

# 温室蔬菜灰霉病药剂防治技巧

王彦荣

(库尔勒市农业技术推广中心,新疆 库尔勒 841000)

中图分类号:S 63 文献标识码:C 文章编号:1001-0009(2014)13-0185-01

近几年,灰霉病在当地蔬菜生产中发生较为普遍,尤其是温室瓜类及茄科蔬菜受害最为严重。此病从苗期至成株采收期均可发病,而且在采后的贮藏、运输过程中继续危害,造成产量和品质大幅度下降,对菜农影响较大。除了采取农业、生态等防治措施之外,药剂防治也是关键。因此,必须掌握药剂防治技巧。

## 1 首选烟剂或粉尘剂

在温室蔬菜灰霉病发生初始期,用 10%速克灵烟剂或 45%百菌清烟剂,每 667 m<sup>2</sup> 用 250 g 熏一夜,隔 7~8 d 用 1 次。也可在傍晚喷撒 5%加瑞农粉尘剂或 6.5%甲霉灵超细尘剂,每 667 m<sup>2</sup> 用 1 kg,隔 9 d 用 1 次。

第一作者简介:王彦荣(1967-),女,本科,高级农艺师,现主要从事蔬菜专业技术推广工作。E-mail:xjwyr@163.com.

收稿日期:2014-05-20

## 2 严格把握用药关键期

### 2.1 苗期用药

在定植前用 50%速克灵可湿性粉剂 1 500 倍液或 50%多菌灵可湿性粉剂 500 倍液喷淋苗床。要求无病苗进棚。

### 2.2 花期用药

在沾花时带药。第 1 穗果开花时,在配好的 2,4-D 或防落素稀释液中,加入 0.1%的 50%速克灵可湿性粉剂或 50%扑海因可湿性粉剂,50%多菌灵可湿性粉剂,进行沾花或涂抹,使花器着药。此外,也可单用“保果灵”可湿性粉剂,1 g 兑热水 0.5 L 充分搅拌冷却后蘸花,每 667 m<sup>2</sup> 用 13 g。

### 2.3 果实膨大期浇水前用药

正常情况可停药,如遇连续阴雨天气,气温低,可间隔 7~10 d 再用 1~2 次。可用 65%甲霉灵(硫菌霉威)可湿性粉剂 1 500 倍液或 50%多菌灵(多菌灵加万霉灵)可湿性粉剂 800~1 000 倍液、40%甲基嘧菌胺悬浮剂 1 200 倍液喷雾防治。

## Study on Sand-mulching Years and Soil Physicochemical Properties of Wasteland in Ningxia

WANG Fei, WANG Jian-yu, WANG You-qi

(College of Resources and Environment, Ningxia University, Yinchuan, Ningxia 750021)

**Abstract:** In order to ascertain the trend of soil quality with the increasing year of gravel mulched field and improve the sustainable use of gravel-sand mulched fields in arid area of central Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. Taking gravel-sand mulched wasteland of different years of sand-mulching (1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 20, 30 a) in Hong Juanzi Village, Xingren County, Ningxia Hui Autonomous as object, and the soil physiochemical properties of different years of sand-mulching were analyzed by One-Way ANOVA and Pearson correlation. The results indicated that soil moisture, moisture capacity, saturation moisture capacity, capillary porosity, total porosity and saturated hydraulic conductivity presented a declined trend with the increasing year of gravel mulched field and the soil bulk density increased. Soil pH showed nonsignificant trend with the increasing year of gravel mulched field. The contents of organic matter, total salt, total phosphorus, total potassium, total nitrogen, available phosphorus, available potassium and nitrate all decreased significantly with the increasing year of gravel mulched field. The soil physiochemical properties turned to become poor quality gradually. In order to ensure sustainable use of gravel-sand mulched fields, people must fertilize and cultivate scientifically and rationally in the process of farming.

**Key words:** gravel-sand mulched field; soil physiochemical property; sand-mulching years