

花期叶面喷施 B 和 Ca 对油橄榄完全花比率和坐果率的影响

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摘要:【目的】在油橄榄花期叶面喷施硼和钙肥, 研究叶面喷施硼、钙及硼-钙交互作用对油橄榄完全花和坐果率的影响。【方法】选甘肃陇南主栽的3个油橄榄品种(‘莱星’‘鄂植8’‘城固32’), 采用完全正交试验, 在花期前、中、后分别喷施不同浓度硼和钙的叶面肥, 调查完全花比率和坐果率, 并观察了硼和钙对花粉萌发的影响。【结果】花期叶面喷施硼和钙对各品种油橄榄完全花及坐果率的交互影响均不显著。但‘鄂植8’和‘城固32’在0.10%的硼酸因素下, 完全花比率较对照分别提高了8.9%和11.5%; ‘城固32’在0.05%的硼浓度下的坐果率较对照提高了154.2%; ‘鄂植8’和‘城固32’在0.00%、0.25%的钙浓度处理下, 其坐果率均显著高于更高浓度的处理, 高浓度的钙反而对果实坐果率有显著抑制作用; ‘莱星’的处理间差异均不显著。培养基50~75 mg·L⁻¹的硼酸对油橄榄花粉萌发促进作用最好, 而培养基添加钙则抑制花粉萌发, 且硼和钙存在一定的拮抗作用, 因此高浓度的钙不利于油橄榄花受精和果实坐果。【结论】油橄榄不同品种对花期喷施硼和钙的响应程度不同, 适量的硼(0.5%~1.0%)对油橄榄开花坐果有促进作用, 而高浓度硼(大于1.00%)和高浓度钙(大于0.25%)均不利于油橄榄开花坐果, 在油橄榄花期的叶面施肥中应谨慎使用外源高浓度钙。**关键词:** 油橄榄; 叶面施肥; 硼; 钙; 完全花比率; 坐果率; 花粉萌发

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Effects of foliar application of boron and calcium on perfect flower rate and fruit setting rate in olive

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Boron and calcium are the essential microelements in the reproductive stage of olive. Both of them may affect the development of flower primordium, pollen germination. Therefore the foliar fertilization of boron and calcium plays crucial role on flowering and fruit setting of olive. In this study we examined the effect of foliage fertilization of boron and calcium with varied concentrations and the reciprocal action between them on perfect flower and fruit setting of olive. In addition, how pollen germination influence fruit setting was also studied. 【Methods】 Foliar fertilization of boron (H₃BO₃) and calcium [Ca(HCO₃)₂] with different concentrations was applied to olive branches through spraying during the whole period of anthesis. A utterly orthogonal test was designed between H₃BO₃ (5 concentration levels of 0.20%, 0.15%, 0.10%, 0.05%, 0.00%) and Ca(HCO₃)₂ (calculated by CaO, 5 concentration levels of 1.50%, 1.00%, 0.50%, 0.25%, 0.00%) in three olive cultivars (‘EZ-8’, ‘Leccino’, ‘CG-32’) which with the same anthesis period of time in Longnan city of Gansu province. All trees chosen in the same olive or-

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chard have similar cultivation conditions (15 years old, 3 trees per cultivar). Twenty five standard branches were selected randomly in middle to upper part of each tree without interplay among them. Foliar fertilization were carried out separately in pre-anthesis (3th May), anthesis (9th May) and post-anthesis (21th May) in 2013. Each branch is around 20 cm of length and 0.5–1.5 cm of diameter on which has about 1 000 flowers growing on over 10 inflorescences. The microscopic observation–medium method was used to study pollen germination of olive (pollen germination rate and length of pollen tube) under different concentrations of boron and calcium. A test of medium is agar (0.5%) + sucrose (10%) + H₃BO₃ (0, 25, 50, 75 or 100 mg · L⁻¹), B test of medium is agar (0.5%) + sucrose (10%) + H₃BO₃ (50 mg · L⁻¹) + Ca(HCO₃)₂ (0, 100, 200, 300 or 400 mg · L⁻¹). The pollen germination rate and length after cultivating for 4 h, 24 h, 48 h under 25 °C and 3 000 lx was observed. 【Results】Foliar fertilization of boron–calcium had no significant interactive influence on perfect flower rate and fruit setting rate in different olive cultivars. The possible reason for is high calcium or calcium–boron could significantly inhibit pollen germination of olive. The medium with boric acid of 50 to 75 mg · L⁻¹ significantly increased olive pollen germination, while higher calcium and calcium–boron interaction inhibit pollen germination. The antagonism between boron and calcium might be negative to pollen germination, thus foliar fertilization of higher calcium (> 0.25%) had somewhat negative effect on flower fertilization and fruit setting of olive. The perfect flower rate of ‘EZ–8’ and ‘CG–32’ increased significantly with the increase of boron concentration (calculate to H₃BO₃) from none to 0.10%, after that it decreased with the increasing of boron concentrations. Perfect flower rate of 0.10% level was increased by 8.9% (‘EZ–8’) and 11.5% (‘CG–32’) higher than that of control. The fruit setting rate of ‘CG–32’ was significantly higher than CK by 154.2% at the boron concentration of 0.05%. The fruit setting rate of ‘EZ–8’ and ‘CG–32’ remained significantly higher levels on control and 0.25% levels than that of higher calcium, while high calcium displayed significant inhibiting effect on fruit setting rate. But ‘Leccino’ response less sensitive to Ca levels.【Conclusion】Different cultivars had different responds to foliar fertilization of boron and calcium. The suitable concentrations of boron showed benefit to blossom and fruiting of olive. B at levels of 0.50% to 1.00% enhanced perfect flower rate, fruit setting rate as well as pollen germination rate, whereas B–Ca or only Ca shower negative effects on flowering, fruit–setting and pollen germination. Higher concentrations of boron and calcium were actually significant negative to flowering and fruit setting. So, in the period of anthesis application of exogenous calcium and high concentration of boron should be avoided. Our results have some coincident conclusions with a few analogous studies, whereas the best spraying concentration and boron–calcium effects of this study showed some different with others, some reasons might be related to different sensitivities of cultivars on boron and calcium, inner boron–calcium contents of the trees before treated, surrounding conditions, the rate of boron–calcium ions absorbed and transferred to inflorescence. More mechanism studies on the interaction of boron and calcium for flowering–fruit setting need to be carried out in the future, especially some reasons why high calcium is possible to inhibit fruit setting of olive.

Key words: Olive; Foliar fertilization; Boron; Calcium; Perfect flower rate; Fruit setting rate; Pollen germination

油橄榄(*Olea europaea* L.)为木犀科(Oleaceae)木犀榄属(*Olea*),原产于地中海沿岸,在中国引种已有50多年历史,是喜光、耐旱、耐贫瘠的优良木本油料树种^[1]。近年来,油橄榄在甘肃、四川、云南、陕西等地得到了较快的推广和栽培,但在生产中存在产

量偏低、稳产性差等问题。油橄榄花的总量大,为总状花序,两性花,但有大量雌蕊萎缩或败育形成不完全花,花期落花现象严重^[2],导致油橄榄坐果率低,一般仅有1%~5%^[3]。因此提高油橄榄完全花比率和果实坐果率是提高其产量的重要途径之一。

油橄榄叶芽原基分生组织经过不可逆而短暂的“花芽诱导(flower buds induction)”形成为花芽原基,再经过漫长的“花芽分化(flower buds differentiation)”形成完整的花芽^[4]。花期前的花原基和花期中的雌蕊和雄蕊会产生发育不良或发育停滞等现象,导致雌蕊(子房或柱头)或雄蕊(花药)萎缩或停滞,形成大量的油橄榄不完全花(多为雌蕊败育的不完全花),最终无法正常授粉结实^[4-5]。除了气候、管理等因素,雌蕊败育的不完全花是影响油橄榄结实率的重要原因之一,而形成败育不完全花或花芽分化不完全的主要限制因素和途径目前尚不十分明晰,有报道指出与树体营养、相关酶、激素和其他次生代谢物等相关^[4-7]。提高完全花比率和坐果率最直接有效的方法为及时调控和补充水肥养分,特别是在油橄榄的花期前后及时补充氮、硼、钙等肥料和水分,叶面喷施是最有效的快速施肥方式^[5,7-11],研究表明叶面喷施微量元素肥料,可及时弥补根系对微量元素养分吸收的不足^[12-13],合理喷施叶面肥可增加果实产量^[7,14-16],同时能维持细胞结构的稳定,促进花粉萌发和花粉管生长和果实膨大^[17-21]。

油橄榄是一种嗜钙喜硼的植物^[1,3,11],但能从土壤中吸收和利用的活性钙和有效硼有限,中国油橄榄适生区内多为淋溶土壤并呈弱碱或弱酸性,随着树体的生长和营养的消耗,土壤缺硼或缺钙现象普遍,均需适时适量地补充钙和硼肥才能实现稳产^[1]。叶面长期喷施硼和钙能显著提高油橄榄叶绿素、糖、多酚等营养的积累、转移和代谢的效率^[7,22-23]。油橄榄发生生理缺硼的病症——树势减弱,韧皮部“褐色坏死”或“褐色茎裂”,甚至引起整株死亡^[24-25]。其生殖发育比营养发育更需要硼肥^[26-27],花期嫩叶中贮存的B能迅速转移至花或幼果,叶片喷施硼肥能不同程度的提高油橄榄的完全花比例和坐果率^[10,19,23]。叶面喷施钙肥有利于维持细胞的稳定性,参与调控细胞内的生长发育过程,能提高果实品质和防止生理病害^[28-33]。油橄榄在高钙土壤中能更好的生长^[1,3],叶片喷施低浓度的钙肥能提高坐果率,但高浓度的钙肥则会降低坐果率^[34]。研究表明植物体内硼、钙存在拮抗作用,但近年来发现硼和钙也存在相互促进作用^[35-36],适量的硼有利于树体对钙的吸收^[37],其拮抗和协同吸收的调节机制尚不清楚。花粉萌发力(萌发率、萌发长度)是果实坐果和提高产量的基础,硼质量浓度

< 100 mg · L⁻¹的培养基能有效促进花粉萌发及花粉管的伸长^[38-39],培养基中低质量浓度的钙[按Ca(HCO₃)₂计约100~500 mg · L⁻¹]能在一定程度上显著促进花粉的萌发和花粉管的伸长,但高浓度则会降低花粉萌发力^[38,40-45]。基于油橄榄对硼和钙的特殊需求,及时在花期前后喷施硼和钙,探索其对油橄榄完全花比率、坐果率等的影响,可为油橄榄提高坐果和增产技术提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验地为甘肃省陇南市武都区大堡油橄榄试验园,地处白龙江南岸,坡度约15°,海拔约1 036 m,属白龙江干热河谷的气候特征,年均温14.9 °C,1月份均温4.1 °C,极高温40 °C,极低温-11 °C,年平均降水量474 mm,降水量主要集中在6至9月,年蒸发量大于年降水量,年均相对湿度为61%,年日照时数为1 912 h,无霜期在270 d以上,土壤pH值为7.5~8.2。

1.2 材料

选取3个物候发育期基本一致的主栽品种进行试验,树龄同为15 a生的盛果期树体,同一试验地块内的立地条件和栽培管理措施一致(每年冬季12月或1月施肥1次:每株树施用有机肥约10 kg、复合肥约0.5 kg;根据雨量灌溉4次:1、5、6、10月;冬季修剪1次:中度修剪,冬季机械翻松土地1次)。选取‘鄂植8’(‘EZ-8’,盛花期5月14日)、“莱星”(‘Leccino’,盛花期5月12日)、“城固32”(‘CG-32’,盛花期5月11日)等3个品种,每品种3株,在同一地块内随机选取9株样树,树高2.1~3.6 m,地径5.8~10.3 cm,平均冠幅为3.2 m×3.0 m,株行距为4 m×5 m。分品种采集油橄榄花粉后等比例混合,干燥、低温(-4 °C)、避光保存。

1.3 方法

分别于2013年油橄榄花期(5月8-20日)前、中、后,选择晴朗无风的傍晚进行3次叶面喷施,分别于5月3日花序形成后开花前喷施1次,5月9日开花期喷施1次,5月21日花期刚结束后喷施1次,为了避免喷施的水分对花朵授粉期的影响,因此开花期喷施时间(5月9日)在盛花期(5月11-14日)之前。

试验采用喷施硼肥、钙肥2个因素,均分别设计

五水平的完全交互试验(见表1中L₁₋₂₅处理),从树体的正北面顺时针开始,随机选取树体中上部的二级或三级主干枝条(标准枝L_n:具有10个花序原基以上枝条,花朵数量约为1 000枚,枝条长度大于20 cm,分枝直径0.5~1.5 cm;各随机选择的标准枝条无直接链接或着生的关系,同时保证各处理枝条之间的相对距离,以尽量排除相互之间的影响),按序号(1~25号)依次顺时针标记和处理L_n枝。叶面喷施时保证无交叉喷施影响,仅在各L_n枝上均匀喷施,以叶片开始滴水为止。盛花期依次统计各L_n枝上的所有花朵数量(N_s);从盛花期至花期结束,在L_n枝上随

机选取一个统计完全花比率的枝段L_s(L_s内花的数量n_s≥200),连续观察L_s枝段内花朵的形态(主要观察雌蕊)是否完整(为便于观察未开花的形态,用镊子去雄后观察,但同时为了减少人为操作对坐果的影响,不触碰或伤害到雌蕊),依次统计1~25号处理的L_s枝段内花的数量(n_s)、完全花数量(n_p),计算完全花比率(式1)。待果实膨大以后,于7月13日依次调查和统计各L_n枝段上的总坐果数量(N_t),计算坐果率(式2)。每个品种每个处理3个重复处理枝条。

$$\text{完全花比率 PFR}/\% = n_p \times 100/n_s \quad (1)$$

表1 油橄榄喷施硼和钙的试验处理组合

Table 1 the experimental treatments of spraying boron and calcium on the olive trees

处理水平 Treatment	I-硼酸溶液 I-Boric acid solution (concentration was calculated by H ₃ BO ₃)/%	II-碳酸氢钙溶液 II-Calcium bicarbonate solution (concentration was calculated by CaO)/%
1	0.20	1.50
2	0.15	1.00
3	0.10	0.50
4	0.05	0.25
5	0.00(对照 Control)	0.00(对照 Control)
L ₁₋₂₅ 处理 The treatment of L ₁₋₂₅ :	I ₁ II ₁ , I ₁ II ₂ , I ₁ II ₃ , I ₁ II ₄ , I ₁ II ₅ ; I ₂ II ₁ , I ₂ II ₂ , I ₂ II ₃ , I ₂ II ₄ , I ₂ II ₅ ; I ₃ II ₁ , I ₃ II ₂ , I ₃ II ₃ , I ₃ II ₄ , I ₃ II ₅ ; I ₄ II ₁ , I ₄ II ₂ , I ₄ II ₃ , I ₄ II ₄ , I ₄ II ₅ ; I ₅ II ₁ , I ₅ II ₂ , I ₅ II ₃ , I ₅ II ₄ , I ₅ II ₅	

$$\text{坐果率 FSR}/\% = N_t \times 100/N_s \quad (2)$$

在盛花期采集3个品种(‘鄂植8’‘莱星’‘城固32’)的花朵,阴干后收集油橄榄花粉混合保存待测,A组:运用琼脂(0.5%)+蔗糖(10%)培养基,先加入不同质量浓度的B离子(H₃BO₃, 0、25、50、75、100 mg·L⁻¹)。B组:运用琼脂(0.5%)+蔗糖(10%)+H₃BO₃(50 mg·L⁻¹),再加入不同Ca离子[Ca(HCO₃)₂, 0、100、200、300、400 mg·L⁻¹],A组和B组的试验均相互独立。后在各培养基表面依次均匀的接种油橄榄花粉,置于25℃、光照3 000 lx的恒温培养箱中培养4、24、48 h后,分别在显微镜(OLYMPUS BX40电子显微镜)下观察并测定花粉活力,每个试验处理3个重复,共随机观察5个视野,统计视野内的花粉总数、萌发数量、花粉管萌发长度(每个视野随机取3条测量长度取均值),计算油橄榄花粉萌发率(式3)及萌发长度,研究培养基B和Ca离子浓度对油橄榄花粉萌发力影响,进而探索喷施硼和钙对油橄榄授粉力和坐果的影响。

$$\text{视野花粉萌发率 PGR}/\% = \frac{\text{视野内萌发的花粉数} \times 100}{\text{视野内花粉总数}} \quad (3)$$

1.4 数据处理

分别按照试验方法人工统计总花数(N_s)、果实

总数(N_t)、花数量(n_s)、完全花数量(n_p),以及显微视野中的花粉总数、花粉萌发数量、花粉管萌发长度等。运用Microsoft Excel 2010整理原始数据,并按照公式(1)、(2)、(3)分别计算PFR、FSR、PGR等,再利用SPSS对各处理进行双因素或单因素的方差分析和LSD法多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 叶面喷施B和Ca对完全花比率的影响

分别对‘鄂植8’‘莱星’‘城固32’的PFR进行双因素(B、Ca)一般线性模型(多变量)方差分析,仅‘鄂植8’和‘城固32’在B因素下存在显著差异,其余处理间差异均不显著(表2、表3):①经LSD法多重比较,‘鄂植8’的B浓度为0.10%时PFR最高为76.6%,显著高于0.00%的68.7%,显著高于0.20%的66.1%。②经LSD法多重比较,‘城固32’的B浓度为0.10%时PFR最高为88.0%,显著高于对照(CK)的80.8%。③而‘莱星’各处理间PFR(平均80.0%)差异不显著。

2.2 叶面喷施B和Ca对坐果率的影响

分别对‘鄂植8’‘莱星’‘城固32’的FSR进行双因素(B、Ca)、一般线性模型(多变量)方差分析和

表 2 喷施硼和钙对油橄榄完全花比率的方差分析

Table 2 Variance analysis on the perfect flower rate by spraying Boron and Calcium

因素 Factors	品种 Cultivar	DF	SS	MS	F	P 值 P values
B	鄂植 8 EZ-8	4	0.101	0.025	3.473*	0.014*
	城固 32 CG-32	4	0.046	0.011	3.485*	0.014*
	莱星 Leccino	4	0.026	0.007	0.787	0.539
Ca	鄂植 8 EZ-8	4	0.016	0.004	0.545	0.703
	城固 32 CG-32	4	0.010	0.003	0.782	0.543
	莱星 Leccino	4	0.040	0.010	1.188	0.328
B*Ca	鄂植 8 EZ-8	16	0.127	0.008	1.090	0.390
	城固 32 CG-32	16	0.061	0.004	1.171	0.324
	莱星 Leccino	16	0.062	0.004	0.467	0.951

表 3 影响油橄榄完全花的 B 因子多重比较

Table 3 Boron factor for multiple comparisons with influence on the perfect flower rate

B 处理 Treatments with B/%	品种 Cultivar		
	鄂植 8 EZ-8	城固 32 CG-32	莱星 Leccino
0.20	66.1±2.2 b	81.8±1.5 b	80.7±2.4 a
0.15	72.6±2.2 ab	83.4±1.5 b	80.0±2.4 a
0.10	76.6±2.2 a	88.0±1.5 a	80.9±2.4 a
0.05	73.4±2.2 ab	83.4±1.5 b	76.5±2.4 a
0.00	68.7±2.2 b	80.8±1.5 b	81.9±2.4 a

注:不同小写字母表示处理之间存在显著差异(LSD法, $P < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different letters behind data means significant difference (LSD method, $P < 0.05$). The same below.

表 5 影响油橄榄坐果率的 B 因子和 Ca 因子的多重比较

Table 5 B and Ca factors for multiple comparisons with influence on olive fruit setting

B 处理 Treatments with B/%	品种 Cultivar			Ca 处理 Treatments with Ca	品种 Cultivar		
	鄂植 8 EZ-8	城固 32 CG-32	莱星 Leccino		鄂植 8 EZ-8	城固 32 CG-32	莱星 Leccino
0.20	2.4±0.4 a	2.2±1.0 b	3.4±0.7 a	1.50	1.5±0.4 b	3.2±1.0 ab	3.3±0.7 a
0.15	2.6±0.4 a	3.9±1.0 ab	5.4±0.7 a	1.00	1.0±0.4 b	3.4±1.0 ab	4.9±0.7 a
0.10	2.0±0.4 a	4.5±1.0 ab	2.7±0.7 a	0.50	1.0±0.4 b	1.7±1.0 b	2.7±0.7 a
0.05	1.8±0.4 a	6.1±1.0 a	2.9±0.7 a	0.25	3.6±0.4 a	5.4±1.0 a	4.2±0.7 a
0.00	1.4±0.4 a	2.4±1.0 b	4.0±0.7 a	0.00	3.1±0.4 a	5.5±1.0 a	3.3±0.7 a

间接影响开花授粉而影响坐果情况,进而影响产量。试验在琼脂+蔗糖培养基的基础上添加一定浓

LSD法多重比较(表4、表5):①‘城固32’在0.05%的B处理下坐果率最高为6.11%,且显著高于0.00%处理和0.20%处理。②‘城固32’在Ca浓度为0.00%、0.25%时坐果率最高分别为5.5%、5.4%,且显著高于Ca浓度0.50%处理。③‘鄂植8’的Ca浓度为0.00%、0.25%的坐果率分别为3.1%、3.6%,均显著高于0.50%、1.00%、1.50%处理。④而‘莱星’各处理之间的坐果率差异不显著。

2.3 B 和 Ca 离子对花粉萌发的影响

由于硼对油橄榄花粉的萌发能产生影响,从而

表 4 喷施硼和钙对油橄榄坐果率的方差分析

Table 4 Variance analysis on the fruit setting rate by spraying Boron and Calcium

因素 Factors	品种 Cultivar	DF	SS	MS	F	P 值 P values
B	鄂植 8 EZ-8	4	0.001	0.000	1.067	0.383
	城固 32 CG-32	4	0.015	0.004	2.684*	0.042*
	莱星 Leccino	4	0.007	0.002	2.229	0.080
Ca	鄂植 8 EZ-8	4	0.009	0.002	7.568*	0.000*
	城固 32 CG-32	4	0.015	0.004	2.737*	0.039*
	莱星 Leccino	4	0.005	0.001	1.454	0.231
B * Ca	鄂植 8 EZ-8	16	0.002	0.000	0.494	0.938
	城固 32 CG-32	16	0.008	0.001	0.359	0.986
	莱星 Leccino	16	0.005	0.000	0.399	0.976

度的硼酸,经单因素(B)方差分析及LSD法多重比较(表6):硼对油橄榄花粉萌发有极显著的促进作用

表 6 不同浓度硼酸处理的培养基的花粉萌发情况

Table 6 The pollen germination of olive by the different concentration of H_3BO_3 in medium

ρ (硼酸) Boric acid concentration/ ($mg \cdot L^{-1}$)	4 h		24 h		48 h	
	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/ μm	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/ μm	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/ μm
0	0 d	NA	3.25±0.25 c	167.52 ±10.51 c	5.87±0.59 d	314.85 ±12.51 c
25	6.08 ±0.33 c	208.46 ±19.35 a	15.91±0.63 b	614.89 ±15.34 b	16.21±2.76 c	639.79 ±30.85 b
50	11.04±0.79 ab	174.44 ±11.66 ab	18.05±0.46 ab	707.96 ±20.69 a	20.82±1.66 ab	727.57 ±26.37 a
75	12.38±0.99 a	156.32 ±9.57 bc	19.66±1.58 a	641.74 ±53.27 b	22.31±1.52 a	662.56 ±15.96 b
100	9.53±0.82 b	128.39 ±8.61 c	16.38±0.47 bc	598.54 ±23.22 b	18.94±0.43 bc	602.58 ±10.33 b

注:每列不同小写字母表示处理之间存在显著差异(LSD, $P < 0.05$)。A 组培养基:琼脂(0.5%)+蔗糖(10%)培养基+硼酸($mg \cdot L^{-1}$),用盐酸或氢氧化钠调节 pH 6~6.5。NA=无效值。

Note: Different letter behind data of each column means significant difference (LSD, $P < 0.05$). Nutrient medium A: Agar (0.5%) + Sugar (10%) + H_3BO_3 ($mg \cdot L^{-1}$), adjust pH to 6~6.5 with HCl or NaOH. NA= Not available.

用。在硼酸质量浓度在50~75 mg·L⁻¹时,花粉萌发率显著高于其他硼酸处理水平,且高出无硼酸处理的3~4倍。硼酸质量浓度为25~50、75~100 mg·L⁻¹时,对花粉管的萌发率和伸长作用影响差异不显著,但均极显著高于无硼酸处理的对照组。50 mg·L⁻¹时的花粉管伸长最长,过高的硼酸质量浓度(>75 mg·L⁻¹)会减弱花粉萌发的促进作用。

由于硼和钙对油橄榄花粉的萌发可能产生影

响,从而间接影响开花授粉而影响坐果情况,进而影响产量。试验在琼脂+蔗糖+硼酸培养基的基础上添加一定浓度的碳酸氢钙,经单因素(Ca)方差分析及LSD法多重比较(表7):钙对油橄榄花粉的萌发达到极显著抑制作用。在碳酸氢钙质量浓度为100~400 mg·L⁻¹时,花粉萌发率和花粉管伸长显著低于无处理对照水平。也就是B-Ca各处理的花粉萌发力均极显著低于仅有硼的对照组处理,钙和硼

表7 不同浓度碳酸氢钙处理的培养基的花粉萌发情况

Table 7 The pollen germination of olive by the different concentration of Ca(HCO₃)₂ in medium

ρ(碳酸氢钙) Calcium bicarbonate concentration/(mg·L ⁻¹)	4 h		24 h		48 h	
	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/μm	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/μm	萌发率 PGR/%	长度 Length/μm
0	0	NA	6.13 ±0.39 a	338.77 ±98.79 a	7.13 ±0.47 a	403.74 ±9.27 a
100	0	NA	1.14 ±0.40 b	54.46 ±20.85 b	0.94 ±0.64 c	55.22 ±10.74 b
200	0	NA	2.26 ±1.68 b	67.12 ±35.31 b	4.23 ±0.67 b	79.80 ±68.10 b
300	0	NA	0 c	NA	0 d	NA
400	0	NA	1.18 ±0.10 b	41.48 ±4.92 b	1.92 ±0.71 c	88.88 ±56.25 b

注:每列不同小写字母表示处理之间存在差异(LSD, $P < 0.05$)。B组培养基:琼脂(0.5%)+蔗糖(10%)培养基+硼酸(50 mg·L⁻¹)+碳酸氢钙(mg·L⁻¹),用盐酸或氢氧化钠调节 pH 6~6.5。NA=无效值。

Note: Different letter behind data of each column means significant difference (LSD, $P < 0.05$). Nutrient medium B: Agar(0.5%) + Sugar(10%) + H₃BO₃(50 mg·L⁻¹) + Ca(HCO₃)₂(mg·L⁻¹), adjust pH to 6~6.5 with HCl or NaOH. NA= Not Available.

表现为极显著的拮抗作用。

3 讨论

油橄榄多生长于富含钙的弱碱性土壤中,硼和钙是油橄榄不可缺少的元素,特别在开花结实期,及时补充叶面硼肥和钙肥是油橄榄增产的关键措施^[1,3,7,11]。开花授粉期前后对叶面喷施B、Ca肥,以‘鄂植8’‘城固32’‘莱星’3个主栽品种为代表,研究B和Ca叶面肥对油橄榄完全花和坐果的影响。

B对‘鄂植8’和‘城固32’的完全花的影响显著,对‘莱星’影响不显著。‘鄂植8’和‘城固32’均随着叶面喷施B的浓度增加,完全花比率增加,而在0.10%的B处理下达到峰值,具有最多的完全花形成,此时完全花比率显著高于CK,当处理浓度高于0.10%后,完全花比率均出现明显下降,甚至低于CK。所以,喷施0.10%的B肥溶液能提高完全花比率(‘CG-32’提高了8.9%、‘EZ-8’提高了11.5%),而Ca、B-Ca的交互效应对油橄榄完全花的形成没有显著影响。

‘城固32’在低浓度0.05%的B处理下坐果率最高为6.11%,显著高于CK处理(提高了154.2%)和0.20%处理(提高了177.3%);而Ca浓度为0.00%、

0.25%时坐果率最高分别为5.5%、5.4%,显著高于Ca浓度0.50%处理。‘鄂植8’的Ca浓度为0.00%、0.25%的坐果率最高分别为3.1%、3.6%,均显著高于0.50%、1.00%、1.50%处理。Ca在CK、低浓度0.25%下坐果率无显著差异,而高于0.25%时,坐果率显著降低,存在抑制作用。此结论与肖千文等^[34]的同类研究(品种:‘鄂植8’和‘Picholine’)结论基本一致,本试验中的平均坐果率均高于其报道的0.32%~1.0%。但本试验结果与Desouky等^[11]和Perica等^[23]的研究结果有差异,Desouky等^[11]报道(品种‘Arbequina’‘Bouteillan’‘Koroneiki’)在盛花期和花期后15 d 2次喷施叶面硼酸(0、50、100 mL·L⁻¹)和氯化钙(0%、1%、2%),均随硼酸和氯化钙浓度的升高坐果率越高,喷施100 mg·kg⁻¹的硼和2%的钙(CaCl₂)可显著提高油橄榄坐果率、果实含油率和油品质;Perica等^[23]报道(品种‘Manzanillo’)长期叶面喷施硼酸能显著提高完全花比率、坐果率和果实产量,最优浓度为0.025%~0.05%。油橄榄树体内可利用的硼和钙可能对花发育和果实坐果产生影响,甚至促进或抑制树体的营养生长^[11,13,37,45-46],可能是由于品种对B和Ca的饱和响应程度、喷施前树体含量、喷施后吸收利用率和外界自然条件的影响,最终可能导致这

种不同的结果。

通过培养基法,测定油橄榄花粉的萌发率和花粉管的萌发长度,硼酸质量浓度在 $50\sim 75\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 时,对花粉萌发率(48 h, 20.82%~22.31%)和花粉管伸长(48 h, 662.56~727.57 μm)的作用均为极显著促进,从这一点来说,在开花授粉期喷施一定量的硼肥将有利于授粉,有利于油橄榄坐果。而在 $50\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 硼+ $100\sim 400\text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 钙条件下,花粉萌发率和花粉管萌发长度均极显著低于仅有硼处理(对照组-无碳酸氢钙),硼和钙为较强的拮抗作用,说明同时添加硼和钙,将抑制或不能促进花粉萌发,从而不利于油橄榄坐果。此结论与硼和钙交互处理对完全花和坐果率的影响是一致的,油橄榄对外源Ca素敏感,且会强烈抑制开花结实,原因之一可能是过量的钙素显著抑制了花粉的萌发^[38,45]。且随着钙浓度的增加,花粉的萌发率和长度均显著递减,这也说明高浓度的钙有抑制花粉萌发的作用。

在不同品种或不同试验条件下,油橄榄叶面喷施B和Ca对完全花比率和坐果率的影响程度不同,这很可能是各试验结论存在一定差异的客观原因(品种基因和环境条件决定)。目前国内外对叶面仅喷施硼肥的研究较多^[10,19,23-27,34,46-48],但同时喷施硼和钙对油橄榄开花坐果影响的研究较少^[7,11],对于喷施硼和钙对油橄榄完全花发育、坐果、果实发育影响的生理作用机制目前还不清楚,尚需进一步的研究^[7,11,23,46,49]。

4 结 论

油橄榄不同品种对花期喷施硼和钙的响应程度不同,钙和硼有拮抗作用。仅适量(0.50%~1.00%)硼对开花坐果有显著的促进作用,而高浓度硼(大于1.00%)和高浓度钙(大于0.25%)均不利于油橄榄开花坐果。因此应谨慎在花期使用外源高浓度钙。

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