

# 库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉花粉液参数优选及经济效益分析

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**摘 要:**【目的】探索库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉最佳花粉液参数组合, 为香梨园无人机液体授粉技术应用提供依据。【方法】以11年生库尔勒香梨树为研究材料, 鸭梨花粉为授粉花粉, 采用无人机液体授粉技术, 研究不同花粉液剂量、花粉比例、花粉液配制后施用时间对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响, 并调查比较无人机液体授粉与人工蘸粉和人工抖粉的授粉成本。【结果】花粉比例为1:500、花粉液即配即施时, 不同花粉液施用剂量对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响表现为J3 > J2 > J1 > CK; 花粉液剂量为3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、花粉液即配即施时, 不同花粉比例对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响表现为B1 > B2 > B3 > B4 > CK; 花粉液剂量为3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、花粉比例为1:500时, 不同花粉液配制后施用时间对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响表现为S1 > S2 > S3 > CK; 花粉液剂量3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、花粉比例1:500的授粉成本为82元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>, 分别较人工蘸粉和人工抖粉节省158元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、308元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>。【结论】库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉最佳花粉液参数组合为花粉液剂量3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、花粉比例1:500、花粉液即配即施, 该组合花序坐果率88.57%, 花朵坐果率30.79%, 授粉效果良好, 节省成本显著。

**关键词:** 库尔勒香梨; 无人机液体授粉; 坐果率; 花粉液参数; 经济效益

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## Parameter optimization and economic analysis of unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) assisted liquid pollination for Kuerlexiangli pear

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**Abstract:**【Objective】Kuerlexiangli pear is a characteristic fruit in Xinjiang, and is mainly planted in southern Xinjiang, with a planting area of 71 000 hectares, playing an important role in the local agricultural economy. Kuerlexiangli pear is a cross-pollinated fruit tree with many problems in pollination. The natural pollination depends on bees and other pollinating insects, whose activities are under the influence of weather conditions and poorly controlled. The current artificial pollination method has some problems such as low efficiency, high cost and uneven pollination. UAV aided liquid pollination has the advantages of high efficiency, low cost and good pollination effect, and can well solve the

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problems of pollination in Kuerlexiangli pear. In order to optimize the use of UAV aided liquid pollination technology in production, this study tried to select the best combination of technical parameters related to UAV aided liquid pollination used in Kuerlexiangli and analyzed its economic profit. The parameters included concentration of pollen suspended in pollination solution per unit area, pollen suspension dilution ratio and application time after pollen suspension preparation. **【Methods】**11-year-old Kuerlexiangli pear trees were used as the experimental materials. Pollen grains were collected from Yali (commercially provided by the Institute of Bee Research, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, collected by bees). The pollination solution consisted of 500 parts of water, 50 parts of white sugar and 1 part of pollen partner. A DJI T20 plant protection drone was used as the pollination device, with a flying height of 2 meters above the top of the canopy. The spraying volume and moving speed of the drone were 1 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and 4.5 m · s<sup>-1</sup>, 2 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and 4 m · s<sup>-1</sup>, or 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and 2.7 m · s<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. Natural open pollination served as the control. The study examined the effects of different pollen application dosages, different pollen concentrations, and different application time after preparation on fruit set in Kuerlexiangli pear, and compared the pollination costs between UAV aided liquid pollination and artificial pollination with dipping and shaking. **【Results】** When the 1:500 pollen suspension was applied immediately after preparation, the inflorescence fruit setting rate and flower fruit setting rate were 63.44% and 17.74%, 87.72% and 30.70%, and 88.57% and 30.79% in spraying volumes of 1 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> (J1), L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> (J2) and 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> (J3), respectively, while in CK (natural pollination) fruit setting rate and flower fruit setting rate were 45.61% and 14.47%, respectively. The fruit setting rate in J3 and J2 was significantly higher than that in J1 and CK. When pollen suspension application volume was 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and pollen suspension was sprayed immediately after preparation, the inflorescence fruit setting rate and flower fruit setting rate were 80.56% and 23.61%, 80.00% and 23.33%, 61.76% and 14.71%, and 49.17% and 14.58% in treatments with 1:250 (B1), 1:500 (B2), 1:750 (B3) and 1:1000 (B4) pollen suspensions, respectively. Fruit setting rate in B1 and B2 was significantly higher than in B3, B4 and CK. When spraying volume was 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and the pollen concentration was 1:500, the inflorescence fruit setting rate and flower fruit setting rate were 75.83% and 19.72%, 75.76% and 19.19%, and 64.71% and 17.16% in treatments with pollen suspension sprayed at 0 h (S1), 0.5 h (S2) and 1 h (S3) after preparation, respectively. Fruit setting rate in S1 and S2 was significantly higher than in S3 and CK. Under a spray volume of 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and pollen concentration of 1:500, the pollination cost was 82 yuan per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup>, while the cost of artificial pollination was 240 yuan per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> and 390 yuan per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> for dipping and shaking pollination, respectively. The UAV aided liquid pollination saved 158-308 yuan per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> compared with the two traditional artificial pollination methods. **【Conclusion】** The optimal combination of technical parameters for UAV assisted liquid pollination used in Kuerlexiangli pear was: spraying volume of 3 L per 666.7 m<sup>2</sup>, pollen concentration of 1:500, and immediate spray after preparation. This combination generated a inflorescence fruit-setting rate and a flower fruit-setting rate of 88.57% and 30.79%, respectively, and significantly saved cost.

**Key words:** Kuerlexiangli pear; UAV liquid pollination; Fruit setting rate; Pollen liquid parameters; Economic benefits

库尔勒香梨是新疆特色果树,具有较高的种植经济效益。香梨是严格异花授粉结果的果树,即需要不同品种花粉授粉才能结果,因此在种植管理工作中,花期授粉是非常重要的环节,若授粉不佳,将严重影响香梨的产量和品质<sup>[1]</sup>。传统生产上以合理配置授粉树、花期通过自然授粉来实现坐果要求,但香梨花期常遭遇沙尘暴等不良气候的影响,导致自然授粉效果不理想<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,人工辅助授粉对保障香梨产量和品质尤为重要。目前人工辅助授粉的方式有人工蘸粉、人工抖粉、器械喷粉、液体授粉等<sup>[3]</sup>,其中,液体授粉以授粉速度快、节省人工成本等优势,越来越受到人们关注。

液体授粉提出于19世纪80年代<sup>[4]</sup>。付文林<sup>[5]</sup>的研究表明,砀山酥梨液体授粉较自然授粉坐果率提高33.9%,液体授粉的果实大、石细胞少、品质好。苏柳芸等<sup>[6]</sup>的研究表明,在库尔勒香梨上采用人工蘸粉、人工抖粉、液体授粉3种授粉方式,人工蘸粉坐果率高、花粉用量少,但人工用量大;人工抖粉坐果率次之,人工用量较人工点粉少,但花粉用量大,成本高;液体授粉适用于花期遭遇不良气候的情况,可增加柱头湿度,利于授粉受精。王兆龙等<sup>[7]</sup>的研究表明液体授粉较人工点粉显著降低了三季梨的果实硬度,并使果实趋于圆形,并指出液体授粉极大缩短了授粉时间,适合大面积梨园使用。赵红亮等<sup>[8]</sup>的研究综合比较了人工点粉和液体授粉的授粉成本及疏果成本,结果表明液体授粉比人工点粉节省成本246元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>。齐开杰等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究提供了授粉营养液配方:15%蔗糖+0.01%硼酸+0.05%硝酸钙+0.04%黄原胶,此配方需要用沸水熬制黄原胶,实际使用过程中不太便利。

由于库尔勒香梨开花集中,花期较短<sup>[10]</sup>,并且树形高大,人工背负式喷雾器液体授粉常常出现树体上部授粉不佳、重复授粉、遗漏授粉等问题。植保无人机从果树上方进行喷洒作业,使用卫星导航系统进行定位,同时其雾化效果更好,作业效率更高<sup>[11-14]</sup>,可以很好地解决生产中遇到的人工液体授粉不均匀及香梨树花期短的实际问题。植保无人机液体授粉是大面积果园理想的授粉方式,有助于林果生产的机械化和高效化。目前,无人机授粉在大田作物玉米<sup>[15]</sup>和杂交水稻育种<sup>[16-17]</sup>方面有相关研究,林业上有杉木种子园<sup>[18]</sup>和山核桃<sup>[19]</sup>授粉的研究,都取得很好的授粉效果,但关于库尔勒香梨授粉的研究较少。笔者使用大疆T20植保无人机对库尔勒香梨树进行液体授粉,研究不同花粉液施用剂量、不同花粉稀释比例及不同花粉液配制后施用时间对香梨花序坐果率和花朵坐果率的影响,筛选出最佳花粉液参数组合,并比较分析无人机授粉与人工蘸粉及人工抖粉之间的经济效益,为在香梨生产上植保无人机辅助液体授粉的应用提供理论依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

授粉花粉:鸭梨花粉,由中国农业科学院蜜蜂研究所提供。

花粉伴侣:由中国农业科学院蜜蜂研究所提供<sup>[20]</sup>。

### 1.2 仪器设备

大疆T20植保无人机由深圳市大疆创新科技有限公司生产,T20植保无人机主要参数见表1。

### 1.3 试验场地

表1 大疆T20植保无人机主要参数  
Table 1 Main parameters of DJI T20 drone

型号 Model	自身质量 Weight/kg	最大有效负载量 Maximum effective load/kg	轴距 Wheelbase/mm	旋翼直径 Rotor diameter/cm	旋翼数 Number of rotors	喷头数及类型 Number and type of nozzles	最大喷洒流量 Maximum spray flow/(L·min <sup>-1</sup> )	雾化粒径 Atomized particle size/μm
3WWD-15.1B	27.5	20	1883	83.82	6	8个扇形喷头 8 fan nozzles	3.6	130~250

试验园位于新疆阿拉尔市12团10连,面积2.7 hm<sup>2</sup>。果园栽植品种为库尔勒香梨,无授粉树,树龄11 a(年),清耕,壤砂土,株行距4 m×5 m。

### 1.4 试验方法

1.4.1 试验设计 试验于2020年4月8日进行,共设置11个处理,每个处理3次重复,以自然授粉为对

照,共33个小区,每小区700 m<sup>2</sup>,试验设计如表2。

1.4.2 花粉悬浊液配制 花粉营养液配方:水:白砂糖:花粉伴侣=500:50:1(质量比),试验中使用的水为桶装纯净水,白砂糖从当地市场购买。根据试验设计称量出所需水量,再按比例称取相应质量的白砂糖和花粉伴侣,充分溶解于水中,即为营养液;称

表 2 库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉花粉液参数优选试验设计

Table 2 Experimental design of UAV assisted liquid pollination for selecting optimal technical parameters for Kuerlexiangli pear

试验名称 Test name	处理编号 Treatment number	花粉液喷施剂量 Pollen liquid spray dosage/(L·666.7 m <sup>2</sup> )	花粉稀释比例(质量比) Pollen dilution ratio (Quality ratio)	花粉液施用时间 Pollen fluid application time
最佳花粉液喷施剂量筛选 Selection of the best spray volume	J1	1	1:500	即配即施 Mix and apply
	J2	2	1:500	即配即施 Mix and apply
	J3	3	1:500	即配即施 Mix and apply
最佳花粉稀释比例筛选 Selection of the best pollen dilution ratio	B1	3	1:250	即配即施 Mix and apply
	B2	3	1:500	即配即施 Mix and apply
	B3	3	1:750	即配即施 Mix and apply
	B4	3	1:1000	即配即施 Mix and apply
最佳花粉液施用时间筛选 Selection of the best application time	S1	3	1:500	即配即施 Mix and apply
	S2	3	1:500	配制后 0.5 h 0.5 h after preparation
	S3	3	1:500	配制后 1 h 1 h after preparation
对照 Control	CK	—	—	—

取所需质量的花粉倒入自封袋中,向自封袋中加入 20 mL 左右营养液,封好口,用手搓揉至花粉充分分散,打开自封袋将液体全部倒入营养液中,搅拌均匀后按照试验设计喷施。

1.4.3 无人机授粉作业参数 授粉当日天气晴,无持续风向,授粉时气温 22~25 °C,库尔勒香梨处于盛

花期。无人机喷洒作业高度为距离地面 7 m(距离树冠顶部 2 m 左右),沿梨树种植方向,从树冠上方向下喷洒,喷出的花粉液呈细小液滴状,液滴粒径 130~250 μm。大疆 T20 植保无人机主要授粉作业参数见表 3。

1.4.4 标记与调查 每个小区选择树势强健的香梨

表 3 大疆 T20 植保无人机主要授粉作业参数

Table 3 Main operation parameters of DJI T20 plant protection UAV

定位系统 Positioning system	飞行高度(距冠层高度) Flying height from canopy/m	飞行速度 Speed/(m·s <sup>-1</sup> )			有效喷幅 Effective spray width/m
		1 L·666.7 m <sup>2</sup>	2 L·666.7 m <sup>2</sup>	3 L·666.7 m <sup>2</sup>	
GNSS	2	4.5	4	2.7	5

树 1 株,并在梨树四周用毛线标记 50 个花序,花序随机选择,每个花序保留 1~6 序位的花朵,其余去除,每处理共标记 150 个花序。4 月 29 日对标记的花序进行花序坐果率和花朵坐果率调查。

花序坐果率/%=调查的坐果花序数/调查花序数×100;

花朵坐果率/%=调查的每个花序坐果数之和/(调查的花序数×6)×100。

### 1.5 无人机液体授粉经济效益分析

选取试验园所在连队的香梨园 3 个,调查人工授粉方式、授粉效率、工价、花粉价格及单位面积用量、授粉坐果率,综合计算其他人工授粉效益并与无人机授粉进行比较。

人工蘸粉:花粉和玉米淀粉按 1:2 的质量比混合均匀装入小瓶中,用毛笔蘸取混合花粉后,选择 1 个花序中的 2 朵花进行点授,2 个点授花序间隔 20 cm

左右。

人工抖粉:花粉和玉米淀粉按 1:5 的质量比混合均匀装入丝袜中,将丝袜绑于长杆顶端,在花枝上方抖动丝袜进行授粉。

### 1.6 数据处理

数据统计使用 Microsoft Excel 2013,数据分析使用 DPS 7.05,采用 Duncen 新复极差法进行显著性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同花粉悬浊液施用剂量对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

由表 4 可知,在花粉稀释比例为 1:500、花粉悬浊液即配即施的条件下,花粉悬浊液施用剂量为 3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率最高,其次是施用剂量为 2 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>,但二者无明显差异;施

表4 不同花粉悬浊液施用剂量对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

Table 4 Effects of different spray volume of pollen suspension on fruit set in Kuerlexiangli pear

处理编号 Treatment number	花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate of treatment was improved than	花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate of treatment was improved than control/%
J1	63.44±1.68 b	17.83	17.74±0.54 b	3.27
J2	87.72±0.88 a	42.11	30.70±1.01 a	16.23
J3	88.57±1.65 a	42.96	30.79±0.79 a	16.32
CK	45.61±1.75 c	-	14.47±0.44 c	-

注:不同小写字母代表在 0.05 水平差异显著;花序/花朵坐果率较自然授粉提高量=处理花序/花朵坐果率-自然授粉花序/花朵坐果率(CK);表 5、表 6 同。

Note: Different lowercase letters represent significant difference at the 0.05 level; Inflorescence/Flower fruit set rate of treatment was improved than control= inflorescence/flower fruit set rate of treatment- inflorescence/flower fruit set rate of control, the same for Table 5 and Table 6.

用剂量为  $1\text{ L}\cdot 666.7\text{ m}^2$  居中,自然授粉的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率最低。结果表明,3种剂量均能明显提高库尔勒香梨的坐果率。

## 2.2 不同花粉稀释比例对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

由表 5 可知,在花粉悬浊液施用剂量为  $3\text{ L}\cdot 666.7\text{ m}^2$ 、花粉悬浊液即配即施的条件下,花序坐果率和花朵坐果率最高为稀释比例 1:250,其次是 1:500,二者无显著差异,但显著高于 1:750、1:1000 和

表5 不同花粉稀释比例对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

Table 5 Effects of different pollen concentrations on fruit set rate of Kuerlexiangli pear

处理编号 Treatment number	花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate of treatment was improved than	花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate of treatment was improved than control/%
B1	80.56±1.60 a	34.95	23.61±0.27 a	9.14
B2	80.00±1.92 a	34.39	23.33±1.16 a	8.86
B3	61.76±1.70 b	16.15	14.71±0.59 b	0.24
B4	49.17±0.83 c	3.56	14.58±0.48 b	0.11
CK	45.61±1.75 c	-	14.47±0.44 b	-

自然授粉。

## 2.3 花粉悬浊液配制后不同施用时间对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

由表 6 可知,在花粉悬浊液施用剂量为  $3\text{ L}\cdot 666.7\text{ m}^2$ 、花粉稀释比例为 1:500 的条件下,花粉悬浊液即配即施的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率较自然授粉(CK)分别高 30.22%和 5.25%;配制后 0.5 h 施用的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率较 CK 分别高 30.15%

和 4.72%,二者无显著差异,但与配制后 1 h 施用和自然授粉差异显著。

## 2.4 库尔勒香梨无人机授粉经济效益分析

以无人机辅助液体授粉花序坐果率最高的试验组 J3(即花粉液喷施剂量为  $3\text{ L}\cdot 666.7\text{ m}^2$ 、花粉稀释比例为 1:500、花粉液即配即施)与传统的人工蘸粉和人工抖粉进行成本比较,由表 7 可知,无人机辅助液体授粉较人工蘸粉和人工抖粉分别节省授粉成本

表6 花粉悬浊液配制后不同施用时间对库尔勒香梨坐果率的影响

Table 6 Effects of different pollen suspension application time on fruit set rate of Kuerlexiangli pear

处理编号 Treatment number	花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate of treatment was improved than	花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate/%	处理较对照所提高的花朵坐果率 Flower fruit set rate of treatment was improved than control/%
S1	75.83±2.20 a	30.22	19.72±0.37 a	5.25
S2	75.76±1.75 a	30.15	19.19±0.29 a	4.72
S3	64.71±1.70 b	19.10	17.16±0.49 b	2.69
CK	45.61±1.75 c	-	14.47±0.44 c	-

158元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>、308元·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>。无人机辅助液体授粉花序坐果率在80%以上,且树冠从上到下坐

果均匀;人工蘸粉和人工抖粉花序坐果率一般为40%左右,树冠上部授粉困难。

表7 库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉与传统人工授粉经济效益分析

Table 7 Economic benefit analysis of UAV-assisted liquid pollination and traditional artificial pollination methods used in Kuerlexiangli pear

项目 Project	人工蘸粉 Hand dip pollination	人工抖粉 Hand shake pollination	无人机辅助液体授粉 UAV-assisted liquid pollination
花粉均价 Pollen price/(Yuan·kg <sup>-1</sup> )	7000	7000	7000
花粉用量 Pollen dosage/(g·667 m <sup>2</sup> )	20	50	6
花粉成本 Pollen cost/(Yuan·667 m <sup>2</sup> )	140	350	42
人工/机械成本 Labor/mechanical cost/(Yuan·667 m <sup>2</sup> )	100	40	20
材料费 Cost materials/(Yuan·667 m <sup>2</sup> )	0	0	20
授粉成本 Pollination cost/(Yuan·667 m <sup>2</sup> )	240	390	82
工效 Work efficiency	0.13 hm <sup>2</sup> ·person <sup>-1</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup>	0.33 hm <sup>2</sup> ·person <sup>-1</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup>	15 hm <sup>2</sup> ·UAV <sup>-1</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup>
时效性 Timeliness	差,易出现用工荒、梨树授粉不足或错过最佳授粉时间等问题 Poor timeliness, it is easy to have problems such as labor shortage, pear pollination shortage or missing the best pollination time	差,易出现用工荒、梨树授粉不足或错过最佳授粉时间等问题 Poor timeliness, it is easy to have problems such as labor shortage, pear pollination shortage or missing the best pollination time	好
花序坐果率 Inflorescence fruit set rate/%	40	40	80

注:人工蘸粉 0.13 hm<sup>2</sup>·人<sup>-1</sup>·天<sup>-1</sup>,人工费按 200 元·人<sup>-1</sup>·天<sup>-1</sup> 计算,折合人工费 100 Yuan·667 m<sup>2</sup>;人工抖粉 0.33 hm<sup>2</sup>·人<sup>-1</sup>·天<sup>-1</sup>,折合人工费 40 Yuan·667 m<sup>2</sup>;无人机液体授粉机力费 20 Yuan·667 m<sup>2</sup>,增加材料费(即花粉伴侣)20 Yuan·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>。

Note: Hand dip pollination 0.13 hm<sup>2</sup>·person<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>, the labor cost is calculated at 200 Yuan·person<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>, equivalent to 100 Yuan·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>; hand shake pollination 0.33 hm<sup>2</sup>·person<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup>, the same hand shake pollination labor cost 40 Yuan·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>; the cost of UAV liquid pollinator was 20 Yuan·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>, and the material cost (pollen chaperone) 20 Yuan·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>.

### 3 讨 论

试验使用大疆 T20 植保无人机和中国农业科学院蜜蜂研究所提供的鸭梨花粉及花粉营养液配方对库尔勒香梨进行液体授粉研究。从试验结果看,无人机辅助液体授粉,花粉稀释比例为 1:500(即花粉质量浓度为 2 g·L<sup>-1</sup>)和 1:250 时的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率较高,分别达到 80.00%和 23.33%、80.56%和 23.61%,花序坐果率和花朵坐果率分别比自然授粉提高 34.39%和 8.86%、34.95%和 9.14%。王宇<sup>[21]</sup>在库尔勒香梨上的研究表明花粉浓度质量为 3.2 g·L<sup>-1</sup> 时花序坐果率和花朵坐果率最高,分别为 36.38%和 11.24%,本研究结果与王宇<sup>[21]</sup>研究结果不同的原因可能是使用的花粉和花粉营养液配方不同,导致花粉活力存在差异,也可能是不同年份气候条件不同或树体本身营养条件不同等。

单位面积花粉悬浊液施用剂量(花粉比例 1:500)试验结果表明,花粉悬浊液用量 3 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>

和 2 L·666.7 m<sup>2</sup>的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率分别为 88.57%和 30.79%、87.72%和 30.70%,花序坐果率和花朵坐果率较自然授粉分别提高 42.96%和 16.32%、42.11%和 16.23%。

花粉悬浊液配制后立即施用与配制后 0.5 h 施用无显著差异,配制后 1 h 施用,花序坐果率也达到了 64.71%,与对照差异显著,若授粉面积大,施用时间稍长也能满足坐果要求,这与齐开杰等<sup>[9]</sup>的研究建议花粉液应在 2 h 内使用相符。

对无人机液体授粉、人工蘸粉、人工抖粉的授粉效益进行比较,结果表明无人机授粉成本低于人工蘸粉和人工抖粉,且花序坐果率达到 80%,高于人工蘸粉和人工抖粉的花序坐果率 40%。这与苏柳芸等<sup>[6]</sup>关于库尔勒香梨人工蘸粉花序坐果率 86.6%、人工抖粉 73.3%、液体授粉 45%的研究结果不一致。通过分析发现,主要原因在于:(1)人工蘸粉花序坐果率的计算方法不同。本研究的试验数据是通过走访果农香梨树整体的花序坐果率得到的,40%的花

序坐果率也是历年生产的经验值。由于人工蘸粉是非常精准的授粉方式,授粉坐果率较高,果农为避免增加后续疏果工作量,在授粉过程中会舍弃部分花序,且树梢部分的花序由于人工点授困难,也存在遗漏的情况,所以,香梨树整体的花序坐果率在40%左右。苏柳芸等<sup>[6]</sup>的结果来自于标记花序的坐果率,因标记花序都进行了授粉,所以花序坐果率较高。(2)人工抖粉坐果率的差异在于生产和试验的预期不同,使得授粉操作精细程度不同,最终在坐果率上表现出较大差距。(3)液体授粉坐果率的差异可能是由不同的花粉营养液配方、试验年份气候条件等综合因素造成的。

液体授粉可以提高花序坐果率和花朵坐果率,减少花期不良天气对坐果的影响,可以弥补自然授粉的不足<sup>[22]</sup>;同时液体授粉均匀、大量节省人工成本、可控性强<sup>[23-24]</sup>,符合生产对人工授粉的要求。无人机辅助液体授粉能显著地提高库尔勒香梨的坐果率,且工效高、成本低,可以很好地解决生产上库尔勒香梨授粉存在的花粉用量大、人工成本高、时效性差等诸多问题,是一种优质、高效的授粉方式。但是无人机液体授粉对库尔勒香梨果实品质有何影响,有待进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

花粉液参数为花粉比例 1:500、施用量 3 L·666.7 m<sup>-2</sup>、花粉液即配即施时,库尔勒香梨的花序坐果率和花朵坐果率可达88.57%和30.79%,且较人工蘸粉和人工抖粉节省成本显著,可视为库尔勒香梨无人机辅助液体授粉最优的花粉液参数组合。

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