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海南岛青梅天然居群表型变异^{*}

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摘要: 【目的】通过居群取样以及果实与叶片性状测定,揭示青梅居群间和居群内的表型变异规律,为其天然林保护与经营以及种质资源收集、保存与利用提供科学依据,亦为海南岛青梅种及变种的修订提供基础数据。【方法】在全面调查海南岛青梅天然分布区的基础上,对 9 个天然居群 133 个单株的 17 个果实与叶片形态性状进行研究,运用巢式方差分析、多重比较、相关分析以及聚类分析等方法,探讨青梅天然居群表型多样性水平及其与地理、环境因子的相关性。【结果】巢式方差分析结果表明,17 个果实和叶片形态性状在青梅居群间和居群内均存在极显著差异 ($P < 0.01$),说明这些性状在居群间与居群内均存在丰富的变异;居群内的变异 (50.57%) 远大于居群间 (11.38%),居群平均表型分化系数为 18.31%;各性状的分化系数变化幅度为 4.52% (叶片侧脉数) ~ 40.31% (果实小萼片长宽比)。相关分析表明,叶片长与叶柄长、叶片长宽比与叶片最宽处至基部的距离呈显著 ($P < 0.05$) 或极显著 ($P < 0.01$) 正相关,果实大萼片长与叶片侧脉数、叶柄长显著负相关;青梅果实和叶片形态性状与年均气温、年降水量相关不显著,叶片侧脉数、叶柄长与海拔呈显著正相关,而果实大萼片长与海拔呈显著负相关,叶片侧脉数、叶片长与 1 月平均气温呈显著负相关。利用居群间欧式距离进行 UPGMA 聚类分析,将 9 个青梅天然居群分为 3 类。【结论】应加强现存青梅天然林及其生境的保护,对于变异丰富的卡法岭等居群以及具特殊土壤生境的石梅湾居群应予以重点保护;居群内变异是海南岛青梅居群变异的主要来源,开展种质资源收集、迁地保存与遗传改良时,可适当增加居群内个体数,减少居群取样数;由于海南岛各青梅居群间形态性状变异幅度大,且为连续变异,本研究不支持以往发表的分布于海南岛的青梅新种和变种。

关键词: 青梅; 天然居群; 表型多样性; 海南岛

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Phenotypic Variations in Natural Populations of *Vatica mangachapoi* in Hainan, China

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Abstract: 【Objective】*Vatica mangachapoi* is an endangered tree species distributed naturally in Hainan Island, China. Its population decreased rapidly along with heavy loss of natural forest resources and habitat fragmentation due to over-harvesting and devastating forests for arable land. Efficient strategies are urgently needed for conserving natural forest resources of this species. Moreover, the taxonomy of this species is in controversy, taxonomic status of some varieties still need to be proved. Properties of fruits and leaves were measured for trees sampled from different populations to reveal phenotypic variations within and among natural populations. The study would provide scientific evidences for conservation and management of natural forests, and collection, conservation and utilization of genetic resources of the species, and provide basic data for revision of the taxonomy of species and its varieties. 【Method】Based on surveys of whole range of natural distribution of *V. mangachapoi* in Hainan Island, 17 traits of fruit and leaf morphology were investigated for 133 individuals in 9 natural populations, and level of phenotypic diversity in its natural populations was assessed, and

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relationship between the diversity level and geographic and environmental factors was estimated using nest design, multiple comparison test, correlation analysis and cluster analysis. 【Result】The variance analysis showed significant differences in the 17 morphological traits of fruit and leaf both within and among populations, indicating abundant variation among and within populations. The within-population variation (50.57%) was far greater than the among-population variation (11.38%); and the average phenotypic population differentiation coefficient was 18.31% with a range from 4.52% for the number of lateral leaf veins to 40.31% for the length/width ratio of the short sepal. Correlation analysis revealed that there were significant positive correlations between leaf length and petiole length, leaf length/width ratio and distance from the widest position to leaf base, while the length of long fruit sepals were in significantly negative correlation with the number of lateral leaf veins and petiole length. No significant correlation was found between fruit and leaf traits and mean annual air temperature and precipitation. While there were significantly negative correlation between number of lateral vein, leaf length and mean air temperature in January, and the number of lateral veins and petiole length increased remarkably with the increment of elevation. The 9 natural populations were divided into 3 groups by UPGMA cluster analysis based on Euclidean distance calculated from phenotypic traits. 【Conclusion】It is important to conserve the remaining natural forests and habitats of *V. mangachapoi*, and in particular, more attention need to be paid to conservation of populations with abundant variations such as Kafaling (Population 4) and populations with special soil conditions such as Shimeiwian (Population 7). Within-population variation was the main source of variation, more individual trees and fewer populations should be used for genetic improvement and conservation of genetic resources. Furthermore, the findings of the present study do not support the new species and varieties in the Hainan Island which were published previously since morphological variation of fruit and leaf varied greatly and continuously, and the variation range were of considerable overlap among individuals within population and among all populations.

Key words: *Vatica mangachapoi*; natural population; phenotypic diversity; Hainan Island

表型是生物遗传变异的表征,植物居群的表型特征与其生境密切相关,其多样性水平是遗传多样性与环境异质性的综合体现(臧润国等,2009)。表型多样性在适应和进化上具有重要意义,是生态学与遗传学研究的重要内容(李斌等,2002; Pigliucci *et al.*, 2006; Mizianty *et al.*, 2007)。利用表型性状研究居群遗传多样性具有简便、快捷、费用低等优点。学者们进行表型多样性研究,多集中于探索物种变异模式、变异来源以及变异与环境因子的关系(Hausmann *et al.*, 2001; Sanou *et al.*, 2006)。叶片形态与植物生理生化特征以及繁殖特性密切相关(Chechowitz *et al.*, 1990; Weight *et al.*, 2008),作为一种可量化的特征被广泛用于植物分类(Duminil *et al.*, 2009; Weight *et al.*, 2008)、表型变异(曾杰等,2005; 辜云杰等,2009; Sisó *et al.*, 2001; Cardillo *et al.*, 2006; Li *et al.*, 2006)研究。果实和种子形态亦多应用于植物分类与表型多样性研究中,植物种实性状主要受遗传因素控制,亦为适应各种环境而产生分化(李伟等,2013),种实表型性状影响种子萌发和幼苗定居,进而影响居群的分布格局(Simons *et al.*, 2006; Leverett *et al.*, 2014; Parciak, 2002),异质生境中的种实形态变异一直是生态学与进化生物学研究的内容之一(Venable *et al.*, 1985)。

青梅(*Vatica mangachapoi*)又名青皮,为龙脑香科(Dipterocarpaceae)青梅属(*Vatica*)植物,是典型的热带雨林树种,其高可达30 m以上,胸径达1.2 m。青梅天然分布于越南、泰国、菲律宾、印度尼西亚,我国仅海南岛有分布。青梅一般生长于海拔800 m以下,对土壤具有较强的适应性,从滨海沙地到低山、中高山的山地砖红壤性土、砖黄壤土均有分布(许涵等,2007)。青梅心材质地坚硬,结构细致,极耐腐蚀,为海南五大珍贵硬材之一,也是国际热带木材市场上的重要商品材之一(Appanah *et al.*, 1998);其叶片、茎中含有大量可利用的次生代谢物,可用于香料、药物开发(Qin *et al.*, 2011)。

长期以来过度采伐利用、毁林开荒,特别是随着橡胶树(*Hevea brasiliensis*)、荔枝(*Litchi chinensis*)等热作园、果园的兴起,盲目开垦、乱砍滥伐等导致青梅天然居群生境破碎化,天然林资源丧失严重,居群规模急剧减小(李意德,1995),青梅现已被列为国家二级重点保护植物,加强青梅天然林保护,制定有效的资源保护策略迫在眉睫。而制定策略的前提是了解其居群规模和遗传背景(Mamo *et al.*, 2006),根据其现存居群大小与

遗传多样性水平进行针对性的科学保护 (Lee *et al.*, 2006; 2013)。有关青梅遗传多样性研究, 目前仅见黄久香等 (2008) 用 AFLP 标记分析海南岛 7 个居群遗传多样性的报道。开展青梅表型多样性研究既能初步揭示其居群遗传多样性水平, 亦能探究其生态适应性, 一方面可为青梅现有居群保护提供理论依据; 另一方面, 可为其遗传改良奠定基础, 有助于青梅人工林的规模发展。再者, 有关青梅的分类学问题亦存在争论, 一些变种, 如万宁青梅 (*V. mangachapoi* ssp. *hainanensis* var. *wanningensis*) 等是否成立尚待从居群水平上证实。本研究在全面调查海南岛青梅天然分布区的基础上, 以 9 个青梅天然居群为研究对象, 系统测定了果实、叶片的 17 个表型性状, 旨在揭示其表型性状在居群间和居群内个体间的变异规律, 为其天然林保护与经营以及种质资源收集利用提供科学依据, 亦为海南岛青梅种及变种的修订提供

基础数据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 居群取样 由于龙脑香科树种结实大小年现象严重, 加之青梅果实成熟期间常发生台风危害, 大规模的青梅采种较为困难。2011 年 9 月至 2013 年 10 月, 在对海南岛青梅天然林全面调查的基础上, 开展青梅果实以及标本的采集工作, 其中 2011 年 9 月完成乌烈居群的采样工作, 2013 年 7—10 月采集了霸王岭、尖峰岭、甘什岭、卡法岭、三亚热带天堂、五指山什顺村、石梅湾、陀烈 8 个居群的标本和果实, 共计 9 个居群, 133 个单株。每个居群内取样植株间距在 100 m 以上。对于每个采样植株, 随机采集果实, 于其树冠中上部南向采集枝条制作标本, 用全球定位系统 (GPS) 测定其经纬度和海拔。居群的地理位置、立地条件以及取样情况见表 1。

表 1 青梅 9 个天然居群的地理位置与环境因子^①

Tab. 1 Geographical location and environmental factors of the 9 natural populations of *Vatica mangachapoi*

居群 Populations	编号 Codes	纬度 Latitude (N)	经度 Longitude (E)	海拔 Elevation/ m	年均气温 MAAT/ ℃	年降水量 MAP/ mm	7 月平均气温 MATJU/℃	1 月平均气温 MATJA/℃	土壤类型 Soil type	取样株数 Number of samples
霸王岭 Bawangling	Pop. 1	19°07'	109°06'	400~500	23.6	1 751	28.6	18.0	砖红壤 Latosol	6
尖峰岭 Jianfengling	Pop. 2	18°43'	108°56'	270~460	24.5	1 682	27.3	19.4	砖红壤 Latosol	14
甘什岭 Ganshiling	Pop. 3	18°22'	109°39'	200~300	24.5	1 200	28.0	20.0	砖红壤 Latosol	11
卡法岭 Kafaling	Pop. 4	18°41'	109°19'	620~790	24.0	1 559	26.3	17.2	山地黄壤 Mountain yellow earth	17
热带天堂 Tropical Paradise Forest Park	Pop. 5	18°15'	109°38'	290~430	25.5	1 279	28.5	20.9	砖红壤 Latosol	8
五指山 Wuzhishan	Pop. 6	18°56'	109°26'	420~570	22.5	1 690	26.0	17.0	赤红壤 Lateritic red earth	7
石梅湾 Shimeiwian	Pop. 7	18°39'	110°15'	5~70	24.5	2 032	28.5	18.7	滨海沙地 Coastal sandy soil	34
陀烈 Tuolie	Pop. 8	18°54'	108°51'	350~520	24.0	1 240	27.2	19.1	砖红壤 Latosol	18
乌烈 Wulie	Pop. 9	19°10'	109°00'	130~400	24.3	1 676	29.3	18.7	砖红壤 Latosol	18

①气象数据来源于国家气象信息中心, 平均气温根据采种点附近气象站的观测数据计算获得, 海拔每升高 100 m, 气温下降 0.6 ℃。The climatic data were obtained from the National Meteorological Information Center. Mean air temperatures were calculated with data from the meteorological stations near the sampled populations according to the formulae: $T_2 = T_1 - (A_2 - A_1) \times 0.6/100$, where T_1 and T_2 are temperature (℃), and A_1 and A_2 are altitude (m) of sampled population and meteorological station nearby, respectively. MAAT: Mean annual air temperature; MAP: Mean annual precipitation; MATJU: Mean air temperature in July; MATJA: Mean air temperature in January.

1.2 形态指标测定 龙脑香科树种主要依据叶片、果实萼片、花粉粒进行分类 (Maguire *et al.*, 1977; Dayanandan *et al.*, 1999), 故选取叶片与果实性状进行表型多样性分析。果实性状包括果实高、果实宽、大萼片长和宽以及小萼片长和宽, 叶片性状包括侧脉数、叶片长和宽、叶柄长、叶基至最宽处距离 (以下简称“基宽距”)、叶基角。因性状间比值与直接测定的形态性状相比, 可能提供额外的变异信息

(Frampton *et al.*, 1990), 故计算果实高宽比、大萼片长宽比、小萼片长宽比、叶片长宽比、叶片长宽乘积等指标, 共计 17 个指标。用游标卡尺测量叶片长和宽、叶柄长、果实宽和高以及大小萼片长和宽等指标, 测量精度为 0.01 mm, 量角器测量叶基角, 精度为 0.1°。每个植株随机测量 15 个成熟叶片、30 粒果实。

1.3 统计分析 应用巢式设计模型对青梅 17 个表

型性状的调查数据进行方差分析,揭示青梅居群的表型变异特征。方差分析之前对数据做方差齐性检验,对方差不齐性的数据进行反余切转换。线性模型为 $Y_{ijk} = \mu + P_i + T_{i(j)} + e_{(ij)k}$ 。式中: Y_{ijk} 为第 i 居群第 j 个植株第 k 个观测值; μ 为总均值; P_i 为第 i 个居群的效应值(固定); $T_{i(j)}$ 为第 i 个居群第 j 个植株的效应值(随机); $e_{(ij)k}$ 为试验误差。依据公式 $V_{st} = \delta_{t/s}^2 / (\delta_{t/s}^2 + \delta_s^2)$ 计算居群间表型分化系数(V_{st})。式中: $\delta_{t/s}^2$ 是居群间方差值; δ_s^2 是居群内方差值(葛颂等,1988)。应用相关分析揭示各表型性状间及其与环境因子间的关系,相关系数采用Pearson系数(因经度和纬度的跨度较小,未纳入相关分析)。上述统计分析在SPSS 18.0软件上进行。

利用各表型性状的调查数据计算居群间的欧氏距离(Euclidean distance),应用非加权配对算数平均法(un-weighted pair-group method using arithmetic averages, UPGMA)进行系统聚类分析,并运用相关分析揭示地理距离与欧氏距离间的相关性,这些统

计分析运用NTSYS PC2.11软件进行。

2 结果与分析

2.1 青梅居群间和居群内的表型变异特征 巢式方差分析结果(表2)表明,17个果实与叶片性状在青梅居群间和居群内均存在极显著差异($P < 0.01$),说明青梅在居群间与居群内变异丰富。9个青梅居群17个表型性状的平均值、标准差和多重比较结果见表3。从表3可以看出,果实大(小)萼片最长、最宽,叶基角最大,叶柄最短的是石梅湾居群;果实最宽,大萼片长宽比最大,果实高宽比最小的是乌烈居群;果高和宽最小的为尖峰岭居群;叶片最长、最宽,叶柄长、基宽距最大,叶片侧脉数最多的是卡法岭居群;三亚热带天堂居群叶片长、基宽距、叶片长宽比、叶片长宽积最小;侧脉数最少的为石梅湾居群和三亚热带天堂居群;叶片宽度最小,果高最大的为乌烈和霸王岭居群。尽管各性状在居群间差异明显,但是大多表现为连续变异。

表2 海南岛9个青梅居群17个表型性状的巢式方差分析^①

Tab. 2 Variance analysis of 17 phenotypic traits among and within 9 *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island, China

表型性状 Phenotypic traits	缩写 Abbreviation	均方 Mean square			F	
		居群间 Among populations	居群内 Within population	随机误差 Random error	居群间 Among populations	居群内 Within population
					居群间 Among populations	居群内 Within population
侧脉数 Number of lateral leaf veins	NLV	227.10	22.62	2.13	106.61 **	10.62 **
叶基角 Angle of leaf base	ALB	13 155.80	2 289.81	119.83	109.79 **	19.11 **
叶长 Leaf length	LL	5 570.67	1 849.69	102.42	54.39 **	18.06 **
叶宽 Leaf width	LW	421.64	185.61	15.91	26.50 **	11.66 **
叶柄长 Leaf petiole length	PL	149.08	24.71	3.01	49.56 **	8.21 **
基宽距 Height of maximum leaf width	HMW	1 391.15	532.43	37.51	37.09 **	14.20 **
叶片长宽比 Ratio of leaf length to width	RLW	6.15	1.48	0.08	78.21 **	18.86 **
叶片长宽积 Leaf length multiply width	LMW	12 237 183.66	4 773 023.05	308 171.61	39.71 **	15.49 **
大萼片长 Long-sepal length	LSL	5 148.32	1 254.51	15.75	326.80 **	79.63 **
大萼片宽 Long-sepal width	LSW	593.87	97.29	1.47	404.64 **	66.29 **
小萼片长 Short-sepal length	SSL	1 142.78	253.53	2.87	398.32 **	88.37 **
小萼片宽 Short-sepal width	SSW	60.54	14.12	0.18	343.75 **	80.16 **
果实高 Fruit height	FH	99.82	17.31	0.36	274.29 **	47.57 **
果实宽 Fruit width	FW	125.39	18.39	0.34	374.23 **	54.89 **
大萼片长宽比 Ratio of long-sepal length to width	RLLW	12.03	4.70	0.05	235.71 **	92.09 **
小萼片长宽比 Ratio of short-sepal length to width	RSLW	11.48	6.78	0.07	166.67 **	98.45 **
果实高宽比 Ratio of fruit height to width	RFHW	0.13	0.06	0.00	44.78 **	19.20 **

① ** : $P < 0.01$.

表 3 海南岛 9 个青梅居群 17 个表型性状的变异状况(平均值±标准偏差)^①Tab. 3 Variations of 17 phenotypic traits in 9 *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island (mean ± SD)

表型性状 Phenotypic traits	居群 Population									平均值 Mean
	Pop. 1	Pop. 2	Pop. 3	Pop. 4	Pop. 5	Pop. 6	Pop. 7	Pop. 8	Pop. 9	
NLV	14.18 ± 1.60b	13.03 ± 1.16cd	13.21 ± 1.64c	14.71 ± 1.52a	12.07 ± 1.02e	13.90 ± 1.29b	11.83 ± 0.92e	12.85 ± 1.15d	12.78 ± 1.20d	12.93 ± 1.52
	71.5 ± 12.8e	82.2 ± 10.0c	83.7 ± 14.2c	75.9 ± 12.0d	89.0 ± 9.5b	81.7 ± 21.0c	91.9 ± 12.6a	75.4 ± 12.7d	73.8 ± 9.0de	81.8 ± 14.1
LL/mm	74.62 ± 7.86b	68.30 ± 7.70e	73.91 ± 14.17bc	80.73 ± 20.36a	61.15 ± 8.10f	70.64 ± 9.88cd	71.46 ± 7.80d	67.64 ± 9.77e	68.64 ± 7.21e	71.10 ± 11.76
	23.48 ± 2.62d	25.06 ± 3.62c	26.81 ± 4.13ab	27.02 ± 5.68a	24.98 ± 2.81c	25.38 ± 2.39b	26.75 ± 3.05ab	24.03 ± 2.83d	23.93 ± 2.59d	25.54 ± 3.65
PL/mm	11.99 ± 0.41b	11.00 ± 1.65cde	11.83 ± 1.86b	12.60 ± 1.30a	10.68 ± 1.03e	11.29 ± 1.49c	10.18 ± 1.26f	10.96 ± 0.96de	11.16 ± 1.08ed	11.12 ± 1.47
	35.47 ± 4.44c	32.54 ± 4.07d	37.87 ± 8.50b	39.55 ± 9.74a	30.67 ± 3.41e	36.69 ± 5.64b	34.30 ± 4.77c	34.89 ± 5.90c	34.67 ± 3.58c	35.17 ± 6.22
RLW	3.25 ± 0.53a	2.79 ± 0.45de	2.78 ± 0.33e	3.01 ± 0.37b	2.47 ± 0.22g	2.80 ± 0.34de	2.70 ± 0.22f	2.84 ± 0.32cd	2.89 ± 0.21e	2.82 ± 0.34
	1 791.12 ± 251.35de	1 757.00 ± 411.48e	2 073.13 ± 722.82b	2 325.71 ± 1 119.36a	1 581.20 ± 357.48f	1 830.01 ± 402.26cd	1 962.08 ± 400.50bc	1 668.21 ± 396.36ef	1 678.72 ± 331.34ef	1 880.46 ± 590.51
LSL / mm	44.78 ± 2.86d	42.44 ± 7.16f	44.03 ± 3.85e	42.27 ± 4.89f	45.85 ± 5.66c	42.28 ± 6.74f	50.63 ± 7.50a	48.19 ± 4.89b	45.89 ± 8.36c	46.19 ± 7.05
	13.17 ± 0.99c	11.30 ± 1.41f	13.34 ± 1.61bc	12.11 ± 1.96d	13.16 ± 1.87e	12.10 ± 1.62d	14.43 ± 2.06a	13.45 ± 1.57b	11.85 ± 1.91e	12.98 ± 2.06
SSL / mm	16.02 ± 1.10f	16.52 ± 3.36e	16.22 ± 1.74f	17.78 ± 2.21c	18.16 ± 2.95b	17.02 ± 2.18d	19.90 ± 3.27a	19.84 ± 2.99a	16.79 ± 3.36d	18.11 ± 3.20
	5.07 ± 0.44d	4.48 ± 0.56h	4.83 ± 0.52f	4.95 ± 0.62e	5.22 ± 0.84b	4.79 ± 0.60f	5.49 ± 0.83a	5.15 ± 0.78c	4.61 ± 0.51g	5.02 ± 0.75
FH / mm	7.32 ± 0.40a	5.87 ± 0.92f	7.19 ± 1.00b	6.89 ± 0.51c	7.30 ± 0.49a	6.08 ± 0.97e	6.69 ± 0.85d	6.90 ± 0.82c	7.32 ± 0.43a	6.82 ± 0.86
	6.93 ± 0.55c	5.56 ± 0.87g	6.95 ± 0.99c	6.61 ± 0.60d	7.12 ± 0.49b	5.75 ± 1.00f	6.44 ± 0.87e	6.60 ± 0.87d	7.28 ± 0.44a	6.57 ± 0.91
RLLW	3.42 ± 0.23e	3.76 ± 0.42b	3.35 ± 0.44f	3.54 ± 0.40d	3.51 ± 0.33d	3.53 ± 0.46d	3.53 ± 0.36d	3.61 ± 0.31c	3.90 ± 0.52a	3.60 ± 0.41
	3.19 ± 0.37g	3.67 ± 0.45b	3.39 ± 0.40f	3.62 ± 0.44cd	3.50 ± 0.33e	3.61 ± 0.55d	3.65 ± 0.50bc	3.87 ± 0.41a	3.65 ± 0.62bc	3.63 ± 0.49
RSLW	1.06 ± 0.05a	1.06 ± 0.06a	1.04 ± 0.03c	1.05 ± 0.04bc	1.03 ± 0.03d	1.06 ± 0.04a	1.04 ± 0.04c	1.05 ± 0.05b	1.01 ± 0.04e	1.04 ± 0.04

①居群编号见表 1, 表型性状缩写见表 2; 两两居群间具不同字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。See Tab. 1 for codes of populations, and Tab. 2 for abbreviations of phenotypic characters. Paired populations without the same letter are significantly different ($P < 0.05$)。

2.2 青梅居群间表型分化 17 个表型性状在青梅居群间与居群内的方差分量以及各性状的分化系数见表 4。由表 4 可知, 各性状在居群内的方差分量远远大于居群间, 各性状在居群内和居群间方差分量比值为 1.48 ~ 21.10, 其平均值为 6.25。居群间和居群内的方差分量百分比分别为 11.38% 和 50.57%。17 个表型性状的分化系数平均为 18.31%, 其变化幅度为 4.52% ~ 40.31%, 以叶片侧脉数的分化系数为最大, 小萼片长宽比的为最小。果实大萼片长、宽的分化系数约为大萼片长宽比的 2 倍, 小萼片长、宽分化系数约为小萼片长宽比的 4 倍, 而叶片长、宽的分化系数约为叶片长宽比的 2/3 与 1/2, 说明大、小萼片的形状较叶片稳定。

2.3 青梅居群表型性状间及其与环境因子的相关性 表 5 显示了青梅居群 17 个表型性状间的相关

性。由表 5 可知, 叶片侧脉数与叶片长、叶柄长、基宽距以及叶片长宽比呈显著或极显著正相关, 与叶基角呈显著负相关; 叶柄长还与叶片长、基宽距及叶片长宽比呈显著正相关。果实大(小)萼片长与宽大多显著正相关, 仅大萼片长与小萼片宽相关不显著。果实与叶片性状间, 仅大萼片长与侧脉数、叶柄长相关显著。

青梅 17 个表型性状与居群环境因子的相关分析结果(表 6)表明: 叶片侧脉数与海拔呈极显著正相关, 与 1 月平均气温呈显著负相关; 叶片长与 1 月平均气温也呈显著负相关关系; 叶柄长与海拔呈显著正相关; 大萼片长则与海拔呈显著负相关; 果实宽与 7 月平均气温呈显著正相关; 年均气温、年降水量与青梅表型性状相关不显著。

表4 海南岛青梅表型变异在居群间和居群内的分布^①Tab. 4 Distribution of phenotypic variances among and within *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island, China

表型性状 Phenotypic traits	方差分量 Variance component			方差分量百分比 Percentage of variance component (%)			表型分化系数 Phenotypic differentiation coefficient (%)	
	居群间 Among populations		居群内 Within populations	随机误差 Random error	居群间 Among populations			
	NLV	0.922	1.366	2.130	LMW	20.88	30.91	48.21
ALB	49.020	144.665	119.831	15.64	46.14	38.22	25.31	
LL	16.786	116.485	102.416	7.12	49.42	43.45	12.60	
LW	1.065	11.313	15.913	3.76	39.99	56.25	8.60	
PL	0.561	1.447	3.008	11.19	28.85	59.97	27.94	
HMW	3.874	32.995	37.506	5.21	44.36	50.43	10.51	
RLW	0.021	0.094	0.079	10.89	48.44	40.67	18.36	
LMW	33.672.905	297.656.762	308.171.612	5.27	46.55	48.19	10.16	
LSL	8.783	41.292	15.754	13.34	62.73	23.93	17.54	
LSW	1.120	3.194	1.468	19.37	55.24	25.38	25.96	
SSL	2.006	8.355	2.869	15.16	63.15	21.69	19.36	
SSW	0.105	0.465	0.176	14.05	62.33	23.62	18.39	
FH	0.186	0.565	0.364	16.69	50.67	32.64	24.78	
FW	0.241	0.602	0.335	20.48	51.08	28.44	28.62	
RLLW	0.017	0.155	0.051	7.43	69.64	22.93	9.64	
RSLW	0.011	0.224	0.069	3.50	73.79	22.72	4.52	
RFHW	0	0.002	0.003	3.47	36.45	60.09	8.69	
均值 Mean	—	—	—	11.38	50.57	38.05	18.31	

①表型性状缩写见表2。See Tab. 2 for abbreviations of phenotypic traits.

表5 海南岛青梅居群17个表型性状间的相关性^①Tab. 5 Correlation between 17 phenotypic traits in *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island, China

表型性状 Phenotypic traits	NLV	ALB	LL	LW	PL	HMW	RLW	LMW	LSL	LSW	SSL	SSW	FH	FW	RLLW	RSLW
ALB	-0.675*															
LL	0.752*	-0.390														
LW	0.031	0.568	0.454													
PL	0.915**	-0.643	0.768*	0.134												
HMW	0.741*	-0.404	0.895**	0.456	0.767*											
RLW	0.758*	-0.829**	0.707*	-0.302	0.692*	0.557										
LMW	0.537	-0.005	0.889**	0.800**	0.621	0.828**	0.312									
LSL	-0.733*	0.329	-0.325	-0.088	-0.682*	-0.361	-0.269	-0.288								
LSW	-0.453	0.415	-0.054	0.188	-0.352	-0.062	-0.182	0.030	0.789*							
SSL	-0.516	0.382	-0.234	0.174	-0.561	-0.198	-0.411	-0.065	0.756*	0.584						
SSW	-0.370	0.410	-0.063	0.181	-0.341	-0.129	-0.197	0.039	0.738*	0.898**	0.728*					
FH	-0.086	-0.244	0.009	-0.205	0.213	0.044	0.150	-0.054	0.334	0.428	-0.014	0.355				
FW	-0.164	-0.203	-0.055	-0.191	0.146	-0.001	0.065	-0.088	0.348	0.373	-0.002	0.299	0.988**			
RLLW	-0.223	-0.248	-0.316	-0.390	-0.298	-0.335	-0.059	-0.395	0.024	-0.594	0.026	-0.512	-0.227	-0.114		
RSLW	-0.311	0.100	-0.257	0.065	-0.425	-0.112	-0.377	-0.124	0.265	-0.148	0.652	-0.042	-0.428	-0.351	0.586	
RFHW	0.528	-0.112	0.348	0.058	0.282	0.237	0.367	0.233	-0.384	-0.082	-0.109	-0.021	-0.595	-0.711*	-0.415	-0.120

①表型性状缩写见表2。See Tab. 2 for abbreviations of phenotypic traits. * : $P < 0.05$; ** : $P < 0.01$.

2.4 青梅居群分类 为了研究青梅居群间的亲缘关系,基于青梅17个表型性状计算9个居群间的欧氏距离,利用UPGMA法进行聚类,得到居群树状图(图1)。可将9个居群分为3类:霸王岭、乌烈、甘什岭、卡法岭聚为一类;尖峰岭与五指山聚为一类;

三亚热带天堂、陀烈与石梅湾聚为一类。地理上相邻的居群并未完全聚在一起。进一步对9个居群间的地理距离与欧氏距离进行相关分析发现,二者之间相关性不显著($R = 0.3022$, $P = 0.9541$)。

表 6 海南岛青梅居群表型性状与环境因子的相关性^①Tab. 6 Correlation between geo-ecological factors and phenotypic traits of *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island, China

表型性状 Phenotypic traits	海拔 Elevation	年降水量 MAP	年均气温 MAAT	7月平均气温 MATJU	1月平均气温 MATJA
NLV	0.883 **	-0.006	-0.647	-0.570	-0.715*
ALB	-0.624	0.087	0.453	0.068	0.469
LL	0.495	0.253	-0.445	-0.356	-0.681*
LW	-0.052	0.039	0.129	-0.357	-0.062
PL	0.767*	-0.220	-0.352	-0.357	-0.464
HMW	0.536	-0.026	-0.560	-0.484	-0.657
RLW	0.527	0.287	-0.559	-0.066	-0.656
LMW	0.354	0.117	-0.186	-0.427	-0.458
LSL	-0.687*	0.179	0.352	0.545	0.306
LSW	-0.505	-0.021	0.240	0.341	0.270
SSL	-0.245	0.033	0.214	-0.061	0.095
SSW	-0.301	0.091	0.228	0.186	0.118
FH	-0.168	-0.346	0.397	0.647	0.309
FW	-0.235	-0.336	0.448	0.686*	0.346
RLLW	-0.091	0.253	0.089	0.178	-0.031
RSLW	0.003	-0.039	0.008	-0.331	-0.040
RFHW	0.478	0.176	-0.547	-0.632	-0.409

①环境因子和表型性状的缩写分别见表 1 和表 2。See Tab. 1 and Tab. 2 for abbreviations of environmental factors and phenotypic traits. * : $P < 0.05$; ** : $P < 0.01$.

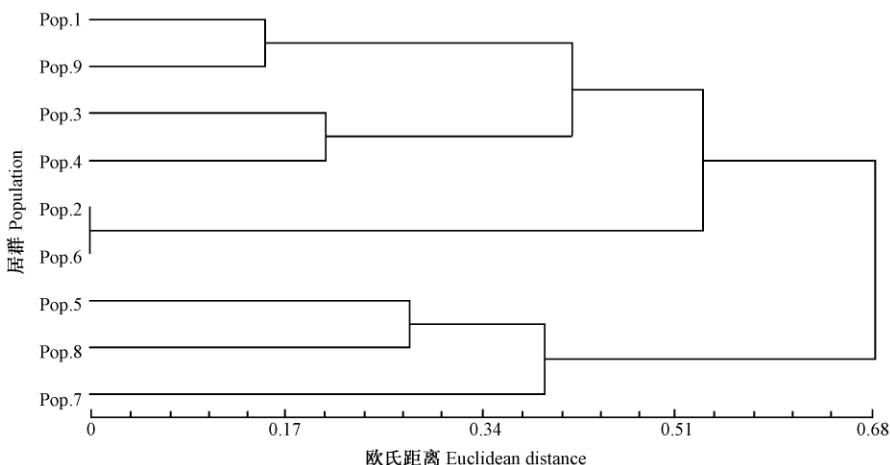


图 1 海南岛 9 个青梅天然居群的聚类

Fig. 1 Dendrogram of 9 natural *Vatica mangachapoi* populations on the Hainan Island, China using UPGMA clustering method for Euclidean distance derived from 17 phenotypic traits
居群编号见表 1。See Tab. 1 for codes of populations.

3 讨论

3.1 青梅天然居群表型变异规律 本研究通过对海南岛 9 个青梅天然居群的 17 个表型性状进行巢式方差分析发现, 海南岛青梅居群间以及居群内个体间存在丰富的表型变异, 其表型分化系数为 18.31%, 换言之, 居群内变异占 81.69%。黄久香等 (2008) 应用 AFLP 标记研究了海南岛 7 个青梅居群的遗传多样性, 发现其具有较高的遗传多样性 (多态位点百分率为 79.45%), 且居群间的遗传变

异占 19.8%。本研究结果与其一致。这些研究均说明居群内变异是海南岛青梅居群变异的主要来源。

有关海南岛的青梅分类, 王兰州 (1985) 根据大小萼片长和宽、叶柄长等性状将海南岛的青梅确定为新种——海南青梅 (*V. hainanensis*), 并进一步根据大萼片长和宽以及叶片长、宽、侧脉数细分为 2 个新变种——腺瓣青梅 (*V. hainanensis* var. *glandipetala*) 和细叶青梅 (*V. hainanensis* var. *parvifolia*) ; 符国瑗等 (2008) 则依据叶片侧脉数、大

萼片长确定了一新变种——万宁青梅。本研究居群采样基本上涵盖了上述新种、新变种的标本采集地点,调查结果表明,上述形态性状变异幅度大,且为连续变异,即海南岛青梅居群间以及各居群内个体间的差异涵盖了上述新种或新变种的变异幅度,亦未超出青梅鉴别特征的性状描述(Blanco, 1837)。这些分类学研究仅依据少量标本,缺乏大范围的居群取样,其分类学结果难以被大多数分类学家所接受(许涵等, 2007),因而海南青梅及其2个变种腺瓣青梅和细叶青梅未收入“Flora of China”(Li et al., 2007)。本研究对果实和叶片形态性状的变异分析结果亦不支持上述所有新种和新变种,并提出了直接证据。

3.2 青梅居群间表型性状与生态因子的关系

青梅表型性状相关分析结果表明,青梅叶柄长度与叶片长、叶片长宽比呈显著正相关,随叶片长度增大,叶片长宽比增大,有利于植物获得更多的光能,而增大的叶片需要更长的叶柄以减少个体内部对光能的相互遮挡,从而促进个体内部对光能的高效利用(Takenaka, 1994)。青梅表型性状与环境因子的相关分析显示,年降水量对青梅果实、叶片形态性状的变异影响不显著,而1月份平均气温对叶片侧脉数和叶片长影响显著,10月份至翌年6月份为海南岛旱季,降水较少,叶片侧脉数和叶片长随着1月份平均气温增高而减小以降低植物蒸腾耗水,是对季节性干旱的适应;海拔显著影响大萼片长、叶片侧脉数和叶柄长,随海拔升高,大萼片变短,叶片侧脉数、叶柄长增大,青梅果实萼片大小与果实散布距离有关,海拔越高往往风速越大,云雾及雨日增多,萼片短有利于青梅幼苗定居乃至物种生存(Suzuki et al., 1996),而叶柄长增大,有助于减少青梅个体内部叶片对光能的相互遮挡,提高其光能利用,亦是对海拔升高的一种适应。

3.3 青梅居群保护建议

青梅作为海南岛乡土珍稀树种,颇具发展潜力和应用前景,然而当前青梅居群天然林资源急剧减少。为了更好地保护青梅现有居群,实现青梅资源的可持续利用,提出如下建议:1)如上所述,青梅的遗传变异有近4/5存在于居群内,因此,开展以青梅迁地保护或遗传改良为目的的种质资源收集时,可适当增加居群内的个体数,减少居群取样数。2)尽管居群内变异远大于居群间变异,但居群间变异反映居群对各种环境的适应性(庞广昌等, 1995),因此,应加强现存青梅天然林保护,禁止采伐现有天然林木,同时保护其生境,对于变异丰富的卡法岭等居群应重点保护,考虑到石梅

湾青梅居群的土壤特殊性,对其亦应重点保护;五指山什顺村居群和陀烈居群,居群面积较小,人为活动频繁,生境遭受严重破坏,进行青梅现有居群规模保护的同时,应结合进行迁地保护,收集其种子育苗,建立种质资源收集圃,而当自然生境的条件合适时,再将其后代回归自然。

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