

海藻酸水溶肥对西瓜生长及产量的影响

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摘要:【目的】比较不同肥料种类与不同减施条件下海藻酸水溶肥对西瓜生长和产量的影响,为西瓜合理施肥提供理论依据。【方法】试验设置6个处理:CK0(不施肥)、CK1(复合肥)、CK2(水溶肥)、AF(海藻酸水溶肥)、AF1(海藻酸水溶肥减施20%)、AF2(海藻酸水溶肥减施40%),海藻酸水溶肥以追肥的形式施用,测量不同处理的西瓜生长及果实产量和品质表现。【结果】减施20%海藻酸水溶肥时,西瓜光合色素含量未出现显著下降,当海藻酸水溶肥减施40%时,西瓜叶绿素含量出现了显著下降,而类胡萝卜素则没有明显下降。西瓜干物质积累量在减施20%海藻酸水溶肥后相比复合肥处理和水溶肥处理均未出现显著差异。减施20%海藻酸水溶肥相比复合肥和水溶肥处理,在氮、磷、钾素养分吸收上没有显著差异。施用海藻酸水溶肥提高了西瓜果实可溶性固形物含量,但随着施用量的减少,果实中心可溶性固形物含量有下降趋势。主成分分析表明,不同处理测定指标可以用3个主成分来表示;根据隶属函数分析法得到不同处理由好到差依次为:AF(海藻酸水溶肥)、CK2(水溶肥)、AF1(海藻酸水溶肥减施20%)、CK1(复合肥)、AF2(海藻酸水溶肥减施40%)、CK0(不施肥)。【结论】与复合肥处理相比,减施20%海藻酸水溶肥仍能保证氮、磷、钾元素的吸收效率,但施肥量的减少对西瓜果实边部可溶性固形物含量有影响,差异不显著,总体上,水溶肥和海藻酸水溶肥可以促进西瓜产量和中心可溶性固形物含量的提高,减施20%时也基本可以保证西瓜稳定的产量与果实品质。

关键词:西瓜;海藻酸水溶肥;果实品质

中图分类号:S651

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1009-9980(2020)12-1898-09

Effects of alginate water soluble fertilizer on growth and quality of watermelon

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Abstract: 【Objective】The effects of alginate soluble fertilizer on watermelon growth with different fertilizer types and under reduced application conditions were compared to provide theoretical basis for rational fertilization of watermelon. 【Methods】The variety was 'Zhongke 6', and six treatments were designed as follows: CK0 (no fertilization), CK1 (common compound fertilizer), CK2 (traditional water-soluble fertilizer), AF (alginate water-soluble fertilizer), AF1 (20% reduction in alginate water-soluble fertilizer), and AF2 (40% reduction in alginate water-soluble fertilizer). Three repeats were set for each treatment, with a total of 18 plots and random block arrangement. Watermelon planting space was 0.5 m×2 m. The total nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium and total amount of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in CK1, CK2 and AF were N 100 kg·hm⁻², P₂O₅ 35 kg·hm⁻² and K₂O 130 kg·hm⁻², respectively, in which the deficiency of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium was supplemented by inorganic fertilizer. 40%, 30% and 20% of the total amount of fertilizer were applied in watermelon vine extension stage (5-6 leaves), early fruit swell stage and final fruit swell stage. In the fertilizer-applying process, drip irriga-

收稿日期:2020-08-14 接受日期:2020-11-05

基金项目:中国农业科学院基本科研业务费专项(Y2019XK16-03);国家重点研发计划(2018YFD0201300);国家现代农业产业技术体系(CARS-25);中国农业科学院科技创新工程(CAAS-ASTIP-2020-ZFRI);郑州市重大科技专项(188PCXZX802);河南省科技攻关项目(202102110194)

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tion was used to dissolve the fertilizer in the fertilizer tank before the end of conventional drip irrigation, then water slowly dripped around the watermelon root system, and finally dripped at an appropriate amount of water. The photosynthetic pigment content, dry matter content, plant nutrient content and fruit quality of watermelon after different treatments were measured. 【Results】The reduction of 20% alginate fertilizer did not significantly affect the chlorophyll content in watermelon leaves, but the effect on the carotenoid content in watermelon leaves was not significant. The reduction of 40% alginate water-soluble fertilizer had a significant effect on the chlorophyll content in watermelon leaves, while the effect of 40% alginate water-soluble fertilizer on watermelon carotenoid was not obvious. Alginate water-soluble fertilizer could promote the formation of photosynthetic pigment in watermelon, compared with traditional compound fertilizers. During the fruit swell period and mature stage, the dry matter accumulation in watermelon increased rapidly, the dry matter accumulation of watermelon treated with AF was the highest and CK0 was the lowest, and the difference reached a significant level ($p < 0.05$). The dry matter accumulation of watermelon was affected by different kinds of fertilizers, and it was also related to the amount of fertilizer applied. For example, 40% reduction and 20% reduction of alginate water-soluble fertilizer had significant effects on the dry matter accumulation in watermelon at maturity. In terms of nitrogen absorption, the amount of nitrogen absorbed with AF treatment was the highest, but there was no significant difference, compared with CK1 and CK2 treatments. The nitrogen content of watermelon treated with AF2 after 40% reduction of alginate fertilizer was significantly lower than that of AF treatment, but there was no significant difference compared with CK1 and CK2 treatments of conventional compound fertilizers and water-soluble fertilizer. It was suggested that alginate fertilizer can promote the absorption of nitrogen to a certain extent. In terms of phosphorus absorption, watermelon showed no significant difference under different fertilizer treatments, even if no topdressing had effect on the absorption of phosphorus, and the content of phosphorus was lower than that of the other two elements. It suggested that the amount of phosphorus absorbed by watermelon during the growth period was less, and the phosphorus in the base fertilizer can meet the demand for phosphorus during the whole growth period. In terms of potassium, the content of potassium in watermelon with AF treatment was significantly higher than that of CK0, CK1, AF1 and AF2 treatments, but there was no significant difference with CK2 treatment, indicating that alginate fertilizer may promote the absorption of potassium in watermelon. After AF, AF1 and AF2 treatments with different alginate fertilizer contents, the pericarp thickness did not decrease significantly, but the fruit refractive sugar content in watermelons treated with AF were the highest, significantly higher than that of AF1 and AF2 treatments, even so, the central soluble solids content and edge soluble solids content of watermelon treated with AF1 and AF2 were significantly higher than those of the blank control CK0. The above results showed that topdressing can significantly improve the fruit quality of watermelon: alginate fertilizer > water-soluble fertilizer > compound fertilizer, and especially the central soluble solids content of watermelon was most easily affected by topdressing. Principal component analysis was carried out on 13 indicators of 6 treatments, and a total of 3 principal components Y1, Y2 and Y3 were obtained in this study. The corresponding variance contribution rate was 72.30%, 11.12% and 7.77%, respectively, and the cumulative contribution rate was 91.18%. The average value of the membership function was calculated according to the results of principal component analysis, and the 6 treatments were ranked according to the value: AF>CK2>AF1>CK1>AF2>CK0. 【Conclusion】The application of alginate water soluble fertilizer in watermelon field could obviously promote the growth of watermelon compared with ordinary chemical fertilizer, and the stable yield can be ensured under the condition of reducing 20% alginate water solu-

ble fertilizer. Alginate water-soluble fertilizer can improve the absorption efficiency of nitrogen and potassium fertilizers. Compared with ordinary compound and chemical fertilizers, 20% reduction of alginate water-soluble fertilizer can still ensure the absorption efficiency of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. Finally, in the aspect of fruit quality, alginate water-soluble fertilizer could improve fruit quality, but the decrease of fertilizer application rate had a significant effect on watermelon fruit quality.

Key words: Watermelon; Alginate water soluble fertilizer; Fruit quality

西瓜 (*Citrullus lanatus*) 属葫芦科西瓜属, 果实鲜甜多汁, 清甜爽口, 富含多种糖类、维生素、氨基酸等营养物质, 是夏季解暑佳品, 被广泛种植于世界各地。在世界农业的发展过程中, 施用化肥是农作物增产稳产最重要的手段^[1], 中国是世界上重要的西瓜生产国, 据联合国粮农组织统计, 2018年我国西瓜种植面积约150万 hm^2 , 此面积数值低于近十年的数据, 而2018年西瓜产量约为6302万t, 仅低于2017年, 单位面积产量呈不断上升趋势, 同时我国西瓜种植面积与产量仍居世界首位^[2]。近年来由于滥用化肥、偏施化肥, 破坏了土壤生态, 致使出现土壤酸化、肥力下降, 肥料利用率低等问题, 严重影响了西瓜的产量及品质^[3], 也不符合优质、绿色、安全的发展理念。为解决肥料投入过多并实现化肥减施稳产的问题, 已有研究表明, 氨基酸、腐殖酸、海藻酸等肥料增效物质能够成为减肥增效的重要途径^[4-6]。

海藻提取物质与传统化肥相比, 具有环境友好、安全无毒的优点^[7], 对作物养分吸收有强化作用, 能提高农产品的产量和品质, 增加作物的抗逆特性, 此外还具有活化土壤微生物等特点^[8-9]。海藻酸是藻类的主要组成成分, 是一种可食用的多糖类物质, 主要存在于乙酰化形式的细菌中和一些藻类细胞壁中^[10]。在农业生产中可以单独施用, 但通常用作肥

料的增效剂^[11]。于会丽等^[12]利用海藻酸水溶肥处理两个品种的梨, 认为减施25%的海藻酸水溶肥不会导致减产和果实品质下降。黄继川等^[13]利用海藻酸复合肥处理水稻, 发现双季稻在海藻酸复合肥减施20%时有稳产效应, 李金鑫等^[14]利用海藻酸复混肥料在小麦的试验中也得到了相似的结论。而海藻酸肥料在西瓜上的应用鲜有报道。

笔者以西瓜品种‘中科6号’为研究对象, 比较不同种类肥料在等量氮磷钾含量条件及海藻酸水溶肥减量条件下对西瓜生长及产量品质的影响, 分析施用海藻酸水溶肥在西瓜肥料利用率、产量、果实品质方面的效应, 以期为西瓜产业利用海藻酸水溶肥达到减肥增效的目的提供理论依据。

1 材料和方法

1.1 材料

试验在中国农业科学院新乡综合试验基地进行, 试验材料由中国农业科学院郑州果树研究所二倍体西瓜遗传育种课题组提供, 材料名称为‘中科6号’, 中果型西瓜品种, 花皮, 圆果、早熟, 红瓤, 耐裂。株行距0.5 m \times 2.0 m。供试肥料为: 复合肥(20-8-12)、水溶肥(20-8-12)、海藻酸水溶肥(20-8-12)、尿素(N 46%)、过磷酸钙(P_2O_5 12%)、硫酸钾(K_2O 51%)。土壤基础性质见表1。

表1 土壤理化性质

Table 1 Physical and chemical properties of soil

参数 Parameter	深度 Depth/cm	w(有机质) Organic matter content/(g \cdot kg ⁻¹)	w(全氮) Total nitrogen content/(g \cdot kg ⁻¹)	w(碱解氮) Alkali-hydrolyzable nitrogen content/(mg \cdot kg ⁻¹)	w(有效磷) Available phosphorus content/(mg \cdot kg ⁻¹)	w(速效钾) Active potassium content/(mg \cdot kg ⁻¹)	pH值 pH value
数值 Value	0~20	13.65	0.62	35.65	15.21	121.35	7.12

1.2 试验设计

试验设计6个处理: CK0(不施肥)、CK1(复合肥)、CK2(水溶肥)、AF(海藻酸水溶肥)、AF1(减施20%海藻酸水溶肥减施20%)、AF2(海藻酸水溶肥减施40%)。每个处理3次重复, 共18个小区, 随机

区组排列, 西瓜定植株距0.5 m, 行距为2.0 m。试验中CK1、CK2、AF处理的氮、磷、钾施用总量分别是N 100 kg \cdot hm⁻²、 P_2O_5 35 kg \cdot hm⁻²、 K_2O 130 kg \cdot hm⁻², 其中氮、磷、钾肥不足的部分由无机肥补充。在西瓜伸蔓期(5~6枚叶片)、西瓜膨果初期(幼瓜长到鸡蛋大

小)、西瓜膨果期(幼瓜长到碗口大小)分别投入全年施肥总量的40%、30%、30%。施肥过程使用滴灌的方式,在常规滴灌结束前将肥料溶于施肥罐,然后缓慢滴入西瓜根系四周,最后在滴入适量的水,避免肥料在施肥罐中残留。

1.3 数据测定

西瓜光合色素测定:在光合特性测定完成后随机选择长势均一、无病虫害的西瓜植株,每个处理使用3株西瓜植株,选用顶部第4~6枚叶片,剪碎混匀后测定西瓜的光和色素,色素采用乙醇提取研磨法测定,并重复测定3次。

西瓜干物质质量测定:分别在幼苗期、伸蔓期、果实膨大期、成熟期每个处理选取9株植株,去除果实后烘干称取干物质质量。

植株养分含量测定:氮元素磷元素采用 $H_2SO_4-H_2O_2$ 消煮的方法测定^[12],采用全自动间断化学分析仪(Clever Chem 380,德国)测定叶片N含量和P含量,火焰光度计测定叶片K含量。

西瓜果实品质测定:在果实成熟期,从每个试验小区中随机选取9个大小近似的西瓜测定单果质量,每3个西瓜的平均值记为1次重复,并根据小区西瓜产量推测产量,在称重后的9个西瓜中选取3个质量相近的西瓜,测量果皮厚度并利用手持折光仪测定果实边部可溶性固形物含量和果实中心可溶性固形物含量。

1.4 不同肥料处理的综合评价

采用模糊数学隶属函数法对不同处理的测定指标进行综合评价,首先需要计算出每个处理不同测定指标的隶属函数值,然后再计算出每个处理的平均隶属函数值,其数值越大,则说明处理结果越好。

用于测定指标综合评价的隶属函数值 $[X(\mu_1), X(\mu_2)]$ 的计算公式为:

$$X(\mu_1) = (Xi - Xmin)/(Xmax - Xmin), i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (1)$$

$$X(\mu_2) = 1 - (Xi - Xmin)/(Xmax - Xmin), i=1, 2, 3, \dots, n \quad (2)$$

式中, X_i 为第*i*个综合指标; X_{min} 表示第*i*个综合指标的最小值, X_{max} 表示第*i*个综合指标的最大值。如某一指标与处理呈正相关,则用 $X(\mu_1)$ 表示;如某一指标与处理呈负相关,则用 $X(\mu_2)$ 表示。

1.5 数据处理

使用Excel整理试验数据,利用SPSS和Excel进

行方差分析和作图,多重比较采用LSD法。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同处理对西瓜生长发育的影响

与不施肥CK0处理相比,不同施肥处理西瓜叶片光合色素含量均显著高于不施肥CK0(图1),表明施肥有利于西瓜光合色素的积累,而不同追肥及追肥量处理有不同的表现。首先从不同肥料种类来看,CK1、CK2和AF三种肥料处理均显著高于不施肥处理CK0处理,其中,AF处理较CK1处理叶绿素含量显著增加10.2%,类胡萝卜素含量显著增加8.5%;AF处理较CK2处理叶绿素含量差异不显著,类胡萝卜素含量增加了1.9%。CK2处理叶绿素含量和类胡萝卜素含量均显著高于CK1,表明西瓜叶片光合色素含量可能受到肥料溶解性和海藻酸增效成分共同影响。其次从海藻酸水溶肥不同施用量来看,减施20%海藻酸水溶肥(AF1)和减施40%海藻酸水溶肥(AF2)处理的叶绿素含量和类胡萝卜素含量均显著低于正常海藻水溶肥,且减施40%海藻酸水溶肥(AF2)处理的叶绿素含量和类胡萝卜素含量也显著低于减施20%海藻酸水溶肥(AF1)处理,减

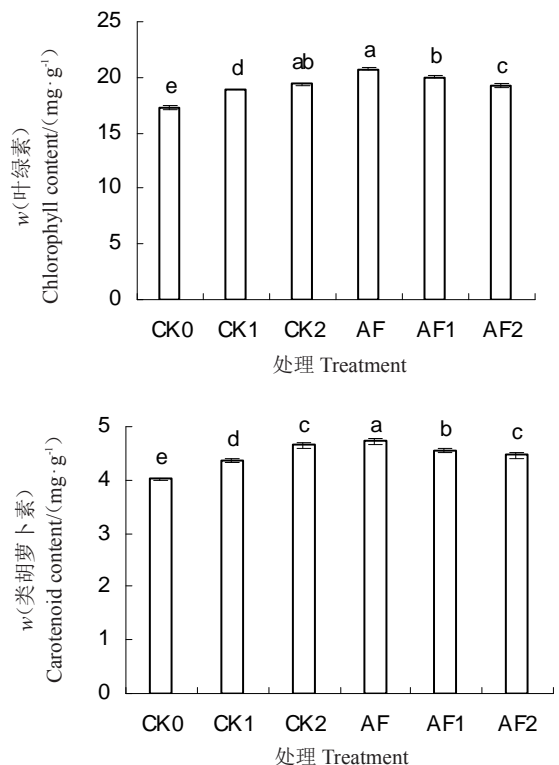


图1 不同处理对西瓜光合色素的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different treatments on photosynthetic pigment of watermelon

施20%海藻酸水溶肥(AF1)处理的类胡萝卜素含量显著高于常规水溶肥,但叶绿素含量无显著差异,表明海藻酸水溶肥及其施用量对西瓜叶片光合色素影响较大。综上所述,海藻酸水溶肥对西瓜叶片光合色素的积累有促进作用,水溶肥对西瓜叶片光合色素的积累作用高于复合肥。

2.2 干物质积累量

土壤中的养分通过植物根系进入植物体,在光合作用下不断的产生同化物,使植物干物质积累量增加,因此不同施肥处理不仅对植物光合色素的合成有影响,同时对西瓜干物质积累量也有影响。

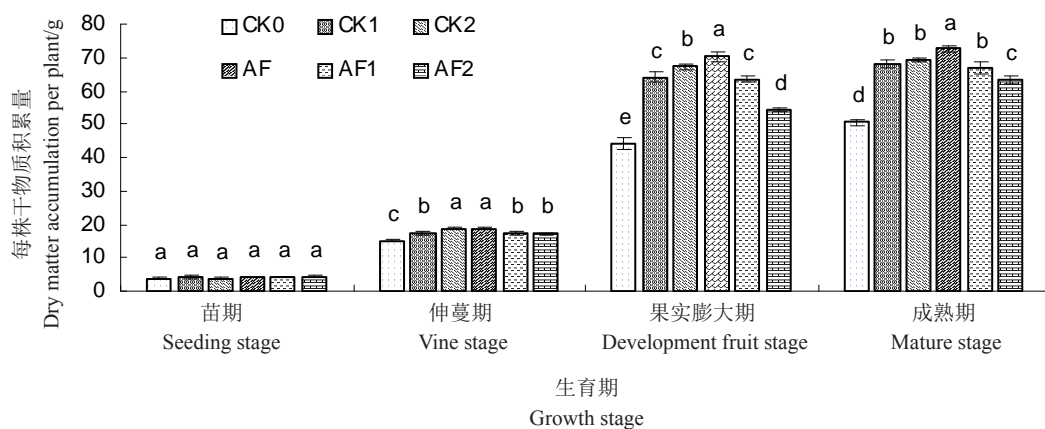


图2 不同处理对西瓜干物质积累量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different treatments on dry matter accumulation of watermelon

显著高于其他4个处理,复合肥(CK1)处理和减施20%海藻酸水溶肥(AF1)无显著差异,表明海藻酸水溶肥在西瓜果实膨大期可以促进干物质的积累。在成熟期,AF处理西瓜干物质的积累最多,显著高于其他5个处理。CK0处理的干物质量最低,显著低于其他5种处理,CK1、CK2、AF1和AF2 4个处理间干物质情况和果实膨大期又稍有不同。常规复合肥(CK1)、水溶肥(CK2)和海藻酸肥减施20%(AF1)三者间差异不显著,但三者均显著高于处理AF2。总的来说,在西瓜果实膨大期,西瓜干物质的积累量受不同肥料种类的影响较大,和施肥量的多少也有关系,在成熟期海藻酸水溶肥对西瓜干物质积累量有明显促进作用。

2.3 不同处理对养分吸收量的影响

不同施肥处理下的西瓜对氮磷钾元素的吸收也表现出了一定的差异(图3)。在氮元素吸收方面,AF处理下西瓜对氮元素吸收量最高,为 $24.6 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{g}^{-1}$,显著高于其他5个处理。常规复合肥(CK1)、水溶

肥(CK2)和海藻酸肥减施20%(AF1)之间无显著差异,均显著高于不施肥(CK0)和海藻酸肥减施40%(AF2)。海藻酸肥(AF)、水溶肥(CK2)、复合肥(CK1)和不施肥(CK0)处理间,氮元素吸收呈逐渐下降趋势。当海藻酸水溶肥施用量下降时,西瓜对氮素的吸收呈逐渐下降趋势。表明海藻酸肥对氮素的吸收有一定的促进作用。

在磷元素的吸收上,西瓜在不同肥料处理下没有表现出显著差异,即使不追肥对西瓜磷元素的吸收也不会产生影响,同时磷元素的含量低于其他两种元素的含量,说明西瓜对磷元素的吸收量较少,基肥中的磷元素就能够满足西瓜对磷元素的需求。

在钾元素方面,海藻酸肥(AF)处理后西瓜内钾元素含量最高,并显著高于CK0、CK1、AF1和AF2处理,而不施肥的(CK0)处理则与CK1、CK2、AF1、AF2处理都没有显著差异,表明西瓜钾元素含量受不同种类肥料及不同施肥量的处理后的影响较小,但受肥料溶性影响较大。

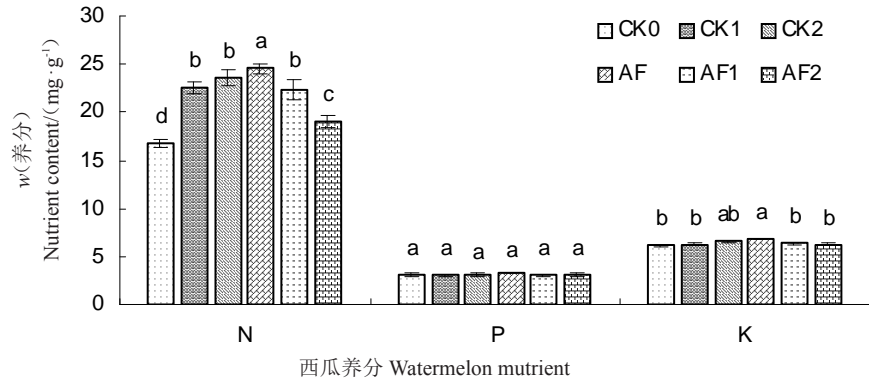


图 3 不同处理对西瓜养分含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different treatments on nutrient content of watermelon

2.4 不同处理对西瓜果实品质的影响

首先从不同种类的追肥上来看,处理海藻酸肥(AF)和海藻酸肥减施20%(AF1)在单瓜质量、产量上无显著差异,但均显著高于其他4个处理(表2)。处理水溶肥(CK2)和复合肥(CK1)的单瓜质量、产量上无显著差异,但均显著高于不施肥的(CK0)和海藻酸肥减施40%(AF2),处理不施肥的(CK0)和海藻酸肥减施40%(AF2)间无显著差异。在皮厚上,6个处理间均无显著差异。处理海藻酸肥(AF)的中心可溶性固形物含量和边部可溶性固形物含量均显著高于其他5个处理,表明处理海藻酸肥(AF)促进糖分积累。从不同海藻酸施用量来看,随着海藻酸水溶肥用量减少,中心可溶性固形物含量和边部可溶性固形物含量均呈逐渐下降趋势,当减施40%时也可和复合肥(CK1)数值相当。以上表明,相同氮磷钾含量的不同肥料在西瓜单果质量、产量、果皮厚度和中边部可溶性固形物含量方面影响较大,海藻酸水溶肥对西瓜单果质量、产量、和中边部可溶性固形物的积累有促进作用。

表 2 不同追肥对西瓜果实品质的影响

Table 2 Effects of different topdressing on fruit quality of watermelon

处理 Treatment	单瓜质量 Fruit mass/kg	666.7 m ² 产量 Yield per 666.7 m ² /kg	皮厚 Pericarp thickness/cm	w(中心可溶性固形物) Central soluble solids content/%	w(边部可溶性固形物) Edge soluble solids content/%
CK0	3.92 c	2 611.76 c	1.17 a	11.1 e	8.5 d
CK1	4.93 b	3 281.60 b	1.18 a	12.1 c	8.7 c
CK2	5.07 b	3 374.40 b	1.16 a	12.2 c	9.0 c
AF	5.55 a	3 694.47 a	1.18 a	12.8 a	10.1 a
AF1	5.41 a	3 604.37 a	1.18 a	12.6 b	9.7 b
AF2	4.13 c	2 753.40 c	1.17 a	12.0 d	8.8 c

2.5 不同施肥处理的综合评价

2.5.1 主成分分析 主成分分析是利用降维(线性变换)的思想,在损失很少信息的前期下将多个指标通过线性组合转化为少数几个不相关综合指标的一种多元统计分析方法,其目的是通过数据降维以排除众多信息共存中相互重叠的信息,简化后的指标要尽可能多地反映原来指标的主要信息而不丢失信息。对6个处理的13个指标进行主成分分析,计算其特征值的方差贡献率和累积贡献率,并根据累积贡献率≥70.0%的原则提取主成分个数,本研究共取得3个主成分Y1、Y2、Y3(表3、表4),其对应的方差贡献率分别为72.30%、11.12%和7.77%,以上3个主成分的累积贡献率为91.18%,基本包含了所测指标的全部信息。

表 3 各因子载荷矩阵

Table 3 Loading matrix of each component

指标 Index	主成分 Principal components		
	Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)
叶绿素 Chlorophyll	0.96	0.14	0.12
类胡萝卜素 Carotenoids	0.95	-0.14	0.09
干物质量1 Dry matter content 1	0.32	0.75	0.43
干物质量2 Dry matter content 2	0.93	-0.25	-0.02
干物质量3 Dry matter content 3	0.95	-0.13	-0.22
干物质量4 Dry matter content 4	0.95	-0.01	-0.12
N含量 N content	0.94	-0.17	-0.26
P含量 P content	0.65	-0.18	0.60
K含量 K content	0.90	-0.21	0.31
单瓜质量 Fruit mass	0.92	-0.01	-0.33
皮厚 Pericarp thickness	0.37	0.77	-0.31
中心可溶性固形物含量 Central soluble solids content	0.98	0.15	-0.08
边部可溶性固形物含量 Edge soluble solids content	0.85	0.19	0.09

表4 主成分分析结果

Table 4 Results of principal components analysis

主成分 Principal components	特征值 Given value	方差贡献率 Contribution ratio/%	累计贡献率 Cumulative contribution ratio/%
Y(1)	9.40	72.30	72.30
Y(2)	1.45	11.12	83.42
Y(3)	1.01	7.77	91.18

表5 各处理综合指标值 Y (r)、隶属函数值 μ (R) 和综合评价值 DTable 5 Each treatment of composite index Y (r), membership function μ (R) and composite evaluation value D

处理 Treatment	主成分因子得分 Principal component factor score			隶属函数值 Subordinate function values			综合得分 Comprehensive score	排名 Ranking
	Y(1)	Y(2)	Y(3)	μ (1)	μ (2)	μ (3)		
CK0	-4.62	-0.50	-0.67	0.00	0.28	0.44	0.07	6
CK1	1.11	-1.38	0.50	0.81	0.00	0.92	0.72	4
CK2	2.45	0.29	-1.76	1.00	0.53	0.00	0.86	2
AF	2.08	1.74	0.58	0.95	1.00	0.95	0.95	1
AF1	2.09	-1.06	0.70	0.95	0.10	1.00	0.85	3
AF2	-3.11	0.92	0.65	0.21	0.74	0.98	0.34	5

施肥)。

3 讨论

本试验中,西瓜叶片光合色素含量在不同施肥处理后相比不施肥CK0处理均出现了不同程度的提高,说明施肥能影响西瓜光合色素的积累,海藻酸水溶肥处理较复合肥处理在光合色素含量积累上提升显著,而水溶肥较海藻酸水溶肥和复合肥处理均无显著差异,说明海藻酸水溶肥对光合色素含量的提升可能是海藻酸及肥料溶解性两方面共同作用的结果,在苹果和葡萄上的研究也表明水肥一体化有利于果实品质的提高^[15],而海藻酸的促进作用可能与海藻酸水溶肥中含有萜类、多糖类、甜菜碱和蛋白类植物生长调节物质有关^[16]。虽然海藻酸水溶肥提高了叶片光合色素的含量,但在海藻酸水溶肥处理后的西瓜在干物质积累方面并没有显著高于追施复合肥和水溶肥,只在减施40%海藻酸水溶肥后,西瓜的干物质积累量没有显著低于复合肥及水溶肥处理。这可能是由于计算西瓜干物质积累量没有包含果实的干物质质量。在西瓜产量方面,减施20%海藻酸水溶肥与复合肥和水溶肥相比,减肥稳产效果明显,这与海藻酸肥在水稻和小麦上的研究结果相似^[13-14],其中海藻酸成分对作物产量的具体作用还有待进一步研究。

海藻酸中的成分能活化土壤氮素和磷素^[4-5],从

2.5.2 隶属函数分析 根据主成分分析,各特征值大小代表各综合指标对总遗传方差贡献的大小,特征向量表示各性状对综合指标贡献的大小。根据隶属函数平均值的大小对6个处理进行排序(表5),结果表明,由好到差依次为:AF(海藻酸水溶肥)、CK2(水溶肥)、AF1(海藻酸水溶肥减施20%)、CK1(复合肥)、AF2(海藻酸水溶肥减施40%)、CK0(不

而提高养分利用率。本次试验中施用海藻酸水溶肥的西瓜植株在磷素吸收上没有显著差异,这与梨和小麦上的研究结果一致^[12,14],但水稻和玉米的研究结果表明海藻酸肥促进了作物磷素的吸收^[17-18],这可能和不同植物的需肥特性有关。减施海藻酸水溶肥相比复合肥和水溶肥,在氮磷钾三种养分上也没有显著的下降,同时海藻酸水溶肥减施40%时,肥料偏生产力显著高于其他4个施肥处理,黄继川等^[13]也发现减量施肥能提高氮肥和磷肥的吸收量和偏生产力。总体来看,海藻酸水溶肥减施20%相比复合肥和水溶肥处理能够更好地实现稳产,但相比全量海藻酸水溶肥处理中的氮元素和钾元素还有提高的空间,因此施用海藻酸水溶肥在西瓜栽培中减肥、增效的应用中具有较好的前景。

海藻类物质肥料能够提高果实可溶性固形物含量,降低石细胞数量,提升果实品质^[19-20],本研究也得到了类似的结论,施用海藻酸水溶肥提高了西瓜果实折光糖含量,果实边糖含量显著高于普通施肥处理,这可能是由于海藻酸水溶肥在土壤中调节了土壤理化性质,促进了植物根系养分吸收,从而促进养分的积累^[17,21]。此外当海藻酸水溶肥减施40%时,西瓜果实边糖含量下降,而果实心糖未发生显著下降,说明减施化肥对西瓜果实边糖含量的影响大于中心糖含量,在梨的研究中也得到了相似的结果^[12]。总的来看,海藻酸水溶肥能够促进果实品质

的提升,可减施肥料的同时不影响果实品质的海藻酸水溶肥的适宜减施量为20%。

4 结 论

西瓜田间追施水溶肥和海藻酸水溶肥与普通化肥相比对西瓜长势有明显促进作用,在减施20%海藻酸水溶肥条件下也能够保证稳定的产量,表明西瓜追施海藻酸水溶肥有明显的减肥稳产作用。海藻酸水溶肥能提升氮肥、钾肥吸收效率,相比复合肥和化肥减施40%海藻酸水溶肥仍能保证氮磷钾元素的吸收效率。在果实品质方面,海藻酸水溶肥能促进果实品质的提升,但施肥量的减少对西瓜果实品质的影响显著。总体上,追施水溶肥、海藻酸水溶肥和海藻酸水溶肥减施20%能保证西瓜稳定的产量与果实品质。

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