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保水缓释肥对盐胁迫下水稻矿质元素分配的调控*

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摘要 研究了施加盐碱地保水缓释肥 (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0) 对盐胁迫水稻幼苗叶长、叶温、氮磷钾 (NPK) 及钠 (Na) 的吸收和转运的影响。结果表明: 盐胁迫下, 水稻植株最大叶长随基质肥配 (1%、2% 和 4%) 的增加而增加, 且随处理时间延长, 其增加效应愈明显, 而其叶温逐渐降低; 随高盐 (4.68 g kg⁻¹ 盐分) 处理的进行, 植株逐渐枯萎死亡。盐胁迫下, 该肥料施用明显提高植株的 NPK 含量, 降低 Na 含量。低盐 (2.68 g kg⁻¹ 盐分) 胁迫下, 播种 40 d, 施肥显著增加 N 和 K 向植株地上部转运, 但显著降低其 P 转运系数 (P-TF) 和 Na 转运系数 (Na-TF), 显著提高植株 K⁺、Na⁺ 的选择性比率 ($S_{K, Na}$); 而播种 80 d, 施肥导致植株 N、P、Na 转运下降, 而 K 转运和 $S_{K, Na}$ 显著上升。高盐胁迫下, 施肥对植株氮转运系数 (N-TF) 无显著影响, 而 P 和 Na 转运上升, 钾转运系数 (K-TF) 和 $S_{K, Na}$ 随肥施量增加而显著下降。综上所述, 低盐胁迫下, 施该颗粒状盐碱地保水缓释肥, 可明显提高水稻幼苗植株的 NPK 吸收, 降低植株 Na 的积累, 显著提高了水稻幼苗植株对 K 的选择性运输, 维持体内的离子稳态, 从而显著提高水稻植株的耐盐性。高盐胁迫下, 该肥短期内亦可明显促进植株矿质营养在体内的积累, 降低植株 Na 含量, 从而一定程度上缓解植株盐害。

关键词 保水缓释肥; 水稻幼苗; 氮磷钾; 钠; 离子稳态; 转运

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土壤盐渍化是一个世界性的资源和生态问题, 严重抑制植物生长和农业生产^[1]。随着世界人口增长和城市化、工业化的发展, 土壤盐渍化越来越成为一个严峻的问题展现在我们面前^[2]。土壤中的高盐分对植物有 3 个方面的影响, 即生理干旱、离子不平衡和降低矿质养分的吸收^[3]。盐胁迫下, 植株吸收过多的钠离子 (Na⁺), 并转运到地上部, 抑制钾离子 (K⁺) 的吸收, 并降低 K⁺ 向

地上部的转运; 植物细胞可通过非选择性离子通道的调节, 实现钙离子 (Ca²⁺) 对 K⁺ 运输的维持和调节^[4]。盐胁迫下, 植物细胞质中 Na⁺/Ca²⁺ 和 Na⁺/K⁺ 急剧升高, 从而伤害细胞膜, 产生细胞渗漏现象, 进一步导致 Na⁺ 在根部和地上部的被动积累^[5]。在被影响的养分中, 氮 (N) 从数量上看是最严重的, 一般而言, 盐胁迫可显著降低植株 N 的吸收, 使得植株缺 N 而抑制生长发育。盐胁迫对

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作物磷 (P) 的影响是复杂的, 基于作物种类和试验条件的不同, P 素的变化亦不同^[6-7]。在大多数情况下, 盐渍降低植物组织中 P 含量, 是因为 P 在盐土中与 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 和 Zn^{2+} 形成沉淀而不被植株根系吸收^[6-7]。

我国是一个传统的农业大国, 化肥和水资源是农业生产最重要的物质基础。然而, 我国化肥当季利用率低, 远远落后于其他发达国家。低的肥料利用率还造成严重的环境污染, 浪费了人力、资源和财力^[8]。农业的可持续发展促使各种养分配比的复混肥料、保水型复混肥、缓释肥料及专用肥等化肥品种日渐增多, 各类化肥性质和效果各异^[9-11]。水肥之间存在着交互效应, 以肥调水, 以水促肥, 充分发挥水肥的协同效应, 将保水剂与缓释肥相结合, 制备具有双重功能的保水缓释肥成为当前水肥调控研究的热点^[9, 12]。到目前为止, 已对多种缓释材料进行了探究, 并有一些缓释包膜肥料已经实现工业化生产^[13]。肥料提高作物耐盐性的研究颇多^[9, 14], 但是盐土农业中的保水缓释肥的施用及其研究较为匮乏。最近以盐碱地保水缓释肥 (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0)^[15] 为材料, 发现 1%、2% 和 4% 配比的该盐碱地保水缓释肥即可明显增强水稻幼苗的耐盐性, 主要与其能促进盐胁迫下根系生长, 提高叶绿素含量, 改善气孔限制, 促进植株的光合作用并提高水分利用效率有关^[16]。本研究中, 进一步探讨其对盐土上水稻幼苗矿质营养、盐分吸收和转运的调控效应, 为新型抗盐基质的施用提供理论依据和技术方法, 也为该肥料进一步的复合配方提供理论依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试材料

以水稻“盐稻12号” (*Oryza sativa* L.) 为试验作物, 江苏花海种苗科技有限公司提供新型颗粒状盐碱地保水缓释肥 (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0) (下文中简称为“基质肥”, 即 Matrix fertilizer, 缩写成 M)。该肥料由下列组分组成: 凹凸棒石黏土 5% ~ 15%、磷石膏 10% ~ 30%、过磷酸钙 5% ~ 28%、硫酸铵 5% ~ 25%、硫酸钾 2% ~ 20%、微量元素混合物 0.01% ~ 1% 和水 10% ~ 35% (均为重量百分比)^[15]。

1.2 试验设计

本研究于 2015 年 3—6 月在南京农业大学牌楼试验基地温室中进行。从江苏东台沿海三仓农场采集当地土壤 (中国土壤系统分类为海积潮湿正常盐成土), 将其碾细粉碎至最大土块不超过 1 cm^3 , 按设定配比添加加入基质肥 (M) (1%、2%、4% (w/w)) 和“多特”生物有机肥 (南京绿野有机肥厂生产) (30 g盆^{-1}) 拌匀, 装于大小一致的塑料盆 (上口直径 230 mm、下口直径 130 mm、高 130 mm) 内。采集的土壤含盐量 2.68 g kg^{-1} 、全氮 0.37 g kg^{-1} 、全磷 0.48 g kg^{-1} 、全钾 23.21 g kg^{-1} 、有机质 3.11 g kg^{-1} 、碱解氮 18.45 g kg^{-1} 、有效磷 14.91 mg kg^{-1} ^[16]。

试验装盆、种子处理、日常管理和试验处理设置等均同参考文献 [16]。即试验从一开始分为 4 个处理: L0%M (不加基质肥)、L1%M (1% 基质肥 (w/w))、L2%M (2% 基质肥 (w/w))、L4%M (4% 基质肥 (w/w)) (对照土壤处理用“L”表示, 即 low salt stress, 因其本身也含有一定的盐分)。播种 20 d 后植株长至三叶期, 从原来的四个处理中各取出二分之一, 进行外加盐处理, 即用饱和的 NaCl 溶液均匀浇灌土壤, 再用蒸馏水润洗土壤, 使得外加的 0.2% 盐分 (w/w) 在土壤中分布均匀 (标注为高盐处理“H”, 即 High salt stress), 其余半数仍用蒸馏水浇灌 (即低盐处理“L”)。试验盆钵此时为 8 个处理, 即 L0%M、L1%M、L2%M、L4%M 四个处理 (2.68 g kg^{-1} 盐度) 和高盐处理下的加盐的四个处理, 即 H0%M、H1%M、H2%M、H4%M 处理 (4.68 g kg^{-1} 盐度)。

1.3 植株最大叶长和叶片温度的测定

分别在水稻播种后 20、40 和 80 d 使用刻度钢尺测量植株最大叶长。选择一个晴天, 上午 9:00 用红外热成像仪 (ThermaCAM SC660 IR Camera, 美国) 按照 Liu 等^[5] 的方法检测叶片温度。

1.4 植株 N、P、K 和 Na 含量的测定

在播种后 40 和 80 d, 从盆中取植株, 用自来水冲洗, 再用蒸馏水将鲜样洗净, 用吸水纸吸干表面水分, 分为地上部和根部两部分, 在 $105 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 杀青 15 min 后于 $75 \text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ 烘干, 然后磨碎后过 40 目不锈钢筛, 得到待用的干样品。参考鲍士旦^[17] 的方法进行测定: 植株 N、P 和 K 的测定采用 $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{-H}_2\text{O}_2$ 方法消解; Na 的提取采用 HNO_3 消解方法。使用流

动注射分析仪 (AutoAnalyser AA3, 德国) 对待测样品N含量进行测定; 其他元素含量则采用ICP原子发射光谱仪 (Agilent Technologies 710, 澳大利亚) 进行测定。

1.5 转运系数和离子选择性系数的计算

矿质营养转运系数 (translocation factor, TF) = 地上部矿质营养含量/根部矿质营养含量

Na转运系数 (Na-TF) = 地上部Na含量/根部Na含量

由样品中的K、Na含量 ($\text{mmol g}^{-1}\text{DW}$), 可计算K/Na比值, 按下列公式^[18-19]计算离子选择性比率 ($S_{K, Na}$):

$$S_{K, Na} = (\text{地上部K/Na}) / (\text{根部K/Na})$$

1.6 数据处理

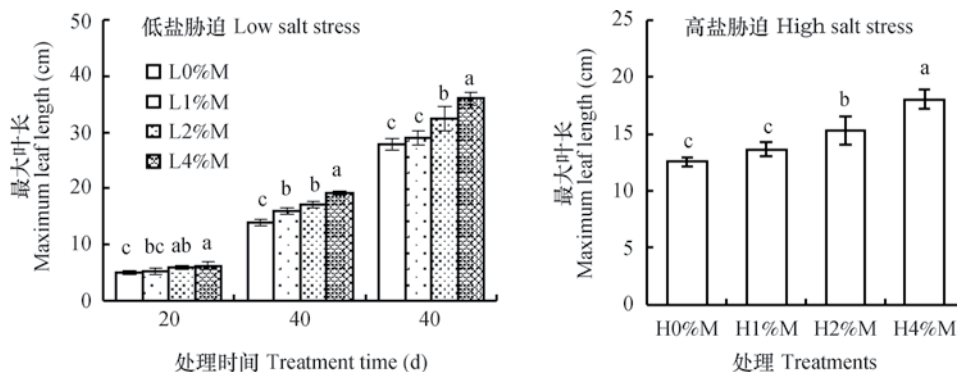
利用Microsoft Excel 2013和SPSS17.0软件进行数据的处理、作图和统计分析, 数据均为“平均数 ± 标准差”格式, 采用Duncan新复极差测验法

($p < 0.05$) 进行显著性分析。

2 结果

2.1 基质肥对盐胁迫下水稻幼苗最大叶长及叶片温度的影响

无论高盐或低盐胁迫下, 水稻幼苗最大叶长均随基质肥配比的增加而增加, 且随处理时间的延长, 叶长增加效应越来越明显 (图1)。高盐胁迫下60 d (即播种后80 d), 植株全部死亡。低盐处理下, 1%、2%和4%基质肥施用40 d, 其最大叶长较不施基质肥的分别增加4%、17%和29%, 而高盐下, 这些数据为9%、22%和43%。图2所示低盐胁迫处理水稻幼苗80 d时叶片热红外图像, 可以看出, 随着基质肥配比的增加, 图像中植株叶片部位温度逐渐降低。



注: 左图中同簇不同的小写字母表示差异显著 ($p < 0.05$); 右图中不同的小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($p < 0.05$)。L0%M: 低盐 (2.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 0% 基质肥; L1%M: 低盐 (2.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 1% 基质肥; L2%M: 低盐 (2.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 2% 基质肥; L4%M: 低盐 (2.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 4% 基质肥; H0%M: 高盐 (4.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 0% 基质肥; H1%M: 高盐 (4.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 1% 基质肥; H2%M: 高盐 (4.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 2% 基质肥; H4%M: 高盐 (4.68 g kg^{-1} 盐分) + 4% 基质肥。下同

Note: In the left plot, the different lowercase letters in the same cluster mean significant difference at the level of 5% and in the right plot the different lowercase letters mean significant difference at the level of 5% between treatments. L0%M: Low salinity (2.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 0% water retaining controlled-release fertilizer (WRCRF); L1%M: Low salinity (2.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 1% WRCRF; L2%M: Low salinity (2.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 2% WRCRF; L4%M: Low salinity (2.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 4% WRCRF; H0%M: High salinity (4.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 0% WRCRF; H1%M: High salinity (4.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 1% WRCRF; H2%M: High salinity (4.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 2% WRCRF; H4%M: High salinity (4.68 g kg^{-1} salinity) + 4% WRCRF. The same below

图1 低盐胁迫 (20、40、80d) 和高盐胁迫 (20 d) 下基质肥对水稻幼苗最大叶长的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of WRCRF on maximum leaf length of rice seedlings under low salt stress for 20, 40 and 80 d and high salt stress for 20 d

2.2 基质肥对盐胁迫下水稻幼苗氮磷钾吸收和转运的影响

盐胁迫下, 外施基质肥, 明显提高植株地上部和根部N、P、K含量, 且随基质肥配比的上升, 上述矿质营养含量不断上升 (图3和图4)。从表1结果可以看出, 与不加基质肥的对照相比, 低盐胁迫

下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥显著增加植株的N转运系数 (N-TF), 而播种80 d, 施用基质肥, N-TF呈现下降趋势; 高盐胁迫下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥对植株的N-TF无显著影响。低盐胁迫下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥显著降低植株的P-TF, 但是随基质肥配比的上升, P-TF呈现上升趋势, 而播种

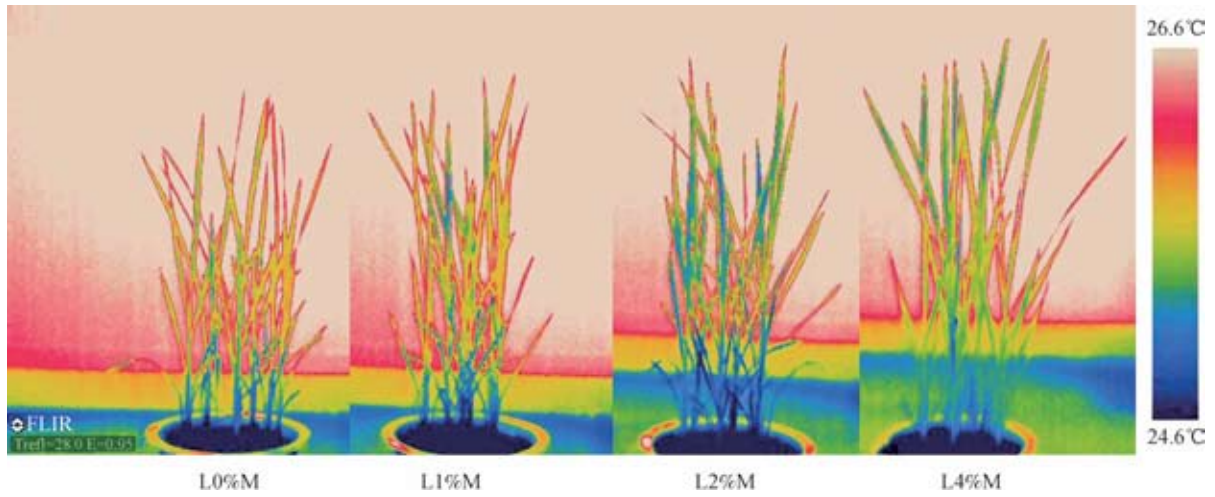


图2 低盐胁迫下基质肥对水稻幼苗叶片温度的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of WRCRF on leaf temperature of rice seedlings under low salt stress

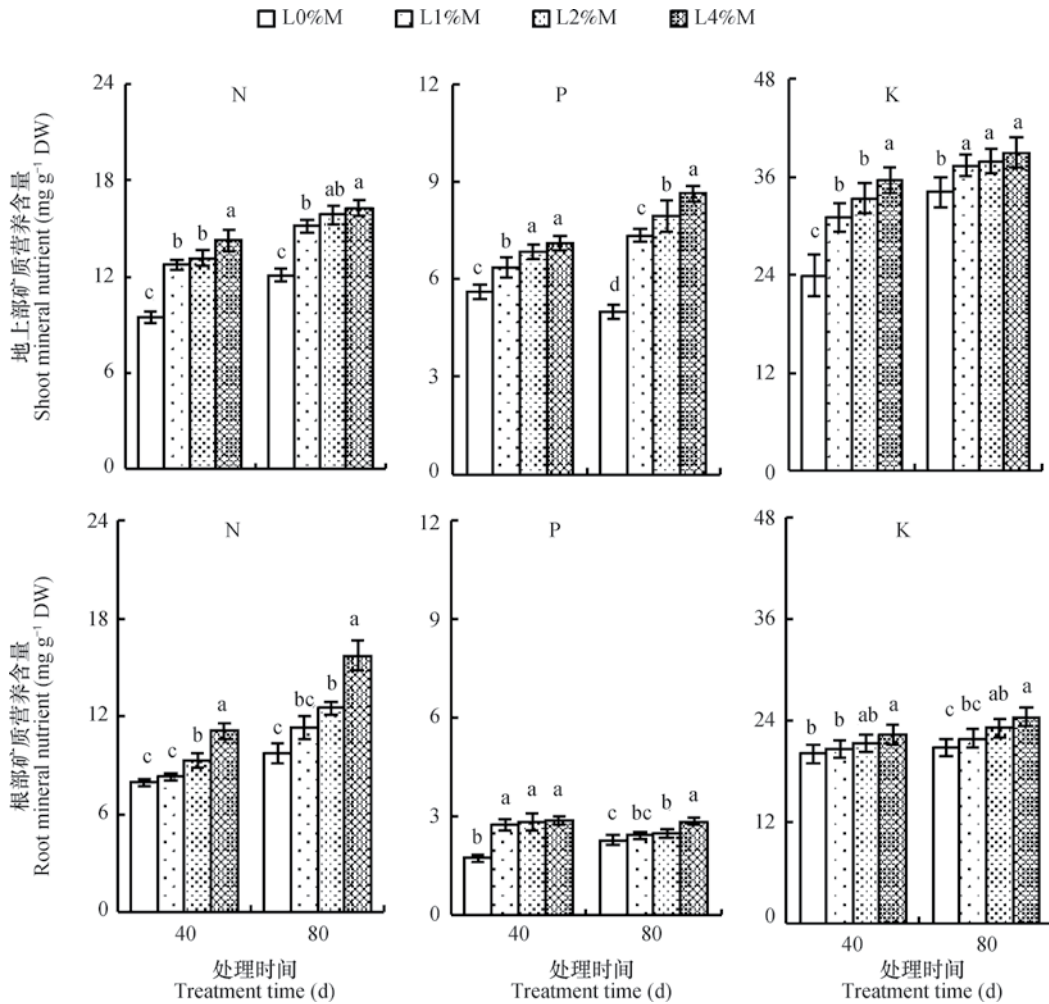


图3 低盐胁迫下基质肥对水稻幼苗地上部和根部氮磷钾含量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of WRCRF on contents of N, P, K in shoots and roots of rice seedlings under low salinity

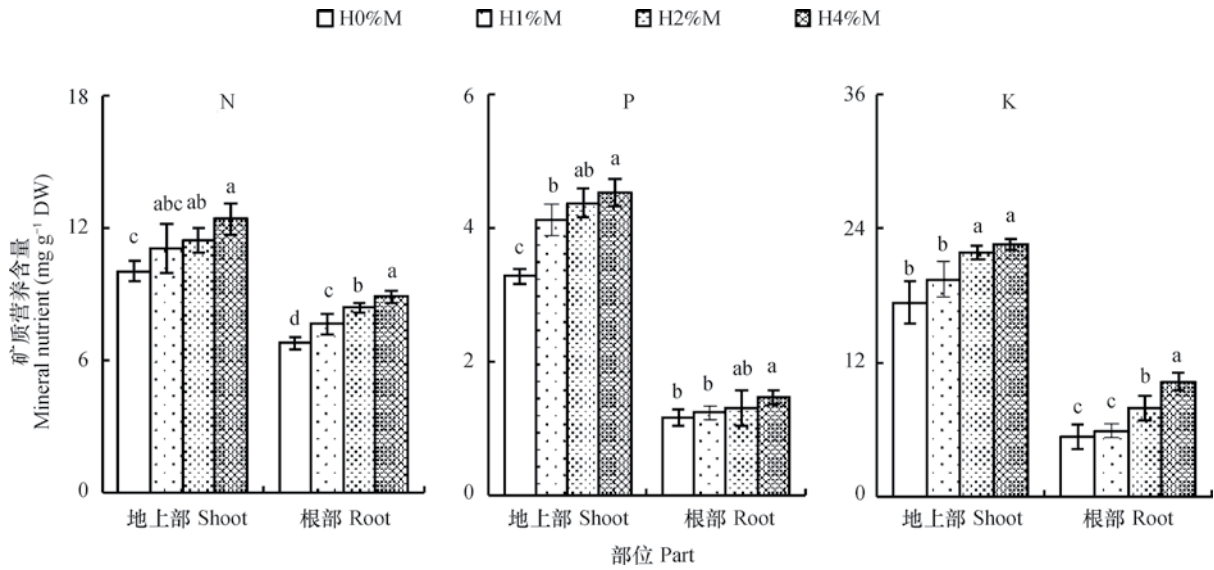


图4 高盐胁迫 (20 d) 下基质肥对水稻幼苗地上部和根部氮磷钾含量的影响

Fig. 4 Effects of WRCRF on contents of N, P, K in shoots and roots of rice seedlings under high salt stress for 20 d

表1 盐胁迫下基质肥对水稻幼苗氮磷钾转运系数的影响

Table 1 Effects of WRCRF on transport factor (TF) of N, P and K in rice seedlings under salt stress

处理时间 Treatment time	处理 Treatment	转运系数 Translocation factor		
		N	P	K
40 d	L0%M	1.16 ± 0.08c	3.24 ± 0.14a	1.18 ± 0.06b
	L1%M	1.55 ± 0.11a	2.29 ± 0.08c	1.52 ± 0.08a
	L2%M	1.43 ± 0.10b	2.41 ± 0.08bc	1.57 ± 0.06a
	L4%M	1.26 ± 0.07c	2.49 ± 0.10b	1.62 ± 0.09a
80 d	L0%M	1.24 ± 0.06a	2.15 ± 0.07b	1.63 ± 0.07a
	L1%M	1.20 ± 0.08a	3.05 ± 0.11a	1.73 ± 0.08a
	L2%M	1.03 ± 0.05b	3.12 ± 0.08a	1.64 ± 0.05a
	L4%M	1.02 ± 0.06b	3.06 ± 0.09a	1.60 ± 0.07a
40 d	H0%M	1.50 ± 0.08a	2.81 ± 0.11b	3.21 ± 0.14a
	H1%M	1.45 ± 0.07a	3.28 ± 0.12a	3.28 ± 0.12a
	H2%M	1.37 ± 0.05a	3.30 ± 0.10a	2.74 ± 0.12b
	H4%M	1.38 ± 0.09a	3.19 ± 0.13a	2.19 ± 0.11c

注：纵向不同的小写字母表示处理间差异显著 ($p < 0.05$) Note: The different lowercase letters in the same column mean significant difference at the level of 5%

80 d, 施用基质肥, P-TF显著上升; 高盐胁迫下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥也显著提高植株的P-TF。低盐胁迫下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥显著增加植株的K-TF, 而播种80 d, 施用基质肥, K-TF无显著变化; 高盐胁迫下, 播种40 d, 施用基质肥明显降低植株的K-TF。

2.3 基质肥对盐胁迫下水稻幼苗钠吸收和转运的影响

由图5可知, 盐胁迫下, 水稻根部Na含量明显高于地上部, 随着盐胁迫强度的上升, 植株体内Na明显上升, 尤其是地上部。Na转运系数也表现为显著上升 (图6), 说明Na向地上部的转运份额

增加。随着基质肥的施用，植株体内Na含量明显下降（图5）。由图6看出，低盐胁迫下，基质肥明显降低植株的Na转运系数，表明基质肥不仅降低植株体内的Na含量，而且进一步降低Na向地上部

的分配额。但是在高盐胁迫下，植株的Na转运系数却随着基质肥配比的增加而上升（图6），表明高盐胁迫下，基质肥在降低植株Na的同时，Na向地上部的分配额逐渐上升。低盐胁迫下，基质肥的

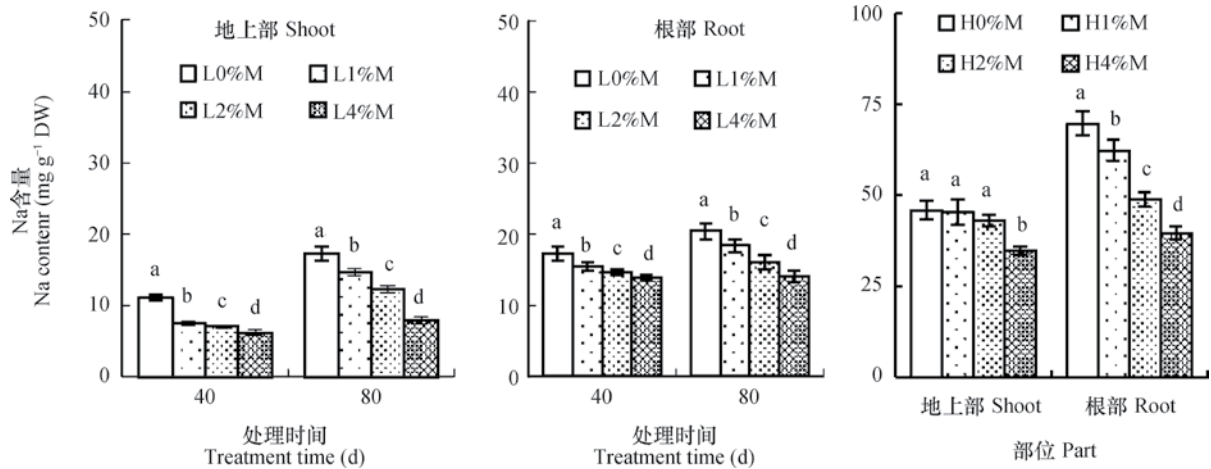


图5 基质肥对盐胁迫下水稻幼苗地上部和根部Na含量的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of matrix fertilizer on contents of Na in shoots and roots of rice seedlings under low salt stress

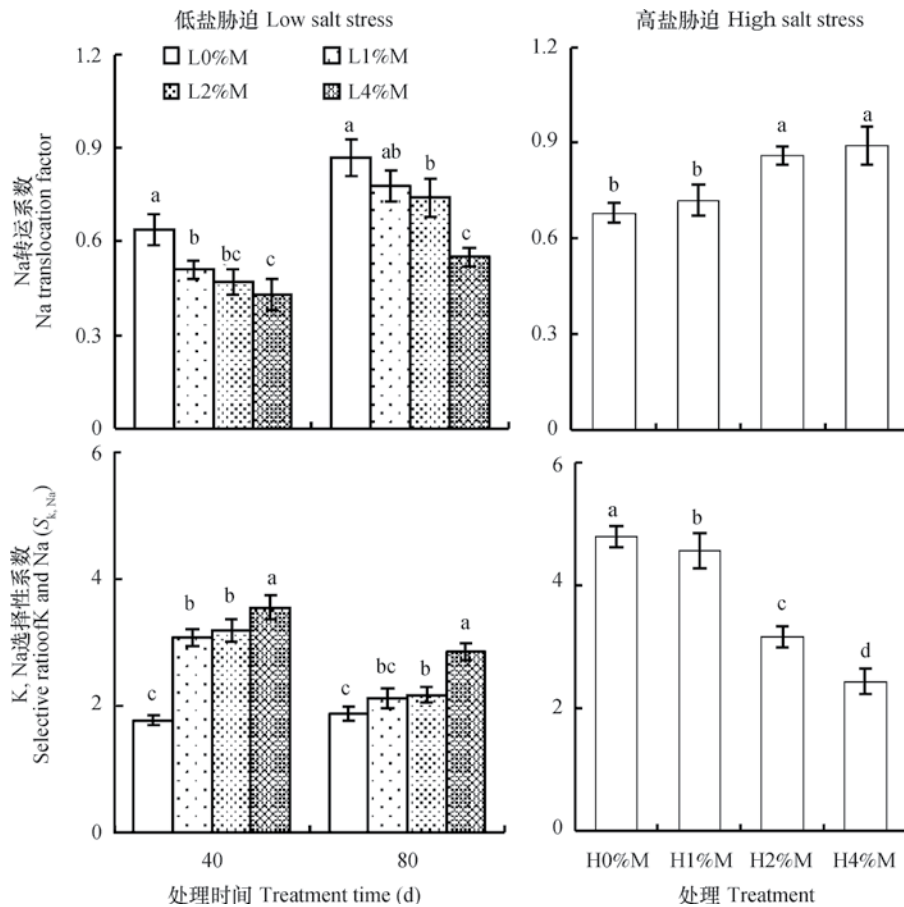


图6 基质肥对盐胁迫下水稻幼苗Na转运系数和 $S_{K, Na}$ 的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of WRCRF on Na translocation coefficient and $S_{K, Na}$ of rice seedlings under salt stress

施用可提高植株 $S_{K, Na}$, 并随着基质肥配比的增加显著增加; 但是高盐胁迫下, 基质肥的施用可降低植株 $S_{K, Na}$, 并随着基质肥配比的增加, 植株 $S_{K, Na}$ 显著降低(图6)。

3 讨论

施用肥料可提高作物的耐盐性见诸文献报告, 如Luo等^[9]研究盐胁迫下叶面喷施N肥或土壤中添加N肥均显著促进棉花幼苗生长, 当两种方式同时施用, 促进棉花植株耐盐性的效果更为明显。Hussein等^[20]研究表明, 盐胁迫下, 外施磷酸二氢钾, 明显促进高粱生长, 提高其谷粒产量。Sima等^[21]研究表明盐胁迫下外加磷酸二氢钾, 明显促进大麦的耐盐性。Sarangi等^[22]在滨海盐土上联合施用无机肥和有机肥, 可显著促进水稻幼苗的生长, 提高其叶片N含量。然而保水缓释肥在盐土农业上应用的文献相对匮乏, 这很可能是在我们一味施用化肥和灌溉追求农作物产量迅速提高的潮流下, 对保水缓释肥施用研发重视不够^[16]。最近的研究^[16]表明, 外施颗粒状盐碱地保水缓释肥(ZL 2012 1 0400570.0)可以明显促进水稻幼苗根系生长发育、提高叶片叶绿素含量、改善植株的气孔限制, 促进光合作用, 提高叶片水分利用效率, 从而促进植株生物量积累, 提高其抗盐性, 其中, 这一肥料添加达到4%, 效果极其明显。本研究中, 盐胁迫下基质肥对水稻的最大叶长的促进作用也是随着肥料配比的上升而上升, 红外热像图显示, 随着基质肥配比的上升, 水稻植株叶片温度下降, 而前期的试验结果^[16]也表明, 盐胁迫下, 随着基质肥配比的上升, 水稻植株的盐害得到缓解, 使得其叶片气孔导度增大, 蒸腾速率上升。而蒸腾的加大会导致叶片温度的下降^[5], 这说明前后试验结果是呼应的。

Luo等^[9]喷施N肥, 主要促进了棉花叶和茎中N的积累; 而土壤中施N肥主要促进了其根中N积累。两种施肥方式齐用, 则有利于N在所有器官中的积累。而本研究中使用的基质肥含有大量的N、P、K和多种微量元素^[15], 盐胁迫下, 随着基质肥施用配比的上升, 水稻地上部和根部N含量均显著上升。在低盐胁迫下40 d, 随着基质肥施用量的增加, 越来越多份额的N素积累在水稻根部, 低盐处

理80 d, 这一效应更为明显。高盐胁迫亦是如此。Sima等^[21]研究表明盐胁迫下外加磷酸二氢钾, 明显提高大麦叶片的P含量。Hussein等^[20]发现, 盐胁迫下, 外施磷酸二氢钾明显促进高粱植株叶片和谷粒中N、P含量。本研究表明, 盐胁迫下基质肥的施用不断增加水稻植株体内的P含量, 低盐胁迫下, 基质肥的添加, P向地上部转运系数显著下降, 很可能是由于低盐胁迫下植株的P缺乏并不严重, 使得更多份额的P积累在根部。而随着盐胁迫时间的延长和盐胁迫强度的加大, 植株缺P加剧, P转运系数显著上升。

维持K的吸收和K/Na离子稳态对植物在盐渍下的生长尤为重要^[5]。Luo等^[9]喷施N肥或者土壤中添加N肥, 显著降低棉花Na含量, 提高植株K/Na, 从而提高棉花的耐盐性。Sima等^[21]研究表明盐胁迫下外加磷酸二氢钾, 显著降低大麦植株体内的Na、增加体内的K和Cl, 提高植株的K/Na。Liu等^[23]按照每公顷新型改良剂45 t、石膏18 t和牛粪300 t的配比施用, 显著增加盐土上盐角草(*Salicornia europaea*)植株的K、Ca含量, 降低Na含量, 从而促进盐角草生长。本研究表明, 基质肥的施用, 明显降低水稻幼苗的Na含量; 在低盐胁迫下, 随着基质肥配比的增加, 明显提高植株的拒盐作用, Na在根部的份额逐渐下降, 表现为Na转运系数不断下降。而高盐胁迫下, 随着基质肥配比的增加, Na转运系数却不断上升, 本研究认为, 高盐胁迫下, 根部Na过度积累, 基质肥的施用首先要解决根部盐分问题, 因而出现地上部盐分份额不断增加的现象, 长时间下, 植株地上部盐分累积超过阈值, 导致植株相继死亡。这一现象从 $S_{K, Na}$ 也可以看出, 低盐胁迫下, 随着基质肥配比的增加, 向地上部选择性转运K的能力不断上升; 而高盐胁迫下, 植株为了优先保住超负荷的根功能, 向地上部选择性转运K的能力不断下降, 最终地上部受到严重伤害而死亡, 这一推测, 也完全符合试验中观察到的植株生长现象。植物在盐胁迫下维持离子的选择性吸收和转运主要与细胞膜和液泡膜上的转运蛋白活性的调节有关^[24]。Xu等^[25]研究表明, 盐胁迫下硅肥有效地调节芦荟根部细胞质膜和液泡膜质子泵的活性, 维持植株K吸收和转运的选择性, 从而提高芦荟的耐盐性。

4 结 论

盐胁迫下外施颗粒状盐碱地保水缓释肥 (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0), 可以明显提高水稻幼苗地上部和根部的N、P、K吸收, 调节其转运; 降低植株Na的积累, 并调节其转运; 尤其在低盐胁迫下, 基质肥显著提高了水稻幼苗植株对K的选择性运输, 维持体内的离子稳态, 从而显著提高水稻植株的耐盐性。

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Regulation of Water Retaining Controlled-Release Fertilizer on Distribution of Mineral Elements in Rice Plants under Salt Stress

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Abstract 【Objective】 Fertilizer, especially chemical fertilizer, contributes significantly to the modern agricultural production. However, in recent years, fertilizer consumption has been increasing exponentially throughout the world and, as a result, causing a series of serious environmental problems. The invention and use of water retaining controlled-release fertilizer (WRCRF) is a promising approach to improving utilization of the water resources and fertilizer nutrients, and pursuing sustainable development of the environment and agriculture. Some fertilizers can also be used to alleviate salt stress of crop plants, such as urea, manure, etc. However, little has been reported on application of WRCRF to plants under salt stress. Recently, a study has been done finding that application of WRCRF (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0) may improve salt tolerance of rice seedlings significantly, which may be attributed to its effects on root growth, content of leaf chlorophyll, photosynthesis and water use efficiency. 【Method】 To validate the finding a pot experiment was carried out on effects of WRCRF on leaf length, leaf temperature, and absorption and translocation of N, P, K, Na of rice seedlings under salt stress for 20, 40 and 80 d, separately. Rice seeds were sown in pots filled with natural soil, 2.68 g kg⁻¹ in salinity. Twenty days later, half of the pots were amended with sodium chloride (NaCl) through irrigation to make the soil up to 4.68 g kg⁻¹ in salinity. WRCRF was applied at 0,

1, 2 and 4 g kg⁻¹, separately to the pots. 【Result】 Results show as follows. (1) Maximum leaf length of the rice seedlings increased with application rate of WRGRF regardless of salt stress and duration of treatment. WRGRF application decreased leaf surface temperature of the rice plants under salt stress, and the higher the application rate of WRGRF, the higher the effect. However, the plants gradually died of high salinity. (2) The fertilizer increased the contents of N, P and K in the plants under salt stress, but lowered the content of Na. Besides, it increased the translocation factor (N-TF) of N and K from root to shoot in the plants, under low salt stress for 40 d, but lowered that of P and Na, which suggests that application of WRGRF significantly enhanced the plants' ability of selective adsorption of K and Na ($S_{K, Na}$). However, in the plants under low salt stress for 80 d, the applicationsignificantly lowered N-TF, P-TF and Na-TF, but raised K-TF and $S_{K, Na}$, while in the plants under high salt stress, it did not have much effect on N-TF, but raised P-TF and Na-TF and significantly lowered K-TF and $S_{K, Na}$. (3) Na content in the roots was significantly higher than that in the shoot of the plants under salt stress, and Na content in the plants increased very markedly with rising salt stress, especially in the shoot of the rice, indicating that Na-TF increased with rising salt stress. Application of the fertilizer decreased Na content in the plants under salt stress, and Na-TF, too, which suggests that the fertilizer decreased not only Na content in the plants, but also Na translocation to the shoot. However, in the plants under high salt stress, the fertilizer increased Na-TF of the plants, which suggests that the fertilizer decreased Na content in the plants, but enhanced Na translocation to shoot of the plants. And (4) the application of WRGRF increased K and Na selective translocation coefficient ($S_{K, Na}$) of the plants under low salt stress, and $S_{K, Na}$ increasing with rising fertilizer application rate, which suggests that the fertilizer enhanced selective K translocation to shoot under low salt stress. However, the application of WRGRF decreased $S_{K, Na}$ of the plants under high salt stress, and it did with rising fertilizer application rate. 【Conclusion】 To sum up, rice plants applied with WRGRF (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0) under low salt stress significantly increased N, P, K absorption, decreased Na accumulation, enhanced selective K translocation to shoot, and maintained better ion homeostasis, thus, improving their salt tolerance. However, the plants under high salt stress, though applied with WRGRF (ZL 2012 1 0400570.0), significantly lowered their selective K translocation to shoot, and ion homeostasis, and hence gradually withered.

Key words Water retaining controlled-release fertilizer; Rice seedlings; NPK; Sodium (Na); Ion homeostasis; Translocation

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