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纳罗克非洲狗尾草种子产量因子与产量的通径分析

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摘要:

采用多因素裂区试验设计, 通过大样本相关、通径和逐步回归分析后, 结果表明, 纳罗克非洲狗尾草 *Setaria sphacelata* cv. Narok 的 6 个种子产量因子对种子产量的直接贡献大小排序为: x_4 (单位长度小花数) $> x_6$ (千粒重) $> x_1$ (花序长) $> x_2$ (单位面积生殖枝数) $> x_3$ (单位长度小穗数) $> x_5$ (单位长度种子数), 说明提高单位长度小花数、千粒重和花序长是最有效提高纳罗克非洲狗尾草种子产量的途径, 其次提高单位长度小穗数、单位长度小花数和单位面积生殖枝数。

关键词: 纳罗克非洲狗尾草; 种子产量; 产量因子; 通径分析

Path coefficient analysis between seed yield components and seed yield of *Setaria sphacelata* cv. Narok

ZHANG Mei yan, DENG Ju fen, YIN Jun

Abstract:

This paper used multi factor split plot designed field experiment, through the correlation analysis, path coefficient analysis and stepwise regression analysis for seed yield components and seed yield. The result showed that the order of six seed yield components of *Setaria sphacelata* contributing to seed yield was florets/cm, 1 000 seeds weight, inflorescence length, fertile tillers/m², spikelet numbers /cm and seed numbers/cm in sequence. So improving the florets/cm, 1 000 seeds weight and inflorescence length was the most effective way to increase seed yield. The next was to increase spikelet numbers/cm, florets/cm and fertile tillers/m².

Keywords: *Setaria sphacelata* cv. Narok seed yield seed yield components path coefficient analysis

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