

旱后复水对水稻生长的后效影响 Aftereffects of Rewatering after Water Stress on the Rice Growth

郝树荣 郭相平 王文娟

河海大学

关键词: 水稻 水分胁迫 复水 后效性

摘要: 通过盆栽和测坑试验,研究了水分胁迫后复水对水稻生育后期的后效性影响。结果表明:水稻前期旱后复水后效性明显,尤以分蘖末期短历时重旱、拔节初期短历时轻旱后效性最佳。前期适度的胁迫后复水使水稻后期保持了较大的光合面积,明显降低生育后期叶绿素的降解,使功能叶在生育后期维持较高的光合效率,有利于干物质累积。 A research was carried out to determine the aftereffects of rewatering after water stress in the final rice growth stage by pot and test-pit experiments. The results show that the post-drought rewatering has obvious aftereffects in the initial rice growing stage, which is particularly significant after short-duration heavy drought at late tillering stage and light drought at early jointing stage. Moderate rewatering after water stress in initial rice growing stage can preserve large photosynthetic area, delay chlorophyll degradation, enable functional leaves to maintain high photosynthetic efficiency, which is eventually beneficial to dry matter accumulation during final rice growth stage.

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