

根域限制栽培对桃花芽分化进程中 碳氮比及 ABA 含量的影响

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摘要:【目的】明确根域限制栽培对桃树花芽分化的影响。【方法】2017年以普通桃‘圆梦’为试材,对花芽分化进程与叶片及芽碳氮含量和激素含量积累的相关性进行探讨。【结果】随着长果枝花芽着生位置向基部靠拢,花芽进入形态分化的时间越早,分化进程也越快;根域限制栽培一次枝长果枝基部6月16日前后花芽逐渐开始分化,比常规栽培早2周左右;伴随着生长进程叶片总氮量不断降低,C/N逐渐上升,根域限制栽培的花芽分化速度和成花率明显较常规栽培提高;花蕾原基分化初期转向末期时高水平的ZR含量和花萼分化期开始时ABA含量的增加有利于芽体形态分化,促进成花。【结论】相对较高的C/N能提早花芽分化时间,适当高水平的ZR和ABA有利于芽体形态分化的持续进行,因此根域限制栽培花芽分化速度快、成花率高。

关键词:桃;根域限制;花芽分化;碳氮比;玉米素;脱落酸

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Effect of root restriction on flower bud formation of ‘Yuanmeng’ peach trees

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Abstract: 【Objective】Zhejiang province is a humid region with sunlight deficiency where peach trees grow vigorously because of abundant water supply. Large crown and poor flower bud formation lead to low yield. Root restriction can inhibit vegetative growth and promote reproductive growth, therefore, it is suitable for high-density orchard in which peach trees are trained to central leader form. However, the mechanisms underlying the effects of root restriction on flower bud formation are poorly understood. According to limited literature, change of carbon nitrogen ratio and disruption of hormonal balance might explain the case with grape. The study aimed at revealing the effects of root restriction on flower bud formation in peach. 【Methods】Two-year-old ‘Yuanmeng’ [*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.] peach trees were used in this study. Trees for experimental group were planted in pots with volume of 60 cm × 60 cm. Trees for control group were planted in holes with the same volume in the field. 20 trees were used for each group. Leaves and buds were collected every two weeks from June 2nd to August 25th and frozen in liquid nitrogen for further experiments. Flower bud differentiation process was observed using Zeiss microscope. Leaves were dried and ground into powder for total carbon and nitrogen content determination. Leaves and buds were ground into a fine powder and stored in -80 °C for measurement of hormonal contents. Ethyl acetate was used to extract hormones from 200 mg of buds or 500 mg of

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leaves. ZR and ABA content were determined by LC-MS.【Results】The differentiation of flower buds on lower part of primary long branch of the trees with the treatment of root restriction started around July 16th, two weeks earlier than that in the control. Although the situation on upper part of primary long branch with the treatment of root restriction appeared four weeks later than that in the control, the differentiation process developed more rapidly of the trees with the treatment of root restriction. Buds on primary shoots started the differentiation earlier than secondary shoots and the process moved faster. Both treatments had shown a pattern that the closer to the base of the position of flower buds on long branch was, the earlier the flower buds started morphological differentiation, and the faster the processes moved along. As the flower bud differentiation proceeded, leaf total nitrogen content declined while C/N rised. Leaf total nitrogen content with the treatment of root restriction was lower than that in the control, while C/N was higher than that in the control. Moreover, leaves on lower part of long branch had lower total nitrogen content and higher level of C/N, consistent with earlier bud differentiation. These results showed that root restriction treatment sped up the bud differentiation process probably by adjusting nutrient partitioning. Finally, root restriction treatment significantly elevated flowering rate by 22%, resulting in a good first-year-harvest of 407 kg (Table 1). Before June 30th, leaf ZR content with the treatment of root restriction was higher than that in the control. After this date, bud ZR content gradually increased and then decreased. Buds started differentiating around June 30th according to microscopic observation, indicating that high level of ZR at the ending of initial stage of flower bud primordium differentiation promote bud morphological differentiation. Peak value of bud ZR content with root restriction treatment was higher than that in the control, which might be the reason for more flower buds on the trees with root restriction treatment. Bud ABA content rose before the early July, then descended until the late August when bud ABA content ascended sharply and differentiation proceeded into calyx differentiation stage. Besides, ABA content in the buds was higher than that in the leaves on the trees with the treatment of root restriction. In spite of slightly lower value, bud ABA content on the trees with the treatment of root restriction fluctuated smoothly, indicating that moderately abundant and stable rather than excessive ABA in the buds was favorable for flower bud formation in peach.【Conclusion】Flower bud differentiation on upper part, middle part and lower part of primary long branch started at different times regardless of the root restriction treatment and the control. Early bud differentiation corresponded with relatively high level of leaf C/N. High level of bud ABA content and leaf ZR content at earlier time would result in the beginning of flower differentiation for the most buds from June 30th. Peaking of bud ZR content probably led to the process moving from bud primordium differentiation to next stage on August 11th. Bud differentiation developed faster with the root restriction treatment than the that in the control, which was consistent with steeply rising of C/N with the root restriction treatment. Overall, change of carbohydrates and nitrogen compounds ratio and disruption of hormonal balance would be part of the reason for the promotion of peach flower bud formation by root restriction. Moreover, under root restriction treatment, the transduction of hormonal signals and the effects of hormones on biosynthesis during flower bud formation need further researches.

Key words: Peach; Root restriction; Flower bud formation; Carbon nitrogen ratio; Zeatin riboside; Abscisic acid

浙江省属光照不足的湿润区,充沛的水分条件使桃树长势旺盛,树冠辐射面大,整枝修剪的工作量大,幼龄树花芽分化欠佳,早期成园慢且产量低。根域限制栽培具有抑制营养生长,促进果树花芽分化、实现早期丰产的优势,相关机制在葡萄等作物上已有研究。根域限制使根系对氮素和水分吸收率下

降,从而使苹果树体生长受抑制,花芽增多^[1-2]。‘藤稔’葡萄褐根和成熟叶片的硝酸盐和亚硝酸盐还原酶活力降低,导致氮素同化受到抑制,从而限制了枝条的生长^[3]。根域限制栽培的阿拉伯咖啡光合作用碳反应中重要的羧化酶Rubisco活性降低,导致了光合作用受抑制,生长量减少^[4]。但有关促花机制的

探究鲜有报道,对桃树成花机制进行深入研究,充分利用根域限制栽培促进成花能为浙江省桃树高效生产提供指导。

果树花芽形成受碳水化合物、蛋白质、植物激素、酶、成花基因等内因和光照、温度、矿物质元素、水分等外因的影响。前人从营养物质、植物激素、成花基因等角度开展了大量果树成花机制的研究。成花的碳氮比理论由 Kraus 等^[5]提出,碳氮物质的总含量之比决定植株成花,相对多碳少氮的内环境利于成花。Luckwill^[6]提出促花和抑花物质(内源激素)之间的平衡关系决定了果树花芽形成。此后许多研究验证了这两个理论,环剥、环切和拉枝通过提高 C/N 来增加苹果成花量^[7-8],花芽分化时期芽内低水平的 C/N 导致了梨僵芽的发生^[9],CTK/GA 值越大则苹果树分化出的花芽越多^[10],成花期间 ZRs/GAs 上升、ABA/GAs 较高、ZRs/IAA 和 ABA/IAA 保持低水平稳定有助于设施葡萄花芽形成^[11]。葡萄在根域限制条件下墒情降低,根系长期受到水分胁迫,根系氮素吸收率和同化率减小^[13,12],树体各个部分(根、茎、叶、花、果穗、树液)的 ABA 含量较高^[13]、各部位的氮素浓度都降低^[14],因此 C/N 升高或改变树体内激素平衡都可能是根域限制栽培在葡萄上促花的途径。根域限制作为一种高效的果树栽培技术越来越多地应用在生产实践中。不仅是葡萄,根域限制栽培对桃树花芽的形成也有促进作用^[15-17]。但是未见根域

限制与桃树成花相关机制方面的系统性研究。笔者通过在花芽形成初期对根域限制栽培的‘圆梦’桃花芽形态分化进程进行观察,检测叶片碳氮总含量,以及叶片和芽体的激素含量,阐述 C/N 和激素含量的变化与花芽分化的相关性,初步阐明根域限制栽培促进桃花芽形成的机制。

1 材料和方法

试验于 2017 年在浙江省宁波市浙江大学试验基地进行。基地位于宁波市域中部,在亚热带季风气候区内,年平均气温 16.5 °C,年平均降水量 1 506.3 mm,年平均日照数 1 910.4 h。

1.1 植物材料

试验以 2 a(年)生主干形树型普通桃‘圆梦’ [*Prunus persica* (L.) Batsch.]为材料,砧木为毛桃,试验设根域限制栽培和常规栽培 2 个处理,根域限制栽培采用侧壁凸凹相间、外部有突出的顶端并开有小孔的控根器,控根器直径 60 cm、高 60 cm(容积 169.6 L),常规栽培的植株直接栽植于相同大小的栽培穴中。每试验组重复 20 株,起垄栽培,南北行向,株行距 1.5 m × 2.0 m,行间设置排水沟,田间常规管理正常。

于 6 月上旬至 8 月下旬每 14 d 采集 10~15 根生长一致的一次枝长果枝和短果枝、二次枝长果枝和短果枝(图 1),立即放入冰盒带回实验室进行后续

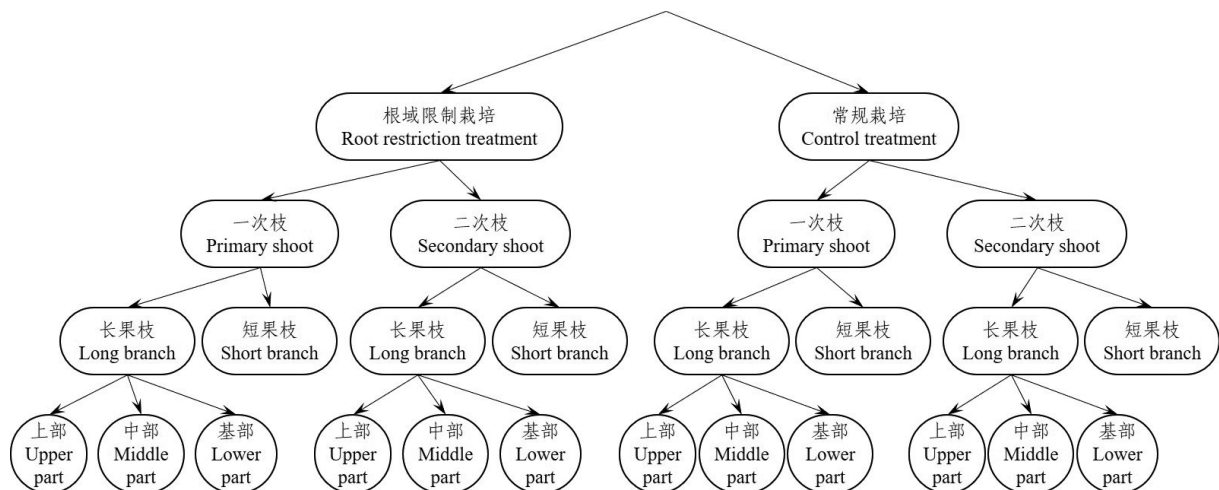


图 1 取样示意图

Fig. 1 Sketch of sampling

试验。

1.2 花芽形态分化观察

从采集的枝条上将花芽取下来,分为短果枝芽

和长果枝上部、中部、基部芽(图 1),每试验组取 10~15 枚芽制作徒手切片,用 Axio Scope.A1 光学显微镜 (Zeiss, Germany) 观察花芽形态分化进程,并统计处

于不同分化阶段的花芽百分率。

1.3 叶片总碳含量和总氮含量测定

从采集的枝条上将中部健康的叶片剪下来。将叶片剪碎混匀,取约 2 g 叶片置于 105 °C 烘箱中杀青 20 min,再在 60 °C 烘干至恒重,使用 JX-FSTPRP-24 全自动样品快速研磨仪(上海净信科技)研磨成粉末,再过 50 目筛,待叶片粉末冷却至室温后,准确称取 2 mg(精确到 0.1 mg)用 vario MICRO CHN 元素分析仪(Elementar Analysensysteme GmbH, Germany)测定总碳含量和总氮含量,每组重复测定 3 次。

1.4 芽和叶片内源激素含量的测定

将上述采集的枝条中部的芽和叶片用液氮冷冻后,使用 JX-FSTPRP-24 全自动样品快速研磨仪(上海净信科技)研磨成粉末。

提取植物材料内源激素的方法:准确称取芽粉末 25~200 mg(精确到 0.1 mg)或叶片粉末 500 mg(精确到 0.1 mg),加入 5 mL 乙酸乙酯,混匀后于 4 °C 避光冷浸过夜(12 h);随后 4 °C 10 000 r·min⁻¹ 离心 10 min,往残渣中再加入 3 mL 乙酸乙酯,混匀后再离心,合并上清液,真空离心浓缩至无液体;用 250 μL 50% 甲醇溶解剩余固体,经一次性针头式过滤器(有机系 Ø 0.13 mm × 0.22 μm)过滤后用液相色谱-质谱联用仪(LC-MS, Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer)分析。

液相色谱-质谱联用仪采用 6460C 三重四极杆液质联用系统(Agilent, USA),色谱柱使用 ZORB-AX SB-C18, 3.5 μm, 2.1 mm × 150 mm 色谱柱,柱温 35 °C,液相色谱的流动相用甲醇和 0.1% 甲酸,梯度洗脱(表 1),流速 0.3 mL·min⁻¹。质谱干燥气温

表 1 梯度洗脱程序

Table 1 Gradient elution program

时间 Timeline/ min	甲醇的比例 Proportion of methanol/%	0.1%甲酸的比例 Proportion of 0.1% formic acid/%
0	35	65
1	35	65
8	100	0
10	40	60
13	40	60

度 325 °C,干燥气流量 5 L·min⁻¹,离子源是 ESI,电喷雾压力 45 Psi,鞘流气温度 350 °C,鞘流气流量 11 L·min⁻¹,毛细管电压 3 000 V(+). 采用 MRM 模式进行检测,各物质的检测参数见表 2。

表 2 质谱参数和待检测的植物激素的碎片离子光谱
Table 2 Mass spectrometric parameters and fragment spectra of the plant hormones analyzed

化合物名称 Compound name	碰撞解离电压 Cone voltage/V	母离子 Parent ion/ (m·z ⁻¹)	子离子 Quantitative ion/(m·z ⁻¹)	碰撞能量 Collision energy/eV	扫描模式 Ionization mode
ZR	101	352.4	136.0	36	ESI(+)
ABA	75	263.1	153.0	1	ESI(-)

1.5 数据分析

采用 Excel 2013 记录和整理试验数据,使用 IBM SPSS Statistics 24 做统计分析,用 Duncan's 新复极差法在 $p < 0.05$ 水平上进行差异比较,数据图采用 Excel 2013 绘制。

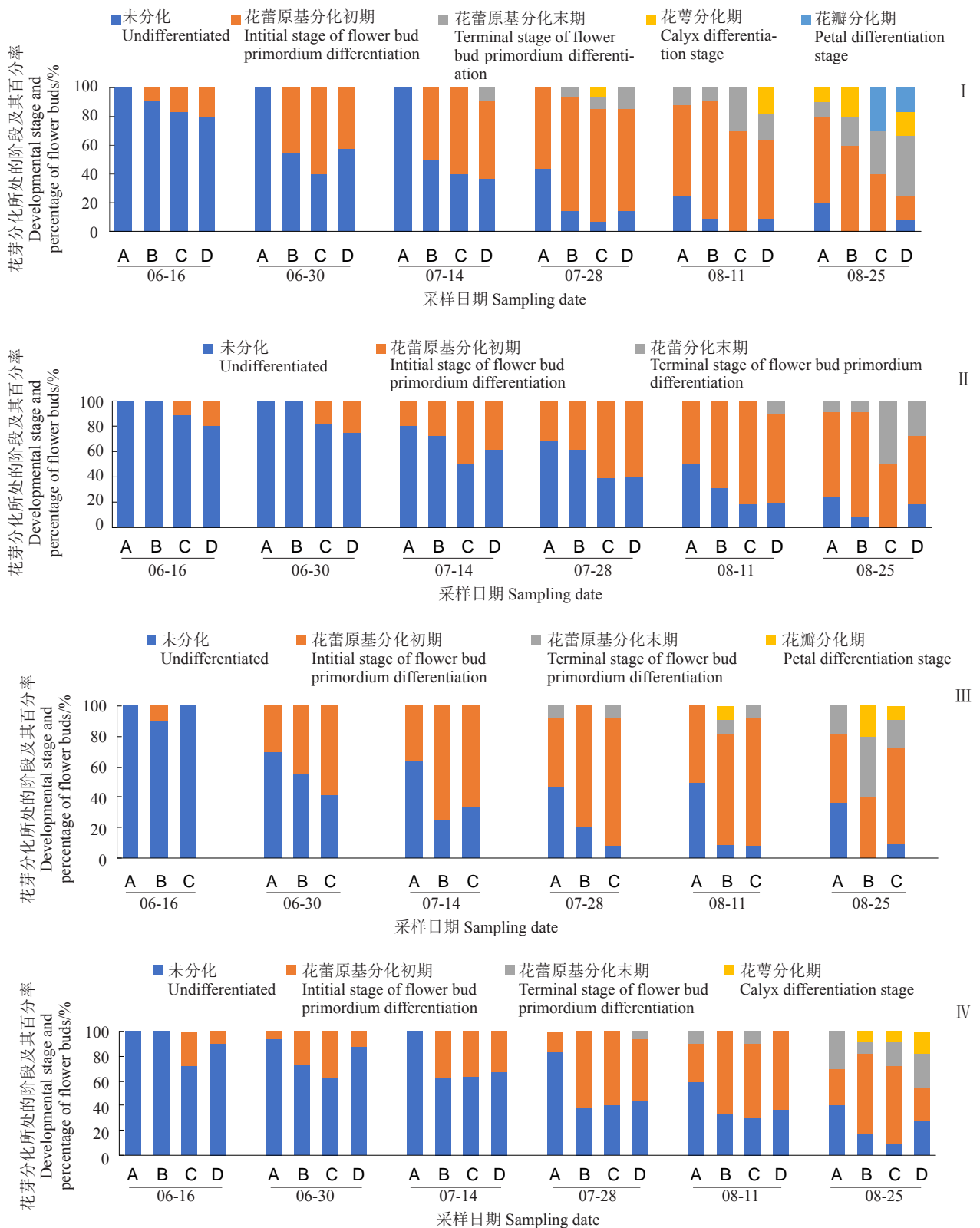
2 结果与分析

2.1 ‘圆梦’桃花芽分化进程

由图 2 可知,就一次枝而言,尽管根域限制组长果枝上部的花芽 7 月 28 日开始分化,比常规栽培组迟 4 周,但分化速度较快,到 8 月 11 日时花芽分化进程和比例都超过了常规栽培组。就二次枝而言,根域限制组长果枝上部的花芽从 7 月 14 日开始分化,到 8 月 25 日为止分化的比例始终高于常规栽培组。2 种栽培模式的一次枝长果枝中部的花芽分化节奏基本一致,即从 6 月 16 日开始分化,到 8 月 25 日时所有花芽都进入分化状态,其中 20% 的花芽已处于花萼分化期。二次枝的花芽分化进程常规栽培组从 6 月 30 日开始分化,根域限制组还要晚 2 周才开始分化,但分化速度较快,到 8 月 25 日时分化的比例已超过常规栽培组。

根域限制栽培一次枝长果枝基部的花芽 6 月 16 日开始分化,比常规栽培早 2 周左右。7 月 14 日及以前两种栽培模式一次枝长果枝基部的花芽分化速度基本一致,此后根域限制组逐渐加快,8 月 11 日时所有花芽都进入分化状态,到 8 月 25 日进入花瓣分化期。二次枝基部花芽分化趋势与一次枝基部基本一致。由于常规栽培组的桃树新梢生长量大,一次枝短果枝极少,无法取样,所以仅对二次枝短果枝进行比较(下同总氮量、C/N)。6 月 16 日时已进入分化状态,之后 2 个试验组的分化比例相近,根域限制组稍高。

以上结果表明根域限制栽培使桃花芽分化进程加快,部分位置的花芽(一次枝长果枝基部和二次枝短果枝)分化时间比常规栽培更早。



A. 长果枝上部; B. 长果枝中部; C. 长果枝基部; D. 短果枝; I. 根域限制栽培, 一次枝; II. 根域限制栽培, 二次枝; III. 常规栽培, 一次枝; IV. 常规栽培, 二次枝。

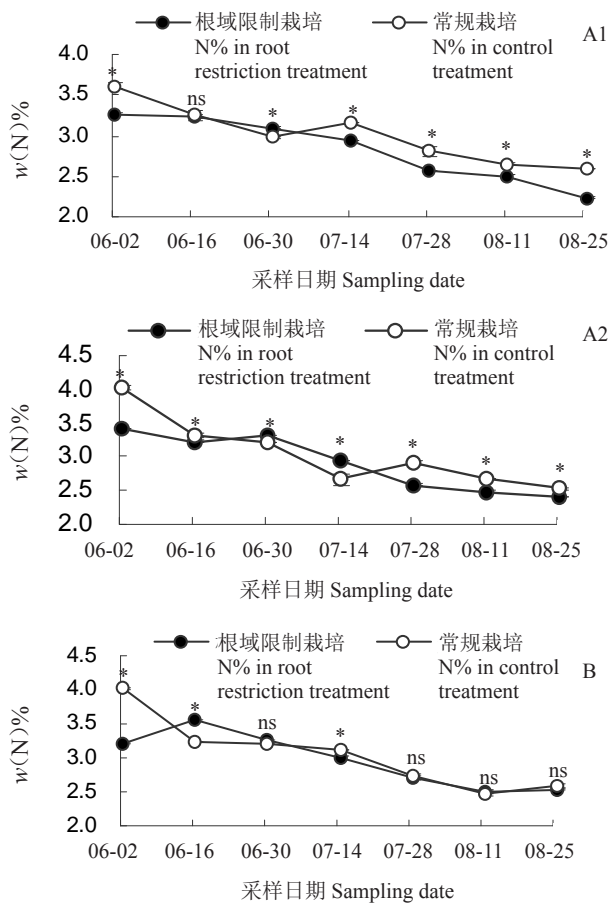
A. Upper part of long branches; B. Middle part of long branches; C. Lower part of long branches; D. Short branches; I. Root restriction treatment, primary shoot; II. Root restriction treatment, secondary shoot; III. Control treatment, primary shoot; IV. Control treatment, secondary shoot.

图 2 根域限制与常规栽培‘圆梦’的花芽分化比较

Fig. 2 Comprison of root restriction treatment and control treatment on flower bud differentiation

2.2 ‘圆梦’桃叶片的总氮量与C/N

由图3可知,‘圆梦’花芽形态分化初期叶片总氮量处于波动下降的过程。一次枝长果枝除了6月16日至6月30日之间根域限制组与常规栽培组的总氮量接近之外,其他时间点根域限制组的叶片总氮量始终低于常规栽培组(图3-A1)。二次枝长果枝和短果枝在6月30日前后根域限制组的叶片总氮量比常规栽培组高,其余时间点都低于常规栽培组(图3-A2、B)。



A1. 一次枝长果枝;A2. 二次枝长果枝;B. 二次枝短果枝。*表示达到显著性差异水平($p < 0.05$), ns表示无显著性差异($p > 0.05$)。下同。

A1. Primary shoot, long branches; A2. Secondary shoot, long branches; B. Secondary shoot, short branches. * indicates significant differences ($p < 0.05$), ns = not significant differences ($p > 0.05$). The same below.

图3 根域限制与常规栽培‘圆梦’的叶片总氮含量比较
Fig. 3 Comparison of root restriction treatment and control treatment on leaf nitrogen content

从图4中可看出,整个调查时间段‘圆梦’的叶片C/N一直处于上升状态。6月2日,根域限制组的叶片C/N高于常规栽培组,随着时间的推移,C/N逐步升高。除6月16日至6月30日这段时间外根域限

制组一次枝长果枝的C/N显著高于常规栽培组(图4-A1)。二次枝长果枝的叶片C/N除6月16日至7月14日这段时间外,根域限制组显著高于常规栽培组(图4-A2)。二次枝短果枝的叶片C/N趋势与一次枝长果枝基本一致(图4-B)。

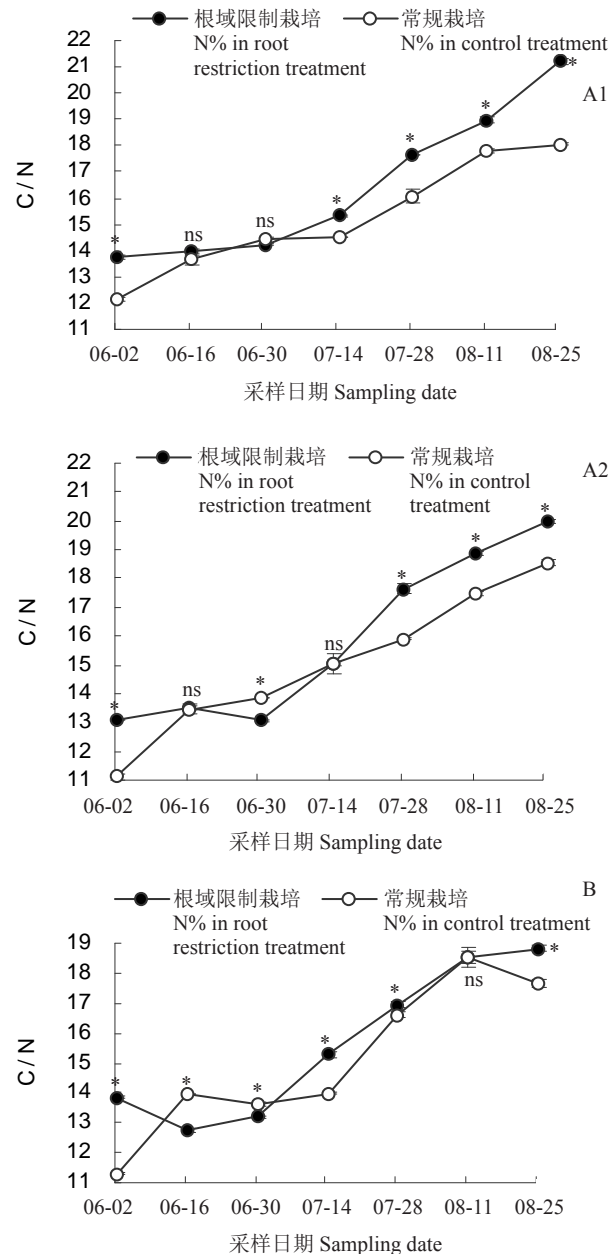


图4 根域限制与常规栽培‘圆梦’的叶片C/N比较
Fig. 4 Comprison of root restriction treatment and control treatment on leaf C/N

以上结果表明花芽分化期内,根域限制栽培能抑制桃树叶片对氮素的吸收同化,自6月30日花芽普遍开始分化后,根域限制组的花芽分化速度加快,可能与C/N上升斜率大有关。

2.3 ‘圆梦’桃叶片和芽的激素含量

一次枝长果枝叶片中的ZR浓度先上升,于6月16日达到峰顶,随后下降并维持一定水平,根域限制组的峰值比常规栽培略高(图5-A1)。随后在下降过程中在7月14日时间点根域限制组的ZR浓度显著低于常规栽培组,ABA浓度呈“W”形状,即先下降后上升,然后再下降最后又上升,ABA浓度变化曲线中间的峰于7月14日达到峰顶;而常规栽培组的ABA浓度先呈下降趋势,在7月14日这个时间点低于根域限制组,到8月11日降至最低点,随后突然上升。一次枝长果枝芽中(图5-B1)的ZR浓度先维持一定水平,从6月30日开始上升,在7月28日达到高峰,随后下降,根域限制组的峰值比常规栽培低,但峰顶两侧的时间点ZR浓度比常规栽培高。2种栽培模式的ABA浓度都呈先上升后下降趋势,分别于6月30日和7月14日达到峰顶,到8月11日降至最低点,随后急剧上升,根域限制组的ABA浓度总体比常规栽培低。

由图5-A2可知,二次枝长果枝的叶片根域限制组的ZR浓度一直在较低水平波动,常规栽培组在6月16日有一个高峰,显著高于根域限制组。2个试验组的ABA浓度都是先下降后上升,到7月14日达到峰顶,随后下降,在最高点出现之前根域限制组的ABA浓度高于常规栽培,最高点及以后ABA浓度低于常规栽培。二次枝长果枝芽中(图5-B2)的ZR浓度先维持在一定水平而后呈上升又下降的趋势,总体上根域限制组的ZR浓度高于常规栽培。2种栽培模式的ABA浓度都是先上升的趋势,分别于6月16日和7月14日达到最高点,根域限制组的最高点ABA浓度高于常规栽培,到达峰顶后ABA浓度下降,2个试验组都在8月11日到达最低点,再上升。

由图5-A3可知二次枝短果枝叶片中的ZR浓度根域限制组始终在较低的水平波动,常规栽培组先下降,随后维持在一定水平波动。2种栽培模式的ABA浓度都呈“W”形状,根域限制组的峰顶比常规栽培晚2周出现并且峰值也更低。二次枝短果枝芽中(图5-B3),2个试验组的ZR浓度先维持在较低的水平,然后上升,根域限制与常规栽培分别于7月14日和28日达到最高点,随后下降,根域限制组的峰值低于常规栽培。2种栽培模式的ABA浓度都是先上升后下降的趋势,但根域限制组的峰顶比常规栽培

培晚2周出现。

综上所述,6月30日前后花芽普遍进入形态分化,可能与芽的ABA浓度正处于高峰,以及前期叶片ZR浓度处于高水平有关。8月11日前后花芽从花蕾原基分化初期转向末期,可能与前期芽的ZR浓度达到最高点有关。

3 讨论

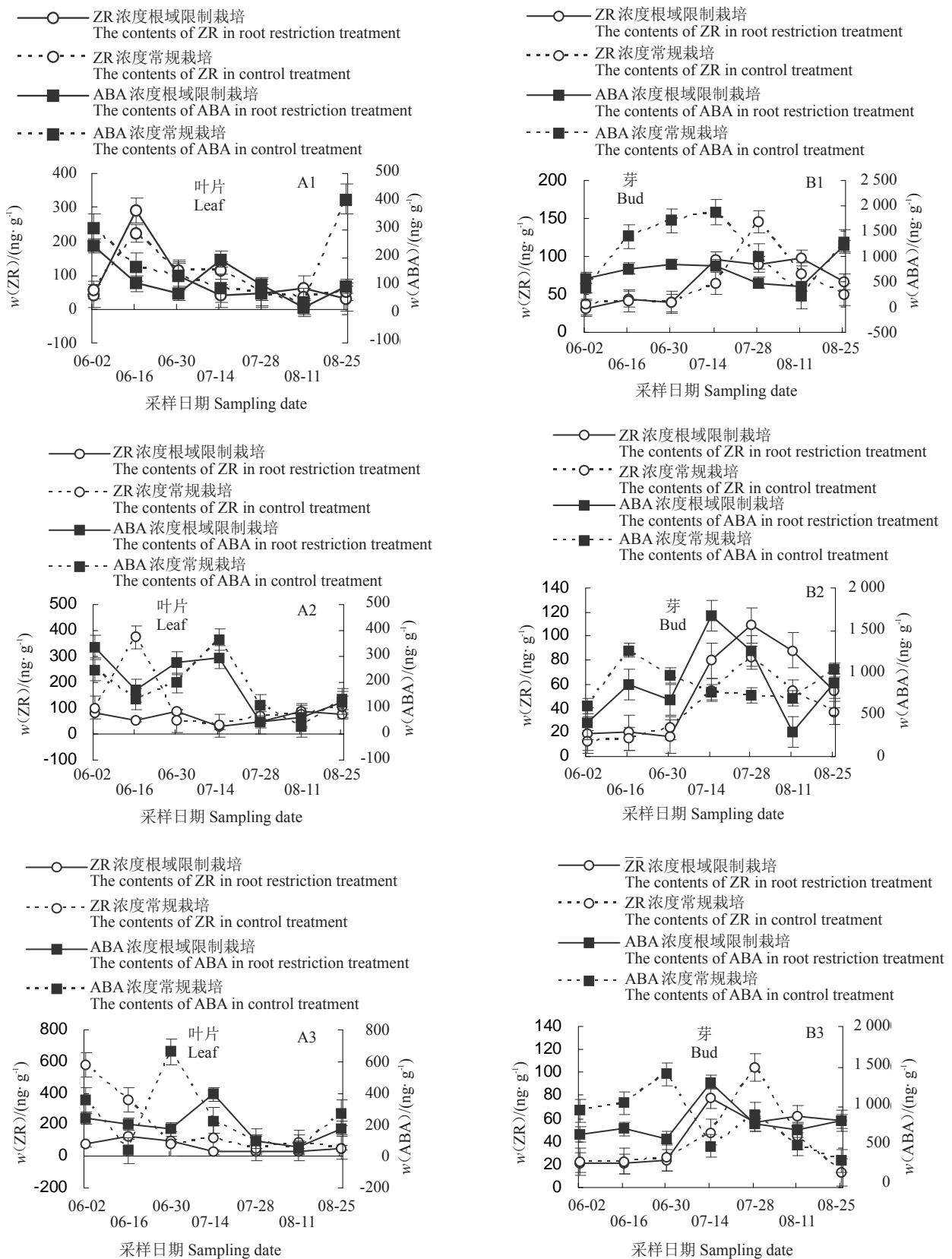
3.1 根域限制栽培对‘圆梦’桃花芽分化进程的影响

桃花芽分化与枝条停止生长和营养条件有关^[18-19]。本试验中,与常规栽培相比,根域限制栽培一次枝长果枝基部早2周开始分化,上部晚4周开始分化,但分化速度快。根域限制栽培的桃树营养生长缓慢,枝条充实,积累的较多碳同化物为花芽形态分化提供能量可能是分化速度快的原因。一次枝开始形态分化比二次枝早,分化进程也比二次枝快。

桃花芽分化的过程可分为未分化期、花蕾原基分化初期、花蕾原基分化末期、花萼分化期、花瓣分化期、雄蕊分化期和雌蕊分化期^[20]。一般认为桃短果枝的花芽比长果枝早开始分化,长果枝中下部的花芽分化盛期出现早于上部,中部的花芽分化强度最大,基部次之,上部最弱^[18]。本试验的结果与之相符,随着‘圆梦’长果枝花芽着生位置向基部靠拢,花芽进入分化状态的时间越早,分化进程也越快,两种栽培模式的一次枝和二次枝都表现出该规律。根域限制栽培一次枝短果枝的花芽分化进程比长果枝基部快,二次枝短果枝与长果枝中部基本同步;常规栽培二次枝短果枝的花芽分化进程与长果枝中下部基本保持一致。

3.2 根域限制栽培对‘圆梦’桃叶片总氮量、C/N的影响

根据花芽分化机制营养假说,相对多碳少氮的内环境利于成花^[5]。C/N值的高低与苹果成花量呈正相关趋势^[7],高C/N促进花芽分化的理论在柑橘^[21]、刺梨^[22]、荔枝^[23]、杨梅^[24]、葡萄^[25]等果树上得到验证。本试验的结果与之相符,6月2日至8月25日‘圆梦’桃树花芽形态分化初期,根域限制栽培的叶片C/N始终保持在高于常规栽培的水平,并随着时间的推移,两个试验组的C/N逐渐升高;与此同时,叶片总氮量不断降低,根域限制组低于常规栽培组。花芽分化较早的长果枝基部和短果枝总氮量较



A1、B1. 一次枝长果枝; A2、B2. 二次枝长果枝; A3、B3. 二次枝短果枝。

A1, B1. Primary shoot, long branches; A2, B2. Secondary shoot, long branches; A3, B3. Secondary shoot, short branches.

图 5 根域限制与常规栽培的‘圆梦’叶片(A)和芽(B)激素含量比较

Fig. 5 Comprison of root restriction treatment and control treatment on leaf (A) and bud (B) hormone content

低,C/N 较高。

关于 C/N 的时间变化规律不同研究得到不同的结果,在花芽分化过程中刺梨花芽和叶芽的 C/N 不断下降,而总氮量逐渐升高,樊卫国等^[22]认为总氮的不断增长可能与萌动后的花芽和叶芽的氮素养分“库”增强有关。由此推测,花芽分化期叶片和芽的 C/N 变化规律可能不同。本试验中叶片 C/N 不断升高可能是新梢逐渐由营养生长转向生殖生长,首先在叶片中积累光合产物引起的;此外,花芽进入分化期之后,树体需调动大量碳水化合物来支持分化过程继续进行^[24]。花芽分化过程中发生大量的细胞分裂、核酸合成,消耗大量氮素,向花芽运输氮素导致叶片总氮量不断降低。张红娜等^[26]的研究表明,成花的枝条叶片中总氮含量明显比未成花的枝条低。叶片总氮量较低,C/N 较高,能缩短花芽分化的时间^[25]。本研究的结果与此一致,根域限制栽培可能是通过调整树体营养分配,加快花芽分化速度,使‘圆梦’长果枝花芽率提高。

3.3 根域限制栽培对‘圆梦’桃叶片和芽激素含量的影响

一般认为 CTK 能促进花芽分化,苹果花芽形成的临界期 ZR 含量始终维持高水平^[27]。本试验中,6 月 30 日之前‘圆梦’桃叶片 ZR 含量在较高的水平,这之后芽的 ZR 含量逐渐上升再下降。6 月 30 日前后花芽逐渐开始分化,表明较高水平的 ZR 能促进成花,叶片可能将 ZR 和其他能量物质一同转运到芽体。根域限制组的芽 ZR 含量最大值高于常规栽培组,这可能是根域限制的桃树成花量大、花芽密度高的原因。

果树成花的前提是树体营养生长的停止,植物内源激素 ABA 能使枝条停长,促进 CTK、淀粉和糖的积累,加强生殖生长^[28]。王玉华等^[29]的研究表明,在大樱花花芽生理分化期,ABA 含量先上升积累,进入形态分化期以后,ABA 含量降低,在分化末期再回升。本试验的结果与之相似,7 月初之前‘圆梦’一次枝长果枝的芽 ABA 含量上升,之后下降,到 8 月下旬大幅回升,此时花芽即将进入花萼分化期。ABA 含量的增加有利于芽体由营养生长向生殖生长的状态转化^[30]。ABA 可能也有助于推进芽体形态分化的进程。本试验结果显示芽体 ABA 含量高于叶片,表明较高的 ABA 含量能促进成花。与常规栽培组相比,根域限制组芽体 ABA 含量较低,

但是波动较平稳,林玲等^[31]的研究也认为比较稳定的 ABA 含量有利于葡萄花芽分化。多数研究支持较高的 ABA 含量对花芽形成有利,也有少数研究持相反意见。Hoad^[32]的研究表明从苹果、梨、李果实中传递出来的 ABA 可能与成花无联系。曾骧^[28]认为 ABA 有诱导枝条休眠的作用,能使生长点进入休眠状态而不能成花。本试验中尽管根域限制长果枝上中部的花芽开始形态分化较晚,芽体 ABA 含量较低,但花芽率高,这可能说明芽体适度高含量的 ABA 对成花有利,过高的 ABA 含量会起反作用^[33-34]。

综上所述,碳氮物质和激素的含量变化是根域限制栽培促进成花的部分原因,继续挖掘与此相关的基因表达、物质合成、转运等代谢过程,或许能阐明根域限制促进花芽形成的根本原因。

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