

生态农业科学

花生地喜旱莲子草防除方法比较研究

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摘要:

摘要: 喜旱莲子草 (Alternan Thera philoxeroides Griseb)是一种生物入侵恶性杂草, 已成为我国特别是南方省份花生生产中急待解决的草害问题。本试验通过比较熏蒸除草(FWCN)、化学防治(CW)、人工除草(MW)和不除草(NW) 4种防治方法的效果, 试图找出控制喜旱莲子草的生态安全有效方法。结果表明, 1)熏蒸除草在苗期前30d内防效最高, 且碳酸氢氨作为氮肥能有效促进花生苗期生长, 增高叶绿素含量 (SPAD值), 相对安全、环保, 后期防效略有下降; 2)化学防治和人工除草对喜旱莲子草防治效果较稳定, 然而化学药剂残留可能对环境有影响, 且操作不慎易伤害花生, 人工除草则人力资源消耗大, 只适合人多地少的地区。

关键词: 化学除草

A Comparative Study on Control of Alternan Thera Philoxeroides in Peanut Field

Abstract:

Abstract: Alternan thera philoxeroides, a external bio-invasion plant, has become a serious and urgent weed problem in peanut production in China, espically in southern regions. In order to find a efficient eco-safety method to control it, a experiment was conducted by compare the effects of four treatments i.e. fumigation weeding with (NH4)2CO3 (FWCN), chemical weeding (CW), manual weeding (MW), no weeding (NW). The result showed that: 1) FWCN had most control effect during early stage of 30d, was relatively secure, environment-protected and (NH4)2CO3, as nitrogen fertilizer, can promote seedlings growth, increased chlorophyll content (SPAD value), though control effect declined during late stages; 2) CW and MW had stead control effect, whereas CW maybe resulted in some impacts on environment and peanut plant.In addtion, MW was only suitable for regions with less arable land per capita for it exhausted more labor resource .

Keywords: chemical control weeding

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