

生物炭添加提高渍水条件下番茄产量改善品质

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摘要:为了探索支持渍水下番茄优质高效生产的途径,摸清渍水胁迫下生物炭添加改善作物品质的可能性,于2017年3—8月借助土柱试验探讨了不同生物炭添加量(3%、5%、10%)对番茄产量及各品质指标的影响。结果表明,渍水胁迫会造成番茄需水量降低,使可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸显著下降,对产量、水分利用效率,以及单果质量、单果密度和果色指数等外部品质指标影响不显著;渍水胁迫下生物炭添加可显著提高水分利用效率,减少需水量,改善果实内部品质,使可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸和维生素C含量等内部指标显著增加。通过品质主成分分析发现品质外部和内部综合主成分均随生物炭添加量的增加而增大。借助模糊综合评价法对不同处理的番茄产量、品质和水分利用效率进行综合评价发现,10%生物炭添加量处理的评价值最大,而无生物炭添加的渍水胁迫处理最小,说明渍水胁迫下施加10%生物炭可实现节水、优质和高效生产。研究结果可为南方地区渍水胁迫下番茄优质高效生产提供理论借鉴。

关键词:生物炭;胁迫;主成分分析;番茄;品质;产量

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0 引言

番茄果实营养丰富、美味可口,是中国广泛种植的作物^[1]。中国南方地区因气候湿热多雨,地上水网密集,地下水埋深普遍偏高,加之排水系统不健全或运行管理制度不恰当,往往造成作物生育期内遭受渍水胁迫,使产量降低、品质下降^[2-3]。番茄属半耐旱不耐渍作物,渍水胁迫对产量和品质影响显著^[4]。Moriyama等^[5]进行巴氏灭菌土壤盆栽试验后发现,渍水情况下好氧微生物进一步消耗氧气,是番茄幼苗生长受限的主要因素。Shao等^[6]通过番茄避雨栽培试验得出,番茄花后渍水胁迫会造成叶片光合速率、蒸腾速率降低,气孔导度减小,果实产量下降。袁敏等^[7]发现,番茄花后渍水会使果实外观品质下降,营养物质含量减少。Jackson等^[8]的研究显示番茄植株的根茎在土壤氧气含量较低时会产生乙烯,不利于根系通气组织呼吸,影响作物生长^[9]。

避雨栽培是南方地区番茄生产的主要栽培形式,连作障碍不仅造成了番茄产量和品质的下降,还影响果实的安全性。近年来,国内外一些研究发现,生物炭添加一

方面可以通过吸附根系分泌物中的化感物质来缓解分泌物的毒害作用,另一方面可提高土壤孔隙度,维持团聚体稳定,延长水分在土壤中的渗滤路径和时间,从而起到提高田间持水量,降低作物渍害的作用^[10]。已有大量研究证明耕作土壤添加生物炭可有效提升速效钾、有效磷含量^[11-12],减少氮元素的淋失,提高氮元素的利用率^[13-14],从而实现作物产量大幅提升^[15-16]。刘园等^[17]认为土壤物理性状的改善可能是作物增产的重要原因。生物炭使土壤环境发生变化,影响作物光合产物的形成、分配以及作物需水量等决定作物生长发育的基本条件,从而可能影响作物的产量、品质和水分利用效率。现有研究和实践多集中在常规无逆境水分胁迫状况下生物炭如何改良土壤、增产减排和改善土壤环境等内容^[18],而对于南方避雨环境渍水胁迫情况下生物炭添加对番茄产量及品质的作用效应研究较少。本研究借助土柱试验,探讨避雨环境渍水胁迫下添加生物炭对番茄品质、产量和水分利用效率的影响,筛选出生物炭适宜的添加量,旨在为南方避雨栽培番茄抗渍调优提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验场地与材料

本试验于2017年3—8月在河海大学节水园区的试验场地内进行($31^{\circ}57'N, 118^{\circ}50'E$)。试验采取土柱试验,试验装置如图1所示,试验供试土壤为黏壤土,平均容重为 1.44 g/cm^3 田间持水量为31.5%(体积含水率),pH值为

7.2,速效氮27.65 mg/kg,速效磷12.5 mg/kg,砂粒(>0.02~2 mm)、粉粒(>0.002~0.02 mm)、黏粒(0~0.002 mm)体积分数分别为29.4%、41.7%、28.9%。所用生物炭为秸秆生物炭,制备条件为温度550~600 °C,碳化时间4~6 h,容重0.19 g/cm³,比表面积9 m²/g,总孔隙度67.0%,通气孔隙度12.9%,持水孔隙度61.1%,pH值为10.2,固定碳650 g/kg,速效磷10.2 g/kg,速效钾55.7 g/kg。表层30 cm含生物炭土壤采取人工拌合的方式模拟旋耕机拌合过程。马氏瓶通过软管给土柱供水以控制不同地下水条件。试验选取番茄品种为“金粉低架王”,于4月6日选取长势良好且一致的幼苗移栽至土柱中。

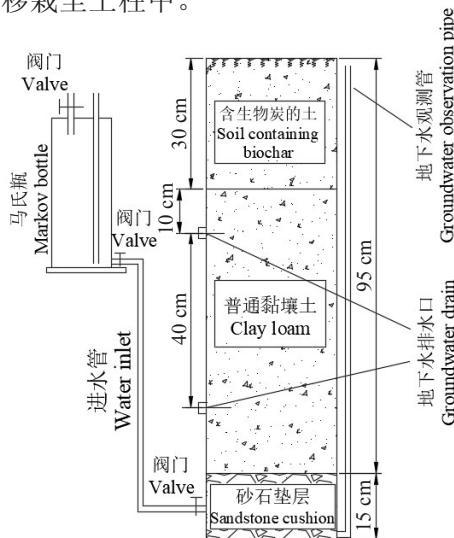


图1 试验土柱结构图

Fig. 1 Test soil column structure diagram

1.2 试验设计与方法

试验共设5个处理,包括无生物炭、地下水位-80 cm的常规处理,无生物炭的渍水处理和3种生物炭添加处理。为简化试验处理,借鉴王璞^[19]的研究成果在生物炭质量分数为0~10%之间存在对土壤水力参数影响的综合最优值,参照其试验梯度设计,确定生物炭添加量(质量分数)梯度为3%(134 t/hm²)、5%(227 t/hm²)和10%(480 t/hm²),其中生物炭含量为生物炭质量占总质量的百分比。每个处理设3次重复,具体试验方案设计如表1所示。根据传统的生育期划分方法,将番茄整个生育期划分为苗期(4月6日—5月10日),开花坐果期(5月10日—6月8日)和成熟采摘期(6月8日—7月19日)。

表1 避雨栽培番茄土柱试验方案设计

Table 1 Design of experiment of tomato under rain-shelter cultivation

处理 Treatments	生物炭质量分数 Biochar content/%	全生育期地下水埋深控制 Groundwater depth during whole growth period/cm
T1	0	-80(常规)
T2	0	-40(渍水)
T3	3	-40
T4	5	-40
T5	10	-40

注:在番茄全生育期内,每隔4 d测定1次土壤含水量,当低于田间持水量80%时,进行灌水灌水上限为田间持水量。

Note: During whole growth period of tomato, soil water content is measured every 4 days. When the soil water content is lower than that of the field, irrigation is carried out, and the upper limit of irrigation is field water-holding capacity.

1.3 测定项目及计算方法

本试验采用避雨栽培,土壤水量平衡计算中不考虑降雨量,故作物需水量可用马氏瓶水位变化与灌水量之和进行折算,用式(1)计算作物水分利用效率。

$$WUE = Y_a / ETa \quad (1)$$

式中WUE为作物水分利用效率(kg/m³);Y_a为作物经济产量(kg/hm³);ET_a为作物实际需水量(mm)。

在番茄采摘期分3个阶段对每株番茄进行果实取样,每次取样均从植株上、中、下3个部位随机摘取3个果实。用电子台秤称取单果质量,排水法测定单果体积,公式计算得果实密度。选取形态适宜、无病虫害的成熟果实,用游标卡尺测定果实的最大纵径和最大横径,以此计算果形指数。采用SP60色差仪(X-RITE, Incorporated. M I, USA)在果身四周随机选取3个点测定颜色空间坐标L*、a*、b*,取3点平均值,用式(2)计算番茄果色指数(tomato color index, TCI)。

$$TCI = \frac{2000a^*}{L^*(a^{*2} + b^{*2})^{1/2}} \quad (2)$$

果实硬度用GY-3果实硬度计(艾普计量仪器有限公司,精度±0.1)测定;采用ATC手持折光仪(北京万成北增精密仪器有限公司,型号WZ-108)测量番茄心室汁液的可溶性固形物百分含量^[20];用蒽酮比色法测定可溶性糖;用NaOH滴定法^[20]测定可滴定酸含量;通过2,6-二氯靛酚滴定法^[20]测定维生素C。采用式(3)计算糖酸比。

$$\text{糖酸比} = \frac{\text{可溶性固形物}}{\text{可滴定酸}} \quad (3)$$

待果实成熟后,每次均从各番茄植株的上、中、下部随机选取1个果实,测定果实单果质量、单果体积及果实密度等指标,并累积称取各植株的单果质量,由此计算每个处理的果实产量。

1.4 生物炭对番茄影响的综合性评价

为更好地量化不同处理下番茄的综合表现,采用主客观结合的综合评价方法^[21]以番茄品质、产量和水分利用效率为指标对番茄进行评价。归一化处理采用正相关型指标公式,采用主成分分析法对番茄内、外部品质指标进行化简,利用层次分析法确定主观权重,熵权法确定客观权重,最终评价结果按越大越优进行排名。

1.5 数据处理

用Excel2016处理试验数据,并用Origin9.0作图,对各处理结果运用SPSS22.0进行方差分析、显著性分析和主成分分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 生物炭施加对产量和水分利用效率的影响

由表2可以发现,相对于T1处理,T2渍水处理的需水量显著减少26.3%,这是由于地下水埋深越浅,地下水面上土壤含水率愈高,土壤含水率过高会使番茄根系处于缺氧状态,呼吸作用减弱进而影响到根系吸水,造成需水量的减少。在渍水环境下添加较高含量生物炭有提高产量的效果,而需水量变化情况与生物炭施加量呈负相关关

系,且3种生物炭施加量处理均对番茄需水量产生影响,其中T5处理较T2产量显著增加56.7%;水分利用效率提高120.2%;较T1水分利用效率提高109.7%。这可能是由于生物炭的加入改善了土壤的团粒结构,提高了孔隙度^[22],缓

解了对根系的渍害胁迫。同时,添加生物炭后土壤保水能力增强,棵间蒸发减弱,需水量总体减少。水分利用效率的变化与产量呈现大致相同的趋势,生物炭施加量越多水分利用效率越高,这与李昌见等^[23]的研究结果相符。

表2 不同生物炭处理下番茄产量及水分利用效率

Table 2 Tomato yield and water use efficiency under different biochar treatments

Treatments	需水量 Water requirement/mm	产量 Yield/(t·hm ⁻²)	水分利用效率 Water use efficiency/(kg·m ⁻³)
T1	296.61±0.75a	142.63±3.59ab	48.09±1.24b
T2	218.47±1.48b	100.05±7.06b	45.79±3.06b
T3	188.53±0.35c	118.87±12.05ab	63.04±6.01b
T4	165.57±0.47d	134.36±9.40ab	81.13±5.19ab
T5	155.75±1.15e	156.77±29.67a	100.85±18.67a

注:表中数据均为3次重复的平均值±标准差,同列数据后不同字母表示在5%水平上差异显著。

Note: The data in the table are the mean±the standard error of 3 replicates. Values in a column followed by different letters indicate significant difference ($P<0.05$).

2.2 生物炭施加对番茄品质的影响

2.2.1 对外观品质的影响

本研究选取可反映果实的果形、表面特征、大小和果色指数作为番茄外观品质评价指标(表3)。与常规处理

(T1)相比,T2渍水处理除果形指数外,单果质量、单果体积和果色指数未呈现显著差异。添加生物炭后,单果质量、单果体积和果色指数的提高效果也不显著,说明渍水胁迫下添加生物炭对番茄外观品质影响效果不明显。

表3 不同生物炭处理及渍水胁迫的避雨栽培番茄果实外观品质参数

Table 3 Appearance quality parameters of tomato fruits under different treatments and waterlogging stress

Treatment	单果质量 Single fruit weight/g	单果体积 Single fruit volume/cm ³	单果密度 Fruit weight density/(g·cm ⁻³)	果形指数 Fruit shape index	果色指数 Fruit color index
T1	115.10±14.38a	102.16±17.12a	1.05±0.12a	0.90±0.02a	37.73±0.56a
T2	96.57±6.44a	88.61±6.96a	1.09±0.01a	0.79±0.03b	39.08±1.44a
T3	101.21±9.80a	94.90±4.12a	1.07±0.08a	0.83±0.01a	38.10±1.49a
T4	106.45±10.93a	100.68±12.03a	1.07±0.12a	0.84±0.01a	37.34±0.76a
T5	107.99±5.91a	107.33±7.60a	1.02±0.11a	0.85±0.02a	37.97±0.91a

2.2.2 对营养品质的影响

不同生物炭添加量对番茄果实营养品质的影响如表4所示。T2相对于常规无渍水处理,其可溶性糖、可溶性固形物和有机酸含量分别显著降低了24.1%、18.1%、30%($P<0.05$),而对维生素C及糖酸比影响并不显著($P>0.05$)。渍水

环境添加生物炭后,部分营养品质指标含量随施加量的增加而升高,这与曹雪娜等^[24]的结论相一致;其中10%生物炭添加量的T5处理除糖酸比外,其可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸、维生素C含量均与无生物炭添加的T2处理存在显著差异,分别提高了28.5%、13.1%、45.7%和14.0%($P<0.05$)。

表4 不同生物炭处理及渍水胁迫的避雨栽培番茄果实营养品质参数

Table 4 Nutrition quality parameters of tomato fruits under different biochar treatments and waterlogging stress

Treatment	可溶性糖 Soluble sugar/%	可溶性固形物 Soluble solids/%	有机酸 Organic acids/(g·100g ⁻¹)	维生素C Vitamin C/(g·100g ⁻¹)	糖酸比 Sugar /acid ratio
T1	4.57±0.17a	5.52±0.09a	0.50±0.01a	12.34±0.24b	9.16±0.43a
T2	3.47±0.25b	4.52±0.14c	0.35±0.01c	11.82±0.19b	10.15±1.19a
T3	3.74±0.18b	4.64±0.03c	0.41±0.01b	12.04±0.19b	9.21±0.53a
T4	4.05±0.23ab	4.91±0.05b	0.48±0.01a	12.26±0.06b	8.51±0.25a
T5	4.46±0.27a	5.11±0.05b	0.51±0.01a	13.48±0.16a	8.55±0.39a

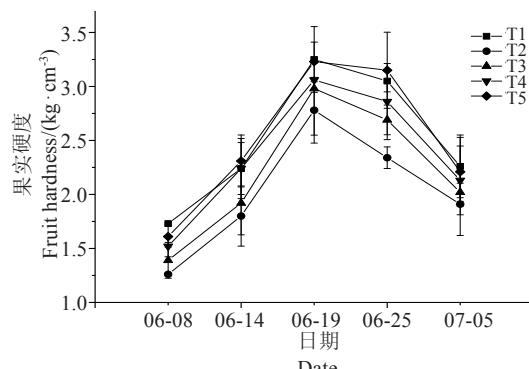
2.2.3 对储运品质的影响

番茄果实的硬度决定了其运输和储存过程中的耐储性^[25]。图2为番茄成熟采摘期后分5次采摘的不同处理条件下果实的硬度情况。总体上,果实硬度随时间推移呈现先增大后减小的规律,第1次采摘时硬度最小,第3次采摘硬度最高,最后果实硬度略有下降,这可能是由于番茄成熟初期,植株整体处于营养生长最大值时期,叶面积指数大,遮蔽了大量阳光同时繁茂的枝叶不利于空气流通,生殖生长受到抑制,果实硬度

较小;随着番茄的生殖生长逐渐占据主导地位,果实硬度随之变大,到后期叶片逐渐枯萎,生殖生长也慢慢停止,果实硬度又有所下降。相比于T1处理,渍水胁迫下,番茄果实硬度显著下降,施加生物炭后,番茄硬度随生物炭添加量的增多而增大。

2.2.4 番茄内部品质及外部品质主成分分析

为综合评价番茄品质,本研究取单果质量、单果体积、果形指数、果色指数、果实硬度、可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸、维生素C和糖酸比10个评价指标进行主成分



注:误差线代表标准误样(样本量为3)。

Note: Error bars indicated standard error(Sample size is 3).

图2 不同生物炭施加缓解渍水胁迫对果实硬度的影响
Fig. 2 Effects of biochar application on fruit hardness to alleviate waterlogging stress

分析。将10项指标分成内部品质指标(可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸、维生素C、糖酸比)和外部品质指标(单果质量、单果体积、果形指数、果色指数、果实硬度)。对内部

品质和外部品质分别进行主成分分析,评价得分越高,品质越好。主成分分析所得结果如表5和表6所示。2项分析结果中显示,前3个主成分的累积贡献率分别约为95.0%、90.9%,满足大于85%的条件,说明可用前3个主成分体现所有指标的主要信息,表达公式见式(4)~式(9)。由表6可知,内部品质T5处理得分最高,T1处理得分第2;外部品质T1处理最高,T5处理得分第2,主成分得分随生物炭施加量的增多而升高。

内部品质主成分的表达式为

$$C_1=0.445X_1+0.497X_2+0.554X_3+0.424X_4-0.263X_5 \quad (4)$$

$$C_2=0.551X_1+0.027X_2-0.088X_3+0.019X_4+0.830X_5 \quad (5)$$

$$C_3=-0.126X_1-0.457X_2-0.112X_3+0.870X_4+0.66X_5 \quad (6)$$

式中 $X_1 \sim X_5$ 分别代表可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸、维生素C、糖酸比的标准化数据。

表5 内、外部品质主成分的特征值、贡献率和累积贡献率

Table 5 Eigenvalue, contribution rate and cumulative contribution rate of internal and external quality principal components

成分 Component	内部品质 Internal quality			外部品质 External quality		
	特征 Eigenvalue	贡献率 Contribution ratio/%	累积贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%	特征值 Eigenvalue	贡献率 Contribution ratio /%	累积贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%
C_1	3.04	60.88	60.88	2.40	47.96	47.96
C_2	1.13	22.49	83.74	1.39	27.80	75.76
C_3	0.58	11.62	94.99	0.76	15.10	90.86
C_4	0.23	4.66	99.65	0.26	5.17	96.04
C_5	0.017	0.35	100	0.20	3.96	100

表6 不同处理的番茄内、外部品质评价结果

Table 6 Evaluation results of internal and external quality of tomato under different treatments

处理 Treatment	内部品质 Internal quality						外部品质 External quality					
	C_1	C_2	C_3	F	B	排序 Rank	C_1	C_2	C_3	F	B	排序 Rank
T1	1.534	0.526	-0.958	0.99	3.49	2	1.222	-0.141	-0.62	0.45	1.94	1
T2	-2.458	0.248	0.122	-1.50	1.00	5	-1.433	0.314	0.75	-0.49	1.00	5
T3	-1.242	-0.232	0.044	-0.85	1.66	4	-0.559	0.001	0.15	-0.25	1.24	4
T4	0.235	-0.495	-0.219	0.01	2.51	3	0.101	-0.271	-0.21	-0.06	1.43	3
T5	1.930	-0.047	1.012	1.35	3.85	1	0.669	0.097	-0.06	0.34	1.15	2

注:F为综合主成分;B为坐标转换后的主成分。 Note: F is principal component; B is principal component after coordinate transformation.

外部品质的主成分表达式为

$$C_1=0.484X_{21}+0.530X_{22}+0.555X_{23}+0.112X_{24}+0.405X_{25} \quad (7)$$

$$C_2=-0.477X_{21}+0.120X_{22}+0.025X_{23}+0.717X_{24}+0.494X_{25} \quad (8)$$

$$C_3=0.145X_{21}+0.546X_{22}-0.405X_{23}+0.534X_{24}-0.482X_{25} \quad (9)$$

式中 $X_{21} \sim X_{25}$ 分别代表单果质量、单果体积、果形指数、果色指数、果实硬度的标准化数据。

2.3 番茄品质、产量、水分利用效率综合评价

本研究从优质、节水和高产3个方面出发,选取内部品质综合主成分、外部品质综合主成分、产量、水分利用效率4项作为评价指标,利用综合评价模型进行评价。最终综合评价发现,10%生物炭添加处理(T5)最优,无生物炭添加的渍水胁迫处理(T2)最劣,评价过程及结果见式(10)~式(11)及表7~表9。

参考方燕等^[26]的层次分析法研究方法进行主观权重计算。利用标准化数据,通过专家打分,对内部品质综合

表7 番茄综合评价原始数据
Table 7 Original data of tomato comprehensive evaluation

处理 Treatment	原始数据 Original data				标准化数据 Standardized data			
	B1	B2	B3/(t·hm ⁻²)	B4/(kg·m ⁻³)	B1	B2	B3	B4
T1	3.49	1.94	142.63	48.09	0.87	1	0.75	0.04
T2	1	1	100.05	45.79	0	0	0	0
T3	1.66	1.24	118.87	63.04	0.23	0.26	0.33	0.31
T4	2.51	1.43	134.36	81.13	0.53	0.46	0.61	0.64
T5	3.85	1.15	156.77	100.85	1	0.88	1	1

注: B1代表内部品质综合主成分; B2代表外部品质综合主成分、B3代表产量、B4代表水分利用效率。

Note: B1 is comprehensive principal component of internal quality. B2 is comprehensive principal component of external quality, B3 is yield and B4 is water use efficiency (WUE).

表8 番茄综合评价权重

Table 8 Weight of tomato comprehensive evaluation

指标 Index	权重 Weight		综合权重 Comprehensive weights
	层次分析法 Analytic hierarchy process	熵权法 Entropy weight method	
B1	0.55	0.29	0.58
B2	0.27	0.29	0.28
B3	0.12	0.24	0.10
B4	0.06	0.19	0.04

表9 各处理综合评价结果及排序

Table 9 Comprehensive evaluation results and ranking of each treatment

处理 Treatment	评价值 Evaluation value	排序 Rank
T1	0.863	2
T2	0	5
T3	0.252	4
T4	0.522	3
T5	0.967	1

主成分(B1)、外部品质综合主成分(B2)、产量(B3)、水分利用效率(B4)4个指标进行两两比较,可构造判断矩阵A为

$$A = [a_{ij}]_{4 \times 4} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 5 & 6 \\ 1/3 & 1 & 3 & 5 \\ 1/5 & 1/3 & 1 & 3 \\ 1/6 & 1/5 & 1/3 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (10)$$

式中 a_{ij} 为指标 B_i 比 B_j 重要程度的隶属度, a_{ij} 越大, B_i 比 B_j 越重要。

最终计算主观权重为 $w'=(0.55, 0.27, 0.12, 0.06)$, 一致性比例 $CR=0.0557 < 0.1$, 满足一致性要求。

参照罗军刚等^[21]的熵权法进行客观权重的计算确定客观权重为 $w'=(0.29, 0.29, 0.24, 0.19)$

为使评价指标权重更科学,评价结果更可靠,既要考虑主观权重的经验性随机性,也要考虑客观权重的真实性格式化,采用下式进行综合权重计算:

$$w_j = \frac{w'_j w''_j}{\sum_{j=1}^4 w'_j w''_j} \quad (11)$$

运用层次分析法和熵权法计算得出的基本权重集为 $w=\{w, w'\}$, 其中 $w'=(0.55, 0.27, 0.12, 0.06)$, $w''=(0.29, 0.29, 0.24, 0.19)$ 。处理后,所得组合权重如表8所示。各项处理综合评价得分如表9所示。根据表格内容最终综合评价排序由优到劣依次为 T5, T1, T4, T3, T2。

3 讨论

渍水胁迫是造成南方地区作物减产的一个重要原因,已有研究表明渍水胁迫时作物因土壤氧气不足,呼吸受到抑制,产生并累计乙醇、丙酮酸等有毒物质,影响到植株正常生长。此外,土壤矿质养分转化利用及酶的活性受到影响,植株对土壤养分吸收利用效率低,正常生理过程受到阻碍^[2]。本试验研究发现,番茄在地下水埋深-40 cm时受到渍水胁迫会造品质下降,而在耕层土壤添加生物炭后,产量增加,可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸和维生素C等评价果实优劣的指标获得提升。这与程琳等^[27]在研究渍害胁迫对西瓜产量及品质影响中得到结果相同。

研究结果表明在土壤中适量施加生物炭可使番茄增产^[23],但大多停留于研究非渍水胁迫条件下生物炭的增产效果。本试验表明,生物炭在番茄受渍条件下可提高产量及水分利用效率,相对于单纯渍水胁迫处理可增产56.7%,水分利用效率提高120.2%;与未受渍水影响的T1处理相比最高可提高水分利用109.7%。其可能原因为:1)生物炭多孔结构增大土壤孔隙度^[28],增加土壤氧气含量,有助于植物根系及土壤微生物的呼吸作用,减少有毒物质的产生;2)生物炭的高表面积使得表层土壤保水性提高^[29],减少深层渗漏,削弱棵间蒸腾,提高了水分利用效率,从而促进作物生长发育,有利于作物增产;3)土壤碳素含量因添加生物炭获得提升,微生物对土壤碳氮比进行调节的同时也提高了无机状态氮含量^[30],有助于提高番茄产量^[31]。

生物炭可起到提升果实品质的作用^[24]。根据赵守才等^[32]的研究,适量施加钾肥对提高番茄产量,增加单果质量作用显著;钾肥与磷肥配施可提高番茄可溶性糖含量,降低总酸含量,提高维生素C含量^[33]。施用高钾复合肥的番茄果实可溶性固形物及果实硬度均较高^[34]。本试验所用生物炭速效磷、速效钾量分别为质量分数分别为10.2和55.65 g/kg,在作为含钾、磷丰富的外源有机质的同时,其对铵根离子及磷酸根离子的强吸附能力也提高了土壤肥力,使番茄营养品质获得提升。本研究表明,相比T2处理,所有生物炭处理均使果形指数及有机酸含量显著提高,提升率在17.1%~45.7%不等,T4、T5处理对可溶性固形物影响显著,提升程度约8.6%~13.1%,T5处理的可溶性糖、维生素C及果实硬度等品质指标,均存在一定程度的提升,符合前人的研究规律。同时,生物炭减少

水分、养分淋失^[35],加之疏松多孔的特性使土壤微生物活性显著提高^[29],酶促反应增强^[36],辅助改善土壤环境,水分及养分利用效率均获得提升,有助于实现番茄的优质高产。

试验设计生物炭梯度对应大田施用量为134、227、480 t/hm²,远高于已有研究的最优添加量^[37-38],但试验结果显示产量品质等指标随添加量增多而升高,未出现峰值。产生差异的原因可能是处理方式及添加深度或土壤条件的不同,已有研究的处理未涉及黏壤土地下水位过高的情况。试验结果显示在渍水胁迫条件下10%添加量尚未发挥生物炭的最大效用,如需探求最优添加量或进行推广尚需进一步研究。

4 结论

1) 在本试验条件下渍水胁迫降低了番茄作物需水量,但对产量及水分利用效率影响不显著,而渍水环境生物炭添加有助于提高番茄产量和水分利用效率,且在地下水位-40 cm,添加量0~10%范围内施加量越多,作用效果越明显。

2) 渍水胁迫造成了番茄果实营养品质的下降,而渍水胁迫情况下添加生物炭可以改善果实品质,虽然生物炭添加对外观品质影响不显著,但对营养品质指标中的可溶性糖、可溶性固形物、有机酸和维生素C存在显著影响。

3) 主成分分析发现,无渍水胁迫处理的外部指标主成分最高,而渍水胁迫下10%生物炭添加处理的内部指标主成分最大。通过对番茄的内部品质、外部品质、产量和水分利用效率4项指标进行综合评价发现,10%生物炭添加处理最优,无生物炭添加的渍水胁迫处理最劣,即在地下水埋深-40 cm情况下,施加10%的生物炭可实现番茄的抗渍调优高效生产。

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Biochar application improving yield and quality of tomato suffering from waterlogging stress

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Abstract: Tomato has become one of the most widely grown vegetables in China due to special nutritive value of its fruit, while waterlogging stress has significant negative effects on tomato yield and quality, a long-term problem facing agricultural production in southern China. In order to explore the means to support the high quality and efficient production of tomatoes, and the possibility of improving crop quality by adding biochar to the soil under waterlogging stress, we conducted soil column test in the Water-Saving Park (WSP) of Hohai University (31°57'N, 118°50'E) in China, from March to August in 2017 to reveal the effect of different biochar application rates (3%, 5%, 10%) on tomato yield and quality. A total of 5 treatments designed included T1 (the control without waterlogging), T2 (waterlogging), T3 (3% biochar application), T4 (5% biochar application), and T5 (10% biochar application). T1 represented conventional planting with groundwater depth of -80 cm. Treatments of T2-T5 were the application of 0, 134, 227 and 480 t/hm² biochar to the soil affected by waterlogging with groundwater depth of -40 cm, respectively. Effects of biochar application on yield and water use efficiency (WUE) of tomato were studied. The quality indices, such as, single fruit weight, single fruit volume, fruit shape index, fruit color index, soluble sugar, soluble solids, organic acids, vitamin C and fruit hardness of tomato fruit, were also measured. Finally, the 5 treatments were evaluated based on indices of yield, WUE and fruit quality of tomato. By comparing T1 and T2, we found that: 1) waterlogging stress could significantly decrease water requirement and deteriorate fruit quality, but didn't significantly affect yield and WUE ($P > 0.05$); 2) there was a significant decrease in soluble sugar, soluble solids and organic acids content, by 24.1%, 18.1% and 30% ($P < 0.05$), respectively. However, the external quality indices such as single fruit quality, single fruit volume, and single fruit density were not significantly ($P > 0.05$) decreased under waterlogging stress. Increasing biochar application to 10% could increase water use efficiency of tomato suffering from waterlogging stress. In addition, it could also significantly improve fruit internal quality, such as soluble sugar, organic acids and vitamin C content. Compared with T2, all the biochar treatments markedly increased organic acids. Moreover, treatments with 5% and 10% addition biochar application amount significantly increased soluble solids. After the principal component analysis of quality index, we found that the comprehensive principal component scores of external and internal principal components of quality enhanced with the increase amount of biochar application in soil. By mean of comprehensive evaluation method, the treatments ranked from high to low by T5, T1, T4, T3 and T2. The treatment with 10% biochar application in soil had the highest evaluation value with the comprehensive consideration of high yield, water-saving capacity and high quality of tomato under different treatments, while the treatment under waterlogging stress without biochar application had the lowest value. The research provides valuable information for good quality and high efficient production of tomatoes in the areas prone to waterlogging stress, such as the south of China.

Keywords: biochar; waterlogging stress; principle component analysis; tomato; quality; yield