







光合季节动态解释的问题(案例)

• 不同种植物对降水格局变化的响应

The relationship between water availability, and RGR and carbon assimilation in *C. ladanifer*, and the lack of any relationship in *E. arborea* suggest that the former has an enhanced capacity to harness unpredictable rainfall pulses compared with the latter.

• 改变群落中植物种的优势地位

These contrasting responses to water availability indicate that the projected changes in rainfall with global warming could alter the competitive ability of these two species, and contribute to changes in plant dominance in Mediterranean shrublands.

(David A. Ramírez et al. 2012)

植物光合季节动态监测(案例) 实验设计(来自案例)及注意事项: > 测量时间: early in the morning (08:00 hours solar time); avoid midday photo inhibition. > 环境条件的控制尽可能接近生长季早晨的天气状况: ✓ photosynthetically active radiation at 1000umol m⁻²5⁻¹; 注意: 一般设定饱和光强或者特定实验设计要求的光强 ✓ reference CO₂ concentration at 400ppm: 注意: 控制Sample CO2更有助于数据的稳定,减少波动。 ✓ leaf temperature at 25°C; 注意: 一般多控制25°C,但也可以根据具体实验设计控制。 ✓ vapour pressure deficit at 1.5-2.0kPa. 注意: VPD的控制要根据具体的研究对象来定,不是固定的。 (David A. Ramírez *et al.* 2012)



植物光合日动态测定 爺够解释什么问题?研究意义?(举例说明) 维物生态学报 2012.36(1):72-80 doi: 10.3724/SPJ.1258.2012.00072 Chinese Journal of Plant Ecology doi: 10.3724/SPJ.1258.2012.00072 http://www.plant-ecology.com 水分对苜蓿叶片光合特性的影响

孙东宝 王庆锁^{*} 中国农业科学院农业环境与可持续发展研究所,农业部早作节水农业重点开放实验室,北京 100081

植物光合日动态测定(案例) 2005-6-22 2005-6-22 25 40 20 20 15 P_n(µmol·m⁻².s⁻¹) 0 0 0 0 0 0 15 10 10 10 5 2 5 0 0 6:00 10:00 14:00 18:00 6:00 10:00 14:00 18:00 点钟 O'clock 点钟 O'clock 2005-7-23 2005-7-23 30 R_n(Jumol-m⁻².s⁻¹) R_n(Jumol-m⁻².s⁻¹) R_n(Jumol-m⁻².s⁻¹) 6 mmol·m-4 Z 2 0 0 6:00 10:00 14:00 18:00 6:00 10:00 14:00 18:00 点钟 O'clock 点钟 O'clock 图1 苜蓿叶片净光合速率(P_a)和蒸腾速率(T_)的日变化。 $\circ W_0$ $\blacktriangle W_1$ $\diamondsuit W_2$ ∎W₃ W₀、W₁、W₂、W₃分别表示不灌水、每茬灌水1次、 (孙东宝,王庆锁,2012) 伝装通よう















- 光补偿点LCP的变化
- increases in SLA were reflected in an increased LUE in the shade, particularly because such increases were accompanied by concomitant physiological (increases in Chl concentrations on a mass basis and lower LCP) and morphological (LAR) changes for the optimization of light capture Other structural changes, such as chloroplast movements and lower palisade-to-spongy parenchyma ratio that scatters irradiance within mesophyll, have also been associated with improved LUE.

(Paulo et al. 2012)

光响应曲线(测定案例)解释的问题

- 结论(Results): Shading should not be recommended as a cultural management practice to alleviate the impacts of drought on the coffee tree, unless the trees are growing in areas subjected to a combination of drought and elevated temperatures.
- 遮荫处理不能减小干旱胁迫对咖啡的不利影响,
 除非咖啡树生在同时受干旱和高温胁迫的环境中。

(Paulo *et al*. 2012)

光响应曲线(Light Curve)测定

- ◆实验设计及注意事项(环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气情况:晴天,植物处于光适应状态,不需要进行人工光诱导,节约时间和电力;阴天,提前进行光诱导20 分钟以上;
- ✓ 测定时间:上午(最佳),大气CO₂浓度、温湿度相对 稳定,且避免植物光合"午休"、光抑制等影响;
- ✓人工环境控制: CO₂浓度(自然环境浓度,如400ppm, 或实验设计要求浓度)、温度(例如25℃或其他实验设 计要求温度)、湿度(50%或实验设计要求)。
- ✓ 注意: 植物在测定前要完全适应目前的所控环境条件。













ACi Curve测定案例	
Physiologia Plantarum 2012	Copyright © Physiologia Plantarum 2012, ISSN 0031-93
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植物光合-CO2响应曲线(ACi Curve)

- ❖实验设计及注意事项(环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气情况:晴天最佳;阴天光诱导(同光响应曲线);
- ✓ 测定时间:上午(最佳),光强及空气温湿度相对稳定, 且避免植物光合"午休"、光抑制等影响;
- ✓人工环境控制:光强(饱和光强或实验设计要求的强度)、 温度(例如25℃或其他实验设计要求温度)、湿度(50% 或实验设计要求,案例70%)。
- ✓ 注意: CO₂浓度梯度需要先从环境浓度开始,逐渐下降到 50ppm再回到环境浓度,再逐渐升高,以尽可能减少气孔 及Rubisco酶活性改变对后续测定的影响;
- ✓ 注意:植物在测定前要完全适应目前的所控环境条件。 ₁₁

植物光合-CO₂响应曲线(ACi Curve) ◇ 仪器如何实现这些功能? CO₂响应曲线测定的自动程序设定及注意事项 ◇ 现场演示(步骤见讲义)

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植物光合温度响应曲线测定案例		
 ◆研究对象:一年生日本白桦幼苗(B. platyphylla var. japonica) ◆培育条件:人工气候室+limited nitrogen supply 		
光线环境:自然光;		
 CO₂环境:自然环境(400ppm)、倍增(800ppm); 温度控制:06:00-12:00,从20℃升高到26℃,线性升高; 12:00-15:00,保持26℃ 15:00-18:00,从26℃降低到20℃,线性降低; 18:00-06:00,保持20℃ 湿度控制:RH70±3% 		
limited nitrogen supply: 90 mg N plant ⁻¹ (Masabumi <i>et al.</i> 2012)		







植物光合温度响应曲线解释的问题(案例)

- 温度与二氧化碳存在协同作用
- 高温下,二氧化碳对光合的促进现象
- 结论: 氮素供应有限的前提下,升高CO2浓度会导致在日本 白桦幼苗光合下调。但是即使出现光合下调,较高的温度
 下,升高CO2浓度还是会提高光合碳同化。此外,在一个有
 限的供氮条件下,升高CO2引起的下调可能不会加剧白桦树 光抑制随温度变化(从15到40°C)的敏感性。

植物光合温度响应曲线实验设计(案例) ◆ 实验设计及注意事项(环境控制类实验) √采样: 生长50天完全展开的叶片

- ✓重复数: n=8
- ✔光适应: 30分钟
- ✔温度:适应某个温度至少30分钟
- ✔二氧化碳浓度: 控制
- ✔湿度:控制(详见原文)

















荧光-光响应曲线解释的问题(案例)

- The shade leaves of the Japanese oak grown within a crown were suggested to adjust their N investment to maintain higher photosynthetic capacities compared with those required to maximize the net carbon gain, which may facilitate the dissipation of the excessive light energy of sunflecks to circumvent photoinhibition in cooperation with thermal energy dissipation.
- 生在在其他树冠下的日本橡胶树,要想保证最大的净碳增益,需要调节N投入以保持较高的光合能力,这样也可能 有助于其耗散光斑造成的过剩光能,并结合热耗散方式规 避光抑制的产生。

荧光光响应曲线测定

- ◆实验设计及注意事项(环境控制实验)
- ✓ 天气条件: 同光响应曲线;
- ✓ CO2浓度控制:环境CO2浓度或实验设计要求浓度;
- ✓ 温度控制: 25℃或具体实验设计要求温度;
- ✓湿度控制: 50%以上或者具体实验设计要求湿度。
- ✓ 注意: 植物测定前要充分适应所控环境。



荧光CO₂响应曲线 (Flr ACi Curve)

- ◆能够解释什么问题?研究意义?
- ❖实验设计及注意事项(同ACi Curve)
- ◊ 仪器如何实现这些功能?
- ◆现场演示(步骤见讲义)



荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ◆荧光诱导曲线又称荧光动力学曲线是研究植物叶 片从黑暗条件下转入光下的活化过程中各参数的 变化.
- Fluorescence induction curve: The quenching of the fluorescence signal during light induction depends on the generation of NPQ (Lambrev et al. 2007).







荧光诱导动力学曲线解释的问题(案例)

- The quenching of the fluorescence signal during light induction depends on the generation of NPQ (Lambrev *et al.* 2007).
- Our results also demonstrate that the activation of NPQ is not only a light-dependent process (since the function of NPQ is to dissipate excess light energy), it is also strongly affected by temperature.
- The combination of light and temperature stress affected the PSII efficiency more than each condition on its own. (S. DEVACHT et al. 2011)























暗弛豫荧光诱导动力学曲线

✓ 测量过程:

✓ 案例: During this dark period a saturation pulse was given twice after 2.5 min and every five minutes thereafter during 1 h to determine the different components of the relaxation process (NPQE, NPQT, and NPQI).

暗弛豫荧光诱导动力学曲线

- ◆仪器如何实现这些功能?荧光诱导动力学曲线测 定的自动程序设定及注意事项
- ◆现场演示(步骤见讲义)





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