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## 不同栽培模式的纽荷尔脐橙果实品质分析

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**摘要** 为筛选适于纽荷尔脐橙规模化果园的省力化和轻简化栽培模式, 选取传统栽培模式、宽行窄株小冠和宽行窄株篱壁式3种纽荷尔脐橙栽培模式, 对不同栽培模式和冠层下的果实进行品质分析。结果显示: 传统栽培模式下的单果质量明显大于宽行窄株小冠和宽行窄株篱壁模式, 上层单果质量达到(339.42±70.28) g; 如不考虑层次差异, 宽行窄株小冠模式的果形指数达到1.08±0.057, 显著大于宽行窄株篱壁和传统栽培模式; 宽行窄株篱壁模式的果实出汁率达到(51.07±3.84)%, 显著高于宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式; 宽行窄株小冠模式下, 上层冠层的单果质量达(233.53±53.01) g, 明显大于中层和下层; 上层的可溶性固形物含量显著高于中层和下层; 中层的果皮厚度最大, 达(0.52±0.079) cm, 显著大于下层; 下层的果实出汁率最高、果实Vc含量最低; 中层的可滴定酸含量最高、固酸比最低。宽行窄株篱壁模式下, 上层的出汁率较下层偏低; 中层的单果质量最大, 上层的果皮厚度显著高于中下层。传统栽培模式下, 单果质量和果皮厚度较大, 上、中、下层没有显著差异, 下层的果形指数最小; 可溶性固形物含量较低, 上、中、下层差异不显著; 中层的固酸比最低; 下层果实的Vc含量显著低于上层和中层; 中层与下层的果实出汁率明显高于上层。本研究结果表明, 栽培模式对果实品质具有显著影响, 主要表现在单果质量、果皮厚度、固酸比、出汁率、可溶性固形物和Vc含量; 冠层层次对宽行窄株篱壁模式果实品质无显著影响, 对宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式影响较大。

**关键词** 柑橘; 栽培模式; 果实品质; 柑橘果园; 省力化栽培模式; 轻简化栽培模式

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柑橘是世界第一大类水果, 我国柑橘面积和产量自2007年超过巴西以来, 一直稳居世界首位, 同时柑橘也是我国南方栽培面积最广、经济地位最重要的果树<sup>[1]</sup>。近年来随着劳动力成本的上升, 对于木本果树来说, 优质丰产和轻简化栽培已成为趋势, 省力、省工管理已经成为规模化果园能否实现盈利的基础。不同树形具有不同的冠层微环境, 影响树体对光、水、肥的利用, 造成冠层不同部位的叶片营养与果实产量和品质的差异<sup>[2-4]</sup>, 筛选与应用具有通风透光、高光能利用率、低成本、丰产、稳产、优质等特点的适宜树形是大多数果树生产者的共同目标<sup>[5]</sup>。通过疏枝、回缩等整形修剪形成适宜的树体结构会增加光拦截、提高光分布、冠层光合作用和蒸腾作用, 可以提高产量和品质<sup>[6-7]</sup>。

目前新建柑橘果园多采用宽行窄株的栽培模式, 也有部分地区开始探索宽行窄株篱壁立架式的栽培模式, 便于机械化操作减少人力成本<sup>[8]</sup>。柑橘篱壁栽培模式是在第1年春梢萌芽后、第2年春梢萌芽后、第3年春梢萌芽后和第3年母枝结果后的4个时间段内分别对果树进行修剪, 采用对果树的主干和选定分支着重栽培的模式进行种植管理, 通过支架固定, 在横向上保留并提高单一主干的高度, 在纵向上分层地保留一定数量的分支并引导其生长, 通过分支上的母枝集中结果, 减小种植株距和行距, 增加种植密度, 采摘方便, 适宜机械化作业, 符合现今工业化的生产要求<sup>[9]</sup>。宽行窄株小冠模式特点是每667 m<sup>2</sup>定植110株, 株行距为篱壁模式的2倍, 第1年定干50 cm, 预留3个主枝, 培养副主枝2~3个, 结果

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母枝若干个,第2年开始挂果,顺坡栽培,可利于合理控制树冠,适应机械化作业管理,减轻劳动强度<sup>[8]</sup>。栽培模式配合树体结构改变,可以提高优质光区比例,改善树体冠层内部通风透光条件,有利于果树的生长、果实的发育及果实风味改良<sup>[10-11]</sup>。

宽行窄株小冠和篱壁模式是近几年发展起来的新的柑橘栽培模式,目前新建柑橘园多采用宽行窄株小冠的栽培模式,然而该方面的研究滞后于生产实践,较少的研究关注柑橘新栽培模式对省力化树体果实品质的影响,胡德玉等<sup>[12-13]</sup>将郁闭柑橘果园改造成开心形、篱壁形和主干形,结果表明,整形改造处理可明显改善郁闭植株冠层光照条件,提高叶片光合能力,单株产量明显提高,果实品质得以改善,以开心形处理效果更为显著。本研究以纽荷尔脐橙为研究对象,选择宽行窄株小冠和篱壁式2种省力化栽培模式,并以传统栽培模式为对照,通过测定不同栽培模式下果实的可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、

固酸比、维生素C含量、出汁率、单果质量、果皮厚度和果形指数等果实品质指标,分上层、中层和下层,比较不同栽培模式和不同冠层层次下柑橘果实品质差异,旨在为大规模柑橘果园的省力化和轻简化栽培提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 材料处理

选取的果园位于江西省赣州市信丰县大阿镇江西绿萌科技控股有限公司试验基地,试验材料为定植4a的纽荷尔脐橙果树,产量稳定,管理条件基本一致。选择3种栽培模式:宽行窄株小冠模式、宽行窄株篱壁模式和传统栽培模式(图1),每种栽培模式下采用分层随机取样方法选择40棵生长均匀的果树,共120棵树,调查树高、基径、冠幅和单株果量,2021年利用差分GPS定位,分别在每棵树的上层、中层、下层选择1个果实。3种栽培模式柑橘种植参数和生长状态见表1。

表1 不同栽培模式柑橘的种植参数和生长状态

Table 1 Planting parameters and growth status of citrus in different cultivation patterns

栽培模式 Cultivation patterns	行距/m Row spacing	株距/m Plant spacing	冠幅/m Crown width	树高/m Tree height	基径/cm Diameter	单株果数 Fruit quantity per plant
宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant cultivation	4.5	1.2	2.46±0.35	2.40±0.34	5.54±0.56	65±15
宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence cultivation	4.5	0.6	2.07±0.33	2.91±0.21	4.19±0.63	51±13
传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	3.0	1.9	2.49±0.44	2.08±0.41	5.86±0.96	52±22



图1 柑橘果园不同模式情况

Fig.1 Citrus orchards with different cultivation patterns

### 1.2 果实品质测定

单果质量用电子天平称取,g;果皮厚度用游标卡尺测量,mm;果实纵径用游标卡尺测量果实果基至果顶部分的距离,mm;果实横径用游标卡尺测量果实横向最长部分直径,mm;果形指数=果实纵径/

果实横径;可溶性固形物(total soluble solids, TSS)和可滴定酸(titratable acids, YA)采用糖酸一体机(PAL-BX/ACID)测定;固酸比=可溶性固形物/可滴定酸;出汁率=(果汁质量/果实质量)×100%;维生素C含量:采用分光光度法测定。

### 1.3 数据处理

采用R 4.1.2进行方差分析,采用LSD方法对不同栽培模式和不同冠层层次的品质指标进行多重比较;用Origin 2018绘图。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同栽培模式柑橘果实品质差异

1)单果质量、果形指数、果皮厚度、出汁率差异。传统栽培模式下的单果质量明显大于宽行窄株篱壁模式和宽行窄株小冠模式,与冠层层次无关,传统栽培模式上层单果质量达到(339.42±70.28)g;如不考虑层次差异,宽行窄株小冠模式的果形指数显著大于

宽行窄株篱壁模式和传统栽培模式,这种差异主要体现在中层冠层,对于上层和下层,3种模式下果形指数无显著差异;对于上层和下层果实,传统栽培模式的果皮厚度明显大于宽行窄株小冠模式和宽行窄株篱壁模式,传统栽培模式的上层果皮厚度达到(0.72±0.147)cm,宽行窄株篱壁模式的下层果皮最薄,为(0.40±0.080)cm,3种栽培模式下,宽行窄株篱壁模式下果皮最薄(表2)。

不管是上层、中层还是下层果实,宽行窄株篱壁模式的出汁率均明显大于宽行窄株小冠模式和传统栽培模式,宽行窄株小冠模式和传统栽培模式的果实出汁率无明显差异(表2)。

表2 不同栽培模式下单果质量、果形指数、果皮厚度和出汁率差异

Table 2 Differences in single fruit weight, fruit shape index, peel thickness and juice yield in different cultivation patterns

层次 Layer	栽培模式 Cultivation patterns	单果质量/g Fruit weight	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果皮厚度/cm Fruit peel thickness	出汁率/% Juice yield
上层 Upper layer	宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	233.53±53.01b	1.07±0.055a	0.50±0.091b	46.47±3.12b
	宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	219.06±44.63b	1.06±0.057a	0.48±0.079b	49.58±3.12a
	传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	339.42±70.28a	1.06±0.070a	0.72±0.147a	46.46±3.65b
中层 Middle layer	宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	205.74±38.18b	1.09±0.063a	0.52±0.079b	47.89±2.86b
	宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	228.73±42.93b	1.05±0.058b	0.43±0.081c	51.28±4.96a
	传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	317.74±75.43a	1.06±0.060ab	0.65±0.12a	48.67±3.79b
下层 Lower layer	宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	202.06±48.94b	1.08±0.052a	0.43±0.068b	49.91±2.95b
	宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	210.33±39.88b	1.05±0.047a	0.40±0.080b	52.37±2.54a
	传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	323.45±75.34a	1.05±0.067a	0.61±0.11a	49.74±3.77b
不区分层次 Undifferentiated layers	宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	213.84±48.89b	1.08±0.057a	0.48±0.088b	48.09±3.27b
	宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	219.45±42.85b	1.06±0.054b	0.44±0.086c	51.07±3.84a
	传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	327.03±73.62a	1.06±0.065b	0.66±0.140a	48.28±3.95b

注:同一列不同字母表示差异显著。下同。Note: Different letters in the same column indicate significant differences. The same as follows.

2)可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和固酸比差异。不同栽培模式下,不管是上层、中层还是下层,均表现为宽行窄株小冠模式和宽行窄株篱壁模式的可溶性固形物明显大于传统栽培模式,宽行窄株

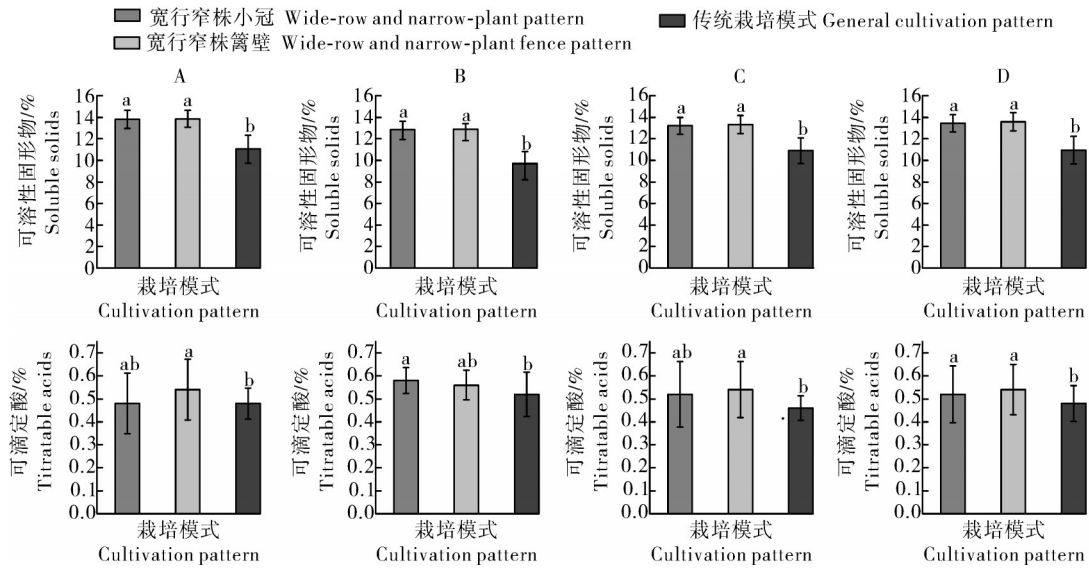
小冠模式与宽行窄株篱壁模式间没有明显差异;不区分冠层层次,仍然表现出相同的差异趋势(图2)。

不管是上层、中层还是下层,宽行窄株小冠模式

和宽行窄株篱壁模式的可滴定酸没有明显差异；上层冠层和下层冠层，宽行窄株篱壁模式下的柑橘可滴定酸含量最高，与传统栽培模式有显著差异，中层冠层，宽行窄株小冠模式的可滴定酸含量最高，与传统栽培模式差异显著；如不区分冠层层次，宽行窄株小冠与篱壁模式下的可滴定酸明显大于传统栽培模

式，二者之间没有明显差异(图2)。

宽行窄株小冠模式和篱壁模式下的果实固酸比明显高于传统栽培模式；上层和下层冠层中，宽行窄株小冠模式下固酸比最高，显著高于传统栽培模式，中层冠层中，篱壁式最高，显著高于宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式(表3)。



A、B、C、D分别表示上层、中层、下层和不区分层次。A、B、C、D represented the upper, middle, lower and undifferentiated layers, respectively.

图2 不同冠层层次下栽培模式对可溶性固形物和可滴定酸的影响

Fig.2 Effects of cultivation patterns on soluble solids and titratable acids under different canopy levels

表3 不同栽培模式柑橘果实固酸比差异

Table 3 Differences in solid acid ratio of citrus fruits in different cultivation patterns

栽培模式 Cultivation patterns	上层 Upper layer	中层 Middle layer	下层 Lower layer	不区分层次 Undifferentiated layers
宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	30.69±10.16a	22.88±2.53b	28.16±9.32a	27.28±8.69a
宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	27.00±7.34ab	24.92±3.03a	26.11±6.94ab	26.01±6.09a
传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	23.63±5.01b	21.55±4.76b	24.15±3.23b	23.14±4.50b

3)维生素C含量差异比较。上层冠层中，宽行窄株小冠模式、宽行窄株篱壁模式和传统栽培模式的Vc含量没有显著差异，分别为(61.60±6.77)、(65.09±11.91)、(60.04±6.47) mg/100 g；中层冠层，宽行窄株篱壁模式Vc含量明显高于传统栽培模式，而与宽行窄株小冠模式无显著差异；下层冠层中，宽行窄株篱壁模式明显高于宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式，宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式无差异(图3)。

## 2.2 冠层层次对柑橘果实品质的影响

1)单果质量、果形指数、果皮厚度和出汁率差

异。不同栽培模式下，冠层层次对单果质量、果形指数、果皮厚度和出汁率的影响不同。宽行窄株小冠模式下，上层冠层的单果质量明显大于中层和下层，单果质量达到(233.53±53.01) g，中层的果皮厚度最大，显著大于下层；宽行窄株篱壁栽培模式下，中层的单果质量最大，为(228.73±42.93) g，冠层层次对果形指数没有影响，上层的果皮厚度显著高于中下层，最小的为(0.40±0.08) cm；传统栽培模式下，上层的单果质量最大，但与中层和下层没有显著差异；下层的果形指数最小，下层的果皮厚度也最小，但与上层和中层差异不显著(表4)。3种不同栽培模式

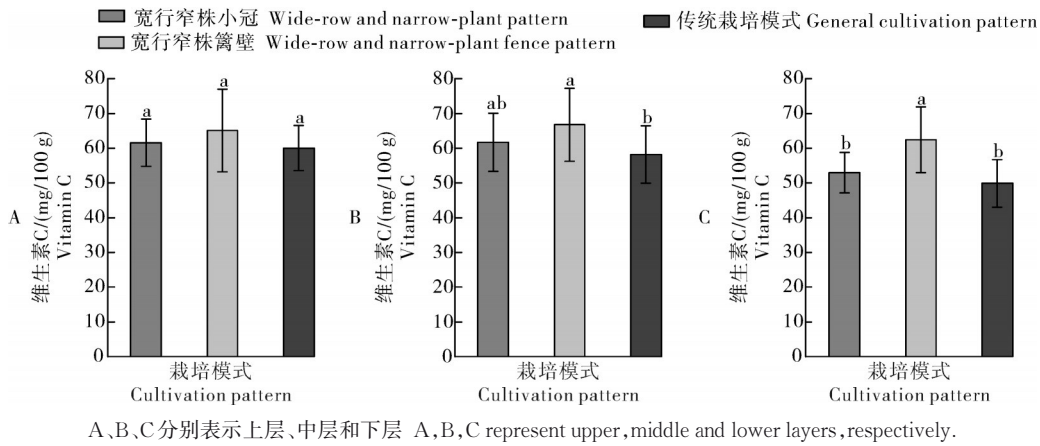


图3 不同冠层层次下栽培模式对Vc含量的影响

Fig.3 Effects of cultivation pattern on Vc content under different canopy layers

下,上层冠层的出汁率较低,下层冠层的果实出汁率较高。宽行窄株小冠模式下,下层果实出汁率明显高于上层和上层,上层和上层之间无明显差异;宽行窄株篱壁模式下,下层明显高于上层,而上层与中层、中层与下层差异不显著;传统栽培模式下,中层与下层的果实出汁率明显高于上层(表4)。

表4 同一栽培模式不同层次单果质量、果形指数、果皮厚度和出汁率差异

Table 4 Differences in single fruit weight, fruit shape index, fruit peel thickness and juice yield at different levels

栽培模式 Cultivation patterns	层次 Layer	单果质量/g Fruit weight	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果皮厚度/cm Fruit peel thickness	出汁率/% Juice yield
宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	上层 Upper layer	233.53±53.01a	1.07±0.055a	0.50±0.091a	46.47±3.12b
	中层 Middle layer	205.74±38.18b	1.09±0.063a	0.52±0.079a	47.89±2.86b
	下层 Lower layer	202.06±48.94b	1.08±0.052a	0.43±0.068b	49.91±2.95a
宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	上层 Upper layer	219.06±44.63b	1.06±0.057a	0.48±0.079a	49.58±3.12b
	中层 Middle layer	228.73±42.93a	1.05±0.058a	0.43±0.081b	51.28±4.96ab
	下层 Lower layer	210.33±39.88b	1.05±0.047a	0.40±0.080b	52.37±2.54b
传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	上层 Upper layer	339.42±70.28a	1.06±0.070a	0.72±0.147a	46.46±3.65a
	中层 Middle layer	317.74±75.43a	1.06±0.060a	0.65±0.12a	48.67±3.79a
	下层 Lower layer	323.45±75.34a	1.05±0.067b	0.61±0.11a	49.74±3.77a

2)可溶性固形物、可滴定酸和固酸比差异。不同栽培模式下,冠层层次对可溶性固形物的影响不同。宽行窄株小冠模式下,上层的可溶性固形物含量明显高于中层和下层;宽行窄株篱壁模式下,上层与中层差异不显著,而与下层差异显著;传统栽培模式下,可溶性固形物含量较低,上中下层差异不显著(表5)。宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式下,中层冠层果实的可滴定酸含量最高,显著高于上层和下

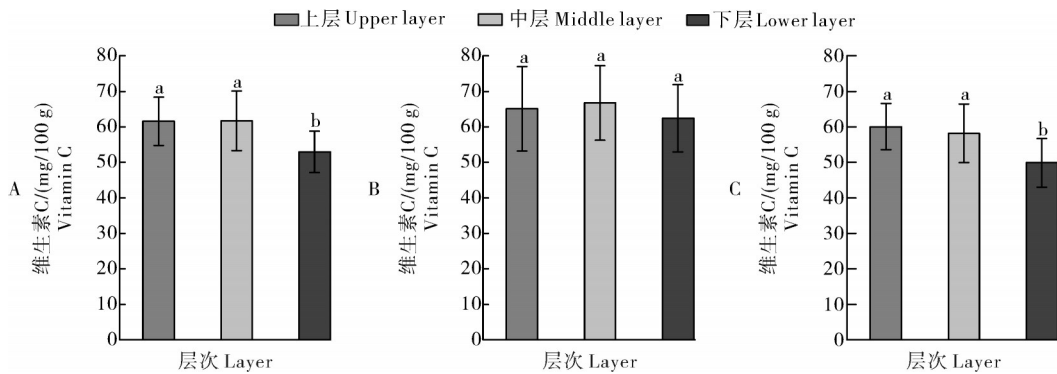
层;篱壁创新模式下,不同层次可滴定酸含量无差异(表5)。宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式下,中层的固酸比最低;宽行窄株篱壁栽培模式下,上中下层的固酸比没有显著差异(表5)。

3)维生素C含量差异。宽行窄株篱壁创新模式下,3个层次的果实Vc含量没有显著差异,宽行窄株小冠和传统栽培模式下,下层果实的Vc含量显著低于上层和上层,而上层和中层的Vc含量没有差异(图4)。

表5 同一栽培模式不同层次可溶性固形物、可滴定酸、固酸比差异

Table 5 Differences in content of soluble solids, titratable acids, and solid acid ratios at different levels

栽培模式 Cultivation patterns	层次 Layer	可溶性固形物/% Soluble solids	可滴定酸/% Titratable acid	固酸比 Solid acid ratio
宽行窄株小冠 Wide-row and narrow-plant pattern	上层 Upper layer	13.79±0.839a	0.49±0.132b	30.69±10.16a
	中层 Middle layer	13.27±0.648b	0.59±0.057a	22.88±2.53b
	下层 Lower layer	13.20±0.796b	0.51±0.142b	28.16±9.32a
宽行窄株篱壁 Wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern	上层 Upper layer	13.85±0.782a	0.55±0.132a	27.00±7.34a
	中层 Middle layer	13.58±0.801ab	0.55±0.065a	24.92±3.03a
	下层 Lower layer	13.33±0.852b	0.54±0.122a	26.11±6.94a
传统栽培模式 General cultivation pattern	上层 Upper layer	11.05±1.300a	0.48±0.068b	23.63±5.01ab
	中层 Middle layer	10.85±1.393a	0.52±0.096a	21.55±4.76b
	下层 Lower layer	10.90±1.181a	0.46±0.053b	24.15±3.23a



A、B、C分别为宽行窄株小冠模式、宽行窄株篱壁模式和传统栽培模式。A, B, and C are the wide-row and narrow-plant pattern, the wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern and the general cultivation pattern, respectively.

图4 不同层次柑橘果实Vc含量差异比较

Fig.4 Comparison of the differences in Vc content in citrus fruits at different layers

### 3 讨论

果树丰产优质需要良好的树形和冠层结构,通过树形改造可以改善冠层通风透光情况,提高冠层内叶片个体和群体的光合效率,增加营养元素利用效率,促进树体养分积累和可移动营养元素向果实的运转,从而提高植株产量和果实品质<sup>[14-15]</sup>。本研究中宽行窄株小冠和宽行窄株篱壁式2种创新模式可以改善柑橘树体的光照状况,便于轻简化处理<sup>[16-17]</sup>。优良树形有利于实现柑橘的丰产优质和省力化栽培,然而对于柑橘品质的提升作用有待进一步研究。

本研究测定了柑橘新栽培模式宽行窄株篱壁模式和宽行窄株小冠模式的果实品质指标,并与传统栽培模式进行比较,结果表明,宽行窄株篱壁模式的

柑橘果皮薄,可溶性固形物含量、固酸比、出汁率、Vc含量高,冠层层次对可滴定酸、固酸比、Vc含量、果形指数等无显著影响;宽行窄株小冠模式次之,可溶性固形物含量、固酸比高,上层与中层的Vc含量较高,与宽行窄株篱壁模式无差异;果形指数较大,果皮较薄;冠层层次对果实品质指标影响较大,表现为中上层的可滴定酸、Vc含量、单果质量等相对较高。传统栽培模式较上述2种模式果实品质差,表现为可溶性固形物、可滴定酸含量、固酸比偏低,果皮厚,出汁率低;冠层层次对果实品质指标影响较大;单果质量较宽行窄株小冠和篱壁模式较大。这可能与宽行窄株篱壁模式无明显树冠的树形结构有关,果实立体化均匀分布<sup>[9]</sup>。新的栽培模式能够增加叶面积总量,增强光照透视率,增加光合有效辐射,加快代谢速率。

篱壁模式在提高果实品质方面具有较大的潜力,本研究仅对不同栽培模式的果实品质差异进行了分析,下一步将利用无人机、激光雷达等新技术揭示不同栽培模式的冠层结构差异,对果实品质的影响机制开展更加深入的研究。

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## Analyzing fruit quality of Newhall navel oranges with different cultivation patterns

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**Abstract** Three different cultivation patterns of Newhall navel oranges including traditional cultivation pattern, wide-row and narrow-plant pattern, wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern were selected and the qualities of fruits under the canopy were analyzed to screen the labor-saving and light simplified cultivation patterns suitable for large-scale orchards of Newhall navel oranges. The results showed that the quality of single fruit in the general cultivation pattern was significantly greater than that of the two innovative patterns, and the quality of the upper single fruit reached  $(339.42 \pm 70.28)$  g. If the hierarchical differences were not considered, the fruit shape index of the wide-row and narrow-plant pattern reached  $1.08 \pm 0.057$ , which was significantly greater than that of the wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern and the general cultivation pattern. The fruit juice yield of the wide-row and narrow-plant pattern reached  $(51.07 \pm 3.84)\%$ , which was significantly higher than that of the wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern and the general cultivation pattern. In the wide-row and narrow-plant pattern, the single fruit quality of the upper canopy reached  $(233.53 \pm 53.01)$  g, which was significantly greater than that of the middle and lower layers. The soluble solids in the upper layer were significantly higher than that of the middle layer and the lower layer; the thickness of the peel in the middle layer was the largest, reaching  $(0.52 \pm 0.079)$  cm, which was significantly larger than that of the lower layer. The fruit juice yield of the lower layer was the highest, the content of fruit Vc was the lowest. The titratable acid of the middle layer was the highest, and the solid acid ratio was the lowest. In the wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern, the juice yield of the upper layer was lower than that of the lower layer, and the single fruit quality of the middle layer was the largest. The peel thickness of the upper layer was significantly higher than that of the middle and lower layers. In the general cultivation pattern, the single fruit quality and peel thickness were larger. There was no significant difference between the upper, middle and lower layers. The fruit shape index of the lower layer was the smallest. The soluble solid content was low, and the difference between the upper, middle and lower layers was not significant. The solid acid ratio of the middle layer was the lowest. The Vc content of the lower layer was significantly lower than that of the upper and middle layers. The fruit juice yield of the middle and lower layers was significantly higher than that of the upper layer. The cultivation pattern had a significant impact on the fruit quality, mainly in the quality of single fruit, the thickness of the peel, the soluble solids, the solid acid ratio, the juice yield, and the Vc content. The canopy layer did not have a significant impact on the fruit quality of the wide-row and narrow-plant fence pattern, but had a greater impact on the wide-row and narrow-plant pattern and the general cultivation pattern.

**Keywords** citrus; cultivation pattern; fruit quality; large-scale orchards; labor-saving cultivation patterns; light simplified cultivation patterns

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