



张文龙,陈立民,邵金华,等.种植坡度对甘蔗光合特性、产量及品质的影响[J].江西农业大学学报,2025,47(1):41-49.
ZHANG W L,CHEN L M,SHAO J H,et al.Influence of planting slope on photosynthetic characteristics,yield, and quality of sugarcane[J].Acta agriculturae universitatis Jiangxiensis,2025,47(1):41-49.

种植坡度对甘蔗光合特性、产量 及品质的影响

张文龙¹,陈立民³,邵金华^{1,2},黄 凯^{2*},黄国勤^{1*}

(1.江西农业大学 生态科学研究中心/作物生理生态与遗传育种教育部重点实验室,江西 南昌 330045;2.广西壮族自治区水利科学研究院 广西水工程材料与结构重点实验室,广西 南宁 530023;3.广西壮族自治区钦州市灌溉试验站,广西 钦州 535000)

摘要:【目的】旨在研究不同种植坡度对甘蔗的光合特性、产量和品质的影响,以期揭示不同种植坡度下影响甘蔗生长发育的内部因素,为科学合理的利用南方旱坡地提供理论依据。【方法】以甘蔗品种“桂糖44号”为研究对象,设置6个不同坡度处理(0° ~ 25°),研究甘蔗各生长期光合生理特性、以及工艺成熟期产量和品质变化。【结果】甘蔗分蘖期至工艺成熟期的净光合速率(P_n)和蒸腾速率(T_g)在 15° ~ 25° 种植坡度下,均显著低于CK处理,分别降低8.08%~17.26%、5.05%~9.78%、7.87%~11.21%和14.19%~14.78%、11.63%~21.87%、7.36%~10.20%;不同种植坡度下甘蔗的株高、茎长、茎粗、节间数和叶片数较CK处理均达到显著差异,分别降低7.69%~35.48%、7.51%~27.17%、9.68%~25.81%、7.50%~14.28%、13.55%~18.64%。此外,甘蔗出苗率、产量较CK处理均达到显著差异,分别降低3.20%~15.0%、1.89%~25.74%;分蘖率、分蘖成茎率仅在 20° ~ 25° 处理下与CK处理达到显著差异,降低4.28%、9.97%~10.12%;单茎重仅在 15° ~ 25° 处理下较CK处理显著降低10.71%~12.12%;有效茎数则在 10° ~ 25° 处理下较CK处理显著降低1.80%~15.13%;同时,除甘蔗纤维分外,蔗汁锤度、蔗汁蔗糖分、蔗汁视纯度、甘蔗蔗糖分、蔗汁重力纯度均随着种植坡度的增加而降低, 10° ~ 25° 处理较CK处理分别降低0.54%~14.23%、0.72%~15.94%、0.79~16.24%、0.25%~2.35%、1.68%~2.07%,差异显著。甘蔗纤维分增加随着种植坡度的增大而增大,较CK处理显著提高10.56%~24.83%。【结论】随着种植坡度的增加,土壤水肥流失加重,抑制甘蔗的生长,降低甘蔗的光合作用、株高和茎粗等相关指标,导致甘蔗产量与品质的下降。种植坡度大于 15° 时,对甘蔗产量和品质影响较大,建议旱坡地甘蔗种植坡度应小于 15° 。

关键词:植株坡度;甘蔗;光合特性;产量;品质

中图分类号:S566.1 **文献标志码:**A

开放科学(资源服务)标识码(OSID):

文章编号:1000-2286(2025)01-0041-09



Influence of planting slope on photosynthetic characteristics, yield, and quality of sugarcane

ZHANG Wenlong¹, CHEN Limin³, SHAO Jinhua^{1,2},
HUANG Kai^{2*}, HUANG Guoqin^{1*}

收稿日期:2024-05-11 **修回日期:**2024-06-20

基金项目:广西重点研发计划项目(桂科AB22035057、桂科AB23026021)

Project supported by Guangxi Key R&D Program Project(Guike AB22035057, Guike AB23026021)

作者简介:张文龙,博士生,orcid.org/0000-0003-4843-4809,2641698921@qq.com;*通信作者:黄凯,博士,博士生导师,主要从事农业节水灌溉、农村水利生态研究,orcid.org/0009-0003-0623-8140,gxhuangkai@126.com;黄国勤,教授,博士生导师,主要从事耕作制度、农业生态、农业可持续发展研究,orcid.org/0009-0004-3159-7644,hgqmail441@sohu.com。

©《江西农业大学学报》编辑部,开放获取CC BY-NC-ND协议

(1. Institute of Ecological Sciences/Key Laboratory of Crop Physiology, Ecology and Genetic Breeding, Ministry of Education, Jiangxi Agricultural University, Nanchang 330045, China; 2. Institute of Water Conservancy Science of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guangxi Key Laboratory of Water Engineering Materials and Structures, Nanning 530023, China; 3. Irrigation Experiment Station of Qinzhou City, Qinzhou, Guangxi 535000, China)

Abstract: [Objective] This study aims to investigate the impact of different planting slopes on the photosynthetic characteristics, yield, and quality of sugarcane. By revealing the internal factors influencing sugarcane growth and development under varying slopes, this study provides a theoretical basis for the scientific and rational utilization of dry slope lands in southern regions. [Method] The sugarcane variety “GT 44” was chosen as the research object. Six different slope treatments (0° – 25°) were designed to study the photosynthetic physiological characteristics of sugarcane during various growth stages, as well as changes in yield and quality at the technological maturity stage. [Result] From the tillering stage to the technological maturity stage, the net photosynthetic rate (P_n) and transpiration rate (T_r) of sugarcane were significantly lower at planting slopes of 15° – 25° compared with those of the CK treatment, which were decreased by 8.08%–17.26%, 5.05%–9.78%, 7.87%–11.21%, and 14.19%–14.78%, 11.63%–21.87%, 7.36%–10.20%, respectively. Under different planting slopes, sugarcane plant height, stalk length, stalk diameter, number of internodes, and number of leaves were all significantly different from those of the CK treatment, with reductions of 7.69%–35.48%, 7.51%–27.17%, 9.68%–25.81%, 7.50%–14.28%, and 13.55%–18.64%, respectively. In addition, the seedling emergence rate and yield of sugarcane were significantly different from CK treatment, which decreased by 3.20%–15.0% and 1.89%–25.74%, respectively. The tiller rate and tiller stem rate were significantly different from CK treatment only under 20° – 25° treatment, which decreased by 4.28%, 9.97%–10.12%. The single stalk weight was significantly lower than that of the CK treatment by 10.71%–12.12% under the 15° – 25° treatments. The number of effective stalks was significantly lower than that of the CK treatment by 1.80%–15.13% under the 10° – 25° treatments. Except for fiber content, The brix of sugarcane juice, sucrose content of sugarcane juice, apparent purity of sugarcane juice, sucrose content of sugarcane juice and gravity purity of sugarcane juice decreased with the increase of planting slope. Compared with CK treatment, 10° – 25° treatment decreased by 0.54%–14.23%, 0.72%–15.94%, 0.79%–16.24%, 0.25%–2.35% and 1.68%–2.07%, respectively, and the difference was significant. The fiber content in sugarcane increased with increasing planting slope, being significantly higher by 10.56%–24.83% compared with that of CK treatment. [Conclusion] As the planting slope increases, soil water and fertilizer loss intensifies, which inhibits the growth and development of sugarcane. This reduction in growth leads to decreased photosynthesis, plant height, stem diameter, and other related indicators, ultimately resulting in a decline in both sugarcane yield and quality. When the planting slope exceeds 15° , the negative impact on sugarcane yield and quality becomes significant. Therefore, it is recommended that the planting slope for sugarcane on dry slope lands should be less than 15° .

Keywords: planting slope; sugarcane; photosynthetic characteristics; yield; quality

【研究意义】甘蔗是多年生高大实心草本C₄植物,主要种植于热带与亚热带地区^[1-3]。在我国广西地区,糖料蔗种植面积稳定在73.33万hm²以上,食糖产量稳定在600万t以上,糖料蔗种植面积和食糖产量占全国的60%左右,连续30年作为全国最大蔗糖产区^[4-5]。甘蔗产量和产值仅次于粮食、油料、棉花,居第4位。我国食糖产销量仅次于巴西、印度,居世界第三位^[6]。但在广西80%的甘蔗种植在旱坡地上,同时由于耕地面积的减少和食糖需求的增加,甘蔗种植已经逐渐发展到坡度较大(坡度大于30°)的斜坡上^[7-8],使蔗地更容易受到降雨冲刷侵蚀,造成水土流失和肥料的浪费,进而影响甘蔗的生长发育^[9-12]。因此,如何合理利用当地土地资源来应对农田土壤流失、土地生产力低的现状,挖掘我国南方旱坡地糖料蔗的生产潜力,确保糖料蔗稳产高产成为该地区农业发展的首要研究课题,也是我国食糖供给安全的重要研究课题。**【前人研究进展】**目前,研究人员对我国南方旱坡地的研究主要集中在对植蔗坡地土壤水土

流失和养分流失特征方面进行了大量的研究^[13~15]。黄艳荟等^[13]通过探究甘蔗种植方式对蔗地土壤侵蚀及氮素流失特征的影响,发现蔗地坡面土壤径流和侵蚀泥沙中的硝态氮和铵态氮流失以地表径流中的硝态氮流失为主。与新植蔗相比,宿根蔗在甘蔗苗期和分蘖期能有效降低坡面径流侵蚀和氮素流失,随着生长阶段的推移,二者之间的差异逐渐减小。杨任翔等^[15]通过探究南方高强度、高频次降雨下甘蔗种植对赤红壤坡面土壤侵蚀的影响,发现坡面径流量和侵蚀量表现为裸坡>顺坡蔗地>横坡蔗地。短历时、大雨强、中雨量是裸坡和顺坡蔗地坡面产流和产沙的主要雨型;而长历时、极大雨强、极大雨量是导致横坡蔗地坡面水土流失严重的主要雨型。然而关于种植坡度对甘蔗光合生理特性^[16~18]、产量和品质^[19~20]造成的影响研究较少。

【本研究切入点】广西是我国甘蔗的主要种植区。由于粮食种植面积的增加和耕地面积的减少,甘蔗种植逐渐向坡度更大的斜坡发展,导致旱坡地水土流失严重、甘蔗产量低且不稳定、农民种植效益低等问题。因此,确定适宜的甘蔗种植坡度范围是保障农民种植效益和食糖安全的有效措施。以往的研究多局限于土壤水土流失造成的农业面源污染问题,然而,对于旱坡地的合理利用以及种植坡度对甘蔗生长发育的影响尚不明确。**【拟解决的关键问题】**针对我国南方旱坡地甘蔗种植效益低、水土流水严重等问题,本研究以广西赤红壤不同坡度的甘蔗种植地为研究对象,分析甘蔗在不同坡度条件下的生长情况,探讨种植坡度对甘蔗光合生理特性、产量和品质等关键指标的影响。旨在确定甘蔗适宜的坡度种植范围,促进甘蔗的高产稳产,保障食糖安全,并在可持续发展框架下优化土地资源利用和生产实践提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2023年3—12月在广西壮族自治区钦州市水利灌溉试验站($22^{\circ}08'N, 108^{\circ}77'E$)进行,试验站位于广西西南部沿海地区,属亚热带海洋性气候,温暖湿润,该地区多年平均气温 $22\sim24^{\circ}C$,年平均降水量约1 600~2 000 mm,2022年月降雨量和月平均气温如图1所示,降水量时空分布不均,季节性较强,降水主要集中在6—9月,年均蒸发量1 600~1 800 mm。试验前土壤基础养分状况基本一致(表1)。

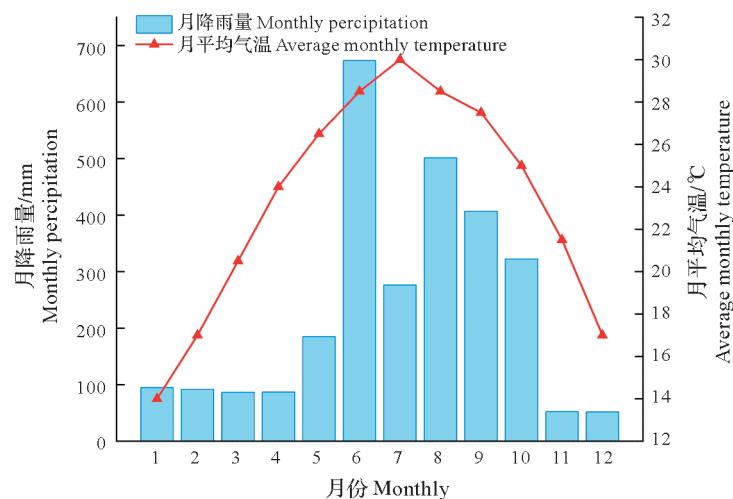


图1 2023年钦州市月平均气温和月降水量

Fig.1 Monthly average temperature and monthly precipitation for Qinzhou City in 2023

1.2 试验设计及田间管理

试验以水土保持径流小区为试验地,设置有6种坡度[0°(CK)、5°、10°、15°、20°、25°],各处理小区面积为100 m²。甘蔗品种选用当地大面积推广种植品种:桂糖44号(GT44)。甘蔗种植株行距采用等行距种植(行距1.2 m),种植密度为83 341芽/hm²。肥料用量参考相关文献和当地农户种植经验,施肥量均为:N 300 kg/hm²、P 150 kg/hm²、K 240 kg/hm²。肥料种类为:尿素(含N 46%)、磷酸一铵(含N-P₂O₅ 12%~60%)和硫酸钾(含K₂O 60%),其他田间管理按照大田生产实际进行。

表 1 下种前 0~20 cm 土壤性质
Tab.1 Soil properties in 0~20 cm before planting

| 处理 Treatment | pH | 有机质/ (g·kg ⁻¹) | 全氮/ (g·kg ⁻¹) | 铵态氮/ (mg·kg ⁻¹) | 硝态氮/ (mg·kg ⁻¹) | 有效磷/ (mg·kg ⁻¹) | 速效钾/ (mg·kg ⁻¹) |
|-----------------|------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | Organic matter | Total nitrogen | Ammonium | Nitrate | Available phosphorus | Available potassium |
| 0°(CK) | 5.21 | 14.21 | 0.90 | 29.49 | 13.46 | 13.12 | 157.01 |
| 5° | 5.12 | 13.96 | 0.94 | 29.64 | 13.12 | 12.66 | 155.53 |
| 10° | 5.21 | 14.12 | 0.89 | 29.47 | 13.07 | 13.70 | 159.61 |
| 15° | 5.28 | 13.52 | 0.85 | 29.31 | 13.77 | 13.31 | 161.58 |
| 20° | 5.13 | 14.14 | 0.89 | 29.31 | 13.71 | 13.67 | 161.34 |
| 25° | 5.15 | 13.91 | 0.87 | 28.94 | 13.23 | 13.74 | 155.14 |

1.3 测定指标及计算方法

1.3.1 植株农艺性状测定

参考《中国甘蔗品种志》进行甘蔗各项农艺指标鉴定。在苗期调查出苗率,在分蘖期调查分蘖率,并根据成熟期有效茎数计算分蘖成茎率。同时记录各生育时期株高、茎粗、叶片数、叶面积指数和生物量等。

1.3.2 甘蔗叶片光合特性

在各生育时期,选取各处理长势一致且有代表性的甘蔗3株,用光合作用测定仪于晴天08:00—11:00测定+1叶(甘蔗顶部往下第一张完全展开叶)的净光合速率(P_n)、蒸腾速率(T_r);按照田间种植顺序往返测定。

1.3.3 产量

在甘蔗收获时,调查有效茎数(茎长达到1 m以上甘蔗茎的数目);于各小区中间行,每行连续收获10株甘蔗进行考种,内容包括株高、茎高(从甘蔗基部到最高可见肥厚带往下30 cm处的长度)、茎粗、单茎重及甘蔗产量。

1.3.4 品质

每个小区选取长势一致且有代表性的甘蔗6株,根据国家标准(GB/T 10499—2014)测定甘蔗品质,指标包括甘蔗纤维分、蔗汁锤度、蔗汁蔗糖分、甘蔗蔗糖分、蔗汁重力纯度、蔗汁视纯度等。

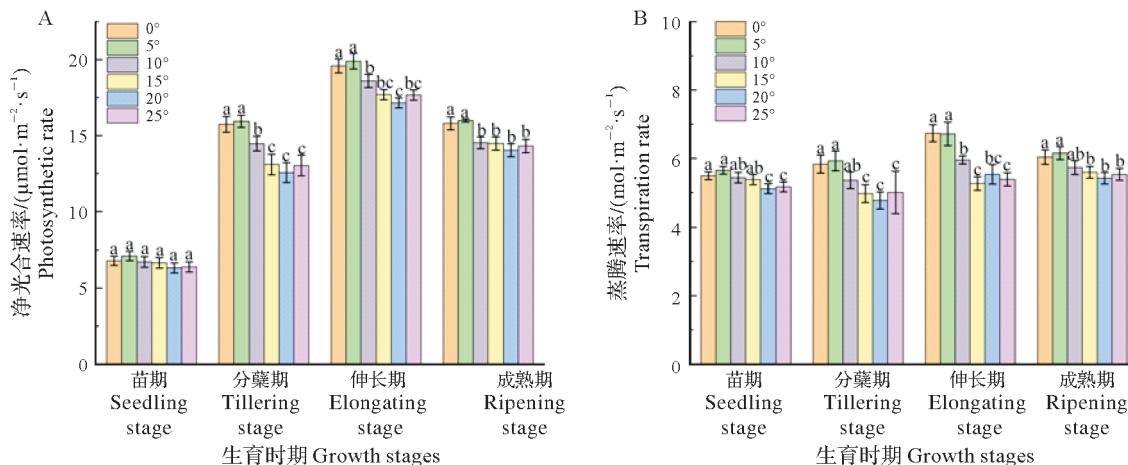
1.4 数据处理

试验数据用Excel 2016进行统计,用SPSS 25.0对数据进行方差分析,并用LSD法对不同处理下的指标进行差异显著性比较(5%水平)。采用Origin 2024绘图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同种植坡度对甘蔗光合特性的影响

从图2中可以看出,不同种植坡度下各处理在不同生长期净光合速率(P_n)的动态变化表现基本一致,呈单峰型,分蘖期至伸长期增加,达到最大值,至成熟期逐渐下降。除苗期各处理差异不显著外,其余各时期均随着种植坡度的增加甘蔗各生育期净光合速率(P_n)显著降低,在10°~25°坡度下分别较CK降低8.08%~17.26%、5.05%~9.78%和7.87%~11.21%;而5°处理与CK没有差异。可见,种植坡度超过10°时会显著降低甘蔗 P_n ,反映出甘蔗的光合作用受到抑制。从蒸腾速率(T_r)看,随着生育进程的推进,甘蔗 T_r 也在伸长期达到最大值,此时甘蔗叶片生理代谢较旺盛,光合作用较强。除伸长期外,各生长期在0°~10°种植坡度均对甘蔗 T_r 的影响不显著;而15°~25°种植坡度下甘蔗 T_r 显著下降,各时期甘蔗 T_r 分别显著低于CK处理5.92%~6.90%、14.19%~14.78%、11.63%~21.87%和7.36%~10.20%,表明甘蔗 T_r 受种植坡度的影响较大。综上,种植坡度在0°~10°条件下,对甘蔗光合作用影响较小,种植坡度大于10°时,会显著抑制甘蔗光合作用,因而不利于甘蔗生长。



同一生长期中不同小写字母分别表示各处理之间差异达显著水平($P<0.05$)。

Different lowercase letters in the same growing period indicate significant differences among treatments ($P<0.05$).

图2 不同种植坡度对甘蔗净光合速率(A)和蒸腾速率(B)的影响

Fig.2 Effect of different planting slopes on photosynthetic rate (A) and transpiration rate (B) of sugarcane

2.2 不同种植坡度对甘蔗农艺性状的影响

从表2可以看出,甘蔗各农艺性状随着种植坡度的增大均表现出降低的变化趋势。在甘蔗株高方面,随着种植坡度的增加,各处理较CK均显著降低,分别降低7.69%~35.48%;在甘蔗茎长方面,除5°处理外,各处理均显著低于CK处理,分别降低7.51%~27.17%。在甘蔗茎粗方面,与茎长变化一致,各处理分别较CK处理显著降低9.68%~25.81%;此外甘蔗节间数和叶片数也表现为在10°~25°处理条件下,均显著低于CK处理,分别减少7.50%~14.28%和13.55%~18.64%。综上,在种植坡度对甘蔗株高、茎粗等农艺性状影响十分显著。说明随着种植坡度的增加,甘蔗生长发育受到抑制。主要原因可能与随着种植坡度增大,水肥流失加重,甘蔗生长受到水分和养分的双重胁迫。

表2 不同种植坡度对甘蔗农艺性状的影响

Tab.2 Effect of different planting slope on agronomic traits of sugarcane

| 处理 Treatment | 株高/cm Plant height | 茎高/cm Stalk height | 茎粗/mm Stalk diameter | 节间数 Number of internodes | 叶片数 Number of leaves |
|-----------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0°(CK) | 368.33±6.24 ^a | 288.33±6.23 ^a | 26.72±0.70 ^a | 19.66±0.47 ^a | 10.33±0.47 ^a |
| 5° | 340.00±8.16 ^b | 266.67±9.43 ^b | 26.84±0.47 ^a | 19.00±1.41 ^{ab} | 9.33±0.47 ^{ab} |
| 10° | 291.67±6.24 ^c | 260.00±21.60 ^b | 24.72±0.67 ^b | 16.67±1.25 ^{bc} | 9.00±0.82 ^b |
| 15° | 266.67±6.24 ^d | 235.00±4.08 ^c | 23.24±0.26 ^{bc} | 17.00±0.82 ^{bc} | 8.67±0.47 ^{bc} |
| 20° | 237.67±6.12 ^e | 206.67±4.71 ^d | 21.93±0.98 ^c | 16.66±1.25 ^{bc} | 8.33±0.47 ^{bc} |
| 25° | 258.33±13.12 ^d | 210.00±8.16 ^d | 22.91±0.99 ^{bc} | 16.00±0.82 ^c | 7.67±0.47 ^c |

不同小写字母分别表示各指标在各处理之间差异达显著水平($P<0.05$)。

Different lower case letters indicate that the differences between treatments are significant ($P<0.05$).

2.3 不同种植坡度对甘蔗产量的影响

从表3可以看出,各处理出苗率均随着种植坡度的增加而降低,且显著低于CK处理,降低3.20%~15.0%;从分蘖率和分蘖成径率可以看出,种植坡度对其影响较小,主要表现在20°~25°处理下显著低于CK处理,分别降低4.28%和9.97%~10.12%。从单径重可以看出,15°~25°处理较CK处理差异显著,降低10.71%~12.12%;从有效茎数可以看出,10°~25°处理较CK处理差异显著,降低1.80%~15.13%;从甘蔗产量可以看出,随着坡度的增加,产量显著减少,较CK处理减少1.89%~25.74%;综上,在0°~15°的坡度范围内,种植坡度对甘蔗产量的影响较小。

2.4 不同种植坡度对甘蔗品质的影响

从表4可以看出,各处理中甘蔗蔗汁锤度、蔗汁蔗糖分、蔗汁视纯度、甘蔗蔗糖分、蔗汁重力纯度较平

坡种植(CK)均随着种植坡度的增加而降低;而甘蔗纤维分表现出相反的趋势,其随着种植坡度的增大而增大,说明随着种植坡度的增加不利于甘蔗品质的提高。在甘蔗纤维分方面,随着种植坡度的增加,甘蔗纤维分呈现逐渐增加的趋势,其中 5° ~ 10° 两处理较CK处理差异不显著, 15° ~ 25° 处理下甘蔗纤维分显著高于CK处理,分别提高10.56%~24.83%。在甘蔗蔗汁锤度、蔗汁蔗糖分、甘蔗蔗糖分、蔗汁重力纯度方面,其变化趋势一致,除 5° 处理外,各处理均显著低于CK处理,分别降低0.54%~14.23%、0.72%~15.94%、0.79~16.24%、0.25%~2.35%;在甘蔗蔗汁视纯度方面, 0° ~ 10° 处理间差异不显著, 15° ~ 25° 处理下显著低于CK处理,降低1.68%~2.07%。

表3 不同种植坡度对甘蔗产量及产量构成因子的影响

Tab.3 Effect of different planting slope on sugarcane yield and yield component factors

| 处理 Treatment | 出苗率/% Emergence rate | 分蘖率/% Tiller rate | 分蘖成茎率/% Rate of millable stalks from tillers | 单茎重/kg Single stalk Weight | 有效茎数/ ($10^3 \cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) Number of millable stalk | 甘蔗理论产量/ (t $\cdot \text{hm}^{-2}$) Theoretical sugarcane yield |
|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 0° (CK) | 58.70 ± 0.94^a | 112.32 ± 1.64^a | 52.62 ± 1.73^a | 1.12 ± 0.02^a | 92.58 ± 0.78^a | 103.69 ± 0.87^a |
| 5° | 56.82 ± 1.23^b | 111.86 ± 2.19^a | 52.63 ± 1.54^a | 1.11 ± 0.01^a | 91.65 ± 0.45^{ab} | 101.73 ± 0.50^b |
| 10° | 54.30 ± 0.57^c | 112.13 ± 1.10^a | 52.50 ± 0.49^a | 1.10 ± 0.02^a | 90.91 ± 0.09^b | 100.00 ± 0.10^c |
| 15° | 53.42 ± 0.77^c | 109.07 ± 0.38^{ab} | 50.12 ± 1.76^{ab} | 1.00 ± 0.07^b | 83.61 ± 0.74^c | 83.61 ± 0.74^d |
| 20° | 50.62 ± 0.57^d | 107.51 ± 1.63^b | 47.30 ± 0.92^b | 0.99 ± 0.03^b | 79.84 ± 0.25^d | 79.04 ± 0.24^e |
| 25° | 49.90 ± 0.40^d | 107.52 ± 2.15^b | 47.38 ± 0.99^b | 0.98 ± 0.01^b | 78.57 ± 0.05^e | 77.00 ± 0.05^f |

不同小写字母分别表示各指标在各处理之间差异达显著水平($P<0.05$)。

Different lower case letters indicate that the differences between treatments are significant ($P<0.05$).

表4 不同种植坡度对甘蔗品质指标的影响

Tab.4 Effect of different planting slope conditions on sugarcane quality indicators

| 处理 Treatment | 甘蔗纤维分/% Sugarcane fiber content | 蔗汁锤度/ $^{\circ}\text{Bx}$ Sugarcane juice brix | 蔗汁蔗糖分/% Sugarcane juice sucrose content | 蔗汁视纯度/% Sugarcane juice visual purity | 甘蔗蔗糖分/% Sugarcane sucrose content | 蔗汁重力纯度/% Sugarcane juice gravity purity |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| 0° (CK) | 11.80 ± 0.09^c | 17.29 ± 0.03^a | 14.86 ± 0.04^a | 85.96 ± 0.07^a | 14.53 ± 0.03^a | 84.06 ± 0.07^a |
| 5° | 11.90 ± 0.14^c | 17.25 ± 0.06^{ab} | 14.81 ± 0.07^{ab} | 85.87 ± 0.08^a | 14.48 ± 0.07^{ab} | 83.96 ± 0.08^{ab} |
| 10° | 11.94 ± 0.03^c | 17.19 ± 0.01^b | 14.75 ± 0.01^b | 85.81 ± 0.09^a | 14.42 ± 0.01^b | 83.85 ± 0.08^b |
| 15° | 13.05 ± 0.08^b | 16.29 ± 0.02^c | 13.77 ± 0.01^c | 84.51 ± 0.04^b | 13.45 ± 0.01^c | 82.54 ± 0.04^c |
| 20° | 14.52 ± 0.02^a | 14.87 ± 0.04^d | 12.52 ± 0.04^d | 84.18 ± 0.12^c | 12.21 ± 0.04^d | 82.07 ± 0.11^d |
| 25° | 14.73 ± 0.17^a | 14.83 ± 0.04^d | 12.49 ± 0.03^d | 84.24 ± 0.05^c | 12.17 ± 0.03^c | 82.09 ± 0.05^d |

不同小写字母分别表示各指标在各处理之间差异达显著水平($P<0.05$)。

Different lower case letters indicate that the differences between treatments are significant ($P<0.05$).

3 讨 论

3.1 不同种植坡度对甘蔗光合特性的影响

光合作用作为植物中一个复杂的生理过程,受到甘蔗内在因素和外部环境条件的共同影响,进而影响其强度和效率。在不同的生长阶段和环境条件下,甘蔗的光合作用呈现出多样化的表现。已有研究表明,甘蔗光合作用的内在因素主要包括品种、叶龄和叶绿素含量等因素^[21],而外部环境因素则涵盖光照强度、二氧化碳浓度、温度、水分、养分、种植坡度及朝向等^[22~23]。吴鸿宇^[24]研究发现,随着坡度的增加,土壤养分流失情况愈加严重,耕地内的养分总量也随之降低。张佳崎等^[25]研究发现,降雨过程中,不同坡度下,氮素流失量和流失浓度为 $5^{\circ}<15^{\circ}<25^{\circ}>35^{\circ}$,临界坡度为 25° 。土壤养分的流失使得甘蔗光合作用受到影响。在本研究中发现,种植坡度对甘蔗 P_n 和 T_r 均有显著影响。甘蔗光合指标的动态变化随着

生育其的推进呈单峰变化,先升高后降低的趋势,在伸长期达到最高。同时随着种植坡度的增加,甘蔗光合指标逐渐降低,15°~25°处理下较CK处理显著降低。说明在种植坡度大于15°条件下,种植甘蔗降低了甘蔗光合作用,减少光合产物的积累,甘蔗生长发育受到限制,是造成产量降低的主要原因,这一现象也符合作物生产的源库流理论^[25]。

3.2 不同种植坡度对甘蔗农艺性状的影响

甘蔗生长状态的重要指标包括株高、茎粗和叶片数等,它们直接反映了甘蔗植株的生长和生理状况,对产量的提高具有重要促进作用。相关研究表面不同种植坡度条件对甘蔗的农艺性状产生显著影响^[26~27]。童跃伟等^[28]通过设置缓坡(0°~30°)和陡坡(30°~60°)的处理探明其对红楠幼树生长与存活的影响,发现坡度对树高生长量有显著影响,在缓坡上的红楠树高增长量高于陡坡,且缓坡生长速率也高于陡坡。这一现象部分归因于缓坡地区通常比陡坡地区更多地积累了冠层凋落物,这些凋落物是土壤有机质和养分的重要来源。另一方面,由于缓坡地表径流较小,相较于陡坡地区,更能够截留更多的降水。这种增加的土壤含水率不仅提供了植物所需的水分,还会促进腐殖质的分解,进而增加土壤有机质和养分的含量^[29~30]。与上述结论一致,在本研究中,种植坡度对甘蔗株高、茎长、茎粗、叶片数等指标均有显著影响。随着种植坡度的增加,各处理下甘蔗农艺性状显著低于CK。因此,在广西旱坡地种植甘蔗时,建议选择坡度小于15°的地块,以确保甘蔗的稳定生长和高产。

3.3 不同种植坡度对甘蔗产量和品质的影响

不同种植坡度对甘蔗产量和品质的影响是一个备受关注的话题。研究^[13~14]表明,较陡的坡度往往导致土壤侵蚀和养分流失加剧,对甘蔗生长产生负面影响,从而导致产量和品质下降。刘建华等^[31]通过研究地形坡度对土壤保水效果及作物产量的影响发现,不同坡度下,西瓜产量差异显著,缓坡较中坡产量提高1倍,西瓜含糖度也显著提高;同时,随着坡度的增加,土壤容重增加,土壤保水能力降低;其建议对3°~25°的坡耕地实行平梯改土,对于大于25°的坡耕地退耕还林还草。在本研究中,随着种植坡度的增加,甘蔗产量及产量构成因子均呈现下降趋势。这是上述结论相一致。同时甘蔗品质指标也表现出相同的变化趋势。在实际生产过程中,农户主要以产量为衡量标准,因此,从产量角度考虑,建议在小于15°的旱坡地种植甘蔗,以有利于甘蔗的稳产,并减少水土流失带来的不利影响,同时避免由于坡度过大在甘蔗生长后期遇到台风时发生倒伏的可能性。

4 结 论

随着种植坡度的增加,不利于甘蔗生长发育和养分资源的高效利用。相较于平地(CK)种植,种植坡度的增加,水土流失加剧,显著影响了甘蔗光合作用、株高和茎粗等指标,且甘蔗产量和品质也呈现下降趋势。种植坡度大于15°时,甘蔗生长和产量形成受到显著影响。综上所述,建议南方旱坡地种植甘蔗时,种植坡度不超过15°为宜。

致谢:水利部水利青年人才发展资助项目(水利青年科技英才资助项目,JHQB202225)和江西省研究生创新专项(YC2023-B132)同时对本研究给予了资助,谨致谢意!

参考文献 References:

- [1] 杨平飞,李素丽,周丰静,等.滴灌对甘蔗伸长期品质和产量的影响[J].南方农业学报,2014,45(5):803-807.
YANG P F, LI S L, ZHOU F J, et al. Effects of drip irrigation technology on quality and yield of sugarcane in elongation [J]. Journal of southern agriculture, 2014, 45(5):803-807.
- [2] 周一帆.甘蔗施氮效应与适宜施氮量研究[D].重庆:西南大学,2022.
ZHOU Y F. Study on nitrogen application effect and suitable nitrogen application rate of sugarcane [D]. Chongqing: Southwest University, 2022.
- [3] 刘莹.甘蔗磷高效根系形态构型特征及吸收转运磷机制研究[D].南宁:广西大学,2021.
LIU Y. Studies on phosphorus efficiency mechanisms in root morphological and architecture characteristics and phosphorus uptake and transport in sugarcane [D]. Nanning: Guangxi University, 2021.
- [4] 覃泽林,孔令孜,李小红,等.广西蔗糖产业技术研究进展[J].广东农业科学,2014,41(12):195-199.

- QIN Z L, KONG L Z, LI X H, et al. Research advances in technology of sugarcane industry in Guangxi [J]. *Guangdong agricultural science*, 2014, 41(12): 195-199.
- [5] 苏俊波, 孔冉, 罗炼芳, 等. 甘蔗机械化收获后的宿根性能分析[J]. 甘蔗糖业, 2016(6): 22-28.
- SU J B, KONG R, LUO L F, et al. Analysis of lodging performance of sugarcane after mechanized harvest [J]. *Sugarcane and canesugar*, 2016(6): 22-28.
- [6] SOLANKI M K, WANG Z, WANG F Y, et al. Intercropping in sugarcane cultivation influenced the soil properties and enhanced the diversity of vital diazotrophic bacteria [J]. *Sugar tech*, 2017, 19: 136-147.
- [7] 吴卫熊. 甘蔗水肥效应及其生长参数的无人机光谱监测模型研究[D]. 邯郸: 河北工程大学, 2023.
- WU W X. Study on water and fertilizer effects and UAV spectral monitoring model for growth parameters of sugarcane [D]. Handan: Hebei University of Engineering, 2023.
- [8] 杨任翔, 邱凡, 郑佳舜, 等. 赤红壤植蔗坡地坡面径流及溶解态氮磷流失特征[J]. 生态学报, 2022, 42(3): 904-913.
- YANG R X, QIU F, ZHENG J S, et al. Characteristics of runoff and the dissolved nitrogen and phosphorus loss in sloping land with planting sugarcane of lateritic soil [J]. *Acta ecologica Sinica*, 2022, 42(3): 904-913.
- [9] 谢如林, 谭宏伟, 周柳强, 等. 甘蔗种植体系水土及氮磷养分流失研究[J]. 西南农业学报, 2013, 26(4): 1572-1577.
- XIE R L, TAN H W, ZHOU L Q, et al. Water, soil, nitrogen, and phosphorus losses from surface runoff in sugarcane cropping system [J]. *Southwest China journal of agricultural sciences*, 2013, 26(4): 1572-1577.
- [10] 李桂芳, 杨任翔, 谢福倩, 等. 不同土地利用方式下赤红壤坡面土壤侵蚀特征[J]. 水土保持学报, 2020, 34(2): 101-107.
- LI G F, YANG R X, XIE F Q, et al. Slope soil erosion characteristics of red soil under different land use types [J]. *Journal of soil and water conservation*, 2020, 34(2): 101-107.
- [11] 邵明安, 张兴昌. 坡面土壤养分与降雨、径流的相互作用机理及模型[J]. 世界科技研究与发展, 2001(2): 7-12.
- SHAO M A, ZHANG X C. The interacting models and mechanisms of soil nutrients with rainfall and runoff [J]. *World scientific research and development*, 2001(2): 7-12.
- [12] 龙天渝, 刘祥章, 刘佳. 紫色土坡耕地硝态氮随壤中流迁移的时空分布模拟[J]. 农业环境科学学报, 2015, 34(10): 1973-1978.
- LONG T Y, LIU X Z, LIU J. Modeling spatial and temporal variation of nitrate loss via interflow in a sloping field of purple soil [J]. *Journal of agro-environmental sciences*, 2015, 34(10): 1973-1978.
- [13] 黄艳荟, 宁嘉丽, 李桂芳, 等. 甘蔗种植方式对蔗地土壤侵蚀及氮素流失特征的影响[J]. 水土保持通报, 2022, 42(6): 121-128.
- HUANG Y H, NING J L, LI G F, et al. Effects of planting methods on soil erosion and nitrogen loss in sugarcane field [J]. *Bulletin of soil and water conservation*, 2022, 42(6): 121-128.
- [14] 刘小梅, 李勇, 黄智刚, 等. 广西集约化甘蔗种植小流域土壤侵蚀及养分流失时空特征[J]. 中国水土保持科学(中英文), 2022, 20(5): 75-84.
- LIU X M, LI Y, HUANG Z G, et al. Temporal and spatial characteristics of soil erosion and nutrient loss in a small watershed of intensive sugarcane cultivation in Guangxi [J]. *Science of soil and water conservation*, 2022, 20(5): 75-84.
- [15] 杨任翔, 邱凡, 王坚桦, 等. 雨型和甘蔗种植对赤红壤坡面土壤侵蚀特征的影响[J]. 水土保持学报, 2021, 35(1): 65-70.
- YANG R X, QIU F, WANG J H, et al. Effects of rainfall pattern and sugarcane planting on soil erosion characteristics of lat-eritic red soil slope [J]. *Journal of soil and water conservation*, 2021, 35(1): 65-70.
- [16] 杨丽佩, 韩世健, 韦本辉, 等. 有机肥与粉垄互作对甘蔗光合生理特性及组织细胞结构的影响[J]. 作物杂志, 2024 (1): 148-156.
- YANG L P, HAN S J, WEI B H, et al. Effects of interaction between organic fertilizer and fenlong on photosynthetic physio-logical characteristics and tissue and cell structure of sugarcane [J]. *Crops*, 2024(1): 148-156.
- [17] 袁丹, 祝开, 李佳慧, 等. 施氮量对甘蔗叶绿体超微结构和光合速率的影响[J]. 南方农业学报, 2017, 48(7): 1190-1195.
- YUAN D, ZHU K, LI J H, et al. Effects of nitrogen application on chloroplast ultrastructure and photosynthetic rate in sugar-cane [J]. *Southern journal of agriculture*, 2017, 48(7): 1190-1195.
- [18] 刘硕, 樊仙, 杨绍林, 等. 干旱胁迫对甘蔗光合日变化及相关特性的影响[J]. 南方农业学报, 2022, 53(2): 430-440.
- LIU S, FAN X, YANG S L, et al. Effects of drought stress on diurnal changes and related characteristics of sugarcane photo-

- synthesis[J].Journal of southern agriculture,2022,53(2):430-440.
- [19] 何洪良,韦海球,江清梅,等.甘蔗宽窄行间作花生对甘蔗产量、品质及经济效益的影响[J].中国热带农业,2021(6):55-58.
- HE H L,WEI H Q,JIANG Q M,et al.Effects of sugarcane intercropping peanut under wide-narrow row spacing on the yield, quality, and economic benefit of sugarcane[J].China tropical agriculture,2021(6):55-58.
- [20] 李素丽,梁晓莹,韦本辉,等.有机肥对粉垄蔗地土壤养分及甘蔗产量品质的影响[J].广西植物,2021,41(9):1509-1515.
- LI S L,LIANG X Y,WEI B H,et al.Effects of organic fertilizer on soil and the yield and quality of sugarcane under the condition of smashing ridge tillage[J].Guizhou,2021,41(9):1509-1515.
- [21] 梁俊,李杨瑞,梁朝旭.不同甘蔗品种在无氮肥条件下的光合生理特性[J].中国农学通报,2005(8):188-190.
- LIANG J,LI Y R,LIANG C X.Photosynthetic physiological characteristics of different sugarcane varieties under no nitrogen fertilizing condition[J].Chinese agricultural science bulletin,2005(8):188-190.
- [22] 罗俊,王清丽,张华,等.不同甘蔗基因型光合特性的数值分类[J].应用与环境生物学报,2007(4):461-465.
- LUO J,WANG Q L,ZHANG H,et al.Phenetic classification for photosynthetic characters of different sugarcane varieties [J].Chinese journal of applied and environmental biology,2007(4):461-465.
- [23] 余兴华,肖关丽,卢会文,等.甘蔗光合指标与抗旱性关系研究[J].云南农业大学学报(自然科学),2014,29(1):43-47.
- YU X H,XIAO G L,LU H W,et al.Analysis of the relationship between photosynthetic indexes and drought resistance in sugarcane[J].Journal of Yunnan agricultural university(natural science),2014,29(1):43-47.
- [24] 吴鸿宇.耕作方式和坡度对黑土肥力特征的影响研究[D].咸阳:西北农林科技大学,2023.
- WU H Y.Effects of tillage measures and slope gradients on fertility of black Soil[D].Xianyang:Northwest Agriculture and Forestry University,2023.
- [25] 张佳崎,马悦,张瑞芳,等.不同种植模式和坡度对片麻岩山坡地氮素流失的影响[J].水土保持学报,2019,33(3):8-13.
- ZHANG J Q,MA Y,ZHANG R F,et al.Effects of different vegetation patterns and slopes on nitrogen loss in gneiss hillside [J].Journal of soil and water conservation,2019,33(3):8-13.
- [26] 于治广.不同水分条件下燕麦产量形成的源库流关系研究[D].呼和浩特:内蒙古农业大学,2021.
- YU Z G.Study on the source-sink-flow relationship of oat yield formation under different water conditions[D].Hohhot:Inner Mongolia Agricultural University,2021.
- [27] 邓江.砾石和坡度对植烟土壤物理性质及烤烟生长的影响[D].雅安:四川农业大学,2015.
- DENG J.The effect of gravel and slope on planting tobacco soil physical properties and growth of tobacco[D].Ya'an:Sichuan Agricultural University,2016.
- [28] 童跃伟,项文化,王正文,等.地形、邻株植物及自身大小对红楠幼树生长与存活的影响[J].生物多样性,2013,21(3):269-277.
- TONG Y W,XIANG W H,WANG Z W,et al.Effects of topography, neighboring plants, and size-dependence of *Machilus thunbergii* on sapling growth and survivorship[J].Biodiversity science,2013,21(3):269-277.
- [29] 丁佳,吴茜,闫慧,等.地形和土壤特性对亚热带常绿阔叶林内植物功能性状的影响[J].生物多样性,2011,19(2):158-167.
- DING J,WU Q,YAN H,et al.Effects of topographic variations and soil characteristics on plant functional traits in a subtropical evergreen broad-leaved forest[J].Biodiversity science,2011,19(2):158-167.
- [30] 肖宋高,张卓文,刘琪.宜昌夷陵区立地条件对毛黄栌生长的影响[J].西南林学院学报,2009,29(3):31-34.
- XIAO S G,ZHANG Z W,LIU Q.Effect of site conditions on the growth of *Cotinus coggygria* in Yiling District of Yichang Municipality[J].Journal of southwest forestry college,2009,29(3):31-34.
- [31] 刘建华,李铭亮,苏剑波,等.有机质含量、地形坡度对土壤保水效果及作物产量的影响[J].湖南农业科学,2017(1):16-18.
- LIU J H,LI M L,SU J B,et al.Effects of soil organic matter content and terrain slope on soil moisture, crop yield[J].Hunan agricultural sciences,2017(1):16-18.