

不同施肥模式对平欧杂种榛叶片 光合特性、产量及生长的影响

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摘要:【目的】研究不同施肥模式对平欧杂种榛光合特性、产量及生长的影响, 为平欧杂种榛科学施肥提供数据支撑。【方法】2019—2021年, 以平欧杂种榛品种达维为试材, 在以叶片营养诊断确定年度施肥量的基础上, 通过田间试验, 比较了传统土壤施肥(对照, CK)、水肥一体化全量施肥(处理1, T1)、水肥一体化半量施肥(处理2, T2)和传统土壤施肥结合滴灌(处理3, T3)对达维树光合特性、产量及生长的影响。【结果】T1、T2、T3施肥模式下, 树体光合特性指标、营养指标、产量指标和生长量指标都高于CK。其中, T1、T2施肥模式可以极显著提高达维叶片的净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、蒸腾速率(T_r)、胞间 CO_2 浓度(C_i)、平均单株果实产量、单果质量及果实纵横径($p < 0.01$)。与T3相比, T1、T2施肥模式下, 达维叶片的 P_n 、 G_s 、 T_r 、平均单株果实产量显著高于T3($p < 0.05$), 但T1、T2之间无显著差异。施肥结合滴灌模式下榛树的优良结果枝所占比例明显高于CK。【结论】利用主成分分析对试验的施肥模式进行评价, 筛选出T2是平欧杂种榛达维最优施肥模式。

关键词: 平欧杂种榛; 施肥模式; 水肥一体化; 光合特性; 主成分分析

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Effects of different fertilization modes on the photosynthetic characteristics, yield and growth in hybrid hazelnut (*Corylus heterophylla* × *C. avellana*)

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Abstract: 【Objective】 In this paper, the effects of four fertilization modes on the plant growth, yield, nut quality and photosynthetic characteristics of hybrid hazelnut (*C. heterophylla* × *C. avellana*) were studied through two years trial (2019—2020) in order to provide a theoretical basis for appropriate fertilization. 【Methods】 In this experiment, from 2019 to 2020, the fertilization tests with the hybrid hazelnut cultivar Dawei were applied, which was based on the annual fertilization rate determined by leaf nutrition diagnosis. There were four fertilization modes, including the traditional fertilization mode (CK), the fertilization mode with total fertilization amount (T1), the fertilization mode with half fertilization amount (T2) and the traditional fertilization mode combined with drip irrigation (T3). According to leaf nutrition diagnosis, the fertilization amounts in different fertilization modes were as follows: (1) traditional fertilization treatment, according to the local farmers' routine procedure, the topdressing period was divided into two stages, i. e., current shoot rapid growth stage and kernel filling stage. During current shoot rapid growth stage, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $90 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $83 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $44 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. During kernel filling stage, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $90 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $57 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $83 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. (2) With T1 fertilization treatment, the topdressing

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period was divided into four stages, i.e., current shoot elongation stage, current shoot rapid growth stage, kernel filling stage and postharvest stage. During current shoot elongation stage, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $45 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $28 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $16 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. During current shoot rapid growth period, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $45 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $56 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $28 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. During kernel filling stage, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $54 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $42 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $42 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. During postharvest stage, the fertilization amount was set as available nitrogen $36 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, available phosphorus $15 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$ and available potassium $41 \text{ g} \cdot \text{plant}^{-1}$, respectively. (3) With T2 fertilization treatment, the topdressing stage was the same as T1 treatment. The only difference between T1 and T2 was the fertilization amount applied, which of T2 treatment was reduced to half of T1 amount in every topdressing stage. (4) With T3 fertilization treatment, the topdressing period was the same as CK treatment. The only difference between T3 and CK was different type of irrigation applied. T3 fertilization treatment was irrigated by drip irrigation at four topdressing stages of T1. **【Results】** The application of drip irrigation and fertilization could improve leaf photosynthetic characteristics, yield, growth and leaf nutrition level in the hybrid hazelnut. (1) The effect of 4 fertilization modes on photosynthetic characteristics was as follows: compared with CK mode, the leaf P_n , G_s , T_r and C_i of hybrid hazelnut with T1 or T2 modes were all significantly superior to CK ($p < 0.01$), but there was no significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between T1 and T2 modes or between T3 and CK modes. Except leaf C_i , the other photosynthetic characteristics with T1 or T2 modes were also significantly superior to those with T3 mode. (2) The effect of 4 fertilization modes on leaf nutrition level was $T2 > T1 > T3 > CK$. (3) The effect of 4 fertilization modes on yield was $T1 > T2 > T3 > CK$. Compared with CK mode, the average fresh nut weight per plant with T1, T2 or T3 modes was significantly superior to CK, and that of T1 or T2 mode was significantly superior to T3 mode but there was no significant difference between T1 and T2 modes. The effect of 4 fertilization modes on PFP was $T2 > T1 > T3 > CK$. Compared with CK mode, the PFP of T2, T1 and T3 modes increased by 372.3%, 143.5% and 98.2%, respectively. (4) The effect of 4 fertilization modes on nut fresh weight or nut dry weight was $T1 > T2 > T3 > CK$. Compared with CK mode, the nut fresh weight or nut dry weight with T1 mode was significantly superior to CK, but there was no significant difference among T1, T2 and T3 modes, or among T2, T3 and CK modes. Compared to CK mode, the cross diameter of nut with T1, T2 and T3 modes were all significantly superior to CK, but there was no significant difference among T1, T2 and T3 modes. The longitudinal diameter of nut with T1 and T2 modes were all significant superior to CK, but there was no significant difference between T1 and T2 modes or T3 and CK modes. (5) The effect of 4 fertilization modes on plant growth indexes were as follows: the ratio of branch basal diameter/length ($\times 100$) with T1 mode was significantly superior to T2, T3 or CK mode. As to the difference-value of crown diameter or the difference-value of trunk girth among 4 fertilization modes, there was no significant difference. The fertigation could increase the percentage of 40–60 cm annual branches, which were the best fruiting branches with 4 fertilization modes. **【Conclusion】** According to the leaf photosynthetic characteristics, yield, nut weight, growth indexes and leaf nutrition level of the hybrid hazelnut, four fertilization modes were evaluated by principal component analysis (PCA). The results indicated that T2 mode was the best fertilization model for hybrid hazelnut cultivar Dawei.

Key words: Hybrid hazelnut (*C. heterophylla* \times *C. avellana*); Fertilization mode; Fertigation; Photosynthetic characteristics; Principal component analysis

平欧杂种榛是以平榛优系为母本,以欧洲榛品种为父本的杂交种^[1],是我国新兴经济林树种。平欧杂种榛的栽培实现了我国榛子产业由野生资源利用向园艺化栽培方式的转变^[1]。截至2019年,全国平欧杂种榛栽培面积达到8.0万hm²,坚果产量约100万kg^[2]。随着平欧杂种榛栽植面积的增加,对平欧杂种榛的施肥研究也逐渐深入。牛兴良^[3]通过施肥试验分析表明,随着施肥量增加,平欧杂交榛株高、径粗和叶片光合效率明显提高。王灵哲等^[4]通过对平欧杂种榛氮磷钾配施处理得出,适当施肥会增加榛子的光合日累计量和产量;在磷肥适量的情况下,会提高榛树光合效率。许林等^[5]对欧榛施用不同类型控释肥分析表明,控释肥能有效改善榛子叶片光合特性,提高生物量。

虽然对平欧杂种榛施肥做了一些研究,但仍停留在以传统土壤施肥为主,榛树的水肥耦合研究还很少。施肥与灌水结合不仅可以提高作物肥水利用率,节水节肥,还可以提高作物产量与品质^[6-8]。尤其是近年来,气候因素导致榛树生长期降水不足,严重影响榛树的生长与结实,因此,本试验选取平欧杂种榛生产主栽品种达维,采取不同施肥模式,通过测定叶片光合指标、叶片营养指标、产量和生长量,筛选出最适合平欧杂种榛的施肥模式,以期平欧杂种榛科学施肥与灌溉提供依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况及供试材料

试验于2019—2021年在辽宁省锦州市黑山县(E 122°07'7.50", N 41°40'2.34")辽宁省经济林研究所榛子试验示范园进行。该地属于温带半湿润区,属中温带大陆性季风气候,年平均气温7.9℃,无霜期165d,年平均降水量为568.4mm。试验地土壤类型以沙壤土为主,呈中性或弱碱性,土壤有机质含量(w,后同)0.97%,有效氮含量38.36mg·kg⁻¹,有效磷含量8.95mg·kg⁻¹,有效钾含量386mg·kg⁻¹,交换性钙含量7308.8mg·kg⁻¹,交换性镁含量709.2mg·kg⁻¹。供试平欧杂种榛树于2012年栽植,2016年挂果,品种为达维,株行距2.0m×3.5m。榛园常规田间管理,榛树生长发育正常。

1.2 试验设计

试验主要以追肥方式进行,设置了常规土壤施肥和水肥一体化施肥2种追肥模式。依据2019年8月份所有试验树叶片营养诊断水平及榛树预期产量,确定2020—2021年度施肥量^[9]。依据课题组2018年度平欧杂种榛不同生育期养分需求规律研究(资料未公开),确定各施肥时期氮磷钾施肥量及比例。除半量施肥模式肥料减半外,其余3种施肥模式年度总施肥量是一致的。水肥一体化采用盘管式滴头总流量为10L·h⁻¹·株⁻¹,滴灌处理灌水量相同,施肥量和施肥时期不全相同。水肥一体化模式灌溉施肥时期分别为新梢伸长期、新梢速生期、果仁充实期和采后期。常规土壤施肥时期分别为新梢速生期和果仁充实期。每处理3次重复,每重复一行树50株。具体施肥处理时期及施肥量见表1。

表1 榛树水肥一体化施肥处理模式

Table 1 The treatments of water and fertilizer application on hybrid hazelut trees

施肥处理编号 Treatment code	施肥方式 Fertilization mode	不同时期施肥量 Fertilization amount in different periods/(g·plant ⁻¹)			
		新梢伸长期(4月末至5月初) New shoot elongation period(the end of April to early May)	新梢速生期(5月末至6月上旬) New shoots rapid growth period (the end of May to early June)	果仁充实期(7月中下旬) Kernel filling period (middle and late July)	采后期(8月下旬) Postharvest period (late August)
CK	常规土壤施肥, 全量施肥 Traditional fertilization mode, total amount of fertilization		有效氮(N)90 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)83 有效钾(K ₂ O)4	有效氮(N)90 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)57 有效钾(K ₂ O)83	
T1	滴灌水肥一体化施肥, 全量施肥 Fertigation total fertilization amount mode	有效氮(N)45 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)28 有效钾(K ₂ O)16	有效氮(N)45 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)56 有效钾(K ₂ O)28	有效氮(N)54 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)42 有效钾(K ₂ O)42	有效氮(N)36 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)15 有效钾(K ₂ O)41
T2	滴灌水肥一体化施肥, 半量施肥 Fertigation half fertilization amount mode	有效氮(N)22.5 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)14 有效钾(K ₂ O)8	有效氮(N)22.5 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)18 有效钾(K ₂ O)14	有效氮(N)27 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)21 有效钾(K ₂ O)21	有效氮(N)18 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)7.5 有效钾(K ₂ O)20.5
T3	滴灌常规土壤施肥, 全量施肥 Traditional fertilization combined with drip irrigation mode		有效氮(N)90 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)83 有效钾(K ₂ O)44	有效氮(N)90 有效磷(P ₂ O ₅)57 有效钾(K ₂ O)83	

常规土壤施肥(CK)采用条沟施肥,以复合肥(有效氮磷钾含量13%-17%-15%)为基肥,分别以尿素(有效氮含量46%)和硫酸钾(有效钾含量50%)补充氮肥和钾肥不足量,所需肥料混合均匀后一次性施入。水肥一体化施肥(T1和T2)复合水溶肥(有效氮磷钾含量15%-30%-15%)为基肥,分别以尿素(有效氮含量46%)和水溶性硫酸钾(有效钾含量50%)补充氮肥和钾肥不足量,肥料与水质量比1:9溶解后,将溶解混合肥料与水以质量比1:700~800滴灌施肥,每次施肥一般5~7 d完成。T3土壤施肥模式与CK一致,但在T1和T2施肥时期,采用滴灌形式灌水,灌水量与T1和T2模式一致。5—7月是榛树营养生长和生殖生长的关键时期,试验地所在区域月降水量均在150 mm以下,不能满足榛树生长的需求,需要及时灌水。因此,榛树生育期中5—8月,如果20 cm深土壤水分含量低于20%,需要滴灌灌水,每天滴灌2次,每次灌水20升·株⁻¹,直至土壤湿度高于20%为止。试验地采用太阳能温湿度测定仪记录20、40和60 cm深度的土壤温度和湿度。

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 光合指标 2020年7月17日,晴朗无云,分别于10:00—12:00、15:00—16:00,每行随机选取5株树,每株树按照东、南、西、北四个方位,选择树体中部外围延长枝中段完全伸展开、完整、无病虫害叶片1枚,用LI-6400型便携式光合仪(北京力高泰科技有限公司)测定叶片净光合速率(net photosynthetic rate, P_n)、气孔导度(stomatal conductance, G_s)、蒸腾速率(transpiration rate, T_r)和胞间CO₂浓度(intercellular CO₂ concentration, C_i)。

1.3.2 叶片营养指标^[9] 8月上旬,每行随机选取5~6株树,每株树按照东、南、西、北四个方位,选择树体中部外围延长枝中段完全伸展开、完整、无病虫害叶片2片,每行采样树形成一个混合样本用于测定叶片主要营养元素含量。叶片采用蒸馏水清洗3遍,在85℃下杀青1 h,在65℃下烘干至恒质量。烘干叶样粉碎后,以硫酸-过氧化氢法消解,半微量凯氏定氮法测氮(N)含量,钒钼黄比色法测磷(P)含量,原子吸收光谱法测定钾(K)、钙(Ca)、镁(Mg)含量。

1.3.3 产量指标^[1] 8月中下旬,每行随机选取8~10株树,采集树上果实并做好标记,用于测定单株鲜果质量;将鲜果装于网袋阴干,10月份测定风干果质量。每株树选择500~600 g鲜果或者风干果,测定

果实粒数,计算平均单果鲜质量或者单果干质量。每株树选择风干果实15~20粒,采用游标卡尺测定纵横径。纵径为果底至果顶最尖端距离;横径为果实脐线上果实横向最宽距离。

1.3.4 榛树生长量 每年11月下旬,每行随机选取10株树,采用卷尺测定树冠东西和南北树冠直径和树干干周长度(树干距离地面10 cm处)。在树冠东西南北四个方向调查8~10个一年生延长枝长度与枝条基径。一年生延长枝条长度用卷尺测定,从枝条当年萌发部位至枝条顶端测量;枝条基径使用游标卡尺进行测量,测量部位始终为枝条基部(当年萌生部位)。

冠径=(东西树冠直径+南北树冠直径)/2,

冠径差=下一年度冠径—上一年度冠径,

干周差=下一年度干周一上一年度干周,

延长枝基径/枝长=延长枝基径/延长枝长度值×100。

1.3.5 化肥偏生产力^[10](PFP) 化肥偏生产力计算公式为:PFP/(kg·kg⁻¹)=施肥后作物产量/化肥纯养分投入量。

1.4 数据分析

采用WPS 2010进行数据统计,并用SPSS 16.0数据处理软件进行数据显著性分析、Duncon多重比较,最后利用主成分分析对各施肥处理进行综合评价^[11-12]。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同施肥处理对榛树叶片光合指标的影响

对不同施肥处理的试验树叶片的光合作用指标进行了测定分析(表2),结果表明,T1、T2处理试验树 P_n 、 G_s 和 T_r 均极显著($p<0.01$,下同)高于T3处理和CK,T3处理试验树 P_n 、 G_s 显著($p<0.05$,下同)高于CK,但 T_r 和 C_i 与CK无显著差异。T1处理试验树 C_i 极显著高于CK、显著高于T3处理;T2处理 C_i 显著高于CK,T1、T2和T3处理之间 C_i 差异不显著。

2.2 不同施肥处理对榛树叶片主要营养元素含量的影响

对不同施肥处理的试验树叶片的主要营养元素含量进行了测定分析(表3),结果表明,叶片氮含量各施肥处理间差异显著,T1>T2>T3>CK;叶片磷含量T2处理显著高于其他处理,T1、T3和CK处理间差异不显著;叶片钾含量T1和T2处理显著高于T3

表 2 不同施肥处理试验树叶片光合作用指标比较

Table 2 Comparison of photosynthetic indexes in leaves of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	$P_n/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	$G_s/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$	$C_i/(\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1})$	$T_i/(\text{mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1})$
T1	12.53±1.38 Aa	0.12±0.03 Aa	223.44±21.02 Aa	3.03±0.68 Aa
T2	12.00±1.01 Aa	0.11±0.02 Aa	196.74±25.11 ABab	2.97±0.52 Aa
T3	9.70±1.50 Bb	0.08±0.02 Bb	173.82±54.45 ABbc	2.12±0.58 Bb
对照 CK	8.64±1.50 Bc	0.06±0.02 Bc	157.22±61.87 Bc	1.91±0.68 Bb

注:不同小写字母表示在 $p<0.05$ 差异显著,不同大写字母表示在 $p<0.01$ 差异极显著。下同。

Note: Different small letters indicate significant difference at $p<0.05$, different capital letters indicate extremely significant difference at $p<0.01$. The same below.

表 3 不同施肥处理试验树叶片营养含量比较

Table 3 Comparison of leaves nutrient content of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	w(平均氮) Average N/%	w(平均磷) Average P/%	w(平均钾) Average K/%	w(平均钙) Average Ca/%	w(平均镁) Average Mg/%
对照 CK	1.99±0.11 d	0.10±0.01 b	0.39±0.01 b	3.43±0.16 a	0.37±0.01 a
T1	2.28±0.10 a	0.12±0.01 b	0.47±0.01 a	3.49±0.08 a	0.36±0.01 a
T2	2.18±0.11 b	0.14±0.01 a	0.49±0.02 a	3.53±0.22 a	0.38±0.01 a
T3	2.07±0.10 c	0.11±0.01 b	0.41±0.01 b	3.17±0.43 b	0.37±0.01 a

和 CK, T1 与 T2 间差异不显著; 叶片钙含量 T1、T2 和 CK 间差异不显著, 但与 T3 处理间差异显著; 叶片镁含量各施肥处理间没有显著差异。

2.3 不同施肥处理对榛树产量及果实指标的影响

统计分析不同施肥处理对试验树单株产量及肥料效率的影响, 结果(表 4)表明, T1、T2、T3 处理试验树的平均单株产量极显著高于 CK, T1 和 T2 处理

试验树平均单株产量要显著高于土壤施肥结合灌溉处理试验树。T1 与 T2 处理间, 试验树平均单株产量没有显著差异。T1、T2、T3 处理 PFP 均比 CK 高, 说明水肥处理可以提高肥料利用率。T2 处理 PFP 最高, 比 CK 增加了 372.3%; T1、T3 处理 PFP 分别比 CK 增加了 143.5% 和 98.2%。

对不同施肥处理的试验树平均单果质量及果实纵横径进行了测定分析, 结果(表 5)表明, T3 处理试验树平均单果鲜质量与平均单果干质量均极显著高于 CK, 但与 T2、T3 处理间无显著差异, T2、T3 处理间平均单果鲜质量与平均单果干质量均与 CK 相比无显著差异。尽管 T1 和 T2 处理果实大小与 T3 处理间无显著差异, 但是 T1、T2 处理试验树果实大小比较均匀, 肉眼可见榛果明显比 T3、CK 处理的要大。T1、T2、T3 试验树果实横径极显著大于 CK, 但 T1、T2、T3 处理间没有显著差异。T1、T2 处理试验树果实纵径极显著大于 CK, 但与 T3 处理间没有显

表 4 不同施肥处理平均单株产量比较

Table 4 Comparison of average yield per plant of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	调查株数 Number of investigated plants	平均单株鲜果质量 Average fresh nuts weight per plant/kg	平均单株干果质量 Average dry nuts weight per plant/kg	偏生产力 PFP/ ($\text{kg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$)
T1	30	3.87±0.44 Aa	2.95±0.35 Aa	6.60
T2	30	3.87±0.64 Aa	2.86±0.43 Aa	12.80
T3	30	3.31±0.69 Ab	2.40±0.57 Bb	5.37
对照 CK	30	1.61±0.43 Bc	1.21±0.35 Cc	2.71

表 5 不同施肥处理试验树平均单果质量及果实纵横径比较

Table 5 Comparison of average nut weight, nut cross or longitudinal diameter of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	平均单果鲜质量 Average fresh nut weight/g	平均单果干质量 Average dry nut weight/g	果实横径 Cross diameter of nut/mm	果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter of nut/mm
T1	3.77 ±0.19 Aa	2.82 ±0.14 Aa	1.93± 0.10 Aa	2.28±0.10 Aa
T2	3.65 ±0.20 ABab	2.71 ±0.16 ABab	1.91 ±0.13 Aa	2.28± 0.11 Aa
T3	3.59 ±0.17 ABab	2.66 ±0.18 ABab	1.91±0.10 Aa	2.25±0.11 ABab
对照 CK	3.50±0.27 Bb	2.62±0.21 Bb	1.87±0.12 Bb	2.24 ±0.13 Bb

著差异。T3处理试验树果实纵径与CK间没有显著差异。与CK相比,T1、T2处理可以显著提高果实纵径。

2.4 不同施肥处理对榛树生长量的影响

为确定不同施肥处理对试验树生长量的影响,对试验树干周、一年生延长枝长度与基径等指标进行了测定分析,结果(表6、表7)表明,不同施肥处理间试验树冠径增长量(冠径差)与干周增长量(干周差)之间没有显著差异,但T3处理试验树的一年生延长枝基径与枝长比值显著高于T2、T3和CK,说明在一年生延长枝长度相同的情况下,T3处理试验树的枝条比较粗壮。

对不同施肥处理试验树的一年生延长枝长度进行分类比较可见,T1、T2、T3处理40~60 cm长一年生延长枝所占比例中明显高于CK,说明T1、T2、T3

表6 不同施肥处理试验树生长量指标比较
Table 6 Comparison of tree growth indexes of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	调查株数 Number of investigated plants	基径/枝长 Branch basal diameter/length/(×100)	冠径差 Difference of crown diameter/cm	干周差 Difference of trunk girth/cm
T1	30	1.73±1.40 a	32.0±15.56 a	5.5±2.62 a
T2	30	1.53±1.44 b	33.1±5.33 a	5.5±1.97 a
对照CK	30	1.53±1.39 b	27.45±18.64 a	5.0±3.18 a
T3	30	1.52±1.40 b	33.1±12.02 a	5.2±1.61 a

表7 不同施肥处理试验树一年生延长枝指标比较
Table 7 Comparison of trees branch top tip of different fertilizer treatment

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	≤20 cm 枝条比例 Ratio of branches shorter than 20 cm/%	20~40 cm 枝条比例 Ratio of branches between 20 cm and 40 cm/%	>40~60 cm 枝条比例 Ratio of branches between >40 cm and 60 cm/%	>60 cm 枝条比例 Ratio of branches longer than 60 cm/%
T3	0	16.18±13.36 a	71.25±12.86 a	12.57±0.96 a
T1	0	17.10±2.11 a	64.51±5.24 ab	18.39±4.92 a
T2	0	35.06±9.15 a	54.58±5.25 bc	10.36±7.85 a
对照CK	0	31.97±18.74 a	43.27±4.59 c	24.76±23.33 a

处理优良结果枝所占比例明显高于CK。尽管T3处理优良结果枝比例比T1、T2处理高,但这可能是T3处理试验树当年产量要明显低于T1、T2处理,导致树体营养分流到营养生长较多。

2.5 不同施肥处理对平欧杂种榛生长、光合及产量影响的主成分分析

对不同施肥处理的光合指标、叶片主要营养元素含量、产量、果实指标及生长量指标等进行主成分分析。由特征值和各指标贡献率(表8),提取3个主要成分,再由主成分载荷矩阵(表9)获得表达式如下:

$$F1=0.081x_1+0.086x_2+0.086x_3+0.084x_4+0.084x_5+0.085x_6+0.067x_7+0.08x_8+0.041x_9+0.016x_{10}+0.079x_{11}+$$

表8 主成分的特征值、贡献率和累积贡献率

Table 8 Eigenvalues, variance contribution rates and cumulative contribution rates of principal components

成分 Component	初始特征值 Initial eigenvalues			提取平方载荷平方 Extraction sums of squared loadings		
	合计 Total	方差贡献率 Contribution ratio/%	累积贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%	合计 Total	方差贡献率 Contribution ratio/%	累积贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%
1	11.601	72.505	72.505	11.601	72.505	72.505
2	2.522	15.761	88.267	2.522	15.761	88.267
3	1.877	11.733	100.000	1.877	11.733	100.000
4	1.39E-15	8.67E-15	100.000			
5	5.82E-16	3.64E-15	100.000			
6	3.77E-16	2.35E-15	100.000			
7	2.33E-16	1.46E-15	100.000			
8	1.91E-16	1.19E-15	100.000			
9	6.34E-17	3.96E-16	100.000			
10	-5.78E-17	-3.61E-16	100.000			
11	-9.94E-17	-6.21E-16	100.000			
12	-1.70E-16	-1.06E-15	100.000			
13	-2.40E-16	-1.50E-15	100.000			
14	-2.83E-16	-1.77E-15	100.000			
15	-3.26E-16	-2.04E-15	100.000			
16	-4.43E-16	-2.77E-15	100.000			

表9 主成分载荷矩阵
Table 9 Component score coefficient matrix

指标 Index	成分 Component		
	1	2	3
单株干果产量 Dry nuts weight per plant	0.081	-0.017	0.184
P_n	0.086	0.038	-0.023
G_s	0.086	0.041	-0.038
C_i	0.084	-0.061	-0.080
T_i	0.084	0.079	-0.048
氮含量 N percentage	0.085	-0.043	-0.057
磷含量 P percentage	0.067	0.227	0.140
钾含量 K percentage	0.080	0.147	0.020
钙含量 Ca percentage	0.041	0.228	-0.354
镁含量 Mg percentage	0.016	0.343	0.249
单果鲜质量 Fresh weight per nut	0.079	-0.012	0.218
单果干质量 Dry weight per nut	0.080	-0.108	-0.130
果实横径 Cross diameter of nut	0.078	-0.132	0.145
果实纵径 Longitudinal diameter of nut	0.084	0.086	-0.012
基粗/枝长 Basal diameter/Branch length	0.059	-0.198	-0.281
40~60 cm 枝条比例 Ratio of 40~60 cm branch	0.039	-0.250	0.336

$0.08x_{12}+0.078x_{13}+0.084x_{14}+0.059x_{15}+0.039x_{16}$ (x_1 : 单株干果产量, x_2 : P_n , x_3 : G_s , x_4 : C_i , x_5 : T_i , x_6 : 叶片氮含量, x_7 : 叶片磷含量, x_8 : 叶片钾含量, x_9 : 叶片钙含量, x_{10} : 叶片镁含量, x_{11} : 单果鲜质量, x_{12} : 单果干质量, x_{13} : 果实横径, x_{14} : 果实纵径, x_{15} : 基粗/枝长($\times 100$), x_{16} : 40~60 cm 枝条比例, 下同);

$F2=-0.017x_1+0.038x_2+0.041x_3-0.061x_4+0.079x_5-0.043x_6+0.227x_7+0.147x_8+0.228x_9+0.343x_{10}-0.012x_{11}-0.108x_{12}-0.132x_{13}+0.086x_{14}-0.198x_{15}-0.25x_{16}$;

$F3=0.184x_1-0.023x_2-0.038x_3-0.08x_4-0.048x_5-0.057x_6+0.14x_7+0.02x_8-0.354x_9+0.249x_{10}+0.218x_{11}-0.13x_{12}+0.145x_{13}-0.012x_{14}-0.281x_{15}+0.336x_{16}$ 。

对数据标准化后,依据主成分表达式,经计算获得各施肥处理的F1、F2、F3值及综合主成分值(F)并进行排名^[13]。从表10可见,不同施肥处理综合评价由高到低排名依次为T2>T1>T3>CK,说

表10 综合主成分值

Table 10 Comprehensive principal component values

施肥处理 Fertilizer treatment	F1	F2	F3	综合得分 Composite scores	综合得分排名 Ranking in composite scores
T1	0.991	-0.798	-0.743	0.505	2
T2	0.548	1.321	0.402	0.653	1
T3	-0.427	-0.818	1.226	-0.295	3
对照 CK	-1.190	0.229	-0.885	-0.930	4

明T2处理在所有施肥处理中效果最佳。这表明,在现有试验条件下,水肥一体化施肥可以明显降低平欧杂种榛树肥料施用量,提高肥料利用率。

3 讨论

水肥是农业生产中重要的影响因子。水分和肥料在作物生长时期起关键作用,二者是相辅相成、相互作用的。水分能促进肥料溶解,使养分尽快释放,有利于作物吸收,但水分过多则会降低养分浓度,加快养分流失。肥料只有溶于水中才能被作物根系吸收,适量施肥可以减少作物蒸腾,提高水分利用率。俞小鹏^[14]研究表明,水肥耦合条件下,油茶营养生长量(树高、地径、冠幅等)均有显著增加,其中施肥效果更为明显。本试验条件下,水肥一体化全量施肥(T1)、水肥一体化半量施肥(T2)、滴灌传统施肥(T3)与传统施肥(CK)相比,能够显著提高平欧杂种榛子单株产量、单果质量、生长量指标和改善叶片营养状况($p<0.05$);这与在苹果^[15]、柑橘^[16]、香蕉^[17]、葡萄^[18]、猕猴桃^[19]、蜜柚^[20]等果树上的研究结果是一致的。段义忠等^[21]研究发现,水肥一体化施肥较传统施肥可以增加苹果产量以及提高商品果比例、果实品质和偏生产力。路永莉^[10]研究认为,与传统施肥相比,水肥一体化施肥可以提高苹果产量和品质,减少肥料用量,提高偏生产力。杨小振等^[22]研究表明,过高的灌水量和施肥量不能显著提高大棚西瓜产量和偏生产力。扁青永等^[23]研究表明,中水低肥处理可以提高红枣产量,提高灌溉水利用效率和肥料偏生产力。这与本试验研究结果是一致的。本试验条件下,T2处理与T1处理相比,在产量指标、生长量指标、叶片营养状况方面均无显著性差异,说明水肥耦合作用不但能够提高平欧杂种榛的产量,而且还可以降低榛树施肥量、提高偏生产力。

光合作用是植物生长发育的基础,是植物生产力的重要体现。土壤水肥条件通常会直接影响植物叶片水分和养分以及其他光合功能性状^[24],良好的水肥状况是植物光合特性发挥的基础。王铁良等^[25]在树莓上的研究表明,肥料适度时适量增加土壤水分有利于提高树莓叶片的 P_n 和 G_s ,控制土壤含水量有利于树莓叶片的 T_i 降低和 C_i 的提高。杨肖华^[26]在射干上的研究表明,水肥耦合对射干叶片光合作用有显著正效应。刘虎成等^[27]对生姜的研究表明,水肥一体化可以显著提高生姜叶片色素含量和 P_n ,降

低 T_r 。张锐等^[28]研究表明,水肥耦合处理可以提高核桃光合效率和品质。本试验条件下,T1、T2处理试验树 P_n 、 G_s 和 T_r 均极显著高于T3处理和CK,T3处理试验树 P_n 、 G_s 显著高于CK,T1、T2和T3处理 C_i 极显著高于CK,说明水肥耦合处理对平欧杂种榛叶片光合作用具有显著正效应。

4 结 论

在平欧杂种榛果园采用滴灌施肥技术可以显著提高产量、促进叶片光合作用和改善营养状况、减少施肥量、提高肥料偏生产力。与传统施肥模式相比,滴灌施肥模式可以显著提高平欧杂种榛子单株产量、单果质量、生长量指标及促进叶片光合作用和改善营养状况。对不同施肥处理的光合指标、叶片主要营养元素含量、产量、果实指标及生长量指标等进行主成分分析的结果表明,分别于新梢伸长期、新梢速生期、果仁充实期和采后期以水肥一体化半量施肥模式(年度追肥总量有效氮、磷、钾分别为 $90\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ 、 $70\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$ 和 $63.5\text{ g}\cdot\text{株}^{-1}$)进行追肥为平欧杂种榛达维最佳灌溉施肥方式。

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