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[1]丁俊杰.影响大豆灰斑病主要气象因子的通径分析[J].大豆科学,2010,29(04):727-729.[doi:10.11861/j.issn.1000-9841.2010.04.0727]

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影响大豆灰斑病主要气象因子的通径分析

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作者: 丁俊杰 (KeySearch.aspx?type=Name&Sel=丁俊杰)
黑龙江省农业科学院 佳木斯分院, 黑龙江 佳木斯 154007

Author(s): DING Jun-jie (KeySearch.aspx?type=Name&Sel=DING Jun-jie)
Jiamusi Branch, Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Jiamusi 154007, Heilongjiang, China

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摘要: 以22个试验点的大豆灰斑病病情指数为材料,通过多元线性回归分析和通径分析,研究了6、7、8月的平均气温、降雨量和日照时数9个气象因子对大豆灰斑病病情指数作用的直接效应和间接效应。结果表明:大豆灰斑病的流行取决于7月份充沛的降雨和8月份相对较高的温度。如果出现7月份充沛的降雨和8月份相对较高的温度,大豆灰斑病将严重发生甚至流行。

Abstract: Based on the disease index of soybean frogeye leaf spot of 22 locations in east of Heilongjiang province, multiple linear regression analysis and path analysis of mean temperature, precipitation and sunshine hours in June, July and August on the disease index of soybean frogeye leaf spot were conducted to research direct and indirect effect of meteorological factors on development of soybean frogeye leaf spot. The results showed that the prevalence of soybean frogeye leaf spot depended on full rain in July and relatively high temperature in August. The results provided the theoretical basis for the prediction and prevention of soybean frogeye leaf spot.

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第一作者简介: 丁俊杰, 男(1974-), 副研究员, 博士, 研究方向为植物病理。E-mail: me999@126.com。

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