

不同播种方式对小麦干物质积累和产量的影响

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摘要:以晚熟品种徐麦 856、中晚熟品种百农 207、中熟品种百农矮抗 58 为材料,设置精量早播(9月 28 日播种,基本苗 180 万苗/ hm^2)、半精量适播(10 月 8 日播种,基本苗 240 万苗/ hm^2) 2 种栽培方式,研究了不同播种方式对小麦干物质积累和产量的影响。结果表明:对于晚熟品种徐麦 856,精量早播的产量比半精量适播的产量高 5.76%,差异呈显著水平;而对于中晚熟、中熟品种表现为半精量适播显著高于精量早播,与精量早播相比,百农 207 和百农矮抗 58 半精量适播的产量分别提高了 6.24% 和 9.27%。在同一播种方式下,采用精量早播,徐麦 856 穗数、成穗率、营养物质转移率最高,较百农矮抗 58 品种增产达显著水平,提高了 15.56%;采用半精量适播,百农 207 开花期叶面积指数、总结实粒数最高,产量分别比百农矮抗 58 和徐麦 856 提高了 12.25%、12.26%。百农矮抗 58 尽管花后干物质积累量和开花期粒质量叶面积比都较高,但植株较为矮小,总生物学产量低,限制其经济产量的提高。百农 207 适宜大面积推广,徐麦 856 精量早播可获得高产。

关键词:小麦;品种类型;播种方式;干物质积累;产量

中图分类号:S512.1 文献标志码:A 文章编号:1004-3268(2016)02-0011-06

Effects of Different Sowing Patterns on Dry Matter Accumulation and Yield of Wheat

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Abstract: This paper studied dry matter accumulation and yield under different wheat varieties and sowing patterns. Three wheat varieties were chosen, late-maturing Xumai 856, middle-late mature Bainong 207 and medium mature Bainong AK 58, and two cultivation patterns as early-sowing amount precision (seeding on 28 September, 1.8 million basic seedlings per hectare) and half optimum-sowing amount precision (seeding on 8 October, 2.4 million basic seedlings per hectare) were installed. The results showed that compared with half optimum-sowing amount precision, the yield of late-maturing Xumai 856 increased significantly by 5.76% under early-sowing amount precision. Conversely, the yield of Bainong 207 and Bainong AK 58 increased by 6.24% and 9.27% under half optimum-sowing amount precision compared with early-sowing amount precision. Compared with Bainong 207 and Bainong AK 58, Xumai 856 had the highest spike number, spike rate and transfer rate of nutrients under the sowing pattern of early-sowing amount precision, and the yield of Xumai 856 significantly increased by 15.56% compared with Bainong AK 58. Using the sowing pattern of half optimum-sowing amount precision, Bainong 207 had the highest leaf area index at flowering stage and total seed setting, and the yield of Bainong 207 significantly increased by 12.25% and 12.26% compared with Bainong AK 58 and Xumai 856 respectively. Bainong AK 58 had higher dry matter accumulation after flowering and leaf area index at

收稿日期:2015-06-29

基金项目:江苏省农业三新工程项目 [SXGC(2015)034]

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比,无效分蘖数少,小麦单株分蘖数和成穗数较高,孕穗期的 LAI 最大值在 7.0 以上,开花期单茎营养器官重,单茎叶面积大,在抽穗后获取较高的干物质积累而实现了高产。晚熟品种则在穗数满足的情况下,通过精量早播,促使其前期形成稳定的生长量,中期进行合理的物质积累和后期群体物质的快速转化提高产量。如徐麦 856 拔节前促进群体迅速增长,控制群体形成适宜高峰苗数量,最高茎蘖数约为最终成穗数的 2 倍,抽穗期的茎蘖数为最终成穗数的 1.0~1.1 倍,提高分蘖成穗率至 42.78%,营养器官干物质转移率达到 40.69%,形成产量 7 609.15 kg/hm²。

中熟品种百农矮抗 58 尽管花后干物质积累量较高,但由于其植株较为矮小,总生物学产量不高,限制了其经济产量的提高,故在徐州地区不宜作为主体品种大面积推广。

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