

3个柠檬品种在云南干热河谷区的光合特性及结果性能分析

刘红明^a, 龙春瑞^a, 李进学^{*}, 付小猛, 周东果, 高俊燕, 董美超, 岳建强^{*}

(云南省农业科学院热带亚热带经济作物研究所, 云南保山 678000)

摘要:【目的】通过比较‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’3个品种的光合和结果特性,为柠檬的科学栽培和选(引)种提供理论依据。【方法】以云南干热河谷区引种栽培的3个柠檬品种为研究对象,测定比较光合相关参数(净光合速率、蒸腾速率、胞间CO₂浓度、气孔导度)变化,测定比较叶绿素含量、生物量、田间单株产量以及果实内含物含量。【结果】(1)3个柠檬品种净光合速率(P_n)日变化均为双峰型,主峰出现在10:00,次峰出现在16:00左右,有明显光合“午休”现象。‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’最大净光合速率依次为10.11、9.27、8.11 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹。(2)‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’蒸腾速率(T_r)日变化呈单峰型,‘云柠1号’呈双峰型。 T_r 最大值排序为:‘费米耐劳’>‘弗米莱诺S1’>‘云柠1号’。(3)相关性分析表明:‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’净光合速率均与蒸腾速率、气孔导度呈极显著正相关,与胞间CO₂浓度呈极显著负相关。(4)田间测产表明,‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’单株产量和平均每hm²产量分别与‘弗米莱诺S1’相比,差异均显著,单株产量和每hm²产量排序依次为:‘云柠1号’>‘费米耐劳’>‘弗米莱诺S1’。(5)3个柠檬品种间在果实品质上差异较小,皮厚、果肉质量、果汁质量差异不显著,可溶性固形物含量相互间差异显著,依次为:‘云柠1号’>‘费米耐劳’>‘弗米莱诺S1’。【结论】3个柠檬品种间光合日变化趋势相同,各光合参数存在差异,‘云柠1号’光合性能与田间结果性状表现较佳,具有在云南干热河谷区大面积推广种植的潜力。

关键词: 柠檬; 干热河谷; 净光合速率; 蒸腾速率; 叶绿素含量

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A study on photosynthetic characteristics and fruiting performance of three lemon varieties in dry-hot valley regions in Yunnan province

LIU Hongming^a, LONG Chunrui^a, LI Jinxue^{*}, FU Xiaomeng, ZHOU Dongguo, GAO Junyan, DONG Meichao, YUE Jianqiang^{*}

(Institute of Tropical and Subtropical Cash Crops, Yunnan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Baoshan 678000, Yunnan, China)

Abstract:【Objective】Lemon can be produced year-round in dry-hot valley regions in Yunnan province. Lemon has high economic values. Photosynthesis of plants is the decisive factor of yield and quality. In order to provide theoretical basis for scientific cultivation and selection drought tolerant lemon varieties for dry-hot valley regions, the photosynthetic characteristics and bearing performance of three lemon varieties were studied.【Methods】Four-year-old grafted seedlings of three lemon varieties (‘Yuning 1’, ‘Femminello’ and ‘Fumilainuo S1’) on *Poncirus trifoliata* L. were used as the experimental materials. The varieties had been introduced and cultivated in the dry-hot valley regions in Yunnan province, where lemon is frequently influenced by high temperature and drought. Fully mature and south side leaves in the middle and upper parts of the crown of a lemon tree were selected for the measurements. A LCpro-SD por-

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作者简介: 刘红明,男,硕士,助理研究员,主要从事柑橘栽培与生理生化研究。a为共同第一作者。Tel: 13577512071, E-mail: 471738439liu@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13988282005, E-mail: yjq7009@163.com; Tel: 15969201655, E-mail: ljsxue810@163.com

table photosynthesis system was used to measure the parameters related to photosynthetic characteristics, including net photosynthetic rate (P_n), transpiration rate (T_r), intercellular CO₂ concentration (C_i), leaf temperature (T_{leaf}), photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) and stomatal conductance (G_s). Water use efficiency (WUE), stomatal limitation value (L_s) and mesophyll carboxylation efficiency (MCE) were calculated. The chlorophyll content of three lemon varieties was measured by a handheld chlorophyll meter. Yield per plant, and fruit transverse and longitudinal diameters were measured by an electronic balance and a vernier caliper, respectively. Peel thickness, pulp weight, fruit juice weight, soluble solids, titratable acid, vitamin C and edible rate of mature fruit were tested. Furthermore, correlation analysis between photosynthetic factors and environment factors was conducted.【Results】The diurnal variation of PAR and T_{leaf} followed a mono peak curve in October, and the peak occurred between 12:00 am and 14:00 pm. The maximum value of PAR and T_{leaf} were 1 754.93 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ and 41.36 °C respectively. Temperature influenced photosynthesis of lemon. High temperature at midday led to desiccation and metabolism disorder. As a result, P_n showed midday depression. The diurnal variation of P_n in the three lemon varieties showed a typical bimodal curve, which was apparently regulated by non-stomatal limitation. The first and second peaks occurred at about 10:00 am and 16:00 pm respectively. The highest net photosynthesis rate (P_{nmax}) in 'Yunning 1', 'Femminello' and 'Fumilainuo S1' during day time was 10.11, 9.27, and 8.11 $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, respectively. The diurnal changes in T_r of 'Femminello' and 'Fumilainuo S1' lemons was single-peak curve while that of 'Yunning 1' a double-peak curve. The highest diurnal value of T_r followed a descending order of 'Femminello' > 'Fumilainuo S1' > 'Yunning 1'. The change trend of G_s in 'Yunning 1' and 'Fumilainuo S1' was a bimodal curve and similar to their P_n . The highest values of G_s in a day was higher in 'Yunning 1' than in 'Femminello' and 'Fumilainuo S1'. The maximum G_s occurred at 10:00 am. However, in order to adapt to the stress of high temperature and drought, G_s decreased sharply from midday, a mechanism to stop water loss. Correlation analysis showed that P_n of these three lemon varieties was significantly and positively related to their T_r and G_s , while there was a significantly negative correlation between C_i and P_n . The chlorophyll content of the three lemon varieties had significant difference in the morning, but no significant difference between 'Femminello' and 'Fumilainuo S1' in the afternoon. May be the chlorophyll content was influenced by temperature. Field test showed that the yield per plant and yield per acre of 'Yunning 1' and 'Femminello' were significantly different from those of 'Fumilainuo S1'. The yield in 'Yunning 1' was higher than those in 'Femminello' and 'Fumilainuo S1'. There was slight difference in fruit quality among the three lemon varieties and they did not have significant difference in peel thickness, pulp weight and fruit juice weight, but soluble solids was significantly different and was in a order of 'Yunning 1' > 'Femminello' > 'Fumilainuo S1'.【Conclusion】Diurnal photosynthetic parameters of the three lemon varieties displayed similar trends but had differences. G_s was one of the main factors affecting P_n and T_r , but not the restriction factor. Comprehensive comparison of photosynthetic and bearing performances showed that 'Yunning 1' seems a promising variety for large scale production in the dry - hot valley regions in Yunnan province. Our results confirmed that photosynthesis is the basis of fruit tree productivity and thus a key factor affecting fruit quality and yield.

Key words: Lemon; Dry - hot valley; Net photosynthetic rate; Transpiration rate; Chlorophyll content

光合作用是植物生长发育的基础和干物质积累的重要来源,是植物光合生产力的重要衡量指标,也是作物产量和品质构成的决定性因素。不同品种在

光合参数上存在着明显且稳定的差异,这是由其遗传基因决定的^[1]。已有研究表明,叶片光合速率与作物产量之间呈正相关,因此,可以把光合速率用作选

(引)种和鉴定优良品种的重要参考指标^[2]。在同一生态环境条件下,净光合速率越大,预示着作物结果性能越良好^[3]。果树光合作用强,积累的有机质就多,树体生长量就大,根系发达、花芽饱满,最后就能获得高产优质的果实。叶绿素作为光能吸收和传递的主要色素,其含量的高低与植物营养生长和生殖生长状况密切相关^[4],可作为植物光合能力的另一重要指标^[5]。叶绿素含量的测定在果树逆境生理研究、品种选育和抗性研究等方面都很有必要^[6-7]。目前,在油茶^[8]、玉米^[9]、杜鹃^[10]、糖槭^[11]、脐橙^[12]等作物上的研究表明,叶片SPAD值与叶绿素含量存在显著相关性,可以用SPAD值代表叶绿素含量^[13]。

植物光合生理对生态环境的适应性可反映植物在该地区的生存能力和竞争能力^[14]。干热河谷区主要分布于云南、贵州、四川三省境内的金沙江、元江、怒江、澜沧江沿江低海拔地区^[15],气候干旱炎热,全年降雨偏少且季节分配不均,蒸发量较大,年蒸发量为降雨量的6倍左右^[16],并且太阳辐射较强,植被稀少,水土流失严重,生态脆弱。季节性干旱胁迫是干热河谷区果树生产面临的主要问题,迫切需要了解果树光合生理等方面的特征和干旱胁迫响应机制,以便筛选耐旱品种和制定配套栽培技术措施。

柠檬[*Citrus limon* (L.) Burm. f.]属芸香科(Rutaceae)柑橘属(*Citrus*)枸橼类(*Citrus medica* L.)的常绿果树^[17],起源于现印度东北部、中国南部、缅甸以及其他热带和亚热带气候区。主要栽培品种有‘尤力克’‘小莱蒙’‘费米耐劳’和‘费诺’等,现有品系和品种有200多个^[18]。云南省农业科学院热带亚热带经济作物研究所2011年在保山潞江坝干热河谷区引进试种后发现柠檬树体生长量和果实品质表现优异,并能做到周年开花,周年生产,随后对其进行修剪、砧木筛选及花期调控等方面的研究^[19-22],有关光合特性方面的研究还未见报道。笔者对保山潞江坝干热河谷区引种的3个柠檬品种进行光合特性和结果性能的比较研究,探讨光合作用日变化规律,揭示引种柠檬的基本生理生态学特征,筛选耐干热适生品种,为制定优质高产栽培技术措施提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验在云南省农业科学院热带亚热带经济作物

研究所潞江坝科研基地进行。所处区域为我国西南地区典型的亚热带干热河谷气候区,最近10 a年均温度21.3℃,最热月和最冷月均温分别为26.4、13.9℃,极端最低温和最高温分别为0.2、40.3℃;日照时数2 329.7 h,年均辐射5 795.48 MJ·m⁻²·a⁻¹);年平均降雨量755.3 mm,雨季(5—10月)和旱季(11—翌年4月)降水量分别为614.7、132.8 mm,分别占全年降水量的82%和18%;年蒸发量为2 039.8 mm,年均干燥度1.9。试验地土质为砂壤土,肥力中等。供试树分别为4 a生‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’柠檬,嫁接砧木均为枳壳。

1.2 试验设计

试验采用LCpro-SD全自动便携式光合测定仪(英国ADC公司),2014年10月、2015年10月分别对‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’‘弗米莱诺S1’光合作用日变化进行田间测定。测定时选取树冠中上部南面的当年成熟叶片,叶龄相对一致。选择晴朗无云天气,从8:00—18:00每隔1 h测定1次,每个品种测定3株树,每株5枚叶片。主要测量指标:净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、胞间CO₂浓度(C_i)、蒸腾速率(T_r)、大气温度(T_{ch})、叶片温度(T_{leaf})、光合有效辐射(PAR)等。测定时每枚叶片重复测定3次,取其平均值。

叶绿素含量采用TYS-B叶绿素仪(浙江托普公司)测定叶片的前中后3个不同的位置,计算其平均值。

单果质量和单株产量于当年9月初果实充分成熟后采收,每个品种随机选择5株树,称量所选柠檬树上所有收获果实的质量,计算平均单株产量,根据各品种平均单株产量测算每hm²产量(每666.7 m²定植66株);用0.01电子天平(BL610,德国Sartorius公司)分别测定各品种随机摘取的30个果实质量,计算平均单果质量。每年年初和年末对每个品种的冠幅、径粗进行测量,计算年增长量;果实纵横径:应用游标卡尺对每个品种随机选择的30个成熟果实测量纵径和横径,3次重复;果实品质测定:每个品种随机挑选5株树,每株树从外围高度1.5 m处采集10个果实测量其皮厚度、果肉质量、维生素C含量、汁质量、可滴定酸含量和可溶性固形物含量。

1.3 数据处理

叶片水分利用率(WUE)计算公式如下:WUE = P_n/T_r ,气孔限制值(L_s)由计算公式 $L_s\% = (C_a - C_i)/C_a \times$

100计算得到,其中 C_a 表示大气CO₂浓度。叶肉瞬时羧化效率(MCE)由计算公式 $MCE/\% = P_n/C_a \times 100$ 计算得出。数据统计及相关性分析分别由Microsoft Excel 2013和SPSS 13.0统计分析软件完成。

2 结果与分析

2.1 3个柠檬品种光合有效辐射和叶面温度日变化比较

由图1、图2可知,潞江坝干热河谷区秋季的光合有效辐射、大气温度和叶片温度均呈单峰型变化曲线,中午12:00至14:00间辐射较强,最强辐射出现

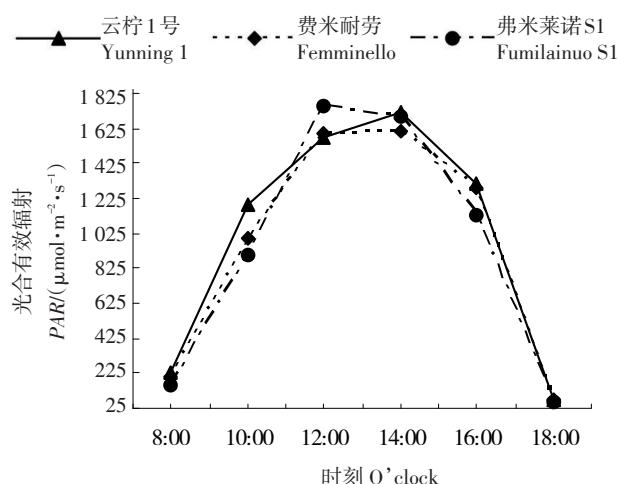


图1 3个柠檬品种试验期间光合有效辐射日变化

Fig. 1 Diurnal variations of photosynthetically active radiation of 3 lemon varieties

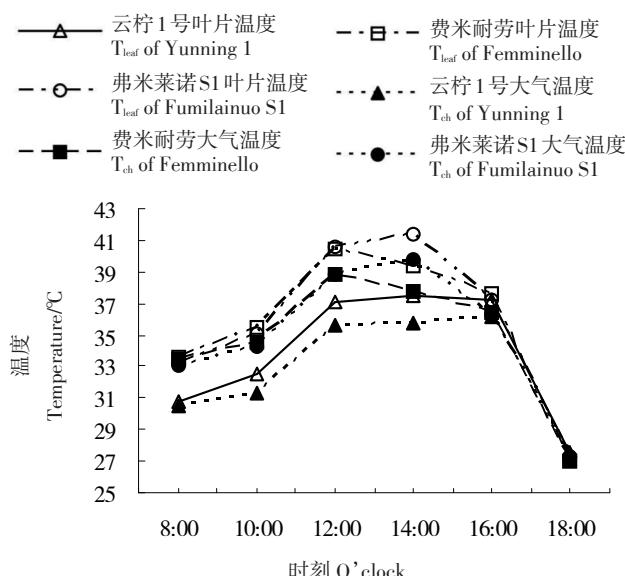


图2 3个柠檬品种试验期间大气温度和叶面温度日变化

Fig. 2 Diurnal variations of air temperature and leaf temperature of 3 lemon varieties

在中午12:00,达到1754.93 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹,14:00后有效辐射快速下降,18:00时为最低值57.20 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹。温度变化主要受光照强度的影响,2者变化一致,随着光合辐射的升高,叶片温度也在上升,12:00至14:00为波峰期,大气温度和叶片温度分别维持在35.60~39.71 °C、37.15~41.36 °C,整个试验期间同一品种大气温度均比叶片温度低。波峰期间最高温度分别为39.71、41.36 °C,此时净光合速率处于低谷,说明光照和温度是影响光合速率的2个重要环境因子。3个品种的叶片温度在8:00—16:00间略有差异,‘云柠1号’叶片温度在此期间一直都较其他2个品种低,其T_{leaf}最大值比‘弗米莱诺S1’低3.93 °C。

2.2 3个柠檬品种净光合速率日变化比较

由图3可以看出,3个品种的全天最大P_n值都出现在10:00,3个品种P_n最大值从大到小依次为10.11、9.27、8.11 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹,3个品种间P_n最大值差异显著。光合速率从10:00开始逐渐下降,到14:00时降到最低点,此时‘弗米莱诺S1’P_n值最低,仅1.69 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹;到16:00时3个品种均出现第二个峰值,仍然是‘云柠1号’最高,‘弗米莱诺S1’最低;18:00时光合速率降到一天中的最低点。‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’‘弗米莱诺S1’3个品种的P_n日变化动态趋势基本一致,均呈双峰型,有明显光合“午休”现象。

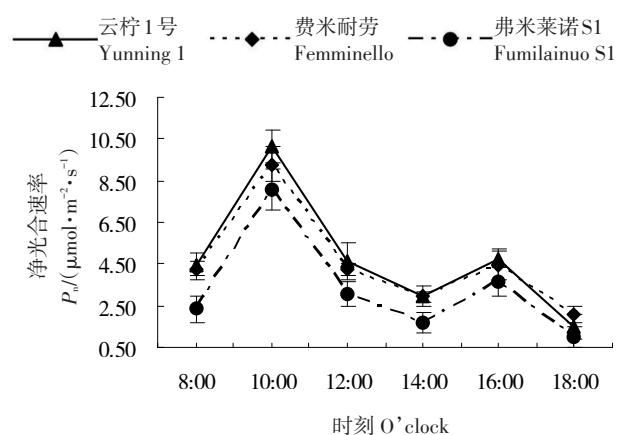


图3 3个柠檬品种净光合速率日变化

Fig. 3 Diurnal variations of net photosynthetic rate of 3 lemon varieties

2.3 3个柠檬品种蒸腾速率日变化比较

如图4所示,3个品种的蒸腾速率日变化存在较大差异,‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’蒸腾速率日变化呈单峰型,‘云柠1号’呈双峰型。3个品种的峰值均出现在10:00,T_v最大值从大到小为‘费米耐劳’>

‘弗米莱诺S1’>‘云柠1号’。‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’在10:00以后蒸腾速率逐渐降低,18:00时降到一天中的最低值;‘云柠1号’在16:00时又出现了第二个峰值, T_r 值低于第一个峰值,这与‘云柠1号’在同一时间段内气孔开张程度较大相对应,从而维持其较高的光合速率。

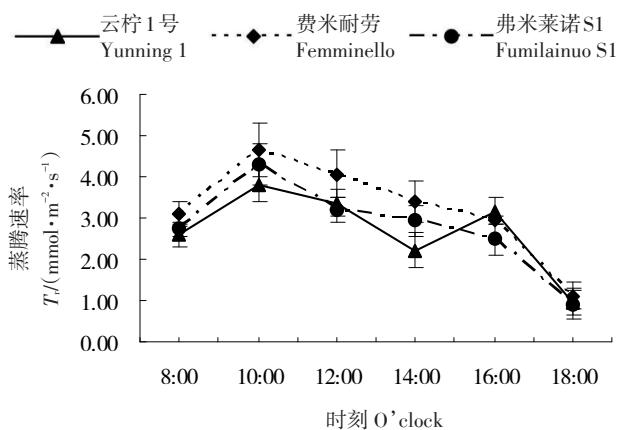


图4 3个柠檬品种蒸腾速率日变化

Fig. 4 Diurnal variations of transpiration rate of 3 lemon varieties

2.4 3个柠檬品种气孔导度日变化比较

从图5可以看出,3个品种的气孔导度日变化存在显著差异,‘云柠1号’与‘弗米莱诺S1’气孔导度日变化与 P_n 日变化动态相似,也是呈双峰型,峰值出现时间与 P_n 值峰值出现时间一致,分别是10:00和16:00,在最高峰值时‘云柠1号’ G_s 值最大,‘费米耐劳’次之,‘弗米莱诺S1’最低;‘费米耐劳’ G_s 呈单峰型,峰值过后气孔导度大幅下降,到12:00后下降趋势变平缓。

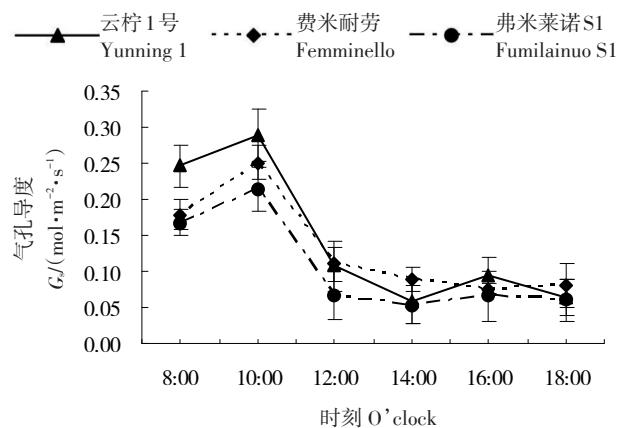


图5 3个柠檬品种气孔导度日变化

Fig. 5 Diurnal variations of stomatal conductance of 3 lemon varieties

2.5 3个柠檬品种胞间CO₂浓度日变化比较

由图6可知,‘费米耐劳’‘弗米莱诺S1’胞间CO₂浓度呈双谷型,上午随光合速率的增加胞间CO₂浓度呈下降趋势,光合午休时(12:00—14:00)CO₂浓度增加,在光合速率的第二个峰值时,胞间CO₂浓度下降到一天中的最低谷,16:00后迅速回升;‘云柠1号’胞间CO₂浓度呈单谷型,光合午休期间没有出现回升,在16:00前一直缓慢下降到最低谷,之后迅速回升。

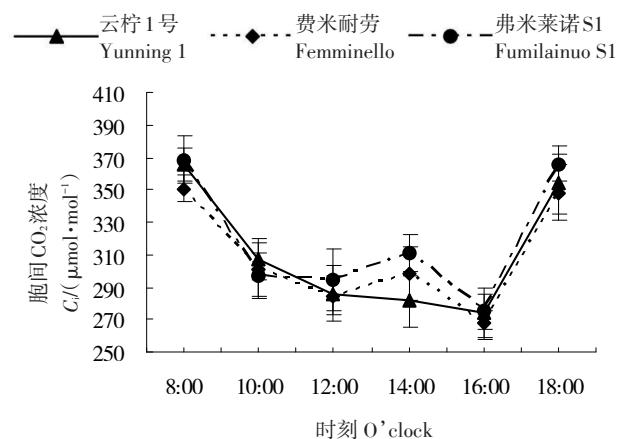


图6 3个柠檬品种胞间CO₂浓度日变化

Fig. 6 Diurnal variations of intercellular CO₂ concentration of 3 lemon varieties

2.6 3个柠檬品种水分利用率、气孔限制值、叶肉瞬时羧化效率比较

从表1可以看出,3个柠檬品种的水分利用率为不同时间段表现不同,其中,‘云柠1号’在8:00—14:00间分别与另外2个品种相比,水分利用率为(WUE)差异显著,并且在此期间‘云柠1号’WUE值最高,‘费米耐劳’次之,‘弗米莱诺S1’最低。16:00后3个品种水分利用率相互间差异不显著;气孔限制值(L_s)除8:00时外,在其他时段3个品种相互间差异不显著;‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’叶肉瞬时羧化效率(MCE)在8:00、12:00、18:00分别与‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异显著,‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’相互间差异不显著,而在其他时段3个品种间差异均不显著。

2.7 3个柠檬品种净光合速率与其影响因子的相关性分析

影响柠檬净光合速率的因子分为2类:生理影响因子和环境影响因子。为此,将气孔导度、蒸腾速率(生理因子)和胞间CO₂浓度、光合有效辐射、叶片温度(环境因子)与净光合速率分别进行相关性分

表 1 3个柠檬品种水分利用率、气孔限制值、叶肉瞬时羧化效率

Table 1 The water use efficiency, stomatal limitation value, instantaneous carboxylation efficiency of 3 lemon varieties

品种 Varieties	8:00			10:00			12:00		
	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%
云柠1号 Yuning 1	1.75±0.33 a	12.12±1.98 b	1.22±0.22 a	2.92±1.21 a	24.39±4.90 a	3.33±1.04 a	1.54±0.49 a	26.17±5.10 a	1.64±0.33 a
费米耐劳 Femminello	1.36±0.22 b	15.19±2.00 a	1.21±0.32 a	1.92±0.39 b	25.01±4.01 a	3.12±1.06 a	1.11±0.30 b	26.54±5.89 a	1.50±0.44 a
弗米莱诺 S1 Fumilainuo S1	0.88±0.41 c	9.93±3.53 c	0.64±0.30 b	1.87±0.35 b	24.80±4.15 a	2.63±0.51 a	0.91±0.28 b	25.08±5.14 a	1.07±0.57 b
品种 Varieties	14:00			16:00			18:00		
	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%	水分利用率 WUE	气孔限制值 L _a %	叶肉瞬时羧化效率 MCE/%
云柠1号 Yuning 1	1.42±0.59 a	28.15±7.30 a	1.06±0.53 a	1.59±0.61 a	29.11±3.93 a	1.76±0.55 a	1.82±0.45 a	14.17±7.30 a	0.46±0.24 ab
费米耐劳 Femminello	0.87±0.27 b	23.17±7.49 a	1.00±0.45 a	1.50±0.18 a	31.57±2.21 a	1.67±0.29 a	2.03±0.61 a	14.3±3.92 a	0.63±0.36 a
弗米莱诺 S1 Fumilainuo S1	0.61±0.56 b	21.81±13.68 a	0.65±0.32 a	1.47±0.34 a	30.98±5.38 a	1.36±0.67 a	1.27±0.79 a	10.01±4.99 a	0.28±0.15 b

注:不同的小写字母代表不同品种在 $P \leq 0.05$ 差异显著,不同的大写字母代表不同品种在 $P \leq 0.01$ 差异极显著。下同。

Note: The different small letters indicate significant difference in different varieties at $P \leq 0.05$, the different capital letters indicate significant difference in different varieties at $P \leq 0.01$, respectively. The same below.

析,结果(表2)表明,3个柠檬品种的净光合速率均与蒸腾速率、气孔导度呈极显著正相关($P < 0.01$),与胞间CO₂浓度呈极显著负相关,其中‘云柠1号’还与光合有效辐射呈显著正相关。

表 2 3个柠檬品种净光合速率与其影响因子的相关系数

Table 2 Correlation analysis of the photosynthetic and physiological parameters with 3 lemon varieties

品种 Varieties	光合有效 辐射 PAR	叶片 温度 T _{leaf}	胞间 CO ₂ 浓度 C _i	蒸腾 速率 T _r	气孔 导度 G _s
云柠1号 Yuning 1	0.247*	0.056	-0.230*	0.635**	0.772**
费米耐劳 Femminello	0.155	0.164	-0.294**	0.705**	0.813**
弗米莱诺 S1 Fumilainuo S1	0.102	0.131	-0.492**	0.712**	0.676**

注: *表示在 0.05 水平相关, **表示在 0.01 水平相关。

Note: *Correlation is significant at 0.05 level, **Correlation is significant at 0.01 level.

2.8 3个柠檬品种叶绿素含量比较

从表3可知,不同柠檬品种间的叶绿素含量具有显著差异($P < 0.05$)。上午(9:30)测量数值‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’2个品种间差异不显著,2个品种分别与‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异均显著;下午(16:00)‘云柠1号’测量值分别与‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异显著,‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’之间差异不显著。下午与上午相比,叶绿素相对含量差异不显著。

表 3 3个柠檬品种叶绿素相对含量比较

Table 3 Comparison of chlorophyll relative content of 3 lemon varieties

品种 Varieties	9:30 am		16:00 pm	
	叶绿素相 对含量 SPAD value	叶面温度 Leaf temperature/ $^{\circ}$ C	叶绿素相 对含量 SPAD value	叶面温度 Leaf temperature/ $^{\circ}$ C
云柠1号	60.64± 5.15 a	28.90± 0.68 a	63.52± 4.51 a	37.30± 0.16 a
Yuning 1	59.13± 5.02 a	28.73± 0.68 a	56.18± 3.41 b	37.04± 0.44 a
费米耐劳	52.79± 4.80 b	29.08± 0.13 a	56.14± 5.68 b	37.22± 0.18 a
Femminello				
弗米莱诺 S1				
Fumilainuo S1				

2.9 3个柠檬品种结果性状和果实品质的比较

由表4可以看出,‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’相比,冠幅年增长量、径粗年增长量和单果质量差异不显著,与‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异显著,3个品种中单果质量最大的为‘云柠1号’,‘费米耐劳’次之,‘弗米莱诺S1’最轻;3个柠檬品种相互间果实纵横径差异

不显著;单株产量和平均每hm²产量‘云柠1号’和‘费米耐劳’之间差异不显著,这2个品种分别与‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异均显著,单株产量和每hm²产量排序依次为:‘云柠1号’>‘费米耐劳’>‘弗米莱诺S1’。

表4 3个柠檬品种生长量及结果性状的比较

Table 4 Comparison of growing and fruit character of 3 lemon varieties

品种 Varieties	冠幅年增长量 Annual growth of crown/cm	径粗年增长量 Annual growth of stem diameter/mm	果实横径 Transverse diameter/mm	果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter/mm	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	单株产量 Yield per plant/kg	每hm ² 平均产量 Yield per hm ² /kg
云柠1号 Yuning 1	115±16 a	25.02±3.50 a	6.11±0.47 a	7.39±0.51 a	138.75±12.40 a	42.34 a	41 910 a
费米耐劳 Femminello	120±24 a	24.87±5.74 a	5.92±0.33 a	7.73±0.71 a	130.52±14.76 ab	40.45 a	40 050 a
弗米莱诺S1 Fumilainuo S1	85±23 b	20.39±4.87 b	6.03±0.42 a	7.36±1.26 a	124.80±12.65 b	28.58 b	28 290 b

从表5得知,3个柠檬品种果皮厚度、果肉质量、果汁质量差异不显著,可溶性固形物含量相互间差异显著,依次为:‘云柠1号’>‘费米耐劳’>‘弗米莱诺S1’;‘云柠1号’和‘弗米莱诺S1’相互间的维生

素C含量、可食率差异不显著,而与‘费米耐劳’相比,差异均显著;可滴定酸含量‘云柠1号’最低,与‘费米耐劳’和‘弗米莱诺S1’相比差异显著。综上所述,3个柠檬品种在云南干热河谷的植株生物增

表5 3个柠檬品种果实品质比较

Table 5 Comparison of fruit quality of 3 lemon varieties

品种 Varieties	果皮厚度 Peel thickness/ mm	果肉质量 Pulp mass/ g	果汁质量 Fruit juice mass/g	ω(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	ω(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	ω(维生素C) Vitamin C con- tent/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	可食率 Edible rate/%
云柠1号 Yuning 1	0.55±0.06 a	85.60±10.30 a	32.60±2.93 a	8.30±0.10 a	5.14±0.25 b	508.3±11.9 a	65.76±8.90 a
费米耐劳 Femminello	0.57±0.10 a	81.32±10.98 a	29.20±3.21 a	7.67±0.21 b	5.61±0.16 a	405.0±15.2 b	61.73±3.08 b
弗米莱诺S1 Fumilainuo S1	0.57±0.05 a	79.90±10.92 a	28.96±2.74 a	7.40±0.35 c	5.60±0.21 a	500.0±25 a	66.27±3.33 a

加量和果实品质差异不显著,产量上则有显著差异。

3 讨 论

气孔作为叶片与外界进行气体交换的主要通道,其开张程度直接影响叶片光合效率,光合速率与表示气孔开张程度的气孔导度呈正相关^[23]。前人研究表明,外部空气和叶片羧化部位之间的CO₂浓度梯度越大,扩散阻力越小,叶片的光合速率就越高^[24]。本试验中,‘云柠1号’净光合速率最高,蒸腾速率较低,说明该品种对光能的利用率较高,且具有较强的耐旱能力,这是该品种具有良好结果性能的重要生理基础。干热河谷区的中午,温度高(41.36℃)、辐射强(1 754.93 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹),空气湿度也较低,柠檬叶片长时间处于这样的环境中,只能进行“午休”,以减少水分的蒸发,净光合速率、蒸腾速率在日变化曲线上就表现为双峰曲线。在柑橘上的研究已证实,

当叶片周围空气湿度较低,叶片温度达到37℃时,CO₂的同化能力就迅速下降^[25],当温度升高到38~40℃时,高温破坏了PS II的反应中心,净光合速率迅速下降^[26~27]。在本试验中,‘云柠1号’在叶片温度超过37℃时(16:00)仍具有较高的光合速率,说明‘云柠1号’具有较好的干热河谷区生态气候适应能力。

在本试验中,‘费米耐劳’‘弗米莱诺S1’在光合午休时胞间CO₂浓度没有随着气孔导度的下降而下降,反而上升,说明气孔因素不是导致光合速率降低的主要原因,据此可以判断,光合“午休”主要是非气孔因素造成的,属于非气孔限制。我们推测光合“午休”可能是一种高温胁迫现象:干热河谷区中午较高的温度导致光合酶钝化,引起羧化效率下降;同时,光合有效辐射过高,有可能发生光抑制。前人在砂梨^[28]、葡萄^[29]和苹果^[30]上的研究也有相同的结论。这

也与许大全^[31]的研究结论一致。而谢深喜等^[32]的研究则认为,柑橘在干旱胁迫下光合速率下降是气孔限制和非气孔限制双重作用的结果。

在温州蜜柑和脐橙上的研究表明,在高温胁迫下,叶片中叶绿素的含量会减少^[33]。在本试验中也发现,叶片温度较高时会引起部分柠檬品种(‘费米耐劳’)叶绿素含量降低。其原因可能有2个:一是高温胁迫对叶绿素中间产物的生物合成产生了影响,从而降低了叶绿素的合成量^[34];二是高温胁迫诱发光氧化反应,导致活性氧产生量上升,最终导致叶绿素含量减少^[35]。

4 结 论

‘云柠1号’‘费米耐劳’‘弗米莱诺S1’3个柠檬品种在云南干热河谷种植环境下的光合速率、蒸腾速率日变化趋势相同,存在光合午休特性;3个品种的光合参数存在不同程度的差异。‘云柠1号’光合性能与田间结果性能表现较佳,能适应高温干旱环境,具有在云南干热河谷区大面积推广种植的潜力。今后,需进一步研究‘云柠1号’在不同生态区的光合特性,为其在更大范围内推广种植提供理论依据。

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