

花后喷施氨基酸螯合锌对小麦产量和品质的影响

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摘要:为探究氨基酸螯合锌对小麦产量和品质的效应,以郑麦1860为试验材料,设置花后喷施0.2%、0.4%浓度的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌与甘氨酸锌处理,以喷施清水为对照,在开封龙亭和周口郸城两试点研究喷施锌对小麦产量和品质的影响。结果表明,在龙亭和郸城试点,喷施0.2%天冬氨酸锌后小麦的千粒重显著提高,增幅分别为6.17%和6.58%;小麦产量显著增加,增幅分别为5.05%和5.32%;小麦籽粒容重显著提升,增幅分别为2.16%和2.32%。喷施锌显著降低龙亭和郸城试点小麦粉的弱化度,降幅分别为16.06%~26.98%、12.21%~34.27%。喷施天冬氨酸锌显著提高龙亭和郸城试点小麦粉的湿面筋含量,增幅分别为5.72%~10.51%和5.28%~6.53%;显著增大面团最大拉伸阻力,增幅分别为17.27%~20.96%和12.25%~14.13%;显著增加开封龙亭试点小麦粉的沉降值,增幅为19.69%~28.14%。喷施0.2%甘氨酸锌显著提高龙亭和郸城试点小麦粉的湿面筋含量,增幅分别为6.27%和7.40%;显著增大面团恒定变形拉伸阻力,增幅分别为18.37%和8.21%;显著增加周口郸城试点小麦粉的面团形成时间和稳定时间,增幅分别为36.53%和30.78%。综上所述,花后喷施0.2%天冬氨酸锌可提高小麦千粒重、籽粒产量和容重,降低小麦粉的弱化度,增大小麦粉湿面筋含量和面团拉伸阻力。

关键词:小麦;氨基酸螯合锌;产量;品质

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Effect of Spraying Amino Acid Chelated Zinc After Anthesis on the Yield and Quality of Wheat

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Abstract: To explore the effects of amino acid chelated zinc on the yield and quality of wheat, Zhengmai 1860 was used as the experimental material. The treatments included spraying 0.2% and 0.4% concentrations of zinc sulfate, zinc aspartate, and zinc glycinate after anthesis, with spraying water as the blank control. The effects of zinc spraying on the yield and quality of wheat were studied. The results showed that spraying 0.2% zinc aspartate significantly increased the 1 000-grain weight of wheat at the two experimental sites of Longting, Kaifeng and Dancheng, Zhoukou by 6.17% and 6.58%, respectively; significantly increased the grain yield of wheat at the two sites by 5.05% and 5.32%,

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respectively; and significantly increased the bulk density of wheat at the two sites by 2.16% and 2.32%, respectively. Spraying zinc significantly reduced the degree of softening of wheat flour at the two sites by 16.06% to 26.98% and 12.21% to 34.27%, respectively. Spraying zinc aspartate significantly increased the wet gluten content of wheat flour at the two sites by 5.72% to 10.51% and 5.28% to 6.53%, respectively; significantly increased the maximum resistance of dough at the two sites by 17.27% to 20.96% and 12.25% to 14.13%, respectively; and significantly increased the sedimentation index of wheat flour at Longting, Kaifeng site by 19.69% to 28.14%. Spraying 0.2% zinc glycinate significantly increased the wet gluten content of wheat flour at the two sites by 6.27% and 7.40%, respectively; significantly increased the resistance at constant deformation of dough at the two sites by 18.37% and 8.21%, respectively; and significantly increased the dough development time and stability time of wheat flour at the Dancheng, Zhoukou site by 36.53% and 30.78%, respectively. In conclusion, spraying 0.2% zinc aspartate after anthesis can increase the 1 000-grain weight, grain yield and test weight of wheat, reduce the degree of softening of wheat flour, and increase the wet gluten content and tensile resistance of dough.

Keywords: Wheat; Amino acid chelated zinc; Yield; Quality

小麦是中国主要的粮食作物之一,小麦增产提质对于保障国家粮食安全和促进农业农村经济发展至关重要。锌是小麦产量和品质形成所需的关键微量元素之一,参与调控蛋白质的转录、翻译及其结构稳定性,还是多种酶的必要组成成分^[1-3]。在小麦关键生育时期施用锌肥可增加小麦籽粒产量,提高小麦粉加工品质^[4-8]。目前,应用最多的是以硫酸锌和氧化锌为代表的无机锌肥,但大多无机锌肥存在吸收效率低和含有镉等重金属杂质的问题,施用不当会造成土壤污染^[9]。与无机锌肥相比,氨基酸螯合锌肥对生态环境更加友好^[10],且粒径一般都小于 1 μm,叶面施用易被气孔和细胞吸收^[11]。研究表明,氨基酸螯合锌肥的利用效率优于硫酸锌^[12],对作物产量和品质的形成具有较强的促进作用^[13-14]。前人对水稻的研究结果表明,在锌肥施用量相同时,施用氨基酸螯合锌肥比硫酸锌可获得较高的水稻产量和稻米品质^[15];在开花期叶面喷施氨基酸螯合锌较施用硫酸锌显著提高水稻籽粒产量^[16]。但有关氨基酸螯合锌对小麦籽粒产量和品质效应的研究较少,Seddigh 等^[13]在盆栽条件下研究了土施硫酸锌和氨基酸螯合锌浸种对两个小麦品种产量和品质的影响,发现氨基酸螯合锌浸种的小麦具有较高的籽粒产量和蛋白质含量。然而,叶面喷施氨基酸螯合锌对小麦籽粒产量和加工品质的影响未见报道。本试验以中强筋小麦品种郑麦 1860 为材料,探究花后喷施硫酸锌与氨基酸螯合锌对小

麦产量和品质的效应,以期为小麦增产提质栽培技术的制定提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于 2022—2023 年度在河南省开封市龙亭区(34°46'N,114°15'E)和周口市郸城县(33°41'N,115°7'E)进行,前茬作物为玉米。龙亭试点土壤类型为潮土,郸城试点土壤类型为砂姜黑土,两试点 0~20 cm 土层土壤基础养分含量如下,开封龙亭试点:全氮 1.57 g·kg⁻¹,全磷 1.51 g·kg⁻¹,有机碳 9.34 g·kg⁻¹,有效锌 4.13 mg·kg⁻¹,pH 值 8.06;周口郸城试点:全氮 1.25 g·kg⁻¹,全磷 0.91 g·kg⁻¹,有机碳 12.29 g·kg⁻¹,有效锌 1.40 mg·kg⁻¹,pH 值 8.10。

1.2 试验设计

供试小麦品种为中强筋小麦郑麦 1860。试验采用完全随机区组设计,设置叶面分别喷施硫酸锌(ZnSO₄)、天冬氨酸锌(Asp-Zn)和甘氨酸锌(Gly-Zn),三种锌均设 0.2% 和 0.4% 两个浓度(以 Zn 计),以喷施清水为对照(CK),共计 7 个处理,每个处理 3 次重复。小区面积 30 m²,播种量为 225 kg·hm⁻²。在小麦开花后第 7 天下午无风时使用电动喷雾器人工均匀喷施,喷施量为 525 kg·hm⁻²。底肥为 N-P₂O₅-K₂O=15-15-15 复合肥,施用量为 750 kg·hm⁻²,于拔节期追施尿素(N 46%)250 kg·hm⁻²。除喷施锌处理外,

各小区其余田间管理均保持一致。

1.3 测定项目与方法

1.3.1 产量测定

在小麦成熟期,各小区取 1 m 双行进行穗数统计;取 20 穗调查穗粒数;每小区收获 5 m² 脱粒后晒干,测定产量和千粒重。

1.3.2 品质测定

小麦籽粒容重使用 KGT-1000 型谷物容重器测定;参照国家标准 GB/T5506.2-2008 进行小麦粉湿面筋含量的测定;沉淀值参照 NY/T1095-2006 的 Zeleny 法测定;粉质特性参照 GB/T14614-2019 测定;拉伸特性参照 GB/T14615-2019 测定。

1.4 数据处理

用 Excel 2019 整理数据,用 SPSS 26.0 进行方差分析,差异显著性检验采用 LSD 法。

2 结果与分析

2.1 外源锌对小麦籽粒产量及其构成因素的影响

与 CK 相比,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌与甘氨酸锌对两个试验点的穗数、穗粒数均无显著影响(表 1);在龙亭试点,喷施 0.2% 硫酸锌、0.2% 和 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.2% 和 0.4% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了千粒重,增幅为

3.62%~6.17%;在郸城试点,喷施 0.2% 天冬氨酸锌、0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.2% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了千粒重,增幅为 4.36%~6.58%。喷施 0.2% 天冬氨酸锌显著提高了两个试点的产量,增幅分别为 5.05% 和 5.32%。

2.2 外源锌对小麦籽粒容重的影响

与 CK 相比,在龙亭试点,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.4% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了容重,增幅为 2.16%~2.39%;在郸城试点,喷施 0.2% 天冬氨酸锌显著提高了容重,增幅为 2.32%;其余处理对容重无显著影响(图 1)。

2.3 外源锌对小麦籽粒湿面筋含量和沉降值的影响

与 CK 相比,在龙亭试点,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.2% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了湿面筋含量,增幅为 5.72%~10.51%;喷施 0.2%、0.4% 天冬氨酸锌均显著增加了小麦粉沉降值,增幅为 19.69%~28.14%(表 2)。

在郸城试点,与 CK 相比,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 的天冬氨酸锌、甘氨酸锌均显著提高了湿面筋含量,增幅为 5.28%~7.40%;喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌、甘氨酸锌对小麦粉沉降值均无显著影响。

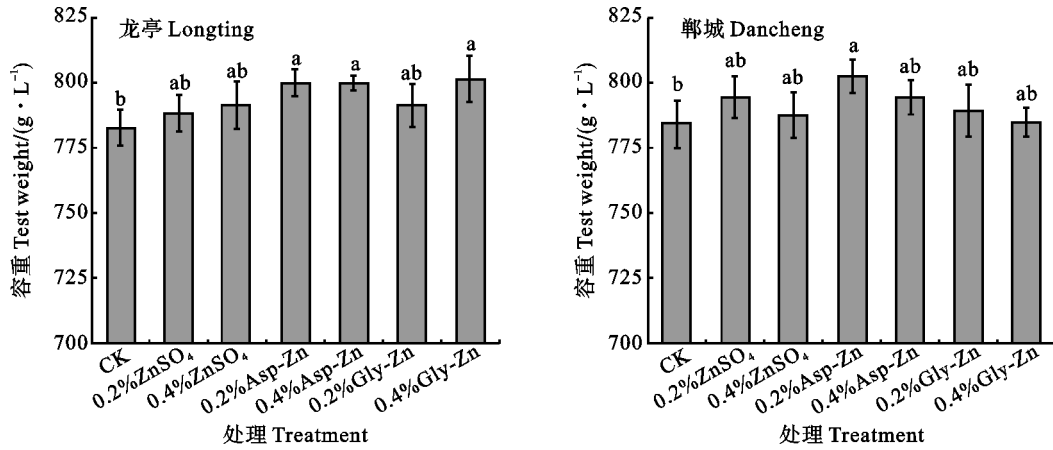
表 1 不同处理对小麦籽粒产量及其构成因素

Table 1 Effect of different treatments on wheat grain yield and its components

试点 Experimental site	处理 Treatment	穗数 Spikes/($\times 10^4 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)	穗粒数 Grains per spike	千粒重 1 000-grain weight/g	籽粒产量 Grain yield/($\text{kg} \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$)
龙亭 Longting	CK	560.28±22.92a	32.37±2.55a	48.29±0.73c	8 262.46±62.95b
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	545.27±31.24a	32.99±1.84a	50.26±0.69ab	8 520.93±203.72ab
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	555.28±15.01a	32.53±1.46a	48.86±0.21bc	8 320.83±125.89ab
	0.2% Asp-Zn	540.27±15.01a	33.15±0.42a	51.27±0.67a	8 679.34±218.05a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	550.28±22.92a	32.56±1.61a	50.30±0.80a	8 495.91±203.72ab
	0.2% Gly-Zn	570.29±30.02a	32.21±2.19a	50.04±0.87ab	8 570.95±125.89ab
	0.4% Gly-Zn	545.27±34.66a	33.02±1.33a	51.08±0.81a	8 545.94±226.96ab
郸城 Dancheng	CK	505.25±22.92a	34.81±0.48a	48.17±0.58c	8 140.74±152.08b
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	505.25±22.92a	34.52±0.34a	49.11±0.99bc	8 396.86±190.11ab
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	515.26±22.92a	33.83±0.44a	49.84±0.83abc	8 297.48±208.12ab
	0.2% Asp-Zn	505.25±8.66a	34.46±0.29a	51.34±0.84a	8 573.62±105.15a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	495.25±15.01a	34.60±0.27a	50.44±0.53ab	8 460.23±201.73ab
	0.2% Gly-Zn	500.25±17.33a	34.84±1.24a	50.27±0.51ab	8 409.54±192.44ab
	0.4% Gly-Zn	500.25±8.66a	34.78±0.43a	49.13±0.89bc	8 368.85±122.93ab

相同试验点同列数据后不同字母表示处理间差异显著($P < 0.05$)。下同。

Different letters following data in same columns at same experimental site indicate significant difference among treatments ($P < 0.05$). The same in tables 2-4.



图柱上不同字母表示处理间差异达显著水平 ($P < 0.05$)。

Different letters above the columns indicate significant difference among treatments ($P < 0.05$).

图 1 不同处理对小麦容重的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different treatments on the test weight of wheat

表 2 不同处理对小麦湿面筋含量和沉降值的影响

Table 2 Effect of different treatments on wet gluten and sedimentation index of wheat

试点 Experimental site	处理 Treatment	湿面筋含量 Wet gluten/%	沉降值 Sedimentation index/mL
龙亭 Longting	CK	29.20 ± 0.46c	23.67 ± 2.08b
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	30.17 ± 0.55bc	23.67 ± 1.53b
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	29.63 ± 0.40bc	23.67 ± 1.53b
	0.2% Asp-Zn	32.27 ± 1.02a	30.33 ± 2.89a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	30.87 ± 0.42ab	28.33 ± 2.52a
	0.2% Gly-Zn	31.03 ± 0.49ab	23.00 ± 1.73b
	0.4% Gly-Zn	29.93 ± 0.42bc	23.67 ± 2.31b
郸城 Dancheng	CK	29.73 ± 0.75d	25.33 ± 0.58a
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	30.70 ± 0.56bcd	24.33 ± 0.58a
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	30.20 ± 0.60cd	24.67 ± 0.58a
	0.2% Asp-Zn	31.30 ± 0.44abc	25.00 ± 1.00a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	31.67 ± 0.72ab	25.00 ± 1.00a
	0.2% Gly-Zn	31.93 ± 0.308a	25.67 ± 0.58a
	0.4% Gly-Zn	31.40 ± 0.66abc	25.67 ± 0.58a

2.4 外源锌对小麦粉质特性的影响

在龙亭试点,与 CK 相比,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌、甘氨酸锌对小麦粉吸水量、面团形成时间、面团稳定时间均无显著影响,但均显著降低了面团弱化度,降幅为 16.06%~26.98% (表 3)。

在郸城试点,与 CK 相比,喷施两种浓度的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌与甘氨酸锌对小麦粉吸水量均无显著影响;喷施 0.2% 甘氨酸锌显著提高了面团形成时间和稳定时间,增幅分别为 36.53% 和 30.78%,其余处理对面团形成时间与稳定时间无显著影响;喷施两种浓度的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸

锌、甘氨酸锌均显著降低了面团弱化度,降幅为 12.21%~34.27%,其中喷施天冬氨酸锌的降幅最大,显著大于硫酸锌和甘氨酸锌处理。

2.5 外源锌对小麦拉伸特性的影响

从表 4 数据来看,在龙亭试点,与 CK 相比,喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌、甘氨酸锌对面团能量和延伸性均无显著影响,喷施 0.2% 甘氨酸锌显著提高了面团恒定变形拉伸阻力,增幅为 18.37%;喷施 0.2%、0.4% 天冬氨酸锌显著提高了面团最大拉伸阻力,增幅为 17.27%~20.96%,其余处理对面团最大拉伸阻力均无显著影响。

表 3 不同处理对小麦粉质特性的影响

Table 3 Effect of different treatments on farinograph properties of wheat

试点 Experimental site	处理 Treatment	吸水量 Water absorption/%	形成时间 Development time/min	稳定时间 Stability time/min	弱化度 Degree of softening/FU
龙亭 Longting	CK	62.70±1.51a	3.97±0.06a	4.17±0.25a	155.67±9.50a
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	63.60±0.26a	4.17±0.47a	4.40±0.30a	117.67±11.02b
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	63.43±1.10a	3.87±0.23a	4.33±0.25a	130.67±10.26b
	0.2% Asp-Zn	62.33±0.96a	4.23±0.46a	4.33±0.31a	113.67±13.58b
	0.4% Asp-Zn	62.50±0.50a	4.17±0.32a	4.53±0.12a	118.00±8.54b
	0.2% Gly-Zn	63.83±0.96a	4.33±0.12a	4.60±0.26a	126.00±6.93b
	0.4% Gly-Zn	63.63±0.50a	4.17±0.35a	4.40±0.36a	129.00±13.23b
郸城 Dancheng	CK	58.67±0.50a	4.27±0.42b	6.40±1.06b	71.00±3.61a
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	58.77±0.81a	5.07±0.42ab	7.77±0.57ab	56.33±2.52b
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	58.77±1.16a	5.00±0.56ab	7.23±0.90ab	59.00±3.46b
	0.2% Asp-Zn	59.03±0.78a	4.90±0.28ab	7.63±1.60ab	48.67±1.15c
	0.4% Asp-Zn	58.23±1.33a	5.30±0.53ab	6.60±0.99ab	46.67±5.13c
	0.2% Gly-Zn	58.77±0.42a	5.83±0.25a	8.37±0.42a	57.67±3.79b
	0.4% Gly-Zn	59.07±0.06a	4.70±0.98ab	7.07±0.61ab	62.33±2.31b

表 4 不同处理对小麦拉伸特性的影响

Table 4 Effect of different treatments on the extensograph properties of wheat

试点 Experimental site	处理 Treatment	能量 Energy/cm ²	恒定变形拉伸阻力 Resistance at constant deformation/EU	延伸性 Extensibility/mm	最大拉伸阻力 Maximum resistance/EU
龙亭 Longting	CK	85.67±13.65ab	290.00±25.24b	161.33±13.87a	388.00±18.36b
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	86.00±13.45ab	309.33±25.48ab	154.67±14.74a	410.33±19.66b
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	86.33±8.39ab	327.00±35.09ab	151.00±1.73a	396.00±13.89b
	0.2% Asp-Zn	104.67±5.51ab	318.33±21.22ab	168.67±11.02a	469.33±15.14a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	111.67±12.42a	309.67±19.55ab	167.00±10.82a	455.00±20.22a
	0.2% Gly-Zn	79.33±9.71b	344.33±0.58a	150.33±8.33a	407.33±21.13b
	0.4% Gly-Zn	84.33±7.64ab	314.67±12.58ab	158.67±19.55a	388.33±13.28b
郸城 Dancheng	CK	46.67±1.53b	324.67±3.21c	105.33±2.31a	349.00±9.00b
	0.2% ZnSO ₄	46.33±3.21b	340.33±9.07bc	97.00±3.61a	357.67±18.56b
	0.4% ZnSO ₄	49.67±2.08ab	335.33±7.09bc	103.67±5.13a	366.33±6.66ab
	0.2% Asp-Zn	46.33±2.08b	337.00±6.56bc	96.67±3.06a	398.33±17.79a
	0.4% Asp-Zn	53.33±2.31a	351.33±15.5ab	104.33±8.02a	391.67±18.34a
	0.2% Gly-Zn	46.00±2.00b	368.67±14.47a	98.33±2.52a	384.00±4.00a
	0.4% Gly-Zn	48.67±1.53b	341.33±21.36bc	100.33±4.04a	367.33±15.28ab

在郸城试点,与 CK 相比,喷施 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌显著提高了面团能量,增幅为 14.27%;喷施 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.2% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了面团恒定变形拉伸阻力,增幅为分别 8.21% 和 13.55%;喷施 0.2%、0.4% 的硫酸锌、天冬氨酸锌、甘氨酸锌对面团延伸性均无显著影响;喷施 0.2% 和 0.4% 天冬氨酸锌、0.2% 甘氨酸锌均显著提高了面团最大拉伸阻力,增幅为 10.03%~14.13%,其余处理对面团最大拉伸阻力无显著影响。

3 讨论

3.1 喷施氨基酸螯合锌对小麦产量的影响

前人对于小麦施锌增产效果的研究较多,但是研究结果并不一致,有学者认为施锌可提高小麦的产量研究结果^[17-19],也有研究表明施锌不会显著影响小麦的产量^[20-21]。造成差异的原因可能与供试土壤肥力水平、种植地域、小麦品种和气候条件等不同有关^[11]。本研究是在小麦的花期进

行喷施锌处理,此时的穗数及穗粒数已基本形成,故受影响较小;两试点产量均有所增加,主要是由于千粒重的提高。前人研究认为,喷施锌肥可以增加粒重^[8, 22-23]。左毅等^[24]的研究发现,喷施锌肥可以使80%小麦品种的千粒重增加。本研究中,施用氨基酸螯合锌提高小麦千粒重的效果优于施用硫酸锌,这可能与锌和氨基酸共同产生效用有关。有研究报道,施用氨基酸可通过增加土壤和植物组织中的生长素和乙烯量改善植物生长^[25];锌是提高用于合成含硫氨基酸(如蛋氨酸)的RNA聚合酶活性的关键辅助因子^[11]。

3.2 喷施氨基酸螯合锌对小麦品质的影响

湿面筋含量和容重是衡量小麦品质的重要指标,容重是对小麦籽粒大小、粒形、饱满度等的综合反映,是小麦等级评定的指标^[26]。面筋含量与强度决定了小麦粉的加工质量,其结构和流变学特性主要由蛋白质中半胱氨酸残基之间的分子间和分子内二硫键决定^[27]。研究表明,施锌可以提高小麦的湿面筋含量或容重^[5, 28-30]。本试验条件下,喷施锌的小麦湿面筋含量均高于CK,这与上述研究结果一致。喷施锌使小麦湿面筋含量增加可能是因为锌与蛋白质中的半胱氨酸残基相互作用以及聚合过程中促进二硫键的形成^[31],从而影响谷蛋白的结构和流变特性,进而促进面筋的形成。小麦花后喷施硫酸锌对籽粒容重无显著影响,而喷施一定浓度天冬氨酸锌和甘氨酸锌均显著提高了籽粒容重,可能是氨基酸与锌的互作效应。研究表明,氨基酸螯合锌在为小麦补充锌元素的同时,氨基酸本身也可作为氮源被作物吸收,从而促进作物生长发育,提高作物品质^[32-33]。另有研究认为,氮肥能够显著促进作物对锌元素的吸收与转运,锌也可通过参与氮代谢过程增强作物对氮素的吸收与利用效率,因而氮与锌能够产生协同增效作用^[34]。

小麦的加工品质是小麦在制粉过程中所表现出来的品质特性的总称,其综合表现是由多个指标共同作用、互相影响的结果^[35]。王立河等^[28]的研究表明,施锌可以增加小麦的沉淀值、湿面筋含量、吸水量和面团稳定时间。韩金铃等^[36]的研究发现,施锌对不同小麦品种的影响不尽相同,适量施锌对强筋小麦品种的品质形成较为有利。在本研究条件下,喷施锌对两试点的小麦吸水量无显著影响,可能因为吸水量受环境因素影响较小^[37]。喷锌对沉淀值、形成时间、稳定时间和拉

伸特性的效应在不同的试点间差异较大,这可能与不同试点的气候环境与土壤基础肥力有关,还需更多试验进行探究。此外,本试验中,喷施锌均显著降低了两个试点小麦粉的弱化度,说明喷锌可以改善面团质量。

4 结论

本试验条件下,花后喷施0.2%天冬氨酸锌可增加小麦千粒重、籽粒产量和容重,降低小麦粉弱化度,提高小麦粉湿面筋含量和面团拉伸阻力。

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