

# 密度和播期对合农 63 大豆产量及产量性状的影响

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**摘要:**为扩大大豆品种合农 63 的种植面积,对其进行播种密度和播期试验。结果表明:合农 63 播种密度以 30 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>的表现最好,产量性状、产量均好于其它处理;5 月 8 日播种的产量性状及产量最好,5 月 21 日播种产量最低。说明该品种在中等肥力下播种密度为 30 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>时,产量随着播种期的推迟而下降,在适宜生长期应适时播种,才能获得较高产量。

**关键词:**大豆;密度;播期;产量

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合农 63 大豆为黑龙江省农业科学院佳木斯分院的又一新品种,该品种圆叶,白花,灰毛,株高 90~95 cm,脂肪含量 21.56%,蛋白质含量 40.74%,秆强不倒伏,适宜黑龙江省第二、三积温带种植,为推广扩大种植面积,该试验对合农 63 大豆种植的适宜密度和播期进行了研究,旨在为大豆合农 63 高产栽培提供理论依据。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 试验地概况

试验于 2011 年在黑龙江省农业科学院佳木

斯分院大豆试验田中进行,试验地前茬作物为玉米,碱解氮含量为 112.3 mg $\cdot$ kg<sup>-1</sup>,有效磷含量为 69.6 mg $\cdot$ kg<sup>-1</sup>,速效钾含量为 118.7 mg $\cdot$ kg<sup>-1</sup>,pH 6.8,有机质含量为 2.26%,全氮含量为 0.13%,全磷含量为 0.13%,全钾含量为 3.46%。

### 1.2 材料

供试大豆品种为合农 63。

### 1.3 方法

1.3.1 密度试验 设 4 个密度处理,分别为 20 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>(D1)、30 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>(D2)、40 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>(D3)和 50 万株 $\cdot$ hm<sup>-2</sup>(D4)。3 次重复,随机区组设计,5 行区,行长 5 m,行距 65 cm,播种深度 4 cm,小区面积为 16.25 m<sup>2</sup>,不同小区之间以步道隔开。

1.3.2 播期试验 设 4 个播期处理,分别为 4 月 30 日(T1)、5 月 8 日(T2)、5 月 16 日(T3)、5 月

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## Analysis on Variation Characteristics of the Sunshine Duration of Recent 50 Years in Heilongjiang Province

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**Abstract:** In order to make good use of meteorology resources for agriculture, using the statistical date of sunshine duration from 77 meteorological stations in Heilongjiang, the annual, seasonal and monthly variation features of sunshine duration in Heilongjiang were analyzed by the methods of linear trend estimation and accumulative anomaly. It was found that the annual sunshine duration showed a significant decreasing tendency during the recent 50 years with a decreasing rate of 26.7 h per 10 a. The average sunshine duration in 1960s was the most, 1990s was the least; Annual average sunshine duration were the highest in 1967, and the lowest in 2003; Four seasons sunshine duration showed a decreasing tendency, especially in spring, followed by winter and summer, the smallest in autumn; except for August and September, sunshine duration in each month went down, especially June; The transition time of sunshine duration happened around the early of 1980s.

**Key words:** sunshine duration; accumulative anomaly; climate tendency rate; Heilongjiang province

21 日(T4)。3 次重复,随机区组设计,采用人工开沟点播种植,株距 20 cm,播种深度 4 cm,小区面积为 16.25 m<sup>2</sup>,不同小区之间以步道隔开。

1.3.3 田间管理 2010 年 10 月秋整地,并施肥,整地质量精细。2011 年播种时种肥施用量为施纯氮 18 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,五氧化二磷 50 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,氧化钾 20 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。生育期间中耕 1 次,拔大草 1 次,并按生育进程与试验要求进行物候期记载。

1.3.4 产量测定及统计分析 收获时各小区考种测产。数据采用 DPS 7.05 进行统计分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 密度和播期对产量性状的影响

2.1.1 密度试验产量性状分析 从 4 个不同密度种植小区的考种结果(见表 1)可看出,底荚高、有效节数、每株荚数、每株粒数及百粒重均是 D1 处理最好,D4 处理最低。株高以 D4 处理最高。

2.1.2 播期试验产量性状分析 从表 2 可以看出,处理 T1 的株高、百粒重最高,处理 T2 的有效节数、荚数、粒数最好,处理 T3 的株高最低,从荚数和粒数上看,T1 处理好于 T3 处理,T4 的有效

表 1 不同密度处理对植株产量性状的影响  
Table 1 Effect of different density treatments on yield characters

处理 Treatment	株高/cm Plant height	底荚高/cm Bottom pod high	有效节数/个 Effective segment number	荚数/个 Pod number	粒数/个 Grain number	百粒重/g 100-seed weight
D1	92.6	18.2	14	35	87	18.2
D2	94.5	20.4	14	34	73	17.9
D3	97.8	21.0	13	32	68	17.5
D4	102.3	28.9	11	31	63	17.3

表 2 不同播期处理对植株产量性状的影响  
Table 1 Effect of different sowing date treatments on yield characters

处理 Treatment	株高/cm Plant height	底荚高/cm Bottom pod high	有效节数/个 Effective segment number	荚数/个 Pod number	粒数/个 Grain number	百粒重/g 100-seed weight
T1	97.3	19.7	13	33	89	18.6
T2	96.5	17.6	14	35	91	18.2
T3	94.3	21.3	14	32	78	17.1
T4	95.1	20.4	11	30	72	18.4

节数、荚数和粒数均最少,可能是由于播期较晚,缩短了营养生长和生殖生长的时间。

2.2 密度和播期对产量的影响

密度试验中,由表 3 可知,密度为 30 万株·hm<sup>2</sup>的处理 D2 产量最高,达 3176.7 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,与 D4 的处理差异显著;密度 20 万和 30 万株·hm<sup>2</sup>,30 万和 40 万株·hm<sup>2</sup>的处理差异不显著,但与 50 万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>差异显著;最大密度处理 50 万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>的产量最低,为 2 715.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。

播期试验中,由表 3 看出,播期 5 月 8 日的处理 T2 产量最高,为 3 264.7 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;播期最晚的处理 T4 产量最低,为 2 703.0 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>;处理 T1、T3 产量居二者之间,且差异不显著,分别为 3 038.3和 2 906.3 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>。可见随着播期的延迟,产量逐渐下降。

3 结论与讨论

该试验表明,随着密度的增加,株高变高,底荚高增高,有效节数减少,荚数和粒数也相应减

表 3 不同播期和密度处理对大豆产量的影响  
Table 1 Effect of different sowing date and density treatments on yield of soybean

处理 Treatment		平均产量/kg·hm <sup>-2</sup> Average yield	位次 Sequence
密度试验 Density test	D1	2841.7b	3
	D2	3176.7ab	1
	D3	2985.0b	2
	D4	2715.0c	4
播期试验 Sowing date test	T1	3038.3b	2
	T2	3264.7a	1
	T3	2906.3b	3
	T4	2703.0c	4

少,经产量及产量方差分析可知,D1、D2、D3 与 D4 差异显著,综合表现来看,播种密度以 30 万株·hm<sup>-2</sup>的表现最好,平均产量达到 3 176.7 kg·hm<sup>-2</sup>,说明合农 63 大豆在中等肥力下种植密度为 30 万株·hm<sup>2</sup>的产量效果较好。播期试验结果表明,5 月 8 日播种的产量性状及产量最好,4 月 30 日播种排第 2

位,5月16日播种排第3位,5月21日播种产量最低。说明产量随着播种期的推迟而下降,在适宜生长期应适时播种,可获得较高产量。该试验仅为一年试验结果,试验会受到地域和气候等影响,以及田间收获及脱粒手工操作有一定的误差,也会对试验结果造成一定影响,所以有待于进一步的研究证明。

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## Effect of Density and Sowing Date on Yield and Yield Characters of Soybean Variety Henong 63

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**Abstract:** In order to extend the area of soybean varieties Henong 63, the density and sowing date of Henong 63 were tested. The result showed that: the performance of 300 000 plants·hm<sup>-2</sup> was the best, its yield and yield characters were better than others; the yield and yield characters were the best on May 8, the lowest yield on May 21. The yield would be down with the sowing date delay, when the density was 300 000 plants·hm<sup>-2</sup> in the moderate fertilizer. In order to get higher yield, it should be timely sowing in appropriate growth period.

**Key words:** soybean; density; sowing date; yield

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## Physiological Characteristic Changes of Leaf and Leaf Sheath at Different Stem Nodes of Maize in the Late Growth Stage

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**Abstract:** In order to develop superior maize varieties and promote high yield cultivation, the maize hybrid Zhengdan 958 of upright-leaf type was used as experimental materials. Physiological characteristic changes of leaf and leaf sheath at different nodes of maize were investigated in the late growth stage. The results showed that chlorophyll content and soluble protein content were decreased, MDA content was increased during grain filling process. The change range presented as the middle leaf(leaf sheath) < the upper leaf(leaf sheath) < the lower leaf. The lowered range of chlorophyll content and soluble protein content in leaf sheath was much higher than leaf at late growth stage, it indicated that stress resistance of leaf sheath was poorer than that of leaf.

**Key words:** maize; different nodes; leaf; leaf sheath; senescence