

ICS 65.020.20
CCS B 61

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

LY/T 1887-2010

**Technical regulation of cultivation for Japanese
persimmon(*Diospyors kaki* Thunb.)**

柿栽培技术规程

(English Translation)

Issued on: February 9, 2010

Implemented on: June 1, 2010

Issued by: State Forestry Administration

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Foreword

Appendix A of this standard is an informative annex.

This standard was proposed by the Hebei Provincial Forestry Bureau.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the State Forestry Administration.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical regulations for persimmon seedling cultivation, garden construction, soil and fertilizer management, plastic pruning, flower and fruit management, pest control and harvesting.

This standard is applicable to the suitable cultivation area of persimmon in China.

2.1 Nursery selection

Choose leeward sun, good drainage, flat terrain, irrigation conditions, soil pH 6.5 ~ 7.5, medium fertility above, deep soil layer the sandy loam or loam is used as a nursery land to avoid wind-prone areas and low-lying areas.

2.2.1 Seed collection

Fully mature fruit on the plant, remove the flesh, impurities, wash the seeds and dry in the shade.

2.2.2 Seed storage

Spring sowing seeds are dried or sanded (layered) before sowing. Dry the seeds that will be fully dried and put them in a wooden box or cloth bag and place them in Stored in a cool, ventilated and dry environment; sand temperature 3 ° C ~ 7 ° C, time 60d ~ 90d.

2.2.3 Site preparation

Apply appropriate amount of organic fertilizer, deep ploughing 20cm ~ 30cm, crushing sputum, do sputum, irrigation and sinking.

2.2.4 Sowing

The local temperature can be sown at 8 ° C ~ 10 ° C. The dried seeds are soaked before sowing, soaked in warm water of about 65 °C for 5 minutes.

Stir well and soak in water. When the seeds are fully absorbed by water, they are sown; the seeds of the sand are directly sown. Seeding 30cm. The amount of seeds per hectare is 75kg to 90kg. The sowing depth is 2cm~3cm, after the soil is covered, the flattening is pressed and covered with the mulch.

2.2.5 Management of rootstocks

When the seedlings were unearthed 8% to 15%, the membrane was gradually removed. When seedlings grow 2 to 3 true leaves, they will be fixed or transplanted, and the amount of seedlings per hectare 120,000 to 150,000 plants. When the seedlings grow 5 to 7 true leaves, they are cultivating. When the soil is dry, it should be properly flooded. 5 to 6 months combined with watering Pursue 25kg of pure nitrogen per hectare, and apply 150kg~225kg of quick-acting compound fertilizer per hectare in mid-July in July. After mid-August, control fertilizer and water control.

And timely cultivating weeding.

2.3.1 Scion collection

The mature trees with pure varieties, robust trees, undistorted fruits and pests and diseases are selected as the mother plants. Collecting a full-fledged one during the dormant period Annual developmental branches or fruiting branches, moisturizing sand after harvest; can also be used with mining.

2.3.2 Grafting period and method

When the spring rootstock is germinated (the middle of April in the north and the middle and late February of the south), grafting or bud grafting is carried out. Bud picking Use splicing, cutting, abdominal connection, etc. Branches and scions should be wax sealed.

2.3.3 Management of grafted seedlings

Grafting in time to remove the Meng. The rapid growth period of grafted seedlings (from May to June in the north and from April to May in the south) should be timely watered when the soil is dry.

In combination with watering, 25 kg of pure nitrogen per hectare is applied, and attention is paid to the use of phosphorus and potassium fertilizer. After August, control fertilizer and water control. September foliar application Phosphate potassium fertilizer 2 to 3 times, to prevent seedlings from growing long; areas prone to freezing damage, topping the young shoots.