

叶面铁肥对浙江海涂地缺铁‘瓯柑’ 叶片及果实的影响

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摘要:【目的】针对浙江海涂地种植柑橘易出现缺铁的症状, 筛选出适合海涂地条件下矫正‘瓯柑’缺铁失绿症的铁肥。【方法】采用叶面喷施法, 对8 a(年)生‘瓯柑’树分别施用相同浓度的FeSO₄和3种自配铁肥EDTA-Fe、Vc-Fe、有机液-Fe, 研究不同叶面铁肥对‘瓯柑’叶片和果实铁含量、叶片叶绿素含量及果实品质的影响。【结果】浙江海涂地种植条件下, 叶面喷施铁肥可显著增加‘瓯柑’叶片和果实中有效铁含量, 提高幅度分别为53.9%~91.6%和28.7%~83.2%, 其中以Vc-Fe肥效果最明显, 叶片和果实分别比对照提高91.6%和83.2%, 达到113.91 mg·kg⁻¹和11.38 mg·kg⁻¹, 叶片含量位列柑橘叶片诊断标准的适量水平。喷施铁肥可增加‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量, 叶绿素a、b及总量增加幅度分别为4.1%~24.7%、6.8%~32.2%、4.7%~26.5%, 其中Vc-Fe肥处理分别比对照提高24.7%、32.2%、26.5%。叶面喷施铁肥还可提高‘瓯柑’果实品质, 果实可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量比对照分别增加4.6%~11.6%和6.2%~13.4%, 其中以有机液-Fe肥处理效果最佳, 可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量分别比对照提高1.10和0.93个百分点。【结论】本研究中Vc-Fe肥提高‘瓯柑’叶片和果实铁含量幅度最大, 这与维生素C抑制铁离子氧化、延长二价铁的有效时间有关, 有机液-Fe肥处理对于提高‘瓯柑’果实可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量及叶片复绿具有明显作用, 其原因除了有机液-Fe肥中的铁元素外, 还可能与含有大量的有机质可促进叶片生长和吸收有关。此研究结果可为研发适合浙江海涂地条件的柑橘专用铁肥提供参考。

关键词: ‘瓯柑’; 浙江海涂地; 缺铁; 叶面铁肥

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Effects of foliar iron fertilizers on iron-deficient leaves and fruit of ‘Ougan’ (*Citrus reticulata*) planted in the tideland in Zhejiang

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Abstract: 【Objective】Iron is one of the essential microelements for plant growth and development. As a main component of electron carriers or catalysts, it plays an important role in many physiological processes. However, iron deficiency is a common problem in most areas of China. Leaf chlorosis is the main symptom of iron deficiency because iron is an essential element for chlorophyll biosynthesis. Young leaves usually show chlorosis first since iron is immobile. However, when iron deficiency continues, the entire leaves turn yellow, develop necrotic spots and gradually die. Leaf chlorosis in fruit trees causes slow growth, yield reduction and quality decline. However, plants have developed a complicated mechanism of iron-deficiency tolerance during long-term evolution. Morphologically, roots become shorter with increased apical diameter and root hairs and formation of transfer cells in root epidermis and cortex under iron deficiency stress. Physiologically, rhizosphere acidification, synthesis of organic acids and phytosiderophore are

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enhanced. These changes contribute to iron absorption under iron deficiency condition. *Malus xiaojinensis* is resistant to chlorosis associated with iron deficiency, and its special root structures decrease the pH of the rhizosphere, which increases the affinity to and thus the absorption of iron. In orange, a large of number lateral roots are formed to increase the absorption area under iron deficiency stress. ‘Ougan’ is a major citrus cultivar in Wenzhou, where there is a tendency of developing the crop in tidelands. However, the high soil pH results in leaf chlorosis and impacts growth and development and fruit quality of ‘Ougan’, because the ferric ion in the soil is less available for the plant. In this study, foliar-spraying of iron fertilizers was conducted to choose an appropriated iron fertilizer to solve the problem of iron deficiency, which is an urgent research task. 【Methods】Foliar-sprays of the same concentration of iron fertilizers including FeSO_4 , self-prepared EDTA-Fe, Vc-Fe and organic-Fe were conducted on 8-year-old ‘Ougan’ trees. The contents of iron and chlorophylls in leaves were measured at fruit maturing period, and fruit quality was evaluated. 【Results】The available iron content in ‘Ougan’ leaves and fruit was significantly increased by 53.9%–91.6% and 28.7%–83.2%, respectively, after foliar-spraying of iron fertilizers. Vc-Fe was much more effective than the other iron fertilizers, increasing the iron content in leaves ($113.91 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) and fruit ($11.38 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$) by 91.6% and 83.2% compared with the control, respectively. After EDTA-Fe treatment, the iron contents in leaves and fruit reached $101.51 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $10.21 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively, which fell within the appropriate levels based on the diagnostic criteria. The content of chlorophylls increased after iron spraying, and chlorophyll a, b and total chlorophylls were increased by 4.1%–24.7%, 6.8%–32.2% and 4.7%–26.5%, respectively. However, compared with the control, chlorophyll a, b and total chlorophylls in Vc-Fe treatment were significantly increased by 24.7%, 32.2% and 26.5%, respectively. Fruit quality was also improved by iron sprays, and the total soluble solids and soluble sugars in fruit were increased by 4.6%–11.6% and 6.2%–13.4%, respectively. In organic-Fe treatment, the total soluble solids and soluble sugars were 10.57% and 7.85%, respectively, which were 1.10 and 0.93 folds higher than that of control, respectively. 【Conclusion】Ferrous sulfate fertilizer had no obvious effect in preventing leaf chlorosis due to its high susceptibility to oxidation. Although chelated iron was superior to ferrous sulfate, it is more costly. Vc-Fe was most effective in increasing the iron content both in the leaves and the fruit, and its effectiveness might be relate to the inhibition of ferrous oxidation by vitamin C. Organic-Fe was obviously effective in increasing the total soluble solids and the soluble sugars and the treatment also induced re-greening in yellowed leaves. The effect might be related to abundant organic matter in addition to effective ferrous iron. The results provide a reference for the preparation of special iron fertilizer used for citrus planted in the tidelands in Zhejiang.

Key words: ‘Ougan’; Zhejiang tideland; Iron deficiency; Foliar iron fertilizer

据统计全世界约有40%的土壤缺铁,我国大部分地区都存在缺铁现象,果树缺铁失绿成为果树生产中常见的生理性病害之一^[1-2]。铁是植物必需的微量营养元素,在植物体内参与光合作用、氧化还原反应和电子传递以及呼吸作用等众多的生理过程^[3-4]。植物缺乏铁元素时表现出叶片黄化、生长缓慢、果实产量和品质下降。Larbi等^[5]研究表明,缺铁导致桃果实数量和单果质量的减少,影响果实着色和品质。缺铁胁迫不仅显著降低草莓幼苗叶绿素含

量、光合速率、叶片铁等含量,还降低了柑橘砧木的株高、叶片数量、叶面积及根系的总根长、总根数、总根表面积等,并且不同品种(种质)间存在显著差异^[6-7]。

在长期的进化过程中一些植物形成了适应缺铁环境的机制,如根际还原与酸化作用、有机酸分泌和植物高铁载体的合成、分泌等^[8]。对抗缺铁黄叶病的苹果基因型——小金海棠研究发现,缺铁胁迫下根表有大量密集根毛产生,根表皮形成“转移细胞”,根

际pH明显下降,对铁有较高的亲和力以及较大的吸收能力;而香橙根系形成大量侧根且根尖肿大,通过增加吸收表面积来满足自身需求^[7,9]。对果树缺铁黄化的矫正已进行了较多研究,其中施用铁肥是最直接有效的技术之一。主要的矫正方法包括喷施铁制剂、树干注射和根际施肥,其中喷施铁肥是常规防治方法,叶面喷施铁肥后,叶片几天内慢慢出现斑点状复绿,但植物种类不同,矫治效果有所差异^[10-12]。矫正所用的铁制剂主要为硫酸亚铁和络合铁,硫酸亚铁由于容易发生氧化,所以矫正效果不太理想,络合铁虽然效果优于硫酸亚铁,却因为价格昂贵不利于在生产中推广普及^[10,12]。

‘瓯柑’为浙南最具特色的果树品种之一,是温州地区柑橘主栽品种,长期以来集中在平原地区种植。近年来受土地因素制约,向海涂区域拓展栽培成为解决‘瓯柑’产业发展用地制约的有效措施之一。因土壤pH值过高,土壤中的铁多以三价态存在,可供植物吸收利用的有效态铁含量较少,‘瓯柑’园普遍发生缺铁黄化失绿症,严重影响着‘瓯柑’的生长和果实品质。叶面喷施硫酸亚铁可提高海涂地‘黄花梨’叶片的叶绿素含量,但20 d后有所下降^[13]。笔者针对硫酸亚铁容易氧化的特点,以其为基础添加维生素C和EDTA以及有机液为辅料,自配成3种铁肥,研究铁肥对‘瓯柑’叶片和果实铁含量、叶片叶绿素含量及果实品质的影响,旨在为浙江海涂地防治‘瓯柑’缺铁症,研发柑橘专用铁肥提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于瑞安市金潮港农场‘瓯柑’果园进行,果园的基础肥力为有机质质量分数(ω ,下同)16.6 g·kg⁻¹,速效氮64.4 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷22.2 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾230 mg·kg⁻¹,有效钙465.8 mg·kg⁻¹,有效镁108.7 mg·kg⁻¹,有效铁4.52 mg·kg⁻¹,pH值7.91。试材为8 a(年)生‘瓯柑’树,砧木为枳。

4种铁肥分别为FeSO₄、EDTA-Fe、Vc-Fe和有机液-Fe。FeSO₄配制:称取14.0 g FeSO₄·7H₂O加入1 000 mL水中溶解;EDTA-Fe配制:称取14.0 g FeSO₄·7H₂O加入500 mL水中溶解,称取18.6 g EDTA Na₂加入500 mL热水溶解,冷却后2者混匀;Vc-Fe配制:称取14.0 g FeSO₄·7H₂O和5 g维生素C

加入1 000 mL,溶解混匀;有机液-Fe配制:称取14.0 g FeSO₄·7H₂O和150 mL味丹生态液肥,加入1 000 mL水溶解混匀。4种铁肥均是现配现用,使用时稀释50倍。FeSO₄·7H₂O、EDTA、维生素C均来自国药集团化学试剂有限公司,有机液为味丹生态肥,含黄腐酸30.5%。

1.2 试验设计

2011年7月3日开始叶面喷施,每20 d喷1次,共喷4次,叶片正反面喷施,喷施时间为16:00后,以清水为对照,每处理4株,3次重复。10月20日取当年生秋梢中部的无病虫害叶片测定叶绿素含量,同时取叶片和果实,洗净烘干粉碎后测定铁含量,11月23日采果实测定品质指标。

1.3 测定方法

采用丙酮浸提法^[14]测定叶片叶绿素含量,采用微波消解,原子吸收分光光度计^[15]测定叶片、果实中有效铁含量,果实可溶性固形物含量采用阿贝折光仪测定,可溶性糖含量采用斐林法测定,可滴定酸含量采用酸碱滴定法测定,维生素C含量采用2,4-二硝基苯肼显色测定^[16]。

1.4 数据分析

采用SPSS verison 17.0进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同铁肥对‘瓯柑’叶片和果实有效铁含量的影响

如表1所示,对照叶片和果实的有效铁质量分数分别为59.44 mg·kg⁻¹和6.21 mg·kg⁻¹,仅为柑橘叶片诊断标准的低量水平^[17],喷施铁肥后叶片和果实的铁含量显著提高,增加幅度分别为53.9%~91.6%

表1 不同处理的‘瓯柑’叶片和果实有效铁质量分数

Table 1 Available iron contents in ‘Ougan’ leaves and fruit after foliar-spraying of iron fertilizers

处理 Treatment	ω /(mg·kg ⁻¹)	
	叶片 Leaf	果实 Fruit
EDTA-Fe	101.51±1.09 a	8.62±0.29 b
Vc-Fe	113.91±1.92 a	11.38±0.45 a
有机液-Fe Organic liquid-Fe	98.61±1.11 b	10.21±0.29 a
FeSO ₄	91.47±0.26 b	7.99±0.11 b
对照 Control	59.44±1.08 c	6.21±0.20 c

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $P < 0.05$. The same below.

和28.7%~83.3%。其中,以Vc-Fe肥处理效果最明显,叶片和果实的铁质量分数分别达到113.91 mg·kg⁻¹和11.38 mg·kg⁻¹,比对照分别提高91.6%和83.2%,叶片含量达到柑橘叶片诊断标准的适量水平;EDTA-Fe肥处理使得叶片铁质量分数提高到101.51 mg·kg⁻¹,有机液-Fe肥处理使得果实铁质量分数达到10.21 mg·kg⁻¹,也取得了明显的提高叶片或果实铁元素含量的效果。

2.2 不同铁肥对‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量的影响

喷施铁肥可增加‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量,叶面EDTA-Fe和Vc-Fe、有机液-Fe、FeSO₄处理使得叶片的叶绿素a、b含量及总含量分别增加4.1%~24.7%、6.8%~32.2%、4.7%~26.5%,其中Vc-Fe肥、有机液-Fe肥处理的效果尤为明显,叶绿素a、b及总量均显著高于对照,Vc-Fe肥处理的叶绿素a、b含量及总含量分别提高24.7%、32.2%、26.5%,有机液-Fe肥处理的叶绿素a、b含量及总含量分别提高20.6%、28.8%、22.5%,其次为EDTA-Fe,效果最差的为FeSO₄处理的叶绿素a、b及总量,均与对照无显著差异(表2)。

2.3 ‘瓯柑’叶片铁含量与叶绿素的相关性分析

表2 不同处理的‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素质量浓度

Table 2 Chlorophyll contents in ‘Ougan’ leaves after foliar-spraying of iron fertilizers

处理 Treatment	$\rho/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1})$		
	叶绿素a Chlorophyll a	叶绿素b Chlorophyll b	叶绿素(a+b) Chlorophyll (a+b)
EDTA-Fe	2.16±0.04 ab	0.68±0.02 a	2.84±0.04 bc
Vc-Fe	2.42±0.24 a	0.78±0.05 a	3.20±0.30 a
有机液-Fe Organic liquid-Fe	2.34±0.03 a	0.76±0.01 a	3.10±0.02 ab
FeSO ₄	2.02±0.07 b	0.63±0.01 b	2.65±0.08 c
对照 Control	1.94±0.15 b	0.59±0.05 b	2.53±0.20 c

对‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量与铁含量进行回归分析,结果发现2者之间呈正相关,其相关系数为0.711($P<0.05$),此结果与‘黄花梨’相似^[13]。

2.4 不同铁肥品种对‘瓯柑’果实品质的影响

叶面喷施铁肥可提高‘瓯柑’果实品质,主要表现为显著提高果实可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量,比对照分别增加4.6%~11.6%和6.2%~13.4%,其中以有机液-Fe肥处理效果最佳,可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量分别比对照提高1.10和0.93个百分点,其次为Vc-Fe肥。不同铁肥处理对果实可滴定酸含量和维生素C含量无显著影响(表3)。

表3 不同处理的‘瓯柑’果实品质

Table 3 ‘Ougan’ fruit quality after foliar sprays of iron fertilizers

处理 Treatment	ω (可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	ω (可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	ω (可滴定酸) Titrable acid content/%	ρ (维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·L ⁻¹)
EDTA-Fe	9.91±0.21 ab	7.35±0.24 bc	0.61±0.01 a	428.0±8.6 a
Vc-Fe	10.23±0.13 ab	7.54±0.26 ab	0.71±0.02 a	412.3±15.9 a
有机液-Fe Organic liquid-Fe	10.57±0.17 a	7.85±0.15 a	0.73±0.02 a	394.7±7.5 a
FeSO ₄	10.10±0.08 ab	7.42±0.13 abc	0.65±0.05 a	383.6±13.2 a
对照 Control	9.47±0.14 b	6.92±0.21 c	0.70±0.03 a	408.1±7.7 a

2.5 不同铁肥72 h内有效铁含量的变化

如表4所示,72 h内FeSO₄的有效铁质量分数由56.00 mg·kg⁻¹下降为17.65 mg·kg⁻¹,下降幅度达到

表4 72 h内不同处理有效铁含量的变化

Table 4 Changes in available iron content in different iron fertilizer treatments within 72 h after treatment

时间 Time/h	ω (有效铁) Available iron contents/(mg·kg ⁻¹)			
	EDTA-Fe	Vc-Fe	有机液 Fe	FeSO ₄
0	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00
12	53.82	55.26	54.52	50.29
24	50.76	53.65	52.16	40.08
48	43.12	50.27	49.87	31.46
72	38.35	42.90	41.12	17.65

68.5%,而EDTA-Fe、Vc-Fe和有机液-Fe的有效铁质量分数分别下降为38.35、42.90和41.12 mg·kg⁻¹,下降幅度分别为31.5%、23.4%、26.6%。此结果表明,本试验选用的3种辅料都具有抑制有效铁离子氧化的作用,其中维生素C作用最明显。

3 讨论

果树体内的铁素营养有效铁为二价铁,叶片中二价铁含量与叶绿素含量直接相关^[13]。铁肥品种对于矫正缺铁失绿症的作用明显,最早、最多应用的铁肥是硫酸亚铁,但由于其中的二价铁易氧化为三价铁而降低效果,因此为了更有效地矫正缺铁失绿症,

研制适宜的铁肥品种成为果树缺铁黄化矫治的重要途径^[10]。任玉芳等^[12]研究发现,EDTA-Fe、柠檬酸-Fe和复合氨基酸-Fe的处理效果最好,不仅显著提高了油桃叶片的叶绿素含量和有效铁含量,还提高了油桃的净光合速率、单叶水分利用效率和RuBP羧化酶效率。因此,本试验以硫酸亚铁为基础,选择维生素C和EDTA以及有机液为辅料自配成3种铁肥。

目前铁肥的施用方法主要有果树根系输液、树干高压注射、土壤施肥以及树冠喷施等^[18-19]。虽然根系输液和高压注射的作用效果最好,但是由于输液和注射操作需要专门设备,操作繁琐,且容易对树体造成不同程度的损伤或坏死等,所以在生产实际中常采用叶面喷施的方法^[11]。本试验中,从对照的叶片铁含量可以看出,试验果园的‘瓯柑’叶片铁含量处于低水平,表现出一定的缺铁症状。通过叶面喷施铁肥使得‘瓯柑’叶片和果实铁含量大幅增加,不同处理与对照达显著差异,其中喷施Vc-Fe肥效果最佳,叶片和果实铁含量比对照分别增加91.6%和83.2%,使叶片铁含量处于适量水平,通过测定有效铁含量发现,Vc-Fe肥72h内下降幅度仅为23.4%,而FeSO₄下降幅度为68.5%,说明维生素C抑制铁离子氧化,延长二价铁的有效时间,进而增强补铁效果。

本试验不同铁肥对黄化叶片复绿的效果非常明显,通过4次叶面喷施后,不同处理的叶片均有不同程度的复绿效果,其中有机液-Fe肥处理的复绿速度最快,Vc-Fe肥次之,其原因除了有机液-Fe肥的铁元素外,还可能与含有大量的有机质可促进叶片生长和吸收有关^[20]。‘瓯柑’叶片的叶绿素与铁含量呈正相关,且施用铁肥后‘瓯柑’果实可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量增加,表明施用合适的铁肥可提高‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量,增强果树的光合作用能力,进而提升果实品质。

4 结 论

叶面喷施铁肥可显著提高‘瓯柑’叶片叶绿素含量,增加‘瓯柑’叶片和果实铁含量,其中以Vc-Fe处理最有效,叶片和果实铁含量分别比对照增加91.6%和83.2%。叶面喷施铁肥还能提高‘瓯柑’果实品质,以有机液-Fe肥处理效果最佳,可溶性固形物含量和可溶性糖含量分别比对照提高1.10和0.93

个百分点。此研究结果为研发适合浙江海涂地条件的柑橘专用铁肥提供参考。

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