

干旱胁迫下腐植酸对燕麦叶绿素荧光特性的调控效应

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摘要: 【目的】明确腐植酸(HA)对干旱胁迫下燕麦叶片叶绿素荧光特性的调控效应。【方法】采用盆栽试验,研究了在正常供水(75%田间持水率)、中度干旱胁迫(60%田间持水率)、重度干旱胁迫(45%田间持水率)3个水分条件下喷施HA对燕麦叶片叶绿素量及荧光参数的影响。【结果】①水分胁迫导致Chla+Chlb、Chla/Chlb、Fm、Fv、Fv/Fm、Fv/Fo和qP显著降低,而Fo和NPQ显著升高;②与CK相比,干旱胁迫下HA处理Chla+Chlb提高0.6%~40.82%、Chla/Chlb提高1.13%~30.09%、Fm提高0.7%~121.19%、Fv提高1.0%~171.79%、Fv/Fm提高0.2%~83.89%、Fv/Fo提高1.9%~211.56%、qP提高0.1%~68.30%、NPQ提高6.02%~73.36%、而Fo降低0.70%~14.06%,其中在重度干旱胁迫下均达到显著差异。【结论】干旱胁迫对燕麦PSⅡ光反应系统产生明显伤害,喷施腐植酸可缓解其影响,且在重度干旱胁迫条件下效果最明显。

关键词: 干旱腐植酸; 燕麦; 干旱胁迫; 叶绿素; 叶绿素荧光参数

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0 引言

由于全球气候变化和人类活动的加剧,地球上的水循环状况发生了剧烈的变化,导致很多地区和流域发生了严重的水资源问题和水环境危机,水资源紧缺已成为限制农业可持续发展的瓶颈^[1]。水分是半干旱地区作物生产的主要因素,提高作物抗逆性以及高效利用水资源,成为我国旱区促进农业持续增长的必然选择^[2]。燕麦是禾本科燕麦属草本植物,抗逆性强,广泛种植于贫瘠、干旱、冷凉等地区,是粮饲兼用型作物^[3]。燕麦根系发达,吸水能力较强,且根冠比较大,调节水分能力较强,成为治理土地荒漠化的先锋作物^[4]。【本研究的切入点】干旱胁迫会破坏植物的很多代谢和生理过程^[5]。干旱胁迫会导致植物生物量减少,总叶绿素量减少,叶绿素荧光参数发生变化^[6-12],而光合作用是植物在干旱胁迫下被抑制的最重要的生理过程之一^[10],但对于其复杂而精密的生理生化调

节过程尚不明确^[13]。水分胁迫对植物光合作用的影响可以通过分析叶绿素荧光动力学参数进行研究,植物叶片叶绿素荧光参数的变化可以准确地衡量植物光合潜能的高低和受伤程度^[14]。叶绿素荧光动力学的应用可以深入细致地分析环境胁迫对植物光合机构尤其是PSⅡ的影响以及光合机构对环境变化的适应机制^[15]。干旱和涝胁迫均可对作物荧光反应产生抑制作用,如水分胁迫下最大荧光产量、可变荧光、PSⅡ最大光化学量子产量、PSⅡ潜在活性、非光化学猝灭和光化学猝灭^[16]。荧光反应是光合功能强弱的重要指标,并且初始荧光值与叶绿素a的量密切相关,可以反映PSⅡ反应活性强弱,而最大荧光值则表现PSⅡ反应中心的电子传递情况,Fv/Fm反映PSⅡ反应中心内部光能转换效率。【研究进展】目前,国内外关于运用叶绿素荧光参数以及光合参数的变化来研究土壤水分胁迫对植物影响的报道较多^[17-20],有研究表明重度干旱胁迫导致燕麦叶片净光合速率,蒸腾速率、气孔导度以及胞间CO₂摩尔分数急剧降低^[21],前人在麦类作物叶绿素荧光参数的研究多集中在叶片部位,燕麦苗期遭受干旱胁迫,叶片光系统Ⅱ的原初光能转化效率Fv/Fm和潜在活性相对较稳定,燕麦灌浆前期各光合器官Fv/Fm相对较稳定,随灌水

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次数增加各器官值有增加趋势,但变化很小^[22],由此说明燕麦的光合性能对水分胁迫较为敏感,一定程度的干旱胁迫会严重影响到燕麦的光合能力。荧光动力学在小麦、玉米、水稻及豆科作物上都有相关研究,但有关燕麦荧光参数对水分胁迫的响应研究鲜有报道。腐植酸是动植物遗骸经过微生物分解和转化等一系列过程形成的一类有机物质^[23],腐植酸有助于提高作物耐旱性,延缓植株衰老。腐植酸处理明显提高了小麦灌浆后期旗叶实际光化学效率和光合电子传递速率^[30],但是至今国内外对腐植酸在干旱胁迫下燕麦叶片叶绿素荧光参数变化研究尚少。【拟解决的关键问题】本试验通过研究外源喷施腐植酸对燕麦叶片叶绿素量及各项荧光参数 F_o 、 F_m 、 F_v 等在干旱胁迫下的变化状态,试图探讨干旱胁迫下腐植酸对燕麦叶片叶绿素荧光特性的调控效应,【研究意义】进一步了解腐植酸提高植物耐旱性的机理,为开发利用腐植酸肥料和提高燕麦抗旱性提供一定理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料及设计

试验于 2018 年 5 月—2018 年 9 月在内蒙古呼和浩特市内蒙古农业大学燕麦产业研究中心温室进行。供试燕麦品种为燕科二号,由内蒙古农牧业科学研究院提供。腐植酸水溶肥料(HA)由内蒙古永业农丰生物技术有限责任公司提供,其水溶腐植酸量 ≥ 50 g/L, N+P+K 量 ≥ 200 g/L,微量元素(锰、硼、钼、锌等)量 ≥ 10 g/L。采用盆栽方法,土壤为蛭石与泥炭土按质量比为 1:1 的比例混合而成。泥炭土中 N+P+K 量 >10 g/kg,有机质量 >50 g/kg, pH 值为 5.5~8.5,土壤含水率为 10%。塑料盆高 25 cm,直径 20 cm,每盆装混合土 2.5 kg,播种前底施磷酸二铵(N18%, P_2O_5 46%) 2 g,在拔节期与抽穗期各追施尿素(含 N 量为 46%) 2 g。5 月 1 日播种,每盆播 30 粒,在三叶期(5 月 20 日)定苗,每盆 20 株。试验采用随机区组排列,设置正常供水(75%田间持水率);中度干旱胁迫(60%田间持水率)和重度干旱胁迫(45%田间持水率)3 个水分条件,不同水分条件下设喷施 500 倍腐植酸水溶肥料(HA)和等量清水(CK)2 个处理,共 6 个处理,每个处理重复 3 次,每个重复种植 5 盆,共 90 盆。水分胁迫在拔节期(6 月 10 日)开始,每天 17:00 点利用称重法进行补水以保持各处理土壤含水率稳定,土壤田间持水率、永久萎蔫点及土壤质量含水率按 Ryan 等^[24]的方法测定,全生育期 3 个水分条件的总灌水量分别为 27.23、21.78 和 16.34 L。分别在拔节期、抽穗期和灌浆期喷施腐植酸,喷施后 7 d 进行取样和测定荧光参数。

1.2 取样方法

取植株上部新鲜的旗叶叶片,立即液氮速冻并保存,每个处理重复取样 3 次,共 6 片叶。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 荧光参数

每处理选择 3 片生长完好的旗叶叶片,用 FMS-2 便携式脉冲调制式荧光仪测定叶绿素荧光参数。在叶片自然生长角度不变的情况下测定稳态荧光(F_s),随后加一个强闪光[6 000 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \text{s})$],脉冲 0.8 s 测定光适应下的最大荧光(F_m');关闭作用光,暗反应 3 s 后再打开远红光,5 s 后测定光下最小荧光(F_o');叶片暗适应 15 min 后测定初始荧光(F_o),随后加一个强闪光(6 000 $\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2 \text{s})$),脉冲 0.8 s 测定最大荧光(F_m)。计算如下参数:PS II 最大光能转换效率 $F_v/F_m = (F_m - F_o)/F_m$; PS II 潜在光化学活性 $F_v/F_o = (F_m - F_o)/F_o$; 光化学淬灭系数 $qP = (F_m' - F_s)/(F_m' - F_o')$; 非光化学淬灭系数 $NPQ = (F_m - F_m')/F_m'$ 。

1.3.2 叶绿素量

称 0.2 g 冻干的燕麦叶片,采用分光光度法^[25]测定旗叶叶绿素 a (Chla) 与叶绿素 b (Chlb),最后计算总叶绿素量 (Chla+Chlb) 和叶绿素 a 与叶绿素 b 的比值 (Chla/Chlb)。

1.4 数据分析

试验数据用 Excel 进行整理,用 SAS 19.0 进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 喷施 HA 对干旱胁迫下燕麦叶片叶绿素的影响

干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 后燕麦叶绿素量的变化如表 1。由表 1 可知,从拔节期到灌浆期,燕麦叶片 Chla+Chlb 逐渐提高。干旱胁迫导致燕麦叶片 Chla+Chlb 和 Chla/Chlb 降低,且降幅随着干旱胁迫程度加剧而增加。喷施 HA 后,正常供水条件下二者与 CK 相比差异均不显著;中度干旱胁迫下,叶片 Chla+Chlb 和 Chla/Chlb 分别比 CK 分别平均增加 6.69% 和 3.06%,但只有生育前期差异显著;而重度干旱胁迫下二者分别比 CK 平均增加 40.82% 和 30.09%,且均达到显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)。综上所述,干旱胁迫使燕麦叶片叶绿素总量的合成受阻,分解速率增大,并且 Chla 的分解速率超过 Chlb,进而导致 Chla/Chlb 降低,而喷施 HA 可不同程度地缓解干旱胁迫造成的影响,在重度干旱胁迫下对叶绿素合成的促进作用最显著。

表 1 不同处理燕麦叶片 Chla+Chlb 与 Chla/Chlb

Table 1 Effect of different treatments on the dry matter quality of oats Chla+Chlb and Chla/Chlb

处理 Treatments		拔节期 Jointing		抽穗期 Heading		灌浆期 Filling	
		Chla+Chlb	Chla/Chlb	Chla+Chlb	Chla/Chlb	Chla+Chlb	Chla/Chlb
75%	HA	19.293±0.061a	2.573±0.025a	25.190±0.309a	2.873±0.025a	33.754±1.486a	3.018±0.430a
	CK	19.180±0.126a	2.541±0.020a	24.940±0.185a	2.841±0.020a	32.879±1.370a	2.949±0.037ab
60%	HA	16.816±0.099b	2.253±0.063b	19.805±0.337b	2.620±0.095b	25.905±0.430b	2.770±0.220ab
	CK	16.266±0.240c	2.127±0.086c	17.337±0.012c	2.593±0.070b	25.284±0.294b	2.660±0.285b
45%	HA	15.153±0.050d	1.780±0.064d	16.662±0.175d	1.979±0.047c	20.805±1.110c	2.160±0.098c
	CK	10.342±0.121e	1.396±0.060e	14.034±0.270e	1.547±0.031d	17.877±0.141d	1.602±0.056d

注 表中同一列不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平, 下同。

Note Different small letters within the same column in the table indicated $P<0.05$, respectively, the same as below.

2.2 HA 喷施对干旱胁迫下燕麦荧光参数的影响

2.2.1 F_o 、 F_m 和 F_v 的变化

干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 后燕麦叶片 F_o 、 F_m 和 F_v 的变化情况如表 2。由表 2 可知,从拔节期到灌浆期, F_o 、 F_m 和 F_v 均逐渐提高。随着干旱胁迫程度的增加, F_o 呈上升趋势,而 F_m 和 F_v 却显著下降。干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 后 F_o 下降,降低范围为 0.70%~14.06%,而 F_m 和 F_v 升高,提升范围分别为 0.7%~

121.19%和 1.0%~171.79%。不同时期中,喷施 HA 与 CK 相比,在正常供水和中度干旱胁迫条件下 3 个指标差异均不显著,而在重度干旱胁迫条件下三者均差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。综上说明,干旱胁迫导致 PS II 反应中心被破坏或可逆失活,同时会降低燕麦 PS II 反应中心原初电子受体 Q_A 的还原能力,使电子传递活性受到抑制,但喷施 HA 会有效缓解干旱胁迫造成的影响,在重度干旱胁迫条件下效果最显著。

表 2 不同处理燕麦 F_o 、 F_m 和 F_v Table 2 Effect of different treatments on the dry matter quality of oats F_o 、 F_m and F_v

生育时期 Grow stage	处理 Treatments	F_o	F_m	F_v
拔节期 Jointing	75%	HA	5 299±252.77d	39 312±1 102.661a
		CK	5 366±160.08d	38 959±2 673.749a
	60%	HA	6 799±371.29c	35 530±246.033ab
		CK	6 902±334.73c	33 657±4 183.546bc
	45%	HA	7 922±188.47b	29 973±1 166.822c
		CK	8 646±198.10a	23 073±2 362.899d
抽穗期 Heading	75%	HA	5 903±325.971e	32 578±4 411.518a
		CK	6 080±27.592de	32 354±5 155.731a
	60%	HA	6 806±873.875dc	27 679±506.625ab
		CK	7 301±592.768bc	26 863±1 689.192b
	45%	HA	8 087±113.298b	30 517±894.263c
		CK	9 224±416.122a	13 797±1 396.162d
灌浆期 Filling	75%	HA	6 123±178.098d	46 922±5 968.675a
		CK	6 182±209.717cd	45 549±3 783.852ab
	60%	HA	6 656±294.104cd	40 000±1 837.642bc
		CK	6 756±239.091c	39 274±1 448.187c
	45%	HA	7 576±606.836b	32 617±927.255d
		CK	8 552±378.937a	25 812±4 201.678e

2.2.2 Fm/Fv 和 Fv/Fo 的变化

干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 后燕麦叶片 Fm/Fv 和 Fv/Fo 的变化情况如表 3。由表 3 可知，从拔节期到灌浆期，Fv/Fm 和 Fv/Fo 逐渐提升，但干旱胁迫下 Fv/Fm 和 Fv/Fo 均显著下降 ($P<0.05$)。干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 与 CK 相比，Fv/Fm 和 Fv/Fo 值出现不同程度的提升，提升范围分别为 0.2%~83.89%和

1.9%~211.56%。3 个时期中，喷施 HA 后相比于 CK，正常供水和中度干旱胁迫条件下二者均无显著差异，而在重度干旱胁迫条件下二者均达到显著差异 ($P<0.05$)。故干旱胁迫抑制了燕麦 PS II 的潜在活性并降低了 PS II 的原初光能转换效率，HA 对重度干旱胁迫造成的伤害有最明显的缓解效应。

表 3 不同处理燕麦 Fv/Fm 和 Fv/Fo

Table 3 Effect of different treatments on the dry matter quality of oats Fv/Fm and Fv/Fo

处理		拔节期 Jointing		抽穗期 Heading		灌浆期 Filling	
Treatments		Fv/Fm	Fv/Fo	Fv/Fm	Fv/Fo	Fv/Fm	Fv/Fo
75%	HA	0.822±0.027a	4.186±0.172a	0.816±0.030a	4.544±0.939a	0.868±0.022a	6.686±1.186a
	CK	0.813±0.016ab	4.080±0.351ab	0.809±0.030a	4.321±0.848a	0.864±0.014a	6.379±0.727a
60%	HA	0.745±0.034bc	3.752±0.184b	0.754±0.032b	3.111±0.539b	0.834±0.003a	5.009±0.013b
	CK	0.713±0.060c	3.651±0.261bc	0.728±0.026b	2.964±0.346b	0.828±0.008a	4.817±0.275b
45%	HA	0.633±0.048d	3.281±0.151c	0.605±0.012c	1.536±0.076c	0.768±0.012b	3.317±0.221c
	CK	0.538±0.043e	2.805±0.275d	0.329±0.038d	0.493±0.087d	0.664±0.049c	2.014±0.419d

表 4 不同处理燕麦 qP 和 NPQ

Table 4 Effect of different treatments on the dry matter quality of oats qP and NPQ

处理 Treatments		拔节期 Jointing		抽穗期 Heading		灌浆期 Filling	
		<i>qP</i>	<i>NPQ</i>	<i>qP</i>	<i>NPQ</i>	<i>qP</i>	<i>NPQ</i>
75%	HA	0.994±0.027a	0.053±0.067c	1.008±0.008a	0.097±0.006c	2.909±0.116a	0.133±0.041d
	CK	0.988±0.010a	0.074±0.041c	1.007±0.077a	0.101±0.014c	2.876±0.102a	0.141±0.017d
60%	HA	0.936±0.018b	0.111±0.075c	0.829±0.060b	0.166±0.037bc	2.201±0.379b	0.503±0.205c
	CK	0.905±0.028b	0.163±0.022bc	0.800±0.108b	0.19±0.032bc	2.143±0.208b	0.673±0.079c
45%	HA	0.843±0.027c	0.244±0.074b	0.614±0.019c	0.255±0.108b	1.646±0.305c	0.712±0.113b
	CK	0.759±0.019d	0.423±0.088a	0.400±0.099d	0.375±0.062a	0.978±0.001d	1.104±0.230a

2.2.3 qP 和 NPQ 的变化

干旱胁迫下喷施 HA 后燕麦叶片 qP 和 NPQ 的变化如表 4。由表 4 可知，从拔节期到灌浆期，燕麦叶片 qP 和 NPQ 逐渐提高。水分胁迫会导致 qP 值显著降低，NPQ 值则出现显著提升，表明水分胁迫下燕麦光能利用率上升，热量散失减少。喷施 HA 后相比于 CK，qP 和 NPQ 值会有所提高，提高范围分别为 0.1%~68.30%和 6.02%~73.36%，表明在干旱胁迫下 HA 会进一步提高燕麦对光能的利用效率，减少热量散失。喷施 HA 后，同样只在重度干旱胁迫条件下二者均差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。综合以上结果说明，干旱胁迫对燕麦光反应中心造成了伤害，且干旱胁迫程度越大对植株的伤害越大，而喷施 HA 则会在一定程度上缓解胁迫对光反应中心造成的伤害，提高燕麦光能利用率，且重度干旱胁迫条件下 HA 效果最佳。

3 讨论

叶绿素是植物进行光合作用的物质基础，叶绿素量的多少会影响植物光合作用能力。Chla/Chlb 可反映出叶绿素 a 与叶绿素 b 对胁迫的敏感性及胁迫对二者的伤害程度，本试验研究发现，干旱胁迫导致燕麦叶片 Chla/Chlb 降低，说明叶绿素 b 对干旱胁迫的敏感性更大。总叶绿素量标志着该生命体光合能力的强弱，一般情况下，干旱胁迫会导致植物叶片失水，进而抑制叶绿素的生物合成，并促进已合成的叶绿素分解，使叶片叶绿素量下降，从而影响植株的光合作用^[26-28]。但也有研究发现，干旱胁迫会使植物叶绿素量增加，可能是因为干旱胁迫使叶片含水率降低，叶片扩展生长受阻，叶片单位面积的叶绿素量升高^[29]。这 2 种不同的研究结果表明植物处于逆境时的叶绿素量变化趋势可能与植物本身的耐旱性有关，本试验中，重度干旱胁迫导致燕麦叶片总叶绿素量急剧下降，说明燕麦已无法适应重度干旱胁迫环境。施用适量的腐

植酸会增加作物叶片叶绿素量^[30],小麦经腐植酸浸种后,使叶片叶绿素量提高,提高 Chla/Chlb^[31]。本研究得出,干旱胁迫下喷施腐植酸后,燕麦叶片 Chla+Chlb 和 Chla/b 均有不同程度的提高,与张金政等^[26]、梁文斌等^[27]的研究结果 Chla/Chlb 一致,同时腐植酸可以提高不同水分胁迫处理油菜叶绿素量^[32],在重度干旱胁迫下喷施腐植酸后,燕麦叶片 Chla+Chlb 和 Chla/b 的提高幅度最大。

本试验中,燕麦 F_o 上升, F_m 和 F_v 下降,说明干旱胁迫降低了 PS II 反应中心原初电子受体 Q_A 的还原能力, $Q_A \rightarrow Q_B$ 的能力下降,电子传递活性降低^[33-36]。植物在逆境条件下或受到伤害时 F_v/F_m 会明显下降。干旱胁迫下燕麦 F_o 升高,尤其以重度干旱胁迫下升高幅度最大,说明干旱胁迫严重破坏光反应系统的稳定性,使其光合速率降低^[37]。干旱胁迫使 PS II 捕光色素蛋白复合体 (LHC-II) 量下降,使 LHC-II 捕光色素吸收的能量减少^[38],从而导致叶绿体激发能 LHC-II 向 PS II 的传递减少,以至光合电子由 PS II 反应中心向 Q_A 、 Q_B 及 PQ 库传递过程受到影响^[39],本研究中 F_v/F_m 和 F_v/F_o 的显著下降 ($P < 0.05$),表明干旱胁迫使燕麦 PS II 反应中心受到伤害,抑制了燕麦 PS II 的潜在活性并降低了 PS II 的原初光能转换效率,从而使燕麦光合作用的原初反应受到抑制^[40]。荧光淬灭包括光化学淬灭 qP 和非光化学淬灭 NPQ 。 qP 反映的是 PS II 天线色素吸收的光能用于光化学传递的份额,也表示 PS II 天线色素吸收的光能用于暗反应固定能量的部分,其值越高表示 PSII 的电子传递活性越大,光能中转变为活泼化学能的能量越多,植物对光能的利用效率也越高^[41]。 NPQ 反映的是 PS II 天线色素吸收的光能不能用于光合传递而以热的形式耗散掉的部分^[42],其值大小表示光合机构的损伤程度^[43]。 NPQ 在植物吸收光能过多情况时起到一定的自我保护作用^[44-45]。本试验发现,干旱胁迫导致燕麦 qP 逐渐下降, NPQ 逐渐上升,可能原因是干旱胁迫破坏了 PS II 的反应中心系统,导致燕麦叶片光化学活性降低,并且干旱逆境下使燕麦减少热量散失,提高了光能利用率,这与孙雅丽等^[46]在越桔上的研究结果类似。

腐植酸处理明显提高了小麦灌浆后期旗叶的光能转化效率 (F_v/F_m) 和反应中心的光化学活性 (F_v/F_o),尤其以旱作条件下增加幅度较高^[29],本试验结果显示,从燕麦的拔节期到灌浆期,干旱胁迫下腐植酸均可以提高其 F_v/F_m 和 F_v/F_o ,且重度干旱胁迫条件下提高幅度最大,验证了上述研究结果。

4 结论

干旱胁迫显著降低燕麦叶片总叶绿素量、Chla/Chlb、最大荧光 (F_m)、可变荧光 (F_v)、PS II 原初光能转化效率 (F_v/F_m)、PS II 的潜在活性 (F_v/F_o) 和光化学淬灭 (qP),而提高了最小荧光 (F_o) 和非光化学淬灭 (NPQ)。喷施腐植酸可缓解干旱胁迫对叶绿素荧光反应的影响,且与正常供水和中度胁迫相比,重度干旱胁迫条件下腐植酸的抗旱效果最佳。

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Regulatory Effect of Humic Acid on Chlorophyll Fluorescence Characteristics of Oat under Drought Stress

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Abstract: Due to global climate change and the intensification of human activities, the water cycle conditions on the earth have undergone drastic changes, resulting in serious water problems and water environmental crisis in many regions and river basins. Water scarcity has become a bottleneck limiting sustainable agricultural development. Water is the main factor for crop production in semi-arid areas. Improving crop resistance and efficient use of water resources has become an inevitable choice for promoting sustainable agricultural growth in China's arid regions. Oat is an herbaceous plant belonging to the genus *Oataceae* of the family *Poaceae*, which is highly resistant to stress. It is widely planted in barren, arid, cold and other areas, and is a crop for both food and feed. Oat has a developed root system, strong water absorption capacity, large root and shoot, and strong water regulation capacity, and has become a pioneer crop for land desertification control. Already studies have shown that drought stress can destroy many metabolic and physiological processes of plants. Drought stress will reduce plant biomass, reduce chlorophyll content, and change chlorophyll fluorescence parameters, while photosynthesis is one of the most important physiological processes that plants are inhibited under drought stress, but its complex and precise physiological and biochemical regulation process is not clear. The effect of water stress on plant photosynthesis can be studied by analyzing chlorophyll fluorescence kinetic parameters. Changes in chlorophyll fluorescence parameters of plant leaves can accurately measure the level of plant photosynthetic potential and the degree of damage. The application of chlorophyll fluorescence kinetics can deeply analyze the effects of environmental stress on plant photosynthetic apparatus, especially PS II, and the adaptation mechanism of photosynthetic apparatus to environmental changes. Humic acid is a kind of organic substances formed by the microbial decomposition and transformation of animal and plant remains. Humic acid helps to improve drought resistance of crops and delay plant senescence. Studies have shown that humic acid treatment significantly increased the actual photochemical efficiency (Φ PS II) and photosynthetic electron transfer rate (ETR) of flag leaves in the late stage of wheat filling. Rarely. **【Objective】** The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of humic acid (HA) on the chlorophyll fluorescence characteristics of oat leaves under drought stress. **【Method】** Pot experiments were used to study effects on chlorophyll content and fluorescence parameters of oat leaves spraying HA under three water conditions: normal water supply (75% field capacity), moderate drought stress (60% field capacity), and severe drought stress (45% field capacity). **【Result】** ① Water stress caused Chla+Chlb, Chla/Chlb, F_m , F_v , F_v/F_m , F_v/F_o , and qP to decrease significantly, while F_o and NPQ significantly increased; ② Compared with CK, HA spraying under drought stress, Chla+Chlb increased by 0.6%~40.82%, Chla/Chlb increased by 1.13% to 30.09%, F_m increased by 0.7% to 121.19%, F_v increased by 1.0% to 171.79%, and F_v/F_m increased by 0.2% to 83.89%, F_v/F_o increased by 1.9% to 211.56%, qP increased by 0.1% to 68.30%, NPQ increased by 6.02% to 73.36%, and F_o decreased by 0.70% to 14.06%, among which significant differences were reached under severe drought stress. **【Conclusion】** Drought stress caused obvious damage to the photoreaction system of oat PS II. Spraying humic acid could alleviate its effect, and the effect was the most obvious under severe drought stress.

Key words: humic acid; oat; drought stress; chlorophyll; chlorophyll fluorescence parameters

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