

不同防冻防寒措施对枇杷果实品质及投入产出效益的影响

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摘要:【目的】比较不同防冻防寒措施对枇杷结果及其投入产出比的影响,为枇杷优质高效配套栽培技术提供理论依据。【方法】以‘黔星’枇杷为试材,比较防寒布、食品袋+网套、无纺布、遮阳布、防冻药物、钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜不同防冻措施下枇杷坐果率、有效穗、冻害情况、果实大小及产量,并测定果实品质主要指标。【结果】拱杆薄膜防冻处理下坐果率、有效穗数、单穗果量、单位面积产值及投入产出比显著高于其他处理;各防冻处理对果形指数没有显著的影响;防冻药物处理下平均单果质量显著高于其他处理;钢架大棚和拱杆薄膜处理下可溶性固形物及总糖含量显著高于其他处理;防寒布处理下维生素C含量显著高于其他处理;遮阳布处理下可滴定酸含量最高;此外,拱杆骨架聚乙烯薄膜覆盖树冠对树体不同位置防冻效果较其他处理显著。【结论】与常规栽培相比,各防冻措施对枇杷结果均有不同程度的积极影响。综合评价,拱杆聚乙烯薄膜覆盖树冠处理防冻效果最佳。

关键词:枇杷;冻害;果实品质;防寒防冻;产出比

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Effect of different chill-proof measures on fruit quality and input-output benefits in loquat

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Loquat production shows a very thriving prospect in the agricultural industry, which possesses economical, social and commercial values in Guizhou. However, in the process of growth and development, loquat is frequently subjected to a series of adversity, such as freezing, extreme temperature injury, etc., leading to a serious decline on the yield and quality. Hence, it's crucial to develop a set of high quality and efficient cultivation technology for loquat. The purpose of this study was to screen out the optimal antifreezing measures by comparatively investigating the effect of different chill-proof measures on fruit setting, fruit size and quality, fruit weight and yield, and input-output ratio. It can not only improve the profits of orchardists effectively, but also dramatically promote the expansion of loquat industry. 【Methods】 The experiment was carried out on the subtropical plateau monsoon climate, where the altitude is around 900 m and the annual temperature is about 15.3 °C, and the frost free days are approximately 276. Eight-year-old loquat trees of ‘Qianxing’ cultivar were used as materials, which were planted at a spacing of 4.0 m×4.0 m and grew to the height of 2.5-3.0 m. The soil was sandy loam with good water holding capacity, well drained, moderate soil fertility and soil pH of 6.0. In the experiment, seven chill-proof measures were applied, including cold-proof cloth, aluminum foil bag, nonwoven fabric, sunshade, anti-freezing chemicals, plastic steel frame greenhouse and arch

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bar skeleton with polyethylene film. And those measures were applied before the chilling temperatures occurred. Moreover, the anti-freezing chemicals were sprayed twice or three times at 10:00 am on a sunny day before and after the chilling occurred. Each chill-proof measure was set in three experimental plots (three repetitions), and each of the plot was selected randomly with three moderate vigor trees planted in a continuous row. After flower thinning, four hundred and fifty fruit clusters were retained per plot. Moreover, for each fruit cluster five fruits were reserved after fruit thinning before chilling occurred. The fruit setting ratios with four kinds of chill-proof measures including aluminum foil bag, arch bar skeleton with polyethylene film and sunshade as well as nonwoven fabric were comparatively investigated in 2016 and 2017. Furthermore, the other three types of chill-proof measures including cold-proof cloth, anti-freezing chemicals and plastic steel frame greenhouse' were added to the experiment in 2017 and 2018. The efficient cluster number per experimental plot was attained and the fruit number per cluster was obtained at full fruit period after chilling occurred, and the degree of fruit freezing injury was investigated at fruit ripening period. Besides, the fruits were collected at ripening period and quickly frozen in liquid nitrogen and thereafter preserved under $-80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for the determination of fruit internal quality indexes, *i.e.*, the contents of soluble solids (SS), vitamin C (Vc), titratable acid (TA) and total sugar (TS). The contents of soluble solids were detected by the method of digital refractometer, and the levels of vitamin C were determined by the o-phenanthroline colorimetry method. Titratable acid contents were measured by the indicator titration method, and the contents of total sugar were detected by the method of anthrone colorimetry. Furthermore, the electronic balance and vernier caliper were applied for the detection of fruit external parameters, *i.e.*, fruit weight and size separately. The fruit yield per 666.7 m^2 , however, was calculated by the formula: Fruit yield per 666.7 m^2 =fruit yield per plant $\times 42$ (plants) $\times 0.8$. Afterwards, the number of effective cluster, fruit weight and size, fruit number per cluster, content of vitamin C and sugar acid ratio as well as solid acid ratio were compared directly by the one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) ($p < 0.05$) (Mean \pm SD), while the fruit-setting ratio and the contents of soluble solids and total sugar were analyzed by ANOVA after arcsine formula to obtain normal distribution data. 【Results】 The results indicated that the fruit-setting ratio, and the efficient cluster number per experimental plot, the fruit number per cluster, and the fruit yield per 666.7 m^2 in arch bar skeleton with polyethylene film chill-proof measure was significantly higher than the others. Similarly, the highest input-output ratio was also obtained in arch bar skeleton with polyethylene film chill-proof measure. However, none of the significant difference was found in fruit shape indexes among different chill-proof measures. Comparing the average fruit weight per plant, it was illustrated that the anti-freezing chemicals could obviously enhance the average fruit weight. In addition, the higher contents of soluble solids and total sugar from arch bar skeleton with polyethylene film were obtained comparing with other chill-proof measures. Furthermore, the levels of vitamin C and sugar acid ratio with cold-proof cloth treatment were remarkably higher than the others. For the highest solid acid ratio, however, was from sunshade chill-proof measure. Additionally, correlation analysis indicated that the content of soluble solids was significantly positive with vitamin C ($p < 0.05$), sugar and acid ratio ($p < 0.05$), total sugar ($p < 0.01$), solid and acid ratio ($p < 0.01$), respectively. 【Conclusion】 By comparing with the control, each chill-proof measure all had an efficient influence on fruit. Generally, arch bar skeleton with polyethylene film showed a better effect on cool prevention.

Key words: Loquat; Freezing injury; Fruit quality; Cold prevention; Input-output ratio

枇杷(*Eriobotrya japonica* L.)系蔷薇科枇杷属的一种常绿果树,冬季开花结果,初夏成熟采收,对温度具有较强的敏感性^[1-2]。一般而言,在年平均气温15℃以上,极端低温-5℃以上,年降水量1000 mm以上的地区均适宜枇杷的栽培^[3]。我国作为枇杷原产地,其主要分布在秦岭以南的广东、福建、陕西、贵州、浙江、江苏、四川等省份,种植面积呈逐年上涨趋势,给果农带来了丰厚的收益^[4]。

近年来,因受多变气候的影响而引发的霜冻、凝冻等自然灾害使得枇杷产量不稳,严重影响果农的经济收益,极大地制约枇杷产业的发展。常规的枇杷防冻栽培管理技术主要有:因地制宜适地栽培^[5];选育抗寒品种或选择抗寒力强的砧木作中间砧,进行抗寒栽培^[6];通过设风障、涂白、包草、覆盖、树冠喷雾防冻药剂等方法,加强树体越冬保护栽培^[7];利用加热法、吹风法、熏烟法、人工降雨法、喷水或根外追肥法等方法,改善果园霜冻的小气候栽培。这些传统的枇杷防冻技术可以减轻一定程度的冻害,但不能更好的解决冻害损失的问题。所以,在开展枇杷抗性种质选育的同时,有关枇杷防寒防冻栽培管理新技术研究也取得了一定的进展。唐威等^[8]就对6种防冻剂对枇杷防冻效果研究发现,防冻药剂处理显著的提高了果实可溶性固形物的含量,也显著提高果实质量。王华坤等^[7]研究发现,遮阳网和防寒布对枇杷也有显著的防寒防冻效果。但有关多种防寒防冻措施及投入产出比的试验研究鲜见报道,且在实际生产中,不同防寒措施对枇杷结果影响程度不同,成本不一,产投比差异较大。所以,易推广、低成本、高效率的防冻防寒措施已越来越受到人们的关注。鉴于此,笔者针对贵州地区霜冻导致枇杷严重减产的问题,将多种防寒防冻措施投入生产试验,通过比较不同防冻措施对枇杷结果的影响及其产投比,筛选出效果较好、成本低廉的防寒防冻方法,以期对枇杷优质高效配套栽培提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验环境及材料

试验地位于贵州省贵阳市开阳县南江乡枇杷产业园,海拔约900 m,属北亚热带季风湿润气候,年均温15.3℃,≥10℃积温约4000 h,年降雨量1100 mm,无霜期276 d左右。试验年特殊气候果园小气候观测数据为:2016—2017年度,第1次霜冻期为

2016年11月27—28日,昼夜温差为0~13℃;第2次霜冻期为2017年2月12—14日,昼夜温差为0~15℃;第1次凝冻期为2017年1月11—16日,昼夜温差为0~12℃;第2次凝冻期为2月22—24日,昼夜温差为0~10℃。2017—2018年度霜冻期为2017年12月19—21日,昼夜温差约为0~13℃;凝冻期为2018年1月25日—2月10日,昼夜温差约为0~17℃。

供试品种为8 a(年)生‘黔星’枇杷,行株距为4.0 m×4.0 m,树高2.5~3.0 m,主干径14~16 cm,冠幅3.5~4.0 m。试验园地为缓坡地带,砂质黄壤,pH值约为6.0,土壤肥力中等。试验期施肥情况:夏梢转绿期,结合果后修剪每株沟施有机肥5 kg+硫酸钾型复合肥1 kg(N:P:K=15%:15%:15%);花芽抽穗期,结合病虫害防治喷施叶面肥(N:P:K=20%:20%:20%);翌年3月,第1次果实膨大期,结合病虫害防治喷施叶面肥(N:P:K=20%:20%:20%),第2次果实膨大期(套袋前),树盘内4个点穴施水溶肥(N:P:K=6%:10%:16%)。

1.2 试验设计与方法

1.2.1 试验处理的方法与成本 本防冻防寒试验设置有防寒布、食品袋+网套、无纺布、遮阳布、防冻药物、钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜7个防冻防寒处理(全称、成本及实施方法如表1所示),并以常规栽培为对照。在霜冻来临前,完成对防寒防冻设施的搭建。本试验设计如下:各防冻防寒处理以3株划分1个小区,每个处理划分3个小区,对植株弱花及多余花进行疏花管理后,每小区保留450穗。冻害结束后疏果,每穗留5个果实(单穗挂果超过5个的留5个,达不到5个的以实际数量计算)。

1.2.2 不同防冻防寒处理枇杷坐果率、有效穗、果实大小及产量的统计 坐果率的调查:于2016—2017年度,及时开展采后修剪、施肥及病虫害防治等工作,并于当年10—11月完成防冻防寒设施(食品袋+网套、拱杆薄膜、遮阳布、无纺布)的搭建,于冻害结束后,调查各方位坐果率,各防冻处理最终坐果率取9株平均值。(本试验中,在2016—2017年度,该园区防冻设施主要有食品袋+网套、拱杆薄膜、遮阳布、无纺布,调查各方位坐果率,比较其各设施防冻效果,发现拱杆薄膜处理效果较其他防冻措施效果好。根据文献报道及其他枇杷园区实地考察,发现防寒布、钢架大棚、防冻药物对枇杷防冻防寒效果明

表 1 各防寒防冻处理方法与成本

Table 1 The method and cost of each frost protection measure

处理 Treatment	各防冻处理方法,单位面积成本,及其防寒等级 The method and per 666.7 m ² cost of each frost protection measure, and its cold proof grade
1	<p>按行覆盖树冠,用竹竿把裁剪好的防寒布(6 m×120 m)撑过树冠,摆放均匀,用布条固定在树冠外围主枝上。单位面积成本为 3 998.4 元,防寒等级为‘*****’。</p> <p>Cover the crown in rows, support the cut cold-proof cloth (6 m × 120 m) through the crown with a bamboo pole, place it evenly, and fix the cloth on the main branches around the crown. The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘*****’ cold proof grade is around 3 998.4 yuan.</p>
2	<p>将铝箔袋长边剪掉,在谢花坐果期套在果穗上,下口用订书针将其固定于花穗主轴上;待枇杷幼果的第 1 次膨大期结束后结合疏果加套泡沫水果网套(每果 1 个)。单位面积成本为 4 258.8 元,防寒等级为‘***’。</p> <p>The long side of the aluminum foil bag is cut off, and the fruit is placed on the ears during the fruit setting period. The lower part is fixed on the spindle of flower ears with a staple needle. After the first expansion period of the loquat fruit is finished, the fruit net sleeve with fruit thinning is added (1 aluminum foil bag per fruit). The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘***’ cold proof grade is around 4 258.8 yuan.</p>
3	<p>按行覆盖树冠,用竹竿把缝制好的无纺布(宽幅 6 m)撑过树冠,摆放均匀,用布条固定在树冠外围主干上。单位面积成本约为 4 053.0 元,防冻等级为‘***’。</p> <p>Cover the crown in rows, support the sewn non-woven fabric (with the width of 6 m) through the crown with bamboo poles, and place it evenly, and fix it on the trunk outside the crown with cloth strips. The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘***’ cold proof grade is about 4 053.0 yuan.</p>
4	<p>按行覆盖树冠,用竹竿把缝制好的遮阳布(2 m×100 m)撑过树冠,摆放均匀,用布条固定在树冠外围主枝上,其遮阳率为 90%。单位面积成本约为 5 199.6 元,防冻等级为‘**’。</p> <p>Cover the crown in rows, support the stitched sunshade cloth (2 m × 100 m) through the crown with bamboo poles, and place it evenly. Fix the cloth on the main branches around the crown, and the sunshade rate is 90%. The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘**’ cold proof grade is about 5 199.6 yuan.</p>
5	<p>霜冻来临前,于晴天上午 10 时左右以“枯草芽孢杆菌 50 g+70%吡虫啉 1.5 g+1.5%苦参碱 40 mL+钙锌铁肥 100 g+0.007 5%芸苔素内脂 5 mL+水 16 L”,均匀喷雾树冠 2~3 次,叶片正反面湿润滴水为止;霜期结束后,再喷施 2~3 次。单位面积成本约为 5 006.8 元,防冻等级为‘**’。</p> <p>Before the frost comes, on the sunny day around 10 a.m., “Bacillus subtilis (50 g) + 70% imidacloprid 1.5 g + matrine 40 mL (1.5%) + calcium zinc iron fertilizer 100 g + brassinolide 5 mL (0.007 5%) + water 16 L”, evenly spray the tree crown 2-3 times, the leaf is dripping wet on the opposite side, and then spray 2-3 times after the frost period. The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘**’ cold proof grade is about 5 006.8 yuan.</p>
6	<p>钢架温室大棚,棚高 5.5 m,可开天窗调节温湿度;大棚支架主材为型钢圆管 Φ60 mm×3.2 mm;辅材为镀锌拱杆(Φ25 mm×1.5 mm);棚顶为 12 丝聚乙烯薄膜(3 m×60 m)。单位面积成本约为 13 020.0 元,防冻等级为‘*****’。</p> <p>The ‘plastic steel frame greenhouse’ with 5.5 m high, can open skylights to adjust temperature and humidity; the main material of the greenhouse support is steel circular pipe Φ60 mm × 3.2 mm; the auxiliary material is galvanized arch (Φ25 mm × 1.5 mm); the roof of the greenhouse is 12 wires of polyethylene film (3 m × 60 m). The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘*****’ cold proof grade is about 13 020.0 yuan.</p>
7	<p>支架为镀锌管拱杆(Φ25 mm×300 mm);12 丝聚乙烯薄膜(3 m×60 m)。先把加工好的拱杆进行拼装连接,然后以主树体主干为中心,十字交叉插入泥土 40 cm,调整均匀稳固。用竹竿把聚乙烯薄膜撑过树冠,摆放均匀,用卡簧将薄膜固定在拱杆卡槽。单位面积成本约为 4 531.4 元,防冻等级为‘*****’。</p> <p>The bracket is galvanized pipe arch (25 mm × 300 mm) and 12-wire polyethylene film (3 m × 60 m). Firstly, the processed arch poles are assembled and connected, then the main trunk of the main tree body is taken as the center, and the cross is inserted into the soil 40 cm, so that the adjustment is uniform and stable. The polyethylene film was propped through the crown with a bamboo pole and placed evenly. Fixed the film in the arch bar chuck with the clip spring. The per 666.7 m² cost of the measure with ‘*****’ cold proof grade is about 4 531.4 yuan.</p>
8	<p>常规栽培,对植株进行常规的追肥和病虫害防治,单位面积成本约为 1 500 元。</p> <p>The plants without treatment of frost protection were applied to conventional fertilization and pest control with the cost of 1 500 yuan.</p>

注:表中第一列数字 1、2、3、4、5、6、7、8 分别代表防寒布覆盖树冠、食品袋套果穗+网套套果实、无纺布覆盖树冠、遮阳布覆盖树冠、树冠喷雾防寒防冻药物、钢架大棚、拱杆骨架聚乙烯薄膜覆盖树冠防冻防寒处理及常规栽培(CK),下同。常规栽培(CK)中,施肥、病虫害防治、园地管理以及人工费等合计 1 500 元,防冻处理中的成本=防冻设施处理成本+常规栽培成本。本试验以 666.7 m² 为单位面积。下同。

Note: the numbers in the first column of the table represent ‘cold-proof cloth’, ‘aluminum foil bag’, ‘nonwoven fabric’, ‘sunshade’, ‘antifreezing drugs’, ‘plastic steel frame greenhouse’, ‘arch bar skeleton with polyethylene membrane’ and conventional cultivation (CK), respectively. The same below. The costs of fertilization, pest control, garden management and its labor payment aggregate about 1 500 yuan in conventional cultivation. The cost of each frost protection measure = the device cost of each frost protection measure + the cost of conventional cultivation. In the current work, the 666.7 m² was defined as unit area. The same below.

显,故在 2017—2018 年度,增加上述 3 种防冻处理措施,观察比较其对该地区枇杷结果的影响)。

有效穗的调查:于 2017 年 12 月至 2018 年 2 月霜

冻前盛花期,调查小区单株有效穗量及单穗果量,具体方法如下:谢花幼果期调查有效穗(穗果量≥3)、无效穗(穗果量≤1)及单穗有效果数量,各调查量取

9株平均值。

果实大小统计:各处理从各小区随机抽取1株,每株分别从东、西、南、北、中5个方位随机抽取2个果穗,采集果实,用电子天平测定单果质量,取其平均值为平均单果质量;果实纵径和横径采用游标卡尺测定,其纵径与横径的比值即为果形指数,单株产量及单位面积(666.7 m²)产值,并计算产出比,其计算公式如下;

单株产量/kg=有效穗×单穗果质量×平均单果质量

单位面积产值/元=单株产量× $\frac{666.7 \text{ m}^2}{4.0 \text{ m} \times 4.0 \text{ m}}$ =单株产量×42×0.8

产出比的计算:年产出比/%= $\frac{\text{年产值}}{\text{防冻设施成本} + \text{常规栽培成本}} \times 100$

1.2.3 果实内质指标的测定 果实取样方式为单株小区采样,每个小区重复3次,每个处理每株随机采集3个无病虫害、无机械损伤的外围果实,带回实验室-80℃冰箱冻存。用数字折光仪测定可溶性固形物含量。维生素C含量采用邻菲罗啉比色法测定^[9];可滴定酸测定参考GB/T 12456-2008;总糖测定参考GB 5009.8-2016。

1.2.4 树体不同方位和部位的结果调查统计 树体不同层次不同部位结果情况:于果实成熟期,各处理小区随机抽取1株,分别于植株树冠的上、中、下部东、西、南、北、中各方位随机取1个果穗,共15个果穗,观察统计冻害后无效果量占树体不同部位及不同方位果实总量的比例。

1.2.5 数据统计分析 采用Excel 2007软件作图,并利用SPSS 20.0软件对总穗数、有效穗、果形指数、最大单果质量、平均单果质量、单穗果量、单株产量、单位面积产值和维生素C含量、固酸比、糖酸比进行

单因素方差分析,Duncan's新复极差法作多重比较;坐果率、可溶性固形物含量、可滴定酸含量、总糖含量及冻害后无效果比例经反正弦转换得正态分布数据后,应用单因素方差分析Duncan's新复极差法作多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同防冻处理对枇杷坐果率、花穗形成量、果实大小及产量的影响

通过对2016—2017年度枇杷坐果率调查表明(表2),与常规栽培(CK)相比,4个防冻防寒处理坐果率均明显高于常规栽培(CK)。拱杆薄膜处理东、西、南、北、中5个方向坐果率,分别为16.3%、17.3%、15.1%、18.4%、14.5%,显著高于其他处理,且拱杆薄膜处理树体北侧挂果率最高,约为18.4%,显著高于树体其他方位。2017—2018年度不同防冻处理下枇杷有效穗数、果形特征及果实产量的调查统计如表3所示。就每株有效穗数而言,“钢架大棚”(148个)和“拱杆薄膜”防冻防寒处理(148个)单株平均有效穗数最多,显著高于其他处理。其他防冻处理下,有效穗数多少依次为食品袋+网套(143个)>防寒布(137个)>遮阳布(132个)>无纺布(130个),均显著高于“防冻药物(126个)和常规栽培(124个)。果形指数是果实纵径和横径的比值,在各防冻处理间没有显著的差异。比较不同防冻处理平均单果质量发现,防冻药物处理(48.9 g)显著高于对常规栽培(36.7 g),而防寒布(35.3 g)、无纺布(34.9 g)和遮阳布(33.1 g)处理均显著低于常规栽培。比较各防冻处理下单穗果数可知,食品袋+网套(4.6个)、无纺布(4.6个)、遮阳布(4.7个)、钢架大棚(4.7个)、拱杆薄膜(4.9个)单穗挂果数显著高于常规栽培(4.0个)。同时,比较单株产量和单位面积产值发

表2 树体不同方位坐果率

Table 2 The fruit setting rate for different tree orientations

处理 Treatment	东 East	西 West	南 South	北 North	中 Center	%
2	10.9±0.12 cC	11.2±0.19 cBC	11.3±1.5 cBC	12.0±2.5 cAB	12.6±1.8 bA	
3	13.2±1.90 bB	13.9±0.35 bAB	14.4±2.1 bA	13.9±1.1 bAB	10.6±0.8 cC	
4	10.3±0.41 cB	10.5±1.99 cB	10.8±1.7 cB	11.8±1.4 cA	10.9±1.1 cAB	
7	16.3±2.70 aC	17.3±0.46 aB	15.1±1.2 aC	18.4±1.8 aA	14.5±1.7 aC	
8	7.6±0.81 dB	8.9±1.70 dA	8.6±1.2 dA	9.3±1.0 dA	9.2±1.5 dA	

注:不同小写字母表示同一列差异显著,不同大写字母表示同一行差异显著。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in the same column, different capitals mean obvious diversity in the same line.

表 3 不同防冻处理枇杷有效穗数、果实外观指标及产量比较

Table 3 Comparison of the number of effective panicle, fruit external index and fruit yield of loquat under different frost protection measures

处理 Treatment	有效穗数 Effective panicle number	果形指数 Fruit shape index	单果质量 Fruit mass/g	单穗果数 Fruit number per panicle	单株产量 Yield per plant/kg	单位面积产量 Yield per unit area/kg
1	137±6 c	1.04±0.11 a	35.3±0.76 c	4.3±0.3 b	20.8±1.4 c	698.9±24.5 c
2	143±4 b	1.08±0.09 a	36.8±1.12 b	4.6±0.3 a	24.2±1.4 b	813.1±37.4 b
3	130±6 de	1.07±0.14 a	34.9±0.98 c	4.6±0.6 a	20.8±1.5 c	698.8±19.8 c
4	132±7 d	1.03±0.14 a	33.1±1.02 d	4.7±0.3 a	20.5±3.1 c	688.8±27.4 c
5	126±9 f	1.02±0.12 a	48.9±0.89 a	4.3±0.3 b	24.5±2.6 b	823.0±22.7 b
6	148±5 a	1.00±0.08 a	37.2±0.67 b	4.7±0.3 a	25.9±1.3 a	869.4±33.1 a
7	148±8 a	1.07±0.13 a	36.9±0.87 b	4.9±0.3 a	26.7±1.1 a	897.1±37.7 a
8	124±7 f	1.05±0.14 a	36.7±0.91 b	4.0±0.3 b	18.2±0.9 d	611.5±11.1 d

注:不同小写字母代表不同处理间差异显著(0.05 水平)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in the same column ($p = 0.05$ level). The same below.

现,拱杆薄膜和钢架大棚处理下株产和单位面积产最高,分别为 26.7 kg、897.1 kg 和 25.9 kg、869.4 kg,显著高于“食品袋+网套”(24.2 kg、813.1 kg)和防冻药物(24.5 kg、823.0 kg)处理,其次为防寒布(20.8 kg、698.9 kg)、无纺布(20.8 kg、698.8 kg)和遮阳布(20.5 kg 和 688.8kg)处理。而常规栽培(CK)最低,单株产量(18.2 kg)和单位面积产值(611.5 kg)显著

低于其他处理。此外,相关性分析表明(表 4),有效穗数与单穗果数、单株产量和单位面积产值间均呈显著正相关关系($p < 0.05$),单株产量与单位面积产值间呈极显著的正相关关系($p < 0.01$)。且通过比较不同防冻防寒处理投入产出比发现(表 5),拱杆薄膜处理产出比最高,为 4.0:1,显著高于其他处理。而钢架大棚处理最低,仅为 1.3:1。

表 4 枇杷有效穗数、果实外观指标及产量的相关性

Table 4 Correlation of the number of effective panicle and fruit external index as well as fruit yield

	有效穗数 Effective panicle number	果形指数 Fruit shape index	单果质量 Fruit mass	单穗果数 Fruit number per panicle	单株产量 Yield per plant	单位面积产量 Yield per unit area
有效穗 Effective panicle number	1					
果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.054	1				
单果质量 Fruit mass	-0.278	-0.323	1			
单穗质量 Fruit number per panicle	0.740*	0.133	-0.301	1		
单株产量 Yield per plant/kg	0.750*	-0.107	0.657	0.656	1	
单位面积产量 Yield per unit area	0.750*	-0.107	0.657	0.657	0.999**	1

注:‘*’表示在 0.05 水平上显著相关,‘**’表示在 0.01 水平上显著相关。下同。

Note: ‘*’ and ‘**’ stood for the significance at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$ level, respectively. The same below.

表 5 各防冻处理投入产出比比较

Table 5 Comparison of input-output ratio among different frost protection measure

处理 Treatment	单位面积成本/元 Cost per unit area/yuan	单位面积产值/元 Gross per unit area/yuan	产出比 Input-output ratio
1	3 998.4	13 978	3.5:1 c
2	4 258.8	16 262	3.8:1 b
3	4 053.0	13 976	3.4:1 c
4	5 199.6	13 776	2.7:1 d
5	5 006.8	16 460	3.3:1 c
6	13 020.0	17 388	1.3:1 e
7	4 531.4	17 942	4.0:1 a

2.2 不同防冻防寒措施对枇杷果实品质的影响

本研究表明,果实可溶性固形物含量、维生素 C 含量、可滴定酸、总糖含量在不同处理间存在着显著差异(表 6)。各处理可溶性固形物含量高低依次为:拱杆薄膜覆(11.6%)、钢架大棚(11.3%)、防寒布(11.2%)、食品袋+网套(10.2%)、防冻药物(10.1%)、无纺布(10.0%)、常规栽培(9.1%)、遮阳布(8.9%)处理。其中,拱杆薄膜、钢架大棚、防寒布 3 个处理均显著高于其他处理,但它们之间无显著性差异;食品袋+网套、无纺布、防冻药物处理,均与常规栽培和遮

表6 不同防冻处理下枇杷果实内在品质指标

Table 6 The internal quality parameters of loquat under different frost protection measures

处理 Treatment	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solid content/%	w(维生素 C) Vitamin C/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(可滴定酸) TA/%	w(总糖) TS/%	固酸比 SS/TA	糖酸比 TS/TA
1	11.2±1.2 a	45.7±1.3 a	0.19±0.01 d	7.72±0.35 a	57.12±1.69 a	37.32±0.88 a
2	10.2±1.6 b	29.3±0.7 d	0.33±0.02 b	4.39±0.18 d	29.63±0.92 d	13.15±0.97 e
3	10.0±2.1 b	28.3±0.9 d	0.36±0.01 b	5.65±0.21 c	28.00±1.07 d	15.94±1.03 d
4	8.9±1.9 c	30.6±0.9 d	0.65±0.04 a	4.32±0.22 d	14.16±0.89 e	7.69±0.76 f
5	10.1±1.3 b	27.9±0.7 d	0.27±0.01 c	7.78±0.31 a	37.30±1.11 c	29.81±0.69 b
6	11.3±1.4 a	38.9±1.1 b	0.27±0.02 c	8.10±0.13 a	41.77±2.17 b	29.50±1.23 b
7	11.6±1.7 a	34.6±0.4 c	0.28±0.02 c	7.98±0.19 a	41.16±1.94 b	26.18±0.99 c
8	9.1±1.6 c	25.7±0.9 d	0.64±0.02 a	5.13±0.21 c	14.23±1.44 e	8.05±0.77 f

阳布处理存在显著性差异,但前三者之间差异不显著,后两者之间也无显著的差异。各处理果实维生素 C 含量高低依次为:防寒布(45.7 mg·kg⁻¹)、钢架大棚(38.9 mg·kg⁻¹)、拱杆薄膜(34.6 mg·kg⁻¹)、遮阳布(30.6 mg·kg⁻¹)、食品袋+网套(29.3 mg·kg⁻¹)、无纺布(28.3 mg·kg⁻¹)、防冻药剂(27.9 mg·kg⁻¹)、常规(25.7 mg·kg⁻¹)。其中,防寒布处理与其他 7 个处理均呈显著性差异;钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜 2 个处理与遮阳布、食品袋+网套、无纺布、防冻药剂和常规栽培 5 个处理之间呈显著性差异,但前两者之间的差异不显著,后四者之间也无显著的差异。各处理果实可滴定酸含量大小顺次为:遮阳布(0.65%)、常规栽培(0.64%)、无纺布(0.36%)、食品袋+网套(0.33%)、拱杆薄膜(0.28%)、防冻药物(0.27%)、钢架大棚(0.27%)、防寒布(0.19%)。其中,防寒布处理显著低于其他 7 个处理;遮阳布和常规栽培处理均显著

高于其他 6 个处理;无纺布、食品袋+网套 2 个处理与拱杆骨薄膜、防冻药物、钢架大棚 3 个处理之间存在显著性差异,但前两者之间无显著性差异,后三者之间差异也不显著。各处理果实总糖含量大小顺次为钢架大棚(8.10%)、拱杆薄膜(7.98%)、防冻药剂(7.78%)、防寒布(7.72%)、无纺布(5.65%)、常规栽培(5.13%)、食品袋+网套(4.39%)、遮阳布(4.32%)处理。其中,钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜、防冻药剂 3 个处理与其他 5 个处理存在显著性差异,但三者之间的差异不显著;无纺布和常规栽培显著低于防寒布,但他们之间的差异不显著;食品袋+网套、遮阳布处理两者差异不显著,但显著低于其他处理。此外,相关性分析表明(表 7),可溶性固形物与维生素 C ($p < 0.05$)和糖酸比($p < 0.05$)呈显著正相关关系,与总糖($p < 0.01$)和固酸比($p < 0.01$)呈极显著正相关关系;可滴定酸与总糖($p < 0.05$)呈显著负相

表7 枇杷果实内在品质指标相关性分析

Table 7 Correction analysis of internal parameter of loquat fruit

	可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solid content	维生素 C 含量 Vitamin C	可滴定酸含量 TA	总糖含量 TS	固酸比 SS/TA	糖酸比 TS/TA	果形指数 Fruit shape index	单果质量 Fruit mass
可溶性固形物 Soluble solid content	1							
维生素 C Vitamin C	0.725*	1						
可滴定酸含量 TA	-0.871**	-0.600	1					
总糖含量 TS	0.800**	0.548	-0.728*	1				
固酸比 SS/TA	0.889**	0.824*	-0.928**	0.777*	1			
糖酸比 TS/TA	0.738*	0.741*	-0.719**	-0.442	0.857**	1		
果形指数 Fruit shape index	-0.041	-0.312	0.034	0.276	-0.167	-0.468	1	
单果质量 Fruit mass	0.078	-0.254	-0.349	0.139	0.207	0.415	-0.323	1

关系;固酸比($p < 0.01$)和糖酸比($p < 0.01$)呈极显著正相关关系。

2.3 植株树冠不同部位及方位的冻害表现

通过对植株树冠不同部位及方位冻害情况调查发现,就树冠不同部位而言(表 8),防寒布、食品袋+

网套、无纺布、遮阳布、钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜、对照(CK)处理树冠上部落果比率分别为 8.18%、4.05%、4.25%、6.58%、15.3%、2.76%、50.03%,显著高于其各自树冠的中部和下部,只有防冻药物处理的表现相反,即树冠下部冻害后落果率为 7.09%,显著高于上

表 8 树体不同冠层部位冻害后无效果比率

Table 8 The proportion of infertile fruit in total fruit for different tree crown layers after freezing injury %

处理 Treatment	上 Upper	中 Middle	下 Lower
1	8.18±0.07 a	5.24±0.07 b	3.26±0.37 c
2	4.05±0.11 a	2.63±0.17 b	2.72±0.16 b
3	4.25±0.12 a	2.13±0.21 b	1.89±0.03 c
4	6.58±0.32 a	3.94±0.23 b	1.56±0.21 c
5	4.49±0.21 c	4.76±0.32 b	7.09±0.12 a
6	15.30±0.30 a	6.67±0.23 b	3.60±0.20 c
7	2.76±0.14 a	1.68±0.32 c	1.52±0.11 b
8	50.03±0.99 a	49.47±1.12 b	45.85±0.44 c

注:不同小写字母表示同一行差异显著(0.05 水平)。

Note: Different lowercase letters mean obvious diversity in the same line ($p = 0.05$ level).

部(4.49%)和中部(4.76%)。植株树冠不同方位冻害后的无效果比率如表 9 所示,防寒布、食品袋+网套、无纺布、防冻药物、钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜、对照(CK)7 个处理西侧比率分别为 11.8%、2.73%、5.05%、11.66%、13.51%、2.29%、64.81%,显著高于其各自处理的其他方位,但遮阳布处理植株北侧冻害后的无效果比率为 2.19%,显著高于其他方位。

3 讨 论

果实的正常坐果,有效穗的形成,其影响因素较多,除受自身遗传因素影响以外,还受到如栽培环境(光照、温湿度等)、植物营养及激素水平等多种条件的影响^[10-11]。本试验中,与常规栽培相比,各防冻防

表 9 树体不同方位冻害后无效果比率

Table 9 The proportion of infertile fruit in total fruit for different tree orientations after freezing injury %

处理 Treatment	东 East	西 West	南 South	北 North	中 Center
1	3.13±0.10 c	11.80±0.41 a	5.75±0.33 b	2.95±0.34 d	5.87±0.21 b
2	0.00±0.00 d	2.73±0.21 a	0.00±0.00 d	2.09±0.11 c	2.50±0.21 b
3	1.12±0.09 d	5.05±0.22 a	0.76±0.31 e	4.15±0.32 c	4.33±0.41 b
4	0.88±0.11 c	1.80±0.21 b	0.00±0.00 d	2.19±0.21 a	0.88±0.11 c
5	2.95±0.21 c	11.66±0.78 a	3.12±0.27 b	2.56±0.14 d	2.23±0.27 e
6	5.79±0.31 c	13.51±0.44 a	7.06±0.33 b	4.22±0.34 d	5.85±0.34 c
7	0.00±0.00 c	2.29±0.31 a	0.00±0.00 c	0.87±0.27 b	0.00±0.00 c
8	31.58±1.33 e	64.81±1.34 a	57.38±0.47 b	45.98±1.44 d	47.47±2.39 c

注:不同小写字母表示同一列差异显著(0.05 水平)。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference in the same line ($p = 0.05$ level).

寒处理均能显著提高枇杷坐果率及有效穗数量,说明冻害的发生是限制枇杷坐果率及有效穗形成的主要原因^[12]。花芽形成是决定植物能否成花及后续坐果的主要因素^[13],本试验中,结合两年数据发现,在该地区使用拱杆薄膜处理对枇杷防冻效果较理想。不同防冻防寒处理间果形指数无显著差异,表明栽培环境对其影响有限,主要取决于自身遗传因素^[14]。平均单果质量在防冻药物处理下表现较好,这可能是因为树冠喷雾防寒防冻药物,既能够提供养分,又可以改善树冠和果实周围的环境温度,而且药物处理没有对树冠进行任何覆盖,充分的接受光照更能有效进行光合作用,有利于有机物质的积累^[15]。单位面积产值是有效穗数量、单穗果量、及平均单果质量的乘积,相关性分析表明,单位面积产值与单穗果量、平均单果质量间相关性不显著,而与有效穗间呈极显著的正相关关系($p < 0.05$),说明有效穗是影响枇杷产量的关键因素。

果实品质指标主要包括可溶性固形物、维生素 C、可滴定酸、糖酸比等^[16]。影响果实可溶性固形物形成的因子较多,在一定光照范围内,光照强度与果实的可溶性固形物含量呈显著正相关关系^[17],避雨栽培能够提高可溶性固形物的积累^[18]。本试验中,透光性较好的拱杆薄膜、钢架大棚、防寒布、防冻药物处理下植株果实的可溶性固形物显著高于食品袋+网套和无纺布覆盖树冠处理,且这 6 个处理果实可溶性固形物含量均显著高于常规栽培,只有遮阳布处理与常规栽培间没有显著差异,可能是因为光照不足而导致。同样地,防冻药物、钢架大棚、拱杆薄膜 3 个处理的总糖含量显著高于其他处理;而遮阳布覆盖树冠,由于覆盖物较厚,通风透气性较差,影响光照强度^[19],总糖含量比所有的处理低。就果实固酸比和糖酸比而言,除遮阳布处理与常规栽培没有显著差异外,其他处理均显著高于常规对照。遮阳布处理虽然有一定的防寒防冻效果,但透光性差,造成

树冠阴暗,不利于叶片进行光合作用,其糖酸比、固酸比较其他处理低。从相关性分析表明,果实可溶性固形物、维生素C、总糖、糖酸比、固酸比含量各指标之间呈显著正相关关系,说明不同防寒防冻对果实品质的影响具有高度的一致性。此外,本试验还表明不同处理其投入产出比也有差异,拱杆薄膜处理投入产出比显著高于其余处理。虽然钢架大棚处理单位面积产值较其他处理高,但由于其设施成本较高,其产出比反而显著低于所有的处理。

冻害作为制约果实产量的重要原因之一^[20]。本试验中,除防冻药物处理对植株树冠不同部位冻害严重程度表现为下部>中部>上部外,其余处理植株树冠冻害损失情况均表现为上部>中部>下部,这可能是在喷药过程中,常规操作至上而下,树冠上部雾滴沉积量多,保护层厚,而树冠中、下层依次量少保护层薄,从而导致树冠中、下部冻害程度较上部严重。从不同方位来看,除了遮阳网处理情况特殊外(北面无效果比例大于其他面),其他处理均表现为树体西面冻害程度较其他方位严重,这可能由于试验受边际效应影响的个例。

4 结 论

各防冻防寒措施对枇杷结果均有不同程度的积极影响,综合评价,‘拱杆聚乙烯薄膜覆盖树冠’处理效果最佳。根据这一试验结果,我们发明了一种适宜山地果园枇杷防冻栽培的简易设施,这种设施结构简单、功能完善、操作容易、成本低廉,容易推广和普及。形成“在适宜种植区域,选择抗寒良种,加强田间生长管理,通过整形修剪培养株高为2.5 m以下的单层矮冠树形,在冬季霜期来临前安装单株‘华盖’式防冻外罩,待翌年春季霜期结束后收纳好装置,露出树体,接受雨水灌溉,合理施肥,完成疏果套袋程序”的山地枇杷果园配套栽培管理技术关键,可以更好地解决现有枇杷种植生产技术缺陷——防冻难的技术问题。另外,在试验中发现不同防冻防寒技术对树冠不同部位与不同方位的果实冻害程度表现出较高的相似性。因此,在后续工作中有必要开展果园选址、植株树形及叶幕层指数等因素对枇杷冻害影响方面的研究。

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