

3种矮化生长型枇杷种质的枝梢生长及空间分布

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摘要:【目的】探讨矮化紧凑型、矮化开张型和矮化疏散分层型等3种生长型枇杷种质的枝梢生长及空间分布,为枇杷矮生品种选育及矮化修剪提供参考依据。【方法】采用网格法,对国家果树种质福州枇杷圃中自然生长的3种矮化生长型种质不同冠层部位的枝梢数、花穗数、枝梢粗度、枝梢长度、叶片数和枝梢角度的空间分布进行测定分析。【结果】矮化紧凑型的‘闽矮1号’树体矮小、枝梢短且细、枝梢密度大,抽穗率低且冠层内分布不均匀;矮化开张型的‘大坡顶3号’表现树高、枝梢生长量和生长势中等,枝梢抽穗率高且在冠层内分布均匀;矮化疏散分层型的‘多43号’树高较高,枝梢分布在冠层中上部且密度小。随冠层高度的增高,3种矮化种质资源的枝梢长度、粗度、叶片数均呈增加趋势,而枝梢角度呈下降趋势,‘闽矮1号’的枝梢抽穗率呈增高的趋势,而‘多43号’呈降低趋势。【结论】矮化开张型的枝梢生长与空间分布的树形特点,更适合生产上应用推广。

关键词:枇杷;矮化生长型;种质资源;枝梢生长;空间分布

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Research on shoot growth and spatial distribution of three dwarf-growth type loquat genotypes

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Abstract: 【Objective】The shoot growth and spatial distribution of three growth types of loquat (dwarf-compact-type, dwarf-open-type, and dwarf-dispersed-layer-type) were investigated in order to provide reference for breeding and pruning of dwarf loquat cultivars. 【Methods】The mature trees of the three dwarf-growth loquat genotypes including ‘Minai No.1’ (the dwarf-compact-type germplasm), ‘Dapoding No.3’ (dwarf-open-type germplasm) and ‘Duo No.43’ (dwarf-dispersed-layer-type germplasm) under the natural growth condition, were selected for the experiment in the National Field Gene Bank for Loquat (Fuzhou, Fujian Province). The experimental trees were all 10-year-old with the same stock of ‘Jiefangzhong’. With the main trunk as the center, tree crown was divided into cubes of 0.5 m×0.5 m×0.5 m with aluminum-plastic tube. The total number of shoots and flower clusters in different parts of canopy were counted, and the shoot tasselling ratio was calculated. The shoot length, shoot thickness, number of leaves and angle of shoots in different parts of canopy were measured using a vernier caliper, a ruler and a protractor respectively. 【Results】The results showed that, there was obvious dissimilarity on the shoot growth and its spatial distribution among the three different dwarf-growth types. ‘Minai No.1’, the dwarf-compact type was ten-year-old, and its mean height was only 181.0 cm; the total number of shoots within a tree was 380, and 80% of the shoots were distributed in the layers of F2 and F3

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(the height of canopy was 50.1-150.0 cm). Shoot density was greater closer to the main trunk with an average shoot density of $64.0 \text{ shoot} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$. Besides, those trees, whose sum of shoots was great, the density of shoots was high and the angle was small, were more likely to have thin shoots and short internodes. Further, the ratios of tasseling shoots ranged from 59.9% to 91.0% in different regions of the canopy, and trees with a high canopy tended to have a high ratio of tasselling shoot ratio. ‘Dapoding No.3’, the dwarf-open type, was up to 215.6 cm high, and its total number of shoots was 164, and 98.8% of the shoots were distributed on the layers of F2, F3 and F4 (the height of canopy was 50.1-200.0 cm). Shoot density near the main trunk was low, and thus shoot density on the surface of canopy and in the medium region was higher. The highest shoot density was $18.0 \text{ shoot} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$. The ten-year-old trees tended to have medium height, obvious trunk, thicker shoots and even distribution of shoots. In different regions of the canopy, the ratio of tasseling shoots ranged from 94.0% to 100.0%, and there was no significant difference. ‘Dapoding No.3’ had a lower density of shoots but a higher ratio of tasseling shoots than ‘Minai No.1’. ‘Duo No.43’, the dwarf-dispersed-layer type, was 280.7 cm high, and its sum of shoots per tree was 184, and 97.7% of the shoots were distributed evenly on the layers of F3, F4 and F5 (the height of canopy ranged from 100.1 to 250.0 cm). Shoot density close to the main trunk was low so that the shoot density in the center of the canopy was high. The highest density of shoots was $27.0 \text{ shoot} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ occupying the 42.2% of all the shoots. Besides, this type had an unobvious main trunk, low number of shoots, low shoot density, long shoots and large shoot angle with a tasselling shoot ratio ranging from 69.9% to 100.0% in different regions of the canopy. And higher canopy tended to have a lower tasselling shoot ratio. For the above three genotypes, we found that shoot length, shoot thickness and leaf number per shoot tended to be higher while shoot angle decreased as canopy became higher. 【Conclusion】 In this study, there were significant differences among the three dwarf loquat types. For the dwarf-compact type, its canopy is short and small, but shoot number was twice larger than that of the other two types. Due to the fairly short shoots and its high density, shoots and leaves shade each other, resulting in the low ratio of tasseling shoots, and therefore this type is not suitable for high-yield and high-quality production. For the dwarf-dispersed-layer type, it has the characteristics of higher height and lower density of shoots, which is not conducive to improving the yield per tree. Its shoot distribution is not good for thinning flowers and fruits and other managements. The dwarf-open type has appropriate height, shoot number and growth vigor, and even distribution of shoots, and has a high ratio tasselling shoot. Therefore, the dwarf-open type is suitable for production.

Key words: *Eriobotrya japonica*; Dwarf-growth type; Germplasm resources; Shoot growth; Spatial distribution

枇杷(*Eriobotrya japonica* Lindl.)是原产我国南方的常绿小乔木果树,自然生长的树高6~10 m^[1],树冠高大,不易实现对产量、品质的生产调控。已有研究表明,不同生长型桃种质的一次枝长度、节间长度、分枝角度等存在显著差异^[2]。分枝角度^[3]、定干高度^[4]等是构成冠形的关键因素,影响生长类型^[5];树冠枝梢数量和分布影响产量^[2,6]、品质和田间管理工作量^[2];枝条粗度影响坐果率、丰产性^[2]。因此,通过修剪调整树冠枝梢、叶片数量及其空间分布,可提高产量和改善品质^[7-8]。上世纪90年代以来,我国枇

杷生产推广与新品种配套的矮化密植集约栽培技术模式^[9],推动枇杷从零星栽培向规模化、产业化生产转变,实现枇杷产业规模的跨越发展^[10]。有关学者开展了利用野生资源为砧木或中间砧对生长结果影响的研究^[11-12],以及矮化紧凑型植株的形态、生理生化指标^[13]等的观察,但未育成适合的矮化品种或矮化砧木,仍从小苗开始逐年实施定干、拉枝、撑枝、回缩修剪等园艺技术措施^[9,14],以实现矮化树冠的栽培目的,耗费大量人力和物力。树体生长型是控制树体大小的遗传因素,影响枝梢^[3,15]、叶片生长^[15-16]、开

花^[5],且与栽培密切相关。培育矮化树体生长型品种一直是枇杷育种的重要目标之一,但矮化生长型枇杷种质的枝梢生长及空间分布等缺乏研究。

本课题组对国家果树种质福州枇杷圃中的种质资源开展系统鉴定评价,筛选出矮化紧凑型、矮化开张型和矮化疏散分层型等矮化生长型枇杷种质资源^[17]。笔者从这些矮化类型资源中挑选具有代表性的3份种质,探讨矮化紧凑型、矮化开张型和矮化疏散分层型等枇杷种质的枝梢生长、抽穗及空间分布,为枇杷矮化品种选育及修剪提供参考依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地点与材料

试验于2016年2月—2017年2月,在福建省农业科学院果树研究所国家果树种质福州枇杷圃内进行。从矮化类型中挑选具有代表性的矮化紧凑型‘闽矮1号’(圃编号:GPPP0078)、矮化开张型‘大坡顶3号’(圃编号:GPPP0210)和矮化疏散分层型‘多43号’(圃编号:GPPP0568)3份种质为试验材料,树龄10 a(年),砧木为统一培育的解放钟实生苗,种质统一嫁接、定植,定植后不定干,田间管理一致^[18-19],为了体现每个种质的树体生长型特点,除疏花、疏穗外基本未采取其他较重的修剪措施。

1.2 试验方法

利用卷尺测量树高、冠幅、干周、干高、叶幕层厚。参照张强等^[6]的方法,以树干为中心,用定制铝塑管将树冠分成0.5 m×0.5 m×0.5 m的立方体。统计每个方格内的枝梢总数、花穗数,计算枝梢抽穗率,用游标卡尺、直尺、量角器等测量每个立方体方格内的枝梢粗度、长度、叶片数和枝梢角度。单株小区,3次重复。为了更好地定位分析,在水平方向上将树冠分为P1(距主干水平距离0.0~50.0 cm)、P2(距主干水平距离50.1~100.0 cm)、P3(距主干水平距离大于100.0 cm)三部分,在垂直方向上将树冠分为F1(冠层高度0.0~50.0 cm),F2(冠层高度50.1~100.0 cm),F3(冠层高度100.1~150.0 cm),F4(冠层高度150.1~200.0 cm),F5层(冠层高度200.1~250.0 cm)和F6层(冠层高度大于250.0 cm)。枝梢抽穗率/%=花穗数/枝梢数×100。

1.3 数据分析

数据用Excel 2007和DPS(V15.10)数据处理系统进行统计分析,用Origin 8制作三维分布图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 3种矮化生长型的树体生长特点

从表1可以看出,3种矮化生长型的枇杷种质资源中,‘闽矮1号’的树高、冠径、叶幕层厚、干径等性状的值均最小,仅是最大的‘多43号’的64.5%、

表1 3种矮化生长型枇杷种质树体生长特点

Table 1 The tree characteristics of three dwarf-growth loquat types

类型 Dwarf type	种质名称 Germplasm	树高 Height/ cm	冠径东西×南北 Crown diameter/cm East-West×South-North	叶幕层厚 The thickness of leaf canopy /cm	干径 Trunk circumference/cm	干高 Trunk height /cm	干性明显与否 Main trunk		
矮化紧凑型 Dwarf-compact-type	闽矮1号 Minai No.1	181.0 b	245.6×253.3 b	155.7 b	5.62 b	38 ab	明显 Obvious		
矮化开张型 Dwarf-open-type	大坡顶3号 Dapoding No.3	215.6 b	313.7×320.3 ab	172.7 b	7.83 ab	49 a	较明显 Light obvious		
矮化疏散分层型 Dwarf-dispersed- layer-type	多43号 Duo No.43	280.7 a	338.6×353.6 a	251.3 a	9.99 a	35 b	不明显 Obscure		
类型 Dwarf type	种质名称 Germplasm	枝梢总数 Shoot total number (shoot/plant)	枝梢密度 Shoot density/ (shoot·m ⁻³)	枝梢抽穗率 Ratio of shoot tasseling/%	叶片数 Leaf number (leaf / shoot)	枝梢长度 Length of shoot/cm	枝梢粗度 Thickness of shoot/mm	枝梢角度 Shoot angle/(°)	节间长度 Internode Length/cm
矮化紧凑型 Dwarf-compact-type	闽矮1号 Minai No.1	380 a	53.7 a	67.8 b	9.8 a	3.3 b	6.3 b	34.5 b	0.7 b
矮化开张型 Dwarf-open-type	大坡顶3号 Dapoding No.3	164 b	15.4 b	96.4 a	6.6 b	7.5 a	10.3 a	41.6 ab	1.0 ab
矮化疏散分层型 Dwarf-dispersed- layer-type	多43号 Duo No.43	184 b	12.1 b	82.3 ab	6.3 b	9.0 a	9.9 a	45.0 a	1.3 a

注:同一列中不同字母表示达 $\alpha=0.05$ 差异显著水平。

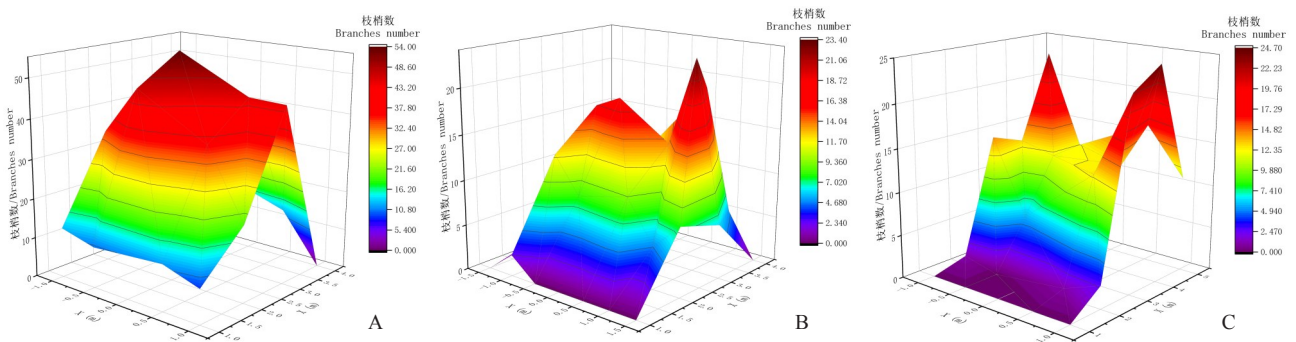
Note: The different letter in the same column means significance ($\alpha=0.05$).

72.1%、62.0%、56.3%，差异显著；单株枝梢数、枝梢密度以‘闽矮1号’最大，显著大于‘大坡顶3号’与‘多43号’，其中枝梢密度分别是‘大坡顶3号’与‘多43号’的3.5与4.4倍，‘大坡顶3号’与‘多43号’的单株枝梢数、枝梢密度差异不显著。枝梢抽穗率以‘大坡顶3号’的最高；‘闽矮1号’的枝梢叶片数最多，显著多于‘大坡顶3号’与‘多43号’，但‘闽矮1号’的枝梢长度、枝梢粗度、节间长度和枝梢角度等均最小，‘多43号’最大。由此可知，3个矮化生长型种质中，‘闽矮1号’的树冠最矮小，干性明显，枝梢细短且节间短，枝梢密度最大但枝梢抽穗率最低；

‘大坡顶3号’的树冠中等大小，但干高最高，干性较明显，枝梢抽穗率最高；‘多43号’的树冠最高大，枝梢最长，但枝梢密度最小，说明了3个种质各具树体生长特点。

2.2 3种矮化生长型冠层内枝梢数量的分布特点

2.2.1 纵向分布特点 由图1可知，‘闽矮1号’80.0%的枝梢分布在F2、F3层，F1和F4层仅分别占10.0%。‘大坡顶3号’的枝梢有47.0%分布在F3层，其次为F2层和F4层，分别占枝梢总数的26.0%、25.8%，F1层仅个别枝梢。‘多43号’97.7%的枝梢均匀分布在F3、F4、F5层，F1层无枝梢，F2、F6层仅个



A. 闽矮1号, B. 大坡顶3号, C. 多43号, X轴为东西方向距树高距离, Y轴为树高。

A. Minai No.1, B. Dapoding No.3, C. Duo No.43. X is the distance to stem in W-E, Y is the height of canopy.

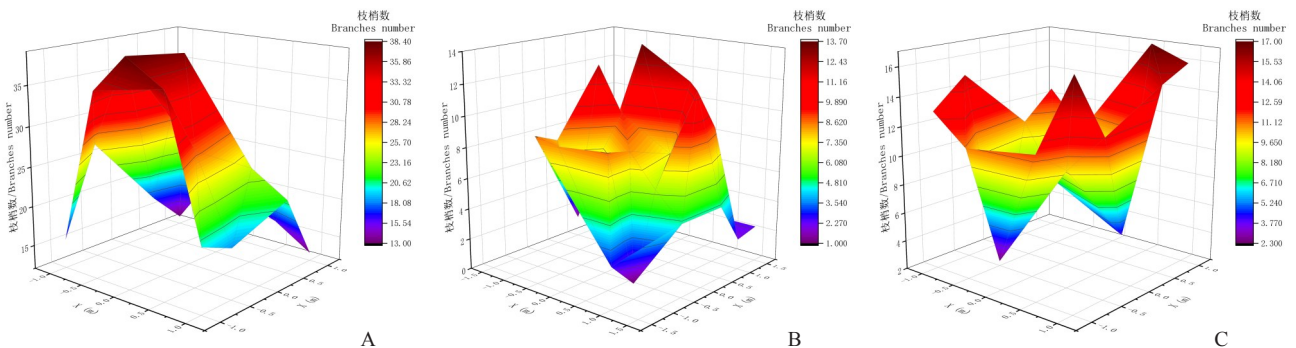
图1 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内的枝梢数纵向分布

Fig. 1 Longitudinal distribution of shoot numbers in canopy of three dwarf-growth loquat types

别枝梢。可见，3种矮化生长型种质的枝梢数量在树冠内不同高度的分布特点不一样，但均表现底层的枝梢数量较少，中上部的数量较多。

在P1区域，该范围内枝梢密度高达64.0枝·m⁻³，P2区域枝梢量占比达66.21%，但密度仅为42.0枝·m⁻³；‘大坡顶3号’的枝梢主要分布在P1、P2区，其中P1区域枝梢密度为15.0枝·m⁻³，P2区域为18.0枝·m⁻³，P3区域为6.0枝·m⁻³；‘多43号’的88.04%枝梢分布

2.2.2 水平分布特点 从单株枝梢数量的平面分布比较来看(图2)，‘闽矮1号’有33.79%的枝梢分布



A. 闽矮1号, B. 大坡顶3号, C. 多43号。X轴为东西方向距树干距离, Y轴为南北方向距树干距离, 图4-6同。

A. Minai No.1, B: Dapoding No.3, C. Duo No.43. X is the distance from trunk in W-E, Y is the distance from trunk in N-S, the same as Fig.4-6.

图2 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内的枝梢数的水平分布

Fig. 2 Horizontal distribution of shoot numbers in canopy of three dwarf-growth loquat types

在P2区域,且枝梢密度高达 $27.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P1区域枝梢量占11.96%密度仅 $11.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P3区域仅个别枝梢。

‘闽矮1号’的F1层86.1%的枝梢分布在P2区域,枝梢密度为 $25.3 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P1区域内占比小,枝梢密度为 $11.4 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F2层的P1区域枝梢密度为 66.0

$\text{枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P2区域枝梢数占75.2%,密度为 $68.7 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F3层的P1区域的枝梢占34.3%,但密度高达 $116.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P2区域占比为65.7%,密度稍低为 $74.2 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F4层仅P1区域有枝梢,密度为 $63.2 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ (图3)。

‘大坡顶3号’的F2层的枝梢集中分布在P2、P3

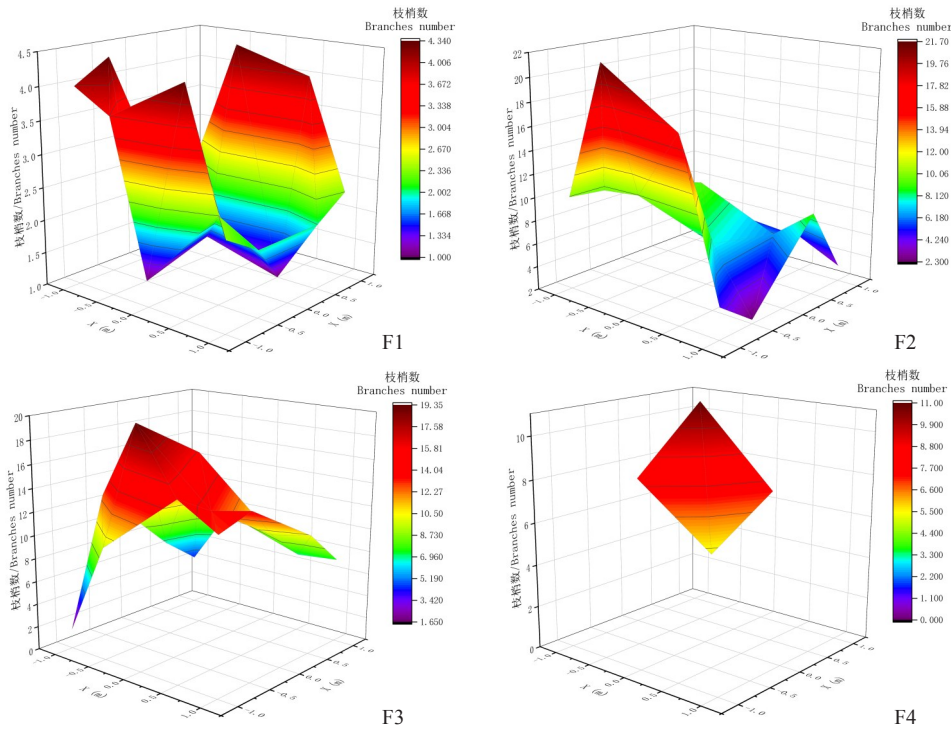


图3 ‘闽矮1号’不同冠层高度枝梢数量的水平分布

Fig. 3 Horizontal distribution of shoot numbers in canopy of ‘Minai No.1’

区域,P1区域仅零星分布,P2、P3区域枝梢占比分别为62.1%、36.5%,密度分别为 17.8 、 $14.2 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F3层77.1%的枝梢分布在P2区域,密度为 $39.3 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P1和P3区域分别占8.7%和14.3%,密度分别为 $13.3 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 和 $9.7 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F4层的P1区域枝梢占比达53.6%,密度为 $45.3 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P2区域为 $13.1 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ (图

4)。

‘多43号’的F3和F4层分别有92.7%和95.2%的枝梢分布在P2区域,密度为 $34.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 和 $39.3 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$,P1区域为 $8.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 和 $6.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$;F5层的分布较均匀,P1和P2区域密度为 $30.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ 和 $35.0 \text{ 枝} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ (图5)。

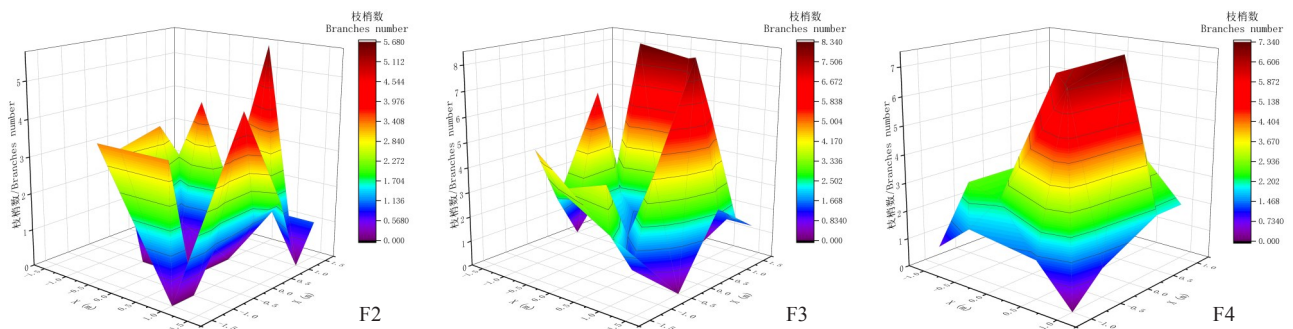


图4 ‘大坡顶3号’不同冠层高度枝梢数量的水平分布

Fig. 4 Horizontal distribution of shoot numbers in canopy of ‘Dapoding No.3’

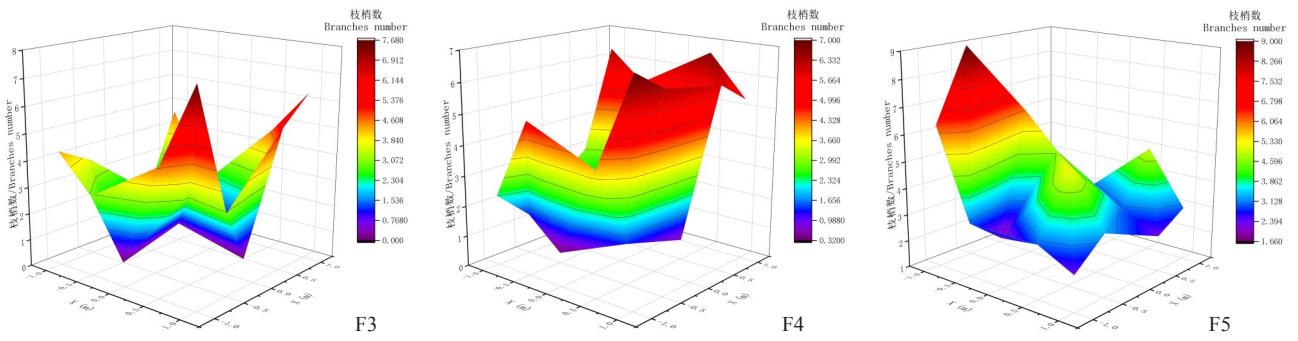


图 5 ‘多 43 号’不同冠层高度枝梢数量的水平分布

Fig. 5 Horizontal distribution of shoot numbers in canopy of ‘Duo No.43’

2.3 3种矮化生长型冠层内枝梢长度、枝梢粗度、枝梢角度、叶片数的分布特点

2.3.1 枝梢长度 从图6可以看出,‘闽矮1号’冠层内F3P2区域的枝梢长度最长,为3.5 cm,较F3P1长0.5 cm,较F1、F2层长0.4~0.7 cm,最短的是F4P1,为

2.6 cm。‘大坡顶3号’冠层内以F4P2、F4P1的枝梢最长,达7.5 cm、7.1 cm,F3层为5.9~6.1 cm,F2层最短,为5.8 cm。‘多43号’最长的是F5P1和F5P2,分别为10.0 cm与9.8 cm,大于F4P1、F4P2的8.9 cm、8.6 cm,F3P2为8.2 cm,最短的为F2P2(7.3 cm)。由

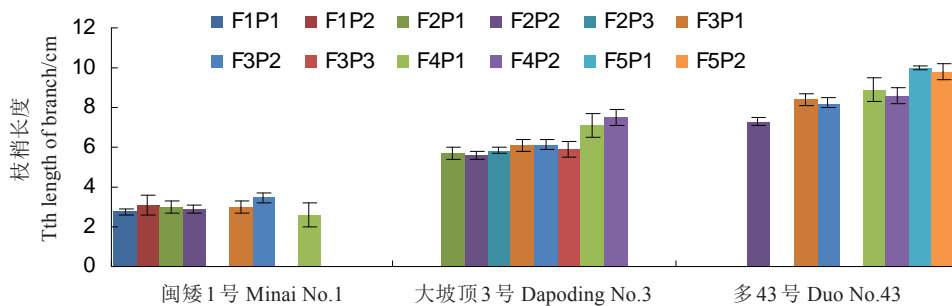


图 6 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内不同部位枝梢长度差异

Fig. 6 Differences in shoots length in different parts of canopy in three dwarf-growth loquat types

此可见,3种矮化生长型种质的枝梢长度均呈现随冠层高度的增高而增长的趋势,同一冠层中高度不同区域的枝梢长度差异不显著。

2.3.2 枝梢粗度 由图7可知,‘闽矮1号’枝梢粗度最大的是F3P2、F4P1,均为6.7 mm,其次为F3P1、F2P1、F2P2的6.3 mm,最小的是F1P1,为5.7 mm,粗

细相差17.54%。‘大坡顶3号’以F4P1、F4P2的枝梢最粗,达10.5、10.4 mm,其次是F3P2、F3P3、F2P2,为10.0 mm,F2P3、F3P1的最小,为9.2 mm、9.3 mm。‘多43号’粗度最大的是F5P2、F5P1,达10.5 mm、10.3 mm,F4P2、F3P2其次,为9.7 mm、9.3 mm,F4P1最小,仅8.1 mm。可见,3种矮化生长型种质均表现

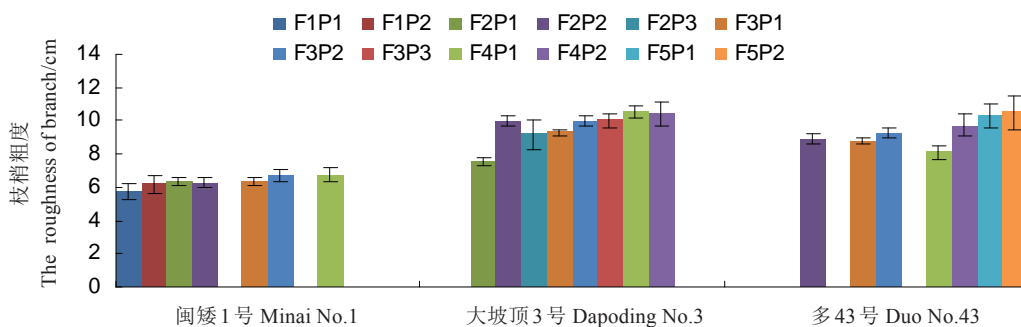


图 7 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内不同部位枝梢粗度差异

Fig. 7 Differences in shoot thickness in different parts of canopy in three dwarf-growth loquat types

随冠层高度增高或接近树冠外围,枝梢粗度越大。

2.3.3 枝梢角度 从图8可知,‘闽矮1号’枝梢角度最大的是F1P2,为50.3°,随冠层高度增高枝梢角度逐渐减小,至F4P1最小,为28.1°;同一冠层高度中P2区域的枝梢角度较P1大9.5°~11.1°。‘大坡顶3号’枝梢角度最大的是F2P2,为52.3°,其次是F2P3,

F3层P3区域最大,为51.8°,P2、P1分别为43.5°和42.2°,F4层枝梢角度降至33.9°与35.3°。‘多43号’的枝梢角度最大为F2P2的38.1°,F3P2降至36.2°,F4层P2为30.4°,较P1大4.6°,F5层P1、P2区域枝梢角度为27.8°、26.3°。3种矮化生长型种质的枝梢角度均呈现随冠层高度增高而减小的趋势,离中

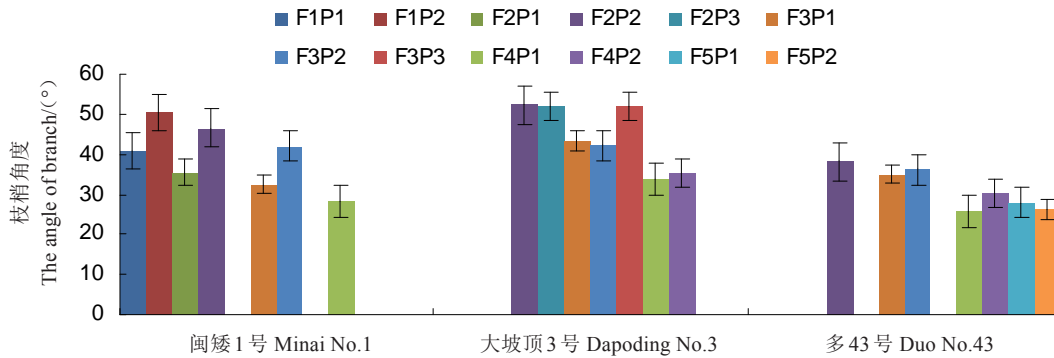


图8 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内不同部位枝梢角度差异

Fig. 8 Differences in shoot angle in different parts of canopy in three dwarf-growth loquat types

心干越近枝梢角度越小,枝梢生长越直立。

2.3.4 叶片数 ‘闽矮1号’枝梢平均叶片数6~10枚,以F3P1、F3P2(10枚)最多,其次是F2层P1、P2(9枚),F1P1、F1P2最少(6枚);‘大坡顶3号’F4P1叶片数最多,为7枚,F3P2、F3P3和F2P2为6枚,F3P1和

F2P3仅5枚;‘多43号’叶片数最多的是F5P1,8枚叶片,F4P2其次,较F4P1和F3P2多1枚,F2P2叶片数最少,为5枚(图9)。可见3种矮化生长型种质均表现随冠层高度增高枝梢叶片数增多的趋势,但‘闽矮1号’的变化幅度最大(4枚),其次为‘多43号’(3

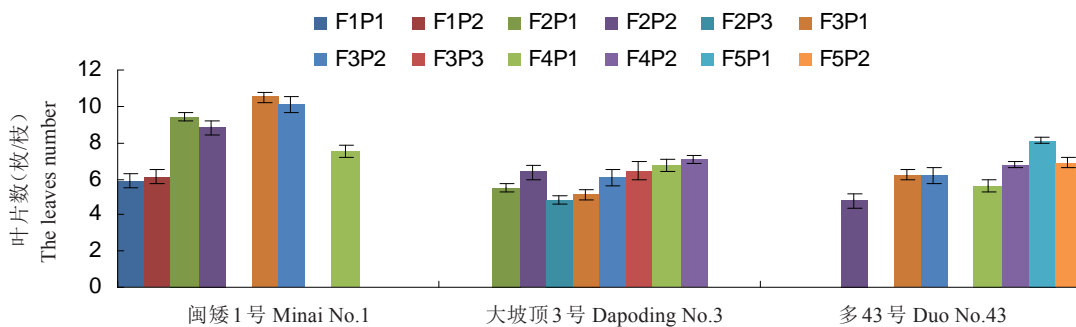


图9 3种矮化生长型种质冠层内不同部位枝梢叶片数差异

Fig. 9 Differences in leaf numbers in different parts of canopy in three dwarf-growth loquat types

枚),‘大坡顶3号’最小(2枚)。

2.4 3种矮化生长型枝梢抽穗率的空间分布特点

‘闽矮1号’冠层内不同区域的枝梢抽穗率为59.9%~91.0%,F3P1最低,F4P1最高,F1~F3层的P2抽穗率较P1分别高12.0、21.1、22.7个百分点;‘大坡顶3号’冠层不同高度与不同部位的抽穗率达到94.0%~100.0%,最低的是F3P2,F3P1、F4P1和F4P2均达到100.0%;‘多43号’以F5P1区域的抽穗率最低,为69.9%,F2P2最高,达到100.0%,随冠层高度

的增高P2和P1的枝梢抽穗率均有逐渐降低的趋势(图10)。可见,冠层内不同部位间的抽穗率以‘大坡顶3号’的差异最小,‘闽矮1号’和‘多43号’均较大,但‘闽矮1号’最随冠层高度增高抽穗率有提高趋势,而‘多43号’则呈相反趋势。其原因可能是矮化紧凑型‘闽矮1号’枝梢密度过大、相互遮荫严重,因而总体的枝梢抽穗率最低;矮化开张型‘大坡顶3号’枝梢分布多在同一层次,相互影响小,导致枝梢抽穗率高;矮化疏散分层型‘多43号’因上部枝梢长

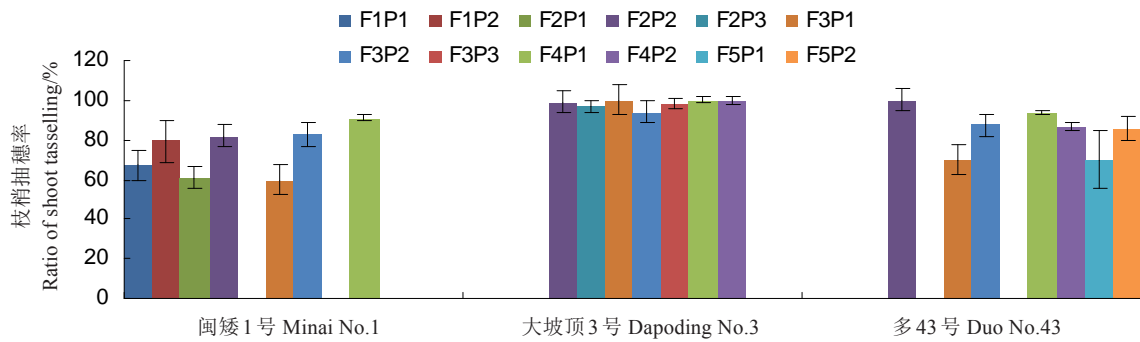


图 10 3 种矮化生长型种质冠层内不同部位枝梢抽穗率差异

Fig. 10 Differences in shoot tasselling ratio in different parts of canopy in three dwarf-growth loquat types

势过于旺盛,导致上部的抽穗率反而比下部小。

3 讨 论

3.1 不同矮化生长型种质的枝梢生长、抽穗及空间分布的特点不同

枝梢数量、分枝角度及其空间分布是树体生长习性的的重要组成部分,枝梢数量及其空间分布^[6,20]与分枝角度^[2,21]能够反映生长型树体结构差异,不同树形的株高与主干节间等表现不一^[15]。枇杷种质资源不仅苗期的生长量、枝梢数^[18]和幼龄树的枝梢数量、抽穗数、株高、冠径、干周、叶幕层厚等存在差异^[19],而且成龄树枝梢性状也有较大区别^[22]。本研究中,10年生矮化紧凑型‘闽矮1号’树体矮小,仅181.0 cm,枝梢数多且密,角度小,枝梢细、短且节间也短;大部分枝梢分布在冠层高度的50.1~150.0 cm处,距主干越近枝梢密度越大;抽穗率低,冠层越高其枝梢抽穗率越高。矮化开张型‘大坡顶3号’树高适中,干性较明显,枝梢粗;绝大多数的枝梢分布在冠层高度的50.1~200.0 cm,离主干近的枝梢密度小,中间的密度大,外围的小;抽穗率高,冠层内不同部位间抽穗率差异不显著。而矮化疏散分层型‘多43号’树体高大,达280.7 cm,干性不明显,枝梢数较少,密度也小,角度较大;97.7%的枝梢分布在冠层高度的100.1~250.0 cm处,距主干水平距离50.1~100.0 cm密度大;抽穗率较高,冠层越高其枝梢抽穗率反而越低。这3种矮化生长型的种质,其枝梢长度、粗度、叶片数均随着冠层高度的增高而增加,但枝梢角度则相反,表现出各自的枝梢生长及空间分布特点。

3.2 矮化开张型树形选择的可行性

植物冠形影响光照、温度、湿度等分布,进而影响枝梢生长、发育及开花结果。Loreti等^[23]认为,紧

凑型、矮化型和半矮化型等矮化桃节间较短,短枝较多,树冠透光率较低,影响花芽形成、果实着色、产量等,还会加重病虫害发生。永田正夫认为,矮化并非单指树体越矮越好,宜适当提高树体高度,缩小冠径,增加树冠单位体积内枝量^[24]。有研究指出,苹果树冠形状、枝(梢)类组成、数量、空间分布、枝叶密度,直接影响开花结果和果实品质^[20,25];苹果改良纺锤形的枝量最多、冠幅最大,垂帘形其次,纺锤形最小,但垂帘形徒长枝所占比例较大,改良纺锤形的短枝比例最高^[26]。而枇杷是枝梢顶端抽穗、开花、结果的果树,每一个枝梢顶端仅抽生一个花穗,枝梢数量与质量显著影响果实产量与质量^[27-28]。由于枇杷的叶片大,相互遮阴严重,一般自然生长枇杷成龄树的结果枝多分布在树冠中上部外层,内膛枝梢量少、长势弱,多不能成为结果枝。陈秀萍等研究认为^[19],枇杷的中心枝数、侧枝数、枝梢总数、中心枝抽穗数、枝梢抽穗数、侧枝抽穗数、株高、冠径、干周、叶幕层厚、中心枝抽穗率等性状与单株产量呈显著正相关关系。本研究的3种矮化生长型种质,矮化紧凑型的树冠矮小,但枝梢数量是另两种矮化生长型的2倍以上,且枝梢过短,枝梢密度过大,枝叶相互间遮荫,导致区域内不同空间的枝梢抽穗率低,这种树体生长型不适合作为高产优质栽培的树形。矮化疏散分层型的树偏高,枝梢密度偏小,不利于单产的提高,枝梢空间分布较高,不利于疏花、疏果、套袋和果实采摘等生产操作。而矮化开张型的表现树高、枝梢生长量和生长势适中,枝梢分布均匀,抽穗率高,更适合生产上应用推广,为枇杷矮化修剪提供参考模型。

已有研究认为多年生植物冠层分枝特性是可遗传性状^[29],但部分植物如杜梨的部分紧凑型变异不稳定^[30]。本试验中的3种矮化生长种质也属于稳定

遗传的性状,‘闽矮1号’和‘大坡顶3号’的果实偏小,可食率偏低,‘多43号’的果实鲜食品质差,产量低,这些种质均不具备直接推广利用的价值,可作为矮生品种选育的杂交亲本加以改造利用。

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