

硫酸锰浸种对马铃薯苗期的影响

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摘要 [目的]研究硫酸锰浸种对马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum*)苗期生长发育的影响。[方法]以青薯9号马铃薯为材料预先以梯度浓度的硫酸锰进行浸种,进行盆栽试验,测定苗期马铃薯株高、叶绿素含量、叶面积以及干物质积累等指标,研究硫酸锰对马铃薯苗期生长发育的作用。[结果]0.02%~0.04%硫酸锰能增加株高、叶绿素含量、干物质积累。[结论]该研究可为硫酸锰浸种在马铃薯生产中的应用提供借鉴。

关键词 马铃薯;硫酸锰;浸种;幼苗;生长发育
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Effects of Manganese Sulfate($MnSO_4$) Solution Soaking Seeds on Potato(*Solanum tuberosum*) Seedlings' Growth and Development
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Abstract [Objective] The aim was to study the effects of $MnSO_4$ solution soaking seeds on potato seedlings' growth and development. [Method] Qingshu No. 9 seeds soaked in different concentration $MnSO_4$ solution were used to carry out pot test, and then determined its plant height, chlorophyll content, leaf area and dry matter accumulation index to study their effects on potato's growth and development. [Result] The results showed that 0.02%-0.04% $MnSO_4$ increased plant height, chlorophyll content, accumulation of dry matter. [Conclusion] The study provides a reference for applying $MnSO_4$ solution soaking seeds in potato production.
Key words Potato; Manganese sulfate; Soaking seeds; Seedling; Growth and development

马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum*)是一种重要的粮食和经济作物,在我国种植面积很大。锰是植物生长发育必需的一种微量元素,其对植株生长具有促进作用^[1]。植物缺锰时其生长会受到抑制,预防植物缺锰的常用方法为锰浸种^[2]。笔者通过梯度浓度硫酸锰进行浸种,研究了其对马铃薯苗期生长的影响,以期能为硫酸锰浸种在马铃薯生产中的应用提供借鉴。

1 材料方法

1.1 试验设计 以青薯9号为材料,设置5个硫酸锰浓度,分别为0(M0)、0.02%(M1)、0.04%(M2)、0.06%(M3)、0.08%(M4),浸种12 h后种植。采用盆栽试验,每处理50盆。播种后用Hoagland营养液(不含锰)浇。出苗后6 d取样,每6 d取1次,共4次。

1.2 测定项目及方法 测定指标包括株高、叶绿素含量、叶面积、干物质积累量,其中叶绿素含量通过乙醇-丙酮法测定。数据分析利用Excel。

2 结果与分析

2.1 硫酸锰浸种对苗期株高的作用 随着生育进程推进,出苗后各处理的株高不断增加。出苗24 d后,马铃薯株高,M1、M2比M0高7.6%、24.5%,而M3、M4明显低于M0(图1)。

2.2 硫酸锰浸种对叶绿素含量的作用 出苗后6~18 d,各处理叶绿素含量呈降低趋势,18 d后,叶片叶绿素含量增加。在各个时期,M1、M2的叶绿素含量都比M0高,而M3、M4的叶绿素含量均小于M0(图2)。因此认为,低浓度硫酸锰浸种有利于马铃薯苗期叶绿素合成,高浓度则会对叶绿素的合成产生抑制。

2.3 硫酸锰浸种对单株叶面积的作用 在苗期,M1、M2叶面积明显比M0高,出苗后24 d分别比M0高10.3%、25.4%,而M3、M4叶面积小于M0(图3)。

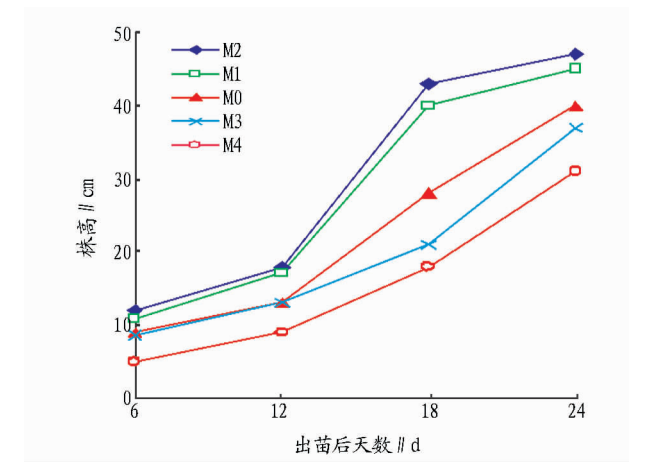


图1 硫酸锰浸种对苗期株高的影响

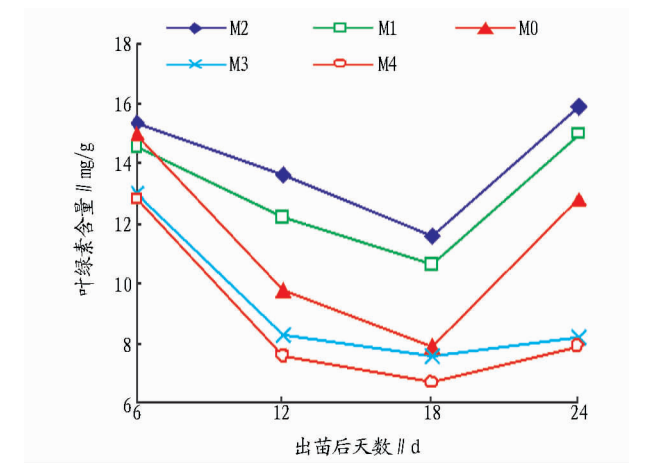


图2 硫酸锰浸种对苗期叶绿素含量的影响

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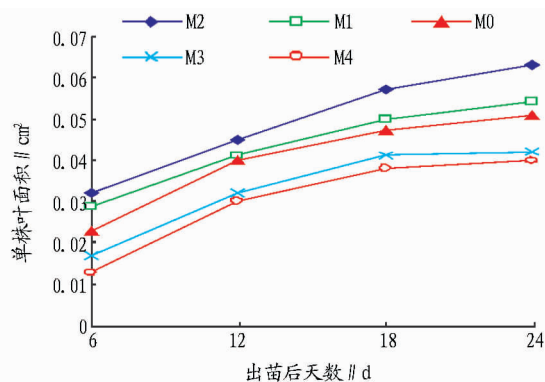


图3 硫酸锰浸种对苗期叶面积的影响

2.4 硫酸锰浸种对干物质积累的影响 出苗后 24 d, M1、M2 的生物量明显比 M0 高, 而 M3、M4 的生物量明显比 M0 低, 其中 M2 最高。所以, 低浓度硫酸锰浸种促进了物质的积累, 而高浓度处理则会抑制其干物质积累。

3 结论

该研究发现, 低浓度硫酸锰 (0.02% ~ 0.04%) 对马铃薯浸种处理, 可以明显地提高其苗期叶绿素含量, 使马铃薯苗期的光合性能提高, 从而使其株高、叶面积以及干物质积累明显增加, 这对于健壮幼苗的形成具有促进作用, 同时还为后期生长以及产量形成打下了坚实的基础。然而, 对于其后期抗性与产量的影响有待于进一步研究。

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(上接第 555 页)