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

LY/T 1834-2014

Replacing LY/T 1834-2009

**High-yield management techniques for shoot-producing stand
of *Phyllostachys violascens***

早竹笋用林丰产栽培技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard replaces LY/T 1834-2009 "Technical Regulations for Early Bamboo High Yield Cultivation".

Compared with LY/T 1834-2009, this standard has removed some of the provisions, and added some departments.

Sub-section.

a) Relative to LY/T 1834-2009, the deleted provisions are.

---5 Bamboo forest high yield structural factor indicators;

---5.1 standing bamboo;

---5.2 age structure;

---6.1.2.3.2 leave whip;

---6.1.2.3.4 with soil;

---7.2 Bamboo harvesting.

b) Relative to LY/T 1834-2009, the main provisions that have made important changes in this standard are.

---5.1.1 climate;

---5.2.3 dig a hole;

---5.4.1 Excavation of mother bamboo;

---5.4.2 Transportation of mother bamboo;

---6.3 Reasonable fertilization;

--- 7.2 mother bamboo retention;

---7.6 fertilization;

---7.5 hook tip;

---8.2 materials;

---8.3.3 Coverage time.

c) Relative to LY/T 1834-2009, the new additions to this standard are.

---5 environmental conditions of the place of origin;

---5.5.3 planting method;

---8.3 fertilization;

---10 bamboo shoots harvested;

---11 Degraded bamboo forest reconstruction.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Bamboo and Rattan Standardization Technical Committee.

This standard was drafted. International Bamboo and Rattan Center, Zhejiang Forestry Research Institute, State Forestry Administration Bamboo Research and Development Center, Zhejiang Province Anshi Forestry Technology Service Station.

1 Scope

This standard stipulates the terminology and definition of early bamboo shoot forest use, the environment of the producing area and bamboo forest construction, the management of young forests, the cultivation of high-yield forests, and the high coverage of the forest.

Production and cultivation, pest control, bamboo shoot harvesting, degraded bamboo forest transformation and other technologies.

This standard applies to early bamboo high yield cultivation.

2 Normative references

The following documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only dated versions apply to this article.

Pieces. For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this document.

GB 3095 Ambient Air Quality Standard GB 5084 Farmland Irrigation Water Quality Standard GB 15618 Soil Environmental Quality Standard GB/T 20391 *Phyllostachys pubescens*

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Early bamboo *Phyllosachys violascens* Also known as Lei Zhu. It is native to Zhejiang and Anhui, and is located in the hilly plains of northwest Zhejiang, Lin'an, Yuhang and Deqing. Introduction the regions are mainly in Jiangsu, Shanghai, Fujian, Hunan, Jiangxi, Guizhou and other places.

Covering mulch

Use bamboo leaves, alfalfa, straw and other materials to cover the bamboo shoots in the bamboo garden after 5a~6a.

Covering bamboo shoots mulching shoots Bamboo shoots that were unearthed early by covering measures.

Shooting point fertilization fertilization in the bamboo shoot hole Apply a small amount of fertilizer to the bamboo shoots after the bamboo shoots, and then cover the soil.

4 Bamboo shoot production indicators

4.1

The yield index of high-yielding forest shoots is $\geq 22.5\text{t/hm}^2$.

4.2

The yield index of uncovered high-yield forest shoots is $\geq 15\text{t/hm}^2$.