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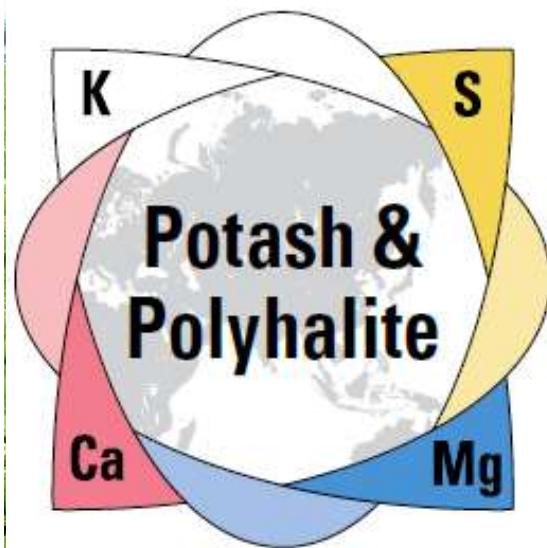
# Polysulphate 在稻麦两熟种植上的应用效果

Effects of Polysulphate application on seed yield and  
nutrient uptake of rice and wheat in Jiangsu

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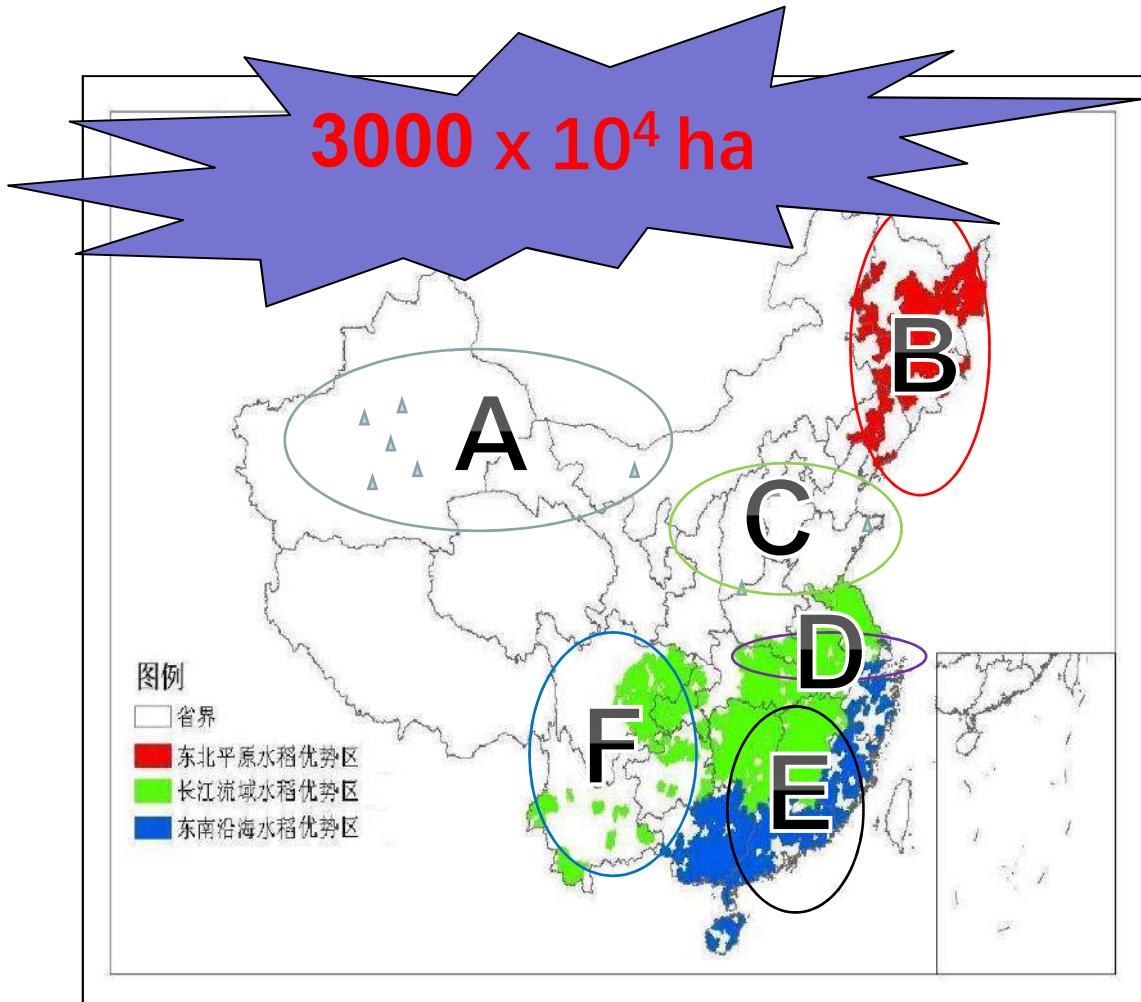
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结 论 Summary

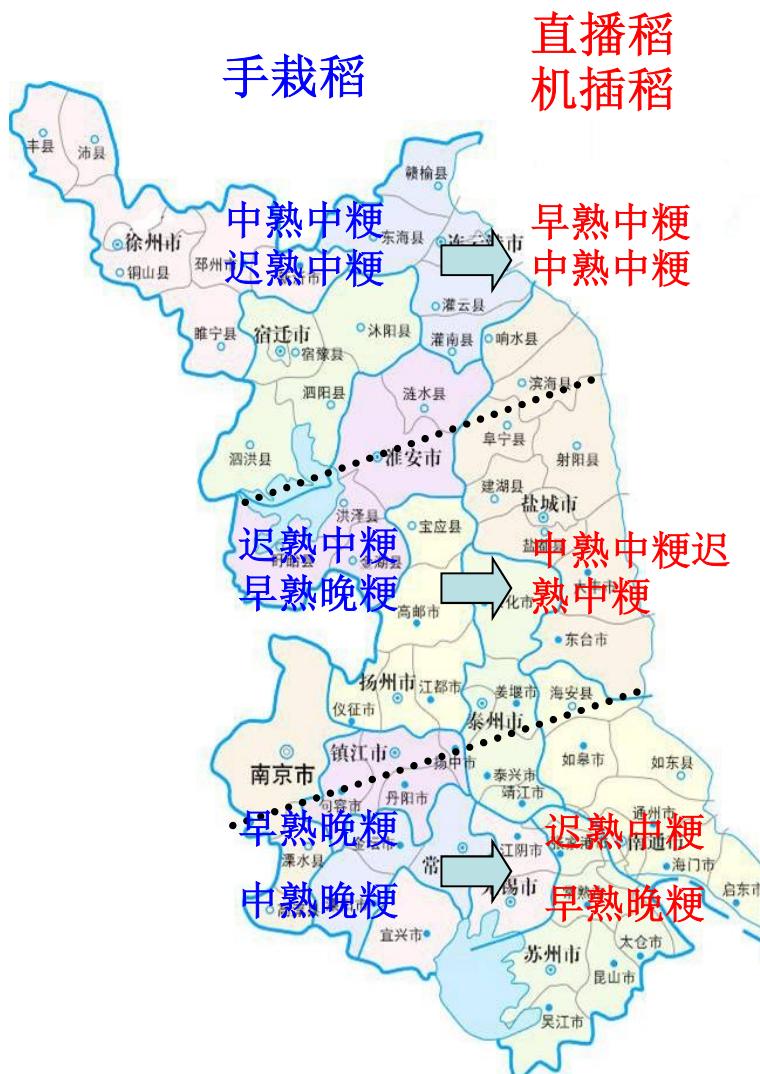
## 我国水稻种植情况

- ◆ A西北稻区,
- ◆ B东北稻区,
- ◆ C华北稻区,
- ◆ D长江中下游稻区,
- ◆ E南方稻区,
- ◆ F西南稻区.





## 当前江苏水稻生产基本概况



**$235 \times 10^4 \text{ ha}$ , 全国第四**

生态区	前茬作物	水稻栽培模式	品种
苏北	小麦/大麦	机插秧	连梗6号
	小麦/大麦/油菜	抛秧	连梗7号
苏中	小麦/大麦	机插秧	扬育梗2号、武运梗27、南梗9108
	小麦/大麦/油菜	抛秧	南梗9108、淮稻5号
苏南	小麦	机插秧	武运梗30、常优5号
	小麦	机直播	武运梗19



## 当前稻麦两熟生产肥料施用中的问题

- 肥料投入量大，流失重，肥料利用率低，生态环境趋差。
- 过重施氮肥，不注重平衡施肥，品质差、易倒伏。
  - 氮肥用量 250~360 kg/ha，氮肥利用率30%左右。
  - 肥料过量施用通过淋洗、消化、挥发损失，对生态环境造成不良影响，如太湖污染。





◆ Trial One

# Polysulphate 在水稻上的应用效果

Effects of Polysulphate application on seed yield and  
nutrient uptake of rice in Jiangsu





## ◆ 试验地点 Experimental Sites

兴化市安丰镇  
( $32^{\circ} 40'N$ ,  $119^{\circ} 43'E$ )

## ◆ 水稻-小麦轮作 Rice-wheat rotation



地点 Site	pH	Soil OM (g/kg)	Total N (g/kg)
兴化Xinghua	6.8	12.9	1.4



# 材料与方法 Material and Methods

(1) PS0: CK, without Polysulphate

(2) PS1: 5% PS,

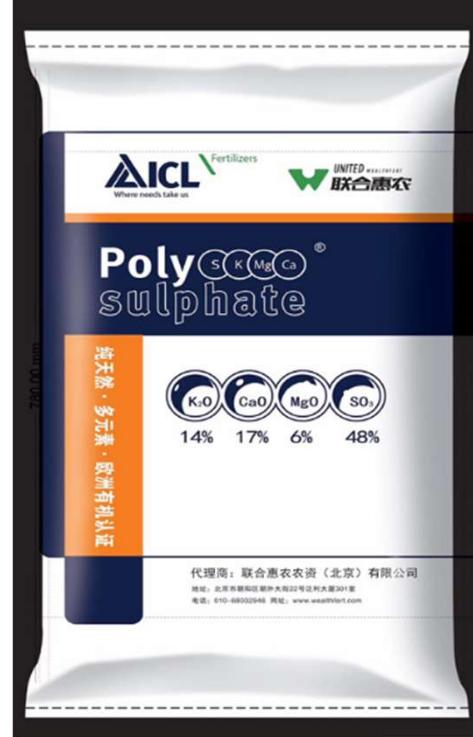
(3) PS2: 10% PS,

(4) PS3: 15% PS ,

(5) PS4: 20% PS ,

(6) PS5: 25% PS;

(7) PS6: CK 减肥 15% + 15% PS



- ◆ PS0: 总量 375 kg N/ha, 67.5kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/ha, 67.5kg K<sub>2</sub>O/ha
- ◆ 苗肥 (基肥) 复合肥 (15-15-15) 450kg kg/ha ,
- ◆ 分蘖肥 尿素 225kg/ha ,
- ◆ 拔节孕穗肥 尿素300kg/ha。

氯化钾、磷酸二铵、尿素





CK

Polysulphate





### 三、研究结果 Results

#### 产量及其构成因子 Grain yield and yield components

处理 Treatment	产量 Grain yield (kg/ha)	增产量 Yield increase (kg/ha)	增产率 Yield increase rate (%)	穗数 Panicle	穗粒数 Spikelets per panicle	千粒重 1000-seed weight (g)
Ps0	7279.0d	-	-	374.5d	90.1b	21.6b
Ps1	7753.4c	495.9	6.8	382.8cd	91.0b	22.3ab
Ps2	8069.9b	792.0	10.9	398.2b	95.4a	21.3b
Ps3	7920.7bc	645.3	8.9	409.8a	87.6b	22.1ab
Ps4	8501.4a	1222.4	16.8	387.0bc	95.1a	23.1a
Ps5	6219.4e	-1055.7	-14.5	377.7cd	88.1b	18.7c
Ps6	7832.3bc	561.9	7.7	396.3b	90.0b	22.0ab

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps5（25%Ps）籽粒产量显著降低，其他处理均增加。Compared with Ps0, Ps5 decreased grain yield while others increased.
- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps4（20%Ps）增产率达到16.8%，其穗数、穗粒数及千粒重均较高。Compared with Ps0, Ps 4 increased grain yield by 16.8% and its yield components were all increased significantly.



## Correlation coefficient and Path coefficient

自变量 Independent variable	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	直接通径系数 Direct path coefficient	间接通径系数 Indirect path coefficient		
			穗数 Panicle	穗粒数 Spikelets per panicle	千粒重1000-seed weight
穗数Panicle	0.544	0.326	-	0.000	0.218
穗粒数Spikelets per panicle	0.637	0.362	0.000	-	0.275
千粒重1000-seed weight	0.912**	0.649	0.109	0.153	-

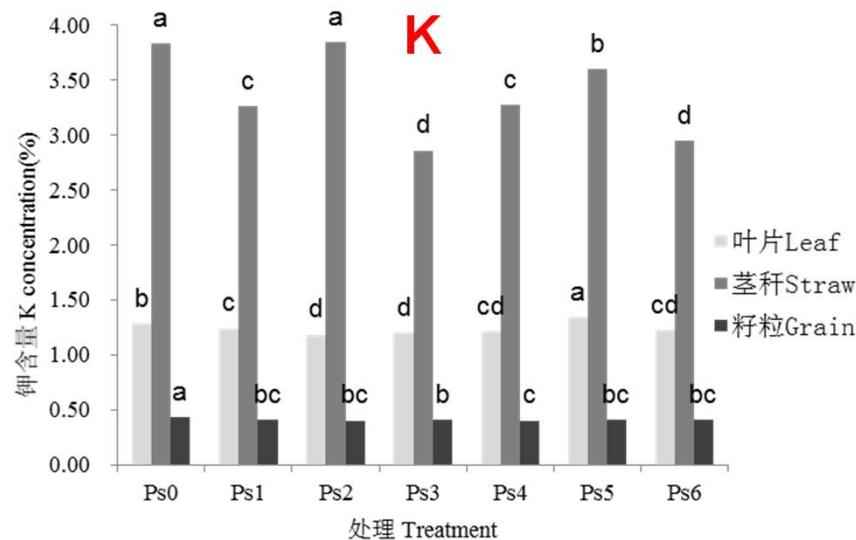
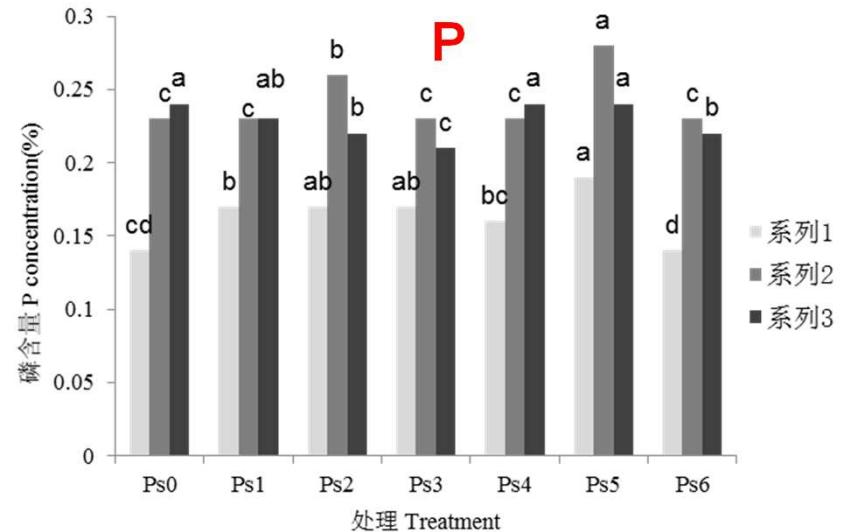
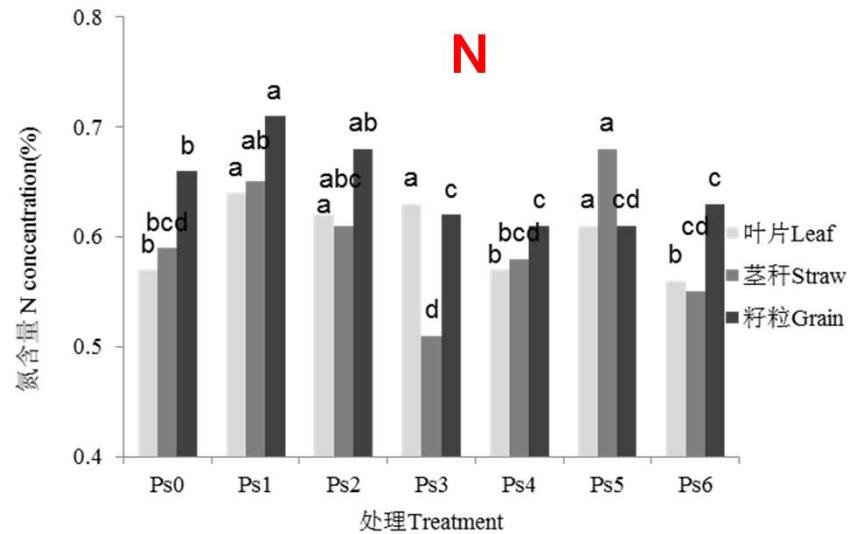
- ◆ 千粒重与籽粒产量达到极显著正相关水平。
- ◆ 产量构成因子对产量的直接通径系数分别为0.326（穗数）、0.362（穗粒数）、0.649（千粒重）。PS 主要通过提高千粒重以增加产量。
- ◆ 1000-grain weight was positively correlated with grain yield.
- ◆ The direct path coefficients of yield components to yield were 0.326 (panicle), 0.362(spikelets per panicle) and 0.649 (1000-grain weight), respectively. MP increased yield mainly by increasing 1000-seed weight.

Treatment	生物量 Biomass(kg/ha)				经济系数 Economic coefficients
	叶片 Leaf	茎秆 Stalk	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot	
Ps0	319.6c	149.9d	543.3d	1012.9c	53.6ab
Ps1	330.3b	161.2c	588.4b	1079.9b	54.5a
Ps2	341.2b	150.1d	567.5c	1058.7b	53.6ab
Ps3	372.6a	189.0a	605.8a	1167.5a	51.9c
Ps4	364.4a	174.9b	612.1a	1151.3a	53.2b
Ps5	313.4c	138.8e	486.4e	938.5d	51.8c
Ps6	333.9b	162.6c	584.6b	1081.1b	54.1ab

◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps1（5%）、Ps2（10%）、Ps3（15%）、Ps4（20%）、Ps6（减肥15%+15%PS）处理地上部生物量均显著增加。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased shoot biomass in Ps1, Ps2, Ps3, Ps4 and Ps 6 significantly.

# 水稻地上部N、P、K养分含量

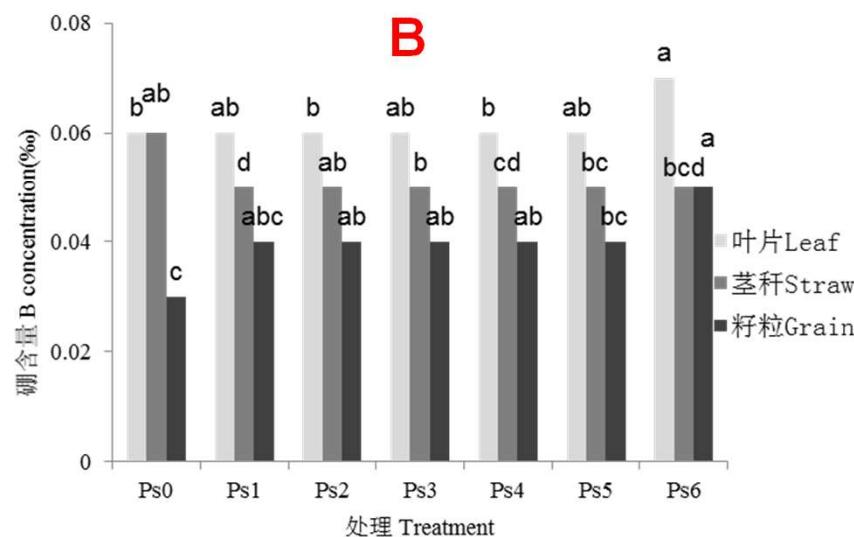
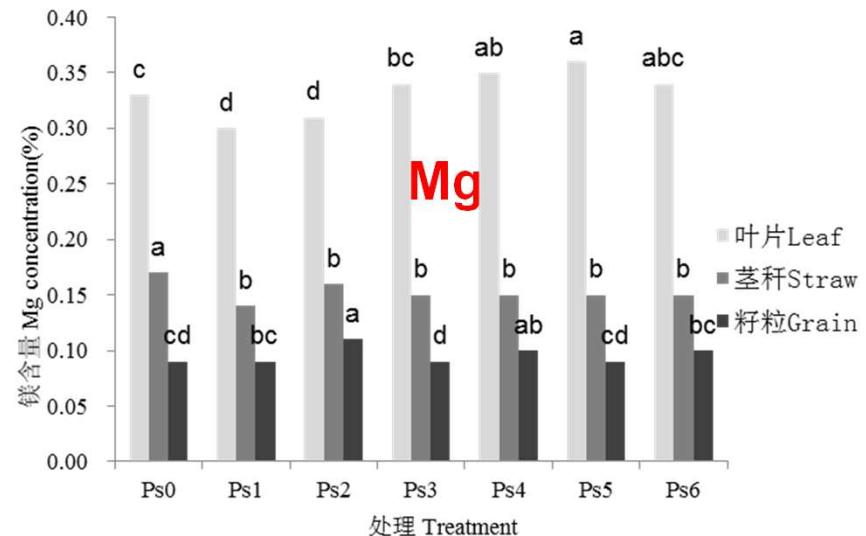
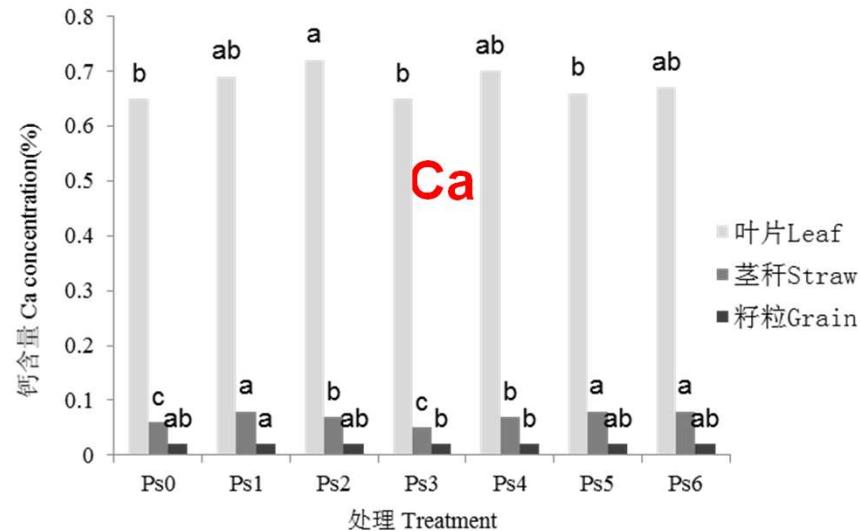
## Rice plant shoot N, P and K concentration



◆ 与Ps0相比，叶片P含量均显著增加。系列1、2、3的P浓度分别为0.14%、0.23%、0.23%。与Ps0相比，籽粒K含量均显著降低。Compared with Ps0, P increased in leaves and decreased in grains.

# 水稻地上部Ca、Mg、B养分含量

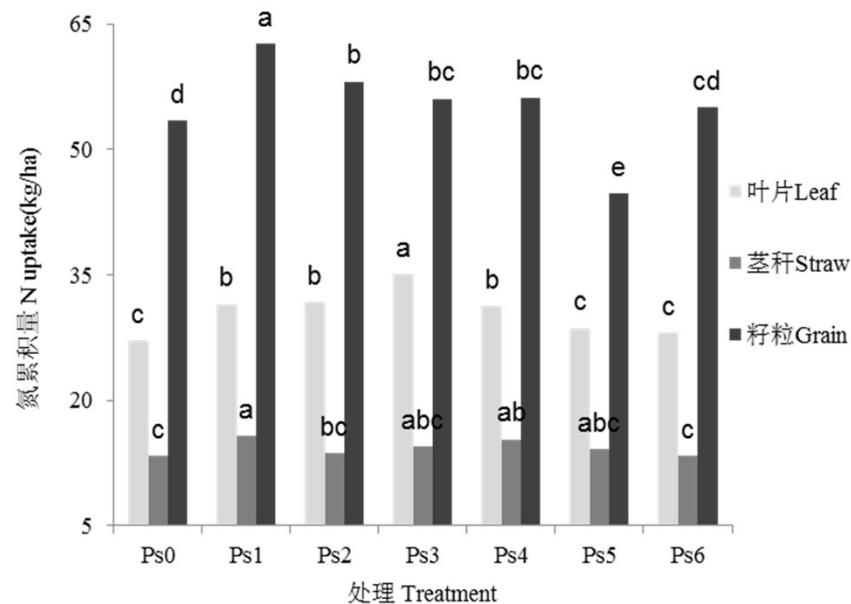
## Rice plant shoot Ca, Mg and B concentration



- ◆ 与Ps0相比，茎秆Ca含量增加，Mg、B含量降低而籽粒B含量增加。
- ◆ Ps increased Ca concentration of straws but decreased Mg、B concentration. Ps also increased B concentration of grains.

# 水稻地上部氮素养分积累量

## N accumulation in shoot

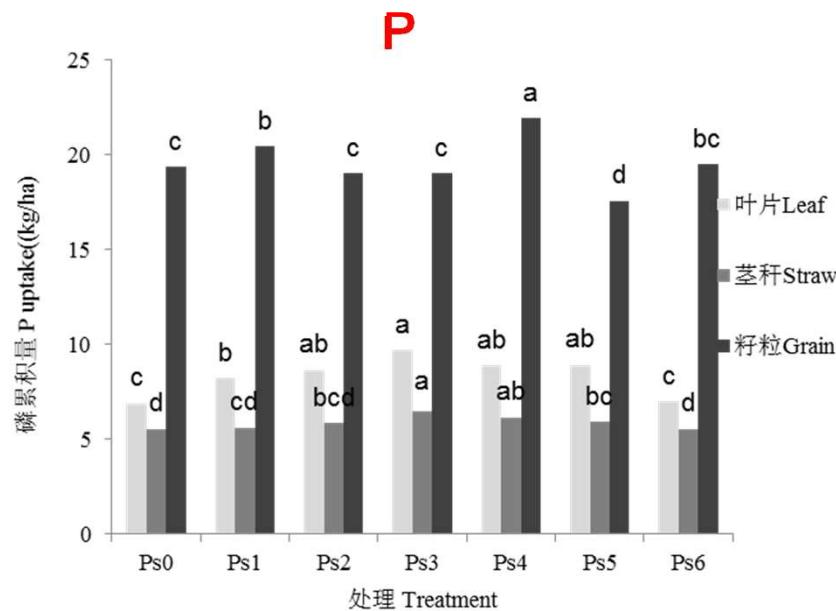


Treatment	N accumulation ( $\pm\%$ )		
	叶 Leaf	茎 Straw	籽粒 Grain
PS1	15.9	18.4	17.1
PS2	16.9	2.9	8.7
PS3	29.1	8.5	4.8
PS4	15.2	15.2	5.1
PS5	5.4	6.5	-16.3
PS6	3.2	0.2	2.9

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps1（5%）、Ps2（10%）、Ps3（15%）和Ps4（20%）地上部不同器官的N累积量均显著增加。Compared with Mp0, Ps increased N accumulation in leaves , straw and grains in Ps1、Ps2、Ps3 and Ps4.

# 水稻地上部磷素养分积累量

## P accumulation in shoot

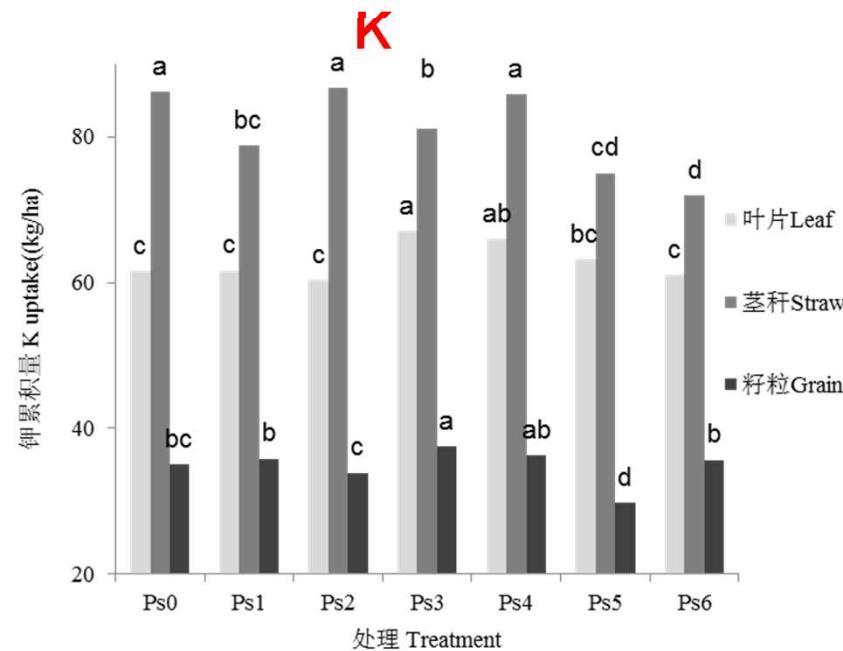


处理 Treatment	P 累积量 P accumulation ( $\pm\%$ )		
	叶 Leaf	茎 Straw	籽粒 Grain
PS1	19.5	1.3	5.6
PS2	25.7	5.1	-1.8
PS3	41.1	16.1	-1.9
PS4	29.4	11.0	13.2
PS5	29.5	6.9	-9.4
PS6	1.6	0.0	0.6

- ◆ Ps0相比，不同处理叶片与茎秆中P累积量均增加，以叶片增幅较大。  
**Compared with Ps0, Ps increased P accumulation in leaves and straws.**

# 水稻地上部钾素养分积累量

## K accumulation in shoot

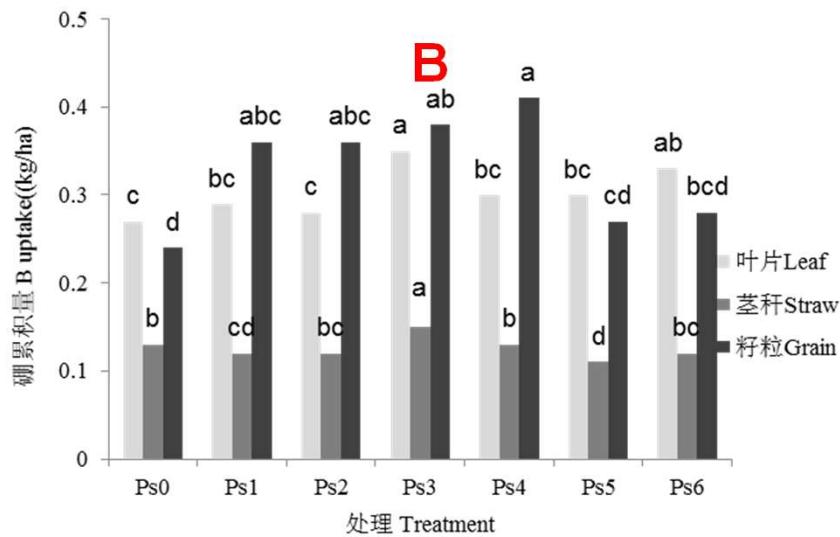
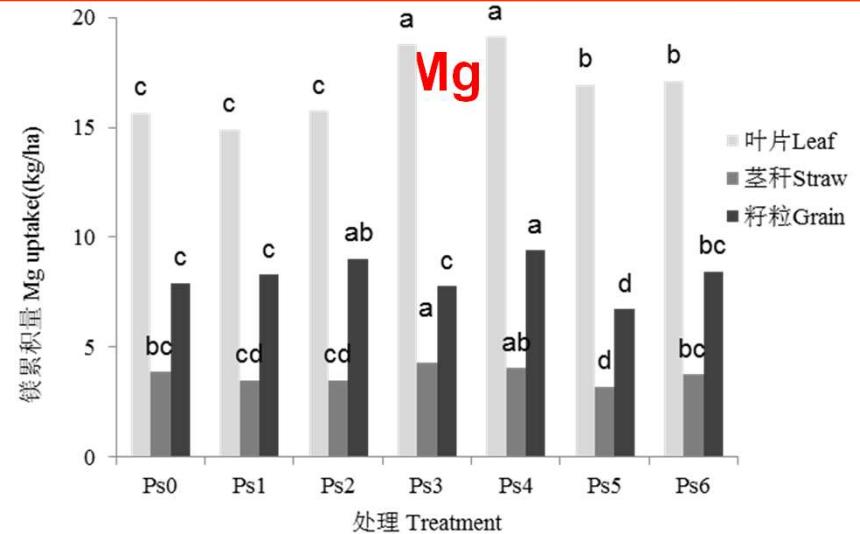
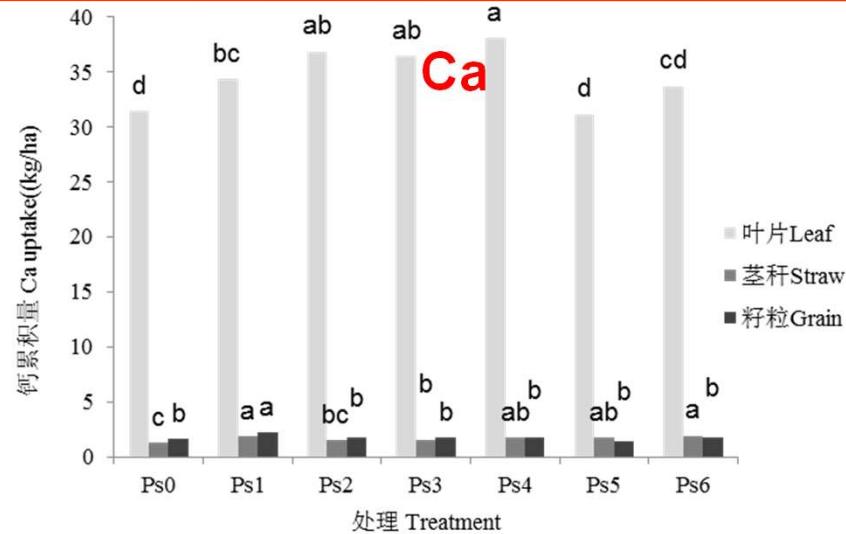


处理 Treatment	K 累积量 K accumulation (±%)		
	叶 Leaf	茎 Straw	籽粒 Grain
PS1	0.23	-8.62	2.17
PS2	-1.85	0.63	-3.28
PS3	8.91	-5.81	7.01
PS4	7.31	-0.44	3.59
PS5	2.65	-12.97	-14.97
PS6	-0.76	-16.54	1.65

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，不同处理茎秆K累积量呈降低变化。Ps decreased K accumulation in straws.
- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps5(25%)茎秆与籽粒中K累积量降幅较大，分别为12.97%和14.97%。Compared with Ps0, Ps decreased K uptake of straw and grain by 12.97% and 14.97% in Ps5.

# 水稻地上部Ca、Mg、B养分积累量

## Ca, Mg and B accumulation in shoot



◆ 与Ps0相比，茎秆Ca含量增加，Mg、B含量均显著降低，籽粒B含量增加。  
**Compared with Ps0, Ps increased Ca accumulation of straws but decreased Mg, B uptake and increased B uptake of grain.**

# 水稻地上部养分积累量

## N, P , K ,Ca, Mg and B accumulation

Treatment 处理	Nutrient accumulation in Shoot (kg/ha)					
	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	B
Ps0	94.0c	31.8d	182.8ab	34.4d	27.4d	0.63e
Ps1	110.0a	34.3bc	176.3c	38.5bc	26.7d	0.77bc
Ps2	103.6b	33.5c	181.0bc	40.1ab	28.3cd	0.76bcd
Ps3	105.6b	35.2b	185.7ab	39.7abc	30.9b	0.88a
Ps4	102.9b	37.0a	188.2a	41.5a	32.6a	0.83ab
Ps5	87.6d	32.4d	168.0d	34.3d	26.9d	0.68de
Ps6	96.5c	32.0d	168.6d	37.3c	29.3c	0.74cd

- ◆ Ps3 (15%) 、 Ps4 (20%) 处理地上部N , P , K 与 Ca, Mg, B 累积量均较高，而Ps5 (25%) 均较低。
- ◆ The high nutrient uptake value of N , P , K and Ca, Mg, B in shoot are found in Ps3 and Ps4 while they are contrary in Ps5.



## 四、小结 Summary

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- (1) 在传统的三元复合肥中合理添加Polysulphate有利于提高产量，产量构成中干粒重对产量的贡献最大。添加5%~20%的Polysulphate及CK减肥15%+15%的Polysulphate均可增加水稻产量，其中添加20%的Polysulphate产量增幅最大。
- (2) 在传统的三元复合肥中添加Polysulphate影响生物量的累积。5%~20%的Polysulphate与CK减肥15%+添加15% Polysulphate地上部生物量均增加，但添加25%的Polysulphate则降低，且其经济系数也降低，表明添加25%的Polysulphate既不利于生物量的累积也不利于生物量向生殖器官的分配，从而不利于产量形成。
- (3) 地上部养分累积量表明，添加15%和20%的Polysulphate有利于地上部N、P、K及Ca、Mg、B的累积，从而有利于生物量的形成，进一步提高产量。



◆ Trial Two

# Polysulphate 在小麦上的应用效果

Effects of Polysulphate application on seed yield and  
nutrient uptake of wheat in Jiangsu





# 材料与方法 Material and Methods

(1) PS0: CK, without Polysulphate

(2) PS1: 5% PS,

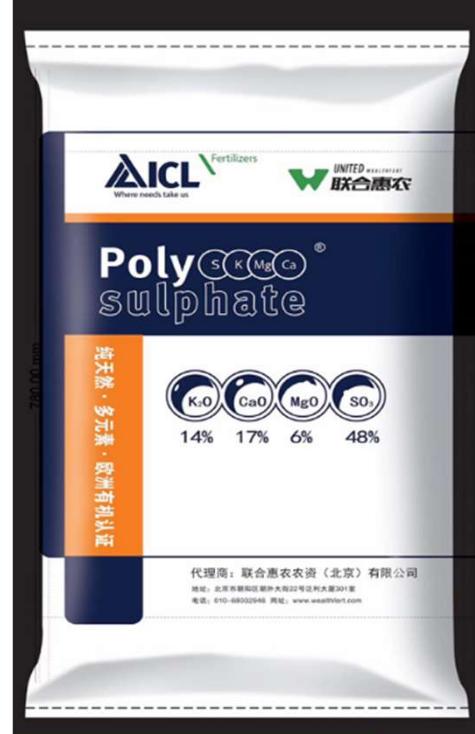
(3) PS2: 10% PS,

(4) PS3: 15% PS ,

(5) PS4: 20% PS ,

(6) PS5: 25% PS;

(7) PS6: CK 减肥 15% + 15% PS



- ◆ PS0: 234 kg N/ha, 78.8 kg P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/ha, 78.8 kg K<sub>2</sub>O/ha
  - ◆ 苗肥（基肥）复合肥（15-15-15）375 kg/kg/ha,
  - ◆ 分蘖肥 尿素 225 kg/ha ,
  - ◆ 拔节孕穗肥复合肥（15-15-15）150kg/kg/ha+尿素 112.5 kg/kg/ha。
- 氯化钾、磷酸二铵、尿素



### 三、研究结果 Results

#### 籽粒产量及其构成因子 Grain yield and yield components

处理 Treatment	产量 Grain yield (kg/ha)	增产量 Yield increase (kg/ha)	增产率 Yield increase rate (%)	穗数 Panicle (×10 <sup>4</sup> /ha)	穗粒数 Spikelets per panicle	千粒重 1000-seed weight (g)
Ps0	7288.5c	-	-	511.3ab	33.9c	42.0a
Ps1	7720.5b	432.0	5.9	512.0ab	35.9b	42.0a
Ps2	7601.0bc	312.5	4.3	503.5abc	35.5b	42.5a
Ps3	7499.2bc	210.8	2.9	500.0bc	35.3bc	42.5a
Ps4	7528.0bc	239.5	3.3	504.5abc	35.8b	41.7a
Ps5	8269.4a	980.9	13.5	514.2a	38.4a	41.9a
Ps6	6444.6d	-843.8	-11.6	497.0c	30.7d	42.3a

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps5（25%）和Ps1（5%）籽粒产量显著增加，增幅分别为13.5%和5.9%；而Ps6（减肥15%+15%PS）显著降低。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased grain yield in Ps1 and Ps5 by 13.5% and 5.9% while decreased in Ps6 by 11.6%.
- ◆ 与Ps0相比，除Ps6外，Ps处理穗粒数显著增加。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased Spikelets per panicle significantly.



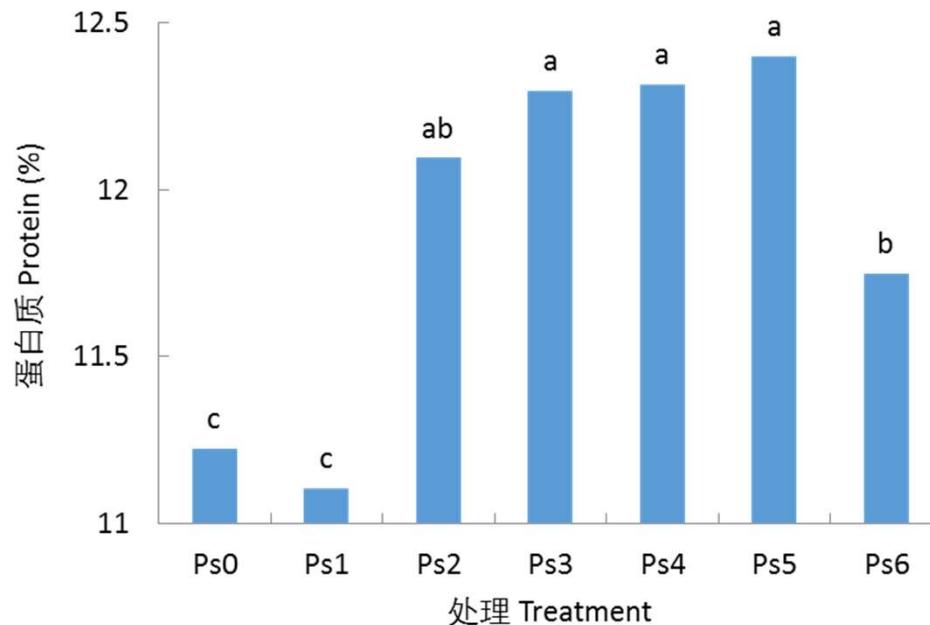
## 产量构成的通径分析 Path coefficient

因变量  Dependent variable	自变量Independent variable		
	穗数Panicle	穗粒数 Spikelets per panicle	千粒重1000- seed weight
产量 Grain yield	0.18	0.905**	0.102

- ◆ 产量构成因子对产量的直接通径系数分别为**0.18**（穗数）、**0.905**（穗粒数）、**0.102**（千粒重）。Ps主要通过提高穗粒数增加产量。
- ◆ The direct path coefficients of yield components to yield were 0.18 (panicle), 0.905(spikelets per panicle) and 0.102 (1000-grain weight), respectively. Ps increased yield mainly by increasing spikelets per panicle.



## 籽粒蛋白质含量 Protein content in grain



◆ 除了Ps1外，Ps处理显著提高了籽粒中蛋白质含量。

**Compared with Ps0, Ps increased protein content in grains except in Ps1 significantly.**



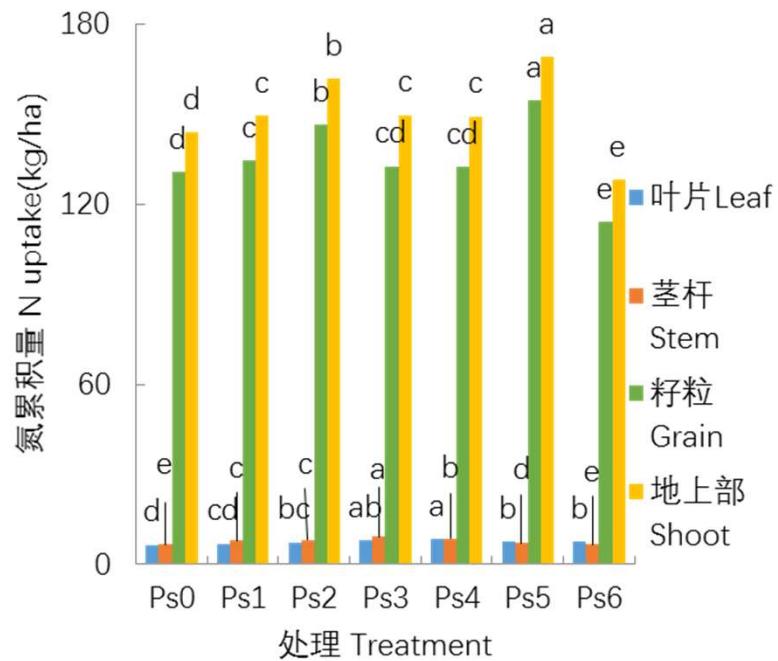
## 地上部生物量累积量 Biomass accumulation

处理 Treatment	生物量 Biomass(kg/ha)				经济系数 Economic coefficients
	叶片 Leaf	茎秆 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot	
Ps0	2107.6ab	3797.3ab	7291.6d	13196.5b	55.2ab
Ps1	2375.7a	4325.4a	7720.0b	14421.2a	53.5b
Ps2	2366.0a	3764.7ab	7602.3bc	13733.1ab	55.3ab
Ps3	2304.7ab	4306.4a	7393.2cd	14004.4ab	52.8b
Ps4	2460.2a	3832.7ab	7347.3cd	13640.2ab	53.8b
Ps5	2412.9a	3744.7ab	8271.3a	14428.9a	57.3a
Ps6	1984.7b	3384.6b	6444.6e	11813.9c	54.5ab

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps1（5%）和Ps5（25%）处理籽粒和地上部生物量均显著增加，而Ps6显著降低。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased grain and shoot biomass in Ps1 and Ps5 while decreased them in Ps6 significantly.
- ◆ 与Ps0相比，Ps处理经济系数无显著变化。Ps had no significant effect on economic coefficients of biomass.

# 氮素累积量

## N uptake in shoot

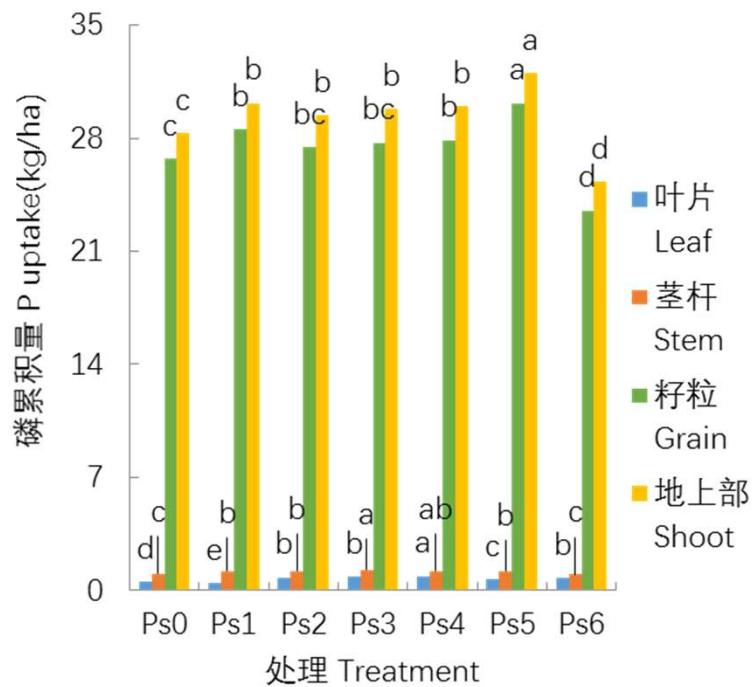


处理 Treat- ment	氮累积量 N uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	5.9	17.8	3.0	3.8
Ps2	12.5	20.9	12.1	12.5
Ps3	19.7	39.0	1.4	4.0
Ps4	27.3	29.5	1.2	3.7
Ps5	15.0	6.8	18.2	17.5
Ps6	14.7	-1.0	-12.8	-11.0

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，除Ps6（减肥15%+15%PS）处理外，其他处理不同器官的氮累积量均显著增加。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased N accumulation of leaves , stems and grains except in Ps6.



## 磷素累积量 P accumulation in shoot



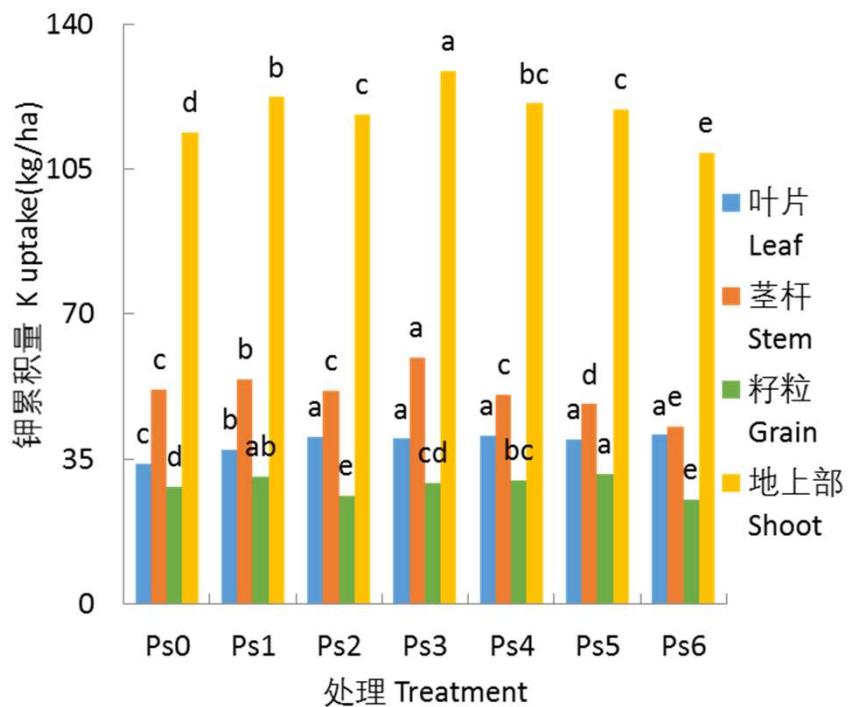
Treatment	磷累积量 P uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	-11.2	12.1	6.7	6.5
Ps2	49.9	12.7	2.7	4.0
Ps3	54.8	22.2	3.7	5.3
Ps4	65.2	15.7	4.3	5.8
Ps5	23.6	13.2	12.9	13.1
Ps6	47.7	-6.5	-12.0	-10.7

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，除Ps6（减肥15%+15%PS）处理外，其他处理不同器官的磷累积量均显著增加。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased P uptake of leaves , stems and grains except in Ps6.



## 钾素累积量

### K accumulation in shoot

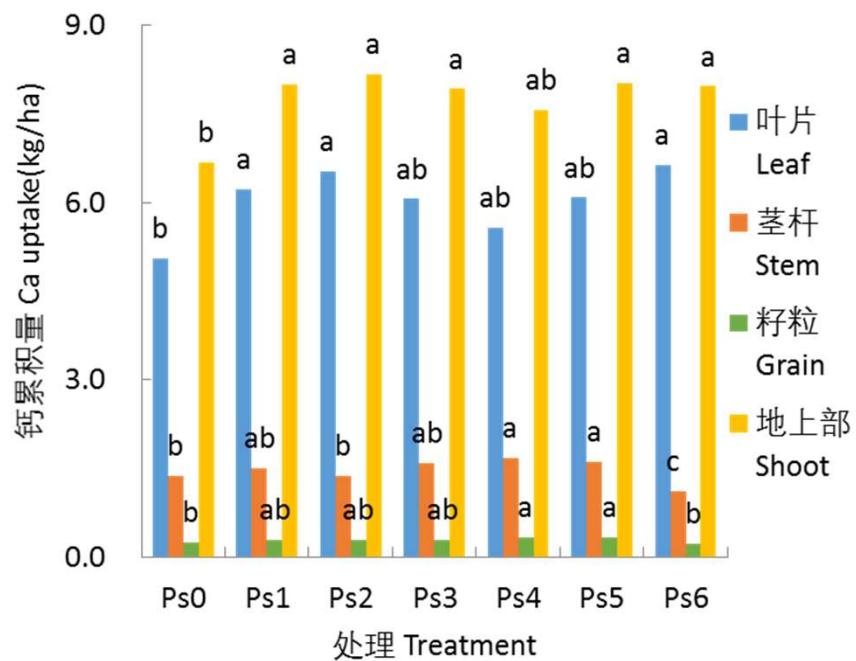


处理 Treatment	钾累积量 K uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	10.1	4.8	8.8	7.4
Ps2	19.3	-0.6	-7.4	3.6
Ps3	17.8	15.0	3.1	12.9
Ps4	19.7	-2.5	5.2	6.0
Ps5	17.1	-6.9	11.3	4.7
Ps6	20.5	-17.3	-10.6	-4.4

- ◆ 与Ps0相比，不同处理叶片K累积量显著增加。 Compared with Ps0, Ps increased K uptake in leaves.



## 钙累积量 Ca accumulation in shoot



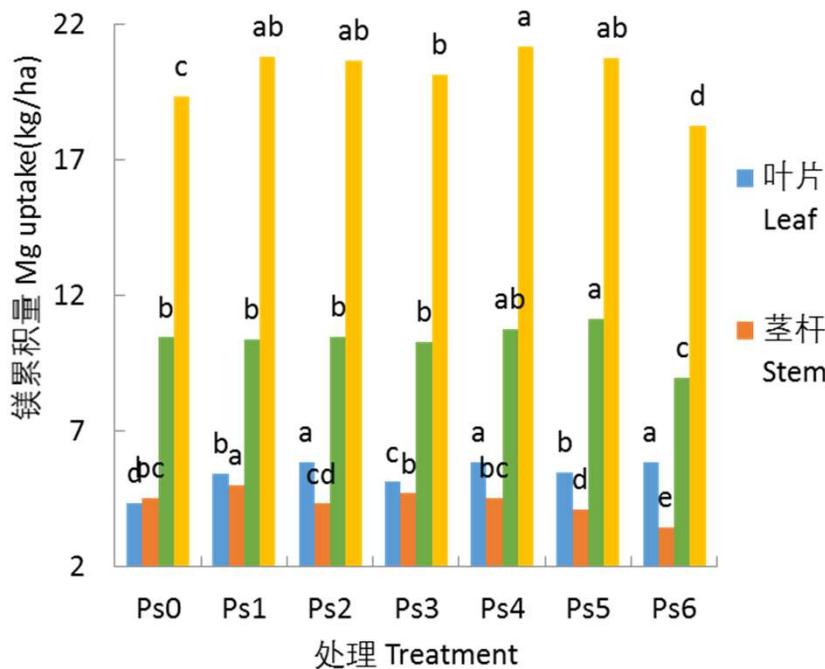
处理 Treatment	钙累积量 Ca uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	23.0	8.4	15.4	19.9
Ps2	28.9	-0.7	16.3	22.5
Ps3	19.8	14.9	16.7	18.8
Ps4	10.1	21.9	34.2	13.6
Ps5	20.2	16.7	37.5	20.3
Ps6	31.1	-19.5	-7.5	19.5

- ◆ Ps处理显著提高了叶片、茎、籽粒和地上部Ca累积量。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased Ca uptake in leaves stem grain and shoots.
- ◆ 粒子中Ca累积量随着Ps施用量的增加而增加。Compared with Ps0, Ca uptake of grains increased with the increasing Ps application rate.



# 镁累积量

## Mg accumulation in shoot



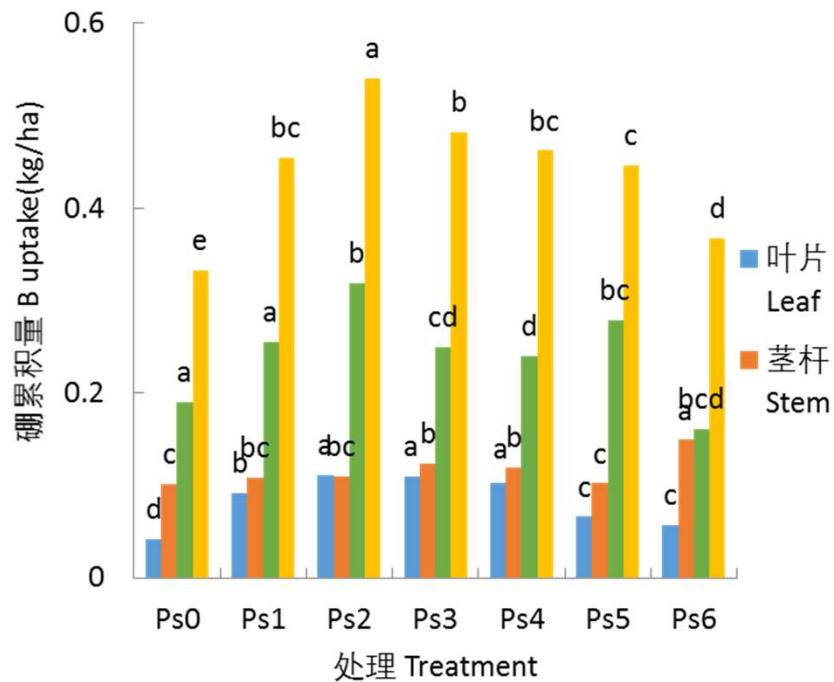
处理 Treatment	镁累积量 Mg uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	25.1	10.2	-0.6	7.7
Ps2	34.7	-4.5	0.3	6.9
Ps3	18.1	3.9	-1.4	4.2
Ps4	35.0	-0.2	3.1	9.5
Ps5	26.5	-9.1	6.5	7.3
Ps6	34.6	-23.5	-14.3	-5.5

◆ Ps处理显著提高了叶片Mg累积量，对茎和籽粒中Mg累积量影响较小。  
**Compared with Ps0, Ps increased Mg uptake in leaves.**



# 硼累积量

## B accumulation in shoot



处理 Treatment	硼累积量 B uptake (±%)			
	叶 Leaf	茎 Stem	籽粒 Grain	地上部 Shoot
Ps1	116.7	6.9	34.2	36.7
Ps2	164.3	8.9	67.9	62.7
Ps3	159.5	21.8	31.6	45.2
Ps4	145.2	17.8	26.3	39.2
Ps5	57.1	1.0	46.3	34.3
Ps6	35.7	47.5	-15.3	10.5

- ◆ Ps处理显著提高了叶片、茎杆和地上部中B累积量。Compared with Ps0, Ps increased B uptake in leaves, stems and shoots.



## 地上部养分累积量

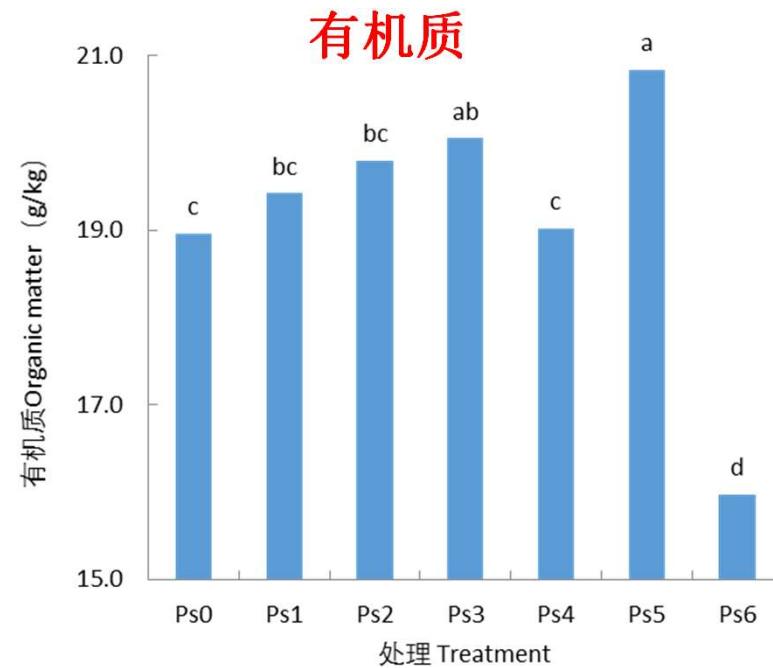
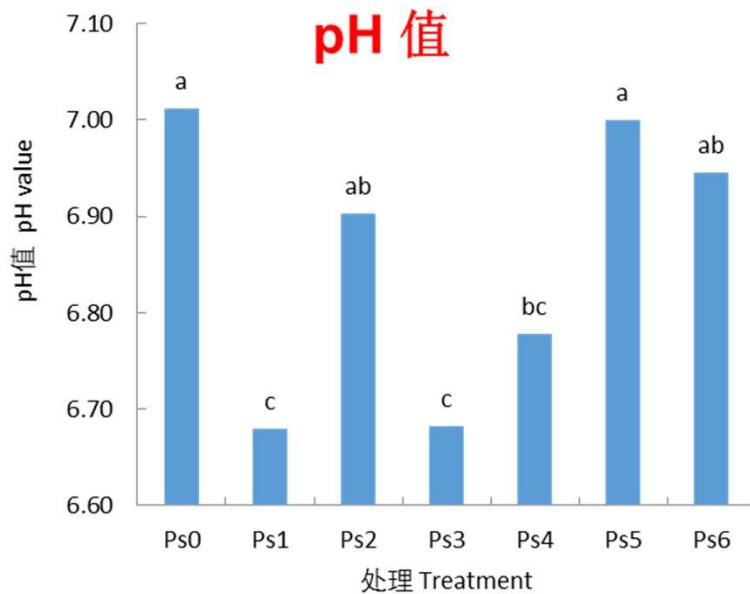
### N, P , K ,Ca, Mg and B accumulation in shoot

处理 Treatment	地上部养分累积 Nutrient uptake in Shoot (kg/ha)					
	N	P	K	Ca	Mg	B
Ps0	143.9d	28.3c	114.0d	6.7b	19.3c	0.33e
Ps1	149.4c	30.2b	122.4b	8.0a	20.8ab	0.45bc
Ps2	161.9b	29.4b	118.1c	8.2a	20.6ab	0.54a
Ps3	149.6c	29.8b	128.7a	7.9a	20.1b	0.48b
Ps4	149.3c	30.0b	120.8bc	7.6ab	21.1a	0.46bc
Ps5	169.2a	32.0a	119.4c	8.0a	20.7ab	0.45c
Ps6	128.1e	25.3d	108.9e	8.0a	18.2d	0.37d

◆ 与Ps0相比， Ps处理地上部氮磷钾与 钙镁硼累积量均较高， 而Ps6均较低。  
**Compared with Ps0, Ps increased nutrient uptake of N , P , K and Ca, Mg, B except in Ps6.**

# 土壤pH值和有机质含量

## pH and organic substance

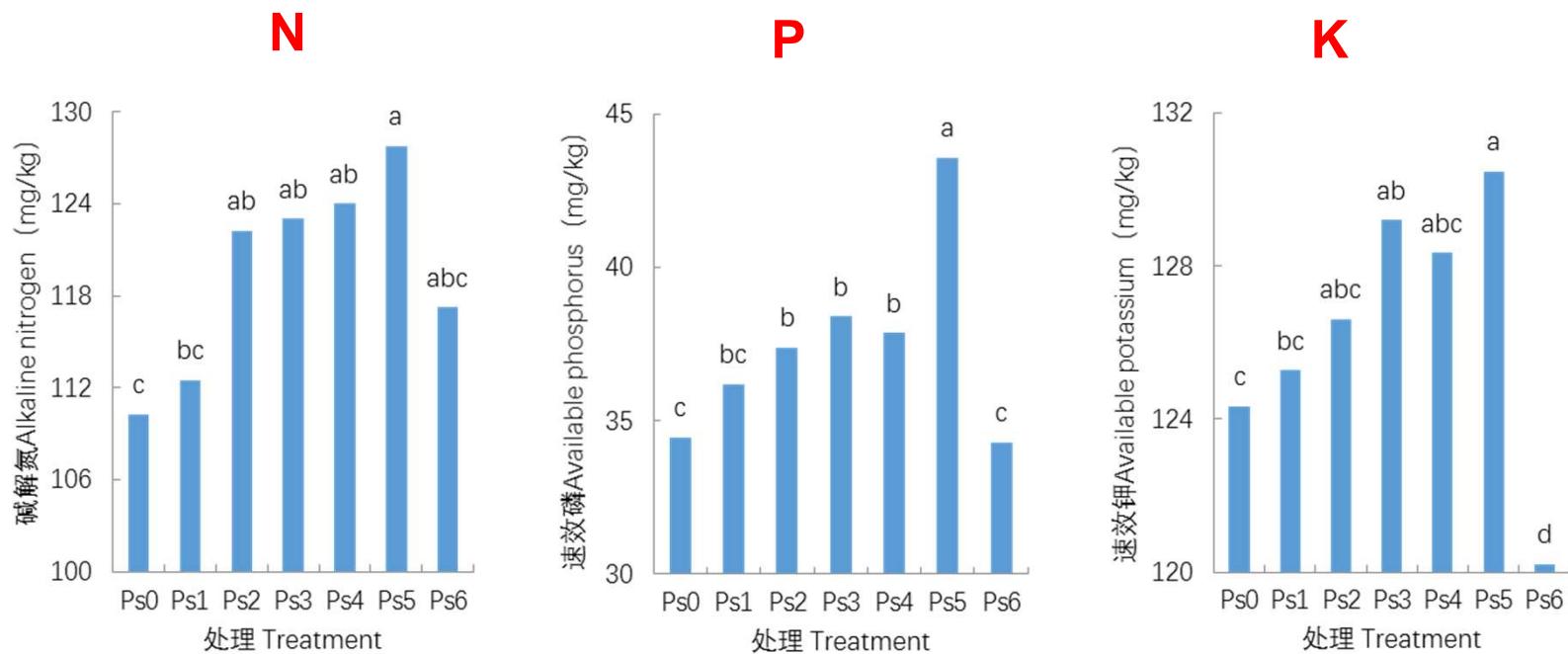


- ◆ Ps处理pH呈降低变化. Compared with Ps0, Ps decreased soil PH.
- ◆ Ps处理显著增加有机质含量。Ps is favorable to increase soil organic matter content except in Ps6.



## 土壤速效养分

### Alkaline nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium

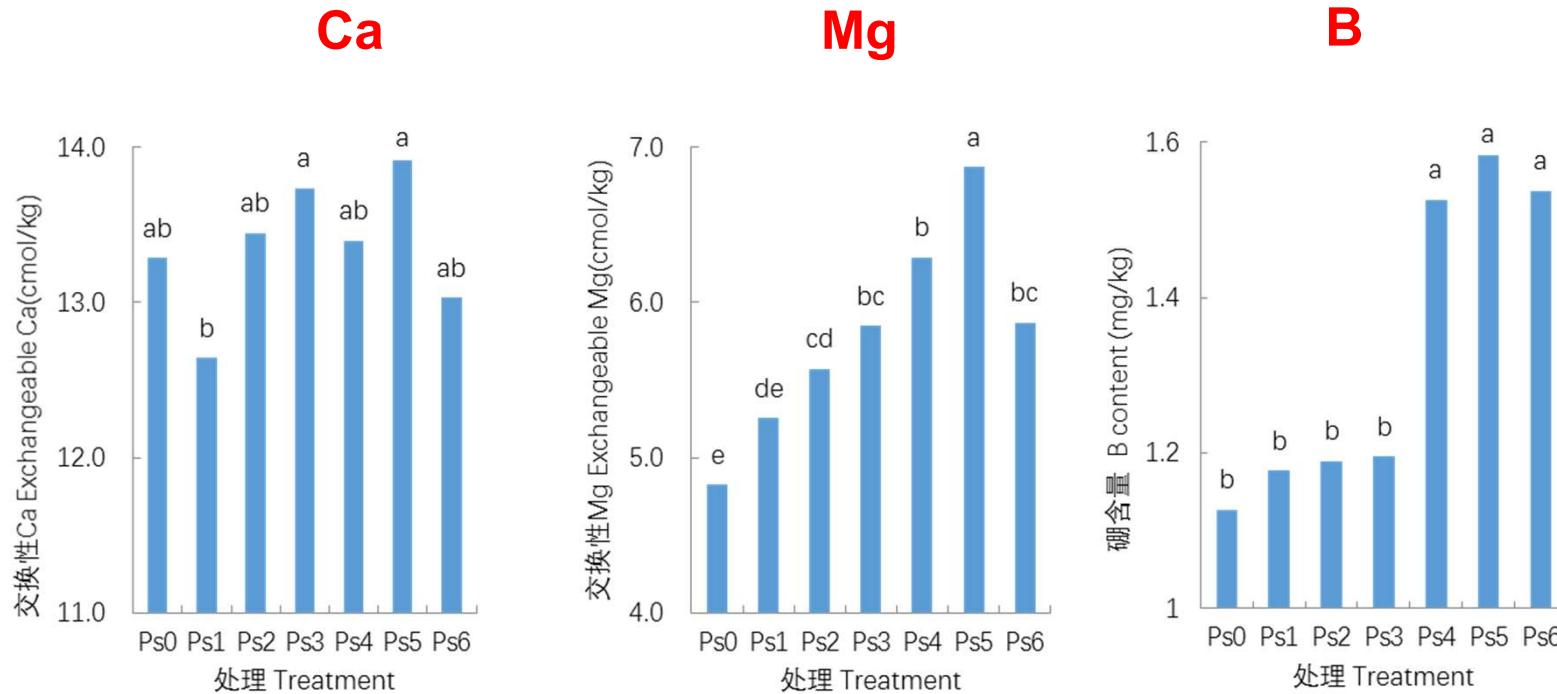


- ◆ Ps处理碱解氮、速效磷和速效钾含量增加，且以Ps5（25%）处理最高。  
Compared with Ps0, Ps increased soil nutrient content of alkaline nitrogen, available phosphorus and available potassium, especially in Ps5.



## 土壤速效养分

### Exchangeable Ca, exchangeable Mg and B



- ◆ Ps处理土壤交换性镁含量均显著增加; Compared with Ps0, Ps increased soil exchangeable Mg content.
- ◆ Ps4 (20%)、Ps5(25%)和Ps6 (减肥15%+15%PS) 处理土壤B含量显著增加。Ps increased soil B content in Ps4, Ps5 and Ps6.



## 四、小结 Summary

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- (1) 在三元复合肥中添加Polysulphate影响生物量的累积、对分配无显著影响。
- (2) 复合肥中添加Polysulphate有利于地上部氮磷钾及钙、镁、硼的累积、有利于叶片镁的累积，但是CK减肥15%+15%的Polysulphate处理地上部养分累积量降低。
- (3) Polysulphate合理施用有利于提高产量，且穗粒数对产量的贡献最大。添加25%的Polysulphate产量最高，产量构成因子比较协调；CK减肥15%+15%的Polysulphate穗粒数和穗数均降低，致使产量降低。
- (4) 施用Polysulphate提高土壤有机质含量，复合肥中添加Polysulphate增加土壤碱解氮、速效磷和速效钾含量及土壤交换性镁含量。



## 结论 Conclusion

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- (1) 在传统的三元复合肥中**合理添加Polysulphate有利于提高稻-麦两熟产量**。添加20%的Polysulphate对水稻增产幅度最大，而添加25%的Polysulphate对小麦增产幅度最大。
- (2) 传统的三元复合肥中添加Polysulphate有利于水稻、小麦地上部氮磷钾及钙、镁、硼等营养的吸收与累积。
- (3) 施用**Polysulphate可以显著改善土壤**，土壤有机质含量，碱解氮、速效磷和速效钾含量及土壤交换性钙、镁含量均增加。



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### 以色列化工集团 副总裁 Hillel Magen 来经作所进行交流合作

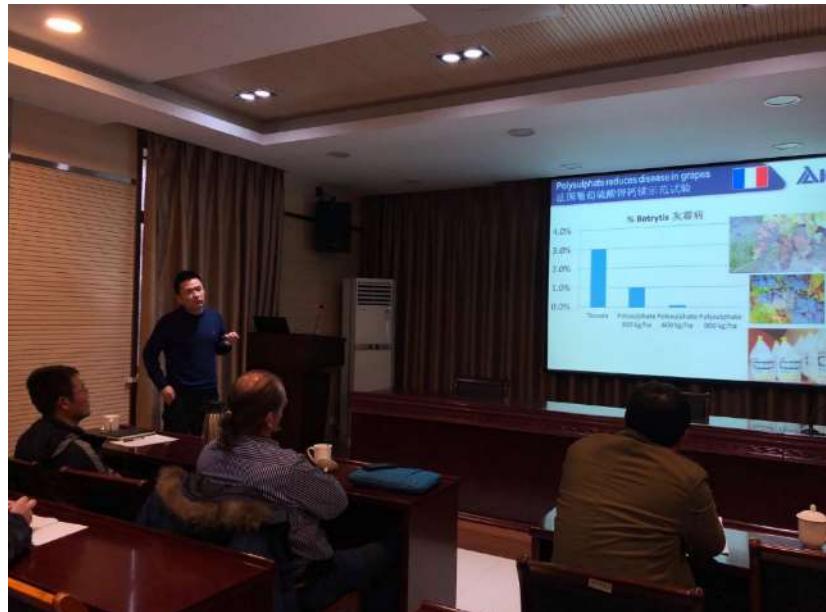
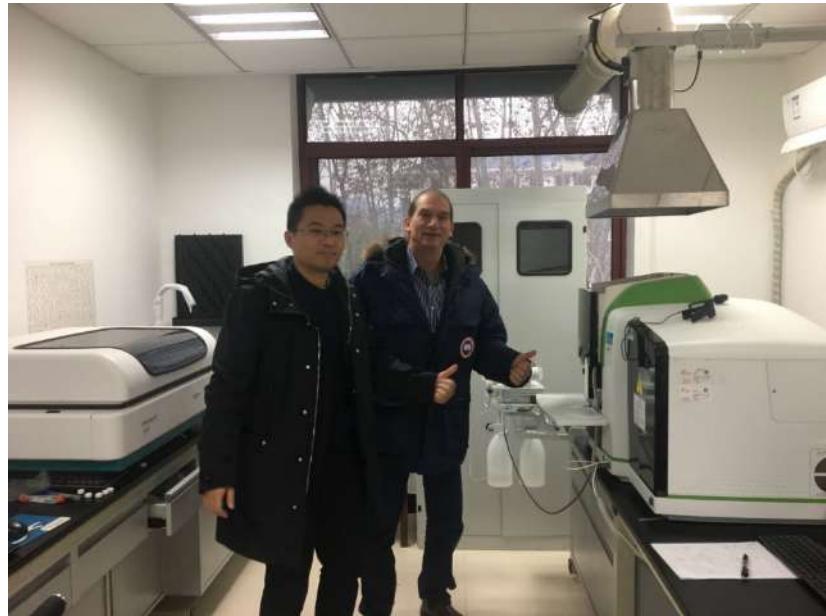
作者：文章来源： 点击数：67 更新时间：2018-08-24 14:55:42

8月20日上午，以色列化工集团副总裁 Hillel Magen 和以色列化工集团中国区域经理李国华博士来到经济作物研究所开展合作交流。刘瑞昱博士主持接待。

刘瑞昱博士首先介绍了经作所的基本情况，之后重点介绍了经作所在棉花、大豆、油菜、花生等经济作物上取得的新品种、新产品、新技术。

Hillel Magen 在参观完长江下游棉花与油菜重点实验室后对经作所在作物土壤养分管理、肥料高效利用、作物高产高效栽培技术研究等方面的基础给予了充分肯定。

双方初步达成了合作意向，共同在新型肥料MegaPoly和SuperFloy应用推广方面开展研究。





*Thank You !*

创新 协调 绿色 开放 共享

