

SIFTING NEW VEGETABLE SOYBEAN VARIETIES  
BY THE METHOD OF FUZZY MATHEMATICS

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Abstract

15 quite good vegetable soybean varieties were yield compared with check variety 292 by yield test and chemical analysis of fresh seeds. The results showed that the yield of three varieties Maoduo75, Kexuan 1, Jinqu were significantly or less significantly exceeded that of check variety 292; Throughout analysis of economic characters, Kexuan3, Kexuan4 and Jinqu were similar to check variety. The quality characters of Jinqu was nearly the same as that of 292 by fuzzy cluster. So vegetable soybean Jinqu was thought to be a new variety promising for extension.

**Key words** Vegetable Soybean; Fuzzy mathematics

“大豆种衣剂防治大豆根部主要病虫害  
技术研究”通过省级鉴定

黑龙江省农科院植保所针对黑龙江省目前大豆生产存在的实际问题,寻求应用简便易行的方法,对大豆根部主要病虫害进行防治研究,从而减少因其病虫害造成的损失。

经几年室内外对农药、微肥、成膜剂等筛选及复配,取得了以下成果。

1. 防治大豆根腐病种衣剂—大豆微复药肥1号,它集杀菌剂和微肥为一体,不仅具有独特的固体形态,而且成膜快、不易脱落、运输方便等优点。使根瘤增加极显著,平均增加50.2%,高者增加2倍。防治大豆苗期根腐病效果达64.5—89.1%,平均增产15.8%,高者达31.6%。该种衣剂已获得黑龙江省推广许可证,现推广面积达10余万亩。

2. 研究配制出大豆微复药肥2号,它不仅防治大豆根腐病并兼防大豆根潜蝇。大豆苗期跳甲,促进大豆根系发育,增加大豆根瘤量。防治根腐病效果达64.0%,防根潜蝇效果为74%,防跳甲效果为70.1%,根瘤增加68.0%。

鉴定委员一致认为:目前国内应用种衣剂多为液体,固体种衣剂“大豆微复药肥1号”的研究有创新、有突破,在国内同类研究中居先进水平,利用种衣剂防治大豆根部病虫害效果较药剂拌种显著,经济效益可观,使用方便,技术达到黑龙江省领先水平。

该项研究技术路线合理,研究方法先进,资料齐全,数据可靠。

崔文馥

(大豆科学编辑部)