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植物生产层

干旱胁迫对苗期紫花苜蓿3种生理指标的影响 霍学敏,呼天明,杨培志,孙伟泽,韩云华

摘要:

以紫花苜蓿Medicago sativa金皇后盆栽苗为试验材料,用改良空气干旱法进行06 h的干旱胁迫,试剂盒测定地上部分和地下部分的丙二醛(MDA)含量,抗坏血酸(AsA)含量和过氧化物酶(POD)活性的变化。结果表明:轻度干旱胁迫下,随着干旱时间的延长,紫花苜蓿地上部分和地下部分的MDA含量、AsA含量均在短时间内增加,地下部分的POD活性也在较短时间内增强,地上部分则无明显变化;紫花苜蓿地下部分比地上部分对干旱胁迫反应更为敏感;改良空气干旱法模拟干旱胁迫效果明显,可以作为一种模拟方法选用。

关键词: 干旱胁迫; 紫花苜蓿; 丙二醛; 抗坏血酸; 过氧化物酶

Effect of drought stress on three physiological indexes in alfalfa seedling HUO Xue-Min, HU Tian-Meng, YANG Pei-Zhi, SUN Wei-Ze, HAN Yun-Hua

Abstract:

The seedling of alfalfa (Golden Empress) were treated for 0 to 6 hours with the improved air drought method and the AsA content, MDA content and POD activity in aboveground and underground parts were tested. The results showed that under the condition of slight drought stress in a short time, the MDA content and AsA content increased along with the progress of drought stress. The POD activity also increased in underground parts, however, there was no significant change in aboveground parts. The underground parts were more sensitive to drought stress than aboveground parts. The improved air drought method was proper to simulate the drought stress conditions.

Keywords: drought stress alfalfa MDA AsA POD

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