

不同光质补光对杨梅花芽发育的影响

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摘 要:【目的】探究不同光质补光处理对杨梅花芽分化和开花进程的影响。【方法】在相同设施条件下,采用色温3329 K的LED白光和色温1531 K的LED红光对杨梅树进行补光处理,测定树体周围光照度、叶片叶绿素含量、花芽数量和大小,通过形态和解剖观察花芽的萌发及发育状态,以明确不同光质补光处理对杨梅花芽生长的影响。【结果】2种光质补光处理均显著改善树体周围光环境,其中白光处理显著提高树体周围光照度。红光处理下杨梅分化形成的花芽数目最多,同期花芽最大、发育最快,利于提前花期;白光处理也在一定程度上促进花芽生长发育,但花芽数目、花芽纵横径以及花芽发育状态都弱于红光处理;对照组的花芽数量最少,萌发最晚。表明2种不同光质的补光处理均有利于花芽发育,其中较高比例红光的促进效果最为明显。【结论】对设施栽培杨梅树进行补光处理,可显著增加花芽数目,提高花芽纵横径,促进提早开花。其中红光处理促进作用优于白光处理。该研究结果对杨梅设施栽培具有指导作用。

关键词: 杨梅; 不同光质; 补光; 花芽发育

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Effects of different quality light supplement treatments on flower bud development of bayberry (*Myrica rubra*)

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Abstract: 【Objective】 The process of flower bud differentiation and development determines the flowering period and yield of fruit trees, which has great influence on production. Bayberry (*Myrica rubra*) is native to China and has important economic value in China. However, it takes a long time from the beginning of floral differentiation to blossom in bayberry. Therefore, it is very important to study the growth and development process of bayberry flower bud. It has been widely reported that light regulates flower bud differentiation and development in plants. The aim of this work was to study the effects of light intensity and light quality on the flower bud differentiation and budbreak processes in bayberry. 【Methods】 The two different LED lamps were installed at the top and between two trees in the same row under greenhouse cultivation, in order to compare the difference in their effects on bayberry flower bud development. The spectra of two LED lamps and the greenhouse light intensity were measured to analyze the difference of light intensity and light quality between the two light supplement treatments, the white-light (WL) treatment and red-light (RL) treatment. The differences in color temperature, photosynthetically active radiation (PAR) and wavelength composition of the two light sources can be dis-

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played by optical analysis. The two treatments had similar peak wavelengths. However, the WL had the highest PAR, and increased the light intensity around the tree mostly. The RL has weaker green light with increased ratio of red to far-red light than WL, so there is a significant difference in color temperature between the two treatments, WL being 3329 K and RL 1531K. In addition, the size and numbers of bayberry flower buds under different treatments were observed and analyzed at the same time. Also, the development degree of bayberry flower buds was studied through morphological and anatomical observations. 【Results】 In this study, the number of flower buds was significantly increased under the two light supplement treatments. RL had more flower buds than WL. The result suggested that light supplement is beneficial to flower bud differentiation, but different light quality has different effect on flower bud differentiation. Based on microscopic observation, size of flower buds under different treatments was measured. The longitudinal diameter of flower bud was the largest under RL, followed by WL and the smallest in the control. At the same time, both light supplement treatments increased the transverse diameter of flower buds, but there was no significant difference between WL and RL. In addition to physiological indicators of flower bud growth under different treatments, phenological observation was also carried out during the whole budbreak process of the flower buds. The progress of flower bud break was accelerated under both two light supplement treatments. During the blooming of the female flowers, the small stigmas in the upper part of the inflorescence appeared first, followed by those in other parts of the inflorescence. In this study, the flower buds treated with RL had already revealed their Y-shaped stigmas and turned bright red in early spring. Meanwhile, the stigmas treated with WL had just stretched out and had a very light red color, while the flower buds of the control had not yet loosened. The anatomy of the flower buds under different treatments were compared with paraffin sections and staining. Most of the floret primordia were formed on the lateral side of the flower buds under RL, and multiple floret primordia were observed on the middle and upper part of flower buds under WL near the top. However, the floral primordia on the lateral side of the flower bud in the control group had not yet been formed at the same stage. The two light supplement treatments were beneficial to flower bud development and advance flowering as they accelerated the formation and development of floret primordia in flower buds. 【Conclusion】 Light intensity and quality both affect the differentiation and development of bayberry flower buds. The white light has better improvement effect on light intensity, but less effective in promotion of differentiation and development of flower buds than red light, indicating that light intensity may not be the main factor affecting the differentiation and development of flower buds. According to the results of this study, the higher proportion of red light and far-red light is most beneficial to the flower bud differentiation and development.

Key words: *Myrica rubra*; Different light quality; Light supplement; Flower bud development

杨梅 (*Myrica rubra* Sieb. et Zucc.) 为杨梅科杨梅属常绿乔木, 是中国的特色果树。杨梅雌雄异株, 其中杨梅雌花为葇荑花序, 开花时花序由顶端向基部渐次开放^[1]。杨梅花芽由顶端的腋芽分化形成, 花芽分化期自7月底开始, 至11月底花芽基本分化完毕, 个别延至12月完成^[2], 并于翌年2月初花芽开始进一步萌发膨大, 于3月进入盛花期^[3]。每个结果枝上分化的花芽数目受多种因素影响, 其中花芽数目较多时可超过25个, 雌花的花

芽数目决定了当年雌花花序数目, 对杨梅产量有着显著影响^[4]。而花芽分化发育过程则与开花质量和果实采收期密切相关, 杨梅从花芽分化到花完全盛开需要经历较长时间, 因此研究杨梅花芽生长发育过程、探究花芽萌发的影响因素对指导生产有重要意义。

光对植物生长至关重要^[5], 绝大多数植物的成花过程都受到光照的影响^[6]。研究表明, 光照度和光质是唐菖蒲花芽发育的决定因素, 冬季温室内光

照不足时,大部分唐菖蒲花芽败育,开花率极低^[7]。蓝光光质有利于菊花花芽分化并提前开花^[8]。此外,在远红光下延长光周期,则有利于日本梨花芽分化和发育,使花期提前^[9]。植物对不同光质和光照度的响应不同,因此,研究不同波长光对植物成花过程的作用意义重大。

补光是改善光照条件的有效途径^[10]。目前研究表明,LED补光可显著促进设施番茄幼苗生长^[11],提高西葫芦产量^[12],并显著改善越橘的果实品质^[13],补光处理也促进了杨梅叶片的生长,降低果实的可滴定酸含量,显著提高了果实糖酸比^[14],但有关补光处理对杨梅成花过程的影响未见报道,同时,杨梅花芽的分化和发育过程是否受不同光质的调控也尚不明确。笔者在本研究中通过对设施内杨梅进行不同光质补光处理,分析2种补光灯的光质图谱,研究了不同补光处理下花芽数量、花芽大小和发育情况,探讨了不同光质补光对杨梅花芽生长萌发的影响,为杨梅设施栽培中补光光质的选择及杨梅花期管理调控提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验于浙江省杭州市浙江省农科院试验基地的玻璃温室内进行,供试材料为健康的7年生荸荠种杨梅盆栽树,单株小区,10次重复,除补光处理不同外,其余设施环境和管理条件相同。

采用白光和红光2种不同光质LED灯,从树顶端和侧方两处进行补光处理,灯管排布方式、补光时间完全一致。以不补光为对照。补光处理从杨梅花芽分化开始(7月),直至开花结束(翌年4月)。每日补光时间从05:00开始,至19:00止,期间分为7个时段(表1),

表1 自动补光的光照度阈值

Table 1 Threshold of light intensity for automatic light supplement

时段 Time periods	光照度阈值 Light intensity threshold/($\mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$)
05:00—07:00	80
07:00—09:00	160
09:00—11:00	320
11:00—13:00	400
13:00—15:00	320
15:00—17:00	160
17:00—19:00	80

每个时段设定一个光照度的阈值,当光照度不足时自动进行补光。

1.2 测定方法

1.2.1 光学分析 将2款灯管分别放入光谱测试仪(Haas Suite, EVERFINE)内,持续点亮灯管15 min,等灯具预热稳定后每间隔30 min测试1次,测试扫描波长为380~780 nm。色温及光质如图1显示,并基于光质分析图谱通过MATLAB软件,对不同波长光质参数进行统计分析(表2)。

2种LED灯的峰值波长相近,但在色温、光质组分和光合辐照度(植物用于光合作用的光合有效辐射)上存在较大差异。白光LED补光灯峰值波长为657.65 nm,色温为3329 K,其中蓝光和绿光(冷色光)比例较高,红光和远红光(暖色光)比例较低,红蓝光比为2.6,光合辐照度为6 519.87 mW;红光LED灯峰值波长为656.52,色温为1531 K,红光尤其是远红光比例高,两者占有所有光质的76%,比白光高出45.3%,红蓝光比为4.7。光合辐照度为5 535.33 mW,比白光降低15.1%。

1.2.2 温室光环境测定 于8月底(天气阴,气温24~31℃),对不同时段温室内的光照度进行测定,采用手持数字照度计(希玛,AS813)测定每株树体东西南北4个不同方位光照度并进行统计分析。

1.2.3 花芽数目和花芽大小测定 选取每植株东南西北4个方向当年生枝条,统计花芽数目,并取下花芽使用超景深体视镜(日本基恩士,VHX-950F)在同一参数下进行显微观察和拍照,用Image J软件对拍摄的花芽进行纵横径的测量。

1.2.4 叶片叶绿素含量测定 选取每植株东南西北4个方向共12个叶片,采用SPAD-502 Plus叶绿素计(日本美能达公司)测定活体叶片叶绿素含量(SPAD值)。

1.2.5 花芽解剖结构观察 取新鲜花芽用50% FAA固定液固定后,进行石蜡包埋和切片处理,并用番红固绿染色于显微镜下进行观察拍照。

1.2.6 数据处理 所有数据均用SPSS 25.0软件和Excel 2019进行统计分析和作图。试验中获得的所有数据均以(平均数±标准差)表示,各处理平均数间差异显著性用Turkey法进行比较。同一指标测定结果,标记的小写字母不同,表示它们之间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

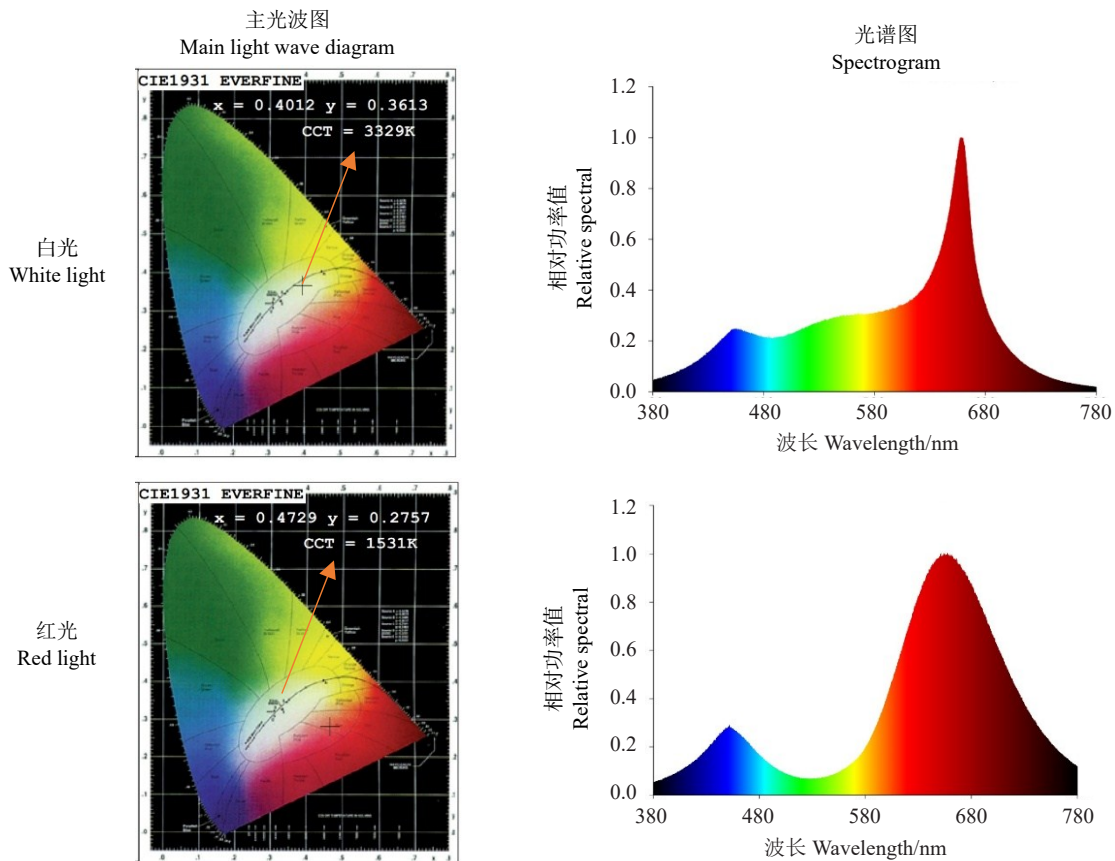


图 1 2 种不同 LED 灯的光质分析图谱
Fig. 1 Spectral analysis of the two different LED lights used in this study

表 2 不同补光灯的光质分析参数

Table 2 Parameters of light quality of two LED lamps

处理 Treatment	色温 Color temperature/K	光质组分比例 Ratio of light quality/%					峰值波长 Peak wavelength/nm	光合辐照度 Photosynthetically active radiation/mW
		400~500 nm 蓝光 Blue	500~600 nm 绿光 Green	600~700 nm 红光 Red	700~780 nm 远红光 Far-red	红光/蓝光 Red/Blue		
白光 White light	3 326.83±24.84	18.06±0.09	28.02±0.18	47.60±0.19	5.15±0.08	2.64±0.02	657.65±0.60	6 519.87±45.44
红光 Red light	1 556.50±12.41	12.21±0.13	9.99±0.17	57.79±0.22	18.85±0.12	4.73±0.04	656.52±1.15	5 545.33±190.02

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同光质补光对树体周围光照度和叶绿素含量的影响

补光灯的搭建方式和补光场景如图 2-A 所示。与对照相比,2 种光质补光均能显著提高不同时段树体周围的光照度(图 2-B),且白光处理显著高于红光处理。

不同处理下杨梅叶片叶绿素含量测定结果显示,与补光处理相比,对照组的 SPAD 值更高,表明 2 种补光会导致叶片的叶绿素含量有所降低,但 2 种

不同光质处理间的差异不显著(图 3)。

2.2 不同光质补光对花芽数量和大小影响

补光处理 177 d 时抽样调查发现,结果枝上的花芽数目较对照组均显著增多(图 4-A~B),表明 2 种不同光质补光处理均有利于雌花花芽的分化。其中红光处理的花芽数目显著高于白光处理,表明红色 LED 补光可以更好地促进花芽分化。

抽样调查花芽数目的同时,对花芽纵横径进行测定,结果显示,不同补光处理花芽纵径和横径均较对照显著提高(图 5),红光处理的花芽纵径显著大于白光处理,但两者横径无显著差异。表明补光处

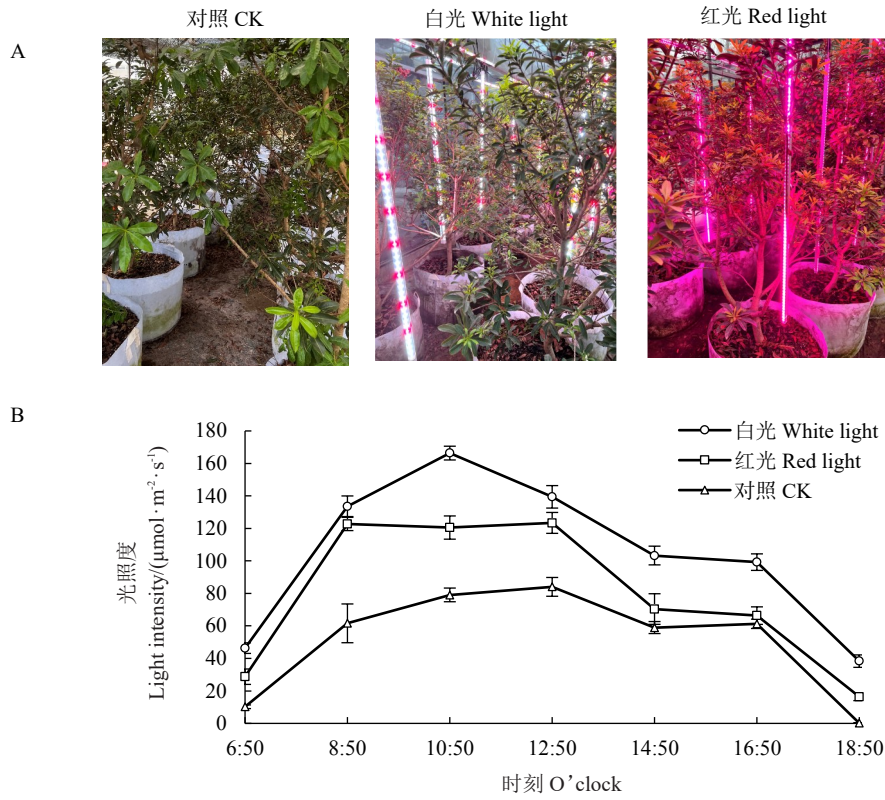


图2 不同处理对温室光环境的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different light supplement treatments on greenhouse light environment

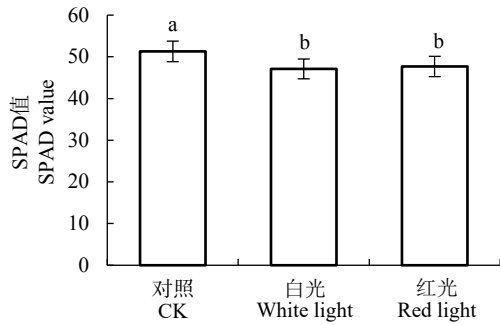


图3 不同处理对叶绿素含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different light treatments on chlorophyll content

理加快了花芽膨大。

2.3 不同光质补光对花芽萌发的影响

2种光质补光均显著加快了花芽萌发进程。杨梅雌花的开花过程,通常是花序中上部的小花柱头最先显现,随后其他部位柱头陆续展开,外露的柱头不断向外伸张,颜色也由浅入深最终变为深红色^[1]。对不同时期杨梅花芽分化和生长情况进行物候期观察,结果如图6所示,在冬季(补光处理147 d)补光处理下的杨梅花芽已经明显分化形成,但对照处理枝条间的腋芽还未分化成花芽。而次年春季(补光处

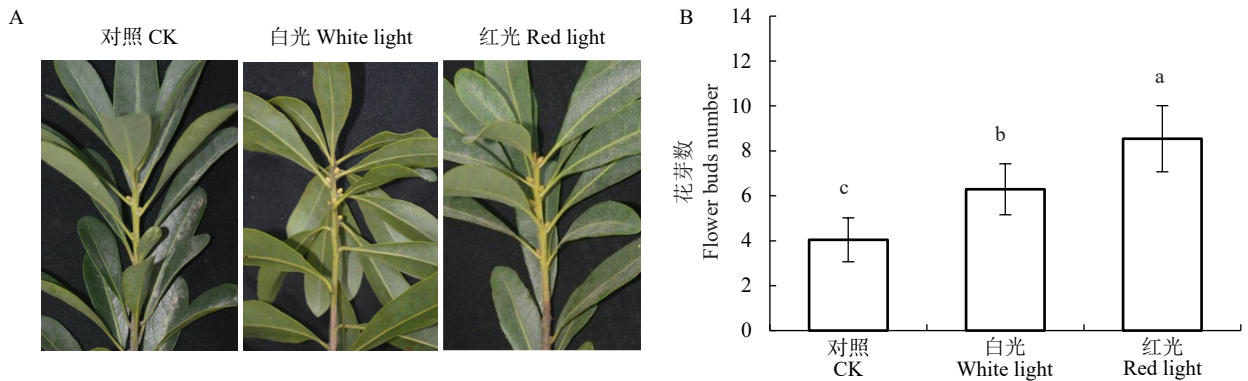


图4 不同处理对花芽数的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of different light treatments on the number of flower buds

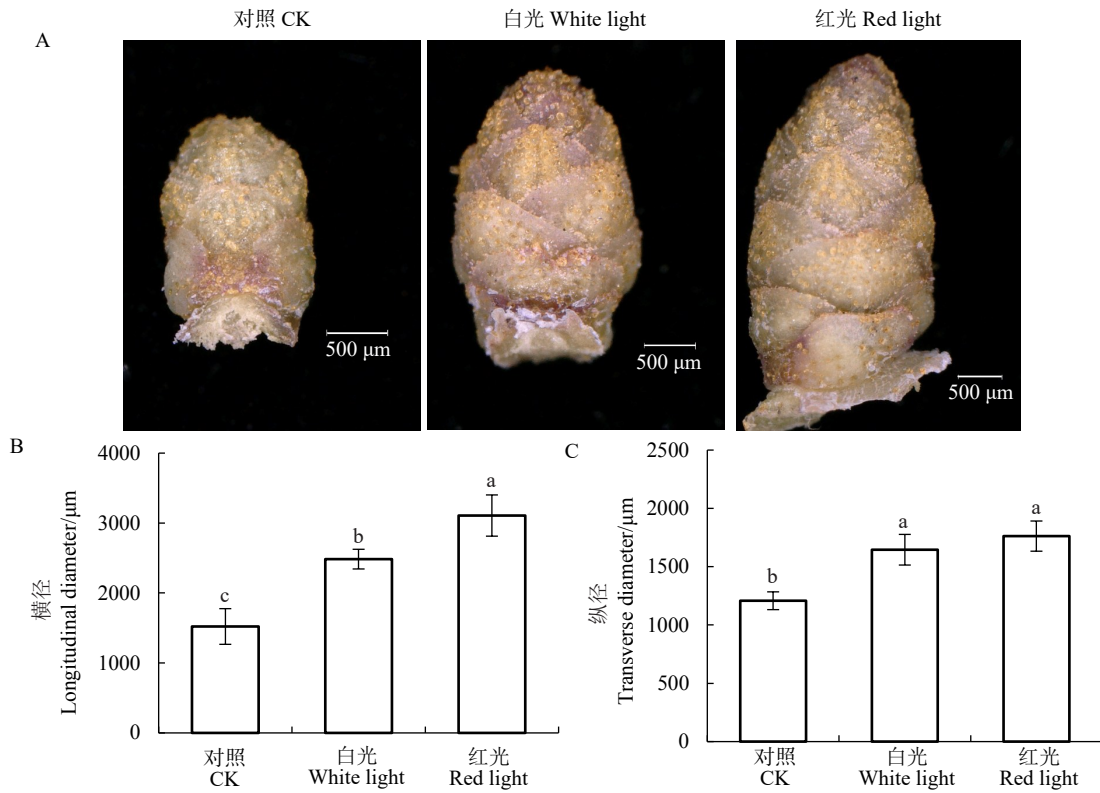


图 5 不同处理对花芽大小的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of different light treatments on flower bud size



图 6 不同处理对花芽生长的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of different light treatments on flower bud growth

理 253 d) 可见补光处理下杨梅花芽苞片率先展开, 其中红光补光处理下的 Y 型柱头伸长外露, 且颜色也转为明显的鲜红色, 呈现开花趋势; 白光处理下花芽松动, 顶端的小花柱头也已暴露出来, 但柱头颜色仍为浅粉红色; 而对照组花芽苞片呈闭合状态, 未萌动, 花发育滞后。花芽萌发进程的加快有利于提前花

期, 表明补光处理有利于花芽发育并促进开花提前。

为更准确观察杨梅花芽的发育状态, 对 3 个不同处理的杨梅花芽进行解剖显微观察(图 7), 以分析花芽内部的发育进程。杨梅花为柔荑花序, 除顶端花原基外, 侧部腋间也会发育形成小花原基, 每个小花原基可形成一朵小花, 每个小花都包含一个子房, 受精

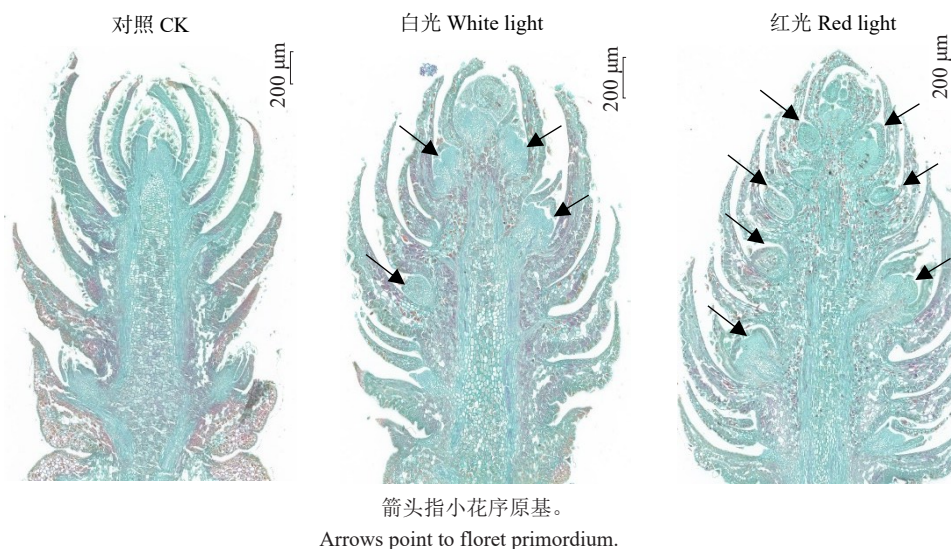


图7 不同处理下花芽发育的显微解剖观察

Fig. 7 Microscopic observation of flower bud development under different light treatments

后可形成一个杨梅果实。本研究表明,同期对照组下部的雌花原基发育仍处于停滞状态,而补光处理的花芽内,顶端花原基不断生长膨大,同时下方腋间也已形成多个小花序原基(黑色箭头所示),其中红光处理下的小花序原基数目最多,表明较高比例红光和远红光对小花原基生长发育的促进效果最为显著。

3 讨论

果树花芽的分化和生长发育是一个高度复杂的生理生化和形态发生过程^[15],它决定了果树的开花量和花期,从而影响果实产量和成熟时期,因此研究果树花芽发育过程尤为重要。笔者在本研究中通过设置2种不同光质的补光处理,改善了设施内光环境,证明光照度的增加有利于杨梅花芽的分化和生长发育。这一结果与此前其他植物的研究相符,研究表明,光照度与花的形成和分化呈正相关,光照充足有利于油茶花芽提早分化^[16]。而桃的整体或部分遮阴会导致花芽形成的数量减少^[17]。碳水化合物含量的变化可为植物生殖生长提供一定的营养基础,可溶性糖的积累会显著影响甜樱花芽萌动后花器官质量^[18],表明光合同化物在花发育过程中具有重要意义。笔者在本研究中2种补光处理通过提高树体周围光照度,从而提高了杨梅花芽分化数量和大小,根据上述结果推测补光对杨梅花芽生长的促进可能也与光合产物的合成与积累有关。光照度可对植物叶绿素的合成起到调控作用^[19],在3个处理叶片进行叶绿素含量测定时发现,2个不同光质补光

处理下叶片叶绿素含量低于对照处理。研究表明,光照较弱时,植物可通过增加单位面积色素密度来吸收更多的光能^[20],三角梅在光照度较低时,叶绿素a、叶绿素b和总叶绿素含量会显著增加^[21]。同样,对底荫环境有一定适应能力的浙江楠幼苗在遮阴条件下叶绿素a、叶绿素b和叶绿素总含量也会增加^[22]。此外,圆齿野鸦椿叶片的叶绿素含量也随光照度的减弱而增多^[23]。研究显示,弱光更有利于叶片叶绿素的合成^[24],与 $80 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 相比,烟草在 $380 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$ 光照条件下的叶绿素含量大大降低^[25]。本试验中对照处理在阴天的最大光照度不足 $100 \mu\text{mol} \cdot \text{m}^{-2} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$,显著低于2个补光处理(图2),温室内的弱光环境可能是对照组叶绿素含量更高的原因。

光质(波长)在光周期的感知和响应中是极其重要的,植物多种光感受系统感知不同波长和强度的光信号^[26]。不同光质可通过改变植物激素含量进而影响植物生长发育^[27],近年来,光质对植物开花调控的影响已有报道,其中蓝光和红光补光对郁金香花期调控的作用相同,均可将花期提前4 d^[28],但在菊花中,蓝光光质对开花的促进作用更为有效^[29]。与之不同的是,诱导草莓开花的有效波长是735 nm,780 nm和830 nm波长的远红光对开花诱导的作用并不明显^[30]。由于不同植物在开花过程中对光质的响应不同,因此研究不同光质对杨梅花芽分化和发育的影响具有重要意义。本研究中,设置了2种不同光质处理,对杨梅花芽的发育状态进行外部形态特征和解剖学显微观察,初步分析了不同光质补光处理对杨梅花芽生长的影响,其中红光补光处理的

光合辐照度不高,红光补光下树体周围的光照度不如白光处理,但红光对花芽诱导分化和促进发育的效果最为显著,这与 730 nm 波长远红光促进梨花芽诱导的研究结果相符^[9],表明光照和光质都是影响杨梅花芽生长发育的作用因素,但不同光质的作用存在差异。随着研究的不断深入,红光和远红光对植物生长发育的调节作用逐渐被揭示,红光(600~700 nm)对蔷薇属植物叶片的光合反应有较强的刺激作用^[31],而远红光除了被证明参与调控植物去黄花、生长伸长、光周期和开花等过程,还在植物逆境抗性中发挥重要作用^[32]。本文研究结果显示,较高比例的红光和远红光对杨梅花芽分化和生长发育的促进效果最好,这为杨梅花芽生长发育过程的研究奠定一定的基础,为生产栽培中光源选择和光质优化提供一定的参考依据。

4 结 论

采用色温 3329 K 的 LED 白光灯和色温 1531 K 的 LED 红光灯对设施栽培杨梅树进行补光处理,可显著增加花芽数目,提高花芽纵横径,促进提早开花。其中红光处理促进作用优于白光处理。该研究结果对杨梅设施栽培具有指导作用。

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