

低镁胁迫对不同柠檬品种植株矿质养分含量以及果实产量、品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】通过对比不同柠檬品种低镁胁迫和正常供镁条件下植株矿质养分含量以及果实产量和品质的差异, 筛选出耐缺镁的品种, 为柠檬品种布局和养分管理提供理论依据。【方法】以费米耐劳、云柠一号、塔西提3个主栽的柠檬品种为材料, 用沙培的方式分别在镁缺乏($0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、镁不足($6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)、镁正常($24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)供应下进行培养。【结果】低镁胁迫下不同柠檬品种各器官的镁含量都减少, 以费米耐劳的叶片和根、云柠一号的果实、塔西提的茎下降幅度最大, 分别为30.0%、44.0%、21.1%、26.9%。低镁胁迫时3个柠檬品种地下部分矿质养分含量的变化规律相同, 但在地上部分差异较大, 低镁胁迫下各器官的磷、钾、钙、锰的含量整体为上升趋势, 果实、茎和根部锌含量则显著下降, 不同品种铜、铁含量在各器官中的变化规律不一致。在低镁胁迫时果实外在品质变化较小, 但出汁率及可溶性固形物、总酸、维生素C含量显著下降, 各品种受低镁胁迫影响的幅度表现为: 塔西提>云柠一号>费米耐劳。低镁胁迫下果实可溶性固形物、总酸和维生素C含量与镁含量呈显著正相关, 与钾、钙、锰含量呈显著负相关。低镁胁迫下, 柠檬单株挂果数和产量都显著下降, 云柠一号下降幅度最大, 镁缺乏和镁不足时单株挂果数分别减少67.62%和44.14%, 单株产量分别减少67.07%和46.17%, 塔西提下降幅度最小, 塔西提果实的镁携出量显著低于其他品种。【结论】低镁胁迫下, 在3个品种中, 塔西提镁含量下降幅度、减产幅度、果实的镁携出量以及对其他元素的影响都是最小的, 较其他品种耐镁缺乏。

关键词: 柠檬; 低镁胁迫; 矿质养分; 果实品质

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Effect of low magnesium stress on mineral element contents in various organs, yield and fruit quality in different lemon varieties

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Abstract: 【Objective】The soil type in the south of China is mainly red soil, and magnesium (Mg) deficiency is a common problem in citrus production. Mg deficiency leads to the decrease of fruit yield and quality in lemon-producing areas of Yunnan province. Different lemon varieties have various characteristics of tolerance to Mg deficiency. In this study, the variety that could tolerate Mg deficiency was screened out by comparing the response of mineral nutrient contents in various organs, yield, and fruit quality to low Mg supply in different lemon varieties. Hopefully, the study will provide a theoretical basis for the proper lemon cultivar regionization and fertilization management. 【Methods】The grafted seedlings were selected from three main lemon varieties, Femminello, Yunning No.1 and Tahiti, which were relatively uniform in stem thickness and height, and grew well. After the attached soil was washed out and main roots were pruned, the grafted lemon seedlings were transplanted into a plastic pot filled with 28 kg of silver sand, and cultivated in a greenhouse. And then, the seedlings were supplied with distilled water only, and watered with 1/2 concentration of Hoagland's nutrient solution and Mg-free

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Aron's full concentration nutrient solution at the stage of shoot growing. Mg nutrient gradient stress was carried out when 7-8 new leaves emerged, and the treated period was one year. Three Mg concentration gradients were set for each lemon variety, which were deficient magnesium (Mg0: $0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), insufficient magnesium (Mg6: $6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$) and normal magnesium level (Mg24: $24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$). There were three biological repetitions for each treatment with five plants in each repetition. At the end of the pot trial experiment, the mineral nutrient contents including nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, zinc, iron, manganese, copper, calcium, and magnesium in root, stem, leaf and fruit were determined, and the fruit quality including fruit size, TSS, total acid content, and vitamin C contents was determined. **【Results】** Under low magnesium stress, the highest declines of Mg contents presented in the leaves and roots of Femminello, the fruits of Yunning No.1 and the stems of Tahiti, which were 29.96%, 43.97%, 21.13%, and 26.87%, respectively. With the same Mg concentration treatment, the Mg content in the leaves of Yunning No.1 was significantly higher than that of two other varieties, while the Mg content in the stem of Tahiti was significantly higher than that of two other varieties, and the Mg content of the fruit was as follows: Yunning No.1 > Femminello > Tahiti. Under low magnesium stress, the trend of mineral nutrient changed in a similar way as underground parts of different lemon varieties, but there were differences in the aboveground parts. The contents of P, K, Ca, Mn in various parts of the lemon plants increased under the low magnesium stress conditions, and the contents of Zn in fruit, stem and root decreased significantly. The contents of copper and iron varied in various parts of different lemon varieties. The external fruit quality was almost unaltered, but the juice yield, total soluble solid, total acid and vitamin C contents decreased significantly under low magnesium stress conditions. The effect of low magnesium stress on different varieties was as follows: Tahiti > Yunning No.1 > Femminello. The total soluble solid, total acid, and vitamin C contents in the fruit were significantly correlated with Mg content, which were significantly negatively correlated with K, Ca and Mn contents. Under low magnesium stress conditions, the fruit number and the yield per plant decreased significantly, with Yunning No.1 decreasing the most, the treatments of Mg deficiency and Mg insufficiency decreasing by 67.62% and 44.14% regarding fruit number, respectively, and decreasing by 67.07% and 46.17% regarding yield, respectively, while Tahiti declined the least. Difference in magnesium content and individual plant yield between treatments resulted in significant difference in the amount of magnesium contained in the fruit. Under the condition of normal magnesium content, the fruit yield, Mg content, and Mg load of Yunning No.1 were significantly higher than two other varieties, and it required more Mg to maintain normal growth of lemon, resulting in greater sensitivity to Mg deficiency. Under low Mg conditions, there was no significant difference in yield between Tahiti and two other varieties, but its Mg content and fruit's Mg load were significantly lower than those of two other varieties, As a result, magnesium-requiring amount was less than two other varieties, showing certain tolerance to Mg deficiency. **【Conclusion】** In summary, low magnesium stress displayed the least decrease of magnesium content and yield reduction and influence on other elements in Tahiti. These results suggested that Tahiti was the most resistant to magnesium deficiency among the three varieties. Thus lemon varieties like Tahiti should be chosen to plant in areas with severe Mg deficiency. It is also important to make reasonable Mg fertilizer supply in each growing area with different varieties.

Key words: Lemon; Low magnesium stress; Mineral nutrient content; Fruit quality

柠檬 [*Citrus limon* (L) Burm. f.] 是芸香科柑橘属常绿小乔木, 在世界柑橘种植业中占第3位^[1]。我国栽培的柠檬品种以尤力克为主, 主产区在云南、四川、广东等地。我国南方土壤类型主要是红壤, 土壤中普遍缺镁, 有的还比较突出^[2], 柠檬果园土壤缺镁会引起叶片黄化、植株矮小, 从而影响柠檬果实品质。据统计我国54%的土壤需要不同程度地补充镁元素^[3]。前期研究表明, 云南省土壤pH整体呈酸性, 柠檬产区土壤缺镁比例达72.9%。柠檬种植3 a (年)后进入投产期, 果实生长需要大量的镁元素, 缺镁现象更为严重, 影响果实的产量和品质。大量研究表明缺镁会导致柑橘产量降低, 影响果实外在品质和内在品质^[4-5]。外界环境镁含量低时, 植株对镁的吸收和积累也会减少^[6], 同时还会影响其他元素的吸收和在各组织或器官的积累^[7]。

柑橘树体镁水平不仅受到土壤特性、外界镁浓度的影响, 还与砧木和品种有很大关系。黄翼等^[5]研究表明, 枳橙砧柑橘叶片镁含量较高, 酸柚砧的较低, 柚类缺镁最为严重。不同品种耐缺镁特性也有所差异, 韩佳等^[8]研究表明缺镁处理下, 红橘在镁吸收速率上表现出较强抗缺镁特性, 枳橙、崇义野橘次之, 枳和香橙最不耐缺镁。柑橘不同种类耐缺镁能力也不同, 表现为: 宽皮柑橘类>甜橙类>柚类, 宽皮柑橘中椪柑比蕉柑更耐缺镁, 甜橙中华盛顿脐橙比纳维林娜脐橙和纽荷兰脐橙更耐缺镁; 同一品种的普通温州蜜柑比早熟温州蜜柑更耐缺镁^[9]。笔者选用生产上3个柠檬主栽品种费米耐劳、云柠一号和塔西提为材料, 研究不同柠檬品种在缺镁条件下植株矿质养分含量、果实产量和品质的差异, 筛选出耐缺镁的品种, 为柠檬种植的品种布局、养分管理提供理论依据, 对柠檬产业的健康发展有重要意义。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验地点为云南省农业科学院热带亚热带经济作物研究所瑞丽柠檬综合试验站, 以云南主栽的3个柠檬品种费米耐劳、云柠一号、塔西提为试验材料, 其砧木均为枳壳。枳壳种子于2014年11月播种, 于2015年11月进行接穗嫁接, 2016年11月选取茎粗及高度相对一致且生长良好的嫁接苗, 洗净附土, 重剪主根后移栽至盛有28 kg的细砂的塑料盆钵中, 在大棚中避雨栽培。

1.2 试验设计

移栽后仅供应蒸馏水炼苗, 待萌发出新叶时, 用1/2浓度Hoagland营养液和无镁的Aron全浓度营养液浇灌, 待长出7~8枚新叶时进行镁营养梯度胁迫, 试验处理时间为1 a。每个品种设置3个供镁质量浓度梯度, 分别为: 镁缺乏 ($Mg0:0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), 镁不足 ($Mg6:6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), 镁正常 ($Mg24:24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$), 每个品种均设3个处理, 每个处理3次重复, 每个重复5株。

1.3 测量指标与方法

待胁迫完成后, 采集根系、茎、叶片、果实样品, 洗净后置于105℃烘箱中杀青15 min, 75℃烘干至恒重, 用粉碎机磨成粉, 测定其矿质养分的含量。不同部位样品养分含量测定方法参照鲍士坦^[10]的土壤农化分析方法: 全氮用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 消煮, 凯氏定氮法测定; 全磷的用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 消煮, 钼锑抗比色法测定; 全钾用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 消煮, 原子吸收法测定; 锌、铁、锰、铜、钙、镁含量用 $\text{HNO}_3\text{-HClO}_4$ 消煮, 原子吸收法测定。

待胁迫完成后, 测定各处理的单株挂果数和单株产量。同时每个处理随机选择6或9个果实测定果实品质, 主要测量指标包括果实大小、出汁率及可溶性固形物、总酸、维生素C含量等指标。出汁率测量使用市场购置的手压榨汁器挤压柠檬汁, 出汁率/%=柠檬汁质量/果质量 $\times 100$; 可溶性固性物含量和总酸含量用Atago PAL-BX/ACID 1高酸型手持糖酸仪测定, 维生素C含量用2,6-二氯酚酚滴定法^[11]测定。

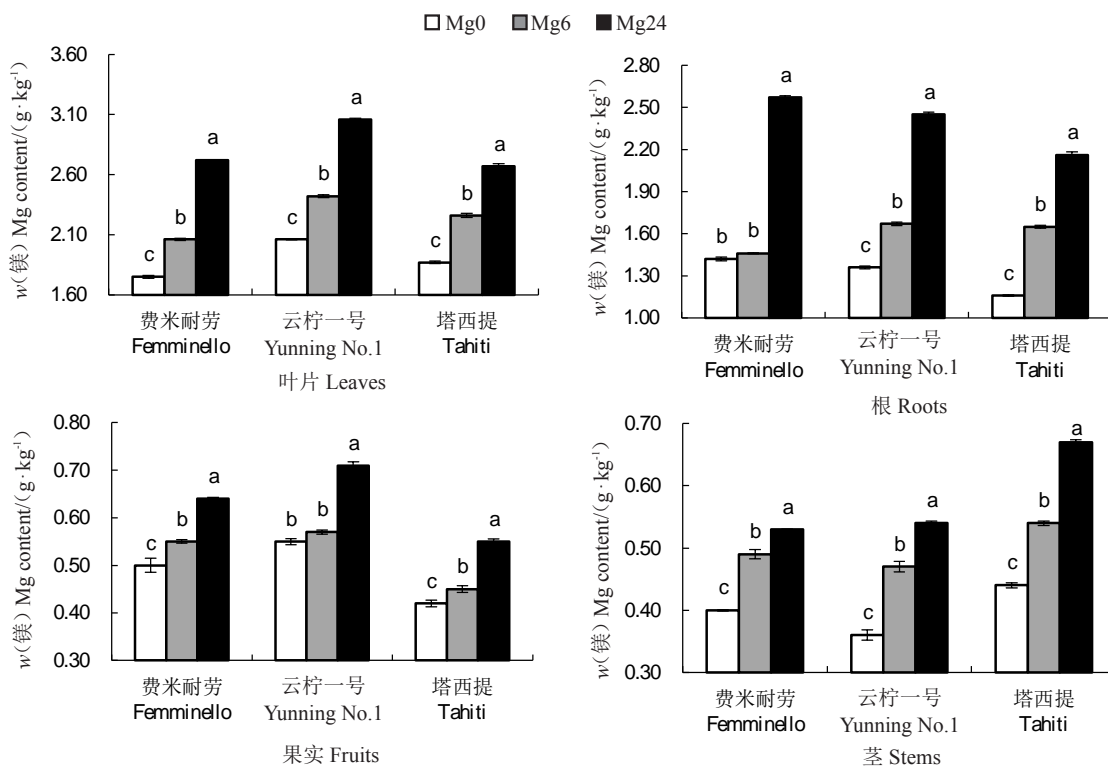
1.4 数据处理与分析

采用Excel 2010软件对数据进行处理和绘图, 采用SPSS 20统计分析软件对数据进行差异显著性检验(最小显著差异法)和相关性分析(皮尔森相关)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬矿质养分含量的影响

2.1.1 镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬镁元素含量的影响
如图1所示, 镁胁迫时柠檬各部分的镁含量均显著降低。从各品种来看, 低镁胁迫下叶片和根镁含量的下降幅度以费米耐劳的最大, 分别为29.96%和43.97%。果实和茎下降幅度分别以云柠一号



不同小写字母代表同一品种在不同镁质量浓度处理下差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different small letters indicated that different magnesium concentrations of the same varieties were significantly different ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

图1 低镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬各部位镁元素含量

Fig. 1 Mg content in different parts of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

(21.13%)和塔西提(26.87%)最大。相同镁质量浓度下,云柠一号叶片的镁含量高于其他品种,塔西提茎的镁含量高于其他品种,果实镁含量表现为云柠一号>费米耐劳>塔西提。

2.1.2 低镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬大量元素含量的影响 由表1、表2可知,镁缺乏对柠檬氮含量的影响

较小,同一镁质量浓度下,塔西提叶片、费米耐劳根的氮含量低于其他品种。低镁胁迫时,3个品种各部位的磷、钾、钙总体为升高的趋势。除塔西提的叶片和费米耐劳的茎以外,低镁胁迫时各部位磷含量都显著升高;在3个品种中,叶片磷含量以费米耐劳上升幅度最大,为24.83%;果实、茎、根则以云柠一

表1 低镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬各部位N、P含量

Table 1 N, P content in different parts of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

品种 Varieties	处理 Treatments	w(N)/(g·kg ⁻¹)				w(P)/(g·kg ⁻¹)			
		叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots	叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots
费米耐劳 Femminello	Mg0	24.70±0.05 a	12.70±0.25 a	6.59±0.10 a	19.20±0.87 a	2.08±0.05 a	1.55±0.04 a	0.52±0.01 a	1.77±7.52 a
	Mg6	23.32±0.06c	12.18±0.29 a	6.00±0.11 b	19.00±0.34 a	1.64±0.05 b	1.45±0.03 b	0.47±0.05 a	1.64±0.04 b
	Mg24	24.17±0.07 b	12.13±0.56 a	6.08±0.08 b	19.11±0.50 a	1.49±0.02 c	1.35±0.02 c	0.45±0.02 a	1.57±0.02 b
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	Mg0	23.73±0.12 b	9.81 ±0.39 b	5.79±0.15 b	19.94±0.86 a	1.59±0.02 a	1.54±0.02 a	0.80±0.03 a	1.96±0.04 a
	Mg6	23.94±0.10 b	10.97±0.61 ab	5.38±0.08 c	20.95±0.35 a	1.37±0.01 b	1.49±0.04 ab	0.59±0.02 b	1.72±0.02 b
	Mg24	24.64±0.09 a	11.63±0.75 a	6.80±0.09 a	20.42±1.10 a	1.47±0.04 a	1.32±0.01 b	0.58±0.03 b	1.50±0.02 c
塔西提 Tahiti	Mg0	23.90±0.10 a	11.20±0.35 a	6.09±0.08 a	21.68±0.47 a	1.52±0.03 a	1.32±0.02 a	0.69±0.04 a	1.75±0.02 a
	Mg6	20.30±0.05 c	10.96±0.95 a	5.55±0.11 b	20.80±0.65 a	1.38±0.05 a	1.23±0.02 b	0.51±0.01 b	1.63±0.03 b
	Mg24	22.48±0.07 b	10.30±0.30 a	5.97±0.09 a	19.61±1.01 a	1.42±0.02 a	1.28±0.04 ab	0.34±0.04 c	1.53±0.02 c

注:同列不同小写字母代表同一品种在不同镁质量浓度处理下差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different small letters in the same column indicated that different magnesium concentrations of the same varieties were significantly different ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

表 2 低镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬各部位 K、Ca 含量

Table 2 K, Ca content in different parts of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

品种 Varieties	处理 Treatments	w(K)/(g·kg ⁻¹)				w(Ca)/(g·kg ⁻¹)			
		叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots	叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots
费米耐劳 Femminello	Mg0	30.58±0.08 a	15.53±0.10 a	4.97±0.10 a	15.77±0.09 a	24.65±0.18 a	3.69±0.04 a	9.45±0.02 a	11.25±0.87 a
	Mg6	28.59±0.15 b	14.46±0.18 b	4.68±0.05 b	15.67±0.27 a	24.48±0.25 a	3.35±0.09 b	7.81±0.12 b	9.56±0.02 b
	Mg24	23.54±0.14 c	13.35±0.11 c	4.19±0.05 c	15.47±0.22 a	22.55±0.39 b	2.70±0.05 c	7.42±0.05 b	7.22±0.07 c
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	Mg0	27.54±0.18 a	15.32±0.23 a	4.93±0.02 a	17.48±0.21 a	30.75±0.13 a	3.42±0.08 a	8.31±0.08 a	8.79±0.03 a
	Mg6	24.16±0.12 b	14.53±0.44 b	4.51±0.05 b	15.79±0.09 ab	30.26±0.27 ab	3.23±0.08 ab	7.61±0.04 b	8.29±0.04 ab
	Mg24	21.38±0.13 c	13.38±0.20 b	4.53±0.02 b	14.32±0.30 b	29.87±0.18 b	2.75±0.03 b	6.38±0.05 c	7.82±0.03 b
塔西提 Tahiti	Mg0	28.19±0.17 a	14.30±0.27 a	5.36±0.09 a	17.66±0.40 a	29.18±0.29 a	2.98±0.04 a	9.79±0.13 a	9.09±0.05 a
	Mg6	27.47±0.10 b	14.54±0.13 a	4.53±0.05 b	13.83±1.21 b	25.71±0.17 b	2.72±0.03 b	7.82±0.07 b	8.56±0.04 b
	Mg24	25.67±0.14 c	13.63±0.07 a	4.65±0.09 b	13.04±1.29 b	26.35±0.26 b	2.41±0.07 b	7.14±0.04 c	8.23±0.01 b

号上升幅度最大,为14.77%、19.82%和22.67%。除塔西提果实和费米耐劳根以外,低镁胁迫时各部位钾含量都显著升高;叶片、果实、茎的钾含量均以费米耐劳上升幅度最大,分别为25.68%、12.32%和15.16%;根的钾含量以塔西提上升幅度最大,为20.74%。低镁胁迫时3个品种各部位钙含量都显著升高;叶片、果实和根的钙含量以费米耐劳上升幅度最大,分别为8.94%、30.37%和44.11%;茎的钙含量

以云柠一号上升幅度最大,为24.76%。

2.1.3 低镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬微量元素含量的影响 如表3所示,低镁胁迫下,果实、茎、根的锌含量都显著下降;3个品种中,果实和茎锌含量下降幅度以费米耐劳最大,为17.22%和47.43%,根中下降幅度以云柠一号最大,为15.55%;在相同镁质量浓度下,云柠一号叶片锌含量高于其他品种,但果实、茎和根中锌含量则低于其他品种。叶片、果实和根锰

表 3 低镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬各部位 Zn、Mn 含量

Table 3 Zn, Mn content in different parts of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

品种 Varieties	处理 Treatments	w(Zn)/(mg·kg ⁻¹)				w(Mn)/(mg·kg ⁻¹)			
		叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots	叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots
费米耐劳 Femminello	Mg0	12.67±0.30 a	9.42±0.08 c	6.83±0.48 c	14.43±0.17 c	35.03±0.52 a	3.74±0.12 a	3.76±0.36 b	115.80±2.87 a
	Mg6	11.89±0.32 b	11.11±0.12 b	11.00±0.25 b	17.42±0.21 b	26.78±0.39 b	2.60±0.15 b	5.73±0.23 a	80.22±1.45 b
	Mg24	11.98±0.08 b	12.40±0.31 a	16.96±0.18 a	18.42±0.31 a	24.80±0.30 c	2.15±0.16 c	5.96±0.33 a	54.80±2.29 c
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	Mg0	12.02±0.14 c	10.24±0.28 b	5.73±0.06 b	14.56±0.23 c	43.09±0.58 a	5.22±0.18 a	4.06±0.51 a	124.50±1.14 a
	Mg6	13.19±0.23 b	10.58±0.22 b	6.75±0.19 a	16.40±0.15 b	41.10±0.27 b	1.96±0.05 b	4.04±0.53 a	88.73±1.02 b
	Mg24	14.30±0.11 a	12.38±0.32 a	7.54±0.29 a	18.33±0.28 a	38.01±0.50 c	1.13±0.09 c	5.10±0.62 a	40.46±1.08 c
塔西提 Tahiti	Mg0	13.20±0.15 a	13.15±0.09 b	6.53±0.27 c	17.93±0.62 b	30.09±0.39 a	2.25±0.11 a	5.41±0.37 a	119.40±0.81 a
	Mg6	12.75±0.08 a	14.79±0.23 a	11.08±0.28 b	17.94±0.34 b	28.09±0.27 b	1.61±0.05 b	6.07±0.20 a	79.35±0.82 b
	Mg24	12.82±0.13 a	14.45±0.12 a	13.02±0.30 a	19.27±0.24 a	27.07±0.59 b	0.56±0.18 c	5.97±0.29 a	65.33±1.16 c

含量在低镁胁迫时显著升高,云柠一号果实和根上升幅度最大,为217.70%和163.52%;在相同镁质量浓度下,云柠一号叶片锰含量显著高于费米耐劳和塔西提。如表4所示,镁缺乏下不同品种各部位铜和铁的变化规律不一。低镁胁迫时,3个品种根的铜含量都显著上升,费米耐劳叶片和果实铜含量上升,云柠一号叶片、果实和茎铜含量上升,费米耐劳茎铜含量则显著下降。低镁胁迫时叶片和根铁含量都显著上升,费米耐劳和塔西提果实和茎铁含量都显著降低。

2.2 低镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬果实品质的影响

如表5所示,费米耐劳和云柠一号的果质量较塔西提大。镁胁迫会导致费米耐劳和塔西提果实变小,但导致云柠一号果实显著增大。低镁胁迫下果实的出汁率、可溶性固形物含量(TSS)、总酸含量(TA)和维生素C含量(Vc)受到显著影响。在镁缺乏和镁不足条件下,费米耐劳出汁率分别下降24.80%和22.70%,云柠一号出汁率分别下降20.75%和2.15%,塔西提出汁率分别下降20.11%和16.51%。低镁胁迫下费米耐劳、云柠一号、塔西提

表4 低镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬各部位 Cu、Fe 含量

Table 4 Cu, Fe content in different parts of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

品种 Varieties	处理 Treatments	w(Cu)/(mg·kg ⁻¹)				w(Fe)/(mg·kg ⁻¹)			
		叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots	叶片 Leaves	果实 Fruits	茎 Stems	根 Roots
费米耐劳 Femminello	Mg0	2.99±0.15 a	12.52±0.52 a	4.18±0.21 c	12.60±0.62 a	92.86±0.90 a	28.43±0.79 c	48.86±0.55 c	55.71±1.58 a
	Mg6	2.63±0.18 ab	10.87±0.34 b	4.65±0.20 b	7.88±0.38 b	90.18±0.25 b	44.51±0.91 b	65.33±0.78 b	49.51±1.09 a
	Mg24	2.52±0.03 b	7.02±0.18 c	8.86±0.15 a	7.21±0.18 b	73.59±0.43 c	88.01±3.22 a	75.41±1.12 a	32.50±0.87 b
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	Mg0	2.79±0.34 a	13.18±0.46 a	4.38±0.05 a	16.09±0.45 a	96.80±0.31 a	31.02±1.82 b	48.66±0.22 a	55.02±1.08 a
	Mg6	2.47±0.06 ab	11.85±0.66 b	4.22±0.12 a	8.74±0.43 b	96.60±0.54 a	41.88±0.70 a	43.33±0.63 c	35.51±1.11 b
	Mg24	2.25±0.10 b	9.47±0.23 c	3.66±0.20 b	9.49±0.21 b	80.20±0.47 b	34.08±0.54 b	46.73±0.03 b	23.14±1.83 c
塔西提 Tahiti	Mg0	2.55±0.10 b	12.24±0.71 a	2.80±0.03 c	15.96±0.56 a	119.10±0.72 a	38.39±1.20 c	43.29±0.53 c	66.28±4.43 a
	Mg6	3.14±0.21 a	11.76±0.70 a	8.85±0.18 a	6.12±0.20 b	92.09±0.10 b	45.50±0.92 b	54.15±0.20 b	47.66±2.77 b
	Mg24	2.53±0.05 b	12.33±0.026 a	8.02±0.06 b	5.68±0.26 b	81.61±0.41 c	71.36±0.60 a	73.02±0.60 a	38.09±0.74 c

表5 镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬的果实品质

Table 5 Fruit quality of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

品种 Lemon varieties	处理 Treatments	果实质量 Fruit weight/g	纵径 Vertical diameter/mm	横径 Horizontal diameter/mm	皮厚度 Peel thickness/ mm	出汁率 Lemon juice content/%	w(可溶性 固形物) Total soluble solid content/%	w(总酸) Total acids content/%	ρ(维生素C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·100 mL ⁻¹)
费米耐劳 Femminello	Mg0	133.14±9.24 a	77.76±1.98 a	57.58±0.85 b	4.73±0.21 b	27.71±0.34 b	9.47±0.07 b	7.50±0.02 c	38.36±0.27 b
	Mg6	133.08±9.23 a	83.88±1.90 a	66.15±3.26 a	5.61±0.45 a	28.49±0.29 b	9.90±0.02 a	8.35±0.02 a	42.19±0.35 a
	Mg24	144.17±14.01 a	82.34±3.84 a	58.55±1.48 b	4.46±0.3 b	36.85±0.28 a	9.93±0.03 a	7.80±0.02 b	43.48±0.28 a
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	Mg0	148.98±25.23 b	83.85±2.87 a	60.42±3.68 a	5.67±0.60 a	27.78±0.16 b	9.63±0.07 b	8.40±0.01 b	42.20±0.65 b
	Mg6	170.63±25.23 a	81.12±3.02 ab	65.80±4.52 ab	5.47±0.72 a	34.30±0.41 a	9.70±0.06 b	8.45±0.02 b	44.75±0.34 ab
	Mg24	115.70±6.44 c	74.52±0.89 b	56.04±0.82 b	3.68±0.37 b	35.05±0.24 a	10.3±0.06 a	8.80±0.01 a	45.86±0.60 a
塔西提 Tahiti	Mg0	97.78±11.02 b	60.23±2.10 ab	52.59±2.26 b	2.55±0.33 ab	34.92±0.42 b	10.0±0.03 b	6.25±0.01 b	36.40±0.46 c
	Mg6	86.13±10.23 b	59.64±3.09 b	48.13±3.01 b	2.93±0.46 a	36.49±0.66 b	9.80±0.06 c	6.05±0.02 b	39.53±0.39 b
	Mg24	112.55±16.24 a	65.70±3.52 a	56.44±2.12 a	2.20±0.30 b	43.71±0.56 a	10.7±0.03 a	6.65±0.02 a	42.13±0.56 a

TSS 都显著降低,分别下降 2.02%、6.15%和 7.45%;云柠一号和塔西提总酸含量显著下降,费米耐劳则无显著差异;费米耐劳和云柠一号在镁缺乏时 Vc 含量显著降低,塔西提则在镁缺乏和镁不足时都显著降低。

2.3 低镁胁迫下果实内在品质与矿质养分含量的相关性

如表 6 所示,费米耐劳 TSS、Vc 与果实各元素含量间表现出较强的相关性,TSS 与镁、锌含量呈显著

或极显著正相关,与磷、钾、锰含量呈显著或极显著负相关;云柠一号则表现为 TA、Vc 与各元素间相关性较强,Vc 与镁、氮、锌含量呈显著或极显著正相关,与磷、钾、钙、锰、铜含量呈显著或极显著负相关,TSS 与果实的钾、锰含量呈显著或极显著正相关,与铁含量呈显著负相关;塔西提 TSS、TA、Vc 均与镁、铁含量呈极显著正相关,与锰含量呈极显著负相关。综合表明,云柠一号果实品质相关性较其他两

表6 果实内在品质与果实矿质养分含量的相关性

Table 6 Correlation analysis between lemon fruit quality and content of mineral elements

品种 Varieties	指标 Index	Mg	N	P	K	Ca	Zn	Mn	Cu	Fe
费米耐劳 Femminello	可溶性固形物 Total soluble solid	0.684*	-0.485	-0.761*	-0.779*	-0.700*	0.830**	-0.908**	-0.624	0.634
	总酸 Total acids	0.296	-0.305	-0.277	-0.336	-0.163	0.38	-0.526	-0.118	0.094
	维生素 C Vitamin C	0.832**	-0.550	-0.922**	-0.928**	-0.864**	0.934**	-0.984**	-0.842**	0.842**
云柠一号 Yunning No.1	可溶性固形物 Total soluble solid	-0.513	-0.628	0.588	0.711*	0.606	-0.523	0.920**	0.616	-0.716*
	总酸 Total acids	0.939**	0.666	-0.926**	-0.830**	-0.922**	0.898**	-0.713*	-0.893**	-0.142
	维生素 C Vitamin C	0.734*	0.897**	-0.787*	-0.894**	-0.824**	0.758*	-0.866**	-0.825**	0.405
塔西提 Tahiti	可溶性固形物 Total soluble solid	0.846**	-0.410	0.319	-0.928**	-0.700*	0.032	-0.780*	0.357	0.875**
	总酸 Total acids	0.820**	-0.492	0.341	-0.936**	0.665	0	-0.758*	0.341	0.860**
	维生素 C Vitamin C	0.937**	-0.407	-0.487	-0.575	-0.878**	0.721*	-0.941**	-0.077	0.884**

个品种强;果实品质与镁、钾、钙、锰含量有较强的相关性,且除云柠一号TSS以外,都表现为与镁含量呈正相关,与钾、钙、锰含量呈负相关。

2.4 低镁胁迫对不同品种柠檬果实产量与镁携出量的影响

如图2所示,在镁缺乏时,3个品种柠檬的单株挂果数都显著减少,费米耐劳、云柠一号、塔西提单株挂果数分别减少54.89%、67.62%和52.82%;镁不

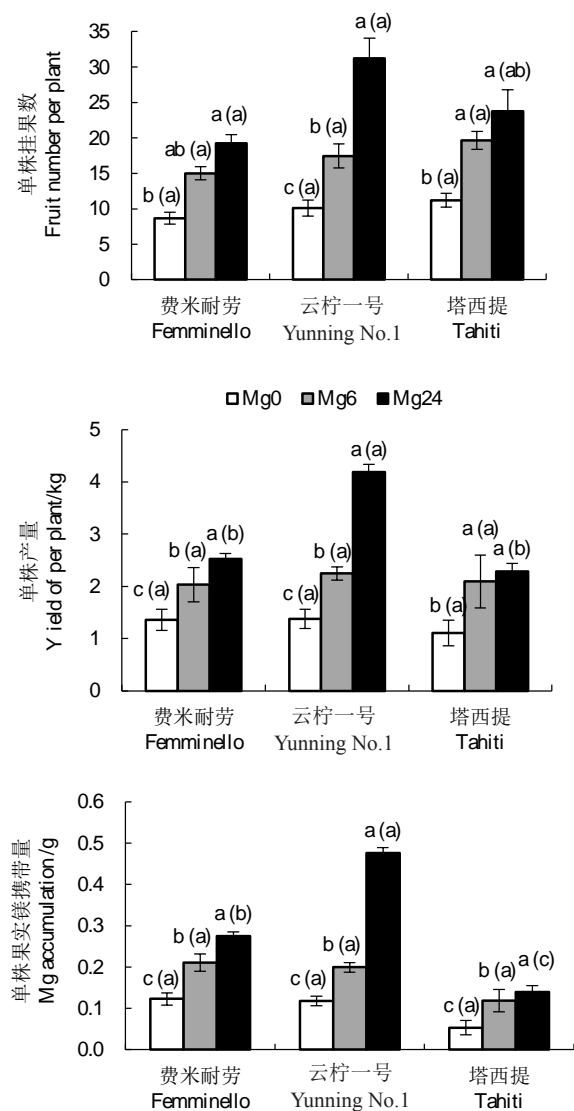
足时分别减少21.96%、44.14%和17.28%,其中云柠一号显著减少。镁胁迫下柠檬单株产量显著下降,镁缺乏时费米耐劳、云柠一号、塔西提单株产量分别减少46.06%、67.07%和51.61%;镁不足时分别减少19.44%、46.17%和8.73%。在镁正常时,云柠一号的单株挂果数、产量显著高于费米耐劳和塔西提,其他镁质量浓度下,品种间产量无显著差异。

处理间镁含量与单株产量的不同,导致果实镁携出量有显著差异。3个品种镁携出量都表现为镁正常时显著高于镁不足时,镁不足时又显著高于镁缺乏时。镁正常时,云柠一号镁携出量显著高于费米耐劳和塔西提,费米耐劳又显著高于塔西;低镁胁迫下塔西提的镁携出量都低于其他品种,但无显著性差异。

3 讨论

镁营养不足时,植株脂肪、蛋白质、碳水化合物的合成受阻,从而影响果实品质。本研究表明柠檬品种对柠檬果实品质有一定的影响,供镁质量浓度只与出汁率、维生素C含量呈极显著正相关。韩艳婷^[12]研究表明,施镁可提高葡萄果实糖酸比、可溶性固形物和总糖含量,降低可滴定酸含量,邱超等^[4]研究表明施镁提高了出汁率、可食率和固酸比,钙、镁、硼肥对常山胡柚产量、品质及果实养分累积的影响,与本试验的研究结果一致。大量生产实践表明缺镁会影响果实外观品质,导致果实变小^[13-15],但本试验中在镁胁迫下云柠一号果实反而比正常供镁条件下要大,主要是镁胁迫下云柠一号单株挂果数显著减少,镁正常条件下单株挂果数多,不利于单个果实的生长,镁胁迫下单株挂果数减少67.62%,单个果实可获得更多的养分,利于果实的膨大。试验中塔西提和费米耐劳在低镁胁迫下单株挂果数减少幅度较小,又加之丰产性不如云柠一号,故此情况不明显。在本研究中,从3个指标综合来看,镁胁迫对果实内在品质的影响为:塔西提>云柠一号>费米耐劳。

前期研究表明^[16],在镁胁迫时3个品种柠檬的植株长势、光合作用都受到限制,品种间存在差异。塔西提植株长势情况受抑制程度小于费米耐劳和云柠一号;低镁胁迫时塔西提叶片中叶绿素含量下降13.95%,小于费米耐劳(16.81%)、云柠一号(18.01%);镁胁迫下蒸腾速率、净光合速率、气孔导度分别下降9.92%~58.96%、10.70%~37.97%、9.80%~



不同小写字母代表同一品种在不同镁质量浓度处理下差异显著 ($p < 0.05$), 括号里不同小写字母表示在同一镁质量浓度处理下不同品种差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。

Different small letters indicated that different magnesium concentrations of the same varieties were significantly different ($p < 0.05$), different small letters in Brackets indicated that different varieties of the same magnesium concentration were significantly different ($p < 0.05$).

图2 镁胁迫下不同品种柠檬的产量与果实镁携出量
Fig. 2 Fruit yield and Mg accumulation of different lemon varieties under low magnesium stress

31.71%;不同品种柠檬光合指标下降幅度从小到大为:塔西提、云柠一号、费米耐劳。植株矿质养分情况会影响其长势与光合作用^[17],这与低镁胁迫下其他营养元素含量变化有很大关系,因此本文进一步对不同品种在镁胁迫下矿质养分的吸收进行了研究分析。

不同柑橘品种、砧木种类对柑橘养分吸收存在差异^[18-19],不同砧穗组合的根系生理功能和接穗生长存在差异^[20],对养分吸收及运输能力有强弱之别^[21]。从本研究结果看出在生产水平的镁供应时,云柠一号的叶片和果实镁含量显著高于费米耐劳和塔西提,说明云柠一号所需镁元素的量高于其他品种,镁胁迫下云柠一号果实镁含量减少幅度较大,不能从低镁环境中将更多的镁元素转运到果实;而费米耐劳和塔西提根、茎镁含量减少幅度较大,能将更多的养分运输到叶片和果实。3个品种在镁胁迫下各部位的镁含量变化规律有差异,这可能与各器官之间的镁转运能力有关,需进一步研究。低镁胁迫同样影响植株对其他养分的吸收,本试验中镁胁迫下叶片氮含量总体为上升趋势,且显著促进了柠檬各部位磷、钾、钙的吸收,果实、茎和根部锌含量都显著下降,不同品种铜、铁含量在各部位变化不一,与徐婧^[22]在雪柑上的研究结果相似。但各品种上升或下降的幅度不同,塔西提对其他元素吸收与积累受镁胁迫的影响较小。由此可以推测缺镁胁迫破坏植物体内离子平衡,导致离子在地上和地下分配发生变化,且在不同品种间有所差异,不同品种离子平衡改变的差异可能是导致耐缺镁差异的机制之一。本试验中低镁胁迫时3个品种柠檬地下部分矿质养分的变化规律相同,但在地上部分差异较大,根的铜、铁含量都显著上升,与大豆缺镁时根系铁含量增加、地上部分铁含量不受影响结果类同^[23]。

柑橘果实品质的形成受多种因素的影响,其中树体营养状况是关键因素。氮的施用能增加果实大小并提高产量^[24],磷会导致果实皮厚、松软、果汁少、含糖量降低、含酸量增加^[25],钾是果实的“品质元素”^[26],施用石灰可以降低柑橘果实酸度,提高果实固酸比^[27]。本试验结果表明柠檬果实的可溶性固形物、总酸、维生素C含量与果实矿质养分间有较强的相关性,与镁呈显著正相关,与钾、钙、锰呈显著负相关。Khalid等^[28]的研究表明磷、钾元素对柑橘的糖、酸、维生素C含量有较大的影响,Morgan等^[29]的研究

也表明果实可溶性固形物含量与果皮钾含量呈负相关,但与磷、钙含量无相关性。张涓涓等^[30]的研究表明雪柑果实中可溶性固形物含量与果实中的锰、锌含量呈负相关,可滴定酸含量与果实中的铁含量呈正相关,维生素C含量与果实中的铜含量呈正相关。本结果与前人研究有一致也有差异,主要是本试验中柠檬果实养分与品质的相关性不是在常规培养下分析的,在低镁环境下,镁质量浓度不仅影响了果实的内在品质,还影响了植株对其他养分的吸收,从而导致相关性有所不同。其他元素和品质间的相关性在不同品种间有所差异,但整体看来塔西提的相关性较低,主要是低镁胁迫塔西提时果实品质和矿质含量变化幅度都较小导致的。

柑橘投产后,由于果实生长需要带走大量的镁元素,导致植株缺镁现象更为明显。本研究中,在镁含量正常的情况下,云柠一号的单株挂果数、果实产量、镁含量、镁携带量都显著高于其他品种,其维持正常生长所需的镁元素更多,可能对缺镁更为敏感。在低镁条件下,塔西提的产量与其他品种间无显著差异,但镁含量显著低于其他品种,果实镁携带量也显著低于其他品种,从而导致镁需求量少于其他品种,表现比其他品种更能适宜低镁环境。此外,不同品种柠檬镁吸收的差异与自身遗传学特性有关,也可能是不同砧穗间的互作关系差异引起的^[31],还可能是不同品种植株体生理代谢失调差异导致体内镁转运体的差异^[32-33],其机制有待进一步研究。

4 结 论

在缺镁条件下不同品种柠檬的产量、品质和养分积累有所差异。在3个品种中,塔西提镁含量下降幅度、减产幅度、果实的镁携出量以及对其他元素的影响都是最小的,较其他品种更能适宜低镁环境。不同柠檬品种耐缺镁程度有差异,因此可在缺镁严重地区,选择种植塔西提这样耐缺镁的柠檬品种,同时针对不同品种以及目标产量,在各种植区进行合理的镁肥补充。

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