贵小川 蓝卉压系与产业化

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内容提要

本书包含了作者五年来对贵州花卉研究成果的内容: 贵州花卉资源研究, 花卉生物学、生态学、生理学、栽培技术研究,贵州花卉产业规划,贵州花卉发展战略研究,贵州花卉产业化等方面。

贵州花卉资源研究,包括贵州花卉资源及特点,贵州常见栽培花卉;贵州部分花卉的生物学、生态学、生理学、栽培技术研究,主要收集了近五年来课题组及其有关人员对贵州花卉研究论文报告,有的论文已经发表,有的未发表,大部分的研究论文,来自于实验的总结,是原始性的,具有新颖性;贵州花卉产业规划,包括了贵州省花卉"十一五"发展规划要点和有代表的白云区花卉产业规划;贵州花卉发展战略研究,包含了近几年来课题组研究的有关内容,有较为宏观的贵州花卉发展战略,也有较详细的发展模式;贵州花卉产业化,总结了从培训、实施到企业发展、户种花卉的内容,以典型的杜鹃、马蹄莲、蝴蝶兰、大花蕙兰等的发展,展示了产业化发展的成绩。

本书的内容,是贵州花卉部分科研工作的总结,是贵州花卉产业化发展的代表及标志, 代表了贵州现在花卉发展的水平,揭示了省区花卉起步发展的规律,可供从事农业、林业特 别是花卉的科研、生产、教学及花卉爱好者的参考,也可作为管理人员及政府部门的参考资 料。

前言

2001年,是贵州花卉发展的一个里程碑。2001年5月,贵州省省长石秀诗带领省有关领导到贵州科学院进行考察,就贵州花卉发展的可行性进行调研;2001年6月25日,贵州省人民政府以黔府专议[2001]80号文件发布了"关于研究加快我省花卉产业发展的会议纪要",2001年7月12日,贵州省人民政府省长办公会议发布了"关于研究加快我省花卉产业发展等问题的会议纪要"(省长办公会议纪要第124期);2001年12月14日,贵州省人民政府以黔府发[2001]43号文件下发了"省人民政府关于加快花卉产业发展的通知",由于省政府的高度重视,贵州省的花卉产业在2001年之后得到了大发展。贵州科学院的花卉课题组,从1996年开始,就对贵州的花卉资源及发展进行研究,积累了丰富的资料,取得了一些可喜的成绩,特别是在贵州花卉资源的调查及花卉栽培技术研究上有新的突破;2001年,由于省政府把花卉发展作为贵州支柱产业的正确决策,贵州科学院及其花卉课题组加大了对花卉发展的研究,在贵阳市白云区建立了花卉发展基地,对杜鹃花、马蹄莲及一些木本花卉进行研究及产业发展,取得了栽培技术的突破、解决了栽培方面的一些瓶颈问题,并且进行了大量的相关技术培训及应用推广。

2001年,响应省政府的号召,中共贵阳市白云区委、区人民政府把花卉产业的发展作为区的重要工作来抓,并成立了区(县)级花卉办,有专门的机构、人员和经费,同时聘请贵州科学院等有关科研单位的科技人员作为白云区花卉发展的科技顾问,积极扶持一批花卉项目在白云区实施,鼓励一大批企业到白云区进行花卉发展工作;通过几年的努力,白云区花卉产业办公室、农业办公室、科学技术局做了大量工作,白云区已经成为贵州花卉发展的代表,花卉同行说出了一句写实的话,"贵州花卉看贵阳,贵阳花卉看白云"。贵州近5年来花卉发展,有一些特别的标志、之前,贵州的马蹄莲完全由外省进来,2005年,课题组研究及带动的马蹄莲鲜切花,除了满足贵州市场外,还远销北京、上海、重庆、广州等地;2000年,贵州使用的杜鹃,主要来自福建、浙江、四川,2005年,50%左右的杜鹃,由贵州自己供应,在科技的带动下,农户生产的杜鹃已经供不应求;2005年,春节的主要年销花蝴蝶兰和大花蕙兰,主要市场供应以白云区的项目基地为主,改变了完全由外地供应的局面。

由于政府引导、科技支撑、企业带动、农户参与,贵州花卉的发展,以贵阳市白云区为代表,取得了大的进步。本书就是在总结贵州科学院花卉课题组及白云区主要花卉发展项目组的工作基础上而完成的,包含了5年来对贵州花卉研究作出贡献的花卉资源研究,花卉生物学、生态学、生理学、栽培技术研究,贵州花卉产业规划,贵州花卉发展战略研究,贵州花卉产业化等方面。

贵州花卉的资源研究,包括贵州花卉资源及特点,贵州常见栽培花卉;贵州部分花卉的生物学、生态学、生理学、栽培技术研究,主要收集了近5年来课题组及其有关人员对贵州花卉的研究论文或报告,有的论文已经发表,有的未发表,大部分的研究论文,来自于实验

的总结,是原始性的,具有新颖性;贵州花卉产业规划,包括了贵州省花卉"十一五"发展规划要点和有代表的白云区花卉产业规划;贵州花卉发展战略研究,包含了近几年来课题组研究的有关内容,有较为宏观的贵州花卉发展战略,也有较详细的发展模式和措施;贵州花卉产业化,总结了从培训、实施到企业发展、户种花卉的内容,以典型的杜鹃、马蹄莲、蝴蝶兰、大花蕙兰等的发展,展示了贵州花卉产业化发展的成绩。

本书的内容,是贵州花卉部分科研工作的总结,是贵州花卉产业化发展的代表及标志;在一个西部落后的省区,在短短几年、花卉得到快速发展。通过本书,可以给人以启示,给花卉爱好者、给有关科技人员和管理人员一些值得思考的问题、信息和基础资料。本书编著者虽作了大量的工作,但错误之处在所难免,望阅读者多提宝贵意见,以便以后修改,我们将不甚感谢。

本书得以完成,是在中共贵州省委、省人民政府的重视花卉产业发展的精神指导下的科技工作的体现,是有关部门对项目支持的部分总结,是参加本书工作的科技及管理人员努力的结果。这里,要特别感谢石秀诗省长在贵州科学院调研时及以后对贵州科学院科技人员的鼓励和支持,感谢中共贵州省委黄瑶副书记、原贵州省副省长马文骏(现省政协副主席)、刘鸿庥副省长的关心和支持,感谢贵州省科学技术厅高贵龙副厅长、原中共贵阳市白云区委书记秦如培(现中共贵阳市委副书记)、中共贵阳市委常委、白云区委书记马长青的支持,感谢白云区区长董兰杵、已故原白云区副区长田有仁等的支持和帮助,感谢中共贵州科学院党委书记邓贵权教授的鼓励,还要感谢对我们花卉项目研究、发展给于帮助和支持的有关人员。

编 著 者 2006年1月

Preface

The year 2001 was the milestone in the history of flower production of Guizhou Province. Mr. Shi Xiushi, the Deputy-General of Guizhou provincial government with other relevant members, visited Guizhou Academy of Sciences to investigate the possibility of flower production development of Guizhou Province in May of 2001. In June 25th of 2001, the local government of Guizhou province released "The General Summary of the Meeting about Expedition of the Flower Industry Progress of Guizhou Province". On July 12th of 2001, the administrative meeting of Guizhou local government published "The General Summary of the Meeting about the Problems of Expedition of the Flower Industry Progress of Guizhou Province, etc." on the No. 124 Proceeding of the provincial government administration. The local government also issued "Notice of Expediting Behavior of the Flower Industry Development by Local Government" in the document of Guizhou provincial government on December 14, 2001. Because the local government paid highly attention on that aspect, the flower industry of Guizhou province has gotten great development since 2001.

Since 1996, the research group of Guizhou Academy of Sciences has keep on investigating the flower resources of Guizhou province as well as its history, to collect great data and materials about Guizhou flowers, especially the flower resources and cultivating techniques, which had gotten new hreakthrough. Based on the policy of listing the flower industry as one of the basic industry of the province by the local government, Guizhou Academy of Sciences and the flower research group emphasized the flower related research work in 2001. Flower Research & Development Base was set up in Baiyun district of Guiyang city, focusing on the industrialization technology of *Rhododendron*, *Zantedeschia aethiopica* and so on. The reproduction and cultivation processes of those flowers had made great research progress, which solved many hottle-neck problems of flower cultivation and was popularized in the training work to local farmers.

Development of flower industry was taken as one of the key duties by the Party Committee and government of Baiyun district in 2001, according to the call of the provincial government. In the province, Flower Research Offices of District (County) were established firstly with specialized organizations, personnel and outlays. At the same time relevant scientific research stuffs from Guizhou Academy of Sciences were invited as science and technology advisers. A hranch of flower projects were supported by the local government and a great deal of husiness enterprises were settled to assist flower industry development in Baiyun dis-

trict. With the effort of several years, Baiyun district had already become the representative figure of the flower development in Guizhou. Some flower specialists said realistically: "the flower of Guiyang is the delegate of Guizhou, and the flower of Baiyun district is the delegate of Guiyang".

The flower industry development of Guizhou in recent five years has some special indications. Previously, Zantedeschia aethiopica in Guizhou was transferred from other provinces completely, while in 2005, the fresh cutting flowers of Common calla produced by the research group and its producers were on sale in Beijing, Shanghai, Chongqing, Guangzhou, et., addition to the requirement of Guizhou consumption market. In 2000, the Rhododendron in Guizhou, was mainly transferred from Fujian, Zhejiang, Sichuan, however, by the year of 2005, about fifty percent of Rhododendron were supplied by local production and its quantity was even still lower than its demand. In 2005, Phalaenopsis amabilis and Cymbidium hybridium, the main flower sorts on market during the Spring Festival of China, were almost supplied by Flower Research and Development Base of Baiyun, which meant that the situation of those flowers coming from other provinces had been changed.

The development of the flower production in Guizhou, taking Baiyun district as representative, obtained great progress with the help of government, science and technology supporting, business enterprise spurring, and peasants participating. This hook completed based on reviewing the fundamental work of the flower research group of Guizhou Academy of Sciences as well as the main flower development projects groups of Baiyun district, including many aspects of Guizhou flower research work in last five years, such as flower research, flower biological, ecological, physiological, and cultivating technique research, flower industry scheme, flower developing strategical research, flower industrialization and so on.

Study of Guizhou flower resources includes flower species resources and their characteristics, familiar cultivation flower species in Guizhou, and the biological, ecological, physiological, and cultivating techniques research on some flower species in Guizhou. Research theses and reports on flower, mainly written by the research group and relevant people in recent five years have been collected, with some published already. And most of the theses, basing on experiment results are original and novel scientific paper. The flower industry scheme of Guizhou includes the highlights of Guizhou flower development programs in the "Eleventh Five-Year Plan" and in the representative flower industry program of Baiyun district. The flower developing strategic research of Guizhou includes recent relevant research contents of the research group, not only with macroscopic flower developing strategies of

Guizhou, but also with more detailed development modes. The flower industry of Guizhou sums up the contents from the training, practicing enterprise development and flower planting. The development of *Rhododendron*, *Zantedeschia aethiopica*, *Phalaenopsis amabilis*, *Cymbidium hybridium*, etc., indicates the flower industry development.

The book 's content is the summary of parts of flower research work in Guizhou and is the representation and signal of Guizhou flower industry development. In such a poor western province, the flower industry gets remarkable fast development within only several years. One can gain enlightenment from the book; flower fanciers, scientific researchers and managers can get information that is worthy of thinking and basic references. Although the writers tried their best on this book, mistakes could not be avoided, so the writers appreciate other views from readers for revision.

This book has been completed, which means the realization of Guizhou Province Party Committee and local government think highly of science and technology work directed by the policy flower industry development; partly conclusion the support from relevant department; the result of efforts of science and technology researchers and managers on this book. Now, it is necessary to appreciate Mr. Shi Xiushi, the Deputy-General of provincial government, for his encourage and support to the science and technology stuffs of Guizhou Academy of sciences during and after his visiting of Guizhou Academy of sciences; appreciate the care concerns and supports from Mr. Huang Yao, the director of Guizhou Province Party Committee, Mr. Ma Wenjun, the primary vice president of Guizhou province government, and Mrs. Liu Hongxiu, the vice president of Guizhou government; Thanking for the supports of Mr. Gao Guilong the vice director of Guizhou Science and technology department, Mr. Qin Rupei, the primary director of Party Committee of Baiyun district (the vice director of Guiyang Municipal Party Committee, now), and Mr. Ma Changqing, the member of Guiyang Municipal Party Committee, Deputy-General of Baiyun district Party Committee; and thanking for the sustains and helps from Mr. Dong Lancbu, the Deputy-General of Baiyun district and Mr. Tian Youren, the original vice president Bai-yun district, etc.; Thanking for the encourage from professor Yan Guiquan, Deputy-General of the Party Committee of Guizhou Academy of Sciences. Moreover, we still wish to appreciate other relevant people who helped and supported the research work and the development of flower projects.

> Writers January 2006

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一、贵州花卉资源

1 贵州花卉资源及特点

项 明 杨昭昌 李兰丽 娄义龙

贵州省属于中国西部高原山地的一部分,东毗湖南,南邻广西,西连云南、北接四川、重庆,东西最长处 570km,南北最宽处 510km,土地总面积 176128km²,约占全国土地总面积的 1.83%。地势西高东低,自中部向北、东、南三面倾斜,是一个隆起于四川盆地和广西丘陵之间亚热带岩溶化高原山地地区。由于地质状况复杂,碳酸质岩石分布广泛,受到热带、亚热带气候的影响,形成了类型复杂、组合多样、丰富而又独特的自然资源。园林花卉植物种类繁多,植被具有明显的亚热带性质。其地带性植被为中亚热带常绿阔叶林,南部地区发育了南亚热带具热带成分的常绿阔叶林,现存植被具明显的次生性。植被受自然条件(主要是水、热)的制约,其地理分布表现出由南向北、由东向西的过渡性特征。由于自然条件复杂,园林花卉植被的地域差异较为明显,因此,在地理分布上具有错综复杂的特性及物种多样性和生态多样性的特征。

1.1 贵州园林花卉资源形成的自然地理条件

1.1.1 地质、地貌 贵州省的地势可大体概括为:西高东低,中部隆起,分别向南、北两面倾斜,形似一个"鞋楦"。由于高原境内地壳运动,背斜或断块抬升而使全省各地多有突起的山体分布,反映在地貌上多为延伸较长或断续的山脉。乌蒙山位于西北部,斜贯于滇黔之间,贵州省境内海拔在 2000m 以上,以水城、赫章两县交界的韭菜坪海拔最高,达 2900m;大娄山脉横亘北部,海拔一般为 1200~1500m,高峰为绥阳县境内的太阳山,海拔 1755m;武陵山脉呈北东向,耸立的凤凰山,海拔达 2570m;苗岭断续横穿中部,最高峰为雷山县境内的雷公山,海拔 2178m。河流则顺应地质构造和地势,由西部,中部向北、东、南星扇状放射,并以上述四大山脉为分水岭。苗岭为长江和珠江两大水系的分水岭;大娄山隔开了乌江与赤水河;武陵山分开了乌江与沅江;乌蒙山则突起于牛栏江、横江、乌江、赤水河之间,并成威宁西部滇黔省界附近北盘江(珠江水系)与金沙江(长江水系)的分水岭。河流侵蚀较强烈,而且下切亦强烈,一般切割深度 200~500m,南北山原的边缘地带可达 500~700m。全省最低点在黎平县都柳江出省境处,海拔为 137m。全省最大高低差为 2763m。

贵州省的地貌形态可概括为高原山地、丘陵和山间平坝3种基本类型。其中高原山地占全省剖面的61.7%,丘陵占30.8%,山间平坝占7.5%。贵州省地理环境有以下特