

有机无机肥长期配合施用对冬小麦籽粒品质的影响

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摘要:提高籽粒品质和产量是当前国内小麦生产的核心。小麦品质和产量取决于基因型、生态环境(如土壤肥力等)和栽培技术(尤其是养分管理技术)。长期肥料试验是研究养分管理对小麦产量和品质影响的有效手段,迄今,长期施肥对小麦产量的影响报道很多,但对籽粒品质的影响报道很少。在 20a 长期定位肥料试验的基础上,研究了有机无机肥长期配合施用对不同类型小麦籽粒品质性状的影响。结果表明,有机肥主效应对小麦籽粒产量有显著作用,而对大部分品质指标无影响;无机肥处理主效应及有机无机肥交互效应对籽粒产量和大部分品质性状均有显著影响。有机无机肥料配合施用与单施无机肥处理相比提高了小麦大部分品质性状,有利于强筋小麦籽粒产量和品质的同步提高,但不利于弱筋小麦品质的改善。进一步分析了土壤肥力及磷钾肥对小麦籽粒品质的影响。

关键词:冬小麦;品质;有机无机肥配合;长期施用

Effects of long-term application of manure and fertilizers on grain quality and yield of winter wheat

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Abstract: The improvement of grain quality and yield is key in China's wheat production. Both grain quality and yield depend on used genotype, growth conditions including soil fertility, as well as crop management, especially nutrient management. Long-term fertility experiments facilitate research on the effects of nutrient management on wheat yield and quality. The long-term effects of nutrient management on wheat yield have been reported in literatures, but effects on grain quality are less known. In the present paper, a 20-year nutrient management experiment with wheat-maize double cropping system was used to investigate the effects of manure and fertilizers on grain yield and quality in different winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.) cultivars, during three growing seasons from 2000 to 2003. The eight nutrient management treatments included: a control without supply of external nutrients (CK), only N fertilizer (N), N and P fertilizer (NP), N, P and K fertilizer (NPK), only manure (M), manure and N fertilizer (MN), manure and N and P fertilizer (MNP), manure and N, P and K fertilizer (MNPK). In the 2000~2001 season, the gluten rich cultivars Wanmai 38 and Yan 2801 were used, while in 2001~2002 and 2003~2003, the gluten rich cultivars Yan 2801, Xuzhou 26 and the gluten poor cultivar Xuzhou 25 were used. The main effect of manure was significant for grain yield, while it was insignificant for most quality traits. The main effects of fertilizer and the interaction between manure and fertilizer were significant on both grain yield and major grain quality traits. The long-term application of

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manure in combination with fertilizers had more effect on most of the quality traits compared to the fertilizer treatments only. The results indicate that the combined use of organic and inorganic nutrient sources favors the quality of gluten rich wheat varieties, but reduces the quality of gluten poor wheat varieties. Soil organic matter, total N, available P and available K in the soil were not correlated with the major grain quality traits, but were significantly correlated with the grain yield of all varieties. This suggests that mainly nutrient management and not soil fertility determined wheat grain quality in the present study.

Key words:winter wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.); grain quality; manure; fertilizer; long-term experiment

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小麦籽粒品质形成不仅与基因型密切相关^[1,2],更受生态条件的影响^[3~5],其中地力条件与肥料运筹对品质的影响极为显著^[6~10]。长期定位肥料试验后,同种类型土壤形成了不同的土壤肥力,为研究土壤肥力与肥料运筹对小麦籽粒品质的影响提供了极为有利的基础条件。已有报道表明,长期定位施肥后,小麦籽粒品质性状产生显著变化^[11,12]。但上述研究多以普通小麦品种为材料,未涉及专用小麦品种,且品质性状多限于籽粒营养品质,对小麦加工品质性状的影响鲜有报道^[13],而长期定位施肥对专用小麦面团流变学特性的影响尚未见报道。本研究在已有 20a 长期定位肥料试验的基础上,选用优质强筋和弱筋专用小麦品种,研究了长期有机、无机肥料及其配合施用对小麦籽粒品质的影响,以期为专用小麦品质调优栽培技术的制订提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

试验在江苏省徐州农科所长期定位肥料试验地中进行。原试验从 1980 年秋播开始,土壤为黄泛冲积母质发育的黄潮土,质地为砂壤。土壤基础肥力为有机质 10.8 g/kg、全氮 0.66 g/kg、速效磷 12 mg/kg、速效钾 63 mg/kg、缓效钾 738.5 mg/kg。

原试验为裂区设计,主区因子为有机肥处理,设施(M)与不施两个水平;裂区因子为无机肥处理,设 4 个水平,即空白(CK)、氮肥(N)、氮磷肥(NP)和氮磷钾肥(NPK),小区面积 33.3m²,重复 4 次。试验为小麦-玉米一年两熟制,氮、磷、钾化肥每季施用量均为:纯 N 150 kg/hm²,其中 50%做基肥在播种前施入,50%做追肥于拔节期施入;P₂O₅ 为 75 kg/hm²;K₂O 为 112.5 kg/hm²。有机肥为厩肥,每季施用量为:1981~1984 年施马粪 37500 kg/hm²;1985~2001 年施牛粪 18750 kg/hm²。磷钾肥和有机肥均做为基肥一次性施入。

2000 年选用强筋小麦品种皖麦 38 和烟 2801,2001 和 2002 年均选用强筋小麦品种烟 2801 和徐州 26 及弱筋小麦品种徐州 25。品种因子为再裂区。各年度播前土壤养分含量见表 1。除肥料因素外,其余田间管理措施基本同当地大田生产。

表 1 不同施肥处理播种前土壤肥力状况

Table 1 Soil fertility status before sowing for different fertilization treatments in 2000 and 2001								
处理 Treatment	2000				2001			
	有机质 (g/kg)	全氮 (g/kg)	速效磷 (mg/kg)	速效钾 (mg/kg)	有机质 (g/kg)	全氮 (g/kg)	速效磷 (mg/kg)	速效钾 (mg/kg)
	Organic manure	Total nitrogen	Available phosphorus	Available potassium	Organic manure	Total nitrogen	Available phosphorus	Available potassium
M	19.5	1.33	71.8	75.0	20.0	1.64	69.4	73.4
MN	20.2	1.43	64.7	67.9	20.5	1.66	71.2	72.5
MNP	19.9	1.49	98.6	79.4	21.0	1.67	97.8	80.1
MNPK	20.9	1.50	98.4	95.2	21.5	1.64	101.1	101.0
CK	9.1	0.82	4.9	54.7	9.3	0.98	4.5	55.2
N	12.2	0.96	4.7	55.0	11.1	0.85	3.6	49.4
NP	13.3	0.84	12.5	52.5	11.5	1.06	11.8	48.9
NPK	12.5	0.91	13.1	65.1	12.1	1.10	13.5	66.4

成熟后收获籽粒,经 1 个月生理成熟后测定各品质指标。因 CK 和 N 处理的单个重复样品量不足以满足面团流变学特性分析要求,面团流变学特性指标测定用 4 个重复的混合样品,而其余指标则均测定了 4 个重复。

1.2 测定项目与方法

湿面筋和干面筋含量测定用 JJJM-54-115II 型面筋测定仪,按 GB/T14608-93 的方法测定,面筋指数用 JZSM 面筋指数测定仪测定,降落数值用 ZN-II 型降落值仪测定,沉降值按 GB/T 14607-1995 的方法测定。淀粉含量按 GB5006-85 谷物籽粒粗淀粉测定法,蛋白质含量用凯氏定氮法测定^[14],蛋白质组分含量测定按连续震荡提取法^[15],用凯氏定氮法测定,全氮含量乘以系数

5.7 得蛋白质含量。

1.3 方差分析

因 2001~2002 和 2002~2003 年度试验结果趋势基本一致,因此仅列出产量、蛋白质和淀粉含量指标进行分析(表 2),其余指标均使用 2001~2002 年度试验数据。

方差分析用再裂区试验设计分析方法,用 Duncan 新复极差(SSR)法进行多重比较。

表 2 2001~2002 和 2002~2003 季节不同施肥处理对小麦品种籽粒粗蛋白和淀粉含量及产量的影响

Table 2 Effects of different fertilization treatments on contents of crude protein and starch in grains and yield in different wheat cultivars in the 2001~2002 and 2002~2003 seasons

处理 Treatment	品种 Variety	2001~2002			2002~2003		
		蛋白质(%) Protein	淀粉(%) Starch	产量(kg/hm ²) Yield	蛋白质(%) Protein	淀粉(%) Starch	产量(kg/hm ²) Yield
M	Xuzhou 25	8.95 j	60.1 abcd	3258 j	9.7 l	64.3 a	4044 j
	Xuzhou 26	10.87 ghi	57.8 bcdef	2593 kl	13.00 fghi	58.0 ef	2606 l
	Yan 2801	11.21 ghi	59.9 abcd	2828 k	12.83 ghij	62.9 abc	2811 kl
MN	Xuzhou 25	13.10 bcd	58.0 bcdef	4827 ef	12.47 hij	57.3 f	5588 ef
	Xuzhou 26	11.56 fgh	58.1 abcdef	4987 def	15.22 bc	60.2 de	6474 abc
	Yan 2801	13.59 abcd	56.3 def	5650 ab	13.78 defg	60.7 cd	5968 cde
MNP	Xuzhou 25	11.73 efg	57.0 cdef	5185 cde	13.35 efgh	61.2 bcd	5990 cde
	Xuzhou 26	13.84 abc	60.3 abc	5306 Bcd	15.61 b	59.8 de	6746 ab
	Yan 2801	13.59 abcd	58.6 abcde	5591 ab	14.13 cdef	59.5 def	5942 de
MNPk	Xuzhou 25	11.58 fgh	61.2 ab	5425 bc	12.08 ijk	63.1 ab	6756 ab
	Xuzhou 26	13.17 bcd	58.0 bcdef	5648 ab	14.66 bcd	59.9 de	6864 a
	Yan 2801	14.11 ab	55.5 ef	5953 a	13.95 defg	59.2 def	6270 bcd
CK	Xuzhou 25	10.25 i	61.8 a	821 m	11.03 k	51.5 gh	1472 mn
	Xuzhou 26	12.85 cd	56.6 cdef	718 m	14.73 bcd	48.1 i	1121 n
	Yan 2801	12.96 bcd	54.3 f	793 m	12.25 hij	53.3 g	1339 mn
N	Xuzhou 25	11.66 fgh	59.6 abcd	2374 l	11.66 jk	52.3 gh	2407 l
	Xuzhou 26	13.80 abc	58.1 abcdef	2639 kl	17.11 a	47.9 i	1727 m
	Yan 2801	14.38 a	58.4 abcde	2696 kl	14.51 bcde	51.2 gh	3108 k
NP	Xuzhou 25	11.19 ghi	60.4 abc	3359 j	12.02 ijk	50.2 hi	4855 hi
	Xuzhou 26	13.49 abcd	59.1 abcde	4072 hi	14.13 cdef	48.3 i	5010 ghi
	Yan 2801	12.56 def	59.6 abcd	3868 i	13.38 efgh	51.9 gh	4565 i
NPK	Xuzhou 25	10.49 hi	61.9 a	4428 gh	12.17 ij	53.1 g	5165 fgh
	Xuzhou 26	11.22 ghi	57.1 cdef	4341 gh	15.24 bc	48.9 i	5284 fgh
	Yan 2801	12.77 cde	57.0 cdef	4642 fg	14.58 bcd	48.5 i	5384 fg
F-value	M	0.03	0.05	649.36**	3.6	1.06	612.92**
	I	21.23**	1.11	1021.75**	32.1**	1.2	342.73**
	V	82.77**	15.5**	12.13**	151.82**	22.43**	8.23**
	M×I	15.35**	2.38	45.93**	9.72**	2.62	33.99**
	M×V	3.98*	4.60*	3.53*	3.39*	4.94*	13.82**
	I×V	6.05**	4.55**	5.79**	3.51**	6.68**	13.47**
	M×I×V	4.74**	2.58*	2.34	3.5**	3.16*	1.18

$F_{0.05}(M)=18.5$, $F_{0.05}(I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(V)=3.29$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(M\times V)=3.29$, $F_{0.05}(I\times V)=2.4$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I\times V)=2.4$; $F_{0.01}(M)=98.5$, $F_{0.01}(I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(V)=5.34$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(M\times V)=5.34$, $F_{0.01}(I\times V)=3.43$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I\times V)=3.43$. Small letters refer to differences at significant level of 0.05

2 结果与分析

2.1 对小麦产量、粗蛋白质和淀粉含量的影响

两年度试验结果均显示有机肥和无机肥主效应、有机肥与无机肥互作效应、无机肥与品种互作效应对产量的作用达到极显

著水平(表 2、表 3),而 2001~2002 和 2002~2003 年度试验中,品种主效应、有机肥与品种互作效应对产量的作用也达到显著至极显著水平(表 2)。表明有机肥和无机肥主效应及有机无机肥交互效应对小麦产量的显著影响不受年际间差异的影响。两年产量结果中,各品种产量均以全量施肥处理最高,以不施肥处理(CK)产量最低,仅为最高产量的 1/6~1/7。氮磷钾全施处理产量显著高于部分施肥处理。此外,有机无机肥配合施用后产量显著高于仅施无机肥的各处理,而且施用有机肥后,即使不施用钾肥(MNP)处理,产量也显著高于不施有机肥的氮磷钾肥全施的处理(NPK)。

有机肥和无机肥主效应、有机肥与无机肥的互作效应对籽粒淀粉含量无显著影响,而品种主效应和有机肥与品种的交互效应对籽粒淀粉含量产生显著影响。

两年度的试验结果(表 2、表 3)均表明,有机肥主效应对籽粒蛋白质含量无显著影响,无机肥和品种主效应、有机肥与无机肥交互效应、无机肥与品种的交互效应对小麦籽粒蛋白质含量具显著作用。2001~2002 和 2002~2003 年度的试验结果还显示有机肥与品种的交互效应、有机肥和无机肥及品种的交互效应均显著影响籽粒蛋白质含量。2000~2001 年度的试验中,M 与 CK 处理间籽粒蛋白质含量则差异不大。2001~2002 和 2002~2003 年度试验中,而 M 处理与 CK 处理相比,籽粒蛋白质含量却明显降低(2002~2003 年度的烟 2801 除外)。这种年度间试验结果的差异,可能与不同年度有机无机肥配合施用对籽粒产量和蛋白质含量影响的幅度不同有关。如 2000~2001 和 2002~2003 年度试验中,M 处理的产量仅为 CK 的 2.1~2.7 倍,而 2001~2002 年度为 3.6~4.0 倍。究其原因,2001~2002 与 2002~2003 年度麦季较为干旱,各处理小麦产量均明显降低,而不施肥处理在这种逆境下的产量所受影响显著大于施肥处理,单施无机肥处理大于有机与无机肥配合施用处理。不同年度间各施肥处理对产量的不同影响,导致对籽粒蛋白质的稀释作用不同,最终影响到蛋白质含量的差异。

2.2 对小麦籽粒蛋白质各组分含量的影响

表 3 结果表明,有机肥主效应对籽粒清蛋白、球蛋白以及醇溶蛋白/麦谷蛋白比无显著影响,而对醇溶蛋白和麦谷蛋白含量具极显著的影响。无机肥处理主效应及有机无机肥的互作效应对籽粒蛋白质的各组分含量及醇溶蛋白/谷蛋白比具极显著的作用。除球蛋白含量外,蛋白质各组分含量及醇溶蛋白/谷蛋白比在品种间的差异达显著至极显著水平。

除烟 2801 的 MNP 处理籽粒麦谷蛋白含量略低于 NP 处理外,有机无机肥配合施用处理的籽粒醇溶蛋白和谷蛋白含量均高于单施无机肥处理,而随着无机养分种类的增多,有机无机肥配合施用处理与单施无机肥处理间籽粒中醇溶蛋白和谷蛋白含量差距呈缩小的趋势。

2.3 对面粉主要加工品质性状的影响

有机肥主效应仅对降落值具显著的作用,无机肥处理及品种主效应对降落值、沉降值、干/湿面筋含量及面筋指数具显著的影响(表 5、表 6)。有机无机肥的互作效应对干/湿面筋含量及面筋指数在两年度试验中均表现出显著的影响,而对降落值和沉降值的影响因试验年份而异。

随着无机肥施用种类增多,有机无机肥配合处理及单施无机肥处理的干/湿面筋含量均呈上升趋势。M 和 MN 处理的干/湿面筋含量明显高于对应的单施无机肥处理,这可能与 M 和 MN 处理产量明显高于 CK 和单施 N 肥处理,导致 CK 和 N 处理干/湿面筋含量相对较高有关。MNP 和 MNPK 处理的干/湿面筋含量则高于对应的单施无机肥处理,表明在较高的产量条件

表 3 2000~2001 季节不同处理对小麦品种籽粒粗蛋白和淀粉含量及产量的影响

Table 3 Effects of different fertilization treatments on contents of crude protein and starch in grains and yield in two wheat cultivars in the 2000~2001 season

处理	品种	蛋白质(%)	淀粉(%)	产量(kg/hm ²)
Treatment	Variety	Protein	Starch	Yield
M	Wanmai 38	11.40 gh	57.7 abc	3324 h
	Yan 2801	13.17 def	48.5 e	3592 gh
MN	Wanmai 38	16.02 ab	58.9 abc	7995 b
	Yan 2801	16.34 a	48.3 e	7241 c
MNP	Wanmai 38	12.02 fgh	61.9 a	7904 bc
	Yan 2801	13.67 cdef	49.0 e	7705 bc
MNPK	Wanmai 38	14.44 bcde	58.0 abc	7930 bc
	Yan 2801	14.76 abcd	49.3 e	8675 a
CK	Wanmai 38	11.29 h	54.9 bcde	1443 i
	Yan 2801	13.32 cdef	60.1 ab	1529 i
N	Wanmai 38	12.86 efgh	51.0 de	4202 efg
	Yan 2801	13.28 cdef	56.4 abcd	3172 h
NP	Wanmai 38	13.01 efg	57.8 abc	4016 fg
	Yan 2801	14.93 abc	57.8 abc	4671 ef
NPK	Wanmai 38	13.45 cdef	60.3 ab	4773 e
	Yan 2801	12.34 fgh	53.0 cde	5738 d
F-value	M	13.92	3.26	530.14**
	I	20.72**	1.83	278.03**
	V	9.78**	20.94**	0.71
	M×I	19.51**	1.02	13.37**
	M×V	0.12	28.82**	0.50
	I×V	3.64*	2.00	11.03**
	M×I×V	0.50	2.59	1.39

$F_{0.05}(M)=18.5$, $F_{0.05}(I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(V)=4.49$, $F_{0.05}(M \times I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(M \times V)=4.49$, $F_{0.05}(I \times V)=3.24$, $F_{0.05}(M \times I \times V)=5.29$; $F_{0.01}(M)=98.5$, $F_{0.01}(I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(V)=8.53$, $F_{0.01}(M \times I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(M \times V)=8.53$, $F_{0.01}(I \times V)=5.29$, $F_{0.01}(M \times I \times V)=5.29$. Small letters refer to differences at significant level of 0.05

下,有机肥可同时促进小麦籽粒产量和干/湿面筋含量的提高。

表 4 2001~2002 季节不同施肥处理对小麦品种籽粒蛋白组份的影响

Table 4 Effects of different fertilization treatments on contents of protein components in wheat grain of different cultivars in the 2001~2002 season

处理 Treatment	品种 Variety	清蛋白(%) Albumin	球蛋白(%) Globulin	醇溶蛋白(%) Gliadin	麦谷蛋白(%) Glutenin	醇溶/麦谷 Gliadin/Glutenin
M	Xuzhou 25	2.39 def	1.07 cdef	2.75 f	2.91 bcd	0.95 ef
	Xuzhou 26	1.80 jkl	1.11 bcde	2.58 fg	2.35 fgh	1.10 def
	Yan 2801	2.10 fghij	1.09 cdef	3.74 ab	2.84 bcde	1.33 bcdef
MN	Xuzhou 25	1.67 lm	1.11 bcde	3.12 cdef	2.31 fgh	1.35 abcde
	Xuzhou 26	2.22 efgh	1.03 cdefg	3.46 bcd	3.07 abc	1.13 def
	Yan 2801	2.65 cd	0.86 defg	2.96 def	2.86 bcde	1.03 def
MNP	Xuzhou 25	2.03 ghijk	1.08 cdef	3.69 abc	2.22 gh	1.66 abc
	Xuzhou 26	3.05 ab	1.28 bc	4.12 a	3.46 a	1.19 def
	Yan 2801	1.90 hijkl	0.97 cdefg	3.51 bcd	2.47 defg	1.42 abcd
MNPk	Xuzhou 25	2.32 efg	1.01 cdefg	3.34 bcde	2.95 bc	1.13 def
	Xuzhou 26	3.06 ab	1.15 bcde	3.84 ab	3.24 ab	1.19 def
	Yan 2801	2.71 c	0.68 g	3.38 bcde	3.12 abc	1.07 def
CK	Xuzhou 25	2.16 fghi	0.85 efg	1.47 i	0.85 j	1.72 ab
	Xuzhou 26	2.78 bc	0.83 efg	1.47 i	1.14 j	1.29 cdef
	Yan 2801	1.91 hijkl	1.22 bcd	2.98 def	2.71 cdef	1.09 def
N	Xuzhou 25	1.48 mn	2.02 a	2.13 gh	1.95 hi	1.11 def
	Xuzhou 26	1.74 klm	1.88 a	1.61 hi	3.02 abc	0.53 g
	Yan 2801	1.66 lm	2.05 a	1.75 hi	1.94 hi	0.90 fg
NP	Xuzhou 25	1.94 hijkl	0.74 fg	2.83 ef	1.64 i	1.75 a
	Xuzhou 26	3.15 a	1.47 b	3.78 ab	2.82 bcde	1.34 abcde
	Yan 2801	3.10 a	1.12 bcde	2.86 ef	2.85 bcde	1.00 def
NPK	Xuzhou 25	1.34 n	1.31 bc	2.84 ef	2.31 fgh	1.24 cdef
	Xuzhou 26	1.87 ijkl	1.23 bc	3.72 ab	3.13 abc	1.18 def
	Yan 2801	2.52 cde	0.68 g	2.94 def	2.40 efgh	1.25 cdef
F-value	M	16.82	51.68	970.56**	1369**	0.17
	I	23.13**	69.67**	70.23**	59.07**	10.89**
	V	92.56**	3.72	6.13*	36.29**	8.66*
	M×I	28.08**	85.7**	12.69**	23.57**	6.25**
	M×V	8.33**	1.62	0.31	6.84*	3.48
	I×V	27.2**	5.9**	15.58**	14.3**	1.78
	M×I×V	31.23**	1.69	1.75	8.2**	2.87

数据为两次重复 Data with two replications. $F_{0.05}(M)=161$, $F_{0.05}(I)=4.76$, $F_{0.05}(V)=4.76$, $F_{0.05}(M \times I)=6.63$, $F_{0.05}(M \times V)=3.63$, $F_{0.05}(I \times V)=2.74$, $F_{0.05}(M \times I \times V)=2.74$; $F_{0.01}(M)=405$, $F_{0.01}(I)=9.78$, $F_{0.01}(V)=9.78$, $F_{0.01}(M \times I)=6.23$, $F_{0.01}(M \times V)=6.23$, $F_{0.01}(I \times V)=4.20$, $F_{0.01}(M \times I \times V)=4.20$. Small letters refer to differences at significant level of 0.05

2.4 对面团流变学特性的影响

表 7 示出,不同施肥处理对小麦面粉吸水率无显著影响。除烟 2801 的 MNPK 处理外,有机无机肥配合施用处理的面团形成时间均高于对应的单施无机肥处理。而除徐州 25 的 MNPK 处理外,有机无机肥配合施用处理的面团稳定时间和断裂时间均高于对应的单施无机肥处理。有机无机肥配合施用处理的评价值均高于对应的单施无机肥处理(徐州 25 的 M 和 MNPK 处理除外)。此外,各施肥处理面团形成时间、稳定时间、断裂时间和评价值均以烟 2801 最高,徐州 25 最低。

3 讨论

一般认为,土壤肥力对小麦籽粒品质的形成具显著的影响^[6],如较高肥力对强筋小麦籽粒品质的形成较为有利,而肥力较低或保水能力较差的土壤条件下更有利于弱筋小麦籽粒品质的形成^[11]。而本试验相关分析结果表明,各处理中土壤不同养

分含量与小麦品种不同品质性状相关性均不显著,仅籽粒产量与土壤有机质、全氮、速效磷和速效钾含量呈显著至极显著正相关(图 1)。这可能因为本试验中不仅有地力水平,也有不同施肥处理因素的影响,而施肥的效应大于地力因素的影响,导致本试验中土壤肥力水平与籽粒品质无相关;还可能与不同处理下籽粒产量不同,导致对籽粒品质的部分“稀释”效应有关。

表 5 2001~2002 季节不同施肥处理对小麦品种面粉主要品质性状的影响

Table 5 Effects of different fertilization treatments on main quality traits of wheat flour in different cultivars in the 2001~2002 season										
处理 Treatment	品种 Variety	降落值 (s) Falling number		沉降值 (ml) SDS-sedimentation volume		湿面筋含量 (%) Wet gluten content		干面筋含量 (%) Dry gluten content		面筋指数 Gluten index
M	Xuzhou 25	409	c	38.5	f	21.1	j	8.2	j	92.8 bcde
	Xuzhou 26	367	de	45.4	de	33.8	efg	11.6	efgh	93.7 abcde
	Yan 2801	354	defg	43.0	e	33.2	g	12.0	defg	98.7 a
MN	Xuzhou 25	451	ab	50.4	ab	30.7	h	10.7	hi	92.9 bcde
	Xuzhou 26	335	efg	50.6	ab	39.5	bc	13.7	abc	93.9 abcd
	Yan 2801	362	def	43.4	e	39.7	bc	13.3	abc	96.8 ab
MNP	Xuzhou 25	435	bc	51.2	ab	30.5	h	11.4	fghi	93.6 abcde
	Xuzhou 26	334	efg	50.8	ab	40.7	ab	13.5	abc	95.2 ab
	Yan 2801	346	defg	43.6	e	39.4	bc	13.1	bcd	97.6 ab
MNPK	Xuzhou 25	419	bc	42.7	e	33.4	fg	11.2	ghi	89.8 cde
	Xuzhou 26	338	efg	49.7	abc	41.1	ab	13.7	abc	95.9 ab
	Yan 2801	365	def	42.6	e	42.8	a	14.2	ab	96.3 ab
CK	Xuzhou 25	437	abc	36.2	f	25.4	i	8.7	j	92.7 bcde
	Xuzhou 26	294	h	45.7	de	36.8	d	12.6	cde	93.7 abcde
	Yan 2801	343	defg	44.8	e	40.7	ab	13.3	bc	88.7 e
N	Xuzhou 25	467	a	51.5	ab	34.0	efg	11.6	efgh	88.9 de
	Xuzhou 26	332	fg	48.7	bcd	43.3	a	14.6	a	94.3 abc
	Yan 2801	333	efg	43.3	e	42.1	ab	14.0	ab	90.0 cde
NP	Xuzhou 25	417	c	51.0	ab	30.0	h	10.3	i	93.6 abcde
	Xuzhou 26	320	gh	50.5	ab	36.2	de	13.4	abc	95.2 ab
	Yan 2801	336	efg	44.6	e	36.0	def	12.5	cdef	95.5 ab
NPK	Xuzhou 25	374	d	46.5	cde	29.0	h	10.3	i	94.9 abc
	Xuzhou 26	340	defg	53.7	a	39.7	bc	13.5	abc	96.7 ab
	Yan 2801	352	defg	52.8	ab	37.2	cd	12.5	cdef	97.9 ab
F-value	M	46.9**		2.69		0.42		0.28		1.16
	I	3.64*		46.29**		30.21**		12.41**		4.33**
	V	171.22**		31.69**		711.69**		277.3**		9.39**
	M×I	0.68		12.17**		18.03**		4.32*		5.70*
	M×V	1.40		3.19		0.44		2.13		7.20**
	I×V	4.97**		18.55**		11.00**		5.56**		0.88
	M×I×V	4.85**		1.26		6.87**		1.27		2.08

$F_{0.05}(M)=18.5$, $F_{0.05}(I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(V)=3.29$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(M\times V)=3.29$, $F_{0.05}(I\times V)=2.4$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I\times V)=2.4$; $F_{0.01}(M)=98.5$, $F_{0.01}(I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(V)=5.34$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(M\times V)=5.34$, $F_{0.01}(I\times V)=3.43$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I\times V)=3.43$. Small letters refer to differences at significant level of 0.05

以往研究结果表明,有机无机肥料配合施用可提高小麦籽粒品质,但上述研究仅以籽粒蛋白质含量和氨基酸含量及组成为主要指标^[11,12]。而不同专用类型小麦对籽粒品质各指标的要求不同,而且有时可能是相反的。如,弱筋专用小麦要求较低含量的蛋白质、干/湿面筋,较短的面团稳定时间和形成时间,而强筋专用小麦则相反。本试验结果发现,有机肥主效应主要提高了小麦籽粒产量,对干/湿面筋含量和降落值也有一定提高,而对其他品质性状无显著影响。但有机肥与无机肥互作效应不仅对籽粒产量有显著影响,对大部分品质指标也有显著的作用。从总体上看,有机无机配合处理提高了小麦籽粒或面粉的主要品质性状,包括蛋白质、干/湿面筋含量、面团形成时间和稳定时间等。显然,这有利于强筋小麦籽粒品质的形成,但对弱筋小麦籽粒品质产生不利影响。换言之,有机无机肥配合施用对强筋小麦籽粒品质和产量具同步提高的作用,而在提高弱筋小麦产量的同时,却有可能降低其品质特性。如何通过有机肥和无机肥的合理施用,促进弱筋小麦籽粒品质和产量的同步提高,尚需进一步研究。

表 6 2000~2001 季节不同施肥处理对小麦品种面粉主要品质性状的影响

Table 6 Effects of different fertilization treatments on main quality traits of wheat flour in different cultivars in the 2000~2001 season										
处理	品种	降落值 (s)		沉降值 (ml)		湿面筋含量 (%)		干面筋含量 (%)		面筋指数
Treatment	Variety	Falling number		SDS-sedimentation	volume	Wet gluten content		Dry gluten content		Gluten index
M	Wanmai 38	443	ab	58.7	e	29.1	f	10.8	ef	98.1 a
	Yan 2801	366	fg	44.3	i	33.2	e	10.1	fg	96.1 ab
MN	Wanmai 38	433	abc	66.7	d	34.2	de	10.9	def	95.7 ab
	Yan 2801	375	efg	50.3	fgh	38.9	abc	11.8	bcde	96.5 ab
MNP	Wanmai 38	422	abc	71.0	bc	41.4	ab	12.4	bcd	95.7 ab
	Yan 2801	379	efg	50.5	fgh	36.6	cde	11.2	cdef	94.4 ab
MNPK	Wanmai 38	450	a	69.7	c	40.4	abc	12.6	abc	95.1 ab
	Yan 2801	406	bcde	51.0	fg	40.5	abc	12.2	bcde	97.4 a
CK	Wanmai 38	362	g	64.0	d	25.9	f	8.3	h	98.3 a
	Yan 2801	402	cdef	47.7	h	28.8	f	8.9	gh	94.4 ab
N	Wanmai 38	284	h	70.8	bc	38.4	abcd	14.0	a	92.8 bc
	Yan 2801	307	h	51.7	fg	42.1	ab	12.8	ab	90.6 c
NP	Wanmai 38	383	defg	73.2	ab	39.0	abc	12.1	bcde	98.1 a
	Yan 2801	418	abcd	48.8	gh	36.1	cde	10.8	ef	85.7 d
NPK	Wanmai 38	439	abc	74.3	a	42.9	a	12.5	bcd	97.3 a
	Yan 2801	411	bcde	52.7	f	37.8	bcd	11.3	bcdef	95.1 ab
F-value	M	6528.3**		13.13		3.31		0.12		42.62
	I	51.39**		46.67**		50.28**		119.51**		6.62**
	V	7.21*		1724.82**		4.53*		5.21*		17.15**
	M×I	33.12**		2.51		19.07**		11.74**		6.75**
	M×V	26.88**		10.25**		0.63		0.87		16.17**
	I×V	0.86		11.25**		1.01		7.42**		6.06**
	M×I×V	2.13		0.17		1.72		0.95		2.71

$F_{0.05}(M)=18.5$, $F_{0.05}(I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(V)=4.49$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I)=3.49$, $F_{0.05}(M\times V)=4.49$, $F_{0.05}(I\times V)=3.24$, $F_{0.05}(M\times I\times V)=5.29$; $F_{0.01}(M)=98.5$, $F_{0.01}(I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(V)=8.53$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I)=5.95$, $F_{0.01}(M\times V)=8.53$, $F_{0.01}(I\times V)=5.29$, $F_{0.01}(M\times I\times V)=5.29$. Small letters refer to differences at significant level of 0.05

表 7 2001~2002 季节不同施肥处理对小麦面团流变学特性的影响

Table 7 Effects of different fertilization treatments on dough rheological characteristics of wheat flour in different cultivars in the 2001~2002 season

处理	品种	吸水率 (%)	形成时间 (min)	稳定时间 (min)	断裂时间 (min)	公差指数 (B. U.)	弱化度 (B. U.)	评价价值 (B. U.)
Treatment	Variety	Water absorption	Dough development time	Dough stability time	Dough broken-down time	Mixing tolerance index	Degree of softening	Valorimeter value
M	Xuzhou 25	59.9	2.0	1.9	3.4	90	140	36
	Xuzhou 26	68.3	2.6	2.0	3.8	100	145	38
	Yan 2801	68.3	4.0	4.4	8.2	40	75	53
MN	Xuzhou 25	59.9	2.1	2.5	3.8	55	90	43
	Xuzhou 26	66.0	3.7	3.5	6.4	50	100	50
	Yan 2801	65.5	4.5	6.9	11.5	15	55	57
MNP	Xuzhou 25	60.7	3	2.6	5.0	55	85	46
	Xuzhou 26	66.1	3.9	3.4	7.0	55	95	50
	Yan 2801	66.2	5.0	8.0	14.0	10	40	60
MNPK	Xuzhou 25	60.7	2.6	1.9	3.9	80	105	42
	Xuzhou 26	65.9	3.8	3.4	7.1	55	85	50
	Yan 2801	66.4	4.3	6.5	10.5	20	60	56
CK	Xuzhou 25	60.1	2.3	1.0	3.3	90	135	37
	Xuzhou 26	66.5	2.8	1.8	3.7	120	160	34
	Yan 2801	66.9	3.7	2.5	5.7	90	155	45
N	Xuzhou 25	60.3	2.5	1.9	3.8	75	120	40
	Xuzhou 26	65.9	3.2	3.1	5.7	70	130	42
	Yan 2801	67.5	3.5	3.3	6.3	70	120	47
NP	Xuzhou 25	60.6	2.6	1.9	4.0	70	115	40
	Xuzhou 26	66.6	3.0	2.2	4.3	90	150	41
	Yan 2801	67.4	3.6	3.3	6.3	80	140	44
NPK	Xuzhou 25	61.4	2.4	2.3	4.5	60	95	42
	Xuzhou 26	65.5	3.0	2.8	5.0	65	115	44
	Yan 2801	68.0	4.4	4.6	8.4	40	90	53

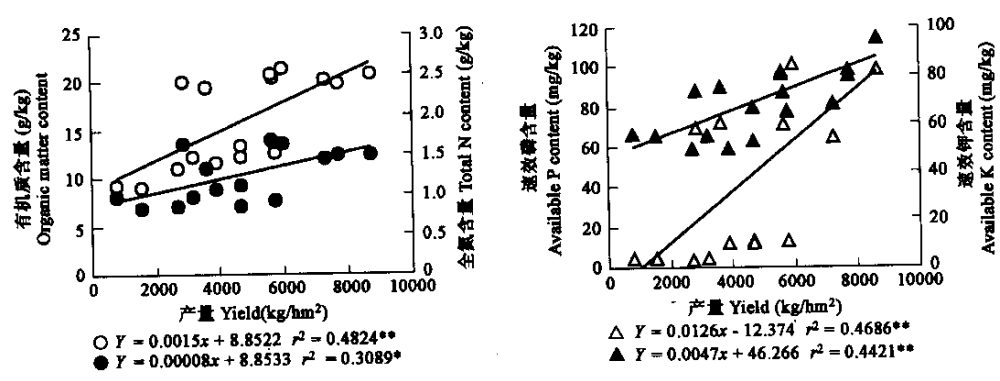


图1 烟 2801 籽粒产量与土壤有机质(○)、全氮(●)、速效磷(△)和速效钾(▲)含量的相关系数

Fig. 1 Correlation coefficients of grain yield in yan2801 to contents of organic matter(○),total nitrogen(●),available phosphorus(△) and potassium(▲) in soil

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