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<<中国海口第四届木麻黄国际会议论文

图书基本信息

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内容概要

已经证实木麻黄是有重要生态、社会和经济作用的树种,对这类固氮树种的研究与开发有全球影响的意义。

目前世界热带和亚热带地区种植木麻黄人工林面积约200万公顷,为脆弱的沿海防护林生态系统提供稳定防护林材料,并是农田防护林和退化地先锋树种,其木材可生产柱材、薪炭材、板材和纸浆等。 1981、1990和1996年,分别在澳大利亚堪培拉、埃及开罗和越南岘港召开了前三届国际木麻黄研讨会,第四届国际木麻黄研讨会2010年3月22 - 25日在海口召开。

该论文集收录科研论文37篇,反映了木麻黄研究与发展的最新信息和进展。

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书籍目录

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章节摘录

Casuarina is raised in high density plantations (about 10 , 000 stems ha) and it responds well for irrigation and nutrient application. The commonly followed rotation period is 4 years with irrigation and 6 years under rainfed conditions. But the duration varies greatly in different areas and between farmers. In a few places of coastal Tamil Nadu irrigated Casuarina is harvested as early as 2.5 yearsof age whereas Forest Department plantations without irrigation are retained up to 8 years. Woodproduction varies greatly across location , cultivation techniques adopted and age of the trees. Plantations with irrigation and fertilizer application yield 100-150 tonnes ha/l|of air dried wood (up to 7 cm dbh) . Under rainfed conditions an average yield of 75-100 tonnes ha , in 6 years dependingupon soil quality and amount of rainfall during the cultivation period. An additional 12-18 tonnes ofmiscellaneous wood is produced per hectare in the form of branches , tops and roots. At the time ofharvest the average height is 12 m and dbh is 8 cm.

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