

巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段养分需求特性研究

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摘要:【目的】探究巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段对各必需营养元素的吸收分配比率、需求比例、吸收速率和需求量等需求特性指标,为巨玫瑰葡萄的科学合理施肥提供理论依据。【方法】以9年生贝达嫁接的巨玫瑰葡萄为试材,2017—2018年分别在其关键生育期整株取样,对树体各必需营养元素的含量进行测定。【结果】不同生育阶段巨玫瑰葡萄对各元素均有一定需求。末花期至转色期对各元素的需求量均最大,占全年总需求量的39.18%~53.19%。萌芽期至始花期氮和铁、转色期至采收期钾和钙及采收期至落叶期镁的吸收分配比率均超过20%。生产1000 kg果实需要氮4.77 kg、磷1.41 kg、钾6.08 kg、钙5.05 kg、镁0.96 kg、铁124.86 g、锰31.05 g、锌26.17 g、硼33.89 g、铜6.83 g、钼0.27 g。全年各营养元素的需求比例氮:磷:钾:钙:镁为10.00:2.97:12.74:10.65:2.02,铁:锰:锌:铜:硼:钼为10.00:2.48:2.09:2.72:0.55:0.02。【结论】巨玫瑰葡萄对钾的需求量最高,钙与氮相近,镁与磷相近,施肥管理需要重视每个生育阶段各种必需营养元素的供给。

关键词:巨玫瑰葡萄; 营养元素; 需求特性; 合理施肥

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A study on nutrition requirement characteristics in different developmental phases of Jumeigui grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* × *V. labrusca*)

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Jumeigui grape (Shenyang big-berry muscat × Kyoho) is a self-selected cultivar with a large planting area in our country. It has big berry size, high quality, and a strong rose fragrance, which is widely favored by consumers. However, the problems of soft fruit and poor performance in storage and transportation of Jumeigui grape seriously affect its economic profit and large-scale promotion. A number of studies have shown that there is a positive correlation between the nutrient level and the firmness and the storage and transportation performance of the fruit. Currently, empirical fertilization and random fertilization in grape production in our country is widespread, which seriously restricts the healthy and sustainable development of the industry. Balanced fertilization and formula fertilization according to the nutrient requirement characteristics of grape are necessary for green, high-quality and efficient production of grapes. This study examined the absorption and distribution, and demand of each essential nutrient element in Jumeigui grape at different developmental phases in order to provide theoretical reference for reasonable fertilization of Jumeigui grape. 【Methods】 Nine-year-old Jumeigui grapevines on Beta rootstock were used as the experimental materials in this study, which was carried

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out in the demonstration table grape orchard, in Institute of Pomology, Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences. Grapevines with even vigor and growth status were chosen before the experiment in 2017. From 2017 to 2018, uprooting of the whole vines at key developmental phases, including budding stage, early flowering stage, end flowering stage, seed development stage, veraison stage, harvest stage and leaf falling stage. Three grapevines were randomly collected at each stage. Each collected vine was divided into roots, main trunks, main canes, new shoots, leaves, leaf petioles, floral clusters or berries. The grapevines were conventionally managed, and the new shoots, leaves, leaf petioles, floral clusters and berries pruned in current season were included in the tree biomass of next stage. The contents of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), manganese (Mn), zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), boron (B), and molybdenum (Mo) were measured and the absorption and distribution ratio, demand ratio, absorption rate and demand of these mineral elements at different stages were computed and analyzed. 【Results】The requirement characteristics of nutrient elements in Jumeigui grape varied at different growth stages. The absorption and distribution ratios of N and Fe from the budding stage to the early flowering stage exceeded 20%, those of Mo and P exceeded 17%, and the other elements exceeded 11%. The absorption and distribution ratios of Fe and Mo during flowering exceeded 17%. Those of Cu, Zn, K, Mn, N, P and Mg were similar, in a range of 11%-14%, and those of B and Ca were less than 10%. From end flowering stage to veraison stage, the absorption and distribution ratios of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, B, Cu and Mo were 50.63%, 53.19%, 40.80%, 42.03%, 41.96%, 41.35%, 46.92%, 41.21%, 47.21%, 46.98% and 39.18%, respectively. The absorption and distribution ratios of K and Ca from veraison to harvest exceeded 20%; those of P, Zn, Cu, B, Mn and Mg ranged 11%-15%; and Mo, Fe and N were less required, with an absorption and distribution ratio in a range of 4%-9%. The absorption and distribution ratio of Mg from harvest leaf fall reached 21.78%, those of Ca, Zn, Mo, B and Mg were similar, 14%-17%, and those of Fe, Cu, N, P and K were about 10%. The demand for nutrition elements for production of 1000 kg of fruit was 4.77 kg, 1.41 kg, 6.08 kg, 5.05 kg, 0.96 kg, 124.86 g, 31.05 g, 26.17 g, 33.89 g, 6.83 g and 0.27 g for N, P, K, Ca, Mg, Fe, Mn, Zn, Cu and Mo, respectively. The annual demand ratio of N:P:K:Ca:Mg was 10.00:2.97:12.74:10.65:2.02, and the demand ratio of Fe:Mn:Zn:B:Cu:Mo was 10.00:2.48:2.09:2.72:0.55:0.02. 【Conclusion】The absorption and distribution ratios of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, magnesium, iron, manganese, zinc, boron, copper and molybdenum are the highest from end flowering to veraison. The demand for nitrogen and iron from budding to early flowering stage, the demand for potassium and calcium from veraison to harvest, and that for magnesium from harvest to leaf fall are higher than other elements in corresponding phases. The demand for potassium is the highest for Jumeigui grape, and the demand for calcium is similar to that of nitrogen, and magnesium is close to phosphorus. The fertilization management of Jumeigui grape needs to pay attention to the balanced supply of various nutrients at each growth stage.

Key words: Jumeigui grape; Nutrition elements; Requirement characteristics; Rational fertilization

科学合理施肥才能获得葡萄的高产、稳产和优质已成为共识^[1-4]。然而,我国葡萄生产中经验施肥、盲目施肥的现象普遍存在,严重制约了产业的健康可持续发展。根据葡萄的养分需求特性按需施肥是葡萄科学合理施肥的基础^[5]。国内外关于葡萄养分需求特性的研究已有较多报道。国内有通过基质栽

培、营养液循环的方式对低、中、高3种营养供应水平的玫瑰香^[6]、无核白^[7]和峰后^[8]等葡萄品种养分需求特性的研究,也有常规管理露地栽培条件下巨峰^[9]、红地球^[10]、摩尔多瓦^[11]、赤霞珠^[12]等葡萄品种,以及设施栽培条件下87-1葡萄^[13]养分需求特性的报道,综合结果显示品种、养分供应量和栽培模式不

同,葡萄养分的需求特性均存在较大差异。国外学者对白诗南^[14]、黑比诺^[15]和赤霞珠^[16]葡萄研究表明,不同葡萄品种间树体的养分需求特性存在较大差异。Pradubsuk等^[17]研究表明树龄、砧木、土壤类型、土壤温湿度、根系分布及土壤本底值等的差异均会影响葡萄对养分的吸收。Leeuwen等^[18]连续多年对不同土壤条件下梅鹿辄、赤霞珠和品丽珠葡萄的生长发育变化进行了研究,认为气候的影响最大,其次是土壤和品种。

巨玫瑰由沈阳大粒玫瑰香和巨峰杂交育成,是我国目前种植面积较大的自主选育品种,果粒大、品质优良,且具有浓郁的玫瑰香味,广受消费者青睐^[1]。目前,关于巨玫瑰葡萄养分需求特性的研究报道较少。笔者连续2 a(年)在巨玫瑰葡萄的关键生育期整株取样,研究了不同生育阶段树体各必需营养元素的吸收分配比率、需求比例、吸收速率和需求,旨在明确巨玫瑰葡萄的养分需求特性,为指导科学合理施肥提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试材料与试验设计

本研究于2017—2018年在辽宁省兴城市中国农业科学院果树研究所鲜食葡萄核心技术试验示范园中开展,2017年萌芽前选用长势良好且处于盛果期的9年生巨玫瑰葡萄为研究对象,砧木为贝达,架势为倾斜主干水平龙干树形配合水平叶幕,株行距为1 m×4 m。园区施肥管理采用水肥一体化模式,分别于萌芽期、新梢旺长期、果实膨大期、转色期和采收后进行施肥,化肥用量为每年1500 kg·hm⁻²,全年氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的总施用量比例为10:5:12:12:2^[5]。土壤为棕壤,较肥沃,试验前按“S”形随机选择15个点,取样点水平距离主干30~40 cm,用土钻取0~40 cm深度土壤样品,将样品充分混匀,测定各养分指标,依次为有机质含量(*w*,后同)20.52 g·kg⁻¹,全氮1.96 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮86.35 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷74.21 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾208.04 mg·kg⁻¹,交换性钙1 633.22 mg·kg⁻¹,交换性镁437.60 mg·kg⁻¹,pH 6.78。

试验开始前,首先选择长势基本一致的葡萄树体进行标记并编号,然后分别于萌芽期(绒球阶段,记为萌芽后0 d)、始花期(萌芽后35 d)、末花期(萌芽后50 d)、种子发育期(萌芽后75 d)、果实转色期(萌芽后100 d)、采收期(萌芽后135 d)和落叶期(萌

芽后170 d)等7个关键生育时期整株取样,每次3株,将每株树分别解析为根、主干、主蔓、枝条、叶片、叶柄、果穗或果实等器官,测定各器官的常量(氮、磷、钾、钙、镁)和微量(铁、锰、锌、铜、硼、钼)营养元素含量,根据各器官元素含量相加计算获得树体该元素的总含量,分析树体的养分需求特性。树体常规管理,管理过程修剪的枝条、叶片、叶柄、果穗或果实等各器官分别标记保存,与下一次取样的对应各器官混合一并处理计算。

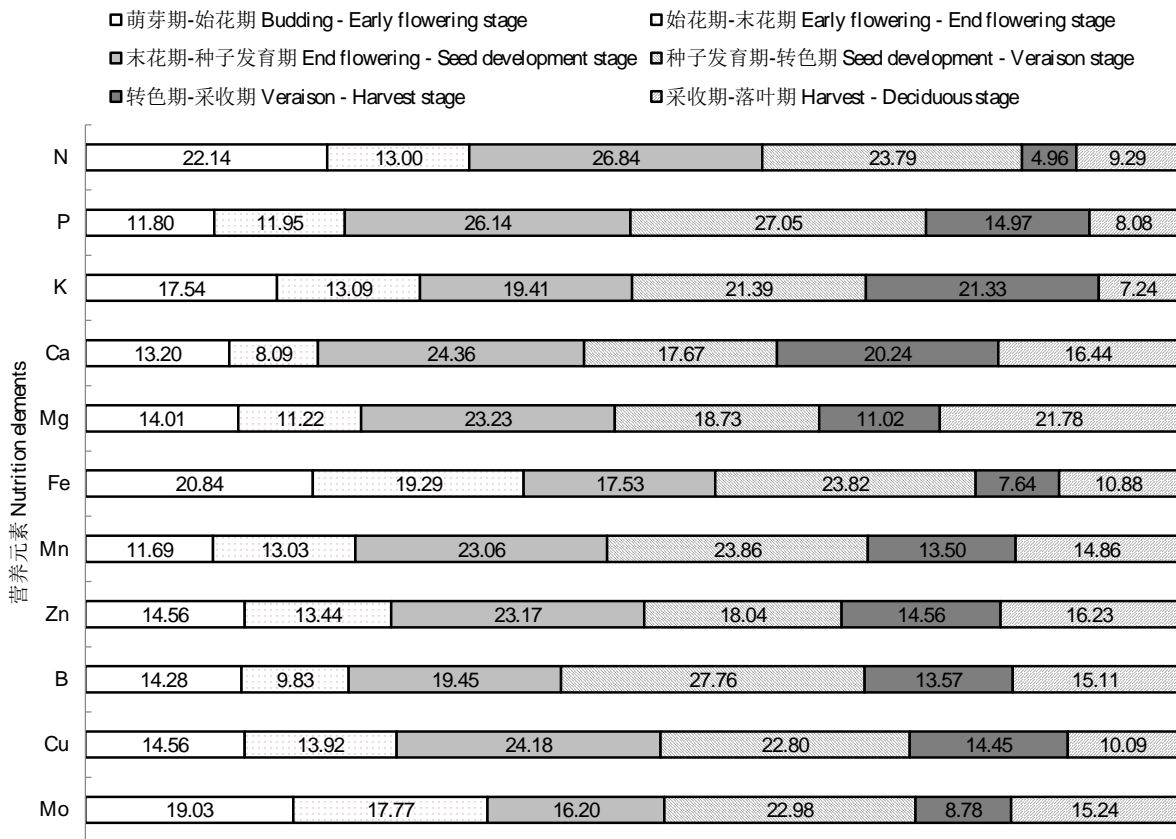
1.2 测定项目和方法

将全部分解的树体各器官洗净后,杀青、烘干至恒质量,研磨过0.25 mm筛,混匀装袋备用。全氮含量采用凯氏定氮仪测定^[19],其他常量(磷、钾、钙、镁)和微量(铁、锰、锌、铜、硼、钼)元素含量均采用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪测定^[7]。不同生育期树体元素的含量根据本阶段各器官该元素含量相加计算;各生育阶段元素吸收分配比率根据该元素本阶段的需求量与全年需求总量的比值计算;吸收速率采用该元素本阶段的需求量与该阶段天数的比值计算;单株需求量为全年单株树体元素的总增加量,生产1000 kg果实元素需求量为单株元素需求量与单株果实产量的比值乘以1000。

2 结果与分析

2.1 巨玫瑰葡萄各营养元素不同生育阶段的吸收分配规律

由图1可以看出,巨玫瑰葡萄对各营养元素的吸收贯穿整个生育期,不同营养元素在各生育阶段的吸收分配规律存在差异。常量元素方面,萌芽至始花阶段树体对各营养元素的吸收分配比率相对较高,氮占比高达22.14%,钾为17.54%,镁、钙和磷的占比相近,分别为14.01%、13.20%和11.80%。始花期-末花期钾、氮、磷和镁的吸收分配比率相近,依次为13.09%、13.00%、11.95%和11.22%,钙占比相对较低,仅为8.09%。末花期-种子发育期氮、磷、钙和镁的吸收分配比率均超过23%,其中氮和磷占比分别达到26.84%和26.14%,钙和镁分别为24.36%和23.23%,钾占比19.41%。种子发育期-果实转色期磷的吸收分配比率最高,达到27.05%;氮和钾的占比相近,分别为23.79%和21.39%;镁和钙的占比分别为18.73%和17.67%。果实转色期-采收期钾和钙的吸收分配比率较高,分别为21.33%



不同生育阶段各营养元素的分配比率
Distribution percentage of different nutrition elements at different growth and development phases/%

图 1 巨玫瑰葡萄不同营养元素各生育阶段需求量的吸收分配比率

Fig. 1 Absorption and distribution ratio of different nutrition elements for Jumeigui grapevine at different developmental phases

和 20.24%，磷和镁占比分别为 14.97% 和 11.02%，氮占比较少，仅为 4.96%。采收期-落叶期镁的吸收分配比率最高，为 21.78%；钙次之，为 16.44%；氮、磷和钾的占比较少，分别为 9.29%、8.08% 和 7.24%。

微量元素方面，萌芽期-始花期树体对各营养元素的吸收分配比率均超过 11%，其中铁和钼占比分别为 20.84% 和 19.03%，锌、铜、硼和锰的占比相近，依次为 14.56%、14.56%、14.28% 和 11.69%。始花期-末花期铁和钼的吸收分配比率较高，分别为 19.29% 和 17.77%；铜、锌和锰的占比相近，依次为 13.92%、13.44%、13.03%；硼占比相对较低，仅为 9.83%。末花期-种子发育期铜、锌和锰的吸收分配比率均超过 23%，硼、铁和钼的占比相近，分别为 19.45%、17.53% 和 16.20%。种子发育期-果实转色期硼的吸收分配比率高达 27.76%；锰、铁、钼和铜的占比相近，依次为 23.86%、23.82%、22.98% 和 22.80%；锌需求量相对较少，占比 18.04%。果实转色期-采收期锌、铜、硼和锰的吸收分配比率相近，依

次为 14.56%、14.45%、13.57% 和 13.50%；钼和铁的占比较少，均低于 10%。采收期-落叶期锌、钼、硼和锰的吸收分配比率相近，依次为 16.23%、15.24%、15.11% 和 14.86%；铁和铜占比分别为 10.88% 和 10.09%。

2.2 巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段各营养元素的需求比例

常量元素以氮作为参照，微量元素以铁作为参照，由表 1 可以看出巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段对各营养元素的需求比例存在差异。常量元素方面，萌芽期-始花期、始花期-末花期和种子发育期-转色期 3 个阶段表现一致，均为钾>氮>钙>磷>镁；末花期-种子发育期氮的需求比例最高，各元素的需求比例表现为氮>钙>钾>磷>镁；转色期-采收期表现为钾>钙>氮>磷>镁，此期钾和钙的需求量分别为氮的 5.48 倍和 4.35 倍；采收期-落叶期表现为钙>氮>钾>镁>磷，此期钙的需求量为氮的 1.88 倍。全年各常量元素的需求比例与转色期-采收期的比例一致，

表 1 巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段各营养元素的需求比例

Table 1 Requirement ratio of different nutrition elements for Jumeigui grapevine at different developmental phases

生育阶段 The developmental phases	N:P:K:Ca:Mg	Fe:Mn:Zn:B:Cu:Mo
萌芽期-始花期 Budding - Early flowering	10.00:1.58:10.09:6.35:1.28	10.00:1.39:1.46:1.86:0.38:0.02
始花期-末花期 Early flowering - End flowering	10.00:2.73:12.84:6.63:1.75	10.00:1.68:1.46:1.39:0.39:0.02
末花期-种子发育期 End flowering - Seed development	10.00:2.89:9.21:9.66:1.75	10.00:3.26:2.77:3.02:0.75:0.02
种子发育期-转色期 Seed development - Veraison	10.00:3.38:11.46:7.91:1.59	10.00:2.49:1.59:3.17:0.52:0.02
转色期-采收期 Veraison - Harvest	10.00:8.97:54.82:43.48:4.50	10.00:4.39:3.99:4.83:1.03:0.02
采收期-落叶期 Harvest - Deciduous	10.00:2.58:9.93:18.84:4.74	10.00:3.39:3.12:3.78:0.51:0.03
全年 Full year	10.00:2.97:12.74:10.65:2.02	10.00:2.48:2.09:2.72:0.55:0.02

钾和钙的需求量分别为氮的 1.27 倍和 1.06 倍。

微量元素方面,萌芽期-始花期各元素的需求比例表现为铁>硼>锌>锰>铜>钼;始花期-末花期表现为铁>锰>锌>硼>铜>钼;末花期-种子发育期表现为铁>锰>硼>锌>铜>钼;种子发育期-转色期、转色期-采收期和采收期-落叶期 3 个阶段表现一致,均为铁>硼>锰>锌>铜>钼。全年各微量元素的需求比例与后 3 个生育阶段表现一致,硼、锰和锌的需求比例分别为铁的 0.27 倍、0.24 倍和 0.21 倍,铜和钼的需求比例相对较低。

2.3 巨玫瑰葡萄树体不同营养元素各生育阶段的吸收速率

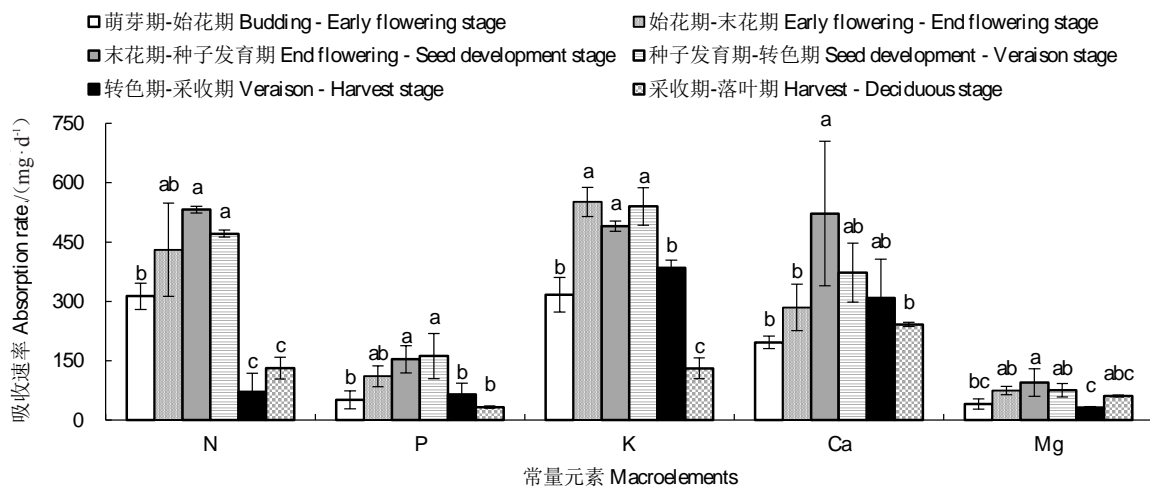
由图 2 和图 3 可以看出,不同生育阶段巨玫瑰葡萄对各营养元素的吸收速率存在一定差异,但整体均呈现先升高后降低的趋势。常量元素方面(图 2),氮的吸收速率在末花期-种子发育期和种子发育期-转色期较高,分别达到 531.91 和 471.25 mg·d⁻¹,与始花期-末花期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶

段。转色期-采收期和采收期-落叶期氮的吸收速率较低,分别为 70.76 和 131.11 mg·d⁻¹,二者间无显著差异。

与氮相似,磷的吸收速率也以种子发育期-转色期和末花期-种子发育期较高,分别为 161.55 和 153.62 mg·d⁻¹,与始花期-末花期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。转色期-采收期、萌芽期-始花期和采收期-落叶期磷的吸收速率无显著差异,分别为 64.54、50.94 和 32.62 mg·d⁻¹。

钾的吸收速率在始花期-末花期、种子发育期-转色期和末花期-种子发育期较高且无显著差异,分别达到 551.28、540.20 和 490.17 mg·d⁻¹,其次为转色期-采收期和萌芽期-始花期,吸收速率分别为 384.76 和 316.47 mg·d⁻¹,采收期-落叶期钾的吸收速率最低,仅为 130.52 mg·d⁻¹。

钙的吸收速率在末花期-种子发育期最高,达到 522.00 mg·d⁻¹,与种子发育期-转色期和转色期-采收期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。始花期-



不同小写字母表示矿物质元素间存在显著差异($p < 0.05$)。下同。

The different small letters indicated significant difference at $p < 0.05$ level within mineral elements. The same as below.

图 2 巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段对常量营养元素的吸收速率

Fig. 2 The absorption ratio of macroelements for Jumeigui grapevine at different developmental phases

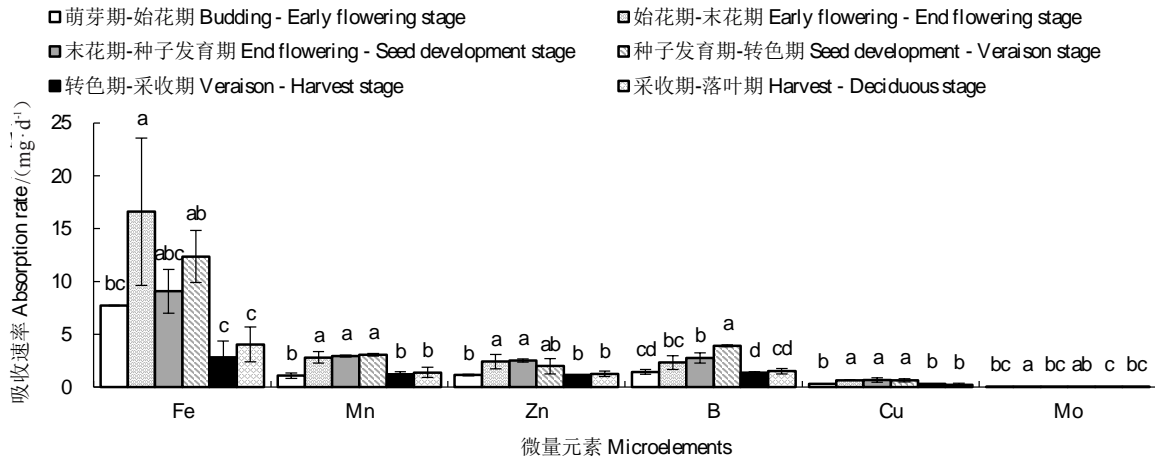


图 3 巨玫瑰葡萄不同生育阶段对微量营养元素的吸收速率

Fig. 3 The absorption ratio of microelements for Jumeigui grapevine at different developmental phases

末花期、采收期-落叶期和萌芽期-始花期钙的吸收速率分别为284.40、241.74和196.21 mg·d⁻¹,三者无显著差异。

镁的吸收速率在末花期-种子发育期最高,达到94.76 mg·d⁻¹,与种子发育期-转色期、始花期-末花期和采收期-落叶期均无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。萌芽期-始花期和转色期-采收期镁的吸收速率分别为40.64 mg·d⁻¹和31.25 mg·d⁻¹,二者无显著差异。

微量元素方面(图3),铁的吸收速率在始花期-末花期最高,达到16.61 mg·d⁻¹,与种子发育期-转色期和末花期-种子发育期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。萌芽期-始花期、采收期-落叶期和转色期-采收期铁的吸收速率无显著差异,分别为7.72 mg·d⁻¹、4.04 mg·d⁻¹和2.84 mg·d⁻¹。

锰和铜的吸收速率表现相同,均以种子发育期-转色期、末花期-种子发育期和始花期-末花期较高,分别为3.06和0.65 mg·d⁻¹、2.95和0.68、2.80和0.66 mg·d⁻¹,显著高于其他生育阶段。采收期-落叶期、转色期-采收期和萌芽期-始花期锰的吸收速率分别为1.38和0.21 mg·d⁻¹、1.23和0.29 mg·d⁻¹、1.08和0.29 mg·d⁻¹,三者无显著差异。

锌的吸收速率在末花期-种子发育期和始花期-末花期较高,分别为2.51和2.42 mg·d⁻¹,与种子发育期-转色期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。采收期-落叶期、转色期-采收期和萌芽期-始花期锰的吸收速率分别为1.26、1.13和1.13 mg·d⁻¹,三者无显著差异。

硼的吸收速率在种子发育期-转色期最高,达到3.91 mg·d⁻¹,其次为末花期-种子发育期,此阶段硼的吸收速率为2.75 mg·d⁻¹,与始花期-末花期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。采收期-落叶期、萌芽期-始花期、转色期-采收期硼的吸收速率分别为1.51、1.44和1.36 mg·d⁻¹,三者无显著差异。

钼的吸收速率在始花期-末花期最高,为0.03 mg·d⁻¹,与种子发育期-转色期无显著差异,显著高于其他生育阶段。萌芽期-始花期、末花期-种子发育期、采收期-落叶期和转色期-采收期钼的吸收速率无显著差异,分别为0.02、0.02、0.01和0.01 mg·d⁻¹。

2.4 巨玫瑰葡萄各营养元素的需求量

通过计算,盛果期巨玫瑰葡萄的单株养分需求量依次为氮49.56 g、磷14.72 g、钾63.14 g、钙52.76 g、镁10.02 g、铁1295.55 mg、锰321.47 mg、锌271.32 mg、硼352.38 mg、铜70.77 mg、钼2.76 mg(图4)。常量元素需求量方面,钾、钙和氮相近,高于磷和镁。微量元素需求量方面,铁最高,硼和锰次之,锌、铜和钼的需求量差异也均达到显著水平。

由图4可以看出,盛果期巨玫瑰葡萄每生产1000 kg果实的养分需求量依次为氮4.77 kg、磷1.41 kg、钾6.08 kg、钙5.05 kg、镁0.96 kg、铁124.86 g、锰31.05 g、锌26.17 g、硼33.89 g、铜6.83 g、钼0.27 g。常量元素中钾的需求量最高,其次为氮和钙,磷和镁的需求量相对较低,差异均达显著水平。微量元素铁的需求量最高,其次为锰、硼和锌,铜和钼的需求量较低,差异也均达到显著水平。

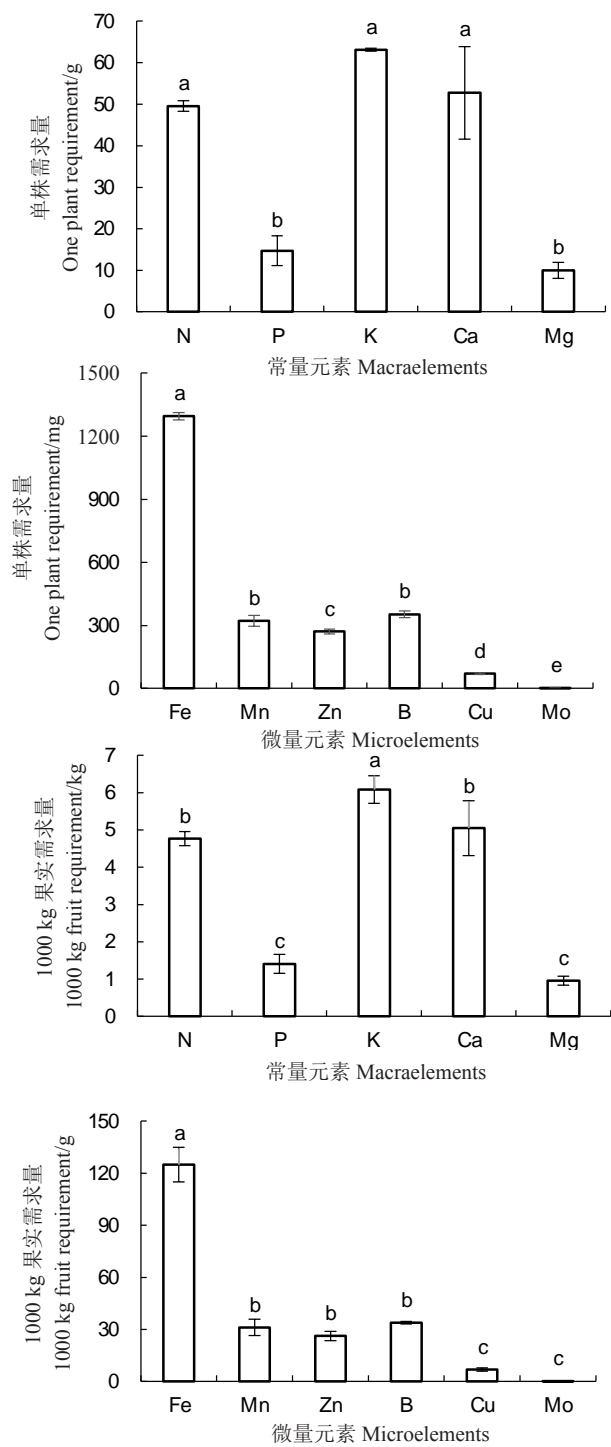


图4 巨玫瑰葡萄单株和生产1000 kg果实各营养元素的需求量

Fig. 4 Nutrition requirements for one plant and for 1000 kg fruit in Jumeigui grapevine

3 讨论

葡萄的年生长发育周期大体包括伤流期、萌芽期、开花期、浆果生长期、浆果成熟期和落叶期等阶段,不同生育阶段生长中心存在差异,其中开花前以

新梢等营养器官为生长中心,坐果后生长中心逐渐由新梢转为果实,采收后养分回流,以根、主干、主蔓、枝条等贮藏器官为生长中心^[5]。同时,不同器官对不同营养元素的需求和征调能力存在较大差异^[9],这应该是不同物候期巨玫瑰葡萄对不同营养元素需求差异的主要原因。影响葡萄养分需求特性的因素较多,树龄也是其中一项^[17]。葡萄幼龄树生长量较小,养分需求量自然较少,而成龄树叶幕一致,年生长量基本一致,统一管理模式下,盛果期树体养分需求特性年际间差异不大^[20],本研究连续2 a的数据对巨玫瑰葡萄生产用肥具有一定的借鉴意义。

巨玫瑰葡萄对常量元素的需求特性方面,萌芽至始花阶段对各营养元素的需求量均较大,氮的吸收分配比率达到22.14%,其他元素占比为11%~18%。传统上,该生育阶段一般只施氮肥或氮、磷、钾复合肥,其他元素肥料基本不施用,这种肥料管理理念亟待改变,土壤瘠薄的园区应尤为重视^[13,21]。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比例为10.00:1.58:10.09:6.35:1.28。

花期钾、氮、磷和镁的吸收分配比率均超过了11%,钙需求量相对较少。虽然该生育阶段时间较短(仅为15 d左右),但元素的相对吸收量依然较高。因此,更需要重视此阶段的养分供给。由于欧美杂交品种葡萄普遍存在坐果障碍,高温、阴天或生长势过旺均易造成落花落果^[1],该阶段的养分供应宜采用花前施肥的方式。此阶段叶面喷肥^[21-22]对葡萄生长发育具有积极的作用,但不能够满足树体营养的需求,可配合土壤施肥进行。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比例为10.00:2.73:12.84:6.63:1.75。

末花至种子发育阶段氮、磷、钙、镁的吸收分配比率均超过了23%,钾占比也达到19.41%,各元素的需求比率明显增加。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比例为10.00:2.89:9.21:9.66:1.75。种子发育至果实转色阶段磷、氮、钾的吸收分配比率为21%~28%,镁和钙占比为17%~19%。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比为10.00:3.38:11.46:7.91:1.59。末花至果实转色阶段为果实膨大期,综合2个阶段,氮、磷、钾、钙和镁的吸收分配比率分别达到了50.63%、53.19%、40.80%、42.03%和41.96%。巨峰^[9]和红地球^[10]葡萄上的研究一致认为,葡萄对矿质营养的最大需求期为果实膨大期。史祥宾等^[20]研究认为该生育阶段应该是整个生育期最重要的肥料管理

时期,各养分的均衡供应尤其需要关注。

转色至采收阶段钾和钙的吸收分配比率均超过20%,磷和镁的占比分别为14.97%和11.02%,氮的需求量较少,占比不足5%。钾可以提高果实中糖分的累积,与葡萄果实品质紧密相关^[23],生产中果实转色期普遍存在大量偏施硫酸钾、磷酸二氢钾等含钾肥料的现象。本研究表明,萌芽至转色阶段葡萄对钾的需求比率为71.43%,其中末花至转色阶段占比40.80%,分别比转色至采收阶段钾的需求占比高234.88%和91.28%。因此,前期钾肥的施用更需要重视,最大施用期应为果实膨大期。红地球^[24]、巨峰^[20]等葡萄上的研究表明钾的累积量在果实膨大期最高,该阶段钾的吸收分配比率分别达到45.80%、44.83%,本研究结果与之近似。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比例为10.00:8.97:54.82:43.48:4.50。

采收期至落叶期镁和钙的吸收分配比率均超过了16%,然而氮、磷和钾需求量较少,占比均低于10%,这与巨峰葡萄^[20]上的研究结果近似,可能与该区域此生育阶段时间较短,降温快、温度低有关。该阶段氮、磷、钾、钙、镁的需求比例为10.00:2.58:9.93:18.84:4.74。

巨玫瑰葡萄对微量元素的需求特性与常量元素相似,各生育阶段对各种元素均有吸收,不同阶段对各元素的需求量存在差异。末花至果实转色阶段各元素的需求量也均为最高,此阶段铁、锰、锌、硼、铜和钼的吸收分配比率分别达到了41.35%、46.92%、41.21%、47.21%、46.98%和39.18%。与常量元素相比,微量元素的需求量相对较少,但不可缺少,对植株生长发育起着至关重要的作用^[25]。根据各养分需求特性进行微量元素的补充,不仅可以提高养分利用效率,而且有利于实现葡萄的优质高效栽培^[2-5]。生产中钙肥和镁肥的应用与氮、磷、钾肥同等重要^[26-28]。因此,施肥管理需要重视每个生育阶段各养分的均衡供应,果实膨大期肥料的充足供应尤为重要。

巨玫瑰葡萄对各元素的吸收速率随生育时期的进程均大体呈现先升高后降低的趋势,萌芽至始花阶段吸收速率相对较低,随后升高,末花至转色阶段吸收速率保持较高水平,随后降低,与设施87-1葡萄^[14]上的研究结果近似。孙美等^[6]对玫瑰香葡萄的研究也表明,植株对营养元素的吸收量随着新梢的生长而快速增加,且均呈先升后降的趋势,各元素吸

收量的最大值均出现在果实膨大期至转色期。

4 结 论

巨玫瑰葡萄在整个生育过程中连续不断地吸收氮、磷、钾、钙、镁、铁、锰、锌、硼、铜、钼等各种营养元素,不同生育阶段对各元素的需求量存在差异,但均以末花期至果实转色阶段的需求量最大。各元素的需求量从高到低排序为钾>钙>氮>磷>镁>铁>硼>锰>锌>铜>钼,葡萄对钙的需求量仅低于钾,高于其他所有元素,对镁也有较高的需求。

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