

研究报告

Research Report

喷施不同浓度硅肥对寒地玉米光合特性及养分积累的影响

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摘要 硅在促进作物产量、改良品质、增强对生物和非生物胁迫的抗性中起重要作用, 为了探讨叶面喷施硅肥对寒地玉米光合特性、养分积累与分配及籽粒产量的影响, 本研究以‘先玉 335’为试验材料, 在大田条件下分别设置 5 个叶面喷施硅肥水平处理: 0、4、8、12 和 16 g/L, 通过比较分析发现, 叶面喷施硅肥处理后, 在玉米关键生育时期叶片 Pn、Ci、Gs 和叶绿素含量均以 4~16 g/L 处理较高, 说明其调控叶片蒸腾作用并非通过促进气孔关闭降低蒸腾速率。同时, 成熟期各施硅处理的植株氮吸收量显著高于 0 g/L 处理, 磷吸收量仅 12 g/L 与 0 g/L 处理差异明显, 钾吸收量则以 8~16 g/L 处理表现较优, 且显著高于 0 和 4 g/L 处理 16.58%~27.86%、20.46%~32.12% 和 24.34%~36.37%。此外, 2 年籽粒产量均以 12 g/L 处理最高, 为 11 485.68~12 331.69 kg/hm²。综上所述, 8~12 g/L 叶面硅肥处理可促进玉米增产和农田养分资源高效, 可作为松嫩平原西部半干旱区叶面硅肥施用的最佳水平。

关键词 玉米; 叶面硅肥; 光合特性; 养分积累; 产量

Effects of Different Concentrations Foliar Silicon on Photosynthesis, Nutrient Accumulation of Maize in Cold Region

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Abstract Silicon plays an important role in promoting crop yield, improving quality and enhancing resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses. In order to investigate the effects of silicon fertilizer foliar application on photosynthetic characteristics, nutrient accumulation and distribution, and grain yield of maize in cold region, maize varitey 'Xianyu 335' was used as experimental material, and five concentrations of silicon fertilizer foliar application such as 0, 4, 8, 12 and 16 g/L were set up under field condition. Through comparative analysis, the results showed that under 4~16 g/L spraying silicon fertilizer treatment, value of leaf Pn, Ci, Gs and chlorophyll content at the critical growth and development period were higher than that under control treatments. It was suggested that the regulation effect of

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silicon on leaf transpiration is not through promoting stomatal closure to reduce transpiration rate. Meanwhile, at maturity period, plant nitrogen accumulation under silicon treatments were significantly higher than that of 0 g/L treatment. however there was just only significantly difference in plant phosphorus accumulation between 12 g/L and 0 g/L treatment. And plant potassium accumulation of 8~16 g/L treatment were best, they were 16.58%~27.86%、20.46%~32.12% and 24.34%~36.37% higher than 0 and 4 g/L treatments, respectively. Moreover, the grain yields of 12 g/L treatment were the highest in two years, ranging from 11 485.68 kg/ha to 12 331.69 kg/ha. In conclusion, the treatment of 8~12 g/L foliar silicon fertilizer could promote maize yield increase and high efficiency of farmland nutrient resources, which can be used as the best level of foliar silicon fertilizer application in the semi-arid area of the Western Songnen Plain.

Keywords Maize; Foliar spraying silicon fertilizer; Photosynthetic characteristics; Nutrient accumulation; Grain yield

松嫩平原作为中国重要的玉米(*Zea mays*. L.)产区,耕地面积占全国耕地总面积的 7.8%,在保障国家粮食安全和区域玉米精深加工产业发展发挥重要作用(尹彩侠等, 2018)。由于作物的产量与质量既受遗传因素所控制,也与栽培措施、环境条件等密切相关,其中养分管理措施对其影响很大(Goto et al., 2003)。然而,在松嫩平原特别是其西部半干旱地区,受传统种植观念影响,人们在玉米生产上普遍只关注氮磷钾等大量元素的投入,往往忽视其他营养元素对玉米产量和品质的作用,导致施肥方式单一,养分管理不科学,使得土壤营养元素比例失衡,肥料利用率降低,严重限制玉米持续丰产优质高效生产(张鹏飞等, 2018; 尹雪巍等, 2020)。因此,开展玉米养分平衡施肥技术研究,对不断提升区域资源利用效率和粮食生产能力,改善籽粒产品品质,满足精深加工企业优质原料需求,促进玉米产业可持续发展、助力质量兴农战略具有重要的现实意义。

硅(Si)被认为是作物体组成的重要营养元素,多以 $\text{SiO}_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 形态分布于表皮细胞和细胞壁中,并在促进作物产量、改良品质、增强对生物和非生物胁迫的抗性中起重要作用(Coskun et al., 2016)。尽管硅大量存在于自然界中,且绝大多数在土壤中以硅酸盐结晶或沉淀形式存在,在地壳中的含量仅次于氧位居第二位,但通常只有少量的硅能被作物直接从土壤中吸收利用(侯彦林等, 2005)。Ma 和 Yamaji (2008)试验证实,缺失硅元素会导致水稻(*Oryza sativa* L.)生长异常,而施用硅肥可促进水稻对光的吸收,改善冠层受光姿态,增大最适叶面积,降低消光系数(Epstein, 1994);充足的硅素营养也有利于增加叶片叶绿素含量、气孔导度、蒸腾速率和净光合速率,减少胞间二氧化碳浓度,进而提升逆境条件下小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L.) (丁燕芳等, 2007)、燕麦(*Avena sativa* L.)、

大豆(*Glycine max* (Linn.) Merr.) (Hussain et al., 2021)等作物抗逆性与产量水平。同时,逆境胁迫下,外源硅可以影响玉米幼苗体内矿质营养积累与微量元素平衡(Kaya et al., 2006; Moradtalab et al., 2018),朱从桦等(2018)研究表明,氮磷钾减量条件下,根际增施硅肥可以促进玉米植株对氮磷钾素营养积累量。徐宁等(2019)报道认为,拔节后追施叶面硅肥可显著改善夏玉米的株高、茎粗、穗长、穗粗、秃尖长等农艺性状,增强植株对病虫害的防控能力,同时提高籽粒油分、蛋白质、淀粉及单宁含量。

近年来,前人对玉米施用硅肥的研究,主要集中在产量品质和抗逆性等方面,但硅肥叶面喷施对寒地玉米田间光合性能、养分积累与分配等方面的研究还鲜有报道。鉴于此,本研究在松嫩平原西部半干旱区,开展不同浓度硅肥叶面喷施对玉米光合作用参数、养分积累与分配及产量构成的影响研究,以期深入探讨硅肥叶面喷施对寒地玉米籽粒产量形成的调控效应,明确硅肥喷施的最佳水平,为松嫩平原半干旱区玉米优质高效栽培管理提供理论依据。

1 结果与分析

1.1 不同施硅浓度对玉米叶片光合特性及叶绿素含量的影响

在玉米各关键生育时期,叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥处理对玉米叶片 Pn 影响达显著水平($p < 0.05$) (图 1),其中 V12 和 VT 期 LS4 处理表现最优,R2 和 R6 期则以 LS3 处理表现最优,分别较 LCK 显著增加了 22.53%和 17.79%、34.07%和 29.21% (表 1)。随着硅肥喷施浓度的增加,各关键生育时期叶片 Tr 均呈现逐渐下降趋势,各施硅处理分别较 LCK 降低了 1.63%~10.65%、1.35%~18.40%、1.07%~6.54% 和 11.11%~22.22% (表 2)。从玉米 V12 至 R6 期,不同施硅处理

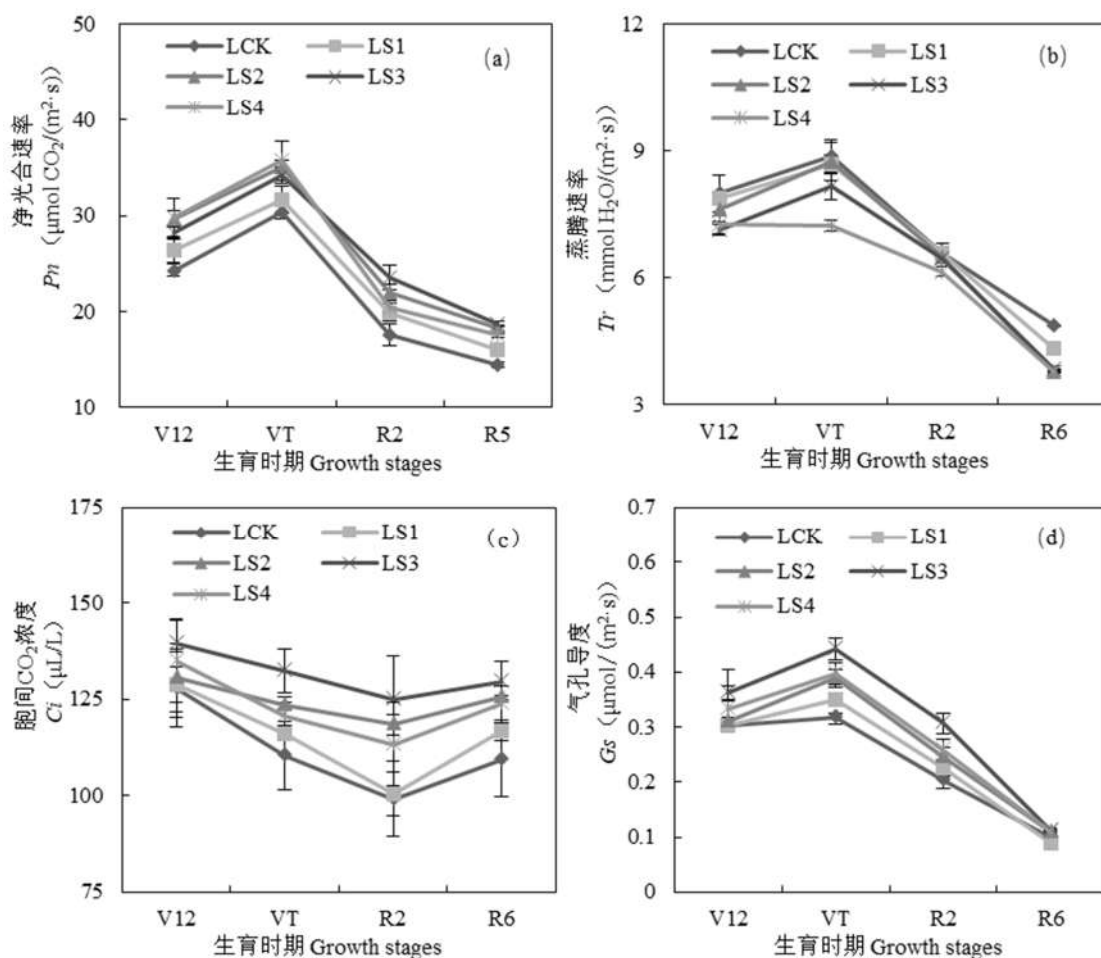


图1 叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥对玉米叶片光合参数的影响

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期

Figure 1 Effect of different concentrations of silicon fertilizer on photosynthetic parameters of maize by foliar spraying

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period

表1 不同浓度叶面硅肥处理间的玉米叶片净光合速率差异显著性分析

Table 1 Significant difference analysis for maize leaf net photosynthetic rate under different concentrations of silicon fertilizer foliar spray treatments

处理 Treatment	Pn (μmol CO ₂ /(m ² ·s))			
	V12	VT	R2	R6
LCK	24.28±0.64d	30.35±0.77d	17.58±1.11d	14.48±0.20e
LS1	26.41±1.37c	31.61±1.43c	19.91±0.89c	15.98±0.28d
LS2	29.68±0.86b	35.06±0.77ab	21.97±0.81b	18.23±0.28b
LS3	28.18±0.64a	34.21±0.86b	23.57±1.27a	18.71±0.25a
LS4	29.75±2.04a	35.75±2.07a	20.45±0.85c	17.51±0.15c

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期; Pn: 净光合速率; 同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period; Pn: net photosynthetic rate; values followed by different small letters in the same column are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

下叶片 C_i 呈先降后升趋势,各生育时期均以 LS3 处理最大,分别较 LCK 显著增加了 11.59、22.13、25.68 和 20.46 $\mu\text{L/L}$ (表 3);除 R6 期以外,叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥处理下的玉米叶片 G_s 存在显著性差异,各时期均在 LS3 处理表现最优,分别较 LCK 显著增加了 20.00%、33.33%、52.11%和 12.48% (表 4)。

叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥条件下,玉米叶片叶绿素含量在各关键生育时期,均表现为先升后降的趋势(图 2),于 R2 期达峰值,且均在 LS3 处理下表现含量最高,分别较同生育时期其他处理增加了 5.65%~13.58%、3.79%~9.77%、2.43%~10.28%和 5.14%~25.70%,除 R6 期外,LS3 与 LCK、LS1 处理差异达显著水平($p<0.05$),但与 LS2 和 LS4 处理差异不明显。

1.2 不同施硅浓度对玉米植株氮磷钾积累与分配的影响

叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥条件下,植株吸氮量总体表现为 $\text{LS3}>\text{LS2}>\text{LS1}>\text{LS4}>\text{LCK}$,且 LS3 处理分别较其他处理显著增加了 25.92%、10.69%、10.54%和 12.15% (图 3),与 LCK 差异显著($p<0.05$);随着喷施硅肥浓度的增加,各处理磷素吸收量同样呈现先升后降的趋势,其中 LS3 处理分别较 LCK 和 LS1 处理显著增加了 19.08 和 18.50 kg/hm^2 ,与 LS2 和 LS4 处理之间无显著性差异;不同施硅处理钾素吸收量在 LS4 处理下表现最优,且显著高于 LCK 和 LS1 处理,但与 LS2 和 LS3 处理差异不明显。此外,LS3 处理的籽粒氮含量较 LCK 和 LS2 处理显著增加了

表 2 不同浓度叶面硅肥处理间的玉米叶片蒸腾速率差异显著性分析

Table 2 Significant difference analysis for maize leaf transpiration rate under different concentrations of silicon fertilizer foliar spray treatments

处理 Treatment	Tr ($\text{mmol H}_2\text{O}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})$)			
	V12	VT	R2	R6
LCK	7.99±0.43a	8.86±0.39a	6.57±0.09a	14.86±0.02a
LS1	7.86±0.16a	8.68±0.21a	6.59±0.22a	4.32±0.02b
LS2	7.61±0.29b	8.74±0.44a	6.50±0.24ab	3.78±0.02d
LS3	7.14±0.12c	8.15±0.31b	6.44±0.08b	3.85±0.06c
LS4	7.24±0.23c	7.23±0.13c	6.14±0.11c	3.79±0.04d

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO_2 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期; Tr: 蒸腾速率; 同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO_2 treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period; Tr: transpiration rate; values followed by different small letters in the same column are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

表 3 不同浓度叶面硅肥处理间的玉米叶片胞间 CO_2 浓度差异显著性分析

Table 3 Significant difference analysis for maize leaf intercellular CO_2 concentration under different concentrations of silicon fertilizer foliar spray treatments

处理 Treatment	C_i ($\mu\text{L/L}$)			
	V12	VT	R2	R6
LCK	127.89±8.92c	110.27±8.87d	99.15±9.81c	109.21±7.25d
LS1	128.92±6.91bc	116.20±3.06c	100.26±5.68c	116.93±2.03c
LS2	130.68±7.90bc	123.38±0.83b	118.36±2.65b	125.48±0.48b
LS3	139.48±4.86a	132.40±5.75a	124.83±11.55a	129.67±4.04a
LS4	135.03±10.80ab	120.70±4.91b	113.28±10.84b	123.77±3.63b

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO_2 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO_2 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期; C_i : 胞间 CO_2 浓度; 同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO_2 treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO_2 treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period; C_i : intercellular CO_2 concentration; values followed by different small letters in the same column are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

表 4 不同浓度叶面硅肥处理间的玉米叶片气孔导度差异显著性分析

Table 4 Significant difference analysis for maize leaf stomatal conductance under different concentrations of silicon fertilizer foliar spray treatments

处理 Treatment	Gs ($\mu\text{mol}/(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{s})$)			
	V12	VT	R2	R6
LCK	0.30±0.01c	0.33±0.01d	0.20±0.02e	0.10±0.01b
LS1	0.30±0.02c	0.35±0.01c	0.23±0.02d	0.09±0.00c
LS2	0.31±0.01c	0.39±0.02b	0.24±0.02c	0.11±0.00a
LS3	0.36±0.01a	0.44±0.02a	0.31±0.02a	0.11±0.00a
LS4	0.33±0.02b	0.40±0.02b	0.26±0.02b	0.11±0.00a

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期; Gs: 气孔导度; 同列数据后不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period; Gs: stomatal conductance; values followed by different small letters in the same column are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

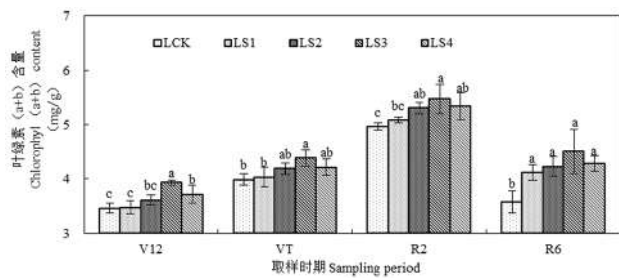


图 2 叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥对玉米叶片叶绿素含量的影响
注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; V12: 大喇叭口期; VT: 抽雄期; R2: 灌浆期; R6: 成熟期; 同一取样时期不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Figure 2 Effect of different concentrations of silicon fertilizer on chlorophyll content in maize by foliar spraying

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; V12: bellmouth period; VT: tasseling period; R2: filling period; R6: maturity period; values followed by different small letters in the same sampling period are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

8.56%和 1.88%; 籽粒钾含量呈现逐渐上升的趋势, LS4 处理除与 LS3 处理差异不明显以外, 较其他处理显著增加了 12.75%~38.84%。而各处理的籽粒磷含量无明显差异。

1.3 不同施硅浓度对玉米产量及产量构成因素的影响

通过年份、施硅水平单一效应及交互效应分析可知, 尽管百粒重、行粒数、穗粒数、产量在不同年份间的差异达极显著水平 ($p < 0.01$), 但叶面施硅处理总体上对百粒重、行粒数、产量影响趋势一致, 达极显

著或显著水平(表 5)。玉米产量变化总体呈先上升再下降的趋势, 2017 和 2018 年均均在 LS3 处理下达到最大值, 分别为 11 485.68 和 12 331.69 kg/hm², 较 LCK 处理显著 ($p < 0.05$) 高出 24.95% 和 27.37%。从不同处理对产量构成因素的影响来看, 尽管随着叶面施硅处理浓度增加, 玉米有效穗数、行粒数和穗粒数有增加趋势, 但除了 2017 年的行粒数以外, 彼此间差异均未达显著性水平, 其中 2017 年不同施硅水平对籽粒行粒数影响表现为 LS2 > LS3 > LS4 > LS1 > LCK, 且 LS2 处理较 LCK 和 LS1 显著增加 7.03% 和 6.52%。籽粒百粒重 2 年均均在 LS3 处理下达最大值 (30.47 和 33.30 g), 显著 ($p < 0.05$) 高出 LCK 处理 9.76% 和 12.12%。

2 讨论

叶片是玉米进行光合作用的主要器官, 叶绿素参与光能的吸收与转化, 其含量多少决定了叶片光合能力的强弱(黄振喜等, 2007)。前人研究表明, 施硅可显著增加水稻(高臣等, 2011)、小麦(丁燕芳等, 2007)和甜瓜(卢钢和曹家树, 2001)等作物叶绿素含量, 而对大豆(李清芳等, 2004)、棉花(李清芳和马成仓, 2003)等作物叶绿素含量无明显影响。本研究结果表明, 适宜浓度的叶面硅肥可有效提升玉米叶片光合速率与叶绿素含量, 这可能是叶绿素含量的增加, 促进了 LHCII 复合体的组装及稳定, 除了加强光能吸收与传递以外, 还有利于类囊体膜结构的维持, 优化调节激发能在 2 个光系统间的分配(郭春爱等, 2006)。同时, Gao 等(2004)研究认为, 硅可通过影响气孔运动降低玉米叶片蒸腾速率, 提高水分利用效

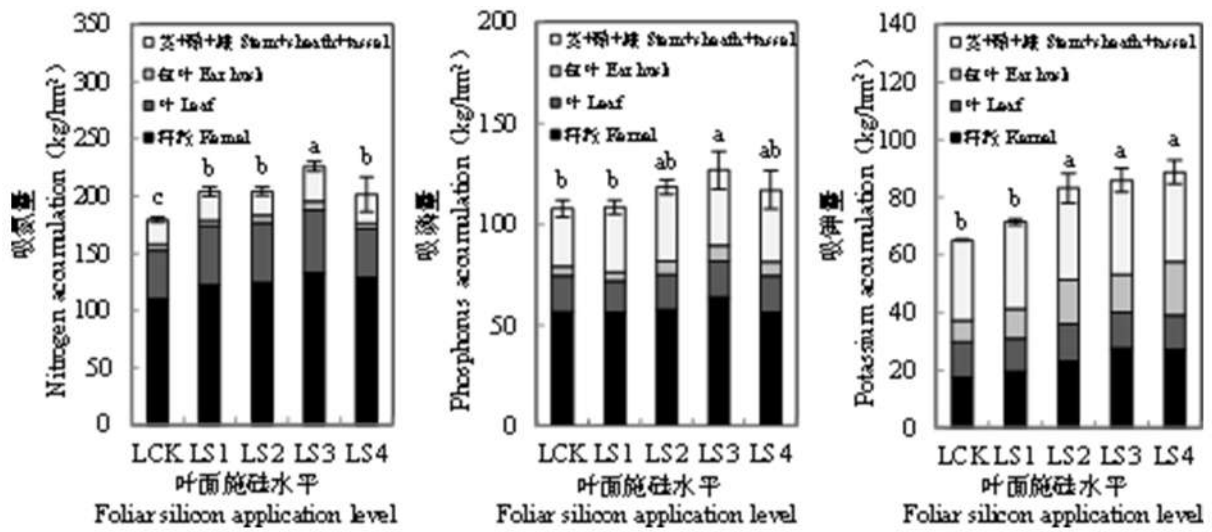


图3 叶面喷施硅肥对成熟期玉米氮磷钾吸收量的影响

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; 不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平

Figure 3 Effects of foliar application of silicon fertilizer on the absorption of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in mature maize
 Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; different small letters are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level

表5 叶面喷施不同浓度硅肥对玉米产量构成因素的影响

Table 5 Effect of different concentrations of silicon fertilizer on maize yield composition factors

年份	处理	有效穗数(ears/hm ²)	百粒重(g)	行粒数	穗行数	穗粒数	产量(kg/hm ²)
Year	Treatments	Effective ear number (ears/hm ²)	100-grains weight (g)	Kernel number per row	Row umber per ear	Kernel per spike	Yield (kg/hm ²)
2017	LCK	66 923.07a	27.76c	35.13b	16.10a	565.68a	9192.21c
	LS1	66 667.67a	28.73bc	35.30b	15.67a	552.99a	9536.30c
	LS2	67 692.31a	29.51ab	37.60a	15.60a	586.56a	10868.97b
	LS3	67 820.50a	30.47a	36.85ab	15.53a	572.40a	11485.68a
	LS4	68 076.92a	28.49bc	36.30ab	15.70a	569.65a	10658.79b
2018	LCK	65134.62a	29.65b	30.17a	16.33a	492.47a	9681.84b
	LS1	65334.61a	29.70b	30.47a	15.73a	478.87a	10819.07ab
	LS2	65516.92a	31.73ab	31.93a	15.50a	495.49a	11393.68a
	LS3	66030.00a	33.30a	33.00a	15.40a	508.40a	12331.69a
	LS4	67173.84a	30.93ab	32.07a	15.67a	502.37a	11206.64ab
显著性		-	-	-	-	-	-
Significance (F-value)							
年份		3.024	62.850**	102.468**	0.000	17.810**	10.460**
Year (Y)							
施硅水平		0.435	11.547**	4.129*	0.397	0.267	13.695**
Si concentrations (SC)							
年份×施硅水平		0.057	8.409**	0.455	0.025	0.068	0.434
(Y×SC)							

注: LCK: 清水对照处理; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ 处理; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ 处理; 同列及同年数据后不同小写字母表示差异达 0.05 显著水平; ** 代表 0.01 显著水平, * 代表 0.05 显著水平

Note: LCK: water treatment for control check; LS1: 4 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS2: 8 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS3: 12 g/L SiO₂ treatment; LS4: 16 g/L SiO₂ treatment; values followed by different small letters in the same column and year are significantly different at the 0.05 probability level; **: significant difference at the 0.01 probability level; *: significant difference at the 0.05 probability level

率。而本研究中叶面施硅显著降低了玉米叶片的蒸腾速率,增加了气孔导度和胞间 CO_2 浓度。Kim 等(2002)研究证实,硅可诱导水稻叶片及叶鞘表皮细胞“角质-双硅层”结构形成,抑制角质层蒸腾过程;这说明本试验条件下,叶面施硅可能通过影响玉米角质层变化调控蒸腾作用,而并非通过促进气孔关闭降低蒸腾速率。此外,硅是否通过影响玉米叶片气孔大小和密度(Kang, 1991),以及木质部导管的亲水性(邹春琴等, 2005),降低蒸腾速率,尚需进一步研究。氮、磷、钾在作物体内的积累、运输及分配,也是决定作物产量品质的关键因素。Soratto 等(2012)研究发现叶面喷施硅肥后,白燕麦旗叶中氮、磷、钾含量均明显增加;水稻(Crusciol et al., 2013)和小麦(Soratto et al., 2012)植株钾含量增加;郑璞帆等(2017)报道表明,团棵期和打顶后喷施硅肥可改善烤烟中氮钾含量。本研究结果发现,玉米拔节期(30%叶龄指数时期)喷施适宜浓度的叶面硅肥可有效促进成熟期植株氮、磷、钾元素的积累,并显著增加籽粒中氮、钾含量,其中,提高氮肥利用效率(Detmann et al., 2012)、活化质膜 H^+ -ATPase 活力(Liang, 1999; Kaya et al., 2006)可能是叶面硅肥促进籽粒氮、钾元素协同吸收与转运的内在机制。此外,Hussain 等(2021)研究发现,叶面施硅可通过增加单株有效荚数、单株粒数以及单株粒重,促进大豆增产。而本研究中叶面喷施适宜浓度硅肥亦可明显提高玉米产量,产量增幅达 17.68%~27.37%,但产量的增加主要归因于百粒重和行粒数的增加,这与徐宁等(2019)在夏玉米上的研究结果一致。

综合来看,本试验条件下叶面喷施 8~12 g/L、450 L/hm² 硅肥可显著改善玉米叶片叶绿素含量、胞间 CO_2 浓度、气孔导度、蒸腾速率和净光合速率等光合作用特性,促进氮、钾元素向籽粒中更多的分配与转运,通过提升籽粒百粒重和行粒数,实现产量增加和养分资源高效,可作为松嫩平原西部半干旱区叶面喷施硅肥的最佳水平。

3 材料与方法

3.1 试验区概况

试验于 2017~2018 年在黑龙江八一农垦大学试验基地(黑龙江省大庆市, 46°37'N, 125°11'E)进行。该区域气候类型为典型的北温带大陆性季风气候,试验区多年平均降雨量 427 mm,年蒸发量 1 635 mm,年平均气温 4.2 °C,无霜期 143 d。试验地土壤类型为

碱化草甸土,肥力均匀。0~20 cm 耕层土壤基础肥力:有机质含量 28.79 g/kg、碱解氮含量 150.30 mg/kg、速效磷含量 23.40 mg/kg、速效钾含量 205.00 mg/kg、有效硅含量 119.63 mg/kg, pH 值为 8.28。

3.2 试验设计

选用“先玉 335”为供试品种,试验供试肥料为:尿素(N≥46%),磷酸二铵(N≥18%, P_2O_5 ≥46%),硫酸钾(K_2O ≥50%),硅酸钠(SiO_2 ≥21%)。试验采用随机区组设计,硅肥用量(以 SiO_2 计)设置 4 (LS1)、8 (LS2)、12 (LS3)和 16 (LS4) g/L 等 4 个处理;对照处理 0 (LCK) g/L 喷施同等体积的清水,总计 5 个处理。各处理在玉米拔节期(30%叶龄指数时期)喷施 1 次,喷液量为 450 L/hm²,各处理 3 次重复。选择在晴朗无风的天气,使用电动背负式喷雾器进行叶面喷施硅肥处理,各小区预先使用高度为 2 m 的聚乙烯塑料膜进行隔离,以避免叶面喷施处理过程中对相邻小区产生的边际效应。各小区行距 0.65 m,行长 20 m,6 行区,小区面积 78 m²。种植密度为 7.5 万株/hm²,生长季每小区均施用 N 225 kg/hm²、 P_2O_5 120 kg/hm²、 K_2O 90 kg/hm²,其中 70% N 和全部 PK 肥基施,剩余 30% N 肥于拔节期追施,其他田间管理同当地大田生产。

3.3 叶片光合作用参数与叶绿素含量

分别于大喇叭口期(V12)、抽雄期(VT)、灌浆期(R2)和成熟期(R6),在各小区选取具有代表性且长势均匀一致的玉米植株 6 株(VT 期前选取自上而下最新完全展开的功能叶片,VT 期后选取穗位叶片),在天气晴朗的上午 8:00~10:00 每小区随机取 5 株长势均匀一致的籽粒进行测定,利用 Li-6400 便携式光合仪(LI-COR, USA)测定叶片净光合速率(Pn)、气孔导度(Gs)、胞间 CO_2 浓度(Ci)和蒸腾速率(Tr),测定时避开叶脉和有损伤的叶片。同步采集相应叶片,参照李合生(2000)的分光光度计法测定叶绿素含量。

3.4 氮磷钾养分积累

成熟期在各小区随机选取长势均匀具代表性

作者贡献

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试验设计、数据分析、论文撰写与修改。全体作者都阅读并同意最终的文本。

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