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不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘树体生长及果实品质的影响

郭玲霞¹, 陈 鹏¹, 孙元学², 刘 顺², 李菲菲¹, 陈艳玲³, 李先信^{1*}

(1. 湖南省农业科学院 园艺研究所/农业部华中地区果树科学观测实验站, 湖南 长沙 410125; 2. 常德市农业农村局, 湖南 常德 415003; 3. 益阳市赫山现代农业改革发展示范区管理委员会, 湖南 益阳 413000)

摘要:【目的】探究不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘(*Citrus reticulata* cv. ‘Jinqiushatangju’)树体生长和果实品质的影响, 为筛选湖南常德地区适宜的砧穗组合提供参考依据。【方法】以南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑为中间砧, 金秋砂糖橘为接穗, 比较各砧穗组合树体生长势和果实品质等差异。【结果】不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘树体生长和果实品质有不同影响, 其中, 以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的树体最挺拔, 其次是诺瓦中间砧, 砂糖橘和尾张温州蜜柑中间砧的树势无显著差异, 皇帝柑中间砧树势最弱。嫁接不同中间砧的金秋砂糖橘树产量不同, 南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑中间砧金秋砂糖橘的单株产量分别为 13.72, 11.32, 4.97, 12.50, 5.26 kg, 产量由高到低依次为南丰蜜橘、尾张温州蜜柑、砂糖橘、皇帝柑和诺瓦中间砧。供试的 5 种砧穗组合嫁接接口愈合良好, 无开裂、腐烂, 接穗主干茎粗均小于中间砧主干茎粗, 均存在“大脚”现象。以南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘和尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的嫁接亲和性好于诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧。5 种中间砧的果实果皮均表现出有光泽的橙红色, 其中以尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的果皮亮度最高; 以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的果皮红色度 a^* 值最高, 以尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的果皮 a^* 值最低; 以尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的果皮黄色度 b^* 值最高, 以皇帝柑为中间砧的果皮 b^* 值最低。5 种不同中间砧果实的单果质量、果皮厚度、果形指数和可食率均无显著差异。以砂糖橘为中间砧的果实可滴定酸含量最高, 为 14%; 固酸比最低, 为 18.27; 维生素 C 含量最低, 每 100 g 为 19.60 mg。以诺瓦为中间砧的果实种子数最多, 产量最低。以尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的果实种子数最少; 果皮亮度最差、颜色最浅; 果实固酸比最大, 为 22.62; 可滴定酸含量最低, 为 0.61%。以皇帝柑为中间砧的果实可溶性固形物含量最低, 为 13.37%。以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的树体生长旺盛, 产量最高; 果皮亮度最好、颜色最深; 可溶性固形物和固酸比较高; 可滴定酸含量较低; 维生素 C 含量最高, 每 100 g 为 24.50 mg, 综合品质最好。【结论】湖南常德地区金秋砂糖橘以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的砧穗组合整体优于其他 4 个砧穗组合。

关键词: 金秋砂糖橘; 中间砧; 树体生长; 果实品质

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作者简介: 郭玲霞, orcid.org/0000-0001-9151-897X, guolingxia@hunaas.cn; *通信作者: 李先信, 研究员, 博士, 主要从事柑橘资源评价利用与遗传育种研究, orcid.org/0000-0001-6035-5290, nkylxx118@163.com。

Effects of Different Interstocks on Tree Growth and Fruit Quality of Jinqiushatangju

GUO Lingxia¹, CHEN Peng¹, SUN Yuanxue², LIU Shun²,
LI Feifei¹, CHEN Yanling³, LI Xianxin^{1*}

(1. Institute of Horticultural Research, Scientific Observing and Experimental Station of Pomology in Central China, Ministry of Agriculture, Hunan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Changsha 410125, China; 2. Changde Agriculture and Rural Affairs Bureau, Changde, Hunan 415003, China; 3. Administration Committee of Modern Agricultural Reform and Development Demonstration Area in Heshan, Yiyang, Hunan 413000, China)

Abstract: [Objective] To explore the effects of different interstocks on the tree growth and fruit quality of Jinqiushatangju (*Citrus reticulata* cv. 'Jinqiushatangju'), and to provide a reference for the selection of suitable rootstock combinations in Changde, Hunan Province. [Method] Jinqiushatangju scions were grafted onto the interstocks of Nanfeng Tangerine, Shatangju, Nova, Owari Satsuma and Emperor Tangerine, and the differences in tree growth potential and fruit quality of each rootstock combination were compared. [Result] Different interstocks had different effects on the tree growth and fruit quality of Jinqiushatangju. Among them, the tree with Nanfeng Tangerine as the interstock was the most upright, followed by the Nova interstock. There was no significant difference in the tree vigor between Shatangju and Owari Satsuma, while the tree vigor of Emperor Tangerine was the weakest. The yields of Jinqiushatangju grafted on different interstocks were different. The yields per plant of Nanfeng Tangerine, Shatangju, Nova, Owari Satsuma and Emperor Tangerine interstocks of Jinqiushatangju were 13.72, 11.32, 4.97, 12.50, 5.26 kg, respectively. And the order of yield was Nanfeng Tangerine > Owari Satsuma > Shatangju > Emperor Tangerine > Nova interstock. The grafting joints of the five rootstock combinations tested healed well without cracking or rot. The diameters of the scions were smaller than those of the interstocks, and all of them had 'big feet'. The grafting compatibility of Nanfeng Tangerine, Shatangju and Owari Satsuma as the interstock was better than that of Nova and Emperor Tangerine. The rinds of the five interstocks all showed a shiny orange-red color. Among them, the rind of fruit with Owari Satsuma as the interstock had the highest brightness; the redness a^* value of fruit with Nanfeng Tangerine as the interstock was the highest, while the a^* value of fruit with Owari Satsuma as the interstock was the lowest. The yellowness index b^* value of fruit with Owari Satsuma as the interstock was the highest, while the b^* value of fruit with Emperor Tangerine as the interstock was the lowest. There was no significant difference in the fruit weight, rind thickness, fruit shape index and edible rate of the five different interstocks of Jinqiushatangju. The fruit with Shatangju as the interstock had the highest titratable acid content, which was 14%; the TSS/TA (Total Soluble Solids/Titratable Acid) was the lowest, which was 18.27; and the content of vitamin C was the lowest; which was 19.60 mg per 100 g. The fruit with Nova as the interstock had the most seeds and the yield was the lowest. The number of seeds of Jinqiushatangju grafted on Owari Satsuma was the least; its rind brightness was the lowest and the color was the lightest; the TSS/TA of the fruit was the highest, which was 22.62; and the content of titratable acid was the lowest, which was 0.61%. The soluble solids content of the fruit with Emperor Tangerine as the interstock was the lowest, which was 13.37%. The tree with Nanfeng Tangerine as the interstock was vigorous; the yield was the highest; the rind was brightest and the color was darkest; the content of soluble solids was high; the content of titratable acid was low; the content of vitamin C was the highest, which was 19.60 mg per 100 g, and the quality was the best. [Conclusion] The rootstock combination of Jinqiushatangju with Nanfeng Tangerine as the interstock in Changde, Hunan Province was better than the other four rootstock combinations.

Keywords: Jinqiushatangju; interstocks; tree growth; fruit quality

【研究意义】“中柑所5号”(商品名金秋砂糖橘)由砂糖橘和爱媛30号杂交育成。2013年以来,金秋砂糖橘在四川、广西、云南、重庆及湖南等20多个区试点进行试种或进行高接换种试验,均表现出良好的适应性和丰产性^[1]。截至2019年,全国柑橘种植面积达到261.73万hm²,产量4 584.50万t(国家统计局数据)。果树的长势及果实品质与果树吸收水分和矿质营养的能力密切相关^[2],中间砧是位于接穗和基础之间的一段特殊砧木,是果树吸收水分和矿质营养的重要部分,常用于高接换种以改良品种结构、改善果实品质^[3-5]。筛选适宜的中间砧有利于金秋砂糖橘的生产栽培。【前人研究进展】目前,关于中间砧对柑橘树体生长和果实品质的影响有少量研究。如王铁等^[6]以温州蜜柑、沃柑和冰糖橙为中间砧,分析不同中间砧对接穗媛小春生长特性的影响,结果表明不同砧穗组合对媛小春生长特性的影响不同;李伟佳等^[7]以‘清见’、‘罗伯特’和‘华盛顿’脐橙作为‘春见’的中间砧进行田间试验研究表明,3种中间砧对果实内在品质有显著影响,以‘清见’为中间砧的砧穗组合整体优于其他2个砧穗组合;秦洪波等^[8]以W·默科特、马水橘、砂糖橘、桂橙1号及茂谷柑为中间砧高接金秋砂糖橘,观察发现以W·默科特为中间砧高接金秋砂糖橘时效果最佳,植株整体生长情况较好。此外,前人还在龙眼^[9]、甜柿^[10]、苹果^[11]、梨^[12]等果树上也发现了中间砧不同,植株生长差异明显的现象。【本研究切入点】适宜的中间砧是果树稳产优质的基础,不同中间砧对接穗营养生长和生殖生长影响不同。目前,在柑橘上不同砧穗组合的研究大多集中在基础与接穗上,而对中间砧的研究较少。【拟解决的关键问题】本试验以枳为基础,选取南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑为中间砧,金秋砂糖橘为接穗进行高接换种,对5种中间砧的金秋砂糖橘树体生长和果实品质进行比较研究,为湖南常德地区金秋砂糖橘中间砧的科学挑选和合理利用提供参考依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

本试验所用材料位于湖南省常德市石门县金堂家庭农场。于2018年选取长势、树体大小基本一致、无病虫害、以枳为基础的10~15年生南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑,株行距为3 m×4 m,采用腹接的方法用金秋砂糖橘为接穗进行高接换种,接口分布在第2~3级分枝上,嫁接高度距地面70 cm左右,每株嫁接6~8个芽,嫁接后均进行常规栽培管理。2020年11月选取树势、树形基本一致且生长健壮、无病虫害的金秋砂糖橘为试验材料,每个中间砧品种各选9株,以3株为1个小区,设置3次重复,采样时每株树取30个大小基本一致、无病虫害且成熟度一致的果实。

1.2 试验方法

金秋砂糖橘树体冠幅和树高用钢卷尺测量。分别取嫁接接口上下各5 cm处粗度为接穗和砧木粗度,并计算二者的比值,穗砧比越接近1表明该砧穗组合亲和性较好^[13-14]。果实成熟时采果并统计平均单株产量。单果质量由电子天平测得,果实纵横径采用游标卡尺测量。使用CR-400型色差计(MINOLTA),CIELAB色差系统测定L*(L*值越大,果皮越亮)、a*(正值表示红色,负值表示绿色)、b*(正值表示黄色,负值表示蓝色),参考常媛媛等^[15]方法计算柑橘色差指数CCI(citrus color index)。采用PAL-BX/ACID1糖酸计测定果实可溶性固形物(TSS)含量和可滴定酸(TA)含量,果实维生素C含量用2,6-二氯酚法测定,计算固酸比TSS/TA。采用混合样品方式测定果实内在品质,中文数据均为平均值。

1.3 数据分析

数据分析使用SAS软件完成,用ANOVA程序对获得的数据进行差异显著性分析,多重比较分析采用LSD法完成。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘树体生长势的影响

对金秋砂糖橘树体生长调查结果(表1)表明,不同中间砧对树体生长的影响存在差异。相同环境条件下,以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的树势最强,其次是诺瓦中间砧,砂糖橘和尾张温州蜜柑中间砧的树势无显著差异,皇帝柑中间砧树势最弱。嫁接不同中间砧的金秋砂糖橘树产量不同,南丰蜜橘、砂糖

橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑中间砧金秋砂糖橘的平均单株产量分别为 13.72, 11.32, 4.97, 12.50, 5.26 kg, 其中南丰蜜橘中间砧的平均单株产量显著高于砂糖橘、皇帝柑和诺瓦中间砧;与尾张温州蜜柑中间砧无显著差异。5 种砧穗组合的嫁接接口愈合良好,无开裂、腐烂的现象。供试的 5 种砧穗组合中,接穗主干茎粗均小于中间砧主干茎粗,均存在“大脚”现象。其中砧木茎粗和接穗茎粗最大的均是砂糖橘/金秋砂糖橘组合,最小的均是尾张温州蜜柑/金秋砂糖橘组合。接穗和中间砧主干茎粗比是砧穗组合亲和性的一个重要指标,接穗与中间砧的粗细越接近,说明该砧穗组合的亲和性越好。由表 1 可见,南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑中间砧金秋砂糖橘的穗砧比分别为 0.54、0.65、0.49、0.65 和 0.51,以南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘和尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧的金秋砂糖橘的嫁接亲和性好于诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧。

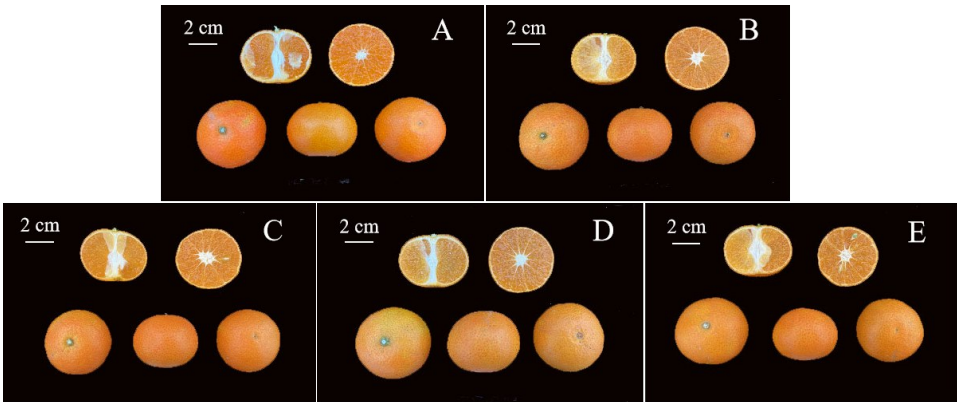
表 1 不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘树体生长势的影响
Tab.1 Effects of different interstocks on tree growth of Jinqiushatangju

中间砧 Interstocks	株高/cm Plant height	单株产量/kg Yield per plant	砧木粗度/cm Stock girth	接穗粗度/cm Scion girth	穗砧比 Scion/stock girth ratio	冠幅/cm Canopy diameter	
						南北向 North-south	东西向 East-west
南丰蜜橘 Nanfeng tangerine	204.41±18.34 ^a	13.72±1.21 ^a	45.96±1.64 ^a	24.63±4.01 ^b	0.54±0.11 ^{ab}	168.81±15.55 ^a	161.6±11.61 ^a
砂糖橘 Shatangju	184.42±6.15 ^{bc}	11.32±1.25 ^b	53.00±7.59 ^a	34.03±4.01 ^a	0.65±0.11 ^a	171.43±24.08 ^a	160.2±17.75 ^a
诺瓦 Nova	193.44±10.36 ^{ab}	4.97±0.62 ^c	46.26±7.81 ^a	22.70±3.59 ^b	0.49±0.04 ^b	152.05±9.80 ^a	144.82±8.93 ^a
尾张温州蜜柑 Owari satsuma	187.04±9.77 ^{bc}	12.50±1.56 ^{ab}	33.89±2.70 ^a	22.03±1.56 ^b	0.65±0.06 ^a	156.84±16.35 ^a	142.82±14.38 ^a
皇帝柑 Emperor tangerine	172.22±6.98 ^c	5.26±0.88 ^c	45.83±5.57 ^b	23.32±3.89 ^b	0.51±0.10 ^b	122.83±13.55 ^b	114.44±16.86 ^b

同列数据后不同小写字母表示 0.05 水平差异显著。
The same small letters in the same column mean significant at 5% level.

2.2 不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘果实外观品质的影响

如图 1 和表 2 所示,5 种中间砧金秋砂糖橘的果实果皮均表现出有光泽的橙红色,其中尾张温州蜜柑



A 为南丰蜜橘中间砧果实;B 为砂糖橘中间砧果实;C 为诺瓦中间砧果实;D 为尾张温州蜜柑中间砧果实;E 为皇帝柑中间砧果实。
A is the fruit of Nanfeng tangerine interstock; B is the fruit of Shatangju interstock; C is the fruit of Nova interstock; D is the fruit of Owari satsuma interstock; E is the fruit of Emperor tangerine interstock.

图 1 不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实
Fig.1 Fruits of Jinqiushatangju with different interstocks

中间砧果皮亮度最高。不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘对果实色泽亦存在不同的影响,其中尾张温州蜜柑中间砧果皮红色度 a^* 值最低,南丰蜜橘中间砧果皮 a^* 值最高,砂糖橘、诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧果皮处于两者之间;皇帝柑中间砧果实果皮的黄色度指标 b^* 值最低,尾张温州蜜柑中间砧的果皮 b^* 值最高,南丰蜜橘中间砧次之。南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧果皮的色差值 CCI 之间无显著差异,且均显著高于尾张温州蜜柑中间砧。

表 2 不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘果实色泽的影响
Tab.2 Effects of different interstocks on fruit color of Jinqiushatangju

中间砧 Interstocks	L^*	a^*	b^*	CCI
南丰蜜橘 Nanfeng tangerine	60.54±0.95 ^b	36.61±1.18 ^a	59.34±1.78 ^b	10.20±0.58 ^a
砂糖橘 Shatangju	60.42±0.56 ^b	35.47±0.98 ^a	58.19±0.77 ^b	10.09±0.37 ^a
诺瓦 Nova	60.39±0.89 ^b	36.37±0.99 ^a	59.31±1.69 ^b	10.16±0.34 ^a
尾张温州蜜柑 Owari satsuma	63.20±0.33 ^a	33.06±2.26 ^b	62.33±0.96 ^a	8.69±0.58 ^b
皇帝柑 Emperor tangerine	61.01±1.19 ^b	34.95±2.29 ^{ab}	29.73±1.21 ^b	9.61±0.92 ^a

同列数据后不同小写字母表示 0.05 水平差异显著。
The same small letters in the same column mean significant at 5% level.

由表 3 可知,5 种中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实单果质量、果实纵径、果实横径、果形指数、果皮厚度和可食率均无显著差异,种子数以诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧略多。

表 3 不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘的果实外观品质的比较
Tab.3 Comparison of different interstocks on fruit external quality of Jinqiushatangju

中间砧 Interstocks	单果质量/g Fruit weight	果皮厚度/cm Rind thickness	横径/cm Transverse diameter	纵径/cm Vertical diameter	果形指数/(h·w ⁻¹) Fruit shape index	可食率/% Edible rate	种子数/(个·果 ⁻¹) Number of seeds
南丰蜜橘 Nanfeng tangerine	46.50±7.17 ^a	1.55±0.27 ^a	44.78±2.97 ^a	35.87±2.27 ^a	0.80±0.04 ^a	0.83±0.03 ^a	0.24±0.08 ^c
砂糖橘 Shatangju	47.60±6.15 ^a	1.58±0.15 ^a	47.14±2.58 ^a	37.84±2.43 ^a	0.80±0.04 ^a	0.83±0.01 ^a	0.60±0 ^b
诺瓦 Nova	54.65±5.44 ^a	1.63±0.10 ^a	47.74±2.54 ^a	39.41±2.43 ^a	0.83±0.04 ^a	0.84±0.02 ^a	1.20±0.2 ^a
尾张温州蜜柑 Owari satsuma	48.70±13.5 ^a	1.42±0.12 ^a	47.77±3.95 ^a	37.91±3.09 ^a	0.79±0.04 ^a	0.83±0.01 ^a	0.08±0.14 ^c
皇帝柑 Emperor tangerine	53.60±9.88 ^a	1.60±0.30 ^a	47.18±3.38 ^a	38.52±3.60 ^a	0.82±0.05 ^a	0.82±0.03 ^a	1.17±0.25 ^a

同列数据后不同小写字母表示 0.05 水平差异显著。
The same small letters in the same column mean significant at 5% level.

2.3 不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘果实内在品质的影响

如表 4 所示,不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实的内在品质存在差异。可溶性固形物和可滴定酸含量差异均较大,南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、诺瓦、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实可溶性固形物含量分别为 14.03%、14%、14.43%、13.8% 和 13.37%,五者可溶性固形物含量由大到小依次为诺瓦、南丰蜜橘、砂糖橘、尾张温州蜜柑和皇帝柑中间砧。可滴定酸的含量分别为 0.65%、0.77%、0.77%、0.61%、0.71%,由大到小依次为砂糖橘、诺瓦、皇帝柑、南丰蜜橘和尾张温州蜜柑中间砧。固酸比是综合反映果实风味的指标,

5个不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实的固酸比范围为18.27~22.62,尾张温州蜜柑为中间砧时固酸比最高,为22.62,其次是南丰蜜橘中间砧,为21.71,砂糖橘、诺瓦和皇帝柑中间砧之间无显著差异。以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的金秋砂糖橘果实维生素C含量最高,每100 g为24.50 mg,以砂糖橘为中间砧的金秋砂糖橘果实最低,每100 g为19.60 mg。

表 4 不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘的果实内在品质的影响
Tab.4 Effects of different interstocks on fruit internal quality of Jinqiushatangju

中间砧 Interstocks	可溶性固形物/% TSS	可滴定酸/% TA	固酸比 TSS/TA	每 100 g 维生素 C/mg Vitamin C
南丰蜜橘 Nanfeng tangerine	14.03±0.06 ^b	0.65±0.02 ^c	21.71±0.45 ^b	24.50±0.49 ^a
砂糖橘 Shatangju	14.00±0 ^b	0.77±0.03 ^a	18.27±0.60 ^c	19.60±3.33 ^c
诺瓦 Nova	14.43±0.06 ^a	0.77±0.01 ^a	18.75±0.18 ^c	21.82±0.04 ^b
尾张温州蜜柑 Owari Satsuma	13.80±0 ^c	0.61±0 ^d	22.62±0 ^a	24.40±0.09 ^a
皇帝柑 Emperor tangerine	13.37±0.06 ^d	0.71±0.02 ^b	18.74±0.34 ^c	21.64±0.05 ^b

同列数据后不同小写字母表示 0.05 水平差异显著。
The same small letters in the same column mean significant at 5% level.

3 讨论与结论

我国柑橘嫁接技术可确认的发明历史已有 1 100 多年以上^[16]。中间砧作为嫁接复合体中基砧和接穗的连接体,影响着植物根系和接穗的水分和矿质营养吸收与运输^[17-19]。优良的砧木可以有效地提供接穗生长结果所需的水分、矿质营养以及生长调节物质,促进植株生长发育,改善果实品质。

本试验中 5 种不同砧穗组合金秋砂糖橘的生长环境和栽培管理水平一致,因此,金秋砂糖橘的树体生长和果实品质的不同主要取决于所选择的中间砧。本试验研究结果表明,供试的不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘树体生长势和果实品质等性状都有不同的影响。关于柑橘砧木影响接穗生长势的机理研究主要集中于激素水平、基因突变或基因调控和病毒致矮 3 个方面^[20]。柑橘果实品质的形成与光照、水分和温度等环境因子以及栽培管理技术关系密切,也与砧穗组合有关^[21]。在其他条件一致的情况下,不同中间砧对金秋砂糖橘产量和果实品质有显著差异,可能存在以下 2 种原因:一是通过矿质营养代谢影响产量和果实品质,不同砧木根系的数量和密度不一样,因此吸收矿质营养的能力也不同。本试验的基砧都是枳,因此根系吸收矿质营养的能力相同。二是由于中间砧不同,树冠大小不同^[4]。14 种砧木对沙漠蒂甜橙的影响研究发现,树体生长量越大,果实品质越差^[22]。在本试验中,5 种中间砧所嫁接的金秋砂糖橘树体营养生长差异显著,表现为以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的树体生长旺盛,以皇帝柑为中间砧的树体生长最弱,说明不同中间砧可能直接或间接地影响树体营养生长,这与前人在苹果上的研究结果相似^[23-26]。5 种不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘果实的单果质量、果皮厚度、果形指数和可食率均无显著差异,这与李伟佳等^[7]研究 3 种中间砧对‘春见’柑橘的果实品质影响有所不同,表明不同的中间砧对果实大小等存在不同的影响。5 种不同中间砧金秋砂糖橘产量不同,这与前人研究结果一致^[1,7]。可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和维生素 C 含量是影响柑橘果实内在品质的重要因素。辛兵兵等^[27]对高接于 5 种不同柑橘品种上的砂糖橘果实内外品质进行分析,发现 5 种不同柑橘品种对高接砂糖橘果实内在品质影响显著,椪柑与南丰蜜橘高接砂糖橘果实品质较好。在本试验中,对 5 种不同中间砧嫁接树果实品质进行分析表明,中间砧不同其果实品质也不同,尤其是可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、固酸比和维生素 C 含量等差异显著,这与吴文等^[28]、周开兵等^[29]和汪爱云等^[30]的研究结果类似。一般认为温州蜜柑作各种甜橙的中间砧有良好的表现^[28],本试验尾张温州蜜柑作为金秋砂糖橘的中间砧,果实种子数最少,果实固酸比

最大,可滴定酸含量最低,但是其果皮亮度最差、颜色最浅,可溶性固形物含量最低。关于树体生长量与果实品质的关系研究结论不同,彭良志等^[31]对枳砧锦橙、吕斌等^[32]对矮化宜昌橙砧先锋橙的研究发现,生长缓慢的砧木果实品质优于生长快的砧木;而陈鹏等^[33]在研究不同砧穗组合对红肉蜜柚树体和果实品质的影响时发现,以酸柚为砧木,树势旺盛、果实体积大、果实品质较好。本研究中南丰蜜橘中间砧树势最强,其综合果实品质也较好。

本试验针对常德地区产业中出现的几种砧穗组合类型,对当地金秋砂糖橘综合表现进行了初步研究,结果表明中间砧会对果实产量和品质产生影响。从金秋砂糖橘树体生长和果实品质方面综合分析得出,以南丰蜜橘为中间砧的金秋砂糖橘树体生长旺盛,产量最高,果皮亮度最好、颜色最深,可溶性固形物和固酸比较高,可滴定酸含量较低,维生素C含量最高,综合品质最好,以其为中间砧的嫁接组合整体优于其他4个砧穗组合。但由于砧穗组合有限,未能为当地金秋砂糖橘产业发展提出最优的中间砧类型。下一步将挖掘当地更多的中间砧类型,开展全面评价,以筛选出最适宜在常德地区作为金秋砂糖橘的柑橘中间砧。

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