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A PRELIMINARY STUDY ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EACH GROWING STAGE AND MAJAR AGROMIC PERFORMANCE OF SMALL—SEEDED SOYBEAN

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ABSTRACT

Progenies from Cross 'Ping Ding-si (G.max) × GD50478 (G.soja)' were used to Study on relationship between each growing stage and majar gromic Perfomance of small-Seeded Soybean (100 seeds weight<12g).

The experiment results showed that differences in the days between specific developmental stage of line there Were Seed—filling duration (days of R_7—R_5) variation coefficients among them were highest (19.48%). The correlation coefficient between Pod—Setting duration (days of R_5—R_3) and seed yeild was positive ($r=-0.4474$), direct effect of it to seed yeild also was positive ($p=-0.3674$). There was correlated Significant Possitively ($r=0.7889^*$) between seed—filling duration and seed yeild, direct effect of it to seed yeild was highest ($p=1.5730$). In all growing stage of small—seeded soybean, Seed—filling duration was effected highest to seed yeild.

亚麻田化学除草试验简报

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目前吉林地区种植亚麻发展很快，但杂草种类多，密度大，用人工除草又很困难，严重影响亚麻产量和质量。1987年我们应用除草剂在永吉县进行小区试验，取得了显著效果。

除草剂用苯达松（乳油，浓度48%）、拿捕净（乳油，浓度20%）和二甲四氯（水剂，浓度20%）。各处理于6月9日用工农16型手动背负喷雾器喷雾，6月25日进行田间调查。施药后10天左右禾本科杂草停止生长，开始退绿，根部腐烂，植株枯萎死亡。防治效果分别为，拿捕净加二甲四氯（1.35毫升+0.68毫升）折合每亩用药3两，对禾本科杂草防除效果达100%；但对蓼科、藜科及其它阔叶杂草的除草效果不甚理想。拿捕净加苯达松（1.35毫升+1.35毫升）折合每亩用药4两，除草效果显著：蓼科为72%—87%；藜科为71%—81%；禾本科为89%—99%。拿捕净加苯达松加二甲四氯（1.35毫升+0.68毫升+1.35毫升）折合每亩用药5两，除草效果最好：蓼科为81—96%，藜科为71—87%，禾本科为100%，其它阔叶杂草36—64%。尤其在杂草3—4叶期，株高在10厘米以下时喷施效果更好，可大面积示范、推广。