

柑橘高接换种中间砧不同抑萌和除萌处理的效果和成本比较

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摘要:【目的】比较柑橘高接换种后中间砧不同抑萌和除萌处理的效果和成本,以及对嫁接芽树冠形成的影响。【方法】在‘卡里佐’枳橙砧‘塔罗科’血橙高接换种为‘龙回红’脐橙后,对暴露枝干(中间砧)分别用防草布包裹、石硫涂白剂和新型复合涂料涂刷以防止中间砧萌蘖和高温日灼,对发生的萌蘖采用不同的除萌方法(刀削芽眼、掐断嫩芽留带叶芽桩、抹芽、抹芽后涂NAA)处理,调查统计萌蘖量、日灼、嫁接芽生长和树冠形成情况,并对其成本进行比较。【结果】各抑萌处理都有效延缓了萌蘖时间,萌蘖量随时间推移而下降;防草布、石硫涂白剂和复合涂料抑萌处理的中间砧萌蘖总数分别比对照减少83.7%、24.9%和42.1%;与对照相比,3个抑萌处理均显著促进了高接的‘龙回红’脐橙第1次新梢生长,但对第2次和第3次新梢生长无显著影响,防草布处理则显著削弱了第4次新梢的生长;防草布、石硫涂白剂、复合涂料和对照中间砧日灼斑平均发生数量分别为4.7、1.4、0.8、2.6个,25%对照的中间砧出现树皮坏死感染现象;抑萌处理以防草布成本最高,复合涂料和石硫涂白剂次之。除萌处理方面,刀削芽眼和抹芽后涂NAA处理均能有效抑制原芽眼再次萌发,原芽眼再萌率分别为13.0%和23.4%,而留带叶芽桩和抹芽处理则分别为69.3%和77.2%;第1次除萌后各除萌处理的后续总萌芽率由高到低依次为抹芽295.8%、留带叶芽桩224.6%、刀削122.0%、抹芽涂NAA 99.5%。留带叶芽桩处理的除萌成本最高,刀削芽眼最低。【结论】复合涂料处理中间砧的防萌蘖、防日灼和对树冠形成的综合效果最好且成本低,刀削芽眼和抹芽后涂NAA的除萌效果好、成本低。

关键词: 柑橘;高接换种;萌蘖;日灼;树冠形成;成本

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Effects and cost comparison of different interstock sprout inhibition and removal treatments in top grafted citrus trees

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Abstract: 【Objective】Top-working is commonly applied in orchard for variety replacement. However, nutrient competition between grafted buds and the interstock sprouts (sucker) inhibits of the growth of the grafted buds. And high temperature often causes sunburn injury on the exposed branches (interstocks) in summer. The objective of this study was to explore the effects of different treatments on interstock sprouting, sunburn incidence as well as canopy recovery. The costs of different interstock treatments were also recorded and compared. 【Methods】‘Tarocco’ blood orange (*Citrus sinensis*, interstock) grafted on ‘Carrizo’ citrange [*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.×*C. sinensis* (L.) Osbeck] was chosen to be top grafted with ‘Longhuihong’ navel orange. Interstock sprouting inhibition treatments included covering interstocks with weed barrier fabric, and painting interstocks with lime sulfur paint (5 kg of lime, 0.5 kg sulfur, 0.5 kg salt, 0.1 kg vegetable oil, 20 kg hot water), or with a new composite coating

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paste (4 kg JS-991 polymer modified cementitious waterproofing, 2 kg portland cement, 3 kg talcum powder). Another group of disbudding treatments, including bud cutting, bud nipping above first leaf, bud removal, and bud removal + NAA, were applied to study their effects on interstock sprouting, as well as interstock sunburn prevention and tree canopy recovery. The costs of different treatments were also investigated and compared. **【Results】**Interstock sprouting time of all treatments was delayed. The control and all treated interstocks sprouted many suckers at first and then decreased gradually. Compared with the control, the interstocks treated with weed barrier fabric produced fewest suckers with a decrease of 83.7%, and interstocks treated with lime sulfur paint and composite coating paste had a sucker decrease of 42.1% and 24.9%, respectively. The length of the first shoots of the grafted buds was significantly increased after the three interstock sprouting inhibition treatments. The length of the shoots and the number of leaves with different treatment were significantly higher than the control. The diameter of the first shoots under weed barrier fabric treatment was significantly higher than the others. But no significant effect was found on their second and third shoots. However, weed barrier fabric treatment weakened the growth of the fourth shoots of the scion. The greening process of leaves and crown recovery were also affected. Interstocks covered with weed barrier fabric showed severe sunburn injury and had an average of 4.7 sunscalds per tree, while in the lime sulfur painting treatment, the composite coating paste treatment and control, the numbers of sunburn scalds were 1.4, 0.8, 2.6 per tree, respectively. Twenty five percent of control interstock had bark necrosis induced by sunburn scalds. Weed barrier fabric treatment costed the most, followed by composite coating paste treatment, lime sulfur paint treatment, and control. The highest cost of materials and labor was weed barrier fabric treatment, and the disbudding cost was lower than in the control. Among the disbud treatments, bud cutting treatment and bud removal + NAA painting treatment exhibited a strong effect in inhibiting interstock regermination of bud primordium (RBP), and had a RBP rate of 13.0% and 23.4%, respectively. However, bud nipping above first leaf treatment had a RBP rate of 69.2%, and bud removal treatment 77.3%. There was no significant difference between different disbudding treatments in germination beyond bud primordium. After removal of the first sprouting on the interstocks, the follow-up total sprouting rate was 295.8% for bud removal treatment, 224.6% for bud nipping above the first leaf treatment, 122.0% for bud cut treatment, and 99.5% for bud removal + NAA painting treatment. As for the cost of interstock sprout removal, bud nipping above the first leaf treatment was most costly, followed by bud removal + NAA painting treatment, bud removal treatment, and bud cutting. Weed barrier fabric covering displayed the highest sunburn incidence in summer, and cost too much for large-scale citrus production. Lime sulfur had a poor effect in preventing sprouting from the interstock and the coating fell off easily. Composite coating exhibited a relatively better effect in all aspects. The bud cutting treatment costed less and effectively inhibited the regermination of interstocks. However, more wound increased the risk of infection of citrus canker. Bud removal+2 000 mg · L⁻¹ NAA treatment did not completely inhibit sprouting. Therefore, it is worth to examine the effect of higher concentrations of NAA. **【Conclusion】** Interstock covered with weed barrier fabric was not suitable due to higher incidence of sunburn injury on trunks as well as high cost. Composite coating paste treatment had a better efficacy to inhibit interstock sprouting, prevent sunburn, and promote canopy recovery with lower cost. Bud cutting or bud removal + NAA painting treatments showed good effects on sprout removal and was low in cost.

Key words: *Citrus*; Top working; Interstock sprouting inhibition; Sunscald prevention; Tree canopy recovery; Cost

高接换种作为果树品种结构调整的常用措施,凭借品种更新快、树冠形成迅速、产量易恢复的优势,被广泛应用于柑橘生产实践,是无黄龙病柑橘产区常用的品种更新方法,也是柑橘品种更新和提高果品市场竞争力的重要途径^[1-3]。例如,四川盆地及其周边柑橘产区,在改革开放以来,多数柑橘园已通过高接换种进行了3~4次品种更新,使该区域的柑橘产业效益一直位列全国前茅^[4-7]。但是,高接换种后暴露的枝干(中间砧)会发生大量萌蘖,中间砧萌蘖芽与嫁接芽竞争养分,影响嫁接芽的生长,严重的还会抑制嫁接芽的萌发,导致高接换种失败。另一方面,中间砧向阳面容易遭受伏季高温日灼危害,受害处树皮及木质部纵向开裂,轻则减缓树冠形成,重则导致树体死亡。一些果园在高接换种一次性剪砧后,未采取任何保护措施,导致中间砧日灼严重,部分果园发病率高达100%,严重影响隔年投产^[8-9]。

前人对防止中间砧萌蘖和日灼做了不少研究,江才伦等^[10]研究发现,不除萌管理方式下,柑橘高接换种树的成枝率仅为50%,较除萌管理方式减少46.3%。生产上为了抑制中间砧萌蘖的发生,常用的办法是对萌蘖反复进行人工抹芽,不但费时费力,而且萌蘖反复萌发、抹除还会消耗大量养分,削弱嫁接芽生长。一些研究人员提出在抹芽后用食盐水涂抹伤口^[11],或用芽接刀紧贴树皮削去芽眼的除萌方法^[4]。日灼病的预防常采用树干涂白、灌水等方式,都可在一定程度上减轻日灼病害。苏红霞等^[12]通过‘库尔勒香梨’树皮温度测量发现,太阳直射条件下树皮最高温度可达59℃,而空气最高气温为43℃;提出树干遮阴、减少直射的预防措施。蒯传化等^[13]对葡萄进行水分胁迫证实了土壤含水量与日灼病的密切关系。张世煜等^[14]在露天条件下对幼苗进行不同管理发现,遮阴或灌水能有效预防日灼病,而喷白、地膜覆盖效果差。目前诸多相关研究都是单一方法的试验,缺少不同方法的效果比较和成本比较。为此,笔者以重庆市栽培面积较大的‘卡里佐’枳橙砧‘塔罗科’血橙为材料,高接换种为‘龙回红’脐橙,研究高接换种后中间砧不同防萌蘖、防日灼处理和不同抹除萌蘖方法的效果和成本,以期柑橘高接换种后简便经济的树体管理方法提供参考。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2017年3—10月在重庆市北碚区中国农

业科学院柑橘研究所返溪山果园进行,选用干粗和高度相对一致的‘卡里佐’枳橙[*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.)Raf.×*Citrus sinensis* (L.) Osbeck]砧‘塔罗科’血橙(*Citrus sinensis* ‘Tarocco’)作为高接换种树,在树体80 cm左右高度锯断枝干,高接换种为‘龙回红’脐橙。高接换种后防止中间砧萌蘖和日灼的供试材料为防草布、石灰硫磺四合涂白剂(生石灰5 kg、硫磺粉0.5 kg、食盐0.1 kg、植物油0.1 kg、热水20 kg)和本团队新研制的复合涂料(JS-991聚合物水泥基防水涂料2份、硅酸盐水泥1份、滑石粉1.5份)。

1.2 方法

3月初进行高接换种,3月27—29日进行中间砧防萌蘖防日灼处理,各处理和对照设置如下:(1)防草布处理:中间砧(不含基砧,下同)四周用市售防草布包裹;(2)石硫涂白剂处理:中间砧四周用石灰硫磺四合涂白剂涂刷;(3)复合涂料处理:中间砧四周用新型复合涂料涂刷;(4)对照:中间砧不采用任何包裹或涂刷。所有处理中间砧上的嫁接芽及其周边3 cm范围内露出,每个处理和对照各15株,中间砧上的萌蘖定期采用常规的手工抹除,记录萌蘖抹除用工量。

4月下旬,另选24株高接换种树进行中间砧萌蘖芽除萌方法比较试验,4个除萌处理分别为:(1)刀削芽眼处理:用刀削平中间砧上的萌芽和芽原基;(2)留带叶芽桩处理:中间砧上的萌蘖基部留一片嫩叶,其上摘除;(3)抹芽处理:中间砧上的萌蘖嫩芽用手抹除;(4)抹芽后涂NAA处理:中间砧上的萌蘖嫩芽用手抹除后涂2 000 mg·kg⁻¹ NAA(用凡士林混匀)。每个处理6株,处理后每隔10 d对中间砧进行除萌,记录各次萌蘖发生情况、抹除耗费人工等。嫁接的‘龙回红’脐橙接穗芽在第1次梢长10~15 cm、第2次和第3次梢长20~25 cm时分别进行摘心,在摘心前测量同一趟梢的枝条长度、粗度等,梢成熟后测定叶片厚度、纵横比、相对叶绿素含量,10月底最后一次梢老熟后测量树冠大小。在夏季结束后统计中间砧日灼情况。

1.3 数据统计分析

试验数据采用SPSS 18.0统计软件分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同抑萌处理对中间砧萌蘖发生的影响

各处理都有效延缓了中间砧萌蘖芽的萌发时

间,其中防草布包裹处理相较于对照萌蘖芽萌发时间推迟了近7 d,石硫涂白剂和复合涂料处理萌发时间推迟2~4 d(表1)。各处理中间砧萌蘖数随时间推

表 1 中间砧不同抑萌处理的萌蘖芽发生情况

Table 1 Sprouting situation after different interstock treatments

| 处理 Treatment | 处理后萌蘖芽初萌时间 Sprouting time after treatment/d | 每株中间砧萌蘖总数 Total number of buds per plant |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 14 | 34.5±6.3 d |
| 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 8~10 | 157.5±27.3 b |
| 复合涂料 Composite coating | 8~10 | 121.9±30.5 c |
| 对照 Control | 6~8 | 209.4±29.3 a |

注:采用 Duncan's multiple range test 分析,不同字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Significant difference ($p < 0.05$) was tested by Duncan's multiple range tests and indicated by different small letters. The same below.

移而下降,4—5月份萌蘖多(25~183芽·株⁻¹),5月下旬开始大幅度减少(10~26芽·株⁻¹),6月份之后各处理降至7芽·株⁻¹以下(图1)。3个处理的中间砧萌蘖总数均显著低于对照,防草布处理的萌蘖最少,较对照减少83.7%;复合涂料处理次之,较对照减少42.1%;石硫涂白剂效果最差,较对照减少24.9%(表1)。

2.2 不同除萌方法对中间砧再次萌芽的影响

不同除萌方法处理的中间砧再次萌芽时间不

表 2 中间砧不同除萌方法对原芽眼再萌芽和其他部位后续萌芽的影响

Table 2 Effect of different bud removal treatments on the regermination of bud primordium (RBP) and germination beyond bud primordium (GBBP)

| 处理 Treatment | 再次萌芽时间 Germination time/d | 每株萌芽数 Bud number per plant | | | | 后续总萌芽率 Germination rate of RBP+GBBP/% |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------|--|
| | | 原始萌芽数 Original buds | 原芽眼再萌芽 RBP | 其他部位后续萌芽 GBBP | 后续总萌芽数 RBP+GBBP | |
| 刀削处理 Bud cutting | 4~8 | 32.8±9.3 a | 5.2±2.7 a | 34.8±8.9 a | 40.0±8.3 a | 122.0 |
| 留带叶芽桩 Bud nipping | 4~7 | 42.3±20.1 a | 65.8±24.9 b | 29.2±9.8 a | 95.0±30.0 b | 224.6 |
| 抹芽 Bud removal | 3~5 | 42.2±7.2 a | 96.3±25.9 c | 28.5±10.5 a | 124.8±32.5 c | 295.8 |
| 抹芽后涂NAA Bud removal + NAA | 4~11 | 36.5±12.0 a | 8.5±5.9 a | 27.8±16.2 a | 36.3±19.3 a | 99.5 |

注:后续总萌芽率=后续总萌芽数/原始萌芽数。

Note: Germination rate of RBP+GBBP=(RBP+GBBP)/Original buds.

2.3 不同抑萌处理对中间砧日灼的影响

高接换种后,日灼斑发生在暴露的向阳面中间砧上,防草布处理中间砧日灼斑发生数量最多,平均每株为4.7个(日灼斑宽2~4 cm,长5~8 cm),而复合涂料、石硫涂白剂、对照分别为0.9、1.4、2.6个(图2)。对照树发生树皮坏死感染现象占比25%,其他

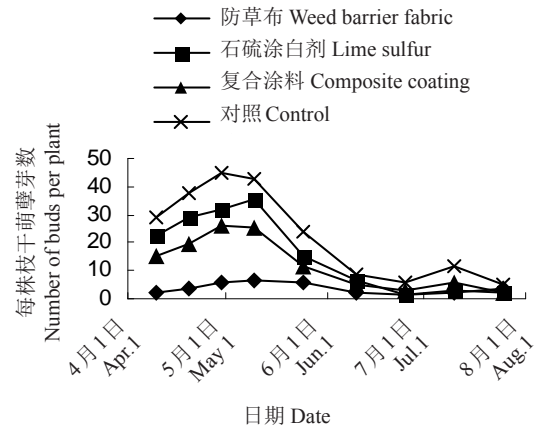


图 1 中间砧不同抑萌处理后萌蘖芽数变化情况
Fig. 1 Changes in number of sprouting of sucker buds after different treatments on interstock

同,抹芽后涂NAA处理较抹芽处理的再次萌芽时间延迟1~6 d,刀削处理和留带叶芽桩处理的再次萌芽时间较抹芽处理推迟1~3 d。刀削芽眼和抹芽后涂NAA均能有效抑制原芽眼再次萌发,原芽眼再萌率分别为13.0%和23.4%,而留带叶芽桩和抹芽处理的再萌率分别为69.3%和77.2%;中间砧其他部位后续萌芽数量在各处理间无显著差异;各除萌处理第1次除萌后的后续总萌芽率由高到低依次为抹芽295.8%、留带叶芽桩摘除224.6%、刀削122.0%和抹芽后涂NAA 99.5%(表2),表明抹芽后涂NAA的除萌处理对减少后期萌芽效果最好。

处理无感染情况。

2.4 不同抑萌处理对‘龙回红’脐橙嫁接芽生长的影响

高接换种的‘龙回红’脐橙接穗芽第1次梢在3月下旬萌发,防草布、石硫涂白剂和复合涂料处理的枝条长度均显著高于对照,防草布处理的枝

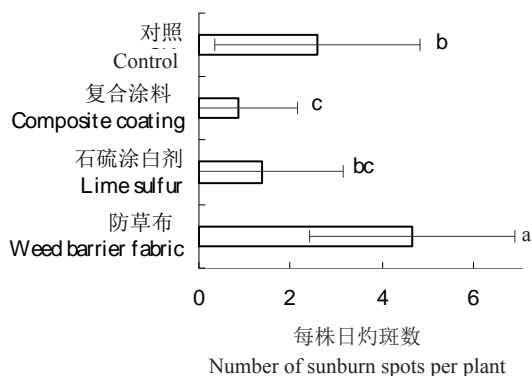


图2 不同抑萌处理对中间砧日灼的影响
Fig. 2 Effect of different treatments on sunburn incidence

条粗度显著高于对照,但石硫涂白剂和复合涂料处理的枝条粗度与对照无显著差异;3个处理的枝条叶片数量显著高于对照,叶片纵横比、叶片厚度

则与对照无显著差异。第2次梢于5月中旬萌发,防草布和复合涂料处理的枝条叶片数量显著高于对照,其他处理的指标无显著差异。第3次梢于6月下旬萌发,所有处理和对照的指标数据无显著差异。第4次梢于8月初萌发,防草布处理的枝条长度、粗度、叶片数量都显著低于其他处理及对照。叶片大小、厚度和相对叶绿素含量方面,仅防草布处理的第4次梢叶片相对叶绿素含量显著低于对照,其他处理的各次梢的上述指标之间均无显著差异(表3)。防草布处理和对照的末级枝梢数低于复合涂料和石硫涂白剂处理,防草布处理的末级梢数量与对照的末级梢数量之间无显著差异。树冠大小方面,仅防草布处理的树冠东西冠径显著低于对照,其他处理和对照的树冠大小无显著差异(表4)。

表3 中间砧不同抑萌处理对嫁接芽枝条生长的影响

Table 3 Effects of different interstock treatments on shoot growth from the grafted buds

| 梢次 Shoot number | 处理 Treatment | 长度 Length/cm | 粗度 Parimeter/cm | 叶片数 Leaf number | 叶片纵横比 Leaf aspect ratio | 叶片厚度 Leaf thickness/mm | 相对叶绿素含量 Relative chlorophyll content |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| 第一次梢 First shoot | 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 15.16±2.60 a | 4.94±0.43 a | 10.23±1.26 a | 1.668±0.059 a | 0.440±0.022 a | 75.44±4.77 a |
| | 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 13.71±2.76 a | 4.29±0.50 b | 10.29±0.81 a | 1.669±0.163 a | 0.474±0.026 a | 77.74±6.37 a |
| | 复合涂料 Composite coating | 15.11±3.81 a | 4.32±0.43 b | 10.11±0.75 a | 1.666±0.051 a | 0.457±0.027 a | 76.34±4.58 a |
| | 对照 Control | 10.94±2.65 b | 4.41±0.34 b | 8.48±1.10 b | 1.587±0.094 a | 0.467±0.032 a | 79.77±2.08 a |
| 第二次梢 Second shoot | 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 21.46±5.35 a | 5.42±0.68 a | 12.47±1.52 a | 1.679±0.069 a | 0.390±0.012 a | 65.95±3.66 a |
| | 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 21.27±3.38 a | 5.67±0.73 a | 11.75±1.09 ab | 1.673±0.063 a | 0.404±0.019 a | 68.23±6.95 a |
| | 复合涂料 Composite coating | 21.74±4.10 a | 5.43±0.45 a | 12.25±1.29 a | 1.686±0.081 a | 0.392±0.021 a | 65.16±4.53 a |
| | 对照 Control | 21.43±4.02 a | 5.19±0.42 a | 10.76±1.37 b | 1.692±0.084 a | 0.388±0.023 a | 70.95±2.88 a |
| 第三次梢 Third shoot | 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 21.36±3.69 a | 4.47±0.45 a | 11.81±1.02 a | 1.754±0.052 a | 0.374±0.015 a | 74.92±5.36 a |
| | 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 22.78±3.49 a | 4.76±0.38 a | 12.35±1.28 a | 1.778±0.040 a | 0.381±0.010 a | 75.23±5.45 a |
| | 复合涂料 Composite coating | 21.51±4.13 a | 4.62±0.37 a | 12.23±1.34 a | 1.749±0.029 a | 0.377±0.007 a | 75.16±4.53 a |
| | 对照 Control | 22.35±3.42 a | 4.68±0.42 a | 12.64±1.18 a | 1.724±0.064 a | 0.371±0.016 a | 78.15±3.88 a |
| 第四次梢 Fourth shoot | 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 24.00±1.67 b | 4.07±0.25 b | 18.20±1.13 b | 1.787±0.040 a | 0.345±0.010 a | 76.29±3.34 b |
| | 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 26.60±1.91 a | 4.47±0.30 a | 19.76±1.42 a | 1.812±0.060 a | 0.358±0.014 a | 78.09±3.73 ab |
| | 复合涂料 Composite coating | 26.11±2.49 a | 4.47±0.17 a | 18.9±1.12 ab | 1.805±0.061 a | 0.350±0.012 a | 77.44±3.67 ab |
| | 对照 Control | 26.00±1.58 a | 4.35±0.25 a | 19.79±0.96 a | 1.817±0.063 a | 0.345±0.009 a | 81.10±5.09 a |

表4 中间砧不同抑萌处理对高接换种树冠形成的影响

Table 4 Effects of different interstock treatments on size of the canopy diameter of the grafted variety

| 处理 Treatment | 末级梢数 The number of endings | 东西冠径 East-west canopy diameter/cm | 南北冠径 South-north canopy diameter/cm | 树高 Height/cm |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 52.07±15.57 c | 155.71±19.73 b | 164.53±23.48 a | 190.80±13.11 a |
| 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 69.54±10.06 a | 163.67±22.49 ab | 171.87±14.16 a | 188.93±11.68 a |
| 复合涂料 Composite coating | 66.46±8.41 ab | 168.07±13.61 ab | 168.38±17.84 a | 182.85±14.47 a |
| 对照 Control | 58.28±13.78 bc | 172.17±18.25 a | 169.83±20.20 a | 184.28±16.46 a |

2.5 成本情况统计

试验园栽植密度为每666.7 m² 55株,人工费按每d 80元、工作时间按8 h·d⁻¹计算,防草布处理材料成本、人工费用远大于其他处理,虽然后期管理成本

较少,但总成本高。对照的抹芽人工费用最高,但无材料、处理费用成本,总成本低于石灰硫磺涂白剂和复合涂料处理(表5)。

留带叶芽桩处理除萌耗费人工多,涂NAA和刀

表5 高接换种树中间砧不同抑萌处理
防萌剂防日灼的成本比较

Table 5 Cost comparison of different interstock
treatments for preventing sprouting and sunburn

(Yuan · 666.7 m⁻²)

| 处理 Treatment | 材料成本 Material cost | 处理人工成本 Treatment cost | 除萌人工成本 Disbudding cost | 总成本 Total cost |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 防草布 Weed barrier fabric | 176.92 | 412.50 | 46.40 | 635.82 |
| 石硫涂白剂 Lime sulfur | 47.30 | 35.00 | 91.05 | 173.35 |
| 复合涂料 Composite coating | 70.50 | 40.00 | 70.28 | 180.78 |
| 对照 Control | - | - | 120.05 | 120.05 |

削处理耗费人工较少,从总成本来看,留带叶芽桩耗费成本最高,刀削处理耗费成本最低(表6)。

表6 高接换种树中间砧不同除萌方法的成本比较

Table 6 Cost comparison of different disbudding
treatments on top-grafted citrus trees

(Yuan · 666.7 m⁻²)

| 处理 Treatment | 材料成本 Materials cost | 除萌人工成本 Disbudding cost | 总成本 Total cost |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 刀削处理 Bud cut | - | 82.19 | 82.19 |
| 留带叶芽桩 Nip bud above first leaf | - | 114.89 | 114.89 |
| 抹芽 Bud removal | - | 93.03 | 93.03 |
| 抹芽后涂NAA Bud removal+NAA | 24.73 | 71.24 | 95.97 |

3 讨 论

春季温度回升, 树体根部在冬季储存的部分营养运向地上部^[15-16], 去冠高接换种后地上部没有吸取根部营养的树冠, 枝干(中间砧)中过多的营养刺激加上中间砧暴露在阳光下加快生长素的降解, 促使中间砧休眠芽萌发, 发生大量萌蘖芽。萌蘖会消耗大量树体营养, 对接穗芽生长造成影响。防草布由于对中间砧的避光效果最好, 能够有效防止生长素的降解, 高浓度的生长素有助于抑制萌蘖的发生; 复合涂料因其基本不透光, 对抑制萌蘖也有良好效果; 而石硫涂白剂有一定透光性, 抑萌作用较差。留带叶芽桩摘除和抹芽处理后, 原芽眼周围隐芽因受到刺激而萌发, 再次萌芽量大; 刀削萌蘖芽基部的除萌方式使得芽原基周围的隐芽受到损伤或被削除, 从而大大降低原芽眼再萌率, 但该方法在溃疡病区可能会因伤口多增加感染风险, 不宜在溃疡病区采用;

NAA 涂抹也能有效抑制原芽眼再萌, 但抑制原芽眼再萌率不及刀削处理, 增加NAA 浓度能否达到更好的效果仍需进一步试验。

高接换种树在夏季树冠小, 蒸腾作用弱, 通过水分运输调节树温的能力下降, 加之高接换种后枝干暴露在阳光下, 树干表皮易受到高温灼伤, 造成局部组织死亡和开裂, 遮阴法、灌水法和涂白法能减少日灼发生^[9, 14]。重庆7—8月为高温伏旱天气, 防草布因其黑色受太阳直射吸收大量热, 使得树干表面温度剧增, 呼吸消耗增加, 生理代谢活动受到抑制^[17-18]。过高的温度还会引起蛋白质变性凝固、膜活性的降低甚至失活, 植物组织发生生理紊乱而严重受害, 产生日灼^[19-24]。张建光等^[25]研究认为光照诱导对果实日灼起着至关重要的作用; 而本研究中, 在防草布遮盖了绝大部分光照的情况下, 树干仍受到严重日灼损伤, 说明光照并非日灼发生的关键因素。对照树中间砧没有外部保护, 树皮灼伤部位更易发生病菌感染。石硫涂白剂涂层薄、不耐雨水冲刷, 试验期间冲刷脱落率超过一半, 发生日灼较多。复合涂料黏着性好, 涂层更厚且牢固, 耐雨水冲刷, 试验期间几乎完全无冲刷脱落现象, 外观浅白色, 防日灼效果较好。

4 结 论

从综合效果和成本来看, 防草布虽然防萌蘖效果最好, 但易发生高温日灼, 且成本高; 石硫涂白剂防萌蘖效果较差, 涂料易脱落, 防日灼效果较差; 复合涂料防萌蘖防日灼效果好, 成本与石硫涂白剂接近。除萌方法方面, 刀削方法成本低、后续萌芽率低, 可在无溃疡病区采用; 抹芽后涂抹2 000 mg · kg⁻¹ NAA 不仅后续萌芽率最低, 而且成本也低, 适宜生产推广, 进一步提高NAA 浓度还有望完全抑制后续萌芽。

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