

# 栝楼雌雄植株的光合作用和蒸腾作用特性 \*

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**摘要** 对栝楼雌雄植株生长发育关键时期的光合作用和蒸腾作用进行研究。结果表明:在营养生长阶段,栝楼雄株的光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度和水分利用效率均大于雌株;雄株比雌株提前22 d进入生殖生长阶段,当雄株进入生殖生长阶段后,其光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度均大于雌株,但水分利用效率略小于雌株;当雌株进入生殖生长阶段后,其蒸腾速率和气孔导度大于雄株,而光合速率和水分利用效率显著小于雄株。气候因子对栝楼生长发育的影响主要是在营养生长和生殖生长初期,栝楼生长发育后期对气候因子的响应程度减弱。较高的温度和较低的湿度有利于栝楼的生长发育,光照可提高栝楼尤其是雄株的光合速率。进入生殖生长后,雄株的光合速率随光照的增强显著增加,而雌株的光合速率增加不显著;随气温的升高,雄株的蒸腾速率显著提高,雌株的光合速率极显著提高。

**关键词** 栝楼 雌雄异株 光合速率 蒸腾速率 气候因子

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**Photosynthesis and transpiration characteristics of female and male *Trichosanthes kirilowii* Maxim individuals.** LIU Yun<sup>1</sup>, ZHONG Zhang-cheng<sup>2</sup>, WANG Xiao-xue<sup>1</sup>, XIE Jun<sup>1</sup>, YANG Wen-ying<sup>1</sup> (<sup>1</sup>Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Eco-Environment of Three Gorges Reservoir Region, College of Resources and Environment, Southwest University, Chongqing 400716, China; <sup>2</sup>College of Life Science, Southwest University, Chongqing 400715, China). -Chin. J. Appl. Ecol., 2011, 22(3): 644–650.

**Abstract:** A field research was conducted on the photosynthesis and transpiration characteristics of dioecious *Trichosanthes kirilowii* individuals at four key development stages. At vegetative growth stage, the photosynthesis rate, transpiration rate, stomatal conductance, and water use efficiency of male individuals were higher than those of female individuals, and hence, male individuals entered into reproductive growth stage 22 days earlier than female individuals. After entering into reproductive growth stage, male individuals had higher photosynthesis rate, transpiration rate, and stomatal conductance, but slightly lower water use efficiency than female individuals. As the female individuals started to reproductive growth, their photosynthesis rate and water use efficiency were significantly lower, while the transpiration rate and stomatal conductance were higher than those of the male individuals. The effects of climate factors on the growth and development of *T. kirilowii* mainly occurred at its vegetative growth and early reproductive growth stages, and weakened at later reproductive growth stages. Higher temperature and lower relative humidity benefited the growth and development of *T. kirilowii*, and illumination could enhance the photosynthesis rate of *T. kirilowii*, especially its male individuals. After entering into reproductive growth stage, the photosynthesis rate of male individuals increased significantly with increasing illumination, but that of female individuals only had a slight increase, and the transpiration rate of male individuals as well as the photosynthesis rate of female individuals all increased significantly with increasing temperature.

**Key words:** *Trichosanthes kirilowii*; dioecious plant; photosynthesis rate; transpiration rate; climate factor.

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桔楼(*Trichosanthes kirilowii*)是葫芦科桔楼属多年生草质藤本植物,是我国重要的传统药用植物资源。其果实含三萜皂甙、有机酸、树脂、盐类、糖类、色素和脂肪油等,根被称为天花粉,含淀粉、皂甙、天花粉蛋白和多种氨基酸和糖类<sup>[1]</sup>。有研究报道,天花粉能有效遏制艾滋病病毒,并有一定的抗癌功效<sup>[2]</sup>,因此具有很高的经济价值。目前除长三角地区(如江浙等地)广泛种植外,在西南地区(如四川、重庆等)也逐渐扩大栽种面积。桔楼是雌雄异株植物,不同性别的植株具有不同的经济价值,雄株主要用于生产天花粉,雌株主要用于收获果实,因此在农业生产中根据用途进行栽培管理,有助于提高经济效益。以往对桔楼的研究主要集中在组织培养与快速繁殖、种质资源鉴定、性别鉴定<sup>[3-4]</sup>、化学成分分析<sup>[2-3]</sup>、天花粉蛋白及其生物合成<sup>[1]</sup>等方面,对于不同环境条件下桔楼雌雄株的生长发育、生理代谢、性别表达等方面少有报道<sup>[5-6]</sup>。

在雌雄异株的植物中,不同性别的植株在形态结构、生长发育、繁殖特性以及生理机制等方面都表现出较大差异<sup>[7-11]</sup>。这主要由雌雄性别本身遗传特性决定。大量研究表明,雌雄个体对环境因子的响应不同,甚至同一种群由于受到外界环境变化的影响,雌雄株的分布数量也会发生变化<sup>[12-16]</sup>。自然种群中雌雄个体的性别比例往往随着水分、养分、CO<sub>2</sub>浓度、温度、光照和干扰水平等的不同而不同。一般来说,在不良生境下,如土壤干燥、养分贫瘠、海拔较高、坡度较大的生境中,雄性植株生长良好,数量较多;在湿润、肥沃、低海拔或低洼的生境中,雌性植株生长良好<sup>[17-22]</sup>。可见,虽然在长期的进化过程中,雌雄植株在生长、存活、生殖、空间分布和资源配置等方面都表现出由性别决定的一些特征,但环境条件对其生长发育、性别表达的影响不容忽视。为更好地理解雌雄异株植物性别分化导致的对资源的不同需求及对环境差异的响应,本文以桔楼为试验材料,比较分析桔楼雌雄植株在生长发育过程中关键时期的光合、蒸腾特性及其与生态因子之间的关系,丰富了雌雄异株植物的研究,为桔楼的栽培管理提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验材料及试验设计

试验于2007年在重庆市药用植物研究院药用植物苗圃进行。供试材料为桔楼,日常肥水管理,当桔楼苗长至约0.5 m时,随机选取60株,挂牌编号。

分别于6月15日(雌雄株均处于营养生长期)、7月15日(雄株始花期,即雄株进入生殖生长期)、8月7日(雌株始花期,即雌株进入生殖生长期)、9月6日(雌雄株花期均结束,雌花先于雄花9天凋谢,此时雌株挂幼果)进行各指标测定。

### 1.2 测定项目与方法

在上述各测定期选择连续晴天,于9:00随机取雌雄植株各8株,取植株的功能叶片(茎尖往下第4片叶),采用Li-6400光合仪(Li-Cor, Inc, USA)测定净光合速率( $P_n$ ,  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )、气温( $T_a$ , °C)、光合有效辐射( $PAR$ ,  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )、蒸腾速率( $T_r$ ,  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )、空气相对湿度( $RH_i$ , %)、气孔导度( $S_e$ ,  $\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ),每片叶读取数据2次,连续测定3 d,取平均值。分别在桔楼雌雄株的开花期,随机选取雌雄植株各5株,8:00至18:00,每隔2 h测定以上指标,考察其日变化<sup>[5,23]</sup>。水分利用效率为光合速率与蒸腾速率之比<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 1.3 数据处理

采用Excel和SPSS 13.0软件进行数据统计和绘图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 桔楼雌雄植株的光合、蒸腾特性季节变化

由图1可以看出,在桔楼营养生长期,雌雄株的光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度均为雄株显著大于雌株( $P<0.05$ );随植株的生长发育,到7月15日,即雄株进入生殖生长阶段,三者逐渐增大,而且雄株仍显著大于雌株( $P<0.05$ );到8月7日,雌株进入生殖生长阶段,净光合速率和蒸腾速率开始降低,气孔导度仍增大,雄株的净光合速率显著大于雌株( $P<0.05$ ),而气孔导度显著小于雌株( $P<0.05$ );到9月6日,生殖生长期结束,雌雄株的净光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度均下降,雌株的净光合速率显著大于雄株( $P<0.05$ ),二者蒸腾速率和气孔导度的差异不显著。雄株在整个生长期的平均水分利用效率为10.61,略大于雌株(9.95)。

### 2.2 桔楼雌雄植株生殖生长期的光合、蒸腾特性日变化

从图2可以看出,在桔楼雄株的生殖生长期,雄株光合速率的日变化呈双峰曲线,最大值出现在10:00,而后逐渐降低,“午休”时间为14:00,第2个峰值出现在16:00,而后再次呈下降趋势,日平均光合速率为 $1.98 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;雌株光合速率的日变化呈单峰曲线,最大值出现在12:00,而后逐渐降

低,日平均光合速率为 $1.85 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;雌雄株蒸腾速率的日变化均呈单峰曲线,峰值均出现在12:00,雄株和雌株的日平均蒸腾速率为 $0.22$ 和 $0.19 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;雄株气孔导度的日变化呈双峰曲线,最大值出现在12:00,而后逐渐降低,“午休”时间为14:00,第2个峰值出现在16:00,而后再次呈下降趋势,与其光合速率的日变化同步,其日平均气孔导度为 $5.39 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ;雌株气孔导度的日变化呈单峰曲线,最大值出现在12:00,而后逐渐下降,与其光合速率的日变化同步,其日平均气孔导度为 $4.63 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ . 可见,在栝楼雄株生

殖生长期,雌雄植株的光合、蒸腾日变化特性不同,雄株的日平均净光合速率、日平均蒸腾速率及日平均气孔导度均大于雌株. 该时期栝楼雄株的日平均水分利用效率为9.00,略小于雌株(9.74).

8月上旬,栝楼雌株陆续开花,这个时期雌株的光合速率日变化均为单峰曲线,最大峰值出现在12:00(图2). 雄株日均光合速率为 $1.23 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,显著大于雌株( $0.77 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ). 12:00以前,雌株蒸腾速率几乎保持在同一水平,而后快速下降,16:00以后维持在一个较低水平. 从测定时间开始,雄株蒸腾速率一直呈下降趋势,14:00

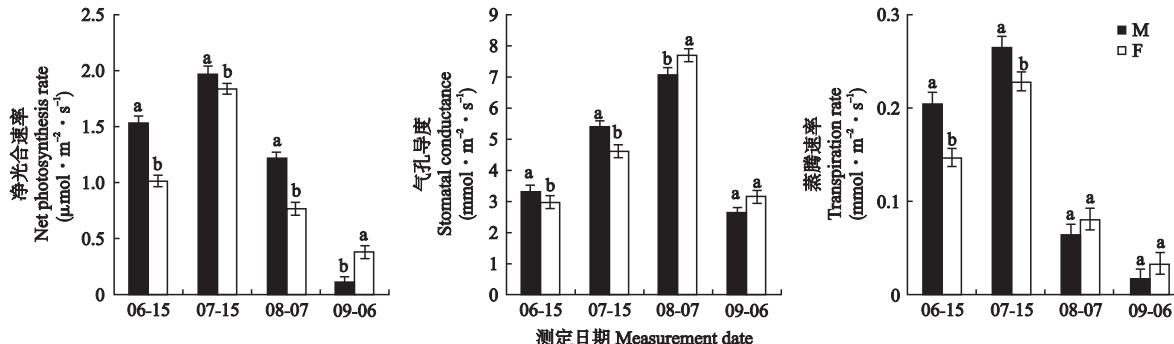


图1 栝楼雌雄株净光合速率和蒸腾速率的季节变化

**Fig.1** Seasonal changes of photosynthesis and transpiration in female and male plants of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* (mean $\pm$ SE,  $n=8$ ). M: 雄株 Male plants; F: 雌株 Female plants. 下同 The same below. 不同小写字母表示同一生育期雌雄植株间差异显著( $P<0.05$ ) Different small letters meant significant difference between female and male plants at the same stage at 0.05 level.

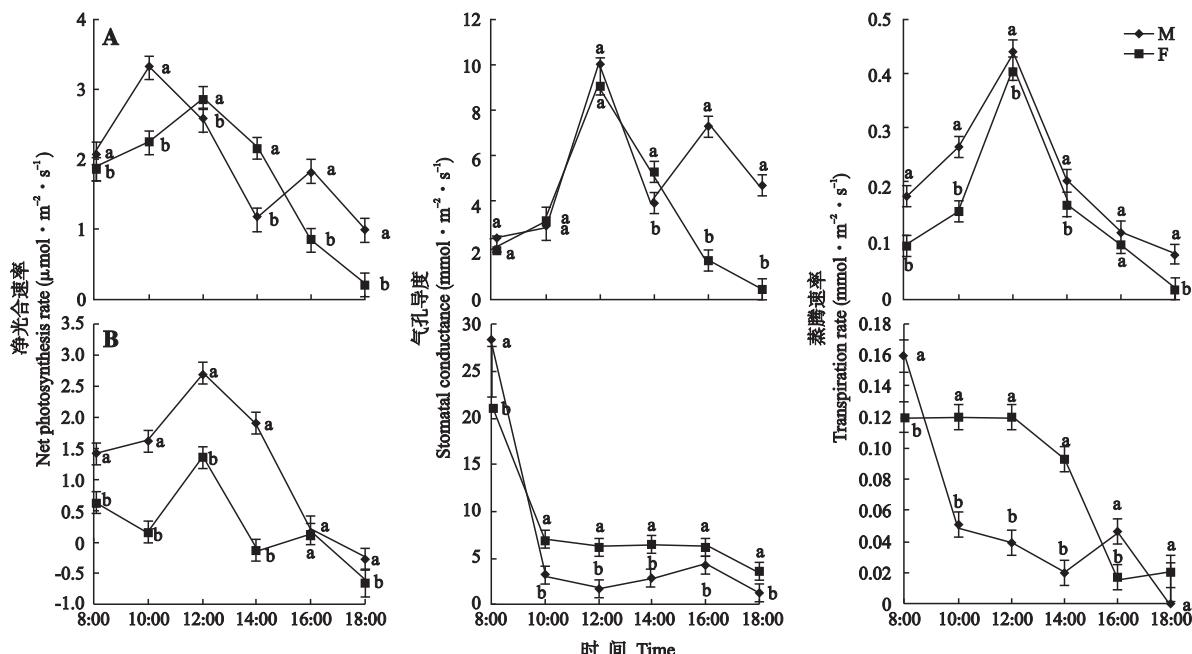


图2 栝楼雄株(A)、雌株(B)开花后雌雄株栝楼光合、蒸腾特性的日变化

**Fig.2** Diurnal changes of photosynthesis and transpiration in female and male plants of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* after male (A) and female (B) plants flowering (mean $\pm$ SE,  $n=5$ ).

不同小写字母表示同一测定时间雌雄植株间差异显著( $P<0.05$ ) Different small letters meant significant difference between female and male plants at the same time at 0.05 level.

至16:00呈小幅升高,而后又下降。雄株日平均蒸腾速率为 $0.05 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ , 小于雌株( $0.07 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )。雌雄株气孔导度日变化趋势一致,从测定时间开始均呈下降趋势,雄株下降快于雌株,10:00至18:00雄株气孔导度显著低于雌株。该期雄株日平均水分利用效率为23.21,显著大于雌株(11.67)。

### 2.3 桔楼雌雄植株的光合、蒸腾特性与气候因子的关系

由表1可以看出,在桔楼雄株的生长发育过程中,随光照强度和温度的增大,光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度呈增大趋势;随湿度的增大,气孔导度呈增大趋势,但光合速率和蒸腾速率呈减小趋势。所有的气

候因子中,仅光照强度对蒸腾速率的影响达到显著水平( $P<0.05$ ),对光合速率和气孔导度的影响均不显著。在雌株的生长发育过程中,随光照强度和温度的增大,光合速率和蒸腾速率呈增大趋势;随光照强度的增大,气孔导度呈减小趋势;随湿度的增大,光合速率和蒸腾速率呈减小趋势,气孔导度呈增大趋势。所有气候因子对雌株光合、蒸腾特性的影响均未达到显著水平,但雌株的光合速率与蒸腾速率呈显著正相关( $P<0.05$ )。

#### 2.3.1 光合、蒸腾特性季节变化与气候因子的关系

由表2可以看出,桔楼雄株开花后,随光照强度的增大,雄株光合速率显著增大( $P<0.05$ ),蒸腾速率呈增大趋势,气孔导度呈减小趋势;随温度的增大,蒸腾速率显著增大( $P<0.05$ ),光合速率和气孔导度均

表1 桔楼雌雄植株光合、蒸腾特性季节变化与气候因子的相关系数

Table 1 Correlation coefficients between the seasonal changes of photosynthesis and transpiration traits and the climate factors in female and male plants of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* ( $n=8$ )

		光合速率 $P_n$	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	气孔导度 $S_c$	光照强度 $PAR$	温度 $T_a$	湿度 $RH_i$
雄株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Male plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.905	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.496	0.105	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.927	0.983 *	0.136	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.603	0.534	0.578	0.421	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.377	-0.702	0.617	-0.696	0.094	1
雌株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Female plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.986 *	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.046	-0.065	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.867	0.935	-0.163	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.813	0.704	0.384	0.421	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.433	-0.561	0.818	-0.696	0.094	1

\*  $P<0.05$ ; \*\*  $P<0.01$ . 下同 The same below.

表2 桔楼雄株开花后雌雄植株光合、蒸腾特性日变化与气候因子的相关系数

Table 2 Correlation coefficients between the diurnal changes of photosynthesis and transpiration traits and the climate factors in female and male plants of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* after the male plants flowering ( $n=5$ )

		光合速率 $P_n$	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	气孔导度 $S_c$	光照强度 $PAR$	温度 $T_a$	湿度 $RH_i$
雄株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Male plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.632	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.054	0.491	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.858 *	0.630	-0.213	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.704	0.896 *	0.141	0.746	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.711	-0.880 *	-0.143	-0.712	-0.995 **	1
雌株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Female plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.831 *	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.851 *	0.968 **	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.805	0.580	0.491	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.971 **	0.755	0.736	0.886 *	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.983 **	-0.822 *	-0.829 *	-0.806	-0.982 **	1

表3 桤木雌株开花后雌雄株光合蒸腾特性与气候因子日变化的相关系数

Table 3 Correlation coefficients between the diurnal changes of photosynthesis and transpiration traits and the climate factors in female and male plants of *Trichosanthes kirilowii* after female plants flowering ( $n=5$ )

		光合速率 $P_n$	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	气孔导度 $S_c$	光照强度 $PAR$	温度 $T_a$	湿度 $RH_i$
雄株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Male plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.227	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.066	0.960 **	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.068	-0.227	-0.416	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.110	-0.781	-0.861 *	0.594	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.176	0.747	0.865 *	-0.618	-0.984 **	1
雌株	光合速率 $P_n$	1					
Female plant	蒸腾速率 $T_r$	0.643	1				
	气孔导度 $S_c$	0.374	0.493	1			
	光照强度 $PAR$	0.372	0.639	-0.201	1		
	温度 $T_a$	0.103	0.132	-0.737	0.633	1	
	湿度 $RH_i$	-0.177	-0.138	0.691	-0.687	-0.980 **	1

呈增大趋势;随湿度的增大,蒸腾速率显著减小( $P<0.05$ ),光合速率和气孔导度均呈减小趋势.可见,这一时期桦木雄株的光合、蒸腾特性日变化中,光照强度对雄株光合速率影响显著,温度和湿度则显著影响其蒸腾速率.雄株开花后,雌株光合速率的日变化随温度升高极显著增大( $P<0.01$ ),随湿度增大极显著减小( $P<0.01$ ),随光照强度增大而增大,但未达显著水平.湿度增大显著降低雌株的蒸腾速率和气孔导度( $P<0.05$ ).随光照强度的增大,光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度均呈增大趋势,但未达显著水平.此外,桦木雌株的光合速率与气孔导度之间呈显著正相关( $P<0.05$ ),蒸腾速率与气孔导度之间呈极显著正相关( $P<0.01$ ).

由表3可以看出,桦木雌株开花后,随光照强度和温度的增大,雄株光合速率呈增大趋势,蒸腾速率和气孔导度呈减小趋势,其中,温度对气孔导度的影响达显著水平( $P<0.05$ );随湿度的增大,光合速率呈减小趋势,蒸腾速率和气孔导度呈增大趋势,其中湿度对气孔导度的影响达显著水平( $P<0.05$ ).雌株开花后,随光照强度和温度的增大,雌株的光合速率和蒸腾速率呈增大趋势,气孔导度呈减小趋势;随湿度的增大,光合速率和蒸腾速率呈减小趋势,气孔导度呈增大趋势.

### 3 讨 论

在对雌雄异株植物光合生理研究中,多数研究者认为雄株具有比雌株更高的光合效率和水分利用效率<sup>[21-22,24-27]</sup>,雄株在生长势、生长速率和营养繁殖方面都超过雌株<sup>[28-31]</sup>,这与本研究结果一致.在

本研究中,桦木在营养生长阶段,雄株的光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度和水分利用效率均大于雌株,雄株提前22 d进入生殖生长阶段,并且茎干较雌株粗、长(数据待发表),反映出雄株营养生长旺盛,雌株营养生长相对缓慢.雄株在生殖生长阶段的光合速率、蒸腾速率和气孔导度均大于雌株,仅水分利用效率略小于雌株.当雌株也进入生殖生长阶段后,雄株的光合速率、水分利用效率仍显著大于雌株,只是蒸腾速率和气孔导度小于雌株.可见,在整个生长发育过程中,桦木的雄株比雌株具有更强的生长发育能力,与雌株相比,雄株开花早(比雌株早22 d),花期长(雄株花期为52 d,雌株花期为28 d),开花数多(雄株平均每株开花数为86朵,雌株仅27.5朵),凋谢晚(较雌株晚9 d).

雌雄异株植物的雌雄个体对环境因子的响应表现出不同的生理生态特征,而响应大小取决于外界环境条件.如对枸骨叶冬青(*Ilex aquifolium*)进行叶绿素荧光测定,发现在低光条件下雌株非结果枝的叶片光合效率比雄株高,但饱和光条件下并非如此<sup>[32]</sup>. Nicotra等<sup>[33]</sup>研究发现,雄株的叶片比雌株具有更高的光合能力,随着叶片的衰老,两种性别植株叶片的光合能力和比叶面积均下降,但与雄株相比,雌株有更高的光合能力,这说明随着生长发育时间不同,雌雄植株对生态因子的响应也会发生变化.在温度变化的前提下,生境的水分条件对雌雄植株的生理特性影响较大,雄株的净同化作用受增温和CO<sub>2</sub>浓度增大交互作用的影响,但雌株的净同化作用只受CO<sub>2</sub>浓度增大的影响,受增温的影响不显著<sup>[34-35]</sup>. Ward等<sup>[21]</sup>研究表明,无论在野外还是在受

控环境条件下, 雌雄植株在许多生理特性上具有显著差异, 与雌株相比, 雄株具有较高的水分利用效率, 对水分胁迫的抗性更大。本研究同样发现, 桤木在整个生长发育过程中, 雌雄植株的光合、蒸腾特性均受气候因子影响, 但同一气候因子对不同性别植株的影响不同, 而且不同生长发育阶段对同一气候因子的响应也不同。高光照有利于雄株生长发育, 而适当的高温有利于雌株生长发育, 湿度大对雌雄植株的生长发育均不利。因此, 农业生产上可以根据桦木雌雄植株对环境资源的差异性需求进行管理, 以提高经济效益。

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