

基于新梢直径和果粒投影面积变化确定 ‘巨峰’葡萄果实发育期的灌溉阈值

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摘要:【目的】探讨‘巨峰’葡萄果实发育期适宜的灌溉阈值, 为鲜食葡萄的精准灌溉提供试验依据。【方法】以 8 a(年)生盆栽‘巨峰’葡萄植株为试材, 通过器官的连续摄像测量、根域土壤水势的实时监测和叶片日光合速率(P_n)的测定, 建模分析果实发育期新梢、果实生长以及叶片净光合速率与土壤水势下降之间的关系。【结果】在果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期, 新梢日最大收缩量(MDS)显著增大时对应的土壤水势分别为-8.89 kPa和-9.21 kPa。当土壤水势分别低于-17.34 kPa和-16.46 kPa时, 新梢日最大值生长量(MXDG)和日最小值生长量(MNDG)均开始负增长。果粒随着土壤水势下降, 其生长过程可分为急速膨大、快速膨大、缓慢膨大和收缩四个阶段。果实第一次快速膨大期各阶段对应的土壤水势范围依次为> -9.37 kPa、-9.37~-21.14 kPa、-21.14~-27.86 kPa和< -27.86 kPa; 转色期则分别为> -10.31 kPa、-10.31~-22.05 kPa、-22.05~-32.83 kPa和< -32.83 kPa。叶片 P_n 日最大值在果实第一次快速膨大期土壤水势为0~-27.3 kPa无显著降低, 而在转色期土壤水势降至-36.8 kPa时显著降低。【结论】确定出既促进果实膨大、又防止新梢旺长且不会显著抑制叶片 P_n 的指导‘巨峰’葡萄果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期灌溉阈值为-12.83~-15.67 kPa和-16.46~-22.05 kPa。

关键词: ‘巨峰’葡萄; 植株生长; 土壤水势; 三次样条插值法; 净光合速率

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Determination of thresholds to trigger irrigation of ‘Kyoho’ grapevine during berry development periods based on variations of shoot diameter and berry projected area

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Abstract: 【Objective】Irrigation is an important management practice in viticulture. Currently available reports mainly focus on the selection of water status indicators and the impacts of different irrigation treatments on fruit trees. Studies about determining the suitable soil water potential ranges at different phenological periods based on the real-time response of plant organs to soil water potential have not been reported. In this study, we conducted the experiment to determine suitable soil water potential rang-

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es for ‘Kyoho’ grape.【Methods】In the experiment, eight-year-old potted ‘Kyoho’ grapevines were used as the experimental materials. During the first rapid growth period and veraison, the relationships between shoot growth, berry expansion and leaf net photosynthetic rate and soil water potential were analyzed through the photogrammetry of plant organs, real-time monitoring of soil water potential and measurements of leaf photosynthetic traits. Besides, cubic spline interpolation based on MATLAB software and time series model were applied to selecting soil water potential thresholds for irrigation. They generated smooth function curves of berry expansion rate against soil water potential. Then changes in slope of the regressed curve were used to distinguish stages of berry development.【Results】During berry first rapid growth period and veraison, shoot diameter decreased in daytime and increased at night, forming an irregular serrated growth curve in this period. MDS increased significantly when ψ_{soil} was -8.89 kPa during the first rapid growth period and -9.21 kPa at veraison. In addition, MXDG and MNDG of shoot showed a significant daily decrease when ψ_{soil} was below -17.34 kPa during the first rapid growth period and -16.46 kPa at veraison. The daily changes in berry projected area under timely irrigation and under water withholding both presented a regular diurnal pattern of shrinking in the daytime and expanding at night. Berry projected area presented a spiral cyclical growth under timely water supply, while its increase slowed down and finally shrank under no water supply. With the decline of soil water potential, berry growth presented four phases, the high speed growth phase (HSGP), rapid growth phase (RGP), slow growth phase (SGP) and shrinking phase (SP). During the first rapid berry growth period, the soil water potential ranges of the above four stages were >-9.37 kPa, -9.37 kPa to -21.14 kPa, -21.14 kPa to -27.86 kPa and <-27.86 kPa, respectively, and the berry expansion rates in the corresponding stages were 0.10 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.31 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 0.03 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.10 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 0.00 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.03 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ and < 0.00 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, respectively. Meanwhile, the soil water potential ranges of the four stages at veraison were >-10.31 kPa, -10.31 kPa to -22.05 kPa, -22.05 kPa to -32.83 kPa and <-32.83 kPa, respectively, and the berry expansion rate was 0.11 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.26 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 0.02 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.11 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, 0.00 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ to 0.02 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ and < 0.00 $\text{mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$, respectively. Leaf P_n presented diurnal variations. It increased rapidly after sunrise and generally peaked around 10:00 am, then decreased with a midday rest. In the afternoon, it recovered slightly and fell to zero after sundown. During the experiment, the diurnal variation pattern of P_n was not significantly influenced by the decline of soil water potential, while the diurnal maximum of P_n showed a trend of decline. During the first rapid growth period, the diurnal maximum of P_n was not significantly influenced by soil water potential within a range of 0 to -27.3 kPa. However, it decreased significantly when rooting-zone soil water potential declined to -36.8 kPa at veraison.【Conclusion】The reasonable soil water potential ranges for eight-year-old ‘Kyoho’ grapevine was determined based on the expansion of berries, the leaf net photosynthetic rate and the growth of shoots. The suitable irrigation thresholds for ‘Kyoho’ grape during berry first rapid growth period and at veraison are -12.83 kPa to -15.67 kPa and -16.46 kPa to -22.05 kPa, respectively.

Key words: ‘Kyoho’ grapevine; Plant growth; Soil water potential; Cubic Spline Interpolation; Net photosynthetic rate

灌溉作为葡萄生产上重要的管理措施,不仅对植株的营养和生殖生长起着关键的调控作用,也关乎水资源的有效利用^[1]。果实第一次快速膨大期严重干旱会使葡萄果粒缩小并降低其产量^[2];而供水

过多会使新梢旺长,竞争果实养分从而影响其品质^[3];转色期果实对水分亏缺敏感度下降,适当水分胁迫能促进其光合产物的积累^[4];而过度缺水则会抑制叶片的光合效率^[5]。因此鲜食葡萄的水分管理

应根据不同时期果实、新梢等器官生长对土壤水分的响应,确定出既平衡树体营养与生殖生长又不会明显抑制叶片光合效率的土壤水分阈值来指导灌溉。土壤水势作为描述土壤水分对植株有效性的指标,在生产中可连续无损测定,且较土壤含水量而言,受土壤质地影响小、通用性好,是指导果树灌溉的良好指标^[6]。

目前,国内外有关果树精准灌溉的研究主要集中在反映植株水分状况指标的选择以及不同灌水处理对果树生产的影响,如张平等^[7]探讨了土壤水势变化对梨枣茎粗度日最大收缩量、日变化最大值、正午叶水势等指标的影响,得出茎粗度日最大收缩量(MDS)是诊断梨枣开花坐果期水分信息最佳指标。Doltra等^[8]研究了黎明前叶水势、正午茎水势、主干直径变化和气孔导度四个指标对苹果树体水分状况的及时响应,并评估其用于指导田间灌水的优劣。刘洪光等^[9]发现,在‘克瑞森’葡萄萌芽期和抽穗期,将田间持水量的40%作为灌水下限,获得的葡萄产量最高。房玉林等^[10]分析调亏灌溉下‘赤霞珠’‘品丽珠’和‘黑比诺’葡萄的生长,得出调亏灌溉能有效抑制营养生长并提高果皮中酚类物质含量的结论。Garciatejero等^[11]试验表明,按参考作物蒸发量的不同比例,灌水的各处理间柑橘果实中可溶性固形物和可滴定酸的含量差异显著,而单果质量、果实横径等指标无明显差异。而依据不同物候期果树重要器官对土壤水分的实时响应状况确定指导灌溉的土壤水势范围的研究还未见报道。故作者以8 a(年)生盆栽‘巨峰’葡萄为试材,通过植株器官的连续摄像测量、根域土壤水势实时监测和叶片光合速率测定等方法,结合时间序列模型和三次样条插值法的运用,获取果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期的新梢、果实生长以及叶片净光合速率随土壤水势下降的变化关系,分析确定了既促进果实膨大、又防止新梢旺长且不会显著抑制叶片净光合速率的土壤水势范围,为果树精准灌溉技术研究提供了方法参考和试验依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2018年4—8月在上海交通大学农业与生物学院农业工程训练中心的玻璃温室(31°11'N, 121°29'E)中进行。选取正常生长且树势一致

的8 a生‘巨峰’葡萄树(*Vitis vinifera* L. × *Vitis labrusca* L.)35株作为试材,种植于容积为78.5 L的花盆中,采用混合基质($V_{\text{田土}}:V_{\text{有机肥料}}=4:1$)进行栽培,葡萄肥水管理参照Wang等^[12]的方法。葡萄发芽后新梢及果穗管理参照娄玉穗等^[6]的方法。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 葡萄灌溉试验设计 试验分别在果实第一次快速膨大期(果粒横径10~20 mm,6月8日—6月20日)和转色期(果粒横径>20 mm,7月17日—7月30日)进行,具体试验内容及测定方法参照Lou等^[13]研究。

1.2.2 葡萄果实生长与根域土壤水势的相关性分析 葡萄果实生长表现出白天减小、晚上增大的规律,故直接评估果实生长与根域土壤水势之间的关系较难,通过建立时间序列模型可消除果实投影面积值周期性波动的干扰,从而获得果粒投影面积趋势值随时间变化的关系^[14]。具体方法如下:将充分灌溉后的时间(小时数)作为横坐标,对应时间点的果粒投影面积(数值)作为纵坐标,可得果粒投影面积关于时间的离散型函数。针对上述关系采用多项式回归分析,找出与果粒投影面积拟合度最高的方程,即果粒投影面积趋势值关于时间的曲线方程。对其求导可获得对应时间下果粒的膨大速率,结合土壤水势值可建立果粒投影面积趋势值增量、果粒膨大速率与根域土壤水势的函数关系。针对果实膨大速率关于土壤水势的函数而言,数据点离散、波动大且无明显线性关系,故参照陈毓瑾等^[15]的方法,将上述函数曲线采用三次样条插值法平滑处理后进行一阶求导,通过考察斜率变化确定出对果粒膨大速率(或果粒投影面积趋势值增量)具有显著影响的土壤水势阈值。

1.3 数据处理

所有数据均为3次重复试验均值,采用Excel 2010、SPSSv21.0和Origin 9.1软件分别对其进行整理、统计分析和绘图,运用3次样条插值法时使用MATLAB 2014软件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 葡萄果实发育不同时期根域土壤水势变化对新梢直径生长的影响

由表1可知,在果实第一次快速膨大期,随着根域土壤水势的下降,新梢MDS逐渐增大至最大值

表1 ‘巨峰’葡萄果实第一次快速膨大期土壤水势对新梢直径微变化的影响

Table 1 Effects of soil water potential on the microvariation of shoot diameter during the first rapid growth period in ‘Kyoho’ grapevine

日期 Date	土壤水势 ψ_{soil}/kPa	日最大收缩量 MDS/mm	日最大值生长量 MXDG/mm	日最小值生长量 MNDG/mm
2018-06-12	-5.34~8.39	0.129±0.003	-	-
2018-06-13	-8.89~10.32	0.145±0.004*	0.038±0.008	0.029±0.001
2018-06-14	-10.32~-12.83	0.154±0.003**	0.019±0.006*	0.015±0.002*
2018-06-15	-12.83~-17.34	0.162±0.004**	0.005±0.003**	0.003±0.004**
2018-06-16	-17.34~-21.56	0.159±0.003**	-0.004±0.003**	-0.006±0.002**
2018-06-17	-21.56~-25.31	0.157±0.002**	-0.010±0.002**	-0.019±0.003**
2018-06-18	-25.31~-34.23	0.155±0.003**	-0.023±0.007**	-0.026±0.003**
2018-06-19	-34.23~-43.67	0.146±0.002*	-0.028±0.008**	-0.029±0.004**

注:数值 = 平均值 ± 标准误,*,**分别表示与试验第1天或第2天(6月12日或6月13日)的相同指标之间在0.05、0.01水平上差异显著。

Note: Values are means ± standard error. The * and ** show significant difference between means at the first day and the second day (June 12 vs June 13) at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively.

0.162 mm 后略微收缩。当土壤水势低于-8.89 kPa 时, MDS 为 0.145 mm 与试验第 1 天的 MDS (0.129 mm) 之间差异显著。新梢 MXDG 和 MNDG 随土壤水势降低而逐渐减小, 且均在土壤水势低于-10.32 kPa 时与试验第 2 天的新梢 MXDG (0.038 mm) 和 MNDG (0.029 mm) 之间显著减小; 当土壤水势低于-17.34 kPa 时, 两指标均出现负增长, 此时 MDS 为 0.159 mm。如表 2 所示, 转色期新梢 MDS 随着土壤水势下降先缓慢增大后逐渐缩小, 其最大值为 0.148 mm。相较于果实第一次快速膨大期, 转色期

新梢 MXDG 和 MNDG 整体变化较小, 表明该时期新梢直径生长相对缓慢。当土壤水势低于-9.21 kPa 时, 新梢 MDS 为 0.134 mm 且较试验第 1 天的 MDS (0.115 mm) 显著增大。新梢 MXDG 和 MNDG 随着土壤水势下降而逐渐减小, 当土壤水势处于-9.21~-16.46 kPa 时, 新梢 MXDG (0.012 mm) 和 MNDG (0.009 mm) 与试验第 2 天的 MXDG (0.027 mm) 和 MNDG (0.022 mm) 相比显著降低; 当土壤水势处于-16.46~-24.15 kPa 时, 新梢直径开始负增长, 此时新梢 MDS 为 0.145 mm。

表2 ‘巨峰’葡萄转色期土壤水势对新梢直径微变化的影响

Table 2 Effects of soil water potential on the microvariation of shoot diameter at veraison in ‘Kyoho’ grapevine

日期 Date	土壤水势 ψ_{soil}/kPa	日最大收缩量 MDS/mm	日最大值生长量 MXDG/mm	日最小值生长量 MNDG/mm
2018-07-24	-3.81~-5.37	0.115±0.002	-	-
2018-07-25	-5.37~-9.21	0.121±0.001	0.027±0.002	0.022±0.002
2018-07-26	-9.21~-16.46	0.134±0.004*	0.012±0.003*	0.009±0.002*
2018-07-27	-16.46~-24.15	0.145±0.007**	-0.002±0.001**	-0.003±0.001**
2018-07-28	-24.15~-33.58	0.148±0.006**	-0.010±0.002**	-0.012±0.001**
2018-07-29	-33.58~-39.97	0.143±0.004**	-0.008±0.002**	-0.10±0.003**
2018-07-30	-39.97~-46.32	0.139±0.002*	-0.017±0.003**	-0.018±0.002**

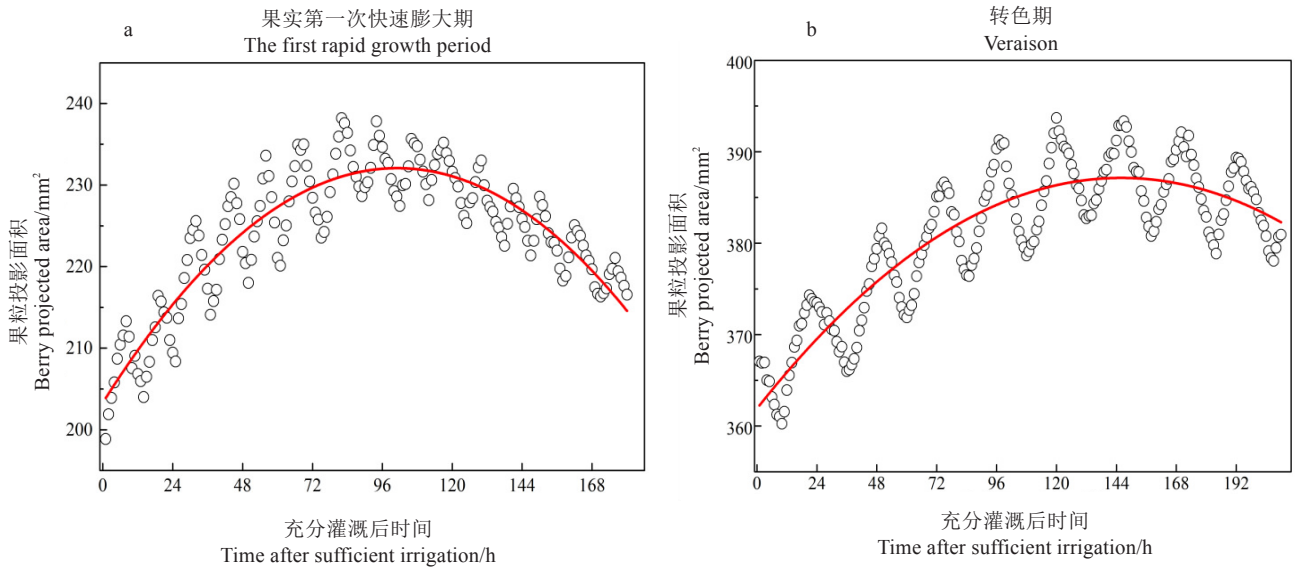
注:数值 = 平均值 ± 标准误,*,**分别表示与试验第1天或第2天(7月24日或7月25日)的相同指标之间在0.05、0.01水平上差异显著。

Note: Values are means ± standard error. The * and ** show significant difference between means at the first day and the second day (July 24 vs July 25) at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$, respectively.

2.2 葡萄果实发育不同时期根域土壤水势变化对果粒膨大的影响

由果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期果粒投影面积趋势值随时间的变化关系可知(图1), 两时期的曲线方程分别为 $y_1 = -0.0028x_1^2 + 0.5686x_1 + 203.32$ 和 $y_2 = -0.0012x_2^2 + 0.3457x_2 + 361.90$, x_i 表示根域土

壤充分灌溉后经过的小时数(h), y_i 表示果粒投影面积趋势值(mm^2)。两物候期果粒膨大速率均随土壤水势的降低而减慢, 果粒膨大速率最大值分别为 $0.31 mm^2 \cdot h^{-1}$ (图 2-a) 和 $0.26 mm^2 \cdot h^{-1}$ (图 2-b)。将两时期果粒膨大速率关于土壤水势(ψ_{soil})的函数曲线平滑处理后进行一阶求导可知(图 3), 在果实第

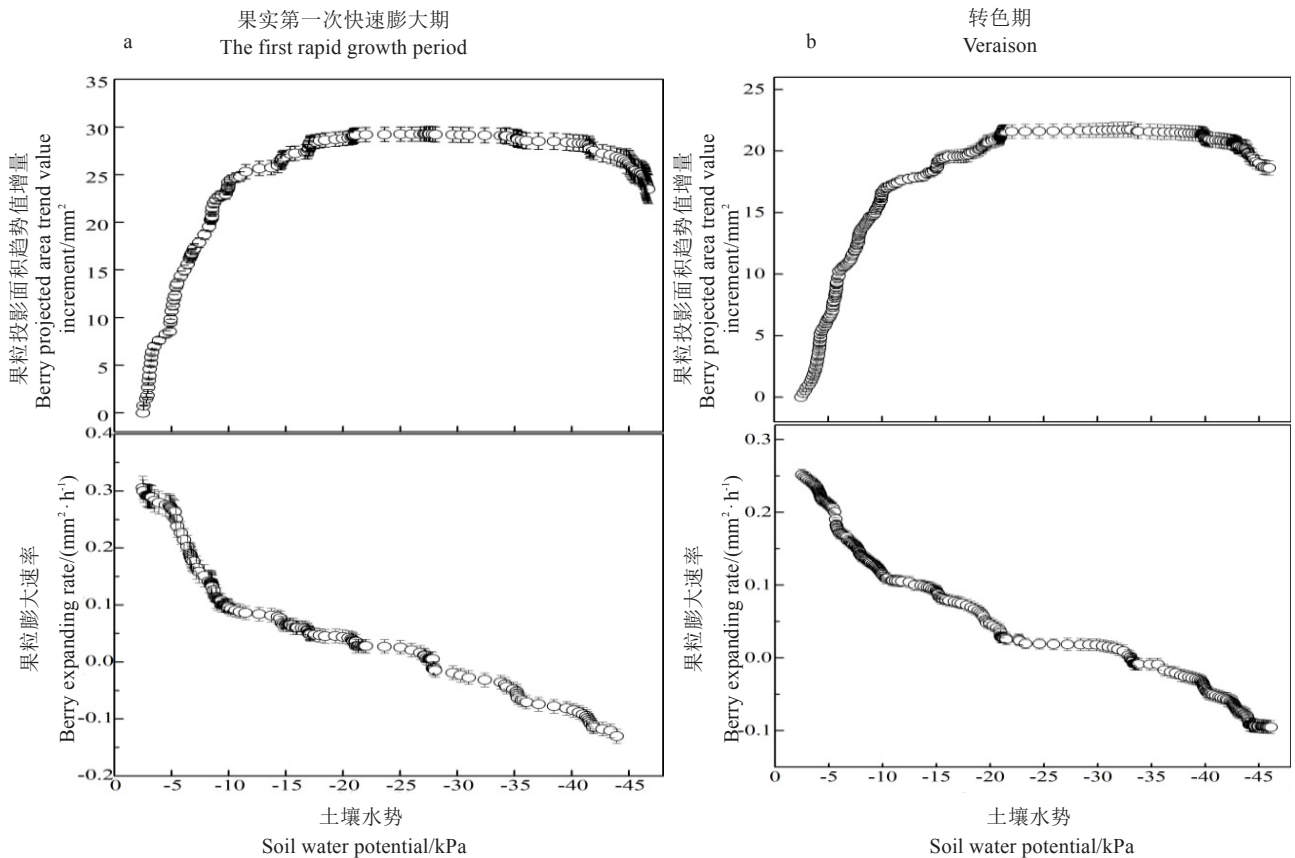


数据为平均值。图中平滑曲线为果粒投影面积趋势值。

Data are means. The smooth curves are the trend value of berry projected area.

图 1 ‘巨峰’葡萄在第一次快速膨大期和转色期充分灌溉后果粒投影面积随时间的变化曲线

Fig. 1 Changes in berry projected area after sufficient irrigation during berry first rapid growth period(a) and at veraison(b) in ‘Kyoho’ grapevine



数值为平均值 ± 标准误。

Values are means ± standard error.

图 2 ‘巨峰’葡萄果实第一次快速膨大期(a)和转色期(b)土壤水势对果粒投影面积增量和果粒膨大速率的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of soil water potential on berry projected area increment and berry expansion rate during the first rapid growth period(a) and at veraison(b) in ‘Kyoho’ grapevine

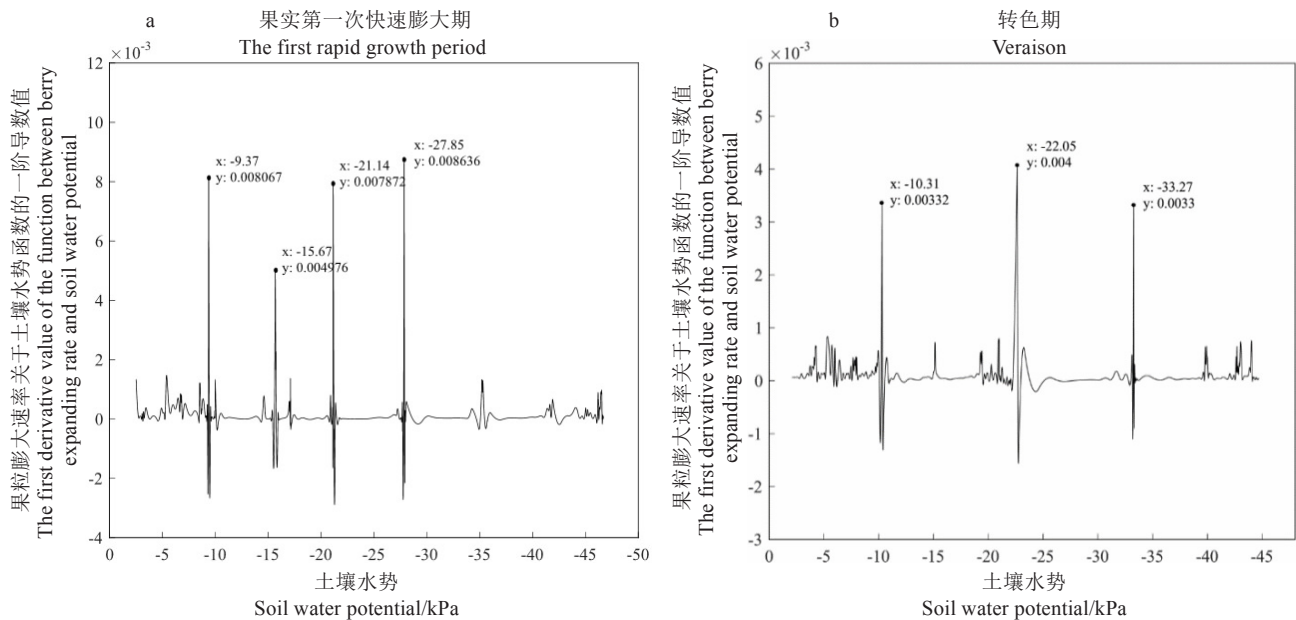


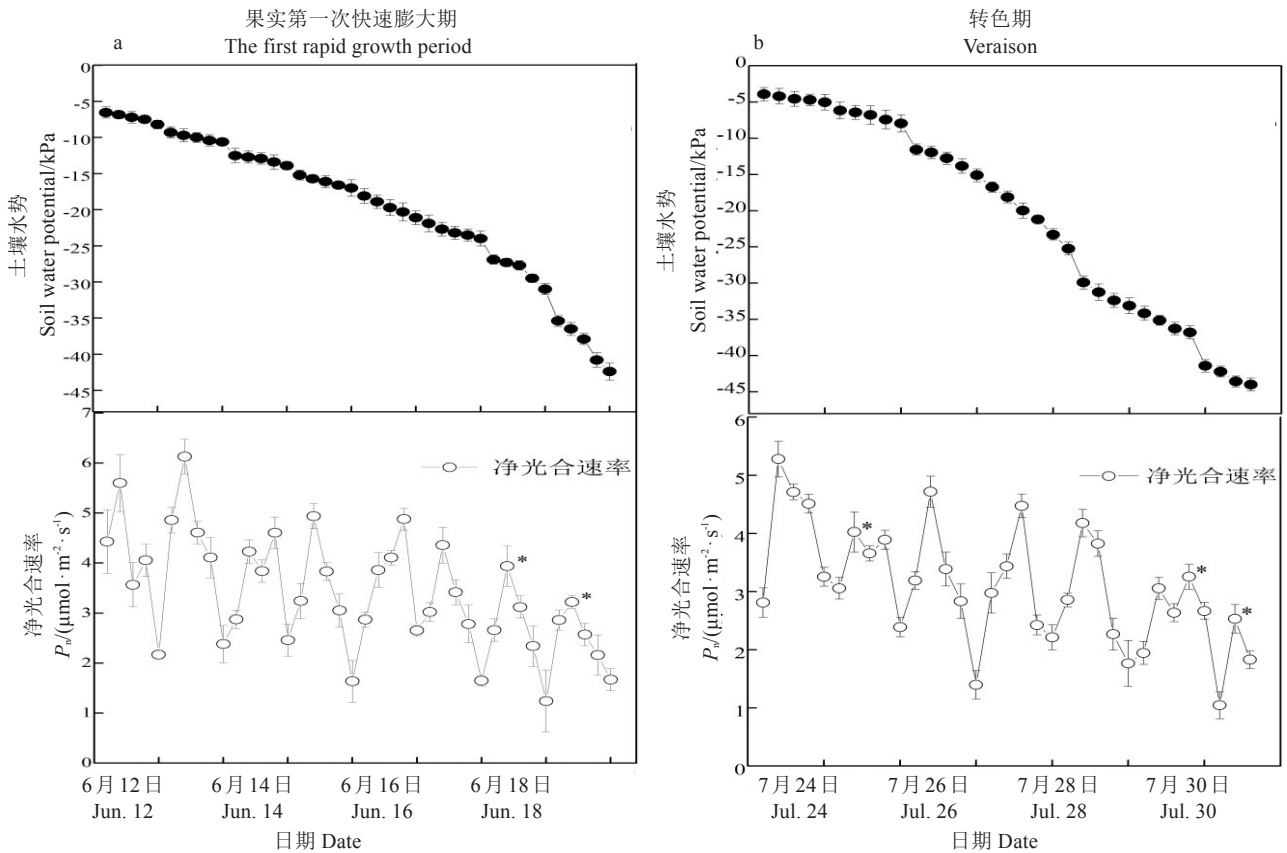
图3 果实第一次快速膨大期(a)和转色期(b)果粒膨大速率关于土壤水势函数的一阶导数图像
 Fig. 3 The first derivative image of the function between berry expansion rate and soil water potential during berry first rapid growth period(a) and veraison(b)

一次快速膨大期,当 ψ_{soil} 在0~-15 kPa内, $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -9.37$ kPa时,导数呈现局部峰值,则该土壤水势下果粒膨大速率出现显著变化;当 ψ_{soil} 处于-15~-25 kPa范围时, $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -21.14$ kPa的导数值显著高于同范围内其它值,则该点为第二个分界点,同样在 $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -15.67$ kPa时果粒膨大速率也发生明显变化;当 ψ_{soil} 为-25~-35 kPa时, $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -27.86$ kPa为第三个分界值;当 $\psi_{\text{soil}} < -27.86$ kPa时,果粒膨大速率 $< 0 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,果粒进入收缩阶段(图3-a)。转色期作同样的分析,果粒膨大速率随土壤水势显著变化的分界值:当 ψ_{soil} 在0~-15 kPa时,分界点 $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -10.31$ kPa;当 ψ_{soil} 处于-15~-25 kPa时,分界点 $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -22.05$ kPa;当 ψ_{soil} 在-25~-35 kPa时, $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -33.27$ 为分界点(图3-b),但就果实生长情况而言,果粒膨大速率为 $0 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 时 $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -32.83$ kPa(图2-b),则该点作为收缩阶段的划分值更为合理。因此可将果粒随土壤水势下降的生长过程划分为急速膨大、快速膨大、缓慢膨大和收缩四个阶段,且果实第一次快速膨大期各阶段对应的土壤水势范围依次为 > -9.37 kPa、 $-9.37 \sim -21.14$ kPa、 $-21.14 \sim -27.86$ kPa和 < -27.86 kPa,相应果粒膨大速率为 $0.10 \sim 0.31 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、 $0.03 \sim 0.10 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、 $0.00 \sim 0.03 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 和 $< 0.00 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ (图2-a);而转色期果粒膨大过程各阶段对应的土壤水势范围分为 > -10.31 kPa、 $-10.31 \sim -22.05$ kPa、 $-22.05 \sim -32.83$ kPa

和 < -32.83 kPa,相应的果粒膨大速率依次为 $0.11 \sim 0.26 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、 $0.02 \sim 0.11 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 、 $0.00 \sim 0.02 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ 和 $< 0.00 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ (图2-b)。

2.3 葡萄果实发育不同时期土壤水势对叶片净光合速率的影响

随着土壤水势下降,果实第一次快速膨大期(图4-a)和转色期(图4-b)叶片 P_n 表现出明显的周期性变化,日出后叶片 P_n 增加较快,一般在10:00或14:00时左右叶片 P_n 达到峰值。中午12:00时,叶片 P_n 降低,下午略微上升,日落后叶片 P_n 降至0。总体而言,两时期叶片 P_n 日最大值随土壤水势变化而日趋下降,但其日变化规律并未受到显著影响。在果实第一次快速膨大期,当土壤水势处于0~-27.3 kPa时,叶片 P_n 日最大值无显著降低,尽管期间出现了两个下降较快的 P_n 日最大值(6月14日14:00, P_n 为 $4.61 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$;6月17日10:00, P_n 为 $4.36 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$),但与试验第一天的 P_n 日最大值差异不显著(6月12日10:00, P_n 为 $5.60 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$);当土壤水势降至-27.3 kPa时,此时叶片 P_n 日最大值较试验第一天显著降低,且此后叶片光合作用均受到明显抑制。在转色期,当 $\psi_{\text{soil}} = -6.45$ kPa时出现一个较试验第一天显著降低的 P_n 日最大值(7月25日10:00, P_n 为 $4.02 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$),而次日叶片 P_n 日最大值又重新恢复,说明该点 P_n 日最大值的显著降低不完全是由土壤水势下降造成的。当土壤水势降



数值为平均值±标准误,*表示该数值与试验第一天(6月12日或7月24日)的叶片净光合速率最大值之间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Values are means ± standard error. Asterisks indicate significant difference in maximum value of P_n between the means of the first day and the second day (June 12 vs July 24) ($p < 0.05$).

图 4 ‘巨峰’葡萄果实第一次快速膨大期(a)和转色期(b)土壤水势对叶片净光合速率的影响
Fig. 4 Effects of soil water potential on leaf P_n during berry first rapid growth period(a) and veraison(b) in ‘Kyoho’ grapevine

至-36.8 kPa时,叶片 P_n 日最大值较试验第一天显著下降,且此后叶片 P_n 日最大值均显著降低。

2.4 葡萄果实发育不同时期适宜灌溉阈值的确定

在果实第一次快速膨大期,当土壤水势高于-9.37 kPa时,葡萄果粒膨大最快,其速率 $0.10\sim 0.31 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ (图 2-a),此时新梢 MXDG 以 $0.038 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 的速度较快增长(表 1),如此旺长的新梢将竞争果实更多营养。当土壤水势为-9.37~-21.14 kPa时,葡萄处于快速膨大阶段且速率为 $0.03\sim 0.10 \text{ mm}^2 \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$,同时期当土壤水势介于-12.83~-17.34 kPa时,新梢 MXDG 和 MNDG 较试验第二天同指标均显著降低且生长量接近于零,表明新梢生长受到显著抑制,通常将此时作为葡萄受到水分胁迫的开始^[6]。当土壤水势处于-17.34~-21.56 kPa时,新梢直径开始负增长;当土壤水势为-15.67 kPa时果粒膨大速率显著下降(图 3-a),而已知果粒膨大速率与土壤水势呈正相关,

因此将适宜的灌溉阈值进一步缩小为-12.83~-15.67 kPa,这样既使果粒快速膨大,又能防止新梢旺长,同时在该土壤水势条件下叶片 P_n 日最大值也不会受到显著抑制(图 4-a)。而转色期果粒急速和快速膨大阶段对应的土壤水势范围依次为 $>-10.31 \text{ kPa}$ 和-10.31~-22.05 kPa(图 2-b),当土壤水势介于-9.21~-16.46 kPa时,葡萄新梢 MXDG 以 $0.012 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{d}^{-1}$ 的速度快速增长(表 2),同样新梢过旺的长势将影响果实品质的提高。当土壤水势为-16.46~-24.15 kPa时,葡萄果粒大致处于快速膨大阶段,而新梢 MXDG 和 MNDG 较试验第二天的同指标极显著降低并出现轻微负增长,表明此时土壤水势会明显抑制新梢生长。且叶片 P_n 日最大值在土壤水势为 $0\sim -36.8 \text{ kPa}$ 范围内不会显著降低(图 4-b),综合考虑促进果粒膨大、叶片光合效率及新梢长势控制等因素,将转色期适宜的灌溉阈值定在-16.46~-22.05 kPa。

3 讨 论

植株茎干粗度微变化能反映植物体内水分状况,其中新梢MDS变化充分体现了植物细胞吸水膨胀和失水收缩^[17]。在葡萄果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期,新梢MDS显著增大时对应的土壤水势较新梢MXDG和MNDG显著降低时的值更高,表明新梢MDS比MXDG和MNDG能更早响应水分胁迫,这与Ortu等^[18]在柠檬树上的结论一致。此后随着土壤水分的继续蒸发,新梢MDS先增大后缩小,这反映出新梢MDS的变化过程有两个阶段:前一阶段MDS随土壤水势降低而增大,因为土壤水分的减少迫使新梢的内储水分参与植株的蒸腾消耗;后一阶段新梢MDS随土壤水分的蒸发不增反减,是由于新梢内储水经上一阶段的蒸腾作用而大量消耗,同时根系吸水有限,难以及时补充,此时植株受到严重干旱胁迫,这与王晓森等^[19]在番茄上的试验结果一致,但与张平等^[7]在枣树上研究开花坐果时期土壤水势下降对其茎干MDS影响的结论不同,其原因在于植株茎干MDS受到作物种类、物候期、树龄、负载量和灌溉频率等因素的影响^[20-22],新梢MDS变化会因果树品种、树龄以及灌溉方式等不同而存在差异,故此单一指标判断植株水分胁迫程度并指导灌溉,其局限性较大。在果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期,果粒投影面积均表现出白天减小、晚上增大的规律,这与Zeng等^[14]的研究结果一致。白天植株因蒸腾大量失水,而根系吸水难以及时补充,使果粒收缩;夜晚果实中组织渗透势上升,水分和光合产物转运到果粒中,果粒体积恢复,若无严重干旱胁迫,则伴有适度增长。在果实第一次快速膨大期当土壤水势处于-17.34~-21.56 kPa时,新梢直径开始负增长,显然此时土壤水分亏缺过度,而果粒却仍处在快速膨大阶段。同样地,在转色期当土壤水势为-16.46~-24.15 kPa时,新梢和果粒的生长情况与之类似,这都体现出新梢直径生长比果粒膨大对水分胁迫响应更敏感,该结论与在桃树上报道的结果相似^[23]。本试验中土壤水势随时间的变化情况表明根域土壤水势与水分含量之间无明显相关性,且低水分含量条件下土壤水势下降更快,这与Gregory等^[24]的试验结果一致。

叶片是光合产物的主要来源,不同的土壤水势会影响叶片的光合效率^[25]。随着土壤水势的下降,

叶片 P_n 日变化出现“双峰”和“单峰”两种曲线规律,峰值出现在10:00或14:00时左右,这与严巧娣等^[26]关于‘矢富罗莎’葡萄叶片 P_n 日变化呈“双峰”曲线的研究结果不尽相同,造成差异的主要原因在于环境条件等不一致。在果实第一次快速膨大期和转色期,叶片 P_n 日最大值总体日趋下降并在较低的土壤水势时显著减小,表明严重的水分胁迫会使叶片中叶绿体的生物学活性减弱,叶片 P_n 显著降低^[27]。文中所确定的果实第一次快速膨大期的灌溉阈值能有效调控新梢和果粒生长且不影响叶片光合效率;而转色期作为果实第二次快速生长期,适当的水分胁迫能促进更多光合产物向果实中转运,并显著提高浆果中可溶性固形物、酚类等含量^[28],因此该时期灌溉阈值的确定旨在促进果粒膨大的同时提高果实中光合产物积累^[4,29]。由于本研究中试验对象为温室盆栽葡萄树,故在今后工作中需对其大田灌溉试验作进一步探索,如研究根系分布范围不定的情况下,如何用不同空间位点的土壤水势来反映植株根域的土壤水分状况以及如何据此制定相应的大田灌溉制度。

4 结 论

综合考虑既促进果实膨大和光合产物积累,又能控制新梢旺长,同时也不会显著抑制叶片净光合速率等因素,确定了‘巨峰’葡萄第一次快速膨大期和转色期适宜的灌溉阈值分别为-12.83~-15.67 kPa和-16.46~-22.05 kPa,该结论为鲜食葡萄的精准灌溉提供了试验参数。

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