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**Technical regulation on cultivation and maintenance of
Phyllostachys aureosulcata??Spectabilis??for landscape**

金镶玉竹园林栽植养护技术规程

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This document was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents".

This document was proposed and managed by the National Bamboo and Rattan Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC263).

Drafting organizations of this document. International Bamboo and Rattan Center, Yangzhou Dayu Scenic Bamboo Garden, Nanjing Forestry University, Beijing Zizhuyuan Park Management Office.

1 Scope

This document specifies the relevant terms and definitions, garden planting of *Phyllostachys aureosulcata*'Spectabilis' Basic requirements and specific content such as planting, conservation management, pest prevention and control, etc.

This document is applicable to the planting and maintenance management of golden inlaid polygonatum in landscaping. Others are similar to the biological and ecological characteristics of the golden-inlaid polygonatum Approximate ornamental bamboo species can be used as reference.

2 Normative references

The contents of the following documents constitute the indispensable clauses of this document through normative references in the text. Among them, the quoted date Only the version corresponding to the date is applicable to this document; for undated reference documents, the latest version (including all amendments) Amendment) applies to this document.

LY/T 2345 Main greening bamboo seedling grades in cities LY/T 2346 Technical Regulations for Diagnosis and Control of Bamboo Stalk Rust

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Gold inlaid Polygonatum Phyllostachys aureosulcata'Spectabilis' Phyllostachy aureosulcata is a cultivated species of Phyllostachy aureosulcata, a small and medium-sized scattered bamboo species.

4.1.1 Climate

The annual average temperature is above 10°C, the lowest monthly average temperature is above -8°C, the extreme low temperature is -20°C, and the annual precipitation is more than 500 mm.

4.1.2 Soil

Suitable for yellow red soil, red soil, yellow soil, yellow brown soil, fluvo-aquic soil and paddy soil. Soil thickness >40 cm above, organic matter content >2%, the pH value is 4.0~8.0, and the drainage is good.

4.1.3 Topography

It can be planted at an altitude of not more than 1,000 m, and the environment with sunny leeward wind should be chosen to the north of Qinling-Huaihe River.

4.2.1 Selection of mother bamboo

It is advisable to choose (1~2) annual, strong growth, low branching, and disease-free female bamboo. The diameter of the stalk should be selected according to the design requirements.

4.2.2.1 Preparation before seedling emergence

When digging the mother bamboo, the soil should be moist. If the soil is dry and hardened, it should be watered and irrigated (1~2) d in advance.

4.2.2.2 Seedling requirements

The quality of bamboo shoots shall be implemented in accordance with the regulations of LY/T 2345. The diameter of the excavated soil ball is not less than (8~10) times the diameter at breast height of the bamboo plant, and not less than 20 cm. For each soil ball zone (1~3), only one female bamboo with a DBH of 3 cm or more can be kept. Keep the number of intact branches not less than 3 plate. When digging the mother bamboo, the bamboo whip incision is smooth and neat, and do not damage the side buds on the bamboo whip. The bamboo stalks cannot be shaken vigorously when digging, and the soil is easy to loosen the ball needs to be bandaged.

4.2.3 Transportation

When moving and loading or unloading the truck, handle it with care, and it is strictly forbidden to throw it away. Wrapped in a tarp during transportation, it can be sprayed to moisturize and cool down.

4.3.1 Density

The density of initial planting should be (1~4) plants (clusters)/m², and the density of row planting, cluster planting and corner planting should not exceed 4 plants (clusters)/m². Appropriate.

4.3.2 Time

In the south of the Huaihe River, except for the bamboo shoot period, and in the north of the Huaihe River, except for the bamboo shoot period and severe winter, it can be planted at other times.

4.3.3 Base fertilizer

Apply organic fertilizer (2~3) kg or compound fertilizer (50-100) g per hole.

4.3.4 Method

The surface of the mother bamboo soil ball is (3~5) cm lower than the planting ground, and the frozen soil area should be (10-15) cm lower than the planting ground. Fill the topsoil first, After filling the core soil, straighten the bamboo stalks when burying the half-pit soil, layer them firmly, pour the root water thoroughly, and cover with a layer of loose soil. Use tic-tac-toe frame to connect pieces after planting fixed.

4.4 Isolation

When isolation is required, the depth of the isolation board should be more than 70 cm.

5.1.1 Soil loosening and weeding

The soil is loosened and weeded every year depending on the growth of weeds in the planting area until the bamboo forest is closed.

5.1.2 Irrigation

After the new planting, depending on the weather and planting season, water it at the right time to keep the soil moist. Timely drainage in the rainy season.

5.1.3 Retaining bamboo shoots and raising bamboo

In the year of planting, all bamboo shoots were kept and the weak and diseased bamboo shoots were removed in due course in the following year.

5.1.4 Protection from cold

Pay attention to heat preservation measures when new planting (1~2) years in northern areas, and the bamboo forest surface can be covered with plant leaves, weeds or manure, piles it can also be protected by wind barriers in the north and west of the bamboo forest, and the height should be (30-50) cm higher than the bamboo forest.

5.2.1 Soil loosening and impurity removal

Soil loosening and impurity removal should be carried out in (6~7) months, and the depth should not be less than 10 cm. When loosening the soil, remove old bamboo stumps, dead whips, old whips, jumping whips, Stones and so on.

5.2.2 Density control

Clean up old bamboo every 2 years. From September to February of the following year, in accordance with the principles of cutting the old and leaving the young, cutting densely and leaving the sparsely, bamboos older than 4 years old were cut.

According to the viewing requirements, the density should be adjusted. Among them, the patch planting should be sparse, and the cluster planting, row planting, and corner planting should be dense.

5.2.3 Irrigation

Timely irrigate in the dry season, pour spring water before and after rain, shoot water before and after Qingming, water long bamboo before and after the summer solstice, and