

冬小麦高产咸水灌溉制度的田间试验研究

Field Test Study on Salt Water Irrigation Systems in the High Yielding Cultivation of Winter Wheat

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英文关键词: salt water irrigation; salt water dynamics; salt content of soil; desalinization ratio; winter wheate yield

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中文摘要:

通过田间咸水灌溉试验,研究在不同咸水灌溉条件下,运城盆地湖区灌区土壤水盐运移规律及其对农作物产量的影响,进一步探讨咸水灌溉冬小麦适宜的灌溉制度。研究表明:灌区咸水适宜的灌溉定额为 $825\sim 975\text{m}^3/\text{hm}^2$,灌区上游矿化度小于 3g/L 的微咸水适宜的灌水次数为4次;灌区中游矿化度 $3\sim 5\text{g/L}$ 的咸水适宜的灌水次数为2~3次;灌区下游矿化度 $5\sim 7\text{g/L}$ 的咸水灌水次数最多不能超过1次。该研究结果为灌区土壤盐渍化的防治和地下咸水的合理开发利用提供了依据。

英文摘要:

A salt water irrigation test was carried out to study soil salt water dynamics and its effect on crop yields under conditions of different salt water irrigation schedule and to further study the suitable schedule of salt water irrigation in the Huqu irrigation area of Yuncheng Basin. The results showed that the suitable quota of salt water irrigation ranged from 825 to $975\text{m}^3/\text{hm}^2$, the suitable irrigation was 4 times in the area with a mineralization degree changing from 1 to 3g/L , 2~3 times in the area with a mineralization degree ranging from 3 to 5g/L , and 1 times in the area with a mineralization degree ranging from 5 to 7g/L .

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