

## 不同水肥条件对枣树生长和结实的影响

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**摘要:** 【目的】探究枣树生长与结实的适宜水肥条件, 以为太行山区鲜食枣月光和冬枣水肥管理提供参考。

【方法】以河北农业大学-阜平现代枣业综合试验站月光和冬枣为材料, 2021-2022年调查低水肥处理(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>年滴灌水10 t, 水溶肥A 15 kg, 水溶肥B 15 kg)、中水肥处理(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>年滴灌水12 t, 水溶肥A 20 kg, 水溶肥B 25 kg)、高水肥处理(每666.7 m<sup>2</sup>年滴灌水14 t, 水溶肥A 25 kg, 水溶肥B 40 kg)和CK对照(不施水肥)四种水肥条件对枣枝叶生长、开花和果实品质的影响。【结果】结果表明, 水肥条件的不同对两个品种枣吊长度无显著影响。月光高水肥和冬枣中水肥处理后对新生枣头数、枣头长度、枣头二次枝长、枣吊花序数和枣吊成花数的促进作用最明显。中高水肥处理条件下, 月光果实营养物质含量整体较高, 而冬枣中水肥处理果实品质最佳。与对照比较, 随着水肥量的增多, 总体上两个品种叶片中N、P、K、Mg元素含量增多, Ca元素含量随水肥量的增多而减少。【结论】在太行山区月光和冬枣两个鲜食枣品种实施滴灌系统水肥管理中, 应分别采用高、中水肥供应。

**关键词:** 枣; 水肥; 枝叶; 果实

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## Effects of different water and fertilization conditions on growth and fruiting of Chinese jujube

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**Abstract:** 【Objective】Chinese jujube industry is China's characteristic advantageous industry, in which labour-saving, safe, high-quality and efficient cultivation technology is gradually applied. For the good varieties of Chinese jujube, the reasonable water and fertilizer management is an important part of its labour-saving cultivation, but the light and simplified cultivation techniques such as water and fertilizer integration of good varieties of fresh Chinese jujube promoted in Taihang Mountain area still need to be systematically researched. The objective of this study is to explore the suitable water and fertilization conditions for growth and fruiting of Chinese jujube and provide reference for water and fertilizer

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management of fresh cultivars Yueguang and Dongzao in the Taihang Mountain area. **【Methods】** This experiment was conducted at the Hebei Agricultural University-Fuping Comprehensive Experimental Station of Chinese Jujube Industry in Fuping County, Baoding City, Hebei Province from 2021 to 2022. The materials were 5-year old Yueguang and Dongzao trees. Their branch and leaf growth (number of newly emerged jujube shoots, extension shoot length, extension shoot diameter, secondary shoot internode length, secondary shoot length of extension shoot, bearing shoot length, number of leaves per bearing shoot, content of N, P, K, Ca, Mg elements), flowering (number of inflorescence per bearing shoot and flowers per bearing shoot), and fruit quality (single fruit weight, longitudinal diameter, transverse diameter, fruit shape index, Vc content, titratable acid content, soluble sugar content, soluble solid content, sugar acid ratio) were investigated under four conditions, including low water and fertilizer treatment (10 t of drip irrigation water, 15 kg of water-soluble fertilizer A and 15 kg of water-soluble fertilizer B per mu per year), medium water and fertilizer treatment (12 t of drip irrigation water, 20 kg of water-soluble fertilizer A and 25 kg of water-soluble fertilizer B per mu per year), high water and fertilizer treatment (14 t of drip irrigation water, 25 kg of water-soluble fertilizer A and 40 kg of water-soluble fertilizer B per mu per year) and CK control with no water and fertilizer. **【Results】** The results showed that the differences in water and fertilization conditions had no significant effects on the length of bearing shoots in both Yueguang and Dongzao varieties. The number of newly emerged jujube shoots, extension shoot length, secondary shoot internode length, secondary shoot length of extension shoot, the number of inflorescence per bearing shoot and the number of flowers per bearing shoot were significantly higher in Yueguang in the high water and fertilizer treatment than in the low water and fertilizer treatment and the CK control. The number of newly emerged jujube shoots, the number of inflorescence per bearing shoot and the number of flowers per bearing shoot were significantly higher in Dongzao after the medium water fertilizer treatment than in the high water fertilizer treatment and the CK control. Yueguang had significantly higher single fruit weights in 2021 in the high and medium water fertilizer treatments than in the low water fertilizer treatment and the CK control. Single fruit weights increased sequentially with increasing amounts of water and fertilizer in 2022, but there were no significant differences between treatments, with the high water fertilizer treatment being the highest. Under the conditions of medium and high water and fertilization treatment, the nutrient content of Yueguang fruit was generally higher. The single fruit weight of Dongzao increased with different water and fertilizer treatments compared to the CK control, increasing by 16.61%, 4.07% and 27.76% from low to high water and fertilizer treatments respectively. As the amount of water fertilizer increases, the titratable acid content and of Dongzao decreases, while the sugar-acid ratio increases and the fruit becomes sweeter. The fruit quality of Dongzao was the best under the medium water and fertilization treatment. At different developmental stages, the mineral element content in the leaves of Yueguang was dynamically changing, with N, P, K and Mg content decreasing in the later stages of fertility, and the decrease in K content favoring the accumulation of Ca elements. Dongzao leaves accumulated a higher content of mineral elements in mid-August. After the two varieties applied water fertilizer treatment, the content of N, P, K, Mg elements were higher than that of the control, and all of them

increased with the increase in the amount of water fertilizer, and the peak appeared after the medium water fertilizer treatment, and then decreased. While Ca elements decreased with the increase of water and fertilizer. 【Conclusion】 Considering the effects of different water and fertilizer conditions on the growth of both fresh Chinese jujube cultivar Yueguang and Dongzao, as well as their fruit size and quality under the water and fertilizer integration cultivation mode in Taihang Mountain area, it is recommended that Yueguang should be supplied with high water and fertilizer (drip irrigation water 14 t/mu year, humic acid water-soluble fertilizer 25 kg, large amount of elemental balanced fertilizer 40 kg 14 t of drip irrigation water, 25 kg of humic acid water-soluble fertilizer and 40 kg of large amount of elemental balanced fertilizer per mu per year), while Dongzao should be supplied with medium water and fertiliser (12 t of drip irrigation water, 20 kg of humic acid water-soluble fertilizer and 25 kg of large amount of elemental balanced fertilizer per mu per year).

**Key words:** Chinese jujube; Water and fertilization; Branch and leaf; Fruit

枣 (*Ziziphus jujuba* Mill.) 是中国特色优势果树和栽培历史最为悠久的“五果”之一<sup>[1-3]</sup>, 现已遍及世界五大洲的近 50 个国家, 并在韩国、伊朗等国家形成规模化商品栽培, 但枣的栽培和消费主要在中国<sup>[4-6]</sup>。当前枣产业正经历着由传统农业向现代农业转型发展的关键时期, 传统的栽培方式面临效益不高、资源利用不均衡等问题, 而现代农业注重科技创新、优质品种的引入和高效管理模式的应用<sup>[7]</sup>。为迎合市场需求、提高农业整体效益, 轻简高效栽培模式逐渐演变成当前枣产业发展的趋势<sup>[7]</sup>。

通过优良品种轻简高效栽培实现提质增效, 是现代枣业发展的客观需求<sup>[8]</sup>。在轻简高效栽培模式下, 水肥管理显得尤为关键。水肥合理搭配, 可以更好地满足枣树在不同生长阶段的需水需肥特点, 提高资源利用效率, 降低生产成本, 进而实现高效、经济的农业生产<sup>[9]</sup>。应用水肥一体化技术对盐碱地冬枣灌溉施肥, 可提高水分利用率 40%~60%, 植株对肥料的利用率提高 30%~50%<sup>[10]</sup>。通过水肥耦合可高效供应水肥, 促进南疆枣实现提质增效目标<sup>[11-13]</sup>。虽然水肥一体化技术在西北地区得到广泛应用, 但太行山区的研究相对较少, 尚未形成统一的标准。冬枣 (*Z. jujuba* Mill. ‘Dongzao’) 是极晚熟鲜食品种<sup>[14]</sup>, 也是枣产业当今第一大鲜食品种; 月光 (*Z. jujuba* Mill. ‘Yueguang’) 是早熟鲜食品种, 两者在广大消费者中享有极高的声誉和欢迎度。为促进月光和冬枣在太行传统枣栽培区引种栽培, 亟需与之高效栽培配套的水肥一体化技术。笔者以月光和冬枣为试材, 比较不同水肥配置对月光和冬枣枝叶生长和果实品质的影响, 从而为太行山区月光和冬枣高效栽培所需的适宜水肥一体化技术提供参考。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 试验材料

本试验以河北省保定市阜平县河北农业大学-阜平枣业综合试验站 5 年生、株行距 2 m×4 m、长势一致、生长状况良好、管理一致的早熟品种月光与极晚熟品种冬枣为材料。该地于保定西部, 太行山中北部, 地理位置为东经 114°17'10", 北纬 38°44'5", 为大陆性季风气候, 暖温带半湿润地区, 季节变化明显, 夏季相对较短而温暖, 冬季漫长而寒冷。降水主要分布在夏季和早秋, 冬

季较为干燥。2021 年年降水量为 812.3 mm，无霜期 170 d，土壤冻融 79 d，20 cm，地方小气候特征明显。土壤全氮、全磷、全钾、交换性钙、交换性镁含量（w，后同）分别为 0.271、0.372、8.554、1.274、0.120 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

## 1.2 试验设计

在春季土壤解冻后对月光和冬枣施肥试验样地施入一次有机农家肥做基肥，然后采用单因素随机区组设计，水肥条件设置 4 个处理水平，高水肥处理 W1（每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 年滴灌水 14 t，水溶肥 A 25 kg，水溶肥 B 40 kg）、中水肥处理 W2（每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 年滴灌水 12 t，水溶肥 A 20 kg，水溶肥 B 25 kg）、低水肥处理 W3（每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 年滴灌水 10 t，水溶肥 A 15 kg，水溶肥 B 15 kg）与对照（CK，不施水肥），每个处理 9 株，3 次重复。分 5 次以滴灌的方式灌入，施入时期分别为 5 月上旬、6 月上旬、6 月下旬、7 月下旬与 8 月中旬。其中 A 为矿源黄腐质酸钾水溶肥（黄腐酸含量含量≥55%、氧化钾≥12%）；B 为平衡性大量元素水溶肥[20-20-20+TE，（N+P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>+K<sub>2</sub>O）含量≥60%、（B+Zn）含量在 0.2%~3.0%]。

## 1.3 指标测定

1.3.1 枝叶花性状测定 在 7 月中旬，调查月光所选植株新生枣头枝的个数、长度、粗度；对于冬枣需要定时调查枣头个数，然后将其去掉，统计枣头总数。用卷尺测量枣头节间长度、枣头二次枝长度；枣吊停止生长后，测量枣吊长度、调查枣吊叶片数。盛花期，每棵样本树按照东西南北 4 个方位，调查各类型枣吊的花序数，成花数，取平均值。

1.3.2 果实品质特性测定 在果实半红期，采摘多年生枝上枣果，各个处理随机采摘 30 个以上枣果，装入采样袋，标记清楚，带回实验室及时进行果实各项指标测定。采用电子天平称量各处理所采枣果单果质量，用游标卡尺测量对应枣果的纵径和横径，并计算果形指数（果形指数=果实纵径/果实横径）。采集到的新鲜枣果分为 3 组，进行混样处理，切成片状后，用水果挤压器分别挤出汁液置于手持电子糖度计（折射仪法）测定可溶性固形物含量。采用 2，6-二氯靛酚滴定法测定维生素 C 含量<sup>[15]</sup>；采用 3，5-二硝基水杨酸比色法测定可溶性糖含量<sup>[16]</sup>；采用氢氧化钠-酚酞滴定法测定可滴定酸含量<sup>[16]</sup>；糖酸比为可溶性糖和可滴定酸含量的比值。

1.3.3 矿质元素测定 于 2022 年 7 月中旬，完成第三次水肥滴灌 3 d 后及 8 月中旬，采集每个处理 50 片叶子，装入采样袋标记，带回实验室。采用硫酸-双氧水消解、凯氏法测定叶片所含全氮（N）含量，钼锑抗比色法测定叶片中全磷（P）含量；采用硝酸消解，ICP-OES 测定钾（K）、钙（Ca）、镁（Mg）各元素含量。

## 1.4 数据分析

采用 Excel 2016 整理数据和绘图，采用 SPSS 22.0 对试验数据进行单因素方差(ANOVA)分析，多重比较采用 Duncan' s 法，分别检验 0.05 和 0.01 水平上的显著性差异。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同水肥条件对枣树生长的影响

随着水肥量的增多，月光枝、叶和花生长势变强。如表 1 所示，2021 年高水肥处理的月光新生枣头数、枣头长度、二次枝节间长度、枣头二次枝长度、枣吊花序数以及枣吊成花数均显著高于低水肥处理与 CK。中水肥处理的新生枣头数、枣头长度与枣吊成花数与高水肥、低水肥处理、CK 均差异不显著。2022 年的结果与 2021 年基本一致，高水肥处理的月光新生枣头数、枣头长度、二次枝节间长度和枣头二次枝长度均显著高于低水肥处理与 CK。以上结果说明不同水肥量对月光植株生长的影响明显且年份间基本一致。

不同水肥条件处理后，冬枣枝叶花生长情况如表 2 所示，2021 年中水肥处理的新生枣头数、枣吊花序数和枣吊成花数均最多，分别为 22.4、4.87 与 54.77，而高水肥处理各指标（枣吊长度除外）生长量小于中水肥；2022 年中水肥处理后冬枣新生枣头数、枣吊花序数与枣吊成花数显著高于高水肥处理与 CK，除枣吊长度和枣吊花序数外，也显著高于低水肥处理。以上结果说明中水肥处理对促进冬枣枝、叶、花生长最为明显，所设置的高水肥条件未明显促进冬枣植株生长。

表 1 不同水肥条件对月光枝叶花的影响

**Table 1 Effects of different water and fertilizer conditions on branches, leaves and flowers of Yueguang**

年份	处理	新生枣头数	枣头长度	枣头粗度	二次枝节间长	枣头二次枝长	枣吊长度	吊叶数	枣吊花序数	枣吊成花数
Year	Treat	Number of newly emerged jujube shoots	Extension shoot Length/cm	Extension shoot diameter/mm	Secondary shoot internode length/cm	Secondary shoot length of extension shoot/cm	Bearing shoot length/cm	Number of leaves per bearing shoot	Number of inflorescence per bearing shoot	Number of flowers per bearing shoot
2021 年 In 2021	W1	7.80±1.30 Aa	74.09±10.95 Aa	7.71±0.74 Aa	46.46±5.18 Aa	19.92±4.02 Aa	24.19±6.95 Aa	14.43±2.88 Aa	5.77±1.22 Aa	69.63±13.71 Aa
	W2	6.40±0.55 ABab	71.80±13.93 Aab	7.64±0.64 Aa	45.55±8.22 Aa	19.48±2.69 Aa	24.47±4.91 Aa	14.07±2.45 Aa	5.17±1.09 ABb	62.03±15.69 ABab
	W3	5.20±1.10 Bb	62.03±15.01 Ab	7.80±1.05 Aa	37.93±6.44 Bb	15.57±1.04 Cc	22.63±6.33 Aa	14.30±3.32 Aa	4.97±1.13 ABb	59.60±16.14 ABb
	CK	5.20±1.10 Bb	62.45±11.49 Ab	5.99±0.97 Bb	36.73±6.20 Bb	17.53±2.27 Bb	23.12±6.03 Aa	13.97±3.30 Aa	4.63±1.19 Bb	55.03±17.63 Bb
2022 年 In 2022	W1	7.80±0.84 Aa	74.11±10.97 Aa	7.67±0.68 Aa	46.58±4.91 Aa	19.91±3.93 Aa	24.33±6.62 Aa	14.53±2.94 Aa	5.43±0.90 Aa	71.57±9.21 Aa
	W2	6.80±0.84 ABab	72.56±12.61 Aab	7.68±0.92 Aa	46.93±6.42 Aa	19.29±2.52 Aa	24.50±4.90 Aa	14.20±2.33 Aa	5.23±1.01 Aa	67.83±12.13 ABab
	W3	5.60±0.89 Bbc	64.44±14.53 Abc	7.64±1.19 Aa	38.85±7.09 Bb	15.57±1.04 Cc	22.68±6.19 Aa	13.47±2.94 Aa	5.00±1.02 Aa	61.63±15.84 Bb
	CK	5.20±1.10 Bc	62.53±11.37 Ac	6.03±0.99 Bb	36.76±6.24 Bb	17.12±1.80 Bb	23.09±5.85 Aa	13.57±3.07 Aa	5.47±1.04 Aa	66.77±12.51 ABab

注：同一年份同列数字不同小写字母表示不同水肥处理之间差异显著 ( $p < 0.05$ )，不同大写字母表示不同水肥处理之间差异极显著 ( $p < 0.01$ )。下同。

Note: Different small letters of the same year in the same column indicate significant differences between different water fertilizer treatments ( $p < 0.05$ ), and different capital letters indicate highly significant differences between different water fertilizer treatments ( $p < 0.01$ ). The same below.

表 2 不同水肥条件对冬枣枝叶花的影响

**Table 2 Effects of different water and fertilizer conditions on branches, leaves and flowers of Dongzao**

年份	处理	新生枣头数	枣吊长	吊叶数	枣吊花序数	枣吊成花数
Year	Treatment	Number of newly emerged jujube shoots	Bearing shoot length/cm	Number of leaves per bearing shoot	Number of inflorescence per bearing shoot	Number of flowers per bearing shoot
2021 年 In 2021	W1	16.40±1.52 Bb	19.06±2.98 Aa	11.67±2.09 Aa	4.43±0.77 Ab	46.33±7.64 Bb
	W2	22.40±4.83 Aa	18.53±3.66 Aa	12.33±1.97 Aa	4.87±0.86 Aa	54.77±12.18 Aa
	W3	15.00±2.92 Bb	18.02±3.22 Aa	10.17±1.56 Bb	4.33±0.80 ABb	39.47±8.80 Bc
	CK	15.60±3.85 Bb	19.49±3.06 Aa	12.07±1.80 Aa	3.80±0.71 Cc	42.00±10.44 Bbc
2022 年 In 2022	W1	16.00±1.22 Bb	19.14±2.97 Aa	11.93±2.00 Aa	4.47±0.73 ABbc	48.00±7.40 Bb
	W2	20.40±3.91 Aa	18.97±3.51 Aa	12.30±1.80 Aa	4.90±0.76 Aa	55.03±10.67 Aa
	W3	15.60±1.14 Bb	18.11±3.23 Aa	10.43±1.76 Bb	4.63±0.76 Aab	43.00±7.44 Bc
	CK	15.60±1.67 Bb	19.63±2.96 Aa	12.03±1.61 Aa	4.10±0.66 Bc	44.97±8.52 Bbc

2.2 不同水肥条件对枣果实形态的影响

不同水肥处理影响月光和冬枣果实形态，如表 3 所示，月光 2021 年高水肥与中水肥处理单果质量极显著高于低水肥处理与 CK；2022 年随着水肥量的增加，单果质量逐渐增加，但各处理间无显著差异，高水肥处理最高，较 2021 年增加了 24.15%。对比果形指数这一指标的变化，可以看出，果形指数与单果质量成相反的变化趋势，果形由细长稍变圆润。2021 年冬枣不同水肥处理后，单果质量较 CK 均有增加，从低水肥到高水肥依次增加了 16.61%、4.07%、27.76%。中水肥处理的果形指数显著大于 CK，果实相对较小且圆，其他处理的果形指数与 CK 无显著差异，水肥量的变化对果形的影响效果较小。

表 3 不同水肥条件对枣果实形态的影响

**Table 3 Effects of different water and fertilizer conditions on fruit morphology of Chinese jujube**

品种	年份	处理	单果质量	果实纵径	果实横径	果形指数
Variety	Year	Treatment	Single fruit mass/g	Fruit longitudinal diameter/mm	Fruit transverse diameter/mm	Fruit shape index
月光 Yueguang	2021 年 In 2021	W1	7.33±2.24 Aa	36.60±5.30 Aa	19.40±2.03 ABb	1.89±0.20 ABab
		W2	7.57±1.95 Aa	36.91±3.41 Aa	20.21±1.63 Aa	1.83±0.14 Bc
		W3	5.42±1.10 Bb	36.51±3.31 Aa	19.00±1.81 BCb	1.92±0.14 Aa
		CK	5.86±1.96 Bb	33.93±4.32 Bb	18.31±1.80 Cc	1.85±0.12 Bbc
	2022 年	W1	9.10±2.13 Aa	41.22±4.51 Aa	21.71±1.95 Aa	1.90±0.12 ABab

冬枣 Dongzao	In 2022	W2	8.44±1.55 Aa	37.19±3.30 Bc	20.20±1.24 Bb	1.84±0.11 Bb
		W3	8.37±1.45 Aa	38.96±3.42 ABbc	20.94±1.34 ABab	1.86±0.11 ABb
		CK	8.33±2.26 Aa	39.75±5.16 ABab	20.39±1.97 ABb	1.94±0.11 Aa
		W1	11.00±2.41 Aa	28.32±2.63 Aa	27.13±2.07 Aa	1.04±0.06 Aab
	2021 年	W2	8.96±2.21 Bbc	26.83±2.06 Ab	24.87±1.62 Bb	1.08±0.05 Aa
	In 2021	W3	10.04±2.11 ABab	27.40±2.68 Aab	26.02±1.88 ABa	1.05±0.06 Aab
		CK	8.61±1.42 Bc	26.79±2.21 Ab	26.24±2.25 ABa	1.03±0.10 Ab
		W1	10.13±1.62 Aab	27.72±3.01 Aa	25.71±1.55 Aa	1.08±0.08 ABab
	2022 年	W2	10.73±3.35 Aa	28.83±2.89 Aa	25.77±2.20 Aa	1.12±0.06 ABa
	In 2022	W3	7.43±1.58 Ab	25.97±2.37 Aa	22.44±1.41 Bb	1.16±0.07 Aa
		CK	10.48±2.78 Aa	27.68±2.24 Aa	26.95±2.61 Aa	1.03±0.08 Bb

### 2.3 不同水肥条件对枣果实品质的影响

不同的水肥条件对月光果实各营养品质指标的影响不同。如表 4 所示，2021 年月光果实可滴定酸和可溶性固形物含量在不同处理间差异不显著，高水肥处理的最高；维生素 C 含量随着水肥施入量的增加呈先升高后降低的变化趋势，高水肥与中水肥处理显著高于 CK，而中水肥处理的含量最高，达到 212.11 mg·100 g<sup>-1</sup>；对于可溶性糖含量而言，高水肥处理的含量最高，达到 20.65%，显著高于 CK；中水肥处理的糖酸比最高，CK 最低。2022 年月光果实可滴定酸含量在不同处理间差异不显著；维生素 C、可溶性糖与可溶性固形物含量均在中水肥处理下最高，分别比对照提高 2.68%、6.31%、3.49%；高水肥处理的糖酸比最高。

不同水肥处理后，冬枣 2021 年果实品质指标维生素 C 和可溶性糖含量在不同处理间差异不显著。随着水肥量的增加，可滴定酸含量降低，果实酸度降低，糖酸比增大，果实变甜。低水肥处理果实的可溶性糖和可溶性固形物含量均为最低，而维生素 C 含量最高。中水肥处理条件下，2022 年冬枣维生素 C、可溶性糖和可溶性固形物含量均极显著高于低水肥、高水肥处理和 CK，果实品质佳；可滴定酸含量显著高于 CK。

表 4 不同水肥条件对枣果实品质的影响

**Table 4 Effects of different water and fertilizer conditions on fruit quality of Chinese jujube**

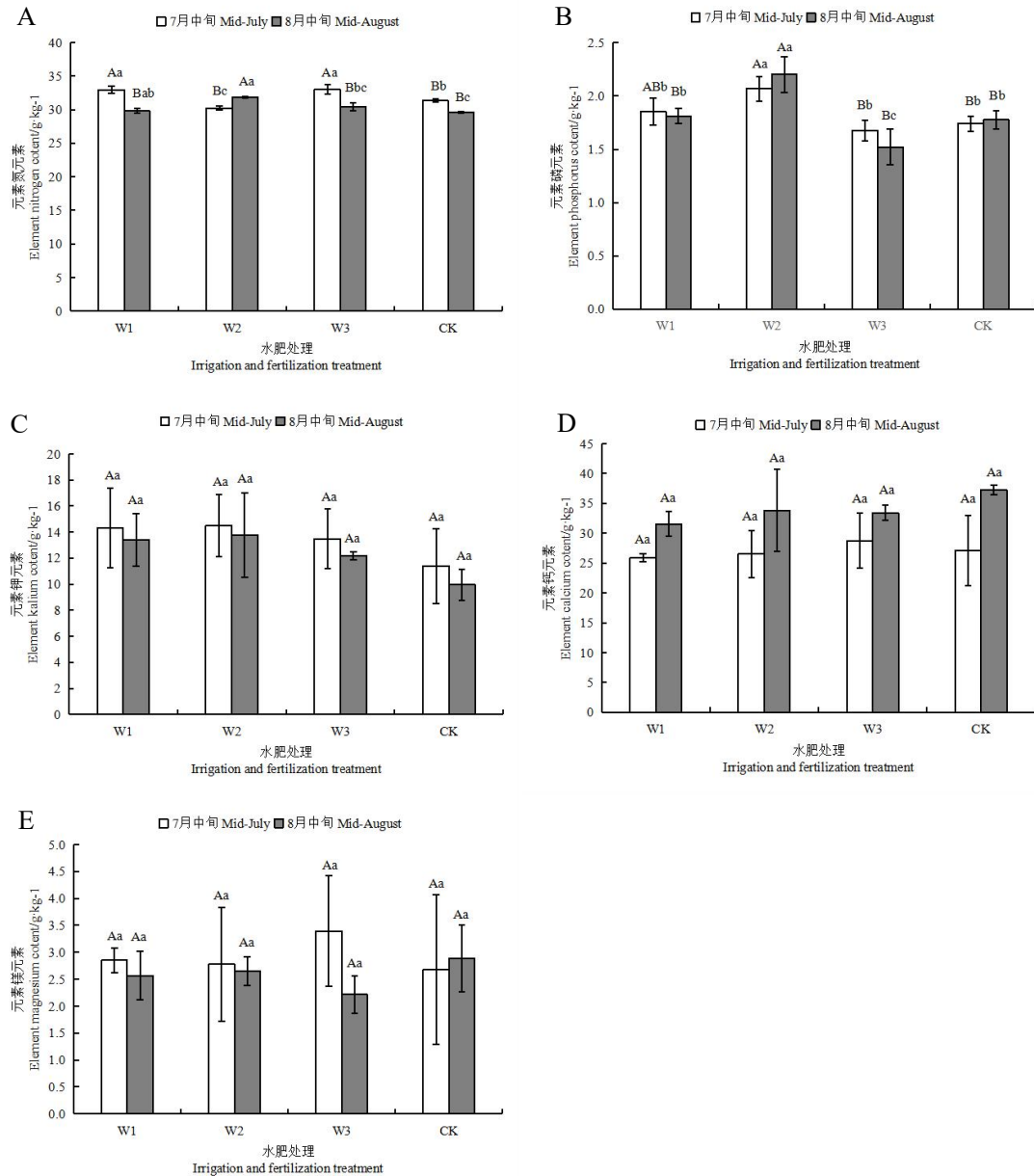
品种	年份	处理	w (维生素 C)	w (可滴定酸)	w (可溶性糖)	w (可溶性固形物)	糖酸比
Variety	Year	Treatment	Vitamin C content/ (mg·100g <sup>-1</sup> )	Titrateable acid content/%	Soluble sugar content/%	Soluble solid content/%	Sugar acid ratio
月光 Yueguang	2021 年 In 2021	W1	206.64±8.68 Aa	0.36±0.01 Aa	20.65±0.44 Aa	23.05±1.73 Aa	56.90
		W2	212.11±21.09 Aa	0.32±0.04 Aa	19.41±1.48 Aab	21.70±1.85 Aa	61.00
		W3	183.68±17.36 Aab	0.33±0.03 Aa	19.66±0.60 Aab	22.18±0.65 Aa	59.67
		CK	159.63±24.84 Ab	0.36±0.03 Aa	18.49±0.22 Ab	21.47±0.92 Aa	51.76



		W1	193.52±3.28 Ab	0.22±0.03 Aa	19.16±0.24 ABa	21.55±0.48 Aab	86.88
	2022 年	W2	209.92±9.84 Aa	0.25±0.03 Aa	19.38±0.06 Aa	21.63±0.29 Aa	77.98
	In 2022	W3	200.08±6.56 Aab	0.26 ± 0.02 Aa	18.74±0.16 BCb	20.98±0.49 Aab	72.18
		CK	204.45±6.83 Aab	0.24 ± 0.03 Aa	18.23±0.31 Cc	20.90±0.78 Ab	75.04
		W1	210.74±21.98 Aa	0.23±0.04 Ab	24.44±1.89 Aa	26.57±0.99 ABa	106.12
	2021 年	W2	207.46±10.15 Aa	0.30±0.04 Aab	25.33±2.57 Aa	27.52±1.12 Aa	85.20
	In 2021	W3	226.32±14.17 Aa	0.33±0.07 Aa	23.11±2.43 Aa	25.08±1.20 Bb	69.85
	冬枣	CK	222.22±12.38 Aa	0.32±0.02 Aa	26.28±1.91 Aa	26.88±0.90 ABa	81.52
	Dongzao	W1	259.12±6.56 Bb	0.36±0.05 Aab	28.04±0.91 Bb	30.84±0.13 Bb	78.46
	2022 年	W2	287.55±11.52 Aa	0.39±0.02 Aa	29.89±0.70 Aa	32.34±0.13 Aa	76.49
	In 2022	W3	261.31±5.01 Bb	0.36±0.05 Aab	25.11±0.48 Cc	29.64±0.13 Cc	70.28
		CK	241.63±6.83 Bc	0.30±0.00 Ab	24.82±0.36 Cc	29.46±0.13 Cd	82.31

#### 2.4 不同水肥条件对枣叶矿质元素含量的影响

叶片中矿质元素含量可以反映营养供给情况,影响果树生长和结实,而不同水肥处理对叶片中矿质元素含量的影响存在显著差异。在两次施肥后,月光叶片矿质元素含量变化如图1所示,叶片不同时期的K、Ca、Mg含量在各处理间差异均不显著,而N、P含量存在显著差异。在不同发育时期,高水肥处理叶片中N含量均显著高于CK,7月中旬处理后,中水肥处理的N含量最低,为 $30.23\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ,8月份处理叶片中N含量随着水肥施入量的增加而增加,中水肥处理含量最多,为 $32.86\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ ;高水平的施入量使N含量降低为 $29.78\text{ g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ 。P含量在7、8月份水肥施入后随水肥施入量增多均呈现先升高后降低的趋势。叶片中K、Ca、Mg含量虽不存在显著性差异,但K含量在数值上仍可以看出与P含量的变化趋势一致,Ca元素含量随着施入量的增加而减少。整体来看,8月份叶片K元素含量较7月份有所降低,而Ca含量有所升高,推测在果实进入膨大后期,根系吸收矿质元素多作用于果实生理生化反应的调控,叶片K含量的降低,利于Ca的积累。



不同大写字母表示不同处理在 0.01 水平差异极显著，不同小写字母表示不同处理在 0.05 水平差异显著。下同。

Different capital letters indicates extremely significant difference among different treatments at 0.01 level, different small letters indicates significant difference among different treatments at 0.05 level. The same below.

图 1 不同水肥条件对月光叶片矿质元素含量的影响

**Fig. 1 Effect of different water and fertilizer treatments on the leaf mineral element content of Yueguang**

冬枣两次水肥施入后叶片中矿质元素含量分析结果如图 2 所示，除 P 元素和 Ca 元素外，其他元素不同水平处理后较 CK 均有显著性差异。叶片中 N 元素含量随着水肥量的增大而升高，中水肥处理在 7 月份达到最大值 33.50 g kg<sup>-1</sup>，极显著高于其他处理，8 月份高水肥处理叶片中 N 含量最高，为 35.92 g kg<sup>-1</sup>；7 月份 Ca、Mg 含量不存在显著性差异，P、K、Mg

含量基本随着施入量的增大呈先升高后降低的趋势，在中水肥处理下含量最高。8月份P元素含量各处理与CK间不存在显著性差异，高水肥处理的含量最高，为22.142 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>；K、Mg含量均在高水肥处理下含量最高，分别为19.57、4.00 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>，均极显著高于CK。

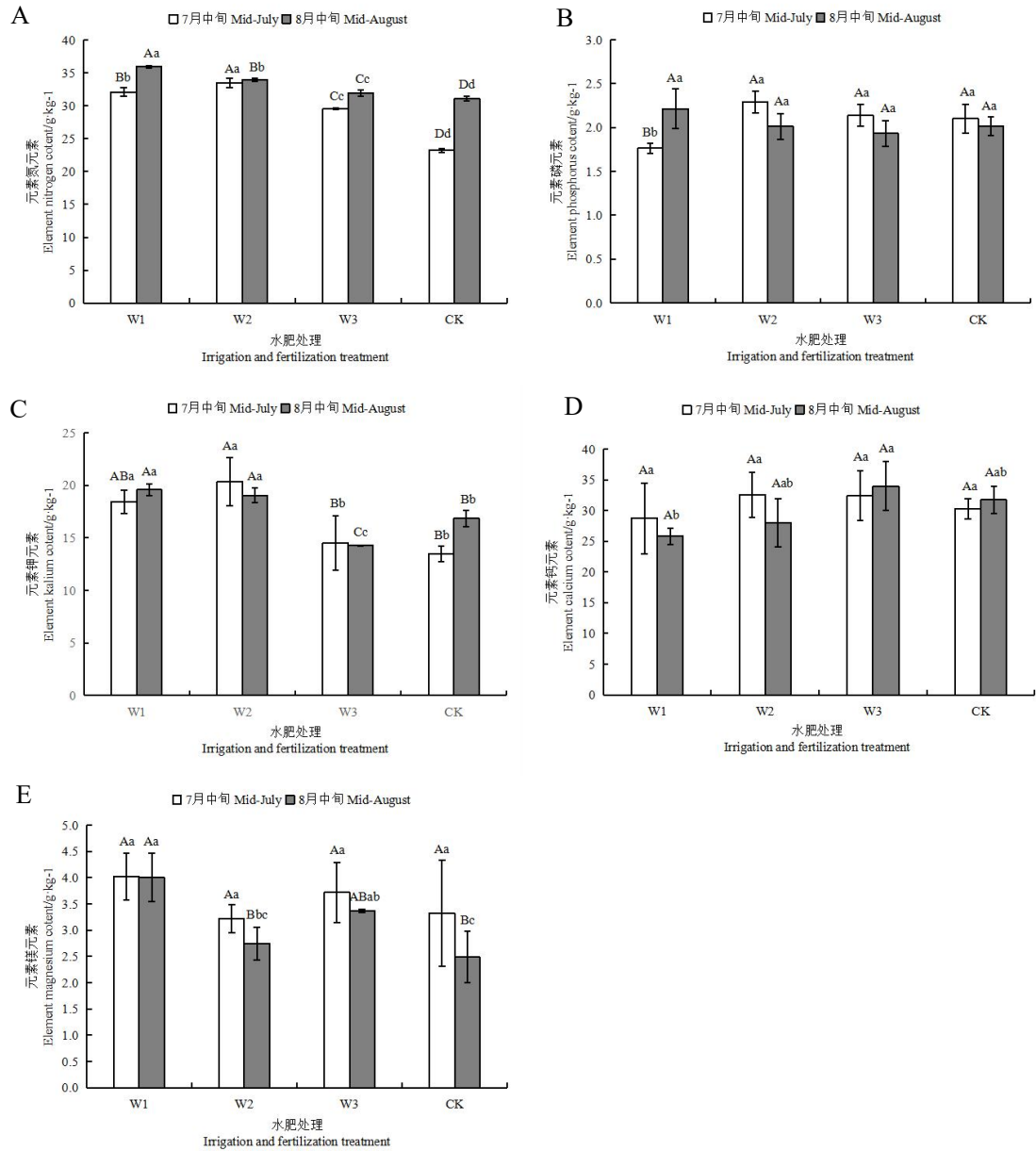


图2 不同水肥条件对冬枣叶片矿质元素含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different water and fertilizer treatments on the leaf mineral element content of Dongzao

### 3 讨论

水肥条件影响植物的生长发育，合适的水肥供应会促进果树生长和结实。腐殖酸可以改变土壤真菌群落的结构，帮助植株更新复壮，促进植株各器官的生长发育，改善果实品质[17-18]。大量元素平衡肥可以改善土壤缺素（N、P、K）现象，提高土壤有机质含量[19]。采用腐殖酸水溶肥与大量元素平衡肥的组合，可以改善植株生长发育现状。Ma等[20]研究表明，

保持高土壤水分供应对于提高凤梨生长、水和肥料氮的利用效率至关重要。在本研究中,通过枣园布施的滴管系统实施不同水肥处理,发现月光随着水肥量的增多,树冠不断变大,新生枣头数、成花数等指标生长越来越好。张海棠<sup>[21]</sup>、Jia 等<sup>[22]</sup>的研究表明,增施 N、K 肥,可以促进生长,但当株施钾肥超过 900 g 时会降低净光合速率,过量的 N 肥会使水体富营养化不利于生长。白少倩<sup>[23]</sup>发现,随着灌水施肥量的增加,骏枣枣头、枣吊与叶面积均呈现增大趋势,但水肥量过高会对骏枣生长及产量产生抑制作用。本研究冬枣中水肥处理各生长指标生长势最好,果实品质最佳,而高水肥处理生长势却降低,可能反映出此时水肥量过大。矿质元素在糖代谢过程中起到一定的促进作用,利于果实中糖分积累<sup>[24]</sup>。月光和冬枣中水肥处理后可溶性糖含量最高,可能与矿质元素含量增加有关。

水肥管理影响枣树长势、产量、品质和病虫害,是枣树栽培管理的关键环节之一。通过水肥一体化管理可以节约灌溉用水和肥料,减少水肥管理投入,提升果实品质和稳定产量,是实现枣树省力高效栽培的关键技术之一,而采用滴灌、喷灌等节水灌溉系统,耦合节水灌溉系统和肥水混配系统,可实现枣树水肥一体化<sup>[7]</sup>。在具体水肥条件方面,每株氮磷钾复合水溶肥 200 g 时,灵武长枣可获得最佳的果实品质和产量<sup>[25]</sup>;矮化密植枣树灌水定额为 900 mm、施肥量为 1500 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup> 时,果实产量达到最高<sup>[26]</sup>。在栽培实践中,应考虑到品种和栽培条件的差异,采用具体的水肥管理方法。本研究在试验地布施滴管系统,通过灌溉和水溶肥结合进行,摸索了月光和冬枣两个品种在太行山区栽培时,不同水肥条件对生长结实的影响。整体来看,月光高水肥处理植株生长势最强,中高水肥处理对果实大小和品质有明显促进作用,综合考虑月光应采用高水肥供应。冬枣中水肥处理植株生长与果实品质方面均表现最佳,建议中水肥供应。

## 4 结 论

综合考虑不同水肥条件对月光和冬枣两个品种植株生长、果实大小和果实品质的影响,在太行山区水肥一体化栽培模式下,月光应采用高水肥供应(每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 年滴灌水 14 t,腐殖酸水溶肥 25 kg,大量元素平衡肥 40 kg),冬枣应采用中水肥供应(每 666.7 m<sup>2</sup> 年滴灌水 12 t,腐殖酸水溶肥 20 kg,大量元素平衡肥 25 kg)。

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