

# 果园喷雾机喷头数量对雾滴沉积分布的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探明风送式塔型喷雾机在不同喷头数量下农药利用率、药液沉积量、雾滴特性的变化, 评价不同喷头数量的喷施效果。【方法】在5 a(年)生矮砧密植苹果园中, 调整3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机的喷头数量, 测定不同喷头数量下的用水量, 利用水敏纸测定雾滴粒径、雾滴密度与覆盖率, 并利用示踪剂诱惑红测定药液沉积量及地面流失量。【结果】3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机在32个喷头处理下的用水量(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 284.63 L)约为16个喷头处理(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 148.25 L)的2倍; 32个喷头处理的雾滴粒径(154.80 μm)与覆盖率(72.00%)高于16个喷头处理(142.69 μm和62.20%), 而其雾滴密度(每cm<sup>2</sup> 123.01点)低于16个喷头处理(每cm<sup>2</sup> 141.72点); 32个喷头处理的平均药液沉积量(0.24 μg·cm<sup>-2</sup>)略高于16个喷头(0.22 μg·cm<sup>-2</sup>), 32个喷头处理的内膛药液沉积量明显高于外膛, 树体中、下冠层内外膛雾滴沉积比分别为1.58和1.14, 16个喷头处理则相反, 其外膛药液沉积量高于内膛, 树体中、下冠层内外膛雾滴沉积比分别为0.74和0.62; 16个喷头的农药利用率(43.70%)高于32个喷头(36.90%)。【结论】3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机16和32个喷头处理在雾滴密度、雾滴粒径方面均达到病虫害防治的基本要求, 但16个喷头处理的农药利用率高, 地面流失率低, 而32个喷头处理的穿透性较强, 更适于防治冠层中部内膛及枝干病虫害。

**关键词:** 果园; 风送式喷雾机; 利用率; 流失率; 雾滴密度; 雾滴覆盖率; 雾滴粒径

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## Distribution characteristics of droplets generated by air-assisted tower orchard sprayers with different numbers of nozzles

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Apples (*Malus domestica*) are perennial crops, and pests and diseases occurring on it are complicated. It is necessary to adopt suitable application methods to control them. Air-assisted sprayer is the dominating equipment used in large-scale apple orchards in China. In this study, the application of air-assisted sprayers with different numbers of nozzles in apple orchards were evaluated by investigating the droplet characteristics, pesticide utilization ratio and distribution. 【Methods】The experiments of this study were conducted in a dwarf-rootstock apple orchard with an intensive planting pattern in Weihai, Shandong. The five-year-old apple variety (*M. domestica* 'Yanfu 3') was used as the experimental materials. The regeneration rate of different concentrations of allura red on apple leaves and culture dishes were investigated to determine the applicability of allura red. In addition, the standard working curves of allura red were constructed. The experimental plot was 50 m in length, and three separated apple trees were randomly selected for sampling. To measure the deposition of droplets, 20 g allura red was dissolved in 100 L of water, and the solution was added into a 3WF-1000 air-assisted sprayer. Then the spraying was implemented along both sides of the trees using a 16-nozzle sprayer or a 32-

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nozzle sprayer with uniform pressure and wind speed. Water consumption was determined by recording the initial amount and remaining amount of water. The volume median diameter (VMD), droplet density and coverage were measured using water-sensitive paper at different canopy positions (2.0 m, 1.5 m and 1.0 m) in five directions (east, south, west, north and middle). The utilization ratio was investigated by detecting the concentration of allura red deposited on leaves in different canopy positions (2.0 m, 1.5 m and 1.0 m) of the apple trees. The loss index was determined by detecting the concentration of allura red deposited on petri dishes in four directions (east, south, west and north). 【Results】The water consumption of the 3WF-1000 air-assisted tower sprayer with 32 nozzles (284.63 L per 667 m<sup>2</sup>) was about twice that of the sprayer with 16 nozzles (148.25 L per 667 m<sup>2</sup>). The VMD (154.80 μm) and coverage (72.00%) of the sprayer with 32 nozzles were higher than that with 16 nozzles (142.69 μm and 62.20%, respectively), while the droplet density generated by the 32 nozzle sprayer (123.01 points · cm<sup>-2</sup>) was lower than that generated by the 16 nozzle sprayer (141.72 points · cm<sup>-2</sup>). The droplet density in the east, south, west, north and middle of the canopy was higher in 16 nozzle treatment than in 32 nozzle treatment, and the difference in droplet density in the west and north sides of the canopy was significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) between the two treatments. The VMD of 16 nozzle sprayer was lower than that of 32 nozzle sprayer in all directions except for the east, where VMD in the 16 nozzle treatment (152.44 μm) was slightly higher than in the 32 nozzle treatment (146.33 μm). The coverage of the 16 nozzle treatment was lower than that of the 32 nozzle treatment, the difference being significant ( $p < 0.05$ ) in the east, west and north of the canopy. The average foliar deposition in the 32 nozzle treatment (0.24 μg · cm<sup>-2</sup>) was slightly higher than that of the 16 nozzle treatment (0.22 μg · cm<sup>-2</sup>). The foliar deposition in the 32 nozzle treatment in the inner canopy was higher than that in the outer canopy, with a droplet deposition ratio of 1.58 and 1.14 (inner:outer) for the middle and lower canopy, respectively; the foliar deposition in the 16 nozzle treatment in the outer canopy was higher than that in the inner canopy, with a droplet deposition ratio of 0.74 and 0.62 (inner:outer) for the middle and lower canopy, respectively. The ground deposition in different treatment was significantly different ( $p < 0.05$ ). The ground deposition and ground loss index in the 32 nozzle treatment, 0.64 μg · cm<sup>-2</sup> and 25.1%, respectively, were significantly ( $p < 0.05$ ) higher than those in the 16 nozzle treatment, i.e., 0.43 μg · cm<sup>-2</sup> and 19.4%, respectively. The utilization rate in the 32 nozzle treatment (36.9%) was lower than in the 16 nozzle treatment (43.7%). This might be due to the accumulation of liquid on the leaves resulting in the increase in ground loss index, which in turn reduced the utilization rate of pesticides. 【Conclusion】In summary, with the increase in nozzle number, the VMD, coverage, foliar deposition, ground deposition and loss index increased, but droplet density and utilization rate decreased. The droplet density and droplet diameter generated by the 3WF-1000 air-assisted tower sprayers with both 16 and 32 nozzles satisfy the need for pest and disease control.

**Key words:** Orchard; Air-assisted sprayer; Utilization ratio; Loss index; Droplet density; Droplet coverage; Volume median diameter of droplet

药剂防治是果树病虫害防控的一项主要措施,施药作业占果树生产总劳动量的30%左右,其作业质量不仅影响果品产量,还影响果园生态环境的多样性和果品安全化生产<sup>[1-5]</sup>。农药利用率是评价施药作业质量的一个重要指标,据统计,全国植保

机械农药利用率的平均水平为36.6%<sup>[6]</sup>,与欧美发达国家农药利用率的50%~60%仍有较大的差距<sup>[7]</sup>。加快推进施药设备的机械化水平与提高施药技术,是提升农药利用率,增强病虫害防控能力的有效手段<sup>[8]</sup>。由于我国化学农药的施用存在使用量大、利

用率低、施药器械落后等特点,2016年,农业部首次提出“农药化肥双减”和“农药零增长”的概念和目标,推行绿色生产方式,促进农业可持续发展。其中,应用高效施药器械,提高农药利用率是化学农药减施的重要技术组成部分。

我国现代规模化果园中的施药器械主要为风送式喷雾机,利用液压将药液雾化,然后靠风机的气流使雾滴进一步雾化并输送到靶标上,具有工作强度低、安全性好、用药省、防效高等优点,尤其适合矮砧宽行密植栽培模式。随着矮砧密植果园栽培面积的增加,果园植保药械得到了专业化发展,诸多学者根据果园中果树的树龄、冠层结构、栽植密度及种植布局等对风送式喷雾机及其施药参数进行了改进与优化,先后研制出自动对靶静电式、自走履带式、自动仿形<sup>[9]</sup>等果园变量喷雾机,并通过调整喷施药液量<sup>[10]</sup>、喷雾机移动速度<sup>[11]</sup>、风速或喷雾压力<sup>[8]</sup>,最大程度的提高了农药利用率和雾滴沉积分布效果<sup>[12]</sup>,减少农药流失<sup>[13]</sup>。

近年来,随着大中型果园施药器械的推广应用,施药器械在果园应用过程中存在的问题也日益突显。苹果树为多年生木本植物,树冠层作为一个立体靶标,其不同生长期的叶片面积指数,不同冠层的枝叶茂密程度以及果树病虫害(枝干病虫害、果实和叶片病虫害)的防治需求差异较大。而传统果园风送喷雾机大多采用单一喷头数量以及固定风量的工作模式,果农为了使果树不同部位均能受药来保证防效,进行淋洗式喷雾,不利于雾滴在不同靶标上有效沉积<sup>[14]</sup>。且传统果园风送式喷雾机喷雾出风口多为半圆形,存在向上无靶标喷雾的浪费,而风送式塔型喷雾机出风口为倾斜直线形,降低了药液浪费<sup>[15]</sup>。但目前缺乏风送式塔型喷雾机不同施药参数(行驶速度、风量、喷头数量及喷径等)的应用评价,亟需针对果园的立地条件(树形、树势和叶幕厚度等)及果树病虫害的防治需求,对风送式塔型喷雾机不同施药参数进行规范性评价。

笔者以3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机为研究对象,在相同行驶速度和风量情况下对比分析16个和32个喷头在苹果园的雾滴密度、雾滴粒径、覆盖率、农药利用率及流失率,摸索并优化果园风送式喷雾机的施药参数,为促进矮砧密植果园精准施药实现病虫害绿色防控探索新途径。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 材料

供试果园:山东省威海市大水泊镇矮砧密植苹果园(37°11'N,122°15'E)。以5 a(年)生‘烟富3’苹果为试验材料,纺锤形树冠,矮砧密植,株行距为(1.25~1.5) m×4.5 m,冠幅1.5 m左右,上层叶幕厚度20~30 cm,中下层叶幕厚度30~50 cm,南北走向,果园自然生草。

设备及试剂耗材:3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机(威海新元果业技术服务有限公司,塔型,工作压力0.5~3.0 MPa,容积1 000 L,长×宽×高为3.20 m×1.40 m×2.26 m,设备额定转速540 r·min<sup>-1</sup>,流量135 L·min<sup>-1</sup>)(喷头排列方式见图1)。U-3900型紫外分光光度计(日立,日本);CI-202便携式激光叶面积仪(CID公司,美国);培养皿(直径7 cm);食品染色剂诱惑红(上海染料研究所),蒸馏水,水敏纸雾滴测试卡(中国农业科学院植物保护研究所生产)。

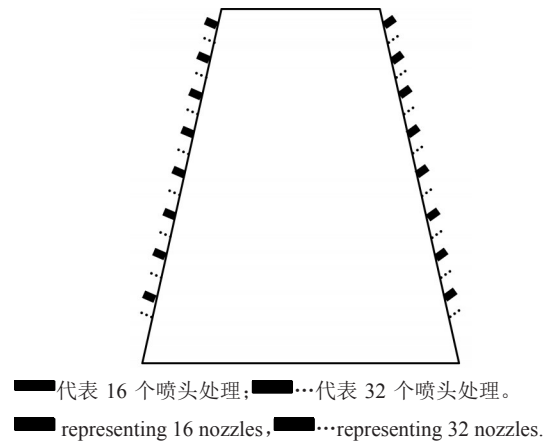


图1 喷头排列方式示意图

Fig. 1 The schematic diagram of sprayer arrangement

### 1.2 方法

1.2.1 诱惑红标准溶液配制及标准吸收曲线的测定 称取诱惑红0.01 g,将其溶解并转移至10 mL容量瓶中定容,配成浓度为1 000 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>的母液。分别用移液枪移取母液50、150、250、350、450、550、650 μL至7个10 mL容量瓶中定容,配制成5、15、25、35、45、55、65 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>系列质量浓度的诱惑红溶液。用U-3900型紫外分光光度计测定上述标准溶液在501 nm波长下的吸光度,并绘制标准曲线。

1.2.2 不同质量浓度诱惑红在苹果叶片和培养皿上的洗脱回收率 参考邱占奎等<sup>[16]</sup>的方法,用移液枪分别取15、30、50、65 μL质量浓度为1 000 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup>的诱

惑红水溶液于苹果叶片和培养皿中,待溶液完全干燥后,分别用5 mL蒸馏水冲洗塑封袋中的叶片及培养皿,100 r·min<sup>-1</sup>震荡5 min,静置1 min以防气泡对测量结果产生影响,然后用紫外分光光度计测定吸光度。

1.2.3 不同喷头数量对雾滴特性、雾滴沉积分布和地面流失率的影响 选择长50 m的一行果树作为试验小区,随机选取3株不连续苹果树进行采样点布置。将20 g 诱惑红充分溶解于100 L水中,加入

3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机。维持喷雾机压强和风速一致,分别采用16个喷头和32个喷头对果树进行双面喷施,测量剩余溶液体积以确定用水量。

为研究苹果树冠层的雾滴沉积分布,将树冠分为上、中、下3层(2.0 m、1.5 m和1.0 m),每层在5个方位(东、南、西、北、中)设布样点(图2),水敏纸雾滴测试卡检测面朝下,用回形针固定在叶背面。喷施后待水敏纸晾干,收集到塑封袋中,带回实验室扫描后用Image J软件进行雾滴分析。

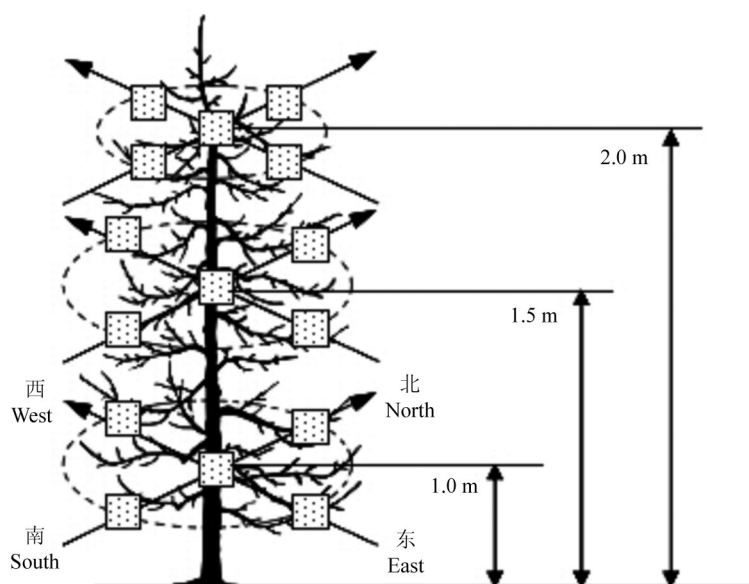
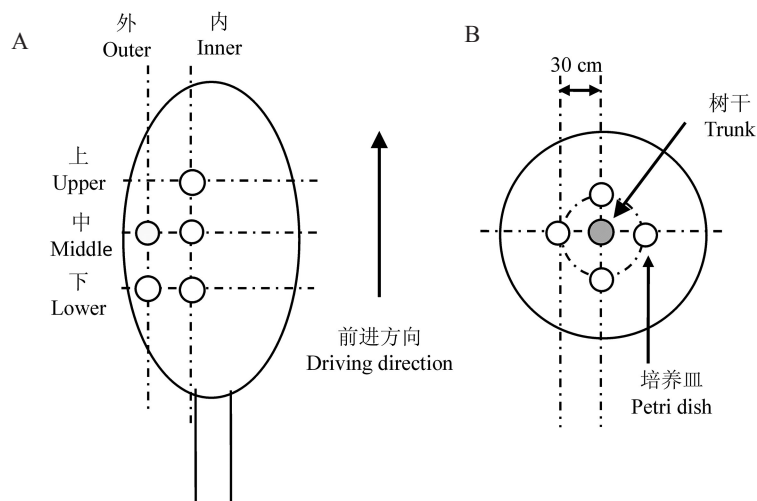


图2 水敏纸取样点分布示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of water-sensitive paper sampling point

为研究苹果树冠层的药液沉积量,在上、中、下3层(2.0 m、1.5 m和1.0 m)的内外膛共设5个采样点(图3-A),每点各采集3枚叶片,收集到塑封袋中。

在实验室中测定叶面积后,每枚叶片用5 mL蒸馏水振荡洗涤10 min,测定洗涤液在501 nm下的吸光值,根据标准曲线计算诱惑红浓度。



A. 树冠叶面沉积布样点; B. 树底地面流失布样点。

A. Sampling the deposition on canopy foliar; B. Sampling the ground loss under the tree.

图3 雾滴沉积分布取样点示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of sampling points for droplet deposition distribution



为研究雾滴在苹果树下的地面沉积量,在距离树干 30 cm 处的四个方位(东、南、西、北)各放置一个培养皿(图 3-B)。喷施后待培养皿中的液体风干,收集到塑封袋中带回实验室,每个培养皿加入 10 mL 蒸馏水,100 r·min<sup>-1</sup> 震荡 5 min,静置 1 min,测定洗涤液在 501 nm 下的吸光值并计算诱惑红浓度。

1.2.4 数据计算与分析 按以下公式计算洗脱回收率、药液沉积量、利用率、地面沉积量和地面流失率<sup>[17]</sup>。用扫描仪扫描水敏纸,并利用分析软件 Image J 测定分析雾滴密度、覆盖率和雾滴粒径。采用 DPS 16.05 统计软件对数据进行方差分析和显著性检验(Ducan's 新复极差法),试验结果表示为平均值(mean)±标准差(SD)。

$$\text{洗脱回收率}/\% = \frac{\text{洗脱回收质量}}{\text{滴加质量}} \times 100; \quad (1)$$

$$\text{药液沉积量}/(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^2) = \frac{\text{洗涤液的诱惑红浓度}(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}) \times \text{体积}(\text{mL})}{\text{叶面积}(\text{cm}^2) \times 2}; \quad (2)$$

$$\text{利用率}/\% =$$

$$\frac{\text{单株苹果的实际沉积量}(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2})}{\text{单株苹果的理论沉积量}(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2})} \times 100; \quad (3)$$

$$\text{地面沉积量}/(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^2) =$$

$$\frac{\text{洗涤液的诱惑红浓度}(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mL}^{-1}) \times \text{体积}(\text{mL})}{\text{培养皿底面积}(\text{cm}^2)}; \quad (4)$$

$$\text{地面流失率}/\% =$$

$$\frac{\text{地面沉积量}(\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}) \times \text{小区面积}(\text{m}^2) \times 10}{\text{小区内诱惑红投放量}(\text{mg})} \times 100; \quad (5)$$

$$\text{飘失率}/\% = (1 - \text{利用率} - \text{地面流失率}) \times 100. \quad (6)$$

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 诱惑红标准吸收曲线

对诱惑红水溶液进行吸光度检测,发现吸光度与诱惑红水溶液的质量浓度在 0~65 μg·mL<sup>-1</sup> 呈线性相关(图 4)。一元线性回归方程为  $y=0.0502x-0.0606$ ,  $R^2=0.9954$ 。

### 2.2 不同浓度诱惑红在苹果叶片和培养皿上的洗脱回收率

为确定诱惑红的适用性,分别测定了诱惑红在苹果叶片和培养皿中的洗脱回收率。结果显示,诱惑红各质量浓度在苹果叶片(101.03%~102.62%)和培养皿(99.38%~100.95%)中均具有较高的洗脱回

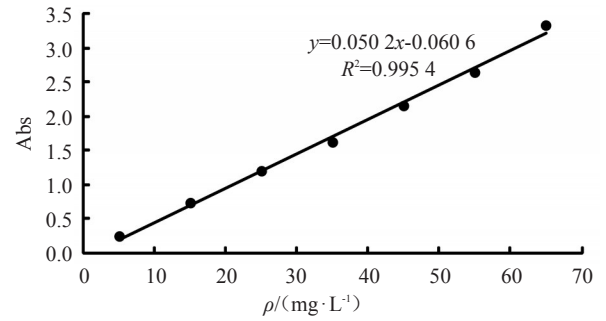


图4 诱惑红水溶液标准吸收曲线

Fig. 4 The standard curve of allura red solution

收率,无显著差异,可以用作研究苹果叶部沉积和地面沉积的示踪剂(表 1)。

表 1 诱惑红在苹果叶片和培养皿中的平均洗脱回收率

Table 1 The average elution recovery of allura red on apple leaves and petri dishes

滴加质量 Adding mass/μg	回收率 Recovery/%	
	苹果叶片 Apple leaf	培养皿 Petri dish
15	101.03±0.36 a	100.51±0.34 a
30	101.28±2.72 a	99.74±0.62 a
50	102.62±0.76 a	99.38±1.50 a
65	102.37±0.09 a	100.95±0.23 a

注:同一列中不同小写字母表示 5%水平上差异显著。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

### 2.3 不同喷头数量对施药器械雾滴特性、雾滴沉积分布和地面流失率的影响

2.3.1 不同喷头数量用水量的比较 32个喷头处理的单位用水量(每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 284.63 L)约为 16个喷头(每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 148.25 L)的两倍(表 2)。

2.3.2 不同喷头数量雾滴特性的综合比较 由表 3 可知,16个喷头处理的平均雾滴密度为每 cm<sup>2</sup> 141.72 点,显著高于 32个喷头处理(每 cm<sup>2</sup> 123.01 点),而 16个喷头处理的平均雾滴粒径(142.69 μm)和平均覆盖率(62.20%)则显著低于 32个喷头处理(平均雾滴粒径和覆盖率分别为 154.80 μm 和 72.00%)。在树体东、西、南、北、中 5 个方位,16个喷头处理的雾滴密度均高于 32个喷头处理,其中,西和北方位的雾滴密度差异显著( $p < 0.05$ ); 16个喷头处理的雾滴粒径除东方位(152.44 μm)略高于 32个喷头处理(146.33 μm)外,其他 4 个方位的雾滴粒径均低于 32个喷头处理,其中,西方位的雾滴粒径差异显著( $p < 0.05$ ); 16个喷头处理的覆盖率均低于 32个喷头处理,其中,东、南和北

表2 不同喷头数量的用水量

Table 2 The water consumption in treatments with different numbers of nozzles

处理 Treatment	总用水量 Total water consumption/L	喷施面积 Spraying area/m <sup>2</sup>	时间 Time/s	行驶速度 Driving speed/(m·s <sup>-1</sup> )	用水量 Water consumption per 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> /L
16个喷头 16 nozzles	16.67	75	43.17	1.16	148.25
32个喷头 32 nozzles	38.30	96	40.36	1.24	284.63

3个方位的雾滴覆盖率差异显著( $p < 0.05$ )。说明喷头数量的增加增大了雾滴粒径和覆盖率,降低了雾滴密度。

2.3.3 不同喷头数量的雾滴沉积分布 比较不同喷头处理内外膛的雾滴沉积,结果显示,16和32个喷头处理在树体中、下冠层的外膛药液沉积量为

表3 不同喷头数量的雾滴特性比较

Table 3 The droplet characteristics in treatments with different numbers of nozzles

处理 Treatment	16个喷头 16 nozzles/(148.25 L per 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	32个喷头 32 nozzles/(284.63 L per 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )
雾滴密度 Droplet density/(points per cm <sup>2</sup> )	东 East	124.07±15.85 a
	西 West	111.50±8.39 a
	南 South	146.99±6.24 a
	北 North	157.31±8.07 a
	中 Center	168.74±3.93 a
	平均 Average	141.72±23.23 a
	雾滴粒径 Volume median diameter (VMD) of drop/μm	东 East
西 West		154.22±3.36 b
南 South		148.56±4.44 a
北 North		139.44±4.07 a
中 Center		118.78±8.60 a
平均 Average		142.69±14.45 b
雾滴覆盖率 Droplet coverage/%		东 East
	西 West	67.37±6.31 a
	南 South	66.63±2.16 b
	北 North	64.73±2.34 a
	中 Center	54.19±0.98 b
	平均 Average	62.20±6.10 b
	平均 Average	72.00±4.70 a

0.20~0.25  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ,且差异不显著;16和32个喷头处理在树体内膛上部的雾滴沉积分别为0.24  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 和0.23  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ,二者差异不显著;32个喷头处理在树体中部和下部冠层内膛的药液沉积量分别为0.35  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 和0.23  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ,均显著高于16个喷头中部内膛和下部内膛的药液沉积量(分别为0.18  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 和0.16  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )( $p < 0.05$ )。16个喷头处理的雾滴在树体中、下部冠层的内外膛的沉积比分别为0.74和0.62,低于32个喷头处理(分别为1.58和1.14),说明16个喷头处理的外膛药液沉积量高于内膛,而32个喷头处理则相反,其内膛的药液沉积量明显高于外膛。此外,32个喷头处理的平均药液沉

积量(0.24  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )略高于16个喷头(0.22  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ ),但16个喷头的农药利用率(43.7%)高于32个喷头(36.9%)(表4)。

2.3.4 不同喷头数量的地面流失率 不同喷头处理的药液地面沉积量差异较大,32个喷头的地面沉积量(0.64  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )和地面流失率(25.1%)显著高于16个喷头处理(0.43  $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ 和19.4%)( $p < 0.05$ ),穿透叶幕层的药液比例差异不大,32个喷头的飘失率(38.0%)略高于16个喷头(36.9%),但其利用率(36.9%)低于16个喷头处理(43.7%),说明随着喷头数量增加,喷雾机用水量随之增加,同时,叶面液体堆积流失导致地面流失率增加,进而降低了农药利用率(表5)。

表4 不同喷头数量的雾滴沉积分布

Table 4 The droplet deposition distribution in treatments with different numbers of nozzles

处理 Treatment	冠层 Canopy	沉积量 Deposition weight/( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )		沉积比 Ratio/(inner: outer)	平均沉积量 The average of sediment mass/ ( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	利用率 Utilization ratio/%
		内膛 Internal	外膛 External			
16个喷头 16 nozzles/(148.25 L/666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	上 Upper	0.24±0.03 b	-	-	0.23±0.04 a	43.7
	中 Middle	0.18±0.01 bc	0.25±0.02 a	0.74		
	下 Lower	0.16±0.02 c	0.25±0.01 a	0.62		
32个喷头 32 nozzles/(284.63 L/666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	上 Upper	0.23±0.02 b	-	-	0.24±0.06 a	36.9
	中 Middle	0.35±0.02 a	0.22±0.02 a	1.58		
	下 Lower	0.23±0.06 b	0.20±0.05 a	1.14		

表5 不同喷头数量的地面流失率

Table 5 The ground loss index in treatments with different numbers of nozzles

处理 Treatment	地面沉积量 Ground deposition/( $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-2}$ )	地面流失率 Ground loss index/%	利用率 Utilization ratio/%	飘失率 Drift ratio/%
16个喷头 16 nozzles/(148.25 L per 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	0.43±0.06 b	19.4	43.7	36.9
32个喷头 32 nozzles/(284.63 L per 666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	0.64±0.10 a	25.1	36.9	38.0

### 3 讨论

雾滴覆盖密度、粒径大小及药液浓度是衡量药械施药技术的必备检测指标<sup>[18]</sup>,对杀虫剂、杀菌剂和除草剂的药效均有显著影响<sup>[19]</sup>。由于单个雾滴所产生的影响远大于其本身的粒径范围,因此,雾滴密度只需达到一定值,即可实现较好的防治效果<sup>[19]</sup>。丁素明等<sup>[20]</sup>报道防治病虫害要求雾滴密度达到每 $\text{cm}^2$  20个,本研究中,16个喷头和32个喷头的平均雾滴密度分别为每 $\text{cm}^2$  141.86个和123.01个,完全满足病虫害防治的常规施药要求。

雾滴粒径是衡量药液雾化程度和比较各类喷头雾化质量的重要指标<sup>[21]</sup>,常用体积中径(VMD)和数量中径(NMD)表示<sup>[6]</sup>。防治不同的病虫害,有不同的最佳粒径范围,若实际雾滴粒径大于理想值,受重力影响,雾滴易被叶片弹落,造成农药流失;若雾滴粒径过小,则易受气流影响发生飘移而造成损失。防治飞行害虫的最佳粒径范围为10~50  $\mu\text{m}$ ;防治叶面爬行类害虫幼虫和病害适合30~150  $\mu\text{m}$ 的雾滴<sup>[19,22-23]</sup>。本研究中,16个喷头和32个喷头的雾滴粒径分别为142.69  $\mu\text{m}$ 和154.80  $\mu\text{m}$ ,基本符合防治病虫害的要求(30~150  $\mu\text{m}$ )。

袁会珠等<sup>[4]</sup>的研究表明,在相同的施药量下,雾

滴粒径与雾滴密度成反比,粒径减小一半,雾滴数目增加8倍。本试验的结果与该结论一致,由于16个喷头的雾滴粒径(142.69  $\mu\text{m}$ )小于32个喷头(154.80  $\mu\text{m}$ ),雾滴弥散性较好,因此,16个喷头的雾滴密度(每 $\text{cm}^2$  141.72个)与32个喷头(每 $\text{cm}^2$  123.01个)相比显著增加。从整体考量,两种喷头数量下的雾滴密度与雾滴粒径均满足病虫害防治的基本要求。

通过比较雾滴沉积发现,32个喷头处理下,树冠内膛中部和下部的雾滴沉积显著高于16个喷头,在其他部位两者的雾滴沉积差异不大,说明增加喷头数量有利于提高冠层内膛中下部的药液沉积。另外,16个喷头处理下,树冠内膛中部和下部的雾滴沉积低于外膛,不利于对枝干病害进行防治,而32个喷头在树冠内膛中部和下部的沉积量高于外膛,穿透性更强,对树冠内膛中部及树干病虫害的防治具有一定优势。16个喷头处理内膛中下部药液沉积量相对少于其他部位,可能是由于受树冠中部和下部的枝叶遮挡,喷雾压力和雾滴穿透性降低,导致沉积量减少,这与宋坚利等<sup>[2]</sup>的研究结论一致。

农药利用率为农药喷施后沉积在靶标作物上的药量占总施药量的百分比<sup>[24]</sup>,是衡量药械喷施效

率的重要指标。本研究中,32个喷头下的用水量(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 284.63 L)比16个喷头(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 148.25 L)高出一倍,但两者的平均沉积(0.24 μg·cm<sup>-2</sup>与0.22 μg·cm<sup>-2</sup>)差异不显著;32个喷头下的流失率(25.1%)高于16个喷头(19.4%),由于药液流失和飘移,导致32个喷头的农药利用率(36.9%)低于16个喷头(43.7%)。为减少药液的流失率,Hampe等<sup>[16]</sup>发现通过使用静电喷雾技术,可提高药液在叶面正反面的附着;王潇楠等<sup>[25]</sup>发现通过添加Silwet DRS-60/Break-thru Vibrant/Greenwet 360等防飘移助剂能达到减少雾滴飘移的目标。

目前,针对于施药器械的评价主要集中在药械参数的优化上,以病虫害为靶标的参数优化研究较少。苹果树作为多年生作物,病虫害种类复杂。针对不同类型的病虫害,应采取不同的施药方式及施药量。叶部病虫害以喷雾式防治为主,枝干病害以淋洗式为主<sup>[26]</sup>,尤其是春季树枝干燥,采用淋洗式喷洒药剂,能使药液更好地渗入树皮和枝干的表皮组织,提高防治效果。因此,根据苹果园立地条件、树冠、树形及果树病虫害的防治需求等实际情况,优化施药器械的施药参数,对于苹果树病虫害的防治显得尤为重要。

## 4 结 论

在5 a生矮砧密植栽培苹果园中,3WF-1000风送式塔型喷雾机两种喷头数量处理在雾滴特性方面均能满足病虫害防治的基本要求。其中16个喷头处理的农药利用率高于32个喷头处理,地面流失率和飘失率低,而32个喷头处理的雾滴穿透性较好,更适于防治冠层中部内膛及干部病虫害。

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