

灌水量和时期对宽幅精播冬小麦产量及品质特性的影响

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摘要: 为探讨中国北方地区宽幅精播麦田的节水灌溉模式, 2010—2011年, 在山东农业大学农学试验站, 以济麦22为试验材料, 采用宽幅精播和常规种植两种种植模式, 每种种模式设3种灌溉处理, 研究了宽幅精播和灌溉对籽粒产量、籽粒蛋白质含量以及相关主要品质特性的影响。结果表明, 宽幅精播显著提高冬小麦产量, 增产的原因在于显著增加了产量构成因素中的穗数, 且以灌拔节水和抽穗水条件下增产潜力最大。常规播种提高了籽粒蛋白质含量, 但籽粒蛋白质产量仍以宽幅精播最高。宽幅精播灌两水处理提高了湿面筋含量和面筋指数。综合考虑冬小麦产量和品质, 以宽幅精播条件下于拔节期和抽穗期各灌溉60 mm为宜。该研究可为中国北方冬小麦的节水灌溉及高产优质栽培提供理论依据和技术支持。

关键词: 灌溉, 水分, 试验, 宽幅精播, 冬小麦, 产量, 品质

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0 引言

冬小麦产量高低及品质好坏是由基因型和环境因素共同作用的结果^[1]。在一定的生态条件下, 栽培因素对冬小麦产量和品质具有显著影响^[2]。为了提高冬小麦产量, 山东农业大学余松烈院士提出了一种新型种植模式—宽幅精播。该技术是在精量、半精量播种技术的基础上, 以扩播幅、增行距、促匀播为核心, 改密集条播为宽幅精播的小麦高产栽培技术。该技术将播幅由3.0~5.0 cm改为6.0~10.0 cm, 将行距增加到26.0~28.0 cm, 可以实现播量相对准确, 籽粒分布均匀。应用该模式, 2010年在中国北方冬麦区获得了大面积单产的最高纪录^[3]。同时, 灌溉在栽培因素中占据重要地位^[4]。

有研究指出, 作为主要生态因子的水是影响小麦产量和蛋白品质最活跃的因素之一, 通常降水量或土壤水分含量与籽粒蛋白质含量呈负相关^[5]。而小麦的营养品质和加工品质亦受不同生育时期灌水的影响^[5-6]。由于品种特性和生态条件的差异, 其结果不尽一致^[7-8]。但有关冬小麦高产节水优质三者之间的协同研究鲜见报道。

济麦22属中筋小麦, 适合做馒头^[9]。影响小麦粉馒头加工适宜性的主要品质指标为蛋白质、湿面筋含量、面筋指数及沉降值^[10]。因此, 本文以在中国北方创造出大面积单产最高纪录的宽幅精播麦田为对象, 系统研究了种植模式和灌溉对冬小麦产量、营养品质和加工品质等的影响, 旨在为中国北方冬小麦高产、优质和节水栽培技术提供理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验区概况

本试验于2010—2011年在山东农业大学农学实验站(36°10'19"N, 117°9'03"E)的测坑内进行, 每个测坑的面积均为3.0 m×3.0 m, 深1.5 m, 四周用水泥抹面, 下不封底。试验点属温带大陆性半季风气候区, 年降水变率大, 多年平均降水量697.0 mm, 其中70%集中在7—9月份的夏玉米生

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长期间；10月至翌年6月冬小麦生长期，平均降水量仅129.8 mm，远远满足不了冬小麦的正常需水要求。为了获得高产和稳产，冬小麦生育期间必须进行补充灌溉。测坑内0~20 cm土层碱解氮、速效钾和速效磷含量分别为108.1、92.4和16.1 mg/kg。本试验在自然条件下进行，冬小麦生育期间共降水172.2 mm。

1.2 试验设计

供试品种为济麦22。每个测坑底施磷酸二铵234.8 g，尿素345.3 g和硫酸钾189.0 g，拔节期每个测坑追施尿素345.3 g，于2010年10月6日按9.4 g/m²进行人工点播。

试验采用裂区设计，主区为3种灌溉处理，分别为整个生育期不灌水(I0)、拔节期灌溉60.0 mm(I1)和拔节期与抽穗期各灌溉60.0 mm(I2)；副区为两种种植模式，即宽幅精播(W)和常规种植(C)。拔节水和抽穗水的灌溉时间分别为2011年3月31日和5月4日。灌溉时，用水表严格控制灌水量。每个处理3次重复，共18个测坑，随机区组排列。

1.3 产量和品质特性测定

收获时，每个测坑取除边三行外生长均匀一致且相临的1.8 m²测产并考种。籽粒风干储存1月后进行品质化验分析。首先用Perten7200近红外分析仪对小麦籽粒蛋白含量进行测定。小麦近红外校准曲线由中国农业部谷物品质监督检验测试中心(泰安)建模并校正，结果由系统软件自动分析。蛋白质产量按小麦籽粒产量和籽粒蛋白质含量的乘积进行计算，同时进行以下品质特性的国际化学测定：

制粉采用德国Brabender公司生产的BUHLER

磨，按NY/T1094.4-2006实验制粉；白度用WSR-IV白度仪按GB/T 22427.6-2008法进行测定；湿面筋含量按手洗法(GB/T5506-1985)进行测定；面筋指数按LS/T 6102-1995方法进行测定；降落值用Perten降落值仪，按GB/T10361-1989谷物降落值测定法测定。最后用德国Branbender公司生产的粉质仪做粉质图，分析计算吸水率、面团形成时间和稳定时间等面团流变学参数。

1.4 数据分析

采用Microsoft Excel 2003和DPS(Data Processing System)统计分析系统进行数据处理和统计分析，用Duncan's进行处理间差异性检验($P=0.05$)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦籽粒产量及产量构成因素的影响

不同种植方式和不同灌溉组合对籽粒产量有显著影响(表1)。可以看出，在冬小麦生育期间灌溉量相同的条件下，W2的产量显著高于C2。无论在哪种种植模式下，籽粒产量均随灌溉量和灌溉次数的增加而增加，但只有在宽幅精播条件下，W2的产量显著高于W0。因此，在灌拔节水和抽穗水条件下，和常规种植相比，宽幅精播更容易发挥出增产潜力。

宽幅精播较常规种植方式显著提高了冬小麦产量(表1)，产量提高的原因在于穗数的显著增加。和不灌溉处理相比，灌两水处理显著降低了穗粒数，但千粒重显著增加，导致灌两水处理的籽粒产量显著高于不灌溉处理。

表1 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦产量及产量构成因素的影响

Table 1 Effects of wide-precision planting and irrigation on grain yield and yield components of winter wheat

处理 Treatment	穗数 Number of spikes / (spikes m ⁻²)	穗粒数 Kernel numbers per spike (kernel spike ⁻¹)	千粒重 1000-grain weight/g	籽粒产量 Grain yield/(g·m ⁻²)
W0	738.3ab	30.6ab	45.0b	808.8b
W1	697.5abc	31.6a	46.6ab	876.4ab
W2	760.6a	28.0c	49.4a	917.2a
C0	668.3bc	29.0bc	45.4b	804.1b
C1	635.6c	30.7ab	49.4a	815.0b
C2	704.2abc	27.9c	49.7a	823.8b
W	732.1a	30.1a	47.6a	867.4a
C	669.4b	29.2a	47.0a	811.0b
I0	703.3ab	29.8b	45.2b	806.4b
I1	666.5b	31.2a	47.2b	845.7ab
I2	732.4a	28.0c	49.6a	865.5a

注：W和C分别代表宽幅精播和常规种植两种种植模式，I代表灌溉处理。数字0、1和2分别表示冬小麦整个生育期内不灌水、拔节期灌溉60.0 mm和拔节期与抽穗期各灌溉60.0 mm。数据后不同字母表示同一生长季内处理间差异达5%显著水平。下同。

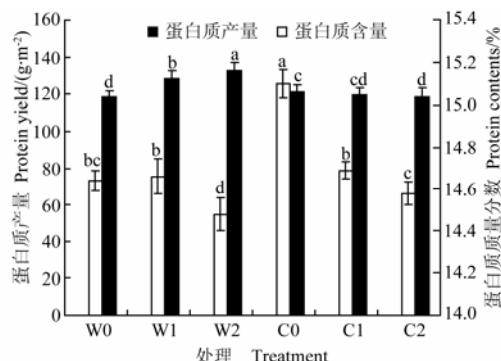
Note: W and C represent wide-precision planting and conventional planting, and I represent irrigation treatment. The letters 0, 1, and 2 followed by W, C, and I represent non-irrigation during the winter wheat growing season, irrigated 60 mm only at jointing stage, and irrigated 60 mm each at jointing and heading stages, respectively. Within a column, values followed by different letters differ significantly among treatments. The same below.

2.2 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦籽粒蛋白质产量和含量的影响

由图1可知，无论在哪种种植模式下，和不灌溉

处理相比，灌溉显著提高了籽粒蛋白质产量。无论灌两水处理还是灌一水处理，宽幅精播的籽粒蛋白质产量均显著高于常规种植模式。常规种植中，和不灌溉

处理相比, 灌两水处理和灌一水处理的籽粒蛋白质含量均显著降低; 而宽幅精播种植模式中, 灌两水处理的籽粒蛋白质含量显著低于不灌溉处理。



注: 图中不同字母表示不同处理之间差异显著。下同。

Note: Different letters indicate the significant differences between different treatments. The same as below.

图1 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦籽粒蛋白质产量和含量的影响

Fig.1 Effects of wide-precision planting and irrigation on yields and protein contents of winter wheat

2.3 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦面筋特性及沉降值的影响

在小麦粉品质中, 面筋含量是最重要的指标之一, 面筋含量与馒头的体积呈线性关系^[10]。面筋指数反应出蛋白质中谷蛋白的含量, 面筋指数越大, 蛋白质中的谷蛋白含量也就越高, 二者呈极显著正相关关系。由图2可以看出, 宽幅精播种植模式中, 灌两水处理的面筋指数显著高于不灌溉处理和灌一水处理, 且灌两水处理的湿面筋含量显著高于不灌溉处理; 而常规种植则相反, 灌拔节水和抽穗水后湿面筋含量和面筋指数均显著低于不灌溉处理和灌一水处理。

沉降值与馒头外观、结构、弹韧性和总分呈负相关关系^[11]。由图3可以看出, 宽幅精播种植模式中, 灌两水处理的沉降值显著低于不灌溉处理; 而常规种植模式中, 灌两水处理的沉降值显著低于不灌溉处理和灌一水处理。因此, 在亏缺灌溉条件下, 宽幅精播种植模式有利于改善冬小麦籽粒的加工品质。

表2 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦粉质特性的影响
Table 2 Effects of wide-precision planting and irrigation on farinogram parameter of winter wheat

处理 Treatment	出粉率 Flour extraction /%	白度 Flour whiteness /%	粉质仪参数 Farinogram parameter		
			吸水率 Water absorption	形成时间 Dough development time /min	稳定时间 Dough stability time /min
W0	71.17 a	76.23a	64.93b	2.90a	2.60b
W1	71.23a	76.37a	65.43a	2.97a	3.07a
W2	71.3 a	75.93a	64.53c	2.90a	2.67b
C0	71.23 a	75.63a	64.67bc	2.87a	2.5bc
C1	70.57b	76.67a	64.63c	3.30a	2.67b
C2	69.93c	76.23a	64.53c	2.87a	2.43c

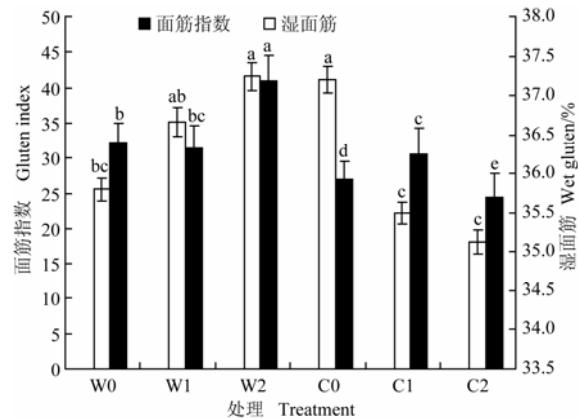


图2 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦面筋指数和湿面筋的影响
Fig.2 Effects of wide-precision and irrigation on gluten index and wet gluten content of winter wheat

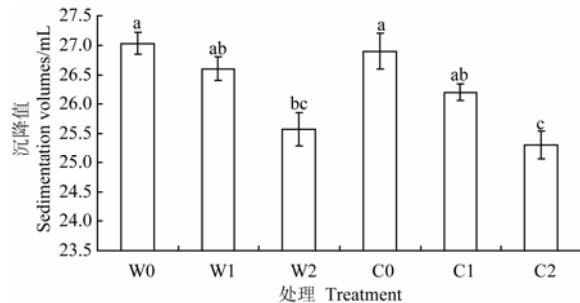


图3 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦沉降值的影响
Fig.3 Effects of wide-precision planting and irrigation on sedimentation volumes of winter wheat

2.4 宽幅精播和灌溉对冬小麦粉质特性的影响

如表2所示, 在常规种植条件下, 随灌溉量增加, 出粉率显著降低。吸水率是使面团最大稠度处于500 FU时所需的加水量占14%湿基面粉质量的百分数, 面粉的筋度越高, 吸水率越高。宽幅精播条件下, W1显著提高吸水率, 其次为W0, 最低的为W2。面团形成时间指从加水到粉质曲线达到和保持最大稠度所需的时间。面团稳定时间主要用来表示面团耐受机械搅拌的能力, 稳定时间越长, 说明面团柔性越好, 但中筋类面粉的稳定时间不宜过长^[12]。和常规种植相比, 宽幅精播显著延长了灌溉条件下的面团稳定时间, 且以只灌拔节水处理的面团稳定时间最长。

3 讨 论

在冬小麦整个生育期,有效分蘖形成的有效穗数、扬花期形成的有效穗粒数和灌浆期形成的千粒重,均随环境条件作出调整和适应,最后形成不同的籽粒产量^[13]。小麦作出随机应变的能力不仅决定于品种本身遗传特性,还受制于因种植模式改变的农田微环境^[14]。种植模式是生产中人工可以控制的因素,对产量和品质有较大影响^[15],所以合理的种植模式是高产优质的基础。本研究结果表明,采用宽幅精播后,小麦产量较常规种植模式显著提高。两种种植模式间,产量构成因素中差异达显著水平的是穗数,而穗粒数和千粒重均未达到显著水平。且在相同灌溉条件下,和常规种植相比,宽幅精播更容易发挥出增产潜力。尽管常规播种的籽粒蛋白质含量大于宽幅精播,但由于籽粒产量的降低幅度大,最终的籽粒蛋白质产量仍然以宽幅精播最高。因此,进一步说明了小麦自身调节能力受环境条件影响,而环境条件又受种植模式影响的这一特点,表明冬小麦种植模式对籽粒产量和品质的重要性。

有研究认为,由基因型所决定的蛋白质含量与产量间呈负相关^[16],但在不同的栽培条件下两者可能出现正相关。赵广才等认为^[17],水分是影响小麦产量和品质的重要因素之一,适宜的土壤水分既可提高小麦产量,又有利于改善籽粒品质。本研究表明,3种灌溉水平下,产量构成因素中灌两水降低了穗粒数,但由于对穗数和千粒重的增加幅度大,最终灌两水处理的籽粒产量显著高于不灌水处理。宽幅精播种植模式中,以整个生育期灌一次拔节水最有利于提高籽粒蛋白质含量、吸水率和面团稳定时间,灌拔节水和抽穗水有利于提高面筋指数;而常规种植模式则相反,随灌溉量增加,籽粒蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量和沉降值等指标均降低,表现出“稀释效应”。因此,在合理的亏缺灌溉条件下,冬小麦采用宽幅精播种植模式,可实现节水优质高产的目的。

冬小麦宽幅精播种植模式可提高籽粒产量和改善品质,可能与以下原因有关:首先,宽幅精播种植优化了冬小麦冠层结构,可导致叶面积指数的垂直分布发生变化,从而截获和转化更多的光合有效辐射,诱导更多的光合底物和能量参与产量和蛋白质的形成,有利于协调高产和优质之间的矛盾。其次,研究表明^[18],在冬小麦生育后期保持适当的干旱胁迫将有利于改善籽粒品质。本研究中发现,宽幅精播麦田的叶面积指数高于常规种植麦田,这必然增加了农田的叶面蒸腾量,而麦田的耗水量中

70%为叶面蒸腾量^[19]。因此,在降水和灌溉量相同的情况下,宽幅精播麦田后期的土壤水分含量必然会降低,将有助于光合产物向籽粒的转移,从而提高产量和改善品质。但是,以上各方面还有待于进一步研究。

4 结 论

- 1) 宽幅精播显著提高冬小麦产量,增产的原因在于产量构成因素中穗数的显著增加。
- 2) 尽管常规种植的籽粒蛋白质含量显著大于宽幅精播,但由于其籽粒产量降低,导致宽幅精播种植模式的籽粒蛋白质产量显著提高。
- 3) 宽幅精播种植模式中,以拔节期和抽穗期各灌溉 60 mm 最有利于提高湿面筋含量和面筋指数,从而有利于改善济麦 22 面粉的馒头加工品质。综合考虑产量和品质,以宽幅精播条件下于拔节期和抽穗期各灌溉 60 mm 为宜。

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Effect of irrigation amount and stage on yield and quality of winter wheat under wide-precision planting pattern

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Abstract: The limited water resources in the North China Plain have compelled the farming community to implement water-saving measures. In order to discuss saving-water planting pattern of winter wheat in the North China Plain during 2010–2011 winter wheat growing season at the Agronomy Station of Shandong Agricultural University. A split-plot design was applied with 2 planting patterns, i.e., wide-precision planting pattern and conventional-cultivation planting pattern, in the main plots, and 3 different irrigation regimes, i.e., 60 mm irrigated at jointing and heading stages, irrigated 60 mm only at jointing stage, and non-irrigation in the whole growing season, to study the effects of planting pattern and irrigation on grain yield and yield components, protein yield, protein content, gluten index, wet gluten content, sedimentation volumes, water absorption, dough development time, and dough stability time, etc. The results showed that wide-precision planting pattern significantly increased winter wheat grain yield, which was attributed to increasing spike numbers significantly. Under the conditions of irrigated 60 mm each at jointing and heading stages, the increase production potential in wide-precision planting pattern was much better than that in conventional-cultivation planting pattern. Conventional-cultivation planting pattern increased grain protein content; however, no matter irrigated 60 mm only at jointing stage or irrigated 60 mm each at jointing and heading stages, the protein yield in wide-precision planting pattern was much higher than that in conventional-cultivation planting pattern. 60 mm irrigated each at jointing and heading stages in wide-precision planting pattern, the gluten index and wet gluten content were significantly higher than those in non-irrigation or only irrigated 60 mm at jointing stage; however, 60 mm irrigated each at jointing and heading stages in conventional-cultivation planting pattern, the gluten index and wet gluten content were significantly lower than those in non-irrigation or only 60 mm irrigated at jointing stage. 60 mm irrigated each at jointing and heading stages in wide-precision planting pattern, the sedimentation volumes was significantly lower than those in non-irrigation or irrigated 60 mm only at jointing stage; hence, under deficit irrigation conditions, wide-precision planting pattern could improve processing quality of winter wheat grain yield. Compared with conventional-cultivation planting pattern, wide-precision planting which irrigated 60 mm each at jointing and heading stages significantly increased water absorption. The results indicated that 60 mm irrigated each at jointing and heading stages in wide-precision planting pattern achieved reasonable winter wheat grain yield and yield quality; hence, in the North China Plain, application of conventional-cultivation planting pattern should be restricted. Instead, wide-precision planting pattern should be used in combination with deficit irrigation to increase winter wheat grain yield and improve yield quality. The study could provide theoretical basis and technical support for water-saving agriculture and high yield and high quality winter wheat cultivation in the North China Plain.

Key words: irrigation, moisture, experiments, wide-precision planting, winter wheat, grain yield, grain quality

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