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[1]郭瑞,陈龙,李建东,等.砂壤土重茬大豆生长发育及调控措施研究[J].大豆科学,2011,30(05):883-885.[doi:10.11861/j.issn.1000-9841.2011.05.0883]
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砂壤土重茬大豆生长发育及调控措施研究

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摘要: 对砂壤土上重茬大豆生长发育情况及调控措施进行了初步研究。结果表明:砂壤土上重茬大豆生长发育各项指标受连作影响均不同程度低于对照,重茬大豆成熟期的株高、植株干重和产量与正茬大豆相比分别降低了1.86%、56.54%和20.99%。2种调控措施均减轻了连作障碍,微肥处理重茬大豆成熟期时植株干重和产量分别比普通重茬大豆增加了108.96%和114.76%;优选种子处理株高、植株干重和产量分别比普通重茬大豆增加了7.80%、47.67%和67.53%。

Abstract: The growth of continuous cropping soybean and control measurements in sandy loam were studied in this experiment. Compared with normal planting, the plant height, plant dry weight and yield of continuous cropping soybean reduced 1.86%, 56.54% and 20.99%, respectively. Both microelement fertilizer treatment (MFT) and using superior mutant soybean (USMS) could alleviate continuous cropping barriers. The plant dry weight and yield of MFT increased by 108.96% and 114.76%; the plant height, plant dry weight and yield of USMS increased by 7.80%, 47.67% and 67.53%, respectively, compared with common continuous cropping soybean.

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