

机械化移栽方式对水稻产量及主要性状的影响

Effect of Mechanized Transplanting Methods on Rice Yield & Rice Population Growth Trends

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中文摘要:

为了比较机械移栽方式对水稻产量及主要性状的影响,对平盘育苗机械插秧、钵盘育苗机械抛秧和钵盘育苗机械摆秧(即有序浅植)3种机械移栽方式(以下简称机插秧、机抛秧和机摆秧)和生育期相近的3种水稻进行了田间试验研究。结果表明,不同机械移栽方式的水稻产量由大到小排序为:机摆秧、机插秧、机抛秧,机摆秧、机插秧与机抛秧的产量差异均达到极显著水平;机摆秧的产量高于机插秧,接近显著水平。不同品种之间的水稻产量差异不显著,但机摆秧时不同品种的产量相差可达10.55%;不同移栽方式的成穗率由大到小排序为机摆秧、机插秧、机抛秧,机摆秧的水稻产量构成因素最协调。

英文摘要:

In order to select the most advantageous method of rice mechanized transplanting, the three different patterns which are pliable tray-seedling and machine transplanting (PLMT), pot tray-seedling and machine scattering transplanting (POMT) and pot tray-seedling and machine transplanting (POMT) and three kinds of rice varieties were studied. The results showed that (1) The yield of the rice population under POMT was higher than that under PLMT, the yields under POMT and PLMT were significantly higher than that under PLMT. (2) The yield differences among rice varieties were not significant, except that of 10.8% under POMT. (3) The effective tillers of plant population under three patterns were significantly different and arranged in descending order as follows:POMT, POMS, and PLMT.

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