

# 钼肥对鲜食大豆主要光合生理指标的影响

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**摘要:**为了明确钼肥对鲜食大豆光合生理指标的影响,选用鲜食大豆品种抚鲜3号和日本青作为试验材料,分别在不同生育时期(V5、R1、R3、R5、R6),测定C1(0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C2(0.3 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C3(1.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C4(3.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)四种施钼处理下上述鲜食大豆品种的叶面积指数、叶绿素含量、光合速率、气孔导度、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度、蒸腾速率,考察了施钼量与光合指标的关系以及生育期内鲜食大豆光合效率的变化规律。结果表明:施钼提高了鲜食大豆叶片的叶面积指数、叶绿素含量、光合速率、气孔导度、蒸腾速率,延缓了鲜食大豆生育后期叶绿素衰退,对叶片胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度影响不明显;随着施钼量的增加,各光合生理指标在C3(1.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)处理达到最高,然后开始下降;鲜食大豆叶片在R5(始粒)期各光合生理指标达到最高,R6(鼓粒)期开始下降,两品种对不同施钼水平处理的反应表现一致。

**关键词:**钼;鲜食大豆;生育时期;光合生理指标

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## Effect of Molybdenum on Main Photosynthetic Characteristics of Vegetable Soybean

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**Abstract:** The effect of molybdenum on main photosynthetic characteristics (leaf area index, chlorophyll content, *Pn*, cond, *Ci* and *Ti*) of two vegetable soybean varieties (Fuxian 3 and Nihonao) with four treatments were studied in different growth stages (V5, R1, R3, R5 and R6). The results showed that, vegetable soybean of application Mo exhibited an increasing of leaf area index, chlorophyll content, *Pn*, cond, *Ti* and a decrease of chlorophyll recession at late growth stage, but no obvious effect with *Ci*. With the increase of molybdenum content, the main photosynthetic characteristics reached the highest level at C3, then began to decline. And all the characteristics reached the highest level at R5, then began to decline at R6, the reaction of two varieties with different treatment was the same.

**Keywords:** Molybdenum; Vegetable soybean; Growth stage; Photosynthetic characteristics

钼是植物生长所必需的微量元素之一,一般认为大豆是需钼最多的植物<sup>[1]</sup>。众多研究<sup>[2-5]</sup>表明,钼元素在植物体代谢中可促进硝态氮同化,增强硝酸还原酶和固氮酶的活性。土壤中有效钼含量在0.15 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>以下时<sup>[6]</sup>,表现缺素症状,叶绿素含量减少,光合速率降低。钼元素主要分布在大豆的茎叶中,因此钼是维持叶绿体结构不可缺少的元素,适量施用钼可以增加大豆叶片中叶绿素含量和光合作用强度,促进大豆植株成熟,显著提高与大豆产量相关的农艺性状及品质<sup>[7]</sup>指标等。

鲜食大豆是一种特用豆,俗称毛豆,西方人称菜大豆,是指生理处于鼓粒后期到初熟期的大豆鲜荚。鲜食大豆富含蛋白质、糖类、游离氨基酸和多种维生素,我国每年速冻毛豆出口量占世界需求量的52%。近些年,关于鲜食大豆组份的研究颇多,但是微量元素Mo对鲜食大豆的光合生理指标

的影响鲜有报道。本文通过设置不同施用水平研究了钼肥对鲜食大豆光合作用及产量形成的影响,为鲜食大豆生产中钼肥的合理施用提供科学依据。

### 1 材料与方法

#### 1.1 试验设计

试验在大田条件下进行,供试鲜食大豆品种为抚鲜3号(A1)和日本青(Nihonao,A2);供试肥料为分析纯(NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>6</sub>Mo<sub>7</sub>O<sub>24</sub>·4H<sub>2</sub>O。试验地属棕壤土,前茬玉米。土壤有机质含量19.61 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,全氮含量2.24 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,碱解氮126.42 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>速效磷含量221.77 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾含量108.02 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,有效钼含量0.12 mg·kg<sup>-1</sup>,pH6.7。

钼酸铵作底肥施入,设4个肥料水平,C1(0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C2(0.3 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C3(1.5 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>)、C4(3.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>),小区5行区,行

长5 m,行距0.6 m,品种密度为13.5万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>。

## 1.2 测定项目与方法

选取小区中间1行连续5株,在V5(五叶期)、R1(初花期)、R3(初荚期)、R5(始粒期)和R6(鼓粒期)分别测量不同鲜食大豆品种叶面积指数、叶绿素含量、光合速率(*Pn*)、气孔导度(*Cond*)、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度(*Ci*)及蒸腾速率(*Ti*)。采用LI-2000便携式冠层仪测定叶面积指数;叶绿素仪CCM-200测定叶片(生长点以下第三片叶)叶绿素含量,以相对值(CCM)表示;LI-6400便携式光合测定仪,上午9:00~11:00采用光照强度为1 500 μmol·m<sup>-2</sup>·s<sup>-1</sup>的LED红蓝光源,测定上数第3片功能叶片的光合速率、气孔导度、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度和蒸腾速率。

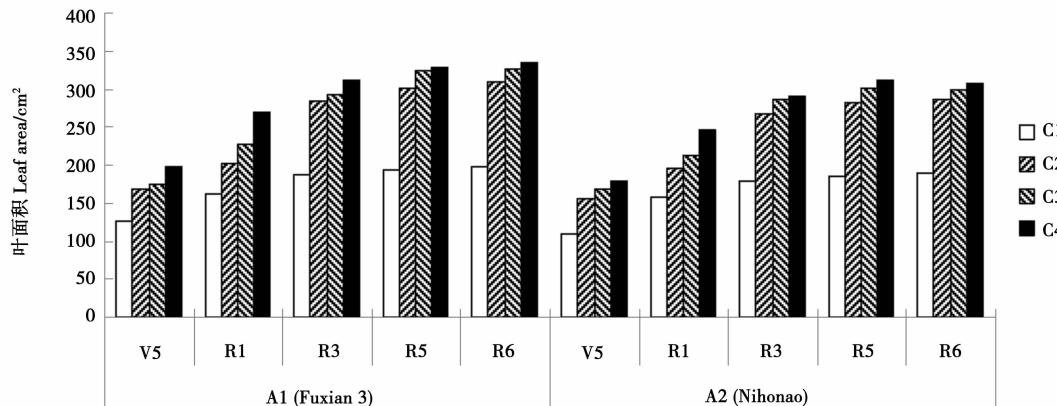


图1 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶面积指数的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of Mo on leaf area index of vegetable soybean

## 2.2 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶绿素含量的影响

如图2所示,不同水平的钼肥处理对鲜食大豆品种各生育时期叶片叶绿素含量的影响不尽相同,随着施入钼肥量的增加,叶绿素含量均有不同程度增加,且均比不施肥含量高。V5期到R1期,随着施钼量的增加叶绿素含量逐渐增大,并在C3水平

## 1.3 数据分析

采用Excel 2003对数据进行处理分析。

## 2 结果与分析

### 2.1 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶面积指数的影响

如图1所示,施用钼肥可以显著提高鲜食大豆叶面积指数,有利于光合作用及干物质积累。抚鲜3号和日本青在V5~R6期,叶面积与钼肥施用量呈正相关,C2~C4施肥处理均比C1显著增加。各品种的叶面积均在V5至R3期间增加幅度最大,R3之后趋于稳定,增加幅度明显降低。两个品种在叶面积增加量方面存在差异,但增加幅度及趋势基本一致。

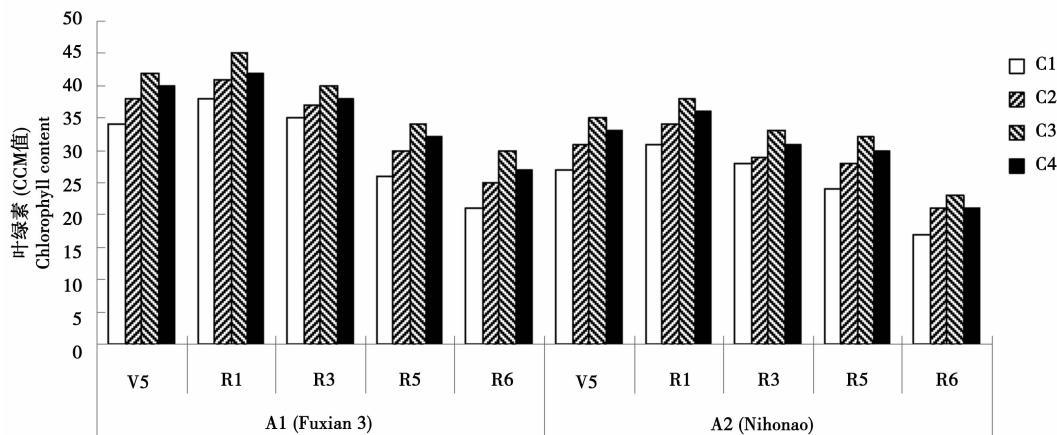


图2 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶绿素含量的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of Mo on chlorophyll content of vegetable soybean

达到最大值,而后又有所下降。从整个生育期看,鲜食大豆叶片叶绿素含量在R1期达到最高,然后开始下降,这与大豆生育后期营养生长转为生殖生长,叶片功能衰退有直接的关系,各生育时期施钼肥的大豆叶片叶绿素含量均高于不施钼肥的处理。

### 2.3 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶片光合速率的影响

光合作用是影响作物产量最重要的因素,一般认为,作物生物学产量的90%~95%的干物质来自光合作用,5%~10%的干物质来自根吸收。从钼对鲜食大豆光合速率的影响(图3)可以看出,C1处理

下,叶片光合速率最低,随着施钼的增加,鲜食大豆叶片光合速率随之提高。从鲜食大豆叶片光合速率变化趋势来看,各品种在始粒期(R5期)的光合速率达到最大值,这与该阶段花、荚器官的建立及籽粒形成有直接的关系。

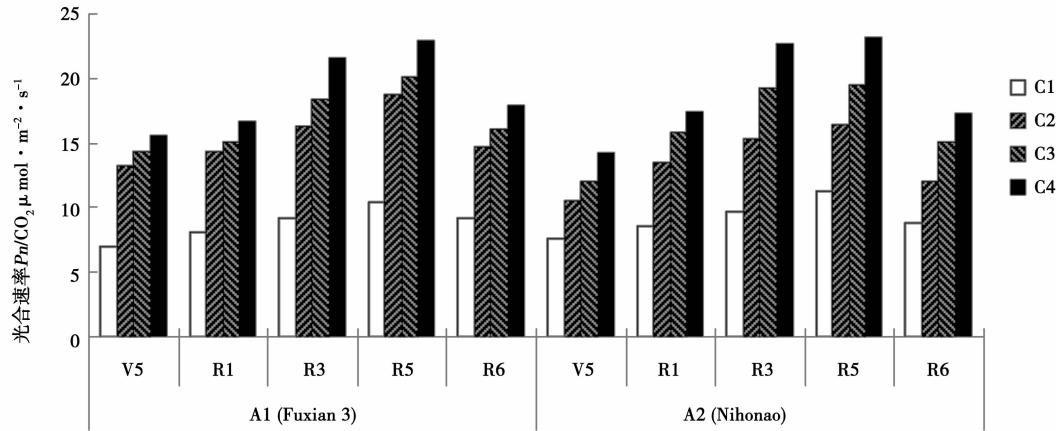


图3 钼对鲜食大豆光合速率的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of Mo on  $Pn$  of vegetable soybean

### 2.4 钼肥对鲜食大豆叶片其它光合生理指标的影响

从图4可以看出,C1处理下,叶片气孔导度、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度、蒸腾速率最低;随着施钼量的增加,各光合生理指标都随之增加,C4处理最高;施钼后叶片的气孔导度、蒸腾速率提高显著,而胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度

增加并不明显,这与不同生育时期空气中的CO<sub>2</sub>的浓度有关系。从各生育时期变化趋势看,叶片气孔导度、蒸腾速率值逐渐增加,在R5期达到最高,随之有所下降;各生育时期胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度变化趋势平稳,说明施钼不能明显改变鲜食大豆叶片胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度。

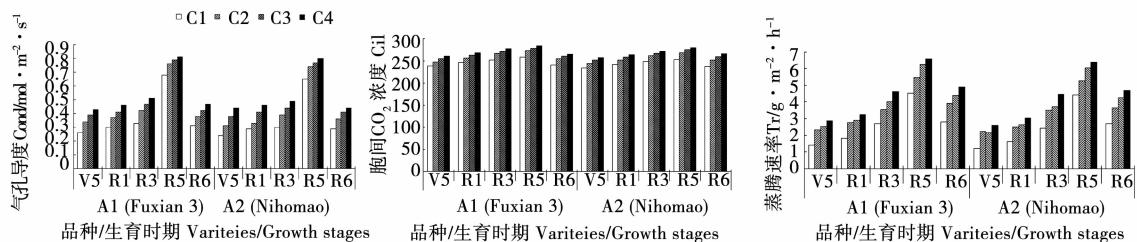


图4 钼对鲜食大豆叶片气孔导度、胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度、蒸腾速率的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of Mo on leaf Cond , Ci and Tr of vegetable soybean

### 3 结论与讨论

一般认为钼对植物光合作用没有直接影响,钼作为硝酸还原酶和固氮酶的重要组成成份显著影响植物的氮代谢<sup>[8]</sup>,尤其在豆科植物上直接影响根瘤的数量,土壤中缺钼大豆根瘤数量明显减少。同时钼还参与无机态磷向有机态磷的合成<sup>[9]</sup>及蛋白质<sup>[10]</sup>的合成,从而对氮和磷代谢作用产生影响。从本试验可以看出,钼在影响鲜食大豆光合速率,延缓叶绿素衰退上具有积极作用,通过维护叶绿素的稳定性和提高叶面积指数,进而扩大光合面积,增强鲜食大豆的光合能力。

本试验结果表明,施钼处理的鲜食大豆品种叶片的叶面积指数、叶绿素含量、光合速率、蒸腾速率、叶片气孔导度均高于不施钼处理,这与一些研究结果<sup>[11-12]</sup>基本一致,而施钼对鲜食大豆叶片胞间CO<sub>2</sub>浓度影响不明显,可能不同生育时期空气中的CO<sub>2</sub>的浓度对该指标的影响会更大。

本试验中,不同处理条件下,随着施钼量的增加,鲜食大豆品种叶片的叶面积指数、叶绿素含量、光合速率、蒸腾速率、叶片气孔导度均随之增加,当施用量达到C3水平时,又开始有所下降,说明当土壤中钼含量达到一定值时,过多施入钼肥反而会对叶片光合生理指标产生负面影响,因此在鲜食大豆生

产中应合理控制钼肥的施用量,避免过量施入。

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