

CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物品质影响的研究进展

唐世荣, 李中阳, 赵玉杰, 邓小芳, 郭军康

(农业部环境保护科研监测所生态毒理与环境修复研究中心, 天津 300191; 农业部产地环境与农产品安全重点开放实验室, 天津 300191)

摘 要:农作物品质受农作物遗传发育特征和环境因素的双重影响。在相似的遗传背景条件下,CO₂ 浓度持续升高影响农作物中碳水化合物合成、有益和有害元素吸收的权重逐渐加大,从而引发所谓的“隐形饥饿”和农产品卫生品质下降。本文在回顾国内外有关 CO₂ 浓度升高影响农作物中碳水化和物合成、有益和有害成分吸收研究的基础上,结合本团队近年的研究结果,提出:随着产地环境污染由局部向整体扩延,CO₂ 浓度持续升高对农作物卫生品质的潜在影响不断加剧,包括增加或减少农作物对有毒有害物质的吸收;强化农作物对土壤中有益或有害物质的非均衡吸收等。本文还对比了目前国内外 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物品质影响研究的常用手段与方法,并对相关研究结果的差异进行了分析,着重指出这一研究方向今后工作的重点。

关键词: CO₂ 浓度升高;农作物品质;研究方法;有益成分;有害成分;进展

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A State-of-the-art Review on the Impact of Elevated CO₂ on Crop Quality

TANG Shi-rong, LI Zhong-yang, ZHAO Yu-jie, DENG Xiao-fang, GUO Jun-kang

(Centre for Research in Ecotoxicology and Environmental Remediation, Agro-Environmental Protection Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, Tianjin 300191, China; Open Key Laboratory of Agro-Environment and Food Safety of Ministry of Agriculture, Tianjin 300191, China)

Abstract: Crop quality is mainly dependent upon two factors: crop phylogenetic characteristics and environmental factors. Under similar genetic background, continuous atmospheric CO₂ rise will have an increasing impact on synthesis of carbohydrates and uptake of useful or harmful elements by crops, leading to so-called "hidden hunger" and degradation of crop quality. On the basis of reviewing and summarizing the state of the art in this field, this paper suggests: with farmland contamination being from the local to the overall expansion, the potential impact of elevated CO₂ on crop quality is increasing, including increase or reduction in uptake of hazardous materials by crops; enhancement of non-uniform absorption of beneficial or harmful substances. In addition, the present paper also reviews the means and methods presently used for investigation of the impact of elevated CO₂ on crop quality, and compares the differences resulting from various means and methods. Key research areas and future directions were proposed as follows:

(1) Breakthrough in study facilities. Since continuous changes in atmospheric composition near the surface of the earth caused by human activities is a slow process, all the test systems that have been designed, including closed growth chamber, soil-crop-atmospheric testing units, temperature gradient growth chamber, open-top chamber and Free Air Carbon Enrichment Facilities (FACE), are difficult to accurately simulate the continuing but slow changes in CO₂ concentration. There is a need to design better simplified systems that are more closed to realistic changes in CO₂ concentration in the future.

(2) Application of new study methods and analytical techniques. Application of innovative methods, such as stable isotope tracing, proteomics, metabolomics, as well as quantitative trait loci (quantitative trait locus, QTL), makes us feasible to investigate effect of elevated CO₂ on crop quality, including mechanisms by which beneficial or harmful substances synthesize.

(3) In-depth researches focusing on molecular or genetic mechanisms by which elevated CO₂ affects crop quality. Many previous studies investigated effect of elevated CO₂ on crop morphology, growth and development, photosynthesis and yields, but little research has been conducted on molecular mechanism. Innovative molecular study means make it possible to characterize combined effect of phylogenetic and

environmental factors on crop quality. Although previous studies have shown that there is an effect of elevated CO₂ on crop quality of various species and varieties, to what extent the impact related to genetic differences on crop growth, development, yield and quality remains to be unsolved.

(4) In-depth study of effect of elevated CO₂ on crop rhizosphere micro-environment characteristics. It is known that elevated CO₂ affects soil pH, root absorption, root iron oxide films, root exudates, micro-organisms to a great extent. The changes in rhizosphere pH, root exudate composition and content will affect the activity of heavy metals in the soil, and therefore, influence crop yields and quality. However, data available in the literature are insufficient to clearly reflect the effect of elevated CO₂ on soil physical and chemical characteristics. There is a need to make greater efforts in this regard to strengthen research on the effect of elevated CO₂ on crop yields and quality, especially for crops under conditions of mildly contaminated soil.

(5) More importance should be attached to effects of comprehensive environmental factors on crop quality. Under field conditions, many environmental factors can affect crop growth, development and uptake of beneficial or harmful substances, including temperature (including night-time temperature), light, water supply, and fertility (mainly nitrogen and phosphorus), atmospheric concentrations of ozone and CO₂. There exist various mechanisms among these factors, such as synergy and antagonism. Study of their interaction is of important theoretical and practical significance for tropical and subtropical countries.

(6) Strengthening relevant research on countermeasures to reduce negative impact of elevated CO₂ on crop quality. Special attention should be given to comprehensive agronomic countermeasures for alleviation of elevated CO₂ on crop nutrient imbalance and accumulation of toxic and harmful substances as well as safety evaluation studies. Although increasing application of fertilizers can offset the negative effect of CO₂ concentration on nutrient uptake by crops under intensive agriculture systems there is still quite a lack of effective and practical integrated control measures. With an area of farmland pollution continuing to expand, combined effect of elevated CO₂ and contaminated farmland on uptake of toxic and harmful substances by crops will receive more attention to ensure our national food safety.

Keywords: elevated CO₂; crop quality; research method; beneficial elements; harmful elements; review

工业革命后的人类活动对气候变化以及气候变化对农作物的影响已成为各国政府和科学家们关注的热点。随着人类活动加剧,近地面各种大气成分持续发生变化。据估计,到 2050 年大气 CO₂ 浓度将由目前的 360 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 增加到 470~570 $\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1}$ 之间^[1]。CO₂ 浓度升高对作物光合速率、生长和产量的潜在影响很大^[2-5]。非污染土壤条件下,CO₂ 浓度升高不仅影响农作物的产量,也会影响农作物的品质,而轻度污染土壤条件下,CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物产量和品质的影响更加复杂。由于农作物品质受农作物遗传发育特征和环境因素的双重影响,大气 CO₂ 浓度的持续升高必然会使农作物(尤其是 C₃ 作物)合成碳水化合物和吸收有益、有害元素的过程复杂化,而且这种影响的权重会随着 CO₂ 浓度持续升高而加大。本文在回顾国内外关于 CO₂ 浓度升高影响农作物产量的基础上,重点综述了目前国内外关于 CO₂ 浓度升高影响农作物碳水化合物合成、有益和有害物质吸收的最新进展,希望起到抛砖引玉的作用。

1 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物营养品质的影响

1.1 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物碳水化合物含量的影响

研究表明,CO₂ 浓度升高使农作物中蛋白质含量

普遍降低^[6-10],但不同的研究者得出的结论存在一定的差异。以小麦为例,Taub 等^[11]利用 meta-analysis 分析(荟萃分析、后设分析或整合分析)发现,CO₂ 浓度升高使小麦的蛋白质含量平均降低 9.8%。Weigel 和 Manderscheid^[12]认为,CO₂ 浓度升高使小麦籽粒的蛋白质含量降低 9.1%~10.8%,进而影响到面包的烘烤品质。一些研究者认为,CO₂ 浓度升高使小麦中蛋白质含量平均降幅更大,甚至超过 20%^[6-7]。而另一些研究者持相反意见,认为 CO₂ 浓度升高使小麦中蛋白质含量减少幅度不大,甚至基本不变^[13-14],即便是在 FACE 系统中,蛋白质也只是减少 3%^[8-9,15]。在充足的水分和养分供应条件下,随着蛋白质含量的减少,CO₂ 浓度升高使总水解氨基酸含量降低 6.1%~23.9%,但脯氨酸增加 1.0%^[10]。CO₂ 浓度升高降低小麦蛋白质品质的主要原因是粗蛋白总量降低,尤其是赖氨酸含量降低^[16],但对小麦籽粒中碳水化合物的含量影响不大^[13,17-18]。Högy 和 Fangmeier^[10]报道,只有种植在体积较小的开顶式气室(OTC)环境中的小麦,其淀粉含量增加才达到显著水平,其增幅达 0.9%~7.6%。Rogers 等^[14]和 Wu 等^[16]的研究表明,CO₂ 浓度升高增加淀粉含量。关于 CO₂ 浓度升高对小麦油脂含量的影响及其机理的研究文献报道不多。Williams 等^[19]通过气室研

究表明,700 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ CO_2 浓度可使小麦中非淀粉油脂含量显著降低 21.5%,但淀粉油脂和总油脂含量没有受到 CO_2 的影响^[17,19]。

CO_2 浓度升高对稻米蛋白质等碳水化合物含量也有影响。现有的研究表明, CO_2 浓度升高降低稻米中蛋白质的含量^[20-22]。Jablonski 等^[6]表明,稻米中蛋白质含量随着 CO_2 浓度升高而降低,降幅达 20%。Yang 等^[23]利用我国的 FACE 平台研究,得出的结论是: CO_2 浓度升高使精米中蛋白质含量降低 6.2%。Taub 等^[11]利用 meta-analysis 分析法对文献数据进行分析后发现, CO_2 浓度升高使稻米蛋白质含量平均降低 9.9%,但 CO_2 浓度升高显著提高蛋白质在单位土地面积上的产量^[20,22-23]。关于 CO_2 浓度升高对稻米直链淀粉含量的影响,研究结果差异较大。Seneweera 等^[20-21]认为, CO_2 浓度升高提高直链淀粉含量;Terao 等^[22]给出不同的研究结论,他认为直链淀粉的含量没有变化;Yang 等^[23]研究表明,FACE 平台条件下 CO_2 浓度升高显著降低精米中的直链淀粉含量。这种结果的差异性可能与实验条件有关,但具体的原因仍需深入研究。

CO_2 浓度升高条件使土豆的蛋白质含量平均降低 13.9%^[11]。Donnelly 等^[24]研究表明, CO_2 浓度升高降低土豆的柠檬酸和苹果酸含量,糖苷生物碱(Glycoalkaloid)有降低趋势,维生素 C 含量显著增加,淀粉含量在 1999 年种植的土豆中是增加的,且粘稠度提高; CO_2 浓度升高不会影响总糖含量,但会提高葡萄糖含量。Nitithamyong 等^[25]认为, CO_2 浓度升高到 1 000 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ 时,土豆的糖苷生物碱含量增加。Högy 和 Fangmeier^[26]的 OTC 研究结果表明, CO_2 浓度升高增加土豆中葡萄糖、果糖和其他糖类含量,降低蛋白质含量,也降低亮氨酸、苯基丙氨酸、蛋氨酸、酪氨酸、组氨酸、天门氨酸以及柠檬酸、 α -卡茄碱、糖苷生物碱含量。

CO_2 浓度升高对其他作物碳水化合物含量也有影响。如王春乙等^[27]表明, CO_2 浓度升高对玉米籽粒粗蛋白、粗纤维和总糖含量产生负面影响,对淀粉含量产生正面影响。Jablonski 等^[6]研究表明,大豆蛋白质含量随着 CO_2 浓度升高而降低,降幅几乎达到 20%。 CO_2 浓度升高显著减少大豆籽粒粗脂肪和粗蛋白含量^[28]。蒋跃林等^[29]认为, CO_2 浓度升高显著增加大豆籽粒脂肪和油酸含量,蛋氨酸、苏氨酸、胱氨酸含量也明显增加,大豆蛋白总量略有上升,但亚油酸的含量无明显变化,亚麻酸、棕榈酸、硬脂酸的含量有所

减少;蛋白质和氨基酸总量呈现降低趋势。

CO_2 浓度升高对重要产糖作物的碳水化合物含量也存在一定的影响,有限的研究结果存在诸多矛盾。如 Demmers-Derks 等^[30]认为, CO_2 浓度升高和温度上升 4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 时,甜菜中的蔗糖含量变化不大。De Souza 等^[31]研究表明,当 CO_2 浓度升高到 740 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ 时,大体积盆栽栽培的甘蔗中蔗糖含量增加 29%。

1.2 CO_2 浓度升高对农作物营养元素含量的影响

CO_2 浓度升高对农作物矿质元素含量的影响,体现在 3 个方面:农作物对矿质元素的绝对吸收量显著减少、不变和增加。一般情况下, CO_2 浓度升高会增加作物的生物量,假如作物对某个或某些矿质元素的绝对吸收速率与正常 CO_2 浓度条件下的绝对吸收速率相当,则作物生物量增加导致矿质元素稀释作用,最终表现出作物中矿质元素的绝对含量降低。Loladze^[7]指出,微量元素的稀释可能存在着负面影响,出现所谓的“隐形饥饿”。Manderscheid 等^[32]指出 CO_2 浓度升高降低小麦籽粒中的 Ca、S、Mg、Fe 和 Zn 的含量。Fangmeier 等^[33]也报道 Ca、S 和 Fe 含量的降低。如果作物对某个或某些营养元素的绝对吸收速率大致与生物量的增长相当,则作物中营养元素的绝对含量没有显著变化。如 Fangmeier 等^[33]表明,P、K、Zn 和 Mn 的含量没有明显变化。如果作物对某个或某些营养元素的绝对吸收速率远远超过生物量的增长速率,则作物中营养元素的绝对含量显著增加。此外, CO_2 浓度升高引起的次生效应(例如作物根系分泌物的增加导致根际 pH 值变化和对养分吸收能力的减弱等)也会引起作物对营养元素吸收量的变化(通常减少)^[34]。从有限的文献来看,不管是何种情况,随着 CO_2 浓度持续升高,主要农作物小麦、水稻中必需营养元素的含量是降低的,“营养失衡”和“隐形饥饿”现象正在加剧,农田中有毒有害物质的积累将使这一过程更加复杂化。

从作物类型来看,小麦、大麦、水稻等大宗农作物的研究相对较多,而其他农作物的研究相对较少。Manderscheid 等^[32]研究了 CO_2 浓度持续对两种小麦和两种大麦矿质元素吸收的影响。结果发现,虽然存在植物品种的差异,多数的大量元素和微量元素(如 Ca、Mg、S、Fe 和 Zn 等)的含量都是总体降低的。Högy 和 Fangmeier^[10]对小麦籽粒中大量矿物元素的统计分析表明,除 K 和 P 分别增加 3.9%和 1.1%外,其他大量矿物元素含量减少幅度在 0.7%~19.5%之间。无论是何种研究装置得出的结果, CO_2 浓度升高普遍降低

微量元素的含量,其降幅在3.7%~18.3%之间,Al含量有明显的降低趋势但没有达到显著水平。

关于CO₂浓度升高对稻米吸收矿质元素的影响,虽然资料有限,但相互矛盾的报道甚多。Seneweera和Conroy^[21]研究低磷土壤上施用不同含量的磷肥后水稻对营养元素的吸收,结果发现,CO₂浓度升高使糙米中Fe含量降低60%以上,但这一现象只出现在高磷水平情况下;在低施磷水平下,水稻中Zn含量是降低的。Seneweera等^[20-21]还发现,CO₂浓度升高降低N、P、Zn、Cu的含量。Lieffering等^[34]研究了CO₂浓度升高对两年的水稻糙米营养元素含量的变化,发现与正常CO₂浓度相比,CO₂浓度升高降低水稻中N的含量,Zn和Mn含量呈现明显的增长趋势,其他元素含量没有显著变化;元素的总吸收量上,糙米中N和S基本不变,P、K、Mg、Zn、Mn、Fe、B、Mo等元素有增加趋势,其增幅分别为14%、16%、11%、19%、24%、52%、28%、20%。庞静等^[34]研究表明,CO₂浓度升高对水稻籽粒中的P、Ca、Mg、Cu、Zn、Fe和Mn的含量无显著影响,但N、K含量显著下降。Yang等^[23]的研究表明,FACE条件下,水稻中Cu含量显著降低(-20%),Fe和Zn含量变化不大。从总的吸收量上来看,籽粒对Cu和Fe的吸收量基本不变,Zn增加10%。本研究课题组利用OTC试验装置开展CO₂浓度升高对水稻营养元素吸收的研究表明,CO₂升高能显著降低糙米中N含量,Mn含量呈现增加的趋势,P、K、Ca、Mg、S、Fe、Cu和Zn的含量不变或显著降低,且水稻对营养元素的吸收存在显著的品种差异($P<0.001$)。

对土豆和大豆来说,也存在类似的变化趋势。如生长35d的土豆叶片中N、P、Ca、Mg含量降低,K含量没有变化^[36]。Heagle等^[37]表明,CO₂浓度升高下,土豆中P含量降低。OTC与FACE的研究结果都表明,CO₂浓度升高本身没有对土豆块茎中的N、P、K、Mg和Ca的含量产生显著影响,但它在一定程度上抑制了O₃对N、P、K和Mg含量的增加效应^[38]。Högy和Fangmeier^[26]认为,CO₂浓度升高降低土豆中K和Ca的含量。土豆生长中期,N、K和Ca分别显著降低9.7%、6.7%、18%,成熟期N含量降低9.5%、K含量降低3.2%、Mg含量降低4.1%,P在生长中期和收获期的含量都没有变化^[39]。Fangmeier等^[39]认为,土豆块茎对所有多数营养元素的吸收是增加的,N、P、K、Mg、Mn和Zn的吸收量显著增加41%、17%、19%、25%、70%、51%。对大豆来说,大气CO₂浓度增加提高大豆籽粒中Ca、Zn、Se等元素的含量,而K、Fe等元素含

量有下降趋势^[29]。

2 CO₂浓度升高对污染环境中农作物蓄积微量元素的影响——植物修复与农产品安全的含义

随着农产品产地环境污染由局部向整体扩延,不适宜特定农作物种植的农田面积正逐年增加。以中国为例,现有重金属污染农田面积 $2.0\times 10^7\text{ hm}^2$ ^[40],随着人口生存压力增大,轻度污染超标耕地的农业生产活动已成为现实,农产品安全受到严重挑战,对我国公民的身体健康构成潜在威胁。全球气候变化如CO₂浓度升高可能使这种形势更加复杂化。因此,研究CO₂浓度升高与农产品品质及污染物在产地环境系统与作物系统之间的迁移转化规律将会越来越受到重视。虽然目前报道的资料不多,但足以彰显这一研究方向的重要性。唐世荣及其团队研究表明,CO₂浓度升高可诱导印度芥菜和向日葵大量富Cu^[41]。Zheng等^[42]研究表明,CO₂浓度升高增加密毛蕨(*Pteridium Revolutum*)叶部对Cu的富集总量。Wu等^[43]研究表明,CO₂浓度升高可诱导高丹草和红三叶从污染土壤中大量富集Cs。对植物修复来说,CO₂浓度升高促进重金属污染土壤上种植植物的光合作用,抑制呼吸、降低蒸腾、提高其光合水分养分利用率和抗逆性、减轻病害、增加生物量,这都是非常有益的方面。无论植物对重金属的绝对吸收量是增加还是降低,CO₂诱导条件下单位面积和单位时间段内植物生物量总是增加的。因此植物对重金属等污染物的蓄积总量也是显著增加的。换句话说,植物修复效率是显著增加的。虽然目前的研究局限在较少的作物或植物品种上,但随着研究工作的不断深入,将筛选出更多对CO₂浓度升高敏感且能大量富集重金属的作物或植物品种,进而促进CO₂诱导植物富集重金属修复技术的发展。

从另一方面看,CO₂浓度升高诱导植物富集重金属将会伴随更大的食品安全风险。本研究小组近期的研究表明,当不同品种的水稻种植在Cu和Cd复合污染土壤和CO₂浓度升高条件下,它们对Cd的吸收能力受水稻品种的影响很大。一些品种可以被诱导吸收大量的Cd,使当地居民通过食用水稻途径摄入Cd的健康风险增加120%以上。当然,也有一些水稻品种表现出相反的变化趋势:CO₂浓度升高降低水稻对Cd的吸收量,从而减少当地居民通过食用水稻途径摄入Cd的健康风险。文献中也有类似的报道。如Seneweera和Conroy^[21]指出,CO₂浓度升高减少水稻籽

粒中 Cu 的吸收量;Guo 等^[44]表明,CO₂ 浓度升高减少 Cu 污染土壤中水稻根、茎、叶、米对 Cu 和 Cd 的积累;Jia 等^[45]观察到,FACE 条件下 Cu 污染土壤上种植的水稻叶片中 Cu 含量显著下降;Zheng 等^[42]表明,CO₂ 浓度升高显著降低密毛蕨(*Pteridium revolutum*)和蕨菜(*Pteridium aquilinum*)对 Cu 的吸收。从应对全球气候变化,尤其是 CO₂ 浓度升高的角度看,作物品种的筛选尤为重要,超低量积累重金属等污染物的农作物品种将显示出巨大的优势性。因此有必要深入研究 CO₂ 浓度升高、土壤复合污染与农作物生长、发育及卫生品质之间的相互关系,以筛选出更多的优良品种。

3 CO₂ 浓度升高对作物品质影响研究方法的进展

过去的几十年中,为了研究 CO₂ 浓度升高对作物生长及生产的影响,人们设计了各种试验系统来控制 CO₂ 的浓度。主要有生长室(growth chamber)^[46]、土壤-作物-大气试验单元(SPAR units)^[47]、温度梯度室(TGCs)^[48]、开顶式气室(OTCs)^[49]以及开放式 CO₂ 控制系统(FACE)^[50]等。这些试验系统或装置各有优势与不足。如生长室多用于单株植物或植株幼苗的模拟试验而不能开展群体及大田试验;温度梯度室可以控制 CO₂ 浓度梯度以及温度等环境因子,适用于作物基因型、因子交互作用等微观领域研究,但该装置与自然环境差异较大;开顶式气室 OTC 空间较小,CO₂ 浓度控制较好,节约投入费用,但该装置空间有限不利于试验的重复处理,而且对高秆作物的生长也不利。总的来说,以上几种装置提供的实验环境在辐照度、温度、蒸汽压、大气扰动、潜在蒸发、CO₂ 浓度升高的速率与幅度等方面与自然环境存在较大差异^[51]。小气候的差异必然会影响到土壤的理化性质以及水分、养分的利用效率。Long^[52]指出,OTC 通常比周围的开放空间热、干燥,容易使生长在其中的植物受到边缘效应(edge effects)的影响。气室类的试验方法对生物量的影响效果通常要大于 FACE^[53-54]。Taub^[11]指出,OTC 夸大 CO₂ 浓度升高对植物所产生的效应。从模拟程度上来说 FACE 系统最接近于自然大气状态,试验精度更高,但设施投入大,气体消耗等运行成本高。2006 年,我国在北京昌平建成第一个微型 FACE(Mini FACE)实验装置,其原理与 FACE 相同^[55],但成本低了许多,在一些研究领域被认为是 FACE 的替代装置。虽然各种研究手段存在自身的不足,但通过这些手段得出的

研究结果仍有一定的可比性^[56]。

4 研究展望

综上所述,尽管关于 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物品质的影响已有很多报道,但在广度和深度方面还有待于加强。今后重点研究方向可能包括:

(1)研究手段上实现突破。由于人类活动引起近地面各种大气成分持续变化是一个缓慢的过程,目前设计的所有试验系统,包括生长室、土壤-作物-大气试验单元、温度梯度室、开顶式气室以及开放式 CO₂ 控制系统都难以精确反映 CO₂ 浓度持续缓慢的变化过程。因此,如何找到一种更贴近现实 CO₂ 浓度变化特点的简单装置,是今后努力的方向之一。

(2)研究方法与分析技术上实现新的跨越。稳定同位素、蛋白质组学和代谢组学以及数量性状基因座(quantitative trait locus, QTL)定位等新方法的应用是鉴别和量化 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物品质影响的重要手段。借助于这些新的方法与手段,人们可以更深层次地研究 CO₂ 浓度升高影响农作物合成碳水化合物及吸收有益或有害物质的机理。如 Bae 和 Sicher^[57]在控制系统里用两维凝胶电泳(two-dimensional gel electrophoresis)的方法发现 13 种蛋白质对 CO₂ 浓度升高比较敏感。

(3)加强 CO₂ 浓度升高对作物品质影响的分子机理及遗传特征研究。以往的研究多侧重于 CO₂ 浓度升高对作物形态、生长发育、光合作用及产量的常规研究,缺少从分子的角度进行深入的剖析。新的分子研究手段的推出,将使这一方向成为可能。由于 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物品质的影响在很大程度上受农作物遗传发育特征的影响,农作物系统发育特征的表征及其对 CO₂ 浓度升高影响农作物品质的研究将显得尤其重要。虽然研究表明 CO₂ 浓度升高对不同作物、同一作物不同品种之品质影响与其基因型差异有关^[6,34],但这种遗传差异究竟对农作物生长、发育、产量和品质有多大的影响,仍是一个待解之迷。

(4)深入研究 CO₂ 浓度升高对作物根际生态环境的影响。土壤 pH、根系吸收性能、根系铁氧化膜、根系分泌物、微生物等受 CO₂ 浓度升高的影响很大。如 CO₂ 浓度升高改变根际环境的 pH、根系分泌物的组成及含量,这一过程会影响土壤中重金属的活性^[41,43,58],从而影响农作物的产量与质量。CO₂ 浓度升高显著提高农作物根系的生长量^[46,60],进而增加土壤中有机的投入,影响作物对土壤中 Cd、Cr、Se、Pb 等

重金属的吸收,从而影响到农作物的卫生品质。但已有的资料还不足以清晰地反映 CO₂ 浓度升高对土壤 pH、根系吸收性能、根系铁氧化膜、根系分泌物、微生物群落组成等影响规律。因此,需要加大这一领域的研究力度,尤其要加强轻度污染土壤条件下作物根际生态微环境特征与农作物品质的关系研究。

(5) 强调开展包括 CO₂ 浓度升高等在内的综合环境因子对农作物品质的研究。大田条件下,作物的生长、发育及其对环境中有益、有害物质的吸收,受诸多环境因素的影响,包括温度(包括夜间温度)、光照、水分供给、肥力(主要是氮肥和磷肥)、大气臭氧和 CO₂ 浓度等,而且这些因素之间还存在协同、拮抗等作用机制,研究它们之间的相互作用机理及其对农作物品质的影响对地处热带和亚热带的国家来说,具有更为重要的理论与现实意义。此外,在大田条件下这些环境因素受 CO₂ 浓度升高和综合农艺措施如种植密度、间作方式、管理方式等的综合影响也是一个值得关注的研究方向。

(6) 加强相关的应对措施研究,减轻 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物的负面影响,尤其要开展缓解 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物营养失衡和有毒有害物质积累的综合农艺措施及安全性评价研究。虽然集约化生产条件下增加施肥量可以抵消 CO₂ 浓度升高对农作物营养吸收的负面影响^[6],但目前仍然缺乏有效而实用的综合调控措施。对中国来说,随着农田污染面积继续扩大,必须高度重视 CO₂ 浓度升高与农田中有毒有害物质的联合作用对农作物生长、营养失衡和有毒有害物质积累的负面影响,以确保我国国民的食物安全。

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《农业环境科学学报》是由农业部主管、农业部环境保护科研监测所、中国农业生态环境保护协会主办的全国性学术期刊,为中文核心期刊、中国科技核心期刊、中国科学引文数据库核心期刊,列于被引频次最高的中国科技期刊 100 名之内并入编《中国学术期刊(光盘版)》。本刊被国外多家著名检索机构收录,如美国《化学文摘》(CA)和俄罗斯《文摘杂志》(AJ),美国《剑桥科学文摘社网站:水系统、水科学与渔业文摘、环境工程、水资源文摘及环境科学与污染管理》等 7 种国际检索系统列为来源期刊。本刊主要刊登农业生态环境科学领域具有创新性的研究成果,包括新理论、新技术和新方法。读者对象为从事农业科学、环境科学、林业科学、生态学、医学和资源保护等领域的科技人员和院校师生。

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电话:(022)23674336,23006209

电子信箱:caep@vip.163.com

邮政编码:300191

传真:(022)23006209

网址:www.aes.org.cn