</sup>。实验结果反映了生境对兰科菌根真菌多样性活跃程度的影响,与 Taloy 和 Bruns<sup>[2]</sup>, Bonnardeaux 等<sup>[28]</sup>等的研究结论相符。

虽然密林生境的兰花菌根真菌多样性高于开阔生境,但两种生境的优势兰科植物的菌根真菌物种多样性随不同生长季节呈现出相似的变化规律。黄龙沟的优势兰科植物菌根真菌在萌芽期表现出较高的多样性,可能便于幼苗在更大的范围内挑选到适合的共生真菌<sup>[9]</sup>。因为萌芽期的植株还无法通过光合作用获取能量,只能依赖共生真菌的供给。植株萌芽后,叶片逐渐展开,花苞开始形成,需要消耗大量的营养物质,这个时期菌根的活跃程度相应地也会提高。因此菌根真菌多样性在生长期时达到了最大值。同时,也不排除由于成年植株抵抗力较强,偶尔进入菌根的“机会菌”和菌根真菌共存,从而提高了生长期的内生真菌物种多样性。进入 9 月后,植株开始逐步衰老,生理活动逐渐减缓,且随后植株将进入漫长的休眠期,不需要过多的营养供应,

因此这个阶段的菌根真菌多样性呈现大幅下降。总之,黄龙沟的优势兰科植物的菌根真菌多样性随生长季节转换所呈现的变化规律与营养需求规律是基本相符。

**致谢:**项目野外考察获得了中国科学院植物所-四川黄龙国家级风景名胜区管理局合作研究博士站的大力支持。

#### References:

- [ 1 ] Rasmussen H N. Recent development in the study of OM. *Plant and Soil*, 2002, 244: 149-163.
- [ 2 ] Taylor D L, Bruns T D. Population, habitat and genetic correlates of mycorrhizal specialization in the cheating' orchids *Corallorrhiza maculata* and *C. mertensiana*. *Molecular Ecology*, 1999, 8: 1719-1732.
- [ 3 ] McCormick M K, Whigham D F, O'Neill J. Mycorrhizal diversity in photosynthetic terrestrial orchids. *New Phytologist*, 2004, 163: 425-438.
- [ 4 ] Richard P, Shefferson R P, Wei M, Kull T, Taylor D L. High specificity generally characterizes mycorrhizal association in rare lady's slipper orchids, genus *Cypripedium*. *Molecular Ecology*, 2005, 14: 613-626.
- [ 5 ] Julou T, Burghardt B, Gebauer G, Berveiller D, Damesin C, Selosse M A. Mixotrophy in orchids: insights from a comparative study of green individuals and nonphotosynthetic individuals of *Cephalanthera damasonium*. *New Phytologist*, 2005, 166: 639-653.
- [ 6 ] Dearnaley J D W. The fungal endophytes of *Erythrorchis cassythoides* is this orchid saprophytic or parasitic?. *Australasian Mycological Society*, 2006, 25: 51-57.
- [ 7 ] Xu J T, Guo S X. Fungus associated with nutrition of seed germination of *Gastrodia elata* — *Mycenaosmum dicola* Lange. *Acta Mycologica Sinica*, 1989, 8(3): 221-226.
- [ 8 ] McCormick M K, Whigham D F, Sloan D, O'Malley K, Hodkinson B. Orchid-fungus fidelity: a marriage meant to last?. *Ecology*, 2006, 87: 903-911.
- [ 9 ] Zettler L W, Piskin K A, Stewart S L, Hartsock J J, Bowles M L, Bell T J. Protocorm mycobionts of the federally threatened eastern prairie fringed orchid, *Platanthera leucophaea* (Nutt.) Lindley, and a technique to prompt leaf elongation in seedlings. *Studies in Mycology*, 2005, 53: 163-171.
- [ 10 ] Masuhara G, Katsuya K. Mycorrhizal differences between genuine roots and tuberous roots of adult plant of *Spiranthes sinensis* var. *amoena* (Orchidaceae). *Journal of Plant Research*, 1992, 105: 453-460.
- [ 11 ] Rasmussen H N, Whigham D F. Phenology of roots and mycorrhiza in orchid species differing in phototrophic strategy. *New Phytologist*, 2002, 154: 797-807.
- [ 12 ] Kristiansen K A, Kjller R, Rasmussen H N, Rosendahl S. Identification of orchid mycorrhizal fungi from *Dactylorhiza majalis* (Orchidaceae) based on PCR, SSCP and sequencing of mitochondrial ribosomal LS DNA from single pelotons. *Molecular Ecology*, 2001, 10: 2089-2093.
- [ 13 ] Ran J H, Liu S Y. Scientific Expedition of Huanglong Nature Reserve, Sichuan. Chengdu: Sichuan Forestry Press, 2002.
- [ 14 ] Li P, Tang S Y, Dong L, Luo Y B, Kou Y, Yang X Q, Perner H. Species diversity and flowering phenology of Orchidaceae in Huanglong Valley, Sichuan. *Biodiversity Science*, 2005, 13(3): 255-261.
- [ 15 ] Petri O. Taxonomy of endophytic fungi of aerial plant tissues // Fokkema N J, van den Heuvel J, eds. *Microbiology of the Phyllosphere*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986: 175-187.
- [ 16 ] Clements M A, Ellyard R K. The symbiotic germination of Australian terrestrial orchids. *American Orchid Society Bulletin*, 1979, 48: 810-816.
- [ 17 ] Otero J T, Ackerman J D, Bayman P. Diversity and host specificity of endophytic *Rhizoctonia*-like fungi from tropical orchids. *American Journal of Botany*, 2002, 89: 1852-1858.
- [ 18 ] Wei J C. *Handbook of Fungi Identification*. Shanghai: Shanghai Science and Technology Press, 1979.
- [ 19 ] Currah R S, Zelmer C D, Hambleton S, Richardson K A. Fungi from orchid mycorrhizas // Arditti J, Pridgeon A M, eds. *Orchid Biology: Reviews and Perspectives*, VII. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997: 117-170.
- [ 20 ] White T J, Bruns T, Lee S, Taylor J. Amplification and direct sequencing of fungal ribosomal RNA genes for phylogenetics // Innis M A, Gelfand D H, Sninsky J J, White T J eds. *PCR Protocols: a Guide to Method and Applications*, San Diego: Academic Press, Inc., 1990: 315-322.
- [ 21 ] Gardes M, Bruns T D. ITS primer with enhanced specificity for basidiomycetes: Application to the identification of mycorrhizae and rusts. *Molecular Ecology*, 1993, 2: 113-118.
- [ 22 ] Wu J P, Zheng S Z. Isolation and identification of *Fusarium* sp. from mycorrhiza fungus in *Dendrobium densiflorum* and analyses of its metabolites. *Journal of Fudan University (Natural Science)*, 1994, 33(5): 547-552.

- [23] Dearmaley J D W. Further advances in orchid mycorrhizal research. *Mycorrhiza*, 2007, 17: 475-486.
- [24] McKendrick S L, Leake J R, Taylor D L, Read D J. Symbiotic germination and development of myco-heterotrophic plants in nature: ontogeny of *Corallorrhiza trifida* and characterization of its mycorrhizal fungi. *New Phytologist*, 2000, 145: 523-537.
- [25] McKendrick S L, Leake J R, Taylor D L, Read D J. Symbiotic germination and development of the myco-heterotrophic orchid *Neottia nidus-avis* in nature and its requirement for locally distributed *Sebacina* spp. *New Phytologist*, 2002, 154: 233-247.
- [26] Ou G J. *Pedology*, 4th edn. Beijing: Chinese Forestry Press, 1981: 71-93.
- [27] Girlanda M, Selosse M A, Cafasso D, Brilli F, Delfine S, Fabbian R, Ghignone S, Pinelli P, Segreto R, Loreto F, Cozzolino S, Perotto S. Inefficient photosynthesis in the Mediterranean orchid *Limodorum abortivum* is mirrored by specific association to ectomycorrhizal Russulaceae. *Molecular Ecology*, 2006, 15: 491-504.
- [28] Bonnardeaux Y, Brundrett M, Batty A. Diversity of mycorrhizal fungi of terrestrial orchids: compatibility webs, brief encounters, lasting relationships and alien invasions. *Mycological Research*, 2007, III: 51-61.

#### 参考文献:

- [7] 徐锦堂, 郭顺星. 供给天麻种子萌发营养的真菌——紫萁小菇. *真菌学报*, 1989, 8(3): 221-226.
- [13] 冉江洪, 刘少英. 黄龙自然保护区综合考察报告. 成都: 四川林业出版社, 2002.
- [14] 李鹏, 唐思远, 董立, 罗毅波, 寇勇, 杨晓琴, Holger Perner. 四川黄龙沟兰科植物的多样性及其保护. *生物多样性*, 2005, 13(3): 255-261.
- [18] 魏景超. *真菌鉴定手册*. 上海: 上海科技出版社, 1979.
- [22] 吴静萍, 郑师章. 密花石斛菌根菌分离鉴定及其代谢产物的测定. *复旦学报(自然科学版)*, 1994, 33(5): 547-552.
- [26] 欧国菁. *土壤学*. 第四版. 北京: 中国林业出版社, 1981: 71-93.