

锌肥对枳壳产量和品质的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究锌肥对枳壳产量和品质的影响, 为江西道地药材产区的枳壳优质高效生产提供理论依据。【方法】以枳壳品种新香为研究对象, 以农民习惯施肥作为对照(CF), 采用叶面喷施0.3%硫酸锌溶液的方法, 统计增施锌肥后枳壳的产量和药效成分累积量等指标。【结果】喷增施锌肥后, 枳壳的产量、药效成分柚皮苷和新橙皮苷的累积量和单株全锌累积量均显著提高, 单株全锌累积量与产量及其构成因子、单株药效成分累积量均呈显著正相关, 且不同产地的枳壳产量构成因子和单果药效成分累积量对增施锌肥的响应存在显著差异。【结论】增施锌肥后, 枳壳的产量、单株药效成分累积量和单株全锌累积量均显著提高, 且樟树产地的枳壳产量和药效成分提升程度大于新干产地枳壳的提升程度。

关键词: 枳壳; 锌肥; 产量; 柚皮苷; 新橙皮苷

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Effects of zinc fertilizer on yields and quality of *Fructus aurantii*

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Abstract: 【Objective】Most studies on *Fructus aurantii* focused on the activity of pharmacologically active ingredients, pharmacological effects, processing methods and cultivation techniques, but few are related to yield and quality. Exploring the influence of zinc fertilizer on the yield and quality of *F. aurantii* could promote the industry development of *F. aurantii*. 【Methods】Using *F. aurantii* 'Xinxiang' planted more than five years ago as the experimental materials, two treatments were designed in Xingan and Zhangshu experimental field. With the conventional fertilization as the control (CF), the other treatment was set as spraying with 0.3% zinc sulfate solution on the leaf surface at both the young fruit stage and fruit swell stage. At maturity stage, yields and yield components, nutrient content, pharmacologically active component contents and accumulations of zinc in *F. aurantii* were analyzed. 【Results】After zinc fertilization application, the yield, naringin and neohesperidin contents per plant and total zinc accumulation per plant of *F. aurantii* significantly increased. In the Xingan experimental field, the yield of *F. aurantii* was 4143 kg·hm⁻², which was 22.23% higher than CF. The amounts of naringin and neohesperidin per

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plant in Xingan were 142.5 g and 97.2 g, respectively, which were 51.3% and 55.6% higher than CF. The amount of total zinc per plant in Xingan was 28.0 mg, which was 61.2% higher than CF. In Zhangshu experimental field, after zinc application, the yield of *F. aurantii* was 2959 kg·hm⁻², which was 64.9% higher than CF. The amounts of naringin and neohesperidin contents per plant in Zhangshu were 66.5 g and 44.5 g, respectively, which were 68.8% and 51.9% higher than CF. The amount of total zinc per plant in Zhangshu was 7.89 mg, which was 71.4% higher than CF. There were significant differences in yield components and the amount of pharmacodynamic components per fruit between zinc fertilization treatment and CF in different production areas. After zinc fertilization application, the fresh weight of single fruit in the Xingan significantly increased. The fresh weight of single fruit reached 69.2 g per fruit, which was an increase of 15.3% compared to CF. The number of fruits in the Zhangshu increased to 45 per plant, which was 55.2% higher than CF. There was no significant difference in the amount of pharmacodynamic components per fruit in Zhangshu between the two treatments. The amount of naringenin and neohesperidin contents per fruit in the Xingan significantly increased, which were 1.2 g and 0.8 g, and 37.6% and 41.4% higher than those of the control, respectively. This may due to the enhancement of the accumulation of pharmacodynamic components in *F. aurantii* after the application of zinc fertilizer, and then naringin and neohesperidin were evenly distributed in each fruit. Besides, there was no significant change in the number of fruits per plant in the Xingan, and the number of fruit per plant in Zhangshu increased significantly, so there was no significant difference in the contents of naringin and neohesperidin compared with the control in Zhangshu, but the cumulative amount per plant increased significantly. After the application of zinc fertilizer, the moisture content of *F. aurantii* decreased and the dry matter content increased. The water content of *F. aurantii* in Xingan and Zhangshu experimental fields decreased by 29.7% and 6.3%, and the dry matter contents increased by 31.2% and 7.8%, respectively. In addition, the accumulation of total zinc per plant was significantly and positively correlated with yield, yield components and the pharmacodynamic components per plant. While the accumulation of total zinc per plant increased significantly, the yield, the accumulation of naringin and neohesperidin per plant also increased significantly. 【Conclusion】 Compared with the conventional fertilization, the application of zinc fertilizer at both the young fruit stage and fruit swell stage can significantly improve the yield and quality of *F. aurantii*. The accumulation of pharmacodynamic components and total zinc content per plant can significantly increase by zinc fertilization.

Key words: *Fructus aurantii*; Zinc fertilizer; Yield; Naringin; Neohesperidin

枳壳(*Fructus aurantii*, FA)为芸香科柑橘属植物酸橙(*Citrus aurantium* L.)及其栽培变种的干燥未成熟果实,是重要的药食同源植物,含有丰富的黄酮类等物质^[1-2],药效成分柚皮苷和新橙皮苷具有止咳化痰、抗炎、抗氧化等药理作用^[3-5],其含量是枳壳品质的重要判定标准之一。枳壳在江西、湖南、四川等地均有种植,其中以江西的产品为佳^[6]。锌(Zn)是人类和植物生长发育所必需的微量元素^[7-8],维持着人体的神经系统、免疫系统和内分泌激素系统^[9],在植物光合作用、氮素同化、生长素代谢以及细胞分裂等方面发挥重要作用^[10-12]。近年来,由于大量施用化肥、农田复种指数提高等因素,土壤中微量元素尤

其是锌元素含量偏低,被认定为除氮、磷、钾外第4个限制产量的元素^[13]。充足的养分是枳壳高产高效的前提,应根据土壤养分含量和枳壳的生长发育过程,在营养生长期和生殖生长关键时期进行合理施肥。目前,全球近50%农田土壤存在缺锌的情况^[14],江西枳壳产区是典型的酸性红壤,土壤中有效锌含量较低,而锌对作物产量和品质具有重要影响。因此,探究锌肥对枳壳产量和品质的影响,有助于指导生产实践,对枳壳增产提效具有重要意义,并且通过提高药食同源作物中微量元素的含量可以一定程度减轻人口面临的锌吸收不足的威胁。

锌对作物产量和品质具有重要影响的研究已有

大量报道,氮锌和磷锌等大量元素与微量元素科学配施不仅可以提高锌肥有效性,还可以提高氮肥、磷肥利用率,促进作物生长和养分吸收转运,提高作物的产量^[15-17]。锌肥对作物的增产提效的效果在多种作物上均有体现。基施锌肥后,马铃薯的病薯率和土传病害率显著降低,产量及其构成因素指标值显著提高^[18];叶面喷施锌肥后,小麦种皮中氮含量、籽粒中锌含量显著增加,小麦的产量也显著提高^[19];水稻苗期增施锌肥可提高根系活力,增强氮代谢,维持较高的干物质累积量^[20];磷肥减施35%配施0.2%的硫酸锌溶液可显著提高蜜柚的产量和综合品质^[21];增施锌肥可以使烤烟的品质得到提高,并且锌肥叶面喷施优于土壤施肥^[22];锌、硼、钼3种微肥适量配施对川白芷增产有显著的效果^[23]。

近年来,枳壳的相关研究多数针对药效成分活性、药理作用、炮制方法与栽培技术^[24-28],产量和品质相关的研究较少,在道地药材产区开展锌肥等微量元素对药食同源作物的产量和品质的研究更鲜有报

道。笔者在本研究中通过在江西道地药材产区开展田间试验,测定枳壳的产量及其构成因子、药效成分累积量、单株锌累积量等指标,明确在幼果期和果实膨大期喷施锌肥对枳壳产量和品质的影响,为枳壳种植的养分优化管理和作物的提产增效提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2022年2—7月分别在江西省新干县神政桥乡和樟树市中洲乡进行,两地均处于丘陵地带,属亚热带季风气候。新干试验点(E 115°26'57.3", N 27°42'26.1")海拔62 m,年平均气温18.6 °C,全年无霜期约270 d,年平均降水量1 764.0 mm。樟树试验点(E 115°7'40.5", N 27°56'6.4")海拔43 m,平均气温17.2 °C,全年无霜期270 d,平均降水量1 768.7 mm。试验地的种植制度以枳壳种植为主,土壤类型均为红壤,0~30 cm耕层土壤的基本理化性质见表1。

表1 试验前的土壤基础肥力

Table 1 Physical and chemical properties of soil before conducting the experiment

试验点 Experimental field	w(有机质) Organic matter content/(g·kg ⁻¹)	w(全氮) Total N content/ (g·kg ⁻¹)	w(碱解氮) Available N content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效磷) Olsen-P content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(速效钾) Rapidly available content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(有效锌) Available Zn content/(mg·kg ⁻¹)	pH
新干 Xingan	8.4	0.4	23.1	7.2	69.1	0.1	6.8
樟树 Zhangshu	8.6	0.4	154.2	1.5	56.3	0.1	5.7

1.2 试验材料

供试作物:枸橘枳壳 [*Poncirus trifoliata* (L.) Raf.]为砧木,接穗为新香,树龄为5年生以上。枸橘枳壳抗病力强,耐寒,喜微酸性土壤;新香为香橙 (*C. junos* Siebold ex Tanaka)通过芽变进行良种选育的新品种,是香橙类型的优良代表,具有高产和药效成分高的特点^[2]。新香的特征为树形开放,枝无刺,便于田间管理。

供试锌肥:七水合硫酸锌 ($ZnSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$, 含 Zn \geq 22%),由江西宝海微元再生科技生产。

1.3 试验设计

田间试验采用随机区组设计,试验设2个处理,每个处理3次重复,选择生长基本一致的6株树作为1个小区,头和尾各留1株作为保护树(采样时避开此树),选择平坦、齐整、肥力均匀、代表性强的地块。各处理设置如下:处理1(对照,CF),常规施肥+幼果期叶面喷施清水+果实膨大期叶面喷施纯净

水,不施锌肥;处理2(喷锌处理,+Zn),常规施肥+幼果期叶面喷施0.3% $ZnSO_4$ 溶液+果实膨大期叶面喷施0.3% $ZnSO_4$ 溶液。

枳壳4月幼果期和6月果实膨大期用压缩喷雾机对叶片和果实进行均匀喷施,每株树喷施3 L溶液,对照组喷洒同体积蒸馏水。在2021年12月单株基施有机肥5 kg、复合肥(N、P₂O₅、K₂O质量比15:15:15)1 kg,在4月幼果期单株施用尿素(N含量46.7%)0.4 kg,6月果实膨大期单株施用复合肥0.5 kg,株行距为4 m×4 m,其他田间管理措施(如灌溉、除草)与当地种植方式相同,于2022年7月8日收获采摘。

1.4 样品的采集与指标测定

在7月枳壳采收期,分小区采收全部果实,从各树的树冠四周随机采集果实样品,每个小区抽取有代表性果实30个,统计果实鲜质量、单株果数和单果质量。同时将30个代表性的果实切割后50 °C烘干4~5 h,取出发汗10 h,再50 °C烘干5 h,用于含水

量、药效成分(柚皮苷、新橙皮苷)、养分(全氮、全磷、全钾、全锌、全铁、全锰)和重金属(砷、汞、铅、镉、铜)含量的测定。采用高效液相色谱法测定柚皮苷和新橙皮苷含量,采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法测定砷、汞、铅、镉、铜含量^[29]。采用浓 H₂SO₄-HNO₃ 双酸消煮法测定全氮含量,采用钼锑抗比色法测定全磷含量,采用火焰光度计法测定全钾含量,采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法测定全锌、全铁和全锰含量^[30]。

1.5 相关参数计算方法

单株柚皮苷累积量(g·株⁻¹)=柚皮苷含量(%)×单株果数(No.·株⁻¹)×单果鲜质量(g)×(100-含水量)/10⁴;

单株新橙皮苷累积量(g·株⁻¹)=柚皮苷含量(%)×单株果数(No.·株⁻¹)×单果鲜质量(g)×(100-含水量)/10⁴;

单株全锌累积量(mg·株⁻¹)=全锌含量(mg·kg⁻¹)×单株果数(No.·株⁻¹)×单果鲜质量(g)×(100-含水量)/10⁵。

量)/10⁵。

注:单株果数、单果鲜质量、果实直径、鲜果产量等数据均为各处理平均值。

1.6 数据分析

采用 Excel 2019 对数据进行统计分析和绘图, SPSS 17.0 进行单因素和双因素方差分析及相关性分析,用新复极差法(Duncan 法)进行显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳产量及其构成因子的影响

单株果数、单果鲜质量、果实直径和干物质累积量都是影响产量高低的重要指标。如表 2 所示,枳壳的产地和增施锌肥处理对枳壳的产量及其构成因子无显著交互作用,但除施锌处理对果实直径的影响不显著外,产地与施锌处理对枳壳的产量及其构成因子单独影响效应均显著($p < 0.05$)。

表 2 锌肥对枳壳的产量及其构成因子的影响

Table 2 Effects of zinc fertilizer on yields and its component factors of FA

试验点 Experimental field	处理 Treatment	单株果数 Fruits per plant	单果鲜质量 Fresh mass per fruit/g	果实直径 Diameter of fruit/cm	单果干物质累积量 Dry matter accumulation per fruit/g	鲜果产量 Fresh fruit yield/(kg·hm ⁻²)
新干 Xingan	CF	110.3±10.2 a	60.0±5.2 c	5.2±0.2 b	16.3±0.9 c	3378±559 b
	+Zn	119.7±5.4 a	69.2±3.2 b	5.5±0.2 b	21.4±1.0 b	4131±132 a
樟树 Zhangshu	CF	29.2±6.2 c	86.4±2.0 a	7.2±0.3 a	26.3±1.1 a	1794±415 c
	+Zn	45.4±7.7 b	91.5±3.9 a	7.3±0.0 a	28.4±1.6 a	2958±645 b
产地(C) Producing areas		***	***	***	***	**
处理(T) Treatment		*	*	ns	**	*
产地×处理(C×T) Producing areas×Treatment		ns	ns	ns	ns	ns

注:同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。* $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; ns. 差异不显著。下同。

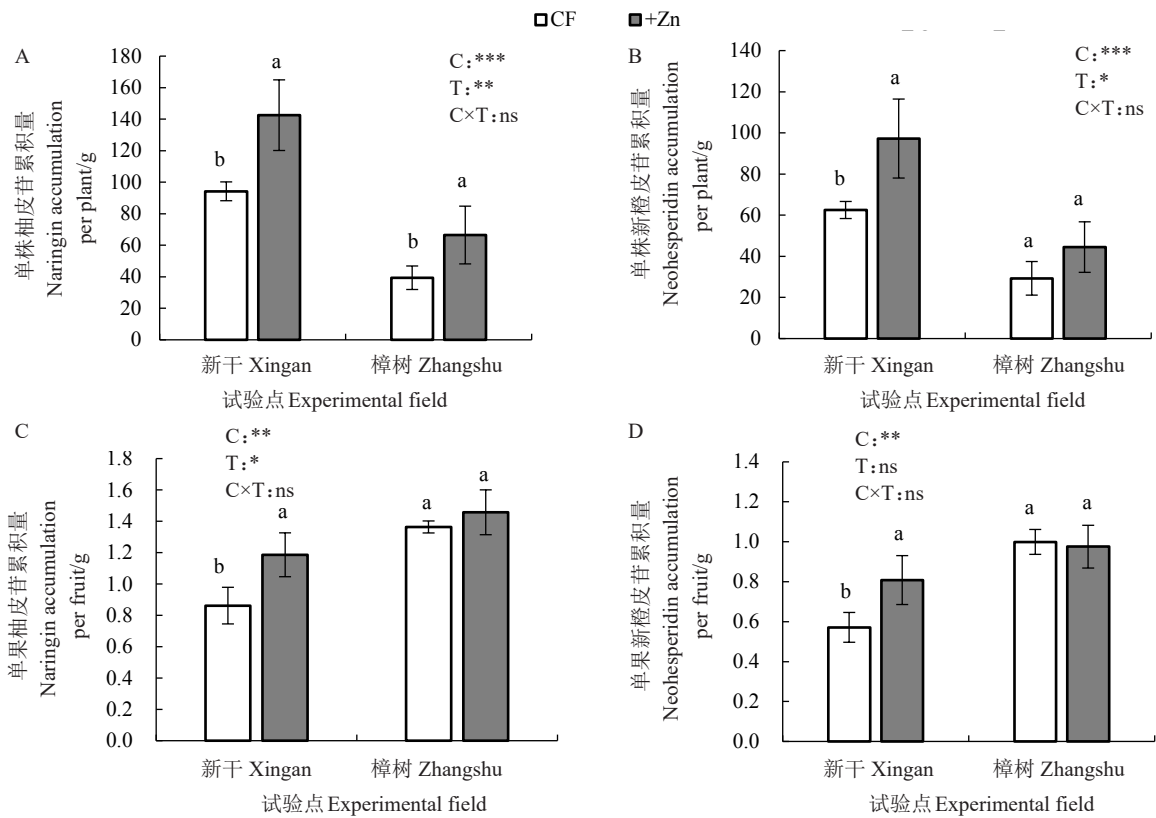
Note: Different lowercase letters after data in the same column indicate significant difference between treatments ($p < 0.05$). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$; ns. No significant difference. The same below.

新干与樟树产量及其构成因子之间存在极显著差异($p < 0.01$),在同一施锌量下,新干的单株果数和产量显著高于樟树,单果鲜质量、果实直径和单果干物质累积量均显著低于樟树。增施锌肥后,新干的单果鲜质量、单果干物质累积量和产量显著提高,樟树的单株果数和产量显著提高。施锌后,新干的单果鲜质量为 69.2 g,高于对照组 15.3%;产量为 4131 kg·hm⁻²,高于对照组 22.3%;单果干物质累积量为 21.4 g,高于对照组 31.2%。增施锌肥后,樟树的单株果数为 45 个,高于对照组 55.2%,产量为 2958 kg·hm⁻²,高于对照组 64.9%。结果表明,本

试验条件下,叶面喷施适量锌可以显著增加枳壳的产量。

2.2 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳药效成分累积量的影响

从图 1 可知,产地对单果和单株药效成分累积量均有极显著影响($p < 0.01$ 或 $p < 0.001$);除了单果新橙皮苷累积量外,增施锌肥对枳壳的单果和单株药效成分累积量均有显著影响($p < 0.05$)。增施锌肥后,新干和樟树的单株柚皮苷累积量均显著提高,分别高于对照组 51.3%和 68.8%;新干的单株新橙皮苷累积量显著提高,高于对照组 55.6%;樟树的单株新橙皮苷累积量高于对照组 51.9%。在单果药效成



不同小写字母表示存在显著性差异($p < 0.05$)。图上方的 C 代表产地, T 代表处理, C×T 代表产地与处理的交互作用。下同。

Different lowercase letters represent significantly different among treatments (P rates) in the same cropping year ($p < 0.05$). At the top of the figure, C represents the place of origin, T represents the treatment, and C×T represents the interaction between the place of origin and the treatment. The same below.

图 1 锌肥对枳壳的柚皮苷和新橙皮苷积累量的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of zinc fertilizer on accumulation of naringin and neohesperidin in FA

分积累量方面,仅有新干的单果柚皮苷和新橙皮苷积累量在施肥后显著提高。施肥后,新干的单果柚皮苷积累量和单果新橙皮苷积累量分别为 1.2 g 和 0.8 g,分别高出对照组 37.6%和 41.4%。结果显示,增施锌肥后,新干的单果和单株柚皮苷、新橙皮苷累

积量显著提高。

2.3 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳锌富集程度的影响

叶面喷施锌肥对新干和樟树的单株锌积累量均有显著影响($p < 0.05$) (图 2-A~B), 2 个产地的枳壳锌肥利用率无显著差异。施锌肥后,新干和樟树的

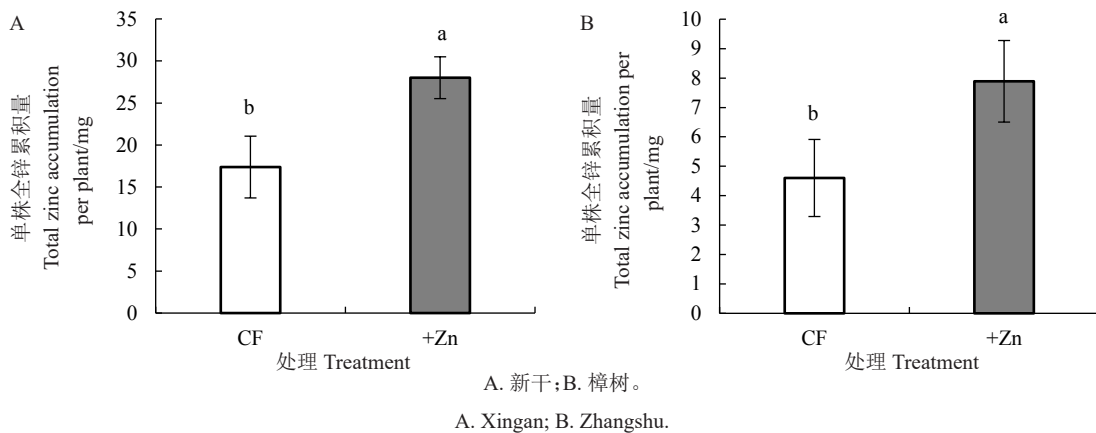


图 2 锌肥对枳壳的单株全锌积累量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of zinc fertilizer on total zinc accumulation per plant in FA

($p < 0.05$); 增施锌处理对全氮和全铁含量的单独影响效应为显著($p < 0.05$)。新干和樟树的全氮、全磷、全钾、全锰、柚皮苷和新橙皮苷含量在增施锌肥前后均无显著差异。新干和樟树的全铁含量在增施锌肥后均降低, 增施锌肥后, 新干和樟树的全铁含量分别为 $14.7 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $17.2 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 与对照相比, 分别降低 6.4% 和 11.8%; 施锌后, 新干和樟树的水分含量均为 9.0%, 与对照相比, 分别降低 29.7% 和 6.3%。新干的全锌含量在施锌后显著提高, 高于对照组 15.8%, 樟树的全锌含量在施肥前后无显著变化。

3 讨 论

3.1 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳产量的影响

在前人的研究中, 锌肥能够提高作物的产量已在多种作物中被证实, 但大多为粮食作物, 如小麦^[31]、马铃薯^[18]和水稻^[32-33]等作物, 且多以土壤基施的形式施用, 需要施用锌肥量较多, 易造成一定程度的资源浪费, 因此笔者采用叶面喷施的方法, 探究锌肥对中药材枳壳产量的影响。枳壳为芸香科柑橘属植物, 一年中多次抽发新梢, 充足的养分是枳壳正常生长发育和高产优质的保证。Li 等^[34]研究发现低水平的锌处理能够促进作物叶绿素的合成, 提高光合能力, 增加干物质积累量, 最终促进增产; 路强等^[35]研究发现增施 2% 硫酸锌更有利于增加胡萝卜产量、提高矿质元素含量, 结果均与本研究结果相符, 增施锌肥后, 枳壳的单株干物质积累量显著增加。

此外, 笔者在本研究中发现, 增施锌肥后, 枳壳的产量显著提高, 并且不同产地的枳壳产量增加的来源不同。增施锌肥后, 新干的单果鲜质量显著增加, 其余产量构成因子不变, 樟树则是单株果数显著增加, 其余产量构成因子不变。锌肥用量在一定范围内, 能有效提高作物产量, 可能是由于锌参与了光合作用以及碳水化合物的转化, 充足的锌能够提高植物的光合效率, 影响植物的生长发育, 进而提高作物的产量^[36-37]。此外, 锌还与氮、磷等元素具有协同作用, 增施锌肥后, 作物的根长和根系活力显著增加, 能够促进养分从根系向地上部运转, 进而加强干物质的合成和积累^[38-39], 刘智蕾等^[20]研究表明, 苗期增加施锌量能够增强作物对锌的吸收, 增强氮代谢, 促进氮和干物质的积累, 从而提高水稻的产量。这

也与本文研究结果一致, 试验结果表明, 增施锌肥后, 新干和樟树的单株全锌积累量分别高于对照组 61.2% 和 71.4%, 单果干物质积累量分别高于对照组 20.2% 和 6.6%。

3.2 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳药效成分含量和积累量的影响

根据《药典(2020年版)》标准, 枳壳的药效成分主要为柚皮苷和新橙皮苷, 其含量不得低于 4% 和 3%, 本试验中枳壳施肥前后的药效成分含量均达到合格以上水平。柚皮苷和新橙皮苷均属于黄酮类次生代谢物, 黄酮类物质的合成由苯丙氨酸和苯丙烷催化转化生成^[40]。通过 KEGG 数据库(<https://www.genome.jp/kegg>)可知, 柚皮苷和新橙皮苷均由柚皮素转化生成, 而柚皮素的合成受苯丙烷生物合成途径影响, 苯丙烷被香豆酸酰基辅酶 A 和柚皮苷查尔酮催化后生成柚皮素^[41-42], 在大多数植物中, 苯丙烷的合成代谢途径始于上游糖酵解途径和莽草酸途径共同产生的苯丙氨酸^[43-44]。由于糖酵解途径是葡萄糖分解的第二阶段, 笔者推测锌参与了光合作用促进糖类的合成, 进而给后续苯丙氨酸的合成提供了充足的前体糖类物质, 因而促进柚皮素的合成, 最后转化为大量的柚皮苷和新橙皮苷。

本研究中, 增施锌肥后枳壳的柚皮苷和新橙皮苷含量无显著差异, 但是新干和樟树单株柚皮苷、新橙皮苷积累量均显著升高, 分别高出对照组 37.6% 和 41.4%。新干的单果柚皮苷、新橙皮苷含量高出对照组 25.8% 和 29.3%, 樟树的单果柚皮苷、新橙皮苷积累量无显著差异。这可能是由于增施锌肥后, 枳壳的药效成分总积累量增加, 但樟树的单株果数也显著增加, 因此, 樟树柚皮苷和新橙皮苷的合成前体物质被分配至各个生殖器官中, 进而导致柚皮苷和新橙皮苷的单果积累量和含量与对照相比无显著差异, 但单株积累量却显著升高。虽然已有较多学者对枳壳进行了黄酮类物质的药理学研究, 但缺少营养元素尤其是微量元素对黄酮类物质生物合成影响的相关研究, 目前, 锌对枳壳中黄酮类物质的积累和生物合成的影响机制仍未明晰。因此, 锌对柚皮苷和新橙皮苷含量和积累量的影响机制和通路仍需进一步研究。

3.3 叶面喷施锌肥对枳壳富锌程度的影响

研究表明, 叶面喷施锌肥后, 新干和樟树的锌肥利用率无显著差异, 但单株锌积累量均显著提高, 为

82.2 mg·株⁻¹和23.2 mg·株⁻¹,分别高于对照组44.9%和70.0%,这可能是由于叶面喷施锌肥能够较容易地将锌运输到果实中^[45]。说明适量喷施锌肥,可以显著提升枳壳的锌累积量。并且新干的单株锌累积量高于樟树的单株锌累积量,说明了不同产地的枳壳锌富集程度不同。

4 结 论

本研究条件下,叶面喷施锌肥可提高枳壳的产量、单株药效成分积累量和单株锌积累量,且全锌累积量与产量、产量构成因子和单株药效成分累积量呈显著正相关。此外,不同产地的枳壳存在显著性差异,樟树的产量和单株药效成分积累量等指标在喷施锌肥后显著提高,但新干的产量和单株药效成分累积量等指标整体高于樟树。

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