



# 苄嘧磺隆对谷子叶绿素荧光特性 和活性氧清除系统的影响

马 珂 赵利蓉 张丽光 张伟莉 梁 舒 原向阳\*

(山西农业大学农学院, 太谷 030801)

**摘要:** 为从光系统II(photosystem II, PSII)活性和活性氧清除代谢的角度阐明苄嘧磺隆对谷子的安全性以及谷子对该除草剂的生理响应,通过盆栽试验测定不同剂量苄嘧磺隆处理7 d和30 d后谷子幼苗倒2叶的叶绿素荧光参数、抗氧化酶活性和抗氧化物质含量。结果表明,剂量 $\leq 300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 的苄嘧磺隆对谷子叶片内最大光化学量子产量(the maximum photochemical efficiency, MPE)、表观光合电子传递速率(photosynthetic electron transport rate, ETR)、光化学淬灭系数(photochemical quenching, PQ)和非光化学淬灭系数(non-photochemical quenching, NPQ)的影响均不显著。苄嘧磺隆推荐剂量300 g/hm<sup>2</sup>施药7 d后,晋谷21号叶片内过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)活性、总抗坏血酸、还原型抗坏血酸(ascorbate acid, AsA)和还原型谷胱甘肽(reduced glutathione, GSH)含量分别较对照显著增加18.60%、22.85%、74.80%和0.55%,张杂谷10号叶片内抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)活性、AsA、总谷胱甘肽和GSH含量分别较对照显著增加15.31%、13.82%、1.48%和0.56%;施药30 d后,苄嘧磺隆对谷子产生的药害逐渐减弱,且品种之间存在差异。苄嘧磺隆剂量1 200 g/hm<sup>2</sup>施药7 d后,叶绿素荧光参数、抗氧化酶活性和抗氧化物质含量与对照之间差异显著;施药30 d后,仅部分指标恢复到了对照水平。表明低剂量苄嘧磺隆( $\leq 300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ )对PSII活性和活性氧清除系统均无影响,对谷子相对安全;高剂量苄嘧磺隆( $\geq 1 200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ )对谷子产生药害,其抑制了PSII的电子传递速率,影响谷子体内活性氧的产生和清除平衡。

**关键词:** 谷子; 苄嘧磺隆; 叶绿素荧光; 酶活性; 抗氧化物质; 活性氧

## Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics and active oxygen scavenging system in foxtail millet leaves

Ma Ke Zhao Lirong Zhang Liguo Zhang Weili Liang Shu Yuan Xiangyang\*

(College of Agronomy, Shanxi Agricultural University, Taigu 030801, Shanxi Province, China)

**Abstract:** To assess the safety of bensulfuron-methyl on foxtail millet seedlings, the physiological responses of the foxtail millet to this herbicide were investigated from the perspective of photosystem II (PSII) activity and active oxygen scavenging metabolism. Through pot experiments, chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics, antioxidant enzyme activities and antioxidant contents in the penultimate leaf of foxtail millet were analyzed seven days and 30 days after bensulfuron-methyl treatment. The results showed that, after  $\leq 300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  bensulfuron-methyl treatment, the maximum photochemical efficiency (MPE), photosynthetic electron transport rate (ETR), photochemical quenching (PQ) and non-photochemical quenching (NPQ) in the leaves were not significantly different from those of CK. Seven days

基金项目: 财政部和农业农村部国家现代农业产业技术体系(CARS-06-13.5-A28), 国家级大学生创新创业训练计划(201910113001), 山西农业大学青年拔尖创新人才支持计划(TYIT201406)

\* 通信作者 (Author for correspondence), E-mail: yuanxiangyang200@163.com

收稿日期: 2020-06-05

after the recommend dosage ( $300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ ) bensulfuron-methyl treatment, the peroxidase (POD) activity, total ascorbate, ascorbate acid (AsA) and reduced glutathione (GSH) contents of Jingu 21 significantly increased by 18.60%, 22.85%, 74.80% and 0.55%, respectively, while the ascorbate peroxidase (APX) activity, ascorbate acid (AsA), total glutathione and reduced glutathione (GSH) contents of Zhangzagu 10 significantly increased by 15.31%, 13.82%, 1.48% and 0.56%, respectively. Thirty days after treatment, the toxicity of bensulfuron-methyl to foxtail millet decreased slightly, and exhibited differences among varieties. Seven days after the  $1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  bensulfuron-methyl treatment, the chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics, antioxidant enzyme activities and antioxidant contents were significantly different from those in CK, and only some of these indexes recovered to the control level by 30 days after treatment. The results demonstrated that  $\leq 300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  bensulfuron-methyl treatment didn't affect the PSII photochemical activity and active oxygen scavenging system significantly, and was relatively safe for foxtail millet while  $\geq 1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  bensulfuron-methyl treatment made obvious damage to foxtail millet as it inhibited the PSII photochemical activity and affected the balance between production and clearance of reactive oxygen species.

**Key words:** foxtail millet; bensulfuron-methyl; chlorophyll fluorescence; enzymatic activity; antioxidant; reactive oxygen species

谷子是一种粮草兼用的作物,在我国种植业结构调整中发挥着重要作用。谷田杂草种类多、密度大,草害严重限制了谷子的高产和稳产(周汉章等,2013)。化学除草是现代农业生产中控制杂草危害最高效的措施之一,但是目前用于谷子田的、登记的除草剂品种仍较少。磺酰脲类除草剂生物活性高、杀草谱广、选择性强、对哺乳动物安全(Ray, 1984; Tranel & Wright, 2002),但其对谷子的安全性差异较大(高贞攀等,2015; Ning et al., 2015; 杨慧杰等,2017)。苄嘧磺隆是一种磺酰脲类选择性内吸传导型除草剂(杨丽华等,2012),对水稻田阔叶类杂草和部分莎草的防除效果较好,但在谷子上应用的报道较少。

磺酰脲类除草剂的作用靶标是乙酰乳酸合成酶(acetolactate synthase, ALS)(卢宗志等,2009;李平生等,2015)。ALS受抑制后会导致作物的生长点坏死或畸形、生长迟缓、叶片褪绿,也会引发支链氨基酸合成异常(Zhou et al., 2007; 于澄宇和何蓓如,2011; 徐倩玉等,2019)、光合系统和活性氧清除系统受到破坏(Yuan et al., 2013)、糖代谢失衡、光合产物运输受阻(杨慧杰等,2017)等次级作用,进而影响作物的生长,导致植株死亡。黄春艳等(2005)研究表明玉嘧磺隆、烟嘧磺隆和噻吩磺隆处理后,谷子幼苗矮化褪绿,生长停滞而后枯死;在阔叶玛胁迫下,谷子光系统 II(photosystem II, PSII)光化学活性受到抑制,糖代谢无法正常运转(杨慧杰等,2017);推荐剂量的苯磺隆能降低晋谷 21 号产量以及其蛋白质、

矿质元素等含量,但对张杂谷 10 号产量和品质无显著影响(Ning et al., 2015);单嘧磺隆对张杂谷 10 号安全且有增产效果(高贞攀等,2015)。张伟莉等(2019)和张丽光等(2019)从生长特性角度阐明了苄嘧磺隆对谷子的安全性,发现推荐剂量的苄嘧磺隆对谷子安全,但并未探明不同剂量苄嘧磺隆对谷子生理特性的影响。

在除草剂胁迫下,植物体内活性氧的产生和清除平衡体系受到破坏,细胞内活性氧大量积累造成膜脂过氧化,从而形成丙二醛(李俊钰等,2012;温银元等,2012)。植物体内复杂的活性氧清除系统可以保护植物细胞免受活性氧的损伤(Janda et al., 2003; Taşgin et al., 2006; 温泽林等,2018),超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, SOD)作为植物抗氧化系统的第 1 道防线,可以清除细胞中多余的超氧根阴离子,过氧化物酶(peroxidase, POD)、过氧化氢酶(catalase, CAT)、抗坏血酸过氧化物酶(ascorbate peroxidase, APX)和谷胱甘肽还原酶(glutathione reductase, GR)是清除  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  的主要酶类(Yang et al., 2008; Gill & Tuteja, 2010)。还原型抗坏血酸(ascorbate acid, ASA)和还原型谷胱甘肽(reduced glutathione, GSH)是植物体内的抗氧化物质,它们在清除活性氧的非酶促系统中起着重要作用(曾斌等,2008),可与 APX、单脱氢抗坏血酸还原酶和 GR 等抗氧化酶构成谷胱甘肽-抗坏血酸(ascorbate-glutathione cycle, AsA-GSH)循环系统,有效清除植物体内的自由基(Foyer & Noctor, 2011; Wang et al., 2011)。

叶绿素荧光参数可作为测定叶片光合功能的快速、无损伤探针,一定程度上可以反映作物在除草剂胁迫下的状态(Yuan et al., 2013; 周福平等, 2018)。叶绿素荧光参数主要包括最大光化学量子产率(maximum photochemical efficiency, MPE)、表观光合电子传递速率(photosynthetic electron transport rate, ETR)、光化学淬灭系数(photochemical quenching coefficient, PQ)和非光化学淬灭系数(non-photochemical quenching coefficient, NPQ)。MPE反映植物叶片PSII原初光能转换效率,ETR指光化学反应导致碳固定的电子传递速率,PQ用于度量光合电子传递链的电子传递速率和参与CO<sub>2</sub>固定的效率,NPQ指PSII天线色素吸收的不能用于光合电子传递而是以热量形式耗散出去的光能部分(张守仁, 1999)。

为阐明苯嘧磺隆对谷子的安全性以及谷子对该除草剂的生理响应,本研究从PSII活性和活性氧清除代谢角度入手,对3~5叶期谷子喷施不同剂量苯嘧磺隆,测定不同剂量苯嘧磺隆下谷子叶片叶绿素荧光特性、抗氧化酶活性和非酶抗氧化剂含量,旨在阐明苯嘧磺隆对谷子安全与否的生理机制,以期为苯嘧磺隆在谷子田的安全应用提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料

供试作物:晋谷21号种子,由山西省农业科学院谷子研究所提供;张杂谷10号种子,由河北省张家口市农业科学院提供。

药剂、试剂及仪器:10%苯嘧磺隆(bensulfuron-methyl)可湿性粉剂,江苏快达农化股份有限公司。所有试剂均为国产分析纯。BIC-300型人工气候培养箱,上海博迅实业有限公司;UV2400型紫外-可见分光光度计,上海舜宇恒平科学仪器有限公司;DK-S26电热恒温水浴锅,上海精宏实验设备有限公司;D-37520型高速冷冻离心机,德国SIGMA公司;MINI-PAM-II/B型便携式调制叶绿素荧光仪,德国WALZ公司。

### 1.2 方法

#### 1.2.1 室内盆栽试验

于2018—2019年在山西农业大学作物化学除草与化学调控实验室进行试验。将晋谷21号和张杂谷10号种子分别均匀播种于装有基质、长7 cm、宽7 cm、高8 cm的营养钵中,其底部采用渗灌的方式使基质保持湿润,播种后将其转入到温度25℃、

相对湿度70%~80%、光周期16 L:8 D的人工气候培养箱中培养,待谷子长至3叶期时进行间苗培土,每个营养钵留长势整齐一致的幼苗5株。根据稻田推荐剂量,分别称取10%苯嘧磺隆可湿性粉剂15、30、60和120 mg,兑蒸馏水45 mL,配制剂量为150、300(推荐剂量)、600和1 200 g/hm<sup>2</sup>的药液,以清水作为对照。待谷子幼苗长至3~5叶期时,将相同剂量处理的营养钵放置于1 m<sup>2</sup>样框内,对其进行茎叶喷雾处理,每个剂量的喷液量均为450 L/hm<sup>2</sup>,每个剂量喷3盆,施药后每日观察谷子幼苗的受害症状。

#### 1.2.2 叶绿素荧光参数的测定

分别于施药后7 d和30 d的09:00—11:00采用便携式调制叶绿素荧光仪测定叶绿素荧光参数。每个处理随机选取5株谷子植株的倒2叶叶片,测定MPE、ETR、PQ以及NPQ。测定前将待测植株先置于暗室中暗适应30 min,随后将叶夹夹在叶片中部,并将光纤传感器插入叶夹,抽开叶夹上的遮光片,即开始测量,输出叶绿素荧光仪诱导曲线。

#### 1.2.3 抗氧化酶活性的测定

分别于施药后7 d和30 d采集谷子倒2叶叶片0.1 g,置于-80℃冰箱中保存,用于SOD、POD、CAT、APX和GR活性的测定,每个处理重复3次。SOD活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(nitroblue tetrazolium chloride, NBT)光化还原法测定,以抑制NBT光化还原的50%为1个酶活力单位;POD活性测定采用愈创木酚法,以每分钟反应体系溶液的吸光度A<sub>470 nm</sub>变化0.01的酶量定义为1个酶活性单位;CAT活性测定采用紫外吸收法,以每分钟反应体系溶液的吸光度A<sub>240 nm</sub>减少0.1的酶量为1个酶活性单位(高俊凤, 2006);APX活性测定参照Nakano & Asada(1981)方法,以每分钟反应体系溶液的吸光度A<sub>290 nm</sub>氧化1 μmol AsA的酶量为1个酶活单位;GR活性测定参照Halliwell & Foyer(1978)方法,以每分钟反应体系溶液的吸光度A<sub>340 nm</sub>氧化1 μmol 还原型辅酶II四钠(tetrasodium salt, NADPH)的酶量为1个酶活单位。

#### 1.2.4 抗氧化物质含量的测定

分别于施药后7 d和30 d采集谷子倒2叶叶片0.1 g,置于-80℃冰箱中保存,用于总抗坏血酸、AsA、总谷胱甘肽和GSH含量的测定,每个处理重复3次。总抗坏血酸和AsA含量测定参照Jiang & Zhang(2001)方法进行,AsA含量采用二联吡啶反应比色法测定;总抗坏血酸含量通过二硫苏糖醇(1,4-dithio-DL-threitol, DTT)还原氧化型抗坏血酸法测

定;总谷胱甘肽含量和GSH含量测定参照Nagalakshmi & Prasad(2001)方法,通过二硫代二硝基苯甲酸( $5,5'$ -dithiobis-2-nitrobenzoic acid, DTNB)循环反应测定,GSH含量=总谷胱甘肽含量-氧化型谷胱甘肽含量。

### 1.3 数据分析

利用DPS 6.5软件进行数据统计分析,应用Duncan氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 苯嘧磺隆对谷子叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响

当苯嘧磺隆剂量为 $150\sim1200\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 时,2个品种谷子叶片的MPE、ETR和PQ随着喷施剂量的增大而减小,而NPQ随着喷施剂量的增大而增大,且随着时间的延长药害逐渐缓解(图1~2)。苯嘧磺隆推荐剂量 $300\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 施药7 d和30 d后,晋谷21号和张杂谷10号谷子叶片4个叶绿素荧光参数与对照之间均差异不显著,表明苯嘧磺隆 $300\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 剂量对谷子叶片叶绿素荧光参数无影响。

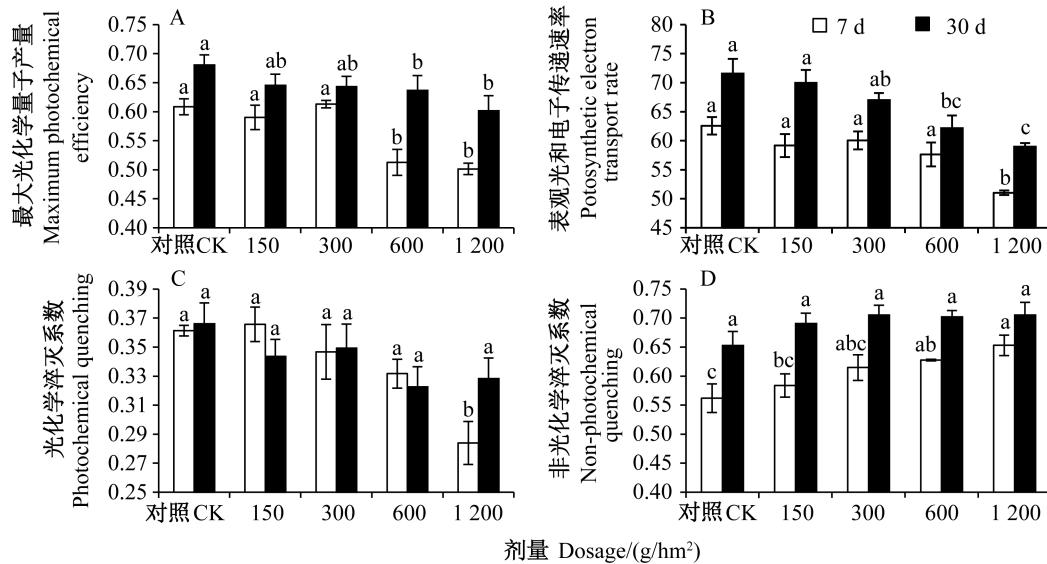


图1 苯嘧磺隆对晋谷21号谷子叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters in leaves of Jinggu 21

图中数据为平均数±标准差。同色柱不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著。Data in the figure are mean±SD. Different lowercase letters on the same color bars indicate significant difference at  $P<0.05$  level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

### 2.2 苯嘧磺隆对谷子叶片抗氧化酶活性的影响

在 $150\sim1200\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 剂量范围内,随着苯嘧磺隆施用剂量的增加,晋谷21号和张杂谷10号谷子叶片内SOD、POD、CAT和GR活性均呈上升趋势,APX活性则在 $600\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 时达到最高后开始下降;随着施药时间的延长,晋谷21号谷子叶片的抗氧化酶活性

未出现明显的恢复,而张杂谷10号谷子叶片的SOD、POD、CAT和GR活性逐渐趋于对照水平(表1)。苯嘧磺隆推荐剂量 $300\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 施药7 d后,晋谷21号谷子叶片内SOD、CAT、APX和GR活性与对照之间差异不显著,而POD活性较对照显著增加18.60%;张杂谷10号谷子叶片内SOD、POD、CAT和

苯嘧磺隆剂量 $1200\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 施药7 d后,晋谷21号谷子叶片PQ较对照显著降低21.40%(图1-C),而NPQ较对照显著增加16.19%(图1-D),施药30 d后,PQ和NPQ均与对照差异不显著。苯嘧磺隆剂量 $600\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 和 $1200\text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ 施药7 d后,张杂谷10号谷子叶片PQ分别较对照显著降低18.64%和22.09%(图2-C),而NPQ分别较对照显著增加12.83%和12.11%(图1-D),施药30 d后,PQ和NPQ均与对照差异不显著。

GR活性与对照间无显著差异,而APX活性较对照显著增加15.31%(表1)。苯嘧磺隆高剂量(1 200 g/hm<sup>2</sup>)施药7 d后,2个品种谷子叶片内SOD、POD、APX和GR活性均显著高于对照;施药30 d后,张杂谷10号

谷子叶片内抗氧化酶活性与对照差异不显著,而晋谷21号谷子叶片内抗氧化酶活性分别较对照显著增加15.26%、12.71%、18.91%和11.11%(表1)。

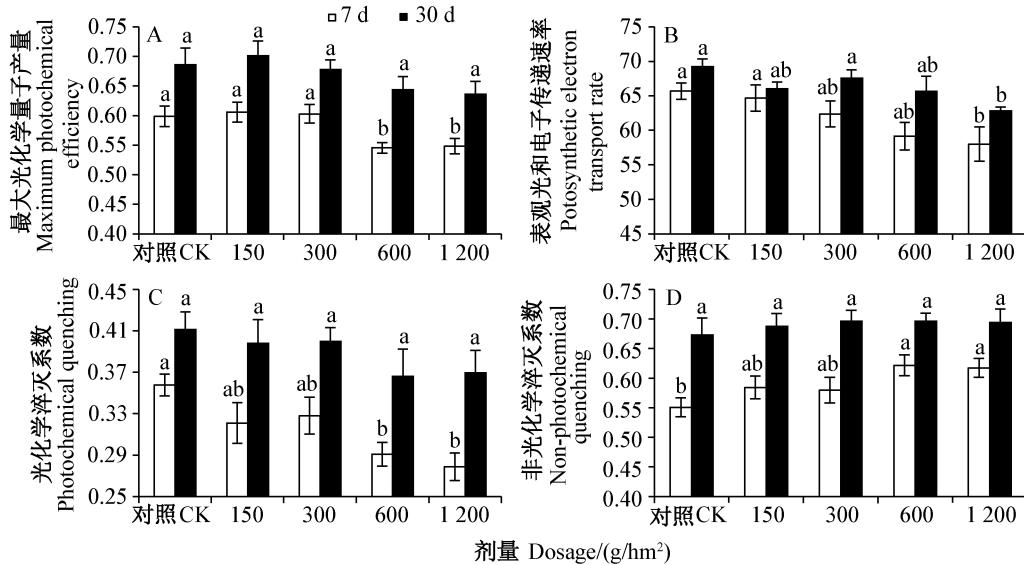


图2 苯嘧磺隆对张杂谷10号谷子叶片叶绿素荧光参数的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters in leaves of Zhangzagou 10

图中数据为平均数±标准差。同色柱不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在P<0.05水平差异显著。Data in the figure are mean±SD. Different lowercase letters on the same color bars indicate significant difference at P<0.05 level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

表1 苯嘧磺隆对谷子叶片内抗氧化酶活性的影响

Table 1 Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on antioxidant enzyme activities of foxtail millet

品种 Varieties	施药时间 Application time/d	处理 Treatment/ (g/hm <sup>2</sup> )	SOD活性 SOD activity/ (U·min <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	POD活性 POD activity/ (U·min <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	CAT活性 CAT activity/ (U·min <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	APX活性 APX activity/ (μmol·min <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )	GR活性 GR activity/ (U·min <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )
晋谷21号 Jingu 21	7	对照CK	171.31±4.30 b	42.57±0.98 c	14.67±0.34 c	27.03±0.91 b	3.22±0.01 b
		150	179.72±4.06 ab	45.82±1.16 c	15.02±1.12 c	29.23±0.18 b	3.31±0.03 ab
		300	188.12±6.16 ab	50.49±0.56 b	16.62±0.98 bc	31.11±0.36 b	3.41±0.04 ab
		600	189.09±11.19 ab	51.04±2.30 b	18.71±0.40 ab	35.51±1.81 a	3.45±0.17 ab
		1 200	197.17±7.82 a	55.92±1.09 a	19.20±0.46 a	35.51±2.00 a	3.53±0.06 a
	30	对照CK	189.92±9.40 b	45.57±1.60 b	13.64±0.70 b	31.74±0.54 b	3.33±0.10 b
		150	198.14±7.18 ab	48.68±0.73 ab	14.18±0.24 b	33.63±1.27 ab	3.56±0.03 ab
		300	206.05±11.17 ab	48.46±1.31 ab	16.53±1.57 ab	36.77±0.73 a	3.39±0.11 b
		600	211.78±8.79 ab	49.90±1.83 ab	17.29±0.63 a	36.77±2.36 a	3.79±0.05 a
		1 200	218.91±2.18 a	51.36±1.86 a	16.22±0.70 ab	36.14±0.54 a	3.70±0.11 a
张杂谷10号 Zhangzagou 10	7	对照CK	175.87±2.28 b	45.56±2.93 b	15.38±0.90 a	26.71±0.73 b	3.36±0.06 b
		150	177.13±6.32 ab	46.17±1.13 b	15.69±1.63 a	27.03±0.54 b	3.41±0.05 b
		300	189.82±1.57 ab	48.12±1.39 ab	16.13±0.53 a	30.80±0.91 a	3.30±0.02 b
		600	190.24±4.16 ab	51.82±2.31 ab	16.89±0.84 a	32.69±0.91 a	3.41±0.09 b
		1 200	195.82±9.50 a	54.59±2.15 a	18.84±1.03 a	32.06±0.73 a	3.79±0.02 a
	30	对照CK	192.90±6.88 a	50.83±1.28 a	15.20±0.89 ab	23.57±0.91 b	3.29±0.17 ab
		150	211.24±2.94 a	49.74±2.22 a	14.22±0.31 b	27.03±1.27 ab	3.12±0.05 b
		300	209.86±3.88 a	51.04±1.58 a	15.20±0.67 ab	27.66±1.09 a	3.51±0.03 a
		600	212.43±1.42 a	48.83±1.44 a	17.56±0.97 a	28.91±1.45 a	3.49±0.12 a
		1 200	208.88±5.68 a	51.42±1.69 a	17.20±1.06 a	27.34±1.09 ab	3.39±0.11 ab

表中数据为平均数±标准差。同列不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在P<0.05水平差异显著。Data are mean±SD. Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at P<0.05 level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

### 2.3 苯嘧磺隆对谷子叶片抗氧化物质含量的影响

在150~1 200 g/hm<sup>2</sup>剂量范围内,随着苯嘧磺隆施用剂量的增加,晋谷21号叶片内总抗坏血酸和GSH含量呈升高趋势,AsA和总谷胱甘肽含量呈先

升高后降低的趋势;而张杂谷10号叶片内总抗坏血酸、AsA、总谷胱甘肽和GSH含量始终呈升高趋势(图3~4)。

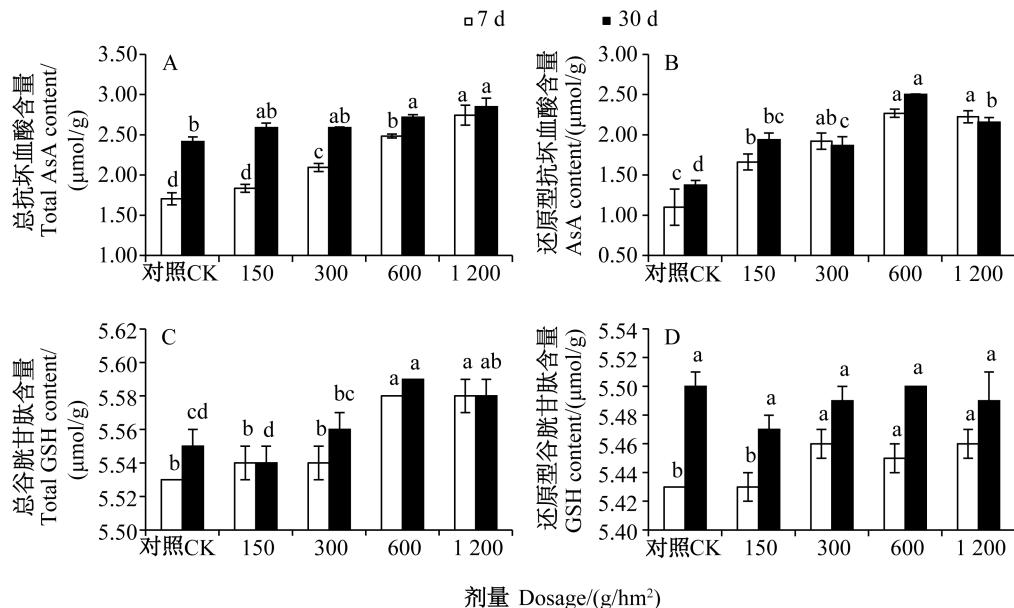


图3 苯嘧磺隆对晋谷21号谷子叶片抗氧化物质含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on antioxidant contents in leaves of Jinggu 21

图中数据为平均数±标准差。同色柱不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在P<0.05水平差异显著。Data in the figure are mean±SD. Different lowercase letters on the same color bars indicate significant difference at P<0.05 level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

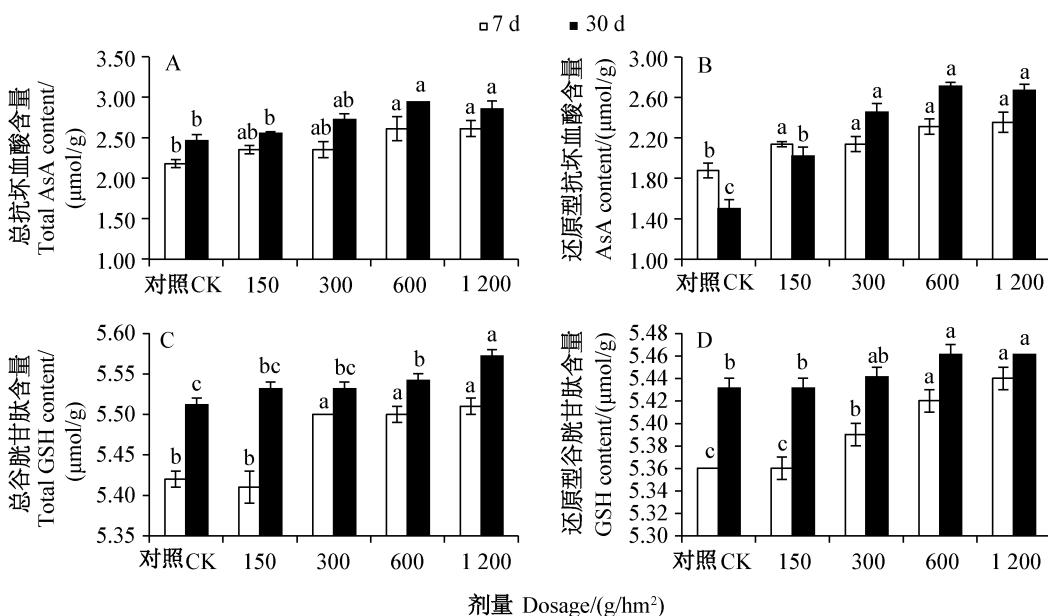


图4 苯嘧磺隆对张杂谷10号谷子叶片抗氧化物质含量的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on antioxidant contents in leaves of Zhangzagu 10

图中数据为平均数±标准差。同色柱不同小写字母表示经Duncan氏新复极差法检验在P<0.05水平差异显著。Data in the figure are mean±SD. Different lowercase letters on the same color bars indicate significant difference at P<0.05 level by Duncan's new multiple range test.

苯嘧磺隆推荐剂量  $300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  显著降低谷子叶片内抗氧化物质含量,但随着施药时间的推移出现部分恢复。苯嘧磺隆推荐剂量  $300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  施药 7 d 后,晋谷 21 号谷子叶片内总抗坏血酸、AsA 和 GSH 含量分别较对照显著增加 22.85%、74.80% 和 0.55%,施药 30 d 后,晋谷 21 号谷子叶片内总抗坏血酸和 GSH 含量与对照差异不显著,但 AsA 含量分别较对照显著增加 36.10%(图 3);苯嘧磺隆推荐剂量  $300 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  施药 7 d 后,张杂谷 10 号谷子叶片内 AsA、总谷胱甘肽含量和 GSH 含量分别较对照显著增加 13.82%、1.48% 和 0.56%;施药 30 d 后,张杂谷 10 号谷子叶片内总谷胱甘肽和 GSH 含量与对照差异不显著,而 AsA 含量较对照显著增加 63.95%(图 4)。苯嘧磺隆剂量  $600 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  和  $1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  施药 7 d 后,2 个品种谷子叶片内总抗坏血酸、AsA 和总谷胱甘肽含量均显著高于对照,且并未随着施药时间的推移而出现明显的恢复,但仍与对照差异显著;苯嘧磺隆剂量  $600 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  和  $1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  施药 7 d 后,晋谷 21 号谷子叶片内 GSH 含量分别较对照显著增加 0.37% 和 0.55%,张杂谷 10 号谷子叶片内 GSH 含量分别较对照显著增加 1.12% 和 1.49%,施药 30 d 后,晋谷 21 号谷子叶片内 GSH 含量与对照之间差异不显著,但张杂谷 10 号谷子叶片内 GSH 含量仍显著高于对照(图 3~4)。

### 3 讨论

本研究结果显示,当苯嘧磺隆剂量为  $150\sim1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  时,谷子叶片叶绿素荧光参数出现不同程度的升高或降低,当剂量  $\geq 1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  时,谷子叶片 MPE、ETR 和 PQ 较对照显著降低,且随着施药时间推移,ETR 未恢复至对照水平,表明高剂量苯嘧磺隆使谷子叶片 PSII 复合体受损,光合电子传递受阻,谷子叶片光能利用率降低,光合能力下降;当苯嘧磺隆剂量  $\geq 600 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  时,谷子叶片 NPQ 显著升高,但随着施药时间的推移逐渐恢复至对照水平,表明谷子幼苗可以通过非光化学淬灭来缓解叶片受到的光抑制,将过剩的光能以热的形式耗散出去(白志英等,2011;Guo et al., 2018a; 2019)。Yuan et al.(2013)研究表明,随着阔世玛施用剂量的增加,板蓝根叶片 MPE、ETR 和 PQ 呈降低趋势,与本研究结果一致;杨慧杰等(2017)发现,7.5 mg/L 阔世玛处理 7 d 后,张杂谷 5 号和晋谷 21 号谷子叶片 MPE 和 ETR 均显著降低而 NPQ 显著升高,与本研究结果相似。王正贵等(2011)研究表明,2 倍推荐剂量的苯磺隆、氯氟

吡氧乙酸、恶唑禾草灵和绿麦隆处理对扬麦 13 叶片 MPE、PQ 和 NPQ 均无显著影响,与本研究结果不一致,可能是由于除草剂种类和剂量以及植物种类和品种不同。

王恒智等(2019)研究发现苯磺隆胁迫可使小麦田麦家公 *Lithospermum arvense* 体内 SOD、POD 和 CAT 活性升高;朱诗禹等(2016)研究表明,随着精异丙甲草胺浓度升高,大豆叶片细胞内的 SOD、CAT 和 POD 活性呈先上升后下降的趋势;在乙草胺、乙羧氟草醚和百草枯等除草剂胁迫下,葡萄上部叶片内 APX 活性较未喷施处理的显著降低,而中下部叶片较未喷施处理的显著升高(谭伟等,2011);Guo et al.(2019)研究表明,谷子叶片内 GR 活性随着氯氟吡氧乙酸施用剂量增大而呈现先升高后降低的趋势;张丽光等(2019)发现,在苯嘧磺隆  $150\sim1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  剂量范围内谷子叶片丙二醛质量摩尔浓度随施用剂量增大而增大,表明苯嘧磺隆胁迫使谷子叶片细胞膜受损。本研究结果显示,谷子叶片内 SOD、POD、CAT 和 GR 活性随苯嘧磺隆施用剂量的增加而增加,而 APX 活性随苯嘧磺隆施用剂量的增加呈先升高后降低的趋势,表明在适当剂量苯嘧磺隆胁迫下,谷子幼苗体内抗氧化酶能有效清除过多的活性氧和膜脂过氧化产物,进而保持谷子体内膜结构的完整性和活性氧的动态平衡;张丽光等(2019)还发现,苯嘧磺隆施药 30 d 后,晋谷 21 号和张杂谷 10 号丙二醛质量摩尔浓度均恢复至对照水平,而本研究结果显示,在高剂量( $\geq 1200 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$ )苯嘧磺隆胁迫下,晋谷 21 号体内抗氧化酶活性未恢复至对照水平,而张杂谷 10 号体内抗氧化酶活性除 APX 外均恢复至对照水平,可见苯嘧磺隆影响了谷子植株体内活性氧的产生和清除平衡,且不同品种谷子之间的药害差异较大,张杂谷 10 号的耐药性略强于晋谷 21 号。

在盐胁迫下,燕麦叶片内 AsA 含量升高,而 GSH 含量却显著降低(刘建新等,2016);酸枣叶片内 AsA 含量先降低后升高,而 GSH 含量先升高后降低(吕新民等,2016)。在干旱胁迫下,水稻体内 GSH 和 AsA 含量均出现不同程度的下降(王贺正等,2007)。本研究结果显示,苯嘧磺隆胁迫增加了谷子叶片内总抗坏血酸、AsA、总谷胱甘肽和 GSH 含量,表明谷子幼苗可以通过提高体内的抗氧化物质含量来有效清除细胞内的活性氧,缓解药害;当苯嘧磺隆喷施剂量  $\geq 600 \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$  时,谷子叶片内抗氧化物质含量较对照显著增加,但未随着施药时间的延

长而恢复,即当苄嘧磺隆施用剂量超出谷子本身可承受范围时,则会导致叶片抗氧化物质含量减少,AsA-GSH循环受阻,破坏活性氧的产生和清除平衡体系,发生氧胁迫。Guo et al.(2018b)研究表明,叶面喷施氯氟吡氧乙酸使谷子叶片的总抗坏血酸、AsA、总谷胱甘肽和GSH含量显著增加,与本研究结果一致。

综上所述,苄嘧磺隆推荐剂量300 g/hm<sup>2</sup>处理后,谷子幼苗可以通过非光化学淬灭来恢复叶片受到的光抑制,使谷子幼苗保持较高的PSII活性;通过抗氧化酶与抗氧化物质协调作用来清除低剂量除草剂胁迫诱发产生的活性氧,减轻对细胞的伤害。苄嘧磺隆剂量1 200 g/hm<sup>2</sup>胁迫抑制了谷子体内PSII光化学活性,进而影响谷子体内活性氧的产生和清除平衡。下一步需明确在除草剂胁迫下,谷子细胞内解毒酶谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶(glutathione-S-transferase, GST)和细胞色素P450酶系(cytochrome P450, P450)的代谢机理。

## 参考文献 (References)

- Bai ZY, Li CD, Zhao JF, Wu TY, Zheng JF, Bi CR. 2011. Effect and preliminary analysis of chromosomal control on the chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of wheat substitution lines between synthetic hexaploid wheat and Chinese spring under drought stress. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 44(1): 47–57 (in Chinese) [白志英, 李存东, 赵金峰, 吴同彦, 郑金凤, 毕常锐. 2011. 干旱胁迫对小麦代换系叶绿素荧光参数的影响及染色体效应初步分析. 中国农业科学, 44(1): 47–57]
- Foyer CH, Noctor G. 2011. Ascorbate and glutathione: the heart of the redox hub. *Plant Physiology*, 155(1): 2–18
- Gao JF. 2006. Experimental guidance for plant physiology. Beijing: Higher Education Press, pp. 211–215 (in Chinese) [高俊凤. 2006. 植物生理学实验指导. 北京: 高等教育出版社, pp. 211–215]
- Gao ZP, Guo PY, Yuan XY, Dong SQ, Liu Y, Gao H, Ning N, Guo MJ, Xie LL, Feng L, et al. 2015. Effects of tribenuron-methyl and monosulfuron application on photosynthetic characteristics and yield of Zhangza Gu 10. *Journal of China Agricultural University*, 20(6): 36–45 (in Chinese) [高贞攀, 郭平毅, 原向阳, 董淑琦, 刘阳, 高虹, 宁娜, 郭美俊, 解丽丽, 冯雷, 等. 2015. 苯磺隆和单嘧磺隆对张杂谷10号光合特性及产量构成的影响. 中国农业大学学报, 20(6): 36–45]
- Gill SS, Tuteja N. 2010. Reactive oxygen species and antioxidant machinery in abiotic stress tolerance in crop plants. *Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*, 48(12): 909–930
- Guo MJ, Shen J, Song X, Dong SQ, Wen YY, Yuan XY, Guo PY. 2019. Comprehensive evaluation of fluroxypyr herbicide on physiological parameters of spring hybrid millet. *PeerJ*, 7: e7794
- Guo MJ, Wang YG, Dong SQ, Wen YY, Song XE, Guo PY. 2018a. Photochemical changes and oxidative damage in four foxtail millet varieties following exposure to sethoxydim. *Photosynthetica*, 56(3): 820–831
- Guo MJ, Wang YG, Yuan XY, Dong SQ, Wen YY, Song X, Guo PY. 2018b. Responses of the antioxidant system to fluroxypyr in foxtail millet (*Setaria italica* L.) at the seedling stage. *Journal of Integrative Agriculture*, 17(3): 554–565
- Halliwell B, Foyer CH. 1978. Properties and physiological function of a glutathione reductase purified from spinach leaves by affinity chromatography. *Planta*, 139(1): 9–17
- Huang CY, Chen TB, Wang Y, Sun BH. 2005. A study on the safety and injury of sulfonylureas herbicides to cereal crops. *Plant Protection*, 31(1): 50–53 (in Chinese) [黄春艳, 陈铁保, 王宇, 孙宝宏. 2005. 磺酰脲类除草剂对禾谷类作物的安全性及药害研究. 植物保护, 31(1): 50–53]
- Janda T, Szalai G, Rios-Gonzalez K, Veisz O, Páldi E. 2003. Comparative study of frost tolerance and antioxidant activity in cereals. *Plant Science*, 164(2): 301–306
- Jiang MY, Zhang JH. 2001. Effect of abscisic acid on active oxygen species, antioxidative defence system and oxidative damage in leaves of maize seedlings. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 42(11): 1265–1273
- Li JY, Xu X, Yang P, Wang BX, Wang ZF, Li XF. 2012. Effects of aluminum stress on ecophysiological characteristics of male and female *Populus cathayana* seedlings. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 23(1): 45–50 (in Chinese) [李俊钰, 薛晓, 杨鹏, 王碧霞, 王志峰, 李霄峰. 2012. 铝胁迫对青杨雌雄幼苗生理生态特征的影响. 应用生态学报, 23(1): 45–50]
- Li PS, Wei SH, Ji MS, Dong Q, Wang HN. 2015. The resistance of *Sagittaria trifolia* populations in rice fields from Liaoning Province to bensulfuron-methyl. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 42(4): 663–668 (in Chinese) [李平生, 魏松红, 纪明山, 东琴, 王海宁. 2015. 辽宁省稻田野慈姑对苄嘧磺隆的抗药性. 植物保护学报, 42(4): 663–668]
- Liu JX, Wang JC, Wang RJ, Jia HY. 2016. The physiological mechanisms through which exogenous H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> increases the resistance of *Avena nuda* to salt stress. *Acta Prataculturae Sinica*, 25(2): 216–222 (in Chinese) [刘建新, 王金成, 王瑞娟, 贾海燕. 2016. 外源过氧化氢提高燕麦耐盐性的生理机制. 草业学报, 25(2): 216–222]
- Lu ZZ, Zhang CX, Fu JF, Li GJ. 2009. Resistant *Monochoria korsakowii* biotypes to bensulfuron-methyl and their acetolactate synthase sensitivity. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 36(4): 354–358 (in Chinese) [卢宗志, 张朝贤, 傅俊范, 李贵军. 2009. 稻田雨久花对苄嘧磺隆的抗药性. 植物保护学报, 36(4): 354–358]
- Lü XM, Yang YF, Lu XY, Jin J, Fan XM. 2016. Effects of NaCl stress on the AsA-GSH cycle in sour jujube seedlings. *Plant Physiology Journal*, 52(5): 736–744 (in Chinese) [吕新民, 杨怡帆, 鲁晓燕, 靳娟, 樊新民. 2016. NaCl胁迫对酸枣幼苗AsA-GSH循环的影响. 植物生理学报, 52(5): 736–744]
- Nagalakshmi N, Prasad MNV. 2001. Responses of glutathione cycle en-

- zymes and glutathione metabolism to copper stress in *Scenedesmus bijugatus*. *Plant Science*, 160(2): 291–299
- Nakano Y, Asada K. 1981. Hydrogen peroxide is scavenged by ascorbate-specific peroxidase in spinach chloroplasts. *Plant and Cell Physiology*, 22(5): 867–880
- Ning N, Yuan XY, Dong SQ, Wen YY, Gao ZP, Guo MJ, Guo PY. 2015. Grain yield and quality of foxtail millet (*Setaria italica* L.) in response to tribenuron-methyl. *PLoS ONE*, 10(11): e0142557
- Ray TB. 1984. Site of action of chlorsulfuron: inhibition of valine and isoleucine biosynthesis in plants. *Plant Physiology*, 75(3): 827–831
- Tan W, Wang H, Zhai H. 2011. Effects of herbicide on grape leaf photosynthesis and nutrient storage. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology*, 22(9): 2355–2362 (in Chinese) [谭伟, 王慧, 翟衡. 2011. 除草剂对葡萄叶片光合作用及贮藏营养的影响. 应用生态学报, 22(9): 2355–2362]
- Taşgin E, Atıcı Ö, Nalbantoglu B, Popova LP. 2006. Effects of salicylic acid and cold treatments on protein levels and on the activities of antioxidant enzymes in the apoplast of winter wheat leaves. *Phytochemistry*, 67(7): 710–715
- Tranel PJ, Wright TR. 2002. Resistance of weeds to ALS-inhibiting herbicides: what have we learned? *Weed Science*, 50(6): 700–712
- Wang CQ, Xu HJ, Liu T. 2011. Effect of selenium on ascorbate-glutathione metabolism during PEG-induced water deficit in *Trifolium repens* L. *Journal of Plant Growth Regulation*, 30(4): 436–444
- Wang HZ, Bai S, Wu XH, Wu CX, Liu WT, Wang JX. 2019. Resistance mechanism of *Lithospermum arvense* L. to tribenuron-methyl in winter wheat field. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 46(1): 216–223 (in Chinese) [王恒智, 白霜, 吴小虎, 吴翠霞, 刘伟堂, 王金信. 2019. 小麦田麦家公对苯磺隆的抗性机理. 植物保护学报, 46(1): 216–223]
- Wang HZ, Ma J, Li XY, Li Y, Zhang RP, Wang RQ. 2007. Effects of water stress on active oxygen generation and protection system in rice during grain filling stage. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 40(7): 1379–1387 (in Chinese) [王贺正, 马均, 李旭毅, 李艳, 张荣萍, 汪仁全. 2007. 水分胁迫对水稻结实期活性氧产生和保护系统的影响. 中国农业科学, 40(7): 1379–1387]
- Wang ZG, Zhou LY, Guo WS, Zhu XK, Li CY, Peng YX, Feng CN. 2011. Effects of herbicides on photosynthesis and chlorophyll fluorescence parameters in wheat leaves. *Journal of Agro-Environment Science*, 30(6): 1037–1043 (in Chinese) [王正贵, 周立云, 郭文善, 朱新开, 李春燕, 彭永欣, 封超年. 2011. 除草剂对小麦光合特性及叶绿素荧光参数的影响. 农业环境科学学报, 30(6): 1037–1043]
- Wen YY, Guo PY, Yin MQ, Yan H, Wang YG. 2012. Effect of prometryne on root activity and oxidative stress of *Polygala tenuifolia* Willd. seedling roots. *Acta Ecologica Sinica*, 32(8): 2506–2514 (in Chinese) [温银元, 郭平毅, 尹美强, 闫晗, 王玉国. 2012. 扑草净对远志幼苗根系活力及氧化胁迫的影响. 生态学报, 32(8): 2506–2514]
- Wen ZL, Liu HY, Zhou Y, Chen XJ, Feng YL. 2018. The involvement of nitric oxide in exogenous glutathione regulates antioxidant defense capacity against salt stress in tomato seedlings. *Plant Physiology Journal*, 54(4): 607–617 (in Chinese) [温泽林, 刘慧英, 周艳, 陈仙君, 冯玉龙. 2018. 一氧化氮参与外源谷胱甘肽对盐胁迫下番茄幼苗抗氧化损伤的调控. 植物生理学报, 54(4): 607–617]
- Xu QY, Lan Y, Liu JX, Zhou XY, Zhang G, Zheng ZF. 2019. Mechanisms underlying plant resistance to the acetohydroxyacid synthase-inhibiting herbicides. *Acta Agronomica Sinica*, 45(9): 1295–1302 (in Chinese) [徐倩玉, 兰玉, 刘嘉欣, 周新宇, 张刚, 郑志富. 2019. 乙酰羟酸合成酶抑制剂类除草剂的植物抗性机制. 作物学报, 45(9): 1295–1302]
- Yang HJ, Yuan XY, Guo PY, Dong SQ, Zhang LG, Wen YY, Song XE, Wang HF. 2017. Effects of brassinolide on photosynthesis, chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics and carbohydrates metabolism in leaves of foxtail millet (*Setaria italica*) under Sigma broad stress. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica*, 50(13): 2508–2518 (in Chinese) [杨慧杰, 原向阳, 郭平毅, 董淑琦, 张丽光, 温银元, 宋喜娥, 王宏富. 2017. 油菜素内酯对阔世玛胁迫下谷子叶片光合荧光特性及糖代谢的影响. 中国农业科学, 50(13): 2508–2518]
- Yang JH, Gao Y, Li YM, Qi XH, Zhang MF. 2008. Salicylic acid-induced enhancement of cold tolerance through activation of anti-oxidative capacity in watermelon. *Scientia Horticulturae*, 118(3): 200–205
- Yang LH, Gong DX, Tang J, Luo JK, Ding CX. 2012. Simultaneous determination of bensulfuron-methyl and mefenacet residues in paddy field using high performance liquid chromatography. *Chinese Journal of Chromatography*, 30(1): 71–75 (in Chinese) [杨丽华, 龚道新, 唐晶, 罗俊凯, 丁春霞. 2012. 高效液相色谱法同时测定稻田中苯噁磺隆和苯噻酰草胺残留. 色谱, 30(1): 71–75]
- Yu CY, He BR. 2011. Research progress on the mode and mechanism of action of plant acetolactate synthase inhibitors. *Chinese Journal of Pesticide Science*, 13(3): 221–227 (in Chinese) [于澄宇, 何蓓如. 2011. 植物乙酰乳酸合成酶抑制剂作用方式及机理研究进展. 农药学学报, 13(3): 221–227]
- Yuan XY, Guo PY, Qi X, Ning N, Wang H, Wang HF, Wang X, Yang YJ. 2013. Safety of herbicide Sigma broad on radix isatidis (*Isatis indigotica* Fort.) seedlings and their photosynthetic physiological responses. *Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology*, 106(1/2): 45–50
- Zeng B, Wang FJ, Zhu C, Sun ZX. 2008. Effect of AsA-GSH cycle on  $Hg^{2+}$  tolerance in rice mutant. *Acta Agronomica Sinica*, 34(5): 823–830 (in Chinese) [曾斌, 王飞娟, 朱诚, 孙宗修. 2008. AsA-GSH循环对水稻突变体耐汞性的作用. 作物学报, 34(5): 823–830]

- 830]
- Zhang LG, Zhang WL, Zhao L, Deng Y, Guo HX, Pei CC, Wang CY, Yuan XY. 2019. Effects of bensulfuron-methyl on safety of foxtail millet and physiological characteristics of foxtail millet leaves. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica*, 28(11): 1769–1777 (in Chinese) [张丽光, 张伟莉, 赵丽, 邓妍, 郭虹霞, 裴成成, 王创云, 原向阳. 2019. 莢嘧磺隆对谷子的安全性及叶片生理特性的影响. 西北农业学报, 28(11): 1769–1777]
- Zhang SR. 1999. A discussion on chlorophyll fluorescence kinetics parameters and their significance. *Chinese Bulletin of Botany*, 34(4): 444–448 (in Chinese) [张守仁. 1999. 叶绿素荧光动力学参数的意义及讨论. 植物学通报, 34(4): 444–448]
- Zhang WL, Zhang LG, Wang JX, Bai YQ, Chang ZZ, Wang YQ, Zhou H, Yuan XY. 2019. Effects of bensulfuron methyl on the agro-ecological characteristics and photosynthetic pigment contents of Jin-gu 21. *Journal of Shanxi Agricultural Sciences*, 47(4): 545–547, 552 (in Chinese) [张伟莉, 张丽光, 王吉祥, 白亚青, 畅灼卓, 王雅情, 周浩, 原向阳. 2019. 莢嘧磺隆对晋谷21号农艺性状和光合色素的影响. 山西农业科学, 47(4): 545–547, 552]
- Zhou FP, Liu QS, Zhang YZ, Zhang XJ, Zhang GX, Zhang HY, Shi HM, Li AJ. 2018. Effects of low temperature stress on chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of sorghum seedling. *Seed*, 37(9): 36–40 (in Chinese) [周福平, 柳青山, 张一中, 张晓娟, 张桂香, 张海燕, 史红梅, 李爱军. 2018. 低温胁迫对高粱幼苗叶绿素荧光参数的影响. 种子, 37(9): 36–40]
- Zhou HZ, Hou SL, Song YF, Zhao Y, Dong L, Jia HY, Lü P, Wang XY, Liu EK, Bo KY. 2013. Impacts of monocotyledon weeds on millet yield loss in foxtail millet field. *Chinese Agricultural Science Bulletin*, 29(12): 179–184 (in Chinese) [周汉章, 侯升林, 宋银芳, 赵宇, 董立, 贾海燕, 吕芃, 王新玉, 刘恩魁, 薄奎勇. 2013. 谷田单子叶杂草对谷子产量损失的影响. 中国农学通报, 29(12): 179–184]
- Zhou QY, Liu WP, Zhang YS, Liu KK. 2007. Action mechanisms of acetolactate synthase-inhibiting herbicides. *Pesticide Biochemistry and Physiology*, 89(2): 89–96
- Zhu SY, Cui J, Xu W, Shi SS, Zhang WF, Li H. 2016. Effects of the treatment with S-metolachlor before seedling emergence on the soybean growth and physiological and biochemical indexes. *Journal of Plant Protection*, 43(4): 677–682 (in Chinese) [朱诗禹, 崔娟, 徐伟, 史树森, 张文芳, 李淮. 2016. 精异丙甲草胺苗前封闭处理对大豆苗期生长及其生理生化指标的影响. 植物保护学报, 43(4): 677–682]

(责任编辑:张俊芳)