

## 和产量的影响

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**摘 要:** 2004—2006 年连续两个生长季, 以苏啤 3 和单 2 两个啤酒大麦品种为材料, 探讨施纯氮 0、75、150、225 和 300 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 条件下, 啤酒大麦氮素积累和转运、氮素利用及籽粒产量和蛋白质积累的特性。在 0~225 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 施氮量范围内, 啤酒大麦花前植株氮素积累量和转运量均随施氮水平的提高呈上升趋势, 但施氮量提高至 300 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 后, 提高幅度变小; 而花前氮素转运效率及其对籽粒氮的贡献率则均随施氮水平提高呈单峰曲线变化。籽粒谷氨酰胺合成酶和谷-丙转氨酶活性也随着施氮水平的提高而上升, 促进蛋白质积累, 提高籽粒蛋白质含量, 而当施氮量低于 197 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 时籽粒蛋白质含量才低于 12%, 符合啤酒大麦酿造要求。经回归分析, 在施氮量为 241 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 时产量最高。此外, 氮肥回收效率以 225 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 施氮处理为最高, 氮素生理利用效率和氮收获指数随施氮量增加而显著降低。综合考虑各项指标, 建议在类似本试验条件的啤酒大麦生产区, 施氮量以 150~197 kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 为宜。

**关键词:** 啤酒大麦; 施氮水平; 氮素积累; 氮素利用; 蛋白质含量

## Effects of Nitrogen Application Rates on Nitrogen Uptake and Use, Protein Accumulation, and Grain Yield in Malting Barley

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**Abstract:** In purpose of improving application of nitrogen (N) fertilizer in malting barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) production, the experiments were conducted using two cultivars, Supi 3 and Dan 2, in sequential growing seasons from 2004 to 2006. Within the range of N application rate from 0 to 225 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, the N accumulation before anthesis and its translocation to grains were in positive responses to the increase of N rate, but there was a slight difference between the N rate treatments of 225 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> and 300 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. The translocation efficiency of N accumulated before anthesis, and its contribution to grains showed single-peak curve changes with the increase of N rate. The activities of glutamine synthetase and glutamic pyruvic transaminase in grains increased with the augment of N rate, indicating that more proteins were accumulated in grains at higher N rates. When N rate was lower than 197 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, the protein content in grains met the malting requirement (lower than 12%). According to the regression analysis, the highest grain yield was observed at N application level of 241 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>. In addition, the N recovery efficiency was the largest in N rate treatment of 225 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>, and the N physiological use efficiency and N harvest index decreased when more N fertilizer applied. The results suggest that 150–197 kg ha<sup>-1</sup> of N fertilizer should be favorable for malting barley production under environments similar to that of the present experiment.

**Keywords:** Malting barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.); Nitrogen fertilizer rate; Nitrogen accumulation; Nitrogen use; Protein content

优质啤酒大麦要求蛋白质含量适中或偏低<sup>[1]</sup>, 而生产上增施氮肥在提高大麦产量的同时, 还显著提高籽粒蛋白质含量<sup>[2-3]</sup>, 导致蛋白质含量过高而不符合啤酒酿造要求<sup>[4]</sup>。因此, 探求适宜施氮量, 协调籽粒产量和蛋白质含量是大麦优质高产栽培技术的重要内容。麦类作物籽粒氮素 60%~90%以上来自花前营养器官的氮素积累<sup>[5-6]</sup>, 植株氮素积累与再转运在很大程度上决定了麦类作物籽粒蛋白质积累与含量<sup>[7-8]</sup>。氮肥可显著调控小麦等作物植株氮素积累与转运<sup>[9]</sup>、以及籽粒谷氨酰胺合

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成酶和谷—丙转氨酶活性<sup>[10-11]</sup>，实现对籽粒蛋白质积累的调控。如过量施氮则导致氮素在籽粒分配比例下降<sup>[12]</sup>、适宜氮素用量可显著提高小麦花前营养器官氮素积累及其再转运量<sup>[13]</sup>，促进籽粒氮素积累，提高籽粒蛋白质含量<sup>[14]</sup>。施氮对大麦籽粒氮素代谢、植株氮素积累与再转运及其与籽粒蛋白质积累的关系研究较少。此外，过多施氮还影响氮肥利用效率，显著影响不同品种大麦氮素积累、分配和利用<sup>[15-16]</sup>，降低大麦氮素的转移效率<sup>[3]</sup>，不仅提高生产成本，还对农田环境产生不利影响。本研究探讨了不同施氮水平对啤酒大麦植株氮素积累和再分配、籽粒氮代谢与蛋白质积累、籽粒及氮素回收和生理利用效率的影响，以期对产量、品质和环境相协调的优质啤酒大麦精确施氮技术提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 品种及试验设计

选用江苏省啤酒大麦主栽品种苏啤3和单2，于2004—2006年连续两个生长季在江苏省农业科学院进行田间试验。试验田前茬均为水稻，土壤为黏土，两年度试验田土壤分别含有机质26.0 g kg<sup>-1</sup>和30.2 g kg<sup>-1</sup>，全氮322.7 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>和297.5 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>，碱解氮98.4 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>和89.7 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>，速效磷49.7 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>和50.4 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>，速效钾153.0 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>和79.6 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>。设纯氮0 (N0)、75 (N75)、150 (N150)、225 (N225)、300 (N300) kg hm<sup>-2</sup> 5个处理，基追比为7:3，分别于播种前和拔节期施入，氮素形态为尿素。另基施P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 150 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>，K<sub>2</sub>O 120 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>。试验为随机区组设计，小区面积9 m<sup>2</sup>，3次重复。人工条播，行距25 cm。播量112.5 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>，其他管理同高产大田管理。

### 1.2 取样与测定方法

N0、N75、N150、N225和N300处理从开花至成熟的时间分别为33、33、35、36和36 d，从开花期开始每7 d取样一次直至成熟期。样品一部分于105℃下杀青30 min，80℃下烘干至恒重；另一部分于液氮中速冻后-40℃保存。

植株氮素含量采用半微量凯氏定氮法测定，按全氮量的5.7倍计算籽粒蛋白质含量。称取0.5 g籽粒，加50 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> Tris-HCl (含2 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> MgSO<sub>4</sub>、0.5 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> EDTA、10 mmol L<sup>-1</sup> β-巯基乙醇，pH 7.6)缓冲提取液6 mL冰浴研磨成匀浆，于4℃下10 000×g离心20 min，上清液即为酶液，用于谷氨酰胺合成酶(GS)和谷—丙转氨酶(GPT)活性测定<sup>[17]</sup>。

### 1.3 数据计算及统计分析

花前氮素积累量=植株干重×植株含氮量；花前氮素运转量=开花期营养器官氮素积累量-成熟期营养器官氮素积累量；花前氮素运转效率=花前氮素运转量/花前氮素积累量；花前转运氮对籽粒氮的贡献率=花前氮素运转量/成熟期籽粒氮积累量；氮肥回收效率=施氮区与不施氮区植株氮积累之差/施氮量；氮素生理利用效率=籽粒产量/植株吸氮量；氮素收获指数=籽粒中氮量/植株吸氮量<sup>[12]</sup>。分析采用ANOVA和Duncan's SSR多重比较法进行。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 施氮水平对大麦花前氮素积累、转运及其对籽粒氮贡献的影响

两年度大麦花前氮素积累量和转运量均随着施氮水平的提高而增加(表1)，N225和N300处理显著高于其他处理，但二者之间差距相对较小。表明增施氮肥明显提高花前氮素积累量和转运量，继续施氮至过量则提高不显著。两年度花前氮素运转效率均随施氮水平的提高呈先增大后减小趋势，除2006年苏啤3在N225处理最大外，其他均以N150处理最大。而花前转运氮对籽粒氮的贡献率在N0~N225范围内逐渐增大，继续增施氮肥(N300)则下降。这表明适宜增施氮肥可显著提高花前积累氮素的转运效率和对籽粒氮的贡献率，过量施氮则降低转运效率和贡献率。

表1 施氮水平对大麦花前氮素积累、转运及其对籽粒氮贡献的影响

Table 1 Effects of nitrogen rate on N accumulation, translocation before anthesis and its proportion to grain N in malting barley

处理 Treatment	2005				2006			
	氮素积累量 N accumulation amount (mg plant <sup>-1</sup> )	氮素转运量 N translocation amount (mg plant <sup>-1</sup> )	氮素转运效率 N translocation efficiency (%)	转运氮贡献率 N contribution proportion (%)	氮素积累量 N accumulation amount (mg plant <sup>-1</sup> )	氮素转运量 N translocation amount (mg plant <sup>-1</sup> )	氮素转运效率 N translocation efficiency (%)	转运氮贡献率 N contribution proportion (%)
	苏啤3 Supi 3							
N0	19.7 d	17.5 d	85.1 b	64.0 c	25.7 e	15.9 d	62.0 c	62.6 b
N75	33.6 c	29.9 c	87.2 ab	71.4 b	41.6 d	29.7 c	71.4 b	74.1 ab
N150	56.0 b	50.2 b	89.6 a	75.6 a	63.5 c	47.0 b	73.9 ab	75.3 a
N225	73.4 a	64.7 a	88.1 a	73.3 ab	88.0 b	63.4 a	76.6 a	76.9 a
N300	79.6 a	69.0 a	86.7 ab	71.8 b	98.3 a	67.8 a	72.9 b	74.0 ab
单2 Dan 2								
N0	22.0 d	19.6 d	86.9 a	65.3 c	23.7 e	17.2 d	72.7 b	67.8 c
N75	34.4 cd	29.9 c	87.0 a	73.4 ab	41.8 d	28.1 c	77.3 a	72.1 b
N150	53.1 c	45.0 b	87.7 a	75.1 a	65.5 c	44.7 b	78.3 a	75.1 ab
N225	78.9 b	67.2 ab	85.2 b	72.8 b	88.0 b	67.1 a	76.3 ab	78.0 a
N300	86.3 a	73.1 a	84.7 b	72.2 b	97.1 a	65.8 a	73.8 b	69.9 bc
<i>F<sub>N rate</sub></i>	305.1	278.6	6.8	17.4	289.3	165.2	15.9	13.3
<i>F<sub>Cultivar</sub></i>	6.6	4.9	2.3	1.6	3.7	2.1	0.1	1.2
<i>F<sub>Year</sub></i>	27.5	5.2	58.6	6.8				

同一品种中各测定数据后标以不同字母者处理间差异达5%显著水平。*F*测验,处理间 $F_{0.05} = 2.3$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 3.9$ ,  $df = 4$ ;品种间和年度间 $F_{0.05} = 4.1$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 7.4$ ,  $df = 1$ 。

In each cultivar, values followed by different letters within a column are significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) among treatments. Among treatments,  $F_{0.05} = 2.3$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 3.9$ ,  $df = 4$ ; Among cultivars or growing years,  $F_{0.05} = 4.1$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 7.4$ ,  $df = 1$ .

## 2.2 施氮水平对大麦花后氮素利用的影响

两年度中两个品种均显示N225处理具有最大氮肥回收效率(表2),经回归分析,氮肥回收效率与施氮量呈二次曲线关系( $y = -0.0013x^2 + 0.6159x + 15.856$ ,  $r = 0.916$ ,  $P < 0.01$ );当施氮量在236.9 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>时,氮肥回收效率达到最大值88.8%,表明适当增施氮肥可以提高氮肥回收效率。此外,增施氮肥显著降低了氮素生理利用效率和氮收获指数(表2),并且二者与施氮量呈显著负相关关系( $P < 0.01$ ),相关系数分别为-0.932和-0.799。

表2 施氮水平对大麦氮素利用效率的影响

Table 2 Effects of nitrogen rate on N use efficiency of malting barley after-anthesis

处理 Treatment	2005			2006		
	氮肥回收效率 N recovery efficiency (%)	氮素生理利用效率 N physiological use efficiency (%)	氮收获指数 N harvest index	氮肥回收效率 N recovery efficiency (%)	氮素生理利用效率 N physiological use efficiency (%)	氮收获指数 N harvest index
	苏啤3 Supi 3					
N0	—	45.7 a	0.793 a	—	40.4 a	0.722 a
N75	57.0 c	43.4 a	0.783 a	62.3 b	38.4 a	0.716 a
N150	77.5 b	38.5 b	0.770 ab	79.1 ab	35.8 ab	0.710 ab
N225	87.5 a	34.1 b	0.723 b	93.0 a	33.6 b	0.683 b
N300	80.5 ab	28.8 c	0.678 c	83.9 ab	28.1 c	0.622 c
单2 Dan 2						
N0	—	41.2 a	0.741 a	—	49.3 a	0.797 a
N75	44.5 c	40.6 a	0.738 a	57.7 b	42.6 b	0.733 ab
N150	64.0 b	36.7 b	0.722 ab	86.5 ab	37.4 c	0.712 b
N225	89.5 a	33.4 bc	0.710 b	91.1 a	36.4 c	0.700 b
N300	80.2 ab	29.3 c	0.687 c	84.4 ab	29.5 d	0.652 c
<i>F<sub>N rate</sub></i>	432.1	112.7	87.1	285.5	83.8	26.9
<i>F<sub>Cultivar</sub></i>	7.4	1.2	0.7	5.3	0.6	15.2
<i>F<sub>Year</sub></i>	47.2	6.3	8.7			

同一品种中各测定数据后标以不同字母者处理间差异达5%显著水平。*F*测验,处理间 $F_{0.05} = 2.3$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 3.9$ ,  $df = 4$ ;品种间和年度间 $F_{0.05} = 4.1$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 7.4$ ,  $df = 1$ 。

In each cultivar, values followed by different letters within a column are significantly different ( $P < 0.05$ ) among treatments. Among treatments,  $F_{0.05} = 2.3$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 3.9$ ,  $df = 4$ ; Among cultivars or growing years,  $F_{0.05} = 4.1$ ,  $F_{0.01} = 7.4$ ,  $df = 1$ .

### 2.3 施氮水平对花后大麦籽粒氮代谢的影响

2.3.1 对籽粒 GS 活性的影响 籽粒 GS 活性随籽粒灌浆进程呈下降趋势,但年度间表现有差异(图 1)。2005 年度籽粒 GS 活性在花后 7~14 d 时随着施氮水平的升高而增大,并以 N300 处理最高;花后 14~28 d,GS 活性施氮量呈先上升后下降趋势,以 N225 处理最高,各处理间的差异在花后 7~14 d 较为明显;而 2006 年度籽粒 GS 活性随施氮水平的提高而增大,以 N300 处理最高。此外,各处理 2006 年 GS 活性在花后 7~14 d 时均低于 2005 年。

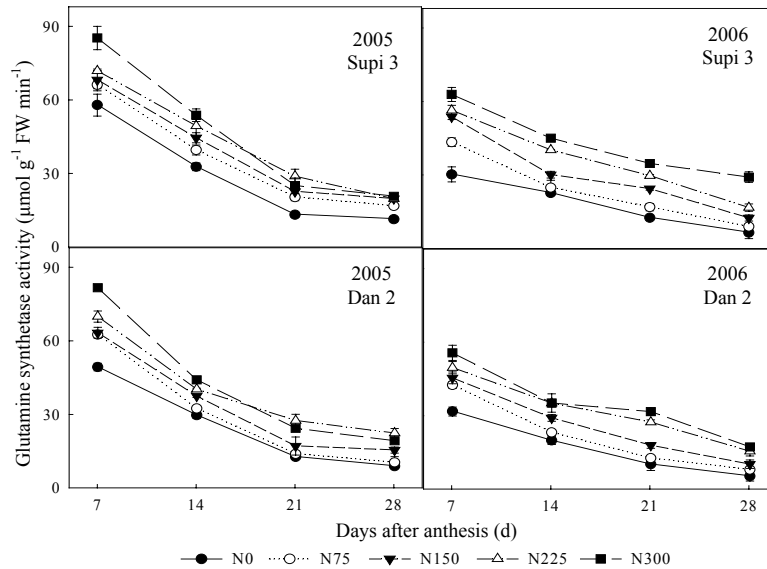


图1 施氮水平对啤酒大麦苏啤3和单2籽粒谷氨酰胺合成酶活性的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of N rates on changes in glutamine synthetase activities in grains of malting barley cultivars of Supi 3 and Dan 2

2.3.2 对籽粒 GPT 活性的影响 籽粒 GPT 活性亦随灌浆进程呈下降趋势。GPT 活性随施氮量的上升而提高,以处理 N300 最高,且施氮量较低的 N0、N75 和 N150 处理 GPT 活性随灌浆进程下降较快,而 N225 和 N300 处理花后 0~21 d 时下降速率较慢,在 21~28 d 时下降速率加快(图 2)。两年度处理间结果趋势一致,表明增施氮肥明显提高了籽粒 GPT 活性,并且明显减缓了 GPT 活性随灌浆进程下降速度,并且较高的施氮处理(N225 和 N300)有利于保持灌浆中后期较高的 GPT 活性。此外,花后 7 d 籽粒 GPT 活性年度间差异达显著水平,2005 年各处理(苏啤 3 的 N225 处理除外)均高于 2006 年,但品种间差异不显著。

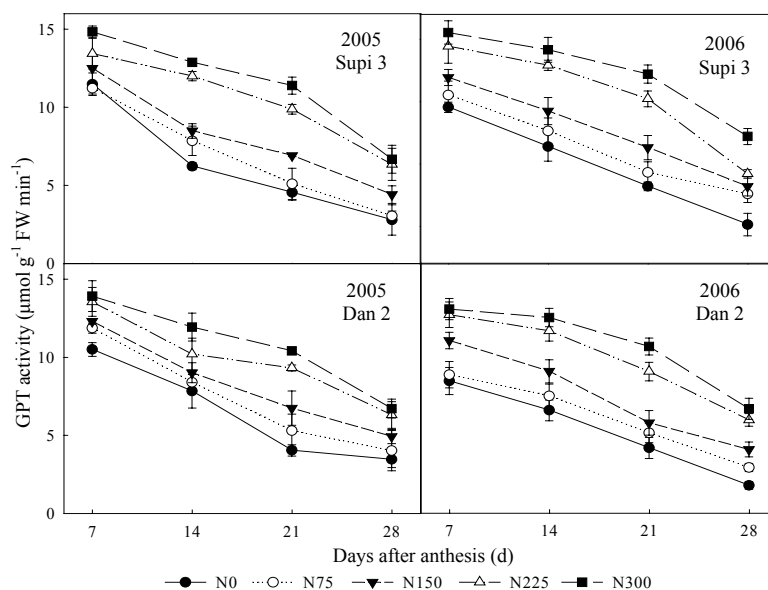


图2 施氮水平对啤酒大麦苏啤3和单2籽粒谷丙转氨酶活性的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of N rates on changes in glutamic pyruvic transaminase activities in grains of malting barley cultivars of Supi 3 and Dan 2

2.3.3 对籽粒蛋白质积累量的影响 籽粒蛋白质积累量随灌浆进程呈上升趋势。2005 年度籽粒蛋白质积累量在开花后 0~28 d 时积累速度较快, 28 d 后积累速度变慢; 2006 年度籽粒蛋白质含量在花后 14~35 d 一直呈上升趋势。籽粒蛋白质积累量随着施氮水平的提高而上升, 且 N225 和 N300 处理的籽粒蛋白质含量显著高于 N0 和 N75 处理(图 3)。年度间籽粒蛋白质含量差异显著, 成熟期各处理(单 2 品种 N150 处理除外)籽粒蛋白质积累量 2006 年度低于 2005 年, 但品种间差异不显著。

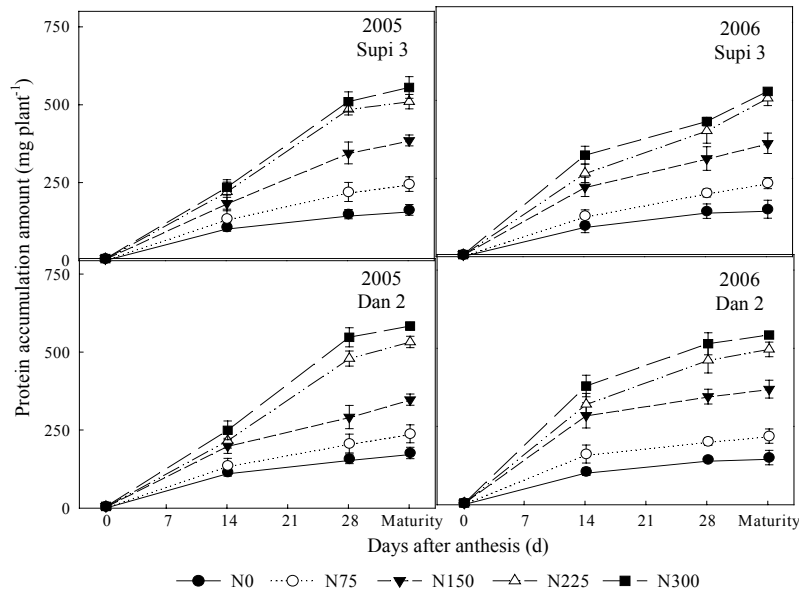


图3 施氮水平对啤酒大麦苏啤3和单2花后籽粒蛋白质积累量的影响  
Fig. 3 Effects of N rates on changes in protein accumulation amount in grains of malting barley cultivars of Supi 3 and Dan 2

#### 2.4 施氮水平对籽粒产量和蛋白质含量的影响

两品种籽粒产量均以N225 处理最高(图 4-A), 年度间差异达极显著水平( $P < 0.01$ ), 品种间差异不显著。籽粒产量与施氮量呈二次曲线关系( $y = -3.97 \cdot 10^{-5} x^2 + 0.0191x + 3.761$ ,  $r = 0.945$ ,  $P < 0.01$ ), 计算得出施氮量为  $241 \text{ kg hm}^{-2}$  时籽粒产量最高( $6058 \text{ kg hm}^{-2}$ )。

籽粒蛋白质含量随施氮水平的提高而呈上升趋势, 且各处理间蛋白质含量差异显著, 两年度与两品种处理间蛋白质含量表现出相同的趋势, 表明增施氮肥显著提高了大麦籽粒蛋白质含量(图 4-B)。2006 年度籽粒蛋白质含量显著高于 2005 年 ( $P < 0.05$ ), 但品种间未表现出显著差异。籽粒蛋白质含量与施氮量呈显著线性正相关关系( $y = 0.0133x + 9.3855$ ,  $r = 0.970$ ,  $P < 0.01$ )。蛋白质含量为 12% 的施氮量是  $197 \text{ kg hm}^{-2}$ , 此时籽粒产量为  $5982 \text{ kg hm}^{-2}$ , 仅比最高产量低  $76 \text{ kg hm}^{-2}$ 。

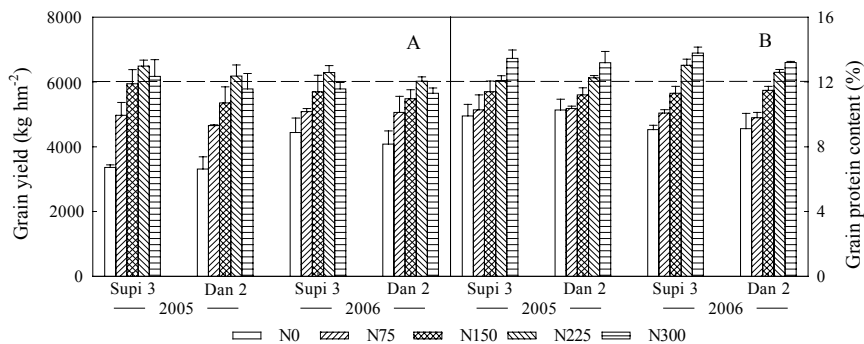


图4 施氮水平对啤酒大麦苏啤3和单2花后籽粒产量和蛋白质含量的影响  
Fig. 4 Effects of N rates on grain yield (A) and protein content (B) of malting barley cultivars of Supi 3 and Dan 2

### 3 讨论

籽粒蛋白质含量高低主要与籽粒氮积累能力密切相关<sup>[8]</sup>。增施氮肥可显著提高籽粒氮素积累能力<sup>[10, 18]</sup>, 籽粒蛋白质积累所需氮素来自开花前积累氮素的再动员和花后直接吸收的氮素<sup>[7]</sup>。本研究中, 花前积累氮素对籽粒氮的贡献率为 62.0%~78.3%。因此, 花前植株氮素积累量对最终籽粒蛋白质积累起主要的作用<sup>[15]</sup>, 提高花前积累氮素的运转和再分配能力

可以促进蛋白质含量的提高<sup>[19]</sup>。而本研究发现,提高施氮水平显著提高了花前植株氮素的积累量及其在开花后向籽粒的转运量,进而提高了转运氮对籽粒氮贡献率,但氮素转运效率随施氮量增加呈先增大后减小的趋势。郭天财等<sup>[20]</sup>在小麦中的研究结果支持本试验发现,但王月福等<sup>[21]</sup>认为增施氮肥虽然显著提高了花前氮素转运量,但降低了转运效率。这可能与研究材料、土壤肥力及氮肥用量的差异有关。

GS和GPT是氮代谢途径重要的酶,也是蛋白质积累的关键调控酶。籽粒GS和GPT活性与籽粒蛋白质积累与含量关系密切,赵俊晔等<sup>[10]</sup>发现增施氮肥显著提高小麦籽粒GS活性。在本研究中,通过增施氮肥提高大麦籽粒GS和GPT的活性,进而促进籽粒氮素的积累,提高了籽粒蛋白质含量。如果能降低大麦中籽粒GS、GPT活性对氮素的这种响应能力,则可通过进一步提高氮素用量来提高籽粒产量,但不会导致啤酒大麦籽粒蛋白质含量超标。这有待于深入研究。此外,本试验中2005年度各处理籽粒蛋白质积累量高于2006年度,可能与2005年度籽粒GS和GPT活性高、且花前氮素转运量和转运效率高有关;但2006年度籽粒蛋白质含量高于2005年,这可能与2005年度籽粒产量高所形成的“稀释效应”有关。

氮肥的吸收和利用率在作物生产中是评价施氮合理的重要指标,增施氮肥可提高氮肥回收效率,但会降低氮素利用率和氮收获指数<sup>[22-24]</sup>。本试验也获得相似性结果,当施氮量低于225 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>时,提高氮肥用量显著提高氮肥回收效率,但再继续增施氮肥,则导致氮肥回收效率下降;与此同时,氮素生理利用率和氮收获指数随施氮量的增加而不断降低。

由于优质啤酒大麦要求籽粒蛋白质含量为8%~12%,欧洲酿造协会要求大麦籽粒蛋白含量不高于11.5%<sup>[25]</sup>,因此生产中应协同考虑大麦产量和品质因素。本研究表明,施氮量为150~197 kg hm<sup>-2</sup>时,各测定指标综合表现最优,其中籽粒产量增长率为4.4%,氮肥回收效率和氮素生理利用效率分别为79%~87%和37%~35%,说明该施氮水平对啤酒大麦籽粒产量和氮素回收效率的促进作用较大,并能使氮素生理利用效率维持在35%以上,同时还可使蛋白质含量低于12%而符合啤酒大麦酿造要求,是生产中可以参考的氮肥用量。

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