

低分子有机酸水溶肥提升梨叶片光合、养分吸收及果实品质

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摘要:【目的】从梨叶片光合特性、养分吸收及果实品质方面,探讨低分子有机酸(Low Molecular Weight Organic Acid, LMWOAs)对梨树体生长与果实品质的作用效果。【方法】以红宝石梨为试材,设置5%与10%的苹果酸(LM与HM)、柠檬酸(LC与HC)及草酸(LO与HO)与氮磷钾肥配施处理(其中5%与10%分别表示LMWOAs占氮磷钾肥料总量的5%与10%),以单独施用氮磷钾肥为对照,测定不同有机酸含量对果实叶片生长量与光合参数、养分吸收以及果实品质等指标的影响。【结果】与对照相比,LMWOAs处理下叶绿素II含量均有提高,其中柠檬酸处理(LC与HC)较对照显著提高7%与16.6%。草酸处理下净光合速率(P_n)较对照显著提高47.86%与57.79%,而水分利用率(WUE)则分别显著提高92.63%与127.92%。从叶片功能得分表可知,LMWOAs处理能显著提高梨叶片功能,综合得分为草酸>柠檬酸>苹果酸。苹果酸处理(LM与HM)、5%柠檬酸(LC)与草酸(LO)显著提高了梨产量,其中LM处理的产量最高,较对照提高39.25%。比较各LMWOAs处理果皮着色指标发现,LM处理的着色最佳,而HM处理的着色最为不理想。LM、LC及HO处理的可溶性糖含量显著高于对照,其中LM处理最高,较对照升高22.98%。LM处理糖酸比显著高于其他处理,较对照显著上升18.61%,较HC处理显著升高38.15%。由果实品质得分可知,LM处理的得分最高,而以草酸处理的(LO与HO)得分最低。比较5%(LM)与10%苹果酸(HM)处理可知,苹果酸含量对于果实品质排名影响较大。另外,LM处理的叶片与果实中的P、K含量均高于对照,其中K含量显著高于对照。【结论】苹果酸、柠檬酸及草酸处理均能显著提升叶片功能与果实品质,其中草酸处理对叶片功能生长促进效果最佳,而5%苹果酸对于果实品质的提升效果最佳。

关键词:红宝石梨;低分子有机酸;叶片光合;养分吸收;果实品质;果皮色差

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Low molecular weight organic acid water-soluble fertilizer improves leaf photosynthesis, nutrient absorption and fruit quality of pear

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Abstract:【Objective】Excessive application of chemical fertilizers for high yield causes problems such as soil compaction, acidification, and salinization in the orchard, leading to nutrient imbalance of fruit trees and decline of fruit yield and quality. With the upgrading of the fruit industry and the urgent requirements for fruit quality and efficiency, more reasonable fertilization regimes have been developed through the development of new types of fertilizers for fruit trees and the other achievements for soil health. Low molecular weight organic acids (LMWOAs), are involved in the transportation of carbon and reducing power between the cytoplasm and organelles, and are the linkers of multiple metabolic pathways in cells. Moreover, LMWOAs have strong chelating power and can form complexes with vari-

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ous metal ions to increase the absorption of metal ions by plants. The study aimed to detect the effects of LMWOAs in fertilizers on the growth and fruit quality in pear through evaluating pear leaf photosynthesis, nutrient absorption and fruit quality. We explored the potential of LMWOAs as a synergist for increasing the efficiency of pear fertilizers, and then determined the kind of best organic acid(s) and its optimal concentration as a synergist for fruit trees, in order to develop a new type of special water-soluble fertilizer for pears industry.【Methods】Hongbaoshi pear trees were used as experimental materials, 5% and 10% malic acid (LM and HM), citric acid (LC and HC), and oxalic acid (LO and HO) combined with NPK fertilizers were set as treatments, NPK fertilizer without additive organic acid was used as control to determine the effects of different organic acids on fruit leaf growth and photosynthetic parameters, nutrient absorption and fruit quality.【Results】Compared with the control, the LMWOAs increased the content of chlorophyll II, and LC and HC significantly increased it by 7% and 16.6%, respectively. The LMWOAs increased the P_n (net photosynthetic rate) and WUE (water use efficiency) value. While the LO and HO increased the P_n values by 47.86% and 57.79%, and increased the WUE value by 92.63% and 127.92%, respectively. Furthermore, the leaf function score table showed that organic acid treatments could significantly improve the leaf function of pear leaves. The comprehensive scores were: oxalic acid > citric acid > malic acid. The LM, HM, LC and LO significantly increased the yield of pear and the LM increased the yield by 39.25%. The coloring indexes of the peels showed that the LM significantly decreased the H° value, increased the C value, and improved fruit coloring. The HM reduced the fruit coloring. The HM, LC and HO treatments increased the fruit firmness by 9.77%, 11.40% and 12.33%. The LM, LC and HO treatments significantly increased the total soluble sugar content of the fruits, and the highest value was obtained by the LM (22.98% higher than that of the control). The sugar-acid ratio of the LM was 18.61% higher than that of the control and 38.15% higher than that of the HC. The fruit quality scores showed that the score of the LM was the highest, while the score of the oxalic acid (LO and HO) was the lowest. The concentration of malic acid had a greater impact on fruit quality ranking. The nitrogen content in the leaves was significantly reduced by the LC. The nitrogen content in the leaves of the HC was significantly higher than those of the LO, HO and LC, while there was no significant difference between other treatments and the control. There was no significant difference in the N content of the fruits between the treatments and the control, and the N contents of the fruits of the LM, LO and HO were significantly lower than that of the HM. However, the P and K contents were both higher than those of the control, and the K content in the leaves and the fruits of the LM was significantly higher than that of the control.【Conclusion】The leaf function and fruit quality were significantly improved by malic acid, citric acid and oxalic acid. Among them, 5% and 10% oxalic acid had a better effect on promoting leaf function growth, and 5% malic acid had the best effect on improving fruit properties.

Key words: Hongbaoshi pear; Low molecular weight organic acid; Leaf photosynthesis; Nutrient absorption; Fruit quality; Peel color difference

近年来,果园土壤板结、酸化以及盐渍化等问题^[1-3]导致树体养分失调、果实产量与品质下降的现象屡有发生^[4]。随着果树产业转型升级与果品提质增效要求的提出^[5],现代果园对土壤健康与生态环境友好更加重视,并通过科学施肥与研发新型果树专用肥等手段加快了果园环境友好型栽培技术的发

展^[6]。低分子有机酸(low molecular weight organic acid, LMWOAs)是水果中重要的风味物质与营养成分,包括苹果酸、柠檬酸及草酸等,具有促食欲与助消化的功效,其组分与含量决定了水果风味与品质的差异^[7-10]。另外,研究发现,LMWOAs能够显著抑制果实在冷藏过程中冻伤、电解质渗漏以及过氧化

氢与丙二醛的积累,因此常用于鲜切果品加工与采后贮藏^[11-13]。作为植物体内重要产物,LMWOAs参与碳素和还原力载体在细胞质与细胞器以及细胞器之间碳素和还原力的传递,是细胞多种代谢途径的连接者^[14-15]。LMWOAs具有较强的螯合力,能够与多种金属离子形成复合物,最终促进植物对金属离子的吸收^[16]。因此,LMWOAs具有成为氮磷钾水溶肥增效剂的潜力,但其对果树生长、果实品质及养分吸收等方面的影响尚未清楚。

笔者以红宝石梨^[17]为试验对象,研究不同含量的苹果酸、柠檬酸及草酸对梨叶片生长、养分吸收及果实品质的影响,探讨LMWOAs作为增效剂对于梨果实品质提升的潜力,确定最适种类LMWOAs与含量,为新型果树专用水溶肥的研发以及果业绿色发展提供理论依据与技术支撑。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地基本情况

试验在河南省郑州市中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所国家园艺种质资源库梨分库($34^{\circ}42'47''N$, $113^{\circ}41'49''E$)进行。该地区属于黄河流域,年平均降水量约为542.15 mm,表层土壤pH为7.16,有机质含量(w,后同)0.93%,有效磷含量 $131.80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,有效钾含量 $241.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,铵态氮含量 $10.25 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,硝态氮含量 $14.85 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。

1.2 试验布置

2019年选取长势一致5年生红宝石(Bayuehong (hybrid cultivar)×Suli (*Pyrus bretschneideri*))梨(4 m×1 m)为试验材料。设置7个试验处理(表1),包括对照(氮磷钾肥)、LM(苹果酸5%)、HM(苹果酸10%)、LC(柠檬酸5%)、HC(柠檬酸10%)、LO(草酸5%)和HO(草酸10%)。其中,5%与10%是指LMWOAs质量占LMWOAs与全年施肥量总质量的比值(LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥直接混合称样),用量分别为84.72与178.86 kg·hm⁻²。全年施肥量为N($367.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)-P₂O₅($247.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)-K₂O($315 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)。每个处理设置4次重复,完全随机排列。施肥时间为萌芽期(4月11日)、第一次膨大期(5月5日)、第二次膨大期(6月14日)及采摘前20 d(8月2日)4个时期,用施肥枪施入树冠2/3处,其他栽培与病虫害等相关田间管理均保持一致。2019年8月22日采集果实与叶片样品,实验室检测各项指标。

1.3 测定项目与方法

1.3.1 叶片相关指标 叶绿素含量采用Hansatech的Chlorophyll Content Meter CL-01测定;叶面积采用便携式叶面积仪CI-203CA测定;净光合速率 P_n (net photosynthetic rate)、胞间二氧化碳浓度 C_i (Intercellular CO₂ concentration)、蒸腾速率 T_r (Transpiration rate)、气孔导度 G_s 、水分利用效率WUE(water use efficiency)于果实采摘前7 d采用PPsystems的CIRAS-3测定。

1.3.2 叶片与果实氮磷钾含量测定 叶片与果实氮磷钾含量采用H₂SO₄-H₂O₂消煮法^[18]测定;叶片与果实氮含量采用全自动间断化学分析仪(Clever Chem 380,德国)测定;叶片与果实中的磷含量采用钼蓝比色法测定;叶片与果实钾含量采用原子吸收法(AAS ZEEnit 700P, Jena, 德国)测定。

1.3.3 果实色泽参数测定 L 、 a 、 b 、 C 与 h° 值均采用便捷式色差仪(CR-400, Konica Minolta, 日本)测定。 L 值表示色泽光度, a 与 b 值表示色方向(a 值越大表示颜色越红,越小颜色越绿; b 值越大颜色趋向黄色,越小趋向蓝色), h° 值为色度角, C 值为色泽饱和度^[19-20]。

1.3.4 果实品质参数测定 果实硬度采用硬度计(GY-1,浙江托普仪器有限公司,中国)测定;可溶性固形物含量采用手持式数字折光仪(PR-101; ATAGO)测定;可溶性糖含量使用蒽酮法测定^[21];维生素C含量采用2,6-二氯酚靛酚法测定^[22];可滴定酸(Titratable Acid, TA)含量采用NaOH滴定法测定^[18]。果实纵径和横径采用游标卡尺测量,果形指数为纵径与横径的比值。

1.4 数据分析

采用Microsoft Excel 2007进行数据处理与作图;用SPSS 17.0进行单因素方差分析与综合得分分析,以 $p < 0.05$ 作为显著性的标准;用主成分分析法(Principal Component Analysis, PCA)分析相关指标数据,采用Canoco 4.5分析与作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同LMWOAs处理对梨叶片的作用效果

不同处理下梨叶片指标如表1所示。与对照相比,LMWOAs处理下叶绿素含量均有提高,其中柠檬酸处理(LC与HC)较对照显著提高7%与16.6%。而就叶面积而言,LMWOAs处理与对照之

表1 不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨叶片指标的影响

Table 1 Leaf indexes of Hongbaoshi pear with different LMWOAs

处理 Treatment	叶绿素含量 Chlorophyll content	叶面积 Leaf area/cm ²	百叶鲜质量 Hundred leaf fresh weight/g	百叶干质量 Hundred leaf dry weight/g
对照 Control	22.41±0.30 c	42.55±0.80 ab	117.39±2.29 a	47.84±0.99 a
LM	22.79±0.48 c	43.47±1.13 ab	116.92±1.20 a	47.00±0.75 a
HM	24.25±0.44 b	43.97±0.98 ab	119.74±3.90 a	48.44±0.99 a
LC	24.00±0.39 b	44.47±1.00 a	122.68±4.97 a	50.50±1.83 a
HC	26.13±0.36 a	42.56±0.76 ab	116.01±3.57 a	48.91±1.52 a
LO	24.52±0.45 b	41.19±0.80 b	116.12±5.46 a	48.62±1.90 a
HO	23.53±0.37 bc	43.92±0.70 ab	112.29±5.95 a	48.05±2.90 a

注:同一列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异达0.05显著水平。下同。

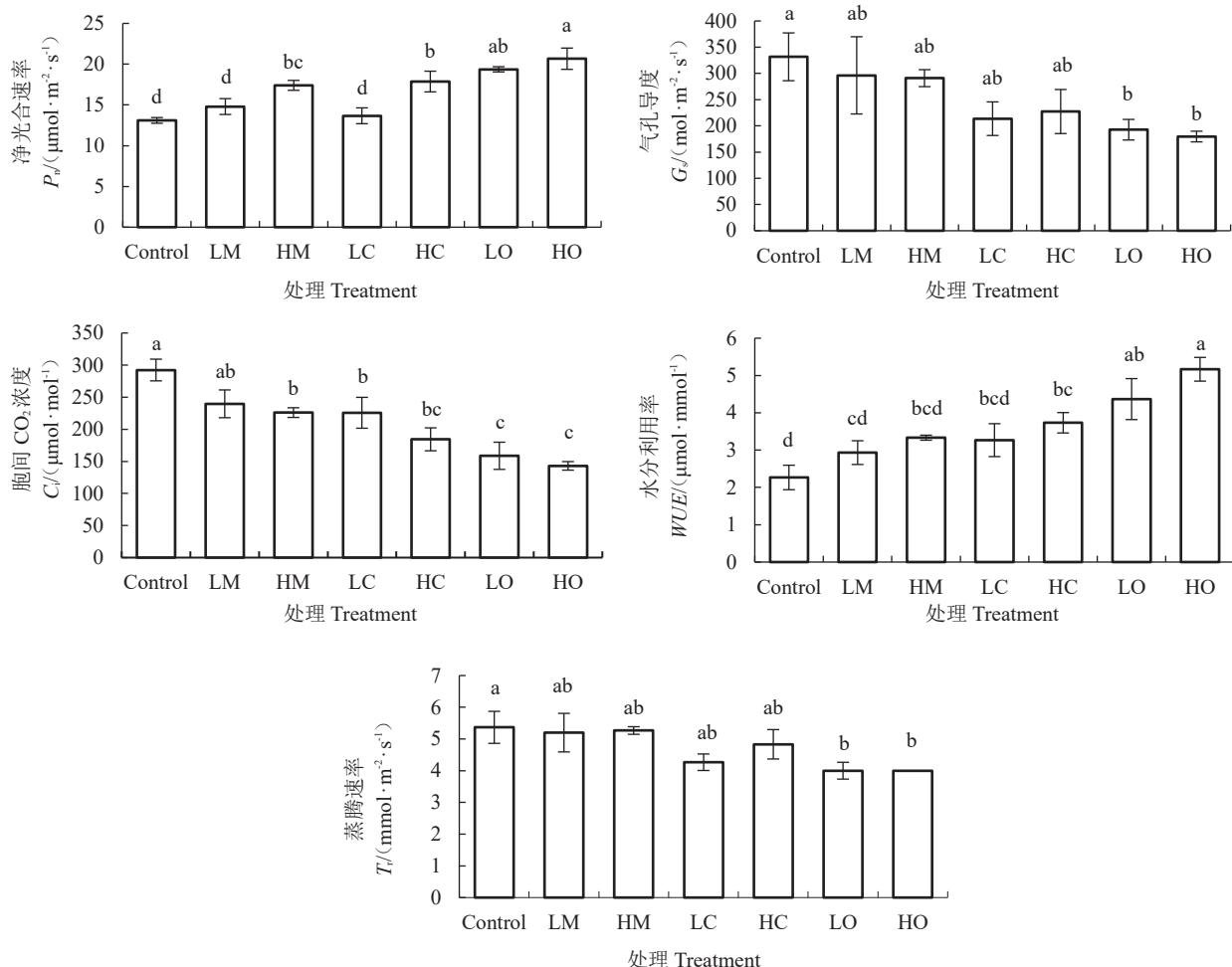
Note: Different small letters indicate significant differences at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

间无显著差异,但LC处理显著高于LO处理。各处理间百叶鲜质量与百叶干质量均无显著差异,而LC

处理百叶鲜质量与百叶干质量最高。

不同处理的梨叶片光合指标如图1所示。LMWOAs处理下叶片 C_i (除LM处理外)显著低于对照,其中LO处理与HO处理分别较对照下降45.72%与51.08%。LMWOAs处理下的 P_n 与WUE较对照均有所提高,其中LO处理与HO处理的 P_n 值较对照显著提高47.86%与57.79%,而WUE则分别显著提高92.63%与127.92%。LMWOAs处理降低了 G_s 与 T_r ,其中LO处理与HO处理的 G_s 较对照降低了41.91%与45.83%,而 T_r 则均显著降低了25.47%。

LMWOAs处理下梨叶片的氮磷钾含量如图2所示,不同LMWOAs处理对梨叶片氮磷钾含量的影响不同。与对照相比,LC处理显著降低了叶片氮含量,HC处理显著高于LO处理、HO处理及LC处理,而其他处理与对照之间无显著差异。比较各LM-



不同小写字母表示处理间某指标差异达0.05显著水平。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

图1 不同LMWOAs处理下红宝石梨叶片的胞间 CO_2 浓度、净光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度及水分利用率
Fig. 1 Intercellular CO_2 concentration, photosynthesis rate, transpiration rate and stomatal conductance and water use efficiency of Hongbaoshi pear leaves with different LMWOAs

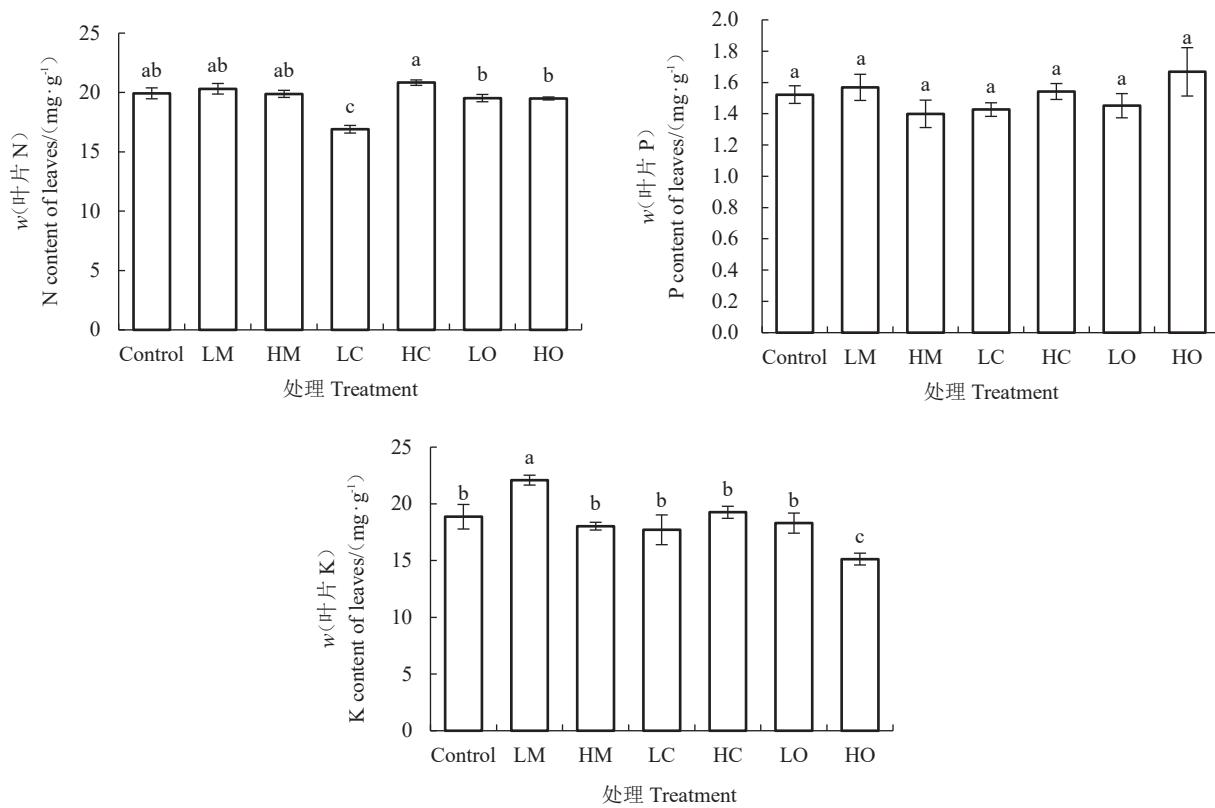


图 2 不同 LMWOAs 处理下红宝石梨叶片实氮磷钾含量

Fig. 2 Macronutrient concentrations of Hongbaoshi pear leaf with different LMWOAs

WOAs 处理叶片钾含量发现, LM 处理显著高于其他处理, 而 HO 处理显著低于其他处理。各处理叶片磷含量无显著差异。综上所示, LM 处理叶片中的氮磷钾含量均高于对照, 其中钾含量显著高于对照。

如图3梨叶片参数的主成分分析所示, 提取2个主成分, 第一主成分(PC1)为90.1%, 第二主成分(PC2)为7.5%。取第一、二个主成分得分作图来表征不同含量与种类的LMWOAs处理对梨叶片参数的作用效果, 处理间样品的距离表示处理间的相似程度, 距离越近, 相似程度越高。苹果酸与柠檬酸样

点距离较近分布在PC1负轴端, 而草酸与对照点距离较近分布PC1正轴。这表明柠檬酸与苹果酸处理下梨树叶片参数较为相似, 而草酸与对照处理下梨树叶片参数较为相似。另外, 低含量苹果酸与柠檬酸样点分布在PC2正轴端, 而高含量苹果酸与柠檬酸分布在PC2负轴端。这表明柠檬酸与苹果酸的低含量与高含量对梨树叶片参数影响较大。从表2可知, LMWOAs 处理能够显著提高梨叶片功能, 综合得分为草酸>柠檬酸>苹果酸, 比较各LMWOAs的低含量与高含量处理对于叶片功能的影响发现,

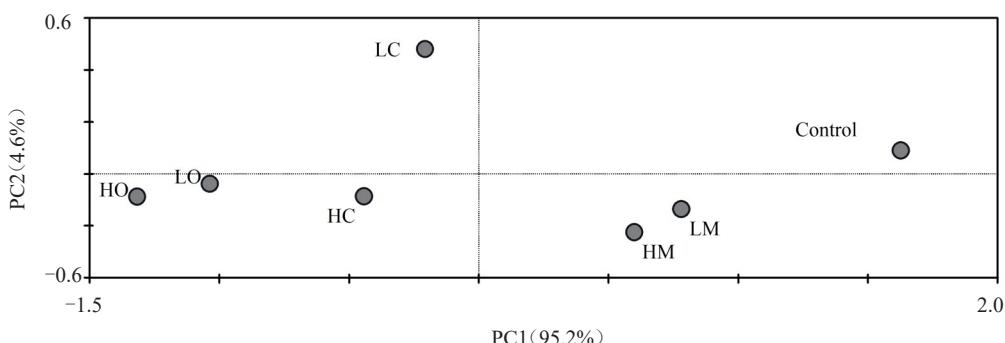


图 3 不同 LMWOAs 处理下红宝石梨叶片参数的主成分分析

Fig. 3 PCA of Hongbaoshi pear leaves with different LMWOAs

高含量的柠檬酸与苹果酸优于低含量的柠檬酸与苹果酸,而低含量的草酸则优于高含量的草酸处理。

表2 不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨叶片生长量、养分及光影响的综合分析

Table 2 Comprehensive PCA results of the effects of different LMWOAs application on the growth, nutrients and photosynthesis of Hongbaoshi pear leaf

处理 Treatment	主成分1得分 Principal component score 1	主成分2得分 Principal component score 2	主成分3得分 Principal component score 3	综合得分 Comprehensive score	排名 Rank
对照 Control	-2.02	-1.50	-0.47	-0.84	7
LM	-1.42	-2.21	-0.38	-0.83	6
HM	-0.85	0.49	0.34	-0.05	5
LC	-1.60	3.35	-0.65	0.23	4
HC	1.08	-0.22	1.62	0.44	3
LO	1.50	0.28	1.48	0.62	1
HO	3.30	-0.18	-1.89	0.45	2

2.2 不同LMWOAs对梨果实品质的作用效果

不同LMWOAs处理下梨单果质量、产量及果形指数如表3所示。LMWOAs处理能够明显提高红宝石的单果质量,其中苹果酸处理(LM与HM)与LC处理显著高于对照,分别增长20.62%、24.54%及19.30%。同时,苹果酸处理(LM与HM)、低含量的柠檬酸(LC)处理与草酸(LO)处理显著提高了梨产量,其中LM处理产量最高,较对照提高39.25%。比较不同LMWOAs处理对果形指数的影响时发现,5%苹果酸与5%柠檬酸(LM与LC)处理均不能改变果形指数,而10%苹果酸与草酸则能显著改变梨的果形指数。

不同LMWOAs处理下果实色泽指标见表4,效果见图4。与对照相比,LMWOAs处理能够显著降低梨果皮明亮度L值与色度角H°值,同时增加了果

表3 不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨果实单果质量、产量及果形指数的影响

Table 3 Effects of different LMWOAs on fruit weight, yield and fruit shape index of Hongbaoshi pear

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Mean fruit mass/g	产量 Yield/(t·hm ⁻²)	果形指数 Fruit shape index
对照 Control	321.25±14.74 c	38.17±1.67 d	1.38±0.01 c
LM	387.50±11.54 ab	53.15±1.80 a	1.38±0.01 c
HM	400.00±9.23 a	45.34±1.31 bc	1.41±0.01 b
LC	383.25±12.63 ab	45.85±1.67 bc	1.38±0.01 c
HC	371.75±11.54 abc	37.37±0.36 d	1.41±0.01 b
LO	354.75±18.58 abc	48.01±2.70 ab	1.44±0.00 a
HO	342.25±28.04 bc	41.31±3.17 cd	1.41±0.01 b

皮的色泽饱和度C,即LMWOAs处理均能改善果皮着色。比较各LMWOAs处理果皮着色指标发现,LM处理的H°值显著低于其他处理,C值显著高于其他处理,果皮红色覆盖面积最大,色泽最佳,其次为HC与LO处理;另外,HM处理在LMWOAs处理中着色最不理想,这表明5%苹果酸(LM)处理有利于梨果皮着色,而10%苹果酸则抑制果皮着色。

表4 不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨果实色泽的影响

Table 4 Effects of different LMWOAs on fruit color of Hongbaoshi pear

处理 Treatment	明亮度 L	色泽饱和度 C	色度角 H°
对照 Control	28.26±0.48 a	30.50±0.85 c	27.15±0.27 a
LM	25.33±0.20 d	33.19±0.38 a	18.35±0.33 f
HM	26.74±0.28 b	31.22±0.43 bc	23.31±0.29 b
LC	25.92±0.26 bcd	32.00±0.46 abc	20.98±0.28 d
HC	25.79±0.21 cd	32.59±0.46 ab	20.18±0.18 e
LO	26.53±0.23 bc	32.64±0.32 ab	20.78±0.32 de
HO	26.57±0.18 bc	31.80±0.40 abc	22.08±0.18 c

不同LMWOAs处理下梨果实品质指标如表5所示。3种LMWOAs处理对梨果实品质的作用效果不一,而LMWOAs处理(除LM外)均提高了果实的硬度,其中HM、LC与HO处理较对照显著提高9.77%、11.40%及12.33%。LM、LC及HO处理可溶性糖含量显著高于对照,其中LM处理最高,较对照升高22.98%。LM、LC、HC及LO处理可溶性固形物含量显著高于其他处理,其中LM处理较对照提高18.04%。不同LMWOAs处理下维生素C含量与对照无显著差异,而LM处理较HC处理显著提高49.77%。HC处理较其他处理显著提高了果实中TA含量,其中较对照提高21.43%。LM处理糖酸比显著高于其他处理,较对照显著提高18.61%,较HC处理显著高38.15%。

不同LMWOAs处理下果实氮磷钾含量见图5。不同LMWOAs处理下果实中氮含量较对照无显著差异,其中LM、LO及HO处理显著低于HM处理。LM处理的果实钾含量显著高于其他处理,较对照显著提高9.59%,较HO处理提高48.97%。柠檬酸(LC与HC)处理与草酸处理(LO与HO)较对照显著降低了果实钾含量。LMWOAs各处理的磷含量(除LO外)较对照明显提高,与对照相比,HM、LC与HO处理分别显著提高53.17%、39.75%及43.10%。

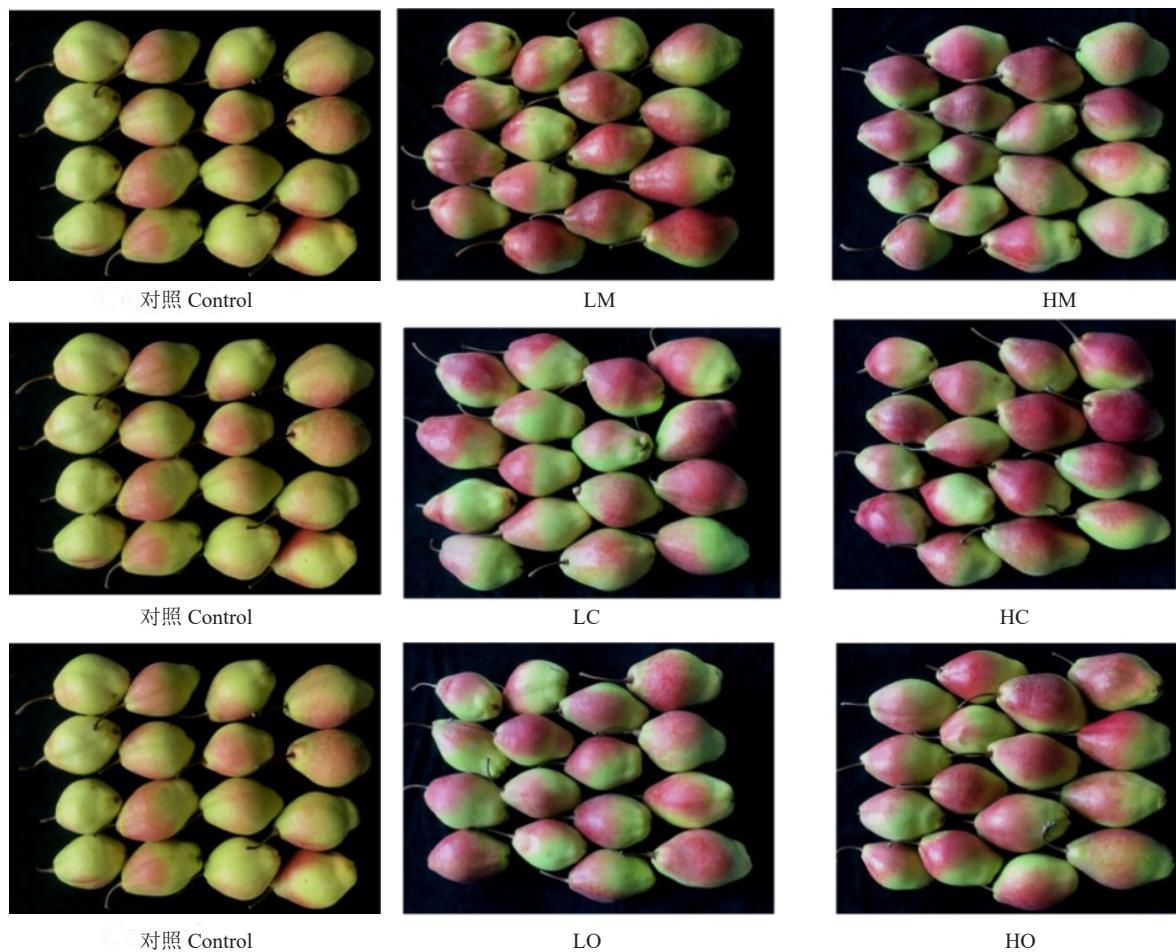


图4 不同LMWOAs处理下红宝石梨果实

Fig. 4 Hongbaoshi pear fruit with different LMWOAs

表5 不同LMWOAs处理对梨果实品质的影响

Table 5 Effects of different LMWOAs on fruit quality of pears

处理 Treatment	硬度 Firmness/(kg·cm ⁻²)	w(可溶性糖) Total soluble sugar/(mg·g ⁻¹)	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	w(维生素C) Vitamin C/(mg·100 g ⁻¹)	w(可滴定酸) Titratable acid/%	糖酸比 Sugar acid ratio
对照 Control	4.30±0.11 b	80.13±5.68 c	13.03±0.07 c	2.44±0.42 ab	0.42±0.03 b	31.32±2.11 b
LM	4.26±0.09 b	98.54±2.39 a	15.38±0.11 a	3.25±0.20 a	0.42±0.01 b	37.15±1.64 a
HM	4.72±0.11 a	81.44±3.38 c	13.07±0.09 c	2.50±0.21 ab	0.45±0.01 b	29.31±0.30 bc
LC	4.79±0.03 a	95.36±2.99 ab	13.48±0.08 b	2.53±0.31 ab	0.44±0.02 b	30.90±1.49 bc
HC	4.51±0.16 ab	83.79±3.99 bc	13.52±0.17 b	2.17±0.21 b	0.51±0.02 a	26.89±1.17 c
LO	4.35±0.08 b	86.83±4.70 abc	13.38±0.08 b	2.38±0.15 ab	0.45±0.01 b	29.69±0.31 bc
HO	4.83±0.15 a	92.21±0.87 abc	12.99±0.05 c	2.74±0.29 ab	0.42±0.02 b	30.71±0.92 bc

如图6梨果实养分与品质的主成分分析所示,提取了2个主成分,第一主成分(PC1)为95.2%,第二主成分(PC2)为4.6%。柠檬酸与草酸样点分布在PC1负轴端,对照与苹果酸样点分布在PC1正轴端。3种LMWOAs均随着含量的增加沿PC2负轴分布。苹果酸样点(LM与HM)距离与柠檬酸(LC与HC)及草酸(LO与HO)较远,这表明在对果实品

质的影响方面,苹果酸处理与其他两种酸差别较大。不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨果实养分与品质影响的综合分析见表6,LMWOAs处理能显著提升梨果实品质,其中在各处理中以LM处理得分最高,而以草酸(LO与HO)处理得分最低。比较5%(LM)与10%苹果酸(HM)处理可知,苹果酸含量对果实品质排名影响较大。

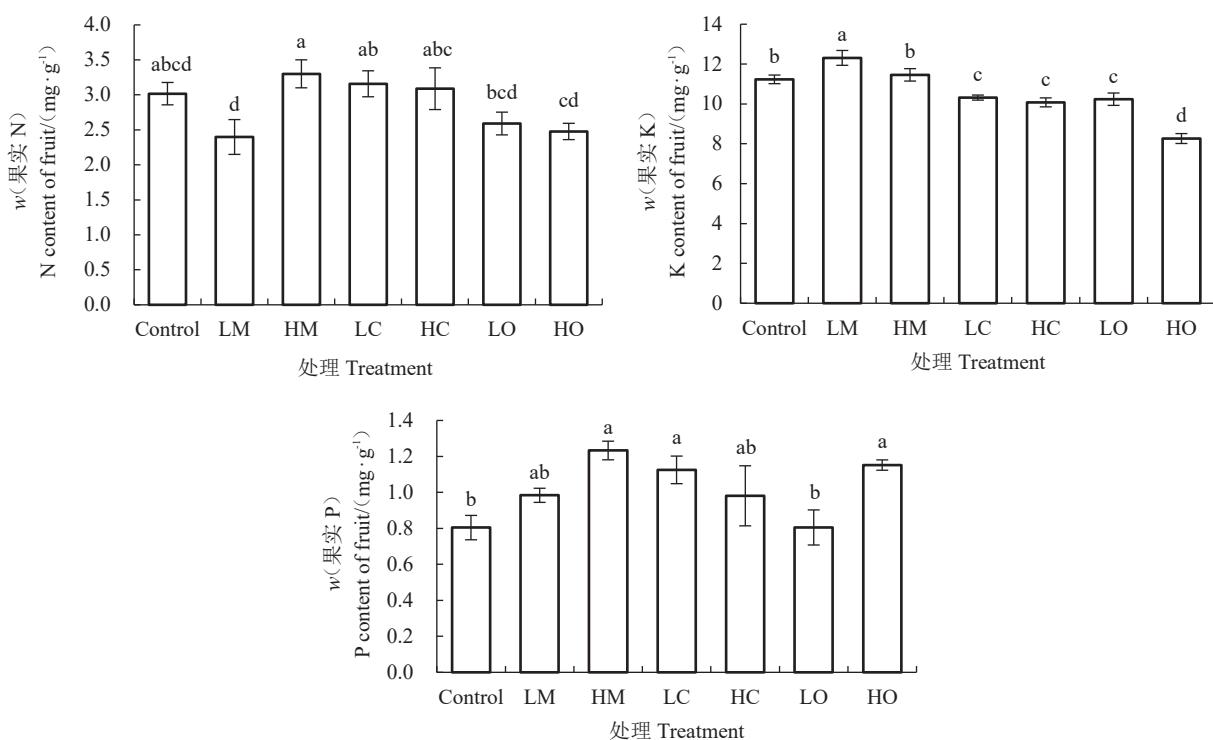


图 5 不同 LMWOAs 处理下红宝石梨果实氮磷钾含量

Fig. 5 Macronutrient concentrations of Hongbaoshi pear fruit with different LMWOAs

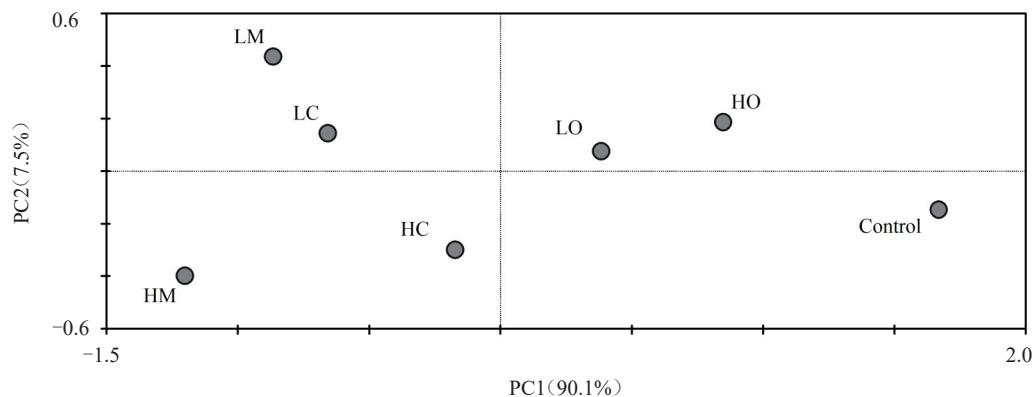


图 6 不同 LMWOAs 处理下红宝石梨果实品质参数的主成分分析

Fig. 6 PCA of Hongbaoshi pear fruit with different LMWOAs

表 6 不同 LMWOAs 处理对红宝石梨果实养分与品质影响的综合分析

Table 6 Comprehensive PCA results of the effects of different LMWOAs application on the fruit nutrients and quality of Hongbaoshi pear

处理 Treatment	主成分 1 得分 Principal component score 1	主成分 2 得分 Principal component score 2	主成分 3 得分 Principal component score 3	主成分 4 得分 Principal component score 4	综合得分 Comprehensive score	排名 Rank
对照 Control	-3.57	-3.08	0.26	-0.11	-2.44	7
LM	5.17	-1.70	0.45	0.09	2.32	1
HM	-1.34	1.03	1.85	1.10	-0.03	4
LC	0.61	1.17	1.44	-0.24	0.76	2
HC	-0.59	1.53	-1.13	1.26	0.00	3
LO	0.25	-0.06	-2.49	0.50	-0.22	5
HO	-0.53	1.12	-0.37	-2.61	-0.39	6

3 讨 论

3.1 LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施对梨叶片光合作用的影响

LMWOAs如柠檬酸与苹果酸作为三羧酸循环的主要产物^[23],在光合作用中发挥着重要作用,而草酸虽然不是光合作用的直接产物,但由光合途径中的前体合成,与光合作用及碳代谢密切相关^[24-25]。LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施明显提高叶片的叶绿素含量、 P_n 及WUE。Chen等^[26]也同样发现苹果酸能够增加秋华柳叶片中的叶绿素含量,同时减缓重金属的胁迫以提高叶片光合能力进而促进植物生长。本次研究与Arsenov等^[27]保持一致,即在90 d柠檬酸处理显著提高了蒿柳叶片的光合作用效率,同时显著降低气孔导度。从不同LMWOAs处理对红宝石梨叶片生长量、光合作用及养分吸收的综合分析发现,不同LMWOAs对叶绿素含量和光合作用的影响依次为草酸>柠檬酸>苹果酸。这也与Song等^[28]的研究结果一致,草酸对于水曲柳叶片叶绿素与光合作用的影响大于柠檬酸。Han等^[29]与王鸿燕等^[30]分别在研究柠檬酸对嗜盐鸢尾与马蔺生长影响时发现,柠檬酸能够提高叶片的叶绿素含量且低含量效果优于高含量。本次研究则发现,柠檬酸处理(LC与HC)叶绿素II含量显著高于对照,但HC处理显著高于LC处理。由此可知,LMWOAs对作物的作用效果与LMWOAs含量、作物种类与类型及土壤性质相关,因此需进一步研究才能确定LMWOAs最佳施用含量^[27]。不同LMWOAs对叶片叶绿素含量及光合作用的影响因素可以归结于LMWOAs的化学结构、解离常数及有机配体-金属离子的稳定等的差异性^[28];同时,LMWOAs能够提高植物体保护酶系统的活力,增强抗逆性,但不同的LMWOAs效果不一;另外,LMWOAs能够缓解重金属引发的各种植物氧化应激;而不同LMWOAs参与细胞多种代谢途径不同,作为碳素和还原力载体在细胞质与细胞器以及细胞器之间传递碳素和还原力也不一^[14-15]。

3.2 LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施对梨养分吸收的影响

在自然界中,LMWOAs作为根际分泌物的一类,通过影响根系周围pH与氧化还原电位(oxidation-reduction potential, Eh)以驱动根际微生物群落的改变,进而促进某些难溶性养分离子的溶解度,从

而提高根际元素的溶解度与有效态含量^[17,31-32]。梨果实采摘7 d后取树冠2/3处土壤,发现柠檬酸与草酸显著降低了0~20与20~40 cm土层土壤pH。10%苹果酸处理显著降低0~20 cm土层土壤pH,对于20~40 cm土层无显著影响,而5%苹果酸则对于土壤pH无显著影响。

磷作为第二重要的关键元素,对植物早期发育中生殖原基的形成至关重要,同时能够促进根生长与发育,提高植物活力与抗病性^[33]。LMWOAs通过溶解几乎不溶的无机磷以此增加植物可利用的磷,土壤中磷溶解度[水溶性无机磷(Pi)和有机磷(Po)的含量]驱动因素受苹果酸、草酸及柠檬酸等3种LMWOAs影响^[34-35],随着LMWOAs含量的增大而磷活化潜能提升^[36],因此随着苹果酸与草酸含量的升高,梨果实中磷含量显著提高。段立珍等^[37]也发现,不同含量苹果酸处理对土壤磷吸附和释放的影响关系符合Peal-Reed等7种数学模型,而苹果酸显著降低了土壤对磷的吸附,因此随着苹果酸含量的增加,土壤对磷的最大吸附量和最大缓冲容量都呈现下降趋势,最终提高了土壤磷的利用率。另外,缺磷植物根系对磷的吸收过程与LMWOAs密切相关。当根尖感知缺磷时,一方面由质膜上的未知sensor所识别,级联激活转录因子STOP1,从而激活ALMT1-MATE1(编码跨膜蛋白的MATE1与ALMT1基因分别的诱导柠檬酸与苹果酸的分泌)表达,提高根际柠檬酸与苹果酸含量,进而促进土壤铝铁结合态磷的活化;另一方面,低磷状态下STOP1的激活能够调控ALMT1基因转录,同时促进了苹果酸和Fe³⁺之间的结合,进而提高Pi的利用率并影响根尖的生长^[38-39]。

钾元素作为植物所需的第三种必需营养元素,主要通过钾溶解微生物产生LMWOAs等形式溶解不可溶的钾,因此LMWOAs的含量、种类与土壤中的钾含量存在密切关系^[40]。对水果中有机酸与钾肥的研究发现,钾肥的施用可增加果实的可滴定酸含量尤其是苹果酸含量^[41-43]。果实成熟时的苹果酸含量通常与灰分碱度呈正相关,而灰分碱度与钾含量密切相关^[44-46]。因此,5%苹果酸与氮磷钾复配(LM)时较其他LMWOAs与对照显著提高了叶片与果实中的钾含量。这可能归结于苹果酸在酸性水解和络合溶解双重作用的表面化学反应过程中,较其他LMWOAs更易释放含钾矿物与土壤中的钾,从而促

进钾元素的吸收^[47]。另外,Wang等^[48]发现外源添加钾与水稻酸代谢之间的关系紧密,即钾的添加显著提高了植株中柠檬酸合酶与苹果酸脱氢酶活性,同时苹果酸含量较对照显著提高,而柠檬酸含量虽有提高但差异不显著。

3.3 LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施对果实品质的影响

LMWOAs作为水果中重要的风味物质与营养成分,具有促食欲与助消化的功效,而其组分与含量直接决定了水果风味与品质的差异^[8-10]。LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施显著降低了梨果皮的色度角,提高了色泽饱和度与果实可溶性糖含量,进而改善了果皮着色与果实口感。其中,5%苹果酸(LM)显著提高了梨的可溶性固形物含量与糖酸比,这可能是由于5%苹果酸提高了钾元素的吸收,而果实钾元素的提高也利于糖类物质的运输与转运,进而提高果实的可溶性糖含量^[49-50]。综合分析3种LMWOAs对果实品质的作用效果可知,低含量苹果酸(LM)>柠檬酸>草酸(LO与HO),而与叶片排名恰好相反,这可能是因为草酸与柠檬酸促进了果树树体营养生长,而5%苹果酸则促进了梨果实品质的提升。但目前LMWOAs与氮磷钾肥配施对果实品质影响的研究仍处于基础阶段,其机制的探索尚需要进一步深入。

4 结论

LMWOAs与氮磷钾复配能够提升梨叶片的光合作用效率,改善梨果实品质与着色,促进了树体对氮磷钾养分的吸收。对叶片营养功能的影响排名,草酸>柠檬酸>苹果酸;而对果实品质与养分的排名,5%苹果酸与氮磷钾肥料复配>柠檬酸>草酸。其中5%苹果酸与氮磷钾肥料复配显著提高叶片与果实钾含量,同时提高果实中可溶性糖含量。

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