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滴灌次数和滴水量对春小麦产量和水分利用的影响

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摘要:为探明河套灌区春小麦适宜的高产节水滴灌措施,以巴麦13号为供试材料,在田间设置裂区试验,主区为滴灌次数,副区为3个滴水量(300、450、600 m³·hm⁻²),以畦灌模式为对照,分析不同滴灌次数和滴水量处理下小麦耗水特性、产量形成及水分利用效率的差异。结果表明,土壤蒸发量从播种—拔节期明显增加,拔节期—灌浆期逐渐减少,灌浆期—成熟期明显增加;小麦生育期耗水量呈先升后降趋势,在分蘖期—拔节期达到最大。随滴灌次数和滴水量的增加,蒸发量和耗水量逐渐增加,小麦产量呈先增后降趋势。相较于对照,少量多次滴灌可显著降低土壤蒸发量和耗水量。生育期滴灌6次,每次300 m³·hm⁻²处理的灌水量较对照减少50%,耗水量降低了26.3%;产量和水分利用效率则分别提高16.3%和57.6%,差异均显著。河套灌区滴灌小麦高产、高效生产的适宜灌溉措施为分蘖期、拔节期、抽穗期、开花期、灌浆初期、灌浆中期进行滴灌,每次滴水量300 m³·hm⁻²。

关键词: 滴灌次数; 滴水量; 春小麦; 产量; 水分利用效率

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Effects of Drip Irrigation Frequency and Drip Irrigation Amount on Yield and Water Use Efficiency of Spring Wheat

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Abstract: To investigate the water-saving and high-yielding drip irrigation system for spring wheat in the Hetao Irrigation District, a nationally approved spring wheat variety, Bamai 13, was selected as the experimental material. Six drip irrigation frequencies and three drip irrigation levels (300, 450, and 600 m³·hm⁻²) were set up in the field, with the conventional furrow irrigation method used by farmers as control. The study focused on the differences in wheat water consumption characteristics, yield formation, and water use efficiency under different drip irrigation frequencies and amounts. The results indicated that the soil evaporation significantly increased from sowing to tillering stage, gradually decreased from tillering to heading stage, and significantly increased from heading to maturity stage. The water consumption during wheat growth stages follows an ascending—descending trend, reaching its maximum from jointing to booting period. With the increase in drip irrigation frequency and water amount, evaporation and water consumption exhibited a gradual upward trend, while wheat yield showed an initial increase followed by a decline. Compared to the control group, low-frequency high-volume drip irrigation significantly reduced soil evaporation and water consumption. Specifically, irrigating six times during the growth period with 300 m³·hm⁻² each time resulted in a 50% reduction in water consumption compared to the control, leading to a significant decrease rate of 26.3% in

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water usage. Moreover, the yield and water use efficiency was significantly increased by 16.3% and 57.6%, respectively. Therefore, the recommended irrigation regimen for achieving high yield and efficiency in drip-irrigated wheat in the Hetao Irrigation District is six irrigation sessions during the tillering, jointing, booting, flowering, early grain-filling, and mid-grain-filling stages, with $300 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ of water for each session.

Keywords: Drip irrigation frequency; Drip water amount; Spring wheat; Yield; Water use efficiency

内蒙古河套灌区具有独特的光热资源和地理环境,是中国优质春小麦主产区之一^[1]。该地区春小麦生产过程中,自然降水难以满足其生长发育的需求,“引黄畦灌”为该地区主要灌溉方式,但这种方式需水量大、水分利用效率低,水资源浪费严重^[2]。滴灌是一项新型节水灌溉技术,可以精准送水,减少地表径流导致的水分流失^[3];保持合理的田间持水量,促进植株生长发育^[4];进而提高作物产量和水分利用效率^[5-8]。近年来,河套灌区滴灌小麦发展较快,但相关的理论与技术研究滞后,限制了产量和水分利用效率的提升。因此,在河套灌区开展小麦适宜滴灌次数和滴水量研究,对当地节水农业的发展具有重要意义。

研究表明,在作物关键生育时期适度调亏滴灌量,可显著降低土壤蒸发量和耗水量^[9-11]。春小麦营养生长期的土壤蒸发量高于生殖生长期,全生育期总耗水量随灌水量(30~50 mm)的增加而增加^[12]。合理滴灌能保持耕层适宜的田间持水量,显著提高小麦产量和水分利用效率^[13-15],但滴灌量过多或过少均会导致小麦减产^[16-18]。程裕伟等^[19]研究表明,随着灌水量增加,小麦耗水量和产量均呈增加趋势,当灌水量超过一定范围,产量不增反降。蒋桂英等^[20]研究也证实,中等频次滴灌小麦的产量和水分利用效率均最高。关于河套灌区小麦节水高产的研究已有较多报道^[21-24],但在滴灌条件下如何协同提高产量和水分利用效率的相关研究尚不多见。本试验以提高水分利用效率和高产为目标,研究不同滴灌处理下土壤水分的时空变化及其与产量和水分利用率的关系,为春小麦高效生产提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2022年3月—7月在内蒙古巴彦淖尔市农牧业科学研究所园子渠试验站(40.897°N, 107.168°E)进行。试验地土壤质地为壤土,0~20 cm土层有机质含量 $15.6 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,全氮含量

$1.04 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,碱解氮含量 $74 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,有效磷含量 $13.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,速效钾含量 $149 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$,pH值 8.5,总盐含量 $1.4 \text{ g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 。平均地下水埋深 2.98 m,2022年小麦生长季降水量为 23 mm(图1),属于干旱年份。

1.2 试验设计

供试小麦品种选用当地主推品种巴麦13号。试验采用两因素裂区设计(表1),滴灌次数为主区,设1~6次,依次记为 D_1 、 D_2 、 D_3 、 D_4 、 D_5 、 D_6 ;每次滴水量为副区,设 $300 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ (W_1)、 $450 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ (W_2)、 $600 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ (W_3)共3个水平;以常规畦灌模式(分蘖期、拔节期、开花期、灌浆期各灌水1次,每次灌水量均为 $900 \text{ m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)作为对照(CK);小区面积 30 m^2 ,3次重复,随机区组排列。采用机械播种,播种日期为3月14日,播种量为 $375 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$,行距 15 cm;播种时施入磷酸二铵 $300 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 作种肥,拔节期结合浇水追施尿素 $375 \text{ kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$ 。小麦出苗后,按1管5行模式铺设滴灌带,滴水时使用水表记录每个小区的灌水量,其它田间管理措施同当地常规大田。成熟期为7月14日。

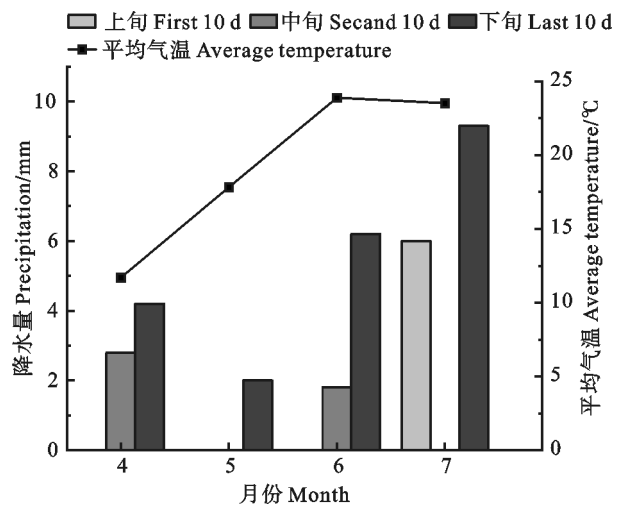


图1 试验期间月平均气温和降水量

Fig. 1 Monthly mean temperature and precipitation

表 1 不同试验处理的滴灌时期及滴水量

Table 1 Drip irrigation stage and drip amount of different experimental treatments

m³ · hm⁻²

滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount	滴灌时期 Drip irrigation stage						总灌水量 Total irrigation amount
		分蘖期 Tillering stage	拔节期 Jointing stage	抽穗期 Heading stage	开花期 Flowering stage	灌浆初期 Early of grain-filling stage	灌浆中期 Middle of grain-filling stage	
D ₁	W ₁	/	300	/	/	/	/	300
	W ₂	/	450	/	/	/	/	450
	W ₃	/	600	/	/	/	/	600
D ₂	W ₁	/	300	/	300	/	/	600
	W ₂	/	450	/	450	/	/	900
	W ₃	/	600	/	600	/	/	1 200
D ₃	W ₁	/	300	/	300	/	300	900
	W ₂	/	450	/	450	/	450	1 350
	W ₃	/	600	/	600	/	600	1 800
D ₄	W ₁	300	300	/	300	/	300	1 200
	W ₂	450	450	/	450	/	450	1 800
	W ₃	600	600	/	600	/	600	2 400
D ₅	W ₁	300	300	300	300	/	300	1 500
	W ₂	450	450	450	450	/	450	2 250
	W ₃	600	600	600	600	/	600	3 000
D ₆	W ₁	300	300	300	300	300	300	1 800
	W ₂	450	450	450	450	450	450	2 700
	W ₃	600	600	600	600	600	600	3 600
CK		900	900		900		900	3 600

1.3 测定指标与方法

1.3.1 土壤含水率与耗水量测定与计算

小麦播种前、分蘖期、拔节期、抽穗期、开花期、灌浆期、成熟期,在 1 m 垂直土体内每隔 20 cm 土层用土钻取土,于 105 °C 烘干,计算土壤含水率、小麦各生育阶段耗水量和全生育期总耗水量,计算公式为:

$$\text{土壤含水率} = (\text{湿土重} - \text{干土重}) / \text{干土重} \times 100\%$$

$$ET(ETa) = \Delta S(\Delta S_a) + P(P_a) + I(I_a);$$

$$\Delta S = 10 \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i H_i (\theta_{i1} - \theta_{i2});$$

式中,ΔS_a 和 ΔS 为全生育期和某一生育阶段土壤贮水消耗量;ET 某一生育阶段耗水量,ETa 为全生育期耗水量;i 为土壤层序号;n 为土壤层次总数;γ_i 为第 i 层土壤干容重(g · cm⁻³);H_i 为第 i 层土壤厚度(cm);θ_{i1} 为第 i 层土壤前一个生育时期的含水率;θ_{i2} 为第 i 层土壤该生育时期的含水率;P 和 P_a 为时段内和全生育期的降水量(m³ · hm⁻²);I 和 I_a 为时段内和全生育期的灌溉量(m³ · hm⁻²)。

1.3.2 土壤蒸发量测定

用 PVC 管制成高度 15 cm、内径 9 cm 的小

型蒸发器,在小麦播种后垂直压入行间土壤中。小麦封垄前每天 18:00 时称量土壤和蒸发器的质量,然后放回到原位置,封垄后每 7 d 称量一次。两个相邻日蒸发器的质量差即为该时段的土壤蒸发量(Ea)。下雨或灌水后更换蒸发器内土壤,使其与田间土壤水分保持一致。

$$\text{计算公式为: } Ea = 10 \times 10 (md_1 - md_2) / S_d$$

式中,Ea 为实际蒸发量(m³ · hm⁻²);md₁、md₂ 为不同时间段的蒸发器总质量;S_d 为小型蒸发器表面积(cm²)。

1.3.3 产量及其构成测定

在蜡熟期,各小区选取 2 m × 2 m 代表性样点,单独收割、晾晒,脱粒并测产,籽粒产量按 13% 含水量校正;各小区选取具有代表性的 50 cm × 3 样段,测定有效穗数、穗粒数、千粒重。

1.3.4 水分利用效率(WUE)计算

计算公式为:WUE = 籽粒产量 / 全生育期耗水量。

1.4 数据分析

采用 Excel 2019 统计数据,用 Origin 2021 绘制图表,用 SPSS 25.0 的邓肯法进行方差分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同灌水处理下小麦各生育阶段土壤蒸发量及日均蒸发量的变化

由表 2 可知,在小麦各生育阶段中,所有处理播种—分蘖期蒸发量和日均蒸发量均最高,分蘖期—开花期各处理蒸发量呈逐渐下降趋势,灌浆期蒸发量有所上升,而分蘖期—灌浆期各处理土壤日均蒸发量逐渐下降,灌浆期—成熟期各处理土壤蒸发量及日均蒸发量均有所增加。相同滴水量条件下,小麦生育期总蒸发量随滴灌次数的增加而增加;相同滴灌次数下,不同滴水量间无显著差异。除小麦拔节—抽穗外,其余生育阶段蒸发量、日均蒸发量及生育期总蒸发量均以 CK 最大。

方差分析结果(表 3)表明,滴灌次数对小麦生育期土壤总蒸发量和各生育时期蒸发量的影响均达到极显著水平($P < 0.01$)。播种—拔节, D_4 、 D_5 、 D_6 处理土壤蒸发量显著高于 D_1 、 D_2 、 D_3 处理,但 D_1 、 D_2 和 D_3 处理间差异不显著, D_4 、 D_5 和 D_6 处理间差异也不显著。抽穗—成熟,土壤蒸发量随着滴灌次数的增加而增加,抽穗—开花, D_4 、 D_5 、 D_6 处理间差异不显著, D_5 、 D_6 处理间小麦播种—成熟以及总蒸发量均无显著差异。滴水量对小麦拔节—成熟土壤蒸发量的影响达到极显著水平, W_1 处理播种—拔节及总蒸发量与 W_2 、 W_3 处理间无显著差异,拔节—成熟蒸发量显著低于 W_2 和 W_3 处理, W_2 与 W_3 处理间小麦各生育阶段土壤蒸发量及总蒸发量差异均不显著。

表 2 不同灌水处理下小麦各生育阶段的土壤蒸发量

Table 2 Soil evaporation at different growth stages of wheat under different irrigation treatments $m^3 \cdot hm^{-2}$

滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount	生育阶段(月,日) Developmental stage(month, day)												总蒸发量 Total evaporation
		播种—分蘖 Sowing— tillering		分蘖—拔节 Tillering— jointing		拔节—抽穗 Jointing— heading		抽穗—开花 Heading— flowering		开花—灌浆 Flowering— grain filling		灌浆—成熟 Grain filling— maturity		
		Ea	Eda	Ea	Eda	Ea	Eda	Ea	Eda	Ea	Eda	Ea	Eda	
D_1	W_1	530.64b	10.01b	149.91c	9.99c	117.22d	7.81d	99.25f	7.09f	119.01i	7.00i	66.05h	7.34h	1 082.08g
	W_2	530.66b	10.01b	150.23c	10.02c	117.74d	7.85d	99.71f	7.12f	119.54i	7.03i	66.37h	7.37h	1 084.23g
	W_3	530.75b	10.01b	150.3c	10.02c	117.89d	7.86d	99.80f	7.13f	119.68i	7.04i	66.41h	7.38h	1 084.86g
D_2	W_1	530.65b	10.01b	149.39c	9.96c	116.45d	7.76d	116.56de	8.33de	125.09h	7.36h	70.85g	7.87g	1 108.98f
	W_2	530.66b	10.01b	150.02c	10.00c	117.48d	7.83d	117.47d	8.39d	125.86h	7.40h	71.29g	7.92g	1 112.78ef
	W_3	530.68b	10.01b	150.27c	10.02c	117.92d	7.86d	117.74d	8.41d	126.00h	7.41h	71.40g	7.93g	1 114.01ef
D_3	W_1	530.64b	10.01b	149.71c	9.98c	116.97d	7.80d	114.87e	8.21e	135.58g	7.98g	79.92f	8.88f	1 127.68ef
	W_2	530.74b	10.01b	149.93c	10.00c	117.41d	7.83d	115.77de	8.27de	136.65fg	8.04fg	80.28f	8.92f	1 130.77ef
	W_3	530.67b	10.01b	150.10c	10.01c	117.66d	7.84d	116.30de	8.31de	137.59fg	8.09fg	80.86f	8.98f	1 133.18e
D_4	W_1	549.85a	10.37a	156.00b	10.40b	129.60c	8.64c	127.94bc	9.14bc	138.08ef	8.12ef	85.35e	9.48e	1 186.82d
	W_2	550.31a	10.38a	156.66b	10.44b	130.73c	8.72c	128.61bc	9.19bc	138.89ef	8.17ef	86.30e	9.59e	1 191.50d
	W_3	550.43a	10.39a	157.10b	10.47b	131.35c	8.76c	130.00bc	9.29bc	140.42e	8.26e	86.69e	9.63e	1 195.98cd
D_5	W_1	549.41a	10.37a	155.21b	10.35b	145.72b	9.71b	127.80b	9.13c	146.19cd	8.60cd	91.52d	10.17d	1 215.83bc
	W_2	549.74a	10.37a	155.87b	10.39b	147.57ab	9.84ab	129.21bc	9.23bc	147.30cd	8.66cd	92.77cd	10.31cd	1 222.47b
	W_3	549.85a	10.37a	156.17b	10.41b	148.26a	9.88a	129.87bc	9.28bc	148.01bc	8.71bc	93.34bc	10.37bc	1 225.50b
D_6	W_1	547.27a	10.33a	154.28b	10.29b	147.48ab	9.83ab	128.55bc	9.18bc	145.45d	8.56d	93.48bc	10.39bc	1 216.51bc
	W_2	547.46a	10.33a	154.68b	10.31b	148.31a	9.89a	129.54bc	9.25bc	148.58bc	8.74bc	93.91bc	10.43bc	1 222.47b
	W_3	548.04a	10.34a	155.56b	10.37b	149.19a	9.95a	130.18b	9.30b	149.91b	8.82b	94.49b	10.50b	1 227.37b
CK		559.44a	10.56a	173.41a	11.56a	147.18ab	9.81ab	143.23a	10.23a	174.75a	10.28a	103.86a	11.54a	1 301.86a

Ea: 蒸发量; Eda: 日均蒸发量。同列数据后不同小写字母代表处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$)。播种—分蘖、分蘖—拔节、拔节—抽穗、抽穗—开花、开花—灌浆和灌浆—成熟的时间分别为 3 月 15 日—5 月 6 日、5 月 7 日—5 月 21 日、5 月 22 日—6 月 5 日、6 月 6 日—6 月 19 日、6 月 20 日—7 月 6 日和 7 月 7 日—7 月 15 日。下同。

Ea: Evaporation capacity; Eda: Daily average evaporation. Different lowercase letters following data in the same column indicate significant difference between treatments($P < 0.05$). The time at the stages of seeding to tillering, tillering—jointing, jointing—heading, heading—flowering, flowering—filling, and filling—maturation are March 15—May 6, May 7—May 21, May 22—June 5, June 6—June 19, June 20—July 6, and July—July 15, respectively. The same in tables 3—9.

表 3 不同滴灌处理下小麦各生育阶段土壤蒸发量的方差分析

Table 3 Analysis of soil evaporation at different growth stages of wheat under different drip irrigation treatments								$\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$
处理 Treatment	播种—分蘖 Sowing— tillering	分蘖—拔节 Tillering— jointing	拔节—抽穗 Jointing— heading	抽穗—开花 Heading— flowering	开花—灌浆 Flowering— grain filling	灌浆—成熟 Grain filling— maturity	总蒸发量 Total evaporation	
滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency								
D ₁	530.68b	150.15c	117.61c	99.59d	119.41e	66.28f	1 083.72e	
D ₂	530.66b	149.90c	117.28c	117.25b	125.65d	71.18e	1 111.92d	
D ₃	530.69b	149.91c	117.34c	115.65c	136.60c	80.35d	1 130.54c	
D ₄	550.20a	156.58a	130.56b	128.85a	139.13b	86.11c	1 191.43b	
D ₅	549.67a	155.75ab	147.18a	128.96a	147.17a	92.54ab	1 221.27a	
D ₆	547.59a	154.84ab	148.32a	129.43a	147.98a	93.96a	1 222.12a	
滴水量 Drip irrigation amount								
W ₁	539.74a	152.42a	128.90b	119.16b	134.90b	81.19b	1 156.32a	
W ₂	539.93a	152.90a	129.87a	120.05a	136.14a	81.82a	1 160.70a	
W ₃	540.07a	153.25a	130.38a	120.65a	136.94a	82.20a	1 163.48a	

	滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency(D)	20.991**	39.208**	1 170.408**	857.051**	639.105**	1 691.353**	195.210**
F 值 F value	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount(W)	0.011	1.354	5.944**	6.959**	10.205**	6.806**	1.449
	滴灌次数×滴灌量 D×W	0.002	0.053	0.248	0.219	0.826	0.360	0.049

* *: $P < 0.01$ 。下同。The same in tables 4—9.

2.2 不同滴灌处理下小麦各生育阶段耗水量的差异

由表 4 可知,耗水量随小麦生育进程的推进呈先升后降的趋势,在分蘖—拔节达到最大值。分蘖—拔节、抽穗—开花及灌浆—成熟,CK 的耗水量显著高于其他处理;拔节—抽穗, D₆W₃ 和 D₅W₃ 处理的耗水量较 CK 增幅显著增加 8.5% 和 8.0%;开花—灌浆, D₆W₂ 和 D₆W₃ 处理的耗水量较 CK 显著增加(12.5%和 33.5%)。

方差分析(表 5)可知,滴灌次数对小麦分蘖—成熟的耗水量影响极显著。不同滴灌次数间比较,小麦播种—分蘖的耗水量差异不显著;分蘖—拔节和抽穗—开花 D₄ 处理耗水量最高;拔节—抽穗、开花—灌浆、灌浆—成熟均以 D₆ 处理耗水量最高,较 D₅ 处理分别增加了 5.9%、41.6%和 12.4%,差异均显著。滴水量对小麦分蘖—成熟的耗水量影响极显著,分蘖—成熟,耗水量随灌水量的增加呈增加趋势,表现为 W₃ > W₂ > W₁,且各处理间差异均达到显著水平。滴灌次数、滴水量互

作对小麦拔节分蘖—开花的耗水量影响极显著。

2.3 不同滴灌处理对小麦产量及其构成因素的影响

由表 6 可知,籽粒产量显著高于 CK 的处理包括 D₅W₃、D₆W₁、D₆W₂ 和 D₆W₃,分别较 CK 提高 21.6%、16.3%、18.5%和 17.7%。D₅W₃ 处理的穗数、穗粒数、千粒重较 CK 分别提高 8.0%、22.8%、6.4%, D₆W₁、D₆W₂ 和 D₆W₃ 处理的穗粒数较 CK 分别提高 8.6%、14.2%、9.8%。

由方差分析(表 7)可知,滴灌次数对各处理穗数、穗粒数、千粒重及籽粒产量的影响极显著; D₅ 与 D₆ 处理间的穗数、穗粒数和千粒重无显著差异,但显著高于其他处理; D₆ 处理的籽粒产量最高,且显著高于其他处理。滴水量对小麦穗粒数、千粒重及籽粒产量影响极显著; W₃ 处理的穗数显著高于 W₁ 和 W₂ 处理, W₁、W₂ 处理之间差异不显著;穗粒数、千粒重和籽粒产量均表现为 W₃ > W₂ > W₁,且差异显著。滴灌次数、滴水量互作对小麦穗粒数和籽粒产量影响极显著。

表 4 不同滴灌处理小麦各生育阶段耗水量的差异

Table 4 Differences in water consumption of wheat at different growth stages under different drip irrigation treatments

$m^3 \cdot hm^{-2}$

滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount	生育阶段(月.日) Developmental stage(month, day)					
		播种—分蘖 Sowing—tillering	分蘖—拔节 Tillering—jointing	拔节—抽穗 Jointing—heading	抽穗—开花 Heading—flowering	开花—灌浆 Flowering—grain filling	灌浆—成熟 Grain filling—maturity
D ₁	W ₁	682.16bc	890.20ghi	402.47jk	300.52i	335.78j	154.25h
	W ₂	692.53bc	909.13fghi	472.81hi	382.92ghi	357.36j	168.74h
	W ₃	748.99abc	960.22e	546.81efg	477.01defg	396.5ij	184.00h
D ₂	W ₁	653.46c	870.13i	369.36k	370.94ghi	406.48ij	308.88g
	W ₂	746.04abc	882.55hi	425.49ijk	419.03fgh	442.99hij	369.54fg
	W ₃	764.84abc	931.23efg	584.17de	479.04defg	501.66ghi	436.71ef
D ₃	W ₁	666.02bc	869.74i	377.87jk	419.48fgh	495.68ghi	449.6ef
	W ₂	699.75bc	896.90ghi	433.75ij	454.15defgh	545.62fgh	476.65de
	W ₃	743.80abc	944.49ef	495.29gh	538.18cde	654.68ef	599.57c
D ₄	W ₁	746.76abc	871.22i	396.54jk	389.94ghi	557.05fgh	455.29ef
	W ₂	800.75abc	1 072.30c	421.10ijk	555.44cd	628.28ef	565.53cd
	W ₃	831.01ab	1 206.01b	504.65fgh	699.19b	689.74de	649.26bc
D ₅	W ₁	741.95abc	872.78i	556.99ef	367.8hi	595.56efg	491.27de
	W ₂	768.93abc	1 012.49d	615.22d	511.39cdef	709.49de	598.97c
	W ₃	819.68ab	1 187.78b	887.00a	751.31b	778.82cd	637.3bc
D ₆	W ₁	755.57abc	921.44efgh	536.82efg	447.67efgh	820.96c	582.21c
	W ₂	759.53abc	1 068.61c	751.26c	519.31cdef	974.05b	644.6bc
	W ₃	822.57ab	1 204.63b	891.47a	605.42c	1156.41a	714.91b
CK		877.87a	1 354.00a	821.58b	953.45a	866.08c	840.24a

表 5 不同滴灌处理小麦各生育阶段耗水量的方差分析

Table 5 Analysis of water consumption at various growth stages of

wheat in different drip irrigation treatments

$m^3 \cdot hm^{-2}$

处理 Treatment	播种—分蘖 Sowing—tillering	分蘖—拔节 Tillering—jointing	拔节—抽穗 Jointing—heading	抽穗—开花 Heading—flowering	开花—灌浆 Flowering—grain filling	灌浆—成熟 Grain filling—maturity	
滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency							
D ₁	707.89a	919.85c	474.03c	386.82d	363.21e	169.00e	
D ₂	721.45a	894.64d	459.67cd	423.00cd	450.38d	371.71d	
D ₃	703.19a	903.71cd	435.64d	470.60bc	565.33c	508.61c	
D ₄	792.84a	1 049.84a	440.76d	548.19a	625.02c	556.69bc	
D ₅	776.85a	1 024.35b	686.40b	543.50a	694.62b	575.84b	
D ₆	779.22a	1 064.89a	726.52a	524.13ab	983.81a	647.24a	
滴水量 Drip irrigation amount							
W ₁	707.65b	882.58c	440.01c	382.72c	535.25c	406.92c	
W ₂	744.59ab	973.66b	519.94b	473.71b	609.63b	470.67b	
W ₃	788.48a	1 072.39a	651.57a	591.69a	696.30a	536.96a	
F 值 F value	滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency(D)	2.003	134.135**	149.014**	12.183**	101.393**	96.107**
	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount(W)	4.032**	393.869**	193.863**	59.161**	27.982**	26.756**
	滴灌次数×滴灌量 D×W	0.110	33.634**	10.614**	2.932**	1.731	1.041

表 6 不同滴灌处理对小麦产量及其构成因素的影响
Table 6 Effect of different drip irrigation treatments on wheat yield and its components

滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount	穗数 Spike number/ (10 ⁴ · hm ⁻²)	穗粒数 Number of grains per spike	千粒重 1 000-grain weight/g	籽粒产量 Grain yield/ (kg · hm ⁻²)
D ₁	W ₁	511.69i	23.73k	38.57j	4 962.71l
	W ₂	512.69i	24.80jk	38.99j	5 235.04k
	W ₃	544.69h	25.27jk	39.58i	5 836.53j
D ₂	W ₁	546.03h	24.87jk	40.49hi	5 758.31j
	W ₂	569.36gh	26.93hij	41.47gh	5 925.34ij
	W ₃	567.03gh	28.53gh	42.70fg	6 182.36h
D ₃	W ₁	553.69h	26.27ij	41.71gh	5 906.06ij
	W ₂	547.36h	27.53hi	42.71fg	6 091.76hi
	W ₃	586.36fg	29.13gh	42.87efg	6 227.28h
D ₄	W ₁	588.70efg	30.20fg	43.48ef	6 967.70g
	W ₂	590.36defg	31.33ef	44.21de	7 494.69f
	W ₃	599.03cdef	32.40e	44.33de	7 621.69ef
D ₅	W ₁	616.03bcde	32.93de	45.33cd	7 763.66de
	W ₂	627.70bc	34.73cd	46.60bc	8 077.51c
	W ₃	668.03a	40.87a	48.99a	9 649.44a
D ₆	W ₁	628.70b	36.13bc	46.69bc	9 232.12b
	W ₂	637.70b	38.00b	46.79bc	9 405.00b
	W ₃	641.70ab	36.53bc	47.25b	9 341.96b
CK		618.70bcd	33.27de	46.04bc	7 935.85cd

表 7 不同滴灌处理对小麦产量及其构成因素的方差分析
Table 7 Variance analysis of different drip irrigation treatments on wheat yield and its components

处理 Treatment	穗数 Spike number/ (10 ⁴ · hm ⁻²)	穗粒数 Grains per spike	千粒重 1 000-grain weight/g	籽粒产量 Grain yield/ (kg · hm ⁻²)
滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency				
D ₁	523.03d	24.60d	39.04e	5 344.76f
D ₂	560.81c	26.78c	41.55d	5 955.33e
D ₃	562.47b	27.64c	42.43c	6 075.04d
D ₄	592.70b	31.31b	44.01b	7 361.36c
D ₅	637.25a	36.18a	46.91a	8 496.87b
D ₆	636.03a	36.89a	46.98a	9 326.36a
滴水量 Drip irrigation amount				
W ₁	574.14b	29.02c	42.71c	6 765.09c
W ₂	580.86b	30.56b	43.46b	7 038.22b
W ₃	601.14a	32.12a	44.29a	7 476.54a

	滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency(D)	8.713**	164.742**	124.579**
F 值 F value	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount(W)	1.667	30.329**	15.900**
	滴灌次数×滴灌量 D×W	0.166	4.679**	1.627
				30.719**

2.4 不同滴灌处理对小麦耗水组成及水分利用效率的影响

由表 8 可知,在籽粒产量显著高于 CK 的处理中,D₆W₁ 处理的土壤贮水消耗量较 CK 显著提高

(20.9%),D₅W₃、D₆W₁ 和 D₆W₂ 处理的总耗水量较 CK 分别降低 8.2%、26.3%和 14.4%,D₅W₃、D₆W₁、D₆W₂ 和 D₆W₃ 处理的水分利用效率较 CK 显著提高(32.6%、57.6%、38.2%和 20.1%)。

由方差分析结果(表 9)可知,滴灌次数对土壤贮水消耗量、总耗水量和水分利用效率的影响极显著;D₁ 处理的土壤贮水消耗量显著高于其他处理;不同滴灌次数下,总耗水量表现为 D₆>D₅>D₄>D₃>D₂>D₁;D₆ 处理的水分利用效率显著高于其他处理。滴水量对总耗水量和水分利用

效率的影响极显著,对土壤贮水消耗量影响显著(P<0.05),W₁、W₂ 和 W₃ 处理的土壤贮水消耗量差异不显著,总耗水量表现为 W₃>W₂>W₁,且处理间差异显著;水分利用效率表现为 W₁>W₂>W₃,且处理间差异显著。滴灌次数、滴灌量互作对总耗水量和水分利用效率的影响极显著。

表 8 不同滴灌处理对小麦耗水及水分利用效率的影响

Table 8 Effect of different drip irrigation treatments on water consumption and water use efficiency of wheat

滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency	滴水量 Drip irrigation amount	土壤贮水消耗量 ΔS/(m ³ ·hm ⁻²)	总耗水量 Eta/(m ³ ·hm ⁻²)	水分利用效率 WUE/(kg·m ⁻³)
D ₁	W ₁	2 235.39b	2 765.39k	1.80gh
	W ₂	2 303.49b	2 983.49j	1.76ghi
	W ₃	2 483.53a	3 313.53i	1.76ghi
D ₂	W ₁	2 149.24bc	2 979.24j	1.93de
	W ₂	2 155.64bc	3 285.64i	1.81fgh
	W ₃	2 267.65b	3 697.65f	1.67i
D ₃	W ₁	2 148.39bc	3 278.39i	1.8fgh
	W ₂	1 926.82def	3 416.80gh	1.74hi
	W ₃	1 946.01def	3 976.01e	1.57j
D ₄	W ₁	1 986.80cde	3 416.80hi	2.04c
	W ₂	2 013.39cde	4 043.39de	1.86efg
	W ₃	1 949.86def	4 579.86c	1.66ij
D ₅	W ₁	1 896.34defg	3 506.82fg	2.14b
	W ₂	1 736.49ghi	4 216.49d	1.92de
	W ₃	1 831.88efgh	5 061.88b	1.91def
D ₆	W ₁	2 034.67cd	4 064.67de	2.27a
	W ₂	1 787.36fgh	4 717.36c	1.99cd
	W ₃	1 565.41i	5 395.41a	1.73hi
CK		1 683.23hi	5 513.23a	1.44k

ΔS: Soil water storage consumption; Eta; Evapotranspiration; WUE; Water use efficiency. 下同。The same in table 9.

表 9 不同滴灌处理下小麦耗水及水分利用效率的方差分析

Table 9 Variance analysis of different drip irrigation treatments on water consumption and water use efficiency of wheat

处理 Treatment	土壤贮水消耗量 ΔS/(m ³ ·hm ⁻²)	总耗水量 Eta/(m ³ ·hm ⁻²)	水分利用效率 WUE/(kg·m ⁻³)
滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency			
D ₁	2 340.80a	3 020.80f	1.77c
D ₂	2 190.84b	3 320.84e	1.80bc
D ₃	2 007.08c	3 587.08d	1.70d
D ₄	1 983.35c	4 013.35c	1.85b
D ₅	1 821.57d	4 301.57b	1.99a
D ₆	1 795.81d	4 725.81a	2.00a
滴水量 Drip irrigation amount			
W ₁	2 075.14a	3 355.14c	2.00a
W ₂	1 987.20b	3 792.20b	1.84b
W ₃	2 007.39ab	4 337.39a	1.72c
滴灌次数 Drip irrigation frequency(D)	37.487**	341.221**	34.575**
F 值 F value			
滴水量 Drip irrigation amount(W)	3.564*	406.772**	94.930**
滴灌次数×滴灌量 D×W	4.804**	10.178**	6.494**

* : P<0.05.

3 讨论

土壤蒸发量和耗水量是决定土壤水分转移方向和植物水分利用效率的重要因素^[25],而滴灌频率和滴水量对土壤蒸发量和耗水量的影响显著^[26]。相关研究表明,增加滴水量,小麦生育期内土壤蒸发量和总耗水量呈逐渐增加趋势^[27-28];通过增加滴灌频率,减少单次滴水量,可使土壤蒸发量和耗水量显著降低^[29],本研究结果与其一致。本研究表明,蒸发量和总耗水量随滴灌次数和滴水量的增加而增加,少量多次滴灌(D₆W₁)处理的土壤蒸发量和总耗水量均降低,虽然总滴水量减少,但由于小麦关键需水期均进行了滴灌,小麦生长并未受到抑制,且冠层结构良好,蒸腾耗水相应降低。本研究还发现,小麦拔节—灌浆期,土壤蒸发量和耗水量降低,可能由于小麦冠层遮荫程度不断提高,土壤水的耗散从无效蒸发逐渐向植株蒸腾作用转移^[30-35]。蒋桂英等^[20]研究表明,小麦抽穗—乳熟期耗水量最高,而本研究结果是小麦拔节—乳熟耗水量最大,这可能是由于地理纬度与气候类型的影响不同,该地区小麦拔节后气温上升,蒸发量增强。而灌浆—成熟蒸发量增加,是由于该阶段气温不断升高,光照强度增大,器官迅速衰老、干枯,导致地表裸露面积增大,土壤蒸发量不降反增。畦灌模式(CK)较少量多次滴灌的蒸发量和耗水量升高,是由于畦灌模式灌水量过大,灌水停留地表的时间较长,导致土壤表层的水分无效耗散,而滴灌模式通过滴灌带规格控制滴水速度,明显减少了水分聚集及停留在地表的时间,从而减少土壤无效蒸发,降低了耗水量。

相关研究表明,适量灌水可以显著提高冬小麦的产量和水分利用效率,而过高或过低水平的灌水量均会导致减产降效^[36-38]。本研究发现,随滴灌次数和滴水量的增加,小麦产量呈先增后减趋势,说明适期适量滴灌更有助于小麦产量的提高。D₅W₃、D₆W₁、D₆W₂、D₆W₃处理的穗粒数、产量和水分利用效率均明显高于CK,这是由于生育中期少量多次滴灌促进了小穗和小花分化及花粉和子房发育,增加了小麦小穗数和结实率,从而增加了小麦穗粒数,提高了小麦产量^[39-40]。作物水分利用效率的高低是由籽粒产量和耗水量共同决定的^[41-42]。本试验所有处理中,D₅W₃处理下的产量最高,D₆W₁处理下的水分利用效率最高,D₆W₁处理的产量相比D₅W₃处理降低4.3%,

但D₆W₁处理的总滴水量较D₅W₃减少40%,耗水量显著降低(19.7%),水分利用效率显著提高(18.9%)。

4 结论

少量多次滴灌减少了小麦生育期土壤蒸发量和耗水量,并实现产量和水分利用效率的协同提高。河套灌区滴灌春小麦合理灌溉制度为分蘖期、拔节期、抽穗期、开花期、灌浆初期、灌浆中期各滴灌1次,每次滴水量300 m³·hm⁻²,较常规畦灌模式总灌水量减少50%,耗水量显著降低(26.3%),产量提高16.3%,水分利用效率提高57.6%。

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