

# 岳阳红苹果矮化栽培与负载量关系研究

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**摘要:**【目的】探讨不同负载量的树体结构、叶绿素、光合指标、果实品质,为高效生产提供技术支撑。【方法】以10年生岳阳红/77-34/山定子苹果为试材,高中低产3种负载量作为处理,研究了负载量对树体结构、叶绿素、光合指标、果实品质的影响。【结果】不同处理的树体结构以处理II枝芽量 $1046 \times 10^3$ 个·hm<sup>-2</sup>、长中短枝比1:2.7:8.4,较合理;叶片叶绿素含量与比叶质量呈显著正相关,叶绿素含量越高比叶质量相对越大,以处理II叶绿素含量最高;处理II能明显改善岳阳红的光合性能,显著提高光合速率;处理II的果实品质最好,果实硬度、糖、酸适宜,果面光洁度好,易着红色,品质优于其他处理。【结论】负载量中等( $193$ 个·株<sup>-1</sup>)的处理II果实内在和外在品质好,有助于树体的营养积累和丰产稳产。

**关键词:**苹果;负载量;枝类组成;叶绿素;光合速率;产量;品质

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## A study on the relationship between dwarfing cultivation and load of Yueyanghong apple

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**Abstract:**【Objective】The study investigated the relationship between tree structure, leaf chlorophyll content, photosynthetic indexes and fruit yield and quality and fruit load.【methods】Ten-year old trees of Yueyanghong /77-34/ *Malus baccata* Borkh. were used as the experimental material to study the effects of fruit load on tree structure, leaf chlorophyll content, photosynthetic indexes and fruit quality. test design for three treatments, treatment I contained  $30\,000$  kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> load, treatment II contained  $37\,500$  kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> load, treatment III contained  $45\,000$  kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> load. 【Results】The total number of shoots in treatment II was  $1046 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup>, which was higher than that in treatment I and treatment II, which was  $138 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup> and  $37 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup>, respectively. The number of medium and short branches were largest in treatment III ( $1009 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup>), followed by treatment II ( $1046 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup>), and smallest in treatment I ( $908 \times 10^3$  per hm<sup>2</sup>). As for long branches, the treatment I had the largest number. There were significant differences among different treatments. At the stage of fruit full maturity, higher shoot number and the higher proportion of medium and short shoots contributed to higher and stable yield of the tree in next season. Trees in treatment II had a better tree structure with a larger proportion of medium and short shoots and a larger total number of shoots, while the proportion of long shoots was lower. The ratio of long, medium and short shoots was 1:2.7:8.4. The total chlorophyll content in treatment II was significantly higher than that in treatment I and treatment III. There was no significant difference between the treatment I and treatment III. Leaf chlorophyll content in treatment II was positively correlated with specific leaf weight. Net photosynthetic rate in treatment II was the highest, which was 17.11

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$\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , followed by treatment III,  $16.08 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , and there were great differences between treatment I and treatment II. The lowest stomatal conductance in treatment II was  $0.0383 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ , which was significantly higher than that in treatment I, but not significantly different from that in treatment III. The transpiration rate in treatment I and III was significantly higher than that in treatment II. Intercellular  $\text{CO}_2$  concentration decreased with the increase in net photosynthetic rate, and was the highest in treatment I, which was significantly higher than the other two treatments. Net photosynthetic rate was inversely proportional to stomatal conductance, intercellular  $\text{CO}_2$  and transpiration rate. The photosynthetic performance and photosynthetic rate of Yueyanghong were significantly improved by treatment II. Fruit quality was affected by fruit load. Fruit load was relative lower and the single fruit weight was the largest in treatment I. Fruit shape index was significantly changed by the treatments. In terms of fruit hardness, treatment I was significantly higher than the other two treatments, while treatment II had no significant effect. Soluble solids in treatment II was the highest (13.64%), while in treatment I it was only 11.64%. The content of titratable acid in treatment I was significantly higher than that in treatment II and III, and the content of  $\text{Vc}$  in treatment II was also higher than that in treatment I and III. Fruit color reflected by  $L$ ,  $a$  and  $b$  values in treatment II and III was obviously better than in treatment I, but there was no significant different between treatment II and treatment III. In summary, fruit quality treatment II was the best. 【Conclusion】Treatment II with medium load (193 per plant) had good internal and external fruit quality, which contributed to the nutrient accumulation, high yield and stable yield of the tree. The number of shoots was  $1046\times 10^3$  per  $\text{hm}^2$ , and the ratio of long, medium and short branches was 1:2.7:8.4, which could overcome the problem of alternative bearing.

**Key words:** Apple; Capacity; Branch composition; Chlorophyll; Photosynthetic; Yield; Quality

自20世纪70年代以来,矮化密植栽培已经在世界各地应用,随着时间的推移,矮化密植技术不断发展,新的矮化砧木不断出现,栽培模式也不断创新,目前矮砧集约栽培是世界苹果发展的方向<sup>[1]</sup>。矮化栽培具有结果早、容易成花、用工量小、便于管理的优点,矮化栽培的苹果树苗也得到普遍的推崇,可以说矮化栽培苹果树将成为苹果发展的趋势<sup>[2-7]</sup>。当然,近几十年辽宁省也在大力开展矮砧栽培模式,由于辽宁地区独特的气候条件,冬季寒冷,夏季高温多雨,栽种苹果的地方多为山地,因此矮化中间砧的栽培模式在辽宁地区被广泛应用。<sup>77-34</sup>矮化砧木能与山定子、海棠、富士、国光表现出很好的亲和性<sup>[8]</sup>。岳阳红苹果是辽宁省果树科学研究所1992年以富士为母本、东光为父本杂交育成的中晚熟抗寒苹果新品种。<sup>77-34</sup>也是辽宁省果树科学研究所1977自主选育的半矮化砧木,于1995年通过辽宁省农作物品种审定委员会审定,10年间在长江以北13个省份试栽推广  $3845 \text{ hm}^2$ <sup>[9]</sup>。近年来辽宁、赤峰等区域大面积栽植,该品种与抗寒砧木<sup>77-34</sup>

嫁接,表现出丰产性好、结果早、抗性强和果实品质优良等特点。针对负载量的研究较多,在苹果、梨、葡萄等树种上都曾有报道。陆超等<sup>[10]</sup>研究结果认为盛果期红富士苹果适宜负载量应控制在  $45\ 000\sim 60\ 000 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,负载量的大小直接影响苹果的平均单果质量和实际单位面积产量,随着负载量的增加,叶片的净光合速率( $P_n$ )呈逐渐下降趋势。薛晓敏等<sup>[11]</sup>认为结果初期红富士适宜负载量为  $30\ 000\sim 33\ 750 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ ,负载量越大,单果质量越小,果形指数越小,果实着色和光洁度越差,可溶性糖含量越低。这些学者研究试材多为富士,栽培模式为乔砧栽培,针对单位面积产量仅仅做出了个区间范围并没有明确最佳的负载量,同时针对我国自主选育的新品种矮化栽培盛果期苹果叶片以及果实品质的相关指标的研究甚少。为探讨管理水平较高的苹果园盛果期的适宜负载量与树体光合、叶绿素、树体生长发育以及果实品质的关系,以10 a生岳阳红/<sup>77-34</sup>/山定子为试材,研究不同负载量对岳阳红叶片光合指标与果实品质的影响。旨在为克服大小

年问题,解决矮化苹果优产及高效稳产的生产栽培模式提供理论依据和技术支撑。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

试验于2020年1月至2020年12月在辽宁省果树科学研究所新品种砧穗组合园进行,果园为改良的壤砂土,肥力较高。土壤pH为6.75,土壤有机质质量分数为1.68%,植株生长健壮,地势平坦,栽培管理水平较高。2009年定植,株行距为2 m×3 m,基砧山定子,中间砧木77-34,品种岳阳红。树形为改良纺锤形,选择树冠大小和树势基本一致的植株进行试验。试验设计为3个处理,处理I:负载量30 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(每株树留果量为134个),处理II:负载量37 500 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(每株树留果量为193个),处理III:负载量45 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>(每株树留果量为291个),单株小区,3次重复。

### 1.2 试验方法

8月中旬对1年生中长枝采摘第7~8枚的叶片30枚,参考李合生<sup>[1]</sup>的方法测定百叶质量、比叶质量、叶片的叶绿素含量。选择晴朗无云的天气采用便携式光合仪Li-6400XT(Li-COR,美国公司)进行

功能叶片的光合生理参数测定,测定指标为净光合速率( $P_n$ )、气孔导度( $G_s$ )、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度( $C_i$ )、蒸腾速率( $T_r$ )。

果实色差值的测定:在树冠的外围,内膛采摘无病虫害的30个果实测定,采用CR400色差计进行测定,每个果实测量阴阳、萼洼、鄭洼4处,取平均值,具体参照马瑞娟等<sup>[13]</sup>和陈磊<sup>[14]</sup>的方法。果实品质的测定:采用GY-1型手持硬度计在果实4个方向测定果实硬度;采用日产PAL-1型数显测糖仪在果实4个方向测定可溶性固形物含量取其平均值;采用NaOH滴定法测定含酸量;采用2,6-二氯酚靛酚法测定维生素C含量。调查树高、树冠大小,新梢长度及亩枝芽量。采用Excel、DPS等统计软件处理试验数据并进行分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同负载量对岳阳红树体生长发育的影响

不同负载量的树体生长发育存在一定差异。表1列出了不同负载量对岳阳红树体生长发育的影响,从表1可以看出,由于负载量不同,处理II总枝芽量为1046×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>,分别高于处理I和处理

表1 不同负载量对岳阳红树体生长发育的影响

Table 1 The effect of fruit load on tree development in Yueyanghong apple

处理 Treatment	冠径 Canopy width/cm		平均树高 Average tree height growth/cm	平均新梢长 Average shoots/cm	枝类组成比例 Proportion of branch composition/%			总枝芽量 Total number of branches and buds (×10 <sup>3</sup> ·hm <sup>-2</sup> )
	东西 East-west	南北 North-south			长枝 Long shoot (>15 cm)	中枝 Medium shoot (5~15 cm)	短枝 Spur shoot (<5 cm)	
处理I Treatment I	273 b	238.5 c	408 bc	50.32 a	95 a	114 b	699 c	908 c
处理II Treatment II	283 a	260.0 a	415 a	45.06 b	86 b	236 a	724 b	1046 a
处理III Treatment III	250 c	250.0 b	410 ab	38.03 c	37 c	203 a	769 a	1009 b

注:不同小写字母表示在p<0.05水平差异显著。下同。

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

II 138×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>、37×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>;从枝类组成比例来看,中短枝最多的为处理III(1009×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>),其次为处理II(1046×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>),最少的为处理I(908×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>),长枝间以处理I最多,各个处理间达到显著差异水平;从平均新梢来看,处理II新梢居中达到45.06 cm;平均树高和冠径间无显著差异。综上所述,对于盛果期的岳阳红,较高的枝芽量和较高的中短枝比例更能保证树体连年丰产稳产,处理II更能表现出更好的树体结构,

中短枝比例和总枝芽量较多,长枝比例较低,长中短枝比例约为1:2.7:8.4。

### 2.2 不同负载量对岳阳红叶片相关指标的影响

2.2.1 不同负载量处理对岳阳红叶片叶绿素含量等的影响 叶片是植物与大气之间进行能量、CO<sub>2</sub>和水分交换的主要界面。表2列出了不同负载量岳阳红叶片的百叶质量、比叶质量、叶厚度、叶绿素a和b及总叶绿素含量。百叶质量和比叶质量各个处理间没有明显的差异。叶绿素a是苹果光合作用的主

表2 不同负载量处理对岳阳红叶片叶绿素含量等的影响  
Table 2 The effect of fruit load on leaf characters in Yueyanghong apple

处理 Treatment	百叶质量 Hundred leaf weight/g	比叶质量 Specific leaf weight/(g·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	叶厚度 leaf thickness/ mm	w(叶绿素a) Chlorophyll a content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	w(叶绿素b) Chlorophyll b content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )	w(总叶绿素) Chlorophyll content/(mg·g <sup>-1</sup> )
处理 I Treatment I	95.20 a	4.50 a	0.500 a	2.70 b	0.90 b	3.87 b
处理 II Treatment II	92.65 a	4.52 a	0.535 a	3.12 a	1.31 a	4.98 a
处理 III Treatment III	92.80 a	4.47 a	0.510 a	3.06 b	1.25 b	4.04 b

要色素,其含量的高低与苹果的光合速率密切相关。处理 II 的叶绿素 a、b,总叶绿素含量明显高于处理 I 和处理 III,达到极显著差异,处理 I 和处理 III 之间无显著差异,叶片叶绿素含量与比叶质量呈显著正相关,叶绿素含量越高比叶质量相对越大。

2.2.2 不同负载量处理对岳阳红叶片光合指标的影响 植物的光合速率是植物生理性状的一个重要指标,也是光合生产能力的主要依据。在一定的光照度下,植物的  $P_n$  可直接反映干物质增加多少的能力。在 8 月 15 日设置光照度 1200 lx 下测定不同负载量叶片的光合指标,从表 3 看出,3 个不同负载量

处理,  $P_n$  以处理 II 最高,为  $17.11 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,其次是处理 III 为  $16.08 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,处理 II 极显著高处理 I,但与处理 III 差异不显著。 $G_s$  以处理 II 最低为  $0.0383 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,处理 I 最高为  $0.0518 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ ,处理 II 的  $G_s$  极显著高于处理 I,但与处理 III 间差异不显著;处理 I 与处理 III 的  $T_r$  极显著高于处理 II。 $C_i$  随着净光合速率的增大而减小,处理 I 最高,极显著高于其他 2 个处理,而其他两处理间差异不显著。 $P_n$  与  $G_s$ 、 $C_i$ 、 $T_r$  呈反比例关系,综上所述,处理 II 能明显改善岳阳红的光合性能,显著提高光合速率。

表3 不同负载量处理对叶片光合指标的影响  
Table 3 The effect of fruit load on leaf photosynthetic indexes

处理 Treatment	净光合速率 $P_n/(\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	气孔导度 $G_s/(\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$	胞间 CO <sub>2</sub> 浓度 $C_i/(\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{mol}^{-1})$	蒸腾速率 $T_r/(\text{mmol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$
处理 I Treatment I	14.69 b	0.0518 a	299.3 a	2.82 a
处理 II Treatment II	17.11 a	0.0383 b	219.4 b	2.07 b
处理 III Treatment III	16.08 ab	0.0469 ab	238.4 b	2.52 a

### 2.3 不同负载量对岳阳红果实品质的影响

果实内在品质和外在品质是决定优质果比率的重要指标之一,也是决定果农经济效益的关键因素。从表 4 中可以看出,不同留果量对岳阳红品质影响较大,留果量少,单果质量大,处理 I 单果质量最大;果形指数 3 个处理变化不显著;从硬度来看,处理 I 明显高于其他 2 个处理,处理 II 和处理 III 变化不明显;可溶性固形物含量处理 II 最高为 13.64%,处理 I 仅为 11.64%;可滴定酸含量处理 I 明

显高于处理 II 和处理 III;维生素 C 含量以处理 II 好于处理 I 和处理 III;从果实着色来看,  $L$  值越大果面越亮,越有光泽; $a$  值越大,果面着红色越多, $b$  值代表果面底色的颜色, $b$  值越大,果面着底色越好,果面越易着红色。从表中可以看出,  $L$ 、 $a$ 、 $b$  以处理 II 和处理 III 明显好于处理 I,处理 II 和处理 III 变化不明显,由于处理 III 的负载量大,长枝比例少,在夏季时苹果摘袋后果实极易发生日烧现象。综上所述,无论是内在品质还是外在品质处理 II 的最好。

表4 不同负载量对岳阳红果实品质的影响  
Table 4 The effect of fruit load on fruit quality in Yueyanghong apple

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Fruit weight/g	果形指数 Fruit shape indexes	硬度 Firmness/ (kg·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acidity/%	w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·100 g <sup>-1</sup> )	$L$	$a$	$b$
处理 I Treatment I	268.9	0.89	9.13 a	11.64 b	0.56 a	2.03 b	41.35 b	27.94 b	12.52 b
处理 II Treatment II	233.3	0.90	8.38 b	13.64 a	0.50 b	3.04 a	52.54 a	38.60 a	17.21 a
处理 III Treatment III	185.7	0.89	8.22 b	12.78 a	0.50 b	2.35 b	49.14 a	37.51 a	17.27 a

### 3 讨 论

叶片作为苹果最重要的库器官,叶绿素含量受负载量影响很大,当负载量过大时,叶绿素含量相对较低,这与前人<sup>[15-17]</sup>研究结果较一致,从本实验得出当负载量30 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时叶绿素含量(w,后同)3.87 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,37 500 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时叶绿素含量4.98 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>,45 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时叶绿素含量反而降低4.98 mg·g<sup>-1</sup>。净光合速率的变化与叶绿素含量变化较一致,当负载量30 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时净光合速率为14.69 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>,37 500 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时净光合速率17.11 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>,45 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>时净光合速率反而降低16.08 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>。随着负载量的增加叶绿素含量和净光合速率先增大后减少的趋势,分析原因是负载量过高时叶绿素含量快速降低,叶片的脱落酸含量升高,从而加速叶片的衰老,进而影响净光合速率下降,叶片库制造的养分不能充分的供应果实,也产生了净光合速率下降的情况,但也不能说明继续增加负载量净光合速率继续下降,关于方面的研究还需采用不同梯度处理做进一步分析。然而与前人<sup>[18-22]</sup>研究结果不一致,其分歧有待进一步研究。

果实品质是由内在品质和外在品质共同决定的,果实色差值是决定果实外在品质的重要指标之一<sup>[23]</sup>,苹果的外观色泽更能直接影响其商品价值,果实鲜艳、果面光泽好的苹果往往更容易被消费者所接受<sup>[24]</sup>。前人测量果实外观着色程度采用分级法,实验数据由于人为因素产生不一致现象。而采用CR400色差计测量的果实光洁度实验数据更加准确。*L*值越大颜色越浅、果面越有光泽;*a*值表示果实着红色程度的大小,*a*值越大红色越深;*b*值表示黄青的程度,*b*值越大黄色越深,果面着底色越好,果面越易着红色。本实验处理Ⅱ的*L*值(52.54)、*a*值(38.60)、*b*值(17.21)明显好于处理Ⅰ的*L*值(41.35)、*a*值(27.94)、*b*值(12.52)。处理Ⅲ和处理Ⅱ外观变化不明显,由于处理Ⅲ的长枝比例过少,夏季果实摘完纸袋后极易发生日烧现象,果实的优质果比例低,这与张秀美等<sup>[25-26]</sup>的研究结果基本一致。

从本文中可以看出,并不是单株负载量小(处理Ⅰ留果量134个)果实品质越好,虽然果实的单果质量有所增加,但长枝比例过高,树势偏旺,中短枝结果枝较少,浪费了大量的营养生长,不利于第2年

花芽分化,若修剪不及时,树体郁闭,病虫害加重,产量过低,果农的经济效益将受到一定的影响;而单株负载量过大时(处理Ⅲ留果量291个),果实的单果质量较小,据观察年年负载量过大树体容易早衰,苹果果实各项指标(除果形指数)都有所下降,这与前人<sup>[27-30]</sup>研究较一致,不同的负载量对果实的品质产生了一定的影响,负载量增加使果实品质降低。连年较高的负载量,果实的单果质量、糖酸、色差、耐贮藏性都有下降,树体的花芽分化率和树体的抗病性下降,树体极易感病,树体的贮存营养积累较少,严重的果园造成死树的现象。从本文中得出盛果期岳阳红/77-34/山定子单株最佳的留果量为处理Ⅱ每株留果量193个果实。此时的单果质量233.3 g、果形指数0.90、果实硬度8.38 kg·cm<sup>-2</sup>、可溶性固形物含量13.64%、可滴定酸含量0.50%、维生素C含量3.04 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>。

苹果适宜负载量大小受多种因素影响,笔者认为与当地自然气候、土壤肥力、砧穗组合、乔砧、矮砧、树龄、树势、埋土深度、前年产量等直接相关。采用矮化中间砧这种栽培模式,由于采用山定子做砧,抗寒性、抗旱性、抗病性好于矮化自根砧;岳阳红与77-34矮化中间砧苹果树萌芽率高,主枝分布均匀,都是小型结果枝结果,无永久结果枝,树体一直能够保持中庸,保证树体丰产、稳产。关于继续跟踪目标树、观察负载量影响的后效等以及平衡树上与树下、源-库关系等是下一步研究的方向。

### 4 结 论

盛果期矮化中间砧77-34的岳阳红苹果树,以单株果实数量在193个、枝芽量1046×10<sup>3</sup>个·hm<sup>-2</sup>、长中短枝比1:2.7:8.4,666.7 m<sup>2</sup>产量2500 kg为最佳指标,据观察树体连年丰产,无大小年现象,可为辽宁省苹果新品种矮化砧木栽培生产的发展提供基础数据。

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