

复合益生菌肥对青椒生长的影响

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摘要:为合理使用菌肥,促进青椒的安全生产,通过规范的田间试验,依据 NY884-2012 标准,以青椒奥菲特品种为试验材料,研究了复合益生菌肥对青椒生长、产量和品质的影响。结果表明:施用复合益生菌肥能明显促进青椒生长发育,降低病虫害,显著提高青椒产量,改善品质。复合益生菌作追肥分4次施入,比常规施肥增产13.84%,投入产出比为1:13.95。

关键词:复合益生菌肥;青椒;产量;品质

我国是农业大国,肥料的使用量逐年增加。由中国统计年鉴数据可知,2007年我国的化肥施用量为5 107.8万t,到2014年增加到5 995.9万t,而氮肥施用量在2007年为2 297.2万t,到2014

年增长到了2 392.9万t。在京津唐、长江三角洲及珠江三角洲等经济发达的地区,氮肥用量一般比其它地区的使用量多2.3倍,远大于作物对肥料的需求量。山东省内纯化肥年施用量约占全国的8%,利用率却只有30%左右,是发达国家利用水平的一半。形成了化肥用量高、土壤污染重、严重危害农业生产的现状^[1]。盲目施肥不但浪费肥料,还会使作物产量降低,引起农作物硝酸盐超标、氮损失及环境污染等问题,并导致土壤板结现象,严重破坏土壤结构^[2-3]。

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Effect of Selenium Lontent on Vegetable Quality in Selenium-Rich Area of Qinghai

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Abstract: In order to improve the added value of the main vegetable products in Qinghai province, we researched the effect of soil selenium content on vegetable quality in selenium-rich area of Qinghai. Through the analysis of Qinghai selenium-rich soil selenium content and 5 kinds of main vegetables corresponds to the total selenium, part of the mineral elements and soluble sugar and VC content, the effects of soil selenium levels on selenium absorption and nourishment quality of vegetables were researched. The results showed that the Qinghai selenium-rich soil selenium content in the range of 100.00-563.00 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, among them, the soil samples of sufficient selenium and rich selenium were 76.53% and 18.88% respectively. Soil selenium content of garlic sampling area was relatively high, beet sampling area was relatively low. Vegetables selenium content in the range 11.00-340.94 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, the average content of the total selenium content of radish was 73.00 $\mu\text{g}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$, 90.63% of the vegetables in the region reached the level of sufficient selenium, and 70.31% reached the level of selenium enrichment. The average content of Ca and Mg was higher than the national average. There was no significant correlation between selenium content of soil and vegetable and nutritional quality.

Keywords: selenium-rich area of Qinghai; vegetables; Se; nutritional quality

从源头上解决这些问题,不能只通过施加酸碱调和剂,而应推广应用微生物肥料等产品。微生物肥料是一种含有活体微生物的新型肥料,通过特定菌株代谢活动作用于作物和土壤,不但能改善土壤结构,增加土壤肥力,提高肥料利用率,还能提高作物根际的有益菌群,促进作物生长,降低作物病虫害,提高农产品品质^[4-5]。重点发展和推广微生物菌肥,以期生产出高产优质高效的农产品,是未来农业发展的一个新方向,同时也是实现农业可持续发展的必经之路^[6]。目前,我国微生物肥料行业发展迅速,微生物肥料的种类和总产量都在快速增加。微生物肥料普遍应用在蔬菜和果树等经济作物上,每年的应用面积已超过667万hm²^[7-8]。青椒为茄科辣椒属植物,别名大椒、灯笼椒、柿子椒,辣味较淡甚至根本不辣,作蔬菜食用而不作为调味料。现全国各地普遍栽培,青椒含有丰富的维生素C,适合高血压高血脂的人群食用。营养丰富,是人们一年四季所喜欢的蔬菜之一。为此,本试验以青椒为研究对象,施入好基态复合益生菌肥,旨在探索该菌肥对青椒生长发育和品质的影响,并初步了解不同使用方式下的效果,以期为青椒的安全生产与菌肥的合理使用提供理论依据和技术支持。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

青椒试验田土壤为石灰性褐土(表1)。供试肥料为好基态复合益生菌肥(青岛好基态生物科技有限公司生产)。供试作物为青椒,品种为奥菲特,适合8月播种。

表1 供试土壤的基本性状

Table 1 The basic properties of tested soil

| 有机质/(g·kg ⁻¹) | 碱解氮/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 有效磷/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | 速效钾/(mg·kg ⁻¹) | pH |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----|
| Organic matter | Available nitrogen | Available phosphorus | Available potassium | |
| 18.6 | 84.9 | 23.2 | 259 | 7.1 |

1.2 方法

1.2.1 试验设计 田间试验于2015年8月20日至2016年6月20日在济南华兴农林专业合作社进行。设5个处理,3次重复,计15个小区,本试验为随机区组设计。处理1为空白对照,按照当地生产习惯进行施肥(不施有机肥)。处理2为常规施肥,并按当地生产习惯施用有机肥。处理

3为复合益生菌作底肥,处理3不再施用其它有机肥,其它施肥同处理1。处理4为复合益生菌作追肥,其它施肥同处理2,处理4分4次追肥,每次追30~45 kg·hm⁻²,定植后第1次追肥,门椒收获后进行第2次追肥,对椒膨大时进行第3次追肥,第三层果实收获后进行第4次追肥。处理5为施用两次叶面肥,每次喷施15~30 kg·hm⁻²,盛果期喷施1次,中后期喷施一次,其它同处理2。

1.2.2 测定项目及方法 鲜重采用直接称重法测定,其指标均重复测定3次,取平均值。对试验小区,实际收获记产,计算产量并折合单产。

1.2.3 数据分析 所有数据均采用Excel 2003进行处理,通过SPSS 19.0软件进行显著差异性检验(LSD法)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 复合益生菌肥对青椒生物学性状的影响

试验结果表明,青椒基施、喷施农用微生物菌剂,植株健壮,叶色浓绿,SPAD值增加12.3%,叶片肥厚,有光泽,病虫害发生少,商品性好。

2.2 复合益生菌肥对青椒产量的影响

由表2和3可知,处理3因为没有投入有机肥,所以成本不仅没有增加,反而减少,因而无法计算产出比,处理4、处理5产出比较大,可见施用好基态复合益生菌增产效果明显。好基态复合益生菌在青椒上的增产效果显著,处理4为最优施肥方案,即按当地生产习惯施用有机肥,复合益生菌作追肥,分4次施入,每次30~45 kg·hm⁻²,定植后第1次追肥,门椒收获后进行第2次追肥,对椒膨大时进行第3次追肥,第3层果实收获后进行第4次追肥。比处理2(常规施肥)增产13.84%,投入产出比为1:13.95。

表2 各处理青椒产量统计

Table 2 Statistics of green pepper yield of each treatments

| 处理 Treatments | 小区产量/ (kg·30 m ⁻²) Yield of plot | 折合产量/ (kg·hm ⁻²) Yield | 增产率/% Increase rate |
|------------------|--|--|------------------------|
| 1 | 632.20 c | 210807.15 c | - |
| 2 | 680.06 b | 226765.95 b | - |
| 3 | 764.12 ab | 254795.85 ab | 12.36 |
| 4 | 774.19 a | 258153.60 a | 13.84 |
| 5 | 760.03 ab | 253432.05 ab | 11.76 |

表 3 各处理效益分析
Table 3 Benefit analysis of each treatments

| 处理 Treatments | 产量/(kg·hm ⁻²) Yield | 单价/(元·kg ⁻¹) Price | 收益/(元·hm ⁻²) Income | 增收/(元·hm ⁻²) Increased income | 成本增加/(元·hm ⁻²) Increased cost | 投入产出比 Input-output ratio |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 210807.15 c | 2 | 421614.30 c | - | - | - |
| 2 | 226765.95 b | 2 | 453531.90 b | - | - | - |
| 3 | 254795.85 ab | 2 | 509591.70 ab | 56059.80 | - | - |
| 4 | 258153.60 a | 2 | 516307.20 a | 62775.30 | 4500 | 1:13.95 |
| 5 | 253432.05 ab | 2 | 506864.10 ab | 53332.20 | 3000 | 1:17.78 |

3 结论与讨论

使用好基态复合益生菌肥料对改善青椒品质作用明显,对青椒产量有明显的增产效果,增产13.84%。试验结果表明,使用好基态复合益生菌肥,有利于青椒吸收土壤中的有效养分,为作物干物质的累积和产量的提高奠定了基础。同时,对青椒病虫害有明显的抑制作用。原因可能是大量有益微生物施入土壤后,改变了土壤微生物相,土壤病原菌活性降低,土壤中有机质和养分的有效性增加,为青椒的生长发育提供了良好的土壤环境。

总之,在常规施肥基础上增施好基态复合益生菌肥料,可明显提高青椒产量,改善品质。今后应对好基态复合益生菌肥料的最佳施肥时期、最佳用量与临界值进行进一步试验研究。

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Effects of Compound Probiotic Fertilizer on the Growth of Green Pepper

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Abstract: In order to make rational use of bacterial fertilizer and promote the safe production of green pepper, the experiment was carried out according to NY884-2012 standard through standard field test. Using green pepper as experimental material, the effects of compound probiotic fertilizer on growth, yield and quality of green pepper were studied. The results showed that compound probiotic fertilizer promoted green pepper growth, increased its yield, improved the quality, and reduced the disease index of green pepper. The compound probiotics were applied in four times, the yield increased 13.84%, the input-output ratio was 1:13.95.

Keywords: compound probiotic fertilizer; green pepper; yield; quality