毛豆撒播栽培技術之研究

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摘　要：本計畫目的在建立水稻收穫後毛豆不整地撒播栽培技術，以達到省工及解決稻草環保問題。88 年秋作在屏東試驗結果，以 V2D2 處理（撒播量 170kg/ha，每隔 6 行水稻開溝覆土畦寬 1.8m）之每公頃合格莢產量 15,848 公斤最高，其次為 V2D1 處理（撒播量 170kg/ha，每隔 4 行水稻開溝覆土畦寬 1.8m）之 13,000 公斤。在里港試驗結果，以 V2D1 處理（撒播量 170kg/ha，每隔 4 行水稻開溝覆土畦寬 1.2m）之每公頃合格莢產量 8,688 公斤最高，其次為 V2D2 處理（撒播量 170kg/ha，每隔 6 行水稻開溝覆土畦寬 1.8m）之 8,000 公斤。綜合評估高屏地區毛豆不整地栽培以每公頃種子撒播量 170kg，每隔 6 行水稻開溝覆土（畦寬 1.8m）為最佳栽培方式。

Study of Broadcast Practice for Vegetable Soybean

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Abstract: The purpose of the experiment was to find out broadcast cultural method after rice harvest for vegetable soybean in order to reach laborsaving and solve rice straws problem. The experimental results were summarized as follow in the fall crop season of1999 : 170 kg/ha seeds and 1.8 m plot width of V2D2 treatment had the best qualified pod yield among 8 treatments and the next 170 kg/ha seeds and 1.2 m plot width of V2D1 treatment had higher qualified pod yield at Pingtung area. 170 kg/ha seeds and 1.2 m plot width of V2D1 treatment had the best qualified pod yield among 8 treatments and the next 170 kg/ha seeds and 1.8 m plot width of V2D2 treatment had higher qualified pod yield at Likong area. It showed that the best cultural method after rice harvest for vegetable soybean is broadcasted 170 kg/ha seeds and did 1.8 m plot width (6 rice columns) in Kao-Ping area.