

豚草叶片和果实气体交换特性与 11 种土壤重金属相关性 *

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【摘要】 对 10 个样地中 Cu、Pb、Zn、Mn、Cr、Co、Ni、Cd、As、Sb 和 Hg 11 种土壤重金属含量及样地内豚草叶片和果实气体交换特性进行测定。结果表明, 样地内豚草叶片的净光合速率在 $1.88 \sim 9.41 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, 而果实的净光合速率最高可达 $2.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。叶片的呼吸速率、气孔导度、光合速率和水分利用效率的平均值分别为 $1.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $75.7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $6.05 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 和 $4.72 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$, 分别是果实的 5.26 、 0.64 、 1.31 和 1.69 倍, 说明非同化器官幼嫩果实具有与叶片相当, 甚至更强的呼吸、光合能力和水分利用效率; 研究地点重金属 Ni 达到轻微污染水平, 其它重金属含量都接近或者显著低于重金属污染的阈值。相关分析和多元回归分析显示, 大部分土壤重金属(如 Cu、Pb、Zn、Cd、As、Sb 和 Hg)含量的高低对豚草气体交换特性没有显著影响, 仅部分重金属含量与豚草的叶片、果实气体交换特性密切相关, 如 Ni 和 Cr 对豚草叶片、果实的气孔导度及水分利用效率显著相关; Cr 与豚草叶片饱和光合速率显著相关; 而 As 与豚草果实的气孔导度显著相关。表明大部分土壤重金属对叶片和球果的气体交换没有直接影响, 而 Ni、Cr 和 As 可以在轻微污染甚至没有达到污染水平时影响豚草的气体交换特性。

关键词 豚草 叶片和果实气体交换 土壤重金属 气孔导度 水分利用效率

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Gas exchange features of *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* leaves and fruits and their correlations with soil heavy metals. ZU Yuangang, WANG Wenjie, CHEN Huafeng, YANG Fengjian, ZHANG Zhonghua (Key Laboratory of Forest Plant Ecology of Education Ministry, Northeast Forestry University, Harbin 150040, China). -Chin. J. Appl. Ecol., 2006, 17(12): 2321~2326.

Ambrosia artemisiifolia can survive well in the habitats of heavy human disturbance and partial soil pollution. Whether its photosynthetic features benefit their survival is worthwhile to concern. With a refuse dump in Changchun City ($43^{\circ}50'N$, $125^{\circ}23'E$) as study site, this paper analyzed the contents of soil Cu, Pb, Zn, Mn, Cr, Co, Ni, Cd, As, Sb and Hg at ten plots, and measured *in situ* the gas exchange in *A. artemisiifolia* leaves and young fruits. The results showed that the study site was slightly contaminated by Ni, but the contents of other soil heavy metals were approached to or substantially lower than their threshold values. The net photosynthetic rate of leaves ranged from 1.88 to $9.41 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, while that of young fruits could be up to $2.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$. Averagely, the respiration rate, stomatal conductance, photosynthetic rate, and water utilization efficiency of leaves were $1.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $75.7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, $6.05 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$, and $4.72 \mu\text{mol CO}_2 \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1} \text{H}_2\text{O}$, being 5.26 , 0.64 , 1.31 and 1.69 times as much as those of young fruits, respectively, indicating that the respiratory and photosynthetic capacities and water use efficiency of *A. artemisiifolia* young fruits were equivalent to or higher than those of its leaves. Many test heavy metals, such as Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, As, Sb and Hg, had no significant effects on the gas exchange features of leaves and fruits, but there were significant correlations of Ni and Cr with the stomatal conductance and water use efficiency of leaves and young fruits, Cr with the gross photosynthesis of leaves, and As with the stomatal conductance of young fruits, suggesting that a majority of test soil heavy metals had no direct effects on the gas exchange in *A. artemisiifolia* leaves and fruits, but soil Ni, Cr and As with the contents approached to or substantially lower than the threshold values could affect the gas exchange features of *A. artemisiifolia*.

Key words *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, Gas exchange in leaves and fruits, Soil heavy metals, Stomatal conductance, Water use efficiency.

1 引言

目前, 重金属导致的土壤污染不仅对土壤的结构特征、土壤微生物以及生长在土壤上的植物产生

重要影响^[5,6,10,19,25,32], 同时也对依赖于初级生产力

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的动物和人类产生了重要影响^[29,33],因此日益受到广泛关注^[13,16,22].研究表明,空气污染能显著地影响植物的气体交换特性^[18]、土壤污染能够引起植物耐性或者规避特性^[18,22,24],但是有关土壤重金属含量与植物气体交换特性的关系,特别是结合土壤污染指标和叶片及果实气体交换的研究报道并不很多^[14,23].垃圾场和工业废弃物堆积地是造成土壤局部污染的重要原因之一^[12,20].已有研究表明,入侵植物豚草(*Ambrosia artemisiifolia*)能在这类土壤上形成大面积优势种群^[11,15].为此,有关豚草生态学特性^[20]、化感作用^[4,15,28]和防治对策^[21,34]等的研究报道较多.种子的大量散播是其能够大量有性繁殖的基础.开展叶片与果实气体代谢的测定和比较,是发现同化器官与非同化器官在果实成熟过程中功能差异的重要手段.

本文对长春市经济技术开发区内豚草的叶片和果实的光合速率、呼吸速率、气孔导度及水分利用效率等参数进行了测定,并初步探讨了豚草的光合生理参数与土壤重金属含量的相关性,以期揭示豚草叶片及果实气体交换的生理学特点,进一步研究豚草对土壤重金属的适应性与其爆发生长的关系.

2 研究地区与研究方法

2.1 自然概况

研究地点位于吉林省长春市经济技术开发区(43°50'N, 125°23'E),气候介于东部山地湿润与西部平原半干旱区之间的过渡带,属温带大陆性半湿润季风气候类型.全年气温变化显著,四季分明,冬季严寒漫长,春季干旱多风,夏季温暖短促,秋季晴朗温差大.年平均气温为4.6℃,最冷月(1月)最低气温达-36.5℃,平均气温为-17.2℃;最热月(7月)最高气温达38℃,平均气温为23℃.年平均日照为2 866 h,平均降雨为567.0 mm.

2003年8月,在经济技术开发区内一回填垃圾土堆积地(面积约为1 km²)设置了10块样地,并在每个样地内设置了10个面积为1 m×1 m的样方,记录样方内植物种类及数量,同时进行生物量测定,而且在每个样方内随机进行土壤取样,取样数量为3次.测定及取样均在1 d内完成.

2.2 研究方法

2.2.1 光合和呼吸速率测定 均采用Li-6400便携式光合测定系统(Li-Cor, USA),光合速率、呼吸速率、气孔导度、叶片光合呼吸和果实呼吸采用活体测定方法^[2,3,7,31].以叶片室处于黑暗中的气体交换速率为呼吸速率,净光合速率是指在饱和光强下($PAR > 1000 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)叶片的光合速率;水分利用效率(WUE)是净光合速率与蒸腾速率之比.

测定生殖器官呼吸时,将1个或多个花、果实小心地放入测定室,避免碰伤,果实用投影面积计算.夹紧叶片室,避

免漏气.保持叶片室黑暗测定暗呼吸,调节叶片室内部光照测定生殖器官光合速率.测定完毕,采集测定部分80℃烘干24 h后称重,供计算单位干重的呼吸速率时使用.

2.2.2 重金属测定 土壤样品60℃烘干72 h后,每个样地测4个重复,采用双道原子荧光法(AFS-230E)测定重金属元素Cu、Pb、Zn、Mn、Cr、Co、Ni、Cd、As、Sb和Hg.

3 结果与分析

3.1 豚草的种群特征

调查发现,样方内与豚草伴生的草本植物较少,仅有东方蓼(*Polygonum orientale*)、大籽蒿(*Artemisia sieversiana*)、灰绿藜(*Chenopodium glaucum*)、马齿苋(*Portulaca oleracea*)和狗尾草(*Setaria viridis*)等,且单个样方内豚草与伴生种总生物量及数量差异很大(图1).单个样方内豚草总生物量可达225 g以上,而其它伴生种合计总生物量不足其1/2;平均豚草数量为16株,几个伴生种总平均值仅为7株.因此,豚草在样地内为优势种.

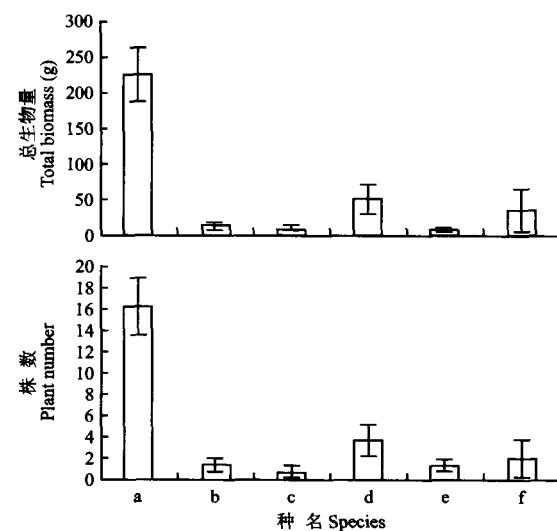


图1 豚草与伴生种总生物量及数量比较

Fig. 1 Contrast of total biomass and number between *A. artemisiifolia* and accompanying species.

a)豚草 *A. artemisiifolia*; b)东方蓼 *P. orientale*; c)马齿苋 *P. oleracea*; d)灰绿藜 *C. glaucum*; e)狗尾草 *S. viridis*; f)大籽蒿 *A. sieversiana*.

3.2 不同样地的土壤重金属含量

由表1可以看出,不同样地的重金属含量均较高,且不同样地、不同成分含量之间差异较大.样地7的Zn含量最高($153.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$),其它样地在 $50 \sim 90 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 之间;Cr含量集中在 $70 \sim 100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,样地4最高($102.76 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$).Ni的最低含量为 $21.04 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,而最大值为 $25.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,其它元素含量差别不大.

表1 不同样地土壤重金属含量

Table 1 Content of heavy metal in soils of different plots (\pm SD)

样地号 Plot	Cu ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Pb ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Zn ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Mn ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Cr ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Co ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Ni ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Cd ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	As ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Sb ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	Hg ($\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)
1	27.47 ± 3.02	26.92 ± 2.96	61.15 ± 6.73	263.96 ± 29.04	73.17 ± 8.05	11.97 ± 1.32	23.46 ± 2.58	66.00 ± 7.26	7.53 ± 0.83	620.00 ± 68.20	77.00 ± 8.47
2	22.18 ± 2.44	24.25 ± 2.67	57.59 ± 6.33	261.92 ± 28.81	75.20 ± 29.03	13.62 ± 2.72	21.04 ± 2.31	100.00 ± 11.00	7.07 ± 0.78	670.00 ± 67.00	65.00 ± 7.15
3	43.10 ± 4.31	37.76 ± 3.78	90.00 ± 9.90	371.96 ± 40.92	72.66 ± 7.99	25.36 ± 2.79	25.32 ± 3.29	160.00 ± 17.60	11.96 ± 1.32	1380.00 ± 151.80	317.00 ± 34.87
4	34.67 ± 3.81	34.40 ± 3.78	90.40 ± 9.94	361.85 ± 50.66	102.76 ± 12.33	22.02 ± 2.42	30.96 ± 4.02	126.00 ± 13.86	11.43 ± 1.14	1040.00 ± 114.40	122.00 ± 14.64
5	31.56 ± 3.47	32.14 ± 3.54	84.28 ± 9.27	342.06 ± 37.63	74.74 ± 8.22	18.10 ± 1.99	33.41 ± 3.68	100.00 ± 11.00	10.55 ± 1.16	990.00 ± 108.90	45.00 ± 4.95
6	28.83 ± 3.46	28.65 ± 3.15	67.35 ± 6.74	356.13 ± 39.17	94.36 ± 10.38	19.87 ± 2.19	27.98 ± 3.08	148.00 ± 16.28	9.33 ± 1.03	700.00 ± 77.00	365.00 ± 40.15
7	30.45 ± 3.35	38.55 ± 3.86	153.24 ± 16.86	358.33 ± 39.42	97.63 ± 14.64	24.76 ± 2.72	27.41 ± 3.29	222.00 ± 24.42	9.52 ± 1.24	990.00 ± 108.90	108.00 ± 14.04
8	39.47 ± 4.34	32.11 ± 4.50	72.14 ± 7.94	339.05 ± 37.30	95.84 ± 10.54	15.65 ± 1.72	25.50 ± 2.81	80.00 ± 8.80	8.04 ± 0.80	570.00 ± 62.70	95.00 ± 10.45
9	21.37 ± 2.35	25.90 ± 2.85	58.20 ± 6.40	301.30 ± 33.14	78.10 ± 8.59	24.11 ± 2.65	24.63 ± 2.71	82.00 ± 9.02	7.05 ± 0.78	590.00 ± 64.90	116.00 ± 12.76
10	21.32 ± 2.77	28.77 ± 3.16	61.44 ± 6.76	294.78 ± 35.37	91.78 ± 10.10	21.07 ± 2.74	25.08 ± 2.76	76.00 ± 8.36	8.02 ± 0.88	670.00 ± 87.10	50.00 ± 5.50
最大 Max	43.1	38.55	153.24	371.96	102.76	25.36	33.41	222.00	11.96	1380.00	365.00
最小 Min	21.32	24.25	57.59	261.92	72.66	11.97	21.04	66.00	7.05	570.00	45.00
平均	30.04	30.95	79.58	325.13	85.63	19.65	26.48	116	9.05	822	136
Mean	± 7.49	± 4.89	± 28.84	± 41.25	± 11.85	± 4.71	± 3.61	± 48.72	± 1.79	± 265.53	± 111.78

随着工农业的发展,土壤环境污染问题已被世界各国所关注,并针对土壤污染物制定了质量标准。本研究中参照《英国土地发展规划中土壤重金属含量分类等级》^[25](表2)。由表1和表2可知,重金属Ni为^bKelly值轻度污染元素,其它元素均接近或者显著低于轻度污染阈值。

表2 土壤重金属含量分类等级

Table 2 Soil toxic metal contamination classifications ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)

元素 Metal	轻度污染 Slight	中度污染 Middle	重度污染 Heavy	超重度污染 Unusually heavy
Sb	30~50	50~100	100~500	>500
Cd	1~3	3~10	10~50	>50
Cr	100~200	200~500	500~2500	>2500
Pb	500~1000	1000~2000	2000~10000	>10000
Hg	1~3	3~10	10~50	>50
Cu	100~200	200~500	500~2500	>2500
Ni	20~50	50~200	200~1000	>1000
Zn	250~500	500~1000	1000~5000	>5000
As	10~30	-	-	-

3.3 叶片和果实 CO_2 交换特性

由图2可以看出,随着光强的增加,豚草叶片的光合速率呈稳步增长的趋势,达到饱和光强时,净光合速率在 $1.88 \sim 9.41 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 之间。豚草果实的呼吸速率较高,最高可达 $19.2 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,而部分果实光合速率最大值为 $2.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

3.4 不同土壤条件下叶片和果实光合呼吸特性

由表3可以看出,在不同土壤条件下,豚草叶片和果实光合能力呈明显差异。样地1和样地2的豚

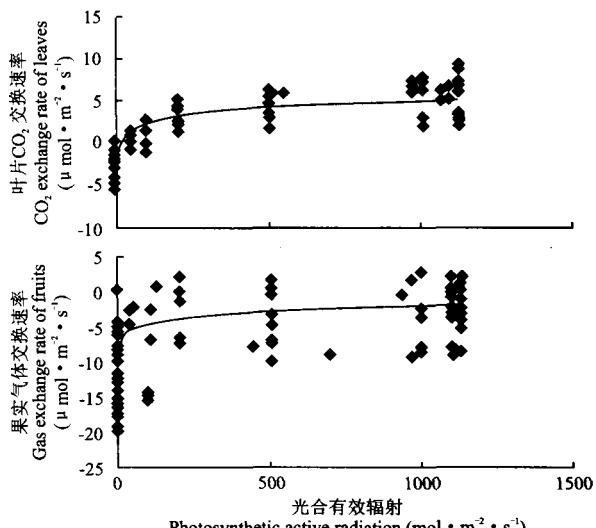
图2 豚草叶片和果实 CO_2 交换的光响应曲线

Fig. 2 Light response curves of leaves and fruits of *A. artemisiifolia* ($n = 10$).

草叶片呼吸速率较高,而饱和光合速率为样地4>样地6>样地7;豚草果实的呼吸速率为样地4>样地10>样地7>样地1,而饱和光合速率为样地4>样地10>样地1>样地7。在水分利用率(WUE)上,豚草叶片和果实呈现不同的变化趋势,叶片为样地2最高,然后是样地8、6和1;而果实为样地10最高,其次是样地1、7和8,其它样地均较低。

由表3可以看出,不同样地豚草果实的呼吸速率均较高,但平均饱和光合速率却相差不大,主要是果实的气孔导度低于叶片,结果导致饱和光合速率

表3 不同土壤条件下豚草叶片(A)和果实(B)的气体交换特性

Table 3 Differences in gas exchange between leaves (A) and fruits (B) of plants growing in different plots ($\pm SD$)

样地号 Plots	呼吸速率 Respiration rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		气孔导度 Stomatal conductance ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		光合速率 Gross photosynthetic rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		水分利用效率 Water use efficiency ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
1	2.61 ± 0.02	12.03 ± 0.29	43.1 ± 0.08	53.2 ± 0.80	4.64 ± 0.07	11.73 ± 0.05	5.03	11.08
2	5.01 ± 0.35	5.61 ± 0.28	27.2 ± 1.62	34.3 ± 0.30	5.31 ± 0.15	3.10 ± 0.01	9.56	4.91
3	1.33 ± 0.10	7.02 ± 0.84	54.3 ± 0.47	54.3 ± 0.40	4.29 ± 0.03	7.62 ± 0.75	4.10	7.80
4	-	19.40 ± 0.17	182.0 ± 17.44	72.1 ± 0.62	8.16 ± 0.99	10.99 ± 0.28	1.82	4.87
5	0.90 ± 0	4.24 ± 0.33	94.1 ± 0.10	66.8 ± 1.27	6.61 ± 0.55	5.72 ± 0.07	3.05	3.68
6	1.88 ± 0.18	5.35 ± 0.18	84.1 ± 1.78	67.7 ± 2.04	8.81 ± 0.18	7.70 ± 0.19	5.09	5.39
7	1.69 ± 0.48	12.32 ± 0.30	129.2 ± 2.55	34.4 ± 2.35	8.40 ± 0.16	9.15 ± 0.77	3.35	11.02
8	1.14 ± 0.17	8.61 ± 0.22	26.1 ± 1.36	23.6 ± 0.17	4.16 ± 0.23	5.92 ± 0.19	6.67	10.59
9	0.80 ± 0.09	4.16 ± 0.01	47.2 ± 1.42	38.1 ± 0.18	3.79 ± 0.36	5.36 ± 0.90	3.83	6.53
10	0.91 ± 0.04	16.55 ± 0.94	71.0 ± 0.34	43.2 ± 0.86	6.33 ± 0.02	12.25 ± 0.61	4.73	14.05
平均 Mean	1.81 ± 1.33	9.53 ± 5.35	75.7 ± 49.18	48.4 ± 16.54	6.05 ± 1.89	7.95 ± 3.04	4.72 ± 2.16	7.99 ± 3.48

表4 土壤重金属对豚草叶片和果实气体交换特性的影响

Table 4 Effect of soil heavy metal on gas exchange in leaves and fruits

重金属 Heavy metal	叶片 Leaves								果实 Fruits							
	呼吸速率 Respiration rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		气孔导度 Stomatal conductance ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		饱和光合速率 Gross photosynthetic rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		水分利用效率 Water use efficiency ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$)		呼吸速率 Respiration rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		气孔导度 Stomatal conductance ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		饱和光合速率 Gross photosynthetic rate ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)		水分利用效率 Water use efficiency ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$)	
	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P	r	P
Cu	0.30	0.43	0.17	0.66	0.30	0.43	0.17	0.66	0.10	0.93	0.14	0.67	0.10	0.99	0.10	0.83
Pb	0.45	0.23	0.55	0.10	0.45	0.23	0.55	0.10	0.28	0.42	0.14	0.72	0.24	0.48	0.10	0.76
Zn	0.20	0.63	0.60	0.07	0.20	0.63	0.60	0.07	0.24	0.49	0.10	0.91	0.17	0.63	0.14	0.74
Mn	0.57	0.12	0.57	0.08	0.57	0.12	0.57	0.08	0.10	0.87	0.36	0.31	0.10	0.87	0.22	0.54
Cr	0.28	0.46	0.61	0.06	0.28	0.46	0.61	0.06	0.60	0.07	0.10	0.97	0.37	0.29	0.20	0.56
Co	0.58	0.10	0.47	0.17	0.58	0.10	0.47	0.17	0.10	0.77	0.14	0.73	0.14	0.71	0.10	0.99
Ni	0.59	0.09	0.73	0.02*	0.59	0.09	0.73	0.02*	0.14	0.73	0.65	0.04*	0.14	0.68	0.40	0.25
Cd	0.03	0.95	0.52	0.12	0.03	0.95	0.52	0.12	0.10	0.90	0.10	0.78	0.10	0.92	0.10	0.82
As	0.37	0.32	0.63	0.05	0.37	0.32	0.63	0.05	0.20	0.59	0.63	0.04*	0.20	0.57	0.33	0.36
Sb	0.20	0.62	0.48	0.16	0.20	0.62	0.48	0.16	0.10	0.77	0.44	0.21	0.10	0.77	0.24	0.49
Hg	0.10	0.79	0.03	0.92	0.10	0.79	0.03	0.92	0.28	0.44	0.39	0.28	0.10	0.93	0.24	0.50

*P<0.05.

表5 土壤重金属含量与豚草叶片和果实气体交换特性的多元回归分析

Table 5 Stepwise multiple regression analysis between gas exchange in leaves and fruits and content of heavy metal

参数 Parameter	叶片 Leaves				果实 Fruits					
	引入显著变量 Available significant variable	逐步回归方程 Stepwise multiple regression equation		r	P	引入显著变量 Available significant variable	逐步回归方程 Stepwise multiple regression equation		r	P
I	Ni	$Y = 7.751 - 2.29$		0.59	0.09	Cr	$Y = -13.532 + 0.269$		0.60	0.07
II	Ni	$Y = -0.184 + 0.1$		0.73	0.02	Ni	$Y = -0.029 + 0.003$		0.65	0.04
III	Cr	$Y = -2.753 + 0.103$		0.64	0.04	-	-	-	-	-
IV	Ni	$Y = 16.464 - 0.443$		0.74	0.01	-	-	-	-	-

I. 呼吸速率 Respiration rate; II. 气孔导度 Stomatal conductance; III. 饱和光合速率 Gross photosynthetic rate; IV. 水分利用效率 Water used efficiency.

下降。果实的水分利用效率较叶片略高。已有研究表明,生殖器官(果实)具有较强的生理代谢能力,则有利于种子形成^[1,17,30]。因此,豚草果实的光合呼吸等对于种子的大量产生有重要意义。

3.5 土壤重金属对豚草气体交换特性的影响

对土壤重金属与豚草叶片、果实气体交换特性进行一元线性回归分析(表4),结果表明,Ni对豚草叶片气孔导度($r=0.73, P=0.02$)及水分利用效率($r=0.74, P=0.01$)有显著影响,Co仅对豚草叶片水分利用效率有显著影响($r=0.63, P=0.04$),

其它重金属均对豚草叶片无显著影响;Ni($r=0.65, P=0.04$)及As($r=0.63, P=0.04$)均对豚草果实气孔导度有显著影响。观察发现,豚草大面积生长地区都伴随着很多工业和民用垃圾,而耐重金属属性弱的其它草本植物较少(图1)。由此推断,豚草对土壤重金属有忍耐性。

由表5可以看出,在 $P < 0.05$ 水平下,大部分重金属元素都被剔除,仅有Ni和Cr含量被引入方程。其中Ni与豚草叶片的气孔导度($r=0.73, P=0.02$)及WUE($r=0.74, P=0.01$)显著相关,同时,Ni还

与豚草果实的气孔导度($r = 0.65, P = 0.04$)显著相关;而Cr与豚草叶片的饱和光合速率($r = 0.64, P = 0.04$)显著相关。 $P < 0.1$ 水平下,豚草叶片的呼吸速率受Ni($r = 0.59, P = 0.09$)的影响,而Cr($r = 0.60, P = 0.07$)与豚草叶片的呼吸速率显著相关。即使在 $P < 0.1$ 水平下,也没有得到豚草果实饱和光合速率、WUE与土壤重金属之间的回归方程。由此可知,土壤重金属中Ni和Cr的含量高低与豚草叶片、果实的气体交换特性密切相关,在一定程度上可反映出豚草的代谢状态。

4 讨 论

4.1 豚草叶片和果实呼吸差异对种子产生的影响

豚草的叶片和果实都具有较强的生理代谢能力。在多个样地内,豚草叶片的净光合速率为 $1.88 \sim 9.41 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,果实达 $2.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。豚草叶片的呼吸速率、气孔导度、光合速率和水分利用效率的平均值分别为 $1.81 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $75.7 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 、 $6.05 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 和 $4.72 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mmol}^{-1}$,分别是果实的 5.26 、 0.64 、 1.31 和 1.69 倍。Wang等^[30]观察到日本落叶松球果形成发育过程中的叶绿素光合作用可能对球果形成起到一定作用。Kenzo等^[17]对多种树木的种翅光合能力研究发现,这部分光合作用可能对于在大量种子形成年份的种子形成有一定作用。Aschan等^[1]认为,非同化器官的光合作用是对叶片光合作用的一个重要补充,通常可以重新固定 $10\% \sim 85\%$ 的呼吸产生CO₂。说明非同化器官幼嫩果实具有与叶片相当,甚至更强的呼吸、光合能力和水分利用效率,这可能对于其种子的大量产生与发育有益。

4.2 气体交换特性与土壤重金属的相关性对豚草种群爆发的影响

目前,很多研究都集中于空气污染物对光合呼吸和生物生产力的影响^[18],但是土壤重金属对其直接或间接影响的研究,特别是对光合和呼吸的影响并不多见^[27]。Sheila等^[25]指出,探讨植物-土壤系统内重金属的影响,需要定量化研究重金属对植物等系统的呼吸功能和光合过程。研究表明,百合属植物能在有Ni、Co和Cu污染的土壤内正常生存^[9,27];而黄花茅属、车前属及翦股颖属植物是耐Zn和Pb的植物^[8,27]。本研究表明,在垃圾场生境内,土壤中Cu、Pb、Zn、Cd、As、Sb和Hg含量的高低对豚草的气体交换特性没有影响,但Ni和Cr对豚草叶片、果实的气孔导度及WUE等具有显著影响;Cr对豚草叶

片的饱和光合速率有显著影响;而As仅对豚草果实气孔导度有显著的影响。

在本研究中,豚草在种群中表现为极强的优势种,呈现爆发态,且具有快速蔓延的趋势。因此,可以初步推断,豚草对土壤重金属有忍耐性。与其它草本植物相比,豚草在自然界广泛分布于路边、荒地、工业废弃物堆积地及垃圾场等地,占有较宽的生态位,表明它具有较强的适应性。

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