

喷施硒肥对砂田西瓜产量、品质及养分吸收的影响

杜少平¹, 马忠明^{2*}, 薛亮³

(¹甘肃省农业科学院蔬菜研究所, 兰州 730070; ²甘肃省农业科学院, 兰州 730070; ³甘肃省农业科学院土壤肥料与节水农业研究所, 兰州 730070)

摘要:【目的】研究叶面喷施硒肥对砂田西瓜产量、品质及养分吸收的影响,为砂田西瓜高品质生产及硒肥的合理施用提供理论依据。【方法】本试验选用20年以上砂田为研究对象,西瓜品种为‘西沙瑞宝’,采用不同质量浓度(0、20、40、60、80、100 mg·L⁻¹)亚硒酸钠硒肥分别在西瓜伸蔓期、坐果期和果实膨大期进行叶面喷施,每个生育时期喷施一次,研究不同浓度硒肥对砂田西瓜产量、品质及大、中、微量养分元素吸收的影响。【结果】随着硒肥浓度的升高,西瓜产量、品质及果实氮、钙和镁元素的吸收均表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势,而对钾、锌、铁和硒等元素的吸收均表现出持续增加的趋势。当硒肥质量浓度为60 mg·L⁻¹时,较对照西瓜增产12.60%,果实边缘可溶性固形物含量提高了8.03%,糖分梯度降低了23.79%,维生素C含量提高了10.51%;果实氮、磷、钾大量元素含量分别提高了14.73%、4.5%和120.09%,钙、镁中量元素含量分别提高了48.29%和19.49%,硒、锌、铁等微量元素含量分别提高了209.45%、101.75%和65.20%。【结论】综合考虑西瓜产量、品质及果实养分含量等因素,得出砂田西瓜适宜的硒肥喷施质量浓度为60 mg·L⁻¹。

关键词:西瓜;硒;砂田;产量;品质;养分吸收

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Effect of spraying with selenium fertilizer on yield, quality and nutrient absorption of watermelon in gravel-mulched field

DU Shaoping¹, MA Zhongming^{2*}, XUE Liang³

(¹Institute of Vegetables, Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China; ²Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China; ³Institute of Soil, Fertilizer and Water-saving Agriculture, Gansu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Lanzhou 730070, Gansu, China)

Abstract: 【Objective】The selenium content of watermelon is higher in gravel-mulched field than in other types of fields because selenium is rich in the watermelon, also called “selenium-melon”. In recent years, selenium-melon has become one of main commercial crops in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and Gansu province of China. According to the study, the selenium content of gravel layer decreased with the increase of cultivation time, which also affected the selenium uptake by watermelon. This study examined the effect of suitable exogenous selenium application on the yield, quality and nutrient uptake by watermelon fruit, which would lay a theoretical basis for high quality cultivation and reasonable application of selenium fertilizer for watermelons in middle and old gravel-mulched fields. 【Methods】The experiment was carried out at Gaolan County, Gansu province, China, where there has been a long history in watermelon cultivation in gravel-mulched fields. A late-mature watermelon cultivar ‘Xisharuibao’ served as materials and Na₂SeO₃ as selenium source, six concentrations of Na₂SeO₃ (0, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100 mg·L⁻¹) were set to spray the watermelon leaves for three times (vine-extending stage, flowering stage and fruit-setting stage). The treatments were arranged in a randomized manner with three replicates, and the area of trial plot was 32 m². The effects of selenium nutrient solution on the fruit yield, quality and nu-

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作者简介:杜少平,男,硕士,副研究员,主要从事西甜瓜肥水高效利用技术研究。Tel:0931-7614722, E-mail:dushaoping2007@163.com

*通信作者 Author for correspondence. Tel:0931-7617566, E-mail:mazhming163.com

trient absorption by watermelons in gravel-mulched field were studied. 【Results】 The yield, quality and a part of nutrient elements of watermelon fruit were promoted at lower selenium concentrations, while they were inhibited at higher selenium concentrations, with the highest happening when the concentration of selenium was $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. The yield as well as soluble solids and vitamin C contents increased by 12.60%, 8.03% and 10.51%, respectively than the control, and sugar gradient between fruit core and edge was the lowest. Nitrogen content in fruit showed firstly increased and then decreased with the increasing of the selenium concentrations, the N content of the treatments with $40 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ increased by 13.95%, 14.73% and 12.40%, respectively than the control. No obvious influence was found on phosphorus content in fruit at low selenium concentrations, but it decreased significantly at high selenium concentrations. The potassium content in fruit increased with the increasing of the concentration of selenium, the potassium content of the treatments with $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, $80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and $100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ increased by 120.09%, 127.38% and 229.70%, respectively than the control, and facilitation for the absorption of three elements was in the order of $\text{K} > \text{N} > \text{P}$. The calcium and magnesium contents in fruit firstly increased and then decreased with the increasing of the selenium concentrations, which was also the highest at the selenium concentration of $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and increased by 48.29% and 19.49%, respectively than the control, and facilitation for the absorption of two elements was in the order of $\text{Ca} > \text{Mg}$. The contents of selenium, zinc and iron in fruit increased with the increasing of the selenium concentrations, the zinc, iron and selenium contents in fruit increased by 94.74%-230.70%, 65.20%-126.01% and 209.45%-252.08%, respectively than the control when the concentration of selenium fertilizer was $60\text{-}80 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, and facilitation for the absorption of three elements was in the order of $\text{Se} > \text{Zn} > \text{Fe}$. For selenium content in fruit, it increased more quickly when the concentration of selenium fertilizer ranged from zero to $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ and then went stabilized. Correlation analysis showed that the concentration of selenium fertilizer was highly positively correlated with the contents of other nutrient elements except phosphorus when concentration was less than or equal to $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$, but it was significantly positively correlated only with K, Zn, Fe and Se, and negatively correlated with N, P, Ca and Mg when concentration was greater than $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$. 【Conclusion】 The results showed that suitable concentrations of selenium fertilizer could improve yield, quality and nutrient absorption by watermelon in gravel-mulched field. The selenium content in fruit was between $0.016\text{-}0.032 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ under the condition of spraying with selenium fertilizer, which reached the national standard for selenium-rich food. Therefore, selenium-enriched watermelon could be produced by foliage spray method, and the effect of selenium concentration on yield, quality and nutrient absorption by watermelon was considerable, so we suggest that the optimum concentration of Na_2SeO_3 for application was $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ in gravel-mulched field.

Key words: Watermelon; Selenium; Gravel-mulched field; Yield; Quality; Nutrient absorption

硒是重要的生命元素之一,长期缺硒会导致人体多种疾病发生^[1-2],硒在人体内既不能合成又不能储存,因此,人体主要是从水果、蔬菜等食物中直接获取所需的硒^[3],食用富硒食品是公认的最安全、最有效的补硒方法。对于农业生产而言,土壤是硒的重要来源,而我国72%的国土都属贫硒或缺硒土壤,其中近1/3为严重缺硒地区,造成一般农产品含硒量较低^[4],仅靠天然食物中的现有硒含量一般不足以满足人体的正常需要。因此,通过叶面喷硒、土壤

施硒和硒液浸种等方式施用外源硒肥发展富硒农产品已受到人们的广泛关注^[5]。已有研究表明,施用外源硒肥不仅增加了作物硒含量,还提高了作物产量、品质及养分吸收量。西瓜叶面喷施 $15\text{-}30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的外源硒肥,较对照增产14.2%~17.3%,果实可溶性固形物含量提高1.50~1.64个百分点,总硒含量增加18~20倍^[6];甜瓜叶面喷施 $30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 的蛋氨酸硒果实总硒含量增加4~21倍,可溶性糖、可溶性蛋白和游离氨基酸含量分别比对照提高了9.14%、31.72%和

33.90%^[7]; 随基施硒肥量的增加, 紫花苜蓿 N、P、K 吸收量均呈先升高后降低趋势, 基施硒肥 0.45 kg·hm⁻²时效果最好, 氮、磷、钾吸收量较对照分别提高 63.55%、18.91%和 52.36%^[8]。

砂田由于其砂砾中含有大量硒元素, 西瓜因富含硒, 也称“硒砂瓜”^[9]。近年来, “硒砂瓜”因品质优良、营养全面且绿色无公害而享誉国内外, 种植面积不断扩大, 已成为促进当地经济发展的一项特色产业^[10]。据相关调查表明, 随着砂田的老化和西瓜种植年限的延长, 覆盖层砂土硒含量也呈降低趋势, 这势必影响到西瓜对硒的吸收。另外, 以往研究主要针对硒肥对西甜瓜产量和品质的影响^[6-7], 而对其他养分吸收的影响研究较少。因此, 本试验以 20 a(年)以上砂田为研究对象, 探讨叶面喷施不同浓度的亚硒酸钠溶液对西瓜产量、品质及大、中、微量元素吸收的影响, 以期对西北砂田西瓜高品质生产及合理施肥提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 试验区概况

本试验于 2016 年在甘肃省农业科学院皋兰试验站进行, 试验地位于皋兰县九合镇三坪村(36°13' N, 103°42'E), 平均海拔 1 830 m, 属温带半干旱气候区, 降水少且变率大, 季节分配不均, 多年平均降水量 260 mm, 多集中在 7—9 月, 占全年降水的 60%以上, 年平均气温 7.0 °C, ≥10°C 的活动积温为 2 798 °C, 无霜期 142 d。本试验选择 22 a 砂田地, 土壤质地为砂土, 播前土壤(0~20 cm)基础养分含量(w, 后同)为: 有机质 4.23 g·kg⁻¹、全氮 0.21 g·kg⁻¹、碱解氮 21.63 mg·kg⁻¹、速效磷 26.38 mg·kg⁻¹、速效钾 82.01 mg·kg⁻¹, 砂土层全硒含量 0.48 mg·kg⁻¹、土壤全硒含量 0.22 mg·kg⁻¹、pH 8.48。

1.2 材料与设计

供试西瓜品种为‘西沙瑞宝’, 氮肥为尿素(N 46%)、磷肥为普过磷酸钙(P₂O₅ 12%)、钾肥为硫酸钾(K₂O 50%)、硒肥为亚硒酸钠(Na₂SeO₃·5H₂O)分析纯试剂(AR)。

本试验根据硒肥喷施浓度设 6 个处理, 硒肥质量浓度分别为 0、20、40、60、80、100 mg·L⁻¹, 以 Se₀、Se₂₀、Se₄₀、Se₆₀、Se₈₀、Se₁₀₀ 表示, 每处理 3 次重复, 小区面积 31.5 m²。各处理的全氮、全磷、全钾养分均为砂田西瓜优化推荐施用量, 均为 N 200 kg·hm⁻²、

P₂O₅ 170 kg·hm⁻²、K₂O 260 kg·hm⁻², 其中 30%氮肥、100%磷肥和 50%钾肥作为基肥于西瓜播前在种植行条施, 30%氮肥和 20%钾肥于西瓜伸蔓期穴施, 剩余 40%氮肥和 30%钾肥于西瓜膨果初期穴施, 硒肥按照不同浓度分别在西瓜伸蔓期、开花坐果期、果实膨大期叶面喷施, 对照喷施清水, 喷施时间为上午 9 时前, 喷施程度以叶面均匀布满雾状水滴为宜, 按照施用农药操作规程作业。采用宽窄行“品”字形栽培模式, 窄行 0.6 m, 宽行 0.9 m, 株距 55 cm, 种植密度 13 200 株·hm⁻²。其他田间管理措施同当地。

1.3 测试项目与方法

1.3.1 产量与品质 西瓜成熟期, 每小区随机选 10 个具有代表性、长势一致的西瓜测定单瓜重, 并统计坐果率计算产量。采用手持式折光仪测定可溶性固形物含量, 比色法测定维生素 C 含量^[11], 紫外分光光度法测定硝酸盐含量^[11]。

1.3.2 果实养分含量 西瓜果实中大、中、微量元素的测定参照鲁如坤《土壤农业化学分析法》进行^[12], Se 采用 2,3-二氨基萘荧光法测定; N 采用凯氏定氮仪测定; P 用钒钼黄比色法; K、Ca、Mg 用火焰光度计法; Fe、Zn、B、Mn 用火焰原子吸收分光光度法测定。

1.3.3 数据处理 采用 Excel 2003 和 SPSS 18.0 软件对数据进行统计分析。采用单因素(one-way ANOVA)和 Duncan 法进行方差分析和多重比较(α=0.05)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜产量和品质的影响

不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜产量和品质影响显著(表 1)。Se₄₀、Se₆₀、Se₈₀、Se₁₀₀ 处理较 Se₀ 西瓜显著增产 6.41%、12.60%、7.01%和 5.91%, 其中 Se₆₀ 处理的西瓜产量显著高于其他处理。西瓜可溶性固形物随施用硒肥浓度的增加表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势, Se₆₀ 处理的西瓜边缘可溶性固形物含量最高, 较 Se₀ 显著提高了 8.03%, 且糖分梯度最低, 较 Se₀ 显著降低了 23.79%。Se₆₀ 和 Se₈₀ 处理的西瓜维生素 C 含量最高, 较 Se₀ 分别显著提高了 10.51%和 15.74%。硒肥处理虽提高了西瓜果实的硝酸盐含量, 但均符合我国制定的小于 600 mg·kg⁻¹ 的无公害水果要求(GB18406.1—2001), 且在一定范围内也表现出与其他品质指标相似的变化规律。

表 1 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜产量与品质的影响

Table 1 Effect of different concentrations of selenium fertilizer on yield and quality of watermelon

处理 Treatment	产量 Yield/(kg·hm ²)	w(可溶性固形物)Soluble solid content/%			w(维生素C) Vitamin C content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)	w(硝酸盐) Nitrate content/ (mg·kg ⁻¹)
		中心 Center	边缘 Edge	糖分梯度 Sugar gradient		
Se ₀	45 058.13 d	11.11 a	8.84 c	2.27 a	56.40 b	47.53 a
Se ₂₀	45 806.25 cd	11.25 a	9.28 abc	1.98 ab	58.21 b	51.43 a
Se ₄₀	47 945.63 b	11.33 a	9.38 ab	1.94 ab	55.77 b	51.68 a
Se ₆₀	50 736.88 a	11.28 a	9.55 a	1.73 b	62.33 a	57.14 a
Se ₈₀	48 216.87 b	11.12 a	8.97 bc	2.14 ab	65.28 a	54.73 a
Se ₁₀₀	47 722.50 bc	11.01 a	8.98 bc	2.03 ab	56.23 b	49.81 a

注:同列不同字母表示 $p < 0.05$ 差异显著水平。下同。

Note: Different small letters following means within the same column indicate significant difference at $p < 0.05$. The same below.

2.2 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜大量元素吸收的影响

由图 1 可知,不同浓度硒肥处理均对西瓜果实氮、磷、钾大量元素的吸收产生了显著影响。硒肥处理不同程度的提高了西瓜果实氮素吸收,且随着硒肥浓度的增大表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势,其中以 Se₄₀、Se₆₀、Se₈₀ 处理的西瓜氮素含量最高,较 Se₀ 处理分别显著提高了 13.95%、14.73% 和 12.40%。当硒肥质量浓度小于 80 mg·L⁻¹ 时,对西瓜磷素含量影响不显著,大于 80 mg·L⁻¹ 时,西瓜磷素含量显著降低,Se₁₀₀ 较 Se₀ 处理西瓜磷素含量降低了 27.27%。西瓜钾素含量则随着硒肥浓度的增加而增加,Se₆₀、Se₈₀、Se₁₀₀ 处理较 Se₀ 西瓜钾素含量分别显著提高了 120.09%、127.38% 和 229.70%。从以上分析可知,硒肥对西瓜大量养分元素吸收的影响为

K>N>P,且对氮和钾吸收的正效应比较显著,而对磷吸收的负效应显著,硒肥浓度过大会对西瓜磷素吸收产生抑制作用。

2.3 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜中量元素吸收的影响

西瓜果实中镁的含量约是钙的 1.7 倍,硒肥对西瓜钙、镁中量元素吸收的影响结果基本相似,两者均随着硒肥浓度的增加表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势。硒肥质量浓度在 20~60 mg·L⁻¹ 时,能够促进西瓜对钙、镁养分的吸收,当施用质量浓度大于 60 mg·L⁻¹ 时则会抑制钙、镁养分的吸收。Se₂₀、Se₄₀、Se₆₀ 处理的西瓜钙含量较 Se₀ 分别显著提高了 33.72%、35.16% 和 48.29%,镁含量较 Se₀ 分别显著提高了 10.54%、10.30% 和 19.49% (图 2)。由此可见,硒对西瓜钙吸收的影响大于镁。

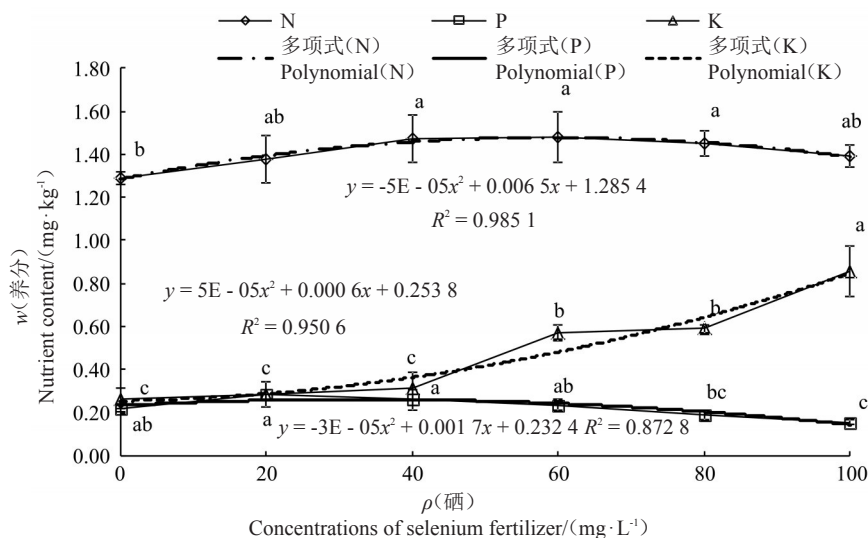


图 1 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜氮磷钾元素吸收的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different concentrations of selenium fertilizer on the absorption of N, P and K of watermelon

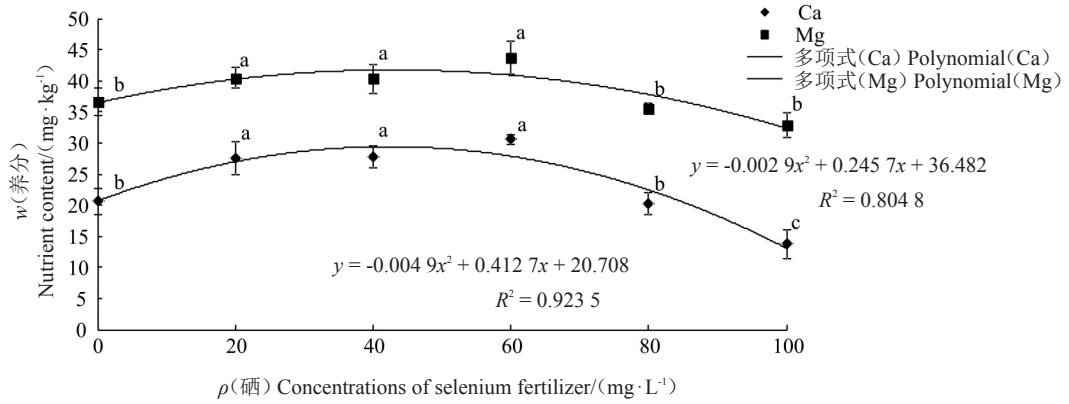


图2 不同硒肥处理对西瓜钙、镁中量元素吸收的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different concentrations of selenium fertilizer on the absorption of Ca and Mg of watermelon

2.4 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜微量元素吸收的影响

施用硒肥能显著提高西瓜果实中硒元素含量,且随着硒肥浓度的增加而提高,Se₂₀、Se₄₀、Se₆₀、Se₈₀和Se₁₀₀处理的西瓜果实硒含量较Se₀分别显著提高了77.88%、113.16%、209.45%、224.88%和252.08%,当硒肥质量浓度达到60 mg·L⁻¹以上时,硒的含量达到最高且趋于平缓(图3)。硒肥对西瓜果实锌、铁

元素的吸收促进作用明显,西瓜果实中锌、铁含量均随着硒肥浓度的增加而提高,且当硒肥质量浓度达到60 mg·L⁻¹及以上时增幅显著,Se₆₀、Se₈₀和Se₁₀₀处理的西瓜果实锌含量较Se₀分别提高了101.75%、94.74%和230.70%,西瓜铁含量较Se₀分别提高了65.20%、72.16%和126.01%(图4)。由此可见,西瓜果实中微量元素含量为Fe>Zn>Se,而硒肥对西瓜果实微量元素吸收的促进作用为Se>Zn>Fe。

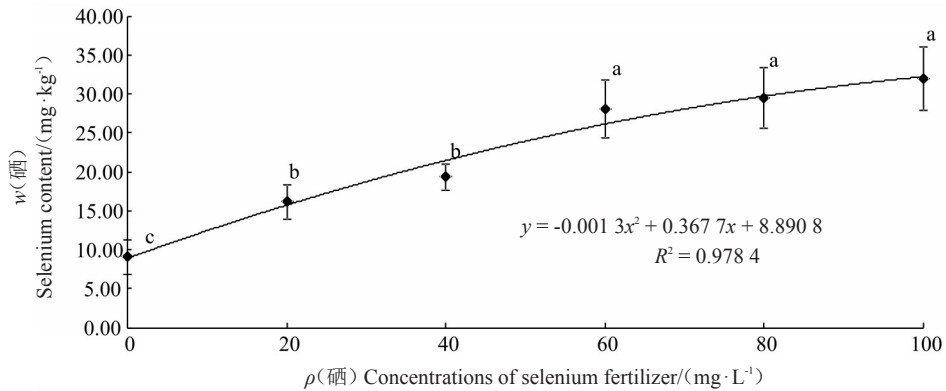


图3 不同浓度硒肥处理对西瓜硒元素吸收的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of different concentrations of selenium fertilizer on the absorption of Se of watermelon

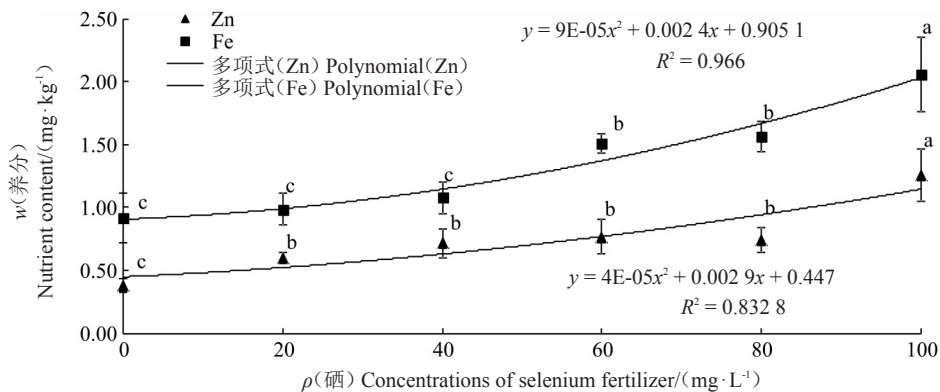


图4 不同硒肥处理对西瓜锌、铁元素吸收的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of different concentrations of selenium fertilizer on the absorption of Zn and Fe of watermelon

2.5 西瓜果实养分吸收间的相关性分析

西瓜果实养分吸收的相关性分析表明(表2),钙与磷、镁,钾与锌、铁、硒,铁与锌、硒之间均呈显著性正相关,而磷与钾、铁之间呈显著性负相关,表明中量元素钙与镁,微量元素硒、铁、锌之间具有相互促进吸收的作用。另外,施用硒肥能够显著提高西瓜果实硒含量,而硒的吸收又能够促进西瓜对钾、锌和铁元素的吸收。

从不同硒肥浓度与西瓜营养元素吸收之间的相关性可以看出(表3),当硒肥质量浓度小于等于 $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,除磷素外,硒肥浓度与其他大、中、微量元素的吸收均呈显著性正相关,而当硒肥质量浓度大于 $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,与氮、磷、钙、镁元素之间的吸收

表2 西瓜果实大、中、微量元素吸收之间的相关性
Table 2 Correlation analysis between large, medium and trace elements of watermelon

	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Fe	Se
N	1	0.082	0.297	0.460	0.458	0.358	0.332	0.652
P		1	-0.839*	0.842*	0.770	-0.633	-0.824*	-0.621
K			1	-0.580	-0.479	0.907*	0.998**	0.906*
Ca				1	0.983**	-0.493	-0.571	-0.271
Mg					1	-0.412	-0.477	-0.204
Zn						1	0.923**	0.840*
Fe							1	0.920**
Se								1

注: *和**分别表示相关性显著和极显著。下同。

Note: * and ** means significant difference at $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.01$. The same below.

表3 硒肥浓度与西瓜大、中、微量元素吸收的相关性

Table 3 Correlation analysis between concentrations of selenium fertilizer and large, medium, trace elements of watermelon

ρ (硒肥) Concentrations of selenium/($\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$)	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	Zn	Fe	Se
≤ 60	0.959*	0.047	0.856*	0.917*	0.943*	0.962*	0.914*	0.986*
> 60	-1.000**	-1.000**	1.000**	-1.000**	-1.000**	1.000**	1.000**	1.000**

呈显著性负相关。硒肥质量浓度在 $0 \sim 100 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$,西瓜对钾、锌、铁、硒等元素的吸收始终与硒肥浓度呈显著性正相关。

3 讨论

本研究结果表明,适量施用外源硒肥可促进西瓜对大、中、微量元素的吸收,进而提高西瓜产量和品质,其主要原因可能与硒对植物叶片的生理调控有关。王裔娜^[13]对施硒前后桃叶片进行了蛋白质组学探索,通过对富硒叶片检测出的特异蛋白质点的生物信息学分析,发现硒元素处理可使功能位点在叶绿体中和属于光系统II放氧复合体的蛋白上调表达,对植物光合作用和抗逆性起到了促进作用。张杨杨等^[7]研究表明,喷施蛋氨酸硒可使厚皮甜瓜叶片叶绿素含量和光合速率显著提高。而光合作用是作物物质生产和产量形成的基础。

由于受环境条件、栽培模式、作物品种、硒肥种类及施用方式等因素的影响,适宜的硒肥施用量也存在差异。本试验中,西瓜产量与品质均随着喷施硒肥浓度的增加表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势,当亚硒酸钠质量浓度为 $60 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,西瓜产量最高,品质较优。而以往研究表明,西瓜和厚皮甜瓜

适宜的有机硒肥喷施质量浓度为 $15 \sim 30 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ ^[6-7];薄皮甜瓜喷施有机硒质量浓度为 $12 \sim 18 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,果实特征香气成分含量相对较高,有机硒质量浓度为 $18 \sim 24 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1}$ 时,有助于果实可溶性固形物等营养物质含量的提高^[14]。这主要是由于所施用硒肥的形态不同从而导致其吸收速率也存在差异。Kikkert等^[15]在小麦和油菜上的研究表明,植物吸收有机态硒较无机态硒速率高出 $20 \sim 100$ 倍;殷金岩等^[16]的研究也表明有机硒肥对马铃薯的增产效果优于硒酸钠和亚硒酸钠等无机硒肥。另外,本研究与以往研究均表明喷施硒肥提高了果实硝酸盐含量,其主要原因是施用硒肥增加了果实硒代蛋氨酸含量,导致硝酸还原酶活性降低或失活,致使进入果肉原生质中的硝酸盐不能及时转化为亚硝酸盐,造成了硝酸盐在果肉液泡中的积累^[7]。

硒与各营养元素之间的关系比较复杂,既有拮抗作用,又有协助关系,其效应与硒的施用量、作物种类、元素的种类等密切相关^[17]。本研究结果表明,硒肥对西瓜大量养分元素吸收的影响为 $K > N > P$,且对氮和钾的吸收表现为正相关性,而对磷的吸收表现为负相关性。西瓜果实氮素含量随硒肥浓度的增加表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势,已有研究

表明,合理施硒能显著提高水稻和苦荞籽粒中氮含量^[18-19],低硒处理可促进烟草氮代谢,而高硒处理则抑制氮代谢^[20]。硒与磷吸收之间的负相关性主要是由于作物对磷酸盐的选择性吸收作用要强于亚硒酸盐,并且硒由地下部向地上部的转运能被高浓度的磷所抑制^[21-22]。西瓜果实钾素含量随硒肥浓度的升高而增加,肖利杰等^[18]研究表明水稻不同器官钾含量也随着硒浓度的增加而增加。

随着硒肥浓度的增加,西瓜果实对中量元素Ca和Mg的吸收均表现出先增加后降低的变化趋势,这与前人研究结果相似,如王晋民等^[23]研究表明,叶面喷施一定浓度的硒,可促进青花菜对Ca和Mg元素的吸收;刘勤^[24]通过施用硒肥对稻米矿质养分配积的影响研究表明,适量施硒,对水稻生长有促进作用,促进了钙、镁的吸收积累,高硒供给,则对水稻产生毒害,钙、镁营养积累很低。西瓜果实微量元素Zn和Fe含量均随硒肥浓度的升高而增加,郭孝等^[25]也研究表明,施用硒肥能显著提高苜蓿果实中的Zn和Fe含量。而也有部分研究结果却不尽相同,如Arvy等^[26]证实,在植物体内,Se和Mn、Zn、P、Mo等元素的浓度呈正相关,而和Fe、Al、As等元素呈负相关;尚庆茂等^[27]报道,增加营养液中的硒素水平,促进了生菜对P的吸收,抑制了对K、Na、Ca、Mg等元素的吸收;李登超等^[28]研究表明,与对照相比,加硒后增加了小白菜地上部N、Ca、Mg、Mn、Zn元素的含量,降低了P、K、S等元素的含量;对小白菜地下部而言,加硒后增加了N、S元素的含量,降低了P、Ca、Mg、Fe、Mn、Zn元素的含量。由此可见,施用外源硒对植物体内营养元素吸收的影响程度因植物种类、品种、不同部位而异。因此,硒与植物矿物元素间的关系研究还需要更进一步地深入。

中国富硒食品硒含量分类标准(HB001/T—2013)中规定富硒鲜蔬菜的硒含量为0.01~0.90 mg·kg⁻¹,而瓜果类蔬菜的天然硒含量为0.000 1~0.004 0 mg·kg⁻¹^[29],含量太低。关于施用外源硒肥对提高作物硒含量,及其在发展富硒农产品中的作用已得到了普遍认可。研究表明,农作物叶面喷施硒肥后,粮食作物含硒量较对照增加3~32倍,水果含硒量增加2~4倍,蔬菜增加7~60倍^[30]。赵芳等^[9]测定了宁夏中卫市香山地区砂田西瓜果实样品的硒含量为0.003 mg·kg⁻¹,本研究测定甘肃皋兰地区对照处理砂田西瓜果实硒含量为0.009 mg·kg⁻¹,而喷

硒处理的西瓜果实硒含量可达到0.016~0.041 mg·kg⁻¹,符合富硒食品标准。因此,合理施用外源硒肥对助力“硒砂瓜”产业的健康发展具有重要意义。

4 结 论

本试验通过不同硒肥浓度对旱砂田西瓜产量、品质及营养元素吸收的影响研究表明,喷施适宜浓度硒肥对西瓜增产提质及养分元素的吸收均具有促进作用,但浓度过大则会产生负效应。当硒肥质量浓度小于等于60 mg·L⁻¹时,西瓜产量和品质均随着硒肥浓度的增加而提高,且对果实氮、钙和镁元素的吸收具有促进作用;而当硒肥质量浓度大于60 mg·L⁻¹时,则表现出相反趋势。西瓜果实对钾、锌、铁和硒元素的吸收均随着硒肥浓度的升高而增加。综合考虑西瓜产量、品质及果实养分含量等因素,得出旱砂田西瓜适宜的亚硒酸钠喷施浓度为60 mg·L⁻¹。

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