研究报告

冬枣果实硬核期对¹⁵N尿素吸收、分配及再利用特性研究

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摘要

以盆栽冬枣为试材,研究了冬枣果实硬核期土施¹⁵N尿素条件下N的吸收、分配和再利用特性.结果表明,果实膨大期,细根中的肥料氮比率(Ndff%)最高为10.64%,其次为新生营养器官.果实采收后,叶片和枣吊中的¹⁵N回撤;翌年萌芽前,粗根中的Ndff%最高(3.69%);盛花期,新生营养器官(当年生枣头枝、枣吊、叶片和花)中的Ndff%最高.果实硬核期施肥后,当年根系吸收的¹⁵N尿素主要用于营养生长(叶片、枣吊、根系),回撤¹⁵N优先贮藏于根系,休眠季节根系(54.01%)贮藏¹⁵N略高于地上部器官(45.99%),主要的¹⁵N贮藏器官为粗根(38.61%).地上部枝干中的贮藏¹⁵N从采果后到萌芽前含量变化剧烈,可作为贮藏¹⁵N营养诊断的"靶器官",同期粗根中贮藏¹⁵N变幅较小,属长期"库".贮藏¹⁵N具有就近利用的特性,其分配随生长中心的转移而转移.

 关键词
 冬枣
 果实硬核期
 15 N尿素
 吸收
 分配
 再利用

 分类号

Absorption and distribution of nitrogen from ¹⁵N labelled urea applied at core-hardening stage in winter jujube

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Abstract

The study with pot experiment showed that at the rapid-swelling stage of winter jujube fruit, the percent of nitrogen derived from fertilizer (Ndff%) was the highest (10.64%) in fine roots, followed by new-growth nutritive organs. The absorbed urea-¹⁵N decreased in leaves and deciduous supers, and accumulated preferentially in root systems after harvest. The Ndff% in coarse roots was the highest (3.69%) before budding stage, while that in new-growth organs (new branches, deciduous supers, leaves and flowers) was the highest at full-blooming stage. The urea-¹⁵N applied at core-hardening stage mainly allocated in nutritive organs (leaves, deciduous supers, roots) in the first year, with the distribution rate 54.01% in root systems in winter, which was higher than that in branches (45.99%). The ¹⁵N stored in main branches changed drastically from post-harvest to budding stage. Main branches could be regarded as the 'target organs' of N storage, while coarse roots were the 'long' term sink' of N storage. The N reserve distributed preferentially in contiguity organs, and the distribution center changed with the growth and development of winter jujube in next spring.

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Key words				
Ziziphus jujuba Mi	II.var. <u>inermis</u>	Rehd.(winter	<u>jujube)</u>	Fruit core-hardening stage
15 N Labelled urea	Absorption	Distribution	Reutiliz	ation

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