

# 磷钾肥施用策略对稻茬中强筋小麦籽粒产量、品质及养分吸收的影响

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**摘要:**【目的】探究秸秆还田条件下, 磷钾肥用量和施用模式对稻茬中强筋小麦产量与品质的调控效应, 为小麦优质高产栽培提供养分管理技术支撑。【方法】2022—2023 年在江苏省江都区进行小麦田间试验, 种植制度为稻麦轮作, 稻麦秸秆全部还田。以中强筋品种扬麦 39 为材料, 施氮量均为 N 240 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>, 设置磷钾肥全量单施、全量配施、半量配施、基追分施, 以及施用不同类型肥料等 9 个处理, 在开花前、后期, 取样分析氮磷钾含量, 小麦收获后, 调查籽粒产量, 分析营养品质与加工品质及籽粒氮、磷、钾素含量。【结果】与不施磷钾肥对照相比, 所有 8 个磷钾肥处理均不同程度地提高了籽粒产量、品质和氮磷钾积累量, 且不同施肥模式间差异明显。全量磷钾肥 (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 120 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>、K<sub>2</sub>O 120 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>) 基追各半处理的增产幅度最高, 且用单质磷钾肥处理与复合肥处理的增产效果没有显著差异, 分别为 61%、65%; 其次为一次性基施全量磷钾肥, 再次为全量磷肥单独基施和半量磷钾肥配合基施, 全量钾肥基施和半量磷钾肥配合追施的增产效果最低。从品质看, 全量磷钾肥配合基追各半的两个处理, 其籽粒蛋白质、湿面筋、硬度和沉降值均显著高于其他处理, 谷蛋白与醇溶蛋白比值较高, 且复合肥处理的蛋白质含量还显著高于单质磷钾肥全量配合基施。两个全量磷钾肥基追分施处理的花前、花后氮积累量, 花前氮素的转移量, 花前磷钾素的积累量和转移量均高于其他处理, 其次是全量磷钾基施处理, 半量磷钾配合处理促进养分吸收运转的效果低于全量磷处理。一次性基施钾肥能够显著提升钾素积累量。【结论】强筋小麦的优质高产依赖于充足的磷肥供应, 全量磷钾肥一半在播种前基施, 一半在拔节期追施, 最有利于提升小麦氮、磷、钾营养元素的吸收与转运, 并在增加籽粒产量和总蛋白量的同时, 提高谷蛋白和醇溶蛋白比例, 进而提高面粉的湿面筋含量以及面粉硬度、沉降值。同样施肥量和施肥方法下, 复合肥的效果优于单质肥料。

关键词: 中强筋小麦; 磷肥; 钾肥; 产量; 品质

## Effects of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer application strategies on grain yield, quality and nutrient absorption of medium and strong-gluten wheat in rice-wheat system

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**Abstract:** [ Objectives ] Investigating the regulatory impact of phosphorus (P) and potassium (K) application patterns on grain yield and quality of medium and strong-gluten wheat can offer technological support for high-quality, high-yield cultivation of wheat in a rice-wheat system. [ Methods ] A wheat field experiment was conducted in Jiangdu District, Jiangsu Province during 2022–2023. The cultivation system was rice-wheat rotation, with all the rice and wheat straw being consistently returned to the field. Yangmai 39, a medium-strong gluten variety, was utilized as the experimental material. The nine treatments of P and K fertilizers were composed of single application, combined application, basal and top-dressing application, single nutrient fertilizers and compound fertilizer ( $\text{N-P}_2\text{O}_5-\text{K}_2\text{O}$ , 15%–15%–15%). Before and after anthesis stage, plant samples were collected for determination of N, P and K contents and accumulation. At harvest, the yield and yield components were investigated, and the grain nutrition and procession quality were measured. [ Results ] Application of P and K fertilizers significantly improved grain yield, quality, and nutrient accumulation, and significant differences were observed among the treatments. Compared to the control without P and K fertilizers, the split application of total amount of P and K fertilizers (120 kg/hm<sup>2</sup> for both) half as the basal and half as topdressing were recorded the highest grain yield, with the yield increase of 61% by applying single fertilizer and 65% by applying compound fertilizer. Total amount of P and K fertilizer in basal application were recorded the second high yield levels, while total K in base application alone was recorded the lowest yield effect. Split application of total PK fertilizers also increased grain total protein content, and the ratio of gluten to alcohol-soluble gluten, thereby improved the procession quality indexes like wet-gluten content, hardness, and sedimentation value. Like yield results, compound fertilizer showed better effect than the single fertilizers at the same application amount and method. The split application of PK fertilizers stimulated the N, P and K accumulation before and after anthesis stage, and the transportation of N and P accumulated before anthesis. [ Conclusions ] High amount of P and K fertilizers applied half in base and half as topdressing is most conducive to enhancing the absorption and translocation of nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium nutrients in wheat, elevating grain yield and total protein content. The method also increase the ratio of glutenin and gliadin, thereby improving the wet gluten content, hardness, and sedimentation value of the flour. With the same amount and method of fertilizer application, compound fertilizers are more effective than single-nutrient fertilizers. Basal applying potassium fertilizer only increases potassium absorption in wheat but does not enhance yield or quality.

**Key words:** medium-strong-gluten wheat; phosphorus fertilizer; potassium fertilizer; yield; quality

小麦是人类重要的食物来源，其优质高产对粮食安全具有十分重要的意义。随着生活条件改善，人们对优质小麦的需求不断上升。探寻高产与优质并重的小麦生产模式对于深化农业供给侧结构性改革意义深远<sup>[1]</sup>。品种是优质小麦生产的遗传基础，栽培管理和环境条件是丰产优质性状表达的条件<sup>[2]</sup>。化肥施用在大田生产中更具可控性，但普遍存在施肥结构不合理、肥料过量、比例不协调、盲目施肥等现象<sup>[3-5]</sup>。不合理的施肥不仅严重制约小麦高产、优质生产，还会造成严重的环境污染、资源浪费等问题<sup>[6]</sup>。因此，探究小麦优质高产协同的肥料施用技术十分必要。

充分发挥秸秆还田的积极效应，对促进小麦生长和养分资源的高效利用具有重要意义。然而，稻

秸还田会显著降低后茬小麦出苗率和均匀度，稻茬中残留的有机物在分解过程中会固定土壤中的营养元素，使其难以被植株吸收<sup>[7]</sup>。秸秆覆盖条件下施用磷肥可提升小麦分蘖成穗率，促进光合物质生产和积累，增加花前花后籽粒磷素积累进而增加产量<sup>[8]</sup>。增加钾肥投入可以维持土壤养分平衡<sup>[9]</sup>。钾素具有增强作物抗病虫、抗倒伏、抗旱和抗寒等抗逆能力的作用，有助于小麦产量提高和品质改善<sup>[10]</sup>。于振文等<sup>[11]</sup>研究认为，植株良好的钾素营养水平可促进氮素的积累和利用，能够提升籽粒中氨基酸转化为蛋白质的速率，显著改善籽粒的品质指标。适当的氮磷钾配施量和配施方式有利于稻茬小麦生长，龙素霞等<sup>[12]</sup>研究显示，相同氮水平下，高磷钾肥施用量可明显改善稻茬小麦产量及其构成因素。钱晨诚等<sup>[13]</sup>研究

指出,适量的磷钾肥配施有助于稻茬弱筋小麦量质效(产量、质量、效益)协同提升,而过量施用增益效应不明显。赵广才等<sup>[14]</sup>研究表明,氮磷配施和氮磷钾配施对强筋和中筋小麦量与质的调节显著优于氮钾配施和单施氮。磷钾肥的施用时期会显著影响小麦生长,磷肥基施和拔节期追施较一次性基施对稻茬弱筋小麦产量、蛋白质含量无显著影响<sup>[13]</sup>,钾肥施用时期的后移可明显提升对强筋小麦籽粒品质的调优效果<sup>[15]</sup>。磷钾肥作基肥和拔节肥两次施用是较为适宜大田生产的施肥技术<sup>[16]</sup>,不同磷钾肥产品对小麦产量和品质的调节作用显著不同,常用的磷肥产品均能提高籽粒产量,增产效果以复合肥最高,磷酸二铵次之,过磷酸钙最低<sup>[17]</sup>。可见,氮磷钾肥的配施及其用量、时期、肥料种类均对小麦生长发育、生理指标、产量和品质具有显著的调控效应。

近年来,我国优质专用小麦快速发展,其中中强筋小麦种植面积呈扩大趋势<sup>[18]</sup>。在黄淮冬麦区南片,优质专用小麦占比的提升主要得益于中强筋小麦的种植<sup>[19]</sup>。综观前人研究,施用磷肥和钾肥对小麦生长发育、籽粒产量和品质的影响多集中于强筋、弱筋小麦,对中强筋品种的高产优质协同栽培技术研究较少。为此,本研究以中强筋小麦为研究对象,在水稻秸秆全量还田下,研究磷钾肥不同施用量、施用方式、不同肥料类型等对籽粒产量及其构成、籽粒品质、养分积累和转运的影响,以期提出稻茬中强筋小麦优质高产协同的磷钾肥施用模式,为小麦大面积提质增效提供支撑。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验田概况与供试材料

试验于2022—2023年在江苏省江都区大陈村进行。试验田长期采用水稻与小麦轮作,一年两熟。土质为沙壤土,水稻秸秆还田量约为9000 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>。小麦播种前取0—20 cm土壤养分测定结果为:有机质30.2 g/kg、碱解氮113 mg/kg、有效磷12.8 mg/kg、速效钾71.1 mg/kg。供试材料为中强筋品种‘扬麦39’,由江苏里下河地区农业科学研究所育成。

### 1.2 试验设计

试验采用单因素完全随机设计,共设9种肥料运筹模式。在氮肥总用量和秸秆还田量不变的前提下,设置未施磷钾肥对照(P0K0)、全量磷肥基施(P2K0)、全量钾肥基施(P0K2)、半量磷钾肥基施(P1K1)、半量磷钾肥追施(P0K0+P1K1)、全量磷钾

肥基施(P2K2)、全量磷钾肥基追各半(P1K1+P1K1)、全量磷钾复合肥基施(CP2K2)、全量磷钾复合肥基追各半(CP1K1+CP1K1)模式,其中全量磷钾复合肥基施、全量磷钾复合肥基追各半模式优先施用复合肥,以氯化钾、磷酸氢二铵补充。试验配施磷钾肥处理详见表1。每个处理重复3次,小区长5 m、宽2.7 m,基本苗为270×10<sup>4</sup>株/hm<sup>2</sup>,机条播,行距27 cm,播深约3 cm。总施氮量为240 kg/hm<sup>2</sup>,基肥、壮蘖肥、拔节肥和孕穗肥施用比例分别为50%、10%、20%和20%。氮、磷、钾肥使用尿素(含N 46%)、磷酸氢二铵(含N 15%和P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 42%)、氯化钾(含K<sub>2</sub>O 60%)、复合肥(含N 15%、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 15%和K<sub>2</sub>O 15%)按处理进行配施。基肥于播种前施用,壮蘖肥于5叶期施用,拔节肥于倒3叶期施用、孕穗肥于旗叶露尖期施用。2022-11-01播种,三叶期人工间苗,实现预定基本苗数。病、虫、草害按当地高产栽培进行化除(化学防治)。

### 1.3 测定项目与方法

**1.3.1 产量及其构成** 于成熟期连续取50个麦穗,计每穗粒数。选取3个长势均匀的1 m<sup>2</sup>样方,计穗数并人工收割脱粒,自然晾晒后称重。在测产的籽粒中随机取1000粒,测定千粒重。以含水率13%折算小麦籽粒产量和千粒重。

**1.3.2 品质指标** 穗粒收获后,按国家粮食标准(GB-1351-78),容重采用上海东方衡器有限公司HGT-1000型容重仪测定;硬度采用浙江伯利恒公司JYDB100X40型硬度仪测定;出粉率采用德国Brabender公司880101.003型试验磨磨粉计算;籽粒蛋白采用FOSS公司的Kjeltec 2300自动定氮仪测定;蛋白组分含量参照苏珮等<sup>[20]</sup>的方法测定,采用连续振荡法按顺序测定蛋白组分,首先使用蒸馏水提取清蛋白,然后用2% NaCl溶液提取球蛋白,接着采用70%乙醇溶液提取醇溶蛋白,并最后使用0.5% KOH溶液提取麦谷蛋白。提取后使用凯氏定氮仪测量其含量;籽粒湿面筋含量采用瑞典Perten公司2200型面筋测定仪测定;籽粒沉降值采用SDS常量法测定。

**1.3.3 氮磷钾素积累** 分别于小麦开花期和成熟期取样,每个处理分别取代表性植株10株,分器官置于烘箱105℃杀青1 h,80℃烘干至恒重,测定干物质积累量;将烘干样品粉碎,采用H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>将植株器官消化,全自动连续流动分析仪(AMS Alliance, Smartchem200, 法国)测定氮、磷素含量,采用火焰

表 1 不同施肥处理供试肥料种类、施用量和方法

Table 1 The types, application rates and methods of chemical fertilizers in each treatment

处理 Treatment	缩写 Abbreviation	肥料 Fertilizer	$P_2O_5$ ( $kg/hm^2$ )		$K_2O$ ( $kg/hm^2$ )	
			基施 Basal	追施 Topdressing	基施 Basal	追施 Topdressing
未施磷钾肥对照 Not applying P or K fertilizer	P0K0		0	0	0	0
全量磷肥基施 Basal applying P at full dose	P2K0	磷酸氢二铵 $(NH_4)_2HPO_4$	120	0	0	0
全量钾肥基施 Basal applying K at full dose	P0K2	氯化钾 KCl	0	0	120	0
半量磷钾肥基施 Basal applying P and K at half dose	P1K1	$KCl, (NH_4)_2HPO_4$	60	0	60	0
半量磷钾肥追施 Topdressing P and K at half dose	P0K0+P1K1	$KCl, (NH_4)_2HPO_4$	0	60	0	60
全量磷钾肥基施 Basal applying P and K at full dose	P2K2	$KCl, (NH_4)_2HPO_4$	120	0	120	0
全量磷钾肥基追各半 Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing	P1K1+P1K1	$KCl, (NH_4)_2HPO_4$	60	60	60	60
全量磷钾复合肥基施 Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose	CP2K2	复合肥 Compound fertilizer	120	0	120	0
全量磷钾复合肥基追各半 Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing	CP1K1+CP1K1	复合肥 Compound fertilizer	60	60	60	60

注: 复合肥N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O为15%~15%~15%。

Note: The N-P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>-K<sub>2</sub>O in the test compound fertilizer is 15%~15%~15%

光度法测定钾素含量。并计算植株地上部氮、磷、钾素积累量与转运量。

氮、磷、钾素相关指标的计算方法:

植株氮(磷、钾)积累量( $kg/hm^2$ )=植株干物质质量×氮(磷、钾)素含量;

籽粒氮(磷、钾)积累量( $kg/hm^2$ )=植株籽粒干物质质量×植株籽粒氮(磷、钾)含量;

花前积累氮(磷)素向籽粒转运量( $kg/hm^2$ )=开花期营养器官氮(磷)素积累量-成熟期营养器官氮(磷)素积累量;

花后氮(磷)素积累量( $kg/hm^2$ )=成熟期植株氮(磷)素积累量-开花期植株氮(磷)素积累量。

1.3.4 数据分析 所有试验数据用 Microsoft Excel 2016 进行整理计算, 用 SPSS 25.0 进行方差分析和相关性分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 磷钾肥施用模式对小麦籽粒产量的影响

由表 2 可知, 磷钾肥施用模式对小麦籽粒产量

有显著影响。施用磷钾肥较未施磷钾肥(P0K0)均表现为增产。高磷钾肥投入水平下(P2K2、CP2K2、P1K1+P1K1、CP1K1+CP1K1)籽粒产量均高于低磷钾肥投入水平(P2K0、P0K2、P1K1、P0K0+P1K1)。不同磷钾肥高投入水平施用模式中, 以全量磷钾肥和磷钾复合肥基追各半模式(P1K1+P1K1 和 CP1K1+CP1K1)籽粒产量最高, 较 P0K0 模式增产达 61%~65%; 全量磷钾肥和磷钾复合肥基施(P2K2 和 CP2K2)籽粒产量较 P0K0 增加 42%~46%。

4个磷钾肥低投入水平施用模式中, 全量磷肥基施(P2K0)和半量磷钾肥基施(P1K1)模式籽粒产量较高, 较 P0K0 模式分别提升 39% 和 37%; 全量钾肥基施(P0K2)和半量磷钾肥追施(P0K0+P1K1)模式产量最低。可见, 增加磷钾肥配施量, 并作基肥和追肥分次施用有助于稻茬小麦高产。

### 2.2 磷钾肥施用模式对小麦产量构成的影响

磷钾肥施用模式显著影响单位面积穗数、每穗粒数、千粒重等产量构成因素(表 2)。相比未施磷钾肥, 施用磷钾肥不同程度增加了穗数和每穗粒数,

表 2 不同磷钾肥施用模式下小麦籽粒产量及其构成

Table 2 Grain yield and yield components of wheat under different P and K fertilizer application strategies

处理 Treatment	穗数 ( $\times 10^4/\text{hm}^2$ ) Spike number	每穗粒数 Grains per spike	千粒重 (g) 1000-grain weight	籽粒产量 ( $\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ ) Grain yield
P0K0	357.1 e	31.4 g	50.1 bc	5435 f
P2K0	419.2 c	33.5 ef	51.6 a	7557 cd
P0K2	374.8 de	33.1 f	49.5 bc	6022 e
P1K1	391.0 cd	39.9 b	49.9 bc	7446 d
P0K0+P1K1	356.8 e	33.9 e	50.6 ab	6073 e
P2K2	464.7 b	38.3 d	48.9 cd	7932 b
P1K1+P1K1	511.7 a	38.9 c	47.7 d	8975 a
CP2K2	398.1 cd	42.7 a	50.2 bc	7730 bc
CP1K1+CP1K1	506.6 a	37.7 d	45.8 e	8729 a
方差分析 ANOVA				
	31.4**	352.8**	16.6**	220.3**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到0.01显著水平。

Note: P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

千粒重在不同模式间各有高低。高磷钾肥投入水平下穗数和每穗粒数总体高于低投入水平。高磷钾肥投入水平4个模式中, P1K1+P1K1和CP1K1+CP1K1处理单位面积穗数显著高于其他处理, 但CP1K1+CP1K1处理每穗粒数和千粒重显著低于CP2K2处理, P1K1+P1K1与P2K2处理千粒重差异不显著; P2K2处理穗数高于CP2K2处理, CP2K2处理穗粒数和千粒重则较高。表明高投入水平下磷钾肥基追分施有助于增加穗数, 全量磷钾肥基施和全量磷钾复合肥基施模式对比下, 施用磷酸氢二铵和氯化钾较施用复合肥更有利提升穗数。低磷钾肥投入水平4个模式中, P2K0和P1K1处理穗数显著高于P0K2和P0K0+P1K1处理, P2K0处理穗粒数虽少, 但千粒重最高; P1K1处理穗粒数最高。这表明, 全量磷肥基施和半量磷钾肥配合基施可增加穗数。

### 2.3 磷钾肥施用模式对籽粒品质的影响

施用磷钾肥显著影响小麦籽粒各品质指标(表3)。高磷钾肥投入水平下籽粒蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、硬度、沉降值4个指标显著高于低磷钾肥投入水平。高磷钾肥投入水平下, CP1K1+CP1K1处理籽粒蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、硬度、沉降值均高于其

他模式; P1K1+P1K1处理籽粒湿面筋含量、容重、硬度与CP1K1+CP1K1处理无显著差异, 其蛋白质含量和沉降值仅次于CP1K1+CP1K1处理; CP2K2与P2K2处理间蛋白质、湿面筋含量、容重、硬度、沉降值无显著差异, 其湿面筋含量、硬度均显著低于CP1K1+CP1K1和P1K1+P1K1处理, 表明, 全量磷钾复合肥基追各半模式显著优化了籽粒品质。低磷钾肥投入水平下, P2K0和P1K1处理的蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、出粉率和沉降值高于P0K2和P0K0+P1K1处理, 半量磷钾肥基施的提质效果优于半量磷钾肥追施, 磷肥改善作用优于钾肥。总体而言, 所有模式下籽粒蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、容重、硬度均符合中强筋小麦国家标准(GB/T17320—2013), 除P0K0、P0K2和P0K0+P1K1处理沉降值偏低外, 其他模式下沉降值也均符合中强筋小麦要求。

表4显示, 施用磷钾肥对4种蛋白质组分产生显著影响, 高水平磷钾肥投入增加了籽粒清蛋白和谷蛋白总体含量。高投入水平的4种模式中, CP1K1+CP1K1和P1K1+P1K1处理下清蛋白和谷蛋白含量显著高于其他处理, CP1K1+CP1K1处理的谷醇蛋白比

表3 不同磷钾肥施用模式下小麦籽粒品质

Table 3 Grain quality of wheat under different P and K fertilizer application strategies

处理 Treatment	蛋白质(%) Protein	湿面筋(%) Wet-gluten	容重(g/L) Unit weight	硬度(%) Hardness	出粉率(%) Flour yield	沉降值(mL) Sedimentation value
P0K0	13.2 f	30.5 d	797.0 c	68.6 e	70.5 c	29.6 g
P2K0	15.1 cd	37.1 b	810.0 a	74.2 bcd	74.6 a	35.9 cd
P0K2	13.7 e	34.5 c	810.5 a	73.1 d	72.8 b	32.4 f
P1K1	14.7 d	36.5 b	815.0 a	73.5 d	73.5 ab	35.0 de
P0K0+P1K1	14.1 e	35.0 c	801.0 bc	73.9 cd	70.2 c	33.6 ef
P2K2	15.4 bc	37.3 b	817.5 a	74.9 bc	72.3 b	37.0 bc
P1K1+P1K1	15.9 b	39.4 a	815.5 a	77.0 a	72.8 b	38.5 ab
CP2K2	15.7 b	37.5 b	808.5 ab	75.3 b	74.6 a	37.5 bc
CP1K1+CP1K1	16.5 a	40.1 a	817.5 a	77.4 a	73.0 b	39.8 a
方差分析 ANOVA						
	51.2**	52.7**	8.0**	41.0**	12.7**	23.0**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到0.01显著水平。

Note: P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

表4 不同磷钾肥施用模式下籽粒的蛋白质组成

Table 4 Composition of grain proteins under different P and K fertilizer application strategies

处理 Treatment	清蛋白(%) Albumin	球蛋白(%) Globulin	醇溶蛋白(%) Alcohol-soluble protein	谷蛋白(%) Gluten	谷蛋白/醇溶蛋白 Gluten/alcohol-soluble protein
P0K0	1.7 e	1.6 e	4.2 bc	5.0 f	1.2 ef
P2K0	2.3 c	2.3 bc	4.1 bc	6.1 d	1.5 c
P0K2	2.0 d	2.0 d	4.5 a	5.1 f	1.1 f
P1K1	2.6 b	2.7 a	4.0 c	5.3 e	1.3 d
P0K0+P1K1	2.1 d	2.1 cd	4.0 c	5.0 f	1.3 de
P2K2	2.6 b	2.5 ab	4.1 bc	6.2 cd	1.5 bc
P1K1+P1K1	3.1 a	2.2 bc	4.0 c	6.5 b	1.6 b
CP2K2	2.1 d	2.7 a	4.4 ab	6.3 c	1.4 c
CP1K1+CP1K1	3.1 a	2.2 cd	4.0 c	6.9 a	1.7 a
方差分析 ANOVA					
	59.4**	49.6**	31.5**	88.1**	44.0**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到0.01显著水平。

Note: P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

例显著高于其他模式; CP2K2 和 P2K2 处理的球蛋白和醇溶蛋白含量高于 CP1K1+CP1K1 和 P1K1+P1K1 处理。说明全量磷钾肥和磷钾复合肥基追各半模式通过显著提升清蛋白和谷蛋白含量, 促进籽粒蛋白质量提升。低磷钾肥投入水平的 4 种模式中, P2K0 和 P1K1 的清蛋白、球蛋白、谷蛋白含量高于 P0K2 和 P0K0+P1K1, P2K0 具有最高的谷醇比。

#### 2.4 磷钾肥施用模式对氮素吸收利用的影响

由表 5 可知, 磷钾肥施用模式对开花期和成熟期氮素积累量、花前积累氮素转运量、花后氮素积累与籽粒氮素积累的影响均达显著水平。高水平磷钾肥施用有利于植株对氮素的积累和转运。高投入水平模式下, P1K1+P1K1 和 CP1K1+CP1K1 处理下开花期和成熟期氮素积累、花前积累氮素向籽粒转运量、花后氮素积累和籽粒氮素积累量高于 P2K2 和 CP2K2 处理。其中, CP1K1+CP1K1 处理下开花期和成熟期氮素积累量、花前积累氮素向籽粒转运量、花后氮素积累和籽粒氮素积累高于其他模式, 较 P0K0 分别提升 34%、46%、40%、135% 和 53%; P1K1+P1K1 处理下成熟期氮素积累显著低于 CP1K1+

CP1K1 处理, 较 P0K0 提升 41%, 其余指标未表现出显著差异。CP2K2 处理的开花期氮素积累高于 P2K2 处理。低磷钾肥投入水平下, P2K0 和 P1K1 处理的开花期和成熟期氮素积累量、花前积累氮素向籽粒转运量、籽粒氮素积累量显著高于 P0K2 和 P0K0+P1K1 处理, P2K0 与 P1K1 处理间无显著差异。

#### 2.5 磷钾肥施用模式对磷素吸收利用的影响

由表 6 可知, 施用磷钾肥对植株磷素的积累和转运均表现出显著影响。高磷钾肥投入水平下开花期、成熟期和籽粒磷素积累量均高于低投入水平。不同施肥模式中, CP1K1+CP1K1 处理下开花期和成熟期磷素积累量、花前积累磷素向籽粒转运量、籽粒磷素积累量均高于其他模式, 较 P0K0 分别提升 102%、56%、69%、62%; P1K1+P1K1 处理下开花期和成熟期磷素积累量显著低于 CP1K1+CP1K1 处理, 较 P0K0 分别提升 99% 和 43%, 其余指标未表现出显著差异。CP2K2 处理下开花期和成熟期磷素积累量、花前积累磷素向籽粒转运量、花后磷素积累量、籽粒磷素积累量高于 P2K2 处理。相比 P0K2、P1K1、P0K0+P1K1 等低磷钾肥投入水平处理, P2K0

表 5 不同磷钾肥施用模式对小麦氮素吸收利用的影响 ( $\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ )

Table 5 Effects of different P and K fertilizer application strategies on N absorption and utilization in wheat

处理 Treatment	开花期 氮素积累量 N accumulation at anthesis stage	成熟期 氮素积累量 N accumulation at maturity stage	花前积累氮素向 籽粒转运量 Transportation of ANPA to grains	花后氮素积累量 N accumulation at post-anthesis	籽粒氮素积累量 N accumulation in grains
P0K0	141.1 f	160.8 f	126.2 e	19.7 de	145.9 e
P2K0	171.0 d	198.5 d	148.1 c	27.5 bc	175.6 c
P0K2	152.1 e	168.2 e	135.3 d	16.2 e	151.5 e
P1K1	167.1 d	192.8 d	147.8 c	25.8 cd	173.5 c
P0K0+P1K1	148.5 e	172.5 e	136.8 d	24.0 cd	160.8 d
P2K2	178.7 c	219.0 c	165.2 b	40.3 a	205.5 b
P1K1+P1K1	185.6 ab	226.9 b	175.2 a	41.3 a	216.5 a
CP2K2	182.0 bc	214.7 c	165.7 b	32.7 b	198.5 b
CP1K1+CP1K1	188.5 a	234.9 a	176.2 a	46.4 a	222.6 a
方差分析 ANOVA					
	173.7**	161.6**	230.2**	30.0**	170.0**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到 0.01 显著水平。

Note: ANPA—N accumulation at pre-anthesis. P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

表 6 不同磷钾肥施用模式对小麦磷素吸收利用的影响 ( $\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ )

Table 6 Effects of different P and K fertilizer application strategies on P absorption and utilization in wheat

处理 Treatment	开花期 P accumulation at anthesis stage	成熟期 P accumulation at maturity stage	花前积累磷素向 籽粒转运量 Transportation of APPA to grains	花后磷素积累量 P accumulation at post-anthesis	籽粒磷素 积累量 P accumulation in grains
P0K0	16.1 f	28.6 f	10.3 f	12.5 a	22.8 g
P2K0	27.9 c	34.9 de	23.2 cd	7.0 d	30.2 d
P0K2	19.9 e	31.7 e	13.8 e	11.8 abc	25.6 f
P1K1	25.1 d	33.0 de	21.3 d	7.9 d	29.2 de
P0K0+P1K1	20.9 e	33.1 de	15.4 e	12.2 ab	27.6 e
P2K2	27.1 cd	36.1 cd	23.1 cd	8.9 d	32.0 c
P1K1+P1K1	32.0 b	40.8 b	26.9 ab	8.8 d	35.7 ab
CP2K2	29.1 c	38.8 bc	24.7 bc	9.7 bcd	34.4 b
CP1K1+CP1K1	35.3 a	44.5 a	27.8 a	9.1 cd	36.9 a
方差分析 ANOVA					
	62.7**	27.4**	51.1**	6.1**	72.7**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到0.01显著水平。

Note: APPA—P accumulation at pre-anthesis. P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

处理下开花期磷素积累量、花前积累磷素向籽粒转运量、籽粒磷素积累量均为最高, 较 P0K0 分别提升 74%、125%、32%。P1K1 处理下开花期磷素积累量显著低于 P2K0 处理, 其余指标虽多低于 P2K0 处理, 但差异不显著; P1K1 处理下开花期磷素积累量、花前积累磷素向籽粒转运量皆显著高于 P0K0+P1K1 处理。

## 2.6 磷钾肥施用模式对钾素吸收利用的影响

由表 7 可知, 施用磷钾肥对植株钾素的积累表现出显著影响。高磷钾肥投入水平下开花期、成熟期钾素积累量、籽粒钾素积累量均高于低投入水平模式。不同施肥处理中, CP1K1+CP1K1 处理开花期和成熟期钾素积累量高于其他处理, 较 P0K0 分别提升 45%、55%; 其次为 P1K1+P1K1 和 CP2K2 处理, 2 个处理之间无显著差异。相比 P2K0、P1K1、P0K0+P1K1 低钾投入处理, P0K2 处理开花期和成熟期钾素积累量均为最高, 分别较 P0K0 处理提升了 24% 和 39%, 其次为 P1K1 处理, P2K0 和 P0K0+P1K1 处理最低。

## 2.7 磷钾素积累与氮素吸收利用、籽粒产量和品质的关系

图 1(a) 显示, 开花期磷素和钾素积累量均与开花期氮素积累量、花前积累氮素向籽粒转运量以及花后氮素积累量呈显著线性正相关。此外, 开花期氮素积累与籽粒产量呈显著线性正相关关系, 与籽粒蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量和沉降值亦呈显著线性正相关关系。表明, 合理的磷钾肥配施能够增加开花期磷钾素的吸收, 促进花前花后氮素积累与花前积累氮素向籽粒转运, 进而改善植株和籽粒的氮素营养, 实现籽粒产量与品质的协同提升 [ 图 1(b) ]。

## 3 讨论

### 3.1 磷钾肥施用对小麦籽粒产量和品质的影响

在供氮条件下施用磷钾肥能够协调植株对氮磷钾的均衡吸收, 改善小麦植株产量构成因素和品质<sup>[12]</sup>。高磷钾肥投入下产量的增加可能是由于穗数和粒重的增加<sup>[21]</sup>。本研究结果显示, 施用磷钾肥显著提高小麦籽粒产量、蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、硬

表7 不同磷钾肥施用模式对小麦钾素吸收转运的影响( $\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ )

Table 7 Effects of different P and K fertilizer application strategies on K absorption and utilization in wheat

处理 Treatment	开花期钾素积累 K accumulation at anthesis stage	成熟期钾素积累量 K accumulation at maturity stage	籽粒钾素积累量 K accumulation in grains
P0K0	163.0 f	124.2 h	18.7 e
P2K0	184.9 e	156.1 f	21.9 cd
P0K2	202.7 c	173.0 d	23.5 bc
P1K1	193.4 d	168.7 e	25.2 b
P0K0+P1K1	183.7 e	151.1 g	20.0 de
P2K2	226.7 b	180.4 c	31.6 a
P1K1+P1K1	228.6 ab	188.0 ab	31.9 a
CP2K2	232.5 ab	185.3 b	32.6 a
CP1K1+CP1K1	236.2 a	189.4 a	32.3 a
方差分析 ANOVA			
	102.6**	599.2**	55.1**

注: P0K0—未施磷钾肥对照; P2K0—全量磷肥基施; P0K2—全量钾肥基施; P1K1—半量磷钾肥基施; P0K0+P1K1—半量磷钾肥追施; P2K2—全量磷钾肥基施; P1K1+P1K1—全量磷钾肥基追各半; CP2K2—全量磷钾复合肥基施; CP1K1+CP1K1—全量磷钾复合肥基追各半。同列数据后不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著( $P<0.05$ )。\*\*表示施肥效应达到0.01显著水平。

Note: P0K0—Not applying P or K fertilizer; P2K0—Basal applying P at full dose; P0K2—Basal applying K at full dose; P1K1—Basal applying P and K at half dose; P0K0+P1K1—Topdressing P and K at half dose; P2K2—Basal applying P and K at full dose; P1K1+P1K1—Applying whole P and K fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing; CP2K2—Basal applying PK compound fertilizer at full dose; CP1K1+CP1K1—Applying PK compound fertilizer half as basal and half as topdressing. Different lowercase letters after data in a column indicate significant difference among treatments at 0.05 level. \*\* indicates the fertilization effect is significant at 0.01 level.

度、沉降值等品质指标,高磷钾肥投入下产量显著高于低磷钾投入处理,主要提升了穗数和穗粒数。岳俊芹等<sup>[22]</sup>研究认为施磷量与籽粒产量间呈抛物线型关系,最适施磷量在 $220\sim225\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 。马悦等<sup>[23]</sup>认为土壤有效磷小于 $30\text{ mg/kg}$ 时,适量施磷可显著增产,但过量施磷会导致减产。当土壤缺钾时,磷肥施用量应根据施氮量而定,氮肥施用 $180\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 应配施磷肥 $160\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ <sup>[24]</sup>。还有研究表明<sup>[25]</sup>,在 $0\sim120\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 施钾范围内,小麦产量随钾肥的增加而提高;当施钾量超过 $156\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 时,产量有下降趋势。这可能是因为过量施用钾肥虽增加植株内叶绿素含量和光合效率,但也促进了籽粒中淀粉的转化,不利于籽粒灌浆<sup>[25]</sup>。在本试验土壤(含有效磷 $12.8\text{ mg/kg}$ 、速效钾 $71.1\text{ mg/kg}$ )条件下,磷钾肥实现高产优质的投入量分别为 $120$ 、 $120\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 。本试验虽未设置更高的磷钾肥投入量,但钱晨诚等<sup>[13]</sup>研究表明一次性基施 $144\text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 的磷肥时增益效应已不明显。

张晶等<sup>[16]</sup>研究表明,磷钾肥在 $50\%$ 底施+ $50\%$ 拔节期追施条件下,能够提高小麦产量、成熟期植株氮磷钾积累量、氮磷钾偏生产力及其产投比。本研究结果显示,相比一次性基施磷钾肥,基追各半施

用模式下籽粒产量高,且实现较高的籽粒蛋白质含量、谷蛋白含量、谷醇比、湿面筋含量、硬度和沉降值。前人研究表明,增加施氮量能够提高籽粒醇溶蛋白、谷蛋白、总蛋白质和湿面筋含量,改善面筋指数和谷蛋白/醇溶蛋白,进而改善籽粒品质<sup>[26-27]</sup>。本研究中,磷钾肥施用对籽粒品质的效应与前人氮调控效应基本一致,这可能得益于花前氮素吸收量及其花后向籽粒转运量的增加<sup>[28]</sup>。

不同土壤的供磷能力因土壤性质、磷组分差异而不同,需要因土壤类型施用不同类型磷肥,在非钙质土壤中施用磷酸二铵或过磷酸钙能够明显提升小麦产量和磷素吸收效率<sup>[6]</sup>。此外,施用复合肥对小麦产量提高和品质改善也有较好效果<sup>[17]</sup>。本研究结果显示,施用氯化钾和磷酸氢二铵组合与施用复合肥处理间籽粒产量和品质没有明显差异。前人研究指出,小麦生长对磷素反应敏感,单施磷的增产效应高于单施钾<sup>[29]</sup>。单施钾肥无法显著提升产量,在施磷条件下施用适量钾肥可显著提高产量<sup>[13]</sup>。可见,磷、钾肥之间存在明显的耦合效应,配施氮磷钾肥能够改善根系生长,进而显著提升营养吸收量、地上部生长量和籽粒产量<sup>[30]</sup>。本研究结果与前人结果一致,

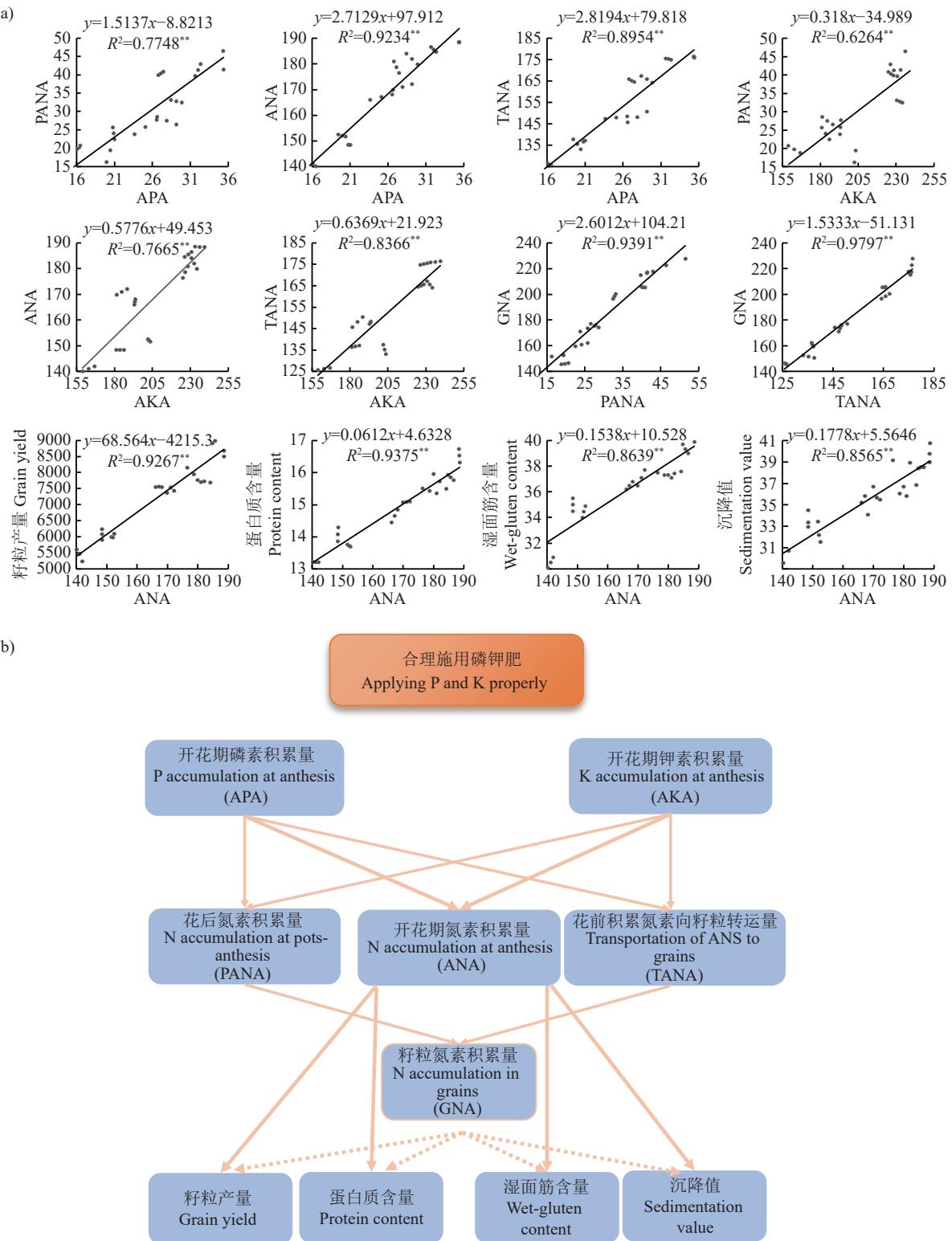


图 1 小麦开花期植株磷、钾素积累量与氮素吸收利用、籽粒产量和品质的关系

Fig. 1 Relationship between plant P and K accumulation at anthesis stage and N uptake and utilization, grain yield and quality of wheat

注: 图 (a) 展示养分吸收和转运量、籽粒产量和品质间相关性分析, \*\*表示在 0.01 水平相关显著。图 (b) 展示合理施用磷钾肥促进小麦质量协同提升的技术途径概念图。

Note: Figure (a) illustrates the correlation analysis between nutrient absorption and translocation, grain yield, and grain quality. \*\* indicates a significant correlation at the 0.01 level. Figure (b) provides a conceptual diagram outlining the technical strategy for enhancing grain yield and quality through optimized phosphorus and potassium fertilization.

在基施肥料条件下，磷肥与磷钾肥配施可显著提高籽粒产量，而单施钾肥无法提升籽粒产量。

### 3.2 磷钾肥施用对小麦植株养分吸收利用的影响

合理施用磷钾肥能提高小麦氮磷等养分吸收量<sup>[31]</sup>。高磷钾肥投入量可增加氮素吸收，提升蛋白质合成能力，促进细胞的分裂、扩大和形成原生质体，从而增加株高和干物质积累<sup>[32]</sup>。随着磷钾肥用量的提升，籽粒和茎秆的养分含量和吸收量会大幅增加，同时植株氮素浓度提高也协同促进了磷素吸收<sup>[21]</sup>。于振文等<sup>[11]</sup>指出，施钾显著提高了植株氮、钾素积累量，但过多施钾使产量和品质趋于降低，推荐采用基肥与拔节肥各半分施模式。姜宗庆等<sup>[33]</sup>研究表明，小麦生育期内磷素积累总量的70%~75%是在拔节后吸收，拔节至抽穗期是需磷高峰期，于拔节期追施磷素能够促进磷素的累积与转运，提高植株对氮素的吸收、累积与转运。本研究表明，较高水平的磷钾肥投入可显著提高小麦开花期和成熟期的氮素积累，促进氮素向籽粒转运，其中全量磷钾复合肥基追各半施用模式提升开花期氮素和磷素的积累量，以及花前积累氮、磷素向籽粒的转运量的效果最显著。此外，与施用氮或氮磷配施相比，氮磷钾配施能提高小麦的氮素吸收量，减少施用氮肥的损失<sup>[34]</sup>。与单施氮肥相比，平衡施用氮、磷和钾肥可提升农作物对养分的吸收效率5~10倍<sup>[27]</sup>。钾肥与其它大量养分配合施用对促进农作物生长最有效，不施磷情况下少量施钾无法促进植株对氮、磷、钾的吸收<sup>[24]</sup>。本研究表现出类似结果，在较低磷钾肥投入量下，基施磷肥或磷钾肥较单施钾肥对提升磷素和氮素积累与转运的效果更优，但基施钾肥仍能显著提升对钾素的吸收量。

龙素霞等<sup>[12]</sup>研究表明，合理配施磷钾肥并施用适量氮素能够显著提升小麦花前植株磷素和钾素的吸收与积累，并减少生育后期植株钾素的外排，进而改善植株生长和籽粒产量。籽粒中氮素积累主要来源于花前储藏氮的再转运<sup>[28]</sup>。氮素与磷素的吸收存在明显的协同效应，因此增施磷肥能够提高植株磷素和氮素吸收，并显著增加成熟期植株与籽粒氮素积累量，最终促进籽粒产量与蛋白含量协同提升<sup>[35]</sup>。此外，小麦植株对氮素与钾素的吸收存在明显的耦合效应，合理的钾肥施用量能有效提高小麦开花期植株氮素积累量、氮素转移量及贡献率，并提高籽粒产量<sup>[36]</sup>。综上所述，植株氮、磷和钾素积累间存在耦合效应。本研究分析表明，合理的磷钾肥配施

能够增加花前磷钾素的吸收，促进了花前花后氮素积累与花前积累氮素向籽粒转运，进而协同提升了籽粒产量、籽粒氮素积累量、蛋白质含量、湿面筋含量、沉降值等品质。未来还需深入探讨植株和籽粒氮、磷、钾素改变对蛋白品质的影响效应。

## 4 结论

磷钾投入水平、施用方法、肥料类型对中强筋小麦品种‘扬麦39’的籽粒产量、品质和养分吸收利用具有极强的影响。强筋小麦的优质高产依赖于充足的磷素供应，全量磷钾肥一半在播种前基施，一半在拔节期追施，最有利于提升小麦氮、磷、钾营养元素的吸收与转运，并在增加籽粒产量和总蛋白量的同时，提高谷蛋白和醇溶蛋白比例，进而提高面粉的湿面筋含量以及面粉硬度、沉降值。同样施肥量和施肥方法下，复合肥的效果优于单质肥料。一次性基施钾肥能够显著提升钾素积累量。

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