

我国北方低山丘陵易旱区薪材资源开发技术体系的研究

The Study on Technology Development System of Fuel Forest Resources in the North China

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中文摘要:

本文报道了我国北方低山丘陵易旱区薪材资源开发技术体系的研究结果。采用水平槽回填土工程整地技术,可拦蓄天然降水,使荒山造林成活率达到93.4%;采用人工断根促萌技术和实施矮林作业经营方式改造低产刺槐林,可分别增加地上部生物量21.5%和69.1%;改造山地油松纯林为复层混交林,可获薪材190kg/(亩·年);在河滩地杨树用材纯林行间混栽固氮灌木——沙棘,可获薪材325kg/(亩·年);追施磷肥可使三年生刺槐薪炭林生物量增加29.8%;实施人工接种根瘤菌及根瘤菌与菌根菌(VA)联合接种技术,可使刺槐幼林生物量增加29.8~48.6%。

英文摘要:

This paper reports a research result of technology development system of fuel forest resources at the places where are both lower level hills and arid areas. Retaining the natural precipitation with the special filling and soil preparation technologies, the survival rate of afforestation on barren mountains can reach 93.4%. Adopting an artificial promotion technology and brushwood production method to transform low output locust trees, the quantity of overground organisms can increase 21.5% and 69.1% respectively. Transforming Chinese pine forest on a hill into the mixed forest, the annual forest output can be obtained 190 kg/mu. Planting mixedly sallow thorns, a nitrogen-fixing bush, among the rows of poplars on the flood land, the annual forest output can be obtained 325 kg / mu. Topdressing phosphate fertilizer, the organic quantity of three-year locust can increase 29.8%. Using an artificial inoculation against nodule bacteria or both of nodule bacteria and vaccine, the organic quantity of young locust can increase 29.8~48.6%.

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