

琯溪蜜柚落花落果特性及养分损失定量化研究

张利军^{1,2}, 罗自威^{1,2}, 王玉雯^{1,2}, 王晓华^{1,2}, 徐凯悦^{1,2},
许修柱^{1,2}, 吴良泉^{1,2}, 李延¹, 郭九信^{1,2*}

¹福建农林大学资源与环境学院·福建省土壤环境健康与调控重点实验室, 福州 350002;

²福建农林大学国际镁营养研究所, 福州 350002)

摘要:【目的】以福建省平和县特色柑橘品种琯溪蜜柚为实验材料, 进行不同分级花的形态和落花落果的养分含量及其脱落损耗的养分定量化研究, 以为蜜柚开花坐果期的养分管理和合理施肥提供科学依据。【方法】在平和县坂仔镇优势种植区选取盛果期琯溪蜜柚(8~15年生), 分别开展不同分级花(I-V级)的形态、生物量、养分浓度特性以及落花落果的动态收集、生物量和养分损失定量化研究。【结果】琯溪蜜柚花的长度、宽度、长宽比、鲜质量、干质量及含水量特性均随花发育进程(从花蕾到开花, 即I至V级)的增加而显著增加, 除开花期(V级花)的长宽比接近1.0最小外, 且不同分级花的鲜质量增加高于干质量, 而开花前花的长度增加高于宽度。同时, 不同分级花的养分含量间也差异显著, 表现为氮(N)、钙(Ca)和硼(B)含量随琯溪蜜柚花器官生长发育进程而逐渐下降, 钾(K)含量则逐渐上升, 磷(P)、镁(Mg)、铁(Fe)、铜(Cu)和锌(Zn)含量呈现出先下降后上升的变化, 而锰(Mn)含量在各分级花间的变化不显著。另外, 琯溪蜜柚开花坐果期的单株落花数、落果数及其生物量分别为2080个、1264个和636.8 g, 且均在盛花后41 d达到峰值; 定量化落花落果养分损失揭示, 单株琯溪蜜柚大中量元素N 21.6 g、P 2.2 g、K 7.7 g、Ca 2.6 g和Mg 1.3 g以及微量元素Fe 36.4 mg、Mn 21.6 mg、Cu 7.5 mg、Zn 33.2 mg和B 28.7 mg被损耗。【结论】基于琯溪蜜柚花生长发育的养分需求和落花落果养分损失特性, 生产中应重视开花坐果期的养分管理, 探索花量控制措施, 及时补充损失的养分。

关键词: 琯溪蜜柚; 落花落果; 花分级; 生物量; 养分损失定量化

中图分类号: S666.3

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2021)04-0520-10

A study on the characteristics of dropped flower and fruit and their nutrient loss in Guanximiyou pomelo

ZHANG Lijun^{1,2}, LUO Ziwei^{1,2}, WANG Yuwen^{1,2}, WANG Xiaohua^{1,2}, XU Kaiyue^{1,2}, XU Xiuzhu^{1,2}, WU Liangquan^{1,2}, LI Yan¹, GUO Jiuxin^{1,2*}

(¹College of Resources and Environment, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University/Fujian Provincial Key Laboratory of Soil Environmental Health and Regulation, Fuzhou 350002, Fujian, China; ²International Magnesium Institute, Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, Fuzhou 350002, Fujian, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】 Pinghe county (24°02'–24°35'N, 116°54'–117°31'E) is located in the hilly region in Fujian Province, southern China, with acidic red soils, and has a subtropical oceanic monsoon climate with an annual mean air temperature and precipitation of 21.7 °C and 1 865.1 mm, respectively, which is beneficial for crop production. It is famous for Guanximiyou pomelo production, which has a planting area of 4.6×10^4 hm² and a fruit yield of 176.6×10^4 t in China. However, there has been poor research about the characteristics of flower growth and nutrient loss due to flower and fruit abscission in pomelo trees. 【Methods】 In the flowering and fruit setting period from middle February to early April, 8-15 year old Guanximiyou pomelo trees in orchards in the dominant planting area of Banzai town, Ping-

收稿日期: 2020-09-11 接受日期: 2020-12-10

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金(31801947); 福建省自然科学基金(2018J01708); 国家现代农业(柑橘)产业技术体系(CARS-26-01A); 福建农林大学科技创新专项基金(CXZX2017229); 福建农林大学国际镁营养研究所科研基金(IMI2018-08)

作者简介: 张利军, 男, 在读硕士研究生, 主要从事柑橘养分综合管理研究。Tel: 17854266723, E-mail: 1021941056@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 13611590701, E-mail: jixinguo@hotmail.com

he county were selected as the experimental material to study the flower biological characteristics, including length, width, ratio of length to width, fresh weight, dry weight, water content, and nutrient concentrations in different flower classifications (I - V grade from bud to blooming). Dynamics of flower and fruitlet drop and biomass in falling flowers and fruit were traced, and the contents of nutrients including nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu), zinc (Zn), and boron (B) were determined. The nutrient loss due to flower and fruit drop in pomelo trees was quantified. The results of the experiment will provide a scientific basis for nutrient management and rational fertilization in pomelo production during the flowering and fruiting period. 【Results】 Flower length, width, and ratio of length to width changed significantly with flower development. From I to V grade of flowers, the length increased from 8.1 to 22.5 mm, and the width from 5.6 to 22.8 mm, resulting in changes in the ratio of length to width. Besides, there were significant differences in fresh weight, dry weight, and water content between flower grades. The flower fresh weight increased from 467.9 to 2 977.1 mg from I to V grade, while the dry weight from 85.2 to 427.1 mg. Thus flower fresh weight increased faster than dry weight, resulting in gradual increase in flower water content from the initial bud to the blooming stage. The concentrations of N, Ca and B decreased gradually by 26.9%, 20.2% and 31.7% from grade I to grade V, respectively. In contrast, the concentration of K increased by 23.2% in grade V compared with grade I flower. However, the concentrations of P, Mg, Fe, Cu, and Zn decreased first and then increased with the development of flower organs, while the concentrations of Mn maintained relative constant in different flower stages. The order of element concentrations was $N > K > Ca > P > Mg > Zn > Fe > B > Mn > Cu$ during the flowering period. The numbers of flower and fruit drop and their biomass followed a trend of first rising and then declining and peaked at 41 d after flowering. For a single pomelo tree, the numbers of fallen flowers and fallen fruit, and their biomass reached 2080, 1264, and 636.8 g respectively. The concentrations of the macro-elements, N, P, K, Ca, and Mg, in the fallen flowers and fruit were 30.7-36.8, 3.3-3.8, 11.0-13.6, 3.7-4.4, and 1.8-2.3 $mg \cdot g^{-1}$, respectively, while those of Fe, Mn, Cu, Zn, and B were 48.1-68.6, 30.0-37.3, 10.9-13.2, 38.8-69.6, and 40.2-53.6 $mg \cdot kg^{-1}$, respectively. The nutrient loss with the falling flowers and fruit was 21.6 g for N, 2.2 g for P, 7.7 g for K, 2.6 g for Ca, 1.3 g for Mg 36.4 mg for Fe, 21.6 mg for Mn, 7.5 mg for Cu, 33.2 mg for Zn, and 28.7 mg for B in a pomelo tree.【Conclusion】A large number of fallen flowers and fruit of pomelo plants not only consume a lot of nutrients but also affect the flower quality, fruit set, and fruit quality, and finally reduce the economic income of farmers. To prevent the biomass and nutrient loss due to excessive flower and fruit drop, the comprehensive management involving control of flower quantity and optimizing fertilization with both soil and foliar applications, should be applied especially during flowering period in ‘Guanximiyou’ pomelo orchards to improve its productivity and fruit quality.

Key words: Guanximiyou pomelo; Falling flower and fruit; Flower classification; Biomass; Nutrient loss quantification

柑橘是全球重要的经济作物之一,已成为世界第一大水果和果汁类饮料。柑橘属于芸香科柑橘属,种质资源丰富,包括橘、柑、橙、柚和枳等5个主要种类。近年来,随着世界柑橘产业的调整和快速发展,我国柑橘的栽培面积与产量已稳居世界第一位^[1-2],柚作为柑橘的重要种类,是我国南方重要的

栽培水果之一。福建省平和县是我国特色柑橘品种琯溪蜜柚[*Citrus grandis* (L.) Osbeck. ‘Guanximiyou’]的发源地和优势主产区,位于福建省东南沿海酸性红壤丘陵区。2018年全县琯溪蜜柚种植面积和果实产量分别达4.6万 hm^2 和176.6万t,是我国柚生产最集中、最先进的农业县和出口基地,琯溪蜜柚

产业成为当地农业收入和种植户脱贫攻坚的主要经济来源。在生产中农户过分追求琯溪蜜柚高产的经济效益而长期过量施用化肥等问题突出^[3],导致该地区土壤肥力下降^[4]、土壤酸化加剧^[4-6]、土壤-树体养分缺乏和过量并存^[4-5,7-10],从而引起蜜柚果实品质下降和环境次生风险等^[3,9]现象普遍发生。因此,深入了解琯溪蜜柚养分需求和损失,进行合理的养分优化管理对该地区琯溪蜜柚产业的稳定、绿色、可持续发展具有重要意义。

花是柑橘重要的生殖器官,是柑橘产量和品质形成的基础。柑橘花属于完全花,但在其生长发育过程中会因不良外界环境和树体养分等因素的影响而变成不完全花^[11-12],导致花期提前或延后而影响授粉受精,严重者发生花器官萎蔫、死亡或脱落等现象,这在琯溪蜜柚花中也出现^[13]。前人的研究指出,柑橘具有花量大、落花落果严重、坐果率低,且坐果率与总花量呈负相关等特点^[14],因此,包括琯溪蜜柚在内的柑橘花的养分特性及其落花落果的养分损失量化是柑橘养分综合管理中迫切需要解决的科学问题,而且已成为柑橘花期管理的研究热点。国内外有关柑橘花的报道主要集中在花芽分化、成花调控等方面^[15-18],而有关不同柑橘品种花果脱落养分损耗的研究较少。王男麒等^[17]研究比较了纽荷尔脐橙、兴津温州蜜柑和沙田柚3个柑橘品种的落花落果生物量及其养分损耗,指出品种养分损耗大小的顺序为兴津温州蜜柑>纽荷尔脐橙>沙田柚;同时,在对成年兴津温州蜜柑、尤力克柠檬和圆金柑的研究中发现^[18],兴津温州蜜柑脱落的养分损耗最大,尤力克柠檬其次,圆金柑最小。然而,有关琯溪蜜柚的花器官发育的养分需求动态及其落花落果的养分损失量化的研究尚未见报道,缺乏其花期养分管理的科学依据。

因此,笔者以福建省平和县琯溪蜜柚为研究对象,一方面对其花进行生长发育分级,观测生物学特性和养分动态;另一方面是动态收集成熟琯溪蜜柚树花期落花落果,量化分析生物量和养分损耗,以期为平和县琯溪蜜柚的花期养分管理提供理论和实践依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地基本情况

试验于2019年在福建省平和县琯溪蜜柚主产

区坂仔镇进行,成年树秋季修剪后维持树冠直径在 (2.9 ± 0.3) m、树高 (3.2 ± 0.3) m,供试土壤为酸性红壤,土壤pH值为4.5。该地区年均气温和降雨量分别为21.7℃和1 865.1 mm,其中,花期(2月中旬—4月中旬)的气温和降雨量分别为17.9℃和355.5 mm,花期降雨量约占周年的19.1%(2019年平和县统计年鉴)。因受台风的影响,年际间的降雨量较气温变幅大。

1.2 试验设计

1.2.1 琯溪蜜柚花分级试验 选取5个农户的代表性琯溪蜜柚园,供试树龄为8~15 a旺盛期,选择长势和开花一致的树体,株行距为4 m×5 m,在盛花期(3月中旬)分别采集从花苞到盛花期的花样品,并将花样品分为I、II、III、IV、V级进行研究(图1),共调查23株。根据调查,其化肥(N-P₂O₅-K₂O)常规用量达2500 kg·hm⁻²(950-800-750),施肥方式为撒施结合理施,施肥次数为4次,试验树上一年的鲜果产量平均为56 t·hm⁻²。

1.2.2 琯溪蜜柚落花落果定量化试验 选取树龄为8 a旺盛期琯溪蜜柚树为试验材料,选择生长一致的代表性树体24株,单株为重复,试验树上一年的鲜果产量平均为53 t·hm⁻²。从盛花期(3月)开始,在每株树下铺设3 m×3 m的150目(约106 μm)尼龙网,尼龙网四角固定,尼龙网铺设至树冠滴水线外30 cm处,确保完整收集树体的落蕾、落花及落果。分别于盛花期后20、27、34、41和48 d收集落蕾、落花和落果样品,每次收集后,统计落花(蕾+花)和落果的数量及生物量。

1.3 测定项目和方法

1.3.1 琯溪蜜柚花分级及形态学测定 如图1所示,将采集的花样品按照开花程度分为I-V级,其中,I级花长度(花基部至花顶)小于或等于9.0 mm(花蕾I期),II级花长度为9.1~12.0 mm(花蕾II期),III级花长度为12.1~15.0 mm(花蕾III期),IV级花长度为15.1~20.0 mm(花蕾IV期),V级花长度大于20.0 mm(完全开花)。将采集到的I~V级花,用游标卡尺分别测定其长度、宽度,并计算长宽比。

1.3.2 琯溪蜜柚花样品生物量测定 在测定各分级花鲜质量和形态学指标后,分别用自来水和去离子水清洗花样,再将花样品于105℃杀青30 min后调至75℃烘干至恒重,冷却至室温后称取干质量并计算含水量,最后用不锈钢粉碎机粉碎样品并置于阴



图1 琯溪蜜柚花的分级和形态特性

Fig. 1 The flower classification and related morphological characteristics in Guanximiyou pomelo

凉干燥处保存待测。落花落果生物量量化同分级花样品一致。

1.3.3 琯溪蜜柚花样品养分含量测定 参考《土壤农化分析》的方法^[19],分别测定分级花和落花落果样品的大量元素和中微量元素含量。其中,大量元素氮(N)、磷(P)、钾(K)的测定采用H₂SO₄-H₂O₂法消煮,采用全自动连续流动分析仪(Flowsys, Systema, 意大利)测定全N含量,经磷钼蓝比色后酶标仪(Multi-skan Sky, Thermo Fisher Scientific, 美国)测定全P含量,并用火焰光度计(FP6450, 上海精科, 中国)测定全K含量。中微量元素的测定采用HNO₃-HClO₄法消煮,采用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪(Optima 7300 DV, PerkinElmer, 美国)分别测定钙(Ca)、

镁(Mg)、铁(Fe)、锰(Mn)、铜(Cu)和锌(Zn)含量,硼(B)含量用干灰化-姜黄素比色法测定。

1.4 数据分析

对试验数据综合采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2013、SPSS 22.0、SigmaPlot 12.5 和 Adobe Illustrator 16.0 软件进行统计、作图和方差分析($p < 0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的形态特性

琯溪蜜柚花的形态特性随花发育进程的延续而呈现出显著差异(图2),除V级花的长宽比外,蜜柚花的长度、宽度和长宽比均随花分级的增加而增加,且不同分级花间的各形态参数均差异显著。其中,

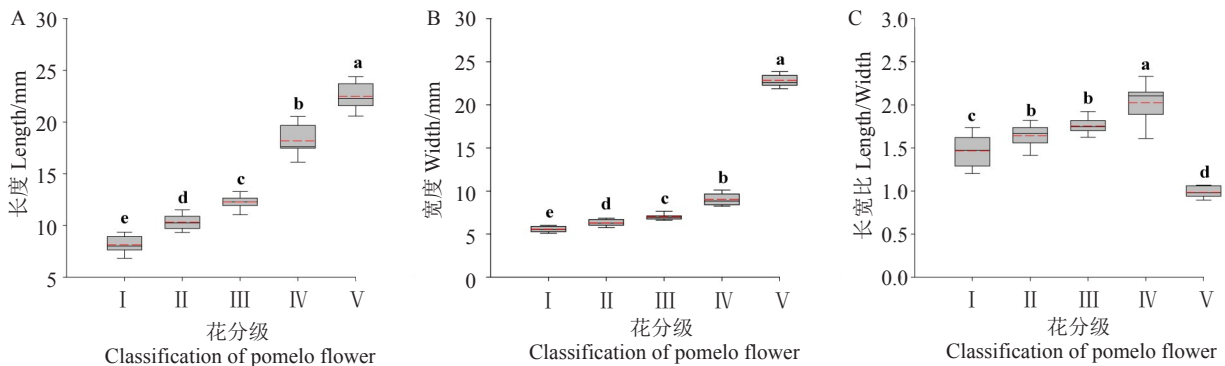


图2 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的长度(A)、宽度(B)和长宽比(C)特性

Fig. 2 Flower length (A), width (B) and ratio of length to width (C) in different flower classifications in Guanximiyou pomelo

I~V级花的平均长度分别为8.1、10.3、12.3、18.2和22.5 mm(图2-A),而平均宽度分别为5.6、6.3、7.0、9.0和22.8 mm(图2-B),表明在花瓣未展开前,蜜柚花的长度增加高于宽度,IV级花的长度和宽度分别是I级花的2.2倍和1.6倍,而完全开花后V级花的宽度增加显著高于长度。不同分级花的长度和宽度变化进而导致不同分级花的长宽比差异(图2-C),I~IV级花的长宽比逐渐增加且高于1.5,而V级花的长宽比最低接近1.0。

2.2 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的生物量特性

琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的形态特性影响其生物量

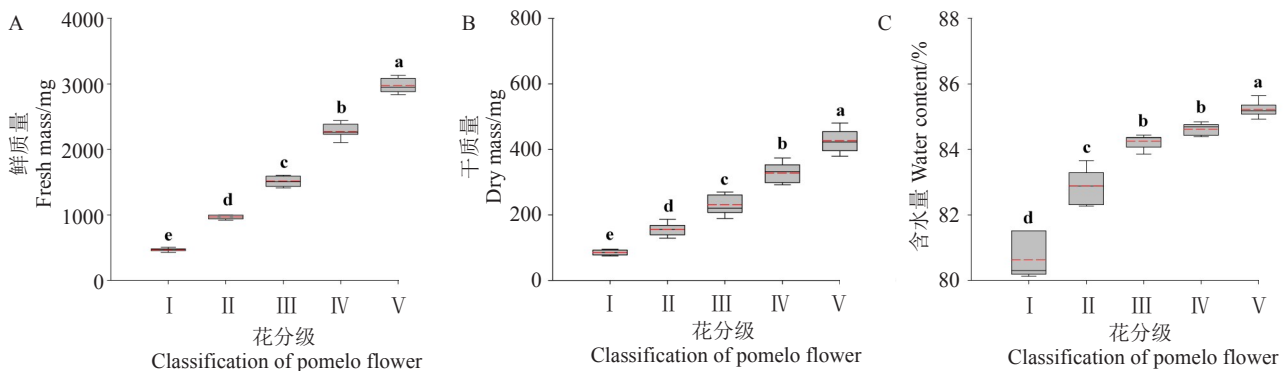


图3 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的鲜质量(A)、干质量(B)和含水量(C)特性

Fig. 3 Flower fresh mass (A), dry mass (B) and water content (C) in different flower classifications in Guanximiyou pomelo

2.3 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的养分含量特性

由表1可知,琯溪蜜柚不同分级花间的形态和生物量差异,也显著影响其养分含量特性。总体而言,不同分级花之间的矿质养分含量差异显著,其中,N、Ca和B含量随花器官生长发育进程而呈现出逐渐下降的变化趋势,V级花较I级花的N、Ca和B

含量分别下降了14.3%、20.2%和31.7%;K含量则呈现出相反的变化趋势,V级花的K含量较I级花增加了23.2%;P、Mg、Fe、Cu和Zn含量随花器官发育呈现出先下降后上升的变化趋势,而Mn含量在各分级花间的变化较小。另外,不同分级花中各养分含量间也存在显著差异,其中,大中量元素含量大小顺

表1 琯溪蜜柚不同分级花的养分含量特性

Table 1 Nutrient concentrations in flowers in different flower classifications in Guanximiyou pomelo

花分级 Classification of pomelo flower	N/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	P/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	K/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	Ca/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	Mg/ (mg·g ⁻¹)	Fe/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Mn/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Cu/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	Zn/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	B/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)
I	35.34± 3.12 a	2.74± 0.22 a	19.57± 2.07 d	4.70± 0.72 a	2.24± 0.18 a	49.14± 14.24 a	24.13± 9.57 a	11.74± 0.97 a	75.61± 18.47 a	38.00± 10.64 a
II	33.98± 3.04 b	2.60± 0.22 ab	20.30± 2.31 cd	4.36± 0.58 ab	2.10± 0.15 b	36.75± 10.04 b	21.75± 8.61 a	10.67± 1.06 b	69.39± 17.11 ab	34.78± 10.12 ab
III	33.13± 3.05 c	2.44± 0.21 c	21.06± 2.41 c	4.13± 0.61 bc	2.07± 0.13 b	27.10± 10.04 c	20.55± 8.38 a	9.68± 0.98 c	63.93± 16.33 b	31.62± 9.09 bc
IV	31.42± 2.69 d	2.56± 0.28 bc	22.35± 0.78 b	3.93± 0.58 cd	2.13± 0.14 b	37.47± 11.80 b	21.76± 8.57 a	10.53± 1.01 b	68.50± 16.72 ab	28.86± 8.69 cd
V	30.27± 2.80 e	2.73± 0.25 a	24.11± 2.67 a	3.75± 0.54 d	2.25± 0.18 a	46.84± 13.28 a	23.50± 9.14 a	11.75± 1.23 a	76.10± 18.02 a	25.95± 8.34 d

注:同行数据后不同小写字母表示差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Note: Different lowercase letters denote significant difference at 0.05 level.

序为N>K>Ca>P>Mg, 微量元素含量大小顺序为Zn>Fe>B>Mn>Cu。

2.4 琯溪蜜柚落花落果的生物量动态特性

由定量化琯溪蜜柚落花落果的数量和生物量动态结果可知(图4), 盛花后不同时间落花数、落果数

和落花落果的生物量间存在显著差异, 总体呈现为先上升后下降的变化趋势, 前期以落花为主、后期以落果为主, 且落花数、落果数及其生物量均在盛花后41 d达到峰值。就单株树而言, 落花数、落果数和落花落果生物量分别达到2080个、1264个和636.8 g, 落

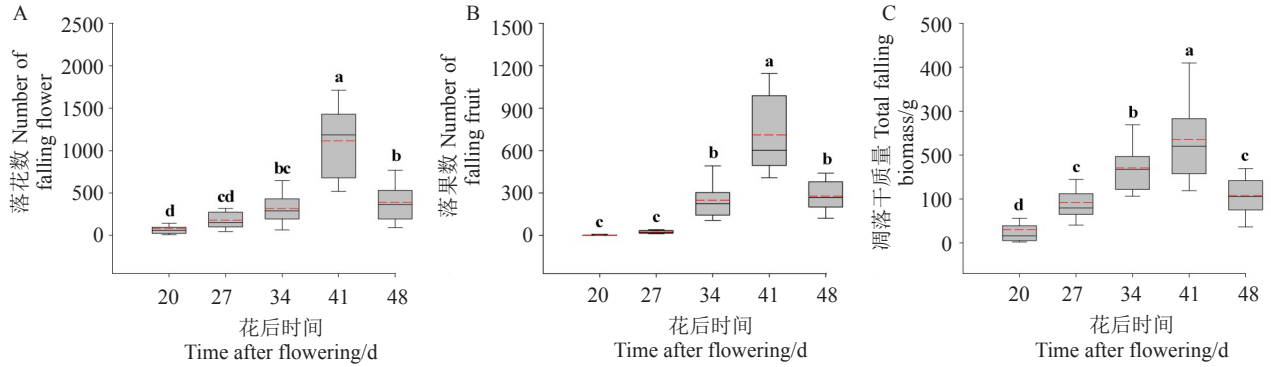


图4 琯溪蜜柚的落花数(A)、落果数(B)和落花落果生物量(C)动态特性
Fig. 4 The dynamics of the numbers of flower drop (A), fruit drop (B) and their biomass (C) in Guanximiyou pomelo

花数是落果数的1.6倍。

2.5 琯溪蜜柚落花落果的养分含量和累积量特性

琯溪蜜柚落花落果的各养分含量间呈现出显著

差异(图5-A, B), 大中量元素N、P、K、Ca和Mg质量分数范围分别为30.7~36.8、3.3~3.8、11.0~13.6、3.7~4.4和1.8~2.3 mg·g⁻¹, 其大小顺序为N>K>Ca>P>

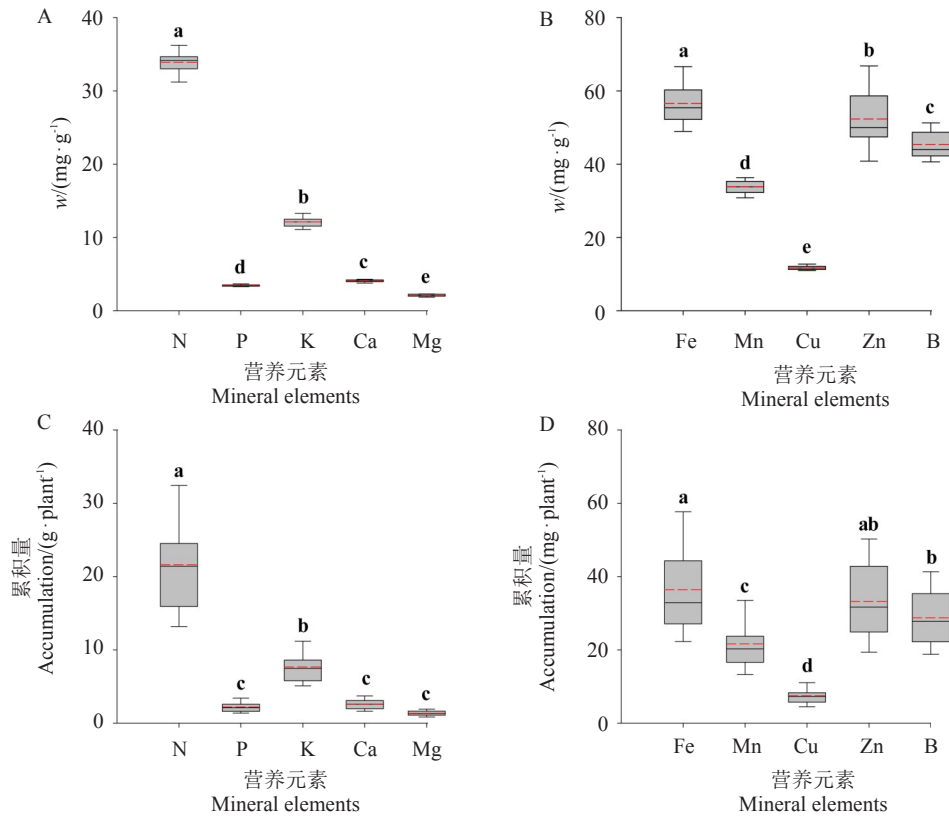


图5 琯溪蜜柚落花落果的养分含量(A、B)和累积量(C、D)特性
Fig. 5 Nutrient concentrations (A, B) and amount (C, D) in fallen flowers and fruit in Guanximiyou pomelo

Mg; 而微量元素Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn和B的范围分别为48.1~68.6、30.0~37.3、10.9~13.2、38.8~69.6和40.2~53.6 mg·kg⁻¹,其大小顺序为Fe>Zn>B>Mn>Cu。结合落花落果的生物量和各养分含量的结果,其各养分累积量之间也呈现出显著差异(图5-C,D),单株大中量元素N、P、K、Ca和Mg的累积量均值分别为21.6、2.2、7.7、2.6和1.3 g,而微量元素Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn和B的累积量均值分别为36.4、21.6、7.5、33.2和28.7 mg,表明落花落果损耗的大量元素主要是N,中量元素主要是Ca,而微量元素主要是Fe和Zn。

3 讨 论

花不仅是柑橘重要的生殖器官,而且花的营养水平可以很好地反映植株的营养状况,对指导施肥和精确调控花期生产管理具有重要意义^[20-21]。柑橘花的生长发育具有时态整齐、组织成熟一致的特点,柑橘花发育过程分为花芽萌动期、花蕾期、开花期及谢花期,从花蕾期开始即有脱落,且一般伴随2次生理落果,但不同种类柑橘的成花量及花果脱落规律差异较大^[14,17-18,22]。王男麒等^[17-18]指出,兴津温州蜜柑、纽荷尔脐橙、沙田柚、尤力克柠檬和圆金柑单株落花落果的干物质量分别为3 533.6、3 016.3、1 486.7、394.2和122.9 g,其中,落花(蕾)的数量分别占落花落果的86.9%、85.5%、86.2%、61.0%和50.5%,而落花(蕾)的干物质量分别占总落花落果的89.6%、81.2%、83.7%、33.6%和64.9%,表明不同柑橘品种间的花果脱落数量和干物质量特性存在显著差异,除尤力克柠檬和圆金柑外,其落花数量和生物量均占落花落果总量的80%以上。区善汉等^[22]对夏金脐橙的研究也指出落花(蕾)数量超过落花落果总数的60%。多数研究指出,柑橘花量越大,落花落果越多,坐果率越低,坐果数与落花落(蕾)率呈负相关^[14],单株兴津温州蜜柑、纽荷尔脐橙的落花落果数分别为67 809和46 900个^[17]。本研究结果表明,盛果期琯溪蜜柚树的落花数、落果数和落花落果生物量分别为2080个、1264个和636.8 g,落花数占落花落果总数的62.2%,且落花数是落果数的1.6倍;同时,根据成年琯溪蜜柚树平均60个果计算,其成花坐果率不足2%,这也进一步反映出不同柑橘品种间落花落果特性和成花坐果率的差异。另外,引起柑橘落花落果的因素有很多,包括修剪方式不当^[23]、花粉受精不良^[24]、病原体攻击花朵^[25]和环境因子不适

(如高温)^[12]等。本研究中琯溪蜜柚开花坐果期的降雨量约占全年的20%,伴随降雨的刮风环境也可能影响落花落果特性。因此,解析不同柑橘品种落花落果原因,定量化评价其花果脱落特性,可为精准成花调控和疏花疏果管理提供科学依据。

柑橘花果脱落特性势必会带来养分的无效损耗,了解落花落果的养分含量变化和损失特性对指导花期合理施肥具有重要意义。本研究表明,落花落果中大量元素N、K含量较高,微量元素Fe、Zn、B含量较高,这与对兴津温州蜜柑、纽荷尔脐橙、沙田柚、尤力克柠檬和圆金柑的研究结果一致^[17-18],表明N、K、Fe、Zn、B养分在花器官发育中起重要作用。N是生命元素,琯溪蜜柚花体内的含氮化合物主要为蛋白质、氨基酸和酶、核酸等,K能够促进同化物的运输,B参与琯溪蜜柚花粉管的萌发和受精,Zn能促进IAA的合成,从而促进营养物质和同化物向花器官转运,有利于花器官的生长发育和形态建成^[20,26-27]。琯溪蜜柚落花落果的养分损耗特性与其含量变化趋势一致,以每公顷750株琯溪蜜柚树测算,其落花落果约损失N 16.2 kg、P 1.7 kg、K 5.8 kg、Ca 2.0 kg和Mg 1.0 kg以及微量元素Fe 27.3 g、Mn 16.2 g、Cu 5.6 g、Zn 24.9 g和B 21.5 g。过多的养分损失势必消耗树体贮藏营养,引起花果间的相互竞争,反馈抑制叶片的生长发育和同化物的合成与供给,从而影响果实发育,造成产量和品质下降^[20-21,28-29]。因此,生产中应该重视琯溪蜜柚花期养分管理,尤其是大量元素秋施肥和微量元素肥花期喷施相结合的方式,及时补充落花落果养分损失对树体贮藏养分的无效损耗,提高坐果率,培养优质果实。然而,有关过量施肥与琯溪蜜柚落花落果养分损失特性间的关系以及匹配开花坐果率而降低无效损耗的合理施肥也是一个需要深入研究的科学问题。

对琯溪蜜柚花生长发育过程中形态学和养分动态特性的研究已成为对其树体长势鉴定和合理指导施肥的重要手段之一。琯溪蜜柚花具有独特的生物学形态,为雌雄同株两性花,雄蕊20~30枚包裹在单个粗大柱头的雌蕊四周,一般有4~5枚白色花瓣。笔者的研究表明,琯溪蜜柚花的生长遵循纵向和横向协同生长且纵向的生长速率高于横向的规律,逐渐增加的生物量也暗示同化物向花器官的大量转运和累积。这与前人的研究结果相似,随着花

发育进程的延续,花期对碳水化合物的需求和呼吸消耗逐渐增加,而高温加剧了这一过程,且有可能高于叶片光合同化物的生产量,并揭示花器官的发育依赖于树体的贮藏营养^[27]。付崇毅等^[11]也从侧面证实了这一观点,指出砂糖橘的花器官发育受叶片的影响,有叶的花子房长度、宽度、质量和坐果率均明显大于无叶花,且花与叶^[20]和花与果实^[21]间的养分具有明显的相关性,表明柑橘花与叶的营养成分与成花调控密切相关^[28,30]。本研究也揭示琯溪蜜柚花的养分含量与生长发育进程关系密切,其N、Ca、B含量随花生长发育进程显著下降,K含量则显著上升,而P、Mg、Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn含量则呈现出先下降后增加的变化趋势。因此,解析琯溪蜜柚花生长发育中的养分含量变化和特性为花期养分管理提供了科学依据,通过测定花中元素含量进行花的营养诊断可以更好地服务于花期管理,从而提高成花质量。

开花坐果期是果树响应外界环境和自身养分状况非常敏感的时期^[11-13],适时采取各项春管技术措施是壮梢、壮花、提高坐果率,以及保障柑橘产量和提升品质的关键。生产上常见的有利于促进包括琯溪蜜柚在内的柑橘开花坐果的管理措施有以下几种。一是合理修剪,这主要指冬剪,重点剪除外围枝条,尤其是弱枝、枯枝、病虫枝和夏秋稍枝,控制树冠高度和宽度^[23-24]。二是正确环剥或环割,这主要是越冬前在树干或粗大枝干上进行0.3~0.5 cm宽环剥或环割树皮至木质部,阻断地上部营养物质通过韧皮部向根系运输,起到抑制营养生长、促进花芽分化、增加花量、提高坐果率的作用^[31-32]。三是及时疏花、疏梢和疏果,这主要是在开花坐果期依据“去弱留壮”原则进行无花梢、弱花枝、病花枝、多花枝和小果、畸形果的疏除,起到减轻树体负荷、减少养分无效损耗、促进花蕾发育、提高坐果率的作用。四是科学施肥,遵循用地与养地相结合的理念,重视秋施肥或越冬肥,根据花期养分需求和成花机制进行精准施肥^[17,21,27-30]。五是实时预测预报病虫害的发生发展,坚持“预防为主、防治结合”的原则,做到及时有效防治病虫害^[25,33]。另外,平和县在琯溪蜜柚实际生产中,高产高质标准下盛果期留果量一般维持在60个左右,可确保果形一致、及时成熟、商品价值高等优势。同时,疏下的花和果也可以作为食品工业原料,常被用来制作柚花茶、果脯等,变废为宝,提高

经济效益。总之,琯溪蜜柚园春季管理应注重因地制宜、因树施策、实时防控的理念,也应加大相关农事操作技术的培训和到位率,确保实现琯溪蜜柚丰产、优质、高收益的目标。

4 结 论

琯溪蜜柚花期管理不可或缺,本研究量化了平和县盛果期琯溪蜜柚树落花落果的数量、质量和养分损耗量。鉴于此,建议综合应用花果控制和养分损失补充等措施,加强开花坐果期的栽培管理,以期培育壮花、健果、优质的琯溪蜜柚奠定物质基础,但有关成花和坐果的生理响应及针对性的调控措施有待进一步研究。

参考文献 References:

- [1] LIU Y Q, EMILY H E, TANUMIHARDJO S A. History, global distribution, and nutritional importance of citrus fruits[J]. *Comprehensive Reviews in Food Science and Food Safety*, 2012, 11(6): 530-545.
- [2] 郭文武,叶俊丽,邓秀新. 新中国果树科学研究70年:柑橘[J]. *果树学报*, 2019, 36(10): 1264-1272.
GUO Wenwu, YE Junli, DENG Xiuxin. Fruit scientific research in New China in the past 70 years: Citrus[J]. *Journal of Fruit Science*, 2019, 36(10): 1264-1272.
- [3] 位高生,胡承效,谭启玲,朱东煌,李满彬. 氮磷减量施肥对琯溪蜜柚果实产量和品质的影响[J]. *植物营养与肥料学报*, 2018, 24(2): 471-478.
WEI Gaosheng, HU Chengxiao, TAN Qiling, ZHU Donghuang, LI Xiaobin. The effect of nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer reduction on yield and quality of Guanxi pomelo[J]. *Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizers*, 2018, 22(2): 471-478.
- [4] GUO J, YANG J, ZHANG L, CHEN H, JIA Y, WANG Z, WANG D, LIAO W, CHEN L S, LI Y. Lower soil chemical quality of pomelo orchards compared with that of paddy and vegetable fields in acidic red soil hilly regions of southern China[J]. *Journal of Soils and Sediments*, 2019, 19: 2752-2763.
- [5] LI Y, HAN M Q, LIN F, TEN Y, LIN J, ZHU D H, GUO P, WENG Y B, CHEN L S. Soil chemical properties, 'Guanximiyou' pummelo leaf mineral nutrient status and fruit quality in the southern region of Fujian province, China[J]. *Journal of Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*, 2015, 15(3): 615-628.
- [6] 李歆博,林伟杰,李湘君,林锋,庄木来,朱东煌,郭九信,陈立松,李延. 琯溪蜜柚园土壤酸化特征研究[J]. *经济林研究*, 2020, 38(1): 169-176.
LI Xinbo, LIN Weijie, LI Xiangjun, LIN Feng, ZHUANG Mulai, ZHU Donghuang, GUO Jiuxin, CHEN Lisong, LI Yan. Research on soil acidification characteristics of Guanxi pomelo orchards[J]. *Non-wood Forest Research*, 2020, 38(1): 169-176.
- [7] 林伟杰,李歆博,于建霞,林锋,庄木来,朱东煌,郭九信,陈立

- 松,李延. 琯溪蜜柚园土壤和树体的硫素营养研究[J]. 果树学报, 2020, 37(6): 848-856.
- LIN Weijie, LI Xinbo, YU Jianxia, LIN Feng, ZHUANG Mulai, ZHU Donghuang, GUO Jiuxin, CHEN Lisong, LI Yan. Sulfur nutrition status in trees and soils of Guanximiyou pomelo orchards[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2020, 37(6): 848-856.
- [8] 程琛,张世祺,林伟杰,陈欢欢,林锋,朱东煌,陈立松,李延,郭九信. 福建省平和县蜜柚园土壤铜素(Cu)状况及其影响因素研究[J]. 果树学报, 2018, 35(3): 301-310.
- CHENG Chen, ZHANG Shiqi, LIN Weijie, CHEN Huanhuan, LIN Feng, ZHU Donghuang, CHEN Lisong, LI Yan, GUO Jiuxin. Soil copper (Cu) nutrient status and its influencing factors in pomelo orchards in Pinghe county, Fujian province[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2018, 35(3): 301-310.
- [9] 张世祺,程琛,林伟杰,李歆博,朱东煌,陈立松,郭九信,李延. ‘琯溪蜜柚’园土壤和树体的硼素营养与果实理化关系分析[J]. 果树学报, 2019, 36(4): 468-475.
- ZHANG Shiqi, CHENG Chen, LIN Weijie, LI Xinbo, ZHU Donghuang, CHEN Lisong, GUO Jiuxin, LI Yan. Analysis of boron nutrition status in soils and trees and its relationship with fruit granulation in ‘Guanximiyou’ pomelo[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2019, 36(4): 468-475.
- [10] 陈欢欢,王玉雯,张利军,罗娟娟,叶欣,李延,陈立松,郭九信. 我国柑橘镁营养现状及其生理分子研究进展[J]. 果树学报, 2019, 36(11): 1578-1590.
- CHEN Huanhuan, WANG Yuwen, ZHANG Lijun, LUO Lijuan, YE Xin, LI Yan, CHEN Lisong, GUO Jiuxin. Advances in magnesium nutritional status and its mechanisms of physiological and molecule in citrus[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2019, 36(11): 1578-1590.
- [11] 付崇毅,刘杰才,崔世茂,包妍妍,仁杰,郝春燕. 低温对日光温室砂糖橘成花诱导及生理反应的影响[J]. 中国生态农业学报, 2013, 21(5): 572-579.
- FU Chongyi, LIU Jiecai, CUI Shimao, BAO Yanyan, REN Jie, HAO Chunyan. Flower induction and physiological response of *Citrus reticulata* Shatangju to low temperature under solar greenhouse condition[J]. Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture, 2013, 21(5): 572-579.
- [12] 胡安生,蒋斌芳,管彦良,牟莉桦,李惠丰. 高温胁迫下温州蜜柑落花落果的特点[J]. 园艺学报, 1993, 20(1): 91-92.
- HU Ansheng, JIANG Binfang, GUAN Yanliang, MOU Lihua, LI Huifeng. Characteristics of flower and fruit drop Satsuma mandarin under high temperature stress[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 1993, 20(1): 91-92.
- [13] 王锦涛. 不同海拔对琯溪蜜柚花芽分化的影响[D]. 福州: 福建农林大学, 2016.
- WANG Jintao. Effects of altitude on bud differentiation in Guanxi pomelo[D]. Fuzhou: Fujian Agriculture and Forestry University, 2016.
- [14] 莫健生,张社南,区善汉,梅正敏,李顺辉,梁瑞郑,李国新,王明召,李家文,何汉勇,武晓晓. 晚熟柑橘品种沃柑落花落果规律的观察分析[J]. 南方农业学报, 2019, 50(1): 104-109.
- MO Jiansheng, ZHANG Shenan, QU Shanhan, MEI Zhengmin, LI Shunhui, LIANG Ruizheng, LI Guoxin, WANG Mingzhao, LI Jiawen, HE Hanyong, WU Xiaoxiao. Observation on the law of flowers and fruits dropping of late-maturing citrus Orah[J]. Journal of Southern Agriculture, 2019, 50(1): 104-109.
- [15] IGLESIAS D J, TADEO F R, PRIMO-MILLO E, TALON M. Carbohydrate and ethylene levels related to fruitlet drop through abscission zone A in citrus[J]. Trees - Structure and Function, 2006, 20: 348-355.
- [16] GOLDBERG-MOELLER R, SHALOM L, SHLIZERMAN L, SAMUELS S, ZUR N, OPHIR R, BLUMWALD E, SADKA A. Effects of gibberellin treatment during flowering induction period on global gene expression and the transcription of flowering-control genes in *Citrus* buds[J]. Plant Science, 2013, 198: 46-57.
- [17] 王男麒,彭良志,邢飞,周薇,曹立,黄翼,江才伦. 柑橘落花落果的营养元素含量及其脱落损耗[J]. 园艺学报, 2013, 40(12): 2489-2496.
- WANG Nanqi, PENG Liangzhi, XING Fei, ZHOU Wei, CAO Li, HUANG Yi, JIANG Cailun. Nutrient element content in dropped flowers and young fruits and nutrient losses caused by their drops in citrus[J]. Acta Horticulturae Sinica, 2013, 40(12): 2489-2496.
- [18] 王男麒,彭良志,冉渝,黄翼,周薇,邢飞,朱春钊. 温州蜜柑和柠檬及金柑的花果脱落养分损耗比较[J]. 西南师范大学学报(自然科学版), 2013, 38(12): 70-76.
- WANG Nanqi, PENG Liangzhi, RAN Yu, HUANG Yi, ZHOU Wei, XING Fei, ZHU Chunzhao. On fruit losses in flowers and fruit of Statsuma, Lemon and Kumquat[J]. Journal of Southwest China Normal University (Natural Science Edition), 2013, 38(12): 70-76.
- [19] 鲍士旦. 土壤农化分析 [M]. 3 版. 北京: 中国农业出版社, 2018.
- BAO Shidan. Soil agro-chemical analysis[M]. 3rd ed. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 2018.
- [20] GUI H P, TAN Q L, HU C X, ZHANG Y, ZHENG C S, SUN X C, ZHAO X H. Floral analysis for Satsuma mandarin (*Citrus unshiu* Marc.) nutrient diagnosis based on the relationship between flowers and leaves[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2014, 169: 51-56.
- [21] 贵会平,胡承孝,郑苍松,谭启玲,费甫华,卢梦玲,谭澍. 温州蜜柑花矿质元素含量与果实品质关系的研究[J]. 中国南方果树, 2015, 44(2): 10-13.
- GUI Huiping, HU Chengxiao, ZHENG Cangsong, TAN Qiling, FEI Fuhua, LU Mengling, TAN Shu. Relationships between nutrient composition of flowers and fruit in Satsuma Mandarin[J]. South China Fruits, 2015, 44(2): 10-13.
- [22] 区善汉,王明召,莫健生,张社南. 夏金脐橙落花落果规律研究[J]. 中国南方果树, 2010, 39(5): 1-3.
- QU Shanhan, WANG Mingzhao, MO Jiansheng, ZHANG Shenan. Study on flower and fruit drop of Summergold navel orange[J]. South China Fruits, 2010, 39(5): 1-3.
- [23] 江才伦,彭良志,曹立,淳长品,凌丽俐. 不同修剪方式对柑橘产量、品质的影响及效益研究[J]. 果树学报, 2012, 29(6): 1017-

1021.
JIANG Cailun, PENG Liangzhi, CAO Li, CHUN Changpin, LING Lili. Effect of pruning methods on yield and quality of *Citrus* and its economic benefits analysis[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2012, 29(6): 1017-1021.
- [24] DHALIWAL H S, BANKE A K, SHARMA L K, BALI S K. Impact of pruning practices on shoot growth and bud production in Kinnow (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco) plants[J]. Journal of Experimental Biology and Agricultural Sciences, 2014, 1(7): 507-513.
- [25] SILVA-JUNIOR G J, SPÓSITO M B, MARIN D R, RIBEIRO-JUNIOR P J, AMORIM L. Spatiotemporal characterization of citrus post bloom fruit drop in Brazil and its relationship to pathogen dispersal[J]. Plant Pathology, 2014, 63: 519-529.
- [26] GARCIA-PAPI M A, GARCIA-MARTINEZ J L. Endogenous plant growth substances content in young fruits of seeded and seedless Clementine mandarin as related to fruit set and development[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 1984, 22: 265-274.
- [27] BUSTAN A, GOLDSCHMIDT E E. Estimating the cost of flowering in a grapefruit tree[J]. Plant, Cell and Environment, 1998, 21: 217-224.
- [28] 王广鹏,孔德军,刘庆香. 营养成分调控果树花芽分化研究进展[J]. 云南农业大学学报, 2009, 24(6): 908-912.
WANG Guangpeng, KONG Dejun, LIU Qingxiang. Advances in research on the relationship between mineral nutrient and flower bud differentiation of fruit trees[J]. Journal of Yunnan Agricultural University, 2009, 24(6): 908-912.
- [29] ZHANG W W, FU X Z, PENG L Z, LING L L, CAO L, MA X H, XIE F, LI C. Effects of sink demand and nutrient status on leaf photosynthesis of spring-cycle shoot in 'Newhall' navel orange under natural field conditions[J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2013, 150: 80-85.
- [30] 李进学,胡承孝,高俊燕,岳建强. 柑橘成花机理与调控研究进展[J]. 中国果树, 2012(3): 67-70.
LI Jinxue, HU Chengxiao, GAO Junyan, YUE Jianqiang. Research progress in floral mechanism and regulation of citrus plants[J]. China Fruits, 2012 (3): 67-70.
- [31] RIVAS F, ERNER Y, ALÓS E, JUAN M, ALMELA V, AGUSTÍ M. Gridling increases carbohydrate availability and fruit-set in citrus cultivars irrespective of parthenocarpic ability[J]. Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology, 2006, 81(2): 289-295.
- [32] RIVAS F, GRAVINA A, AGUSTÍ M. Gridling effects on fruit set and quantum yield efficiency of PSII in two citrus cultivars [J]. Tree Physiology, 2007, 27(4): 527-535.
- [33] 王志静,吴黎明,何利刚,宋放,蒋迎春. 湖北柑橘主产区主要病虫害种类及发生期调查[J]. 湖北农业科学, 2019, 58(22): 295-297.
WANG Zhijing, WU Liming, HE Ligang, SONG Fang, JIANG Yingchun. Investigation on mian pests and diseases in main citrus production areas of Hubei province and their occurrence period[J]. Hubei Agricultural Sciences, 2019, 58(22): 295-297.