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播期及秧龄对湖北第二季晚粳产量和品质的影响

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摘要 为建立第二季晚粳高产优质栽培技术, 推动湖北省“早籼-晚粳”种植模式的发展, 以鄂粳 403 为材料, 在 2 个播期(6 月 25 日和 7 月 2 日)和 4 种秧龄(15、20、25 和 30 d)组合下研究播期和秧龄对其产量和品质的影响, 并分析灌浆结实期气温与第二季晚粳稻米品质形成的关系。结果表明: 随着播期的推迟和秧龄的延长, 第二季晚粳抽穗时间推迟, 灌浆结实期和全生育期延长, 但本田营养生长期缩短。在正常播期(6 月 25 日)下随着秧龄延长经济产量呈先升后降趋势, 以 20 d 秧龄最高, 长秧龄导致显著减产; 迟播显著降低第二季晚粳产量, 但不同秧龄间产量差异不显著。迟播和长秧龄降低稻米加工品质, 但可改善外观品质。不同播期和秧龄处理的稻米糊化温度差异较小。相同播期的稻米峰值黏度和崩解值以及正常播期下的最终黏度均随秧龄的延长而呈先升后降趋势, 以 20 d 秧龄最高; 迟播则导致稻米峰值黏度、最终黏度和崩解值降低, 蒸煮食味品质下降。因此, 本地区第二季晚粳在正常播期播种、秧龄为 20 d 时可获得较好的综合品质。在抽穗较迟时, 灌浆结实期低温可能成为第二季晚粳加工品质和蒸煮食味品质形成的限制因素。

关键词 早籼-晚粳; 产量; 播期; 稻米品质; 温光资源

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发展双季稻有利于实现水稻生产高产稳产和高效利用农作资源的目标, 在保障我国粮食安全中具有战略意义^[1]。湖北省多数稻作区具有发展双季稻的气候资源, 尤其适合发展“早籼-晚粳”种植模式^[2]。目前湖北省水稻生产以种植籼稻为主。由于粳米的食味品质、营养价值和商品价值均优于籼米^[3], 发展“早籼-晚粳”种植模式、扩大粳稻种植面积, 对于提升湖北省的水稻生产效益也具有重要作用^[2]。然而, 缺乏适宜的第二季晚粳品种和高产优质栽培技术是当前制约“早籼-晚粳”种植模式发展的主要技术瓶颈^[3], 迫切需要加强研究。

适宜的播期和秧龄有利于水稻的生长发育及产量和品质形成^[4-5], 是水稻高产优质栽培的重要技术内容。大量研究表明, 在不同的播期和秧龄下由于水稻的生育进程及灌浆结实期温光条件发生改变, 进而影响其产量和品质的形成^[4-6]。然而, 不同水稻

品种类型及其在不同的环境和耕作制度下产量和品质形成对播期和秧龄的反应不同^[4], 需要针对性地开展研究; 同时, 有关播期和秧龄的互作效应目前研究也较少。在双季稻生产中由于茬口较紧, 在晚稻生产季常常需要推迟播种和延长秧龄, 因此, 深入了解播期、秧龄及二者互作对其产量和品质的影响对于合理安排第二季晚粳生产尤其重要。本研究以第二季晚粳品种鄂粳 403 为材料, 设置不同播期与秧龄组合处理, 通过田间试验观测其生育进程、产量和品质变化, 分析灌浆结实期温度条件与品质形成的关系, 为确定本地区第二季晚粳的适宜播期和秧龄、推动“早籼-晚粳”种植模式的发展提供试验依据和技术指导。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地点

试验于 2018 年在湖北省黄冈市现代农业技术

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示范园(北纬 30°34', 东经 114°56')进行,属北亚热带季风气候区。试验地土壤为长江冲积土,含碱解氮 128.6 mg/kg、速效磷 6.8 mg/kg、有效钾 77.3 mg/kg 和有机质 25.7 g/kg, pH 值为 7.1。试验地前茬种植早籼稻品种冈早籼 11 号。晚稻试验于 2018 年 6 月 25 日开始,11 月 14 日结束,期间平均气温 24.2 °C,日均温变幅 10.7~34.8 °C,降雨量 360.2 mm。气象资料来源于试验点自动气象站。

1.2 试验材料

以用湖北省当前主推的晚粳品种鄂粳 403 为材料。

1.3 试验设计和方法

按 2(播期)×4(秧龄)双因素随机区组试验设计,8 个处理,3 次重复,本田小区面积 15 m²。播期分别为:6 月 25 日(S1,本地二季晚稻正常播期)和 7 月 2 日(S2,迟播);秧龄分别为:15(A1)、20(A2)、25(A3)和 30 d(A4)。参照当地晚稻习惯种植法进行育秧移栽和田间管理。播种前在秧田中施入 30 kg/667 m²复合肥(16:16:16)作基肥;本田全生育期施氮量为 225 kg/hm²,氮磷钾施用质量比为 N:P₂O₅:K₂O=1:0.5:1。氮肥 50%作基肥,30%作分蘖肥,20%作穗肥;磷肥全部作基肥;钾肥 50%作基肥,50%作穗肥。小区间筑 30 cm 宽、15 cm 高的隔离埂,并用黑色塑料膜包裹,防止窜肥。本田移栽密度为 20 cm×13.3 cm,每穴 4 本。

1.4 测定项目和方法

记载各处理水稻生育进程。在水稻成熟期实测

各小区产量,并在每小区取典型 10 株连根挖取,洗净、去根后测定生物学产量,调查产量构成^[3]。参照 GB/T 5495-2008 和 GB/T 21719-2008 方法,干燥稻谷在阴凉通风处储藏 3 个月后,在稻谷含水量为 14.5%的条件下应用砻谷机(BLH3250X01316,浙江伯利恒仪器设备有限公司)和精米机(Pearlest,日本 Kett)测定糙米率、精米率和整精米率等加工品质;采用 MICROTEK Scan Maker i800plus(上海中晶科技有限公司)测定精米长宽比、透明度、垩白粒率和垩白度等外观品质;应用 TechMaster RVA 仪(PerkinElmer 公司,美国)测定稻米糊化特性,采用配套软件 TCW(Themral Cycle for Windows)分析 RVA 谱特征值^[7-8]。

1.5 统计分析方法

应用 SPSS 20.0 进行数据方差分析,采用 Duncan's 多重比较法检验处理间数据差异显著性。

2 结果与分析

2.1 生育进程

表 1 显示,在相同播期下随着秧龄的延长,二季晚粳拔节、抽穗和成熟时间均推迟,移栽-始穗和拔节-始穗历期缩短,而播种-拔节和齐穗-成熟历期及全生育期延长;在相同秧龄下,迟播的全生育期较正常播期延长 1 d,其中播种-拔节、移栽-始穗历期分别缩短 1~3 d,齐穗-成熟历期延长 3 d,短秧龄(15 和 20 d)处理的拔节-始穗历期缩短 1 d。

表 1 不同播期和秧龄组合处理的二季晚粳的生育进程

Table 1 Developmental progress of late-season japonica rice at different sowing date and seedling age combinations

处理 Treatment	生育期 Developmental stage (Month/day)						生育历期/d Developmental duration				
	播种 Sowing	移栽 Transplanting	拔节 Jointing	始穗 Initial heading	齐穗 Full heading	成熟 Maturity	播种-拔节 Sowing-jointing	拔节-始穗 Jointing-initial heading	移栽-始穗 Transplant-initial heading	齐穗-成熟 Full heading-maturity	全生育期 Whole period
S1A1	06/25	07/10	08/13	09/04	09/08	10/31	49	22	56	53	128
S1A2	06/25	07/15	08/15	09/05	09/09	11/02	51	21	52	54	130
S1A3	06/25	07/20	08/17	09/06	09/10	11/04	53	20	48	55	132
S1A4	06/25	07/25	08/20	09/07	09/11	11/06	56	18	44	56	134
S2A1	07/02	07/17	08/19	09/09	09/13	11/08	48	21	54	56	129
S2A2	07/02	07/22	08/21	09/10	09/14	11/10	50	20	50	57	131
S2A3	07/02	07/27	08/22	09/11	09/15	11/12	51	20	45	58	133
S2A4	07/02	08/01	08/25	09/12	09/16	11/14	54	18	41	59	135

2.2 农艺及产量性状

成熟期调查显示,播期和秧龄及二者交互显著影响二期晚粳株高、单位面积有效穗数、结实率和千粒重,播期和秧龄显著影响成穗率,而每穗实粒数和经济产量仅受播期影响显著,生物学产量受播期与秧龄交互影响显著(表2)。在相同播期下株高随着秧龄的延长而显著降低,在相同秧龄下迟播的株高显著低于正常播期处理。在正常播期下,经济产量以20 d秧龄(A2)最高,生物学产量以25 d秧龄(A3)最高,但二者仅与30 d秧龄(A4)差异达到显著水平;单位面积有效穗数和成穗率均以20 d秧龄

最高,结实率以30 d秧龄最高,千粒重以15 d秧龄(A1)最高,不同秧龄的每穗实粒数差异不显著。在迟播条件下,不同秧龄的经济产量、生物学产量及每穗实粒数差异不显著,但千粒重随秧龄的延长而降低,单位面积有效穗数和成穗率以15 d秧龄最低,结实率以25 d秧龄最低。在相同秧龄下,迟播的经济产量和生物学产量均不同程度地低于正常播期,成穗率和每穗实粒数也基本呈降低趋势;在15和20 d秧龄条件下,迟播的单位面积有效穗数显著低于正常播期;在25和30 d秧龄条件下,迟播的结实率和千粒重低于正常播期,差异显著(表2)。相关

表2 不同播期和秧龄组合处理的二期晚粳农艺及产量相关性状

Table 2 Agronomic and yield-related traits of late-season japonica rice at different sowing date and seedling age combinations

处理 Treatment	株高/cm Plant height	有效穗数/ (万穗/hm ²) Effective panicle number	成穗率/% Effective tiller ratio	穗实粒数 Filled grain number per panicle	结实率/% Filled grain percentage	千粒重/g 1 000-grain weight	经济产量/ (t/hm ²) Economic yield	生物学产量/ (t/hm ²) Biological yield
S1A1	95.4a	264b	67.2d	104.3ab	78.9b	30.1a	7.2ab	16.6ab
S1A2	94.4b	276a	72.3a	107.2a	76.4bc	28.6d	7.7a	16.5 ab
S1A3	89.6c	264b	69.6bc	107.3a	82.7a	29.1b	7.2ab	17.2a
S1A4	88.3d	264b	71.6ab	103.9ab	83.9a	29.1bc	6.7bc	15.3bc
S2A1	87.8d	240c	64.6e	104.5ab	79.1b	29.2b	6.1c	14.1c
S2A2	86.4e	264b	68.8cd	99.9b	78.3bc	28.9c	6.2c	15.4bc
S2A3	85.5e	264b	68.4cd	98.6b	75.6c	28.4de	6.1c	14.3c
S2A4	84.1f	264b	67.4cd	102.4ab	78.8b	28.3e	6.5c	14.0c
方差分析结果[F(P)]								
S	591.313 (<0.001)	29.293 (<0.0001)	34.291 (<0.001)	10.386 (0.002)	11.492 (0.001)	101.056 (<0.001)	41.507 (<0.001)	33.996 (<0.001)
A	102.587 (<0.001)	20.571 (<0.001)	16.895 (<0.001)	0.235 (0.872)	5.124 (0.002)	73.012 (<0.001)	1.156 (0.357)	3.015 (0.061)
S×A	18.326 (<0.001)	11.440 (<0.001)	1.764 (0.194)	2.594 (0.056)	8.406 (<0.001)	28.381 (<0.001)	3.116 (0.056)	1.788 (0.190)

注:同列不同小写字母表示 $\alpha=0.05$ 水平上的差异显著性。下同。Note: Different small letters mean significant difference for data in the same column at $\alpha=0.05$ level. The same as follows.

性分析显示,籽粒产量与单位面积有效穗数($r=0.606, P<0.01$)和每穗实粒数($r=0.571, P<0.01$)呈极显著正相关。

2.3 稻米品质

1)加工品质。方差分析表明,播期、秧龄及二者交互显著影响二期晚粳的精米率和整精米率,但糙米率仅受秧龄显著影响(资料未列出)。在正常播期下随着秧龄的延长,糙米率、精米率和整精米率均呈

下降趋势,15 d秧龄与其他秧龄处理差异显著;在迟播条件下,不同秧龄的糙米率和整精米率差异不显著,但精米率随秧龄的延长而呈降低趋势。在相同秧龄条件下,迟播的糙米率与正常播期差异不显著,但精米率和整精米率显著低于正常播期(表3)。在所有处理中,糙米率、精米率和整精米率均以正常播期的15 d秧龄最高。

表 3 不同播期和秧龄组合处理的二期晚粳的加工品质

Table 3 Processing quality of late-season japonica rice at different sowing date and seedling age combinations %

处理 Treatment	糙米率 Brown rice rate	精米率 Milled rice rate	整精米率 Head rice rate
S1A1	84.2a	75.2a	59.3a
S1A2	83.7b	72.7b	58.4a
S1A3	83.6b	69.9c	52.4b
S1A4	83.6b	69.3c	49.3c
S2A1	83.9ab	67.0d	49.9c
S2A2	83.9ab	66.9d	49.0c
S2A3	83.7b	65.0e	48.4c
S2A4	83.8b	65.0e	48.9c

2) 外观品质。表 4 显示,在相同播期条件下,不同秧龄的稻米长宽比及透明度差异不显著。在正常播期下随着秧龄的延长,稻米垩白粒率和垩白度呈先增后降趋势;在迟播条件下,垩白粒率和垩白度均以 15 d 秧龄最高、30 d 秧龄最低。在相同秧龄条件下,迟播的垩白粒率和垩白度均不同程度地低于正

常播期(表 4)。

3) 稻米糊化特性。表 5 显示,在不同播期和秧龄下二期晚粳稻米 RVA 谱特征值差异显著。在正常播期下随着秧龄的延长,稻米峰值黏度、最低黏度、最终黏度、崩解值和回升值均呈先升后降趋势,以 20 d 秧龄最高,而消减值、峰值时间和糊化温度差异不显著。在迟播下随着秧龄的延长,峰值黏度、最低黏度和崩解值也呈先升后降趋势,以 20 d 秧龄最高,而最终黏度和回升值逐渐降低,消减值、峰值时间和糊化温度以 15 d 秧龄最高,其余秧龄水平间差异不显著。在相同秧龄条件下,迟播的峰值黏度、最低黏度和崩解值均不同程度地低于正常播期;在秧龄 ≥ 20 d 条件下,迟播的最终黏度、回升值、峰值时间和糊化温度也有低于正常播期的趋势,但在 15 d 秧龄条件下迟播的最终黏度、回升值和消减值均高于正常播期;在 20 d 秧龄条件下迟播的消减值低于正常播期,但在其他秧龄下迟播的消减值与正常播期差异不显著(表 5)。

表 4 不同播期和秧龄组合处理的二期晚粳稻米外观品质

Table 4 Appearance quality of late-season japonica rice at different sowing date and seedling age combinations

处理 Treatment	长宽比 Grain length/width ratio	透明度 Transparency	垩白粒率/% Chalky grain percentage	垩白度/% Chalkiness
S1A1	1.65b	1.0a	21.8a	6.9ab
S1A2	1.65b	1.0a	22.6a	7.4a
S1A3	1.67ab	1.0a	21.7ab	6.7ab
S1A4	1.67ab	1.0a	17.2c	5.3c
S2A1	1.67a	1.0a	19.5b	6.2b
S2A2	1.66ab	1.0a	14.5d	4.1d
S2A3	1.66ab	1.0a	16.4cd	4.3d
S2A4	1.65ab	1.0a	11.9e	3.2e

表 5 不同播期和秧龄组合处理的二期晚粳稻米 RVA 谱参数

Table 5 RVA profile parameters of late-season japonica rice at different sowing date and seedling age combinations

处理 Treat.	峰值黏度/ (mPa·s) Peak viscosity	最低黏度/ (mPa·s) Hot viscosity	最终黏度/ (mPa·s) Final viscosity	崩解值/ (mPa·s) Breakdown	消减值/ (mPa·s) Setback	回升值/ (mPa·s) Consistency	峰值时间/ min Peak time	糊化温度/℃ Pasting temperature
S1A1	2 575.0d	1 362.0cd	2 682.3c	1 213.0b	107.3b	1 320.3d	6.1ab	72.8a
S1A2	2 804.0a	1 483.7a	2 906.3a	1 320.3a	102.3b	1 422.7b	6.2a	73.1a
S1A3	2 763.7ab	1 476.0a	2 840.0b	1 287.7a	76.3bc	1 364.0c	6.2a	72.7ab
S1A4	2 753.7b	1 472.0a	2 831.0b	1 281.7a	77.3bc	1 359.0c	6.1ab	72.6abc
S2A1	2 491.0e	1 339.0d	2 834.7b	1 152.0c	343.7a	1 495.7a	6.2a	72.8ab
S2A2	2 642.0c	1 403.7b	2 689.7c	1 238.3b	47.7c	1 286.0e	6.1b	71.7cd
S2A3	2 618.0c	1 397.3bc	2 676.7c	1 220.7b	58.7bc	1 279.3e	6.1 ab	72.0bcd
S2A4	2 492.7e	1 327.3d	2 579.7d	1 165.3c	87.0bc	1 252.3f	6.0b	71.5d

4) 稻米品质与灌浆结实期气温的关系。相关性分析结果(表 6)显示,精米率、垩白粒率、垩白度、最终黏度和糊化温度等稻米品质指标均与灌浆结实期前 20 d(齐穗后 20 d)日平均气温、平均日最高和最

低气温及有效积温呈显著或极显著正相关;整精米率除与平均日最高气温的相关系数未达到显著水平外,与日平均气温、日平均最低气温、有效积温呈显著相关关系。

表 6 稻米品质指标与齐穗后 20 d 气温的相关系数(n=8)

Table 6 Correlation coefficients between rice quality parameters and air temperature in 20 days after full heading

气候因子 Climatic factor	加工品质 Milling quality			外观品质 Appearance quality			蒸煮食味品质 Cooking and eating quality							
	糙米率 Brown rice rate	精米率 Milled rice rate	整精米率 Head rice rate	长宽比 Length/width ratio	垩白粒率 Chalky grain rate	垩白度 Chalkness	峰值黏度 PKV	最低黏度 HPV	最终黏度 FV	崩解值 BD	消减值 SB	回升值 CS	峰值时间 PKT	糊化温度 PT
日平均气温 MT	0.061	0.889**	0.718*	0.158	0.871**	0.893**	0.629	0.612	0.718*	0.637	0.044	0.518	0.631	0.877**
日平均最高气温 MHT	0.149	0.833*	0.644	0.258	0.849**	0.873**	0.531	0.524	0.714*	0.532	0.164	0.581	0.676	0.857**
日平均最低气温 MLT	0.071	0.884**	0.728*	0.171	0.897**	0.923**	0.597	0.583	0.742*	0.603	0.114	0.575	0.678	0.901**
有效积温 AET	0.070	0.887**	0.724*	0.159	0.881**	0.905**	0.620	0.604	0.732*	0.629	0.072	0.544	0.654	0.886**

注: * 和 ** 分别表示 0.05 和 0.01 水平上的显著性。Note: * and ** indicate significance at 0.05 and 0.01 level, respectively.

MT: Mean daily temperature; MHT: Mean daily highest temperature; MLT: Mean daily lowest temperature; AET: Accumulated effective temperature.

3 讨 论

适宜的播期和秧龄有利于水稻改善生育进程和高效利用温光资源,从而实现高产^[4-5,9]。本研究结果显示,在 6 月 25 日即本地二期晚稻正常播期播种、秧龄为 20 d 时二期晚粳产量最高,迟播及长秧龄(30 d)则显著减产。大量单因素试验表明,推迟播种或延长秧龄均可造成晚稻产量构成因子不同程度下降,从而导致减产^[10-12]。在本研究中,播期和秧龄互作对二期晚粳单位面积有效穗数、结实率和千粒重也产生显著影响。作物的产量形成与不同生育阶段所经历的温光条件密切相关^[13]。在本研究中,随播期的推迟和秧龄的延长,虽然二期晚粳灌浆结实期延长,但因抽穗时间推迟,生育后期温光不足,从而造成籽粒充实度下降和千粒重降低^[14],这也是本研究中多数处理的经济系数偏低的原因之一。本研究还显示,在相同秧龄下迟播处理的营养生长期缩短;在相同播期条件下随着秧龄的延长,虽然整个营养生长期延长,但本田营养生长期也呈缩短趋势,这与前人在不同播期^[15-16]和秧龄^[5]单因素试验中的结果一致。营养生长期特别是本田营养生长期缩短,群体光合产物积累不足^[15],因而造成减产。

稻米品质受到生态环境和栽培技术等因素的显

著制约^[4]。本研究中迟播和长秧龄移栽均降低二期晚粳稻米垩白粒率和垩白度,从而提高稻米外观品质,但不同程度地降低精米率和整精米率等加工品质。姚义等^[4]研究也表明,适当推迟播期可改善早熟晚粳外观品质,但使其加工品质变劣。然而,张桂莲等^[5]研究认为,延长秧龄可同时改善晚粳稻米的外观品质和加工品质。不同研究者试验结果的差异可能与种植地域、栽培条件或品种特性不同有关,尚需进一步研究。稻米 RVA 谱特征值可用于评价稻米的蒸煮食味品质,但不同品种类型的适宜评价指标可能不同^[7-8,16-17]。一般认为,峰值黏度、最终黏度和崩解值高,而糊化温度低的粳米食味品质好^[7,17]。在本研究中,不同播期和秧龄处理的稻米糊化温度差异较小,但峰值黏度、最终黏度和崩解值差异较大,且迟播处理的稻米峰值黏度、最终黏度、崩解值一般低于正常播期处理。邢志鹏等^[18]在机插稻中也获得类似的研究结果。本研究还显示,相同播期的稻米峰值黏度和崩解值以及正常播期的最终黏度均随秧龄的延长而呈先升后降趋势,以 20 d 秧龄的最高,而迟播的最终黏度则随秧龄的延长而降低。由此可见,本地区二期晚粳在正常播期播种秧龄为 20 d 时可获得较高的综合品质。

前人研究表明,灌浆结实期前 20 d 较低的气温

有利于提高稻米加工品质和外观品质^[19-20]。然而,程方民等^[21]研究发现,粳稻品质形成的最佳灌浆期日均温为21.0~22.3℃,高温、低温均降低其加工品质和外观品质;吕文彦等^[22]则认为,粳稻品质形成的适宜灌浆温度为21~26℃。本研究相关性分析显示,齐穗后20d较高的气温有利于提高稻米加工品质,但降低其外观品质。本试验各处理齐穗后20d的日平均气温均处于前人认为的适宜灌浆温度范围内^[21-22],但抽穗较迟的处理(S2A3和S2A4)在齐穗后10~20d的平均日均温却低于21℃,这可能是本研究中稻米加工品质与气温指标呈正相关关系的原因。本研究结果说明,在抽穗较迟时灌浆结实期低温也可能成为限制二期晚粳加工品质形成的因素;同时也说明,二期晚粳加工品质和外观品质形成对灌浆结实期不同时段气温的反应也可能存在差异,尚需进一步研究。多数研究表明,稻米峰值黏度、崩解值和糊化温度随灌浆结实期温度升高而提高^[23-25];然而,张国发等^[26]认为,峰值黏度和崩解值随温度的降低而升高。在本试验范围内,二期晚粳的稻米RVA谱特征值中仅最终黏度和糊化温度随齐穗后20d的气温升高而提高。综上,环境温度对稻米RVA谱的影响较为复杂^[27]。同时,本研究仅以1个品种进行了1a的试验,尚需开展多年多点试验进一步验证。

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Effects of sowing date and seedling age on the yield and quality of two-season late *japonica* rice in Hubei Province

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Abstract The effects of sowing date and seedling age on the yield and quality of two-season late *japonica* rice were studied using Ejing 403 as material under the combination of 2 sowing dates (June 25 and July 2) and 4 seedling ages (15, 20, 25 and 30 d). A field experiment with randomized complete block (RCB) design was conducted. The relationships between the temperature at the stage of grain filling and the quality of the two-season late *japonica* rice were analyzed to establish the high-yield and high-quality cultivation techniques for late *japonica* rice and to promote the development of “early *indica*-late *japonica*” plantation pattern in Hubei Province. The results showed that the heading time of the two-season late *japonica* rice was delayed, and the period of grain filling and the whole growth were prolonged with the delay of the sowing date and the extension of the seedling age. But the period of vegetative growth in the field was shortened. The economic yield increased first and then decreased with the prolonged seedling age when sown on June 25, a local regular sowing date for the two-season late *japonica* rice. The highest yield was reached at 20 days of seedling age, and long seedling ages led to the significant loss of yield. Delayed sowing resulted in a significantly low yield compared with the regular sowing time, but there was no significant difference in yield among different seedling ages under the delayed sowing date. Both delayed sowing date and prolonged seedling age made the grinding quality lower but improved the appearance quality of two-season late *japonica* rice. The pasting temperature of rice flour did not change much under different sowing dates and seedling ages. However, the peak viscosity and breakdown values of rice flour at the same sowing date, as well as the final viscosity at the regular sowing date, increased first and then decreased with the prolonged seedling ages, with the highest value at 20 days of seedling age. Delayed sowing date resulted in consistent decrease of peak and final viscosities and the breakdown value, which made the cooking and eating qualities of rice lower. Therefore, a high integrated rice quality can be obtained when the two-season late *japonica* rice is sown during the regular sowing period and transplanted with 20 days of seedling age in this region. The low temperature during the stage of grain filling may become a limiting factor for the formation of grinding and cooking and eating qualities for the two-season late *japonica* rice when its heading is late.

Keywords early *indica* rice late *japonica* rice; yield; sowing date; rice quality; resources of temperature and illumination