

国际杨树研究新进展

Advances On International Poplar Research

尹伟伦 主 编



东北林业大学出版社

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内容提要

本书介绍了比利时、意大利、罗马尼亚、土耳其、匈牙利、美国、加拿大、芬兰、德国、埃及、韩国、伊拉克、新西兰、瑞典等国近年来杨树和柳树研究的最新进展情况，包括政策与法规、杨树与柳树的资源概况、品种的鉴定登记与管理、栽培、选种与育种、病虫害及防治、木材加工与利用、综合信息等。可为广大林业工作者提供参考。

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前 言

杨树是世界上分布最广，生长速度最快的树种之一。杨树也是世界上人工栽植面积最大的树种之一，杨树更是 21 世纪改善人类生存环境、满足人类生活需求最有潜力的树种之一，所以杨树已经成为当今世界林学界栽培、育种、加工、利用等学术研究活动最热门的树种了。可能正是基于杨树具有广泛的适应性，能够随遇而安，与广大民众生存、生活息息相关的原因吧，那些有远见的学者才把寓意为“人民大众”的拉丁名“*Populus*”定名给杨树。至今看来，这也是最名符其实的了。杨树很早就得到了人类的重视。1947 年成立了国际杨树委员会，而后被纳入联合国粮农组织 (FAO)，其是世界上唯一以树种命名的国际性学术团体。

国际杨树委员会的工作目的是：为各成员国之间的思想、情报、科研成果、植物材料的交流提供方便，促进杨树的栽培和木材利用。为了扩大木材生产，杨柳科中所有的树种，包括所有柳树栽培种都可通过国际杨树委员会进行交换。委员会每四年由联合国粮农组织主持召开一次国际会议，每两年召开一次执行委员会会议，处理事关国际杨树事业的重大问题及两届会议之间的工作。国际杨树委员会由杨树生物量和杨树改良及选育两个特别委员会、病理组、昆虫组、木材采伐和利用组构成，各个特别委员会或学术组负责各种科学技术问题的研究，这些专业组和特别委员会，把所有国际上有兴趣的专家汇集在一起，几乎每年都举行各自的学术活动，繁荣国际杨树事业。

历经 50 多年，国际杨树委员会的学术活动经久不衰，发挥了重要的作用，而且成员国不断扩大，愈加兴旺发达。这足以说明国际上的杨树学术发展和交流引起了越来越多的国家政府和学

者们的关注和重视，也说明了国际杨树事业的发展迫切需要相互学习、相互借鉴、相互交流、相互合作。这就是我们把 21 世纪初国外杨树学术发展前沿成就汇集撰写成本书的原因，以其作为了解世界各国杨树学术新思路、新技术的窗口，介绍给中国的林学界和杨树工作者，以便达到促进我国杨树学术发展的目的。

本书根据 2000 年 9 月 24 日~30 日在美国 Oregon 州的 Portland 市召开的第 21 届国际杨树会议上交流的最新信息、学术的最新进展、科研的最新成果编撰而成，无疑是世界上最新的杨树学术动态的反映。其中包括各国杨树资源发展的新状况、杨树育种选种的新进展、杨树栽培的新技术、杨木加工利用的新工艺、杨树病虫害防治的新手段、杨树经营管理的新模式，以及各国政府发展杨树的方针和政策，可谓是多学科学术的交叉，是世界各国杨树事业信息的汇集，具有很高的借鉴和参考价值。

书内介绍的学术理论与成果的交流，不仅仅停留在字里行间，而且将目前活跃在杨树研究各领域的国际知名专家、学者或研究所的网址及相关参考文献介绍给读者，供各位在感兴趣的领域中进一步开展网上访问，进行长期联系、不断交流，得到更加及时可靠的学术动态信息，跟踪国外杨树学术发展的前沿，提高我国杨树科研和生产的科技水平，使我们这样一个杨树大国尽快进入杨树强国的行列。

本书编写过程中，得到北京林业大学的鼎力资助，参考了各个国家的英文“杨树国家报告”及大量原始文献，其数据来源是可靠的，但编写水平有限，有不当之处，请予指正。

中国杨树委员会主席
国际杨树委员会执行委员
尹伟伦

Preface

Poplar is one of the fast growing tree species with the most extensive distribution in the world, and it is also one of the tree species with the largest cultivation area in the world. Above all, it is one of the tree species that have the greatest potentialities in improving the living environment and satisfying the needs of human living in the 21st century. So poplar has become the most popular tree species in the research field of culture, breeding, logging and utilization in the world forestry circles. Probably it is due to the reasons that poplar has strong adaptability, and has close relation with the existence and living of human being that the far-sighted scholars named the poplar with the Latin word "*Populus*" meaning "people and mass". Viewed from today, this name is very appropriate. It is thus obvious that the people have attached great importance to poplar since a long time ago. In 1947, the International Poplar Commission (IPC) was founded, and later it was admitted by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations. It is the only academic organization which takes tree species as its name in the world.

The object of the IPC is to provide opportunities for exchanging ideas, information, scientific achievements and plant materials among the member states, and promote culture and timber utilization. To expand timber production, all the tree species in the poplar and willow family including all the cultivated willow species can be exchanged through the IPC. The IPC holds a session every 4 years,

which is organized by FAO, and holds a meeting of Executive Committee to deal with the important problems relative to the international poplar science and the work between the two sessions. The IPC consists of two special committees—Poplar Biomass committee and Poplar Improvement, Selection and Breeding committee. Besides, there are Disease group, Insect group and Logging and Utilization group. Each special committee and academic group is charge of the research of scientific and technique problems. These groups and the special committees gather all the experts who have interests in poplar from different countries, and conduct academic activities annually focusing on their own research field to promote the international poplar science.

For over 50 years, the IPC has played an important role in its lasting scientific activities, and it is flourishing with the member states continuously increasing. This shows that the academic development and exchange in poplar have been attracting attentions of more and more governments and researchers. It is also evident that the exchange of experience, communication and cooperation between member states are urgently needed for the development of poplar science. And this is the reason why we compile this book, which includes the achievements in poplar science at the beginning of the new century. This book will serve as a window through which the forestry circle and the poplar researchers in our country could come into contact with the new ideas and new techniques in the field of poplar science in the world, and promote the development of poplar science in our country.

This book is compiled on the basis of the latest information, the latest academic advances and the latest achievements of scientific research presented at the 21st Session of the IPC, which was held in

Portland, Oregon of the United States from September 24 to 30, 2000. No doubt it is a reflection of the latest academic development in poplar research. It includes the current poplar resources development in different countries, the latest advances in breeding and selection, the new techniques for cultivation, the new methods of poplar timber processing and utilization, the new measures for poplar diseases and insects control, the new models for poplar forest management and the policies of different governments to develop poplar forest. Therefore, it is of high value as a reference book in terms of an academic convergence of multiple disciplines and a collection of information about the development of poplar science in different countries.

In addition to the exchange of academic theories and achievements in this book, it also introduces the web site addresses of the famous scientists, specialists and institutes that are active in various fields of poplar science to the readers, as well as the relevant literature. Thus the readers can visit the fields they are interested in on the web, establish stable contact with those scientists, keep communication and get timely and reliable information on academic development in poplar research, and follow the latest advances in this field. It is when our scientific and technological levels in poplar production and scientific research are raised, and China, a country with large areas of poplar, steps into the ranks of advanced countries in poplar science that the basic purpose for which we compile this book is achieved.

While compiling this book, we received the invaluable help from Beijing Forestry University. We also consulted many national reports (in English) of different countries and a large amount of original literatures, so the sources of data are reliable. But due to

our limitations, some problems may escape our watchful eyes, and therefore, the comments and criticism from readers are welcome.

Yin Weilun

Chairman of the Chinese Poplar Committee
Member of Executive Committee of the IPC

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