

# 不同光质对‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗生长的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探索不同光质对‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗生长及生理特性的影响。【方法】以‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗为试材, 设置7种不同光质处理, 观测试管苗的株高、茎粗、叶片叶绿素含量及抗氧化酶活性等生理生化指标, 并结合主成分分析和灰色关联分析筛选出最优光质。【结果】单白光与单红光处理的株高显著高于其他处理; 单蓝光处理的植株根数和最长根长均达到各处理最大值, 且叶片叶绿素含量均显著高于其他处理; 红蓝光质4:1处理的叶片SOD活性显著高于其他处理; POD与CAT活性在红蓝光质5:1中最高。综合灰色关联分析得出最适光质排序为: 红蓝光质5:1>单蓝光>单白光>单红光>红蓝白光质3:1:1>红蓝光质4:1>红蓝光质3:1。【结论】红蓝5:1光质可作为促进‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗生长的最理想光质; 影响不同光质下试管苗生长的主要指标有总叶绿素、最长根长、株高、叶长、SOD。

**关键词:** ‘秋红宝’葡萄; 试管苗; 红蓝光配比; 抗氧化酶

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## Effect of light quality on the growth of *in vitro* seedling of ‘Qihongbao’ grape

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Light is one of the environmental factors affecting tissue culture for propagation. Light quality plays an important role in the growth, physiology and metabolite accumulation in *in vitro* seedlings. LED polychromatic light can promote the proliferation of *in vitro* seedlings. At present, the research of light quality on grape growth focuses mostly on vines grown in greenhouse, but there is little research on its application in tissue culture. Therefore, this study explored the effect of light quality on the growth and physiological characteristics of ‘Qihongbao’ grape seedlings grown *in vitro*. 【Methods】Seven different light quality treatments were set up in this experiment. They were white light (W), red light (R), blue light (B), and combinations of red, blue or white light with different ratios (R:B=3:1, R:B=4:1, R:B=5:1, and R:B:W=3:1:1). The young stems of ‘Qihongbao’ grape were collected from the Horticultural Station of Shanxi Agricultural University. Healthy young stem segments of ‘Qihongbao’ were collected in the morning before dew dried. They were washed with water for 2 h to remove dust, cut it into 5 cm stem segments as explant, and surface disinfected in an ultra clean workbench. The specific disinfection method was 75% alcohol immersion for 30 s, washing with sterile wa-

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ter for 2-3 times, 0.1% mercuric chloride immersion, and washing with sterile water for 5 times. The sterilized stem segments were cut into 2 cm single bud stem segments with both ends removed, and inoculated on MS+0.2 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> IBA+1.0 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> 6-BA+0.2 mg · L<sup>-1</sup> NAA+30.0 g · L<sup>-1</sup> sucrose + 7.0 g · L<sup>-1</sup> agar (pH 5.8-6.0). The culture environment temperature was (25±1) °C, and the photoperiod was 16/8 h (light/dark). 10 days after inoculation, the survival rate, pollution rate and browning rate under different treatments were recorded. In each treatment, 10 plantlets were randomly selected to measure seedling water content and their morphological indexes including plant height, stem diameter, leaf number, leaf length, leaf width, root number, maximum root length and internode length. Then the chlorophyll content (ethanol extraction method), soluble sugar content (anthrone method), soluble protein content (Coomassie brilliant blue method), malondialdehyde (MDA) content (thiobarbituric acid method), and activities of POD (guaiacol method), SOD (NBT photoreduction method) and CAT (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> method) were measured.【Results】The survival rate in R:B=5:1 and W treatments was the highest and significantly higher than the other light treatments, while the pollution rate and browning rate were significantly lower than the other treatments. The plant height in R and W was significantly higher than that in the other treatments. Among different red and blue light ratios, seedling height showed a gradual upward trend with the increase in the proportion of red light. Under the treatment of R:B=5:1, the length and width of leaves were the largest. The number of roots and maximum root length of plants under B treatment was the highest, which indicated that single blue light had a strong influence on the rooting of *in vitro* seedlings of ‘QiuHongbao’. The plant height, internode length, leaf number, leaf length, leaf width, root number and maximum root length were lowest under R:B=4:1. There was no significant difference in water content among treatments. Total chlorophyll, chlorophyll a, chlorophyll b and carotenoid contents were the highest in B treatment and significantly higher than in the other treatments. The total chlorophyll content of leaves under R:B=5:1 was significantly higher than that in the other treatments except for B. SOD activity in the leaves was the highest in the treatment of R:B=4:1 (100.89 U · g<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>) and significantly higher than the other treatments, and the second highest was found in the treatment of R:B=5:1. The POD activity of leaves was the highest (185.57 U · g<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>) under R:B=5:1, but not significantly different from that under B treatment. The highest CAT activity was 96.27 U · g<sup>-1</sup> · min<sup>-1</sup>, which was significantly higher than the other treatments. MDA content of the leaves under R:B=3:1 treatment was the largest (54.27 U · g<sup>-1</sup>), and it showed a significant decreasing trend with the increase in red light proportion. The physiological and biochemical data were standardized and analyzed by grey correlation, the order of suitability of light treatments for the growth of *in vitro* ‘QiuHongbao’ plantlet was R:B=5:1>B>W>R>R:B:W=3:1:1>R:B=4:1>R:B=3:1.【Conclusion】R:B=5:1 can be used as the optimal light quality ratio to promote the growth of *in vitro* cultured seedling of ‘QiuHongbao’ grape. Total chlorophyll content, maximum root length, plant height, leaf length, and SOD activity are the main indexes that are closely correlated with the growth of the *in vitro* seedlings of ‘QiuHongbao’ under different light quality.

**Key words:** ‘QiuHongbao’ grape; Test tube seedlings; Red and blue ratio; Antioxidant enzymes

中国是葡萄(*Vitis* spp.)生产大国,2018年其产量约为1500万t<sup>[1]</sup>。我国葡萄生产以鲜食葡萄为主,葡萄苗木的标准化栽培生产是其产业发展的基础<sup>[2]</sup>。组织培养技术因其周期短、效率高、不受环境影响等优点,已广泛应用于葡萄育种及生产<sup>[3-4]</sup>。葡萄组培快繁体系的建立,对提高苗木繁育质量,加

速葡萄商业化生产具有重要的实践意义。

光是植物生长发育必不可少的生态因子,影响着植物的生长发育和品质<sup>[5]</sup>。人工光环境是组培育苗的核心技术之一,能有效调控组培苗的物质合成、水分利用、养分运输等多种生理代谢途径<sup>[6]</sup>,其中,光质是光环境的重要组成部分。目前,人工光

环境以添加灯组为主,以荧光灯和LED灯为光源的灯组最为常见。与普通荧光灯相比,LED灯在组培苗的形态、生物量、壮苗指数、酶活性等方面具有明显优势<sup>[7]</sup>。不同LED光质能产生不同的光信号,影响着组培苗的生长发育<sup>[8]</sup>。与其他光质相比,红光和蓝光是自然光中有效光合辐射的重要组成部分,对植物生长的影响更为明显<sup>[5-9]</sup>,已有研究表明,蓝光可显著抑制水稻幼苗生长,提高其可溶性蛋白质含量,而红光则可显著提高其可溶性糖和淀粉含量<sup>[10]</sup>;红光可提高菊花的芽增殖率和平均芽长<sup>[11]</sup>;蓝光可以促进铁皮石斛生长得更加粗壮<sup>[12]</sup>;红光有利于提高生菜中可溶性糖含量的积累,蓝光具有抑制生菜叶面积增大并矮化植株的作用<sup>[13]</sup>。然而,单独使用红光或者蓝光并不能满足植物正常的生长发育,LED复色光对试管苗增殖具有促进作用<sup>[14]</sup>,在香蕉<sup>[15]</sup>、红叶石楠<sup>[16]</sup>、草莓<sup>[17]</sup>等多种植物组培苗中已有相关报道,表明植物对红光和蓝光的需求量因种类不同而存在一定的差异。目前,光质对葡萄生长的研究多集中于设施葡萄<sup>[18]</sup>,而针对组培育苗中的应用则鲜有研究。

笔者以‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗为试材,设置7种不同光质,测定生长发育过程中相关形态及生理生化指标的差异,探讨不同光质与‘秋红宝’试管苗生长发育之间的关系,并利用主成分分析法对17个生理生化指标进行分析,结合灰色关联分析,以期筛选‘秋红宝’试管苗生长的理想光质,为其高效繁殖、规模化生产以及培育壮苗等提供理论参考依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

本试验选取繁殖性状良好的‘秋红宝’葡萄幼嫩茎段,在无菌条件下,将其消毒后接种于MS+0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> IBA+1.0 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> 6BA+0.2 mg·L<sup>-1</sup> NAA+30.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 蔗糖+7.0 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 琼脂的培养基(pH 5.8~6.0)上,置于山西农业大学园艺学院组织培养实验室培养,作为供试材料。试验所用‘秋红宝’葡萄幼嫩茎段采自山西农业大学园艺站(37°25'21" N, 112°34'45" E,海拔 803 m±4 m)。

### 1.2 试验设计

试验设置7种不同光质处理,调节光源与植株的距离,使光强保持一致。将供试材料置于不同光

照系统中培养,每处理30瓶,每瓶接种3株,培养环境均为温度(25±1)℃,光周期16 h/8 h(光/暗)。

试验所用LED灯由深圳市恩达光电科技有限公司提供,灯体圆柱形,光照强度2 000 lx,具体光质条件参数见表1。

表1 LED光质处理设计

Table 1 LED light quality treatment design

处理 Treatment	光质 Light quality	光量比例 Light amount ratio
A	白 White	红(Red):蓝(Blue): 绿(Green)=10:7:3
B	红 Red	100%
C	蓝 Blue	100%
D	红/蓝 Red/Blue	3:1
E	红/蓝 Red/Blue	4:1
F	红/蓝 Red/Blue	5:1
G	红/蓝/白 Red/Blue/White	3:1:1

### 1.3 试验方法

各处理随机选择10株,于接种45 d后测定各处理试管苗的形态指标,包括株高、茎粗、叶片数、叶长、叶宽、根数、最长根长、节间长及整株含水量,用于指标测定的试管苗不进行继代培养。测量各形态指标时每处理需测定10个样品,其中叶长、叶宽例外,各测定5个,3次重复<sup>[19-20]</sup>。叶片叶绿素含量的测定采用无水乙醇提取法<sup>[21]</sup>,丙二醛(MDA)含量的测定采用硫代巴比妥酸法,过氧化物酶(POD)活性的测定采用愈创木酚法,超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)光还原法,过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性测定采用H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>法<sup>[22]</sup>。

### 1.4 数据处理与分析

利用Excel 2013(Microsoft,美国)和SPSS 21.0(IBM,美国)软件进行统计分析,数据以平均值±标准差计,进行显著性分析和主成分分析,并用GraphPad Prism 7软件(GraphPad Software,美国)制图。利用灰色关联分析评价最适‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗生长的光质配比,计算各参试光质的关联系数、等权关联度,公式如下<sup>[23]</sup>:

$$\text{关联系数: } \varepsilon_i = \frac{\min \Delta_i(k) + \rho \max \Delta_i(k)}{\Delta_i(k) + \rho \max \Delta_i(k)}; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{等权关联度: } r_i = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{k=1}^n \varepsilon_i(k). \quad (2)$$

式中, $\Delta_i(k) = |X_0(k) - X_i(k)|$ ,为X<sub>0</sub>数列与X<sub>i</sub>数列在第k点的绝对值;min Δ<sub>i</sub>(k)为二级最小差,max Δ<sub>i</sub>(k)

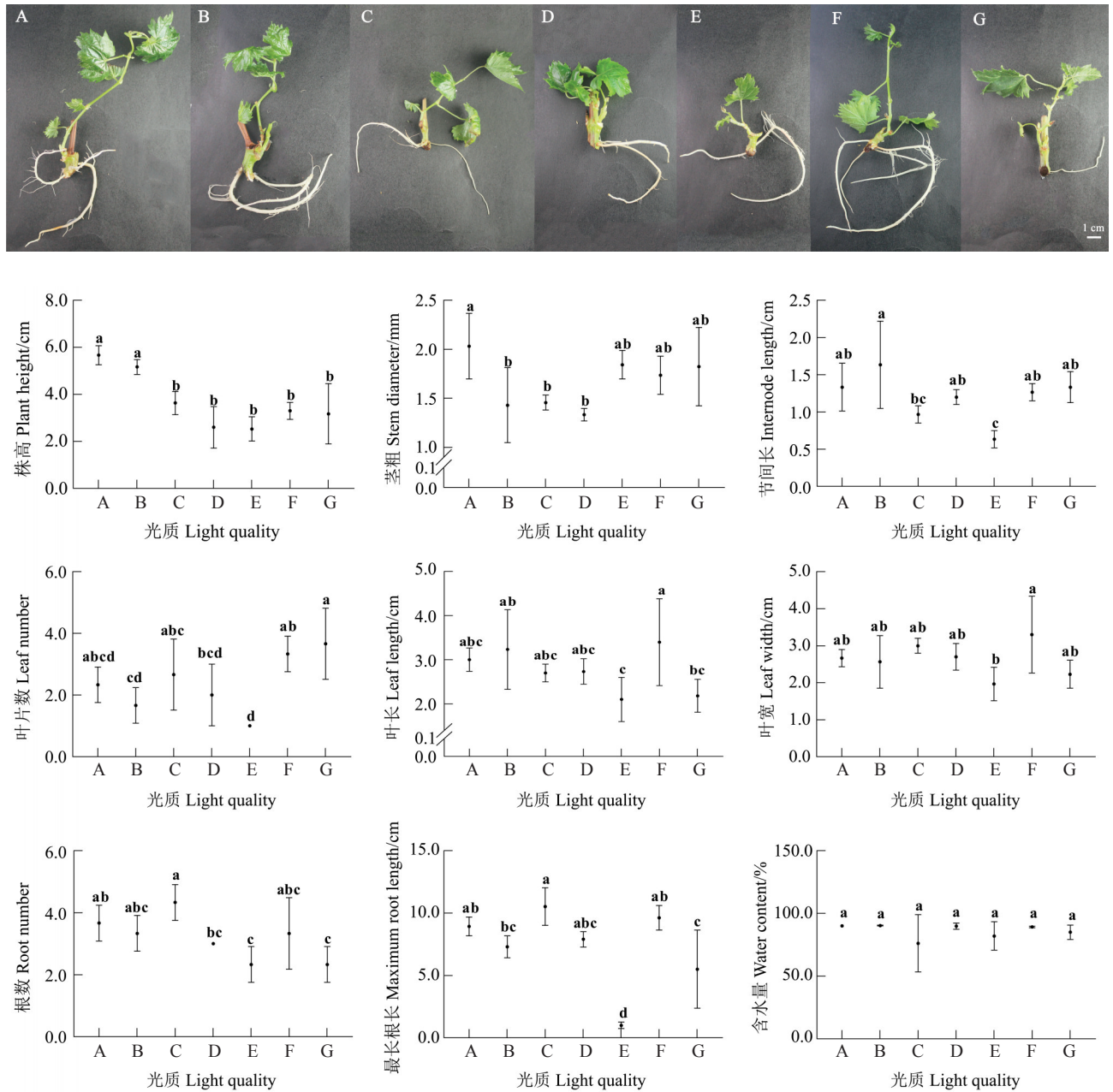
是二级最大差,  $\rho$  为分辨系数, 通常取值 0.5,  $n$  为参试光源数,  $k$  为评估的性状数。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同光质对‘秋红宝’试管苗生长阶段生物量的影响

由图 1 可知, 单红光与单白光的‘秋红宝’株高显著高于其余处理, 且单白光下株高最高, 为 5.67 cm, 红蓝配比光质中随着红光比例的加大, 株高表现出

逐渐上升的趋势。单白光下其茎粗也最大(2.03 mm)。单红光下植株的节间长最大, 可达 1.63 cm。红蓝光质 5:1 下叶片的叶长叶宽最大, 分别可达 3.40 cm 与 3.30 cm, 表明其叶面积最大。单蓝光下植株的根数和最长根长均达到各处理最大值, 表明单蓝光对‘秋红宝’试管苗的生根具有较强的影响。红蓝光质 4:1 下的‘秋红宝’株高、节间长、叶片数、叶长、叶宽、根数与最长根长均为各处理最低值。不同光质对‘秋红宝’整株的含水量无显著差异。在不同



处理 A、B、C、D、E、F、G 同表 1。不同小写字母表示在  $p < 0.05$  水平上差异显著。下同。

Treatment A, B, C, D, E, F, G are same as Table 1. Different small letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

图1 不同光质下‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗发育情况

Fig. 1 Development of *in vitro* seedling of ‘QiuHongbao’ grape under different light treatments

红蓝配比光质下,随着红光比例的增大,植株的节间长、叶片数、叶长、叶宽、根数及最长根长均表现先下降后上升的趋势,表明一定比例的红光对提高植株的长势有促进作用。

## 2.2 不同光质对‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片叶绿素含量的影响

光合色素是植物叶片中进行光合作用的物质基础,对植株的生长发育有重要的影响。由表 2 可

表2 不同光质对‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片叶绿素含量的影响

Table 2 Effect of different light quality on chlorophyll contents in ‘Qihongbao’ leaves

处理 Treatment	w(总叶绿素) Total chlorophyll content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	w(叶绿素 a) Chlorophyll a content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	w(叶绿素 b) Chlorophyll b content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	w(类胡萝卜素) Carotenoid content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )
A	1.26±0.00 cd	0.92±0.00 cd	0.34±0.00 c	0.18±0.00 bc
B	0.98±0.18 d	0.66±0.31 de	0.31±0.12 c	0.12±0.15 c
C	3.12±0.00 a	2.28±0.00 a	0.83±0.00 a	0.43±0.00 a
D	0.54±0.00 e	0.40±0.00 e	0.14±0.00 d	0.09±0.00 c
E	1.63±0.00 c	1.19±0.00 c	0.44±0.00 c	0.24±0.00 b
F	2.26±0.00 b	1.67±0.00 b	0.59±0.00 b	0.30±0.00 b
G	0.86±0.56 de	0.69±0.43 de	0.17±0.14 d	0.19±0.08 bc

知,‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片的叶绿素含量对不同的光质呈现不同的响应。单蓝光下‘秋红宝’的总叶绿素含量、叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b 及类胡萝卜素含量均表现出最高值,且均显著高于其余处理。而红蓝光质 3:1 下的叶片各叶绿素值则均表现最低值。红蓝光质 5:1 下的叶片总叶绿素含量除低于单蓝光下的含量外,均显著高于其余处理。在不同红蓝配比光质下,随着红光比例的增大,叶片的总叶绿素、叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b 及类胡萝卜素含量均表现出显著上升的趋势,但单红光下叶片的叶绿素与单白光下的含量并无显著差异。可见不同的光质对‘秋红宝’试管苗光合色素的积累有不同的影响。

## 2.3 不同光质对‘秋红宝’试管苗生理生化指标的影响

由图 2 可知,‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片中 SOD 活性在红蓝光质 4:1 处理下最高(100.89 U·g<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>),显著高于其余各处理;其次为红蓝光质 5:1 处理;再次为单红光与红蓝白复合光,但两者之间无显著差异;单蓝光叶片的 SOD 活性最小,为 2.72 U·g<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>,并显著低于其他处理。叶片的 POD 活性在红蓝光质 5:1 处理下最高(185.57 U·g<sup>-1</sup>·min<sup>-1</sup>),与单蓝光下叶片活性无显著区别;其次为红蓝光质 4:1 与 3:1,且两者之间差异显著;单白光与红蓝白复合光下叶片的 POD 活性最低,且两者之间无显著差异。红

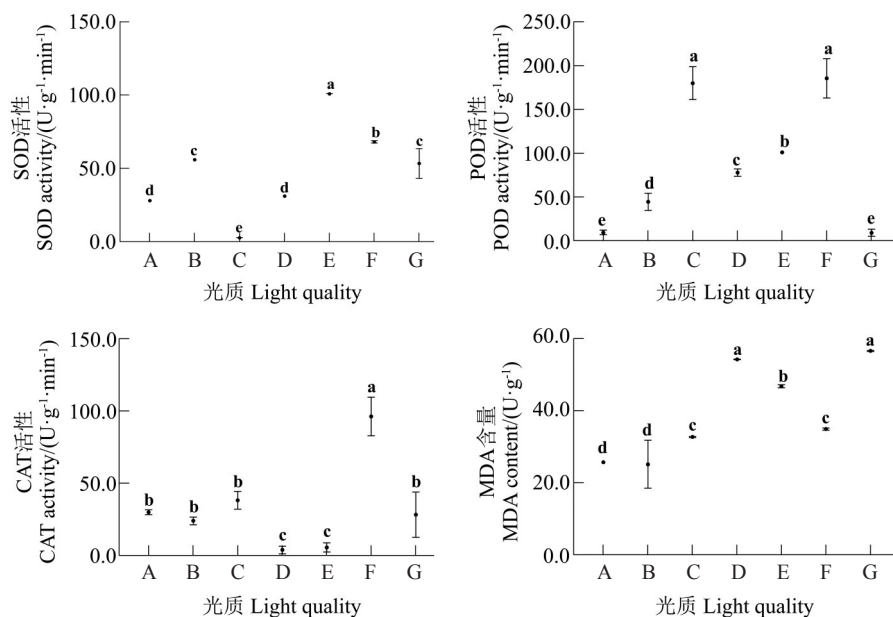


图2 不同光质下‘秋红宝’葡萄试管苗的生理生化指标变化

Fig. 2 Changes in physiological and biochemical indexes in *in vitro* seedlings of ‘Qihongbao’ grape under different light quality

蓝光质 5:1 处理下植株的 CAT 活性最高,为 96.27  $U \cdot g^{-1} \cdot min^{-1}$ ,显著高于其余处理;而红蓝光质 4:1 与 3:1 两处理下的活性最低,且两者之间差异不显著。可见红蓝配比光质在总体上提高了‘秋红宝’试管苗生长过程中主要抗氧化酶活性,增强了其抗氧化胁迫能力。

‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片的 MDA 含量在不同的光质下表现出不一样的特征。在不同配比的红蓝光质下,红蓝光质 3:1 处理下叶片的 MDA 含量最大 (54.27  $U \cdot g^{-1}$ ),且随着红光比例的增大,含量呈现明显下降的趋势,且在单红光下,其含量显著低于红蓝配比光质下的含量,而在红蓝白复合光下,叶片的 MDA 值则与红蓝光质 3:1 处理下的叶片无显著差异。

## 2.4 不同生理生化指标主成分分析

通过对不同光质下‘秋红宝’试管苗的生理生化指标信息进行 PCA 分析,选取特征值最高的前 5 个主成分因子,累计贡献率为 84.68%(表 3)。第一主成分有总叶绿素、叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b、类胡萝卜素、POD 活性、CAT 活性,其特征值为 6.09,累计方差贡献率为 35.82%;第 2 主成分主要有叶片数、叶宽、节间长、最长根长,其特征值为 3.24,累计贡献率为 19.06%;第 3 主成分主要有株高,其特征值为 2.03,贡献率为 11.97%;第 4 主成分主要有叶长,其特征值为 1.62,方差贡献率为 9.52%。第 5 主成分主要有 SOD 活性,其特征值为 1.41,方差贡献率为 8.31%。综合分析,前 5 个主成分,贡献率较大的总叶绿素、最长根长、株高、叶长、SOD 活

表3 各指标主成分的特征向量及贡献率

Table 3 Characteristic vector and contribution rate of principal components of each indicator

指标 Index	编号 Code	特征向量 Characteristic vector				
		主成分1 Principal component 1	主成分2 Principal component 2	主成分3 Principal component 3	主成分4 Principal component 4	主成分5 Principal component 5
株高 Plant height	k1	-0.10	-0.21	0.69	0.01	0.48
茎粗 Stem diameter	k2	0.53	0.39	-0.58	-0.04	0.16
叶片数 Leaf number	k3	0.07	0.70	0.56	-0.30	0.01
叶长 Leaf length	k4	0.24	0.12	-0.06	0.83	0.33
叶宽 Leaf width	k5	0.33	0.61	-0.56	-0.29	0.21
根数 Root number	k6	0.66	0.33	0.37	0.03	-0.32
最长根长 Maximum root length	k7	0.63	0.61	-0.17	0.33	-0.10
节间长 Internode length	k8	-0.10	0.66	0.41	0.27	0.15
含水量 Water content	k9	-0.37	0.34	-0.03	-0.28	0.31
叶绿素 a Chlorophyll a	k10	0.91	-0.35	0.15	-0.04	-0.02
叶绿素 b Chlorophyll b	k11	0.92	-0.26	0.01	-0.25	-0.03
总叶绿素 Total chlorophyll	k12	0.93	-0.33	0.12	-0.10	-0.01
类胡萝卜素 Carotenoid	k13	0.80	-0.42	0.28	0.10	-0.01
SOD	k14	-0.43	-0.47	-0.08	-0.35	0.57
POD	k15	0.77	-0.37	-0.28	-0.11	0.07
CAT	k16	0.66	0.11	0.01	0.16	0.66
MDA	k17	-0.52	-0.54	-0.24	0.51	-0.04
特征值 Eigen value		6.09	3.24	2.03	1.62	1.41
方差贡献率 Variance contribution rate/%		35.82	19.06	11.97	9.52	8.31
累计贡献率 Cumulative contribution rate/%		35.82	54.88	66.85	76.37	84.68

性,是光质影响‘秋红宝’试管苗生长的主要影响指标。

## 2.5 不同光质灰色关联分析

对不同光质下‘秋红宝’试管苗生长阶段生理生化数据进行标准化处理后进行灰色关联分析。由表 4 排序可知,红蓝光质 5:1 对‘秋红宝’试管苗

生长的影响最大,可作为理想光质,其余依次是:单蓝光>单白光>单红光>红蓝白光质 3:1:1>红蓝光质 4:1>红蓝光质 3:1。

## 3 讨论

光对植物的生长发育、形态建成、物质代谢以

表4 各指标灰色关联分析  
Table 4 Grey relational analysis of each indicator

编号 Code	光质 Light quality						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
k1	1.00	0.85	0.58	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.53
k2	1.00	0.62	0.63	0.59	0.84	0.77	0.82
k3	0.57	0.47	0.64	0.52	0.40	0.84	1.00
k4	0.81	0.91	0.70	0.71	0.56	1.00	0.58
k5	0.72	0.69	0.84	0.73	0.55	1.00	0.60
k6	0.76	0.68	1.00	0.61	0.51	0.68	0.51
k7	0.76	0.61	1.00	0.66	0.35	0.85	0.50
k8	0.73	1.00	0.54	0.65	0.44	0.68	0.73
k9	1.00	1.00	0.63	0.99	0.84	0.97	0.89
k10	0.45	0.41	1.00	0.37	0.50	0.64	0.41
k11	0.45	0.44	1.00	0.37	0.51	0.63	0.38
k12	0.45	0.41	1.00	0.37	0.50	0.64	0.40
k13	0.46	0.40	1.00	0.38	0.53	0.62	0.46
k14	0.40	0.52	0.33	0.41	1.00	0.60	0.51
k15	0.34	0.39	0.94	0.46	0.52	1.00	0.34
k16	0.41	0.39	0.45	0.34	0.34	1.00	0.41
k17	0.47	0.47	0.54	0.92	0.74	0.56	1.00
$\gamma$	1.54	1.47	1.83	1.36	1.37	1.86	1.44
排序 Order	3	4	2	7	6	1	5

注:k1-k17 代表指标详见表 3。 $\gamma$ 代表关联度。

Note: Representational indicators of k1-k17 are detailed in Table 3.  $\gamma$  stands for correlation degree.

及基因表达均有调节作用<sup>[24]</sup>。本试验研究表明,单红光与单白光处理的‘秋红宝’试管苗株高显著高于其余处理,且单红光下植株的节间长最长,显著高于其余光质。这与前人对红叶石楠<sup>[25]</sup>、蓝莓<sup>[26]</sup>、菊花<sup>[27]</sup>等植物的研究结果一致,说明红光能够促进‘秋红宝’试管苗茎的伸长生长。但不同植物对于光质中红光所占比例多少要求并不相同。侯甲男等<sup>[28]</sup>的研究表明,随着红光比例的增加,铁皮石斛组培苗株高呈增加趋势。在本研究中,随着红光比例的加大,‘秋红宝’株高表现为逐渐伸长,与前人研究具有一致性,且红蓝光质 5:1 处理下,‘秋红宝’试管苗的植株最高,表明红蓝光质 5:1 对‘秋红宝’试管苗茎的伸长作用最大。单蓝光下植株的根数和最长根长均达到最大值,表明蓝光能促进‘秋红宝’试管苗根的生长。与学者在香蕉<sup>[29]</sup>组培苗上的研究一致。从本试验结果可知‘秋红宝’试管苗对不同光质有不同的响应,同时试验结果还得出红蓝光质 4:1 下植株的株高、节间长、叶片数、叶长、叶宽、根数与最长根长均为各处理最低值,表明‘秋红宝’试管

苗对不同的红蓝光质的具体响应不同,红蓝光质 4:1 下其生长效果较差。

叶绿素是植物进行光合作用的物质基础,其含量高低与组成将会影响叶片的光合速率大小<sup>[30]</sup>。光是影响叶绿素合成的重要条件<sup>[7]</sup>。有研究表明,与红光相比,蓝光能显著促进叶绿体和类囊体的发育,同时能引起与叶绿素合成有关的基因表达上调,从而使色素合成增加<sup>[8,31]</sup>。前人已在菊花<sup>[32-33]</sup>、葡萄<sup>[34-35]</sup>等多种植物上进行研究,证明蓝光及红蓝组合光能促进组培苗叶绿素的合成。本试验中,单蓝光下‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片的总叶绿素含量、叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b 及类胡萝卜素含量均表现出最高值,且显著高于其余处理,与前人研究一致。王政等<sup>[36]</sup>在不同 LED 红蓝光质对红叶石楠试管苗生长的研究中得出,单色蓝光和红蓝复合光下光合色素含量较高,而在单红光处理下光合色素含量较低。本试验研究结果与其完全一致。同时任桂萍等<sup>[37]</sup>在蝴蝶兰组织培苗中的研究中得出,红光不利于叶片叶绿素的合成。本试验中同样发现,单红光下‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片的叶绿素含量与单白光下的含量并无显著差异,与其研究结果相同。且本试验设置不同红蓝配比光质,研究发现随着红光比例的增大,叶片的总叶绿素、叶绿素 a、叶绿素 b 及类胡萝卜素含量均表现出显著上升的趋势,与陈光彩等<sup>[29]</sup>在香蕉组培苗上的研究一致,表明在红蓝配比组合中,红光比例的增大对叶绿素含量的积累有促进作用。

光作为一种调节因子,可激活植物体内的抗氧化防御系统,进而合成抗氧化物质,使植物在一定程度上忍耐、减缓或抵抗逆境胁迫<sup>[38]</sup>。有研究表明<sup>[36,39-40]</sup>,红蓝光可显著提高红叶石楠试管苗叶片的 SOD、POD 和 CAT 活性。余阳等<sup>[41]</sup>在葡萄上的研究也得出,红蓝复合光可提高叶片 SOD、POD、MDA 等的活性。本试验结果表明,‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片在红蓝组合光下活性最大,验证了前人的研究,可表明红蓝复合光处理对提高‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片的抗氧化能力有一定的促进作用。本试验针对具体红蓝光组合比例进行研究发现,‘秋红宝’试管苗叶片中 SOD 活性在红蓝光质 4:1 处理下最高,而 POD、CAT 活性则在红蓝光质 5:1 处理下达到最高值,表明不同的配比对‘秋红宝’试管苗抗氧化能力的影响程度不同。同时还发现,在不同配比的红蓝光质下,随着红光比例的增大,MDA 含量呈现明显

下降的趋势,分析原因可能与红光的比例多少有关,红光的增加可能会降低植株MDA含量的累积。

本试验通过主成分分析和灰色关联度分析对不同光质下‘秋红宝’试管苗的生理生化指标进行了研究,发现总叶绿素、最长根长、株高、叶长、SOD活性是影响‘秋红宝’试管苗在不同光质下生长的主要因子,且红蓝光质5:1处理对‘秋红宝’试管苗生长发育的影响最大,最适合其生长,这一研究结果为今后葡萄离体培养的光调控措施提供了良好的理论依据和技术支撑。

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