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陕西关中地区两种冬剪方式对鲜食葡萄果品质的影响

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摘要:以陕西咸阳地区栽培的“户太8号”“夏黑”“黄蜜”“金手指”“美人指”“维多利亚”“摩尔多瓦”“无核白鸡心”“泽香”等9个鲜食葡萄品种为试材,采用短梢修剪和中梢修剪方式,分析了葡萄成熟果实的品质指标,研究了2种冬剪方式对咸阳地区鲜食葡萄果品质的影响。结果表明:中梢修剪提高了鲜食葡萄的外观品质特性;短梢修剪提高了除“摩尔多瓦”外其它品种成熟果实的还原糖含量,其中“无核白鸡心”提高的幅度最大,为9.3%,“户太8号”次之,为7.6%。同时中梢修剪还提高了果实可溶性固形物含量,对果实总酸含量和pH影响较小。

关键词:鲜食葡萄;冬季修剪;果品质

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葡萄的果品质包括外观品质(果穗大小、果粒大小)、果实硬度、果刷拉力、糖、酸、酚类物质以及挥发性香

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气等。不同修剪方式会影响选留的结果母枝质量,优质的结果母枝不仅具有萌芽率高、花芽分化好、坐果率高等优点,还能增加果粒大小,提高果品质^[1-2]。在生长环境一致的前提下,不同冬季修剪方式会造成萌发的新梢数量和内、外部叶幕的比例不同^[3-5],从而影响葡萄的光照强度和光照面积;同样对叶片的光合作用产生影响^[6],进而影响植株的萌芽率、果实成熟度和糖分的积累^[7]。冬季修剪时,若留芽量过高会影响次年果树的通风透光,导致果实病虫害加重,果品质降低^[8]。通过采取最佳的冬季修剪方式进而形成合理的叶幕结构,果

Effect of Difference Coverages on the ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ Grape in Winter

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Abstract: Taking ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape as test material, the soil temperature and water content near the grapes roots and vines with different mulching methods over winter and grapes growth characteristics, fruit quality in next year were studied. The results showed that when it was minimum temperature, soil temperature near the dendrite, fiber blanket with covering soil, polystyrene blankets increased 3 °C, 0.8 °C compared with covering soil. Near root 20 cm soil temperature, fiber blanket and covering soil, polystyrene blankets increased 1.9 °C, 1.4 °C compared with covering soil. Soil moisture near the dendrite, fiber blanket with covering soil increased 1.7% compared with covering soil. Near root 20 cm soil moisture, fiber blanket with covering soil, polystyrene blankets increased 3.5%, 1.5% compared with covering soil. Fiber blanket with covering soil rate of germination was the highest. Fruit weight was up to 1.35 g, soluble sugar content was 21.33%, total acid content was 8.09%, fiber blanket with covering soil was the best method in cold winter for ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ grape.

Keywords: fiber blanket with covering soil; polystyrene blankets; covering soil; wine grapes; overwintering

实可溶性固形物、花色苷及酚类物质的含量可达到最优水平^[9]。

前人对目前栽种面积较大的一些品种做了修剪管理方式的研究,找出了该品种在当地适宜的修剪管理方式。如管仲新^[10]研究表明,“红地球”葡萄的花芽集中分布在3~6节,冬季修剪采用中、短梢混合修剪的方式有利于实现丰产、稳产。韩义洲等^[11]发现单干双臂短梢水平修剪有利于“霞多丽”葡萄的生长发育,由于短梢修剪树体内贮存营养高,萌芽率和结果系数均较高。阿依买木·沙吾提等^[12]研究发现“无核白鸡心”葡萄以短梢修剪为主的龙干形整枝比长梢修剪为主的扇形整枝坐果节位低,坐果率高;扇形整枝时短梢修剪比长梢修剪的坐果节位低,坐果率高。但以上研究均未涉及修剪方式对果实品质的研究,并且近年来我国的葡萄面积不断扩大,品种增多,需要为不同品种选择适合的修剪方式。该试验通过研究陕西关中地区2种冬季修剪方式对不同鲜食葡萄品种果实品质的影响,以期为该地区不同的供试葡萄品种选择合理的冬季修剪方式提供一定的理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2014年在陕西省咸阳市渭城区张裕瑞那城堡酒庄葡萄园进行,园地位于陕西关中地区的渭河北岸,属暖温带半湿润大陆性季风气候区,年平均温度13.0℃,7月平均温度26.5℃,≥10℃的年活动积温4 267℃,年降水量519.2 mm,7—9月降水量占年降水量的48%,年日照时数2 175 h,年无霜期218 d。土壤为沼泽土,质地深厚。

1.2 试验材料

供试葡萄品种为“户太8号”(‘Hutai 8’)“夏黑”(‘Summer black’)“黄蜜”(‘Ougyoku’)“金手指”(‘Gold finger’)“美人指”(‘Beauty means’)“维多利亚”(‘Victoria’)“摩尔多瓦”(‘Moldova’)“无核白鸡心”(‘Thompson seedless’)和“泽香”(‘Zexiang’)。以上品种于2009年定植,南北行向,株行距0.5 m×2.5 m,单干双臂整形,常规管理。

1.3 试验方法

2013年冬季对一年生枝条(次年结果母枝)采用短梢修剪和中梢修剪2种方式进行修剪,其中短梢留2~3芽,中梢留4~5芽。每处理修剪100株,3次重复。

1.4 项目测定

果实成熟后,每品种每处理采集30个葡萄果穗,分

3份进行品质测定。取10个果穗,采用游标卡尺分别测量果穗(果粒)的最大纵、横径,以横径和纵径平均值的乘积表示果穗(果粒)大小。取10个果穗分别采用电子天平称果穗质量,取平均值。取10个果穗从中随机选100粒果粒,采用电子天平称量果实百粒质量;采用数显式推拉力计(HANDPI HP-20)测定果实硬度;采用数显式推拉力计(HANDPI HP-20)测定果实果刷拉力。采用日本爱拓PAL-1数显糖度计测定果实可溶性固形物含量;采用酸碱滴定法测定果实总酸含量(以酒石酸计)^[13];采用斐林试剂滴定法测定果实还原糖含量(以葡萄糖计)^[14];采用德国赛多利斯PB-10 pH计测定pH。

2 结果与分析

2.1 2种修剪方式对葡萄果实外观品质特性的影响

由表1可知,除“泽香”“金手指”“户太8号”和“黄蜜”外,其它品种的果穗大小和果穗质量均是中梢修剪时较高。“夏黑”“金手指”“户太8号”“黄蜜”和“维多利亚”在2种修剪方式下的果穗质量没有差异,其它品种间差异显著;“夏黑”“无核白鸡心”“泽香”“金手指”“黄蜜”“维多利亚”和“美人指”等7个品种百粒质量处理间无显著性差异。短梢修剪可以显著提高“户太8号”百粒质量,而“摩尔多瓦”百粒质量表现为中梢修剪显著高于短梢修剪($P<0.05$)。

各品种葡萄果实的果刷拉力均为中梢修剪大于短梢修剪,其中“金手指”“户太8号”“黄蜜”和“美人指”2种处理间差异显著($P<0.05$),其它品种果刷拉力2种处理间不存在显著性差异;各品种葡萄果实的硬度均表现为中梢修剪大于短梢修剪,其中“夏黑”“金手指”“黄蜜”“摩尔多瓦”和“美人指”2种处理间差异显著($P<0.05$),其它品种差异不显著。

2.2 2种修剪方式对果实品质指标的影响

由表2可知,“夏黑”“黄蜜”“无核白鸡心”“金手指”“摩尔多瓦”“泽香”和“维多利亚”等7个品种的可溶性固形物含量处理间不存在显著性差异,“户太8号”和“美人指”可溶性固形物含量表现为中梢修剪显著高于短梢修剪($P<0.05$);各品种还原糖含量短梢修剪均高于中梢修剪,“黄蜜”“无核白鸡心”“金手指”“户太8号”“维多利亚”和“美人指”还原糖含量表现为短梢修剪显著高于中梢修剪($P<0.05$);“美人指”总酸含量表现为中梢修剪显著高于短梢修剪($P<0.05$),“摩尔多瓦”pH表现为短梢修剪时显著高于中梢修剪($P<0.05$),其它品种处理间差异不显著。

表 1

2 种冬季修剪方式对鲜食葡萄外观品质特性的影响

Table 1

The effect of two winter-pruning ways on the appearance quality characteristics of table grape

品种 Variety	修剪方式 Pruning way	果穗大小 Cluster size/(cm×cm)	果穗质量 Cluster weight/kg	果粒大小 Fruit size/(cm×cm)	百粒质量 Hundred-grain weight/g	果刷拉力 Brush fruit pull/N	果实硬度 Fruit firmness/N
“夏黑”	短梢	22.1×12.6	0.765±0.032a	2.24×2.64	639.78±30.52a	4.22±0.16a	5.62±0.25b
‘Summer black’	中梢	23.6×13.2	0.824±0.042a	2.36×2.86	664.30±26.24a	4.56±0.23a	6.26±0.31a
“无核白鸡心”	短梢	20.6×10.9	0.319±0.017b	1.86×2.82	410.40±20.14a	4.05±0.21a	3.96±0.22a
‘Thompson’	中梢	24.0×12.6	0.531±0.027a	1.88×2.92	397.70±18.65a	4.22±0.22a	4.45±0.24a
“泽香”	短梢	23.2×15.6	0.356±0.017b	2.00×2.30	451.70±21.68a	3.38±0.16a	2.17±0.13a
‘Zexiang’	中梢	20.8×11.7	0.441±0.021a	1.96×2.26	447.20±22.36a	3.53±0.18a	2.48±0.14a
“金手指”	短梢	16.1×6.8	0.230±0.013a	1.60×3.76	422.36±21.18a	3.76±0.18b	5.62±0.22b
‘Gold finger’	中梢	14.8×7.2	0.235±0.011a	1.60×3.52	452.52±21.62a	4.23±0.20a	6.25±0.26a
“户太 8 号”	短梢	26.3×13.2	0.865±0.044a	2.58×2.96	1 196.64±36.56a	4.62±0.25b	5.93±0.31a
‘Hutai 8’	中梢	26.5×12.9	0.862±0.036a	2.72×2.88	1 010.68±29.53b	5.61±0.26a	6.16±0.31a
“黄蜜”	短梢	27.0×15.3	0.556±0.028a	2.42×2.92	714.76±25.78a	2.87±0.18b	4.73±0.21b
‘Ougyoku’	中梢	19.5×11.5	0.476±0.025a	2.46×3.10	757.16±34.85a	4.64±0.25a	5.34±0.26a
“摩尔多瓦”	短梢	20.7×13.2	0.735±0.035b	2.09×2.64	588.36±26.41b	5.38±0.26a	4.03±0.18b
‘Moldova’	中梢	21.5×14.1	0.901±0.044a	2.24×2.69	715.58±30.76a	5.52±0.24a	4.53±0.22a
“维多利亚”	短梢	17.9×13.9	0.492±0.025a	2.22×2.64	986.36±35.68a	5.28±0.26a	5.06±0.23a
‘Victoria’	中梢	18.2×14.3	0.508±0.022a	2.28×2.75	1 039.69±45.32a	5.42±0.26a	5.58±0.26a
“美人指”	短梢	16.2×12.8	0.486±0.024b	1.72×3.79	732.74±26.35a	3.96±0.17b	8.59±0.32b
‘Beauty means’	中梢	18.6×15.1	0.684±0.036a	1.82×3.65	750.62±28.66a	4.54±0.23a	9.65±0.43a

注:同一品种不同处理不同小写字母表示差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters of different treatments at the same variety indicate significant difference($P<0.05$). The same below.

表 2

2 种冬季修剪方式对鲜食葡萄品质指标的影响

Table 2

The effect of two winter-pruning ways on the quality index of table grape

品种 Variety	可溶性固形物含量		还原糖含量		总酸含量		pH
	短梢	中梢	短梢	中梢	短梢	中梢	
“夏黑”“Summer black”	20.2±0.28a	19.7±0.57a	193.01±6.01a	189.53±4.97a	2.73±0.06a	2.91±0.06a	3.99±0.13a
“黄蜜”“Ougyoku”	22.3±0.42a	21.5±2.12a	228.26±4.41a	215.16±2.24b	2.29±0.12a	2.20±0.08a	3.99±0.16a
“无核白鸡心”“Thompson”	17.5±0.71a	16.6±0.57a	186.83±3.94a	171.01±1.79b	1.94±0.13a	2.20±0.12a	3.71±0.11a
“金手指”“Gold finger”	22.1±0.57a	21.4±0.28a	224.36±1.26a	213.41±2.45b	2.26±0.06a	2.19±0.11a	4.08±0.10a
“摩尔多瓦”“Moldova”	18.2±0.14a	18.0±0.71a	182.29±1.88a	183.57±2.13a	3.44±0.11a	3.61±0.16a	3.61±0.04a
“户太 8 号”“Hutai 8”	20.5±0.00a	19.2±0.14b	198.86±2.13a	184.86±4.84b	3.08±0.12a	2.91±0.06a	4.12±0.16a
“泽香”“Zexiang”	18.8±0.42a	18.0±0.28a	189.53±3.91a	186.17±3.87a	2.29±0.13a	2.32±0.06a	4.51±0.12a
“维多利亚”“Victoria”	15.9±0.28a	15.2±0.14a	158.22±4.72a	150.16±2.47b	1.85±0.06a	1.77±0.09a	4.32±0.21a
“美人指”“Beauty means”	18.2±0.00a	16.7±0.14b	178.57±5.98a	166.14±4.64b	3.17±0.12b	3.77±0.14a	4.27±0.09a

3 讨论与结论

冬季修剪方式对葡萄果实品质的影响包括 2 个方面。首先,不同冬剪方式下结果母枝营养贮存存在差异,萌芽率和新梢总量不同,造成生长期的叶幕大小、叶幕间温度、湿度以及叶片和果实的受光程度不同,这些因素会直接影响葡萄果实的含糖量和可滴定酸含量^[15-17]。其次,不同冬剪方式下果实产量差异也会间接影响果实的基本品质,因为一定数量的果穗必须由一定的叶面积来供养,叶面积与新梢数量紧密相关,最终受结果母枝的留芽量和冬剪方式影响^[18]。该试验表明,除“户太 8 号”和“黄蜜”外,其它品种的果穗大小和果穗质量均是采用中梢修剪时较高,这与前人研究结果一致^[19]。这可能是由于短梢修剪单位架面新梢密集,光照较弱,低光强减少果实的细胞数和缩小细胞的体积,抑

制了果实的增大,不利于营养物质积累^[20]。所有供试品种的还原糖含量和可溶性固形物含量均表现为短梢修剪时较高,这与 HOLT 等^[19]对“赤霞珠”葡萄的研究结果一致。除“美人指”外,其它鲜食品种可滴定酸含量没有差异。

与短梢修剪相比,中梢修剪提高了各品种果实的外观品质特性。“夏黑”“无核白鸡心”“泽香”“金手指”“摩尔多瓦”“维多利亚”和“美人指”等 7 个品种的果穗大小和质量均为中梢修剪大于短梢修剪,外观品质较好;各品种的果刷拉力和果实硬度也均为中梢修剪大于短梢修剪,其中“金手指”“户太 8 号”“黄蜜”和“美人指”等 4 个品种的果刷拉力及“夏黑”“金手指”“黄蜜”“摩尔多瓦”和“美人指”等品种的果实硬度处理间差异显著($P<0.05$);与中梢修剪相比,短梢修剪提高了各品种的可溶

性固形物含量,同时提高了各品种的果实含糖量(“摩尔多瓦”除外),其中“无核白鸡心”提高了9.3% ,“户太8号”提高了7.6%,修剪方式对果实总酸含量和pH的影响较小。

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Effect of Two Winter-pruning Ways on Table Grape Quality in Guanzhong Region of Shaanxi Province

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Abstract: Taking ‘Hutai 8’‘Summer black’‘Ougyoku’‘Gold finger’‘Beauty means’‘Victoria’‘Moldova’‘Thompson seedless’ and ‘Zexiang’as materials, the influence of two winter-pruning ways(spur-pruning and moderate cane pruning) on the performance of nine table grape varieties in 2014 growing season in a vineyard located in Xianyang of Shaanxi Province were studied. The parameters of physiochemical quality of clusters and berries were determined. The results showed that physical qualities of the nine table varieties could be increased by the moderate cane pruning. The reducing sugar content of ripe fruit of all tested varieties except ‘Moldova’ was raised by the spur-pruning, ‘Thompson seedless’ was increased the highest ratio for 9.3% and ‘Hutai 8’ was the second (7.6%). Meantime, total soluble solids content of these table grapes were also increased by spur-pruning, while total acids content and pH were not notably influenced.

Keywords: table grape; winter pruning; fruit quality