

梭梭幼苗出土及生长对沙埋深度的响应

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摘要:沙埋是沙地植物生长和分布的重要选择压力之一,也是影响植物种子萌发、幼苗出土和幼苗存活的关键因素。选择梭梭典型自然生境,模拟梭梭种子自然埋藏深度状况,研究了0、0.5、1.0、2.0、3.0 cm 5 种沙埋深度对其出苗率及幼苗生长的影响。结果表明:梭梭种子出苗率随埋深增加呈先增加后减小趋势,沙埋深度为0 cm 时出苗率为4.2%,沙埋深度为0.5、1.0、2.0 cm 时,出苗率分别为31.9%、14.7%和0.9%,沙埋深度为3.0 cm 时无出苗。出苗早期,幼苗死亡率均较高,达到平均80.7%;其后,死亡率下降,且2.0 cm 埋深幼苗死亡率显著高于其它处理,直至幼苗全部死亡。埋深对幼苗生长动态的影响主要表现在幼苗生长早期,0.5 cm 埋深幼苗的地上、地下部分生长以及根冠比均大于0 cm 和1.0 cm 埋深;随着时间的推移,差异逐渐减小。表明0.5 cm 埋深是梭梭种子萌发和幼苗生长的最佳深度。综上,中度沙埋在一定程度上可以促进梭梭种子的萌发出土与幼苗的早期生长,而重度沙埋抑制幼苗的生长,甚至导致幼苗的死亡。

关键词:梭梭;沙埋深度;出苗率;幼苗生长;生物量分配

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幼苗阶段是植物生活史中最关键的阶段之一,幼苗的存活不仅对植物种群大小、持久性及遗传变异能力有重要影响^[1-2],并且是植物完成种群更新、扩散,群落演替及维持生物多样性极为关键的一个环节^[3]。幼苗阶段是植物生活史中对环境条件反应最敏感的时期^[4],幼苗成功地定居并生长发育为成熟个体需要不断地与各种不利因子抗争^[5-6]。在荒漠地区,植物生长发育环境十分严酷^[7]。生长在荒漠地区的植物、种子和幼苗经常会遭受不同程度的沙埋^[8-9]。沙埋对种子大小、种子萌发、幼苗出土、幼苗定居以及成年植物的进化有很强的选择压力^[7,9]。沙埋是控制沙生植物分布及沙地植物群落建成的重要因子^[10-12]。一定深度的沙埋可以为种子萌发创造比较适宜的环境(包括温度和水分)^[13],然而,过度沙埋会造成氧气的缺乏,使种子难以萌发,幼苗不能出土^[14-15]。植物只有在其种子能够从一定深度的沙埋条

件下萌发和出苗^[16-20],并且在幼苗阶段忍耐一定程度的沙埋^[21-25],才能成功地在荒漠地区实现定居。这是荒漠地区植物特有的重要的生理生态适应特征。

幼苗发育的子叶阶段由于子叶中贮藏的碳水化合物和矿物质较少,不能满足幼苗生长的需要,轻微的环境胁迫往往造成幼苗死亡,此时幼苗死亡率特别高^[26]。同时,这一阶段,幼苗一旦出苗,就将面临着各种不稳定条件,如大风、干热、营养缺乏、动物干扰等^[27]。幼苗必须利用有限的资源,快速增高、生出长根,以吸收各种营养,尤其是水分,来避免干旱和不利环境条件的威胁。因而,幼苗的早期生长速率强烈影响,甚至决定幼苗能否成功定居^[28]。沙埋可以改变种子萌发和幼苗出土的生物和非生物条件,如光照^[29]、湿度^[30-31]、温度^[32]、通风^[33]、土壤有机质^[32]、病原菌的活动^[9,33],同时,幼苗的早期生长依赖于沙埋所形成的微环境,该环境极大的影响着幼苗早期的生长和存活^[34]。目前,与沙埋相关的研究主要关注幼苗出苗以后遭受不同程度沙埋的情况下,幼苗生物量的分配和生长速率方面^[29]。沙埋后,一些沙生物种为了维持自身的光合能力,将资源(如生物量)和营养物质由根部转移到地上部分^[21,35-37],有研究发现沙埋后植株地上部分生长加快^[38-39],如植株高度和叶片数^[31,40-41]。同时,研究者也发现部分物种沙埋以后根冠比增加^[42]。而对于幼苗尚未萌发出土前,不同程度沙埋所形成的微环境对幼苗的早期生长的影响关注较少。

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梭梭(*Haloxylon ammodendron* (C. A. Mey) Bunge)属藜科(Chenopodiaceae)梭梭属(*Haloxylon* Bunge)灌木或小乔木,是一种典型的沙生植物和优良的防风固沙种质材料^[43]。准噶尔盆地是我国梭梭分布最集中的地区,约占我国梭梭总面积的68.2%^[44]。准噶尔盆地自然条件恶劣,生态环境脆弱,以梭梭为优势种的植物群落是当地经济与社会发展的绿色屏障,对于当地荒漠生态系统的稳定与维持意义重大。然而,由于人类活动的破坏,梭梭在该地区退化明显,为国家渐危三级保护植物^[45]。长期以来,国内外学者对梭梭的研究主要集中在梭梭的地理分布^[46~47]、生物学特性^[48]、生理生态学特性^[49~50]、种群动态^[51~54]、种子生理^[55~56]、梭梭林土壤水分状况^[57]、梭梭林更新复壮技术^[44]等方面,对于沙埋对梭梭种子萌发和出苗的影响^[58~59]也有涉及。但针对梭梭幼苗出土前不同程度沙埋所形成的微环境对于幼苗出土后早期生长影响的研究相对缺乏。现选择准噶尔盆地古尔班通古特沙漠边缘梭梭原生生境布设人工模拟控制试验,监测不同沙埋深度下梭梭幼苗的出土情况和早期生长动态,对梭梭幼苗早期的生长速率、生物量分配等进行了深入分析,阐明梭梭对沙埋的适应机制,以期为梭梭自然更新过程的研究提供科学的数据支持,促进梭梭种群的保护和科学利用。

1 材料与方法

1.1 研究区概况

试验区位于古尔班通古特沙漠南缘阜康北沙窝地区(北纬44°13'41",东经88°0'349",海拔458 m),该区域地处中纬度欧亚大陆腹地,属温带大陆性气候,夏季炎热干燥,冬季寒冷。年均气温6~10℃,最热月平均气温为24~27℃,极端最高40℃以上,≥10℃的年积温可达3 000~3 500℃。多年平均降雨量150 mm左右,且主要集中在5—9月,占全年降雨量的70%~80%,而年蒸发量高达2 000 mm以上。土壤为荒漠碱土。沙漠南缘以固定沙丘为主,丘间地原生植被为梭梭(*Haloxylon ammodendron*)灌丛群落,灌丛间和灌丛下,主要分布沙漠绢蒿(*Seriphidium santolinum*)、粗柄独尾草(*Eremurus inderiensis*)、角果藜(*Ceratocarpus arenarius*)、叉毛蓬(*Petrosimonia sibirica*)及尖喙牻牛儿苗(*Erodium oxyrrhynchum*)等植物^[60]。

1.2 试验方法

沙埋试验在古尔班通古特沙漠南缘阜康北沙窝地区进行。3月初地表积雪尚未开始融化时,将选定的丘间地的积雪小心去除,以备在地面解冻后进行统一的供水处理。4月初积雪完全融化以后开始进行野外试验布设。共设置5个沙埋梯度分别为:0、0.5、1.0、2.0、3.0 cm。为了便于梯度的布设以及根系的挖掘,小区的布置采用裂区试验设计,同一沙埋梯度在样地中成行排

列。以直径8 mm铅笔扎孔至需要深度,每孔放入1粒梭梭种子,并就地取沙填平孔洞,完成所需的沙埋深度布设。在0.25 m²面积内均匀布设50粒种子作为1个处理。每个沙埋梯度有18个处理即重复18次,共设置90个处理。同时,当地年鉴资料显示该地区近30年冬季平均降水量在23~30 mm,因而,所有沙埋梯度均在播种后统一供水40 mm以排除水分对种子萌发出苗的影响。播种和供水完成以后,每隔3 d统计1次出苗幼苗的数量,直至幼苗数量基本不再变化,没有新的幼苗出土为止,其间共调查5次。在试验布设完成以后,以30 d为间隔,采用壕沟法和水冲法相结合的方式进行根系挖掘,尽量保证挖掘根系的完整。每次挖掘6个处理,共挖掘3次。

1.3 项目测定

采用幼苗出土率(以下简称出苗率)和死亡率来描述幼苗出苗状况。出苗率,即试验过程中露出沙面的幼苗数量占试验使用种子总数的百分率。死亡率,即不同时期死亡幼苗数量占已经出苗的幼苗总数的百分率。

幼苗生长状况包括不同时期的幼苗高度、垂直根长的变化,地上、地下部分干重的变化,高增长速率、根生长速率和根冠比的变化等。

1.4 数据分析

试验数据采用Excel 2013软件进行分析及制图,采用SPSS 19.0进行方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 沙埋深度对幼苗出苗的影响

从图1可以看出,不同沙埋深度下梭梭种子的出苗率差异显著($P<0.05$)。梭梭种子出苗率随沙埋深度的增加,表现出先增加后减少的趋势,出苗率从大到小其对应的沙埋深度依次为0.5、1.0、0、2.0 cm。0.5 cm沙埋深度下梭梭种子的平均出苗率最高,达到31.9%。3.0 cm沙埋深度无幼苗出土,出苗率为零。

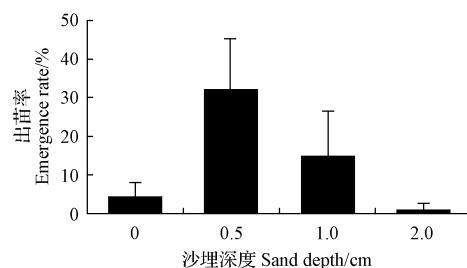


图1 不同沙埋深度下梭梭种子的出苗率

Fig. 1 Seed emergence rate of *Haloxylon ammodendron* in different sand depth

由图2可知,不同沙埋深度下梭梭种子萌发出苗后,出苗早期(2010-05-11/2010-06-19),梭梭幼苗的死亡率非常高,且各处理差异间差异不显著($P<0.05$)。其

后(2010-06-19/2010-07-20),经过前一阶段的大量死亡,存活下来的幼苗死亡率相对较低。此阶段2.0 cm沙埋深度下梭梭幼苗死亡率最高,到7月下旬统计时,所有幼苗全部死亡。

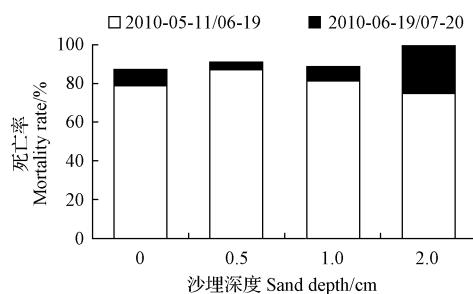


图2 不同沙埋深度下梭梭的死亡率

Fig. 2 Mortality rate of *Haloxylon ammodendron* in different sand depth

从图3可以看出,4月份表层20 cm土壤含水率最高,达7.1%。随土层的加深,土壤含水率迅速降低。同时,随着时间的增加,表层20、40 cm土壤含水率迅速降低,到7月下旬分别降至1.8%、2.2%。较深的60、80、100 cm土层土壤含水率随时间变化较小,保持在2%左右的较低水平。

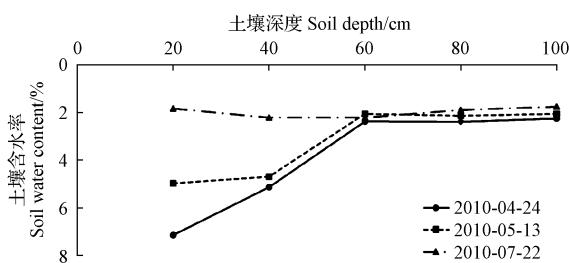


图3 不同沙埋深度下土壤含水率随时间的变化

Fig. 3 Temporal variation of soil water content in different sand depth

2.2 沙埋深度对幼苗生长的影响

由于3.0 cm沙埋深度下无幼苗出土,同时,2.0 cm沙埋深度下,幼苗出土数量少且出土后不久死亡,因而,2.0 cm和3.0 cm沙埋深度未纳入沙埋深度对幼苗生长影响讨论。从幼苗出土较多且正常生长的0、0.5、1.0 cm梯度来看,不同沙埋深度下,种子萌发出土后,其幼苗的生长情况差异明显。5月份时,由于幼苗生物量较小,不同沙埋深度下幼苗的高度、地上部分干重和高增长速率差异不显著($P < 0.05$);随着幼苗生物量的增加,0.5 cm沙埋深度幼苗的高度、地上部分干重和高增长速率均大于0 cm和1.0 cm沙埋深度。同时,幼苗萌发出土早期,不同沙埋深度下幼苗的垂直根长、地下部分干重和根生长速率同样差异不显著($P < 0.05$);随着幼苗的生长,0.5 cm沙埋深度幼苗的垂直根长、地下部分干重和根生

长速率均大于0 cm和1.0 cm沙埋深度。根冠比分析表明,幼苗生长早期,0.5 cm沙埋深度幼苗的根冠比大于0 cm和1.0 cm厚度;随着时间的推移,这种差异逐渐减小。

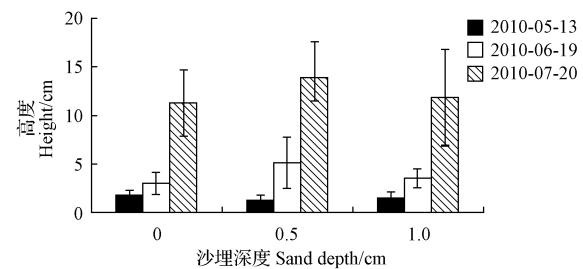


图4 不同沙埋深度下幼苗高生长动态

Fig. 4 Seedling height growth dynamics in different sand depth

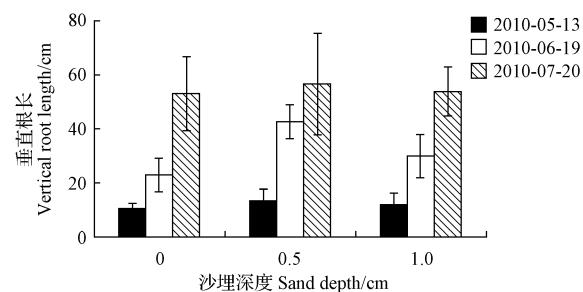


图5 不同沙埋深度下幼苗根生长动态

Fig. 5 Seedling root growth dynamics in different sand depth

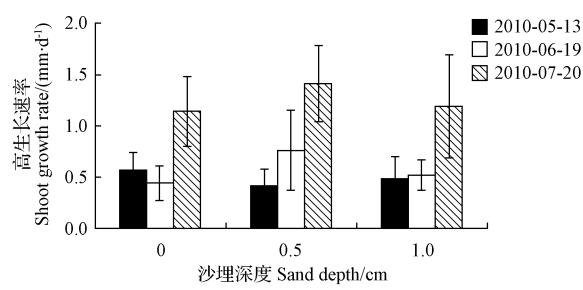


图6 不同沙埋深度下幼苗高生长速率随时间的变化

Fig. 6 Temporal variation of seedling shoot growth rate in different sand depth

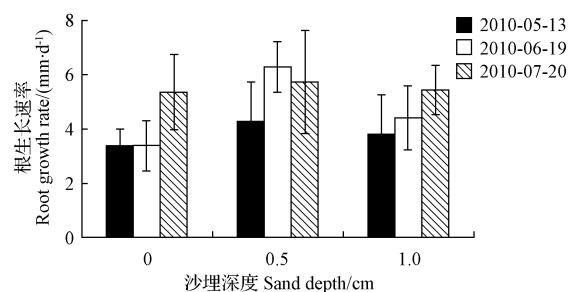


图7 不同沙埋深度下幼苗根生长速率随时间的变化

Fig. 7 Temporal variation of seedling root growth rate in different sand depth

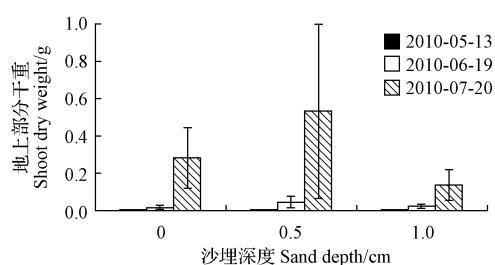


图 8 不同沙埋深度下幼苗地上部分干重随时间的变化

Fig. 8 Temporal variation of seedling shoot dry weight in different sand depth

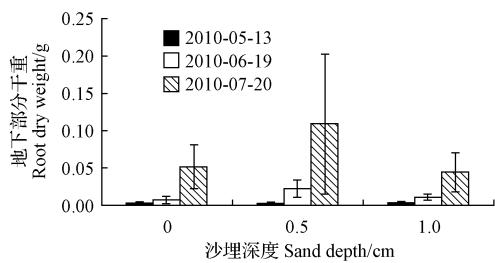


图 9 不同沙埋深度下幼苗地下部分干重随时间的变化

Fig. 9 Temporal variation of seedling root dry weight in different sand depth

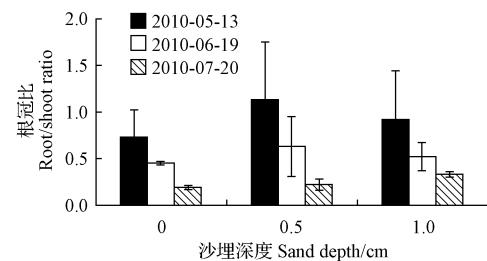


图 10 不同沙埋深度下幼苗根冠比随时间的变化

Fig. 10 Temporal variation of seedling root/shoot ratio in different sand depth

3 讨论

3.1 沙埋对种子出苗的影响

沙埋是我国荒漠、半荒漠地带沙漠最普通的干扰因子^[61]。沙漠生态系统中,植物种子存在的生境、盛行风速、沙粒的运动性质等直接影响着植物种子及其幼苗的沙埋。沙埋是种子大小进化、种子萌发、幼苗出土和幼苗成活最重要的选择压力^[62]。沙埋是控制沙生植物分布及沙地植物群落建成的重要因子^[63]。该研究表明,0.5 cm 沙埋深度有利于梭梭种子的萌发出土,其出苗率高于没有沙埋(0 cm)和更深的沙埋(1.0、2.0 cm)。这与刘国军等^[59]对梭梭的研究结果一致。而刘艳丽等^[63]的研究得出了不同的结论,指出在没有沙埋的情况下梭梭种子的出苗率最高,高于浅层和深层沙埋,这可能与研究区具体的生境条件有关。一般来说,对于所有植物,

在未沙埋的状况下它们的出苗率都小于浅层沙埋条件下的种子出苗率,主要可能是由于浅层沙埋使得种子的周边环境较未沙埋湿润,并且阻止了新生幼苗干燥^[64-65]。浅层沙埋使种子获得了一个比较湿润的微环境^[64-66]。然而,深层的沙埋阻碍了幼苗出土,降低了种子的成活率。这些都是缘于沙埋可以改变种子萌发和幼苗出土的生物和非生物条件,如光照^[67]、湿度^[68-69]、温度^[70]、通风^[71]、土壤有机质^[70]、病原菌的活动^[71-72]等。

3.2 沙埋对幼苗生长的影响

一旦出苗,幼苗将面临着各种不稳定条件,如大风、干热、营养缺乏、动物干扰等,进而死亡率较高。幼苗必须快速增高、生出长根,以吸收各种营养,尤其是水分,来避免干旱和不利环境条件的威胁^[73]。幼苗的定植成功率与植物特征有关,如种子大小、相对生长率和形态可塑性,依赖于它们的生长能力^[74]。对于沙漠植物来说,其根系生长对于其获得更好的水分条件具有非常重要的作用。该研究表明,沙埋不但影响梭梭种子的萌发出土,同时,沙埋所形成的微环境还对幼苗的生长产生重要影响。0.5 cm 浅层沙埋条件下,梭梭幼苗在生长初期将更多的可用资源优先用于根系的生长,表现为较高的根冠比,这体现了梭梭幼苗应对干旱环境的积极的适应策略。同时,0.5 cm 浅层沙埋条件下,梭梭幼苗根生长速率、高增长速率、生物量等均大于 0 cm 和 1.0 cm 沙埋。说明浅层沙埋所形成的微环境,为梭梭幼苗的生长提供了较适宜的环境条件,有利于梭梭幼苗的生长。幼苗生长初期是对环境条件最为敏感的时期,也是幼苗最容易受到环境胁迫的时期^[4],浅层沙埋所形成的适宜的环境条件对梭梭幼苗的存活与定居意义重大。

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Seedling Emergence and Growth Responses of *Haloxylon ammodendron* to Sand Burial Depth

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Abstract: Sand burial was one of the main stress on growth and distribution of sandy plant, and it is also the main factor that affected seed germination, seedling survival and growth in sandy land. To investigate the effect of burial depth on the *Haloxylon ammodendron* seedling's emergence and growth in its typical natural habitats, a simulated study was conducted with five sand burial depth (0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 cm). The results showed that the seedling emergence rate increased first but decreased then with increasing burial depth, being 4.2%, 31.9%, 14.7%, 0.9% and 0% when the burial depth were 0, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 cm. And during the early stage of seedling emergence the seedling mortality was high in each treatment with average 80.7%. After that it decreased and it was significantly higher in 2.0 cm than the other. Additionally, the seedling shoot and root growth and the root/shoot ratio in 0.5 cm were higher than 0 cm and 1.0 cm during the early stage of seedling emergence. And this difference became small with the time. It was suggested that the optimal sand burial depth of *H. ammodendron* for its seedling emergence and growth would be 0.5 cm. Totally, it could be concluded that moderate burial could promote the seed germination, seedling emergence and its growth of *H. ammodendron*, but intensive burial could restrain its growth, even lead the seedling to die.

Keywords: *Haloxylon ammodendron*; sand burial depth; seedling emergence rate; seedling growth; biomass allocation