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目 次

局域种群的 Allee 效应和集合种群的同步性	刘志广, 赵雪, 张丰盈, 等	(1)
叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮凝结水形成及蒸发的影响	陶冶, 张元明	(7)
长江口锋面附近咸淡水混合对浮游植物生长影响的现场培养	王奎, 陈建芳, 李宏亮, 等	(17)
河流流量对流域下垫面特性的响应	田迪, 李叙勇, Donald E. Weller	(27)
中国中东部平原亚热带湿润区湖泊营养物生态分区	柯新利, 刘曼, 邓祥征	(38)
基于氮磷比解析太湖苕溪水体营养现状及应对策略	聂泽宇, 梁新强, 邢波, 等	(48)
滇池外海蓝藻水华爆发反演及规律探讨	盛虎, 郭怀成, 刘慧, 等	(56)
采伐干扰对华北落叶松细根生物量空间异质性的影响	杨秀云, 韩有志, 张芸香, 等	(64)
松嫩草原榆树疏林对不同干扰的响应	刘利, 王赫, 林长存, 等	(74)
天山北坡不同海拔梯度山地草原生态系统地上净初级生产力对气候变化及放牧的响应	周德成, 罗格平, 韩其飞, 等	(81)
草原化荒漠草本植物对人工施加磷素的响应	苏洁琼, 李新荣, 冯丽, 等	(93)
自然和人工管理驱动下盐城海滨湿地景观格局演变特征与空间差异	张华兵, 刘红玉, 郝敬峰, 等	(101)
晋、陕、宁、蒙柠条锦鸡儿群落物种多样性对放牧干扰和气象因子的响应	周伶, 上官铁梁, 郭东罡, 等	(111)
华南地区6种阔叶幼苗叶片形态特征的季节变化	薛立, 张柔, 岐如春, 等	(123)
河西走廊不同红砂天然群体种子活性相关性	苏世平, 李毅, 种培芳	(135)
江西中南部红壤丘陵区主要造林树种碳固定估算	吴丹, 邵全琴, 李佳, 等	(142)
酸雨和采食模拟胁迫下克隆整合对空心莲子草生长的影响	郭伟, 李钧敏, 胡正华	(151)
棉铃虫在4个辣椒品种上的寄主适合度	贾月丽, 程晓东, 蔡永萍, 等	(159)
烟草叶面积指数的高光谱估算模型	张正杨, 马新明, 贾方方, 等	(168)
不同作物田烟粉虱发生的时空动态	崔洪莹, 戈峰	(176)
长期施肥对稻田土壤固碳功能菌群落结构和数量的影响	袁红朝, 秦红灵, 刘守龙, 等	(183)
新银合欢篱对紫色土坡地土壤有机碳固持的作用	郭甜, 何丙辉, 蒋先军, 等	(190)
一株产漆酶土壤真菌F-5的分离及土壤修复潜力	茆婷, 潘澄, 徐婷婷, 等	(198)
木论喀斯特自然保护区土壤微生物生物量的空间格局	刘璐, 宋同清, 彭晚霞, 等	(207)
岷江干旱河谷25种植物一年生植株根系功能性状及相互关系	徐琨, 李芳兰, 苛水燕, 等	(215)
黄土高原草地植被碳密度的空间分布特征	程积民, 程杰, 杨晓梅, 等	(226)
棉铃发育期棉花源库活性对棉铃对位叶氮浓度的响应	高相彬, 王友华, 陈兵林, 等	(238)
耕作方式对紫色水稻土有机碳和微生物生物量碳的影响	李辉, 张军科, 江长胜, 等	(247)
外源钙对黑藻抗镉胁迫能力的影响	闵海丽, 蔡三娟, 徐勤松, 等	(256)
强筋与弱筋小麦籽粒蛋白质组分与加工品质对灌浆期弱光的响应	李文阳, 闫素辉, 王振林	(265)
专论与综述		
蛋白质组学研究揭示的植物根盐胁迫响应机制	赵琪, 戴绍军	(274)
流域生态风险评价研究进展	许妍, 高俊峰, 赵家虎, 等	(284)
土壤和沉积物中黑碳的环境行为及效应研究进展	汪青	(293)
研究简报		
青藏高原紫穗槐主要形态特征变异分析	梁坤伦, 姜文清, 周志宇, 等	(311)
菊属与蒿属植物苗期抗蚜虫性鉴定	孙娅, 管志勇, 陈素梅, 等	(319)
滨海泥质盐碱地衬膜造林技术	景峰, 朱金兆, 张学培, 等	(326)

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封面图说:白鹭展翅为梳妆,玉树临风巧打扮——这是大白鹭繁殖期时的美丽体态。大白鹭体羽全白,身长94—104cm,寿命20多年。是白鹭中体型最大的。繁殖期的大白鹭常常在湿地附近的大树上筑巢,翩翩飞舞吸引异性,其繁殖期背部披有蓑羽,脸颊皮肤从黄色变成兰绿色,嘴由黄色变成绿黑色。大白鹭是一个全世界都有它踪迹的广布种,一般单独或成小群,在湿地觅食,以小鱼、虾、软体动物、甲壳动物、水生昆虫为主,也食蛙、蝌蚪等。

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叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮凝结水形成及蒸发的影响

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摘要: 凝结水(隐匿降水)和降水是荒漠地区两种不同形式的水分来源, 对荒漠生态系统极为重要。叶片毛尖(leaf hair points, LHPs)是很多荒漠藓类的重要外部形态结构特征, 但它在藓类植物利用凝结水和降水中的作用尚不清楚。齿肋赤藓(*Syntrichia caninervis*)是古尔班通古特沙漠藓类的优势种, 其叶片顶端具有较长的白色毛尖。采用自制微渗计($h = 3.5 \text{ cm}$, $d = 5.7 \text{ cm}$)研究了正常有毛尖和人工去除毛尖的齿肋赤藓结皮的凝结水特征及其在3种模拟降水梯度(1、3、6 mm)下的短期蒸发特征, 结果表明:(1) 在凝结阶段, 有毛尖结皮每时段的凝结水量均大于无毛尖结皮, 但日出后有毛尖结皮凝结水下降速度稍快; 有毛尖结皮的日凝结水量均大于无毛尖结皮, 且前者的总凝结水量比后者多10.26%, 即毛尖能增加10.26%的凝结水量。(2) 3种模拟降水梯度下, 有毛尖结皮在各时段的累积蒸发率始终小于无毛尖结皮, 以蒸发前期阶段最为明显, 表明毛尖能显著减少和延缓结皮内的水分蒸发、延长植株水合时间, 而且降水量越大减缓效果越明显。毛尖对这2种不同形式水分利用的差异是因为利用方式不同; 对凝结水的利用主要归因于毛尖增大了结皮表面粗糙度, 而减少对降水的蒸发主要是毛尖能反射阳光、形成内部毛细管及减小植株间隙的缘故。因此, 毛尖的存在有利于齿肋赤藓结皮对凝结水和降水的利用, 增强了藓类结皮对干旱环境的适应能力。

关键词: 蕨类植物; 齿肋赤藓; 生物结皮; 叶片毛尖; 凝结水; 蒸发

Effects of leaf hair points on dew deposition and rainfall evaporation rates in moss crusts dominated by *Syntrichia caninervis*, Gurbantunggut Desert, northwestern China

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Abstract: In arid areas where rainfall is rare and solar radiation is strong, reducing water loss and efficient water use are extremely important for plant survival. Desiccation-tolerant mosses are the dominant components of biological soil crusts (BSCs) in desert ecosystems. These mosses play important roles in soil surface stability, fertility, and ecological restoration. Crust-forming mosses have presumably developed special morphological and anatomical features to cope with harsh desert conditions, but the nature of these remains largely unknown. Some special morphological features (such as convex or concave leaves, papilla, and thick marginal cell walls) have been observed; providing evidence of long-term adaptation to the desert environment. Leaf hair points (LHPs) are important morphological structures in many desiccation-tolerant mosses. These are elongations of leaf midribs; they are generally white, with many small spiny teeth on their

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surfaces. A few preliminary studies have indicated that LHPs in several kinds of cushion mosses can reflect sunshine, absorb moisture from the air, and reduce water loss. Precipitation is the main water source in desert areas. The rainfall in the center of the Gurbantunggut Desert is only 70 to 150 mm per annum, and most rainfall events (89.8% in 1998—2007 data) are less than 5 mm. Even so, these events still enable desert mosses to reach and to maintain hydration for a time. In addition, dew and fog (occult precipitation) provide small amounts of water; not enough to hydrate mosses, but with a greater frequency than rainfall. Occult precipitation is thus another important water source for desert biology, and has a crucial role in these ecosystems. Research into the role of the LHPs of drought-resistant mosses is timely. We collected a dominant desert moss, *Syntrichia caninervis*, from the Gurbantunggut Desert of Xinjiang, China, to investigate the effect of LHPs on water use. The LHPs of *S. caninervis* are often broken in nature. Our method involved comparison of moss patches with LHPs and moss patches with LHPs manually removed. Characteristics of dew deposition and short-term rainfall evaporation (1 mm, 3 mm, 6 mm) of *S. caninervis* crusts with and without LHPs were studied using purpose-built microlysimeters (PVC, $h=3.5$ cm, $d=5.7$ cm). Results indicated that (1) Dew amounts on crusts with LHPs were greater than on crusts without LHPs. After sunrise, the dew on crusts with LHPs dried slightly faster. Daily dew amounts on crusts with LHPs were greater than on crusts without LHPs. The total dew amount for seven days on crusts with LHPs was 10.26% greater than on crusts without LHPs. Thus LHPs can improve dew amounts on *S. caninervis* crusts by 10.26%. (2) Rainfall evaporation rates from crusts with LHPs were lower than from crusts without LHPs at every time of evaporation; this was most obvious during the early period. LHPs can significantly delay and reduce water evaporation, thus extending the hydration time of *S. caninervis* crusts. These differences in water utilization are a result of two aspects. More efficient dew use is attributable to LHPs increasing the surface roughness of the crusts. By reflecting light, forming internal capillaries, and reducing gaps between individuals, LHPs are able to reduce rainfall evaporation. In conclusion, the existence of LHPs is favorable for the utilization of dew and rainfall by *S. caninervis* crusts, and increases the ability of these moss crusts to adapt to arid conditions.

Key Words: moss; *Syntrichia caninervis*; biological soil crusts (BSCs); leaf hair points (LHPs); dew; evaporation

干旱地区降水稀少,辐射强,植物如何有效获取水分、减少蒸发并高效利用水分对其幸存于干旱环境极其重要^[1-2]。荒漠藓类一般出现在生物结皮中^[3],该类植物没有真正的根、茎、叶结构,体内也缺乏有效的水分传输系统,属于典型的变水植物^[4-8]。但它们一般不会因为失水和缺水而死亡,研究表明其在外部形态、细胞结构、生理调节、基因调控等方面均具有有效的适应机制^[6,9-20]。齿肋赤藓(*Syntrichia caninervis*)隶属藓纲丛藓科(Pottiaceae)赤藓属^[4,7,21],是古尔班通古特沙漠生物结皮中的优势物种^[3,22],也广泛分布于中亚其他干旱区及北美莫哈韦沙漠等^[21,23-25],是维持荒漠生态系统稳定的重要生物因子,目前正逐渐成为荒漠藓类耐旱及脱水复苏机制研究的新的模式植物^[6,26-27]。

叶片毛尖(Leaf hair points, LHPs)是很多藓类植物(尤其是耐旱藓类)重要的外部结构,它是叶片中肋的延伸,不同种间长度差异较大。藓类植物的毛尖一般为白色透明状,表面突出很多小型刺状齿^[4-5,7,19,21]。关于毛尖的功能研究较少,但已有研究认为毛尖能反射强光,还能吸收空气中的水分^[3,5,20,28];也有研究表明毛尖能使苔藓垫丛减少水分散失^[29-30]。齿肋赤藓也具有明显的毛尖结构,但荒漠恶劣环境易使毛尖折断或脱落,使植株下部叶片甚至全部叶片都失去毛尖。

降水是荒漠地区的主要水分来源。古尔班通古特沙漠虽然降水稀少(70—150 mm),而且小量级降水(5 mm以下)频度很高(占总频次的89.8%,1998—2007年数据)^[31],但多数降水能使藓类植物内部达到一定程度的水合状态并能维持一定的时间。另外,凝结水、雾水等隐匿降水也是荒漠生物的重要水分来源,其频度比自然降水更加稳定,对荒漠植物和小动物生存具有重要意义^[32-37]。但它属于吸附于植物表面的小量水分,不足以使藓类植物达到内部水合,因此与自然降水是两种不同的水分形式。鉴于此,提出以下假设:(1)毛尖

的存在能增加藓类结皮的凝结水量;(2)并能减少降水后的水分蒸发,使藓类结皮保持较高的含水量。本研究旨在验证上述假设,并为进一步阐明荒漠藓类耐旱机制提供形态学依据。

1 研究材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

古尔班通古特沙漠是我国最大的固定和半固定沙漠,其年均蒸发量大($>2000\text{ mm}$),年均降水量小(70—150 mm),降水主要集中于冬春季;年均温6—10 °C,极端高温达40 °C以上, $\geq 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的年积温可达3000—3500 °C,空气相对湿度较低。但该沙漠白梭梭(*Haloxylon persicum*)、梭梭(*H. ammodendron*)等小半乔木群落及短命和类短命植物广泛分布,而且地表还发育有良好的多种类型生物结皮,成为维持该沙漠地表稳定的重要生物因子^[3,36]。

1.2 实验材料与处理

自然状态下,正常有毛尖齿肋赤藓植株因毛尖能反射部分光线而稍显白色,水合后多为绿色或黄绿色(图1A、B);而毛尖全部脱落的植株颜色较深,个体比正常植株矮小,水合后多为褐色或黄褐色(图1C、D)。因此,为准确反映叶片毛尖的作用,本文选取相同的有毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮,采用人工去除毛尖(图1E、F)的方法研究其在凝结水形成及降水蒸发上的作用。

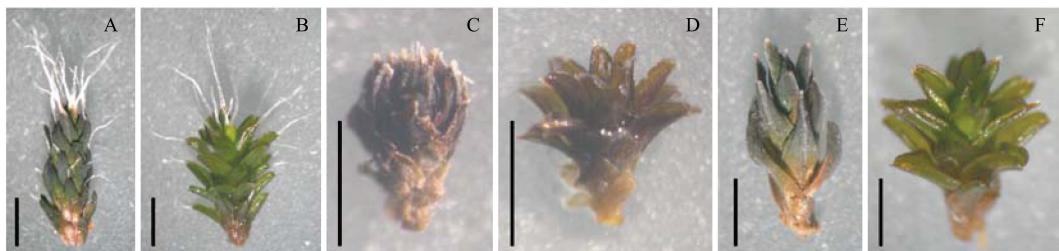


图1 脱水和水合状态下正常有毛尖(A,B)、无毛尖(C,D)齿肋赤藓植株及人工去除毛尖的植株(E,F)

Fig. 1 Normal individuals of *S. caninervis* with (A, B) and without LHPs (C, D) in the dehydrated and hydrated conditions and individuals which the LHPs were artificially removed (E, F)

每幅图片中的比例尺均为1 mm

于2009年10月在古尔班通古特沙漠中部齿肋赤藓分布集中区域(44.88°N, 87.82°E),选择非植丛下,长势一致的齿肋赤藓结皮,用PVC管($h=3.5\text{ cm}$, $d=5.7\text{ cm}$)小心采集3 cm厚的齿肋赤藓结皮40份,用圆形不锈钢片和胶带封底。将其中20份运回实验室,在解剖镜(Olympus BX-51,日本)下人工去除叶片毛尖,然后运回野外,与未处理的20份样品一同原位放置待用。为避免人为去除毛尖可能带来的植株结构与生理活性的损伤,处理后的样品需在野外原位放置数月再用于实验。

1.3 研究方法

1.3.1 有、无毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮凝结水量的测定方法

目前国际上没有统一的凝结水测量方法^[38],本文以上述PVC管作为微渗计(Micro-lysimeter)测定凝结水^[36,39]。有、无毛尖样品各设置10个重复,并设置5个裸沙对照。为避免微渗计外侧沙土及土壤水分蒸发对凝结水实验的影响,将直径7.5 cm、高5 cm的PVC外套管原位插入结皮土壤中,管口与地表齐平,去除管内沙土,底部垫一个泡沫圆片并密封,然后将微渗计放入外套管内,保证微渗计的边缘与外套管及土壤表面持平。样品原位自然放置1周,以尽可能减小微渗计内土壤水分变动,保证测定结果的准确性。凝结水量测定于2010年5月4日至5月11日进行,每天17:00和翌日9:00称重测定(天平精度0.01g),差值即为凝结水量。24 h的凝结与蒸散过程连续观测于2010年5月6日至5月7日进行,每隔1 h测定1次。实验期间用HC-520电子温湿度计实时测定近地面环境温度和湿度。

以重量表示的凝结与蒸散量应转换成以高度(mm)表示,其公式为^[36,39]:

$$H = \frac{10m}{\rho \pi r^2} \quad (1)$$

式中, H 为以高度表示的凝结或蒸散量(mm); m 为微渗计重量变化; r 为微渗计半径(cm); ρ 为水的密度(g/cm³)。

1.3.2 有、无毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮蒸散量的测定方法

凝结实验结束后, 将实验样品保留, 用于原位模拟蒸散实验^[40]。依据研究区不同降水量级的频次和总贡献度^[31], 设置 3 个模拟降水梯度, 即 1、3 mm 和 6 mm, 加入 PVC 管中的水重分别为 2.55 g、7.66 g 和 15.31 g。每个模拟降水梯度下, 有毛尖、无毛尖结皮各设 5 个重复, 同时各设置 5 个裸沙和纯水面蒸散对照, 每类样品需 15 个, 共 60 个。蒸散实验于 2010 年 5 月 12 日 10:00 开始, 至 21:00 结束, 当日天气晴朗, 风速微小。以 10、20、30 min 至 60 min 间隔称重, 所用天平精度为 0.01 g。

除对有、无毛尖结皮累积蒸散率(Accumulative evaporation rate, AER)进行直接比较外, 还需要用到二者累积蒸散量(Accumulative evaporation amount, AEA)的相差率(Difference ratio, DR)^[40-42]:

$$DR = \frac{(AEA_{(i)} \text{Without LHPs} - AEA_{(i)} \text{With LHPs})}{AEA_{(i)} \text{Without LHPs}} \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

式中, DR 表示每时段的有毛尖结皮比无毛尖结皮少蒸发的量(百分率), 即累积蒸散量的相差率, $AEA_{(i)} \text{With LHPs}$ 表示第 i 时段有毛尖结皮的累积蒸散量, $AEA_{(i)} \text{Without LHPs}$ 表示第 i 时段无毛尖结皮的累积蒸散量。

1.4 数据统计分析

用 SPSS 13.0 和 Excel 2003 进行常规数据统计分析, 利用 SPSS 13.0 中的 T-test、One-way ANOVA 检验不同样品的凝结水量及降水蒸散量相差率的差异显著性, 并利用 Excel 2003、Origin 8.0 绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 叶片毛尖影响下齿肋赤藓结皮的凝结水特征

2.1.1 叶片毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮的凝结与蒸散过程

3 类样品的凝结及蒸散过程均呈单峰曲线变化(图 2), 凝结现象自 18:00 时开始, 至翌日 9:00 时结束, 此时凝结水量达到最大, 随后进入蒸散阶段, 至 17:00 时各样品凝结水量均达到最低。在凝结阶段(18:00—09:00), 有毛尖结皮凝结水量的增加速度(斜率 $k=0.0123$, $R^2=0.9945$)稍快于无毛尖结皮($k=0.012$, $R^2=0.9965$), 二者均明显快于裸沙($k=0.0065$, $R^2=0.9913$); 此过程中, 有毛尖结皮各阶段的凝结水量始终高于无毛尖结皮和裸沙。而在日出后的蒸散阶段(09:00—17:00), 有毛尖结皮的凝结水蒸散速率($k=-0.0247$, $R^2=0.997$)也稍快于无毛尖结皮($k=-0.0206$, $R^2=0.9981$), 而裸沙的蒸散速度相对较慢($k=-0.0124$, $R^2=0.8793$)。

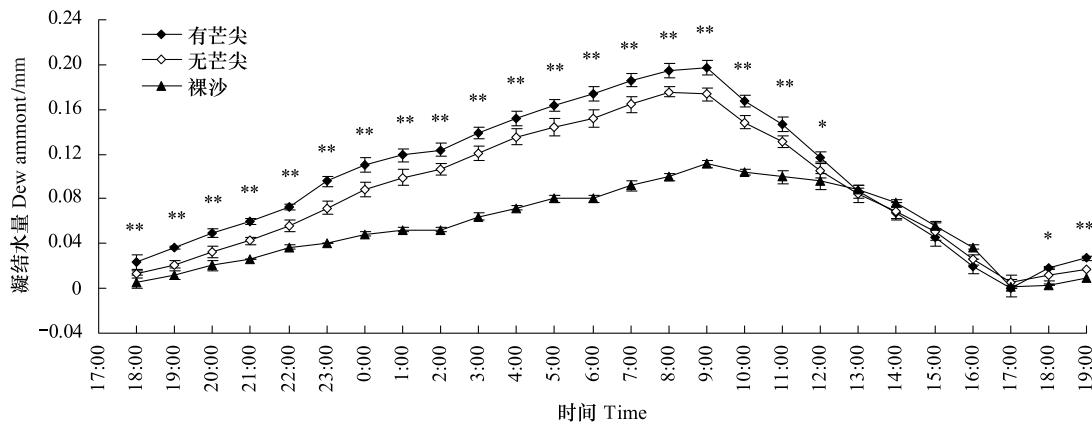


图 2 有、无毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮的凝结及蒸散过程

Fig. 2 The course of measured accumulative dew and the drying process on *S. caninervis* crusts with and without LHPs and bare sand

* 表示有、无毛尖结皮凝结水量差异显著($P<0.05$), ** 表示差异极显著($P<0.01$)

2.1.2 叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮日凝结量与总凝结水量的影响

实验期间有毛尖、无毛尖结皮及裸沙间的日凝结水量差异均呈显著($P<0.05$)或极显著水平($P<0.01$) (图3),有毛尖结皮的日凝结水量始终大于无毛尖结皮,而裸沙的凝结水量最小。实验期间,不同处理样品的日凝结水量最大值均出现在5月7日,有、无毛尖结皮及裸沙分别为0.1969、0.1733、0.1113 mm;最小值出现在5月8日,仅为0.0619、0.0527、0.023 mm。

实验期间,不同处理间总凝结水量也呈极显著差异($P<0.01$) (图4),其中有毛尖结皮的总凝结水量为0.9422 mm,无毛尖结皮为0.8545 mm,前者比后者多10.26%,表明毛尖的存在能显著增加藓类结皮的凝结水量。两种藓类结皮的总凝结水量分别是裸沙(0.5203 mm)的1.81倍和1.64倍,表明表面较平整的裸沙获取凝结水的能力最小。

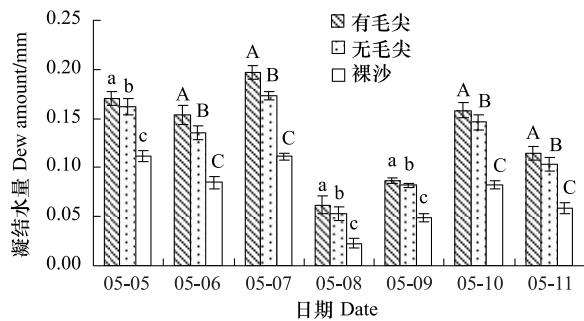


图3 有、无毛尖结皮及裸沙的日凝结水量

Fig. 3 Daily dew amounts on *S. caninervis* crusts with and without LHPs at the experimental site

不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$),不同大写字母表示差异极显著($P<0.01$)

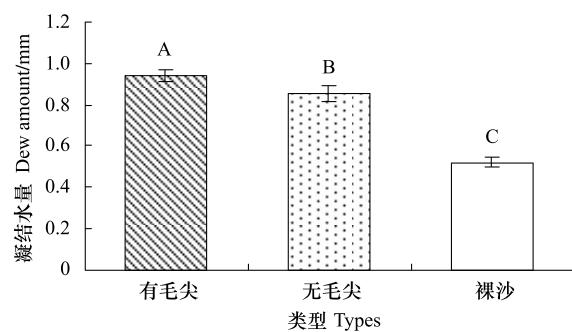


图4 有、无毛尖结皮及裸沙7日的总凝结水量

Fig. 4 Total dew amounts for seven days on *S. caninervis* crusts with and without LHPs at the experimental site

不同大写字母表示差异极显著($P<0.01$)

2.2 不同模拟降水条件下叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮水分蒸发的影响

3种模拟降水梯度下,不同样品的累积蒸发率差异明显(图5,表1)。各降水梯度下,有毛尖结皮各时段

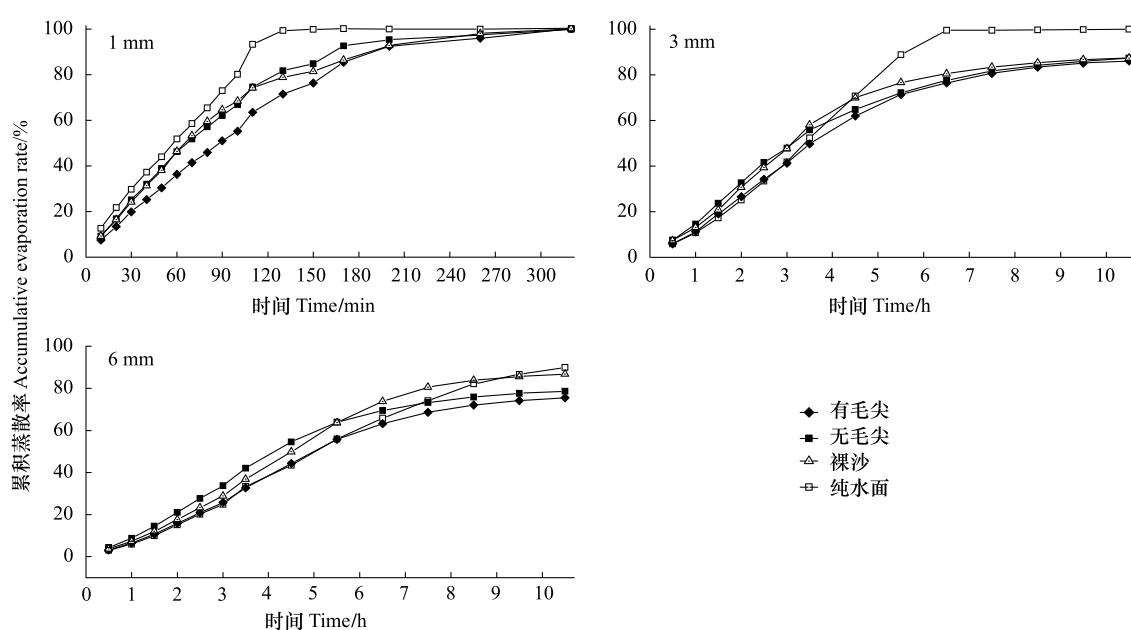


图5 不同降水量下有、无毛尖结皮、裸沙及纯水面的累积蒸发率

Fig. 5 Accumulative evaporation rate of crusts with and without LHPs and bare sand and water in different simulative rainfall level

的累积蒸发率始终最小。1 mm 降水时(表1),有毛尖和无毛尖结皮的累积蒸发率在10—170 min 内差异显著($P<0.05$)或极显著($P<0.01$);3 mm 降水时,二者的累积蒸发率在0.5—4.5 h 内差异极显著($P<0.01$);6 mm 降水时,二者的累积蒸发率在0.5—10.5 h 内为极显著差异($P<0.01$)。不同降水量下,二者不同时段累积蒸发量的相差率均呈先大后小的变化趋势,其中以蒸发前期阶段最大;1 mm、3 mm 和6 mm 降水下的相差率最大值分别为21.91% (50 min)、23.14% (1 h) 和26.08% (0.5 h),即随降水量增加最大相差率呈增大趋势。

表1 不同模拟降水梯度下有、无毛尖结皮各时段累积蒸发量的相差率

Table 1 Difference ratio of accumulative evaporation rates of crusts with and without LHPs in different simulated rainfall level

1 mm 降水 1 mm rainfall			3 mm 降水 3 mm rainfall			6 mm 降水 6 mm rainfall		
时间 Time/min	相差率 DR /%	差异显 著性 SIG	时间 Time/h	相差率 DR /%	差异显 著性 SIG	时间 Time/h	相差率 DR /%	差异显 著性 SIG
10	18.70	*	0.5	21.92	* *	0.5	26.08	* *
20	20.56	* *	1.0	23.14	* *	1.0	25.60	* *
30	21.05	* *	1.5	20.05	* *	1.5	25.38	* *
40	21.38	* *	2.0	18.91	* *	2.0	24.38	* *
50	21.91	* *	2.5	17.60	* *	2.5	23.56	* *
60	21.38	* *	3.0	13.73	* *	3.0	22.68	* *
70	20.20	* *	3.5	10.92	* *	3.5	21.37	* *
80	19.57	* *	4.5	4.30	* *	4.5	17.75	* *
90	17.72	* *	5.5	1.20		5.5	12.38	* *
100	17.38	* *	6.5	1.33		6.5	9.24	
110	14.77	* *	7.5	1.15		7.5	7.46	
130	12.61	* *	8.5	0.99		8.5	6.41	
150	9.95	* *	9.5	0.95		9.5	6.02	
170	7.72	*	10.5	1.36		10.5	5.70	
200	3.01							
260	1.51							
320	0							

* 表示有、无毛尖样品累积蒸发量差异显著($P<0.05$), ** 表示差异极显著($P<0.01$)

不同降水量下,有、无毛尖结皮达到相同累积蒸发率(AER)的时间不同。以50% AER 为例(图5),1 mm 降水时,无毛尖结皮用时约70 min,而有毛尖结皮用时约90 min;3 mm 降水时,无毛尖结皮用时约3 h,而有毛尖结皮用时为约3.5 h;6 mm 降水时,前者约用4 h,而后者则约为5 h。可见,有毛尖结皮的蒸发速率明显小于无毛尖结皮,而且这种时间差随降水量增大而增大。

而相同蒸发时间内,有、无毛尖结皮累积蒸发量的相差率也不同。以蒸发1 h 时为例(表1),1 mm 降水时,有毛尖结皮与无毛尖结皮累积蒸发量的相差率为21.38%,即有毛尖结皮比无毛尖结皮少蒸发21.38% ($P<0.01$),3 mm 时前者比后者少蒸发23.14% ($P<0.01$),6 mm 时为25.60% ($P<0.01$),因此降水量越大效果越明显。

可见,毛尖的存在能显著延缓和减少结皮内的水分蒸发,这为齿肋赤藓植株延长了一定的水合时间,既保证了光合物质的积累,也为启动并完成脱水时的耐旱保护机制提供了保障^[6, 10-11, 16-18]。

3 讨论

3.1 叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮凝结水形成的影响

凝结水形成受很多因素影响,如天气、近地面温度、地温、大气湿度、风速、风向等气象条件,还有地下水埋深、土壤含水量、季节、地点、坡向、距地表高度等^[32-34, 36, 38, 44-46],植物群落中还应考虑上层植被对下层的遮盖度。在上述条件一致的情况下,下垫面性质(包括干燥程度、质地、表面粗糙度、含盐量、颗粒大小等)对凝结

水形成产生直接影响^[38,46],而表面粗糙度可能是其中最主要影响因素之一。一般来讲,表面较平滑的物体,其表面粗糙度低(图6A外部圆弧所示),而表面较粗糙的物体,其表面积较大,粗糙度增高(图6A众多小颗粒的外表面积)。张静等^[36,39]和Liu等^[45]研究发现,在同一气象地理条件下,随着生物结皮发育水平的提高,其凝结水量呈苔藓结皮>地衣结皮>藻结皮>裸沙的格局。而生物结皮的发育水平即代表着表面粗糙度的增加^[3,36],因此藓类和地衣结皮的表面积较大,与空气接触面也就大——凝结水量也大。

本研究中,无论日凝结水量还是总凝结水量,有毛尖结皮均多于无毛尖结皮,且两者均大于裸沙。因为有、无毛尖结皮原本为相同的齿肋赤藓结皮,结皮结构、藓丛性质均一致,差异仅在于毛尖的有无,因此作者认为可以抛除其他因素的影响而仅锁定于二者毛尖的有无而带来的表面粗糙度的差异。毛尖的存在使植株与空气的接触面明显增大(图6C),即粗糙度增大,而无毛尖植株(图6B)的粗糙度则相对减小,但仍大于表面近乎平整的裸沙,因此造成三者凝结水量的明显差异。但由于毛尖增大了与空气的接触面积,加上其本身本身凝结水量就大,因而使其日出后的凝结水蒸散速率加快,无毛尖结皮稍慢,而粗糙度和凝结水量均最小的裸沙蒸散最慢,这与张静等^[36]的研究结果相吻合。但有毛尖结皮凝结水的蒸散速率较快并不能说明其没有充分利用凝结水,相反,较快的蒸发会更快地降低因阳光照射而升高的植株温度,加上毛尖的反光作用,共同对齿肋赤藓植株及其结皮起着保护作用。

凝结水等隐匿降水对干旱荒漠生态系统具有重要作用^[32-37,40,45],它可以阻止植物夜间的呼吸作用并降低白天的蒸腾作用,因而减少了植物体内和土壤水分的消耗^[36,47]。因此,在环境恶劣的沙漠地区,能获取更大凝结水量的正常具毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮将更具生存优势。

3.2 叶片毛尖对齿肋赤藓结皮水分蒸发的影响

沙漠地区的降水多为小雨量级^[31],在这种水分不充足的条件下,生物结皮对降水蒸发常具有促进作用,且结皮发育程度越高作用越明显^[40-43],这主要是因为随着生物结皮发育水平的提高,其地表反射率逐渐下降,因而接受的净辐射增大的缘故^[41]。那么,就相同的齿肋赤藓结皮而言,为何仅仅去除了很小的叶片毛尖后其结皮蒸发量却比未去除毛尖的结皮显著增大了呢?首先,完整的齿肋赤藓植株,其叶片毛尖不仅本身能吸收水分,而且毛尖与叶片构成了一个封闭的内部毛细管系统(图6B),延长了叶片内水分向上蒸散的途径^[4-5],从而增大了植株的水分吸收和固持能力,因而能阻止或减少水分蒸发。其次,毛尖还能反射阳光(图6C)。它的存在使结皮反射率增大,因而能减少辐射并降温^[3,5-6],可以间接减少蒸发。再次,植株水合后,毛尖也随叶片张开,并与同株其他叶片毛尖以及相邻植株的叶片毛尖在植株间组成了一个立体交叉网络,减小了植株间的间隙,在一定程度上形成了一个阻止和减少结皮层及土壤水分散失的屏障(图6C)。而去除毛尖的植株就丧失了上述3个重要特征,因而破坏了内部毛细管系统、减小了反射率并增大了植株间隙,从而加快蒸发。Scott和West也证明,具毛尖的紫萼藓(*Grimmia pulvinata*)和墙藓(*T. intermedia*)垫丛比不具毛尖的藓类植物垫丛在同等条件下少失去近30%水分^[3,29-30]。因此,尽管毛尖很小,但它能有效减少齿肋赤藓结皮水分蒸发,在一定程度上延长了结皮和植株的水合时间,这对于荒漠藓类生存至关重要^[6,10-11,16-18,24],这也从种群水平证明了毛尖是齿肋赤藓适应干旱环境的重要结构特征。

4 结论

叶片毛尖的存在有利于齿肋赤藓结皮对凝结水(隐匿降水)和降水的捕获和利用,但是在增加齿肋赤藓

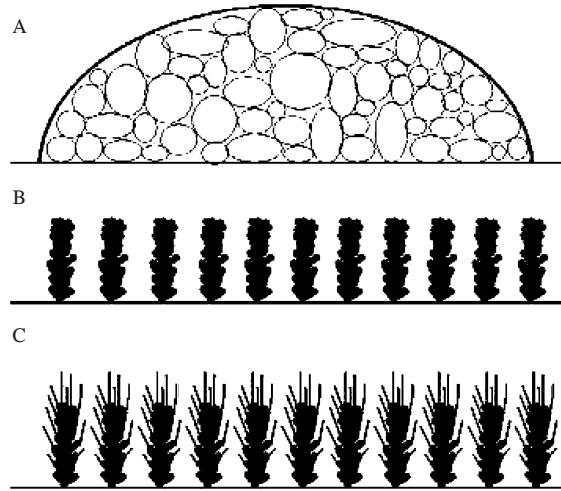


图6 物体表面粗糙度、无毛尖和有毛尖齿肋赤藓结皮示意图

Fig. 6 The schematic drawing of the surface roughness, *S. caninervis* crusts with and without LHPs

结皮凝结水量的同时,也稍加快了凝结水散失,这主要归因于结皮表面粗糙度的增加;毛尖能延缓和减少齿肋赤藓结皮对降水的蒸发,主要是毛尖能反射阳光、形成内部毛细管及减小植株间隙,从而起到一定保水作用。总之,叶片毛尖的存在,增强了藓类结皮对干旱环境的适应能力。

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ACTA ECOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 32, No. 1 January, 2012 (Semimonthly)

CONTENTS

- Allee effects of local populations and the synchrony of metapopulation ... LIU Zhiguang, ZHAO Xue, ZHANG Fengpan, et al (1)
Effects of leaf hair points on dew deposition and rainfall evaporation rates in moss crusts dominated by *Syntrichia caninervis*, Gurbantunggut Desert, northwestern China TAO Ye, ZHANG Yuanming (7)
The influence of freshwater-saline water mixing on phytoplankton growth in Changjiang Estuary WANG Kui, CHEN Jianfang, LI Hongliang, et al (17)
The responses of hydrological indicators to watershed characteristics TIAN Di, LI Xuyong, Donald E. Weller (27)
Lake nutrient ecosystems in the east-central moist subtropical plain of China KE Xinli, LIU Man, DENG Xiangzheng (38)
The current water trophic status in Tiaoxi River of Taihu Lake watershed and corresponding coping strategy based on N/P ratio analysis NIE Zeyu, LIANG Xinqiang, XING Bo, et al (48)
Reversion and analysis on cyanobacteria bloom in Waihai of Lake Dianchi SHENG Hu, GUO Huaicheng, LIU Hui, et al (56)
Effects of cutting disturbance on spatial heterogeneity of fine root biomass of *Larix principis-rupprechtii* YANG Xiuyun, HAN Youzhi, ZHANG Yunxiang, et al (64)
Responses of elm (*Ulmus pumila*) woodland to different disturbances in northeastern China LIU Li, WANG He, LIN Changcun, et al (74)
Impacts of grazing and climate change on the aboveground net primary productivity of mountainous grassland ecosystems along altitudinal gradients over the Northern Tianshan Mountains, China ZHOU Decheng, LUO Geping, HAN Qifei, et al (81)
Response of herbaceous vegetation to phosphorus fertilizer in steppe desert SU Jieqiong, LI Xinrong, FENG Li, et al (93)
Spatiotemporal characteristics of landscape change in the coastal wetlands of Yancheng caused by natural processes and human activities ZHANG Huabing, LIU Hongyu, HAO Jingfeng, et al (101)
Response of species diversity in *Caragana Korshinskii* communities to climate factors and grazing disturbance in Shanxi, Ningxia and Inner Mongolia ZHOU Ling, SHANGGUAN Tieliang, GUO Donggang, et al (111)
Seasonal change of leaf morphological traits of six broadleaf seedlings in South China XUE Li, ZHANG Rou, XI Ruchun, GUO Shuhong, et al (123)
Correlation analysis on *Reaumuria soongorica* seed traits of different natural populations in Gansu Corridor SU Shiping, LI Yi, CHONG Peifang (135)
Carbon fixation estimation for the main plantation forest species in the red soil hilly region of southern-central Jiangxi Province, China WU Dan, SHAO Quanqin, LI Jia, et al (142)
Effects of clonal integration on growth of *Alternanthera philoxeroides* under simulated acid rain and herbivory GUO Wei, LI Junmin, HU Zhenghua (151)
Difference of the fitness of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hübner) fed with different pepper varieties JIA Yueli, CHENG Xiaodong, CAI Yongping, et al (159)
Hyperspectral estimating models of tobacco leaf area index ZHANG Zhengyang, MA Ximming, JIA Fangfang, et al (168)
Temporal and spatial distribution of *Bemisia tabaci* on different host plants CUI Hongying, GE Feng (176)
Abundance and composition of CO₂fixating bacteria in relation to long-term fertilization of paddy soils YUAN Hongzhao, QIN Hongling, LIU Shoulong, et al (183)
Effect of *Leucaena leucocephala* on soil organic carbon conservation on slope in the purple soil area GUO Tian, HE Binghui, JIANG Xianjun, et al (190)
Isolation and the remediation potential of a Laccase-producing Soil Fungus F-5 MAO Ting, PAN Cheng, XU Tingting, et al (198)
Spatial heterogeneity of soil microbial biomass in Mulun National Nature Reserve in Karst area LIU Lu, SONG Tongqing, PENG Wanxia, et al (207)
Root functional traits and trade-offs in one-year-old plants of 25 species from the arid valley of Minjiang River XU Kun, LI Fanglan, GOU Shuiyan, et al (215)
Spatial distribution of carbon density in grassland vegetation of the Loess Plateau of China CHENG Jimin, CHENG Jie, YANG Xiaomei, et al (226)
Effect of nitrogen concentration in the subtending leaves of cotton bolls on the strength of source and sink during boll development GAO Xiangbin, WANG Youhua, CHEN Binglin, et al (238)
Long-term tillage effects on soil organic carbon and microbial biomass carbon in a purple paddy soil LI Hui, ZHANG Junke, JIANG Changsheng, et al (247)
Effects of exogenous calcium on resistance of *Hydrilla verticillata* (L. f.) Royle to cadmium stress MIN Haili, CAI Sanjuan, XU Qinsong, et al (256)
Comparison of grain protein components and processing quality in responses to dim light during grain filling between strong and weak gluten wheat cultivars LI Wenyang, YAN Suhui, WANG Zhenlin (265)
Review and Monograph
Salt-responsive mechanisms in the plant root revealed by proteomic analyses ZHAO Qi, DAI Shaojun (274)
The research progress and prospect of watershed ecological risk assessment XU Yan, GAO Junfeng, ZHAO Jiahui, et al (284)
A review of the environmental behavior and effects of black carbon in soils and sediments WANG Qing (293)
Scientific Note
Variation in main morphological characteristics of *Amorpha fruticosa* plants in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau LIANG Kunlun, JIANG Wenqing, ZHOU Zhiyu, et al (311)
Identification of aphid resistance in eleven species from *Dendranthema* and *Artemisia* at seedling stage SUN Ya, GUAN Zhiyong, CHEN Sumei, et al (319)
Research of padded film for afforestation in coastal argillaceous saline-alkali land JING Feng, ZHU Jinzhao, ZHANG Xuepei, et al (326)

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