

豫西旱地烟薯间作模式下不同株距对 烤烟生长及产量质量的影响

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摘要:为探索适宜豫西旱地烤烟高质量发展的烟薯产业综合体模式,以烤烟‘LY1306’和鲜食甘薯‘普薯32’为材料,采用田间试验研究“烟垄栽薯”2:2间作模式下烤烟不同株距(65、60 cm和55 cm)配置对烟株生长及产量质量的影响。结果表明:在烟株移栽后90 d,与烤烟单作相比,烤烟株距为65 cm时,烟薯间作烟叶的最大叶长和最大叶宽分别提高5.09%~5.12%和5.17%~8.17%,叶绿素相对含量(SPAD值)提高4.90%~6.81%,净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)和蒸腾速率(T_r)分别提高16.39%~21.50%、23.82%~27.72%和36.21%~45.31%,土传根茎病害发病率降低74.38%~78.42%;烤烟株距为60 cm时,烟薯间作烟叶的最大叶长和最大叶宽分别提高3.71%~4.79%和4.69%~7.61%,SPAD值提高3.80%~5.55%, P_n 、 G_s 和 T_r 分别提高14.03%~19.77%、15.68%~22.49%和29.83%~35.78%,土传根茎病害发病率降低75.30%~78.11%;两种株距下烤后烟叶内在化学成分比较烤烟单作更为合理。随着烤烟株距的减小,间作处理的土地当量比(LE_R)、总产值及烤烟感官评吸总分表现为先增加后减小;当烤烟株距为60 cm时,烟薯间作的总产值在2021年和2022年分别达82 855.40 CNY·hm⁻²和81 654.55 CNY·hm⁻²,较烤烟单作提高15.85%和22.43%。综上,豫西旱地采用“烟垄栽薯”2:2间作模式的LE_R>1,具有间作优势,且烤烟株距调整为60 cm时(烤烟单作株距65 cm),烟株生长较好,产量质量指标最优,综合效益最大。

关键词:烤烟;烟薯间作;株距;烟叶产量;烟叶质量;豫西旱地

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Effects of plant spacing on growth, yield and quality of flue-cured tobacco under tobacco and sweet potato intercropping pattern in dryland of western Henan

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Abstract: To explore the suitable flue-cured tobacco and sweet potato intercropping model for high quality development of flue-cured tobacco in dryland of western Henan, we conducted a field experiment using flue-cured tobacco ‘LY1306’ and fresh sweet potato ‘Pushu 32’ as experimental materials to investigate the effects of flue-cured tobacco and sweet potato with 2:2 intercropping pattern and different plant spacing (65 cm, 60 cm and 55 cm) of flue-cured tobacco on the growth, yield and quality of flue-cured tobacco. The results showed that 90 days

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after flue-cured tobacco transplanting, compared with flue-cured tobacco monoculture, when the flue-cured tobacco plant spacing was 65 cm, the maximum leaf length and maximum leaf width of flue-cured tobacco intercropping with sweet potato were increased by 5.09% ~ 5.12% and 5.17% ~ 8.17%, the SPAD value was increased by 4.90% ~ 6.81%; P_n , G_s and T_r were increased by 16.39% ~ 21.50%, 23.82% ~ 27.72% and 36.21% ~ 45.31%; and the incidence of soil-borne rhizome diseases was reduced by 74.38% ~ 78.42%. When the plant spacing of flue-cured tobacco was 60 cm, the maximum leaf length and maximum leaf width of flue-cured tobacco intercropping with sweet potato were increased by 3.71% ~ 4.79% and 4.69% ~ 7.61%; the SPAD value increased by 3.80% ~ 5.55%, P_n , G_s and T_r increased by 14.03% ~ 19.77%, 15.68% ~ 22.49% and 29.83% ~ 35.78%; and the incidence of soil-borne rhizome diseases decreased by 75.30% ~ 78.11%. The internal chemical composition of flue-cured tobacco leaves under the two-plant spacing of intercropping was more coordinated than that of flue-cured tobacco monoculture. Under intercropping, with plant spacing of flue-cured tobacco increasing, the land equivalent ratio (LER), total output value and sensory evaluation total score of flue-cured tobacco increased first and then decreased. When plant spacing of flue-cured tobacco was 60 cm under flue-cured tobacco and sweet potato intercropping, the total output value of was 82 855.40 CNY · hm⁻² in 2021 and 81 654.55 CNY · hm⁻² in 2022, which was 15.85% and 22.43% higher than that of flue-cured tobacco monoculture. In summary, intercropping flue-cured tobacco and sweet potato in dry land of western Henan had significant advantage with land equivalent ratios ($LER > 1$). Moreover, these indexes of flue-cured tobacco growth, yield and quality as well as comprehensive benefit were the best when the plant spacing was 60 cm under flue-cured tobacco intercropping compared to the plant spacing was 65 cm under flue-cured tobacco monoculture.

Keywords: flue-cured tobacco; tobacco and sweet potato intercropping; plant spacing; tobacco yield; tobacco quality; dryland of western Henan

豫西丘陵旱地烟区气温适宜,光照充足,雨热同步,是我国优质烟叶产区之一^[1]。但该烟区长期以来采用单一的烤烟连作种植模式,导致烟田病虫害频发、土壤养分失衡和烟叶产量、质量下降,严重影响烟农收入^[2-4]。甘薯是豫西地区的主要杂粮作物,其耐旱、丰产,随着口感好、商品性佳、效益高的鲜食甘薯品种的推广和应用,甘薯在豫西地区的种植面积不断扩大,导致了烟薯争地问题^[5]。2020年国家烟草专卖局提出要在建设现代烟草农业的基础上打造烟区产业综合体,将烟叶生产融入大农业当中,稳定核心烟区,促使烟农持续增收。因此,探索适宜豫西旱地烟-薯特色产业综合体模式不仅可以减轻烟草病虫害的发生,提高烟田综合生产能力,保障烟区种植面积的稳定性和可持续性,还能有效解决粮烟争地问题,达到以烟稳粮、以粮促烟的目的。

间、套、轮作是我国传统农业的精髓,也是发展现代集约化生态农业的重要措施^[6-9]。前人通过对烤烟与豆类、蔬菜以及芳香植物等的间作研究发现,间作模式可以有效改善田间通风透光条件和土壤质量,减少烟田病虫害的发生,提高烤烟的产量、质量^[10-13]。高秆直生的烟草和蔓生的甘薯间作也可充分利用生长空间,发挥地力,使烟田保持良好的通风透光条件,在提升烟叶品质的同时实现粮烟

双丰收^[14-15]。烟草多为垄作,传统烟薯间作种植模式多是将甘薯扦插于两垄烟的垄沟内或单行的两株烟之间,甘薯在此模式中处于次要地位,且烟薯共生期较长,农事操作较为不便。目前豫西地区鲜食甘薯生产多选用生育期较淀粉薯短的品种平插于小垄(由甘薯起垄机起垄)上,以达到薯块小、商品性好、上市早、错峰销售的目的^[16],而对于采用统一烟草大垄(由烟草起垄机起垄)双行间作种植的综合效益及其对烤烟生长和产量、质量的研究较少。鉴于此,本试验通过研究“烟垄栽薯”2:2间作模式及烤烟不同株距配置对烟株生长及其产量、质量的影响,旨在为构建豫西地区烟-薯间轮作产业综合体模式以及实现烟草生产农机、农艺融合提供技术途径和理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验地概况

试验于2021—2022年在河南省洛阳市宜阳县高村镇杜渠村(111°21'E, 34°19'N)进行,该地区属于豫西浅山丘陵区,年均气温 13.7℃,年均无霜期 216 d,年降水量 600~800 mm,土壤类型为褐土,土壤有机质 12.10 g · kg⁻¹,全氮 1.42 g · kg⁻¹,碱解氮 56.80 mg · kg⁻¹,速效磷 10.60 mg · kg⁻¹,速效钾 109.30 mg · kg⁻¹,pH 值 7.11。

1.2 试验设计

试验设置甘薯单作(常规起垄种植,垄距 90 cm,株距 30 cm,单垄单行;SM)、烤烟单作(常规起垄种植,垄距 130 cm,株距 65 cm,单垄单行;TM)、“烟垄栽薯”2:2 烟薯间作(烟草起垄机起垄,垄距 130 cm,2 垄烟间作 2 垄甘薯;烟草为单垄单行,甘薯为单垄双行)3 种植模式(图 1);2:2 烟薯间作

模式设置 3 种烤烟株距,分别为 65 (T1)、60 (T2)、55 cm (T3),间作甘薯株距同单作甘薯;5 个处理,每处理重复 3 次,共 15 个小区,小区面积 667 m²,小区两侧设置保护行。翌年种植时,烤烟单作与甘薯单作处理原垄种植(连作),2:2 烟薯间作模式改为烟薯换垄种植(间轮作,即 2021 年种烤烟的垄移栽甘薯,种甘薯的垄移栽烤烟;种植方式不变)。

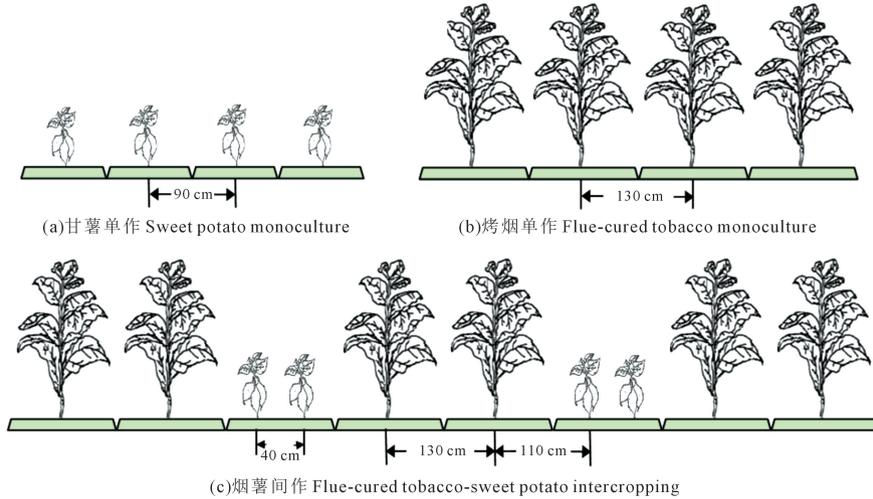


图 1 烤烟-甘薯种植模式示意图

Fig.1 The planting pattern diagrammatic sketch of flue-cured tobacco and sweet potato

烤烟品种为‘LY1306’,鲜食型甘薯品种为‘普薯 32’。试验地整地起垄前一次性基施专用复合肥(N:P₂O₅:K₂O=10:12:18)225 kg·hm⁻²,重过磷酸钙(含 P₂O₅ 46%)150 kg·hm⁻²,硫酸钾 300 kg·hm⁻²,羊粪有机肥 1 500 kg·hm⁻²,生物炭基肥 225 kg·hm⁻²。烤烟移栽时兑水浇窝追施硝酸钾 75 kg·hm⁻²,甘薯生育期不追肥。甘薯和烤烟分别于 4 月 25 日和 5 月 10 日移栽,甘薯于 8 月 5 日收获,烟薯共生期为 85 d。

1.3 测定项目及方法

1.3.1 农艺性状测定 烟苗移栽后 60 d 与 90 d,每处理选取长势一致的 10 个烟株,参照《烟草农艺性状调查方法》(YC/T 142-2010)^[17]调查株高、茎围、最大叶长与最大叶宽、有效叶数。

1.3.2 叶绿素含量和光合参数测定 烟苗移栽后 60 d 与 90 d,每处理选择长势一致的 3 个烟株,采用 SPAD-502PLUS 叶绿素仪(日本 Konica Minolta 公司)和 LI-6400 型光合作用仪(美国 Li-COR 公司)分别测定其茎基部向上数第 9 片叶的叶绿素相对含量(SPAD)及净光合速率(P_n)、气孔导度(G_s)、蒸腾速率(T_r)、胞间 CO₂浓度(C_i)。

1.3.3 主要病害发生情况调查 参照《烟草病虫害分级及调查方法》(GB/T 23222-2008)^[18]调查烟株

田间病毒病、赤星病与土传根茎病害的发生情况。

1.3.4 经济性状测定与土地当量比计算 统计各处理烤烟(单叶质量、均价、中上等烟比例、产量、产值)和甘薯(产量、产值)的经济指标。烤烟产量=种植面积×单位面积株数×单株有效叶数×平均单叶质量/1000;甘薯产量=种植面积×单位面积株数×单株结薯数×平均单薯质量;烤烟产值为经标准单位转化后的各处理烤后各等级烟叶的总售价;烤烟均价=各处理烟叶产值/烤后烟叶产量;甘薯产值=甘薯产量×甘薯均价(均价按照当地鲜食甘薯平均售价 3 CNY·kg⁻¹计)。烤烟单作处理的总产值为单作烤烟产值,烟薯间作处理的总产值为间作下烤烟与甘薯产值之和。土地当量比 $LER = (V_{TI}/V_{TM}) + (V_{SI}/V_{SM})$,V_{TI}与 V_{TM}分别代表间作烤烟产值与单作烤烟产值,V_{SI}与 V_{SM}分别代表间作甘薯产值与单作甘薯产值。

1.3.5 常规化学成分和感官评吸质量分析 各处理选取烤烟两个部位具有代表性的上等烟叶质量等级中的上桔二(B2F)与中桔三(C3F)烤后烟叶各 1.5 kg,B2F 取样为上部叶片,C3F 取样为中部叶片。烟叶常规化学成分采用 AA III 型流动分析仪(德国 BRAN&LUEBBE 公司)测定^[19];感官评吸质量参照《中国烟草种植区划》中建立的烤烟感官质量综合

评价方法^[20],由河南中烟工业有限责任公司技术中心进行烟叶感官质量测定。总分=香气质×20%+香气量×35%+杂气×20%+刺激性×10%+余味×15%。

1.4 数据处理

采用 Microsoft Excel 2019 和 IBM SPSS 26.0 统计软件进行数据处理和分析;采用单因素方差分析和 LSD 检验烟薯间作模式下烤烟不同株距处理间的差异显著性;制图使用 Origin 2018 软件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟株农艺性状的影响

由表 1 可知,2021—2022 年度各指标变化规律基本一致。烤烟移栽后 60 d,T1 与 T2 的各农艺性

状均与 TM 差异不显著,T3 的最大叶长与最大叶宽分别较 TM 显著减小 3.37%~4.14%和 3.06%~4.75%。移栽后 90 d,T1 与 T2 的最大叶长和最大叶宽较 TM 显著增加,T1 分别增加 5.09%~5.12%和 5.17%~8.17%,T2 分别增加 3.71%~4.79%和 4.69%~7.61%,且 2022 年度增幅高于 2021 年度;T3 的各项农艺性状指标较 TM 均显著降低。说明烟薯间作条件下可以适当缩减烟株的株距,株距过小则会影响烟株的生长。

2.2 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟叶叶绿素相对含量的影响

由图 2 可知,2021—2022 年度各处理烟叶叶绿素相对含量表现基本相同。烤烟移栽后 60 d 和 90 d,T1 的 SPAD 值均较 TM 显著增高;间作条件下随

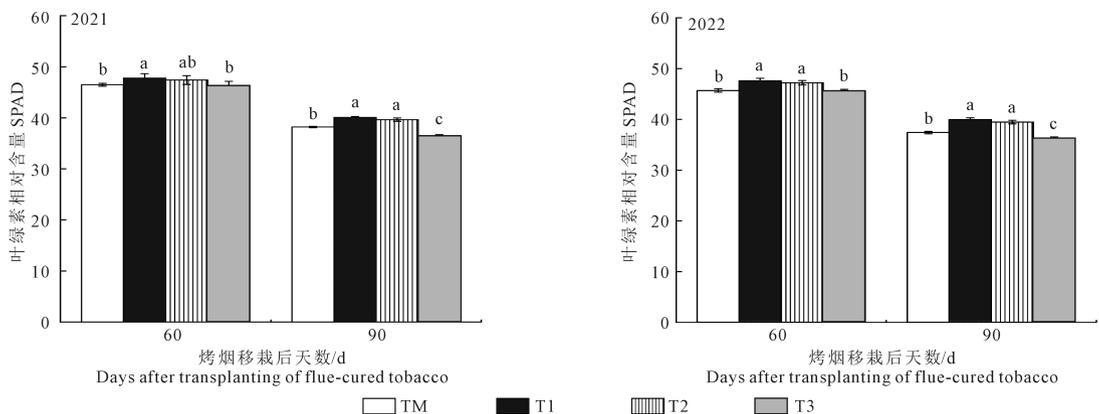
表 1 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟株农艺性状的影响

Table 1 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the agronomic traits of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

| 年份 Year | 烤烟移栽后天数/d Days after transplanting of flue-cured tobacco | 处理 Treatment | 株高/cm Plant height | 茎围/cm Stem girth | 最大叶长/cm Maximum leaf length | 最大叶宽/cm Maximum leaf width | 有效叶数 Leave number |
|------------|--|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 2021 | 60 | TM | 86.09±0.05a | 7.72±0.03a | 43.45±0.39a | 18.27±0.20a | 15.25±0.25a |
| | | T1 | 86.15±0.43a | 7.74±0.11a | 43.53±0.17a | 18.52±0.27a | 15.25±0.25a |
| | | T2 | 86.03±0.22a | 7.69±0.01a | 43.15±0.25a | 17.95±0.21ab | 15.25±0.25a |
| | | T3 | 85.25±0.19b | 7.45±0.02b | 41.65±0.59b | 17.40±0.17b | 15.00±0.41a |
| | 90 | TM | 176.75±0.25a | 12.08±0.14a | 74.15±0.26b | 36.97±0.20b | 21.00±0.41a |
| | | T1 | 177.15±0.20a | 12.11±0.17a | 77.93±0.38a | 38.88±0.47a | 21.25±0.25a |
| | | T2 | 176.48±0.39a | 12.02±0.07a | 76.90±0.45a | 38.70±0.42a | 21.00±0.41a |
| | | T3 | 171.82±0.31b | 11.52±0.16b | 72.07±0.19c | 34.33±0.26c | 19.00±0.00b |
| 2022 | 60 | TM | 85.56±0.20a | 7.35±0.06a | 43.03±0.43a | 17.98±0.06a | 14.50±0.29a |
| | | T1 | 85.79±0.21a | 7.62±0.13a | 43.40±0.11a | 18.32±0.11a | 15.00±0.00a |
| | | T2 | 85.75±0.11a | 7.56±0.03a | 43.10±0.24a | 18.00±0.10a | 15.00±0.41a |
| | | T3 | 85.27±0.12a | 7.39±0.11a | 41.58±0.60b | 17.42±0.22b | 14.75±0.48a |
| | 90 | TM | 175.38±0.47b | 11.81±0.13a | 73.68±0.50b | 35.83±0.34b | 19.75±0.25b |
| | | T1 | 177.07±0.22a | 12.03±0.19a | 77.45±0.34a | 38.75±0.35a | 21.00±0.00a |
| | | T2 | 176.30±0.44a | 11.92±0.17a | 77.20±0.36a | 38.55±0.22a | 21.00±0.41a |
| | | T3 | 171.95±0.30c | 11.28±0.04b | 72.00±0.29c | 34.05±0.32c | 18.75±0.25c |

注:同列不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters in the same column indicate significant differences among treatments ($P<0.05$). The same below.



注:不同小写字母表示处理间差异显著($P<0.05$)。下同。

Note: Different lowercase letters indicate significant differences among treatments ($P<0.05$). The same below.

图 2 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟株 SPAD 值的影响

Fig.2 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the SPAD value of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

着烤烟株距的减小,SPAD 值呈降低趋势。移栽后 90 d,T1 与 T2 的 SPAD 值分别较 TM 提高 4.90%~6.81%和 3.80%~5.55%,T1 和 T2 间差异不显著,T3 较 TM 降低 3.07%~4.45%。

2.3 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟叶光合参数的影响

由图 3 可知,随着烤烟株距的减小,各间作处理烟叶的 P_n 、 G_s 和 T_r 均呈逐渐降低趋势, C_i 呈逐渐升高趋势。烤烟移栽后 60 d,T2 处理 2021 年度各项光合参数均与 TM 差异不显著,2022 年度 T_r 显著高于 TM;移栽后 90 d,T1 与 T2 的 P_n 、 G_s 和 T_r 均显著高于 TM,T1 分别提高 16.39%~21.50%、23.82%~27.72%和 36.21%~45.31%,T2 分别提高 14.03%~

19.77%、15.68%~22.49%和 29.83%~35.78%,且 2022 年度增幅高于 2021 年度,说明烟薯间作 T1 和 T2 处理有利于改善生育后期烟株的通风透光状况,增强叶片的光合性能,2022 年度表现更加明显。

2.4 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟田主要病害发病率的影响

由表 2 可知,间作烤烟的主要病害发病率均较单作烤烟显著降低,其中土传根茎病害发病率降低幅度最大,T1、T2 和 T3 分别较 TM 降低 74.38%~78.42%、75.30%~78.11%和 63.77%~73.74%,且在 2022 年度效果更优,说明采用烟薯间轮作种植模式能够有效减轻烟田病害(特别是土传根茎病害)的发生。

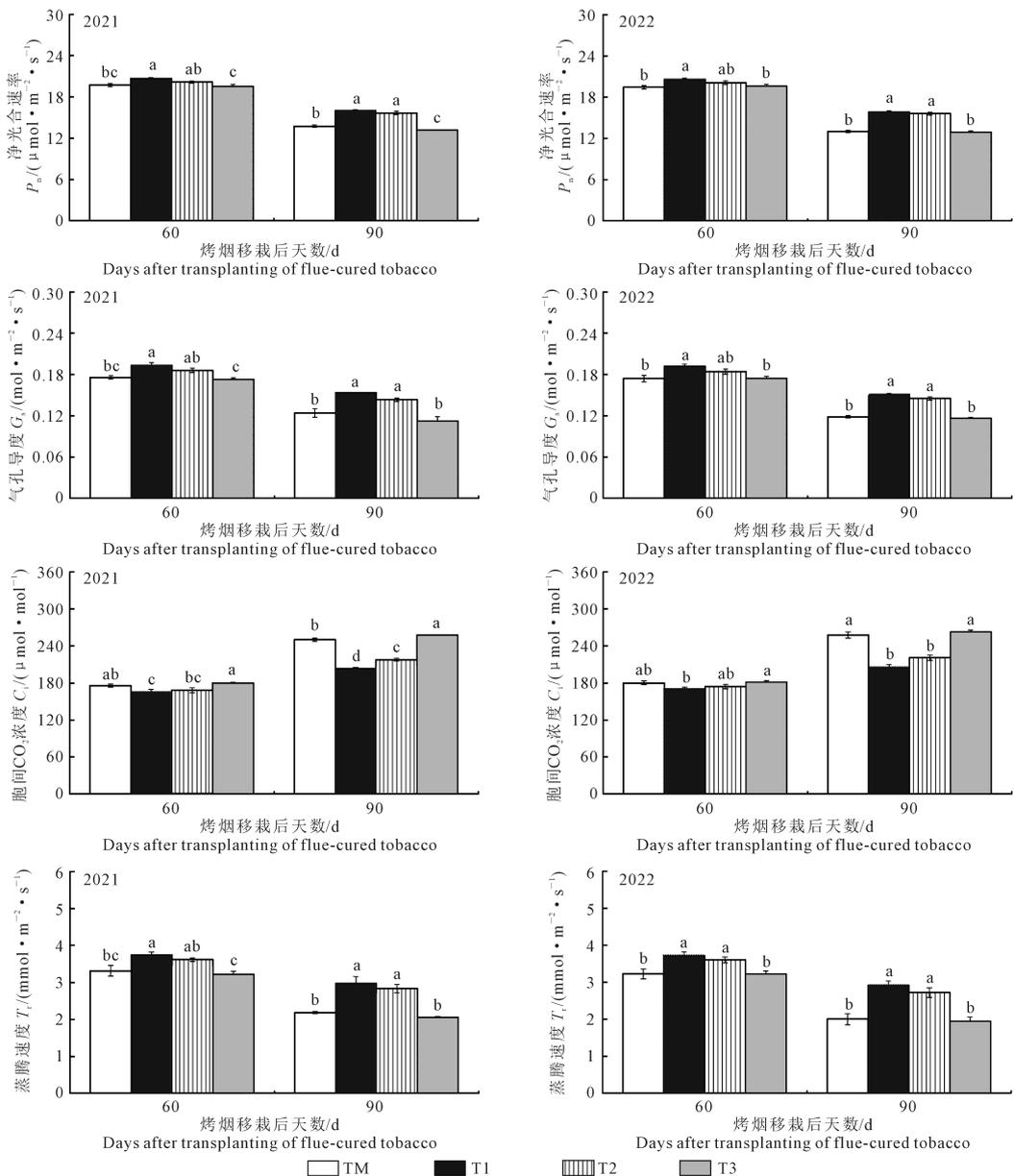


图 3 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟株光合参数的影响

Fig.3 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the photosynthetic parameters of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

表 2 烟田主要病害发病率/%

Table 2 Incidence of the main diseases in tobacco fields

| 年份 Year | 处理 Treatment | 病毒病 Virus disease | 赤星病 Spot disease | 土传根茎病害 Soil borne rhizome disease |
|------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---|
| 2021 | TM | 13.38±0.19a | 16.24±0.12a | 14.22±0.15a |
| | T1 | 7.53±0.08c | 11.07±0.12d | 3.07±0.04c |
| | T2 | 7.91±0.06c | 11.60±0.12c | 3.11±0.06c |
| | T3 | 8.78±0.32b | 12.30±0.06b | 5.15±0.03b |
| 2022 | TM | 16.22±0.17a | 14.44±0.18a | 18.36±0.13a |
| | T1 | 10.38±0.13b | 10.37±0.23c | 4.70±0.10b |
| | T2 | 10.67±0.20b | 10.60±0.12c | 4.53±0.18b |
| | T3 | 11.25±0.39b | 11.21±0.06b | 4.82±0.31b |

2.5 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对作物经济性状与土地当量比的影响

由表 3 可知,间作模式的 *LER* 均大于 1,表明具有间作优势。与 TM 相比,T1 的烤烟中部叶的单叶质量、均价及中上等烟比例分别显著增加 9.56%~11.90%、3.36%~6.77%和 1.92%~1.96%,T2 的烤烟中部叶的单叶质量、均价及中上等烟比例分别显著增加 8.47%~11.13%、3.24%~7.21%和 1.81%~1.88%,T3 的单叶质量在 2021 年显著降低 1.23%,2022 年与 TM 差异不显著;间作下烟薯总产值均显著大于 TM,随着株距的减小呈先升后降的趋势,T2 处理值最大,说明烟薯间作较烤烟单作效益高,且适当降低烤烟株距可以提高间作效益。从两年的烟草单作来看,2022 年度烟草单作的产量和产值较 2021 年度下降较为明显;而间作处理更有利于产量和产值的稳定性。从 *LER* 数值来看,2022 年度的效果优于 2021 年度。

2.6 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烟叶常规化学成分的影响

由表 4 可知,T1 与 T2 烟叶还原糖与总糖的含量总体均大于 TM,但在 B2F 等级的烤后烟叶中未达到显著差异,而 C3F 等级的烤后烟叶中均显著高于 TM,与 TM 相比,2021—2022 年 T1 还原糖与总糖的含量分别增高 5.86%~6.66%和 4.74%~5.18%,T2 还原糖与总糖的含量分别增高 5.63%~6.06%和 3.97%~4.92%;随着间作株距的减小,烟碱、总氮和钾含量及钾氯比呈降低趋势,且 2022 年下降幅度更大,糖碱比呈先升后降的趋势,T2 达到最大值。总体来看,T2 烤后烟叶化学成分的协调性更优。

2.7 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烤烟感官评吸质量的影响

由表 5 可知,2021—2022 年度感官评吸指标表现基本一致。对于 B2F 等级而言,T1 和 T2 的各感官评吸指标值与 TM 基本相当,T3 的评吸总分低于 TM;对于 C3F 等级而言,T1 和 T2 的香气质、香气量

与评吸总分均优于 TM,两年度 T1 的香气质、香气量与评吸总分分别提高 1.58%~1.59%、1.61%和 0.88%~1.13%,T2 分别提高 2.36%~2.38%、1.61%、1.28%~1.53%,2022 年度提高幅度较大。可见,T1 和 T2 处理更有利于改善中部叶的香气品质。

3 讨论

合理的间作模式可提高水、肥、气、热的利用率,减轻田间病害发生,促进作物生长发育^[21-22]。本研究结果表明,间作下随着烟株株距的减小,烤烟的农艺性状及光合性能均逐渐降低,主要病害发病率增加,这与李莞晴等^[23]对不同株距下烤烟的生长与光合特性及钱新宇等^[24]对不同株距下烤烟主要病害发病率的研究结果一致。本研究发现,烟苗移栽后 90 d,间作烤烟株距为 65 cm 与 60 cm 时,烟株的最大叶长、最大叶宽和光合特性较单作显著提高,而移栽后 60 d 两种株距处理的农艺性状及光合指标值与单作差异不大。可能是由于在豫西旱区 5—6 月份降雨量较少,烟株个体矮小,群体之间矛盾不突出;而 7—8 月份随着降雨量增多,烟株逐渐长高开片,个体和群体的矛盾增加,间作鲜食甘薯的提前采收满足了烟株对于空间和养分的需求,间作烟株较单作烟株生长优势进一步凸显。2022 年烟株整体长势不及 2021 年,但烤烟株距为 65 cm 与 60 cm 时,2022 年间作烤烟烟株的最大叶长、最大叶宽和光合特性较单作烤烟的增幅高于 2021 年;这可能是因为 2022 年 7—8 月持续高温导致烤烟整体生长缓慢,而连作模式进一步影响了单作烤烟烟株的生长发育^[25]。本研究还表明,间作烤烟株距为 55 cm 时,烟株的各农艺性状表现不及单作处理,这与景艺卓等^[26]对株距为 55 cm 的烤烟间作生姜的研究结果不一致,一方面可能是因为烤烟‘LY1306’品种叶片较大,烟株生长力强,水肥需求量大,在密度较大的群体下个体间资源竞争更激烈;另一方面也可能与提前移栽的间作物甘薯较生姜的竞争性强有关^[27]。本研究还发现,间作处理较单作处理显著地降低了烟田主要病害的发病率,尤其是翌年采用轮作+间作模式较烤烟连作模式效果更为突出。张宗锦等^[28]研究发现烤烟与菽麻间作对根结线虫病具有良好的防治效果,烤烟与菽麻间作方式为 1:1 时,根结线虫的防效为 53.53%,同时该处理能够显著提高烟叶产量和产值。烤烟采用间作种植模式能降低烟田病害的发病率,一方面与间作模式增加了作物多样性、改善了根际微生态环境有关;另一方面是因为间作改善了烟田通风透光条件,同

表 3 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对作物经济性状与土地当量比的影响
 Table 3 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the economic characters and the land equivalence ratio of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

| 年份 Year | 处理 Treatment | 烤烟 Flue-cured tobacco | | | | | | | 甘薯 Sweet potato | | | | 土地 当量比 LER | |
|------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|--|--|------------------|------|
| | | 上部单叶质量 Upper single leaf mass/g | 中部单叶质量 Middle single leaf mass/g | 均价/(CNY · kg ⁻¹) Average price | 中上等烟比例 Ratio of mid-high grade leaves/% | 产量 Yield/ (kg · hm ⁻²) | 产值/(CNY · hm ⁻²) Output value | 产量 Yield (kg · hm ⁻²) | 产值/(CNY · hm ⁻²) Output value | 总产出/ (CNY · hm ⁻²) Total output value | | | | |
| 2021 | TM | 14.53±0.09b | 12.20±0.06b | 27.73±0.03b | 88.60±0.06b | 2578.85±52.44a | 71521.39±1489.14a | 71521.39±1489.14a | 71521.39±685.03d | | | | | |
| | T1 | 14.80±0.06a | 13.37±0.09a | 28.67±0.17a | 90.33±0.22a | 1395.35±6.39c | 39997.99±69.22c | 40580.40±240.61a | 80578.39±233.48b | | | | | 1.19 |
| | T2 | 14.67±0.03ab | 13.23±0.03a | 28.63±0.09a | 90.20±0.31a | 1492.63±5.85b | 42737.90±36.83b | 40117.50±357.87a | 82855.40±321.21a | | | | | 1.22 |
| | T3 | 14.35±0.04c | 11.90±0.06c | 27.60±0.06b | 87.57±0.30c | 1420.61±7.52bc | 39208.63±197.52c | 12840.80±89.70b | 38522.40±269.09b | 77731.03±465.73c | | | | 1.14 |
| 2022 | TM | 13.87±0.15b | 11.77±0.09b | 26.39±0.05c | 88.47±0.03b | 2527.05±46.22a | 66692.68±1326.76a | 66692.68±1326.76c | | | | | | |
| | T1 | 14.37±0.03a | 13.17±0.02a | 28.18±0.03a | 90.17±0.09a | 1374.07±1.77c | 38716.75±11.67c | 40445.40±125.70a | 79162.15±134.80b | | | | | 1.22 |
| | T2 | 14.14±0.01ab | 13.08±0.03a | 28.29±0.12a | 90.13±0.19a | 1470.06±11.49b | 41595.55±494.35b | 40059.00±244.99a | 81654.55±281.87a | | | | | 1.26 |
| | T3 | 13.83±0.18b | 11.83±0.03b | 27.86±0.03b | 87.23±0.12c | 1402.30±6.72bc | 39063.52±206.21c | 12738.30±9.36b | 38214.90±28.09b | 77278.42±178.38b | | | | 1.19 |

表 4 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烤烟常规化学成分的影响

Table 4 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the conventional chemical components of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

| 年份 Year | 等级 Grade | 处理 Treatment | 烟碱 Total alkaloid/% | 总氮 Total N/% | 还原糖 Reducing sugar/% | 总糖 Total sugar/% | K/% | Cl/% | 两糖比 Reducing sugar/total sugar | 糖碱比 Sugar/total alkaloid | 钾氯比 K/Cl |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-------------|---|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 2021 | B2F | TM | 3.21±0.01a | 2.82±0.01a | 18.60±0.06a | 25.40±0.06a | 1.44±0.01a | 0.59±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 5.80±0.03c | 2.47±0.07a |
| | | T1 | 3.17±0.02a | 2.78±0.01a | 18.77±0.09a | 25.67±0.09a | 1.43±0.01a | 0.57±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 5.92±0.02b | 2.50±0.01a |
| | | T2 | 3.06±0.01b | 2.65±0.02b | 18.65±0.03a | 25.63±0.09a | 1.40±0.01b | 0.57±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 6.09±0.03a | 2.47±0.02a |
| | T3 | 2.87±0.01c | 2.49±0.01c | 16.27±0.07b | 24.80±0.12b | 1.33±0.01c | 0.56±0.01a | 0.66±0.01b | 5.67±0.01d | 2.35±0.01b | |
| | C3F | TM | 2.80±0.02a | 2.34±0.02a | 18.77±0.23b | 26.03±0.09b | 1.66±0.03a | 0.58±0.02a | 0.72±0.01a | 6.70±0.05d | 2.85±0.15a |
| | | T1 | 2.76±0.03a | 2.29±0.01a | 19.87±0.09a | 27.27±0.03a | 1.62±0.01ab | 0.56±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 7.21±0.10c | 2.88±0.03a |
| T2 | | 2.58±0.01b | 2.17±0.01b | 19.82±0.07a | 27.07±0.18a | 1.58±0.01b | 0.56±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 7.68±0.02a | 2.82±0.01a | |
| T3 | 2.44±0.01c | 1.95±0.02c | 18.13±0.03c | 26.23±0.42b | 1.38±0.01c | 0.54±0.01a | 0.69±0.01b | 7.43±0.03b | 2.53±0.04b | | |
| 2022 | B2F | TM | 3.32±0.01a | 2.98±0.01a | 18.03±0.18a | 25.03±0.09a | 1.34±0.03a | 0.53±0.02a | 0.72±0.01a | 5.43±0.04c | 2.55±0.08a |
| | | T1 | 3.22±0.05ab | 2.78±0.01b | 18.37±0.09a | 25.37±0.09a | 1.29±0.01a | 0.52±0.02a | 0.72±0.01a | 5.69±0.07b | 2.47±0.09a |
| | | T2 | 3.13±0.04b | 2.74±0.02b | 18.34±0.03a | 25.40±0.15a | 1.29±0.02a | 0.52±0.02a | 0.72±0.01a | 5.95±0.09a | 2.48±0.11a |
| | T3 | 2.93±0.01c | 2.52±0.02c | 16.63±0.07b | 24.70±0.36a | 1.09±0.05b | 0.52±0.01a | 0.67±0.01b | 5.67±0.04bc | 2.11±0.08b | |
| | C3F | TM | 2.93±0.02a | 2.37±0.01a | 18.53±0.18b | 25.77±0.20b | 1.64±0.02a | 0.58±0.02a | 0.72±0.01b | 6.32±0.05d | 2.83±0.11a |
| | | T1 | 2.91±0.03a | 2.33±0.02a | 19.77±0.12a | 27.10±0.17a | 1.55±0.03ab | 0.56±0.01a | 0.73±0.01a | 6.79±0.09c | 2.78±0.10a |
| T2 | | 2.70±0.02b | 2.25±0.01b | 19.66±0.04a | 27.03±0.12a | 1.52±0.01b | 0.55±0.01a | 0.73±0.01ab | 7.29±0.06a | 2.77±0.06a | |
| T3 | 2.54±0.02c | 2.00±0.02c | 17.80±0.12c | 26.20±0.23b | 1.34±0.03c | 0.54±0.01a | 0.69±0.01c | 7.02±0.04b | 2.47±0.03b | | |

表 5 烟薯间作下烤烟不同株距配置对烤烟感官品质的影响

Table 5 Effects of different plant spacing of tobacco on the sensory quality of flue-cured tobacco with intercropping pattern of tobacco and sweet potato

| 年份 Year | 等级 Grade | 处理 Treatment | 香气质 Aroma quality | 香气量 Aroma volume | 杂气 Offensive taste | 刺激性 Irritation | 余味 Aftertaste | 总分 Total score |
|------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 2021 | B2F | TM | 6.20±0.06a | 6.50±0.03a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.00±0.05a | 6.00±0.05a | 6.24±0.01a |
| | | T1 | 6.20±0.03a | 6.50±0.03a | 6.10±0.02a | 6.00±0.02a | 6.10±0.03a | 6.25±0.01a |
| | | T2 | 6.20±0.05a | 6.50±0.06a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.10±0.05a | 6.10±0.06a | 6.26±0.01a |
| | T3 | 6.10±0.05a | 6.40±0.03a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.00±0.02a | 6.19±0.02a | |
| | C3F | TM | 6.35±0.02b | 6.20±0.02b | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.23±0.02b |
| | | T1 | 6.45±0.01a | 6.30±0.02a | 6.20±0.02a | 6.20±0.02a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.29±0.01a |
| T2 | | 6.50±0.03a | 6.30±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.30±0.03a | 6.31±0.01a | |
| T3 | 6.30±0.03b | 6.20±0.01b | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.02a | 6.22±0.02b | | |
| 2022 | B2F | TM | 6.20±0.04a | 6.40±0.02a | 6.10±0.02a | 6.00±0.06a | 6.00±0.01a | 6.20±0.01ab |
| | | T1 | 6.20±0.02a | 6.40±0.01a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.00±0.02a | 6.10±0.06a | 6.22±0.01ab |
| | | T2 | 6.20±0.02a | 6.40±0.03a | 6.10±0.01a | 6.10±0.05a | 6.10±0.02a | 6.23±0.01a |
| | T3 | 6.10±0.06a | 6.40±0.01a | 6.10±0.02a | 6.00±0.01a | 6.00±0.05a | 6.18±0.01b | |
| | C3F | TM | 6.30±0.02b | 6.20±0.03b | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.10±0.05b | 6.21±0.02b |
| | | T1 | 6.40±0.03a | 6.30±0.01a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.02a | 6.20±0.03ab | 6.28±0.01a |
| T2 | | 6.45±0.04a | 6.30±0.02a | 6.20±0.03a | 6.20±0.02a | 6.30±0.03a | 6.30±0.01a | |
| T3 | 6.30±0.03b | 6.20±0.02b | 6.20±0.02a | 6.10±0.06a | 6.20±0.02ab | 6.21±0.01b | | |

时间作作物的阻断作用可有效避免烟田病害的发生与蔓延^[29]。

作物间作模式可以提高自然资源有效利用,具有增产增收的农业效能^[30-32]。周德海等^[33]研究表明间作桔梗可以提高烤烟中上等烟比例和均价。沈杰等^[34]研究发现随着烟株株距的减小,烤烟的产量增加,中上等烟比例降低。本研究表明,与单作烤烟相比,间作烤烟株距为 65 cm 与 60 cm 处理显著提高了中部烟叶的单叶质量以及烤后烟叶的均价、中上等烟比例、当量产量和产值,这主要是因为

间作种植有利于改善田间的通风透光条件,降低了上部叶对中部叶的遮挡。本研究还表明,当间作烟株株距为 55 cm 时,2021 年烤后烟叶的单叶质量、均价、中上等烟比例均较单作处理显著降低,说明间作缩株增密提高综合效益存在一定的阈值;而该株距下 2022 年烤后烟叶的单叶质量与单作差异不显著,究其原因可能连作方式影响了单作烟株生长发育,从而导致两处理间差异缩小。本研究还表明,间作烟草株距为 60 cm 时,烟薯间作经济效益最佳,且甘薯于 8 月 5 日采收,与烤烟共生期为 85 d,

可满足甘薯提前上市要求,达到错峰销售的目的。

烤烟化学成分是决定烟叶品质的内在因素,与感官评吸质量密切相关^[35]。唐世凯等^[36]研究发现,间作较单作处理可增加原烟的总糖与还原糖含量及糖碱比,降低总氮和烟碱含量,提升感官评吸质量。夏体渊等^[37]研究表明随着烟株株距的减小,烤烟的产量、产值和均价呈先升后降趋势,当烟株株距为 60 cm 时,烟叶内在化学成分协调性较好。本研究表明,与单作烤烟相比,间作烤烟株距为 65 cm 与 60 cm 时,中部烟叶的还原糖和总糖含量增加,烟叶的香气质和香气量得分提高,但上部烟叶化学成分和评吸质量较单作差异不大;而当间作烤烟株距为 55 cm 时,评吸质量总分明显低于单作。这可能由于烤烟是典型的喜光植物,充足的光照可以促进烟叶糖分的合成^[38],而合理的间作模式可以有效改善中部叶的透光条件,提高叶片光合能力,有利于叶片碳水化合物合成与糖分积累。糖碱比是衡量烟叶内在品质和香吃味品质的重要指标,一定范围内糖碱比越高越有利于提升烟叶的香吃味^[39]。钾氯比的比值越大,其燃烧性越好^[40]。本研究结果表明,间作株距为 60 cm 时,烤烟烟叶的糖碱比最大,进一步说明该处理有利于提高烤烟化学成分的协调性;但钾含量和钾氯比随着间作烤烟株距的缩小有减少趋势,且翌年较单作减少趋势更大,一方面可能与较大的密度增强了烟株个体的钾离子竞争有关,另一方面可能与间作甘薯也为喜钾作物有关^[41]。因此,在烟薯间作缩株增密条件下,应适当增施钾肥。

4 结 论

采用“烟垄栽薯”2:2 烟薯间作模式有利于促进烟株的生长、降低烟田主要病害的发病率、提高烤后中部烟叶的香气品质和化学成分的协调性,同时适度缩小株距可以提高复合种植综合效益和土地当量比。在豫西丘陵旱地烟区,对于烤烟‘LY1306’品种,采用与鲜食甘薯 2:2 间轮作种植模式时,烤烟株距以 60 cm 为宜。

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