

**Allelopathic effects of *Eupatorium adenophorum* on five species of the family Gesneriaceae.**

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**Aeschynanthus, China, Chirita, Ecology, Titanotrichum**

# 紫茎泽兰对五种苦苣苔科植物化感作用的初步研究

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**摘要:** 紫茎泽兰 (*Eupatorium adenophorum*) 为菊科一种入侵性极强的外来杂草, 现已在我国西南部地区蔓延生长, 并侵入多种苦苣苔科植物的生境。中国苦苣苔科植物均已收入《中国物种红色名录》, 其中部分已被列为国家重点保护物种。为了解紫茎泽兰对本土苦苣苔科植物生长的影响, 作者分别采用其根、茎、叶水提液(8%)对3属5种苦苣苔科植物, 即刺齿唇柱苣苔 (*Chirita spinulosa*)、荔波唇柱苣苔 (*C. liboensis*)、烟叶唇柱苣苔 (*C. heterotricha*)、芒毛苣苔 (*Aeschynanthus acuminatus*) 和台闽苣苔 (*Titanotrichum oldhamii*) 的幼苗进行处理。结果表明, 紫茎泽兰叶水提液对刺齿唇柱苣苔、荔波唇柱苣苔和烟叶唇柱苣苔均有不同程度的化感作用, 其中对刺齿唇柱苣苔的化感作用最为明显, 当叶水提液在培养基中的浓度为2.4%、3.2%和4.0%时, 刺齿唇柱苣苔幼苗的生长完全受到抑制。紫茎泽兰的茎水提液对台闽苣苔有一定程度的化感作用, 当提取液在培养基中的浓度为1.6%时, 对台闽苣苔幼苗生长的抑制效应达到40%。紫茎泽兰叶和茎水提液对芒毛苣苔幼苗生长无明显的化感作用, 紫茎泽兰根水提液对5种苦苣苔科植物也均无显著影响。由此可知, 紫茎泽兰对唇柱苣苔属和台闽苣苔属的植物有一定的化感作用, 而对于芒毛苣苔属无明显的影响。分析结果显示, 紫茎泽兰对岩生苦苣苔科种类要比附生于树上的近缘种化感作用更为明显。

**关键词:** *Eupatorium adenophorum*, 化感作用, 苦苣苔科, 幼苗生长

## Allelopathic effects of *Eupatorium adenophorum* on five species of the family Gesneriaceae

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**Abstract:** *Eupatorium adenophorum* (Compositae), a highly invasive plant in southwestern China, has increasingly invaded the habitats of the gesneriaceous plants. All species of Gesneriaceae in China have been listed in China's Red List and some of them have been categorized as the National Key Protected Species. To examine the possible allelopathic effect of *E. adenophorum* on Gesneriaceae, five species in three genera of Gesneriaceae (*Chirita spinulosa*, *C. heterotricha*, *C. liboensis*, *Aeschynanthus acuminatus*, and *Titanotrichum oldhamii*) were treated with three parts of *E. adenophorum*, i.e., aqueous root, stem, and leaf extracts (8%), respectively. The results indicated that aqueous leaf extracts of *E. adenophorum* had very different impacts on *C. spinulosa*, *C. liboensis* and *C. heterotricha*, of which it was the most obvious on *C. spinulosa*. Seedling growth of *C. spinulosa* were totally inhibited when aqueous leaf extracts 2.4%, 3.2% and 4.0%. The aqueous stem extracts of *E. adenophorum* showed some impacts on *T. oldhamii*. Seedling growth of *T. oldhamii* were inhibited 40% when the stem extracts of *E. adenophorum* was 1.6%. Aqueous leaf and stem extracts of *E. adenophorum* had little effect on seedling growth of *A. acuminatus*. However, aqueous root extracts of *E.*

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*adenophorum* also had no significant suppression on these five species. Therefore, our experiments confirmed allelopathy of *E. adenophorum* on *Chirita* and *Titanotrichum* but not so much on *Aeschynanthus*. The gesneriaceous species on rocks seemed more susceptible to allelopathy of *E. adenophorum* than their allied species on trees.

**Key words:** *Eupatorium adenophorum*, allelopathic effect, Gesneriaceae, seedling growth

紫茎泽兰(*Eupatorium adenophorum*)为菊科多年生草本植物,原产墨西哥至哥斯达黎加(Cronk & Fuller, 1995),现在分布于世界30多个国家。20世纪40年代传入我国云南省,由于其繁殖及扩散能力强(Auld, 1981),现在不但云南大部地区有分布(赵国晶和马云萍, 1989; 付昀等, 1999),而且已蔓延到广西、贵州、四川、重庆、西藏、台湾等地(王洪炯等, 1994; 强胜, 1998; Xie *et al.*, 2001; 李振宇和解焱, 2002; Papes & Peterson, 2003; Wang & Wang, 2006),并继续向北、向东延伸。从世界范围来看,紫茎泽兰主要分布在37° N至35° S、海拔330–2,500 m的地带,以亚热带地区生长最为繁茂,因此在中国南方还有大面积的潜在分布区(Wang & Wang, 2006)。紫茎泽兰的入侵不仅干扰了自然生态系统的平衡,还对农林牧业生产和人类的健康造成了巨大的负面影响(叶喜, 2003),因此已被国家环保总局列入首批入侵我国的16种外来物种之首。

紫茎泽兰极强的入侵性和竞争性生长对本土植物的生存构成了威胁,它通过自身的化感物质和改变土壤的成分来抑制其他植物的生长(Tripathi *et al.*, 1981; Tripathi & Yadav, 1982; 王林和秦瑞豪, 2004)。如其地上部的石油醚、乙醇和水提取物对豌豆(*Pisum sativum*)种子萌发和幼苗生长均有抑制作用(Song *et al.*, 2000)。紫茎泽兰叶堆积的肥料对白菜和高粱种子萌发也均有强烈的抑制效应(Rajbanshi & Inubushi, 1998),紫茎泽兰水提取物对玉米(*Zea mays*)、蓝桉(*Eucalyptus globulus*)、黑麦草(*Lolium perenne*)、白三叶草(*Trifolium repens*)等种子的胚根和胚芽的生长有不同程度的抑制作用,而对云南松(*Pinus yunnanensis*)的发芽和胚根、胚芽生长却有一定程度的促进作用(和爱军和刘伦辉, 1990); 细叶苦苣(*Ixeris gracilis*)、金盏银盘(*Bidens biternata*)、鸭茅(*Dactylis glomerata*)、白三叶草等几种植物的种子萌发率随紫茎泽兰叶水提液浓度的升高而降低(郑丽和冯玉龙, 2005)。

苦苣苔科是含中国特有属最多的植物科, 27个

中国特有属中有20个属的分布区已有紫茎泽兰入侵,其余7个属也处于紫茎泽兰的潜在扩散区内。中国苦苣苔科植物主要分布在中、低海拔地区,容易受到人类活动的影响。近年来,许多珍贵的苦苣苔科植物已濒临灭绝,有的已经绝迹(李振宇和王印政, 2004),因此中国所有的苦苣苔科物种均已列入《中国物种红色名录》(汪松和解焱, 2004),其中包括刺齿唇柱苣苔(*Chirita spinulosa*)在内的部分种被列为国家重点保护物种。在诸多的致濒因素中,外来种入侵,特别是化感作用的影响,比人类的直接影响更为隐蔽和持久(Leather & Einhellig, 1988; Saggarr *et al.*, 1999; Hierro & Callaway, 2003; Levine *et al.*, 2003)。研究表明,紫茎泽兰含有香茅醛、香叶醛、乙酸龙脑脂、樟脑等易挥发性成分(达平馥和洪焰泉, 2003); 丁智慧等(1999)也从紫茎泽兰花中分离提取了萜烯类和酯类物质。这些化感物质通过土壤和空气(孔垂华和胡飞, 2003)可对植物的生长构成影响。

2003年我们在云南景东地区看到紫茎泽兰已入侵到多种苦苣苔科植物的原生境中,被紫茎泽兰包围的云南长蒴苣苔(*Didymocarpus yunnanensis*)成体植株叶变黄,生长不良,但在同一个种群中与本土植物混生的云南长蒴苣苔植株生长正常。对苦苣苔科植物的化感作用迄今为止未见报道。为了了解紫茎泽兰对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长是否存在化感作用,我们选择紫茎泽兰和5种国产苦苣苔科植物进行实验。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

紫茎泽兰材料为中国科学院植物研究所植物园实验温室内的栽培植株,引自云南昆明。5种苦苣苔科植物的材料均源自中国科学院植物研究所中国科学院典型培养物保藏委员会植物离体种质库的同代组培苗,这5种植物分别是:刺齿唇柱苣苔(采自广西扶绥)、烟叶唇柱苣苔(*Chirita hetero-*

*tricha*) (采自海南琼中)、荔波唇柱苣苔(*C. liboensis*) (采自贵州荔波)、芒毛苣苔(*Aeschynanthus acuminatus*) (采自广西融水)和台闽苣苔(*Titanotrichum oldhamii*) (采自福建永春)。前3种属于苦苣苔科长蒴苣苔族(Trib. Didymocarpeae), 后两种分别隶属芒毛苣苔族(Trib. Trichosporeae)和台闽苣苔族(Trib. Titanotricheae)。

### 1.2 水提液的制取

取紫茎泽兰新鲜的成体植株, 分别制取根、茎、叶的水提液。摘取包括叶柄在内的完全叶, 保证叶最小的受损面积, 用蒸馏水洗净; 将茎裁为12.5 cm的长度, 也用蒸馏水洗净; 剪下完整的根部, 用蒸馏水反复冲洗。将洗净的新鲜的根、茎、叶分别与重蒸馏水混合摇匀(每100 mL重蒸馏水含8 g材料), 置于转速为130 rpm的调速振荡器上振荡24 h, 形成初步的水提液(8%); 再将水提液通过真空过滤器过滤, 剔除杂质, 以备实验使用。

### 1.3 方法

将每瓶盛有MS基本培养基(蔗糖浓度0.7%, 琼脂浓度3.0%)的250 mL三角瓶放在高压灭菌锅内高温消毒(121°C, 0.125 MPa), 趁热取出后通过细菌过滤器加入水提液, 并不断振荡摇匀, 最后配制成0.4%、0.8%、1.6%、2.4%、3.2%和4.0%的含水提液培养基。

取株高1 cm左右, 具6-7叶片的苦苣苔科植物的生根组培苗移栽到7种不同浓度的水提液培养基中(包括对照), 每瓶(容量为250 mL的三角瓶)植7-8株; 包括对照(不含水提液的培养基)在内的在7种不同浓度梯度培养基中生长的组培苗置于温室(25±2°C)内培养。每浓度梯度重复3次, 以待观察。

### 1.4 统计分析

对组培苗不同处理的植株生长的长度进行记录, 每瓶每株分别测量后取其平均值, 作出“浓度-长度”关系曲线, 以此反应紫茎泽兰水提液对苦苣苔科植物生长影响的程度。

抑制百分率=(1-D/CK)×100% (CK>D); 式中D代表处理组植株生长的长度, CK代表对照组植株生长的长度。

利用SPSS11.5(SPSS Inc., USA)进行一维方差(Tukey)分析参数在不同处理间的差异。所有图形用SigmaPlot10.0(SPSS Inc. Chicago, Illinois, USA)绘制。

## 2 结果

以下分别为紫茎泽兰叶水提液和茎水提液对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长影响的实验结果, 但因其根水提液对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长影响不显著, 所以未将结果列出。

### 2.1 紫茎泽兰叶水提液对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长的影响

紫茎泽兰叶水提液(8%)对刺齿唇柱苣苔、荔波唇柱苣苔和烟叶唇柱苣苔幼苗的生长分别有不同程度的抑制作用。当水提液浓度为2.4%、3.2%和4.0%时, 刺齿唇柱苣苔幼苗生长至30 d时均受到100%的抑制( $P<0.05$ ), 且幼苗长度随水提液浓度升高而减少(图1a); 荔波唇柱苣苔幼苗的生长在水提液浓度为1.6%和4.0%时受到的抑制作用较为明显, 生长至70 d时均受到34%的抑制率( $P<0.05$ )(图1b); 而烟叶唇柱苣苔幼苗生长至90 d左右时, 在浓度为1.6%的叶水提液中受到29%的抑制作用( $P<0.05$ )(图1c)。上述3种植物中, 刺齿唇柱苣苔幼苗生长对叶水提液的作用最为敏感, 并随叶水提液浓度的升高而受到更大的抑制作用。而荔波唇柱苣苔和烟叶唇柱苣苔幼苗生长虽也受到了不同程度的抑制, 但其化感效应并不与叶水提液浓度的大小成正比, 而是在1.6%和4.0%浓度时最为明显。但叶水提液浓度为0.8%、2.4%和3.2%时, 荔波唇柱苣苔幼苗的生长并未受到显著的化感作用; 烟叶唇柱苣苔在叶水提液浓度超过2.4%时也未受影响。芒毛苣苔和台闽苣苔受到叶水提液的影响均不明显。

### 2.2 紫茎泽兰茎水提液对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长的影响

台闽苣苔幼苗生长至70 d时, 在茎水提液浓度为1.6%的培养基中达到40%的抑制率( $P<0.05$ )(图2b), 但当茎水提液浓度大于2.4%时, 其生长也未受显著的抑制作用; 而刺齿唇柱苣苔和芒毛苣苔幼苗的生长均未受明显的抑制(图2a、c); 烟叶唇柱苣苔和荔波唇柱苣苔也未有明显影响。

综合上述实验结果可知, 除芒毛苣苔外, 其余4种苦苣苔科植物对紫茎泽兰不同部分和不同浓度的水提液的反应多少存在差异。

## 3 讨论

据以往研究可知, 植物体地上部分分泌的化学成

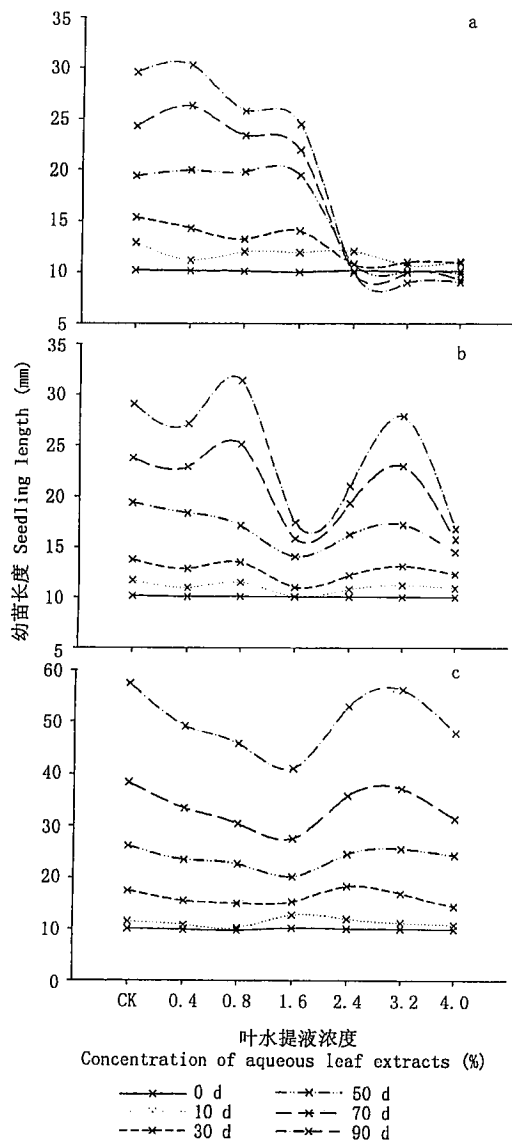


图1 刺齿唇柱苣苔(a)、荔波唇柱苣苔(b)、烟叶唇柱苣苔(c)幼苗在紫茎泽兰叶水提液培养基中的生长长度(CK表示不含紫茎泽兰水提液的培养基)

Fig. 1 The seedling length of *Chirita spinulosa* (a), *C. liboensis* (b) and *C. heterotricha* (c) disposed by aqueous leaf extracts of *Eupatorium adenophorum*. CK indicates the culture medium without aqueous extract of *E. adenophorum*.

分可经雨水、露水和雾等的淋溶作用滴落在土壤里 (Turkey, 1966) 或邻近植物体上从而产生化感作用 (Song *et al.*, 2000); 其根部或腐烂在土壤里的残体所分泌的化感物质, 对其他植物或同种植物幼苗的

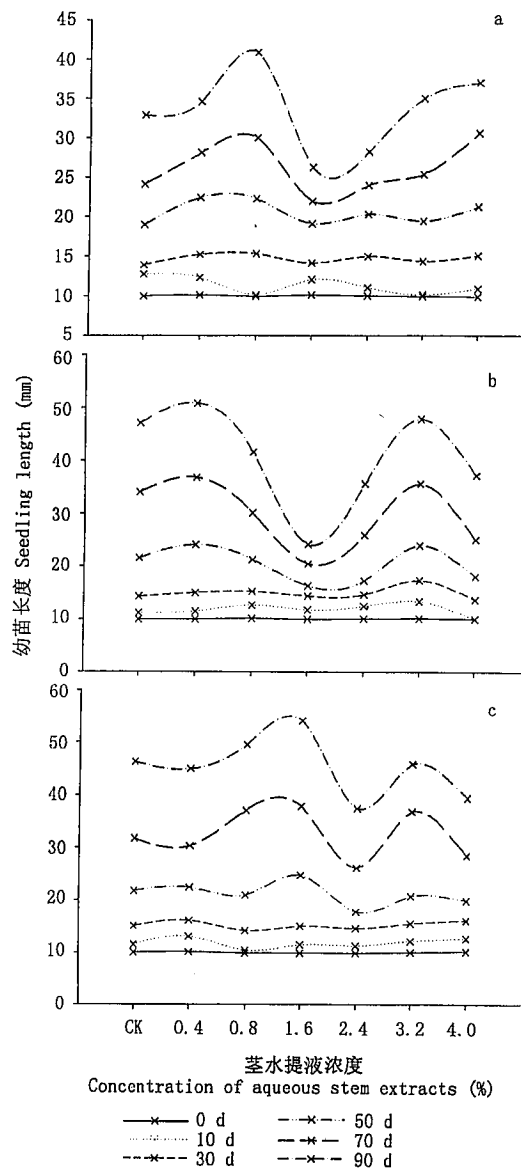


图2 芒毛苣苔(a)、台闽苣苔(b)和刺齿唇柱苣苔(c)幼苗在紫茎泽兰茎水提液培养基中的生长长度(CK表示不含紫茎泽兰水提液的培养基)

Fig. 2 The seedling length of *Aeschynanthus acuminatus* (a), *Titanotrichum oldhamii* (b) and *Chirita spinulosa* (c) disposed by aqueous stem extracts of *Eupatorium adenophorum*. CK indicates the culture medium without aqueous extract of *E. adenophorum*.

生长也起阻碍作用 (Went, 1973)。此外, 化感物质还可通过气孔影响植物的光合效率 (李寿田等, 2001), 使受体植物叶片中的叶绿素含量下降, 从而抑制这些植物的生长 (Zeng *et al.*, 2001; Yang *et al.*, 2004)。

苦苣苔科植物有多种已被列为国家重点保护物种,而中国苦苣苔科富集的云南、广西、贵州和四川南部正处于紫茎泽兰泛滥区,有被包围和切割之势,云南长蒴苣苔就是其中的一例。实验证明,紫茎泽兰可通过化感作用对大部分苦苣苔科植物构成威胁。

初步研究表明,紫茎泽兰根、茎、叶三部分水提液对苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长的影响明显不同,其中叶和茎部水提液的化感作用较为明显。虽也有不少报道证明了根部化感物质在植物间的作用(Weston & Czarnota, 2001; Weidenhamer, 2005),如于兴军等(2004)发现紫茎泽兰根部含有的促进和抑制作用的活性成分随根水提液浓度的变化而对白菜幼苗生长交替发挥作用。但在本实验中,紫茎泽兰的根水提液对5种苦苣苔科植物幼苗生长都没有造成明显影响。由此推论,紫茎泽兰植株的不同部分可能含有不同的化感活性物质,对不同植物的影响也存在很大的差异。

此外,实验中荔波唇柱苣苔、烟叶唇柱苣苔及台闽苣苔幼苗的生长并未随水提液浓度升高而受更显著的抑制,而是在特定的浓度范围内呈现一定的受抑生长(如图1b、c,图2b)。有研究表明,植物间的化感潜力是由两种或两种以上的成分相互作用产生的(Einhellig, 1995);酚酸类等化感物质综合作用的效果大于单成分化感物质作用的效应,且化感成分间还存在拮抗或促进作用(Blum, 1998)。Inderjit等(2002)也认为混合性化感物质表现为抑制还是增效作用取决于混合物中各成分的浓度。何华勤等(2005)通过对5种常见的化感替代物进行实验表明,水杨酸对稗草(*Echinochloa crusgalli*)根长有显著抑制作用,但抑制程度随对羟基苯甲酸浓度升高呈降低趋势,说明两种成分呈拮抗效应。由此推测,紫茎泽兰水提液含有的多种化感成分间也可能存在一定的拮抗作用。

值得注意的是,5种受试苦苣苔科植物中,受紫茎泽兰水提液负面影响的4种苦苣苔科物种均为岩生草本植物,其生态位与其他植物相对隔离;而对水提液不敏感的芒毛苣苔为木质藤本,通常依附于不同类群的树干和其他植物体上生长。相比之下,岩生苦苣苔科植物比附生树上的同科藤本植物更易受到紫茎泽兰的入侵影响。藤本植物在长期的适应和进化过程中是否产生比无支撑生长的植物有

更强的抗化感能力,还有待进一步证明。

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