

避雨和补光对西番莲产量、果实品质及光合特性的影响¹

滕尧^{1,2}, 王叶², 李嘉昱², 张小英², 陈彩霞², 张孙健¹, 龙秀琴^{2*}

(¹贵州科学院 贵州省山地资源研究所, 贵阳 550001; ²贵州科学院 贵州省植物园, 贵阳 550004)

摘要: 【目的】探讨避雨和补光对西番莲产量和果实品质的影响, 为西番莲设施栽培提供参考。【方法】供试材料为甜果型黄果西番莲 (*P. edulis* f. *favicarpa*), 观测避雨 (RS)、补光 (L)、避雨+补光 (RSL) 和露地栽培 (CK) 等不同栽培模式下西番莲结果枝生长、果实发育及产量, 可滴定酸、总糖、总游离氨基酸、Vc、总酚、总黄酮、 β -胡萝卜素等果实品质指标, 叶绿素 a 和叶绿素 b 含量, 净光合速率、蒸腾速率、胞间二氧化碳浓度、气孔导度等光合特性指标。【结果】和 CK 相比, 补光 L 能使结果枝粗度显著增加, 果实转色加快 3d, 果实营养物质含量平均增加 13%, 叶绿素含量略有增加, 净光合速率提高 20%, 对果实纵横径和产量无显著影响; 避雨 RS 和 RSL 会使结果枝更细长, RS 会延缓果实转色 8d, 产量提高 20%, 果实营养物质含量平均减少 26%, 净光合速率降低 50%, RSL 会延缓果实转色 4d, 产量提高 23%, 果实营养物质含量平均减少 20%, 净光合速率降低 37%, RS 和 RSL 叶绿素含量均显著增加, 对果实纵横径无显著影响。【结论】避雨能增加产量, 补光能提高果实品质, 可根据实际需求使用。

关键词: 西番莲; 避雨; 补光; 产量; 果实品质; 光合特性

中图分类号: S667.9 文献标志码: A 文章编号: 1009-9980(2024)06-0001-08

Effect of rain shelter and light supplement on yield, fruit quality and photosynthetic characteristics of passion fruit

TENG Yao¹, WANG Ye², LI Jiayu², ZHANG Xiaoying², CHEN Caixia², ZHANG Sunjian¹, LONG Xiuqin^{2*}

(¹Guizhou Academy of Sciences, Institute of Mountain Resources of Guizhou Province, Guiyang 550001, Guizhou, China; ²Guizhou Academy of Sciences, Guizhou Botanical Garden, Guiyang 550004, Guizhou, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】Passion fruit is native in South America, because of its unique aroma and flavor, passion fruit is favored in the domestic fruit market in recent years, but Guizhou and other provinces that cultivate passion fruit mainly using open field cultivation, and open field cultivation is susceptible to environmental conditions, so the yield and quality performance of passion fruit is not stable, affected the economic benefits of passion fruit seriously. As the auxiliary measures of cultivation, rain shelter and light supplement can effectively improve the yield or quality of many vegetables and fruits, in order to find the methods which can stabilize performance of passion fruit, in this study, we conducted the rain shelter cultivation and light supplement cultivation, discusses the rain shelter and light supplement on the influence of the yield and fruit quality of passion fruit,

收稿日期: 2024-01-02 接受日期: 2024-04-08

基金项目: 黔科合基础-ZK[2024]一般 625 项目; 国家重点研发计划课题 3(2021YFD1100303)后补助项目; 贵州科学院青年基金 (黔科院 J 字 2023[16]号)

作者简介: 滕尧, 男, 助理研究员, 硕士, 研究方向为果树育种和栽培。E-mail: 574177089@qq.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. E-mail: longxiuqin@163.com

and find the possible causes of the results, in order to provide reference for efficient cultivation of passion fruit. **【Methods】** The test material is sweet passion fruit, setting Rain Shelter (RS), Light Supplement (L), Rain Shelter + Light Supplement (RSL) and open field cultivation control group (CK). The measurement indexes include: branch length, internode length and thickness, fruit longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter, colour-changed period, average fruits number and weight of individual, yield, intrinsic quality of the fruit (titratable acid, total sugar, total free amino acids, vitamin C, total phenols, total flavonoids and β -carotene), content of chlorophyll-a and chlorophyll-b, photosynthetic properties (net photosynthetic rate, transpiration rate, stomatal conductivity and intercellular CO₂ concentration). **【Results】** In contrast to control group CK, Light Supplement (L): no significant effect on the branch length and internode length, can significantly increase the internode thickness by 4%, no significant effect on the fruit longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter, accelerated the fruit color change by 3d (5%), no significant effect on the yield, increase of the titratable acid by 3%, increase of the total sugar by 2%, the total free amino acids was significantly increased by 12%, the vitamin C was significantly increased by 9% , the total phenols was significantly increased by 13%, the total flavonoids was significantly increased by 38%, the β -carotene was significantly increased by 19%, the chlorophyll-a content was significantly increased by 11%, no significant effect on the chlorophyll-b content, the net photosynthetic rate was significantly increased by 20%, the transpiration rate was significantly increased by 8%, the stomatal conductance was significantly increased by 19%, no significant effect on the intercellular CO₂ concentration. Rain Shelter (RS): the branch length was significantly increased by 19%, the internode length was significantly increased by 26%, the internode thickness was significantly decreased by 20%, no significant effect on the fruit longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter, delayed the fruit color change by 8d (14%), yield was significantly increased by 20%, the titratable acid was significantly decreased by 14%, the total sugar was significantly decreased by 11%, the total free amino acids was significantly decreased by 7%, the vitamin C was significantly decreased by 6% , the total phenols was significantly decreased by 64%, the total flavonoids was significantly decreased by 43%, the β -carotene was significantly decreased by 37%, the chlorophyll-a content was significantly increased by 10%, the chlorophyll-b content was significantly increased by by 37%, the net photosynthetic rate was significantly decreased by 50%, the transpiration rate was significantly decreased by 62%, the stomatal conductance was significantly decreased by 55%, the intercellular CO₂ concentration was significantly decreased by 7%. Rain Shelter + Light Supplement (RSL): the branch length was significantly increased by 19%, internode length was significantly increased by 7%, the internode thickness was significantly decreased by 6%, no significant effect on the fruit longitudinal diameter and transverse diameter, delayed the fruit color change by 4d (7%), yield was significantly increased by 23%, the titratable acid was significantly decreased by 8%, the total sugar was significantly decreased by 10%, the total free amino acids was significantly decreased by 6%, the vitamin C was significantly decreased by 4%, the total phenols was

significantly decreased by 50%, the total flavonoid was significantly decreased by 37%, the β -carotene was significantly decreased by 25%, the chlorophyll-a content was significantly increased by 19%, the chlorophyll-b content was significantly increased by 40%, the net photosynthetic rate was significantly decreased by 37%, the transpiration rate was significantly decreased by 46%, the stomatal conductance was significantly decreased by 51%, no significant effect on the intercellular CO₂ concentration. 【 Conclusion 】 Light Supplement (L) can significantly improve the photosynthetic characteristics of plants, increase the nutrient content of fruit, and accelerate the time of fruit color change, but cannot effectively increase the yield. Rain Shelter (RS) and Rain Shelter + Light Supplement (RSL) can significantly increase the yield, but it will lead to the decline of the plant photosynthesis characteristics and the fruit intrinsic quality, and delay the time of fruit color change. All indicators of RSL are better than RS, indicating that light supplement can compensate for the influence of insufficient light, but the effect of light source in this test is less than that of natural light. Rain shelter and light supplement can be used according to the actual requirements.

Key words: Passion fruit; Rain shelter; Light supplement; Yield; Fruit quality; Photosynthetic characteristic

西番莲是原产于热带地区的西番莲科 (Passifloraceae) 西番莲属 (*Passiflora* Linn.) 草本或常绿攀缘木质藤本多年生植物, 国外一般称“热情果” (Passion fruit) [1], 并根据口味的酸甜分为酸果型西番莲 (sour passion fruit) [2]和甜果型西番莲 (sweet passion fruit) [3]。国内则习惯根据果皮颜色将可食用西番莲分为“紫果”和“黄果”两大类, 也常将二者统称为“百香果”, 甜果型黄果西番莲 (*P. edulis*.f. *favicarpa*) 因甜度高、香气多样而成为当前主栽的鲜食品种[4]。

西番莲在贵州和国内其他主栽省份的种植模式主要是露地栽培, 贵州西番莲的花果期集中在 6 月—9 月, 此时贵州正值多雨夏季[5], 受雨水及高温影响, 存在传粉昆虫减少、病虫害高发、花粉活力降低及落花落果等问题, 这制约了贵州西番莲产业的发展。避雨设施栽培可避免雨水机械损伤、调节棚内小气候环境、减少病虫害发生率并提高果树开花坐果率[6-7], 是降低环境不利影响的有效措施, 但对避雨栽培的研究发现, 避雨棚膜对光照的抑制率达 25%~50%[6], 植物长期处于弱光环境下会导致光合特性降低从而出现生长发育迟缓、枝条细长、开花延迟、果实小、果实营养物质积累下降等[8-10]。补光作为提高植物光合特性的有效手段之一, 在番茄和葡萄等果蔬栽培上已有广泛应用, 例如补光能使番茄叶面积指数提高 43.42%、产量提高 24.14%[11], 叶绿素 (a+b) 含量提高 8.93%、净光合速提升率 93.69%[12], 使葡萄叶片净光合速率提高 45.66%, 显著提高葡萄单粒重和纵横径、可溶性糖和可滴定酸含量等[13-14]。因此, 通过避雨设施和补光来提高西番莲的产量和品质, 对于贵州西番莲提质增效具有重要意义。

本试验以贵州当前主栽品种甜果型黄果西番莲为研究对象, 观测西番莲在避雨 (Rain

Shelter, RS)、补光 (Light supplement, L)、避雨+补光 (Rain Shelter+Light supplement, RSL) 和露地栽培 (CK) 等不同栽培模式下结果枝生长、果实发育及产量, 可滴定酸、总糖、总游离氨基酸、Vc、总酚、总黄酮、 β -胡萝卜素等果实品质指标, 叶绿素 a 和叶绿素 b 含量, 净光合速率、蒸腾速率、胞间二氧化碳浓度、气孔导度等光合特性指标, 探讨不同栽培模式对西番莲的影响, 以期为西番莲设施栽培提供参考。

1 材料与方法

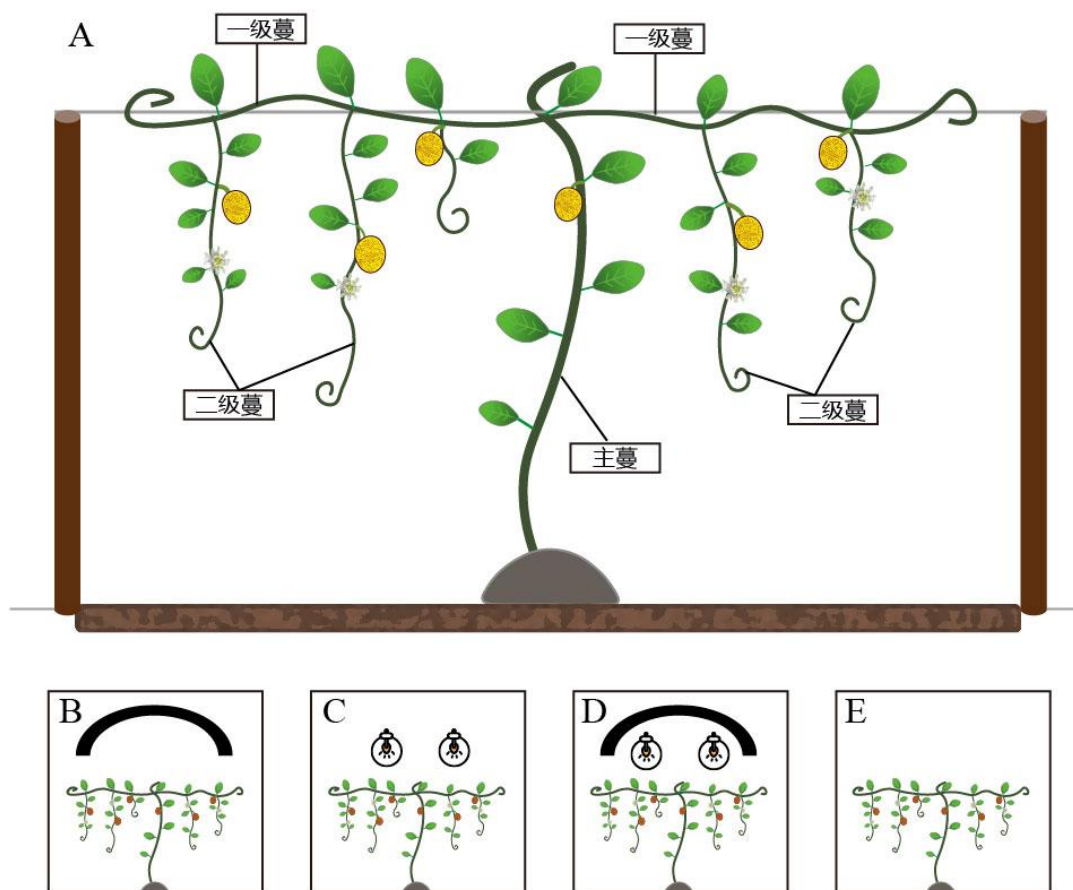
1.1 试验地与材料

试验在贵州科学院植物种质资源保育基地 (26°55'22" N, 106°49'25" E, 海拔 1051.3 m) 进行, 棚内设 4 个小区, 采用 4 mm 钢丝搭建单层双向垂帘架, 架高 1.8 m。基地年均温 15.3 °C, 极端高温 37.8 °C, 极端低温 -2.9 °C, 土壤 pH6.5, 0~20 cm 土层含全氮 2.42 g · kg⁻¹, 全磷 1.25 g · kg⁻¹, 全钾 12.86 g · kg⁻¹, 有机质含量 6.01%。

供试材料为甜果型黄果西番莲 5 个月嫁接苗, 苗高 80~100 cm, 每小区种植 2 行, 行距 4 m, 每行 15 株, 株距 1.5 m, 种植密度为 110 株每 667 m² (1650 株每 hm²)。所有试验材料于 2023 年 3 月定植, 每株施农家肥 5 kg, 栽培模式如图 1A 所示, 所有小区均采用相同农艺管理。

1.2 试验设计

本试验设置避雨和补光 2 个因素, 共 3 个处理和 1 个对照, 分别为避雨 (RS, 图 1B)、补光 (L, 图 1C)、避雨+补光 (RSL, 图 1D) 和露地栽培 (CK, 图 1E)。避雨棚膜为聚乙烯薄膜, 厚 15 S, 顶高 5 m, 大棚侧面薄膜全部打开。补光灯为 LED 灯, 功率 30 W, 设置在植株上方 1 m, 白光 (410 nm) : 蓝光 (450 nm) : 红光 (660 nm) = 1 : 1 : 1, 光照强度设置为西番莲适宜光强 2800 lx^[15], 根据西番莲适宜光周期 16 : 8^[16]设置补光时间为 5 : 00—21 : 00, 期间当光照强度低于 2800 lx 时补光灯自动开启。



B 为避雨, C 为补光, D 为避雨+补光, E 为对照。

B: rain shelter, C: light supplement, D: rain shelter + light supplement, E: CK.

图 1 本试验西番莲栽培模式 (A) 及不同处理 (B、C、D 和 E) 示意图

Fig.1 Diagrams of the cultivation mode (A) and different treatments (B, C, D and E) of passion fruit in this test

1.3 指标及测定方法

1.3.1 结果枝长度、节间长度及粗度 5月初, 每个处理随机选取 10 株, 每株随机选取 1 个二级蔓新萌发嫩梢, 每隔 5 d 测量枝条长度, 共测 7 次, 并在 35 d 将结果枝打顶, 同时测量第 3~8 节^[17]节间平均长度和粗度。

1.3.2 果实纵径、横径及转色时间 6月底, 每个处理随机选取 10 朵花, 在同一日进行人工授粉, 每隔 5 d 用电子游标卡尺测量果实纵横径, 共测 7 次, 并观察记录果实成熟所需转色时间。

1.3.3 单果重、单株结果数及产量 各处理于 9 月中旬 (记为 S1 期, 下同) 采集主蔓和一级蔓成熟果实, 10 月中旬 (记为 S2 期, 下同) 采集二级蔓成熟果实, 在两个时期分别随机取 10 个果实测定单果重, 并计算平均单果重。每个处理随机选择 5 株, 收集首次采摘到 11 月底全部成熟果实, 计算平均单株结果数。根据平均单果重、平均单株结果数和种植密度计算产量。

1.3.4 果实内在品质 于 S1 和 S2，各处理随机取 10 个成熟果实可食部分混样，重复 3 次。用酸碱滴定法测定总有机酸，酸水解苯酚-硫酸比色法测定总糖，茚三酮显色法测定总游离氨基酸，2,6-二氯靛酚滴定法测定 Vc，福林酚比色法测定总酚，硝酸铝盐比色法测定总黄酮，乙醇-石油醚提取直接比色法测定 β -胡萝卜素。

1.3.5 叶绿素含量 于 7 月中下旬和 8 月中下旬（S1 和 S2 果实生长发育时期），各处理随机取 10 张完整、健康叶片剪碎混样，重复 5 次。根据分光光度法测定叶绿素含量实验方法^[18]测定叶绿素 a 和叶绿素 b 含量。

1.3.6 光合参数 1.3.5 采集叶片时选择晴天，并于当天的 9:00—11:00，各处理随机选择健康西番莲 5 株，在植株 0.6、1.2、1.8 m 处用 LI-6800 光合仪测定叶片净光合速率、胞间二氧化碳浓度、蒸腾速率和气孔导度。

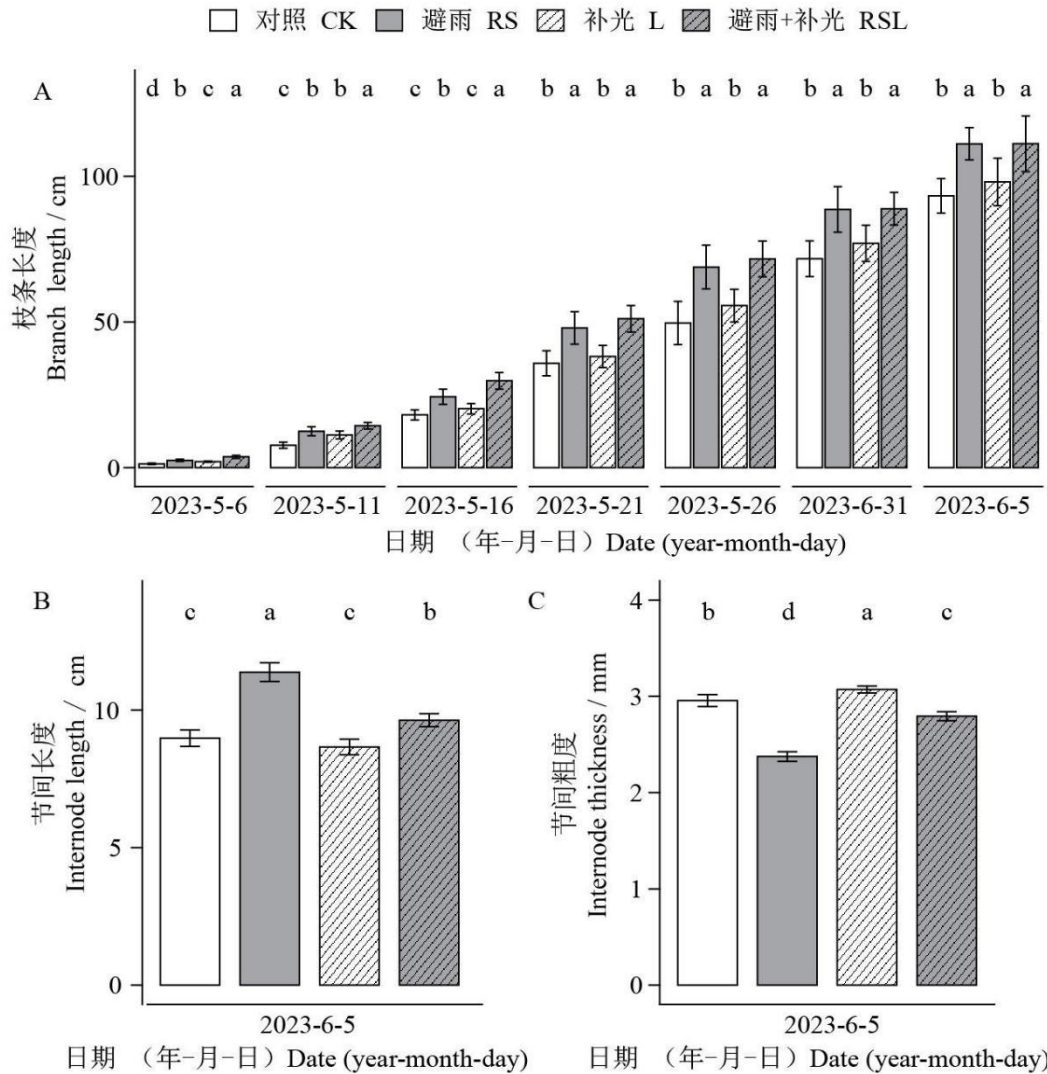
1.4 数据处理与分析

用 WPS 进行原始数据记录和整理，栽培模式图用 Adobe Illustrator 作图，用 R 语言进行数据分析统计，显著性检验通过 T 检验进行。

2 结果与分析

2.1 避雨补光对西番莲结果枝生长的影响

西番莲结果枝生长情况如图 2 所示，前 15 d 各处理显著性差异在不断变化，萌芽后 20 d 结果枝生长稳定，避雨组结果枝长度显著高于未避雨组（L 和 CK 为未避雨组，RS 和 RSL 为避雨组，下同），且补光对结果枝生长无显著影响（图 2A），节间平均长度在避雨组与未避雨组间有显著性差异，RS 显著高于 RSL，节间平均长度表现为 $RS > RSL > CK > L$ （图 2B）；节间平均粗度在 4 个处理间均有显著性差异，最大为 L，其后依次为 CK、LRS、RS（图 2C）。西番莲结果枝生长情况说明，避雨能增加西番莲结果枝长度和节间长度，同时降低枝条粗度，而补光有利于枝条增粗。



不包含相同字母的任意两组数据代表达到 5% 差异显著水平 ($p < 0.05$), 下同。

Each two group of data that do not share same letters indicate a significant difference of 5% between the two groups ($p < 0.05$), the same below.

图 2 不同处理下西番莲枝条长度 (A)、节间长度 (B) 和节间粗度 (C) 对比

Fig.2 Comparison of branch length (A), internode length (B) and internode thickness (C) of passion fruit under different treatments

2.2 避雨补光对西番莲果实生长发育的影响

西番莲果实生长发育和转色时间如图 3 所示, 果实在授粉后 3 周膨大基本结束, 不同处理间果实纵径和横径在 7 个观测时间点均无显著性差异, 在授粉 35 d 后纵径呈现 $L > CK > LRS > RS$ (图 3A)、横径呈现 $CK > L > LRS > RS$ 的趋势 (图 3B); 果实转色平均所需天数最短为 L (52.8 d), 较 CK、RSL、RS 分别显著缩短 2.6、6.4、10.7 d (图 3C)。观测结果说明, 避雨和补光对果实纵横径没有显著影响, 但会影响果实转色时间。

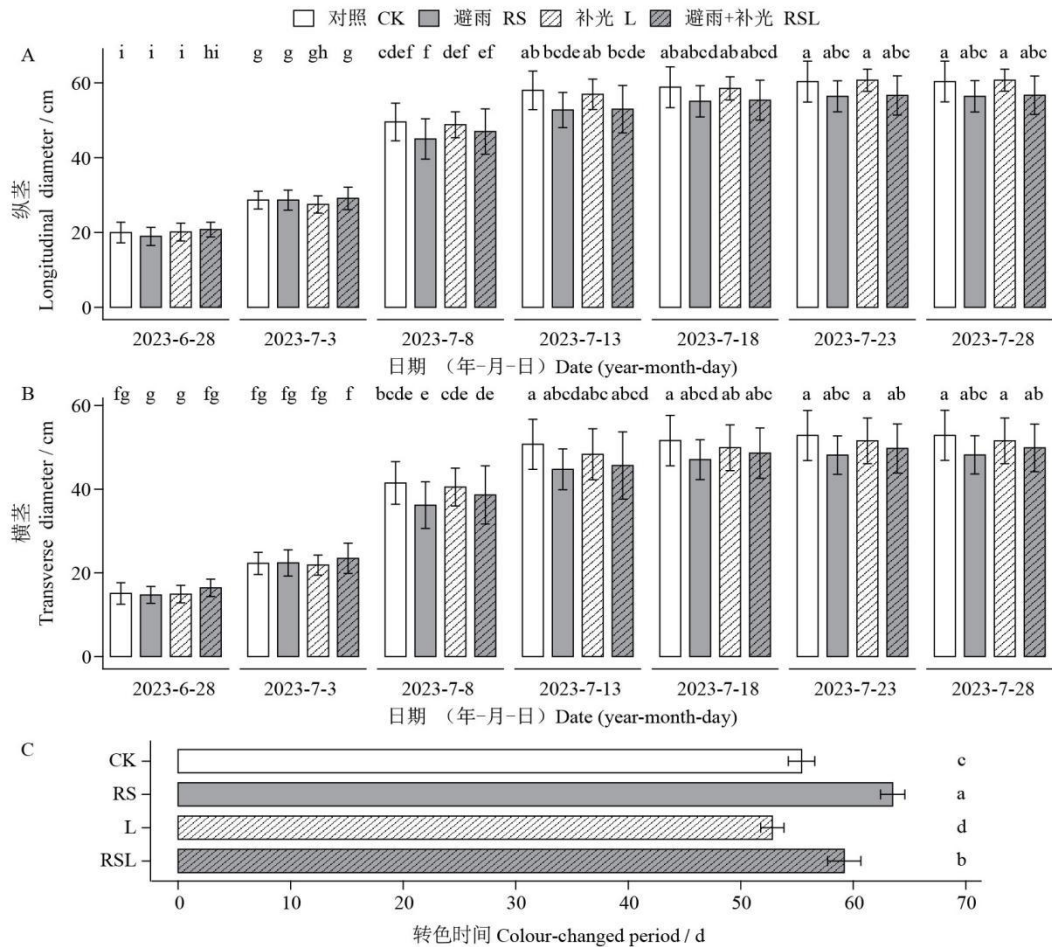


图 3 不同处理下西番莲果实纵径(A)和横径(B)生长变化及转色时间(C)对比
 Fig.3 Comparison of fruit longitudinal diameter (A) and transverse diameter (B),
 colour-changed period (C) of passion fruit under different treatments

2.3 避雨补光对西番莲产量的影响

避雨组和未避雨组间在平均单果重、平均单株结果数和产量上均有显著性差异,组内处理无显著性差异,RS和RSL平均单果重比CK分别降低23.2%和20.6%,单株平均果实数比CK分别高出56.7%和55.4%,产量比CK分别提高20.4%和23.4%。表1结果说明,补光对产量无显著影响,避雨能显著提高产量。

表 1 不同处理下西番莲平均单果重、平均单株结果数及产量

Tab.1 Average weight of individual, average fruits number and yield of passion fruit under different treatments

	平均单果重 (g)	平均单株结果数	产量 (kg·hm ⁻²)
	Average fruits weight (g)	Average fruits number of individual	Yield (kg·hm ⁻²)
CK	80.82±15.78 a	60.7±11.10 b	8094.5±2604.6 a
RS	62.10±10.30 b	95.1±11.12 a	9744.4±1882.8 b
L	82.38±14.70 a	61.3±11.16 b	8332.3±1156.3 a

2.4 避雨补光对西番莲果实内在品质的影响

不同处理下西番莲果实营养物质含量情况如图 4 所示，两个时期不同处理下可滴定酸、总糖、总游离氨基酸和总酚含量在避雨组和未避雨组间有显著性差异，Vc 及 β -胡萝卜素含量 L 高于 CK 且显著高于避雨组，S1 期 RS 总黄酮含量显著低于其他处理，而 S2 期末避雨组总黄酮含量显著高于避雨组，营养物质含量差异主要体现在 S2 期总酚、总黄酮和 β -胡萝卜素，RS、RSL 总酚比 CK 分别减少 64%和 50%，总黄酮分别减少 43%和 37%， β -胡萝卜素分别减少 37%和 25%，L 总酚比 CK 高出 13%，总黄酮高出 38%， β -胡萝卜素高出 19%。S1 期至 S2 期，未避雨组主要营养物质含量有不同程度提高，避雨组则下降，各处理的总游离氨基酸均呈下降趋势。果实营养物质测定结果说明，避雨和补光对果实内在品质均有显著影响，补光 L 能促进西番莲果实营养物质积累，避雨处理则会降低果实营养物质积累。

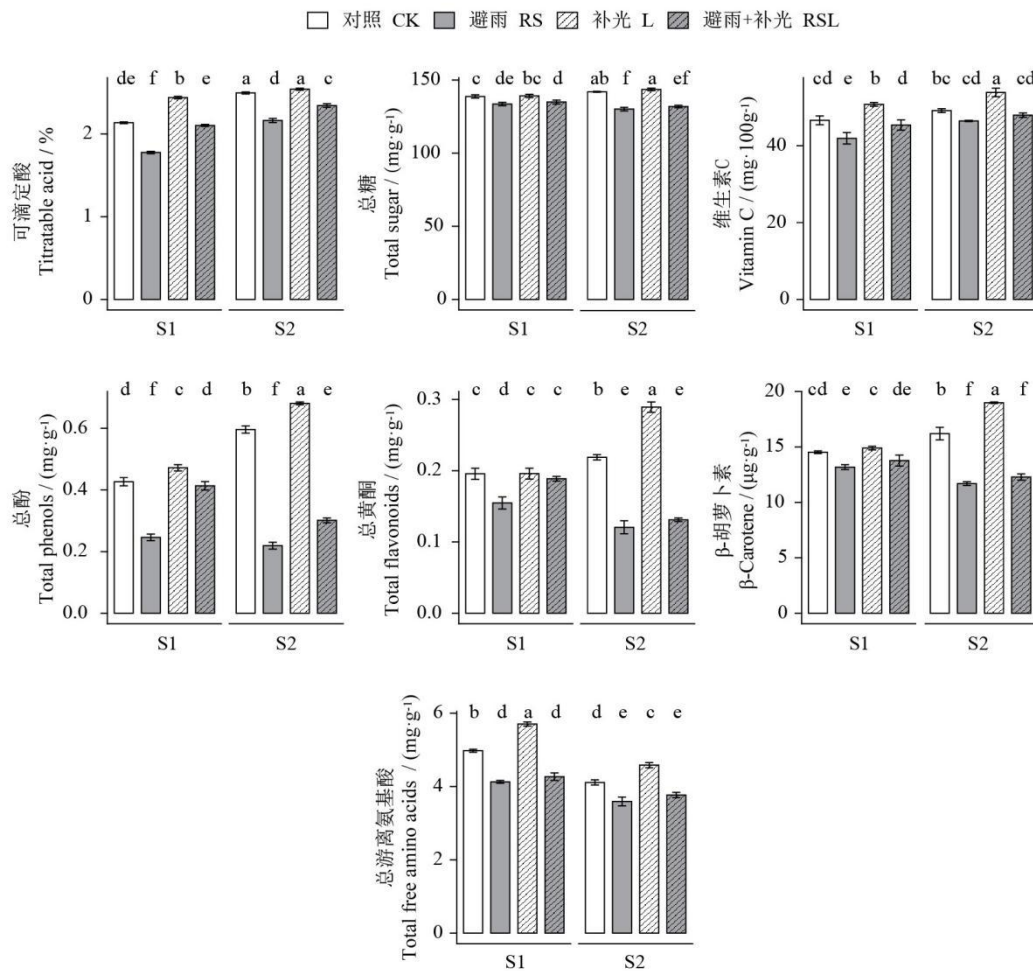


图 4 不同处理下 S1 期和 S2 期西番莲果实主要营养物质含量对比

Fig.4 Comparison of main nutrient content during S1 and S2 under different treatments

2.5 避雨补光对西番莲叶绿素含量及光合特性的影响

不同处理下西番莲叶片的叶绿素含量如图 5 所示，7 月，RSL、RS、L 叶绿素 a 含量比 CK 分别提高 23%、18%和 5%，叶绿素 b 含量分别提高 30%、24%和 2%；8 月，RSL、RS、

L 叶绿素 a 含量比 CK 分别提高 19%、10%和 11%，叶绿素 b 含量分别提高 40%、37%和 7%。7 月至 8 月，未避雨组叶绿素 a 含量升高，叶绿素 b 含量降低，叶绿素 a+b 含量基本无变化，a/b 值升高；避雨组叶绿素相关指标均有小幅下降，叶绿素 a 降幅大于叶绿素 b。叶绿素含量测定结果说明，避雨和补光均能提高植株叶绿素含量。

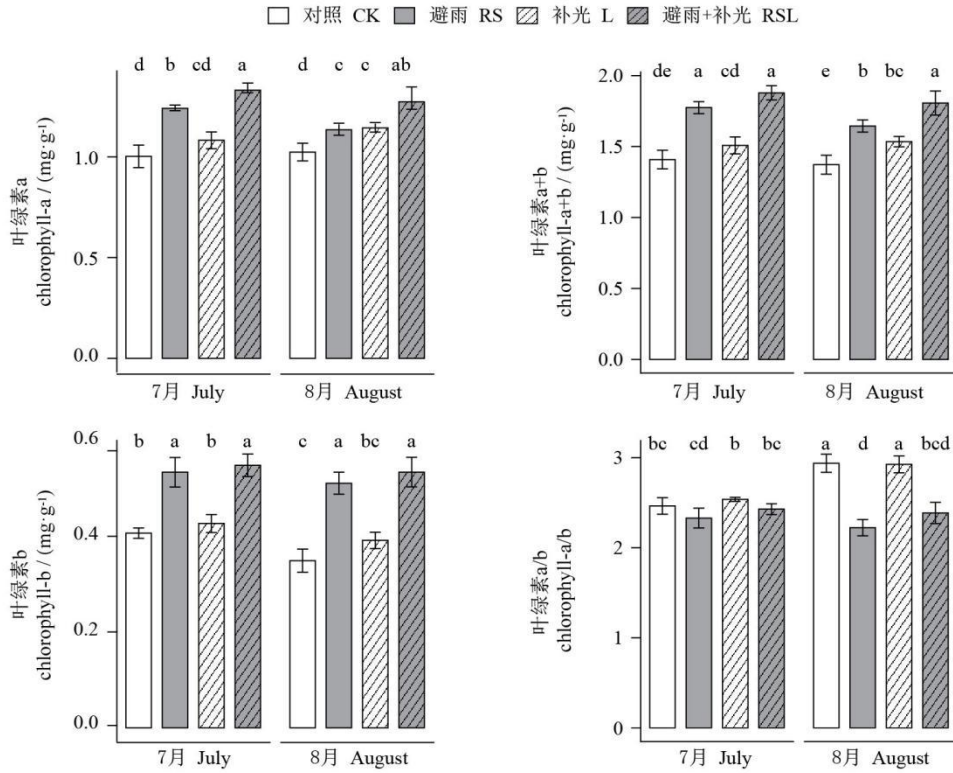


图 5 不同处理下 7 月和 8 月西番莲叶绿素含量对比

Fig.5 Comparison of chlorophyll content during July and August under different treatments

不同处理下西番莲光合特性如图 6 所示，7 月，未避雨组净光合速率 (P_n)、蒸腾速率 (T_r) 和气孔导度 (G_s) 均显著高于避雨组，RS 胞间二氧化碳浓度 (C_i) 显著低于其他处理；8 月，未避雨组 P_n 、 T_r 和 G_s 仍显著高于避雨组，各处理 C_i 也有差异，L 的 P_n 较 CK 提高 20%，RS 和 RSL 则比 CK 分别减少 50%和 37%。7 月至 8 月，未避雨组 P_n 、 T_r 和 G_s 仍有不同程度提高，避雨组 P_n 、 T_r 和 G_s 仍则是小幅下降， C_i 在各处理间均下降。光合特性监测结果说明，避雨和补光对西番莲植株光合特性均有显著影响，补光能提高植株光合作用，避雨则会降低植株光合作用。

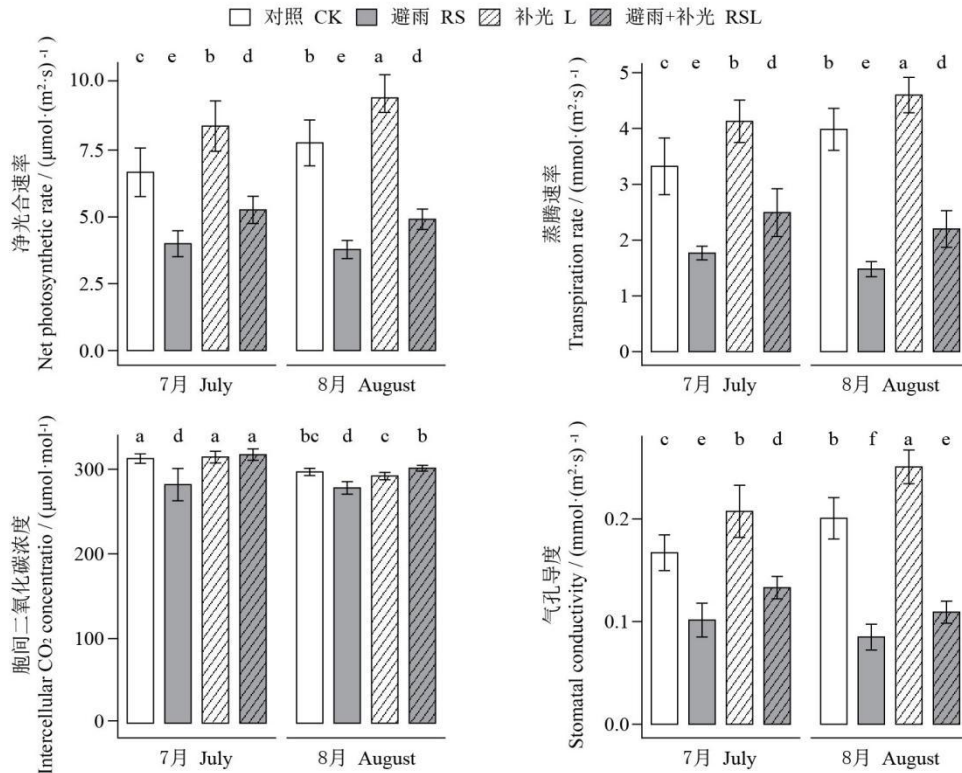


图 5 不同处理下 7 月和 8 月西番莲光合特性对比

Fig.5 Comparison of photosynthetic characteristics during July and August under different treatments

3 讨论

3.1 避雨补光对西番莲生长发育及产量的影响

结果枝的节间缩短和粗度增加有利于植物营养和水分转运从而提高果实品质^[19], 本次研究结果表明, L 能使西番莲结果枝节间粗度显著增加, 这与设施葡萄补光的结果一致^[20], 避雨模式 RS 和 RSL 则使结果枝更细长, 这主要是因为避雨棚膜对光照的阻挡引起弱光胁迫^[6], 导致植物产生更长、更细的茎以适应弱光环境^[8], 这与烟草的研究结果一致^[9], 总之, 弱光胁迫并不利于西番莲生长发育与营养物质积累。

本次试验各处理间西番莲果实纵横径没有显著性差异, 说明光照条件对西番莲果实纵横径生长影响不显著, 西番莲果实生长发育主要与水肥供给差异有关^[21-22]; 补光能够加快西番莲果实转色, 主要表现在光照能促进植物色素合成与积累^[23-24]。综合来看, 本试验中西番莲果实从生长到完成转色的最快处理为 L, 需 80 d 左右, 生长周期比相关文献报道结果^[15,22]慢 10 d~30 d, 原因主要是西番莲在整个生长发育周期较依赖合适的温度和相对湿度^[17], 本试验未监测环境因子, 且避雨棚内小气候变化在不同研究中结论不同^[6,25], 避雨栽培模式下西番莲生长发育的适宜环境条件另需详细研究。

避雨栽培的产量显著高于 CK 和 L 的原因要结合西番莲生长特性和气候条件来分析: 夏季高温和强光会抑制西番莲花芽形成^[17], 同时西番莲花果期与雨季同期, 雨水会冲刷花粉、

诱发生病虫害等，避雨栽培则极大减少了雨水与植株接触从而保证开花坐果，所以未避雨组单株结果数显著低于避雨组。西番莲在生长发育过程中，茎、叶生长和花芽、幼果发育同时在进行，必然存在养分竞争^[17]，更多的果实数量意味着植株养分供给分散，因此避雨组果实纵横径及单果重低于 CK。避雨栽培产量较露地栽培可显著提高 20%以上，但本试验产量仍低于其他文献报道^[14,21-22]，除前述环境因素外，与种植密度、水肥利用和修剪管护等都有关系^[26-27]，生产中应兼顾各种因素。

3.2 避雨补光对西番莲果实内在品质、叶绿素含量及光合特性的影响

维 C、酚、黄酮等西番莲果实所含抗氧化活性物质是当下研究的热点^[28]，试验结果显示，补光能增加西番莲主要营养物质含量，提高果实内在品质，避雨则反之。研究表明，植物营养物质积累主要受光合作用强弱影响，净光合速率 (P_n) 的大小可以反映植物对光能的利用效率， P_n 提高能使植物产生更多光合产物参与代谢运输，促进营养物质积累^[29-30]，而 P_n 与叶绿素 (a+b) 含量和 a/b 值有密切关系，叶绿素 (a+b) 含量或 a/b 值提高表示植物 P_n 愈高，反之 P_n 则愈低^[31]。7 月至 S1 期，L 相较于 CK 能给植株提供更多光照，刺激植物合成更多叶绿素来捕获光能^[32]，使 L 叶绿素含量和 P_n 升高，进而提高营养物质积累，弱光胁迫也会刺激植物产生更多叶绿素来捕获光能^[8]，但由于有效光合辐射减弱，RS 缺少可利用的光能，导致 P_n 显著低于 CK，果实品质也因此低于 CK，RSL 主要营养物质含量和 P_n 高于 RS 但仍显著低于 CK。8 月至 S2 期，植物会根据不同生长时期来调节自身叶绿素含量和 P_n ^[33-34]，L 叶绿素总量基本不变但 a/b 值升高， P_n 高于前期 L 和同期 CK，能积累更多营养物质，RS 和 RSL 则可能受弱光环境下光合酶、叶绿体超微结构和激素变化等因素综合影响导致叶绿素含量较期下降^[8,34-35]， P_n 也低于各自前期和同期 CK，同时随着果实数量不断增加，养分竞争加剧，最终导致单个果实营养物质积累减少，果实品质下降。 T_r 和 G_s 与 P_n 的变化趋势相同，这与烟草的研究结果一致^[9]，L 的 C_i 下降是因为 P_n 上升使 CO_2 利用率提高，RS 和 RSL 的 C_i 下降则是因为植株总体光合特性减弱。

综上，补光 L 可以促进西番莲结果枝生长和果实转色，能提高叶绿素含量和净光合速率，帮助果实积累营养物质，提高品质，但无法有效增加产量；避雨 RS 通过减少雨水与植株接触来提高花果数量，进而显著提高产量，但同时避雨棚膜会降低有效光合辐射，使果实转色时间延长及品质下降；避雨补光 RSL 的各项观测指标均略优于 RS，证明试验光源能一定程度上弥补自然光照的不足。受限于试验条件，如能采取适时揭膜、增加避雨棚膜透光率、设置红蓝光比例及补光时长、调整光照强度等措施，应能进一步提高西番莲的产量和品质，为西番莲设施栽培提供参考。

4 结论

避雨能使西番莲产量提高 20%以上，补光能使西番莲营养物质含量平均提高 13%以上，实际生产中可根据气候条件、建园成本和管护措施等因素选择性使用。

参考文献 References:

- [1] PEREIRA Z C, CRUZ J M, CORREA R F, SANCHES E A, CAMPELO P H, BEZERRA J A. Passion fruit (*Passiflora* spp.) pulp: a review on bioactive properties, health benefits and technological potential[J]. Food Research International, 2023, 166:112626-. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.foodres.2023.112626>.
- [2] SUSAN A, ALEXANDRE M M, NILTON T V, ANA M C, FBIO G F, MARCIO E F. Microsatellite marker development by partial sequencing of the sour passion fruit genome (*Passiflora edulis* Sims)[J]. BMC Genomics, 2017, 18(1): 549. doi: 10.1186/s12864-017-3881-5.
- [3] SILVA C L, BORDON N G, FILHO L C, GAROFALO C A. The importance of plant diversity in maintaining the pollinator bee, *Eulaema nigrita* (Hymenoptera: Apidae) in sweet passion fruit fields[J]. Revista De Biologia Tropical, 2012, 60(4): 1553-1565.
- [4] 韦晓霞, 梁党弟, 赖瑞联, 吴如健, 陈发兴. 优质早熟大果百香果新品种蜜语的选育[J]. 果树学报, 2023, 40(1): 187-190.
WEI Xiaoxia, LIANG Dangdi, LAI Ruilian, WU Rujian, CHEN Faxing. A new early-maturing and high-yielding passion fruit cultivar Miyu[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2023, 40(1): 187-190.
- [5] 张东海, 白慧, 周文钰. 西南雨季监测指标在贵州西部的适用性分析[J]. 贵州气象, 2015, 39(03): 27-31.
ZHANG Donghai, BAI Hui, ZHOU Wenyu. Applicability analysis of southwest rainy season monitoring indicators in western Guizhou[J]. Journal of Guizhou Meteorology, 2015, 39(03): 27-31.
- [6] 刘飘, 林立金, 宋海岩, 陈栋, 孙淑霞, 李靖, 徐子鸿, 刘春阳, 江国良, 涂美艳. 避雨栽培对猕猴桃园小气候环境及主要病害的影响[J]. 西南农业学报, 2021, 34(12): 2613-2620.
LIU Piao, LIN Lijin, SONG Haiyan, CHEN Dong, SUN Shuxia, LI Jing, XU Zihong, LIU Chunyang, JIANG Guoliang, TU Meiyang. Effects of rain-shelter cultivation on microclimate environment and main diseases of kiwifruit orchard[J]. Southwest China Journal of Agricultural Sciences, 2021, 34(12): 2613-2620.
- [7] 栗进朝, 段罗顺, 张晓申. 避雨对葡萄病害和光照强度的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2009, 26(6): 847-850.
LI Jinchao, DUAN Luoshun, ZHANG Xiaoshen. Effect of rainproof cultivation on grape disease incidence and light intensity under the shelter[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2009, 26(6): 847-850.
- [8] 翁忙玲, 程慧林, 姜卫兵. 弱光对园艺植物光合特性及生长发育影响研究进展[J]. 内蒙古农业大学学报, 2007, 28(03): 279-282.
WENG Mangling, CHENG Huilin, Jiang Weibing. Effects of low light on photosynthetic characters, growth and development of horticultural plants[J]. Journal of Inner Mongolia Agricultural University(Natural Science Edition), 2007, 28(03): 279-282.
- [9] 刘国顺, 乔新荣, 王芳, 杨超, 郭桥燕, 云菲. 光照强度对烤烟光合特性及其生长和品质的影响[J]. 西北植物学报, 2007, 27(9): 1833-1837.
LIU Guoshun, QIAO Xinrong, WANG Fang, YANG Chao, GUO Qiaoyan, YUN Fei. Effects of light intensity on photosynthetic capabilities, growth and quality of Flue-cured Tobacco[J]. Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica, 2007, 27(9): 1833-1837.
- [10] 付一峰, 张泽锦, 唐丽. 避雨栽培对四川盆地春季茄子光合电子传递、产量及品质的影响[J]. 中国瓜菜, 2023, 36(8): 12-18.
FU Yifeng, ZHANG Zejin, TANG Li. Effects of rain- shelter cultivation on photosynthetic electron transport, yield and quality of eggplant in spring in Sichuan Basin[J]. China Cucurbits and Vegetables, 2023, 36(8):12-18.
- [11] 唐婷婷, 吕璐平, 李灵芝, 李海平, 王艳芳, 牛华琳, 孙斌. 不同红蓝光对比对番茄叶片和产量品质的影响[J]. 山西农业大学学报(自然科学版), 2023, 43(05): 22-28.
TANG Tingting, LV Luping, LI Lingzhi, LI Haiping, WANG Yanfang, NIU Hualin, SUN Bin. Effects of different

- proportions of red and blue light on tomato leaves, yield and quality[J]. Journal of Shanxi Agricultural University(Natural Science Edition), 2023, 43(05): 22-28.
- [12]黄松, 刘勇鹏, 孙凯乐, 张婵, 孙治强, 朴凤植, 张涛. 不同 LED 光强补光对日光温室越冬番茄生长及产量品质的影响[J]. 山东农业科学, 2023, 55(06): 62-68.
- Huang Song, Liu Yongpeng, Sun Kaile, Zhang Chan, Sun Zhiqiang, Piao Fengzhi, Zhang Tao. Effect of different LED illumination intensity on the growth, yield and quality of overwintering tomato in solar greenhouse[J]. Shandong Agricultural Sciences, 2023, 55(06): 62-68.
- [13]黄秋凤, 陈立, 李敏, 谢蜀豫, 曹慕明, 李玮, 黄羽, 管敬喜, 黄竞, 陈国品. 夜间延时补光调控对巨峰葡萄春果生长发育及光合特性的影响[J]. 南方农业学报, 2021, 52(8): 2227-2233.
- HUANG Qiufeng, CHEN Li, LI Min, XIE Shuyu, CAO Muming, LI Wei, HUANG Yu, GUAN Jingxi, HUANG Jing, CHEN Guopin. Effects of late time illumination delayed regulation at night on growth and photosynthetic characteristics of spring berry of Kyoho grape[J]. Journal of Southern Agriculture, 2021, 52(8): 2227-2233.
- [14]黄秋凤, 谢蜀豫, 曹慕明, 陈立, 李敏, 覃锦声, 李玮, 余欢, 阙名锦, 陈国品. 夜间补光对巨峰葡萄春果叶片营养及果实品质的影响[J]. 南方农业学报, 2019, 50(4): 781-787.
- HUANG Qiufeng, XIE Shuyu, CAO Muming, CHEN Li, LI Min, QIN Jinsheng, LI Wei, YU Huan, QUE Mingjin, CHEN Guopin. Effects of supplementary illumination at night on leaf nutrition and fruit quality for spring fruit of Kyoho grape[J]. Journal of Southern Agriculture, 2019, 50(4): 781-787.
- [15]田青兰, 吴艳艳, 刘洁云, 黄伟华, 牟海飞, 张英俊, 韦绍龙, 韦弟. 广西地区西番莲产量和品质形成特征及其对气象因子的响应[J]. 生态学杂志, 2021, 40(7): 1924-1936.
- TIAN Qinglan, WU Yanyan, LIU Jieyun, HUANG Weihua, MOU Haifei, ZHANG Yingjun, WEI Shaolong, WEI Di. The yield and quality formation characteristics of passion fruit and their response to meteorological factors in Guangxi, China[J]. Chinese Journal of Ecology, 2021, 40(7): 1924-1936.
- [16]NAVE N, KATZ E, CHAYUT N, GAZIT S, SAMACH A. Flower development in the passion fruit *Passiflora edulis* requires a photoperiod-induced systemic graft-transmissible signalpce[J]. Plant, Cell and Environment, 2010, 33(12): 2065-2083.
- [17]田青兰, 吴艳艳, 黄伟华, 刘洁云, 韦绍龙, 牟海飞, 韦弟, 黄永才, 熊晓兰, 张英俊. ‘台农 1 号’西番莲的成花坐果特性及与气象因子的关系[J]. 果树学报, 2020, 37(09): 1358-1370.
- TIAN Qinglan, WU Yanyan, HUANG Weihua, LIU Jieyun, WEI Shaolong, MOU Haifei, WEI Di, HUANG Yongcai, XIONG Xiaolan, ZHANG Yingjun. Flower formation and fruit setting of ‘Tainong No.1’ passion fruit and its relationship with meteorological factors[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2020, 37(09): 1358-1370.
- [18]胡秉芬, 黄华梨, 季元祖, 赵晓芳, 戚建莉, 张露荷, 张广忠. 分光光度法测定叶绿素含量的提取液的适宜浓度[J]. 草业科学, 2018, 35(8): 1965-1974.
- HU Bingfen, HUANG Huali, JI Yuanzu, ZHAO Xiaofang, QI Jianli, ZHANG Luhe, ZHANG Guangzhong. Evaluation of the optimum concentration of chlorophyll extract for determination of chlorophyll content by spectrophotometry[J]. Pratacultural Science, 2018, 35(8): 1965-1974.
- [19]黄小云, 陆媚, 成果, 唐桓伟, 曹雄军, 梁世弦, 白先进, 谢太理, 陈爱军, 王博. 根域限制下一年两收夏黑葡萄冬果结果枝生长势对果实品质的影响[J]. 中国南方果树, 2020, 49(05): 99-102.
- HUANG Xiaoyun, LU Mei, CHENG Guo, TANG Hengwei, CAO Xiongjun, LIANG Shixuan, BAI Xianjin, XIE Taili, CHEN Aijun, WANG Bo. Effect of growth potential of winter fruiting branch on fruit quality of two crops annually grape under rooting zone restriction[J]. South China Fruits, 2020, 49(05): 99-102.
- [20]魁小花, 杨宏娟, 李敏, Abubakar Shehu TADDA, 邱志鹏, 邱栋梁. 补光对设施葡萄生长发育及果实品质

- 的影响[J]. 北方园艺, 2021(08): 57-63.
- KUI Xiaohua, YANG Hongjuan, LI Min, Abubakar Shehu TADDA, QIU Zhipeng, QIU Dongliang. Effects of supplementary light on growth and development and fruit quality of greenhouse grape[J]. Northern Horticulture, 2021(08): 57-63.
- [21]李丹萍, 寸待泽, 李晶, 周先艳, 李进学, 付小猛, 董建梅, 杜玉霞. 不同氮钾肥用量对百香果生长、品质及产量的影响[J]. 中国土壤与肥料, 2022(12): 123-132.
- LI Danping, CUN Daize, LI Jing, ZHOU Xianyan, LI Jinxue, FU Xiaomeng, DONG Jianmei, DU Yuxia. Effects of different nitrogen and potassium dosage on growth, quality and yield of passion fruit.[J]. Soil and Fertilizer Sciences in China, 2022(12): 123-132.
- [22]徐智, 汤利. 西番莲果渣有机肥对西番莲生长发育、品质和产量的影响[J]. 云南农业大学学报, 2012, 27(3): 457-460.
- XU Zhi, TANG Li. Effects of passion fruit marc organic fertilizer on the growth, development, quality and yield of passion fruit[J]. Journal of Yunnan Agricultural University, 2012, 27(3): 457-460.
- [23]刘帅, 张亚红, 徐伟荣, 刘鑫, 袁苗, 胡泽军. 基于转录组研究光质对转色期红地球葡萄果实着色及品质的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2021, 38(12): 2045-2058.
- LIU Shuai, ZHANG Yahong, XU Weirong, LIU Xin, YUAN Miao, HU Zejun. Effects of light quality on the berry coloration and quality of Red Globegrape during veraison based on transcriptome sequencing[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2021, 38(12): 2045-2058.
- [24]XU Y N, YOU C J, XU C B, ZHANG C F, HU X L, LI X L, MA H J, GONG J L, SUN X P. Red and blue light promote tomato fruit coloration through modulation of hormone homeostasis and pigment accumulation[J]. Postharvest Biology and Technology, 2023, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.postharvbio.2023.112588>.
- [25]许奇志, 邓朝军, 蒋际谋, 陈秀萍. 避雨设施葡萄对套种枇杷生长与结果的影响[J]. 果树学报, 2023, 40(10): 2149-2159.
- XU Qizhi, DENG Chaojun, JIANG Jimou, CHEN Xiuping. Effects of grapes in shelter facilities on tree growth and fruiting of interplanted loquat[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2023, 40(10): 2149-2159.
- [26]刘思汝, 石伟琦, 马海洋, 王国安, 陈清, 徐明岗. 果树水肥一体化高效利用技术研究进展[J]. 果树学报, 2019, 36(3): 366-384.
- LIU Siru, SHI Weiqi, MA Hayang, WANG Guo'an, CHEN Qing, XU Minggang. Advances in research on efficient utilization of fertigation in fruit trees[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 2019, 36(3): 366-384.
- [27]许明宪. 果树修剪的经济目标和生理依据[J]. 果树学报, 1986(04): 13-17.
- XU Mingxian. Study on the economic goal and physiological basis of fruit trees pruning[J]. Journal of Fruit Science, 1986(04): 13-17.
- [28]李巍, 李春俭, 张福锁, 黄彪. 西番莲营养品质与功能性成分研究及应用进展[J]. 中国农业大学学报, 2022, 27(11): 79-92.
- LI Wei, LI Chunjian, ZHANG Fusuo, HUANG Biao. Research progress on the nutritional quality and functional substances of passionflower and its application[J]. Journal of China Agricultural University, 2022, 27(11): 79-92.
- [29]马均, 朱庆森, 马文波, 田彦华, 杨建昌, 周开达. 重穗型水稻光合作用、物质积累与运转的研究[J]. 中国农业科学, 2003, 36(4): 375-381.
- MA Jun, ZHU Qingsen, MA Wenbo, TIAN Yanhua, YANG Jianchang, ZHOU Kaida. Studies on the photosynthetic characteristics and accumulation and transformation of assimilation product in heavy panicle type of rice[J]. Scientia Agricultura Sinica, 2003, 36(4): 375-381.

- [30]叶子飘, 于强. 光合作用光响应模型比较[J]. 植物生态学报, 2008, 32(6): 1356-1361.
- YE Zipiao, YU Qiang. Comparison of new and several classical models of photosynthesis in response to irradiance[J]. Journal of Plant Ecology, 2008, 32(6): 1356-1361.
- [31]刘贞琦, 刘振业, 马达鹏, 曾淑芬. 水稻叶绿素含量及其与光合速率关系的研究[J]. 作物学报, 1984, 10(1): 57-62.
- Liu Zhenqi, Liu Zhenye, MaDapeng, Zeng Shufen. A study on the relation between chlorophyll content and photosynthetic rate of rice[J]. Acta Agronomica Sinica, 1984, 10(1): 57-62.
- [32]王建平, 王纪章, 周静, 贺通, 李萍萍. 光照对农林植物生长影响及人工补光技术研究进展[J]. 南京林业大学学报(自然科学版), 2020, 44(01): 215-222.
- WANG Jianping, WANG Jizhang, ZHOU Jing, HE Tong, LI Pingping. Recent progress of artificial lighting technique and effect of light on plant growth[J]. Journal of Nanjing Forestry University(Natural Sciences Edition), 2020, 44(01): 215-222.
- [33]曹翠玲, 李生秀. 供氮水平对小麦生殖生长时期叶片光合速率、NR 活性和核酸含量及产量的影响[J]. 植物学报, 2003, 20(3): 319-324.
- CAO Cuiling, LI Shengxiu. Effect of nitrogen level on the photosynthetic rate, NR activity and the contents of nucleic acid of wheat leaf in the stage of reproduction[J]. Chinese Bulletin of Botany, 2003, 20(3):319-324.
- [34]再吐娜·买买提, 许建, 姚军, 沙勇龙, 孙玉萍. 甜瓜果实发育过程中叶绿素和类胡萝卜素含量的变化[J]. 中国瓜菜, 2021, 34(8): 44-48.
- ZAITUNA·Maimaiti, XU Jian, YAO Jun, SHA Yonglong, SUN Yuping. Changes of chlorophyll and carotenoid content in melon during fruit development[J]. China Cucurbits and Vegetables, 2021, 34(8): 44-48.
- [35]FERREIRA V S, PINTO R F, SANT'ANNA C. Low light intensity and nitrogen starvation modulate the chlorophyll content of *Scenedesmus dimorphus*[J]. Journal of Applied Microbiology, 2016, 120(3): 661-670.