

# 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷生长与结果的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】分析比较避雨设施葡萄下微生态环境对套种枇杷生长与结果的影响, 为探讨葡萄-枇杷套种模式提供依据。【方法】在5年生避雨设施葡萄下套种盆栽带花蕾的新白8号枇杷3年生嫁接营养袋大苗, 以露地盆栽带花蕾的新白8号枇杷3年生嫁接营养袋大苗为对照, 连续2 a(年)观测比较枇杷树体生长发育和果实质量差异。【结果】避雨设施栽培葡萄的生长, 使夏季(中午12:00)棚内光照度降低了92.37%, 温度降低6.10 °C, 相对湿度提高20.87%;冬季棚内温度提高1.15~2.28 °C。避雨设施葡萄下套种盆栽枇杷树第2年的南北冠幅、树高度、干周、叶幕层厚、枝梢数、枝梢质量、叶片质量显著降低, 花穗数、花穗大小显著低于对照;单株产量是对照的69.67%, 显著低于对照;果穗质量、单果质量、可食率与对照差异不显著;果实病虫害明显减少, 好果率提高12.89%~27.25%。【结论】避雨设施葡萄下套种的枇杷可正常开花结果, 有一定产量, 且果实病虫害减少, 是一种可行的套种模式, 但需进一步研究适宜的配套栽培技术, 缓解避雨设施和葡萄生长对套种枇杷生长的荫蔽影响。

**关键词:**葡萄; 避雨设施栽培; 套种; 枇杷; 枝梢生长; 结果

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## Effects of grapes in shelter facilities on tree growth and fruiting of interplanted loquat

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**Abstract:**【Objective】In order to make full use of the limited space inside the horizontal grape trellis, this study observed and compared the differences in growth and fruiting between interplanted potted loquat trees under the grapes in shelter facilities and the potted loquat trees outside the facilities. The study will provide a reference for the application of “grape-loquat” interplanting model. 【Methods】3-year-old loquat Xinbai No. 8 grafted trees with flower buds in the nutrition bag were interplanted with the 5-year-old grape Guipu No. 1 in the shelter facilities. 3-year-old potted loquat Xinbai No. 8 grafted trees with flower buds in the nutrition bags placed in the open air were used as the control. The effects of the ecological environment of the grape shelter facilities on tree growth, shoot growth quality, flowering quality, flowering shoot rate, leaf growth quality, fruit pest and disease incidence, fruit quality and yield per plant were observed for two consecutive years in interplanted potted loquat trees. 【Results】During the growth of the grapes, the shade effect on the loquat trees was highest when the grapes covered the trellis or during the period of growth of loquat summer shoots. The light intensity reduced by 92.37%, the temperature reduced by 6.10 °C and the relative humidity increased by 20.87% than that of the control at 12:00 am. During the post-harvest period of grapes or physiological differentiation period of loquat buds, there were a 76.70% decrease in light intensity, a 4.51 °C decrease in temperature and a

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13.56% increase in relative humidity at 12:00 am. compared to the control. The lightest shade effect occurred in the period of grape winter pruning or growth stagnation period of young loquat fruit. The light intensity reduced by 15.90% and the temperature increased by 2.28 °C than that of the control at 12:00 am. In the potted loquat trees interplanted under the grapes, the number of shoot growth in the first year was 33.80% and significantly fewer than the control. There were no significant differences in tree crown width, tree height, trunk girth and canopy thickness between shaded loquat trees and the control. The number of shoot growth in the second year was 63.35% fewer than the control, and tree height, trunk girth and canopy thickness of shaded loquat trees were lower than the control by 29.04%, 26.40% and 44.65%, respectively. In the potted loquat trees interplanted under the grapes in shelter facilities, shoot length and leaf number in the first year were 36.30% and 32.33% lower than the control, respectively, with highly significant differences. Shoot thickness and panicle width were 17.91% and 21.86% lower than the control, respectively, with significant differences. Length and thickness of shoot, number of leaves, length and width of flowering spikes and number of flowering terminals in the second year were 57.44%, 29.38%, 49.56%, 47.13%, 50.71% and 42.51% lower than the control, respectively. The leaf length and width of summer shoots were significantly higher than that of the control; leaf length and width of spring shoots were significantly lower than that of the control, and no significant differences in leaf length and width in autumn shoots was found between the interplanted loquat trees and the control. The leaf thicknesses of spring, summer and autumn shoots were significantly smaller than that of the control. In the first year of the trial, due to the high rainfall during the fruit growing season, the rates of fruit cracking, anthracnose fruit and sunburn fruit for the interplanted potted loquat trees under grape shelter facilities were lower than that of the control by 16.65%, 26.20% and 7.93%, respectively. The rate of good fruit was 27.25% higher than that of the control. In the second year, the rate of fruit drop under the trellis was lower than that of the control by 14.03%. The rates of anthracnose, wrinkled, insect, and sunburn fruit were lower than that of the control by 14.28%, 3.88%, 3.04% and 3.73%, respectively. The rate of good fruit was higher than that of the control by 12.89%. In the first year of the trial, with no flower and fruit thinning, the spike weight and yield per plant of loquat trees in the trellis were 62.72% and 69.63% of those in the control, respectively. After flower and fruit thinning in the second year, the differences in cob weight, fruit mass, flesh thickness, soluble solids and flesh recovery of fruit from loquat trees in the trellis were insignificant compared to from the control trees; yield per plant was 69.67% of the control. 【Conclusion】The loquat trees interplanted under the grapes in shelter facilities can grow and bear fruit normally, with lower incidence of fruit diseases and pests. It is a feasible model for interplant, but further research is needed on suitable supporting cultivation techniques to reduce the shading effect on the growth of interplanted loquat trees.

**Key words:** Grapes; Grown in shelter facilities; Interplanting; Potted loquat; Shoot growth; Fruiting

枇杷 [*Eriobotrya japonica* (Thunb.) Lindl.] 是我国南方特色常绿果树, 其果肉柔软多汁、酸甜适口, 是深受消费者喜爱的“早春第一果”。枇杷秋冬开花、春末夏初成熟, 露地栽培的枇杷在果实膨大期和转色期遇晴雨交替、高温等异常气候时发生裂果<sup>[1]</sup>、日灼<sup>[2]</sup>等生理性病害, 在夏梢抽生期常因强光、高温影响枝梢生长<sup>[3]</sup>。采用避雨设施栽培或树冠覆盖可避雨、遮阴防强光, 是解决裂果、日灼等枇杷产业问

题的有效途径。避雨棚膜能缓解“光合午休”, 增强光合能力, 有利于植株生长发育<sup>[4]</sup>。枇杷夏季树冠遮阴<sup>[5]</sup>、果实发育期避雨设施栽培<sup>[6]</sup>等, 改善了生长环境, 达到提高品质与产量、调节产期的效果。但设施栽培前期投入较大, 要3~5 a(年)才可收回成本<sup>[7]</sup>, 制约了枇杷设施栽培模式的推广。

近年来, 避雨设施栽培在葡萄上的应用越来越广, 以福建为例, 2013年福建省葡萄种植面积 8074 hm<sup>2</sup>,

其中设施栽培面积 776.33 hm<sup>2</sup><sup>[7]</sup>。立体高效栽培是当前葡萄设施栽培的一个重要方向,可充分利用设施大棚内的有限空间,提高单位面积产量,获取更高的经济效益<sup>[8]</sup>。水平棚架避雨栽培是福建葡萄设施栽培的主要种植模式<sup>[9]</sup>。水平棚架下有适合枇杷生长的空间,探讨利用现有葡萄栽培设施发展“避雨设施葡萄-枇杷”套种模式具有重要的产业意义。

在枇杷花芽分化期利用遮阳网适度遮阴可明显降低树冠内部与地下的温度,有利于枇杷枝叶生长、提高枝梢抽穗率<sup>[5,10]</sup>,也可促进枇杷弱枝的花期提前<sup>[10]</sup>。夏季是葡萄生长成熟期,枝、叶生长量大,此时正是枇杷夏、秋梢生长、花芽分化期,如过度荫蔽会影响叶片光合产物累积,导致枇杷果实品质下降<sup>[10-11]</sup>,长时间重度荫蔽会造成落叶,甚至植株死亡<sup>[11]</sup>;12月至翌年5月是葡萄落叶冬眠至萌芽开花时期,其间棚架下光照充足、无遮阴,正是枇杷开花结果、生长发育和成熟期,有利于枇杷果实生长。因此,枇杷与葡萄的物候期可以互补,生产操作互不影响,台湾地区已有在棚架葡萄下套种枇杷的研究报道<sup>[10]</sup>。枇杷夏梢生长期、果实发育中后期受到短期、单一荫蔽胁迫的影响已有报道,但枇杷在套种环境中受到持续、动态荫蔽,对树体生长和开花结果的影响尚不明确,避雨设施葡萄套种枇杷的可行性尚未可知。为此,笔者利用葡萄水平棚架避雨栽培的动态荫蔽环境,研究避雨棚架及葡萄生长对套种枇杷树体生长、枝叶质量、成花质量、果实病虫害和产量的影响,为探讨避雨栽培葡萄下套种枇杷种植模式的可行性提供参考依据。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料与试验设计



A. 套种带花穗盆栽枇杷;B. 第1年结果树;C. 第2年结果树。

A. Interplanted potted loquat with flowers; B. 1st year fruiting trees; C. 2st year fruiting trees.

图1 避雨设施葡萄套种的枇杷生长结果情况

Fig. 1 Growth and fruiting of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities

试验连续2 a在福建省农业科学院果树研究所葡萄、杨梅基地进行(福建省福州市),以避雨栽培葡萄下套种盆栽枇杷为处理,露地盆栽枇杷为对照。试验区避雨设施栽培葡萄为镀锌钢管连栋拱形大棚,单跨宽度为8.0 m,棚顶距地面高度4.0 m,肩高度2.5 m,大棚顶部常年覆盖的滴灌膜已使用3 a,透光率87.0%~97.0%,边膜除冬季低温期封闭外均为开放状态;葡萄水平棚架高度2.0 m;棚内种植的葡萄品种为桂葡1号,根域限制栽培模式,树龄5 a,株距2.0 m,行距8.0 m,“一字形”整形,葡萄3月中旬发芽,4月底—5月初满架,12月上旬落叶,12月底修剪。桂葡1号葡萄树生长旺盛,在开花结果期间没有修剪徒长枝和过密枝。试验用的枇杷品种为新白8号,选择树体大小和树势相近、带花蕾的3年生嫁接大苗18株,移植在直径60 cm、高度40 cm的无纺布营养袋内(图1-A)。枇杷树高度150 cm,冠径140 cm,干周15 cm,枝梢数10~13个。枇杷试验树9株置于棚内2行葡萄树之间,枇杷间的株距2.0 m,与葡萄主干的行距2.0 m;露地对照试验树9株置于距避雨葡萄棚外10.0 m远的露地上,株距2.0 m。3株为1个试验小区,3次重复。每株试验树的树盘上均放置1个滴灌头,根据枇杷物候期及土壤湿度,设置一致的滴灌时间和滴灌量。试验第1年处理区和对照区均未疏花疏果,获得的穗质量、穗粒数、单果质量等为自然坐果数据(图1-B);试验第2年正常疏花疏果,根据结果枝生长情况选留4~6粒·穗<sup>-1</sup>(图1-C);试验树其余修剪、套袋、施肥和病虫害防治等均按大田常规管理。

### 1.2 测定内容和方法

1.2.1 田间调查与果实品质分析 参照《农作物种质资源鉴定技术规程 枇杷》<sup>[12]</sup>,分别于2017年和

2018年5月、8月、11月枇杷的春梢、夏梢、秋梢叶片成熟时测量叶片的长度、宽度、厚度;于每年11月调查枇杷的冠幅、树高度、干周、叶幕层厚、枝梢数、花穗数等,并测量1年生枝梢长度(夏梢+秋梢)、夏梢粗度和花穗大小,统计枝梢抽穗率。

每年4月底—5月初枇杷果实成熟时,调查单株果穗数,测定单株产量,按试验小区每株采集成熟果穗各4穗,测定穗质量,并调查果实病虫害情况;每试验小区随机选取成熟果实各20粒,测定单果质量、果肉厚度、果肉硬度和可溶性固形物含量,并统计可食率和单株产量。用精度0.01 g电子天平称量单果质量,用精度0.01 mm电子游标卡尺测量果肉厚度,用GY-3型水果硬度计测定果肉硬度,用SRAP测糖仪测定可溶性固形物含量。

**1.2.2 微生态环境测定** 于葡萄冬剪/枇杷幼果滞长期(1月24日)、葡萄萌芽/枇杷幼果迅速膨大期(3月2日)、葡萄满架/枇杷夏梢生长期(6月30日)、葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期(8月30日),分别在试验区和对照区各用3台美国HOBO U12-012温湿光度记录仪,同步测定树冠外围的光照度、温度和相

对湿度,测定期为08:00—18:00,每1 h测定1次;选择08:00、12:00和18:00共3个时间点分析棚内葡萄架下枇杷和棚外枇杷的环境参数。

### 1.3 统计分析

数据用Excel 2007进行基础统计和作图,采用DPS 6.5软件进行数据分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷环境因子的影响

由表1可知,在1月24日(葡萄冬剪/枇杷幼果滞长期),08:00棚内的温度极显著高于棚外,相对湿度显著低于棚外,光照度是棚外的69.97%;12:00和18:00棚内与棚外的相对湿度差异不显著,12:00的光照度较棚外低15.90%、温度高2.28 °C,说明了冬季的避雨设施在夜间有保温、白天有增温作用。3月2日(葡萄萌芽/枇杷幼果迅速膨大期),棚内处理08:00、12:00和18:00的光照度分别较棚外低51.09%、29.42%和28.42%,温度、相对湿度与棚外差异不显著。6月30日(葡萄满架/枇杷夏梢生长期),除了08:00温度差异不显著外,棚内的温度、相

表1 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培枇杷的差异

Table 1 Differences in the micro-ecological environment of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

时刻 O' clock	处理 Treatment	1月24日 Jan. 24			3月2日 Mar. 2			6月30日 Jun. 30			8月30日 Aug. 30		
		温度 Temper- ature/°C	相对湿度 Relative humidi- ty/%	光照度 Light in- tensity/ lx									
08:00	棚内 Inside the shed	6.34± 0.32 aA	92.14± 1.64 bA	4 542.48± 709.30 aA	15.48± 0.47 aA	55.46± 1.17 aA	5 122.50± 179.90 bB	27.05± 0.19 aA	81.74± 2.72 aA	3 357.20± 530.10 bB	27.80± 1.42 aA	81.88± 2.45 aA	1 075.30± 121.10 bB
	棚外 Outside the shed	5.19± 0.09 bB	95.89± 0.72 aA	6 492.38± 1 004.90 aA	15.81± 0.08 aA	56.09± 0.15 aA	10 474.20± 542.70 aA	28.99± 0.74 aA	74.19± 1.42 bA	13 755.90± 3 258.50 aA	28.57± 1.03 aA	78.88± 0.36 aA	9 196.40± 304.40 aA
12:00	棚内 Inside the shed	21.59± 0.95 aA	39.78± 2.12 aA	28 430.20± 622.40 aA	27.39± 0.45 aA	27.63± 1.83 aA	44 868.40± 2 527.20 bB	35.95± 1.35 bB	61.06± 4.98 aA	6 066.50± 1 142.20 bB	38.88± 1.72 bA	45.56± 5.39 aA	17 819.50± 2 949.30 bB
	棚外 Outside the shed	19.31± 1.10 bA	39.99± 4.82 aA	33 806.10± 2 068.80 bA	25.62± 1.39 aA	29.78± 1.77 aA	63 572.10± 3 253.70 aA	42.05± 0.49 aA	40.19± 4.36 bB	79 518.90± 4 422.60 aA	43.39± 1.03 aA	32.00± 2.71 bA	76 485.00± 5 738.30 aA
18:00	棚内 Inside the shed	11.63± 0.31 aA	62.92± 0.48 aA	11.80± 1.90 aA	12.63± 0.19 aA	51.93± 0.46 aA	413.90± 33.40 bA	31.89± 0.05 bB	71.11± 1.24 aA	298.30± 55.50 bB	31.47± 2.03 aA	65.05± 2.40 aA	866.80± 299.50 bB
	棚外 Outside the shed	11.85± 0.07 aA	63.35± 0.47 aA	11.80± 0.00 aA	12.55± 0.11 aA	51.97± 1.07 aA	576.80± 64.20 aA	32.49± 0.08 aA	67.44± 0.60 bA	3 685.60± 581.30 aA	30.69± 0.01 aA	62.61± 1.03 aA	2 045.80± 39.10 aA

注:同列不同大小写字母分别表示与对照间差异极显著( $p<0.01$ )和显著( $p<0.05$ )。下同。

Note: Different capital and small letters in the same column indicate highly significant ( $p<0.01$ ) and significant ( $p<0.05$ ) differences from the control respectively. The same below.

对湿度和光照度均与棚外存在显著或极显著差异,12:00 温度较棚外降低 6.10 °C、相对湿度提高 20.87%,3 个时间点光照度分别降低了 75.59%、92.37%、91.91%。8月30日(葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期间),棚内 3 个测定时间的光照度分别较棚外降低 88.31%、76.70%、57.63%,12:00 的温度低于棚外 4.51 °C、相对湿度增加 13.56%。避雨棚架及葡萄生长均造成光照度不同程度降低,但不同时期的降低幅度不同。其中,葡萄满架/枇杷夏梢生长期影响最大,该期间的温度和相对湿度也受到显著影响,其次是葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期,而葡萄冬剪/枇杷幼果滞长期光照度受到的影响最小,其温度反而较对照提高。这说明避雨设施栽培葡萄冬季有增温作用,夏季有降温增湿效果。

## 2.2 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷树体生长的影响

由表 2 可知,试验第 1 年避雨设施葡萄下套种

盆栽枇杷的枝梢数较棚外少 33.80%,差异极显著;冠幅、树高度、叶幕层厚、干周均小于棚外,但差异不显著。试验第 2 年,棚内枇杷的树高度、干周、叶幕层厚、枝梢数均极显著小于棚外试验树,其中枝梢数比对照减少 63.35%,树高度、干周、叶幕层厚分别降低 29.04%、26.40%、44.65%;棚内枇杷的南北冠幅比棚外显著减小。这说明棚内枇杷夏、秋季受葡萄棚架遮阴的影响,枇杷夏梢的侧生枝抽发数量减少,并且影响夏秋梢的生长,使棚内枝梢生长数量减少。

## 2.3 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷枝梢生长和成花质量的影响

由表 3 可知,试验第 1 年避雨设施葡萄下套种的枇杷枝梢长度、粗度、叶片数和花穗宽度分别比对照低 36.30%、17.91%、32.33% 和 21.86%,差异极显著,花穗长度、花穗数与对照差异显著,枝梢抽穗率与对照差异不显著。试验第 2 年,套种枇杷的 1 年生枝梢

表 2 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷树体生长量差异

Table 2 Differences in the growth of potted loquat trees interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

时间 Time/a	处理 Treatment	冠幅 Crown width/cm		树高度 Height of tree/ cm	干周 Trunk girth/ cm	叶幕层厚 Thickness of canopy layers/cm	总枝梢量/ (个·株 <sup>-1</sup> ) Total number per plant
		东西 East-west	南北 North-south				
1	棚内 Inside the shed	189.00±18.17 aA	155.00±19.15 aA	149.00±12.94 aA	12.40±1.14 aA	91.00±17.82 aA	27.80±2.49 bB
	棚外 Outside the shed	194.80±17.20 aA	171.40±11.30 aA	169.80±17.92 aA	12.50±1.50 aA	107.20±18.62 aA	42.00±7.68 aA
2	棚内 Inside the shed	234.50±19.98 aA	195.75±34.39 bA	153.75±14.36 bB	12.88±0.85 bB	107.00±23.27 bB	37.50±3.11 bB
	棚外 Outside the shed	247.08±17.68 aA	222.13±11.93 aA	216.67±5.77 aA	17.50±0.50 aA	193.33±37.86 aA	102.33±7.51 aA

长度、粗度、叶片数、花穗长度、宽度和花穗数分别是对照树的 42.56%、70.62%、50.44%、52.87%、49.29%、47.06%,差异极显著;枝梢抽穗率与对照差异不显著。这说明了避雨设施栽培葡萄影响套种枇杷的枝梢质量和花穗质量。

## 2.4 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷叶片质量的影响

避雨设施葡萄下套种枇杷的叶片质量差异如图 2 所示。棚内枇杷的春梢叶片长度、宽度是棚外的 88.24% 和 91.31%,显著或极显著小于棚外;夏梢的叶片长度、宽度是棚外的 1.18 倍和 1.19 倍,差异均达极显著水平,秋梢叶片长度、宽度与对照差异不显著;棚内枇杷的春梢、夏梢、秋梢叶片厚度是棚外的 82.86%、75.00% 和 69.23%,均极显著小于棚外。这

说明避雨设施栽培葡萄影响套种枇杷的春梢、夏梢、秋梢叶片质量。

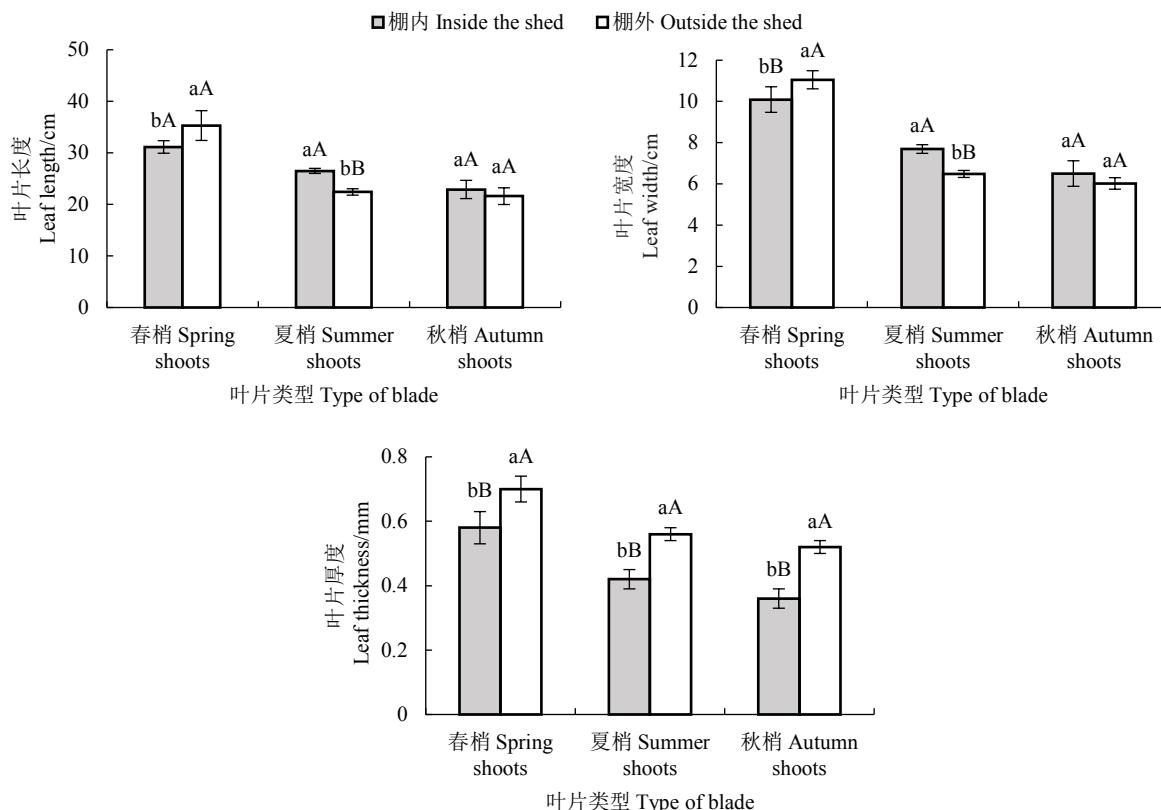
## 2.5 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷果实病虫害的影响

裂果、炭疽病、日灼、虫果等影响枇杷果实的商品性和经济价值。如表 4 和图 3 所示,试验第 1 年由于果实生长季雨水较多,避雨设施葡萄下套种枇杷的裂果率、炭疽病果率、日灼果率分别较对照减少 16.65%、26.20%、7.93%,未发现皱果和虫果,好果率较对照高 27.25%。试验第 2 年疏花疏果,果实生长季干旱少雨,套种枇杷的落果率较对照低 14.03%,炭疽病果率、皱果率、虫果率、日灼果率分别较对照低 14.28%、3.88%、3.04%、3.73%,好果率较对照高 12.89%。这说明避雨设施栽培葡萄

表3 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷枝梢质量和成花情况

Table 3 Shoot growth quality and flower conditions of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

时间 处理 Time/a Treatment	1年生枝梢质量 Quality of 1-year-old shoots			花穗大小 Spike size		花穗数 Spike number	枝梢抽穗率 Flowering rate/%
	长度 Length/cm	粗度 Thickness /mm	叶片数 Number of blade	长度 Length/cm	宽度 Width/cm		
	Length/cm	Thickness /mm	Number of blade	Length/cm	Width/cm		
1 棚内 Inside the shed	11.31±1.55 bB	9.21±0.72 bB	14.48±1.53 bB	11.54±2.93 bA	11.08±2.10 bB	5.67±1.15 bA	12.79±10.06 aA
	17.84±1.26 aA	11.22±0.66 aA	21.40±2.55 aA	13.55±2.15 aA	14.18±3.43 aA	7.75±0.96 aA	14.89±11.40 aA
2 棚内 Inside the shed	11.33±2.04 bB	9.23±0.94 bB	12.75±1.15 bB	7.83±1.80 bB	7.33±2.42 bB	6.00±2.08 bB	16.39±5.55 aA
	26.62±2.63 aA	13.07±0.75 aA	25.28±2.14 aA	14.81±3.33 aA	14.87±3.29 aA	12.75±3.20 aA	15.17±2.44 aA
Outside the shed							



不同大小写字母分别表示差异极显著( $p<0.01$ )和显著( $p<0.05$ )。

Different capital and small letters indicate extremely significant difference ( $p<0.01$ ) and significant difference ( $p<0.05$ ) respectively.

图2 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷叶片质量差异

Fig. 2 Differences in the leaf growth quality of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

能有效减少套种枇杷果实病虫害发生,提高枇杷好果率。

## 2.6 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷果实质量的影响

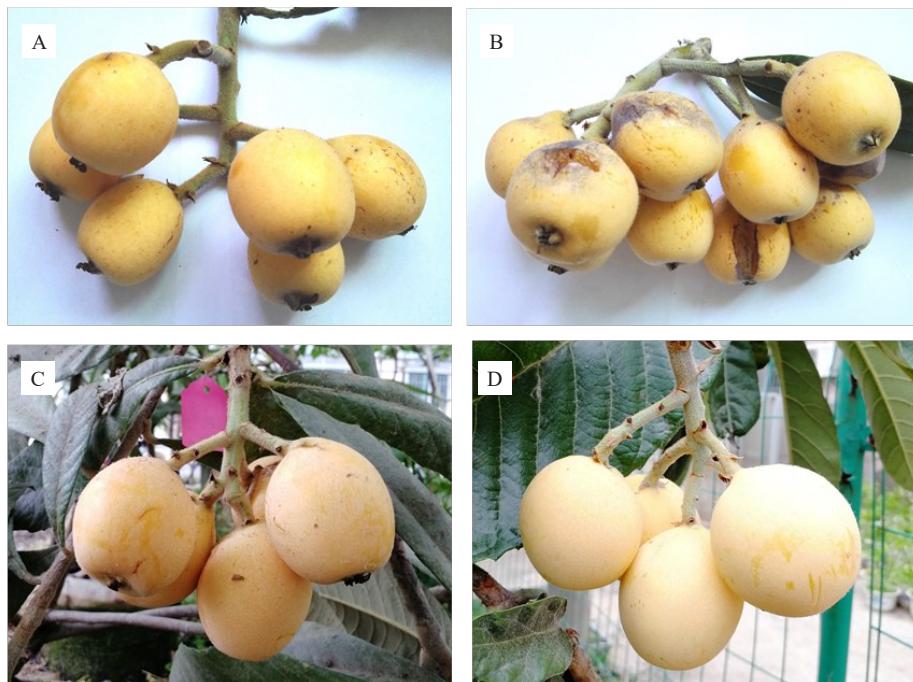
如表5所示,试验第1年,在未疏花疏果条件下,棚内枇杷的果穗质量、单株产量分别是棚外的62.72%、69.83%,极显著或显著低于棚外;棚内枇杷的单果质量、可溶性固形物含量分别是棚外的

92.25%和90.58%,差异显著;果肉厚度、硬度、可食率与棚外差异不显著。试验第2年,统一疏花疏果,棚内枇杷的果穗质量、单果质量、果肉厚度、可食率与棚外差异均不显著;单株产量、可溶性固形物含量、果肉硬度分别是对照的69.67%、88.80%、84.72%,差异显著。这说明避雨设施栽培葡萄会影响套种枇杷的产量和果实品质。

表4 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷果实病虫害发生差异

Table 4 Differences in the occurrence of fruit diseases and pests of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

时间 Time/a	处理 Treatment	皱果率 Wrinkle rate/%	裂果率 Fruit cracking rate/%	落果率 Fruit drop rate/%	虫果率 Infestation rate/%	炭疽病果率 Anthrax rate/%	日灼果率 Sunscald rate/%	好果率 Good fruit rate/%
1	棚内 Inside the shed	0.00	11.63	10.47	0.00	8.14	1.16	76.74
	棚外 Outside the shed	1.01	28.28	9.09	2.02	34.34	9.09	49.49
2	棚内 Inside the shed	4.84	3.23	8.06	1.61	3.23	7.56	77.42
	棚外 Outside the shed	8.72	2.91	22.09	4.65	11.05	11.29	64.53



A、B 分别为第 1 年棚内、棚外果实,C、D 分别为第 2 年棚内、棚外果实。

A and B are the 1st year fruit inside and outside the greenhouse; C and D are 2nd year fruit inside and outside the greenhouse.

图3 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷果实

Fig. 3 Fruit of potted loquat interplanted under the grapes grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

表5 避雨设施葡萄下套种与露地栽培的枇杷果实质量差异

Table 5 Differences in fruit quality of potted loquat interplanned under the grapes  
grown in shelter facilities and in the open air

时间 Time/a	处理 Treatment	果穗质量 Ear mass/g	单株产量 Yield per plant/kg	单果质量 Fruit mass/g	果肉厚度 Pulp thickness/ mm	w(可溶性固形物) Soluble solids content/%	果肉硬度 Flesh firmness/ (kg·cm <sup>-2</sup> )	可食率 Edible rate/%
1	棚内 Inside the shed	167.19±26.74 bB	0.81±0.15 bA	42.13±1.29 bA	10.32±0.30 aA	11.54±0.77 bA	1.25±0.05 aA	76.74±0.43 aA
	棚外 Outside the shed	266.55±45.00 aA	1.16±0.21 aA	45.67±2.06 aA	10.72±0.22 aA	12.74±0.22 aA	1.24±0.09 aA	74.94±1.71 aA
2	棚内 Inside the shed	263.20±28.03 aA	1.47±0.15 bA	58.49±2.06 aA	9.52±0.44 aA	10.15±0.20 bA	1.94±0.12 bA	74.53±1.20 aA
	棚外 Outside the shed	272.62±14.88 aA	2.11±0.25 aA	60.61±2.05 aA	9.60±0.57 aA	11.43±0.50 aA	2.29±0.07 aA	72.79±1.06 aA

### 3 讨 论

#### 3.1 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷生长环境的动态影响

已有研究表明,套种、遮阴等造成的荫蔽胁迫会影响光照度、温度和相对湿度,如大棚覆盖的塑料薄膜会降低棚内的光照度<sup>[13-14]</sup>,而对温度的影响因季节、天气而异<sup>[14-16]</sup>;棚内温度随垂直高度的增加而升高<sup>[16]</sup>,相对湿度亦受一定影响<sup>[14]</sup>;遮阳网在夏季遮阴树冠,日平均气温和日平均相对湿度比棚外高,但最高气温、最大相对湿度较棚外低,日最低气温和最低相对湿度较棚外高<sup>[6]</sup>;高位作物会对低位套种作物有荫蔽作用<sup>[17]</sup>,大幅降低光照度,影响温度<sup>[18-19]</sup>,对光质也造成影响,红光与远红光比值降低<sup>[20]</sup>;避雨设施栽培葡萄白天的光照度极显著低于露地,午后的气温显著高于露地、空气湿度显著低于露地<sup>[21]</sup>,在4—5月,棚内温度较棚外高,且气温越高棚内外的温差越大,促进了枇杷果实的生长发育与成熟<sup>[7]</sup>。本试验中,避雨设施栽培葡萄的无滴膜和葡萄枝叶等共同作用,造成4个时期中午光照度较对照低15.90%~92.37%,光照度下降幅度为葡萄冬剪/枇杷幼果滞长期<葡萄萌芽/枇杷幼果迅速膨大期<葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期<葡萄满架/枇杷夏梢生长期;葡萄冬剪/枇杷幼果滞长期因避雨棚边膜封闭且透光率相对高,导致上午和中午的温度显著高于对照,葡萄满架/枇杷夏梢生长期,葡萄的生长量最大,中午的温度降低、相对湿度提高的幅度最大,葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期间,中午的温度对照较大幅度降低、相对湿度提高。已有研究认为,树冠内相对光照度低于30%为无效光区域<sup>[22-23]</sup>,用透光率分别为15%、2.25%遮阳网持续遮阴胁迫下,枇杷落叶严重、干物质含量明显下降<sup>[11]</sup>。因此在葡萄的年生长周期内,套种区的枇杷经历了“轻(葡萄冬剪期/枇杷幼果滞长期)-中(葡萄萌芽期/枇杷幼果迅速膨大期)-重(葡萄满架果实时生长期/枇杷夏梢生长期)-较重(葡萄采果后/枇杷花芽生理分化期)”的持续动态荫蔽胁迫。

#### 3.2 避雨设施葡萄下的动态环境因子变化对枇杷生长的影响

植物的生长发育与光信号密切相关,不同光强和光质影响枝叶生物量、光合生态参数,影响形态建成和物质积累<sup>[20,24]</sup>。荫蔽胁迫可诱导生长素(indole-

acetic acid, IAA)、赤霉素(gibberellins, GA)等参与介导响应,进而影响生长发育状态<sup>[25]</sup>。荔枝全株遮阴后,新叶的比重显著降低,叶片变得“大而薄”<sup>[26]</sup>,显著降低荔枝枝梢的生长量<sup>[27]</sup>。但是,在树体恢复期和主花期前期,荫蔽度30%可以促进胡椒叶片的糖积累<sup>[28]</sup>。枇杷成年树要求较充足的光照,荫蔽严重的树冠会造成内膛郁闭或骨干枝光秃,结果部位外移<sup>[3]</sup>,果实生长发育期持续高强度荫蔽,会造成枇杷叶片变薄、落片,影响干物质积累<sup>[11]</sup>。本试验中,由于受避雨设施葡萄的长期荫蔽胁迫,棚内套种盆栽枇杷的枝梢数量、枝梢长度、粗度、叶片数均明显减少,而周政华等<sup>[5]</sup>认为夏季不同遮光率的遮阳网对枇杷新梢的数量、长度、粗度等没有影响。结论不同,可能与本试验遮阴时间长、遮阴强度不同及品种反应不同有关。棚内枇杷种植第2年的南北冠幅、树高度、干周、叶幕层厚、枝梢数均显著减少,花穗变小、叶片薄但叶面积增大,与周琳耀等<sup>[26]</sup>研究结果相同,这是因为荫蔽胁迫降低了红光与远红光的比值,有利于植株叶片变大,以增加生物量积累<sup>[29]</sup>。这说明遮阴强度越大、持续时间越长,越不利于枇杷树体生长。因此,避雨设施栽培葡萄套种枇杷,在夏季葡萄开花结果的生长旺盛期,需加强葡萄的修剪,增加光照,减弱对枇杷夏梢和秋梢生长的遮阴作用,此外还需对葡萄与枇杷的品种进行筛选。

#### 3.3 避雨设施葡萄下的环境因子对枇杷结果的影响

荫蔽胁迫影响作物的光合速率<sup>[30-31]</sup>、矿质营养积累<sup>[26]</sup>、坐果率<sup>[32]</sup>、产量<sup>[33]</sup>和病害发生<sup>[13,32]</sup>,适度遮阴会提高桃<sup>[22]</sup>、草莓<sup>[34]</sup>果实品质。樱桃果实膨大期适度遮阴可降低裂果率、增加单果质量<sup>[35]</sup>。开花早期遮阴对番茄果实产量影响较小,盛花期重度遮阴使产量降低<sup>[36]</sup>。本试验中,第1年未疏花疏果,葡萄遮阴显著影响枇杷花穗数、花穗大小、果穗质量、单果质量和单株产量;第2年正常疏花疏果后,棚内枇杷的单株产量较棚外显著减少,对果穗质量、单果质量的影响不显著。这是因为枇杷的结果枝性状与产量关系密切,而持续动态荫蔽胁迫下,光合产物的积累受到影晌<sup>[11,31]</sup>,造成枝梢数量与质量下降,进而显著影响枇杷的开花结果,降低产量。果实成熟期覆盖遮阳网<sup>[5]</sup>、设施栽培<sup>[37]</sup>可改善生长环境,有效防止裂果,但设施内温度过高会导致果实日灼与皱果<sup>[37]</sup>。试验第1年,果实生长季雨水较多,避雨设施葡萄下套种

盆栽枇杷的裂果率、炭疽病果率、日灼果率明显减少。第2年干旱少雨,棚内枇杷落果率、炭疽病果率、日灼果率、皱果率显著减少。这表明避雨设施葡萄可减少套种枇杷果实的病虫害,提高好果率。

## 4 结 论

避雨设施栽培葡萄的生长发育,可动态影响套种区的微生态环境,降低套种枇杷的枝梢、花穗的数量和质量,而套种的枇杷可正常生长、结果,且果实病虫害减少,说明避雨设施栽培葡萄下套种枇杷是一种可行的种植模式,但需进一步研究适宜的配套栽培技术。

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