

# 葡萄砧木冬季抗抽干能力及抗旱性综合评价

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**摘要:**【目的】筛选适合我国西北干旱、半干旱地区栽培,且抗抽干和抗旱能力强的葡萄砧木。【方法】以3309C、161-490、196-17、420mgt、Riparia、1103P、110R、SO4、41bmg、Rupestris du Lot 10个12年生葡萄砧木为试验材料,在冬季不进行埋土防寒条件下,通过调查各砧木萌芽率,评价不同品种抗抽干能力;生长期内对其进行干旱胁迫,测定7项生理指标,并利用隶属函数法综合评价砧木抗旱性。【结果】5种砧木未经埋土防寒,仍可萌芽,萌芽率依次为:3309C>161-490>196-17>420mgt>Riparia。隶属函数分析表明,抗旱性强的品种为3309C、196-17、1103P、Riparia,抗旱性中等的品种为161-490、420Mgt、110R,抗旱性弱的品种为SO4、41bmg、Rupestris du Lot。【结论】3309C和196-17具有较强的抗抽干及抗旱性,可作为免埋土葡萄砧木使用,适合在我国西北干旱地区推广应用。

关键词:葡萄;砧木;抗旱性;抗抽干

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## Comprehensive evaluation on resistance of different grape rootstocks to vine dehydration and drought stress during overwintering

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】The low temperature and dry air during winter and spring in the arid and semi-arid areas in Northwestern China causes the vine shriveling, which seriously affects the yield and quality of grapes and restricts the development of grape industry in this region. The resistance of grapes can be improved by selecting appropriate rootstocks with high resistance by grafting cultivation. This study aimed to selecting highly resistant grape rootstocks that were suitable for planting in this area by comparing the resistance of vines to shriveling and drought. 【Methods】The experiment was carried out in the grape rootstock germplasm resources nursery of Ningxia Yuquanying Farm. 12-year-old grape rootstocks were selected as experimental materials including 3309C, 161-490, 196-17, 420mgt, Riparia, 1103P, 110R, SO4, 41bmg and Rupestris du Lot. Ten kinds of rootstocks were not buried with earth or applied with any cold-proof measure in winter and the shriveling-resistance of rootstocks was evaluated by investigating the bud break rate of the annual and lateral shoots in the spring in the following year. All the rootstocks were not stressed after investigating the bud break rate with normal water and fertilizer management. The rootstocks were treated for 30 days in response to drought stress after full irrigation on August 14, 2017. The degree of drought stress was observed by measuring the predawn leaf water potential. On the 0<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> day after drought stress treatment,  $P_n$  was measured by the photosynthesizer 3051D and the functional leaves in the middle of each variety were collected and frozen in liquid nitrogen. The samples were taken back to the laboratory for determination of MDA, Pro and soluble protein contents and SOD and CAT activity. Comparison of differences in physiological indexes

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of grape rootstocks under drought stress was performed by different significance tests, the 30<sup>th</sup> day physiological indexes of drought stress were evaluated by the membership function method. According to the average membership value, the rootstocks were divided into 3 drought-resistance types: 0.00-0.30 referred to low drought-resistance (LDR), 0.31-0.60 to moderate drought-resistance (MDR), and 0.61-0.80 to high drought-resistance (HDR). **【Results】** The results showed that there were only 3309C, 161-490, 196-17, 420mgt and Riparia sprouted in the spring of the following year and the bud break rates of annual vines were 79.85%, 57.35%, 64.02%, 47.93% and 24.8%, respectively, and the bud break rates of the lateral vines were 72.94%, 75%, 61.87%, 52.95% and 50%, respectively. The bud break rate of other rootstocks was 0 and the annual vines were shriveled and dead. Therefore, the order of the resistance of vines to shriveling according to the bud break rates of rootstocks was 3309C > 161-490 > 196-17 > 420mgt > Riparia, 1103P, 110R, SO4, 41bmgt and Rupestris du Lot. After drought stress, the leaf water potential and Pn decreased, MDA and Pro contents, and the activity of SOD and CAT increased. Except for Rupestris du Lot, soluble protein contents in other treatments increased with the enhancement of drought stress. The leaf water potentials of 1103P, 3309C and Riparia were higher than other types and higher water retention capacity was observed at 30th day after drought stress. The Pn of 3309C was the lowest and its photosynthesis was almost unaffected by drought stress, whereas Pn with 41bmgt was the lowest 30th day after drought stress. The contents of MDA with 196-17, 161-490, Riparia and 3309C were lower than the rest types and their degree of the membrane lipid peroxidation was serious after drought stress for 30 days. The Pro content with 196-17 was the highest among the 10 types of rootstocks after drought stress. The SOD activity of 1103P and Riparia and the CAT activity of 196-17 and 1103P were significantly higher than other types and higher contents in 196-17, 161-490 and 420mgt were found whereas the reverse was true with SO4, Rupestris du Lot and 41bmgt at 30th day after drought stress. Correlation analysis of various indexes of rootstocks at 30th day after drought stress showed that the Pn and MDA content were significantly negatively correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ), the contents of MDA and Pro were significantly negatively correlated ( $p < 0.01$ ), and the activity of SOD and the content of soluble protein were significantly negatively correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ). However, the content of soluble protein was significantly positively correlated ( $p < 0.05$ ) with the activity of SOD. According to the method of membership function to comprehensive evaluation on all physiological indicators, the results showed that 3309C, 196-17, 1103P and Riparia were of higher drought resistance, 161-490, 420mgt and 110R of moderate drought resistance, and SO4, 41bmgt, and Rupestris du Lot of low drought resistance. Therefore, the order of the drought-resistance according to the average membership value was 3309C > 196-17 > 1103P > Riparia > 161-490 > 420mgt > 110R > SO4 > 41bmgt > Rupestris du Lot. **【Conclusion】** Rootstocks 196-17, 161-490 and 3309C were more suitable for applying in arid and semi-arid region, in terms to the resistance to vine shriveling- and drought stress, whereas the SO4, Rupestris du Lot and 41bmgt were lower than the other types. When the drought-resistance of 1103P was strong, the resistance to vine shriveling was weak. Therefore, the rootstock resistance to vine shriveling- was related to its resistance to drought stress, but both were not completely consistent. In summary, rootstocks 3309C and 196-17 possessed higher resistance to drought stress and can be used as rootstocks where no mound was required in the arid and semi-arid regions of Northwestern China.

**Key words:** Grape; Rootstock; Drought-resistance; Vine-shriveling-resistance

近年来,我国葡萄栽培面积迅速增长,葡萄已成为我国栽培最广的落叶果树之一<sup>[1]</sup>。我国酿酒葡萄主栽区域主要集中在西北干旱、半干旱地区<sup>[2]</sup>,但该地区冬季干寒少雪,早春干燥多风,空气相对湿度低,葡萄枝条易出现抽干现象,给葡萄种植者造成了极大的损失。此外,西北地区水资源短缺,葡萄生育期内常遭受高温干旱的影响,严重影响了葡萄的质量,制约了葡萄产业的发展。众多研究证明,选择抗性强的砧木嫁接栽培品种,能够提高栽培品种抵抗生物和非生物胁迫的能力。历史上,砧木早在20世纪初从美洲山葡萄种中发展而来,目的主要是抵抗根瘤蚜的危害。如今,研究发现利用砧木嫁接栽培不仅可以提高葡萄的抗逆性和适应性,而且还可以影响葡萄果实的品质<sup>[3]</sup>。

目前,葡萄砧木嫁接苗的研究已经在抗旱性<sup>[4,6]</sup>,抗寒性<sup>[7-8]</sup>,抗盐碱<sup>[9]</sup>等进行了深入研究。Miller等<sup>[10]</sup>对5BB、3309C和SO4抗寒性进行了评价表明,3309C耐寒性最强,5BB耐寒性最弱。郝燕等<sup>[11]</sup>的研究发现通过选配适宜的砧木,可提高果实产量并改善果实品质。何旺等<sup>[12]</sup>的研究发现与自根苗相比,选用抗性砧木嫁接可以提高赤霞珠葡萄中白藜芦醇的含量。Zhang等<sup>[13]</sup>的研究发现砧木对接穗的气孔导度、光合作用、水分状况等生理特性及产量、果实成分和抗旱性等具有深远的影响。然而,长期以来我国葡萄栽培一直采用自根苗定植,在葡萄嫁接苗繁育及栽培缺乏系统的科学研究,对葡萄砧木的生理特性缺乏了解,且砧木抗抽干性的研究主要集中在苹果<sup>[14-15]</sup>等果树上,对葡萄砧木冬季抗抽干能力的研究鲜有报道,致使在葡萄砧木的选择上存在盲目性。

由于大部分美洲种及其杂种的芽眼可耐-20~-22℃低温,因此笔者选用3309C、161-490、196-17、420mgt、Riparia、1103P、110R、SO4、41bmgt、Rupetris du Lot 10个美洲种葡萄砧木,在冬季未进行任何修剪及埋土防寒措施下,翌年春季枝条萌芽率大小评价砧木冬季抗抽干能力。生长期进行干旱胁迫处理,测定黎明前叶水势、净光合速率、丙二醛、脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)等7项生理指标,并利用隶属函数法综合评价砧木的抗旱性。通过对比分析不同砧木抗抽干能力和抗旱性,筛选出适宜西北干旱地区栽培的品种,为葡萄的嫁接栽培提供参考依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料及概况

本研究选用3309C、161-490、196-17、420mgt、Riparia、1103P、110R、SO4、41bmgt、Rupetris du Lot 10个12年生美洲种葡萄砧木,2016—2017年于宁夏农垦集团玉泉营农场国家葡萄产业技术体系水分生理与节水栽培岗位试验基地种质资源圃中进行,该地区属中温带干旱气候区,年均降水量为201.4mm,土壤类型以风沙土为主,有机质含量0.4%~1%,pH 8.0,葡萄园南北行向,株行距1m×3m。

### 1.2 试验设计

本试验于2016年葡萄生育期内,试验材料未进行任何胁迫处理,正常水肥管理,待冬季落叶后,各品种随机选3株长势基本一致的植株,统计1年生枝条和副梢上的芽数,并挂牌标记,且未进行埋土防寒。于2017年春季调查各品种萌芽数,并计算萌芽率,之后各砧木品种全部平茬处理,待生长至2017年8月14日,对其进行干旱胁迫处理,即充分灌溉后,停止灌溉。分别在干旱胁迫处理第0、10、20、30天采样,采集各砧木品种枝条中部的功能叶,液氮速冻后,-80℃冰箱保存备用。

### 1.3 测定指标与方法

枝条萌芽率:2016年冬季记录各品种1年生枝及副梢上的总芽数,2017年春季萌芽后,分别统计各品种1年生枝及副梢的萌芽数并计算萌芽率,萌芽率/%=萌芽数/总芽数×100。

叶片水势:采用压力势法测定黎明前叶水势<sup>[16]</sup>。

土壤含水量:采用土壤水分测量仪(英国DELTA-T公司生产)测定40~60cm深土壤含水量。

净光合速率:使用浙江托普云农公司3051D光合测定仪,选择已挂牌标记的砧木7~8节位叶片,测定时调整叶室角度,使每组叶片在相对一致的光强下完成光合测定,每次测定于晴天上午09:00—11:00时进行。

生理指标测定:脯氨酸采用酸性茚三酮比色法测定,丙二醛采用硫代巴比妥酸显色法测定,可溶性蛋白采用考马斯亮蓝G-250染色法测定<sup>[16]</sup>。

保护酶活性分别采用总超氧化物歧化酶(T-SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)测试盒(南京建成生物工程研究所),参照说明书操作并计算酶活性。SOD活性定义为每克组织湿重在1mL反应液中SOD

抑制率达 50%时所对应的 SOD 量为一个 SOD 活力单位( $1 \text{ U} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ), CAT 活性定义为每克组织湿重每秒钟分解  $1 \mu\text{mol}$  的  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  的量为一个活力单位。

砧木抗旱性综合评价:采用隶属函数法对于干旱胁迫第 30 天各项生理指标进行抗旱性综合评价,隶属函数值计算公式: $U_{ij}=(X_{ij}-X_{jmin})/(X_{jmax}-X_{jmin})$ (正相关), $U_{ij}=1-(X_{ij}-X_{jmin})/(X_{jmax}-X_{jmin})$ (负相关),式中: $U_{ij}$  表示  $i$  品种  $j$  指标的测定值; $X_{ij}$  表示  $i$  品种  $j$  指标的测定值; $X_{jmin}$  表示品种中  $j$  指标的最小值; $X_{jmax}$  表示品种中  $j$  指标的最大值; $i$  表示品种, $j$  表示指标。参照李敏等<sup>[5]</sup>按照平均隶属度将其分为 3 种抗旱类型:0.00~0.30 为抗旱性弱(low drought resistance, LDR);0.31~0.60 为抗旱性中等(moderate drought resistance, MDR);

0.61~0.80 为抗旱性强(high drought resistance, HDR)。

#### 1.4 数据处理

采用 Excel 软件进行数据整理与绘图,DPS7.05 和 SPSS17.0 软件进行差异显著性与相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同葡萄砧木萌芽率调查情况

由图 1 可知,2016 年 11 月试验地区开始持续降温,仅在 1 月 20 日,日最低气温达到  $-22.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,其他时间气温均在  $-20 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$  以上,第 2 年 2 月气温开始回升。2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 4 月,月平均气温分别为  $4.2 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $-2.8 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $-6.1 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $-1.7 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $3.4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 、 $12.9 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ ,月最大风速分别为 14.2、12.4、14.5、14.1、

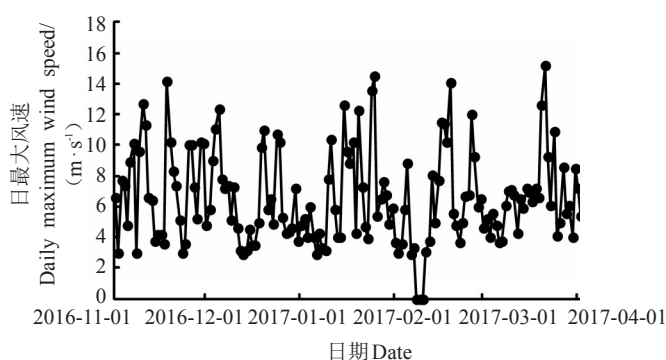
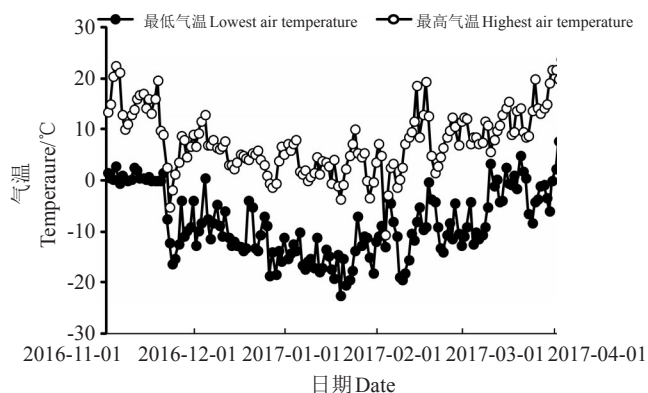


图 1 试验地 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 4 月气象资料

Fig. 1 Meteorological data in the experiment area from November 2016 to April 2017

15.2、15.7  $\text{m} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 。

萌芽率是衡量植株经过越冬后是否发生冻害及枝条抽干程度的重要指标<sup>[17]</sup>。由表 1 可知,10 种试验材料中,2017 年仅有 3309C、196-17、161-490、420mgt、Riparia 萌芽,其中 1 年生枝条萌芽率依次为:3309C>196-17>161-490>420mgt>Riparia,3309C 的 1 年生枝条萌芽率最高(79.85%),196-17 次之

(64.02%),副梢萌芽率依次为:161-490>3309C>196-17>420mgt>Riparia,161-490 的副梢萌芽率最高(75%),3309C 次之(72.94%)。1103P、SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41BMGt、110R 萌芽率均为 0,不能实现免埋土安全越冬。由气象资料可知,砧木未萌芽主要是由于枝条抽干致死造成的。根据枝条萌芽率可知各砧木冬季抗抽干能力依次为:3309C>161-

表 1 不同葡萄砧木萌芽率

Table 1 The germination rate of different rootstoc

品种 Cultivar	一年生枝条萌芽率 The germination rate of annual branch/%	副梢萌芽率 The germination rate of secondary shoots/%
1103P	0.00	0.00
SO4	0.00	0.00
Rupestris du Lot	0.00	0.00
41bmgt	0.00	0.00
196-17	64.02	61.87
161-490	57.35	75.00
110R	0.00	0.00
Riparia	24.80	50.00
420mgt	47.93	52.95
3309C	79.85	72.94



490>196-17>420mgt>Riparia>1103P、SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41Bmgt、110R。

### 2.2 干旱胁迫下不同葡萄砧木土壤含水量及黎明前叶片水势

土壤含水量反应了土壤水分状况。随着干旱胁迫的持续,各品种土壤含水量持续下降(图2),干旱胁迫30 d后,各品种土壤含水量下降到10%左右,其中1103P、161-490、Riparia、420mgt、3309C土壤含水量下降幅度较大,分别下降了62.3%、60%、70.4%、62.2%、70.1%。

叶片水势是反映植株水分状况的重要指标,干旱胁迫下抗旱品种叶片水势下降程度小,不抗旱品种叶片水势下降程度大<sup>[18]</sup>。干旱胁迫30 d后,各砧木叶片水势达到中度胁迫( $-0.40 \text{ MPa} \leq \psi \leq -0.60 \text{ MPa}$ )程度,其中1103P、3309C、Riparia、196-17分别降低了132.1%、228.6%、200%、241.5%(图3),叶片水势降低程度小于其余砧木品种,表明其保水能力强,抗旱能力相对较强。Rupestris du Lot、41bmgt、110R叶片水势降低程度较大,表明其保水能力弱,抗旱能力相对较弱。

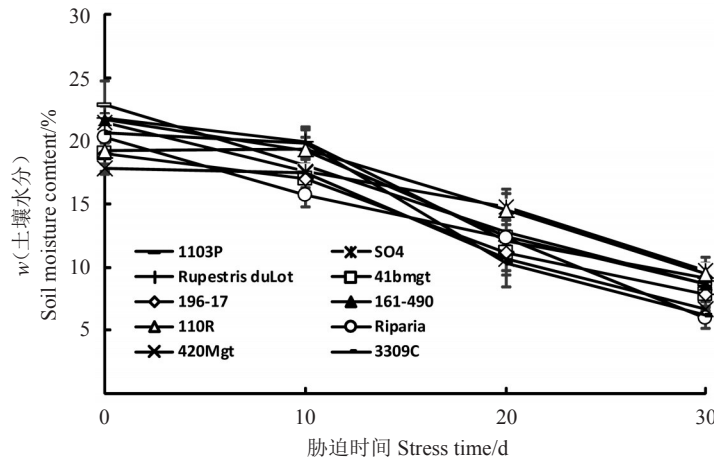


图2 干旱胁迫下不同葡萄砧木土壤含水量的变化

Fig. 2 The variation of soil water content of different rootstocks under drought stress

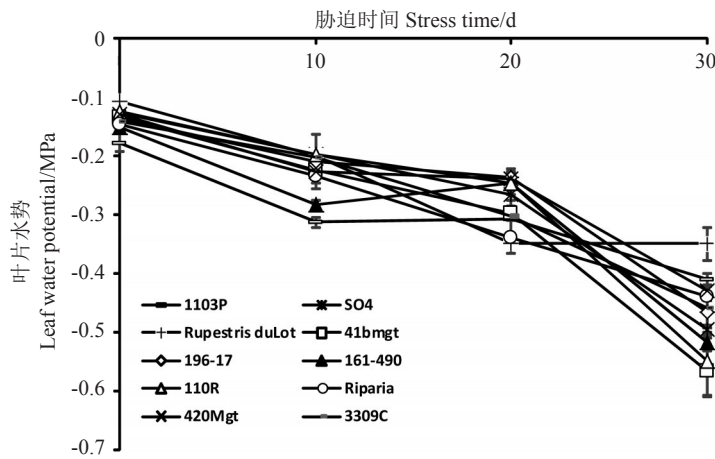


图3 干旱胁迫下不同葡萄砧木叶片水势的变化

Fig. 3 The variation of leaf water potential of different rootstocks under drought stress

### 2.3 干旱胁迫对不同砧木净光合速率、丙二醛及脯氨酸含量的影响

净光合速率反应了植株光合作用的情况,干旱胁迫通过影响植株的水分吸收及CO<sub>2</sub>的交换进而影响植株的光合作用<sup>[19]</sup>。由表2可知,随着干旱胁迫

的进行,不同葡萄砧木净光合速率总体呈下降趋势。干旱胁迫30 d后,3309C净光合速率最大,显著高于其余9个品种,而41bmgt净光合速率最小,显著低于其他砧木品种。结果表明3309C的光合作用受到干旱胁迫影响最小,抗旱性强,而41bmgt

光合作用受到干旱胁迫影响较大,抗旱性较差。

植物在逆境胁迫条件下会诱发膜脂过氧化,并积累过氧化的最终产物丙二醛,丙二醛含量常作为植物膜系统遭受伤害程度的指标<sup>[20]</sup>。由表 2 可知,随着干旱胁迫的进行,不同葡萄砧木叶片中丙二醛含量总体呈上升趋势。其中 SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41bmgt 叶片中的丙二醛含量显著高于其他砧木品种,而 196-17、161-490、Riparia、3309C 叶片中的丙二醛含量相对较低,Riparia 含量最低,表明前三个品种膜质过氧化程度重,抗旱性弱,后四个品种抗旱性强。

脯氨酸可以增强蛋白质水合作用,对细胞结构、细胞运输及渗透压调节等起到维持平衡,避免因水分流失而使细胞遭受伤害的作用<sup>[21]</sup>。随着干旱胁迫的进行,各砧木叶片中脯氨酸含量均不同程度增加(表 2)。干旱胁迫 30 d 后,196-17、3309C、110R、161-490 叶片中脯氨酸含量增加幅度明显,其中 196-17 含量最高,表明 196-17 渗透调节能力最强,抗旱性强。而 SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41bmgt、420mgt 叶片中脯氨酸含量显著低于其余砧木品种,表明其渗透调节能力相对较弱,抗旱性弱。

### 2.4 干旱胁迫对不同葡萄砧木可溶性蛋白含量和保护酶活性的影响

可溶性蛋白作为重要的一类蛋白质,亲水性很强,具有明显增强细胞持水能力、增加束缚水含量和原生质弹性等功能<sup>[22]</sup>。随着干旱胁迫的进行,除 Rupestris du Lot 外,其余品种叶片中可溶性蛋白含量均不同程度增加(表 3)。干旱胁迫 30 d 后,196-17、161-490、420mgt 叶片中可溶性蛋白含量相对较高,其中 420mgt 显著高于其余 7 个品种,而 SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41bmgt 叶片中可溶性蛋白含量相对较低,其中 Rupestris du Lot 可溶性蛋白含量较胁迫前下降了 2.7%,显著低于其余砧木品种。

保护酶系统包括超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)等,它们协同作用催化植物体内超氧化物自由基、氢氧自由基、单线态氧分解成 H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> 和 O<sub>2</sub><sup>[23]</sup>,减少活性氧对植物组织的伤害。由表 3 可知随着干旱胁迫加剧,不同葡萄砧木叶片中 SOD 和 CAT 活性均不同程度增加。结果表明 1103P、Riparia、420mgt、196-17、3309C 叶片中 SOD 活性较高,其中 1103P、Riparia 显著高于其余 5 个品种,相反 SO4、41bmgt、Rupestris du Lot 叶片中

表 2 干旱胁迫对不同葡萄砧木净光合速率、丙二醛和脯氨酸含量的影响  
Table 2 Effects of drought stress on net photosynthesis rate MDA and Pro content of different rootstocks

品种 Cultivar	净光合速率 $P_n$ ( $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ )				b(丙二醛)MDA ( $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )				w(脯氨酸)Pro ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ )			
	第 0 天 Day 0	第 10 天 Day 10	第 20 天 Day 20	第 30 天 Day 30	第 0 天 Day 0	第 10 天 Day 10	第 20 天 Day 20	第 30 天 Day 30	第 0 天 Day 0	第 10 天 Day 10	第 20 天 Day 20	第 30 天 Day 30
1103P	8.87±0.32 b	7.77±0.15 abc	5.63±0.23 c	5.54±0.07 b	3.53±0.10 c	3.77±0.06 cd	4.22±0.22 cde	4.27±0.56 abc	23.38±0.61 bcd	26.67±0.70 cd	31.12±1.00 c	42.62±0.62 cd
SO4	9.07±0.81 b	7.17±0.34 bcd	6.16±0.29 abc	5.37±0.17 b	4.19±0.03 a	4.44±0.07 ab	4.97±0.17 ab	5.17±0.07 a	24.24±0.18 bcd	26.05±2.01 cd	30.37±2.02 c	35.00±1.52 e
Rupestris du Lot	7.96±0.48 bc	7.52±0.58 abc	6.77±0.04 ab	5.01±0.11 bc	3.31±0.25 c	4.39±0.17 a	4.73±0.11 abc	5.07±0.53 a	23.20±1.98 bcd	24.46±1.99 d	30.36±1.25 c	33.88±1.04 e
41Bmgt	7.23±0.07 c	5.87±0.32 e	4.04±0.19 d	4.67±0.37 c	4.41±0.07 a	4.92±0.12 a	5.04±0.27 a	5.20±0.43 a	25.85±1.92 bc	34.73±2.26 b	35.12±1.47 c	39.68±0.92 de
196-17	10.67±0.26 a	8.40±0.54 a	6.82±0.05 ab	5.61±0.36 b	3.57±0.10 c	3.94±0.16 bcd	3.86±0.13 de	3.88±0.08 bc	25.15±2.01 bc	34.73±2.35 b	32.98±1.29 c	56.57±1.01 a
161-490	7.18±0.15 c	7.96±0.48 ab	6.61±0.11 ab	5.10±0.25 bc	3.37±0.17 c	3.76±0.04 cd	3.91±0.05 de	3.95±0.10 bc	22.14±1.44 cd	25.77±1.87 cd	41.55±1.53 b	52.38±0.71 ab
110R	8.77±0.15 b	6.73±0.13 cde	6.47±0.22 abc	4.97±0.38 bc	4.12±0.14 ab	4.29±0.12 bc	4.40±0.07 bcd	4.61±0.24 ab	19.75±0.18 d	24.52±0.24 d	42.89±1.79 ab	54.89±2.71 a
Riparia Glorie	8.17±0.34 bc	6.30±0.21 de	5.60±0.06 c	5.26±0.13 bc	3.44±0.20 c	3.98±0.11 bcd	4.13±0.14 cde	3.52±0.04 c	27.31±1.90 ab	34.52±1.36 b	42.51±2.62 ab	48.49±2.90 bc
420mgt	8.52±0.58 bc	7.83±0.39 abc	5.97±0.59 bc	5.52±0.17 b	3.72±0.04 bc	3.90±0.42 bcd	4.29±0.27 cde	4.53±0.16 ab	31.14±1.80 a	30.96±0.73 bc	31.82±1.43 c	36.23±2.86 e
3309C	8.39±0.29 bc	7.27±0.13 abcd	6.93±0.43 a	6.80±0.29 a	3.38±0.17 c	3.53±0.08 d	3.67±0.34 e	3.69±0.16 bc	21.68±1.27 cd	44.23±2.48 a	46.89±1.30 a	55.51±3.51 a

注:同一列中不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ). The same below.

表3 干旱胁迫对不同葡萄砧木可溶性蛋白含量和保护酶活性的影响  
Table 3 Effects of drought stress on net photosynthesis rate, soluble protein content of different rootstocks

品种 Cultivar	w(可溶性蛋白) Soluble protein content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )				超氧化物歧化酶活性 SOD activity/(U·g <sup>-1</sup> )				过氧化物酶活性 CAT activity/(U·g <sup>-1</sup> )			
	第0天 Day 0	第10天 Day 10	第20天 Day 20	第30天 Day 30	第0天 Day 0	第10天 Day 10	第20天 Day 20	第30天 Day 30	第0天 Day 0	第10天 Day 10	第20天 Day 20	第30天 Day 30
1103P	2.22±0.10 d	3.27±0.21 c	3.35±0.19 d	6.28±0.26 bc	635.36±30.29 de	924.86±1.28 ab	924.91±31.74 abc	1038.86±43.27 a	11.65±1.90 bc	34.15±5.86 b	48.78±1.24 a	49.33±0.76 a
SO4	3.49±0.35 c	3.13±0.05 c	6.24±0.26 b	5.16±0.23 d	757.05±19.97 c	704.53±60.94 d	896.68±29.96 abc	908.20±20.97 c	11.92±0.98 bc	34.15±5.86 b	29.00±3.55 bcd	34.15±5.86 b
Rupestris du Lot	4.13±0.12 abc	4.37±0.18 b	4.86±0.35 c	4.99±0.37 d	726.31±11.53 c	815.98±36.07 c	845.69±25.49 c	881.30±32.93 c	17.07±1.24 ab	51.22±6.42 a	28.40±2.02 bcd	17.34±1.56 cd
41bmg	4.05±0.08 abc	4.79±0.09 b	6.52±0.51 ab	5.71±0.38 cd	577.20±30.12 e	605.90±40.26 e	872.34±14.55 bc	887.71±12.35 c	6.23±2.12 c	18.16±5.34 bc	29.27±5.23 bcd	7.05±2.41 d
196-17	4.26±0.19 abc	4.37±0.14 b	5.70±0.42 bc	6.85±0.04 ab	745.52±37.72 c	789.08±47.71 cd	947.91±25.72 ab	991.47±21.40 ab	20.87±2.67 a	34.96±1.69 b	43.63±7.37 ab	51.76±4.70 a
161-490	3.88±0.52 bc	4.96±0.18 b	6.09±0.36 b	6.73±0.29 ab	693.00±33.67 cd	836.47±12.62 bc	927.42±55.08 abc	938.95±7.13 bc	11.65±0.72 bc	22.49±3.02 bc	33.06±4.72 abcd	30.08±4.79 b
110R	4.09±0.32 abc	4.83±0.60 b	7.32±0.38 a	6.46±0.33 bc	929.98±12.35 a	967.93±1.57 a	981.19±18.10 a	931.26±10.49 bc	12.20±1.08 bc	24.61±1.78 bc	39.02±5.77 abc	40.38±1.51 ab
Riparia	4.51±0.24 abc	4.63±0.22 b	5.59±0.34 bc	6.46±0.16 bc	940.23±31.17 a	943.53±2.47 a	977.74±6.13 a	1014.53±17.61 a	8.94±2.61 c	13.71±1.33 c	20.83±1.39 cd	27.91±0.54 bc
420mg	5.10±0.25 a	5.81±0.11 a	6.22±0.12 b	7.47±0.30 a	839.03±10.94 b	845.34±5.02 bc	974.87±5.27 a	999.15±5.87 ab	20.32±3.09 a	17.74±0.60 bc	20.20±3.55 d	16.53±0.72 cd
3309C	4.83±0.60 ab	4.86±0.21 b	5.73±0.12 bc	6.29±0.06 bc	938.95±25.52 a	944.65±23.64 a	960.72±13.50 a	987.62±15.53 ab	11.38±0.47 bc	26.27±2.66 bc	30.93±3.62 bcd	36.31±1.47 b

SOD 活性相对较低,与其余 5 个品种差异达显著水平。196-17、1103P、110R 叶片中 CAT 活性较高,其中 196-17、1103P 两个品种与其余 6 个品种差异达到显著水平,41bmg 的 CAT 活性最低,与其余 7 个品种差异均达到显著水平。

2.5 干旱胁迫下不同砧木各生理指标的相关性

由表 4 可知,干旱胁迫 30 d 后,砧木净光合速率与叶片中丙二醛含量呈显著负相关( $p < 0.05$ )。砧木叶片中丙二醛含量与脯氨酸含量及 SOD 活性均为极显著负相关( $p < 0.01$ ),与可溶性蛋白含量呈显著显著负相关( $p < 0.05$ )。此外,脯氨酸含量与 CAT 活性呈显著正相关( $p < 0.05$ ),可溶性蛋白含量与 SOD 活性呈显著正相关( $p < 0.05$ )。叶片水势与净光合速率、SOD 活性和 CAT 活性,呈正相关,与丙二醛含量、脯氨酸含量和可溶性蛋白含量程负相关,但不显著。

表4 不同砧木各生理指标的相关性  
Table 4 The correlation of physiological indicators of different rootstocks

	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7
X1	1						
X2	-0.556*	1					
X3	0.368	-0.745**	1				
X4	0.248	-0.620*	0.494	1			
X5	0.541	-0.757**	0.366	0.681*	1		
X6	0.426	-0.488	0.596*	0.234	0.541	1	
X7	0.285	-0.141	-0.356	-0.104	0.325	0.050	1

注: X1. 净光合速率; X2. 丙二醛; X3. 脯氨酸; X4. 可溶性蛋白; X5. 超氧化物歧化酶(SOD); X6. 过氧化氢酶(CAT); X7. 叶片水势; \*表示相关性显著( $p < 0.05$ ); \*\*表示相关性极显著( $p < 0.01$ )。

Note: X1.  $P_n$ ; X2. MDA; X3. Pro; X4. Soluble protein; X5. SOD; X6. CAT; X7. Leaf water potential; \*indicates significant correlation ( $p < 0.05$ ); \*\*indicates extremely significant correlation ( $p < 0.01$ ).

2.6 不同葡萄砧木抗旱性的隶属函数值

采用隶属函数法对于干旱胁迫第 30 天各砧木叶片水势、净光合速率、丙二醛、脯氨酸、可溶性蛋白、SOD、CAT 等 7 项生理指标进行抗旱性综合评价(表 5),根据平均隶属度得出抗旱性强的品种为 1103P、196-17、Riparia、3309C;抗旱性中等的品种为 110R、420mg、161-490;抗旱性弱的品种为 SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41bmg。依据平均隶属度各砧木品种抗旱位次依次为: 3309C>196-17>1103P>Riparia>161-490>420mg>110R>SO4>41bmg >Rupestris du Lot。

表5 干旱第30天不同葡萄砧木抗旱性的隶属函数值  
Table 5 Subordinate level of drought resistance of different rootstocks on 30<sup>th</sup> day

品种 Cultivar	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10
1103P	1.00	0.41	0.56	0.39	0.52	1.00	0.95	0.688	3	HDR
SO4	0.32	0.33	0.02	0.86	0.07	0.17	0.61	0.222	8	LDR
Rupestris du Lot	0.12	0.16	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.083	10	LDR
41bmg	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.26	0.29	0.04	0.00	0.084	9	LDR
196-17	0.52	0.44	0.78	1.00	0.75	0.70	1.00	0.741	2	HDR
161-490	0.33	0.20	0.74	0.82	0.70	0.37	0.52	0.525	5	MDR
110R	0.03	0.14	0.35	0.93	0.59	0.32	0.75	0.443	7	MDR
Riparia	0.70	0.28	1.00	0.64	0.59	0.85	0.47	0.646	4	HDR
420mgt	0.67	0.40	0.40	0.10	1.00	0.75	0.21	0.504	6	MDR
3309C	0.57	1.00	0.90	0.95	0.52	0.67	0.65	0.753	1	HDR

注: X1. 叶片水势; X2. 净光合速率; X3. 丙二醛 X4. 脯氨酸; X5. 可溶性蛋白; X6. 超氧化物歧化酶; X7. 过氧化氢酶; X8. 平均隶属度; X9. 抗旱位次; X10. 抗旱水平。

Note: X1. Leaf water potential; X2. Pn; X3. MDA; X4. Pro; X5. Soluble protein; X6. SOD; X7. CAT; X8. Average membership degree; X9. Order of drought resistance; X10. Level of drought resistance; HDR. High drought resistance; MDR. Moderate drought resistance; LDR. Low drought resistance.

### 3 讨 论

果树枝条抽干现象主要是因为枝条过度失水引起的<sup>[24]</sup>。美洲种及其杂种葡萄耐寒性强,在美国、加拿大等非常寒冷地区(-20℃~30℃)均可安全越冬,常用做抗寒砧木使用,但我国西北地区冬季气候干燥,雨雪少,大气相对湿度低,易引起植株丧失水分,导致枝条表皮细胞发生质壁分离,从而引起枝条干枯皱死。此外,早春季节土壤解冻迟,升温快,多风沙,枝条水分散失快,且根部不能及时供应树体,也会造成枝蔓发生抽条现象<sup>[25]</sup>。戴玉堂<sup>[26]</sup>调查发现枝蔓抽干与枝蔓充实度、落叶早晚、品种、整形修剪和施肥等有关。果树落叶期越早,枝蔓越细弱,枝蔓抽干率越高,冬夏结合修剪可明显降低抽干率。李铁钢<sup>[27]</sup>通过对果桑的研究指出,不同品种果桑抗抽干能力差异明显。魏乐樵<sup>[28]</sup>研究发现,苹果枝条的抗抽干能力与品种有关,金帅枝条皮孔较大,其蒸腾量大,抽干最严重;而元帅、青香蕉、小国光 and 红玉的枝条抽干程度次之。因此,在果树栽培过程中,要依据当地气候条件选择适宜的品种。在本研究中只有 3309C、196-17、161-490、420mgt、Riparia 翌年春季仍可萌芽,说明其枝条未抽干,其中

3309C 的枝条萌芽率最高,这与刘玺华<sup>[29]</sup>的研究结果一致。其余砧木萌芽率为 0,枝条均抽干致死,表明其抗抽干能力相对较弱。

抗旱性是评价砧木抗逆性的一个重要指标。虽然葡萄属于相对耐旱树种,但在重度水分胁迫下,葡萄的产量和品质会严重降低。Iacono 等<sup>[30]</sup>的研究表明砧木会影响接穗的气体交换和水分状况,与自根苗相比,嫁接苗水分利用效率更高。砧木主要通过控制和调节供水量以满足葡萄的蒸腾需求,在葡萄对水分胁迫的耐受性中起重要作用<sup>[31]</sup>,抗旱砧木可使接穗在水分胁迫情况下正常生长发育。Soar 等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究发现不同砧木品种从土壤中吸收的水分转移到接穗中的能力不同。本研究结果表明 1103P、Riparia、3309C 在干旱胁迫下土壤含水量降低程度较大且叶片水势较其余品种降低程度小,说明这 3 个品种根系吸水及植株保水能力强。相关性分析表明砧木叶片净光合速率与丙二醛含量呈极显著负相关,表明干旱胁迫下葡萄叶片膜质过氧化严重,细胞膜生理功能受损,抑制了叶片光合作用的正常进行,这与王振兴等<sup>[33]</sup>的研究结论一致。干旱胁迫下砧木叶片中丙二醛含量与脯氨酸和 SOD 活性均呈极显著负相关,说明叶片中渗透调节物质游离脯氨酸含量和保护酶活性迅速增加以抑制细胞膜内丙二醛的积累,从而减少胁迫带来的伤害。单一指标评价抗旱性很难符合实际情况,许多研究者通常采用多指标与多种方法相结合的方式综合评价植株的抗旱性<sup>[34]</sup>。本试验利用隶属函数法综合评价各项生理指标,结果表明 3309C、196-17、1103P、Riparia 抗旱性强,其中 3309C 位次第一,196-17 次之,这与郭溯华等<sup>[35]</sup>、刘三军等<sup>[36]</sup>、Carbonneau<sup>[37]</sup>的研究结果一致。161-490、110R、420mgt 抗旱性中等。SO4、41bmg、Rupestris du Lot 受到干旱胁迫影响较大,各项指标平均隶属值低于其他品种。孙茜等<sup>[38]</sup>对四种葡萄砧木抗旱性鉴定,结果表明 1103P 抗旱性最强,SO4 抗旱性最弱,仝倩等<sup>[4]</sup>也认为 SO4 耐旱性较弱,这与本研究结论一致。李敏敏等<sup>[5]</sup>对部分砧木抗逆性鉴定与本试验结果不同,可能是由于试验材料,方法及环境不同引起的,故有待进一步研究。

本研究中 196-17、3309C 抗抽干能力强且抗旱性也强,SO4、Rupestris du Lot、41BMGT 抗抽干能力弱且抗旱性也弱,而 1103P 抗旱性强,但抗抽干能



力较弱。因此,砧木抗抽干能力与抗旱性有关,但二者又不完全一致,因此,对砧木的抗逆性机理还需进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

3309C 和 196-17 抗抽干能力及抗旱性较强,可作为免埋土葡萄砧木使用,适合西北地区的推广与应用。

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