

# 毛白杨茎干不同方位夜间液流变化规律及其主要 影响因子

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**摘 要**为明确毛白杨(*Populus tomentosa*)不同方位夜间蒸腾量(*Nt*)及茎干充水量(*Sr*)等夜间液流活动的规律,探究不同方位 *Nt*和*Sr*的主要影响因子,该研究使用热扩散的方法监测了宽窄行模式下栽植的毛白杨茎干不同方位夜间液流,并用图像法区 分*Nt*和*Sr*。使用自动气象站和机械式张力计监测太阳总辐射(*R*<sub>s</sub>, kW·m<sup>-2</sup>)、空气温度(*T*<sub>a</sub>, ℃)、空气相对湿度(*RH*, %)、风速(*v*, m·s<sup>-1</sup>)、土壤水势(ψ, kPa)等环境因子。通过比较各方位的*Nt*和*Sr*等液流活动的大小情况及其与环境因子之间的相关性得到方 位间夜间液流的差异性以及各方位夜间液流的主要影响因子。结果显示:宽行距位于东侧的样树西方位的*Nt*和*Sr*均最大,其 中西方位的*Sr*显著大于其他3个方位;北方位的*Nt*显著小于其他3个方位;其他方位间的*Nt*和*Sr*无显著差异;各方位夜间茎干 充水量占夜间液流量的比例(*Sr/Q*)无显著差异。宽行距位于西侧的样树西方位的*Nt*和*Sr*亦均最大,其中西方位的*Sr*显著大于东 方位和南方位;南方位的*Nt*最小,显著小于西方位和北方位,其他方位间的*Nt*和*Sr*亦均最大,其中西方位的*Sr*/Q显著大于其他3 个方位。各方位的*Nt*和*Sr*均与水汽压亏缺(*VPD*)有显著的正相关关系,部分方位*Nt*和*Sr*与*T*<sub>a</sub>和*RH*有显著相关关系。没有任何方 位*Nt*和*Sr*与*v*和ψ有显著相关关系。*Nt*和*Sr*方位间的差异(*Nt*<sub>C</sub>*v*、*Sr*<sub>C</sub>*v*)与*VPD*、*T*<sub>a</sub>、*RH*、*v*和ψ均无显著相关关系。此外,*Sr*受白 天的液流活动的影响显著。综上所述,毛白杨不同方位*Nt*和*Sr*等液流活动具有较大的差异,且西方位是优势方位;*VPD*是影响 各方位*Nt*和*Sr*的主要气象因子。

关键词 毛白杨; 方位; 夜间蒸腾; 茎干充水

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# Azimuthal variation in nighttime sap flow and its mainly influence factors of Populus tomentosa

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## Abstract

*Aims* To clarify the azimuthal regularity of nocturnal sap-flow activities of *Populus tomentosa*, which includes nocturnal transpiration (Nt) and stem water refilling (Sr), and explore the main impact factors of Nt and Sr in different orientations.

**Methods** The thermal dissipation method was used to monitor the nocturnal sap flow of *P. tomentosa* planted in wide and narrow rows patterns. The image method was used to distinguish *Nt* and *Sr*. An automatic weather station measured global solar radiation ( $R_s$ , kW·m<sup>-2</sup>), air temperature ( $T_a$ , °C), relative humidity (*RH*, %), wind speed (v, m·s<sup>-1</sup>) and other environmental factors. Mechanical tensiometers measured soil water potential ( $\psi$ , kPa). The differences of nocturnal sap-flow among orientations and their main impact factors were determined by comparing the magnitudes of *Nt* and *Sr* and their correlations with the impact factors.

*Important findings* The results showed that, for trees on the east-wide-row, the west orientation has the largest *Nt* and *Sr*. The *Sr* in the west orientation was significantly larger than that in the other three orientations. In contrast,

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north oriented Nt was significantly smaller than that in the other three orientations. There was no significant difference in Nt and Sr among other orientations and the proportion of Sr accounted for the nighttime sap flow (Sr/Q) in all orientations. For trees on the west-wide-row, Nt and Sr in the west orientation were also the largest, and the Sr in the west orientation was significantly larger than that in the east and south. The Nt in the south orientation was the smallest and significantly smaller than that in the west and north. There was no significant difference in Nt and Sr among other orientations. The Sr/Q in the south orientation was significantly larger than that in the other three orientations. The Nt and Sr had significantly positive correlations with vapor pressure deficiency (VPD), and Nt and Sr in some orientations had significant correlations with  $T_a$  and RH, but Nt and Sr in all orientations had no significant correlation with v and  $\psi$ . The variation coefficient of Nt and Sr among the four orientations ( $Nt_{CV}$  and  $Sr_{CV}$ ) had no significant correlation with VPD,  $T_a$ , RH, v and  $\psi$ . In addition, the Sr was significantly affected by the daytime sap flow. In conclusion, there were significant differences in nocturnal sap flow of P. tomentosa such as Nt and Sr, with west being the most dominant. VPD was the mainly meteorological impact factor of Nt and Srin all orientations at night.

Key words Populus tomentosa; orientation; nighttime transpiration; stem refilling

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蒸腾是植物消耗水分的主要途径, 在植物生长 发育过程中起着至关重要的作用(Tsuruta et al., 2010; Zeppel et al., 2014)。早期的相关研究普遍认为 夜间缺少光照、气温和水汽压亏缺较低、叶片气孔 关闭, 植物不会发生蒸腾作用(Meidner & Mansfield, 1965; Ritchie et al., 1974; Benyon et al., 1999)。然而 随着监测技术的进步, 越来越多的研究表明各种生 态系统中的大多数植物都会出现夜间蒸腾的现象 (Dawson et al., 2007; Fisher et al., 2007; Alvarado-Barrientos et al., 2013; Zeppel et al., 2014)。夜间蒸腾 具有运输营养物质和氧气等生理功能(Marks & Lechowicz, 2007; Zeppel et al., 2014), 并且可以降 低叶片表面温度、减少碳损失(Peraudeau et al., 2015)。除了夜间蒸腾外, 茎干充水作为植物夜间液 流的另一组成部分,同样具有重要的生理作用,如 补充植物白天蒸腾引起的水分亏缺(Wang et al., 2012),提高第二天叶片的光合作用效率(方伟伟等, 2018),缓解植物木质部栓塞化的产生(Carrasco et al., 2015).

夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量的精确估计依赖于夜 间液流的精准测定以及夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的有效 区分。热技术由于具有精确、不受空间限制、自动 化等优点,被广泛用于树木液流的监测与林分蒸腾 的估算(Granier *et al.*, 1996; Wilson *et al.*, 2001; Ford *et al.*, 2007)。在此基础上, Fisher等(2007)通过分析 *Pinus ponderosa、Quercus douglasii*等树种夜间液流 曲线的斜率,提出了一种区分夜间蒸腾和茎干充水 的方法,即通过图像来定量计算出夜间蒸腾量和茎 干充水量,这不仅能够有效区分夜间蒸腾和茎干充 水,而且为研究植物夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的影响因 素奠定了基础。

关于植物夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的发生机制和影 响因子目前已有较多研究(McDonald et al., 2002; Daley & Phillips, 2006; Fisher et al., 2007; Zeppel et al., 2014), 但这些研究大多是基于单方位的液流开 展。有研究表明, 植物茎干不同方位的液流存在显 著差异, 而且这种方位上的差异会显著影响植株水 分利用估计的准确性与可靠性,如Tateishi等(2008) 对常绿树种青冈栎(Quercus glauca)的研究发现, 仅 测量一个方位的液流对蒸腾量的估计误差高达 20%。Tomonori等(2012)对刺槐(Robinia pseudoacacia)和蒙栎(Quercus mongolica)的研究发现,不同 方位间液流的变异系数高达20%-45%, 忽略周向液 流的差异会导致蒸腾估算量的误差达到16%-20%。 也有学者对银杏(Ginkgo biloba)(孙守家等, 2006), 侧柏(Platycladus orientalis)(王华田等, 2006), 日本 柳杉(Cryptomeria japonica)(Tsuruta et al., 2010), 樟 子松(Pinus sylvestris var. mongolica)(党宏忠等, 2020) 等树种不同方位树干边材液流进行研究, 同样认为 不同方位树干边材液流存在显著差异,而且这些差 异都会造成对植物茎干水分利用估计的误差。然而 目前在国内外众多涉及植物方位间液流差异的研究 中,大部分都是以白天液流为例,较少涉及夜间液 流, 而夜间蒸腾和茎干充水是夜间液流的主要组成

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部分,关于它们在植物茎干不同方位上的差异以及 主要的影响因子目前仍不清楚,需要进一步研究。

毛白杨(Populus tomentosa)是我国北方重要的 防护与用材林树种,因其优质、速生、丰产、抗逆 性强等优点在我国华北地区广泛种植(康向阳和朱 之悌, 2002)。关于毛白杨的茎干液流, 已有部分学 者对其进行了实验分析。李广德等(2010)的研究表 明影响毛白杨不同方位液流的主导气象因子不同。 刘洋等(2018)研究了宽窄行模式栽植下的毛白杨不 同方位的液流, 表明不同方位液流具有显著的差异 性和相关性, 方位间差异不能忽视。还有研究表明, 毛白杨夜间茎干充水量占夜间液流的比例达61%, 且夜间液流受地下水位和水汽压亏缺(VPD)等气象 因子的影响(Di et al., 2019)。但是夜间毛白杨茎干不 同方位的液流是否具有差异,以及各方位夜间液流 的主要影响因子是什么,目前的了解还十分有限。 基于以上问题,本试验的研究目的是: (1)阐述毛白 杨不同方位夜间液流的差异性及相关性; (2)明确不 同方位间夜间蒸腾和茎干充水所占比例及其差异性; (3)探究毛白杨各方位夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的主要 影响因子。

# 1 材料和方法

# 1.1 试验地概况

试验地位于山东省聊城市高唐县(36.97°N, 116.23°E,平均海拔27m),该地区属于温带半湿润 大陆季风气候。年平均气温13.2℃,年降水量为 545mm,年蒸发量为1880mm。年日照总时间达 2651.9h, 全年无霜期204天。

研究对象为栽植于2005年春季的三倍体毛白杨 无性系B301人工林,总面积3.9 hm<sup>2</sup>。林木采用宽窄 行模式栽植(图1),宽行距6 m,窄行距2 m,株距 1 m。于2011年5-8月开展试验,试验期间林分平均 树高13.9 m,平均胸径11.1 cm,已基本郁闭,无明 显病虫害。林分以地下滴灌的方式进行灌溉,滴头 位于窄行中央和宽行距树60 cm的平行线上,深 20 cm,滴头相距50 cm。当滴头附近10 cm处的土壤 水势(*SWP*)低于-25 kPa时进行灌溉,滴头流速为 2 L·h<sup>-1</sup>。在生长季内对林分进行常规施肥,定期用 除草剂除去杂草。本试验涉及的10株样树均位于林 分内部,样树东、南、西、北4个方位的平均冠幅分 别为191、164、245和152 cm。

#### 1.2 测定项目与方法

#### 1.2.1 环境因子

本试验涉及的环境因子包括气象因子和土壤水 分。气象因子利用距试验地250 m处的自动气象站 (Delta-T Devices Ltd., Cambridge, UK)实时监测。测 定的气象因子包括太阳总辐射( $R_s$ , kW·m<sup>-2</sup>)、空气温 度( $T_a$ , C)、空气相对湿度(RH, %)、风速(v, m·s<sup>-1</sup>)和 风向,数据每10 min记录采集一次。*VPD* (kPa)采用 Campbell和Norman (1977)的经验公式计算:

$$VPD = 0.611 \times \exp\left(\frac{17.502 \times T_{a}}{T_{a} + 240.97}\right) \times (1 - RH)$$
 (1)

土壤水分用土壤水势(ψ, kPa)表示。在试验地布 设机械式张力计来测定ψ,位置定在距离滴头10 cm, 地表下20 cm处,宽窄行内各布设3个。从实验日起





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每天7:00对张力计进行读数,得到ψ值。

## 1.2.2 茎干液流

茎干液流测定采用热扩散法(Granier, 1985),从 样地中随机选择不同胸径的10株样树进行液流监测 (各样树信息见表1),分别在样木胸高(1.3 m)处,从 东、南、西、北4个方位插入探针,同时测量树干液 流。热扩散探针(TDP 30, Dynamax, Texas, USA)长 30 mm,直径1.2 mm,探针间距40 mm。试验期间, 液流速率每30 s测定一次,然后每10 min取平均值 并存入数据采集器(Model DL2e, DelTa-T Devices, Cambridge, UK)。液流速率计算公式(Granier, 1985) 如下:

$$F_{\rm d} = 0.0119 \left(\frac{\Delta T_{\rm m} - \Delta T}{\Delta T}\right)^{1.231} \tag{2}$$

式中,  $F_d$ 为液流速率(cm·s<sup>-1</sup>);  $\Delta T$ 为加热探针和受热 探针间的温差;  $\Delta T_m$ 为无液流条件下探针间的温差, 为了准确计算夜间液流,  $\Delta T_m$ 每5–10天计算一次。

为消除林木个体大小可能对树干液流速率产生的影响,利用胸径(*DBH*)对液流速率进行矫正,公式(刘洋等,2018)如下:

$$F'_{\rm d} = F_{\rm d} \frac{DBH}{DBH} \tag{3}$$

式中,  $F_a$ 为校正后的液流速率(cm·s<sup>-1</sup>);  $\overline{DBH}$  为所有 样树的平均胸径(cm); DBH为各样树的胸径(cm)。

单株样木整日的耗水量计算公式(Xi et al., 2017)为:

$$Asf = \frac{F'_{\rm d} \times As \times t}{4000} \tag{4}$$

式中, Asf是整体的液流量( $mm \cdot d^{-1}$ ), As是样木的边材面积( $cm^{2}$ ), t为一天之内液流存在的时间(s)。

## 1.2.3 夜间蒸腾与茎干充水的划分

将太阳总辐射(*R*<sub>s</sub>)小于5.0 W·m<sup>-2</sup>的时间段定义 为夜间(Daley & Phillips, 2006)。采用Fisher等(2007) 的方法区分夜间蒸腾量(*Nt*)和茎干充水量(*Sr*)。根据 每晚的液流情况,采用指数函数拟合出无*Nt*情况下 的液流变化趋势,拟合曲线(图2虚线)下的面积为*Sr*, 将两个曲线之间的面积定义为*Nt*。

#### 1.3 数据分析

采用配对样本t检验(Paired-samples t-test)的方 法分析毛白杨茎干不同方位的夜间液流的差异、相 关性以及不同方位夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的差异。在 所有样树中,T<sub>8</sub>样树液流监测时间较长,且监测期 内气象因子较为稳定,因此T<sub>8</sub>样树为代表,采用 Spearman相关性检验和线性回归分析影响Nt和Sr的 因子。数据由Excel 2017和SPSS 17进行处理,图表 采用Origin 9.0绘制。

# 2 结果

# 2.1 气象因子变化

在研究期内, 白天和夜间的VPD、T<sub>a</sub>、RH和v 具有相似的变化趋势(图3)和显著的相关性(p < 0.01, 表2)。配对样本t检验表明4个气象因子在白天与夜 间均具有显著差异(p < 0.01,表1), 白天的VPD、T<sub>a</sub> 和v分别平均比夜间高148%、17%、59%, 而RH则 比夜间低14%。研究时期内降水(P)主要集中在5月 中旬、6月下旬至7月上旬以及7月下旬至8月上旬。 土壤水势在-50-0 kPa内波动变化。

# 2.2 不同方位夜间液流的差异及相关性

不论宽行距在样树东侧还是西侧, 样树不同方

表1	宽窄行模式种植	下毛白杨样树的信息	及液流监测时期
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Table 1	<b>able 1</b> Characteristics and metrical information of sample trees of <i>Populus tomentosa</i> which planted in wide and narrow rows							
编号	胸径	液流测量时期	测量完整天数	宽行距位置				
Number	Diameter at breast height (cm)	Sap flow measured date	Full measured days	Wide row position				
$T_1$	10.32	2011-05-16-05-19	4	W				
$T_2$	10.56	2011-05-21-05-24	4	Е				
T <sub>3</sub>	11.04	2011-05-26-05-29	4	W				
$T_4$	9.80	2011-05-31-06-04	5	Е				
T <sub>5</sub>	9.90	2011-06-06-06-12	7	Е				
T <sub>6</sub>	10.65	2011-06-17-06-23	7	W				
T <sub>7</sub>	13.30	2011-06-25-07-03	9	W				
$T_8$	12.72	2011-07-05-07-18	13	W				
T9	7.47	2011-07-19-07-29	11	W				
T <sub>10</sub>	8.35	2011-08-02-08-16	14	W				

T1-T10表示第1到第10株树; E、W分别代表宽行位于样树东侧、西侧。

 $T_{1}-T_{10}$  indicate the first to the tenth sample trees; E and W indicate wide rows are in the east and west of sample trees, respectively.

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图2 毛白杨夜间蒸腾和茎干充水区分方法示意图。





图3 宽窄行模式栽植下毛白杨液流研究期内环境因子变化。

Fig. 3 Variation of environmental factors during the sap flow study period of *Populus tomentosa* which planted in wide and narrow rows.

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**表2** 宽窄行模式栽植下毛白杨液流研究期内昼夜气象因子差异及相 关性

 
 Table 2
 Differences and correlations between diurnal and nocturnal meteorological factors during the sap flow study period of *Populus tomentosa* which planted in wide and narrow rows

	$T_{a}(^{\circ}\mathbb{C})$	VPD (kPa)	RH (%)	$v (m \cdot s^{-1})$
白天-夜间 Daytime-nighttime	4.34**	0.77**	-12.08**	0.73**
相关系数 Correlation coefficient	0.812**	0.879**	0.849**	0.533**

\*\*为0.01水平上显著。白天-夜间为昼夜气象因子之间的平均差异。RH, 空气相对湿度; T<sub>a</sub>, 空气温度; VPD, 水汽压亏缺; v, 风速。

\*\* means significant correlations at the 0.01 level. Daytime-nighttime indicates average difference of diurnal and nocturnal meteorological factors between daytime and nighttime. *RH*, air relative humidity;  $T_a$ , air temperature; *v*, wind speed; *VPD*, vapor pressure deficiency.

位夜间液流量(Q)都具有较大差异(图4),方位间变 异系数(CV)分别为29.3%、35.8%。配对样本t检验 (表3)表明,宽行距位于东侧的样树,其西方位的Q 显著大于北方位,而其他方位间差异不显著;宽行 距位于西侧的样树,其西方位的Q显著大于其他3个 方位,南方位的Q显著低于西方位和北方位,而其 他方位间Q差异不显著。10株样树各方位间Q均呈现 显著相关关系,但不同样树的不同方位之间Q的相 关性具有一定差异。总的来说,宽行距位于东侧的 样树的相关性较高,其中南方位和北方位间Q的相 关性最高,西方位和北方位间Q的相关性最低。宽行 距位于西侧的样树的相关性较低,其中,东方位和 北方位间Q的相关性最高,西方位和北方位间Q的 相关性最低。

## 2.3 夜间蒸腾和充水

2.3.1 不同方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量的差异

图5为各方位Nt和Sr以及茎干充水量占夜间液



**图4** 宽窄行模式种植下毛白杨不同方位的夜间液流量变化。DAY, 开始监测液流的天数。 Fig. 4 Variation of differently azimuthal nocturnal sap flux of *Populus tomentosa* which planted in wide and narrow rows. DAY, the number of days to start monitoring the sap flow.

表3 宽窄行模式栽植下的毛白杨不同方位夜间液流配对样本t检验	检结果
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Table 3 The t-test result of differently azimuthal nocturnal sap flux of Populus tomentosa which planted in wide and narrow rows

	•							
方位 Orientation		E-S	E-W	E-N	S-W	S-N	W-N	n
宽行距位于东侧	平均差异 Average difference	-0.005	-0.027	0.021	-0.022	0.026	0.049*	23
Wide row in the east	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	0.644**	0.612**	0.739**	0.586**	0.895**	0.434*	
宽行距位于西侧	平均差异 Average difference	0.029	-0.11**	-0.035	-0.14**	-0.063*	$0.075^{*}$	70
Wide row in the west	相关性 Correlation coefficient	0.621**	0.471**	0.675**	0.609**	0.445**	0.344*	

\*为0.05水平上显著,\*\*为0.01水平上显著。E、S、W、N分别表示东、南、西、北方位的夜间液流。n表示测量天数。

\* means significant correlations at the 0.05 level, \*\* means significant correlations at the 0.01 level. E, S, W, N indicate nocturnal sap flux in esat, south, west and north respectively. *n* indicates the number of measured days.

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图5 毛白杨不同方位夜间蒸腾、茎干充水以及充水所占比例的平均值(平均值±标准偏差)。E、W分别表示宽行位于样树的东侧和西侧。柱状图上的不同字母表示方位间的差异显著。 **Fig. 5** Average value (mean  $\pm$  *SD*) of nocturnal transpiration, stem refilling, and proportion of stem refilling in different orientations of *Populus tomentosa*. E and W indicate wide rows are in the east and west of the sample trees, respectively. Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in different directions.

流量的比例(Sr/Q)大小。各方位Nt和Sr均具有显著差 异,方位间Sr的差异较大,平均变异系数为45.6%, Nt的差异较小,平均变异系数为39.2%。夜间充水量 占夜间液流的比例较大,东、南、西、北4个方位的 平均占比分别为54.2%、60.7%、54.5%、57.4%。配 对样本t检验结果(表4)表明,宽行距位于东侧的样 树西方位的Nt和Sr均最大,其中西方位的Sr显著大 于其他3个方位。北方位的Nt最小,且显著小于其他 3个方位,其他方位间Nt和Sr无显著差异。各方位间 的Sr/Q无显著差异。宽行距位于西侧的样树西方位 的Nt和Sr亦均最大,其中西方位的Sr显著大于东方 位的和南方位的。南方位的Nt最小,显著小于西方 位的和北方位的,其他方位间Nt和Sr无显著差异。 南方位的Sr/Q显著大于其他3个方位。

#### 2.3.2 夜间蒸腾与茎干充水的主要影响因子

不同方位Sr和Nt与白天对应各方位液流的互相 关检验结果(表5)表明,各方位Nt与白天对应方位的 液流均无显著相关关系,Sr与白天对应各方位液流 均有显著正相关关系,且北方位的相关性最低。说 明白天液流对Sr有显著影响,而对Nt无显著影响。

Nt、Sr与环境因子的相关性检验(表6)表明,各 方位Nt和Sr均与VPD呈显著正相关关系,除南方位 的Sr外均与RH呈显著负相关关系,仅东方位的Nt和 Sr与T<sub>a</sub>呈显著负相关关系,而各方向Nt和Sr均未与v 达到显著相关关系。Nt和Sr方位间的差异(Nt<sub>CV</sub>、Sr<sub>CV</sub>) 与VPD、T<sub>a</sub>、RH、v、ψ均无显著相关关系,表明毛 白杨Nt和Sr方位间的差异不受环境因子影响。图6 为T<sub>8</sub>样树Nt和Sr与VPD之间的线性回归关系,由R<sup>2</sup> 可知,各方位的Nt与VPD的线性相关关系较为显著, 说明Nt受VPD的影响较大。

# 3 讨论

# 3.1 各方位夜间液流量的差异及相关性

本研究中,所有方位的夜间液流量都表现出显 著的相关性(p < 0.05)(表3)。同样地,李广德等

表4 宽窄行模式种植下毛白杨不同方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量配对样本t检验结果

able 4 The <i>t</i> -test result of nocturnal transpiration and stein refining of <i>Populus tomentosa</i> which planted in wide and harrow rows							
		E-S	E-W	E-N	S-W	S-N	W-N
宽行距位于东侧	Nt	-0.012	-0.013	0.039**	-0.001	0.051**	0.052**
Wide row in the east	Sr	0.029	$-0.062^{*}$	0.029	-0.091**	0.001	0.091*
	Sr/Q	0.067	-0.019	-0.034	-0.086	-0.100	-0.015
宽行距位于西侧	Nt	0.031	-0.068	-0.034	-0.099**	$-0.065^{**}$	0.034
Wide row in the west	Sr	-0.005	-0.072**	-0.046**	$-0.070^{**}$	-0.041*	0.026
	Sr/Q	-0.096**	0.009	-0.024	0.110***	0.073**	-0.033

\*为0.05水平上显著,\*\*为0.01水平上显著。Nt、Sr、Q分别表示夜间蒸腾、夜间茎干充水和夜间总液流量。

\* means significant correlations at the 0.05 level, \*\* means significant correlations at the 0.01 level. Nt, Sr and Q indicate nocturnal transpiration, stem refilling and nocturnal sap flux, respectively.

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表5 宽窄行模式栽植下毛白杨各方位夜间蒸腾量、茎干充水量与白天 液流的相关系数

 Table 5
 Correlation coefficients between nocturnal transpiration, stem

 refilling and diurnal sap flux in different orientations of *Populus tomentosa* which planted in wide and narrow rows

	Е	S	W	Ν
Nt	0.096	0.189	-0.203	0.015
Sr	0.436**	0.377***	0.471***	$0.250^{*}$

\*为0.05水平上显著,\*\*为0.01水平上显著。E、S、W、N分别表示白天东、 南、西、北方位的液流。Nt和Sr分别表示夜间蒸腾量和夜间茎干充水量。 \* means significant correlations at the 0.05 level, \*\* means significant correlations at the 0.01 level. E, S, W, N indicate diurnal sap flux in the east, south, west and north, respectively. Nt and Sr indicate nocturnal transpiration and stem refilling, respectively.

**表6** 环境因子与毛白杨各方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量的相关系数 **Table 6** Correlation coefficients between environmental factors and nocturnal transpiration, stem refilling in different orientations of *Populus tomentosa* 

	VPD	$T_{\rm a}$	RH	v	ψ
Nt <sub>E</sub>	0.590**	-0.611*	-0.814**	0.188	0.042
$Nt_{\rm S}$	$0.760^{**}$	0.102	-0.613*	-0.310	-0.354
$Nt_{W}$	$0.577^{*}$	-0.334	$-0.602^{*}$	-0.026	-0.178
$Nt_{\rm N}$	$0.678^{**}$	-0.288	$-0.623^{*}$	-0.099	-0.212
Nt <sub>CV</sub>	-0.385	-0.194	0.152	0.345	0.398
$Sr_{\rm E}$	$0.584^{*}$	$-0.472^{*}$	-0.554*	-0.297	-0.170
<i>Sr</i> <sub>s</sub>	0.555**	0.068	-0.411	-0.514	-0.276
$Sr_W$	$0.576^{*}$	-0.129	$-0.468^{*}$	-0.421	-0.261
$Sr_N$	0.521*	-0.313	$-0.457^{*}$	-0.296	-0.067
Sr <sub>CV</sub>	0.152	0.159	-0.078	-0.321	0.046

\*为0.05水平上显著, \*\*为0.01水平上显著。ψ, 土壤水势; RH, 空气相对 湿度; T<sub>a</sub>, 空气温度; VPD, 水汽压亏缺; ν, 风速。Nt<sub>E</sub>、Nt<sub>S</sub>、Nt<sub>W</sub>、Nt<sub>N</sub>分 别为东、南、西、北4个方位的夜间蒸腾量; Nt<sub>C</sub>v为方位间夜间蒸腾量的 变异系数; Sr<sub>E</sub>、Sr<sub>S</sub>、Sr<sub>W</sub>、Sr<sub>N</sub>分别为东、南、西、北4个方位的夜间茎 干充水量; Sr<sub>C</sub>v为方位间夜间茎干充水量的变异系数。

\* means significant correlations at the 0.05 level, \*\* means significant correlations at the 0.01 level.  $\psi$ , soil water potential; *RH*, air relative humidity;  $T_{a}$ , air temperature; v, wind speed; *VPD*, vapor pressure deficiency.  $N_{E}$ ,  $N_{LS}$ ,  $N_{IW}$ ,  $N_{IN}$  indicate nocturnal transpiration in the esat, south, west and north, respectively.  $N_{CV}$  indicates stem refilling in the esat, south, west and north, respectively.  $S_{FG}$ ,  $S_{FW}$ ,  $S_{FN}$  indicates stem refilling variable coefficient.

(2010)的实验也表明,不管是晴天、阴天、雨天,还 是全天、白天、夜间,三倍体毛白杨东、南、西、 北4个方位液流速率相互间均呈极显著的正相关关 系。这说明毛白杨各方位木质部是同步进行白天以 及夜间的水分运输。Waisel等(1972)发现染液在胡杨 茎干中呈螺旋状或者环状上升,直接证明了不同方 位木质部中水分运输的关联。此外,本研究中林 分郁闭,不同方位冠层所处的环境均匀且相似, 受气象因子、树形等因子同步影响,因此也会使各 方位的夜间液流量表现出相同的变化趋势与显著 相关性。

除了相关性,实验结果表明,各方位夜间液流 量也存在差异,其可能的原因主要有两点。(1)样树 本身的结构造成了树干液流方位上的差异。李广德 等(2010)对毛白杨周向液流的研究发现由于各方位 树冠结构、树干边材面积、根系分布等的不同、导 致树干各方位的水分运输效率不同。也有学者使用 染液对日本柏树的边材进行染色, 通过颜色变化确 定边材运输水分的面积,并分析了树干周向液流差 异与边材面积差异的关系,得出结论,二者显著相 关( $R^2 = 0.49$ , p < 0.01), 说明树干不同方位的边材 面积确实会影响不同方位的液流量(Tsuruta et al., 2010)。(2)周向液流的差异与土壤水分有关,土壤水 分的空间异质性影响着树干液流的空间异质性,导 致树干周向液流出现差异。Lu等(2000)对杧果 (Mangifera indica)树的研究印证了这个观点,他发 现杧果树干周向液流的差异是土壤水分分布不均造 成的,而且在不同灌溉条件下,各方位液流大小的 排序不同。



**图6** 毛白杨各方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量与水汽压亏缺的线性关系。 **Fig. 6** Linear relationship between nocturnal transpiration, stem refilling in different orientations of *Populus tomentosa* and vapour pressure deficiency.

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# **3.2** 不同方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量的差异及 其所占比例

本研究中,各方位夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量均 具有较大的差异,其中茎干充水量方位间的差异 (CV=45.6%)大于夜间蒸腾量(CV=39.2%)。而不论 夜间蒸腾量还是茎干充水量,西方位都是优势方 位。这些现象可能与环境因子以及树木茎干木质部 结构有关。夜间茎干充水主要用于补充木质部中白 天蒸腾耗散的水分, 与白天蒸腾量具有显著相关性 (Wang et al., 2012), 而蒸腾主要受PAR和VPD的影 响(Poyatos et al., 2007)。在白天,随着太阳移动,不 同方位树冠所受的光照时间、强度不同,因此蒸腾 可能表现出较大的差异; 而在夜间无太阳辐射, 各 方位蒸腾量的差异较小。木质部中的导管是水分运 输的主要通道,在长期水平上,树木可以通过调整 边材导管的直径和密度来调整水分运输(February et al., 1995)。研究表明, 在一天中, 下午的太阳辐射、 VPD较上午强(马金玉等, 2007), 而西侧树冠在下午 时受太阳直射,导致西方位冠层具有较大的蒸腾 量。长此以往, 西侧木质部可能会发展出水分运输 能力较强的导管组织、有可能因此导致夜间蒸腾和 茎干充水的能力大于其他各方位。

夜间蒸腾和茎干充水具有不同的生理意义,因 此二者占夜间液流的比例有所不同(Fisher et al., 2007)。有研究表明, 夜间茎干充水是植物夜间用水 的主要方式,约占夜间液流量的50%-70% (Fisher et al., 2007; 张婕等, 2019)。与前人的研究结果一样, 在本研究中,夜间茎干充水量所占比例较高,4个方 位(东、西、南、北)分别是54.2%、60.7%、54.5%、 57.4%, 南方位的比例显著大于其他3个方位(表4)。 本实验样地位于华北地区,昼夜温差较大(表2)。白 天温度高, 蒸腾剧烈, 导致夜间水分亏缺严重, 因 此夜间充水比例较大。而夜间温度降低,导致VPD 较低, 夜间蒸腾也相应减弱, 因此蒸腾量占夜间用 水的比例较小。研究表明,在不同季节、不同地点, 不同树种的夜间蒸腾量和茎干充水量所占的比例有 所不同,比如Fisher等(2007)的研究发现Quercus douglasii在冬季几乎无夜间蒸腾, 夜间液流活动表 现为茎干充水, 而在夏季夜间蒸腾占夜间液流量的 30%, 茎干充水占70%。Daley和Phillips (2006)发现 Betula papyrifera只有夜间蒸腾而无补水。干旱地区 Acacia mangium夜间茎干充水量占全天液流量的比 例约为14.7%,在较湿润的地区这个比例高达30.3% (Wang *et al.*, 2012)。

# 3.3 各方位夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的影响因子

本实验结果表明, VPD为各方位夜间蒸腾与茎 干充水的主要影响因子,但其对夜间蒸腾的影响更 大(表6)。植物夜间蒸腾是一项被动活动,对气象因 子, 尤其对VPD变化有较强的响应(Dawson et al., 2007), 而茎干充水是植物对蒸腾引起的水分亏缺 的响应(Wang et al., 2012), 因此后者对VPD变化的 响应较为迟缓。Daley和Phillips (2006)发现VPD影响 着Betula papyrifera夜间气孔的开闭,进而影响气体 交换和夜间蒸腾作用的时间及强度。Chen等(2020) 研究了影响不同龄级油松(Pinus tabuliformis)和元 宝槭(Acer truncatum)夜间液流的气象因子,发现夜 间VPD是幼龄林的夜间液流活动的主要影响因子。 而本研究的样树在实验时正处于幼龄期,其夜间蒸 腾和茎干充水等夜间液流活动对VPD的响应较为强 烈。本研究还发现不同方位夜间茎干充水受到白天 对应方位蒸腾量的影响显著(表5), 与Snyder (2003) 结果一致。Snyder (2003)发现夜间植物茎干补水与 白天液流的增加有关(R<sup>2</sup> = 0.28, n = 522, p < 0.01), 大量的水分从地下补充到茎干中,用来弥补白天因 蒸腾而导致的水分亏缺。

此外,以前的研究也表明气象因子也能够影响 树干木质部空间上的液流差异。比如, Tomonori等 (2012)发现环孔木材树种树干外侧液流显著大于内 侧,呈现由外到内递减的趋势。而Poyatos等(2007) 对Quercus pubescens径向液流研究发现VPD、PAR 等气象因子是导致林木尤其是环孔木材树种出现径 向液流出现差异的原因之一。根据管道模型理论, 单元光合器官耗水的增加会引起相应单位管道水分 运输的增加。外侧树冠受气象因子的影响较大,夜 间蒸腾作用也会相应增加,为了满足外侧树冠蒸腾 耗水的需要,其对应树干内的管道运输水分的能力 较强,而内侧树冠对应的管道水分运输能力较弱, 这是树干径向液流出现差异的主要原因(Manuel et al., 2001)。但是本实验结果有所不同, 环境因子没 有造成树干夜间液流在周向空间上的的显著差异。 这可能是因为夜间树干不同方位的环境条件相差不 大,对各方位液流的影响有限,故不会造成方位间 夜间液流的差异。而至于差异出现的主要原因,今 后有必要研究不同方位木质部导管组织结构差异对

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夜间树干周向液流差异的影响。

## 3.4 关于夜间液流的研究建议

本实验对毛白杨不同方位的夜间蒸腾和茎干充 水等液流行为进行了研究,分析方位间夜间蒸腾和 茎干充水等夜间液流活动的差异及相关性,以及各 方位夜间蒸腾和茎干充水的影响因子,包括气象因 子和白天液流。但是还有很多问题需要进一步研究, 例如己有的实验发现地理位置(Zeppel et al., 2014), 土壤水分(Chen et al., 2014; Di et al., 2019),树龄和 树形因子(Chen et al., 2020)等会对树木的夜间液流 产生影响,但是这些影响因素对方位间夜间液流差 异的影响还不清楚。方位间夜间液流量的差异对整 个林分水分利用估计的影响,以及如何避免这些 误差仍有待研究。因此,以后的研究应更多地集中 在林分、生态系统等大尺度上,以具有更广泛的适 用性。

# 4 结论

对宽窄行模式栽植下的10株样树的夜间液流进 行监测分析,发现不论宽行在样树东侧还是西侧, 样树西方位的夜间蒸腾和茎干充水等液流活动都最 大,显著或者不显著大于其他方位,其他方位间的 大小次序没有明显规律。夜间茎干充水量占夜间液 流量的比例较大,4个方位(东、南、西、北)分别为 54.2%、60.7%、54.5%、57.4%。气象因子中的VPD 对4个方位的夜间蒸腾和茎干充水均有显著影响, 但气象因子不是导致方位间夜间蒸腾和茎干充水出 现差异的原因。白天液流对夜间蒸腾的影响不显著, 但对夜间茎干充水的影响显著。通过本实验可基本 了解树木不同方位夜间液流的差异,进一步加深对 人工林水分关系的认识。

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