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氮磷水平与气象条件对春小麦籽粒 蛋白质含量形成动态的影响

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摘要:以3个品质类型春小麦品种的施肥和播期试验为基础,通过建立籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态的拟合方程,定量揭示籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态及氮磷肥与气象条件的影响效应。结果表明,灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量随时间动态变化的普遍规律符合一元三次多项式曲线,即呈自开花始先降低后升高的单谷曲线变化。氮磷肥与气象条件的影响及基因型差异通过方程特征量而体现。氮水平增加,高蛋白品种蛋白质含量增加,动态曲线谷值和峰值均明显提高且出现时间分别提前和推后。磷水平增加,高蛋白强筋品种蛋白质含量降低,高蛋白中筋品种则增加;高蛋白品种谷值和峰值均提高且出现时间推迟。低蛋白品种蛋白质含量随氮磷肥变化不明显且幅度很小。在没有水分胁迫的情况下,光温互作是影响籽粒蛋白质含量动态形成的首要因子,其次为降水;而气温日较差则为最敏感因子。较高光温条件互作前提下,增加灌浆期温度日较差使高蛋白品种蛋白质含量提高,低蛋白品种则降低。高蛋白相比于低蛋白品种更易受氮磷水平和气象条件影响。

关键词:春小麦;籽粒蛋白质含量;形成动态;氮磷水平;气象条件

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Effect of the nitrogen and phosphorus levels and meteorological conditions on formation dynamics of grain protein content in spring wheat

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Abstract: Wheat grain protein content depends on the genotype used and the environmental factors. Soil fertility and meteorological conditions are important environmental factors. The effects of N and P application and meteorological conditions on mature grain protein content have been reported in the literature, but the effects on protein content during grain filling are less known. In the present paper, the field experiments of N and P application and sowing by stages in Harbin in 2002 were used to investigate the dynamic pattern in grain protein content and how it is affected by the N and P levels and meteorological conditions during grain filling. The three genotypes of spring wheat of differing quality included a high protein - rich gluten - low yield genotype (Wildcat), a high protein - medium gluten - high yield genotype (DN7742) and a low protein - poor gluten - high yield genotype(NKH9). The N and P application experiments included F1 (N: 225 kg/hm², P₂O₅: 450 kg/hm²), F2 (N: 300 kg/hm², P₂O₅: 300 kg/hm²), F3 (N: 300 kg/hm², P₂O₅: 450 kg/hm²) and F4 (N: 300 kg/hm², P₂O₅: 600 kg/hm²) treatments. The least squares method was used to finish the curve fitting of the dynamic pattern in the grain filling protein content. The results showed that the dynamic changes in grain protein content with the number of days after anthesis could be

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fitted with a third-order concave curve, and the effects of genotypes and environmental factors on the grain protein content formation dynamic could be expressed by the characteristic variables of the curve equation. With the increase in nitrogen during grain filling, the protein content of the high protein genotypes increased, the peak and valley values of the dynamic curve rose significantly, and the valleys occurred earlier while the peaks occurred later. With the increase in phosphorus, the grain protein content decreased in the high protein - rich gluten genotype but increased in the high protein - medium gluten genotype; and the extreme values in the high protein genotype rose and the dates of the extreme values were postponed generally. Protein content in the low protein - poor gluten genotype varied weakly with the nitrogen and phosphorus application. F2 and F3, and F3 were the levels and ratios of the highest protein content for the high protein - rich gluten and high protein - medium gluten genotypes, respectively. A rational ratio and level of nitrogen and phosphorus application were key to elevate the grain protein content during grain filling. Under the condition of moderate rainfall, the interaction of temperature and sunlight was the predominant factor affecting the dynamic formation of grain protein for different genotypes, and rainfall was the second factor; the diurnal temperature range was the most sensitive factor influencing its dynamic formation. The interaction of higher sunlight and temperature was the basis for the formation of higher grain protein content during grain filling in which the enhancement of the diurnal temperature range could elevate the grain protein content in the high protein genotype but reduce it in the low protein genotype. The high protein genotype had a much higher sunlight and temperature endurance than the low protein genotype. The high protein genotype was affected more easily by the N and P application than by the meteorological conditions, but the low protein genotype was affected more obviously by the meteorological conditions than by the N and P application. In general, the high protein genotype was affected more easily by the nitrogen and phosphorus levels and meteorological conditions than the low protein genotype.

Key words: spring wheat, grain protein content, formation dynamics, nitrogen and phosphorus levels, meteorological conditions

小麦籽粒蛋白质含量的 40%是由遗传决定,60%受环境因素影响^[1~3]。高蛋白比低蛋白品种对环境因素更敏感,且敏感程度中筋大于强筋品种^[4,5]。土壤肥力与气象条件为两个重要的影响因素。关于氮磷肥的影响,多数研究认为,当氮、磷肥低于某一界限水平时,增施氮、磷肥有利于籽粒蛋白质含量提高,超过界限水平则使其降低或变化不明显^[6~14]。关于气象条件的影响,多数研究认为在无干旱胁迫条件下,成熟籽粒蛋白质含量与灌浆期日均温、气温日较差均呈正相关^[1,3,6,15,16],而与降水量、辐射强度、日照时数均呈负相关^[1,16~18]。自然条件下,光温作用较大,水分作用则较小^[16~20]。适度干旱和高温胁迫均会增加蛋白质含量,但当温水胁迫严重影响小麦生长发育时,则会降低蛋白质含量^[1,10,21~23]。关于灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态,前人认为呈高-低-高的"V"型变化趋势^[5,15,24~26],但研究仅限于定性描述,缺少曲线拟合和定量研究。关于环境因素对蛋白质含量的影响,上述研究多侧重于成熟籽粒,而缺少对其形成动态的探讨。本文旨在通过定量研究手段探讨气象要素与氮磷肥对春小麦籽粒蛋白质含量动态形成过程的影响,以期为探索小麦品质最佳栽培措施提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

3 个不同品质类型春小麦品种包括,高蛋白低产强筋品种:野猫(Wildcat),粗蛋白含量为 $15\%\sim19\%$,产量水平为 $3800\sim5200$ kg/hm²,湿面筋含量 $40\%\sim60\%$;高蛋白高产中强筋品种:东农 7742(DN7742),粗蛋白含量为 $15\%\sim18\%$,产量水平为 $4500\sim6300$ kg/hm²,湿面筋含量 $40\%\sim55\%$;低蛋白高产弱筋品种:新克旱 9(NKH9),粗蛋白含量为 $11\%\sim14\%$,产量水平为 $4500\sim6000$ kg/hm²,湿面筋含量 $30\%\sim40\%$ 。

施肥试验与分期播种 试验于 2002 年在东北农业大学校内试验田进行。施肥试验的试验地基础肥力为有机质 3.4%,全

1.2 方法

氮 0.13%,全磷 0.097%,全钾 1.12%,速效氮 2.96mg/100g, 表 1 肥力试验不同处理氮磷水平与比例(kg/hm²)
 速效磷 2.20mg/100g,速效钾 19.7mg/100g;氮磷水平与比例
 处理见表 1;小区面积为 14.0m²,每个处理设 4 次重复。分期播种试验的 3 个播期分别为 4 月 12 日、4 月 20 日、4 月 28 日, Fertility level

 Table 1 The content and proportion of N and P in different treatments

 Em力水平 Fertility level
 N P₂O₅
 Ratio(N: P₂O₅)
 Ratio(N: P₂O₅)

自小麦开花开始,每隔 5d 取样,

基础施肥设为纯氮 188kg/hm²,五氧化二磷 300kg/hm²;每个

播期设2次重复,小区面积14.0m²。各试验氮肥与磷肥均分别

选用尿素和磷酸二氢钾,种肥施入;密度均为 600 万株/hm²。

样品制备及测定方法

比例(N: P₂O₅) Fertility level Ratio (N : P_2O_5) F1 225 450 1:2.0 F2 300 300 1:1.0 F3 300 450 1:1.5300 600 F4 1:2.0

直至成熟。样品经过 105 C 杀青 15min(且依据成熟程度的增加,杀青时间渐减),风干脱粒后,用 Perten 公司 3100 型小型磨粉碎获全麦粉备用。蛋白质含量测定采用半微量凯氏定氮法。

气象资料 2002 年哈尔滨市 4~7 月逐日温度、降水及辐射资料均来自黑龙江省气象台。

2 结果分析

2.1 籽粒蛋白质含量动态积累方程的建立

将灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量田间实测资料(图 2 与图 3)按品种分别进行肥力与播期总平均(图 1),再加上原始实测资料总计 24 个序列。以这些序列为因变量,实测资料的观测时间为自变量,利用最小二乘法进行曲线拟合。对拟合结果的分析可知,小麦 开花后籽粒蛋白质含量随时间积累规律均符合一元三次多项式曲线 $f(x) = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$,其中 f(x) 为籽粒蛋白质含量,x = T/5,T 为小麦开花后的天数,a,b,c,d 为方程中各项系数。绝大多数回归方程 F 值能通过0. 01 的信度检验。方程的各特征量具有相应的小麦籽粒蛋白质含量动态变化的生物学意义。小麦籽粒蛋白质含量的积累速度为 $V = f'(x) = 3ax^2 + 2bx + c$,积累加速度为 A = f''(x) = 6ax + 2b,曲线极值(峰值与谷值) $x_1 = (-b - (b^2 - 3ac)^{1/2})/3a$,与 $x_2 = (-b - (b^2 + 3ac)^{1/2})/3a$,在 x 的取值范围内,绝大多数 x0,曲线基本为凹性;当 x0,由线基本为凹性;当 x0,由线据点,此点对应籽粒蛋白质含量的最大(极限)积累速度。因此,春小麦灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量随时间动态变化的普遍规律符合一元三次多项式凹性(单谷)曲线(图 x1,基因型与环境要素(氮磷肥与气象条件)对籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态的影响通过方程特征量体现出来(表 x2)。

表 2 籽粒蛋白质含量积累曲线方程的极值和拐点参数

Table 2 The parameters of accumulation equation of grain protein content

处理 Disposals	基因型 Genotypes	有关的曲线极值和拐点参数 Curve parameters							
		T_s	T_{m}	Y_s	Y_m	T_c	A_L	A_R	$V_{\scriptscriptstyle m}$
总平均 A average	野猫 Wildcat	21.0		13.99					
	东农 7742 DN7742	16.2		13.31					
	新克旱 9 NKH9	17.7		11.17		12.3	+	_	0.744
F1	野猫 Wildcat	18.7	33.8	12.13	13.69	12.91	+	_	0.777
F2	野猫 Wildcat								
F3	野猫 Wildcat	18.6		15.31					
F4	野猫 Wildcat	21.9		15.54					
F1	东农 7742 DN7742	15.5	27.8	11.94	14.62	13.28	+	_	1.633
F2	东农 7742 DN7742	16.3	28.8	12.98	16.09	14.54	+	_	1.862
F3	东农 7742 DN7742	14.8	30.2	14.5	17.38	15.94	+	_	1.399
F4	东农 7742 DN7742	17.0	34.3	13.82	16.46	15.14	+	_	1.147
F1	新克旱 9 NKH9	17.4	35.1	12.15	13.67	12.91	+	_	0.644
F2	新克旱 9 NKH9	16.2	34.2	12.01	13.89	12.95	+	_	0.783
F3	新克旱 9 NKH9	16.8		12.09		13.1	+	_	0.667
F4	新克旱 9 NKH9	15.8	33.9	12.13	14.03	13.08	+	_	0.786
播期 1 Sowing date 1	野猫 Wildcat	20.4		12.68					
播期 2 Sowing date 2	野猫 Wildcat	22.9		11.88					
播期 3 Sowing date 3	野猫 Wildcat	21.8		15.11					
播期 1 Sowing date 1	东农 7742 DN7742	12.7		13.07					
播期 2 Sowing date 2	东农 7742 DN7742	14.2		13.17	15.18	14.18	+	_	0.663
播期 3 Sowing date 3	东农 7742 DN7742	11.3	28.2	11.84	14.12	12.98	+	_	1.014
播期 1 Sowing date 1	新克旱 9 NKH9	23.0		9.9					
播期 2 Sowing date 2	新克旱 9 NKH9	16.9		9.79		11.33	+	_	0.998
播期 3 Sowing date 3	新克旱 9 NKH9	18.4		10.32					

 T_s :谷值出现的时间(d), T_m :峰值出现的时间(d), Y_s :谷值($\Pr(\%)$), Y_m :峰值($\Pr(\%)$), T_c :曲线拐点处对应的时间(d), A_L :曲线拐点前蛋白质含量积累加速度($A_L>0$)或 $A_L<0$), V_m :最大积累速度($\Pr(\%)$)/d) T_s , the time corresponding to the valley value(d); T_m , the time corresponding to the peak value(d); Y_s , the valley value($\Pr(\%)$) Y_m , the peak value($\Pr(\%)$); T_c , the time corresponding to the curve inflexion(d); A_L , the accumulative acceleration of protein content before the curve inflexio($A_L>0$), A_R , the accumulative acceleration of protein content ($\Pr(\%)$)/

2.2 氮磷水平的调节作用

由图 2 和表 2 可知,氮水平由 F1 增加到 F3 时,高蛋白品种蛋白质含量明显增加;谷值与峰值均明显升高,且谷值出现时间提前,峰值则推后;最大积累速度及出现时间也发生相应变化。例如,在开花 10d 至成熟期间,东农 7742 蛋白质含量平均增加 2.4%;谷值与峰值分别增加 2.4%和 2.5%,且谷值出现时间提前 0.7d,峰值则推迟 2.4d;最大积累速度减少 0.2%/d,且出现时间推迟 0.9d。

磷水平按比例增加,高蛋白强筋品种蛋白质含量降低,并随磷比例增加而降低幅度增大;高蛋白中筋品种则增加,且增加幅度随磷比例增加而降低。例如,野猫蛋白质含量依次平均降低0.3%和0.9%,东农7742则依次升高3.7%和2.9%。磷水平对籽粒蛋白质含量动态形成过程的影响,可以通过其动态曲线特征量变化而体现。对于高蛋白品种,谷值与峰值均增加,增加幅度随磷比例增加而减小;谷值与峰值出现时间均推迟,推迟幅度

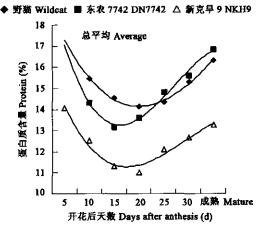


图 1 蛋白质含量的动态变化

Fig. 1 Dynamic change of grain protein content

随磷比例增加而增大;最大速度减小且其出现时间推迟,变化幅度均随磷比例增加而增大。例如: 东农 7742 谷值依次增加 1.5%、0.8%;峰值依次增加 1.3%、0.4%,出现时间依次推迟 1.4d、5.5d;最大速度依次降低 0.5%/d、0.7%/d,且出现时间依次推迟 1.4d、0.6d。

随氮磷水平增加,新克旱 9 品种蛋白质含量及曲线各特征量变化幅度均很小。各品种籽粒蛋白质含量形成过程受氮磷水平 影响的程度,高蛋白品种明显大于低蛋白品种。

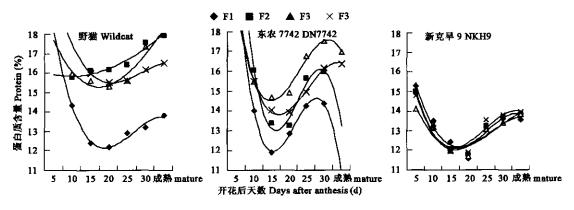


图 2 氮水平与氮磷比例对蛋白质含量动态过程的调节

Fig. 2 The regulation of grain protein content dynamic change in different N and P level treatments

2.3 气象要素的影响

将各品种灌浆期蛋白质含量动态变化的实测资料(图 3),与对应时间的光合有效辐射、气温日较差、 \ge 10 \bigcirc 0 代积温、降水等要素自开花始逐侯累计值进行相关分析,结果表明相关均不显著。为进一步明确各气象要素的影响程度及基因型差异,对灌浆期气象要素逐侯累计值进行主成分分析(表 3)。结果表明,光温互作是影响蛋白质含量动态形成的首要因子,其次为降水。各要素影响程度为,气温日较差>光合有效辐射> \ge 10 \bigcirc 0 积温>降水。野猫光温互作性最强,而新克旱 9 光、温、水三因素互作性最强,东农 7742 则介于两者之间。

针对不同播期间蛋白质含量的变化(图 3)与对应各气象要素逐侯累计值变化的关系,分析可知:在没有水分胁迫情况下,较高的光温条件互作是野猫、东农 7742 和新克旱 9 品种较高蛋白质含量形成的基础。在此前提下增加气温日较差则增加野猫蛋白质含量;降低温度日较差和光合有效辐射则降低东农 7742 蛋白质含量,反而提高新克旱 9 蛋白质含量。说明温度日较差为影响各基因型籽粒蛋白质形成的最敏感因素;野猫、东农 7742 蛋白质含量的形成对高光温条件耐受性较强,新克旱 9 则较弱。气象条件的影响作用通过曲线的动态变化反映出来(表 2 与图 3)。下面以野猫品种为例具体说明。以播期 1 自开花始气象要素逐侯累计值的动态变化为对照,开花后 10d 至成熟期间,平均每侯一定程度增加光温条件(积温 $26 \, \mathrm{C}$ 、气温日较差 $8 \, \mathrm{C}$ 、辐射

 $25MJ/m^2$)和一定程度减少降水(17mm),蛋白质含量(播期 2)则呈小幅度减少变化(平均 1.0%),动态曲线谷值出现小幅度降低(0.8%),谷值出现时间延后(2.5d);当平均每侯光温条件增加幅度加倍(积温 60 C、气温日较差 20 C、辐射 $40MJ/m^2$),降水减少幅度增大(75mm)时,蛋白质含量(播期 3)增加幅度增大(2.4%),动态曲线谷值增加(2.5%),谷值出现时间延后(1.4d)。3个播期均可以排除高温胁迫的不良影响。由此说明,增加气温日较差是其蛋白质含量增加的最敏感因素。

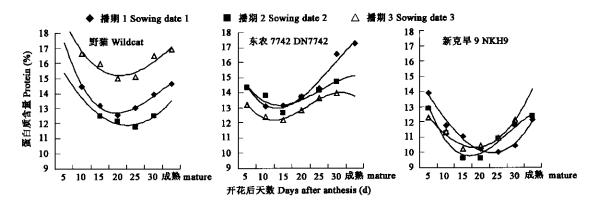


图 3 同一基因型不同播期籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态

Fig. 3 Dynamic change of grain protein content in different sowing dates in the same genotype

由图 3 和表 2 可知,蛋白质含量动态形成过程受气象条件影响的程度依基因型品种存在差异。例如,依野猫、东农 7742、新克旱 9 品种顺序,曲线谷值的变幅逐渐减小,依次为 $0.54\%\sim1.89\%$ 、 $0.38\%\sim0.85\%$ 、 $0.01\%\sim0.32\%$,而谷值出现时间的变幅逐渐增大,依次为 $0.1d\sim1.3d$ 、 $0.0d\sim1.7d$ 、 $1.0d\sim3.6d$ 。

表 3 各基因型品种自开花至成熟期间各气象要素开花后逐候累计值主成分分析

Table 3 Principal components analysis of cumulative meteorological elements started from anthesis in a 5-day interval in genotypes during grain-filling

累计要素 Accumulated element	基因型 Genotypes							
糸月安糸 Accumulated element	综合 All	野猫 Wildcat	东农 7742 DN7742	新克旱 9 NKH9				
光合有效辐射(MJ/(m² • d)) PAR	0.9856*	0.9797*	0.9918*	0.9933*				
气温日较差(℃) Diurnal temperature range	0.9943*	0.9934*	0.9914*	0.9924*				
≥10℃积温(℃)≥10℃Accumulated temperature	0.9598*	0.9715*	0.9754*	0.9804*				
降水(mm)Precipitaion	0.6289	0.6838	0.8837*	0.9111*				
贡献率(%)Contribution rate	81.92	83.95	82.47	94.06				

仅列出第一主成分(f1)载荷值 First principal component loading value only; *表示≥7.0 的高载荷值 Stands for the loading value greater than or equal to 7.0

3 讨论

以往关于灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量形成动态的研究仅限于定性描述^[5,15,24~26],而且关于氮磷肥和气象条件对籽粒蛋白质含量的影响研究,也仅限于成熟籽粒,而缺少对形成动态的探讨。本试验则通过建立曲线拟合方程,定量揭示出灌浆期籽粒蛋白质含量随时间动态变化普遍规律符合一元三次多项式(单谷)曲线。通过方程特征量的变化,定量探讨了氮磷肥与气象条件对其形成动态的影响效应以及基因型差异。

氮水平增加,高蛋白品种籽粒蛋白质含量增加,动态曲线谷值和峰值均明显提高且出现时间分别提前和推后。磷水平增加,高蛋白强筋品种蛋白质含量降低,高蛋白中筋品种则增加;高蛋白品种谷值和峰值均提高且出现时间推迟。低蛋白品种蛋白质含量随氮磷肥变化不明显。F2(或F3)、F3分别为本试验中高蛋白强筋、高蛋白中筋品种形成最高蛋白质含量的氮磷水平,进一步说明氮磷肥施用对于籽粒蛋白质含量的提高依基因型确存在一个界限水平与配比问题,并非氮磷肥施用量越高越好,氮磷(钾)素平衡配施是形成最高蛋白质含量的关键[6~14]。

在没有水分胁迫情况下,光温互作是影响各基因型籽粒蛋白质含量动态形成的首要因子,其次为降水^[16~20];而气温日较差则为最敏感因子。较高光温条件互作前提下,增加灌浆期温度日较差使高蛋白品种蛋白质含量提高^[1.6,15,16],低蛋白品种则降低^[3]。说明高蛋白品种对高光温条件耐受性较强,而低蛋白品种则较弱。气象条件的影响作用及基因型差异通过曲线的动态变化反映出来。高蛋白品种受气象条件影响大于低蛋白品种^[16~18];且动态曲线谷值依品种蛋白含量由高至低、谷值出现时间依品种筋力由弱到强,受影响程度渐小。

高蛋白强筋或中筋的基因型在不同环境条件(氮磷肥水平和气象条件)下变异较大,而低蛋白弱筋基因型变异较小,此结论 与前人观点[4.5]相若。就高蛋白品种而言,氮磷肥的影响程度大于气象条件;而对于低蛋白品种,气象条件的影响略大于氮磷肥。

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