

葡萄幼树对¹³C和¹⁵N的吸收、分配和利用特性

杨 湘¹, 郁松林^{1*}, 孙琳琳², 何秀峰¹, 蒋 宇¹, 赵丰云¹, 于 坤¹

(¹石河子大学农学院·特色果蔬栽培生理与种质资源利用兵团重点实验室,新疆石河子 832003;

²新疆石河子农业科学研究院甜菜研究所,新疆石河子 832000)

摘要:【目的】探讨施用铵态氮条件下不同取样时间葡萄幼树各器官¹³C丰度、含量和分配率,各器官Ndfa%、¹⁵N含量、分配率和利用率,各指标间的相关关系,探索施铵态氮对不同时间葡萄幼树各器官碳氮养分吸收、分配和利用的变化规律。【方法】用2 a(年)生‘红地球’葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L. ‘Red Globe’)作为试材,施用300 mg (¹⁵NH₄)₂SO₄,分别在施氮后15 d、30 d、45 d和160 d进行¹³C标记,¹³C标记后72 h取样。【结果】新根、叶和新枝等新生器官的生物量随时间增加显著,45 d时新根生物量分别比15、30 d增加了410.34%、60.87%,160 d时新枝生物量比45 d增加了397.22%;老根和老枝生物量15~45 d随时间变化不明显,160 d时显著增加。新根、叶片和新枝¹³C丰度显著高于老根和老枝,其中新根丰度最高。施氮后15 d,新根¹³C含量最高,叶片次之;30 d后,叶片含量最高;新枝和老根碳含量在160 d时显著增加。分配到新根和叶片的¹³C较高,施氮后15 d,分配到新根的是叶片的1.37倍;30~160 d,分配到叶片的¹³C分别比新根高104.97%、18.04%和26.42%;160 d时新根和老根分配率增加明显。施氮后各器官Ndfa均在45 d达最大值,新生各器官对氮素的征调能力显著高于老枝和老根,其中新根征调能力最高。施氮后各时间进入叶片中的氮肥量最多,前期进入新根的氮肥量显著增加,30 d和45 d分别比前一时间增加了9.48倍和1.17倍,160 d时新枝氮肥含量比45 d增加了19.80倍。各时间叶片氮肥分配率显著高于其他器官,新根分配率随时间呈先上升后下降的趋势,在45 d达到最高,新枝分配率前期没有显著差异,到160 d时显著上升,比45 d升高了8.30倍。15~30 d时叶片氮肥利用率最高,根系次之;45 d时,各器官(除新枝外)氮肥利用率达到最高,160 d时新枝利用率显著上升,上升了80.13%。【结论】施氮后促进新生器官中碳养分的吸收和分配,以及氮养分的吸收、分配和利用。

关键词:葡萄;铵态氮(NH₄⁺-N);¹³C;¹⁵N;吸收和分配;利用率

中图分类号:S663.1

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2019)09-1140-10

Characteristics of absorption, distribution and utilization of ¹³C and ¹⁵N in young grape plants

YANG Xiang¹, YU Songlin^{1*}, SUN Linlin², HE Xiufeng¹, JIANG Yu¹, ZHAO Fengyun¹, YU Kun¹

(College of Agronomy, Shihezi University/The Key Laboratory of Characteristics of Fruit and Vegetable Cultivation and Utilization of Germplasm Resources of the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps, Shihezi 832003, Xinjiang, China; ²Institute of Beet Research, Shihezi Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Shihezi 832000, Xinjiang, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Carbon and nitrogen metabolisms play a very important role in plant life activities. Carbon and nitrogen metabolisms interact with and restrict each other. Carbon metabolism provides carbon source and energy for nitrogen metabolism, while nitrogen metabolism contributes to the synthesis of photosynthetic pigments and proteins including enzymes crucial for carbon metabolism. Both metabolisms need common carbon skeleton, ATP and reducing power. N fertilization not only promotes growth and biomass production, but also results in alterations in the allocation of resources and in plant morphology. Regulation of photosynthetic carbon metabolism is central for plant growth and development. The dynamic changes in carbon and nitrogen in plants directly affect the formation and

收稿日期:2019-03-21 接受日期:2019-06-11

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(31360464)

作者简介:杨湘,女,在读硕士研究生,研究方向为果树栽培生理与调控。Tel:13239930693, E-mail:2446497816@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:13999327397, E-mail:songlin8900@sina.com

transportation of photosynthetic products and the absorption and utilization of mineral elements. Carbon and nitrogen isotope tracing technique is an effective means to study the partitioning of the photosynthetic products and nitrogen nutrition. In recent years, stable carbon and nitrogen isotope tracing techniques have been applied to the study of the fate of photosynthetic products and the absorption, transport and distribution characteristics of nitrogen. This experiment focused on (1) ¹³C abundance, content and distribution rate, (2) Ndff%, ¹⁵N content, distribution rate, and utilization ratio and (3) the correlation among the indexes of young grape plants at different sampling times, and explored the changes in carbon and nitrogen uptake, distribution and utilization in different organs at different time after ammonium nitrogen application. 【Methods】In this study, we applied 300 mg (¹⁵NH₄)₂SO₄ to two-year-old grape (*Vitis vinifera* L. ‘Red Globe’) young plants, labeled ¹³C at 15 d, 30 d, 45 d and 160 d after nitrogen application and sampled at 72 h after ¹³C labeling. 【Results】The biomass of new organs (new roots, leaves and new branches) increased significantly with time. At 45 d, the new root biomass increased by 410.34% and 60.87% at 15 and 30 d, respectively, and the biomass of new branches by 397.22% at 160 d compared with 45 d. The biomass of roots and old shoots did not change significantly from day 15 to day 45, but increased significantly by 160 d. The ¹³C abundance in the new roots, leaves and new shoots was significantly higher than in the old roots and old shoots, with the new roots having the highest abundance. The content of ¹³C in the new root was the highest at 15 days after nitrogen application, followed by the leaves. Leaves had the highest content from 30 d. The carbon content in the new branch and old root had increased significantly by 160 d. The ¹³C allocated to the new roots and leaves was high, ¹³C allocated to the new roots being 1.37 times that to the leaves at 15 days after nitrogen application. From 30 to 160 days, ¹³C allocated to the leaves was 18.04% to 104.97% higher than to the new roots. The distribution rate in the new roots and old roots had increased significantly by 160 d. After application of nitrogen, the Ndff of each organ reached the maximum at 45 d. Nitrogen recruitment in the new organs was significantly higher than in the old branches and in the old roots, and the new roots had the highest nitrogen recruitment. After nitrogen application, the amount of nitrogen in the leaves was the highest throughout the experiment. The amount of nitrogen in the new roots increased significantly in the early stage. By day 30 and day 45 it had increased by 9.48 times and 1.17 times compared with the previous sampling day, respectively. The nitrogen content in the new branches at 160 d had increased by 19.80 times compared with that at 45 d. The distribution rate of nitrogen applied in the leaves was significantly higher than in the other organs. The distribution rate in the new roots increased first, reached the highest at 45 d, and then decreased. There was no significant difference in the distribution rate compared with the new branches, in which it had increased significantly by 160 d and was 8.30 times higher than that at 45 d. During day 15-30, the leaf nitrogen utilization rate was the highest, followed by the root system. The nitrogen utilization rate in all organs except for the new branch reached the highest values at 45 d. The utilization rate in the new branch had increased significantly by 80.13% by 160 d. There was significant positive correlations between grape biomass and ¹³C content ($r=0.578^{**}$) and ¹⁵N content ($r=0.657^{**}$), between ¹³C content and ¹⁵N content ($r=0.708^{**}$), and between the ¹³C allocation rate and the ¹⁵N distribution rate ($r=0.501^{**}$). 【Conclusion】Nitrogen application promotes the absorption and distribution of carbon nutrients in the new organs, as well as the absorption, distribution and utilization of nitrogen nutrients. The distribution of carbon and nitrogen in plants is mutually influenced and mutually restrictive. The carbon-nitrogen cycle is also an interactive and coupled process.

Key words: Grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.); Ammonium nitrogen (NH₄⁺-N); ¹³C; ¹⁵N; Absorption and distribution; Utilization rate

碳、氮代谢是植物体内最主要的两大代谢过程，在植物生命活动中起着非常重要的作用，植物体内碳氮同化能力及分配格局不仅决定着器官的形态建成速度，且与植物适应所生长的环境生态的对策密切相关^[1]。碳氮代谢之间相互影响、相互制约：氮代谢过程需要碳代谢为其提供能量和碳源，而氮代谢又是碳代谢过程酶和光合色素的主要构成；两代谢过程共同需要碳骨架、ATP和还原力^[2]。氮是植物需求最高的矿质养分，通常也是最限制生长的养分^[3]，它不仅是氨基酸和核酸等生命物质的组成成分，也作为构成叶绿素的组成成分参与到光合碳同化中^[4]，以提高光合效能、促进营养生长^[5]，还可以作为信号分子实现资源配置和植物形态的改变^[6]。光合碳代谢调控是植物生长发育的核心。碳素物质代谢作为果树器官建造、树体结构建成和产量形成的基础，是重要的生理生化过程^[7]。为了保持作物的自然光合作用，超过一半的氮被分配给光合器官^[8]，叶绿体作为光合作用的场所，是最主要的氮素化合物的库^[9]，因此植物体的含氮量在一定程度上影响着植物光合作用的强弱^[10]。而植物光合器官中合成的蔗糖，一部分以无机磷的形式进入光合器官，用于光合作用的正常进行^[11]，一部分进入氮代谢，为植株体内氨基酸的合成提供必需的碳架^[12]。换句话说，适宜的氮素供应能显著提高植物叶片光合能力，而地上部分活动则可以促进根系吸收氮素^[13]，碳氮动态变化直接影响植物光合能力、光合产物的形成和运输以及矿质元素的吸收和利用。

碳氮示踪技术是一项研究植物光合产物、氮素营养吸收、分配和利用等的有效手段^[14-15]。近年来在许多植物上应用碳氮稳定性同位素示踪技术进行了光合产物去向以及氮的吸收、运转、分配特性的研究^[16-23]。目前国内对施氮果树进行碳氮标记的研究主要集中在苹果和梨上，李红波等^[24]以苹果为试材，研究发现不同组织的同位素丰度大小为分次施氮明显高于一次性施入。赵林等^[25]以嘎拉苹果/平邑甜茶为材料，研究发现春季施用¹⁵N-尿素，新生器官Ndfa高于贮藏器官，氮肥主要分配向新生器官，氮肥利用率随物候期而提高。孙聪伟等^[26]通过¹³C、¹⁵N同位素示踪技术发现，各器官间碳同化物的分配随施氮水平的大小没有明显变化，中氮处理能促进树势健壮。陈倩等^[13]在沙培条件下，采用碳氮同位素示踪技术，发现秋梢停长期，氮素胁迫下烟富3/八棱海

棠砧穗组合叶绿素含量、氮含量和光合速率均最高，正常氮水平下则烟富3/M26/八棱海棠最大；¹³C、¹⁵N分配率亦然，氮胁迫时根最高，正常氮水平下叶片最高；烟富3/八棱海棠植株在不同氮素水平下氮肥利用率均最高。王前登等^[27]以库尔勒香梨为材料，发现盛花期¹⁵N优先分配到根系，新梢生长期和果实膨大期优先运转到新生器官，果实成熟期氮分配以果实为中心；氮肥利用率随生育期提高，到果实成熟期达到最大利用率18.5%。武阳等^[28]在‘黄金梨’树上采用¹⁵N示踪技术发现，不同施肥深度中，20 cm深度施氮时，各器官对氮肥的征调能力最强，氮肥利用率最高，为26.23%。施氮处理在葡萄上的研究主要集中在不同施肥方案、施肥时期等条件下葡萄对氮肥的吸收分配和利用等方面^[29-32]，而施氮对不同时间葡萄氮、碳营养分配特性的影响报道较少，且多为对碳或氮的单独研究。因此，笔者以2 a(年)生葡萄幼树为试材，通过碳氮标记处理，研究施用铵态氮条件下不同时间取样葡萄各器官碳氮吸收、分配和利用的变化规律，为研究施氮条件下葡萄对碳氮养分吸收和利用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与设计

试验于2018年在石河子大学农学院试验站1号温室进行。试验材料为2 a生‘红地球’葡萄(*Vitis vinifera* L. ‘Red Globe’)，于3月初栽于23 cm×18 cm的花盆中，每盆1株，所用基质配比为V_{草炭}:V_{蛭石}:V_{珍珠岩}=4:1:1。

1.2 ¹³C、¹⁵N标记方法与取样

4月15日将含300 mg N (¹⁵NH₄)₂SO₄(10.13%，上海化工研究所)与3%双氰胺溶于水施入盆中。氮标记后15、30、45 d和160 d(晴朗天气)进行¹³C脉冲标记，标记在透明的农用薄膜标记室内进行，标记前先检查标记室的密封性^[33]。用注射器向装有0.6 g Ba¹³CO₃的试管中注入1 mL浓度为1 mol·L⁻¹的HCl溶液，此后每0.5 h向其中注射1次，以维持CO₂浓度，标记时间为4 h。每次标记3株，单株为1个重复，3次重复；另选3株远离标记的植株作对照。

¹³C标记72 h破坏性整株采样，将植株分为叶、新枝、老枝、新根和老根，样品按照清水-洗涤剂-清水-1% HCl-3次去离子水顺序冲洗后，105 °C杀青30 min，随后80 °C烘干，粉碎后过0.25 mm(60目)筛，装

袋备用。

1.3 测定方法与计算

1.3.1 测定方法 上述样品的碳氮同位素丰度用 DELTA V Advantage 同位素比率质谱仪 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Inc., USA) 在中国林业科学研究院测定。

1.3.2 各器官¹³C分配率计算 Atom%¹³C=(δ¹³C+1 000)×R_{PDB}/[(δ¹³C+1 000)×R_{PDB}+1 000]×100, 式中, Atom%为¹³C丰度, R_{PDB}为碳同位素的标准比值(0.011 237 2)。

各器官含碳量 Ci(g)=各器官质量(g)×全碳含量 C(%) ,¹³Ci=Ci×(Atom%¹³C 标记丰度-Atom%¹³C 自然丰度)/100×1 000。

式中,¹³Ci 表示进入各组分的¹³C含量(mg)。

各器官¹³C分配率/%=¹³Ci/¹³Ci净吸收×100。

1.3.3 各器官¹⁵N分配率和利用率计算 Ndff%=(植物样品中¹⁵N丰度%-¹⁵N自然丰度%)/(肥料种¹⁵N丰度%-¹⁵N自然丰度%)×100。

式中,Ndff%表示植物吸收肥料中的氮量占植株总单量的百分率。

¹⁵N自然丰度=0.366 3%;

器官全氮量(g)=干物质量(g)×N%;

从氮肥中吸收的氮量(mg)=器官全氮量(g)×Ndff×1 000;

氮肥分配率/%=各器官从氮肥中吸收的氮量(g)/总吸收氮量(g)×100;

氮肥利用率/%=Ndff×器官全氮量(g)/施氮量(g)×100。

1.4 数据处理

利用 Excel 2007 和 SPSS 19 软件进行数据整理分析和绘图,Duncan 新复极差法进行差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 施氮后对葡萄幼树生物量变化的影响

各器官生物量随时间变化不一致,15~45 d,老枝和老根生物量随时间变化不明显,160 d 分别比 45 d 增加了 17.80% 和 4.69%。叶、新枝和新根生物量随时间显著增加,160 d 分别比 15 d 增加了 1.60、7.52 和 8.03 倍。15~30 d,各器官生物量大小为老枝>叶>老根>新根>新枝,各器官生物量差异显著;45 d,新根生物量增加显著,比 15 d、30 d 分别增加了

410.34%、60.87%;160 d 各器官生物量大小变化为叶>老枝>新根>新枝>老根,叶片、新根和新枝生物量增加显著,分别比 45 d 增加了 89.50%、77.03% 和 397.22%(图 1)。表明新根、叶片和新枝等新生器官随时间变化显著增加。

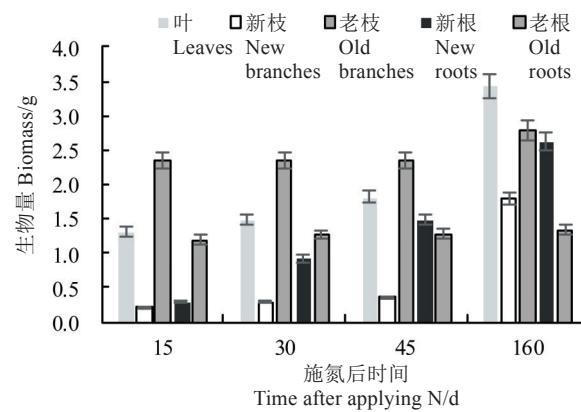


图 1 各器官生物量

Fig. 1 The biomass in different organs

2.2 施氮后对葡萄幼树不同部位¹³C丰度变化的影响

施氮后 15 d,各器官¹³C 丰度为新根>叶>新枝>老枝>老根,新根¹³C 丰度显著高于叶和新枝,并且三者均显著高于老根和老枝;30 d,叶、新枝和新根之间无显著差异,显著高于老根和老枝;45 d,各器官¹³C 丰度变化趋势与第 15 天相同,新根显著高于新枝,与叶差异不明显;160 d,新根、叶片显著高于新枝;15~45 d,老枝和老根之间没有明显差异,160 d 老根显著高于老枝;15~45 d,叶和新根丰度随时间先显著下降后又缓慢上升,到 160 d 各器官¹³C 丰度均显著增加(表 1)。表明新根、叶和新枝等新生器官¹³C 丰度高于老根和老枝,其中各时间新根丰度均最高。

2.3 施氮后对葡萄幼树不同部位¹³C含量和¹³C分配的影响

施氮后各器官¹³C 含量随时间变化不一致(表 2),叶片和老根随时间呈上升趋势,其他器官含量先下降后上升,之后 160 d 各器官含量亦均显著增加。施氮后 15 d,各器官¹³C 含量变化为新根>叶>老枝>新枝>老根,各器官间差异显著;30~45 d,各器官含量变化趋势一致,为叶>新根>老枝>老根>新枝,叶片¹³C 含量增加,显著高于新根含量;到 160 d,叶、新枝、老枝、新根和老根分别比 45 d 增加 3.52、14.99、1.84、3.22 和 8.71 倍,各器官¹³C 含量均显著增加,其

表1 施氮后不同时间各器官¹³C丰度Table 1 The abundance of ¹³C in different organs at different days after applying N

%

时间 Time/d	叶 Leaves	新枝 New branches	老枝 Old branches	新根 New roots	老根 Old roots
15	1.153±0.011 BB	1.134±0.009 CB	1.087±0.012 Db	1.200±0.012 AA	1.080±0.004 DB
30	1.120±0.009 AC	1.114±0.008 AC	1.085±0.004 Bb	1.116±0.009 AB	1.083±0.004 BB
45	1.126±0.014 AC	1.111±0.009 BC	1.095±0.009 Cb	1.139±0.009 AB	1.089±0.006 CB
160	1.211±0.008 ABA	1.186±0.012 BA	1.116±0.011 Da	1.235±0.029 AA	1.150±0.007 CA

注:前面一个或两个字母表示同一时间不同器官间的显著性,后面一个或两个表示同一器官不同时间的显著性;大写字母表示差异极显著($p < 0.01$),小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Notes: One or two letters in front indicate the significance between different organs at the same time, and the subscript letters indicate the significance of the same organ at different times. One or two last letters at the back indicate that the difference is extremely significant($p < 0.01$), lowercase letters indicate significant difference ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

表2 施氮后不同时间各器官¹³C含量和分配率Table 2 The content and distribution ratio of ¹³C in different organs at different days after applying N

器官 Organs	¹³ C含量 ¹³ C content/mg				¹³ C分配率 ¹³ C distribution ratio/%			
	15 d	30 d	45 d	160 d	15 d	30 d	45 d	160 d
叶 Leaves	12.064±0.153 BD	28.539±0.946 AC	36.815±1.305 AB	166.402±0.659 AA	0.109±0.004 BD	0.619±0.007 AA	0.373±0.005 AB	0.311±0.006 AC
	4.735±0.278 DBC	2.800±0.027 DC	6.672±0.126 EB	106.696±2.730 CA	0.043±0.001 DD	0.054±0.001 EC	0.068±0.002 EB	0.200±0.004 CA
新枝 New branches	9.634±0.545 CC	5.655±0.207 CD	14.936±0.182 CB	42.373±1.837 EA	0.088±0.003 CC	0.109±0.008 CB	0.151±0.010 CA	0.079±0.000 EC
	28.544±1.182 AB	17.911±0.866 BC	31.161±0.068 BB	131.641±3.253 BA	0.258±0.007 AB	0.302±0.004 BA	0.316±0.012 BA	0.246±0.001 BB
老枝 Old branches	0.396±0.012 EC	3.667±0.255 DC	9.007±0.487 DB	87.446±4.508 DA	0.004±0.000 ED	0.071±0.008 DC	0.091±0.002 DB	0.164±0.007 DA

中新枝和老根增加的较多(表2)。表明固定碳的量随时间而变化,处理前期主要固定在新根和叶片,后期主要固定在叶、新根和新枝。

各器官¹³C分配率随时间变化不一致,新枝和老根随时间一直上升,其他器官均先上升后下降。各器官¹³C分配率总体变化趋势为叶>新根>老枝>新枝>老根,分配到叶片的碳同化物最高,新根次之,两器官均显著高于其他处理。施氮后15 d,新根¹³C分配率比叶片高了1.37倍,显著高于叶片,均显著高于其他器官;30~160 d,则叶片分配率分别比新根的高104.97%、18.04%和26.42%;160 d时新枝和老根分配率增加明显,分别比45 d增加了194.12%和

80.22%(表2)。表明碳同化物前期优先分配到叶片和新根,后期增加分配到新枝和老根的碳同化物。

2.4 施氮后对葡萄幼树不同部位Ndff变化的影响

施氮后各器官Ndff随时间基本呈先上升后下降趋势(新枝除外,先下降后上升再下降),各器官均在45 d达最大值。15~45 d,各器官Ndff值大小为新根>新枝>叶>老根>老枝,新根最高,显著高于其他器官,新枝和叶亦显著高于老根和老枝;160 d时,叶、新枝和新根Ndff没有明显差异,但均显著高于老根和老枝(表3)。表明新根、新枝和叶片等新生器官对氮素的征调能力较高,其中新根的征调能力最高。

表3 施氮后不同时间各器官Ndff

Table 3 The Ndff in different organs at different days after applying N

%

时间 Time/d	叶 Leaves	新枝 New branches	老枝 Old branches	新根 New roots	老根 Old roots
15	0.148±0.006 CB	0.189±0.004 BB	0.062±0.006 EC	0.278±0.006 AB	0.089±0.002 DC
30	0.153±0.005 BB	0.159±0.007 BC	0.068±0.003 DC	0.279±0.011 AB	0.113±0.005 CB
45	0.251±0.003 BA	0.259±0.002 BA	0.155±0.006 DA	0.391±0.007 AA	0.177±0.004 CA
160	0.112±0.004 AC	0.113±0.003 AD	0.087±0.007 BB	0.115±0.012 AC	0.084±0.005 BC

2.5 施氮后对葡萄幼树氮肥吸收量和分配率的影响

各器官吸收氮肥量随时间变化不一致,进入老枝的氮肥量呈先下降后上升趋势,老根先上升后下降,进入叶、新枝、新根的氮肥量均随时间上升,其中叶和新根显著上升,新枝在160 d上升量显著。15 d时进入各器官的氮肥量差异显著,其中进入叶片的氮肥量最高,新根和新枝中较少。30 d时进入叶片、新根的氮肥量显著增加,其中进入新根的氮量比15

d增加了9.48倍,新枝和老根亦增加,但差异不显著。45 d进入各器官的氮肥量为叶片>新根>老枝>老根>新枝,老根含氮量下降,叶片、老枝和新根含氮量均显著上升,其中新根氮肥量上升了1.17倍。160 d时,除老根氮肥含量下降,其他器官均显著上升,叶片、新枝、老枝和新根分别上升2.17、19.80、0.11和0.47倍(表4)。表明叶片中氮肥含量最高,前期新根中氮含量上升快,后期新枝中氮含量积累增加。

表4 施氮后不同时间各器官¹⁵N含量和分配率Table 4 The content and distribution ratio of ¹⁵N in different organs after applying N

器官 Organs	¹⁵ C含量 ¹⁵ C content/mg				¹⁵ C分配率 ¹⁵ C distribution ratio/%			
	15 d	30 d	45 d	160 d	15 d	30 d	45 d	160 d
叶 Leaves	54.359±1.680	61.818±0.859	103.933±2.707	329.568±5.206	44.647±0.402	39.921±0.624	45.347±1.037	64.322±1.018
	AD	AC	AB	AA	AB	AC	AB	AA
新枝 New branches	0.662±0.009	0.938±0.016	1.334±0.115	27.744±1.043	0.543±0.011	0.606±0.005	0.582±0.008	5.415±0.102
	EB	DB	EB	DA	EB	DB	EB	DA
老枝 Old branches	39.591±0.916	37.121±1.198	39.951±1.209	44.455±0.939	32.517±0.516	23.972±0.224	17.431±0.542	8.676±0.593
	BB	BC	CB	CA	BA	BB	CC	CD
新根 New roots	2.708±0.196	28.389±1.159	61.723±0.931	90.477±1.098	2.224±0.064	18.333±1.200	26.931±0.712	17.658±1.124
	DD	CC	BB	BA	DC	CB	BA	BB
老根 Old roots	24.434±0.908	26.584±0.860	22.253±0.435	20.128±0.973	20.068±0.862	17.168±0.685	9.709±0.330	3.928±0.328
	CB	CA	DC	ED	CA	CB	DC	ED

老枝和老根氮肥分配率随时间呈现下降趋势,叶片分配率先下降后上升,新枝分配率先上升后下降再显著上升,新根呈现上升后下降趋势,在45 d分配率达到最高。15 d,各器官氮肥分配率高低为叶>老枝>老根>新根>新枝,各器官均差异显著。30 d时,新根氮肥分配率显著上升,比15 d高了7.24倍,新枝分配率略高于15 d,其他器官分配率均下降。45 d时,叶片和新根分配率显著升高,分别升高了13.59%和46.90%,新根分配率达到最高,其他器官分配率下降。160 d时,叶片和新枝分配率显著上升,分别上升了0.42和8.30倍,其他器官均下降(表4)。表明氮肥主要分配到叶片,前期新根分配到的氮肥显著增加,后期新枝中分配率明显上升。各器官吸收氮肥量和氮肥分配率不完全一致,可能是由于各器官质量的影响。

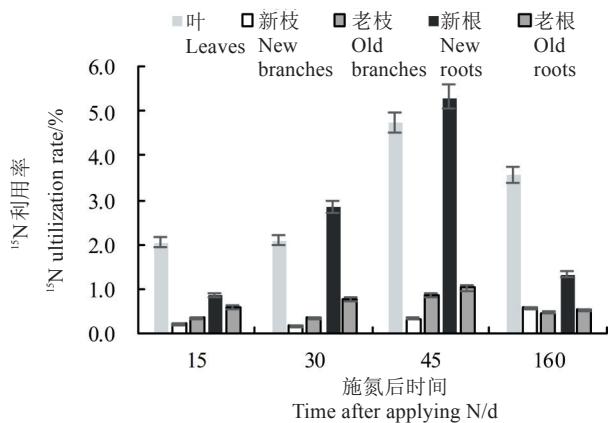
2.6 施氮后对葡萄幼树氮肥利用率的影响

各器官¹⁵N利用率随时间先上升后下降(新枝除外),在45 d达最高,新枝先下降后上升。15~30 d,各器官氮肥利用率高低为叶>新根>老根>老枝>新

枝,即叶片氮肥利用率最高,根系次之,枝条最低,其中30 d时新根氮肥利用率比15 d高了2.30倍。45 d时,各器官氮肥利用率均升高,叶片、新枝、老枝、新根和老根分别比30 d时升高了125.47%、82.44%、144.02%、86.46%和30.60%,除新枝外,各器官利用率达到最高,新根略高于叶片。160 d时,各器官(除新枝外)氮肥利用率均下降,叶、老枝、新根和老根分别比45 d下降了26.71%、45.93%、74.96%和47.61%;新枝则显著上升,上升了80.13%(图2)。表明叶片和新根氮肥利用率高于其他器官,氮肥利用率在45 d时达到最高,施氮后期新枝利用率显著增加。

2.7 ¹³C和¹⁵N相互关系分析

葡萄生物量与¹³C含量($r=0.578^{**}$)和¹⁵N含量($r=0.657^{**}$)呈显著正相关,表明葡萄植株获取碳氮的能力对其生物量的构建与维持十分重要^[34];¹³C含量与¹⁵N含量之间呈显著正相关($r=0.708^{**}$);¹³C分配率与¹⁵N分配率亦呈显著正相关($r=0.501^{**}$),表明植物体内碳氮的分配相互影响、相互制约^[35](表5)。

图2 各器官¹⁵N利用率Fig. 2 The ¹⁵N utilization rate in different organs

3 讨 论

碳、氮代谢是植物体内最基本的代谢途径,影响着植物的生长发育进程^[36]。碳素占植物体干物质重的30%~40%,而植物体内总生物量的90%以上都含有碳素,它是植物生命活动的能源物质以及细胞骨架的构成部分,因此果树的碳素营养状况直接影响着果树的树体建成和生命代谢。本研究结果表明,新根、叶和新枝等新生器官的生物量随时间增加显著,15~45 d时叶片和新根生物量增加明显,160 d新枝生物量比45 d增长了将近4倍,老根和老枝等贮藏器官生物量15~45 d随时间变化不明显,

表5 ¹³C与¹⁵N之间相关关系
Table 5 The corrections between ¹³C and ¹⁵N

	生物量 Biomass	¹³ C含量 ¹³ C content	¹³ C分配率 ¹³ C distribution ratio	¹⁵ N含量 ¹⁵ N content	¹⁵ N分配率 ¹⁵ N distribution ratio
生物量 Biomass	1				
¹³ C含量 ¹³ C content		0.578**	1		
¹³ C分配率 ¹³ C distribution ratio		0.194	0.354**	1	
¹⁵ N含量 ¹⁵ N content		0.675**	0.708**	0.400**	1
¹⁵ N分配率 ¹⁵ N distribution ratio		0.580**	0.301*	0.501**	0.783**
					1

注:**表示在0.01水平(双侧)上显著相关;*表示在0.05水平(双侧)上显著相关。

Note:** indicates significant corrections on the bilateral level at 0.01,* indicates significant corrections on the bilateral level at 0.05.

160 d时显著增加,即前期碳氮优先分配到新生器官,到后期贮藏器官分配量增加,表明叶片制造的碳水化合物遵循着优先分配给生长中心的原则^[37]。王承琴等^[38]的研究表明,新梢上叶片长到第10~12片时进入营养转换期,即多年生果树从利用贮藏营养为主转换为利用当年同化养分为主。

施氮后15 d时,新根¹³C含量和分配率均高于叶片,其中¹³C分配率是叶片的1.37倍,30 d后,叶片¹³C含量和分配率均显著高于新根;新枝中¹³C含量先下降后上升,分配率呈显著上升趋势,160 d时¹³C含量和分配率分别比45 d增加了14.99和1.84倍,叶片和新根中¹³C含量和分配率均显著高于新枝,碳素同化物的分配会随生长中心的转移而发生变动^[39],叶片光合产物更多的向根系运输,为根系的生长和发育提供了物质基础,有利于根系的生长及其对氮素的吸收,根系吸收氮素后向上运输,为地上部的营养生长提供养分,从而促进了树体的生长发育^[40~41]。施氮后各时间叶片氮肥含量和¹⁵N分配率均显著高于其他器官,30 d和45 d进入新根的氮肥量分别比前一时间增加了9.48倍和1.17倍,新根分配

率在45 d时达到最高,新枝氮肥含量和分配率前期没有显著变化,到160 d时新枝氮肥含量和分配率分别比45 d上升了19.80和8.30倍。15~30 d,160 d时叶片氮肥利用率最高,根系次之;45 d时,根系氮肥利用率略高于叶片,各器官(除新枝外)氮肥利用率达到最高,160 d时新枝利用率显著上升,上升了80.13%。160 d时,叶片、新枝和新根等新生器官氮肥含量分别上升2.17、19.80和0.47倍,叶片和新枝分配率分别增加了0.42和8.30倍,新根分配率甚至下降,可能是因为库的增加降低了各器官的分配率,也与贮藏氮的再分配和再利用特性^[42]有关。从¹³C和¹⁵N双标记的试验结果可以看出,¹⁵N分配率高的器官¹³C分配率也处于较高的水平,表明适当的氮素水平能够促进碳素同化物的分配与运转^[43]。

本研究中,碳氮含量和植物生物量之间存在正相关关系,碳氮分配率直接也存在正相关关系,表明碳、氮代谢高度互作,其在植物体内的分配相互促进、相互制约,其分配亦是动态变化过程,根据自然环境给与的压力调整其分配方式,从而达到最大的生长^[35,44]。

4 结 论

本试验研究结果表明,新根、叶和新枝等新生器官的生物量、碳氮含量和分配率、氮肥征调能力和利用率明显高于老枝和老根等贮藏器官;新生器官各指标随时间显著增加;15~45 d时叶和新根各指标增加显著,新枝到160 d时明显增加;其中新根征调能力最高,叶片氮肥含量和分配率最高,新根¹³C含量和分配率最高,30 d后,叶片最高,新枝在160 d时增加显著。总之,施氮后促进新生器官中碳养分的吸收和分配,以及氮养分的吸收、分配和利用,其中前期优先分配到叶片和新根,后期新枝分配率增加显著。

参考文献 References:

- [1] POORTER H, NAGEL O. The role of biomass allocation in the growth response of plants to different levels of light, CO₂, nutrients and water: a quantitative review[J]. Australian Journal of Plant Physiology, 2000, 27(6): 595-607.
- [2] 史宏志, 韩锦峰. 烤烟碳氮代谢几个问题的探讨[J]. 烟草科技, 1998(2):34-36.
- SHI Hongzhi, HAN Jinfeng. Discussion on carbon and nitrogen metabolism of flue-cured tobacco[J]. Tobacco Science& Technology, 1998(2):34-36.
- [3] Markus K. The science of grapevines: Anatomy and physiology [M]//王军,段长青,何非,朱宝庆译. 北京:科学出版社,2016: 152-161.
- MARKUS K. The science of grapevines: Anatomy and physiology[M]//WANG Jun, DUAN Changqing, HE Fei, ZHU Baoqing. Beijing: Science Press, 2016:152-161.
- [4] 徐晓鹏,傅向东,廖红. 植物铵态氮同化及其调控机制的研究进展[J]. 植物学报, 2016, 51(2):152-166.
- XU Xiaopeng, FU Xiangdong, LIAO Hong. Advances in study of ammonium assimilation and its regulatory mechanism in plants[J]. Chinese Bulletin of Botany, 2016, 51 (2):152-166.
- [5] 杨阳. 氮素形态对葡萄生长发育的影响[D]. 泰安:山东农业大学, 2010.
- YANG Yang. Effects of nitrogen forms on the growth and development of grape[D]. Tai'an: Shandong Agricultural University, 2010.
- [6] KRAPP A, FERRARIO-MERY S, TOURNAINE B. Photosynthetic nitrogen assimilation and associated carbon and respiratory metabolism[J]. Nitrogen and Signaling, 2004, 12:205-225.
- [7] 赵德英. ‘寒富’苹果光合生理及碳素物质代谢研究[D]. 长春:沈阳农业大学, 2009.
- ZHAO Deying. Studies on photosynthetic physiology and carbon substance metabolism in ‘Hanfu’ apple[D]. Changchun: Shenyang Agriculture University, 2009.
- [8] SAIBO N J M, LOURENCO T, OLIVERIRA M M. Transcription factors and regulation of photosynthetic and related metabolism under environmental stresses[J]. Annals of Botany, 2009, 103:609-623.
- [9] SCHLUTER U, MASCHER M, COLMSEE C, SCHOLZ U, BRAUTIGAM A, FAHNENSTICH H, SONNEWALD U. Maize source leaf adaption to nitrogen deficiency affects not only nitrogen and carbon metabolism but also control of phosphate homeostasis [J]. Plant Physiology, 2012, 160(3): 1384-1406.
- [10] BONDADA B R, OOSTERHUIS D M, NORMAN R J, BAKER W H. Canopy photosynthesis, growth, yield, and boll ¹⁵N accumulation under nitrogen stress in cotton[J]. Crop Science, 1996, 36(1): 127-133.
- [11] STITT M. Control analysis of photosynthetic sucrose synthesis: assignment of elasticity coefficients and flux-control coefficients to the cytosolic fructose 1, 6-bisphosphatase and sucrose phosphate synthase[J]. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences, 1989, 323(1216): 327-338.
- [12] CHAMPIGNY M L. Integration of photosynthetic carbon and nitrogen metabolism in higher plants[J]. Photosynthesis Research, 1995, 46(1-2): 117-127.
- [13] 陈倩,丁宁,朱占玲,彭玲,葛顺峰,姜远茂. 供氮水平对不同砧穗组合苹果叶片衰老及¹³C、¹⁵N分配利用的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2017, 28(7):2239-2246.
- CHEN Qian, DING Ning, ZHU Zhanling, PENG Ling, GE Shunfeng, JIANG Yuanmao. Effects of nitrogen-supply levels on leaf senescence and characteristics of distribution and utilization of ¹³C and ¹⁵N in Fuji 3 apple grafted on different stocks[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2017, 28(7):2239-2246.
- [14] 顾曼如,张若抒,束怀瑞,梨文文,黄化成. 苹果氮素营养研究初报:植株中氮素营养的年周期变化特性[J]. 园艺学报, 1981, 8 (4):21-28.
- GU Manru, ZHANG Ruoshu, SHU Huairui, LI Wenwen, HHUANG Huacheng. A study on the nitrogen nutrition of apple tree: The variation of nitrogen nutrition within the plant in a year's cycle[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 1981, 8 (4):21-28.
- [15] 沈其荣,殷士学,杨超光,陈巍. ¹³C标记技术在土壤和植物营养研究中的应用[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, 2000, 6(1):98-105.
- SHEN Qirong, YIN Shixue, YANG Chaoguang, CHEN Wei. Application of ¹³C labeling technique to soil science and plant nutrition[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2000, 6(1):98-105.
- [16] SILVA A O, CAMBERATO J J, CORAM T. Applicability of a Multi-Stage Pulse Labeling ¹⁵N approach to phenotype N dynamics in Maize plant components during the growing season[J]. Frontiers in Plant Science, 2017, 8:1-17.
- [17] DING W C, LI S T, HE P, HUANG S M. Contribution and fate of maize residue-¹⁵N and urea-¹⁵N as affected by N fertilization regime[J]. PLoS ONE, 2019, 14(1): e0210176. <https://doi.org/>

- 10.1371/journal.pone.0210176
- [18] AYALA M, MORA L, TORREBLANCA J. Effect of prebloom pruning on ¹³C and ¹⁵N distribution during early spring in Sweet Cherry[J]. Hortscience, 2018, 53(6):805-809.
- [19] PIEROZAN C, FAVARIN J L, DE ALMEIDA R E M, DE OLIVEIRA S M, LAGO B C, TRIVELIN P C O. Uptake and allocation of nitrogen applied at low rates to soybean leaves[J]. Plant Soil, 2015, 393(1-2):83-94.
- [20] 刘光春,耿庆伟,宋伟,翟衡,杜远鹏.‘赤霞珠’葡萄¹³C和¹⁵N吸收、分配特性的初步研究[J].园艺学报,2015,42(12):2489-2496.
LIU Guangchun, GENG Qingwei, SONG Wei, ZHAI Heng, DU Yuanpeng. Absorption and distribution of ¹³C and ¹⁵N in grape ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ [J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2015, 42 (12):2489-2496.
- [21] 周兴本,郭修武,王丛丛,刘士冲,李坤,郭印山,李成祥.水肥配比对葡萄生长发育及¹⁵N-硫酸铵吸收分配及利用的影响[J].干旱地区农业研究,2015,33(2):183-190.
ZHOU Xingben, GUO Xiuxu, WANG Congcong, LIU Shichong, LI Kun, GUO Yinshan, LI Chengxiang. Effects of water and fertilizer ratio on the growth and absorption distribution and utilization of ¹⁵N-ammonium sulfate of Grape[J]. Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas, 2015, 33(2):183-190.
- [22] 王海宁,葛顺峰,姜远茂,魏绍冲,陈倩,孙聪伟.不同砧木嫁接的富士苹果幼树¹³C和¹⁵N分配利用特性比较[J].园艺学报,2013,40(4):733-738.
WANG Haining, GE Shunfeng, JIANG Yuanmao, WEI Shaochong, CHEN Qian, SUN Congwei. Effects of different rootstocks on distribution and utilization of ¹³C and ¹⁵N of *Malus x domestica* Borkh. ‘Red Fuji’ [J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2013, 40(4):733-738.
- [23] 刘小媛,宋春晖,韩明玉,张东,赵彩平.喷施普洛马林对苹果幼树形态建成与¹⁵N吸收利用的影响[J].果树学报,2014,31(2): 206-212.
LIU Xiaoyuan, SONG Chunhui, HAN Mingyu, ZHANG Dong, ZHAO Caiping. Effects of spaying promalin on morphogenesis, ¹⁵N absorption and utilization of the young apple tree[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2014, 31(2): 206-212.
- [24] 李红波,葛顺峰,姜远茂,彭福田,魏绍冲,房祥吉.嘎拉苹果不同施肥深度对¹⁵N-尿素的吸收、分配与利用特性[J].中国农业科学,2011,44(7):1408-1414.
LI Hongbo, GE Shunfeng, JIANG Yuanmao, PENG Futian, WEI Shaochong, FANG Xiangji. Characteristics of absorption, distribution and utilization of ¹⁵N-Urea applied in different depths in Gala (*Malus hupehensis*) [J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2011, 44(7):1408-1414.
- [25] 赵林,姜远茂,彭福田,李盼盼,王磊,李洪波.嘎拉苹果对春施¹⁵N-尿素的吸收、利用与分配特性[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2009,15(6):1439-1443.
ZHAO Lin, JIANG Yuanmao, PENG Futian, LI Panpan, WANG
- Lei, LI Hongbo. Characteristics of absorption, utilization and distribution of spring soil ¹⁵N-urea application for *Gala/Malus hupehensis*[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2009, 15 (6): 1439-1443.
- [26] 孙聪伟,褚凤杰,杨丽丽,陈展,姜远茂.施氮量对嘎拉幼苗¹⁵N、¹³C分配利用特性影响[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2015, 21(2): 431-438.
SUN Congwei, CHU Fengjie, YANG Lili, CHEN Zhan, JIANG Yuanmao. Effects of nitrogen fertilization on characteristics of distribution and utilization of ¹⁵N and ¹³C of Gala seedlings[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer, 2015, 21(2): 431-438.
- [27] 王前登,陈波浪,玉素甫江·玉素音,王成,柴仲平.库尔勒香梨春季施用¹⁵N-尿素的吸收、分配和利用特性[J].应用生态学报,2018,29(5): 1443-1449.
WANG Qiandeng, CHEN Bolang, YUSUFUJIANG · Yusuyin, WANG Cheng, CHAI Zhongping. Characteristics of absorption, utilization, and distribution of ¹⁵N-urea for Korla fragrant pear in spring[J]. Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology, 2018, 29(5): 1443-1449.
- [28] 武阳,孙明德,刘军,田海青,王文娟,刘松忠.施氮深度对‘黄金梨’树氮素吸收、分配及利用效率的影响[J].园艺学报,2017,44(11): 2171-2178.
WU Yang, SUN Mingde, LIU Jun, TIAN Haiqing, WANG Wenjuan, LIU Songzhong. The influences of different fertilization depth on the nitrogen absorption, distribution and utilization of ‘Hwangkumbae’ Pear Trees[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2017, 44(11): 2171-2178.
- [29] KUNIHISA M, SHUNJI I, HIROSHI Y, YOSHIKO K. Effects of fruit load on partitioning of ¹⁵N and ¹³C, respiration, and growth of grapevine roots at different fruit stages[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2003, 97(3): 239-253.
- [30] 史祥宾,杨阳,翟衡,孙永江,钟晓敏.不同时期施用氮肥对巨峰葡萄氮素吸收、分配及利用的影响[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2011,17(6): 1444-1450.
SHI Xiangbin, YANG Yang, ZHAI Heng, SUN Yongjiang, ZHONG Xiaomin. Effects of N fertilization on nitrogen absorption, distribution and utilization of Kyoho grape[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2011, 17(6): 1444-1450.
- [31] 杨夕.水分胁迫下施加硝态氮对葡萄幼苗氮素代谢及相关酶的影响[D].石河子:石河子大学,2018.
YANG Xi. Effects of nitrate nitrogen on nitrogen metabolism and related enzymes in grape seedlings under water stress[D]. Shihezi: Shihezi University, 2018.
- [32] ZHAO F Y, SUN J L, JIANG Y, HU D G, YANG X, DONG M M. Effect of rhizosphere aeration by subsurface drip irrigation with tanks on the growth of ‘Red Globe’ grape seedling and its absorption, distribution and utilization of urea-¹⁵N[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2018 (236):207-213.
- [33] 刘光春,王亚芳,陈征文,翟衡,杜远鹏.不同时期葡萄各器官碳氮分配差异[J].中外葡萄与葡萄酒,2018(5): 1-6.

- LIU Guangchun, WANG Yafang, CHEN Zhengwen, ZHAI Heng, DU Yuanpeng. Distribution of carbon and nitrogen nutrition in grapevine organs at different development stage[J]. Sino-Overseas Grapevine & Wine, 2018(5): 1-6.
- [34] 高唤唤,王姣娇,周丕生,喻文娟,康宏樟.利用¹³C和¹⁵N示踪碳、氮在栓皮栎幼苗各器官中的分配[J].上海交通大学学报(农业科学版),2017,35(6): 67-73.
- GAO Huanhuan, WANG Jiaoqiao, ZHOU Pisheng, YU Wenjuan, KANG Hongzhang. Carbon and nitrogen allocation in organs of *Quercus variabilis* seedlings by ¹³C and ¹⁵N tracer technique[J]. Journal of Shanghai jiaotong University (Agricultural Science), 2017,35(6): 67-73.
- [35] 冯博,徐程扬.光照对植物体内碳氮分配作用的机理研究进展[J].吉林农业科学,2014,39(5): 18-22.
- FENG Bo, XU Chengyang. Advance of studies on the mechanism of effect of light on Carbon and Nitrogen allocation in plants[J]. Jilin Agricultural Sciences, 2014,39(5): 18-22.
- [36] 吕丽华,陶洪斌,王璞,赵明,赵久然,鲁来清.施氮量对夏玉米碳、氮代谢和氮利用效率的影响[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2008,14(4): 630-637.
- LÜ Lihua, TAO Hongbin, WANG Pu, ZHAO Ming, ZHAO Jiuran, LU Laiqing. The effect of nitrogen application rate on carbon and nitrogen metabolism and nitrogen use efficiency of summer maize[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2008, 14 (4): 630-637.
- [37] 刘颖慧,贾海坤,高琼.植物同化物分配及其模型研究综述[J].生态学报,2006,26(6): 1981-1992.
- LIU Yinghui, JIA Haikun, GAO Qiong. Review on researches of photoassimilates partitioning and its models[J]. Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2006,26(6): 1981-1992.
- [38] 王承琴,董育才,陈铁虎.苹果新梢不同节位叶面积大小与营养转换期的关系[J].山西果树,2005 (1): 6-7.
- WANG Chengqin, DONG Yucai, CHEN Tiehu. The relation between leaf area at different leaf position of new shoots and nutrient-transforming period in apple trees[J]. Shanxi Fruits, 2005 (1): 6-7.
- [39] 王仲春.苹果幼树碳素同化物运转特性研究 I.周年运转特性[J].山东农业大学学报,1986,17(2): 43-53.
- WANG Zhongchun. Studies on the translocation characteristics of carbon assimilates in young apple trees I .The characteristics of annual translocation[J]. Journal of Shandong Agricultural University, 1986, 17(2):43-53.
- [40] 李燕婷,米国华,陈范骏,劳秀荣,张福锁.玉米幼苗地上部/根间氮的循环及其基因型差异[J].植物生理学报,2001,27(3): 226-230.
- LI Yanting, MI Guohua, CHEN Fanjun, LAO Xiurong, ZHANG Fusuo. Genotypic difference of nitrogen recycling between root and shoot of maize seedlings[J]. Acta Phytophysiologica Sinica, 2001,27 (3): 226-230.
- [41] 春亮,陈范骏,张福锁,米国华.不同氮效率玉米杂交种的根系生长、氮素吸收与产量形成[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2005,11 (5): 615-619.
- CHUN Liang, CHEN Fanjun, ZHANG Fusuo, MI Guohua. Root growth, nitrogen uptake and yield formation of hybrid maize with different N efficiency[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2005, 11(5): 615-619.
- [42] 顾曼如,束怀瑞,周宏伟.苹果氮素营养研究IV.贮藏¹⁵N的运转、分配特性[J].园艺学报,1986,13 (1): 25-30.
- GU Manru, SHU Huairui, ZHOU Hongwei. A study on the nitrogen nutrition of apple trees IV-The characters of translocation and distribution of the reserved ¹⁵N[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 1986,13(1): 25-30.
- [43] 门永阁,安欣,许海港,姜翰,魏绍冲,姜远茂.不同负载量对苹果¹³C 和¹⁵N 分配、利用的影响[J].植物营养与肥料学报, 2015,21(3): 702-708.
- MEN Yongge, AN Xin, XU Haigang, JIANG Han, WEI Shaohong, JIANG Yuanmao. Effects of different fruit load on distribution and utilization characteristics of ¹³C and ¹⁵N of apple[J]. Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science, 2015,21(3):702-708.
- [44] 姜林林,贾黎明,刘聪.陆地生态系统碳•氮•水耦合机制研究进展[J].安徽农业科学,2012,40(14):8277-8283.
- JIANG Linlin, JIA Liming, LIU Cong. Research advances in the coupling of interactive functions between carbon, nitrogen and water cycles in terrestrial ecosystem[J]. Journal of Anhui Agricultural Sciences, 2012,40(14): 8277-8283.