

气候变暖对甘肃冬油菜(*Brassica campestris* L.)种植的影响

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摘要: 20世纪50年代以来,全球性的气候变暖极大地影响了农业种植结构。甘肃冬油菜的种植面积、产量水平等也发生了较大变化。为探讨气候变暖对冬油菜(白菜型)种植的影响,本文运用甘肃省河东地区16个气象站1961—2003年≥0℃积温、冬油菜种植面积及物候期观测资料,应用数理统计方法分析研究表明,80年代以来,由于气候变暖,甘肃省冬油菜种植带向北扩展约100 km,种植海拔高度向上提高了100~200 m;冬油菜整个生育期缩短17~32 d;单产水平有所提高。

关键词: 气候变暖;冬油菜

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Impact of Climate Warming on Winter Rape Planting in Gansu Province

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Abstract: The structure of agricultural planting has been influenced by global climate warming since 1950s, causing a lot of changes in the planting area and output of winter rape. In this research, the data from 16 weather stations on accumulated temperature(≥0℃), winter rape planting area, yield and phonological observation in the east parts of the Yellow River valley in Gansu were analyzed with the methods of mathematical statistics. The results showed that for winter rape, the planting area was extended about 100 km northwards, 100~200 m high above sea level and the whole growth periods shorted 17~32 days, the yield also improved under climate warming.

Key words: Climate warming; Winter rape

气候变暖,气温上升,是近百年来地球气候变化最凸显的问题。IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change)第三次评估报告中指出^[1],全球平均气温上升了(0.6±0.2)℃。中国气候变暖最明显的地区在西北、华北和东部地区,尤其是西北地区,气候变暖的强度高于全国平均值^[2~10]。在季节的分配上是冬季增温强,夏季增温弱。从1986年以后,我国已连续出现了17个大范围的暖冬。据统计,西北地区年平均气温1987—2003年比1961—1986年升高了0.7℃,冬季气温升高幅度最大,为1.37℃,春、夏、秋季分别升高0.33℃、0.40℃及0.73℃,≥0℃积温平均增加了112℃,≥10℃积温平均增加了107℃,<0℃负积温的

绝对值平均减少137℃。气候如此强烈的变化,尤其是冬季气温的异常升高,减少了对越冬作物诸如冬小麦、冬油菜等的冻害威胁,影响了它们的生长发育进程^[11~22],其种植的界线和海拔高度也开始北移和抬高^[23],农业种植结构会因此发生变化。

冬油菜为甘肃主要油料作物之一,面积占全省油料作物的14.9%,产量占13.3%。主要种植在甘肃河东地区,近20年来,受气候变暖的影响,其生长发育及产量均发生了较大的变化。

1 资料与方法

选取甘肃省河东地区16个气象站1961—2003

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年日平均气温资料,计算历年 $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温和 $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 负积温,用1987—2003年平均值与1961—1986年平均值的差值表示气温变化的幅度,根据天水农业气象试验站20世纪80年代种植试验资料(天油3号,白菜型,冬性)及西峰农业气象试验站试验调查资料(原油2号,白菜型,冬性),分析冬油菜生长发育物候期气象要素值,用数理统计方法分析气候变暖对冬油菜生长的影响。辐射量根据经验公式由实测日照时数推算^[24],冬油菜种植面积及产量资料取自统计部门。

2 结果与分析

2.1 气候变暖对冬油菜生育进程的影响

据试验(表1),甘肃冬油菜(冬性)全生育期为290~301 d,期间需 $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温2 023~2 187 $^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$,日

照时数为1 392~1 512 h,辐射量3 114~3 382 MJ/ m^2 ,降水量263~314 mm。其中播种—现蕾期的营养生长天数占全生育期的71%, $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温占全生育期的53%,日照时数占65%,降水量占71%。冬油菜后期生长发育时段短、热量比较丰富。

20世纪80年代以来,冬季气温升高幅度较大,8月至翌年6月冬油菜生长期间的积温增加明显(表2)。90年代与80年代相比,冬油菜的生长发育进程发生较大的变化,其特点是冬前生长发育的物候期普遍推后,翌年返青后的物候期普遍提前,陇东(西峰)冬季停止生长的天数(停止生长—返青)90年代比80年代减少了16 d,占全生育期生长天数减少量的94%;陇东南(天水)冬季生长天数90年代比80年代减少了24 d,占全生育期生长天数减少量的75%。整个生育期缩短了17~32 d。

表1 冬油菜各生育期气象要素

Table 1 The meteorological factors in all growth period of winter rape

气象要素 Meteorological factor	播种-出苗 Sowing to Emergence of seedling	-现蕾 To emergence of bud	-抽薹 To producing shoots	-初花 To first stage of flowering	-盛花 To middle stage of flowering	-终花 To last stage of flowering	-成熟 To ripeness	合计 Sum
间隔天数 Interval days(d)	6~10	208~212	9~11	9~12	11~15	15~18	25~32	290~301
$\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温($^{\circ}\text{C}$) Accumulated temperature($\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$)	102~109	955~1098	69~75	75~99	116~162	208~244	424~459	2023~2187
日照时数 Sunshine(h)	25~33	854~974	55~66	44~51	66~98	107~128	191~205	1392~1512
平均辐射量 Average radiation quantity(MJ/m^2)	64.8	2044.6	135.3	106.3	183.4	262.8	442.9	3248.1
降水量 Precipitation(mm)	7~13	175~228	6~11	10~15	13~18	21~23	26~32	263~334

表2 冬油菜生育期比较(月/日)

Table 2 The comparison of growth period of winter rape between 1980s and 1990s(month/date)

地点 Site	播种 Sowing	出苗 Emergence of seedling	停止 生长 Stopping growth	返青 Reviving	现蕾 Budding	抽薹 Producing shoots	初花 First stage of flowering	终花 Last stage of flowering	成熟 Ripeness	合计 Sum(d)	冬季平均 气温 Average winter temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	8~6月 $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 积温 Accumulated temperature ($\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) $(^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d})$
西峰(80年代) Xifeng(1980s)	8/5	8/16	11/9	3/18	4/6	4/15	4/28	5/27	6/18	317	-3.3	2934.2
西峰(90年代) Xifeng(1990s)	8/12	8/25	11/15	3/8	3/28	4/7	4/16	5/16	6/8	300	-3.0	3084.3
90年代与80年代之差 Xifeng 1990s - 1980s	-7	-9	-6	10	9	8	12	11	10	17	0.3	150.3
天水(80年代) Tianshui(1980s)	8/11	8/21	11/8	3/6	3/21	3/27	4/6	5/8	6/9	302	-1.1	3412.2
天水(90年代) Tianshui(1990s)	8/24	9/8	11/26	2/28	3/9	3/18	3/28	4/27	5/18	270	-0.1	3551.9
90年代与80年代之差 Tianshui 1990s - 1980s	-13	-18	-18	6	12	9	9	11	22	32	1.0	139.7

2.2 气候变暖对油料作物种植结构的影响

气候变化必然影响到油料作物的种植结构。由于气温连续升高,暖冬增多,冬油菜生长的不利气候出现频率减少,种植面积逐年扩大,20世纪80年代

到90年代甘肃冬油菜播种面积占油料作物的比例由6.7%上升到13.2%,几乎增长了1倍。冬油菜总产量随时间呈线性上升[$Y = 2640.1T - 1497.8$, $R^2 = 0.9152$ 通过 $\alpha = 0.01$ 检验。 Y 为总产量(t), T

为从 1981 年算起的年序数](图 1)。其占油料作物总产的比例明显增加(表 3)。90 年代末,冬油菜产

量占油料作物总产的比例已达 15.1%,成为甘肃省种植的主要油料作物之一。

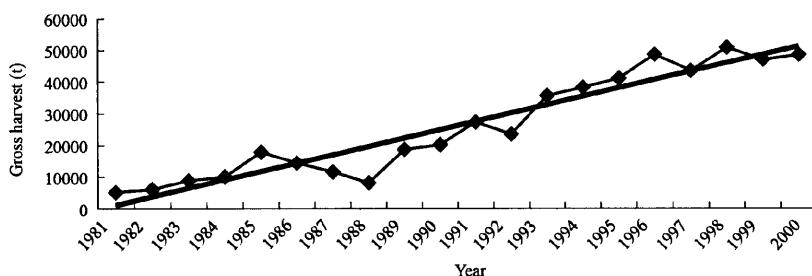


Fig.1 The variation of gross harvest of winter rape in Gansu in 1981–2000

表 3 甘肃省河东部分县不同年份冬油菜产量占油料作物产量比的变化(%)及 1987—2003 年与 1961—1986 年 $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 平均积温差
Table 3 The variation of yield percentage of winter rape to oil crops some counties to some located in the East of Yellow River in Gansu different years and difference average accumulated temperature($\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) between 1961–1986 and 1987–2003

年份 Year	甘肃省 Gansu Province	渭源 Weiyyuan County	临洮 Lintao County	麦积 Maiji County	秦安 Qinan County	庄浪 Zhuanglang County	成县 Cheng County	宁县 Ning County
1981	3.5	0.0	0.0	19.6	6.4	0.1	75.2	77.3
1985	8.5	0.0	0.0	42.8	1.2	1.1	91.5	97.0
1990	6.9	2.0	1.6	40.5	10.0	1.2	92.2	90.6
1995	6.9	4.0	3.2	61.1	54.9	26.1	50.9	86.7
2000	15.1	7.0	3.5	66.8	61.9	27.9	99.6	93.8
2000 年与 1981 年之差 Difference between 1981 and 2000	11.6	7.0	3.5	47.2	55.5	27.8	24.4	16.5
1987—2003 年与 1961—1986 年 $\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 平均积温差 Difference average accumulated temperature($\geq 0^{\circ}\text{C}$) between 1961—1986 and 1987—2003		102.0	102.8	60.5	72.3	130.8	55.6	104.6

强冬性冬油菜在甘肃安全越冬界限指标为冬季 $<0^{\circ}\text{C}$ 的负积温绝对值 $400^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$ 。气候变暖,冬季冷空气活动次数减少,活动强度减弱,冬季气温大范围升高,冬油菜种植地带随之延伸扩展,20世纪 80 年代以前尚不能种植冬油菜的环县($-497^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$)、定西($-545^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$)、临洮($-466^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$)等地,90 年代冬油菜种植变成了现实(环县: $-390^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$,定西: $-400^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$,临洮: $-379^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$)。90 年代比 80 年代冬油菜适宜种植区向北扩展了约 100 km,陇东从西峰北扩至环县,陇中从漳县北扩至定西以北,几近临夏($-408^{\circ}\text{C} \cdot \text{d}$)。在同一地点冬油菜种植的海拔高度抬升了 100~200 m(图 2)。

2.3 气候变暖对冬油菜产量的影响

除去降水因子的影响外^[25],气温变化尤其是冬季气温的高低是冬油菜产量水平的主要影响因素,

这是因为秋播冬油菜存在着不同程度的全苗安全越冬问题。通常冬季气温高,冬油菜越冬死亡率低,来年苗足、苗壮,发育旺盛,产量高,反之则苗不足、产量低。冬油菜单产水平与冬季平均气温有着比较一致的变化趋势。采用正交多项式方法,分离出宁县冬油菜的趋势及气候产量^[25],发现气候产量与相应年份的冬季平均气温的变化,有着比较好的一致性(图 3)。其线性方程为 $Y_w = 602.93 + 171.9T$, $R^2 = 0.774$,通过 $\alpha = 0.01$ 检验,其中 Y_w 为气候产量(kg/hm^2) T 为冬季平均气温($^{\circ}\text{C}$),冬季平均气温每升高 1°C ,可增加气候产量 $172 \text{ kg}/\text{hm}^2$ 。20世纪 90 年代与 80 年代相比,甘肃省冬油菜单产水平普遍有所提高。除去生产水平提高等因素外,气候变暖是其重要原因。

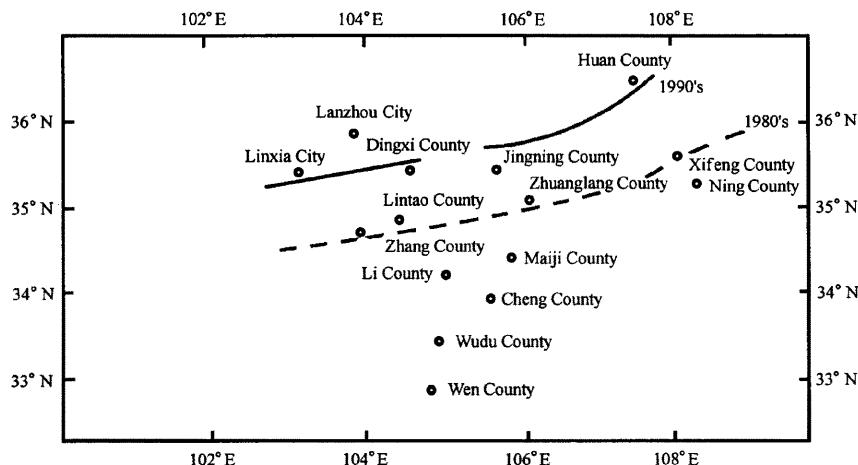


图2 甘肃省冬油菜种植北界的变化
Fig.2 The changes of the north bound for winter rape planting in Gansu

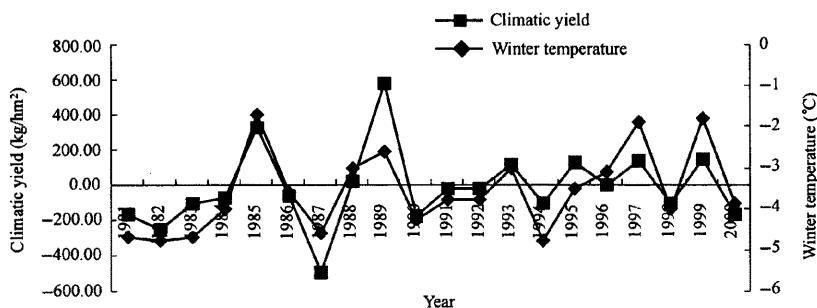


图3 宁县冬季平均气温与冬油菜气候产量变化
Fig.3 The variation of average temperature in winter and climatic yield of winter rape in Ning County

3 讨论

气候变暖使陇东地区冬油菜种植北界向北扩展,种植高度抬升,种植面积扩大;使冬油菜播种期推迟,返青期和收获期提前,全生育期缩短,使其气候产量增加。且改变了当地油料作物的种植结构,也给当地作物种植结构提出了挑战。随着气候变暖,油菜越冬冻害的风险在一定程度上有所降低。由于油菜育种中丰产性与抗逆性往往难以两全,在气候变暖后,各地可以选用抗寒性或冬性比原推广品种稍弱,而丰产性状明显改善的品种,但抗寒性减弱的程度一般不宜超过冬季气温升高的幅度,否则会人为造成冻害。冬季气候变暖,给冬油菜田间的病、虫孢子越冬滋生提供了有利条件;同时也会加大土壤水分的蒸发、散失,不利于冬油菜的生长。此外气候变暖也会影响到冬油菜的品质。限于资料,这些问题有待后续研究讨论。

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