

图书基本信息

书名：<<亚洲热带竹笋培育抚养生产加工销售技术手册>>

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内容概要

竹笋，在中国自古被誉为“菜中珍品”，富含蛋白质、氨基酸、纤维素、矿物元素和维生素等多种营养成分，且具降血脂、抗衰老等多种保健功能，是现代追求绿色健康食品。

竹笋在中国、日本和东南亚国家一直受到普遍欢迎，在欧美和世界其他地区的市场需求也不断增大。

近年来，随着有机农业和绿色食品加工业的崛起，竹笋的生产、加工利用和开发研究正进入新的发展阶段。

世界竹资源多位于热带发展中国家未受工业污染、环境清洁的山区。

竹笋培育加工属劳动密集型产业，技术相对简单、自动化程度不高、建设投资小，适合发展中国家国情。

发展竹笋加工业，对广大发展中国家增加就业、农民增收、繁荣市场和出口贸易有重要作用，这在中国已经得到了非常成功的证明。

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章节摘录

版权页：插图： frequently to keep moist of soil. It is important to clear weeds in time, and weeds should be cleared away after the rain. When mother culm (branch) sprouts to give rise to new leaves and shoot branches, fertilizer and water management should be reinforced and fertilizer should be conducted with mostly N, P, K compound fertilizer. Fertilization can be operated in low quantity, but many times. In early autumn, fertilizer can be spread outside the root to stimulate a second shooting in autumn. Branches of sympodial bamboos generally root about 60 days after the cutting, shoot 80 days later and shoot again after autumn. Each cut seedling produces 3-5 shoots that year, and becomes a clump of seedlings for afforestation in the following spring.

4 Afforestation Techniques of Sympodial Bamboo Shoot Stands

4.1 Site Selection

Sympodial bamboos favor warm and humid climate, a great majority of which are vulnerable to cold injury if temperature falls below 0℃, except some species such as *B. multiplex* as it can stand chilliness to some degree. Especially, cold waves occurring in early winter are likely to bring freezing damage to new bamboos with low lignification, and all of the aerial parts of bamboos including old ones would be frozen to death if under more serious condition. The condition of air temperature, therefore, becomes a major restricting factor for sympodial bamboo introduction in a larger scale. Annual rainfall should be considered besides climate condition in selecting planting site. Those places where sympodial bamboos are fit to grow usually have more than 1,200 mm of annual rainfall, mainly in growth season of bamboos. Bamboo grows well in fertile sandy loam rich in humus and alluvium with well drainage. Naturally, plantations of sympodial bamboos targeted at production and management are favorable to be established on sites such as riverbanks, wet regions along brooks and drills. As sympodial bamboos have no scattered bamboo rhizomes under the ground, if plantations of sympodial bamboos are aimed at ecological protection, it doesn't have much severe demand for the planting soil. Bamboos can be planted on the valley with uncovered rocks, but it is not suitable for afforestation on a place where there is too many stones and gravels, or heavy sticky, a place with aridity, impeded drainage, soil and mountain ranges with a bit alkalescency, and poor water supply.

4.2 Site Preparation

Different ways of soil preparation are dependent on types of planting land, conditions of terrain, topography and ecological environment. There are usually three methods as follows.

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