

几种酚酸类物质对山桃种子萌发后根系的化感效应

王 鸿,张雪冰,张 帆

(甘肃省农业科学院林果花卉研究所,兰州 730070)

摘要:【目的】探讨常见酚酸类化感物质对桃的化感效应强度,为桃连作障碍研究提供理论依据。【方法】以山桃种子为受体材料,研究不同浓度梯度的几种常见酚酸类化感物质香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸对山桃种子萌发后主根长度、侧根发生数量等的影响。计算不同浓度化感效应的敏感指数SI,并以其绝对值为抑制效应,经转换为概率值后估计回归方程,测算抑制效应为0.5时对应的所需浓度 $SI_{0.5}$,即为该种物质对山桃的化感效应强度。【结果】香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸处理质量浓度分别达到10、10、0.1、10、10、0.1 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$ 时,即可对山桃种子萌发主根的长度产生明显的抑制效应($P < 0.01$),对照清水处理的种子主根上侧根数量平均超过20条,不同化感物质在不同浓度处理下,随着处理浓度的增大,侧根数量减少。香草醛、苯甲酸、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸等物质对侧根数量的抑制效应较大,在低质量浓度1 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$ 时SI值就可以达到-0.2,而同样浓度下对应的主根SI值为-0.08~-0.15。主根长和侧根数量2种参试指标所得到的 $SI_{0.5}$ 浓度基本相同,说明2者均可作为酚酸类物质对山桃的化感效应强度评价指标。【结论】采用山桃种子萌发主根长度和侧根数量作为测评指标,经综合比较,参试的几种酚酸类化感物质的 $SI_{0.5}$ (即化感作用强度)由小到大依次为阿魏酸、苯甲醛、苯甲酸、香草醛、没食子酸和对羟基苯甲酸。

关键词: 山桃;种子;萌发;化感效应;苯甲酸;连作障碍

中图分类号: S662.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2017)11-1443-07

Allelopathy effect of some phenolic acids on roots of germinated *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch seeds

WANG Hong, ZHANG Xuebing, ZHANG Fan

(Institute of Fruit and Floriculture Research of Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】One of the important factors leading to the continuous cropping obstacle in fruit production is allelopathy, and the chemical substances which cause allelopathy are called allelochemicals. Allelochemicals from the roots of plants are released directly into the soil. They are also released from dissociated matters of leaching residues via microbial transformation from the above-ground and finally stay in the soil. They accumulate and maintain activity in root zone as a result of detention, transformation and migration, and create the problem of continuous cropping obstacle when they accumulate to certain concentration. Phenols are important secondary metabolites produced in plants. In the plant ecosystem, the main phenolic acids are ferulic acid, cinnamic acid, hydroxy benzoic acid and so on. Root exudates and extracts from branches, leaves and roots of peach have obvious autotoxicity to the plant, which has been demonstrated by several reports. However, most of the reports studied mixed allelopathic effects of several allelochemicals. Allelopathy effect of a specific phenolic acid in peach has been rarely reported, except for benzoic acid. Phenols at high concentrations can inhibit the growth of plants, soil microorganisms and soil enzyme activities, while at low concentrations to some extent promote plant growth and improve soil enzyme activity. Some phenolic substances also stimulate the growth and reproduction of soil microbes, in-

收稿日期: 2017-04-27

接受日期: 2017-06-20

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31360467); 农业部园艺作物生物学与种质创制重点实验室西北地区果树科学观测实验站(10218020); 国家桃产业技术体系(CARS-30-1-06)

作者简介: 王鸿,男,研究员,研究方向: 桃栽培与育种。Tel: 0931-7614824, E-mail: wanghong@gsagr.ac.cn

dicating that there is a threshold concentration for the effect of phenolic compounds on plant growth. *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch is the main peach rootstock in northwest of China. *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch seeds were used as the material to test allelopathy effect of several phenolic acids on seed germination characteristics, in order to bring some understandings on continuous cropping obstacles in peach tree. 【Methods】 Allelochemicals tested included phenolic acids, alkaloids, glycosides, terpenes, etc. The main phenolic acid allelochemicals in stone fruits have been reported to include benzoic acid, benzaldehyde, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, and vanillin. *P. davidiana* seeds, which had been refrigerated for dormancy removal, were surface disinfected with 75% alcohol, and then immersed in distilled water for 12 h before they were taken out and placed in a Petri dish covered with a wet towel and placed in a 4 °C refrigerator for about 4 weeks. Then, after several different concentrations of vanillin, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, ferulic acid were applied, the seeds were cultured for 14 days at 20 °C and a light/dark cycle of 8/16 h in an artificial climate chamber. The taproot length and lateral root number were collected and the allelopathic effect at different concentrations used to calculate the sensitivity index (SI). The absolute value of the inhibition effect were converted into the value of probability for the regression equation, from which half inhibitory effect concentration ($SI_{0.5}$) was estimated and served as the allelopathic effect strength of the tested substance. 【Results】 Vanillin, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid, and ferulic acid displayed a significant inhibitory effect ($P < 0.01$) on taproot elongation at concentrations above 10, 10, 0.1, 10, 10 and 0.1 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$, respectively. The lateral root number was more than 20 in average. With the increase in concentration of different allelochemicals, lateral root number decreased. Vanillin, benzoic acid, p-hydroxybenzoic acid, gallic acid and ferulic acid at the low concentration of 1 $mg \cdot L^{-1}$ had a greater inhibitory effect on the number of lateral roots, with an SI value that could reach -0.2. At the same concentration of the corresponding allelochemicals, the SI value evaluated by taproot length was between -0.08 to -0.15. The $SI_{0.5}$ values obtained from the effects on taproot length and on lateral root number were similar. These two indexes can be used to evaluate the allelopathic effects on phenolic acids. With DPS software quantitative data bioassay module, the absolute value of the allelopathic effect index (SI) was transformed to Probit value and nonlinear parameter estimation was used to obtain regression equation. The slope of the regression curve was also correlated with allelopathic effects of different phenolic acids. When the number of lateral roots was used as parameter, the slope of the equation was consistent with the intensity of the sense effect calculated by $SI_{0.5}$ method. However, when the length of the main root was used as the parameter, the result was not consistent, which might be mainly caused by the difference in response of seed germination of peach to low concentrations of phenolic acids. 【Conclusion】 This study used *P. davidiana* taproot length and lateral root number as the evaluation indexes, through comprehensive comparison, $SI_{0.5}$ (i.e. allelopathy strength) of phenolic acids tested was in the order of ferulic acid > benzaldehyde > benzoic acid > vanillin > gallic acid > p-hydroxybenzoic acid.

Key words: *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch; Seed; Germination; Allelopathy; Benzoic acid; Continuous cropping obstacle

果树连作障碍的重要因素之一是化感作用(allelopathy)^[1],引起化感作用的化学物质称为化感物质^[2],对同种植物产生化感作用称为自毒作用^[3]。化感物质释放途径包括植株茎叶的淋溶、根系的分泌

和腐解等^[1],植物自身根部分泌释放的化感物质直接进入土壤中,其地上淋溶物和残体经土壤微生物转化后的降解物最终也存留在土壤中,最终经过滞留、转化、迁移等途径逐渐富集^[4],达到自身根部并维持

一定的浓度和持续的活性,产生连作障碍。目前已报道核桃^[5-6]、葡萄^[7-8]、桃^[9-14]、苹果^[15-17]、草莓^[18-19]、梨^[4]和樱桃^[20-22]等果树产生的化感物质对植株生长有抑制作用。果树化感物质的制备方法多采用活体根收集法^[1]、离体水浸法^[6,10]、离体干燥提取法^[13-14,23]和腐解法^[7-8],也有研究采用分析纯试剂制备的方法^[8,12]。在农林复合系统化感作用研究中,材料多选用玉米、小麦、豆类等^[5-6],而在果树连作障碍研究中,多以同种的幼苗^[9,22]、砧木种子^[24]或组织培养苗^[25]为材料。

化感物质分为酚酸类、生物碱、糖或糖苷类、萜类等^[26]。酚类物质是指芳香环与羟基相连的一大类有机化合物,是重要的植物次生代谢物质之一。根据羟基数目,酚类可分为一元酚、二元酚和多元酚等。在植物生态系统中,一元酚有阿魏酸、肉桂酸、对羟基苯甲酸等,而多元酚主要是植物单宁,也称多酚。酸是指在芳香环上连有羧基的有机化合物,通常和酚类物质统称为酚酸类物质^[27]。核果类果树已见报道的主要化感物质为酚酸类物质苯甲酸^[10,12-13,23,28]、苯甲醛^[28]、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、香草醛等^[20],也有氰苷类物质(cyanogenicglucosides)如苦杏仁甙^[23]、氰氢酸^[14,28]等。

高浓度的酚类物质会抑制植物生长,而低浓度的酚类物质则会一定程度地促进植物生长,说明酚类物质对植物生长影响存在着一个阈值^[27],因此,对具体的酚类物质特定浓度的化感效应进行深入研究,可为人为调控土壤酚类物质含量从而利于植物的生长奠定基础。目前虽然已明确根系分泌物或枝、叶、根残体材料浸提液对桃有明显的自毒作用,但多为多种化感物质的混合化感效应,除苯甲酸外,具体某种酚酸类化感物质在桃上的化感效应少有报道。山桃[*Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch]是西北地区桃树的主要砧木之一,笔者以山桃种子为受体材料,研究几种常见酚酸类化感物质对山桃种子萌发后根系发育特征的影响,明确其化感效应强度,为桃连作障碍研究提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

收集当年山桃种子去壳,选取成熟度和大小一致、无破损的种子,4℃冰箱中放置30 d后取出,表面用75%酒精消毒,用蒸馏水冲洗3次后,在蒸馏水中

浸泡12 h后,取出置于培养皿中,用湿毛巾覆盖置于4℃冰箱中约28 d,待种尖露白时开始化感效应试验。

1.2 处理方法

称取香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸等6种分析纯化学物质各1 g,用水或无水乙醇溶解后定容至1 000 mL。不同浓度梯度溶液现配现用。第一批试验6种化感物质配制0、0.1、1.0、10、100、500、1 000 mg·L⁻¹不同质量浓度化感物质溶液,之后根据前一次试验结果逐步缩小浓度范围,设置相应的浓度梯度。最终结果分析时选取的试剂浓度范围以主根长度为对照的30%以下,作为最大试剂浓度。露白山桃种子置于100 mL化感物质溶液1 min,取出置于底部铺有2层吸水滤纸的培养皿中,上面用2层滤纸和一层毛巾覆盖,用该溶液浸湿上下层滤纸及毛巾,然后在20℃、光暗周期8/16 h的人工气候室中培养14 d后,测量主根长度和侧根数量,期间用相应处理的溶液保持上下层滤纸湿润。每种化感物质各浓度处理3次重复,每个重复15粒种子。

1.3 化感作用效应敏感指数计算

主根长度和侧根数量的化感作用效应敏感指数(SI)应用Bruce Williamson等^[29]的方法分析:SI=1-C/T(T≥C)或SI=T/C-1(T<C),其中,SI表示化感效应,即参试物质的生物学效应大小,C表示对照值,T表示处理值。当0≤SI<1时,化感物质具有促进作用;当-1<SI<0时,化感物质具有抑制作用。本试验属后者,SI为负值,其绝对值大小与作用强度一致。

1.4 不同酚酸类物质化感效应强度比较

利用DPS软件“生物测定”中的“数量资料生物测定”模块^[30],以化感作用效应敏感指数(SI)绝对值作为抑制率,并转化为概率值,再用非线性参数估计方法计算回归方程并进行方差分析,得到回归曲线相关参数,并计算出SI绝对值等于0.5时各种化感物质对应的浓度(SI_{0.5}),以此来比较不同酚酸类物质化感效应强度,数值越小,强度越大。

1.5 数据处理

所有数据用DPS软件进行处理,差异显著性采用Duncan's新复极差法测验分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 对山桃种子萌发主根长度和侧根数量的影响

山桃种子萌发后,清水处理主根长度可达到

10.4 cm,随着不同化感物质浓度的增大,主根长度逐渐缩短。在相对较小浓度处理中,香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸处理质量浓度分别达到10、10、0.1、10、10、0.1 mg·L⁻¹时,即可对主根的长度产生明显的抑制效应($P < 0.01$)(表1)。

侧根萌发能力在很大程度上反映根系统的活力,对照清水处理的种子主根上侧根数量平均为20条,不同化感物质在不同浓度处理下,随着处理浓度的增大,侧根数量减少。方差分析结果表明,与对照产生显著差异的香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯

表 1 不同酚酸类化感物质及浓度对山桃种子萌发后主根长度和侧根数量的影响

Table 1 Phenolic allelochemicals and concentration effects on taproot length and lateral root number of germinated *Prunus davidiana* (Carr.) Franch seeds

酚酸类化感物质 Phenolic allelo- chemicals	处理质量浓度 Concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	主根长度 Taproot length/mm	对主根长度的SI SI of Taproot length	侧根数 Lateral root number	对侧根数量的SI SI of Lateral root number
香草醛 Vanillin	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	97.0±3.5 A	-0.07	19.6±1.1 AB	-0.10
	1.0	94.5±8.1 A	-0.09	18.3±0.5 AB	-0.16
	10.0	86.3±12.3 B	-0.17	16.5±2.3 B	-0.24
	100.0	58.2±0.6 BC	-0.44	11.6±1.6 C	-0.47
	200.0	46.0±10.5 CD	-0.56	4.4±0.9 D	-0.80
	300.0	27.1±7.4 D	-0.74	0.7±0.5 D	-0.97
苯甲酸 Benzoic acid	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	97.3±1.6 AB	-0.06	18.0±0.6 AB	-0.18
	1.0	96.6±6.8 AB	-0.08	16.3±2.2 B	-0.25
	10.0	81.3±10.7 B	-0.22	15.8±1.7 B	-0.27
	50.0	55.6±7.4 C	-0.46	13.8±2.1 B	-0.36
	100.0	31.2±6.1 D	-0.70	7.2±1.1 C	-0.67
	150.0	20.4±1.6 D	-0.80	2.5±0.7 C	-0.88
苯甲醛 Benzaldehyde	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	88.7±2.8 B	-0.15	20.3±1.1 A	-0.07
	1.0	74.7±2.6 C	-0.28	17.2±1.3 AB	-0.21
	10.0	63.6±8.5 C	-0.39	15.0±3.3 AB	-0.31
	50.0	48.7±4.6 D	-0.53	11.6±4.0 BC	-0.47
	100.0	36.4±5.7 D	-0.65	6.8±1.9 CD	-0.68
	150.0	23.2±3.5 E	-0.77	3.1±1.3 D	-0.85
对羟基苯甲酸 4- hydroxybenzoic acid	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	99.3±13.1 A	-0.04	20.6±2.5 A	-0.06
	1.0	88.1±9.7 A	-0.15	17.6±4.0 AB	-0.19
	10.0	69.8±2.7 B	-0.33	15.8±1.2 ABC	-0.27
	100.0	64.7±4.9 BC	-0.38	13.5±0.5 BC	-0.38
	200.0	51.3±12.7 C	-0.50	12.6±2.0 BC	-0.42
	500.0	39.7±10.2 C	-0.61	10.7±2.0 CD	-0.51
1 000.0	29.8±1.3 D	-0.71	5.9±1.4 D	-0.72	
没食子酸 Gallic acid	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	102.0±9.6 A	-0.02	18.8±2.0 AB	-0.14
	1.0	92.4±9.7 AB	-0.11	16.0±2.3 B	-0.26
	10.0	84.2±8.5 B	-0.19	15.4±3.5 B	-0.29
	100.0	59.1±4.1 C	-0.43	13.1±1.4 BC	-0.40
	200.0	31.3±2.9 D	-0.70	9.3±1.0 C	-0.57
	300.0	19.9±4.4 D	-0.80	3.5±0.5 D	-0.83
阿魏酸 Ferulic acid	0.0	104.5±5.1 A	0.00	21.9±3.5 A	0.00
	0.1	89.8±2.7 B	-0.14	16.2±4.3 AB	-0.26
	1.0	89.1±7.5 B	-0.15	13.2±3.5 BC	-0.39
	10.0	76.6±9.3 C	-0.26	11.2±1.6 BC	-0.48
	25.0	62.0±4.5 D	-0.40	8.6±0.3 CD	-0.60
	50.0	47.3±0.6 E	-0.54	6.6±3.0 CDE	-0.69
	75.0	32.6±3.2 F	-0.68	2.5±0.5 DE	-0.88
100.0	24.8±2.8 F	-0.76	0.5±0.1 E	-0.97	

注:表中数值为均值±标准差。同一列不同大写字母表示 $P < 0.01$ 水平上的差异显著性。

Note: Values are given as means ±S.D. Values followed by different capital letters within a column for each phenolic allelochemicals are significantly different ($P < 0.01$).

甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸处理质量浓度分别为 10、1、50、100、1、1 mg·L⁻¹(表 1),这与主根长度表现出显著差异的处理浓度值有一定差异。

2.2 对主根长度和侧根数量的化感效应敏感指数(SI)分析

在主根长度指标与对照产生统计学差异时,各化感物质 SI 范围为-0.33~-0.14,而以侧根数量作为测定指标时,这一范围-0.47~-0.24。香草醛、苯甲酸、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸等物质对侧根数量的抑制效应较大,在质量 1 mg·L⁻¹时就 SI 值就可以达到-0.2,而同样浓度下对应的主根 SI 值为-0.08~-0.15。只有苯甲醛在 1 mg·L⁻¹时对 2

种指标的 SI 均达到-0.2。总体分析,侧根长度的 SI 较主根长度在相同浓度范围内更为显著。

2.3 不同化感物质自毒效应强度分析

利用 DPS 软件,以 SI 绝对值作为抑制率并转化为概率值,得到与浓度的回归曲线相关参数(表 2)。本试验中的数量型数据回归方程诊断采用方差分析法进行,回归方程方差分析 *F* 值及其显著水平 ≤0.05,表明了所求的化感效应回归曲线是合适的,也说明各酚酸类化感物质的 SI 与处理浓度之间存在显著相关关系。

根据回归方程,计算出 SI 绝对值等于 0.5 时(SI_{0.5})各种化感物质对应的浓度(表 2),以此来比较

表 2 不同酚酸类化感物质浓度对山桃种子萌发后主根长度和侧根数量的回归相关性估计及 SI_{0.5} 分析

Table 2 Regression correlation estimation of phenolic allelochemicals concentration and taproot length (TRL) and lateral root number (LRN) of germinated *P. davidiana* (Carr.) Franch seeds and SI_{0.5} analysis

酚酸类化感物质 Phenolic allelochemicals	测定指标 Determination index	回归方程 Regression equation	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	<i>F</i> 检验值 <i>F</i> value	<i>p</i> 值 <i>p</i> value	SI _{0.5}
香草醛 Vanillin	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.06+0.009x$	0.99	485.3	0.000 2	101.6
	主根长 TRL	$y=3.92+0.006x$	0.96	38.7	0.008 0	176.3
苯甲酸 Benzoic acid	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.21+0.012x$	0.98	125.6	0.001 0	62.6
	主根长 TRL	$y=3.94+0.014x$	0.95	31.9	0.010 0	75.1
苯甲醛 Benzaldehyde	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.29+0.011x$	0.99	277.5	0.001 0	60.0
	主根长 TRL	$y=4.55+0.008x$	0.98	73.9	0.003 0	53.9
对羟基苯甲酸 4-hydroxybenzoic acid	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.39+0.001x$	0.94	34.9	0.004 0	488.1
	主根长 TRL	$y=4.46+0.001x$	0.86	11.4	0.027 0	428.1
没食子酸 Gallic acid	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.32+0.005x$	0.98	97.9	0.002 0	134.9
	主根长 TRL	$y=3.99+0.006x$	0.97	62.3	0.004 0	149.3
阿魏酸 Ferulic acid	侧根数量 LRN	$y=4.67+0.021x$	0.98	169.6	0.000 2	15.5
	主根长 TRL	$y=4.16+0.016x$	0.97	80.6	0.000 8	50.0

不同酚酸类物质化感效应强度,数值越小,强度越大。除阿魏酸外,主根长和侧根数量 2 种参试指标所得到的 SI_{0.5} 差异基本相同,阿魏酸以侧根数量为指标得到的 SI_{0.5} 仅为 15.5 mg·L⁻¹ 的浓度,就可以抑制本试验中 50% 的侧根发生量,对羟基苯甲酸的侧根数量 SI_{0.5} 最大,需要 488 mg·L⁻¹ 才可达相同效果。综合比较,参试的几种酚酸类化感物质的 SI_{0.5} 由小到大依次为阿魏酸、苯甲醛、苯甲酸、香草醛、没食子酸、对羟基苯甲酸,也就是几种物质对山桃种子的化感作用强度由大到小的次序(表 2)。

3 讨 论

核果类果树已见报道的酚酸类化感物质主要有苯甲酸^[10, 12-13, 23, 28]、苯甲醛^[28]、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、香草醛^[20]等,这些化感作用最主要的作用方式是

作用于根系,以山桃种子萌发主根长度和侧根发生量为测定指标,可以直观准确地反映不同酚酸类物质对桃自毒作用^[3]的强度。简单高效的化感效应测评指标及测评体系是化感作用研究的重点之一,目前在桃上已有化感物质苯甲酸抑制幼苗净光合速率、气孔导度等光合作用参数的报道^[13]。本试验中,主要采用山桃种子萌发主根长度和侧根数量作为测评指标,所需周期短。由于山桃种子前期进行了预处理,待种子露白时,才开始加入香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸这 6 种化感物质不同浓度溶液,而本研究中山桃种子萌发速度较快,其萌发几乎不受化感物质的影响,造成种子萌发率与对照相比差异不显著(数据未列出),这与另外 2 个参数主根长度和侧根数量相比,其对化感效应测评的敏感度不足,因此,这一测评体系中不宜引入种子萌发率作为测定和评价指标。侧根长度的 SI

值较主根长度在相同浓度范围内更为显著,可能是由于主根生长比侧根的生长更多地受到种子自身养分和激素水平的影响,从而缓解了部分化感效应。

本研究利用 DPS 软件“数量资料生物测定”模块,以化感作用效应敏感指数(SI)绝对值作为抑制率,并转化为概率值,用非线性参数估计方法计算回归方程,得到回归曲线相关参数,其回归曲线斜率的大小也在一定程度上反映了不同酚酸类物质的化感效应强度,斜率越大,强度越大。特别是以侧根数量为参数时,其方程斜率大小与用 $SI_{0.5}$ 方法计算出的化感效应强度一致,但以主根长度为参数时,2者有差异,这主要是由于山桃种子萌发对低浓度酚酸类物质的反应差异所引起的。

目前桃自毒作用的研究多采用根系分泌物或枝、叶、根残体材料浸提液,实质上是多种化感物质的混合液^[12-13],对该混合液中具体化感物质种类和浓度需要进一步研究。林开敏等^[27]总结了高浓度的酚类物质会抑制植物生长、土壤微生物生长和土壤酶活性,而低浓度的酚类物质则会一定程度地促进植物生长和提高土壤酶活性,某些酚类物质还会刺激土壤微生物的繁殖和生长,说明酚类物质对植物生长、土壤酶和微生物的影响存在着一个阈值。李传涵等^[31]用不同浓度的对羟基苯甲酸、阿魏酸和邻香草醛等酚酸对杉木种子进行培养试验时发现,质量分数为 $50 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 时可促进种子胚根生长,质量分数大于 $100 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 时对杉木种子胚根生长有明显抑制作用。而本研究中未发现低浓度羟基苯甲酸、阿魏酸对山桃种子萌发根的生长有促进作用,可能是树种间的差异所致。本试验研究具体几种酚酸类化感物质及其浓度对桃的化感效应,以 $SI_{0.5}$ 为指标,明确了其化感效应强度,对今后桃及核果类果树的连作障碍研究有一定的借鉴意义。

4 结 论

不同化感物质随着处理浓度的增大,化感效应增强。香草醛、苯甲酸、苯甲醛、对羟基苯甲酸、没食子酸、阿魏酸处理质量浓度分别达到 10、10、0.1、10、10、0.1 $\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,即可对山桃种子萌发主根的长度产生明显的抑制效应($P<0.01$)。参试的几种酚酸类化感物质化感作用强度由大到小依次为阿魏酸、苯甲醛、苯甲酸、香草醛、没食子酸和对羟基苯甲酸。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 郭修武,李坤,孙英妮,张立恒,胡禧熙,谢洪刚. 葡萄根系分泌物的化感效应及化感物质的分离鉴定[J]. 园艺学报, 2010, 37(6): 861-868.
GUO Xiuwu, LI Kun, SUN Yingni, ZHANG Liheng, HU Xixi, XIE Honggang. Allelopathic effects and identification of allelochemicals in grape root exudates[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2010, 37(6): 861-868.
- [2] WHITTAKER R H, FEENEY P P. Allelochemicals: chemical interactions between species[J]. Science, 1971, 171(3973): 757-770.
- [3] SINGH H P, BATISH D R, KOHLI R K. Autotoxicity: concept, organisms, and ecological significance[J]. Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences, 1999, 18(6): 757-772.
- [4] 陈艳芳,曾明. 梨园根际土壤的连作化感作用及化感物质成分分析[J]. 果树学报, 2016, 33(增刊): 121-128.
CHEN Yanfang, ZENG Ming. A study on allelopathy and analysis of allelochemicals in rhizosphere soil in orchards with continuous cropping of pear[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2016, 33(Suppl.): 121-128.
- [5] JOSE S, GILLESPIE A R. Allelopathy in black walnut (*Juglans nigra* L.) alley cropping. II. Effects of juglone on hydroponically grown corn (*Zea mays* L.) and soybean (*Glycine max* L. Merr.) growth and physiology[J]. Plant and Soil, 1998, 203(2): 199-206.
- [6] 王蓓,渭北黄土区农林复合系统中核桃与主要作物化感作用研究[D]. 杨凌:西北农林科技大学, 2011.
WANG Bei. Allelopathy effects of walnut of major crops of agroforestry systems in Loess area of northern Wei river[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2011.
- [7] 郭修武,李娜,李坤,郭印山,李成祥,谢洪刚. 葡萄根系分泌物主效自毒物质的初步分离与鉴定[J]. 果树学报, 2012, 29(5): 861-866.
GUO Xiuwu, LI Na, LI Kun, GUO Yinshan, LI Chengxiang, XIE Honggang. Initial isolation and identification of the main toxic material in root exudation of *Vitis vinifera*[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2012, 29(5): 861-866.
- [8] 李坤,郭修武,郭印山,谢洪刚,胡禧熙. 葡萄根系腐解物的化感效应及酚酸类化感物质的分离鉴定[J]. 果树学报, 2011, 28(5): 776-781.
LI Kun, GUO Xiuwu, GUO Yinshan, XIE Honggang, HU Xixi. Allelopathic effect and identification of phenolic acid class allelochemicals in grape root decomposing products[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2011, 28(5): 776-781.
- [9] 张斌斌,蔡志翔,马瑞娟,宋宏峰. 桃树根系浸提液对毛桃幼苗生长的化感效应[J]. 中国农学通报, 2012, 28(28): 260-264.
ZHANG Binbin, CAI Zhixiang, MA Ruijuan, SONG Hongfeng. Allelopathic effect of extracts from peach tree root on growth of maotao[J]. Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin, 2012, 28(28): 260-264.
- [10] 杨宝光. 桃树根系残茬和根际土壤化感作用的动态研究[D].

- 武汉:华中农业大学,2012.
- YANG Baoguang. Dynamic changes of peach root residues and rhizosphere soil allelopathy[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2012.
- [11] GONZALEZ E, SOTOMAYOR C. Allelopathic effect of cyanogenic glucosides on Nemaguard peach seedlings[J]. *Cienciae Investigación Agraria*, 2005, 32(1): 13–18.
- [12] OZPINAR H, DAG S, YIGIT E. Allelopathic effects of benzoic acid, salicylic acid and leaf extract of *Persica vulgaris* Mill. (Rosaceae) [J]. *South African Journal of Botany*, 2017, 108: 102–109.
- [13] ZHU W, LIU J, YE J, LI G. Effects of phytotoxic extracts from peach root bark and benzoic acid on peach seedlings growth, photosynthesis, antioxidance and ultrastructure properties[J]. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 2017, 215: 49–58.
- [14] MOUNTAIN W B, PATSICK Z A. The peach replant problem in Ontario: VII. The pathogenicity of praty[J]. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 1959, 37(3): 459–470.
- [15] 张江红, 张殿生, 毛志泉, 李中勇, 赵明新. 苹果砧木幼苗根系分泌物的分离与鉴定[J]. *河北农业大学学报*, 2009, 32(4): 29–32.
- ZHANG Jianghong, ZHANG Diansheng, MAO Zhiquan, LI Zhongyong, ZHAO Mingxin. Isolation and identification of root exudates indifferent kinds of apple rootstock seedlings[J]. *Journal of Agricultural University of Hebei*, 2009, 32(4): 29–32.
- [16] 白茹. 苹果连作障碍中自毒作用的研究[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2009.
- BAI Ru. Study on the self toxicity of continuous cropping obstacle in apple[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2009.
- [17] 赵新. 苹果砧木根系分泌物中酚类物质与连作障碍抗性关系的初步研究[D]. 杨凌: 西北农林科技大学, 2009.
- ZHAO Xin. A preliminary study on the relationship between phenolic substances in root exudates of apple rootstocks and continuous cropping obstacles[D]. Yangling: Northwest A & F University, 2009.
- [18] 赵绪生, 齐永志, 甄文超. 不同抗连作障碍品种草莓根系分泌物化感物质差异分析及其化感效应[J]. *河北农业大学学报*, 2012, 35(3): 100–105.
- ZHAO Xusheng, QI Yongzhi, ZHEN Wenchao. Allelochemicals and allelopathy of the root exudates of different resistant strawberry cultivars to replant disease[J]. *Journal of Agricultural University of Hebei*, 2012, 35(3): 100–105.
- [19] 高志华, 张学英, 葛会波, 郑丽锦. 草莓根系分泌物障碍效应的模拟研究[J]. *植物营养与肥料学报*, 2008, 14(1): 189–193.
- GAO Zhihua, ZHANG Xueying, GE Huibo, ZHENG Lijin. Modeling the obstacle of strawberry root exudates[J]. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science*, 2008, 14(1): 189–193.
- [20] 秦嗣军, 吕德国, 赵德英, 刘国成. 本溪山樱桃根系酚酸类分泌物及其化感效应研究[J]. *沈阳农业大学学报*, 2008, 39(2): 156–160.
- QIN Sijun, LÜ Deguo, ZHAO Deying, LIU Guocheng. Phenolic acids and allelopathic effects of *Cerasus sachalinensis* Kom. root exudates[J]. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University*, 2008, 39(2): 156–160.
- [21] 吕德国, 李志霞, 秦嗣军, 马怀宇. 酚类物质对东北山樱生长及呼吸关键酶的影响[J]. *园艺学报*, 2012, 39(1): 49–56.
- LÜ Deguo, LI Zhixia, QIN Sijun, MA Huaiyu. Effects of phenolic compounds on the key enzymes of growth and respiration of *Cerasus sachalinensis* Kom. [J]. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica*, 2012, 39(1): 49–56.
- [22] 李志霞, 秦嗣军, 吕德国, 聂继云, 马怀宇. 东北山樱根浸提液对幼苗生长和根系呼吸代谢的影响[J]. *果树学报*, 2012, 29(1): 53–59.
- LI Zhixia, QI Sijun, LÜ Deguo, NIE Jiyun, MA Huaiyu. Effects of aqueous root extracts on seedling growth and root respiratory metabolism of *Cerasus sachalinensis*[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2012, 29(1): 53–59.
- [23] SOTOMAYOR C, GONZALEZ E, CASTRO J. Effect of amygdalin on growth of Nemaguard peach seedlings[J]. *Acta Horticulturae*, 2006, 721(721): 111–115.
- [24] 张江红. 酚类物质对苹果的化感作用及重茬障碍影响机理的研究[D]. 泰安: 山东农业大学, 2005.
- ZHANG Jianghong. Study on the allelopathic phenolic compounds action and mechanism of apple replant disease[D]. Tai'an: Shandong Agricultural University, 2005.
- [25] 李坤, 郭修武, 郭印山, 李成祥, 谢洪刚, 胡禧熙, 张立恒, 孙英妮. 葡萄根系浸提液的化感作用[J]. *应用生态学报*, 2010, 21(7): 1779–1784.
- LI Kun, GUO Xiuyu, GUO Yinshan, LI Chengxiang, XIE Honggang, HU Xixi, ZHANG Liheng, SUN Yingni. Allelopathy of grape root aqueous extracts[J]. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 2010, 21(7): 1779–1784.
- [26] SICE E L. Chemical nature of allelopathic agents, in allelopathy [M]. 2nd ed. San Diego: Academic Press, 1984: 266–291.
- [27] 林开敏, 叶发茂, 林艳, 李卿叁. 酚类物质对土壤和植物的作用机制研究进展[J]. *中国生态农业学报*, 2010, 18(5): 1130–1137.
- LIN Kaimin, YE Famao, LIN Yan, LI Qingsan. Research advances of phenolic functional mechanisms in soils and plants[J]. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture*, 2010, 18(5): 1130–1137.
- [28] ISRAEL D W, GIDDENS J E, POWELL W W. The toxicity of peach tree roots[J]. *Plant and Soil*, 1973, 39(1): 103–112.
- [29] BRUCE WILLIAMSON G, SICHARDSON D. Bioassays for allelopathy: Measuring treatment responses with independent controls [J]. *Journal of Chemical Ecology*, 1988, 14(1): 181–187.
- [30] 唐启义. 实用统计分析及其 DPS 数据处理系统[M]. 北京: 科学出版社, 2002.
- TANG Qiyi. DPS data processing system for practical statistics [M]. Beijing: Science Press, 2002.
- [31] 李传涵, 李明鹤, 何绍江, 陈秀华. 杉木林和阔叶林土壤酚含量及其变化的研究[J]. *林业科学*, 2002, 38(2): 9–14.
- LI Chuanhan, LI Minghe, HE Shaojiang, CHEN Xiuhua. Studied on phenolic content and variation in soils of Chinese fir and broad leaved stands[J]. *Scientia Silvae Sinicae*, 2002, 38(2): 9–14.