

## 氮磷钾肥配施对大豆干物质积累及产量的影响

王政,高瑞凤,李文香,倪永君,姜德锋

(青岛农业大学,山东 青岛 266109)

**摘要:**合理施肥能明显改善大豆生长状况并提高产量,但山东地区大豆生产中不施肥、肥料施用配比不合理现象较为普遍。为了探明该地区大豆高产施肥中氮磷钾最佳配比用量,通过大田试验,采用“3414”肥料试验设计和亚有限大豆品种辽豆11,研究了氮磷钾肥配合施用对大豆植株干物质积累及产量的影响。结果表明:大豆生长过程中,植株地上部干物质不断增加,植株各部分之间干物质分配比例呈动态变化;不同处理N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O的累积量之间及与干物质的积累量之间呈极显著线性关系,大豆对N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>、K<sub>2</sub>O吸收比例为2.89:1.00:1.75;氮磷钾肥配合施用显著提高大豆产量,各施肥处理产量较不施肥处理增产27.9%~43.2%;大豆高产最佳肥料配比用量N 50.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 105.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,K<sub>2</sub>O 90.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>和3种肥料施用比例N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O=1:2.1:1.8可作为该地区大豆生产氮磷钾肥配施参考依据。

**关键词:**大豆;氮肥;磷肥;钾肥

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## Effect of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium Fertilizer Combined Application on Dry Matter Accumulation and Yield of Soybean

WANG Zheng, GAO Rui-feng, LI Wen-xiang, NI Yong-jun, JIANG De-feng

(Qingdao Agricultural University, Qingdao 266109, Shandong, China)

**Abstract:** Much research showed that rational application of fertilizer could improve the growth and enhance yield of soybean significantly. Shandong province is one of most important soybean production area of China, but the problems of no-fertilizer and irrational fertilization in soybean production are widely existent, so the fertilizer application in this area has positive significance to enhance the soybean yield. Previous study most focused on single or two kinds of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) and potassium (K<sub>2</sub>O) fertilizer combined application, and there was less research on combined application of all the three kinds of fertilizer. Soybeans cultivar Liaodou 11 and field experiment was adopted in spring of 2006 and 2007 year. The effect of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O fertilizer combined application on dry matter accumulation and yield of soybean were studied used “3414” fertilizer experiment design in order to obtain optimum ratio of the three kinds of fertilizer for high yield soybean production. Dry matter of soybean plant above ground increased constantly and of different part of plant showed dynamic change during the growth period of soybean. Significantly positive correlations existed between accumulation amount of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O, which also significantly positive related with the dry matter accumulation amount and the assimilation ratio of N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O was 2.89:1.00:1.75. Combined application of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium fertilizer could improve the yield of soybean significantly by 27.9%~43.2%. The dosage of N 50.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 105.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> and K<sub>2</sub>O 90.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup> (N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O=1:2.1:1.8) was optimum ratio of the three kinds of fertilizers for the higher yield in soybean production in experiment area.

**Key words:** Soybean; Nitrogen Fertilizer; Phosphorus Fertilizer; Potassium Fertilizer

氮磷钾对大豆生长发育及产量形成具有重要影响。豆科植物共生固氮作用只能满足豆科植物50%左右的氮素需求<sup>[1]</sup>。大豆生长前期施氮对提

高总固氮量是有利的,而且,施氮对植株利用土壤氮有正激发效应<sup>[2]</sup>。基肥施入氮肥在大豆生育后期仍有部分残存,因此可以提高荚果对氮的吸收<sup>[3]</sup>。

可见,对大豆进行氮肥补充十分必要。磷对大豆生长和结瘤固氮有促进作用,大豆缺磷会限制结瘤和固氮能力,导致作物减产<sup>[4]</sup>。钾对大豆生长发育也具有较大影响<sup>[5]</sup>,另外,中国耕地中缺钾比较普遍,即使含钾较丰富的土壤,仅靠土壤的自身循环,也难维持较高的钾素平衡<sup>[6]</sup>。因此,通过施肥方式补充磷钾是获得大豆高产的重要措施。山东省是黄淮海流域大豆主产区之一,但大豆栽培技术粗放,一般不施肥,这使得大豆品种的生产潜力难以发挥。因此,通过肥料调控来提高大豆产量对于山东大豆生产具有十分重要的意义。前人对氮磷钾肥单用及两者配施对大豆生长及产量影响方面的研究较多<sup>[4,7-16]</sup>,而对于氮磷钾3种肥料配合施用的研究较少。因此,通过研究氮磷钾不同比例配合施用对大豆干物质积累及产量的影响,探索3种肥料在大豆高产栽培中最佳配比用量,为大豆生产提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

田间试验于2006~2007年在青岛农业大学试验站进行,试验田耕层土壤pH为6.8,有机质含量9.25 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮量为0.97 g·kg<sup>-1</sup>,碱解氮为48.23 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效磷为81.34 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾为59.54 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>。

### 1.2 试验设计

采用农业部推荐的“3414”最优回归设计,设氮、磷和钾3个因素,4个水平(0水平指不施肥,2水平施肥量为:N 60 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>、K<sub>2</sub>O 90 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,1水平=2水平×0.5,3水平=2水平×1.5),14个处理,试验方案及各施肥水平施肥量见表1。小区面积为3 m×6 m=18 m<sup>2</sup>,随机排列,3次重复,处理间设0.5 m隔离。供试大豆品种为辽豆11,属亚有限型品种。5月15日播种,行距0.6 m,株距0.1 m。供试肥料氮肥为尿素(烟台巨力化肥有限公司生产)含N量为46%;磷肥为过磷酸钙(钟祥市丰登化肥厂生产)含P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>为12%;钾肥为硫酸钾(美盛化肥有限公司生产)含K<sub>2</sub>O为50%。磷肥和钾肥基施,氮肥1/2做基肥,1/2于6月15日(苗期)追施。

### 1.3 取样与测定方法

在大豆生长期分别于苗期(6月15日)、开花期(6月25日)、结荚期(7月8日)、鼓粒期(7月24

日)和成熟期(8月13日)取样5次,每小区选取代表性植株5株,按照叶片、茎秆(含叶柄)和荚果3部分105℃烘箱中杀青40 min,75℃烘干至恒重后测定干物重,粉碎后供分析测定。收获时每小区分别取3个1 m<sup>2</sup>测产。植物样品经H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>消煮后,用凯氏定氮仪测定全氮,钒钼黄吸光光度法测定全磷,火焰光度计法测定全钾。

表1 “3414”肥料试验设计方案

Table 1 Scheme of “3414” fertilizer experiment design

处理 Treatments	肥料组合 Fertilizer combinations	施肥水平 Fertilization levels			施肥量 Fertilization amount /kg·hm <sup>-2</sup>		
		N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O	N	P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> O
		0	0	0	0	0	0
1	N0POK0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	N0P2K2	0	2	2	0	90.0	90.0
3	N1P2K2	1	2	2	30.0	90.0	90.0
4	N2P0K2	2	0	2	60.0	0	90.0
5	N2P1K2	2	1	2	60.0	45.0	90.0
6	N2P2K2	2	2	2	60.0	90.0	90.0
7	N2P3K2	2	3	2	60.0	135.0	90.0
8	N2P2K0	2	2	0	60.0	90.0	0
9	N2P2K1	2	2	1	60.0	90.0	45.0
10	N2P2K3	2	2	3	60.0	90.0	135.0
11	N3P2K2	3	2	2	90.0	90.0	90.0
12	N1P1K2	1	1	2	30.0	45.0	90.0
13	N1P2K1	1	2	1	30.0	90.0	45.0
14	N2P1K1	2	1	1	60.0	45.0	45.0

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 氮磷钾肥配合施用对大豆干物质积累的影响

供试大豆品种不同处理下各生育期地上各部分干物质积累量及其比例见表2。由表2可见,各处理大豆干物质量随着生育进程不断增加,测定的5个生育期中从鼓粒期至成熟期干物质量增加最快。不同生育期内不同处理之间干物质量不同,苗期各处理之间地上部干物质量互有差异,但均未达到显著水平,随着生育期的推进,肥料对大豆生长促进作用逐渐明显,其他生育期施肥处理干物质积累量均显著高于不施肥处理。处理3、7、6和7依次为测定的5个生育期中干物质量最大处理。

表2 不同处理下大豆单株地上各部分干物质积累量  
Table 2 Dry matter accumulation of different above-ground parts of single soybean plant

处理 Treatments	苗期 Seeding stage		开花期 Flowering stage		结荚期 Pod setting stage		鼓粒期 Seed filling stage		成熟期 Mature stage			
	干物重 Dry weight per plant/g	叶片/茎 Leaf/ stem	干物重 Dry weight per plant/g	叶片/茎 Leaf/ stem	干物重 Dry weight per plant/g	叶片/茎 Leaf/ stem	干物重 Dry weight per plant/g	叶片/茎 Leaf/ stem	荚含量 Pod content/%	干物重 Dry weight per plant/g	叶片/茎 Leaf/ stem	荚含量 Pod content/%
	Dry weight per plant/g	Leaf/stem	Dry weight per plant/g	Leaf/stem	Dry weight per plant/g	Leaf/stem	Dry weight per plant/g	Leaf/stem	Pod content/%	Dry weight per plant/g	Leaf/stem	Pod content/%
1	6.42a	1.28	9.69g	0.80	22.35e	0.88	31.61f	0.96	30.8	54.47f	53.7	53.7
2	6.42a	1.30	10.99f	0.89	23.12de	0.83	34.86ef	0.85	30.3	69.12e	59.2	59.2
3	6.53a	1.31	11.8cdef	0.89	28.09b	0.79	39.32ab	0.90	27.8	79.40bcd	57.2	57.2
4	6.45a	1.29	11.38ef	0.88	24.66cd	0.94	34.84ef	0.86	30.2	70.21e	59.7	59.7
5	6.15a	1.28	12.31abc	1.00	29.83b	0.73	44.85ab	1.00	31.2	80.47abc	56.5	56.5
6	6.36a	1.30	12.29abcd	0.91	30.16ab	0.78	44.96a	1.02	30.3	86.99a	57.4	57.4
7	6.17a	1.33	13.09a	0.99	32.13a	0.70	44.63a	0.97	33.3	87.06a	54.7	54.7
8	6.41a	1.25	11.43def	0.91	24.70cd	0.90	35.29e	0.85	30.2	70.33e	59.7	59.7
9	6.23a	1.27	12.20bcde	0.93	29.15b	0.75	40.22bcd	0.89	28.4	82.30ab	56.6	56.6
10	6.16a	1.26	12.85ab	0.99	29.44b	0.79	40.30bc	0.89	28.8	81.18ab	55.8	55.8
11	6.13a	1.29	13.02ab	1.01	29.53b	0.79	41.28b	0.96	30.9	83.51ab	58.1	58.1
12	6.20a	1.26	11.89cde	0.97	25.77c	0.93	37.2cde	0.96	30.4	71.96e	58.1	58.1
13	6.09a	1.28	11.89cde	0.94	25.53c	0.93	37.83cde	0.99	29.0	74.47cde	56.6	56.6
14	6.24a	1.34	11.60cdef	0.90	25.61c	0.91	36.97de	0.85	30.7	73.61de	56.8	56.8

多重比较采用 LSD 法;叶片/茎为叶片与茎(含叶柄)质量比。

The LSD method was used for comparisons; Leaf/stem represent weight ratio of leaf to stem plus leaf stalk.

不同生育期内,植株地上部干物质不断增加,植株各部分之间干物质分配比例不断变化。苗期各处理叶片/茎值为 1.25~1.34,叶片干物重比例较大。开花期叶片/茎值有所下降,为 0.80~1.01,该生育期内处理 11 叶片/茎值最大,这与该处理氮肥使用量最大有关。结荚期叶片/茎值为 0.70~0.94,处理 1、4 和 14 该值略有上升,其他处理均呈下降趋势。鼓粒期各处理该比例为 0.85~1.02,与结荚期相比呈上升趋势(处理 3、8 和 14 略有下降),荚果干物质量(占单株干物重 27.8%~33.3%)与叶片和茎(含叶柄)干物质量相当。成熟期叶片/茎值为 0.47~0.63,荚果干物重比例大幅上升(占单株干物重 53.7%~59.7%)。可见,大豆生长早期叶片干物质比重较大,然后逐渐下降。

## 2.2 氮磷钾肥配合施用对大豆养分吸收的影响

2.2.1 N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 和 K<sub>2</sub>O 积累与干物质积累的关系  
大豆植株生长过程中不断从土壤中吸收氮、磷、钾等营养物质,以实现其生理生化代谢对营养的需要。因此,明确大豆植株光合产物形成过程中对氮、磷、钾营养需求的关系,才能确定适当氮磷钾肥配比情况,进而指导大豆合理施肥。图 1 分析了大豆生长过程中单株 N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 和 K<sub>2</sub>O 累积量(*y*)与干物质累积量(*x*)的关系。通过相关分析发现,随着大豆植株干物重的增加,植物体内 N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> 和 K<sub>2</sub>O 累积量也相应增加,与干物质累积量的相关系数分别为 0.988、0.975 和 0.985,呈极显著相关关系(*R*<sub>0.01</sub> = 0.302)。根据相关方程可以得出:大豆生长过程中,每形成 1 g 干物质,需要吸收同化 0.0403 g N,

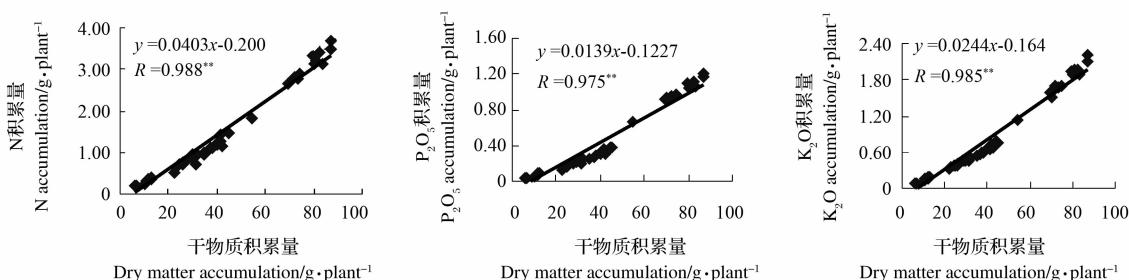


图1 大豆地上部氮(N)、磷(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)和钾(K<sub>2</sub>O)积累量与干物质积累量的关系

Fig. 1 The relationship between dry matter accumulation and N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O accumulation of soybean above-ground part

0.0139 g P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和0.0244 g K<sub>2</sub>O,即N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O三种养分吸收比例为:2.90:1.00:1.76。

**2.2.2 N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O积累间的相互关系** 大豆生长过程中N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O积累量之间的相互关系可以反映大豆对上述三元素吸收之间的关系。由图2可见,大豆对氮与磷、氮与钾、磷与钾的积累量相关系数分别为0.995、0.998和0.997,均达到极显著水平( $R_{0.01} = 0.302$ )。根据相关方程可

以得出:大豆生长过程中,植株每吸收积累1 g N,需要协调吸收积累0.3473 g P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和0.6053 g K<sub>2</sub>O( $N:P_2O_5:K_2O = 2.88:1.00:1.74$ ),每吸收积累1 g P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>需要协调吸收1.7323 g K<sub>2</sub>O。可见,大豆对氮磷钾的吸收是相互影响和制约的,吸收某一元素的同时,必定要吸收一定量的其他元素才能满足生长需要,上述定量关系可以作为大豆配方平衡施肥的参考。

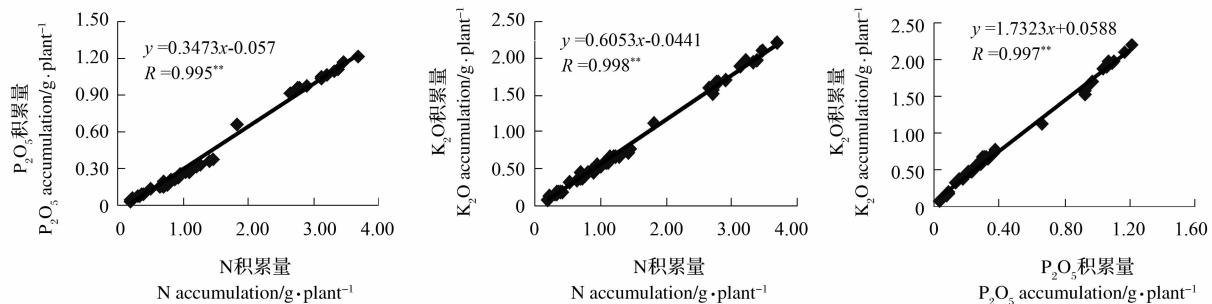


图2 大豆地上部氮(N)、磷(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)和钾(K<sub>2</sub>O)积累量间关系

Fig. 2 The relationships among N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O accumulation of soybean above-ground part

### 2.3 氮磷钾配合施用对大豆产量的影响

不同氮磷钾配合施用条件下供试大豆品种产量见表3。不施肥处理1产量最低,为2913.10 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,处理6产量最高,为4172.26 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,比不施肥处理增产43.2%,其他各处理的增产幅度为27.9%~42.6%。处理6、7和3产量差异不显著,显著高于其他处理,并且处理6和7产量较其他处理达到了极显著水平。处理9、10、5和11之间产量差别不大,处理13、12和14产量处于同一水平,处理12、

表3 氮磷钾不同施肥量下大豆产量

Table 3 Soybean yield under different N, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> and K<sub>2</sub>O fertilization amount

处理 Treatments	肥料组合 Fertilizer combinations	产量 Yield /kg·hm <sup>-2</sup>	LSD <sub>0.05</sub>	LSD <sub>0.01</sub>
1	N0P0K0	2913.10	g	G
2	N0P2K2	3784.25	def	EF
3	N1P2K2	4155.30	a	AB
4	N2P0K2	3726.50	f	F
5	N2P1K2	4000.25	b	BC
6	N2P2K2	4172.26	a	A
7	N2P3K2	4150.17	a	A
8	N2P2K0	3758.75	ef	EF
9	N2P2K1	4057.46	b	C
10	N2P2K3	4011.25	b	BC
11	N3P2K2	3958.55	b	CD
12	N1P1K2	3857.50	cd	DE
13	N1P2K1	3865.30	c	DE
14	N2P1K1	3814.29	cde	EF

14和2产量相当,处理14、2和8产量差别不明显,处理2、8和4产量均处于较低水平。

处理2、3、6和11在相同磷钾肥基础上氮肥施用量依次增加,产量表现出先增加后降低的趋势,且单位数量的氮肥投入产量增加幅度降低,氮肥(N)用量从0增至30 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,产量增加371.05 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,继续增施30 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>N,则只能增产16.95 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,再增加30 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>N投入量,产量反而降低213.71 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。从处理4、5、6和7及处理8、9、6和10可以看出磷肥(P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)与钾肥(K<sub>2</sub>O)的投入量对产量具有相同的影响趋势,随着P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>施量的增加,每1 kg肥料增产量由6.28 kg降至3.62 kg、-0.49 kg,每1 kg K<sub>2</sub>O增产量则由6.64 kg降至2.55 kg、-3.58 kg,即肥料的边际效益递减。同时可以看出氮磷钾肥边际效益递减速率不同,这可能是由于大豆对不同肥料吸收比例不同及不同肥料在土壤中的有效性不同造成的。

### 3 结论与讨论

大豆生长过程中,植株地上部干物质不断增加,植株各部分之间干物质分配比例呈动态变化。叶片/茎值苗期至结荚期逐渐变小,在鼓粒期略有增加,之后继续下降,荚果比重自鼓粒期至成熟期上升趋势明显。不同处理植株干物质的积累量与N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O的累积量呈极显著线性关系( $R$ 分别为:0.988、0.975

和 $0.985, R_{0.01} = 0.302$ ), 每形成1g干物质, 需要吸收同化N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>、K<sub>2</sub>O比例为: 2.90:1.00:1.76。单株N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>、K<sub>2</sub>O积累量之间也呈极显著线性关系( $R$ 分别为: 0.995、0.998和0.997,  $R_{0.01} = 0.302$ ), N、P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>和K<sub>2</sub>O协调吸收积累比例为2.88:1.00:1.74。因此, 可综合上述两比例关系, 将2.89:1.00:1.75作为大豆对氮磷钾吸收比例参考值, 但施肥过程中还应根据土壤肥力和品种需肥特性等因素适当调整肥料用量及肥料比例。

氮磷钾肥配合施用显著提高大豆产量, 施肥最高能增产43.2%。处理6、7和3之间产量差异不显著, 但显著高于其他处理, 因此, 可综合上述3个处理施肥量(N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O, kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)50.0:105.0:90.0及三种肥料用量比例(N:P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>:K<sub>2</sub>O)1:2.1:1.8作为本地区大豆生产氮磷钾肥配比参考用量与比例。

试验所得大豆生长过程中氮磷钾吸收比例(2.89:1.00:1.75)与施肥比例(0.48:1.00:0.86)有差别, 可能与大豆固氮作用降低了氮肥用量, 磷肥有效性差、当季利用率低有关。另外, 氮磷钾肥边际效益递减速率不同, 也可能与上述原因有关。关于大豆推荐施肥量及施肥比例是在特定地区、特定土壤及生态条件下的试验结果, 对当地大豆施肥具有一定的参考价值, 如果加以推广还要进行不同地区的多点试验, 才能对推广地大豆施肥具有指导意义, 即使在同一地区也应根据土壤肥水条件、施肥时期、大豆品种需肥特性等因素进行适当调整。

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