

# 定植时间、密度对厚皮甜瓜‘苏甜4号’ 植株性状、产量与品质的影响

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**摘要:** 为探讨江苏南京地区不同定植时间、密度对设施甜瓜植株性状、产量与品质的影响,以厚皮甜瓜‘苏甜4号’为试材,采用裂区试验设计,主处理设3个不同定植时间,分别为3月20日(A1)、4月5日(A2)、4月20日(A3),副处理设3个不同株距,分别为40 cm(B1)、45 cm(B2)、50 cm(B3)。结果表明,定植时间对‘苏甜4号’营养生长期地上部各性状无显著影响,但对‘苏甜4号’产量、品质的影响差异显著。‘苏甜4号’在3月20日(A1)定植的667 m<sup>2</sup>产量最高,且单果质量、果肉厚度最大。在同等行距下,适当加大株距,有利于提高‘苏甜4号’植株的营养生长量,提高果实单果质量与商品性。总之,南京地区厚皮甜瓜‘苏甜4号’以3月20日定植,株距45 cm(每667 m<sup>2</sup>定植1482株)的种植密度,获得的果实产量与品质最佳。

**关键词:** 甜瓜; ‘苏甜4号’; 定植时间; 定植密度; 植株性状; 产量; 品质

## Effects of planting time and density on the plant characteristics, yield and quality of muskmelon ‘Sutian No. 4’

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**Abstract:** To study the effect of planting time and density on the plant characteristics, yield and quality of muskmelon ‘Sutian No. 4’ in Spring of Nanjing, Jiangsu, the experiment was conducted by using a split-plot design. The main treatment was planting time, with three dates on 20th March (A1), 5th April (A2), 20th April (A3), and the sub-treatment was planting density, with three row spacing as 40 cm (B1), 45 cm (B2), 50 cm (B3). Melon plants were cultivated by vertical hanging vine method, and the line spacing was set as 60 cm. The results showed that the planting time did not change the plant characteristics during vegetative stage, but changed fruit yield and quality significantly. When planting on 20th March, the yield of ‘Sutian No. 4’ was the highest, and the fruit shape, weight and fresh thickness were also the best. Increasing the row spacing at certain line spacing could increase the vegetative growth amount, single fruit weight and quality. Taken together, when set the planting time at 20th March and row spacing as 45 cm (1482 plants per 667 m<sup>2</sup>), ‘Sutian No. 4’ could produce best yield and quality.

**Key words:** Muskmelon; ‘Sutian No.4’; Planting time; Planting density; Plant characteristics; Yield; Quality

哈密瓜为葫芦科甜瓜属一年生草本植物,不仅味美香甜,而且营养丰富,深受消费者欢迎。由于其性喜阳光和昼夜温差大的干燥环境,在湿润多雨的季风气候区往往难以正常生长发育。自20世纪70年代末,我国的甜瓜育种家们开展了哈密瓜的东移研究<sup>[1]</sup>,通过保护地栽培与选育适应高温高湿环境的哈密瓜新品种,在东部地区实现了哈密瓜的就近生产与供应消费。

前人对哈密瓜在江浙地区的引种及栽培技术已有一定研究,如顾月兰<sup>[2]</sup>早在2004年就在上海地区引种了‘雪里红’‘仙果’等哈密瓜新品种,并进行了相应配套栽培技术研究。2006年,杨晓华等<sup>[3]</sup>从哈密瓜抗病性、产量和品质等方面综合分析,认为‘东方蜜1号’是上海地区早春设施栽培哈密瓜的首选品种。王玉祥等<sup>[4]</sup>总结了浙江金衢地区大棚哈密瓜南方秋季栽培的技术要点。季海军等<sup>[5]</sup>报道了

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