

麦田除草剂异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆混配最佳配比研究*

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[摘要] 采用除草剂混配增效测定法, 以异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆不同配比混配后在婆婆纳、蜡烛草上进行了药效测定和最佳配比的研究, 并在此基础上进行了田间药效试验。结果表明: 扑草净与甲磺隆混配具有增效作用, 增效系数为1.39, 1.14, 最佳配比为144:1; 当异丙隆与扑草净+甲磺隆(75:1)混配后, 混配比<45:1时, 具有增效或相加作用, 增效系数为1~1.18:1, 三者最佳配比为85:75:1。二种混配剂适宜用药量分别为402~548和549~622 g/hm², 在杂草2~3叶期使用, 对杂草鲜重防效分别达83.1%~92.5%, 84.5%~91.6%, 药剂成本分别为16.8~23.4, 35.6~40.2元/hm², 对小麦及后茬作物安全。

[关键词] 除草剂; 异丙隆; 扑草净; 甲磺隆; 混配; 最佳配比

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近年来, 禾本科杂草与阔叶杂草常混合发生为害, 且危害严重。在生产实际中, 由于不同除草剂的杀草谱存在一定选择性, 很难达到一次施药防治多种草害的目的。同时, 除草剂的长期单一使用, 易导致杂草产生抗药性, 使单位面积用药量增加, 对作物安全性降低, 从而影响除草剂的寿命与使用效果。异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆为我国生产的主要用于麦田的土壤处理兼茎叶处理型除草剂, 从使用效果与杀草谱看, 异丙隆对禾本科杂草有效, 但对阔叶杂草效果差, 药剂成本高; 扑草净对阔叶杂草防效良好, 但对禾本科杂草防效差; 甲磺隆对单双子叶杂草均有较好的防效, 但易产生抗药性, 并易对后茬作物产生残留药害^[1,2]。针对上述生产实际问题, 1997年以来, 作者结合陕西关中麦区杂草发生特点, 以禾本科杂草看麦娘、蜡烛草及阔叶杂草婆婆纳、播娘蒿、猪殃殃、繁缕、夏至草等恶性杂草为主要防治对象, 在除草剂药效测定的基础上, 重点进行了异丙隆、扑草净和甲磺隆3种除草剂混配最佳配比研究, 及混配剂田间药效试验, 取得了较好结果。现将研究结果报道如下。

1 材料与方法

1.1 供试药剂

50% 异丙隆WP(江苏吴县农药厂生产); 50%

扑草净WP(浙江长兴化工厂生产); 10% 甲磺隆WP(江苏溧阳化工厂生产)。

1.2 混配剂优化配方组合及最佳配比的选择

1.2.1 供试靶标杂草 阔叶杂草婆婆纳(*Vероника дидима* Tenore), 禾本科杂草蜡烛草(*Phleum paniculatum*), 种子均为当年采草籽。

1.2.2 试验设计 扑草净、甲磺隆二元混剂: 试验处理以有效成分设扑草净0, 150, 300, 450, 675 g/hm²和甲磺隆0, 2.25, 3.75, 5.25, 7.50 g/hm²各5个剂量及其交叉混配共25个处理。异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆三元混剂: 试验处理以有效成分设异丙隆0, 225, 450, 675, 900 g/hm²与扑草净+甲磺隆(质量比为75:1)混剂0, 75, 150, 225, 300 g/hm²各5个剂量及其交叉混配共25个处理。试验小区面积均为2.0 m², 试验不设重复。

1.2.3 试验方法 试验测定在田间进行。试验地肥力、灌水及管理水平一致; 土质为粘壤土; 小麦品种为陕229, 人工条播, 播种量75 kg/hm², 播期10-05。播后各试验区均匀撒播婆婆纳(0.5 g/m²)和蜡烛草(0.25 g/m²)种籽, 撒播方法是先将2种草籽与100 g 细潮土混合均匀后再均匀撒播并浅耙土。施药时间为杂草2~3叶期; 采用PW-S-S型全铜手持喷雾器茎叶喷雾, 用药液量为65 mL/m², 喷孔直

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径0.8 mm, 工作压力3~6 kg/cm³, 雾散直径0.4~0.5 m, 雾滴大小<100 μ。施药后人工拔除其他杂草。

1.2.4 试验调查与计算 在施药后35 d进行全处理区调查, 分别调查2种杂草的存活株数及鲜重, 并计算鲜重防效, 同时采用等效线法^[3,4]求出不同混剂分别对婆婆纳和蜡烛草90%防效等效线 增效系数(增效系数 $I = h/(h-d)$, 当 $I > 1$ 时为增效作用; 当 $I = 1$ 时为相加作用; 当 $I < 1$ 时为拮抗作用)、最佳混配比及有效成分用量。

1.3 混配剂田间药效测定

1.3.1 试验方法 试验地点设在扶风县揉谷乡, 主要杂草种类有蜡烛草、婆婆纳、播娘蒿(*D escurainia sophia* L. Schur)、猪殃殃(*Galium aparine* L. var. *tenerum*)、繁缕(*S tellaria media* L. Cyr.)、荠菜(*Capsella bursa-pastoris* L. Medic)、夏至草(*L ap op sis sup ina*)等, 小麦品种为陕229, 施药时间为11月上旬杂草2~3叶期, 采用工农-16型背负式喷雾器

茎叶喷雾。

1.3.2 试验设计 试验设扑草净、甲磺隆二元混剂(质量比为144:1)292, 402, 548, 658 g/hm²; 异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆三元混剂(质量比为85:75:1)439, 549, 622, 732 g/hm²和对照药剂异丙隆1050 g/hm²; 扑草净675 g/hm²; 甲磺隆7.5 g/hm²; 巨星15 g/hm²及清水对照共13个处理。小区面积12 m², 处理间3次重复。

1.3.3 试验调查与计算 在施药后1~2 d每小区固定1 m²样点分别调查各种杂草基数, 施药35 d后调查杂草鲜重防效, 并观察各处理区小麦对药剂的反应及安全性。

2 结果与分析

2.1 混配剂优化配方组合及最佳配比

2.1.1 扑草净和甲磺隆二元混配剂 扑草净、甲磺隆不同混剂配比对婆婆纳、蜡烛草的防效见表1。

表1 扑草净、甲磺隆不同配比对杂草的防效

Table 1 Test effect of different proportions of the prometryne and the methsulfuron-methyl on

杂草种类 W eed kinds	甲磺隆/ (g · hm ⁻²) M ethsulfuron- m ethyl do sage	扑草净/(g · hm ⁻²) Prometryne dosage					%
		0	150	300	450	675	
婆婆纳 <i>V eronica-d idym a</i> T enore	0	0	10.1	25.8	55.7	84.0	
	2.25	17.4	50.1	76.4	90.1	97.2	
	3.75	39.2	68.4	90.7	96.3	99.0	
	5.25	61.4	78.0	98.0	99.4	100	
	7.50	72.6	86.8	98.6	100	100	
蜡烛草 <i>P hleum paniculatum</i>	0	0	16.0	27.8	49.6	69.4	
	2.25	10.0	30.6	58.8	78.2	88.8	
	3.75	36.1	45.4	76.7	85.0	96.5	
	5.25	57.6	72.7	84.3	93.2	100	
	7.50	76.8	86.5	95.8	100	100	

由表1测定结果分别绘制扑草净、甲磺隆不同剂量对婆婆纳、蜡烛草的防效-剂量反应曲线, 并通过曲线确定90%防效时的混配量, 结果见表2; 再以此配比绘制扑草净、甲磺隆二元混配剂分别对婆婆纳和蜡烛草防效90%时的等效曲线(增效曲线), 见图1, 2。

从图1, 2可以看出, 扑草净、甲磺隆二元混配后具有增效作用, 增效作用最大时, 即对婆婆纳和蜡烛草防效90%时的用药量分别为(285+3.75)和

(390+5.25) g/hm², 药量配比约为75:1, 其增效系数分别为1.56, 1.18。在混配比为75:1时增效作用最大, 但考虑到甲磺隆在麦田单用易对后茬作物产生残留药害, 其有效成分用量一般应低于4.5 g/hm², 因此甲磺隆用量以3.75 g/hm²为限^[5]。通过扑草净、甲磺隆二元混剂对蜡烛草90%防效等效线查出扑草净用量为540 g/hm², 即对蜡烛草90%防效时的混配药量为(540+3.75) g/hm², 混配比为144:1; 以此配比通过对婆婆纳90%防效等效线查

出扑草净、甲磺隆用药量为 $(390 \pm 2.7) \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$, 说明混配比为144:1时, 二者既具有增效作用(增效系数

分别为1.39, 1.14)又对下茬作物较为安全。

表2 扑草净与甲磺隆及其与异丙隆混配对杂草防效90%时的混用药量

Table 2 Mixing proportions at 90% control effect of prometyne and methsulfuron-methyl or isoproturon and prometyne+ methsulfuron-methyl on *V. veronicae-didyma* Tenore or *P. paniculatum*

杂草种类 Weed kinds	除草剂 Herbicide	防效90%时的混用药量配比 Mixing proportions on the 90% control effect							
		750	675	450	285	240	188	150	0
婆婆纳 <i>V. veronicae-didyma</i> Tenore	扑草净 Prometyne	750	675	450	285	240	188	150	0
	甲磺隆 Methsulfuron-methyl	0	1.05	2.25	3.75	5.25	7.5	9.45	13.5
	异丙隆 Isoproturon	1080	900	675	450	435	225	210	0
	扑草净+甲磺隆 Prometyne+Methsulfuron-methyl	0	90	158	218	225	285	300	435
蜡烛草 <i>P. paniculatum</i>	扑草净 Prometyne	975	720	540	390	300	225	150	0
	甲磺隆 Methsulfuron-methyl	0	2.25	3.75	5.25	6.45	7.5	8.55	11.3
	异丙隆 Isoproturon	1125	900	705	675	450	330	225	0
	扑草净+甲磺隆 Prometyne+Methsulfuron-methyl	0	120	150	180	240	285	338	435

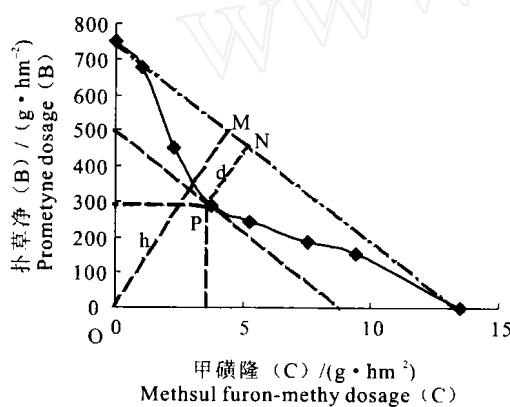


图1 扑草净、甲磺隆不同配比对婆婆纳90%防效时的等效曲线

Fig. 1 Equal-effect curve of mixture using Prometyne and Methsulfuron-methyl on different mixing proportion at 90% effect on *V. veronicae-didyma* Tenore
 $P(285 \text{ g}; 3.75 \text{ g})$; $B : C = 76 : 1$; $I = h/(h-d) = 1.56$

2.1.2 异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆三元混配剂 为进一步提高混配剂对禾本科杂草的防效, 降低甲磺隆用量, 提高下茬作物安全性, 作者又进行了异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆三元混配剂最佳配比的研究, 其不同配比对婆婆纳、蜡烛草防效见表3。

由表3测定结果分别绘制异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆不同剂量对婆婆纳、蜡烛草的防效-剂量反应曲线, 并通过曲线确定90%防效时的混配量, 结果见表2, 再以此分别绘制异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆三元混配剂对婆婆纳和蜡烛草防效90%时的等效曲线, 见图3、4。

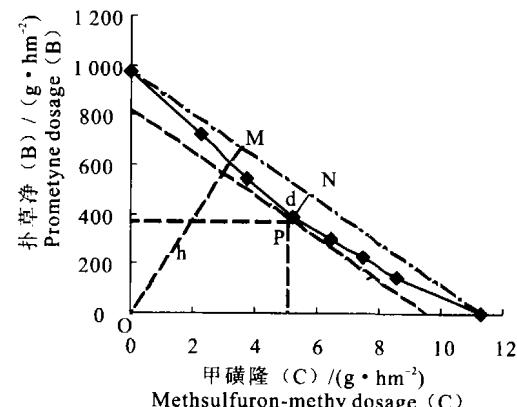


图2 扑草净、甲磺隆不同配比对蜡烛草90%防效时的等效曲线

Fig. 2 Equal-effect curve of mixture using Prometyne and Methsulfuron-methyl on different mixing proportion at 90% effect on *P. paniculatum*
 $P(390 \text{ g}; 5.25 \text{ g})$; $B : C = 74.3 : 1$; $I = h/(h-d) = 1.18$

从图3、4可以看出, 异丙隆与扑草净+甲磺隆混配后, 当混配比 $< 4.5:1$ 时, 表现为增效或相加作用(增效系数 $I=1\sim 1.18$), 最佳配比为1.12:1, 对婆婆纳和蜡烛草90%防效时混配药量分别为 (285 ± 255) 及 $(322.5\pm 285) \text{ g}/\text{hm}^2$; 当混配比 $> 4.5:1$ 时, 则表现为拮抗作用。

综合以上混配增效性测定结果, 异丙隆、扑草净、甲磺隆最佳混配比为85:75:1, 混配剂对婆婆纳和蜡烛草90%防效时用药量分别为540及607.5 g/hm^2 。

表3 异丙隆、扑草净+ 甲磺隆不同配比对杂草的防效

Table 3 Control effect of different mixing proportions of isoproturon and prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl on *Veronica-didyma* Tenore or *Phleum paniculatum*

杂草种类 Weed kinds	异丙隆/ (g·hm ⁻²) Isoproturon dosage	扑草净+ 甲磺隆(75 1)/(g·hm ⁻²) Prometryne+Methsulfuron-methyl (75 1) dosage				
		0	75	150	225	300
	0	0	10.1	35.4	59.8	78.5
婆婆纳 <i>Veronica-didyma</i> Tenore	225	7.4	31.2	51.2	76.3	91.0
	450	32.3	54.6	74.2	90.7	96.1
	675	54.1	71.8	89.6	96.7	100
	900	75.8	88.2	98.2	100	100
蜡烛草 <i>Phleum paniculatum</i>	0	0	17.1	35.4	56.2	71.4
	225	18.4	31.2	55.2	74.8	85.9
	450	36.1	56.4	72.9	88.8	95.7
	675	57.4	73.2	86.2	94.8	100
	900	76.5	84.1	94.5	100	100

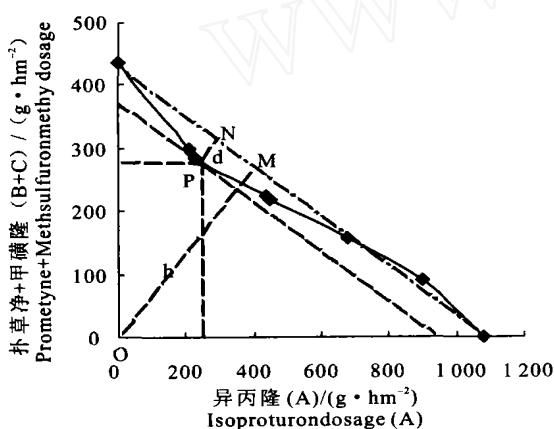


图3 异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆不同配比对婆婆纳
90%防效时的等效曲线

Fig. 3 Equal-effect curve of mixture using isoproturon and prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl on different mixing proportion at 90% effect on *Veronica didyma* Tenore
P(285 g; 255 g); A : BC = 1.12 : 1; I = h/(h - d) = 1.18

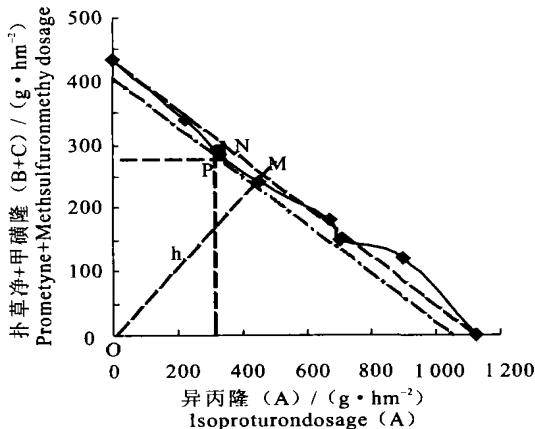


图4 异丙隆、扑草净+甲磺隆不同配比对蜡烛草
90%防效时的等效曲线

Fig. 4 Equal-effect curve of mixture using isoproturon and prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl on different mixing proportion at 90% effect on *Phleum paniculatum*
P(322.5 g; 285 g); A : BC = 1.12 : 1; I = h/(h - d) = 1.06

2.2 混配剂田间药效试验结果

为进一步验证最佳混配比研究结果,进行了扑草净+ 甲磺隆二元混配剂及异丙隆+ 扑草净+ 甲磺隆三元混配剂田间药效试验,结果见表4。

从表4可以看出,扑草净+ 甲磺隆二元混配剂及异丙隆+ 扑草净+ 甲磺隆三元混配剂除对猪殃殃防效较差外,对其他阔叶杂草及蜡烛草均有较好防效。扑草净+ 甲磺隆二元混剂 402 g/hm²,异丙隆+ 扑草净+ 甲磺隆三元混剂 549 g/hm²,对婆婆纳、播娘蒿、荠菜、繁缕、夏至草防效均在 85% 以上,对阔叶杂草平均防效达到 84%,与对照药剂异丙隆、扑

草净、甲磺隆巨星防效相当或略高;对蜡烛草防效分别为 83.1% 和 85.5%,比对照药剂异丙隆分别低 9.2% 和 6.8%,而比扑草净分别提高 8.5% 和 10.9%,比甲磺隆分别提高 7.6% 和 10%。扑草净+ 甲磺隆二元混剂 548 g/hm² 和异丙隆+ 扑草净+ 甲磺隆三元混剂 622 g/hm²,对婆婆纳、播娘蒿、荠菜、繁缕、夏至草防效均达到 90% 以上,对阔叶杂草平均防效分别为 92.5% 和 91.2%,比上述 4 种对照药剂防效分别提高 6.7% ~ 8.0%, 8.9% ~ 10.2%, 11.8% ~ 13.1% 及 7.6% ~ 8.9%;对蜡烛草防效分别为 90.3% 和 91.6%,与异丙隆相当或略低,而比

扑草净提高15.7%和16.1%，比甲磺隆提高15.7%和16.1%。

表4 扑草净+甲磺隆二元混剂及其与异丙隆三元混剂田间药效试验结果(35 d 鲜重防效)

Table 4 Control effects of the mixed medicine prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl and the mixed medicine isoproturon+prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl in field (weight control effects at 35 days) %

处理 Treatment	药剂用量/ Medicine dosage (g·hm ⁻²)	阔叶杂草 Broadleaf weed						禾本科 Grass weed	
		婆婆纳 <i>Veronica</i> <i>didyma</i> Tenore	播娘蒿 <i>Diescuria</i> <i>sophia</i> L. Schur	猪殃殃 <i>Galium</i> <i>aparine</i> L. var <i>tenerum</i>	荠菜 <i>Capsella</i> <i>bursapastoris</i> L. Medic	繁缕 <i>S. stellaria</i> <i>medialis</i> L. Cyr	夏至草 <i>Lapopis</i> <i>supina</i>	平均 Average	蜡烛草 <i>Phleum</i> <i>paniculatum</i>
清水对照(CK)		23.6	58.4	31.2	27.5	29.5	17.8	188	18.5
	292	74.6	62.5	34.4	80.6	86.6	71.5	69.7	65.4
扑草净+甲磺隆混剂	402	91.3	93.1	46.6	95.5	93.0	87.4	84.0	83.1
Mixed medicine prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl	548	100	100	57.8	100	100	95.8	92.5	90.3
	658	100	100	74.4	100	100	90	95.7	97.8
异丙隆+扑草净+甲磺隆混剂	439	78.8	66.8	46.8	83.8	82.7	75.4	70.7	73.4
Mixed medicine isoproturon+prometryne+methsulfuron-methyl	549	90.5	91.3	57.5	92.2	89.5	85.1	84.8	85.5
	622	96.5	98.5	65.2	96.6	95.0	90.8	91.2	91.6
异丙隆 Isoproturon	732	100	100	78.5	100	100	96.5	96.1	96.5
扑草净 Prometryne	675	78.8	90.6	45.2	91.0	92.5	86.4	82.3	74.6
甲磺隆 Methsulfuron-methyl	7.5	76.3	81.2	67.8	88.9	83.5	79.6	79.4	75.5
巨星 Express™	15	81.4	84.3	72.5	93.2	87.1	83.2	83.6	-

2.3 对小麦及后茬作物的安全性

通过田间系统观察,各施药处理施药7 d后,小麦叶片仅出现轻微发黄现象,但5~7 d后即可恢复,这主要与异丙隆、扑草净及甲磺隆单剂抑制植物光合作用有关,对小麦生长发育及产量无显著影响。

对试验区种植的后茬作物玉米、大豆进行系统观察发现,后茬作物生长发育正常。

2.4 药剂成本分析

异丙隆、扑草净、甲磺隆及巨星药剂成本分别为84.27.9及45元/hm²,而扑草净+甲磺隆二元混剂(402~548 g/hm²)成本为16.8~23.4元/hm²,除比甲磺隆高7.8~13.5元/hm²外,较扑草净、巨星分别降低3.6~10.2及21.6~28.2元/hm²;异丙隆+扑草净+甲磺隆三元混剂(549~622 g/hm²)成本为35.6~40.2元/hm²,比扑草净+甲磺隆分别高8.6~28.2和26.6~31.2元/hm²,但比异丙隆、巨

星分别降低43.8~48.5和4.8~9.5元/hm²。

3 小结

本研究结果表明,扑草净与甲磺隆二元混配后具有增效作用,其混配最佳配比为144:1;以异丙隆+扑草净与甲磺隆进行三元混配,表现为一定的增效或相加作用,其最佳配比为85:75:1。两种混配剂适宜用药量(有效成分)分别为402~548和549~622 g/hm²,在杂草2~3叶期使用,杂草鲜重防效分别达到83.1%~92.5%和84.5%~91.6%,药剂成本分别为16.8~23.4和35.6~40.2元/hm²。混配后不仅降低了单剂用药量与药剂成本,提高了对作物的安全性,而且扩大了杀草谱,提高了防效,对延缓杂草抗药性、延长单剂产品寿命具有重要意义。

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(下转第58页)

ture stage (0- 10 d and 0- 15 d), the content of ammonium-N increased, but in temperature decreasing stage, the content of ammonium-N decreased very quickly. The contents of ammonium-N was reduced 69.9% and 57.0% respectively in the treatment CM + WS and CM + CS after the composting process And the content of nitrite-N increased 152% and 304%, the organic nitrogen decreased 1.4% and 20.7%, the total nitrogen reduced 7.7% and 22.2% respectively. The loss way is ammonium-N volatilization in the temperature decreasing stage and the nitrite in company with water soluble organic nitrogen leach in the temperature decreasing and then became stable stages The organic carbon decomposed quickly in the high temperature stage and stable after 25 days The content of the organic carbon decreased 37.9% and 37.3% in the treatment CM + WS and CM + CS respectively during the composting time pH was 9.16 and 9.37 respectively in the high temperature, and decreased to 8.05 and 8.27 in the end of composting respectively. The concentrations of NO₃-N and Organic nitrogen in the percolation solution of the compost were higher.

Key words: chicken manure; wheat straw; corn straw; composting under higher temperature; nitrogen loss

(上接第52页)

Research on optimal mixing proportion of wheat field herbicides isoproturon and prometryne and methsulfuron-methyl

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Abstract: In this research, applying the herbicide mixing-synergy determination method, the control effect and the optimum mixing proportion of several herbicide mixtures which were made by mixing two or three of Prometryne and Methsulfuron-methyl and Isoproturon according to different proportions, have been tested on *Veronica-didyma* Tenore or *Phleum paniculatum* in wheat field. The results showed: when Prometryne and Methsulfuron-methyl were mixed, it had synergy, the synergy coefficient was respectively 1.39 and 1.14, the optimum mixing proportion was 144:1. When the isoproturon and the mixtures (75:1) of prometryne and Methsulfuron-methyl were mixed as <4.5:1, it had synergy or addition, the synergy coefficient was 1-1.18:1, the optimum mixing proportion was 85:75:1. The recommend effective-dosages of two mixed herbicides during wheat field weeds 2-3 leaves period was respectively 402-548 and 549-622 g/hm², the average weight control effect was respectively 83.1%-92.5% and 84.5%-91.6%, the medicine cost was respectively 16.8-23.4 and 35.6-40.2 yuan/hm². In addition, two mixed medicines were provided safe to wheat and following stubble crops.

Key words: herbicide; isoproturon; prometryne; methsulfuron-methyl; mixing; optimum proportion