

# 咪唑啉酮类除草剂在防治向日葵列当中的应用

## Effects of IMI Herbicides in Controlling Orobanche in Sunflower Fields

乌拉特前旗新世种业有限责任公司

Wulaateqianqi New Century Seeds LLC

毕力革, 博士

Bilig Bater, Ph.D.

# 咪唑啉酮类除草剂 (IMI Herbicides):

1. 被广泛应用于防治向日葵列当, 特别是在地中海国家。  
Widely utilized in controlling sunflower orobanche, especially in Mediterranean countries.
2. 德国巴斯夫公司研发, 被称为“净田技术”。  
Recognized by German BASF company, as “Clearfield Technology”.
3. 广谱性除草剂, 能够杀死阔叶杂草。  
Broad spectrum herbicide, can kill broad leaf weeds.
4. 在中国被广泛应用于控制大豆田杂草。  
Widely utilized in controlling weeds in soybean fields in China.

# 咪唑啉酮类除草剂 (IMI Herbicides):

5. 通过抑制植物的乙酰乳酸合成酶来抑制植物的生长。  
Through inhibit acetolactate synthase to inhibit plant's growth.
6. 耐咪唑啉酮类除草剂的向日葵不是靠转基因而是通过传统杂交育种比如内源基因诱变，杂交，田间筛选等培育成功的。  
IMI resistant sunflower is non-GMO, it was developed by traditional hybrid breeding, like endogenous gene mutation/crossing/field selection technologies.
7. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂可以杀死列当，但杀不死特定选育出来的耐咪唑啉酮类除草剂向日葵。  
IMI herbicides can kill orobanche but not the IMI resistant sunflower.

# 咪唑啉酮类除草剂 (IMI Herbicides):

8. 首先向日葵吸收被喷洒的咪唑啉酮类除草剂，当列当从根部吸收向日葵营养时也因吸收咪唑啉酮类除草剂而死亡。

First of all, sunflower absorb the sprayed IMI herbicides, after sucking the IMI herbicides from the roots of the sunflower, orobanche will die.

9. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂在土壤中的残留相对比较短，特别是甲氧咪草烟，在土壤里的残留低于12个月。

IMI herbicides have relatively short residuality in soil, especially Imazamox, it has a residuality in soil less than 12 months.

10. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂已过专利保护期，可以通用。

IMI herbicides passed patent protection time, they are generic.

# 咪唑啉酮类除草剂使用方法：

## IMI Herbicides Applying Methods:

1. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂要在向日葵4-8叶子时喷洒。

IMI herbicides are sprayed on sunflower at 4-8 leaf stage.

2. 以甲氧咪草烟为例，4%的浓度，每亩100毫升，  
或 1.5升 / 公顷，有效成分 60克 / 公顷。  
巴斯夫推荐量50克 / 公顷。

Using Imazamox as an example, 4% concentration, 100ml/mu, or 1.5 litre/hector, effective ingredient 60g/hector. BASF recommendation 50g/hector.

3. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂要均匀地喷洒到向日葵上。

IMI herbicides need to be uniformly sprayed on sunflower.

# 防治列当的方法：

## Methods of Controlling Orobanche:

1. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂， 例如：新世1号。  
IMI herbicides, for an example: NC#1.
2. 利用抗列当基因， 例如：新世2号。  
Using orobanche resistant gene, for example: NC#2.

# 新世1号向日葵杂交种子： NC#1 Sunflower Hybrid:

1. 由乌拉特前旗新世种业有限责任公司培育成功。  
Developed by Wulaateqianqi New Century Seeds LLC.
2. 食葵杂交种，耐咪唑啉酮类除草剂，所以抗列当。  
Confection sunflower hybrid, IMI herbicides resistant, therefore orobanche resistant.
3. 育种起始于2014年，通过美国农业部向日葵研究所的“ImiSun”和国内向日葵亲本杂交培育而成。  
Breeding started in 2014, developed by crossing between USDA sunflower research institute's germ plasma “ImiSun” with domestic parent lines.

# 新世1号向日葵杂交种子： NC#1 Sunflower Hybrid:

4. 通过了中国农业部的认证，现已在市场上销售。  
Passed Chinese ministry of agriculture's approval process, currently it is commercially available for sale.
5. 下面介绍在内蒙古两个旗，乌拉特前旗 (地点1) 和四子王旗 (地点2)，在2017年所作的试验结果。  
The experiment results from two regions of Inner Mongolia, Wulaateqianqi (Location #1) and Siziwangqi (Location #2), are reported in the following slide.



# 试验结果 Experiment Reports:

	地点 1 Location #1	地点 2 Location #2
成熟期 (天) Maturity (Day)	93	97
产量 (Kg/亩) Yield (kg/mu)	253	244
产量 (Kg/公顷) Yield (kg/Hector)	3,795	3,660
粒数 (粒 / 50克) Seed # (Seed #/50g)	292	285
列当感染 (%) Orobanche infection (%)	5	7

# 总结：

## Conclutions:

1. 咪唑啉酮类除草剂在防治向日葵列当方面是很有效的。  
IMI herbicides are very effective on controlling orobanche in sunflower fields.
2. 新世1号作为耐咪唑啉酮类除草剂抗列当的良好食葵杂交种子现已在中国市场上销售。  
NC#1 as an IMI resistant orobanche resistant and satisfactory confection sunflower hybrid is commercially available for sale in Chinese market now.