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# 糜子新品种齐黍2号选育及栽培要点

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**摘要:**齐黍2号是由黑龙江省农业科学院齐齐哈尔分院育成,2016年通过黑龙江省农作物品种审定委员会审定命名推广的糜子新品种。以8207-8为母本,年丰3号为父本,采用人工有性杂交技术育成,该品种生育期日数115~118 d左右,需要 $\geqslant 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 活动积温2 350~2 400  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,粗蛋白14.18~14.46%,粗脂肪4.68%~5.00%,支链淀粉100%。

**关键词:**糜子;齐黍2号;选育;栽培

糜子(*Panicum miliaceum* L.)起源于我国,是北方地区人民的主要粮食作物。糜子富含营养,具有较高的食用、药用和饲用价值<sup>[1]</sup>。黑龙江省开展糜子育种始于20世纪60年代,经过几代育种家的不懈努力,先后培育出糜子品种20多个,在糜子生产上发挥了较大的作用。黑龙江省糜子

生产面积从20世纪80年代后期开始逐年下降,随着种植面积不断的减少,育种家的科研热情也逐渐降低,以致于糜子新品种的选育速度已经满足不了对生产的需求<sup>[2]</sup>。因此,育种家需要选育出更多的高产、稳产、抗逆性强、优质、适宜机械化收获的糜子新品种,以满足我国糜子生产对品种的需求,提高农民收入<sup>[3-4]</sup>。

## 1 选育过程

1996以品系“8207-8”为母本,以年丰3号为父本采用温汤杀雄及人工杂交技术获杂种F<sub>1</sub>,杂交后代按照抗病虫、抗倒、高产育种目标进行选育,1996年从选种圃决选,拟定代号为962-083。

## Breeding and Application of High Oil Soybean Variety Henong 66

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**Abstract:** In order to select new high oil soybean varieties and improve the competitiveness of oil soybean production, Jiamusi Branch of Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences, through the optimization of parents, germplasm innovation, establishment of selection groups and improvement of selection and cultivation methods, had bred a new high oil soybean variety, Henong 66, which was approved and promoted by Heilongjiang Province in 2014 and granted the protection right of new plant varieties in 2016. The regional trial yield of the variety was 2 863.4 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, which was 12.0% higher than that of the control Hefeng 51; the production trial yield was 2 625.7 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>, which was 9.4% higher than that of the control Hefeng 51; the oil content was 21.87%, the protein content was 36.52%; it was resistant to both gray spot and *Phytophthora*; the number of days from emergence to maturity was 113 d, which needs to be  $\geqslant 10^{\circ}\text{C}$  active accumulated temperature of 2 250  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which was suitable for planting in the early maturing area of spring soybean in North China; From 2013 to 2018, the total planting area of this variety was 492 000 hm<sup>2</sup>, the net yield of soybean was 110 700 t, and the net social benefit was 445.857 million yuan. The breeding and application of this variety have guiding significance for high oil soybean breeding.

**Keywords:** high oil; soybean variety; Henong 66; breeding; application

1997-2012年进行所内产量鉴定试验;2013-2014年进行黑龙江省内区域试验,2015年进行省内生产试验。

## 2 品种特征特性

### 2.1 植物学特征特性

该品种属中熟品种,在适应区出苗至成熟生育日数115~118 d,需 $\geqslant 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ 活动积温2 350~2 400  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。该品种叶片绿色,幼苗绿色,茎秆绿色,平均株高165 cm,具有较强的抗倒伏能力。该品种穗长48 cm,属侧穗型,单粒结实,花序为绿色。籽粒颖壳为浅黄色,千粒重6.8 g,米黄色,糯性,出米率75%,口紧不落粒。

### 2.2 品质及抗性

该品种含粗蛋白14.18%~14.46%,粗脂肪4.68%~5.00%,直链淀粉100%。在田间自然发病条件下进行病害调查,植株上未见黑穗病等其他病害症状。具有较强的抗倒伏性、抗旱性及抗落粒性,加工出的黄米属优质米类型,米饭不回生、香气足、有筋性、适口性好、易蒸煮。

## 3 产量表现

### 3.1 区域试验

2013-2014年参加黑龙江省糜子区域试验,2013年区试6个试验点的产量为4 519.9 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,比对照品种粘丰5号增产12.5%;2013年区试6个试验点的平均产量为4 454.9 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,比对照品种粘丰5号增产12.1%。

### 3.2 生产试验

2015年参加生产试验,6个试验点均较对照品种增产,产量为4 354.4 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,比对照品种粘丰5号增产11.8%。

## 4 栽培技术要点

### 4.1 选地整地

应选择地势平坦、保肥水、地力较高、有灌溉条件的地块。糜子种植不宜重迎茬,高粱、玉米、豆类、马铃薯、小麦等茬口均可。灭茬、整地可在

秋收后或春季播种前进行,整地质量要好,确保整地达到细、匀、上松下实。

### 4.2 播种

播种前要做好种子处理。播种前7 d,选晴天将种子摊开2~3 cm厚,连续翻晒2~3 d,然后可以通过风选或者盐水选种将杂质病粒、秕粒、破损粒去除,最后可以根据当地主要发生的糜子病虫害选择适当的药剂拌种。糜子是喜温作物,当地温稳定通过12  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,土壤墒情较好时,需要适时播种。采取机械条播方式,播种量5~7 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,播幅控制在10~13 cm,覆土厚度3 cm,播种后及时镇压保住墒情。

### 4.3 施肥

施肥原则应秉承基肥为主,追肥为辅。施基肥结合秋季或春季整地进行,有条件的地方应多使用农家肥,施用量为20 000~30 000 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;磷酸二铵65~100 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,硫酸钾300 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,作为种肥;追肥尿素150~250 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。

### 4.4 田间管理

为确保苗壮、高产需要适时间苗。间苗宜在3~4叶期进行,7~8叶期定苗,保苗数65万~75万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>为宜。糜子生长期需进行中耕2~3次,第一次中耕于5~6叶期进行,第二次中耕在拔节期进行,耕深6~7 cm,清除杂草并培土,有利于促进扎根,防止生长后期植株倒伏。由于糜子穗部成熟期不一致,穗顶部先成熟,中下部后成熟,主穗与分蘖穗熟期也不一致,一般基部籽粒成熟即可适时收获。

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## Breeding and Cultivation Key Points of a New *Panicum miliaceum* Variety Qishu No. 2

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**Abstract:** Qishu No. 2 was bred by Qiqihar Branch of Heilongjiang Academy of Agricultural Sciences and approved by Heilongjiang Crop Variety Approval Committee in 2016. With 8207-8 as female parent and Nianfeng No. 3 as male parent, it was bred by artificial sexual hybridization. The growth period of this variety is 115-118 days. It needs active accumulated temperature of 2 350  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ -2 400  $^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $>10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), crude protein 14.18%-14.46%, crude fat 4.68%-5.00%, amylopectin 100%.

**Keywords:** *Panicum miliaceum*; Qishu No. 2; breeding; planting