

## ‘巨峰’葡萄花穗整形方式研究

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**摘要:**【目的】探究不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实性状和工作效率的影响,评价筛选‘巨峰’葡萄理想的整穗方式。【方法】在见花前2~3 d至见花后2~3 d分别对‘巨峰’葡萄进行留穗尖4、5、6、7、8、9 cm及剪短小分枝、去上去下留中间和去主穗留副穗的整穗处理。分析果实的生长指标、品质指标和工作效率,并对指标进行主成分综合评价,筛选最佳整穗方式。【结果】不同的花穗整形方式在品质及工作效率等指标上存在一定差异。综合评价结果为去主穗留副穗>留穗尖5 cm>留穗尖4 cm>留穗尖6 cm>留穗尖8 cm>留穗尖7 cm>留穗尖9 cm>去上去下留中间>剪短小分枝。结合生产实际,确定留穗尖5 cm的综合评价效果最好。【结论】留穗尖5 cm的花穗整形方式是‘巨峰’葡萄省工、提质的最佳整穗方式。

关键词:‘巨峰’葡萄;花穗整形;品质;综合评价

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## A study on the floral cluster pruning of the ‘Kyoho’ grape

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Floral cluster pruning is an important technique in improving grape fruit quality, including improving berry-setting, exterior quality and so on, and it is imperative to establish and improve this technique in the grape industrialization process. ‘Kyoho’ grapes have one of the largest planting areas in China, but its production is facing some difficulties, and one of them is the problem of panicle shaping. Improperly pruning floral clusters can cause predictable losses in ‘yoho’ grape production, including panicle type heterogeneity, packing inconvenience, uneven coloring, poor resistance and so on. It is imperative to screen, evaluate and compare panicle shaping methods with the fruit quality to determine their effectiveness.【Methods】In order to identify the desired panicle mode, this paper primarily analyzed the influence on the fruit quality of the ‘Kyoho’ grape and its operational effectiveness with different panicle shaping methods, which included the following scenarios: leaving spikelet tips 4 cm (A), 5 cm (B), 6 cm (C), 7 cm (D), 8 cm (E) or 9 cm (F), shorting branch (G), retaining middle ear (H) and the remaining secondary ear of the cluster only (I). By measuring and analyzing the growth, quality and effectiveness indexes of these modes, 9 indexes, including bunch mass, berry mass, berry number, branch density, soluble solids content, total acid, tannin content, CIRG and operational efficiency were analyzed using the principal components analytic method.【Results】The results showed that the leaving spikelet tip 4 cm can satisfy the production requirements, when the panicle mass was 410.6 g. And the leaving spikelet tip 5 cm had the biggest berry mass, followed by the leaving spikelet tip 6 cm, while the remaining secondary ear of the cluster was only shown to be contrary. The berry-setting

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percentage increased with the spikelet tip length and the difficulty of fruit thinning, and the leaving spikelet tips 4 cm, 5 cm, 6 cm and the remaining secondary ear of the cluster caused a considerable reduction in the berry-setting percentage. The soluble solid content of leaving spikelet tips 4 cm, 5 cm, and 6 cm was significantly increased, and the shorting branch had the lowest content recorded. The total acid content of the leaving spikelet tips 4 cm, and 5 cm was significantly higher than the other treatments. The different panicle modes in this research had no significant effects on the tannin content in the pericarp, but affected the tannin content of the sarcocarp, and the retaining middle ear had the lowest tannin content of all the sarcocarp. The effect of different inflorescence shaping methods on the color or difference of the grapes was determined by using a portable colorimeter. The color brightness (L) of treatment “I” was the best, while “H” was the lowest. “H” has the highest value of a and “C” has the lowest value of a, but there was no significant difference among all the treatments. The value of h and CIRG varied slightly among the treatments, but the difference is not significant. The remaining secondary ear of the cluster only provided the maximum operating efficiency by the order of the ranking, followed by the leaving spikelet tips 6 cm, and 7 cm; leaving spikelet tips 8 cm, and 9 cm took a long time, which showed that there was no simple linear correlation between the working efficiency and panicle length of the ‘Kyoho’ grape. These findings suggested that a spikelet tip length of more than 7 cm required a great deal of effort and time. Nine main characters showed significant differences through using the principal components analysis and three principal components were extracted using the pathway analysis, and the contribution rate of the accumulative total of the variance of the 3 principal components in this experiment was 76.097%. By using the remaining secondary ear of the cluster only, the leaving spikelet tip 5 cm performed relatively better, the retaining middle ear and shorting branch were exactly the opposite, and the retaining middle ear was in common use in the ‘Kyoho’ grape production, due to the results of principal component analysis, from the highest to the lowest in rank, they were, the remaining secondary ear of the cluster only, leaving spikelet tips 5 cm, 4 cm, 6 cm, 8 cm, 7 cm, 9 cm, retaining middle ear and shorting branch. The leaving spikelet tip 5 cm may be the best solution, though the remaining secondary ear of the cluster only was the optimal panicle mode, for one cluster may not have an ideal pair of ears in production practice.【Conclusion】The different panicle shaping methods not only affected the quality of the ‘Kyoho’ grapes, but also exerted a measure of influence over user effectiveness, according to the preliminary evaluation based on the results using the principal components analysis. The remaining secondary ear of the cluster only provided the maximum operating efficiency by the order of the ranking, but it had an unacceptable bunch mass and berry mass performance, which was difficult to get used to in a range of different circumstances, for it can only take place when there was an ideal pair of ears of one cluster. Beyond that, the only optimal panicle of the ‘Kyoho’ grape was the leaving spikelet tip 5 cm, and it was able to satisfy the actual demand, which may represent the best solution of floral cluster pruning of the ‘Kyoho’ grape.

**Key words:** ‘Kyoho’ grape; Floral cluster pruning; Quality; Comprehensive evaluation

葡萄在我国果树生产中具有举足轻重的地位<sup>[1]</sup>。截止到2016年,我国葡萄栽培总面积达80.96万hm<sup>2</sup>,总产量达到1 374.5万t,鲜食葡萄产量占世界总产量的46.5%<sup>[2-3]</sup>。‘巨峰’(‘Kyoho’)葡萄是我国鲜食葡萄的主栽品种,种植面积占我国葡萄总面积的44%<sup>[4-6]</sup>。然而,‘巨峰’葡萄因种性、不良环境影响

和用工集中因素等,生产中存在严重的落花落果、大小粒等问题<sup>[4,7]</sup>,造成果品质量下降,果品销售不容乐观,经济效益降低。

花穗整形可提高坐果率,使果形紧凑、穗型美观,提升浆果的外观品质<sup>[8-9]</sup>。葡萄花穗整形方式多种多样,但需要根据品种特性采取相应的整形方

式。近几年,关于‘夏黑’‘美人指’‘魏可’‘亚历山大’‘宝满’‘摩尔多瓦’等葡萄品种的不同整穗方式的研究已有报道<sup>[10-17]</sup>,但关于‘巨峰’整穗方式的系统性研究却鲜有报道。‘巨峰’仍在延用传统整穗方式“去副穗、掐穗尖、去分枝”,但是,这种整形方法存在果穗大小不一、穗形上大下小、着色不均、易染病等缺点<sup>[7,9]</sup>。因此,亟需研究和推广适宜‘巨峰’葡萄的简约、省工、提质的新型整穗方式,以代替传统整穗方式,提高葡萄质量。笔者通过不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄的品质及工效影响的研究,评价筛选出适合该品种的配套整穗方式,为增强葡萄果品的市场竞争力提供技术支撑及理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

以5 a(年)生‘巨峰’葡萄为试材,每3株为1小区,3次重复,共81株。南北行向“V”形水平架种植,株行距为1.5 m×3 m,采用滴灌进行水分管理,施肥及其他管理为常规管理方法。

### 1.2 方法

在见花前、后2~3 d对花穗进行留不同长度的穗尖(留穗尖4、5、6、7、8和9 cm)、剪短小分枝式整穗(去掉上部1~2个大分枝,其他小枝剪成1.0~1.5 cm)、去上去下留中间式整穗(去掉上部2~3个大分枝,穗尖掐掉2.0~2.5 cm)、去主穗留副穗共9种方式进行处理,具体见表1。

表1 ‘巨峰’葡萄花穗整形方式

Table 1 Methods used for pruning floral clusters of ‘Kyoho’ grape

处理 Treatment	花穗整形方式 Methods of floral cluster pruning	保果处理 Treatments to promote berry setting
A	留穗尖4 cm Leaving spikelet tip 4 cm	生理落果初期,使用25 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> GA <sub>3</sub> +2.5 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> CPPU进行保果处理 Using 25 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> GA <sub>3</sub> +2.5 mg·L <sup>-1</sup> CPPU at physiological fruit drop stage
B	留穗尖5 cm Leaving spikelet tip 5 cm	
C	留穗尖6 cm Leaving spikelet tip 6 cm	
D	留穗尖7 cm Leaving spikelet tip 7 cm	
E	留穗尖8 cm Leaving spikelet tip 8 cm	
F	留穗尖9 cm Leaving spikelet tip 9 cm	
G	剪短小分枝式整穗 Shorting branch	
H	去上去下留中间式整穗 Retaining middle ear	
I	去主穗留副穗 Remaining the secondary ear of the cluster only	

### 1.3 测定指标及方法

1.3.1 葡萄穗粒测定 果实成熟后,采集果穗,称重,然后将果粒全部剪下,称重;测量果穗长度(简称穗长);随机测量30粒果实的纵径、横径,取平均值。

1.3.2 总酸、可溶性固形物和单宁含量的测定 总酸、可溶性固形物和单宁含量分别参照标准GB/T 12456—2008<sup>[18]</sup>、NY/T 2637—2014<sup>[19]</sup>、NY/T 1600—2008<sup>[20]</sup>的方法测定。

1.3.3 果实色差的测定 采用CR-400便携式色差仪测定果皮颜色。具体操作参见说明书。

1.3.4 工作效率统计 整穗时,用秒表统计每种整形方式下30个花穗的整穗用时。疏果时,用秒表统计每种整形方式下30个果穗的疏果用时。

1.3.5 数据分析 采用The SAS System for Windows 9.0(SAS Institute Inc., USA, 2002)进行平均值、标准误、数据的多重比较。采用SPSS 22.0对数据进行主成分综合评价,对总酸含量、单宁含量、工作效率采取倒数形式,坐果数采取90粒为适度指标,用调查值与适度值之差的绝对值的倒数,使所有指标对处理效果的作用力趋同化。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’果实生长的影响

不同整形方式得到的果穗质量、单粒质量、坐果数、果形指数等生长指标截然不同。由表2可知,与其余处理方式相比,处理D果穗质量最大,处理A的果穗质量为400 g,处理C和D的果穗质量可达到500 g,处理I的果穗质量最小,难以满足生产需要。单粒质量最大的是B处理,为9.62 g,其次是C处理,为9.11 g,单粒质量最小的是I处理,为5.30 g,显著小于其他处理。坐果数基本上随留穗长度的增长而增多,但坐果过多会增大后期疏果的工作量,A、B、C和I处理的坐果数相对较少,比较符合生产要求。A处理的坐果数虽较少,但疏果前花穗长度短、分枝密度小,果穗较紧,一定程度上降低了疏果效率。分枝密度越大说明果穗越松散,越有利于疏果,处理B的分枝密度最大,有利于疏果、塑造果形,处理G的分枝密度最小。果粒纵、横径在所有处理中最大的是留穗尖5 cm方式(处理B)。

### 2.2 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实品质的影响

‘巨峰’果实中可溶性固形物、总酸以及单宁含

表2 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实生长指标的影响

Table 2 Effects of different pruning floral cluster methods on the growth indexes of ‘Kyoho’ grape

处理 Treatment	果穗质量 Bunch mass/ g	疏果前穗长 Bunch length before berry thinning/cm	成熟时穗长 Bunch length when ripen/ cm	坐果数 Berry number	分枝数 Branch number	分支密度 Branch density/ (No.·cm <sup>-1</sup> )	单粒质量 Berry mass/g	纵径 Longitudinal diameter/ cm	横径 Transverse diameter/ cm	果形 指数 Berry shape index
A	410.55±6.67 c	12.42±0.41 e	15.95±0.55 e	75.72±3.21 d	15.58±0.62 d	0.81±0.04 abc	8.09±0.19 b	2.55±0.03 bc	2.36±0.01 bc	1.04 c
B	414.76±21.91 c	13.34±0.22 e	16.16±1.27 de	95.03±4.12 c	15.81±0.67 d	0.87±0.06 a	9.62±0.56 a	2.66±0.03 a	2.48±0.02 a	1.08 b
C	491.14±7.92 ab	16.22±0.51 d	18.15±0.54 bc	109.42±5.58 c	19.12±0.79 bc	0.86±0.02 ab	9.11±0.37 ab	2.58±0.04 ab	2.4±0.04 abc	1.08 b
D	526.28±27.61 a	17.24±0.73 c	19.59±0.81 b	138.62±5.71 b	20.20±0.72 b	0.85±0.02 ab	8.27±0.23 b	2.54±0.03 bc	2.41±0.06 abc	1.04 c
E	461.30±12.51 b	18.39±0.72 bc	19.44±0.79 b	153.27±3.79 ab	25.28±0.81 a	0.73±0.01 c	8.34±0.13 b	2.56±0.04 bc	2.45±0.03 ab	1.00 d
F	396.32±12.51 c	20.58±0.51 a	17.95±0.20 bcd	161.56±8.56 a	25.90±0.70 a	0.80±0.02 abc	8.43±0.22 b	2.48±0.04 c	2.35±0.03 bc	1.04 c
G	331.34±12.51 d	16.83±0.61 cd	19.46±0.43 b	159.31±6.84 a	23.73±0.83 a	0.71±0.02 c	8.27±0.59 b	2.53±0.01 bc	2.36±0.03 bc	1.04 c
H	266.36±12.51 e	19.42±0.82 ab	22.04±0.15 a	160.10±7.10 a	25.16±0.72 a	0.77±0.02 bc	8.40±0.40 b	2.46±0.02 c	2.34±0.04 c	1.09 a
I	201.38±12.51 f	14.13±0.84 e	17.36±0.36 cde	108.36±8.32 c	17.21±1.32 cd	0.84±0.03 ab	5.30±0.27 c	2.46±0.03 c	2.32±0.02 c	1.09 a

注:同列不同小写字母表示差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。下同。

Note: The different superscript letters within the same column mean statistical significant difference ( $p < 0.05$ ). The same below.

量可以综合反映出葡萄的口感及品质状况。由图1可知,G处理的可溶性固形物含量最低,A、B、E处理的可溶性固形物含量明显高于其他处理,但这3者之间的差异不显著。A、B处理的总酸含量显著高于

其他处理,F、G、H和I处理显著降低了果实的总酸含量。果皮单宁含量在不同花穗整形处理之间并没有显著差异,但B、C处理的果皮单宁含量相对较低;果肉单宁含量在不同处理间有所差别,其中H处

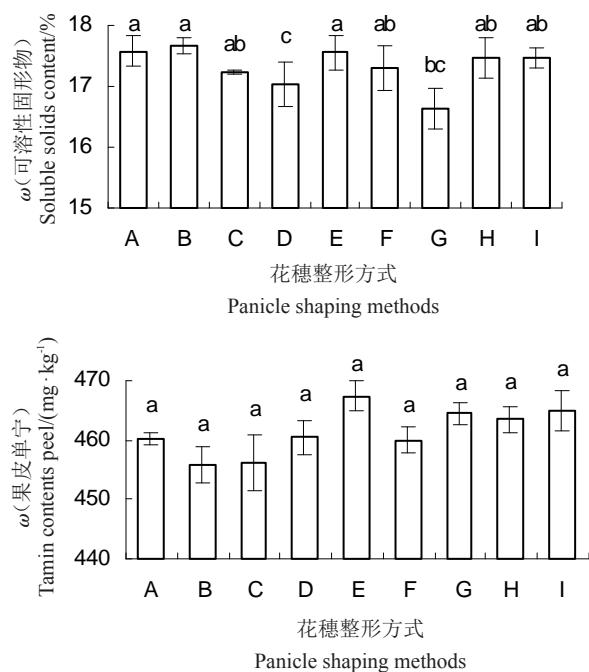


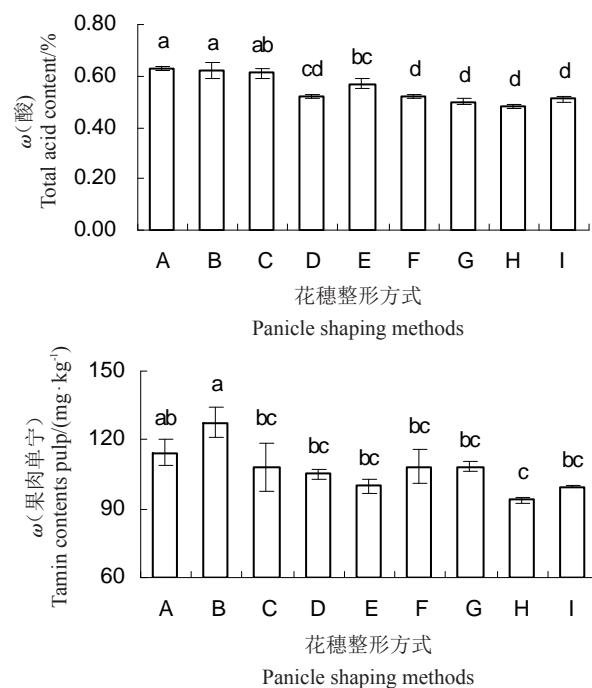
图1 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实品质的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different pruning floral cluster methods on the fruit quality of ‘Kyoho’ grape

理的含量最低,B处理的含量最高。

### 2.3 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实色泽的影响

葡萄果皮的色泽因品种而异,花青素的合成和积累是形成果皮颜色的直接原因,不同葡萄品种可能会形成不一样的花青素,因此,果皮的颜色多种多



样<sup>[21]</sup>。‘巨峰’果实是一种外表皮紫黑色的浆果,不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果粒色差变化有一定影响(图2)。由表3可知,处理I的L值最大,果面光亮度较高,处理H的L值最小,果面光亮度最低。所有处理的a值均为正值,a值较高,表示果实红色成分较高,即越偏离紫黑色,处理H的a值最高,处理C

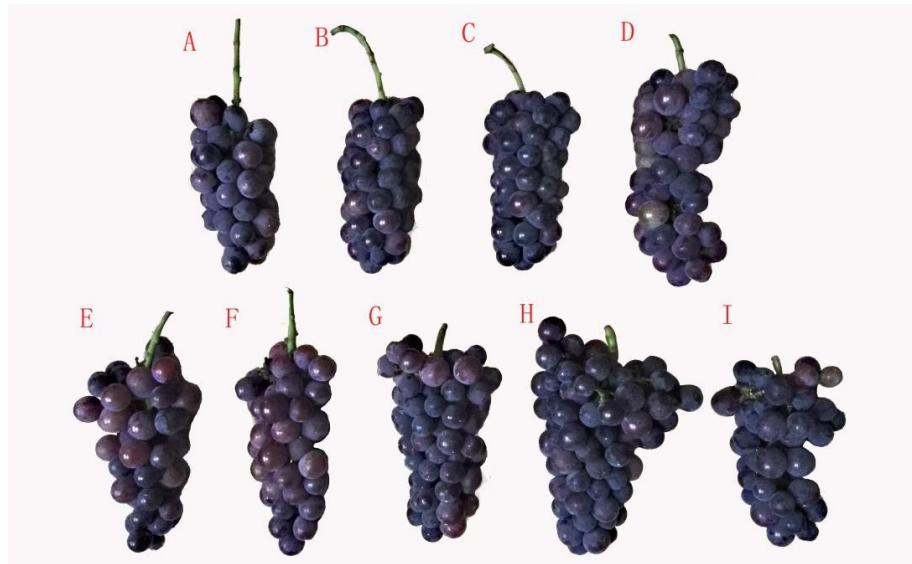


图2 ‘巨峰’葡萄不同花穗整形方式成熟后果穗的形态

Fig. 2 Panicle shapes of different pruning floral cluster methods at maturity of ‘Kyoho’ grape

表3 不同花穗整形方式对‘巨峰’葡萄果实色差的影响

Table 3 Effects of different pruning floral cluster methods on the fruit color of ‘Kyoho’ grape

处理 Treatment	<i>L</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>c</i>	CIRG
A	32.60±0.89 ab	3.98±0.51 a	5.19±0.72 a	51.96±6.67 a	6.64±0.39 abc	3.28±0.26 a
B	31.64±0.05 abc	4.45±0.16 a	3.94±0.23 ab	41.44±2.53 a	5.95±0.10 bc	3.68±0.07 a
C	31.80±0.35 abc	3.84±1.30 a	4.36±0.56 ab	50.29±12.77 a	6.11±0.46 abc	3.42±0.30 a
D	32.01±0.35 abc	4.61±0.16 a	3.08±0.36 b	33.51±2.08 a	5.55±0.33 c	3.90±0.12 a
E	32.75±0.82 ab	5.45±1.14 a	5.20±0.64 a	44.47±6.66 a	7.65±0.91 a	3.36±0.19 a
F	31.25±0.33 bc	5.38±0.81 a	3.45±0.18 ab	33.54±4.80 a	6.43±0.64 abc	3.89±0.11 a
G	31.52±0.68 abc	5.00±0.32 a	4.17±0.73 ab	39.46±6.78 a	6.60±0.19 abc	3.70±0.26 a
H	30.79±0.48 c	5.52±0.20 a	4.03±0.52 ab	35.80±3.90 a	6.86±0.33 abc	3.84±0.17 a
I	33.15±0.35 a	5.29±0.94 a	4.69±0.84 ab	41.76±8.09 a	7.23±0.69 ab	3.43±0.23 a

的*a*值最低,但所有处理之间无显著差异。*c*值越大,颜色越纯,处理E的果皮颜色纯度最大,处理D的纯度最低。各处理之间的*h*值和CIRG值有小幅度变化,但未达到显著差异。

#### 2.4 不同花穗整形方式工作效率比较

不同的花穗整形所耗费的时间不尽相同,采用

合适的花穗整形及疏果方式不仅能够达到省工的目的,还能得到优质的果品。由图3可知,花穗整形效率最高的是去主穗留副穗方式(I),效率最低的是留穗尖4 cm方式(A),I处理只去掉主穗的操作虽节约了时间但生产中并非每个果穗都有合适的副穗。留穗尖4 cm(A)到9 cm(F)整穗处理的时间表明,随着

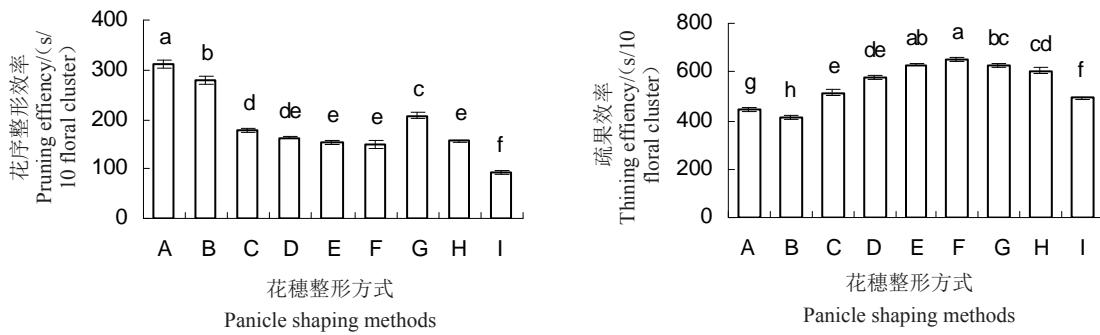


图3 ‘巨峰’葡萄不同花穗整形方式工作效率的比较

Fig. 3 Comparison of working efficiency of different pruning floral cluster methods of ‘Kyoho’ grape

留穗长度的增加整穗效率也逐渐提高。由图3中疏果工作效率值可知,后期疏果效率最高的是留穗尖5 cm方式(B),效率最低的是留穗尖9 cm方式(F),B处理疏果10穗平均比F处理省工约4.00 min。从总的工作效率(表5)来看,各处理工作效率由高到低依次为I>B>C>D>A>H>E>F>G,表明工作效率与留穗长度不呈简单的线性相关。除了去主穗留副穗方式最省工,其次效率较高的为留穗尖5 cm、留穗尖6 cm和留穗尖7 cm;留穗尖9 cm和剪短小分枝式整穗处理均较费工,可见整穗过长的花穗整形方式降低了工作效率。留穗尖4 cm处理工作效率不高的原因是分枝密度不高、果穗紧,给疏果增加了难度,可见花穗整形也并非越短越好。

## 2.5 ‘巨峰’葡萄不同整穗方式的综合评价

对9种整穗方式下‘巨峰’葡萄的品质指标及工作效率进行主成分综合评价。提取3个主成分,其累计贡献率为76.10%,具有一定的信息代表性,可认为这3个主成分基本上能够反映出‘巨峰’采用不同整穗方式的效果(表4)。第1主成分的贡献率为34.77%,主要由可溶性固形物含量、总酸含量、单宁含量和坐果数4个性状决定。第2主成分的贡献率

为26.55%,代表果穗质量和果粒质量2个性状的原始信息。第3主成分的贡献率为14.78%,代表分支密度的原始信息。主成分综合得分Z值越大,表明综合效果越好,结果为I>B>A>C>E>D>F>H>G(表5)。因生产中并非每个果穗都有合适的副穗,且留副穗方式不能满足产量需求,排除留副穗方式,因此,‘巨峰’葡萄最佳的花穗整形方式是在见花期前后留穗尖5 cm的整穗方式。

表4 评价因子主成分分析

Table 4 Principal component analysis of evaluation factors

因子 Factor	PC1	PC2	PC3
特征根 Eigen value	3.13	2.39	1.33
贡献率 Contribution ratio	34.77	26.55	14.78
累计贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio	34.77	61.32	76.10
果穗质量 Panicle mass	0.37	-0.71*	0.29
果粒质量 Berry mass	0.25	-0.86*	0.23
坐果数 Setting percentage	0.71*	0.01	-0.46
可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solid content	0.62*	0.32	0.03
总酸含量 Total acid content	-0.97*	0.14	-0.02
单宁含量 Tannin content	-0.61*	0.32	0.10
分支密度 Branch density	0.52	0.28	0.77*
CIRG	-0.64*	-0.35	0.49
工作效率 Work efficiency	0.26	0.86*	0.38

注: \*表示某指标在各因子中的较大绝对值。

Note: \* means the bigger absolute value of each index in all factors.

表5 不同花穗整形方式效果的综合评价

Table 5 The comprehensive evaluation of the effect of different pruning floral cluster methods

处理 Treatment	果穗质量 Bunch mass/g	单粒质量 Berry mass/g	坐果数 Berry number	$\omega$ (可溶性固形物) Souble solids content/%	$\omega$ (总酸) Total acid content/%	$\omega$ (单宁) Tannin content/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	分支密度 Branch density/(No.·cm <sup>-1</sup> )	工作效率 Operation efficiency	Z值 Z value	排序 Rank
A	410.55	8.09	75.72	17.58	0.63	574.83	0.81	3.28	757.30	0.97
B	414.76	9.62	95.03	17.66	0.62	583.34	0.87	3.68	686.64	1.06
C	491.14	9.11	109.42	17.23	0.61	564.06	0.86	3.42	692.34	0.61
D	526.28	8.27	138.62	17.03	0.52	565.85	0.85	3.90	742.74	-0.41
E	461.30	8.34	153.27	17.56	0.57	567.46	0.73	3.36	782.61	-0.26
F	396.32	8.43	161.56	17.30	0.52	568.26	0.80	3.89	800.01	-0.66
G	331.34	8.27	159.31	16.63	0.50	572.82	0.71	3.70	830.66	-1.67
H	266.36	8.40	160.10	17.47	0.48	557.39	0.77	3.84	759.34	-0.81
I	201.38	5.30	108.36	17.44	0.52	564.55	0.84	3.43	585.45	1.18

## 3 讨论

为保证葡萄果穗的外在品相及内在品质,生产中需要通过花穗整形来满足要求。‘巨峰’葡萄作为我国栽培面积首位的鲜食葡萄品种,其花穗整形未得到足够的重视和普及,生产中大多采用传统的“去副穗、掐穗尖、留中间分枝”整穗方式,这种整穗方式在生产管理中会出现套袋不便、果粒大小不一、着色

不均等问题<sup>[22]</sup>,因此筛选出既能提高果实品质,又能省时、省工的整穗方式具有重要意义。

已有研究表明,采用留穗尖的花穗整形方法在果实生长及品质方面具有优越性<sup>[9]</sup>。本试验结果表明,留穗尖整穗方式优于“去副穗、掐穗尖、留中间分枝”的传统整穗方式,这也表明留穗尖处理的新型花穗整形方式能在一定程度上提高果实品质。花穗整形修剪方法要依品种不同而调整,‘宝满’以留穗尖

3 cm 为最适整穗方式<sup>[13]</sup>, ‘亚历山大’‘魏可’‘美人指’等品种以留穗尖 5 cm 为最适整穗方式<sup>[14-16]</sup>, ‘夏黑’适宜采用留穗尖 4~6 cm 的整穗方式<sup>[23-24]</sup>, ‘巨早’以保留穗尖 6.5 cm 为最佳<sup>[25]</sup>, ‘阳光玫瑰’花穗整形留穗尖 7 cm 较好<sup>[8]</sup>。日本在‘巨峰’无核处理时, 只留花序先端 4 cm 左右, 并且认为这种技术能减少掉粒和限制果粒数<sup>[26]</sup>。本试验研究结果为留穗尖 5 cm 的整形方式对‘巨峰’最佳。

葡萄花穗整形时间并不统一, 一般于见花前 2 d 至见花后 3 d 或开花前 7 d 或开花前 7~15 d 进行<sup>[12-16, 23-29]</sup>。日本对‘巨峰’进行花穗整形的时间也为开花前 7 d<sup>[30]</sup>。修德仁<sup>[22]</sup>认为, ‘巨峰’在花穗分离期较为适宜。本试验整穗时间是在见花前 2~3 d(大花蕾期)至见花后 2~3 d(始花期), 主要是考虑穗轴的木质化程度较适宜人工操作, 提高工效。

本研究结果发现, ‘巨峰’留穗尖 4~7 cm, 其穗长和果穗质量呈显著正相关, 这与王宝亮等<sup>[11]</sup>研究结果一致。但留穗尖 8、9 cm 的果穗质量却低于留穗尖 7 cm 的处理, 这可能由于留穗尖过长, 造成果穗过大, 考虑到后期果穗负荷过大, 进行了定穗疏果。留穗尖 4 cm 的果穗质量 410.55 g 已可满足生产需求, 日本对‘巨峰’果穗质量要求即为 400 g<sup>[30]</sup>, 因此, 我国果农在生产中要改变观念, 只留适当穗长即可。

花穗整形通过改善叶片矿质营养状况, 增加果粒质量、提高可溶性固形物含量、降低酸含量, 从而提高果实品质<sup>[25]</sup>。原则上留穗尖越短, 降低的养分消耗越多, 果粒质量越大, 但整穗也会提高坐果, 减少果粒生长空间。本研究中‘巨峰’葡萄留穗尖 5 cm 的果粒质量最大, 留穗尖 4 cm 的果粒质量较小。留副穗处理的果粒质量最小, 这可能是由于养分供给副穗的能力不如主穗。从果实品质的测定结果来看, 去上去下留中间这种传统整穗方式的可溶性固形物含量略低于留穗尖 4 cm、5 cm 和 8 cm, 但差异并不显著。去上去下留中间整穗的总酸含量最低, 留穗尖越短, 酸度越高, 这符合花穗中部的花蕾发育好、成熟较早, 穗尖花蕾发育差、成熟晚的说法。各处理之间果皮单宁含量没有显著差异, 但留穗尖 5 cm 和 6 cm 整穗的果皮单宁含量相对较低。去上去下留中间式整穗果肉中的单宁含量较其他处理低, 且差异显著, 这表明单宁可通过不同的整穗方式来调控。基于此, 说明花穗整形后, 浆果品质可得到优

化, 但不同的整穗方式体现的效果不一。

不同花穗整形所耗费的时间不尽相同, 也直接影响后期的疏果用工。试验结果表明, 工作效率与整穗长度并不呈简单的线性相关, 去主穗留副穗虽最为省时, 但果穗质量、单粒质量等品质较差, 且只能在果穗有理想副穗的情况下使用。只有对果穗、果粒品质和工作效率等多因素进行评价, 才能筛选出既能提高果实品质, 又能提高工作效率, 适宜推广的整穗方式。笔者采用主成分分析方法<sup>[31-35]</sup>对 9 种整穗方式综合评价的结果表明, 去主穗留副穗 > 留穗尖 5 cm > 留穗尖 4 cm > 留穗尖 6 cm > 留穗尖 8 cm > 留穗尖 7 cm > 留穗尖 9 cm > 去上去下留中间 > 剪短小分枝, 传统的去上去下留中间整穗方式综合效果远差于其他整穗方式, 结合生产实际, 留穗尖 5 cm 为‘巨峰’最佳花穗整形方式。

## 4 结 论

‘巨峰’不同的花穗整形方式在品质及工作效率上均存在一定差异。不同花穗整形方式评价结果差异明显, 留穗尖整穗方式优于其他方式, 且以在见花前 2~3 d 至见花后 2~3 d 留穗尖 5 cm 的整穗为最佳方式, 该整穗方式既能保证产量和品相, 又能改善果实内在品质, 也符合省力化、高效生产的需求。研究结果为我国‘巨峰’葡萄花穗整形提供了理论依据, 有利于推进我国葡萄产业的标准化生产。

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