

果树物候期研究进展

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摘要: 果树物候期对气候变暖的响应受到人们普遍关注。从气候变暖对果树物候期的影响、驱动果树物候期变化的因子和果树物候期监测方法3个方面回顾了果树物候期研究进展,并提出未来果树物候期的研究重点。果树物候期变化是多因子综合作用的结果,气候变暖背景下我国大部地区果树春季物候期提前,秋季物候期推迟。相比传统地面观测,利用遥感方法的果树物候期研究实现了果树物候期观测由点到面的空间转换,是物候期研究的一个前沿领域。未来应将地面观测、模型模拟和遥感监测手段有效结合进行果树物候期交互验证,同时加强多因子的果树物候期分子机制研究。

关键词: 果树物候期; 气候变暖; 遥感物候学; 物候模型

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Advances in research on fruit tree phenology

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Abstract: Fruit tree phenology has aroused public and scientific attention due to the growing evidence that the timing of development stages is largely dependent on environmental factors. Particularly, as fruit tree phenology events are highly sensitive to climate fluctuations, the timing of these events has been used as the most salient and sensitive bio-indicators of climate change. Studies have reported shifts in fruit tree phenology due to warming temperatures, leading to earlier spring and later autumn phenology, with potential impacts on the safety of fruit production. Modelling, assessing and monitoring of fruit tree phenological dynamics are therefore key requirements to improve the understanding of how fruit tree responds to global warming. In order to improve the understanding of fruit tree phenology, this paper has systematically reviewed important progresses in researches on fruit tree phenology, focusing on fruit tree phenology and climate warming, the driving factors on phenological phenomena and phenology monitoring methods. Then, we pointed out some main research aspects in the near future. Among them, previous studies have indicated that changes in spring phenology of fruit crops as a result of increased temperature may manifest as advancement, delay or no change. These inconsistent responses are due to the unbalanced relationship between forcing and chilling effects, i.e. variation in chilling effects due to winter warming and changes in forcing effects related to spring warming. The driving factors of main fruit tree phenological change are environmental conditions (air temperature, humidity, etc.) and agricultural management, and thus a comprehensive understanding of the driving factors affecting fruit tree phenology can benefit to fruit production. Furthermore, to better understand the

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chilling effects of winter temperature and forcing effects of spring temperature on fruit tree spring phenology, several models have been developed to calculate chilling and forcing accumulation. For example, results from the Chill Overlap model were better than those from Sequential model on evaluating apple flowering time. Of the Chill Overlap models, those fitted with Triangular or Dynamic Chill model and the Growing Degree Hour (GHD) heat sub-model seem to have more biological rationale and performed well statistically. Traditional fruit tree phenological observations were based on field records, which can obtain the key biological events on a specific date. However, such observations can be time consuming and labor intensive to cover many species across a region and establish long term data records. To timely and accurately measure fruit tree phenological events over different spatial scales, the remote sensing has emerged as a new and valuable tool. Recent studies have reported that the remote sensing can monitor fruit tree phenology by an array of ground, near-surface and orbital sensors, each with some advantages and disadvantages. Remote sensing can achieve qualitative analysis and quantifying analysis for crops' main phenological stages. Meanwhile, time-series vegetation indexes are used to qualitatively analyze crop phenology and the most commonly used methods are VI thresholding, curve-fitting, inflection point and maximum slope. Currently, use of remote sensing to quantify the key phenological periods of fruit tree has mainly focused on flowering and maturity period. Some pioneering studies using remote sensing methods to quantify fruit tree flowering phenology were based on the linkages of flower pigments and colors with spectral signatures and the differentiating spectral characteristics of flowers and other objects, which had a good example in almond floral phenology. Other researchers using near-infrared reflectance predicted the optimal harvest date of fruits based on the information about the maturity, including fruit skin color and the varying internal fruit characteristics. In the future, (1) More relevant driving factors should be considered into fruit tree phenological models. (2) The investigation on molecular mechanism to fruit tree phenological changes should be strengthened. (3) Quantitative monitoring fruit tree phenology should be strengthened from new sensors at ground, near-surface and airborne level. (4) Ground observations, model simulations and remote sensing monitoring methods should be synergetically used for fruit tree phenology verification.

Key words: Fruit tree phenology; Climate warming; Remote sensing phenology; Phenology model

随着一年中季节性气候的变化,果树进行萌芽、抽梢、开花、结实以及根、茎、叶、果等一系列生长发育活动,这种年复一年的规律性变化,即为发育周期,也叫年周期。果树物候信息不仅是果树种植区划的重要依据,同时也是气候变化研究的重要内容。在气候变暖背景下,果树物候期及其空间分布格局会出现调整,进而影响到区域果树产量和果实品质^[1-3]。因此,明晰果树物候期对关键气候因子的响应,探究果树物候期监测的主要研究方法,并在此基础上分析亟待解决的科学问题,对于指导果树种植区生产管理具有重要意义。目前,国内外系统介绍果树物候期研究进展的综述鲜见报道。笔者通过回顾近年来果树物候期研究方面的重要成果,概述了气候变暖对果树物候期的影响、果树物候期变化的驱动因子及果树物候期监测方法,并提出今后果

树物候期研究的主要方向。

1 气候变暖对果树物候期的影响

各种果树的物候期不尽相同,如苹果、梨、桃、杏、梅等果树早春发根早于萌芽,而柿、板栗发根与萌芽大体同步进行,或发根略晚于萌芽;但发根比萌芽早的果树,在早春气温增高快的年份又会出现发根与萌芽同步开始的现象^[4]。桃、李等核果类果树先开花后展叶,但梨、苹果等仁果类果树多为先展叶后开花。不同果树的物候期有一定的特异性,这是其自身在长期进化中适应自然环境变化的结果^[4]。因此,果树物候期的变化与其所处的环境息息相关。

近一个世纪以来,全球地表气温平均升高了 $0.74\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$,且预计到2050年,全球地表平均温度将上升 $0.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ^[5]。气候变暖会改变果树生长发育的热量

条件,进而影响果树发育进程,其中开花期提前是气候变暖的重要标志。目前,欧洲、美国东北部及亚洲的大部均发现气候变暖会使果树开花物候期提前,研究涉及苹果^[6-7]、梨^[6]、杏^[8]、樱桃^[9]、橄榄^[10-11]、板栗^[12]、柑橘^[13]等多种果树。在我国,气候变暖使年平均气温低于6℃的果产区春季物候期(萌芽、展叶、开花期)提前,秋季物候期(落叶期)延迟,生长季呈现延长的趋势^[14-15]。以我国北方苹果主产地物候期动态变化为例:1996—2018年,福山、万荣和阿克苏年平均气温呈上升趋势,苹果萌芽期、展叶始期和始花期分别以0.36、0.33和0.23 d·a⁻¹的平均速率提前,落叶末期则以0.68 d·a⁻¹的速率呈现推迟的趋势^[14]。然而,同一树种(甚至品种)的物候期对气候变暖的响应会因地理环境条件的不同而不同^[8,16]。有研究发现,气候变暖还可使苹果^[16]、杏^[8]、橄榄^[11]等果树花期推迟或保持不变。造成这种差异的原因是:果树正常开花需冬季低温能满足果树对低温需冷量的需求,同时春季升温又能满足果树开花对生物学积温的需求^[12];气候变暖往往延长果树生长期推迟落叶,从而使气温较高地区的果树冬季低温累积不足,打破休眠进程推迟,造成果树开花期推迟^[17];但在气温较低的区域,往往能够满足果树进入休眠对低温量的需求,同时春季升温能使果树开花所需的热量积累提前完成,从而使果树开花期较以往提前^[18]。

2 果树物候期变化的驱动因子

果树物候期变化的驱动因子包括气候条件、土壤条件、地势条件及管理措施等^[4]。温度作为影响果树物候期的主要气候因子已得到普遍认可。如Heide等^[19]发现,苹果停止生长和进入休眠主要受低温诱导和调控,不受光周期影响。在温带和亚热带地区,果树春季萌芽和开花期的早晚,主要与春季气温有关。落叶果树通过正常休眠后,遇到适宜的温度就能萌芽开花^[4]。除温度外,降水和相对湿度亦是驱动果树物候期的重要气候条件。落叶果树在春季萌芽前,树木需要一定的水分,若水分不足,常延迟果树萌芽,影响新梢正常生长^[4]。鲍小娟^[20]发现,苹果和梨树萌芽、开花期、果实着色及成熟期与对应生长季的降水呈正相关,叶片变色及落叶期则与该段生长季的降水呈负相关。值得注意的是,同一树种、品种在年周期内不同物候期对气候条件的需求不同,因此各气象要素对果树物候期的影响存在差

异^[14,21]。郭梁等^[22]发现,板栗开花期提前主要与温度升高有关,其次是相对湿度,受光合有效辐射影响较小。刘璐等^[21]发现,气温和降水对黄土高原苹果物候期的影响存在差异,萌芽期、展叶始期和始花期主要受气温影响,叶变色末期主要受降水影响。

土壤条件包括土壤温度、土壤水分和土壤养分含量等。此处主要介绍土壤温度对果树物候期的影响。现有研究表明,土壤温度会影响果树根系物候期(开始活动期、生长期、停止活动期)。如甜橙、酸橙、葡萄柚、柠檬等果树的根系在土温12℃左右开始生长,23~31℃时生长最好,当土温降到19℃时生长衰弱^[4];板栗根系一般在土温8.5℃时开始生长,23~26℃时生长最旺,当土温降到15℃时停止活动^[23]。地势条件主要包含海拔、坡度、坡向和坡形。通常认为,地势条件通过气候条件的差异影响果树物候期。如山地果树海拔高,温度低,春季物候期会相应推迟,落叶期则随海拔升高而提早;同一果树的物候期,南坡日照充足、气温较高,生长季较北坡开始早,结束晚。此外,管理措施是影响果树物候期的另一重要驱动因子。例如,设施栽培管理通过提供适宜的环境条件,能使猕猴桃^[24]、杏^[25]、桃^[26]等果树的芽膨大、开花期较露地栽培提前。可见,果树物候期变化受多因子综合作用,以往研究多考虑单一要素对物候期的影响,今后应充分了解各因子对果树物候期的综合影响机制,以期更准确地揭示果树物候期与环境变化的关系,这对指导果树栽培和生产具有重要意义。

3 果树物候期观测和研究的主要方法

目前,果树物候信息监测方法主要有田间观测法、模型模拟法和遥感监测法^[27]。

3.1 田间观测法

田间观测法是果树物候期监测的传统方法,主要用眼睛观察,用手记录,所得的观测数据是果树物候期研究的第一手资料。当观测到木本果树植株上有一个芽、一片叶、一朵花、一个果实出现某物候现象时(通常是几个或一批同时出现),即表示该植株开始进入某物候期;有半数或以上树枝或叶片、花序、果实出现某物候现象为盛期;某物候现象基本结束为末期。对于一些不便逐株观测的物候期,按物候期标准目测估计观测地段植株进入物候期的日期^[28]。果树物候期观测人员要固定,观测点和选择

观测的对象要满足地点固定、有代表性^[29]的要求。在果树物候期观测中,要求观测各种树种间物候期划分界线明确,对观测项目、记载方法要有统一标准和要求。如苹果开花始期、盛期和末期分别是指花序上第一批花朵开放、全树半数以上花序的花瓣开放和多数花朵凋落;桃树现蕾是指膨大的花芽花萼裂开,漏出花蕾顶端;核桃雄花开放是指花序上小花开放,散出花粉,核桃花序松散下垂^[28]。由于不同果树自身的生物学特性及所处环境条件存在差异,因而各果树物候期田间观测的内容不尽相同。受篇幅所限,另文详述。

此处就主要果树观测和记载的物候期进行介绍。如苹果、梨、山楂等具有混合花芽的仁果类,田间观测的主要物候期有芽膨大、芽开放、展叶(始期、盛期)、开花(始期、盛期、末期)、抽梢、新梢停止生长、可采成熟期、叶变色(始期、末期)和落叶(始期、末期);桃、李、杏等具有纯花芽的核果类,田间观测的主要物候期有花芽膨大、现蕾、开花、叶芽开放、展叶、抽梢、新梢停止生长、硬核、可采成熟期、叶变色和落叶;核桃、板栗主要记载的物候期有芽膨大、芽开放、展叶、雄花开放、雌花开放、可采成熟期、叶变色、落叶;枣树的物候期主要记载芽膨大、芽开放、展叶、花序出现、开花、硬核、可采成熟期(白熟、脆熟、完熟)、叶变色、落叶^[28]。果树物候期观测时间依不同果树物候期出现时间而定,一般隔日进行观测,旬末必须巡视观测;开花期应每日进行观测;若物候期间隔时间很长,可逢5日和旬末进行观测,临近物候期再恢复隔日观测^[28]。果树开花期一般多出现在春季,但枇杷却出现在冬季,金柑可在夏、秋两季多次开花^[4]。因此,针对冬季未进入休眠期的果树应继续开展物候期的观测和记录工作。田间观测法简单易行,结果较为精确可靠,但观测中会掺杂主观因素,观测覆盖面小,开展大面积观测会耗费大量的人力、物力和时间^[30]。

3.2 模型模拟法

目前,国内外建立的果树物候期模型主要包括统计分析模型^[31]和以果树生长规律分析为主的过程机理模型^[32]。统计分析方法是通过对一段时间内果树物候期的变化趋势及其影响因素的相关关系进行分析,从而预测物候期的研究方法^[31]。统计物候模型简单明了,应用较为广泛,但模型没有明确的生物物理机制,外推效果相对较差。如,柏秦凤等^[31]通过

筛选苹果花期气象要素,构建了中国富士系苹果花期物候模型。Perry等^[33]以温度为主要考虑因素,提取美国东南部苹果花后4个时间段的热量指标,与最佳收获期进行相关分析,建立了苹果成熟期的预测模型。过程机理模型是假设果树生长发育主要受温度、光照等因素控制,通常考虑果树休眠与脱休眠阶段,只有果树所受积温达到物候事件发生所需临界值才会发生^[34]。通常设定的起始日期是大多数模型所共有的参数,在此日期之后,特定的环境驱动因素会影响植物的发育,一个或多个参数控制着环境驱动因素对植物发育速度的影响^[34]。近年来发展的果树物候期过程机理模型主要考虑冷、热驱动对果树发育速率的影响^[35],如热时模型(Thermal Time Model)、顺序模型(Sequential Model)、平行模型(Parallel Model)、深度休眠模型(Deepening Rest Model)或冷重叠模型(Chill Overlap Model)等^[35-36]。其中,热时模型是不考虑冷驱动,直接从热驱动开始计算的模型;顺序模型是假设温度累积到冷驱动过程所需的阈值后才开始累积热驱动;平行模型是假设冷驱动阶段,温度对物候也有热驱动作用;深度休眠模型或冷重叠模型是假设冷驱动分为深度休眠阶段和休眠解除阶段,休眠解除后进入热驱动阶段,模型对冷驱动的计算与顺序模型相同,而对热驱动的计算与平行模型相同^[36]。就冷驱动和热驱动的子模型选取而言,动态模型(Dynamic Model)和生长度小时模型(Growing Degree Hour)较多地考虑了生物学原理且对环境温度敏感,已用于评估苹果开花期^[32]。如Darbyshire等^[32]基于全球14个站点的苹果花期(始花期和盛花期)物候数据评估了冷重叠模型和顺序模型在模拟苹果花期的适用性,其中冷驱动子模型选取动态模型和三角模型(Triangular),热驱动子模型选取生长度小时模型和Sigmoidal模型,结果显示,4个冷重叠模型模拟效果整体优于4个顺序模型,4个冷重叠模型模拟苹果始花期和盛花期的均方根误差分别为6.6~8.7 d和5.4~7.9 d,4个顺序模型模拟苹果始花期和盛花期的均方根误差分别为7.2~14.3 d和6.7~16.7 d。理论上,较为复杂的深度休眠模型(或冷重叠模型)在机理上考虑的更为全面,模拟精度应该更高。然而,邬定荣等^[36]将4个物候模型(顺序模型、平行模型、深度休眠模型、热时模型)应用在陕西苹果花期预报研究中,发现综合考虑模型的复杂性与模拟精度,热时模型更适合模拟陕

西苹果花期,且热时模型以单站外推可获得更高的模拟精度,延安果区单站外推均方根误差最小(5.08 d)。这可能是由于深度休眠模型需要更多子过程的详细物候观测资料(如萌芽期、展叶期),并逐一地对模型进行参数化处理,才可能取得更好的结果,而郭定荣等^[36]并未对苹果芽膨大、芽开放、展叶等物候期的参数进行校正。值得注意的是,当前建立的果树物候期机理模型对光照、水分等影响因素考虑不足,建议今后在建立果树物候期机理模型时将温度以外的其他因素考虑在内,以提高模型的机理性和普适性。如Medina-Alonso等^[11]提出,当前评估橄榄开花期的物候模型主要将温度作为考虑因素,今后应考虑物候模型温度以外的其他因素。此外,已有研究发现,针对大田作物生长模拟研究的WOFOST模型,也可用于监测果树物候期^[37]。Bai等^[37]通过WOFOST模型对多年生枣树的萌芽、开花和成熟期进行监测,发现模型模拟结果分别较实测值提前了2 d、3 d和3 d。虽然作物机理模型对作物生长影响因素考虑比较充分,但模型结构复杂,需要大量的作物生长发育过程、土壤条件以及管理措施等详细输入数据,使作物模型本地化处理有一定难度。同时,作物模型本身大部分是单点模型,应用于区域尺度代表性不足。故而,本土化处理和区域尺度代表性等是机理模型应用中不可避免的问题,给开展较大范围果树物候监测带来难度^[27,38]。

3.3 遥感监测法

基于遥感数据的物候监测是对传统物候监测方法的有效补充与发展,该方法实现植被物候研究由点到面的空间转换,是物候研究的一个前沿领域^[39]。

3.3.1 遥感数据源 从遥感平台来看,遥感可分为航天遥感、航空遥感和地面遥感。目前,用于物候监测的遥感数据源主要有AVHRR(Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer)、Sentinel-2、Landsat、MODIS、MEIRS(Medium Resolution Imaging Spectrometer)、SPOT-VGT等^[40-42]。虽然光学遥感影像覆盖范围广,但会受大气扰动、太阳辐射、云层覆盖等影响,且分辨率较低的卫星数据不适合在面积较小且不规则的区域应用,即存在混合像元问题,使得监测结果难以与实际耕地地块匹配,从而限制了这些方法的实际应用^[38]。微波遥感受天气条件影响较小,可获得较高质量的植被数据,已应用于植物物候研究。但以上2种数据源对地表不同参数敏感(如

微波遥感对植被结构和水分含量敏感)^[43],因而微波遥感通常被认为是光学遥感在植物物候研究中的补充,光学和微波遥感波段的有效融合将是遥感监测植被物候面临的新挑战^[44]。近年来,地面高光谱遥感因其移动性强、高时空分辨率等优点,对面积较小且不规格的区域有其应用优势,如FieldSpec Pro FR2500^[45]、ImSpector V10E^[46]等。此外,近地遥感通过弥补卫星物候监测和常规地面物候观测在空间和技术上的差距,已被用于果树物候监测,如无人机(UVA)^[47]。

3.3.2 遥感监测果树物候期方法 果树光谱特性由果树组织结构、生物化学成分和形态学特征决定,主要包括叶片颜色、细胞结构和植株水分含量等,而这些特征与果树物候期密切相关。果树在不同物候期的生理生化特性会影响其对光谱的吸收、反射和透射,引起光谱响应曲线产生一定的差异,从而使果树物候期的监测成为可能。国内外学者基于遥感监测作物物候的方法通常有两种:一种是基于时间序列的遥感数据(如植被指数)跟踪作物生长过程,根据作物生长过程中的特征变化来确定作物物候期^[40,48];另一种则是通过遥感数据量化作物生长过程中的生理、生化等指示因子,实现对作物物候期的监测与预测^[47,49]。

(1) 时序遥感果树物候监测

时序植被指数是植被物候监测的常用方法,主要包括阈值法^[50-51]、函数拟合法(Logistic函数法、谐波函数法、非对称高斯函数法)^[52]、滑动平均法^[38]、转折点法^[53]和斜率最大值法^[40]。其中,植被指数阈值法是通过设定一组植被指数的临界值确定生长季节的开始和结束,分为动态阈值法和固定值阈值法^[50-51]。拟合法是利用算法平滑时间序列遥感数据,对作物生育期进行提取,是近几年发展较快的物候提取方法之一^[52]。滑动平均法是利用实际时间序列植被指数曲线与滑动平均曲线的交叉确定作物物候相,虽然该方法适用于不同植被类型,但移动平均的时间间隔大小确定很关键^[38]。转折点法是将时间序列曲线一阶导数值由负值到正值的转折点定义为生长季的开始期,将从正值到负值的转折点定义为生长季的结束期^[53]。斜率最大值法是根据植被时间序列的变化幅度来确定生长季的方法^[40]。

近年来,NDVI(归一化指数)、EVI(增强植被指数)、NDWI(归一化水分指数)、LSWI(地表水分指

数)及一些新构建的物候指数已应用于时序植被指数的物候监测研究^[54-56]。然而,基于时序植被指数的物候监测结果因植被指数不同存在差异。通常认为EVI(叶面积指数较高时EVI对冠层变化仍然敏感)对森林物候监测效果优于NDVI^[42,57-58],而Balzarolo等^[54]发现EVI效果较NDVI差。时序植被指数物候监测可实现作物物候定性分析^[40,59],但基于该方法的果树物候监测鲜见报道。

(2) 果树关键物候期遥感监测

由于果树在不同物候期反映其长势的生理、生化参数不同,故利用遥感数据量化果树关键物候期选用的生理、生化等指示因子亦不相同。近年来,利用遥感量化监测果树关键物候期的研究主要集中在果树开花期和成熟期,涉及杏^[47]、桃^[60]、苹果^[61-62]等果树。

利用遥感量化监测果树开花期的方法主要是指数法^[47],该方法通过光谱数据构建单个光谱指数量化开花动态变化。如,Chen等^[47]构建增强开花指数(EBI)量化监测杏树开花动态,发现新构建的指数(EBI)在多尺度的遥感观测(UVA、PlanetScope、CERES、Sentinel-2、Landsat)中均可较好地监测杏树开花动态。利用遥感量化监测果树成熟期主要是基于果实在成熟过程中色泽、糖分等变化与光谱特征的相关性,通过变化的光谱特征构建预测果实成熟度模型,研究涉及苹果^[62]、桃^[60,63]和香蕉^[64]等。如,Rajkumar等^[64]使用高光谱成像技术研究了香蕉在不同温度下的成熟状况,表明总可溶性固形物、水分含量和硬度的决定系数分别为0.85、0.87和0.91。目前,针对果树果实成熟期的监测多是在实验室范围内进行,很少用于普通果园收获期的优化,且构建的模型普适性仍需进一步探究。

4 展 望

近年来,有关果树物候期研究取得了一定进展,未来有待就以下几方面进一步深入:(1)气候变暖影响果树物候期变化的分子机制研究有待加强。果树物候期变化是果树响应环境变化表现出来的适应性表型特征,对于驱动果树物候期变化的分子机制有待探究。(2)加强多因素对果树物候期的综合影响研究。果树物候期变化是诸多因素综合作用的结果,目前有关果树物候期的过程机理模型多是将温度作为主要考虑因素,今后应将温度以外的其他因素

(如,光、水分等因素)考虑在内。(3)高光谱遥感监测果树物候期的研究需加强。(4)将地面、模型模拟和遥感监测手段有效结合进行果树物候期交互验证是果树物候期监测未来重点研究方向。

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