

山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃生长、果实品质及养分吸收的影响

刘慧敏^{1,2}, 于会丽², 邵微², 徐变变², 张子华^{1,2},
史兆阳², 赵先飞², 徐国益², 杨静慧¹, 司鹏^{2*}

(¹天津农学院, 天津 300384; ²中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所, 郑州 450009)

摘要:【目的】探讨山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃生长、果实品质及养分吸收的影响。【方法】进行2个大田试验, 以中桃8号和中油20号桃为试材, 以单施氮磷钾为对照, 设置T1(山梨醇2.5%+氮磷钾)、T2(山梨醇5%+氮磷钾)、T3(山梨醇10%+氮磷钾)、T4(甘露醇2.5%+氮磷钾)、T5(甘露醇5%+氮磷钾)、T6(甘露醇10%+氮磷钾)处理, 测定不同处理桃树体生长、果实品质、色泽和养分含量等相关指标。【结果】与单施氮磷钾相比, 山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加, 桃果实可溶性固形物含量、糖酸比、氮含量均呈先降低后升高趋势, 果实色泽C值呈递增趋势, 新梢生长量和果实钾含量呈降低趋势。与对照相比, T3处理中桃8号的可溶性固形物含量、百叶鲜质量、维生素C含量分别显著增加14.08%、25.63%、32.47%。T3处理中油20号的产量、C值、CCI值分别较对照显著增加86.67%、27.62%、58.14%。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加, 桃单果质量、可溶性糖含量、糖酸比均呈先增加后降低趋势。T5处理中桃8号的单果质量、可溶性糖含量、糖酸比分别较对照显著增加19.98%、15.72%、38.28%。T5处理中油20号的单果质量、果实可溶性糖含量分别较对照显著增加6.66%、42.01%; T4、T6处理中桃8号和中油20号果实可溶性糖含量均与对照差异不显著。通过主成分及隶属函数分析, 中桃8号和中油20号综合排序分别为T3>T6>T1>T5>T2>T4>CK和T3>T5>T2>T1>T4>CK>T6。【结论】山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施可显著提高中桃8号果实单果质量和可溶性固形物含量, 山梨醇质量分数5%、10%与氮磷钾配施可显著提高中油20号果实产量、可溶性糖含量以及果实色泽。综合分析山梨醇质量分数10%与氮磷钾配施综合效果最好。

关键词: 桃; 山梨醇; 甘露醇; 树体生长; 果实品质; 养分吸收

中图分类号: S662.1

文献标志码: A

文章编号: 1009-9980(2021)06-0911-11

Effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK on the growth, fruit quality and nutrient absorption of peach

LIU Huimin^{1,2}, YU Huili², SHAO Wei², XU Bianbian², ZHANG Zihua^{1,2}, SHI Zhaoyang², ZHAO Xianfei², XU Guoyi², YANG Jinghui¹, SI Peng^{2*}

(¹Tianjin Agricultural University, Tianjin 300384, China; ²Zhengzhou Fruit Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhengzhou 450009, Henan, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】Sorbitol and mannitol are low-molecular-weight organic compounds. Studies have shown that sorbitol and mannitol promote the absorption of nutrients by plants, increase the utilization rate of fertilizers, improve fruit quality, and thus increase economic benefits. This study conducted a field experiment to explore the effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK fertilizer solution on the growth, fruit quality and nutrient absorption in peach. The study aimed to provide theoretical basis for development of fertilizer formula for peach trees. 【Methods】The experiment consisted of 2 field

收稿日期: 2021-02-01 接受日期: 2021-04-05

基金项目: 河南重大科技专项(201300110500); 中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP-2021-ZFR1)

作者简介: 刘慧敏, 女, 在读硕士研究生, 主要从事果树专用新型肥料研究与应用。Tel: 0371-55900886; E-mail: liuhuimin20210129@126.com

com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel: 0371-55900886, E-mail: sipeng@caas.cn

trials, and Zhongtao 8 and Zhongyou 20 were used as the materials for the experiment. The application of water soluble NPK fertilizer was used as the control, and six treatments were set including sorbitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T1), sorbitol 5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T2), sorbitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T3), mannitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T4), mannitol 5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T5), and mannitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer (T6). The performance of peach tree growth, fruit quality and nutrient content in different treatments were measured. **【Results】**With the increase in the sorbitol concentration, the soluble solid content, sugar-to-acid ratio, and fruit N content decreased first and then increased; the chroma (*C*) showed an increasing trend, but the shoots length and K content in fruit showed a decreasing trend. In Zhongtao 8, compared with CK, the content of soluble solids in T1, T2, and T3 was significantly increased by 11.91%, 10.71%, and 14.08%, respectively. At the same time, T1, T2 and T3 increased the single fruit weight significantly, which were 22.3%, 20.4% and 16.70% larger compared with CK, respectively. In addition, the vitamin C content in T1 and T3 treatments increased significantly by 37.01% and 32.47%, respectively. And the treatment of T3 had the highest leaf fresh weight, which was significantly increased by 25.63% compared with CK. In Zhongyou 20, compared with CK, the soluble solids and sugar-acid ratio in T3 treatment were higher than T1 and T2, but the difference was not significant. The yield, *C* value, and *CCI* value in T3 were the highest and were significantly increased by 86.67%, 27.62%, and 58.14%, respectively, compared with CK. The P content in T1 treatment increased significantly by 31.19%. With the increase in the concentration of mannitol, the single fruit weight, soluble sugar and sugar-acid ratio increased first and then decreased. In Zhongtao 8, compared with CK, leaf fresh weight and sugar-acid ratio in T5 were significantly increased by 22.38% and 38.28%, respectively. In treatment of T6, single fruit weight, yield, titratable acid content, and *CCI* value were significantly increased by 18.05%, 30.29%, 25.58% and 49.07%, respectively, but the h° value was significantly reduced by 23.96%. As for the fruit K nutrient content, T4 was significantly reduced by 16.61%. In Zhongyou 20, Among them, fruit weights in T4 and T5 were significantly increased by 8.43% and 6.66% compared with CK, respectively. T5 soluble sugar was significantly higher than CK, with an increase of 42.01%; T4, T6 and CK were not significantly different. At the same time, K contents in T5 and T6 were significantly increased by 8.21% and 6.51% compared with CK, respectively. In addition, *C* value in the treatments of T4 and T6 was significantly increased by 14.07% and 10.21%, respectively. The comprehensive ranking based on principal component analysis and membership function, the rank was T3> T6> T1> T5> T2> T4> CK in Zhongtao 8, and in Zhongyou 20 was T3> T5> T2> T1> T4> CK>T6. **【Conclusion】**The combined application of sorbitol and mannitol with NPK water soluble fertilizer can promote the growth of peach trees, improve fruit quality, deepen the redness of the peach surface, improve the color of the fruit, and promote the absorption of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium by the peach fruit. The combined application of sorbitol and mannitol with NPK water soluble fertilizer can significantly increase the fruit weight and soluble solid content of Zhongtao 8. The combination of 5% or 10% sorbitol with NPK water soluble fertilizer could significantly increase the yield, soluble sugar content and fruit color in Zhongyou 20 and the combined application of 2.5% and 5% sorbitol and NPK water soluble fertilizer promoted the P content uptake in Zhongyou 20 and Zhongtao 8. The combined application of 5% and 10% mannitol and NPK water soluble fertilizer increased K content in Zhongyou 20 fruit. Based on comprehensive analysis, the treatment with 10% sorbitol combined with NPK water soluble fertilizer had best comprehensive effect.

Key words: Peach; Sorbitol; Mannitol; Tree growth; Fruit quality; Nutrient absorption

桃(*Amygdalus persica* L.)是蔷薇科、桃属植物,是我国重要的果树之一。近年来,随着我国桃树栽培面积和产量迅速扩大,果实品质问题日渐突出^[1],严重制约着桃产业健康持续发展。果实品质提升与养分管理密切相关,然而生产上化肥盲目超量施用、施肥技术不合理、专用配方肥料缺乏等现象普遍存在,不仅引起肥料浪费、利用率不高,还造成土壤板结、果实品质下降等问题,严重影响生态和经济效益^[2]。因此,选择一种环境友好型的肥料助剂,能够促进肥料升级,提高养分利用效率和改善果实品质,进而促进桃产业高质量发展。

山梨醇、甘露醇等糖醇物质普遍存在于蔷薇科植物中,参与植物体内能量循环与物质代谢,具有调节植物生长发育、改善果实品质、提高植物抗性的作用。有研究表明,苹果中的山梨醇能够通过调节花粉管中糖转载体来调控外源糖的转运与吸收,进而促进花粉管的生长发育^[3-4]。桃果实中的山梨醇在山梨醇氧化酶和山梨醇脱氢酶的作用下,调控其在果实转化为葡萄糖和果糖的分配比例,进而影响桃果实品质^[5-6]。樱桃在水分胁迫下,其叶片内可溶性碳水化合物增加主要归因于山梨醇的增加。在低温胁迫下,冬季枇杷叶片中的山梨醇含量大约是夏季的2倍^[7],以增强其抗低温能力。番茄在盐胁迫下,叶片中山梨醇含量升高,提高了其抗盐性^[8]。同时,外源施用糖醇也能够提高苹果^[9]、桃^[10-11]果实可溶性固形物、可溶性糖和维生素C含量,并促进果实着色,改善果实品质。另外,糖醇类物质对钙、硼等矿物质营养的吸收具有促进作用,这在小白菜^[12]、洋葱^[13]、棉花^[14]、绿豆芽^[15]等作物中已经有广泛报道。但是,外源山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃树体生长、果实品质及养分吸收研究尚未见报道。

因此,笔者以中桃8号和中油20号2个桃品种为研究对象,研究不同浓度山梨醇、甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃长势、果实品质和养分吸收的影响,确定糖醇与氮磷钾的最佳配比,为新型糖醇类桃树专用肥料的研发提供理论依据,以期为桃产区化肥高效利用与推动桃产业高效发展提供技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

本试验于2020年4—7月在河南省新乡市原阳县盐店庄桃基地进行。该地区属暖温带大陆性季风

气候,年平均气温14℃,年均湿度68%,年平均降雨656.3 mm,年平均日照时数1 928.5 h,无霜期220 d。土壤基本理化性质:有机质(w,后同)1.01%,硝态氮7.33 mg·kg⁻¹,铵态氮10.82 mg·kg⁻¹,有效磷41.80 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾212.82 mg·kg⁻¹,pH 6.85。

供试材料:4年生中桃8号和3年生中油20号桃树,株行距均为2 m×4 m。山梨醇、甘露醇(纯度≥98.0%,北京博奥拓达科技有限公司)。

供试肥料:氮磷钾水溶肥中,所用氮肥为尿素(N含量46.0%,山东泉胜华工科技有限公司),磷肥为KH₂PO₄(P₂O₅含量52%,K₂O含量34%,四川省什邡市华蓉化工有限公司),钾肥为KH₂PO₄和KNO₃(N含量13.5%,K₂O含量46%,天津市风船化学试剂有限公司)。

1.2 试验方法

于2020年4月9日分别选取长势良好,树势一致的中桃8号和中油20号作为试验材料,每个品种分别设置7个处理,对照(氮磷钾,CK)、T1(山梨醇2.5%+氮磷钾)、T2(山梨醇5%+氮磷钾)、T3(山梨醇10%+氮磷钾)、T4(甘露醇2.5%+氮磷钾)、T5(甘露醇5%+氮磷钾)、T6(甘露醇10%+氮磷钾),其中,糖醇2.5%、5%和10%是指糖醇含量占糖醇与氮磷钾之和的比例。每个处理设置4次重复,施肥时将山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾按照比例配制成水溶肥(施肥方案见表1、表2),钾肥不足时用KNO₃补充,分别于开花期、幼果期、果实膨大期和采前20 d采用简易施肥枪施入。每个时期氮磷钾水溶肥中纯氮磷钾养分(N-P₂O₅-K₂O)施用量占其全年施用量比例分别为30%-20%-20%、30%-30%-20%、20%-30%-40%、20%-20%-20%,其他栽培管理和病虫害防治措施均采用常规管理方法。2020年7月6日和7月14日于中桃8号和中油20号果实成熟后进行采样并带回实验室,检测各项指标。

1.3 试验指标调查与测定

1.3.1 生长量及生理指标测定 新梢生长量采用卷尺测量。叶绿素相对含量采用叶绿素仪(SPAD-502)测定。叶片鲜质量采用电子天平称量。

1.3.2 果实色泽参数指标测定 *L*、*a*和*b*值均采用便携式色差仪(CR-400, Konica Minolta, 日本)测定,*L*值表示色泽亮度,*h*^o值为色调角,*C*值为色泽饱和度,*CCI*正值代表红黄程度,负值代表蓝绿程度^[16]。根据*L*、*a*和*b*值计算色泽饱和度*C*值、色调角*h*^o值和

表 1 中桃 8 号施肥方案

Table 1 Fertilization program of Zhongtao 8

(kg·666.7 m⁻²)

处理 Treatment	方案 Program	尿素-磷酸二氢钾-硝酸钾 CH ₄ N ₂ O-KH ₂ PO ₄ -KNO ₃	糖醇 Sugar alcohol
对照 CK	NPK 水溶肥 NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	0.00
T1	山梨醇 2.5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	2.59
T2	山梨醇 5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	5.32
T3	山梨醇 10% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	11.22
T4	甘露醇 2.5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	2.59
T5	甘露醇 5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	5.32
T6	甘露醇 10% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	45.27-36.06-19.68	11.22

表 2 中油 20 号施肥方案

Table 2 Fertilization program of Zhongyou 20

(kg·666.7 m⁻²)

处理 Treatment	方案 Program	尿素-磷酸二氢钾-硝酸钾 CH ₄ N ₂ O-KH ₂ PO ₄ -KNO ₃	糖醇 Sugar alcohol
对照 CK	NPK 水溶肥 NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	0.00
T1	山梨醇 2.5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	2.07
T2	山梨醇 5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	4.25
T3	山梨醇 10% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Sorbitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	8.98
T4	甘露醇 2.5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 2.5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	2.07
T5	甘露醇 5% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 5% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	4.25
T6	甘露醇 10% 与 NPK 水溶肥配施 Mannitol 10% plus NPK water soluble fertilizer	36.22-28.85-15.75	8.98

色差综合指标 CCI 值, $C=(a^2+b^2)^{1/2}$; $h^\circ = \arctan(b/a)/6.2823 \times 360^\circ (a \geq 0 \text{ 且 } b \geq 0)$; $h^\circ = \arctan(b/a)/6.2823 \times 360^\circ + 180^\circ (a < 0 \text{ 且 } b > 0)$; $CCI=1000 \times a/(L \times b)^{[17]}$ 。

1.3.3 果实品质指标测定 果实硬度采用 GY-1 型硬度仪测定;果实纵径和横径采用游标卡尺测量,果形指数为纵径与横径的比值。可溶性固形物含量采用手持数字折射仪(PR-101, Atago, 日本)测定;维生素 C 含量(Vc)采用 2,6-二氯酚靛酚法测定^[18];可溶性糖含量采用蒽酮法测定^[19];可滴定酸含量(TA)采用 NaOH 滴定法测定^[20]。

1.3.4 果实氮磷钾含量测定 果实氮磷钾含量采用 H₂SO₄-H₂O₂ 消煮^[20],全自动间断化学分析仪(Clever Chem 380, 德国)测定果实 N 含量和 P 含量,火焰光度计测定果实 K 含量^[20]。

1.3.5 数据处理 采用 Microsoft Office Excel 2010 进行数据处理,结合 SPSS 17.0 进行主成分分析,并采用模糊数学隶属函数法对不同处理的测定指标进

行综合评价,计算公式如下:

$$X(\mu 1) = (X_i - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min}), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

$$X(\mu 2) = 1 - (X_i - X_{\min}) / (X_{\max} - X_{\min}), i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

式中, X_i 为第 i 个综合指标; X_{\min} 表示第 i 个综合指标的最小值, X_{\max} 表示第 i 个综合指标的最大值。如某一指标与处理呈正相关,则用 $X(\mu 1)$ 表示;如某一指标与处理呈负相关,则用 $X(\mu 2)$ 表示。

2 结果与分析

2.1 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃生长量和产量的影响

由表 3 可知,中桃 8 号,山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加,其 SPAD 值、百叶鲜质量先降低后升高,新梢生长量、单果质量呈降低趋势。与对照相比, T3(山梨醇 10% 与氮磷钾)百叶鲜质量和单

表3 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃长势和产量的影响

Table 3 Effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK on peach growth and yield

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	新梢生长量 Shoot length/cm	叶绿素相对含量 SPAD	百叶鲜质量 Hundred leaf fresh weight/g	单果质量 Fruit mass/g	果形指数 Fruit shape index	产量 Yield/ (kg·666.7 m ²)
中桃8号 Zhongtao 8	对照 CK	64.20±1.10 ab	41.27±1.30 ab	45.30±1.30 b	254.38±4.18 c	0.96±0.01 ab	2 876.39±50.10 c
	T1	66.20±1.25 a	44.49±0.92 a	50.11±1.19 ab	311.11±10.92 a	0.93±0.018 b	3 015.06±243.76 c
	T2	61.85±0.92 bc	41.55±0.90 ab	49.96±1.50 ab	306.28±2.41 a	0.95±0.01 ab	4 396.27±209.25 a
	T3	61.10±0.86 bc	43.64±1.19 ab	56.91±0.98 a	296.86±1.15 ab	0.95±0.01 ab	3 234.13±109.82 c
	T4	59.40±0.99 c	42.91±0.90 ab	54.65±2.63 a	279.64±6.81 b	0.96±0.01 a	3 151.47±130.78 c
	T5	61.75±0.86 bc	41.62±1.16 ab	55.44±3.61 a	305.21±8.89 a	0.95±0.01 ab	3 185.35±126.81 c
	T6	64.25±1.62 ab	40.48±1.47 b	52.77±3.76 ab	300.29±6.32 ab	0.96±0.01 ab	3 747.73±50.94 b
中油20号 Zhongyou 20	对照 CK	62.80±1.32 bc	47.52±0.61 b	64.90±2.45 ab	176.48±7.04 bc	0.89±0.00 a	1 320.22±147.60 bc
	T1	66.25±1.30 ab	47.22±0.84 b	66.50±2.73 a	201.13±4.87 a	0.91±0.00 a	1 619.07±34.10 b
	T2	63.25±1.16 bc	47.58±0.49 b	65.78±1.75 a	202.63±6.11 a	0.91±0.00 a	2 170.51±175.26 a
	T3	60.55±1.22 c	48.57±0.86 ab	59.11±1.51 b	186.67±4.10 ab	0.89±0.00 a	2 464.47±189.15 a
	T4	65.45±1.11 ab	48.35±0.81 ab	67.09±0.98 a	191.35±5.63 ab	0.89±0.01 a	2 237.67±12.37 a
	T5	67.35±1.66 a	50.58±0.79 a	64.49±1.16 ab	198.23±6.50 a	0.89±0.01 a	1 109.39±54.15 c
	T6	60.10±1.25 c	48.05±1.28 ab	67.77±2.54 a	164.8±3.19 c	0.89±0.01 a	952.85±31.63 c

注: 同列不同小写字母分别表示处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference among treatments at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

果质量分别显著增加25.63%、16.70%。T2(山梨醇5%与氮磷钾)产量显著高于T1(山梨醇2.5%与氮磷钾)、T3,且较对照显著增加52.84%,T1、T3与对照无显著差异。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随着甘露醇质量分数升高,其百叶鲜质量、单果质量先升高后降低,新梢生长量、产量呈递增趋势。T4、T5(甘露醇2.5%、5%与氮磷钾)百叶鲜质量较对照分别显著增加20.64%、22.38%。T6产量显著高于T4、T5,T4、T5与对照无显著差异。中油20号,山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随着山梨醇质量分数升高,其新梢生长量、百叶鲜质量呈降低趋势,SPAD值、产量呈递增趋势。其中,T1、T2单果质量显著高于对照,T2最高,较对照显著提高

14.82%。T3产量增幅最大,较对照显著增加86.67%,其余处理与对照差异不显著。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随着甘露醇质量分数升高,其新梢生长量、SPAD值、单果质量先升高后降低,产量呈递减趋势。与对照相比,T5的SPAD值较对照显著增加6.44%。T4的产量显著高于T5、T6,较对照显著增加69.49%,T5、T6与对照差异不显著。由此可知,山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施能增加桃单果质量及产量。

2.2 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实品质的影响

由表4可知,中桃8号山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加,果实可溶性固形物、维

表4 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实品质的影响

Table 4 Effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK on peach fruit quality

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	硬度 Firmness/ (kg·cm ⁻²)	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(可溶性糖) Soluble sugar content/%	w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/(mg·100 g ⁻¹)	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid content/%	糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio
中桃8号 Zhongtao 8	对照 CK	4.22±0.08 ab	8.31±0.11 b	7.76±0.22 b	1.54±0.17 b	0.43±0.02 b	14.34±0.55 bc
	T1	4.16±0.06 bc	9.30±0.10 a	7.93±0.27 b	2.04±0.13 a	0.45±0.02 b	15.27±0.54 bc
	T2	4.16±0.04 bc	9.20±0.08 a	9.11±0.22 a	1.96±0.14 ab	0.50±0.05 ab	14.54±2.26 bc
	T3	4.07±0.06 bc	9.48±0.17 a	7.93±0.10 b	2.11±0.20 a	0.50±0.01 ab	15.91±1.13 abc
	T4	4.23±0.07 ab	9.48±0.08 a	7.63±0.26 b	2.07±0.19 a	0.50±0.01 ab	18.25±0.89 ab
	T5	3.98±0.06 c	9.32±0.10 a	8.98±0.21 a	1.92±0.04 ab	0.45±0.01 b	19.83±1.72 a
	T6	4.40±0.06 a	9.45±0.09 a	7.46±0.28 b	1.88±0.07 ab	0.54±0.01 a	13.83±0.72 c
中油20号 Zhongyou 20	对照 CK	4.41±0.13 ab	10.69±0.17 bc	6.07±0.04 bc	1.62±0.30 ab	0.55±0.00 b	11.15±0.10 bc
	T1	4.05±0.11 b	10.91±0.16 ab	8.35±0.09 a	2.09±0.12 a	0.57±0.00 ab	14.23±0.15 ab
	T2	4.62±0.13 a	10.68±0.07 bc	7.71±0.20 a	1.33±0.00 b	0.57±0.01 ab	13.40±0.68 abc
	T3	4.44±0.20 ab	11.03±0.12 ab	7.75±0.54 a	1.33±0.00 b	0.57±0.01 ab	15.80±1.17 a
	T4	4.14±0.12 b	10.40±0.09 cd	6.83±0.02 b	2.09±0.12 a	0.56±0.03 ab	11.14±1.14 bc
	T5	4.30±0.07 ab	11.15±0.13 a	8.62±0.44 a	1.92±0.30 a	0.60±0.01 a	13.00±1.78 abc
	T6	4.35±0.07 ab	10.12±0.11 d	5.80±0.23 c	2.09±0.12 a	0.55±0.00 b	10.74±0.37 c

生素C含量先降低后升高,可溶性糖含量先升高后降低。T1、T3(山梨醇2.5%、10%与氮磷钾)显著提高了果实可溶性固形物、维生素C含量。T3较对照分别提高了14.08%、37.01%。T2(山梨醇5%与氮磷钾)可溶性糖含量显著高于T1、T3,较对照显著增加17.40%,T1、T3与对照无显著差异。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加,果实硬度、可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量均先降低后升高,可溶性糖含量、糖酸比先升高后降低,维生素C含量呈降低趋势。与对照相比,T5(甘露醇5%与氮磷钾)糖酸比显著高于T6(甘露醇10%与氮磷钾),较对照增加38.28%,T6可滴定酸含量显著高于T4(甘露醇2.5%与氮磷钾)、T5,T4、T5与对照差异不显著。中油20号,山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加,果实可溶性糖含量先降低后升高。与对照相比,T1、T2、T3的可溶性糖含量分别显著增加37.56%、27.02%、27.68%,T3的糖酸比最高,较对照显著增加41.70%。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加,果实可溶性固形物、可溶性糖含量均先升高后降低,T5的可溶性固形物、可溶性糖含量

显著高于T4、T6,较对照分别显著提高4.30%、42.01%。

2.3 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实色泽的影响

由表5可知,中桃8号山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加, L 值、 h° 值均先增加后降低, CCI 值先降低后升高, C 值呈升高趋势,但均与对照无显著性差异。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加, C 、 CCI 值逐渐增加, h° 值呈降低趋势。与对照相比,T6(甘露醇10%与氮磷钾)的 CCI 值显著增加49.07%, h° 值显著降低31.51%,其余处理与对照差异不显著。中油20号山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加, C 、 CCI 值逐渐升高, L 值呈降低趋势。其中,T2、T3(山梨醇5%、10%与氮磷钾)的 C 、 CCI 值显著高于对照, h° 显著低于对照。T3的 C 、 CCI 值最高,较对照分别显著增加27.62%、58.14%。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加, C 、 h° 、 CCI 值均先降低后升高,T4(甘露醇2.5%与氮磷钾)、T6显著增加 C 值,T5(甘露醇5%与氮磷钾)显著降低 h° 值。综合可知,高质量分数糖醇

表5 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实色泽的影响

Table 5 Effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK on fruit color of peach

品种 Cultivar	处理 Treatment	明亮度 L	色泽饱和度 C	色调角 h°	色差综合指标 CCI
中桃8号 Zhongtao 8	对照CK	41.92±1.80 abc	35.00±1.19 a	21.91±2.04 a	60.91±7.46 b
	T1	42.75±1.44 abc	32.49±1.17 ab	19.74±1.14 ab	72.62±7.49 ab
	T2	44.42±1.46 a	32.95±1.06 ab	21.54±1.51 a	62.12±5.91 b
	T3	44.18±1.47 ab	34.31±0.72 a	20.53±0.68 ab	65.15±1.70 b
	T4	40.24±1.50 abc	30.21±2.13 b	18.44±1.31 ab	82.57±9.18 ab
	T5	38.59±1.10 c	33.34±1.22 ab	18.19±1.68 ab	84.50±9.17 ab
	T6	39.69±1.30 bc	35.14±0.75 a	16.66±1.32 b	90.80±9.41 a
中油20号 Zhongyou 20	对照CK	44.22±1.16 a	35.26±1.05 c	24.07±1.66 a	58.34±5.81 b
	T1	44.50±1.01 a	37.64±1.01 bc	21.32±0.91 ab	60.03±4.05 b
	T2	39.27±1.05 bc	39.56±0.68 b	16.15±0.97 d	91.65±7.79 a
	T3	37.39±0.97 c	45.00±0.63 a	16.99±0.79 cd	92.26±7.70 a
	T4	41.75±1.2 ab	40.22±1.22 b	20.74±1.35 ab	68.59±5.78 b
	T5	44.78±1.03 a	37.81±0.95 bc	19.78±0.84 bc	62.53±4.70 b
	T6	43.42±1.43 a	38.86±1.421 b	21.09±1.34 ab	63.70±6.58 b

(山梨醇、甘露醇)与氮磷钾配施可分别提高中油20号、中桃8号果实色泽品质。

2.4 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实养分吸收的影响

由图1可知,山梨醇与氮磷钾配施随山梨醇质量分数增加,桃果实氮养分含量先降低后升高,钾养

分含量呈降低趋势。与对照相比,T2(山梨醇5%与氮磷钾)显著提高中桃8号果实磷养分含量,提高99.83%。T1(山梨醇2.5%与氮磷钾)显著提高中油20号果实磷养分含量,提高31.19%,其余处理与对照差异不显著。甘露醇与氮磷钾配施随甘露醇质量分数增加,中桃8号,氮、磷养分含量均先降低后升

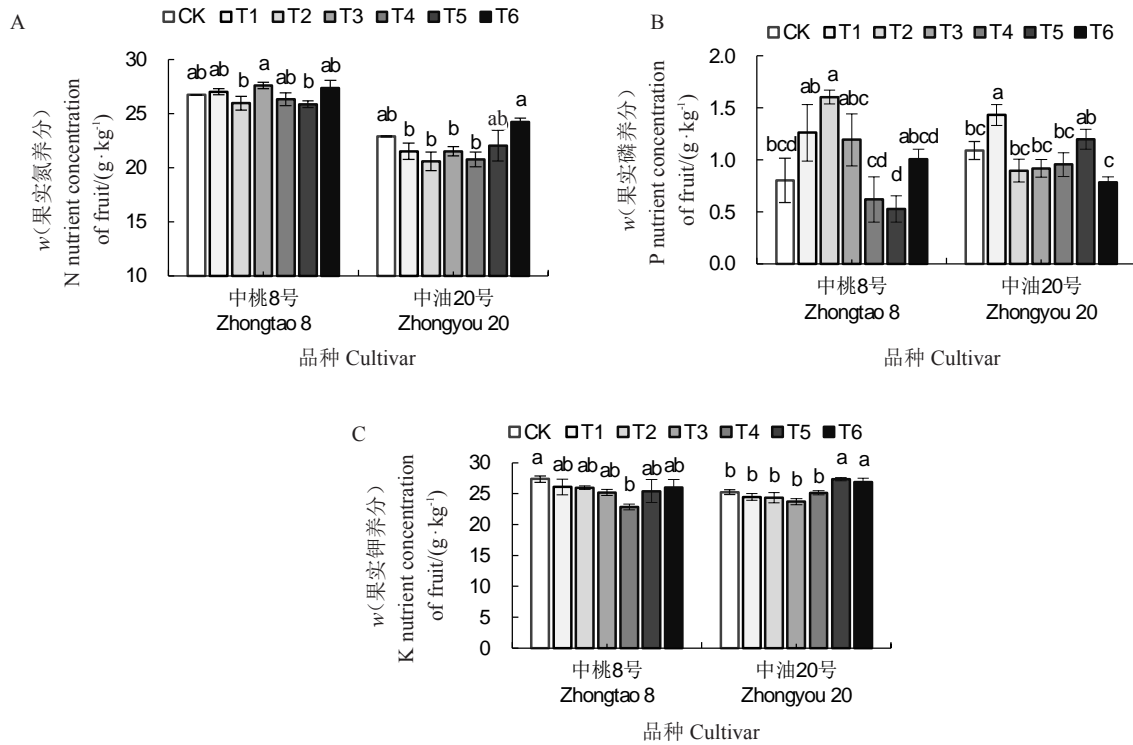


图1 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实氮磷钾养分的影响
 Fig. 1 Effects of sorbitol and mannitol combined with NPK on the nutrients of peach fruit

高。中油20号,磷、钾养分含量先升高后降低。T5(甘露醇5%与氮磷钾)、T6(甘露醇10%与氮磷钾)的钾养分含量显著高于对照,分别增加8.21%、6.51%,其余处理与对照差异不显著。综合可知,山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对果实氮养分含量影响不显著,但适宜质量分数处理可促进果实磷、钾养分的吸收。

2.5 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃生长、产量、果实品质、色泽以及养分吸收的综合评价

2.5.1 主成分分析 通过主成分分析,中桃8号共取得6个主成分Y(1)、Y(2)、Y(3)、Y(4)、Y(5)和Y(6)(表6,表7),其对应的方差贡献率分别为32.35%、22.53%、15.50%、12.99%、10.47%和6.17%,以上6个主成分的累积贡献率为100%,包含了所测指标的全部信息。中油20号共取得5个主成分Y(1)、Y(2)、Y(3)、Y(4)和Y(5)(表6,表7),其对应的方差贡献率分别为40.53%、27.10%、14.35%、7.87%和6.61%,以上5个主成分的累积贡献率为96.46%,基本包含了所测指标的全部信息。

2.5.2 隶属函数分析 根据主成分分析,各特征值大小代表各综合指标对总遗传方差贡献的大小,特征向量表示各性状对综合指标贡献的大小。根据隶

属函数平均值的大小分别对各个品种7个处理进行排序,结果(表8)表明,中桃8号排序为T3>T6>T1>T5>T2>T4>CK;中油20号排序为T3>T5>T2>T1>T4>CK>T6。综合可知,T3(山梨醇10%与氮磷钾)对提高桃生长、果实品质和养分吸收的综合效果最好。

3 讨论

3.1 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃单果质量及产量的影响

本试验中,中桃8号,山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施均显著提高果实单果质量,山梨醇5%、甘露醇10%与氮磷钾配施(T2、T6)显著提高产量。中油20号,山梨醇2.5%、5%、甘露醇5%与氮磷钾配施(T1、T2、T5)均显著提高果实单果质量,山梨醇5%、10%、甘露醇2.5%与氮磷钾配施(T2、T3、T4)均显著提高产量。这与于会丽等^[21]在小油菜上外施300 mg·kg⁻¹山梨醇使得小油菜生物量较对照(喷清水)增加25.60%的研究结果相似。这可能是由于糖醇通过碳代谢产生不同的糖信号,调节了植物的生长,进而提高了产量^[22-23]。

表 6 中桃 8 号和中油 20 号各因子载荷矩阵

Table 6 Loading matrix of each component of Zhongtao 8 and Zhongyou 20

品种 Cultivar	指标 Indexes	主成分 Principal components					
		Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)	Y(4)	Y(5)	Y(6)
中桃 8 号 Zhongtao 8	新梢生长量 Shoot length	-0.700	0.207	0.299	-0.119	0.543	-0.262
	叶绿素相对含量 SPAD	0.311	0.557	0.228	-0.713	-0.119	-0.132
	百叶鲜质量 Hundred leaf fresh weight	0.857	0.113	0.227	0.089	0.051	0.437
	单果质量 Fruit mass	0.407	0.708	0.066	0.313	0.479	-0.044
	果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.242	-0.717	-0.098	0.348	-0.510	0.193
	产量 Yield	-0.010	0.406	-0.247	0.863	-0.162	-0.060
	果实明亮度 L	-0.355	0.752	-0.129	-0.140	-0.510	0.110
	果实色泽饱和度 C	-0.688	-0.051	0.125	0.218	0.293	0.612
	果实色差综合指标 CCI	0.531	-0.403	0.445	0.352	0.458	-0.154
	硬度 Firmness	-0.380	-0.290	0.601	0.465	-0.249	-0.364
	可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids content	0.787	0.378	0.381	0.290	0.078	0.040
	可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content	0.188	0.344	-0.859	0.194	0.260	0.061
	维生素 C 含量 Vc content	0.769	0.574	0.258	0.007	-0.113	-0.007
	糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio	0.818	-0.290	-0.320	-0.298	0.227	0.060
	氮养分 N content	-0.292	0.201	0.837	-0.130	-0.094	0.384
	磷养分 P content	-0.356	0.861	-0.018	0.279	-0.222	-0.066
钾养分 K content	-0.895	0.114	-0.149	0.018	0.372	0.158	
中油 20 号 Zhongyou 20	新梢生长量 Shoot length	-0.174	0.922	-0.015	-0.188	0.247	
	叶绿素相对含量 SPAD	-0.060	0.285	0.890	-0.232	0.256	
	百叶鲜质量 Hundred leaf fresh weight	-0.721	0.066	-0.542	-0.190	0.343	
	单果质量 Fruit mass	0.509	0.776	-0.169	-0.074	0.323	
	果形指数 Fruit shape index	0.358	0.206	-0.773	0.314	0.113	
	产量 Yield	0.859	-0.053	-0.242	-0.393	-0.049	
	果实明亮度 L	-0.881	0.433	-0.004	0.187	-0.031	
	果实色泽饱和度 C	0.746	-0.286	0.246	-0.428	-0.238	
	果实色差综合指标 CCI	0.906	-0.324	0.018	-0.067	0.214	
	硬度 Firmness	0.424	-0.567	0.162	0.458	0.512	
	可溶性固形物含量 Soluble solids content	0.488	0.669	0.425	0.333	-0.106	
	可溶性糖含量 Soluble sugar content	0.487	0.806	0.198	0.036	0.084	
	维生素 C 含量 Vc content	-0.783	0.309	-0.112	-0.434	-0.201	
	糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio	0.819	0.340	0.150	0.188	-0.297	
	氮养分 N content	-0.698	-0.457	0.271	0.341	-0.263	
	磷养分 P content	-0.132	0.901	-0.122	0.260	-0.287	
钾养分 K content	-0.785	0.034	0.489	-0.035	0.309		

表 7 主成分分析结果

Table 7 Results of principal components analysis

品种 Cultivar	主成分 Principal components	特征值 Given value	方差贡献率 Contribution ratio/%	累计贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%
中桃 8 号 Zhongtao 8	Y(1)	5.50	32.35	32.35
	Y(2)	3.83	22.53	54.88
	Y(3)	2.64	15.50	70.38
	Y(4)	2.21	12.99	83.36
	Y(5)	1.78	10.47	93.83
	Y(6)	1.05	6.17	100.00
中油 20 号 Zhongyou 20	Y(1)	6.89	40.53	40.53
	Y(2)	4.61	27.10	67.63
	Y(3)	2.44	14.35	81.98
	Y(4)	1.34	7.87	89.85
	Y(5)	1.12	6.61	96.46

3.2 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实品质的影响

果实糖的种类、含量及比率是决定果实风味、品质及商品价值的重要因素^[24]。在本试验中,山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施均显著提高中桃 8 号果实可溶性固形物含量,且山梨醇 5%、甘露醇 5%与氮磷钾配施(T2、T5)显著提高果实可溶性糖含量。山梨醇与氮磷钾配施均显著提高中油 20 号果实可溶性糖含量,甘露醇 5%与氮磷钾配施(T5)均显著提高果实可溶性固形物、可溶性糖含量。这与高文胜^[9]在苹果上喷施 2%山梨醇溶液提高了果实可溶性固形物含量的研究结果一致。这可能是因为糖醇与氮磷钾配施改变了土壤微生物群落结构,提高了土壤酶活性,使得土壤中有效态氮含量增加,进而使得果实总糖

表8 各处理综合指标值 $Y(r)$ 、隶属函数值 $\mu(R)$ 和综合评价Table 8 Composite index $Y(r)$, membership function $\mu(R)$ and composite evaluation for each treatment

品种 Culti- var	处理 Treat- ment	主成分因子得分 Principal component factor score						隶属函数值 Subordinate function values						综合得分 Comprehensive score	排名 Ranking
		Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)	Y(4)	Y(5)	Y(6)	$\mu(1)$	$\mu(2)$	$\mu(3)$	$\mu(4)$	$\mu(5)$	$\mu(6)$		
中桃 8号 Zhong- tao 8	对照 CK	-1.69	-1.15	-0.48	-0.77	-0.37	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.12	0.31	0.44	0.12	7
	T1	-0.27	1.17	0.66	-1.07	0.85	-1.18	0.47	1.00	0.73	0.00	0.75	0.00	0.57	3
	T2	-0.27	1.09	-1.35	1.20	-0.66	-0.45	0.46	0.97	0.00	0.86	0.20	0.25	0.52	5
	T3	0.32	0.86	0.52	-0.57	-0.72	1.79	0.66	0.87	0.67	0.19	0.18	1.00	0.62	1
	T4	1.35	-0.90	0.30	-0.26	-1.21	-0.94	1.00	0.11	0.60	0.31	0.00	0.08	0.49	6
	T5	0.96	-0.59	-1.07	-0.10	1.56	0.53	0.87	0.24	0.10	0.37	1.00	0.58	0.54	4
	T6	-0.39	-0.47	1.42	1.56	0.55	0.12	0.43	0.29	1.00	1.00	0.64	0.44	0.58	2
中油 20号 Zhong- you 20	对照 CK	-0.68	-0.44	-0.13	1.22	-0.24		0.19	0.33	0.36	1.00	0.32		0.33	6
	T1	-0.12	1.43	-1.16	0.35	-1.08		0.39	1.00	0.00	0.73	0.02		0.50	4
	T2	1.06	-0.27	-0.90	0.50	1.66		0.80	0.39	0.09	0.78	1.00		0.59	3
	T3	1.63	-0.59	0.91	-0.07	-1.15		1.00	0.28	0.73	0.60	0.00		0.66	1
	T4	-0.20	0.04	-0.45	-2.03	0.17		0.36	0.51	0.25	0.00	0.47		0.36	5
	T5	-0.46	1.21	1.67	0.10	0.80		0.27	0.92	1.00	0.66	0.69		0.62	2
	T6	-1.23	-1.37	0.07	-0.07	-0.17		0.00	0.00	0.44	0.60	0.35		0.14	7

含量增加^[25-26];也可能是提高了根系活性和吸收能力,增加了桃树对有机物的积累,进而增加了果实可溶性糖含量^[22]。另外,山梨醇2.5%、10%,甘露醇2.5%与氮磷钾配施(T1、T3、T4)显著提高中桃8号果实维生素C含量,一方面可能是外源糖醇参与了桃碳代谢,通过促进光合作用来调节代谢,使得维生素C含量进一步提高,进而改善了果实品质^[27];另一方面可能是糖醇起到抗氧化剂的作用,在调控活性氧平衡时,增强了抗氧化酶系统的活性(POD和CAT),相对减少了依赖维生素C来清除自由基的途径,进而提高了维生素C含量^[28-29]。

3.3 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实色泽的影响

果实色泽是桃果实亮度、饱和度与色调的综合反映。本试验中,甘露醇10%与氮磷钾配施(T6)显著降低中桃8号果实 h° 值,增加CCI值,山梨醇2.5%、5%(T2、T3)分别与氮磷钾配施显著提高中油20号C、CCI值,显著降低 h° 值。这与李秋利等^[11]、杨焱^[30]的研究结果相似,即李秋利等^[11]在桃春蜜上外施 $5\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 山梨醇和 $50\text{ g}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 山梨醇, h° 值分别比对照降低5.61%、7.28%;杨焱在柑橘上外施1.0%的甘露醇在贮藏第5天时CCI值明显高于对照。这可能是因为糖醇与氮磷钾配施使桃果实中糖含量累积,促进叶绿素降解和类胡萝卜素的合成,也可能是作为一种信号分子,促进了花青苷合成速度和积累量,

最终促进果实转色,提高了果实色泽品质^[31]。

3.4 山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施对桃果实氮磷钾养分吸收的影响

矿质元素是促进果树生长发育、改善果实品质的物质基础。已有研究表明,小油菜叶面喷山梨醇可促进氮磷钾养分的吸收^[21]。洋葱叶面上喷施糖(2000 mg·kg⁻¹)和氨基酸(1000 mg·kg⁻¹)的混合物能促进氮磷钾及某些微量元素的吸收^[13]。小白菜上喷施40、80、120 mg·L⁻¹的木寡糖能显著促进氮磷钾养分的吸收^[32]。白菜叶面喷施糖醇可促进钙的吸收,提高钙养分的有效性^[12]。本试验中,山梨醇2.5%、5%与氮磷钾配施(T1、T2)分别促进中油20号、中桃8号果实对磷元素的吸收。甘露醇5%、10%与氮磷钾配施(T5、T6)分别促进中油20号果实对钾元素的吸收。本试验与前人研究结果相似,喷施糖醇能够促进桃果实对氮磷钾养分的吸收。其原因可能是糖醇直接作为碳源,改变土壤微生物环境,影响了根部还原酶活性,促进桃树生长和根系发育,进而促进桃对土壤中氮磷钾养分的吸收^[33]。

4 结论

山梨醇和甘露醇与氮磷钾配施可显著提高中桃8号果实单果质量和可溶性固形物含量,山梨醇5%、10%与氮磷钾配施可显著提高中油20号果实产量、可溶性糖含量以及果实色泽。综合分析山梨醇

10%与氮磷钾配施综合效果最好。

参考文献 References:

- [1] 金睦皓,毛双,刘鹏凌.我国桃产业出口贸易的现状分析及应对策略[J].江苏农业科学,2019,47(12):334-338.
JIN Muhao, MAO Shuang, LIU Pengling. Analysis and countermeasures of China's peach industry export trade[J]. Jiangsu Agricultural Sciences, 2019, 47(12): 334-338.
- [2] WANG Z T, GENG Y B, LIANG T. Optimization of reduced chemical fertilizer use in tea gardens based on the assessment of related environmental and economic benefits[J]. Science of the Total Environment, 2020, 713: 136439.
- [3] MENG D, HE M Y, BAI Y, XU H X, DANDEKAR A M, FEI Z J, CHENG L L. Decreased sorbitol synthesis leads to abnormal stamen development and reduced pollen tube growth via an MYB transcription factor, MdMYB39L, in apple (*Malus domestica*)[J]. The New Phytologist, 2018, 217(2): 641-656.
- [4] LI C L, MENG D, PINEROS M A, MAO Y X, DANDEKAR A M, CHENG L L. A sugar transporter takes up both hexose and sucrose for sorbitol-modulated *in vitro* pollen tube growth in apple[J]. The Plant Cell, 2020, 32(2): 449-469.
- [5] ZHANG J, YAO Y C, STREETER J G, FERREE D C. Influence of soil drought stress on photosynthesis, carbohydrates and the nitrogen and phosphorus absorb in different section of leaves and stem of Fuji/M.9EML, a young apple seedling[J]. African Journal of Biotechnology, 2010, 9(33): 5320-5325.
- [6] YAMADA K, NIWA N, SHIRATAKE K, YAMALI S. cDNA cloning of NAD-dependent sorbitol dehydrogenase from peach fruit and its expression during fruit development[J]. The Journal of Horticultural Science and Biotechnology, 2001, 76(5): 581-587.
- [7] HIRRAL M. Seasonal change in sorbitol-6-phosphate dehydrogenase in loquat leaf[J]. Plant Cell Physiology, 1983, 24(5): 925-931.
- [8] TARI I, KISS G, DEER A K, CSISZAR J, ERDEI L, GALLE Á, GEMES K, HORVATH F, POOR P, SZEPESI A, SIMON L M. Salicylic acid increased aldose reductase activity and sorbitol accumulation in tomato plants under salt stress[J]. Biologia Plantarum, 2010, 54(4): 677-683.
- [9] 高文胜.有袋栽培体系下苹果果实品质发育及其相关因子研究[D].沈阳:沈阳农业大学,2009.
GAO Wensheng. Studies on apple fruit quality development and correlative factors under the system of bagging cultivation[D]. Shenyang: Shenyang Agricultural University, 2009.
- [10] 周平,郭瑞,廖汝玉,颜少宾,金光,杨凌,姚启英.喷施外源山梨醇对桃果实可溶性糖含量的影响[J].中国南方果树,2016,45(2):119-121.
ZHOU Ping, GUO Rui, LIAO Ruyi, YAN Shaobin, JIN Guang, YANG Ling, YAO Qiying. The effect of spraying exogenous sorbitol on the soluble sugar content of peach fruits[J]. South China Fruits, 2016, 45(2): 119-121.
- [11] 李秋利,杨文佳,高登涛,魏志峰,于会丽,刘军伟.山梨醇和蔗糖对桃果实、叶片可溶性糖含量及果实品质的影响[J].河南农业科学,2019,48(8):110-116.
LI Qiuli, YANG Wenjia, GAO Dengtao, WEI Zhifeng, YU Hui-li, LIU Junwei. Effects of sorbitol and sucrose on soluble sugar content of peach fruits and leaves and fruits quality[J]. Henan Agricultural Sciences, 2019, 48(8): 110-116.
- [12] 丁双双,李燕婷,袁亮,赵秉强,林治安,杨相东,李娟,张建君.糖醇和氨基酸对小白菜钙营养及生长、品质的影响[J].植物营养与肥料学报,2016,22(3):744-751.
DING Shuangshuang, LI Yanting, YUAN Liang, ZHAO Bingqiang, LIN Zhian, YANG Xiangdong, LI Juan, ZHANG Jianjun. Effects of sugar alcohols and amino acids on growth, quality and calcium nutrition of Chinese cabbage[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer, 2016, 22(3): 744-751.
- [13] SHAHEN A M, RIAK F A, HABLIL H A M, ABD EI - BAKY M M H. Nitrogen soil dressing and foliar spraying by sugar and amino acids as affected the growth, yield and its quality of onion plant[J]. The Journal of American Science, 2010, 6(8):420-427.
- [14] 虎净,危常州,马小娟,朱金龙,王娟.不同施硼方法对棉花硼素吸收与转运的影响[J].石河子大学学报(自然科学版),2015,33(3):270-274.
HU Jing, WEI Changzhou, MA Xiaojuan, ZHU Jinlong, WANG Juan. Influence of different boron application methods on boron absorption and transport in cotton[J]. Journal of Shihezi University (Natural Science Edition), 2015, 33(3): 270-274.
- [15] 赵瑞芬,焦晓燕,杨治平.叶面施用山梨糖醇对缺硼绿豆体内硼运输的影响[J].天津农业科学,2020,26(6):7-11.
ZHAO Ruifen, JIAO Xiaoyan, YANG Zhiping. Effect of foliar application of sorbitol on boron transportation in boron deficiency phaseolus aureus[J]. Tianjin Agricultural Sciences, 2020, 26(6): 7-11.
- [16] 李荣飞,王爱华,杨仕品,马红叶,乔荣,钟霏霖.2个凤梨草莓与黄毛草莓杂交后代的果实品质分析[J].果树学报,2020,37(12):1885-1897.
LI Rongfei, WANG Aihua, YANG Shipin, MA Hongye, QIAO Rong, ZHONG Peilin. Analysis of fruit quality of two interspecific hybrid progenies between *Fragaria ananassa* Duch. and *Fragaria nilgerrensis* Schlecht[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2020, 37(12): 1885-1897.
- [17] SDIRI S, NAVARRO P, MONTEERRDE A, BENABDA J, SALVADOR A. New degreening treatments to improve the quality of citrus fruit combining different periods with and without ethylene exposure[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2011, 63(1): 25-32.
- [18] 曹建康,姜微波,赵玉梅.果蔬采后生理生化实验指导[M].北京:中国轻工业出版社,2007.
CAO Jiankang, JIANG Weibo, ZHAO Yumei. Physiological and

- biochemical experiment guidance after fruit and vegetable harvest [M]. Beijing: China Light Industry Press, 2007.
- [19] 王学奎. 植物生理生化实验原理与技术[M]. 北京: 高等教育出版社, 2006.
- WANG Xuekui. Experimental principles and techniques of plant physiology and biochemistry[M]. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2006.
- [20] 鲁如坤. 土壤农业化学分析方法[M]. 北京: 中国农业科技出版社, 2000.
- LU Rukun. Analytical methods of soil and agricultural chemistry [M]. Beijing: China Agricultural Science and Technology Press, 2000.
- [21] 于会丽, 林治安, 李燕婷, 袁亮, 赵秉强. 喷施小分子有机物对小油菜生长发育和养分吸收的影响[J]. 植物营养与肥料学报, 2014, 20(6): 1560-1568.
- YU Huili, LIN Zhian, LI Yanting, YUAN Liang, ZHAO Bingqiang. Effects of spraying low molecular organic compounds on growth and nutrients uptake of rape (*Brassica chinensis* L.)[J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer, 2014, 20(6): 1560-1568.
- [22] ROLLAND F, BAENA-GONZALEZ E, SHEEN J. Sugar sensing and signaling in plants: conserved and novel mechanisms[J]. Annual Review of Plant Biology, 2006, 57: 675-709.
- [23] HO S L, CHAO Y C, TONG W F, YU S M. Sugar coordinately and differentially regulates growth- and stress-related gene expression via a complex signal transduction network and multiple control mechanisms[J]. Plant Physiology, 2001, 125(2): 877-890.
- [24] 金光, 颜少宾, 郭瑞, 张小丹, 杨凌, 廖汝玉, 周平. 外源山梨醇对桃苗叶片基因表达网络的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2018, 35(9): 1033-1042.
- JIN Guang, YAN Shaobin, GUO Rui, ZHANG Xiaodan, YANG Ling, LIAO Ruyu, ZHOU Ping. Effects of exogenous sorbitol spray on gene expression networks of peach leaves[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2018, 35(9): 1033-1042.
- [25] YU H L, SI P, SHAO W, QIAO X S, YANG X J, GAO D T, WANG Z Q. Response of enzyme activities and microbial communities to soil amendment with sugar alcohols[J]. Microbiology Open, 2016, 5(4): 604-615.
- [26] 叶正文, 李雄伟, 马亚萍, 刘盼, 苏明申, 周京一, 杜纪红. 桃果实糖代谢研究进展[J]. 上海农业学报, 2019, 35(4): 144-150.
- YE Zhengwen, LI Xiongwei, MA Yaping, LIU Pan, SU Ming-shen, ZHOU Jingyi, DU Jihong. Research progress of sugar metabolism in peach[J]. Shanghai Journal of Agriculture, 2019, 35(4): 144-150.
- [27] 王博, 齐红岩. 叶面肥喷施次数对弱光下番茄蔗糖代谢的影响[J]. 西北农业学报, 2009, 18(6): 201-204.
- WANG Bo, QI Hongyan. Effect of spray times of foliar fertilizer on the sucrose metabolism of tomato under low light[J]. Acta Northwest Agricultural, 2009, 18(6): 201-204.
- [28] 杨洪兵, 杨世平. 甘露醇和山梨醇对荞麦幼苗耐盐性的效应[J]. 湖北农业科学, 2014, 53(2): 274-276.
- YANG Hongbing, YANG Shiping. Effects of mannitol and sorbitol on salt tolerance of buckwheat seedlings[J]. Hubei Agricultural Sciences, 2014, 53(2): 274-276.
- [29] SMIRNOFF N, CUMBES Q J. Hydroxyl radical scavenging activity of compatible solutes[J]. Phytochemistry, 1989, 28(4): 1057-1060.
- [30] 杨焱. 多种糖分处理对柑橘果实品质的影响[D]. 湘潭: 湘潭大学, 2014.
- YANG Yan. Effects of several sugar coating on quality of citrus fruit[D]. Xiangtan: Xiangtan University, 2014.
- [31] SOLFANELLI C, POGGI A, LORETI E, ALPI A, PERATA P. Sucrose-specific induction of the anthocyanin biosynthetic pathway in *Arabidopsis*[J]. Plant Physiology, 2006, 140(2): 637-646.
- [32] 陈薇薇. 木寡糖促进小白菜生长及抗盐胁迫效应研究[D]. 武汉: 华中农业大学, 2016.
- CHEN Weiwei. Study on the effect of xylo-oligosaccharides on the growth of pakchoi and salt stress resistance[D]. Wuhan: Huazhong Agricultural University, 2016.
- [33] ARSHAD M, HUSSAIN A, JAVED M, FRANKENBERGER JR W T. Effect of soil applied Lmethionine on growth, nodulation and chemical composition of *Albizia lebbek* L.[J]. Plant and Soil, 1993, 148: 129-135.