

增密减氮提高夏玉米产量和氮素利用效率

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摘要: 【目的】适宜密植是获得高产的关键栽培因子, 氮肥高效施用是农业绿色可持续发展的重要环节。探讨不同密度和施氮量组合对夏玉米产量及氮素吸收利用的影响, 以期为夏玉米的高产高效栽培提供理论与技术支持。【方法】本研究以‘江玉 877’为供试品种, 在江苏省宿迁市、盐城市和扬州市 3 个试验点进行试验, 设置 60000 株/hm² (D1)、82500 株/hm² (D2) 2 个种植密度及不施氮 (N0)、常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² (N1)、常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² (N2)、缓释肥一次性基施 N 225 kg/hm² (N3) 4 个施氮方式。研究夏玉米产量、干物质及氮素积累与分配、氮素利用率对不同密度和施氮方式组合的响应。【结果】不同种植密度条件下, 4 个施氮方式对夏玉米产量及氮素吸收利用具有显著影响。相同施氮量下, 2 个种植密度单株籽粒产量表现为 D2 < D1, 但群体产量表现为 D2 > D1。D1 种植密度下, N1 和 N3 的平均群体产量比 N2 分别提高 11.3% 和 10.9%, D2 种植密度下比 N2 分别提高 7.4% 和 9.0%, 且相同密度条件下 N1 和 N3 的群体产量差异不显著。宿迁点 D2N3 的群体产量 (9214 kg/hm²) 在所有处理中最高。群体氮素积累量和转运量 D2 高于 D1。D1 种植密度下, N3 和 N1 处理的群体干物质和氮素积累总量差异不显著, 均显著高于 N2 处理; D2 种植密度下 N3 处理的群体干物质积累总量显著高于 N1 处理, 群体氮素积累总量差异不显著。各施氮处理的玉米收益在 D2 种植密度下均显著高于 D1 种植密度下, D2N3 组合在所有处理中收益最高。【结论】综合 3 个试验点产量与氮素吸收利用的结果, 在 82500 株/hm² 种植密度下结合缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² 一次性基施, 可协同提高江苏省夏玉米产量和氮素利用率, 同时降低生产成本, 提高玉米种植收益。

关键词: 夏玉米; 密度; 缓释肥; 产量; 氮素利用率

Increasing planting density and decreasing nitrogen rate increase yield and nitrogen use efficiency of summer maize

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Abstract: 【Objectives】Efficient and reasonable application of nitrogen (N) is vital for high yield and green development of agriculture. Suitable plant density and N application rate in summer maize production were studied to provide theoretical and technical support of high-productivity and high-efficiency cultivation in summer maize. 【Methods】Field experiments were conducted in Suqian, Yancheng, and Yangzhou, Jiangsu Province, using maize cultivar of Jiangyu 877 as the tested material. The treatments including two planting densities of 60000 plants/hm² (D1) and 82500 plants/hm² (D2), and four N modes of zero N (N0), N 300 kg/hm² of conventional urea (N1), N 225 kg/hm² of conventional urea (N2), and N 225 kg/hm² of slow-release fertilizer (N3). The yield, accumulation and distribution of dry matter and N, and N use efficiency in response to

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interactions of plant densities and N modes were investigated. **【 Results 】** Planting densities and N rates significantly affect the yield and N absorption and utilization of summer maize. At the same N rate, single plant yield was higher at D1 than that at D2, while the population yield was higher at D2. In comparison with N2, the average population yields of N1 and N3 were increased by 11.3% and 10.9% under D1, and by 7.4% and 9.0% under D2, respectively. The population yields of N1 and N3 were similar under D1 and D2. The population yield of D2N3 in Suqian achieved 9214 kg/hm², which was the highest among all treatments. The N accumulation and translocation for population were higher at D2 than those at D1. The total accumulation of dry matter and N of N3 at D1 were similar to those of N1, and both were higher than those of N2. At D2, the total dry matter accumulation in N3 was higher than that in N1, but N accumulation of N3 was similar to that of N1. The profit of different N treatments under D2 was higher than that under D1, and D2N3 got the highest profit among all the treatments. **【 Conclusions 】** Based on the yield and nitrogen absorption and utilization in the three sites, plant density of 82500 plants/hm² with slow-released fertilizer of N 225 kg/hm² can improve the grain yield and N use efficiency, reduce the production cost, and increase profit of summer maize in Jiangsu Province.

Key words: summer maize; density; slow-release fertilizer; yield; nitrogen use efficiency

玉米是我国第一大粮食作物,对于保障国家粮食安全至关重要。现阶段玉米生产目标已经由产量为主向高产、优质、绿色、高效、生态、安全等多目标协同发展,增产与提高劳动生产率和资源利用效率并重^[1]。玉米需肥量高,充足的养分供给是玉米增产的重要途径^[2-4],但盲目追求高产而过度施肥不仅会浪费资源,降低肥效,而且会劣化土壤和污染环境^[5-6]。《国家质量兴农战略规划(2018—2022年)》中明确提出加快农业绿色发展,推进化肥减量增效行动,提高主要农作物化肥利用率。研究表明,适量施氮能够显著提高玉米产量,过低或过高施氮易同步降低产量和氮素利用率^[7]。合理的施氮量及施氮方式是提高玉米单产、减少资源浪费、提高氮素利用率的有效途径之一^[8-10]。因此,氮素精准高效施用受到广泛关注^[11-12]。目前限制我国玉米产量的重要因素是种植密度偏低,适度增密是玉米增产的重要途径之一^[13-14]。曹胜彪等^[15]研究表明,玉米的群体产量和氮素利用率均随密度增加先升后降。随着密度增加,单株对空间和养分的竞争愈加激烈,单株产量显著降低^[16]。

Yan 等^[17]研究表明,相同施氮量下适度增密可以提高产量及氮素利用率,适宜施氮量下种植密度过高会降低玉米对土壤养分的吸收利用能力,从而降低产量及氮素利用率。Shi 等^[18]研究发现增密条件下适宜的施氮量能够显著降低玉米倒伏风险,提高产量。Xu 等^[19]研究表明,华北平原玉米种植密度由 67500 株/hm² 增加到 90000 株/hm²,施氮量由 360 kg/hm² 降至 180 kg/hm² 的优化施氮模式下,可实现高产高效并减少温室气体排放。密肥互作可充分发

挥群体增产潜力,使养分供需平衡,实现高产高效目标。前人关于密度与施氮量互作对玉米产量影响的研究较多,但主要集中于普通肥料与密度互作,关于缓释肥等新型肥料与密度互作对夏玉米产量和氮素吸收利用影响的报道较少。近年来,缓释肥作为新型长效肥料为探索玉米高效生产提供了新的方向和思路。大量研究表明,缓释肥的养分释放与作物吸收基本同步,可实现高产高效节本生态协同^[10,20-22]。

江苏省处于南方丘陵玉米区与黄淮海玉米区交界,属亚热带向温带过渡的湿润季风气候。前期调查发现^[23],限制江苏省玉米产量和效率提升的因素有种植方式不适宜、密度较低、种植成本较大(江苏省经济比较发达,劳动力成本较高)等,为实现玉米的轻简化施肥,提高经济收益和生态效益,研究夏玉米产量、养分积累与转运和氮素利用率对不同密度和施肥方式(缓释肥和常规肥)的响应,阐明增密减氮对江苏省夏玉米产量和氮素利用的影响,以期江苏省夏玉米的高产高效绿色轻简栽培提供技术支撑。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验点概况与试验设计

本试验于 2018 年在江苏省宿迁市、盐城市、扬州市 3 个试验点进行,3 个地点的基础地力状况见表 1。选用江苏省大面积推广的夏玉米品种‘江玉 877’为试材。

大田条件下采用裂区试验设计,密度为主区,设置 2 个玉米种植密度:60000 株/hm² (D1) 和

82500株/hm²(D2)。施肥方式为副区,设置4个施肥方式:1)不施氮(N0);2)常规肥施氮量300kg/hm²,播种时施普通复合肥N(N-P₂O₅-K₂O=15-15-15)75kg/hm²,拔节期追施尿素N225kg/hm²(N1);3)常规肥减量施氮225kg/hm²,播种时施普通复合肥N75kg/hm²,拔节期追施尿素N150kg/hm²(N2);4)缓释肥施氮量225kg/hm²,缓释肥类型为中东绿聚能复合肥(N-P₂O₅-K₂O=27-9-9),播种时一次性基施(N3)。共8个处理,每个处理3次重复,大、小行种植行距分别为80、40cm,小区面积为60m²。

1.2 测定项目及方法

每个处理分别在开花期和成熟期选取长势均匀且具有代表性的植株3株,分茎秆、叶片、苞叶、穗轴和籽粒5部分装袋,放置烘箱内,105℃杀青30min,然后80℃烘干至恒重,称重后磨粉,使用凯氏定氮仪测定植株各器官的全氮含量。

1.3 相关参数计算

产值(元/hm²)=产量(kg/hm²)×玉米单价(元/kg)

农资投入(元/hm²)=种子成本(D1为600元/hm²,D2为750元/hm²)+肥料成本(常规复合肥2.0元/kg,尿素1.80元/kg,缓释肥2.25元/kg)

农机和人工投入(元/hm²)=耕整地(750元/hm²)+播种(750元/hm²)+打药(750元/hm²)+施肥(一次600元/hm²)+收获(750元/hm²)

收益(元/hm²)=产值(元/hm²)-农资投入(元/hm²)-农机和人工投入(元/hm²)

植株群体干物质(氮素)积累总量=成熟期单株干物质(氮素)积累量×成熟期实收株数

干物质(氮素)转运量(kg/hm²)=开花期干物质(氮素)积累量-成熟期干物质(氮素)积累量

干物质(氮素)转运率(%)=干物质(氮素)转运量/开花期干物质(氮素)积累量×100

干物质(氮素)对籽粒贡献率(%)=干物质(氮素)转运量/成熟期籽粒干物质(氮素)积累量×100

收获指数=籽粒干重/地上部分植株干重

氮素回收率(NRE,%)=(施氮区氮素吸收量-不施氮区氮素吸收量)/施氮量×100

氮素偏生产力(NPFP,kg/kg)=施氮区产量/施氮量

氮素农学效率(NAE,kg/kg)=(施氮区产量-不施氮区产量)/施氮量^[10,15]

1.4 统计分析

采用Microsoft Excel 2010处理数据。用DPS 7.05软件统计分析,在0.05水平进行显著性检验(LSD)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 增密减氮对夏玉米产量的影响及经济效益分析

从表2中可以看出,密度、施氮量及其二者互作对夏玉米的千粒重、穗粒数和产量具有显著影响。相同施氮量下D2单株籽粒产量低于D1,但群体产量较高。3个地点N1和N3的平均群体产量在D1密度下分别比N2高11.3%和10.9%,D2密度下分别高7.4%和9.0%,且在相同密度条件下二者之间差异不显著。宿迁点D2N3的群体产量为9214kg/hm²,在所有处理中最高。穗数受施氮量影响不显著,只与种植密度显著相关。千粒重、穗粒数受密度和施氮量单因素及其互作影响显著。各试验点相同氮水平下千粒重和穗粒数在D1下较高;相同密度下,除宿迁点在D2密度下的N1与N3处理穗粒数和盐城点在D1密度下的N1与N3处理千粒重差异显著外,其他N1与N3处理的千粒重和穗粒数相似,且均高于其他处理。

玉米的种植收益主要受产量和前期投入的影响(表3)。2018年,江苏省玉米价格为1.8元/kg,常规复合肥(15-15-15)价格为2.0元/kg,尿素价格为1.8元/kg,缓释肥(含氮量27%)价格为2.25元/kg。在宿迁和扬州,D1、D2种植密度下,N1和N3处理的产值无显著差异且二者显著高于N0和N2,但N1处理前期投入比N3处理高19.2%,导致收益降低了18.0%。3个试验点的数据均表明,D2N3条件下玉

表1 宿迁、盐城和扬州3个试验点基础地力状况

Table 1 Basic soil fertility of Suqian, Yancheng and Yangzhou

试验点 Experiment site	有机质 Organic matter (g/kg)	全氮 Total N (g/kg)	有效磷 Available P (mg/kg)	速效钾 Available K (mg/kg)
宿迁 Suqian	13.1	1.1	15.2	111.8
盐城 Yancheng	16.2	1.0	12.4	81.8
扬州 Yangzhou	19.7	1.2	7.7	73.9

表 2 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米产量及其构成因素的影响

Table 2 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on yield and components of summer maize

试验点 Experiment site (S)	种植密度 Plant density (D)	氮处理 N treatment (N)	穗数 Ears (No./hm ²)	穗粒数 Grain number per ear	千粒重 1000-grain weight (g)	单株产量 Grain yield per plant (g/plant)	群体产量 Population yield (kg/hm ²)
宿迁 Suqian	D1	N0	59525 b	470 bc	248 d	95 e	5658 e
		N1	58120 b	524 a	335 a	143 a	8297 b
		N2	58460 b	488 b	322 b	128 b	7475 c
		N3	58690 b	524 a	333 a	142 a	8335 b
	D2	N0	79625 a	416 e	236 e	80 f	6408 d
		N1	81110 a	463 c	297 c	112 c	9061 a
		N2	80425 a	442 d	289 c	104 d	8352 b
		N3	80460 a	473 b	299 c	115 bc	9214 a
盐城 Yancheng	D1	N0	58420 b	472 c	237 d	91 d	5318 e
		N1	58240 b	515 ab	341 a	143 a	8339 b
		N2	59015 b	504 b	312 bc	128 b	7546 c
		N3	58655 b	524 a	328 b	140 a	8231 b
	D2	N0	79565 a	445 d	207 e	75 e	5942 d
		N1	79605 a	462 cd	295 c	111 c	8853 a
		N2	80710 a	438 d	286 c	102 cd	8261 b
		N3	79985 a	469 c	296 c	113 c	9035 a
扬州 Yangzhou	D1	N0	58295 b	470 d	222 d	85 d	4931 e
		N1	58845 b	523 a	322 a	137 a	8078 b
		N2	58450 b	507 b	298 b	123 b	7190 c
		N3	58540 b	538 a	315 a	138 a	8074 b
	D2	N0	79405 a	421 e	201 e	69 e	5443 d
		N1	80325 a	486 c	263 c	104 c	8368 a
		N2	80195 a	472 d	255 c	98 cd	7861 b
		N3	80915 a	475 cd	269 c	104 c	8440 a
方差分析 ANOVA analysis							
	S		0.5	10.0**	155.0**	161.0**	597.0**
	D		92.0**	64.5**	25.8**	76.8**	23.2**
	N		0.7	141.0**	973.0**	977.0**	518.0**
	S × D		0.2	1.6	5.7**	9.4**	59.7**
	S × N		0.8	1.0	4.9**	5.2**	22.1**
	D × N		1.4	6.5**	33.9**	18.7**	13.3**
	S × D × N		1.0	3.0*	2.0	2.0*	5.0**

注 (Note) : D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 同列数据后不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level; *— $P < 0.05$; **— $P < 0.01$.

表 3 不同种植密度和氮水平处理下夏玉米经济效益分析 (yuan/hm²)

Table 3 Economic benefit analysis of summer maize under different planting densities and nitrogen levels

试验点 Experiment site (S)	种植密度 Plant density (D)	氮处理 N treatment (N)	产值 Output value	农资投入 Seed & chemicals input	农机和人工投入 Agricultural machinery and labor input	收益 Profit
宿迁 Suqian	D1	N0	10184 e	600	3000	6584 d
		N1	14935 b	2005	4200	8730 b
		N2	13455 c	1870	4200	7385 c
		N3	15003 b	2475	3600	8928 b
	D2	N0	11535 d	750	3000	7785 c
		N1	16310 a	2155	4200	9955 a
		N2	15034 b	2020	4200	8814 b
		N3	16585 a	2625	3600	10360 a
盐城 Yancheng	D1	N0	9572 e	600	3000	5972 f
		N1	15011 b	2005	4200	8806 c
		N2	13582 d	1870	4200	7512 d
		N3	14816 c	2475	3600	8741 c
	D2	N0	10696 e	750	3000	6946 e
		N1	15935 ab	2155	4200	9580 b
		N2	14870 bc	2020	4200	8650 c
		N3	16264 a	2625	3600	10039 a
扬州 Yangzhou	D1	N0	8876 e	600	3000	5276 e
		N1	14541 b	2005	4200	8336 b
		N2	12943 c	1870	4200	6873 d
		N3	14533 b	2475	3600	8458 c
	D2	N0	9798 d	750	3000	6048 de
		N1	15062 a	2155	4200	8707 ab
		N2	14151 b	2020	4200	7931 c
		N3	15192 a	2625	3600	8967 a

注 (Note): D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 同列数据后不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 ($P < 0.05$) Values followed by different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level.

米的收益最高。

2.2 增密减氮对夏玉米干物质积累的影响

由图 1 可看出, 3 个地点夏玉米群体干物质积累的变化趋势基本一致, 密度和施氮量对夏玉米群体干物质积累有显著影响。相同氮水平下, D1 密度下干物质积累量低于 D2。D1 密度下, 宿迁、盐城、扬州 3 个地点 N1 和 N3 的干物质积累总量分别比 N2 高 21.6% 和 21.4%、19.4% 和 18.9%、22.2% 和

23.0%; D2 密度下, 宿迁、盐城、扬州 3 个试验点 N1 和 N3 的干物质积累总量分别比 N2 高 18.1% 和 21.0%、15.5% 和 18.4%、25.1% 和 29.2%。

2.3 增密减氮对夏玉米干物质转运的影响

种植密度和施氮量对夏玉米干物质转运有显著影响 (表 4)。3 个地点数据均表明, 两个种植密度处理单株干物质转运量表现为 D2 < D1, 群体干物质转运量表现为 D2 > D1。相同密度下不同氮水平处理

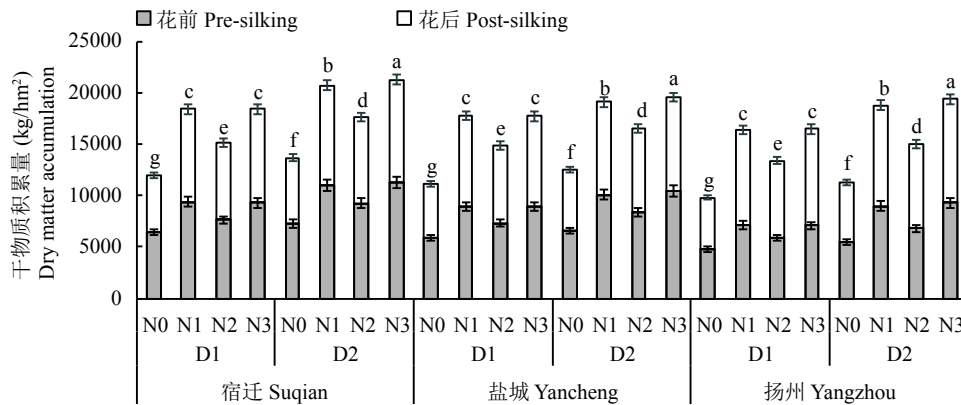


图 1 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米群体干物质积累的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on population dry matter accumulation in summer maize

[注 (Note) : D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 柱上不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Different letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level .]

N1 和 N3 的单株和群体干物质转运量差异不显著, 但均显著高于 N2 (扬州点 D1 群体干物质转运量除外); 干物质转运率及对籽粒贡献率 D2 > D1。相同氮水平下, 收获指数表现为 D2 < D1; 相同密度下, N2 收获指数最高, N1 与 N3 处理差异不显著 (扬州点 D2 除外)。

2.4 增密减氮对夏玉米氮素积累、转运与分配的影响

各处理的花后氮素积累量高于花前氮素积累量 (图 2), 相同密度下, 3 个试验点的数据均表明 N1 和 N3 处理的氮素积累量相似, 但均显著高于

N2; 相同施氮量下, N3 处理的氮素积累量显著高于 N2; 群体氮素积累量各处理下均表现为 D2 > D1; 相同 N 水平下, 群体氮素积累量表现为 D1 < D2。

相同密度下, 随着施氮量增加, 氮素转运量增加 (表 5)。D1 密度下, N1 比 N2 的氮素转运量提高了 21%~28%; D2 密度下, N1 比 N2 的氮素转运量提高 17%~26%。宿迁和盐城 2 个地点的数据表明, D1 密度下, N1 与 N3 的单株、群体氮素转运量差异不显著, 但盐城 N3 的氮素对籽粒贡献率显著高于 N1; D2 密度下, 3 个试验点 N1 与 N3 的群体氮素转

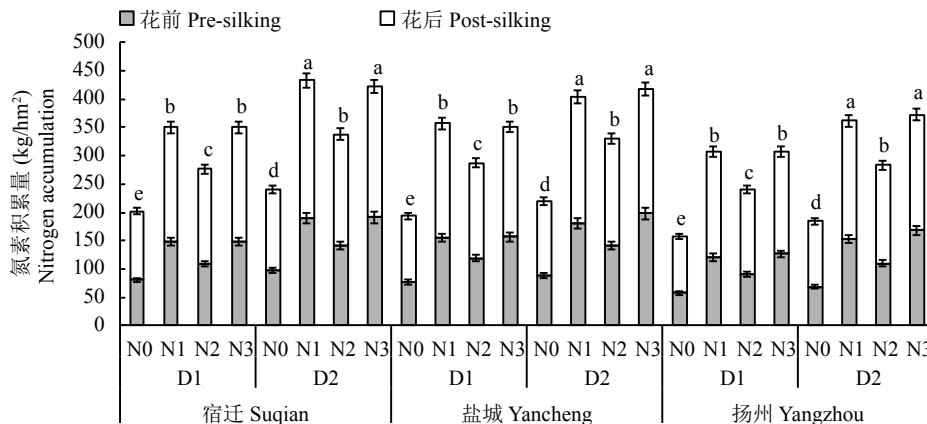


图 2 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米群体氮素积累的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on population N accumulation in summer maize

[注 (Note) : D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 柱上不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Different letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level .]

表 4 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米干物质转运的影响

Table 4 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on dry matter translocation in summer maize

试验点 Experiment site (S)	种植密度 Plant density (D)	氮处理 N level (N)	DMTA (g/plant)	DMTA (kg/hm ²)	DMTR (%)	对籽粒贡献率 (%) Contribution rate to grain	收获指数 Harvest index
宿迁 Suqian	D1	N0	26.4 c	1585 e	24.7 ab	28.0 a	0.473 bc
		N1	34.3 a	2058 c	22.0 cd	24.8 b	0.450 d
		N2	29.4 b	1762 d	23.1 b	23.6 b	0.493 a
		N3	32.7 a	1964 c	21.1 c	23.6 b	0.453 d
	D2	N0	22.6 d	1865 cd	25.6 a	29.1 a	0.468 c
		N1	29.6 b	2445 a	22.3 bc	27.0 ab	0.437 e
		N2	27.4 c	2258 b	24.4 ab	27.0 ab	0.476 b
盐城 Yancheng	D1	N0	24.0 c	1439 d	24.4 ab	27.1 a	0.477 c
		N1	33.1 a	1983 b	22.2 bc	23.8 de	0.469 d
		N2	27.9 b	1676 c	23.0 b	22.2 c	0.507 a
		N3	32.2 a	1932 b	21.6 c	23.5 bc	0.465 de
	D2	N0	20.4 d	1681 c	25.6 a	28.3 a	0.476 c
		N1	27.5 b	2270 a	22.5 bc	25.7 b	0.464 de
		N2	24.1 c	1986 b	23.7 b	24.0 bc	0.500 b
扬州 Yangzhou	D1	N0	19.9 c	1193 d	24.9 a	24.2 b	0.503 c
		N1	26.7 a	1603 b	22.5 bc	19.8 cd	0.493 d
		N2	22.6 b	1358 c	23.0 b	18.9 d	0.536 a
		N3	25.8 a	1550 bc	21.8 c	19.2 d	0.490 d
	D2	N0	16.9 d	1396 c	25.4 a	25.6 a	0.482 e
		N1	25.4 ab	2093 a	23.3 b	25.0 ab	0.446 f
		N2	19.9 c	1638 b	24.1 ab	20.8 c	0.524 b
		N3	25.7 ab	2123 a	22.8 bc	25.2 a	0.435 g
方差分析 ANOVA analysis							
	S		256.0**	260.0**	1.7	105.2**	3.0**
	D		191.0**	549.0**	18.4**	136.0**	420.0**
	N		255.0**	273.0**	60.1**	65.7**	462.0**
	S × D		10.3**	4.5*	0.1	6.0**	815.0**
	S × N		1.0	1.3	0.7	2.1	119.0**
	D × N		1.9	9.9**	0.4	5.5**	32.0**
	S × D × N		2.0	3.0*	0.3	3.0*	26.0**

注 (Note): DMTA—干物质运转量 Dry matter translocation amount, DMTR—干物质运转率 Dry matter translocation rate; D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 同列数据后不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level. *— $P < 0.05$; **— $P < 0.01$.

表 5 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米氮素转运的影响

Table 5 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on N translocation in summer maize

地点 (S) Site	密度 (D) Density	氮处理 (N) N treatment	氮素转运量 (g/plant) N translocation	氮素转运量 (kg/hm ²) N translocation	氮素转运率 (%) N translocation rate	对籽粒贡献率 (%) Contribution rate to grain	
宿迁 Suqian	D1	N0	731 d	43.9 d	54.4 ab	57.6 d	
		N1	1368 a	82.1 b	55.5 a	68.3 bc	
		N2	983 c	59.0 c	54.2 ab	55.0 e	
		N3	1320 a	79.2 b	53.5 b	66.5 c	
	D2	N0	613 e	50.6 cd	52.2 bc	58.0 d	
		N1	1234 b	101.8 a	53.9 ab	73.5 b	
		N2	915 c	75.5 b	53.5 b	62.5 c	
		N3	1190 b	98.2 a	51.4 c	80.4 a	
盐城 Yancheng	D1	N0	649 d	39.0 e	50.4 e	55.3 e	
		N1	1350 ab	81.0 b	52.5 d	71.3 c	
		N2	1026 c	61.6 c	51.9 d	60.1 d	
		N3	1383 a	83.0 b	52.9 d	75.8 b	
	D2	N0	561 e	46.3 d	52.0 d	57.8 de	
		N1	1310 b	108.1 a	59.6 b	79.1 ab	
		N2	1076 c	88.8 b	62.3 a	73.7 bc	
		N3	1370 a	113.1 a	57.0 c	82.5 a	
扬州 Yangzhou	D1	N0	461 d	27.7 e	48.0 d	45.4 f	
		N1	1011 b	60.7 b	50.3 c	55.6 d	
		N2	793 c	47.6 c	52.6 bc	49.2 e	
		N3	1156 a	69.4 b	54.5 b	63.5 c	
	D2	N0	413 d	34.1 d	50.1 c	46.8 ef	
		N1	1054 ab	87.0 a	56.7 ab	72.2 b	
		N2	775 c	64.0 b	58.1 a	56.7 d	
		N3	1119 a	92.4 a	55.0 ab	81.8 a	
	方差分析 ANOVA analysis						
		S		324.0**	312.0**	10.5**	85.2**
	D		36.7**	100.0**	75.0**	158.6**	
	N		148.0**	147.0**	38.2**	199.0**	
	S × D		14.5**	13.6**	54.7**	3.0	
	S × N		12.2**	12.3**	9.3**	5.1**	
	D × N		3.4*	48.2**	14.5**	17.0**	
	S × D × N		2.0	2.0*	3.0**	2.0	

注 (Note): D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm²; 同列数据后不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level. *— $P < 0.05$; **— $P < 0.01$.

运量差异不显著, N1 的转运率高于 N3, 但 N3 的氮素转运量对籽粒贡献率在宿迁和扬州 2 个试验点显

著高于 N1。在宿迁和扬州 2 个试验点数据均表明, 相同密度下 N1 和 N3 处理的单株、群体氮素转运量

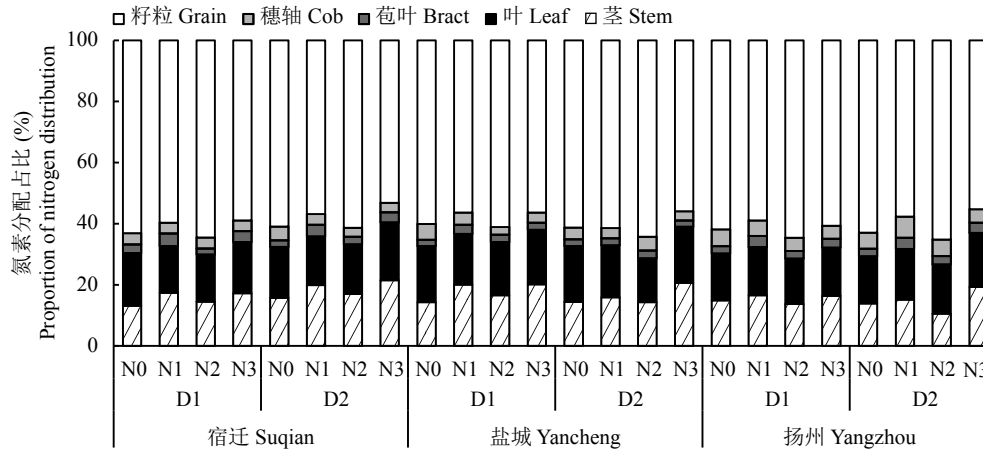


图3 不同种植密度和氮水平对成熟期各器官氮素分配的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on N distribution at maturity in summer maize

[注 (Note): D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm².]

和对籽粒贡献率均显著高于 N2 处理。施氮方式相同时, 氮素籽粒贡献率表现为 D2 > D1。夏玉米成熟期各器官氮素分配中籽粒占比最大 (图 3), 占全株的 50% 以上, 其次是茎秆、叶片部分均占比 10%~20% 左右; 相同密度下, 3 个地点 N2 处理的籽粒氮素含量占比均高于 N1 和 N3 处理。

2.5 增密减氮对夏玉米氮素利用的影响

由表 6 可知, 密度、施氮量及二者互作对夏玉米氮素偏生产力、氮素回收率具有显著影响。相同氮水平时, 氮素偏生产力和氮素回收率均表现为 D2 > D1。同一密度下, 氮素偏生产力整体表现为 N3 > N2 > N1, 差异显著; 氮素回收率整体表现为 N3 > N1 > N2, 氮素农学效率表现为 N1 与 N2 显著低于 N3。

3 讨论

合理密植可以发挥群体优势提高光热资源利用效率, 是获得玉米大面积高产的关键栽培措施^[24-27]。玉米产量形成是单位面积穗数、穗粒数和粒重三者综合作用的最终体现。前人研究表明, 随着密度增加, 玉米的单株产量、干物质积累量和氮素积累量下降, 导致穗粒数减少, 粒重降低, 但通过增大群体总量, 使得群体产量显著提高^[15, 28]。本研究结果表明, 相同氮水平下, 高密度下穗粒数和千粒重均减小, 但由于群体效应的增加大于单株效应的降低, 产量显著增加。但超过一定种植密度后, 玉米群体抗倒伏能力降低、光合能力下降, 穗粒数和粒重过度降低, 导致减产^[29]。因此, 适度密植条件下保持较高的单株生产能力是获得高产的关键。肥料运筹是

调控玉米生长的关键栽培措施之一, 适宜的施氮方式是保证粮食稳产、增产的重要措施^[30-31]。适宜施氮能显著增产, 过低/过高施氮均不利于增产^[7, 15]。本试验中常规肥施氮 300 kg/hm² 的单株、群体产量在两个密度下均高于施氮 225 kg/hm² 处理, 表明常规肥施氮量 300 kg/hm² 处理下能更好地满足夏玉米植株对养分的吸收利用。这与邹成林等^[32]关于常规肥施氮量对玉米产量影响的研究结果一致。与常规施肥方式相比, 缓释肥一次性施用能够显著提高夏玉米产量及氮素利用率^[20, 33-36]。本试验结果也表明, 相同密度条件下缓释肥处理的干物质积累量、产量和氮素利用率均显著高于相同施氮量条件下的常规肥处理; 与常规肥 300 kg/hm² 处理比较, 缓释肥 225 kg/hm² 处理的单株和群体产量均差异不显著。这表明缓释肥适当减量施用能实现高产高效协同, 这与赵斌等^[37-38]在控释氮素上的研究结果一致。本研究结果表明, 适量增加种植密度显著提高了单位面积穗数, 密度由 60000 株/hm² 增加到 82500 株/hm², 所有处理下产量平均增加 8.9%。相同施氮水平下, 缓释肥施用能够显著提高单株和群体的产量, 且氮素利用率显著提高。

协调好氮肥和种植密度的互作关系是提高玉米产量和氮素利用率的有效途径^[39]。国内外生产实践表明, 玉米单产和氮素利用率的提高是一个增密减氮过程^[39-41]。在我国东北春玉米主产区开展的高产高效栽培理论与技术创新研究表明, 增密减氮模式下, 玉米单产和氮素偏生产力均显著高于传统高产栽培模式, 平均增产 16.8%, 氮素偏生产力提高

表 6 不同种植密度和氮水平对夏玉米氮素利用的影响

Table 6 Effects of different planting densities and nitrogen levels on N utilization in summer maize

地点 (S) Site	密度 (D) Density	氮处理 (N) N treatment	偏生产力 (kg/kg) NPPF	农学效率 (kg/kg) NAE	回收率 (%) NRE
宿迁 Suqian	D1	N1	27.7 e	8.8 c	26.9 c
		N2	33.2 c	8.1 d	20.2 d
		N3	37.0 b	11.9 b	36.2 ab
	D2	N1	30.2 d	8.8 c	33.6 b
		N2	37.1 b	8.6 c	24.0 c
		N3	41.0 a	12.5 a	38.5 a
盐城 Yancheng	D1	N1	27.8 e	10.1 c	28.2 c
		N2	33.5 c	9.9 c	22.5 e
		N3	36.6 b	13.0 b	34.3 a
	D2	N1	29.5 d	9.7 c	30.5 b
		N2	36.7 b	10.3 c	25.2 d
		N3	40.2 a	13.8 a	34.0 a
扬州 Yangzhou	D1	N1	26.9 d	10.5 b	28.8 d
		N2	32.0 c	10.0 bc	22.7 e
		N3	35.9 b	14.0 a	34.0 b
	D2	N1	27.9 d	9.8 c	31.1 c
		N2	34.9 b	10.8 b	25.5 d
		N3	37.5 a	13.3 a	39.3 a
方差分析 ANOVA analysis					
	S		610.0**	85.7**	0.9
	D		344.0**	2.0	56.0**
	N		150.0**	464.0**	302.0**
	S × D		101.0**	3.2	0.8
	S × N		10.8**	1.9	1.3
	D × N		114.0**	6.3**	18.3**
	S × D × N		12.0**	6.0	2.0

注 (Note): D1—60000 plants/hm², D2—82500 plants/hm²; N0—不施氮 No N application, N1—常规肥 N 300 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 300 kg/hm², N2—常规肥 N 225 kg/hm² Conventional fertilizer N 225 kg/hm², N3—缓释肥 N 225 kg/hm² Slow-release fertilizer N 225 kg/hm². 同列数据后不同字母表示同一地点不同处理间在 0.05 水平上差异显著 Values followed by different letters in a column indicate significant difference among treatments in the same site at the 0.05 level. **— $P < 0.01$.

31.1%^[42]。Xu 等^[19]发现, 适当增密时减量施氮不仅能够提高产量及氮素利用率, 而且显著减少温室气体排放, 减少污染。适当氮、密互作下, 耐密型玉米营养器官氮素转运量和其对籽粒贡献率均显著增加, 有利于实现产量及氮素利用率的协同提高^[28]。本研究结果表明, 高密度条件下干物质积累量及群体氮素转运量均大于低密度条件下; 等量施氮条件

下, 缓释肥可发挥其后期供氮优势, 促进花后干物质和氮素积累、转运, 提高其对籽粒产量的贡献率, 获得较高的产量和氮素利用率。降低玉米生产成本, 提高生产效益是保障玉米健康发展的重要环节, 在种植密度为 82500 株/hm² 环境下, 缓释肥施氮量 225 kg/hm² 与常规肥施氮量 300 kg/hm² 比较产量差异不显著, 但氮素偏生产力平均提高 35.6%, 氮

素农学效率提高 40.4%, 氮素回收率提高 17.7%, 且种植收益平均增加 2079 元/hm²。因此, 适当增加种植密度结合缓释肥轻简化施用能够保证夏玉米生育后期养分供给, 促进氮素吸收和转运, 在稳产的同时提高氮素利用率, 从而提高效益。

4 结论

增密减氮对夏玉米物质积累与转运、产量及氮素利用率具有显著影响。增密显著降低了千粒重和穗粒数, 造成单株产量减少, 但有效穗数增加为高产奠定了基础。与常规肥栽培模式相比, 缓释肥减量施用可提高群体干物质积累量, 保证生育后期植株对氮素的吸收利用。在江苏省夏玉米实际生产中, 增密减氮模式(密度 82500 株/hm²、基施缓释肥氮 225 kg/hm²) 在确保玉米高产稳产的同时, 可以显著提高氮素利用率, 实现玉米生产绿色高产、节本增效。

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