

硼砂和蔗糖对板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响

张丽, 郭素娟*, 孙慧娟, 谢明明, 宋影

(北京林业大学·省部共建森林培育保护与利用教育部重点实验室, 北京 100083)

摘要:【目的】探究叶面喷施硼砂、蔗糖后板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物增加的原因,为板栗品质调控提供理论依据。【方法】以板栗‘燕山早丰’(*Castanea mollissima* ‘Yanshanzaofeng’)为试验材料,研究分别喷施0.2%(ω ,后同)硼砂、4%蔗糖、0.2%硼砂+4%蔗糖对板栗叶片不同形态硼含量、光合特性与果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响。【结果】不同处理板栗叶片各形态硼含量存在显著差异且表现出相同的趋势:水溶态硼>半束缚态硼>束缚态硼。不同处理板栗总硼含量与3种形态硼在各处理中的含量表现出相同的趋势,即喷施硼砂+蔗糖处理为最高,而蔗糖处理与对照差异最小。硼砂+蔗糖处理板栗叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率与果实非结构性碳水化合物含量均最高。相关分析表明,板栗叶片净光合速率均与3种硼形态含量呈极显著正相关,板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量均与叶片3种硼形态含量呈显著或极显著正相关,与叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率呈极显著正相关。【结论】叶面喷施硼砂、蔗糖均能提高叶片的硼形态含量、光合特性,进而增加果实非结构性碳水化合物含量。其中,喷施硼砂+蔗糖的效果最好。这是由于叶面喷施硼砂、蔗糖后,叶片光合作用的增强使同化物增多,进而引起果实非结构性碳水化合物含量增加。

关键词: 板栗; 硼砂; 蔗糖; 硼形态; 光合特性; 非结构性碳水化合物

中图分类号: S664.2

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2018)03-0319-07

Effects of borax and sucrose on the non-structural carbohydrate content in Chinese chestnut fruit

ZHANG Li, GUO Sujuan*, SUN Huijuan, XIE Mingming, SONG Ying

(Beijing Forestry University·Key Laboratory for Silviculture and Conservation of Ministry of Education, Beijing 100083, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】Boron and sucrose are essential to plants. Boron participates in the transport of the carbohydrates in plant and thus improves the supply of organic matters. Sucrose provides materials and energy for plant growth and development and serves as a signal molecule that regulates carbohydrate metabolism. Boron and sucrose have an impact on the accumulation of the non-structural carbohydrates. Chinese chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Bl.) is a major traditional commercial nut-bearing tree in China. The development of chestnut industry in China is of significant economic and ecological importance. In this study, we examined the effect of spraying borax and sucrose on the contents of boron in different forms, photosynthesis in leaves and non-structural carbohydrate content in the fruit of Chinese chestnut. 【Methods】The experiment was conducted in Qianxi, Hebei province using a complete randomized block design. Fourteen-year-old Chinese chestnut ‘Yanshanzaofeng’ trees were selected as the experimental material. All the trees received conventional orchard care. 0.2% borax, 4% sucrose, or 0.2% borax+4% sucrose was sprayed to the trees through during fruit set for three times. The leaves on the fruit-bearing branches in different directions of the canopy were selected 7 days after spraying. Contents of boron in different forms, photosynthesis in leaves and non-structural carbohydrate content in

收稿日期: 2017-08-28

接受日期: 2017-11-08

基金项目: 国家林业公益性行业科研专项重大项目(201204401);“十二五”国家科技支撑专题(2013BAD14B0402)

作者简介: 张丽,女,在读硕士研究生,研究方向为经济林(果树)栽培与利用。Tel: 15600306303, E-mail: zhangli2015@bjfu.edu.cn

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13641050478, E-mail: guosujuan312@bjfu.edu.cn

fruit of Chinese chestnut were tested. The experimental data were processed and analyzed statistically using Microsoft Excel and SPSS 20.0.【Results】Boron in plant can be divided into three forms: soluble B, semi-bound B and bound B. The three B forms are in a dynamic balance in plants. There were significant differences in the contents of different B forms in different treatments, which had the similar pattern of soluble B > semi-bound B > bound B. The contents of the three B forms in leaves were increased at various degrees by different treatments. The contents of the three B forms were highest in borax+sucrose treatment, and those in sucrose treatment had the least difference with CK. Total B had the same trend with the three B forms. Correlation analysis showed that net photosynthetic rate was significantly positively correlated to the contents of the three B forms. Transpiration rate was significantly positively correlated to soluble B and to semi-bound B. No significant correlation existed between transpiration rate and bound B. There were significant differences in net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate in different treatments. The highest soluble sugar content in fruit was in borax+sucrose treatment, and the soluble sugar content was increased by 64.09% compared with the control. The order of treatments according to fruit amylopectin content from high to low were borax+sucrose treatment > borax treatment > sucrose treatment, which increased amylopectin by 8.34%, 5.28%, 3.53% compared with the control, respectively. The amylose content in fruit under different treatments showed the same trend. Net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate in leaves and the non-structural carbohydrate content in fruit in borax+sucrose treatment were the highest. Correlation analysis showed that the contents of soluble sugars, amylose and amylopectin in fruit were significantly positively correlated to net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate in leaves. This was because that the main source of the accumulated non-structural carbohydrates in fruit was the photosynthetic leaves. The treatments with net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate from high to low were borax+sucrose treatment, borax treatment and sucrose treatment. The non-structural carbohydrate content in fruit was significantly positively correlated to the contents of different forms of B as well as to net photosynthetic rate and transpiration rate. The non-structural carbohydrate content in fruit reflects the carbon supply of the whole plant. The above results showed that borax and sucrose enhanced photosynthesis in leaves of Chinese chestnut, which led to an increase in assimilation products. Spraying borax and/or sucrose improved non-structural carbohydrate content in fruit, and the highest content of non-structural carbohydrates in fruit was found in borax +sucrose treatment.【Conclusion】Spraying borax and/or sucrose increases B contents in different forms, photosynthesis in leaves, and thus non-structural carbohydrate content in fruit. Borax+sucrose treatment has the best effect on accumulation of non-structural carbohydrates in Chinese chestnut fruit.

Key words: *Castanea mollissima* Bl.; Borax; Sucrose; Boron forms; Photosynthesis; Non-structural carbohydrate

硼作为植物生长发育所必需的微量元素之一,参与植物体内糖的运输,改善植物各器官有机物质的供应,促进干物质的积累^[1]。在果实膨大中后期,2个不同品种脐橙的果皮和果肉中可溶性糖含量均随着果实硼含量的增加而上升^[2]。果树生产中缺硼会导致光合速率下降,产量和品质下降^[3]。有研究表明,从当年施肥效应来看,叶面喷硼比土壤施硼更能有效地提高果实中的可溶性糖、可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量^[4]。植物体内的硼可以分为3种形态,

即水溶态、半束缚态和束缚态^[5]。水溶态硼主要作为硼的运输形式,分布于质外体,半束缚态硼为硼的贮存形式。水溶态和半束缚态硼具有提高光合速率、促进糖运输等作用^[6],其含量取决于硼的供应水平^[5]。束缚态硼则主要位于细胞壁的果胶多糖中,反映了细胞壁对硼的需求量。3种形态的硼在植物体内处于一种动态的平衡关系^[5]。

糖分的积累是果实品质形成的关键,蔗糖可为植物的生长发育提供物质和能量,也可作为一种信

号物质调节碳水化合物代谢、控制同化物分配^[7-8]。叶面喷施蔗糖能显著提高青花菜叶片的可溶性糖、淀粉、蔗糖等碳水化合物含量^[9]。蔗糖对板栗质量影响较大,可能由于喷施蔗糖能保证受精期板栗养分的充足供应,提高栗仁的碳水化合物含量,促进碳水化合物的相互转化,增加淀粉的积累,使养分更多地向果实运输^[10]。

板栗(*Castanea mollissima* Bl.)是我国重要的木本粮食作物之一,其经济价值高、适应性强、栽培面积广^[11]。有研究表明,花期喷施适量的硼能提高板栗的光合作用^[12],外源蔗糖使板栗果实中的可溶性淀粉、可溶性总糖、蔗糖含量比对照分别有所提高^[10]。但是,前人研究仅仅是硼和蔗糖单一因子对板栗的影响,而系统地研究外源硼和蔗糖对板栗叶片不同形态硼含量、光合特性与果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的研究还未见报道。非结构性碳水化合物是植物光合作用主要产物的存在形式之一,主要包括可溶性糖和淀粉^[13]。笔者以板栗‘燕山早丰’为试材,研究喷施硼砂、蔗糖、硼砂+蔗糖对板栗叶片硼形态含量、光合特性与果实非结构性碳水化合物积累的影响,旨在进一步探究叶片喷施硼砂、蔗糖之后板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量增加的原因,对板栗品质调控具有重要的理论意义和应用价值。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

研究区域位于河北省唐山市迁西县西荒峪山地板栗园(118°21'E, 40°12'N),属于东部季风暖温带半湿润气候,年平均气温10.6℃,最热月(7月份)平均气温25.4℃,最冷月(1月份)平均气温-6.5℃,年平均降水量744.7 mm。研究区域内多分布片麻岩,并以此为成土母质,土壤以砂质壤土为主,pH值为6.44,土壤有机质含量(ω)为2.89 g·kg⁻¹。为燕山板栗适生区域^[14]。

1.2 试验材料

试验样地以当地主栽品种‘燕山早丰’(*Castanea mollissima* ‘Yanshanzaofeng’)为主,树龄14 a,种植密度为每hm² 1 665株,平均树高2.5 m,进行冬季修剪与土壤施肥等常规管理。

1.3 试验方法

大田试验于2016年6—9月进行。于2016年6

月初,在板栗林地选择土壤类型、坡度、坡向等基本一致的区域作为试验样地,以长势一致、健康的板栗结果树为研究对象。喷施从6月中旬开始,设0.2%硼砂(T1)、4%蔗糖(T2)、0.2%硼砂+4%蔗糖(T3)共3个处理,以喷施等量清水为对照(CK),共喷施3次,间隔时间为7 d,选择晴朗无风的傍晚进行叶面喷施。采用完全随机区组试验设计,6株为1小区,3次重复,处理间设保护行。

叶面喷施完成7 d后,选择树冠外围不同方向的结果枝叶片,样品采后立即放入冰盒带回,于-80℃低温保存,用以提取测定不同形态硼含量。样品均在3次重复后取平均值。

于2016年9月上旬板栗成熟后,选择树冠外围不同方向的刺苞,样品采后立即放入冰盒带回,将除去刺苞的栗果于105℃下杀青30 min,80℃下烘干至恒质量,粉碎后过筛,混匀后密封于样品袋中待测,用以提取测定果实非结构性碳水化合物含量。样品均为3次重复后取平均值。

1.4 测定方法

不同形态硼参照Du等^[5]的方法提取,用姜黄素比色法^[15]测定硼含量。

非结构性碳水化合物含量为可溶性糖和淀粉含量之和^[13]。可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮比色法^[16]测定,淀粉(直链、支链)含量采用双波长法^[17]测定。

板栗叶片光合作用测定,于树体不同方向的中上部结果枝上分别选取成熟叶片,测定时间为2016年7月中旬晴朗天气的09:00—11:00,使用Li-6400便携式光合作用系统(Li-cor公司,美国)测定,测定指标为净光合速率(P_n)和蒸腾速率(T_r),5次重复,并计算叶片瞬时水分利用效率($WUE=P_n/T_r$)^[18]。

1.5 数据处理

使用SPSS 20.0软件进行数据的统计分析。采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)、Duncan法比较不同处理组数据的差异,用Pearson法作相关性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 喷施硼砂和蔗糖对板栗叶片不同形态硼含量的影响

由表1可以看出,不同处理与对照相比,均不同程度地提高了板栗叶片水溶态硼、半束缚态硼、束缚态硼的含量。不同处理板栗叶片各形态硼含量均存

表1 不同处理板栗叶片各形态硼及总硼含量
Table 1 Contents of B in different forms and total B in leaves of Chinese chestnut under different treatments

处理 Treatment	$\omega/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1})$			总硼 Total B
	水溶态硼 Soluble B	半束缚态硼 Semi-bound B	束缚态硼 Bound B	
T1	1.284±0.028 b	0.730±0.025 b	0.661±0.054 a	2.675±0.103 b
T2	1.166±0.035 c	0.699±0.056 b	0.655±0.064 a	2.520±0.126 b
T3	1.450±0.054 a	0.806±0.032 a	0.705±0.027 a	2.961±0.059 a
CK	1.102±0.089 c	0.497±0.034 c	0.452±0.028 b	2.051±0.138 c

注:数据为平均值±标准差。不同小写字母表示处理间存在差异($P < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Data are means±SD. Different small letters mean significant difference ($P < 0.05$). The same below.

在显著差异且表现出相同的趋势:水溶态硼>半束缚态硼>束缚态硼($P < 0.05$)。各处理水溶态硼含量(ω ,后同)的总体表现为:T3(1.450 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)>T1(1.284 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)>T2(1.166 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)>CK(1.102 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)。各处理半束缚态硼含量以T3处理(0.806 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)最高,较对照(0.497 $\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)提高了62.17%。而板栗叶片束缚态硼含量也以T3处理最高,其中T2处理的束缚态硼含量与对照的束缚态硼含量差异最小。3种形态硼含量之和为总硼含量。所有处理的总硼含量均明显高于对照,且不同处理板栗叶片总硼含量与水溶态硼、半束缚态硼、束缚态硼在各处理中的含量表现出相同的趋势。

2.2 喷施硼砂和蔗糖对板栗叶片光合特性的影响

如表2所示,不同处理的叶片净光合速率存在显著差异($P < 0.05$),由大到小依次为T3>T1>T2>CK。不同处理间板栗叶片蒸腾速率与净光合速率的变化趋势一致,T3处理蒸腾速率显著高于对照,T1、T2处理与对照相比差异不显著。不同处理

表2 不同处理对板栗叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率和瞬时水分利用效率的影响

Table 2 Effects of different treatments on net photosynthetic rate (P_n), transpiration rate (T_r) and instant water use efficiency (WUE) in leaves of Chinese chestnut

处理 Treatment	净光合速率 Net photosynthetic rate, P_n ($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)	蒸腾速率 Transpiration rate, T_r ($\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)	瞬时水分利用效率 Instant water use efficiency, WUE
T1	12.97±0.56 ab	4.24±0.73 ab	3.06±0.69 a
T2	11.33±1.00 b	3.50±0.12 b	3.24±0.26 a
T3	14.62±1.35 a	4.97±0.72 a	2.94±0.27 a
CK	8.95±0.62 c	3.37±0.46 b	2.66±0.47 a

间板栗叶片瞬时水分利用效率存在差异,但差异不显著,由大到小的依次为T2>T1>T3>CK。

2.3 喷施硼砂和蔗糖对板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响

由表3可知,叶面喷施蔗糖、硼砂后能够促进板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物的积累。T3处理的可溶性糖含量(ω ,后同)与其他处理存在显著差异($P < 0.05$),T3处理最高(28.124%),显著高于对照(17.139%),较对照提高了64.09%,所有处理的可溶性糖含量均显著高于对照。板栗果实支链淀粉含量由高到低依次为T3(38.671%)>T1(37.581%)>T2(36.955%)>CK(35.695%),T3、T1、T2处理分别较对照提高了8.34%、5.28%、3.53%。不同处理的直链淀粉含量存在差异,且与可溶性糖、支链淀粉在各处理中的含量表现出相同的趋势,其中T1、T3处理显著高于对照,而T2处理与对照并无显著差异。

表3 不同处理对板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响

Table 3 Effects of different treatments on non-structural carbohydrate in Chinese chestnut fruit

处理 Treatment	$\omega/\%$		
	可溶性糖 Soluble sugar	直链淀粉 Amylose	支链淀粉 Amylopectin
T1	25.589±1.053 b	14.240±0.576 a	37.581±1.147 ab
T2	20.559±0.706 c	13.138±0.185 b	36.955±0.219 b
T3	28.124±1.098 a	14.995±0.727 a	38.671±0.257 a
CK	17.139±0.171 d	12.382±0.163 b	35.695±0.469 c

2.4 板栗叶片不同形态硼含量、光合特性与果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的相关分析

相关分析(表4)表明,板栗叶片净光合速率均与水溶态硼、半束缚态硼、束缚态硼含量呈极显著正相关,瞬时水分利用效率与3种硼形态含量的相关性未达到显著水平。板栗叶片蒸腾速率与水溶态硼

表4 板栗叶片不同形态硼含量与光合特性的相关分析

Table 4 Pearson correlations between different B forms and photosynthesis in leaves of Chinese chestnut

相关因子 Correlation factor	水溶态 硼含量 Soluble B content	半束缚态 硼含量 Semi-bound B content	束缚态 硼含量 Bound B content
净光合速率 Net photosynthetic rate, P_n	0.884**	0.902**	0.787**
蒸腾速率 Transpiration rate, T_r	0.718**	0.640*	0.455
瞬时水分利用效率 Instant water use efficiency, WUE	0.189	0.334	0.435

注:*表示 $P < 0.05$,**表示 $P < 0.01$ 。下同。

Note: * indicates $P < 0.05$, ** indicates $P < 0.01$. The same below.

含量呈极显著正相关,与半束缚态硼含量呈显著正相关,而与束缚态硼含量的相关性未达到显著水平。

相关分析(表5)表明,板栗果实可溶性糖、直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量均与叶片水溶态硼、半束缚态

硼、束缚态硼含量呈显著或极显著正相关。板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量均与叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率呈极显著正相关,与叶片瞬时水分利用效率的相关性均未达到显著水平。

表5 板栗叶片不同形态硼含量、光合特性与果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的相关分析

Table 5 Pearson correlations between contents of B in different forms, photosynthesis in leaves and non-structural carbohydrate content in Chinese chestnut fruit

相关因子 Correlation factor	水溶态硼含量 Soluble B content	半束缚态硼含量 Semi-bound B content	束缚态硼含量 Bound B content	净光合速率 Net photosynthetic rate, P_n	蒸腾速率 Transpiration rate, T_r	瞬时水分利用效率 Instant water use efficiency, WUE
可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content	0.895**	0.869**	0.809**	0.884**	0.717**	0.206
直链淀粉含量 Amylose content	0.908**	0.857**	0.733**	0.914**	0.788**	0.132
支链淀粉含量 Amylopectin content	0.817**	0.804**	0.695*	0.843**	0.682**	0.214

3 讨 论

为了验证叶片喷施硼砂、蔗糖对板栗的作用,首先需要验证喷施的硼砂、蔗糖是否被叶片有效吸收,同时也要检测若叶片吸收了硼砂、蔗糖是否向果实中运输从而作用于果实。因此,笔者测定了板栗叶片的硼形态含量、光合特性及果实非结构性碳水化合物含量。

植物体中的硼主要以水溶态、半束缚态和束缚态的形式存在,且其相对含量呈现一定的规律性^[5],本试验各处理板栗叶片3种硼形态含量均表现为:水溶态硼>半束缚态硼>束缚态硼。有研究表明,水溶态硼含量作为植株硼素营养状况的诊断指标,比全硼更能敏感地反映树体的供硼水平^[19]。相关分析表明,板栗叶片蒸腾速率与水溶态硼含量呈极显著正相关,与半束缚态硼含量呈显著正相关,而与束缚态硼含量的相关性未达到显著水平。本试验不同处理均较对照不同程度地提高了板栗叶片3种硼形态的含量,其中喷施硼砂+蔗糖处理的3种硼形态含量均最高,喷施蔗糖处理的3种硼形态含量与对照差异最小。有研究表明,充足的硼对叶片的光合作用具有重要作用^[20],缺硼会显著降低柑橘叶片净光合速率,并影响柑橘体内糖类的代谢^[21]。

叶片是植物进行光合作用、合成光合产物的主要器官^[11],叶片同化物的分配特点主要有优先供应生长中心、就近运输等,在果实发育期间,果实作为生长中心,也是光合产物的分配中心^[22]。相关分析

表明,板栗果实可溶性糖、直链淀粉、支链淀粉含量均与叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率呈极显著正相关。这是由于果实积累非结构性碳水化合物的主要来源是叶片同化的光合产物。本研究结果表明,不同处理板栗叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率由大到小依次为T3(硼砂+蔗糖)>T1(硼砂)>T2(蔗糖)>CK。喷施硼砂、蔗糖能够提高板栗叶片光合作用,进而通过增加光合产物提高果实的碳水化合物含量。

植物组织的非结构性碳水化合物的浓度反映了植物整体的碳供应状况^[23]。上述研究表明硼砂和蔗糖能够增强光合作用,而光合作用的增强带来了同化产物的增多。本研究结果表明,板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量均与叶片3种形态硼含量呈显著或极显著正相关,与叶片净光合速率和蒸腾速率呈极显著正相关。有研究表明,水稻茎中非结构性碳水化合物的含量能够反映光合器官同化能力及碳代谢活性,也反映了器官吸收转移非结构性碳水化合物的能力^[24]。距离叶片(碳源)近的组织比距离碳源远的组织优先得到非结构性碳水化合物^[25]。因此,植物对硼砂、蔗糖的吸收及转化可以通过果实的非结构性碳水化合物含量得到表征。本研究结果表明,喷施硼砂、蔗糖均能增加板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物的积累,其中喷施硼砂+蔗糖的果实非结构性碳水化合物含量最高。叶面喷施硼可以增加果实的碳水化合物含量,有研究表明,叶面喷施硼能够显著提高菠萝、西瓜、番石榴的总糖、还原糖及非还原糖含量^[26-27]。硼影响果实可溶性糖含量,主要是因为

硼能促进植物体内糖类物质的合成和运输。叶面喷施蔗糖显著提高了青花菜叶片、板栗果实碳水化合物含量^[9-10]。笔者仅进行了 1 a(年)大田试验,对于长期喷施硼砂、蔗糖对板栗果实非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响还需进一步研究。

4 结 论

叶面喷施硼砂、蔗糖均能提高叶片的各形态硼含量、光合特性,进而增加果实非结构性碳水化合物含量。其中,喷施硼砂+蔗糖的效果最好。这是由于叶面喷施硼砂、蔗糖后,叶片光合作用的增强使同化物增多,进而引起果实非结构性碳水化合物含量增加。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 朱建华,耿明建,曹享云,刘武定. 硼对棉花不同品种根系吸收活力、根系分泌物和伤流组分的影响[J]. 棉花学报, 2001, 13(3): 142-145.
ZHU Jianhua, GENG Mingjian, CAO Xiangyun, LIU Wuding. Effect of boron on root absorbing capability, the composition of root exudates and root bleeding sap of two cotton cultivars[J]. Cotton Science, 2001, 13(3): 142-145.
- [2] 肖家欣,严翔,彭抒昂,邓秀新,方贻文. 纽荷尔脐橙缺硼表现与其硼、糖含量年变化的关系[J]. 园艺学报, 2006, 33(2): 356-359.
XIAO Jiabin, YAN Xiang, PENG Shu'ang, DENG Xiuxin, FANG Yiwen. Relationship between boron deficiency occurrence and annual changes in contents of boron and sugar of Newhall navel orange[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2006, 33(2): 356-359.
- [3] 魏宗梅,许雪峰,李天忠,王忆,孔瑾,韩振海. 叶面喷施硼酸对苹果果实硼和钙含量的影响[J]. 园艺学报, 2007, 34(5): 1111-1116.
WEI Zongmei, XU Xuefeng, LI Tianzhong, WANG Yi, KONG Jin, HAN Zhenhai. Effect of leaf application with H₃BO₃ on boron and calcium content in apple fruit[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2007, 34(5): 1111-1116.
- [4] 王春燕,魏绍冲,姜远茂,孙华. 施硼处理对苹果植株不同形态硼含量及果实品质的影响[J]. 山东农业科学, 2012, 44(2): 68-71.
WANG Chunyan, WEI Shaochong, JIANG Yuanmao, SUN Hua. Effect of boron fertilizer on content of different boron forms in apple plants and fruit quality[J]. Shandong Agricultural Sciences, 2012, 44(2): 68-71.
- [5] DU C W, WANG Y H, XU F S, WANG H Y. Study on the physiological mechanism of boron utilization efficiency in rape cultivars[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition, 2002, 25(2): 231-244.
- [6] 胡桂娟,刘嘉芬,刘奇明. 苹果叶片叶绿素含量和淀粉滞留量对光合作用的影响[J]. 山东农业科学, 1994, 30(2): 45-50.
HU Guijuan, LIU Jiafen, LIU Jiming. Effect of chlorophyll content and starch dynamic retention on leaves of apple on photosynthesis[J]. Shandong Agricultural Sciences, 1994, 30(2): 45-50.
- [7] 谢虹. 蔗糖对水稻籽粒灌浆及蔗糖合成酶基因表达的调控[D]. 扬州:扬州大学, 2003.
XIE Hong. Regulation of sucrose on grain filling and expression of sucrose synthase gene in rice plant[D]. Yangzhou: Yangzhou University, 2003.
- [8] 陈俊伟,张上隆,张良诚. 糖对源库关系的调控与植物糖信号转导途径[J]. 细胞生物学杂志, 2002, 24(5): 266-270.
CHEN Junwei, ZHANG Shanglong, ZHANG Liangcheng. Regulation of sugar on source-sink and the way of signal transduction [J]. Journal of Cell Biology, 2002, 24(5): 266-270.
- [9] 李月芳,于锡宏. 外源蔗糖对青花菜体内碳、氮代谢的影响[J]. 东北农业大学学报, 2007, 38(2): 166-169.
LI Yuefang, YU Xihong. Effect of exogenous sucrose on nitrogen and carbon metabolism of broccoli[J]. Journal of Northeast Agricultural University, 2007, 38(2): 166-169.
- [10] 郭素娟,谢鹏. 外源物质对板栗淀粉合成及相关酶活性的影响[J]. 林业科学, 2013, 49(4): 135-140.
GUO Sujuan, XIE Peng. Effects of exogenous substance on starch synthesis and related enzymes activity in Chinese chestnut [J]. Scientia Silvae Sinicae, 2013, 49(4): 135-140.
- [11] 郭素娟,熊欢,李广会,邹峰,彭晶晶,谢鹏,吕文君. 树体结构对板栗冠层光辐射与光合特征及产量的影响[J]. 东北林业大学学报, 2014, 42(1): 14-18.
GUO Sujuan, XIONG Huan, LI Guanghui, ZOU Feng, PENG Jingjing, XIE Peng, LÜ Wenjun. Effect of chestnut (*Castanea mollissima* Bl.) tree structure on canopy light radiation, photosynthesis and yield[J]. Journal of Northeast Forestry University, 2014, 42(1): 14-18.
- [12] 王路红,袁德义,沈广宁,田寿乐,孙晓莉. 花期喷硼对板栗光合特性和结实率的影响[J]. 经济林研究, 2014, 32(2): 58-61.
WANG Luhong, YUAN Deyi, SHEN Guangning, TIAN Shoule, SUN Xiaoli. Effects of spraying boron fertilizer at flowering stage on photosynthetic characteristics and fruit-setting rate in *Castanea mollissima*[J]. Nonwood Forest Research, 2014, 32(2): 58-61.
- [13] QUENTIN A G, PINKARD E A, RYAN M G, TISSUE D T. Non-structural carbohydrate in woody plants compared among laboratories[J]. Tree Physiology, 2015, 35(11): 1146-1165.
- [14] 宋影,郭素娟,张丽,孙慧娟,谢明明,武燕奇,王静. 板栗产区有机堆肥产物磷形态特征及其对叶片磷含量的影响[J]. 环境科学, 2017, 38(3): 1262-1271.
SONG Ying, GUO Sujuan, ZHANG Li, SUN Huijuan, XIE Mingming, WU Yanqi, WANG Jing. Characterization of phosphorus forms in organic composts and their effects on leaf phosphorus

- content of *Castanea mollissima* in Chinese chestnut producing area[J]. *Environmental Science*, 2017, 38(3): 1262-1271.
- [15] 黄伟坤. 食品检验与分析[M]. 北京: 中国轻工业出版社, 1989. HUANG Weikun. Food analysis and safety verification[M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press, 1989.
- [16] 萧浪涛, 王三根. 植物生理学实验技术[M]. 北京: 中国农业出版社, 2005. XIAO Langtao, WANG Sangen. Plant physiological experiment [M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Press, 2005.
- [17] 王广鹏, 刘庆香, 孔德军, 张志宏. 板栗支链淀粉含量的双波长测定方法[J]. 河北农业科学, 2008, 12(1): 35-37. WANG Guangpeng, LIU Qingxiang, KONG Dejun, ZHANG Zhihong. Chinese chestnut amylopectin content determination method of double wavelength[J]. *Journal of Hebei Agricultural Science*, 2008, 12(1): 35-37.
- [18] PENUELAS J, FILELLA I, LLUSIA J. Comparative field study of spring and summer leaf gas exchange and photobiology of the Mediterranean trees *Quercus ilex* and *Phillyrea latifolia*[J]. *Journal of Experiment Botany*, 1998, 49(319): 229-238.
- [19] 李春花, 张淑香, HEINER E G. 不同施硼量对油菜叶片中不同形态硼含量的影响[J]. 土壤肥料, 2004(2): 5-8. LI Chunhua, ZHANG Shuxiang, HEINER E G. Response of different B fractions in rape leaves to the amount of boron fertilizer [J]. *Soil and Fertilizer*, 2004(2): 5-8.
- [20] 宗毓铮, 王雯玥, 韩清芳, 丁瑞霞, 贾志宽, 聂俊峰. 喷施硼肥对紫花苜蓿光合作用及可溶性糖源库间转运的影响[J]. 作物学报, 2010, 36(4): 665-672. ZONG Yuzheng, WANG Wenyue, HAN Qingfang, DING Ruixia, JIA Zhikuan, NIE Junfeng. Effects of different levels of boron fertilizer on alfalfa photosynthesis and source-sink translocation of soluble carbohydrate in alfalfa[J]. *Acta Agronomica Sinica*, 2010, 36(4): 665-672.
- [21] HAN S, CHEN L S, JIANG H X, SMITH B R, YANG L T, XIE C Y. Boron deficiency decreases growth and photosynthesis, and increases starch and hexoses in leaves of citrus seedlings[J]. *Journal of Plant Physiology*, 2008, 165(13): 1331-1341.
- [22] 李合生. 现代植物生理学[M]. 2版. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2006: 171-188. LI Hesheng. Modern plant physiology [M]. 2 ed. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2006: 171-188.
- [23] 吕茹冰, 杜莹, 鲍永新, 裘子炎, 宋超, 宋新章. 氮沉降对毛竹非结构性碳组成与分配的影响[J]. 生态学杂志, 2017, 36(3): 584-591. LÜ Rubing, DU Ying, BAO Yongxin, QIU Ziyang, SONG Chao, SONG Xinzhang. Effects of simulated nitrogen deposition on the composition and allocation of non-structural carbohydrate of *Phyllostachys edulis*[J]. *Chinese Journal of Ecology*, 2017, 36(3): 584-591.
- [24] BUENO C S, LAFARGE T. Higher crop performance of rice hybrids that of elite inbreds in the tropics[J]. *Field Crops Research*, 2009, 112(2): 229-237.
- [25] CHAPIN F S, MATSON P A, MOONEY H A. Principles of terrestrial ecosystem ecology[M]. New York: Springer, 2002.
- [26] AWASTHI P, LAL S. Effect of calcium, boron and zinc foliar sprays on the yield and quality of guava (*Psidium guajava* L.) [J]. *Pantnagar Journal of Research*, 2009, 7(2): 223-225.
- [27] 李立梅, 吴元华, 赵秀香. 硼对西瓜蔗糖代谢的影响及对黄瓜绿斑驳花叶病毒的抗性诱导[J]. 中国农业大学学报, 2010, 15(3): 57-62. LI Limei, WU Yuanhua, ZHAO Xiuxiang. Effect of boron on sucrose accumulation in watermelon and boron-induced resistance to *Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus*[J]. *Journal of China Agricultural University*, 2010, 15(3): 57-62.