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茬口和施肥量对小麦产量及品质的影响

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摘要:为明确茬口和施肥量对小麦产量及品质的影响,通过田间试验,设置玉米大豆间作(MS)、玉米单作(M)、大豆单作(S)3个茬口和不施肥(NF)、减量20%施肥(RF)、常量施肥(CF)3个施肥水平,分析了不同处理下小麦产量及品质的差异。结果表明,施肥极显著提升了小麦产量,其中MRF处理产量最高,达 $6\,322.82\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$,与SRF处理($5\,860.32\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$)无显著差异,且较两个茬口对应的不施肥处理分别提高190.7%和105.1%;同一施肥水平下,单作茬口产量普遍高于间作茬口,SNF处理的产量较MSNF处理提高61.37%。产量构成中,穗数受茬口与施肥互作影响显著,单作茬口的穗数高于间作茬口;穗粒数受施肥量极显著调控,RF的穗粒数普遍高于CF。MRF处理下粒长、粒宽等籽粒形态性状的表现最佳,但与SRF处理无显著差异。营养品质方面,施肥显著提升籽粒蛋白质与湿面筋含量,施肥条件下MS、M、S茬口的籽粒蛋白质含量较不施肥分别增加3.69~4.88、2.21~2.26和3.83~3.93个百分点,湿面筋含量分别增加10.23~12.58、5.64~5.69和9.09~9.53个百分点。糊化特性受茬口与施肥量协同调控,RF处理部分糊化指标最优,其中SRF处理的峰值粘度($1\,338.33\text{ cP}$)、终值粘度($1\,633.33\text{ cP}$)分别较SCF处理显著提高14.6%、4.8%;流变学特性上,间作茬口优势明显,MSRF处理稳定时间(2.30 min)、质量指数(45.55)高于其他组合,而大豆茬口的吸水率(59.00%~61.30%)与玉米茬口无显著差异。本试验条件下,大豆单作茬口配施减量20%肥料,既能实现小麦高产,又可保障籽粒蛋白质、湿面筋含量,同时优化面粉糊化特性,是小麦绿色高产优质生产的最优栽培组合。

关键词:小麦;茬口;施肥量;产量;品质

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Effects of Different Crop Stubble and Fertilizer Application Rates on Wheat Yield and Quality

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Abstract: To clarify the effects of crop stubble and fertilizer application on wheat yield and quality, field experiments were conducted with three crop stubble types of maize-soybean intercropping (MS), maize monoculture (M), and soybean monoculture (S), as well as three fertilization levels: no fertilization (NF), 20% reduced fertilization (RF), and conventional fertilization (CF). The differences in wheat yield and quality under different treatments were analyzed. The results showed that fertilization significantly increased wheat yield, with the MRF treatment having the highest yield of $6\,322.82\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$, which was not significantly different from the SRF treatment ($5\,860.32\text{ kg}\cdot\text{hm}^{-2}$), and increased by 190.7% and 105.1% respectively compared to the unfertilized treatment for the two crops. At the same fertilization level, the yield of monoculture crop was generally higher than that of inter-

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cropping crop, and the yield of SNF treatment was 61.37% higher than that of MSNF treatment. In terms of yield components, the number of spikes was significantly affected by the interaction between crop stubble and fertilization. The number of spikes in monoculturecrop stubble was higher than that in intercropping crop stubble, and the number of grains per spike was only significantly regulated by fertilization. The number of grains per spike in RF was generally higher than that in CF. MRF treatment showed the best performance in grain morphology traits such as grain length and width, but there was no significant difference compared to SRF treatment. In terms of nutritional quality, fertilization significantly improved the protein and wet gluten content of grains. Under fertilization conditions, the protein content of grains from MS, M, S crops increased by 3.69–4.88, 2.21–2.26 and 3.83–3.93 percentage points, respectively, compared to no fertilization. The wet gluten content increased by 10.23–12.58, 5.64–5.69 and 9.09–9.53 percentage points, respectively. The gelatinization characteristics are synergistically regulated by crop stubble and fertilization, and the gelatinization index of RF is the best. Among them, the peak viscosity(1 338.33 cP) and final viscosity(1 633.33 cP) of SRF treatment are significantly increased by 14.6% and 4.8%, respectively compared to SCF treatment. In terms of rheological properties, intercropping has a significant advantage, with MSRF treatment having longer stability time(2.30 min) and higher quality index(45.55) than other combinations. However, the water absorption rate of soybean stubble(59.00%–61.30%) was not significantly different from that of maize crop. Under the present experimental conditions, soybean monoculture with a 20% reduction in fertilization can achieve high wheat yield, ensuring grain protein and wet gluten content, and optimizing flour gelatinization characteristics, which is the optimal cultivation combination for green, high-yield, and high-quality wheat production.

Keywords: Wheat; Stubble type; Fertilizer application; Yield; Quality

小麦是中国主要粮食作物之一,在全国农业生产和经济发展中占重要地位,其高产和优质一直备受关注。施肥是粮食增产的重要途径,但肥料的高投入易造成资源浪费和环境污染^[1-2]。因此,在保证小麦高产优质的前提下,科学合理施肥是促进中国农业绿色高效可持续生产的重要需求。

玉米重茬会带来土壤板结、持水能力下降等问题,使后茬小麦生产能力下降。豆科作物具有生物固氮优势,其茬口有效肥力较高,能提高后茬作物的产量及品质^[3],并促进氮素有效利用,降低肥料投入^[4]。研究表明,施氮显著影响小麦维管束结构,促进维管束发育和籽粒干物质积累,进而实现增产^[5]。秸秆还田配合减量施肥能显著提高冬小麦-夏大豆周年产量和经济效益,同时减少温室气体排放^[6]。秸秆还田下长期小麦-大豆轮作能显著改善土壤质量,进而提高产量^[7]。对比小麦-玉米、小麦-花生、小麦-大豆三种种植模式发现,小麦-大豆模式下小麦产量最高^[8]。有研究认为,小麦籽粒中蛋白质和湿面筋含量随施氮量和土壤含氮量的增加而增加^[9],施氮有助于提升小麦的面团稳定时间和质量指数^[10]。由此可见,调

节茬口和施肥量,尤其是引入大豆茬口,对于小麦高产优质高效生产具有积极意义。

目前,有关茬口和施肥对小麦产量影响的研究多为短期试验,在小麦品质方面多集中于施氮量对蛋白质含量的影响,对加工品质的分析较少。本研究基于长期定位试验,通过测定不同茬口和施肥量组合下小麦产量、品质的变化,探究秸秆还田下茬口和施肥量对产量及品质的影响,旨在确定最优的茬口和施肥量组合,为关中平原地区小麦提质增效生产提供建议。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验点概况

本研究基于西北农林科技大学北校区(34°17'N,108°07'E)2010年开始的长期定位试验,于2023—2024年进行田间调查。试验期间月降水量及平均气温如图1所示。试验前耕层土壤有机碳含量 14.27 g·kg⁻¹,全氮含量 0.70 g·kg⁻¹,碱解氮含量 32.72 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷含量 12.08 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾含量 145.65 mg·kg⁻¹。

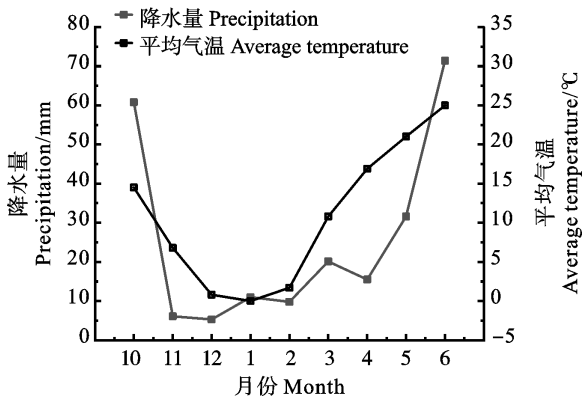


图 1 试验期间降水量和平均气温
Fig. 1 Precipitation and average temperature during the experimental period

1.2 试验设计

试验采用二因素裂区设计:主区为玉米单作(M)、大豆单作(S)、玉米大豆间作(MS) 3 个茬口,前茬作物收获后秸秆全量还田;副区为施肥量,设置 3 个施肥水平,即不施肥(NF)、常量施肥(CF)、减量施肥(RF,较 CF 减施肥 20%)。每个处理 3 次重复,小区面积 104 m² (13 m×8 m)。试验中夏季作物与冬小麦施肥量见表 1。试验以尿素(46%N)为氮肥,以磷酸二铵(16%N、44%P₂O₅)为磷肥。小麦肥料播种前均匀撒施后旋耕,大豆肥料定苗后施入,玉米肥料则在拔节期进行一次追施,间作施肥按玉米带和大豆带与单作保持一致。病虫害防治、灌水等田间管理与当地大田一致。试验供试玉米品种为郑单 958,采用机械条播,播量 42 kg·hm⁻²,2023 年 6 月 10 日播种,9 月 30 日收获;大豆品种为中黄 13,播量 60 kg·hm⁻²,2023 年 6 月 10 日播种,10 月 7 日收获;间作处理下玉米、大豆的播量及播种、收获时间与单作一致。冬小麦品种为西农 889,采用机械条播,播量 210 kg·hm⁻²,于夏季作物收获后播种,2024 年 6 月 6 日收获。

1.3 测定项目及方法

1.3.1 产量及其构成因素测定

小麦收获期在每个小区随机取 3 个 1 m² 样方,统计穗数、穗粒数,然后风干脱粒,测定产量、千粒重。

1.3.2 籽粒形态性状和品质测定

收获期测产后将籽粒风干并分成两部分,一部分使用自动考种及千粒重分析系统(SC-G)测定粒长、粒宽等形态性状,使用近红外分析仪(DA7250)测定籽粒湿面筋、粗蛋白等营养指标;另一部分磨

表 1 夏季作物及冬小麦施肥量

Table 1 Fertilization rates for summer crops and winter wheat

茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer level	N/ (kg·hm ⁻²)	P ₂ O ₅ / (kg·hm ⁻²)
M	CF	200	140
	RF	160	112
	NF	0	0
S	CF	50	70
	RF	40	56
	NF	0	0
MS	CF	250	210
	RF	200	168
	NF	0	0
W	CF	200	140
	RF	160	112
	NF	0	0

M:单作玉米;S:单作大豆;MS:玉米∥大豆;W:冬小麦;NF:不施肥;RF:减量施肥;CF:常量施肥。

M: Monoculture maize; S: Monoculture soybean; MS: Maize-soybean intercropping; W: Winter wheat; NF: No fertilization; RF: Reduced fertilization; CF: Conventional fertilization.

粉并过 60 目筛,使用波通公司快速粘度分析仪(RVA 4500)测定面粉糊化特性,使用波通公司微型粉质仪(Micro-doughLAB 2800)测定面粉流变学特性。

1.4 数据处理

采用 Microsoft Excel 2019 软件整理数据,用 SPSS 25.0 进行统计分析,用 Duncan 法进行多重比较,使用 Origin 2024 软件作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 茬口和施肥量对小麦产量及产量构成的影响

施肥量对小麦产量、穗数和穗粒数均有极显著影响,茬口对穗数影响极显著,茬口与施肥互作对穗数和千粒重有显著效应(表 2)。与不施肥相比,施肥可提高穗数;单作茬口的穗数高于间作茬口;不同处理间千粒重整体差异较小。产量在单作茬口下以减量施肥最大,间作茬口下以常量施肥最大。在同一施肥水平下,除玉米茬常量施肥外,大豆和玉米单作茬口的产量均高于间作茬口,但均未达到显著水平。大豆茬口下,常量施肥、减量施肥、不施肥的产量分别比间作茬口增加 7.41%、16.17%和 61.37%;玉米茬口下,减量施肥、不施肥小麦产量分别比间作茬口增加 25.33%和 22.83%。同一茬口小麦产量在常量施肥和减量施肥间无显著差异,但显著高于不施肥。这说明单作茬口和适量施肥有利于小麦高产。

2.2 茬口和施肥量对小麦籽粒形态性状和品质的影响

2.2.1 籽粒形态性状

施肥量对小麦籽粒长宽比和粒宽影响极显著,茬口对籽粒形态无显著影响,施肥与茬口互作仅对籽粒周长影响显著(表 3)。大豆茬口下,减量

施肥与常量施肥的小麦粒宽显著低于不施肥。玉米茬在常规施肥和减量施肥条件下的小麦籽粒长宽比无显著差异,且均低于同一施肥量的大豆茬和间作茬,而籽粒周长、粒长和粒宽高于同一施肥量下的大豆茬和间作茬,说明玉米茬配合适量施肥有利于籽粒形态性状的改善。

表 2 茬口、施肥水平对小麦产量及构成因素的影响
Table 2 Effects of crop stubble, fertilizer application on wheat yield and yield components

茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer application	穗数 Spike number/(10 ⁴ · hm ⁻²)	穗粒数 Grains per spike	千粒重 1 000-grain weight/g	产量 Yield/(kg · hm ⁻²)
MS	NF	222.67±9.45d	20.37±8.48c	40.01±4.60b	1 770.59±600.38b
	CF	422.00±27.50b	31.29±1.20ab	40.18±2.29ab	5 331.27±818.95a
	RF	391.33±26.86b	32.92±4.60a	39.10±1.97b	5 044.77±883.72a
M	NF	233.33±3.06cd	23.94±7.36abc	39.06±1.78b	2 174.77±640.61b
	CF	426.00±4.20b	29.10±2.22abc	41.00±2.78ab	5 056.54±321.06a
	RF	509.33±70.55a	29.31±7.72abc	41.49±0.70ab	6 322.82±231.17a
S	NF	292.67±11.02c	22.07±4.98bc	44.56±2.23a	2 857.22±494.55b
	CF	515.33±55.47a	27.77±1.33abc	40.14±0.86ab	5 726.41±405.25a
	RF	460.00±39.04ab	33.48±3.05a	38.05±1.65b	5 860.32±772.22a
F 值 F value	C	9.35**	0.04	0.56	1.40
	F	86.55**	8.39**	1.12	34.19**
	C×F	3.32*	0.60	2.95*	0.60

C: 茬口; F: 施肥水平。同列数值后不同字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。*: $P<0.05$; **: $P<0.01$ 。下表同。
C: Crop stubble; F: Fertilizer application. Different letters after the values within the same columns indicate significant differences among treatments at 0.05 level. *: $P<0.05$; **: $P<0.01$. The same in tables 3–6.

表 3 茬口、施肥水平对小麦籽粒形态性状的影响
Table 3 Effects of crop stubble, fertilizer application on physical properties of wheat grains

茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer application	周长 Perimeter/mm	长宽比 Aspect ratio	粒长 Length/mm	粒宽 Width/mm
MS	NF	15.85±0.91b	1.94±0.01d	5.82±0.45ab	3.04±0.22ab
	CF	15.93±0.47b	2.23±0.10a	5.85±0.36ab	2.69±0.27cd
	RF	15.83±0.37b	2.13±0.11ab	5.85±0.20ab	2.80±0.21bcd
M	NF	16.09±0.37ab	2.01±0.15bcd	5.92±0.13ab	2.99±0.20abc
	CF	16.04±0.50ab	2.06±0.06bcd	5.86±0.13ab	2.90±0.14abcd
	RF	16.38±0.28ab	2.07±0.06bcd	6.08±0.11a	2.97±0.12abcd
S	NF	16.83±0.38a	1.96±0.07cd	6.16±0.10a	3.19±0.15a
	CF	15.72±0.18b	2.10±0.04abc	5.75±0.06ab	2.78±0.07bcd
	RF	15.51±0.37b	2.13±0.06ab	5.58±0.19b	2.67±0.04d
F 值 F value	C	0.99	0.98	1.00	1.17
	F	1.82	11.30**	1.28	8.63**
	C×F	2.98*	1.99	2.74	2.07

2.2.2 籽粒营养品质

由表 4 可知,施肥水平极显著影响小麦籽粒蛋白质和湿面筋含量。三种茬口下,籽粒蛋白质含量和湿面筋含量均表现为常量施肥>减量施肥>不施肥,但常量施肥与减量施肥的差异不显著。与不施肥相比,施肥处理下玉米大豆间作、玉米单

作、大豆单作茬口的蛋白质含量增幅分别为 3.69~4.88、2.21~2.26 和 3.83~3.93 个百分点,湿面筋含量增幅分别为 10.23~12.58、5.64~5.69 和 9.09~9.53 个百分点,说明施肥水平对间作茬口下小麦籽粒蛋白质和湿面筋含量影响最大。不同茬口间蛋白质和湿面筋含量差异不显著。

表 4 茬口、施肥水平对籽粒营养品质的影响			
Table 4 Effects of crop stubble, fertilizer application on the nutritional quality of grains			
茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer application	蛋白质含量 Protein content/%	湿面筋含量 Wet gluten content/%
MS	NF	9.94±0.70b	19.13±1.11b
	CF	14.82±0.40a	31.71±0.54a
	RF	13.63±0.77a	29.36±2.18a
M	NF	11.59±2.13b	23.68±4.29b
	CF	13.85±0.63a	29.37±1.28a
	RF	13.80±0.53a	29.32±1.93a
S	NF	10.51±1.99b	21.10±5.03b
	CF	14.44±0.50a	30.63±1.19a
	RF	14.34±0.32a	30.19±1.37a
F 值 F value	C	0.21	0.20
	F	30.61**	35.91**
	C×F	1.25	1.47

表 5 茬口、施肥水平对小麦面粉糊化特性的影响								
Table 5 Effects of crop stubble, fertilizer application on wheat flour gelatinization characteristics								
茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer application	峰值粘度 Peak viscosity/cP	谷值粘度 Trough viscosity/cP	降落值 Breakdown/cP	终值黏度 Final viscosity/cP	回生值 Setback/cP	糊化时间 Pasting time/min	糊化温度 Pasting temperature/℃
MS	NF	1 044.33±30.29e	553.33±18.50f	491.00±47.84ab	1 280.00±3.00e	726.67±15.50cd	5.24±0.04a	70.92±0.03a
	CF	1 095.33±34.15d	646.00±10.00e	449.33±24.42bcd	1 382.33±7.37d	736.33±6.66cd	4.20±0.00c	70.97±0.03a
	RF	1 263.00±23.43b	755.67±7.02c	507.33±17.79a	1 541.33±5.51b	785.67±3.51ab	4.11±0.03d	70.88±0.83a
M	NF	1 069.33±9.29de	689.33±9.87d	380.00±3.61ef	1 362.67±5.51d	673.33±14.98e	4.42±0.04b	70.18±0.78ab
	CF	1 104.33±45.79d	751.67±9.02c	352.67±53.13f	1 493.33±42.19c	741.67±50.14cd	3.85±0.04e	69.85±0.48ab
	RF	1 231.67±9.29b	829.67±11.37b	402.00±5.57def	1 659.00±9.64a	829.33±20.55a	3.89±0.03e	69.58±0.40b
S	NF	1 092.33±14.19d	650.67±16.44e	441.67±27.79bcd	1 367.67±44.56d	717.00±37.16d	4.38±0.10b	70.40±1.24ab
	CF	1 167.33±14.19c	748.00±23.30c	419.33±14.36cde	1 558.00±8.54b	810.00±15.62a	3.80±0.07e	70.42±0.46ab
	RF	1 338.33±32.59a	868.00±11.27a	470.33±37.54abc	1 633.33±18.82a	765.33±16.01bc	3.80±0.00e	70.95±0.83a
F 值 F value	C	17.74**	169.65**	26.64**	76.57**	1.19	299.30**	5.66*
	F	149.89**	406.84**	6.72**	345.95**	30.09**	667.23**	0.04
	C×F	1.99	6.48**	0.09	5.02**	8.42**	37.36**	0.60

2.2.4 流变学特性

由表 6 可知,茬口和施肥水平及其交互作用均对吸水率、形成时间和峰值能量影响极显著,对其余指标无显著影响。

在相同茬口下,多数常量施肥和减量施肥的流变学特性无显著差异。与不施肥相比,常量施肥和减量施肥的吸水率、形成时间、峰值能量和质量指数显著提高,稳定时间和耐搅拌指数下降,减量施肥的弱化值显著低于不施肥,但常量施肥与二者均

2.2.3 糊化特性

由表 5 可以看出,小麦面粉的峰值粘度、谷值粘度、终值粘度、降落值和糊化时间极显著受茬口和施肥水平的影响,二者互作对谷值粘度、终值粘度、回生值和糊化时间也有极显著影响,糊化温度仅受茬口显著影响。

在相同茬口下,与不施肥相比,常量施肥和减量施肥的峰值粘度、谷值粘度、终值粘度、回生值显著提高;与常量施肥相比,除糊化时间和糊化温度外,减量施肥的其余糊化指标显著上升。在同一施肥水平下,与大豆和玉米茬相比,间作茬口的降落值、糊化时间、糊化温度显著提高;与玉米茬口相比,大豆茬口的峰值粘度、降落值、糊化温度显著提高,而糊化时间显著下降。综合茬口和施肥水平,大豆茬口在减量施肥条件下有较好的糊化特性。

无显著差异,不同施肥水平之间峰值带宽无显著差异。

在相同施肥水平下,面粉的吸水率整体上表现为玉米茬和间作茬高于大豆茬,间作茬的形成时间、峰值能量和质量指数显著高于大豆茬,但与玉米茬无显著差异,稳定时间高于大豆茬和玉米茬,而弱化值、耐搅拌指数和峰值带宽表现为大豆茬显著高于间作茬,其中弱化值和耐搅拌指数玉米茬与间作茬和大豆茬的差异均不显著,峰值带宽玉米茬与间作茬均低于大豆茬。

表 6 茬口、施肥水平对小麦面粉流变学特性的影响

Table 6 Effects of crop stubble, fertilizer application on the rheological properties of wheat flour

茬口 Crop stubble	施肥水平 Fertilizer application	吸水率 Water absorption rate/%	形成时间 Development time/min	稳定时间 Stability time/min	弱化值 Degree of softening/FU	耐搅拌指数 Mixing tolerance index/FU	峰值能量 Peak energy/(Wh · kg ⁻¹)	峰值带宽 Peak bandwidth/FU	粉质质量指数 Farinograph quality number
MS	NF	55.50±0.71e	1.65±0.35c	2.55±0.07a	177.40±38.89ab	134.95±35.28ab	2.35±0.78b	57.50±3.54ab	35.10±8.91ab
	CF	62.50±0.42a	2.85±0.21a	2.10±0.71ab	179.90±7.07ab	95.00±14.14b	3.60±0.14a	52.50±3.53b	39.85±3.32ab
	RF	60.00±0.00bcd	2.80±0.14a	2.30±0.14ab	129.95±21.14b	92.50±17.68b	3.70±0.14a	55.00±0.00ab	45.55±5.87a
M	NF	58.23±0.87d	2.47±0.15ab	2.33±0.15ab	201.57±30.55a	126.63±12.53ab	3.43±0.06a	55.00±5.00ab	31.60±6.20ab
	CF	61.10±0.14ab	2.45±0.07ab	1.85±0.21ab	147.45±31.75ab	112.50±3.54ab	3.05±0.07a	52.50±3.53b	40.60±4.10ab
	RF	60.50±0.00bc	2.60±0.10ab	1.80±0.10b	186.57±14.43ab	121.60±18.87ab	3.40±0.10a	58.33±2.89ab	35.10±4.27ab
S	NF	55.30±0.71e	1.25±0.21c	1.90±0.14ab	209.90±42.43a	154.95±42.36a	1.70±0.00c	60.00±21.21ab	28.30±9.62b
	CF	59.00±1.41cd	2.30±0.14b	1.80±0.14b	201.40±33.23a	126.95±18.31ab	3.45±0.07a	72.50±3.54a	33.55±5.59ab
	RF	61.30±0.71ab	2.50±0.14ab	1.80±0.28b	169.90±7.07ab	107.50±17.68ab	3.20±0.00a	57.50±3.54ab	38.80±3.96ab
F 值 F value	C	7.19 *	13.36 * *	4.45 *	2.16	1.46	6.11 *	2.38	1.94
	F	74.25 * *	36.02 * *	2.88	1.87	3.20	21.53 * *	0.17	2.56
	C×F	10.57 * *	10.39 * *	0.51	1.39	0.60	9.21 * *	1.45	0.56

3 讨论

3.1 茬口和施肥量对小麦产量特征的影响

氮素是植物生长需要的重要元素之一,不同的前茬作物会影响土壤氮素供应能力和作物氮素吸收,进而影响产量及构成因素。朱员正等^[11]分析了不同施氮量下大豆和玉米茬口对冬小麦产量及构成因素的影响,结果表明,大豆茬口的穗数、穗粒数、千粒重、产量均高于玉米茬口。李筠等^[12]对比了旱茬麦和稻茬麦产量,发现旱茬小麦穗数和穗粒数较高,且两种茬口下小麦产量与施氮量均呈二次函数关系。因此,根据不同茬口合理施用肥料是实现小麦增产的有效途径。本研究中,穗数显著受茬口的影响,与前人的研究结果相似。崔欢虎等^[13]研究表明,前茬作物为大豆时,后茬小麦千粒重最高,这与本研究的结果一致。Kumar 等^[14]研究认为,大豆茬能显著提高小麦产量,而在本研究中茬口对小麦产量的影响不显著,说明前茬作物是大豆、玉米或二者间作都适合冬小麦种植。豆科植物除具有固氮效果外,还能为后茬作物提供氮素支持^[15]。施氮量对小麦产量及其构成有明显影响^[16],施氮量在一定范围内对产量有促进作用,但当施氮量过高时增产效应减弱甚至降低^[17-18]。陈远学等^[19]分析了不同施氮量下小麦/玉米/大豆套作体系的产量变化,结果显示,小麦的推荐施氮量为 120 kg · hm⁻²。宋亚娜等^[20]研究得出,施氮量为 225 kg · hm⁻² 时不

同间作体系均有产量优势。本试验中,相同茬口下,减量施肥的小麦产量显著高于不施肥,同时与常量施肥无显著差异,与前人研究结果一致^[21-22]。据此,在实际生产中,应根据不同茬口进行合理的氮肥运筹,避免造成资源浪费和环境污染。

3.2 茬口和施肥量对小麦品质的影响

籽粒形态性状可影响小麦磨粉品质与加工特性。李浩杰等^[23]研究发现,增加施氮量会影响籽粒 A、B 型淀粉粒的比例,可能导致籽粒形态不规则。本研究中,施肥量极显著影响籽粒的长宽比和宽度,这可能是由于适量的氮肥能提高籽粒灌浆速率,进而影响籽粒大小^[24]。施用氮肥可以改善小麦籽粒营养品质,适量减少氮肥对小麦营养指标的影响不显著^[25]。孟维伟等^[26]对比不同施氮量下小麦籽粒品质,认为蛋白质含量与施氮量呈正相关。赵广才等^[27]也认为,小麦籽粒蛋白质和湿面筋含量受施氮量的显著影响。本研究中,施肥显著提高了籽粒蛋白质和湿面筋含量,各茬口之间差异较小,这与前人的研究结果一致。

在食品加工行业中,小麦淀粉的糊化特性和流变学特性是决定产品品质的重要因素。研究表明,增加施氮量能改善小麦淀粉的糊化特性^[23],但氮肥过量施用会对其产生不利影响^[28]。姚海坡等^[29]研究发现,施氮量为 180 kg · hm⁻² 时小麦面粉品质明显改善。本研究中,不施肥条件下小麦面粉的糊化指标较低,而减量施肥的各指标较常量施肥显著升高,说明减量施肥的糊化特性

优于常量施肥,这与前人的研究结果相似。不同茬口相比,大豆茬口的部分糊化特性优于其他茬口,这可能与大豆的固氮作用有关。面团流变学特性是决定小麦品质的综合指标^[30]。有试验结果显示,适量减氮在不影响其他品质指标的同时可以延长面团稳定时间^[31]。在合适的施氮范围内,增施氮肥可以改善品质,但当施氮量超过一定范围时,会使部分品质参数下降^[29]。本研究中,减量施肥和常量施肥的流变学特性差异不显著,质量指数均高于不施肥,说明施肥能改善面粉品质,且适当减氮不会影响面粉的品质,这与前人的结果一致。

4 结论

与常量施肥比较,减量施肥在不显著影响品质的基础上可以提高产量;不同茬口比较,单作茬口提高了小麦产量,改善了面粉的糊化特性,与间作茬口相比籽粒蛋白质和湿面筋含量无显著差异。大豆茬小麦在减量20%施肥条件下具有较高的产量和蛋白质、湿面筋含量,糊化特性优于其他组合,多数面团流变学特性与其他处理没有显著差异,是较优的茬口和施肥量组合。

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