

缺氮和恢复供氮对香蕉苗生长和根系形态参数的影响

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摘要:【目的】探讨缺氮及恢复供氮对香蕉苗生长及其根系形态参数的影响,为香蕉苗期形态诊断和氮肥管理提供依据。【方法】通过石英砂培养试验,对比研究了缺氮程度和恢复供氮后香蕉苗表型性状、地上部和根系的干物质质量、根系形态参数等的变化。【结果】缺氮后香蕉苗呈现明显的缺氮症状;恢复供氮32 d后,香蕉苗缺氮症状消失,表型恢复正常性状。但是,缺氮程度、缺后恢复供氮对香蕉生长的影响不同,轻度缺氮不会抑制地上部生长,反而刺激根系生长,显著增加了根系干物质质量;中度缺氮时,明显抑制了香蕉苗生长,地上部干物质质量降低了19.25%,而根系干物质质量无明显变化,缺氮对根系的促生作用减弱。缺氮后,香蕉苗的总根长和直径<2 mm 细根的根长明显减小,轻度、中度缺氮时,香蕉苗的总根长分别为正常处理的58.3%和49.7%。但是,缺氮明显增加了香蕉苗平均根直径、总体积和直径>2 mm 的根系体积,轻度、中度缺氮期,香蕉苗的平均直径和总体积分别为正常处理的1.85倍和2.01倍、1.62倍和1.31倍。缺氮香蕉苗恢复供氮32 d后,缺氮表型性状完全消失,地上部和整株干物质质量分别增加了6.08%和5.24%;根系趋向正常生长,总根长特别是细根长度显著增加,平均根直径和总体积显著降低,但是,复氮处理的香蕉苗的干物质质量、根系长度、平均根直径和总体积仍达不到正常处理香蕉苗的水平。【结论】香蕉缺氮的表型性状能及时反映香蕉的氮素营养状况,缺氮对香蕉表型性状的影响通过及时补充氮肥可在短期恢复,但干物质质量、根系生长的恢复期滞后于表型性状恢复期。在香蕉栽培过程,香蕉苗期要综合考虑土壤肥力和营养特性合理施肥,避免先缺再补的施肥措施。

关键词:香蕉苗;缺氮;复氮;干物质质量;根系形态

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Effects of N deficiency and resupply of N nutrient on banana growth and root morphological parameters

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Abstract:【Objective】The purpose of the paper was to understand the effects of nitrogen deficiency and restoration of nitrogen nutrients on banana seedling growth, root morphological parameters and development of typical deficiency symptoms in order to provide theoretical basis for banana N nutrition diagnosis and fertilization.【Methods】The experimental design was a randomized complete block with 3 treatments. The treatments were supplied in quartz sand culture in a pot experiment. The three treatments were banana supplied complete Hoagland nutrient solution (control, T1), minus nitrogen (-N) nutrient solution (T2) and restoration of nitrogen involving resupply whole nutrients solution after N deficiency symptoms were observed (T3). Each banana seedling with 6 green leaves was transplanted to a pot of 13 cm (bottom) to 16 cm (top) in diameter and 15 cm in height. The banana seedling was rinsed with deionized water for one week before treatments were implemented. T1, T2 and T3 had 90, 33 and 15 pots as 90, 33 and 15 repetitions respectively. The banana seedlings of the control were irrigated with modi-

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fied complete Hoagland nutrient solution, in which the molar ratio of N and K₂O changed into 1:2. T2 supplied Hoagland nutrient solution of N deficiency. T3 was applied with Hoagland nutrient solution of N deficiency until typical mild N deficiency symptoms developed in 50 percent of banana seedlings, when they were supplied complete Hoagland nutrient solution. Morphological characteristics of banana seedlings were observed every day after the treatments. The nitrogen deficiency symptoms and time of its appearance were recorded in detail. Chlorosis of the leaves was obvious, which was regarded as mild nitrogen deficiency symptoms. When the plants showed slow and weak growth, they were considered to have moderate nitrogen deficiency symptom. Stagnated plant growth with some dead leaves was classified as severe nitrogen deficiency symptom. Sampling of seedlings showing mild and moderate nitrogen deficiency was conducted at 31 days and 67 days after nitrogen deficiency treatment, respectively, when mild and moderate nitrogen deficiency symptoms in 50 percent of banana seedlings in T2 were observed. Banana shoot and root samples were collected from T1 and T2. Sampling time of T3 was 32 days after the recovery of nitrogen supply, when nitrogen deficiency symptoms in 50 percent of banana seedling disappeared. Banana shoot and root samples were collected from all the treatments. The fresh weight, dry weight and water content of shoot and root were measured. The root morphological parameters were analyzed with WinRHIZO software. The length, surface area, volume, mean root diameter of total root and root with diameters of <2.0 mm, 2.0 mm to 4.5 mm and >4.5 mm were tested.【Results】 Nitrogen mild deficiency symptoms could be observed 7 days after N deficiency treatment. The leaves developed a chlorosis in mature leaves, which then became evident in middle leaves. Moderate nitrogen deficiency symptoms in banana seedlings were observed with the time of nitrogen deficiency. Banana seedlings began to grow slowly, and then new sprouting leaves became smaller. The height and circumference of the stems increased slowly. Thus the banana seedlings became small and thin. The growth of the seedlings became extremely slow and then stagnated with the development of severe nitrogen deficiency symptom. The lower leaves died faster, and the number of dead leaves increased while the number of green leaves decreased. Phenotypic characters of banana seedlings returned to normal and symptoms of nitrogen deficiency disappeared 32 days after recovery of nitrogen supply. However, the effects of N deficiency severity and N deficiency-resupply on shoots and roots of banana seedlings were different. Mild nitrogen deficiency inhibited the shoot growth of banana seedlings. There was no difference in the dry matter of shoots between N deficiency treatment and the control. On the contrary, mild nitrogen deficiency stimulated root growth. Compared with the control, the dry matter of roots significantly increased. Moderate nitrogen deficiency significantly inhibited the growth of banana seedlings. Compared with the control, the dry matter of shoots decreased by 19.25%. However the effect of nitrogen deficiency on root growth was weak and the dry matter of roots had no obvious difference from the control. 32 days after N deficiency-resupply, the morphological symptoms of N deficiency disappeared completely, and the dry matter of shoots and whole plants increased by 6.08% and 5.24%, respectively, but still was significantly lower than those of the control. Compared with the control, total root length of N deficiency decreased significantly. Total root length of N deficiency was 58.3% of the control at mild N deficiency period and 49.3% at moderate N deficiency period. The length of fine roots with a diameter <2 mm decreased. Average root diameter and total root volume of N deficiency increased obviously. The average root diameter and total root volume of N deficiency were 1.85 times and 2.01 times of the control, respectively. The volume of the roots >2 mm in diameter increased. However, the difference in average root diameter and total root volume between the N deficiency and the control became smaller with the increase of nitrogen stress time. The roots tended to be normal when improved Hoagland com-

plete nutrient solution was resupplied to the banana seedlings experiencing N deficiency. Compared to N deficiency, the total root length, especially the length of fine roots with a diameter >2 mm increased significantly and the average root diameter, total root volume in N deficiency-resupply treatment decreased significantly. However there was a significant difference between the N deficiency-resupply and the control.【Conclusion】The phenotypic symptoms of nitrogen deficiency in banana can reflect the nitrogen nutrition status of banana in time. The symptoms of nitrogen deficiency can be restored in a short time by timely supplementation of nitrogen fertilizer, but the recovery period of dry matter and root growth lags behind the recovery phenotypic symptoms. In banana cultivation, banana seedlings should be properly fertilized based on soil fertility and nutritional characteristics, so as to avoid applying N fertilizer after significant N deficiency symptoms develop.

Key words: Banana seedling; N deficiency; N resupply; Dry matter; Roots morphology

氮是香蕉仅次于钾的三要素之一,每株香蕉氮素吸收量约为108 g,每hm²吸收量高达268 kg^[1]。然而,近年来由于香蕉的不合理施肥和多年连作,导致了蕉园土壤有机质和氮含量降低。研究表明,随着香蕉连作年限的增加,蕉园土壤的有机质、全氮含量先上升后下降^[2]。海南五大香蕉种植区有66.7%蕉园土壤碱解氮含量(w,后同)下降,下降幅度为0.72~22.75 mg·kg⁻¹^[3],其中乐东地区土壤肥力水平最低,80.77%的土壤有机质、73.08%的土壤碱解氮的含量小于临界值^[4]。福建漳州市蕉园土壤有机质含量处于中等偏下水平,92.31%的蕉园土壤碱解氮含量偏低^[5]。广西53.4%蕉园土壤有机质含量低于20 mg·kg⁻¹,66.7%蕉园土壤碱解氮含量低于100 mg·kg⁻¹^[6]。云南河口平地蕉园的土壤综合肥力属于一般水平,其中有机质、全氮和水解氮含量缺乏,属瘦瘠到一般水平^[7]。氮素已成为广东六大香蕉主产区(番禺南沙、番禺东涌、番禺灵山、高州沙田、博罗长宁和四会大沙)蕉园土壤普遍存在的养分第一限制因子^[8]。

在香蕉栽培中,蕉农在移栽后的前2个月一般很少施肥,加之土壤氮素营养低,势必导致香蕉苗出现缺氮后变黄,叶数减少,叶距缩短成簇状,新叶变小,植株矮小等表型性状^[9],香蕉产量和经济效益降低^[10]。但是,因为缺氮香蕉苗在施氮后缺氮症状短期消失,香蕉生长恢复正常,因此,香蕉苗期缺氮、中后期再补氮的养分管理屡见不鲜,这种养分管理方式是否科学值得研究。然而迄今,香蕉氮素营养诊断的研究只涉足缺氮对香蕉的表型性状及生长的影响^[9,11-12],缺氮程度以及恢复供氮后对香蕉地上部和根系生长包括干物质质量、根长、根粗和根体积等影响的研究鲜见报道,即尚无足够的证据证明苗期

缺氮后恢复供氮是否能使香蕉生长恢复到正常的水平。笔者采用石英砂培养试验,研究了缺氮程度和恢复供氮后香蕉苗干物质质量、根系形态参数的变化,以期揭示缺氮和恢复供氮对香蕉地上部和根系生长的影响,为香蕉氮素营养诊断和氮肥合理施用提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验材料

试验在华南农业大学资源环境学院网室进行。供试作物为巴西香蕉组培苗,长势一致且均有6枚绿叶。栽培容器为带托盘的塑料盆(16 cm×13 cm×15 cm)。栽培介质为20~40目(0.425~0.850 mm)的石英砂。石英砂用稀盐酸浸泡,然后用自来水多次充分洗干净,再用去离子水清洗晾干后装盆,每盆装石英砂1.2 kg。

1.2 试验方法

试验为石英砂培养试验,共3个处理,分别是正常、缺氮和缺氮后恢复供氮(简称复氮)处理,正常处理浇灌改良的Hoagland完全营养液,其中m_(N):m_(K)为1:2;缺氮处理浇灌缺氮营养液;复氮处理先浇灌缺氮营养液,当50%的香蕉苗出现初期缺氮症状后再浇灌改良的Hoagland完全营养液。试验单株为1个处理,正常处理90个重复,缺氮处理33个重复,复氮处理15个重复。

试验处理开始前7 d,香蕉苗只浇灌去离子水,2016年4月28日试验开始,正常处理浇灌完全营养液,缺氮和复氮处理浇灌缺氮营养液,此后每天观察记录香蕉性状。

缺氮症状分为轻度、中度和重度,各症状持续的

时间分别为轻度缺氮期、中度缺氮期和重度缺氮期。轻度缺氮症状主要表现为植株叶片颜色的变化即叶片有比较明显的黄化现象；中度缺氮症状表现为植株生长受阻，植株矮小瘦弱，老叶开始枯死；重度缺氮症状时，香蕉苗生长停滞，老叶死亡加速^[13]。当缺氮处理50%的香蕉苗达到轻度和中度缺氮症状时，同时采集正常和缺氮处理这2个时期的香蕉苗样品；当恢复供氮处理50%的香蕉苗缺氮症状消失时，采集正常、缺氮和复氮处理样品。

轻度、中度缺氮期采样时间为缺氮处理后31 d、67 d，恢复供氮处理采样时间是恢复供氮后32 d（缺氮处理后67 d）。

1.3 样品采集和测定方法

筛选各处理表观形态较一致的香蕉苗5株，将地上部和根系分别收获，称量地上部和根系的鲜重。将新鲜地上部和根系分别烘干到恒质量，测量干物质质量。根系烘干前，先测定根系形态参数。将新鲜根系放入根盒中扫描，用软件WinRHIZO分

析根系形态参数，分别计算根系平均直径、总根和各级根系（细根直径为<2.0 mm，中根直径为2.0~4.5 mm、粗根直径为>4.5 mm）的长度、表面积和体积。

1.4 数据处理

用Microsoft Excel 2010软件进行数据处理和作图（表），用SPSS 13.0软件进行数据差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 香蕉苗缺氮的表型性状

香蕉苗浇灌缺氮营养液7 d后，个别植株出现初期缺氮症状，老叶即下位叶较正常叶片颜色转淡，并开始黄化，随着缺氮时间延长，叶片黄化逐渐向中上位叶片蔓延，中上位叶片开始黄化。处理后第30天，个别植株出现中度缺氮症状，香蕉苗生长减慢，新抽生叶片变小，茎高茎粗增长缓慢，植株矮小瘦弱，株高基本维持恒定。处理后第90天，少数植株出现重度缺氮症状，香蕉苗老叶快速死亡，枯叶数增多，绿叶数减少，生长几乎停滞（图1）。



图1 不同缺氮时间下香蕉苗缺氮症状

Fig. 1 Symptoms of nitrogen deficiency in banana seedlings

2.2 缺氮和复氮对香蕉苗干物质质量的影响

轻度缺氮时期，缺氮并没有明显抑制香蕉苗干物质的积累，缺氮处理的香蕉苗地上部和全株的干物质质量与正常处理没有差异，但香蕉苗根系的干物质质量和根冠比显著高于正常处理。可见缺氮胁

迫下，香蕉苗通过根系的生长，以获取更多的氮素满足香蕉苗的生长需求。缺氮胁迫后，香蕉苗的含水量显著降低，地上部、根系和全株分别降低了1.43、2.07和1.23个百分点（表1）。表明缺氮抑制了植株吸收水分的能力，降低了植株含水量。

表1 轻度缺氮时期各处理的香蕉苗干物质质量和含水量

Table 1 Dry matter and water contents of banana seedlings at stage of mild N deficiency

处理 Treatment	平均每株干物质质量 Dry weight per plant/g			w(水) Content of water/%			根冠比 Root-shoot ratio
	地上部 Shoots	根系 Roots	全株 Plants	地上部 Shoots	根系 Roots	全株 Plants	
正常 Control	4.91±0.20	0.57±0.05	5.48±0.24	93.11±0.16*	95.08±0.19*	93.39±0.15*	0.12
缺氮 N deficiency	4.95±0.23	0.99±0.07*	5.94±0.30	91.68±0.08	93.01±0.25	92.16±0.12	0.20*

注：同列数字后的*表示在0.05水平上达到显著差异。下同。

Note: Symbol * following the means in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

随着氮素胁迫时间延长,香蕉苗呈现中度缺氮症状,香蕉苗生长受到明显抑制,地上部和全株的干物质质量、各部位的含水量均显著降低,其中地上部和

全株干物质质量降低了19.25%和14.20%;缺氮对根系的促生作用减弱,根系干物质质量与正常处理没有差异,但缺氮处理的根冠比仍高于正常处理(表2)。

表2 缺氮和复氮对香蕉苗干物质质量和含水量的影响

Table 2 Effects of N deficiency and N deficiency-resupply on dry matter and water content of banana seedlings

处理 Treatment	平均每株干物质质量 Dry weight per plant/g			w(水)Content of water/%			根冠比 Root-shoot ratio
	地上部 Shoots	根系 Roots	全株 Plants	地上部 Shoots	根系 Roots	全株 Plant	
正常 Control	10.18±0.30 a	1.51±0.06 a	11.34±0.35 a	92.90±0.14 a	96.87±0.08 a	93.72±0.12 a	0.11 b
缺氮 N deficiency	8.22±0.63 b	1.51±0.17 a	9.73±0.80 b	88.76±0.31 b	96.18±0.07 b	91.36±0.16 b	0.18 a
复氮 N resupply	8.72±0.31 b	1.52±0.10 a	10.24±0.38 b	93.10±0.33 a	96.20±0.15 b	93.85±0.26 a	0.18 a

注:同列数字后的不同小写字母表示在0.05水平上显著差异。下同。

Note: The different small letters following the means in the same column indicate significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below.

缺氮处理恢复供氮后,香蕉苗迅速恢复生长,恢复供氮32 d后,香蕉苗缺氮症状基本消失,地上部和全株的干物质质量增加了6.08%和5.24%,地上部和全株的含水量增加了4.34%和2.49%,较缺氮处理显著增加,且含水量增加显著;但是,地上部和全株的干物质质量仍显著低于正常处理,根冠比仍显著高于正常处理(表2)。说明缺氮对香蕉苗生物量的影响显著大于对表观性状的影响,其恢复期远远滞后于表观性状的恢复期,甚至是整个生育期都难恢复。

2.3 缺氮和复氮对香蕉苗根系生长的影响

2.3.1 香蕉苗总根系形态参数变化 轻度缺氮期,缺氮已影响了香蕉苗根系的生长。缺氮后香蕉苗根系的伸长受到抑制,总根长仅为正常处理的58.3%(表3),显著小于正常处理。但是,缺氮后根系增粗,表面积和体积增大,其中平均直径、总体积显著大于正常处理,分别为正常处理的1.85倍和2.01倍。表明缺氮胁迫下,根系干物质质量增加的主要贡献为根系的增粗而不是根系的伸长,即香蕉苗主要是通过根系的增粗来增加根系的总表面积和总体积,进而增加氮素的吸收。

表3 轻度缺氮对香蕉苗根系形态参数的影响

Table 3 Effect of mild nitrogen deficiency on root morphological parameters of banana seedlings

处理 Treatment	总根长 Total root length/cm	总表面积 Root surface area/cm ²	平均直径 Average root diameter/mm	总体积 Root volume/cm ³
正常 Control	3 039.6±45.8*	495.90±9.07	0.52±0.01	6.48±0.26
缺氮 N deficiency	1 773.0±125.2	534.41±38.21	0.96±0.04*	13.01±1.17*

中度缺氮时期缺氮对香蕉苗根系形态参数的影响与轻度缺氮时期相同,表现为总根长显著降低,平均直径和总体积显著增加,但影响程度远大于轻度时期(表4)。中度缺氮时期,缺氮处理香蕉苗的总根长为正常处理的49.7%,较轻度缺氮时期下降了8.6%;根系平均直径、总体积增加幅度小于轻度缺氮时期,分别为正常处理的1.62倍和1.31倍。缺氮

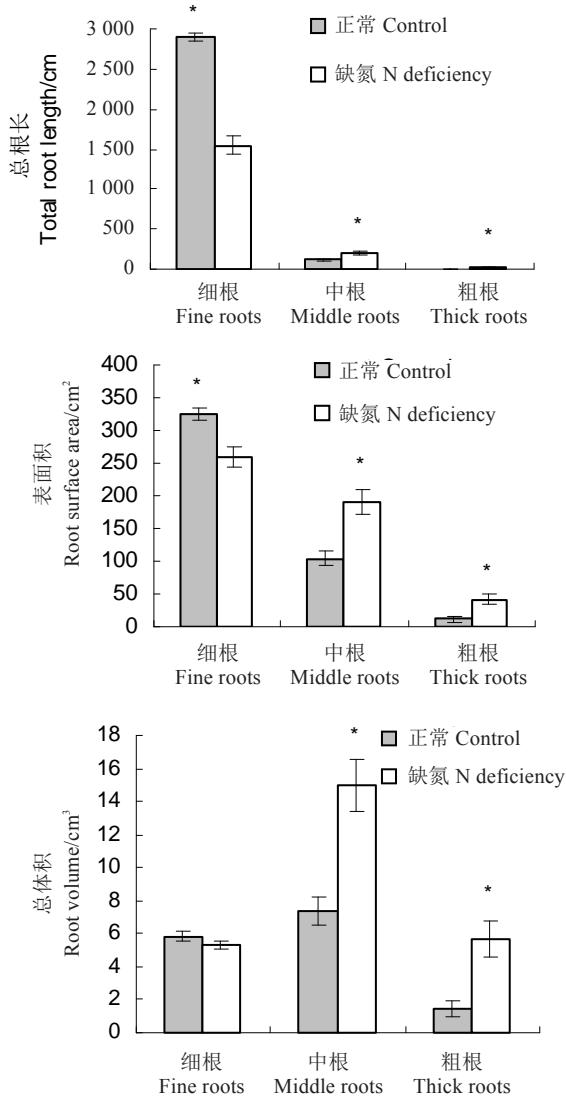
恢复供氮32 d后,香蕉苗缺氮症状基本消失,根系形态参数也趋向正常处理变化,较缺氮处理,总根长显著增加,增加了51.39%,平均直径和总体积显著降低,分别下降了23.81%和15.59%。但根系总长、平均直径和总体积仍恢复不到正常处理水平,总根长显著低于正常处理,平均直径和总体积显著高于正常处理。

表4 缺氮和复氮对香蕉根系形态参数的影响

Table 4 Effect of N deficiency and N deficiency-resupply on root morphological parameters of banana seedlings

处理 Treatment	总根长 Total root length/cm	总表面积 Root surface area/cm ²	平均直径 Average root diameter/mm	总体积 Root volume/cm ³
正常 Control	7 155.1±479.3 a	1 164.1±63.6 a	0.52±0.01 c	15.22±0.08 c
缺氮 N deficiency	3 556.0±357.4 c	930.7±83.0 a	0.84±0.02 a	20.01±1.70 a
复氮 N resupply	5 383.6±676.6 b	1 045.3±84.9 a	0.64±0.04 b	16.89±0.85 b

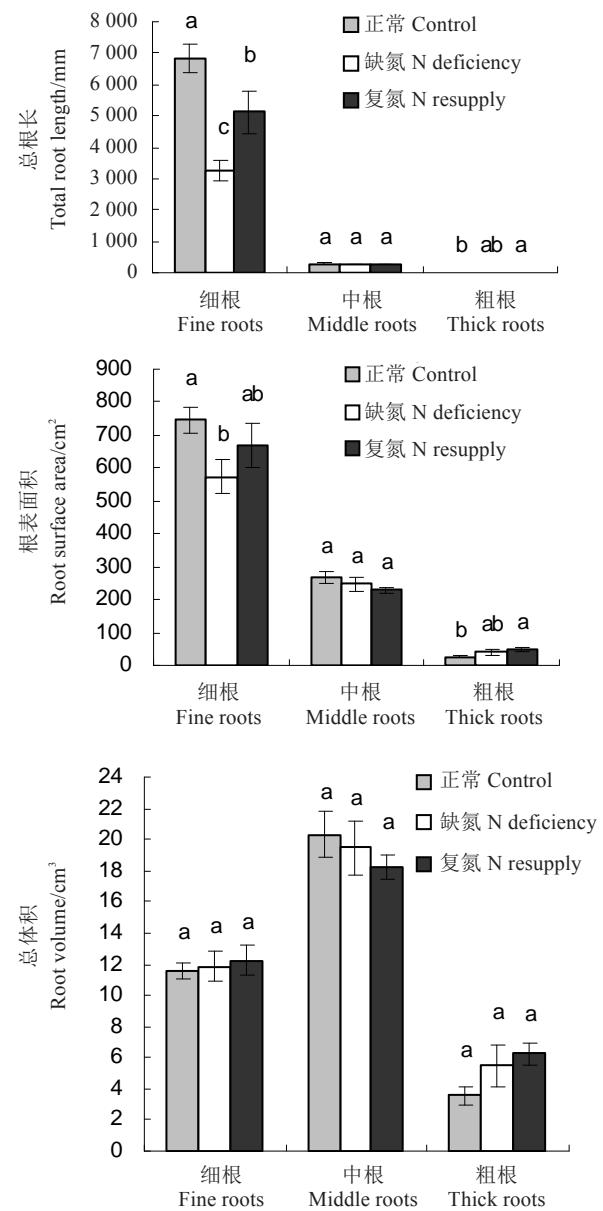
2.3.2 香蕉苗不同直径根系形态参数变化 分析不同直径根系的形态参数(图2和图3),可以得出,各处理香蕉苗的根系均以 $<2\text{ mm}$ 的细根为主。轻度缺氮时期,正常处理和缺氮处理细根根长的比例分别为95.75%和87.16%;中度缺氮时期和复氮处理后无明显缺氮症状时,正常处理、缺氮处理和复氮处理比例分别为95.71%、91.88%和94.99%,且各处理间有显著差异。轻度缺氮时期,缺氮处理香蕉苗中根和粗根根长显著大于正常处理。随着缺氮胁迫时间延长,中度缺氮时期,缺氮对根系的增粗作用减弱,缺氮处理和正常处理的中根和粗根根长没有差异;复



* 表示同一直径正常和缺氮处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

Symbol * above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments (Control and N deficiency) from same diameter at $p < 0.05$.

图 2 轻度缺氮对香蕉苗不同直径根系形态参数的影响
Fig. 2 Effect of mild nitrogen deficiency on morphology parameters of roots of different diameters



柱子上方不同小写字母表示同一直径不同处理间差异显著($p < 0.05$)。

The different small letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments (Control, N deficiency and N recovery) from same diameter at $p < 0.05$.

图 3 缺氮和复氮对香蕉苗不同直径根系形态参数的影响
Fig. 3 Effects of N deficiency and N deficiency-resupply on morphology parameters of root with different diameters

氮处理的中根和粗根与缺氮处理无差异,而粗根根长显著大于正常处理。

图2和图3还表明,各处理不同直径根系表面积比例依次为细根>中根>粗根,但细根的表面积比例显著小于根长的比例,中根则相反。轻度缺氮时期,缺氮处理的细根表面积显著小于正常处理,为正常处理的79.30%;而中根和粗根的表面积为缺氮处理

显著大于正常处理,分别为正常处理的1.84倍和3.73倍。中度缺氮时期,缺氮处理的细根表面积显著小于正常处理,为正常处理的76.89%,中根和粗根表面积之间没差异;缺氮后恢复供氮,细根和粗根的表面积增加,在恢复供氮32 d香蕉苗无明显缺氮症状时,缺氮处理的细根表面积与正常处理无差异,粗根表面积显著大于正常处理。

各处理不同直径根系体积的比例与根长、根表面积不同,依次为中根>细根>粗根,中根体积的比例为50%~58%。轻度缺氮时期,缺氮对细根、中根和粗根的体积影响不同,细根体积表现为缺氮处理与正常处理间没有差异;而中根和粗根的体积为缺氮处理显著大于正常处理,分别为正常处理的2.03倍和3.93倍。中度缺氮时期和复氮处理无明显缺氮症状时,3个直径根系体积均表现为正常处理、缺氮处理和复氮处理间没有差异。

3 讨 论

3.1 缺氮和复氮对植物生长的影响

植物在缺氮条件下,含氮物质的合成减少,影响植物细胞的分裂和伸长,从而导致植株矮小瘦弱、叶片变小、叶色变淡。大多数研究表明,缺氮抑制植物地上部和根系生长,干物质质量降低^[14-17],根冠比增加^[15, 17];但叶菜型甘薯缺氮后,蔓长显著降低,根长显著增加,根冠比显著增加^[18];菘蓝幼苗缺氮,主根增粗,促进根的干物质累积^[19]。本研究结果表明,轻度缺氮对香蕉苗生长的抑制作用不明显,地上部干物质质量没有显著降低;但根系的干物质质量显著增加,根冠比增加,与甘薯^[18]和菘蓝^[19]缺氮结果一致;香蕉苗含水量显著降低,原因在于缺氮显著降低了根系活力^[20],影响了根系对水分的吸收利用^[14]。随着缺氮胁迫时间延长,对香蕉苗生长的抑制作用越来越显著,地上部干物质质量显著降低,根系干物质质量与正常处理没有显著差异,可能原因是缺氮导致的根系干物质质量增加幅度与正常条件下根系干物质质量增加幅度相同。

缺氮后恢复供氮,植物生长趋向正常,但表型性状、干物质质量和根系的恢复程度不同。研究发现,叶菜型甘薯缺氮重新供氮后,蔓长、根长恢复,但达不到正常处理水平^[16];玉米幼苗复氮后,根系活力有一定的恢复,但仍显著低于正常处理^[20],本研究也证明这点,复氮后香蕉苗表型缺氮症状消失,但地上部

和全株的干物质质量和含水量很难恢复到正常水平。

3.2 缺氮和复氮对植物根系形态参数的影响

缺氮不仅改变了植物根系干物质,而且改变了根系形态参数如长度、表面积和体积等。通常认为,植物缺氮后根系总长度、总表面积和总体积增加^[21],侧根级数增大^[20],侧根数增加,细根比例增大,根系直径变小^[21],以增加根系吸收水分和养分的面积和范围。但大量研究表明,缺氮后根系总长度^[22-23]、总表面积^[23]显著降低,且细根的根长、表面积和体积降低,而粗根的则增加^[14]。研究结果的不同可能与缺氮胁迫时间和根系的特性有关。

香蕉苗缺氮后,根系总长显著降低,且胁迫时间越长降幅越大;根系平均直径和总体积显著增加,但随胁迫时间延长差异缩小;总表面积变化趋势为先增加后减小,但差异不显著。直径<2 mm的细根根长和表面积最大,而根体积为中根的最大。研究还表明,缺氮同时影响不同直径根系的形态参数。缺氮显著抑制了细根的根系伸长或抽生,降低根长和表面积;轻度缺氮则可以促进中根和粗根的伸长、增粗,增大根系的表面积和体积。香蕉缺氮的结果与其他作物研究结果的差异,可能与香蕉根系的特性有关。香蕉根系为须根系,分原生根、次生根和三级根,原生根由球茎中心柱的表面抽出,属肉质根,粗5~8 mm,白色,肉质,生长后期木栓化,浅褐色。缺氮胁迫下,香蕉球茎上抽生了大量的原生根,但次生根和三级根可能较少,而正常生长的香蕉抽生的多是次生根和三级根,因而缺氮后香蕉平均根直径变大,总根长显著降低。缺氮胁迫时间延长,缺氮的香蕉苗抽生新根数量远小于正常香蕉苗,中度缺氮期总根长和总表面积差异增大,而平均根直径和总体积差异缩小。复氮后根系生长趋于正常,总根长显著增加,平均根直径和总体积显著降低,但仍与正常处理的有明显差异。可见,虽然恢复供氮后根系的生长得到一定的恢复,其有效吸收面积增大,但仍很难恢复到正常处理水平,其恢复远滞后于缺氮表型性状的恢复,即根系吸收养分和水分的能力和数量很难恢复到正常水平。因此,香蕉施肥要综合考虑土壤肥力和香蕉阶段营养特性,有针对性地施用,特别是当香蕉出现氮或者其他养分缺乏症状时,要根据其体内的养分状况,及时补施肥料,以保障香蕉的正常生长。

4 结 论

本研究通过石英砂培养试验,对比研究了缺氮和恢复供氮后香蕉苗表型性状、地上部和根系的干物质质量、根系形态参数等变化,分析数据发现,轻度缺氮刺激香蕉苗根系生长,显著增加根系干物质质量;中度缺氮明显抑制香蕉苗生长,但对根系的促生作用减弱。同时,缺氮改变了香蕉苗根系形态参数,总根长特别是直径<2 mm的细根根长明显减小,直径>2 mm的中根和粗根平均直径增加、体积增大。恢复供氮后,香蕉苗在短期内缺氮症状消失,干物质质量显著增加,但仍显著低于正常香蕉苗的水平;总根长特别是细根根长显著增加,平均根直径和总体积显著降低,但尚未达到正常处理的水平。缺氮对香蕉苗干物质质量、根系生长的影响程度显著大于对表型性状影响的程度,缺氮香蕉苗复氮处理后,干物质质量和根系的恢复期滞后于表型性状的恢复期。在香蕉栽培过程,香蕉苗期要综合考虑土壤肥力和营养特性合理施肥,避免先缺再补的施肥措施。

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