

棉花学报

Cotton Science



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氮钾营养对棉花主茎功能叶衰老的生理效应研究

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Physiological Effects of Nitrogen and Potassium Nutrition on the Senescence of Cotton Functional Leaves

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摘要

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摘要 在大田试验条件下,以转基因抗虫棉鲁棉研28为材料,设置适氮适钾(N_2K_2)、适氮轻钾(N_2K_1)、轻氮适钾(N_1K_2)、无氮钾(N_0K_0)4个处理,研究氮钾营养对转基因抗虫棉主茎功能叶叶绿素含量、叶绿素荧光参数、蛋白质含量和抗氧化酶系统特征的影响。结果表明,盛铃期一天内棉花主茎功能叶荧光参数Fv/Fm、 $\Phi PSII$ 、QP总体呈现高、低、高的"V"字型变化趋势,以 $\Phi PSII$ 最为明显。不同处理间各荧光参数多以 N_2K_1 处理值最高, N_0K_0 处理最低。盛铃期叶绿素含量 N_2K_2 、 N_1K_2 和 N_2K_1 分别比 N_0K_0 高38.0%、24.0%和20.7%。处理间主茎功能叶蛋白质含量、SOD活性在生育中后期均以 N_0K_0 最低,MDA、ABA含量则以 N_0K_0 最高。说明维持一定氦钾营养水平利于保持棉花中后期主茎功能叶生理活性,从而有效延缓衰老。

关键词: 棉花 氮钾营养 生理特征

Abstract: Physiological effects of nitrogen and potassium nutrition on cotton functional leaves were studied by using the material of SCRC 28. Four treatments were conducted with N_2K_2 , N_2K_1 , N_1K_2 and N_0K_0 . The results indicated that fluorescence parameters Fv/Fm, $\Phi PSII$ and qP of the functional leaves showed "V"-shaped changing trend of high-low-high in a day at boll forming stage, typically the $\Phi PSII$. The value of each fluorescence parameter under N_2K_1 treatment was generally the highest, while the lowest under N0K0 treatment. Chlorophyll content under N_2K_2 , N_1K_2 and N_2K_1 treatments increased by 38.0%, 24.0% and 20.7% than of N_0K_0 at the boll forming stage. In addition, the soluble protein content and SOD activity of functional leaves were lowest under N_0K_0 treatment at middle and later stages, while the MDA and ABA contents were the highest. It can be concluded that maintaining a certain level of nitrogen and potassium nutrition is helpful to improve physiological performance of functional leaves and delay in senescence.

Keywords: cotton nitrogen and potassium nutrition physiological characteristics

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