



圆柏新品种金花桧

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摘要:金花桧是实生选优获得的圆柏良种。该良种树体圆柱状, 生长旺盛。树冠浓密, 表面光亮美丽。雄花金黄色, 开花季节密集分布于冠表, 使树体呈现美丽的金黄色, 具有特殊的观赏价值。适于华北地区栽植。

关键词:桧柏; 良种; 金华桧

金花桧属于柏科(Cupressaceae)圆柏属(*Sabina*)圆柏植物, 是北京市林业果树科学研究院于1981年从北京市圆柏实生群体中发现的优良个体, 具有生长量大、树形美观、花色独特等特点, 尤其夏季树冠表面密集分布着金黄色的雄花, 使整个树冠呈现现金黄色, 具有特殊的观赏利用价值, 命名为京桧8-3号, 并于当年通过扦插保存于北京市林业果树科学研究院柏树资源圃。1982-1985年通过无性扦插培育了大量无性系后代, 建立了无性系测定圃, 20世纪90年代相继在北京市海淀区、昌平区、延庆区和顺义区, 以及山东省、河北省、内蒙古自治区等地布置了无性系后代测定林进行区域试验。连续10年试验结果表明京桧8-3号遗传性状稳定, 在华北地区生态绿化中表现良好, 是观赏性较强的常绿针叶植物。2006年通过北京市林木品种审定委员会审定并正式命名为金花桧(良种编号: 京 S-SV-SC-003-2006)。

1 良种特征特性

金花桧树姿挺拔, 树体柱状, 树干通直, 株高12~18 m。小枝褐色、密生。叶片针刺形, 先端尖锐, 长6.5~8.0 mm, 宽1.0 mm, 深绿色。雄花金黄色, 为多个小鳞片组成的四棱柱形体, 花序长4.0 mm, 粗2.0 mm, 鳞片14~16个。3月下旬至4月上旬叶片转绿, 5月中下旬开花、散粉。树高生长量大, 干冠比0.75, 年生长量50~



图1 金花桧雄花

Fig. 1 The male flower of 'Jinhuaui'



图2 金花桧单株

Fig. 2 The trees of 'Jinhuaui'

60 cm, 5~6年树体可成型。树冠浓密, 表面光亮美丽, 枝叶浓度指标0.75, 透光系数0.147, 冠表整齐度一级, 分枝角54°, 冠幅角85°, 整体树形美

收稿日期: 2018-09-16

基金项目: 北京园林绿化增彩延绿科技创新工程资助项目(CEG-2016-3); 北京市农林科学院科技惠民行动计划资助项目(201679); 北京市农林科学院农业科技示范推广资助项目(201617)。

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观。开花季节密集的金黄色雄花分布于冠表,呈现美丽的金黄色。由花色形成的季节性树体色泽,是金花桧的特殊性状,一般最佳观赏期3~4个月。

2 栽培技术要点

金花桧是优良品种,必须用无性繁殖方法才可以保持此品种的优良性状。当前主要采用扦插和嫁接两种繁殖方法。扦插插条自金花桧母树采集,保留2~3个根原基;插床选择温室大棚内沙床,沙厚度15~20 cm;生根过程中保持扦插床内湿度70%,温度25℃左右。嫁接以侧柏或桧柏

实生苗为砧木,母树枝条为接穗,采用劈接法和插皮接法。

金花桧适宜在华北地区种植,可用于园林绿化、生态防护。种植时,选择排水良好的地块栽植,栽植方式可团状、带状或单株带土球栽植。起苗时根据苗木大小带土球,大树移植按树木胸径6~8倍挖土球。栽植密度视树高而定,树高2.5~4.0 m,一般株行距为3 m×4 m或4 m×5 m;种植穴大于树冠直径20 cm,底部填充沙质壤土,混入腐熟的有机肥。苗木栽植后,春秋季节灌溉水3~4次。

A New Variety of *Sabina chinensis* ‘Jinhuagui’

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Abstract: A new variety of *Sabina chinensis* ‘Jinhuagui’ was selected from *Sabina chinensis*. It has excellent characteristics such as cylindrical tree, fast growing, dense crown, and beautiful surface bright. Especially, the male flower was golden yellow, over disperse on the surface of the canopy during flowering season, which makes the tree presents a beautiful golden yellow, is an excellent landscaping tree with special ornamental value. ‘Jinhuagui’ is suitable for planting in north China.

Keywords: *Sabina chinensis*; elite variety; Jinhuagui

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Summary on Research Methods of Land Economic Density

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Abstract: With the acceleration of industrialization and urbanization in China, urban land, as the basis of urban social and economic development which has gradually become the most potential state-owned assets, and the land economic density index as a spatial mapping of urban economic growth has gradually entered the academic field. In order to promote the study of land economic density, we adopted the method of literature study, combed the relevant research literature of land economic density, and summarized the research methods of current land economic density. We briefly described the common indexes of absolute difference comparison and relative difference comparison in the basic comparison method, sorted out the application fields of Kuznets curve in the research, explained the application of Arcgis software in the related research, introduced its common functions, and analyzed the relatively complicated spatial autocorrelation method and density. The principle of estimation method was explained. The purpose of this paper is to clarify the application and process of various methods in the study of land economic density, so as to break through the present situation of simplification and improve the level and comprehensiveness.

Keywords: urban land; land economic density; research methods