

干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米生理特性及氮代谢的影响

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摘要:【目的】干旱地区水资源有限, 难以确保作物持续获得水分。本研究创新性地引入了负压灌溉系统, 旨在深入探讨在干旱胁迫下负压灌溉如何影响玉米的生理特性以及氮素代谢过程, 以期干旱地区农业节水灌溉提供技术支撑。【方法】试验在黑龙江八一农垦大学试验基地进行, 共设置了干旱胁迫下负压灌溉-10 kPa (H1)、干旱胁迫下人工浇灌 (H2)、干旱胁迫下负压灌溉-15 kPa (H3) 以及常规浇灌 (CK) 4 个处理, H1 和 H3 处理均在全生育期进行负压灌溉, 测定拔节期、抽雄期、灌浆期、成熟期玉米生长、氮代谢相关指标及产量。【结果】在玉米拔节期至成熟期, CK 处理土壤含水量为田间持水量的 80.0%~90.4%, H1 处理稳定在田间持水量的 49.9%~53.0%, H2 处理为田间持水量的 29.1%~46.8%, H3 处理为田间持水量的 38.6%~41.4%。在拔节期、抽雄期、灌浆期和成熟期, H1 处理株高较 H2 处理分别提高了 64.4%、29.8%、19.5% 和 20.1%。在抽雄期和成熟期, H1 处理茎粗较 CK 处理分别降低了 48.4% 和 49.3%; 拔节期 H1 处理茎粗显著高于 H2 处理, 其余生育时期 H1 与 H2 处理之间无显著差异。在 4 个生育期, H1 处理玉米干物质积累量较 H2 处理分别提高了 20.2%~44.8%; H1 处理氮素吸收量较 H2 处理分别提高了 43.1%~151.9%。在拔节期至成熟期, 玉米硝酸还原酶活性呈逐渐增加趋势, 其中以 H1 处理最高, 比 CK 处理提高 24.8%~99.9%, 比 H2 处理提高 41.6%~427.4%, 比 H3 处理提高 25.8%~94.0%; H1 处理谷氨酸脱氢酶 (GDH) 活性分别比 CK 处理提高 118.9%~156.4%, 比 H2 处理提高 255.4%~293.5%, 比 H3 处理提高了 84.5%~98.4%; H1 处理谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT) 活性比 CK 处理提高 35.8%~81.8%, 比 H2 处理提高 111.9%~194.3%, 比 H3 处理提高了 21.6%~90.9%。在拔节期至成熟期, H1 处理叶片硝态氮含量较 H2 处理提高了 152.3%~296.7%, 较 H3 处理提高了 36.9%~89.4%, 较 CK 处理提高了 62.6%~162.7%; H1 处理氨基酸含量较 H2 处理提高了 39.4%~139.6%, 较 H3 处理提高了 15.2%~87.2%, 较 CK 处理提高了 41.3%~67.8%。在成熟期, CK 与 H1 处理的产量无显著性差异, H1 处理较 H2、H3 处理的产量分别提高了 206.4%、134.7%。【结论】在干旱胁迫下负压灌溉-10 kPa 对玉米的生长具有显著的促进作用, 与干旱胁迫下人工灌溉相比提高了株高、茎粗、干物质积累量和产量, 增强了氮代谢能力, 促进了玉米对氮素的吸收和利用, 进而显著提高了氮吸收量。

关键词: 干旱胁迫; 负压灌溉; 玉米; 氮代谢; 生理特性

The effects of negative pressure irrigation on physiological characteristics and nitrogen metabolism of maize

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Abstract: 【Objectives】In response to the challenge of limited water resources and the difficulty in ensuring a sustainable water supply for crops in arid areas, this study innovatively introduces a negative pressure irrigation system. The aim is to explore in depth how negative pressure irrigation affects the physiological functional

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characteristics and nitrogen metabolism of maize under drought stress, providing new scientific strategies and technical support for agricultural irrigation in arid regions. 【 **Methods** 】 The experiment was conducted at the experimental base of Heilongjiang Bayi Agricultural University in Heilongjiang Province. Four treatments were set up: negative pressure irrigation under drought stress at -10 kPa (H1), artificial irrigation under drought stress (H2), negative pressure irrigation under drought stress at -15 kPa (H3), and conventional watering (CK). Negative pressure irrigation was applied throughout the entire growth period for H1 and H3 treatments to study changes in maize growth, yield, and nitrogen metabolism-related indicators. 【 **Results** 】 During the jointing, heading, filling, maturity stages of maize, the soil moisture content of CK treatment was 80.0% to 90.4% of the field capacity, H1 treatment remained stable at 49.9% to 53.0% of the field capacity, H2 treatment was 29.1% to 46.8% of the field capacity, and H3 treatment was 38.6% to 41.4% of the field capacity. Plant height in H1 increased by 64.4%, 29.8%, 19.5%, and 20.1% compared to H2 plants. During the tasseling and maturation stages, the stem diameter of H1 treatment decreased by 48.4% and 49.3% compared to CK treatment; during the jointing stage, the stem diameter of H1 treatment was significantly higher than that of H2 treatment, while there was no significant difference between H1 and H2 treatments during other growth stages. In the four growth stages, the dry matter accumulation of maize under H1 treatment was increased by 20.2%–44.8% compared with H2 treatment. The nitrogen absorption of H1 treatment was increased by 43.1%–151.9% compared with H2 treatment. From jointing stage to maturity stage, the nitrate reductase activity of maize showed a continuous increase trend, and H1 treatment was the highest, which was 24.8%–99.9% higher than CK treatment, 41.6%–427.4% higher than H2 treatment and 25.8%–94.0% higher than H3 treatment, respectively. Glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) activity of H1 treatment was 118.9%–156.4% higher than that of CK treatment, 255.4%–293.5% higher than that of H2 treatment, and 84.5%–98.4% higher than that of H3 treatment, respectively. The activity of glutamate pyruvate transaminase (GPT) in H1 treatment was increased by 35.8%–81.8% compared with CK treatment, 111.9%–194.3% compared with H2 treatment, and 21.6%–90.9% compared with H3 treatment. From jointing stage to maturity stage, the nitrate nitrogen content of H1 treatment was increased by 152.3% to 296.7% compared with H2 treatment, 36.9% to 89.4% compared with H3 treatment and 62.6% to 162.7% compared with CK treatment. The amino acid content of H1 treatment was increased by 39.4%–139.6% compared with H2 treatment, 15.2%–87.2% compared with H3 treatment and 41.3%–67.8% compared with CK treatment. At the maturity stage, there was no significant difference in yield between CK and H1 treatment, and the yield of H1 treatment was 206.4% and 134.7% higher than that of H2 and H3 treatment, respectively. 【 **Conclusions** 】 Under drought stress, negative pressure irrigation at -10 kPa has a significant positive effect on maize growth. Compared with artificial irrigation under drought stress, it can increase plant height, stem diameter, dry matter accumulation, and yield, enhance nitrogen metabolism, promote nitrogen absorption and utilization in maize, and significantly improve nitrogen uptake.

Key words: drought stress; negative pressure irrigation; maize; nitrogen metabolism; physiological characteristics

玉米作为一种重要的粮食、饲料兼经济作物, 在全球范围内广泛种植和应用^[1]。水分是影响玉米生长发育的重要因素, 在全球气候变暖的背景下, 大部分干旱和半干旱地区存在缺水的问题, 从而导致农业生产灌溉水资源的不足, 难以实现有效灌溉^[2-3], 因此干旱胁迫已成为影响农业生产的因素之一, 探索合理的干旱解决方法具有十分重要的意义。负压灌溉 (一种新型的节水灌溉技术)^[4]为解决干旱胁迫的

一种方式, 其利用土壤毛细管作用, 在灌溉管道中形成负压, 通过吸水装置将水分直接输送到植物根系周围, 具有节水、节肥、增产等优势^[5]。

负压灌溉系统由储水桶、负压控制器、输水管道和渗水设备 4 部分组成^[6], 其中渗水设备为一种特制的陶土管, 当土壤基质势小于供水桶存在势能差时, 储水桶中的水通过输水管道从陶土管渗透到土壤中^[7], 在储水器上可以看到耗水量, 从而记录玉米

生长过程中的水分消耗情况^[8]。在前人研究中, 负压灌溉可以实现玉米按需供水^[9], 进而提高光合能力, 使氧化应激反应降低^[10], 但关于干旱胁迫下玉米生理特性及氮代谢能力的研究较少。

干旱胁迫会抑制玉米的光合作用, 降低叶绿素含量和光合速率, 导致硝酸还原酶活性降低^[11]; 同时玉米干物质积累量减少, 对氮素的吸收和利用能力降低^[12], 在干旱条件下, 负压灌溉通过优化水分供应, 增强了玉米的氮代谢能力, 提升了土壤氮素含量和有效性, 促进了根系对氮素的吸收利用, 改善了植株水分状况, 缓解了干旱对氮代谢的抑制, 并优化了氮代谢过程, 提高了氮素利用效率^[13-14]。干旱对硝酸还原酶活性及氮代谢能力有较大影响, 但这种影响是直接的还是间接的还有待进一步研究。本试验利用负压灌溉系统装置实现在干旱胁迫下持续供给玉米水分, 探索玉米氮吸收及氮代谢变化, 经过分析在干旱胁迫下不同负压供水压力下玉米氮代谢指标的变化, 可选出干旱胁迫下适宜的供水压力, 为负压灌溉的推广应用提供科学依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验于 2023 年 5—10 月在黑龙江八一农垦大学试验基地防雨棚内进行。试验用玉米 (*Zea mays* L.) 品种为‘先玉 335’。玉米栽培方式为桶栽, 栽植桶规格长、宽、高分别为 40、30、42 cm, 每桶装干土量为 33 kg, 供试土壤类型为黑钙土。土壤基本理化性质为 pH 8.2, 有机质 30.7 g/kg, 碱解氮 194.4 mg/kg, 有效磷 34.3 mg/kg, 速效钾 150.1 mg/kg。

1.2 试验设计

根据前期试验结果, 负压灌溉-10 kPa 和-15 kPa 供水压力下土壤含水量分别为田间持水量的 50.0% 和 40.0% 左右, 而玉米生长适宜的土壤含水量为 70%~90%^[5], 因此-10 kPa 和-15 kPa 供水压力属于干旱胁迫下的负压灌溉供水压力。以此为基础, 共设置 4 个处理: H1 为干旱胁迫下负压灌溉-10 kPa 处理; H2 为干旱下人工浇灌, 土壤水分变化区间控制在田间持水量的 30.3%~50.0%; H3 为干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理-15 kPa 处理; CK 为对照, 常规灌溉, 土壤含水量控制在田间持水量的 70%~90%。其中, H1 和 H3 处理全生育期进行负压灌溉; 各处理施肥量均为 N 6.0 g/桶, P₂O₅ 3.0 g/桶, K₂O 4.5 g/桶; 试验所用氮肥为尿素, 含氮 46.0%, 所用磷肥为重过

磷酸钙, P₂O₅ 含量为 46.0%, 所用钾肥为硫酸钾, K₂O 含量为 50.0%。在试验开始时将 3 种肥料混匀作为基肥施用, 试验后期不再追肥。每桶栽植 1 株玉米, 每个处理 12 桶, 共计 48 桶。

1.3 试验取样及测定方法

1.3.1 生理指标取样测定 结合玉米生长特点, 分别在拔节期, 抽雄期, 灌浆期和成熟期取样来测定生理指标, 取样时, 按照叶和根系分别取样, 每个处理 3 次重复。叶片样品为两部分: 一部分用于硝酸还原酶测定, 另一部分直接放入液氮中冷冻, 然后转入-80℃ 的冰箱中保存, 用于测定叶片生理指标。

1.3.2 测定方法 1) 土壤含水量的测定 将盛有新鲜土样的铝盒在分析天平上称重, 准确至 0.01 g。置于已预热至 105℃±2℃ 的烘箱中烘烤 12 h 后, 置于干燥器中冷却至室温, 立即称重。每个处理测定 3 次, 取平均值作为最终结果。

计算公式: 水分 (%)=($m_1 - m_2$)/($m_1 - m_0$)×100

式中, m_0 —干空铝盒质量 (g); m_1 —烘干前铝盒及土样质量 (g); m_2 —烘干后铝盒及土样质量 (g)。

2) 玉米生长指标测定 玉米株高测定: 使用 5 m 钢卷尺 (精度 0.1 cm) 直接测定地表至玉米顶部高度, 精确至 0.1 cm, 每个处理测定 3 株取平均值作为最终结果。

玉米茎粗测定: 利用游标卡尺测定玉米第 2、3、4 节粗度, 取平均值作为最终结果。每个处理测定 3 株玉米。

干物质积累量测定^[15]: 玉米植株在取样时期取样后, 分别按照根系、茎、叶、鞘、苞叶、穗、轴、籽粒等部位分开, 在 105℃ 下杀青 30 min, 然后在 70℃ 下烘干, 直接称重后得到各器官干物质积累量, 累加后得到玉米植株总干物质积累量。

玉米产量及产量构成因素测定: 在成熟期, 直接收集剩余的 3 株玉米穗, 脱粒后测定籽粒含水量, 直接换算为玉米实际产量。同时测定玉米穗行数、穗粒数、行粒数、百粒重、秃尖长度等指标。每个处理取 3 株玉米产量的平均值。

3) 玉米氮代谢相关酶活性测定 硝酸还原酶活性测定采用氨基苯磺酸比色法^[15]。硝酸还原酶活性 [NaNO₂ μg/(g·h)]=[反应液酶催化产生的 NaNO₂ 浓度 (μg/mL)/反应时加入的粗酶液体积 (mL)×提取酶时加入的缓冲液体积 (mL)]/[样品鲜重 (g)×反应时间 (h)]。

使用分光光度法测定谷氨酸脱氢酶 (GDH) 活性

和谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT) 活性^[16]。

硝态氮含量测定采用水杨酸比色法。

可溶性蛋白含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝 G-250 染色法^[17]。

1.4 数据处理方法

数据分析及图表制作使用 Excel 2021 版软件, 差异显著性检验使用 IBM SPSS Statistics V.18 (SPSS Inc., IL, USA) 完成。

2 结果与分析

2.1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对土壤含水量的影响

由图 1 可知, 不同处理的土壤含水量在不同生育期存在较大差异。拔节期至成熟期, CK 处理土壤含水量为田间持水量的 80.0%~90.4%, H1 处理稳定在田间持水量的 49.9%~53.0%, H2 处理为田间持水量的 29.1%~46.8%, H3 处理为田间持水量的 38.6%~41.4%。在拔节期和抽雄期, 4 个处理的土壤含水量均存在显著差异, 而在灌浆期和成熟期 H1 与 H2 处理之间无显著差异, H2 与 H3 处理之间无显著差异, H1 处理显著高于 H3 处理。

2.2 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米生长的影响

2.2.1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米株高的影响 干旱胁迫降低了玉米株高, 但负压灌溉下不同供水压

力与干旱条件下人工浇灌相比, 对株高的影响不同 (图 2)。拔节期至成熟期, H1 处理株高分别较 CK 处理降低了 24.7%、55.7%、21.4%、28.1%; H1 处理较 H2 处理分别提高了 64.4%、29.8%、19.5%、20.1%; 抽雄期至成熟期, H1 处理分别较 H3 处理提高了 27.5%、22.7%、21.9%。这表明 H1 与 H2、H3 处理相比可促进玉米株高增加。

2.2.2 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米茎粗的影响 干旱胁迫下的玉米茎粗在不同生育期表现存在较大差异 (图 3)。在抽雄期和成熟期, H1 处理茎粗较 CK 处理分别显著降低了 48.4%、49.3%; 拔节期 H1 处理茎粗显著高于 H2 处理, 其余生育时期 H1 与 H2 处理之间无显著差异, 表明干旱胁迫下负压灌溉 -10 kPa 处理与 H2 处理相比仅在拔节期能够显著提高玉米茎粗。

2.2.3 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米干物质积累量的影响 由图 4 可知, 干旱胁迫显著降低了玉米的干物质积累量, 拔节期至成熟期, H1 较 CK 处理分别降低了 53.1%、121.0%、86.2%、81.1%, 差异显著; 适宜负压灌溉有利于提高玉米干物质积累量, 其中 H1 较 H2 处理分别提高了 44.8%、32.9%、20.2%、26.7%; H1 较 H3 处理分别提高了 73.2%、55.0%、42.0%、59.2%, 表明 H1 与 H2 和 H3 处理相比能够显著提高玉米干物质积累量。

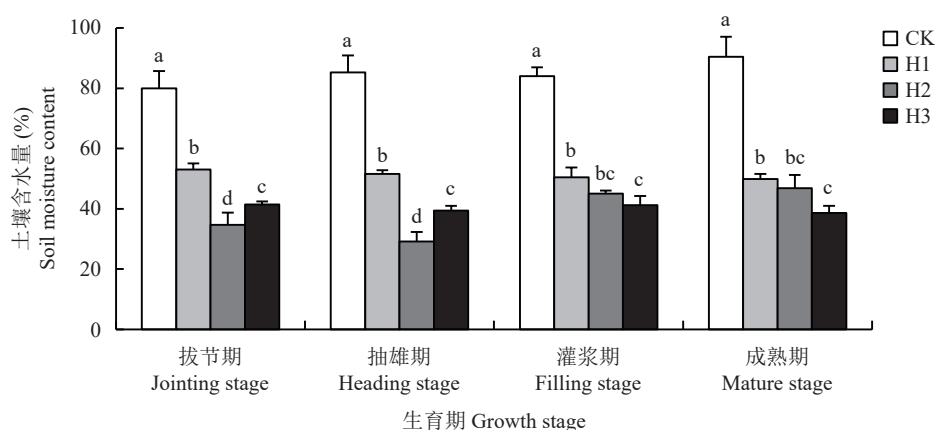


图 1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对土壤含水量的影响

Fig. 1 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on soil moisture content under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$)。土壤含水量为实际含水量占田间持水量的百分比。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P < 0.05$). The soil moisture content is the percentage of actual moisture content to field water holding capacity.

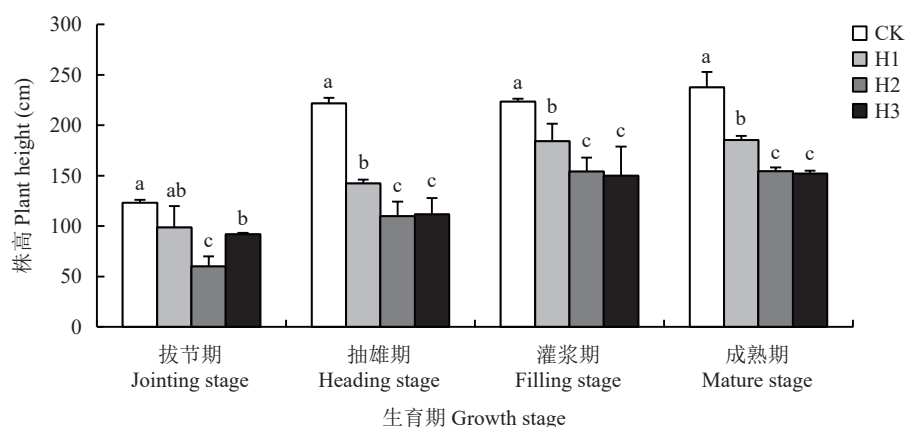


图2 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米株高的影响

Fig. 2 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize plant height under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

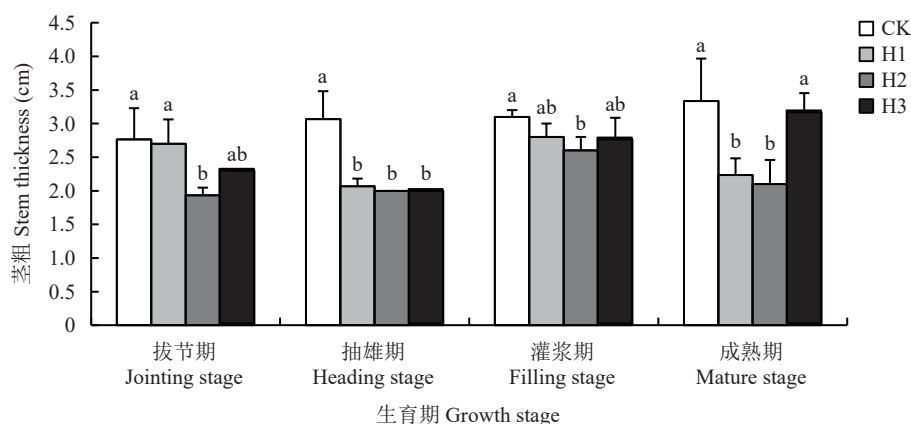


图3 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米茎粗的影响

Fig. 3 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize stem diameter under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

2.3 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氮吸收的影响

由图5可知, 干旱胁迫降低了玉米植株氮吸收量, 其中拔节期至成熟期, H1处理氮吸收量较CK处理分别降低了26.6%、74.8%、52.46%、43.5%。适宜负压灌溉会提高干旱胁迫下玉米氮吸收量, 拔节期至成熟期H1较H2分别提高了151.9%、58.5%、43.1%、72.7%; H1分别较H3处理提高了135.7%、75.7%、56.8%、107.9%, 表明H1对提高玉米氮吸收量效果优于H2和H3处理。

2.4 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氮代谢相关酶活性的影响

2.4.1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米硝酸还原酶活性的影响 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉有利于提高硝酸还原酶活性(图6)。拔节期至成熟期, H1硝酸还原酶活性较CK处理分别提高了29.7%、99.9%、61.2%、24.8%; H1与H2处理相比分别提高了216.9%、427.4%、192.0%、41.6%; H1较H3处理分别提高了54.7%、94.0%、43.9%、25.8%, 表明H1处理提

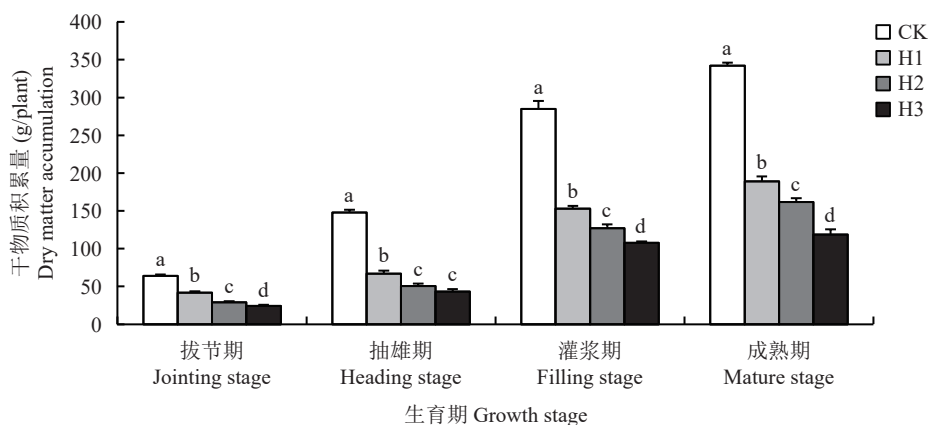


图 4 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米干物质积累量的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of negative pressure irrigation on dry matter accumulation in maize under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

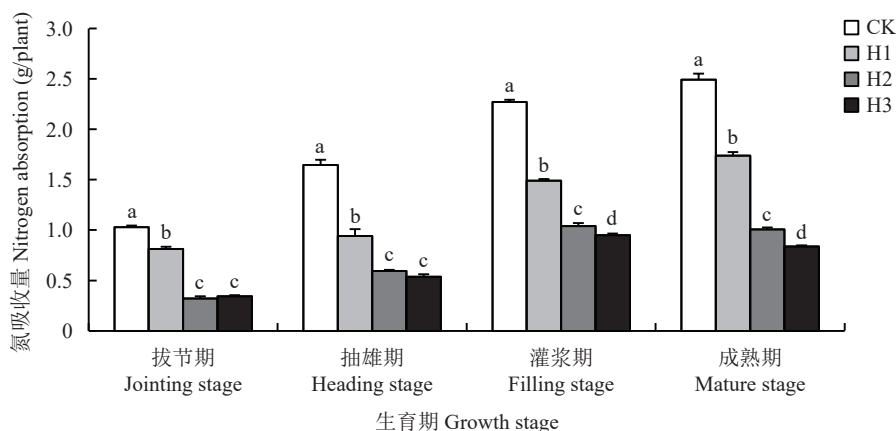


图 5 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氮吸收量的影响

Fig. 5 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize nitrogen absorption under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

高玉米硝酸还原酶活性效果显著优于其他处理。

2.4.2 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米谷氨酸脱氢酶 (GDH) 活性的影响 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉显著提高了玉米叶片内 GDH 活性 (图 7)。拔节期至成熟期, H1 GDH 活性较 CK 处理分别提高了 156.4%、118.9%、133.5%、127.7%; H1 较 H2 处理分别提高了 293.5%、255.4%、285.7%、287.8%; H1 较 H3 处理分别提高了 98.4%、84.5%、90.3%、91.2%; H3 较 H2 处理分别提高了 98.3%、92.7%、102.7%、

102.8%, 表明 H1 处理提高玉米 GDH 活性效果显著优于 H2、H3、CK 处理。

2.4.3 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT) 活性的影响 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉与常规灌溉相比显著提高玉米 GPT 活性 (图 8)。拔节期至成熟期, H1 处理 GPT 活性较 CK 处理分别提高了 53.3%、35.8%、81.8%、74.5%; H1 较 H2 分别提高了 194.3%、111.9%、152.5%、175.0%; H1 较 H3 处理分别提高了 90.9%、39.6%、22.5%、

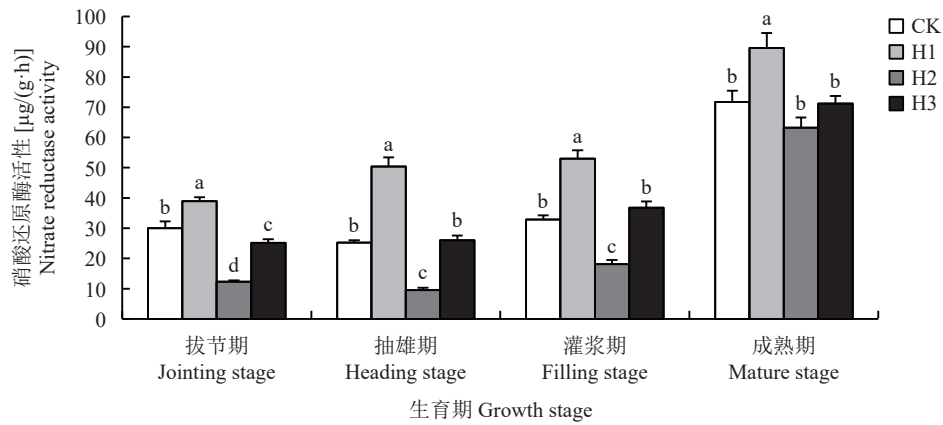


图 6 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米硝酸还原酶活性的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize nitrate reductase activity under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

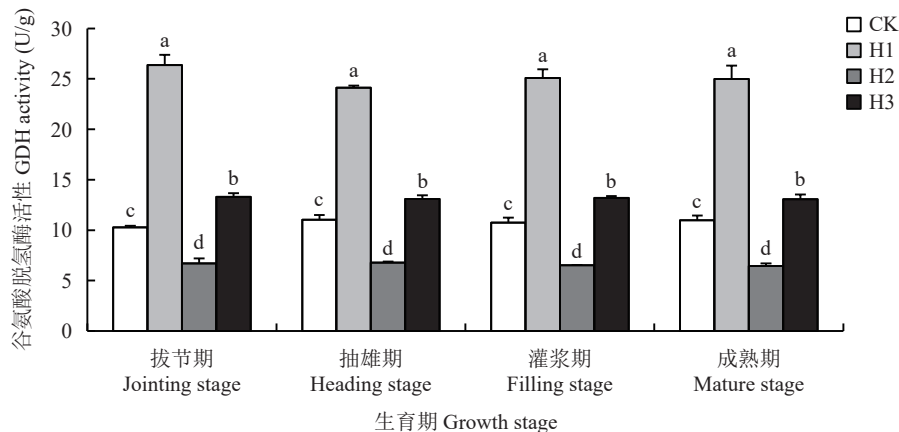


图 7 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米谷氨酸脱氢酶 (GDH) 活性的影响

Fig. 7 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize glutamate dehydrogenase (GDH) activity under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

21.6%; H3 较 H2 处理分别提高了 54.2%、51.7%、106.2%、126.2%，表明 H1 处理提高玉米 GPT 活性效果显著优于 H2、H3 和 CK。

2.5 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米硝态氮含量的影响

由图 9 可知, 拔节期至成熟期, H1 硝态氮含量较 CK 处理分别提高了 62.6%、91.0%、162.7%、93.1%; H1 较 H2 处理分别提高了 238.7%、195.6%、296.7%、152.3%; H1 较 H3 处理分别提高了 89.4%、

52.9%、70.4%、36.9%，表明 H1 处理提高玉米叶片内硝态氮含量效果显著优于 H2、H3 和 CK 处理。

2.6 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氨基酸含量的影响

由图 10 可知, 在拔节期至成熟期, H1 处理氨基酸含量较 CK 处理分别提高了 64.5%、67.2%、41.3%、67.8%; H1 较 H2 处理分别提高了 139.6%、112.2%、42.3%、29.4%，差异显著; H1 较 H3 处理分别提高了 56.3%、59.5%、15.2%、87.2%，表明

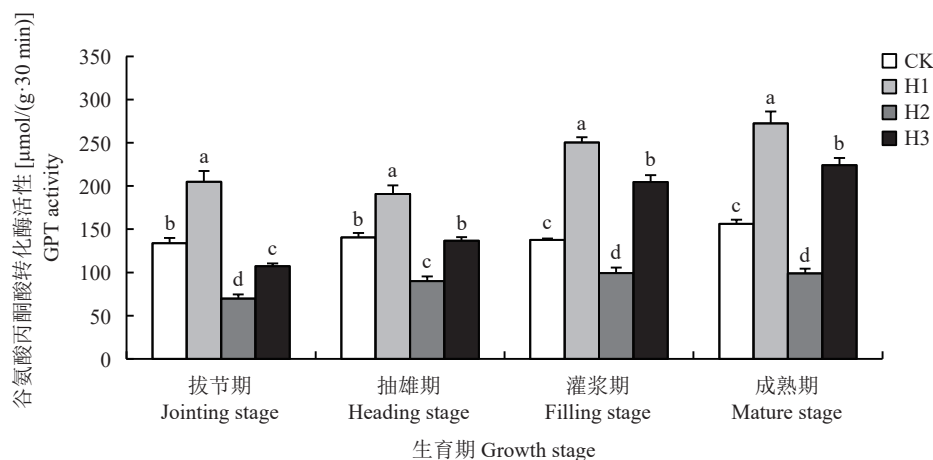


图 8 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT) 活性的影响

Fig. 8 The effects of negative pressure irrigation on maize glutamate pyruvate transaminase (GPT) activity under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

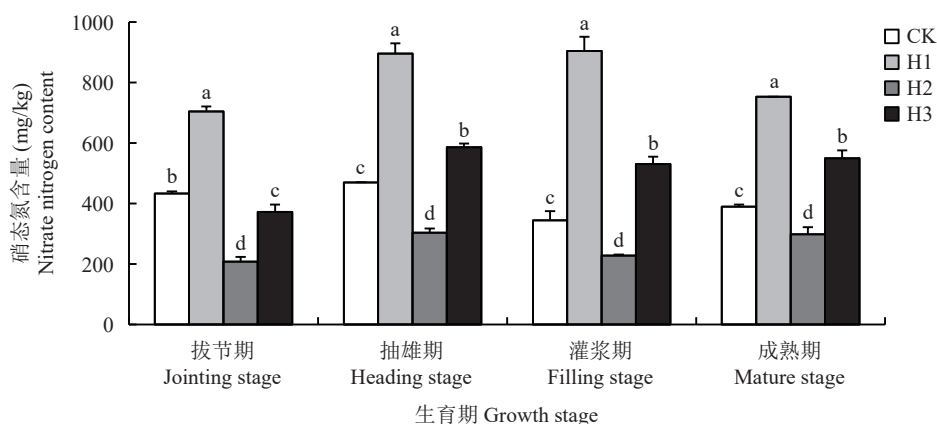


图 9 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米硝态氮含量的影响

Fig. 9 Effects of negative pressure irrigation on nitrate nitrogen content in maize under drought stress

注: CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理; H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-10 kPa; H2—干旱下人工浇灌; H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理, 负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。

Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

H1 处理提高玉米氨基酸含量效果显著优于 CK、H2 和 H3 处理。

2.7 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米产量及相关性状的影响

由表 1 可知, H1 处理玉米产量较 H2、H3 处理分别提高了 206.4%、134.7%; 穗行数 CK 较 H1 处理提高了 31.3%, H1 较 H2、H3 处理分别降低了

6.3%、12.5%; 穗粒数 CK 处理较 H1 提高了 87.3%, H1 较 H2、H3 处理分别提高了 103.6%、48.5%; 行粒数 CK 较 H1 降低了 18.2%, H1 较 H2、H3 处理分别提高了 52.9%、27.9%; 秃尖长度 H1 较 H2、H3 处理分别提高了 16.3%、31.0%。综上分析来看, H1 处理提高玉米产量和改善相关性状效果显著优于 H2 和 H3 处理。

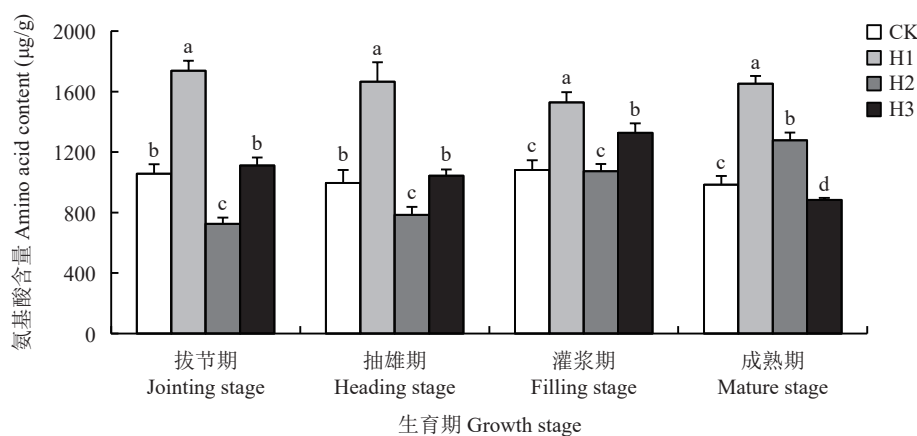


图 10 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氨基酸含量的影响

Fig. 10 Effects of negative pressure irrigation on amino acid content in maize under drought stress

注：CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理；H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理，负压供水压力为-10 kPa；H2—干旱下人工浇灌；H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理，负压供水压力为-15 kPa。柱上不同小写字母表示同一时期不同处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。
Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Different lowercase letters above the bars indicate significant difference among treatments during the same stage ($P<0.05$).

表 1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米产量及相关性状的影响 (2023 年)

Table 1 Yield and related traits of maize under different negative pressure irrigation under drought stress during the mature stage in 2023

处理 Treatment	产量 Yield	穗行数 Rows per ear	穗粒数 Grains per ear	行粒数 Particles per row	百粒重 100-Grain weight	秃尖长度 Bald tip length
CK	177.04±9.26 a	14.00±1.00 a	497.00±22.65 a	22.00±1.00 b	30.59±1.27 a	3.03±0.06 a
H1	172.23±7.60 a	10.67±1.53 b	265.33±17.47 b	26.00±1.00 a	29.63±2.39 a	3.10±0.36 a
H2	56.21±2.76 c	11.33±2.08 ab	130.33±7.51 d	17.00±2.65 c	29.95±1.32 a	2.67±0.15 ab
H3	73.38±6.76 b	12.00±1.00 ab	178.67±9.61 c	20.33±1.53 bc	28.51±0.56 a	2.37±0.15 b

注：CK—常规灌溉无干旱处理；H1—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理，负压供水压力为-10 kPa；H2—干旱下人工浇灌；H3—干旱胁迫下负压灌溉处理，负压供水压力为-15 kPa；表内数据为平均数±标准差。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理之间差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。
Note: CK—Conventional irrigation without drought treatment; H1—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -10 kPa; H2—Artificial irrigation under drought conditions; H3—Negative pressure irrigation treatment under drought stress, with a negative pressure water supply pressure of -15 kPa. Values in the table are shown as mean ± standard deviation. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments ($P<0.05$).

3 讨论

3.1 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对干物质积累和玉米氮吸收的影响

本研究结果表明，在干旱胁迫下负压-10 kPa 灌溉处理玉米的干物质积累量有所增加，这一结果与肖海强等^[18]的研究结果相似，表明负压灌溉有增加干旱胁迫下玉米干物质积累量的作用，这与干旱胁迫下负压灌溉能够保证连续和稳定的水分供应有关，同时负压灌溉也会减少地表水分的蒸发，从而提高水分利用效率，因此有利于促进玉米生长并提高产量，同时这也是负压灌溉-10 kPa 干物质积累量

和产量高于干旱下人工浇灌处理的重要原因^[19]。作物较高的干物质积累量有利于最终产量的提高^[20]，因此提高玉米干物质积累的栽培措施也有利于玉米增产。从本试验结果来看，干旱胁迫下负压灌溉-10 kPa 干物质积累量显著高于 H2 和 H3 处理，这也是 H1 产量高于 H2 和 H3 处理的重要原因。

玉米氮吸收和利用能力高低也与玉米产量相关，负压灌溉可提高植物氮吸收量，从而也有利于增产^[5, 21]。本研究结果表明，在干旱胁迫下适宜负压灌溉处理氮吸收量明显高于干旱下人工浇灌处理，这与张吉立^[5]先前的研究结果相似，分析原因认为这可能与负压灌溉可提高转运蛋白活性有关^[11]。玉米氮

吸收量增加改善了玉米氮营养条件, 从而有利于产量提高^[22]。

3.2 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对玉米氮代谢相关酶活性的影响

硝酸还原酶、谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT)、谷氨酸脱氢酶 (GDH) 是参与植物氮代谢过程的重要酶类, 其活性变化对玉米氮代谢能力有直接影响。本试验结果表明, 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉可以提高这 3 种氮代谢相关酶活性, 同时也提高了硝态氮和氨基酸含量, 这与张吉立等^[11]的结果一致。硝态氮是植物根系吸收的主要氮源, 也是硝酸还原酶的底物, 硝态氮在叶片中的含量变化会起到调节硝酸还原酶活性的作用。玉米叶片内较高的硝态氮含量会显著提高硝酸还原酶活性, 从而提高植物氮还原能力, 促进氨基酸的合成, 有利于玉米对氮的利用^[23]。

GDH 是谷氨酸合成与代谢过程的关键酶, 其活性变化与植物对氮的利用能力高低有关。玉米氮同化过程中会产生大量的 NH_4^+ , 过多的 NH_4^+ 会对植物的生长产生毒害作用。在 NH_4^+ 浓度较高的情况下, GDH 活性升高, 从而促进谷氨酸的合成, 并增加脯氨酸的数量, 从而提高植物的耐逆性, 降低 NH_4^+ 对植物的毒害作用^[24]。本试验结果表明, 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉显著提高了玉米 GDH 的活性, 这对提高玉米氮代谢能力和抵抗干旱胁迫具有重要意义。

转氨基作用是植物体内重要的氮代谢过程, 谷氨酸丙酮酸转氨酶 (GPT) 是植物体内转氨基作用过程的重要酶, 其活性变化会对植物转氨基过程产生影响。本试验结果表明, 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉可以提高玉米 GPT 活性, 从而提高了玉米转氨基作用, 有利于氨基酸的合成, 这也是 H1 氨基酸含量高于 H2 和 H3 的重要原因^[25]。本试验中-10 kPa 处理氮代谢相关酶活性和氨基酸含量显著高于-15 kPa 和干旱下人工浇灌处理, 表明-10 kPa 是本试验中提高干旱胁迫下玉米氮代谢能力的适宜供水压力。

3.3 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉对土壤含水量及玉米产量的影响

本试验中, 负压灌溉-10 kPa 处理和-15 kPa 处理的土壤含水量保持相对稳定, 其中-10 kPa 处理使玉米处于轻度干旱条件, -15 kPa 使玉米处于中度干旱条件, 而 T2 则使玉米在轻度和重度干旱范围内变化, 对照则使玉米始终处于适宜的土壤含水量范围^[26], 因此导致 H1、H2、H3 处理的干物质积累量和产量均低于对照。另外, 尽管本试验中-10 kPa 处理使玉米始终处于轻度干旱胁迫状态, 但是玉米产量-10 kPa 与 CK 之间无显著差异, 这可能与-10 kPa

处理显著提高了玉米氮代谢能力并改善了玉米氮营养状况有关。同时-10 kPa 和 CK 两个处理产量均显著高于-15 kPa 和干旱胁迫下人工浇灌处理, 这一试验结果表明在干旱条件下负压灌溉-10 kPa 缓解玉米干旱胁迫并提高产量的效果明显优于干旱胁迫下人工浇灌处理。

综上所述, 干旱胁迫下负压灌溉可促进玉米生长并提高氮吸收量, 与其在生育期内提高了玉米氮代谢能力直接相关。国内外关于负压灌溉的研究目前仍然处于初步探索阶段, 其装置并不适合于农田中大面积推广应用, 主要原因是负压灌溉系统装置成本太高, 但负压灌溉技术仍然具有广阔的应用前景, 有关负压灌溉技术的理论知识、实践应用都有待进一步研究和探讨。

4 结论

干旱胁迫下负压灌溉可使土壤含水量处于相对稳定状态, 增强了玉米氮代谢能力, 促进玉米对氮的吸收和利用, 有利于玉米生长发育, 提高干物质积累量和产量, 其中-10 kPa 为玉米在持续干旱胁迫下的适宜供水压力。

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