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红核桃和绿核桃叶片性状及光合日变化比较

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摘 要:【目的】探究红核桃与绿核桃光合特性的差别,为红核桃资源的开发利用和新品种培育提供参考。【方法】以红核桃和绿核桃(品种为'中林1号')为试材,通过切片观察和pH示差法对光合色素进行定性和定量的比较,并采用LI-6400 XT 便携式光合测定仪对自然光照下的净光合速率、气孔导度、胞间 CO2浓度、蒸腾速率、水分利用率及空气相对湿度等指标进行测定分析。【结果】两种核桃叶片的解剖构造无差异,但切片能够观察到红核桃中红褐色的花青苷的存在,pH示差法显示绿核桃总叶绿素含量以及类胡萝卜素含量高于红核桃,红核桃花青苷含量高于绿核桃;全天净光合速率为绿核桃大于红核桃,绿核桃的净光合速率为明显的双峰曲线,在12:00 出现"光合午休"现象,红核桃的净光合速率为不规则型,在14:00 出现了"光合午休"现象。绿核桃和红核桃气孔导度、胞间 CO2浓度、蒸腾速率、水分利用率等差异不大。【结论】红核桃和绿核桃相比叶绿素含量较低,花青苷含量高,净光合速率较低。

关键词:红核桃;绿核桃;光合;花青苷

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Comparison of leaf traits and diurnal variation of photosynthetic rates between red- and green-leafed walnuts

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Abstract: [Objective] In this research, red- and green-leafed walnuts ('Zhonglin 1') were used as the materials for comparing the photosynthetic parameters between two types of walnuts under field conditions. The purpose of the study was to explore the differences in photosynthetic characteristics between red- and green-leafed walnuts, so as to provide a reference for the development and utilization of red-leafed walnut resource. Therefore, in this experiment, the diurnal variation of photosynthetic parameters and the difference in photosynthetic pigment contents were studied. [Methods] 4- year- old red- and green-leafed walnut trees were grown at a space of 2 m×3 m in north-south row and cultivated with conventional management. Total chlorophyll, carotenoid and anthocyanin contents in leaves during fruit setting period (April 25, 2019) and seed enrichment period (June 27, 2019) were determined using UV-visible spectrophotometer (L5, Shanghai). Determination of photosynthetic parameters was carried out during the walnut fruit growth period (July 6, 2019). Photosynthetic parameters were determined under natural conditions with a portable photosynthetic analyzer (Li-6400 XT, USA). The healthy and consistent leaves from the middle compound leaves on the branches were selected as the samples. The photosynthetic parameters were measured at two hours interval from 6:00 to 18:00, including net photosynthetic rate ($P_{\rm B}$, µmol·m²·s·s¹), transpiration rate ($T_{\rm B}$ mmol·m²·s·s¹), intercellular CO₂ concentration ($C_{\rm B}$, µmol·mol·¹),

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stomatal conductance (G_s , mol·m⁻²·s⁻¹), atmosphere relative humidity (RH, %) and water use efficiency (WUE, mmol·mol·). All the test data were analyzed using Microsoft Excel 2010 and Origin pro 8. [Results The photosynthetic activity of red-leafed walnut was lower than that of green-leafed one. The diurnal changes of net photosynthetic rate of green-leafed walnut showed an obvious "bimodal curve" and the "photosynthetic noon break" appeared at 12:00. The diurnal variation of net photosynthetic rate of red-leafed walnut was irregular with a clear "photosynthetic noon break" around 14 o' clock. The P_{max} in green-leafed walnut and red-leafed walnut were 15.3 and 12.67 μ mol·m⁻²·s⁻¹, respectively. The G_s in both leaves exhibited a bimodal curve and kept consistent with changes in net photosynthetic rate. The C_i in both leaves had the same trend. They all decreased first, then rised slowly, and then decreased again after 14:00. Because the G_s of red-leafed walnut was lower than that of green-leafed walnut, the T_t was lower than that of green-leafed walnut. The T_i in both leaves still showed a bimodal curve, and the highest peak appeared at 14:00. The total chlorophyll and carotenoid contents in leaves of green-leafed walnut were higher than those of red-leafed walnut, while the contents of anthocyanin in leaves of the red-leafed walnut were higher than those of green-leafed walnut during fruit setting period, and the content of anthocyanins of red-leafed walnut decreased rapidly during fruit growth period, but still higher than those of green-leafed walnuts. Many studies have shown that the photosynthetic efficiency of colorful plants is lower than green-leafed plants. However, the photosynthetic capacity of some colorful plants did not decreased, but instead was higher than green-leafed tree species. The photosynthetic efficiency of red-leafed walnut was lower than that of green-leafed walnut in this test. This may be due to the presence of anthocyanins. It is possible that anthocyanins absorbed and dissipated a part of the light energy, resulting in a decrease in the light energy available for photosynthesis. [Conclusion] The photosynthetic capacity of red-leafed walnut was weaker than that of green-leafed walnut, which may be related to the presence of anthocyanins in the leaves of red-leafed walnut. When growing red-leafed walnuts, we should create conditions conducive to photosynthesis as much as possible, such as reasonable pruning, excellent ventilation and light transmission; appropriate irrigation in summer to increase the humidity in walnut orchards, reducing temperature and transpiration, shortening the time of photosynthetic noon-break, and improving photosynthetic levels.

Key words: Red-leafed walnut; Green-leafed walnut; Photosynthetic; Anthocyanins

核桃(Juglans regia L.)是世界四大坚果之首,核桃种仁富含不饱和脂肪酸和多种具有抗氧化特性的多酚等营养成分而具有重要的保健功效^[1]。除了果用核桃树还是重要的木材和生态树种,其材质呈浅栗褐色至棕褐色,是世界上最名贵的木材之一^[2]。山坡地种植既能防止水土流失又能材果兼收,具有很好的经济效益和生态效益。

目前国内的核桃品种,其叶片和果皮的颜色均为绿色,种皮为浅黄色至黄褐色;而美国引入品种'Robert Livermore'仅种皮为鲜红色(富含花青苷),因其独特的种仁颜色获得了较高的市场价值[3-4]。与'Robert Livermore'性状不同,在我国很丰富的核桃种质资源中存在一种叶、果、种皮及木质部均呈红色的类型,是极具特色的核桃类红木种质资源,

我们先期研究表明其叶片和果皮含有大量花青苷^[5]。花青苷(Anthocyanin)是一种水溶性的黄酮类化合物,在植物对外界胁迫的响应中起着重要的作用(包括紫外线、低温和干旱胁迫在内的非生物胁迫及病虫害)^[6],具有抗癌、抗衰老、预防心血管疾病、保护视力及提高记忆力等生物学功能,在人类健康中发挥了重要作用^[7-9]。

光合作用是影响作物产量的基本过程之一[10]。 花青苷是次生代谢的产物,其中的糖配基正是植物 光合作用的产物,因此花青苷的存在可能从不同侧 面影响到光合作用[11]。已知花青苷对植物光合能力 的影响体现在两个方面:一是花青苷能够减少到达 光合复合体的光,叶片花青苷通常分布在叶肉细胞 的酸性液泡中,在530 nm 附近有一个吸收峰,表明 花青苷对绿光有较高的吸收作用,从而能够减少到达光合复合体的光量[12];二是花青苷在光保护中起作用[13]。花青苷在紫外区域 265 nm 处有另一吸收峰,在一定程度上抵御了夏季强光/紫外线对光合机构的损伤或对光合酶活性的钝化[14]。

有研究表明,彩叶植物的光合效率低于绿叶植物[15-16]。例如紫甘蓝[17]、金叶国槐[18]、中华红叶杨[19]、Rutgers 桃(红叶)[20]、紫叶李[21]、紫叶黄栌[22]等植物上,出现这样的结果可能是因为花青苷过多的吸收耗散光能,也使光合电子的传递速率和能量分配参数发生变化[23],与光合作用之间构成竞争关系,减少了光合作用所能利用的光能,从而导致光合作用减弱。但是也有一些彩叶植物的光合能力比普通绿叶树种高[24]。美国红栌[25]、紫色辣椒[26]及红叶桃[27]等植物的净光合速率均高于绿色树种,可能是因为花青苷对光能的吸收和耗散减少了光破坏所导致的细胞损伤,从而防止强光对光合结构造成损伤。

实践中可以观察到我国红核桃的生长量要小于绿核桃,笔者以不同核桃类型为试材,系统测定了田间条件下核桃叶片的光合作用参数,旨在比较红核桃与绿核桃光合特性的差别,从而为开发红核桃资源、红核桃新品种选用提供基础资料。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试材为 4 a(年)生红核桃、绿核桃嫁接苗(品种为'中林 1 号'),所用砧木为普通核桃,嫁接方式为芽接。南北向定植,株行距 2 m×3 m,常规管理。试材均种植于河南农业大学园艺学院果树试验站。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 叶片显微结构观察 试验于种仁充实期 (2019年7月4日)进行。选取停止生长的功能叶进行徒手切片,方法参见文献[28],切取叶片中部带叶脉的部分,切成 0.1~0.2 mm 的薄片。切下来的组织放在载玻片上,并盖上载玻片,在 XSM-20(宁波舜宇仪器有限公司)显微镜下观察叶片结构。

1.2.2 叶片生理指标的测定 样品采集与处理:试验于核桃坐果期(2019年4月25日,S1)和种仁充实期(2019年6月27日,S2)在河南农业大学园艺学院果树试验站分别采取红核桃、绿核桃'中林1号'的叶片,用液氮保存,试验在河南农业大学果树瓜类重点实验室进行。

(1)核桃叶片叶绿素含量测定。核桃叶片叶绿素含量用丙酮乙醇混合液法测定^[29]。取 0.1 g 液氮研磨的核桃叶片粉末,加入 10 mL 50%丙酮-无水乙醇浸提液,室温浸提 12 h,期间振荡 2 次,9 000 g 离心 10 min 后取上清液用紫外可见分光光度计(L5,上海仪电分析仪器有限公司)测定 663 nm 和 645 nm处的吸光度值,3 次重复,单位用 mg·g⁻¹表示,按以下公式计算各光合色素的含量:

$$C_a = (12.72D_{663} - 2.59D_{645})V/M;$$
 (1)

$$C_b = (22.88D_{645} - 4.68D_{663})V/M;$$
 (2)

$$C_{a+b} = C_a + C_b; (3)$$

$$C_x = (1000D_{470} - 3.27C_a - 104C_b)V/229M_{\odot}$$
 (4)

式中: C_a 为叶绿素 a 的含量, C_b 为叶绿素 b 的含量, C_{a+b} 为叶绿素的总含量, C_x 为类胡萝卜素的含量, V为提取液的体积(L), M 为样品的质量(g)。

(2)核桃叶片花青苷含量测定。核桃叶片花色苷含量用 pH 示差法[30-31]测定。取 1 g 液氮研磨过的核桃叶片粉末,加入 5 mL 预冷的 0.01%盐酸-甲醇浸提液,于 4 ℃避光条件浸提 24 h,期间振荡 3 次,9 000 g 离心 10 min 后分别取 1 mL 上清加入 2 mL 氯化钾溶液(pH 1.0)和醋酸钠溶液(pH 4.5)混合液稀释,混匀静置 10 min 后用紫外可见分光光度计(L5,上海仪电分析仪器有限公司)测定 520 nm 和700 nm 处的吸光度值,平行测定 6 次,结果用矢车菊素-3-葡萄糖苷(Cy-3-glu)的含量表示核桃叶片花青苷含量,单位用 mg·g¹表示,按下列公式计算:

花青苷含量计算公式:花青苷含量 $(mg \cdot g^{-1}) = \Delta DVFM \times 1000/(\epsilon m)^{[32]}$ 。

式中: ΔD 为 pH 值为 1.0 和 4.5 的吸光度的差值,V 为稀释体积(L),F 为稀释倍数,M 为矢车菊素-3-葡萄糖苷的相对摩尔质量 449.2 g·mol¹; ϵ 为矢车菊素-3-葡萄糖苷的摩尔消光系数 26 900 L·mol¹·cm¹; m 为样品质量(单位,g)。

1.2.3 核桃叶片光合参数的测定 试验于种仁充实期(2019年7月6日,天气晴朗)进行,选择生长水平一致、长势良好的红核桃和绿核桃'中林1号'植株。每株选择生长在树体外围树冠中上部向阳面、相互临近且大小长势基本一致的3个枝条中部复叶的顶叶作为测量对象,每株测3片叶,每片叶读取3次数据^[33],以其均值作为该叶片的测定值,测定时间在6:00—18:00时,每隔2h测定1次。为避免仪器遮挡和光源差异较大引起的误差,测定时使

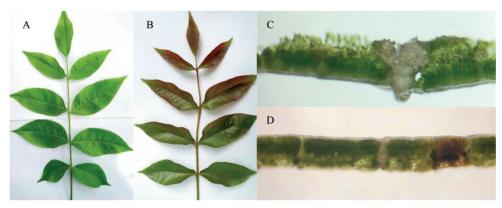
叶室与自然光线垂直。测定叶片净光合速率(Net photosynthetic rate, P_n)、蒸腾速率 (Transpiration rate, T_r)、胞间 CO_2 浓度(Intercellular CO_2 concentration, C_i)和气孔导度(Stomatal conductance, G_s),同时测定的环境因子日变化特性如空气相对湿度(Atmosphere relative humidity, RH),叶片水分利用效率(WUE)= P_n/T_r 。测定仪器采用 LI-6400 XT 便携式光合测定仪(美国 LI-COR 公司)。

1.2.4 数据处理 数据统计分析和绘图采用 Microsoft Excel 2010 和 Originpro 8 软件处理。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同核桃叶色及切片观察

由图 1-A、B 可知,绿核桃与红核桃叶片外观颜色差异明显,红核桃叶片呈明显的红褐色,但厚度无显著差别;通过徒手切片可以看出(图 1-C、D),两种核桃的叶片解剖构造相似,均可区分为明显的栅栏组织和海绵组织,两者的叶肉细胞层数相似;所不同的是由于叶肉细胞中有花青苷存在,红核桃切片在显微镜下呈现深褐色,而绿核桃'中林 1 号'的



A. 绿核桃叶片; B. 红核桃叶片; C. 绿核桃叶片切片; D. 红核桃叶片切片。

A. Green walnut leaf; B. Red walnut leaf; C. Green walnut leaf slice; D. Red walnut leaf slice.

图1 不同核桃叶色及切片对比

Fig. 1 Comparison of different walnut leaf colors and slices

切片在显微镜下呈现绿色。

2.2 不同核桃叶绿素含量比较

图 2-A、B 显示,绿核桃两个时期叶片的叶绿素、类胡萝卜素含量均高于红核桃,但差异不显著

(p > 0.05),而花青苷含量(图 2-C)正好相反,红核桃叶片中的花青苷含量高于绿核桃,而且 S1 时期红核桃叶片中花青苷含量是 S2 时期的 6 倍左右,二者差异极显著(p < 0.01)。

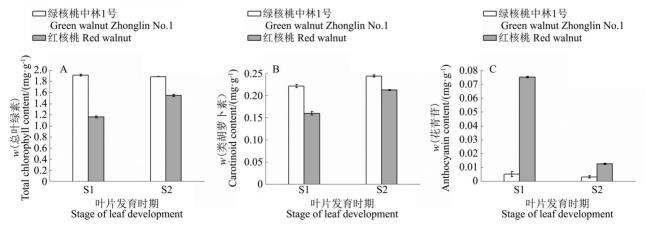


图2 不同时期红绿核桃叶片色素含量的变化

Fig. 2 Changes of pigment content in leaves of green walnut and red walnut in different periods

2.3 不同核桃净光合速率(Pn)日变化

不同核桃净光合速率日变化如图 3 所示,全天 净光合速率为绿核桃大于红核桃,都有明显的"光 合午休"现象,但进入"光合午休"的时间不同。绿核桃的净光合速率变化为明显的双峰曲线,第一个峰出现在8:00,在16:00出现了第二个峰,且8:00

的峰值高于 16:00; 红核桃在 10:00 净光合速率达到了最大值,在 14:00 时,红核桃的净光合速率降到最低,14:00 之后净光合速率又开始上升。绿核桃和红核桃的日均净光合速率分别为 9.50 和 8.27 μ mol·m⁻²·s⁻¹,两种核桃间存在显著差异(p<0.05)。

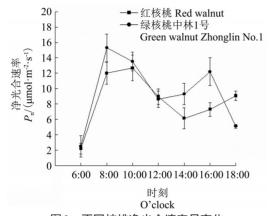


图3 不同核桃净光合速率日变化

Fig. 3 Diurnal variation of net photosynthetic rate of different walnuts

2.4 不同核桃气孔导度(G)日变化比较

气孔导度是指气孔张开的程度,因此气孔导度的变化对光合作用和蒸腾作用产生重要的影响[34]。由图 4 可知,绿核桃和红核桃气孔导度的日变化均为双峰曲线,第一次高峰分别出现在 8:00 和 10:00,分别为 0.19 和 0.16 mmol·m²·s¹,第二次高峰分别出现在 14:00 和 16:00,其值分别为 0.14 和 0.10 mmol·m²·s¹,2 次高峰间在 12:00 呈现"低谷"。绿核桃和红核桃气孔导度日均值分别为 0.11 和 0.09 mmol·m²·s¹,2 种核桃之间存在显著差异(p < 0.05)。

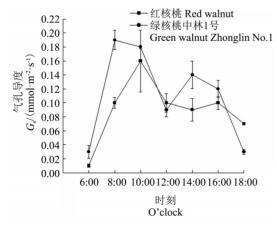


图4 不同核桃气孔导度日变化

Fig. 4 Diurnal variation of stomatal conductance of different walnuts

2.5 不同核桃胞间 CO_2 浓度(C)日变化比较

胞间 CO_2 浓度与光合作用有着密切的联系。由图 5 可看出,红核桃和绿核桃胞间 CO_2 浓度日变化趋势相似。红核桃和绿核桃胞间 CO_2 浓度在6:00 开始降低,并分别于8:00 和10:00 降到最低值,随后在10:00—14:00,胞间 CO_2 浓度缓慢上升,在14:00 之后又呈下降趋势,都在18:00 降到了最低值,分别为138.67 和154.67 μ mol·mol·。两种核桃胞间 CO_2 浓度日均值分别为217.14 和189.35 μ mol·mol·,差异不显著(p > 0.05)。

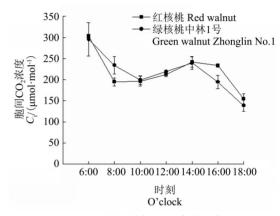


图5 不同核桃胞间CO₂浓度日变化

Fig. 5 Diurnal variation of intercellular CO₂ concentration of different walnuts

2.6 不同核桃蒸腾速率(T.)日变化比较

蒸腾速率指植物在单位时间、单位叶面积通过蒸腾作用散失的水量,是植物水分状况最重要的生理指标。由图 6 可看出,红核桃和绿核桃蒸腾速率日变化呈双峰曲线,均在 14:00 达到最大值,日均蒸腾速率分别为 4.54 和 3.92 mmol·m²·s¹,绿核桃和

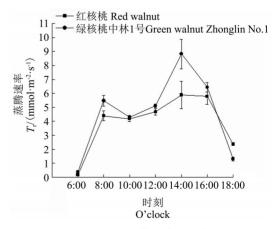


图 6 不同核桃蒸腾速率日变化

Fig. 6 Diurnal variation of transpiration rate of different walnuts

红核桃核桃之间存在显著差异(p < 0.05)。

2.7 不同核桃叶片水分利用率(WUE)及空气相对 湿度(RH)日变化比较

叶片水分利用效率是衡量植物水分消耗与物质生产之间关系的重要指标,反映了植物对逆境的适应能力[3]。由图 7-A 可看出,红核桃和绿核桃在

上午 6:00 最大,在 10:00 左右出现了起伏,随后逐渐降低并在 16:00 又逐渐上升,绿核桃和红核桃的日均水分利用率分别为 2.98 和 3.99 μ mol· μ mol· μ , 二者差异显著(p < 0.05)。二者的空气相对湿度日变化曲线相似(图 7-B),都在 6:00—10:00 迅速下降,之后则缓慢下降,两种核桃差异不显著(p > 0.05)。

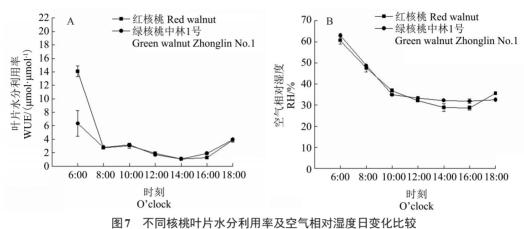


Fig. 7 Diurnal variation of leaf water use efficiency and atmosphere relative humidity of different walnuts

3 讨论

植物的光合能力是植物进行新陈代谢的基础, 也是影响作物产量及品质的重要条件^[36]。气孔导度、胞间 CO₂浓度、蒸腾速率等因子均影响植物的 光合作用过程。

净光合速率是光合作用强弱的直观体现,反映 了植物同化物生产能力的大小。日变化模式有双 峰型、单峰型、平坦型和不规则型等多种类型[34]。本 试验中绿核桃净光合速率日变化曲线为双峰型,有 明显的"光合午休"现象,红核桃净光合速率日变化 曲线为不规则型,在14:00时降到最低,出现了"光 合午休"现象,随后在14:00-18:00 一直升高。这 与刘鹏等[37]、王红霞等[38]的研究结果一致,但是与张 志华等[39]的研究结果不同。出现这样的结果有三个 原因,一是供试品种不同,二是张志华等[39]所测结果 代表核桃栽培群体的光合情况,因此没有明显的 "光合午休"现象,并不代表单株核桃树的光合情 况,与本试验所测单株核桃树的情况不同,本试验 更具代表性。三是光合测定方法不同,张志华等[39] 所用的测量方法为改良干重法,而本试验则是用便 携式光合测定仪测定某一叶片某个时刻的光合情 况,更为精确而且更能反映生产条件下植物的光合 特性。绿核桃气孔导度的日变化与净光合速率变 化一致,而红核桃气孔导度日变化曲线则与净光合速率日变化曲线不同,正常情况下净光合速率与气孔导度的变化最为相似,当净光合速率升高时,气体交换加快,气孔导度也相应增大,而造成不同的原因可能是由于果树叶片光合作用受环境因子以及自身生理因子的影响。Farquhar等[40]认为气孔导度下降并非光合速率降低的唯一原因。在14:00—18:00,红核桃气孔导度日变化曲线先升后降,而净光合速率日变化则为上升趋势,可能是因为此时的光合速率受气孔调节和非气孔调节共同的影响。

植物胞间 CO₂浓度(C_i)作为植物光合作用中不可缺少的重要元素与植物光合速率有着显著的联系^[41]。红核桃和绿核桃胞间 CO₂浓度在 6:00—10:00 降低,说明叶片开始进行光合作用,之后曲线缓慢上升,这可能是因为植物进行"光合午休",气孔关闭,导致胞间 CO₂浓度升高。在 12:00—14:00,红核桃的净光合速率表现为下降趋势,而蒸腾速率则为上升,这可能是因为随着气温的上升,气孔开放程度增加,蒸腾速率也随之提高,当达到一定程度后,叶片失水,气孔关闭,净光合速率下降,出现"光合午休"现象,而蒸腾速率并未降低。因为红核桃的气孔导度低于绿核桃,所以蒸腾速率低于绿核桃,庄猛等^[20]对红叶桃的研究也得到了相同的结果。上午的水分利用率大于下午,这与一般植物的

特征趋同,在 16:00 水分利用效率又升高可能是因为蒸腾速率减弱引起的。空气相对湿度在早晚均较高,在 30%以上,相对有利于植物进行光合作用,中午的空气湿度相对较低,不利于光合作用。

在本研究中,通过核桃叶片表观、切片以及所测定叶片叶绿素、花青苷含量,都可说明红核桃的花青苷含量高于绿核桃,而红核桃的净光合速率小于绿核桃,说明光合能力低于绿核桃,因此认为可能是花青苷的存在吸收和耗散了一部分光能,导致光合作用所能利用的光能减少从而降低了光合效率。

综上所述,在本研究中红核桃的光合作用比绿核桃弱,这可能也是红核桃比绿核桃树势弱的原因之一。根据本研究的结果,在红核桃的种植上尽可能创造有利于光合的条件,如合理修剪等;夏季应适当灌水以增加核桃园湿度,降低温度,减少蒸腾,提高光合水平。明确核桃的光合特性对提高核桃的产量和品质具有重要意义[42]。本文系统的比较了红核桃和绿核桃的光合作用特性,为以后红核桃新品种选育以及种植生产红核桃提供了理论依据,对开发利用珍稀核桃资源及建设高产优质新品种核桃园具有重要意义。

4 结 论

通过对红核桃和绿核桃光合日变化的比较发现,红核桃的光合能力弱于绿核桃,这可能与蒸腾速率、气孔导度以及叶片的水分利用率有关,也可能与红核桃叶片中有花青苷的存在有关,其详细机理尚需进一步深入研究。

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