

短期温度骤降对秋季葡萄叶片 PS II 活性的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究秋季短期骤然降温天气对葡萄叶片 PS II 光化学活性的影响,明确秋季葡萄叶片所能承受的低温限度。【方法】以秋季未失绿的‘美乐’葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)叶片为试材,15 ℃为对照,设置4、0、-4、-8 ℃ 4个低温等级,快速梯度降温,进行连续的短时间低温处理。测定降温过程中叶片的快速叶绿素荧光参数,分析短期温度骤降对 PS II 供体侧、受体侧、反应中心活性以及叶片性能的影响。【结果】短期温度骤降使叶片最大光化学效率(F/F_m)、潜在光化学效率(F/F_0)、叶片性能指数(PI_{ab})以及光能利用率(PRI)显著下降,反应中心供体侧、受体侧的电子传递均会受到胁迫,造成 PS II 光化学活性的降低。【结论】秋季正常生长的葡萄叶片对短期温度骤降敏感,4 ℃ 就可以使 PS II 光化学活性受到抑制,-4 ℃ 短时间处理就会造成 PS II 光化学活性全面降低。

关键词:葡萄叶片;秋季;温度骤降;光合;PS II

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Impacts of short-term drastic temperature drop in autumn on PS II activity in grape leaves

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Abstract: 【Objective】Frosts happening in spring and autumn, namely the “late frost” and the “early frost” respectively, are a disaster to growing crops. It happens irregularly and lasts for a short period (one night). However, once occurring, it causes irretrievable damage on organs such as leaf, flower even fruit, which lead to great crop and economic losses. It is thus of vital importance to have an insight about the mechanism of frost damage. Most studies of frost focus on the “late frost” in spring and few focus on the “early frost”. Therefore, little is known about the effects of frost in autumn on plants. Leaf is the major sensitive organ to the “early frost”. The basic function of leaf is photosynthesis, and it is necessary to study the effect of the “early frost” on photosynthesis. The important issue is to explore the impact of short-term low temperature in autumn on PS II photochemical activity in grape leaves and determine the threshold of low temperature that grape leaves can endure. 【Methods】Healthy green leaves of ‘Merlot’ (*Vitis vinifera*) were selected on October 4–5, 2015. Five plots in the vineyard were selected randomly to collect healthy and uniform green leaves. 6 functional leaves were collected at dusk from both sides of the canopy at the height of 1 m in each plot, generating a total of 30 leaves collected. The average temperature was about 15 ℃ during leaf collection. Leaves were packed with wet filter paper to prevent desiccation and transferred to laboratory in 30 min. After cleaning with water, the leaves were stacked up and leaf disks with 0.8 cm in diameter were cut out avoiding the vein. The leaf disks were placed in an aluminum foil box (15 cm×10 cm), and a piece of wet filter paper was placed on the surface to prevent dehydration. The alumi-

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num foil box were floated in a cold alcohol bath with the temperature cooled down from 15 °C to the target temperatures (4, 0, -4 and -8 °C) at a rate about 0.4 °C · min⁻¹; each target temperature was hold for 10 min. 30 leaves were sampled after cooling and fast chlorophyll fluorescence and reflectance spectrum were monitored and analyzed.【Results】Inhibition in photochemical activity of PS II was induced by these short-term low temperatures. F_v/F_m , F_v/F_0 and PI_{abs} showed a declining trend with the decrease of temperature. The lower the temperature was, the greater drops in F_v/F_m , F_v/F_0 and PI_{abs} occurred. When the temperature dropped to -4 °C and maintained at this temperature for 10 min, F_v/F_m , F_v/F_0 and PI_{abs} decreased significantly by 10.99%, 32.10% and 45.31%, respectively. Light use efficiency of leaf was decreased by short-term low temperatures. With the decrease in temperature, trapped energy flux per CS TR_0/CS_0 , the electron transport flux per CS and PRI also showed a decreasing trend, with significant differences occurring at 0, -4 and 4 °C respectively from the control. Injury in the donor side of PS II occurred with the sharp temperature drops. It is accepted that the injury in the donor side of PS II occurred when “K” point appeared in OJIP curve. W_k was a parameter to show the relative degree of injury in the donor side. Standardization was carried out using the data from O-J to show the relative change in fast fluorescence. It was shown that “K” point appeared 10 min after temperature dropped from 15 °C to 4 °C. This was an evidence to prove that injury in the donor side happened. As the temperature dropped further, ϕE_0 , S_m and Ψ_0 showed a decreasing trend. However, V_j showed a trend of increase, indicating that Q_A was restored deeply which led to an accumulation of Q_A^- , which blocked the ability of electron transport of PS II.【Conclusion】Grape leaves are sensitive to drastic temperature drop in autumn. PS II photochemical activity is maintained when temperature is no lower than 4 °C. A comprehensive decrease in PS II photochemical activity happens when temperature drops to -4 °C in a short period.

Key words: Grape leaves; Autumn; Short-term drastic temperature drop; Photosynthesis; PS II

葡萄在非休眠季内通常会遭受2次突发性的降温天气,即发生在春季的晚霜和发生在秋季的早霜。由于此时植株均处于生长状态,对低温的抵抗能力很低,突发性的大幅度降温往往会造成巨大的损失,有研究表明,秋季的早霜能造成葡萄减产80%左右^[1]。我国优质葡萄产区主要分布在黄河以北的温带地区,大部分产区属于大陆性季风气候,春、秋季比较短而且温度波动性比较大。很多重要的产区,如新疆、甘肃、宁夏以及东北等地6月还会发生晚霜,10月就会进入初霜日^[2-3],这些产区的葡萄普遍容易遭受霜冻的威胁。虽然全球气候在变暖,但在未来30 a甚至更长的一段时间内,霜冻依然是影响葡萄正常生长的主要灾害性天气^[4-5],因此,必须重视对冻害的相关研究。目前对葡萄晚霜的研究比较多,内容涉及气候变暖环境下晚霜发生特征的变化趋势^[6]、晚霜的预防^[7-8]等,但关于早霜的研究并未得到足够的重视^[9-10]。早霜对葡萄生长的影响也未见研究报道。实际上,秋季早霜对植物的影响是深远的。有研究表明,秋季早霜天气会缩短水稻的生

长期,造成水稻产量和品质的下降^[11]。对葡萄而言,秋季葡萄果实采收后,植株的源-库关系会发生改变,叶片是主要的合成器官,其通过光合作用产生的营养,被运到枝干和根系,用于充实枝干和发生新根^[12-13]。若此时遭遇低温胁迫,叶片会提前大量死亡,造成枝干营养供应不充分,结果母枝干瘪细弱,直接降低了枝条和芽子当年的越冬能力;新根发生减少,植株对养分的吸收和转运能力降低,最终影响到次年果实的产量和品质。近年来,因气候异常导致的霜冻提前现象越来越突出^[14],因此加强对葡萄早霜的研究力度显得极为迫切。深入了解葡萄叶片在早霜胁迫下的生理反应,为开发适合葡萄的霜冻预防措施奠定理论基础,具有重要的现实意义。

光能的吸收和传递是叶片进行光合作用的第一步,主要在光系统PS II中进行^[15]。光能的吸收和利用水平会影响到葡萄的产量和品质^[16]。骤然降温是否会对PS II产生影响,以及怎样影响原初光化学反应仍是值得探讨的问题。

研究PS II在胁迫环境下的活性变化最常用的

技术是叶绿素荧光快速检测(OJIP-Test),可以快速、无损提供大量的参数用来揭示光合机构,特别是PS II对逆境的响应^[17-19]。笔者采用OJIP-Test技术同时结合反射光谱技术,在控制低温条件下,对秋季未失绿的‘美乐’葡萄功能叶进行叶绿素荧光和反射光谱参数快速测定,分析了PS II对骤然降温胁迫的响应特点,及其光化学活性的变化,为葡萄秋季防御低温胁迫提供理论指导。

1 材料和方法

1.1 样品采集与预处理

2015年10月4—5日采集4 a生‘美乐’葡萄(*Vitis vinifera*)叶片。由于霜冻一般是在夜间发生,因此采样时间为傍晚,此时夜间平均气温为15℃左右。在园区按五点采样法,选好采样点。在每个采样点,从篱架两侧的中间高度大约1 m处,将健康、长势均匀、未失绿的6个功能叶采集下来,一共采集30枚叶片。叶片采下后立即用湿棉花包裹叶柄切口,避免失水。将叶片放入保鲜盒里,并在30 min内带回实验室。用清水洗掉叶片表面的灰尘,之后用吸水纸吸干叶片表面多余的水。将30枚叶片整齐叠加起来,避开叶脉用直径0.8 cm的打孔器打下叶圆片,保证每个叶片的绝大部分被打成圆片。

1.2 叶圆片低温处理

低温处理过程借鉴Lindow等^[18]、Weng等^[19]、金立桥等^[20]在相关研究中的方法。叶圆片充分混匀后,正面朝下,随机均匀地放在敞口的方形铝箔盒内(15 cm×10 cm),叶片与叶片互不重叠,覆盖一层湿巾保湿。铝箔盒漂浮在盛有75%酒精的程控低温恒温槽内。首先固定温度在15℃暗适应30 min,之后在黑暗条件下以大约0.4℃·min⁻¹的降温速度梯度降到4、0、-4和-8℃并在每个温度维持10 min。

1.3 叶绿素荧光快速测定

每个低温的处理时间达到后,立即随机选取30枚叶片,用Handy-PEA(Hansatech,英国)快速测定叶绿素荧光。荧光以3 000 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹的红光诱导,测定时间为1 s。参考Strasser等^[21]的方法计算叶绿素荧光参数。

$F/F_m=(F_m-F_0)/F_m$ 表示PS II最大光化学效率; $F/F_0=(F_m-F_0)/F_0$ 表示PS II潜在光化学效率;

O-J段标准化处理: $W_i=(F_i-F_0)/(F_j-F_0)$; $W_k=(F_{300}-F_0)/(F_j-F_0)$ 为相对荧光,表示K相可变荧光占J

相可变荧光的比例,反映PS II供体侧的伤害程度;

$\Delta W_i=(W_i)_{处理}-(W_i)_{对照}$; $\Delta W_k=(W_k)_{处理}-(W_k)_{对照}$;
 $V_j=(F_j-F_0)/(F_m-F_0)$ 为相对荧光,表示2 ms时,关闭的PSII作用中心的含量和 Q_A^- 的积累情况;

$\psi_0=(1-V_j)$ 表示在2 ms时,反应中心捕获的激子将电子通过 Q_A 传递到其他电子受体的概率;

$\phi_i(E_0)=ET_0/ABS=[1-(F_0/F_m)]\times\psi_0$ 表示反应中心用于电子传递的量子产额;

$S_m=(Area)/(F_m-F_0)$ 表示PS II受体侧电子受体库容量;

$TR_0/CS_0=(F_0/F_m)\times(ABS/CS_0)$ 表示单位面积叶片捕获的光能;

$ET_0/CS_0=(ET_0/ABS)\times(ABS/CS_0)$ 表示单位面积电子传递的量子产额;

$PI_{abs}=(RC/ABS)\times[F_0/F_m/(1-F_0/F_m)]\times[\psi_0/(1-\psi_0)]$ 表示叶片性能指数。

1.4 反射光谱测定

每个低温的处理时间达到后,立即随机选取30个叶片,用光谱分析仪(UniSpec-SC,美国)测定叶片经低温胁迫后的反射光谱。光谱测定波段为310~1 130 nm,采样间隔为1 nm,分辨率为1 nm,以30次重复的平均值作为每个处理的光谱反射率。反射光谱的原始数据用Multispec 5.1读取。根据反射光谱,计算反映叶片光能利用率的参数光化学反射指数PRI,计算公式如下:

$$PRI=(R_{531}-R_{570})/(R_{531}+R_{570})$$

公式中, R_{531} 、 R_{570} 为531 nm和570 nm处的光谱反射率。

1.5 数据分析

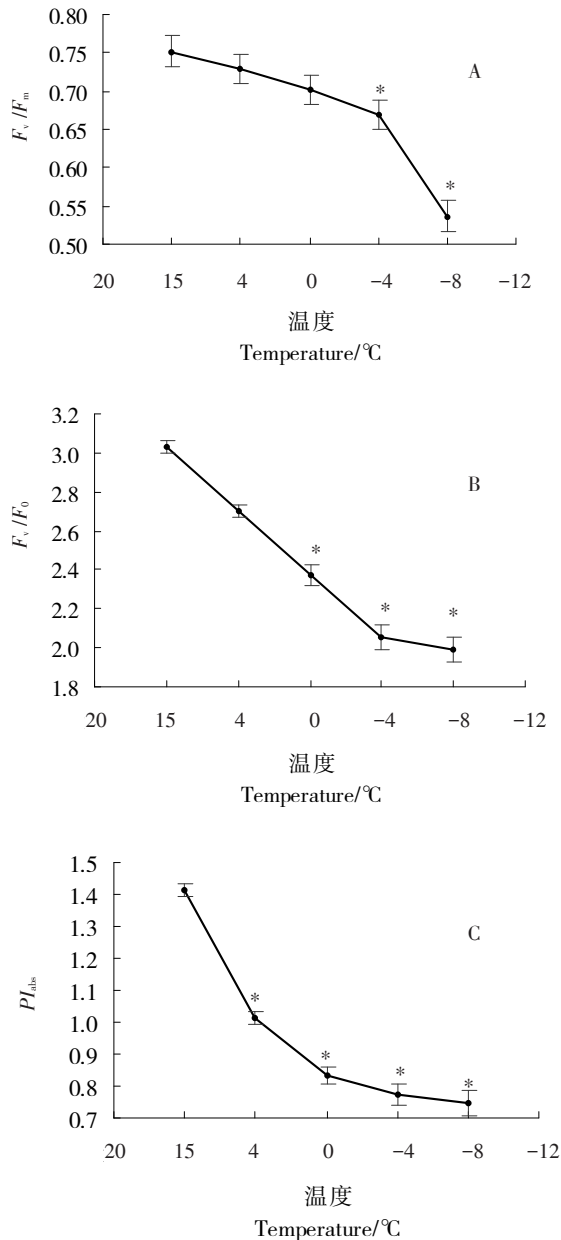
采用SPSS 21.0软件进行统计分析,Origin 8.0软件进行作图,LSD法检验差异的显著性, $\alpha=0.05$ 。

2 结果与分析

2.1 短期温度骤降对PS II光化学活性的影响

短期骤然降温对叶片PS II光化学活性产生了抑制作用。图1显示,随着温度的降低,PS II最大光化学效率 F/F_m 、潜在光化学效率 F/F_0 以及叶片性能指数 PI_{abs} 均表现出下降的趋势,温度越低下降的幅度越大。当温度降到-4℃并维持10 min后, F/F_m 、 F/F_0 、 PI_{abs} 较对照分别下降了10.99%、32.10%、45.31%,且均达到显著性差异,说明在设定的条件下,秋季葡萄叶片PS II维持正常的光化学活性所能

忍受的短期低温极限为 $-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。



作图数据为 3 次独立试验的平均值,每个独立试验重复 30 次。“*”表示与对照相比在 0.05 水平上差异显著。下同。

Values are mean values of three independent experiments, each independent experiment included 30 replicates. “*” means a significant difference from the control ($15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$) at $\alpha=0.05$. The same below.

图 1 短期温度骤降对 PS II 光化学效率的影响
Fig. 1 Effects of drastic temperature drop on photochemical efficiency of PS II

2.2 短期温度骤降对叶片光能利用能力的影响

短期温度骤降降低了叶片的光能利用能力(图 2)。随着温度的降低,单位面积叶片捕捉到的光能 TR_0/CS_0 (图 2-A)、单位面积用于电子传递的光能

ET_0/CS_0 (图 2-B)以及反映叶片光能利用率的光谱参数 PRI (图 2-C)均呈下降趋势,并分别从 0、 -4 、 $4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 开始表现出显著性差异。

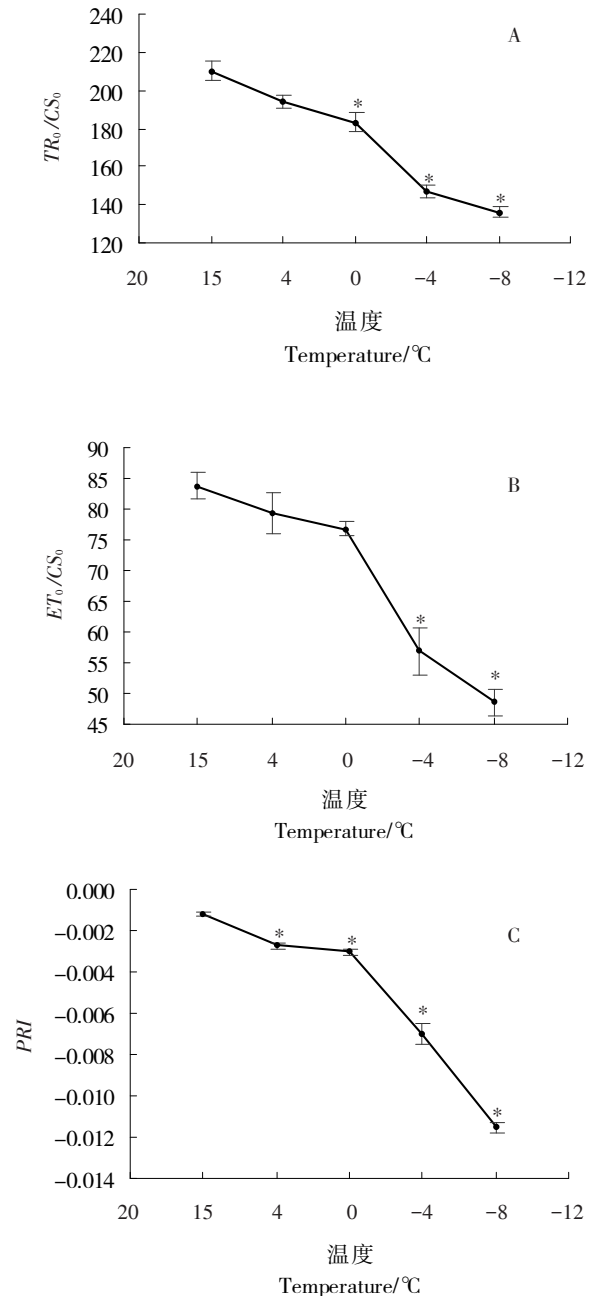


图 2 短期温度骤降对叶片光能利用能力的影响
Fig. 2 Effects of drastic temperature drop on light use capacity

2.3 短期温度骤降对 PS II 电子传递供体侧的影响

图 3 表明,突发性的降温胁迫对 PS II 电子传递供体侧造成了伤害。OJIP 曲线上 K 点的出现常被当做 PS II 电子传递供体侧受到胁迫的标志,K 点的相对变化 W_k 可以反映供体侧的胁迫程度。对叶片叶

绿素荧光诱导动力学曲线(OJIP曲线)的O-J段快速地进行标准化处理,发现与15℃对照相比,当温度降到4℃并维持10 min(此时距开始降温不到1 h),K点就会出现。随着降温程度加深, W_k 呈上升趋势(图3-B),供体侧电子传递进一步受阻。

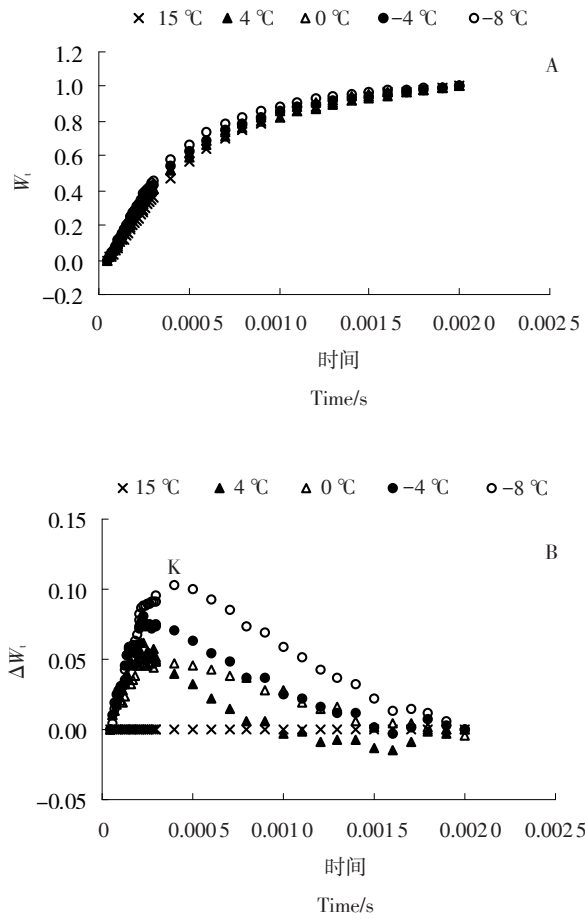


图3 短期温度骤降对PS II供体侧的影响
 Fig. 3 Effects of drastic temperature drop on donor side of PS II

2.4 短期温度骤降对PS II电子传递受体侧的影响

PS II受体侧的电子受体库容量 S_m 、反应中心吸收的光能将电子传递到电子传递链中超过 Q_A 的其他电子受体的概率 $\phi_i E_0$ 、反应中心捕获的激子中用于推动电子传递到电子传递链中超过 Q_A 的其他电子受体的激子占用来推动 Q_A 还原激子的比例 ψ_0 、J相相对可变荧光 V_j 这4个参数能反映PS II电子传递受体侧的变化。随着温度的降低, $\phi_i E_0$ 下降(图4-A), S_m 减小(图4-B), ψ_0 降低(图4-C), V_j 上升(图4-D),表明骤然降温造成 Q_A 深度还原, Q_A^- 大量积累, PS II的相对电子传递能力受到抑制。

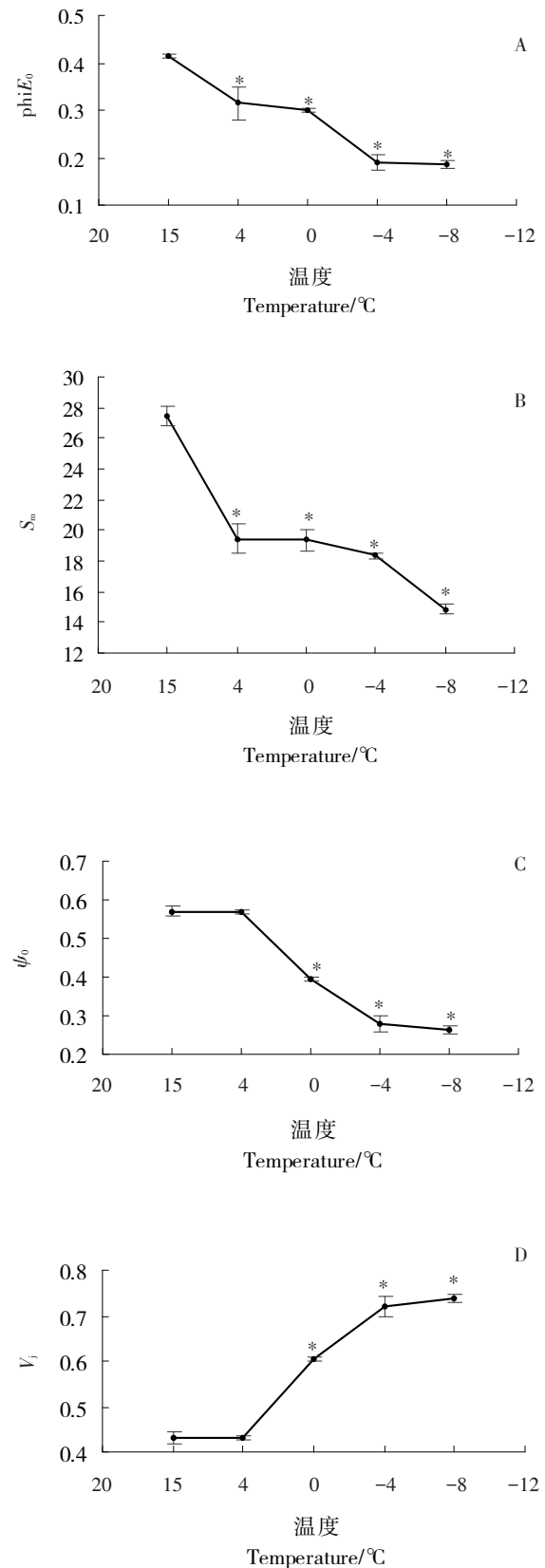


图4 短期温度骤降对PS II受体侧的影响
 Fig. 4 Effects of drastic temperature drop on the acceptor side of PS II

3 讨 论

3.1 短期温度骤降对 PS II 光化学活性的影响

PS II 光化学活性体现了叶片对光的吸收、传递能力,通常用参数 F/F_m 反映。他人的研究表明,短时间纯黑暗恒温低温处理下 F/F_m 的变化不显著^[22],但本研究发现,黑暗条件下的短期温度梯度骤降会导致 F/F_m 显著下降。Suzuki 等^[23]对水稻进行突然的 4 °C 黑暗冷处理,发现 F/F_m 有所下降。冯玉龙等^[24]也有类似的发现。这说明,迅速降温和恒温低温处理对 PS II 的伤害机制可能并不一致。变化的降温胁迫对 PS II 的伤害程度可能要大于恒定低温的抑制效应。另两个反映 PS II 的光化学活性的参数 F/F_0 、 PI_{abs} 也表现出相似的降低趋势,说明 PS II 对短期温度骤降敏感。

3.2 F/F_m 、 F/F_0 、 PI_{abs} 对短期温度骤降的敏感程度不同

虽然 3 个反映 PS II 光化学活性的指标在温度骤降条件下都表现出下降趋势,但各自的响应温度是不一样的。随着温度降低, PI_{abs} 首先显著下降(4 °C),表现出对降温的敏感性;继而 F/F_0 显著下降(0 °C),最后响应低温的是 F/F_m (-4 °C)。由于 PI_{abs} 实际上包含了 3 个参数(RC/ABS 、 F/F_m 、 Ψ_0),除 F/F_m 外,另外 2 个都与电子传递紧密相关,因此可以进一步推测,短期温度骤降使光合电子传递受阻可能是 PS II 光化学活性下降的原因。

3.3 短期温度骤降对叶片光能利用能力的影响

PS II 光化学活性是光反应系统 II 对光的捕捉、传递能力的综合体现。从能量利用的角度可以深入解释其受抑制的机制。光化学反射指数 PRI 与光能利用率具有良好的正相关性^[25-29]。 PRI 在降温中显著下降说明 PS II 处理光能的能力下降,而这种变化是 PS II 捕捉、传递光能效率下降的综合体现。

3.4 短期温度骤降对 PS II 电子传递供体侧、受体侧的影响

本研究从对照温度 15 °C 开始,以大约 0.4 °C·min⁻¹ 的降温速度梯度降到 4 °C 并维持 10 min, PS II 供体侧伤害指数 W_k (图 3-B) 显著上升,低温程度加剧, W_k 也随之升高,说明梯度降温对供体侧造成伤害,阻碍电子传递,并且这种伤害具有低温累积性,造成供体侧伤害程度越来越大。

PS II 受体侧的电子传递也会因低温加剧而受

到阻碍,过剩能量大量积累,无法被光合系统所利用。这与前人^[30]的研究相同。说明秋季葡萄叶片对温度骤降有比较强的敏感性,无论是供体侧还是受体侧,均会对降温做出反应,最终导致 PS II 光化学性能下降。

3.5 短期温度骤降抑制 PS II 光化学活性的综合讨论

秋季霜冻会显著影响葡萄次年的产量。2015 年秋季,山东济宁地区迎来大幅度的降温天气,此时葡萄还未落叶,低温导致叶片、枝条大量冻死,2016 年春季,葡萄结果母枝的发芽率仅为 10.8%,造成巨大的经济损失。秋季低温对葡萄各个器官都会造成伤害,而叶片是最易遭受冻害的器官。在遭受低温伤害的过程中,叶片内发生的生理生化变化是十分复杂的,通过叶绿素荧光技术和反射光谱技术能快速检测出低温对叶片能量代谢的影响,有利于研究秋季霜冻低温对叶片的伤害机制。

一般认为,低温条件下,PS I 会先于 PS II 遭到破坏,导致 PS II 传向 PS I 的电子无法用于 CO₂ 还原,造成 PS II 过剩电子的积累^[31-33]。这可能是 F/F_m 下降的一个原因,但无法排除在骤然降温的低温条件下 PS II 也遭到破坏的可能性。本研究对 PS II 电子传递供体侧伤害程度进行了分析,发现随着温度降低,PS II 供体侧放氧复合体(OEC)也在短期骤然降温条件下受到了伤害。究竟哪个系统伤害程度大,还需要进一步的试验进行验证。但可以推断,黑暗条件下温度骤降造成的光化学活性下降可能是 PS II、PS I 共同受到胁迫后的综合结果,骤然降温条件下 PS I、PS II 之间的相互关系应作为后续研究的重点。

综上所述,秋季葡萄叶片 PS II 的光化学活性对短时间内温度骤降敏感,在设定的试验条件下,-4 °C 是其短时间内维持正常功能所能忍受的低温极限。当秋季降温天气来临前,一方面要采取措施提高温度,另一方面也要重视温度的缓慢降低。

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