

不同元素肥处理对核桃露仁的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究喷施元素肥对核桃的作用, 为降低核桃露仁率、提高核桃品质提供科学依据。【方法】对新疆主栽核桃品种‘温185’和‘新新2’分别喷施N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg元素肥, 测定单果的不同指标, 研究元素肥对核桃品质的影响。【结果】喷施K、Ca、Mg元素肥, 核桃单果质量可显著提高6.50%~14.36%; 喷施K元素肥, 仁质量可显著提高8.09%~8.71%; 喷施K、Zn、Ca、Mg肥, 均能显著提高核桃果壳的厚度, 并显著降低果实露仁率, 露仁率从23.00%~28.00%(对照)降低到0~7.00%。树冠上层内核桃果壳厚度明显大于下层内果壳厚度, 树冠内膛核桃果壳最薄, 露仁也最严重。【结论】核桃露仁情况严重, 是品种特性、肥效、光照条件的共同作用, 生产中除加强修剪管理外, 还应在硬壳期喷施K、Ca、Mg元素肥, 进而降低露仁率。

关键词: 核桃; 元素肥; 单果质量; 露仁

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Effect of different elements on the occurrence of exposed kernel of walnut in Xinjiang

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Abstract: 【Objective】The phenomenon of exposed kernel is very common with two main walnut cultivars ‘Wen185’ and ‘Xinxin2’ in Xinjiang, which affects both the appearance quality and the market price greatly. In order to reduce kernel exposure rate and improve appearance quality, the different mineral elements were applied to two walnut varieties respectively. 【Methods】In the shell-hardening period, the elements N, P, K, Zn, Ca and Mg elements were applied to two walnut varieties, respectively, and after the fruit matured and the nuts naturally dried, the nut indexes were measured separately, which included the numbers of exposed kernel, the average nut weight, the kernel weight, the shell thickness, the kernel percentage and so on, to study the effect of different elements on nut quality. 【Results】There was a significant effect of different elements on the quality with two walnut varieties. Among them, K, Ca and Mg could improve the average nut weight of ‘Wen185’ significantly, with the single nut weight reaching 13.76-14.43 g, increasing by 6.50%-11.69%. There was no significant difference in average nut weight between N and Zn treatments, but P element could reduce the average nut weight with ‘Wen185’. The kernel weight of ‘Wen185’ could significantly increase by 8.09%, compared to that of Control with the treatment of K element. However, the difference was not significant between N, P, Zn, Ca and Mg elements as well as control. Spraying with K, Ca and Mg elements all could improve the

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shell thickness with ‘Wen185’ and reduce the exposed kernel rate significantly, with the exposed kernel rates decreasing from 28.00% (control) to 0.05%. Spraying with N, P, K, Zn, Ca and Mg elements could improve the average nut weight of ‘Xinxin2’ significantly, and the single nut weight with the treatment of Mg element was higher than that with the treatments with N, P and Ca significantly, but the difference was not significant between Mg as well as K and Zn. Spraying with N, P, K and Zn elements could improve the kernel weight of ‘Xinxin2’ significantly, increasing by 5.11%-9.16%. Spraying with six elements could increase the shell thickness of ‘Xinxin2’ significantly and reduce exposed kernel rate of ‘Xinxin2’ significantly, and the effect of spraying with N, K, Zn, Ca and Mg elements on increasing the shell thickness was significantly better than that with P element. The effect of Mg element on reducing exposed kernel rate was significantly higher than that of N and P elements. The shell thickness was different in the same azimuth under different processing methods, spraying with P, K, Zn, Ca and Mg elements could improve the shell thickness with ‘Wen185’, among which K and Ca element treatments were more obvious, the maximum shell thickness could increase by 42.86%. Spraying with N, P, K, Zn, Ca and Mg elements could improve the shell thickness with ‘Xinxin2’, which reduced the exposed kernel rate, and the effect of spraying with Zn and Mg elements was obvious particularly, with the shell thickness increasing by 162.50%. The shell thickness of nuts from the upper canopy was significantly higher than those from the lower canopy. The shell inside the crown of the tree was the thinnest and the occurrence of exposed kernel was the most grievous. The distribution of exposed kernel rate on a canopy showed in an ascending order: eastern>southern>western>northern and inner canopies. 【Conclusion】 The occurrence of exposed kernel was serious in Xinjiang walnuts, which was commonly affected by the variety characteristics, fertilizers and light conditions. Except for strengthening pruning management in production, some elements should also be sprayed, such as K (0.3% K₂SO₄), Ca [0.5% Ca(NO₃)₂], and Mg [1% MgSO₄·7H₂O] respectively to improve the nut weight, kernel weight, shell thickness, and reduce the exposed kernel rate significantly, so as to improve the yield and quality.

Key words: Walnut; Element fertilizer; Single fruit weight; Exposed kernel

核桃(*Juglans regia*)是新疆特色林果业第二大经济树种,截止2015年,新疆核桃种植面积为 $3.52 \times 10^5 \text{ hm}^2$,产量达 $6.01 \times 10^5 \text{ t}^{[1]}$,核桃作为南疆四地州发展特色经济林的支柱产业之一,已成为当地农牧民脱贫致富的优势产业。近年来新疆核桃育种工作进展缓慢,目前主栽品种逐渐显现出结果部位外移,露仁严重、缝合线不紧密,核仁不饱满、空壳等诸多问题,尤其是核桃露仁现象在生产中较为普遍,并且呈上升趋势,新疆两大主栽品种‘温185’比‘新新2’表现更为严重,栽培密度过大的果园,‘温185’露仁率甚至为20%~60%,严重影响了核桃的外观品质、贮运性、商品性状以及价格。通过对核桃进行不同元素肥的处理,以期寻找出降低核桃露仁的有效方法,提高核桃品质,为其高效栽培提供科学依据,并指导生产。

核桃果实开裂、内果皮不完全、仁外露与遗传学性状、果皮解剖结构、生理因素等有关^[2]。在硬核期核桃没有积累足够的葡萄糖、阿魏酸,可导致纤维素、半纤维素和木质素的形成受阻,抑制内果皮木质化,最终造成露仁^[3]。同时木质素含量与缝合线紧密度、机械强度之间呈显著正相关,木质素含量与硬壳厚度呈极显著正相关^[4]。研究表明,通过实施整形修剪、肥水管理、防病治虫、适时采收4项技术,均能有效防治辽系核桃露仁发生^[5],但施肥仅提到每666.7 m²增施腐熟鸡粪至3 000 kg,缺少施肥的量化标准。在果实硬壳期,追加氮磷钾复合肥,占年追肥总量的20%,可保证坚果充实饱满^[6],在核桃充分成熟时采收以减少露仁情况^[7]。也有研究认为,影响薄皮核桃果壳“发育不实”的主要环境因素为硬核期的日照时数和降雨量^[8]。因此围绕核桃露仁这一生

产中存在的实际问题开展相关试验研究十分必要。根据前人在核桃上喷施元素肥的经验及应用,筛选出 6 种适宜的单元素肥,并在核桃硬壳发育期,分别喷施有效成分为 N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg 的 6 种元素肥,分析元素肥对核桃品质、果壳厚度及露仁率的影响,以期解决或降低核桃露仁问题,为核桃的高效栽培提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于 2016—2017 年在阿克苏地区温宿县木本粮油林场新疆林科院良种核桃示范园内进行,材料选自新疆两大主栽核桃品种‘温 185’和‘新新 2’,2 个品种树龄均为 15 a(年),株行距为 5 m×6 m,树体健壮,树势较开张,单株产量保持在 9~10 kg,日常管理与试验无差别。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 元素肥对核桃品质的影响 在核桃硬壳期(6 月中上旬),分别选定‘温 185’和‘新新 2’2 个品种树势基本一致的核桃树各 21 株,于 6 月 10 日、6 月 25 日分别 2 次对供试品种喷施有效成分为氮[0.5% CO(NH₂)₂]、磷[1% Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O]、钾(0.3% K₂SO₄)、锌(1% ZnSO₄·7H₂O)、钙[0.5% Ca(NO₃)₂]、镁(1% MgSO₄·7H₂O)的 6 种元素肥,以喷施清水为对照,每处理 3 株树,3 次重复,9 月下旬成熟后各处理分别随机采收单果 300 个,统计单果露仁数,测定单果质量、仁质量、果壳厚度、出仁率等指标。

1.2.2 元素肥对树冠不同方位果壳厚度的影响 前期处理方法同 1.2.1,9 月底核桃成熟后,每株树按照树冠东、南、西、北、中及上下两层 10 个不同方位分

别采收单果 30 个,3 次重复,测定单果果壳厚度。

1.2.3 元素肥对树冠不同方向核桃露仁率的影响 前期处理方法同 1.2.1,9 月底核桃成熟后,每株树按照树冠东、南、西、北、内膛 5 个不同方向分别采收单果 30 个,3 次重复,统计核桃露仁率。

1.3 数据分析

利用 Excel 2007 和 SPSS 19.0 软件对试验数据进行处理分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同元素肥对核桃品质的影响

通过对‘温 185’和‘新新 2’2 个主栽核桃品种进行不同元素肥处理,均可以对 2 个品种的果实品质产生显著的影响。由表 1 可知,喷施 K、Mg、Ca 三种元素肥均能显著提高‘温 185’核桃的单果质量,单果质量为 13.76~14.43 g,可提高 6.50%~11.69%,喷施 N、Zn 肥对提高单果质量无显著差异,而喷施 P 肥反而会降低核桃的单果质量。在 K 肥处理下,‘温 185’的仁质量比对照显著提高 8.09%,而 N、P、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥处理与对照差异不显著。核桃壳的厚度在一定程度上能反映出核桃露仁情况,方差结果表明,喷施 K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥均能显著提高‘温 185’果壳厚度,而 N、P 肥与对照无显著差异。元素肥处理对‘温 185’核桃露仁情况影响较大,试验中喷施 N、P 肥促进了‘温 185’核桃露仁情况的发生,严重时‘温 185’露仁率可达到 51%,而喷施 K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥则可降低或避免‘温 185’核桃露仁情况的发生,极大地提高了核桃果实的品质。几种处理方法对‘温 185’核桃缝合线不紧密以及出仁率均无显著效果。

表 1 不同元素肥对‘温 185’核桃品质的影响

Table 1 Effect of different element fertilizer on the quality of ‘Wen185’ walnut

| 处理方法 Treatment method | 单果质量 Fruit weight/g | 仁质量 Kernel weight/g | 壳厚 Shell thickness/mm | 露仁率 Exposed kernel rate/% | 裂口率 Rupture rate/% | 出仁率 Kernel percent/% |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N | 12.88±1.09 bc | 8.97±0.52 bcd | 0.59±0.05 d | 51.0±12.0 a | 19.0±6.0 a | 68.0±11.0 ab |
| P | 12.10±0.84 c | 8.54±0.42 d | 0.66±0.04 c | 41.0±7.0 b | 15.0±2.0 a | 72.0±5.0 a |
| K | 14.43±0.65 a | 9.62±0.33 a | 0.79±0.06 a | 3.0±4.0 d | 17.0±7.0 a | 67.0±2.0 b |
| Zn | 12.64±0.66 bc | 8.76±0.46 cd | 0.71±0.07 b | 5.0±5.0 d | 21.0±12.0 a | 69.0±2.0 ab |
| Ca | 13.76±1.15 a | 9.31±0.48 ab | 0.79±0.04 a | 0.0±1.0 d | 13.0±11.0 a | 65.0±1.0 b |
| Mg | 13.98±0.62 a | 9.09±0.40 bc | 0.75±0.04 ab | 3.0±5.0 d | 20.0±9.0 a | 65.0±1.0 b |
| 对照 Control | 12.92±0.65 b | 8.90±0.37 bcd | 0.62±0.03 cd | 28.0±6.0 c | 17.0±12.0 a | 69.0±1.0 ab |

注:不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at the 0.05 level. The same below.

对‘新新2’而言,喷施N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg肥,均能显著提高单果质量,其中Mg肥处理条件下单果质量显著高于N、P、Ca,但与K、Zn肥无显著差异。喷施N、P、K、Zn肥均能显著提高‘新新2’核桃仁的质量,仁质量可提高5.11%~9.16%。6种元素肥处理,均能显著增加‘新新2’果壳厚度,并能显著降低露仁率,其中喷施N、K、Zn、Ca、Mg肥增加果壳厚度

的效果显著高于P肥,喷施Mg肥降低露仁率效果显著高于N、P肥,优于K、Zn、Ca肥。‘新新2’核桃品种较‘温185’果皮厚,缝合线也较紧密,但一定程度上喷施Zn肥可影响‘新新2’品种的缝合线紧密度。试验结果显示,不同元素肥处理对‘新新2’品种出仁率作用优势不明显,甚至喷施N、K、Zn、Ca、Mg肥能显著降低‘新新2’的出仁率(表2)。

表 2 不同元素肥对‘新新2’核桃品质的影响

Table 2 Effect of different element fertilizer on the quality of ‘Xinxin 2’ walnut

| 处理方法 Treatment method | 单果质量 Fruit weight/g | 仁质量 Kernel weight/g | 壳厚 Shell thickness/mm | 露仁率 Exposed kernel rate/% | 裂口率 Rupture rate/% | 出仁率 Kernel percent/% |
|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| N | 12.21±0.39 c | 7.00±0.16 bc | 1.05±0.07 a | 10.0±5.0 b | 1.0±2.0 b | 56.0±2.0 b |
| P | 12.30±0.54 bc | 7.27±0.19 a | 0.95±0.10 b | 12.0±9.0 b | 0.0±0.0 b | 59.0±1.0 a |
| K | 12.74±0.61 ab | 7.24±0.25 ab | 1.04±0.06 a | 6.0±4.0 bc | 0.0±0.0 b | 56.0±1.0 b |
| Zn | 12.40±0.53 abc | 7.08±0.14 abc | 1.09±0.07 a | 7.0±8.0 bc | 10.0±7.0 a | 56.0±2.0 b |
| Ca | 12.16±0.32 c | 6.87±0.34 cd | 1.10±0.06 a | 6.0±4.0 bc | 1.0±2.0 b | 57.0±2.0 b |
| Mg | 12.82±0.25 a | 6.91±0.25 cd | 1.08±0.10 a | 1.0±3.0 c | 2.0±3.0 b | 54.0±2.0 c |
| 对照 Control | 11.21±0.51 d | 6.66±0.32 d | 0.87±0.05 c | 23.0±10.0 a | 3.0±4.0 b | 59.0±2.0 a |

2.2 不同元素肥对核桃树冠不同方位果壳厚度的影响

经过N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg肥以及对照7种处理,

利用方差对‘温185’和‘新新2’2个核桃品种树冠不同方位内果壳厚度进行分析,试验结果如表3、表4所示,同一方位上不同处理对核桃壳的厚度存在差

表 3 元素肥对‘温185’核桃不同方位果壳厚度的影响

Table 3 Effect of elemental fertilizer on the ‘Wen185’ walnut shell thickness in different directions

| 方位 Orientation | N | P | K | Zn | Ca | Mg | 对照 Control |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|
| 东上 Upper east | 0.60±0.10 a | 0.67±0.09 abc | 0.83±0.10 abc | 0.63±0.05 bc | 0.78±0.10 bc | 0.68±0.11 b | 0.66±0.11 a |
| 南上 Upper south | 0.62±0.09 a | 0.69±0.10 abc | 0.90±0.06 a | 0.63±0.09 bc | 0.82±0.10 abc | 0.73±0.10 ab | 0.66±0.10 a |
| 西上 Upper west | 0.67±0.06 a | 0.68±0.12 abc | 0.79±0.07 bcd | 0.79±0.07 a | 0.81±0.10 abc | 0.73±0.12 ab | 0.63±0.06 a |
| 北上 Upper north | 0.65±0.08 a | 0.73±0.09 ab | 0.82±0.09 abc | 0.80±0.11 a | 0.85±0.10 ab | 0.76±0.13 ab | 0.65±0.11 a |
| 中上 Upper middle | 0.59±0.11 a | 0.75±0.07 a | 0.88±0.11 ab | 0.70±0.06 abc | 0.90±0.13 a | 0.77±0.10 ab | 0.63±0.08 a |
| 东下 Lower east | 0.59±0.06 a | 0.62±0.09 c | 0.74±0.12 cd | 0.73±0.11 ab | 0.73±0.12 cd | 0.71±0.11 ab | 0.64±0.10 a |
| 南下 Lower south | 0.60±0.10 a | 0.64±0.07 bc | 0.82±0.07 abc | 0.59±0.13 c | 0.77±0.15 bc | 0.81±0.15 a | 0.64±0.10 a |
| 西下 Lower west | 0.66±0.09 a | 0.66±0.11 abc | 0.71±0.12 d | 0.78±0.12 a | 0.73±0.11 cd | 0.71±0.09 ab | 0.57±0.07 a |
| 北下 Lower north | 0.60±0.12 a | 0.62±0.09 c | 0.82±0.07 abc | 0.72±0.24 ab | 0.79±0.09 bc | 0.80±0.11 ab | 0.62±0.12 a |
| 中下 Lower middle | 0.46±0.09 b | 0.59±0.06 c | 0.71±0.07 d | 0.65±0.12 bc | 0.78±0.07 bc | 0.74±0.11 ab | 0.58±0.12 a |

表 4 元素肥对‘新新2’核桃不同方位果壳厚度的影响

Table 4 Effect of elemental fertilizer on the ‘Xinxin2’ walnut shell thickness in different directions

| 方位 Orientation | N | P | K | Zn | Ca | Mg | 对照 Control |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|
| 东上 Upper east | 1.16±0.09 ab | 1.04±0.18 ab | 1.10±0.11 ab | 2.31±0.51 a | 1.16±0.15 a | 1.52±0.18 a | 0.88±0.19 a |
| 南上 Upper south | 1.23±0.08 a | 1.08±0.19 a | 1.00±0.12 ab | 1.83±0.60 b | 1.09±0.22 a | 1.42±0.28 ab | 0.92±0.25 a |
| 西上 Upper west | 1.03±0.21 bc | 0.86±0.18 bcd | 1.02±0.17 ab | 1.34±0.15 cde | 1.22±0.13 a | 1.52±0.13 a | 0.83±0.28 ab |
| 北上 Upper north | 1.01±0.18 bc | 0.99±0.26 ab | 1.01±0.14 ab | 1.56±0.17 bcd | 1.07±0.13 a | 1.40±0.13 abc | 0.94±0.21 a |
| 中上 Upper middle | 1.13±0.14 ab | 1.06±0.18 ab | 1.12±0.10 a | 1.51±0.19 bcd | 1.11±0.26 a | 1.45±0.20 a | 0.87±0.15 a |
| 东下 Lower east | 1.08±0.20 ab | 1.03±0.19 ab | 1.09±0.09 ab | 1.60±0.37 bc | 1.08±0.19 a | 1.44±0.17 ab | 0.84±0.22 ab |
| 南下 Lower south | 0.96±0.22 bc | 0.78±0.16 cd | 0.94±0.22 b | 1.74±0.42 b | 1.03±0.16 a | 1.21±0.20 cd | 0.67±0.17 b |
| 西下 Lower west | 1.00±0.25 bc | 0.75±0.17 d | 1.00±0.23 ab | 1.20±0.17 de | 1.15±0.14 a | 1.22±0.16 cd | 0.79±0.22 ab |
| 北下 Lower north | 0.85±0.20 c | 0.85±0.23 bcd | 1.00±0.16 ab | 1.47±0.28 bcd | 1.01±0.29 a | 1.26±0.13 bcd | 0.93±0.11 a |
| 中下 Lower middle | 1.00±0.22 bc | 0.96±0.12 abc | 1.08±0.12 ab | 1.08±0.21 e | 1.11±0.27 a | 1.13±0.25 d | 0.86±0.15 ab |

异,喷施 P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥均能提高‘温 185’果壳厚度,其中 K、Ca 肥处理对增加‘温 185’核桃壳厚度效果较明显,最高时可提高 42.86%;喷施 N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥均能显著提高‘新新 2’果壳厚度,降低露仁率,尤其是 Zn、Mg 效果明显,最高时可提高果壳厚度 162.50%。

在同一元素肥处理条件下,2 个核桃品种不同方位内果壳厚度表现基本趋于一致,多数树冠中下部的核桃果壳厚度最薄,低于树冠其他部位果壳厚度;同一方向上,树冠上层内核桃果壳厚度明显大于下层内果壳厚度,说明这与受到不同强度的光照条件有关。

2.3 不同元素肥对核桃树冠不同方向露仁率的影响

不同元素肥处理对‘温 185’核桃果壳露仁率影响较大,如图 1 所示。在树冠东、南、西、北、内膛五个方向上,K、Zn、Ca、Mg 四种处理均能显著降低‘温 185’核桃壳的露仁率,极大地提高了核桃的品质,增加了优质果率,但喷施 N、P 肥则加重了‘温 185’核桃壳发生露仁的概率,因此在核桃灌浆期应严格控制 N、P 肥的喷施。不同处理方法,树冠东面和南面核桃壳发生露仁情况均较轻,结果显示,树冠东面和南面的核桃露仁率平均为 10.89%和 13.63%,而西面露仁率平均为 17.11%,北面露仁率平均为 23.17%,

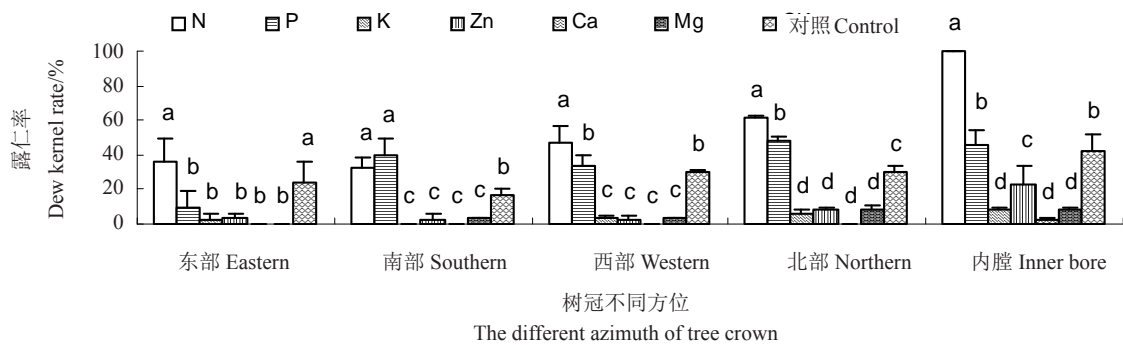


图 1 元素肥处理对‘温 185’核桃树冠不同方向露仁率的影响
 Fig. 1 Effect of elemental fertilizer treatment on exposed kernel rate of different directions of ‘Wen185’ walnut tree crown

树冠内膛核桃露仁情况最为严重,平均可达到 32.99%。

‘新新 2’核桃果壳露仁性状与‘温 185’表现基本一致,不同的是, N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥处理均能

降低核桃壳发生露仁的概率,但 N、P 肥处理效果最弱,如图 2 所示。在同一处理中,‘新新 2’核桃壳发生露仁的概率由小到大依次是东部(4.18%)、南部(7.18%)、西部(10.35%)、北部(11.07%)、内膛

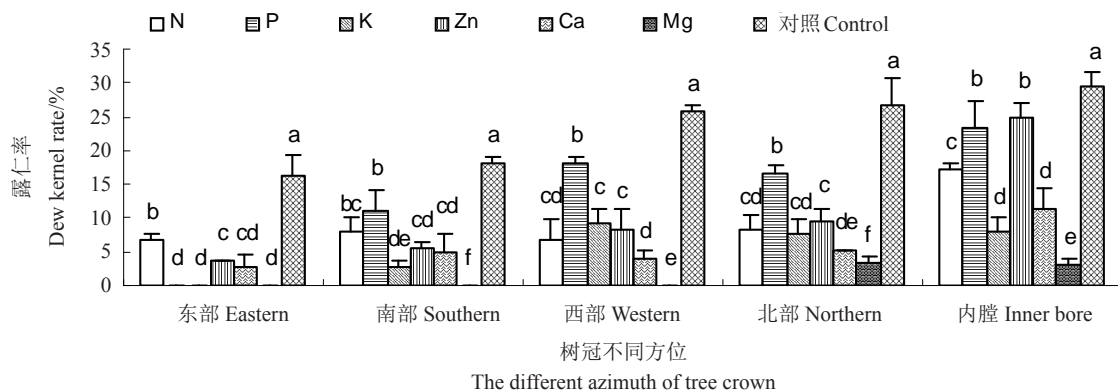


图 2 不同元素肥对‘新新 2’核桃树冠不同方向露仁率的影响
 Fig. 2 Effect of elemental fertilizer treatment on exposed kernel rate of different directions of ‘Xinxin2’ walnut tree crown

(16.80%)。

3 讨 论

有机肥肥效持续时间长,‘温 185’通过增施有机肥牛粪可增产 20.63%^[9],说明在果实发育后期,充足的养分保障是提高核桃产量的关键。喷肥可快速弥补树体养分的不足^[10],在同一管理水平下,在核桃的硬壳期连续喷施 2 次 K、Ca、Mg 元素肥,均能显著提高核桃的单果质量,试验中‘温 185’单果质量提高 6.50%~11.69%,‘新新 2’提高 8.47%~14.36%。目前生产上核桃存在产量下降、果个变小等问题,与春季大量施入复合肥、而夏秋两季不追肥导致的肥力供应不足有很大关系。新疆盛果期核桃园土壤中速效 K 含量(w)仅为 102.49 mg·kg⁻¹(极低)^[11],试验喷施 K 肥(0.3% K₂SO₄),‘温 185’和‘新新 2’仁质量均能显著提高 8.09%~8.71%,能有效地弥补果仁在发育过程中 K 肥不足的缺点。核桃壳的主要组分是木质素、纤维素和半纤维素^[12],核桃壳在发育过程中 K 含量先升高后降低,Ca、Mg 含量逐渐上升^[13],试验分别喷施 K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥,均能显著提高‘温 185’和‘新新 2’的果壳厚度,并显著降低果实露仁率,露仁率从 23.00%~28.00%(对照)降低到 0~7.00%,极大地提高了核桃的商品质量,与张洁^[14]对核桃补钙试验结论基本一致。喷施 N、P、K、Zn、Ca、Mg 肥,对‘温 185’核桃缝合线紧密度及出仁率影响不明显,但显著降低了‘新新 2’核桃的出仁率,原因是‘新新 2’果壳厚度增加。

同一品种不同部位核桃硬壳中木质素、纤维素及多酚含量存在差异^[4],本试验表明,树冠中下部的核桃果壳厚度最薄,低于树冠其他部位果壳厚度;同一方向上,树冠上层内核桃果壳厚度明显大于下层;同一处理条件下,树冠东面和南面内的核桃壳发生露仁情况均较轻,西面重,北面较重,树冠内膛核桃露仁情况最重,说明核桃发生露仁现象,不仅与后期肥效不足有关,同时也受光照条件的影响较大。崔蕙英等^[8]通过调查发现,树体外围果实的发育不实果壳率低于内膛,认为硬核期光照情况是影响果壳发育的主要因素;赵书岗等^[15]也认为品种、光照等是影响坚果硬壳结构的重要因素。核桃硬壳期喷施 N、P 肥加重了‘温 185’核桃壳发生露仁的概率,‘新新 2’果壳虽比‘温 185’果壳厚,喷施 N、P 肥后露仁依然严重,保持在 10.00%~12.00%,因此在核桃硬壳

期应严格控制 N、P 肥的增施。

4 结 论

新疆核桃露仁严重,受品种特性、肥效、光照的共同作用,在硬壳期喷施 K(0.3% K₂SO₄)、Zn(1% ZnSO₄·7H₂O)、Ca[0.5% Ca(NO₃)₂]、Mg(1% MgSO₄·7H₂O)肥,能显著提高核桃单果质量、仁质量、果壳厚度,并显著降低露仁率,进而提高核桃产量和品质。

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