

水稻에 대한窒素의多量施用이穗孕期耐冷성에 미치는影響

湖南作物試驗場 李善龍*, 朴錫洪, 田炳泰

Effect of Heavy Nitrogen Application for Cool Tolerance at the Young Microspore Stage on Rice Plant.

Honam Crop Experiment Station, Lee Seon-Yong*, Park Seok-Hong, Jun Byung-Tae

(試驗目的)

水稻의穗孕期耐冷성을低下시키는窒素多量供給時期,耐冷성이低下되기 시작하는葉身窒素含有率의限界植를究明하여寒冷地 및低溫年の施肥法改善基礎資料로活用코자함.

(材料 및 方法)

水稻의穗孕期耐冷성에 미치는多窒素의供給時기를 밝히기 위하여 Hayayuki를供試晝/夜氣溫 24/19°C의 Phytotron內에서密植水耕栽培를 하여穗首分化期부터穎花分化期까지를前期,穎花分化期부터小孢子初期까지를中期,小孢子初期부터開花期까지를後期로區分各時期마다 2, 10, 80ppm의窒素濃도를組合,栽培한후小孢子初期에 12°C에서 3日間低溫處理를 하여不稔을誘導하였으며耐冷성이低下되기始作하는葉身限界窒素含有率을 밝히기 위하여日本型 3品種,統一型 3品種을供試하여晝/夜氣溫 26/20°C의溫冷調節溫室에서密植水耕法으로窒素濃도를 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160ppm으로栽培하여小孢子初期에 12 ± 2°C에서 3日間低溫處理를 하여不稔을誘導,稔實比率을調查檢討하였다

(結果 및 考察)

1. 小孢子初期의低溫處理에 따른不稔發生은穎花分化期로부터小孢子初期에 이르는期間의窒素의多量施用에 따라顯著하게增加하였으나穎花分化期以前 및小孢子初期以後의多量施用에 따른不稔의增加는 적었다.
2. 小孢子初期의低溫處理에 따른稔實比率은日本型品種은 92-60%,統一型品種은 81-21%로變異하였으며,日本型品種은小孢子初期上位4葉身の窒素含有率約 3.5%,統一型品種은約 2.5%以上에서急激히低下하였다.
3. 多窒素施用에 따른稔實指數(耐冷性)의低下는日本型品種에 비하여統一型品種에서 컸으며稔實指數의低下가顯著한葉身窒素限界含有率은日本型品種에서는約 3.5%,統一型品種에서는約 2.5%로推定되었다.

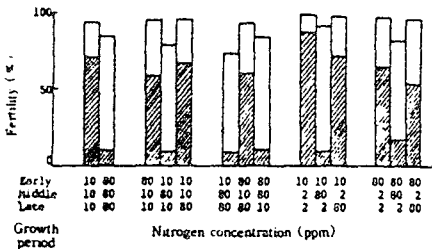


Fig. 1 Changes in cool tolerance of rice cultured with different nitrogen levels during the three different growth periods.

Growth period : Division of growth period is the same as those in Fig. 2.

□ : Control (24/19°C)
 ▨ : Cooled (12°C, 3 days)

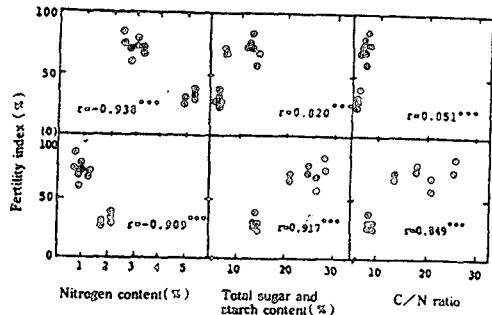


Fig. 2 Correlation of the fertility index with nitrogen content (N), carbohydrate content (C) and C/N ratio in leaf blade and stem at the start of cooling treatment.

Upper : leaf blade
 Lower : leaf sheath and culm

Table 1. Changes in the fertility of 6 varieties cultured with different nitrogen levels

| Division | Nitrogen level | Varieties | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | | Sobaek byeo | Chukwang byeo | Sangpung byeo | Taebaek byeo | Milyang 23 | Pungsan byeo |
| Nitrogen content of leaf (%) | ppm | | | | | | |
| | 5 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 2.02 | 1.82 | 1.03 | 1.00 |
| | 10 | 2.35 | 2.41 | 2.38 | 2.04 | 2.10 | 2.16 |
| | 20 | 3.97 | 2.94 | 2.97 | 2.35 | 2.04 | 2.30 |
| | 40 | 3.19 | 3.11 | 3.14 | 3.14 | 2.68 | 2.05 |
| | 80 | 3.45 | 3.47 | 3.39 | 3.64 | 3.22 | 3.47 |
| Fertility of control (%) | 5 | 92 | 96 | 93 | 90 | 80 | 80 |
| | 10 | 87 | 96 | 95 | 96 | 90 | 80 |
| | 20 | 87 | 95 | 96 | 95 | 92 | 90 |
| | 40 | 93 | 96 | 97 | 96 | 96 | 95 |
| | 80 | 90 | 94 | 95 | 94 | 87 | 93 |
| | 160 | 86 | 90 | 94 | 89 | 85 | 90 |
| Fertility of cooled (%) | 5 | 87 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 75 | 74 |
| | 10 | 91 | 92 | 84 | 91 | 79 | 74 |
| | 20 | 91 | 86 | 82 | 81 | 79 | 77 |
| | 40 | 85 | 87 | 82 | 68 | 64 | 64 |
| | 80 | 80 | 83 | 77 | 64 | 44 | 57 |
| | 160 | 65 | 60 | 68 | 51 | 21 | 40 |
| Fertility index (%) | 5 | 94 | 94 | 85 | 85 | 06 | 03 |
| | 10 | 91 | 94 | 85 | 85 | 01 | 03 |
| | 20 | 91 | 96 | 83 | 83 | 79 | 01 |
| | 40 | 89 | 88 | 81 | 71 | 60 | 60 |
| | 80 | 89 | 87 | 80 | 70 | 60 | 66 |
| | 160 | 79 | 71 | 73 | 65 | 41 | 56 |

$$\text{Fertility index} = \frac{\arcsin \sqrt{\text{Fertility of cooled}}}{\arcsin \sqrt{\text{Fertility of control}}} \times 100$$

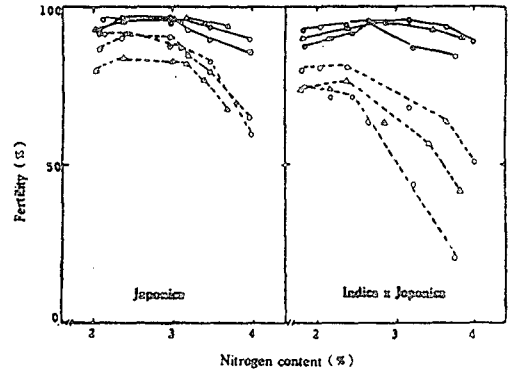


Fig. 3 Relationship between fertility and nitrogen content in leaf blade at the young microspore stage

○ — : Japonica
 ○ — : Sobaekbyeo
 ○ — : Akihikari
 △ — : Sangpungbyeo
 — : Control
 - - - : Cooled
 ○ — : Indica x Japonica
 ○ — : Taebaekbyeo
 ○ — : Milyang 23
 △ — : Pungsanbyeo

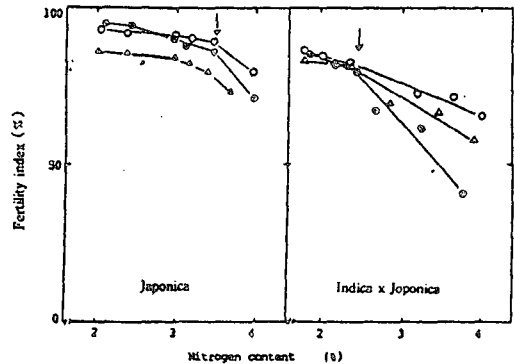


Fig. 4 Relationship between fertility index and nitrogen content in leaf blade at the young microspore stage

○ — : Japonica
 ○ — : Sobaekbyeo
 ○ — : Akihikari
 △ — : Sangpungbyeo
 ↓ : Changing point of fertility index
 ○ — : Indica x Japonica
 ○ — : Taebaekbyeo
 ○ — : Milyang 23
 △ — : Pungsanbyeo