

微纳米水对生菜发芽生长及产量的影响

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摘 要:以生菜为试材, 采用随机区组设计方法, 研究了微纳米水对生菜种子发芽率、株高、开展度及根系生长的影响。结果表明: 用微纳米水浸种, 能提高种子发芽率, 有利于培育壮苗; 浅液流水培生菜应用微纳米水, 具有培育壮苗, 促进根系生长, 增产的效果; 基质培生菜应用微纳米水, 对株高、开展度、产量和根系具有促进作用; 氧气微纳米水对促进生菜生长势效果最为明显, 空气微纳米水对生菜增产及促进根系生长效果最为明显。

关键词:微纳米水; 生菜; 产量

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微纳米气泡水技术是刚引进国内、世界领先的一项物理农业技术, 它采用二相流体力学原理, 让气液 2 个相体在高速转弯的情况下发生“远离心分离”而成, 把空气或纯氧、臭氧、CO₂ 等以极细微的气泡方式(气泡直径在数百纳米至 10 μm 之间的泡沫)溶入水中, 以实现水体的超饱和气体状态, 达到常规难以企及的效果。微纳

米水应用于蔬菜生产是近年来蔬菜高新技术研究的一项新课题。目前日本有关于微纳米气泡水在蔬菜上的应用研究报道, 国内对于微纳米气泡水对水培蔬菜生长及产量的影响研究还处于空白阶段。该研究将空气和氧气通过微纳米发生装置, 制成微纳米空气水和微纳米氧气水, 应用于蔬菜生产中, 以期明确微纳米水在蔬菜上对种子发芽、壮根、生长指标及产量的影响, 为今后在蔬菜生产上推广使用提高参考; 该研究结果将对我国微纳米气泡水在蔬菜水培上的应用具有重要指导意义。

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3 结论

“晚秋妃”品种果实含糖量高, 果肉硬脆, 风味浓甜, 可溶性固形物含量高达 16%, 糖酸比高, 着色面积最大,

采前落果极少, 耐贮运, 价格比同期成熟品种“秋红蜜”高 2 元/kg, 效益好, 成熟期在 9 月底至 10 月初, 是适合唐山乃至河北省种植的优良晚熟桃新品种。

Study on Biological Characteristics of Late-maturing New Peach Varieties ‘Late Qiufei’

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Abstract: Taking ‘Late Qiufei’ and ‘QiuHongmi’ of 13 years old and 8 years old as test materials, the biological characteristics of ‘Late Qiufei’, in the case of the same management level, compared fruit quality and economic benefits with ‘QiuHongmi’ which the maturity is the same as ‘Late Qiufei’ of the local were studied. The results showed that the average weight of ‘Late Qiufei’ was 314 g. Shape of the fruit was correct, content of sugar was high and the sugar-acid ratio was appropriate, so the flavor was very good. Maturity period of the variety was at the end of September, just between the National Day and Mid-Autumn Festival, the fruit on long or moderate branches were better. Compared with ‘QiuHongmi’, the size, sugar content and sugar-acid ratio were significantly higher than ‘QiuHongmi’, and it’s production was the same as ‘QiuHongmi’, the price was higher than ‘QiuHongmi’ 2 yuan per kilogram. It was a new good late-maturing peach variety which had a good prospect in Tangshan city or even in Hebei province.

Key words: new varieties of peach; biological characteristics; quality; economic benefits

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

供试材料为结球生菜。

1.2 试验方法

1.2.1 浸种试验 分别用冰川水、俄罗斯腐殖酸肥料、微纳米水浸泡种子,以直播为对照(CK)。对比生菜种子发芽率,种苗长势情况。

1.2.2 种植试验 生菜农艺性状对比:设置2个试验组和1个对照组,均采用基质栽培方式种植生菜,分别用氧气微纳米水、空气微纳米水、普通水(CK)浇灌植株,3~5 d浇灌1次;试验采用随机区组设计方法,共3个处理,3次重复。基质配方为:草炭土:蛭石:珍珠岩=3:1:1。用北京中农富通园艺公司研制的泡沫箱,3个处理均按照基质:有机肥=1 M³:10 kg,装入泡沫箱。氧气微纳米水、空气微纳米水、普通水均采用浇施形式,每次各浇施量为0.3 m³,每周浇施1次。其它同正常田间管理。生菜产量对比:分别设置试验组和对照组,均采用浅液流培方式种植生菜。试验组用微纳米气泡发生装置以空气为气源对营养液进行曝气,曝气频率1次/d,每次时长10 min;对照组不做处理(CK)。

1.3 项目测定

浸种试验:测定种子发芽率、幼苗茎粗叶宽、株高。

种植试验:于结球生菜定植后开始,每处理定点定

表1 不同微纳米水处理对生菜发芽率及幼苗长势的影响

Table 1 Effect of different nano water treatments on lettuce seed germination rate and seedling growth

	发芽率 Germination rate/%	茎粗 Stem thick/mm	叶片宽度 Leaf width/mm	株高 Plant height/mm
对照 CK	71	1.02	7.72	21.00
微纳米水 Nano water	89	1.31	8.93	25.41
冰川水 Glacier water	83	1.18	8.76	24.83
俄罗斯腐殖酸 Russian humic acid	81	1.19	8.91	25.27

2.2 不同微纳米水处理对生菜农艺性状的影响

由表2可知,从植株长势来看,不同处理生菜株高大小顺序为:氧气微纳米水>空气微纳米水>对照;不同处理生菜开展度大小顺序为:氧气微纳米水>空气微纳米水>对照;从植株产量来看,不同处理生菜单株产量大小顺序为:空气微纳米水>氧气微纳米水>对照;

表2 不同微纳米水处理生菜株高、开展度、单株产量、根系重的影响

Table 2 Effect of different nano water treatments on plant height, spreading width, weight per plant and root weight of lettuce

	株高 Plant height/cm	开展度 Spreading width/cm	单株产量 Weight per plant/kg	根系重 Root weight/kg
氧气微纳米水 Nano water with oxygen bubbles	26.25	48.75	0.67	0.021
空气微纳米水 Nano water with air bubbles	25.71	45.67	0.70	0.024
对照 CK	23.25	41.42	0.65	0.017

2.2.1 对株高的影响 由图1可知,氧气微纳米水、空气微纳米水及对照处理对结球生菜株高影响趋势相同,均表现为前期迅速上升,上升到最高点时因为生菜开始结球,接下来的1周株高均略有下降,1周后株高趋于稳定,均表现不明显。从各处理分析,前期氧气微纳米水、

株,每7 d观测记录1次,每个处理观测12株。农艺性状主要观测项目为株高、开展度、叶片长、等经济指标。产量观测项目为单株重、单株根重,以结球生菜的鲜重计算。

1.4 数据分析

采用Excel、DPS软件对基质培试验结果进行数据处理与分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同微纳米水处理对种子发芽率和幼苗长势影响

2.1.1 发芽率 由图1可知,微纳米水浸种对促进生菜种子发芽率效果最为明显,较直播(CK)可提高种子发芽率18个百分点;冰川水效果较明显,可提高种子发芽率12个百分点;俄罗斯腐殖酸肥料略低于冰川水。

2.1.2 幼苗长势 由表1看出,20 d幼苗长势以微纳米水浸种处理生菜幼苗最为健壮,幼苗茎粗较对照增加0.29 mm,叶片宽较对照宽1.21 mm,幼苗高比对照高4.41 mm;冰川水处理过的生菜幼苗,茎秆粗壮,幼苗茎粗较对照多0.16 mm,株高较对照高3.83 mm,叶片宽1.04 mm;俄罗斯腐殖酸肥处理的幼苗高度稍高于冰川水处理的幼苗。微纳米水浸种生菜效果最为明显,俄罗斯腐殖酸肥其次,冰川水再次之,直播效果最差。为提高生菜种子发芽率及幼苗长势、培育壮苗可选用微纳米水浸生菜种子。

不同处理生菜单株根系重大小顺序为:空气微纳米水>氧气微纳米水>对照。说明微纳米水对生菜生长和产量具有促进作用,氧气微纳米水对生菜生长势促进效果最为明显,空气微纳米水对生菜增产、促进根系生长效果最为明显。

空气微纳米水、对照处理,生菜株高水平大致相同,接下来在采收前空气微纳米水处理结球生菜株高始终高于其它处理,最后各处理株高大小情况为:氧气微纳米水>空气微纳米水>对照。

2.2.2 对开展度影响 由图2可知,氧气微纳米水、空

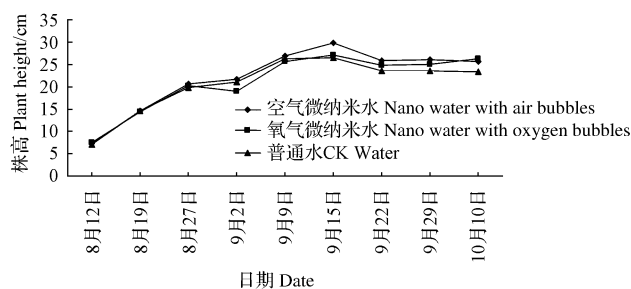


图1 不同微纳米水处理对结球生菜株高的影响

Fig. 1 Effect of different nano water treatments on plant height of head lettuce

气微纳米水及对照处理对结球生菜开展度影响趋势相同,均表现为缓慢上升。从各处理来看,前期氧气微纳米水、空气微纳米水、对照处理,生菜开展度交替上升;中期结球开展度各处理情况为:空气微纳米水>氧气微纳米水>对照;在收获期,仅空气微纳米水处理结球生菜开展度表现为下降,最后各处理开展度大小情况为:氧气微纳米水>空气微纳米水>对照。

2.3 不同微纳米水处理对生菜植株长势影响

定期对生长势进行观察,水培产量对比试验结果表

表 3

不同微纳米水处理对生菜植株长势的影响

Table 3

Effect of different nano water treatments on plant growth of lettuce

处理 Treatments	全株总重 Total weight of plants/g	单株重 Weight per plant/g	根系总重 Total weight of roots/g	根系平均重 Weight per root/g
空气微纳米水 Nano water with air bubbles	2 997	333	297	33
对照 CK	2 520	280	243	27

3 结论

浸种试验结果表明,采用微纳米水和俄罗斯腐殖酸肥溶液浸种效果都比较显著,能够明显提高生菜种子发芽率、培育壮苗。同时,制备微纳米水的成本较俄罗斯腐殖酸肥溶液低。采用微纳米水浇灌基质培生菜能够

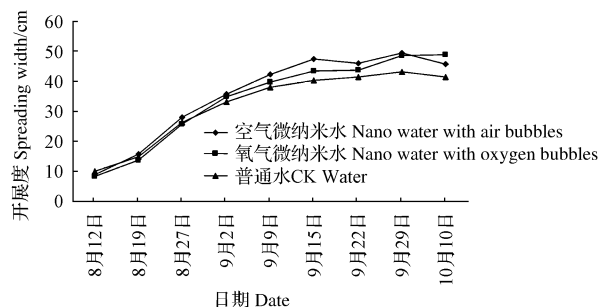


图2 不同微纳米水处理对结球生菜开展度的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of different nano water treatments on spreading width of head lettuce

明,微纳米水培生菜相比对照,植株健壮,叶片肥大,叶片数平均较对照多2片叶,根系发达,较对照根系长且数量多。

由表3可知,单株产量微纳米水为333 g,对照为280 g,较对照增产18.9%。单株根系重量微纳米水为33 g,对照为27 g,较对照根系增重22.2%。因此,从生菜植株长势和产量对比、根系比较可以看出微纳米水具有培育壮苗,促进根系生长和增产的效果。

显著增加生菜株高、开展度,并促进根系生长。微纳米水由于其特殊的物理特性,在生菜生长过程中的使用,既可促进植株生长,提高产量,又对作物安全,绿色环保无污染,是培育壮苗的一个良好选择,具有广阔的应用前景。

Influence of Nano Water on the Germination, Growth and Output of Lettuce

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Abstract: Taking lettuce as material, with the method of randomized block design, the influence of micro-nano water on the seed germination rate, plant height, spreading width and root growth of lettuce were studied. The results showed that soaked in nano water, the seeds could get a higher germination percentage and could grow into stronger seedlings. With the usage of nano water in shallow liquid flow cultivation of lettuces, the quality of seedlings were improved, the growth of roots were promoted and the yields increased. Using nano water in the substrate cultivation of lettuces, the height, spreading width, yield and roots of lettuce were promoted. The experiments proved that the nano water with oxygen bubbles could promote the growth of lettuces most obviously, likewise, nano water with air bubbles could also showed obvious effect on promoting the yield and growth of roots.

Key words: nano water; lettuce; production