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不同干旱胁迫区兴安落叶松生态胁迫记忆特征研究

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摘要:在全球气候变化背景下,极端干旱对森林生态系统的破坏日益严重,生态胁迫记忆(Ecology Stress Memory,简称 ESM)能通过调控生理生态特性减轻干旱等胁迫损伤,成为树木适应干旱的关键机制。因此,研究 ESM 的变化规律及驱动因素有助于理解干旱对树木生长和森林功能的影响。以北方森林典型树种兴安落叶松(Larix gmelinii)为研究对象,通过对比分析北方森林北缘低、中和高三个干旱胁迫区下个体树木抵抗力的差异以及相同胁迫区内生长速率和干旱持续时间对 ESM 的影响,以期揭示兴安落叶松 ESM 的变化规律及其驱动因素。研究结果表明:(1)不同胁迫区下,兴安落叶松出现 ESM 的概率存在显著差异,仅在中、高胁迫区存在 ESM,且随着干旱胁迫强度增加,出现 ESM 的样地概率上升,但抵抗力提高程度却随之下降;(2)快生长等级不存在 ESM,只有中胁迫和高胁迫区的中生长和慢生长等级存在 ESM。相比于慢生长等级,中生长等级出现概率和抵抗力提高程度均更高。此外随着胁迫区强度增加,中生长等级的树木出现 ESM 概率更高,但抵抗力提高程度随之降低;慢生长等级的树木 ESM 出现概率和抵抗力提高程度都更低。(3)连续干旱条件下,兴安落叶松出现 ESM 的概率较单年干旱更高。因此,兴安落叶松存在 ESM 并且受到干旱胁迫强度和树木生长速率的共同作用,长期干旱干扰下中胁迫区中生长等级的兴安落叶松更易形成 ESM。

关键词:胁迫区;生长等级;干旱类型;抵抗力;生态胁迫记忆;兴安落叶松

The study of ecological stress memory characteristics of *Larix gmelinii* in different drought stress zones

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Abstract: In the context of global climate change, extreme droughts are causing serious damage to the structure and function of forest ecosystems, and understanding the ability of trees to respond to drought events is crucial to maintaining the stability of forest ecosystems. Ecological Stress Memory (ESM) is a key mechanism to help trees adapt to drought by adjusting their physiological and ecological properties to reduce the damage caused by drought and improve their adaptability. Therefore, the study of the changing pattern and driving factors of ESM can help to understand the effects of drought on tree growth and forest function. Larix gmelinii, a typical tree species of the boreal forest, as the research object, the sample plots located at the northern edge of the boreal forest were divided into three different drought stress level zones, namely, low, medium, and high, based on drought characteristics. The differences in individual tree resistance in different drought stress zones and the effects of growth rate and duration of drought on ESM in the same stress zones were comparatively analyzed, with a view to revealing the pattern of change in the ESM of Larix gmelinii and its driving factors. The results of the study showed that: (1) there are significant differences in the probability of ESM in Larix gmelinii under different stress zones, and ESM exists only in the medium and high stress zones, and with the increase of drought stress intensity, the probability of ESM in the sample plots rises, but the degree of resistance improvement decreases; (2) No ESM is observed in fast-growth grade, while ESM is only present in the medium-growth and slow-growth grade within medium and high stress zones. Both the probability of occurrence and the degree of increased resistance were higher for the medium-growth grade compared to the slow-growth grade. In addition, as the intensity of the stress zone increased, the

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probability of ESM was higher in the medium-growth class, but the degree of resistance increase decreased; the probability of ESM and the degree of resistance increase were lower in the slow-growth class. (3) The probability of ESM in Larix gmelinii was higher under continuous drought conditions than in a single year of drought. Therefore, ESM exists in Larix gmelinii and is affected by both the intensity of drought stress and the growth rate of the trees, and ESM is more likely to form in Larix gmelinii of the growth class in the medium stress zone under long-term drought disturbance.

Key Words: stress zone; growth class; drought; resistance; ecological stress memory; Larix gmelinii

在气候变化背景下,极端干旱被认为是对陆地生态系统结构和功能最具破坏性的自然事件之一^[1-2],树木作为森林生态系统的关键组成部分,在面对极端干旱事件时,其生态胁迫记忆(Ecology Stress Memory,简称 ESM)显得尤为重要。生态胁迫记忆(Ecology Stress Memory 简称 ESM)指植物在经历非生物胁迫后,会基于过去的胁迫经验,使其应对未来类似胁迫环境时具有更强的胁迫耐受性,从而影响森林生长动态和森林生态系统稳定性^[3-4]。这种记忆使植物在再次面临胁迫时能够迅速且有效地反应,提高耐受性^[5-6],改进树木抗性,从而提高对未来环境胁迫的抵御能力和恢复能力^[7-9]。因此,探究 ESM 的变化规律及其驱动因素,有利于阐明极端干旱事件对森林结构和功能的影响机制。

树木年轮数据因其定年准确、连续性强和分辨率高的特点,被广泛用于评估长期重复环境压力的反应量化胁迫影响^[10]。研究表明,树木在经历连续生长胁迫后能够产生生态胁迫记忆(ESM),并在随后的几年甚至数十年中降低了树木对极端干旱事件的敏感性^[8],增强对后续胁迫的抵抗力^[11]。也有研究显示先前环境胁迫的径向生长反应可能对随后的树木生长轨迹产生至关重要的长期影响,例如处于胁迫状态下的樟子松的水分消耗下降,树干非结构碳水化合物利用率增强以应对未来胁迫,减缓胁迫对其影响^[12—13]。根据 Ruehr等人^[14]的框架,ESM 的激活可能与胁迫的强度和频率有关,胁迫强度越高越容易出现 ESM,然而当干旱的严重程度和频率超过 ESM 的阈值时,树木自身结构将受到破坏,面临生长下降的风险,削弱树木自身 ESM 甚至无法启动 ESM,增加植物应对干旱策略的不确定性^[8]。此外,现在研究大多集中于优势木上,忽略了树木生长速率对干旱响应的影响^[15—16],并高估了气候变化对森林生长的影响^[17]。Bose等人^[18]的研究表明,干旱对树木弹力的影响并不取决于其纬度位置,而是取决于树木生长的地点类型及其在干旱前的生长表现,树木干旱前的生长表现也可能会影响树木 ESM 的启动。然而,目前不同干旱胁迫强度对 ESM 响应机制的差异尚待深入研究,针对不同胁迫区生物和非生物因素驱动树木应对干旱响应策略的研究更是匮乏。

本文基于国际树轮库中分布在北方森林北缘俄罗斯境内的兴安落叶松(Larix gmelinii)树轮数据,尝试探讨(1)干旱事件发生后兴安落叶松是否会形成 ESM? (2)生态胁迫记忆是否会随着干旱胁迫强度增加而增强? (3)生态胁迫记忆是否受到树木干旱前生长速率的影响,慢生有更强的生态胁迫记忆? (4)生态胁迫记忆是否受到干旱持续时间的影响?以期揭示生态胁迫记忆的空间特征及其驱动因素,为北方森林衰退机理研究提供基础数据。

1 研究材料

从国际树木年轮数据库(ITRDB; https://www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/)下载符合以下要求的树轮宽度年表:(1)分布于北方森林分布范围内的兴安落叶松纯林;(2)在1901—1990年至少覆盖25年的树轮宽度系列;(3)测量总轮宽的树木年表;(4)完整的基本信息(例如经度、纬度、海拔和树种);(5)每个站点年份至少15个树木样本,最终获得45个样点树轮数据及兴安落叶松树轮宽度年表。

2 研究方法

2.1 气候数据

本研究气象数据来自 KNMI Climate Explorer 荷兰皇家气象研究所数据共享网站(https://climexp.knmi.

nl),该数据集提供 1901 年至 2018 年全球 0.5°空间分辨率的 SPEI 数据。采用了采样点附近的 CRU 格点数据,采样点地理范围为 54.20°—72.45°N,89.50°—165.42°E,因样地绝大部分年表都在公共区间均在 1901—2000 年,因此选取 1901—2000 年的三月尺度的 SPEI。

2.1.1 干旱事件量化

本文采用标准化降水蒸散指数(SPEI)判定并识别 1901—2000 年不同持续期的干旱事件。SPEI 是一种衡量水供应(降水)和水需求(潜在蒸散)之间标准化差异的指标,可以反映水分的蒸发程度,已被广泛用作衡量地区的干旱程度,干湿状况分别对应 SPEI 的负值和正值^[19]。选取与土壤水分含量的相关性更强的 3 个月时间尺度的 SPEI(SPEI-3)^[20],即 SPEI-3 的月份标记范围为去年 5 月到当年 10 月。通常 SPEI 低于-0.5 表示干旱条件,低于-1 的 SPEI 表示验证干旱条件,低于-1.5 或-2 表示极端干旱条件。因兴安落叶松对于生长季的水分供应具有高度的生理敏感性,生长季期间的水分状况对其生态功能和生物生长至关重要^[21]。因此本文选择生长季 SPEI 平均值低于-1 作为干旱事件的判定阈值。

为了研究干旱持续时间的影响,将干旱类型分为单年干旱事件和连续干旱事件。单年干旱事件(即1年干旱)定义为当年生长季(5—9月)SPEI-3的平均值<-1,表示当年处于干旱胁迫状态;连续干旱事件定义持续多年的生长季 SPEI-3的平均值均<-1,此外若相邻2次干旱事件的间隔年低于2年,则归为一次连续干旱事件。

2.1.2 干旱胁迫区划分

本文采用游程理论方法提取干旱事件及特征变量(图 1)。游程理论是一种分析序列中连续相同事件的统计方法,通常用于分析时间序列数据中的模式 [22]。对于 SPEI 时间序列数据,游程理论可以帮助识别干旱事件的起始、持续时间和结束,以及其强度等关键特征。游程被定义为时间序列 t 的一部分,其中所有的值均低于或高于所选择的阈值 $X_0^{[22]}$ 。因为本文设置了 SPEI 阈值为小于-1 时,判定为干旱事件。在游程理论中,这一阈值用于识别干旱事件的起始和结束。即当 SPEI 小于-1 时,认为该月份为干旱事件的开始,直到 SPEI> -1 时认为该干旱事件结束。干旱特征一般包括干旱历时、干旱频率、干旱强度和干旱峰值。干旱历时定义为所有干旱事件从开始到结束的持续的连续干旱月份 (SPEI <-1)的总和。干旱强度是指所有干旱事件从干旱开始到结束的整个区域的绝对值。干旱峰值是干旱期间 SPEI 的最小值。干旱频率表示为研究时期内的干旱月份数占整个研究时期的百分比 [23]。根据每个样地的干旱强度和频率数据进行标准化后再进行 k

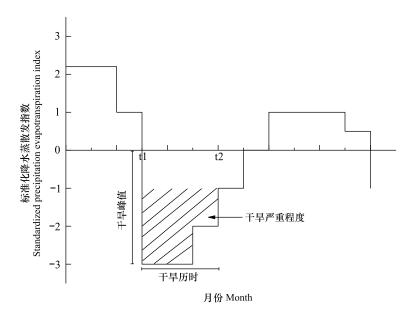


图 1 游程理论示意图

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of run theory

聚类分析(图 2),在本研究中,我们将样地分为低、中、 高三个胁迫区,因此 k(聚类的类别数)为 3,用于研究 不同干旱胁迫区域兴安落叶松生态胁迫记忆的差异。

2.2 干旱前生长等级划分

为量化生长速率对 ESM 的影响,本文将同类胁迫区的单木按照第一次干旱事件前五年的生长速率进行排序,基于四分位法进行生长等级划分,其中,生长速率分布大于 75%的树木个体被划分为快生长等级,第一个和第三个四分位之间的树木个体(四分位间距)被划分为中生长等级,小于 25%的树木个体则被划分为慢生长等级。

2.3 生态胁迫记忆量化

本文遵循 Walter^[4] 描述的 ESM 的定义,将树木对反复胁迫的改善反应称为 ESM 信号。通过比较相邻 2次干旱事件中个体树木抵抗力的差异来量化 ESM。抵抗力是树种自身对干扰的抗性,反映在干扰过程中树木

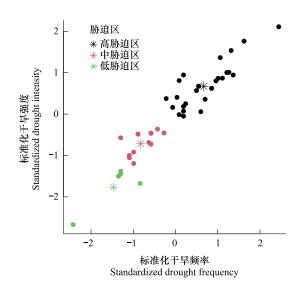


图 2 聚类结果图 Fig.2 Clustering results graph

生长量接近于干扰前的程度。本文采用 Lloret^[24]提出的抵抗力方法来量化植被复原到其干扰前生长状态的能力。其公式如下:

$$Rt = Dr/Dr_{Pre}$$

式中,Dr 是干扰期生长量, Dr_{Pre} 是干扰前期生长量,干扰前期时间范围选择2年。抵抗力是树种自身对干扰的抗性,反映在干扰过程中树木生长量接近于干扰前的程度,表示为干扰期生长与干扰前生长的比值。

为了探索树木抵抗力的变化并检测 ESM 信号,本文计算了每对的前一次干旱事件的抵抗力和后一次干旱事件的抵抗力之间的差值(后续减去先前),其公式如下:

$\Delta RT = RT_S - RT_P$

式中,ΔRT 是连续干旱事件的抵抗力差值,RTs 是前一次干旱事件的抵抗力,RTp 是后一次干旱事件的抵抗力,如果差值为正值并且有显著性表示抵抗力提高,从而在随后的干旱胁迫中提高了树木抗性,这表明 ESM 信号。负值表明在随后的干旱事件中树木抗性降低。通过 Wilcoxon 配对符号秩检验检验差异的显著性。

本文探讨了 ESM 信号与胁迫区和生长等级之间的 关系:针对不同的胁迫区和生长等级对 ESM 的影响,本 文选择兴安落叶松所经历的所有干旱事件进行分析。 而为深入探讨干旱持续时间对 ESM 的影响,本文将细 分干旱持续时间类型,分别探讨单年干旱事件和连续干 旱事件下 ESM 的变化。

3 结果

3.1 不同胁迫区 ESM 的特征分析

兴安落叶松存在 ESM,但不同胁迫区 ESM 存在显著差异(图3)。低胁迫区未出现 ESM,中胁迫区 ESM

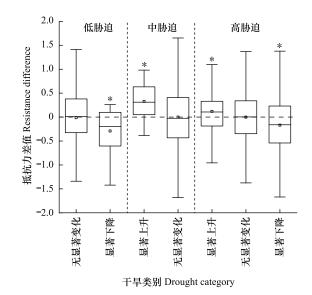
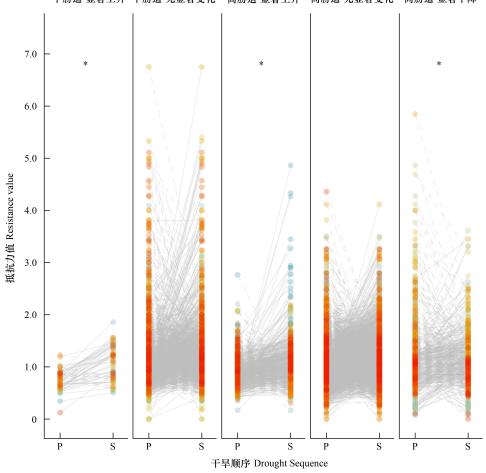


图 3 不同干旱胁迫区下抵抗力差值变化

Fig.3 Variation in resistance differences under different drought

*表示显著(P<0.05),水平黑色虚线为零基准线,垂直黑色虚线为不同胁迫区分隔线

出现概率为 7.7%,抵抗力提升的程度为 41.7%。高胁迫区 ESM 出现概率为 14.8%,抵抗力提升的程度为 16.9%。但也有 14.8%的样地呈现出抵抗力显著下降的趋势,下降程度为 13.2%(图 4)。



中胁迫-显著上升 中胁迫-无显著变化 高胁迫-显著上升 高胁迫-无显著变化 高胁迫-显著下降

图 4 中高胁迫区下生态胁迫记忆差异分析

Fig.4 The differential analysis of ecological stress memory under moderate to high stress zones

*表示显著(P<0.05),前后两次干旱事件抵抗力的连接线为实线代表抵抗力上升,连接线为虚线代表抵抗力下降,P 是 previous 的缩写,代表前一次干旱事件,S 是 subsequent 的缩写,代表后一次干旱事件

3.2 不同生长等级对 ESM 的影响

本文发现低胁迫区三种生长等级均未出现 ESM,中和高胁迫区的仅慢、中生长等级树木存在 ESM(图 5)。中胁迫区慢生长和中生长等级树木出现概率一致,均为 7.7%,慢生抵抗力提高程度为 37.7%,而中生长等级树木抵抗力提高程度为 45.7%;高胁迫区慢生长和中生长等级树木出现概率有所不同,慢生长等级树木出现 ESM 的概率仅为 3.7%,而中生长等级出现 ESM 的概率为 11.1%,但慢和中生长等级抵抗力提高程度差异不明显,分别为 15.4%和 18.7%(图 6)。

3.3 不同干旱持续时间对 ESM 的影响

三个胁迫区在经历单年干旱后,后续抵抗力均无显著变化,均未存在 ESM(图 7)。经历连续干旱后,低胁 迫区的抵抗力显著下降,下降程度为 17.8%。中胁迫区的抵抗力显著提高,存在 ESM,抵抗力提高程度为 24.9%(图 8)。高胁迫区的抵抗力无显著变化。

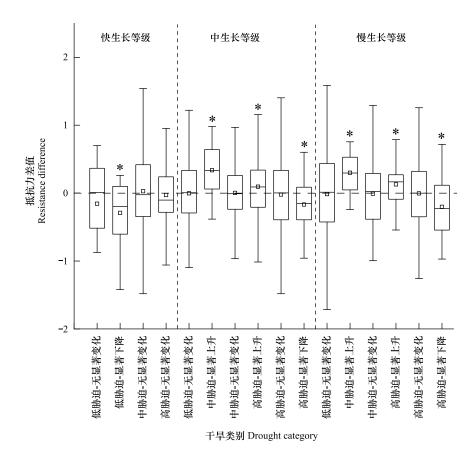


图 5 不同生长等级下抵抗力差值变化

Fig.5 Variation in resistance differences under different growth class

*表示显著(P < 0.05),水平黑色虚线为零基准线,垂直黑色虚线为不同生长等级分隔线

4 讨论

4.1 不同胁迫区 ESM 的特征分析

前期干旱胁迫对兴安落叶松后续抵抗力的提升作用具有显著胁迫强度依赖性。不同胁迫区 ESM 的发生概率和抵抗力提升程度存在显著差异,与低胁迫区兴安落叶松抵抗力呈现降低的趋势相比,中、高胁迫区的兴安落叶松抵抗力显著提升,即中、高胁迫区存在 ESM。ESM 的发生概率从中胁迫区的 7.7%增加至高胁迫区的 15.8%,但抵抗力提升程度从 41.7%降至 16.9%。ESM 的启动关键在于树木经历严重胁迫后的表型和代谢特征的调整^[8-9]。树木在面临轻度胁迫时,通过气孔关闭和渗透调节等补偿至初始状态,不足以触发 ESM^[8,25]。而中度胁迫能激活修复机制和显著代谢变化,有助于启动 ESM 并提升抵抗力^[26]。随着干旱胁迫增加,树木通过优化木质部结构和积累同化物来强化根系功能,增强抗旱性^[27-30]。研究发现在青藏高原较湿润地区,频繁干旱通过生态记忆增强了特定树种的抵抗力^[11];在地中海东部,高强度干旱下的松树通过生理调节保持活力,表现出更强抗旱性^[31]。因此,低胁迫区相比中和高胁迫区,不易出现 ESM。

然而,极端严重的干旱胁迫会造成严重组织损伤,增强"遗产"效应^[32-33]。干旱频率和强度超过树木生态胁迫记忆阈值时,会显著影响光合活性和生长,导致 ESM 在缓解干旱对树木的影响方面效果下降,抵抗力提升程度下降,甚至可能导致无法"启动"ESM^[8],最终造成的树木死亡。因此,高胁迫区 ESM 的出现概率尽管高于中胁迫区,但面对严重干旱时,树木仍会受到生理损伤,抵抗力提升程度低于中胁迫区。

4.2 不同生长等级 ESM 的特征分析(生物因素驱动)

兴安落叶松对干旱的抵抗力受干旱前生长速率的制约,慢、中生等级的兴安落叶松的抵抗力呈现出显著

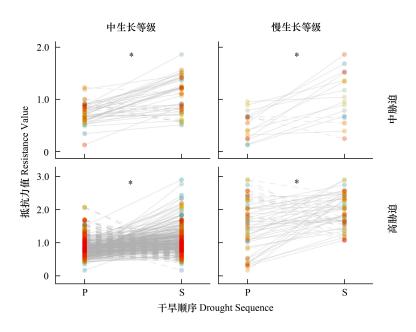


图 6 不同生长等级下 EMS 差异分析

Fig.6 Analysis of EMS differences under different growth grades

*表示显著(P<0.05),前后两次干旱事件抵抗力的连接线为实线代表抵抗力上升,连接线为虚线代表抵抗力下降,P 是 previous 的缩写,代表前一次干旱事件,S 是 subsequent 的缩写,代表后一次干旱事件

提高趋势,而快生长等级的树木其抵抗力在连续干旱胁迫事件后无显著提升。这一差异可能与树木的资源配置策略有关:为应对恶劣环境,生长速率较慢的树木倾向于将更多资源用于提高抵抗力^[34],树木也会通过增加叶片溶质含量和叶片脱落来增强抵抗力,但也以降低生长速率为代价^[35—36]。尤其是高纬度寒冷地区的树木生长速率为代价^[35—36]。尤其是高纬度寒冷地区的树木生长•普遍较慢,主要受低温、干旱和低养分周转等限制^[37],这些限制会对树木生长、生存和繁殖构成威胁^[38],因此普遍倾向于采取牺牲生长速率的策略,以增强对环境胁迫的适应性^[39]。

随着胁迫强度上升,中生长等级的树木虽更易启动 ESM,但其抵抗力提升幅度却减小;而慢生长等级的树木不仅出现 ESM 概率较低,其抵抗力提升幅度也减小。慢生长等级树木采取的保守生长策略,通过减缓生长应对缺水和营养,在长期积累养分和水分的过程中,这些树木恢复正常生长和代谢功能的速度较慢,表现出较低的恢复能力^[40]。因此,面对多次干旱胁迫时,可能无法启动 ESM 机制维持高抵抗力。相比之下,中生长等级

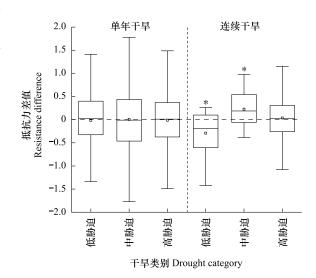


图 7 不同干旱持续时间下抵抗力差值变化

Fig.7 Variation in resistance differences under different drought durations

*表示显著(P<0.05),水平黑色虚线为零基准线,垂直黑色虚线为不同干旱持续时间分隔线

的树木能迅速恢复叶片损失,恢复干旱引起的生理功能,促进根系再生及修复水力损伤[40]。

4.3 不同干旱持续时间 ESM 的特征分析(非生物因素驱动)

相较于单年干旱,兴安落叶松在经历连续干旱后,特别是在中胁迫区,展现出更强的抵抗力和更高的 ESM 出现概率。但在低胁迫区,连续干旱却导致其抵抗力显著下降。根据 Wang^[41]的研究,在中高纬度北半

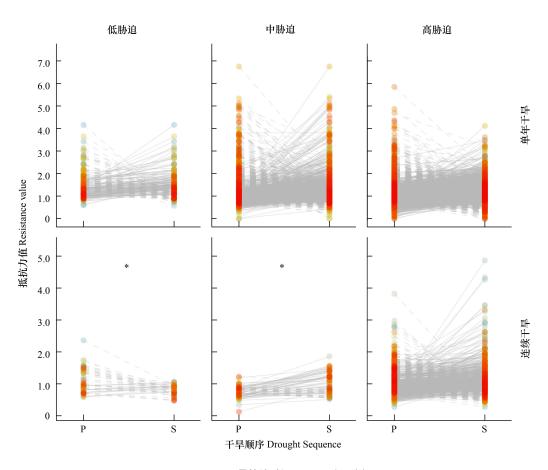


图 8 不同干旱持续时间下 EMS 差异分析

Fig.8 Differential analysis of EMS under different drought durations

*表示显著(P<0.05),前后两次干旱事件抵抗力的连接线为实线代表抵抗力上升,连接线为虚线代表抵抗力下降,P 是 previous 的缩写,代表前一次干旱事件,S 是 subsequent 的缩写,代表后一次干旱事件

球的 2389 个森林站点中发现树木在经历较长时间(如 2 年)的干旱后,比单年干旱事件的生长抵抗力显著增强。其结果表明,这种适应性变化在中高纬度地区的森林生态系统中普遍存在。这一发现挑战了传统观念,即长期干旱会逐渐降低树木的抗旱能力^[42-44]。极端干旱后,树冠退化和个体死亡通常促使存活树木更加旺盛,通过一系列结构和生理适应性调整来应对干旱^[45-47]。长期干旱通过减少冠层叶面积降低蒸腾速率和气孔导度^[48],同时改变碳分配促进更深的根系和茎部活力^[45-46]。这些通过表型可塑性的适应性反应有效缓解了干旱引起的水分胁迫^[18,49],并降低了水力失效的程度^[50],从而提高了树木对长期干旱的抵抗力^[46-47]。此外,在降水变化剧烈的亚马逊地区同样存在这种机制,干旱和降水之间的频繁交替变化会对树木产生"训练效应"^[51],增强树木的抵抗力并降低干旱敏感性,这种"训练效应"将改变树木的形态和生理特征,进而对其对气候变化的反应产生重要影响。

5 结论

本研究揭示了兴安落叶松在不同干旱胁迫区下生态胁迫记忆(ESM)的形成规律,仅在中高干旱胁迫区的兴安落叶松表现出 ESM,且其出现概率随干旱强度增加而上升,但抵抗力提升程度随之下降。ESM 的产生和作用程度还受到生长速率和干旱类型的影响。快生长等级不存在 ESM,中生长等级的树木 ESM 出现概率和抵抗力提高程度最高,而慢生长等级的树木在 ESM 概率和抵抗力提高程度上均较低。连续干旱条件下,兴安落叶松的 ESM 形成更为显著。面对未来气候变暖导致的干旱加剧,本研究为兴安落叶松的适应性管理提

供了科学依据,确保其在未来气候条件下的可持续发展。

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