

‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病的发生与主要营养元素含量的关系

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摘要:【目的】探究‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病与主要营养元素含量的关系,同时为生产上防治苹果苦痘病提供理论依据和指导方法。【方法】采用田间调查、实验室测定和相关性分析,对‘瑞阳’苹果不同发病率果园果实及同一果园不同发病程度果实全量及水溶性N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量进行测定,并将‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病与主要营养元素含量进行相关性分析。【结果】不同果园苦痘病发病率与果实N含量及N/Ca比值呈显著正相关;同一果园苦痘病发病程度与果实全N/Ca比值呈极显著正相关,与全N含量及K/Ca比值呈显著正相关,与全Ca含量呈显著负相关,与果实水溶性N/P、N/Ca比值呈极显著正相关,与水溶性P/Mg、Ca/Mg比值呈极显著负相关,与水溶性N、Mg含量呈显著正相关,与水溶性P、Ca及P/Ca比值呈显著负相关。【结论】‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病的发生与果实N、Ca含量及N/Ca比值有密切关系,同一果园苦痘病发病程度与果实全K/Ca比值、水溶性P、Mg含量及N/P、P/Ca、P/Mg、Ca/Mg比值也有一定关系。

关键词:‘瑞阳’苹果;苦痘病;营养元素;相关性

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A study on the relationship between occurrence of bitter pit and contents of main nutritional elements in ‘Ruiyang’ apple

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Abstract: 【Objective】The study explored the relationship between incidence of bitter pit in ‘Ruiyang’ apple and the contents of main nutrient elements in order to provide a theoretical basis and guidance for the prevention of the disorder in apple production. ‘Ruiyang’ fruit (*Malus domestica*) from different orchards with different bitter pit incidences in Baishui county and fruits with different incidence severity in the same orchard were collected in October 2019. The relationships between the occurrence of bitter pit and the contents of main nutritional elements in ‘Ruiyang’ apples fruit were analyzed after main nutrient elements were determined. 【Methods】The contents of total and water-soluble macronutrients (N, P, K, Ca, Mg) in fruit collected from different orchards and fruit with different severity of bitter pit in the same orchards were determined. In October 2019, ripe fruit used for the test were collected from three orchards in Kexian Village (N 35°13’30", E 109°24’7"), Baishui Apple Experimental Demonstration /Station (N 35°12’26", E 109°32’49"), and Lingao town (N 35°12’37", E 109°26’21") in Baishui county, Weinan city, Shaanxi province. Five-year-old plants on M₂₆ rootstock were at a space of 2 m×4 m and under routine management. After cutting off the pedicel, all the fruit samples were taken back to the laboratory, washed twice with distilled water and then with deionized water, air dried, and cut into 1 cm² slices, which were fully mixed and weighed. The samples were placed in a 105 °C oven for 15 minutes and then exposed to 80 °C until their weight became constant. The dried samples were ground into powder and passed through a 0.5 mm plastic sieve, and then sealed in plastic bags and stored in a dryer. The contents of mineral elements in the fruit were determined. Standard solutions were prepared and

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stored in a 4 °C refrigerator. The contents of Ca and Mg were determined with an atomic absorption spectrophotometer (Hitachi ZA3000, Japan); the contents of N and P were determined with a flow analyzer (Systea FLOWSYS, Italy); and the content of K by a flame photometer (Sherwood M410, UK). The analyses were conducted with three replicates. The correlations between bitter pit incidence and the contents of main nutrient elements were analyzed. **【Results】**Significant positive correlations existed between the occurrence of bitter pit in different orchards and total N, N/Ca ratio, water-soluble N, and the ratio of water-soluble N against water soluble Ca. In the same orchard, significant positive correlations existed between the severity of bitter pit and total N and K/Ca and N/Ca ratios, while a significant negative correlation was found between bitter pit severity and the total Ca content in fruit. There was a significant positive correlation between the water-soluble N/P and N/Ca ratios, and between water-soluble N and Mg contents. There were significant negative correlations between the water-soluble P/Mg and Ca/Mg values in the fruit, and between the water-soluble P and Ca contents and P/Ca ratio in fruit. **【Conclusion】**The occurrence of bitter pit in ‘Ruiyang’ apple was closely related to the elements such as N and Ca as well as to N/Ca ratio, total K/Ca ratio, water-soluble P and Mg and ratios of N/P, P/Ca, P/Mg and Ca/Mg in the same orchard. Therefore, in apple cultivation, balanced application of relevant nutrient elements should be ensured. However, more experiments are needed to explore the mechanisms of bitter pit occurrence in apple fruit and find out the control methods.

Key words: ‘Ruiyang’ apples; Bitter pit; Nutritional elements; Correlation

‘瑞阳’苹果是西北农林科技大学赵政阳教授团队由‘秦冠’和‘长富2号’杂交选育的优质、高产、晚熟红色新品种,2019年通过国审^[1]。栽培中发现,该品种各项栽培性状均表现优异,产量高、品质优,但近几年发现其与亲本‘秦冠’相似,苦痘病发生较为严重,特别是套袋果实。因此,研究该品种苦痘病的发病原因,并提出解决方法,对该品种的推广意义重大。

苦痘病是苹果成熟期和贮藏期经常发生的一种缺钙性生理病害^[2],病果表皮一般呈现出凹陷的褐斑,深达果肉2~3 mm,故又称为苦陷病^[3]。由于苹果苦痘病发生在果实上,且病果果肉味苦,严重降低了果品质量和食用价值^[4]。

国内外研究表明,该病发生与果实套袋、果园肥水管理以及砧木选择、贮藏环境不适等有关,但影响其发病的具体机制尚未研究清楚^[5]。目前,大量研究认为钙含量不足是导致苦痘病发生的主要原因^[6-9]。贾晓辉等^[10]研究表明,苦痘病发生与缺钙密切相关,张新生等^[11]证明后期叶面喷钙可以有效地控制苦痘病的发生。此外,还有部分学者指出,该病的发生不仅与单一元素钙含量有关,还与氮、磷和钾等其他元素存在不同程度的相关性,较多的氮、钾存在于果实中会对钙产生一定的拮抗作用,从而抑制钙的吸收^[12]。

目前,关于苹果苦痘病的研究主要集中在‘斗

南’‘富士’和‘长富’等常见主栽苹果品种及与单一形态矿质元素含量的关系方面^[12-13],而关于该病在‘瑞阳’苹果上的研究以及对不同形态矿质元素含量的关系研究尚少。为此,笔者以2019年10月调查采集的白水縣不同果园‘瑞阳’苹果为试材,通过对其主要营养元素全量及水溶性含量进行测定分析,探讨其与苦痘病发生的关系,以期为‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病的防治提供理论依据和指导方法。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验于2019年10月在陕西省渭南市白水縣3个果园进行,分别为可仙村曹谢虎果园(35°13'30"N, 109°24'7"E)、白水苹果试验示范站(35°12'26"N, 109°32'49"E)、林皋镇林秋芳果园(35°12'37"N, 109°26'21"E)。试验材料为5 a(年)生新品种‘瑞阳’,M26矮化自根砧栽培,株行距2 m×4 m,常规田间管理。

不同果园发病率根据病果数占调查样本树总果数的百分率来确定。发病率分类标准:0%<发病率≤15%(轻)、15%<发病率≤35%(中)、35%<发病率(重)。不同果园均采用五点法调查发病率,每个果园每点随机选取生长状况一致、负载量相近的50株‘瑞阳’苹果树全部果实进行发病率调查并随机取果50个。经调查,3个果园‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病整体发

病率依次为9.6%(轻)、20.1%(中)、41.4%(重)。

同一果园单一果实发病程度根据病斑数目来确定。发病程度分类标准为:斑点数为0(正常)、 $0 < \text{斑点数} \leq 10$ (病轻)、 $10 < \text{斑点数} \leq 30$ (病中)、 $30 < \text{斑点数}$ (病重)。同一果园发病程度不同的‘瑞阳’苹果均随机取自白水苹果试验示范站,5株小区,3次重复,每株取果10个。

1.2 方法

样品处理:果实采摘后剪去果柄及时带回实验室先用蒸馏水冲洗2次后用去离子水洗净擦干,将其切分为 1 cm^2 左右,充分混匀,称重并记录。称好后将样品置于 $105 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 恒温箱内处理 15 min ,再降至 $80 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 恒温烘至恒重,取出后将其充分粉碎过 0.5 mm 塑料筛,混合均匀后装入自封袋,置于干燥器。提前预估果实中所测矿质元素含量的大致范围并配制标准溶液浓度梯度系列,储存于 $4 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 冰箱待测。

全量 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量的测定:用 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$ 消化法,以3:1的比例对样品进行处理。分别准确称取试验干样 0.30 g ,放入 100 mL 消煮管中,加入 6 mL 硝酸和 2 mL 高氯酸,放于通风橱内,使样品在酸中浸泡过夜,置可调电炉 $210 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 加热使样品消解,约 1.5 h 后,至试样逐渐完全消解至溶液透明,继续加热至溶液冒浓白烟,剩余约 4 mL ,取下冷却后定容至 100 mL ,充分摇匀,取 8 mL 于 10 mL 试管中并加入 2 mL $30 \text{ g} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的氯化锶溶液,采用原子吸收分光光度计(日立ZA3000,日本)测定Ca、Mg含量;用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-HClO}_4$ 消化法,以3:1的比例对样品进行相同处理。称取相同试验干样,同上步骤,将可调电炉调至 $370 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 加热使样品消解,约 40 min 后至试样完全消解,剩余约 4 mL ,取下冷却后定容并摇匀,取 10 mL 于试管中,采用流动分析仪(Systea公司 FLOWSYS,意大利)测定其N、P含量,采用火焰光度计(Sherwood公司M410,英国)测定K含量。

水溶性 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量的测定:参照Pavicic等^[14]的方法。分别准确称取试验干样 1.0 g ,置于 10 mL 离心管中,加入 8 mL 去离子水,静置过夜后于震荡机上震荡 1 h ,温度调至 $35 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$,使其充分混匀,在 $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 下 $9\ 000 \times g$ 离心 15 min ,用定量滤纸迅速过滤,取上清液,收集残渣,重复离心过滤,取上清液,定容至 100 mL ,混匀后取 10 mL 于试管中,摇匀待测,测定方法同上。

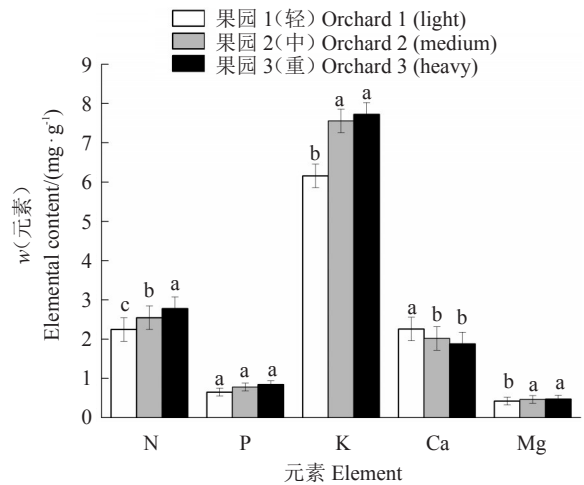
1.3 数据分析

试验数据测定3次重复,数据采用SPSS 7.05进行显著性测验($p < 0.05$),Duncan's进行相关性分析,Origin 9.0软件绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同发病率果园‘瑞阳’苹果 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量

如图1所示,苦痘病发病率轻的果园,果实中全N、K及Mg含量最低,分别为 $2.24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $6.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.42 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,全Ca含量最高,为 $2.26 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,与发病率中和重的果园相比有显著差异。不同果园苦痘病发病率与果实中全P含量没有表现出显著差异。图1结果表明,不同果园发病率与果实中全N、K、Ca、Mg含量都呈现显著差异,果实中全N、K、Mg含量越高,Ca含量越低,果园苦痘病发病率越高。



不同小写字母表示 Duncan's 新复极差检验达 5%显著水平,下同。

Different small letters are significantly different at $p < 0.05$ by Duncan's test. The same below.

图1 不同发病率果园‘瑞阳’苹果全 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量
Fig. 1 Content of total N, P, K, Ca and Mg of ‘Ruiyang’ apple in orchards of different incidence rates

图2显示,苦痘病发病率重的果园较发病率轻的果园,果实中水溶性N、P、Mg含量显著提高了34.4%、43.0%、33.7%,水溶性Ca含量显著降低了23.1%,不同果园苦痘病发病率与果实中水溶性K含量规律不明显。图2结果表明,不同果园发病率与果实中水溶性N、P、Ca、Mg含量均表现出显著差异,果实中水溶性N、P、Mg含量越高,Ca含量越低,果园苦痘病发病率越高。

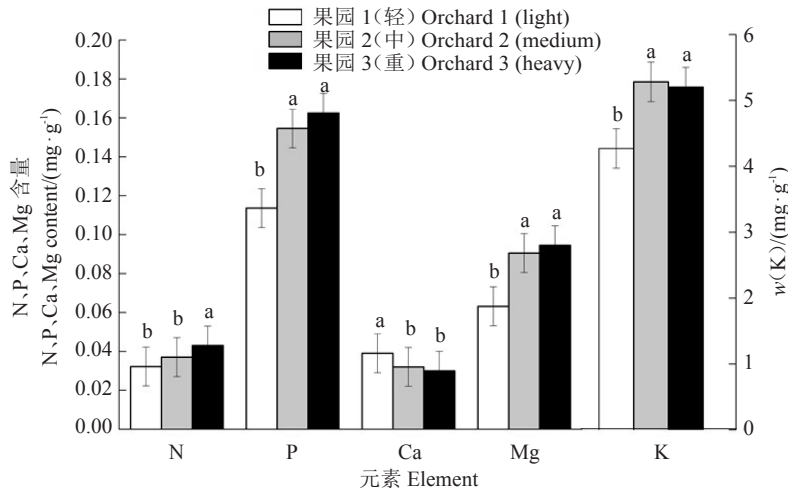


图2 不同发病率果园‘瑞阳’苹果水溶性N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量

Fig. 2 Content of water-soluble N, P, K, Ca and Mg of ‘Ruiyang’ apples in orchards of different incidences rates

2.2 不同发病率果园与‘瑞阳’苹果N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量和比值的相关性

由相关性分析(表1)可知,不同发病率果园与‘瑞阳’苹果全N含量、N/Ca比值以及水溶性N含量、N/Ca比值都呈现显著正相关(相关系数分别为0.997、0.998和0.998、0.999),与全P及水溶性P含量都呈现高度正相关(相关系数分别为0.980和

0.931),与全Ca及水溶性Ca含量呈现高度负相关(相关系数分别为-0.989、-0.952),与全N/Mg、P/Ca、K/Ca比值呈现高度正相关(相关系数分别为0.967、0.991、0.965),与全Ca/Mg比值呈现高度负相关(相关系数为-0.964),与水溶性P/Ca、K/Ca比值呈高度正相关(相关系数分别为0.956、0.920),与水溶性K/Mg、Ca/Mg比值呈高度负相关(相关系

表1 不同发病率果园与‘瑞阳’苹果N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量和比值的相关性

Table 1 Correlation between N, P, K, Ca, Mg contents and their ratios of ‘Ruiyang’ apple and orchards of different incidence rates

全N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量及其比值 Total N, P, K, Ca, Mg contents and their ratios	不同发病率果园 Orchards with different incidence rates	水溶性N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量及其比值 Water-soluble N, P, K, Ca, Mg content and their ratios	不同发病率果园 Orchards with different incidence rates
N	0.997*	N	0.998*
P	0.980	P	0.931
K	0.910	K	0.828
Ca	-0.989	Ca	-0.952
Mg	0.923	Mg	0.919
N/P	-0.771	N/P	-0.425
N/K	-0.170	N/K	0.575
N/Ca	0.998*	N/Ca	0.999*
N/Mg	0.967	N/Mg	-0.544
P/K	0.596	P/K	0.996
P/Ca	0.991	P/Ca	0.956
P/Mg	0.897	P/Mg	-0.804
K/Ca	0.965	K/Ca	0.920
K/Mg	0.892	K/Mg	-0.964
Ca/Mg	-0.964	Ca/Mg	-0.916

注:*. $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. 后同
Note: *. $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$. The same below.

数分别为-0.964、-0.916)。除此之外,不同发病率果园与果实中其他元素含量及其比值无明显相关性。

2.3 同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量

试验于白水苹果试验站(整体发病率为20%),随机选取4种不同发病程度的‘瑞阳’苹果,分别测

定了果实中全量和水溶性N、P、K、Ca、Mg的含量。图3显示,正常果实中全N、K、Mg含量最低,分别为 $2.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $6.86 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ 、 $0.37 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,全Ca含量最高,为 $2.39 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,与病果相比均有显著差异。不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果与果实全P含量没有表现出显著差异。图3结果表明,同一果园苦痘

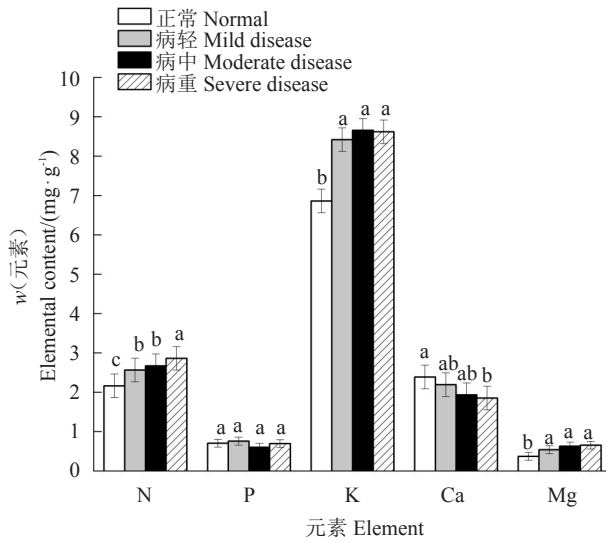


图 3 同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果全 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量

Fig. 3 Content of total N, P, K, Ca and Mg of ‘Ruiyang’ apple with different incidence levels in same orchard

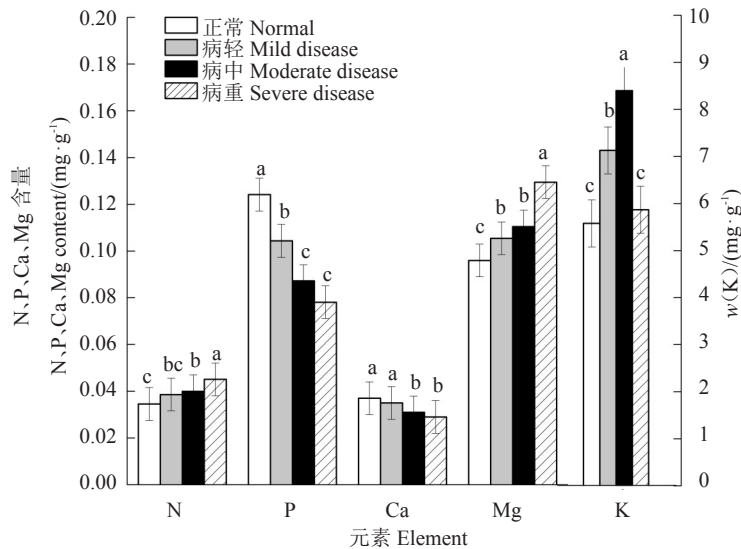


图 4 同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果水溶性 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量

Fig. 4 Content of water-soluble N, P, K, Ca and Mg of ‘Ruiyang’ apple with different incidence levels in same orchard

阳’苹果与果实全 N/Ca 及水溶性 N/Ca、N/P 比值呈极显著正相关(相关系数分别为 0.994 和 0.994、0.998),与水溶性 P/Mg、Ca/Mg 比值呈极显著负相关(相关系数分别为-0.993、-1.000),与全 N、K/Ca 比值及水溶性 N、Mg 含量呈显著正相关(相关系数分别为 0.964、0.958 和 0.980、0.966),与全 Ca 含量及水溶性 P、Ca、K/Ca、P/Ca 比值呈显著负相关(相关系数分别为 -0.982 和 -0.988、-0.990、0.582、-0.965)。除此之外,同一果园‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病发病程度与果实中其他元素含量及其比值无明显相关性。

病发病程度不同的‘瑞阳’苹果与果实中全 N、K、Ca、Mg 含量均表现出显著差异,果实中全 N、K、Mg 含量越高,Ca 含量越低,果实发病程度越重。该结果同不同发病率果园与果实元素含量的关系呈现一致。

图 4 显示,苦痘病发病程度重的果实较正常果实,果实中水溶性 N、Mg 含量显著提高了 28.6%、34.9%,水溶性 P、Ca 含量显著降低了 37.0%、21.6%,发病程度不同的‘瑞阳’苹果与果实中水溶性 K 含量没有明显规律。图 4 结果表明,同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果与果实中水溶性 N、P、Ca、Mg 含量均表现出显著差异,果实中水溶性 N、Mg 含量越高,P、Ca 含量越低,果实发病程度越高。

2.4 同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果与其 N、P、K、Ca、Mg 含量和比值的相关性

由相关性分析(表 2)可知,不同发病程度‘瑞

3 讨论

苹果苦痘病是目前苹果生产中面临的主要病害之一^[15],尤其是在我国全面推广苹果套袋栽培后,苦痘病发病日益严重,有的果园发病率高达 50%,这对果品外观品质和果农经济效益都造成严重影响^[16]。笔者 2019 年调查陕西省白水‘瑞阳’苹果苦痘病发现,可仙村曹谢虎果园整体发病率为 9.6%,白水苹果试验示范站整体发病率为 20.1%,林皋镇林秋芳果园、史官镇西丰乐开发区天品果业及新农田产业合作社发病率分别为 41.4%、35.0%、18.7%,5 个果

表2 同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果与其N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量和比值的相关性

Table 2 Correlation between N, P, K, Ca, Mg content and their ratios and ‘Ruiyang’ apple with different incidence levels in same orchard

全N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量及其比值 Total N, P, K, Ca, Mg contents and their ratios	不同发病程度果实 Apples with different incidence levels	水溶性N、P、K、Ca、Mg含量及其比值 Water-soluble N, P, K, Ca, Mg content and their ratios	不同发病程度果实 Apples with different incidence levels
N	0.964*	N	0.980*
P	-0.375	P	-0.988*
K	0.829	K	0.214
Ca	-0.982*	Ca	-0.990*
Mg	0.949	Mg	0.966*
N/P	0.855	N/P	0.998**
N/K	0.588	N/K	0.392
N/Ca	0.994**	N/Ca	0.994**
N/Mg	-0.881	N/Mg	-0.662
P/K	-0.794	P/K	-0.793
P/Ca	0.741	P/Ca	-0.965*
P/Mg	-0.901	P/Mg	-0.993**
K/Ca	0.958*	K/Ca	0.582
K/Mg	-0.934	K/Mg	-0.294
Ca/Mg	-0.928	Ca/Mg	-1.000**

园的病果主要发生在套袋果上。

国内外相关研究表明,钙是植物生长发育所必需的营养元素之一,大部分果实的生理失调症状都与缺钙有密切关系,而苹果苦痘病是最早被发现并证实与缺钙有关的一种生理性病害^[4]。李德燕等^[17]在研究马尾松幼苗生长对钙浓度的响应中提出,植物体内钙含量一般为0.1%~5.0%,低于或高于该浓度均不利于植物体正常生长。陈见晖等^[18]在果实贮藏后发现,贮藏过程中果实内的水溶性钙和果胶钙向磷酸钙和草酸钙无效化转变,并引起细胞膜系统结构和功能的损伤,是导致苹果苦痘病发生的主要原因之一。这可能因为细胞膜和液泡膜主要由脂肪和蛋白质组成,钙可促进脂肪和蛋白质结合,维持膜结构的稳定,从而增强膜选择吸收养分的能力^[19-20]。

本研究表明,不同果园‘瑞阳’苦痘病的发病率与果实中N含量、N/Ca比值呈显著正相关,这与Yu等^[21]在‘富士’上的研究结果基本一致;同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’与果实中N/Ca比值呈极显著正相关,与N含量呈显著正相关,与Ca含量呈显著负相关,这与王迎涛等^[22]在‘黄冠梨’上的研究结论相似。分析原因,可能是树体中N含量过高会促进枝叶的生长,而枝叶对钙的吸收能力明显高于果实,从而导致果实缺钙^[10]。汪良驹等^[23]对苦痘病的发生与果实中Mg元素的关系研究发现,发病程度越高的果实外部Mg含量越高。本试验研究同样表明,发病程度越高的果实水溶性Mg含量越高,但果实发

病程度与全Mg含量没有显著相关性。因此,还有待进一步研究证实Mg元素与苦痘病的关系。除此之外,本研究还发现同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苦痘病的发生与其水溶性N/P比值呈极显著正相关,与水溶性P/Mg比值呈极显著负相关,与全K/Ca比值呈显著正相关,与水溶性P/Ca比值呈显著负相关。

4 结 论

综合分析不同发病率果园及同一果园不同发病程度‘瑞阳’苹果与主要营养元素的关系,新品种‘瑞阳’苦痘病的发生与单一营养元素Ca、N含量及其比值有密切关系,同一果园苦痘病发病程度与果实全K/Ca比值,水溶性P、Mg含量及N/P、P/Ca、P/Mg、Ca/Mg比值也有一定关系。因此,苹果栽培过程中应该确保相关营养元素的均衡施用,有效避免苦痘病的发生。

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