

植物营养与肥料学报 > 2003, Vol. 9 > Issue (4) :452- DOI:

研究论文

[最新目录](#) | [下期目录](#) | [过刊浏览](#) | [高级检索](#)

<< Previous Articles | Next Articles >>

土壤中不同浓度阿特拉津和丁草胺对小白菜生长及残留的影响

曹仁林1;贾晓葵1;黄永春1;李永红2;刘玲2;刘斌2;张夫道3

1.农业部环境保护科研监测所 天津300191;2.南开大学元素有机化学研究所 天津300071;3.中国农业科学院土壤肥料研究所 北京100081

Effects of concentration of atrazine and butachlor in soils on growth and pesticide residue of Chinese cabbage

CAO Ren-lin¹; JIA Xiao-kui¹; HUANG Yong-chun¹; LI Yong-hong²; LIU Ling²; LIU Bin²; ZHANG Fu-dao^{3*}

1 Agro-environment Protection Inst. of MOA; Tianjin 300191; China; 2 Inst. of Organic-Elemento Chemistry; Nankai Univ.; Tianjin 300071; China; 3 Soil and Fertilizer Inst.; CAAS; Beijing 100081; China

[摘要](#)[参考文献](#)[相关文章](#)Download: [PDF](#) (361KB) [HTML](#) OKB Export: [BibTeX](#) or [EndNote \(RIS\)](#) [Supporting Info](#)

摘要 采用盆栽研究了3种典型土壤(潮土、黑土和红壤)中添加不同浓度的阿特拉津和丁草胺对小白菜生长以及其在土壤中残留的影响。结果表明,阿特拉津的生物效应及其在植株中的残留随土壤类型和浓度变化而变化,阿特拉津很容易从土壤转移至小白菜植物体内积累;未观察到丁草胺对小白菜植株生长的影响及其在植物体内的残留,适用于小白菜前茬或当茬作物杂草防除。

关键词: 小白菜 阿特拉津 丁草胺 残留 小白菜 阿特拉津 丁草胺 残留

Abstract: A pot experiment to study the effects of atrazine and butachlor in three soils on growth and pesticide residues of Chinese cabbage (*Brassica pekinensis*) in greenhouse. Results showed that the biological effects and residues in plants of atrazine changed with its concentration and soils. Atrazine was easily transferred and accumulated in plants from soil. The adverse effect of butachlor on growth and residues of cabbage were not observed in this experiment. Unlike atrazine, butachlor seemed to be a suitable herbicide used in Chinese cabbage field and rotation crop field.

Keywords:

Service

- ▶ 把本文推荐给朋友
- ▶ 加入我的书架
- ▶ 加入引用管理器
- ▶ Email Alert
- ▶ RSS

作者相关文章

引用本文:

曹仁林1;贾晓葵1;黄永春1;李永红2;刘玲2;刘斌2;张夫道3.土壤中不同浓度阿特拉津和丁草胺对小白菜生长及残留的影响[J] 植物营养与肥料学报, 2003,V9(4): 452-

CAO Ren-lin¹; JIA Xiao-kui¹; HUANG Yong-chun¹; LI Yong-hong²; LIU Ling²; LIU Bin²; ZHANG Fu-dao³. Effects of concentration of atrazine and butachlor in soils on growth and pesticide residue of Chinese cabbage[J] Acta Metallurgica Sinica, 2003, V9(4): 452-