

克隆整合在糙花箭竹补偿更新中的作用*

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摘要:克隆整合是克隆植物在遭受采食干扰后特有的补偿生长机制。糙花箭竹(*Fargesia scabrida* Yi)是大熊猫主食竹的一种,为研究克隆整合在该物种分株种群补偿更新中的作用,设置了不剪除和剪除25%、50%、75%等4种模拟采食强度的糙花箭竹样方,并对样方四周根状茎进行了切断、不切断处理。实验结果表明:1)切断根状茎连接使得出笋提前,并且出笋受切断根状茎和剪除强度的交互作用影响。2)除根状茎连接时剪除25%处理后补充率显著低于不剪除样方外,不论根状茎连接还是切断,糙花箭竹均能通过补偿生长消除剪除25%和50%的负面影响。剪除75%处理后,切断根状茎连接时出笋率和补充率显著高于不剪除样方,根状茎连接时恰好相反;新生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量不论根状茎连接还是切断均显著低于不剪除样方。3)与保持根状茎连接时相比,切断根状茎连接降低了不剪除样方的出笋率、补充率和新生分株的生长,但增加了剪除75%处理下的出笋率和补充率。因此,糙花箭竹能够通过补偿生长耐受25%和50%强度的采食干扰,75%强度的采食干扰显著降低了新生分株的生长能力以及根状茎连接时的出笋率和补充率,但刺激了切断根状茎后的出笋。研究提示克隆整合对糙花箭竹新生笋的萌发和生长具有重要的支持作用,但并不是补偿生长过程中主要的补偿机制。

关键词:克隆整合;补偿生长;大熊猫主食竹;种群更新;分株种群

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植物经常遭受植食动物采食干扰^[1],然而植物在遭受采食后能够通过补偿生长(Compensatory grow/ Regrow)^[2-4]部分或者完全补偿由于动物采食而造成的光合组织损失,甚至于采食后的植物生长能力反而高于采食之前(过补偿效应,Over compensation)^[5-8]。植物的补偿生长途径包括密度补偿生长(Density compensation)和生物量补偿生长(Biomass compensation)^[9]两类,其中的补偿机制包括光合作用的增强^[10]、自遮荫的减小^[11]、贮藏碳水化合物的再分配^[12]以及休眠芽的大量萌发^[13]等。

克隆植物由大量通过维管组织(根状茎或匍匐茎)相连的分株构成一个完整的遗传个体,分株直接可以通过维管组织传递物质和营养,称为克隆植物的生理整合作用,简称克隆整合(Clonal integration)^[14]。研究证实克隆整合能够有效地支持克隆植物分株在逆境中的生存和生长,增强了克隆植物在斑块化生境中的适应能力^[15-19]。克隆植物在遭受动物采食后,其它未遭受采食干扰的分株就能够通过克隆整合有效地支持遭受采食分株的补偿生长^[2,20-21]。过往在分株个体水平的研究已经证实了克隆整合显著增强了克隆植物的补偿生长能力^[2,20-22],然而在分株种群尺度上仍未得到确切结论。

竹类是大熊猫主要的食物来源,占大熊猫食物的99%以上^[23-24]。大熊猫的生存和繁衍与箭竹种群的稳定发展密切相关^[25],大熊猫对箭竹种群的采食造成了箭竹分株种群数量的减小,同时影响了箭竹种群的补偿生长^[26]。以往学者详细地研究了大熊猫主食竹种的分类和分布、生理生化特征和生物生态学特性^[27-34],其中对种群尺度上的大熊猫主食竹无性系种群更新过程研究不多,所涉及的竹子种类较少^[35-36],大熊猫主食竹种群的克隆生长与种群更新的认识仍存在很大的不确定性^[37]。

糙花箭竹(*Fargesia scabrida* Yi)属于禾本科箭竹属,属于游击型克隆生长构型,是岷山山系大熊猫夏季下迁到较低海拔的主要食竹。以往对糙花箭竹的研究极少,仅郭建林^[38]报道了干旱对糙花箭竹的影响,以及黄华梨^[39]对糙花箭竹天然林生物量与生产力的初步研究。因此本研究对糙花箭竹进行了剪除和切断根状茎连接两

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种干扰因素处理,以研究克隆整合在糙花箭竹补偿生长中的作用。研究拟解决以下两个问题:1)遭受采食干扰后糙花箭竹是否通过补偿生长完全消除了采食所造成的损失?2)克隆整合是否显著增强了糙花箭竹的补偿生长能力?研究结果将有利于深化对大熊猫主食竹分株种群克隆整合生长特性的认识,为大熊猫栖息地保护以及主食竹种群人工管理和复壮提供一定的参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 研究物种

糙花箭竹属禾本科箭竹属。地下茎合轴散生型,游击型克隆生长构型,秆柄长4.5~26 cm,直径6~16 mm,秆丛生或近散生,高1.8~3.5 m,每年7月中旬至9月发笋,主要分布于海拔1 600~2 400 m范围内,是大熊猫在较低海拔范围内(2 400 m以下)的主要食竹^[40-41]。

1.2 实验设计

2011年10月,在四川省广元市唐家河国家级自然保护区水池坪保护站附近(海拔1 632 m),选取糙花箭竹为灌木层单优种的群落,布置1.2 m×1.2 m样方40个,随机取20个样方沿边缘将箭竹根状茎切断,剩余20个保持根状茎连接,然后对样方分别做不剪除以及剪除25%、50%、75%的分株等4种处理,剪除后分株残桩高度40 cm。之后每隔2个月将切断根状茎连接的样方沿边缘重复切断一次根状茎,以阻止外围糙花箭竹根状茎向样方内生长。

2012年6月至10月,每月统计2~3次各个样地内箭竹新生笋数量,2012年11月出笋结束后统计样方内存活新生分株数量,测量新生分株的株高和基径,并收获新生分株的地上部分,80℃烘干至恒重测定单株生物量^[42]。

1.3 数据分析

样方内箭竹种群出笋率和补充率依照以下公式计算^[42]:

$$\text{出笋率(Bamboo shooting rate)} = \frac{\text{样方内出笋总数}}{\text{处理前样方内分株总数}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{补充率(Recruitment)} = \frac{\text{样方内存活新生分株总数}}{\text{处理前样方内分株总数}} \times 100\%$$

把根状茎切断(R)和剪除处理(C)作为组间因素(Between-subject factors),采用双因素重复测量方差分析(Two-way repeated measure ANOVAs)研究根状茎切断和模拟采食干扰对大熊猫主食竹分株种群累积出笋率的影响;采用双因素方差分析(Two-way ANOVAs)检验根状茎连接和剪除处理两种因素对大熊猫主食竹分株种群的出笋率、补充率和当年生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量的影响;采用Duncan法对均值进行多重比较,所有数据统计分析在SPSS 16.0中完成。

2 结果

2.1 糙花箭竹分株种群的密度补偿更新生长

切断根状茎和剪除处理对糙花箭竹分株种群的累计出笋率存在显著的交互效应(R×C效应, $p<0.01$;表1),但并不受时间变化影响(表1,图1)。剪除处理显著影响了糙花箭竹分株种群的出笋率和补充率,与根状茎连接和切断存在极显著的交互作用(R×C效应, $p<0.001$;表2)。切断根状茎连接使得糙花箭竹出笋提前,但并未影响最终出笋率(图1)。切断根状茎连接显著降低了不剪除样方的出笋率和补充率,但显著增加了剪除75%后的出笋率和补充率(图2)。切断根状茎连接后,随着模拟采食强度增加分株种群的出笋率和补充率逐渐增大,在根状茎连接时则恰好相反(图2)。根状茎切断后糙花箭竹的新生分株数量得到完全补偿(剪除25%和50%处理),甚至出现过补偿现象(剪除75%处理,图2)。而在根状茎连接时,糙花箭竹补偿生长能力相对于根状茎切断时降低,出笋率在剪除75%处理下显著低于不剪除样方;而补充率在剪除25%和75%处理后显著低于不剪除样方,在剪除50%处理后也有降低的趋势(图2)。

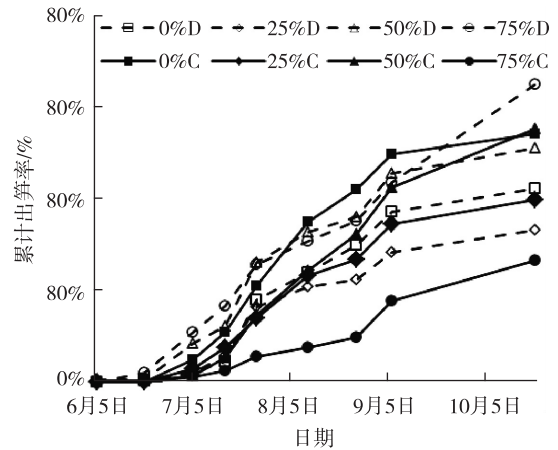
2.2 糙花箭竹新生分株的质量补偿更新生长

切断根状茎连接和剪除处理均显著影响了糙花箭竹新生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量,但并不存在交互作用(R×C, $p>0.05$,表2)。切断根状茎连接仅仅降低了不剪除样方内新生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量(图3)。切断根状茎连接后,新生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量在剪除25%和50%处理后均出现过补偿生长的趋势,但与不剪除样方相比差异均不显著;在剪除75%处理后新生分株基径与不剪除样方相比均显著降低(图3)。保持根状茎连接时新生分株的株高、基径和单株生物量在不剪除、剪除25%和50%这3种处理下差异不显著,但在剪除75%处理后新生分株的质量补偿生长显著低于其他处理(图3)。

表 1 根状茎连接(R)和剪除强度(C)及其交互作用对糙花箭竹分株种群累计出笋率的更新影响

处理	累计出笋率	
	自由度	F
根状茎连接(R)	1,31	2.229 n. s.
剪除强度(C)	3,31	2.041 n. s.
R × C	3,31	6.006 * *
时间(D)	8,24	66.97 * * *
D × R	8,24	1.163 n. s.
D × C	24,78	1.646 n. s.
D × R × C	24,78	1.842 n. s.

注:表中给出两因素重复测量方差分析的自由度和 F 值;显著性水平:*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, n. s. $p > 0.05$ 。糙花箭竹有一个根状茎连接的不剪除样方被动物踩踏毁坏。



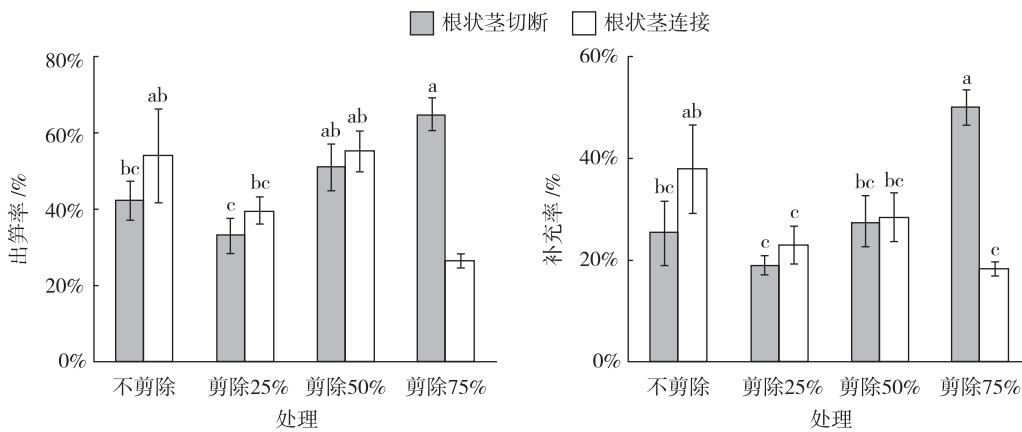
注:D(Disconnected)表示根状茎切断的样方,C(Connected)表示根状茎连接的样方,百分比表示样方内剪除的分株数量。

图 1 糙花箭竹分株种群累计出笋率随时间的变化

表 2 根状茎连接(R)、剪除强度(C)及其交互作用对糙花箭竹分株种群补偿更新的影响

处理	自由度	F				
		出笋率	补充率	株高	基径	单株生物量
根状茎连接(R)	1	1.011 n. s.	1.112 n. s.	13.046 * * *	12.181 * * *	4.431 *
剪除强度(C)	3	3.213 *	3.08 *	9.515 * * *	19.203 * * *	8.101 * * *
R × C	3	8.593 * * *	8.493 * * *	0.715 n. s.	0.711 n. s.	2.35 n. s.

注:表中给出两因素方差分析的自由度和 F 值;显著性水平:*** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, * $p < 0.05$, n. s. $p > 0.05$ 。糙花箭竹有一个根状茎连接的不剪除样方被朽木压毁。



注:图中数据用“平均值±标准误”形式表示,具有相同小写字母的柱体表示在 95%水平上差异不显著,下同。

图 2 糙花箭竹在 4 种模拟采食强度下的出笋率和补充率

3 讨论

3.1 糙花箭竹分株种群在遭受采食干扰后的补偿生长能力

不论根状茎连接还是切断,除剪除 25%处理后糙花箭竹的补充率显著小于不剪除样方外,出笋率、补充率、株高、基径和单株生物量在 25%和 50%干扰强度处理下与不剪除样方相比均未出现显著差异(图 2,图 3),说明糙花箭竹通过补偿生长完全消除了采食干扰的负面影响,但并未出现过补偿效应。在之前的研究中同样的补偿生长效应在不同克隆物种中多次被发现^[4,43-47]。同时,在剪除 75%处理后糙花箭竹的补偿生长减弱,在根状茎连接时补偿生长能力显著低于不剪除样方,但在切断根状茎连接后密度补偿能力显著强于根状茎连接时。

植物补偿生长依赖于两方面的条件:一是环境因子或自身激素的改变刺激了休眠芽的萌发,前者包括原有个体被采食后造成光照、水分等物质资源富余所带来的“施肥效应”(Fertilizer effect)^[48-49],后者包括顶端效应的

消失刺激了腋生分生组织的生长(Axillary meristem growth)^[5,50-53];二是多种补偿生长机制为新生分株的存活和生长提供了必须的营养物质,包括光合作用的增强、根状茎贮藏物质的再分配、克隆整合效应等。糙花箭竹遭受采食干扰后,在轻度(25%)和中度(50%)干扰下物质资源完全足够补偿生长所需,而在重度干扰(75%)下新生分株生长由于物质资源供应不足出现显著降低。

3.2 克隆整合在糙花箭竹分株种群补偿生长更新中的作用

切断根状茎连接造成糙花箭竹笋期提前(图1),但并未影响糙花箭竹分株种群最终的出笋率和补充率。剪除25%、50%处理后糙花箭竹分株种群补偿更新生长与保持根状茎连接时相比差异均不显著(图2,图3)。切断根状茎连接并未影响糙花箭竹分株种群的补偿更新能力,新生笋数量并未出现显著降低,而且新生笋的生长未受影响。Brian^[46]对匍匐茎草本植物 *Digitaria macroblephara* 和 *Cynodon plectostachyus* 进行20%去叶处理后,虽然观测到补偿生长的出现,但并未发现克隆整合效应的影响。Wang^[5]研究发现切断根状茎连接同样未影响赖草在遭受中度和重度去叶干扰后的补偿生长。克隆整合效应为克隆植物提供了有效的分株间物种资源再分配途径,但现有研究表明根状茎克隆植物在遭受模拟采食干扰后克隆整合在补偿生长过程中并不是主要的补偿机制。部分研究证实,在遭受模拟采食干扰后根状茎生物量出现显著降低,即补偿生长更多的依赖于根状茎贮藏的营养物质^[5,47]。

研究中还意外发现切断根状茎连接和剪除75%处理的交互作用刺激了糙花箭竹的出笋(图2),并且新生分株的生长与根状茎连接时相比有降低的趋势,但统计上并不显著(图3)。糙花箭竹在切断根状茎连接后,分株种群出笋率提前,并随剪除处理强度的增大逐渐增大,而保持根状茎连接时则恰好相反。说明剪除处理有利于糙花箭竹新生分株数量的增加,但克隆整合抑制了这一促进作用。剪除处理改变了箭竹种群的光照条件,形成光“施肥效应”加速了分株种群根状茎笋芽的萌发和新生分株数量的增长^[49,54-57]。Manu^[58]曾发现切断滨草(*Ammophila Breviligulata*)的根状茎连接后有利于休眠芽的萌发产生新的分株。因而切断根状茎连接消除了休眠芽萌发的抑制因素,造成在光照刺激下的大量出笋。部分研究表明,克隆整合效应在克隆植物分株之间存在信息传递的作用,削弱了分株之间竞争^[59]。切断根状茎连接后,糙花箭竹分株种群作为一个完整遗传个体的内部协调性遭到破坏^[59],分株密度的增加是否会影响到糙花箭竹后续分株种群的稳定和发展还需要进一步的研究。

根据以往研究统计,不同地点大熊猫对主食竹的利用率差异很大,在18.92%~69.79%之间,平均为24.42%^[48,54,60]。植食性动物的食性越特化,与植物的协同进化潜力越大^[61]。因此,在长期的进化发展中,大熊猫对其主食竹维持了较为稳定的采食比例,保证主食竹种群的稳定和发展。2008年汶川大地震对大熊猫的生存环境影响巨大,其中岷山山系和邛崃山系的大熊猫栖息地破坏尤为严重^[62]。地震使得大熊猫原有栖息地片段化加剧,改变了大熊猫对栖息地利用行为^[63]。因此,本研究显示糙花箭竹在高达50%的采食干扰强度下仍能维持分株种群的稳定与发展,为合理有效地管理和保护大熊猫栖息地和主食竹资源,以及主食竹种的更新和复壮提供一定的理论依据。

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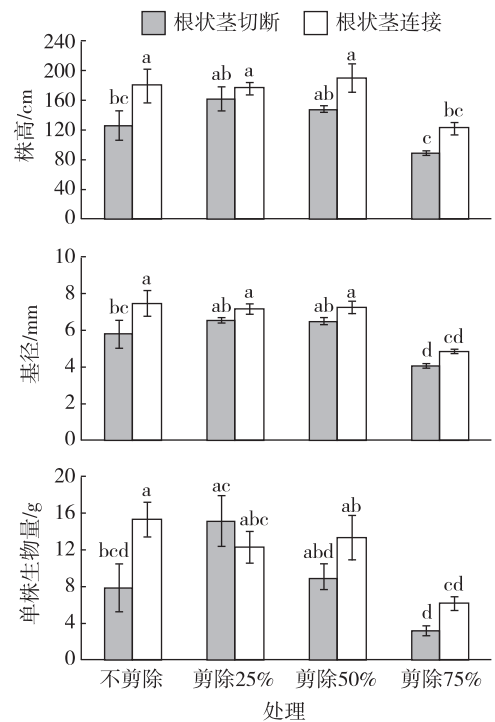


图3 糙花箭竹在4种模拟采食强度下的新生分株株高、基径和单株生物量

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The Effect of Clonal Integration on the Compensatory Growth of *Fargesia scabrada*

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Abstract: Clonal integration is a unique compensatory mechanism of clonal plants. *Fargesia scabrada* Yi is a kind of staple food bamboos for the giant panda. To investigate the effect of clonal integration on the compensatory growth of *F. scabrada*, we conducted an experiment with plots were treated in four clipping intensities (25%, 50%, 75% and control) and rhizomes along the plots were severed or not. The results showed that: 1) the new shoots came out earlier in plots with rhizomes severed than the connected ones. The shooting of *F. scabrada* was affected by the interaction of rhizomes severing and clipping intensities. 2) Except the recruitment of plots with 25% clipped and rhizomes connected decreased compare to no clipping plots, *F. scabrada* can completely eliminate the negative effects of 25% and 50% clipping through compensatory grow, despite whether rhizomes connected or not. In a contrast with no clipping plots, 75% clipping significantly increased the shooting rare and recruitment of plots with rhizomes severed, but had a completely opposite effect on the connected plots; the height, basal diameter and biomass per ramet of the new shoots were significantly diminished in both severed and connected plots. 3) Compared to rhizomes connected plots, the shooting rate, recruitment and the growth of the new shoots showed remarkable decreases in no clipping plots with rhizomes severed. Instead, the shooting rate and recruitment increased after severed rhizomes of plots under 75% clipping intensity. Through regrowth, 25% and 50% clipping intensities did not affect the regeneration of *F. scabrada*. 75% clipping showed an obviously negative effect on the growth of new shoots, but stimulated shooting and recruitment ability when rhizomes severed. Clonal integration is important in the germination and growth of new shoots, but it isn't the main compensatory mechanism of *F. scabrada*.

Key words: clonal integration; compensatory growth; giant panda's staple bamboos; population regeneration; ramets population