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不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量及养分再吸收动态

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摘要: 通过对福建省惠安县不同林龄短枝木麻黄人工林不同发育阶段小枝单宁含量及氮磷再吸收率的研究 探讨了短枝木麻黄林分发育过程中的营养保存策略。结果表明,幼龄林(5年生)成熟小枝中的总酚(TP)、可溶性缩合单宁(ECT)总缩合单宁(TCT)含量及蛋白质结合能力(PPC)显著高于成熟林(21年生)和衰老林(38年生)。随着林分发育,成熟小枝中 N 含量显著升高,而 P 含量呈降低趋势。不同发育阶段林分成熟小枝中 N:P 比均大于 20,且随着林龄的增加而升高。磷再吸收率(PRE)显著高于氮再吸收率(NRE)均以成熟林分最高。这表明短枝木麻黄小枝单宁含量与养分再吸收受林龄影响,其养分保存机制会随着林分生长发育的变化而进行调节。

关键词: 短枝木麻黄; 单宁; 养分再吸收; 林分发育

Dynamics of tannin concentration and nutrient resorption for branchlets of *Casuarina equisetifolia* plantations at different ages

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Abstract: Casuarina equisetifolia is characterised by high primary productivity in coastal sandy soils, which are generally low in nutrient contents. High tannin production and nutrient resorption may be important strategies for C. equisetifolia in coastal environments. Despite the widespread planting and known ecological and physiological properties of C. equisetifolia, there is scant information about the nutrient resorption patterns and tannin concentrations for branchlets of C. equisetifolia plantations during stand development. Since plant ecophysological traits are associated with ageing, tannin content and nutrient resorption efficiency could change with stand development. Therefore, tannin level and nutrient resorption of C. equisetifolia at different developmental phases (juvenile, mature and senescent) were examined to evaluate possible nutrient conservation strategies under nutrient limitation in Huian County, Fujian Province. The results showed that total phenolics (TP) contents, which were in the order juvenile stand > senescent stand > mature stand for senescent branchlets and decreased from 218.52 to 180.49 mg/g during stand development for mature branchlets, decreased during branchlet senescence in all stands. The extractable condensed tannin contents (ECT) in mature and senescent branchlets of C. equisetifolia increased during branchlet senescence both in the mature and senescent stands but decreased in the juvenile stand. The protein-bound condensed tannin (PBCT) contents of branchlets increased during senescence in juvenile and mature stands and remained the same in senescent stand. The fibre-bound condensed tannins (FBCT) of branchlets increased during senescence in

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mature stand and did not change in juvenile and senescent stands. Total condensed tannin (TCT) followed similar pattern as ECT during stand development. Protein precipitation capacity (PPC) in mature and senescent branchlets were significantly higher in juvenile stand than in mature and senescent stands. PPC decreased during branchlet senescence in the three stands. Significant positive linear correlations were found between PPC and TP or TCT. Nitrogen (N) concentrations both in mature and senescent branchlets obviously increased during stand development. Phosphorus (P) concentrations in mature branchlets were similar in juvenile and mature stands but lower in senescent stand. Phosphorus concentrations in senescent branchlets of juvenile stand were significantly higher than those of mature and senescent stands. Nitrogen: phosphorus ratios (N:P ratios) of mature branchlets, were all above 20, also increased during stand development. Nitrogen resorption efficiencies (NRE) in three stands were basically below 50%, the lowest in senescent stand. Phosphorus resorption efficiencies (PRE) were above 70% with the highest in mature stand (78.08%). There were significant negative correlations between N and P concentrations in mature and senescent branchlets. Nitrogen resorption efficiency had a particular strong relationship with the N:P ratios of branchlets. On the other hand, PRE was not significantly related to N:P ratios of branchlets. There were significant correlations between TP or TCT and N or P concentrations in branchlets except for the relationship between TCT and P concentrations in senescent branchlets. The above results indicated that the tannin level, nutrient concentration and resorption were affected by stand age. C. equisetifolia could adjust their nutrient conservation with stand development at intraspecific level.

Key Words: Casuarina equisetifolia; tannin; nutrient resorption; stand development

植物体内的物质和能量代谢以及外部形态均随着植物个体生长发育而发生改变^[1]。有研究表明 植物的发育会影响其体内防御物质含量的变化^[2]。这种变化可能具有重要的生态学意义。植物的生物量、生物多样性、碳库、土壤养分含量及其生态系统过程也会随着林龄的增长而变化^[3]。养分从衰老叶片转移到其他部位的再吸收过程是植物自身一个非常重要的养分保存机制。通常被认为是与土壤养分的有效性有关^[4-6]。然而土壤养分的有效性有可能随着林分发育过程而改变,而且植物的许多生理生态特性也与植物自身发育成熟过程有关^[7]。因此 植物的养分再吸收可能也会随着林龄的变化而发生改变。

短枝木麻黄(*Casuarina equisetifolia*)是东南沿海重要的防风固沙树种,有研究表明^[8-9] 短枝木麻黄小枝具有较高的单宁含量和养分再吸收率。这可能是其长期适应贫瘠沙地的重要特征。而关于木麻黄单宁含量随林分发育过程的动态变化,以及养分再吸收与林龄相关性的研究尚未见报道。基于此 本研究旨在探讨不同林龄短枝木麻黄人工林的单宁含量和 N、P 再吸收效率动态,从而揭示木麻黄林分发育过程中的营养保存策略,为海岸带木麻黄防护林的营养管理提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地设在福建省惠安县的赤湖林场($23^{\circ}45^{\circ}N$, $118^{\circ}55^{\circ}E$) 位于福建东南部沿海 属亚热带海洋性气候,干、湿季节明显。年均降水量和蒸发量分别为 1029 mm 和 2000 mm 绝对最高和最低气温分别为 $37^{\circ}C$ 和 $2.2^{\circ}C$ 终年无霜冻。雨季为 3 月到 10 月 旱季为 11 月到 2 月。本试验地土壤为均一性风积沙土,沙土层厚度 80—100 cm 土壤 pH 值为 5.00 非根际土壤表层养分含量为: 有效磷 0.25 mg/kg 速效钾 13.27 mg/kg 全氮 0.24 g/kg 全碳 2.48 g/kg。试验样地设置在幼龄(5 年生)、成熟(21 年生)和衰老(38 年生)短枝木麻黄人工纯林内,株行距 2.0 m×2.0 m,初植密度 2500 株/hm² 林下灌木、草本稀少100 。 3 个试验林的主要参数参见表 1。

表 1 短枝木麻黄试验林的主要特征

Table 1 Main features of the C. equisetifolia stands at Chihu Forest Center

林龄/a Forest age	郁闭度 Canopy density	密度 Tree density/(株/hm²)	树高 Height/m	胸径 Diameter at breast height/cm
5	0.5	2350	6.05	5.35
21	0.8	1535	13.50	17.32
38	0.9	825	15.00	21.42

1.2 样品采集

2009 年 10 月 在 3 个样地内分别随机选择 50 株树龄、高度及生长状况较为一致的短枝木麻黄 按每 10 株设 1 组 ,共 5 组作为 5 个重复 ,进行标记。在每组标记植株内林冠外侧采取成熟和衰老小枝 ,每个组分的小枝分别采集 50 g 左右 ,以避免个体

之间的差异。

1.3 化学分析方法

总酚(TP) 的测定采用普鲁士蓝法^[11];可溶性缩合单宁(ECT),蛋白质结合缩合单宁(PBCT) 和纤维素结合缩合单宁 (Fiber-bound condensed tannins ,FBCT) 采用正丁醇-盐酸法^[12],总缩合单宁(TCT) 为 ECT、PBCT 和 FBCT 之和^[12]。除 TP 以单宁酸为标准物外,ECT、PBCT 和 FBCT 的测定均以纯化的木麻黄小枝缩合单宁为标准物。提取液中单宁与 PPC 的测定采用平板法^[13]。各单宁指标的测定步骤详见 Lin 等^[14] 标准物的提取和纯化方法见 Hagerman^[15]。备用粉碎样品经 H_2SO_4 - H_2O_2 确化后 采用纳氏试剂比色法测定 N 含量^[16] 采用钼锑抗显色法测定 P 含量^[17]。

1.4 计算方法

 $N_{x}P$ 再吸收率(RE) 用 $N_{x}P$ 从衰老叶中所吸收的元素含量占成熟叶中元素含量的百分率来计算 $^{[18-19]}$ 其计算公式为: $RE = (A1-A2)/A1 \times 100\%$

式中, A1 为成熟叶中的 N 或 P 含量; A2 为衰老叶中 N 或 P 含量。

1.5 统计分析

数据统计分析采用 SPSS 15.0 for Windows 相关分析采用线性相关性分析; 在单因素方差分析(One-Way ANOVA) 的基础上 利用多重比较的方法(S-N-K) 检验林分发育过程中单宁和养分含量及其再吸收之间的差异。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同林分小枝总酚含量的变化

成熟小枝中 TP 含量((180.49±7.70)—(218.52±6.06) mg/g) 随林分的发育而降低。衰老小枝中 TP 含量表现为幼龄林 >衰老林>成熟林(图 1)。在所有林分中 ,TP 含量均随着小枝衰老而下降(P<0.05)。

2.2 不同林分小枝缩合单宁含量的变化

不同发育阶段林分成熟和衰老小枝缩合单宁含量的变化如图 2 所示。成熟和衰老小枝中 ECT 含量的变化呈幼龄林>衰老林>成熟和衰老林分中随着小枝的衰老 ,ECT 含量升高 ,但在幼龄林中为下降趋势。 PBCT 含量在幼龄林和成熟林中随小枝的衰老而增加(P < 0.05) ,而在衰老林中没有显著变化。 FBCT 含量在成熟林中随小枝衰老而升高 ,幼龄林和衰老林中成熟和衰老小枝之间的差异不显著。在所有林分中 ,成熟和衰老小枝中的 ECT 含量都显著高于 PBCT 和 FBCT。 TCT 含量随着林分发育的变化情况与 ECT 相似。

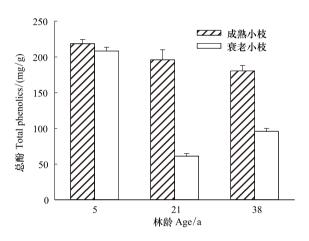


图 1 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝总酚含量的变化

Fig.1 Changes in TP contents in branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* branchlets of different forest ages

2.3 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝蛋白质结合能力的变化

幼龄林成熟和衰老小枝 PPC 显著高于成熟林和衰老林(图 3)。在 3 个林分中 PPC 均随着小枝的衰老而下降。相关分析的结果表明 PPC 与 TP(TP 和 PPC: y=3.035x-11.629, r=0.983, P<0.001)和 TCT(y=1.505x+248.403, r=0.438, P<0.05)具有显著正相关关系(图 4)。

2.4 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝氮磷含量、氮磷比及其再吸收率的变化

随着林龄的增加 成熟和衰老小枝 N 含量均显著升高 ,而 P 含量则依次降低(表 2)。相应地 ,成熟小枝 N:P 比随着林分发育而显著升高 均大于 20。3 种林分小枝氮再吸收率均小于 52%,最低值出现在衰老林中;而磷再吸收率均高于 70%,最高值 ($(78.08\pm1.96)\%$) 出现在成熟林分中。衰老小枝中 N 含量大于 0.7%,P 含量低于 0.03%。成熟和衰老小枝中 N 含量和 P 含量呈显著负相关(表 3)。小枝 N:P 比与 NRE 呈显著相关,而与 PRE 无显著相关性。

除成熟小枝中 TCT 含量与磷含量之间相关性不显著外,短枝木麻黄小枝 TP 和 TCT 含量与氮、磷含量均呈显著相关 (表4)。

3 讨论

树木生长过程有其阶段性,且在不同阶段其抗逆性也有差异。短枝木麻黄幼龄林生长迅速,对营养和水分的需求较多,其组织较嫩 极易受到不良条件的影响。本研究中,成熟小枝 TP 含量随着林分发育而降低(图 1) 表明林龄对短枝木麻黄小枝 TP 含量的影响显著。短枝木麻黄在较易遭受侵害的幼龄林时期,通过增强单宁等次生代谢物质的合成来提高自身防御能力^[20]。随着林龄增加,TP 含量下降,这一方面可能是由于成熟林生长旺盛,对营养和空间的需求很大,所以大部分资源分配给生长,初级代谢速度较快,用于合成次生物质的底物较少,致使缩合单宁含量不同程度的下降;另一方面,短枝木麻黄木质化程度不断提高,对害虫的物理抵抗能力增强,此时树体可以减少分配在化学防御上的投入。衰老林分个体生长缓慢,抵抗力下降,

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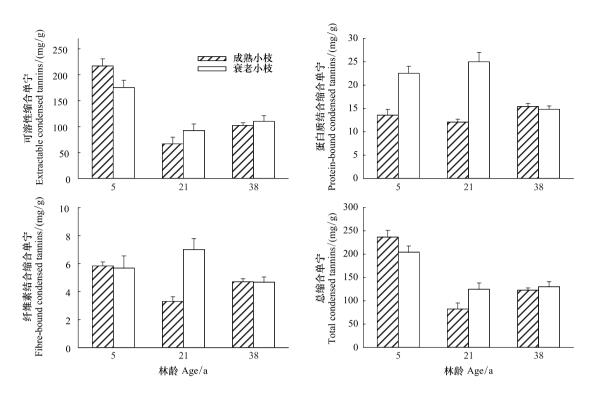


图 2 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝缩合单宁含量的变化

Fig.2 Changes in condensed tannins contents in branchlets C. equisetifolia of different forest ages

因而缩合单宁含量在衰老林分小枝中有所升高。TP 的需求在林分成熟和衰老过程中下降 3 种林分中成熟小枝 TP 含量均显著高于衰老小枝。小枝衰老过程中多酚含量下降一方面可能是由于在叶片的衰老过程中,大部分可溶性含碳化合物(包括多酚)通过降解呈小分子而被转移到其他的组织中^[21],另一方面可能是小分子酚类物质和叶片表层的多酚会被雨水淋溶^[22-23],从而造成衰老叶片中多酚含量的减少。

单宁的蛋白质结合能力与其自身的生物学活性有关^[24-25],在 3 种林分中,成熟小枝的 PPC 均比衰老小枝高。PPC 与 TP 和 TCT 具有显著正相关,这与前期的研究结果一致^[8]。另外,单宁结合蛋白质的能力与其分子大小有关^[26]。虽然分子量小于 500的多酚几乎不能与蛋白质结合,从而使蛋白质产生变性,但是,单宁分子量太大也会由于无法与蛋白质位点产生交联而降低单宁的 PPC^[14]。小枝在衰老过程中单宁可能发生聚合,使分子结构和分子量增大,从而逐渐降低了衰老小枝的 PPC。

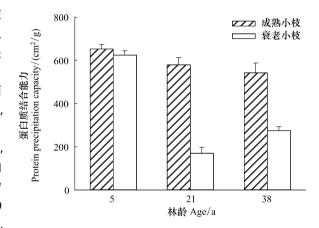


图 3 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝蛋白质结合能力的变化

Fig.3 Changes in protein precipitation capacity in branchlets of *C. equisetifolia* of different forest ages

成熟小枝 TP 和 TCT 含量与氮含量呈负相关。大量的研究

结果反映了酚类和单宁等次生代谢物质与叶片中的氮含量存在着显著的负相关^[27-28]。这种模式支持了碳氮平衡假说^[29]和生长分化假说^[30]等理论,认为在营养限制的立地条件下植物会增加碳向以碳为基础的次生代谢物质中的分配,导致在贫瘠立地条件下植物组织中的养分含量较低而单宁含量较高,而在营养充足的立地条件下组织中的养分含量较高而单宁含量较低。

本研究中 短枝木麻黄小枝中的 N 含量随着林分生长发育而增加(表 1),这与 Yuan 和 Chen ${}^{[3]}$ 对欧洲山杨的研究结论一致。叶片 N 含量随着林分发育而增加可能是土壤氮补给增加的直接结果 因为叶片中的 N 含量在一定程度上反映了样地土壤的肥力 ${}^{[31]}$ 。但 Yuan 和 Chen ${}^{[3]}$ 对不同林龄欧洲山杨的研究显示,土壤 N 的有效性并不能随着林分年龄的增加而改变。叶片中 N 含量的改变可能与稀释效应有关,因为幼龄林合成叶片生物量的速率更快,所以尽管对营养的绝对吸收率很高,但叶片中的 氮含量可能还是相对较低 ${}^{[3]}$ 。

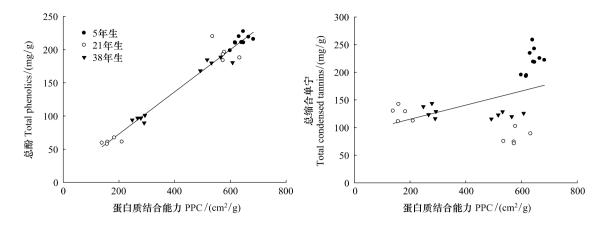


图 4 短枝木麻黄小枝总酚和总缩合单宁含量与蛋白质结合能力之间的相关性

Fig.4 Relationships between TP and PPC; TCT and PPC in branchlets of C. equisetifolia

表 2 不同林龄短枝木麻黄小枝中氮磷含量、再吸收率及氮磷比的变化

Table 2 Changes in N, P concentrations, N:P ratios, NRE and PRE in branchlets of C. equisetifolia of different forest ages

		林龄 Forest Ages/a				
Variable	Branchlet	5	21	38		
氦 N/(mg/g)	MB	15.16(0.95) C	18.81(0.65) B	20.07(0.81) A		
	SB	7.67(0.38) C	9.12(0.16) B	11.65(0.15) A		
磷 P/(mg/g)	MB	0.76(0.05) A	0.72(0.05) A	0.59(0.04) B		
	SB	0.22(0.01) A	0.16(0.01) B	0.16(0.01) B		
氮磷比 N:P ratio	MB	20.01(1.13) C	26.06(1.54) B	34.08(3.01) A		
	SB	34.63(1.34) C	57.81(3.71) B	73.72(4.06) A		
氮再吸收 NRE/%		49.19(4.54) A	51.47(2.50) A	41.88(2.26) B		
磷再吸收 PRE/%		70.68(2.40) B	78.08(1.96) A	73.10(2.59) B		

不同字母表示差异性显著 P < 0.05; MB 表示成熟小枝 SB 表示衰老小枝

表 3 短枝木麻黄小枝中氮磷含量 氮磷再吸收及氮磷比之间的相关性

Table 3 Correlations among N and P concentrations , N and P resorptions and N:P ratios in branchlets of C. equisetifolia

	-								
变量 Variable	R^2	F	P	变量 Variable	R^2	F	P		
N_m - P_m	0.370	7.650	0.016	N_s - P_s	0.518	13.983	0.002		
$NRE\!-\!\!N_m$	0.052	0.713	0.414	$NRE\!-\!\!N_s$	0.516	13.839	0.003		
$PRE\!P_{m}$	0.047	0.634	0.440	PRE-P $_{\rm s}$	0.484	12.194	0.004		
$NRE\!-\!\!N_m\!:\!P_m$	0.310	5.829	0.031	$NRE\!-\!\!N_s\!:\!P_s$	0.279	5.023	0.043		
$PRE \! - \! \! N_m \! : \! P_m$	0.009	0.124	0.730	$PRE\!-\!\!N_s\!:\!P_s$	0.153	2.339	0.150		

 N_m 和 N_s 分别表示成熟和衰老小枝中的 N 含量 P_m 和 P_s 分别表示成熟和衰老小枝中的 P 含量

表 4 短枝木麻黄小枝中单宁与养分含量之间的相关性

Table 4 Correlation of tannins and nutrient contents in branchlets of C. equisetifolia

变量 Variable	R^2	F	P	变量 Variable	R^2	F	P
$TP_m - N_m$	0.577	17.759	0.001	$\mathrm{TP}_{\mathrm{s}}\!\mathrm{N}_{\mathrm{s}}$	0.370	7.637	0.016
$TCT_m \! - \!\! \! N_m$	0.680	27.603	< 0.001	$TCT_{s} \! - \! \! N_{s}$	0.501	13.062	0.003
$\mathrm{TP}_{\mathrm{m}}\text{\!\!\!P}_{\mathrm{m}}$	0.485	12.243	0.004	$\mathrm{TP}_{\mathrm{s}}\text{\!\!P}_{\mathrm{s}}$	0.859	79.144	< 0.001
$TCT_{m} -\!$	0.162	2.518	0.137	$TCT_{s} P_{s}$	0.799	51.575	< 0.001

TP_、TP_、TCT_和 TCT。分别表示成熟小枝中的总酚、衰老小枝中的总酚、成熟小枝中的总缩合单宁和衰老小枝中的总缩合单宁含量

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(低于 52%)。成熟林中 PRE 较幼龄林和衰老林高 衰老林分的 NRE 低于幼龄林和成熟林。相对于衰老林 幼龄林和成熟林的生物量积累更快 因而会有较高的 N 需求 $^{[34]}$ 这可能是幼龄和成熟林 NRE 高于衰老林的原因。较高的营养再吸收率经常可以用较高的营养库来解释 生长较快的植物对营养的需求也更强 $^{[35]}$ 。然而本研究中 ,幼龄林和成熟林的 NRE 没有显著差异 ,这可能是由于短枝木麻黄本身具有固氮作用的原因。Aerts and Chapin $^{[36]}$ 和 Güsewell $^{[37]}$ 的研究显示相比较 N 而言 $^{[2]}$ 更容易具有高的营养再吸收效率。在 P 限制立地生长的植物可能比在 N 限制立地生长的植物更容易具有高营养再吸收效率 ,这一结论与 N : P 及再吸收效率的结果完全一致。

Killingbeck $^{[19]}$ 提出了木本植物衰老叶片中 N 和 P 再吸收度的界限。在衰老叶中当 N 的营养浓度低于 0.7% 19 的营养浓度低于 0.04% 时则认为是植物营养的完全再吸收 $^{[19]}$ 。在本研究中 、衰老小枝中 N 的营养浓度>0.7% 19 的浓度<0.04% ,这表明木麻黄的营养再吸收是 N 为不完全再吸收 ,而 P 则为完全再吸收。

综上所述 短枝木麻黄可能通过多酚物质的形成和较高的养分再吸收率两种生长策略来维持高生产力,以抵御食草动物的 取食,降低凋落物的分解率,提高衰老小枝中养分的再吸收程度,减少养分损失增强竞争优势,从而适应贫瘠的立地条件。短枝 木麻黄小枝单宁含量与养分再吸收受林龄影响,其养分保存机制会随着林分的生长发育而进行调节,即不同生长阶段的林分可 能存在不同的营养保存策略: 幼龄林和衰老林小枝多酚(尤其是缩合单宁)含量较高,而养分再吸收率较低,因此这两种林分的 策略是以形成多酚物质为主;而处于成熟阶段的林分小枝多酚含量最低,但养分再吸收率最高,则可能以最大限度的利用自身 衰老组织中的养分作为主要策略。

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