

# 海藻酸水溶肥对梨树生长与果实产量及品质的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探究海藻酸水溶肥对梨生长发育的影响,为当地梨产业合理施肥提供理论依据。【方法】以‘黄金’梨和‘酥梨’为试验材料,用常规施肥[NPK(C)]、传统水溶肥[NPK(F)]、等量NPK海藻酸水溶肥[NPK(HF)]、NPK用量减施25%海藻酸水溶肥[3/4NPK(HF)]和NPK用量减施50%海藻酸水溶肥[1/2NPK(HF)]处理梨树,测定比较处理间果实产量、品质、养分吸收和经济效益等指标。【结果】与NPK(C)和NPK(F)处理相比,‘黄金’梨园区的3/4NPK(HF)处理提高果实糖酸比和叶片氮养分含量,显著降低果实石细胞含量,且各指标基本上高于NPK(HF)和1/2NPK(HF)处理。在‘酥梨’园区,3/4NPK(HF)处理梨可溶性糖和叶片氮养分含量较NPK(F)处理分别显著提高12.38%和9.08%。同时,海藻酸水溶肥减量使用明显增加园区经济收益。【结论】在两梨园当前施肥量下,减施25%的海藻酸水溶肥处理不会导致梨显著减产和果实品质降低,其综合效果优于其他处理。

**关键词:**梨;海藻酸水溶肥;生长;产量;果实品质;养分含量

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## Effect of water soluble alginic acid fertilizer on the growth, yield and quality of pear

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Effects of water soluble alginic acid fertilizer on the growth and fruit quality of pear were investigated in order to reduce the use of chemical fertilizers. 【Methods】‘Whangkeumbae’ and ‘Suli’ pears were used as the materials for the experiment, which was performed in the villages of Liuhudong, Erqi district, Zhengzhou and in the villages of Yuzhuangzhai, Ningling county, Shangqiu. There were five treatments in the experiment, including the conventional fertilization treatment [NPK (C)], traditional water soluble fertilizer treatment [NPK (F)] with equivalent NPK, alginic acid water solution treatment with equivalent NPK [NPK(HF)], alginic acid solution with 25% reduction in NPK, and alginic acid solution with 50% reduction in NPK. All the treatments were with three randomly arranged replicates. In [NPK (C)] treatment, the total annual doses of N, P and K were 270 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup>, 120 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> and 270 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively in ‘Whangkeumbae’ orchard, and 337.5 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup>, 150 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> and 337.5 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively in ‘Suli’ orchard. In all the treatments, the fertilizers were applied during sprouting stage (March 20; March 25), the first fruit expanding stage (May 20; May 25), and the second fruit expanding stage (July 20; July 25), with 40%, 35% and 20% of total fertilizer application respectively in both ‘Whangkeumbae’ and ‘Suli’ pear orchards. 【Results】The treatment of 3/4NPK(HF)

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had a leaf area 19.55% and 11.65% larger, a sugar acid ratio 27.87% and 7.67% higher, a N nutrition content in 19.56% and 6.08% greater, and stone cells 42.85% and 42.85% less than NPK(C) and NPK (F) treatments, respectively in ‘Whangkeumbae’ orchards. The fruit weight under 3/4NPK(HF) and 1/2NPK(HF) treatments was decreased significantly by 23.41% and 17.14%, respectively, compared with NPK(HF) treatment. However, there were no significant differences in the growth and quality (except for mean fruit weight) among alginic acid treatments. In addition, the treatment of 3/4NPK(HF) had no significant effect on the N, P and K nutrient uptake in fruit and leaves, but the N content in the leaves in 1/2NPK(HF) treatment was significantly decreased by 17.27% compared with NPK (HF) treatment. In ‘Suli’ pear orchard, the shoot length, hundred leaf fresh weight, soluble sugar and TSS contents under NPK(HF) treatment were 12.47%, 12.99%, 5.20% and 8.72% higher respectively compared with NPK (C) treatment. However, there was no significant difference in fruit nutrient contents between NPK(C) and NPK(HF) treatments. Moreover, the reductions in dose of alginic acid fertilizers had no significant effect on pear growth and yield (except for the shoot). Interestingly, leaf N nutrient content was significantly increased by 3/4NPK(HF) and 1/2NPK(HF) treatments, while soluble sugar and N contents in the fruit were decreased, especially for 1/2NPK(HF) treatment. Furthermore, correlation analysis showed that the quantity of alginic acid application was significantly negatively correlated with PEP, but significantly positively correlated with shoot length, fruit soluble sugar, TSS and N nutrient contents, indicating that the quality and N nutrient uptake of ‘Suli’ pear depended on the doses of fertilizer applied. Fertilization management increased the economic profits in pear orchard under the same fertilizer dosage. In comparison with NPK (HF) treatment, the economic profits under 3/4NPK(HF) and 1/2NPK(HF) treatments increased by 735 Yuan · hm<sup>-2</sup> and 4 135.2 Yuan · hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively for ‘Whangkeumbae’ orchard, and 398 Yuan /hm<sup>2</sup> and 3 936.1 Yuan · hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively for ‘Suli’ pear orchards. **【Conclusion】**The water soluble alginic acid fertilizer increased growth and quality of pears, and reduced manpower. Additionally, there was no significant decrease in the fruit quality and yield if the dosage of alginic acid was reduced. Among all the treatments examined, the optimal fertilizer treatment was 3/4NPK(HF).

**Key words:** Pear; Alginic acid water soluble fertilizer; Growth; Yield; Fruit quality; Nutrient content

据国家统计局统计,2016年我国梨栽培面积达111.3万hm<sup>2</sup>,产量1596.3万t,占世界总产量60%左右,是我国梨产区农民经济收入的重要来源。近年来,果农对产量盲目追求,传统高肥水管理模式带来的问题日益凸显,不仅引起肥料流失和水资源浪费,还带来如土壤板结、酸化和盐渍化、养分失衡、树体抗逆性下降、品质降低等诸多问题<sup>[1-2]</sup>,直接影响到生态环境和果农的经济效益。

水肥一体化技术是提高作物水分、养分利用效率,实现作物绿色减肥增效的重要途径。陆春等<sup>[3]</sup>在香蕉上研究发现,水肥一体化技术较常规灌溉施肥节水22.9%,节水49.6%;张婷等<sup>[4]</sup>在梅周金柚上连续3a(年)试验有类似的结果,即采用滴灌技术肥料利用率提高34.4%。另外,水肥一体化技术一定程

度能够提高果树产量和品质。路永莉等<sup>[5]</sup>在苹果上模拟试验结果表明,水肥一体化可使苹果增产13%以上,且能够显著促进氮磷钾养分吸收和改善果实品质。王立飞等<sup>[6]</sup>和呼生春等<sup>[7]</sup>分别在梨和葡萄上也有类似报道,与对照相比,在水肥一体化条件下提高了‘黄冠梨’单果质量,梨的可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量分别提高16.2%和7.77%,葡萄可溶性总糖和糖酸比分别提高10.92%和29.21%,葡萄叶片氮、磷养分含量分别提高13.13%和43.68%。总之,水肥一体化技术在果树提高肥水利用率和增产提质等方面具有重要作用。

研究表明,海藻提取物富含海藻多糖类、海藻糖醇类、海藻酚类、氨基酸类及其衍生物和植物激素类等多种有机活性物质,既可单独施用,也可与肥料配

施,常作为肥料的增效剂<sup>[8]</sup>。它不仅能够改良土壤结构,促进种子萌发,改善作物根系结构,增加根系体积,促进养分吸收,提高作物坐果率,促进果实膨大,增加单果质量和提高果实品质<sup>[9-11]</sup>,还可以增加作物耐盐、耐旱和耐热等抗逆性<sup>[12-13]</sup>,在作物上提质增效和促进养分吸收等方面具有很大潜力。但关于海藻酸水溶肥在水肥一体化条件下对不同地区梨树的应用效果鲜有报道,尚未确定其最佳的应用条件。鉴于此,本研究以海藻酸水溶性肥料为试验材料,以郑州和宁陵的梨园区为试验点,选用‘黄金’梨和‘酥梨’2个品种,分别以常规施肥和传统水溶肥为对照,初步研究海藻酸水溶性肥料在水肥一体化条件下对梨树长势、果实品质及养分吸收等方面的影响,探讨在水肥一体化操作中海藻酸水溶肥对梨化肥减施增效的潜力,以期建立梨产区化肥减施增效技术、推进当地梨产业绿色高效发展提供理论依据与技术支持。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

郑州试验点在郑州二七区马寨镇刘胡垌村,海拔254.9 m,年平均气温为14.5℃,年降水量平均640 mm,年平均无霜期230 d。果区面积3.33 hm<sup>2</sup>,品种为‘黄金’梨,树龄12 a,株行距2 m×2.5 m,梨树树体基本情况见表1。供试土壤为砂壤土,基本性状:有机质7.32 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮4.26 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,有效磷80.33 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾135.67 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,pH值7.23。

宁陵试验点在宁陵县石桥镇于庄寨村,海拔50 m,年平均气温14.2℃,年平均降水量647 mm,年平均无霜期216 d。果区面积1.33 hm<sup>2</sup>,品种为‘酥梨’,树龄20 a,株行距4 m×4 m,梨树树体基本情况见表1。供试土壤为砂壤土,基本性状:有机质含量(w,后同)4.41 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮含量3.95 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,有效磷含量131.15 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾含量227 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,pH值

表1 试点梨树树势基本情况  
Table 1 Basic situation of pear tree growth in trail

| 品种<br>Cultivar     | 树高<br>Tree height/<br>cm | 干高<br>Tree pole<br>height/cm | 干周<br>Tree pole<br>perimeter/cm | 冠径 Crown diameter/cm         |                                | 主枝数<br>Number<br>of main<br>branches | 树形<br>Tree shape                         | 树势<br>Tree growth  |
|--------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------|
|                    |                          |                              |                                 | 东西<br>East-west<br>direction | 南北<br>North-south<br>direction |                                      |  |                    |
| 黄金<br>Whangkeumbae | 204.7                    | 34.9                         | 34.9                            | 215.35                       | 204.05                         | 3.6                                  | 主干疏层形<br>Delay-open central leader shape | 中庸<br>Medium level |
| 酥梨 Suli            | 472                      | 55.4                         | 58.8                            | 395.2                        | 412                            | 10                                   | 纺锤形<br>Spindle shape                     | 中庸<br>Medium level |

7.13。

### 1.2 试验设计

挑选生长正常、树势一致的梨树作为试验材料。试验共设5个处理,每个处理3次重复,完全随机排列。处理分别为:NPK常规施肥、等量NPK传统水溶肥、等量NPK海藻酸水溶肥、NPK减施25%的海藻酸水溶肥、NPK减施50%的海藻酸水溶肥,为了方便描述将其分别简化为NPK(C)、NPK(F)、NPK(HF)、3/4NPK(HF)和1/2NPK(HF),常规NPK(C)施肥量结合根据2个园区的施肥习惯和产量确定,郑州地区全年氮磷钾投入量分别为270 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>、120 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和270 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,宁陵园区全年氮磷钾投入量分别为337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>、150 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。郑州和宁陵的所有处理均分别3次同期施入:萌芽期(3月20日和3月25日)、第1次膨大期(5月20日和5月25日)和第2次膨大期(7月20日和7月25日),各时期氮、磷、钾投入量分别是全年氮磷

钾投入量的40%、35%和25%。试验中NPK(C)处理,氮、磷、钾分别采用尿素(含N 46%)、普通过磷酸钙(含P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 12%)和水溶性氯化钾(含K<sub>2</sub>O 62%)。其他处理所用氮肥均选用尿素(含N 46%),磷、钾肥选用磷酸二氢钾(含P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 52%,K<sub>2</sub>O 34%),钾肥不足的部分由水溶性氯化钾(含K<sub>2</sub>O 62%)补充,NPK(HF)、3/4NPK(HF)和1/2NPK(HF)处理中,海藻酸含量均为3%。水溶肥处理均采用简易装置的水肥一体化施肥技术,即每次施肥前均在树冠周围滴入一定体积的水,再将肥料溶于一定体积的纯水中,搅拌均匀,使其完全溶解,然后以相同流速缓慢滴入根冠四周土壤,最后再滴入一定体积的水,全程模拟水肥一体化施肥过程。其他田间管理措施与当地传统管理保持一致。

### 1.3 测定方法

春梢和叶片采集及测定:每处理于6月中旬随机选取新梢30个,测定其长度并采集中部叶片。采

用  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$  消煮<sup>[14]</sup>,全自动间断化学分析仪(Clever Chem 380,德国)测定叶片N含量和P含量,火焰光度计测定叶片K含量<sup>[14]</sup>。

果实样品的采集与测定:在树体东、西、南、北4个方向随机采集20个果实,组成混合样带回实验室。一部分用于果实养分含量测定,另一部分用于品质分析。养分含量测定方法与叶片相同。品质分析,采用蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖含量<sup>[15]</sup>,氢氧化钠滴定法测定果实可滴定酸含量<sup>[14]</sup>,重量法测定梨石细胞含量<sup>[16]</sup>,WYT-4型糖量计测定可溶性固形物含量,GY-1型硬度仪测定果实硬度。同时,游标卡尺测量果实的横径(cm)和纵径(cm),然后通过果实纵、横径的比值计算果形指数(V/H)。化肥偏生产力 $\text{PFP}(\text{kg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1})=\text{施肥后作物产量}(\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2})/\text{化肥纯养分投入量}(\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2})$ 。

#### 1.4 数据分析

试验数据的整理和统计应用Excel 2007、SAS 9.2、SPSS 23和Canoco for Windows 4.5软件进行。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同处理对梨树体长势和产量的影响

由表2可知,NPK(HF)处理的新梢、叶面积和单果质量均高于NPK(C)和NPK(F)处理。在‘黄金’梨园区,3/4 NPK(HF)和1/2 NPK(HF)处理的新梢、百叶鲜重、果型指数和产量与NPK(HF)处理间无显著差异;1/2 NPK(HF)处理的单果质量和叶面积较NPK(HF)处理分别显著降低17.14%和12.09%。在‘酥梨’园区,与NPK(HF)相比,1/2 NPK(HF)处理和3/4NPK(HF)处理的梨树叶面积、百叶鲜重、产量等指标无显著变化,但新梢长度分别显著降低7.13%和5.96%。由此说明,在当前两品种栽培条件下,减施50%的海藻酸水溶肥降低了梨树长势,减施

表2 不同处理对梨树长势和产量的影响

Table 2 Effects of different treatments on pear growth and yield

| 品种<br>Cultivar     | 处理<br>Treatment | 新梢长<br>Shoot length/cm | 叶面积<br>Leaf area/cm <sup>2</sup> | 百叶鲜重<br>Hundred leaf fresh weight/g | 单果质量<br>Mean fruit mass/g | 果形指数<br>Fruit shape index | 产量<br>Yield/(kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> ) |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 黄金<br>Whangkeumbae | NPK(C)          | 71.70 a                | 46.40 c                          | 114.67 b                            | 236.83 b                  | 0.87 a                    | 51 990.30 a                        |
|                    | NPK(F)          | 73.74 a                | 49.68 bc                         | 137.03 a                            | 288.02 a                  | 0.88 a                    | 51 562.05 a                        |
|                    | NPK(HF)         | 85.80 a                | 52.96 ab                         | 128.24 ab                           | 290.00 a                  | 0.88 a                    | 47 909.25 a                        |
|                    | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 75.93 a                | 55.47 a                          | 125.52 ab                           | 222.17 b                  | 0.88 a                    | 51 451.20 a                        |
|                    | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 78.54 a                | 46.56 c                          | 127.16 ab                           | 240.30 b                  | 0.87 a                    | 49 432.65 a                        |
| 酥梨<br>Suli         | NPK(C)          | 52.38 b                | 37.47 a                          | 81.78 b                             | 368.33 a                  | 0.88 b                    | 92 345.70 ab                       |
|                    | NPK(F)          | 55.11 b                | 37.41 a                          | 88.05 ab                            | 365.00 a                  | 0.89 b                    | 82 943.25 b                        |
|                    | NPK(HF)         | 58.91 a                | 39.61 a                          | 92.37 a                             | 388.50 a                  | 0.89 ab                   | 101 415.30 ab                      |
|                    | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 55.40 b                | 39.46 a                          | 93.81 a                             | 356.33 a                  | 0.93 a                    | 84 463.95 b                        |
|                    | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 54.71 b                | 37.51 a                          | 90.64 ab                            | 371.00 a                  | 0.91 ab                   | 119 891.25 a                       |

注:表中不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $p < 0.05$ ),下同。

Note: The different small letters indicate significant difference at  $p < 0.05$ . The same below.

25%的海藻酸水溶肥对梨长势影响不大。

### 2.2 不同处理对梨果品质的影响

NPK(F)和NPK(HF)处理的梨果实糖酸比、可溶性固形物和维生素C较NPK(C)处理均有增加,果实硬度和石细胞呈降低趋势。其中,与NPK(C)处理相比,‘黄金’梨NPK(HF)处理果实石细胞和硬度分别显著降低42.86%和5.18%,‘酥梨’NPK(HF)处理果实可溶性固形物显著提高8.72%,等养分水溶肥处理提高品质顺序为:NPK(HF)>NPK(F)>NPK(C)。在‘黄金’梨园区,与NPK(HF)处理相比,减施海藻酸水溶肥处理果实品质无显著差异,但

3/4NPK(HF)处理的处理可溶性糖和糖酸比最高,较NPK(C)处理分别提高20.79%和27.87%。在‘酥梨’园区,与NPK(HF)处理相比,减施海藻酸水溶肥处理3/4NPK(HF)和1/2 NPK(HF)的可溶性糖、糖酸比、可溶性固形物呈降低趋势,石细胞和维生素C呈增加趋势,处理间除1/2 NPK(HF)处理的可溶性糖外,无显著差异(表3)。

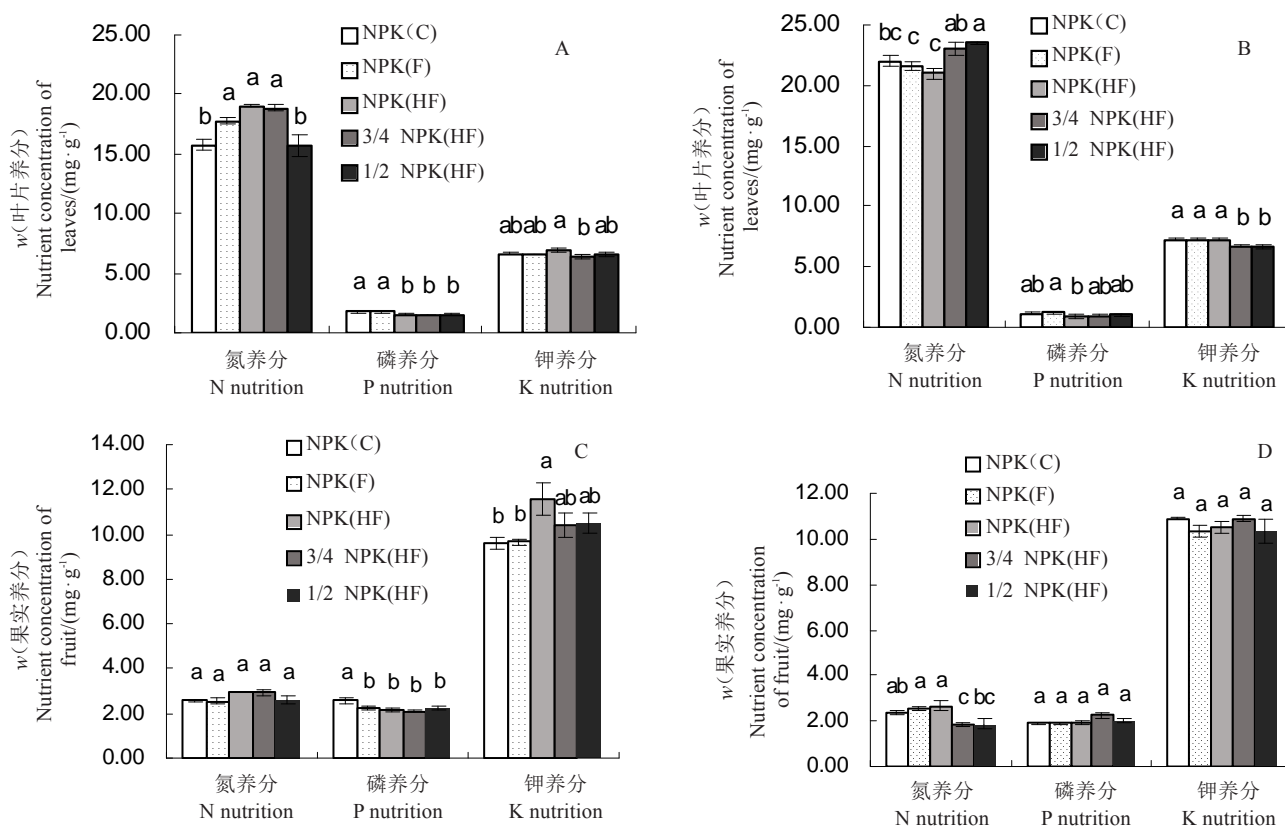
### 2.3 不同处理对梨树叶片和果实氮磷钾含量的影响

图1-A可知,不同处理对‘黄金’梨叶片氮磷钾养分含量有不同程度的影响。与NPK(C)相比,

表3 不同处理对梨果品质的影响

Table 3 Effects of different treatments on fruit quality of pears

| 品种<br>Cultivar | 处理<br>Treatment | w(可溶性糖)<br>Soluble sugar/% | w(可滴定酸)<br>Titratable acid/% | 糖酸比<br>Sugar acid ratio | w(可溶性固形物)<br>TSS/% | w(石细胞)<br>Stone cell/% | 果实硬度<br>Hardness/(kg·cm <sup>2</sup> ) | w(维生素C)<br>Vc/(mg·100g <sup>-1</sup> ) |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 黄金             | NPK(C)          | 6.78 b                     | 0.15 a                       | 47.97 a                 | 13.96 a            | 0.07 a                 | 2.70 a                                 | 3.40 a                                 |
| Whangkeumbae   | NPK(F)          | 8.25 a                     | 0.15 a                       | 56.97 a                 | 14.12 a            | 0.07 a                 | 2.48 c                                 | 3.02 a                                 |
|                | NPK(HF)         | 7.63 ab                    | 0.14 a                       | 55.73 a                 | 14.24 a            | 0.04 b                 | 2.56 bc                                | 4.28 a                                 |
|                | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 8.19 a                     | 0.14 a                       | 61.34 a                 | 14.05 a            | 0.04 b                 | 2.52 bc                                | 3.34 a                                 |
|                | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 7.81 a                     | 0.14 a                       | 58.44 a                 | 13.48 a            | 0.04 b                 | 2.59 b                                 | 3.27 a                                 |
| 酥梨<br>Suli     | NPK(C)          | 5.79 ab                    | 0.09 a                       | 65.03 a                 | 10.32 b            | 0.60 a                 | 2.46 a                                 | 7.80 a                                 |
|                | NPK(F)          | 5.41 bc                    | 0.08 a                       | 64.32 a                 | 11.03 ab           | 0.59 a                 | 2.20 ab                                | 7.55 a                                 |
|                | NPK(HF)         | 6.09 a                     | 0.09 a                       | 67.38 a                 | 11.22 a            | 0.52 a                 | 2.20 ab                                | 7.68 a                                 |
|                | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 6.08 a                     | 0.09 a                       | 58.44 a                 | 10.63 ab           | 0.59 a                 | 2.13 b                                 | 8.05 a                                 |
|                | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 5.29 c                     | 0.10 a                       | 66.32 a                 | 10.55 ab           | 0.70 a                 | 2.22 ab                                | 7.80 a                                 |



A 和 C 为‘黄金’梨;B 和 D 为‘酥梨’。

A and C show results of ‘Whangkeumbae’; B and D show results of ‘Suli’.

图1 不同处理对梨树叶片果实养分含量的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different treatments on nutrient contents in the leaves and fruits of pears in different orchards

NPK(F)、NPK(HF)和3/4 NPK(HF)处理的叶片氮养分含量分别显著提高12.70%、20.80%和19.62%，1/2 NPK(HF)处理叶片氮养分含量低于NPK(C)处理；施用海藻酸水溶肥处理的叶片磷含量均显著低于NPK(C)和NPK(F)处理，海藻酸水溶肥处理间叶片磷含量无显著差异；NPK(HF)处理梨叶片钾含量最高，较NPK(C)和NPK(F)处理分别提高4.85%和

5.21%，3/4 NPK(HF)处理梨片钾含量显著低于NPK(HF)处理，且3/4 NPK(HF)处理与其他处理无显著差异。在‘酥梨’园区(图1-B)，NPK(F)和NPK(HF)处理与NPK(C)处理间的叶片氮磷钾养分含量差异不显著，与NPK(HF)处理相比，3/4 NPK(HF)和1/2NPK(HF)处理叶片氮养分含量分别显著提高10.11%和12.08%，叶片钾养分含量分别显著降

低7.14%和7.47%。

‘黄金’梨 NPK(HF)处理果实钾养分含量较 NPK(C)和 NPK(F)处理分别显著提高20.14%和19.65%，而在‘酥梨’处理间差异不显著(图1-C和图1-D)。与 NPK(HF)相比，3/4 NPK(HF)和 1/2NPK(HF)处理的‘黄金’梨果实氮磷钾含量差异不显著，而‘酥梨’3/4 NPK(HF)和 1/2NPK(HF)处理的果实氮养分含量分别显著降低30.00%和28.90%，果实磷和钾养分含量在处理间有一定变化，但差异不显著。

#### 2.4 不同处理对梨园生产经济效益的影响

肥料偏生产力(PFP)是施用某一特定肥料下的作物产量与施肥量的比值，是反映当地土壤基础养分水平和化肥施用量综合效应的重要指标。本研究显示(图2)，与 NPK(F)相比，‘黄金’梨 3/4NPK(HF)和 1/2NPK(HF)处理的 PEP 分别显著提高43.19%和106.36%，且 1/2NPK(HF)处理的 PEP 显著高于 3/4NPK(HF)处理。在‘酥梨’园区，NPK(HF)和 3/4NPK(HF)处理 PEP 较 NPK(C)处理分别提高9.82%和21.95%，但差异不显著；当肥料用量减少50%时，1/2NPK(HF)处理的 PFP 最高，显著高于其

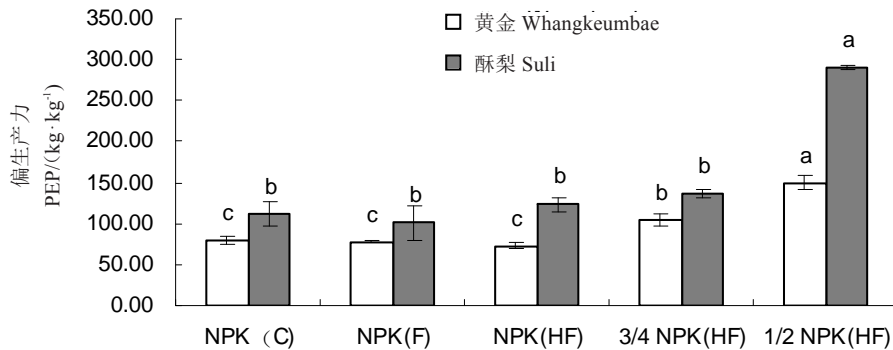


图2 不同处理对化肥偏生产力的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different treatments on partial factor productivity (PEP)

他处理。

#### 2.5 不同施肥处理测定指标主成分分析和相关分析

对不同处理梨树长势、品质和养分情况进行主成分分析。由图3可知，PCA分析图中第一主成分(PCA1)为72.1%，第二主成分(PCA2)为10.7%，其中前2个主成分贡献率达到82.8%，说明分析结果基

本上综合了处理各个指标的结果。如图3所示，‘酥梨’和‘黄金’梨施肥处理样品点分布在不同区域，说明不同品种梨的这些参数指标区别明显。‘酥梨’的 NPK(C)、NPK(F)和 NPK(HF)处理在 X 轴和 Y 轴上距离很小，即等养分处理下样品点分布相近，表明在等养分处理下施用这3种肥料对酥梨的参数指标作用不明显，NPK(HF)、3/4NPK(HF)和 1/2NPK

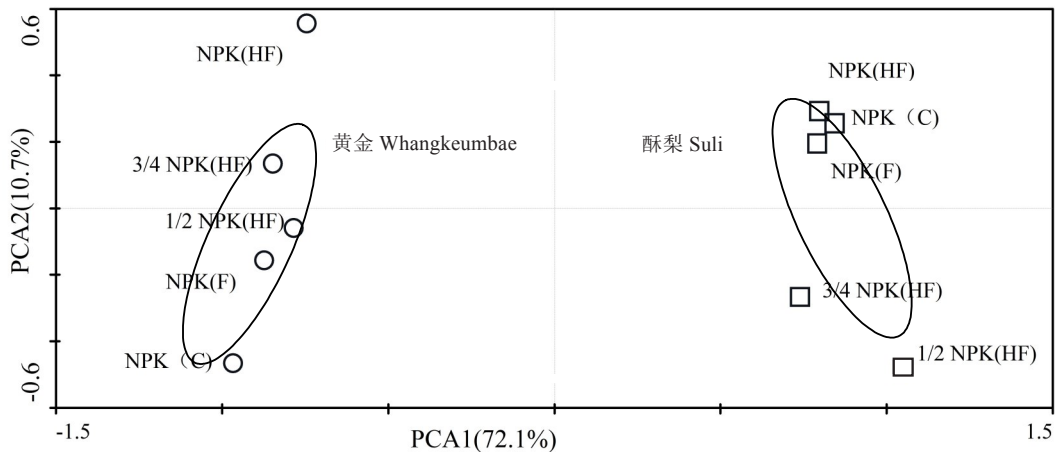


图3 不同处理主成分(PCA)分析

Fig. 3 PCA chart of different treatments

(HF)处理在Y轴上距离较大,说明酥梨参数指标与施肥量有关;‘黄金’梨的各处理样品点分布的差异主要集中在Y轴上,表明黄金梨的参数指标不仅与施用肥料种类有关,而且与施肥量存在密切联系。另外,根据‘酥梨’和‘黄金’梨海藻酸水溶肥施用量与梨树长势、品质及养分吸收量之间的相关性分析(表4),‘黄金’梨海藻酸水溶肥施用量与Vc和叶片N养分含量之间呈显著正相关( $r=0.716^*$ , $r=0.796^*$ ),

而与偏生产力达极显著负相关水平( $r=-0.955^{**}$ );在‘酥梨’园区海藻酸水溶肥施用量与新梢、可溶性固形物之间达显著正相关水平( $r=0.875^{**}$ , $r=0.873^{**}$ ),与可溶性糖和果实氮养分含量之间呈显著正相关( $r=0.775^*$ , $0.700^*$ ),但与叶片氮养分含量和达极显著负相关水平( $-0.827^{**}$ , $-0.895^{**}$ ),表明减少海藻酸水溶肥施用量提高了化肥偏生产力,但降低了梨果实养分含量和‘酥梨’果实可溶性固形物

表4 海藻酸水溶肥施用量与梨树长势、品质和养分吸收之间的相关性( $r$ 值)

Table 4 The correlations between quantity of alginic acid fertilizer applied and shoot growth, fruit quality and nutrient uptake in pears

| 品种<br>Cultivar  | 新梢<br>Shoot | 可溶性糖<br>Soluble sugar | 可溶性固形物<br>TSS | 维生素C<br>Vc | 叶片氮含量<br>N content of leave | 果实氮含量<br>N content of fruit | 偏生产力<br>PEP |
|-----------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| 黄金 Whangkeumbae | 0.524       | -0.140                | -0.212        | 0.76*      | 0.796*                      | 0.581                       | -0.955**    |
| 酥梨 Suli         | 0.875**     | 0.775*                | 0.873**       | -0.149     | -0.827**                    | 0.700*                      | -0.895**    |

注:\*  $\alpha = 0.05$ ; \*\*  $\alpha = 0.01$ 。

Note: \* indicates  $\alpha = 0.05$ ; \*\* indicates  $\alpha = 0.01$ .

和可溶性糖含量。

## 2.6 不同处理对梨园生产经济效益的影响

果园经济效益直接关系到果农的切身利益。本试验结合对郑州和宁陵园市场信息的调查,估算了单位面积梨园的经济效益。由表5可知,本试验水肥耦合技术的应用可以使2个果园的经济效益明显提高,果园经济效益提高主要通过节肥和省工两方

面获得,其中,因肥料减施的收益对总收益的贡献最大。与NPK(C)相比,郑州和宁陵园水肥处理节省人工增加的收益分别是1080 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>和720 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>。当肥料用量减低25%和50%时,3/4NPK(HF)和1/2NPK(HF)处理较NPK(HF)处理在郑州果园增收分别为735 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>和4135.2 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>,在宁陵园增收分别为398 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>和3936.1 Yuan·hm<sup>-2</sup>。

表5 水肥一体化处理对梨生产经济效益的影响

Table 5 The economic profit of fertigation used in pear production compared with conventional fertilization [NPK(C)]

| 品种<br>Cultivar     | 处理<br>Treatment | 因节肥增加收入<br>Increment of profit due to fertilizer reduction/(Yuan·hm <sup>-2</sup> ) | 因增产增加收入<br>Increment of profit due to production increment / (Yuan·hm <sup>-2</sup> ) | 因人工增加收入<br>Increment of profit due to by manpower reduction/ (Yuan·hm <sup>-2</sup> ) | 总收益<br>Total increment of economic profits/ (Yuan·hm <sup>-2</sup> ) |
|--------------------|-----------------|---|---|---|--|
| 黄金<br>Whangkeumbae | NPK(F)          | 0.0   | -398.4  | 900.0   | 402.0  |
|                    | NPK(HF)         | 0.0   | -655.2  | 900.0   | 81.0   |
|                    | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 1 887.8   | -1 692.0  | 900.0   | 879.1  |
|                    | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 3 771.4   | 652.8   | 900.0   | 5 899.4  |
| 酥梨<br>Suli         | NPK(F)          | 0.0   | -564.6  | 720.0   | -126.9   |
|                    | NPK(HF)         | 0.0   | 544.2   | 720.0   | 1 536.3  |
|                    | 3/4 NPK(HF)     | 1 887.8   | -473.4  | 720.0   | 2 104.0  |
|                    | 1/2 NPK(HF)     | 3 771.4   | 1 652.4   | 720.0   | 7 382.0  |

注:计算节肥量增加收益时,N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O纯养价格分别按4.3 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup>、7.6 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup>和9.1 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup>。计算梨增产的收益时,均按当地的市场价为基准计算,即黄金梨价格为4 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup>,酥梨价格为2 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup>。计算省工量的收益时,全年水肥一体化追肥可节省9个工·hm<sup>-2</sup>,按照当地用工费用计算,郑州黄金梨园区120元·工<sup>-1</sup>,宁陵酥梨园区80元·工<sup>-1</sup>。

Note: The saved fertilizer amount is also different. The prices of 4.3 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup> for N, 7.6 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup> for P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and 9.1 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup> for K<sub>2</sub>O were used to calculate the economical benefits enhancement caused by fertilizer reduction. The Whangkeumbae and Suli price of 4.0 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup> and 2.0 Yuan·kg<sup>-1</sup> respectively was used to calculate the economical benefits enhancement caused by production increase according to the local market price. According to the survey, the fertigation can save 9 workers·hm<sup>-2</sup> within a year, the labor price of 120 Yuan·work<sup>-1</sup> and 80 Yuan·work<sup>-1</sup> respectively in Zhengzhou Whangkeumbae and Ningling Suli orchards was used to calculate the economical benefits enhancement caused by manpower reduction.

### 3 讨 论

本试验条件下,等量海藻酸水溶肥处理较常规施肥和传统水溶肥处理均能提高‘黄金’梨和‘酥梨’单果质量,这可能与海藻酸水溶肥中海藻酸类物质有关,海藻酸类物质具有促进植物生长发育和根系生长,促进果实膨大的作用,能够提高果实单果质量<sup>[17]</sup>。同时在‘黄金’梨上研究发现,与等量海藻酸水溶肥处理相比,海藻酸水溶肥用量减施25%和50%处理的产量呈增加趋势,显著提高化肥偏生产力,这与路永莉等<sup>[5]</sup>在苹果减量施肥的研究结果类似,减少肥料用量反而可提高产量。在‘酥梨’上研究却发现,海藻酸水溶性肥用量减施50%对产量带来不利影响,这可能是水肥耦合的增产效应在不同土壤条件下存在一个相应阈值,低于阈值,增加水肥投入增产效果显著,高于阈值,增加水肥互作增产效应不显著,且造成水肥投入的浪费。可见,实践中应结合果园土壤肥力特征,采用适宜海藻酸肥料用量进行水肥一体化操作才能获得最佳效果。

水肥一体化技术可以改善苹果和葡萄果实品质,提高果实矿质养分含量<sup>[18]</sup>。本试验显示,等量海藻酸水溶肥处理和传统水溶肥处理提高果实可溶性固形物和降低石细胞的效果优于常规施肥处理,且等量海藻酸水溶肥处理效果最佳,此结果与Sabir等<sup>[19]</sup>和丁宁<sup>[20]</sup>使用海藻类物质及其与化肥配施在苹果和葡萄上研究结果相似。分析其原因,可能是因为海藻水溶肥中含有海藻酸分子,含有很多游离羧基与羟基,易与金属离子螯合形成高分子聚合物,高度交联的聚合物网络体系可提高土壤保水能力<sup>[21]</sup>,改善土壤结构,增强微生物活性,刺激根系生长<sup>[22]</sup>,从而促进营养吸收,改善果实品质。同时研究发现,海藻酸水溶肥用量减少25%和50%处理的‘黄金’梨果实品质指标与全量海藻酸水溶肥处理无显著差异,而‘酥梨’园区海藻酸水溶肥用量减少50%时对梨品质带来不利影响,这可能主要与两果园土壤的供肥能力差异有关,‘酥梨’园区土壤有机质含量为 $4.41 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,较为贫瘠,海藻酸水溶肥施用量与果实可溶性糖含量和可溶性固形物间呈显著线性正相关关系,果实品质提升对外源化肥投入的依赖性强,所以肥料用量减少50%,很可能会影响梨品质。

近年来,我国肥料增值技术迅速发展,海藻酸类物质具有促进养分吸收和提高养分有效性功能,且

抗逆、安全和环保等优势,被作为新型肥料增效剂。周勇明等<sup>[23]</sup>和张运红等<sup>[24]</sup>分别在小麦和玉米上研究发现,海藻酸类增值尿素可提高小麦和玉米氮利用率,降低其氮素损失,还促进玉米对磷、钾的吸收。另外,李志坚等<sup>[25]</sup>研究报道,海藻酸增效磷肥较普通磷酸一铵提高小麦吸磷量,海藻酸能提高土壤磷养分有效性。本研究表明,与等量传统水溶肥相比,等量海藻水溶肥处理提高了‘黄金’梨叶片和果实氮、钾养分含量,对梨果实磷养分含量影响不大,但显著降低了梨叶片磷养分含量,其具体原因有待进一步研究。本研究还表明,海藻酸水溶肥施用量减少对梨叶片和果实磷、钾养分吸收影响不大,但海藻酸水溶肥用量减施50%显著降低‘黄金’梨叶片氮养分含量和‘酥梨’果实氮养分含量,说明海藻酸水溶肥用量大幅度的降低对梨树氮养分吸收有一定的影响。

从经济效益分析,本试验条件下,水溶性肥料均能提高两个梨园的经济效益,与常规施肥相比,施用传统水溶肥和等量海藻酸水溶肥在郑州果园可分别增收 $681.4 \text{ 元} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $424.8 \text{ 元} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,宁陵园区分别增加 $155.4 \text{ 元} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 和 $1264.2 \text{ 元} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,同时发现,海藻酸水溶肥用量减少25%和50%时,两园区的经济效益明显的增加,经济效益增加主要取决于节肥和省工。如果该技术大规模推广上应用,前期设备投入和应用使用维护,以及优果率和环境效益等经济收益需要评估,本试验未涉及,需要进一步推广评估。

### 4 结 论

海藻酸水溶肥不仅能改善梨果实品质,促进养分吸收,还能减少经济投入,增加经济效益。综合考虑果实产量、品质、养分吸收以及经济效益等参数指标,在本试验条件下,第一年海藻酸水溶肥减施25%可实现梨园节肥增效的目的。

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