

文章编号: 1674-7054(2016)04-0457-09

不同柱花草绿肥种质氮含量的差异比较

郇恒福¹, 文稀^{1,2}, 刘国道¹, 黄冬芬¹, 白昌军¹, 虞道耿¹

(1. 中国热带农业科学院 热带作物品种资源研究所/农业部华南作物基因资源与种质创制重点实验室 & 农业部木薯种质资源保护与利用重点实验室 海南 儋州 571737; 2. 海南大学 农学院, 海口 570228)

摘要: 笔者对134份柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量进行了分析测定。结果表明:供试的134份柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量在2%以上的有35份,占全部种质的26.1%,含量在1.5%~2.0%的种质有98份,占全部种质的73.1%,这些种质的氮含量均达到2级水平,仅有1份种质的氮含量在1.5%以下,为3级水平。

关键词: 柱花草; 绿肥; 氮含量

中图分类号: S 142+.1 文献标志码: A DOI: 10.15886/j.cnki.rdsxb.2016.04.009

柱花草(*Stylosanthes guianensis* SW)是豆科(Leguminosae)蝶形花亚科(Papilionoideae)的一个属,约有50个种和亚种,起源中心在巴西和哥伦比亚^[1]。该属中的许多种因其产量高,适应性强,已经成为最重要的热带豆科作物,可用作饲料、绿肥及水土保持等。我国自20世纪60年代就从澳大利亚等国引种试种柱花草,20世纪80年代中期又从哥伦比亚国际农业中心(CIAT)等地引进柱花草种质。中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所现有柱花草种质300余份,从中培育了热研2号、5号、7号、10号、13号、18号、20号、21号和西卡等9个优良的柱花草品种。此外,广西、广东等地的相关科研单位育成了907、格拉姆、有钩等柱花草新品种^[2]。许多优良的柱花草品种已被推广种植到广东、海南、广西、云南、贵州和福建等南方地区^[3-4]。目前,已有12个柱花草品种通过审定,其中9个为圭亚那柱花草。圭亚那柱花草具有高产、优质、耐贫瘠等特性,因此,在世界热区生产中大面积种植的基本上都是圭亚那柱花草。氮含量是豆科绿肥品质的重要衡量指标,目前,尚未见对圭亚那柱花草绿肥氮含量差异方面的报道。柱花草作为热区重要的豆科牧草与绿肥作物,近年来被广泛间作在热区果园、经济林中,虽然柱花草种植面积越来越多,氮含量为柱花草等豆科绿肥品种最重要的一个指标,但是,至今尚未对柱花草绿肥的氮这一主要矿质养分含量进行系统分级评价。因此,笔者对保存于农业部热带牧草种质圃中的134份圭亚那柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量进行分析测定,比较不同圭亚那柱花草绿肥种质氮素含量的差异,旨在为优质柱花草绿肥品种的选育提供研究依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料 柱花草绿肥来自于中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所的农业部热带牧草种质资源圃中保存的134份柱花草种质(见表1),每份种质设置3个小区重复,每个小区4 m²,行间距均为50 cm。于营养期(株高80~150 cm)刈割地上部分,105℃杀青后于75℃烘干,粉碎,过1 mm筛,用密封袋将样品保存,备用。

收稿日期: 2016-10-15

基金项目: 海南省重点研发计划项目(ZDYF2016204); 农业部948项目(2014-Z16); 现代农业产业技术体系建设专项资金(CARS-35); 中央级公益性科研院所基本科研业务费专项资金项目(1630032015030, 1630032014029)

作者简介: 郇恒福(1976-),男,博士,副研究员。研究方向:热带绿肥。E-mail: hengfu.huan@163.com

通信作者: 刘国道(1963-),男,研究员,博士生导师。研究方向:热带绿肥。E-mail: liuguaodao2008@163.com; 黄冬芬(1963-),博士,助研。研究方向:热带牧草逆境生理。E-mail: dongfen.huang@163.com

表1 供试圭亚那柱花草绿肥种质材料拉丁名
Tab. 1 The green manure of *Stylosanthes* germplasm

编号 No	拉丁名 Latin name	编号 No	拉丁名 Latin name
1	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. CPI18750A	68	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC E3
2	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90139	69	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC L1
3	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	70	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC L2
4	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873017	71	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90034
5	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90144	72	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90119
6	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90072	73	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC E1
7	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC E4	74	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC E7
8	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Graham	75	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC E9
9	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873015	76	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC R93
10	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90075	77	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1480(IRRI)
11	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Endeavour	78	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1576(IRRI)
12	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT11364	79	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1528(IRRI)
13	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90030 - 1	80	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1463
14	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Reyan No. 5	81	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1576(EMBRAPA)
15	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC R292	82	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1524(IRRI)
16	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873016	83	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM07 - 3(IRRI)
17	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873015	84	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1579(EMBRAPA)
18	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90069	85	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC348 (EMBRAPA)
19	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873014	86	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM07 - 2(IRRI)
20	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90067	87	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1557(IRRI)
21	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90015	88	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1517(EMBRAPA)
22	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90089	89	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1517
23	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC R291	90	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1524(EMBRAPA)
24	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT1044(2)	91	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Reyan No. 2
25	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90105	92	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Graham
26	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> USF873016	93	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
27	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Reyan No. 10	94	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Graham
28	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT11371	95	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
29	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90006	96	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
30	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90033	97	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT
31	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90107	98	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> ATF3309
32	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90005	99	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> ATF3308
33	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90074	100	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
34	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90003	101	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1581
35	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT1281	102	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM9405
36	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. COOK	103	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM9405
37	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90050	104	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>

续表1 Continued 1

编号 No	拉丁名 Latin name	编号 No	拉丁名 Latin name
38	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90058	105	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Graham
39	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90074	106	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Endeavour
40	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90093	107	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Cook
41	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90028	108	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
42	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90037	109	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> 907
43	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC R273	110	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> 90005
44	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90085	111	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
45	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT11376	112	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
46	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90005	113	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
47	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90005	114	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
48	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	115	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
49	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90047	116	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
50	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> cv. Reyan No. 7	117	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
51	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90037	118	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
52	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90095	119	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
53	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>	120	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
54	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90108	121	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
55	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> CIAT1283	122	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
56	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC 98	123	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
57	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC 87	124	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
58	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC90134	125	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
59	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM9405	126	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
60	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> GC1578	127	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
61	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM05 - 1	128	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
62	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM05 - 3	129	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
63	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> FM03 - 2	130	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
64	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> 58719	131	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
65	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> 87830 ,TPRC252	132	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
66	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> 67652 , TPRC254	133	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>
67	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i> TPRC L8	134	<i>Stylosanthes guianensis</i>

1.2 试验方法 烘干样品经 $H_2SO_4 - H_2O_2$ 消煮后,消煮液中的氮用凯氏定氮仪(Foss Kjeltec 8400) 分析测定^[5] 氮含量(质量分数)以烘干样的质量为基数。

1.3 数据统计与分析 用 MS-Excel 进行数据的计算、处理及表格的绘制,用 SAS 8.2 统计软件中的方差分析程序对处理后的数据进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

从表 2 可知,134 份圭亚那柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量在 1.46% ~ 2.56% 之间,平均含量为 1.88%。在这些柱花草绿肥种质中,113 号种质柱花草的氮含量最高,其氮含量达到 2.56%,与其他柱花草绿肥种

质间存在显著差异($P < 0.05$) ,72号柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量最低,仅为1.46%,与76号种质间无显著差异($P > 0.05$) ,但与其余的132份种质间存在显著差异($P < 0.05$) 除72号种质外的133份柱花草种质氮含量均超过1.5%。参照全国农业技术推广服务中心有机肥品质分级中的有关标准^[6] ,这些柱花草绿肥种质氮含量达到2级标准,而含量最低的72号种质其氮含量为3级标准。对这134份种质的氮含量结果进一步分析发现,有35份柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量在2%以上,占全部种质的26.1%,有98份柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量在1.5%~2.0%之间,占整个柱花草绿肥种质的73.1%。结果表明,圭亚那柱花草绿肥种质的氮含量多为1.5%~2.0%,各种质的F值为30.24,Pr>F的概率为<0.0001,表明柱花草种质间存在显著差异($P < 0.05$) (表2)。

表2 不同圭亚那柱花草种质氮含量

Tab. 2 The nitrogen content of green manure of different accessions of *Stylosanthes guianensis* germplasm

种质编号 Code	含量/% Content	差异显著性($\alpha = 0.05$) Difference significance (Alpha = 0.05)										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
113	2.56 ± 0.019	a										
17	2.29 ± 0.029	b										
127	2.23 ± 0.081	b	c									
8	2.20 ± 0.040	b	c									
15	2.20 ± 0.049	b	c	d								
25	2.19 ± 0.068	b	c	d								
90	2.18 ± 0.039	e	c	d								
14	2.18 ± 0.020	e	c	d								
104	2.17 ± 0.033	e	c	d								
106	2.16 ± 0.057	e	c	d								
117	2.16 ± 0.024	e	c	d								
22	2.15 ± 0.032	e	c	d	f							
24	2.14 ± 0.036	e	c	d	f	g						
6	2.13 ± 0.035	e	c	d	f	g	h					
20	2.12 ± 0.047	e	c	d	f	g	h	i				
13	2.12 ± 0.019	e		d	f	g	h	i				
93	2.11 ± 0.014	e	j	d	f	g	h	i				
122	2.11 ± 0.021	e	j	d	f	g	h	i				
65	2.11 ± 0.059	e	j	d	f	g	h	i	k			
27	2.10 ± 0.014	e	j	d	f	g	h	i	k	l		
121	2.09 ± 0.068	e	j	d	f	g	h	i	k	l		
66	2.07 ± 0.053	e	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l		
114	2.05 ± 0.015	n	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l		
58	2.04 ± 0.018	n	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l		
42	2.04 ± 0.014	n	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l		
119	2.04 ± 0.023	n	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l		
4	2.04 ± 0.051	n	j	m	f	g	h	i	k	l	o	
40	2.03 ± 0.015	n	j	m		g	h	i	k	l	o	
26	2.02 ± 0.044	n	j	m			h	i	k	l	o	

续表2 Continued 2

种质编号 Code	含量/% Content	差异显著性($\alpha = 0.05$) Difference significance (Alpha = 0.05)									
		n	j	m	p	h	i	k	l	o	
101	2.02 ± 0.041	n	j	m	p	h	i	k	l	o	
7	2.02 ± 0.017	n	j	m	p	h	i	k	l	o	
129	2.01 ± 0.041	n	j	m	p		i	k	l	o	
110	2.01 ± 0.021	n	j	m	p	q	i	k	l	o	
59	2.00 ± 0.037	n	j	m	p	q		k	l	o	
64	2.00 ± 0.030	n	j	m	p	q		k	l	o	
28	1.99 ± 0.018	n	j	m	p	q	r		k	l	o
54	1.99 ± 0.014	n	j	m	p	q	r		k	l	o
118	1.99 ± 0.033	n		m	p	q	r		k	l	o
84	1.99 ± 0.037	n		m	p	q	r		l	o	
9	1.99 ± 0.047	n		m	p	q	r	s		l	o
107	1.98 ± 0.009	n		m	p	q	r	s		l	o
16	1.98 ± 0.028	n		m	p	q	r	s	t		o
56	1.97 ± 0.052	n		m	p	q	r	s	t	u	o
11	1.97 ± 0.040	n		m	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
3	1.96 ± 0.061	n		m	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
31	1.95 ± 0.021	n		m	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
45	1.95 ± 0.021	n		m	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
115	1.94 ± 0.032	n			p	q	r	s	t	u	v
124	1.94 ± 0.045	n			p	q	r	s	t	u	v
111	1.94 ± 0.024	n	z		p	q	r	s	t	u	v
35	1.94 ± 0.044	n	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
108	1.93 ± 0.035	n	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
80	1.93 ± 0.048	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	o
123	1.93 ± 0.026	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
57	1.92 ± 0.070	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
10	1.92 ± 0.067	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
53	1.92 ± 0.012	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
130	1.90 ± 0.016	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
34	1.90 ± 0.016	B	z	A	p	q	r	s	t	u	v
134	1.90 ± 0.010	B	z	A	D	q	r	s	t	u	v
44	1.90 ± 0.008	B	z	A	D	q	r	s	t	u	v
79	1.89 ± 0.028	B	z	A	D		r	s	t	u	v
5	1.89 ± 0.017	B	z	A	D	E	r	s	t	u	v
133	1.89 ± 0.029	B	z	A	D	E	r	s	t	u	v
60	1.88 ± 0.024	B	z	A	D	E	r	s	t	u	v
91	1.88 ± 0.003	B	z	A	D	E	F	s	t	u	v
								C	w	x	y
								C	w	x	y

续表2 Continued 2

种质编号 Code	含量/% Content	差异显著性($\alpha = 0.05$) Difference significance (Alpha = 0.05)														
		B	z	A	D	E	F	s	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	H
89	1.88 ± 0.025	B	z	A	D	E	F	s	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	
103	1.87 ± 0.013	B	z	A	D	E	F	s	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	
62	1.87 ± 0.007	B	z	A	D	E	F	s	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	
19	1.86 ± 0.067	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	
1	1.86 ± 0.031	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	H
86	1.85 ± 0.016	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	t	u	v	C	w	x	y	H
92	1.85 ± 0.034	B	z	A	D	E	F	G		u	v	C	w	x	y	H
55	1.85 ± 0.061	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I		v	C	w	x	y	H
109	1.85 ± 0.011	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	v	C	w	x	y	H
116	1.84 ± 0.010	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	w	x	y	H
18	1.83 ± 0.073	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C		x	y	H
105	1.83 ± 0.051	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	x	y	H
43	1.83 ± 0.035	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	x	y	H
38	1.82 ± 0.020	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	y	H
125	1.82 ± 0.015	B	z	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H
95	1.81 ± 0.012	B	O	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H
51	1.81 ± 0.021	B	O	A	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H
47	1.81 ± 0.050	B	O		D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H
33	1.81 ± 0.018	O		D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H	
2	1.80 ± 0.026	O		D	E	F	G	I	J	K	C	L	M	N	H	
46	1.79 ± 0.031	O	P	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
131	1.78 ± 0.049	O	P	D	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
48	1.78 ± 0.045	O	P	Q	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
112	1.78 ± 0.011	O	P	Q	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
87	1.77 ± 0.016	O	P	Q	E	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
32	1.77 ± 0.041	O	P	Q	R	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
21	1.77 ± 0.033	O	P	Q	R	F	G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
85	1.75 ± 0.034	O	P	Q	R		G	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
77	1.75 ± 0.036	O	P	Q	R			I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
81	1.75 ± 0.054	O	P	Q	R	S		I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
120	1.74 ± 0.011	O	P	Q	R	S		I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
12	1.74 ± 0.028	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
63	1.74 ± 0.013	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
88	1.74 ± 0.029	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
96	1.74 ± 0.028	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N	H		
82	1.74 ± 0.039	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N			
69	1.73 ± 0.005	O	P	Q	R	S	T	I	J	K	L	M	N	U		

续表2 Continued 2

种质编号 Code	含量/% Content	差异显著性($\alpha = 0.05$) Difference significance (Alpha = 0.05)													
		O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	J	K	L	M	N	U	
71	1.73 ± 0.007	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	J	K	L	M	N	U	
78	1.72 ± 0.017	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	K	L	M	N	U	
132	1.72 ± 0.029	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	K	L	M	N	U	
128	1.72 ± 0.016	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		L	M	N	U	
29	1.71 ± 0.021	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		L	M	N	U	
37	1.71 ± 0.006	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		L	M	N	U	
100	1.71 ± 0.016	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		L	M	N	U	
83	1.71 ± 0.009	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		M	N	U		
30	1.71 ± 0.021	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W		M	N	U		
99	1.70 ± 0.032	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W			N	U		
36	1.70 ± 0.025	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X		N	U		
74	1.69 ± 0.016	O	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X			U		
39	1.68 ± 0.009	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y			U		
52	1.67 ± 0.012	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y			U		
70	1.67 ± 0.051	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y			U		
73	1.67 ± 0.020	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y				U		
49	1.67 ± 0.025	Q	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y				U		
23	1.65 ± 0.051	R	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z				U		
75	1.63 ± 0.040	S	T	V	W	X	Y	Z					U		
97	1.63 ± 0.030		T	V	W	X	Y	Z					U		
67	1.63 ± 0.010		T	V	W	X	Y	Z					U		
98	1.62 ± 0.041		V	W	X	Y	Z	α					U		
102	1.61 ± 0.024		V	W	X	Y	Z	α							
61	1.61 ± 0.011		W	X	Y	Z	α								
41	1.59 ± 0.006		X	Y	Z	α									
68	1.59 ± 0.036		Y	Z	α										
126	1.58 ± 0.019		Y	Z	α										
94	1.57 ± 0.017		Y	Z	α										
50	1.56 ± 0.037		Z										β		
76	1.50 ± 0.021												β		
72	1.46 ± 0.011												β		
平均	1.88														

注: 同一列具有相同字母(区分大小写) 的量种质含氮量差异不显著($P > 0.05$), 具有不同字母(区分大小写) 的两种质的氮含量差异显著($P < 0.05$)

Note: The nitrogen contents of different accessions of the germplasm with the same letters (different between lower and upper case letters) in the same column are not significantly different ($P > 0.05$), and those between two accessions of the germplasm with different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$)

3 讨 论

热区土壤多为氧化土壤,这类土壤的肥力水平普遍不高,但酸度较高,普遍存在氮磷等养分缺乏、铝毒、有机含量较低等问题,施用绿肥等有机肥是解决这些问题的有效途径^[7~21]。为此,笔者对我国收集保存的柱花草种质的氮含量进行分析,结果表明,柱花草的氮含量差异较大,平均含量为1.88%,含量区间为1.46%~2.56%,在分析的134份圭亚那柱花草种质中,有133份种质、占全部种质99.3%的柱花草种质氮含量超过1.5%,这些柱花草的氮含量达到了2级有机肥氮含量标准,仅有1份柱花草种质的氮含量为1.46%,低于1.5%,其氮含量达到3级有机肥氮含量标准。

郇恒福等^[22]对19份野生豆科绿肥的氮含量进行了研究,结果表明,19份野生豆科绿肥的平均含氮量为2.22%,含氮量超过3.0%的有2份,占整个被调查种质的10.5%;含氮量在1.5%~3.0%区间的种质最多,有16份,占整个被调查种质的84.2%,两者比例之和为94.2%。本研究中柱花草的氮含量分布区间与其相近,绝大多数为1.5%~3.0%。吴胜英等^[23]的研究结果也表明,其分析的17份豆科绿肥的氮含量均在1.5%以上。刘壮等的研究表明,11份豆科木兰属野生绿肥的氮含量均1.5%以上^[24]。而刘壮等^[25]研究了豆科山蚂蝗属野生绿肥的氮含量,发现在13份种质中仅有8份、占全部种质61.5%的氮含量在超过1.5%。而对于其他科的绿肥,郇恒福等^[26]对53份大戟科野生绿肥的氮含量进行了研究,发现53份种质中氮含量在1.5%~3.0%之间的种质份数最多,有33份种质,占整个被调查种质的62.3%;其余的9份种质含氮量在0.5%~1.5%之间,占整个被调查种质的17.0%。罗瑛等^[27]对12份菊科紫茎泽兰野生绿肥的研究结果表明,仅有66.7%的种质氮含量在1.5%以上,比例也较低。王松林等^[28]研究了39份野生菊科绿肥的矿质养分含量,结果表明,有26份种质的氮含量在1.5%以上,占全部种质的66.7%。高玲等^[29]研究了6份野生廖科酸模属绿肥的矿质养分含量,结果表明,有5份绿肥种质的氮含量超过1.5%,占供试全部绿肥种质的83.3%。而赖杭桂等^[30]对24份野生禾本科绿肥进行了研究,结果表明,仅有5份种质的氮含量在1.5%以上,占全部种质的20.8%。上述研究结果表明,不同绿肥的氮含量存在显著差异,即使是同一科不同属的绿肥也存在明显的不同。

本研究中的柱花草绿肥虽然都是豆科圭亚那属的种质,但是很多种质间的氮含量依然存在显著差异,造成差异的原因主要是由于不同种质在对于氮素的吸收、转化以及利用方面存在明显不同,而不同种质在氮素的吸收、转运以及利用由不同基因控制,这种情况在大麦、水稻等作物上已经得到验证^[31~32],此外,植物本身的特性比如叶子的大小、光合效率等都能影响植物氮含量^[33],最终导致了很多不同种质间的氮含量显著不同,这也是选育优良柱花草绿肥品种的遗传基础。

参考文献:

- [1] Stace H M , Edye L A. The biology and agronomy of *Stylosanthes* [M]. Sydney: Academy Press , 1984.
- [2] 刘国道. 中国热带牧草品种志 [M]. 科学出版社 2015.
- [3] Liu G D , Michalk D L , Bai C J , et al. Grassland development in tropical and subtropical southern China [J]. The Rangeland Journal , 2008 , 30: 255 ~ 270.
- [4] Huan H F , Huang D , Liu G , et al. Effect of phosphate fertilizer addition on *Stylosanthes* green manure potassium at the manure microsite [J]. Agrochimica , 2015 , 59(1): 44 ~ 57.
- [5] 鲁如坤. 土壤农业化学分析方法 [M]. 北京: 中国农业科技出版社 2000.
- [6] 全国农业技术推广服务中心. 中国有机肥料资源 [M]. 北京: 中国农业科技出版社 ,1999.
- [7] Wang F , Wang Z , Kou C , et al. Responses of wheat yield, macro-and micro-nutrients, and heavy metals in soil and wheat following the application of manure compost on the north China plain [J]. PLoS ONE , 2016(11): e0146453.
- [8] Wuest S B , Gollany H T. Soil organic carbon and nitrogen after application of nine organic amendments [J]. Soil Science of America Journal , 2013 , 77: 237 ~ 245.

- [9] Piotrowska A , Wilczewski E. Effects of catch crops cultivated for green manure and mineral nitrogen fertilization on soil enzyme activities and chemical properties [J]. *Geoderma* , 2012 , 189: 72 – 80.
- [10] Zhang Q , Zhou W , Liang G , et al. Effects of different organic manures on the biochemical and microbial characteristics of al-bic paddy soil in a short-term experiment [J]. *PLoS ONE* , 2015 , 10(4) : e0124096.
- [11] Buysse P , Roisin C , Aubinet M. Fifty years of contrasted residue management of an agricultural crop: Impacts on the soil carbon budget and on soil heterotrophic respiration [J]. *Agricultural Ecosystems & Environment* , 2013 , 167: 52 – 59.
- [12] Mao J , Xu R K , Li J Y , et al. Effect of dicyandiamide on liming potential of two legume materials when incubated with an acid Ultisol [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* , 2010 , 42: 1632 – 1635.
- [13] Xavier F A S , Maia S M F , Ribeiro K A , et al. Effect of cover plants on soil C and N dynamics in different soil management systems in dwarf cashew culture [J]. *Agricultural Ecosystems & Environment* , 2013 , 165: 173 – 183.
- [14] Dong W , Zhang X , Wang H , et al. Effect of different fertilizer application on the soil fertility of paddy soils in red soil region of southern China [J]. *PLoS ONE* , 2012(7) : e44504.
- [15] Han X , Cheng Z , Meng H. Soil properties , nutrient dynamics , and soil enzyme activities associated with garlic stalk decom-position under various conditions [J]. *PLoS ONE* , 2012(7) : e50868.
- [16] Liu E , Yan C , Mei X , et al. Long-term effect of manure and fertilizer on soil organic carbon pools in dryland farming in northwest China [J]. *PLoS ONE* , 2013(8) : e56536.
- [17] Wang N , Xu R K , Li J Y. Amelioration of an acid Ultisol by agricultural by-products [J]. *Land Degradation & Develop-ment* , 2011 , 22: 513 – 518.
- [18] Xu J M , Tang C , Chen Z L. The role of plant residues in pH change of acid soils differing in initial pH [J]. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry* , 2006 , 38: 709 – 719.
- [19] Xu R K , Coventry D R. Soil pH changes associated with lupin and wheat plant materials incorporated in a red-brown earth soil [J]. *Plant and Soil* , 2003 , 250: 113 – 119.
- [20] Zhang W J , Xu M G , Wang X J , et al. Effects of organic amendments on soil carbon sequestration in paddy fields of subtrop-ical China [J]. *Journal of the Soils and Sediments* , 2012(12) : 457 – 470.
- [21] Zhen Z , Liu H , Wang N , et al. Effects of manure compost application on soil microbial community diversity and soil micro-environments in a temperate cropland in China [J]. *PLoS ONE* , 2014(9) : e108555.
- [22] 郇恒福 王松林 刘国道 等. 19份野生豆科绿肥的有机肥品质评价[J]. 热带生物学报 2014(3) : 265 – 271 307.
- [23] 吴胜英 李炜芳 刘国道. 17种豆科绿肥营养元素分析[J]. 北京农业 2008(15) : 37 – 39.
- [24] 刘壮 罗瑛 刘国道 等. 木蓝属11份热带绿肥营养元素含量及品质评价[J]. 中国农学通报 2009(23) : 283 – 286.
- [25] 刘壮 刘国道 高玲 等. 山蚂蝗属13种热带绿肥植物营养元素含量及品质评价[J]. 中国农学通报 2009(4) : 145 – 148.
- [26] 郇恒福 周建南 黎春花 等. 野生大戟科绿肥的有机肥品质评价[J]. 热带作物学报 2012(2) : 215 – 224.
- [27] 罗瑛 刘壮 高玲 等. 紫茎泽兰的有机肥品质评价[J]. 中国农学通报 2009(7) : 179 – 182.
- [28] 王松林 黄冬芬 刘国道 等. 野生菊科绿肥的有机肥品质评价[J]. 草地学报 2014(5) : 1131 – 1134.
- [29] 高玲 罗瑛 刘壮 等. 热带绿肥酸模的矿质元素含量及评价[J]. 中国农学通报 2009(5) : 178 – 181.
- [30] 赖杭桂 高玲 张如莲 等. 24种热带禾本科植物的绿肥价值分析与评价[J]. 热带作物学报 2011 32(8) : 1411 – 1417.
- [31] Han M , Wong J , Su T , et al. Identification of Nitrogen Use Efficiency Genes in Barley: Searching for QTLs Controlling Com-plex Physiological Traits [J]. *Frontiers in Plant Science* , 2016(7) : 1587.
- [32] Chen J , Zhang Y , Tan Y , et al. Agronomic nitrogen-use efficiency of rice can be increased by driving OsNRT2. 1 expression with the OsNAR2. 1 promoter. [J]. *Plant Biotechnology Journal* , 2016 , 14: 1705 – 1715.
- [33] Gaju O , Desilva J , Carvalho P , et al. Leaf photosynthesis and associations with grain yield , biomass and nitrogen-use effi-ciency in landraces , synthetic-derived lines and cultivars in wheat [J]. *Field Crops Research* , 2016 , 193: 1 – 15.

Optimization of Extraction Process of Soluble Dietary Fiber from Papaya (*Carica papaya* Linn.) Peel from Hainan/Sekaki Variety and Evaluation of Physicochemical Properties

ZENG Guang Lin ZHANG Jingjing ,GONG Ye ZHANG Weimin ,PAN Yonggui ,CHEN Wenxue ,BAI Xinpeng
(Food College of Hainan University Haikou ,Hainan 570228)

Abstract: The single factor experiments and orthogonal experiment was employed to optimize two kind of chemical extraction process of soluble dietary fiber from papaya peel and its physicochemical properties was primarily compared to obtain the functional fraction. The optimum extraction method were as follows: the optimal process of acid hydrolysis method is extraction time 90 min , pH1.0 ,extraction temperature 80 °C ,the ratio of water to raw material 1 : 25(g : mL) ,the extraction yield was 20.70% ,while the optimum process of alkali hydrolysis method is NaOH concentration 1.4% ,extraction temperature 75 °C ,the ratio of water to raw material 1 : 20 (g : mL) ,extraction time90 min ,the extraction yield was 9.17% . The extraction yield through acid-alkali is 29.87% . The results of physicochemical property experiments showed that the solubility in water ,water holding capacity and cation exchange capacity of the soluble dietary fiber extracted by the acid hydrolysis method were lower than that extracted by the alkali hydrolysis method. While the oil holding capacity was higher. In conclusion ,the soluble dietary fiber extracted from papaya peel by the two hydrolysis method both showed their different practical application values ,which makes sense to the further processing and practical application of papaya.

Keywords: Papaya peel; soluble dietary fiber; physico-chemical properties

(上接第 465)

Difference of the Nitrogen Contents among the *Stylosanthes* (*Stylosanthes guianensis* SW)

HUAN Hengfu¹ ,WEN Xi^{1,2} ,LIU Guodao ,HUANG Dongfen ,BAI Changjun¹ ,YU Daogeng¹

(1. Tropical Crops Genetic Resources Institute ,Chinese Academy of Tropical Agricultural Sciences /Key Laboratory of Crop Gene Resources and Germplasm Enhancement in Southern China ,Ministry of Agriculture ,P. R. China & Key Laboratory of Conservation and Utilization of Cassava Genetic Resources ,Ministry of Agriculture ,P. R. China ,Danzhou ,Hainan 571737 ,China;
2. College of Agronomy ,Hainan University ,Danzhou ,Hainan 571737 ,China)

Abstract: *Stylosanthes* (*Stylosanthes guianensis* SW) is a leguminous crop used as green manure and forage in the tropics. Nitrogen content is one of the important index affecting the green manure quality for the leguminous green manure. The nitrogen contents of 134 accessions of *Stylosanthes* green manure germplasm were analyzed and evaluated. The result indicated that 35 accessions of the germplasm contained more than 2% of nitrogen ,accounting for 26.1% of the total accessions of the germplasm; 98 germplasm accessions contained 1.5%–2.0% of nitrogen ,73.1% of the total germplasm accessions. All these accessions were grouped into class II. Only one germplasm accession contained nitrogen below 1.5% and were grouped into class III.

Keywords: *Stylosanthes*; green manure; nitrogen content