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# 生态学报

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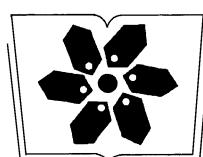
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封面图说:植物生命演进石——这不是一块普通的火山岩,而是一块集中展示植物“原生演替”过程最有价值的石头。火山熔岩冷却后的玄武岩是无生命无土壤的真正“裸石”,风力使地衣的孢子传入,在一定温湿度环境下,开始出现了壳状地衣,壳状地衣尸体混合了自然风化的岩石碎屑提供的条件使叶状、枝状地衣能够侵入,接着苔藓侵入,是它们启动了土壤的形成,保持了土壤的湿度,并使营养物质反复循环。于是蕨类定居,草丛长了起来,小灌木出现,直到树木生长,最终形成森林。

彩图提供:陈建伟教授 北京林业大学 E-mail: cites.chenjw@163.com

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孙艳,高海顺,管志勇,陈素梅,房伟民,陈发棣.菊花近缘种属植物幼苗耐阴特性分析及其评价指标的确定.生态学报,2012,32(6):1908-1916.  
Sun Y, Gao H S, Guan Z Y, Chen S M, Fang W M, Chen F D. Analysis of shade-tolerance and determination of evaluation indicators of shade-tolerance in seedlings of *Chrysanthemum grandiflorum* and its closely related genera. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2012, 32(6): 1908-1916.

## 菊花近缘种属植物幼苗耐阴特性分析 及其评价指标的确定

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**摘要:**以龙脑菊、菊花脑、野菊等15个菊花近缘种属植物幼苗为材料,对其进行不同梯度遮荫处理(全光照,遮光率60%,遮光率78%,遮光率95%),从形态和生理等方面22个指标进行测定,以各项指标的耐阴系数作为衡量耐阴性的指标,利用主成分分析、回归分析和聚类分析法对其耐阴性进行综合评价。结果表明:遮光率78%时的植物茎粗( $X_2$ )、叶片厚度( $X_{10}$ )、叶绿素含量( $X_{16}$ ),遮光率60%时的植物叶绿素含量( $X_{15}$ ),以及遮光率95%时的植物叶面积( $X_{13}$ )、相对含水量( $X_{14}$ )和胞间二氧化碳浓度( $X_{21}$ )8个指标可作为菊花近缘种属植物耐阴性评价指标,建立菊花近缘种属植物耐阴性评价的数学模型: $Y=82.876-0.153X_2+0.094X_{10}+0.741X_{13}+0.084X_{14}+0.054X_{15}-0.087X_{16}-0.472X_{21}$ ,( $R^2=0.998$ ),预测精度大于0.97。13份材料的耐阴性极强,矶菊的耐阴性较差,即多数菊花近缘种属植物具有较好的耐阴能力。

**关键词:**菊花近缘种属植物;耐阴性;形态;生理;综合评价

### Analysis of shade-tolerance and determination of evaluation indicators of shade-tolerance in seedlings of *Chrysanthemum grandiflorum* and its closely related genera

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**Abstract:** *Chrysanthemum* (*Chrysanthemum grandiflorum* (Ramat.) Tzvel.) is one of the most important ornamentals, enjoying a major share of the cut flower and flowering pot plant market worldwide. The related taxa of *Chrysanthemum* have been shown to be tolerant to various biotic or abiotic stresses such as pest, fungi, drought or salt stress etc, so the useful gene can be used to the elite germplasm and new variety breeding of *Chrysanthemum* by interspecific hybridization or gene engineering. Several representative species of *Chrysanthemum* and its related genera, maintained at the *Chrysanthemum* Germplasm Resource Preserving Center, "Nanjing Agricultural University", were used in this study. Seedlings of fifteen species from *Dendrathema* and *Ajania* genus such as *D. makinoi*, *D. nankingense*, *D. indicum*, *D. yoshinagianthum*, *D. japonense*, *D. crassum*, *D. makinoi* var. *akasaense*, *D. okiense*, *D. vestitum*, *Ajania przewalskii*, *A. pacificum*, *A. shiwogiku*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *A. abrotarum*, *A. japonica* were subjected to shading treatment. Morphological and physiological parameters including stem diameter, internode length, leaf width, leaf length, leaf thickness, leaf area, relative water content, chlorophyll content, net photosynthetic rate ( $Pn$ ), intercellular  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration ( $Ci$ ), stomatal conductance ( $Gs$ ) and transpiration rate ( $Tr$ ) of seedlings were determined under non-shading, 60%, 78% and 95%

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shading rate, respectively. Our results showed that thirteen out of fifteen species including *D. makinoi*, *D. nankingense*, *D. indicum*, *D. yoshinagianthum*, *D. japonense*, *D. crassum*, *D. makinoi* var. *akasaense*, *D. okiense*, *D. vestitum*, *Ajania przewalskii*, *A. shiwogiku*, *Artemisia vulgaris*, *A. abrotanum* are shade-tolerant with longer leaf length, thinner leaf thick, higher chlorophyll content, no change of relative water content and intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration than that of control, while *Ajania pacificum* is sensitive to shade tolerance with abnormal phenotype such as the smallest leaf length and leaf area, the lowest chlorophyll content, the highest relative water content and intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration than its control, the sensitivity of the other one *A. japonica* to shade treatment was lower than that of *Ajania pacificum* but higher than that of the thirteen species. It suggests that most of the species from *Chrysanthemum* and *Ajania* are shade tolerant plants. The co-efficiency of different indexes was used to evaluate the shade tolerance of the plants. The shade tolerance of the tested 15 species was evaluated using the principle component analysis, regression analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis. The results showed that stem diameter ( $X_2$ ), leaf thickness ( $X_{10}$ ) and chlorophyll content ( $X_{16}$ ) under 78% shading, chlorophyll content ( $X_{15}$ ) under 60% shading, and leaf area ( $X_{13}$ ) and relative water content ( $X_{14}$ ) and intercellular CO<sub>2</sub> concentration ( $X_{21}$ ) under 95% shading were suitable indexes for shading tolerance evaluation. The mathematical evaluation model for chrysanthemum shade-tolerance was  $Y=82.876-0.153X_2+0.094X_{10}+0.741X_{13}+0.084X_{14}+0.054X_{15}-0.087X_{16}-0.472X_2$  ( $R^2=0.998$ ), established based on above mentioned indexes, and the predicting accuracy of the model is as high as 0.97. It indicates that comprehensive assessment the shade-tolerance with the co-efficiency of different indexes is more effective and accurate, avoiding the segmentary evaluation of just one index or the reduplicate evaluation of more indexes. Together, our data suggest that the mathematical evaluation model based on the indexes using the principle component analysis, regression analysis and hierarchical cluster analysis is reliable and useful to assess the shade tolerance of *Chrysanthemum grandiflorum* and its closely related taxa.

**Key Words:** *chrysanthemum* and its closely related genera; shade-tolerance; morphological criteria; physiological index; comprehensive evaluation

菊花(*Chrysanthemum morifolium*)是我国的十大传统名花和四大切花之一,国内菊花品种有3000个以上<sup>[1]</sup>,花型、花色、株型等极其丰富,是盆栽、切花和园林地被应用的重要花卉种类。菊花在进行设施切花生产及园林地被应用时,常常遇到弱光环境,因此,筛选耐阴资种质源及开展耐弱光品种的选育有重要意义。

近年来,有关花卉耐阴性的研究较多,苏雪痕通过对杭州园林植物群落在不同光照下的生长发育状况及光合作用特性的研究,提出了园林植物耐阴性及群落配置理论<sup>[2]</sup>;应求是等<sup>[3]</sup>从光合参数和叶绿素含量对6种园林地被植物耐阴性进行了比较;张好好等<sup>[4]</sup>发现鸢尾属同一品种群的不同品种间存在耐阴性差异。目前,有关菊花耐寒、耐热、耐盐、耐涝等方面研究有较多报道<sup>[5-8]</sup>,但菊花的耐阴性研究尚未见报道。本研究拟在借鉴植物耐阴性研究成果的基础上,对15份材料进行不同梯度的遮荫处理,从生理、形态等水平对其耐阴性进行研究,并探讨各指标与耐阴性的关系,建立可靠的菊花近缘种属植物耐阴性数学评价模型,为菊花近缘种属植物耐阴种质的挖掘、耐阴性新品种选育及大规模菊花品种的耐阴评价奠定基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

试验材料均取自南京农业大学“中国菊花种质资源保存中心”,共计15份菊花近缘种属植物,其中菊属(*Dendranthema*)9个种(变种),亚菊属(*Ajania*)和蒿属(*Artemisia*)各3个种(表1)。

### 1.2 方法

2010年3月25日选取生长整齐一致的插穗,在插床(蛭石:珍珠岩=2:1)上扦插生根。4月25日每种选60株生长健壮一致的生根苗定植于同一块大田中,外界环境温度一致(南京地区4—5月份的日平均气温为(19.2±1)℃),进行常规栽培管理,缓苗10 d后选用黑色遮阳网进行遮荫处理:对照CK、60%遮光率、78%遮

光率、95% 遮光率。采用随即区组设计,重复3次,每处理每份材料5株,45 d后对相关指标进行测定。

表1 供试材料列表

Table 1 Plant materials used in this study

| 序号 No. | 名称 Name | 学名 Scientific name                       | 倍性 Ploidy | 采集地 Location |
|--------|---------|--|-----------|--------------|
| 1      | 龙脑菊     | <i>D. makinoi</i>                        | 2×        | 日本筑波         |
| 2      | 菊花脑     | <i>D. nankingense</i>                    | 2×        | 北京           |
| 3      | 野菊      | <i>D. indicum</i>                        | 4×        | 南京           |
| 4      | 那贺川野菊   | <i>D. yoshinaganthum</i>                 | 4×        | 日本筑波         |
| 5      | 野路菊     | <i>D. japonense</i>                      | 6×        | 东大日光分园       |
| 6      | 大岛野路菊   | <i>D. crassum</i>                        | 10×       | 日本石川         |
| 7      | 若狭滨菊    | <i>D. makinoi</i> var. <i>wakasaense</i> | 4×        | 日本筑波         |
| 8      | 阴岐的油菊   | <i>D. okiense</i>                        | 4×        | 日本广岛         |
| 9      | 毛华菊     | <i>D. vestitum</i>                       | 6×        | 河南伏牛山        |
| 10     | 细裂亚菊    | <i>Ajania przewalskii</i>                | 4×        | 四川马尔康        |
| 11     | 矶菊      | <i>A. pacificum</i>                      | 10×       | 日本广岛         |
| 12     | 盐菊      | <i>A. shiwogiku</i>                      | 10×       | 日本广岛         |
| 13     | 黄金艾蒿    | <i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>                | 4×        | 南京           |
| 14     | 香蒿      | <i>A. abrotarum</i>                      | —         | 日本筑波         |
| 15     | 牡蒿      | <i>A. japonica</i>                       | 4×        | 日本广岛         |

### 1.2.1 生长状况测定

对不同遮光处理的植株,自上而下从第4叶位开始各选取10片生长完好、发育完整的叶片用LI-3000A便携式叶面积仪测定叶片长度(LL)、平均叶宽(LW)和叶面积(LA);从上(自上而下第3—5片叶)、中(自上而下第8—10片叶)、下(自下而上第2—4片叶)3部分各剪取3片完好叶片,用DL91150数显游标卡尺测定叶片厚度,计算叶片平均厚度(LT);测定各植株自上而下第4—6个节间长度(IL),求其平均值;用游标卡尺测定样本基部茎粗(SD)。

### 1.2.2 叶绿素含量测定

参照李合生等<sup>[9]</sup>的方法测定,用紫外可见分光光度计(T6新世纪,北京普析通用仪器有限责任公司)读取光密度值。

### 1.2.3 相对含水量测定

每个处理每株随机选取3枚成熟的干净叶片,用精确到0.0001 g的电子天平测定其鲜重(W1),置于恒温干燥箱内105℃杀青30 min,然后在80℃的恒温下烘干至恒重,取出称其干重(W2),计算出叶片相对含水量。3次重复。

$$\text{相对含水量(RWC)} = (\text{W1} - \text{W2}) / \text{W1} \times 100\%$$

### 1.2.4 光合参数测定

选择晴朗的天气,于9:00—11:00用美国LI-COR公司产LI-6400型光合仪,选取自上而下第3—4叶位叶片测定净光合速率(*Pn*)、气孔导度(*Gs*)、蒸腾速率(*Tr*)、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度(*Ci*)。设定内源光强为600 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>,CO<sub>2</sub>浓度为大气CO<sub>2</sub>浓度,用空气缓冲瓶与大气接通,温度为大气温度,相对湿度为70%。每株样品测定3次,单株重复。

### 1.3 数据处理与分析

单项指标的耐阴系数(α): $\alpha(\%) = \text{各处理测定值}/\text{对照测定值} \times 100\%$ 。

相关分析采用Duncan's新复极差法,通过主成分分析、回归分析、聚类分析对各项指标进行综合分析。作图用SPSS 13.0和Excel 2003系统。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 各单项指标耐阴性系数的单因素分析

不同遮光处理下菊花近缘种属植物的耐阴性系数数值各不相同(表2、表3)。由表2和表3可见,随着光照强度的变化,试材的形态特征及生理指标与对照相比,呈现不同程度的差异性,其中22个指标与对照呈显著性差异,分别为60%遮光率的茎粗( $X_1$ )、节间长度( $X_4$ )叶宽( $X_6$ )、叶片厚度( $X_9$ )、叶面积( $X_{12}$ )、叶绿素含量( $X_{15}$ );78%遮光率的茎粗( $X_2$ )、节间长度( $X_5$ )、叶片厚度( $X_{10}$ )、叶绿素含量( $X_{16}$ )、叶绿素a与b的浓度之比Ca/Cb( $X_{17}$ )、胞间二氧化碳浓度( $X_{20}$ );95%遮光率的茎粗( $X_3$ )、叶宽( $X_7$ )、叶长( $X_8$ )、叶片厚度( $X_{11}$ )、叶面积( $X_{13}$ )、含水量( $X_{14}$ )、Ca/Cb( $X_{18}$ )、净光合速率( $X_{19}$ )、胞间二氧化碳浓度( $X_{21}$ )、气孔导度( $X_{22}$ ),这些指标可能与菊花近缘种属植物的耐阴性关系较密切,对其通过主成分分析、回归分析、聚类分析等方法进行进一步综合评价。

表2 植物形态特征的单因素分析

Tabel 2 Single factor analysis of morphological characteristics

| 处理<br>Treatment | 茎粗<br>Stem diameter | 节间长度<br>Internode length | 平均叶宽<br>Leaf width | 叶片长度<br>Leaf length | 叶片厚度<br>Leaf thickness | 叶面积<br>Leaf area |
|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| CK              | 100.0±0.0a          | 100.0±0.0c               | 100.0±0.0b         | 100.0±0.0a          | 100.0±0.0a             | 100.0±0.0b       |
| I               | 89.5±16.8b          | 136.2±42.6a              | 128.2±44.1a        | 115.8±9.7a          | 82.8±7.9b              | 125.9±29.2a      |
| II              | 69.6±15.7c          | 134.5±27.2ab             | 116.9±41.7ab       | 106.1±16.6a         | 72.6±11.6c             | 110.5±32.6ab     |
| III             | 48.9±14.5d          | 110.5±54.4bc             | 82.1±23.5c         | 68.1±19.9b          | 55.6±9.8d              | 54.9±29.8c       |

同一列参数后不同字母表示差异显著( $P<0.05$ ); I :60%遮光率; II :78%遮光率; III :95%遮光率

表3 植物生理指标的单因素分析

Tabel 3 Single factor analysis of physiological index

| 处理<br>Treatment | 相对含水量<br>Relative water content | 叶绿素含量<br>Chl content | Ca/Cb      | 净光合速率<br>$Pn$ | 胞间二氧化碳浓度<br>$Ci$ | 气孔导度<br>$Gs$ | 蒸腾速率<br>$Tr$ |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| CK              | 100.0±0.0b                      | 100.0±0.0b           | 100.0±0.0a | 100.0±0.0a    | 100.0±0.0c       | 100.0±0.0a   | 100.0±0.0ab  |
| I               | 116.1±16.0ab                    | 152.5±62.0a          | 101.9±9.1a | 103.7±40.1a   | 108.6±5.4bc      | 121.1±67.6a  | 111.6±43.1a  |
| II              | 119.3±13.1ab                    | 129.8±55.2a          | 90.6±13.4b | 102.8±64.5a   | 114.1±4.2b       | 123.5±58.2a  | 117.0±37.6a  |
| III             | 122.9±17.6a                     | 136.1±48.7ab         | 83.3±17.1b | 41.9±23.5b    | 118.3±8.8a       | 66.9±26.3b   | 77.7±21.8b   |

### 2.2 主成分分析

主成分分析能有效地简化数据,分析各指标间的关系,起到了浓缩数据的作用。主成分个数提取原则为主成分对应的特征值大于1的前m个主成分<sup>[10]</sup>。根据分析(表4),可见前5个主成分已经包含22个耐阴性评价指标的大部分信息(累积贡献率为74.245%),因此,可以用前5个主成分进行耐阴性分析。第1主成分携带了叶片形态特征方面的信息;第2主成分携带了光合系统方面的指标;第3主成分携带了叶片形态和叶绿素含量方面的信息;第4主成分携带了叶面积、含水量和叶绿素方面的信息;第5主成分携带了含水量、叶绿素和光合系统方面的信息。

表5为各菊花近缘种属植物在5个主成分上的得分,毛华菊和大岛野路菊在第1主成分上得分最高,牡蒿在第2主成分上得分最高,矶菊在第3主成分上得分最高,龙脑菊在第4主成分上得分最高,牡蒿和龙脑菊在第5主成分上得分最高。根据表5并不能直观地评价各菊花近缘种属植物的耐阴性,因此,必须在此基础上进一步利用其他多元统计方法来评价其耐阴性。

### 2.3 回归分析

为分析指标与耐阴性之间的关系,提炼用于菊花耐阴性初步评价的较为可靠的指标,探讨可以用于耐阴性评价的数学模型,对22个指标进行了逐步回归分析。叶片的形态结构与光照条件有着极为密切的关系<sup>[11]</sup>,许多研究表明耐阴性强的植物在较低的光照强度下叶片变长变大<sup>[12-14]</sup>,沈娟<sup>[15]</sup>在对具有耐阴性的红

花酢浆草研究时发现,重度遮光下红花酢浆草的平均最大叶长达31.6 cm,是对照的2.6倍。因此,以遮光95%的叶片长度( $X_8$ )为因变量,其余21个指标为自变量进行回归分析,结果如下:

表4 菊花耐阴性综合评价的主成分表

Table 4 Main components of integrated evaluation based on shade tolerance in chrysanthemum

| 主成分 Main components                   | 1      | 2      | 3      | 4      | 5      |
|---------------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 特征根 Latent root                       | 5.450  | 3.610  | 3.149  | 2.160  | 1.966  |
| 贡献率 Contributive ratio/%              | 24.775 | 16.407 | 14.312 | 9.816  | 8.936  |
| 累积贡献率 Cumulative contributive ratio/% | 24.775 | 41.182 | 55.494 | 65.310 | 74.245 |
| 特征向量 $X_1$                            | 0.118  | -0.041 | -0.007 | -0.107 | 0.221  |
| Eigenvector $X_2$                     | 0.126  | -0.036 | 0.134  | -0.095 | 0.001  |
| $X_3$                                 | 0.112  | -0.045 | 0.165  | -0.151 | -0.014 |
| $X_4$                                 | 0.049  | 0.121  | -0.162 | 0.105  | -0.022 |
| $X_5$                                 | 0.148  | 0.083  | -0.007 | -0.055 | 0.031  |
| $X_6$                                 | 0.006  | 0.129  | 0.220  | -0.009 | 0.241  |
| $X_7$                                 | 0.095  | 0.097  | 0.212  | 0.041  | -0.006 |
| $X_8$                                 | 0.097  | -0.174 | 0.015  | 0.195  | -0.107 |
| $X_9$                                 | -0.069 | -0.149 | 0.003  | -0.190 | 0.035  |
| $X_{10}$                              | -0.034 | -0.162 | 0.112  | 0.020  | 0.053  |
| $X_{11}$                              | 0.113  | -0.110 | 0.089  | -0.045 | -0.035 |
| $X_{12}$                              | -0.047 | -0.130 | 0.243  | 0.133  | 0.142  |
| $X_{13}$                              | 0.106  | -0.125 | 0.069  | 0.212  | -0.175 |
| $X_{14}$                              | -0.001 | -0.064 | -0.046 | 0.229  | 0.285  |
| $X_{15}$                              | -0.058 | 0.081  | 0.082  | 0.060  | -0.263 |
| $X_{16}$                              | -0.108 | 0.042  | 0.101  | 0.218  | -0.173 |
| $X_{17}$                              | 0.063  | 0.039  | -0.083 | 0.306  | 0.156  |
| $X_{18}$                              | 0.109  | 0.121  | -0.083 | 0.135  | 0.184  |
| $X_{19}$                              | -0.120 | -0.092 | 0.089  | 0.096  | 0.149  |
| $X_{20}$                              | 0.006  | 0.153  | 0.137  | 0.146  | -0.171 |
| $X_{21}$                              | -0.008 | 0.234  | 0.062  | -0.138 | 0.013  |
| $X_{22}$                              | -0.144 | 0.035  | 0.070  | -0.004 | 0.208  |

表5 15个菊花近缘种属植物主成分得分表

Table 5 Factor scores of fifteen chrysanthemum wild species

| 种名 Scientific name | 第1主成分 The first main component | 第2主成分 The second main component | 第3主成分 The third main component | 第4主成分 The fourth main component | 第5主成分 The fifth main component |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 龙脑菊                | 27.884                         | 50.265                          | 116.361                        | 140.198                         | 93.320                         |
| 菊花脑                | 23.790                         | 54.999                          | 83.983                         | 103.458                         | 18.507                         |
| 野菊                 | 40.470                         | 30.389                          | 92.978                         | 72.163                          | 64.619                         |
| 那贺川野菊              | 48.530                         | 43.013                          | 115.094                        | 105.531                         | 75.327                         |
| 野路菊                | 36.087                         | 45.250                          | 111.414                        | 125.927                         | 55.128                         |
| 大岛野路菊              | 51.843                         | 65.688                          | 88.746                         | 89.216                          | 48.443                         |
| 若狭滨菊               | 33.935                         | 82.751                          | 96.196                         | 137.518                         | 14.754                         |
| 阴岐的油菊              | 30.781                         | 50.003                          | 133.981                        | 120.507                         | 16.899                         |
| 毛华菊                | 55.317                         | 33.741                          | 132.934                        | 104.613                         | 58.150                         |
| 细裂亚菊               | 8.480                          | 53.548                          | 89.136                         | 97.433                          | 69.165                         |
| 矶菊                 | -28.856                        | 51.070                          | 177.378                        | 138.417                         | 43.058                         |
| 盐菊                 | 34.795                         | 43.889                          | 99.311                         | 94.091                          | 61.990                         |
| 黄金艾蒿               | 18.431                         | 59.953                          | 112.488                        | 126.396                         | 46.619                         |
| 香蒿                 | 5.464                          | 51.282                          | 115.167                        | 105.383                         | 76.695                         |
| 牡蒿                 | 36.678                         | 97.157                          | 158.236                        | 85.200                          | 110.557                        |

当  $F_{\text{to-enter}} \geq 3.84$  并且  $F_{\text{to-remove}} \leq 2.17$  时, 遮光率 78% 时的茎粗( $X_2$ )、叶片厚度( $X_{10}$ )、叶绿素含量( $X_{16}$ ); 遮光率 60% 时的叶绿素含量( $X_{15}$ ); 以及遮光率 95% 时的叶面积( $X_{13}$ )、相对含水量( $X_{14}$ )、胞间二氧化碳浓度( $X_{21}$ )8 个指标被引入方程:

$$Y = 82.876 - 0.153X_2 + 0.094X_{10} + 0.741X_{13} + 0.084X_{14} + 0.054X_{15} - 0.087X_{16} - 0.472X_{21}$$

$$R^2(\text{决定系数}) = 0.998$$

对回归方程的估计精度进行评价, 结果见表 6。回归方程的估计精度分析结果表明, 估计精度极高, 均大于 0.97。证明方程中的指标对耐阴性影响明显, 该回归方程可用于菊花近缘种属植物耐阴性评价。

表 6 回归方程的估计精度分析

Table 6 Analysis of evaluation accuracy of equation

| 种名<br>Scientific name | 原始值<br>Primary value | 回归值<br>Regression | 差值<br>Difference | 估计精度<br>Evaluation accuracy |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 龙脑菊                   | 77.929               | 78.279            | -0.350           | 0.996                       |
| 菊花脑                   | 59.174               | 57.461            | 1.713            | 0.971                       |
| 野菊                    | 68.998               | 69.087            | -0.089           | 0.999                       |
| 那贺川野菊                 | 78.810               | 79.847            | -1.037           | 0.987                       |
| 野路菊                   | 74.030               | 74.401            | -0.371           | 0.995                       |
| 大岛野路菊                 | 59.468               | 60.383            | -0.915           | 0.985                       |
| 若狭滨菊                  | 65.427               | 66.230            | -0.803           | 0.988                       |
| 阴岐的油菊                 | 78.475               | 77.856            | 0.619            | 0.992                       |
| 毛华菊                   | 105.725              | 105.498           | 0.227            | 0.998                       |
| 细裂亚菊                  | 45.337               | 45.519            | -0.182           | 0.996                       |
| 矶菊                    | 50.479               | 51.085            | -0.606           | 0.988                       |
| 盐菊                    | 61.554               | 60.447            | 1.107            | 0.982                       |
| 黄金艾蒿                  | 61.981               | 60.949            | 1.032            | 0.983                       |
| 香蒿                    | 59.445               | 59.686            | -0.241           | 0.996                       |
| 牡蒿                    | 31.749               | 31.853            | -0.104           | 0.997                       |

## 2.4 聚类分析

由表 7 可以看出, 15 个菊花近缘种属植物在形态和生理指标上都表现出一定的耐阴性, 通过聚类分析, 又将 15 个物种细分为 3 类。第 1 类包括: 龙脑菊、菊花脑、野菊、那贺川野菊、野路菊、大岛野路菊、若狭滨菊、阴岐的油菊、毛华菊、细裂亚菊、盐菊、黄金艾蒿、香蒿为耐阴性极强的野生种, 表现为: 遮荫处理下, 叶长相对较长, 叶片明显变薄, 相对含水量基本保持不变, 叶绿素含量明显升高, 胞间二氧化碳浓度变化甚微; 第 2 类的牡蒿为耐阴性较强的野生种, 表现为: 遮荫处理下, 叶片和节间长度相对变小, 叶片变薄, 相对含水量较高, 叶绿素含量较高, 胞间二氧化碳浓度较高。第 3 类的矶菊为耐阴性较差的野生种, 表现为: 遮荫处理下, 叶长和叶面积均明显变小, 叶片厚度变化不大, 相对含水量高, 叶绿素含量明显降低, 胞间二氧化碳浓度显著升高。

表 7 聚类结果及各类特征

Table 7 Hierarchical cluster result and description of each cluster

| 类别<br>Cluster      | 野生种序号<br>Wild species number  | 指标平均值 Average of each index |       |          |          |          |          |          |          |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                    |                               | $X_5$                       | $X_8$ | $X_{10}$ | $X_{13}$ | $X_{14}$ | $X_{15}$ | $X_{16}$ | $X_{21}$ |
| 第一类 First cluster  | 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,12,13,14 | 76.27                       | 68.90 | 64.62    | 49.88    | 106.45   | 212.02   | 255.35   | 110.59   |
| 第二类 Second cluster | 15                            | 65.25                       | 51.09 | 69.90    | 31.37    | 108.90   | 157.08   | 121.49   | 112.72   |
| 第三类 Third cluster  | 11                            | 58.92                       | 31.85 | 81.55    | 18.99    | 111.87   | 98.26    | 83.77    | 140.50   |

## 3 讨论

遮荫对植物的影响常表现在植物的形态、生理、生化等众多指标上<sup>[16-19]</sup>, 因此对植物耐阴性的评价, 应该

是对其综合指标进行分析判断才更加有效。综合评价方法在植物抗旱性、耐湿性、耐盐性以及耐热性等许多抗性评价方面都得到了应用<sup>[8,20-23]</sup>,并取得了理想的结果。

叶片中叶绿素含量是量化植物生理反应,确立一个共同参考系时的重要生理指标<sup>[24]</sup>,研究表明<sup>[25]</sup>,叶绿素b含量的下降是叶片辐射过量,叶片中叶绿素体系破坏的表现。张春桃等<sup>[26]</sup>、牟会荣等<sup>[27]</sup>研究发现,随着遮荫时间的延长,耐阴植物的叶绿素含量与对照相比明显上升,同时由于叶绿素b含量的升高,叶绿素a/b呈下降趋势。本试验中,耐阴性强的材料在不同的遮光处理下叶绿素含量均有所上升,且随着遮光率的升高而上升,叶绿素a/b也较对照表现出显著的差异。

此外,遮荫处理下植物的光合特性与耐阴性也有一定的关系<sup>[28-30]</sup>,光补偿点低且光饱和点相应也低的植物具有很强的耐阴性<sup>[31]</sup>,胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度(Ci)变化所致的叶片净光合速率的变化与气孔因子具有相关性<sup>[32]</sup>。本研究中,各菊花近缘种属植物经过遮荫处理后胞间二氧化碳浓度均有所上升,耐阴性强的材料变化不大,矾菊经过遮荫处理后的胞间二氧化碳浓度显著升高,说明其光合作用效率的降低是非气孔因子导致。

植物的耐阴性是一个复杂的生理过程,任何一个单项指标都不能够全面准确的评价植物的耐阴性。本试验从植物的形态、生理等方面对菊花近缘种属植物进行综合分析,并且以“各处理测定值/对照测定值×100%”作为植物的耐阴系数,消除材料间的固有差异,可真实地揭示菊花近缘种属植物的耐阴性。利用综合评价值对植物的耐阴性进行评价,克服了运用单一指标进行评价时的片面性,又避免了应用多种指标进行评价时的信息重叠性,使耐阴性的评价量化、直观。此外,通过对材料不同梯度遮荫处理的耐阴指标的聚类分析,筛选出耐阴性强的野生种,与单一遮光处理相比,更加的全面严谨。

#### 4 结论

本研究对15个菊花近缘种属植物进行不同梯度的遮光处理,通过对22个耐阴系数的主成分分析及逐步回归分析,提炼出8个指标并建立了菊花近缘种属植物耐阴性综合评价的数学模型: $Y = 82.876 - 0.153X_2 + 0.094X_{10} + 0.741X_{13} + 0.084X_{14} + 0.054X_{15} - 0.087X_{16} - 0.472X_{21}$ ( $X_2$ :遮光78%的茎粗; $X_{10}$ :遮光78%的叶片厚度; $X_{13}$ :遮光95%的叶面积; $X_{14}$ :的相对含水量; $X_{15}$ :遮光60%的叶绿素含量; $X_{16}$ :遮光78%的叶绿素含量; $X_{21}$ :遮光95%的胞间二氧化碳浓度; $R^2=0.998$ ),预测精度大于0.97。通过聚类分析将15个菊花近缘种属植物分成3类,在荫蔽环境下,耐阴性强的物种茎不会发生徒长,叶片变大变薄,以提高捕获光量子的能力;叶片中叶绿素含量显著提高,加强了耐阴植物的光合效能;叶片内的相对含水量没明显变化,以避免高湿度下病虫害的发生来提高植物的耐阴能力;胞间二氧化碳没有大量的集聚,也为耐阴植物在荫蔽环境下进行正常的光合作用提供了环境基础。

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