

植物生产层

牧草在北亚热带适应性及生产性能研究

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摘要:

为探讨C4牧草在北亚热带的适应性和生产性能, 筛选出适合北亚热带中山地区种植的牧草, 于2009年5-11月, 对宽叶雀稗Paspalum wettsteinii、威提特东非狼尾草Pennisetum clandestinum cv. Whittet、纳罗克非洲狗尾草Setaria sphacelata cv. Narok和贝斯莉斯克伏生臂形草Brachiaria decumbens cv. Basilisk进行田间栽培试验, 研究各种群产草量、营养成分、高度和密度等指标的动态变化。结果表明: 1) 臂形草和非洲狗尾草的干物质产量显著高于宽叶雀稗和东非狼尾草(P<0.05); 饲草供应集中于7月中旬-9月底; 2) 非洲狗尾草粗蛋白产量显著高于其他3种牧草(P<0.05); 3) 4种牧草品质营养期优于开花期, 适宜于营养期刈割。对各指标综合评价后初步认为, 4种牧草的种植表现由好到差依次为非洲狗尾草、臂形草、宽叶雀稗和东非狼尾草。

关键词: 北亚热带 C4牧草 产草量 种群动态

Adaptability and performance of C4 forages in northern subtropics

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Abstract:

In order to screen the high quality grasses adapt to northern subtropics, 4 gramineous grasses (Paspalum wettsteinii, Pennisetum clandestinum cv. Whittet, Setaria sphacelata cv. Narok and Brachiaria decumbens cv. Basilisk) were introduced and tested in Qiannan area from May to November in 2009. Under 5 times of clipping, the results indicated that the hay yields of B. decumbens cv. Basilisk and S. sphacelata cv. Narok were significantly higher than P. wettsteinii and P. clandestinum cv. Whittet (P<0.05). The crude protein yield of S. sphacelata cv. Narok was the highest. The quality in vegetative stage was better than that in flowering stage. S. sphacelata cv. Narok was the best among the tested varieties.

Keywords: northern subtropics C4 forage hay yield population dynamics

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