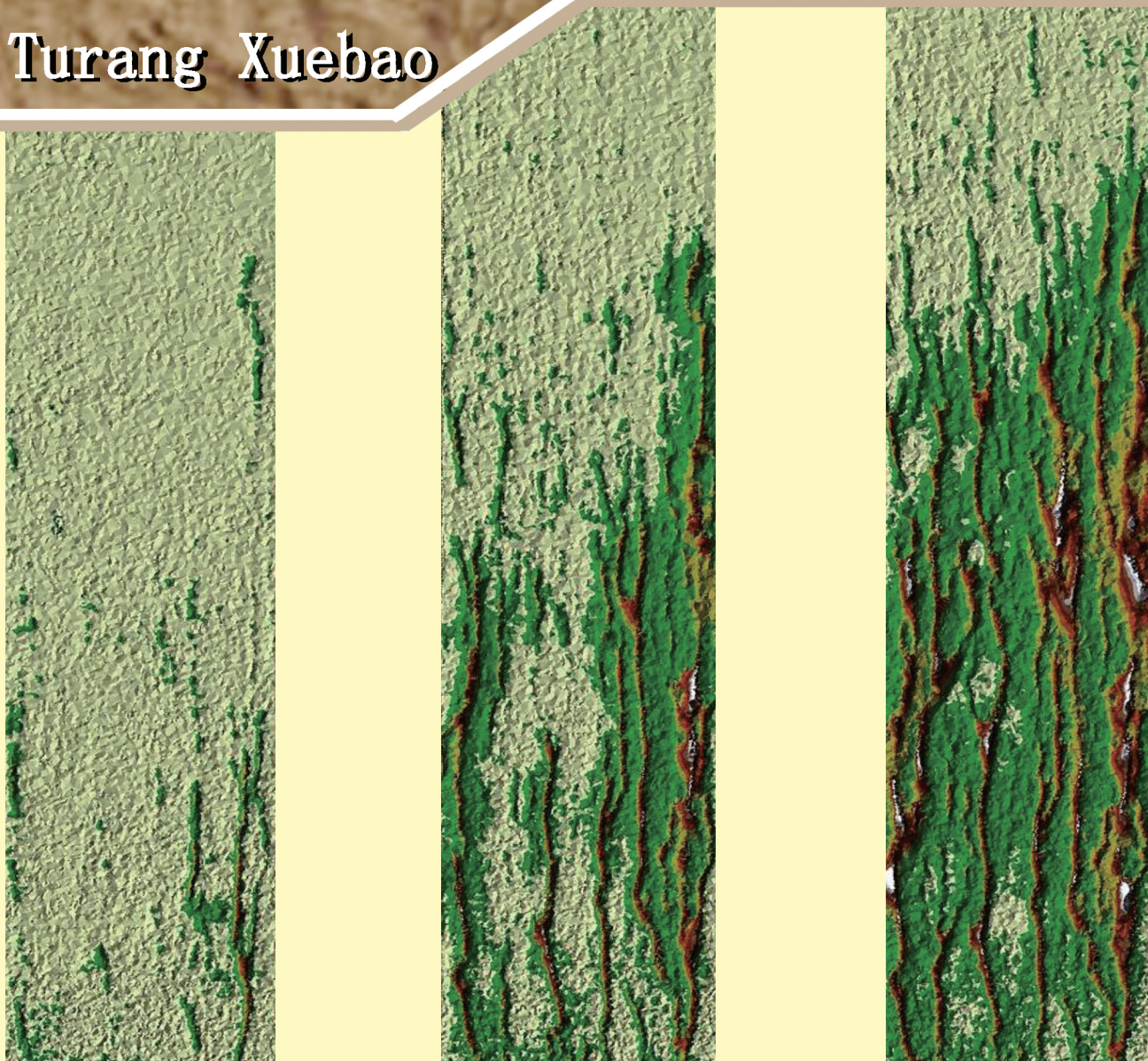


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有机无机肥配施对红壤旱地花生生理特性、 产量及品质的影响*

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摘 要 采用大田试验,研究了有机肥和化肥配合施用对红壤区花生产量、品质及生理特性的影响。结果表明:(1)有机无机肥配施显著影响了花生生理特性,随着有机肥比例的增加,叶片净光合速率(Pn)、气孔导度(Gs)、叶绿素含量Chl(a+b)、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化物酶(POD)等先增加后减少,配施35%和50%有机肥处理显著高于其他处理($p < 0.05$)。(2)有机无机肥配施显著影响花生植株营养生长和产量,有机肥比例越高,植株性状越优良,有机肥比例为65%时,花生在成熟期主茎高、侧枝较长较常规施肥分别提高8.01 cm和11.20 cm;而有机肥比例为35%时,荚果产量、籽仁产量、单株结果数及百粒重效果增加最明显,分别较常规施肥提高20.14%、26.92%、27.87%和7.08%。(3)有机无机肥配施对提升花生品质作用明显,配施35%处理的花生籽仁脂肪、蛋白质、可溶性糖含量分别较常规施肥提高3.58%、5.03%及12.16%。总之,在等量N、P、K养分条件下,配施35%~50%猪粪N更有利于红壤地区花生产量、品质及生理特性的改善。

关键词 有机无机肥配施;红壤;花生;生理特性;产量品质

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花生是我国南方重要的油料作物和经济作物。在江西省每年平均种植面积达 1.3×10^6 hm²,产量为 4.6×10^8 kg,占全省油料总产的37.5%^[1],产值达27亿人民币^[2]。虽然该地区光温水热等自然资源丰富,但红壤具有酸、黏、板、瘦的特点^[3],导致花生产量不及我国其他地区。同时该地区畜禽养殖业发达,产生大量粪污,由于不合理施用造成有机肥资源大量浪费并严重威胁生态环境安全。大量研究表明,施用粪肥不仅能培肥土壤、减少环境污染^[4],而且能提高土地生产力^[5]。

近年来,国内外在有机肥和无机肥配施对土壤养分和作物生长的影响等方面做了大量研究。研究表明,适量的有机肥或有机无机肥配合施用不但可以明显增加花生产量^[6-7]、改善土壤结构^[8-10]、平衡土壤N、P、K等养分元素的含量^[11-12],提高土壤可

培养微生物数量和酶活性^[13]、增加土壤有机质含量、提高养分有效性^[14],还能减缓叶片衰老^[15],提高花生籽仁品质^[16]。但是过量的施用有机肥将增加土壤重金属含量^[17]、地下水硝态氮浓度^[18],导致环境污染风险加大;而少量的配施不仅增加劳动力成本,而且不能使作物显著增产^[19]。所以,如何精确配施有机肥使花生产量、品质指标最优化是当前迫在眉睫的问题。因此,本研究通过设置有机无机肥配施田间实验,重点探讨不同有机肥配比对红壤旱地花生产量、品质及生理特性的影响,得出能使花生产量和品质最优化的最佳配施比例。这不但对丰富花生营养和品质的生理研究具有重要理论意义,而且对减少有机粪肥资源浪费、缓解环境污染潜在风险有一定意义。

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1 材料与方 法

1.1 供试材料

供试土壤为第四纪红色黏土发育的红壤,有机质含量 12.15 g kg^{-1} 、全氮含量 0.83 g kg^{-1} 、碱解氮含量 35.54 mg kg^{-1} 、速效磷含量 15.41 mg kg^{-1} 、速效钾含量 169.2 mg kg^{-1} 、pH4.94、土壤容重 1.21 g cm^{-3} 、总孔隙度 54.90%。供试花生品种为赣花 1 号,花生于 4 月 13 日播种,行距 40 cm,株距 20 cm,每穴播 2 粒,密度为 25 万株 hm^{-2} 。供试化肥为尿素(含 N46%)、钙镁磷肥(含 P_2O_5 12%)、氯化钾(含 K_2O 60%),有机肥用堆沤发酵的猪粪,鲜基猪粪养分含量为:N 8.87 g kg^{-1} 、 P_2O_5 7.41 g kg^{-1} 、 K_2O 3.45 g kg^{-1} 、有机质含量 524.1 g kg^{-1} 、含水量 70%。

1.2 试验设计

实验于 2012 年在中国科学院江西红壤生态试验站进行,采用田间小区试验,小区面积 30 m^2 ,各小区间用宽 50 cm、高 25 cm 的田埂封隔。根据当地习惯,花生常规 N、 P_2O_5 、 K_2O 施用量分别为 121、90、135 kg hm^{-2} ,有机粪肥与化肥配施处理以氮素施用量为计算标准,补足磷、钾含量,确保各处理 N、P、K 施用量相等。试验共设 6 个处理:CK(不施肥处理)、T0(常规施肥:纯化肥 N)、T20(20% 有机猪粪 N + 80% 化肥 N)、T35(35% 有机猪粪 N + 65% 化肥 N)、T50(50% 有机猪粪 N + 50% 化肥 N)、T65(65% 有机猪粪 N + 35% 化肥 N),每个处理设置 3 个重复,随机区组排列。有机肥和化肥在播种时全部一次撒施,采用常规田间管理。

1.3 样品采集与分析

在花生花针期、结荚期、饱果期取主茎倒 3 叶测定叶片光合效率和叶绿素含量;在饱果期每个小区取花生倒第三复叶约 50 片立即放入带有冰袋的保温箱中带回室内取出,在 -20°C 条件下冰冻贮藏,以备测定超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)、过氧化物酶(POD)、过氧化氢酶(CAT)活性,可溶性蛋白和丙二醛(MDA)含量;在收获期(8 月 15 日)每个小区选取有代表性植株 10 株,测定植株性状,并收获每个小区荚果,自然风干,测定荚果产量和出仁率;从收获产品中挑选发育一致的荚果 40 个烘干、保存,以备测定籽仁蛋白质、可溶性糖、油酸、亚油酸含量以及油酸亚油酸比值。

植株光合作用:用 LI-6400 便携式光合测定仪于晴朗无风天气在花针期、结荚期、饱果期三个时

期的 10:00 ~ 14:00 测定净光合速率(Pn)、气孔导度(G_s);采用 Arnon 法测定叶绿素含量 $\text{Chl}(a+b)$ 。

籽仁品质:脂肪含量测定采用索氏提取法^[20],可溶性糖含量测定采用蒽酮比色法^[21],蛋白质含量测定采用微量凯式法,脂肪酸组分测定采用气象色谱法^[22]。

叶片抗氧化系统酶测定:SOD 活性测定采用氮蓝四唑(NBT)方法^[23],POD 活性测定采用愈创木酚法^[24],CAT 活性测定采用紫外光吸收法,以每分钟 OD 减少 0.1 为一个活力单位,可溶性蛋白质含量测定采用考马斯亮蓝 G250 法^[25],MDA 含量测定采用林植芳方法^[26]。

1.4 数据处理

采用 SPSS16.0 软件对数据进行分析,用最小显著极差法(LSD)对平均数进行显著性检验,显著性水平设定为 $\alpha = 0.05$ 。

2 结果与讨论

2.1 有机无机肥配施对红壤旱地花生生理特性的影响

SOD、POD、CAT 是植物体内清除活性氧的 3 种重要的保护酶,能有效地防止高浓度氧积累,可以提高植物清除活性氧等超氧化物的能力,防止膜脂过氧化,使植物保持较高的生理活性、延缓植物衰老^[27]。叶片中的可溶性蛋白质大多是具有活性的各种酶类,含量越高,表明叶片生理活性越强,如催化 CO_2 固定的二磷酸核酮糖羧化酶(RuBPCase)含量接近叶片可溶性蛋白质总含量的 50%^[28]。MDA 是植物膜脂过氧化作用的最终产物,其含量越高,植物细胞膜受伤害程度越大;反之亦然^[29]。

饱果期花生叶片 3 种抗衰老系统酶(SOD、POD、CAT)结果表明(表 1),不同处理 SOD、POD、CAT 活性变化基本一致:随着配施比例增加,3 种酶活性先增加后降低,总体效果为:T35 > T20 > T50 > T65 > T0 > CK。与 CK 相比,施肥可显著提高花生叶片 SOD、POD、CAT 活性;不同施肥结构处理中,与 T0 相比,配施有机肥显著提升了叶片 SOD 和 CAT 活性,T35 处理分别提高了 38.28% 和 8.31%。此外,施肥可不同程度提高可溶性蛋白质含量并降低 MDA 积累量,可溶性蛋白质含量 T35 处理显著高于 T50 和 T65 处理,而与 T0 和 T20 处理之间却没有明显差异($p < 0.05$);与 T0 处理相比,仅 T50 处理明显降低了叶片中 MDA 的含量,降低幅度达 4.78%。

综上所述,中量配比(T35, T65)能提高花生叶片保护酶活性,这可能是因为配施中量有机肥处理在花生饱果期的速效氮、磷、钾养分含量较其他处理高^[19],而且有研究表明氮、磷、钾养分能提高花生

叶片各保护酶活性及可溶性蛋白含量,同时降低MDA活性,进而有利于延缓叶片衰老,延长叶片功能期^[29]。这与姜东等^[30]在小麦上的试验结果一致。

表 1 有机无机配施对花生叶片中可溶性蛋白质、MDA 含量及 SOD、CAT、POD 活性的影响(饱果期)

Table 1 Effects of combined application of chemical fertilizer plus organic manure on contents of soluble protein and MDA content and the activity of SOD, POD and CAT in leaves(Pod filling stage)

| 处理 Treatment | 超氧化物歧化酶 SOD (U g ⁻¹ FW) | 过氧化物酶 POD (Δ 470 g ⁻¹ FW) | 过氧化氢酶 CAT (H ₂ O ₂ mg g ⁻¹ FW min ⁻¹) | 可溶性蛋白质 Soluble protein (mg g ⁻¹ FW) | 丙二醛 MDA (μ mol g ⁻¹ FW) |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| CK | 502.0b | 10.41b | 1.13d | 8.19c | 7.46a |
| T0 | 518.4b | 12.23ab | 1.28c | 11.23ab | 6.89ab |
| T20 | 545.7a | 13.26a | 1.95a | 11.31ab | 6.73b |
| T35 | 561.5a | 13.45a | 1.77ab | 12.62a | 6.69b |
| T50 | 537.6ab | 12.88a | 1.38bc | 10.23bc | 6.56b |
| T65 | 523.2b | 12.77a | 1.54b | 11.01b | 6.83ab |

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 letter in the same column means significant difference at 0.05 level. The same below

较高的叶片保护酶活性及叶绿素含量能影响植物的光合作用^[25],而净光合速率(Pn)是植物光合作用中关键性指标,直接综合地反映植物生理代谢功能对外界环境变化的响应^[31],尤其是在结荚期和饱果期的光合产物的主要分配去向是花生荚果,所以在这两个时期维持较高的净光合作用速率对荚果的形成、产量的增加有重要作用。

由表 2 以看出,不同施肥处理下花生叶片 Pn、Gs、Chl(a+b) 随生育期的变化而变化。叶片光合特性呈单峰曲线,Pn 和 Gs 高峰出现在花针期,Chl(a+b) 出现在结荚期。

同一时期内,各施肥处理间的 Pn、Gs、Chl(a +

b) 差异明显:在花针期,施肥处理显著高于不施肥处理;不同施肥处理,T0 的 Pn 显著高于其他处理,最高提高了 21.89%,而各处理之间的 Gs、Chl(a+b) 没有显著差异。在结荚期和饱果期,与不施肥处理(CK)相比,施肥处理的显著提高了 Pn、Gs、Chl(a+b),而且大小顺序基本一致,均为 T50、T35 > T20 > T65 > T0 > CK。其中,中高量配施处理(T35、T50)显著高于常规施肥处理(T0)和不施肥处理(CK),与 T0 相比,T35 的 Pn、Gs、Chl(a+b) 在结荚期分别提高了 8.89%、10.58% 和 18.58%;在饱果期分别提高了 19.74%、21.93% 和 44.76%。

表 2 有机无机配施对花生不同时期的 Pn、Gs 以及 Chl(a+b) 的影响

Table 2 Effects of combined application on Pn, Gs and Chl(a+b) relative to peanut growth stage

| 处理 Treatment | 花针期 Pegging stage | | | 结荚期 Pod setting stage | | | 饱果期 Pod filling stage | | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Pn(CO ₂ mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) | Gs (cm s ⁻¹) | Chl(a+b) (mg g ⁻¹) | Pn(CO ₂ mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) | Gs (cm s ⁻¹) | Chl(a+b) (mg g ⁻¹) | Pn(CO ₂ mmol m ⁻² s ⁻¹) | Gs (cm s ⁻¹) | Chl(a+b)/ (mg g ⁻¹) |
| CK | 24.42c | 405.8c | 1.89b | 22.86b | 287.4c | 2.07c | 13.92c | 211.2b | 1.31c |
| T0 | 32.18a | 470.5a | 2.29a | 24.62ab | 303.5b | 2.26b | 17.88b | 232.4a | 1.43bc |
| T20 | 30.12ab | 476.9a | 2.18a | 25.13a | 314.8ab | 2.49ab | 19.42ab | 225.3ab | 1.60b |
| T35 | 29.45b | 468.6a | 2.11ab | 26.81a | 323.8a | 2.68a | 21.41a | 234.5a | 1.48b |
| T50 | 28.32b | 459.4ab | 2.22a | 26.72a | 335.7a | 2.53a | 21.82a | 249.2a | 2.07a |
| T65 | 26.40bc | 445.7b | 2.07ab | 24.38ab | 327.5a | 2.66a | 22.38a | 248.6a | 2.12a |

出现以上结果趋势的原因可能是,一方面中量配施比例的有机肥矿化释放的速效养分与化肥释放的速效养分两者共同维持着相对较高的含量^[32],能满足花生在该时期的生长发育的需求;另一方面,有机肥的施用增加了土壤 Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn 等微量元素,这有利于提高参与叶片光合作用的一系列光合酶的活性^[33],使配施猪粪 N 处理的花生叶片叶绿素和净光合作用速率含量明显高于纯化肥处理。但是,虽然该时期的叶绿素含量达到顶峰,但净光合作用速率却相对于花针期降低,这可能与气候原因有关,温度增高,气孔导度降低,进出气孔的 CO₂ 浓度降低,导致光合作用降低;此外,在花生饱果期,配施 65% 猪粪 N 处理释放出相对较多的速效养分,使之能维持着花生较高的叶绿素含量和较强光合作用,延长了花生的生育期,使营养生长更旺盛。

2.2 有机无机肥配施对红壤旱地花生生产量的影响

良好的光合生理特性是花生营养生长和产量形成的重要生理基础。主茎高度、侧枝分枝数、侧

枝长度是衡量花生营养生长的 3 个重要指标,合理的主茎高度、侧枝分枝数以及侧枝长度是花生高产稳产的保证^[34]。

从表 3 可知,与 CK 相比,施肥显著提高花生植株的主茎高和侧枝长,而且随着配施比例的增加,主茎高与侧枝长明显增加,但配施对分枝数没有明显的影响。总体而言,随着配施比例增加,花生植株性状越优良,对花生植株性状影响效果为 T65 > T50 > T35 > T20 > T0 > CK 处理。王学勤等^[35]研究表明,N、K 配合施用的花生生长前期和中期,植株生长健壮,叶片肥大。杨长明和杨林章^[33]研究表明,有机无机肥配合施用能明显提高水稻主茎高和分蘖长度。这可能是因为有机肥能维持作物后期的养分供应。配施比例越高,后期能提供给作物的养分越充足,能维持着花生较高的叶绿素含量和较强光合作用,延长了花生的生育期,使营养生长更旺盛,这也与周苏玫等^[36]的研究结果一致。

表 3 有机无机配施对花生植株性状生长的影响

Table 3 Effects of combined application on peanut growth

| 处理 Treatment | 主茎高 Main stem height(cm) | 侧枝长 Cotyledonary brance length(cm) | 分枝数 Branch number(No.) |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CK | 48.83c | 45.23c | 8.23a |
| T0 | 55.32b | 56.38b | 9.25a |
| T20 | 53.67b | 55.00b | 9.38a |
| T35 | 60.33a | 65.16a | 9.27a |
| T50 | 62.33a | 66.58a | 9.33a |
| T65 | 63.18a | 67.89a | 9.23a |

花生产量及产量构成因素表明(表 4):CK 的各指标显著低于施肥处理,但与上述株高等不同,产量指标随着配施比例呈现倒 U 型的变化,T35 处理最好。与 CK 和 T0 处理相比,T35 处理的荚果增产率分别为 50.96% 和 20.14%,籽仁增产率分别为 60.61% 和 26.92%,单株结果数分别提高了 93.93% 和 29.08%,百粒重分别提高了 16.18% 和 7.09%;但是荚果产量、籽仁产量、单株结果数及百粒重在 T20、T35、T50、T65 四个处理之间没有明显的差异。

综上所述,合理的配施能显著增加花生产量。其主要原因可能是,一方面有机肥能提供多种无机营养和有机营养,且营养成分能被花生植株直接吸收利用,尤其是有机肥在微生物作用下产生的氨基酸、糖、核酸降解物等成分是果仁中蛋白质和碳水

化合物的合成材料^[36],促进了花生的新陈代谢和生殖生长,进而增加产量,与高菊生等^[37]在水稻上得的试验研究结果一致;另一方面,在单位面积株数相同的情况下,T35 处理单株结荚数和百粒重值均最大,因此产量也最大。单株结果数增加可能是因为有机肥含有的微量元素硼减少了花生的花而不实,增加了结实率^[38],而百粒重增加的原因可能与花生籽仁的品质因素有关,总脂肪含量和蛋白质含量越大,花生越饱满,百粒重越大。配施 65% 猪粪 N 处理的生长指标虽然最好,但是产量却不是最高的。可能是因为在花生产量形成最重要的结荚期养分相对不足,不利于花生的生殖生长;而在饱果期养分含量充足,营养生长过于旺盛,进而抑制生殖生长,这与汤宏等^[39]的研究结果一致。因此在花生地配施有机肥时应注意有机肥的配施比例。

表 4 有机无机肥配施对花生产量的影响

Table 4 Effects of combined application on peanut yield

| 处理 Treatment | 荚果产量 Pod Yield (kg hm ⁻²) | 籽仁产量 Kernel yield (kg hm ⁻²) | 单株结果数 Pods per plant (个) | 百果重 Weight of 100-pod (g) | 出仁率 Kernel rate (%) |
|-----------------|---|--|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| CK | 2 884d | 2 015d | 11.71c | 179.4c | 69.88b |
| T0 | 3 623c | 2 550c | 17.87b | 194.7b | 70.38ab |
| T20 | 3 858b | 2 736b | 19.18ab | 198.6b | 70.93ab |
| T35 | 4 353a | 3 236a | 22.71a | 208.5a | 71.40a |
| T50 | 3 918ab | 2 801ab | 22.56a | 192.1b | 71.56a |
| T65 | 3 768bc | 2 650bc | 18.27ab | 191.5b | 70.32ab |

2.3 有机无机肥配施对红壤旱地花生品质的影响

花生籽仁脂肪、蛋白质含量及其脂肪酸组分是花生重要的品质指标,而脂肪酸组分中油酸/亚油酸(O/L)是花生制品的耐贮藏指标,较高的O/L比值可延长花生制品的寿命。从表5可以看出,施肥可以显著提高花生籽仁中蛋白质含量和脂肪含量。T65处理的脂肪含量相对较高,其比例达到了51.08%,与T0处理相比提高了4%,而T20、T35、T50、T65之间没有显著性差异;蛋白质含量相对较高的处理为T20,与T0处理相比,提高了8.17%。进而验证了花生百粒重可能与花生脂肪含量和蛋白质含量有关。其他研究也表明,施用化肥能提高花生籽仁粗脂肪含量、蛋白质含量并对总糖含量有一定影响^[40-41]。

油酸/亚油酸(O/L)结果分析表明(如表5),施肥处理显著提高了油酸含量,并且降低了亚油酸含量,因此O/L比值增大。与T0处理相比,T20、T35、

T50、T65四个处理在一定程度上提升油酸含量,降低亚油酸含量,但是在5%水平上并不显著。

以上结果表明,合理的配施有利于改善花生籽仁品质。可能的原因是因为配施比例越高,土壤有机质含量越高,而Li等^[42]人研究表明花生总脂肪含量与土壤有机质含量呈显著正相关;而花生籽仁蛋白质含量随着配施比例增加现增加后减少,在配施35%猪粪N处理达最大值,可能的原因是在花生生产量形成时期,配施35%猪粪N处理较其他处理不仅能提供充足的无机养分供植物光合作用,产生较多的有机物质,还能提供充足的有机氮、氨基酸、Fe、Mn、Cu、Zn等微量元素,这些物质不仅能加速硝酸根离子的还原,促进蛋白质的合成,还能增加C、N代谢,促进蛋白质的运输,有利于花生籽仁蛋白质的形成^[43]。此外,有机无机肥配施还能提高O/L比值,这可能是有机无机肥配施提高了土壤肥力,改善植物生存环境^[44]。

表 5 有机无机肥配施对花生籽仁品质的影响

Table 5 Effects of combined application on kernel quality of peanut

| 处理 Treatment | 脂肪 Fat (%) | 蛋白质 Protein (%) | 油酸 Oleic acid (%) | 亚油酸 Linoleic acid (%) | 油酸/亚油酸 O/L |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| CK | 47.21c | 21.57b | 40.74b | 39.98a | 1.02b |
| T0 | 49.13b | 22.62b | 41.80ab | 38.08ab | 1.09ab |
| T20 | 50.25ab | 24.47a | 42.50ab | 37.17b | 1.14a |
| T35 | 50.89a | 23.76a | 41.70ab | 36.86b | 1.13a |
| T50 | 50.45a | 23.65a | 43.30a | 37.99b | 1.14a |
| T65 | 51.08a | 23.18ab | 43.38a | 38.98a | 1.11a |

3 结 论

配施有机肥不仅能提高花生的光合特性、叶片保护酶活性,还能提高花生的产量品质。尤其是配施 35% 猪粪 N 和配施 50% 猪粪 N 两个处理,本研究中的所有指标较其他处理均有显著提高。所以,在应用中应选择配施 35%~50% 猪粪 N,不仅有利于缓解畜禽粪便无序排放所带来的环境污染,还能减少化肥施用量以及增加经济效益。

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EFFECT OF MANURE COMBINED WITH CHEMICAL FERTILIZER APPLICATION ON YIELD, KERNEL QUALITY AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PEANUT TO RED SOIL IN SUBTROPICAL CHINA

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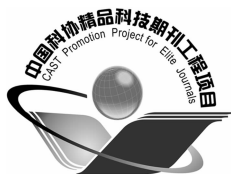
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Abstract Low yield and poor quality of peanut production due to low soil fertility, and environmental pollution as a result of disorderly discharge of animal excretion from large-scale animal farms have become two main problems in the red soil area, of Jiangxi Province. Some researchers have proposed application of animal excretions as organic manure into farmlands and hold that it a win-win solution to the problems. However, some scientists have proved that long-term excessive application of pig manure will bring about heavy metal accumulation in the soil and pollution of groundwater with nitrate; and some others have found that application of pig manure, if low in rate, not only increases labor cost but also has little effect on yield and quality of crops. Hence, how to make use of organic manure properly to optimize crops in yield and quality without any risk of environmental pollution has become a pressing issue. For that a field experiment was carried out at the Yingtan National Agroecosystem Field Experiment Station located in Yujiang County, Jiangxi Province, a subtropical area of China, to tackle this problem. The experiment was designed to have six treatments, i. e. no fertilizer (CK), conventional chemical fertilization (T0), 80% chemical fertilizer N plus 20% manure N (T20), 65% chemical fertilizer N plus 35% manure N (T35), 50% chemical fertilizer N plus 50% manure N (T50), and 35% chemical fertilizer N plus 65% manure N (T65), with a view to exploring effects of application of organic manure, relative to its rate, on physiological characteristics, yield and quality of peanut and further-on an optimal combination of chemical fertilizer with organic manure for peanut production in this area. So this study not only has its important theoretical significance in enriching the physiological study on nutrition and quality of peanut, but also possesses some practical meaning in reducing the waste of organic manure resources and alleviating the potential risk of application of organic manure polluting the environment. Results of the field experiment are encouraging. (1) Combined application of chemical fertilizer with organic manure could significantly enhance the anti-aging enzyme system of peanut leaves. With the rising proportion of organic manure, activities of superoxide dismutase (SOD), peroxidase (POD), catalase (CAT) and content of soluble protein increased first and then declined. Peaks were found in Treatment T35, being 38.28%, 9.97%, 8.31% and 12.38%, higher than their respective ones, in Treatment T0. However, the content of malondialdehyde (MDA) displayed a reverse

trend, declining first and then rising with the application rate of organic manure. It was the lowest in Treatment T50, being 5.03% lower than that in Treatment T0. (2) Combined application also had some significant effects on peanut physiological properties. With the rising proportion of organic manure in combination, net photosynthetic rate (Pn), stomatal conductance (Gs) and chlorophyll content Chl(a + b) gradually increased first and then declining with the proportion of organic manure going up ($p < 0.05$), being much higher in Treatments T35 and T50 than in the others. Particularly, in Treatment T35, Pn, Gs, Chl(a + b), CAT and SOD in leaves was 8.89%, 10.58%, 18.58%, 8.31% and 38.28% higher than their respective ones in Treatment T0 at the pod setting stage. (3) Combined application had significant effects of improving vegetative growth and yield of peanut. The higher the proportion of organic manure, the better the plant traits. The peanut plants in Treatment T65 ranked first in main stem height and lateral branch length, being 8.01 cm and 11.2 cm higher or longer than those in Treatment T0, while the plants in Treatment T35 were the highest in pod yield, kernel yield, pods per plant, per hundred kernel weight, being 20.14%, 26.92%, 27.87% and 7.08%, respectively, higher than their respective ones in Treatment T0. (4) Combined application could significantly improve the quality of peanut. Treatment T35 increased contents of fat, protein and soluble sugar in kernels by 3.58%, 5.03% and 12.16%, respectively as compared with Treatment T0. Based on the above-described findings, it can be concluded that on the condition that equivalent N, P, K nutrients are supplied, the application of fertilizer containing 35% of N in the form of organic manure can not only turn large volumes of animal excretions into organic manure, but also reduce the use of chemical fertilizer and improve the yield, quality and physiological properties of peanut in red soil areas, which means a great augmentation of economic value and social benefit.

Key words Organic manure combined application of chemical fertilizer; Red soil; Peanut; Physiological characteristics; Yield and quality

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