



庆阳市紫花苜蓿和燕麦推广利用现状

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摘要:文章对紫花苜蓿、燕麦在庆阳市引进及在当地推广情况做了说明,结合试验对国内、国外筛选品种做了对比,推荐了适宜在庆阳市南部、北部地区种植的紫花苜蓿品种;同时对不同播期的燕麦产量做了比较,分析了燕麦不同部位营养成分。

关键词:紫花苜蓿; 燕麦; 利用现状; 庆阳市

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庆阳市从20世纪80年代初就组织开展了大面积的人工种草工作,至今已坚持了近40年。2000年以来,市政府提出:在农业产业结构调整中以草畜产业为突破口,突出发展草食畜(肉羊),实现草业兴市、畜牧强市战略,走粮经草三元结构的路子。尤其是封山禁牧后,为实现减草不减畜的目的,庆阳市加速发展人工草地,坚持每年计划种植紫花苜蓿面积约6.67万hm²。2020年,全市多年生饲草留存面积约为36.66万hm²,其中紫花苜蓿29.34万hm²,年产青干草163.78万t,由于山地种植面积较大,可利用的苜蓿干草量为136.35万t。全年种植燕麦、甜高粱、草谷子等一年生饲草1.97万hm²,年产青干草14.75万t。

1 庆阳市基本情况

庆阳市地处关中平原农田区向毛乌素沙漠和鄂尔多斯荒漠化草原的过渡带,在全国农业区划中属于北方农牧交错区,平均海拔1421.9m,年降雨量480~660mm,南多北少,多集中在7—9月份,年均气温7~10℃,无霜期140~180d,农业以雨养为主。天然草原面积约128.00万hm²,占总土地面积的46.9%,已全部承包到户。紫花苜蓿留存面积达到33万hm²,其中川塬地种植苜蓿面积约2.67万hm²。据统计,集中连片种植紫花苜蓿240个片带,

其中面积在33.33~66.67 hm²间的有54个,面积约在66.67 hm²以上的有18个^[1]。燕麦种植主要分布在环县、镇原县。

2 紫花苜蓿引种及种植试验情况

苜蓿是多年生的豆科牧草,因其粗蛋白含量较高、适口性好、抗逆性强,被称为“牧草之王”。

2.1 苜蓿引种情况

2010年开始,市农科院、市畜牧技术推广中心等单位收集国内外不同苜蓿品种材料83份,在市农科院和盛科研基地进行了为期5年的品比试验。其中国外引进品种有美国WL354HQ、美国WL343HQ、美国WL168HQ和澳大利亚三得利等;国内育成品种有甘农1号、甘农3号、甘农5号,中兰1号、中兰3号、中苜1号、中苜3号,新疆大叶等,已在庆阳市推广种植。

2.2 苜蓿种植品比试验情况

国外品种中美国WL343HQ表现较好、适应性强,产草量高,亩产干草850kg左右,粗蛋白含量达到20.22%。第1年种植,第2年达到高产,可连续利用5年左右。但是对水肥条件要求较高,第5年高产期过后,退化现象严重,需要翻耕重新种植。美国WL343HQ比陇东紫花苜蓿平均每亩增产200kg,每亩粗蛋白增加54.87kg。

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国内品种中苜1号、中苜3号和甘农5号表现较好、适应性强,产量也较高,平均亩产干草750 kg左右,粗蛋白含量达到19.10%,但与国外品种美国WL343HQ相比产量稍低,第1年种植,第3年达到高产,可连续利用7年左右。中苜1号、中苜3号、甘农5号比陇东紫花苜蓿平均每亩增产100 kg,每亩粗蛋白增加31.50 kg。

本地品种陇东紫花苜蓿由于长期进化,完全适应了庆阳气候条件和生态环境,抗逆性强,但产量较

低,亩产干草在650 kg左右,粗蛋白含量也较低,仅为18.00%(见表1),常规条件下,第1年种植,第3年能达到高产,可连续利用10年以上。

品比试验表明,国外引进的美国WL343HQ紫花苜蓿产草量高、粗蛋白含量高,短期内具有明显的经济效益,建议在庆阳市南部及北部水肥条件好的川台地种植,北部山区以中苜1号、中苜3号、甘农5号和陇东紫花苜蓿种植为主。

表1 不同苜蓿品种营养成分

%

品种	粗蛋白	粗脂肪	粗纤维	酸性洗涤纤维	中性洗涤纤维	相对饲用价值
美国 WL343HQ	20.22	1.60	2.704	32.21	36.73	161.75
中苜1号	19.80	2.43	23.80	34.14	32.72	159.43
中苜3号	19.10	2.30	26.60	27.18	39.52	160.80
陇东紫花苜蓿	18.00	2.20	37.11	36.40	42.40	106.00

3 燕麦引种及试验情况

燕麦是一年生禾本科植物,抗逆性强,适合在贫瘠、干旱的地区生长,其含糖量高,茎细、叶片宽,叶量比较丰富,适宜收割后调制青干草。燕麦主要在庆阳市环县种植,2020年种植1万hm²,产量6.5万t。

3.1 燕麦引种情况

近年来,庆阳市引进的燕麦品种主要有加燕2号、林纳、青海甜燕麦、青莜3号、青引3号、白燕7号、科纳、边锋、贝勒等,分为早熟、中熟和晚熟品种。早熟品种生育期在100 d以下,有青引3号等。中熟品种生育期在100~130 d,有白燕7号、林纳、加燕2号、青莜3号等。晚熟品种生育期在130 d以

上,有青海甜燕麦、边锋等。

3.2 燕麦品比试验

经庆阳市农科院在宁县和盛科研基地进行品比试验表明:春播平均亩产干草650 kg左右,夏播平均亩产干草600 kg,产量秋播平均亩产干草560 kg左右,春播产量高于秋播产量。燕麦粗蛋白含量平均为10.95%。燕麦叶片中粗蛋白、灰分、可溶性糖的含量高于茎秆和籽粒中的含量;茎秆中粗纤维、中性洗涤纤维、酸性洗涤纤维的含量最高,而叶片中中性洗涤纤维、酸性洗涤纤维含量最低,籽粒中其含量介于叶片和茎秆之间(见表2)。目前在环县、镇原县大面积种植的燕麦品种主要以边锋(晚熟)、科纳(中熟)、贝勒(中熟)3个品种为主。

表2 燕麦不同部位营养成分

%

燕麦部位	吸附水	灰分	粗蛋白	可溶性糖	粗脂肪	粗纤维	中性纤维	酸性纤维	磷	钙
叶片	5.96	8.94	14.29	15.16	3.72	19.10	41.77	35.87	0.16	0.20
籽粒	5.60	5.40	11.23	6.78	4.20	25.00	59.83	42.57	0.25	0.08
茎秆	6.11	5.55	7.29	12.34	1.34	35.78	66.79	54.65	0.13	0.02

3.3 燕麦播种期

春季播种,建议选择晚熟品种,其生长期长、干物质积累多,产量较高,在4月底前播种。夏季复种建议选择中熟品种,在冬油菜、冬小麦收割后播种,其种子发芽、生长所需要的水分、温度可完全满足它完成一个完整的生长周期,在6月底前播种。秋季播种建议选择早熟品种,保证燕麦能完成一个完整的生育期,在7月底前播种。

燕麦为一年生作物,仅可当年种植,当年收割。因为燕麦不是越年生植物,不需要也不能进行春化

作用(即越冬),燕麦种子在地温达到4℃就能发芽,幼苗最低能忍受短期-2℃低温环境,庆阳市环县冬季平均气温在-4.2℃,极端低温天气-19℃,在冬季燕麦根系因持续低温会死亡。因此,燕麦在庆阳市难以越冬。

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Analysis on the Influence of Cowshed Environment on Beef Cattle Production in Northern Winter

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Abstract: With the development of feeding technology and mechanical manufacture fields, the intensive degree of beef cattle feeding increased continuously, but the contradiction between cowshed insulation and environmental quality is a real problem, and it is also one of the factors restricting the development of beef cattle industry in northern winter. Carrying out the study on the relationship between the structure of cowshed and environmental quality plays an important role for beef cattle in reducing the cost and increasing productivity. This paper briefly introduced the common types and the environmental quality of cowshed in winter, and reviewed the effects of environmental temperature and humidity, harmful gases, and light on beef cattle physiology and growth performance. It aimed to provide references and suggestions for farmers and researchers in the same field to explore the healthy feeding of beef cattle.

Key words: beef cattle; cowshed structure; environmental quality; harmful gas; healthy breeding

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Analysis of Dystocia-Related Factors in Beef Cattle

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Abstract: Dystocia is a prolonged and difficult parturition requiring the use of specialist instruments, which is of great economic importance due to the cost of treatment increasing together with an increase in difficulty of the first and subsequent calving or even the death of calves and cows. There are many factors that cause dystocia in beef cattle, including genetic factors and non-genetic factors, such as cow factors, fetal factors, bull factors, nutritional factors and environmental factors. Calf birth weight, maternal pelvic size and gestation length are the three most important factors. The interplays of these factors make dystocia a very complicated physiological and pathological phenomenon. In the developed countries of beef cattle industry, beef cattle researchers and industries pay great attention to cow reproduction, and have carried out a lot of fruitful researches and analyses. Based on a detailed analysis of the international reports on beef cattle breeding and production in the past decades, especially the data from developed countries, the problems of dystocia during the process of beef cattle breeding and production were comprehensively reviewed, which would provide reference for domestic beef cattle practitioners.

Key words: dystocia; birth weight; the pelvis; gestation length; reproduction

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Present Situation of Promotion and Utilization Status of Alfalfa and Oat in Qingyang City

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Abstract: The introduction and promotion of alfalfa and oats in Qingyang city were described in this paper. Combined with the experiment, the selected varieties at home and abroad were compared. The alfalfa varieties suitable for planting in the southern and northern areas of Qingyang city were recommended. At the same time, the yield of oats at different sowing dates was compared and the nutrient components of different parts of oats were analyzed.

Key words: alfalfa; oats; utilization status quo; Qingyang city