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钼氮配施对冬小麦倒伏指数及茎秆力学指标的影响

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摘要 为研究钼氮配施对小麦抗倒伏性的影响机制,以 97003(小麦钼高效品种)和 97014(小麦钼低效品种)为材料,采用随机区组试验设计,设置 4 个施氮水平(N 0、120、210、300 kg/hm²),3 个施钼水平((NH₄)₂MoO₄ 0、0.75、1.50 kg/hm²),比较分析不同钼氮配比处理下两品种冬小麦茎秆形态特征、基部茎节粗细胞壁组分及茎秆力学特征变化。结果显示:(1)小麦钼低效品种 97014 在相同的氮、钼水平下折断处到顶端的距离和弯曲力矩均高于小麦钼高效品种 97003;相比不施氮,施氮 3 个水平均可提高两品种小麦地上部鲜质量和弯曲力矩,其中在氮水平为 210 kg/hm²下差异较为明显,施氮对断面系数和弯曲应力有显著影响,在施氮水平 N 0、210 kg/hm²时,折断弯矩会随着施钼量的增加而增加;(2)小麦钼高效品种 97003 基部节长在各个钼、氮施肥水平下均高于小麦钼低效品种 97014,而上部节长和穗长均低于小麦钼低效品种 97014;小麦钼高效品种 97003 的茎秆长短轴外径及长轴内径和穗长均随着施氮水平的增高而增加,小麦钼低效品种 97014 的茎秆长短轴外径及长轴内径、基部茎长和穗长均随着施氮水平的增高而增加;(3)随着氮肥用量的增加,小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物显著降低,小麦钼高效品种 97003 施钼酸铵 0.75 kg/hm²可减少小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物量;(4)两品种小麦基部纤维素、木质素含量随着施氮的增加而增加,但对钼的响应不明显。小麦钼高效品种 97003 纤维素、木质素含量在各个处理水平下基本不变,小麦钼低效品种在 4 个氮水平下配施钼酸铵 1.5 kg/hm²均增加了纤维素含量,在施氮水平 210 和 120 kg/hm²下配施 0.75 kg/hm²钼酸铵,基部节间木质素含量下降。研究结果表明,不同钼氮配施量下的两品种冬小麦茎秆主要物理性状优化组合不同,基部节间短而粗,茎壁厚度大,结构性碳水化合物总量增大,茎秆充实程度好,这是冬小麦抗折力大、倒伏指数小、增强抗倒伏能力的直接原因。

关键词 冬小麦; 倒伏指数; 茎秆形态特征; 钼氮配施; 茎秆力学特征; 氮肥利用率; 抗倒伏; 钼高效品种

中图分类号 S 512.1⁺1; S 143.7 **文献标识码** A **文章编号** 1000-2421(2021)03-0168-09

小麦(*Triticum aestivum* L.)是我国重要的粮食作物,种植面积达 2.45×10^7 hm²,占全国粮食作物种植总面积的 20.4%,在粮食产业中的地位举足轻重^[1]。人多地少是我国的国情,解决我国粮食安全及满足人民对小麦产品日益增长的需求,根本出路在于不断提高小麦的产量^[2]。

倒伏会损伤小麦茎秆等器官,影响营养物质输送,致使小麦每穗实粒数和千粒重下降,最终导致产量降低^[3],也不利于机械化收割。据不完全统计,我国每年因倒伏造成的小麦减产至少为 200 万 t^[4],2013 年,山东省小麦倒伏面积达 16.7 万 hm²,直接

经济损失近 4.9 亿元^[5]。氮肥使用过多易引起茎倒伏,单施氮、磷肥会增加倒伏,应重视钾肥及硼、硅等微量肥料的使用^[6]。胡承孝等^[7]发现钼在拔节期和抽穗期促进冬小麦吸收的氮分配到生长中心,在均衡的钼、氮供应下,硝酸盐还原作用更为强烈^[8]。因此,适量钼肥可用于调节植物对氮的运输与分配。此外,甘巧巧^[9]研究发现施钼影响冬小麦叶片细胞壁组分相关酶的活性,钼缺乏使冬小麦叶片纤维素、半纤维素含量下降,进而影响植物细胞壁的形成,分蘖后期表现尤为明显,而在茎秆中是否也存在这一现象还未见报道。因此,如果施用适当的钼肥来调

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节小麦茎秆的细胞壁结构,则可以改善植物的抗倒伏性。

研究表明,基部节间长度、茎秆机械强度、重心高度、株高与倒伏指数的相关性均达显著水平,降低株高和重心高度、增强基部节间的机械强度、缩短基部节间长度有利于抗倒伏^[10]。氮素显著影响水稻的茎秆物理学特征^[11],随施氮量增加,水稻茎秆抗折力和弹性模量下降,倒伏指数增加,且倒伏指数同抗折力呈显著负相关^[12]。提高小麦抗倒伏性能是提高冬小麦产量的关键技术。本研究旨在探讨施用钼肥调节小麦茎秆细胞壁结构从而改善植物抗倒伏性的效果,重点揭示影响小麦抗倒伏性的力学特性和物质成分含量对不同钼、氮用量配合处理的响应。研究选用钼高效小麦品种(97003)及钼低效小麦品种(97014)为材料,设计不同钼、氮配比处理,旨在为制定合理的钼、氮配施方案提供参考。

1 材料与方 法

1.1 试验材料与 设计

冬小麦田间试验于2017年11月—2018年5月在湖北省枣阳市太平县(E112.75°,N32.26°)进行,供试冬小麦为钼高效品种97003和钼低效品种97014,试验地力均匀,耕层土壤(0~20 cm)基础理化性状如下:有机质13.10 g/kg,碱解氮79.63 mg/kg,速效磷14.23 mg/kg,速效钾206.36 mg/kg,pH 5.19,水土质量比2.5:1,土壤有效钼0.22 mg/kg。根据土壤缺钼的临界值0.15 mg/kg可知,该试验田的土壤有效钼含量为0.22 mg/kg,不属于缺钼土壤。

试验采用随机区组试验设计,设置4个施氮水平,分别为:N 0 kg/hm²(N0),N 120 kg/hm²(N120),N 210 kg/hm²(N210)和N 300 kg/hm²(N300);设置3个施钼水平,分别为:(NH₄)₂MoO₄ 0 kg/hm²(Mo0),(NH₄)₂MoO₄ 0.75 kg/hm²(Mo0.75)和(NH₄)₂MoO₄ 1.50 kg/hm²(Mo1.5)。磷、钾肥(P₂O₅ 90 kg/hm²、K₂O 75 kg/hm²)均作基肥于播种前一次性施入;氮肥分2次施用,70%作基肥,30%作穗分化肥;钼肥在播种前以掺砂撒施的方式施入土壤中。供试肥料种类:氮肥为尿素(含N 46%),磷肥为过磷酸钙(含P₂O₅ 14%),钾肥为氯化钾(含K₂O 60%),钼肥为

四水合钼酸铵(含Mo 54.3%)。共计12个处理,每个处理重复3次。小区面积18 m²(6 m×3 m),每个小区2个品种(小麦钼高效品种97003和小麦钼低效品种97014)按小区对半种植,种植面积相同,条播,小区间隔50 cm,每个品种每小区种5行,行距30 cm,种植密度为300万株/hm²。全生育期均按照当地习惯进行田间管理。

1.2 形态指标的测定

参考李杰等^[13]的方法,于抽穗后30 d在每个小区随机选取主茎15根,用直尺和游标卡尺测定每个主茎高度、重心高度(GCH)和株高(PH)。

1.3 茎秆力学指标的测定

茎秆断面系数、茎秆抗折力、品种倒伏指数、弯曲力矩和弯曲应力的测定与计算参照张巫军^[11]的方法。

1.4 基部茎节粗细胞壁组分

纤维素和木质素含量测定分别参考熊素敏等^[14]的72%浓硫酸水解定糖法和波钦诺克^[15]的浓硫酸法。小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物的测定采用蒽丙酮比色法^[16]。

1.5 数据处理与分析

采用Excel 2010进行计算,采用SPSS 19.0软件对试验结果进行双因素方差分析,并用Duncan's法对处理间进行差异显著性比较(P<0.05),使用Oringin 2018软件作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 钼氮配施对冬小麦茎秆力学指标及倒伏指数的影响

如表1所示,施氮对钼高、低效两个品种的折断处到顶端的距离和弯曲力矩有显著影响,且小麦钼低效品种97014在相同的氮、钼水平下均高于小麦钼高效品种97003。施氮对地上部鲜质量和弯曲力矩有极显著影响,相比不施氮,施氮三水平均可提高两品种小麦地上部鲜质量和弯曲力矩,其中在施氮水平为210 kg/hm²下弯曲力矩达极显著差异;施氮对断面系数和弯曲应力有显著影响;钼氮配施对折断弯矩有极显著影响,在施氮水平0和210 kg/hm²时,折断弯矩会随着施钼量的增加而增加。

如图1所示,小麦钼低效品种的倒伏指数均大

于小麦钼高效品种。相比不施氮,施氮均显著提高了2个品种小麦的抗倒伏指数。

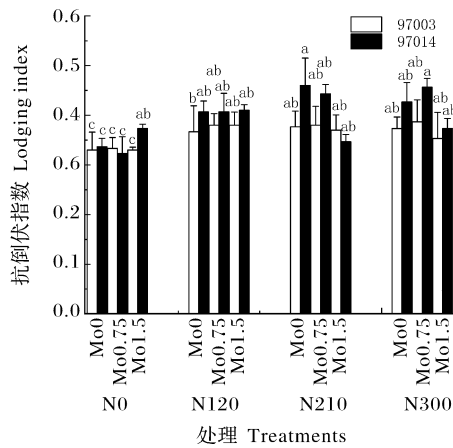


图1 两品种冬小麦在不同钼氮配施条件下的倒伏指数

Fig.1 Lodging index of two varieties of winter wheat under different molybdenum and nitrogen combined application conditions

2.2 钼氮配施对冬小麦茎秆形态特征的影响

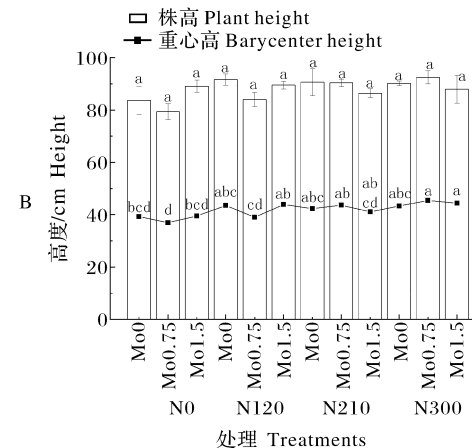
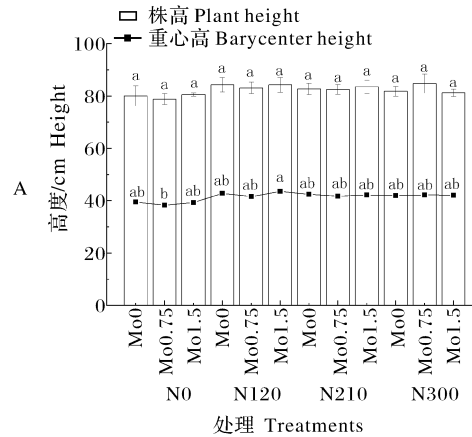
如表2所示,两品种冬小麦的基部、上部节长和穗长之间有着极显著的差异,其中小麦钼高效品种97003基部节长在各个钼、氮施肥水平下均高于小麦钼低效品种97003,而上部节长和穗长均低于小麦钼低效品种97003。氮肥对两品种小麦茎秆长短轴外径及长轴内径、基部节长和穗长影响极显著,其中小麦钼高效品种97003的茎秆长短轴外径及长轴内径和穗长均随着施氮水平的增高而增加,小麦钼低效品种97014的茎秆长短轴外径及长轴内径、基部茎长和穗长均随着施氮水平的增高而增加。

钼氮配施影响2种小麦的株高与重心高(图2),小麦钼高效品种97003的株高整体低于小麦钼低效品种97014,差异极显著($F=27.61^{**}$)。氮肥的施用对2种小麦株高和重心高影响显著($F=4.22^{**}$ 、 $F=12.45^{**}$)。随着施氮水平的提高,小麦重心高也提高,对小麦钼低效品种97014尤为明显。

钼氮配施可使小麦通过改变株型,有效地提高上部节长,调整上下部节间长比例,从而提高小麦的抗倒伏性。

小麦钼低效品种97014在相同的氮、钼水平下折断处到顶端的距离和弯曲力矩均高于小麦钼高效

品种97003;相比不施氮,施氮三水平均可提高2种小麦地上部鲜质量和弯曲力矩,其中在氮水平为 210 kg/hm^2 下差异较为明显,施氮对断面系数和弯曲应力有显著影响,在施氮水平0和 210 kg/hm^2 时,折断弯矩会随着施钼量的增加而增加。



A:97003; B:97014.

图2 两品种冬小麦不同处理下的株高与重心高

Fig.2 Plant height and barycenter height of two varieties of winter wheat for different treatments

2.3 钼氮配施对小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物含量的影响

如图3所示,随着氮肥用量的增加,小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物(NSC)显著降低。不施肥时,随着施钼量的增加,小麦钼低效品种97014的木质素含量下降。对于小麦钼高效品种97003来说,施钼酸铵 0.75 kg/hm^2 可减少小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物(NSC)含量,不施氮肥和施氮肥 120 kg/hm^2 水平差异显著。结果表明施钼可提高小麦茎秆结构性碳水化合物含量,从而提高小麦抗倒伏性。

表 1 两品种冬小麦在不同钼氮配施条件下的茎秆力学指标
Table 1 Stem mechanics indexes of two varieties of winter wheat under different molybdenum and nitrogen combined application conditions

处理 Treatments	折断处到顶端的距离/cm Distance from the break to the top (SL)		地上部鲜质量/g Fresh weight of upper part(FW)		弯曲力矩/(g·cm) Bending moment (WP)		折断弯矩/(g·cm) Breaking moment (M)		断面系数/mm ³ Section coefficient (Z)		弯曲应力/(g/mm ²) Bending stress (BS)		
	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	
N0	Mo0	75.20a	72.48a	6.76d	6.82c	523.16bc	488.64c	1 533c	1 642ab	3.32ab	2.70 b	461.77a	606.61a
	Mo0.75	72.07a	71.33a	6.60d	6.76c	483.11c	489.88c	1 549c	1 571ab	2.58 b	2.74 b	483.06a	572.49a
	Mo1.5	80.99a	73.24a	7.37cd	7.37bc	598.90abc	541.24bc	1 685abc	1 754ab	3.73a	3.29ab	452.57a	543.57a
N120	Mo0	83.16a	76.08a	9.19a	9.18a	768.38a	701.73a	2 001a	2 080a	3.95a	4.00ab	511.74a	524.22a
	Mo0.75	76.10a	74.83a	8.23abc	7.62abc	637.60abc	577.42abc	1 622c	1 578ab	3.55ab	3.28ab	456.87a	489.26a
	Mo1.5	81.00a	76.30a	7.70bcd	8.08abc	630.47abc	614.82abc	1 597c	1 683ab	3.45ab	3.27ab	466.83a	512.69a
N210	Mo0	81.66a	73.77a	8.89ab	7.20bc	731.89ab	532.54bc	1 708abc	1 488b	3.95a	3.75ab	441.99a	427.71a
	Mo0.75	81.20a	74.75a	9.08ab	8.77ab	742.04ab	656.38ab	1 768abc	1 921ab	4.01a	3.91ab	441.21a	501.70a
	Mo1.5	78.46a	75.31a	8.24abc	8.73ab	658.63abc	661.43ab	1 973ab	1 852ab	3.98a	3.68ab	519.32a	511.97a
N300	Mo0	81.15a	73.34a	8.21abc	8.10abc	673.55abc	595.38abc	1 646bc	1 715ab	3.64a	3.60ab	449.68a	480.25a
	Mo0.75	83.54a	76.37a	8.40abc	7.96abc	709.28abc	615.94abc	1 616c	1 637ab	4.25a	3.17ab	381.08a	524.23a
	Mo1.5	68.59a	73.13a	8.40abc	7.70abc	591.57abc	565.98abc	1 635bc	1 752ab	3.42ab	4.80a	482.55a	412.52a
品种 Variety		6.56 *	2.43	6.13 *	0.27	1.03	2.72						
N		0.98	10.30 **	7.65 **	1.99	3.52 *	3.64 *						
Mo		0.18	0.73	0.26	0.9	1.25	0.04						
N×Mo		1.26	0.97	1.86	3.28 **	0.82	1.46						

注：同列不同小写字母表示差异显著($P < 0.05$)；* * 和“*”分别表示 F 检验差异显著($P < 0.05$)、差异极显著($P < 0.01$)。Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant difference ($P < 0.05$); * * and “*” indicate F test significant difference ($P < 0.05$) and extremely significant difference ($P < 0.01$), respectively.

表 2 两品种冬小麦在不同钼氮配施条件下的茎秆形态特征
Table 2 Stem morphological characteristics of two varieties of winter wheat under different molybdenum and nitrogen combined application conditions

处理 Treatments	长轴外径/mm Outer diameter of long shaft (b1)		短轴外径/mm Outside diameter of stub shaft (a1)		长轴内径/mm Inner diameter of long shaft(b2)		短轴内径/mm Minor shaft inner diameter (a2)		基部节长/cm Basal node length (N4+N5)		上部节长/cm Length of upper segment (N1+N2+N3)		穗长/cm Ear length		壁厚/mm Wall thickness	
	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety	品种 Variety
Mo0	3.70ab	3.48b	3.27ab	3.14a	2.45ab	2.30a	2.08a	2.09a	9.57bcd	10.87a	65.16ab	61.77a	9.29de	7.41ab	1.25a	1.18a
N0	Mo0.75	3.90a	3.73ab	3.27a	2.69a	2.54a	2.28a	2.09a	7.88d	10.93a	62.95b	60.54a	8.57e	7.35ab	1.13a	1.20a
	Mo1.5	3.95a	3.81ab	3.40a	2.54ab	2.50a	2.11a	2.11a	10.50bcd	10.89a	69.13ab	61.43a	9.55cd	7.18b	1.34a	1.40a
Mo0	3.30b	3.46b	3.06b	3.12a	2.18b	2.27a	2.03a	2.05a	12.11ab	13.52a	67.07ab	62.21a	10.69ab	7.94ab	1.35a	1.32a
N120	Mo0.75	3.74a	3.73ab	3.32a	2.50ab	2.61a	2.19a	2.20a	8.02cd	13.66a	65.76ab	62.24a	10.30abc	7.49ab	1.21a	1.19a
	Mo1.5	3.79a	3.82ab	3.42a	2.60a	2.57a	2.21a	2.09a	11.49abcd	13.54a	67.81ab	63.42a	10.02abcd	7.80ab	1.24a	1.11a
Mo0	3.88a	3.63ab	3.41a	3.26a	2.53ab	2.23a	2.18a	2.03a	11.62abc	14.09a	67.70ab	61.08a	10.49abc	7.55ab	1.36a	1.35a
N210	Mo0.75	4.01a	3.88ab	3.51a	3.36a	2.66a	2.54a	2.35a	12.44ab	13.10a	67.55ab	61.04a	10.57ab	7.94ab	1.26a	1.38a
	Mo1.5	4.06a	3.76ab	3.53a	3.25a	2.64a	2.19a	2.14a	10.72abcd	11.48a	66.16ab	63.83a	9.83bcd	8.18a	1.42a	1.31a
Mo0	3.98a	4.03a	3.51a	3.47a	2.63a	2.70a	2.32a	2.24a	12.86ab	12.77a	67.32ab	61.24a	10.17abcd	7.54ab	1.19a	1.25a
N300	Mo0.75	4.00a	3.92ab	3.52a	3.47a	2.75a	2.54a	2.30a	12.39ab	12.76a	69.67a	63.16a	10.95ab	7.72ab	1.41a	1.22a
	Mo1.5	3.84a	3.87ab	3.35a	3.40a	2.60a	2.72a	2.23a	14.31a	13.35a	68.96a	60.81a	10.24abcd	7.39ab	1.24a	1.16a
品种 Variety	2.1	3.67	3.67	1.14	1.14	2.02	8.87**	58.75**	431.57**	0.49						
N	6.92**	5.85**	6.85**	1.74	6.93**	1.12	12.34**	0.22								
Mo	0.47	0.52	0.20	0.11	1.05	0.34	1.50									
N×Mo	1.68	1.42	0.60	0.58	0.89	1.60	1.45									

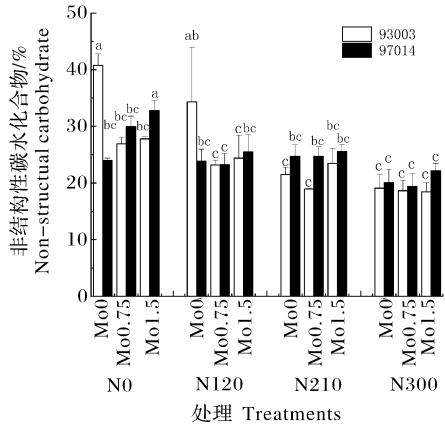


图 3 两品种冬小麦基部节间非结构性碳水化合物含量

Fig.3 The content of non-structural carbohydrates in the base internodes of two varieties of winter wheat

2.4 钼氮配施对小麦茎秆纤维素含量和木质素含量的影响

如图 4 所示,两品种冬小麦基部纤维素含量有所差异。小麦钼高效品种 97003 纤维素含量在各处理水平下基本不变,小麦钼低效品种在 4 个氮水平下配施钼酸铵 1.5 kg/hm²均增加了纤维素含量,其中不施氮和施氮肥 210 kg/hm²时差异较明显。

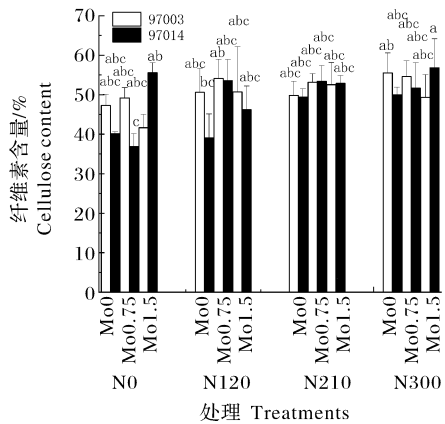


图 4 两品种冬小麦基部节间纤维素含量

Fig.4 Cellulose content in base internodes of two varieties of winter wheat

如图 5 所示,两品种冬小麦对钼氮配施响应有所差异。小麦钼高效品种 97003 木质素含量在各处理水平下基本不变,小麦钼低效品种在施氮水平 210 和 120 kg/hm²下配施 0.75 kg/hm²钼酸铵,基部节间木质素含量下降较明显。

两品种冬小麦在一定的施氮水平下,对钼的吸收、利用存在差异,小麦钼高效品种 97003 在钼的影响下提高了细胞壁结构性碳水化合物的含量,而小麦钼低效品种 97014 对钼的响应不敏感。

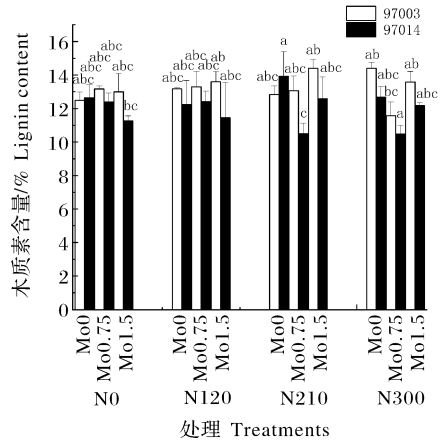


图 5 两品种冬小麦基部节间木质素含量

Fig.5 Lignin content in the base internodes of two varieties of winter wheat

3 讨论

3.1 钼氮配施对冬小麦形态特征的影响

本试验采样时期为抽穗后 30 d,此时期小麦株高及灌浆基本完成,是倒伏的关键时期,倒伏指数整体偏小,茎秆强度较高。在一定施氮范围内(N 0~210 kg/hm²),倒伏指数随着施氮量的增加而整体呈增加趋势,但在过高的氮水平(N 300 kg/hm²)降低,2 种冬小麦均如此,这与安志超等^[17]的研究结果一致。小麦钼高效品种 97003 的倒伏指数始终低于小麦钼低效品种 97014,这可能是小麦品种间差异导致的,对钼的吸收利用效率不同^[18-23]。本试验表明,中等施氮量(210 kg/hm²)条件下,配施钼降低了小麦钼低效品种 97014 的倒伏指数,高施氮量(300 kg/hm²)条件下配施钼酸铵 1.5 kg/hm²时,2 种小麦倒伏指数均呈下降趋势,说明钼氮配比合适的条件下可以降低小麦的倒伏指数。这与 Kovacs 等^[24] 和刘利等^[25] 的结论类似,说明钼氮之间确实存在适宜的互作增效范围,但要得到更为精确的范围,还需进一步研究。Liu 等^[26] 研究表明,株高适宜的条件下,下部节间长比例适宜,基部节间短粗有利于茎秆抗倒伏。株型改变的原因可能是钼氮配施促进了营养生长阶段冬小麦上部营养物质的积累^[20],从而改变了上下部节间比例。

3.2 钼氮配施对冬小麦抗倒性的影响

茎秆折断力可以直接反映茎秆强度,茎秆强度越强越有利于抗倒伏。本试验中,对于 2 个小麦品系来说,在施氮水平为 120 kg/hm²时,不施钼的情况下折断弯矩最大,而在施氮水平为 210 kg/hm²时,折断弯矩可随钼浓度增大而增大。这表明冬小

麦对不同施入量的钼、氮肥响应敏感,施氮浓度较高时,可通过施钼来增加小麦茎秆机械强度。高氮显著削弱了茎秆弯曲力矩和折断弯矩,这与吴晓然^[27]的研究结果一致。本研究表明,两品种冬小麦最適钼氮配施用用量不同,对于小麦钼高效品种 97003 来说,最有利于降低倒伏指数的钼氮配施用用量为:氮水平 300 kg/hm²,配施钼 1.5 kg/hm²;对于小麦钼低效品种 97014 来说,最有利于降低倒伏指数的钼氮配施用用量为:氮水平 210 kg/hm²,配施钼 1.5 kg/hm²。这 2 个氮水平下施钼,通过改变茎秆力学参数,增加茎秆弯曲应力的同时,降低了倒伏指数。这表明施钼能够解除高氮对茎秆力学性能的削弱作用,增强茎秆机械强度。由于在低氮条件下,小麦产量较低,所以钼、氮的合理配施可以在增产的同时提高小麦抗倒伏能力。施钼调控了小麦对氮的吸收,可能是因为改变了小麦茎秆的碳氮比,进而影响茎秆强度和抗倒伏性。

3.3 钼氮配施对基部节间碳水化合物化合物的影响

纤维素是植物细胞壁的重要组成部分,可以为细胞和整个植株提供机械支持^[28],木质素是次生细胞壁的主要成分,其提供机械强度以减轻植物倒伏胁迫^[29-30]。高珍妮等^[31]的研究表明,适宜的施氮量能促进胡麻茎秆木质素合成相关酶活性,增加茎秆木质素含量,提高茎秆抗倒伏能力。本试验结果表明,在任何施氮水平下,小麦茎秆基部粗细胞非结构性碳水化合物的含量随施钼量的增加而增加;在施氮水平 210 kg/hm²和施氮水平 300 kg/hm²时,配施钼 1.5 kg/hm²使小麦茎秆非结构性碳水化合物含量最大。对于小麦钼高效品种 97003 来说,在施氮水平 300 kg/hm²,配施钼 1.5 kg/hm²时,木质素与纤维素含量之和最大;但对于小麦钼低效品种 97014 来说,施氮可增加木质素与纤维素的含量。本试验结果表明,氮水平较高时(施氮水平高于 210 kg/hm²),钼肥可以使小麦钼高效品种 97003 通过降低茎秆非结构性碳水化合物和木质素、纤维素的比值而影响其抗倒伏性;但对小麦钼低效品种 97003 在氮水平较高时(施氮水平高于 210 kg/hm²),钼对其基部茎节粗细胞壁组分影响不明显。这表明两品种冬小麦在一定的施氮水平下,对钼的吸收、利用存在差异,小麦钼高效品种 97003 在钼的影响下提高了细胞壁结构性碳水化合物的含量,而小麦钼低效品种 97014 对钼的响应不敏感,这种现象可能是品系间的差异所导致的。王勇等^[10]和李杰等^[13]研究结果表明,不同品种小麦碳氮代谢

对氮肥的响应有所差异,故这可能是本试验中两品系小麦的茎秆细胞壁成分在不同钼氮配施条件下有差异的原因。

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Effects of combined application of molybdenum and nitrogen on lodging index and stalk mechanics indexes of winter wheat

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Abstract In order to study the effect mechanism of molybdenum (Mo) and nitrogen (N) on lodging resistance of wheat, a randomized block design was used, two varieties winter wheat 97003 and 97014 were applied as materials, four N levels (N 0, 120, 210, 300 kg/hm²) and 3 Mo levels (NH₄)₂MoO₄ 0, 0.75, 1.50 kg/hm²) were set to compare and analyze the changes of stem morphological characteristics, basal stem node thick cell wall components and stem mechanical characteristics of wheat under different Mo and N ratios. The results indicated that: (1) Under the same N and Mo levels, the distance from break to top and bending moment of Mo low-efficiency variety 97014 were higher than Mo high-efficiency variety 97003; compared with no N application, the fresh weight and bending moment of above-ground parts of two wheat varieties could be improved at three N levels, especially 210 kg/hm² N was obvious, and N application has a significant effect on the section coefficient and bending stress. At N 0 and 210 kg/hm², the breaking moment will increase with the increase of Mo application; (2) The basal node length of wheat variety 97003 was higher than that of wheat variety 97014 under all Mo and N fertilization levels, while the upper node length and ear length were lower than that of wheat variety 97014; the outer diameter of long axis and the inner diameter of long axis and ear length of wheat Mo efficient variety 97003 increased with the increase of N application level in addition, the outer diameter and inner diameter of long axis, basal stem length and ear length of wheat variety 97014 increased with the increase of N application level; (3) With the increase of N application rate, the nonstructural carbohydrate of wheat stem decreased significantly, and the application of (NH₄)₂MoO₄ 0.75 kg/hm² in efficient wheat variety 97003 can reduce the amount of nonstructural carbohydrate in wheat stem; (4) The cellulose and lignin content in the base of two wheat varieties were different. The cellulose and lignin contents of 97003 wheat variety with high Mo efficiency were basically unchanged under different treatment. The cellulose content of wheat variety 97003 with low Mo efficiency was increased by applying (NH₄)₂MoO₄ 1.5 kg/hm² under four N levels. The lignin content of basal internode decreased when 0.75 kg/hm² (NH₄)₂MoO₄ was applied at 210 kg/hm² N and 120 kg/hm² N. The optimal combination of the main physical properties of the two winter wheat lines under different Mo and N application rates were different. The short and thick basal internode, large stem wall thickness, increased total amount of structural carbohydrates and good stalk plumpness were the direct reasons for the high bending resistance, small lodging index and enhanced lodging resistance of winter wheat.

Keywords winter wheat; lodging index; morphological characteristics of stem; combined application of molybdenum and nitrogen; mechanical characteristics of stem; nitrogen fertilizer efficiency; lodging resistance; molybdenum efficient varieties