

采收后叶面喷肥对核桃光合能力的影响

姚晓琴^{1,2}, 王宝庆^{2,3*}

(¹新疆农业大学林学与风景园林学院, 乌鲁木齐 830052; ²新疆阿克苏森林生态系统定位观测研究站, 新疆阿克苏 843000; ³新疆维吾尔自治区林业科学院经济林研究所, 乌鲁木齐 830092)

摘要:【目的】针对部分温185核桃在丰产期出现的结果枝抽干率高、连续结果能力不足的现象,在采收后叶面喷施磷酸二氢钾(KH_2PO_4),旨在提高叶片净光合速率,促进结果枝养分积累,降低结果枝越冬抽干率,提高连续坐果能力,从而实现增产稳产的目标。【方法】基于田间试验及实验室测定,设置水(CK)、0.8% KH_2PO_4 、1.2% KH_2PO_4 和1.5% KH_2PO_4 共4个喷施浓度梯度,测定采收后温185核桃叶片的光合生理参数、叶片解剖结构及糖含量等生理指标。【结果】喷施 KH_2PO_4 能有效提高温185核桃叶片的光合效率、糖含量,改善叶片结构,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理的效果最为显著且最优。其中净光合速率、气孔导度、蒸腾速率和胞间 CO_2 浓度,较CK分别显著提高28.83%、27.29%、27.39%和3.67%;糖类检测结果显示,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理显著增加了叶片中主要糖组分的含量,其中蔗糖、葡萄糖、果糖含量分别较CK显著增加10.61%、13.23%、35.63%;叶片叶绿素含量和总糖含量分别较CK显著提高12.28%和13.50%;栅栏组织厚度、叶片厚度、气孔开张率和叶肉细胞密度较CK分别显著提高22.98%、20.73%、18.41%和13.08%。相关性分析结果显示,净光合速率与总糖含量、气孔导度、蒸腾速率、叶绿素含量呈极显著正相关,而与胞间 CO_2 浓度呈极显著负相关。喷施1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理显著降低了抽干率,较CK显著降低31.92%;在该处理下,萌芽率达到最大值(71.88%)。【结论】采收后1~2周叶面喷施 KH_2PO_4 对温185核桃叶片的光合及生理指标具有显著调节作用,能在一定时间内维持光合作用强度,促进营养物质合成,提升植株抗性。

关键词:核桃;磷酸二氢钾;叶面喷肥;光合参数;糖含量

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Effect of post-harvest foliar fertilizer sprays on the photosynthetic capacity of walnut

YAO Xiaoqin^{1,2}, WANG Baoqing^{2,3*}

(¹College of Forestry and Landscape Architecture, Xinjiang Agricultural University, Urumqi 830052, Xinjiang, China; ²Xinjiang Aksu Forest Ecosystem Positioning Observation and Research Station, Aksu 843000, Xinjiang, China; ³Economic Forestry Research Institute, Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Forestry Academy of Sciences, Urumqi 830092, Xinjiang, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】The study aimed to reduce the high branch drying rate and increase the continuous fruiting capacity of Wen 185 walnuts (*Juglans regia* L.) in Xinjiang through foliar surface spray of potassium dihydrogen phosphate (KH_2PO_4). 【Methods】Based on field experiments and laboratory measurements, four foliar application concentration gradients were set: water (CK), 0.8% KH_2PO_4 , 1.2% KH_2PO_4 , and 1.5% KH_2PO_4 . The spray was carried out three times after harvest with 10 days interval. The photosynthetic physiological parameters, leaf anatomical structure, and sugar metabolite content of Wen 185 walnut leaves after harvest were determined. 【Results】The spray of KH_2PO_4 effectively increased photosynthetic parameters, sugar content, and improved leaf structure of Wen 185 walnut, and 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment had the most significant and optimal effect. On September 25, the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment increased the net photosynthetic rate by 28.83% compared with the control. The

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作者简介:姚晓琴,女,在读硕士研究生,研究方向为森林培育技术与应用。E-mail:1959673573@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail:309114577@qq.com

trend of leaf stomatal conductance was basically consistent with that of net photosynthetic rate. At the late stage of fertilizer spraying, the stomatal conductance of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment group was 27.29% higher than that of the control. The transpiration rate of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment increased by 27.39% compared with the control. A total of 12 short-chain sugars were detected in walnut leaves, dominated by sucrose. The levels of sucrose, glucose and fructose peaked after fertilizer spraying and were significantly different from those of the other groups. The sucrose content in the leaves increased by 10.61%, glucose content by 13.23% and fructose content by a significant 35.63% after fertilizer spraying compared with the control. The increase of the total sugar content of 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment was the most significant ($P < 0.05$), with an increase of 13.50% compared with the control; the difference of the chlorophyll content of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment group and the control at the late stage of fertilizer spraying reached the maximum value. The spray of KH_2PO_4 significantly affected the stomata of Wen 185 walnut leaves. The effect of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment was most significant. The stomatal opening rate of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment increased by 18.41% compared with the control, whereas there was no significant difference between the stomatal opening rate of 0.8% and 1.2% treatment groups and the control. The thickness of upper and lower epidermal cells under the three concentration treatments was lower than that of the control during the fertilizer spraying period. After fertilizer spraying, the thickness of upper and lower epidermal cells decreased in all treatment groups, except for the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment, which showed an increase in the thickness of upper and lower epidermal cells. The most significant increase in the thickness of fenestrated tissue was observed in the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment during the fertilizer spraying period. The fenestrated tissue thickness increased in 1.2% KH_2PO_4 and 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatments after fertilizer spraying, with 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment showing the most significant effect, increasing by 22.98% compared with the control. The fenestrated sea ratio (the ratio of fenestrated tissue thickness to spongy tissue thickness) of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment during the fertilizer spraying period was significantly different from that of the control, whereas none of the other treatment groups were significantly different from that of the control. After fertilizer spraying, the fenestrated sea ratio of 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment showed an increasing trend. The leaf thickness was significantly increased in 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatments during the fertilizer spraying period, with the most significant effect in 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatments, increasing by 20.73% compared with that of the control. The leaf pulp cell density showed significant enhancement in 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment both at mid- and post-fertilization sprays, with an increase of 13.08% compared with that of the control. Significant correlations exist among various physiological indicators in walnut leaves following KH_2PO_4 treatment. The net photosynthetic rate (P_n) and chlorophyll content showed consistent correlation patterns with other indicators. Specifically, they exhibited extremely significant positive correlations with total sugar content, transpiration rate (T_r), and stomatal conductance (G_s), while displaying an extremely significant negative correlation with intercellular CO_2 concentration (C_i). Additionally, the palisade-spongy ratio was extremely significantly and positively correlated with palisade tissue thickness. The moisture content of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment group was 31.35%, which was 31.92% lower than that of the control group (CK) ($P < 0.05$). The germination rate of walnut buds treated with 1.5% KH_2PO_4 reached the maximum value of 72.95%, the 0.8% and 1.2% KH_2PO_4 treatments were basically similar, being 72.22% and 69.08%, respectively. The shoot drying rate of the 1.5% KH_2PO_4 treatment was 37.37%, which was significantly lower than that of the control group (CK) by 31.92% ($P < 0.05$). **【Conclusion】** Spraying KH_2PO_4 1–2 weeks after harvest had a significant promoting effect on photosynthetic and physiological indexes of Wen 185 walnut leaves, which could enhance the resistance of walnut trees to winter cold.

Key words: Walnut (*Juglans regia* L.); Potassium dihydrogen phosphate; Foliar spray; Photosynthetic parameters; Sugar contents

核桃(*Juglans regia* L.)作为一种重要的木本粮油树种,果仁富含油脂和蛋白质。新疆是中国核桃主栽区之一,现有面积43万 hm^2 ,在保障南疆地区经济发展和助力“三农”等方面发挥重要作用^[1]。近年来,南疆部分立地条件较差的核桃园出现枝条抽干比例高的现象,导致连续结果能力降低,影响产量提升。因此,明确抽干现象发生的原因并提出有效措施,对南疆地区核桃产业的稳定发展具有重要意义^[2]。光合作用是植物生长与发育的基础,其效率直接影响果树的产量和质量^[3-4]。环塔里木盆地温185核桃成熟期为8月下旬至9月上旬,落叶期为11月上旬。经调查其作为高净光合速率良种,采收后至落叶前,仍能保持较高的净光合速率。因此,优化核桃的栽培管理并提升其光合效率,充分发挥其光合能力尤为关键。近年来,关于核桃叶面肥及光合特性的研究逐渐丰富^[5-7]。叶面喷肥可使养分通过气孔被吸收到植株内部,改善叶片结构,保持并提升光合作用能力,补充生殖生长阶段消耗的养分^[8-10]。 KH_2PO_4 作为一种高效的叶面肥,富含磷元素和钾元素,能促进植物根系发育,提高光合作用效率,增强植物抗逆性^[11],其对植物代谢和生理功能的调节作用已在骏枣、苹果和桃等树种上得到验证^[12-14]。在梨^[15]、巴旦木^[16]、珍珠油杏^[17]、葡萄^[18]、番茄^[19]等栽培中,果实采收后叶面喷施 KH_2PO_4 等肥料能够促进果

树养分积累及抗性提升。但核桃作为南疆地区主要的经济树种之一,目前在果实采收后的养分管理等方面的研究相对较少。笔者在核桃采收后使用不同浓度的 KH_2PO_4 对叶片进行喷施处理,通过监测叶片的光合生理指标及糖积累水平,明确最佳的喷施方法,以期达到促进结果枝养分积累、提升植株抗性、降低抽干率以及增强结果枝连续坐果能力的目的。

1 材料和方法

试验于2024年在新疆温宿县柯柯牙镇十万亩生态园(41°26'15" N, 80°15'31" E)开展。生态园地处天山南麓中段前山带,海拔1 320.74 m,属典型戈壁绿洲过渡带。试验地为大陆性暖温带干旱气候,年平均气温10.10℃,年均无霜期185 d,年降水量65.40 mm^[20]。光照充足,昼夜温差大,年蒸发量较高。

1.1 材料和处理

以生态园12年生温185核桃为试材,株行距为3 m×5 m,灌溉方式为滴灌,年用水量430 m³·666.7 m⁻²。2024年6月随机选取树势中庸、长势基本一致且无明显病虫害的样本36株。选择无风且晴朗天气的10:00前或18:00后,使用喷雾器对整个植株叶片喷施 KH_2PO_4 (分析纯,具体浓度见表1),每隔10 d处理1次,共处理3次。

表1 试验设计

Table 1 Experimental Design

处理 Treatment	种类 Type	喷施浓度 Spraying concentration/%	喷施日期 Spraying date/d	采样时期 Sampling period
CK	水 Water	/	9月5日、9月15日、9月25日 Sept.5, Sept.15, Sept.25	采收后第1天、采收后第11天、采收后第21天 1 day post-harvest, 11 days post-harvest, 21 days post-harvest
I	KH_2PO_4	0.8		
II	KH_2PO_4	1.2		
III	KH_2PO_4	1.5		

每次喷施前1 h及喷施后叶面雾滴完全挥发时分别取样。叶片解剖结构分析所用叶片,取样前先擦拭待采叶片表面的灰尘,并用去离子水冲洗3遍,吸干表面水分,在叶片上使用剪刀剪取所需大小的样本,立即置于FAA固定液中,4℃避光保存。生理指标测定所用叶片采集后装于信封袋,置于保温箱中带回实验室。每个处理采集若干小叶,设置3个生

物学重复。部分鲜叶需在105℃烘箱中杀青30 min,随后在70~80℃烘箱中烘干至恒质量^[21],研磨成粉末进行生理指标测定。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 叶片各项指标的测定 叶绿素含量测定:用乙醇-丙酮法^[22]提取叶绿素,通过紫外可见分光光度计测定相应波长处的吸光值,计算叶绿素含量。每

个样品设置3个重复。

总糖含量测定:采用苯酚硫酸法^[23]。根据标准曲线和样品的吸光度,计算样品中总糖含量。每个样品设置3个重复。

光合参数测定:采用便携式光合仪(Li-6800),每10 d选择一个天气晴朗日,在08:30—18:00以顶叶向下的第一对小叶为测定对象,测定净光合速率、气孔导度、蒸腾速率及胞间CO₂浓度等光合参数。

叶片解剖结构:叶片经FAA固定液处理后,进行修剪、脱水、包埋、切片、染色、封片,最后通过镜检筛选出合格的样片^[24]。使用PANNORAMIC全景切片扫描仪将所有的组织信息扫描,使用CaseViewer2.4扫描浏览软件选取组织的目的区域进行400倍成像。

糖含量测定:采用离子色谱系统对样品中的代谢物进行检测。通过与标准品的保留时间、分子质

量(分子质量误差 $<10\times10^{-6}$)等信息进行对比,对样品中短链糖的含量进行测定。

1.2.2 枝条抽干率和萌发率的测定 抽干率/%=(抽干枝条数/样本总枝条数) $\times 100$;

萌芽率/%=(萌芽枝条数/样本总枝条数) $\times 100$ 。

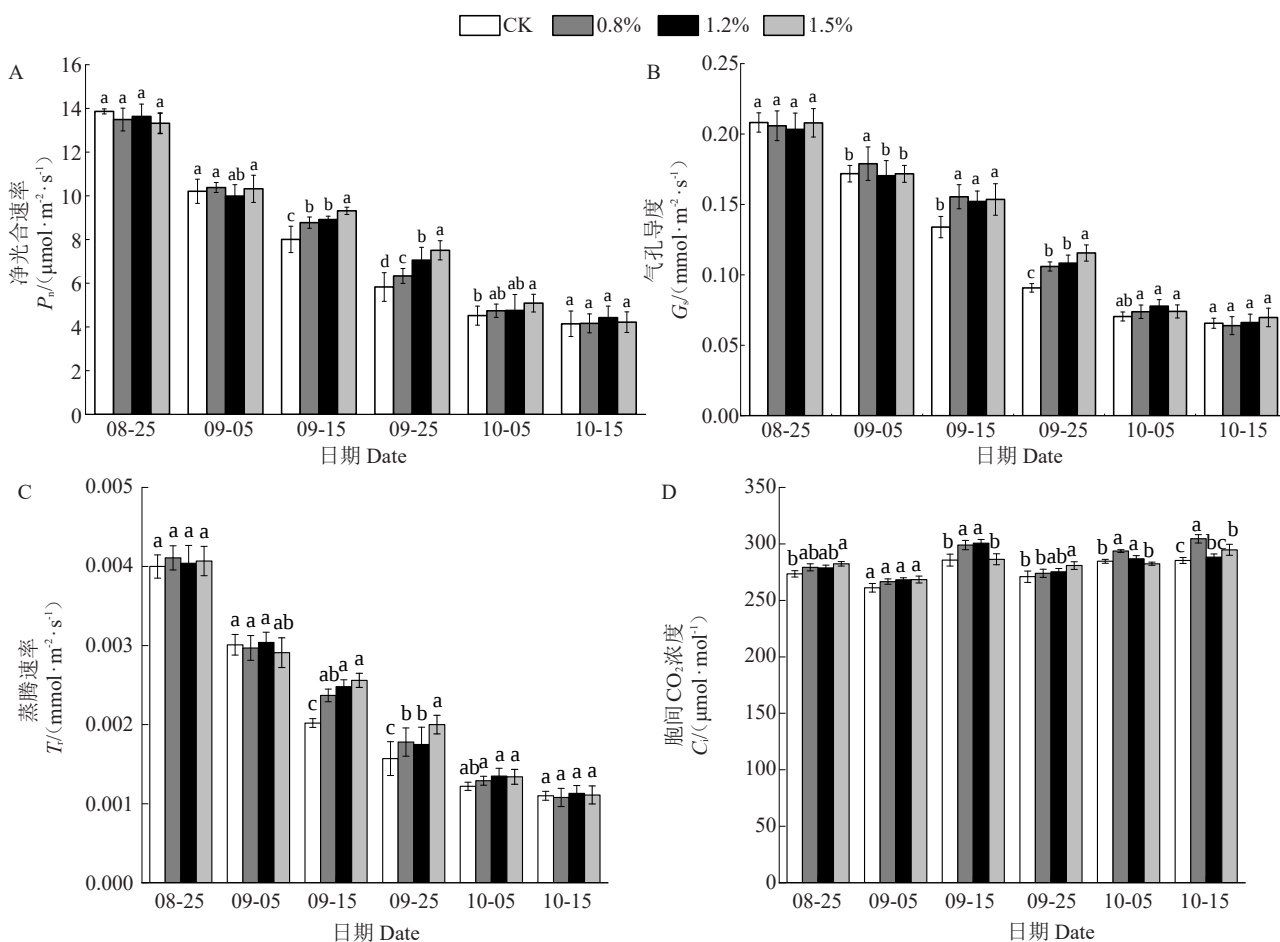
1.3 数据处理

将试验所得数据使用Microsoft Excel 2019、SPSS 26.0软件进行统计分析,用LSD法进行差异显著性检验,使用Origin 2021绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 采收后喷施KH₂PO₄对核桃叶片光合参数的影响

2.1.1 对叶片净光合速率(P_n)的影响 核桃叶片 P_n 呈现典型的季节性变化特征,8月20日 P_n 值较高,为 $13.49\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (图1-A)。随着果实成熟, P_n 持续



不同小写字母表示处理间存在显著差异($P < 0.05$)。下同。

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

图1 不同浓度KH₂PO₄处理的叶片光合参数

Fig. 1 Photosynthetic parameters of leaves treated with different concentrations of KH₂PO₄

下降,落叶前降至最低水平,仅为 $3.74 \mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ 。9月4日采收后,连续进行 KH_2PO_4 叶面喷施可有效促进核桃叶片 P_n 的恢复和保持,且处理效果具有浓度依赖性。1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理对 P_n 的提升效果最为显著,比CK提高28.83% ($P<0.05$)。

2.1.2 对叶片气孔导度(G_s)的影响 核桃叶片 G_s 的变化趋势与 P_n 高度一致(图1-B)。8月下旬至9月初,随着物候期的变化,各处理组的 G_s 均呈现下降趋势。喷肥初期,0.8% KH_2PO_4 处理的 G_s 与CK相比提升最显著;但在喷肥后期,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理的 G_s 下降速度最缓慢,9月末仍维持在 $0.116 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$,表现出持续调控优势。9月15日与9月25日测定结果显示,各 KH_2PO_4 处理与CK的差异均达显著水平 ($P<0.05$),其中0.8% KH_2PO_4 处理的 G_s 较CK分别提高了16.12%、16.71%;1.2% KH_2PO_4 处理增幅为13.63%、19.38%;1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理增幅为14.67%、27.29%,且后期效果显著优于其他处理。由此可见,采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 可有效延缓 G_s 下降,促进气孔开放。其中,1.5%浓度处理的效果最优 ($P<0.05$),对维持叶片生理功能具有显著作用。

2.1.3 对叶片蒸腾速率(T_r)的影响 核桃叶片 T_r 呈现典型的季节性变化规律(图1-C)。8月下旬至9月初, T_r 持续下降,在9月5日达到最低值($0.003 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$)。采收后进行 KH_2PO_4 叶面喷施处理可显著提升 T_r ,且处理效果具有浓度依赖性和时效性。其中,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理在9月15日与9月25日均保持组内最大值,与CK相比分别增加了26.73%、27.39%,且维持的调控作用最持久;而0.8% KH_2PO_4 处理只增加了17.33%、13.28%。以上结果表明,采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 能够改善叶片水分传导效率,促进 T_r 的升高,为采后水分管理提供科学依据。

2.1.4 对胞间 CO_2 浓度(C_i)的影响 叶面喷施 KH_2PO_4 对温185核桃叶片 C_i 的影响呈“V”型变化趋势(图1-D)。喷施前叶片 C_i 持续下降,喷施期呈现先升高后降低趋势,喷施后又逐渐回升。8月25日—9月5日,各处理与CK无显著差异。随着时间推移,各处理 C_i 存在不同差异。9月15日,0.8%和1.2% KH_2PO_4 处理的 C_i 显著高于CK和1.5%,各处理分别比CK提高4.64%、5.23%、0.23%。9月25日,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理表现最优,较CK显著提高3.67% ($P<0.05$),0.8%和1.2% KH_2PO_4 处理增幅分别为1.11%和0.75%;在10月15日,0.8%与1.5% KH_2PO_4

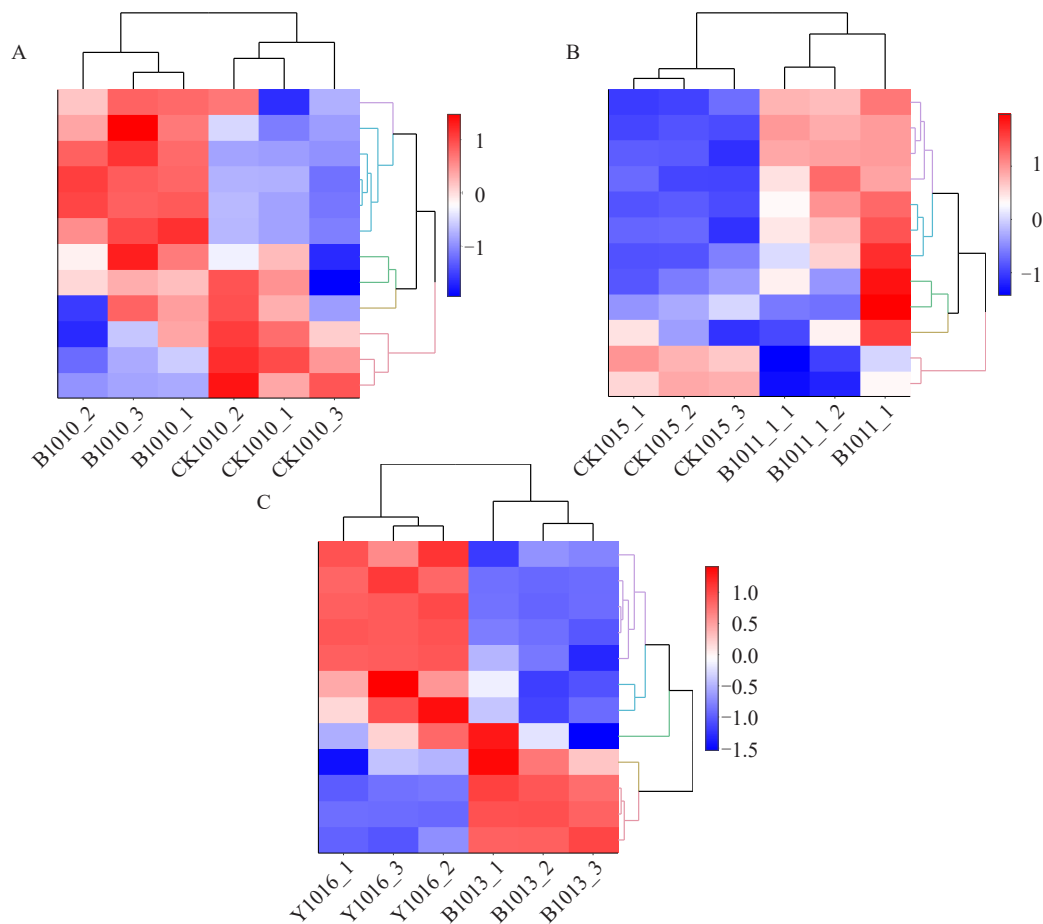
处理的 C_i 显著高于CK,比CK分别提高了6.73%和3.32%。

2.2 采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 对糖积累量和叶绿素含量的影响

2.2.1 短链糖含量的变化 根据光合参数的变化,选取喷肥效果显著的1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理进行糖代谢的测定与分析。结果显示,在核桃叶片中共检测出12种短链糖(图2、图3),其中蔗糖是主要成分。喷施处理后,处理组蔗糖含量(w ,后同)为 $32.40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$,较CK的 $29.29 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ 显著提高10.61%;葡萄糖和果糖含量分别增加13.23%和35.63%,其中蔗糖和果糖含量分别达到峰值 $34.40 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ 和 $16.72 \mu\text{g}\cdot\text{mg}^{-1}$ 。值得注意的是,虽然蔗糖绝对含量增加,但其在总糖中的占比从51.2%下降至46.8%,而果糖占比则从16.8%显著提升至24.1%。这些结果表明 KH_2PO_4 处理不仅促进糖分积累,还优化了糖代谢途径。

2.2.2 对叶片总糖含量的影响 通过对温185核桃叶片总糖含量的动态检测(图4-A)发现,总糖含量在8月底至9月初达到峰值($108.59 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),采收后又逐渐下降。9月4日采收后叶面喷施 KH_2PO_4 ,各处理组的总糖含量较CK均显著提高 ($P<0.05$)。其中9月15日测定结果显示,0.8% KH_2PO_4 处理增加了5.93%,1.2%处理增加6.27%,1.5%处理增加了9.53%。9月25日增幅进一步扩大,分别达到8.28%、11.07%和13.50%。值得注意的是,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理始终维持最高糖含量,表现出最优的糖分积累效果。10月5日后,各处理组的糖含量趋于一致,最低值降至 $40.63 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。由此可见,采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 可显著延缓叶片中糖分降解,能在一定时间内有效促进叶片中糖含量积累。

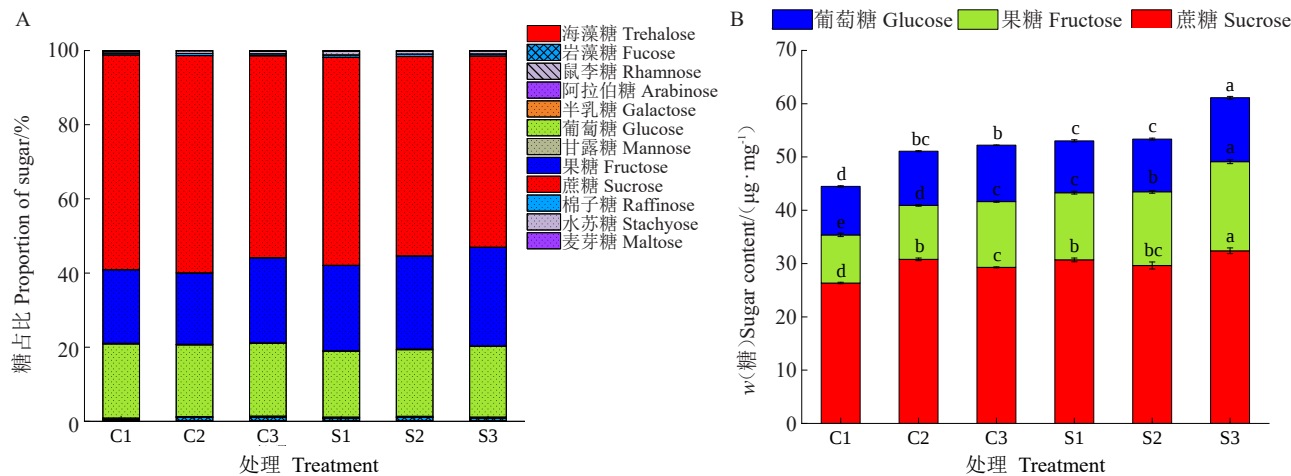
2.2.3 对叶片叶绿素含量的影响 叶绿素含量变化分析(图4-B)显示,温185核桃叶片的叶绿素含量在8月25日左右达到最高值($3.07 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$),随后随果实成熟进程逐渐下降。叶面喷施 KH_2PO_4 后,各处理组的叶绿素含量均显著高于CK ($P<0.05$)。喷肥初期,各处理的叶绿素含量均高于CK。1.2%和1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理效果最为显著,分别较CK提高8.52%和8.91%,0.8%处理提高5.45%。喷肥后期,1.5%处理表现出持续优势,叶绿素含量较CK显著增加12.28%,显著优于0.8%和1.2%处理的5.15%和9.25%。由此可见,1.5% KH_2PO_4 处理能有效延缓叶绿素降解,其中1.5%处理效果最优,维持时间最长。



A. 喷肥前聚类热图(B1010 为处理,CK1010 为对照);B. 喷肥期聚类热图(B1011 为处理,CK1015 为对照);C. 喷肥后聚类热图(B1013 为处理,Y1016 为对照)。
A. Clustered heat map before fertilizer spraying (B1010 is the treatment, CK1010 is the control); B. Clustered heat map during the fertilizer spraying period (B1011 is the treatment, CK1015 is the control); C. Clustered heat map after fertilizer spraying (B1013 is the treatment, Y1016 is the control).

图 2 1.5% KH₂PO₄处理叶片糖聚类热图

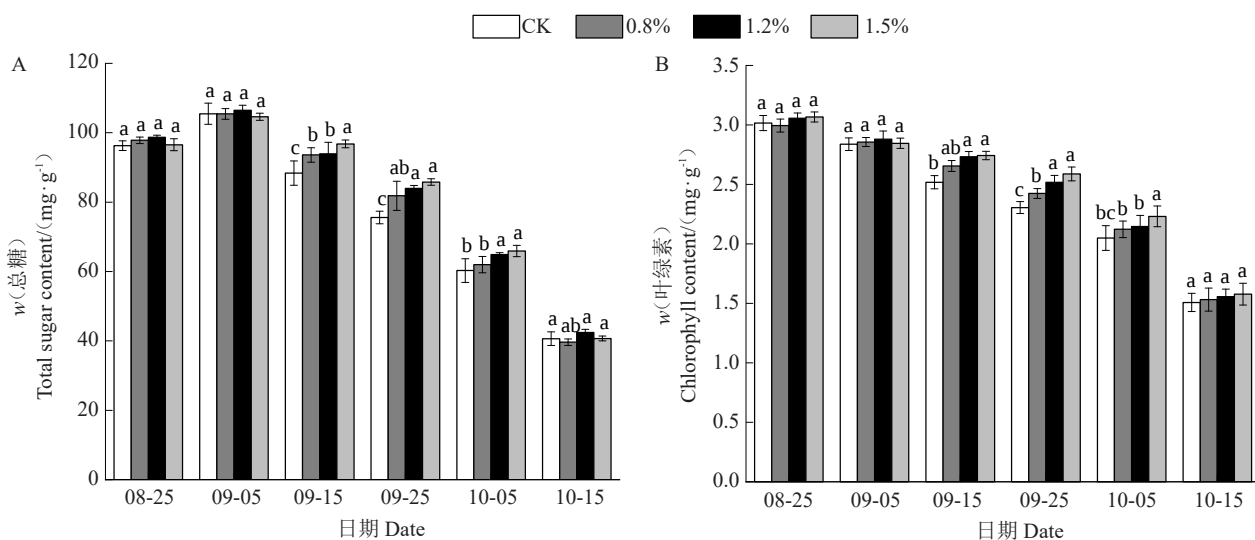
Fig. 2 Clustered heat map of leaf sugar metabolism content under 1.5% KH₂PO₄ treatment



C1. 施肥前 CK;C2. 施肥期 CK;C3. 施肥后 CK;S1. 施肥前 1.5% KH₂PO₄;S2. 施肥期 1.5% KH₂PO₄;S3. 施肥后 1.5% KH₂PO₄。
C1. CK before fertilization; C2. CK during fertilization; C3. CK after fertilization; S1. 1.5% KH₂PO₄ before fertilization; S2. 1.5% KH₂PO₄ during fertilization; S3. 1.5% KH₂PO₄ after fertilization.

图 3 1.5% KH₂PO₄处理叶片糖组分的变化

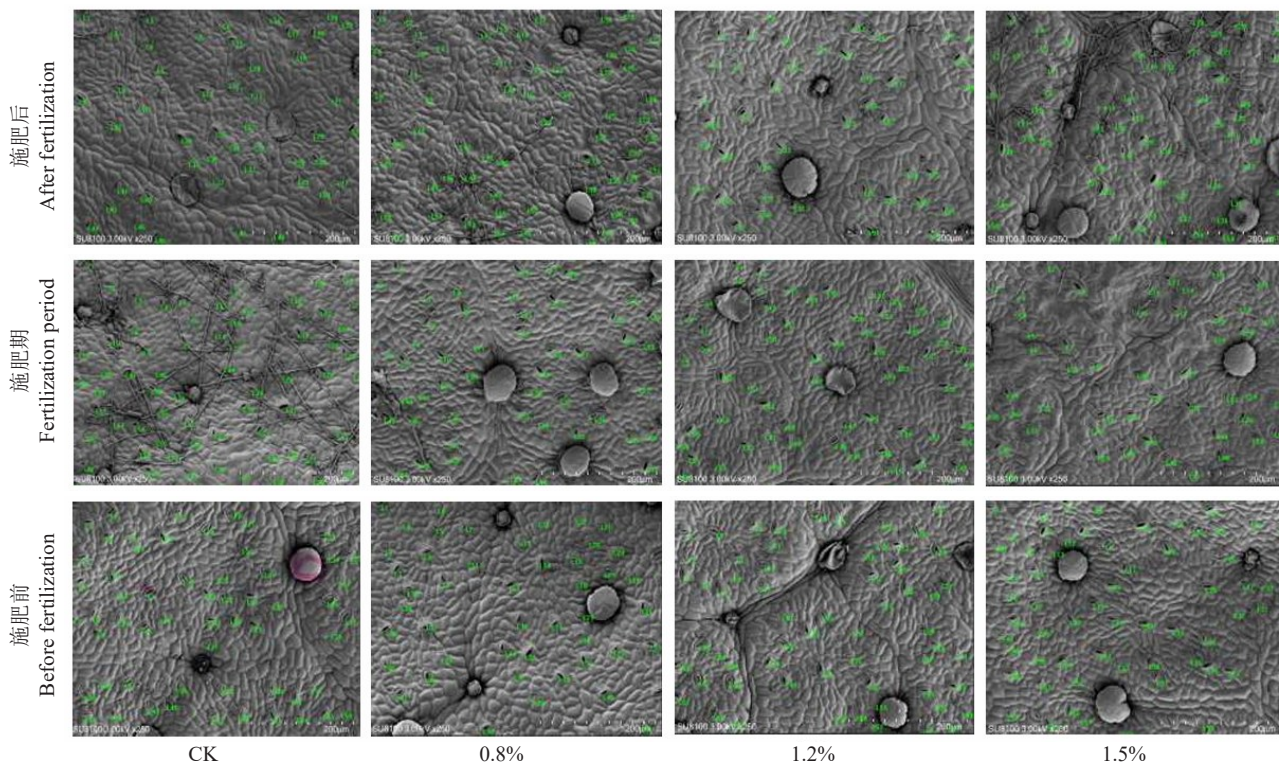
Fig. 3 Changes in sugar fractions of leaves treated with 1.5% KH₂PO₄

图4 不同浓度 KH_2PO_4 处理叶片总糖和叶绿素含量的变化Fig. 4 Changes in total sugar and chlorophyll content of leaves treated with different concentrations of KH_2PO_4

2.3 采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 叶片显微结构的变化

2.3.1 气孔的变化 叶片气孔特征分析(图5、表2)表明,温185核桃叶片气孔主要分布于下表皮。叶片喷施 KH_2PO_4 显著影响了气孔特征。与CK相比,处理组在喷肥期和喷肥后的气孔长度和宽度无显著变化。喷肥期0.8% KH_2PO_4 处理气孔长度最大,为

11.82 μm , 1.5%处理的气孔宽度最大,为3.93 μm 。喷施后各处理的气孔长度和宽度均减小,其中0.8%处理的气孔宽度降幅最小,1.5%处理的气孔长度降幅最小。喷肥期,各处理的气孔开张率均显著提高,浓度从低到高处理后依次提高81.19%、82.41%、78.79%;喷施后,仅有1.2%处理低于CK,其余处理



圆形泡状物质为腺毛。

The round vesicles are glandular hairs.

图5 不同浓度 KH_2PO_4 处理叶片气孔特征Fig. 5 Stomatal characteristics of leaves treated with different concentrations of KH_2PO_4

表 2 核桃叶片的气孔指标
Table 2 Stomatal Indices of Walnut Leaves

时间 Time	处理 Treatment	单位面积气孔总数 Total number of stomata per unit area	单位面积气孔开张数 Number of stomatal openings per unit area	气孔开张率 Stomatal opening rate/%	气孔密度 Stomatal density/ (cells·mm ⁻²)	气孔长度 Stomatal length/ μm	气孔宽度 Stomatal width/μm
喷肥前 Before fertilization	CK	56.50±1.69 b	43.00±1.73 a	76.11±2.50 a	289.80±2.65 a	11.97±0.67 a	3.38±0.22 a
	0.8%	45.50±3.71 c	31.00±2.31 d	68.13±7.52 b	284.28±1.51 b	11.26±1.63 a	3.36±0.48 a
	1.2%	56.00±1.75 b	38.00±2.14 c	67.86±4.37 b	278.49±1.65 c	10.02±1.09 a	2.67±0.33 a
	1.5%	61.00±1.21 a	41.00±2.94 b	67.22±5.00 b	290.97±3.07 a	10.61±1.42 a	3.24±0.56 a
喷肥期 Fertilization period	CK	58.00±2.40 b	39.00±1.25 c	67.24±3.52 d	256.56±2.70 b	8.95±1.41 b	2.31±0.19 ab
	0.8%	50.50±2.03 c	41.00±1.15 b	81.19±3.98 b	237.92±1.69 d	11.82±0.42 a	3.66±0.68 a
	1.2%	63.50±1.24 a	54.00±0.58 a	85.04±1.88 a	241.20±2.50 c	10.69±1.41 ab	3.72±0.68 a
	1.5%	49.50±3.72 c	39.00±0.74 c	78.79±6.10 c	266.72±2.56 a	10.72±0.66 ab	3.93±0.47 a
喷肥后 After fertilization	CK	56.00±1.52 b	35.00±2.31 bc	62.50±4.46 c	215.09±3.02 d	13.50±0.90 a	4.00±0.34 a
	0.8%	54.50±1.85 c	38.00±1.35 a	69.72±4.84 b	218.85±1.53 c	10.65±0.40 b	3.73±0.34 a
	1.2%	61.50±2.34 a	34.00±2.40 c	55.28±4.43 d	225.61±1.51 b	10.39±1.72 b	2.98±0.66 ab
	1.5%	47.00±2.16 d	36.00±1.03 b	76.60±4.14 a	256.33±2.31 a	12.18±1.35 ab	3.36±0.32 a

注：同列不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著(P<0.05)。下同。
Note: The different small letters in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

分别为69.72%、76.60%。结果表明KH₂PO₄能优化气孔功能,1.5%处理综合效果最佳。

2.3.2 解剖结构的变化 叶片解剖结构分析(图6、表3)显示,叶片喷施KH₂PO₄显著影响了温185核桃叶片细胞结构。喷肥期各处理上下表皮细胞厚度均

大于CK,而喷肥后仅0.8%处理的下表皮厚度低于CK。其中,1.5%处理在喷肥期显著影响栅栏组织厚度,喷肥后与CK相比增加了22.98%,1.2%处理为18.92%。值得注意的是,1.5%处理显著提高了栅海比(栅栏组织厚度与海绵组织厚度的比值),且喷肥

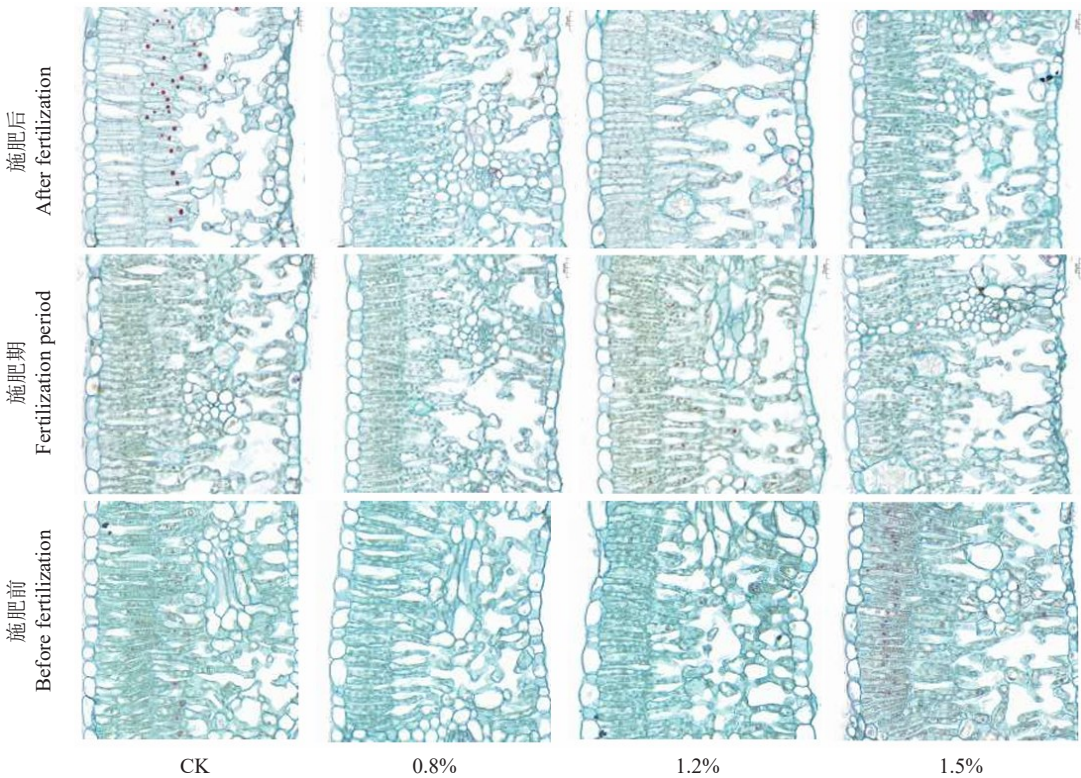


图 6 不同浓度 KH₂PO₄处理叶片解剖结构

Fig. 6 Anatomical structure of leaves treated with different concentrations of KH₂PO₄

表 3 叶片解剖结构参数
Table 3 Leaf Anatomical Structure Parameters

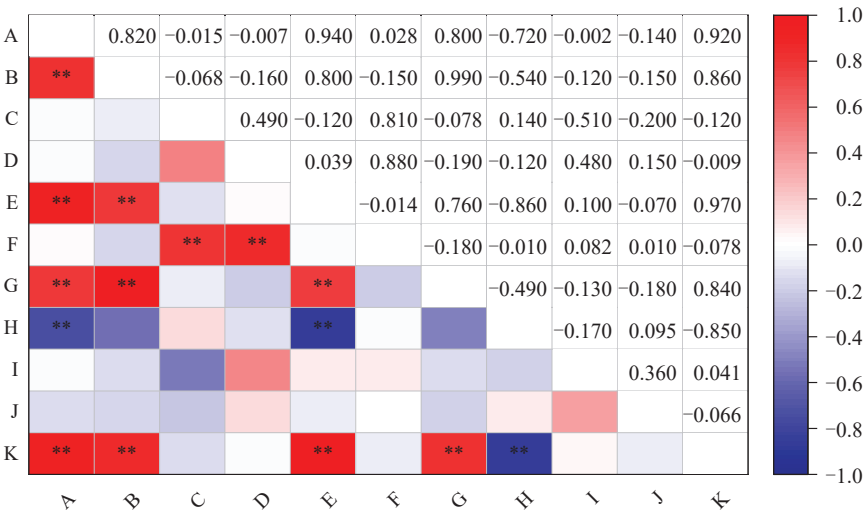
时间 Time	处理 Treatment	上表皮细胞厚度 Upper epidermal cell thickness/ μm	下表皮细胞厚度 Lower epidermal cell thickness/ μm	栅栏组织厚度 Palisade tissue thickness/ μm	栅海比 Palisade-spongy tissue ratio	叶片厚度 Leaf thickness/ μm	叶肉细胞密度 Mesophyll cell density/(cells $\cdot\text{mm}^{-2}$)
喷肥前 Before fertilization	CK	16.49 $\pm$ 1.05 ab	10.14 $\pm$ 0.87 c	110.88 $\pm$ 3.10 a	1.17 $\pm$ 0.16 a	205.48 $\pm$ 1.39 b	2 702.26 $\pm$ 88.96 a
	0.8%	14.72 $\pm$ 0.75 b	11.14 $\pm$ 0.37 bc	105.10 $\pm$ 1.87 c	1.10 $\pm$ 0.11 a	192.53 $\pm$ 0.74 d	2 383.28 $\pm$ 75.93 b
	1.2%	15.80 $\pm$ 0.84 b	16.15 $\pm$ 0.60 a	101.90 $\pm$ 1.19 d	0.98 $\pm$ 0.04 a	208.57 $\pm$ 2.66 a	1 971.10 $\pm$ 78.15 c
	1.5%	17.87 $\pm$ 0.46 a	12.33 $\pm$ 0.57 b	108.33 $\pm$ 3.13 b	1.17 $\pm$ 0.23 a	199.81 $\pm$ 2.91 c	1 971.51 $\pm$ 62.94 c
喷肥期 Fertilization period	CK	12.82 $\pm$ 1.15 b	10.41 $\pm$ 2.16 a	92.66 $\pm$ 3.67 d	0.98 $\pm$ 0.10 c	189.03 $\pm$ 2.94 d	2 983.37 $\pm$ 63.60 c
	0.8%	14.91 $\pm$ 0.43 a	11.01 $\pm$ 0.57 a	104.82 $\pm$ 2.27 c	1.03 $\pm$ 0.09 c	202.02 $\pm$ 3.35 b	3 125.81 $\pm$ 53.02 a
	1.2%	13.81 $\pm$ 0.92 ab	11.04 $\pm$ 0.93 a	108.83 $\pm$ 1.89 b	1.22 $\pm$ 0.02 b	201.84 $\pm$ 3.86 c	2 728.15 $\pm$ 76.82 d
	1.5%	14.00 $\pm$ 0.57 ab	11.92 $\pm$ 1.32 a	120.83 $\pm$ 2.91 a	1.50 $\pm$ 0.40 a	228.21 $\pm$ 2.44 a	3 102.54 $\pm$ 53.26 b
喷肥后 After fertilization	CK	14.01 $\pm$ 0.96 b	9.81 $\pm$ 0.60 bc	97.10 $\pm$ 1.55 c	0.95 $\pm$ 0.13 c	184.11 $\pm$ 2.89 c	2 616.48 $\pm$ 77.56 c
	0.8%	15.00 $\pm$ 1.34 ab	9.60 $\pm$ 0.64 c	81.00 $\pm$ 1.96 d	0.92 $\pm$ 0.16 d	172.92 $\pm$ 2.87 d	2 804.65 $\pm$ 99.94 b
	1.2%	16.60 $\pm$ 0.68 a	11.61 $\pm$ 0.75 ab	115.52 $\pm$ 3.12 b	1.22 $\pm$ 0.30 b	202.41 $\pm$ 2.02 b	2 422.46 $\pm$ 78.28 d
	1.5%	16.81 $\pm$ 1.82 a	11.81 $\pm$ 1.91 a	119.41 $\pm$ 2.99 a	1.44 $\pm$ 0.43 a	228.21 $\pm$ 6.44 a	2 958.84 $\pm$ 89.94 a

后持续增大,表明其能优化叶片光合组织结构。叶片厚度方面,1.5%处理在喷肥期与CK相比增加了20.73%。叶肉细胞密度检测显示,0.8%和1.5%处理在喷肥期分别比CK提高了4.77%和3.99%,喷肥后分别增加了7.19%和13.08%,而1.2%处理效果不显著。这些结果证实1.5% KH₂PO₄处理对叶片解剖结构的改善效果最为显著。

2.4 相关性分析

相关性分析结果(图7)表明,KH₂PO₄处理后温

185核桃叶片各生理指标间存在显著关联。净光合速率、叶绿素含量与各指标的相关性一致,分别与总糖含量、蒸腾速率、气孔导度呈极显著正相关,与胞间CO₂浓度呈极显著负相关。气孔导度与叶绿素含量呈极显著正相关;栅海比与栅栏组织厚度呈极显著正相关;胞间CO₂浓度与叶绿素含量呈极显著负相关。这些结果表明KH₂PO₄处理通过协调气孔行为、光合器官发育和糖代谢等过程,显著提升了叶片生理功能。



A. 净光合速率;B. 蒸腾速率;C. 栅海比;D. 叶片厚度;E. 总糖含量;F. 栅栏组织厚度;G. 气孔导度;H. 胞间 CO₂ 浓度;I. 海绵组织厚度;J. 气孔密度;K. 叶绿素含量。* 在 $P<0.05$ 水平差异显著;** 在 $P<0.01$ 水平差异极显著。

A. Photosynthetic rate; B. Transpiration rate; C. Fenestrated to sea ratio; D. Leaf thickness; E. Total sugars content; F. Fenestrated tissue thickness; G. Stomatal conductance; H. Intercellular CO₂ concentration; I. Spongy tissue thickness; J. Stomatal density; K. Chlorophyll content. *. Significant difference at the level of $P<0.05$; **. Extremely significant difference at the level of $P<0.01$.

图 7 各项指标的相关性
Fig. 7 Relevance of the indicators

2.5 对翌年结果枝抽干现象的影响

萌芽率是衡量植株能否安全越冬的关键因素，也是判断枝条是否出现抽干的关键指标。通过比较萌芽率发现，KH₂PO₄处理与CK无显著差异。1.5% KH₂PO₄处理萌芽率达到最大值(72.95%)；0.8%与1.2% KH₂PO₄处理的萌芽率基本接近，分别为72.22%、69.08%。1.5% KH₂PO₄处理抽干占比为37.37%，较CK显著降低31.92%(*P*<0.05)(表4)。

表 4 不同 KH₂PO₄处理翌年枝条调查情况
Table 4 Branches surveyed in the following year with different KH₂PO₄ treatments

处理 Treatment	枝条抽干率 Shoot drying rate/%	枝条萌芽率 Shoot germination rate/%
CK	49.31±2.35 a	65.16±1.34 a
0.8%	43.16±1.83 ab	72.22±2.43 a
1.2%	41.52±2.17 ab	69.08±2.62 a
1.5%	37.37±1.57 b	72.95±1.06 a

3 讨 论

3.1 叶面喷肥最佳时间的确定

通过分析温 185 核桃采后生理变化特征，结合前人的研究成果^[25-27]，明确了叶面喷施KH₂PO₄的最佳时间。采收后1~2周(9月5—20日)，温 185 核桃叶片仍保持较高光合活性，叶片的净光合速率由13.86 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹下降至10.38 μmol·m⁻²·s⁻¹。叶绿素含量处于降解初期，由3.07 mg·g⁻¹下降至2.88 mg·g⁻¹，此时喷肥可显著延缓生理指标的下降速率，这与控释氮肥影响葡萄光合活性^[26]的结果一致。一般来说，采收后1~2周，试验园区温度维持在15~25℃之间，满足叶面吸收的最适温度要求^[27]。而进入10月后气温迅速降低，昼夜温差加大，果树进入休眠期或准备进入休眠期，导致养分吸收效率下降^[28]。笔者于采收后(9月4日)、果树休眠前(9月25日)进行3次喷施处理，可确保养分的持续供应和有效吸收。需要注意的是，在果树栽培管理中，通常在果实成熟期采取相应的施肥措施。如果在核桃采收前进行叶面喷肥，是否能更显著地保持光合能力，其效果需要进一步验证。

3.2 叶面肥对糖代谢的影响

果实采收后，对叶片进行喷肥处理，能够改善叶片生理特征及调控代谢过程，增强核桃树的抗逆性^[29-31]。本研究结果表明，叶面喷施KH₂PO₄显著促

进核桃叶片中葡萄糖、果糖和蔗糖的积累，这与叶面肥对骏枣果实生长发育中糖积累的影响一致^[32]。这期间积累的糖类会通过韧皮部向枝条和根部运输，同时刺激植物激素的合成和调节，促进营养物质的有效分配与转移^[33]。而糖类作为渗透调节物质，能够使植物在低温或干旱等逆境中维持细胞膜的稳定性，保持正常功能，在抗逆方面发挥重要作用^[34]。糖的积累不仅有助于植物在不利环境中减少能量消耗，促进有机酸、氨基酸等物质的合成，增强其越冬能力^[35]；还为翌年花芽形成提供必要的营养物质，促进细胞分裂和花芽发育，进而影响果实数量。

3.3 叶面肥对气孔结构特征的影响

KH₂PO₄作为速效磷钾肥，主要通过气孔和角质层被叶片吸收，其核心作用是快速补充磷钾养分，提高植物光合作用效率、提高抗逆性或促进开花结果。笔者发现，虽然KH₂PO₄处理显著改善了气孔导度和开张率，但各处理组的气孔密度未呈现规律性变化。这与张欣等^[36]在水稻叶面喷施锌肥后的研究结果一致，表明成熟叶片的气孔密度主要受遗传因素和植物发育阶段的影响，在正常生理状态下保持相对稳定。值得注意的是，KH₂PO₄可能通过影响植物生理状态间接影响气孔功能。已有研究表明，一方面，促进叶片光合作用和养分吸收能力可提升气孔开闭的响应效率^[37]。另一方面，充足的磷钾供应可通过调节保卫细胞膨压，使气孔在环境胁迫下维持更合理的开度。但需注意过量喷施KH₂PO₄则会导致离子失衡，引发气孔功能异常。但这属于非生理性损伤范畴，而非肥料本身的直接作用。

3.4 喷施KH₂PO₄的局限性

核桃采收后，树体进入养分回流关键期。KH₂PO₄作为一种高效磷钾肥，通过叶面喷施可以快速补充磷钾养分并调节气孔开闭，促进光合产物的运输和转化^[38]，但其使用效果受多种因素的影响。温度是首要限制因子，在15~25℃温度范围内，气孔开度与肥料吸收率呈正相关^[26]。温度过高会导致气孔关闭而引起肥害。因此，核桃采收后喷施KH₂PO₄的时间还受当年的物候影响。树势状态同样也很关键，采摘后的果树营养损耗严重，若单一补充磷钾肥会影响氮元素的吸收，进而延缓树势恢复进程^[39]。尽管KH₂PO₄用量小、利用率高、作用发挥快，但喷施次数不宜过多。过多使用会影响果树对钙、镁等离子的吸收，不利于树体生长。值得注意的是，与根部

施肥相比,叶面肥仅能在短期内补充植物所需的养分,对植物抗性的提升和整体生长的调节作用相对有限,必须结合土壤施肥才能实现营养均衡。此外,笔者选用的核桃品种在立地条件和气候环境方面具有特殊性,是否适宜在南疆地区大规模推广需进一步开展适应性评估。这些发现提示在实际应用中需综合考虑物候期、环境条件和营养配比等多重因素,制定差异化的施肥方案。

4 结 论

采收后喷施 KH_2PO_4 对温 185 核桃叶片的光合能力及生理指标具有显著调节作用,能在一定时间内维持光合作用强度,促进营养物质合成,提升植株抗性。

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