

# 机插超级粳稻产量、品质及氮肥利用率 对氮肥的响应\*

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**摘要** 在大田机插条件下,以5个超级粳稻品种为材料,设置0、150、187.5、225、262.5、300、337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>等7种施氮水平,研究氮肥用量对超级粳稻产量、品质及氮肥利用率的影响,并比较机插条件下各超级粳稻最高产施氮量与经济最佳施氮量的差异。结果表明:随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻产量均先增加后下降,5个超级稻品种均在300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮条件下获得最高产量,达10.33~10.60 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>。产量的增加主要取决于较高的群体颖花量,在300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮条件下,各超级粳稻品种的群体颖花量均达到最大值。随氮肥用量的增加,5个超级粳稻品种的糙米率、精米率、整精米率及蛋白质含量均增加,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥处理比不施氮处理分别高3.3%~4.2%、2.9%~6.0%、4.4%~33.7%和23.8%~44.3%;直链淀粉含量、胶稠度和食味值均下降,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥处理比不施氮处理分别低12.4%~38.9%、10.3%~28.5%和20.3%~29.7%;垩白度呈现先增加后下降的趋势,而垩白率的变化因品种不同略有差异。随氮肥用量的增加,5个超级粳稻品种的氮肥吸收利用率、氮肥农学利用率和氮肥生理利用率下降,而籽粒吸氮量显著增加。根据水稻产量与氮肥用量的效应方程,5个超级稻的理论最高产量为9.99 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>,对应的施氮量为299 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;如果考虑氮肥的投入成本,则经济最佳施氮量为275.68 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,对应的产量为9.97 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>。因此,对于现有的超级水稻生产,可根据高产、优质、高效和低投入等不同目标分类进行氮肥的综合管理。

**关键词** 机插 超级粳稻 产量 品质 氮肥利用率

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**Response of yield, quality and nitrogen use efficiency to nitrogen fertilizer from mechanical transplanting super japonica rice.** WEI Hai-yan, WANG Ya-jiang, MENG Tian-yao, GE Meng-jie, ZHANG Hong-cheng, DAI Qi-gen, HUO Zhong-yang, XU Ke (*Jiangsu Province Key Laboratory of Crop Genetics and Physiolog, College of Agriculture, Yangzhou University/Ministry of Agriculture Innovation Center of Rice Cultivation Technology in Yangtze River Valley, Yangzhou 225009, Jiangsu, China*). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.* , 2014, 25(2): 488–496.

**Abstract:** Five super japonica rice cultivars were grown by mechanical transplanting in field and seven N treatments with total N application rate of 0, 150, 187.5, 225, 262.5, 300 and 337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> respectively were adopted to study the effects of N rate on rice yield, quality and N use efficiency. The differences between N requirement for obtaining the highest yield and for achieving the best economic benefit were compared. With the increase of N fertilizer rate, the yields of five super japonica rice cultivars increased firstly and then descended, achieving the highest yield at the N level of 300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> ranging from 10.33~10.60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. Yield increase mainly attributed to the large number of spikelet, for the total spikelet number of each rice cultivar reached the maximum value at the 300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> N level. With the increase of N application, the rates of brown rice, milled rice, head milled rice and the protein content of the five super japonica rice cultivars were all increased, and the rates of brown rice, milled rice, head milled rice and the protein con-

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tent were higher at  $337.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  N level than at  $0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  N level by 3.3%–4.2%, 2.9%–6.0%, 4.4%–33.7% and 23.8%–44.3%, respectively. While the amylose content, gel consistency and taste value of the five rice cultivars were all decreased, and the amylose content, gel consistency and taste value were lower at  $337.5 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  N level than at  $0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  N level by 12.4%–38.9%, 10.3%–28.5% and 20.3%–29.7%, respectively. The chalkiness increased firstly and then decreased while the change of chalky rate varied with the cultivars. With the increase of N application, the N use efficiency, agronomic N use efficiency and physiological N use efficiency decreased while the N uptake of grain increased significantly. If the cost of N fertilizer was taken into account, the N fertilizer amount to obtain the optimal economic benefits would be  $275.68 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  with the corresponding yield of  $9.97 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ . Therefore, in the existing super rice production, classified management of N fertilizer would be required to meet differentiated demands of high yield, good quality, high efficiency, low N fertilizer input and so on.

**Key words:** mechanical transplanting; super japonica rice; yield; quality; N use efficiency.

超级稻种植是我国水稻生产的重要发展方向。自1996年农业部启动超级稻计划以来,截止2012年,经农业部确认的超级稻新品种、新组合已达96个,推广应用覆盖了全国各水稻主产区,部分品种在小面积或特定生态条件下产量高达 $12\sim21 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,表现出巨大的增产潜力<sup>[1-3]</sup>。在超级稻生产过程中,氮肥是影响其产量<sup>[4-5]</sup>、品质<sup>[6-7]</sup>形成的重要因素。但付景和杨建昌<sup>[8]</sup>的研究表明,超级稻为获得相应的超高产,其氮肥的投入要比常规高产品种高12%~14%,利用率也相应降低。因此,如何建立超级稻品种超高产与养分高效利用的协同途径,实现高产、优质、高效、生态、安全生产成为限制其进一步推广应用的技术瓶颈之一。有关超级稻生产中合理氮肥用量和氮肥施用模式方面已有较多报道。例如,崔月峰等<sup>[9]</sup>研究认为,北方超级粳稻生产中,适当降低氮肥施用量(降至 $147 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ),不仅未造成水稻产量的下降,同时还能增加穗部氮素积累优势,提高水稻的氮素收获指数、生理利用率和农学利用率等。而李小霞等<sup>[10]</sup>研究认为,南方超级稻新两优6号,单产在 $7500 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 左右的情况下,适宜的施氮量为 $270 \text{ kg N} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。在适宜施氮量的基础上,合理的氮肥施用模式也有助于提高水稻的产量和氮肥利用率。李迪秦等<sup>[11]</sup>认为,在相同的氮肥施用水平下,采用实地氮肥管理模式,对超级稻群体的辐射利用率和产量的提高有明显的效果,进而有利于超级稻超高产潜力的发挥。而刘桃菊等<sup>[12]</sup>研究发现,在超级稻生产中,氮肥适当后移,当基蘖肥与穗粒肥比例为6:4时籽粒产量和氮肥利用率均达最高。此外,适当的有机与无机肥料配施<sup>[13-14]</sup>与应用肥料添加剂<sup>[15]</sup>对提高水稻产量与氮肥利用率也有促进作用。以上关于超级稻适宜施氮量及其氮肥运筹的研究,多是在人工手插高产栽培模式下进行,

机插条件下的研究相对较少。近年来,随着农村优质劳动力的转移和产业结构的转型升级,以省工省力、高产高效为特征的水稻机械化栽插在全国范围内迅速推广,如2000年全国水稻机插面积不足2%,至2011年已发展到20%以上,总面积达700万 $\text{hm}^2$ <sup>[16]</sup>。已有研究表明,机插水稻在群体特征和产量构成方面异于常规手插稻。如机插水稻由于栽插时基本苗多,分蘖发生集中,因此产量结构中具有穗数多而穗型小等特点<sup>[17-18]</sup>。因此,研究机插条件下氮肥施用对超级稻产量、品质及氮肥吸收利用效率的影响,对实现超级稻机械化、现代化生产条件下的高产、优质、高效栽培,促进超级稻更大面积的推广应用,保障国家粮食安全具有重要作用。为此,本研究以江苏地区近两年推广面积较大的5个超级粳稻品种为供试材料,在机插条件下研究氮肥用量对其产量、品质及氮肥利用率的影响,并探究其最高产施氮量与经济最佳施氮量的差异,以期为南方机插超级粳稻的高产、优质、高效栽培提供理论参考。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 供试品种

供试材料为超级粳稻南粳44、宁粳1号、宁粳3号、扬粳4038和武粳15,均属早熟晚粳类型,生育期155~160 d。

### 1.2 试验设计

试验于2010和2011年在扬州大学农学院试验农场进行,2年试验相同。土质为沙壤土,基础地力产量为 $6.0 \text{ t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,前茬为小麦。土壤全氮含量为 $1.4 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,碱解氮含量为 $90.34 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,速效磷含量为 $35.1 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ,速效钾含量为 $88.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。试验采用裂区设计,以施氮(纯氮)水平为主区,设0、150、187.5、225、262.5、300、337.5

$\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  7 种施氮水平,以品种为裂区,裂区面积为  $6 \text{ m}^2$ ,重复 3 次。主区间做埂隔离,并用塑料薄膜覆盖埂体,保证各主区单独排灌。试验采用机插软盘培育壮秧,每盘播干种子 100 g,于 5 月 23 日播种,6 月 6 日移栽。栽插密度为  $28.5 \text{ 万穴} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  ( $11.7 \text{ cm} \times 30.0 \text{ cm}$ ),栽后进行补缺去余以保证每穴 3 苗的精确苗数。氮肥运筹为基蘖肥:穗肥 = 6 : 4, 穗肥分别于倒 4 叶、倒 2 叶各施 50%; 分别以过磷酸钙和氯化钾的形式基施  $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$  150  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,  $\text{K}_2\text{O}$  150  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。其他管理措施按常规栽培要求实施。

### 1.3 测定项目与方法

**1.3.1 产量及其构成因素** 成熟期每小区分别随机选取 20 穴有代表性的成熟稻株,记数每穴有效穗数(具有 10 粒以上结实谷粒的稻穗为有效穗)和每穗籽粒数,然后根据栽插密度计算产量构成因素中的单位面积穗数和每穗粒数。将各有效穗脱下的谷粒投入清水中,浮在水面的谷粒为空粒,沉在水底的为实粒,其中,每穗实粒数与每穗总粒数的比值即为结实率。每处理取 1000 颗实粒,重复 3 次,称量,计算千粒重。单位面积穗数与每穗粒数的乘积即为单位面积颖花量。理论测产后每小区收割 50 穴,测定实际产量(表 1)。

表 1 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻产量及其构成因素

Table 1 Grain yield and its components of super japonica rice under different N levels

品种 Cultivar	施氮水平 N level ( $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )	穗数 Number of panicles ( $\times 10^4 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )	每穗粒数 Grains per panicle	颖花量 Total amount of spikelet ( $\times 10^4 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )	结实率 Seed-setting rate (%)	千粒重 1000-grain mass (g)	实际产量 Yield ( $\text{t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )	
							2010	2011
南粳 44	0	193.77d	116.86c	22643.58f	93.8a	27.08a	5.40e	5.51f
Nanjing 44	150	278.99c	126.33bc	35245.29e	92.8b	26.63ab	8.62d	8.52e
	187.5	290.57bc	131.25abc	38137.92d	92.1bc	26.47b	9.11c	9.06d
	225	297.31b	134.76ab	40066.18c	92.4b	26.29bc	9.26c	9.44c
	262.5	307.63ab	138.36ab	42563.46b	91.3cd	25.97cd	9.71b	9.83b
	300	315.37a	141.98a	44775.24a	91.0d	25.79de	10.30a	10.33a
	337.5	296.81b	143.62a	42626.13b	89.3e	25.40e	9.48bc	9.38cd
	0	199.22d	111.98b	22307.10e	93.7a	28.32a	5.64e	5.64f
宁粳 1 号 Ningjing 1	150	288.35c	121.90ab	35150.40d	92.9a	27.96a	8.76d	8.89e
	187.5	309.50b	125.36ab	38799.51c	91.8b	27.46b	9.36c	9.49d
	225	315.21ab	130.86a	41249.53b	91.4bc	27.36b	10.01b	10.00bc
	262.5	323.76ab	132.68a	42957.07ab	90.8bc	27.13bc	10.15ab	10.20b
	300	330.03a	135.32a	44659.06a	90.5c	26.75cd	10.45a	10.52a
	337.5	316.09ab	136.26a	43072.05ab	88.4d	26.54d	9.77b	9.75cd
	0	197.79e	113.36b	22421.78f	94.6a	28.68a	5.69e	5.80f
武粳 15 Wujing 15	150	272.92d	125.39ab	34222.01e	94.3a	28.35ab	8.89d	8.83e
	187.5	280.71cd	129.98a	36488.07d	94.1ab	28.27b	9.33c	9.49d
	225	289.90bc	131.74a	38190.93c	93.8abc	28.19bc	9.70b	9.81cd
	262.5	301.98ab	134.38a	40581.27ab	93.3bcd	28.12bc	10.07b	10.22b
	300	310.94a	135.18a	42033.70a	93.1cd	28.08bc	10.61a	10.57a
	337.5	296.97ab	133.81a	39736.99bc	92.4d	27.84c	9.89b	9.84c
	0	196.94e	116.10b	22864.15f	93.7a	26.03a	5.26e	5.36f
宁粳 3 号 Ningjing 3	150	272.49d	133.83a	36467.45e	93.0ab	26.00a	8.68d	8.57e
	187.5	284.83cd	136.97a	39012.43d	92.7bc	25.84a	8.94d	9.07d
	225	296.31bc	138.80a	41127.11c	92.5bc	25.76a	9.46c	9.56c
	262.5	309.00ab	140.92a	43545.17b	91.9cd	25.37b	9.99b	10.09b
	300	324.44a	143.71a	46626.82a	91.4d	25.32b	10.48a	10.55a
	337.5	297.83bc	143.48a	42733.37b	90.4e	25.22b	9.48c	9.40c
	0	197.22d	115.26c	22732.42f	94.3a	27.65a	5.53f	5.63f
扬粳 4038 Yangjing 4038	150	277.59c	125.03bc	34708.46e	94.1a	27.26ab	8.78e	8.68e
	187.5	295.80b	130.61ab	38636.08d	93.6ab	27.12bc	9.30d	9.42d
	225	301.25ab	134.40ab	40487.90c	93.1b	26.99bc	9.72c	9.85c
	262.5	311.51ab	136.06ab	42383.56b	92.8bc	26.78cd	10.16b	10.29b
	300	315.49a	140.24a	44244.58a	92.2c	26.46de	10.58a	10.60a
	337.5	301.25ab	141.38a	42589.70b	90.4d	26.19e	9.69c	9.66cd

不同小写字母表示差异显著( $P < 0.05$ )。Different small letters meant significant difference at 0.05 level. 下同。The same below.

**1.3.2 植株全氮含量** 于拔节、抽穗、成熟期各处理取有代表性(以小区普查结果的平均值为依据)的植株2穴,于105℃烘箱杀青30 min,80℃烘至恒量后称量,粉碎,采用H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>消化,以半微量凯氏定氮法测定植株全氮含量<sup>[19]</sup>.

**1.3.3 稻米品质** 成熟期适时收获,脱粒、储藏3个月,待理化性状稳定后,每处理称取3份,每份120 g稻谷,按照中华人民共和国国家标准——优质稻谷(GB/T 17891—1999)<sup>[20]</sup>测定出糙率、精米率、整精米率、垩白米率、垩白大小、垩白度、胶稠度。用FOSTECATOR公司的Infratec 1241 Grain Analyzer近红外快速品质分析仪测定精米(约25 g)样本的总蛋白质含量和直链淀粉含量。用日本株式会社KETT科学研究所生产的AN-700型食味分析仪测定稻米的食味值。

#### 1.4 数据处理

氮肥利用率计算公式如下:

$$\text{氮肥吸收利用率}(\%) = (\text{施氮区植株总吸氮量} - \text{无氮区植株总吸氮量}) / \text{氮肥施用量} \times 100\%$$

$$\text{氮肥农学利用率}(\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = (\text{施氮区作物产量} - \text{无氮区作物产量}) / \text{氮肥施用量}$$

$$\text{氮肥生理利用率}(\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = (\text{施氮区作物产量} - \text{无氮区作物产量}) / (\text{施氮区植株总吸氮量} - \text{无氮区植株总吸氮量})$$

$$\text{籽粒吸氮量}(\text{kg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}) = \text{总吸氮量} / \text{稻谷产量}$$

采用Excel 2003软件处理数据,DPS软件进行统计分析,采用LSD法进行差异显著性检验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻的产量及构成因素

随氮肥用量的增加,各品种超级粳稻的产量均先增加后下降,在300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮条件下获得最高产量,达10.33~10.60 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>,显著高于其他氮肥处理。至337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥条件下,水稻产量显著下降,甚至比262.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮处理低3.7%~6.9%,与225.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮处理无显著差异。7个氮肥水平下各品种的平均产量差异显著,其中,宁梗1号、武梗15和扬梗4038产量无显著差异,三者产量均显著高于南梗44和宁梗3号。2010年与2011年的产量具有相似的变化趋势,以下以2011年数据进行分析。

就不同氮肥水平下各产量构成因素而言,单位面积穗数随氮肥用量的增加先增加后下降,在300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮条件下最多,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥条

件下下降,且337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥条件下的单位面积穗数与262.5和225 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮水平下的单位面积穗数相当,无显著差异。每穗粒数随氮肥用量的增加呈增加趋势,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥条件下的穗粒数比不施氮条件下高18.0%~23.6%。结实率和千粒重均随氮肥用量的增加略有下降,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>氮肥条件下的结实率和千粒重分别比不施氮条件下低2.1%~4.9%和1.8%~5.1%。

根据水稻产量与氮肥用量的关系建立效应方程。从图1可知,超级粳稻的产量与氮肥用量呈开口向下的抛物线关系。由方程计算出超级粳稻的理论最高产量为9.99 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>,对应的施氮量为299 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。然而,在实际的水稻生产中,氮肥的投入并非以产量越高越好,还需要考虑到投入与产出比。按照当地2009年稻谷的市场价格为1.96元·kg<sup>-1</sup>,由尿素折合成纯氮的价格为4.57元·kg<sup>-1</sup>计算,令Y为净经济收入,M(常数)为农民每公顷稻田除肥料以外的投入,结合图1中氮肥用量与产量的效应方程可得到:Y=1.96×(-5×10<sup>-5</sup>x<sup>2</sup>+0.0299x+5.5226)×10<sup>3</sup>-4.57x-M。根据方程可求得净经济收入Y最大时的施氮量(x)为275.68 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,此施氮量可理解为经济最佳施氮量,对应的产量为9.97 t·hm<sup>-2</sup>。

### 2.2 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻的品质性状

**2.2.1 碾磨品质** 超级粳稻的糙米率、精米率和整精米率均随氮肥用量的增加而增加,这可能是由于氮肥的施用具有扩源强库的功效,有利于促进籽粒的灌浆充实,使胚乳结构相对致密,提高糙米率和精米率的同时,使谷粒硬性增加,能获得较高的整精米率。与不施氮肥相比,337.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施氮条件下5

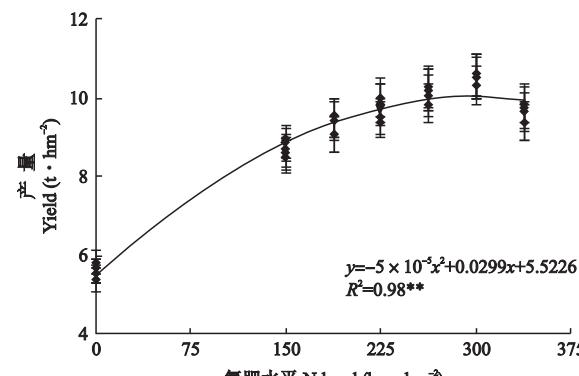


图1 超级粳稻产量与氮肥用量的关系

Fig. 1 Relationships between yield and N application rate of super japonica rice.

\* \* P<0.01.

个超级粳稻品种的糙米率提高3.3%~4.2%,以宁梗1号增幅最小,南梗44增幅最大;精米率提高2.9%~6.0%,以武梗15增幅最小,南梗44增幅最大;整精米率提高4.4%~33.7%,以武梗15增幅最小,扬梗4038增幅最大(图2)。

**2.2.2 外观品质** 超级粳稻的垩白粒率随氮肥用量的变化趋势因品种而异。其中,南梗44、扬梗4038和武梗15随氮肥用量的增加垩白率先下降后上升,在达到一定值后又略有下降;而宁梗1号和宁梗3号的垩白粒率随氮肥用量的增加呈持续下降趋势。5个超级稻品种垩白度随氮肥用量的增加呈先上升后下降趋势,其中,宁梗1号和宁梗3号在150  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下达最大值,而南梗44、扬梗4038和武梗15分别在300、225和262.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下达最大值(图3)。

**2.2.3 蛋白质含量** 随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻

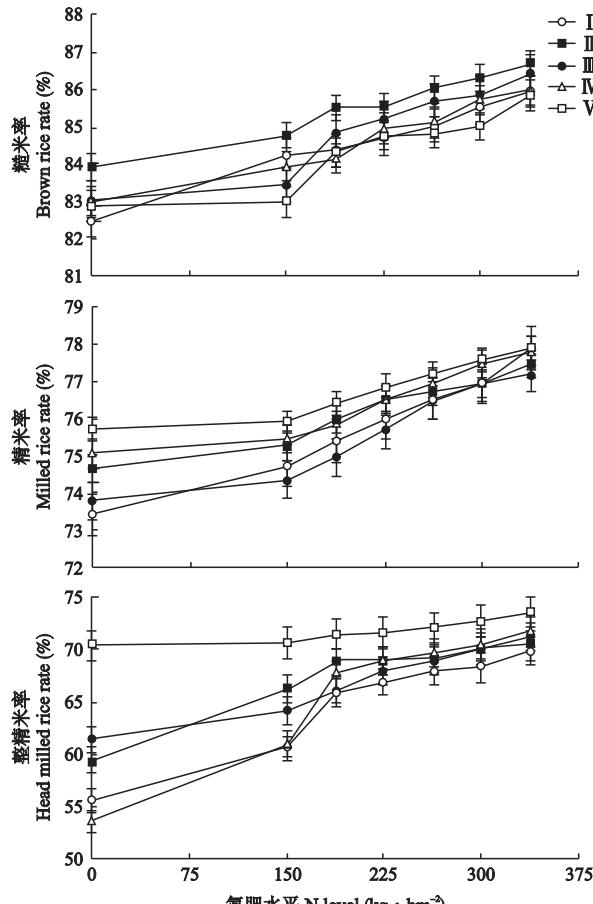


图2 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻的糙米率、精米率和整精米率

Fig. 2 Brown rice, milled rice and head milled rice rates of super japonica rice under different N levels.

I:南梗44 Nanjing 44; II:宁梗1号 Ningjing 1; III:宁梗3号 Ningjing 3; IV:扬梗4038 Yangjing 4038; V:武梗15 Wujing 15. 下同 The same below.

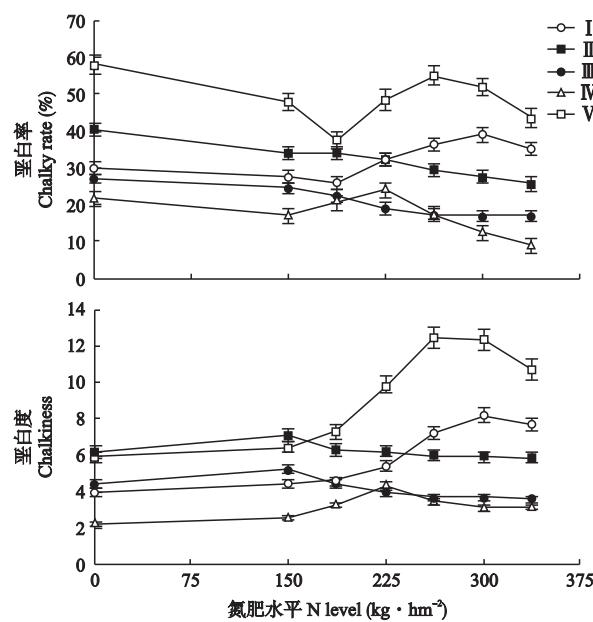


图3 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻的垩白率和垩白度

Fig. 3 Chalky rate and chalkiness of super japonica rice under different N levels.

的蛋白质含量持续增加,这主要是由于氮肥的施用促进了氨基酸和蛋白质的合成,使稻米中蛋白质含量提高。与不施氮肥相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的蛋白质含量提高23.8%~44.3%,以宁梗1号增幅最小,宁梗3号增幅最大(图4)。

**2.2.4 蒸煮食味品质** 随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻的直链淀粉含量持续下降,与不施氮肥相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的直链淀粉含量下降12.4%~38.9%,以扬梗4038降幅最小,宁梗3号降幅最大。

不同超级粳稻品种的胶稠度随氮肥用量的增加总体呈下降趋势,与不施氮肥相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的胶稠度下降10.3%~28.5%,但在部分较为接近的施氮处理间,超级粳稻的胶稠度几乎无变化,如宁梗1号在150和187.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下的胶稠度均为61 mm。

食味分析仪是通过采集稻米样品近红外光谱,利用其与感官测定值的相关性计算出一个评价稻米蒸煮食味品质综合值(食味值)的一种仪器,其计算值与实际的稻米尤其是粳米的蒸煮食味品质具有较好的相关性<sup>[21]</sup>。测定结果表明,随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻的食味值均持续下降。与不施氮肥相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的食味值下降20.3%~29.7%,以宁梗1号降幅最小,宁梗3号降幅最大(图4)。

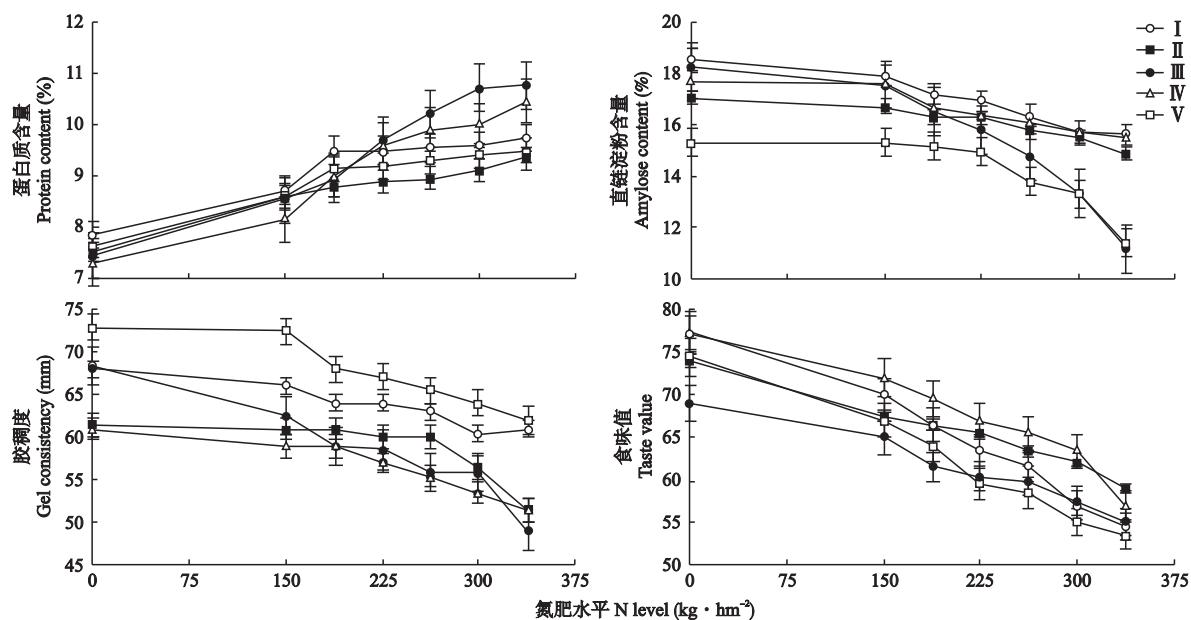


图4 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻的蛋白质含量、直链淀粉含量、胶稠度和食味值

Fig. 4 Protein content, amylose content, gel consistency and taste value of super japonica rice under different N levels.

### 2.3 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻对氮肥的吸收利用效率

从表2可知,随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻的氮肥吸收利用率、氮肥农学利用率和氮肥生理利用率均下降,与150  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  氮肥水平相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的氮肥吸收利用率、氮肥农学利用率和氮肥生理利用率分别降低15.5%~21.5%、40.7%~44.0%和26.0%~33.7%。随氮肥用量的增加,超级粳稻的籽粒吸氮量显著增加,与不施氮肥处理相比,337.5  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮条件下5个超级粳稻品种的籽粒吸氮量提高29.4%~36.2%。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 机插超级粳稻高产高效施氮量

与常规粳稻相比,超级粳稻的产量优势在于具有较大的库容量<sup>[22~23]</sup>。如李刚华等<sup>[24]</sup>认为,足够的颖花量是超级粳稻高产稳产的保证,要达11.0  $\text{t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 以上的产量,颖花数要 $\geq 42000$ 个· $\text{m}^{-2}$ ;要达11.7  $\text{t} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 以上的产量,颖花数要 $\geq 45000$ 个· $\text{m}^{-2}$ 。在本试验条件下,不同超级稻品种的产量均与其群体的颖花量呈正相关,与前人的研究结果相似。正是由于群体颖花量对于产量的正效应,长期以来,扩库强源就成为超级稻高产栽培的主要途径。其中以氮肥的施用对增加群体颖花量的效应最为明显<sup>[25]</sup>。但是,由于群体颖花量由群体有效穗数和每穗粒数共同形成,因

此,氮肥对群体颖花量的调节效应要由群体有效穗数和每穗粒数的相互关系共同决定<sup>[26]</sup>。在机插水稻生产中,为了促进移栽大田的小苗分蘖早生快发,其基蘖肥与穗肥的比例通常为6:4~7:3<sup>[27~28]</sup>。在这一比例下,氮肥总施用量在一定范围内(如本试验条件下0~300  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮水平)可有效促进有效穗数和每穗粒数的共同增长,最终促进群体颖花量的增加和产量的提高。但超过一定用量(如本试验条件下超过300  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮水平),会使原本高峰苗就比常规手插稻多的机插稻群体无效分蘖的发生和生长加剧<sup>[17]</sup>,形成郁蔽群体,降低分蘖成穗率和最终成穗数,尽管每穗粒数会略有增加,但是最终的群体总颖花量不高,产量下降<sup>[27]</sup>。在本试验条件下,5个机插超级粳稻品种的最高产施氮量均出现在300  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  施氮水平,同时根据水稻产量与氮肥用量的关系建立效应方程也显示其最高产的对应施氮量为299  $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ ,与实际值较为吻合。就氮肥的吸收利用而言,由于机插稻全生育期明显比常规手插稻缩短,使其对温光资源利用率低,最终的光合产物及氮素积累量少,相应的氮肥利用率也低于手插稻<sup>[29]</sup>。因此,生产上为实现机插稻高产高效生产,其氮肥的施用应在控制总量的同时,针对前期促进分蘖、后期促进大穗的生长要求进行合理运筹。

### 3.2 机插超级粳稻经济最佳施氮量及优质高效施氮量

在实际的水稻生产中,获得最高产的施氮量,并

表2 不同氮肥水平下超级粳稻氮素吸收利用特性

Table 2 Nitrogen absorption and utilization characteristics of super japonica rice under different N levels

品种 Cultivar	施氮水平 N level (kg · hm <sup>-2</sup> )	氮肥吸收 利用率 efficiency (%)	氮肥农学 利用率 efficiency (kg · kg <sup>-1</sup> )	氮肥生理 利用率 efficiency (kg · kg <sup>-1</sup> )	籽粒吸氮量 N uptake (kg · kg <sup>-1</sup> )
南粳44	0	-	-	-	0.0190f
Nanjing 44	150	46.1a	20.07a	43.52a	0.0205e
	187.5	44.8b	18.91b	42.17b	0.0209de
	225	43.2c	17.48c	40.44c	0.0215cd
	262.5	42.6c	16.44d	38.58d	0.0221bc
	300	41.9d	16.06d	38.37d	0.0224b
	337.5	38.3e	11.47e	29.94e	0.0250a
宁粳1号	0	-	-	-	0.0186e
Ningjing 1	150	49.0a	21.65a	44.20a	0.0201d
	187.5	47.5b	20.51b	43.24ab	0.0204cd
	225	45.6c	19.35c	42.47b	0.0208c
	262.5	43.7d	17.39d	39.79c	0.0215b
	300	42.4e	16.27e	38.36d	0.0221b
	337.5	38.5f	12.19f	31.67e	0.0241a
武粳15	0	-	-	-	0.0180e
Wujing 15	150	49.2a	20.21a	41.13a	0.0202d
	187.5	48.5ab	19.72a	40.64a	0.0206d
	225	47.8b	17.85b	37.38b	0.0216c
	262.5	45.9c	16.86c	36.73bc	0.0220bc
	300	44.3d	15.93d	35.93c	0.0224b
	337.5	40.6e	12.00e	29.57d	0.0245a
宁粳3号	0	-	-	-	0.0185e
Ningjing 3	150	47.2a	21.38a	45.26a	0.0198d
	187.5	46.5a	19.77b	42.54b	0.0205cd
	225	45.0b	18.66c	41.43c	0.0210bc
	262.5	44.4b	18.03cd	40.64cd	0.0214b
	300	43.1c	17.30d	40.19d	0.0216b
	337.5	39.9d	11.97e	30.00e	0.0249a
扬粳4038	0	-	-	-	0.0176d
Yangjing 4038	150	46.3a	20.36a	44.02a	0.0194c
	187.5	46.0a	20.22a	43.97a	0.0197c
	225	43.2b	18.77b	43.49a	0.0199bc
	262.5	41.1c	17.75c	43.17a	0.0201bc
	300	40.1d	16.58d	41.31b	0.0207b
	337.5	36.6e	11.93e	32.57c	0.0231a

不一定是农民获得最大经济效益的施氮量<sup>[30]</sup>. 正是基于这样的考虑, 本文结合试验当年稻谷及肥料的价格, 计算其经济最佳施氮量, 结果表明, 其经济最佳施氮量要低于最高产施氮量, 降低幅度达7.8%. 以上仅是将所生产的稻谷以普通稻米出售的价格进行计算. 近年来, 随着人民生活水平的提高, 中高档消费人群对无公害、绿色、有机优质米的需求越来越多, 部分优质有机米的市场销售价格是普通大米的4~5倍甚至更多. 为达到优质、有机的要求, 稻米生产中对氮肥的投入均有严格的要求. 一方面就品质

而言, 尽管对稻米的评价涉及加工、外观、蒸煮食味、营养等多个方面, 且氮肥施用对其各项评价指标的影响更是呈现多元化的效应<sup>[31~33]</sup>; 但就现有的市场营销规律而言, 影响稻米价格的主要因素还是其蒸煮食味品质. 虽然有研究发现, 不同品种水稻的蒸煮食味品质对氮肥的响应有所差异<sup>[34~35]</sup>, 但由于增施氮肥相应也增加了稻米中的蛋白质含量, 有使稻米蒸煮食味品质变劣的总趋势. 本试验条件下, 氮肥施用使机插超级粳稻的直链淀粉含量和胶稠度下降, 蒸煮食味值下降达20.3%~29.7%. 另一方面就无公害(绿色、有机)农产品认证而言, 均要严格控制稻米生产过程中氮肥的投入. 以3类认证中要求相对较低的无公害农产品认证为例, 根据“NY 5117—2002无公害食品水稻生产技术规程”的要求, 单季稻每667 m<sup>2</sup>大田纯氮(N)的用量要控制在12~15 kg. 综合以上因素, 如能把氮肥的施用对稻米品质、无公害农产品认证以及随之所引起的稻米市场价格变化等一系列因素纳入最佳施氮量的计算公式, 则相应的最佳施氮量会低于275.68 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup>.

长期以来, 尽管超级稻以其超高产受到人们青睐, 但其生产中过度的肥料投入<sup>[36~37]</sup>在一定程度上阻碍了稻米品质的进一步提高. 同时, 由于机插稻和手栽稻播栽期不同, 灌浆结实期所处的气候条件存在差异, 且两种种植方式下水稻自身的生长发育特性有所不同, 因此两种栽培方式下的稻米在精米率、整精米率、垩白率、垩白大小、直链淀粉含量和胶稠度等指标上各有优劣<sup>[38]</sup>. 对此, 我国现有的机插超级稻生产要实现高产、优质、高效、生态的目标, 更应结合品种特性、栽培方式和预期市场目标, 适当减少氮肥的投入, 提高肥料利用效率.

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