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地膜覆盖棉花、玉米、大豆生育盛期的降温效应

王荣堂,王有宁,董秀荣

(湖北农学院农学系,湖北荆州 434025)

摘要:1999~2001年的试验结果表明地膜覆盖在夏季作物旺盛生长期(棉花,开花-吐絮、玉米:抽雄穗-乳

熟、大豆.开花-结荚)3种覆盖作物的叶面积均比对照作物大,其叶面积系数分别为.棉花.3.9/3.1、玉米.

3.3/2.7、大豆: 4.0/3.2。进入作物群体中的光照度(I)主要与叶面积系数(F)有关,而叶面积系数又直接影

响消光系数(k)的大小。农田覆盖地膜后,其在作物生育前期的增温保湿作用,使其作物生育速度加快,到

作物旺盛生长期因其枝叶茂盛,叶面积系数增大,消光系数减小,白天冠层上部叶片截留的太阳总辐射多, 致使最终进入作物群体中下部的光能减少。白天覆盖地虽然蒸发量减少,但因其作物枝叶茂盛,蒸腾量则

增大,农田消耗于蒸散 (LE_c) 的能量增多,导致加热土壤 $(B \ \cup{0.0000} 项)$ 的能量减少。覆盖作物地的土壤温度较对照 地低,其中又以白天地面最高温度降温最为明显,棉花、玉米、大豆等 3 种作物降温幅度分别为 3.1 C、

2.7℃和2.5℃。 地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期的降温效应,可减轻夏季高温对作物的危害,夏季白天当温度超过光合作 用适宜温度 $(20\sim25\%)$ 以上时,呼吸作用消耗的有机物质增加,作物生长缓慢,而覆盖作物地因其温度较 对照地低,光合强度大,生长活力增强,因而使作物能够增产。

关键词:地膜覆盖栽培;作物生育盛期;降温效应

Effects of plastic film covering on dropping ground temperature at the full-growing stages of cotton, maize and soybean

WANG Rong-Tang, WANG You-Ning, DONG Xiu-Rong

(Hubei Agricultural College, Jingzhou, Hubei 434025, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2003, 23(8):1667~1672.

Abstract: A extensive application of plastic film covered in crop cultivation brought about an international "white revolution" in 1970's. A lot of researches on using of plastic film in cropping have reported

nowadays, and the effects of plastic film covering on production increase and water saving have studied in the ways of temp-increase and soil moisture preservation at the early growing stage of crops. The studies were conducted at the full-grown stage of crops in order to discover the effects of plastic film covering on

growing rate and production increase and provide a theoretical base for more applications of plastic film.

Three-year's researching work began in 1999 on college farm of Hubei Agricultural College in Jingzhou city, Hubei province. Cotton, maize and soybean sowed in 20 April, which was the optimum sowing period in this test area. Contrast design was used in the test with two plots of 100m² (a filmcovering treatment and a contral) and four replications each crop. The test materials were emian15, xiyu3 and edou4. Daily observations of soil temp and growth status of each crop were gained through the whole

stages from sowing date to ripeness date, and light intensity of the canopy, outer active layer and soil

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作者简介:王荣堂(1939~),男,河南省邓州市人,教授,主要从事农业气象研究。E-mail:wangrongtang.jz@163.com

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Received date: 2003-02-21 Biography: WANG Rong-Tang, Professor, main research field; agricultural meteorology. around root were observed for 5 times per day at full growing stage.

Three year's test observations showed that in summer the leaf area of film covering treatments were bigger than the controls when covering plastic film at full-growing stages, to which cotton from blooming to boll opening, maize from heading stage to milking stage and soybean from blooming to milky stage. The LAI of cotton, maize and soybean was 3.9/3.1, 3.3/2.7 and 4.0/3.2 respectively. According to Beer formula ($I = I_0 \cdot e^{-KF}$), light intensity in the crop colony was meanly relative to LAI, but LAI influences the extinction coefficients. Covering plastic film in the field speeded up the growth of field crop for its effects of temp-increase and soil moisture preservation at the earlier growth stage, but at the full-growing stage increased LAI, decreased extinction coefficients for the excessive amount of global radiation held back by the canopy and the lessened solar energy entered lower layer of the crop colony. In addition, according to the heat equilibrium theory: R = P + B + LEc, evaporation of covering field is reduced but the transpiration is increased for its flourishing branches and leaves, which lead to more energy dissipating and less energy heating the soil. The two reasons above resulted in the lower soil temp of the film covering treatments than the controls. Temperature decreased most when soil temp got the highest level in daytime, and the decrease extents were 3.1C, 2.7C and 2.5C for cotton, maize and soybean respectively.

Effects of temp-decrease on crops by covering plastic film at the full growing stage could lighten the harm of high temp to crops in summer. According to the theory about three basic temp points of photosynthesis and respiration, when temp exceed the optimum temp of photosynthesis (20~25°C) in the summer days, the respiration consumption of organic matters is increased, and the growth of crops became slow. Film-covering patterns had lower ground temp and higher productivity for a better growth vitality and bigger photosynthesis intensity than non-covering ones in this study. The temp-decreasing effect of film covering at full growing stage will renew the production-increasing theory of film covering, raise the applied value of plastic film covering, and corrected the lopsided conclusion on film covering, which explain the productivity increase merely owe to temp-increasing effect at the early stage of crop, meanwhile, and provide a meteorological basis for more extended application of plastic film covering.

Key words: plastic film covering, full-grown stage of crops, effect of temp-decrease 文章编号: 1000-0933(2003)08-1667-06 中图分类号: Q948.112.2 文献标识码: A

干旱缺水或光、温、水等资源分配不均匀等是限制我国各地农业生产进一步发展的主要原因之一,而地膜覆盖则是解决这一问题的有效措施[$^{\circ}$]。 $^{\circ}$ 20 世纪 $^{\circ}$ 80 年代从日本引进的地膜覆盖栽培技术迅速普及全国,尤其是对水资源相对不足的高海拔及人少地多的西部地区,有效地提高了土地资源利用率,调节作物生长季,从而提高产量[$^{\circ}$]。 笔者用棉花、玉米、大豆等 $^{\circ}$ 3 种作物进行覆膜与对照地的对比栽培试验,通过对 $^{\circ}$ 3a 的试验资料($^{\circ}$ 1999 $^{\circ}$ 2001)进行统计总结,从农业气象角度分析塑料薄膜对作物生育和产量形成的作用,为进一步推广和应用塑膜覆盖栽培作物提供农业气象依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地气候基本概况

试验地选择于湖北农学院教学农场实习基地 $(30^{\circ}21'\text{N}, 119^{\circ}09'\text{E})$,该地区年平均气温 $15 \sim 17'\text{C}$, $\geqslant 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的活动积温 $5200 \sim 5400'\text{C}$,年降水量 $1050 \sim 1150 \text{ mm}$,年蒸发量 $1040 \sim 1140 \text{ mm}$,年日照时数 $1800 \sim 1140 \sim$

 \sim $2200~{
m h}$, 无霜期 $220\sim$ $260~{
m d}$, 属亚热带季风气候区,适宜水稻、棉花、小麦、大豆、玉米等多种作物种植。

1.2 试验设计

从 199**开办 据** 续 3a 在实习基地试验田,于本地适宜播种期(稳定通过 15 C 的气温或稳定通过 17 C 的 5 cm 地温) 4 月 20 日播棉花、玉米和大豆。用对比法根据作物种类不同分区进行试验,每种作物分两

1.3 田间观测

- 1.3.1 土壤温度观测 在播种前一天在每个重复中埋设地面温度表(0cm 温度表、地面最高、地面最低)和曲管地温表(测定 5cm、10cm、15cm 和 20cm 土壤温度)。从播种之日起每天 3 次(08:00、14:00、20:00)连续进行土壤温度的观测,一直到作物生育后期(棉花吐絮期、玉米、大豆黄熟期)停止观测。
- 1. 3. 2 株间光照度的观测 从作物旺盛生长期(棉花开花~吐絮、玉米抽雄穗~乳熟、大豆开花~结荚) 开始,用照度计每天 5 次(08:00,10:00,12:00,14:00,16:00)测定作物株间光照度,每次测 3 个高度,即冠
- 层上部、作物外活动面处和根部地面。 1.3.3 作物发育期观测 棉花观测出苗、现蕾、开花、成铃和吐絮:玉米观测出苗、七叶、抽雄、雌穗、乳熟
- 和黄熟;大豆观测出苗、开花、结荚、乳熟和黄熟。每个发育期还进行生长高度的观测。

2 结果与分析

2.1 地膜覆盖在作物生育前期的增温效应

地膜覆盖在作物生育前期具有明显的增温效应,因而能使播种后的种子萌发快、出苗迅速,这是前人许多试验已经证明并得到实际应用的结论 [3-4]。笔者通过 $1999\sim2001$ 年 3a 的试验资料,再次证明了这一结论的正确性。统计结果显示, $4\sim5$ 月份地面和地中($5\mathrm{cm}$ 、 $10\mathrm{cm}$ 、 $15\mathrm{cm}$ 和 $20\mathrm{cm}$)棉花、玉米、大豆各深度平均温度覆膜比对照分别高出 $1.1\sim3.8$ C、 $2.1\sim3.0$ C、 $0.8\sim3.5$ C (详见表 1)。

2.2 地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期的降温效应

Table 1 Average temperatures in growing period

0 1 0 01

作物 Crop	处理 Treatment	0~20cm 不同土层地温/℃ 0~20cm different layer temperature/℃						
		0cm	5cm	10cm	15cm	20cm		
棉花 Cotton	覆膜 Film-mulch	23.0	19.9	18.7	17.5	16.8		
	对照 Check	19.2	16.9	16.8	16.1	15.7		
	差值 Defict	3.8	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.1		
玉米 Maize	覆膜 Film-mulch	26.2	19.0	18.9	18.6	18.5		
	对照 Check	22.7	16.0	16.0	16.5	15.9		
	差值 Defict	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.1	2.6		
大豆 Soybean	覆膜 Film-mulch	27.7	26.6	25.5	25.3	24.9		
	对照 Check	24.2	23.6	24.7	22.7	22.6		
	差值 Defict	3.5	3.0	0.8	2.6	2.3		

2.3 地膜覆盖对农田光照度的影响

农田作物群体中光照度的大小是影响作物光合作用进而影响作物生育和产量的决定性因素,而进入作物群体中的光照度,根据 Beer 公式 $I=I_o \cdot e^{-\kappa F}$,主要与叶面系数 F 有关,因为叶面系数直接影响田间消光系数 K 的大小, $K=\frac{1}{F}\ln\frac{I_o}{I}$, I_o 为冠层上部的光强,I 为到达作物群体某一高度上的光强)。当农田覆

盖地膜后,由于作物生育前期有增温、保湿和保肥作用,促使作物发育速度加快,到作物旺盛生长期,覆盖

3),这也许是地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期中具有降温效应的主要原因之一。

表 2 作物旺盛生长期平均温度(1999~2001)

Table 2 Average temperatures during healthy growth stage crop

作物 Crop	处理 Treatment	地面最高温(℃) The earth's surface	不同土层地温(C) Different layer temperature				
	Treatment	highest temperature	Different layer 0cm 5cm 10cm 32.7 31.1 31.0 33.9 31.6 31.5 -1.1 -0.5 -0.5 30.1 29.9 29.7 31.0 30.3 30.1 -0.9 -0.4 -0.4 30.2 27.8 27.6 30.9 28.3 28.1	10cm	15cm	20cm	
05.10 00.01	覆膜 Film-mulch	45.3	32.7	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.7
07-10~08-21 棉花 Cotton	对照 Check	48.4	33.9	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3
1110 TC COLLOII	差值 Deficit	-3.1	-1.1	Different layer temperature 5cm 10cm 15cm 31.1 31.0 30.9 31.6 31.5 31.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 29.9 29.7 29.6 30.3 30.1 29.9 -0.4 -0.4 -0.3 27.8 27.6 27.5 28.3 28.1 27.9	-0.6		
00.1 05.10	覆膜 Film-mulch	37.4	30.1	29.9	29.7	29.6	29.6
06-1~07-10 玉米 Maize	对照 Check	40.1	31.0	30.3	30.1	29.9	29.9
⊥ N Waize	差值 Deficit	-2.7	-0.9	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3
05.01.05.10	覆膜 Film-mulch	36.8	30.2	27.8	27.6	27.5	27.4
05-21~07-10	对照 Check	39.3	30.9	28.3	28.1	27.9	27.7
大豆 Soybean	差值 Deficit	-2.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3

表 3 不同作物旺盛生长期的光照度(klx)

Table 3 Illuminance in during healthy growth stage of different crops

) Tal et a 1 3 7	顶 部 Acro minstry		2/3 核	卡高	地面 The earth's surface		
V= Nm €	测定时间			2/3 Individ	ual height			
作物 Crop	Observational- time	覆膜	对照	覆膜	对照	覆膜	对照	
	time	Film-mulch	Check	Film-mulch	Check	Film-mulch	Check	
棉花 Cotton	8:00	3.86	3.86	2.49	2.65	2.15	2.26	
	10:00	78.5	78.5	38.3	39.8	34.4	35.5	
	12:00	97.7	97.7	46.5	46.8	42.9	43.4	
	14:00	83.9	83.9	42.7	49.2	38.0	40.8	
	16:00	53.5	53.5	34.5	34.8	34.1	34.4	
玉米 Maize	8:00	5.29	5.29	3.05	4.51	2.86	2.77	
	10:00	67.4	67.4	47.6	48.4	36.3	40.9	
	12:00	70.1	70.1	59.1	60.3	41.4	43.7	
	14:00	78.5	78.5	45.5	49.0	42.9	44.7	
	16:00	45.3	45.3	37.9	38.1	37.6	37.8	
	8:00	3.14	3.14	4.20	4.31	2.17	2.13	
大豆 Soybean	10:00	47.2	47.2	41.2	44.3	38.6	39.9	
	12:00	56.2	56.2	49.4	49.0	49.0	49.1	
	14:00	67.8	67.8	59.4	60.9	43.1	44.0	
	16:00	34.0	34.0	23.1	23.9	23.0	23.3	

2.4 地膜覆盖对作物经济性状的影响

通过对 $1999\sim2001$ 连续 3a 的作物考种资料的统计分析可知,3 种覆膜处理作物的经济性状均优于对照,以产量因素最为显著;3a 平均皮棉增产 $22.6 kg/667 m^2$,增幅为 25.0%;玉米增产 $67.6 kg/667 m^2$,增幅为 13.6%;大豆增产 $28.0 kg/667 m^2$,增幅 25.9%(见表 $4\sim$ 表 6)。

3 结论与讨论

- 3.1 地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期由于枝叶茂盛,叶面积系数大,白天截留的太阳总辐射多,进入作物中下部的光能减少,致使覆盖作物田中的地温较对照地低,尤以白天最高温度降低最为明显,棉花、玉米、大豆等3种作物田的降温幅度分别为3.1°、2.7° 2.5°。
- 3.2 根据**存于方数项** 的热量平衡原理 $R_T = P + B + LE_C$,白天覆盖作物地虽然土壤蒸发量减少,但因作物枝叶茂盛,而使蒸腾量大大增加,其结果是消耗于农田蒸散的能量 (LE_C) 增多,导致乱流交换(P)和加

热土壤(B)项的能量减少,这也许是地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期具有降温效应的主要原因之一。

表 4 地膜覆盖对棉花主要经济性状的影响 $(1999\sim2001)$

Table 4 Effects of film-mulch on main economic characteristics of cotton

处理 Treatment	株高*(cm) Individual plant height	叶面积系数 * Leaf ratio	分枝数 Agric number	蕾铃脱落率(%) Abastrums and cotton peach abscission rate	单株籽棉重(g) Single plant seeded cotton weight	单铃重(g) Single cotton peach weight	产量 (kg/667m²) Product
覆膜 Film-mulch	118.3	3.9	7.1	60.86	76.9	4.8	113.0
对照 Check	110.8	3.1	6.4	71.27	67.9	4.1	90.4
差值 Defict	7.5	0.8	0.7	-10.29	9.0	0.7	22.6
增幅 The extent of increase(%)	6.77	25.8	10.94	-14.85	13.25	17.07	25.0

*株高、叶面积系数为3年的7月20日测定的平均值

表 5 地膜覆盖对玉米主要经济性状的影响(1999~2001)

Table 5 Effects of film-mulch on main economic characteristics of maize

处理 Treatment	株高*(cm) Individual plant height	叶面积系数 * Leaf ratio	茎粗(cm) Stem coarse	穗长(cm) Spike length	百粒重(g) Hundred grain weight	穗粒重(g) Single spike grain weight	产量 (kg/667m²) Product
覆膜 Film-mulch	148.8	3. 3	2.13	23.59	29.10	177.18	564.77
对照 Check	101.0	2.7	1.34	22.03	27.13	158.83	497.15
差值 Defict	47.8	0.6	0.79	1.56	1.97	18.35	67.62
增幅 The extent of increase(%)	47.33	22.2	58.96	7.08	7.26	11.55	13.60
* 株高、叶面积系	系数为 3 年的 (5月20日测定6	的平均值				

表 **6** 地膜覆盖对大豆主要经济性状的影响(1999~2001)

Table 6 Effects of film-mulch on main economic characteristics of soybean

处理 Treatment	株高(cm) Individual plant height	叶面积系数* Leaf ratio	主茎粗(cm) Main axis coarse	单株英数 Single plant pod number	单株粒重(g) Single plant grain weight	百粒重(g) Hundred grain weight	产量 (kg/667m²) Product
覆膜 Film-mulch	91.38	4.0	1.39	87.5	51.31	29.74	136.1
对照 Check	87.08	3.2	1.09	70.1	35.42	27.37	108.1
差值 Defict	4.75	0.8	0.30	17.4	15.92	2.37	28.0
增幅 The extent of increase(%)	5.45	25.0	27.52	24.82	44.95	8.66	25.90
			·				

- *株高、叶面积系数为3年的6月25日测定的平均值
- 3.3 地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期中的降温效应,可减轻夏季高温对作物的危害^[8]。根据作物光合作用和呼吸作用的 3 基点温度(光合作用.0 < 5 C .20 < 25 C .40 C ;呼吸作用:-10 C .36 < 40 C .50 C) [9] 可知,夏季白天温度比较高,当午后 13 < 17 时温度超过光合作用适宜温度上限时,则作物的光合作用强度下降,而呼吸作用增强,此时呼吸作用消耗的有机物质增多,呼吸消耗的能量大于光合作用合成的能量,导致作物生长缓慢,而覆盖作物地因其温度较对照地低,作物的生长活力增强,因而使作物能够增产。
- 3.4 地膜覆盖在作物旺盛生长期的降温效应使作物增产的理论,补充了塑膜的应用价值,纠正了地膜覆盖能使作物增产的原因仅仅是在作物生育前期的增温保湿作用的片面理论,为进一步推广和扩大地膜覆盖栽培作物**泻供了数据**气象依据。
- 3.5 随着地膜覆盖栽培面积的扩大,地膜覆盖在土壤中不易降解并污染土壤的问题越来越严重,实际上

环境工程、物理化学、生理生化和农业气象等多家学科正组织联合研究这一重大课题,已研制了多种不同 降解方式的地膜,从而为地膜的生产应用解除了忧虑。

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