

铅污染对烤烟光合特性、产量及其品质的影响

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摘要 为研究土壤中 Pb 污染对烤烟 (*Nicotiana tabacum*) 叶片光合特性、烟叶品质及其产量的影响, 对烤烟主栽品种“云烟 85”进行了盆栽条件下的 Pb 污染实验, 实验浓度为 0、150、300、450、600、750 和 1 000 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (以纯 Pb^{2+} 计), 分别于团棵期、现蕾期和采收期测定叶片光合特性的变化, 并在采收期测定烟叶产量和烤后烟叶的品质变化。结果表明: 在 3 个生育时期, Pb 污染下供试烤烟品种叶片净光合速率 (P_n) 和气孔导度 (G_s) 均随 Pb 浓度的升高而下降, 而胞间 CO_2 浓度 (C_i) 随 Pb 浓度的升高先增加后下降, PS II 活性 (F_v/F_o)、最大光能转换效率 (F_v/F_m)、光化学猝灭系数 (q_p)、非光化学猝灭系数 (NPQ)、电子传递的量子产率 (Φ_{PSII})、表观电子传递速率 (ETR) 和烟叶产量均随 Pb 浓度的升高而下降, 不利于烟叶充分地利用捕光色素所吸收的光能, 降低其光能利用效率, 从而降低了光合速率; 烤烟烟叶品质指标糖/碱比和氮/碱比升高, 糖/碱比和氮/碱比分别为 9.52~11.96 和 1.05~1.23, 分别大于 7 优质烟叶标准 (和 1 优质烟叶标准), 不利于烟叶香吃味的形成。

关键词 Pb 污染 烤烟 光合特性 品质 产量

EFFECTS OF Pb POLLUTION ON PHOTOSYNTHETIC CHARACTERISTICS, QUALITY, AND YIELD OF TOBACCO LEAVES

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Abstract In order to examine the effects of Pb pollution on photosynthesis, quality, and yield of tobacco cultivar, pot experiment was carried out at the Research Station of Henan Agricultural University during 2002–2004. Cultivar of ‘Yunyan 85’ was treated with seven concentration levels of Pb^{2+} (0, 150, 300, 450, 600, 750 and 1 000 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) applied with $(\text{CH}_3\text{COO})_2\text{Pb}$ after transplanting. Twenty leaves were saved after topping. The net photosynthetic rate (P_n), intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i), and stomatal conductance (G_s) of three identical functional leaves from the same position were measured during rosette, budding, and harvest stages respectively using a Li-6400 Portable Photosynthesis System. Maximal fluorescence (F_m), fixed fluorescence (F_o), and steady fluorescence (F_s) were determined in the dark (for 30 min) and maximal fluorescence in the light (F_m') with a Hansatech FMS2 photo-fluorometer. PS II activity (F_v/F_o), PS II maximum light energy transformation (F_v/F_m), chemical quenching coefficient (q_p), non-photochemical quenching coefficient (NPQ), apparent photosynthetic electron transport rate (ETR), and the ratio of photochemical quantum yield of PSII (Φ_{PSII}) were calculated. The reductive sugar, total N, nicotine, Kalium contents of tobacco leaves and yield per plant were investigated.

The results showed that P_n , G_s , and C_i occurred at the Pb concentrations of 300 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in budding stage and the Pb concentrations up to 150 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in rosette and harvest stages. F_v/F_o , F_v/F_m , q_p , NPQ , ETR , and Φ_{PSII} decreased with increasing Pb concentrations, resulting in declining ability of photosynthetic pigments assimilating light, photosynthetic light use efficiency, and P_n of tobacco leaves. Higher Pb concentrations led to increases in the ratios of reductive sugar/nicotine (9.52–11.96) and total-N/nicotine (1.05–1.23), which are used as the quality indexes of tobacco leaves, above the standards (7 and 1) of high quality of tobacco leaves, and then deteriorated the fragrance of tobacco leaves.

Key words Pb pollution, Tobacco, Photosynthetic characteristics, Quality, Yield

Pb 是最严重的环境重金属污染物之一 (秦天才等, 1998)。它对各种动物器官造成不同程度的伤

害, 人体的 Pb 中毒主要影响到造血系统、消化系统和神经系统, 即使是低浓度的吸收, 对儿童智力的发

育也存在严重的不良影响(Que Hee ,1985 ;Schilling & Bain ,1989)。据统计 ,目前中国受重金属污染的耕地面积近 $2.0 \times 10^7 \text{ hm}^2$,约占耕地面积的 1/5 ,每年我国因重金属污染而造成的粮食直接经济损失以百亿元计(仲维科等 ,2001 ;代全林等 ,2005)。国内外关于重金属污染对植物危害的研究已有不少报道 ,其危害主要表现在能降低植物叶片叶绿素和抗坏血酸的含量 ,影响抗氧化酶活性 ,增大细胞膜透性 ,使植物叶绿体中类囊体基粒和片层出现明显的膨胀 ,基粒片层结构解体 ,叶绿体膜破裂 ,抑制植物光合作用和蒸腾作用 ,降低植物产量和质量 ,加速植物衰老等(Bazz et al. ,1974 ;Lee et al. ,1976 ;严重玲等 ,1997a ,1997b ;李元等 ,1992 ;施国新和杜开和 ,2000 ;陶明煌等 ,2002 ;谷巍等 ,2002 ;徐楠等 ,2002)。而重金属 Pb 污染对烟草光合特性及品质的影响报道较少 ,尤其在土壤 Pb 污染下 ,将不同生育时期光合特性与烤后烟叶品质结合起来进行的研究报道则更少。品质是烟草生产追求的主要指标 ,特别是加入 WTO 后实现我国烟叶的无害化和高品质生产已成为烟草行业新的发展要求。为此 ,本研究拟通过模拟土壤 Pb 污染对烤烟光合特性的影响 ,进而分析在 Pb 污染条件下 ,烤后烟叶品质与产量的变化 ,为实现烤烟优质适产和无公害生产提供理论与技术支撑。

1 试验处理与设计

试验以盆栽的方法于 2002 ~ 2004 年在河南农业大学科教园区进行 ,供试土壤为壤质潮土(安志装等 ,2002) ,有机质含量 $8.53 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全氮含量 $0.89 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,碱解氮含量 $65.46 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效磷含量 $20.42 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,有效钾含量 $238 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,土壤 pH 值为 7.5 ,Pb 本底值为 $35.33 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,装盆前土壤过筛 ,每盆装干土 15 kg(盆钵直径 36 cm ,深 42 cm)。施用化肥分别为分析纯 $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{SO}_4$ 、 KNO_3 和 KH_2PO_4 ,肥料均作基肥一次施入。施 N 量按 $0.2 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 干土使用 ,氮、磷、钾比例为 $\text{N}:\text{P}_2\text{O}_5:\text{K}_2\text{O} = 1:1.5:3$ 。供试品种为‘云烟 85’ ,打顶后统一留 20 片叶。试验于移栽返苗后以 $\text{Pb}(\text{Ac})_2$ 溶液模拟污灌方式进行处理 ,包括 150、300、450、600、750 和 $1\,000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ (以纯 Pb^{2+} 计) ,以清水为对照 ,重复 3 次。

2 测定项目及方法

2.1 光合特性

分别在团棵期、现蕾期和采收期的上午 9:00 ~ 11:00 间进行。每处理取生长一致的 3 盆烤烟 ,每

盆取 1 张同叶位展开的功能叶用美国 LI-COR 公司生产的 LI-6400 便携式光合作用测定系统测定光合速率、气孔导度、细胞间隙 CO_2 浓度。

2.2 叶绿素荧光特性

在测定光合特性的同时于同部位叶片用英国 Hansatech 公司生产的 FMS2 脉冲调制式荧光仪测定经暗适应 30 min 叶片的最大荧光(F_m)、固定荧光(F_o)、稳态荧光(F_s)和稳态最大荧光(F_m') ,并计算 PS II 活性(F_v/F_o)、PS II 最大光能转换效率(F_v/F_m)、光化学猝灭系数(q_p)、非光化学猝灭系数(NPQ)、电子传递的量子产率(Φ_{PSII})和表观电子传递速率(ETR)等 ,分别按下式计算(马新明等 ,2003): $F_v/F_o = (F_m - F_o)/F_o$, $F_v/F_m = (F_m - F_o)/F_m$, $q_p = (F_m' - F_s)/(F_m' - F_o)$, $NPQ = (F_m - F_m')/F_m'$, $\Phi_{\text{PSII}} = (F_m' - F_s)/F_m'$, $ETR = (F_m' - F_s)/F_m' \times PAR \times 0.5 \times 0.84$ 。每处理 3 株 ,最后求其平均值。

2.3 烟叶品质和产量

取中部烘烤后烟叶测定各品质指标 ,其中还原糖、烟碱和烟叶钾含量按王瑞新和韩富根(1992)的方法测定 ;全氮采用凯氏定氮法(肖协忠 ,1997)测定 ,同时记载每盆烤烟产量。

2.4 土壤铅的本底值

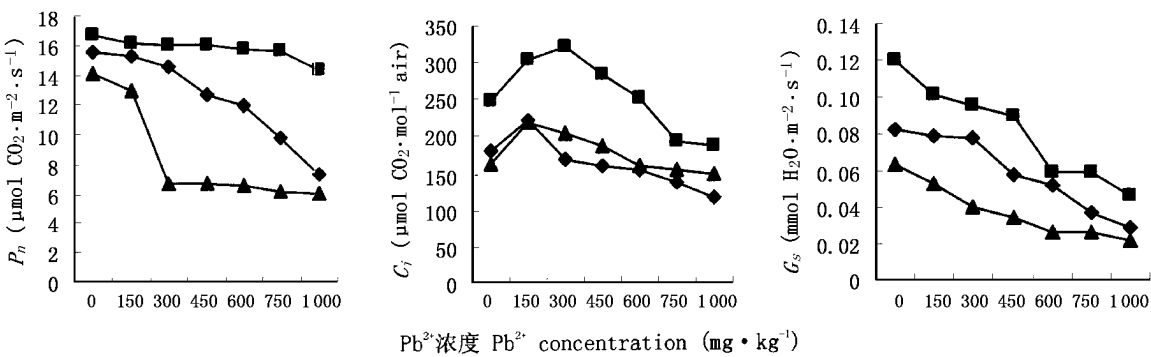
用火焰原子吸收法测定 ,其中土样用 $\text{HF} + \text{HClO}_4 + \text{HNO}_3$ 法消解。

最后 ,对所得数据按盖钧镒(2000)的方法进行多重比较和统计分析。

3 结果与分析

3.1 Pb 污染对烟叶净光合速率(P_n)、胞间 CO_2 浓度(C_i)和气孔导度(G_s)的影响

从图 1 可以看出 ,在不同生育时期 , P_n 、 G_s 和 C_i 均于现蕾期最大 ;在同一生育时期 , P_n 、 G_s 随 Pb 浓度的增加而降低。经统计分析 , P_n 在团棵期和采收期分别于 750 和 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$) ,现蕾期差异不显著($p > 0.05$) ; G_s 在团棵期、现蕾期和采收期分别于 1 000、600 和 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$) ,其中采收期差异达极显著水平($p < 0.01$) ; C_i 在团棵期、现蕾期和采收期分别于 150、300 和 $150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时达到最大值 ,其中现蕾期 ,150 和 $300 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 与对照相比呈差异显著性升高($p < 0.05$) ,750 和 $1\,000 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 与对照相比差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$)。



—◆— 团棵期 Rosette stage —■— 现蕾期 Budding stage —▲— 采收期 Harvesting stage
图 1 Pb 污染对烤烟叶片净光合速率(P_n)、胞间 CO_2 浓度(C_i)和气孔导度(G_s)的影响
Fig.1 Effects of Pb pollution on net photosynthetic rate(P_n), intercellular CO_2 concentration(C_i)
and stomatal conductance(G_s) of tobacco leaves

3.2 Pb 污染对烟叶 F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 的影响

从表 1 可以看出,随着烟草生育时期的推进, F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 均以现蕾期值最低。随 Pb 浓度的增大, F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 均呈下降趋势。团棵期,处理与对照间差异均不显著($p > 0.05$);现蕾期,与对照相比, F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 分别在 150 和 300 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$);采收期,与对照相比, F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 均在 300 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$)。

3.3 Pb 污染对 q_p 和 NPQ 的影响

从表 2 可以看出, q_p 在 3 个生育时期均随 Pb 浓度的增大而降低。并分别于 450、750 和 1 000 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$),其中采收期差异达极显著水平($p < 0.01$)。 NPQ 在 3 个生育时期均随 Pb 浓度的增大而降低,并分别于 150、300 和 750 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$)。

3.4 Pb 污染对烟叶 Φ_{PSII} 和 ETR 的影响

从表 3 可以看出,无论 Pb 浓度的高低,随烟草生育时期的推进, Φ_{PSII} 均以现蕾期最低, ETR 以团棵期最高,采收期最低,现蕾期居中;在同一生育时期,二者均随 Pb 浓度的增大而降低。与对照相比,团棵期、现蕾期和采收期的 Φ_{PSII} 分别在 600、300 和 750 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$),其中现蕾期和采收期差异达极显著水平($p < 0.01$); ETR 分别在 150、300 和 750 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$),其中现蕾期和采收期差异达极显著水平($p < 0.01$)。

3.5 Pb 污染对烤烟品质及产量的影响

从表 4 中可以看出,随着 Pb 污染浓度的增加,烟叶中各化学成分含量有升有降,但品质指标糖/碱比和氮/碱比升高。总氮含量为 1.96% ~ 2.11%,经差异显著性分析,在 750 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异显著性降低($p < 0.05$)。还原糖含量为 14.69% ~ 22.81%,随 Pb 污染浓度的增加呈先升后降趋势,处理与对照间

表 1 Pb 污染对烟草叶片 F_v/F_o 和 F_v/F_m 的影响
Table 1 Effects of Pb pollution on F_v/F_o and F_v/F_m of tobacco leaves

处理浓度 Concentration ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	团棵期 Rosette stage		现蕾期 Budding stage		采收期 Harvesting stage	
	F_v/F_o	F_v/F_m	F_v/F_o	F_v/F_m	F_v/F_o	F_v/F_m
0	7.09 ± 0.185 ^a	0.88 ± 0.003 ^a	5.38 ± 0.128 ^a	0.84 ± 0.034 ^a	6.01 ± 0.558 ^a	0.86 ± 0.011 ^a
150	6.62 ± 0.580 ^a	0.87 ± 0.010 ^a	3.67 ± 0.108 ^b	0.79 ± 0.005 ^{ab}	7.08 ± 0.620 ^a	0.88 ± 0.010 ^a
300	6.48 ± 0.293 ^a	0.87 ± 0.005 ^a	3.12 ± 1.012 ^{bc}	0.76 ± 0.061 ^{bc}	4.47 ± 0.518 ^b	0.82 ± 0.018 ^b
Pb 450	6.30 ± 0.150 ^a	0.86 ± 0.003 ^a	3.15 ± 0.348 ^{bc}	0.75 ± 0.021 ^{bc}	4.37 ± 0.339 ^b	0.81 ± 0.012 ^b
600	6.30 ± 0.594 ^a	0.86 ± 0.011 ^a	2.95 ± 0.329 ^{bc}	0.75 ± 0.020 ^{bc}	4.35 ± 1.203 ^b	0.81 ± 0.040 ^b
750	6.27 ± 0.692 ^a	0.86 ± 0.013 ^a	2.97 ± 0.335 ^{bc}	0.75 ± 0.022 ^{bc}	4.35 ± 0.897 ^b	0.81 ± 0.029 ^b
1 000	6.09 ± 0.711 ^a	0.86 ± 0.015 ^a	2.39 ± 0.076 ^c	0.70 ± 0.007 ^c	3.88 ± 0.539 ^b	0.79 ± 0.023 ^b

表中数据为平均值 ± 标准差($n = 3$),同列中不同的大、小写字母分别代表 $p < 0.01$ 和 $p < 0.05$ Each value was mean ± SE ($n = 3$). Different capital letters and small letters in the same column indicate the significant at 0.01 and 0.05 , respectively

表 2 Pb 污染对烟草叶片 q_P 和 NPQ 的影响
Table 2 Effect of Pb pollution on q_P and NPQ in tobacco leaves

处理浓度 Concentration ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	团棵期 Rosette stage		现蕾期 Budding stage		采收期 Harvesting stage	
	q_P	NPQ	q_P	NPQ	q_P	NPQ
Pb	0	0.90 ± 0.066^a	0.32 ± 0.111^a	0.90 ± 0.054^a	0.25 ± 0.070^a	0.94 ± 0.069^A
	150	0.84 ± 0.039^{ab}	0.12 ± 0.012^b	0.85 ± 0.072^{ab}	0.20 ± 0.065^a	0.94 ± 0.033^A
	300	0.83 ± 0.009^{ab}	0.12 ± 0.019^b	0.76 ± 0.147^{abc}	0.10 ± 0.044^b	0.93 ± 0.054^A
	450	0.82 ± 0.031^b	0.11 ± 0.003^b	0.76 ± 0.032^{abc}	0.10 ± 0.016^b	0.91 ± 0.022^A
	600	0.82 ± 0.010^b	0.10 ± 0.043^b	0.75 ± 0.056^{abc}	0.09 ± 0.020^b	0.89 ± 0.047^A
	750	0.79 ± 0.069^b	0.07 ± 0.035^b	0.70 ± 0.032^{bc}	0.08 ± 0.011^b	0.86 ± 0.068^A
	1 000	0.78 ± 0.004^b	0.04 ± 0.008^b	0.65 ± 0.179^c	0.08 ± 0.056^b	0.71 ± 0.078^B

表注见表 1 Notes see Table 1

表 3 Pb 污染对烟草叶片 Φ_{PSII} 和 ETR ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) 的影响
Table 3 Effect of Pb pollution on Φ_{PSII} and ETR ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$) in tobacco leaves

处理浓度 Concentration ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	团棵期 Rosette stage		现蕾期 Budding stage		采收期 Harvesting stage	
	Φ_{PSII}	ETR	Φ_{PSII}	ETR	Φ_{PSII}	ETR
Pb	0	0.76 ± 0.046^a	80.43 ± 5.611^a	0.72 ± 0.018^A	62.57 ± 2.184^A	0.80 ± 0.059^A
	150	0.72 ± 0.039^{ab}	72.36 ± 3.927^b	0.64 ± 0.062^{AB}	52.53 ± 5.749^{AB}	0.77 ± 0.025^{AB}
	300	0.70 ± 0.004^{ab}	68.46 ± 1.116^b	0.56 ± 0.050^{BC}	43.92 ± 4.468^{BC}	0.74 ± 0.033^{AB}
	450	0.70 ± 0.028^{ab}	66.70 ± 2.218^{bc}	0.54 ± 0.039^{BC}	43.55 ± 3.812^{BC}	0.72 ± 0.008^{AB}
	600	0.67 ± 0.017^b	61.50 ± 1.085^{cd}	0.54 ± 0.035^{BC}	39.46 ± 3.147^C	0.69 ± 0.041^{AB}
	750	0.67 ± 0.066^b	57.93 ± 6.454^d	0.50 ± 0.034^{BC}	33.61 ± 3.606^{CD}	0.68 ± 0.050^B
	1 000	0.65 ± 0.020^b	47.31 ± 0.867^e	0.44 ± 0.126^C	26.69 ± 8.566^D	0.55 ± 0.064^C

表注见表 1 Notes see Table 1

表 4 Pb 污染对烤烟品质及产量的影响
Table 4 Effect of Pb pollution on quality and yield of tobacco leaves

处理浓度 Concentration ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)	总氮 Total N (%)	还原糖 Reductive sugar(%)	烟碱 Nicotine (%)	钾 Kalium (%)	糖/碱 Sugar/ nicotine	氮/碱 N/ nicotine	产量 Yield ($\text{g} \cdot \text{pot}^{-1}$)
0	2.11 ± 0.095^a	14.69 ± 0.624^E	2.12 ± 0.095^a	1.96 ± 0.200^B	6.93	1.00	165.96 ± 6.964^A
150	2.07 ± 0.101^{ab}	22.81 ± 0.701^A	1.91 ± 0.066^{ab}	2.51 ± 0.137^A	11.96	1.08	165.20 ± 4.252^A
300	1.99 ± 0.070^{ab}	20.27 ± 0.650^B	1.89 ± 0.072^{ab}	1.95 ± 0.082^B	10.75	1.05	162.04 ± 5.586^A
Pb 450	1.99 ± 0.026^{ab}	19.12 ± 0.464^{BC}	1.84 ± 0.159^{bc}	1.76 ± 0.159^{BC}	10.39	1.08	153.00 ± 5.568^{AB}
600	1.99 ± 0.050^{ab}	17.39 ± 0.610^D	1.83 ± 0.113^{bc}	1.55 ± 0.120^{PB}	9.52	1.09	145.68 ± 6.147^B
750	1.97 ± 0.053^b	17.90 ± 0.251^{PB}	1.71 ± 0.192^{bc}	1.24 ± 0.154^{DE}	10.48	1.15	129.95 ± 5.986^C
1 000	1.96 ± 0.061^b	17.22 ± 0.453^D	1.60 ± 0.187^c	1.02 ± 0.079^E	10.75	1.23	125.00 ± 5.030^C
标准 Standard	1.5% ~ 3.5%	18% ~ 24%	1.5% ~ 3.5%	> 2%	3 ~ 7	1	

表中总氮、还原糖、烟碱和钾的百分数是占叶干重的百分比 The total N , reductive sugar , nicotine and kalium content were percents of dry weight of tobacco leaves 其它见表 1 Others see Table 1

差异均达极显著水平($p < 0.01$)。烟碱含量随 Pb 污染浓度的增加逐渐下降 ,除 150 和 300 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 外 ,处理与对照间差异均达显著水平($p < 0.05$)。烟叶中钾含量随 Pb 浓度的增加呈先升后降趋势 ,除 300 和 450 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 外 ,处理与对照间差异均达极显著水平($p < 0.01$)。惟有 150 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 的钾含量比对照高 ,且符合钾含量大于 2% 的优质烟标准(陈建军 , 1999)。烤烟烟叶中品质指标糖/碱比和氮/碱比均

高于对照 ,且高于相应优质烟叶标准 ,化学成分组成趋于不协调 ,不利于烟叶香吃味的形成 ,这与前人 (李素英等 ,1990)研究结果不完全一致 ,可能是处理条件和选用品种不同所致。烟叶产量随 Pb 污染浓度的增加而逐渐降低 ,在 600 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时呈差异极显著性降低($p < 0.01$)。可见 ,Pb 污染不但影响烟叶的品质 ,不利于烟叶香吃味的形成 ,还能使烟叶减产。

4 结语与讨论

Pb 污染降低了叶片叶绿素含量、Chla/b 比值和抗氧化酶活性,提高了烟草叶片中 MDA 含量(袁祖丽等,2005),叶绿素荧光经常被用于评价光合机构的功能和环境胁迫对其的影响(Lichtenthaler *et al.*, 1986; van Kooten & Snel, 1990),本实验的测定结果表明,土壤中 Pb 污染可明显降低 F_v/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 ETR 和 Φ_{PSII} ,同时 q_P 和 NPQ 也有明显的下降趋势(图 1、2、3)。由于 F_v/F_o 代表 PS II 活性(张其德等,2000),因此 F_v/F_o 值越小,PS II 活性就越低。 F_v/F_o 随 Pb 浓度的增加而降低说明 Pb 污染下 PS II 活性失活,而在 Pb 污染下烟草叶片叶绿素含量下降较快(袁祖丽等,2005)和 Φ_{PSII} 降幅较高的事实显示了光合系统失活的可能原因是 PS II 天线色素或色素蛋白复合体受到破坏(Saitanis *et al.*, 2001),另外叶绿素的降解及叶绿素细胞始终遭到破坏也会导致光合能力的下降(Ohe *et al.*, 2005); F_v/F_m 随 Pb 浓度的增加而降低说明 Pb 污染下的烟草叶片的光合机构受到一定程度的伤害,因而对光能的吸收和转化效率明显下降(张乃华等,2005),阻碍了为暗反应的光合碳同化积累更多所需的能量(Innocentia *et al.*, 2002),抑制了碳同化的高效运转和有机物的积累,从而导致烟草光合碳同化的受阻,造成过剩光能的增多,同时,代表 PS II 天线色素吸收的光能不能用于光合电子传递,而以热的形式耗散掉的光能部分的 NPQ 也随 Pb 浓度的增加而降低,说明其耗散过剩光能的能力减弱(张其德等,2001;Hunter *et al.*, 1993; Krause & Weis, 1991),这样会加重对烟草光合机构的抑制,并最终导致烟草叶片 P_n 的下降。

C_i 与 P_n 之间有密切的相关关系,是分析光合速率下降原因的指标之一(王克勤和王斌瑞,2002;马新明等,2003;杨敏生等,1999)。本试验结果表明, P_n 随处理浓度的增加逐渐降低, C_i 随着处理浓度的增加呈先升而后降趋势,说明较低浓度 Pb 污染下,烤烟植株光合速率下降的主要原因是非气孔限制,即叶肉细胞光合活性下降引起的(许大全,1997),而较高浓度 Pb 污染植株光合速率下降则是气孔限制和非气孔限制共同作用的结果。

Pb 污染降低了烤烟叶片的净光合速率,促进了叶片的衰老,破坏了 PS II 的正常生理状况,加剧了强光下光抑制发生的程度,降低了对光能的利用,最终影响到叶片性状,减轻了单叶重,降低了烟叶产量,烟叶中的总氮、烟碱含量也逐渐降低;尽管在低

浓度 Pb 处理(150 mg·kg⁻¹)下烟叶钾含量有所提高,但用以反映烟叶香吃味品质的糖/碱比与氮/碱比都趋于不协调。表明在 Pb 污染条件下,虽然某些单项品质指标有变好的趋势,但就品质指标的协调性而言,均有下降,即在污染条件下不易形成优质烟叶。其原因可能是烤烟在 Pb 污染下,烤烟叶片的 P_n 下降, F_v/F_o 、 F_v/F_m 、 ETR 、 Φ_{PSII} 、 q_P 和 NPQ 也相对较低,这不利于更充分地利用捕光色素所吸收的光能,从而降低其光能利用效率;在团棵期,烟株以氮代谢为主(刘国顺,2003),烟叶对光能利用效率的降低,导致为氮同化积累的同化力(ATP 和 NADPH)减少,从而限制了氮素的同化(戴廷波等,2001);现蕾期和采收期,烟株以碳代谢为主(刘国顺,2003),烟叶对光能利用效率的降低,同样限制碳素的同化和代谢,从而导致碳、氮代谢失调,最终影响到烟叶产量的提高和烟叶品质指标糖/碱比和氮/碱比的协调性,不利于烟叶香吃味的形成。

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