

冬小麦小花发育及结实特性对叶面喷硼的响应

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摘要:【目的】硼是植物生长发育所必需的微量元素,与植物的细胞与功能、花粉管发育伸长以及受精过程的正常进行有特殊作用。本研究通过小花发育后期叶面喷施硼肥,探讨硼肥对小麦小花发育及结实成粒的调控效应,以期为增加小麦穗粒数、提高产量调控技术的研究提供参考。**方法**试验于2012~2014年在河南农业大学科教示范园区(34°86'N, 113°59'E)进行,以当前主推的半冬性品种豫麦49-198为供试材料,在拔节后25 d叶面喷施清水(对照S0)、硼肥(硼砂 $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$,含硼11.3%,处理S1),观察记载不同小穗位小花发育的动态变化及形态特征,按常规考种法记载不同小穗位(基部、中部和顶部)结实粒数、每小穗结实粒数和每小穗不同花位结实粒数。**结果**喷硼处理麦穗基部、中部小穗位的可孕小花小花数显著高于对照,其可孕小花的结实率较对照分别提高5.85%、12.55%。进一步分析可知,喷硼处理抑制了基部和中部小穗小花的退化速率及可孕小花的败育速率,其中基部小穗位的小花退化速率降低7.47%,可孕小花败育速率降低20.07%;中部小穗位小花的退化速率降低12.06%,可孕小花败育速率降低35%。然而,喷硼处理对顶部小穗位的小花退化速率和可孕花败育速率均无抑制作用。喷硼处理还可显著促进不同小穗位的不同花位小花结实,尤其对促进第4花位弱势小花成粒效果显著。**结论**在冬小麦小花退化高峰之前(拔节后25 d),采取叶面喷施硼肥,可明显降低基部小穗和中部小穗小花的退化速率与可孕小花的败育速率,从而提高单穗的可孕花结实率,最终获得较高的结实粒数。

关键词:冬小麦; 叶面喷硼; 小花发育; 结实特性

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Responses of floret development and grain setting characteristics of winter wheat to foliar spray boron

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Abstract: [Objectives] Boron, one of the essential trace element for plant growth and development, has special function on the normal development of pollen tube elongation and fertilization process. This study explored influences of applying boron on floral development and grain-setting for providing references to the chemical regulation of increasing the number of grains per spike and the yield. **[Methods]** Field experiments were conducted in the Science and Technology Demonstration Park of Henan Agricultural University during the 2012–2013 and 2013–2014 growing seasons. Wheat cultivar Yumai 49–198 was chosen for test material and 0.2% borate solution was foliar sprayed 25 days after the jointing stage (S1), with water as control (S0). EMZ-TR dissecting microscope was used to observe and record the young spikelets' differentiation process in the main stem, and that of differentiation of young spikelet at different stages. At the maturity period, the grain number in spikelet at basal, central, and apical of wheat plant, and those in each spikelet at different floret positions were counted. **[Results]** The grain-setting rates of fertile floret on the basal and central spikelet of wheat sprayed with borate were increased by 5.85% and 12.55% respectively, compared with control, the floret's degeneration rates at the basal spikelet were decreased by 7.47%, and the infertility rate is decreased by 20.07%. The floret's degeneration rate

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at the central spikelets of the borate treatment is decreased by 12.06% and the infertility rate is decreased by 35%. The significant decrease in the degeneration and infertility rate by borate was mainly happened in the basal and central spikelet floret, not in the apical spikelet floret. Further analysis showed that the boron spraying could significantly promote florets grain-setting at different floret positions of different spikelets, especially promote seeds of the fourth floret position which is weak floret. 【Conclusions】The degeneration rates of florets and the abortion rates of fertile florets at basal and central spikelet positions can be significantly reduced by spraying boron at the 25 days after the jointing stage, as a result, improving the grain-setting rates of single spike and getting the more grain number.

Key words: winter wheat; foliar spraying boron; floret development; grain-setting characteristic

小麦是我国主要粮食作物之一,在粮食安全战略中具有举足轻重的地位。在目前中高产水平条件下,进一步提高小麦产量的突破口应在稳定适宜穗数的基础上,增加穗粒数和提高粒重^[1-5]。小麦穗粒数的形成是小花分化、退化和结实等一系列生理过程的最终体现^[6]。小穗结实率受小花发育制约,在幼穗发育过程中小花发育的好坏,直接决定小麦的穗子大小和结实性^[7]。由于小麦小花发育始于拔节初期,此后伴随小花分化、退化与可孕花败育,小麦茎、叶等器官生长迅速,营养器官间的竞争降低了小麦小花的存活率,关系到粒数的形成^[8-9]。微量元素硼在植物体内比较集中分布在子房、柱头等花器官中,能促进根系生长,对光合作用的产物—碳水化合物的合成与转运有重要作用,对受精过程的正常进行有特殊作用。硼素营养状况与小麦雄蕊发育的关系极为密切^[10-12],缺硼可导致小麦雄性不育,籽粒发育成粒受碍^[11]。由于我国华北土壤pH较高,虽然土壤中全硼含量较高,但是有效硼含量很低,因此,在一些地区已出现作物不实的现象^[13-14]。本研究拟通过小花发育后期叶面喷施硼肥,探讨硼肥对小麦小花发育及结实成粒的调控效应,以期为增加小麦穗粒数、提高产量调控技术的研究提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料与设计

本试验于2012~2014年在河南农业大学科教示范园区(34°86'N, 113°59'E)大田条件下进行,土壤质地为壤土,0—20 cm土层有机质含量为10.6 g/kg、全氮0.9 g/kg、碱解氮82.1 mg/kg、速效磷25.6 mg/kg、速效钾124.5 mg/kg、有效硼0.41 mg/kg,低于土壤有效硼0.5 mg/kg缺硼临界值^[14]。

每处理小区面积为20 m²,以当前主推的半冬性品种豫麦49-198为供试材料,两年试验材料均

于10月8号播种,基本苗为 2.25×10^6 plant/hm²,行距为20 cm,栽培管理同一般高产田,氮肥为尿素(N46%),施氮量为N 146 kg/hm²,50%于播前基施,其余50%于拔节期追施;磷肥(P₂O₅ 150 kg/hm²)和钾肥(K₂O 120 kg/hm²)全部播前基施;硼肥采用含量为99.5%的硼砂(分析纯,含硼11.3%),在拔节后25 d,用0.2%硼砂水溶液(B处理)喷施,以叶面表层形成一层水雾但不下滴为准,对照区叶面喷施清水(CK),重复3次。

1.2 测定内容与方法

自小麦3叶期开始取样,每隔7 d取样1次,每小区选择生长均匀一致的小麦植株5株(每处理共计15株),在EMZ-TR解剖镜下观察记载主茎和第1分蘖幼穗分化进程,并观察记载分化小穗数、小花数及幼穗分化各阶段特征。自喷硼与清水后,每隔3 d取样观察一次,至开花后5 d结束,以有完整绿色花药的小花为可孕小花;成熟期每小区随机取20株,按常规考种法记载不同穗位(基部、中部和顶部)结实粒数、每小穗结实粒数和每小穗不同花位结实粒数,实收5 m²计产。

1.3 数据分析

采用Microsoft Excel 2003和SPSS 17.0软件对2012~2013和2013~2014两年数据进行处理分析及绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 喷硼对冬小麦不同穗位小花发育动态变化的影响

由于喷硼处理于拔节后25 d(小花退化后期,退化高峰之前)进行,所以对照与处理的不同穗位小花在前期分化阶段发育相同。两年观察结果表明,适期播种小麦主茎小花数随播后生长期(GDD)的变化呈现出先上升再迅速下降再缓慢下降的动态模式,并且不同穗位小花发育动态变化趋

势相似。中部小花分化高峰值最大,约80个/每穗,表明中部穗位小花发育强度较大,总小花数多。由表1看出,喷硼处理基部和中部小穗位在败育阶段

的可孕小花数显著高于对照,顶部小穗位的可孕小花数却显著低于对照。

表1 小花发育阶段不同穗位的小花原基个数

Table 1 Floret primordium number in basal, central, and apical spikelets at differentiation, degeneration and abortion stages under different treatments

小花发育阶段 Floret development stage	GDD (°C · d)	基部穗位 Basal		中部穗位 Central		顶部穗位 Apical	
		CK	B	CK	B	CK	B
分化阶段 Differentiation stage	863.9	8.91 a	8.91 a	29.66 a	29.66 a	4.63 a	4.63 a
	939.5	19.75 a	19.75 a	49.33 a	49.33 a	19.50 a	19.50 a
	1004	29.33 a	29.33 a	68.83 a	68.83 a	27.80 a	27.80 a
	1084	34.17 a	34.17 a	76.00 a	76.00 a	33.71 a	33.71 a
退化阶段 Degeneration stage	1180.5	28.43 a	28.43 a	60.43 a	60.43 a	25.00 a	25.00 a
	1331.1	15.5 b	16.50 a	38.75 b	41.25 a	13.81 a	13.81 a
	1412	9.83 b	10.88 a	30.65 b	33.75 a	9.00 a	6.50 b
败育阶段 Abortion stage	1529	7.00 b	8.45 a	28.50 b	29.86 a	6.50 a	4.00 b
	1633	4.85 b	5.65 a	21.65 b	26.50 a	4.65 a	2.50 b

注(Note): 数据为两年平均值 Values were the mean of two years; GDD—Growing degree days after sowing(°C · d). 同行数值后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters indicate significant differences between CK and B treatments at $P < 0.05$.

2.2 喷硼对冬小麦不同穗位小花发育速率的影响

由表2可看出,中部穗位小花分化速率快于基部和顶部,以2012~2013年为例,单位GDD分化小花数平均为0.2172个/穗。在基部小穗位,喷硼处理小花退化速率为0.0846个/(spike · GDD),对照为0.09个/(spike · GDD);喷硼处理的可孕小花

败育速率为0.0348个/(spike · GDD),对照为0.0448个/(spike · GDD)。在中部小穗位,喷硼处理小花退化速率为0.1291个/(spike · GDD),对照为0.1395个/(spike · GDD);喷硼处理的可孕小花败育速率为0.0348个/(spike · GDD),对照处理为0.0687个/(spike · GDD)。在顶部小穗位,喷硼处

表2 喷硼对不同穗位小花原基分化、退化与败育速率的影响

Table 2 Effects of spraying boron on differentiation rate, degeneration rate and infertility rate of floret primordia of different spikelets (basal, central, and apical spikelets) [No. / (spike · GDD)]

年份 Year	小穗位置 Spikelet position	处理 Treatment	分化速率 Differentiation rate	退化速率 Degeneration rate	败育速率 Abortion rate
2012~2013	基部 Basal	CK	0.1365 a	0.0900 a	0.0448 a
	Basal	B	0.1365 a	0.0846 ab	0.0348 b
	中部 Central	CK	0.2172 a	0.1395 a	0.0687 a
	Central	B	0.2172 a	0.1291 b	0.0348 b
	顶部 Apical	CK	0.1121 a	0.0700 b	0.0160 b
	Apical	B	0.1121 a	0.0900 a	0.0348 a
2013~2014	基部 Basal	CK	0.1779 a	0.1405 a	0.0269 a
	Basal	B	0.1779 a	0.1353 ab	0.0215 ab
	中部 Central	CK	0.2881 a	0.1592 a	0.0459 a
	Central	B	0.2881 a	0.1400 b	0.0364 b
	顶部 Apical	CK	0.1578 a	0.1406 ab	0.0240 ab
	Apical	B	0.1578 a	0.1536 a	0.0263 a

注(Note): 同列数值后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters indicate significant differences between CK and treatments at $P < 0.05$.

理以 0.09 个/(spike · GDD) 的小花退化速率退化, 对照处理为 0.07 个/(spike · GDD); 喷硼处理的可孕小花败育速率为 0.0348 个/(spike · GDD), 对照处理为 0.016 个/(spike · GDD)。

2.3 喷硼对冬小麦不同穗位小花结实特性的影响

2.3.1 冬小麦不同穗位的结实粒数 由图 1 可以看出, 喷硼处理和对照处理均在小麦第 9 小穗时结实粒数达到最大, 但喷硼处理的结实粒数显著高于对照处

理; 二者开始结实均始于第 3 小穗, 对照处理结实总小穗数为 21 个, 第 21 个小穗的平均结实粒数为 0.35 个, 喷硼处理结实总小穗数为 22 个, 第 22 个小穗的平均结实粒数为 0.33 个, 两年试验结果基本一致。

2.3.2 冬小麦不同穗位不同花位的结实粒数 由图 2 可以看出, 喷硼和对照处理不同穗位的不同花位结实粒数均表现为第 1 花位结实粒数最多, 即 Floret 1 > Floret 2 > Floret 3 > Floret 4, 遵循了小麦小

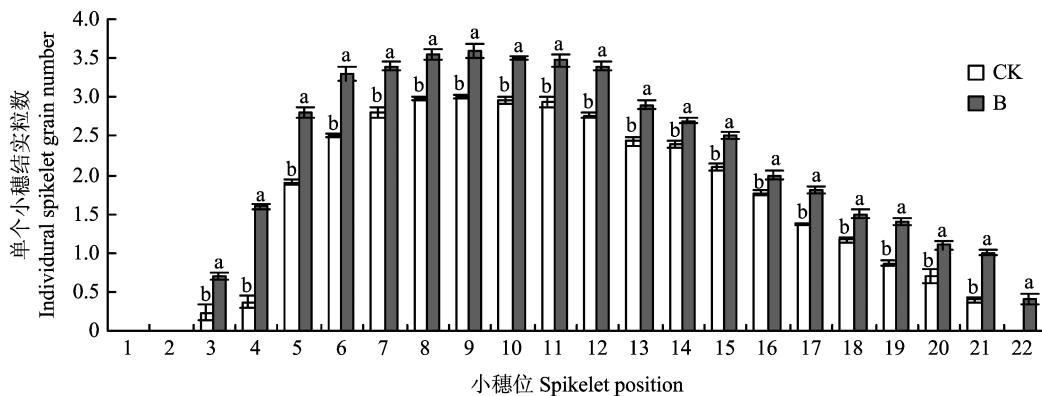


图 1 不同小穗位的平均结实粒数

Fig. 1 The average grain number in each spikelet position on the main-shoot spike

[注 (Note): 柱上不同字母表示处理间差异达 0.05 显著水平]

Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant differences between treatments at $P < 0.05$.]

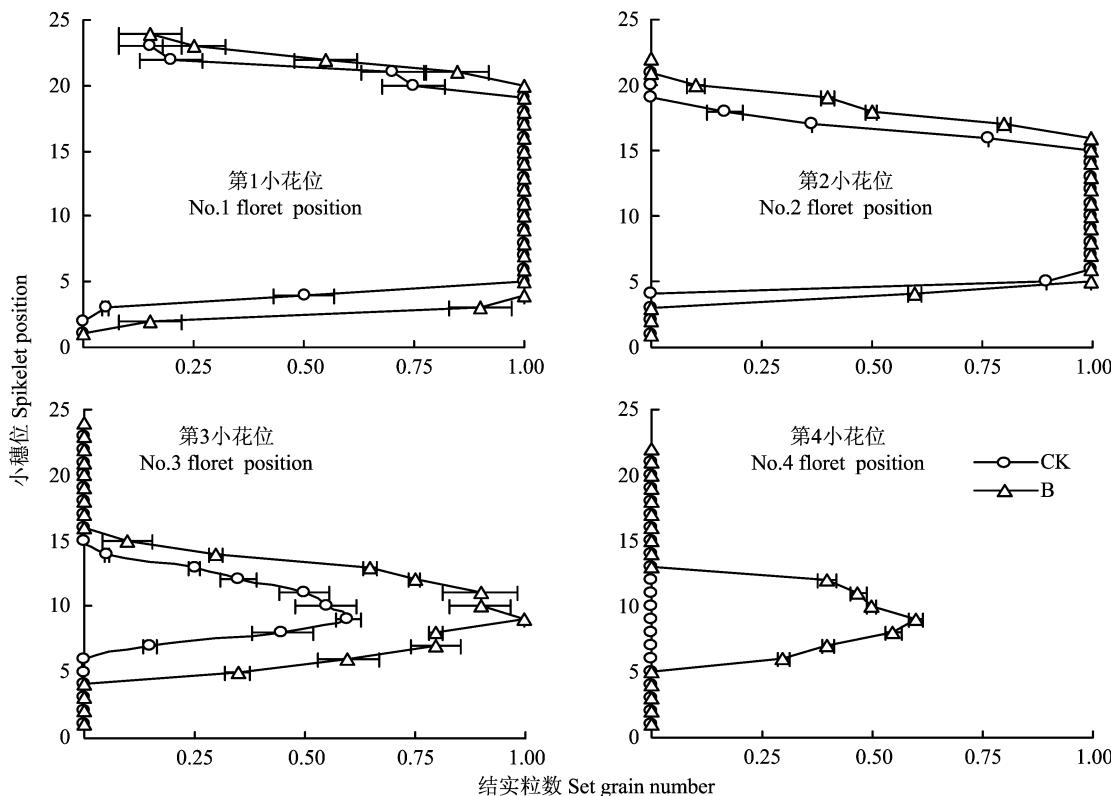


图 2 不同小花位的平均结实粒数

Fig. 2 Average grains in different spikelet position from the bottom to the top rows

穗结实粒数的近中优势粒位效应^[16]。喷硼处理的第1花位结实的小穗数为21个,对照处理的第1花位结实的小穗数为17个。第2花位结实的小穗数表现为S(18)>S0(15),第3花位为S1(11)>S0(8),第4花位为S1(7)>S0(0)。

2.3.3 冬小麦不同穗位的可孕小花数、结实粒数、可孕花结实率 由图3可以看出,喷硼和对照两种处理不同穗位的平均可孕花数和最终结实粒数

均表现为中部穗位最多,为25~35个,其次是基部穗位,为6.5~8.5个,顶部最少,为6~8个。结实粒数也是中部穗最多(25~35个),其次为基部穗(4~6个),最少是顶部穗(2.5~4.5个)。中部穗位和基部穗位喷硼处理的可孕小花数、结实粒数、可孕花结实率均高于对照,顶部穗位的可孕小花数、结实粒数、可孕花结实率喷硼处理的却低于对照。

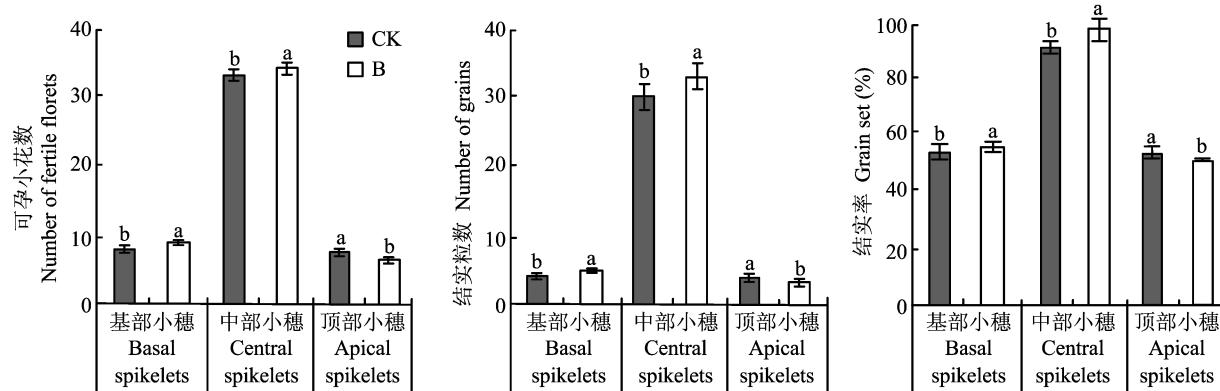


图3 不同穗位可孕小花数、结实粒数和结实率

Fig.3 Fertile florets, grains number and grain set in basal, central, and apical spikelet

[注(Notes): 柱上不同字母表示处理间差异达0.05显著水平]

Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant differences between treatments at $P < 0.05$.]

2.4 喷硼对冬小麦产量及其产量构成的影响

由于2014年春季气温较高、开花较早籽粒灌浆期较长,2013~2014年度穗粒数低于2012~2013年度,但千粒重高于上年度。但两年气候条件下,从产量构成因素分析,喷硼处理与对照处理在穗

粒数和产量上均表现为B>CK,且处理之间差异达到显著水平,在千粒重上也表现出B>CK,但差异不明显。由此表明,在小花发育后期,喷施硼肥主要是通过提高其穗粒数来提高产量,对千粒重的影响差异不明显。

表3 喷硼对冬小麦产量及其产量构成的影响

Table 3 Effects of spraying boron on yield components and grain yield of winter wheat

年份 Year	处理 Treatment	穗数($\times 10^4/\text{hm}^2$) Spike number	穗粒数 Grains per spike	千粒重(g) 1000-kernel weight	产量(kg/hm^2) Grain yield
2012~2013	CK	625.11 a	31.92 b	39.89 a	8262.48 b
	B	631.47 a	33.70 a	40.68 a	8358.94 a
2013~2014	CK	690.88 a	25.45 b	52.67 a	8077.79 b
	B	697 a	27.91 a	53.78 a	8328.61 a

[注(Notes): 同列数值后不同小写字母表示在0.05水平上差异显著性 Values followed by different lowercase letters indicate significant differences between treatments at $P < 0.05$.]

3 讨论

小麦穗粒数是决定产量的关键因素,也是变异性最大的产量因子^[16~17]。根据生态学最小因子限

制定律,穗粒数少已成为提高产量的最小因子,即限制小麦籽粒产量提高的短板^[18]。我国华北麦区小麦幼穗分化期长达60 d左右,仅小花发育过程又分为小花分化、退化和可孕花败育3个阶段,而且单

穗分化总小花数较多(150朵以上),小花发育过程中的温光条件、营养器官的生长状况、养分与水分供应状况等均影响其发育与成粒^[18]。在小花退化高峰前即小花两极分化之前采取调控措施能减少小花退化,增加穗粒数^[19-21]。可孕小花的发育直接影响穗粒数的多少^[5],在完善小花发育成粒阶段采取调控措施,降低可孕小花的败育率,是提高穗粒数的关键。

缺硼引起小花不育的时期很短,此时期仅为旗叶尖刚刚露出至旗叶完全展开不久^[22]。已研究证实小麦在孕穗期至始穗期喷施硼肥可以增加穗粒数^[23-24],春小麦在扬花期喷施硼肥可使小麦产量提高^[23]。本试验结果表明,在拔节后25 d(可孕小花败育之前)叶面喷施硼肥降低了麦穗基部和中部小穗小花的败育速率,较对照分别降低20.07%、35%,可孕花结实率分别提高5.85%、12.55%,因而增加了其粒数。

研究表明,下位小花(小穗基部的第1,2位小花)发育优势大于上位小花,顶端和基部小穗发育劣于中部小穗,常为不孕小穗^[19]。本研究结果发现,硼可促进不同穗位不同花位小花结实,尤其对促进第4弱势花位小花结实成粒效果显著。由此推测,在拔节后期,叶面喷硼可能调控了小花发育过程中麦穗不同部位同化物的供应与分配,从而有利于弱势小花的发育与结实,其内在的生理机制需进行进一步的探究。

4 结论

在冬小麦小花退化高峰之前(拔节后25 d),采取叶面喷施硼肥,可明显降低基部小穗和中部小穗小花的退化速率与可孕小花的败育速率,从而提高单穗的可孕花结实率,最终获得较高的结实粒数。由此建议,在小麦生产中应根据各生态区土壤硼供应状况,关注硼肥的施用,叶面喷硼不失为一项投入少、增粒效果好的技术措施。

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