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滴灌春小麦植株干物质积累与分配特性及对产量的影响

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摘要 为明确“一管6”滴灌条件下不同小麦品种、不同行间干物质积累与转运特征及其对产量的影响,以来自新疆、内蒙、宁夏等不同地区的7个春小麦品种为材料,研究距滴管带远近不同行小麦植株(距滴管带最近行记为R1、中间行记为R2、最远行记为R3)叶面积指数、开花期和成熟期植株各器官干物质积累量。结果表明:(1)不同春小麦品种行间叶面积指数大小与其产量呈正相关($R^2=0.50$),‘克春11号’行间叶面积指数最大,依次为‘新春37号’‘宁春4号’行间叶面积指数变异系数最小;(2)试验春小麦品种行间籽粒产量与花后干物质积累量与成熟期干物质积累量均呈正相关(R^2 分别为0.72与0.91),开花期与成熟期各器官干物质积累量均与产量呈正相关。(3)‘新春37号’‘克春11号’‘高原506号’‘宁春53号’与‘宁春4号’的R2与R3花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率低于R1,但其花前干物质积累量转移率均高于R1;‘农麦2号’与‘津强7号’的R2与R3花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率高于R1,但其花前干物质积累量转移率均低于R1;(4)开花期行间叶片干物质积累量的降幅对籽粒产量的降幅影响最大,穗+穗轴行间干物质的降幅对籽粒干物质积累量的降幅影响最小。有效穗数R2与R3相对于R1的降幅增大,开花期与成熟期各器官干物质积累量远近行间的降幅会减小,同时千粒质量与穗粒数的降幅也会减小。‘新春37号’与‘克春11号’在“1管6”滴灌模式下产量水平高,‘宁春4号’在“1管6”滴灌模式下行间产量变异系数小,叶面积指数与干物质积累量的行间稳定性均可为筛选品种在“1管6”滴灌模式下行间产量稳定性的参考指标。穗数的增大会使干物质积累与产量的行间差异变大,千粒质量或者穗粒数的提高有助于新疆滴灌小麦产量的提高。

关键词 滴灌; 小麦; 干物质; 转运; 主成分分析; 兀余分析

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小麦是中国新疆维吾尔自治区重要的粮食作物之一,也是当地人们最主要的口粮^[1-2]。而新疆地处西北内陆,是典型的干旱半干旱生态区,水资源严重不足^[3-5]。同时,新疆大部分地区日蒸发量是降雨量的10倍左右^[6-7],灌溉是农作物生产中必须的管理措施。发展节水农业,是新疆小麦生产可持续发展或粮食安全保障的关键。

滴灌是目前最为节水的灌溉技术,结合水肥一体化技术,可显著提高作物水分利用效率与肥料利用效率^[8]。但与滴灌棉花、滴灌玉米等大株型、宽行距作物采用的“1(条滴灌)管1(行作物)”或“1管2”不同,滴灌小麦为窄行距种植,需采用“一管多”的种植模式,以降低滴灌毛管成本。当前新疆生产中主要采用“一管4”滴灌模式,在此

模式下灌水量^[9-10]、滴灌模式^[11-12]、小麦植株行间水分截获量^[8,13]、叶面积指数^[14]、产量差异^[15-17]等方面的研究。进一步扩大管行比至“1管6”模式,可进一步降低滴灌小麦生产成本。但这种模式下,跟滴灌带距离不同的小麦行植株可吸收的水分、生长与产量等差异变大,如笔者最近的研究表明,“1管6”滴灌春小麦模式下,离滴灌带最远的第三行(R3)和第二行(R2)与距离最近的第一行(R1)相比,植物干物质量、叶面积指数和产量降低,但其降低比率远低于水分截获量减少的比例,与此同时,R3和R2花前积累的干物质向籽粒的再转运比例及其对籽粒质量的贡献率高于R1^[8]。但上述研究仅涉及1个春小麦品种,不同小麦品种间是否存在差异,尚无报道。为此,

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本研究选用来自新疆、内蒙、宁夏等春小麦生产区7个春小麦品种,研究“1管6”滴灌模式下,不同春小麦品种间行间干物质和积累与转运特征的空间差异,以及其对行间籽粒产量的影响。以期为进一步降低新疆滴灌小麦生产成本、构建更为经济高效的滴灌小麦模式提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验概况与设计

试验于2018年在石河子大学试验场(85°48' E, 44°44' N)进行,选用7个在生产中有一定种植面积春小麦品种,包括:来自新疆的‘新春37号’,来自内蒙古的‘农麦2号’,黑龙江的‘克春11号’,天津的‘津强7号’,青海的‘高原506号’,以

及‘宁春4号’和‘宁春53号’。试验田土壤类型为壤土,土壤有机质16.05 g/kg、碱解氮42.05 mg/kg、速效磷13.69 mg/kg、速效钾225.96 mg/kg。于4月3日播种,播种前公顷施基肥P₂O₅和K₂O 105 kg。

试验采用“1管6”(1条滴灌带两侧各种3行小麦)的灌溉毛管配置方式,小麦行距为15 cm,按距滴灌带由近及远的种植行分别记为R1、R2与R3。基本苗550万株/hm²。灌水量为4 500 m³/hm²,滴头流量为2.6 L/h;每公顷施氮300 kg,灌水施肥时间与比例参照文献[8]进行。小区宽4.5 m,长7 m,每品种重复3次,随机区组排列。试验期间平均温度,降雨量及蒸散量见表1。

表1 春小麦生育期月平均温度、降雨量及蒸散量

Table 1 Monthly temperature, precipitation and evapotranspiration growth season of spring wheat

月份 Month	气象参数 Meteorological parameters		
	月平均气温/℃ Monthly mean temperature	月平均降雨量/mm Monthly mean precipitation	月平均蒸散量/mm Mmonthly mean evapotranspiration
4月 April	12.50	1.10	3.37
5月 May	18.44	1.20	4.66
6月 June	23.87	0.92	5.53
7月 July	28.31	0.28	6.38

1.2 测定项目与方法

1.2.1 干物质积累与转运 在开花期和成熟期每一行取同一天开花且长势一致的植株各20株,开花期的植株分成叶片、茎鞘和穗等器官,成熟期植株分为叶片、茎鞘,穗轴+颖壳与籽粒等器官。分样后于105 °C杀青30 min,70 °C烘干至恒质量,称取各器官干质量,并按如下公式计算干物质转运等参数^[18]。

$$\text{花前干物质转运量(g)} = \text{开花期营养器官干物质积累量(g)} - \text{成熟期营养器官干物质(g)}$$

$$\text{花前干物质转运率(\%)} = \frac{\text{干物质转运量(g)}}{\text{开花期营养器官干物质积累量(g)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{花前干物质转运量对籽粒的贡献率(\%)} = \frac{\text{干物质转运量(g)}}{\text{成熟期籽粒干物质积累量(g)}} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{花后干物质积累量(g)} = \text{成熟期籽粒干物质积累量(g)} - \text{营养器官花前干物质转运量(g)}$$

$$\text{花后干物质对籽粒的贡献率(\%)} = \frac{\text{花后干物质积累量(g)}}{\text{成熟期籽粒干物质积累量(g)}} \times 100\%$$

1.2.2 叶面积指数(LAI) 在开花期每行连续取20株小麦。用叶面积仪(LI-3000)测定叶面

积,并计算叶面积指数(LAI)=叶片总面积/土地面积。

1.2.3 产量和产量构成因素 在苗期每小区R1、R2与R3定苗2 m,于成熟期测产,获取有效穗数、千粒质量及穗粒数等数据。

1.3 数据处理

采用SPSS 19.0对试验数据进行单因素方差分析(ANOVA),SigmaPlot10.0与RStudio作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同春小麦品种行间叶面积指数及其对产量的影响

由图1可知,“一管6”滴灌模式下,各品种R2与R3叶面积指数相对于R1均降低,且行间差异显著($P < 0.05$)。‘克春11号’‘新春37号’‘高原506号’‘农麦2号’行间平均叶面积指数依次降低,且品种间差异显著($P < 0.05$),‘津强7号’‘宁春4号’‘宁春53号’行间叶面积指数差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。‘宁春53号’‘农麦2号’‘津强7号’‘新春37号’‘高原506号’‘克春11号’‘宁春4号’行间叶面积指数变异系数依次降低。‘克春11号’行间平均叶面积指数最大,同时其行

间变异系数为 19.04%；‘宁春 4 号’行间叶面积指数变异系数最小，为 17.17%。由图 2-A 可知，

不同春小麦品种行间叶面积指数大小与其产量呈正相关($R^2=0.50$)。

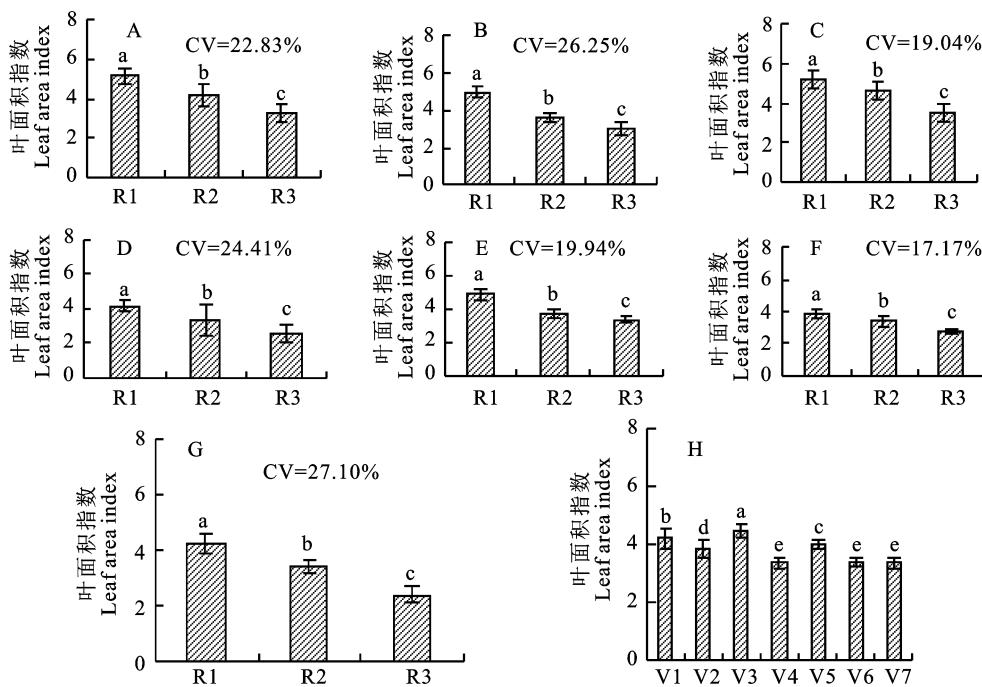


图 A~G 分别为‘新春 37 号’‘农麦 2 号’‘克春 11 号’‘津强 7 号’‘高原 506 号’‘宁春 4 号’‘宁春 53 号’的开花期叶面积指数，H 中 V1~V7 为行间平均值，图柱上的不同小写字母表示处理间在 0.05 水平上差异达显著。CV 为行间变异系数

Figures A~G is the leaf area of Xinchun 37, Nongmai 2, Kechun 11, Jinqiang 7, Plateau 506, Ningchun 4 and Ningchun 53 at anthesis, V1~V7 in H is the average LAI of rows, the different letters within the column indicate that the significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level, CV indicates coefficient of variation among the rows

图 1 不同品种开花期叶面积指数

Fig. 1 Leaf area index of different wheat varieties at anthesis

2.2 不同春小麦品种行间干物质积累与分配特性及其对产量的影响

由图 3 可知，开花期与成熟期各品种茎鞘、颖壳+穗轴与叶片干物质积累量 R2 与 R3 相对于 R1 均降低。开花期与成熟期茎鞘干物质分配比例 R2 与 R3 相对于 R1 均升高；开花期与成熟期叶片与穗+穗轴分配比例 R2 与 R3 相对于 R1 均降低。‘新春 37 号’与‘高原 506 号’的成熟期籽粒分配比例 R2 与 R3 相对于 R1 升高，其余品种均降低。

由图 4 主成分分析可知，本试验从各器官干物质积累量提取出 2 个主成分因子，2 个主成分得分分别为 75.4% 和 14.4%，累计贡献率达 89.8%。‘津强 7 号’的 R1~R3 均在第二象限，表明其开花期与成熟期干物质积累量小，但其干物质积累量行间变异系数小；‘农麦 2 号’‘高原 506 号’与‘宁春 53 号’的 R2~R3 在第二和第三象限，表明其开花期与成熟期干物质积累量小，同

时，其 R1 行均在第一和第四象限，表明这 3 个品种的干物质积累行间变异系数大；‘克春 11 号’的 R1~R3 均在第一象限，其开花期与成熟期干物质积累量大且行间变异系数小；‘新春 37 号’与‘宁春 4 号’的 R1 与 R2 均在第一和第四象限，说明其 R1 与 R2 开花期与成熟期干物质积累量大，但其 R3 在第三象限，‘新春 37 号’与‘宁春 4 号’的行间变异系数大。

由图 2-B 与 2-C 可知，试验春小麦品种行间籽粒产量与花后干物质积累量与成熟期干物质积累量均呈正相关(R^2 分别为 0.72 与 0.91)。由图 5 冗余分析结果可知，除成熟期 R2 与 R3 叶片干物质积累量相对于 R1 的降幅外，其他器官开花期与成熟期 R2 与 R3 相对于 R1 的降幅与对应的穗粒数、千粒质量的降幅均呈正相关，但与有效穗数的降幅呈负相关；成熟期 R2 与 R3 叶片干物质积累量相对于 R1 的降幅与有效穗数的降幅呈正相关。

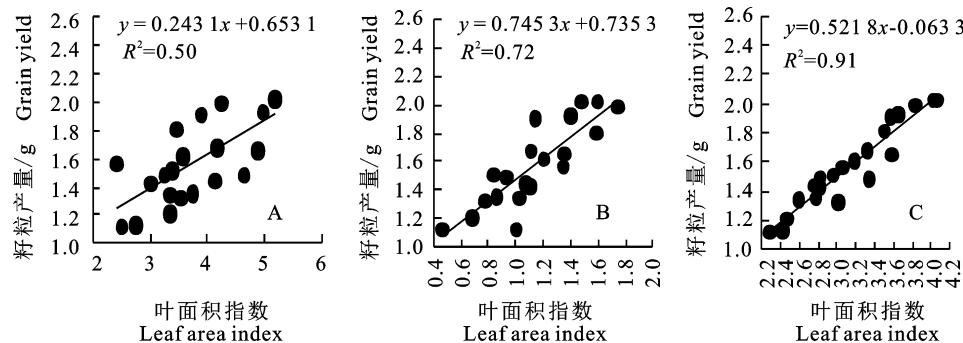


图 2 不同品种行间籽粒产量与叶面积指数、花后干物质与成熟期干物质积累量的相关性分析

Fig. 2 Correlation analysis between grain yield and leaf area index, dry matter after anthesis and dry matter accumulation at maturity among rows of different varieties

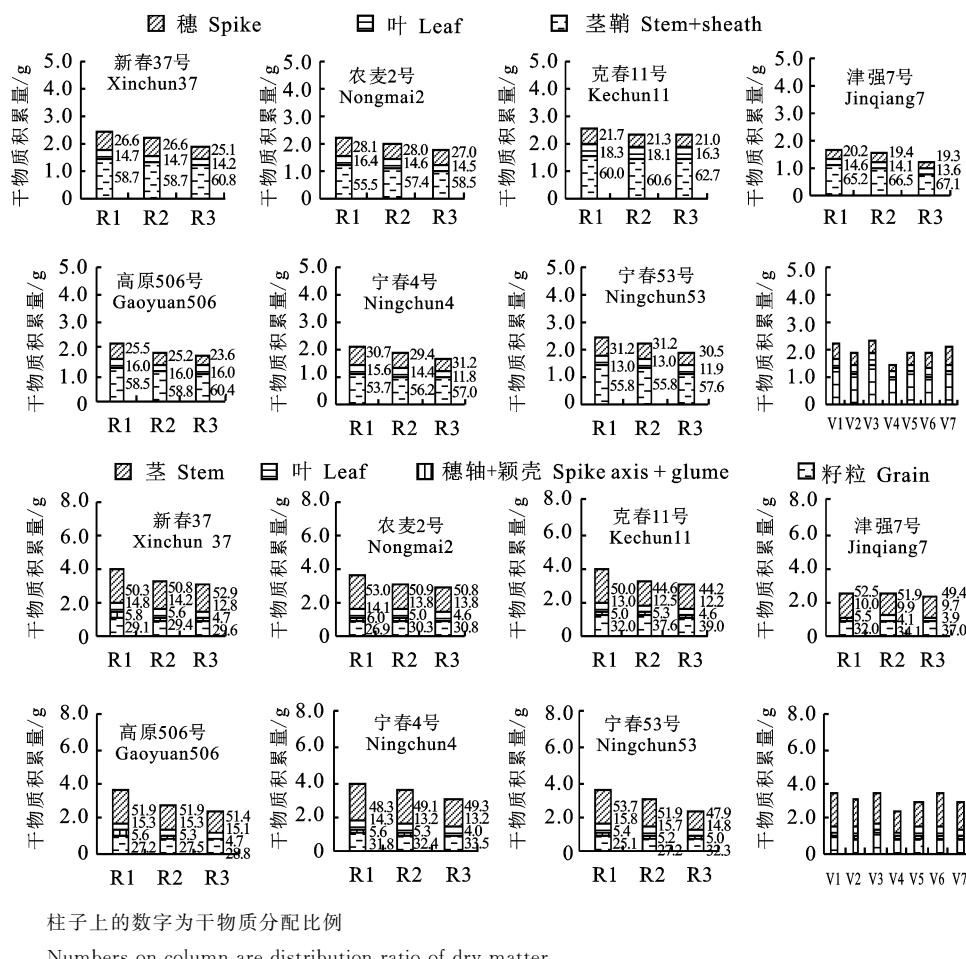


图 3 不同品种开花期与成熟期的干物质积累与分配

Fig. 3 Dry matter accumulation and distribution of rows of different variety in anthesis and maturity stages

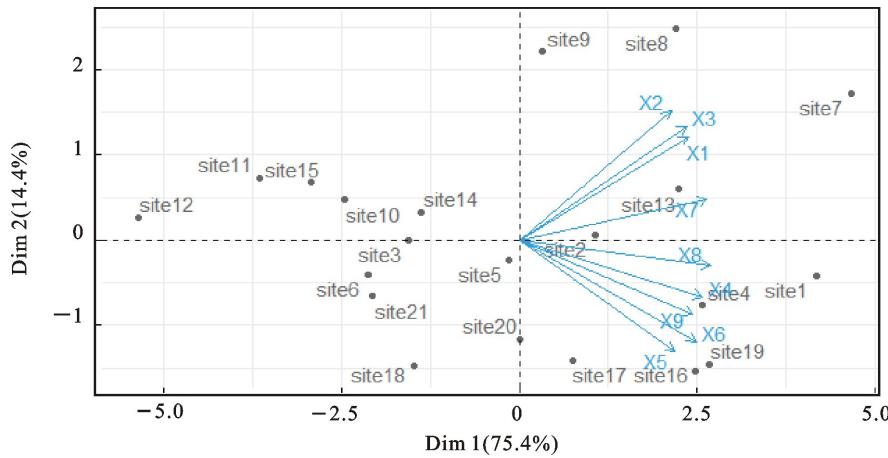
2.3 不同春小麦品种行间干物质再转运特性及其产量构成因素

由表 2 可知, 试验各品种花前干物质转运量、转移率及其对籽粒的贡献率行间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。试验各品种有效穗数、穗粒数、千粒质量及产量行间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。不同品种间花

前与花后的干物质积累量, 对籽粒贡献率, 花前干物质转运量与转运率均差异显著, 且达到了极显著水平 ($P < 0.01$), 不同行间的均无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$)。不同品种间有效穗数与千粒质量差异显著 ($P > 0.01$), 穗粒数与产量无显著差异 ($P < 0.05$)。不同行间的有效穗数、千粒质量、穗粒数

与产量均差异显著($P<0.05$)，且除有效穗数外，均达到了极显著水平($P<0.01$)。花后干物质对籽粒的贡献率大，不同品种行间变幅为40.67%~80.02%，‘宁春4号’花后干物质积累量对籽粒

贡献率最高，R1~R3变幅为87.64%~81.62%，宁春53花后干物质对籽粒贡献率最低，R1~R3变幅为60.02%~40.67%，‘新春37号’‘克春11号’‘高原506号’‘宁春53号’与‘宁春4号’远行

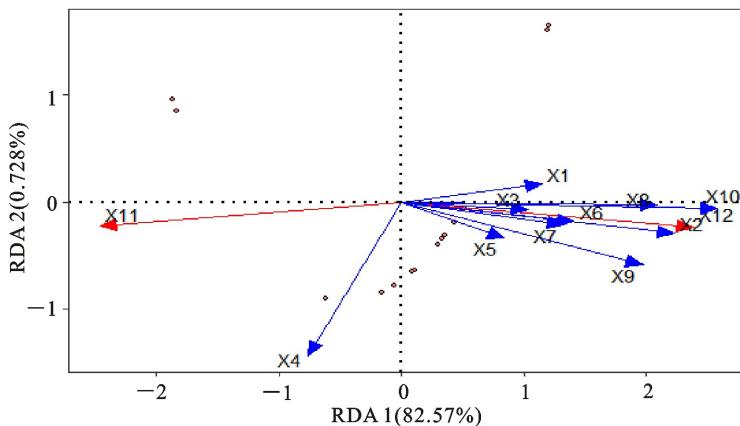


Site1~site21分别为‘新春37号’‘农麦2号’‘克春11号’‘津强7号’‘高原506’‘宁春4号’‘宁春53号’的R1~R3。X1, X3, X5分别为开花期茎鞘,叶片,穗干物质积累量;X2, X4, X6, X9分别为成熟期茎鞘,叶片,穗+穗轴干物质积累量;X7, X8分别为开花期与成熟期总干物质积累量

Site1~site21 are R1~R3 of Xinchun 37, Nongmai 2, Kechun 11, Jinqiang 7, Plateau 506, Ningchun 4 and Ningchun 53. X1, X3, X5 are the dry matter accumulation of stem and sheath, leaves, spike at anthesis, respectively; X2, X4, X6, X9 are the dry matter accumulation of stem and sheath, leaves, spike axis + glume, grain at maturity, respectively; X7, X8 are total dry matter accumulation at anthesis and maturity, respectively

图4 不同春小麦品种行间干物质积累的主成分分析

Fig. 4 Principal component analysis of dry matter accumulation of rows of different variety



X1, X3, X5分别为R2与R3开花期茎鞘,叶片,穗干物质积累量相对于R1的降幅;X2, X4, X6, X12分别为R2与R3成熟期茎鞘,叶片,穗+穗轴干物质积累量相对于R1的降幅;X7, X8分别为R2与R3开花期与成熟期总干物质积累量相对于R1的降幅;X9, X10, X11分别为R2与R3穗粒数,千粒质量,有效穗数相对于R1的降幅

X1, X3, X5 are the decrease percentage of the value of R2 and R3 relative to R1 in the dry matter accumulation of stem and sheath, leaves, spike at anthesis, respectively; X2, X4, X6, X12 was the decrease percentage of the value of R2 and R3 relative to R1 in dry matter accumulation of stem and sheath, leaves, spike axis + glume, grain at maturity, respectively; X9, X10, X11 was the decrease percentage of the value of R2 and R3 relative to R1 in grain number per ear, 1 000-kernel mass, effective panicle number, respectively

图5 不同春小麦品种开花期与成熟期行间干物质积累量降幅的冗余分析

Fig. 5 Redundancy analysis of decline of dry matter accumulation of different varieties at anthesis and maturity stages

表 2 滴灌条件下不同小麦品种行间干物质转运和产量构成因素

Table 2 Dry matter transfer and yield component of different wheat varieties at maturity under drip irrigation

品种 Variety	处理 Treatment	花前干物质 Dry matter before anthesis			产量构成因素 Yield component		
		转运量/g Amout of translocation	转移率/% Transport efficiency	对籽粒贡献率/% Contribution rate to gain	穗粒数 Kernel per spike	千粒质量/g 1 000 kernel mass	产量/ (kg/hm ²) Yield
新春 37 Xinchun 37	R1	0.44 c	17.87 c	21.47 c	46.4 a	43.5 a	7420 a
	R2	0.57 b	25.73 b	33.68 b	42.3 b	42.2 b	5 750 b
	R3	0.57 a	30.02 a	38.18 a	37.6 c	38.3 c	4 800 c
农麦 2 Nongmai 2	R1	0.53 a	23.48 a	27.34 a	41.6 a	42.2 a	6 930 a
	R2	0.40 b	20.51 b	24.93 b	38.5 b	40.9 b	5 350 b
	R3	0.32 c	18.85 c	22.50 c	33.8 c	37.1 c	4 600 c
克春 11 Kechun 11	R1	0.54 b	21.07 c	26.72 c	49.5 a	39.2 a	7 050 a
	R2	0.56 a	23.09 b	37.36 b	46.4 b	38.0 b	5 460 b
	R3	0.56 a	24.88 a	41.81 a	42.1 c	34.5 c	4 850 c
津强 7 Jinqiang 7	R1	0.37 a	21.94 a	25.51 a	47.7 a	42.8 a	6 500 a
	R2	0.31 b	20.07 b	23.26 b	45.9 b	41.5 b	5 450 b
	R3	0.12 c	9.67 c	10.98 c	38.7 c	37.7 c	4 330 c
高原 506 Gaoyuan 506	R1	0.30 c	13.44 c	17.99 c	42.3 a	38.3 a	6 070 a
	R2	0.49 b	25.88 b	36.24 b	40.5 b	37.2 b	4 430 b
	R3	0.53 a	29.77 a	43.66 a	30.0 c	33.7 c	3 790 c
宁春 4 Ningchun 4	R1	0.25 a	11.79 c	12.36 c	43.4 a	46.7 a	6 910 a
	R2	0.23 b	11.85 b	12.50 b	40.1 b	45.3 b	6 040 b
	R3	0.22 c	12.78 a	13.88 a	36.0 c	41.1 c	5 010 c
宁春 53 Ningchun 53	R1	0.76 a	31.64 c	39.98 c	44.6 a	43.2 a	6 380 a
	R2	0.68 b	31.88 b	44.67 b	41.2 b	41.9 b	4 940 b
	R3	0.67 c	34.36 a	59.33 a	35.3 c	38.0 c	3 560 c
F 值 F value	品种 V	9.46 **	4.03 **	4.73 **	2.31	4.26 **	1.05
	行 R	0.09	0.65	1.16	11.45 **	6.98 **	23.6 **

注:不同小写字母表示同一品种行间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。* 表示在 0.05 水平差异显著; ** 表示在 0.01 水平差异极显著。

Note: The lowercase letters refer to significant difference between rows in the same variety at the 0.05 level. * and ** of the F-value indicate significant differences at the 0.05 and 0.01 levels, respectively.

R2 与 R3 远行花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率相对于近行 R1 均降低,但其花前干物质积累量转移率相对于近行 R1 均升高。‘新春 37 号’与‘高原 506 号’升高幅度大,‘宁春 4 号’与‘宁春 53 号’升高幅度小。‘农麦 2 号’‘津强 7 号’远行花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率相对于近行 R1 均升高,但其花前干物质积累量转移率相对于近行 R1 均降低。‘农麦 2 号’降低幅度小,‘津强 7 号’降低幅度大。

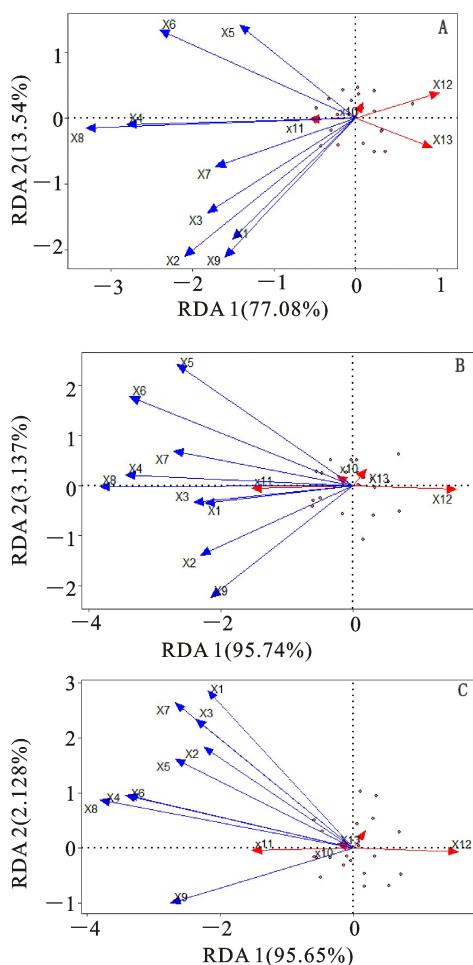
2.4 干物质积累影响产量的降维分析

本研究将开花期与成熟期各营养器官干物质积累量与开花期与成熟期总干物质积累量定义为干物质积累系统,将成熟期籽粒干物质积累量以

及产量三因素有效穗数、穗粒数、千粒质量以及产量定义为产量系统。环境因子用带有箭头的蓝色线段表示,响应变量用带有箭头的红色线段表示,其长短代表其在排序空间内的变化量,箭头所处象限代表环境因子与排序轴之间相关性的正负,干物质积累系统间、产量系统间、干物质积累系统与产量系统的箭头越近,表明相互间的正相关性越大,处于另一端则表示负相关。因产量三因素不存在线性关系,因此分别以有效穗数、穗粒数、千粒质量加干物质积累系统环境因子,探究干物质积累系统对产量系统的影响。

如图 6-A 所示,以干物质积累系统与有效穗数为环境因子,其结果表明干物质积累系统与产

量系统中产量呈正相关,与成熟期籽粒干物质积累量、穗粒数、千粒质量负相关,干物质积累系统解释了90.62%的产量系统变化,但产量在排序空间的变化率小。如图6-B所示,以干物质积累系统与千粒质量为环境因子,其结果表明与干物



X1~X8 同图4。A:X9.有效穗数;X10.成熟期籽粒干物质积累量;X11.产量;X12.千粒质量;X13.穗粒数。B:X9.千粒质量;X10.成熟期籽粒干物质积累量;X11.产量;X12.有效穗数;X13.穗粒数。C:X9.穗粒数;X10.成熟期籽粒干物质积累量;X11.产量;X12.有效穗数;X13.千粒质量。

X1~X8 is the same as Fig 4. A:X9 refers to Ears; X10 refers to grain dry matter accumulation at maturity; X11 refers to Yield; X12 refers to 1 000 kernel mass; X13 refers to kernel per spike . B:X9 refers to 1 000 kernel mass; X10 refers to grain dry matter accumulation at maturity; X11 refers to Yield; X12 refers to Ears; X13 refers to kernel per spike . C:X9 refers to kernel per spike; X10 refers to grain dry matter accumulation at maturity; X11 refers to Yield; X12 refers to Ears ;X13 refers to 1 000 kernel mass

图6 干物质积累与产量间的冗余分析

Fig. 6 Analysis of redundancy between dry matter accumulation and yield

质积累系统与产量系统中的成熟期籽粒干物质积累量与产量均呈正相关,与有效穗数与穗粒数呈负相关,干物质积累系统解释了97.78%的产量系统变化。如图6-C所示,以干物质积累系统+穗粒数为环境因子,其结果表明与干物质积累系统与产量系统中的成熟期籽粒干物质积累量与产量均呈正相关,与有效穗数与千粒质量呈负相关,干物质积累系统解释了98.88%的产量系统变化。

3 结论与讨论

叶面积指数是描述作物种群质量的基本参数,可以反映作物生产力并且通常与作物产量正相关^[19],这与本研究结果行间叶面积指数大小与其产量呈正相关($R^2 = 0.47$)一致。谷物干物质主要来源于小麦叶片和其他绿色器官合成的光合同化物^[20],水分胁迫会降低植物的叶面积^[21-22],滴灌条件下,随着离滴灌带距离的增加,小麦行得到的灌水量依次减少^[8]。陈锐等^[5],Lü 等^[8]研究发现,“一管2”“一管4”“一管5”“一管6”滴灌条件下,‘新春6号’远行叶面积指数均会相对于R1降低,本试验结果表明,“一管6”滴灌模式下,所有品种R2与R3的叶面积指数相对于R1均会降低,但不同品种的叶面积指数降低幅度与行间变异系数不同。‘宁春4号’行间变异系数最小,同时其产量行间变异系数最小;‘宁春53号’行间变异系数最大,同时其产量行间变异系数最大。

籽粒产量与干物质积累密切相关^[23],干旱胁迫会降低植物的总干物质质量^[22],Zhang 等^[24]研究发现,茎鞘等非叶器官的比例会随着供水量的减少而增加。本试验结果表明,“一管6”滴灌模式下,R2与R3行茎鞘、叶片、穗+穗轴干物质积累量相对于R1均降低。R2与R3行茎鞘分配比例相对于R1升高,叶片,穗+穗轴分配比例相对于R1降低,R2与R3行茎鞘分配比例相对于R1升高与Zhang 等^[24]的研究结果一致。开花期与成熟期各器官与总干物质积累量,均与产量均呈正相关。远行小麦干物质积累量相对于近行降低,各器官干物质积累量R2与R3相对于R1的降幅对籽粒干物质积累量的降幅影响程度不同。本研究发现,开花期各器官叶片干物质积累量的降幅对籽粒产量的降幅影响最大,穗+穗轴对籽粒干物质积累量的降幅影响最小。有效穗数R2与R3相对于R1的降幅增大,开花期与成熟期各

器官干物质积累量远近行间的降幅会减小,同时千粒重与穗粒数的降幅也会减小。因此在“一管6”滴灌模式下,选用成熟期总干物质积累量大、远近行干物质积累量降幅小的品种有利于降低R2与R3相对于R1的产量降幅。

前人研究发现,当光合器官的容量下降时,以可溶性碳水化合物(WSC)形式暂时储存在营养茎器官中的光合同化物可以进一步重新分配到谷物中,从而有助于提高谷物的产量^[25]。Lü等研究发现,在“一管6”滴灌模式下,‘新春6号’R2和R3花前积累的干物质向籽粒的再转运比例及其对籽粒质量的贡献率高于R1,本研究发现小麦籽粒产量主要来源于花后干物质积累,有趣的是‘新春37号’‘克春11号’‘高原506号’‘宁春53号’与‘宁春4号’的R2与R3花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率低于R1,但其花前干物质积累量转移率均高于R1;‘农麦2号’与‘津强7号’的R2与R3花后干物质积累量对籽粒的贡献率高于R1,但其花前干物质积累量转移率均低于R1。同时本研究结果表明,“1管6”滴灌模式下,穗数的增大会使干物质积累与产量的行间差异变大,千粒质量或者穗粒数的提高有助于新疆滴灌小麦产量的提高。

综上可知,“1管6”滴灌模式下,不同春小麦品种行间叶面积指数大小和成熟期干物质积累量,均与其产量呈正相关,品种‘克春11号’叶面积指数最大,依次为‘新春37号’。同时‘克春11号’与‘新春37号’行间平均产量分别为5 990 kg/hm²与5 787 kg/hm²,‘宁春4号’叶面积指数行间变异系数最小,同时其产量行间变异系数最小。试验品种中,‘新春37号’与‘克春11号’在“1管6”滴灌模式下产量水平高,‘宁春4号’在“1管6”滴灌模式下行间产量变异系数小。叶面积指数与干物质积累量的行间稳定性均可为筛选品种在“1管6”滴灌模式下行间产量稳定性的参考指标。穗数的增大会使干物质积累与产量的行间差异变大,千粒质量或者穗粒数的提高有助于新疆滴灌小麦产量的提高。

扩大管行比不可避免地会使小麦行间形态指标与产量变异系数增大,本研究在“1管6”滴灌模式下种植7个小麦品种,初步得到了一些结论,更多品种的筛选,改变灌溉策略与行距,增加了“1管6”滴灌模式推广的可能性。

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Accumulation and Distribution of Dry Matter in Plants and Their Contribution to Grain Yield in Drip-irrigated Spring Wheat

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Abstract To understand the spatial variations of dry matter accumulation and distribution of plants at

different rows and their contribution to grain yield of spring wheat under “1 tube 6 lines” drip irrigation system, seven spring wheat varieties were collected from different eco-regions in Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia and Ningxia. The plants at the 1st, 2nd and 3rd row adjacent to the drip tube was designated as R1, R2 and R3 plants, respectively. Leaf area index (LAI) and dry matter accumulation in different organs of plants at different rows were recorded at anthesis and maturity stages. We observed that (1) the LAI of plants at different rows among different spring wheat varieties positively correlated with grain yield ($R^2=0.50$). The ‘Kechun 11’ possessed the highest LAI of plants at different rows, ‘Xinchun 37’ took the second place. In addition, coefficient of variation of LAI between rows was the lowest in ‘Ningchun 4’. (2) Grain yield positively correlated with dry matter which was accumulated during post-anthesis period, and grain yield also positively correlated with dry matter amount at maturity ($R^2=0.72$ and 0.91) respectively. In addition, the dry matter accumulation in each organ at the flowering and maturity stages was positively correlated with grain yield. (3) The contribution rate of dry matter accumulation after anthesis in plants at R2 and R3 were lower than R1 in ‘Xinchun 37’ ‘Kechun 11’ ‘Gaoyuan 506’ ‘Ningchun 53’ and ‘Ningchun 4’. Reversely, the rate of dry matter which was accumulated in vegetative organs before anthesis and redistributed to grains after anthesis were higher than that at R1. ‘Nongmai 2’ and ‘Jinqlang 7’ showed opposite patterns in terms of contribution rate to grain and transport efficiency. (4) The decrease of dry matter accumulation in leaf between rows during flowering stage had the greatest impact on the decline of grain yield, and the decrease of spike between rows had the least effect on the decrease of grain dry matter accumulation. The decrease of effective panicle number R2 and R3 relative to R1 increased, the inter-row coefficient of variation of 1 000-grain mass and kernels per spike decreased, it was same as in dry matter accumulation of each organ in anthesis and maturity. ‘Xinchun 37’ and ‘Kechun 11’ showed the best yield performance while the yield variation between rows was the lowest in Ningchun 4 under the “1 tube 6 lines” drip irrigation system. The plasticity of LAI and dry matter accumulation between rows were then recommended as the variety screening traits for the “1 tube 6 lines” drip irrigation system. More ears per area contributed to the large variations in dry matter accumulation and grain yield, while improvement of thousand kernel mass and grain number per ear contributed to the grain yield of wheat under drip irrigation system in Xinjiang.

Key words Drip irrigation; Wheat; Dry matter; Distribution; Principal component analysis; Redundancy analysis

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