

负载量对桃叶片光合特性及果实品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究不同负载量对桃叶片光合特性、果实品质及树体生长发育的影响, 以为桃树的合理负载提供理论依据。【方法】以9年生霞晖8号桃为试材, 在5月初(定果后2 d)、6月上旬(硬核期)、7月下旬(采前10 d)、8月初(采后2 d)4个时期测定不同负载量下成熟叶片光合特性、光合产物含量; 果实成熟时, 测定果实相关品质指标; 冬季落叶后调查花芽、叶芽数量及不同结果枝数量。【结果】负载量下降, 叶片叶绿素含量、净光合速率、水分利用效率、表观光能利用效率、表观CO₂利用效率和可溶性糖及糖醇含量总体均呈下降趋势, 但果实大小、单果质量、果实可溶性固形物含量、糖酸比、可溶性糖及糖醇含量均显著升高。此外, 随着负载量降低, 树体花芽数量增加, 叶芽数量减少; 枝类组成中, 长果枝的比例增加, 短果枝则相反。【结论】综合比较认为, 田间栽培中, 霞晖8号桃成年树留果50%左右(约8500个·666.7 m²), 可获得较好的果实品质, 能保证较高的产量, 且有助于树体的营养积累。

关键词:桃; 负载量; 光合特性; 果实品质; 生长发育

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Effects of fruit loads on photosynthetic characteristics of peach leaves and fruit quality

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Abstract: 【Objective】 Fruit thinning technology has been widely used in fruit production for overcoming the phenomenon of biennial bearing, maintaining stable yield and improving fruit quality. The amount of fruit loads directly determines the sink - source ratio of trees, and then affects the growth and development of vegetative and reproductive organs of the fruit trees. The study aimed to evaluate the effects of different fruit loads on chlorophyll content, net photosynthetic rate, photosynthetic compound output in the leaves, fruit quality and growth and development of peach trees in order to provide a theoretical basis for improving fruit quality and tree growth and development. 【Methods】 9 years old Xiaohui 8 peach trees were used as experimental materials, and the experiment included 5 treatments: T1 (keeping 100% fruits on the tree), T2 (keeping 75% fruits on the tree), T3 (keeping 50% fruits on the tree), T4 (keeping 25% fruits on the tree) and T5 (keeping 0 fruits on the tree, control). The chlorophyll content, net photosynthetic rate and photocompound content of the mature leaves were measured in early May (2 d after fruit thinning), early June (fruit core-hardening period), late July (10 d before harvest) and early August (2 d after harvest). In addition, two days after fruit thinning, 10 fruits (except for the control) were labeled in the middle periphery of each tree, and the longitudinal, transverse and lateral diameters of the fruits were measured every 10 days until the fruits matured. At the fruit maturity stage,

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30 fruits were uniformly collected for each treatment (10 fruits for a repeat, three repeats) for evaluation of the fruit quality. After the leaf fall, the number of flower and leaf buds, internode length of branches and the number of fruit-bearing branches for different treatments were investigated. All data were statistically analyzed. 【Results】 On 2 d after fruit thinning, different tree loads had no significant effect on the leaf chlorophyll content, but the leaf chlorophyll content decreased with the decrease of the tree loads in the last three periods. The net photosynthetic rate of the control was relatively higher in the four periods. On 2 d after fruit thinning and in the fruit core-hardening period, the net photosynthetic rate of the leaves of the T1 treatment was at the highest level, while the T2 was at the lowest level. On 10 d before harvest, the net photosynthetic rate of the leaves of the T2 treatment was the highest, and the T1 treatment the lowest. On 2 d after harvest, the net photosynthetic rate of the leaves increased with the increase of the fruit loads. The water use efficiency and apparent CO₂ use efficiency of the leaves decreased with the decrease of the fruit loads, while the change trend of apparent light use efficiency of the leaves was consistent with the trend of net photosynthetic rate for different fruit loads. In the four periods, the contents of soluble sugar and sugar alcohol in the leaves increased with the increase of the fruit loads. In terms of fruit quality, the fruit size, single fruit weight, soluble solid content, sugar-acid ratio, soluble sugar and sugar alcohol content were significantly increased with the reduction of the fruit loads, the sugar-acid ratio was the highest and the fruit flavor was the best when the fruit load was 50% (T3 treatment). In addition, with the increase of the fruit loads, the yield per 666.7 m² increased, the proportion of the leaf buds increased while the proportion of flower buds decreased, the number of short fruit branches increased, and the long fruit branches decreased. 【Conclusion】 In the present study, under the treatment of 50% fruit retention, the photosynthesis capacity and chlorophyll content of the peach leaves were at a high level in the four periods, and soluble sugar content in the leaves was at a low level in the latter two periods, indicating that the leaves would have a higher ability to produce and export carbohydrates when the fruit load was 50%, and they would have a relatively higher source strength. The contents of sucrose, glucose, fructose and total sugar in the fruits were all at the highest levels when the fruit load was 50%, indicating that fruits would have a strong ability to absorb and transform carbohydrate and would have a higher sink strength. When the peach trees were at 50% fruit load, the sugar - acid ratio was relatively higher, and the fruit taste was good. The proportion of flower buds, leaf buds and fruit branches was relatively balanced when the fruit load was 50%, which would be beneficial to the growth and development of the trees in the next year. We recommend that the adult peach tree of Xiahui 8 would have a high yield with quality fruits when the thinning rate be 50% in the normal condition.

Key words: Peach (*Prunus persica* L. Batch.); Fruit load; Photosynthetic characteristics; Fruit quality; Growth and development

疏果是果树栽培中一项重要的技术措施。疏果程度直接决定树体的库源比,进而影响叶片的光合特性^[1]。前人通过对桃^[2]、柑橘^[3]、苹果^[4-5]、开心果^[6]和核桃^[7]等的研究表明,库源比下降,易导致叶片光合效率的显著降低。还有研究表明,通过增加库强或减少源强使库源比增加后,叶片光合效率未发生明显变化^[8-9]。还有随着负载量降低叶片光合效率不断上升的报道^[10-11]。此外,库源比改变,还会对叶片中

光合同化物及叶绿素含量造成影响^[12],进而影响叶片的光合能力。

果实的品质和产量与库源比有密切关系。库源比变化导致叶片光能捕获和光合产物的分配发生变化,从而影响果实品质和产量^[13]。有研究表明,负载量下降,果实的外在品质和内在品质均提高^[14],主要表现在单果质量、可溶性固形物含量、可溶性糖含量、糖酸比等指标方面。也有研究表明,负载量降低

到一定程度后,果实的可溶性糖、可溶性固形物和维生素C含量不会随着库源比的减小而持续增加,可滴定酸含量则明显增加,果实品质下降^[15]。

落叶果树在果实采收后至落叶前的时间段内,叶片制造的营养物质大部分被贮存起来。树体贮存的营养对越冬及下一个生长季的萌芽、开花、抽梢、展叶、生根等过程的顺利完成有显著的影响^[16]。有研究表明,负载量降低,对油橄榄当年的枝长度和翌年春季的花序数量有显著正向影响^[17]。张社南等^[18]对沃柑的研究发现,树体负载量高,结果多,产量高,树势弱,翌年花少且弱、果少或无的小年结果现象明显,认为负载量对于树体来年的生长发育及果实品质和产量存在显著影响。

笔者以霞晖8号桃为研究对象,分析不同负载量下叶片光合特性、果实品质及树体生长发育间的差异,探讨叶片生理特性、果实品质、树体生长发育与负载量的关系,以为桃树的合理负载提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料与处理

试验于2020年在江苏省南京市江苏省农业科学院桃试验园(118.79772° E, 32.04856° N;海拔12 m)进行。供试材料为长势基本一致的霞晖8号桃树,树龄9 a,两主枝“Y”形,株行距2 m×5 m,南北行向,起垄栽培,生草覆盖,按常规方式进行田间土肥水管理和病虫害防治。

根据霞晖8号桃盛果期植株的生长发育情况和结果特性,结合本试验设计的研究目的,将试验材料分为5个处理,分别为T1(留取全树果实)、T2(留取全树约75%的果实)、T3(留取全树约50%的果实)、T4(留取全树约25%的果实)和T5(全树不留果实,对照)。根据树势、干周参数及叶果比适当调整果实数量。分别于定果后2 d(约盛花后40 d,记为P1)、硬核期(约盛花后75 d,记为P2)、采前10 d(约盛花后112 d,记为P3)、采后2 d(约盛花后127 d,记为P4)4个时期进行叶片相关参数的测定及样品采集。每处理3株树,单株小区,3次重复。于每时期下午18:00,采集各处理树体中部成熟叶片(T1、T2、T3和T4为有果长果枝的自顶端往下5~6枚叶片,T5为无果长果枝的叶片),立即带回实验室,去除主脉,磨碎混匀,3次重复。

每株树体中部外围标记10个果实(T5除外),每隔10 d测定果实的纵、横、侧径,直至果实成熟,单株小区,3次重复。果实成熟期采样^[19],各处理统一采集树体中部外围无病虫害、无机械损伤的果实30个(不论标记与否),每10个果实为1次重复,3次重复。同时统计每个处理的产量,计算每666.7 m²的产量。

1.2 叶片参数的测定

1.2.1 光合作用相关参数的测定 选择晴朗无风的天气,自08:00—18:00每隔2 h测定1次,3次重复。用Li-6400便携式光合作用测定仪(Li-Cor Inc.,林肯,美国)测定叶片光合作用相关参数及大气温度(Ta)、相对湿度(RH)、大气CO₂浓度(Ca)和光量子通量密度(PFD)。选择树体外围中部生长健壮、长势基本一致的成熟功能叶(与叶片样品采集部位相同)测定净光合速率(P_n)、细胞间隙CO₂浓度(C_i)和蒸腾速率(T_r)等指标,并计算水分利用效率(WUE)=P_n/T_r^[20]、表观光能利用效率(LUE)=P_n/PFD^[21]和表观CO₂利用效率(CUE)=P_n/C_i^[22]。净光合速率日积分值(Diurnal integral value of P_n, DIV of P_n)利用AutoCAD软件由计算日变化曲线围成的面积得到^[23]。

1.2.2 叶绿素含量的测定 参照Lichenthaler等^[24]的方法测定叶绿素含量。在磨碎的0.2 g叶片样品中加入95%的乙醇5 mL,避光浸提24 h,10 000 r·min⁻¹离心10 min,取上清液在665 nm和649 nm处测定吸光度。叶绿素a浓度(Chl a)、叶绿素b浓度(Chl b)和叶绿素总浓度(Ct)计算公式如下:

$$\text{Chl a} = 13.95 A_{665} - 6.88 A_{649}$$

$$\text{Chl b} = 24.96 A_{649} - 7.32 A_{665}$$

$$\text{Ct} = \text{Chl a} + \text{Chl b}$$

根据Ct计算叶绿素含量,叶绿素含量以鲜质量(FW)计。

1.2.3 可溶性糖和糖醇含量的测定 采用Agilent 1100高效液相色谱(HPLC)系统(Agilent Technology, 圣克拉拉,美国)进行测定。使用CARBOsep CHO-620 CA碳水化合物柱(10 μm 粒径;6 mm×250 mm; Transgenomic Inc., 纽约,美国)(柱温度80 °C)和折射率检测仪(RID)。HPLC条件如下:超纯水流动相、流量0.5 mL·min⁻¹、进样5 μL。通过与外标品的保留时间和峰面积的比较,对蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖和山梨醇进行鉴别和定量^[25],总糖含量=蔗糖含量+葡萄糖含量+果糖含量+山梨醇含量。

1.3 果实指标测定

1.3.1 果实大小测定 用精确度为0.01 mm的电子数显卡尺(桂林广陆数字测控股份有限公司)测定果实纵径、横径、侧径,单位以mm表示。

1.3.2 单果质量测定 用分度值为0.1 g的JA5003型电子天平(中国舜宇恒平公司)测定单果质量,质量以g表示。

1.3.3 硬度测定 用TA.XT Plus质构仪(Stable Micro Systems,英国)在果实缝合线两侧腹中部测定果肉硬度,探头直径8 mm,贯入速率 $1 \text{ mm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,测试深度5 mm。取两侧腹部果实硬度测定数据的平均值作为单个果实的硬度^[26]。

1.3.4 可溶性固形物含量(SSC)测定 果实SSC用手持式便携数显折光仪PAL-1(ATAGO, Itabashi-ku, 东京,日本)测定,取两侧腹部测定数据的平均值作为单个果实的SSC^[26]。

1.3.5 糖组分及有机酸含量测定 果实糖组分测定方法同叶片。

有机酸含量测定采用相同的高效液相色谱系统,配备1个二极管阵列检测器和1个Agilent ZORBAX SB-Aq柱(4.6 mm×250 mm ID, 5 μm)。在25 °C下以 $0.5 \text{ mL} \cdot \text{min}^{-1}$ 的流速进行色谱分析。在214 nm处测量洗脱液的紫外线吸收度。流动相为pH值2.7的 $0.02 \text{ mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的 KH_2PO_4 溶液。注射每个样品提取物的5 μL到高效液相色谱中,根据保留时间对苹果酸、奎尼酸和柠檬酸进行标准鉴定,并根据标准曲线和峰面积计算样品有机酸含量^[25],总酸含量=苹果酸含量+奎尼酸含量+柠檬酸含量,糖酸比=总糖含量/总酸含量。

1.4 花芽数量、叶芽数量、节间长度及结果枝类组成测定

采用长枝修剪方法进行冬季整形修剪,按照每 666.7 m^2 留枝量8000~9000根留取结果枝。在12月下旬冬季修剪前调查统计树体花芽、叶芽及各类枝条数量。各处理选取树体中部外围长度基本一致的长果枝(长度在30~60 cm的果枝)10根,调查每根枝条的花芽、叶芽数量及枝条中部节与节之间的长度,取平均值。调查每处理所有树体的花束状果枝(≤5 cm)、短果枝(>5~15 cm)、中果枝(>15~30 cm)、长果枝(>30~60 cm)及徒长性结果枝(>60 cm)数量。

1.5 数据处理

用SPSS 23.0(SPSS Inc., 芝加哥,美国)进行方

差分析。以ANOVA模块分析不同处理间的差异显著性,采用Excel 2016软件制图。

综合果实品质指标(单果质量、产量、硬度、可溶性固形物含量、糖酸比、蔗糖含量、葡萄糖含量、果糖含量、山梨醇含量和总糖含量),利用DPS数据处理系统对单项指标进行主成分分析和隶属函数分析,结合各主成分的权重,计算不同负载量处理的综合评价(D值),并进行排序^[27-29]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 试验期间环境因子日变化

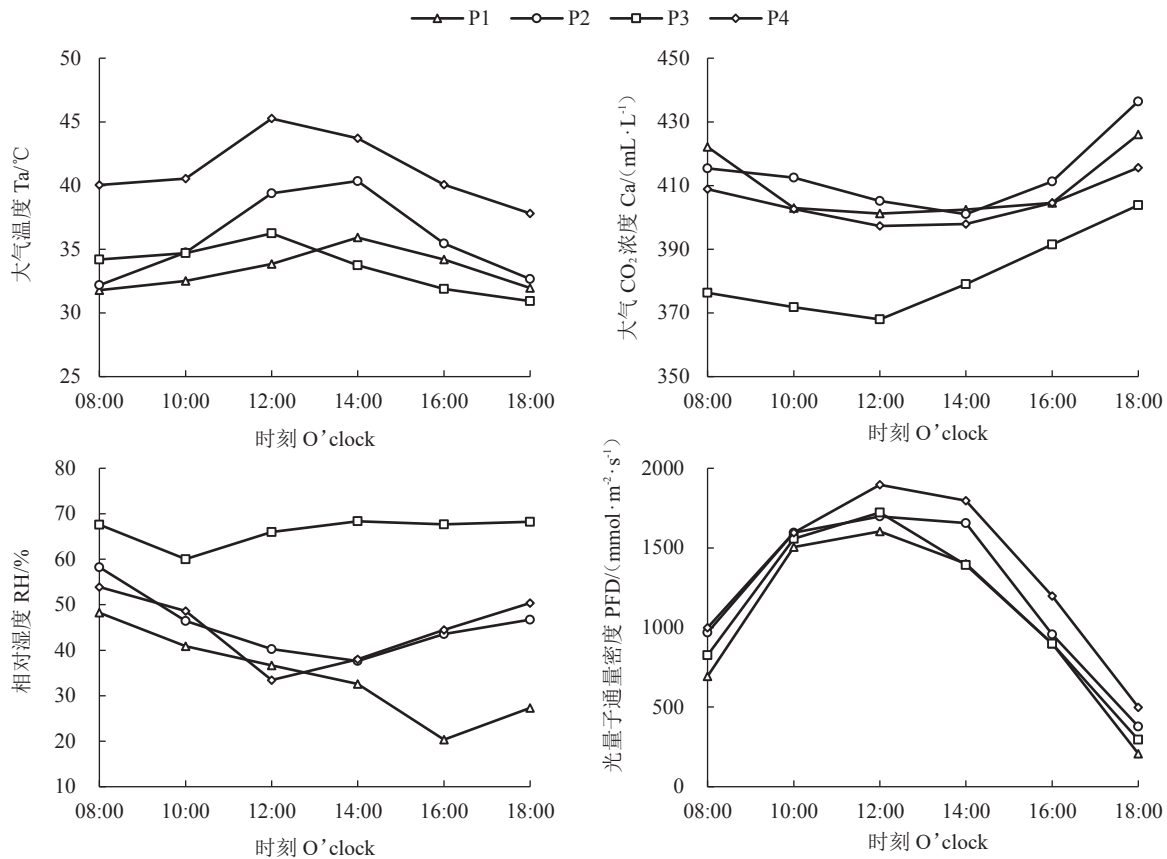
由图1知,P4时期的环境温度明显处于最高水平,P2次之,P1和P2的日最高温出现在14:00,P3和P4则出现在12:00。4个时期大气 CO_2 浓度日变化趋势一致,均表现出先下降再上升的趋势,日均值(数据未展示)大小表现为 $\text{P2} > \text{P1} > \text{P4} > \text{P3}$ 。4个时期中,相对湿度的日变化曲线均呈先下降再上升趋势,日均值(数据未展示)以P3最高,P1最低。光量子通量密度在4个时期的日变化均呈先上升后下降趋势,且峰值都出现在12:00。

2.2 叶片净光合速率日积分值比较

由图2可见,在P1,净光合速率日积分值以T1最高,且与T5差异不显著,T3与T5也不存在显著性差异,T2最低($p < 0.05$)。到P2,T1的净光合速率日积分值最高,不同处理表现为 $\text{T1} > \text{T3} > \text{T4} > \text{T5} > \text{T2}$ ($p < 0.05$)。P3时,该时期的净光合速率日积分值以T2和T5处于最高水平,T3和T4差异不显著,T1处于最低水平($p < 0.05$)。P4阶段,该时期T1和T5的净光合速率日积分值最高,不同处理表现为 $\text{T1} > \text{T5} > \text{T2} > \text{T3} > \text{T4}$ ($p < 0.05$)。T3的净光合速率日积分值在4个时期均处于较高水平,表明T3叶片生产碳水化合物的能力较强。

2.3 水分利用效率(WUE)、表观光能利用效率(LUE)及表观 CO_2 利用效率(CUE)比较

由图3可以看出,在P1期,T2叶片的WUE最大,T1最小。到P2期,T2、T3、T4和T5间及T1、T3和T4间的WUE均不存在显著性差异,但T2和T5显著高于T1。P3时,T3的WUE处于最高水平,不同处理表现为 $\text{T3} > \text{T1} > \text{T2} > \text{T4} > \text{T5}$ ($p < 0.05$)。P4阶段,T4的WUE最高,显著高于其他处理,T1与T2及T1、T3和T5间均差异不显著,但T2显著高于T3和T5。

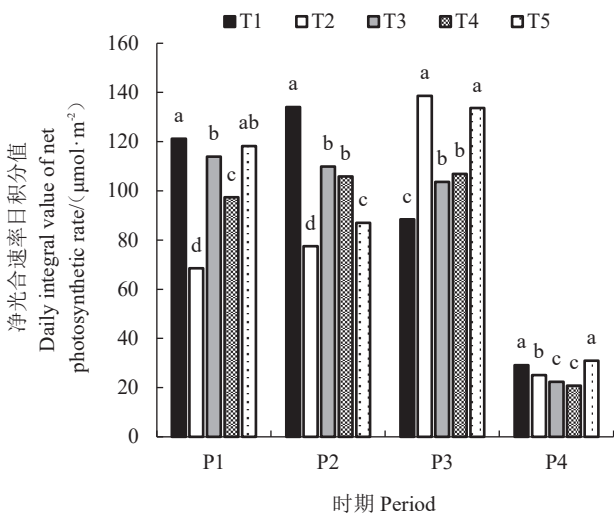


P1、P2、P3 和 P4 分别代表定果后 2 d、硬核期、采前 10 d 和采后 2 d 4 个时间段，下同。

In the figure, P1, P2, P3 and P4 represent the four periods of two days after fruit thinning, core-hardening period, ten days before harvest and two days after harvest, respectively, the same as below.

图 1 试验期间主要环境因子日变化

Fig. 1 Diurnal variation of major environmental factors during the experiment



不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理间差异显著(p < 0.05)。下同。

Different lowercase letters indicate significant difference between different treatments in the same period (p < 0.05). The same below.

图 2 不同负载量下桃叶片净光合速率日积分值比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of daily integral values of net photosynthetic rate of leaves under different fruit loads

T1、T3 和 T5 的 *LUE* 在 P1 均处于最高水平，且差异不显著，不同处理表现为 T1、T3、T5 > T4 > T2 (p < 0.05)。在 P2，T1 和 T3 的 *LUE* 最高，T4 和 T5 次之，T2 最低。到 P3，不同处理的 *LUE* 表现为 T2、T5 > T3、T4 > T1 (p < 0.05)。P4 时，T5 的 *LUE* 处于最高水平，不同处理表现为 T5 < T1、T2、T3 > T4 (p < 0.05)。

P1 时，T2 和 T4 的 *CUE* 最高，T1、T3 和 T5 次之。在 P2，T1、T4 和 T5 间及 T2、T3 和 T4 间的 *CUE* 均不存在显著性差异，但 T1 和 T5 显著高于 T2 和 T3。到 P3，T2、T3、T4 和 T5 间及 T1、T3 和 T4 间的 *CUE* 均差异不显著，但 T2 和 T5 显著高于 T1。P4 阶段，不同处理的 *CUE* 表现为 T1、T4、T5 > T2 > T3 (p < 0.05)。T3 在果实采收前的 *WUE*、*LUE* 和 *CUE* 均较高，说明疏除全树 50% 的果实更利于桃树叶片进行碳同化。

2.4 叶片叶绿素含量比较

由图 4 可以看出，在 P1 期，所有处理叶片的叶

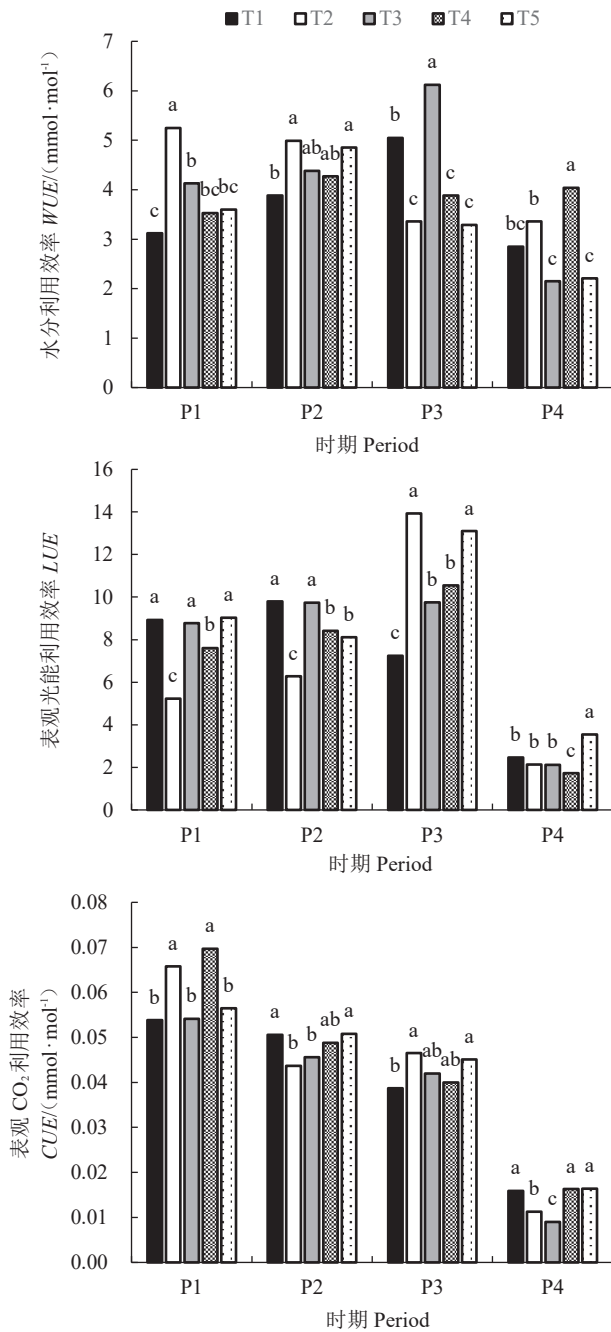


图3 不同负载量下桃叶片 WUE、LUE 和 CUE 日均值比较
Fig. 3 Comparison of daily mean values of WUE, LUE and CUE of peach leaves under different fruit loads

绿素含量均无显著性差异。到P2期,T1、T2和T3的叶绿素含量均处于最高水平,且三者间差异不显著,T4次之,T5最低。P3时,T1和T4的叶绿素含量最高,且二者差异不显著,不同处理表现为T1、T4 > T2、T3 > T5 ($p < 0.05$)。到P4阶段,T1和T4的叶绿素含量依然处于最高水平,T3次之,T2和T5含量最低。以上结果说明,树体留果能显著提高桃树叶片的叶绿素含量。

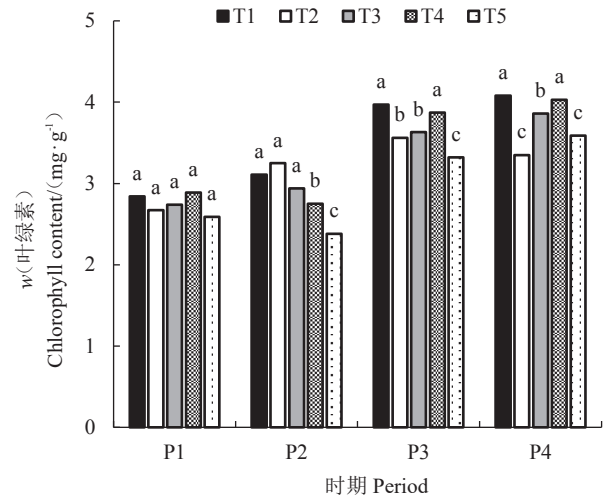


图4 不同负载量下桃叶片叶绿素含量比较
Fig. 4 Comparison of chlorophyll content in peach leaves under different fruit loads

2.5 叶片糖组分比较

图5表明,在P1,T5叶片的蔗糖含量最高,T1最低 ($p < 0.05$)。而葡萄糖含量则以T2最高,且与T5差异不显著,T4处于相对较低水平。该时期T1和T5的果糖含量处于最高水平,且差异不显著,T3和T4处于最低水平,T2与其他处理均无显著性差异。就山梨醇含量而言,不同处理表现为T2、T5 > T4 > T1、T3 ($p < 0.05$)。在该时期总糖含量以T2和T5处于最高水平,其次为T1、T3和T4 ($p < 0.05$)。

P2阶段,不同处理的蔗糖含量表现为T2 > T3 > T1 > T4、T5 ($p < 0.05$)。T2的葡萄糖含量最高,T1和T3次之,T4和T5最低。T2的果糖含量显著高于T1和T3,二者间差异不显著,T4和T5与其他处理均差异不显著。该时期山梨醇含量和总糖含量变化趋势一致,不同处理均表现为T2 > T3 > T4 > T1、T5 ($p < 0.05$)。

P3阶段,不同处理的蔗糖含量表现为T2、T5 > T1 > T4 > T3 ($p < 0.05$)。就果糖含量而言,T1、T2和T5均处于最高水平且三者无显著性差异,T3和T4最低。在该时期,葡萄糖、山梨醇和总糖含量均表现为T5最高,T1和T2次之,T3和T4最低。

P4阶段,T2的蔗糖含量最高,T1、T3和T5次之,T4最低。该时期不同处理的葡萄糖含量表现为T2、T5 > T1 > T3、T4 ($p < 0.05$)。就果糖含量而言,T1、T2和T5含量处于最高水平,且三者差异不显著,T3和T4最低。该时期不同处理的山梨醇和

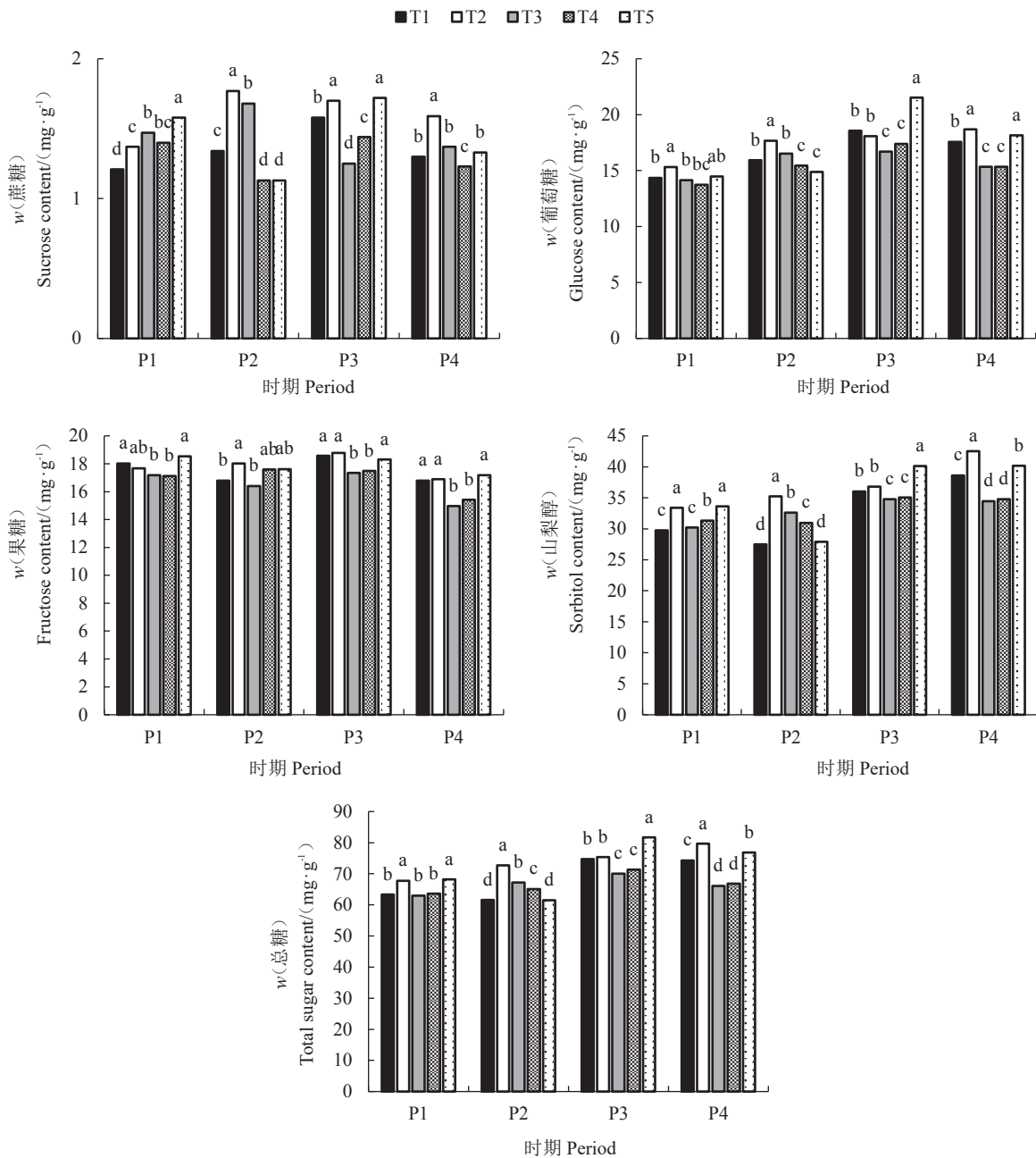


图5 不同负载量下桃叶片糖、糖醇含量比较

Fig. 5 Comparison of sugar and sugar alcohol contents in peach leaves under different fruit loads

总糖含量均表现为 $T2 > T5 > T1 > T3, T4$ ($p < 0.05$)。说明叶片中碳水化合物越少,源叶输出碳水化合物的能力越强。

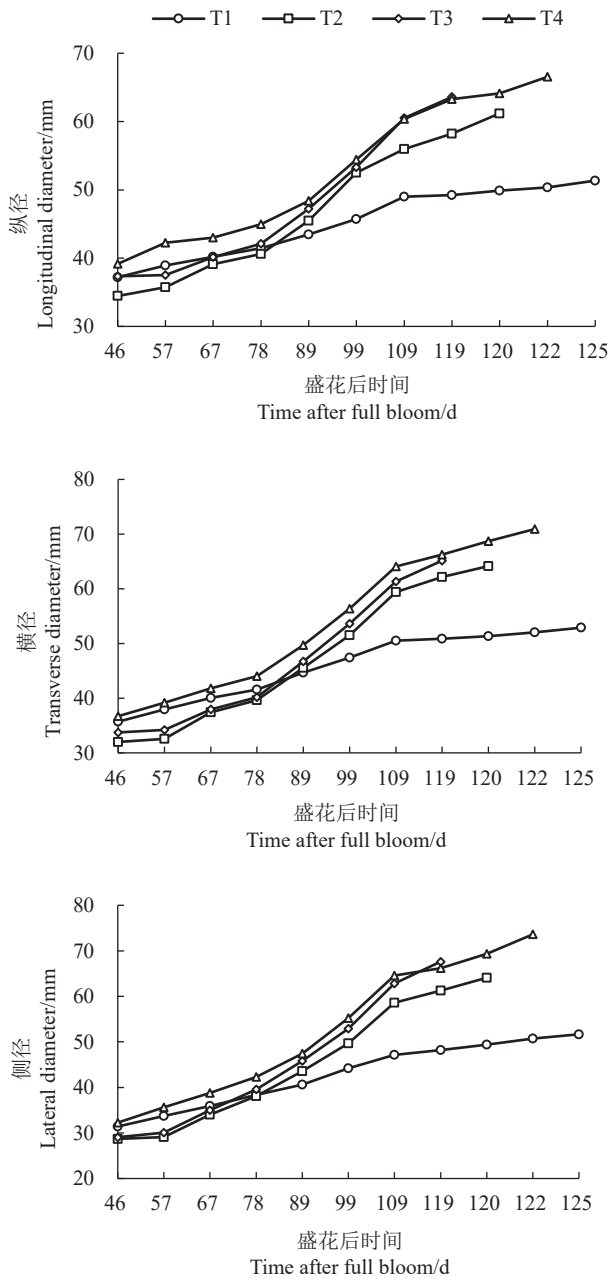
2.6 果实大小变化比较

从图6可以看出,在果实生长发育过程中T1的纵、横、侧径均处于最低水平,不同处理果实的纵、横、侧径均表现为 $T4 > T3 > T2 > T1$ 。试验中后期(约花后99 d)果实生长速度明显加快,进入第2次膨大期,说明不同负载量对桃果实大小的影响主要体现在果实生长后期。随着负载量的降低,果实

大小呈上升趋势,疏果具有增大果个的作用。

2.7 果实品质比较

不同负载量对桃果实的外在品质和内在品质均有影响。由表1可知,随着负载量降低,单果质量不断上升,与T1相比,T2、T3和T4的单果质量分别增加了132.62%、147.49%和188.32%。T1每666.7 m²产量显著高于其他3个处理,不同处理表现为 $T1 > T2 > T3 > T4$ ($p < 0.05$)。T1和T4的果肉硬度均处于最高水平且二者间无显著性差异,其他处理间差异不显著。T2、T3和T4间的SSC差异不显著,但



T1 成熟期为花后 125 d, T2 成熟期为花后 120 d, T3 成熟期为花后 119 d, T4 成熟期为花后 122 d.
The maturity stage of T1, T2, T3 and T4 were 125, 120, 119 and 122 DAFB, respectively.

图 6 不同负载量下桃果实大小变化进程

Fig. 6 The changing process of peach fruit size under different fruit loads

均显著高于T1, 分别比T1提高了28.58%、29.78%和31.43%。就糖酸比而言, 以T3最高($p < 0.05$), T2和T4间差异不显著, T1最低。以上结果表明, 降低负载量可以显著提高桃果实品质。

2.8 果实糖组分比较

由表2可知, 果实蔗糖、总糖含量均以T3最高

表1 不同负载量下桃果实单果质量、产量及品质指标比较
Table 1 Comparison of single fruit weight, yield and quality indicators of peach fruit under different loads

处理 Treatment	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	产量 Yield/ (kg·666.7 m ²)	硬度 Firmness/ (kg·cm ⁻²)	w(可溶性 固形物) SSC/%	糖酸比 Sugar- acid ratio
T1	113.29 d	2 987.13 a	33.58 a	10.88 b	19.55 c
T2	263.54 c	2 517.63 b	29.09 b	13.99 a	31.24 b
T3	280.38 b	2 354.17 c	29.61 b	14.12 a	35.05 a
T4	326.64 a	1 827.63 d	34.69 a	14.30 a	29.53 b

注: 同列不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference between different treatments ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

表2 不同负载量下桃果实糖、糖醇含量比较

Table 2 Comparison of sugar and sugar alcohol contents in peach fruit under different loads

处理 Treatment	蔗糖 Sucrose	葡萄糖 Glucose	果糖 Fructose	山梨醇 Sorbitol	总糖 Total sugar
T1	52.01 c	14.28 b	14.36 b	2.89 c	83.54 c
T2	83.45 b	14.88 ab	13.85 b	5.89 a	118.07 b
T3	89.22 a	15.84 a	15.40 a	4.14 b	124.60 a
T4	86.31 ab	14.74 ab	13.35 c	6.49 a	120.89 ab

并与T4差异不显著, 而T4与T2也不存在显著性差异, T1最低。T2、T3和T4及T1、T2和T4的葡萄糖含量均差异不显著, 但T3显著高于T1。果糖含量以T3最高, 不同处理表现为T3 > T1、T2 > T4 ($p < 0.05$)。就山梨醇含量而言, T2和T4最高, T3次之, T1最低。表明留果约50%的负载量下桃果实积累糖的能力最强。

2.9 花芽、叶芽和枝类组成比较

由表3可以看出, T5的花芽数量处于最高水平, T2、T3和T4间差异不显著, T1的花芽数量最少。而叶芽数量在处理间与花芽数量相反, 表现为T1的叶芽最多, T5叶芽最少。节间长度以T3和T5最大, T1和T4次之, T2最小。T3的花束状果枝数处于最高水平, 与T5差异不显著, T4与T5间也不存在显著性差异, T1最少。短果枝以T4最多, 不同处理表现为T4 > T2 > T5 > T1 > T3 ($p < 0.05$)。T5的中果枝最多, 不同处理表现为T5 > T3 > T1, T2 > T4 ($p < 0.05$)。就长果枝数量而言, T5最多, 与T2差异不显著, T2与T1间也不存在显著性差异, T3最少。说明适宜负载量有助于花芽分化, 均衡果枝组成比例, 有利于树体来年的生长发育。

2.10 果实品质指标主成分分析

进一步对T1~T4果实的10个品质指标进行主

表3 不同负载量下桃花芽、叶芽及果枝类型比较

Table 3 Comparison of peach flower bud, leaf bud and fruit branch types under different loads

处理 Treatment	芽类组成数量 Number of bud composition		节间长度 Internode length/ cm	结果枝数量 Number of bearing branch				
	花芽 Flower bud	叶芽 Leaf bud		花束状果枝 Bouquet fruit branch	短果枝 Short fruit branch	中果枝 Medium fruit branch	长果枝 Long fruit branch	徒长性结果枝 Fruitless branche
T1	11 c	19 a	1.88 b	32 d	144 d	80 c	192 b	2 d
T2	14 b	16 b	1.63 c	64 c	168 b	76 c	204 ab	4 c
T3	17 b	13 b	2.06 a	96 a	134 e	92 b	158 d	4 c
T4	18 b	12 b	1.88 b	84 b	178 a	62 d	184 c	6 b
T5	19 a	11 c	2.01 a	88 ab	156 c	110 a	220 a	8 a

成分分析。通过分析,10个指标转化为3个主成分,其中前2个主成分(以 Z 表示)的累计贡献率达93.70%(表4),表明这2个主成分可基本反映10个指标提供的信息,可用主成分分析法对T1~T4的果实综合品质进行概括分析和比较研究。

表4 各品质指标的主成分系数、特征值、贡献率及权重

Table 4 Principal component coefficients, eigen values, contribution rates and weights of each quality index

品质指标 Quality index	主成分 Principal component	
	Z_1	Z_2
单果质量 Single fruit weight	0.969 5	-0.228 4
产量 Yield	-0.820 8	0.471 5
硬度 Firmness	-0.391 0	-0.733 4
可溶性固形物含量 SSC	0.996 2	-0.068 5
糖酸比 Sugar-acid ratio	0.947 4	0.318 5
蔗糖含量 Sucrose content	0.999 0	0.044 7
葡萄糖含量 Glucose content	0.712 2	0.666 7
果糖含量 Fructose content	-0.034 8	0.954 0
山梨醇含量 Sorbitol content	0.756 6	-0.599 8
总糖含量 Total sugar content	0.998 4	0.055 7
特征值 Eigen value	6.732 1	2.637 9
贡献率 Contribution rate/%	67.32	26.38
累计贡献率 Contribution rate/%	67.32	93.70
权重 Weight	0.718 5	0.281 5

由表4还可以看出, Z_1 中,果实单果质量、产量、SSC、糖酸比、蔗糖含量、葡萄糖含量、山梨醇含量和总糖含量8个性状的载荷值(系数)均较高。 Z_2 中载荷值最大的指标为果糖含量,其次为果实硬度,其他指标载荷值的绝对值均较 Z_1 低。

以所得的主成分(Z_1 、 Z_2)的数值进行隶属函数分析,求得所有主成分的隶属函数值(表5)。对主成分 Z_1 而言,T3的 $U(X_1)$ 最大,在这一主成分上隶属关系强,而T1则相反,隶属关系最差。 Z_2 中则以T3的 $U(X_2)$ 最大,T4最小。结合隶属函数值和权重求

表5 各品质指标的主成分值、隶属函数值和 D 值Table 5 Principal component values, subordinate function value and D values of each quality index

处理 Treatment	主成分值 Principal component value		隶属函数值 Subordinate function value		D 值 D value	排序 No.
	Z_1	Z_2	$U(X_1)$	$U(X_2)$		
	T1	-4.462 1	0.064 7	0.000 0	0.521 6	0.146 8
T2	0.993 5	0.004 2	0.868 1	0.508 4	0.766 8	2
T3	1.822 3	2.261 7	1.000 0	1.000 0	1.000 0	1
T4	1.646 4	-2.330 6	0.972 0	0.000 0	0.698 4	3

得每个负载量下果实品质的综合评价(值 D),并根据 D 值对各负载量下果实综合品质的高低进行排序,发现T3的 D 值最大,表明T3处理下果实综合品质最好,其次是T2、T4,T1的 D 值最小,果实综合品质相对较差。

3 讨 论

3.1 负载量对桃叶片生理特性的影响

朱振家等^[30]对油橄榄的研究表明,库源比升高,叶片生理变化存在时间效应,叶片进行光合作用的能力短期内提高,可溶性糖和淀粉含量显著下降,但后期叶片衰老加速,净光合速率下降。本试验所有留果处理在P1、P2和P3的净光合速率、叶绿素含量均较高,而在果实采收后净光合速率显著降低,与朱振家等^[30]研究结果一致。有研究表明,叶片中碳水化合物积累过多,会产生反馈抑制效应,进而造成叶片净光合速率下降^[17]。此外植物叶片中光合碳同化的关键酶Rubisco作为光合速率的生化因子,其活性的大小直接影响净光合速率,采后阶段的外界环境温度(35~45℃)超过了Rubisco酶的最适活化温度(25~30℃),使其活性降低,也会导致净光合速率的下降^[31-32]。本试验中,果实采收后所有处理叶片的可

溶性糖含量均较高,而水分利用效率、表观光能利用效率和表观 CO_2 利用效率均较低,外界温度过高,均可能造成净光合速率下降。

有研究发现,有果与无果叶片在不同季节的光合性能的差异是由吸收 CO_2 的叶面积不同造成的^[33]。库源比增大,树体发育后期的叶面积则相对较小^[34],进而净光合效率降低。本试验中,T1在P1和P2的光合速率均处于较高水平,在P3则处于较低水平,与前人研究结果一致^[35]。而T2叶片在P1和P2的净光合速率均最低,而在P3和P4则处于较高水平,与前人研究结果相反。T2叶片在P1和P2的叶绿素含量、水分利用效率和表观 CO_2 利用效率均较高,但表观光能利用效率处于相对较低水平,叶片中可溶性糖含量处于最高水平,因此,推测T2叶片P1和P2时期光合能力弱的主要原因可能是叶片中碳水化合物的过度积累和对外界光能的低利用效率。T2在P3和P4阶段,叶片叶绿素含量较高,水分利用效率、表观光能利用效率和表观 CO_2 利用效率均处于较高水平,进而净光合速率升高。T5叶片在4个时期的净光合速率、碳水化合物含量、水分利用效率、表观光能利用效率和表观 CO_2 利用效率均处于相对较高水平,且试验中观察到该处理下树势偏旺,营养生长势强,推测该处理下叶片产生的同化物主要用于枝叶及根系的生长发育^[36-38]。

3.2 负载量对桃果实品质的影响

生产实践中,负载量的高低对果实品质有重要影响。诸多研究表明,降低负载量能显著提高果实内在与外在品质^[1,39]。本试验中,通过降低桃树体负载量,果实单果质量、SSC、可溶性糖含量、糖酸比均显著提高,与前人研究结论一致。也有研究表明,负载量降低到一定程度后,果实品质不再随着负载量的降低而升高,果实品质下降^[18],试验发现,在T4的负载量低于T3的情况下,除单果质量和山梨醇含量显著高于T3外,其他品质指标均与其差异不显著或显著降低,与以上学者的研究结果较一致。推测在一定的范围内,降低负载量,桃果实品质提高且生长发育达到饱和状态^[40],低于一定范围,果实品质缓慢升高或降低。这意味着果树的生长和产量不仅取决于同化物的生产,而且还取决于果实中同化物的消耗^[41]。本研究发现,降低负载量不仅显著提高了果实中糖组分的积累水平,还改变了总糖的组分比例。T2条件下,果实中蔗糖和山梨醇含量显著高于

T1,T3果实中4种糖组分均显著高于不疏果处理,而T4果实中蔗糖、果糖和山梨醇含量显著高于T1,说明改变树体负载量,果实中碳水化合物的代谢发生改变,进而影响果实风味品质。本试验中,T3的糖酸比显著高于其他处理,风味最佳。

3.3 负载量对桃树生长的影响

不同负载量对树体花芽、叶芽分化及结果枝类型组成有一定影响。有研究表明,降低负载量可促进果树花芽形成,提高次年产量^[42]。本试验中,随着负载量的降低,花芽数量升高,叶芽数量降低,与前人的研究结果一致^[43]。果实采收后,叶片进行光合作用产生的同化物储存在树体中,用于花芽、叶芽的分化及来年春季的萌发和生长^[44],保持树体足够的碳水化合物积累,对翌年果实的数量及产量有重要影响。此外,树体负载量可显著影响不同枝型营养枝的新梢数^[45],进而影响树体不同结果枝组成的比例。有研究表明,随着树体留果量的增加,新梢长度和总枝条数量逐渐减少,枝类组成中的短结果枝数量增幅明显^[46]。本试验中,随着负载量的升高,枝类组成中短结果枝数量增加,长果枝数量减少,与前人的研究结果一致。结果枝是树体来年营养生长的基础,结果枝组成不仅直接影响树体翌年生长的内部环境还影响树体的生长发育,各类结果枝的高比例存在均不利于树体的协调生长,最终影响果实的品质与产量。因此,维持树体花芽、叶芽及不同种类结果枝组成比例的平衡是保持果实品质与产量的前提。

3.4 桃源叶光合生理特性、果实糖代谢与树体生长间的关系探讨

“库-源”关系是叶片光合作用的关键调控因子之一^[47-48],负载量的高低决定树体的库源比,进而影响叶片进行光合作用的能力。叶片进行光合作用产生碳水化合物,一方面用于树体自身的营养生长,另一方面用于果实的生长发育。果实进行糖代谢的基础源于源叶的同化物,充足的碳源物质是提高果实糖代谢水平的前提,果实生长发育的过程实质上是叶片制造的同化物向果实运输的过程^[49]。前人^[50]对柑橘的研究表明,保持叶片高碳水化合物水平可提高果实品质。本试验中,桃树体负载量降低,叶片中总糖含量升高,转运至果实中的碳水化合物含量升高,果实品质提高,与前人研究结果一致。树体低负载量下,更多的碳被输送到单个果实中^[51],果实鲜质量,SSC、葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖均随碳水化合物的降

解而增加^[52],果实品质提高。此外果实采收后,桃叶片进行光合作用产生的部分碳水化合物贮藏在树体中,供花芽、叶芽分化和结果枝生长所需,充足的碳水化合物有利于提高翌年新梢萌芽率和花芽质量^[53],进而提高翌年果实的品质与产量。因此,果实品质及树体后期的持续发育均与叶片输出和转运碳水化合物的能力密切相关,适宜的负载量是树体生长发育及果实品质与产量形成的基础。

4 结 论

研究表明,T3(留果约 50%)叶片进行光合作用的能力及叶绿素含量在四个时期均处于较高水平,且叶片中可溶性糖含量在后两个时期均处于较低水平,而果实中可溶性糖含量高,说明叶片在该负载量下生产和输出碳水化合物的能力较高,有相对较高的源强。该负载量下,果实的综合品质较高,树体花芽、叶芽和枝类组成比例也较均衡。综合比较认为,田间栽培中,霞晖 8 号桃成年树留果 50%左右(约 8500 个·666.7 m²),可获得较好的果实品质,能保证较高的产量,且有助于树体的营养积累。

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