

硒锌钼对黄土高原马铃薯和小白菜产量及营养元素与硒镉含量的影响

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摘要: 黄土高原旱地土壤微量元素硒锌钼潜在缺乏, 不仅影响农作物产量, 还降低农产品的矿物营养品质, 研究施用硒锌钼肥料对该地区作物生长及可食部分营养元素含量的影响具有重要意义。通过田间试验, 研究了硒锌钼肥单独土施、硒锌肥配施、硒锌钼肥配施对马铃薯和小白菜产量及营养元素和硒镉含量的影响。结果表明: 硒肥提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片硒含量, 分别由对照的 $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $0.09 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 提高到 $1.51 \sim 2.15 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $13.03 \sim 19.44 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 钼肥提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片钼含量, 分别由对照的 $0.43 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $2.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 提高到 $1.03 \sim 1.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 和 $17.7 \sim 19.9 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 单施与配施处理间无显著差异。锌肥土施或锌与硒、钼肥配合土施不但使小白菜叶片中的锌含量由对照的 $21.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ 显著提高到 $48.1 \sim 68.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, 还使镉含量显著降低 50%以上; 施锌对马铃薯块茎的锌含量无显著影响。硒锌钼肥单施或配施均对马铃薯和小白菜产量及氮、磷、钾、硫、钙、镁、铁、锰、铜、硼含量无显著影响。因此, 在黄土高原旱地, 硒钼配合土施可同时提高马铃薯块茎的硒钼含量, 硒锌钼配合土施可同时提高小白菜叶片的硒锌钼含量。

关键词: 马铃薯; 小白菜; 产量; 营养元素; 硒; 锌; 钼; 镉

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Effect of Se, Zn and Mo on Yield and Contents of Nutrient Elements and Selenium and Cadmium of Potato and Cabbage on the Loess Plateau

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Abstract: On the dryland of the Loess Plateau in China, deficiency of Se, Zn and Mo not only impacts crop yields, but also reduces the essential nutrient concentrations in agricultural products. Therefore, in order to improve the crop yield and its nutritional quality, field experiments were carried out to investigate the effects of separately soil-applied selenium(Se), zinc(Zn) and molybdenum(Mo) fertilizer or their combination on the yield and concentrations of mineral nutrient, Se and cadmium(Cd) of potato and cabbage. Obtained results showed that soil Se application significantly increased Se concentrations in potato tubers and cabbage leaves from $0.02 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $0.09 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ to $1.51 \sim 2.15 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ and $13.03 \sim 19.44 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, respectively, soil applied Mo significantly increased Mo concentrations from $0.43 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ to $1.03 \sim 1.16 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in potato tubers and $2.3 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ to $17.7 \sim 19.9 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ in cabbage leaves, and the increment of Se and Mo concentration was not significantly different between separate and combined application of Se and Mo fertilizers. Soil application of Zn alone or together with Se and Mo fertilizers significantly increased Zn concentrations in cabbage leaves from $21.0 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ to $48.1 \sim 68.4 \text{ mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$, and also significantly decreased Cd concentrations of cabbage leaves by more than 50%. Soil Zn application had no effect on the Zn concentration of potato tubers. However, neither separate nor combined application of microelements had significant effect on the yields of potato and cabbage, and also concentrations of nitrogen(N), phosphorus(P), potassium(K), sulfur(S), calcium(Ca), magnesium(Mg), iron(Fe), manganese(Mn), copper(Cu) and boron(B) in cabbage leaves and potato tubers. In conclusion, in the Loess Plateau areas, soil application of Se and Mo fertilizers could improve Mo and Se nutrition of potato tube, and soil application of Se, Zn and Mo fertilizer could improve Se, Zn and Mo nutrition of cabbage leaves.

Keywords: potato; cabbage; yield; nutritional elements; selenium; zinc; molybdenum; cadmium

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硒未被证明是植物体必需的微量元素,却是人和动物体许多酶和功能蛋白的重要组分和必需微量元素^[1-2]。锌是参与DNA和RNA合成、细胞分化、蛋白合成等的300多种酶的组分^[3-4]。钼是人和动植物必需的微量元素之一,是植物体固氮酶、硝酸还原酶、甲酸脱氢酶的必要组分^[5-7],也是人体内黄嘌呤酶、醛氧化酶、亚硫酸氧化酶等的重要成分^[8-9]。因饮食中微量元素含量不足,而导致的人体微量元素缺乏是一个世界性的问题。人体摄入的微量元素来自作为食品的动植物产品,而动植物产品微量元素含量低的根本原因是生产植物的土壤微量元素含量低或其有效性低。

40多个国家曾报道土壤缺硒(全硒含量低于0.1 mg·kg⁻¹),我国是其中之一。全国有70%以上区域的土壤含硒量偏低,黄土高原中北部是典型缺硒区,土壤全硒含量仅0.095 mg·kg⁻¹^[10]。我国有40%的土壤锌含量低于临界值(DTPA-Zn小于0.5 mg·kg⁻¹),黄土高原区的石灰性土壤^[11],有效锌含量变幅为0.05~1.97 mg·kg⁻¹,平均为0.39 mg·kg⁻¹^[12],属于潜在性缺锌土壤。我国土壤的全钼含量为0.1~6 mg·kg⁻¹,平均值为1.7 mg·kg⁻¹,缺钼土壤(有效钼含量低于0.15 mg·kg⁻¹)主要分布于黄土高原,即黄土母质和黄土性物质发育的各种土壤^[13],其有效钼含量在0.016~0.38 mg·kg⁻¹之间,平均值仅为0.072 mg·kg⁻¹^[12]。

在黄土高原区,人们长期以来注重农田大量元素补充,而忽略了硒、锌、钼的施用,造成土壤硒、锌、钼的缺乏加剧,不仅影响作物产量,还导致微量元素含量低,影响农产品的营养品质,导致人体微量元素摄入不足,影响人体健康。施用微量元素肥料是提高农产品微量元素含量,解决人体微量元素缺乏的有效途径。施用硒肥显著提高作物体内硒含量,尤其作物可食部位的硒含量^[14-15]。施锌肥不仅提高了马铃薯产量,还提高马铃薯的淀粉、维生素C及粗蛋白含量,降低硝酸盐含量^[16-19]。施锌肥可以使大白菜增产4.7%~11.3%^[20-21],锌含量也随锌水平的增加而增加^[22]。钼肥也可以显著提高大豆和小麦钼含量^[23-24]。

马铃薯是我国西北黄土高原地区的重要特色和经济作物,小白菜是当地人们的主要叶类蔬菜。但关于这一地区土壤硒、锌、钼不足对作物生长和农产品品质的影响,特别是硒、锌、钼肥单施及配合施用对马铃薯和小白菜产量及其养分含量影响的研究还鲜见报道。因此,本文在黄土高原硒、锌、钼缺乏区,以马铃薯和小白菜为供试作物,研究了硒、锌、钼及其配合施用对马铃薯和小白菜产量、营养元素及硒镉含量的影

响,以期为提高黄土高原旱地作物产量、改善农产品营养品质、维护当地人们身体健康提供理论依据和有效的调控措施。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验区概况

田间试验于2008年在陕西省永寿县养马庄村进行。该区年均气温10.8℃,降水量600 mm,无霜期210 d,是典型的旱作农业区。供试土壤基本理化性状为:pH值8.18,全氮0.95 g·kg⁻¹,硝态氮4.70 mg·kg⁻¹,铵态氮9.4 mg·kg⁻¹,速效磷14.6 mg·kg⁻¹,速效钾109.9 mg·kg⁻¹,全锌69.3 mg·kg⁻¹,有效锌0.60 mg·kg⁻¹,全铁2.1 g·kg⁻¹,有效铁5.4 mg·kg⁻¹,全锰563.0 mg·kg⁻¹,有效锰18.5 mg·kg⁻¹,全铜22.6 mg·kg⁻¹,有效铜1.4 mg·kg⁻¹,全硒0.1 mg·kg⁻¹,有效硒21.4 μg·kg⁻¹,全钼0.64 mg·kg⁻¹,有效钼0.05 mg·kg⁻¹,全镉0.80 mg·kg⁻¹。

1.2 试验材料

供试作物马铃薯(*Solanum tuberosum L.*)、小白菜(*Brassica oleracea var. capitata*)品种分别为陇薯3号、四月慢。试验设6个处理:不施微肥(CK),土施硒(Se),土施锌(Zn),土施硒、锌(SeZn),土施钼(Mo),土施硒、锌和钼(SeZnMo)。小区面积16 m²。马铃薯试验每个处理重复4次,氮、磷肥用量为60 kg N·hm⁻²、100 kg P₂O₅·hm⁻²;小白菜试验每个处理重复3次,氮磷肥用量为160 kg N·hm⁻²、100 kg P₂O₅·hm⁻²;氮磷肥料以尿素和磷酸二铵为肥源,于播前整地时均匀撒施并翻入土壤。硒、锌、钼肥用量分别为0.21 kg Se·hm⁻²、23.45 kg Zn·hm⁻²、0.41 kg Mo·hm⁻²,分别采用分析纯试剂硒酸钠(Na₂SeO₄)、硫酸锌(ZnSO₄·7H₂O)和钼酸铵[(NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄·4H₂O]为肥源,在播前均匀喷施于地表,然后与氮磷肥料一起翻入土壤。马铃薯为穴播,密度为60 000株·hm⁻²;小白菜为条播,出苗一周后定苗,苗密度为112 500株·hm⁻²,生长期采用常规田间管理。马铃薯于2008年4月9日播种、8月24日收获,小白菜于2008年5月6日播种、8月3日收获。

1.3 样品的采集与测定

播种前,采取“W”型取样法采集田间0~20 cm的土壤,作为播前土样测定基本理化性状。

收获期,马铃薯、小白菜均全区收获计算产量,同时每小区均分别选取5株带回实验室,一部分烘干测定水分,另一部分用蒸馏水洗净后,马铃薯切成0.5

cm厚的切片,小白菜叶片切成1 cm×1 cm的小块,烘干后粉碎用作养分含量的分析测定。

土壤理化性状全部用风干土样测定。土壤pH采用1:2.5的土水比、pH计测定;土壤全氮用浓硫酸消煮、凯氏定氮法测定;土壤硝铵态氮用1 mol·L⁻¹ KCl浸提,速效磷用0.5 mol·L⁻¹ NaHCO₃浸提,硝铵态氮和速效磷均用连续流动分析仪测定;土壤速效钾用1 mol·L⁻¹ NH₄OAc浸提,火焰光度法测定;全钼用HF-HCl法消解,有效钼用pH为3.3的草酸-草酸铵溶液浸提,用极谱法测定;土壤全量微量元素用HCl-HNO₃-HF(体积比例3:1:1)混合酸微波消解,有效铁、锰、铜、锌用DTPA浸提,全量及有效铁、锰、铜、锌、镉含量用原子吸收光谱法测定^[25];有效硒用0.1 mol·L⁻¹ KH₂PO₄浸提,全硒及有效硒用原子荧光光谱法测定^[26]。

马铃薯块茎和小白菜样品烘干后用不锈钢粉碎机粉碎,样品采用浓硫酸-双氧水法消解,凯氏定氮仪测定氮含量。样品经微波消解后^[27],采用电感耦合等离子体发射光谱仪(ICP-AES)测定磷、钾、硫、钙、镁以及铁、锰、铜、锌、硼、钼、镉含量^[28],采用电感耦合等离子体质谱法(ICP-MS)测定硒含量^[29]。

试验数据采用SAS(8.1)软件进行方差分析和多重比较(LSD)。

2 结果与分析

2.1 马铃薯和小白菜产量

收获期对马铃薯块茎和小白菜地上部可食部分产量的测定表明(表1),无论是硒、锌、钼分别单施,还是硒、锌配施或硒、锌、钼配施均对马铃薯和小白菜的产量无显著影响。马铃薯产量介于14 146~17 221 kg·hm⁻²,平均为16 051 kg·hm⁻²,小白菜产量介于10 375~12 969 kg·hm⁻²,平均为11 616 kg·hm⁻²。

表1 不同微肥处理的马铃薯和小白菜产量

Table 1 Yield of potato and cabbage under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	产量 Yield/kg·hm ⁻²		Fresh weight
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	
CK	17 221a		9774a
Se	16 087a		12 969a
Zn	16 571a		12 673a
SeZn	16 121a		11 606a
Mo	14 146a		10 375a
SeZnMo	16 160a		11 037a

注:同列中不同小写字母表示差异达5%显著水平。下同。

Note: Different small letters following the data in the same column mean that the difference among treatments is significant at 5% levels. The followings are the same.

2.2 马铃薯和小白菜氮磷钾含量

单施硒、锌、钼肥或者硒、锌配施及硒、锌、钼配施均对马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片的氮、磷、钾含量无显著影响(表2)。但施用微肥后,马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片氮含量分别比对照提高5%~14%和3%~17%。可见施用硒、锌、钼肥有增加马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片氮含量的趋势。小白菜叶片氮、磷、钾含量分别介于47.64~55.95 g·kg⁻¹、4.47~5.47 g·kg⁻¹、27.67~40.00 g·kg⁻¹之间,马铃薯块茎分别在11.66~13.26 g·kg⁻¹、2.13~2.48 g·kg⁻¹、13.85~16.85 g·kg⁻¹之间。

2.3 马铃薯和小白菜硫钙镁含量

和氮、磷、钾元素一样,施用微量元素硒、锌、钼对马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片硫、钙、镁含量也无显著影响(表3)。马铃薯块茎的硫含量介于1.64~1.98 g·kg⁻¹之间,而小白菜叶片的硫含量范围12.20~12.95 g·kg⁻¹之间。马铃薯块茎中的钙含量低于0.5 g·kg⁻¹,而小白菜中的钙含量在37.0 g·kg⁻¹以上。马铃薯块茎中的镁含量在0.7 g·kg⁻¹左右,而小白菜中的镁含量则为3.5

表2 不同微肥处理的马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片中N、P、K含量

Table 2 Concentration of N, P and K in potato tubers and cabbage leaves under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	氮 N/g·kg ⁻¹		磷 P/g·kg ⁻¹		钾 K/g·kg ⁻¹	
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage
CK	11.66±0.92a	47.64±1.76a	2.40±0.16a	5.05±0.55a	16.85±1.06a	37.00±5.00a
Se	12.23±0.33a	50.13±8.52a	2.16±0.21a	5.40±1.60a	13.85±1.74a	40.00±4.00a
Zn	13.26±3.04a	49.30±4.48a	2.43±0.38a	5.10±0.30a	15.75±2.83a	38.50±2.50a
SeZn	12.28±1.14a	54.48±2.85a	2.13±0.33a	4.47±0.48a	14.23±3.20a	27.67±3.30a
Mo	12.67±2.54a	52.96±2.88a	2.48±0.33a	4.80±0.29a	16.60±2.54a	38.00±2.94a
SeZnMo	12.80±1.41a	55.95±1.19a	2.30±0.21a	5.47±0.34a	15.53±1.16a	30.33±3.86a

注:表中数据为平均值±均数标准误差,下同。

Note: Data in the table are treatment mean ± standard error. The followings are the same.

表3 不同微肥处理的马铃薯块茎和小白菜中S、Ca、Mg含量

Table 3 Concentration of S, Ca and Mg in potato tubers and cabbage leaves under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	硫 S/g·kg ⁻¹		钙 Ca/g·kg ⁻¹		镁 Mg/g·kg ⁻¹	
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage
CK	1.89±0.17a	12.2±0.40a	0.49±0.17a	45.0±0.00a	0.71±0.09a	3.50±0.00a
Se	1.83±0.16a	12.9±2.15a	0.44±0.11a	43.5±0.50a	0.67±0.09a	3.45±0.35a
Zn	1.95±0.29a	12.4±0.15a	0.40±0.06a	37.0±3.00a	0.73±0.15a	3.40±0.10a
SeZn	1.64±0.31a	13.6±0.19a	0.40±0.06a	47.7±5.91a	0.60±0.09a	4.00±0.29a
Mo	1.95±0.37a	12.7±0.66a	0.45±0.14a	43.0±2.94a	0.76±0.16a	3.67±0.29a
SeZnMo	1.98±0.28a	12.7±0.45a	0.45±0.03a	41.7±0.47a	0.72±0.10a	3.70±0.16a

g·kg⁻¹左右。

2.4 马铃薯和小白菜铁锰铜锌含量

施用微量元素硒、锌、钼肥提高作物可食部分微量元素含量的效果因作物和元素而异(表4)。无论是硒、锌、钼分别单施,还是硒、锌配施或硒、锌、钼配施均对马铃薯块茎铁、锰、铜、锌含量和小白菜叶片铁、锰、铜含量均无显著影响。锌肥单独土施或与硒、钼肥配施均显著提高了小白菜叶片中的锌含量,单施与配施处理间差异不显著,小白菜的锌含量由对照的19.6 mg·kg⁻¹提高到48.1~68.4 mg·kg⁻¹,增加1.5~2.5倍。

2.5 马铃薯和小白菜硼钼硒含量

硒、锌、钼肥单施或者配施对马铃薯和小白菜中的硼含量无显著影响(表5)。硒、锌肥对马铃薯块茎

和小白菜叶片钼含量无显著影响;钼肥单施或与硒、锌肥配施均显著提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片钼含量,单施与配施处理间差异不显著,马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片钼含量分别由0.43 mg·kg⁻¹和2.3 mg·kg⁻¹提高到1.03~1.16 mg·kg⁻¹和17.7~19.9 mg·kg⁻¹,分别提高了1.4~1.7倍和6.7~7.7倍。土施锌钼肥对马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片硒含量无显著影响;无论是硒肥单施,还是与锌钼肥配施均显著提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片硒含量,单施与配施处理间差异不显著,马铃薯块茎的硒含量由对照的0.02 mg·kg⁻¹提高到1.51~2.15 mg·kg⁻¹,小白菜叶片硒含量由对照的0.09 mg·kg⁻¹提高到13.03~19.44 mg·kg⁻¹,分别比对照提高70~100倍和130~200倍。

表4 不同微肥处理的马铃薯块茎和小白菜中Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn含量

Table 4 Concentration of Fe, Mn, Cu and Zn in potato tubers and cabbage leaves under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	铁 Fe/mg·kg ⁻¹		锰 Mn/mg·kg ⁻¹		铜 Cu/mg·kg ⁻¹		锌 Zn/mg·kg ⁻¹	
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage						
CK	35.0±5.2a	172±15.1a	5.6±1.0a	72.3±3.9a	8.3±0.8a	4.4±0.1a	13.4±1.4a	19.6 ±1.7b
Se	35.1±6.1a	184±35.9a	6.0±1.3a	71.3±8.7a	7.7±0.4a	4.6±0.2a	12.4±1.8a	21.0 ±0.7b
Zn	29.1±5.5a	152±29.2a	6.2±1.1a	65.7±1.6a	8.7±0.9a	4.5±0.3a	15.1±1.9a	60.6±6.9a
SeZn	31.4±6.4a	167±5.3a	5.5±0.7a	76.5±6.8a	8.0±1.0a	4.2±0.1a	12.5±2.9a	48.1±2.8a
Mo	29.9±10.7a	177±27.6a	6.5±1.6a	74.0±21.9a	7.7±0.1a	5.0±0.6a	12.8±2.1a	19.4 ±1.8b
SeZnMo	35.9±9.29a	186±11.6a	7.1±1.6a	73.9±4.0a	8.3±0.9a	5.3±0.8a	15.2±1.6a	68.4±15.0a

表5 不同微肥处理的马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片中B、Mo、Se含量

Table 5 Concentration of B, Mo and Se in potato tubers and cabbage leaves under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	硼 B/mg·kg ⁻¹		钼 Mo/mg·kg ⁻¹		硒 Se/mg·kg ⁻¹	
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage
CK	5.17±0.32a	30.4±1.98a	0.43±0.00b	2.3±0.33b	0.02±0.00b	0.09±0.01b
Se	4.11±0.71a	27.8±0.05a	0.41±0.00b	2.0±0.58b	2.15±0.67a	19.16±7.12a
Zn	5.44±0.79a	32.8±0.19a	0.41±0.00b	2.2±0.34b	0.03±0.00b	0.10±0.02b
SeZn	4.28±1.03a	28.4±1.24a	0.42±0.00b	2.1±0.22b	1.51±0.40a	13.03±2.32a
Mo	4.42±0.63a	29.2±0.84a	1.03±0.25a	19.9±9.91a	0.01±0.00b	0.09±0.05b
SeZnMo	4.83±0.21a	28.1±2.55a	1.16±0.50a	17.7±4.84a	1.81±0.33a	19.44±7.63a

2.6 马铃薯和小白菜重金属镉含量

土施硒、钼对小白菜叶片的镉含量无显著影响(表6),但施用锌肥,不论是单独土施,还是与硒、钼配合土施均能显著降低小白菜中叶片镉含量,单施与配施处理间差异不显著。不施锌时,小白菜叶片镉含量为 $0.60\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,施锌后降至 $0.26\sim0.28\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$,降低50%以上。马铃薯块茎中的镉含量均低于检出限。

表6 不同微肥处理的马铃薯块茎和小白菜中Cd含量

Table 6 Cadmium concentration of potato tubers and cabbage leaves under different micronutrient fertilizer treatments

处理 Treatments	镉 Cd/mg·kg ⁻¹ DW	
	马铃薯 Potato	小白菜 Cabbage
CK	n.d.	0.60±0.03a
Se	n.d.	0.44±0.02ab
Zn	n.d.	0.28±0.04b
SeZn	n.d.	0.26±0.06b
Mo	n.d.	0.50±0.03a
SeZnMo	n.d.	0.26±0.01b

注:n.d.,未检出。表中小白菜的Cd含量均以干重表示,换算成鲜重均低于国家规定的安全限量标准($0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ FW)。

Note: The n.d. means can not be determined due to too low concentration of Cd. Concentrations of Cd in cabbage are all expressed on the basis of dry weight. If they were expressed in fresh weight, all of them are lower than the national limitation standard ($0.1\text{ mg}\cdot\text{kg}^{-1}$ FW).

3 讨论

黄土高原地区土壤有效锌含量虽然很低,但土施锌肥未能提高马铃薯的产量,与吕慧峰等^[18]的研究结果不一致,这可能是土壤pH值差异引起的。微量元素的有效性与pH有关。Wang等^[30]和杜彩艳等^[31]研究表明pH值升高增加土壤对锌的吸附和固定。吕慧峰等的试验是在酸性土壤(pH 4.6、5.9),而本试验是在石灰性土壤(pH 8.2)上进行的,高pH值降低了土壤中锌的生物有效性,因而影响锌肥肥效发挥。微量元素锌对小白菜的产量也无显著影响,土壤pH仍是主要原因,碱性条件不仅降低了土壤中有效锌含量,而且还不利于土壤中锌的迁移^[32~33]。王慧先等^[22]在酸性土壤上施锌肥使小白菜产量显著增加,也证实pH是影响锌肥增产效果的重要原因。土施硒肥对马铃薯和小白菜产量无显著影响,原因可能是硒不为作物所必需。另外,抵抗病原体侵染是硒肥提高作物产量的主要原因之一^[34],在本研究中,对照处理马铃薯和小白菜生长过程中没有发生真菌病害。因而硒肥未表现出显著的增产作用。钼虽然为植物所必需,但本研究表

明土施钼肥对马铃薯和小白菜产量也无显著影响,这可能是因为马铃薯和小白菜对钼的需要量相对较少。豆科作物对钼的需求比普通作物高100倍,缺钼会影响根瘤菌的发育进而影响大豆的产量,钼在大豆上通常具有显著的增产作用^[23]。除微量元素外,水分也是直接影响作物生长的重要因素^[35]。在黄土高原,影响作物生长的主要因素是水,关键生长期水分缺乏可能是影响作物产量的主要因子,从而影响了微量元素增产作用的发挥。因此,在黄土高原旱地雨养条件下,施用微量元素未能提高作物产量。

土施硒肥显著提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片硒含量。这与其他作物的试验结果一致。施用硒肥显著提高了玉米^[14]、小麦籽粒硒含量^[15]。通过施用硒肥来提高作物可食部位硒含量,是解决人体硒缺乏的可行措施。土施锌肥显著提高了小白菜叶片锌含量,与王慧先等^[22]的结果一致,小麦、水稻试验也表明土施锌肥显著提高了小麦^[36~37]、水稻^[38]籽粒锌含量。这说明土施锌肥是提高小白菜、小麦、水稻可食部位锌含量的有效方法。与小白菜不同,土施锌肥对马铃薯块茎锌含量无显著影响。这可能与作物种类、品种及器官不同有关,不同基因型的作物和品种间锌效率存在显著差异^[39~41]。土施钼显著提高了马铃薯块茎和小白菜叶片钼含量。国内也有许多研究得出了相似结果。大豆各组织均积累钼,钼肥能显著增加大豆籽粒钼含量^[42~43]。小麦试验也得出了相似结果,钼肥能够显著提高小麦幼叶及成熟期茎、叶、籽粒钼含量^[24,44]。可见,施用钼肥是提高作物可食部位钼含量的有效手段。

土施微量元素硒、钼可以显著提高马铃薯和小白菜中的硒、钼含量,不影响产量及其他人体必需元素含量。土施锌不仅提高了小白菜叶片中锌含量,还能显著降低小白菜叶片中对人体有害的镉元素含量,降低达50%以上。该结果与Choudhary等^[45]利用两个小麦品种的粘壤土盆栽试验结果一致,他们发现施用锌肥对小麦根、茎中镉含量具有明显的降低效果。McLaughlin等^[46]对马铃薯的研究也得出类似的结果,增加土壤有效Zn含量大大降低了马铃薯块茎中Cd的积累。但Koleli等^[47]利用普通小麦和面包小麦进行的盆栽试验却表明,施用锌肥并不能降低小麦地上部的镉含量,这主要与锌肥用量高低有关。Zhu等^[48]的试验结果证实,2~10 mg·kg⁻¹用量的锌肥对小麦根和地上部的镉含量无显著影响,但100 mg·kg⁻¹以上的锌肥可以显著降低小麦器官中的镉含量。Hart等^[49]根据同位素示踪研究结果推测Zn与Cd的吸收和运输

过程中可能共用细胞质上的同一个转运子,二者同时存在时会竞争转运子的结合位点,因此锌的吸收增加会导致镉吸收减少。叶菜类小白菜是最易受重金属污染的蔬菜之一,降低小白菜中重金属含量,防止超标对人体健康具有重要意义。

4 结论

在黄土高原旱地,硒、锌、钼肥单独土施或配施对马铃薯和小白菜的产量及其可食部分的氮、磷、钾、硫、钙、镁、铁、锰、铜、硼元素含量均无显著影响;硒、钼单独土施或配施显著提高马铃薯块茎硒和钼含量,土施锌肥对马铃薯块茎锌含量无显著影响;硒、锌、钼单独土施或配施显著提高小白菜叶片硒、锌、钼含量,土施锌肥使小白菜叶片的镉含量降低 50%以上。

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