

## 山核桃属种间嫁接亲和性分析

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**摘要:**【目的】对山核桃属种间嫁接亲和性进行探讨分析, 为嫁接砧穗的选择提供理论依据。【方法】以山核桃、薄壳山核桃、湖南山核桃2a(年)生实生苗为砧木, 分别与山核桃、薄壳山核桃、湖南山核桃当年生优良穗条嫁接, 形成9个砧穗组合, 通过萌芽率、成活率、生长指标、光响应曲线和荧光参数等指标综合评价嫁接亲和性。【结果】(1)以湖南山核桃和薄壳山核桃为砧木时, 接穗萌芽率最高, 分别为80.26%和78.52%, 以湖南山核桃为砧木嫁接山核桃萌芽率提高了12%。(2)从嫁接苗的生长量来看, 薄壳山核桃不宜嫁接在山核桃和湖南山核桃砧木上; 而当以薄壳山核桃为砧木时, 能促进山核桃和湖南山核桃的生长; 湖南山核桃为砧木, 能促进山核桃接穗粗度增加。(3)从光合指标来看, 以薄壳山核桃为砧木的 $A_{max}$ 显著高于以山核桃和湖南山核桃为砧木的苗木。LSP以薄壳山核桃为砧木时最高, 从一定程度上可以表明在相同光照条件下, LSP较高的叶片不易光抑制, 湖南山核桃嫁接在山核桃上能增强叶片的LSP, 增强其抗光抑制能力。(4)薄壳山核桃为砧木、薄壳山核桃为接穗的嫁接苗栅栏组织最厚(145.665 μm), 植物利用光能的效率最高, 也相应的使山核桃和湖南山核桃接穗的嫁接苗栅栏组织变厚。【结论】山核桃和湖南山核桃亲和性良好, 以薄壳山核桃为砧木分别嫁接山核桃和湖南山核桃亲和性好, 但分别以山核桃和湖南山核桃为砧木嫁接薄壳山核桃的亲和性差。

关键词: 山核桃; 亲和性; 响应曲线; 叶绿素荧光

中图分类号: S664.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)05-0584-10

## A study of grafting compatibility in *Carya*

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**Abstract:**【Objective】The seeds of *Carya* Nutt. are the economic organs in species of this genus. Grafting is a breakthrough in propagation of the crop, and grafting compatibility is the crucial factor determining grafting success. The study examined the grafting compatibility among species in *Carya* Nutt. in order to select suitable grafting rootstocks and improve the success of grafting.【Methods】Three different *Carya* Nutt. species (*Carya cathayensis*, *C. hunanensis* Cheng et R. H Chang ex Chang et Lu, and *C. illinoensis* K. Koch) were used as rootstocks to graft with three different scion species (*C. cathayensis* Sarg, *C. hunanensis* Cheng et R. H Chang ex Chang et Lu, and *C. illinoensis* K. Koch). The grafting compatibility was judged by survival percentage, and the properties of grafted trees including the light response curve of photosynthesis and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters were analyzed. Grafting was carried out in the mid April, 2014. Budding scion sticks and surviving grafted plants were counted in the mid May, and shoot length and diameter were measured after leaf shed in November. On a sunny day in August, light response of pho-

收稿日期: 2016-10-19

接受日期: 2017-01-14

基金项目: 浙江省林业厅项目(2014B01); 浙江省农业新品种选育重大科技专项(2012C12904)

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tosynthesis was measured using a LI-6400 portable photosynthesis system with an automatic light curve procedure at 8:30–11:30. Light saturation point (LSP), maximum net photosynthetic rate ( $P_{max}$ ), light compensation point (LCP) and dark respiration rate ( $R_d$ ) were obtained from the regressed light–photosynthetic rate curves. In one morning in September, a portable modulated chlorophyll fluorescence spectrometer (PAM-2500, Walz, Germany) was used to measure the chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of mature leaves, including the fast light response curve and the relative electron transfer rate. The measurements were carried out with 3 to 5 replicates (one leaf each from 3 to 5 plants). To measure the specific weight of the leaves, 5 leaf discs 0.9 cm in diameter were punched out from both sides of the midrib, killed out at 120 °C for 30 min, dried at 80 °C for 24 h, and weighed for dry weight with an electronic balance. In the late August, mature leaves at the middle and lower positions of new shoots were collected and 0.5 m<sup>2</sup> leaf slices were cut from both sides along the central vein with a sharp blade and fixed with FAA. After dehydration with a series of concentrations of alcohol, the leaf slices were dipped in wax for sample embedding. Sections of 10 μm were cut with a rotary microtome (BCQ-202), double stained with Safranine–Fast Green, sealed with neutral gum, and observed under a microscope. Leaf thickness and the thickness of the palisade and the spongy tissues were measured at different locations.【Results】When *C. hunanensis* and *C. illinoensis* were used as rootstocks, budding rate of the scion sticks was the highest, being 80.26% and 78.52%, respectively. *C. hunanensis* as rootstock increased the budding rate of *C. cathayensis* scion by 12%. When scion growth was considered, *C. illinoensis* should not be grafted onto *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis*. *C. illinoensis* as rootstock promoted the growth of *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis*. The Amax in plants grafted on *C. illinoensis* was significantly higher than in those grafted on *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis*. The LSP in *C. illinoensis* stock plants were the highest. *C. hunanensis* grafted on *C. cathayensis* had a higher LSP. LSP were generally higher in *C. cathayensis* than in the other scions. The LSP in plants grafted on *C. illinoensis* rootstock was the highest. *C. hunanensis* grafted on *C. cathayensis* increased LSP. Self-rooted *C. illinoensis* plants had a thick (145.665 μm) palisade tissue and thus a high light energy efficiency. *C. illinoensis* as rootstock also increased the thickness of palisade tissue in *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis* scions.【Conclusion】*C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis* had the best grafting compatibility among the tested rootstock–scion combinations. *C. illinoensis* as rootstock had also a good grafting compatibility with *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis*, while *C. cathayensis* and *C. hunanensis* as rootstock had a poor grafting compatibility with *C. illinoensis*.

**Key words:** *Carya cathayensis* Sarg; Grafting compatibility; Response curve; Chlorophyll fluorescence

山核桃属植物用途广泛,可作为油料和用材树种,且果实具有较高的营养价值<sup>[1]</sup>,约18个种,主要分布在北美东部和亚洲东南部,属内的山核桃(*Carya cathayensis* Sarg,又名浙江山核桃)、湖南山核桃(*C. hunanensis* Cheng)、薄壳山核桃(*C. illinoensis* Koch)经济价值高,经济效益好<sup>[2-3]</sup>。嫁接核心技术取得进展后,发现当以山核桃自身作为砧木时,嫁接成活率明显偏低,而且造林成活率也不高。山核桃属嫁接在前期生长良好,但在结果后易出现不亲和

现象,如种子变小、产量下降等,不利于广泛使用<sup>[4]</sup>。薄壳山核桃起苗后根系不易恢复,多采取室外立苗嫁接。因此仍需深入研究有关嫁接亲和性的问题。嫁接亲和性的机制较为复杂,受解剖结构和生理生化特性的影响,由众多因素控制,如酶、激素、酚类物质等<sup>[5-6]</sup>,是遗传物质表达的结果。

张武等<sup>[7]</sup>为了提高云南枣树嫁接成活率并促进枣树嫁接技术在云南的推广,对影响枣类嫁接成活的因素以及嫁接成活的关键技术进行研究,并对嫁

接亲和性进行探讨。崔健等<sup>[8]</sup>在砧木与甜瓜的嫁接亲和性研究中通过嫁接成活率和对苗期生长的影响进行亲和性比较。影响嫁接亲和力的原因很多,但在山核桃属种间嫁接亲和性的研究很少,缺乏系统的研究和深入的探讨。为了找到嫁接亲和性好、适生性强、造林成活率高的山核桃砧木,笔者通过对山核桃、湖南山核桃、薄壳山核桃种间相互嫁接,比较其成活率以及对苗期生长的影响,以期筛选出最适合山核桃嫁接的砧木,为山核桃栽培面积拓宽与产业发展提供借鉴,对山核桃属的生产和产业发展具有重要的现实意义。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

试验地点为浙江农林大学山核桃苗圃,地处东经 $118^{\circ}51'$ 至 $119^{\circ}52'$ ,北纬 $29^{\circ}56'$ 至 $30^{\circ}23'$ ,海拔约50 m,2014年年降水量1 412 mm,年平均气温16.8 ℃。

### 1.2 材料

山核桃(CC-R)、湖南山核桃(CH-R)、薄壳山核桃(CI-R)3种2 a(年)生实生苗为砧木,山核桃(CC-S)、薄壳山核桃(CI-S)、湖南山核桃(CH-S)穗条于2013年12月采自临安玲珑山核桃基地采穗圃,采集发育良好、接芽成熟的当年生枝条,捆成小把后放入塑料薄膜袋中,蜡封后4 ℃冰箱中贮藏备用。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 试验处理与嫁接 3个不同种砧穗组合组成9个处理,每个处理3次重复,每个重复50株,随机区组设计。2014年2月,选择地径0.8 cm以上(1.0~1.2 cm最为理想)的植株进行移栽,每行6株,并放少量腐熟农家肥和过磷酸钙作为基肥。待砧木第1片叶子全展开时(2014年4月13日)进行枝接(切接)。砧木距地面15~20 cm,接穗留2~3个芽。

1.3.2 嫁接苗生长指标测定 5月中旬(叶全展开时)统计嫁接后成活和萌芽情况,并计算嫁接成活率和萌芽率。新梢生长量在落叶后(11月)用直尺测量,新梢粗度用游标卡尺测量,每个处理测30株取平均值,3次重复。

1.3.3 嫁接苗生理指标测定 每个重复挑选3~4株生长良好的嫁接苗,在叶片伸展完全后,对中部叶龄相同的叶片上牌标记,确保叶片均无遮阴且受光方向相同,用于测定叶片的光合特性参数、叶绿素荧光

参数等指标<sup>[9]</sup>。

(1)不同砧穗组合光响应曲线的测定。光合-光响应在8月晴天的上午,用LI-6400便携式光合作用系统的自动光曲线程序来测定<sup>[10~11]</sup>,光源为红蓝LED光源。测定时,光合有效辐射依次设定成0、20、50、80、100、150、200、250、300、400、600、800、1 000、1 200  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,CO<sub>2</sub>浓度为400  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ ,叶温设定为25~27 ℃,相对湿度为50%~60%,气体流量为500  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,在各光强下连续测定4 min后记录数据,重复3~4次。通过光合助手计算出光补偿点(LCP)、最大光合速率( $A_{\max}$ )、表观量子效率(AQY)、光响应曲线饱和光强(LSP)以及暗呼吸速率( $R_d$ )。

(2)不同砧穗组合叶绿素荧光曲线的测定。2014年9月晴天的上午,用PAM-2500便携式调制叶绿素荧光仪对叶片进行活体测定<sup>[12~16]</sup>。测定前,叶片需进行20 min的暗适应,利用PAM-2500测定叶片的快速光响应曲线,把光适应5 min后的叶片,在连续光量子能量密度梯度(0,1,30,100,197,362,618,980,1 385,2 014)下暴露<sup>[17]</sup>,每个光强20 s,测定相对电子传递速率ETR、非光化学猝灭系数[NPQ=(Fm-Fm')/Fm']等荧光参数<sup>[18]</sup>。

(3)比叶重测定。测定所用叶片选用成熟叶片(每株1枚),且为处理方式不同的植株,重复3至5株<sup>[19]</sup>。用直径为0.9 cm的打孔器在叶脉两侧打5个叶圆片,在30 min的120 ℃处理,24 h的80 ℃烘干后,称干质量(用电子天平),计算比叶重(SLW, $\text{g}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$ =叶片干质量/叶片面积)。

1.3.4 嫁接苗叶片细胞学观察 8月下旬,取新梢中下部成熟叶片,沿主脉中部两侧用锋利的刀片切取0.5 m<sup>2</sup>的叶块,用FAA固定,材料浸蜡包埋前要用系列浓度酒精脱水,再用手摇切片机(国产BCQ-202)切片,厚度为10  $\mu\text{m}$ ,用番红-固绿二重染色,然后用中性胶封片。叶片横切面结构需要等胶干后,在显微镜Olympus下观察。抽取不同位置,测定其叶片总厚度、海绵组织厚度和栅栏组织厚度,并进行拍照。

### 1.4 数据及图像处理

用Excel 2007进行数据处理,SPSS 17.0软件进行多重分析,显著分析需通过单因素方差分析来进行, $P\leq 0.05$ 认为具有显著性差异。所有图片采用SigmaPlot 10.0进行作图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同砧穗组合嫁接的萌发率和成活率

以山核桃为砧木(CC-R)时,以山核桃为穗条(CC-S)、湖南山核桃为穗条(CH-S)和薄壳山核桃为穗条(CI-S)的苗木之间的萌芽率和成活率无显著性差异;而以湖南山核桃为砧木(CH-R)时,其中以薄壳山核桃为穗条的苗木(CI-S)萌芽率显著低于CH-

S和CC-S的苗木;当薄壳山核桃为砧木(CI-R)时,以山核桃为穗条(CC-S)和以湖南山核桃为穗条(CH-S)的苗木萌芽率均显著低于以薄壳山核桃为穗条(CI-S)的苗木。以山核桃为穗条(CC-S)时,其中以山核桃为砧木时苗木萌芽率最高(59.24%);以湖南山核桃为穗条(CH-S)时,其中以CH-R的苗木萌芽率最高(80.26%);当薄壳山核桃为穗条(CI-S)时,其中以CI-R的苗木萌芽率最高(78.52%)(表1)。

表1 不同砧穗组合嫁接萌芽率和成活率

Table 1 Budding rate and survival rate in different scion/rootstock combinations

砧木/接穗 Rootstock/Scion	嫁接株数 Grafting number	萌发株数 Budding number	萌发率 Budding rate/%	成活株数 Survival number	成活率 Survival rate/%
CC-R/CC-S	157	93	59.24±0.070 bc	85	54.14±0.070 ab
CC-R/CH-S	155	90	58.06±0.047 bc	86	55.48±0.058 ab
CC-R/CI-S	157	94	59.87±0.180 bc	66	42.04±0.113 abc
CH-R/CC-S	153	109	71.24±0.083 ab	98	64.33±0.058 a
CH-R/CH-S	152	122	80.26±0.105 a	88	57.89±0.285 ab
CH-R/CI-S	151	60	39.74±0.092 d	52	34.44±0.081 bc
CI-R/CC-S	162	72	44.44±0.079 cd	63	38.89±0.135 abc
CI-R/CH-S	154	47	30.52±0.108 d	34	22.08±0.087 c
CI-R/CI-S	149	117	78.52±0.030 a	89	59.73±0.180 ab

注:表中字母是邓肯新复极差法显著性分析,不同小写字母表示参数在  $P < 0.05$  水平上有显著性差异。下同。

Note: Significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ) was tested by SSR and indicated by lower-cased. The same below.

### 2.2 不同砧穗组合新梢生长量和接穗粗度

在CC-R中,CC-S和CH-S的新梢平均生长长度均显著高于CI-S,CH-S嫁接粗度最高(11.84 cm);在CH-R中,CI-S新梢平均长度和嫁接粗度显著低于CH-S和CC-S;在CI-R中,CH-S新梢平均生长长度最高(149.11 cm),CC-S和CI-S的苗木嫁接粗度之间

无显著性差异。在CC-S中,以CI-R新梢平均生长长度最高(98.01 cm),以CH-R嫁接粗度最大(12.35 cm);在CH-S中,以CI-R新梢平均生长长度最高(149.11 cm),CC-R、CH-R和CI-R的苗木嫁接粗度之间无显著性差异;在CI-S中,以CI-R新梢平均生长长度(62.60 cm)和嫁接粗度最高(10.26 cm)(图1)。

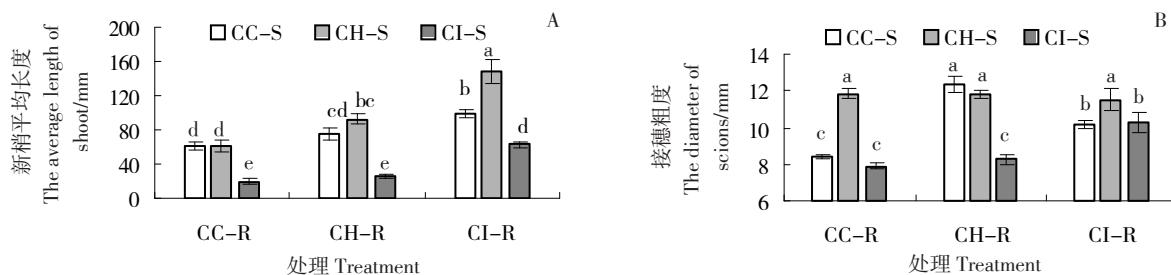


图1 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的新梢平均长度和接穗粗度

Fig. 1 The average length of the shoots and the diameter of the scions in different scion/rootstock combinations

### 2.3 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的叶光合生理特征

2.3.1 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的光响应曲线 由图2可知,9个不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的净光合速率对变化的光强的响应各不相同。当光合有效辐射为0~200  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时,净光合速率的升高呈线性增

加,不同品种间差别较小。当光合有效辐射为400  $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 时,CH-R/CI-S净光合速率明显低于其他组合,CI-R/CI-S净光合速率最高( $11.85 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )。当光合有效辐射加强,2者差别也随之扩大,气孔导度和气孔张开程度也愈发显著。和净光合速率相

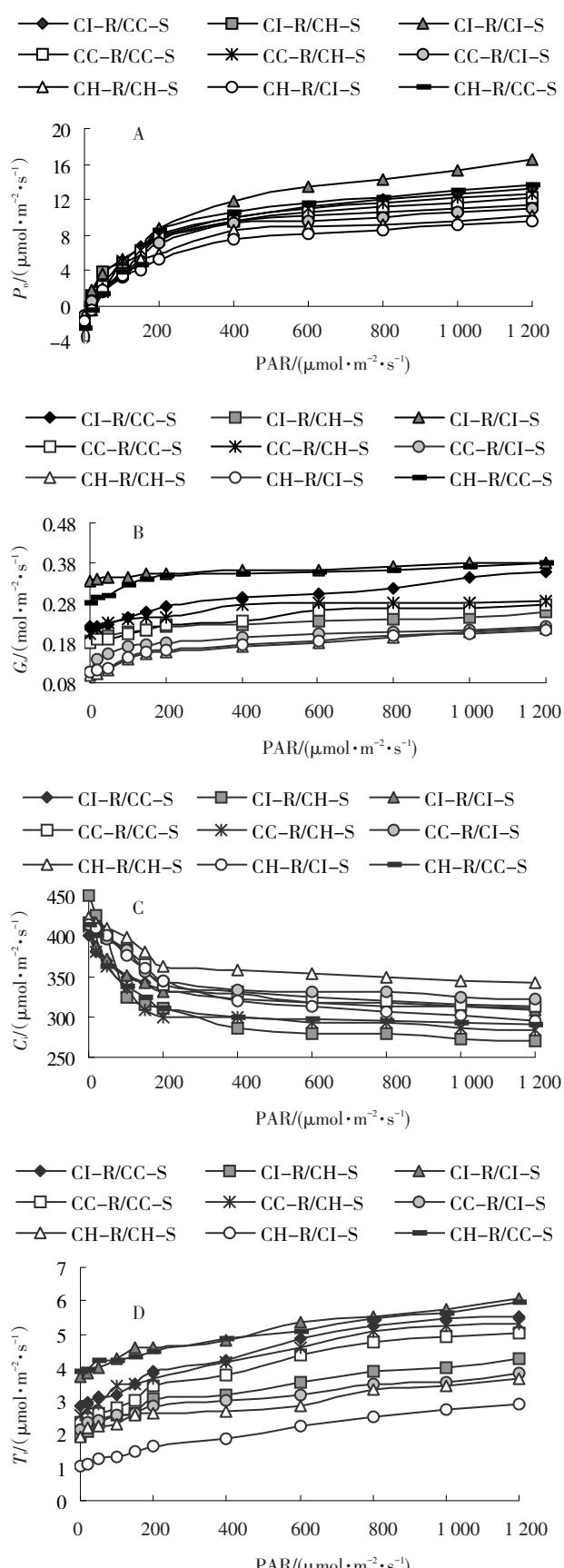


图2 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的光强-光合指标曲线  
Fig. 2 Light responding curves of photosynthesis-related indexes in different scion/rootstock combinations

似,9个嫁接组合中,CI-R/CC-S苗木气孔导度增幅最大,其次是CI-R/CI-S,增加幅度为 $0.130 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。CH-R/CC-S、CI-R/CH-S、CC-R/CH-S的气孔导度增加趋势较平稳,差异较小。胞间二氧化碳浓度的变化趋势与前2者不同,随着光合有效辐射增加逐渐降低。结果显示,CH-R/CH-S的胞间二氧化碳浓度较高,其次是CC-R/CI-S,CI-R/CH-S最低。9个嫁接组合品种中,CI-R/CH-S的胞间二氧化碳浓度下降幅度最大,光合有效辐射大于 $400 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 后,胞间二氧化碳浓度逐渐平稳。蒸腾速率值与光强呈正相关,变化趋势与气孔导度一致。CI-R/CI-S和CH-R/CC-S的蒸腾速率一直比其他砧穗组合高,且变化幅度相近。CH-R/CI-S的蒸腾速率均低于其他砧穗组合。

**2.3.2 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的光合生理参数** CC-R中,CC-S、CH-S和CI-S的苗木 $A_{max}$ (最大净光合速率)之间无显著性差异;CH-R中,CC-S的苗木 $A_{max}$ 最高( $15.153 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ );CI-R中,CC-S和CI-S的 $A_{max}$ 显著高于CH-S的苗木;CH-S中,CH-R的苗木 $A_{max}$ 最低( $11.843 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ );CI-S中,CI-R的 $A_{max}$ 显著高于CC-R和CH-R的苗木。9种砧穗组合中,CH-R/CH-S的LCP最低( $16.000 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ );CI-R/CI-S的LSP最高( $865.333 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ),显著高于以山核桃、湖南山核桃为砧木/穗条的其他砧穗组合,而以湖南山核桃为砧木的苗木的LSP最低( $437.333 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )。 $R_d$ 在9个砧穗组合中没有明显差异(表2)。

#### 2.4 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗叶片解剖结构的比较

CC-R和CI-R中,CI-S的苗木栅栏组织最厚,CH-S最薄;CH-R中,CC-S的苗木栅栏组织最厚;CC-S中,CI-R的苗木栅栏组织最厚;CH-S中,CH-R的苗木栅栏组织最薄;CI-S中,CI-R的苗木栅栏组织显著厚于CH-R的苗木栅栏组织(表3)。

#### 2.5 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的比叶重(SLW)

CC-R和CH-R中,均以CH-S比叶重最低;在CI-R中,以CI-S的叶子比叶重最高,以CH-S的苗木叶子比叶重最低。在CC-S和CH-S中,CC-R、CH-R和CI-R苗木叶子的比叶重之间无显著性差异;在CI-S中,以CI-R的比叶重最高(图3)。

#### 2.6 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗叶的叶绿素荧光特性的比较

从图4可以看出,CI-R/CI-S的Y(II)即光化学

表2 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的光合生理参数

Table 2 Photosynthetic parameters in different scion/rootstock combinations

砧木/接穗 Rootstock/Scion	$A_{max}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	$AQY/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	$LCP/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	$LSP/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	$R_d/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$
CC-R/CC-S	13.430±1.119 cd	0.100±0.004 abc	20.000±2.771 abc	561.600±18.744 bc	-1.990±0.255 a
CC-R/CH-S	14.070±0.974 bc	0.079±0.005 de	21.600±2.400 abc	535.200±61.235 bc	-1.951±0.169 a
CC-R/CI-S	12.476±0.332 de	0.101±0.002 abc	16.800±0.210 bc	499.200±31.200 c	-1.792±0.010 a
CH-R/CC-S	15.153±0.465 b	0.093±0.012 abcd	22.666±2.309 abc	437.333±78.213 c	-1.768±0.059 a
CH-R/CH-S	11.843±0.657 ef	0.066±0.013 e	16.000±4.422 c	486.666±67.448 c	-1.169±1.316 a
CH-R/CI-S	10.923±0.455 f	0.085±0.004 cd	26.666±2.309 ab	440.000±19.249 c	-1.977±0.204 a
CI-R/CC-S	14.926±1.121 b	0.108±0.004 ab	20.800±1.385 abc	629.600±7.332 b	-2.109±0.436 a
CI-R/CH-S	13.036±0.318 cde	0.078±0.009 bed	20.000±1.385 abc	480.800±8.428 c	-2.053±0.087 a
CI-R/CI-S	17.100±1.109 a	0.099±0.010 a	30.400±4.996 a	865.333±164.259 a	-2.620±0.312 a

表3 不同砧穗组合叶片解剖特征值

Table 3 Leaf anatomical characters index in different scion/rootstock combinations

砧木/接穗 Rootstock/ Scion	上表皮厚度 Upper epidermis thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	下表皮厚度 Lower epidermis thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	栅栏组织厚度 Palisade tissue thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	海绵组织厚度 Spongy tissue thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	叶肉厚度 Mesophyll thickness/ $\mu\text{m}$	栅栏/海绵 Palisade tissue thickness/Spongy tissue thickness	栅栏/叶肉 Palisade tissue thickness/Mesophyll thickness/%
CC-R/CC-S	12.704±2.244 de	10.735±0.595 d	121.329±2.835 c	28.928±4.403 d	179.700±4.455 c	4.259±0.150 a	0.675±0.020 a
CC-R/CH-S	14.699±0.839 cd	13.939±0.930 bc	106.835±3.336 d	36.708±2.279 cd	178.396±6.652 c	2.916±0.165 b	0.599±0.012 b
CC-R/CI-S	18.721±0.901 a	14.932±2.122 b	149.993±3.719 a	91.638±11.963 a	285.108±17.119 a	1.653±0.189 cd	0.526±0.019 c
CH-R/CC-S	12.842±0.578 de	13.593±0.399 bc	118.748±3.535 c	45.174±1.528 c	193.944±1.058 c	2.632±0.160 b	0.612±0.019 b
CH-R/CH-S	10.434±1.864 e	9.670±0.943 d	84.090±5.444 e	47.758±5.712 c	152.872±10.344 d	1.769±0.114 c	0.550±0.013 c
CH-R/CI-S	18.040±0.426 ab	13.438±0.703 bc	106.709±3.873 d	93.087±6.644 a	233.113±11.432 b	1.148±0.047 e	0.458±0.013 d
CI-R/CC-S	16.890±2.926 abc	16.768±1.375 a	132.180±9.557 b	68.627±5.219 b	241.929±20.812 b	1.939±0.285 c	0.546±0.017 c
CI-R/CH-S	15.300±2.332 bed	12.959±0.176 c	108.730±3.360 d	88.383±8.189 a	231.419±3.616 b	1.239±0.158 de	0.470±0.021 d
CI-R/CI-S	18.499±2.009 ab	13.130±0.261 b c	145.665±3.402 a	81.498±6.528 a	267.818±2.577 a	1.796±0.173 c	0.543±0.007 c

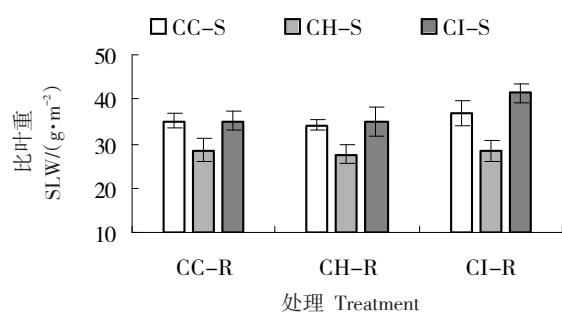


图3 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗的叶片比叶重

Fig. 3 The SLW in different scion/rootstock combinations

量子产量显著高于其他砧穗组合,CC-R/CH-S的Y(NPQ)(调节性能量耗散)最高,CC-R/CI-S的Y(NO)(非调节性能量产量)最高。如图5所示,在CC-R中,CH-S的NPQ显著高于CC-S和CI-S的苗木;CH-R中,CI-S的苗木显著低于CC-S和CH-S;CI-R中,3种穗条间无显著差异。CC-S中,自身砧木苗木的NPQ最低;CH-S中,3种砧木无显著性差

异;CI-S中,CI-R的苗木NPQ显著高于以CC-R和CH-R的苗木。由图5可知,对于ETR,在CC-R和CI-R中,穗条间无显著差异;CH-R中,CC-S和CH-S显著高于CI-S;CC-S中,CH-R和CI-R显著高于CC-R;CH-S中,CH-R最高;CI-S中,3种砧木无显著差异。

### 3 讨论

对山核桃属植物种间嫁接亲和性的研究有利于提高其嫁接成活率,提高果实产量并改善果实品质,同时对砧木和接穗的品种选择有一定指导作用,对其选育和推广具有重大意义。本研究显示,当山核桃作为湖南山核桃、山核桃和薄壳山核桃的砧木时,砧穗愈合好,亲和性强,接芽的萌芽率、成活率均表现良好;以湖南山核桃为砧木时,能显著提高山核桃、湖南山核桃接芽的萌芽率,但却不适应以薄壳山核桃为穗条的苗木;而以薄壳山核桃为砧木时,薄壳

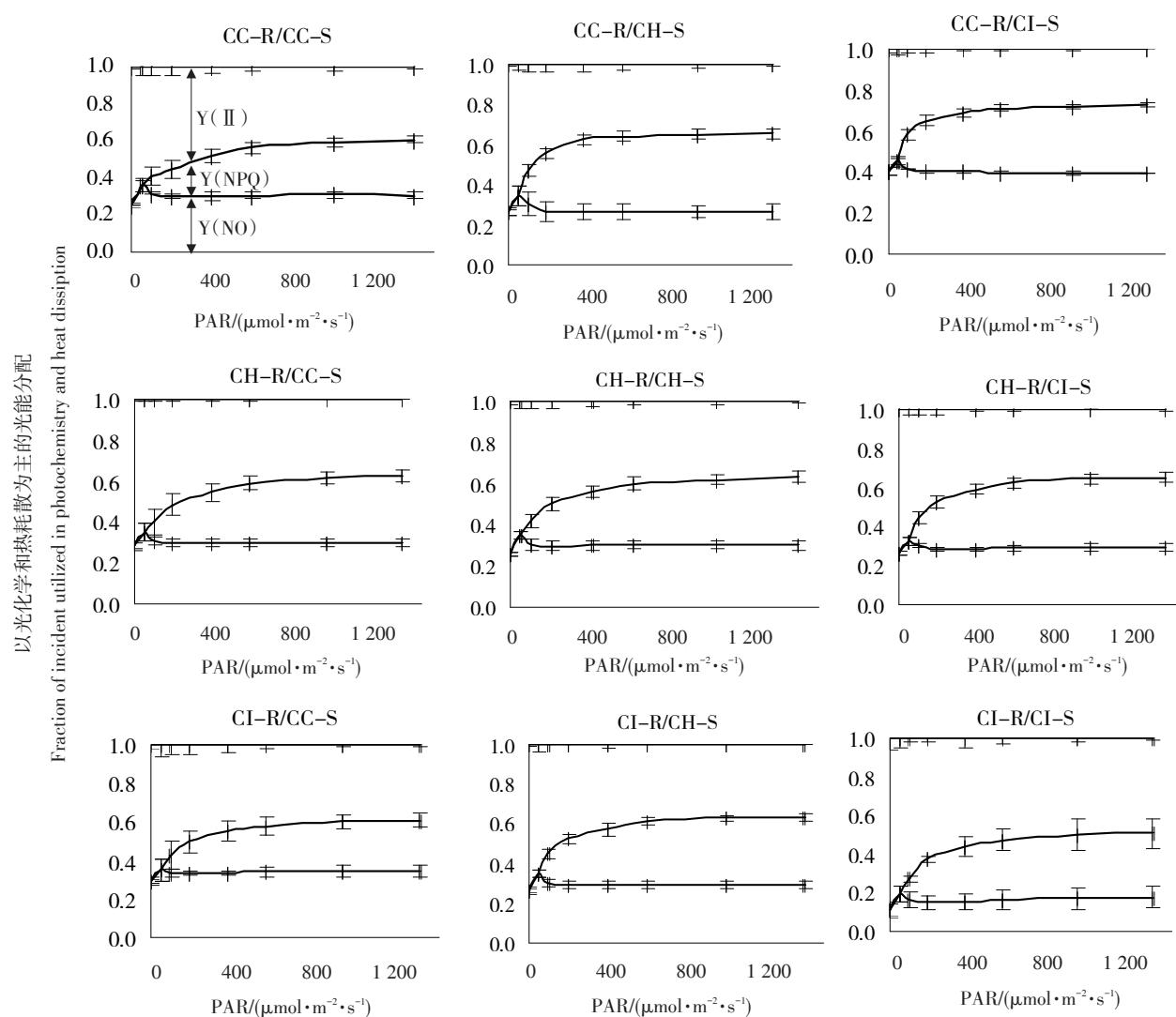


图4 不同砧穗组合叶片PSII量子产量随光合有效辐射(PAR)升高的转化

Fig. 4 Changes in quantum yields in PSII with the increase in PAR in different scion/rootstock combinations

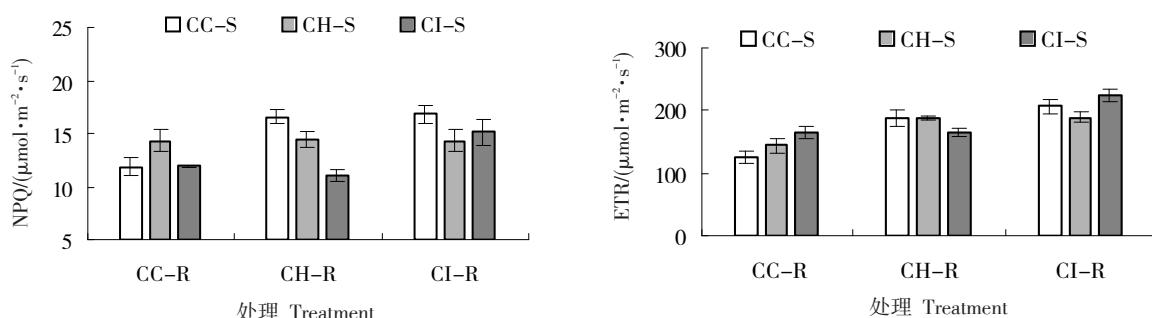


图5 不同砧穗组合嫁接苗叶片的NPQ和ETR比较

Fig. 5 Comparisons of NPQ and ETR in different scion/rootstock combinations

山核桃接穗的萌芽率最高,但以山核桃、湖南山核桃接芽的萌芽率低。因而,山核桃和湖南山核桃砧木具有较好的亲和性,而薄壳山核桃砧木与山核桃、湖南山核桃穗条的亲和性较差,萌芽率较

低。

9种砧穗组合中,CH-R/CH-S的LCP最低;以湖南山核桃为砧木的苗木LSP最低。 $R_d$ 在9个砧穗组合中没有明显差别。植物需光特性的重要指标有2

个,分别是光饱和点和光补偿点<sup>[20-22]</sup>。耐阴植物的光补偿点也低,以CH-R/CC-S的苗木对弱光的适应性最强。9种砧穗组合中,CI-R/CI-S的LSP最高,显著高于以山核桃、湖南山核桃为砧木/穗条的其他砧穗组合,从一定程度上可以表明在相同光照条件下,LSP较高的叶片不易光抑制,这也进一步说明以薄壳山核桃为砧木/穗条与其他山核桃的亲和性较差;因而,在栽培过程中应选择光强相对较弱的地方种植CH-R/CC-S。评价叶片光合能力的标准是最大光合速率<sup>[23]</sup>,CI-R的A<sub>max</sub>显著高于CC-R和CH-R的苗木,CI-R能改善CC-S的A<sub>max</sub>和AQY(表观量子效率)。CI-R/CI-S栅栏组织越厚,植物利用光能效率越高,也相应使CC-S和CH-S栅栏组织变厚。这与前人<sup>[24-25]</sup>的研究结果一致。CH-R中,CC-S和CH-S的A<sub>max</sub>显著高于CI-S;CC-S中,CH-R和CI-R的A<sub>max</sub>显著高于CC-R;进一步说明CI-S和CH-R的亲和性差。

诊断植物体内光合机构运作情况,需要利用叶绿素荧光分析,这也是检测植物对胁迫反应机制的重要手段<sup>[26]</sup>。CC-S在CH-R和CI-R上,增强了电子传递速率,提升了光响应能力,能够将产生的有效量子以最快的速度传递到暗反应中,为暗反应的光合碳同化积累更多所需能量<sup>[27-32]</sup>。CH-R/CC-S的NPQ变大,说明植物对高光的适应性强<sup>[33]</sup>。植物受损害小,抗逆性好。

多项试验表明,比叶重和光合速率关联紧密<sup>[34]</sup>。通常,单位叶面积的叶肉细胞表面积随着比叶重的增大而增大,使CO<sub>2</sub>进入叶肉细胞羧化部位变得更容易,叶肉导度变大,光合速率增强。但并不是所有的树种都是如此,也存在比叶重和光合能力无相关性的情况,光合速率也并非随比叶重增加而无限增大,它们之间有临界值,临界值过大或过小,光合能力不增反降。Brodrribb等<sup>[35]</sup>认为,光合作用倾向于弱光是比叶重降低的一个重要原因,展现形式为光饱和点及光合能力较低。山核桃和湖南山核桃为砧木时,均以湖南山核桃为穗条的比叶重最低;当薄壳山核桃为砧木时,以薄壳山核桃为穗条的叶子比叶重最高,以湖南山核桃为穗条的苗木叶子比叶重最低。LSP以薄壳山核桃为砧木时最高,湖南山核桃为砧木时最低,湖南山核桃嫁接在山核桃上能增强叶片的LSP,增强其抗光抑制能力。这与Brodrribb等<sup>[35]</sup>的结论一致。

## 4 结 论

山核桃和湖南山核桃亲和性良好,以薄壳山核桃为砧木分别嫁接山核桃和湖南山核桃亲和性好,但分别以山核桃和湖南山核桃为砧木嫁接薄壳山核桃亲和性差。

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