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外来入侵植物飞机草和本地植物异叶泽兰对 大气CO₂浓度升高的响应

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摘要: 大气CO₂浓度升高影响外来植物入侵,研究外来入侵植物和本地植物对大气CO₂浓度升高响应的差异,有助于准确预测和管理外来植物入侵。基于封顶式CO₂生长室,模拟大气CO₂浓度变化(对照和700 μmol/mol),比较研究了外来入侵植物飞机草(*Chromolaena odorata*)和本地植物异叶泽兰(*Eupatorium heterophyllum*)形态、生长、生物量分配和光合特性对大气CO₂浓度升高响应的差异。结果表明:(1)在当前大气CO₂浓度下,飞机草总生物量、株高、基径和总叶面积高于异叶泽兰,分枝数低于异叶泽兰;CO₂浓度升高,飞机草的总生物量、株高、基径、分枝数和总叶面积分别增加了92%、41%、60%、325%和148%,高于异叶泽兰的32%、14%、30%、64%和79%,飞机草生长优势进一步提高。(2)无论在高或低CO₂浓度下,飞机草根生物量分数(RMF)都低于异叶泽兰,叶生物量分数(LMF)和茎生物量分数(SMF)都高于异叶泽兰;CO₂倍增两种植物RMF均降低,LMF和SMF均升高,但这2个参数对CO₂倍增响应的种间差异不显著。(3)无论在高或低CO₂浓度下,飞机草和异叶泽兰的净光合速率差异均不显著,CO₂倍增对两种植物的净光合速率的促进作用相似。上述结果表明,在未来大气CO₂浓度升高的条件下,飞机草的入侵性可能提高,入侵危害将加剧。

关键词: CO₂浓度升高;飞机草;形态;生长;生物量分配;光合特性;入侵性

Responses of invasive *Chromolaena odorata* and native *Eupatorium heterophyllum* to atmospheric CO₂ enrichment

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Abstract: Atmospheric CO₂ concentration had increased from a pre-industrial level of 270 μmol/mol to 350 μmol/mol in 2005 and continues to increase at 1.9 μmol/mol per year on average. It is well known that atmospheric CO₂ enrichment may influence the invasiveness of introduced plant species. Identifying the effects of elevated CO₂ on invasiveness of exotic plants is very important for improving our ability to predict and control potentially invasive species. Four closed-top chambers were used to control CO₂ concentration, ambient atmospheric CO₂ concentration (control) and doubled atmospheric CO₂ concentration (700 μmol/mol). To determine the effects of atmospheric CO₂ enrichment on invasiveness of *Chromolaena odorata*, a noxious invasive perennial herb or subshrub in many countries of Asia, Oceania and Africa, we compared *C.*

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odorata and its phylogenetically related indigenous plant *Eupatorium heterophyllum* in terms of morphology, growth, biomass allocation, and photosynthesis at two CO₂ concentrations. Fourteen traits related to morphology, growth, biomass allocation, and photosynthesis were measured when *C. odorata* and *E. heterophyllum* were treated for nearly three months.

At ambient CO₂ concentration, total biomass, height, stem diameter, and total leaf area were significantly higher and branch number were lower for invasive *C. odorata* than for native *E. heterophyllum*, which contribute to form dense monoculture for the invader, outshading native plant species. CO₂ enrichment significantly increased total biomass, height, stem diameter, branch number, and total leaf area in both species. For *C. odorata*, total biomass, height, stem diameter, branch number and total leaf area were increased by 92%, 41%, 60%, 325%, and 148%, respectively, much higher than 32%, 14%, 30%, 64%, and 79% for *E. heterophyllum*. Consistently, growth advantage of the invader over the native became more evident at doubled atmospheric CO₂ concentration.

CO₂ enrichment decreased root mass fraction (RMF) and increased stem mass fraction (SMF) and leaf mass fraction (LMF) for both the invasive and native species. However, the responses of these traits to CO₂ enrichment were not significantly different between *C. odorata* and *E. heterophyllum*. *C. odorata* allocated more biomass to stems and leaves and less to roots than *E. heterophyllum* at either ambient CO₂ concentration or doubled atmospheric CO₂ concentration. Higher LMF and SMF may help *C. odorata* to increase carbon assimilation, and lower RMF may help *C. odorata* to reduce respiratory carbon loss, facilitating biomass accumulation. The more efficient strategy of biomass accumulation adopted by the invader might still provide stronger competitive ability against the native.

In addition, atmospheric CO₂ enrichment significantly increased net photosynthetic rate (P_{max}) for both species, and the increases were not significantly different between *C. odorata* and *E. heterophyllum*. At both low and high CO₂ concentration, P_{max} was not significantly different between two species. This indicates that higher biomass accumulation of *C. odorata* may not be associated with photosynthesis, and benefit from other aspects at doubled atmospheric CO₂ concentration.

In conclusion, our results indicate that CO₂ enrichment stimulates growth more greatly for invasive *C. odorata* than for native *E. heterophyllum*, and that in the future with high atmospheric CO₂ concentration invasions by *C. odorata* may become more serious.

Key Words: CO₂ enrichment; *Chromolaena odorata*; morphology; growth; biomass allocation; photosynthesis; invasiveness

大气中 CO₂浓度已从工业革命前的 270 μmol/mol 升高到现在的 350 μmol/mol, 并且继续以每年 1.9 μmol/mol 的速度升高, 预计到本世纪末将达到 700 μmol/mol^[1-2]。生物入侵是全球变化的重要组成部分, 同时也受其他全球变化因素如大气 CO₂浓度升高的影响^[3-7]。研究外来入侵植物和本地植物对大气 CO₂浓度升高响应的差异, 可以更好地预测在未来气候变化条件下外来植物入侵性的演化趋势, 对于入侵植物的防治和管理具有重要意义。

植物的形态、生长和光合特性等可能与外来植物的入侵性有关。与本地植物相比, 很多外来入侵植物常表现出较高的相对生长速率、比叶面积和净光合速率^[8-9], 较低的根生物量分数, 向地上部分(茎、叶和叶柄)投入更多的生物量^[10-14]。大气 CO₂,

浓度升高可以提高植物的光合速率^[15-17]和生物量积累^[18-19], 具有明显的“施肥效应”^[20], 但不同植物对大气 CO₂浓度升高的响应不同^[14,17,21-23]。为更好地预测和防治外来植物入侵, 有必要在大气 CO₂浓度升高条件下比较研究入侵植物和本地植物的形态、生长、生物量分配和光合特性等的差异。

飞机草(*Chromolaena odorata* (L.) King and Robinson 或 *Eupatorium odoratum* L.)为菊科多年生草本或亚灌木, 原产美洲, 是世界很多热带和亚热带地区的重要入侵种。在我国, 飞机草主要分布于海南、广州、广西、云南、台湾、香港和澳门等南部地区, 对当地生态环境、社会经济等造成了严重危害^[24]。很多研究表明, 飞机草对生境的水分、光照、温度和营养等具有较强的适应能力^[13,25-27], 但还未见飞机

草对大气 CO₂浓度升高的响应与适应方面的研究。异叶泽兰 (*Eupatorium heterophyllum* DC.) 也为菊科多年生草本或亚灌木, 原产我国西南部, 主要生于山坡林下、林缘、草地及河谷中, 是飞机草的本地近缘种。分布区重叠、生态特性相似、亲缘关系相近的入侵植物和本地植物间的比较研究是评价和预测外来植物入侵潜力和机制的重要方法^[28]。因此, 本文以飞机草和异叶泽兰为对象, 研究植物形态、生长、生物量分配以及光合特性对大气 CO₂浓度升高响应的差异, 探讨与飞机草入侵性有关的特征以及大气 CO₂浓度升高对其入侵性的影响。

1 材料与方法

1.1 实验材料

实验于 2010 年 2—9 月, 在云南省景东县中国科学院哀牢山森林生态系统研究站的 4 个封顶式 CO₂生长室^[14,23]中进行。飞机草种子采自云南省勐腊县勐仑镇(21°56'N, 101°15'E, 海拔 570 m), 异叶泽兰种子采自云南省昆明市(25°06'N, 102°50'E, 海拔 2200 m)。栽培用容器为 21 × 21 cm 的花盆(容积约 5 L), 栽培基质为去凋落物的森林表层土, 养分含量为: 总碳 30.85 g/kg, 总氮 2.51 g/kg, 总磷 0.96 g/kg, 总钾 18.45 g/kg, 有效氮 171 mg/kg(其中 NH₄⁺ 为 19.46 mg/kg、NO₃⁻ 为 2.87 mg/kg), 有效磷 198 mg/kg 和有效钾 135 mg/kg。

实验设置低(对照)和高(700 μmol/mol)两个 CO₂浓度水平, 2 个对照生长室的 CO₂浓度实测值为 280—340 μmol/mol, 2 个高 CO₂浓度生长室的 CO₂浓度实测值为 650—750 μmol/mol。实验期间, 每 15 s 记录一次各生长室的温度和 CO₂浓度, 经检验, 4 个生长室间的温度差异不显著, 2 个对照生长室间、2 个高 CO₂浓度生长室间的 CO₂浓度差异也不显著。

2010 年 2 月 1 日选取健康、饱满的种子, 播种于育苗盘中。3 月 27 日, 幼苗高约 5 cm 时, 选取大小相似、长势良好的幼苗移栽到花盆中, 每盆 1 株。全部幼苗在 30% 相对光强的荫棚下恢复生长 1 个月后, 在全光条件下适应生长一段时间, 测定株高, 经一元方差分析(one-way ANOVA)检验发现种内和种间的株高都无显著差异。6 月 20 日将两个物种 64 盆实验材料随机放入 4 个生长室内, 每个生长室中每个物种 8 盆, 开始 CO₂处理。实验期间, 每两天浇

水 1 次, 随时人工除草。除此之外, 为了减少环境异质性对实验产生影响, 每个生长室内的植物的位置 1 周随机变换 1 次。

1.2 植物形态、生长及生物量分配参数测定

2010 年 9 月 2 日, 在每个生长室中随机选择飞机草和异叶泽兰各 4 株, 测定株高、基径、分枝数、总叶面积、比叶面积、叶干重、茎干重和根干重。本实验中分枝数指长 5 cm 以上、具有 3 对以上叶片的基部分枝和分株上的分枝。用卷尺(精确度 1 mm)测量植株的株高(从土表到植株顶端的垂直距离)。用数显游标卡尺测定植株的基径, 其值为两个垂直方向测定值的平均数。用 Li-3000C 型叶面积仪(Li-COR, Lincoln, NE, USA) 测定每株 10 个成熟叶片的叶面积, 60 °C 烘干 48 h, 然后称重, 计算比叶面积(SLA, 总叶面积/总叶重)。最后分别收获植株地上生物量和地下生物量, 带回实验室, 将叶片和茎分开, 60 °C 烘干 48 h, 用电子天平(精确度 0.01 g)称量, 计算植株总生物量、根生物量分数(RMF, 根生物量/植株总生物量)、叶生物量分数(LMF, 叶生物量/植株总生物量)、支持结构生物量分数(SMF, 支持结构生物量比/植株总生物量)和叶根比(LA: RM, 总叶面积/根生物量)。

1.3 植物光合特性参数测定

测定植物形态、生长及生物量分配参数之前, 在饱和光强(1500 μmol m⁻² s⁻¹)和生长环境 CO₂浓度(分别为 350 和 700 μmol/mol)下, 测定植株上部成熟叶片(上数第 3 或 4 片叶, 每个处理 5 个重复)的光饱和光合速率(P_{\max})、蒸腾速率(T_r)和气孔导度(g_s), 并计算水分利用效率(WUE = P_{\max}/T_r)。光合参数用 Li-6400 便携式光合仪(Li-COR, Lincoln, NE, USA) 测定, 测定前叶片在饱和光下充分诱导。

1.4 数据处理

用二因素方差分析(two-way ANOVA)检验物种和 CO₂浓度对植物形态、生长和光合参数的影响。用二因素协方差分析(two-way ANCOVA)检验物种和 CO₂浓度对生物量分配参数的影响, 以物种和 CO₂浓度为固定因素, 以生物量为协变量。为满足方差齐, 植物形态、生长和光合参数做自然对数转换, 生物量分配参数做反正弦转换。物种和处理间的差异用一元方差分析 Tuskey's-b 方法检验。所有统计分析均采用数据处理软件 SPSS 13.0 (SPSS Inc.,

Chicago, IL, USA) 进行。

2 实验结果

2.1 两种植物的生长和形态参数对 CO₂浓度升高的响应

CO₂浓度对植物生长和形态特征(除 SLA 外)的影响均显著(表 1)。CO₂浓度升高,飞机草和异叶泽兰的株高、基径、分枝数、总叶面积和叶根比均显著升高(图 1),但 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草株高、基径、分枝数和总叶面积(物种和 CO₂交互作用的 *P* 值为 0.076)的促进作用更显著(表 1,图 1)。CO₂浓度升

高,飞机草株高、基径、分枝数和总叶面积分别增加了 41%、60%、325% 和 148%,高于异叶泽兰的 14%、30%、64% 和 79%。但 CO₂浓度升高对叶根比的促进作用的种间差异不显著(表 1, 图 1), CO₂浓度升高飞机草和异叶泽兰叶根比分别升高 106% 和 144%。

物种对生长和形态特征的影响也显著(表 1),无论在高还是低 CO₂浓度下,飞机草的株高、基径、总叶面积(对照除外)和叶根比都显著高于异叶泽兰(图 1),而飞机草的分枝数和 SLA 显著低于异叶泽兰的(图 1)。

表 1 物种和 CO₂浓度对植物形态、生长、生物量分配和光合参数的影响(*F*)

Table 1 Effects of species and CO₂ concentrations on variables related to morphology, growth, biomass allocation, and photosynthesis

变量 Variables	物种 Species	二氧化碳浓度 CO ₂ concentration	物种×二氧化碳浓度 Species×CO ₂ concentration
生长特征 Growth traits			
生物量 Biomass/g	18.652 ***	19.016 ***	4.526 *
株高 Height/cm	43.801 ***	37.780 ***	7.933 **
基径 Stem diameter/mm	42.014 ***	43.509 ***	5.274 *
分枝数 Branch number	60.596 ***	75.134 ***	20.286 ***
总叶面积 LA	10.193 **	44.778 ***	2.221
形态特征 Morphological traits			
比叶面积 SLA	36.200 ***	2.743	0.802
叶根比 LA:RM	48.328 ***	27.340 ***	0.037
生物量分配特征 Allocation traits			
根生物量分数 RMF	49.031 ***	6.061 **	4.946 *
茎生物量分数 SMF	73.891 ***	0.918	7.278 *
叶生物量分数 LMF	10.675 **	17.696 ***	0.324
光合特征 Photosynthetic traits			
净光合速率 <i>P</i> _{max}	0.974	34.347 ***	5.098 *
蒸腾速率 <i>T_r</i>	0.820	0.321	2.490
气孔导度 <i>g_s</i>	3.911	9.253 **	3.772
水分利用效率 WUE	1.385	45.704 ***	0.389

数值表示 *F* 值; * *P* < 0.05, ** *P* < 0.01, *** *P* < 0.001; 总叶面积 LA, total leaf area (cm²); 比叶面积 SLA, specific leaf area (cm²/g); 叶根比 LA:RM, leaf area: root mass ratio (cm²/g); 根生物量分数 RMF, root mass fraction (g g⁻¹); 茎生物量分数 SMF, stem mass fraction (g/g); 叶生物量分数 LMF, leaf mass fraction (g/g); 净光合速率 *P*_{max}, net photosynthetic rate (μmol m⁻²s⁻¹); 蒸腾速率 *T_r*, transpiration rate (mmol m⁻²s⁻¹); 气孔导度 *g_s*, stomatal conductance (mol m⁻²s⁻¹); 水分利用效率 WUE, water-use efficiency (μmol/mmol).

2.2 两种植物的生物量及生物量分配对 CO₂浓度升高的响应

大气 CO₂浓度(除 SMF)和物种对生物量及其分配的影响均显著(表 1)。CO₂浓度升高,飞机草和异叶泽兰的总生物量分别增加了 92.03% 和 31.95%,大气 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草生长的促进作用显著大于对异叶泽兰生长的促进作用(表 1,图 2)。大气 CO₂

浓度升高,飞机草的 RMF 显著降低,SMF 变化不显著,LMF 显著升高;异叶泽兰的 RMF 显著降低,SMF 和 LMF 都显著升高(图 2)。

在低 CO₂浓度下(图 2),飞机草和异叶泽兰的总生物量差异不显著;而在高 CO₂浓度下,飞机草的总生物量显著高于异叶泽兰。无论在高还是低 CO₂浓度下,飞机草的 RMF 都显著低于异叶泽兰,SMF 和

LMF 都显著高于异叶泽兰(图 2)。

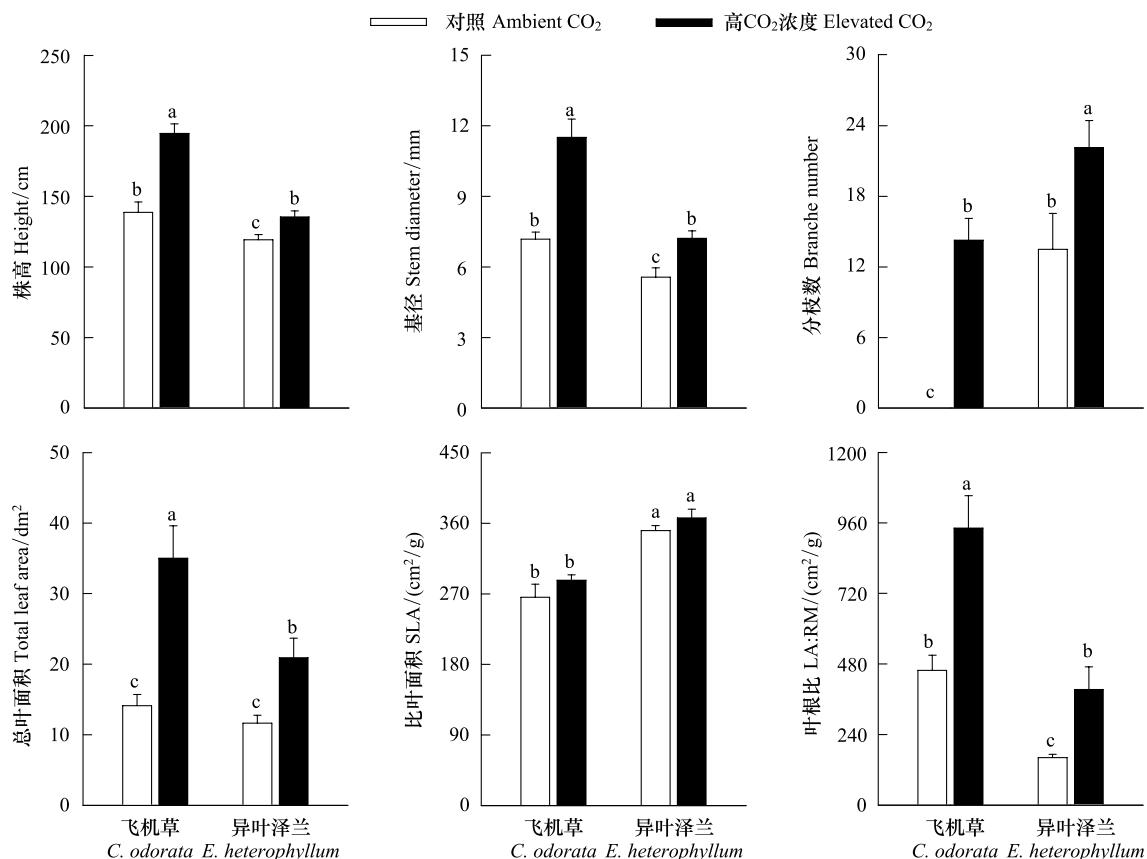


图 1 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草和异叶泽兰生长和形态参数的影响

Fig.1 Effects of CO₂ enrichment on growth and morphological traits in invasive *Chromolaena odorata* and native *Eupatorium heterophyllum*

图中数据为 8 次测定的平均值±1 个标准误差,不同字母表示物种或处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$)

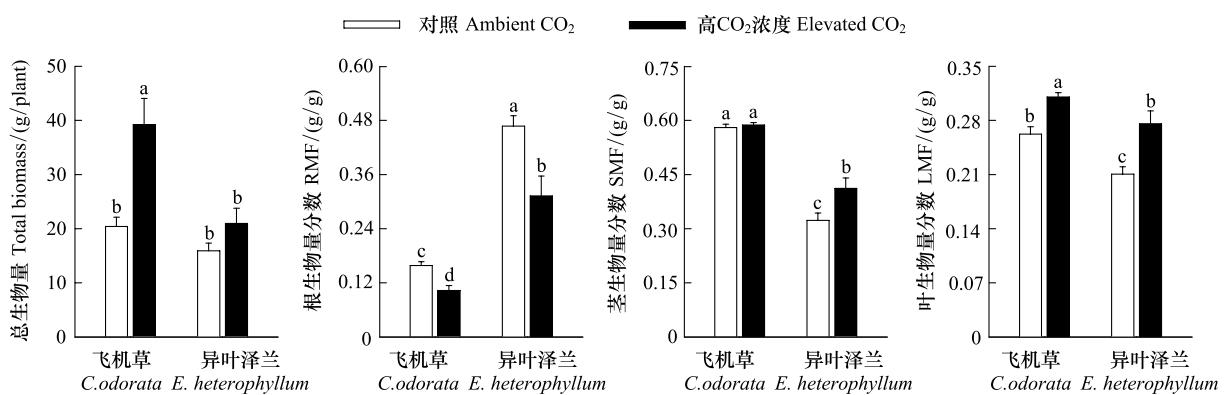


图 2 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草和异叶泽兰生物量及其分配特征的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of CO₂ enrichment on total biomass and biomass allocation in invasive *Chromolaena odorata* and native *Eupatorium heterophyllum*

2.3 两种植物的光合特性对 CO₂浓度升高的响应

物种对光合参数的影响不显著; CO₂浓度对 P_{\max} 、 g_s 和 WUE 的影响显著, 对 T_r 的影响不显著(表

1)。CO₂浓度升高, 飞机草和异叶泽兰的 P_{\max} 和 WUE 显著升高, 飞机草 g_s 显著降低, 异叶泽兰 g_s 降低不显著(表 2)。

在低 CO₂浓度下,飞机草的 g_s 显著高于异叶泽兰;在高 CO₂浓度下,飞机草和异叶泽兰的 g_s 差异不

显著(表 2)。无论在低或高 CO₂浓度下,飞机草和异叶泽兰的 P_{max} 、WUE 和 T_r 差异均不显著(表 2)。

表 2 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草和异叶泽兰光合特性的影响

Table 2 Effects of CO₂ enrichment on photosynthetic traits in invasive *Chromolaena odorata* and native *Eupatorium heterophyllum*

种 Species	CO ₂ 浓度 [CO ₂]	净光合速率 P_{max}	蒸腾速率 T_r	气孔导度 g_s	水分利用效率 WUE
飞机草 <i>C. odorata</i>	350	7.85±0.27b	3.09±0.23	0.26±0.02a	2.58±0.16b
	700	10.17±0.73a	2.46±0.34	0.15±0.02b	4.31±0.37a
异叶泽兰 <i>E. heterophyllum</i>	350	7.03±0.61b	2.89±0.30	0.18±0.02b	2.45±0.08b
	700	12.25±0.82a	3.19±0.28	0.15±0.02b	3.89±0.22a

表中数据为 5 次测定的平均值±1 个标准误差,不同字母表示物种或处理间差异显著;CO₂浓度[CO₂], CO₂ concentration in μmol/mol; 净光合速率 P_{max} , net photosynthetic rate in μmol m⁻² s⁻¹; 蒸腾速率 T_r , transpiration rate in mmol m⁻² s⁻¹; 气孔导度 g_s , stomatal conductance in mol m⁻² s⁻¹; 水分利用效率 WUE, photosynthetic water-use efficiency in μmol/mmol

3 讨论

3.1 与飞机草入侵相关的性状

无论在高或低 CO₂浓度下,外来入侵植物飞机草的总生物量、株高、基径和总叶面积都显著高于本地近缘植物异叶泽兰(图 1),这与对我国恶性外来入侵植物紫茎泽兰的研究结果类似^[13,27]。这性状有利于飞机草形成优势种群,荫蔽本地植物,提高竞争能力。入侵植物的生长优势(总生物量)与总叶面积、生物量分配特性和净光合速率等性状相关^[13-14]。

SLA 是最重要的叶片性状之一,能反映植物对光的适应性及碳同化能力^[29-30]。有研究表明,入侵植物的 SLA 高于本地近缘植物^[31-32],这与本研究结果不一致(图 1)。较高的 SLA 可以增加叶面积和减少叶片建叶成本,利于外来植物入侵^[28,33],但较低的 SLA 有利于提高叶片耐性和延长叶片寿命,增加叶片碳积累时间^[34]。与异叶泽兰相比,飞机草通过把更多的生物量分配到叶片(高 LMF),提高总叶面积,增加光合产物的制造和积累;通过降低 SLA,延长叶片寿命,增加叶终生光合产物积累量,从而获得生长优势。

入侵植物飞机草高的 SMF 也与其生长优势有关。大量研究表明,植物的非叶器官也能进行光合作用^[35],并且非叶器官叶绿体的光合效率高于叶片叶绿体^[36-38]。茎的碳同化速率约为 200 mmol m⁻² d⁻¹^[39],且入侵植物茎光合速率高于本地植物^[40]。不论在高或低 CO₂浓度下,飞机草茎秆颜色比异叶泽兰更绿,且保持绿色时间更长。飞机草可能通过茎光合作用提高了碳积累。

入侵植物飞机草的 RMF 显著低于本地近缘植物(图 2),这与对其他入侵植物的研究结果一致^[12-14]。飞机草减少根生物量投入,一方面必然导致向地上器官生物量分配的增加,高的 SMF 和 LMF 有利于光合碳积累;另一方面降低了根的呼吸消耗,利于生物量积累^[13,27]。飞机草能用相同的根生物量维持更多的叶面积(高 LA:RM),并保持与异叶泽兰相似的光合速率、蒸腾速率和水分利用效率以及较高的 g_s (低 CO₂时),表明低的 RMF 并没有影响飞机草对土壤资源的吸收利用。有研究表明,入侵植物能通过增加细根比例提高根吸收效率^[14,41]。

3.2 大气 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草入侵性的影响

植物光合作用途径、固有生长速率、养分吸收和利用效率以及其他特征的不同,导致了植物对大气 CO₂浓度升高的响应差异^[5]。大气 CO₂浓度升高,促进植物的生物量增加,并且与异叶泽兰相比,高 CO₂浓度对外来入侵植物飞机草生物量的促进作用更显著(图 2),这与文献对其他入侵植物的研究结果一致^[18-19,22-23]。与本地植物相比,外来入侵植物对大气 CO₂浓度升高更强烈的响应将加剧其入侵^[19]。本研究中,大气 CO₂浓度升高能促进植物的光合作用增加,但对飞机草和异叶泽兰 P_{max} 促进作用的种间差异不显著(表 2)。这说明,高 CO₂浓度下,飞机草的生物量优势来自于其他生长和形态特征。高 CO₂浓度对飞机草株高、基径、分枝数和总叶面积的促进作用高于异叶泽兰的(图 1),光合作用面积更大,有利于光合产物积累^[13,28]。此外,正常情况下,飞机草和异叶泽兰的每一分枝顶端都能形成花序,大气 CO₂浓度升高对飞机草分枝数的促进作用更显著,意

味着飞机草花和种子数量增加更多,利于其入侵。

大气CO₂浓度升高,飞机草和异叶泽兰的RMF减小,SMF和LMF升高,更多的生物量投入到地上部,增大了叶根比(图1,图2),促进植物生长。植物对CO₂浓度升高的响应一般受到土壤养分^[42]和水分^[43]的限制。然而,当不存在营养(特别是氮)或水分胁迫时,大气CO₂浓度升高,植物的RMF降低^[43-45],这与本研究结果一致(图2)。大气CO₂浓度升高,植物的RMF减小,必然导致向地上器官投入的生物量增加。但CO₂浓度升高对飞机草和异叶泽兰生物量分配参数的影响的种间差异不显著。高CO₂浓度下,与异叶泽兰相比,紫茎泽兰的生长优势的进一步加强可能也与其仍然保持着较低的RMF和较高的SMF和LMF有关。

总之,在目前大气CO₂浓度下,飞机草的总生物量、株高、基径和总叶面积显著高于本地近缘植物异叶泽兰,在大气CO₂浓度倍增的情况下,飞机草的生长优势进一步提高,对本地植物的竞争影响可能会进一步加剧。预测在未来大气CO₂浓度升高的情况下,飞机草的入侵性可能增强,入侵危害可能加剧。然而,CO₂浓度升高只是全球变化的组成部分之一,和其他全球变化因素(气候变暖、氮沉降增加、干旱频发等)相互作用共同影响外来植物的入侵性。为更好地预测外来植物入侵趋势的演化,需进一步研究多因素交互作用对外来植物和本地植物的影响。
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