

# 琯溪蜜柚叶片黄化与缺镁的关系 及叶面补镁的矫治效果

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**摘要:**【目的】探究琯溪蜜柚叶片黄化与营养元素丰缺的关系并进行矫正,为生产上制定合理施肥措施提供科学依据。【方法】采集了38个有代表性的琯溪蜜柚果园的不同黄化程度的叶片,研究5个黄化等级(等级为0、1、2、3和4,分别对应对照绿叶、约25%、50%、75%和100%黄化面积)的蜜柚叶片的SPAD值和营养元素浓度的变化;并进一步研究叶面补镁(叶面喷施2%七水硫酸镁)对蜜柚叶片黄化的矫治效果。【结果】随着黄化等级的增加,蜜柚叶片的SPAD值显著降低。蜜柚叶片氮浓度、磷浓度、钙浓度和硼浓度随着叶片黄化程度加剧而降低,其中黄化等级为3~4时的叶片氮浓度低于适宜范围,而不同黄化等级的叶片磷浓度、钙浓度和硼浓度均处于适宜范围(除了黄化等级为4时的叶片硼浓度低于适宜范围)。随着黄化等级的增加,蜜柚叶片的镁浓度随之显著降低,黄化等级为1时的叶片镁浓度较对照绿叶降低了44%,而且黄化等级为1~4的叶片镁浓度均低于适宜范围。相反,蜜柚叶片的钾浓度、铁浓度和锰浓度随着黄化等级的增加而提高,但是不同黄化等级之间的铜浓度和锌浓度均差异不显著,同时叶片的锌浓度有低于适宜范围风险。相关性分析可知,蜜柚叶片的SPAD值与叶片镁浓度( $r = 0.819$ )、氮浓度( $r = 0.763$ )、磷浓度( $r = 0.600$ )、钙浓度( $r = 0.476$ )和硼浓度( $r = 0.378$ )显著正相关,而与钾浓度( $r = -0.570$ )、铁浓度( $r = -0.495$ )和锰浓度( $r = -0.198$ )显著负相关。通径分析和随机森林分析表明镁对蜜柚叶片SPAD值影响最大,其次是氮和钾。叶面喷施硫酸镁后蜜柚叶片的镁浓度和SPAD值显著提高,而叶片的钾浓度显著降低。【结论】蜜柚叶片黄化主要与缺镁有关,叶面补镁可以改善蜜柚叶片营养,缓解叶片黄化症状。

关键词: 蜜柚; 叶片黄化; 缺镁; 叶面镁肥

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## Relationship between leaf yellowing and magnesium deficiency and efficacy of foliar magnesium application in Guanximiyou pomelo

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Guanximiyou pomelo (*Citrus grandis*) is an important and popular *Citrus* species, and Pinghe county in Fujian province is the main Guanximiyou pomelo production region in China. Leaf yellowing could decrease photosynthetic physiology and products, resulting in the yield reduction and quality deterioration. In the recent years, leaf yellowing has become widespread phenomenon in Guanximiyou pomelo orchards of Pinghe county. However, whether the yellowing of pomelo leaves is caused by magnesium (Mg) deficiency, insufficient information has been reported. Thereby, it is important to reveal the relationship between leaf yellowing and corresponding nutrient elements concentra-

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tions (especially Mg concentration) in Guanximiyou pomelo, and the effect of foliar Mg supplement on pomelo leaf yellowing. **【Methods】** Leaves of Guanximiyou pomelo with different yellowing degrees from 38 orchards were collected and divided into five grade levels including green leaf (control), about 25%, 50%, 75% and 100% leaf yellowing area. We also studied the effect of foliar Mg supplement (foliar spraying with 2% magnesium sulfate heptahydrate) on SPAD value, Mg, N and K concentrations in pomelo leaves. The control (CK) was foliar spraying with water. The spraying amount was 7 L per plant and the spraying time was April, May and June. The leaves on spring-growing shoots from the previous year wood were collected at the mature stage. Leaf SPAD value with five yellowing grades were determined by the SPAD-502 chlorophyll meter. Leaf samples were digested with  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 - \text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ , then nitrogen (N) concentrations were measured using flowage analyzer, phosphorus (P) concentrations were measured using inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer, and the concentrations of potassium (K) were determined using flame photometer. The calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), Boron (B), manganese (Mn), copper (Cu) and zinc (Zn) concentrations of samples were digested using  $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$  and analyzed by the inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer. **【Results】** Our results showed that the SPAD value of pomelo leaves decreased significantly with the increase of yellowing grade. Specifically, leaf SPAD value was 36.7 under yellowing grade 4 and only 43.3% of that under green leaf (yellowing grade 0). Meanwhile, the N, P, Ca and B concentrations in pomelo leaves decreased significantly with the increment of yellowing grade, and leaf N concentrations under yellowing grade 3-4 were lower than the appropriate range, whereas leaf P, Ca and B concentrations under yellowing grade 1-4 were in the appropriate range (except for leaf B concentrations under yellowing grade 4). The Mg concentrations in pomelo leaves decreased significantly with the increase of yellowing grade, leaf Mg concentration under yellowing grade 1 decreased by 44% as compared to green leaf (yellowing grade 0), and leaf Mg concentrations under yellowing grade 1-4 were lower than those with appropriate range. On the contrary, the concentrations of K, Fe and Mn in pomelo leaves increased with the increment of yellowing grade, leaf K concentrations in yellowing leaves (yellowing grades 1 to 4) were higher than those in green leaf, leaf Fe concentrations in yellowing leaves (yellowing grades 1 to 4) were higher than those of the appropriate range and leaf Mn concentration under yellowing grade 4 was significantly higher than that under green leaf. However, no significant differences in Cu and Zn concentrations among different yellowing grades were observed, whereas Zn concentration in leaves was lower than that of the appropriate range. The correlation analysis showed that SPAD of pomelo leaves was significantly and positively correlated with Mg ( $r=0.819$ ), N ( $r=0.763$ ), P ( $r=0.600$ ), Ca ( $r=0.476$ ) and B concentrations ( $r=0.378$ ), but negatively correlated with K ( $r=-0.570$ ), Fe ( $r=-0.495$ ) and Mn concentrations ( $r=-0.198$ ). There were significantly positive correlations between leaf Mg concentration with N ( $r=0.776$ ), P ( $r=0.677$ ), Ca ( $r=0.404$ ) and B concentrations ( $r=0.430$ ). However, leaf Mg concentration was significantly and negatively correlated with K ( $r=-0.472$ ), Fe ( $r=-0.421$ ) and Mn concentrations ( $r=-0.263$ ). Path regression analysis and random forest analysis showed that Mg had the greatest effect on SPAD value, followed by nitrogen and potassium. When the Mg concentration in leaves was lower than  $2.65 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , the SPAD value increased with the increase of Mg concentration in leaves, but when the leaf Mg concentration was higher than or equal to  $2.65 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ , the SPAD value reached the plateau stage. Moreover, the ratios of N/Mg, P/Mg, K/Mg, Ca/Mg, Fe/Mg and Zn/Mg in the leaves with the yellow grade 1 were significantly higher than those of green leaves. In addition, foliar spraying with magnesium sulfate increased significantly leaf Mg concentration and SPAD value, but de-

creased significantly leaf K concentration compared with the control. 【Conclusion】These results suggested that leaf yellowing was mainly related to Mg deficiency, foliar Mg supplementation can improve the nutrition in pomelo leaves and alleviate the symptoms of leaf yellowing. Therefore, it is important to supply timely Mg fertilizer in pomelo production. In addition, more attention should be paid to supplement other nutrients for sake of balanced fertilization. Our results may provide a scientific basis for correcting symptoms of pomelo leaf yellowing.

**Key words:** Pomelo; Leaf yellowing; Magnesium deficiency; Foliar magnesium fertilizer

平和琯溪蜜柚闻名世界,主产区平和县2018年种蜜柚种植面积已达4.59万 $\text{hm}^2$ ,产量176.6万 $\text{t}^{[1]}$ ,种植面积和产量均居全国首位,常被称为“世界柚乡,中国柚都”。但是近年来蜜柚园中叶片黄化现象较为普遍,且多见于果实膨大期至果实成熟采收后。叶片黄化会影响光合作用,导致光合产物积累不足,不仅影响叶片的生长,而且会造成果实产量和品质的下降<sup>[2]</sup>;重度黄化甚至会使果树枯死,严重影响果树的经济寿命<sup>[3]</sup>。因此明确蜜柚叶片黄化原因对矫正叶片黄化症状具有重要意义。

蜜柚果园中常见老叶黄化,严重时当年生春梢叶也出现黄化,先在主脉两侧出现不规则黄斑,继而脉间失绿成肋排状黄化,在较老的叶片上甚至出现叶脉肿大和木栓化,这很有可能是缺镁或缺硼造成的<sup>[4]</sup>。镁是叶绿素分子的中心原子,叶片中有15%~35%的镁结合在叶绿体上<sup>[5]</sup>。叶片的叶绿素浓度与叶片镁浓度呈显著正相关<sup>[6]</sup>,随着缺镁黄化程度的增加,叶片中的叶绿素浓度显著降低<sup>[7]</sup>。缺硼则会降低柑橘叶绿素浓度,导致叶片叶脉肿大和爆裂,降低果实品质<sup>[8-9]</sup>。但是在生产中,往往出现的是叶片多元素缺乏黄化症状。比如金柑叶片黄化是由于叶片缺乏氮、磷、镁和铁造成的,土壤养分失衡加剧叶片元素缺乏黄化症状<sup>[10-11]</sup>;沙糖橘的黄化与叶片钙、镁、硼、锌和锰元素缺乏有关<sup>[12]</sup>;严重缺钙和缺锌是十月橘叶片黄化的主要原因<sup>[13]</sup>。蜜柚叶片黄化症状仅仅是缺镁导致的,还是其他元素缺乏引起的?明确蜜柚叶片黄化的营养元素丰缺状况才能进一步矫正。但是目前关于琯溪蜜柚叶片黄化与营养元素丰缺关系的相关报道还不多见。笔者采集不同黄化程度的琯溪蜜柚叶片,比较不同黄化等级的琯溪蜜柚叶片主要营养元素的差异,明确琯溪蜜柚叶片黄化与缺镁的关系,并研究叶面补镁对叶片黄化的矫治效果。相关结果有助于准确矫治平和琯溪蜜柚叶片黄化症状,为琯溪蜜柚生产制定合理施肥措施提供

依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验设计

为明确蜜柚叶片缺素黄化与营养元素丰缺的关系,在2019年于福建省平和县琯溪蜜柚主产区坂仔镇、小溪镇和霞寨镇的38个代表性蜜柚果园采集蜜柚不同黄化等级叶片及其柚园土壤。2020年在霞寨镇选择其中1个代表性果园,进行蜜柚叶片黄化叶面补镁矫治试验,试验采用完全随机区组设计,3个重复。试验处理为叶面喷施2%七水硫酸镁( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ),对照为叶面喷施清水(CK),助剂为“吐温20”,喷施量为 $7\text{ L}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ ,喷施时间为4、5、6月,共3次。

### 1.2 样品采集与测定方法

于38个蜜柚果园中采集上年生的蜜柚春梢叶片,包括无黄化的绿叶和黄化面积不同的黄叶(黄化面积分别约为25%、50%、75%和100%),分别对应黄化等级0、1、2、3、4。叶片清洗先用 $0.1\text{ mol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ 盐酸溶液洗涤叶片30 s,再用洗净剂洗涤30 s,然后用自来水冲洗,最后用去离子水冲洗并擦干。叶片SPAD值采用SPAD-502型叶绿素计测定,然后将叶片放在烘箱中 $105\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 杀青30 min, $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 烘干至恒重,粉碎、过筛待测养分浓度。叶片养分测定方法参照Karasakal<sup>[14]</sup>和鲍士旦<sup>[15]</sup>的方法,将叶片样品采用硫酸-过氧化氢消煮,然后使用流动分析仪测定全氮浓度,使用火焰光度计测定全钾浓度;叶片全磷、钙、镁、铁、锰、铜、锌和硼浓度使用硝酸高氯酸混酸(硝酸、高氯酸体积比5:1)消煮,用电感耦合等离子体原子发射光谱(ICP-OES)进行测定。

以棋盘式在每个果园中选取5个点,分别取0~20 cm土层的土,然后混合均匀为1个土样。土壤的测试指标为pH以及有机质、速效磷、速效钾、交换性钙、交换性镁浓度。土壤pH值用水1:2.5浸提电位法测定;土壤有机质浓度用重铬酸钾氧化-外加热法

测定;土壤速效磷浓度以盐酸-氟化铵法浸提、钼酸铵比色法测定;土壤速效钾、交换性钙和交换性镁浓度以乙酸铵浸提,然后分别用火焰光度计和电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪测定。具体测定步骤参照《土壤农化分析》<sup>[15]</sup>。

蜜柚叶片黄化叶面补镁矫治试验于成熟期采集试验地蜜柚上年生的春梢叶片,叶片样品测定SPAD值、叶片镁浓度、氮浓度和钾浓度,前处理和测定方法同上。

### 1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 21软件ANOVA过程对各黄化等级叶片的SPAD值、营养元素浓度作差异显著性分析,

LSD法作多重比较。使用Origin 21和Excel 2019进行图表制作。土壤指标的适宜范围参照Li等<sup>[16]</sup>的研究结果,叶片养分浓度适宜范围参照庄伊美等<sup>[17]</sup>和吴良泉等<sup>[18]</sup>的研究结果。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 蜜柚代表性果园土壤的理化性状

如表1所示,平和县蜜柚主产乡镇38个代表性果园土壤酸化严重,有80%的果园土壤pH低于适宜范围。蜜柚园土壤有机质浓度远低于适宜范围,但是土壤速效磷浓度远高于适宜范围,25%的蜜柚果园土壤速效钾浓度高于适宜范围。此外,蜜柚果园

表1 蜜柚果园土壤pH值和养分浓度变化

Table 1 Change of soil pH value and nutrient concentration of pomelo orchard

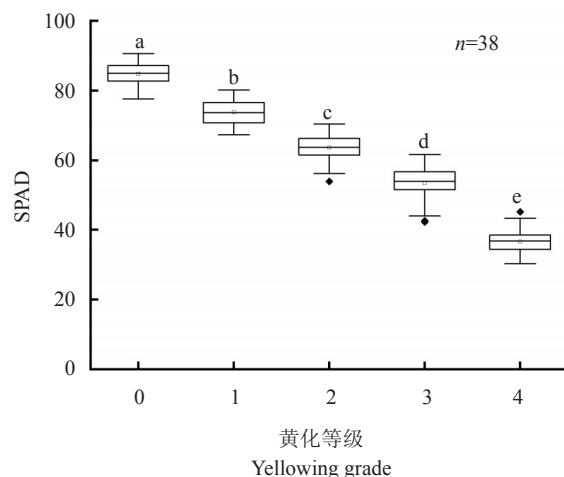
指标 Index	范围 Range	平均值 Mean±SD	变异系数 Coefficient of variation/%	低量 Deficient/%	适量 Sufficient/%	高量 Excess/%	适宜范围 Sufficient range
pH	3.30~5.70	4.14±0.72	17.40	80	20		5.0~6.5
w(有机质) Organic matter concentration/(g·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	4.27~7.86	5.92±1.08	18.20	100			15~30
w(速效磷) Available phosphorus concentration/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	140~1191	636±289	42.40			100	10~40
w(速效钾) Available potassium concentration/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	102~476	225±107	47.56		75	25	100~300
w(交换性钙) Available calcium concentration/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	116~1678	506±469	92.78	70	30		500~2000
w(交换性镁) Available magnesium concentration/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	32~131	65±23	36.50	85	15		80~125

土壤交换性钙和交换性镁缺乏,70%蜜柚果园的土壤交换性钙浓度和85%蜜柚果园的土壤交换性镁浓度低于适宜范围。

### 2.2 不同黄化等级蜜柚叶片的相对叶绿素含量及营养元素浓度的变化

琯溪蜜柚叶片的SPAD值随着黄化等级增加而显著降低,其中黄化等级为1~4时蜜柚叶片SPAD值均显著低于对照绿叶;黄化等级每增加1级,叶片SPAD值都会显著降低。黄化等级为4时SPAD值降低到36.7,仅为对照绿叶的43.3%(图1)。

随着蜜柚叶片黄化等级的增加,叶片氮浓度逐渐降低,黄化等级为1时叶片氮浓度显著低于对照绿叶,但是处于适宜范围;当黄化等级达到3以上时,叶片的氮浓度低于适宜范围(图2-A)。叶片发生黄化时,叶片磷浓度与氮浓度的变化趋势相同,在黄化等级为1时,叶片磷浓度显著降低,但不同黄化等级的叶片磷浓度均处在适宜范围(图2-B)。叶



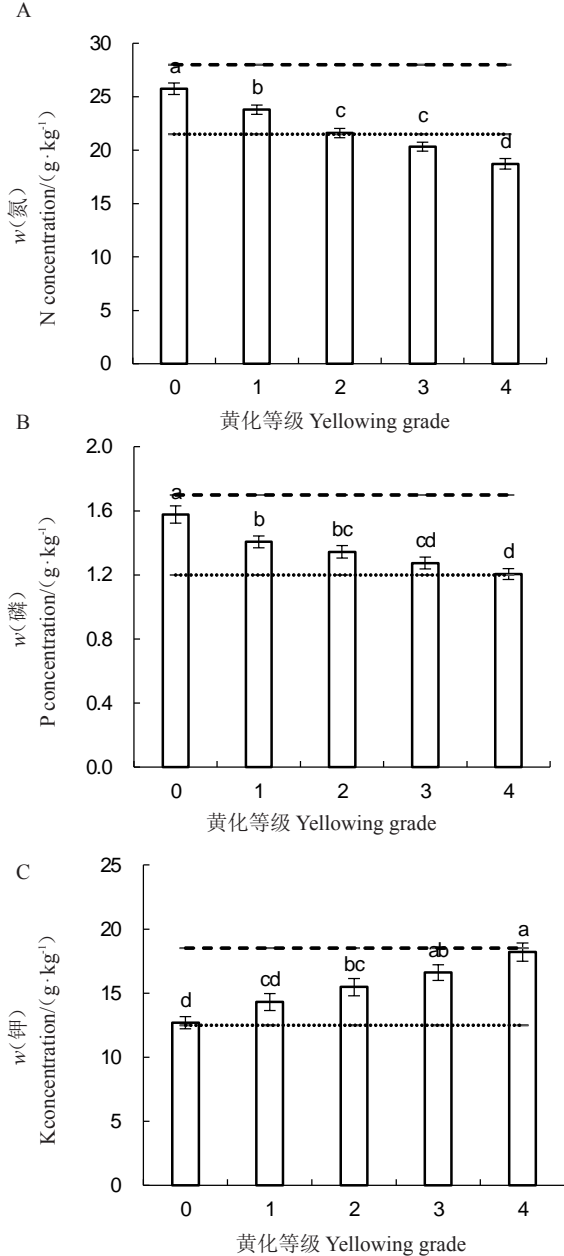
不同小写字母表示 LSD 检验差异达 5% 显著水平。

Different small letters mean significant at 5% levels, according to LSD test.

图1 不同黄化等级蜜柚叶片的 SPAD 值  
Fig. 1 SPAD value of pomelo leaves with different yellowing grades

片的钾浓度随着叶片黄化加剧逐渐提高,当黄化程度达到2级以上时的叶片钾浓度显著高于对照绿叶,然而不同黄化等级的钾浓度均处于适宜范围内(图2-C)。

蜜柚叶片的钙浓度随着黄化等级增加随之降低,黄化等级为3和4时叶片的钙浓度显著低于对照绿叶,但是不同黄化等级的叶片钙浓度均在适宜范



不同小写字母表示 LSD 检验差异达5%显著水平。----表示适宜值上限;.....表示适宜值下限。下同。

Different small letters mean significant at 5% levels, according to LSD test. ----. Indicates the upper limit of the suitable value; ..... Indicates the lower limit of the appropriate value. The same below.

图2 不同黄化等级蜜柚叶片的氮浓度、磷浓度和钾浓度  
Fig. 2 The concentrations of N, P and K in leaves of pomelo with different yellowing grades

围内(图3-A)。随着叶片黄化等级增加,蜜柚叶片的镁浓度随之显著降低,其中黄化等级为1的叶片镁浓度较对照绿叶降低44%以上,并低于适宜范围(图3-B)。

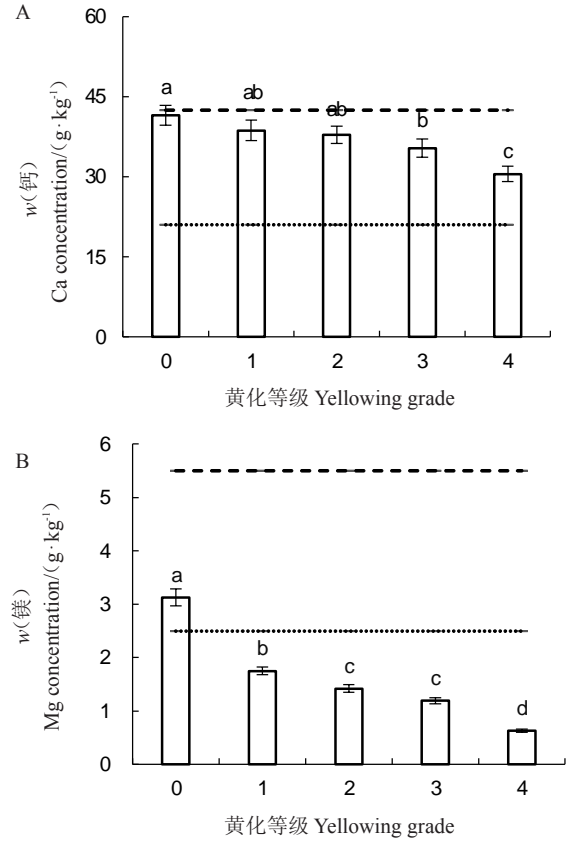


图3 不同黄化等级蜜柚叶片的钙浓度和镁浓度  
Fig. 3 The concentrations of Ca and Mg in leaves of honey pomelo with different yellowing grades

蜜柚叶片铁浓度随着黄化程度加剧而提高,叶片黄化等级为2~4时叶片铁浓度显著高于对照绿叶,同时叶片铁浓度在黄化等级为1时就超过适宜范围。蜜柚叶片锰浓度随着黄化加剧呈现增加趋势,当黄化等级达到4时叶片锰浓度显著高于对照绿叶,但是不同黄化等级的叶片锰浓度均处在适宜范围内。相反,蜜柚叶片硼浓度随着黄化等级的增加而随之降低,黄化等级为2时叶片硼浓度显著低于对照绿叶,黄化等级到达4时叶片硼浓度低于适宜范围。蜜柚叶片的铜浓度和锌浓度在不同黄化等级之间没有显著差异,但是叶片铜浓度均高于适宜范围,叶片锌浓度有低于适宜范围的风险(表2)。

### 2.3 蜜柚叶片SPAD值与营养元素浓度之间的关系

相关性分析可知蜜柚叶片SPAD与叶片镁浓度( $r=0.819$ )、氮浓度( $r=0.763$ )、磷浓度( $r=0.600$ )、钙

表 2 不同黄化等级蜜柚叶片微量元素的浓度

Table 2 Trace elements concentrations in leaves of pomelo with different yellowing grades

黄化等级 Yellowing grade	w(Fe)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(Mn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(B)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(Cu)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	w(Zn)/(mg·kg <sup>-1</sup> )
0	128.00±6.44 d	58.70±6.27 b	59.90±5.23 a	66.30±10.50 a	24.00±2.32 a
1	146.00±7.53 cd	62.50±7.73 ab	51.80±5.00 ab	74.30±12.30 a	26.20±1.87 a
2	162.00±7.54 bc	71.50±6.10 ab	46.30±4.33 bc	83.20±13.40 a	23.00±1.49 a
3	177.00±8.32 ab	73.40±7.74 ab	41.00±3.57 bc	70.40±12.70 a	25.70±2.88 a
4	194.00±9.67 a	85.10±8.09 a	34.10±2.63 c	77.00±14.30 a	24.70±1.96 a
适宜范围 Optimum range	60.00~1400.00	20.00~145.00	35.00~135.00	8.00~17.00	25.00~50.00

注:不同小写字母表示 LSD 检验差异达 5% 显著水平。下同。

Note: Different small letters mean significant difference at 5% levels, according to LSD test, respectively. The same below.

浓度( $r=0.476$ )和硼浓度( $r=0.378$ )呈显著正相关,但是与叶片钾浓度( $r=-0.570$ )、铁浓度( $r=-0.495$ )和锰浓度( $r=-0.198$ )呈显著负相关。叶片镁浓度与氮浓度( $r=0.776$ )、磷浓度( $r=0.677$ )、钙浓度( $r=0.404$ )和硼浓度( $r=0.430$ )呈显著正相关,但是与钾浓度( $r=-0.472$ )、铁浓度( $r=-0.421$ )和锰浓度( $r=-0.263$ )呈显著负相关(图 4-A)。

通过随机森林分析发现营养元素对蜜柚叶片

SPAD 值影响的排序是:镁>氮>钾>硼>磷>铁>钙>锰>锌>铜(图 4-B)。通径分析和决策系数可知,叶片镁对叶片 SPAD 值影响最大,其次是氮和钾(表 3)。对蜜柚叶片 SPAD 值和镁浓度进行线性加平台分析发现,当蜜柚叶片镁浓度低于 2.65 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,叶片 SPAD 值随着叶片镁浓度的增加而提高,但是叶片镁浓度大于等于 2.65 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,叶片 SPAD 值达到平台期(图 5)。

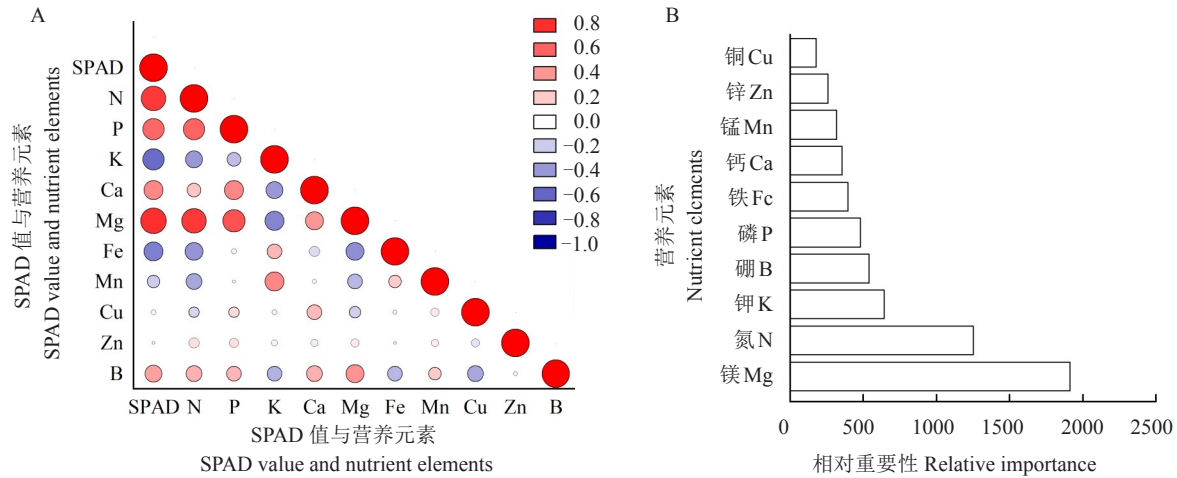


图 4 蜜柚叶片 SPAD 值与营养元素的相关性分析(A)和随机森林分析(B)

Fig. 4 Correlation analysis and Random forest analysis of SPAD value between nutrient elements in pomelo leaves

表 3 蜜柚叶片 SPAD 值与营养元素的通径分析

Table 3 Path analysis of SPAD value between nutrient elements in pomelo leaves

因变量 Dependent variable	自变量 Independent variable	直接通径系数 Direct path coefficient	间接通径系数 Indirect path coefficient							决策系数 Decision coefficient	
			镁 Mg	氮 N	钾 K	锰 Mn	铜 Cu	铁 Fe	钙 Ca		锌 Zn
相对叶绿素含量 SPAD value	镁 Mg	0.401	-	0.283	0.109	-0.042	-0.018	0.055	0.036	-0.006	0.496
	氮 N	0.365	0.311	-	0.090	-0.052	-0.016	0.054	0.021	-0.011	0.424
	钾 K	-0.232	-0.189	-0.141	-	0.074	-0.004	-0.039	-0.035	-0.004	0.210
	锰 Mn	0.159	-0.106	-0.119	-0.108	-	0.010	-0.026	-0.001	-0.006	-0.088
	铜 Cu	0.102	-0.070	-0.056	0.008	0.016	-	-0.003	0.024	0.006	-0.005
	铁 Fe	-0.131	-0.169	-0.151	-0.068	0.032	0.003	-	-0.012	0.001	0.113
	钙 Ca	0.089	0.162	0.086	0.092	-0.003	0.028	0.017	-	0.005	0.077
	锌 Zn	-0.079	-0.079	0.033	0.051	-0.011	0.012	-0.008	0.001	-0.005	-

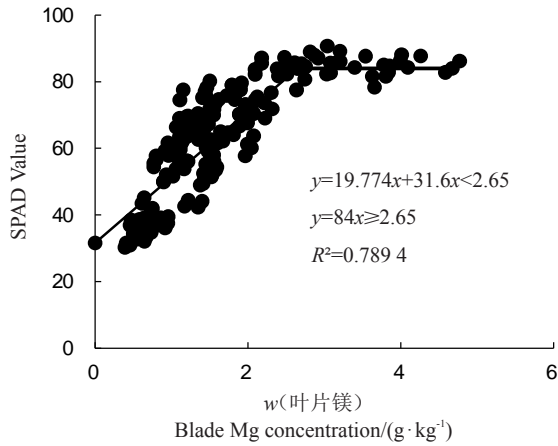


图5 蜜柚叶片 SPAD 值和镁浓度的线性关系

Fig. 5 The linear relationship between SPAD value and Mg concentration in pomelo leaves

2.4 蜜柚叶片其他营养元素浓度与镁浓度的比值分析

随着黄化等级的增加,蜜柚叶片其他营养元素与镁元素浓度的比值均随之提高,其中黄化等级为1时叶片氮/镁、磷/镁、钾/镁、钙/镁、铁/镁和锌/镁显著高于对照绿叶;黄化等级为2时叶片锰/镁和硼/镁显著高于对照绿叶;黄化等级为4时叶片铜/镁显著高于对照绿叶(表4)。

2.5 蜜柚叶片黄化的叶面补镁矫治效果

叶面喷施硫酸镁可以显著提高蜜柚叶片的镁浓度和SPAD值,但是显著降低叶片的钾浓度,叶面喷施硫酸镁处理的叶片氮浓度较对照有所提高,但是没有显著差异(图6)。可见叶面补镁能改善叶片的营养状况,缓解叶片黄化症状。

表4 蜜柚叶片其他营养元素浓度与镁浓度的比值

Table 4 Ratio of other nutrient element concentration to Mg concentration in pomelo leaves

黄化等级 Yellowing grade	氮/镁 N/Mg	磷/镁 P/Mg	钾/镁 K/Mg	钙/镁 Ca/Mg	铁/镁 Fe/Mg	锰/镁 Mn/Mg	铜/镁 Cu/Mg	锌/镁 Zn/Mg	硼/镁 B/Mg
0	8.50±0.34 d	0.52±0.21 d	4.20±0.27 e	13.90±0.89 d	42.30±2.80 d	19.60±2.40 d	22.90±4.01 b	7.66±0.69 d	21.40±1.94 c
1	13.80±2.43 c	0.82±0.35 c	8.11±0.47 d	22.30±1.52 c	84.50±5.35 c	36.60±4.84 cd	45.00±8.65 b	14.80±0.85 c	32.40±3.03 bc
2	15.60±3.29 bc	0.97±0.21 b	11.00±0.67 c	27.40±1.92 bc	115.00±7.52 c	54.10±5.92 bc	65.40±12.60 b	16.50±1.35 bc	36.00±3.42 b
3	17.50±3.61 b	1.10±0.59 b	14.00±0.76 b	31.00±2.70 b	152.00±11.00 b	65.10±8.90 b	63.90±12.80 b	21.90±2.51 b	39.20±4.27 b
4	30.70±7.25 a	1.97±0.78 a	29.40±1.89 a	49.30±2.84 a	314.00±20.10 a	138.00±15.30 a	127.00±25.00 a	40.10±3.45 a	62.80±6.31 a

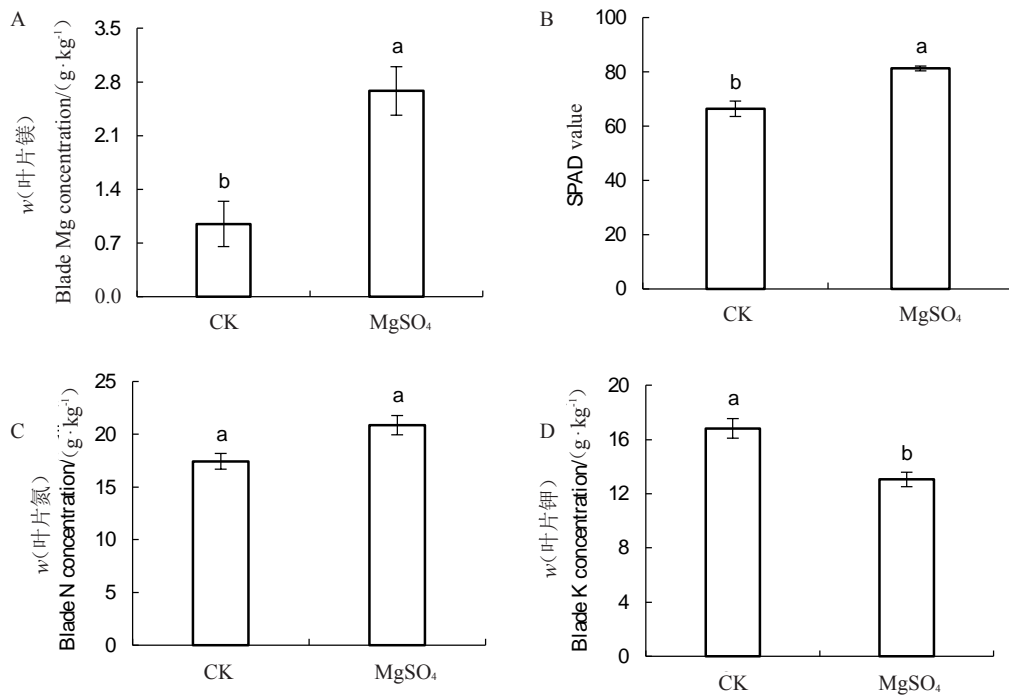


图6 叶面喷施硫酸镁对蜜柚叶片 SPAD 值和叶片镁、氮、钾浓度的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of foliar spraying of magnesium sulfate on SPAD value and concentrations of Mg, N and K in leaves

### 3 讨 论

平和县蜜柚果农为了追求高产,果园中投入了大量氮磷钾化肥,造成肥料利用率低<sup>[19]</sup>和土壤酸化等问题<sup>[20]</sup>。Li等<sup>[16]</sup>对平和县10个乡镇319个果园进行了调研,发现90%果园土壤pH值、77.4%果园土壤交换性镁和65.8%果园土壤交换性钙低于适宜范围。此外根据平和县测土配方施肥项目调查结果,平和县多数果园土壤钙镁含量低,存在缺乏现象<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究取样果园的土壤pH值、交换性镁浓度、交换性钙浓度低于适宜范围的比例分别为80%、85%和70%,是平和县土壤酸化严重、磷素富集但钙镁缺乏的蜜柚果园的典型代表。

叶片黄化影响作物光合作用,从而影响作物的产量和品质<sup>[22-23]</sup>,而且叶片黄化与营养元素关系密切,明确叶片黄化与营养元素丰缺关系对矫治叶片黄化症状具有重要意义。本研究结果表明蜜柚叶片SPAD值随着叶片黄化等级的增加而显著降低,叶片SPAD值能反映叶片的黄化程度,这与陈栋等<sup>[24]</sup>在桃上的研究结果类似。本研究中,蜜柚叶片的氮浓度随着黄化程度加剧而降低,但是叶片黄化较严重时其叶片氮浓度才低于适宜范围,而且蜜柚生产上往往投入过量氮肥,可见缺氮并不是蜜柚叶片黄化的首要原因。有研究发现柑橘黄化叶片的磷和硼元素缺乏<sup>[12,25]</sup>,但是本研究发现黄化等级为1时蜜柚叶片磷浓度和黄化等级为2时叶片硼浓度显著低于对照绿叶,但是不同黄化等级的叶片磷浓度和硼浓度均处于适宜范围(除了黄化最严重时的叶片硼浓度低于适宜范围);这可能是因为蜜柚果园土壤中速效磷丰富,生产中农户也注重磷肥和硼肥的补充,可以为叶片提供充足的磷素和硼素。土壤中交换性钙不足,但是不同黄化等级的叶片钙浓度均处于适宜范围,这可能是因为土壤交换性钙浓度并不能很好地反映叶片的钙营养状况<sup>[26]</sup>,还可能是因为钙不容易移动,缺钙先发生在新叶,而老叶的钙浓度较高,没有低于适宜范围<sup>[27]</sup>,因此蜜柚叶片黄化的主因也不是缺钙。

镁是叶绿素的中心元素,缺镁降低叶绿素浓度,导致叶片黄化;而且镁在植物体内容易移动,缺镁最先在老叶上出现症状<sup>[28]</sup>。凌丽俐等<sup>[2]</sup>认为纽荷尔脐橙普遍存在的老叶黄化主要是缺镁引起的。本研究中,蜜柚上年生的老叶一旦发生黄化时,叶片镁浓度

显著降低,降幅达44%,在温州蜜柑上也发现叶片黄化时镁浓度显著降低的现象<sup>[29]</sup>。这一方面是因为蜜柚果园土壤镁缺乏,加上农民忽视镁的重要作用几乎不施用镁肥;另一方面是土壤酸化和钾富集引起的阳离子拮抗抑制了蜜柚对镁的吸收,同时土壤酸化也影响土壤镁的有效性<sup>[30]</sup>。与叶片镁营养相反,蜜柚叶片的钾浓度随着叶片黄化等级的增加而提高,在柑橘上的研究也发现叶片的钾浓度随着镁浓度的降低而升高<sup>[31]</sup>。蜜柚叶片的铁浓度和锰浓度也随着黄化程度加剧而逐渐提高,这可能是缺镁黄化导致铁和锰的过量累积<sup>[32-33]</sup>。此外,不同黄化等级之间的蜜柚叶片铜浓度和锌浓度均没有显著差异,但是叶片铜浓度均高于适宜值,这可能是生产中大量喷施铜制剂浓药造成的结果;而锌浓度有低于适宜范围的风险,但是缺锌黄化症状表现在新叶上<sup>[34]</sup>。通过通径分析可知,营养元素对蜜柚SPAD值贡献排序为:镁>氮>钾,随机森林分析也表明镁对蜜柚叶片SPAD值影响最大,其次是氮和钾。可见,缺镁是蜜柚叶片黄化的主要原因,随着叶片黄化程度加剧,叶片氮浓度、磷浓度、钙浓度和硼浓度显著降低,同时还应注意叶片锌营养的缺乏。

缺镁是导致脐橙和李树叶片黄化的主要原因<sup>[4,35]</sup>。本研究发现蜜柚叶片SPAD值与镁浓度呈显著正相关,这与在锦橙上的研究结果相同<sup>[7]</sup>。最近有研究通过Meta分析发现,大部分作物需要的镁临界质量分数为1~2 g·kg<sup>-1</sup><sup>[36]</sup>,但是本研究结果发现蜜柚叶片镁质量分数小于2.65 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>时,叶片SPAD值随着镁质量分数降低而降低,这说明蜜柚叶片镁临界质量分数较高,是叶片容易出现黄化的可能原因之一。相关性分析可知叶片镁浓度与氮浓度、磷浓度、钙浓度和硼浓度呈显著正相关,这与不少学者的研究结果类似<sup>[10,29,37]</sup>。蜜柚叶片镁浓度与钾浓度、铁浓度和锰浓度之间存在显著的负相关关系,这可能是镁离子与钾离子、锰离子竞争离子转运通道及其转运蛋白引起的拮抗反应<sup>[38-39]</sup>,而缺镁引发的氧化应激反应会造成铁离子的过量累积<sup>[32]</sup>。此外,黄化叶片的氮/镁、磷/镁、钾/镁、钙/镁、铁/镁和锌/镁比值较对照绿叶均显著提高,应注意营养元素之间的平衡。但是蜜柚果园多是磷钾元素丰富而钙镁元素不足的酸化土壤,其加剧阳离子拮抗从而抑制镁的吸收利用,加上蜜柚主产区平和县降雨量大,镁淋洗量多,增加缺镁风险,叶面喷施镁肥则可以及时补充镁



营养。吴兴明等<sup>[40]</sup>研究发现叶面喷施硫酸镁可以矫治柑橘缺镁症,本研究也发现叶面喷施2%七水硫酸镁后,蜜柚叶片的SAPD值和镁浓度显著提高,叶片的氮浓度有所提高,但是叶片的钾浓度显著降低。可见叶面补镁可以改善蜜柚叶片营养状况,缓解叶片黄化症状,因此,生产上应及时有效补充镁营养和其他营养元素。

## 4 结 论

琯溪蜜柚普遍存在的老叶黄化主要与缺镁有关,蜜柚叶片的镁浓度随着黄化程度加剧而显著降低,其中黄化叶片的镁浓度显著低于绿叶并低于适宜范围,叶面补镁可以改善蜜柚叶片营养,缓解叶片黄化症状,因此生产上应科学施用镁肥并注意平衡施肥。

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