

嫁接与施氮对甜瓜产量和氮素吸收、利用的影响

薛亮¹ 马忠明^{2*} 杜少平³

(¹甘肃省农业科学院土壤肥料与节水农业研究所, 兰州 730070; ²甘肃省农业科学院, 兰州 730070; ³甘肃省农业科学院蔬菜研究所, 兰州 730070)

摘要 通过裂区设计田间试验,主区为2种栽培方式(嫁接栽培和自根栽培),副区为4个施氮水平(0、120、240、360 kg N·hm⁻²),研究了栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜产量和品质、氮素运移和分配,以及氮素利用率的影响.结果表明:嫁接栽培的甜瓜商品瓜产量较自根甜瓜提高了7.3%,可溶性固形物含量降低了0.16%~3.28%;生长前期嫁接栽培甜瓜氮素累积量较自根栽培低,结果后嫁接栽培氮素累积量显著升高,收获时植株氮素累积量较自根栽培增加了5.2%,果实中的氮素累积量提高了10.3%;嫁接栽培植株氮素向果实的转移量较自根栽培提高了20.9%,嫁接栽培果实中的氮素分配率在80%以上,自根栽培的分配率在80%以下;在同一施氮水平下,嫁接栽培的甜瓜氮素吸收利用率较自根栽培提高了1.3%~4.2%,氮素农学效率提高了2.73~5.56 kg·kg⁻¹,氮素生理利用率提高了7.39~16.18 kg·kg⁻¹;从商品瓜产量、氮素吸收量和氮素利用率综合考虑,施氮量240 kg·hm⁻²为本区域嫁接甜瓜较适宜的氮素用量.

关键词 甜瓜; 氮素运转; 氮素分配; 氮素吸收利用率

Effects of grafting and nitrogen fertilization on melon yield and nitrogen uptake and utilization. XUE Liang¹, MA Zhong-ming^{2*}, DU Shao-ping³ (¹*Institute of Soil, Fertilizer and Water-saving Agriculture, Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, China*; ²*Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, China*; ³*Institute of Vegetables, Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, China*).

Abstract: A split-field design experiment was carried out using two main methods of cultivation (grafting and self-rooted cultivation) and subplots with different nitrogen application levels (0, 120, 240, and 360 kg N·hm⁻²) to investigate the effects of cultivation method and nitrogen application levels on the yield and quality of melons, nitrogen transfer, nitrogen distribution, and nitrogen utilization rate. The results showed that melons produced by grafting cultivation had a 7.3% increase in yield and a 0.16%–3.28% decrease in soluble solid content, compared to those produced by self-rooted cultivation. The amount of nitrogen accumulated in melons grafted in the early growth phase was lower than that in self-rooted melons, and higher after fruiting. During harvest, nitrogen accumulation amount in grafted melon plants was 5.2% higher than that in self-rooted plants and nitrogen accumulation amount in fruits was 10.3% higher. Grafting cultivation increased the amount of nitrogen transfer from plants to fruits by 20.9% compared to self-rooted cultivation. Nitrogen distribution in fruits was >80% in grafted melons, whereas that in self-rooted melons was <80%. Under the same level of nitrogen fertilization, melons cultivated by grafting showed 1.3%–4.2% increase in nitrogen absorption and utilization rate, 2.73–5.56 kg·kg⁻¹ increase in nitrogen agronomic efficiency, and 7.39–16.18 kg·kg⁻¹ increase in nitrogen physiological efficiency, compared to self-rooted cultivation. On the basis of the combined perspective of commercial melon yield, and nitrogen absorption and utilization rate, an applied nitrogen amount of 240 kg·hm⁻² is most suitable for grafting cultivation in this region.

Key words: melon; nitrogen transfer; nitrogen distribution; nitrogen utilization rate.

甜瓜(*Cucumis melo*)是一种重要的葫芦科蔓生植物,是世界十大水果之一.2014 年我国甜瓜收获面积达到 43.89 万 hm^2 ,产量为 1475.77 万 t,面积和产量均居世界第一^[1].近年来,由于土传病害发生频繁,甜瓜嫁接栽培在生产中得到大面积推广应用^[2].嫁接的主要目的是增强作物对土传病害的抵御能力,同时提高植株对于干旱、高温等逆境的抗性^[3-4],并缓解由自毒作用引起的连作障碍^[5].在正常的生长条件下,嫁接后植株根系活力提高,叶片数大幅度增加^[6],光合生产能力得以提升^[7],同化产物积累量增加^[8-9].同化物的增加证明嫁接影响了作物对养分的吸收,大量元素尤其是氮素的吸收过程与作物产量和品质有直接关系,而栽培措施和施氮量是影响这一过程的关键^[10].在番茄上的研究证明,嫁接后氮、磷、钾吸收量和吸收效率提高 20% 以上,产量提高了 30.8%^[11].陈贵林等^[12]在西瓜上的研究发现,嫁接植株不同生育期根系伤流液矿质元素含量高于自根植株,特别是 $\text{NO}_3^- \text{-N}$ 含量,伸蔓期和开花期分别比自根植株高 105.0% 和 93.7%.孙胜等^[13]研究表明,虽然不同砧木间养分的吸收量有差异,但整体上嫁接处理仍显著高于自根栽培,其中西瓜叶片 N 含量提高了 0.6%~0.7%.魏敏等^[14]研究表明,嫁接后甜瓜植株吸收 N、K 和 Mg 的总量高于自根植株,氮素吸收量提高 10.6%~40.9%.这些研究证明了嫁接通过增强根系活力提高了作物对养分的吸收能力,促进了植株生长,增加了同化物的累积,并提高了产量.关于施氮量对甜瓜氮素吸收的研究结果证明,氮素是甜瓜生产的关键因素,但在灌区、砂田或者温室等不同条件下其影响存在一定差异,应该因地制宜的开展研究^[15-17].目前,关于嫁接甜瓜在不同施氮水平下氮素运移、分配和累积的变化过程的研究尚未见报道.本文通过大田试验,研究了嫁接甜瓜在不同供氮水平下氮素的运转特点,旨在探索干旱灌区嫁接甜瓜生产的养分供给方案,为制定厚皮甜瓜优质高产高效的栽培措施提供科学依据,促进本地区甜瓜生产的发展.

1 研究地区与研究方法

1.1 试验区概况

试验于 2013 年在甘肃省民勤县进行.试验区位于甘肃河西内陆河流域东端,年降水量 110 mm,年可能蒸发量为 1265 mm,年均气温 7.4 $^{\circ}\text{C}$,年日照时数 2832 h,年 ≥ 10 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 有效积温 3194 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ (甜瓜生育期降水量和日平均气温见图1).试验地为砂壤土,有

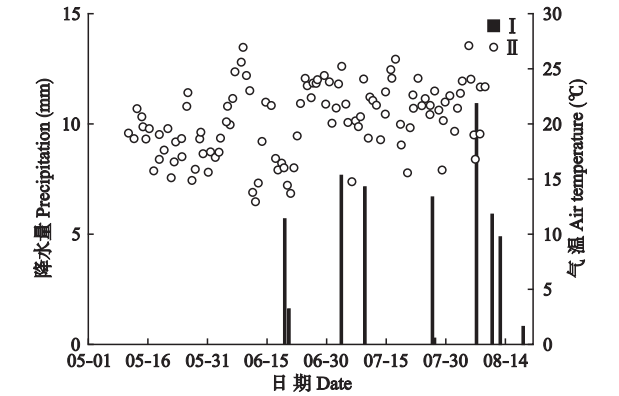


图1 2013 年甜瓜生育期的降水量(I)和日平均气温(II)
Fig.1 Rainfall (I) and air temperature (II) during the melon growth periods in 2013.

机质含量 $6.73 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全氮含量 $0.51 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效磷含量 $41.67 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效钾含量 $130.40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,pH 为 8.39,全盐含量为 0.10%.

1.2 试验设计

本试验为裂区设计,主区为栽培方式,分为嫁接栽培和自根栽培,副区为施氮处理,设 4 个水平(N $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$):不施氮 0 (N_0)、低氮 120 (N_{120})、中氮 240 (N_{240})、高氮 360 (N_{360}),主副区内随机排列,3 次重复.小区长 15 m、宽 2 m,小区面积 30 m^2 ,株距 50 cm,种植密度 20010 株 $\cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$.试验砧木为“青砧 1 号”,接穗为“银帝 3 号”,2013 年 6 月 1 日移栽,8 月 23 日收获.

甜瓜种植采用垄作沟灌模式,生育期总灌水量 2700 $\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$.试验氮肥用尿素(N 46%),50%做基肥,其余追肥,其中苗肥占 10%,蔓肥占 20%,果肥占 20%.磷肥用过磷酸钙(P_2O_5 18%),施用量 135 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,钾肥用硫酸钾(K_2O 50%),施用量 75 $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,均做基肥施入.

1.3 样品采集与分析

甜瓜移栽前采集 0~40 cm 根层土壤样品测定基础地力.土壤有机质用外加热法,土壤全氮用半微量凯氏法,速效磷用 0.15 $\text{mol} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ NaHCO_3 浸提-钼蓝比色法,速效钾用 NH_4OAc 浸提-火焰光度法,土壤容重用环刀法,土壤 pH 用酸度计法测定^[18].

自甜瓜移栽后,在生育关键节点采集地上部植株样.每小区随机选择 5 株长势均匀的植株,分为茎、叶(包括叶柄)、果实(座果后采集)3 部分,105 $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 杀青 0.5 h 后,烘干至恒量,测定地上部干物质质量,称量粉碎后用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 消煮,凯氏法测定植株全氮含量^[18].

各指标相关公式:氮素累积量=氮素含量×干物质量;氮素分配率=植株器官氮素阶段累积量/植株地上部阶段总氮素累积量×100%;氮素吸收利用效率(NRE)=(施氮处理植株吸氮量-不施氮处理植株吸氮量)/施氮量×100%;氮肥农学效率(NAE, kg·kg⁻¹)=(施氮区果实干质量-不施氮区果实干质量)/施氮量;氮肥生理效率(NPE, kg·kg⁻¹)=(施氮区果实干质量-不施氮区果实干质量)/(施氮区吸氮量-不施氮区施氮量)。

甜瓜器官氮素转运:营养器官氮素转运量=开花期该营养器官氮素累积量-成熟期该营养器官氮素累积量;营养器官转运氮对果实的贡献率=该营养器官氮转运量/果实氮素累积量×100%。

1.4 数据处理

试验数据采用 Excel 2003 和 SAS 6.12 数据统计软件进行数据处理与分析,采用 PROC ANOVA 过程作方差分析,同一主处理下的副处理之间采用单因素方差分析(one-way ANOVA)和新复极差法作多重比较。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜产量和品质的影响

2013 年膨果后期,由于灌水后又逢连续降雨过程,部分甜瓜底部溃烂,同时受蜜虫浸染,导致甜瓜商品率下降,商品瓜产量整体偏低。由表1可以看

表 1 不同栽培方式和施氮量下甜瓜产量和品质
Table 1 Yield and quality of melon under different cultivation methods and nitrogen application rates

栽培方式 Cultivation method	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (kg·hm ⁻²)	单瓜质量 Average mass per fruit (kg)	产量 Yield (kg·hm ⁻²)	可溶性 固形物含量 Soluble solid content (%)	Vc 含量 Vc content (mg·100 g ⁻¹ FM)
嫁接 Grafted	0	1.79c	26736c	9.0c	3.26b
	120	2.45b	35926b	11.0ab	3.86ab
	240	2.98a	39181a	11.8a	4.55a
	360	3.05a	38581a	11.8a	4.51a
自根 Self- rooted	0	1.62c	25465c	11.8bc	2.90b
	120	2.42b	33413ab	13.4ab	4.08a
	240	2.91a	36733a	13.9a	4.48a
	360	2.96a	34677ab	12.0b	4.53a
F	栽培方式 C	47.10 *	23.47 *	305.67 **	0.06
	施氮量 N	107.35 **	31.64 **	6.12 **	5.29 **
	C×N	0.23	5.41	1.62	0.21

C: Cultivation method; N: Nitrogen application rate. 同列不同字母表示处理间差异显著(P<0.05) Different letters in the same column meant significant difference among different treatments at 0.05 level. * P<0.05; ** P<0.01.下同 The same below.

出,针对甜瓜单瓜质量和商品瓜产量,栽培方式处理间差异达到显著水平,施氮量处理间差异达到极显著水平,表明嫁接与施氮均对甜瓜产量有显著影响,但栽培方式的影响不如施氮明显.相对于不施氮的处理,不同的栽培条件下施氮后商品瓜产量增加了23.1%~46.6%(嫁接栽培)和26.0%~41.9%(自根栽培),显示出施氮对甜瓜单瓜质量和产量的提升作用明显大于栽培方式。

栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜品质有极显著影响,其中栽培方式对甜瓜可溶性固性物含量(SSC)的影响达到极显著水平,但对甜瓜维生素C含量(Vc)的影响不显著,嫁接栽培的甜瓜SSC明显低于自根栽培,在相同施氮水平下,嫁接后SSC降低了0.16%~3.3%;施氮明显提高了甜瓜Vc水平,相对于不施氮处理,嫁接条件下增施氮肥后Vc提高了10.4%~39.6%,自根条件下提高了32.8%~56.2%,自根栽培条件下施入氮肥后甜瓜Vc含量的响应幅度明显高于嫁接栽培.嫁接后甜瓜SSC降低和Vc提高不明显,可能受到砧木品种的影响.栽培方式和施氮量的交互作用对甜瓜产量和品质的影响不显著。

2.2 不同栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜氮素累积的影响

在甜瓜生长的不同时期,由于栽培方式改变了植株根系生长,导致甜瓜对氮素吸收能力不同.由表2可以看出,栽培方式对甜瓜不同生育期的氮素吸收量均有影响,但不同阶段影响程度不同.在苗期,自根苗的氮素吸收量显著高于嫁接苗,相同施氮水平下,自根苗的氮吸收量为嫁接苗的180%~280%,表明在此阶段自根苗吸收能力强或者嫁接苗吸收能力受到一定程度的抑制.伸蔓期至开花期嫁接栽培植株的氮吸收量逐渐提高并在开花期超过自根栽培,但两者之间差异并不显著.结果之后是甜瓜整个生育期的另一个养分吸收高峰,在膨大至成熟期嫁接栽培的氮吸收量显著高于自根栽培,至成熟后,嫁接栽培的氮吸收量较自根栽培提高了0.8%~11.3%。

施氮对甜瓜氮素的吸收量有极显著影响.这一影响从移栽一直持续到成熟期.与不施氮相比,施用氮肥显著增加了甜瓜地上部氮素累积量,自伸蔓期开始,施氮处理的氮素累积量随施氮量的增加迅速提高,尤其在生长后期,不同施氮水平间的差异显著,一般施氮量在增加至240 kg·hm⁻²后再提高至360 kg·hm⁻²,氮素吸收量增加不明显,两者间差异不显著.相对于不施氮处理,成熟后各施氮处理在嫁接和自根栽培条件下的氮吸收量分别提高了93.8%~144.5%和96.0%~127.6%。

表 2 不同栽培方式和施氮量下甜瓜不同时期氮素累积量
Table 2 N accumulated amount of melon in different periods under different cultivation methods and nitrogen application rates (kg · hm⁻²)

栽培方式 Cultivation method	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (kg · hm ⁻²)	苗期 Seedling	伸蔓期 Vine	开花期 Florescence	膨大期 Expending	成熟期 Maturity
嫁接 Grafted	0	0.05a	1.90c	21.76c	31.87e	55.29c
	120	0.04a	2.52b	38.22ab	54.50c	118.31ab
	240	0.05a	3.25a	49.35a	67.99a	134.46a
	360	0.05a	3.21a	50.53a	71.17a	135.17a
自根 Self-rooted	0	0.09b	2.08c	19.45c	30.79d	54.20c
	120	0.10b	2.66b	34.47ab	50.83bc	115.69ab
	240	0.12a	3.58a	41.29a	62.54a	123.36a
	360	0.14a	3.49a	44.23a	66.55a	121.47a
F	栽培方式 C	327.04 * *	7.47	7.96	24.60 *	1.73
	施氮量 N	30.48 * *	65.94 * *	33.85 * *	112.23 * *	45.34 * *
	C×N	24.69 * *	2.83	0.82	0.32	0.23

2.3 不同栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜氮素分配的影响

由表 3 可以看出,栽培方式和施氮量均对甜瓜成熟后地上部分不同器官氮素累积量和分配率产生显著影响.总体而言,甜瓜成熟后果实中氮素累积量最高,各处理平均值为 87.38 kg · hm⁻²,占地上部植株累积总量的 79.2%,叶部累积量为 20.30 kg · hm⁻²,占总量的 18.4%,茎累积量为 2.53 kg · hm⁻²,占 2.3%.嫁接后茎、叶和果实的氮素吸收变化显著,各处理茎和叶中氮素累积量的平均值分别为 2.53 和 18.82 kg · hm⁻²,低于自根栽培(2.54 和 21.78 kg · hm⁻²),但果实中的氮素累积量达到 91.14 kg · hm⁻²,较自根栽培提高 9.0%.嫁接栽培条件下氮素在茎、叶和果实中的分配率分别为 2.1%~3.2%、15.2%~23.2%和 73.6%~82.8%;自根栽培条

件为 2.2%~3.0%、17.8%~24.7%和 72.3%~79.8%,嫁接与自根相比,茎中的累积量和分配率相当,叶中的累积量和分配率相对较低,而果实中的累积量和分配率则相应较高.

施用氮肥对茎、叶和果实中氮素累积量的促进作用极显著(表 3),相对于不施氮处理,施氮显著提高了甜瓜茎、叶和果实中的氮素含量,但一般在施氮量达到 240 kg · hm⁻²后,氮素累积量的增量变小.随着施氮量的增加,茎和叶中氮素的分配率呈现逐渐上升的趋势,而果实中氮素分配率逐渐下降,表明氮素施入量增加会促进茎和叶的干物质量增加,不利于养分在果实中的转移和累积.

2.4 不同栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜各营养器官贮存氮素向果实转运的影响

甜瓜在结果后进入养分吸收高峰.这一阶段根

表 3 不同处理对甜瓜成熟期不同器官氮素累积量及分配的影响
Table 3 Effects of different treatments on accumulation and partition of nitrogen in different organs in mature stage of melon

栽培方式 Cultivation method	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (kg · hm ⁻²)	茎 Stem		叶 Leaf		果实 Fruit	
		累积量 Accumulation (kg · hm ⁻²)	%	累积量 Accumulation (kg · hm ⁻²)	%	累积量 Accumulation (kg · hm ⁻²)	%
嫁接 Grafted	0	1.79d	3.2	12.80d	23.2	40.71b	73.6
	120	2.45c	2.1	17.93c	15.2	97.93a	82.8
	240	2.98ab	2.2	21.91ab	16.3	109.56a	81.5
	360	3.05a	2.3	22.84a	16.9	109.28a	80.9
自根 Self-rooted	0	2.40d	3.0	13.38c	24.7	39.20b	72.3
	120	2.59bc	2.2	22.09ab	19.1	91.00a	78.7
	240	2.91ab	2.4	25.76a	20.9	94.69a	76.8
	360	2.96a	2.4	25.89a	21.3	92.62a	76.3
F	栽培方式 C	0.04	—	11.88 *	—	11.65 *	—
	施氮量 N	45.24 * *	—	87.05 * *	—	52.63 * *	—
	C×N	1.34	—	1.41	—	0.50	—

系吸收的养分一部分直接向果实运输,另一部分通过茎、叶向果实转移,使果实中的养分迅速累积.嫁接和施氮均会对茎叶的转运过程产生影响,但两者的交互作用不显著(表 4).不同栽培模式对茎向果实的氮素转移量和贡献率的影响不显著,但对叶有极显著影响.嫁接栽培条件下叶部的氮素转移量在 11.35~18.61 kg · hm⁻²,占果实氮吸收总量的 15.6%~27.9%;自根栽培条件下在 8.73~16.97 kg · hm⁻²,占 13.5%~22.3%,嫁接后不同施氮水平下的氮素平均转移量较自根栽培提高了 20.9%,表明嫁接能够明显促进叶片中的氮素向果实转移.

施氮明显促进了各器官尤其是叶中氮素向果实的转移,同时也提高了其对果实氮的贡献率.当施氮量从 240 kg · hm⁻²提高到 360 kg · hm⁻²时,茎、叶的转移量间差异不显著,增加幅度较小甚至略有下降.

2.5 不同栽培方式和施氮量对甜瓜氮素利用效率的影响

由表 5 可以看出,嫁接和施氮均能提升甜瓜对氮素的吸收能力.在同一施氮水平下,嫁接栽培的 NRE 较自根栽培提高了 1.3%~4.2%,NAE 提高了 2.73~5.56 kg · kg⁻¹,NPE 提高了 7.39~16.18 kg · kg⁻¹.不同氮肥水平对氮素利用效率的影响也很明显,随着施氮量的增加,甜瓜 NRE、NAE 和 NPE 持续降低,施氮量从中氮水平(240 kg · hm⁻²)增加到高氮水平(360 kg · hm⁻²),NRE 在嫁接和自根模式下分别降低了 6.4%和 4.4%,NAE 分别降低了 3.71和 0.88 kg · kg⁻¹,NPE 分别降低了 1.96 和 1.61 kg · kg⁻¹.

表 4 开花期后不同营养器官氮素转运及其对果实的贡献率
Table 4 N mobilization of different organs and their contributions to fruit N in melon after anthesis

栽培方式 Cultivation method	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (kg · hm ⁻²)	茎 Stem		叶 Leaf	
		转移量 Transfer amount (kg · hm ⁻²)	贡献率 Contribution rate (%)	转移量 Transfer amount (kg · hm ⁻²)	贡献率 Contribution rate (%)
嫁接	0	3.02b	7.4	11.35c	27.9
Grafted	120	3.34b	3.4	15.56b	16.0
	240	4.02a	3.7	18.50a	16.9
	360	3.93a	3.6	18.61a	17.0
自根	0	2.75b	7.0	8.73c	22.3
Self- rooted	120	3.51a	3.9	12.64b	13.9
	240	3.44a	3.6	15.78a	16.7
	360	3.79a	3.8	16.97a	17.2
F	栽培方式 C	3.50	—	23.17 *	—
	施氮量 N	6.77 * *	—	81.11 * *	—
	C×N	0.57	—	0.59	—

表 5 不同处理对 N 吸收利用的影响
Table 5 Effects of different treatments on N utilization

栽培方式 Cultivation method	施氮量 Nitrogen application rate (kg · hm ⁻²)	累积量 Accumulation (kg · hm ⁻²)	氮肥当季 回收率 NRE (%)	氮肥农学 利用率 NAE (kg · kg ⁻¹)	氮肥生理 效率 NPE (kg · kg ⁻¹)
嫁接	0	55.29c			
Grafted	120	118.31ab	52.5	15.20	31.88
	240	134.46a	33.0	9.94	34.65
	360	135.17a	26.6	6.23	32.69
自根	0	54.20c			
Self- rooted	120	115.69ab	51.3	10.57	24.49
	240	123.36a	28.8	4.38	18.47
	360	121.47a	24.4	3.50	16.86

NRE: Recovery efficiency of N fertilizer in current season; NAE: Agro-nomic efficiency of N fertilizer; NPE: Physiological efficiency of N fertilizer.

3 讨 论

作物对氮素的吸收、运移和累积与产量和品质以及氮素利用率有直接联系,而遗传特性、栽培方式和施氮量是影响作物氮素吸收和运转的关键因素^[19].嫁接甜瓜产量提升的机制源自砧木根系的吸收能力,在接穗与砧木共生亲和性较好的前提下,植株对矿质营养元素的吸收能力强于自根苗^[20-21].同时,嫁接和自根栽培对氮素的响应有所不同,氮素吸收及代谢通路包括硝酸盐转运体、谷氨酰胺合成酶等基因在嫁接后显著性差异表达,氮代谢相关酶活性高于自根栽培^[22-23].在不同生育阶段,嫁接和自根苗养分吸收能力略有不同.本试验结果显示,在甜瓜苗期,自根栽培的养分吸收量极显著高于嫁接栽培,在伸蔓期和开花期,两种栽培方式间无差异.这可能是由于嫁接后的愈合过程会持续 12 d 左右,降低和延迟了同化物的运输与积累^[24-27],导致养分累积量减少.而在果实膨大后的养分吸收高峰阶段,嫁接苗根系的吸收能力表现出一定的补偿效应,提高了氮在茎、叶和果实中的储存量.果实中养分的贮存一方面源于直接吸收,另一方面来自其他器官的转移,叶片是有机物生产的主要“源”,“源”的储量增加后必然会提高同化物向“库”即果实的转移量和转移比例^[28-30].本试验中,嫁接后不同施氮水平下的氮素向果实的平均转移量较自根栽培提高了 20.9%,嫁接栽培的植株氮素吸收量较自根栽培增加了 5.2%,其中果实中的氮提高了 10.3%,使得嫁接栽培条件下施氮后果实中的氮素分配率均在 80%以上,而自根栽培的氮素分配率在 80%以下,表明嫁接栽培可以提高甜瓜各器官的氮吸收量,同时

加强了营养器官尤其是叶向果实的养分转移率.根系较强的吸收能力和茎、叶的高转移率的叠加效应提高了氮素在果实中的分配比重,使果实中有较高的氮累积量,从而使产量得到同步提升^[31-32].张娥珍等^[20]和邢宇^[21]在甜瓜和西瓜上的研究显示,嫁接后产量提高了 63.5% 和 18.9%.本试验结果显示,到膨果期和成熟期,嫁接栽培的氮素累积量超过自根栽培,二者间差异达到显著水平,至收获时嫁接栽培的甜瓜商品瓜平均产量较自根甜瓜提高了 7.3%.这表明试验所选用的砧木与接穗的共生性好,根系对养分的吸收能力较强.

甜瓜品质的变化也与养分的吸收有关.本试验中,嫁接甜瓜的品质有所下降,尤其是可溶性固形物含量明显低于自根甜瓜,在相同施氮水平下,嫁接后可溶性固形物含量降低了 0.16%~3.28%.这一结果在一些研究中也得到了验证^[33-34],其原因可能是嫁接影响了植株对矿质元素和植物激素的吸收和合成^[9,35],并且降低了微量元素的吸收量,导致果实营养吸收特性发生变化,尤其是抑制了脱落酸(ABA)和赤霉素(GA₃)的产生,进而影响了果实中糖分的代谢和累积,使得甜瓜果实可溶性固形物和 Vc 降低^[36].也有研究认为,嫁接整体上提高了番茄果实的品质,仅在部分测定项目上与自根苗相比有所差异^[37-41],而且砧木类型多样,其吸收矿质元素的种类和含量也有选择性差异^[42],选用不同的砧木得到的结果各异.因而,嫁接对品质影响的研究还存在争议,关于甜瓜嫁接后品质变化的机理也有待于进一步研究.

合理施肥是甜瓜取得优质高产和最佳经济效益的基础,其中氮素具有决定性作用,盲目追求产量而过量施肥容易导致品质下降,严重降低养分吸收效率,造成肥料资源的浪费^[43-44].在一定区域养分的投入量依据产量、品质 and 经济效益最大化原则应当在一个阈值内^[45].本试验结果表明,与栽培方式相比,施氮量对产量、氮素累积量及转移量的影响更显著,但二者的交互作用不显著.与不施氮处理相比,低氮(120 kg N · hm⁻²)、中氮(240 kg N · hm⁻²)和高氮(360 kg N · hm⁻²)处理对甜瓜氮素累积量及氮素在各器官中转移量的影响达到显著水平,中氮水平下嫁接和自根栽培甜瓜均取得最高产量,且成熟后氮素的累积量较不施氮处理分别提高了143.2%和127.6%,显著高于低氮处理,但与高氮处理间无显著差异.中氮处理下氮素利用率提高幅度最大,甜瓜 NRE 提高了 4.2%,NAE 提高了 5.56 kg · kg⁻¹,

NPE 提高了 16.18 kg · kg⁻¹.不论嫁接还是自根栽培,合理施用氮肥对提高氮素转移和分配率以及氮素利用率的作用举足轻重,中氮水平一方面合理激发了嫁接栽培效果,另一方面从施肥角度做到了氮素吸收利用和经济效益的最大化.本试验仅比较了不同氮肥梯度间的施用效益,综合考虑产量、品质和氮素利用率,并参考之前的研究结果,在本区域嫁接甜瓜栽培中,施氮量 240 kg · hm⁻²为适宜的推荐用量.然而,这一标准与新疆灌区和宁夏砂田膜下滴灌模式下的推荐量有差异,表现出同一作物受气候特点、土壤类型和栽培模式的影响,其氮素供应量形成较大的空间变异^[15,46].可见,从理论施氮量到推荐施氮量,需要与土壤-作物系统紧密联系,并且要进一步考虑生产条件、农艺管理水平和田块尺度的影响.这是今后甜瓜生产中精准施肥的关键因素.

4 结 论

嫁接和施氮均对甜瓜产量、品质和氮素吸收利用有显著影响,且施氮量的影响更为显著,二者交互作用不显著.嫁接栽培的甜瓜商品瓜产量较自根栽培显著提高,但甜瓜可溶性固形物含量明显降低.嫁接栽培对甜瓜氮素吸收过程的影响呈现阶段性差异,苗期吸收量较低,伸蔓期和开花期相当,膨大期后显著提高,成熟后氮素吸收量较自根栽培增加了5.2%,果实中的氮素分配率提高了10.3%,氮素向果实的转移量和果实中的分配率与自根栽培相比得到了提升.中氮水平下嫁接栽培甜瓜商品瓜产量达到39181 kg · hm⁻²,可溶性固形物含量为11.8%,显著高于低氮处理,与高氮处理无显著性差异;且氮素利用率提高幅度最大,其中 NRE 达到33.0%,NAE 为9.94 kg · kg⁻¹,NPE 为34.65 kg · kg⁻¹.综合考虑产量、品质和氮素利用率等因素,在河西灌区嫁接甜瓜栽培中,施氮量240 kg · hm⁻²为推荐用量.

参考文献

- [1] National Bureau of Statistics of China (中华人民共和国国家统计局). Public Report of Agricultural Status for China in 2014 [EB/OL]. (2016-09-08) [2016-09-08]. <http://data.stats.gov.cn/easyquery.htm?cn=C01> (in Chinese)
- [2] Bie Z-L (别之龙). Present status, problem and countermeasures of grafted cucurbit seedlings production in China. *Journal of Changjiang Vegetables* (长江蔬菜), 2009(2): 1-5 (in Chinese)
- [3] Fan S-X (范双喜), Wang S-H (王绍辉). Endurance to high temperature stress of grafted tomato. *Transactions*

- of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering (农业工程学报), 2005, **21**(suppl.): 60–63 (in Chinese)
- [4] Qi H-Y (齐红岩), Liu Y-F (刘铁飞), Li D (李丹), *et al.* Effects of grafting on nutrient absorption, hormone content in xylem exudation and yield of melon (*Cucumis melo* L.). *Plant Physiology Communications* (植物生理学通讯), 2006, **42**(2): 199–202 (in Chinese)
 - [5] Kong X-Y (孔祥悦), Wang Y-Q (王永泉), Sui X-L (眭晓蕾), *et al.* Effects of irrigation on roots distribution and water use efficiency of own-rooted and grafted cucumber in solar greenhouse. *Acta Horticulturae Sinica* (园艺学报), 2012, **39**(10): 1928–1936 (in Chinese)
 - [6] Zhang F-L (张凤丽), Zhou B-L (周宝利), Wang R-H (王茹华), *et al.* Allelopathic effects of grafted eggplant root exudates. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2005, **16**(4): 750–753 (in Chinese)
 - [7] Shou W-L (寿伟林), Dong W-Q (董文其), Chen J (陈杰), *et al.* Effects of rootstock varieties and grafting methods on growth and photosynthesis of tomato. *Acta Agriculturae Zhejiangensis* (浙江农业学报), 2004, **16**(3): 136–138 (in Chinese)
 - [8] Zhang X-F (张宪法), Yu X-C (于贤昌), Zhang Z-X (张振贤). Effect of water on the growth and physiological characteristics of grafted and non-grafted cucumber in greenhouse. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2002, **13**(11): 1399–1402 (in Chinese)
 - [9] Qi H-Y (齐红岩), Li T-L (李天来), Liu Y-F (刘铁飞), *et al.* Effects of grafting on photosynthesis characteristics, yield and sugar content in melon. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University* (沈阳农业大学学报), 2006, **37**(2): 155–158 (in Chinese)
 - [10] Zhu X-K (朱新开), Guo W-S (郭文善), Feng C-N (封超年), *et al.* Nitrogen absorption and utilization differences among wheat varieties for different end uses. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2005, **11**(2): 148–154 (in Chinese)
 - [11] Yuan T-T (袁亭亭), Song X-Y (宋小艺), Wang Z-B (王忠宾), *et al.* Effect of grafting cultivation and fertilization on the yield, NPK uptake and utilization of tomatoes. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2011, **17**(1): 131–136 (in Chinese)
 - [12] Chen G-L (陈贵林), Mie L-C (乜兰春), Zhao L-L (赵丽丽). The study on growth and mineral concentration in the xylem exudates of grafted watermelon. *Journal of Agricultural University of Hebei* (河北农业大学学报), 1999, **22**(3): 38–49 (in Chinese)
 - [13] Sun S (孙胜), Tian Y-S (田永生), Leng D-D (冷丹丹), *et al.* Effects of different kinds of rootstocks on economic yields and mineral nutrition contents of leaves of grafted watermelon seedlings. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2010, **16**(1): 179–184 (in Chinese)
 - [14] Wei M (魏敏), Qi H-Y (齐红岩), Li C-H (里程辉). Effects of grafting on nutrient absorption and quality of melon. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University* (沈阳农业大学学报), 2006, **37**(3): 437–441 (in Chinese)
 - [15] Hu G-Z (胡国智), Feng J-X (冯炯鑫), Zhang Y (张炎), *et al.* Effects of nitrogen fertilization on nutrient uptake, assignment, utilization and yield of melon. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2013, **19**(3): 760–766 (in Chinese)
 - [16] Du S-P (杜少平), Ma Z-M (马忠明), Xue L (薛亮). Optimal drip fertigation amount improving muskmelon yield, quality and use efficiency of water and nitrogen in plastic greenhouse of gravel-mulched field. *Transactions of the Chinese Society of Agricultural Engineering* (农业工程学报), 2016, **32**(5): 112–119 (in Chinese)
 - [17] Yue W-J (岳文俊), Zhang F-C (张富仓), Li Z-J (李志军), *et al.* Effects of water and nitrogen coupling on nitrogen uptake of muskmelon and nitrate accumulation in soil. *Transactions of the Chinese Society for Agricultural Machinery* (农业机械学报), 2015, **46**(2): 88–96 (in Chinese)
 - [18] Bao S-D (鲍士旦). *Soil and Agricultural Chemistry Analysis*. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 2000 (in Chinese)
 - [19] Zhang Q-J (张庆江), Zhang L-Y (张立言), Bi H-W (毕桓武), *et al.* The absorption, accumulation and translocation of nitrogen and their relationships to grain protein content in spring wheat variety. *Acta Agronomica Sinica* (作物学报), 1997, **23**(6): 712–718 (in Chinese)
 - [20] Zhang E-Z (张娥珍), Fan X-J (樊学军), Hong R-X (洪日新). Effects of different rootstocks on growth, yield and quality of grafted muskmelon. *Guangxi Agricultural Sciences* (广西农业科学), 2009, **40**(9): 1212–1214 (in Chinese)
 - [21] Xin Y (邢宇). *Studies on Melons Cold Resistance of Different Grafted Unions and the Influence of Yield, Quality and Growing Development*. PhD Thesis. Yinchuan: Ningxia University, 2004 (in Chinese)
 - [22] Mie L-C (乜兰春), Chen G-L (陈贵林). Study on growth trends and physiological characteristics of grafted watermelon seedlings. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-Occidentalis Sinica* (西北农业学报), 2000, **9**(1): 100–103 (in Chinese)
 - [23] Masayuki O, Masaya MY, Genjiro M. Water transfer at graft union of tomato plants grafted onto *Solanum* rootstocks. *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, 2005, **74**: 458–463
 - [24] Liu N (刘娜). *Mechanism of High Nitrogen Absorption and Utilization Efficiency in Watermelon*. PhD Thesis. Hangzhou: Zhejiang University, 2013 (in Chinese)
 - [25] Zhou B-L (周宝利), Zhao Y (赵莹), Li X-B (李兴宝), *et al.* Effect of grafting on eggplant growth and activities of nitrogen metabolism enzymes under different nitrogen application levels. *China Vegetables* (中国蔬菜), 2011(20): 45–50 (in Chinese)

- [26] Zhao H-L (赵红玲). Studies on the Process of Graft Union and Its Effects on the Development, Yield and Qualities of Grapes. PhD Thesis. Changchun: Jilin Agricultural University, 2004 (in Chinese)
- [27] Zhang H-M (张红梅), Huang D-F (黄丹枫), Ding M (丁明), *et al.* Changes in three enzyme activities in the process of watermelon seedlings grafted with different ages of scion. *Plant Physiology Communications* (植物生理学报), 2005, **41**(3): 302–304 (in Chinese)
- [28] Su Y (苏媛), Guo J-M (郭金妹), Hu Y-Q (胡彦青), *et al.* Effects of cicatrization on the anatomical structures and analysis of the activities of isozymes peroxidase (pod) in grafted cucumber seedlings. *Journal of Shenyang Agricultural University* (沈阳农业大学学报), 2006, **37**(3): 343–347 (in Chinese)
- [29] Yang H-H (杨欢欢), Li J-F (李景富). The anatomical observation of different root stock of healing process on the grafted cucumber/pumpkin. *Northern Horticulture* (北方园艺), 2014(8): 5–8 (in Chinese)
- [30] Zhou H-Y (周海燕), Li G-L (李国龙), Zhang S-Y (张少英). Research progress of relationship of source-sink. *Crops* (作物杂志), 2007(6): 14–18 (in Chinese)
- [31] Sun F (孙芳). Advances on nutritive regulation technique in source-sink relationship of potato and its prospect. *Inner Mongolia Agricultural Science and Technology* (内蒙古农业科技), 2009(2): 20–24 (in Chinese)
- [32] Mu M-C (慕美财), Zhang Y-Q (张曰秋), Cui C-G (崔从光), *et al.* Analysis of source-sink-translocation characteristics and indicators for high yield colony of winter wheat. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture* (中国生态农业学报), 2010, **18**(1): 35–40 (in Chinese)
- [33] Zhao W-X (赵卫星), Xu X-L (徐小利), Chang G-Z (常高正), *et al.* Research advance in effect of grafting on growth and stress resistance of watermelon. *Acta Agriculturae Jiangxi* (江西农业学报), 2011, **23**(5): 63–65 (in Chinese)
- [34] Sun Y (孙艳), Huang W (黄炜), Tian X-H (田霄鸿), *et al.* Study on growth situation, photosynthetic characteristics and nutrient absorption characteristics of grafted cucumber seedlings. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2002, **8**(2): 181–185 (in Chinese)
- [35] Tian X-B (田晓彬), Qi H-Y (齐红岩), Li Y (李岩), *et al.* Effects of different rootstocks on ripening quality, activities and gene expression of aroma-related enzymes in grafting oriental melon (*Cucumis melo* var. *makuwa* Makino). *Scientia Agricultura Sinica* (中国农业科学), 2012, **45**(9): 1766–1774 (in Chinese)
- [36] Zhang X-Y (张新英), Fu Q-S (付秋实), Zhu H-Q (朱慧芹), *et al.* Effects of grafting on melon fruit growth and quality. *China Vegetables* (中国蔬菜), 2014(6): 13–19 (in Chinese)
- [37] Lopez-Galarza S, Bautista AS, Perez DM, *et al.* Effect of grafting and cytokinin-induced fruit setting on colour and sugar-content traits in glasshouse-grown triploid watermelon. *Journal of Horticultural Science & Biotechnology*, 2004, **79**: 971–976
- [38] Xu S-L (徐胜利), Chen Q-Y (陈青云), Li S-H (李绍华), *et al.* Roles of sugar-metabolizing enzymes and GA3, ABA in sugars accumulation in grafted muskmelon fruit. *Journal of Fruit Science* (果树学报), 2005, **22**(5): 514–518 (in Chinese)
- [39] Pogonyi Á, Pék Z, Helyes L, *et al.* Effect of grafting on the tomato's yield, quality and main fruit components in spring forcing. *Acta Alimentaria*, 2005, **34**: 453–462
- [40] Turhan A, Ozmen N, Serbeci MS. Effects of grafting on different rootstocks on tomato fruit yield and quality. *HortScience*, 2011, **38**: 142–149
- [41] Gao F-S (高方胜), Wang L (王磊), Xu K (徐坤). Comprehensive evaluation of relationship between rootstocks and yield and quality in grafting tomato. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica* (中国农业科学), 2013, **47**(3): 605–612 (in Chinese)
- [42] Yamasaki A, Yamashita M, Furuya S. Mineral concentrations and cytokinin activity in the xylem exudate of grafted watermelons as affected by rootstocks and crop load. *Journal of the Japanese Society for Horticultural Science*, 1994, **62**: 817–820
- [43] Liu Q-Q (刘全清), Zhang W-F (张卫锋), Du S (杜森), *et al.* The status and problems of fertilizer production and application in northwest area of China and some suggestions. *Phosphate and Compound Fertilizer* (磷肥与复肥), 2005, **20**(5): 69–73 (in Chinese)
- [44] Xue L (薛亮), Ma Z-M (马忠明), Du S-P (杜少平). Effect of water and nitrogen coupling on soil nitrate movement and nitrogen uptake of muskmelon. *Plant Nutrition and Fertilizer Science* (植物营养与肥料学报), 2014, **20**(1): 139–147 (in Chinese)
- [45] Xue L (薛亮), Ma Z-M (马忠明), Du S-P (杜少平). A study of the optimized model of N, P, K fertilization on muskmelon in desert oasis area. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica* (中国农业科学), 2015, **48**(2): 303–313 (in Chinese)
- [46] Shen H (沈晖), Tian J-C (田军仓), Song T-H (宋天华). Coupling effects of water and fertilizer on drip irrigation of melon under plastic mulches in Sunada. *China Rural Water and Hydropower* (中国农村水利水电), 2011(10): 15–18 (in Chinese)

作者简介 薛亮,男,1982年生,助理研究员.主要从事植物营养调控与节水农业研究. E-mail: xuel_3521@163.com

责任编辑 张凤丽