

# 保水剂用量对小麦不同生育期根系生理特性的影响\*

杨永辉<sup>1,2,3</sup> 武继承<sup>2\*\*</sup> 吴普特<sup>1,3</sup> 黄占斌<sup>4</sup> 赵西宁<sup>1,3</sup> 管秀娟<sup>2</sup> 何方<sup>2</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>西北农林科技大学资源环境学院, 陕西杨凌 712100; <sup>2</sup>河南省农业科学院植物营养与资源环境研究所, 郑州 450002; <sup>3</sup>中国科学院-水利部水土保持研究所, 陕西杨凌 712100; <sup>4</sup>中国矿业大学(北京), 北京 100083)

**摘要** 在河南禹州试验基地进行田间试验,研究了保水剂不同施用量(0、30、60、90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)对两个冬小麦品种(郑麦9694和矮抗58)根系生理生化特征、生物量及产量的影响,以探明保水剂对不同生育阶段冬小麦根系的作用机理.结果表明:施用保水剂降低了冬小麦根系质膜透性和可溶性糖含量,提高了根系活力.在各生育期,郑麦9694根系质膜透性降低幅度均大于矮抗58;除90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理外,矮抗58的根系活力均显著大于郑麦9694.在孕穗期和灌浆期,郑麦9694的可溶性糖含量降低幅度显著大于矮抗58.在各生育期内,60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理的两品种质膜透性和可溶性糖含量均最小,90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>与60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理差异不显著.随保水剂用量的增加,郑麦9694的根系活力显著提高,而矮抗58在60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理下最高.施用保水剂还提高了小麦根系生物量,在拔节期和孕穗期,矮抗58的根系生物量大于郑麦9694;而在灌浆期,矮抗58在60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理下根系生物量显著低于郑麦9694.郑麦9694和矮抗58产量均以60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>处理增幅最高.综上,保水剂对郑麦9694的作用效果较矮抗58显著,并以60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>施用量为佳.

**关键词** 保水剂 冬小麦 根系 生理特征 生物量

**文章编号** 1001-9332(2011)01-0073-06 **中图分类号** S311 **文献标识码** A

**Effects of different application rates of water-retaining agent on root physiological characteristics of winter wheat at its different growth stages.** YANG Yong-hui<sup>1,2,3</sup>, WU Ji-cheng<sup>2</sup>, WU Pu-te<sup>1,3</sup>, HUANG Zhan-bin<sup>4</sup>, ZHAO Xi-ning<sup>1,3</sup>, GUAN Xiu-juan<sup>2</sup>, HE Fang<sup>2</sup> (<sup>1</sup>College of Resource and Environmental Sciences, Northwest A & F University, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Plant Nutrition & Resource Environment, Henan Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Zhengzhou 450002, China; <sup>3</sup>Institute of Soil and Water Conservation, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Yangling 712100, Shaanxi, China; <sup>4</sup>China University of Mining & Technology-Beijing, Beijing 100083, China). -*Chin. J. Appl. Ecol.*, 2011, 22(1): 73-78.

**Abstract:** A field experiment was conducted at the Yuzhou Experimental Base of Henan Province to study the effects of different application rates (0, 30, 60, and 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>) of water-retaining agent (WRA) on the root physiological characteristics, biomass, and grain yield of two winter wheat cultivars Zhengmai-9694 and Aikang-58, aimed to probe into the action mechanisms of WRA on the root system of winter wheat at its different growth stages. The application of WRA decreased the root membrane permeability and soluble sugar content, and increased the root vigor. After the application of WRA, the Zhengmai-9694 at its different growth stages had a greater decrement of root membrane permeability, compared with Aikang-58. In all treatments except 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> of WRA, the root vigor of Aikang-58 was obviously higher than that of Zhengmai-9694. At booting and grain-filling stages, the root soluble sugar content of Zhengmai-9694 decreased much more than that of Aikang-58. In the whole growth period of the two cultivars, their root membrane permeability and soluble sugar content were the lowest in treatment 60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> of WRA, and no significant differences were observed between treatments 60 and 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> of WRA. The root vigor of Zhengmai-9694 increased remarkably with the increasing rate of WRA application, while that of Aikang-58

\* 国家高技术研究发展计划节水农业项目(2006AA100215)、河南省重大公益性科研项目(081100911500)和河南省杰出青年基金项目(1004100510024)资助。

\*\* 通讯作者. E-mail: wujc65@sina.com

2010-06-07 收稿, 2010-10-15 接受。

was the highest in treatment  $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  of WRA. The application of WRA also increased root biomass, and at jointing and booting stages, the root biomass of Aikang-58 was much higher than that of Zhengmai-9694. However, at grain-filling stage, the biomass of Aikang-58 in treatments 60 and  $90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  of WRA was lower than that of Zhengmai-9694. Treatment  $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  of WRA had the highest grain yield of the two cultivars. It was concluded that WRA had more significant effects on Zhengmai-9694 than on Aikang-58, and applying  $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  of WRA could obtain the best effect.

**Key words:** water-retaining agent; winter wheat; root; physiological characteristics; biomass.

根系是作物吸收水分和养分的重要器官,土壤水分变化影响根系的生理特征及其生长发育,而根系生长发育又直接影响地上部茎叶的生长和作物产量.土壤干旱首先直接影响根系的生理代谢,进而影响整个植株的生命活动,作为感受土壤干旱的原初部位,根系的生理状况直接影响作物抗旱性的强弱<sup>[1-3]</sup>,因此研究根系生理特性对干旱胁迫的响应可更好地揭示植物的抗旱性<sup>[4-5]</sup>.

保水剂是一种交联密度很低、高水膨胀性、吸水力强的高分子聚合物<sup>[6-7]</sup>.保水剂是土壤的良好胶结剂,能够改善土壤结构<sup>[8-10]</sup>,促进团粒的形成<sup>[11-12]</sup>,有土壤“微型水库”之称,且能迅速吸收并保持自身质量数百倍乃至上千倍的水分,达到蓄水保墒的目的<sup>[7,13]</sup>.当土壤干旱缺水时,其又可释放出所吸收的水分,被植物根系吸收供其生长发育.同时,施用保水剂可以显著提高土壤的持水能力<sup>[13-15]</sup>、抑制土壤水分的无效损耗<sup>[16]</sup>,提高水资源利用效率<sup>[17]</sup>.研究表明<sup>[18-21]</sup>,土壤施用适量的保水剂可以有效降低植物细胞质膜透性、可溶性糖、丙二醛及脯氨酸含量等,缓解干旱胁迫对作物的伤害,并能够提高作物根系活力,促进作物生长.而罗维康<sup>[22]</sup>和谭国波等<sup>[23]</sup>研究表明,保水剂用量过大,影响作物根系生长,降低根系的生理机能.郭景南等<sup>[24]</sup>研究表明,保水剂施用量越高,作物丙二醛含量越高,生长越受抑制.可见,各研究结论不同,且相关研究大都针对作物苗期<sup>[25]</sup>或某个生育阶段<sup>[26]</sup>进行.对施用保水剂后冬小麦根系生理特性的响应及其在小麦生长发育过程中的作用等,尚需要深入研究.在半湿润易旱的豫西丘陵旱作区,拔节期降水量偏少,孕穗期和灌浆期降雨量逐渐增多,而随小麦生育期的推进,其水分消耗也逐渐增大,各时期小麦仍受一定水分胁迫的影响.为此,本文研究了不同用量保水剂对豫西旱作区两种冬小麦根系生理特性的影响,旨在为保水剂的进一步应用及揭示其对冬小麦根系的作用机理提供理论依据.

## 1 研究地区与研究方法

### 1.1 研究区概况

试验在国家高技术研究发展计划节水农业禹州试验基地( $33^{\circ}59' - 34^{\circ}24' \text{ N}$ ,  $113^{\circ}03' - 113^{\circ}39' \text{ E}$ )进行.该地海拔 116.1 m,年降水量 674.9 mm,其中 60% 以上集中在夏季;土壤为褐土,土壤母质为黄土性物质,该区地势平坦,土壤容重为  $1.22 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ ,肥力均匀,耕层土壤有机质  $12.3 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、全氮  $0.80 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、水解氮  $47.82 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、速效磷  $6.66 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 、速效钾  $114.8 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ .土壤机械组成为:砂粒 ( $2 \sim 0.02 \text{ mm}$ ) 占 59.1%,粉粒 ( $0.02 \sim 0.002 \text{ mm}$ ) 占 22.5%,粘粒 ( $<0.002 \text{ mm}$ ) 占 18.4%.前茬作物为玉米(*Zea mays*).

### 1.2 供试材料

保水剂采用河南省农业科学院植物营养与资源环境研究所研制的营养型抗旱保水剂,主要成分为:聚丙烯酰胺类物质,微量 N、P、K、腐植酸和稀土等,为白色粉末状.供试小麦(*Triticum aestivum*)品种为大穗型半冬性中早熟品种郑麦 9694 和多穗型半冬性中熟品种矮抗 58.

### 1.3 试验设计

设置 4 个浓度保水剂处理,分别为  $0 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  (对照,CK)、 $30 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  ( $T_1$ )、 $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  ( $T_2$ ) 和  $90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  ( $T_3$ ),在田间采取随机区组设计,3 次重复,小区面积  $4 \text{ m} \times 6 \text{ m}$ .小麦生育期间不进行任何灌水,播种前施普通过磷酸钙( $\text{P}_2\text{O}_5$ )  $90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$  作底肥,N(尿素)肥在小麦播种时统一进行底施,用量为  $225 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ .于 2008 年 10 月 17 日播种,小麦播量为  $150 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ .出苗后,保水剂与土混合(1:10)开沟盖土,沟深 10~15 cm.小区旁设置雨量筒,观测小麦生长期间的降水量.小麦生育期内总降水 219.4 mm,从 10 月小麦播种到 11 月共降雨 30.6 mm,翌年 2 月到 6 月 1 日小麦收获,逐月降雨量分别为 19.1、15.3、57.8 和 96.6 mm.

### 1.4 测定项目与方法

分别在拔节期(3月29日)、孕穗期(4月28日)和灌浆期(5月13日)在施用保水剂的土层(10~15 cm)内取根系样品,分别在相同处理的不同样地(3个重复)靠近小区中部,随机取样3处,将相同处理的根系样品混合后,用锡纸包好立即放入液氮罐中保存,供生理指标分析。

根系质膜透性采用电导率仪法(DS15)测定<sup>[27]</sup>,可溶性糖采用蒽酮比色法测定<sup>[27]</sup>,根系活力(取根尖部分)采用TTC法测定<sup>[28]</sup>。根系生物量测定取样深度为0~60 cm,采用钻口直径9 cm,钻深20 cm的根钻,分别在麦行和麦间各取一钻,用水冲洗干净后,在105℃下杀青25 min,65℃下烘8 h称量。

### 1.5 数据处理

试验结果均为3次重复的平均值,所得数据用DPS 7.0软件进行方差分析,并采用LSD法进行多重比较和显著性检验。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 保水剂对冬小麦根系质膜透性的影响

细胞质膜透性大小可用相对电导率来表示。由表1可知,两个冬小麦品种不同生育期的根系质膜透性表现为:孕穗期>灌浆期>拔节期,差异显著。在不施用保水剂的条件下,在拔节期和孕穗期,郑麦9694的根系质膜透性显著大于矮抗58,而在灌浆期,矮抗58的根系质膜透性显著大于郑麦9694。施用保水剂后,在拔节期,两者的根系质膜透性随保水

表1 保水剂对郑麦9694和矮抗58根系相对电导率的影响  
Table 1 Effects of water-retaining agent on relative conductivity in roots of Zhengmai-9694 and Aikang-58 (%)

小麦品种 Wheat cultivar	处理 Treatment	生长期 Growth stage		
		拔节期 Jointing	孕穗期 Booting	灌浆期 Grain-filling
郑麦 9694	CK	65.1Ca	87.2Aa	70.8Bb
Zhengmai-9694	T <sub>1</sub>	55.6Cbc	75.9Ac	66.7Bc
	T <sub>2</sub>	53.6Cc	75.6Ac	62.0Be
	T <sub>3</sub>	58.8Cb	80.1Ab	66.9Bc
矮抗 58	CK	58.9Cb	80.3Ab	72.4Ba
Aikang-58	T <sub>1</sub>	53.7Be	75.6Ac	64.6Bd
	T <sub>2</sub>	52.2Cc	72.0Ad	64.1Bd
	T <sub>3</sub>	55.8Cbc	70.3Ad	64.5Bd

CK: 0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>; T<sub>1</sub>: 30 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>; T<sub>2</sub>: 60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>; T<sub>3</sub>: 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>. 同行不同大写字母表示不同时期差异显著(P<0.05) Different capital letters in the same line meant significant difference among stages at 0.05 level. 同列不同小写字母表示不同处理差异显著(P<0.05) Different small letters in the same column meant significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. 下同 The same below.

剂用量的增加,先降低后增加,但均低于对照,且T<sub>2</sub>的质膜透性均为最低,但两品种间差异不显著。在孕穗期,郑麦9694的根系质膜透性表现为:CK>T<sub>3</sub>>T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>1</sub>,而矮抗58表现为:CK>T<sub>1</sub>>T<sub>2</sub>、T<sub>3</sub>,其中,郑麦9694的T<sub>2</sub>和T<sub>3</sub>处理根系质膜透性显著大于矮抗58。灌浆期,郑麦9694 T<sub>2</sub>处理的质膜透性最低,其次为T<sub>1</sub>和T<sub>3</sub>处理,对照显著大于施用保水剂处理;而矮抗58的根系质膜透性在保水剂处理间差异不显著,但均显著低于对照。两品种相比,郑麦9694的根系质膜透性均大于矮抗58,且差异达显著水平。说明在相同条件下,施用保水剂可以显著降低小麦根系的质膜透性,提高其抗旱性能,其中郑麦9694的施用效果好于矮抗58。

### 2.2 保水剂对冬小麦根系可溶性糖含量的影响

由表2可知,两品种各生育期的根系可溶性糖含量表现为:拔节期>灌浆期>孕穗期。不施保水剂时,在拔节期,郑麦9694的根系可溶性糖含量与矮抗58无显著差异;在孕穗期和灌浆期,郑麦9694均显著高于矮抗58。施用保水剂后,在拔节期,郑麦9694与矮抗58的根系可溶性糖含量随保水剂施用量的增加而降低,且显著低于对照,但T<sub>2</sub>与T<sub>3</sub>间差异不显著。在孕穗期,郑麦9694的对照根系可溶性糖含量最高,其次为T<sub>3</sub>、T<sub>1</sub>和T<sub>2</sub>处理显著低于对照,而两者间无显著差异;矮抗58 T<sub>3</sub>处理显著低于对照;两品种相比,郑麦9694 T<sub>3</sub>处理的根系可溶性糖含量显著高于矮抗58,其他保水剂用量差异不显著。在灌浆期,郑麦9694的根系可溶性糖含量表现为:CK>T<sub>1</sub>>T<sub>3</sub>>T<sub>2</sub>,矮抗58的T<sub>2</sub>和T<sub>3</sub>处理显著低于对照,郑麦9694各处理的根系可溶性糖含量均显著高于矮抗58。表明施用保水剂缓解了小麦根系受干旱胁迫的程度,提高了冬小麦的抗旱性能。

表2 保水剂对郑麦9694和矮抗58根系可溶性糖含量的影响  
Table 2 Effects of water-retaining agent on soluble sugar content in roots of Zhengmai-9694 and Aikang-58 (mg·g<sup>-1</sup>)

小麦品种 Wheat cultivar	处理 Treatment	生长期 Growth stage		
		拔节期 Jointing	孕穗期 Booting	灌浆期 Grain-filling
郑麦 9694	CK	46.8Aab	40.0Ba	49.5Aa
Zhengmai-9694	T <sub>1</sub>	41.3Acd	21.9Bc	44.1Ab
	T <sub>2</sub>	37.1Ade	20.0Cc	25.8Bd
	T <sub>3</sub>	37.0Ade	29.0Bb	30.4Bc
矮抗 58	CK	51.3Aa	21.5Cc	26.1Bd
Aikang-58	T <sub>1</sub>	44.5Abc	21.2Bc	25.5Bd
	T <sub>2</sub>	38.6Ade	19.0Bcd	21.5Be
	T <sub>3</sub>	34.2Ae	17.8Cd	19.7Be

### 2.3 保水剂对冬小麦根系活力的影响

由表3可知,两品种各生育期内的根系活力表现为:拔节期>孕穗期>灌浆期,且差异达显著水平,即随小麦生长进程,根系活力降低.在拔节期,郑麦9694施用保水剂处理根系活力均显著高于对照, $T_3$ 与 $T_1$ 和 $T_2$ 差异显著;在孕穗期和灌浆期,随保水剂施用量的增加,郑麦9694的根系活力均显著提高.矮抗58在整个生育期随保水剂用量的增加,根系活力先增后降,其中 $T_2$ 的根系活力最高.说明保水剂改善了小麦的水分环境,提高了其根系活力,其中 $T_2$ 的效果最佳.两品种相比,在拔节、孕穗和灌浆期,矮抗58的 $T_1$ 和 $T_2$ 处理根系活力明显大于郑麦9694;而当保水剂用量增加( $90 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )时,矮抗58在3个时期的根系活力均小于郑麦9694.

表3 保水剂对郑麦9694和矮抗58根系活力的影响  
Table 3 Effects of water-retaining agent on root vigor of Zhengmai-9694 and Aikang-58 ( $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{g}^{-1} \cdot \text{h}^{-1}$ )

小麦品种 Wheat cultivar	处理 Treatment	生长期 Growth stage		
		拔节期 Jointing	孕穗期 Booting	灌浆期 Grain-filling
郑麦9694	CK	56.9Ae	55.5Af	38.4Bf
Zhengmai-9694	$T_1$	87.4Ac	64.5Bd	46.9Ce
	$T_2$	89.7Ac	77.9Bc	65.3Cc
	$T_3$	98.6Aa	89.8Ba	77.7Ca
矮抗58	CK	78.4Ad	55.7Bf	53.1Cd
Aikang-58	$T_1$	94.5Aab	82.2Bb	64.5Cc
	$T_2$	98.3Aa	83.8Bb	70.5Cb
	$T_3$	90.5Abc	74.8Bc	61.1Cc

表4 保水剂对郑麦9694和矮抗58根系生物量及产量的影响

Table 4 Effects of water-retaining agent on root biomass and yield of Zhengmai-9694 and Aikang-58

小麦品种 Wheat cultivar	处理 Treatment	根系生物量 Root biomass (g)			产量 Yield ( $\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ )
		拔节期 Jointing	孕穗期 Booting	灌浆期 Grain-filling	
郑麦9694	CK	0.56Ce	2.40Ad	1.48Be	3354.2d
Zhengmai-9694	$T_1$	1.08Cc	2.58Ad	1.92Bed	3851.4c
	$T_2$	0.65Bde	2.41Ad	2.25Aab	4944.4a
	$T_3$	0.77Cd	3.14Ab	2.34Ba	4429.2b
矮抗58	CK	1.18Cc	2.61Acd	2.06Bbc	3243.1d
Aikang-58	$T_1$	1.10Cc	3.90Aa	2.09Bbc	3868.1c
	$T_2$	1.54Bb	2.91Abc	1.57Be	4622.2ab
	$T_3$	1.96Ba	2.91Abc	1.83Bd	4029.2c

## 3 讨论

干旱胁迫条件下,植物代谢紊乱,根系活力下降<sup>[29-31]</sup>,质膜透性和可溶性糖含量升高<sup>[32]</sup>.保水剂可将吸收的水分缓慢释放到作物根系附近的土壤中,形成可供作物根系吸收利用的小水库,使根际土

### 2.4 保水剂对冬小麦根系生物量的影响

由表4可知,在拔节期,郑麦9694的根系生物量表现为: $T_1 > T_3 > T_2$ 、CK,除 $T_2$ 外,其他保水剂处理与对照差异显著;而矮抗58根系生物量随保水剂用量的增加而增加, $T_2$ 与 $T_3$ 处理间差异显著;两品种中,矮抗58的根系生物量大于郑麦9694,以 $T_2$ 和 $T_3$ 处理对根系生物量的提高最显著.在孕穗期,郑麦9694的 $T_3$ 处理生物量显著高于其他处理,而矮抗58的 $T_1$ 处理显著高于其他处理;两品种中,矮抗58的根系生物量仍高于郑麦9694,且两品种对应的保水剂处理差异显著.在灌浆期,随保水剂用量的增加,矮抗58的根系生物量减少,而郑麦9694的根系生物量增加.说明在小麦根系生长旺盛的前期,矮抗58根系较郑麦9694发达,有利于地上水分、养分的吸收和分蘖;而在小麦生长后期,矮抗58根系生物量减少较多,可将更多的有机物质转化到地上部分,从而促进籽粒干物质的积累.

### 2.5 保水剂对冬小麦产量的影响

由表4可知,两品种冬小麦的产量均表现为: $T_2 > T_3 > T_1 > \text{CK}$ ,随保水剂用量的增加,郑麦9694分别比对照提高了14.8%、47.4%和32.0%,矮抗58分别比对照提高了19.3%、42.5%和24.2%,其中郑麦9694 $T_3$ 处理的产量显著高于矮抗58.总体来看,保水剂用量为 $60 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 时对冬小麦的增产效果最佳.

壤含水率升高,促进根系正常生理代谢和地上部生理活动,减缓干旱胁迫对作物的伤害<sup>[21]</sup>.

刘甫清等<sup>[33]</sup>和田娜等<sup>[34]</sup>研究表明,适量保水剂可以降低植物的根系质膜透性和可溶性糖含量,提高根系活力<sup>[35]</sup>和根系生物量,提高作物抗旱性能.本试验结果表明,在河南豫西丘陵旱作区,保水

剂用量为 30 ~ 90 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 显著提高了小麦的根系活力、降低了根系质膜透性和可溶性糖含量, 增强了小麦的抗旱能力。

小麦根系的生理特性在不同生育期表现出一定的差异。刘殿英等<sup>[36]</sup> 研究指出, 冬前小麦根系活力随土壤水分的降低而增强, 而拔节以后根系活力随土壤水分的降低而降低。而武宝轩<sup>[37]</sup> 研究表明, 小麦根系质膜透性随干旱胁迫程度加强及生育期推进而增大。本研究表明, 不同生育期各处理小麦根系质膜透性表现为: 孕穗期 > 灌浆期 > 拔节期; 可溶性糖含量表现为: 拔节期 > 灌浆期 > 孕穗期; 根系活力表现为: 拔节期 > 孕穗期 > 灌浆期, 与以上研究结果不尽相同, 这可能与作物品种有关, 还有待进一步研究。

不同耐旱性品种生理特性对保水剂的响应程度不同。刘子凡等<sup>[38]</sup> 对甘蔗的研究表明, 保水剂对抗旱性较弱的品种效果显著。本研究表明, 施用保水剂后, 在冬小麦拔节、孕穗和灌浆期, 郑麦 9694 根系质膜透性降低幅度较矮抗 58 大, 郑麦 9694 和矮抗 58 90 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 保水剂处理的质膜透性和可溶性糖含量均最小。在孕穗期和灌浆期, 郑麦 9694 的可溶性糖含量降低幅度显著大于矮抗 58。随保水剂用量的增加, 郑麦 9694 的根系活力显著提高; 而矮抗 58 60 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 处理最高, 保水剂用量增加到 90 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup>, 其根系活力下降。在整个生育期内, 除 90 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 处理外, 矮抗 58 的根系活力均显著大于郑麦 9694。综上所述, 保水剂对郑麦 9694 的作用效果较矮抗 58 显著。

保水剂通过影响小麦的根系生理, 最终影响根系的生长及作物产量。在拔节期和孕穗期, 矮抗 58 的根系生物量大于郑麦 9694; 而灌浆期, 矮抗 58 60 和 90 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 处理的根系生物量显著低于郑麦 9694。郑麦 9694 和矮抗 58 产量均以 60 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 处理较高, 较相对应照分别提高了 47.4% 和 42.5%。综合各指标分析结果, 以 60 kg · hm<sup>-2</sup> 处理的保水剂施用量为宜。在豫西丘陵旱作区, 保水剂在缓解该地区季节性干旱对小麦生产造成的危害, 改善小麦根系生理特性及实现小麦稳产、增产等方面具有积极作用。

#### 参考文献

[1] Motzo R, Attene G, Deidda M. Genotypic variation in durum wheat root systems at different stages of development in a Mediterranean environment. *Euphytica*, 1993, **66**: 197-206

- [2] Asseng S, Ritchie JT, Smucker AJM, *et al.* Root growth and water uptake during water deficit and recovering in wheat. *Plant and Soil*, 1998, **201**: 265-273
- [3] Xue Q, Zhu Z, Musick JT, *et al.* Root growth and water uptake in winter wheat under deficit irrigation. *Plant and Soil*, 2003, **257**: 151-161
- [4] Shan L (山 仑), Chen P-Y (陈培元). *Physiological and Ecological Basis for Dryland Agriculture*. Beijing: Science Press, 1998 (in Chinese)
- [5] Sharp RE, Poroyko V, Hejlek L, *et al.* Root growth maintenance during water deficits: Physiology to functional genomics. *Journal of Experimental Botany*, 2004, **55**: 2343-2351
- [6] Yang L-L (杨连利), Li Z-J (李仲谨), Deng J-L (邓娟利). Development status and trend of super absorbent polymers. *Materials Review (材料导报)*, 2005, **19** (6): 42-44 (in Chinese)
- [7] Li Y-Y (李秧秧), Huang Z-B (黄占斌). Micro-irrigation membrane - A new micro-irrigation technique. *Water Saving Irrigation (节水灌溉)*, 2001 (3): 4-6 (in Chinese)
- [8] Wang Y-F (汪亚峰), Li M-S (李茂松), Song J-Q (宋吉青), *et al.* Study on effect of absorbent on soil aggregates and ratio of soil bulks expanding. *Chinese Journal of Soil Science (土壤通报)*, 2009, **40** (5): 1022-1025 (in Chinese)
- [9] Cao L-H (曹丽花), Zhao S-W (赵世伟), Zhao Y-G (赵勇钢), *et al.* Study on improvements of modifiers on soil water-stable aggregates and its mechanisms in aeolian sandy soil. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation (水土保持学报)*, 2007, **21**(2): 65-68 (in Chinese)
- [10] Sojka RE, Bjorneberg DL, Entry JA, *et al.* Polyacrylamide in agriculture and environmental land management. *Advances in Agronomy*, 2007, **92**: 75-162
- [11] Caesar TC, Busscher WJ, Novak JM, *et al.* Effects of polyacrylamide and organic matter on microbes associated to soil aggregation of Norfolk loamy sand. *Applied Soil Ecology*, 2008, **2**: 240-249
- [12] Yang Y-H (杨永辉), Wu J-C (武继承), Wu P-T (吴普特), *et al.* Effect mechanism of straw mulching and water-retaining agent on soil structure, evaporation, and infiltration process. *Science of Soil and Water Conservation (中国水土保持科学)*, 2009, **7**(5): 70-75 (in Chinese)
- [13] Dong Y (董 英), Guo S-H (郭绍辉), Zhan Y-L (詹亚力). Polyacrylamide effects on soil amendments. *Chinese Polymer Bulletin (高分子通报)*, 2004(5): 83-87 (in Chinese)
- [14] Yang Y-H (杨永辉), Zhao S-W (赵世伟), Huang Z-B (黄占斌), *et al.* Study on water conserving ability of multifunctional water absorbant. *Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas (干旱地区农业研究)*, 2006, **24**(5): 35-37 (in Chinese)
- [15] Yang Y-H (杨永辉), Wu J-C (武继承), Zhao S-W (赵世伟), *et al.* Effects of PAM on soil retention water. *Journal of Northwest Agriculture & Forestry University (Natural Science) (西北农林科技大学学报·自然科学版)*, 2007, **35**(12): 120-124 (in Chinese)
- [16] Sun J (孙 进), Xu Y-C (徐阳春), Shen Q-R (沈其

- 荣), *et al.* Effects of soil covering on solar greenhouse pepper water use efficiency and soil nitrate N and available phosphorus contents. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2001, **12**(5): 731–734 (in Chinese)
- [17] Zhang Y (张 扬), Zhao S-W (赵世伟), Liang X-F (梁向锋), *et al.* Effects of super absorbent on growth of potato and soil water utilization in the mountain area of Southern Ningxia. *Agricultural Research in the Arid Areas* (干旱地区农业研究), 2009, **27**(3): 27–32 (in Chinese)
- [18] Lin W-J (林文杰), Ma H-C (马焕成). Effect of hydrogel on physiological biochemical characteristics of *Photinia serrulata* under drought stress. *Guangdong Forestry Science and Technology* (广东林业科技), 2009, **25**(1): 27–31 (in Chinese)
- [19] Sun G-R (孙国荣), Zhang R (张 睿), Jiang L-F (姜丽芬), *et al.* Water metabolism and changes of several osmotica in leaves of *Betula platyhylla* seedlings under drought stress. *Bulletin of Botanical Research* (植物研究), 2001, **21**(3): 413–415 (in Chinese)
- [20] Wang X (王 霞), Hou P (侯 平), Yi L-K (伊林克). The adaptation mechanism to drought stress of plants. *Arid Zone Research* (干旱区研究), 2001, **18**(2): 42–46 (in Chinese)
- [21] Yu H-Y (余红英), Deng S-Y (邓世媛), Yin Y (尹艳), *et al.* Effect of water absorbent on physiological and biochemical characteristics of super sweet corn seedling under water stress. *Journal of Maize Sciences* (玉米科学), 2006, **14**(3): 87–89 (in Chinese)
- [22] Luo W-K (罗维康). Effect of water retainer on sugarcane growth and yield. *Subtropical Agriculture Research* (亚热带农业研究), 2005, **1**(1): 27–29 (in Chinese)
- [23] Tan G-B (谭国波), Bian S-F (边少峰), Ma H (马虹), *et al.* Effect of super absorbent resin on the rate of maize emergence and soil moisture. *Jilin Agricultural Sciences* (吉林农业科学), 2005, **30**(5): 26–27 (in Chinese)
- [24] Guo J-N (郭景南), Liu C-H (刘崇怀), Feng Y-B (冯义彬), *et al.* Effects of HB super-absorbent polymer on leaf water potential and malondialdehyde of grapevine. *Journal of Fruit Science* (果树学报), 2005, **22**(1): 72–74 (in Chinese)
- [25] Tian M-Y (田梦雨), Li D-D (李丹丹), Dai T-B (戴廷波), *et al.* Morphological and physiological differences of wheat genotypes at seedling stage under water stress. *Chinese Journal of Applied Ecology* (应用生态学报), 2010, **21**(1): 41–47 (in Chinese)
- [26] Shan C-J (单长卷), Liang Z-S (梁宗锁). Effects of soil drought on root growth and physiological characteristics of winter wheat seedlings. *Chinese Journal of Eco-Agriculture* (中国生态农业学报), 2007, **15**(5): 38–41 (in Chinese)
- [27] Li H-S (李合生). *Experimental Principles and Techniques for Plant Physiology and Biochemistry*. Beijing: Higher Education Press, 2000 (in Chinese)
- [28] Xiao L-T (萧浪涛), Wang S-G (王三根). *Plant Physiology Experimental Technique*. Beijing: China Agriculture Press, 2005 (in Chinese)
- [29] Liu H-L (刘海龙), Zheng G-Z (郑桂珍), Guan J-F (关军锋), *et al.* Changes of root activity and membrane permeability under drought stress in maize. *Acta Agriculturae Boreali-Sinica* (华北农学报), 2002, **17**(2): 20–22 (in Chinese)
- [30] Ge T-D (葛体达), Sui F-G (隋方功), Zhang J-Z (张金政), *et al.* Response of leaf and root membrane permeability and leaf water to soil drought in maize. *Acta Botanica Boreali-Occidentalia Sinica* (西北植物学报), 2005, **25**(3): 50–51 (in Chinese)
- [31] Zhang C-H (张春华), Li K (李 昆), Cui Y-Z (崔永忠), *et al.* Effect of air-drying on vigor of *Melia toosendan* seedlings in dry-hot valley of Jinshajiang River. *Forest Research* (林业科学研究), 2006, **19**(1): 70–74 (in Chinese)
- [32] Belanger RR, Manion PD, Griffin DH. Amino acid content of water stressed plantlets of *Populus tremuloides* clones in relation to clonal susceptibility to *Hypoxylon mammatum* in vitro. *Canadian Journal of Botany*, 1990, **68**: 26–29
- [33] Liu F-Q (刘甫清), Lu G-Y (陆国盈), Han S-J (韩世健), *et al.* Effect of water-retaining agent on drought resistance of seedling sugar-cane. *Guangxi Sugarcane & Canesugar* (广西蔗糖), 2006(1): 14–18 (in Chinese)
- [34] Tian N (田 娜), Zhang L (张 蕾), Jiang H-D (江海东). Effect of water-retaining agent on the growth and physiological metabolism of *Sedum sarmentosum*. *Pratacultural Science* (草业科学), 2009, **26**(2): 120–123 (in Chinese)
- [35] Zhao M (赵 敏), Gao H-D (高会东), Cui Y-H (崔彦宏). Effect of water absorbent on growth, development and yield of maize. *Journal of Maize Sciences* (玉米科学), 2006, **14**(6): 125–126 (in Chinese)
- [36] Liu D-Y (刘殿英), Shi L-Y (石立岩), Huang B-R (黄炳茹), *et al.* Research of cultivation methods on root system, root vigor and plant characteristics in winter wheat. *Scientia Agricultura Sinica* (中国农业科学), 1993, **26**(5): 51–56 (in Chinese)
- [37] Wu B-X (武宝轩). The positive correlations between the activity of superoxide dismutase and dehydration tolerance in wheat seedlings. *Acta Botanica Sinica* (植物学报), 1985, **27**(2): 152–160 (in Chinese)
- [38] Liu Z-F (刘子凡), Liang J-N (梁计南), Tan Z-W (谭中文), *et al.* Effect of water-holding agent on drought resistance in sugarcane. *Sugarcane* (甘蔗), 2004, **11**(2): 11–15 (in Chinese)

作者简介 杨永辉,男,1978年生,博士研究生.主要从事土壤生态与节水农业研究,发表论文30余篇. E-mail: yangyongh@mails.gucas.ac.cn

责任编辑 张凤丽