

## 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果生长及果实品质影响<sup>1</sup>

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**摘要:**【目的】为探究精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物施用对植物生长及果实品质影响, 以期为农业生产新型硅肥选择提供理论依据。【方法】本试验以‘平邑甜茶’(*Malus hupehensis* Rehd) 苹果幼苗、6年生‘嘎啦/M9’ (Gala/M9) 和‘富士/M9’ (Fuji/M9) 苹果树为试验材料, 采用清水、硅酸钾 ( $K_2SiO_3$ )、精氨酸 (Arginine) 和精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物 (nitrosigine) 分别对其进行根施和喷施处理。【结果】2 mM 和 6 mM  $K_2SiO_3$ 、Arginine、nitrosigine 处理比 CK 处理显著促进‘平邑甜茶’苹果幼苗生长, 但 nitrosigine 处理比  $K_2SiO_3$ 、Arginine 处理能够显著提高幼苗叶片叶绿素含量、提高植株净光合速率、促进光合作用; 促使叶片生物量增加; 促进株高、茎粗、地上部干鲜重增加, 显著促进植株营养生长。Nitrosigine 对 6年生‘嘎啦/M9’及‘富士/M9’苹果树喷施处理, 使嘎啦及富士果实花青苷含量显著提高; 嘎啦及富士果实可溶性固形物含量、果胶总量、果肉硬度均显著提高。【结论】Nitrosigine 处理可明显提高苹果‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片硅含量, 促进苹果幼苗生长; 还可提高嘎啦及富士果实外观及内在品质, 提升苹果果实品质。其中‘平邑甜茶’幼苗较适宜施加浓度为  $6 \text{ mmol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ , 过高浓度施用可能会导致幼苗胁迫。

**关键词:** 苹果; 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物; 幼苗生长; 果实品质

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## Effect of nitrosigine on apple growth and fruit quality

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】In order to explore the effects of nitrosigine applied to plants as fertilizer on the plant growth and fruit quality, it is expected to provide a theoretical basis for the selection of new silicon fertilizer application for agricultural production. 【Methods】The experiment was conducted in 2023 at the National Key Laboratory of Wheat Improvement, Shandong Agricultural University (Cultivation environment temperature of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings was 25 °C; the photoperiod of growth is 14 hours light and 10 hours darkness) and the Modern Agricultural Science and Technology Demonstration Park of Nanma Town, Yiyuan County, Zibo City, Shandong Province (117°54' ~ 118°31', 35°55' ~ 36°23', The region a warm temperate continental

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monsoon climate) were carried out respectively. *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings, 6-year-old Gala/M9 and Fuji/M9 apple trees were used as experimental materials. Four kinds of materials (water,  $K_2SiO_3$ , arginine, nitrosigine) and two different concentrations (2 mM, 6 mM) were applied to *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings, respectively. After 28 days of treatments, various indicators, including plant height, above-ground and underground biomass, leaf growth, net photosynthetic rate, silicon content and other seedling growth related indexes were determined. Gala/M9 and Fuji/M9 apple trees were sprayed with water and 30 mM nitrosigine respectively. The sprayed treatments from the beginning of full-blossom period to the end of fruit ripening, and treated once a month. After ripening, various indicators, including fruit weight, soluble solid content, soluble sugar content, hardness, pectin content and other fruit quality indexes were determined. **【Results】** The results showed that 2 mM and 6 mM  $K_2SiO_3$ , arginine and nitrosigine treatments could significantly promote the growth of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings compared with CK treatment, and nitrosigine treatment could improve the growth of apple seedlings better than  $K_2SiO_3$  and arginine treatment. Nitrosigine of 2 mM and 6 mM treated significantly increased the plants height of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings by 60.65% and 62.28% compared with CK, respectively, nitrosigine could make the seedlings growing faster. The stem diameter of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings treated with 2 mM nitrosigine and 6 mM nitrosigine significantly increased by 27.96% and 29.55% compared with CK, respectively. The above ground fresh weight of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings treated with 2 mM nitrosigine and 6 mM nitrosigine was significantly increased by 146.76% and 167.72% compared with CK, respectively. The chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b contents of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings leaves with 2 mM nitrosigine treated were significantly higher than those of CK by 78.86% and 91.81%, respectively. The chlorophyll a and chlorophyll b contents of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings leaves with 6 mM nitrosigine treated were significantly higher than those of CK by 76.19% and 91.13%, respectively. The net photosynthetic rate, transpiration rate and stomatal conductance of seedlings treated with 6 mM nitrosigine were significantly higher than CK by 497.0%, 89.20% and 136.34%, respectively. In conclusion, On the one hand, nitrosigine treatment can significantly increase the silicon content and the chlorophyll content of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings leaves, and also enhance the net photosynthetic rate of the *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings, which promotes photosynthesis of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings. On the other hand, nitrosigine treatment can increase the leaf biomass and promote leaf growth; It can significantly increase plant height, stem diameter, dry and fresh above ground weight of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings, and promote plant vegetative growth. The results of seedling tests show that nitrosigine can significantly promote the growth of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings compared with  $K_2SiO_3$  and arginine. In order to verify its effect on apple fruits, we refer to the optimal concentration of  $K_2SiO_3$  sprayed on Fuji apple trees. Nitrosigine was sprayed on 6-year-old Gala/M9 and Fuji /M9 apple trees. Nitrosigine can significantly increase the anthocyanin content of Gala and Fuji apples by 60.62% and 6.82%, which could promote fruit coloring. The soluble solid content of Gala and Fuji apples

was significantly increased by 3.66% and 5.82%; The total amount of pectin and flesh hardness of apples were significantly increased. The silicon content in peel and pulp of Gala apples was significantly increased by 103.32% and 167.88%, respectively, the silicon content in peel and pulp of Fuji apples fruit was significantly increased by 95.94% and 172.49%, respectively.

**【Conclusion】** Nitrosigine treatments could significantly increase the silicon content and promote the growth of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings. It can also improve the appearance and internal quality of Gala and Fuji apples, and also improve the quality of apples. Among them, the best concentration for *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings was  $6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$ , if excessive high dosage application may cause stress to the seedlings.

**Key words:** apple; nitrosigine; seedling growth; fruit quality

苹果 (*Malus pumila* Mill.) 属多年生落叶乔木, 是我国栽植较多的果树之一<sup>[1]</sup>。由于苹果树具有多年种植且不可移动的特点, 因此在果园连年栽培管理中提供良好的土肥水管理是获得优质丰产的前提。但目前苹果园生产肥水管理中存在着有机肥、复混肥和中微量元素肥投入不足、肥料结构不平衡、肥料利用率低、土壤污染等各种问题<sup>[2,3]</sup>, 从而造成了果树产量下降, 果实品质降低的现象。因此, 科学合理施肥是实现苹果高产和品质优良的基础, 也是苹果能够周年生产的重要种植条件<sup>[4]</sup>。

硅 (Si) 是地壳中含量第二大丰富元素, 在植物生长发育中发挥着有益作用, 通常被认为是植物的有益非必需元素<sup>[5]</sup>。适当的硅肥补充可使植物茎叶直挺, 利于通风透光, 增强植物光合作用; 还可提高植物抗逆性、果实品质<sup>[6-8]</sup>。植物在生长中只能吸收溶于水的、少量的单分子硅酸<sup>[9]</sup>, 在农业生产中大量施用其他元素肥会减少土壤中的有效硅<sup>[10]</sup>, 因此如果只依赖自然环境提供的硅补充营养, 即使施用氮、磷、钾肥, 作物也会出现生长发育不良, 果实产量品质低等问题, 所以科学的硅肥施用在农业生产中尤其重要。硅肥在苹果上的应用已有较多前人研究, Wang 等<sup>[11]</sup>研究表明硅可以提高苹果叶片叶绿素含量并改善光合作用, 还可以防治苹果根腐病和树体过早衰老, 促进苹果树生长和根系发育。唐岩等<sup>[12]</sup>采用  $\text{K}_2\text{SiO}_3$  对富士苹果喷施发现可以促进果实可溶性固形物和可溶性糖含量增加、挥发性物质种类和含量增加、可滴定酸含量下降, 提高了果实品质。也有前人研究使用  $\text{SiO}_2$  喷施不同品种苹果, 发现均可以提高不同苹果果实产量、硅含量, 还可以提高果实糖度、花青素含量、香气等果实品质<sup>[8,13-14]</sup>。

精氨酸 (Arginine, Arg) 作为功能最多样的氨基酸之一, 氮碳比最高, 是多胺和一氧化氮等信号分子生物合成的前体<sup>[15]</sup>。近年来, 精氨酸对植物的积极作用引起了研究者的较多关注。外源性精氨酸处理可有效激活内源性精氨酸代谢, 保持蘑菇的贮藏品质, 延长蘑菇的保鲜期<sup>[16]</sup>。精氨酸处理可以通过改善氮积累提高番茄果实番茄红素和维生素 C 含量, 进而提高番茄产量和品质<sup>[17]</sup>。精氨酸喷施处理还可以改善草莓果实品质及产量<sup>[18]</sup>, 但目前精氨酸在苹果生产应用中的效果仍未可知。

精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物 (nitrosigine) 是以硅酸钾水溶液、肌醇、精氨酸混合加热制

备而成。目前并无在正常生长条件下外源施加肌醇促进植物生长的报道,本络合物中肌醇主要作用是作为增溶剂通过增强硅酸钾与精氨酸之间的氢键使硅酸钾与精氨酸络合并提高水溶解能力<sup>[19]</sup>。先前有研究报道此络合物可作为药物应用于大鼠、母鸡、鹌鹑等动物和人类,对动物生长发育及人体的骨骼、血管及神经都具有较多益处<sup>[20-22]</sup>,但在植物中并无研究应用。因此本研究采用精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗和‘嘎啦/M9’、‘富士/M9’苹果树进行处理,探究精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果幼苗生长及苹果果实品质影响,以期为苹果生产新型硅肥应用提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

试验于 2023 年在山东农业大学小麦育种全国重点实验室(栽培环境温度为 25 °C;光周期为 14 h 光照, 10 h 黑暗)和山东省淄博市沂源县南麻镇现代农业科技示范园(117°54'~118°31', 35°55'~36°23')分别进行,示范园属暖温带季风区域大陆性气候。

### 1.2 试验材料及方案

试验材料为‘平邑甜茶’苹果幼苗,6年生‘嘎啦/M9’和‘富士/M9’苹果树。精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物制备过程:将 1.474 L 28%硅酸钾水溶液加热至 60 °C,保持 60 °C温度加入 205.8 g 肌醇,搅拌溶解,溶解后加入 417 g 精氨酸,继续搅拌,待全部溶解后升高温度至 95 °C,加热 5 min,冷却得精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物水溶液,干燥得其固体,干燥后得到的精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物中精氨酸:硅酸盐:肌醇的摩尔比约为 1.8:2.1:1.2,处理前测定精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物硅含量为 0.41%。

本试验苹果幼苗共设 7 个处理:(1)清水空白对照(CK);(2)2 mM 硅酸钾处理(2 mM  $K_2SiO_3$ );(3)6 mM 硅酸钾处理(6 mM  $K_2SiO_3$ );(4)2 mM 精氨酸处理(2 mM Arg);(5)6 mM 精氨酸处理(6 mM Arg);(6)2 mM 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物处理(2 mM nitrosigine);(7)6 mM 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物处理(6 mM nitrosigine)。其中精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物浓度均以硅浓度为基准,即 2 mM 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物为 2 mM 硅浓度的精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物,6 mM 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物为 6 mM 硅浓度的精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物,为方便对比直接写为其浓度。精氨酸对照浓度则根据精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物精氨酸与硅酸钾摩尔比等比换算得出。

‘平邑甜茶’幼苗首先将种子 4 °C层积 30 天后穴盘播种,长至两片真叶后选取长势一致的幼苗定植于种植盆中,供试土壤为蛭石+基质(3:1),长至 5 片真叶后根施处理,每隔一周处理一次,共处理 4 次。

本试验苹果大树共设 2 个处理:(1)清水空白对照(CK);(2)30 mM 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物处理(30 mM nitrosigine)。参考唐岩等<sup>[12]</sup>所筛选的苹果树  $K_2SiO_3$  最佳喷施浓度为 0.5%,摩尔浓度计算约为 30mM,由于精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物以硅浓度为基准,因此选定 30 mM 硅浓度的精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物。

选取长势基本一致苹果树，挂牌标记，每处理各选取 6 棵，于 4 月底开始喷施处理，每隔一月处理一次，直至苹果果实成熟，其余果树管理保持一致。

### 1.3 测定项目与方法

#### 1.3.1 幼苗生长相关指标测定

在处理 28 天后，选取晴朗无云天气，上午 9:00 使用 CIRAS-3 便携式光合作用测定仪（PP Systems, Haverhill, Massachusetts, USA）分别测定各处理‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片光合特性，各处理重复测定 12 棵。测定指标：净光合速率  $P_n$  ( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )、胞间  $\text{CO}_2$  浓度  $C_i$  ( $\mu\text{mol}\cdot\text{mol}^{-1}$ )、蒸腾速率  $T_r$  ( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )、气孔导度  $G_s$  ( $\text{mmol}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ )。

将各处理 12 棵幼苗洗根后分别测定平邑甜茶幼苗株高、茎粗、叶面积、叶厚、叶鲜重、地上部及地下部干鲜重。使用钢尺（0-20 cm, 0.1 cm）测定株高；使用电子游标卡尺（0-150 mm, 0.02 mm）测定茎粗、叶厚；将叶片平铺拍照，使用 Image-J 软件测定叶面积；使用电子天平（0-1500 g, 0.01 g）测定叶鲜重、地上部及地下部鲜重；采用 95%乙醇浸提比色法测定新鲜叶片叶绿素含量<sup>[23]</sup>。幼苗地上部及地下部使用烘箱（上海一恒，China）105 °C 杀青 30 min，80 °C 烘干至恒重，使用电子天平测定地上部及地下部干重。重复测定 3 次。

#### 1.3.2 苹果果实品质测定

果实于坐果期进行套袋，着色期摘袋，8 月初嘎拉果实成熟后和 10 月底富士果实成熟后各随机均匀采摘苹果 20-30 个，取样后带于试验室（28 °C 左右）进行测定，每处理选取 15 个苹果样品使用电子天平称取单果重；游标卡尺测定其纵横径，计算得果形指数；使用色差仪（CR-10, Konika-Minolta, Japan）测定苹果色差（ $a^*$ 、 $b^*$ 、 $L^*$ ）；采用盐酸-乙醇浸提法测定果皮花青苷含量<sup>[24]</sup>；使用手持式折光仪（TY/HTPTD-45, Tuya, China）测定果实可溶性固形物含量；采用蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖含量；采用酸碱滴定法测定可滴定酸含量，计算得固酸比<sup>[23]</sup>；使用质构仪（TA, XT plus mass spectrometer, Stable Micro Systems, England）测定果实硬度；采用咪唑比色法测定果实原果胶及可溶性果胶含量<sup>[25]</sup>，计算得果胶总量。重复测定 3 次。

#### 1.3.3 硅含量测定

取适量‘平邑甜茶’叶片、嘎拉和富士果实果皮及果肉样品分别装入羊皮纸袋，使用烘箱 105 °C 杀青 30 min，80 °C 烘干。烘干样品取适量使用研钵研磨碎，随后取 25 mg 样品于 100 ml 坩埚内，加入混合溶液（ $\text{HNO}_3$ : 超纯水, 4:3）10 ml 和两滴 HF 酸，电热板 200 °C 加热 30 min 消解样品，难消解样品可适当增加时间，直至消解完全，在加热过程中混合溶液要及时补加。将消解完全的溶液冷却至室温后使用超纯水稀释至 50 ml，使用 0.22  $\mu\text{m}$  有机系滤膜过滤样品 5 ml，使用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪（ICP-OES, Thermofisher, USA）测定样品 Si 含量，重复 3 次。

### 1.4 数据处理与分析

该试验数据均使用 Microsoft Excel.2019 与 DPS 软件进行 Duncan (D) 新复极差法进行差异显著性检验, GraphPad Prism 8 软件作图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果幼苗生长的影响

如图 1-2 所示, 相比于 CK 处理,  $K_2SiO_3$ 、Arginine 和 nitrosigine 处理均显著促进幼苗生长, 其中 2 mM、6 mM nitrosigine 比其余 5 组处理显著提高了‘平邑甜茶’幼苗的株高、茎粗及地上部鲜重 (图 1-2)。2 mM、6 mM nitrosigine 处理幼苗株高比 CK 分别显著增加了 60.65%、62.28% (图 2A), 幼苗生长快; 茎粗以 2 mM、6 mM nitrosigine 处理比 CK 分别显著增加 27.96%、29.55% (图 2B); 地上部鲜重以 2 mM、6 mM nitrosigine 处理比 CK 分别显著提高 146.76%、167.72% (图 2C)。nitrosigine 处理幼苗的地上部干重虽高于 Arginine 处理但无显著差异, 但都显著高于  $K_2SiO_3$  和 CK, 2 mM nitrosigine 比 CK、2 mM  $K_2SiO_3$  分别显著高 119.27%、63.38%, 6 mM nitrosigine 比 CK、6 mM  $K_2SiO_3$  分别显著高 128.74%、92.02% (图 2D); 地下部鲜重和干重除精氨酸处理根鲜重较高外, 其余均无显著差异 (图 2E-F)。

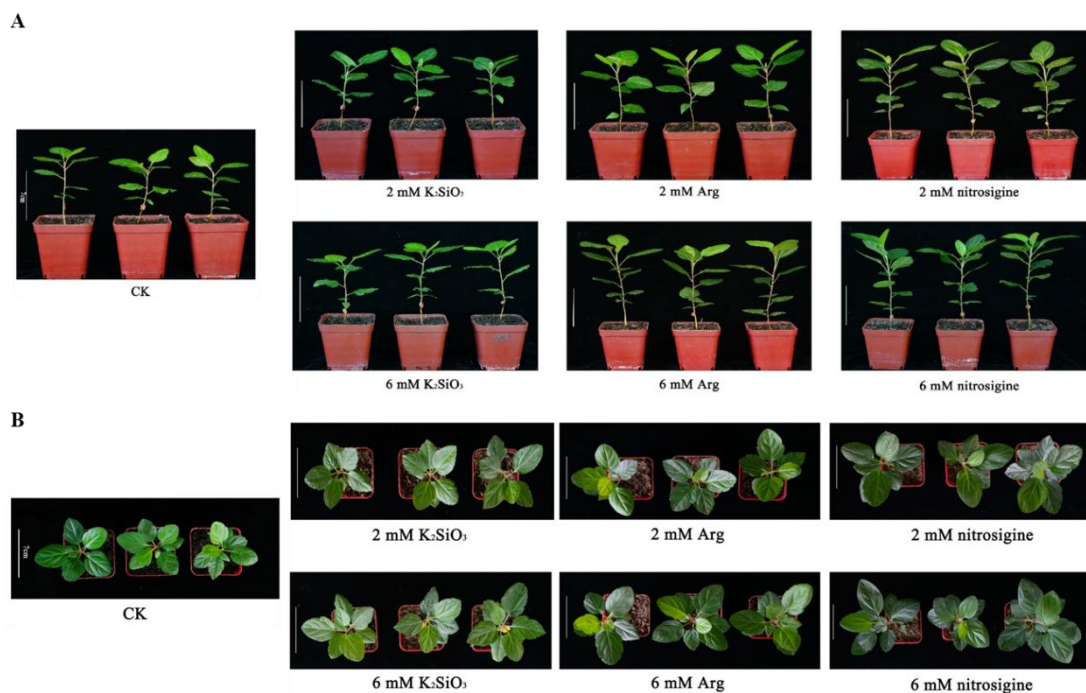


图 1 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗生长影响

Fig. 1 Effects of nitrosigine treatment on the growth of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings

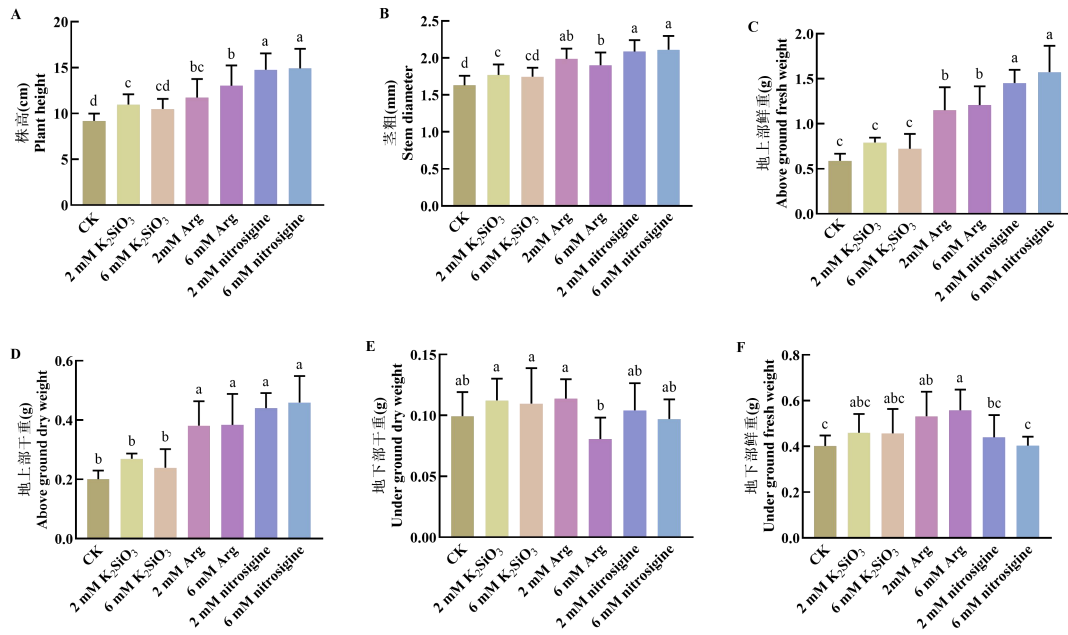


图 2 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗生长相关指标影响

**Fig. 2 Effects of nitrosigine treatment on the growth related index of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings**

注：图中数据为 3 次重复的平均值±标准误差，不同小写字母表示不同处理间差异达到显著水平 ( $P < 0.05$ )，相同小写字母表示不同处理之间差异不显著 ( $P > 0.05$ )。同下。

Note: The data in the figure are the mean ± standard error of the three replicates, and different lowercase letters indicate that the difference between treatments reached the significant level ( $P < 0.05$ ), and the same lowercase letter indicates that the difference between treatments is not significant ( $P > 0.05$ ). Same as below.

## 2.2 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果幼苗叶片生长影响

如图 3 所示，nitrosigine 处理苹果幼苗可显著影响叶片生长，外观表现主要是叶面积增加，长势旺盛，叶绿素含量显著增加，叶片呈现深绿色，其中以 6 mM nitrosigine 处理效果最好(图 3A)。2 mM nitrosigine 处理‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶面积比 CK、2 mM K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> 及 2 mM Arg 显著高 119.01%、68.38%、20.39%；6 mM nitrosigine 处理叶面积比 CK、6 mM K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>、6 mM Arg 及 2 mM nitrosigine 显著高 164.44%、83.89%、53.07%、20.74%(图 3B)。叶鲜重以 nitrosigine 处理显著高于其余处理，且 6 mM nitrosigine 比 2 mM nitrosigine 处理显著高 21.96%(图 3C)。叶厚、叶绿素 a、b 含量、类胡萝卜素含量均为 nitrosigine 处理高于其余各处理，2 mM nitrosigine 处理叶厚、叶片叶绿素 a、b 含量、类胡萝卜素含量分别比 CK 显著高 67.95%、78.86%、91.81%、54.53%；6 mM nitrosigine 处理叶厚、叶片叶绿素 a、b 含量、类胡萝卜素含量分别比 CK 显著高 75.54%、76.19%、91.13%、45.26% (图 3D-G)。

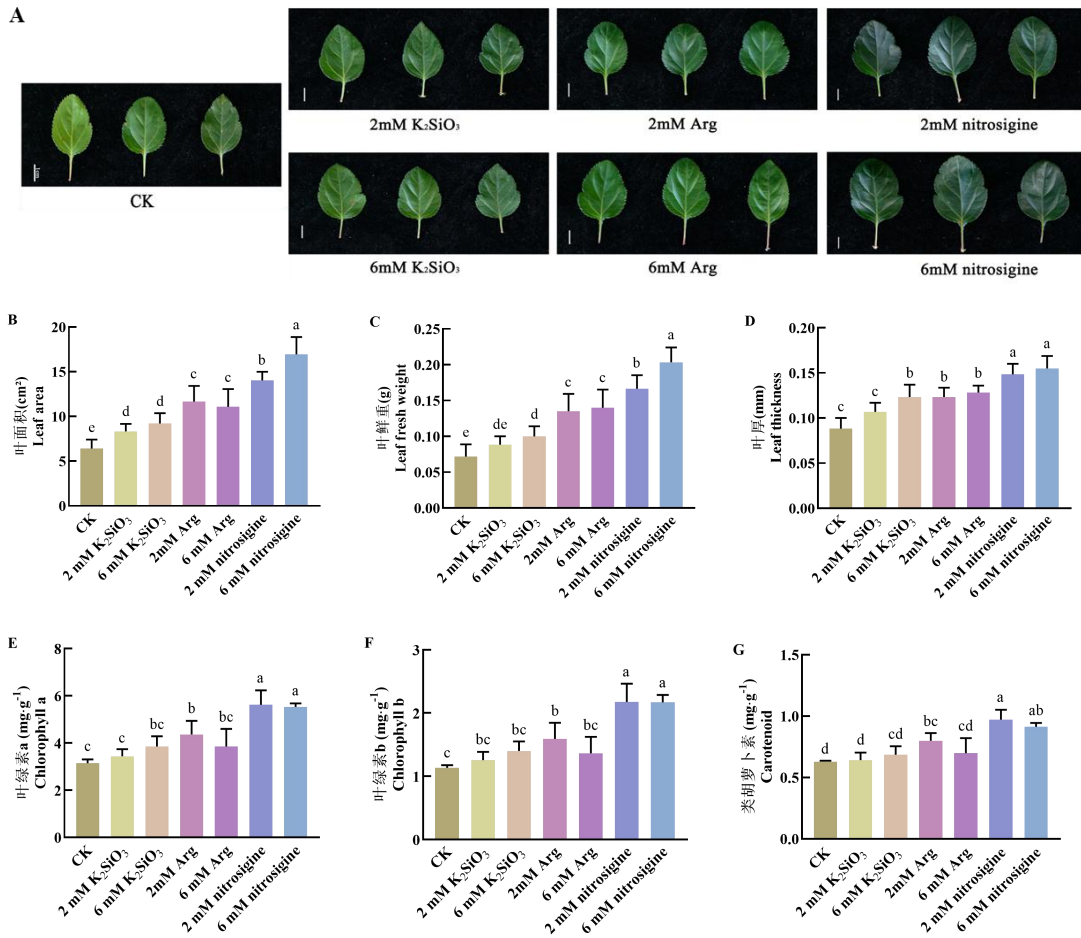


图 3 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片生长的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of nitrosigine treatment on leaf growth of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings

### 2.3 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果幼苗光合特性影响

如图 4 所示，nitrosigine、K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>、Arginine 处理可显著提高‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片净光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度，并显著降低了胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度（图 4A-D），且 nitrosigine 处理幼苗的净光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度显著高于其余各处理，其中 6 mM nitrosigine 处理幼苗的净光合速率、蒸腾速率、气孔导度比 CK 分别显著高 497.0%、89.20%、136.34%（图 4A、C、D）；6 mM nitrosigine 处理幼苗的净光合速率、蒸腾速率比 2 mM nitrosigine 分别显著高 30.22%、89.20%，气孔导度无显著差异。‘平邑甜茶’苹果幼苗胞间 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度以 CK 处理显著高于其他各处理（图 4B）。



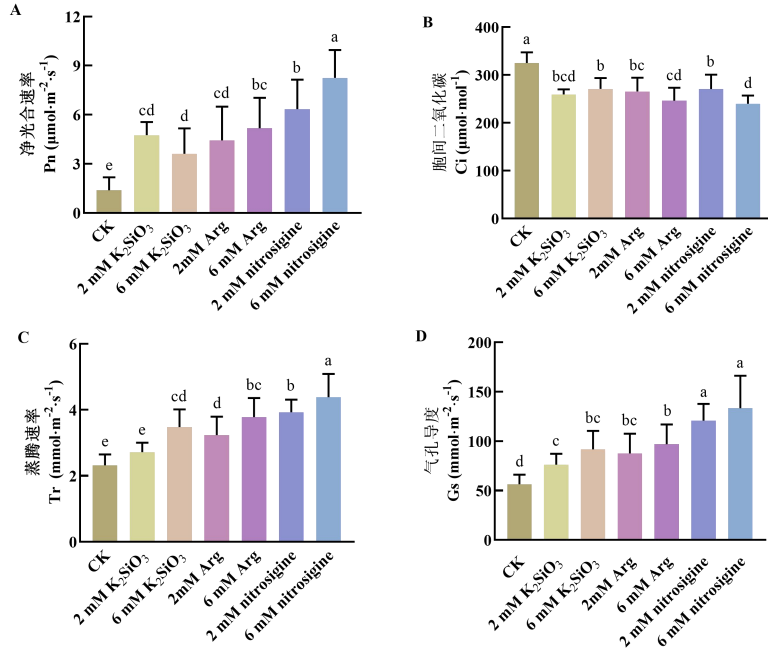


图 4 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片光合特性的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of nitrosigine on the photosynthetic properties of leaves of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings

#### 2.4 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果幼苗硅含量影响

如图 5 所示，nitrosigine 及 K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> 处理显著提高苹果幼苗硅含量。2 mM K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>、6 mM K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub>、2 mM nitrosigine、6 mM nitrosigine 处理比 CK 处理‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片硅含量分别显著提高了 86.11%、122.35%、116.03%、116.77%，nitrosigine 处理与 K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> 处理叶片硅含量差异不显著。

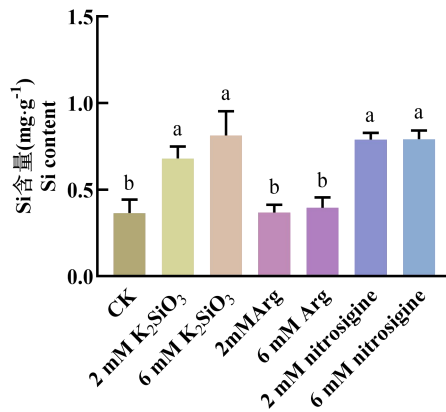


图 5 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶片 Si 含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effect of nitrosigine on Si content of leaves of *Malus hupehensis* Rehd seedlings

#### 2.5 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果果实外在品质影响

前期幼苗试验结果表明，nitrosigine 相比于 K<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>3</sub> 和 Arginine 可显著促进‘平邑甜茶’幼苗生长，为了验证其在不同品种苹果果实的施用效果，我们将 nitrosigine 分别喷施于‘嘎啦/M9’

及‘富士/M9’苹果树（图 6-7）。30 mM nitrosigine 喷施处理的嘎拉苹果果实果形指数比 CK 分别显著降低了 3.65%（图 6C）。30 mM nitrosigine 处理的嘎拉及富士苹果花青苷含量比 CK 分别显著提高了 60.62%、6.82%；嘎拉苹果红色色差 ( $a^*$ ) 提升（图 6E）；富士苹果红色色差 ( $a^*$ ) 提升，黄色色差 ( $b^*$ ) 降低（图 7E、F）。

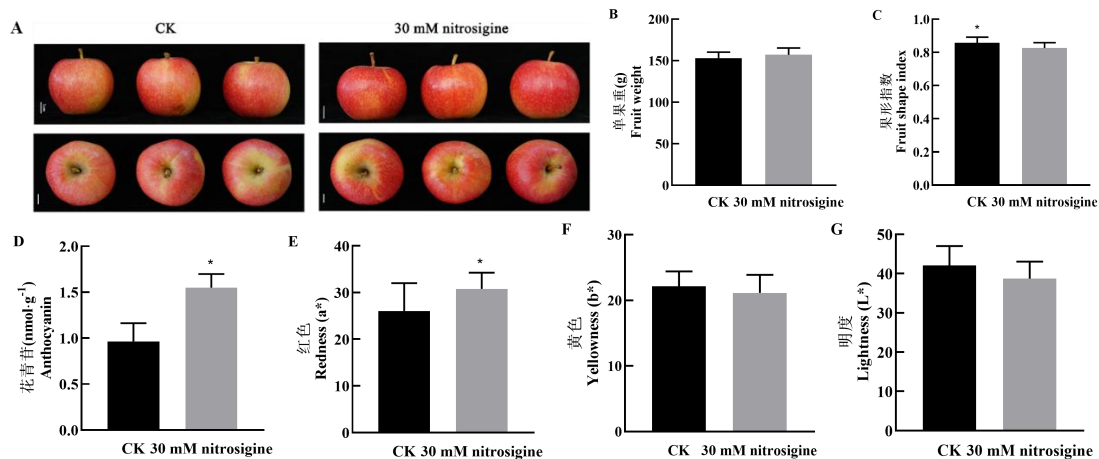


图 6 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对嘎拉果实外在品质的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of nitrosigine on the external quality of Gala fruits

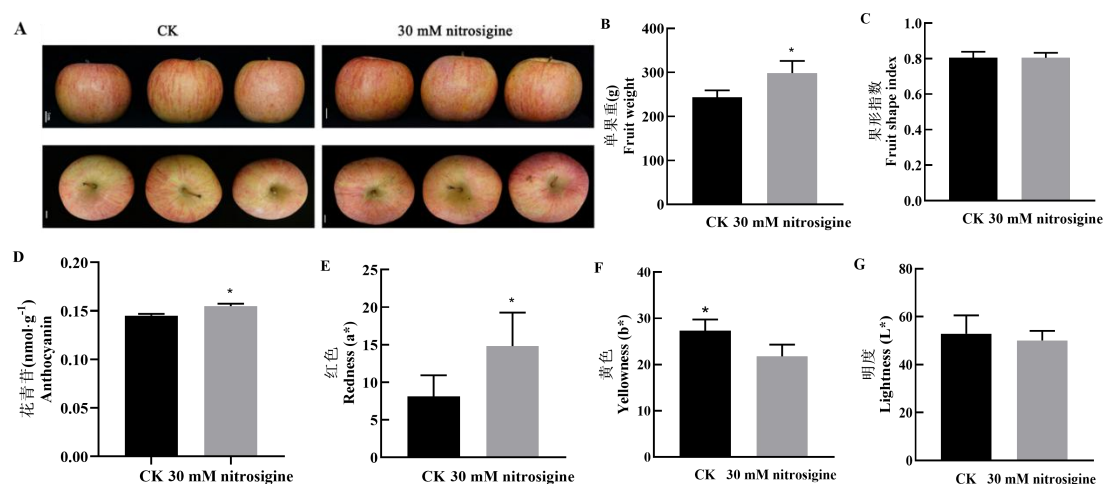


图 7 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对富士果实外在品质的影响

Fig. 7 Effect of nitrosigine on the external quality of Fuji fruits

## 2.6 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对苹果果实内在品质影响

如图 8-9 所示，30 mM nitrosigine 处理显著提高嘎拉苹果果实原果胶含量、果胶总量、果肉硬度、果肉硅含量，分别比 CK 提高了 47.59%、41.26%、5.04%、167.88%（图 8B、C、E、G），30 mM nitrosigine 处理的嘎拉苹果可溶性果胶含量、果皮硅含量比 CK 分别增加了 29.55%、103.32%（图 8A、F）。同样的，30 mM nitrosigine 处理可显著提高富士苹果果实果肉硬度、果皮硅含量、果肉硅含量，分别比 CK 提高了 8.40%、95.94%、172.5%（图 9E-G），30 mM nitrosigine 处理的富士苹果可溶性果胶含量、原果胶含量、果胶总量比 CK 分别增加了 34.8%、45.2%、39.84%（图 9A-C）。30 mM nitrosigine 处理的嘎拉及富士苹果可溶性固

形物含量比 CK 分别显著提高了 3.36%、5.82% (图 8-9H)。30 mM nitrosigine 处理的嘎拉苹果果实可溶性糖、可滴定酸含量比 CK 分别显著提高了 12.75%、24.89% (图 8J-K)。

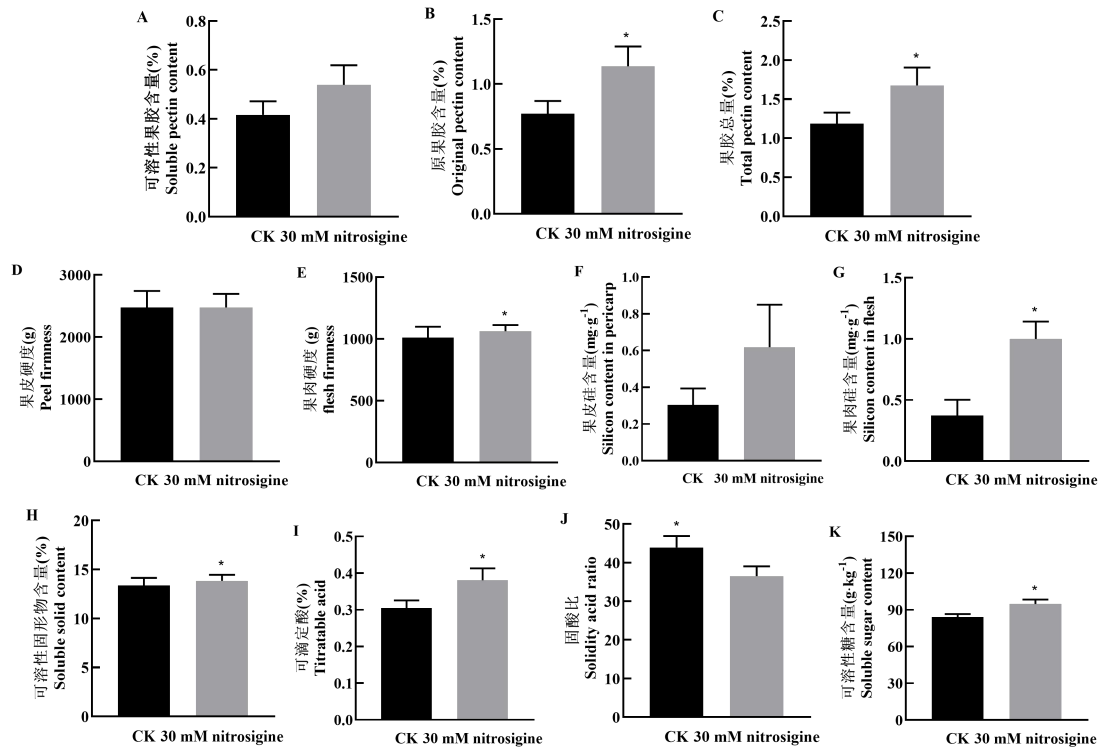


图 8 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对嘎拉果实内在品质的影响

Fig. 8 Effect of nitrosigine on internal quality of Gala fruits

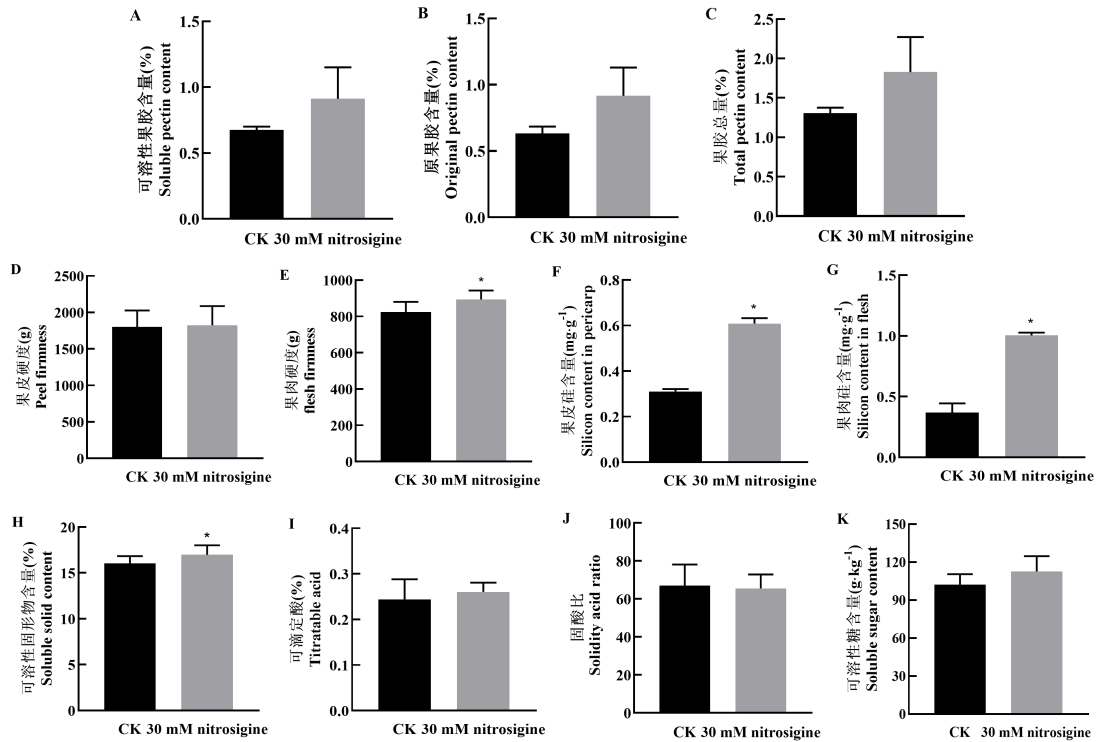


图 9 精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物对富士果实内在品质的影响

Fig. 9 Effect of nitrosigine on internal quality of Fuji fruits

### 3 讨论

硅作为植物生长的有益元素，能够有效促进植物生长、改善品质、提高植物产量<sup>[26-27]</sup>。喷施硅肥可显著促进水稻营养生长，提高水稻分蘖期茎叶干重<sup>[28]</sup>。硅肥还可以显著增加玉米硅含量，提高玉米生物量<sup>[29]</sup>。精氨酸在氨基酸中具有最高的氮碳比，在氮循环中起着重要作用，可为植物补充 N 营养。N/Si 组合施加可增加植株株高、叶片硅浓度、气体交换特征、提高地上部生物量<sup>[30]</sup>。本试验中 nitrosigine 施用于‘平邑甜茶’幼苗可显著提高幼苗株高、地上部生物量；并显著增加叶面积、叶厚、叶鲜重，促进叶片生长，进而促进苹果苗营养生长。因此，相较于施用  $K_2SiO_3$  和 Arginine，nitrosigine 可同时为植物补充 N 和 Si，对植物生长提升效果更明显。

光合作用是植物生长发育过程中重要的物质和能量转换途径，它负责植物的生物量生产和整体生长发育。硅可促进植物生长、提高叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量、增强光合特性（净光合速率、气孔导度、蒸腾速率、水分利用效率）<sup>[31-32]</sup>。本试验对‘平邑甜茶’幼苗叶绿素含量及光合特性进行了测定， $K_2SiO_3$ 、Arginine 及 nitrosigine 处理均可使叶片叶绿素含量增加、净光合速率提高，其中 nitrosigine 处理相较于  $K_2SiO_3$  和 Arginine 叶片叶绿素含量、光合特性提升更明显，显著提高了植株光合效率。前人研究表明，nitrosigine 能够显著提高 Arginine 和 Si 的生物可利用度和吸收，促进一氧化氮（NO）的产生与循环<sup>[21]</sup>，NO 可以提高植物抗逆性、叶绿素含量与光合作用<sup>[33]</sup>。外源精氨酸施用可以通过在植物体内转化为氮，从而抑制 CHL 降解，提高光合能力和植物生长的效率<sup>[34]</sup>，外源硅施加则可以增强光系统活性，促进光合作用和生物固氮<sup>[35]</sup>。本试验中 nitrosigine 可能促进植物 NO 产生，且所含 Arginine 可为植物提供氮，所含 Si 可促进生物固氮、增强光系统活性，以上协同作用提高植物光合速率，促进植物生长，但 nitrosigine 促进植物生长具体作用机理有待进一步试验验证。

增施硅肥、精氨酸不仅可以促进植物生长，还可显著改善水果果实品质<sup>[36]</sup>。果园施用硅肥可以提高鳄梨果实产量和品质<sup>[37]</sup>；提高桃与富士苹果的花青素、可溶性固形物含量、降低可滴定酸含量<sup>[12,38]</sup>；还可以通过提高甜瓜糖代谢关键酶 NI、SPS、SS 活性，从而提高果实糖含量及维生素 C 含量<sup>[39]</sup>。施用精氨酸可增加甜樱桃硬度、可溶性固形物含量，提高果实品质<sup>[40-41]</sup>。本试验中的 nitrosigine 均可显著提高富士及嘎拉果实花青苷含量及红色色差，促进果实着色，提升果实可溶性固形物及可溶性糖含量，提高了果实品质。果胶是细胞壁初生壁和中胶层的主要成分，可增加果肉细胞壁稳定性及强度<sup>[42]</sup>，果实果胶含量与果实硬度成正相关，果胶含量和硬度可影响果实贮藏品质<sup>[43]</sup>，本试验中 nitrosigine 显著提高了苹果果皮及果肉硅含量、果肉可溶性果胶及原果胶含量，提高了果肉硬度，对耐贮运性有一定提升。

### 4 结论

精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物处理‘平邑甜茶’幼苗可以显著提高叶片硅含量、叶绿素含量，叶片净光合速率等；提高株高、茎粗、叶面积、地上部生物量等生长指标，促进幼苗生长，以  $6 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  施用浓度效果最好。精氨酸硅酸盐肌醇络合物叶面喷施处理苹果树可显著提高

嘎拉和富士果皮花青苷含量、使果实更偏红；提高了果实可溶性固形物含量、硅含量、果肉可溶性果胶及原果胶含量、果肉硬度等内在品质指标，显著提高苹果果实品质。

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