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

LY/T 1894-2010

**Technical regulation of cultivation for toxicodendron
vernicifluum**

漆树栽培技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are normative appendices, and Appendix C is an informative appendix.

This standard was proposed by Central South University of Forestry and Technology.

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

This standard was drafted. Central South University of Forestry and Technology, China Academy of Forestry, Economic Forest Research and Development Center.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the technical requirements for the breeding, cultivation, tending management, old forest renewal, cutting, storage and transportation of lacquer seedlings.

This standard applies to the cultivation management of lacquer trees.

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 that agree to reach an agreement under this standard should Research whether to use the latest version of these files. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB/T 6001 nursery technical regulations

3.1 Selection of good varieties

The yield of good varieties is more than 0.5kg per year.

3.1.1

Small wood lacquer variety group. Among them, the fine products are. small wood lacquer, red tip small wood.

3.1.2

Large wood lacquer varieties. Among them, there are excellent wood. big wood, red tip big wood, red lacquer big wood, skin smear, Dahong rob.

3.1.3

Small wood lacquer varieties. Among them, there are fine wood. small wood and pink skin.

3.2.1 Harvesting trees

Choose a 15 year old forest ash. The forest is neat, the growth is strong and strong, and the trees are harvested.

3.2.2 Harvesting season

The lacquer seed is usually mature in mid-October. When the leaves turn yellow and the surface of the fruit changes from yellow to yellowish red and yellowish brown, it can be collected.

3.2.3 Seed treatment

Harvested fruit (nuclear fruit), go to fruit stems, twigs, sundries, dry in a ventilated place for 3d ~ 5d, together with peel (nuclear) dry or wet sand it can be stored.

3.3.1.1 Seed quality

Thousands of weight. 45g ~ 50g, about 20,000/kg ~ 24000/kg.

Clarity >95%.

The indoor germination rate is >18%, and the field germination rate is >9%.

3.3.1.2 Seed treatment

Seeds are seeded before sowing.

Dewaxing boiling water. Place the seeds in a container, pour boiling water, dip the seeds for a degree, and immediately stir them with a wooden stick until the water is cold.

At 30 ° C, the seeds floating on the surface of the water are removed, and the seeds are

poured out and washed with water.

Alcohol degreasing. 10kg of seed, washed with alkali or washing powder 250g to remove fat. Until the seeds turn white, the hand feels not slippery. Wash with water.

Soaking in cold water. Before seeding the seeds after degreasing, soak them in cold water for 10d to 20d, and change the water every day until the seed coat becomes soft.

Warm water germination. Put the seeds into the container, rinse with warm water (about 25 ° C) 2 to 3 times a day, and soak the water once with warm water for 2d ~ 3d.

About 5% of the seed cracks or buds around 10d, you can sow.