

研究
简报

留茬高度与刈割时株高对墨西哥玉米产量及饲用品质的影响

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摘要: 在大田条件下, 比较了不同留茬高度和刈割时株高对墨西哥玉米 (*Euchlaena mexicana*) 产量和饲用营养品质的影响, 采用概略养分分析法评价其饲用价值。结果表明, 留茬 30 cm 处理的总鲜草产量为 $14.1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, 总干草产量为 $1.90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, 显著高于留茬 20 cm 和留茬 10 cm 处理; 其粗蛋白 (CP) 和粗纤维 (CF) 含量较高, 粗灰分 (CA) 和无氮浸出物 (NFE) 含量较低。株高 130 cm 时刈割与对照处理 (株高 95 cm) 的产量差异不显著, 但其 CP、NFE 含量较低, CA 和 CF 含量较高; 株高 60 cm 刈割处理的 CP、NFE 含量高, CA 和 CF 含量低, 但产量显著低于对照处理。综合分析 5 项饲用营养成分和总能量 (GE) 产量, 留茬高度 30 cm、株高 95 cm 时刈割可实现墨西哥玉米生产的高产优质。

关键词: 墨西哥玉米; 刈割; 留茬高度; 刈割时株高; 产量; 饲用品质
中图分类号: S816, S513

Effects of Stubble Height and Clipped Plant Height on Yield and Forage Quality of *Euchlaena mexicana*

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Abstract: A field experiment was carried out to study the effects of stubble height and clipped plant height on yield and forage quality of *Euchlaena mexicana*. The crude nutrient analysis method was used to evaluate the forage nutritive quality. The results showed that the yield of the treatment with 30 cm stubble (treatment II) was the highest as compared with those with 20 cm and 10 cm stubble. The fresh and dry matter yields of the treatment were $14.1 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$ and $1.90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-2}$, respectively. The contents of crude protein (CP) and crude fiber (CF) were higher and those of crude ashes (CA) and nitrogen-free extract (NFE) were lower when the stubble height was 30 cm. The yield of treatment IV (the plant was clipped at 130 cm height) and the control (the plant was clipped at 95 cm height) was not significantly different, however, the content of CP and NFE was lower and CA and CF was higher in treatment IV than in control. The CP and NFE content of treatment III (the plant was clipped at 60 cm height) was the highest and its CA and CF content was the lowest, while its yield was lower than that of control significantly. According to the yield of five forage nutritive indexes (CP, CA, EE, NFE and CF) and the gross energy (GE), the treatment with 30 cm stubble and 95 cm clipped plant height was the ideal cutting pattern for *Euchlaena mexicana*, providing higher yield and quality.

Key words: *Euchlaena mexicana*; Clipping; Stubble height; Clipped plant height; Yield; Forage quality

一年生墨西哥玉米 (*Euchlaena mexicana*) 是玉米近缘属大刍草 (teosinte) 的一个类型, 原产于墨西哥, 1979 年由日本引入我国^[1]。它具有高抗病虫、分蘖能力强、刈割后再生生长迅速、产量大、饲用价值高等特点, 其茎叶柔嫩多汁, 为鱼

类和各种畜禽所喜食, 既可鲜饲又可青贮, 是极具发展潜力的人工栽培草种之一^[2,3]。在我国栽培历史较短, 主要用于种质资源研究^[1,4], 对其饲用研究不深入。草地利用的主要手段是放牧和刈割^[5-9], 以往的研究多集中于人工栽培条件

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下模拟不同刈割或放牧方式对天然草地牧草生产力以及饲用品质的影响^[5,10-12],针对大田栽培牧草的研究相对薄弱^[1,12],对墨西哥玉米的报道相对较少。已有的报道对其合理刈割方式的观点不一,且缺乏相应的研究基础^[2,3,13]。本文探讨不同留茬高度和刈割时株高对其产量及饲用品质的影响,以期为墨西哥玉米高产优质生产提供依据。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

试验于2003年在山东农业大学玉米科技园(36°18'N, 117°13'E)进行,采用大田小区栽培,土壤含有有机质1.02%、全氮0.093%、碱解氮83.7 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 、速效磷52.7 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 和速效钾97.3 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ 。试材为一年生墨西哥玉米(*E. mexicana*),设计不同留茬高度(株高均95 cm)和刈割时株高(留茬均20 cm)2个相对独立的单因素试验,共用1个对照(留茬20 cm,株高95 cm),共5个处理(见表1),随机排列,重复3次。小区面积7.5 m × 12 m,种植密度为38 400株· hm^{-2} ,行距65 cm,株距40 cm。从5月2日播种到10月4日最后收获为整个生长期,每次刈割后追施磷酸二铵750 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$ 。

表1 不同留茬高度和刈割时株高处理

Table 1 Treatments of different stubble height and clipped plant height

处理		留茬高度	刈割时株高
Treatment		Stubble height (cm)	Clipped plant height (cm)
留茬 试验	I	10	95
	CK	20	95
	II	30	95
株高 试验	III	20	60
	CK	20	95
	IV	20	130

1.2 测定指标

刈获部分分为茎鞘和叶片,称鲜重后于105℃杀青30 min,75℃烘48 h后称重,经40目筛粉碎,供营养分析用。常规指标测定按杨胜的方法^[14]进行,饲用品质评价采用概略养分分析法^[15],并以各饲用营养成分和总能量的产量来综合衡量。粗蛋白(CP)测定采用半微量凯氏定氮法(按全氮×6.25计);粗脂肪(EE)测定采用残余法;粗纤维(CF)测定采用酸性洗涤法;粗灰分(CA)测定采用灰化法;差减法计算无氮浸出物(NFE)含量。总能按 $\text{GE}(\times 10^4 \text{J}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}) = (\text{CP} \times 23.86 + \text{EE} \times 39.36 + \text{CF} \times 17.58 + \text{NFE} \times 17.58)/100$ 估算^[16]。

数据处理采用Microsoft Excel 2000;用SPSS11.0进行方差分析及多重比较(Duncan's新复极差法)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 刈割方式对产量的影响

图1表明,不同留茬高度刈割生长期内均收获3次,鲜草总产量为处理II(14.1 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) > CK(13.1 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) > 处理

I(7.9 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$),处理间差异显著。随刈割次数增加,处理I每次收获的鲜产量明显降低,CK和处理II则逐渐增加,到第3次刈割时,处理II鲜产量明显高于前2次。不同株高时刈割,鲜草总产量为处理IV(13.5 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) > CK(13.1 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$) > 处理III(8.1 $\text{kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-2}$),但处理IV和CK差异不显著,处理III显著低于CK;3个处理每次收获的鲜草产量均随收获次数增加呈增加趋势。不同刈割方式对墨西哥玉米干草产量的影响与鲜草产量一致,以处理II最高(图2)。

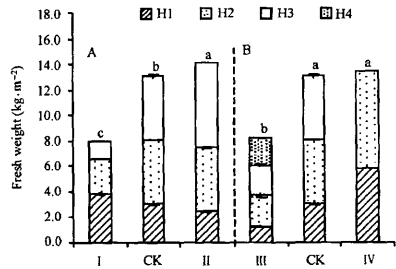


图1 不同刈割方式下的鲜草产量

Fig.1 Fresh yield of different clipping modes

A, B 分别表示留茬高度和刈割时株高处理的结果; H1、H2、H3、H4 分别表示第一、二、三、四收获期;具有相同字母的柱体间差异不显著($P > 0.05$)。下同。

A and B mean the results of different stubble height and clipped plant height; H1, H2, H3 and H4 mean the first, second, third and fourth harvest stages, respectively. Bars with the same letter are not significant at 0.05 probability level. The same below.

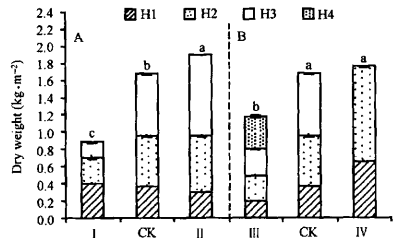


图2 不同刈割方式下的干草产量

Fig.2 Dry yield of different clipping modes

2.2 刈割方式对饲用价值的影响

由表2、表3可看出,不同留茬高度刈割时,各茬次CP含量均以处理II最高,处理I最低。处理II的EE和CF含量也较高,而CA含量较低,NFE含量最低。留茬30 cm刈割(处理II)饲用营养价值较高。不同株高时刈割,以处理III的CP含量最高,CA和CF含量低,CK次之。植株高度较低时刈割利于获得饲用营养价值高的牧草,但产量显著低于其他处理(图1、图2)。

表 2 留茬高度对饲用品质的影响
Table 2 Effects of different stubble height on forage quality

收获期 Harvest stage	处理 Treatment	粗蛋白 CP (%)	粗脂肪 EE (%)	粗灰分 CA (%)	粗纤维 CF (%)	无氮浸出物 NFE (%)
H1	I	13.05 c	2.32 b	9.25 a	42.33 b	33.05 a
	CK	14.88 b	2.70 a	7.57 c	43.87 b	30.98 b
	II	15.68 a	2.71 a	8.68 b	47.65 a	25.28 c
H2	I	9.43 c	1.86 b	8.32 a	48.39 a	32.00 a
	CK	10.24 b	2.40 a	8.39 a	46.22 b	32.75 a
	II	11.23 a	2.21 a	8.32 a	48.20 a	30.05 b
H3	I	9.23 b	2.21 a	9.54 b	39.63 a	39.39 a
	CK	9.85 b	2.37 a	10.23 a	39.83 a	37.72 b
	II	10.93 a	2.27 a	7.03 c	40.76 a	39.01 a

Notes: CP = crude protein; EE = ether extract; CA = crude ashes; CF = crude fiber; NFE = nitrogen free extract. The same below.

表 3 刈割时株高对饲用品质的影响
Table 3 Effects of different clipped plant height on forage quality

收获期 Harvest stage	处理 Treatment	粗蛋白 CP (%)	粗脂肪 EE (%)	粗灰分 CA (%)	粗纤维 CF (%)	无氮浸出物 NFE (%)
H1	III	17.59 a	2.30 b	8.26 b	48.41 a	23.44 c
	CK	14.88 b	2.70 a	7.57 c	43.87 b	30.98 b
	IV	12.66 c	2.11 b	8.82 a	39.75 c	36.66 a
H2	III	14.28 a	2.05 b	8.30 b	48.26 a	27.11 c
	CK	10.24 b	2.40 a	8.39 b	46.22 b	32.75 b
	IV	8.18 c	2.19 ab	9.13 a	39.84 c	40.65 a
H3	III	11.30 a	2.85 a	8.52 b	46.90 a	30.42 b
	CK	9.85 b	2.37 b	10.23 a	39.83 b	37.72 a
	IV	-	-	-	-	-
H4	III	10.66	2.29	7.32	32.42	47.30
	CK	-	-	-	-	-
	IV	-	-	-	-	-

注:“-”表示本次刈割没有再生草。

Note:“-” means the regrowth grass couldn't be harvested at the regrowth stage.

2.3 饲用营养成分产量

图 3 为 5 项饲用营养成分产量对不同刈割方式的响应。留茬高度不同时,CP、CF、NFE 产量均以处理 II 显著高于 CK 和处理 I,CA 和 EE 产量处理 II 和 CK 差异不显著,但显著

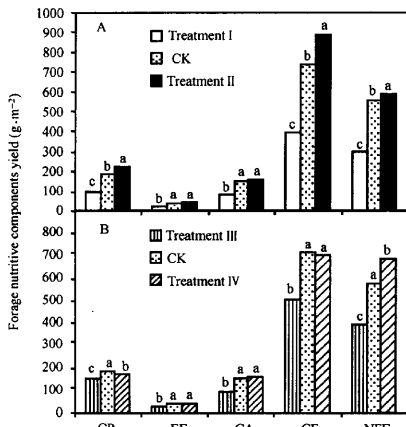


图 3 不同刈割方式下的饲用营养成分产量
Fig.3 Forage nutritive components yield of different clipping modes

高于处理 I。不同株高时刈割,CP 产量以 CK 显著高于处理 III 和处理 IV;对照和处理 IV 的 CA、EE、CF 产量差异不显著;NFE 产量以处理 IV 最高,CK 居中。

2.4 总能量产量及分配

留茬高度不同时,处理 II 可获得最高的能量产量,为 320.41 kJ·m⁻² (图 4)。不同株高时刈割,CK 和处理 IV 能量产量无显著差异,但高于处理 III。叶片是构成能量产量的主体,从获取能量的角度出发,留茬 30 cm,植株高 95 cm 时刈割比较理想。

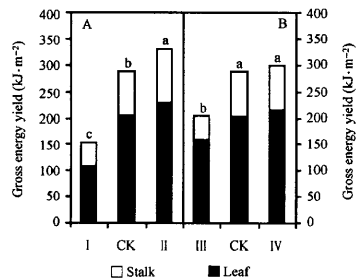


图 4 不同刈割方式对总能量产量的影响及能量分配
Fig.4 Effects of different clipping modes on gross energy yield and the distribution of general energy

3 讨论

CP是牧草中含氮物质的总和,其中的各种必需氨基酸是决定牧草营养品质的重要基础;EE富含热能,是提供能量的重要物质;CF主要是结构性碳水化合物,NFE包括糖类和淀粉等易消化的非结构性碳水化合物,是草食动物主要的能源物质;CA是无机物的总称,在动物机体活动中发挥重要作用,粗略养分分析法以5项指标含量来综合评价饲料的饲用价值^[15]。本试验设计了留茬高度10 cm、20 cm和30 cm和植株高度60 cm、95 cm和130 cm大跨度的5个刈割处理,比较了不同刈割方式对墨西哥玉米产量和饲用营养品质的影响,研究认为处理II(留茬高30 m,刈割时株高95 cm)可实现其高效利用。处理I在第1次刈割后有53.1%的植株和分蘖死掉,第2次刈割后又有3.6%的植株和分蘖死掉,总产量最低,说明墨西哥玉米不耐高强度刈割。CK和处理II刈割强度较小,轻度刈割刺激了分蘖和再生生长加快,表现出“补偿”效应^[5,17],可能与较高留茬能为再生提供充足的碳氮养分有关。当留茬较高时,收获部分比较幼嫩,叶片的比例增加,饲用价值较高。处理III在生长季内收获4次,饲用品质最好,但频繁刈割导致植株用于再生生长和形态结构再建成的时间增加而用于光合产物积累的“有效光合时间”缩短^[18],不利于总产量提高。处理IV产量较高但与CK相比差异不显著,且品质差。以总能量(GE)为衡量指标集成了产量与品质性状,比较发现,处理II能获得最高能量产量。叶片是墨西哥玉米能量产量构成主体^[19],因此较高留茬、植株高度适时刈割可有效增加叶片在产量构成中的比重,能够实现其高产优质生产。

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