

# 北方葡萄水平棚架“顺沟高厂” 树形的高光效、省力化评价

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**摘要:**【目的】通过研究北方葡萄水平棚架“顺沟高厂”树形的应用效果,为简化葡萄栽培技术、促进农艺农机融合提供理论依据及技术指导。【方法】以5 a(年)生‘红地球’‘弗雷无核’‘克瑞森无核’等葡萄品种为试材,将传统棚架直立龙干树形改造成“顺沟高厂”树形,从光效和省力化程度等方面进行了对比评价。【结果】2种树形叶面覆盖面积和消光系数相同,而由于枝蔓分布角度不同,生长季内“顺沟高厂”树形实际光能截获面积大于传统直立龙干树形;“顺沟高厂”树形光合日变化最大和最小值、光合曲线积分面积等指标优于传统直立龙干树形;“顺沟高厂”树形叶片光能利用范围(光较差)LIR为1 942和1 795  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,而传统直立龙干树形仅为1 830和1 730  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ;“顺沟高厂”树形夏季修剪耗时每666.7  $\text{m}^2$  4.35 h,而传统直立龙干树形修剪耗时每666.7  $\text{m}^2$  16.39 h;果实成熟前传统直立龙干树形架面1~4道铁丝明显下沉,果穗最低处1.54 m,“顺沟高厂”树形架面中间2~5道铁丝下沉不明显,果穗最低处1.62 m。【结论】葡萄水平棚架“顺沟高厂”树形具有高光效、简化管理,适宜农机使用的特点。

**关键词:** 葡萄;树形;光效;简化管理;机械化

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## Evaluation of photosynthetic efficiency and labor cost in cultivation of grape with an “oblique single cordon along ditch” trellis type in northern China

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Grape cultivation is concentrated in the northern regions in China. Grape vine must be buried under the soil to cross the winter, which takes large amount of labor. However, the rising labor cost has turned out to be an important burden in grape production. The key to sustainable development of grape industry is to develop a simplified management with mechanized operations, which have become the urgent demand in modern grape production. There are many disadvantages in the traditional single cordon grape training system in northern China, such as high labor demanding and difficulty in machine operations. In this study, a modified single cordon trellis type, the “oblique single cordon along ditch” was evaluated in northern China, with focus on reducing labor demand in vine management so as to put forward a simplified management system and to promote the use of machinery in grape cultivation. 【Methods】‘Red globe’ ‘Flame Seedless’ and ‘Crimson Seedless’ were used as the experimental materials in this study carried out from 2011—2015. The “oblique single cordon along ditch” trellis system was compared with the traditional single cordon system in terms of management efficiency and potential of machinery opera-

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tion as well as photosynthetic efficiency. Leaf area index was measured and the summer pruning efficiency was evaluated. The characteristics of tree light interception in the two trellis systems were analyzed using geometric dynamics, and the actual light interception area and length of the canopy in the two trellis systems were compared. Canopy characteristics were analyzed with a CI 110 digital canopy structure analyzer of CID Bio-Science, Inc. and measurements of photosynthesis were carried out using a TPS-2 plant photosynthesis system. The Gauss model, right angle hyperbolic correction model and the Freundlich model were used to analyze and calculate the correlation parameters. The number of yellow leaves was recorded weekly from July 10 to September 4, to observe the changes in leaf senescence. Time cost for each pruning was also recorded. Before fruit matured, the distances from the ground to the trellis surface and the fruit were measured in order to analyze trellis surface sinking level during berry hanging time in the 2 trellis types. 【Results】The area covered by leaves and light interception coefficient in two types of trellis were the same, but because the distribution of leaf surface was different from sunrise to sunset, the angle of sunlight intercepted was different, and the actual light interception area in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” was greater than the traditional single cordon trellis system. The minimum net photosynthetic rate and the diurnal peak value of net photosynthetic rate in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system were greater than traditional single cordon system. The integral area of the curve representing the accumulation of photosynthetic products in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system was greater than the traditional control. The range of light intensity for net photosynthesis in the former was 1 942 and 1 795  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , while in the traditional single cordon trellis system was 1 830 and 1 730  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$  in ‘Red Globe’ and ‘Flame Seedless’, respectively. Leaf area index in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system was lower than the traditional control. On August 15, leaf area index of ‘Red Globe’ in the former was 3.1, while it was 4.0 in the latter. In case of ‘Flame Seedless’, leaf index was 3.1 and 4.0 in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” and the traditional trellis systems, respectively. The process of leaf yellowing in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system was 50% slower than in the traditional system. The time cost for pruning in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system was 4.35 h per 666.7  $\text{m}^2$  and 16.39 h per 666.7  $\text{m}^2$  in the traditional control. Before fruit matured, trellis frame sinking was serious with the lowest place being 1.44 m above the group in the traditional single cordon system, while in the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system, the trellis frame sink was not obvious with the lowest point being 1.62 m above the ground. 【Conclusion】Compared with the traditional single cordon trellis system, the “oblique single cordon along the ditch” trellis system has the advantages of high photosynthetic capacity and light utilization efficiency. It also reduces the labor intensity for summer pruning. In addition, the sinking of the trellis frame is not obvious. The fruit clusters are in lines, which is convenient for management and has potential for mechanization.

**Key words:** Grapes; Trellis type; Photosynthetic efficiency; Simplify the management; Mechanization

葡萄是中国最主要的果树树种之一,农业部的统计资料显示,截至2014年底,中国葡萄栽培总面积达到76.72万 $\text{hm}^2$ ,产量达1 254.6万t。较2010年,面积增加19.15%,产量增加44.98%,面积和产量的大幅增加给农、林业部门和葡萄生产经营者敲响了警钟,提示淡化产量收入意识,提高果实品质收入意识成为现代农业获得稳定收益的发展要求。改进

葡萄树形对葡萄品质能产生有利影响<sup>[1-4]</sup>,究其原因是树形的改进提高了树体光能利用率、改善了树体养分供给方式等,而冠层光能截获能力是光能利用效率的最直接反映之一<sup>[5]</sup>,通过建立冠层光能截获能力强的葡萄架式和树形,可增加葡萄叶片光合产物,提高果实品质。

中国葡萄产区主要集中于埋土防寒线以北地

区,葡萄管理有劳动量大和劳动强度高的特点,近年来劳动力价格上涨,管理成本成为葡萄生产的重要负担,同时,人力匮乏也成为各葡萄产区共同的难题<sup>[6-7]</sup>,因此,研发易于管理、便于机械作业的葡萄栽培架式和树形成为现代葡萄生产的迫切需求。近年来,葡萄园机械研究和应用发展迅速<sup>[8-11]</sup>,大大降低了葡萄种植劳动力消耗,然而葡萄架式、树形与机械结构的配合方面仍然存在明显的不协调性<sup>[12]</sup>。因此,促进葡萄园简约化管理和机械化作业是提高葡萄产业可持续性发展的关键措施和未来葡萄生产的发展方向。前人对促进葡萄园管理的机艺融合<sup>[13]</sup>、降低劳动强度等方面的研究较少,而这却是目前中国葡萄生产面临的最重要的难题。新疆农科院园艺所葡萄研究团队通过大量的调查实践,提出埋土防寒区葡萄水平棚架“顺沟高厂”树形,经过5 a的实践验证,该树形在控产提质和促进机械作业等方面较传统直立龙干树形有突出的优越性<sup>[13]</sup>,笔者以高光效、省力化管理和促进机械作业为标准,就光能利用情况、管理工作量、架面高度变化等方面对该树形进行了评价,以为葡萄栽培提供整形的新方法。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料与试验地情况

试验于2011—2015年在新疆农业科学院乌鲁木齐安宁渠试验场、生产建设兵团第六师一〇一团(五家渠)进行。试验所在地属于温带干旱半干旱大陆性气候,冬季平均最低气温为 $-22.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,为典型的西北戈壁地区,冬季葡萄需要下架、埋土防寒越冬。

试验材料为2006年定植‘红地球’(‘Red Globe’)、‘弗雷无核’(‘Flame Seedless’)和2008年定植的‘克瑞森无核’(‘Crimson Seedless’)葡萄。均采用水平棚架,架面高度为 $(200\pm 5)\text{ cm}$ ,搭建材料统一为 $250\text{ cm}\times 12\text{ cm}\times 12\text{ cm}$ 水泥柱+ $\Phi 8\text{ mm}$ 钢筋+ $\Phi 3.25\text{ mm}$ 铁丝,水泥柱柱行距 $5\text{ m}\times 3.5\text{ m}$ ,行向柱顶钢筋相连,跨行柱顶铁丝相连,架面沿行向间隔每 $50\text{ cm}$ 拉一道铁丝,葡萄定植株行距 $1\text{ m}\times 3.5\text{ m}$ 。采用2种树形:水平棚架传统直立龙干树形(traditional single cordon, TSC),主蔓上架后垂直于行向水平绑缚,主蔓 $100\text{ cm}$ 以上开始保留新枝,新梢自由分布,并决定了果穗分散分布;“顺沟高厂”树形(oblique single cordon along the ditch, OSC):主蔓沿行向顺沟倾斜,与地面夹角约 $60^{\circ}$ ,主蔓上架沿行向水平绑缚,主蔓 $2\text{ m}$ 以上开始保留新梢,新梢垂直于主蔓向两侧水平牵引,果穗集中在主蔓两侧,沿行向呈带状分布(图1)。水肥管理统一按照新疆生产建设兵团(第六师、第四师)鲜食葡萄管理方法<sup>[14]</sup>。

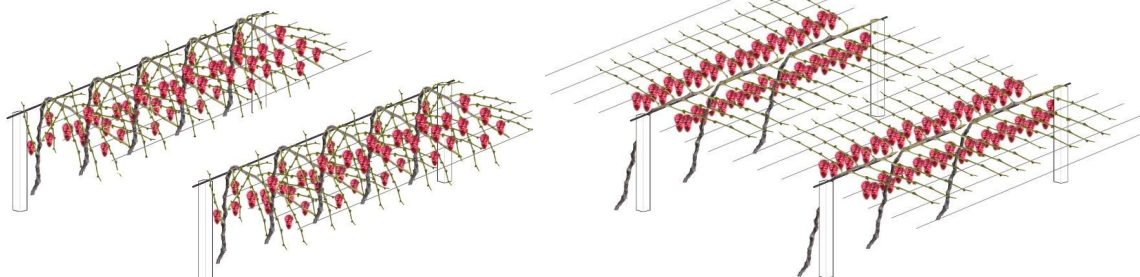


图 1 传统棚架直立龙干树形(左)和水平棚架“顺沟高厂”树形(右)示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagrams of the traditional single cordon(left) and the oblique single cordon along the ditch (right)

### 1.2 试验方法

新梢管理方法、架面下沉情况调查方法参照张付春等<sup>[13]</sup>和管雪强等<sup>[14]</sup>的方法。

叶面积指数:采用CID-Ci-202(德国)便携式叶面积仪测定3个单枝全部叶片单叶面积,计算平均单叶面积,调查架面 $100\text{ cm}\times 100\text{ cm}$ 内叶片数量,叶面积指数=单位面积叶片数量 $\times$ 平均单叶面积。根据各品种平均自然节数,‘红地球’取10节单枝,‘弗雷无核’取12节单枝,‘克瑞森无核’取12节单枝。

修剪效率:摘心、副梢修剪、通风透光带的修剪、清理枝条等夏季修剪工作,记录熟练工完成固定面积( $3.5\text{ m}\times 60\text{ m}$ )葡萄园的修剪时间,结合监测全园修剪效率,综合计算。

冠层结构和光能截获指标:采用美国CID公司生产的CI 110数字式冠层结构分析仪,于果实转色期阴天测定,定植行南、北架面下各取2个点,距离地面 $40\text{ cm}$ 。

光合参数:采用PP-system TPS-2便携式光合测

定仪进行测定,参考张付春等<sup>[15]</sup>方法。光响应测定时,叶片温度(28±0.5)℃,叶室内CO<sub>2</sub>浓度(360±10)μmol·mol<sup>-1</sup>。以“库源关系”中扮演“源”角色的果穗对面叶片为测定对象。

1.3 数据分析

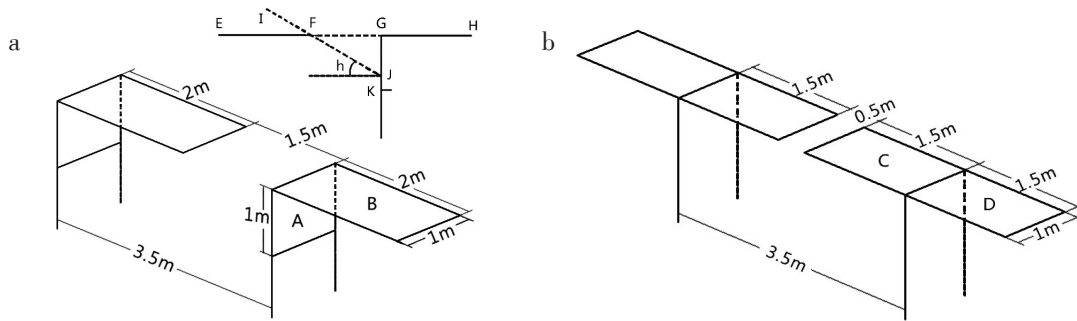
冠层图像通过冠层专用软件分析。其他数据采用Origin9.0、唐启义DPS数据处理系统分析,光合速率日变化特征分析采用高斯多峰模型(Gauss)拟合<sup>[16]</sup>,光响应特征分析采用直角双曲线修正模型<sup>[17-18]</sup>拟合,光能利用率的光响应采用弗伦德利希模型(Freundlich)拟合。制图采用Microsoft Excel 2010、Origin 9.0和Photoshop CS6.0等。

2 结果与分析

2.1 冠层光能截获特征

研究光能截获面积,首先要计算架面枝叶覆盖面积,根据2种树形的特征可知,传统直立龙干树形有垂直架面和水平架面,单株枝叶覆盖面积S<sub>1</sub>=垂直架面面积+水平架面面积=(株距×垂直架面宽度)+(株距×水平架面宽度)=(1×1)+(1×2)=3 m<sup>2</sup>，“顺沟高厂”树形单株枝叶覆盖面积S<sub>2</sub>=株距×(行距-通风透光带宽度)=1×(3.5-0.5)=3 m<sup>2</sup>(图2),2种树形枝叶覆盖面积相同。

“顺沟高厂”树形的冠层天空散射辐射透过率高



传统直立龙干树形(a)理想光能截获面积 S<sub>1</sub>=A+B;“顺沟高厂”树形(b)理论光能截获面积 S<sub>2</sub>=C+D;图 a 中 EF=GH=B 面边长=2 m,FG=架面留空宽度=1.5 m,GK=A 面边长=1 m,IJ 为太阳照射方向,h 为太阳高度角,GJ=FG/cot h。

Ideal light interception area of traditional single cordon(a) S<sub>1</sub>=A+B; Ideal light interception area of single cordon along the ditch obliquely(b) S<sub>2</sub>=C+D; In the figure a, EF=GH= Length of B=2 m, FG= The width of plane surface without branches covering=1.5 m, GK= Length of A=1 m, IJ as the direction of the sun, h as the Angle of the sun, GJ=FG/cot h.

图2 理想状态下传统直立龙干树形(a)和“顺沟高厂”树形(b)光能截获面积

Fig. 2 Ideal light interception area in the traditional single cordon (a) and the oblique single cordon along the ditch (b) trellis systems

于传统直立龙干树形,是传统直立龙干树形的约3.67倍,0°~90°、180°~270°、270°~360°方位角的叶片分布系数显著小于传统直立龙干树形,极差也较小;传统直立龙干树形90°~180°和180°~270°方位角的叶片分布明显较0°~90°和270°~360°区域小(表1);太阳直射辐射透过率,“顺沟高厂”树形各天顶角区域均显著高于传统直立龙干树形;“顺沟高厂”树形消光系数大于传统直立龙干树形(表2)。

2.2 光合作用

2.2.1 净光合速率日变化 y<sub>0</sub>为最小净光合速率,这里是指该模型可有效模拟的最小净光合速率;x<sub>1</sub>、x<sub>2</sub>为光合速率主峰和次峰峰值出现的时间;w<sub>1</sub>、w<sub>2</sub>为光适应时长,反映了净光合速率对光合环境的适应性。w<sub>1</sub>反映了在早晨光照由弱到强、气温由低向高的变化过程中,叶片对光强、温度变化的适应性,w<sub>2</sub>是植物对下午光强由强变弱、温度由高到低的变化

表1 ‘红地球’不同树形冠层平均叶倾角、天空散射辐射透过率和叶片分布系数

Table 1 Mean leaf inclination angle, transmission coefficient for diffuse penetration and leaf distribution ‘Red Globe’ with different trellis systems

| 树形<br>Trellis type | 平均叶倾角<br>Mean leaf inclination angle/(°) | 天空散射辐射透过率<br>Transmission coefficient for diffuse penetration/% | 叶片分布系数 Leaf distribution |          |           |           |           |          |
|--------------------|--|---|--------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|
|                    |  |   | 0°~90°                   | 90°~180° | 180°~270° | 270°~360° | $\bar{X}$ | 极差 Range |
| 传统龙干 TSC           | 9.55 a                                   | 0.03 b  | 0.97 a                   | 0.89 a   | 0.90 a    | 0.97 a    | 0.93 a    | 0.08     |
| 顺沟高厂 OSC           | 9.55 a                                   | 0.11 a  | 0.84 b                   | 0.86 a   | 0.84 b    | 0.82 b    | 0.84 b    | 0.04     |



表2 ‘红地球’葡萄不同树形冠层太阳直射辐射透过率和消光系数

Table 2 Transmission coefficient of radiation penetration and extinction coefficient ‘Red globe’ vines with different trellis

| 项目<br>Project   | 树形<br>Trellis type | 天顶角区域 Zenith angle area |        |        |        |        | $\bar{X}$ | 极差<br>Range |
|---|--------------------|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|
|   |                    | 7.5°                    | 22.5°  | 37.5°  | 52.5°  | 67.5°  |           |             |
| 太阳直射辐射透过率<br>Transmission coefficient for radiation penetration | 传统龙干TSC            | 0.00 b                  | 0.03 b | 0.03 b | 0.02 b | 0.05 b | 0.026 b   | 0.05        |
|   | 顺沟高厂OSC            | 0.05 a                  | 0.15 a | 0.14 a | 0.13 a | 0.09 a | 0.112 a   | 0.10        |
| 消光系数<br>Extinction coefficient                                  | 传统龙干TSC            | 0.95 a                  | 0.96 a | 0.94 a | 0.93 a | 0.94 a | 0.944 a   | 0.04        |
|   | 顺沟高厂OSC            | 0.97 a                  | 0.97 a | 0.96 a | 0.98 a | 0.98 a | 0.972 a   | 0.04        |

过程中,光合作用对光强变化的适应性。李涛等<sup>[15]</sup>认为在高斯模型拟合光合速率日变化过程中, $A_1$ 和 $A_2$ 的大小可以反映植物光合产物日累积量的大小,本研究中,“顺沟高厂”树形拟合参数( $A_1+A_2$ )大于传统直立龙干树形,即光合产物日积

累量大于传统直立龙干树形。2品种光合速率日变化峰值出现的时间不同, $y_c$ 为净光合速率峰值,最大为“顺沟高厂”树形条件下的‘弗雷无核’,其次是该树形下的‘红地球’,分别为14.376和11.735  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (表3)。

表3 净光合作用日变化高斯拟合参数

Table 3 Multi-peak fitting parameters of diurnal variations of photosynthesis

| 参数<br>Parameter  | 参数意义<br>Parameter meaning  | 红地球 Red Globe |          | 弗雷无核 Flame Seedless |          |
|------------------|--|---------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
|                  |  | 顺沟高‘厂’OSC     | 传统龙干 TSC | 顺沟高‘厂’OSC           | 传统龙干 TSC |
| $y_0$            | 最小净光合速率 The minimum net photosynthetic rate, $P_{n\text{min}}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$ | 1.700         | 0.807    | 1.300               | 0.530    |
| $x_1$            | 峰值出现时间 The peak time/O'clock   | 11.966        | 12.017   | 9.930               | 10.260   |
| $w_1$            | 光适应参数 Parameter of light adaptation  | 6.222         | 5.184    | 3.841               | 3.401    |
| $A_1$            | 峰积分面积 Integral area of peak  | 78.260        | 66.200   | 62.950              | 58.953   |
| $\text{Sigma}_1$ | 估计标准差 Capability Sigma   | 3.111         | 2.592    | 1.921               | 1.700    |
| $\text{FWHM}_1$  | 半峰全宽 Full Width Half Maximum   | 7.326         | 6.104    | 4.523               | 4.004    |
| $y_{c1}$         | 净光合速率峰值 Net photosynthetic rate peak, $P_{n\text{max}}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$        | 11.735        | 10.995   | 14.376              | 14.362   |
| $x_2$            | 峰值出现时间 The peak time/O'clock   | 18.077        | 18.074   | 16.093              | 15.907   |
| $w_2$            | 光适应参数 Parameter of light adaptation  | 1.508         | 1.507    | 5.225               | 4.797    |
| $A_2$            | 峰积分面积 Integral area of peak  | 8.778         | 9.948    | 69.906              | 69.816   |
| $\text{Sigma}_2$ | 估计标准差 Capability Sigma   | 0.754         | 0.754    | 2.613               | 2.398    |
| $\text{FWHM}_2$  | 半峰全宽 Full Width Half Maximum   | 1.776         | 1.775    | 6.152               | 5.647    |
| $y_{c2}$         | 净光合速率峰值 Net photosynthetic rate peak, $P_{n\text{max}}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$        | 6.344         | 6.073    | 11.974              | 12.144   |

2.2.2 净光合速率光响应 2个品种在“顺沟高厂”树形条件下的叶片光饱和点 $I_m$ 为1 970和1 823  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,而传统直立龙干树形仅为1 857和1 760  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ;“顺沟高厂”树形叶片光能利用范围(光

较差)LIR为1 942和1 795  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,而传统直立龙干树形仅为1 830和1 730  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ,“顺沟高厂”树形的叶片最大光合速率 $P_{n\text{max}}$ 略大于传统直立龙干树形(表4)。

表4 直角双曲线修正模型拟合叶片光响应参数

Table 4 Parameter of photosynthetic response to light obtained with rectangular hyperbolic correction model

| 光响应参数<br>Parameter of photosynthetic   | 红地球 Red Globe |          | 弗雷无核 Flame Seedless |          |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------------|----------|
|  | 顺沟高厂 OSC      | 传统龙干 TSC | 顺沟高厂 OSC            | 传统龙干 TSC |
| 光饱和点 Light saturation point, $I_m/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$                     | 1 970         | 1 857    | 1 823               | 1 760    |
| 光补偿点 Light compensation point, $L/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$                     | 28            | 27       | 28                  | 30       |
| 光较差 Range of light intensity of photosynthesis, LIR/ $(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$ | 1 942         | 1 830    | 1 795               | 1 730    |
| 最大净光合速率 Maximum net photosynthetic, $P_{n\text{max}}/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$  | 12.6          | 12.3     | 14.6                | 14.4     |
| 内禀量子效率 Intrinsic quantum efficiency, IQE   | 0.043 7       | 0.034 0  | 0.046 6             | 0.037 4  |
| 表观量子效率 Apparent quantum yield, AQY   | 0.039 5       | 0.031 1  | 0.041 8             | 0.033 6  |
| 暗呼吸速率 Dark respiration rate, $R_d/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$                     | 0.878 7       | 0.911 5  | 1.160 6             | 1.198 0  |

内禀量子效率和光补偿点处的表观量子效率均显示,“顺沟高厂”树形高于传统直立龙干树形。“顺沟高厂”树形叶片暗呼吸速率 $R_0$ 分别为0.878 7和1.160 6,小于传统直立龙干树形的0.911 5和1.198 0,即“顺沟高厂”树形光合过程消耗较少(表4)。

2.2.3 光能利用率的光响应 弱光下(PAR在256~

274  $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 时)叶片光能利用率最高,体现了植物光合作用在“光饥饿”状态下光合效率较高的特点<sup>[19]</sup>。“顺沟高厂”树形下‘红地球’和‘弗雷无核’叶片最大光能利用率均大于传统直立龙干树形。PAR在光饱和点和补偿点处“顺沟高厂”树形的光能利用率下降速率小于传统直立龙干树形(表5)。

表5 基于弗伦德利希(Freundlich)模型的光能利用率的光响应参数

Table 5 Parameters of light energy utilization ratio in response to light intensity based on the Freundlich model

| 品种<br>Varieties        | 树形<br>Trellis type | 最大光能利用率<br>The largest light energy utilization, LUE <sub>max</sub> | 高效光强<br>Efficient light intensity, PAR <sub>efficient</sub> /( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ ) | LUE在 $I_m$ 、 $I_c$ 处的斜率 $y'$<br>The slopes of LUE at light intensity of the $I_m$ , $I_c$ |                       |
|------------------------|--------------------|---|--|---|-----------------------|
|                        |                    |   |  | $y'(I_m)$   | $y'(I_c)$             |
| 红地球<br>Red Globe       | 顺沟高厂 OSC           | 0.024 5   | 256  | $-3.199\times 10^{-6}$  | $1.167\times 10^{-4}$ |
| 弗雷无核<br>Flame Seedless | 传统龙干 TSC           | 0.021 2   | 262  | $-4.199\times 10^{-6}$  | $1.664\times 10^{-4}$ |
| 红地球<br>Red Globe       | 顺沟高厂 OSC           | 0.024 1   | 274  | $-3.589\times 10^{-6}$  | $0.944\times 10^{-4}$ |
| 弗雷无核<br>Flame Seedless | 传统龙干 TSC           | 0.019 8   | 273  | $-4.709\times 10^{-6}$  | $1.340\times 10^{-4}$ |

2.3 叶面积指数和郁闭情况

叶面积指数的增加速度和郁闭情况的发生早晚将影响葡萄夏季修剪的次数和修剪量等工作强度和 workload,反映了栽培措施的改进对管理的省力化程度。7月15日“顺沟高厂”树形‘红地球’和‘弗雷无核’葡萄叶面积指数为2.1和2.4,传统直立龙干树形为3.8和4.0;8月15日,“顺沟高厂”树形‘红地球’和‘弗雷无核’葡萄叶面积指数为3.1和3.4,传统直立龙干树形均为4.0。分别对7月15日和8月15日2种树形葡萄叶面积指数进行了差异显著性比较,结果表明,7月15日和8月15日时“顺沟高厂”树形叶面积指数均低于传统直立龙干树形,差异显著(表6)。

表6 不同树形叶面积指数

Table 6 Grape leaf area index in different trellis types

| 树形<br>Trellis type | 7月15日 Jul. 15    |                        | 8月15日 Aug. 15    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|------------------|------------------------|
|                    | 红地球<br>Red Globe | 弗雷无核<br>Flame Seedless | 红地球<br>Red Globe | 弗雷无核<br>Flame Seedless |
| 传统龙干 TSC           | 3.8 a            | 4.0 a                  | 4.0 a            | 4.0 a                  |
| 顺沟高厂 OSC           | 2.1 b            | 2.4 b                  | 3.1 b            | 3.4 b                  |

注:采用邓肯新复极差法进行差异显著性检验,数值后的不同小写字母表示品种间差异达显著水平( $P < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Different small letters following numbers indicate significant difference at  $P < 0.05$  (Duncan). The same below.

叶片中叶绿素含量是反映植物光合能力的一个重要指标<sup>[20]</sup>。有研究表明,高光强有利于叶绿素的合成,低光强有利于类胡萝卜素的合成<sup>[21]</sup>。刘文海等<sup>[22]</sup>研究发现,随着光照强度的降低,桃树叶片类胡萝卜素含量上升,叶绿素 a/b 下降,而类胡萝卜素上升和叶绿素含量降低的最直接表现是叶片褪绿。叶

片叶绿素含量的降低甚至褪绿黄化,说明新梢生长使叶幕层逐渐增厚,架面下部叶片处于寡照环境,即发生郁闭,调查发现,两种树形葡萄褪绿叶片数量在7月中下旬差别不大,7月底开始,“顺沟高厂”树形褪绿叶片数量缓慢增加,而传统棚架龙干树形褪绿叶片数量增加迅速,到果实成熟前,“顺沟高厂”树形‘红地球’和‘弗雷无核’褪绿叶片为9枚叶片和8枚叶片,而传统直立龙干树形分别为20枚叶片和17枚叶片,显著高于“顺沟高厂”树形(图3)。

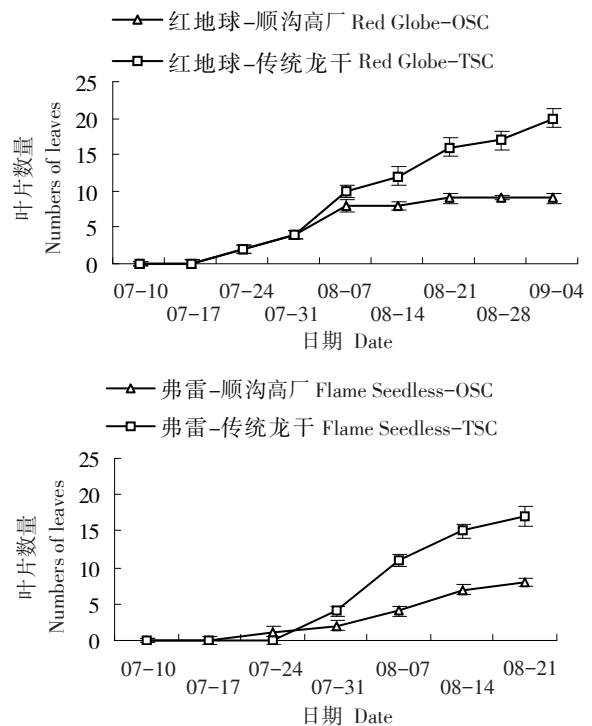


图3 叶片褪绿变化情况

Fig. 3 Changes in leaf yellowing

## 2.4 修剪效率

在劳动力不变的情况下,工作效率的提高一定程度上反映了栽培措施的改进对管理的简化程度。传统直立龙干树形条件下,花后叶片数量在6~8枚时,进行摘心,以‘克瑞森’葡萄架面叶面积指数达到4为副梢修剪时间依据,分别于7月中旬和8月中旬,对其进行2次副梢修剪,并及时清理园内废弃枝条。夏季修剪总效率 $41 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ,每 $666.7 \text{ m}^2$ 总耗时16.39 h(表7)。

“顺沟高厂”树形条件下,以‘克瑞森’葡萄架面

枝条封行为修剪时间依据,分别于7月中旬和8月中旬,对其进行2次夏季修剪,修剪内容分别是7月中旬在行间剪开50 cm左右通风透光带,8月中旬对架面再次封行的枝条重新剪开50 cm左右的通风透光带,同时对架面郁闭区选择性地副梢修剪。夏季修剪总效率 $153.7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ,每 $666.7 \text{ m}^2$ 总耗时4.35 h,仅为传统直立龙干树形的26.5%(表7)。

## 2.5 架面下沉情况

除行间距外,架面高度是影响机械作业的主要因素,“顺沟高厂”和传统直立龙干树形建设架面

表 7 ‘克瑞森’葡萄修剪效率

Table 7 The efficiency of summer vine management in ‘Crimson Seedless’

| 树形<br>Trellis type   | 时期<br>Period                     | 修剪工作内容<br>The content of the pruning                             | 效率<br>Efficiency/<br>( $666.7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ) | 合计效率<br>Overall efficiency/<br>( $666.7 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ ) | 每 $666.7 \text{ m}^2$ 耗时<br>Take the time<br>per $666.7 \text{ m}^2/\text{h}$ |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| 传统<br>龙干<br>TSC  | (1)6-8叶期<br>6-8 leaf stage       | 摘心 Pinching  | 1.89   | 1.89   | 0.53  |
|  | (2)7月中旬<br>In the middle of July | ①副梢修剪 Prune axillary shoot                                       | 0.52   | 0.12   | 8.33  |
|  |                                  | ②清理枝条 Clean up the waste shoot                                   | 1.89   |  |   |
|  | (3)8月中旬<br>In the middle of July | ①副梢修剪 Prune axillary shoot                                       | 0.79   | 0.17   | 5.88  |
|  |                                  | ②清理枝条 Clean up the waste shoot                                   | 2.36   |  |   |
| 夏季修剪总效率和总耗时<br>Overall efficiency and mean time of summer pruning  |                                  |  |  | 0.061  | 16.39   |
| 顺沟高<br>厂<br>OSC  | (1)7月中旬<br>In the middle of July | ①通风透光带的修剪<br>Prune a gap which can be pervious to light and wind | 0.94   | 0.63   | 1.59  |
|  |                                  | ②清理枝条 Clean up the waste shoot                                   | 1.89   |  |   |
|  | (2)8月中旬<br>In the middle of July | ①通风透光带的修剪<br>Prune a gap which can be pervious to light and wind | 1.57   | 0.31   | 3.23  |
|  |                                  | ②副梢修剪 Prune axillary shoot                                       | 1.89   |  |   |
|  |                                  | ③清理枝条 Clean up the waste shoot                                   |  |  |   |
| 夏季修剪整体效率和总耗时<br>Overall efficiency and mean time of summer pruning |                                  |  |  | 0.23   | 4.35  |

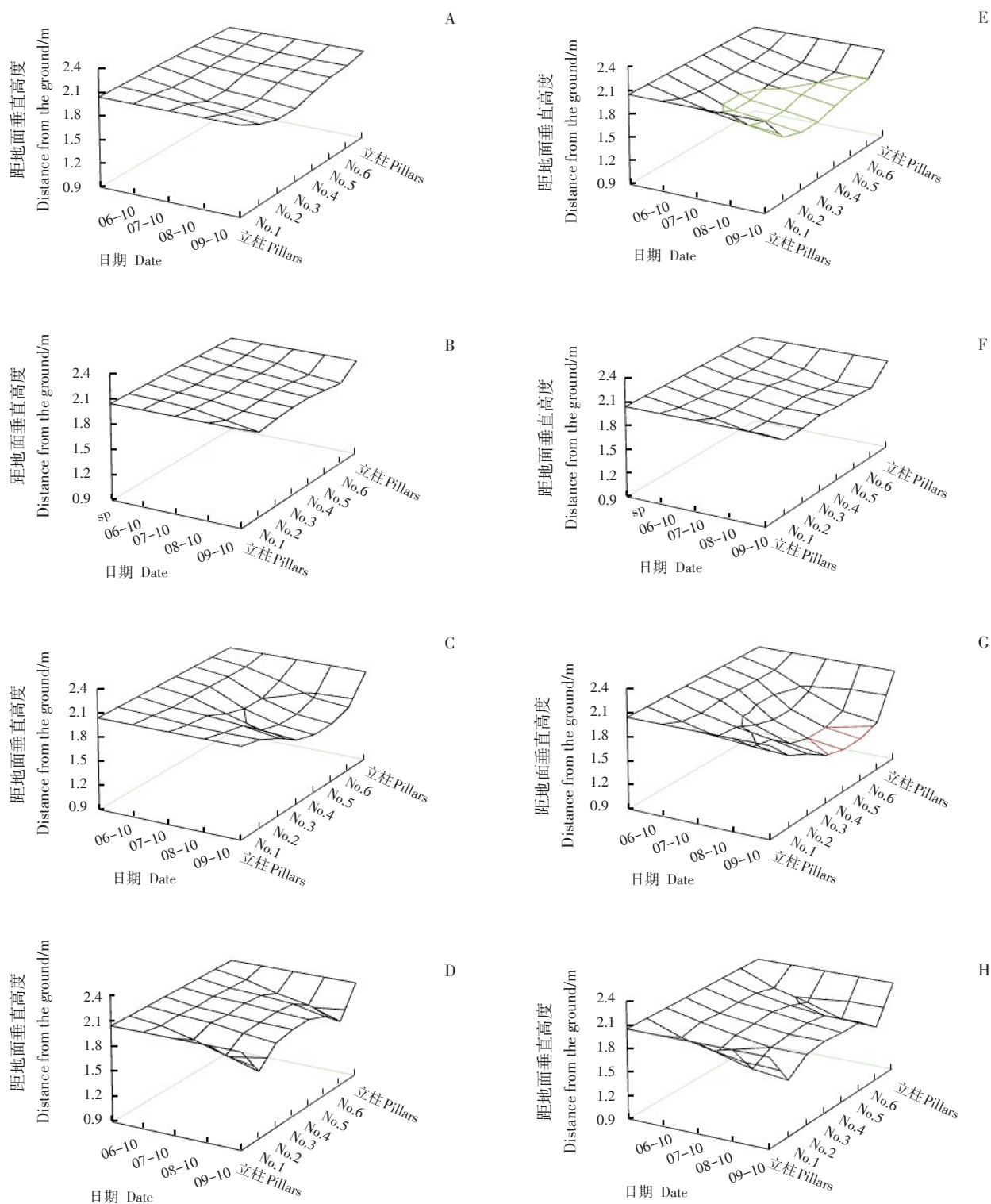
高度2.0 m,国内普遍使用的葡萄架下农机具高度(含操作员)一般在1.7~1.8 m。随着葡萄枝条和果实生长发育,架面负重强度逐渐增加,果实成熟前‘弗雷无核’葡萄传统直立龙干树形架面明显下沉,第2~4道铁丝下沉严重,果穗最低处距离地面1.64 m,“顺沟高厂”树形第2~5道铁丝距离地面高度均在1.90 m以上(图4)。“红地球”葡萄传统直立龙干树形果穗最低处距离地面1.54 m,“顺沟高厂”树形第2~5道铁丝距离地面高度均在1.85 m以上(图4)。

## 3 讨 论

### 3.1 “顺沟高厂”树形增加了实际光能截获面积

在不改变品种的情况下,通过栽培措施增加光能截获面积是提高光效的主要途径之一<sup>[5]</sup>,假设葡萄架面枝叶覆盖面积对光能截获率为100%,即理想状

态下光能截获面积。垂直架面(A面)对光能的截获受行向和主蔓上架绑缚(B面)方向的影响:(1)当行向为东西方向,B面向北时,排除早晚遮挡因素,A面在白天大部分时间可接受阳光直接照射,由图2可知,A面接受阳光照射面积随太阳高度角的变化而发生变化:受光宽度 $GJ = \text{架面留空宽度} \cdot \cot h = 1.5 / \cot h$ ,GJ随着h变小而减少,当GJ小于1时,则A面受到相邻行B面的遮挡,受光面积小于A,则生长季内平均光能截获面积 $\bar{S}_1 < S_1$ ;(2)当行向为东西方向,B面向南时,则A面由于B面的遮挡,在白天大部分时间不能接受阳光直接照射,则 $\bar{S}_1 < S_1$ ;(3)当行向为南北方向,B面向东时,则A面仅在下午接受阳光,则 $\bar{S}_1 < S_1$ ;(4)当行向为南北方向,B面向西时,则A面仅在上午接受阳光,则 $\bar{S}_1 < S_1$ 。水平架面不受遮挡, $\bar{S}_1 = S_1$ ,因此, $\bar{S}_1 < \bar{S}_2$ ,说明“顺沟高厂”树形理想光能截获面积大于传统直立龙干树形。



A、E. 弗雷无核、红地球传统直立龙干树形架面铁丝高度;B、F. 弗雷无核、红地球“顺沟高厂”树形架面铁丝高度;C、G. 弗雷无核、红地球传统直立龙干树形果穗高度;D、H. 弗雷无核、红地球“顺沟高厂”树形果穗高度。

A, E. Iron wire of traditional single cordon of Flame Seedless, Red Globe; B, F. Iron wire of “oblique single cordon along the ditch” of Flame Seedless, Red Globe; C, G. Clusters of traditional single cordon of Flame Seedless,Red Globe; D, H. Clusters of “oblique single cordon along the ditch” of Flame Seedless, Red globe.

图4 ‘弗雷无核’和‘红地球’葡萄不同树形架面下沉情况

Fig. 4 The degree of trellis frame sinking in different trellis types in ‘Flame Seedless’ grape and ‘Red Globe’



实际光能截获面积( $S_0$ )=理想光能截获面积( $S$ ) $\times$ 消光系数(EC),“顺沟高厂”树形消光系数大于传统直立龙干树形,则生长季内“顺沟高厂”树形实际光能截获面积 $\bar{S}_{02}$ 大于传统直立龙干树形 $\bar{S}_{01}$ 。

### 3.2 “顺沟高厂”树形增强了“源”叶光合能力

单叶光合能力不能反映整株葡萄的光合能力,因此,以“库源关系”中扮演“源”角色的果穗对面叶为研究对象,具有一定的典型性。低光强下净光合速率对光强的响应曲线是评价植物光合特性的强有力工具<sup>[20-22]</sup>,用表观量子效率来表示。如果拟合的光合有效辐射范围不同,所得到的表观量子效率也不同,为避免人为因素带来的差异,本研究选择光补偿点处的量子效率作为表征植物利用光能的一个指标,它表示植物叶片把光能转化为净能量的能力,内禀量子效率表示植物所具有的利用光能的最大潜能<sup>[18]</sup>,该值越大说明植物利用光能的能力也越大。“顺沟高厂”树形叶片光能利用范围(LIR)和最大光合速率 $P_{max}$ 大于传统直立龙干树形;“顺沟高厂”树形暗呼吸速率( $R_d$ )小于传统直立龙干树形,即“顺沟高厂”树形光合过程消耗较少,其最大光能利用率高于传统直立龙干树形。

### 3.3 “顺沟高厂”树形可减少劳动量、降低劳动强度

“顺沟高厂”树形叶面积指数增加速度显著低于传统直立龙干树形,7月底至果实成熟前郁闭造成的褪绿叶片数量仍明显少于传统直立龙干树形,即“顺沟高厂”树形架面郁闭发生晚于传统直立龙干树形,管理上可减少夏季修剪次数和修剪量,减少劳动量。

传统直立龙干树形在坐果后要进行结果枝摘心,夏季必须进行副梢修剪以降低叶幕层厚度。而“顺沟高厂”树形新梢分别向两个方向延伸,降低了叶幕层厚度,架面郁闭前,只在行间对新梢进行一次修剪即可,夏季修剪程序明显得到简化。

### 3.4 “顺沟高厂”树形便于机械作业,促进了农艺农机融合

传统直立龙干树形葡萄果穗分布在整个架面第1~4道铁丝上,行间架面仅靠少量横向粗铁丝的支撑,行间中间架面铁丝受枝蔓和果穗重量影响下沉严重,“红地球”果穗最低处距离地面1.44 m,严重限制了机械进入行间作业,机械强行进入时将果穗造成严重擦伤;“顺沟高厂”树形架面果穗集中在立柱两侧第一道铁丝附近,虽然果穗重量集中,但由于

其靠近立柱,下沉幅度却小于传统直立龙干树形,果穗最低处距离地面1.62 m,行间架面铁丝仅承载新梢的重量,下沉不明显,机械作业时,行间架面无果穗,铁丝高度在1.80 m以上,果穗不会造成机械擦伤。

鲜食葡萄结果部位一般在枝条第3~5节,因此,按照“顺沟高厂”树形排布新梢,在定植行两侧形成2条结果带,花果管理(包括植物生长调节剂、杀菌剂处理和疏果、套袋、采摘等)和枝叶管理(追施叶面肥、叶片防病等)时提高了工作效率,减少用药,同时将会降低喷雾、修剪、套袋等机械操作难度,促进机艺融合。但要避免目标负载量较高时,葡萄果穗相互挤靠,影响作业和果穗外观。

## 4 结 论

“顺沟高厂”树形理论光能截获量大于传统直立龙干树形,光合作用的研究表明,“顺沟高厂”树形葡萄叶片较传统直立龙干树形,具有叶片光合能力强、光能利用率高的优越性,光合过程消耗较少,能更好地适应光合环境。“顺沟高厂”树形减少了夏季修剪和上下架的工作量和劳动强度。“顺沟高厂”树形架面中间下沉不明显,不影响机械作业。果穗集中成带,管理方便,降低了农业机械的设计和使用难度,适宜机械化操作。

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