

不同角度拉枝下刻芽摘心处理对 ‘温 185’核桃枝条性状的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨不同角度拉枝下进行刻芽、摘心处理对‘温 185’核桃品种 1 a(年)生枝条生长发育性状的影响,为解决早实核桃结果枝的合理布局提供理论依据。【方法】对‘温 185’1 a 生枝条进行 60°、90°、120°拉枝、拉枝刻芽、拉枝摘心 3 组不同梯度处理,测定不同处理方法对 1 a 生枝条发育性状的影响。【结果】90°拉枝处理下枝条抽生率达到 67.72%,随着拉枝角度的增大,新梢平均长度及粗度逐渐减小。不同角度拉枝处理对新梢着生雌花芽数量无显著影响,但在 90°及 120°拉枝处理下,第一节间距离达到同组最小,同时坐果率最大,达到 41.04%~47.50%,比 CK₁显著提高了 43.65%~66.26%。90°及 120°拉枝刻芽处理下,枝条抽生率分别达到 74.54%、73.33%,均显著高于 CK₂项,分别高出 17.96%、16.05%。90°拉枝刻芽处理下新梢雌花芽数及坐果率达到最高,平均每新梢着生雌花芽 2.49 个,坐果率平均达到 68.18%,均显著高于 CK₂。不同角度拉枝刻芽处理对第一节间距离作用效果不显著。90°拉枝摘心处理下枝条抽生率达到 69.97%,显著高于同组其他角度摘心处理。拉枝摘心处理提高新梢雌花芽数效果不显著,但可使新梢坐果率提高 41.03%~90.46%。【结论】90°拉枝刻芽处理可显著提高‘温 185’核桃新梢枝条抽生率和坐果率,同时拉枝刻芽处理对降低新梢长度及粗度,增加枝干中下部发枝量,调节雌雄花芽数量,均衡树势均具有促进作用。

关键词:核桃;‘温 185’;拉枝角度;拉枝刻芽;拉枝摘心;枝条抽生率;坐果率

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Effects of different branch bending angles, notching, and pinching on the characteristics of ‘Wen 185’ walnut branches

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Abstract: 【Objective】The effects of bending, notching and pinching the 1 year-old branches at different angles in ‘Wen185’ walnut variety on branch growth and development were studied, in order to provide reference for the rational distribution of bearing branches of the precocious walnut. 【Methods】The 1 year-old branches of ‘Wen 185’ walnut variety were bended to three angles (60°, 90° and 120°). At the same time, in each bending angle group, there were treatments of branch bending, branch bending plus notching, and branch bending plus pinching. The effects of different treatments on the growth and development characteristics of the 1 year-old branch were investigated. 【Results】The angle of branch bending significantly affected the characteristics of branches. The branching ability reached 67.72% under the branch bending angle of 90°, which was significantly higher than that in CK₁, but there was no significant difference between 60° and 120° bending treatments and CK₁. The average length and diameter of new shoots decreased gradually with the increase of branch bending angle. Among them, the length and diameter of new shoots under 120° treatment were significantly lower than those in CK₁. There was no significant effect on the number of female flower buds in the new shoots under different

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bending treatments. However, the number of male flower buds in 90° and 120° branch bending treatments was significantly higher than in CK₁ and the 60° treatment. The first internode had the shortest length in the new shoots in all treatments, but fruit set was the highest, reaching 41.04%-47.50%, which was 43.65%-66.26% higher compared with CK₁. Branch bending and notching had significant influence on the branching ability of buds. Among them, the branching ability reached 74.54% and 73.33% under 90° and 120° bending plus notching treatments, respectively, and was 17.96% and 16.05% higher compared with that of CK₂, respectively. Notching did not significantly affect the average length of new shoots under different bending angles. The number of female flower buds and fruit set in the new shoots were the highest under 90° bending plus notching treatment, where the average number of female flower buds in each new shoot was 2.49, significantly higher than in the other treatments, and the average fruit set was 68.18%, significantly higher than that in CK₂. There was no significant effect on the length of the first internode among bending and notching treatments. The branching ability was 69.97% under branch bending at 90° plus pinching treatment, which was significantly higher than that in the other angles with pinching. With pinching treatment, the length and diameter of the new shoots decreased with the increase in branch bending angle. Among them, the branches with 90° and 120° bending angles were the shortest in length and diameter. The length of the first internode of the new shoot under 90° branch bending plus pinching treatment was the shortest (23.10 cm) and significantly lower than in the other treatments. Pinching had no significant effect on the number of female flower buds the fruit set in the new shoots increased by 41.03%-90.46%.【Conclusion】The growth characteristics of new shoots in ‘Wen185’ walnut variety were significantly affected by branch bending, notching and pinching treatments. The branching ability and fruit set in the new shoots were significantly improved under 90° branch bending plus notching treatment. Branch bending and notching could evidently reduce the length and diameter of new shoots, increase the amount of shoots in the middle and lower parts of the branches, regulate the numbers of male and female flower buds, and balance the tree vigor.

Key words: Walnut; ‘Wen 185’; Branch bending angle; Bending branch and notching bud; Bending branch and pinching; Branches ability; Fruit setting rate

核桃(*Juglans regia*)在我国主要集中在栽培在西南和西北地区,新疆从2013年一跃成为我国第二大核桃生产基地^[1]。经过多年的不懈奋斗,新疆“一区、三带和六集群”的林果产业格局已基本形成,其中六集群其一便是“阿克苏、喀什、和田地区的核桃产业集群”^[2]。21世纪以来,新疆南疆区域核桃栽培面积迅速扩大,核桃生产经营由粗放、半粗放逐步转向科学管理模式,集约化栽培、综合丰产技术得到不同程度的应用与推广,核桃在主产区农民收入中占主导地位。新疆核桃早些年提倡密植栽培,加上生产经营粗放,管理水平低,经过近三十年的发展,目前核桃园普遍存在株行距过密,主侧枝发枝量少、树干、枝干中下部光秃、结果部位外移严重等现象,导致核桃丰产性低、品质差等诸多问题。为进一步提高核桃产量及品质,促使核桃产业健康发展,必须重视对树体进行科学合理的整形、改造,促使树体营养

均衡分配,达到提质丰产的目的。

拉枝技术可促进幼树树冠扩大,早成形早结果;对大树拉枝可改善树体的通风透光条件,提高光能利用率,从而提高果实的产量与品质^[3]。刻芽技术主要用于提高萌芽率和成枝力,促进中短枝及枝干中下部的发枝量,调节枝类组成,缓和顶端对中下部芽的抑制作用,并促进花芽的形成。目前关于拉枝刻芽技术方面研究主要集中在樱桃^[4-5]、苹果^[6-10]、梨^[11-14]等树种,多涉及刻芽及刻芽时期对枝条萌芽率、成枝率、芽体内源激素含量及营养物质的影响,对提高短枝率比例、增加花芽数量具有明显效果,逐步被用于樱桃、苹果和梨等果树辅养枝及骨干枝的促萌增枝。而关于核桃拉枝、刻芽方面的研究仅在‘绿岭’核桃上有所报道,适当拉枝可以提高‘绿岭’核桃的枝条萌芽率,并使新梢分布内外均衡^[3]。为此,笔者对早实核桃‘温185’1 a生枝进行拉枝、拉枝

刻芽和拉枝摘心研究,探讨不同角度拉枝、拉枝刻芽及拉枝摘心处理对枝条性状的影响,为增加果枝量,进而为解决早实核桃结果枝的合理分布问题提供科学依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验地位于新疆维吾尔自治区温宿县木本粮油林场新疆林科院良种核桃示范园内,2018—2019年连续2 a开展试验处理,供试品种为新疆早实核桃‘温185’,树龄为16~17 a,株行距为5 m×6 m,树体健壮,树形开心形,单株产量维持在9~11 kg,供试单株与日常无差别管理。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 拉枝处理 雌花芽萌动前,选取36株生长势、负载量基本一致的‘温185’单株,在各单株分别选取外观形状、生长势、着生方位相对一致的1 a生枝条(长度为60 cm以上)5根,进行拉枝处理,拉枝角度分别设为60°、90°、120°三个梯度,以不拉枝为CK₁,每处理均为3株树,重复3次。8月底对供试枝条生长发育性状进行调查。

1.2.2 拉枝刻芽处理 拉枝刻芽处理中拉枝方法同1.2.1,同时对拉枝枝条进行刻芽处理,要求在侧芽的

上方0.1~0.2 cm处用小钢锯条横割一道,深至木质部,长度为枝条粗的1/2~1/3。以刻芽但不拉枝作为对照(CK₂)项,每处理均为3株树,3次重复。8月底对供试枝条生长发育性状进行调查。

1.2.3 拉枝摘心处理 拉枝摘心处理中拉枝方法同1.2.1,同时对供试枝条进行摘心处理。以摘心但不拉枝作为对照(CK₃)项,每处理均为3株树,3次重复。8月底对供试枝条生长发育性状进行调查。

1.3 数据分析

通过WPS Offices和SPSS24.0软件对试验数据进行处理分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 拉枝处理对枝条性状的影响

通过对‘温185’1 a生枝条进行不同角度拉枝处理,可对枝条性状产生显著影响。由表1可知,90°拉枝处理下枝条抽生率可达到67.72%,显著高于CK₁,而60°和120°拉枝处理均与CK₁无显著差异。拉枝角度与新梢的长度、粗度的变化呈反比,即随着拉枝角度的增大,新梢长度及粗度逐渐减小,其中120°拉枝处理下新梢长度、粗度均显著小于CK₁项,而60°拉枝处理下新梢长度、粗度与CK₁项均无显著差异。不同角度拉枝处理对新梢上着生雌花芽数量

表1 不同角度拉枝处理对‘温185’核桃新梢生长发育性状的影响

Table 1 Effect of branch bending angle on branch growth and development character in ‘Wen 185’ walnut

处理 Treatment	枝条抽生率 Branching ability/%	长度 Length/cm	粗度 Diameter/cm	雌花芽数 The number of female bud	雄花芽数 The number of male bud	第一节间距离 The first internode distance/cm	坐果率 Fruit setting rate/%
CK ₁	57.22±2.64 b	19.07±1.62 a	0.94±0.03 a	2.63±0.13 a	3.38±0.13 a	39.72±0.72 a	28.57±8.85 b
60°	61.19±2.12 ab	17.01±0.95 ab	0.86±0.03 a	2.68±0.11 a	3.47±0.12 a	34.76±0.99 b	29.55±5.37 b
90°	67.72±0.60 a	15.64±1.18 b	0.84±0.03 ab	2.82±0.15 a	2.76±0.14 b	24.30±1.58 c	47.50±8.49 a
120°	63.15±2.08 ab	9.85±0.35 c	0.78±0.01 b	2.69±0.09 a	2.79±0.76 b	23.98±1.23 c	41.04±4.63 a

注:不同小写字母表示处理间差异在 $p < 0.05$ 上达到显著水平。下同。

Note: Different small letters after the means indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

无显著差异,但90°和120°拉枝处理下雄花芽数均显著高于CK₁及60°拉枝处理。随着拉枝角度的不断增大,新梢第一节间距离逐渐减小,90°和120°拉枝处理第一节间距离无显著差异,但均显著小于60°拉枝处理及CK₁。90°拉枝处理下坐果率最高,达到47.50%,显著高于CK₁及60°拉枝处理。

2.2 拉枝刻芽处理对枝条性状的影响

不同角度拉枝刻芽对‘温185’1 a生枝条进行处

理,可对新梢枝条抽生率产生显著影响,其中90°及120°拉枝刻芽处理下,枝条抽生率分别达到74.54%、73.33%,均显著高于CK₂项,分别高出17.96%、16.05%,如表2所示。经过60°、90°拉枝刻芽处理下新梢平均长度与CK₂及120°处理均无显著差异,而90°与120°拉枝刻芽处理之间的新梢平均粗度无显著差异,但均显著小于CK₂及60°拉枝刻芽处理。不同角度拉枝及刻芽处理对新梢着生的雌雄

表2 不同角度拉枝刻芽处理对‘温185’核桃新梢生长发育性状的影响
Table 2 Effect of branch bending at angle and notching treatments on branch growth and development character in ‘Wen 185’ walnut

处理 Treatment	枝条抽生率 Branching ability/%	长度 Length/cm	粗度 Diameter/cm	雌花芽数 The number of female bud	雄花芽数 The number of male bud	第一节间距离 The first internode distance/cm	坐果率 Fruit set percentage/%
CK ₂	63.19±4.82 b	11.56±0.74 a	0.84±0.02 a	2.00±0.07 b	2.86±0.11 b	23.50±1.25 a	42.86±5.27 b
60°	68.01±4.06 ab	10.45±0.61 ab	0.82±0.02 a	2.10±0.09 b	3.55±0.12 a	22.20±1.38 a	60.81±5.18 a
90°	74.54±4.42 a	10.11±0.67 ab	0.73±0.01 b	2.49±0.08 a	2.30±0.08 c	21.22±0.96 a	68.18±6.08 a
120°	73.33±3.10 a	8.43±0.68 b	0.69±0.02 b	2.10±0.11 b	2.15±0.11 c	23.68±2.76 a	43.42±6.58 b

花芽数产生显著影响,其中90°拉枝刻芽处理下雌花芽数最高,平均每新梢着生2.49个,显著高于其余处理,而90°及120°拉枝刻芽处理下雄花芽数最低,均显著低于CK₂项。通过拉枝刻芽处理,各处理项之间对新梢第一节间距离无显著差异,而60°及90°拉枝刻芽处理下,坐果率最高,可分别达到60.81%、68.18%,均显著高于CK₂项,坐果率分别高出41.88%、59.08%。

2.3 拉枝摘心处理对枝条性状的影响

通过对1 a生枝条进行不同角度拉枝摘心处理,其中90°拉枝摘心处理下枝条抽生率最高,达到69.97%,显著高于其他3组处理。新梢长度、粗度均

随着拉枝摘心角度的增大而逐渐减小,其中90°及120°拉枝摘心处理下枝条最短,均显著小于CK₂项及60°拉枝摘心处理,而120°拉枝摘心处理下枝条粗度最小,仅为0.67 cm,显著小于其他处理。对于雌花芽数而言,CK₃及90°拉枝摘心处理下为最高,分别为3.00、2.84个,二者之间无显著差异,但均显著高于60°及90°拉枝摘心处理。120°拉枝摘心处理下雄花芽数最少,为2.25个,显著低于其他处理项。90°拉枝摘心处理下新梢第一节间距离最短,只有23.10 cm,显著低于其他处理。对坐果率而言,60°、90°及120°拉枝摘心处理均显著高于CK₃,其中90°拉枝摘心处理坐果率最高,达到46.51%,较CK₃高出90.46%(表3)。

表3 不同角度拉枝摘心处理对‘温185’核桃新梢生长发育性状的影响
Table 3 Effects of brach bending at different angles and pinching treatments on branch growth and development character in ‘Wen 185’ walnut

处理 Treatment	枝条抽生率 Branches ability/%	长度 Length/cm	粗度 Coarseness/cm	雌花芽数 The number of female bud	雄花芽数 The number of male bud	第一节间距离 The first internode distance/cm	坐果率 Fruit set percentage/%
CK ₃	61.31±1.43 b	16.90±0.81 a	0.90±0.03 a	3.00±0.09 a	3.12±0.16 b	38.04±1.51 a	24.42±4.81 b
60°	64.74±0.89 b	12.95±0.53 b	0.82±0.01 b	2.27±0.07 b	3.89±0.12 a	36.64±1.34 a	34.44±4.44 ab
90°	69.97±1.11 a	9.39±0.52 c	0.78±0.02 b	2.84±0.10 a	3.30±0.09 b	23.10±2.23 b	46.51±5.62 a
120°	61.84±2.26 b	8.70±0.44 c	0.67±0.02 c	2.29±0.12 b	2.25±0.14 c	37.14±1.50 a	41.07±6.33 a

2.4 不同角度下拉枝处理对新梢性状的影响

不同处理对枝条抽生率的影响效果显著,如图1所示,在同组角度拉枝处理下,拉枝刻芽后新梢抽生率均显著高于拉枝处理。90°拉枝角度下,拉枝刻芽、拉枝摘心处理枝条抽生率均达到同期最高,并且两者之间无显著差异,但均显著高于拉枝处理。随着拉枝角度的不断增大,拉枝、拉枝摘心处理下新梢平均长度逐渐减小,当枝条角度达到120°时,3组处理已无显著差异;而对拉枝刻芽处理来讲,随着拉枝角度的增大,新梢长度变化不大(图2)。

同一拉枝角度,拉枝刻芽处理下新梢雌花芽数最小,均显著低于拉枝处理(图3);同时,经过拉枝刻芽处理可显著降低新梢雄花芽数(图4)。在60°拉枝角度及CK处理下,经过拉枝刻芽处理均能显著降低新梢第一节间距离;在90°拉枝角度处理下,各处理之间第一节间距离均无显著差异;且在同一拉枝角度下,经过刻芽处理后第一节间距离变化不大(图5)。在60°、90°拉枝角度处理下,经刻芽后新梢坐果率均显著高于CK及摘心处理,且在90°时坐果率同期达到最大,而在120°拉枝条件下各处理无显著差异(图6)。

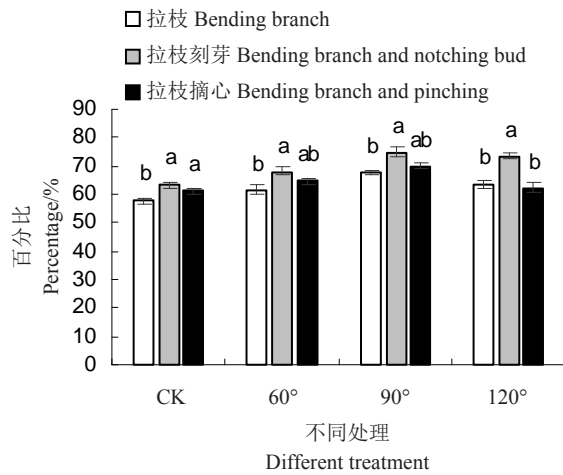


图 1 不同处理对枝条抽生率的影响
Fig. 1 Effect of different treatments on branching ability

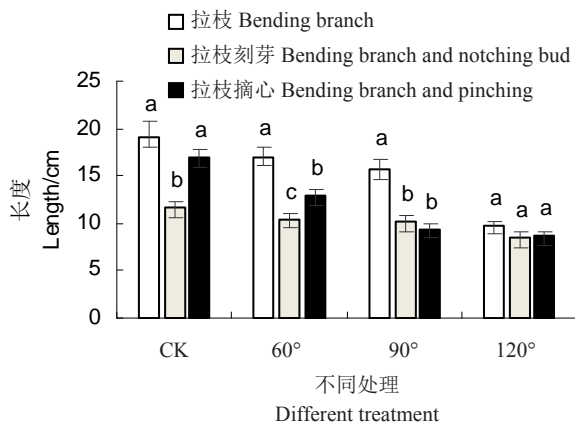


图 2 不同处理对新梢长度的影响
Fig. 2 Effect of different treatments on shoot length

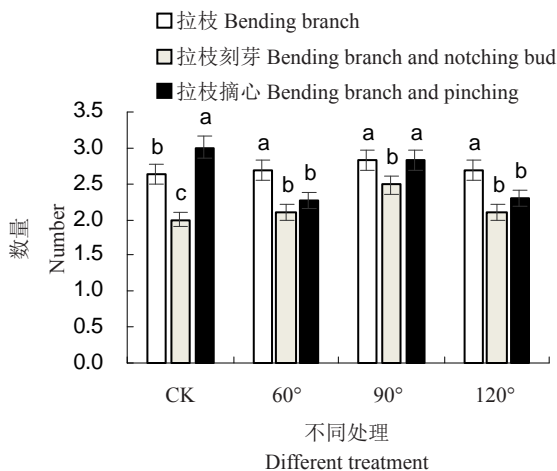


图 3 不同处理对新梢雌花芽数的影响
Fig. 3 Effect of different treatments on the number of female buds in the new shoots

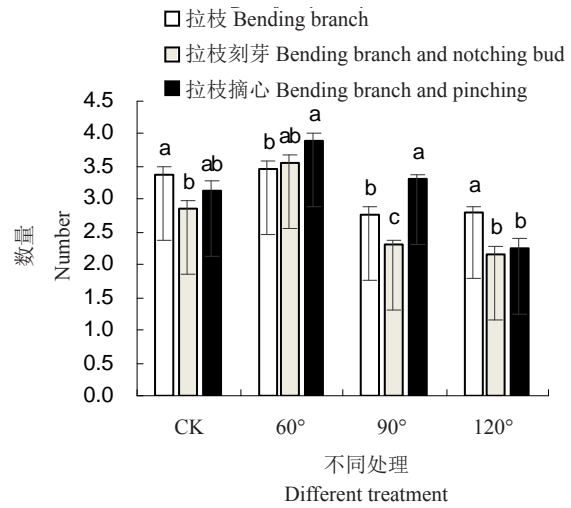


图 4 不同处理对新梢雄花芽数的影响
Fig. 4 Effect of different treatments on the number of male buds in the new shoots

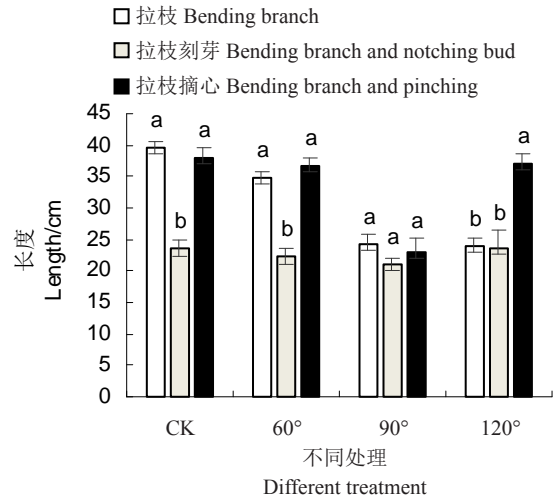


图 5 不同处理对新梢第一节间距离的影响
Fig. 5 Effect of different treatments on the length of the first internode in the new shoots

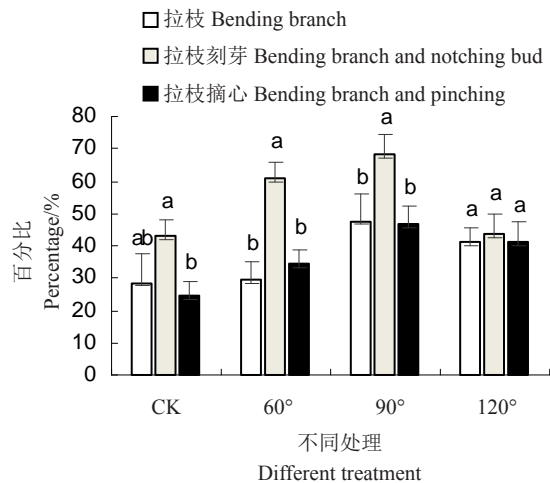


图 6 不同处理对新梢坐果率的影响
Fig. 6 Effect of different treatments on fruit set in the new shoots

3 讨论

拉枝能削弱顶端优势,通过改变IAA的极性运输,提高从根部运输过来的ZR和GA₃含量从而解除了侧芽的休眠,提高了下部芽的萌芽成枝率,缓和了新梢生长势,增加短枝数量^[6]。本研究在90°拉枝处理下枝条抽生率达到同组最高,与魏常燕等^[3]认为‘绿岭’核桃3月拉枝90°枝条,不刻芽与刻芽枝条的萌芽率均极显著高于其他拉枝处理的结论一致,郭素萍等^[8]也认为对‘烟富3’苹果拉枝90°可以显著提高萌芽率。刻芽可使枝条内源激素重新分配^[15],打破芽体中原有激素之间的平衡,芽体组织中GA₃、ZR、IAA等生长促进激素含量明显提高,而生长抑制激素ABA含量下降,造成不同刻芽处理之间萌芽率差异不显著^[6]。刘芳等^[16]也认为单独刻芽虽然也可以提高葡萄萌芽率、成枝率和果枝率,但与对照差异不显著。‘温185’核桃在不同角度拉枝下进行刻芽处理,各枝条抽生率同样表现出无显著差异现象,说明拉枝刻芽处理对芽体中内源激素的重新分配发挥了作用,促使各芽体均衡发育。但与郭俊强等^[17]对山楂进行刻芽研究结论存在细小的差别。随着拉枝角度的增加,1a生枝条上萌生的新梢平均长度、粗度逐渐减小,主要是拉枝处理削弱了枝条的顶端优势,缓和了其生长势,使树体营养向各个新梢均衡运输,避免了部分枝条过旺或过弱发育生长。李雪薇等^[7]研究认为,富士苹果拉枝后进行刻芽可有效抑制树体营养生长,促进花芽分化,使开花数量和平均单株产量提高;‘温185’核桃在经拉枝刻芽处理后新梢坐果率均能得到显著提高,经90°拉枝刻芽处理后可显著提高新梢雌花芽数,同时降低雄花芽数,进而提高第二年雌花开花数量,降低雄花消耗,对节约树体养分,提高核桃品质具有促进作用。通过拉枝处理可显著降低1a生枝条的第一节间距离,有效的增加了枝条基部发枝量,尤其在90°拉枝处理下,效果最显著,韩玉明等^[18]对苹果进行拉枝,同样达到有效避免枝条基部光秃现象;而经过拉枝刻芽处理,各角度拉枝后枝条第一节间距离虽与CK₂无显著差异,但90°拉枝刻芽处理下整体效果最好。

4 结论

‘温185’核桃1a生枝条经拉枝、拉枝刻芽、拉枝摘心不同处理,对新梢生长性状产生显著影响。

90°拉枝刻芽处理下可显著提高枝条抽生率和坐果率,对增加枝干中下部发枝量,改善调节枝类组成及提高核桃产量具有促进作用。同时拉枝刻芽处理可有效降低新梢平均长度及粗度,减小第一节间距离,避免枝干中下部“光腿枝”现象。适当的进行拉枝刻芽处理,可在一定程度上减小新梢平均雌、雄花芽数,平衡了生殖生长与营养生长之间的关系,为核桃的持续稳产、增产奠定基础。

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