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不同基因型玉米间作复合群体生态生理效应

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此有利于实现玉米的高产和稳产。

摘要:连续两年(1998~1999)根据不同基因型玉米株形的差异和对抗病虫、抗倒伏以及对水分胁迫适应性的差异进行了

组合间作试验。结果表明,合理间作的复合群体后期抗逆能力明显提高,其抗病虫、抗倒伏能力和对干旱的适应能力增 强。复合群体在后期可维持较高的叶日积 $(\mathit{LAI-D})$ 、叶绿素 (Chl) 含量和光合速率 (Pn) ,土地当量比 (LER) 有所提高,因

关键词:基因型:玉米:间作:复合群体:生态生理:抗逆性

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Ecophysiological Characterization of Different Maize (Zea mays

L.) Genotypes under Mono- or Inter-cropping Conditions

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Abstract: Reduced genetic variability of crop cultivars, which is indicated by similar genetic bases among leading varieties, has resulted in fragile recovery mechanisms, increased presence and severity of plant disease and pest damage, and increased lodging, especially in maize. Variation in climatic conditions between years in China, which cause drought or water logging depending on the year, can result in very

variable yields per unit area. Therefore, we propose increased maize genetic diversity is important to consistently produce the highest possible yield over a large area. This experiment was conducted at the Institute of Wenxian Agricultural Science and the Institute of Changge Agricultural Science in Henan Province in 1998 and 1999, respectively. The experiment at both

locations was a complete randomized block design with three replications. There were six and fourteen

treatments, respectively. Maize hybrids with different architecture and level of resistance to pests were planted in mono- and inter-cropping systems. For the intercropping, the ratio of the two hybrids involved was 1:1 in a $72\sim48$ cm of paired row spacing. The total area per plot was 50.4m². The experiment was planted on June 10 and harvested on September 22 in both years. Cultivation and management of the test plots were the same as those of local fields throughout the experiment.

For both locations, the test cultivars were chosen according to differences in their morphological and. physiological characteristics (e.g. plant type, resistance, etc). Among them, Danyu13 (denoted as DY13) is a panar variety; Denghail (DH1) is a compact variety; YuYu22 (YY22) showed good disease resistance but poor pest and lodging resistance; YuYu20 (YY20) had both poor disease and poor pest resistance but good lodging resistance; Denghail (DH1) exhibited poor disease and pest resistance but good lodging resistance; YuYu21(YY21) had good disease and pest resistance but poor lodging resistance; Yedan2 (YD2) had low yield potential but better drought resistance; and Yedan22 (YD22) showed high yield potential but less resistance to drought.

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收稿日期:20**万分数据**J日期:2001-11-20 作者简介:李潮海(1956~),男,河南巩义人,硕士,教授。主要从事作物生态生理学研究。 Appropriate planting densities were used based on those recommended by local practices for each of the maize varieties tested: 52500 plants /hm² for DY13, 67500 plants /hm² for DH1 and YY21, 45000 plants /hm² for YY22, and 60000 plants / hm² for YY20, YD2, and YD22. In 1998 six treatments were as follows: Danyu13 & Denghail (denoted as DY13 || DH1, where " || " represents inter-cropping) and their monoculture (DY13, DH1), YY22 || YY20 and their monoculture (YY22, YY20). An additional 8 treatments with or without irrigation were tested in 1999: DH1 || YY21 and their monoculture (DH1, YY21), YD2 || YD22 and their monoculture (YD2, YD22).

Disease and pest resistance were investigated during the late growing stages. The resistance of air-spread disease of the compound colony was calculated as the method described by Wolfe (1985) & Cao Keqiang et al (1994). The incidence of lodging was recorded at the late stages. Leaf area was measured and leaf-area-duration (LAD) was calculated at the stages of elongation, 12 fully expanded leaf, silking, 15 and 30 days after silking, and maturity. Chlorophyll content was determined on the 12th leaf at 15 days after silking using by an acetone-extraction method. Photosynthetic rate was measured on the 12th leaf using the portable photosynthesis measurement instrument CI-301 (CID Co. Ltd, USA) between 1030 ~ 1200 on sunny days in 1999. The middle four rows of each plot were harvested for grain yield and the land equivalent ratio (LER) calculation.

This study showed that reasonable inter-cropping of maize cultivars with genetic diversity could enhance the resistance to pests at the late stages. The crop's ability to resist air-spread diseases enhanced significantly with inter-cropping. For systemic infectious diseases, the crop's ability of resistance was maintained, and the ability of disease resistance was increased by 50% if calculated on an area basis. The crop's pest and lodging resistance also increased. The improved under inter-cropping conditions was associated with the increased LAD after silking, especially from 30 days after silking to maturity, which resulted in higher chlorophyll content and photosynthetic rate. The yield was increased with reasonable inter-cropping involving hybrids with diverse genotype background. Planar || compact (DY13 || DH1) treatment enhanced yield significantly compared with monoculture of the planar type (average 21.4% in two years). The LER also increased. Under the conditions of severe plant diseases and pests inter cropping crops of different resistance (YY22 || YY20) had higher yield than those of the mean value of two monoculture colony (13.7%), and than two monoculture crops (>YY227.3%, >YY2013.3%, 1998). In drought years, inter-cropping of different drought resistant varieties such as YD2 | YD22 expressed the dominance of the high yield variety (YD22) and had higher yield than the drought resistant variety (>YD2 14.4%) under irrigation; the drought resistant variety (YD2) and had higher yield than the high yield variety (>YD22 7.9%) under no irrigation. Therefore, Inter-cropping could increase yield under different levels of water stress. This study indicated that intercropping crops with different phenotypes could provide a consistently steady yield under adverse circumstances.

Key words:genotype; maize; intercropping; compound colony; ecophysiology; resistance 文章编号:1000-0933(2002)12-2096-08 中图分类号:S513 文献标识码:A

合理的作物间混作可通过协调作物间的竞争与互补关系,充分利用自然资源,减轻病虫危害,减少化肥农药的使用量,降低生产成本以及减少对环境的污染,提高群体产量和整体经济效益[1]。前人对间混套作的研究多集中在不同作物之间,近年来同种作物种内的遗传多样性倍受关注,进行间混作的报道日渐增多^[2,3],原因是同种作物不同品种间的生态位也不尽相同。汤圣祥等报道可利用不同杂交水稻品种混种或交叉种植的**方法或损伤**面积增产,并稳定控制了病虫害的发生^[4];Youyong Zhu 等与国际水稻所合作利用该技术在控制稻瘟病的流行方面获得大面积成功^[5],Wolfe 对此作出高度评价^[6];曹克强等利用接种病菌

的方法证明,不同小麦品种混合种植具有显著的抗病增产作用[7];在玉米上,Hoekstar 等利用玉米单交种混种、于桂霞利用玉米高矮间作小面积获得增产[8,9],但对增产的机理缺乏深入的探讨。在农业生产中由于品种单一化所表现出来的遗传基础狭窄导致遗传防御机制脆弱,以及长期种植感病品种造成对病原菌毒性小种的定向选择,促使其形成优势小种,使得作物病虫害、倒伏发生日趋严重,在玉米上尤为突出[10,11];同时由于我国生态条件年际间变化较大(如旱涝等),使得产量出现较大波动。能否人为地增加玉米群体的品种多样性,改变单一的群体结构实现大面积高产稳产并探讨其机理,目前国内外报道尚少,为此作者于1998~1999年进行了不同基因型玉米间作的生态生理效应试验研究,旨在通过玉米种内间作为实现玉米持续高产稳产提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

试验于 $1998\sim1999$ 年分别在河南省温县农业科学研究所和河南省长葛市农业科学研究所试验田进行,前茬作物为小麦,产量 $6000 {\rm kg/hm^2}$ 左右。土壤肥沃,地面平整,排灌方便。试验采用完全随机区组设计,重复 3 次,2a 分别设 6、14 个处理,选择形态和抗性不同的玉米杂交种进行组合间作试验。间作的行比为 1:1,宽窄行种植,宽行 $72 {\rm cm}$,窄行 $48 {\rm cm}$,小区面积 $50.4 {\rm m^2}$,两年均在 6 月 10 日播种,9 月 22 日收获,田间管理按常规措施进行。

1.2 品种选择与特性

丹玉 13 号(用 DY13 表示,下同)为平展型品种,登海 1 号(DH1)为紧凑型品种,豫玉 22 号(YY22)抗病性好,抗虫、抗倒性差,豫玉 20 号(YY20)抗病虫性差,抗倒性好;DH1 抗病虫性差,抗倒性好,豫玉 21 号 (YY21)抗病虫性好,抗倒性差;掖单 2 号(YD2)增产潜力小,但抗旱性强,而掖单 22 号(YD22)增产潜力大,但抗旱性较差。依据品种本身特性选择生产上适宜的种植密度,其中 DY13:52500 株/hm²,DH1、YY21:67500 株/hm²,YY22:45000 株/hm²,YY20.YD2.YD22:60000 株/hm²。

1.3 试验组合

1998 年设的 6 个处理分别为,丹玉 13 号 \parallel 登海 1 号 (用 DY13 \parallel DH1 表示,其中 \parallel 表示间作,下同)及 其单作 DY13、DH1,二者间作用以评价不同株型品种间作后群体的生态生理效应;YY22 \parallel YY20 及其单作 YY22、YY20,二者间作用以评价不同抗病虫、抗倒伏品种间作后群体对病虫害及倒伏的抗性表现;1999 年在上年的基础上增加 8 个处理,分别为 DH1 \parallel YY21 及其单作 DH1、YY21,组配该组合的目的同 YY22 \parallel YY20,YD2 \parallel YD22)及其单作 YD2、YD22,后者有浇水和不浇水之分,二者间作用以评价间作后群体在不同水分条件下的产量表现。

1.4 测定项目

- 1.4.1 抗逆性调查 在玉米生长后期(8月下旬)调查玉米病虫害发生情况,单作连续调查 20 株,间作加倍按不同品种进行。病虫害率计算公式为:(感病虫株数/调查总株数) $\times 100\%$;病情指数计算公式为:[\sum (各级病株数 \times 相应级数)/调查总株数 \times 最高级数] $\times 100\%$ 。后期根据天气情况及时调查倒伏(以茎秆与垂直方向大于 45° 为倒伏)率。计算复合群体对某病害抗性的提高效应,公式为:(单作病指—间作病
- 指)/单作病指^[7-13]。
 1.4.2 光合特性测定 分别在拔节、大喇叭口、吐丝、吐丝后 15d、吐丝后 30d 和成熟期测定叶面积并计算
- 叶日积(LAI-D);1999 年从吐丝起每隔 15d 用丙酮提取法 $[^{12}]$ 测定穗位叶叶绿素(Ch1)含量,选择晴天在 10;30 \sim 12;00 用美国 CID 公司生产的 CI-301 便携式光合测定仪测定其光合速率(Pn)。
- 1.4.3 计产和土地当量比 (LER) 的测算 收获时每小区取中间 4 行计产,分品种进行。 $LER = \sum yi/yii$,式中 yi 代表单位面积内间套作中的各作物的实际产量,yii 代表该作物在同样单位面积上单作的产量[18]。

2 结果与分析方数据

2.1 不同基因型玉米间作对复合群体病虫害的影响 1998 年玉米生长后期遇到高温高湿天气,靠气流传

表 1 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对病虫害抗性的影响 Table 1 Effects of compound colony on diseases and pests' resistance in maize intercropping with different genotypes

处理 Treatments	叶斑病病指①				叶锈病病指 ^②		褐斑病发病率③	青枯病发病率④		感蚜率⑤
	1998		1999		1998		1999	1998	1999	1999
	(%)	抗性®	(%)	抗性®	(%)	抗性®	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
YY22 YY2	0 17.0Bb	R	14.4Bb	R	15. 2Bb	R	20.7Aa	2.8Aa	2. 6Aa	36. 3Ab
YY22	10.0Bc	HR	1.0Cc	IM	8.7Bc	R	20. 1Aa	0.6Aa	1.0Aa	40.3Aa
YY20	40.6Aa	MS	26. 2Aa	MR	26. 3Aa	MR	15.5Ab	1.2Aa	7.4Aa	0Bc
YY22*	10.0	HR	8.3	HR	11.9	R	24.0	_	1.8	33.9
YY20*	27.7	MR	20.5	R	20.8	R	18.1	_	3.3	38.1
DH1 YY21			10.7Bb	HR			9. 7Aa	13.7Aa		16.2Bb
DH1			27.4Aa	MR			8. 0Aa	17.3Aa		31.9Aa
YY21			0Cc	IM			8.9Aa	3. 2Ab		7.3Cc
DH1*			16.4	R			6.2		21.1	23.6
YY21 *			5.2	HR			13.1		6.3	10.0

*,间作;IM.免疫;HR.高抗;R,抗;MR,中抗;MS,中感;表中大(小)写字母表示 1%(5%)水平差异的显著性,具有相同字母的数值间差异不显著,下同;①Disease index of leaf blight,②Disease index of leaf rust,③Incidence of grey leaf spot disease,④Incidence of bacterial wilt,⑤Incidence of aphid,⑥Resistance; *, Itercropping; IM, Immune;HR,High resistant;R,Resistant;MR,Moderate resistant;MS,Moderate susceptible;Figures with the same capital or small letter are not different at 1% or 5% level, respectively, the same below

YY20 单作相比,YY22 \parallel YY20 复合群体的叶斑病和叶锈病病情指数分别下降了 138.8%和 73.0%。与抗病性好的 YY22 单作相比,这两种病害的发病指数则略有提高。进一步分析发现,抗病性差的品种在间作中的病情指数也明显低于单作,如间作 YY20 比单作 YY20 的叶斑病和叶锈病病指分别降低 46.6%和 27.9%。1999 年间作处理对两种气传病害也表现出与该年类似的反应。两年中间作玉米系统侵染病害(病菌经土壤感染)青枯病、褐斑病发病率与两单作的均值相近。上述结果表明,不同抗病性品种间作后构成的复合群体,对气传病害的抗性显著提高,同一抗性差的品种在间作和单作的表现更能说明这一点;而对系统侵染病害而言,与单作抗病性差的品种相比,其抗病性可提高 50.0%(按面积计算)左右。1999 年为高温干旱年份,玉米蚜虫发生较为严重,但抗蚜性不同的玉米品种构成的复合群体抗虫性显著提高,如 DH1 \parallel YY21 感蚜率为 16.2%,而抗蚜性差的 DH1 单作为 31.9%,前者比后者下降 96.9%,YY22 \parallel YY20 虽表现不明显,但也有相同趋势。

为了进一步量化复合群体对某病害抗性的提高效应,借鉴 Wofle^[14]、曹克强等^[4]在研究小麦不同品种混合种植时的做法,将群体抗病性的增强分为两种效应,一是混合品种降低了感病植株的空间密度(或称密度效应),二是混合品种中抗病植株对病原菌孢子的传播所起的阻挡作用(阻挡效应)。在进行玉米间作时由于品种间株型的差异,导致间作后群体密度处于两单作之间,即两单作的均值,密度效应和阻挡效应混杂,很难区分,但两效应的综合值仍能反映复合群体抗性的变化。从表 2 可以看出,1998年和1999年的片数病产效应均达到了显著水平,其它虽无达到显著水平,但均为正效应,说明合理间作

和阻挡效应 Table 2 Effects of compound colony on density and

表 2 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对病害的密度效应

Table 2 Effects of compound colony on density and barrier of diseases in maize intercropping with different genotypes

处理	19	1999		
光理 Treatments	叶斑病	叶锈病	叶斑病 Leaf blight	
	Leaf blight	Leaf rust		
$YY22 \parallel YY20$	0.5262*	0.4217	0.4558	
DH1 YY21			0.6112*	

^{*} 衣 示 t_{0.05} 亚 者 小 平, ト 向. * , t_{0.05} Significant

level, the same below

度、阻挡效应

处理

Treatments

DY13 || DH1

YY22 | YY20

DH1 | YY21

DY13

DH1

YY22

YY20

YY21

密度、阻挡效应

Effects of density

and barrier

0.6923*

0.8130*

0.7234*

表 3 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对倒伏的影响及密

Table 3 Effects on compound colony's percentage of

lodging and its effects of density and barrier in maize

级别

Rate

Ι

 ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$

Ι

Ι

 ${\rm I\hspace{-.1em}I}$

intercropping with different genotypes

倒伏率

Percentage of

lodging(%)

5.6

18.3

2.8

7.9

0

0

10.9

39.8

的复合群体对减缓气传病害效应明显。

2.2 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对抗倒性的影响

1999年7月29日遇暴风雨天气,部分处理有

倒伏现象,表 3 为 7 月 31 日调查结果,其中 DY 13 \parallel DH1 倒伏率为 5.8%(I级), DY13 为 19.3%(I 级),间作比单作倒伏率下降 70.0%;YY22 || YY20

几乎无倒伏,而 YY22 倒伏率为 7.9%(I %);DH1|| YY21 倒伏率为 10.9%(I级),小于 YY21 单作

进一步对间作倒伏的密度效应和阻挡效应进行分析 (方法同病害),发现 DH1 对 DY13 和 YY21,YY20

的 39.0%(■ 级),前者倒伏率比后者下降 72.1%。

对 YY22 的两效应均达到显著水平。因而,选择抗倒 性差的品种与抗倒性好的品种间作,可以大幅度提

高群体中抗倒性差的品种的抗倒伏能力。 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对叶日积

(LAI-D)的影响

叶日积反映了叶面积和生长日数两个因素,具

有较高的实用价值。*LAI-D* 在很大程度上受种植密度的影响,由于间作和单作的种植密度相差较大,导致 不同生育阶段 LAI-D 也出现较大差异。由表 4 可以看出,间作群体的 LAI-D 并不是两个品种的简单平均,

幅度,结果使间作 $LAI ext{-}D$ 比两个品种的均值高。如 1998 年 $\mathrm{DY}13\parallel\mathrm{DH}1$ 在吐丝 \sim 吐丝后 $15\mathrm{d}$ 、吐丝后 $15\sim$ 30d 和吐丝 30d~成熟 3 个阶段的 LAI-D 比 DY13 分别提高 13.1%、14.7%、36.2%,而相对于 DH1 的降

低分别为 10.0%、12.1%、14.3%;而该年 YY22 || YY20 在上述 3 个阶段比 YY22 分别提高 10.0%、 10.1%、和 22.2%,比 YY20 在吐丝~吐丝后 15d、吐丝后 $15\sim30d$ 分别降低 19.1%和 13.0%,但在吐丝 30d~成熟 YY22 || YY20 比 YY20 反而提高 15.4%,1999 年该处理获得了类似结果。吐丝以前,间作相对 于低密度单作 LAI-D 也有较大增加,如 1999 年 $\mathrm{DY}13\parallel\mathrm{DH}1$ 在出苗 \sim 拔节,拔节 \sim 大口和大口 \sim 吐丝三 个阶段的 LAI-D 比 DY13 分别高出 25.0% 、9.5% 、9.7% ,YY22 || YY20 上述 3 个生育阶段的 LAI-D 比

而有其自身的变化特点。总的表现是间作相对于低密度单作 $\mathit{LAI-D}$ 的提高远大于高密度 $\mathit{LAI-D}$ 降低的

Table 4 Effects of compound colony on LAI-D in maize intercropping with different genotypes

表 4 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对 LAI-D 的影响

处理	出苗~	拔节 \sim	大口 \sim	<u>吐丝</u> ~	吐丝后 $15\sim$	吐丝 30d~	全生育
Treatments	拔节①	大口②	吐丝 ^③	吐丝后 15d ^④	$30d^{\textcircled{5}}$	成熟®	期⑦
DY13 DH1	2.61	15.68	46.41	67.26	60.3	35.56Bb	227. 82Bb
1 DY13	2.07	14.63	41.93	59.48	52.58	26.10Cc	196. 79Cc
9 DH1	2.7	20.16	53.69	74.7	68.63	41.49Aa	261.37Aa
9 YY22 YY20	2.25	14.07	40.81	59.55	54.75	44.23Aa	215.66Bb
8 YY22	1.53	13.44	36.19	54.15	49.73	36. 20Bb	191. 24Bc
YY20	3.24	19.67	52.85	73.58	62.93	38. 34Bb	250.51Aa
$\mathrm{DY}13 \parallel \mathrm{DH}1$	3.15	21.12	45.71	61.8	56.03	27.70Aa	215.51Bb
1 DY13	2.52	19.28	41.65	55.73	52.8	22. 30Bb	194. 29Bc
9 DH1	2.97	22.48	49.28	65.48	58.05	33. 36Aa	231.62Aa
9 YY22 YY20	2.43	19.28	45.36	63.15	59.95	52. 54Aa	242.71Aa
9 YY22	1.62	14.24	35.35	51.23	48.88	59.73Aa	211.05Bb
YY20	2.79	20.56	47.74	64.05	56.1	27.76Bb	219.00Bb

①Seedli**页 声数据**on,②Enlongation~12th leaf stage,③12th leaf stage~Silking,④Silking~15d after silking,

⑤15d after silking~30d after silking,⑥30d after silking~maturity,⑦Total bearing period

YY22 分别高出 50.0%、35.4%、28.3%。这种 LAI-D 的提高一方面是由于间作后群体密度的增加,另一方面与复合群体后期叶片衰老减慢有关。尤其在吐丝后 $30d\sim$ 成熟的 LAI-D,间作普遍大于单作的均值,如 1998 年 DY13 \parallel DH1 比 (DY13+DH1)/2 高出 5.2%,YY22 \parallel YY20 比 (YY22+YY20)/2 高出 18.7%; 1999 年 YY22 \parallel YY20 比 (YY22+YY20)/2 高出 20.2%。由于不同基因型玉米间作群体在各个生育阶段的 LAI-D 均比单作的均值高,使得全生育期的 LAI-D 也明显提高。

2.4 不同基因型玉米间作对叶绿素含量和光合速率的影响

从图 $1\sim2$ 可以看出,间作对不同基因型玉米穗位叶的叶绿素含量和光合速率影响不同。吐丝后抗病虫性较差的 DH1 和 YY20 的叶绿素含量和光合速率在间作(DH1 \parallel DY13 的 DH1 和 YY22 \parallel YY20 中的YY20)和单作中的变化基本一致,均表现为下降趋势,但下降幅度不同。在吐丝期,单作 YY20 的叶绿素含量和光合速率稍高于间作 YY20,这与 YY20 在间作中株高处于劣势有关(YY22 平均株高比 YY20 高21.5cm),由于 DH1 在间作中株高处于优势(DH1 平均株高比 DY13 高 29.0cm),使得 DH1 的叶绿素含量和光合速率变化不大;但在吐丝后 $15\sim45$ d,间作 DH1、YY20 的叶绿素含量和光合速率均比单作高,表现为在间作情况下二者下降慢且较为平缓,特别在成熟期间作所具有的叶绿素含量和光合速率明显高于单作,因此可为玉米高产稳产提供较为充足的光合产物。

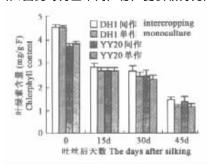




Fig. 1 Comparison of chlorophyll content of maize in intercropping and monoculture

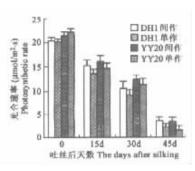


图 2 间作和单作玉米光合速率比较

Fig. 2 Comparison of photosynthetic rate of maize in intercropping and monoculture

2.5 不同基因型玉米间作对复合群体产量和土地当量比(LER)的影响

3.1 不同事的对表状的作可有效防止由于品种单一化所表现出的防御机制脆弱,提高群体后期的抗逆能力。对气传病害间作群体抗性显著提高,同一品种间作与单作相比病情指数的降低就是有力的证据,进一

步量化复合群体对气传病害抗性的提高效应也证明 了这一点。对系统侵染病害群体抗性维持在两单作

均值附近,群体抗虫性有所提高,群体的抗倒伏能力 和气传病害原理相似也明显提高。这充分利用了生

物多样性的原理,发挥了高抗品种在间作群体的物

理屏障作用,提高了群体的抗逆性。鲍巨松等研究认 为,玉米要获得高产,必须延长功能叶的寿命,以提 高和保持较高同化率[15],农业科技工作者正致力于

早发晚收栽培技术体系的研究,寻求延长叶片功能 DY13 || DH1 期的管理措施[16]。作者认为,间作群体抗逆性的提 高,促使吐丝后叶日积(LAI-D)增加明显,尤其是在

吐丝后 30d 至成熟阶段更为明显,即叶片功能期的 延长,使得叶片在后期具有较高的叶绿素含量和光 合速率,相对扩大了源,为玉米的高产稳产奠定了物

质基础,但其内在机理仍需进一步研究。 3.2 不同基因型玉米合理间作可以提高产量,就株

型而言,平展型玉米品种和紧凑型玉米品种间作比 平展型玉米单作显著增产,如 DY13 || DH1;就土地

当量比(LER)而言,各类间作组合都有所提高,以 $YD2 \parallel YD22$ 提高最大;就水分胁迫而言,高产不耐

水分胁迫的品种和耐水分胁迫的品种间作(如 YD2

||YD22)比单一种植不耐水分胁迫品种增产显著,

而在无水分胁迫时,则产量变化不大;就病虫害的抗性而言,抗病虫害好的品种和抗病虫害差的品种间作

混作控制稻瘟病取得大面积高产稳产有相似之处[5]:就抗倒伏性而言,抗倒性好的品种和抗倒性差的品种 间作后,与单一种植抗倒性差的品种相比,复合群体的抗倒伏能力显著提高,如 DH1 || YY21。这都说明不

间作组合,这可能是我国未来玉米获得大面积高产稳产的有效途径之一。

同基因型玉米间作复合群体在逆境胁迫条件下可表现出更为明显的增产稳产优势。我国不同玉米生态区 生态条件差异较大,存在着影响玉米高产稳产的不同逆境,而玉米种内遗传多样性又十分丰富,由于受组 合种类的限制,对于不同玉米生态区间作组合不可能千篇一律,应根据不同生态区因地制宜地组配不同的

但可增加田间的通风条件,变平面受光为立体受光,充分利用了它们之间的互补,仍对高产和稳产有利口。 同时在构建间作复合群体时应注意所选品种粒色、子粒类型和内在品质等的一致性,以免降低收获子粒的 商品价值。间作增产的原因是复杂的,玉米间作后若品种间花期相遇存在直感效应,有关玉米花粉直感效 应使得子粒体积和重量的增加有不少报道[19~20],同时同种作物不同品种对水肥的利用效率也存在明显的

差异[21~24],玉米间作所表现的增产稳产优势与花粉直感以及对水肥的互补利用也有关系,此方面仍需进 一步研究。

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YY21

YD2

YD22

 $YD2 \parallel YYD22$

表 5 不同基因型玉米间作复合群体对产量和土地当量 比(LER)的影响

Table 5 Effects of compound colony on yield and land equivalent ratio (LER) in maize intercropping with different genotypes

1998 1998 1999 1999 产量 产量 土地 土地 处理 当量比 Treatments (kg/hm²) 当量比 (kg/hm^2) Yield LERYield LER11499.0Bb 1.01 8047.8Aa 1.04 DY13 8490, 0Cc 7492.5Bb 7973.0Aa DH1 13812. 0Aa YY22 || YY20 12154.5Aa 1.05 8783.1Aa 1.06 YY22 10809.0Bb 8777.8Aa YY20 10576.5Bb 7754.6Bb DH1 | YY21 8917.2Aa 1.04 DH1

7973.0Bb 9140.1Aa 9458.8Aa 1.07 8264.4Bb

9826.6Aa

YD2 | YYD22(NI) 8742.0Aa 1.05 YD2(NI) 8670.6Aa YD22(NI) 8100.9Bb NI,不浇水。NI, No irrigation.

不仅比两单作的平均值增产,而且比其中某一单作显著增产,如 YY22 || YY20 和 DH1 || YY21,这与水稻

3.3 玉米要夺取高产需提高群体的整齐度[17],而间作群体对整齐度的调控是有限的,如果两品种株高悬 殊过大则不利于高产稳产[18],但如果适度提高间作带宽减小不同品种之间的竞争,虽然株高整齐度降低,

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