

不同供水量对基质栽培软枣猕猴桃 中红贝7号生长的影响

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摘要:【目的】探究不同灌水量对基质栽培模式下软枣猕猴桃(中红贝7号)生长动态的影响, 筛选出适宜软枣猕猴桃生长的水分管理方案, 以提升软枣猕猴桃的生长性能, 为优化软枣猕猴桃基质栽培提供科学供水依据和实用建议。【方法】以基质栽培的1年生中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃为试材, 设置基质持水量(saturated moisture content, SMC)的60%、70%、80%、90%、100%、110%、120%共7个处理, 成活后测量其主干、主蔓、结果母蔓以及叶片相关生长指标, 分析净增长量与不同供水量的关联性。【结果】主干和主蔓随基质持水量的提高均显著增加($p < 0.05$), 基质持水量为100%、110%、120%时效果明显, 主干粗度净增长达极显著水平($p < 0.01$), 尤以基质持水量110%处理的效果最佳。结果母蔓长度净增长量与主干增长趋势一致, 但在基质持水量60%与120%处理的无显著差异。结果母蔓粗度净增长量随基质持水量的提高而增加, 低灌水量处理(60%、70%、80%)与充足灌溉处理(100%、110%、120%)存在显著差异。叶片面积净增长量表明, 低灌水量处理组的叶片表现优于高灌水量处理组。【结论】不同供水量对软枣猕猴桃植株生长影响较大, 综合比较测量指标的净增长量, 110%、120%两种灌溉量效果明显。研究结果为基质栽培软枣猕猴桃适宜的水分管理方案提供了参考。

关键词:软枣猕猴桃; 水分供应; 基质栽培; 生长特性

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Effect of different water supply on the growth of kiwiberry vine cultivated in substrate

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Abstract: 【Objective】 This study aimed to investigate the effects of different levels of irrigation on the growth dynamics of Zhong Hong Bei 7 hao kiwiberry (*Actinidia arguta*) vine under substrate cultivation. The primary goal was to identify the most suitable water management strategy to enhance the growth performance of the kiwiberry. By evaluating various irrigation strategies, the study sought to provide scientific recommendations and practical guidelines for optimizing substrate cultivation of kiwiberry. 【Methods】 One-year-old kiwiberry plants were selected for the experiment. On March 12, 2023, the kiwiberry plants grown from nursery bags were transplanted into a rain-shelter, using cylindrical nutrient bags with a diameter of 60 cm and a height of 60 cm for substrate cultivation. The planting densi-

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ty was 2 m × 3 m, and the plants were trained into a single main trunk with two lateral vines in a pinnate shape. The plants were subjected to seven irrigation treatments based on substrate maximum water holding capacity (saturated moisture content, SMC): 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, 100%, 110%, and 120%. Each treatment was replicated three times to ensure statistical validity. The survival rates were recorded after planting, and growth metrics such as the length and thickness of the main trunk, primary vine, and fruiting branches, as well as leaves size, were measured 84 days after planting. The total net growth and growth increments between measurement intervals were compared across different treatments to assess the impact of irrigation levels on kiwifruit growth. The data analysis was conducted using One way ANOVA and LSD multiple comparison methods to determine the significant effects of different irrigation treatments on growth parameters. 【Results】 The substrate moisture levels significantly affected the growth performance of kiwiberry. The net growth of the main trunk and primary vine increased significantly with higher substrate moisture levels ($p < 0.05$). Among the treatments, SMC-100%, SMC-110%, and SMC-120% significantly increased the net growth of the main stem's diameter ($p < 0.01$). The SMC-110% treatment yielded the best results. The net growth in the diameter of the main stem and primary vine showed significant increases during T2 (mid to late June), T4 (late July to mid-August), and T5 (late August to mid-September). The net growth in length of the fruiting branches showed a trend of initially increasing and then decreasing with the increase of substrate moisture levels. No significant differences were observed between the SMC-60% and SMC-120% treatments, indicating that the impact of irrigation levels on the length growth of the fruiting vine was quite complex. In contrast, the net growth in thickness of the fruiting vine increased significantly with the higher substrate moisture levels, with notable differences between the low irrigation treatments (e.g., SMC-60%, SMC-70%, SMC-80%) and sufficient irrigation treatments (e.g., SMC-100%, SMC-110%, SMC-120%) ($p < 0.05$). The net growth in the diameter of the fruiting branch showed significant increase during T3 (early July) and T4 (July to mid-August). Regarding the leaf growth indicators, the lower irrigation treatments (e.g., SMC-60%, SMC-70%, SMC-80%) resulted in better leaf performance compared with the higher irrigation treatments (e.g., SMC-100%, SMC-110%, SMC-120%). The periods T2 and T6 were identified as phases of rapid growth for the leaves. The SPAD values and nitrogen content of the leaves were also affected to varying degrees by different substrate moisture levels. Within the same treatment, the trends in the leaf SPAD values and nitrogen content were generally consistent. Notably, leaves under low moisture treatments showed a more rapid response in changes to the SPAD values and nitrogen content. 【Conclusion】 The different irrigation levels had a significant impact on the growth of kiwiberry. SMC-110% and SMC-120% irrigation levels had biggest effect on the net growth compared with other treatments. SMC-110% or SMC-120% irrigation levels should be adopted as water management strategies in practical cultivation to optimize the growth of kiwiberry.

Key words: Kiwiberry; Water supply; Substrate cultivation; Growth characteristic

软枣猕猴桃 (*Actinidia arguta* Sieb. et Zucc.) 为猕猴桃科猕猴桃属的多年生雌雄异株藤本植物^[1], 其果实表皮光滑无毛、营养丰富、风味独特, 具有较高的食用、药用及经济价值, 近年来已逐渐成为各国竞相推广的新兴果树种类。随着产业快速发展, 种苗质量不高、栽植成活率低、管理水平低下、产量和品质不高等问题日益成为软枣猕猴桃生产中的限制

因素^[2]。另外, 软枣猕猴桃的根为肉质根, 根系较浅, 对水分需求更为严苛^[2-4], 如何合理进行水分管理、提高水分利用率、制定合理灌溉方案正在成为软枣猕猴桃产业关注的热点。

作为一个传统农业大国, 中国农业用水占全部用水量总量的80%以上^[5], 但长期存在灌溉水分利用率偏低的问题, 仅45%^[6], 造成水资源极大浪费, 而且还

有多地常因干旱缺水造成农业大幅减产甚至绝收,可见科学精准用水对保证作物正常生长、高产稳产、稳定品质具有重要意义。

近年来兴起的基质栽培技术与传统技术相比具有高水分利用率、高空间利用率、操作便捷等特点^[7-8],该技术不仅大大减少了人力资源投入,还克服了土壤栽培引发的一系列环境问题^[9];不但可根据作物特点对生长环境进行合理调控、优化生产环境、提高生产力^[10],还可根据作物特点、生态环境等因素,精准控制生长所需水量及时间^[11-12]。科学灌溉制度的制定和水资源高效利用,推动传统农业向数字化、精准化和智慧化的变革已成为农业可持续发展的必由之路^[13-18]。

笔者在本研究中通过7种不同水分供应处理,研究其对基质栽培软枣猕猴桃的干、蔓、叶生长的影响,期望筛选出适宜的水分供应方案,为制定基质栽

培软枣猕猴桃合理的灌溉方案提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验地点

试验于2023年在中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所软枣猕猴桃试验园(113°06'E,34°07'N)进行。

1.2 试验材料

供试材料为中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所选育的软枣猕猴桃品种中红贝7号(*A. arguta* 'Zhong Hong Bei No. 7')1年生植株,2023年3月12日将前一年繁育的以野生软枣猕猴桃为砧木嫁接的中红贝7号营养袋苗定植在试验园,采用直径60 cm、高度60 cm、厚度1.3 mm的黑色无纺布圆柱形营养袋进行基质栽培(图1),栽培基质采用普通育苗营养土与草炭按照体积比1:1均匀混合,株行距为2 m×3 m,

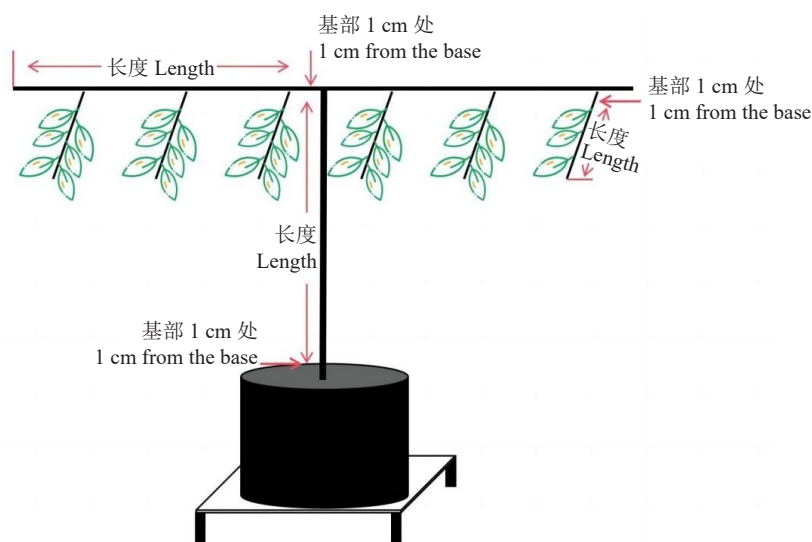


图1 中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃树形与测量位置

Fig. 1 Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 structure of kiwifruit

采用一干两蔓羽状整形。

1.3 试验设计

试验共设计7个供水量处理,分别为基质持水量(*saturated moisture content*, SMC)的60%(SMC-60%)、70%(SMC-70%)、80%(SMC-80%)、90%(SMC-90%)、100%(SMC-100%)、110%(SMC-110%)、120%(SMC-120%),单株小区,3次重复。使用水肥一体化智能系统设定灌溉时间,使用不同流量滴箭区分灌水量,统一进行灌溉管理。使用托普云农TP-WSB-02温室宝(温室环境监测仪)监控基质内温湿度等参数情况,当基质含水量低于设定值时进行补水。

1.4 测定指标与方法

软枣猕猴桃试材两条主蔓南北分布,主蔓上发出的侧蔓向主蔓两侧生长,作为下一年的结果母蔓。侧蔓长至1.5 m时进行摘心增粗、促进花芽分化。营养袋苗定植84 d后开始测量,主要测定主干、主蔓、结果母蔓和叶片生长情况(图1),在固定位置做好标记,每次均在标记位置进行测量。两次测量间隔25 d,一年共测量6次(6—10月),标记为T1~T6。

植株生长特性测定:对试验株主干、南北两条主蔓基部1 cm处进行标记,随后对所标记主蔓由基部至梢头,依照发梢顺序在第1~2条、第3~4条以及第5~6条位置上各随机标记1条结果母蔓;使用卷尺和

数显游标卡尺分别测量主干、主蔓和结果母蔓的长度以及基部1 cm处的茎粗度,统计净增长量。

叶片功能测定:在每条标记结果母蔓上的第3~6枚叶片中随机选取1枚叶片进行标记,使用托普云农 TYS-4N(FO2)植物养分测定仪测量叶片大小、厚度、叶绿素相对含量(SPAD值)、氮含量指标等。

1.5 数据处理与分析

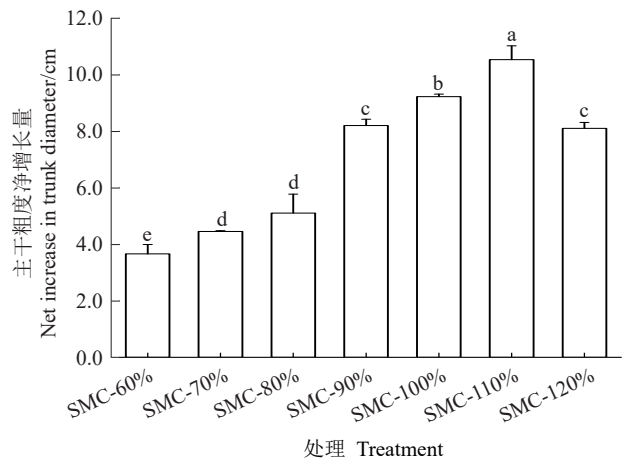
采用 Microsoft Excel 2019 统计分析试验数据,使用 IBM SPSS Statistics 23.0 进行差异显著性检验(LSD法, $p < 0.05$)和相关性分析,使用 Origin 2019 软件作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同供水量对软枣猕猴桃1年生植株主干粗度的影响

软枣猕猴桃主干粗度净增长量随基质持水量提高在 SMC-110%时达到最大(图2), SMC-60%处理的增长幅度最小,净增长量差异显著($p < 0.01$)。主干粗度净增长在 SMC-110%达到最大后开始下降,相较于其他处理分别提高了 188%(SMC-60%)、137%(SMC-70%)、106%(SMC-80%)、28%(SMC-90%)、14%(SMC-100%)、30%(SMC-120%)。

对比每两次调查间指标净增长量(图3),基质持水量 SMC-60%以上时,试验植株在 T2(6月中下旬)、T4(7月下旬至8月中旬)、T5(8月下旬至9月中旬)时主干粗度净增长量涨幅较大,为快速生长期。T3(7月初)、T6(10月下旬)时涨幅较小,为缓慢增长期。基质含水量较低情况下即在 SMC-60%时,仅在



不同处理间不同小写字母代表差异显著($p < 0.05$)。下同。

Different small letters indicate significant differences among treatments ($p < 0.05$). The same below.

图2 不同供水量对中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃植株主干粗度净增长量的影响

Fig. 2 Net increase in roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's trunk diameter under the different water supply

T2时有较大增长。

2.2 不同供水量对中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃主蔓长度和粗度的影响

软枣猕猴桃主蔓净增长量随基质持水量提高呈上升趋势(图4), SMC-110%和 SMC-120%处理的主蔓长度和粗度净增长量相较于其他处理显著增加,不同处理间存在显著差异($p < 0.05$)。软枣猕猴桃主蔓长度和粗度的净增长量均在 SMC-120%达到最大。

对比每两次调查间主蔓长度、粗度净增长量(图5),在 T2(6月中下旬)、T4(7月下旬至8月中旬)、T5(8月下旬至9月中旬)时涨幅较大,此为快速生长

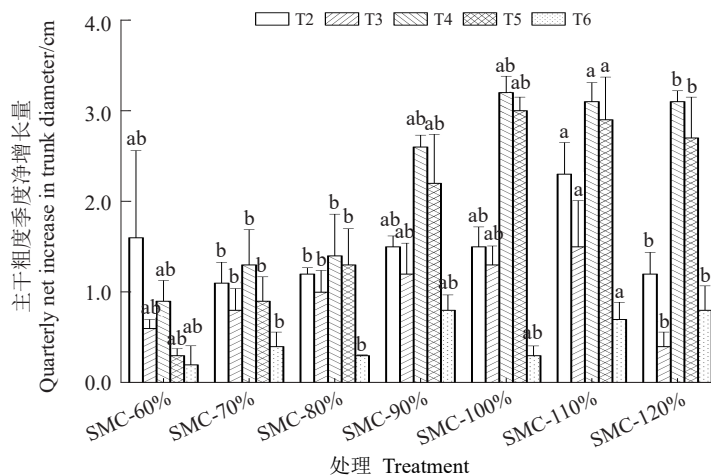


图3 不同供水量对中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃主干粗度季度净增长量的影响

Fig. 3 Quarterly net increase in roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's trunk diameter under the different water supply

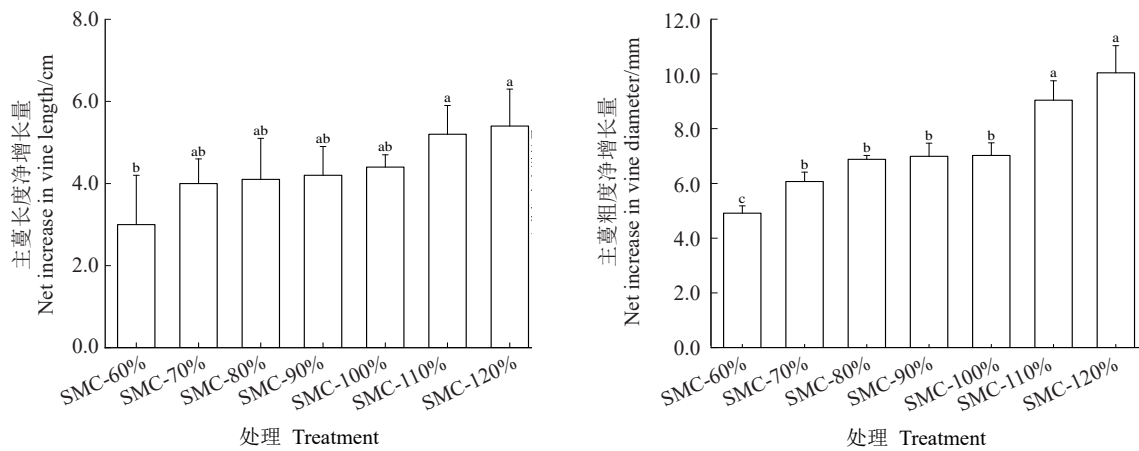


图4 不同供水量对中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃主蔓长度和粗度净增长量的影响

Fig. 4 Net increase in length and roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's vine growth under the different water supply

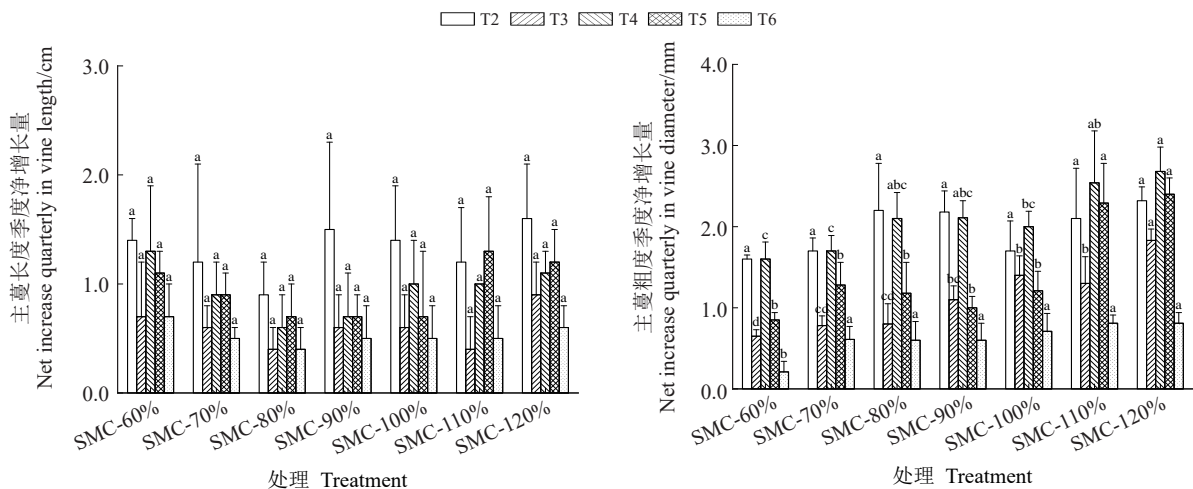


图5 不同供水量对中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃主蔓长度和粗度季度净增长量的影响

Fig. 5 Quarterly net increase in length and roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's vine growth under the different water supply

期。而在T3(7月初)、T6(10月下旬)涨幅相对较小,为缓慢生长期。

2.3 不同供水量对软枣猕猴桃植株结果母蔓长度和粗度的影响

当结果母蔓长至1.5 m后进行摘心或剪梢,抑制其生长。在分析该指标时选取摘心前一次数据。结果母蔓长度的净增长量趋势随基质持水量增加呈现先上升后下降的趋势(图6),SMC-100%最大,不同供水量处理间均无显著差异。结果母蔓粗度的净增长量随着基质持水量的提高而提高,SMC-60%表现最差,SMC-120%表现最好,低供水量处理(SMC-60%、SMC-70%、SMC-80%)与充足水分处理(SMC-100%、SMC-110%、SMC-120%)间存在显著差异。

如图7所示,结果母蔓粗度净增长量在T3、T4(7月至8月中旬)时涨幅较大,为母蔓粗度的快速增长

期。在T2(6月中下旬)、T5(8月下旬至9月中旬)、T6(10月下旬)时涨幅相对较小,为缓慢生长期。

2.4 不同供水量对软枣猕猴桃叶片生长及生理特性的影响

各供水量处理下,叶片面积、厚度均呈上升趋势,其中SMC-80%处理的叶片面积净增长量最大,SMC-110%的最小。低供水量(SMC-60%、SMC-70%、SMC-80%、SMC-90%)处理的叶厚净增长量整体大于充足水分(SMC-100%、SMC-110%、SMC-120%)处理的。

不同处理间叶片厚度净增长量无显著差异,在基质持水量较低(SMC-60%、SMC-70%、SMC-80%)时该指标大于充足水分(SMC-100%、SMC-110%、SMC-120%)情况下的净增长量(图8)。对比每两次叶面积、厚度净增长量(图9),叶面积在T2、T3、T6时涨幅较

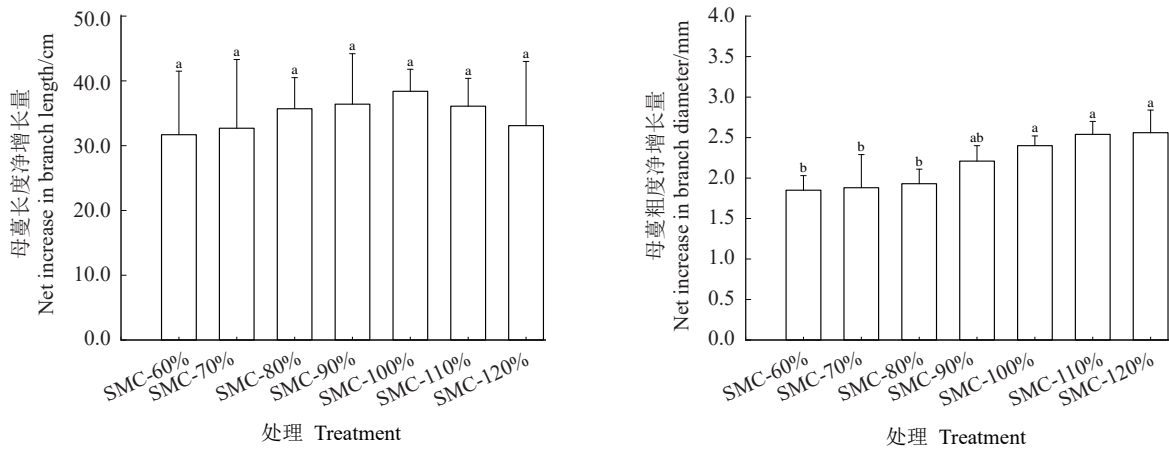


图 6 不同供水量处理对中红贝 7 号软枣猕猴桃结果母蔓长度和粗度净增长量的影响

Fig. 6 Net increase in length and roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's branch growth under the different water supply

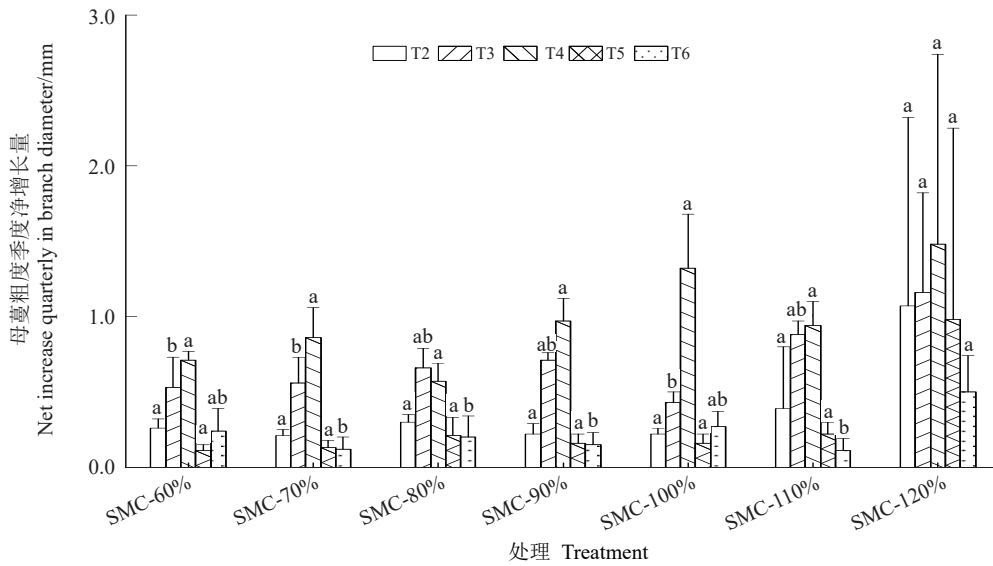


图 7 不同供水量处理对中红贝 7 号软枣猕猴桃结果母蔓粗度季度净增长量的影响

Fig. 7 Quarterly net increase in length and roughness of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's branch growth under the different water supply

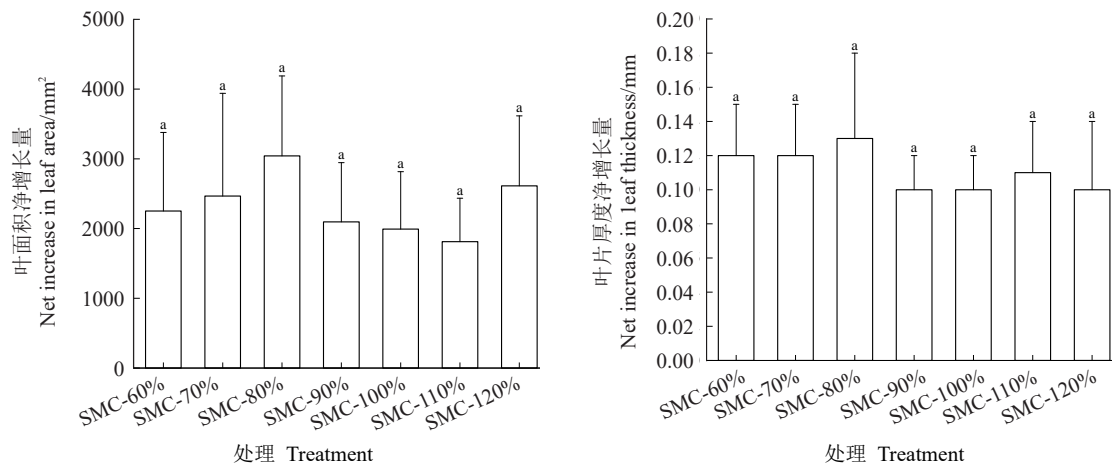


图 8 不同供水量对中红贝 7 号软枣猕猴桃叶片大小、厚度净增长量的影响

Fig. 8 Net increase of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's leaf growth under the different water supply

大,为叶面积快速生长期,叶片厚度在T2、T5、T6时涨幅较大,为叶片厚度的快速生长期。综上,T2(6月中下旬)、T6(10月下旬)时为叶片的快速生长期。

图10可以看出不同水分处理下的叶片叶绿素相对含量(SPAD值)、氮含量在第一次(T1)测量时数值

差异较大,后均呈快速上升趋势;不同水分处理下叶片SPAD值和氮含量分别在T2、T3时缓慢下降,最后分别在T5或T6时缓慢上升并处在较高水平。T6时各处理间SPAD值、氮含量差异不明显,且同一处理下叶片SPAD值和氮含量变化趋势基本一致。

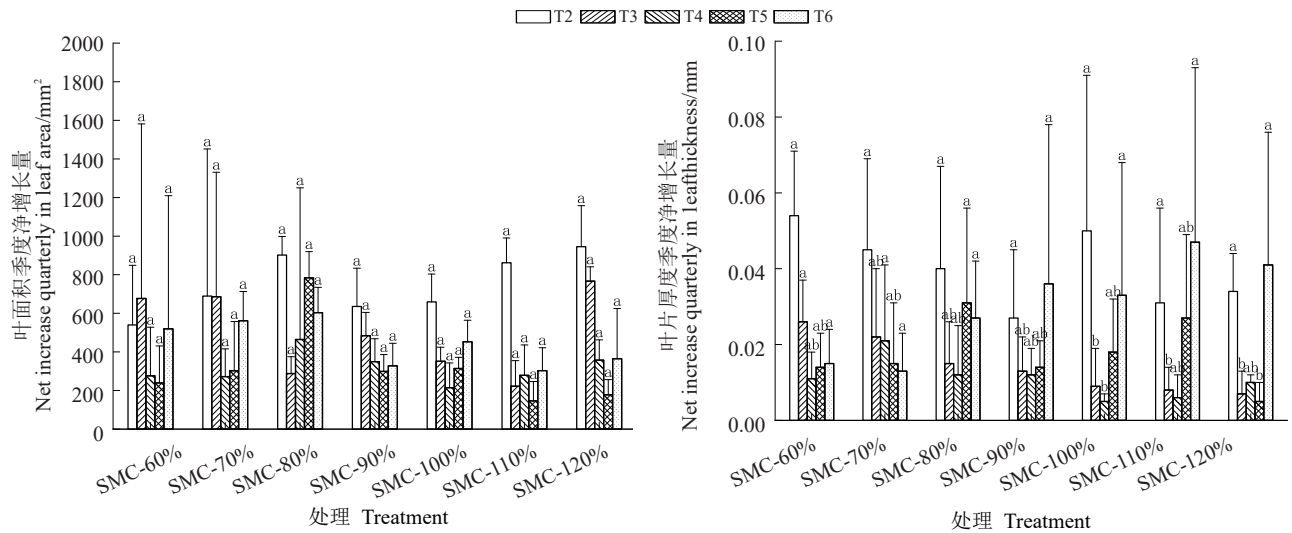


图9 不同供水量对红贝7号软枣猕猴桃叶片大小、厚度季度净增长量的影响

Fig. 9 Quarterly net increase of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit's leaf growth under the different water supply

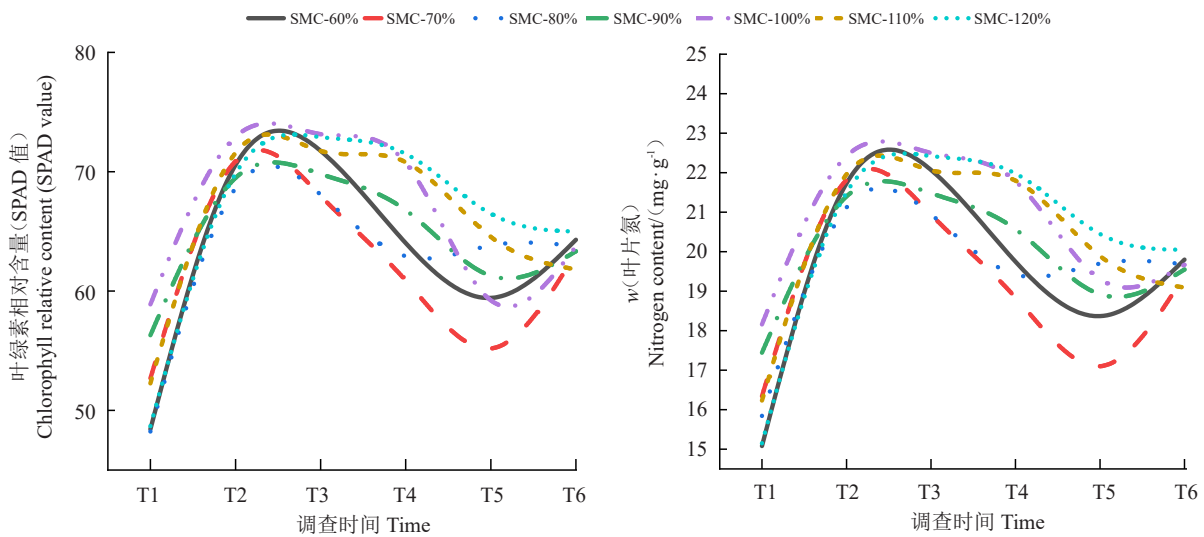


图10 不同供水量条件下中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃叶片叶绿素相对含量(SPAD值)、氮含量变化趋势

Fig. 10 Changes in chlorophyll relative content (SPAD value) and nitrogen content trends of Zhong Hong Bei No. 7 kiwifruit under different water treatments

3 讨论

水是植物细胞的主要组成部分,水分通过根系吸收直接参与植物代谢活动,是植物进行光合作用的重要原料;同时充当所需矿质元素的运输载体,为植物提供受压支持并促进物质运输。适宜的水分供应有利于植物正常的生理活动与代谢,而水分过多

会对植物生理机制造成伤害^[19-22]。同样,存在严重水分胁迫时,也会导致长势减弱、茎蔓生长受到抑制^[23-25];因此,某种程度上来说植物的高度和粗度等外观性状可以直观反映出水分的供应状况^[26]。

在本研究中,1年生中红贝7号软枣猕猴桃在基质水分含量较低或超过基质持水量时的主干、主蔓以及结果母蔓的长度和粗度等外观性状均受到明显

影响。当基质持水量较高如在 120% 时,主蔓的长度和粗度以及母蔓粗度净增长量最大。而主干粗净增长量比最大净增长量少 23%,母蔓长净增长量比最大净增长量少 8.3%。在低基质持水量如在 60% 时,此时植株生长净增长量最小;相较于最大净增长量主干粗度、主蔓以及母蔓长度和粗度分别减少了 65%、50% 和 21% 以及 18% 和 31%。这与前人在桃^[27]、刺槐^[28] 上的研究结果类似。同时,低水分供应导致叶片正常功能会受到一定程度的损害,叶绿素含量减少、光合速率降低,且降低幅度与水分胁迫的严重程度呈正相关^[29];轻度干旱对生长无明显影响,反而会提高作物的水分利用率和光合速率^[30-33]。这与本研究中叶片表现结果一致,较低水分处理下的叶片优于充足水分处理时的生长表现,叶片 SPAD 值与氮含量受不同程度影响,其趋势表明低水分处理的叶片 SPAD 值和氮含量变化响应更为迅速。而叶面积、叶片厚度净增长量在不同供水量条件下,并未遵循随基质水分提高而逐步提高的规律,这是否与试材使用遮阳网防晒有关,还需进一步探究。

4 结 论

不同供水量对 1 年生基质栽培中红贝 7 号软枣猕猴桃的生长影响差异显著,在基质含水量 110%、120% 处理下主干、蔓、母蔓长度、粗度和叶片等生长指标净增长量综合表现较好,可作为基质栽培软枣猕猴桃适宜的水管理方案。

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