中图分类号: S532 文献标识码: B 文章编号: 1672-3635(2013)02-0186-02

# 2012 年国外马铃薯栽培领域研究概况

胡新喜1,2,庞万福3,金黎平3,黄科1,刘明月2,熊兴耀1,3\*

(1. 湖南农业大学园艺园林学院,湖南 长沙 410128; 2. 湖南省马铃薯工程技术研究中心,湖南 长沙 410128; 3. 中国农业科学院蔬菜花卉研究所,北京 100081)

摘 要:从水分管理、氮、磷、钾肥和有机肥的施用和马铃薯与其他作物的轮间(套)作等方面,对 2012 年国外马铃薯栽培生理与技术研究做了简要的回顾。总体看来,氮肥和水分管理是近期国外马铃薯栽培技术研究的主要内容,尤其是氮肥的施用,不仅直接影响马铃薯的产量、质量等,还对土壤、地下水等环境质量产生重要影响。有机肥的施用和轮间(套)作将成为未来马铃薯栽培技术研究的热点之一。

关键词:马铃薯;水分;肥料;产量;品质

# Oversea Research on Potato Cultivation in 2012

HU Xinxi<sup>1,2</sup>, PANG Wanfu<sup>3</sup>, JIN Liping<sup>3</sup>, HUANG Ke<sup>1</sup>, LIU Mingyue<sup>2</sup>, XIONG Xingyao<sup>1,3\*</sup>

( 1. College of Horticulture and Landscape, Hunan Agricultural University, Changsha, Hunan 410128, China; 2. Hunan Provincial Engineering and Technology Research Center for Potatoes, Changsha, Hunan 410128, China; 3. Institute of Vegetables and Flowers, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing 100081, China )

Abstract: The oversea researches on the potato cultivation, physiology and technique including water management, fertilizers management of NKP (nitrogen, phosphorus and potash), organic fertilizer, rotation and intercropping with other kinds of crops in 2012 were reviewed. Generally, nitrogen application and water management were main points for potato cultivation research overseas in 2012. Especially for nitrogen fertilization, it affected not only the yield and quality of potato tubers, but also the soil environment and underground water quality. The researches on potato cultivation techniques will focus on organic fertilizer and rotation and intercropping with other kinds of crops in the future.

\*\*\*\*\*

Key Words: potato; water; fertilizer; yield; quality

收稿日期:2013-03-04

基金项目:国家现代农业(马铃薯)产业技术体系(CARS-10-P19);农业部公益性行业专项(201203096)。

作者简介:胡新喜(1973-),男,博士,副教授,主要从事马铃薯栽培与土肥研究。

\* 通信作者(Corresponding author): 熊兴耀,主要从事马铃薯栽培研究, Email: xiongxy@hunau.net。

induced gene silencing in a monocot plant [J]. 2002, 30(3): 315–327.

- [32] Slaymaker D H, Navarre D A, Clark D, et al. The tobacco salicylic acid-bingding protein 3(SABP3) is the chloroplast carbonic anhydrase, which exhibits antioxidant activity and plays a role in the hypersensitive defense response [J]. Proc Natl Sci USA, 2002, 99 (18): 11640-11645.
- [33] 崔艳红, 贾芝琪, 李颖, 等. 利用 VIGS 研究马铃薯晚疫病抗性 基因 *R3a* 和 *RB* 的信号传导[J]. 园艺学报, 2009, 36(7): 997–1004.
- [34] Romeis T, Ludwig A A, Martin R, et al. Calcium-dependent protein kinases play an important role in a plant defence response [J]. EMBOJ, 2001, 20: 5556–5567.
- [35] 李亚军, 田振东, 柳俊, 等. 利用病毒诱导的基因沉默(VIGS)技

- 术快速鉴定两个马铃薯晚疫病抗性相关 EST 片段 EL732276 和 EL732318 的功能[J]. 农业生物技术学报, 2012, 20(1): 16–22.
- [36] 刘征, 李润植. 转录后基因沉默与植物抗病毒防卫机制[J]. 植物生理学通讯, 2001,37(3): 274-279.
- [37] Saedler R, Baldwin I T. Virus-induced gene silencing of jasmonate-induced direct defences, nicotine and trypsin proteinase inhibitors in *Nicotiana attenuate* [J]. Journal of Experimental Botany, 2004, 55: 151–157.
- [38] Senthil-Kumar M, Govind G, Kang L, et al. Functional characterization of Nicotiana benthamiana homologs of peanut water deficit -induced genes by virus -induced gene silencing [J]. Planta, 2007, 225: 523-539.

马铃薯是世界第四大粮食作物,适应性强,产量高,需肥量大,但近年来全球马铃薯单产和总产均徘徊不前。作者通过查阅文献,对 2012 年国外关于马铃薯栽培技术方面的研究进行了综述。从收集的国外有关这方面的研究文献来看,主要侧重于水分管理、施肥(特别是 N 肥)和轮间(套)作等对马铃薯产量与品质的影响和氮流失及土壤环境的影响。

## 1 水分管理研究

水分胁迫对马铃薯的影响,特别是水分不足对 马铃薯产量和品质的影响,一直是人们关注的重点。 Alva 等响的研究结果表明,与充分灌水相比,非充分 灌溉灌水(减少 14%~20%), 其产量就降低 7%~ 28%,产量减少的原因主要是大薯比例的降低,非 充分灌溉引起叶柄 NO;-N 浓度的升高,高浓度的 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 在块茎成熟期影响块茎的品质。Iema 和 Mauromicaleb<sup>[2]</sup>研究了灌溉时期对早熟马铃薯块茎产 量和灌溉水分利用效率的影响,认为前期(在块茎形 成至块茎生长到50%期间)灌水效率较高。灌溉方式 对马铃薯的产量和质量也有较大的影响, Alva 等的 研究表明,在低氮情况下,充分灌溉马铃薯的产量 明显高于灌溉不足,但在高氮情况下,差异不明显, 且低氮情况下非充分灌溉的块茎生物产量所占比例 高于充分灌溉,高氮情况下比例差异不大。Ati等图 报道,在充分灌溉的情况下,沟灌与滴灌的产量差 异不明显。马铃薯产量在喷灌灌水量为 1.25 ETc (Crop evapotranspiration, ETc, 作物日蒸腾量),产 量较高,而喷灌量为 0.5 ETc 时,产量很低,但水分 利用率与灌水量成负相关。土壤湿度和温度在一定 范围受覆盖措施调节,在不灌溉的条件下,覆盖能 提高土壤湿度 5.7%~9.5%, 土壤温度在白天气温较 高时有所降低,而在晚间气温较低时则明显提高; 在有灌溉的条件下,覆盖干草也能提高土壤温度; 同时,覆盖还能增加土壤中的有机质含量6。在温室 条件下,用盆栽试验研究根际部分干旱对马铃薯的 影响,其结果表明,块茎干物量随水分供应量的减 少而降低;在传统灌水量的60%条件下,产量最高, 而且生物产量也有同样的趋势鬥。马铃薯的节水滴灌 系统中,施用有机肥和覆盖对土壤湿度及水分分布 有影响。在灌水处理为100%,75%和50%的条件 下,覆盖可以提高土层 10 cm 处的湿度<sup>图</sup>。

灌水不足和根际部分干旱,对马铃薯的气孔形

态学有明显的影响。根际部分干旱(Partial root-zone drying, PRD)处理由于根际水分分布不匀,保卫细胞大小小于灌水不足但相对均匀的处理(Deficit irrigation, DI),但是气孔大小差异不明显,气孔密度在中高施氮水平也有变小的趋势;叶片 $^{13}$ C 的含量变化与土壤中的水分含量呈负相关,PRD 与 DI之间的叶面积差异不明显,但却随施 N 水平的提高而增加;在灌水不足(DI)的情况下气孔大小与气孔导度和蒸腾速率呈正相关性比气孔面积更强,在PRD 和高 N 情况下,马铃薯植株通过较小的气孔和气孔密度提高水分的利用率  $^{19}$ 。

# 2 施肥管理研究

#### 2.1 施氮研究

施氮对马铃薯非常重要,施氮过少,影响马铃 薯的生长及块茎的膨大,施氮过量,将引起环境污 染和资源浪费,同时也影响了块茎的品质,但是研 究表明不同国家或地区、不同品种对氮的需求量不 一样。Kandi 等阿研究了施用不同水平的氮肥后马铃 薯 N 的吸收及其在不同器官和块茎中的分配,结果 表明,不同施氮水平马铃薯在枝梢 N 含量、块茎N 含量、枝梢 N 吸收、块茎 N 吸收和整株 N 吸收、N 利用率、块茎蛋白质含量、枝梢与块茎干重、收获 指数、块茎鲜重等方面均有显著差异;每公顷施用 100 kg 氮肥,其氮肥利用率最高。Alva 等[]研究表 明,施N水平在112 kg/hm² 时叶柄 NO3-N 浓度远低 于 224 kg/hm², 产量也显著降低。112 kg/hm² N 的基 肥和 224 kg/hm² N 的追肥,能获得高产高质量的块 茎。氮肥的施用方法对马铃薯块茎的产量受到广泛 重视[11-16]。在加拿大西部马铃薯产区,似乎地形对马 铃薯产量的影响不明显,但基于叶柄 N 分析, N 肥 可以在整个生长期施用,因为加拿大西部的马铃薯 生长季节很短[14]。Sun 等[13]研究了氮肥施用时期对 马铃薯品种'克新 13'的影响,结果表明,播种时 每公顷施用 100 kg N, 块茎膨大期前 1 周每公顷施 用50 kg N, 总产量增加不明显, 但可显著提高商品 薯率,增加单个块茎的重量。氮肥施用量可以通过 土壤和植株测定进行优化[2] , 通过作物的反应也能 判断 N 肥的施用效果从而达到既能保持产量又能节 约氮肥用量的效果[17]。

氮肥过量施用,对环境也会造成不利影响。马 铃薯生产上每年都要施用大量的氮肥,将会有大量 的 N<sub>2</sub>O 从土壤排放到大气中,同时也在淋失而污染 地下水。因此,氮肥过量施用会有安全隐患。在伊 朗的冷凉地区, Vaezzadeh 和Naderidarbaghshahi[15]以 每公顷施用 350 kg 尿素为对照,比较研究 525 kg (增加 50%)、700 kg(增加100%)、875 kg(增加 150%)施 N 量对马铃薯产量及亚硝酸盐积累的影 响,结果表明,增施氮肥有一定的增产效果,但 同时会大幅度地增加块茎中亚硝酸盐的积累,导 致块茎安全性不能保证。Gao 等[18]研究表明,随着 施氮水平的提高, N<sub>2</sub>O 释放增加, 释放高峰出现在 施肥和下雨或灌溉之后,畦面积水也能促进其释 放,这对施氮后的灌溉管理具有重要的参考意义。 因此, Burton 等[19]认为,对于雨养马铃薯生产系 统,减少 N<sub>2</sub>O 排放的措施有:改善施 N 方法(施用 方法和施肥时期)、轮作选择、施用有机肥以及排 水技术等。控释肥的施用或许也是减少降雨养马 铃薯土壤中 N<sub>2</sub>O 的排放,但对其农艺效率和环境 效益仍然需要做进一步的评估[20]。而 Liu 等[21]的研 究表明,满足土壤保水量80%的灌溉比20%的灌溉 量 N 流失减少58%~80%。

### 2.2 施钾研究

马铃薯是喜钾作物,施钾的多少影响了马铃薯 产量和品质。Khan 等[22]研究表明, 225 kg/hm2 K的产 量最高,但与150 kg/hm²相比,产量差异不显著, 但是块茎干物量、比重、淀粉含量、维生素 C 随着 施钾量增加而增加,薯片颜色也改善。施用硫酸钾 的马铃薯块茎的干物含量和比重大于施用氯化钾。 施用钾肥不仅有一定的增产效果,而且能够显著 地提高水分的利用效率[4]。Mohr 和Tomasiewicz<sup>[23]</sup>的 研究表明,种前施用氯化钾作基肥能显著提高总 产和商品薯产量,而在块茎膨大期施用氯化钾则 降低小薯的比例增加大薯的比例,但施用氯化钾 降低了块茎的比重;叶柄、块茎及土壤中的钾离 子和 Cl-离子随着氯化钾的施用而提高。Sarikhani 和 Aliasgharzad [24]的研究表明,接种富钾的丛枝菌根 真菌可以显著提高块茎淀粉、干重、比重,起到增 施钾肥的效果。Lakshmi 等鬥研究表明,较高水平的 氮和钾才能满足马铃薯生长的需要,180 kg/hm²的K 和 N 时产量最高, N 和 K 的吸收量最多, 各生长期 土壤中可利用的 N 和 K 量最高。

## 2.3 施磷研究

马铃薯作物需磷较氮和钾少,但是植株生长发

育和代谢所必需的。Fleisher 等<sup>20</sup>的研究表明,低磷水平时马铃薯干物质含量比高磷时减少 42%,叶片净光合速率减少 58%,气孔导度降低 43%,高水平 CO<sub>2</sub>(800 μmol/mol)浓度时马铃薯干物质含量提高 13%。缺磷时生化模型参数、羧化速率、二磷酸核酮糖的再生、磷酸丙糖的利用降低,但几乎不受 CO<sub>2</sub> 浓度增长的影响;冠层同化速率在高浓度 CO<sub>2</sub> 增加,尤其是在中等磷水平时,冠层蒸腾速率在高浓度 CO<sub>2</sub> 和低浓度磷时减少。CO<sub>2</sub> 和磷缺乏相互作用,因为 CO<sub>2</sub> 的作用在不同磷水平都呈相同的趋势。Ekelf 等<sup>[27]</sup>的研究表明,土壤水分含量有助于叶面施磷的吸收和运输,而土壤中的磷抑制叶面对磷的吸收。

施用磷肥对不同作物栽培模式下土壤中重金属含量有明显的影响。Cheraghi等的研究表明,在施用磷肥的同时,有可能把重金属物质附带地施入土壤中,种了马铃薯和甜菜的土壤中有 Cs 的富集,可能就是因为长期过量施用磷肥的结果。

#### 2.4 有机肥及其与化肥的合施研究

有机农业是未来农业发展的方向,2012年在马 铃薯种植上对施用有机肥也进行了一些有益的探索。 氮肥和有机肥配合施用对马铃薯叶绿素含量、产量 和块茎糖苷生物碱有明显影响,叶片中叶绿素 a、叶 绿素 b 和叶绿素总量与有机肥和氮肥的使用量呈正 相关,每公顷施用 20 t 有机肥和 150 kg 化学N 肥, 产量达到最高(36.8 t/hm²)[29]。N'Dayegamiye 等[30]的研 究表明,增施有机肥能提高化学 N 肥的利用率、产 量和品质,减少 N 的需求,各种有机肥之间的产量 差异不明显。Mosa<sup>[31]</sup>的研究发现,施用腐殖质能提 高根际土壤湿度,提高水分灌溉效率,增加土壤养 分及其供应,提高肥料利用效率,提高植株抗病性。 而 Bernard 等[32]研究表明, 堆肥显著影响了土壤微生 物群落,增加了革兰氏阳性菌和真菌的水平。 Machado 和 Sarmiento [33]研究了不同类型氮肥对马铃 薯生长的影响,结果表明,在相同水平的 N 肥情况 下,稻壳+化肥、畜禽粪便+稻壳+化肥与纯施氮 肥和畜禽粪便 + 化肥相比 , N 的吸收 , 叶面积指数 与持续时间、截获辐射(Intercepted radiation, IPAR)、 干物质和块茎产量显著增加。Jones 等<sup>191</sup>的研究发 现,前茬作物、有机肥及水分管理显著影响了马铃 薯叶片叶绿素含量、块茎 N 的含量、产量,并引起 了包括胁迫反应、糖酵解等功能组蛋白等蛋白组的

变化。施用NPK 复合肥、家禽粪以及NPK 复合肥与家禽粪配合施用的鲜薯产量和去皮的鲜薯产量都比对照的高,但干物质含量差异不明显;块茎中 N , P , K 的含量相差各异;各种微量和痕量元素在不同施肥方案之间相差不明显,但块茎皮(薯皮)中的含量比去皮的块茎(薯肉)高<sup>[35]</sup>。

# 3 轮套(间)作及其它研究

轮套(间)作即可提高复种指数,提高粮食总产,又克服作物连作障碍。Essah<sup>[50]</sup>的研究表明,前茬为绿肥作物对马铃薯块茎大小、品质有很好的促进作用。Hu 等<sup>[57]</sup>的研究表明,马铃薯—卷心菜轮作系统年 N 吸收量高达 110 kg/hm²,显著高于马铃薯单作,土壤 0~160 cm 土层残留的 NO<sub>3</sub>-N 显著低于马铃薯单作,太阳能利用率和土壤利用率远高于单作。

Chapagain等<sup>[88]</sup>研究了高原地区高蛋白玉米与马铃薯间作,结果表明,玉米比马铃薯后播4周,马铃薯的产量最高,但玉米比马铃薯后播超过2周,产量明显降低,且马铃薯品种对间作影响很大。Ojaghian等<sup>[89]</sup>的研究表明,油菜绿肥能降低核盘菌诱导的马铃薯茎腐病,其中芥菜型有效抑制效果最好,其次是甘蓝型油菜和白菜型油菜。

Evers 等<sup>□□</sup>的研究表明,7/2℃(D/N)低温处理马铃薯诱导显著差异表达的基因比盐胁迫多,但盐胁迫诱导的差异蛋白是低温处理的3倍。低温胁迫和盐胁迫下光合作用相关蛋白为下调基因。

#### 4 展 望

2012 年国外在马铃薯水分管理、施肥管理和轮套(间)作等栽培生理及技术研究方面开展了深入研究,研究成果为马铃薯的高产高效和可持续生产提供了技术支持,也将为我国马铃薯栽培研究提供参考。未来马铃薯栽培生理及技术研究将继续围绕水分管理、施肥管理特别是氮肥与有机肥管理、轮套(间)作等方面从形态、细胞、生理、转录组、蛋白质组等水平开展深入研究。

## [参考文献]

- Alva A K, Moore A D, Collins H P. Impact of deficit irrigation on tuber yield and quality of potato cultivars [J]. Journal of Crop Improvement, 2012, 26(2): 211–227.
- [2] Ierna A, Mauromicaleb G. Tuber yield and irrigation water productivity in early potatoes as affected by irrigation regime [J].

- Agricultural Water Management, 2012, 115: 276-284.
- [ 3 ] Alva A K, Ren H, Moore A D. Water and nitrogen management effects on biomass accumulation and partitioning in two potato cultivars [J]. American Journal of Plant Sciences, 2012, 3:164–170.
- [4] Ati A S, Iyada A D, Najim S M. Water use efficiency of potato (Solanum tuberosum L) under different irrigation methods and potassium fertilizer rates [J]. Annals of Agricultural Science, 2012, 57(2): 99–103.
- [5] Fouda T, Elmetwalli A, Eltaher A. Response of potato to nitrogen and water deficit under sprinkler irrigation [J]. Scientific Papers Series –Management, Economic Engineering in Agriculture and Rural Development, 2012, 12 (1): 77–81.
- [6] Xing Z, Toner P, Chow L, et al. Effects of hay mulch on soil properties and potato tuber yield under irrigation and nonirrigation in New Brunswick, Canada [J]. Journal of Irrigation and Drainage Engineering, 2012, 138(8): 703–714.
- [7] Yactayo W, Gutiérrez R, Mendiburu F, et al. Effect of partial root-zone drying on the growth of potted potato plants under greenhouse conditions [C]. 15th Triennial ISTRC Symposium, International Society for Tropical Root Crops (ISTRC). 2012: 47–54.
- [8] Al-Sheikhly A H, Al-Janaby M A A. Effect of organic manure and mulching on soil moisture distribution under deficit drip irrigation system for potato [J]. Diyala Agricultural Sciences Journal, 2012, 4 (I): 166–180.
- [ 9 ] Yan F, Sun Y, Song F, et al. Differential responses of stomatal morphology to partial root –zone drying and deficit irrigation in potato leaves under varied nitrogen rates [J]. Scientia Horticulturae, 2012, 145: 76–83.
- [10] Kandi M A S, Tobeh A, Gholipouri A, et al. Investigation of nitrogen uptake and partitioning in different plant organs and tubers N content affected by application of different N fertilizer levels in potato cultivars [J]. International Journal of Agriculture: Research and Review, 2012, 2 (2):68-73.
- [11] Zebarth B J, Bélanger G, Cambouris A N, et al. Nitrogen fertilization strategies in relation to potato tuber yield, quality, and crop N recovery [M]. Sustainable Potato Production: Global Case Studies. Netherlands: Springer, 2012: 165–186.
- [12] Ziadi N, Zebarth B J, Bélanger G, et al. Soil and plant tests to optimize fertilizer nitrogen management of potatoes [M]. Sustainable Potato Production: Global Case Studies. Netherlands: Springer, 2012, 187–207.
- [ 13 ] Sun L, Gu L, Peng X, et al. Effects of nitrogen fertilizer application time on dry matter accumulation and yield of Chinese potato variety KX 13 [J]. Potato Research, 2012, 55: 303–313.
- [14] Moulin A P, Cohen Y, Alchanatis V, et al. Yield response of potatoes to variable nitrogen management by landform element and in relation to petiole nitrogen –A case study [J]. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2012,92(4):771–781.
- [15] Vaezzadeh M, Naderidarbaghshahi M. The effect of various nitrogen

- fertilizer amounts on yield and nitrate accumulation in tubers of two potato cultivars in cold regions of Isfahan (Iran) [J]. International Journal of Agriculture and Crop Sciences, 2012, 4 (22):1688–1691.
- [16] Curless M A, Kelling K A, Speth P E, et al. Effect of manure application timing on potato yield, quality, and disease incidence [J]. American Journal of Potato Research, 2012, 89: 363–373.
- [17] Evert F K, Booij R, Jukema J N, et al. Using crop reflectance to determine sidedress N rate in potato saves N and maintains yield [J]. European Journal of Agronomy, 2012, 43:58–67.
- [18] Gao X, Tenuta M, Nelson A, et al. Effect of nitrogen fertilizer rate on nitrous oxide emission from irrigated potato on a clay loam soil in Manitoba, Canada [J]. Canadian Journal of Soil Science, 2013, 93: 1–11.
- [19] Burton D L, Zebarth B J, McLeod J A, et al. Nitrous oxide emissions from potato production and strategies to reduce them [M]. Sustainable Potato Production: Global Case Studies. Netherlands: Springer, 2012, 251–271.
- [20] Zebarth B J, Snowdon E, David L, et al. Controlled release fertilizer product effects on potato crop response and nitrous oxide emissions under rain-fed production on a medium-textured soil [J]. Canadian Journal of Soil Science, 2012, 92(5): 759–769.
- [21] Liu G, Li Y, Alva A K, et al. Enhancing nitrogen use efficiency of potato and cereal crops by optimizing temperature, moisture balanced nutrients and oxygen bioavailabity [J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition, 2012, 35(3):428–441.
- [22] Khan M Z, Akhtar M E, Hassan M, et al. Potato tuber yield and quality as affected by rates and sources of potassium fertilizer [J]. Journal of Plant Nutrition.2012, 35(5): 664–677.
- [23] Mohr R M, Tomasiewicz D J. Effect of rate and timing of potassium chloride application on the yield and quality of potato (Solanum tuberosum L. 'Russet Burbank') [J]. Canadian Journal of Plant Science, 2012, 92(4): 783–794.
- [24] Sarikhani M R, Aliasgharzad N. Comparative effects of two arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and K fertilizer on tuber starch and potassium uptake by potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) [J]. International Journal of Agriculture: Research and Review, 2012, 2 (3): 125–134.
- [25] Lakshmi D V, Padmaja G, Rao P C. Effect of levels of nitrogen and potassium on soil available nutrient status and yield of potato (Solanum tuberosum L.) [J]. Indian Journal of Agricultural Research, 2012, 46(1): 36–41.
- [26] Fleisher D H, Wang Q, Timlina D J, et al. Response of potato gas exchange and productivity to phosphorus deficiency and carbon dioxide enrichment [J]. Crop Science, 2012,52 (4): 1803–1815.
- [27] Ekelf J E, Asp H, Jensen E S. Potato yield response to foliar application of phosphorus as affected by soil moisture and available soil phosphorus [J]. Acta Agriculturae Scandinavica, Section B Soil &

- PlantScience, 2012 62(7): 637-643.
- [28] Cheraghi M, Lorestani B, Merrikhpour H. Investigation of the effects of phosphate fertilizer application on the heavy metal content in agricultural soils with different cultivation patterns [J]. Biological Trace Element Research, 2012, 145: 87–92.
- [29] Najma A, Hadib M R H S, Fazelic F, et al. Effect of integrated management of nitrogen fertilizer and cattle manure on the leaf chlorophyll, yield, and tuber glycoalkaloids of Agria potato [J]. International Journal of Agriculture: Research and Review, 2012, 2 (2): 61–67.
- [30] N'Dayegamiye A, Nyiraneza J, Giroux M, et al. Manure and paper mill sludge application effects on potato yield, nitrogen efficiency and disease incidence [J]. Agronomy, 2013, 3(1):43–58.
- [31] Mosa A A. Effect of the application of humic substances on yield, quality, and nutrient content of potato tubers in Egypt [M]. Sustainable Potato Production: Global Case Studies. Springer Netherlands, 2012, 471–492.
- [32] Bernard E, Larkin R P, Tavantzisa S, et al. Compost, rapeseed rotation, and biocontrol agents significantly impact soil microbial communities in organic and conventional potato production systems [J]. Applied Soil Ecology, 2012, 52: 29–41.
- [33] Machado D, Sarmiento L. Response of potato crop to the combination of different sources of nitrogen fertilization: an evaluation of the synchronization hypothesis [J]. Bioagro, 2012, 24(2): 83–92.
- [34] Jones C T, Edwards M G, Rempelos L, et al. Effects of previous crop management, fertilization regime and water supply on potato tuber proteome and yield [J]. Agronomy, 2013, 3(1), 59–85.
- [35] Šrek P, Hejcman M, Kunzová E. Effect of long–term cattle slurry and mineral N, P and K application on concentrations of N, P, K, Ca, Mg, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Mn, Ni, Pb and Zn in peeled potato tubers and peels [J]. Plant Soil Environ, 2012, 58 (4):167–173.
- [36] Essah S Y C. Potato tuber yield, tuber size distribution, and quality as impacted by preceding green manure cover crops [M]. Sustainable Potato Production: Global Case Studies. Springer Netherlands, 2012, 99–115.
- [37] Hu B, Fan M, Hao Y, et al. Potato-cabbage double cropping effect on nitrate leaching and resource-use efficiencies in an irrigated area [J]. Pedosphere .2012, 22(6): 842–847.
- [38] Chapagain T R, Khatri B B, Bhattarai P, et al. Maximizing productivity and improving nutrition through intercropping quality protein maize and potato [J]. Agronomy, 2012, 60(3): 221–230.
- [39] Ojaghian M R, Cui Z, Xie G, et al. Brassica green manure rotation crops reduce potato stem rot caused by Sclerotinia sclerotium [J]. Australasian Plant Pathology, 2012 41:347-349.
- [40] Evers D, Legay S, Lamoureux D, et al. Towards a synthetic view of potato cold and salt stress response by transcriptomic and proteomic analyses [J]. Plant Molecular Biology, 2012, 78:503 – 514.