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LY

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 1833-2009

**Technical of prolonging harvesting time of Huangmao Moso
(Phyllostachy dulis) shoots in situ**

黄毛笋在地保鲜技术

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was proposed by the State Forestry Administration.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Bamboo and Rattan Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard was drafted. Bamboo Research and Development Center of the State Forestry Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the terms and definitions of yellow-spotted bamboo shoots and yellow-spotted bamboo shoots in the field, in-situ preservation technology, harvesting, grading and packaging.

This standard applies to the preservation of yellow bamboo shoots on the ground.

2 Normative references

The terms in the following documents become the terms of this standard by reference to this standard. All dated references, followed by all Modifications (not including errata content) or revisions do not apply to this standard, however, parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to study if it is possible to use the latest version of these files? For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB 7718 prepackaged food labeling rules LY/T 1678 General requirements for the environment of forest food producing areas

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Unearthed bamboo shoots, bamboo shoots and eucalyptus leaves are yellowish white, commonly known as "yellow mud arch", "mud white" and so on. Its bamboo shoots are close to solid, flesh it is thick, crisp, fresh and has no astringency.

By excavating deep trenches, embedding whip, fertilizing, and soil-cultivating techniques, the unearthing of bamboo shoots was delayed by about 15 days.

4 in-situ preservation technology

4.1 Selection of woodland

4.1.1

Select a forest land that meets the requirements of LY/T 1678.

4.1.2

If the slope is below 20°, the soil is loamy or sandy loam red soil or yellow red soil, and the soil layer is thicker than I, II and III.

forest.

4.1.3

Areas with convenient transportation and irrigation water sources.

4.2 Construction of bamboo shoots

4.2.1

Pay attention to prevent soil erosion and protect biodiversity when building bamboo shoots.

4.2.2

In the late May to the beginning of June in the same year, the bamboo shoots were established in the bamboo forest, with a bandwidth of 100cm~150cm and a ditch depth of 60cm~ 90cm; the topsoil and the heart soil are stacked on both sides of the ditch; the bamboo shoots are arranged along the contour line; the interval between the bamboo shoots and the bamboo shoots is more than 5m.

4.2.3

Remove the stumps, bamboo cuttings and black bamboo whip in the belt; retain the strong whip and bury it along the ditch, and the whip tip is about 10cm away from the surface.

4.3 Fertilization

4.3.1

The first fertilization. When the bamboo shoots are established, the organic fertilizer (measured by the fresh weight of the livestock) is applied to the bottom of the ditch and covered with the topsoil after about 6.5 kg/m².

4.3.2

Second Fertilization. In late June, the manure excrement 1.5kg/m² was diluted to 50% and the bamboo shoots were applied.

4.3.3

The third fertilization. from July to August, the nitrogen fertilizer. 65kg/hm²~150kg/hm² in the ratio of nitrogen.phosphorus.potassium in the whole forest, phosphorus the compound fertilizer with fertilizer 50kg/hm² and potassium fertilizer 80kg/hm²~100kg/hm² is used for ditch application.