

# 梨树微量元素营养研究进展

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**摘要:** 当前梨生产中施肥结构不平衡问题严重, 尤其对微量元素没有引起足够的重视。微量元素是梨树生理代谢网络中的重要组成部分, 能够影响梨树生长发育以及梨果的产量和品质。因此, 探究微量元素在梨树中的作用机制及其在生产中的应用具有重要意义。对铁(Fe)、硼(B)、铜(Cu)、锰(Mn)、钼(Mo)、锌(Zn)、硅(Si)、氯(Cl)等微量元素在梨树中的生理作用、缺素和毒害等方面进行综述, 总结近些年梨树生产和基础科研方面与微量元素营养相关的研究进展, 旨在为揭示梨树吸收转运微量元素机制以及梨新型高效肥料开发提供参考。

**关键词:** 梨树; 微量元素; 植物营养

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## Research progress in micronutrients in pears

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**Abstract:** Pear is an important fruit in China with high economic value. In pear production, the imbalance of fertilization is serious, especially in the aspect of micronutrients. Micronutrients are a crucial part of the physiological metabolic network of pear trees, which can affect the growth and development of plants, as well as the yield and quality of pears. Therefore, it is of great significance to explore the mechanism of micronutrients in pears and its application in production. The physiological functions, nutrient deficiency or toxic symptoms of iron (Fe), boron (B), copper (Cu), manganese (Mn), molybdenum (Mo), zinc (Zn), silicon (Si) and chlorine (Cl) in pear trees and the research progress in micronutrients in pear production and basic scientific research in recent years are reviewed in the paper. Fe is an important micronutrient involved in redox reaction in pear, which is closely related to chlorophyll synthesis and photosynthesis. Fe deficiency can lead to the decrease of chlorophyll content, resulting in the yellowing between leaf veins, the decrease of yield and even the death of pear trees. The initial Fe deficiency symptoms usually occur in the young leaves. Fe uptake and transport may be related to ferric chelate reductase (FCR), gibberellin, GID1 and DELLA protein genes. B is involved in the physiological processes in nitrogen assimilation, cytoskeleton polymerization, cell signal transduction and osmoregulation. It is closely related to the development of reproductive organs and fruits. Lack of B can lead to slow down the growth of pear roots and leaves, causing bark cracking, flowers wilting, pollen abortion, lower fruit setting, internal cork, fruit cracking, Jizhua (Brown rot) disease and so on. Excessive B can also cause poisoning symptoms in pear trees. The edge of the leaves will become yellow and scorched with brown spots when the concentration of B is above  $300 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ . Cu is involved in many metabolic processes. Cu deficiency mainly affects plant reproductive organs and young leaves, resulting in tissue necrosis, wilting, leaf discoloration and growth retardation, inhibiting root growth and promot-

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ing ROS production. Excess Cu can also slow down plant growth. The growth of pear seedlings is significantly inhibited by high concentration of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , which exerts a greater impact on the growth and development of root system. Mn is a key micronutrient in the construction of PS II chloroplast, and Mn deficiency in pear leaves will lead to chlorosis between veins from the edge. Manganese cation diffusion facilitator (Mn-CDF) is a key factor for Mn absorption and transportation by pear trees, and it is expressed in the root, stem and leaf tissue of pear seedlings. Zn is involved in synthesis of many enzymes, and plays an important role in DNA transcription, maintaining the integrity of membrane and stress resistance. Zn deficiency in pear will lead to “little rosette leaf” disease. Foliar spraying is the most effective way to supplement Zn, which can significantly increase the Zn content in leaves, but the increase of Zn in fruits is lower than that in leaves. The concentration of Zn is higher in young fruits and decreases gradually at the later stage of fruit development, which indicates that the absorption and distribution of Zn in fruit are very important at the early stage of fruit development. Si influences pear quality improvement, which can enhance the cell wall of fruit trees, improve plant health and productivity, and play an important role in plant stress resistance and antioxidant metabolism. Si has also a good effect on improving root quality and density. The absorption of Si and Ca has synergistic effect, which can reduce the rate of brown spot disease. Mo is the key element of redox enzymes. Lack of Mo will lead to chlorosis of leaves and appearance of yellow spots on the surface. Plants are more prone to symptoms of Mo deficiency in acid soil, so pear orchards on acid red soil in southern areas should pay more attention to supplementing foliar Mo fertilizer. Mo and Fe have synergistic absorption effect. Cl is a necessary cofactor to maintain some enzyme activity in pear trees. It participates in PSII and acts as an osmotic solute. As many fertilizers contain chlorine, the chlorine deficiency rarely occurs on pear trees. The purpose of this review is to provide a reference for revealing the mechanism of absorption and transportation of trace elements and developing new and efficient fertilizers for pears.

**Key words:** Pear; Micronutrients; Plant nutrition

梨是我国重要的水果,具有很高的经济价值,2017年我国梨产量达到1930万t,占世界总产量的75.8%<sup>[1]</sup>。梨树的矿质营养状况与梨果的产量和品质密切相关。植物微量元素是指那些在植物中含量较低的元素<sup>[2]</sup>,目前有相关研究结果的元素有13种之多,梨树微量元素研究主要集中在铁(Fe)、硼(B)、铜(Cu)、锰(Mn)、钼(Mo)、锌(Zn)等。虽然大量元素是植物生长发育的最重要因素,但是微量元素参与了包括细胞防御、信号转导、激素感知和基因调控等许多生命必须的代谢过程<sup>[3]</sup>。微量元素的缺乏或过量能够使梨树产生各种缺素或毒性症状,影响其生命活动,严重者甚至造成植株死亡。由于梨树生理代谢网络与多种微量元素直接或间接相关,阐明梨树微量元素吸收和运输的生理和分子机制对深化梨树基础研究具有重要意义。另外,长期以来梨生产中肥料使用多凭经验,过量施用N、P、K等大量元素化肥,忽视了微量元素肥料,具有盲目性,容易造成梨树营养失衡,从而产生一系列的生理病害,

导致梨果减产和品质下降,而梨树微量元素研究能够促进梨微量营养诊断技术体系的建立和梨新型高效肥料的研发,具有很大的应用意义<sup>[4-5]</sup>。

笔者对几种重要的微量元素在基础理论与生产实践中的研究进展进行了综述,论述其在梨树生长发育过程中的重要性,并提出了目前相关研究的不足及未来展望,旨在为今后梨树微量元素吸收、转运、作用机制相关研究以及微量元素肥料的开发利用提供新思路,为梨树合理施肥以及化学肥料减施增效提供指导。

## 1 主要微量元素在梨树中的生理功能

### 1.1 铁(Fe)

铁是参与梨树体内氧化还原反应的重要元素,与叶绿素合成和光合作用密切相关。缺铁会导致梨树叶绿素含量下降,叶脉间萎黄,果实产量降低甚至树木死亡,初期缺铁通常表现在新叶上。在判断梨树是否缺铁方面,传统方法大多只能等叶片发生黄

化之后才能鉴定,谢昶琰等<sup>[6]</sup>认为梨树中有效铁的含量对于早期缺铁诊断更为可靠。当然,梨树对铁の利用是有限的,过多自由态铁也可能导致活性氧(ROS)的产生。因此,梨树对铁的摄取、利用和分配需要在细胞和分子水平上进行严格的调节。

梨树光合作用与铁的关系最为紧密。有研究表明:西洋梨光合系统的功能在缺铁条件下发生了不同程度的下降,包括叶绿素、叶片铁元素含量,以及光合电子传递活性等,但是梨树叶绿体类囊体蛋白LHCII和LHCI与木瓜等作物不同,在缺铁条件下不会明显下降,反而根系三价铁螯合物还原酶(ferrous chelate reductase, FCR)所受影响最大<sup>[7]</sup>。另外梨树激素水平也与铁有关,砀山酥梨组培苗在缺铁条件下赤霉素(GA)含量显著升高,其原因可能是缺铁诱导了GA合成,同时缺铁后GIDI和DELLA蛋白基因表达上调<sup>[8]</sup>。对黄金梨缺铁黄化叶片施加外源GA<sub>3</sub>后,可诱导叶片复绿,进一步验证了外源GA能促进叶片中铁的贮藏与转运相关基因的表达<sup>[9]</sup>。

根系吸收铁的能力对梨树耐缺铁性至关重要,因此许多研究者以筛选优质砧木作为研究方向。董肖昌等<sup>[10]</sup>对不同梨树砧木的耐缺铁性进行调查,发现木梨(*Pyrus xerophila*)的耐受性最强,缺铁能够诱导梨砧木根尖FCR活性升高,使得梨树根系能够获得更多的铁。谢昶琰等<sup>[11]</sup>发现湖北杜梨(*Pyrus betulaefolia*)具有很强的耐缺铁特性,而耐性品种根中柠檬酸含量显著高于非耐受品种。根系FCR活性和柠檬酸含量可以作为重要的铁高效吸收梨树砧木品种筛选的指标。另外相关酶的基因及其他有机酸的代谢合成是否有助于铁的吸收也是未来研究的方向。有研究发现杜梨根系的形态、铁吸收基因以及有机酸调控基因与缺铁胁迫显著相关,促进了铁螯合物向上转运<sup>[12]</sup>。铁经梨树根系吸收后沿木质部向枝条和叶片运输,但是铁运输方向并非单向的,吴玉霞等<sup>[13]</sup>发现铁螯合物能同时经木质部向上和向下转移,但向上转移的速度大于向下转移的速度,且铁浓度随着转移距离的增加而降低。叶片具有一定的渗透性,也能作为吸收铁元素的器官,梨树叶片对FeSO<sub>4</sub>和Fe(III)-DTPA的吸收利用率较高,但是对于叶片吸铁速率和相关的机制研究较少<sup>[14-15]</sup>。

## 1.2 硼(B)

硼涉及梨树的氮素同化、细胞骨架聚合、细胞信号转导和渗透调节等生理过程。梨树叶片和根中硼

含量较高,茎部含量较低。在果实的生长过程中,梨幼果期硼含量较高,成熟期最低,至最终采收期含量又开始回升,呈现出先下降后升高的趋势<sup>[16]</sup>。硼是梨树较易缺乏的微量元素,缺硼会抑制细胞膨胀和分生组织的生长,正常细胞破坏并延迟酶促反应。对梨树营养生长的影响表现为根和叶的生长迟缓,树皮开裂等;对梨树生殖生长的影响表现为花朵易枯萎,呈黑色或棕色,花粉败育,坐果率降低<sup>[17-18]</sup>。硼与梨果实发育密切相关,能够直接影响梨果产量和品质,在幼果期硼能够降低梨果石细胞含量,以及过氧化物酶、多酚氧化酶和苯丙氨酸解氨酶活性<sup>[16]</sup>。缺硼会导致在果肉形成海绵状和木栓化症状,初期表现为果肉部分水渍样病变,之后内部逐渐形成木栓化,表皮变成棕色伴有粗糙和褶皱状,另外裂果和畸形果也是缺硼的常见表现,黄冠梨的鸡爪病也与硼的缺乏显著相关<sup>[19-21]</sup>。另外,硼过量也会导致梨树出现中毒症状,在浓度为100 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>时梨苗叶片发生皱缩,而硼浓度为300 μmol·L<sup>-1</sup>以上时,叶缘发黄焦枯,叶片出现褐斑,植株矮小<sup>[22]</sup>。

硼的利用效率受到硼吸收、硼易位以及硼利用这3个过程的综合影响<sup>[23]</sup>。硼的吸收转运和分配对于梨果品质影响重大。董肖昌等<sup>[20]</sup>研究发现:木栓化梨果实硼含量呈极缺乏水平,但是土壤和叶片中的硼含量却相对充足,因此极可能是树体内的硼向果实转运的环节出了问题,并推断果实蒸腾作用减弱导致果实硼含量降低。

硼和钙的吸收利用具有协同作用,梨果细胞壁中硼含量升高时钙的含量也同样升高,硼和钙在梨果发育过程中具有相似的分布曲线,在初期和采收时浓度较高<sup>[24-27]</sup>。叶面喷施硼、钙对东方梨果实采收后贮藏特性也具有有益效果,叶面施用0.5%硼+0.5%~0.7%钙的梨果与对照相比果实的硬度和单果质量显著提高,冷藏后钙、硼含量较高的果实仍保持较高的硬度;收获时酚含量更低,能够减少内部褐变症状<sup>[28]</sup>。

## 1.3 铜(Cu)

铜参与许多代谢过程,如线粒体呼吸、激素信号传导、光合电子传递、细胞壁代谢和超氧化物清除等。缺铜主要影响植物生殖器官和幼叶,导致组织坏死,叶片萎黄、变色和发育迟缓,抑制根系生长,并促进活性氧(ROS)的产生<sup>[29]</sup>。梨树新梢缺铜症状为新梢萎缩枯死,病株顶部枝条弯曲并形成斑块和瘤

状物,芽数目增多,严重缺铜时,新生的叶片很小,并且迅速枯萎、脱落,使枝条呈现干枯状。西洋梨缺铜时,植株新梢在早春生长正常,但在6—7月,叶片会失绿、变黄,叶片上开始出现黑色病斑,逐渐扩大,边缘变干后再扩大,严重者3~4 d开始落叶,1周左右全树的叶子就会落光,果实小,易开裂干涩,水分少,难食用<sup>[30]</sup>。

研究表明:一定浓度的铜对黄冠梨和川梨生长发育具有明显促进作用,1年生梨苗在 $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ 浓度为 $150 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 时株高、茎粗及根冠比明显高于空白对照<sup>[31]</sup>。虽然梨树缺铜产生的后果较严重,但是由于当前梨生产中常用含铜农药,因此我国梨树铜缺乏情况较少出现。过量的铜也会导致植株生长减缓,在铜质量分数超过 $400 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 的沙土中生长的梨中观察到芽生长减弱和叶面积减少,高浓度 $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ 对梨苗的生长有显著抑制,且地下部分受到的抑制强于地上部分,导致根系发育受到影响使得植株生长不良<sup>[32]</sup>。 $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ 对花柱RNA酶活性有明显的抑制作用,自花授粉后,铜离子诱导结实率超过30%,铜离子可通过降低花柱RNase活性而导致坐果率增加<sup>[33]</sup>。

#### 1.4 锰(Mn)

锰是植物光合作用特别是叶绿体PS II的构建中的关键微量元素<sup>[34]</sup>。梨树锰缺乏会导致着色异常,叶子上出现变色斑点,并从边缘开始发生脉间失绿,该症状与铁缺乏类似,缺乏越严重,泛黄越明显,并会严重降低果实产量。锰在梨树主要分布在叶片中,梨果实中的锰浓度非常低。锰缺乏症通常发生在碱性和钙质土壤中,在潮湿或排水不良的土壤中锰缺乏症并不严重。另外缺锰与砧木种类也有一定关系,以榲桲为砧木的西洋梨锰缺乏现象更为常见<sup>[35]</sup>。

在锰吸收转运的分子领域方面,最近有研究人员在白梨中发现7个锰阳离子扩散促进蛋白(锰离子扩散促进子,Mn-CDF)亚家族成员,并推定其中6个蛋白为跨膜结构域,在梨幼苗的根、茎和叶组织中广泛表达,该结果为未来梨树锰运输与分配机制研究打下了重要基础。

#### 1.5 锌(Zn)

锌是许多酶所必需的元素,并且在DNA转录、维持生物膜完整性和增强抗逆性等过程中起着重要作用<sup>[36]</sup>。梨树缺锌的典型症状是在嫩枝末端密集丛

生的小叶以及叶片发育迟缓,梨叶片小、窄、尖,呈“莲座状”,生产中通常称为“小叶病”,通常伴随脉间黄化和坏死斑块,芽少而小,开花迟且坐果率低,果实品质差,树皮粗糙易碎,严重者生长停止并坏死。“小叶病”曾是库尔勒地区库尔勒香梨的第2大生理病害<sup>[37]</sup>。

锌在幼果中含量较高,后期随着果实发育浓度逐渐降低,说明锌在果实中的吸收和分配在果实发育初期阶段至关重要,因此锌肥施用宜早不宜迟<sup>[38]</sup>。锌对梨果品质的提升较为有限,研究显示早金酥梨喷施硫酸锌后果实中果糖含量极显著升高但是葡萄糖含量极显著降低,同时奎尼酸含量显著增加<sup>[39]</sup>。杨莹莹和王冬艳<sup>[40]</sup>发现苹果梨中锌含量与总酸含量呈显著正相关。暗示过多施用锌肥可能会导致梨果酸度增加,影响果实风味。补充锌的最有效方法是叶面喷施,能够显著提高叶片中的锌含量,但果实中锌的增加量低于叶片。锌处理的梨树氮、钾、铁、锰营养状况有增加的趋势,说明在梨树中锌与上述元素具有协同作用<sup>[41]</sup>。

#### 1.6 其他

目前尚不认为硅(Si)是植物必需的营养素,但硅能在植物代谢或生理中发挥重要作用已被学界公认<sup>[42]</sup>。其在不同植物中含量差异较大,在有些禾本科植物中含量甚至高于大量元素,而在果树中含量较低,与其他微量元素差异不大。硅可以强化果树植株细胞壁,提高植物健康度和生产力,在植物抗逆和抗氧化中起到重要作用,硅在改善根质量和密度方面同样具有较好效果<sup>[43]</sup>。已有研究证明:硅肥对黄冠梨和库尔勒香梨具有较好的提质效果,硅、钙配施效果最优,两者具有协同作用,叶面喷施能够减轻褐斑病发病率,土施硅肥配合叶面钙肥能够提高果实品质<sup>[44-45]</sup>。总体来说梨树硅营养的研究尚处于起步阶段,相关机制的发掘有待进一步展开。

钼(Mo)是植物体内多种氧化还原过程酶的关键元素,缺钼会导致果树叶片失绿,表面出现黄化斑<sup>[46-47]</sup>。在酸性土壤中种植的作物缺钼症状表现较为明显,因此南方酸性红壤区梨园应注意补充叶面钼肥。钼与铁具有协同吸收作用,康德梨(Le Conte)生产中钼、铁混合喷施比两者单独喷施效果更好<sup>[48]</sup>。

氯(Cl)是保持某些酶活性、参与PS II相关的放氧复合体的必要辅助因子,也能作为渗透活性溶质

发挥作用。缺氯会导致老叶失绿,由于梨树对氯的需求量较低,生产上许多肥料都含氯,田间很少出现缺氯现象,更多的是氯过量的风险,过量的氯会导致叶缘卷曲、叶缘焦烧、叶坏死、叶脱落,是氯过量的典型症状。老叶通常首先表现出症状,症状可能向上发展,影响整个叶片<sup>[49]</sup>。关于梨树中氯元素的适宜

含量国内尚无相关报道,西洋梨有相关研究,通常情况下氯元素在叶片中的质量分数(以干质量计)小于  $0.5 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$ ,当氯大于  $10 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$  就会产生毒性。生产中当氯过量时需要停止使用含氯化肥,同时多浇水,将土壤中的氯离子向地下淋洗以减轻毒害。表1列举了梨树中微量元素的功能及缺素表现。

表1 梨树中微量元素的作用及缺素表现

Table 1 The functions of micronutrients and their deficiency in pear trees

微量元素 Micronutrients	功能 Functions	缺素表现 Deficiency symptoms
铁 Fe	氧化还原过程,叶绿素合成,光合作用 Redox reaction, chlorophyll synthesis and photosynthesis	叶绿素含量下降,脉间萎黄,新叶尤为严重 Young leaves between veins turn yellow; chlorophyll content decreased
硼 B	氮素同化、细胞骨架聚合、细胞信号转导和渗透调节 Nitrogen assimilation, cytoskeleton polymerization, cell signal transduction and osmoregulation	根和叶生长迟缓,树皮开裂,花枯萎呈黑色或棕色,花粉败育,坐果率低 Roots and leaves growth slow, bark cracked, flowers turn black or brown, pollen abortive, and low fruit setting rate
铜 Cu	线粒体呼吸,激素信号传导,光合电子传递,细胞壁代谢和超氧化物清除 Mitochondrial respiration, hormone signaling, photosynthetic electron transport, cell wall metabolism and superoxide clearance	新梢枯萎,顶部枝条弯曲并形成斑点和瘤状物,芽增多 New shoots withered; top branches bent and formed spots and nodules; the number of buds increased
锰 Mn	叶绿体PS II的关键微量元素 Synthesis of PSII in chloroplast	叶着色异常,叶片出现斑点,并从边缘开始发生脉间失绿 The abnormal leaves color with spots; chlorosis occurred between veins from the edge
锌 Zn	酶合成,DNA转录、维持生物膜完整性,增强抗逆性 Enzymes synthesis, DNA transcription, maintenance of biofilm integrity and improve stress resistance	小叶病,嫩枝末端叶片丛生以及发育迟缓,通常伴随脉间黄化和坏死斑块,开花迟且坐果率低,树皮粗糙易碎 The little leaf, narrow, sharp and clustered which are usually accompanied by yellow spots between veins; low fruit setting rate; rough and fragile bark
硅 Si	细胞壁构建,参与部分抗逆和抗氧化过程 Cell wall synthesis, stress and antioxidant processes	可能与果实褐变与表皮褐斑相关 May be related to fruit browning and brown spot
氯 Cl	保持酶活性,参与PS II和渗透过程 Improve enzyme activity, participate PS II and osmotic process	叶片失绿 Leaves turn yellow
钼 Mo	氧化还原过程中酶的关键元素 Synthesis of oxidoreductase	叶片失绿,出现黄化斑 Chlorotic leaves with yellow spots

## 2 梨树微量元素吸收运转分子机制

目前梨树中吸收转运的分子机制较为清晰的微量元素是铁元素,梨树体内铁元素的吸收和转运主要过程为先经  $\text{Fe}^{3+}$  还原酶基因 *FRO2* 产生的铁还原酶把土壤中的三价铁还原成二价铁,由根系分泌的尼克酰胺螯合游离的二价铁,该过程由尼克酰胺合成酶基因 *NAS1* 和 *NAS2* 控制,然后由铁转运蛋白将螯合物运输到细胞内,这一过程的关键基因是二价铁转运基因 *IRT1*,尼克酰胺铁转运基因 *YSL3* 则在铁的转运分配过程中起到关键作用。缺铁时双子叶植物根中通常会诱导缺铁反应转录因子 *FIT*,其过度表达会增强植物对缺铁的抗性,同为蔷薇科的苹果中已有相关基因的功能验证,但是目前梨中的相关

基因功能研究尚未见报道。梨树中 *NRAMP* 家族的 *NRAMP1* 和 *NRAMP3* 基因是参与  $\text{Fe}^{2+}$  吸收的相关基因,调控铁在液泡与细胞质间的运输。与 *NRAMP1/3* 相比, *IRT1* 基因对缺铁的反应更迅速,说明2种基因之间可能有协同作用<sup>[12]</sup>。

植物中硼的吸收转运主要由2类蛋白参与,一类是通道蛋白,一类是外向转运体。大部分通道蛋白主要属于 *NIP* 亚家族,而 *BOR* 家族蛋白主要属于外向转运体<sup>[50-51]</sup>。冉昆等<sup>[52]</sup>对西洋梨水孔蛋白基因家族的全基因组进行鉴定后发现19个 *NIP* 亚家族蛋白,但相关蛋白的功能分析仍需进一步展开。植物在生殖阶段的硼效率可能与从茎部木质部向韧皮部转移的能力以及从叶到花或果实的重新转运有关,相关研究涉及含羟基的复合物以及相关物种叶

柄果柄基部的硼转运蛋白,但是在这一方面对梨树的研究尚未展开<sup>[23]</sup>。

### 3 梨树微量营养诊断与矫正方法

虽然根据症状判断梨树是否缺素较为简便,但由于许多症状较为相近,难以准确识别,当树体出现

症状之时往往为时已晚,农户的损失较难挽回,因此早期鉴定更为重要。叶片养分测定在诸多方法中具有取样方便、数据较为准确等优点,已被科技工作者广泛研究并制定相关标准(表2)<sup>[53-54]</sup>。由于不同品种和不同地区梨叶片中存在一定差异,在生产应用中只有根据当地具体情况进行判断,才能更精确地

表2 梨叶片部分微量元素含量标准值

Table 2 Standard values of micronutrients in pear leaves

微量元素 Micronutrients	品种 Varieties	缺乏 Deficiency	低值 Low	适宜值 Normal	高值 High	过高 Excess
w(Fe)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	鸭梨 Yali		<107	107~148	>148	
	黄冠 Huangguan		<133	133~220	>220	
	翠冠 Cuiguan	<154	154~207	208~398	399~733	>733
w(Mn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	鸭梨 Yali		<65	65~83	>83	
	黄冠 Huangguan		<52	52~87	>87	
	翠冠 Cuiguan	<71	71~95	96~195	196~319	>319
w(Cu)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	鸭梨 Yali		<15	15~65	>65	
	黄冠 Huangguan		<7.5	7.5~12	>12	
	翠冠 Cuiguan	<13.7	13.7~15	15~17	17~23.7	>23.7
w(Zn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	鸭梨 Yali		<17	17~28	>28	
	黄冠 Huangguan		<13	13~35	>35	
	翠冠 Cuiguan	<21	21~26	26~33	33~38	>38
w(B)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	鸭梨 Yali		<17	17~26	>26	
	黄冠 Huangguan		<19	19~33	>33	

注:鸭梨黄冠为河北地区标准,翠冠为江苏地区标准。

Note: Standard of Yali and Huangguan pear in Hebei, standard of Cuiguan pear in Jiangsu

对微量元素营养状况进行诊断。

当元素测定结果值偏低时,应当及早采取措施补充相应元素。关于微量元素缺乏的矫正方法近年来也有相当多的成果,其中多数补充微量元素最有效的方法是喷施叶面肥。铁的矫正通常使用0.1%硫酸亚铁叶面喷施。硼的补充通常采用喷施硼酸或硼砂溶液,王纪忠等<sup>[25]</sup>研究发现,在幼果期喷施0.3%的硼酸能够同时增加果实中的硼和钙,效果最好,因此硼的补充和矫正建议在花期和幼果期进行。梨树通常不会缺铜,如遇缺铜的特殊情况采用石灰倍量波尔多液喷施即可,同时注意防止过量产生毒害,尽量在套袋后进行喷施。0.6%硫酸锌喷雾和高剂量的硫酸锌土施都能够显著增加沙梨 *Pyrus pyrifolia* (Burm. f.) Nakai 的叶绿素含量,但喷施效果最好<sup>[41,55]</sup>。

由于许多微量元素营养之间具有协同作用,微量营养的补充和矫正需要2种或多种元素共同配施才能达到最优效果和最高效率。0.1%硫酸亚铁+

0.2%硫酸锌叶面喷施能够极显著提高果实中的锌、铁含量<sup>[54]</sup>。Le Conte 梨叶面喷施3%钼和0.1%硫酸亚铁,树体营养状况最好,显著优于单独喷施0.1%硫酸亚铁或3%钼肥<sup>[48]</sup>。部分研究显示硼、钙同施能够改善梨树生长和果实品质,Le Conte 梨喷施0.01%~0.02%硼砂+0.1%~0.2%硝酸钙混合液比两者单独喷施产量更高<sup>[24]</sup>。

### 4 总结与展望

微量元素对梨树生长发育具有重要作用,虽然相关研究有了一定进展,但是仍存在研究较少较浅等问题,例如微量元素的吸收转运的机制研究主要集中在铁、硼等方面,其他元素相关研究仍基本处于起步阶段,微量元素在梨树中的生理机制特别是相关元素参与蛋白构成及其作用以及转运分配等研究仍不多见,未来可以模式植物相关同源基因作为参考,利用梨全基因组和其他分子生物学技术等有力工具,对梨树微量元素转运蛋白展开深入研究。当

前梨种质的微量元素耐性评价也有所不足,缺少明确的耐低微量元素和微量元素高效利用品种,相关种质资源的筛选和培育工作也具有广泛前景。由于微量元素之间通常共用一条转运通路,不同元素之间的竞争和协同机制目前也知之甚少,因此微量元素与其他元素之间的协同和拮抗作用也是将来研究的一个重要的方向。

未来我国农业发展的方向是绿色发展和高质量发展,梨产业也是如此。合理使用微量元素能够减少梨树生理病害、促进梨园肥料高效利用和化肥减施增效,因此在梨生产中如何适时适量用好微量元素以及新型肥料开发等研究具有广阔的前景和重要意义。

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