环割措施对棉花生长发育、产量及水分利用效率的影响

强小嫚,孙景生**,刘祖贵,宋妮,王峰

(中国农业科学院农田灌溉研究所/农业部作物需水与调控重点实验室, 河南新乡 453003)

Effects of girdling on growth, yield and water use efficiency of cotton.

QIANG Xiao-man, SUN Jing-sheng, LIU Zu-gui, SONG Ni, WANG Feng

(Farmland Irrigation Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences/Ministry of Agriculture Key Laboratory of Crop Water Requirement and Regulation, Xinxiang 453003, Henan, China)

摘要

参考文献

相关文章

全文: PDF (501 KB) HTML (KB) 输出: BibTeX | EndNote (RIS) 背景资料

摘要

分别于花铃初期和花铃盛期对棉花主茎及果枝进行环割,探讨环割对棉花生长发育、产量及水分利用效率的影响.结果表明: 与对 照处理相比,环割处理显著降低了棉花叶面积指数,且提前5~15 d达到峰值.环割处理降低了棉花蕾铃脱落率,其中花铃盛期采用 主茎环割处理的蕾铃脱落率较对照降低15.8%.花铃盛期主茎环割处理显著提高了籽棉产量,较对照增产24.4%,水分利用效率较 对照提高26.7%; 花铃初期果枝环割处理的产量和水分利用效率亦有所提高,分别较对照增加13.9%和16.7%; 而花铃盛期果枝 环割处理对产量和水分利用效率的提高效果不显著; 花铃初期主茎环割处理产量与对照差异不显著, 水分利用效率略有降低.表明花 铃盛期采用主茎环割可有效降低棉花蕾铃脱落率、提高产量及水分利用效率,实现高产、节水的有效统一.

关键词: 环割 棉花 生长发育 产量 水分利用效率

Abstract.

An experiment with girdling applied on the main stem and fruit branch during the early or flourishing stage of flowering and boll-setting was conducted to investigate the effects of different girdling treatments on the growth, yield and water use efficiency (WUE) of cotton. The results showed that compared with the control (CK), leaf area index (LAI) of girdling treatments reduced significantly and the maximum LAI of girdled cotton occurred 5-15 days in advance. Girdling reduced the shedding rate of squares and bolls significantly, and the shedding rate of squares and bolls with girdling applied on the main stem at the flourishing stage was 15.8% lower than that of CK. In contrast with CK, the seed cotton yield and WUE increased by 24.4% and 26.7% with girdling applied on the main stem at the flourishing stage, and increased by 13.9% and 16.7% with girdling applied on the fruit branch at the early stage, respectively. However, the girdling on the fruit branch at the flourishing stage improved the seed cotton yield and WUE insignificantly. The seed cotton yield with girdling on the main stem at the early stage had not significant difference and its WUE reduced slightly compared with CK. It has been concluded that the girdling applied on the main stem at the flourishing stage of flowering and boll setting could effectively reduce the abscission rate of squares and bolls, improve yield and WUE significantly, and realize the effective unity of high production and water saving

Key words: girdling cotton growth yield water use efficiency.

链接本文:

http://www.cjae.net/CN/ http://www.cjae.net/CN/Y2014/V25/I1/169

没有本文参考文献

- 孟品品1,2,刘星1,2,邱慧珍1,2,3**,张文明1,2,3,张春红1,2,3,王蒂2,3,4,张俊莲2,3,4,沈其荣5. 连作马铃薯根际土壤真菌种群结构及其生物效应[J]. 应 [1] 用生态学报, 2912, 23(11): 3079-3086.
- [2] 刘春燕1,2,陈科伟1,曾玲1** . 温度对前裂长管茧蜂生长发育与繁殖的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2912, 23(11): 3051-3056.
- 纪瑞鹏1,车宇胜2,朱永宁2,梁涛3,冯锐1,于文颖1,张玉书1** · 干旱对东北春玉米生长发育和产量的影响 [J]. 应用生态学报, 2912, 23(11): 3021-[3] 3026.
- 尚小丽¹,杨茂发^{1**},黄丽¹,苟光前². 温度对以白茶为寄主的米缟螟生长发育的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2912, 23(11): 3045-3050. [4]
- [5] 刘宁1,孙鹏森1**,刘世荣2. 陆地水-碳耦合模拟研究进展[J]. 应用生态学报, 2912, 23(11): 3187-3196.
- [6] 邓妍,高志强**,孙敏,赵维峰,赵红梅,李青. 夏闲期深翻覆盖对旱地麦田土壤水分及产量的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2014, 25(1): 132-138.
- [7] 郭文琦,张培通**,李春宏,殷剑美,韩晓勇 ·蕾期土壤盐度降低后棉花生长发育的补偿效应[J].应用生态学报, 2014, 25(1): 162-168.

服务

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ E-mail Alert
- **▶** RSS

作者相关文章

- ▶ 强小嫚
- ▶ 孙景生**
- ▶ 刘祖贵
- ▶ 宋妮
- ▶王峰

- [8] 日越1,2,3,吴普特1,2,3,4**,陈小莉2,3,4,王玉宝1,2,3,4,赵西宁1,2,3,4 · 玉米/大豆间作系统的作物资源竞争[J].应用生态学报,2014,25(1):139-146.
- [10] 周晓燕1,2,贾殿勇1,代兴龙1,贺明荣1**. 不同灌水处理对强筋小麦谷蛋白大聚合体粒度分布和品质的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2013, 24(9): 2557-2563.

- [13] 王磊1,2,高方胜3,徐坤1**,徐宁1. 果袋颜色对番茄果实微环境及产量和品质的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2013, 24(8): 2229-2234.
- [14] 满建国,王东**,于振文,张永丽,石玉 · 不同带长微喷带灌溉对土壤水分布与冬小麦耗水特性及产量的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2013, 24(8): 2186-2196.
- [15] 陈宇,温晓霞,廖允成**. 不同模拟雨量下耕作措施对夏玉米水分利用效率和产量的影响[J]. 应用生态学报, 2013, 24(8): 2211-2221.