附件

2025 年度草品种名录

（中英文）

1.‘兰樨 2 号’白花草木樨

草种名称：白花草木樨　　学名：*Melilotus albus* ‘Lanxi 2’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-MA-001-2025
申报单位：兰州大学
选 育 人：张吉宇、吴 凡、骆 凯、王升升、闫 启、王彦荣、段 珍、宗西方、张蔡斌 剡转转、狄红艳

品种特性

越年生草本植物，根系发达，主根可深入土壤 60 cm 左右。干草产量可达 11121 kg/hm^2，较‘牧科’白花草木樨、‘公农’白花草木樨分别提高 11%、7.1%。种子产量达 600 kg/hm^2。香豆素含量 357 mg/kg，较‘牧科’白花草木樨、‘公农’白花草木樨分别降低了 114.70 mg/kg、2.50 mg/kg。

主要用途

饲用，也可用于绿肥或生态修复。

栽培技术要点

种子硬实率较高，播种前需用 70%浓硫酸浸泡种子 3~5 min，或用砂纸揉擦磨破种皮打破硬实。精细整地，条播，行距为 30~60 cm。播种深度为 2~3 cm，播后覆土 2 cm。苗期生长慢，及时防除杂草。第二年以后生长快，有较强的抑制杂草生长能力。出现白粉病时，可在发病初期或前期喷施灭菌丹或三唑酮进行防治。

适宜种植范围

北方干旱半干旱地区。

2.‘兰箭 4 号’箭筈豌豆

草种名称：箭筈豌豆　　学名：*Vicia sativa* ‘Lanjian 4’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-VS-002-2025
申报单位：兰州大学、西北农林科技大学、贵州大学
选 育 人：刘志鹏、周 强、王彦荣、南志标、谢文刚、杨培志、李明雨、董 瑞

品种特性

一年生草本植物，株高约 50 cm，平均生育天数为 160 d，比‘兰箭 1 号’箭筈豌豆长约 40 d。初花期刈割，平均鲜草产量 16173 kg/hm^2，比‘兰箭 3 号’箭筈豌豆、‘川北’箭

箐豌豆分别提高 97.88%和 73.72%；平均干草产量 3546 kg/hm^2，比‘兰箭 3 号’箭箐豌豆、‘川北’箭箐豌豆分别提高 122.82%和 98.73%；粗蛋白含量 16.12%。

主要用途

饲用。

栽培技术要点

播种期为 3 月末或 4 月初，采用条播方式，行距 50 cm，播量 25 kg/hm^2，播种深度 4~5 cm。苗期需锄草 2~3 次以促进幼苗生长；中等肥力土壤通常无需施肥，9 月中旬进行收种。

适宜种植范围

年降水量 400 mm 以上的黄土高原及类似气候地区。

3.‘东农 109’紫花苜蓿

草种名称：紫花苜蓿　　学名：*Medicago sativa* ‘Dongnong 109’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-MS-003-2025

申报单位：东北农业大学

选 育 人：崔国文、谢福春、梅琳琳、林宇龙、尹 航、贺璐璐、张 攀、李 冰、张金伟 白珍建

品种特性

多年生草本植物，株高 70~115 cm，侧根发达，在东北北部越冬率达 95%以上。平均鲜草产量 31288.43 kg/hm^2，比‘肇东’紫花苜蓿、‘龙牧 803’紫花苜蓿分别提高 12.59%和 10.65%；平均干草产量 10029.83 kg/hm^2，比‘肇东’紫花苜蓿、‘龙牧 803’紫花苜蓿分别高 12.51%和 11.07%。

主要用途

饲用。

栽培技术要点

宜选熟地，草田轮作或退耕还草地为佳，要求地势平坦、土质肥沃。播种期 5 月上中旬，东北地区不晚于 7 月中旬。采用条播，行距 15~30 cm，播种量 15.00~22.50 kg/hm^2。需在苗期和营养生长期化学除草 1~2 次，每次刈割前 15~20 d 喷洒 1 次植物叶面肥。最佳收获时期为现蕾至初花期，每年最后一次刈割需在停止生长前 1.5 个月完成以保障安全越冬。

适宜种植范围

东北三省及内蒙古东部地区。

4.‘中草 25 号’燕麦

草种名称：燕麦　　学名：*Avena sativa* ‘ZhongCao 25’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-AS-004-2025

申报单位：中国农业科学院草原研究所

选 育 人：孔令琪、李志勇、林克剑、哈斯巴根、纪 磊

品种特性

一年生草本植物，株高 100~105 cm，分蘖数 5~7 个。在内蒙古中西部地区生育天数为 110 d 左右。平均干草产量 15071.80 kg/hm^2，比‘蒙燕 1 号’燕麦、‘富特’燕麦分别提高 15.07%、12.62%。粗蛋白含量 7.64%，较‘蒙燕 1 号’燕麦提高 26.07%。

主要用途

饲用。

栽培技术要点

春播 3 月中旬至 4 月中旬，条播行距 20~30 cm，播量 120~150 kg/hm^2，播深 3~4 cm。播前精细整地，施农家肥作底肥，播后镇压。苗期防杂草，苗期、拔节期及灌浆期保证水肥供应，灌浆至乳熟期刈割收获饲草，确保产量与品质。

适宜种植范围

内蒙古中西部地区及相似气候区域。

5.‘中科 8 号’羊草

草种名称：羊草　　学名：*Leymus chinensis* ‘Zhongke 8’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-LC-005-2025
申报单位：中国科学院植物研究所
选 育 人：齐冬梅、刘公社、陈双燕、彭献军、程丽琴、李晓霞、刘 辉、王 通、郑亚鹏

品种特性

多年生草本植物，株高 90~115 cm，具发达地下横走根茎。平均干草产量 8253.70 kg/hm^2，较‘中科 1 号’羊草、‘中科 7 号’羊草分别提高 11.50%、4.00%；平均种子产量 378.80 kg/hm^2，较‘中科 1 号’羊草、‘中科 7 号’羊草分别提高 10.40%、6.40%。不同发育时期粗蛋白含量 11.10%~19.24 %。

主要用途

饲用，也可用于天然草场补播、退化草地生态修复。

栽培技术要点

播种前深耕除杂，施底肥 750 kg/hm^2 并耙平保墒；人工草地条播，播量 15~30 kg/hm^2，播深 1~3 cm、行距 20~40 cm。幼苗 3 叶期保墒，苗期喷除草剂除阔叶杂草。有条件时早春、生长盛期、越冬前灌溉施肥，拔节前追复合肥 300 kg/hm^2，刈割后追尿素 225 kg/hm^2。

适宜种植范围

北方降水量大于 300 mm 地区。

6.‘青牧 3 号’华灰早熟禾

草种名称：华灰早熟禾　　学名：*Poa sinoglauca* ‘Qingmu 3’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-PS-006-2025
申报单位：青海省畜牧兽医科学院、青海大学、青海省三江集团有限责任公司
选 育 人：刘文辉、梁国玲、秦 燕、张永超、李向阳

品种特性

多年生疏丛型草本植物，株高 55.20~78.40 cm，分蘖数 25~60 个/株，利用年限可达 5~6 年。在环青海湖地区生育天数 96~128 d，生长天数 192~205 d，海拔 2300~4050 m 地区可安全越冬，越冬率超 95%。在青海省平均鲜草产量、平均干草产量和平均种子产量分别为 8598.20 kg/hm^2、3672.90 kg/hm^2 和 401.50 kg/hm^2，较‘青海’冷地早熟禾分别提高 22.70 %、28.00%和 24.50%；较‘青海’扁茎早熟禾分别提高 55.60%、58.70%和 29.60%。

主要用途

饲草，也可用于人工草地建植、天然草地改良和生态环境治理。

栽培技术要点

播前需精细整地，前一年夏/秋翻地，施有机肥或二铵作基肥，多雨区可春翻；环青海湖地区 5 月中旬至 7 月上旬、三江源地区 5 月下旬至 6 月下旬播种。可撒播或条播，播种量 6~18 kg/hm^2，覆土 1~2 cm 后镇压。幼苗期防牲畜破坏与杂草，返青期和结冻前各灌一次水。

适宜种植范围

青藏高原海拔 4000m 以下的地区。

7. ‘青牧 5 号’垂穗披碱草

草种名称：垂穗披碱草　　学名：*Elymus nutans* ‘Qingmu 5’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-EN-007-2025
申报单位：青海省畜牧兽医科学院、青海大学、青海省三江集团有限责任公司
选 育 人：刘文辉、梁国玲、刘凯强、李 文、李向阳

品种特性

多年生草本植物，株高 85~109 cm，分蘖数 85~137 个/株，利用年限可达 5~6 年。在青海省零下 35 ℃的低温下可安全越冬，越冬率达 95%以上。在环青海湖地区生育天数为 121~140 d，生长天数 173~195 d。平均鲜草产量、平均干草产量和平均种子产量分别为 12984.50 kg/hm^2、4562.10 kg/hm^2 和 1925.80 kg/hm^2，较‘同德’短芒披碱草分别提高 10.67%、10.00%和 26.42%，较‘阿坝’垂穗披碱草分别提高 15.38%、11.60%和 63.20%。花期粗蛋白含量 9.39%。

主要用途

饲草，也可用于人工草地建植、天然草地改良和生态环境治理。

栽培技术要点

播前深翻 25~30 cm，耙磨镇压，施 150~225 kg/hm^2 磷酸二铵或农家肥作基肥。海拔 3200 m 以下地区 5 月上旬至 7 月上旬播种，海拔 3200~4000 m 地区 5 月下旬至 6 月中旬播种。种子田条播播量 18.00~22.50 kg/hm^2，饲草田条播或撒播，撒播量增加 1.20~1.50

倍，播深 2~3 cm 后镇压。当年需除草，次年分蘖期可追施尿素 75~150 kg/hm²。

适宜种植范围

青藏高原海拔 2300~4000 m 地区。

8.‘中林育 9 号’野牛草

草种名称：野牛草　　学名：*Buchole dactyloides* ‘Zhonglinyu 9’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-BD-008-2025
申报单位：中国林业科学研究院生态保护与修复研究所
选 育 人：李晓霞、邹博坤、钱永强、王思宁、贾芳

品种特性

多年生草本植物，株高 27.40±4.20 cm，单位面积生殖枝数 1713 个/m^2。开花至结实期平均密度 727.67 株/m^2，分别是‘中林育 1 号’野牛草、‘Texoka’野牛草的 1.08 倍和 1.65 倍；平均修复效率 55 d，与‘中林育 1 号’野牛草接近，较‘Texoka’野牛草提前 11 d。平均种子产量 556.20 kg/hm^2，较‘中林育 1 号’野牛草和‘Texoka’野牛草分别提高 58.30% 和 75.10%。

主要用途

人工草地建植及退化草地修复。

栽培技术要点

场地翻耕，深度 15 cm，施有机肥 750 kg/hm^2；条播，播种深度 1.00~1.50 cm，行距 30 cm，播后用小型辊压机进行滚压。栽植，在温室内用穴盘进行育苗，种子发芽 45 d 后，将穴盘苗间隔 30 cm 栽种至田间。播种和栽植后均需立即浇水，采用喷灌或滴灌方式。发芽期和苗期需保证土壤湿润，根据天气情况调整浇水次数。生长旺季补充尿素 75 kg/hm^2。秋季 50%枯黄后进行修剪，留茬高度 3 cm。

适宜种植范围

华北、西北地区。

9.‘蒙农 2 号’野大麦

草种名称：野大麦　　学名：*Hordeum brevisubulatium* ‘Mengnong 2’
品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-HB-009-2025
申报单位：内蒙古农业大学、内蒙古草业技术创新中心有限公司、宁夏大学
选 育 人：赵 彦、刘亚玲、付春祥、栗振义、伏兵哲、都 帅、杨 慧、高雪芹

品种特性

多年生禾草，株高 95~110 cm。在土壤 pH 值 8.20~9.50 环境中可正常生长。在呼和浩特地区秋播可安全越冬，越冬率 100%，年均生长天数 230 d 左右。在内蒙古中西部和宁夏盐池地区生态修复效率 80~100 d，比‘蒙农 1 号’野大麦提前 15~25 d，比‘萨尔图’野大麦提前 30~35 d。平均种子产量 380 kg/hm^2，较‘蒙农 1 号’野大麦 26.25%；较‘萨尔图’野大麦提高 74.31%。

主要用途

人工草地建植、盐碱化土地治理。

栽培技术要点

可在春季、夏季或秋季播种，春季白天气温达到 0℃以上即可播种，内蒙古中西部地区，一般 3 月底至 4 月初播种，东部地区可在 4 月中下旬播种。秋季播种在下霜前 30 d 完成，以利于幼苗越冬；采用条播为主，条播行距 20~30 cm；播种量 22.50~30.00 kg/hm^2；制种田条播行距 50~60 cm，播种量 15.00~22.50 kg/hm^2；适宜播深 1~2 cm，播后及时镇压。

适宜种植范围

北方降水量 200~400 mm 干旱、半干旱地区。

10.‘蒙农 3 号’杂种冰草

草种名称：杂种冰草　　学名：*Agropyron cristatum*×*A.desertorum* ‘Mengnong 3’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-AC-010-2025

申报单位：内蒙古农业大学、内蒙古草业技术创新中心有限公司、中国林业科学院生态保护与修复研究所

选 育 人：赵　彦、张志强、吴菲菲、刘亚玲、高雪芹、栗振义、韩 笑、李晓霞、刘希强 云锦凤

品种特性

多年生禾草，株高 95~110cm，分蘖能力强。生育天数为 120 d 左右，生长天数 240 d 左右。在内蒙古中西部和宁夏盐池地区生态修复效率 70~100 d，较‘诺丹’沙生冰草提前 20 d。平均种子产量 617 kg/hm^2，较‘蒙农’杂种冰草提高 22.66%；较‘诺丹’沙生冰草提高 31.28%。

主要用途

人工草地建植、草原生态修复。

栽培技术要点

可在春季、夏季或秋季播种，春季白天气温达到 0 ℃以上即可播种，内蒙古中西部地区，一般 3 月底至 4 月初播种，东部地区可在 4 月中下旬播种。秋季播种在下霜前 30 d 完成，以利于幼苗越冬；采用条播为主，条播行距 20~30 cm；播种量 22.50~30.00 kg/hm^2；制种田条播行距 50~60 cm，播种量 15.00~22.50 kg/hm^2；适宜播深 1~2 cm，播后及时镇压。

适宜种植范围

北方降水量 200~400 mm 干旱、半干旱地区。

11.‘京科 2 号’羊草

草种名称：羊草　　学名：*Leymus chinensis* ‘Jingke 2’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-LC-011-2025

申报单位：北京星道科技有限公司

选 育 人：刘公社、董晓兵、沈 涛

品种特性

多年生草本植物，株高 91~99 cm，具发达地下横走根茎。当年最大盖度平均为 47%，平均种子产量 307 kg/hm^2，种植当年总茎数平均为 1032 个/m^2，较‘中科 1 号’羊草分别提高 12 个百分点、13%和 17%；平均生态修复效率 378 d，较‘中科 1 号’羊草提前 19 d。平均地下生物量为 5483 kg/hm^2，较‘中科 1 号’羊草提高 5.7%。

主要用途

人工草地建植、退化草地修复。

栽培技术要点

播种前翻耕 20~25 cm、旋耕 12~15 cm、镇压两遍。北京 4 月上旬至 9 月下旬可条播，行距 12~20 cm，播量 30 kg/hm^2，深 1~2 cm，播后灌水，保持表层土湿 60%~80%，萌发后保墒，3 叶期保湿度防旱。返青期施氮磷钾复合肥 200~300 kg/hm^2 并灌水。种子用五步收获法采收。收割后追尿素 120~180 kg/hm^2 并灌水。冬前灌冻水。当年禾本科杂草刈割，留茬 8~10cm，用苯磺隆去除阔叶杂草，禁放牧。

适宜种植范围

华北、东北及西北地区。

12.‘苏植 8 号’杂交结缕草

草种名称：杂交结缕草　　学名：（*Zoysia japonica*×*Z. tenuifolia*）×*Z. macrostachya* ‘suzhi 8’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-ZJ-012-2025

申报单位：江苏省中国科学院植物研究所

选 育 人：郭海林、刘建秀、陈静波、宗俊勤、李丹丹、李建建、李 玲、王晶晶、孔维一 孙道金、姚 祥、陈荣荣、张 苓、郭爱桂

品种特性

多年生草本植物，叶色深绿、质地柔韧，匍匐茎发达。在广西南宁、福建溪口、山东烟台、湖南长沙均可安全越夏和越冬，成坪速度平均 58 d，较‘兰引 3 号’结缕草和大穗结缕草分别提前 7 d 和 24 d。平均青绿期 255 d，较‘兰引 3 号’结缕草和大穗结缕草分别延长 1 d 和 11 d。草坪质量综合得分在山东烟台和湖南长沙明显高于‘兰引 3 号’结缕草和大穗结缕草。

主要用途

建植草坪。

栽培技术要点

适宜在春季至秋季采用草茎或草皮块繁殖，繁殖方式包括点栽、条栽（比例为 1:5~10）或满铺。建植前需清除杂草，随后进行耕翻整地并施足有机肥。播种后需保持地面湿润，直至植株成活后再逐步减少灌水量。当草坪盖度达到 70%~80%时进行首次修剪，修剪高度控制在 2~3 cm；成坪后需按“1/3”原则进行修剪，在生长旺季每月修剪 1 次，同时每月补充 10 g/m^{2}的尿素。霜前最后一次剪草后，需施用一次氮磷钾（15:15:15）复合肥，用量为 40 g/m^2。

适宜种植范围

长江中下游及其以南地区。

13.‘京草 1 号’狼尾草

草种名称：狼尾草　　学名：*Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Jingcao 1’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-PA-013-2025

申报单位：北京市农林科学院

选 育 人：范希峰、滕 珂、岳跃森、侯新村、穆 娜、郭 强、李 翠、赵春桥、韩立英 武菊英、滕文军

品种特性

多年生暖季型丛生草本植物，株高 100.40~117.60 cm，米白色穗状圆锥花序，单株花序数 72~129 个。在北京昌平、山东滕州、河北武强均可安全越冬，青绿期 199~213 d，较‘紫光’狼尾草长 5~12 d，7 月下旬至 8 月上旬初花，花期稍晚于‘紫光’狼尾草和‘陵山’狼尾草。

主要用途

观赏草。

栽培技术要点

采用穴栽，深度 15~20 cm，初次移栽后需充分灌溉；植株成活后可依赖自然降水，生长季忌频繁灌溉，雨季注意排水。耐旱耐瘠薄，生长季无明显病虫害，无需喷农药；施足底肥后无需额外施肥，一般不需修剪，次年返青前刈割，留茬高度 15 cm 为宜。

适宜种植范围

温带气候区和华北、华中及西南气候冷凉地区。

14.‘紫斑’白三叶

草种名称：白三叶　　学名：*Trifolium repens* ‘Ziban’

品种类别：育成品种　　编号：国 S-BV-TR-014-2025

申报单位：中国农业科学院生物技术研究所

选 育 人：吴燕民、孙占敏、李金博、刘 昊

品种特性

多年生草本，株高 15~24 cm，根系发达。三出复叶长超 10 cm，中部有紫色倒“V”型斑或沿斑向叶柄呈大片紫色，叶色特征明显区别于‘鄂牧 1 号’白三叶‘鄂牧 2 号’白三叶。在山东泰安、湖北武汉和四川新津均能正常生长，在四川新津保持常绿，在山东泰安青绿期为 263~269 d，在湖北武汉青绿期为 285~316 d。

主要用途

观赏草。

栽培技术要点

对土壤要求不严，北方 3 月至 4 月春播、南方 9 月至 10 月秋播。种子繁殖，撒播、穴播、条播均可，条播行距 30 cm，播深 1~2 cm；也可匍匐茎繁殖，截取 8~10 cm 带根

茎段，3~5 个种一穴、穴距 20 cm。幼苗防杂草与地下害虫，成株主施磷钾肥，生长旺季、越冬前浇足水，盛夏前刈割并浇水，80%种子成熟时收种阴干或晾干。

适宜种植范围

华东、华北、西南、西北地区。

15.‘闽南’无刺含羞草

草种名称：无刺含羞草　　学名：*Mimosa diplotricha* ‘Minnan’

品种类别：野生驯化品种　　编号：国 S-WDV-MD-015-2025

申报单位：福建省农业科学院资源环境与土壤肥料研究所

选 育 人：王俊宏、黄毅斌、徐国忠、黄水珍

品种特性

多年生草本植物，植株草层高度达 80~100 cm，生育天数 297 d 左右。生态修复效率 54 d，较‘闽引’圆叶决明减少 23 d。平均种子产量 197.30 kg/hm^2，平均地下生物量干重 2298.40 kg/hm^2，较‘闽引’圆叶决明分别提高 6.90%、12.20%。

主要用途

绿肥及水土保持型生态修复。

栽培技术要点

播种前用 50~60 ℃温水浸种，自然冷却后浸泡 24 h 以提高发芽率。3~4 月播种，可穴播、撒播或条播，播种量 20~30 kg/hm^2，深度 0.30~0.50 cm。株高 30 cm 左右追肥，刈割时留茬 15~30 cm。

适宜种植范围

我国热带、亚热带地区。

16.‘呼伦湖’斜茎黄芪

草种名称：斜茎黄芪　　学名：*Astragalus adsurgens* ‘Hulunhu’

品种类别：野生驯化品种　　编号：国 S-WDV-AA-016-2025

申报单位：内蒙古草业技术创新中心有限公司、内蒙古蒙草草业科技有限公司

选 育 人：王召明、刘亚玲、程 雨、伏兵哲、付娜娜、刘英俊、张雅荣、于海娟、于玲玲、邢圣斐

品种特性

多年生草本植物，根深可达 70 cm，株高 55~70 cm。在内蒙古海拉尔、呼和浩特、宁夏盐池区试中，生长天数分别为 135 d、195 d、205 d，生育天数一般为 110~115d，越冬率高于 90%；生态修复效率分别为 398 d、382 d、373 d，较对照野生斜茎黄芪分别提前 12 d、9 d、10 d，较早熟沙打旺分别提前 17 d、7 d、8 d。平均鲜草产量 11948 kg/hm^2、平均干草产量 3943 kg/hm^2、平均种子产量 265 kg/hm^2，较对照野生斜茎黄芪分别提高 13.60%、15.40%、22.10%。

主要用途

人工草地建植、退化草地修复。

栽培技术要点

播种床需翻地 20 cm 以上，清除杂草，翻后耙地压地，视情况施基肥。春播、夏播均可，6~7 月雨季播种最佳，内蒙古呼伦贝尔地区不迟于 7 月末。种子打磨后条播，行距 30~40 cm，播量 7~11 kg/hm²；播深 1~2 cm，播后镇压；也可育苗移栽，第一年地上部分生长慢，不宜刈割。

适宜种植范围

北方年降水量 350 mm 以上地区。

17.‘康南’短芒披碱草

草种名称：短芒披碱草　　学名：*Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Kangnan’

品种类别：野生驯化品种　　编号：国 S-WDV-EB-017-2025

申报单位：四川省草原科学研究院、西南科技大学、四川省草原工作总站
甘孜藏族自治州畜牧业科学研究所、西南科大四川天府新区创新研究院

选 育 人：白史且、闫利军、雷 雄、常 丹、吴婵娟、苟文龙、张昌兵 陈丽丽、季晓菲
刘长清、李英主、于青青、张建波、赵文吉、游明鸿、李达旭、则金龙

品种特性

多年生草本，平均株高 123.50 cm，生育天数约 154 d，生长天数约 170 d。在川西高原海拔 3900 米区域可以安全越冬并能够正常开花结实。在四川红原县播种当年最大盖度达 95%，生态修复效率 85 d，较‘川西’短芒披碱草、‘同德’短芒披碱草均提前 10 d。平均种子产量为 1659.64 kg/hm^2、平均干草产量 8121.71 kg/hm^2、初花期粗蛋白含量为 14.64%，较‘川西’短芒披碱草分别提高 11.29%、7.13%和 92.89%，较‘同德’短芒披碱草分别提高 22.07%、15.73%和 29.21%。

主要用途

退化草地生态修复、人工草地建植。

栽培技术要点

播种前深耕 20~30cm，耙碎土块、整平地面，结合整地施入有机肥 30000～37500 kg/hm^2 或复合肥 150~225 kg/hm^2 作底肥。高寒地区春播，川西北牧区 5 月中下旬至 6 月初播种。牧草生产条播或撒播，条播行距 30~40 cm，播量 22.50~30.00 kg/hm^2；种子生产条播，行距 40~60 cm，播量 18.00~22.50 kg/hm^2，播深 1～2 cm。分蘖至拔节期可酌情施用速效氮肥 75~120 kg/hm^2，刈割后施 120~180 kg/hm^2 尿素或复合肥，种子生产主施磷钾肥。

适宜种植范围

青藏高原东部及类似气候区。

18.‘阿曲’藾草

草种名称：藾草　　学名：*Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Aqu’

品种类别：野生驯化品种　　编号：国 S-WDV-PA-018-2025

申报单位：四川省草原科学研究院、四川省林业和草原发展研究中心（四川省林业和草原信

息中心）、四川省草原工作总站
选 育 人：季晓菲、闫利军、游明鸿、张昌兵、张建波、张 健、李达旭、雷 雄、陈丽丽
吴 婧、陈莉敏、文兴金、李子谦、张珈敏

品种特性

多年生草本植物，具发达的地下根茎。平均生育天数 132 d，较‘川草引 3 号’鹹草晚 5~8 d。分蘖多、扩展直径比原始群体和‘川草引 3 号’提高了 14.9%和 22.1%，32 d 水淹条件下成活率为 100%。在四川红原县、道孚县及甘肃合作市、兰州市区试验平均生态修复效率 306 d，比原始群体提前 19 d、比‘川草引 3 号’鹹草少提前 18 d；平均干草产量 12736.30 kg/hm^2，较原始群体、‘川草引 3 号’鹹草分别提高 34.20%、36.00%。

主要用途

退化湿地、退化草地生态修复、人工草地建植。

栽培技术要点

播种前深耕 20~30 cm，清除杂物、结合精细整地施农家肥 18000~22500 kg/hm^2 或氮磷钾（15:15:15）复合肥 225~300 kg/hm^2 作基肥；4 月下旬至 6 月上旬播种，条播播量 10.50~15.00 kg/hm^2，行距 40~60 cm，撒播 15~18 kg/hm^2，播后覆土 1 cm 并镇压；苗期除杂，翌年分蘖~拔节期追氮肥 150~225 kg/hm^2，秋季刈割后追复合肥 150~225 kg/hm^2，有粘虫危害时 3~5 龄期喷杀虫剂。

适宜种植范围

青藏高原湿润地区。

19.‘湘东’假俭草

草种名称：假俭草　　学名：*Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Xiangdong’
品种类别：野生驯化品种　　编号：国 S-WDV-EO-019-2025
申报单位：中国热带农业科学院热带作物品种资源研究所
选 育 人：刘一明、刘国道、严琳玲、杨虎彪、董荣书

品种特性

多年生草本植物，具发达的匍匐茎，青绿期长达 280 d 以上。能耐受 200 mmol/L NaCl 达 18d 以上，在江苏湖熟、广西南宁区域试验中草坪质量综合评分高于‘华南’假俭草和‘渝西’假俭草，在贵州长顺区域试验中平均枝条密度 0.83 株/cm^2，高于‘华南’假俭草的 0.77 株/cm^2 和‘渝西’假俭草的 0.73 株/cm^2。

主要用途

建植草坪。

栽培技术要点

坪床需用灭生性除草剂除杂 2~3 次，精细平整后施 50~100 g/m^2 复合肥。春至秋季以无性繁殖为主，点/条栽穴距 10 cm、行距 20 cm，或播 150~200 g/m^2 含 2~3 节茎段并覆土 1.0~1.5 cm。盖度 70%~80%时修剪，留茬 2~3cm，后续遵“1/3 原则”，春秋季分别施尿素、复合肥，夏季施 2 次尿素，人工除草。

适宜种植范围

长江中下游及其以南地区。

National List of Grass Varieties in 2025

1. *Melilotus albus* 'Lanxi 2'

Species: *Melilotus albus.*

Scientific name: *Melilotus albus* 'Lanxi 2'

Variety category: Bred variety

Registration No.: Guo S-BV-MA-001-2025

Applicant: Lanzhou University

Breeders: Zhang Jiyu, Luo Kai, Wang Shengsheng, Yan Qi, Wang Yanrong, Duan Zhen, Zong Xifang, Zhang Caibin, Yan Zhuanzhuan, Di Hongyan.

Characteristics: *Melilotus albus* 'Lanxi 2' has a well-developed root system, with a taproot capable of penetrating up to 60 cm into the soil. It achieves a hay yield of 11,121 kg/hm^2, representing an 11% and 7.1% increase compared to the 'Muke' and 'Gongnong' *Melilotus albus* varieties, respectively. The seed production reaches 600 kg/hm^2. Its coumarin content is 357 mg/kg, which is 114.70 mg/kg and 2.50 mg/kg lower than that of the 'Muke' and 'Gongnong' *Melilotus albus* varieties, respectively.

Main use: Suitable for forage use, it also serves effectively as green manure or for ecological restoration purposes.

Cultural techniques: The seeds have a high hard seed rate. Before sowing, it should be treated by soaking in 70% concentrated sulfuric acid for 5-8 minutes or by scarifying the seed coat with sandpaper to break dormancy. Prepare a fine seedbed and sow in drills with row spacing of 30-60 cm. The sowing depth should be 2-3 cm, followed by covering with 2 cm of soil. Seedling growth is slow initially, so timely weed control is crucial. From the second year onward, the plants grow rapidly and develop a strong ability to suppress weeds. In case of powdery mildew, apply foliar sprays of captan or triadimefon at the early onset or preliminary stage of the disease.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-adapted to and recommended for cultivation in northern arid and semi-arid regions.

2. *Vicia sativa* 'Lanjian 4'

Species: *Vicia sativa*

Scientific name: *Vicia sativa* 'Lanjian 4'

Variety category: Bred variety

Registration No.: Guo S-BV-VS-002-2025

Applicant: Lanzhou University, Northwest A&F University, Guizhou University

Breeders: Liu Zhipeng, Zhou Qiang, Wang Yanrong, Nan Zhibiao, Xie Wengang, Yang Peizhi, Li Mingyu, Dong Rui.

Characteristics: It is an annual herb with a plant height of approximately 50 cm, it has an average

growth period of 160 days, which is about 40 days longer than that of the *Vicia sativa* ‘Lanjian 1’. Its average fresh yield reaches 16,173 kg/ha, representing increases of 97.88% and 73.72% compared to the *V. sativa* ‘Lanjian 3’ and ‘Chuanbei’ varieties, respectively. The average dry yield is 3,546 kg/ha, showing improvements of 122.82% and 98.73% over the *V. sativa* ‘Lanjian 3’ and ‘Chuanbei’ varieties, respectively. The crude protein content is 16.12%.

Main use: Suitable for forage use.

Cultural techniques: Sowing should be carried out from late March to early April, using the drilling method with a row spacing of 50 cm, a seeding rate of 25 kg/ha, and a sowing depth of 4-5 cm. During the seedling stage, hoeing 2-3 times is required to promote growth. Fertilization is generally unnecessary in medium-fertility soils. Seed harvesting is conducted in mid-September.

Suitable areas for planting: The Loess Plateau regions and other areas with similar climates where the annual precipitation exceeds 400 mm.

3. *Medicago sativa* ‘Dongnong 109’

Species: *Medicago sativa*
Scientific name: *Medicago sativa* ‘Dongnong 109’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-MS-003-2025
Applicant: Northeast Agricultural University
Breeders: Cui Guowen, Xie Fuchun, Mei Linlin, Lin Yulong, Yi Hang, He Lulu, Zhang Pan, Li Bing, Zhang Jinwei, Bai Zhenjian.

Characteristics: *Medicago sativa* ‘Dongnong 109’ is a perennial herb with a plant height of 70–115 cm and has a well-developed lateral root system. It demonstrates a winter survival rate exceeding 95% in northern Northeast China. The average fresh yield reaches 31,288.43 kg/ha, an increase of 12.59% and 10.65% compared to the ‘Zhaodong’ and ‘Longmu 803’ alfalfa (*Medicago sativa* L.) varieties, respectively. The average dry yield is 10,029.83 kg/ha, which is 12.51% and 11.07% higher than that of the ‘Zhaodong’ and ‘Longmu 803’ varieties, respectively.

Main use: Suitable for forage use.

Cultural techniques: Select cultivated land with flat terrain and fertile soil; ideal sites include those in crop-grass rotation systems or recently converted from farmland. The sowing period is from early to mid-May, but should be no later than mid-July in Northeast China. Drilling is recommended, with a row spacing of 15–30 cm and a seeding rate of 15.00–22.50 kg/ha. Perform chemical weeding is required 1–2 times during the seedling and vegetative growth stages. Apply foliar fertilizer once,15–20 days before each cutting. The optimal harvesting period is from the bud stage to the initial flowering stage. The final cut of the year must be completed at least 1.5 months before growth ceases to ensure safe overwintering.

Suitable areas for planting: Northeast China (the three provinces of Heilongjiang, Jilin, and Liaoning) and the eastern part of Inner Mongolia.

4. *Avena sativa* ‘ZhongCao 25’

Species: *Avena sativa*
Scientific name: *Avena sativa* ‘ZhongCao 25’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-AS-004-2025
Applicant: Institute of Grassland Research , Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Breeders: Kong Lingqi, Li Zhiyong, Lin Kejian, Hasi Bagen, Ji Lei.

Characteristics: *Avena sativa* ‘ZhongCao 25’ is an annual herb with a plant height of 100–105 cm and 5–7 tillers per plant. Its growth period is approximately 110 days in the central and western regions of Inner Mongolia. The average dry hay yield is 15,071.80 kg/ha, representing an increase of 15.07% and 12.62% compared to the ‘Mengyan 1’ and ‘Foote’ oat (*Avena sativa* L.) varieties, respectively. The crude protein content is 7.64%, which is 26.07% higher than that of the ‘Mengyan 1’ oat variety.

Main use: Suitable for forage use.

Cultural techniques: Spring sowing of *Avena sativa* ‘ZhongCao 25’ is recommended from mid-March to mid-April. The seeds should be drilled with a row spacing of 20–30 cm, a seeding rate of 120–150 kg/ha, and a sowing depth of 3–4 cm. Before sowing, prepare a fine seedbed and apply farmyard manure as base fertilizer. After sowing, firm the soil with rolling. Weed control should be carried out during the seedling stage. Ensure adequate irrigation and nutrient supply throughout the seedling, jointing, and grain-filling stages. For forage production, harvesting should be conducted from the grain-filling to the early milky stage to ensure optimal yield and quality.

Suitable areas for planting: The central and western regions of Inner Mongolia and areas with similar climatic conditions.

5. *Leymus chinensis* ‘Zhongke 8’

Species: *Leymus chinensis*
Scientific name: *Leymus chinensis* ‘Zhongke 8’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-LC-005-2025
Applicant: Institute of Botany,The Chinese Academy of Sciences
Breeders: Qi Dongmei, Liu Gongshe, Chen Gongshe, Chen Shuangyan, Peng Xianjun, Cheng Liqin, Li Xiaoxia, Liu Hui, Wang Tong, Zheng Yapeng.

Characteristics: *Leymus chinensis* ‘Zhongke 8’ is a perennial grass species with a plant height of 90–115 cm and develops extensive underground rhizomes. Its average dry hay yield is 8,253.70 kg/ha, representing an increase of 11.50% and 4.00% compared to the *Leymus chinensis* ‘Zhongke 1’ and ‘Zhongke 7’ varieties, respectively. The average seed yield is 378.80 kg/ha, which is 10.40% and 6.40% higher than that of the ‘Zhongke 1’ and ‘Zhongke 7’ varieties, respectively. The crude protein content at different growth stages ranges from 11.10% to 19.24%.

Main use: It is used for forage, and is also suitable for reseeding natural pastures and ecological restoration of degraded grasslands.

Cultural techniques: For *Leymus chinensis* 'Zhongke 8', deep plowing should be conducted before sowing to remove weeds, followed by the application of 750 kg/ha of base fertilizer. The field should then be harrowed to level the soil and conserve moisture. For artificial pastures, seeds are sown in drills at a rate of 15–30 kg/ha, with a sowing depth of 1–3 cm and row spacing of 20–40 cm. Soil moisture should be maintained at the three-leaf stage of the seedlings, and herbicides should be applied during the seedling stage to control broadleaf weeds. If conditions allow, irrigation and fertilization should be carried out in early spring, during the peak growth period, and before winter. A topdressing of 300 kg/ha of compound fertilizer should be applied before the jointing stage, and 225 kg/ha of urea should be applied after each cutting.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in areas of northern China with an annual precipitation exceeding 300 mm.

6. *Poa sinoglauca* 'Qingmu 3'

Species: *Poa sinoglauca*
Scientific name: *Poa sinoglauca* 'Qingmu 3'
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-PS-006-2025
Applicant: Qinghai Academy of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Qinghai University, Qinghai Sanjiang Group Co., Ltd..
Breeders: Liu Wenhui, Liang Guoling, Qin Yan, Zhang Yongchao, Li Xiangyang.

Characteristics: *Poa sinoglauca* 'Qingmu 3' is a perennial, loosely-tufted herbperen a plant height of 55.20–78.40 cm, producing 25–60 tillers per plant, and a productive lifespan of 5–6 years. In the regions around Qinghai Lake, its growth period ranges from 96 to 128 days, and its total growing period of 192–205 days. It exhibits safe overwintering capability in areas at elevations of 2,300–4,050 meters, achieving an overwintering rate exceeding 95%. In Qinghai Province, its average fresh yield, average hay yield, and average seed yield are 8,598.20 kg/ hm², 3,672.90 kg/ hm², and 401.50 kg/ hm², respectively. These figures represent increases of 22.70%, 28.00%, and 24.50% compared to the *Poa pratensis* 'Qinghai', and increases of 55.60%, 58.70%, and 29.60% compared to the *Poa pratensis* 'Qinghai', respectively.

Main use: It is used as forage and is also suitable for establishing artificial pastures, improving natural grasslands, and ecological environment management.

Cultural techniques: For *Poa sinoglauca* 'Qingmu 3', a fine seedbed must be prepared before sowing. Plowing should be carried out in the summer or autumn of the previous year, with organic fertilizer or diammonium phosphate applied as base fertilizer. In high-rainfall areas, spring plowing is acceptable. The suitable sowing period is from mid-May to early July in the Qinghai Lake region, and from late May to late June in the Three-River-Source region. Seeds can be

broadcast or drilled at a rate of 6–18 kg/ hm², covered with 1–2 cm of soil, and then compacted. During the seedling stage, measures should be taken to prevent livestock damage and control weeds. Irrigation is required once during the green-up period and once before the ground freezes.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in areas of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau at elevations below 4,000 meters above altitude.

7. *Elymus nutans* 'Qingmu 5'

Species: *Elymus nutans*
Scientific name: *Elymus nutans* 'Qingmu 5'
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-EN-007-2025
Applicant: Qinghai Academy of Animal Science and Veterinary Medicine, Qinghai University, Qinghai Sanjiang Group Co., Ltd..
Breeders: Liu Wenhui, Liang Guoling, Liu Kaiqiang, Li Wen, Li Xiangyang.

Characteristics: *Elymus nutans* 'Qingmu 5' is a perennial herb with a plant height of 85–109 cm, producing 85–137 tillers per plant, and has a productive lifespan of 5–6 years. It can safely overwinter in Qinghai Province at temperatures as low as -35 ℃, achieving an overwintering rate exceeding 95%. In the regions around Qinghai Lake, its growth period ranges from 121 to 140 days, and its total growing period of 173–195 days. The average fresh yield, dry yield, average hay yield, and seed yield are 12,984.50 kg/hm^2, 4,562.10 kg/hm^2, and 1,925.80 kg/ hm^2, respectively. These figures represent increases of 10.67%, 10.00%, and 26.42% compared to *Elymus breviaristatus* 'Tongde', and increases of 15.38%, 11.60%, and 63.20% compared to *Elymus nutans* 'Aba', respectively. The crude protein content at the flowering stage is 9.39%.

Main use: It is used as forage and is also suitable for establishing artificial pastures, improving natural grasslands, and ecological environment management.

Cultural techniques: For *Elymus nutans* 'Qingmu 5', deep plowing to 25–30 cm is required before sowing, followed by harrowing, leveling, and compaction. Apply 150–225 kg/hm^2 of diammonium phosphate or well-decomposed farmyard manure as base fertilizer. Sowing should be conducted from early May to early July in areas below 3,200 m above altitude, and from late May to mid-June in areas at elevations between 3,200 m and 4,000 m. For seed production fields, drill sowing is recommended at a rate of 18.00–22.50 kg/ hm^2. For forage production fields, either drilling or broadcast sowing can be used, with the broadcast rate increased by 1.20–1.50 times. compared to the drilling rate. Sow at a depth of 2–3 cm, followed by compaction. Weeding is required in the sowing year. In the following year, during the tillering stage, top-dress with 75–150 kg/hm ²of urea.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in areas of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau at elevations between 2,300 and 4,000 meters above altitude.

8. *Buchole dactyloides* 'Zhonglinyu 9'

Species: *Buchole dactyloides*
Scientific name: *Buchole dactyloides* ‘Zhonglinyu 9’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-BD-008-2025
Applicant: Institute of Ecological Conservation and Restoration of Chinese Academy of Forestry
Breeders: Li Xiaoxia, Zou Bokun, Qian Yongqiang, Wang Sining, Jia Fang.

Characteristics: *Buchloe dactyloides* ‘Zhonglinyu 9’ is a perennial herb plant with a plant height of 27.40 ± 4.20 cm and a reproductive tiller density of 1,713 tillers/m². During the flowering to seed-setting stage, its average density reaches 727.67 plants/m², which is 1.08 times and 1.65 times higher than that of *Buchloe dactyloides* ‘Zhonglinyu 1’ and ‘Texoka’, respectively. The average restoration efficiency is 55 days, similar to that of ‘Zhonglinyu 1’ and 11 days faster than that of ‘Texoka’. The average seed yield is 556.20 kg/ha, representing increases of 58.30% and 75.10% compared to ‘Zhonglinyu 1’ and ‘Texoka’, respectively.

Main use: It is suitable for artificial pasture establishment and degraded grassland restoration.

Cultural techniques: For *Buchloe dactyloides* ‘Zhonglinyu 9’, field plowing to a depth of 15 cm is required before sowing, along with the application of organic fertilizer at 750 kg/ha. Seeds were sown in drills at a depth of 1.00–1.50 cm with row spacing of 30 cm, followed by rolling with a small roller. For transplanting, seedlings were raised in trays in a greenhouse and transplanted into the field at 30 cm intervals 45 days after seed germination.Irrigation should be applied immediately after both sowing and transplanting using sprinkler or drip systems. Soil moisture must be maintained during germination and seedling stages, and the irrigation frequency adjusted based on weather conditions. During the peak growth period, supplemented urea at a rate of 75 kg/ha. Mowing should be carried out in autumn when 50% of the plants had turned yellow, with a stubble height of 3 cm.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in North China and Northwest China.

9. *Hordeum brevisubulatium* ‘Mengnong 2’

Species: *Hordeum brevisubulatium*
Scientific name: *Hordeum brevisubulatium* ‘Mengnong 2’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-HB-009-2025
Applicant: Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Inner Mongolia Pastoral Technology Innovation Center Co., Ltd., Ningxia University.
Breeders: Zhao Yan, Liu Yaling, Fu Chunxiang, Li Zhenyi, Fu Bingzhe, Du Shuai, Yang Hui, Gao Xueqin.

Characteristics: *Hordeum brevisubulatum* ‘Mengnong 2’ is a perennial grass with a plant height of 95–110 cm. It grows normally in soils with a pH range of 8.20–9.50. When sown in autumn in the Hohhot region, it overwinters safely with a survival rate of 100% and has an average annual growth period of approximately 230 days. In the central and western parts of Inner Mongolia and the Yanchi area of Ningxia, its ecological restoration efficiency is 80–100 days, which is 15–25

days earlier than that of *Hordeum brevisubulatum* ‘Mengnong 1’ and 30–35 days earlier than *Hordeum brevisubulatum* ‘Saertu’. The average seed yield is 380 kg/ha, representing an increase of 26.25% compared to *Hordeum brevisubulatum* ‘Mengnong 1’ and an increase of 74.31% compared to ‘Saertu’.

Main use: It is suitable for artificial pasture establishment and saline-alkali land remediation.

Cultural techniques: *Hordeum brevisubulatum* ‘Mengnong 2’ can be sown in spring, summer, or autumn. Spring sowing may commence when daytime temperatures stabilize above 0℃. In central-western Inner Mongolia, sowing typically occurs from late March to early April, while in eastern parts, it extends to mid-late April. Autumn sowing should be completed 30 days before the first frost to ensure seedling establishment before winter. The drilling method is primarily recommended, with a row spacing of 20–30 cm for forage production and a seeding rate of 22.50–30.00 kg/ha. For seed production fields, row spacing should be widened to 50–60 cm with a reduced seeding rate of 15.00–22.50 kg/ha. The optimal sowing depth is 1–2 cm, followed by immediate soil compaction after seeding.

Suitable areas for planting: It is adapted to arid and semi-arid regions in northern China with an annual precipitation of 200–400 mm.

10. *Agropyron cristatum*×*A.desertorum* ‘Mengnong 3’

Species: *Agropyron cristatum*×*A.desertorum*
Scientific name: *Agropyron cristatum*×*A.desertorum* ‘Mengnong 3’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-AC-010-2025
Applicant: Inner Mongolia Agricultural University, Inner Mongolia Pastoral Technology Innovation Center Co., Ltd., Institute of Ecological Conservation and Restoration of Chinese Academy of Forestry.
Breeders: Zhao Yan, Zhang Zhiqiang, Wu Feifei, Liu Yaling, Gao Xueqin, Li Zhenyi, Han Xiao, Li Xiaoxia, Liu Xiqiang, Yun Jinfeng.

Characteristics: *Agropyron cristatum* × *A. desertorum* ‘Mengnong 3’ is a perennial grass with a plant height of 95–110 cm and strong tillering ability. Its growth period is approximately 120 days, with a total growing period of about 240 days. In the central and western regions of Inner Mongolia and the Yanchi area of Ningxia, its ecological restoration efficiency is 70–100 days, which is 20 days earlier than that of *Agropyron desertorum* ‘Nordan’. The average seed yield is 617 kg/ha, representing an increase of 22.66% compared to *Agropyron cristatum*×*A.desertorum* ‘Mengnong’ and an increase of 31.28% compared to *Agropyron desertorum* ‘Nordan’.

Main use: Suitable for artificial pasture establishment and grassland ecological restoration.

Cultural techniques: *Agropyron cristatum* × *A. desertorum* ‘Mengnong 3' can be sown in spring, summer, or autumn. Spring sowing may begin when daytime temperatures consistently exceed 0℃. In central-western Inner Mongolia, sowing is generally conducted from late March to early

April, while in eastern regions, it may be extended to mid-to-late April. Autumn sowing should be completed 30 days before the first frost to facilitate seedling overwintering. The drilling method is primarily recommended, with a row spacing of 20–30 cm and a seeding rate of 22.50–30.00 kg/ha. For seed production fields, the row spacing should be widened to 50–60 cm, with a reduced seeding rate of 15.00–22.50 kg/ha. The optimal sowing depth is 1–2 cm, followed by prompt soil compaction after seeding.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-adapted to arid and semi-arid regions in northern China with an annual precipitation of 200–400 mm.

11. *Leymus chinensis* 'Jingke 2'

Species: *Leymus chinensis*
Scientific name: *Leymus chinensis* 'Jingke 2'
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-LC-011-2025
Applicant: Beijing Starway Technology Co., Ltd.
Breeders: Liu Gongshe, Dong Xiaobing, Shen Tao.

Characteristics: *Leymus chinensis* 'Jingke 2' is a perennial herb with a plant height of 91–99 cm and a well-developed underground rhizome system. In the establishment year, it achieves a maximum ground cover of 47%, an average seed yield of 307 kg/ha, and an average total stem density of 1,032 stems/m². These values represent increases of 12 percentage points, 13%, and 17%, respectively, compared to *Leymus chinensis* 'Zhongke No. 1'. The average ecological restoration efficiency is 378 days, which is 19 days faster than that of 'Zhongke No. 1'. The average underground biomass in production Trial reaches 5,483 kg/ha, reflecting a 5.7% improvement over 'Zhongke No. 1'.

Main use: Suitable for artificial pasture establishment and degraded grassland restoration.

Cultural techniques: *Leymus chinensis* 'Jingke 2' requires the following cultivation protocol: Before sowing, plow the field to a depth of 20–25 cm, followed by rotary tilling (12–15 cm) and double rolling for compaction. In Beijing, drill sowing can be performed from early April to late September with a row spacing of 12–20 cm, a seeding rate of 30 kg/ha, and a sowing depth of 1–2 cm. After sowing, irrigate to maintain topsoil moisture at 60%–80%. Ensure moisture conservation after germination, and prevent drought stress at the 3-leaf stage. During the green-up phase, apply 200–300 kg/ha of NPK compound fertilizer and irrigate. Harvest seeds using a five-step harvesting method. After cutting, top-dress with 120–180 kg/ha of urea and irrigate. Apply pre-winter irrigation before soil freezing. In the establishment year, control grass weeds by mowing to a stubble height of 8–10 cm, and broadleaf weeds can be managed with tribenuron-methyl, and grazing is prohibited.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in North China, Northeast China, and Northwest China.

12. （*Zoysia japonica*×*Z. tenuifolia*）×*Z. macrostachya* ‘suzhi 8’

Species: （*Zoysia japonica*×*Z. tenuifolia*）×*Z. macrostachya*

Scientific name: （*Zoysia japonica*×*Z. tenuifolia*）×*Z. macrostachya* ‘suzhi 8’

Variety category: Bred variety

Registration No.: Guo S-BV-ZJ-012-2025

Applicant: Institute of Botany Jiangsu Province and Chinese Academy of Sciences

Breeders: Guo Hailin, Liu Jianxiu, Chen Jingbo, Zong Junqin, Li Dandan, Li Jianjian, Li Ling, Wang Jingjing, Kong Weiyi, Sun Daojin, Yao Xiang, Chen Rongrong, Zhang Ling, Guo Aigui.

Characteristics:（*Zoysia japonica* × *Z. tenuifolia*） × *Z. macrostachya* ‘Suzhi 8’ is a perennial turfgrass characterized by dark green leaves, flexible texture, and well-developed stolons. It exhibits safe summer survival and winter hardiness in Nanning (Guangxi Province), Xikou (Fujian Province), Yantai (Shandong Province), and Changsha (Hunan Province). The average turf establishment time is 58 days, which is 7 days and 24 days faster than that of *Zoysia japonica* ‘Lanyin 3’ and *Zoysia macrostachya*, respectively. Its average green period lasts 255 days, extending 1 day and 11 days longer compared to *Zoysia japonica* ‘Lanyin 3’ and *Zoysia macrostachya*, respectively. The overall turf quality score in Yantai (Shandong Province) and Changsha (Hunan Province) is significantly higher than that of the two comparator cultivars.

Main use: Suitable for turf establishment.

Cultural techniques: （*Zoysia japonica* × *Z. tenuifolia*） × *Z. macrostachya* ‘Suzhi 8’ is suitable for propagation from spring to autumn using stolons or sod pieces. Methods include spot planting, row planting (at a ratio of 1:5–10), or full sodding. Prior to establishment, clear weeds, plow and level the soil, and apply sufficient organic fertilizer. Maintain surface moisture after planting until establishment, then gradually reduce irrigation. The first mowing should occur when turf coverage reaches 70%–80%, with a cutting height of 2–3 cm. After full establishment, follow the "one-third rule" for mowing, with monthly mowing during peak growth seasons. Apply urea monthly at a rate of 10 g/m² during vigorous growth. After the final pre-frost mowing, apply a compound fertilizer (NPK 15:15:15) at 40 g/m².

Suitable areas for planting: The middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and areas to the south.

13. *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Jingcao 1’

Species: *Pennisetum alopecuroides*

Scientific name: *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Jingcao 1’

Variety category: Bred variety

Registration No.: Guo S-BV-PA-013-2025

Applicant: Beijing Academy of Agriculture and Forestry Sciences.

Breeders: Fan Xifeng, Teng Ke, Yue Yuesen, Hou Xincun, Mu Na, Guo Qiang, Li Cui, Zhao Chunqiao, Han Liying, Wu Jiuying, Teng Wenjun.

Characteristics: *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Jingcao 1’ is a perennial warm-season tufted herb with a plant height of 100.40–117.60 cm and creamy-white spike-like panicles. Each plant

produces 72–129 inflorescences. It exhibits safe overwintering capacity in Changping (Beijing), Tengzhou (Shandong Province), and Wuqiang (Heibei Province), with a green period of 199–213 days, 5–12 days longer than that of *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Ziguang’. Initial flowering time initializes from late July and lasts to early August, slightly later than that of both *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Ziguang’ and ‘Lingshan’.

Main use: Ornamental grass.

Cultural techniques: *Pennisetum alopecuroides* ‘Jingcao 1’ seedlings prefers hole planting methods with a depth of 15–20 cm. Thorough irrigation is necessary after initial transplanting. After established, the plants can rely on natural precipitation, avoiding frequent irrigation during the growing season, and ensuring proper drainage during rainy periods. It’s tolerant to drought and poor soils, and shows no significant disease or pest problems during the growing season, eliminating the need for pesticide application. After base fertilizer application, additional fertilization is generally unnecessary. Pruning is typically not required; however, a trimming height of 15 cm before next year’s green-up is recommended.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in temperate climate zones, as well as in the cool-climate regions of North, Central, and Southwest China.

14. *Trifolium repens* ‘Ziban’

Species: *Trifolium repens*
Scientific name: *Trifolium repens* ‘Ziban’
Variety category: Bred variety
Registration No.: Guo S-BV-TR-014-2025
Applicant: Biotechnology Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Breeders: Wu Yanmin, Sun Zhanmin, Li Jinbo, Liu Hao

Characteristics: *Trifolium repens* ‘Ziban’ is a perennial herb with a plant height of 15–24 cm and a well-developed root system. Its ternate leaves exceed 10 cm in length, featuring a distinct purple inverted "V"-shaped marking in the center or extensive purple pigmentation extending toward the petiole. This leaf characteristic is significantly distinct from that of *Trifolium repens* ‘Emu 1’ and ‘Emu 2’. The cultivar grows normally in Tai'an (Shandong Province), Wuhan (Hubei Province), and Xinjin (Sichuan Province), remaining evergreen in Xinjin. Its green period lasts 263–269 days in Tai'an and 285–316 days in Wuhan.

Main use: Used as ornamental grass.

Cultural techniques: *Trifolium repens* ‘Ziban’ is not highly demanding on soil conditions. Spring sowing (March to April) is recommended in northern regions, while autumn sowing (September to October) should be carried out in southern regions. For seed propagation, broadcasting, hill dropping, or drilling are all applicable, sow in drills with a row spacing of 30 cm and a sowing

depth of 1–2 cm. Alternatively, stolon propagation can be employed by cutting 8–10 cm long rooted stem segments and planting 3–5 segments per hole with a spacing of 20 cm between holes. Weed and underground pest control should be implemented at the seedling stage. Apply phosphorus and potassium fertilizers as the main nutrients for established plants. Ensure adequate irrigation during the peak growth period and before winter. Cut and water the plants before midsummer. Harvest seeds when 80% of the seeds are mature, and dry them in shade or air.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in East China, North China, Southwest China, and Northwest China.

15. *Mimosa diplotricha* 'Minnan'

Species: *Mimosa diplotricha*
Scientific name: *Mimosa diplotricha* 'Minnan'
Variety category: Wild Domesticated Variety
Registration No.: Guo S-WDV-MD-015-2025
Applicant: Institute of Resource, Environment and Soil, and Fertilizer, Fujian Academy of Agricultural Sciences
Breeders: Wang Junhong, Huang Yibin, Xu Guozhong, Huang Shuizhen

Characteristics: *Mimosa diplotricha* 'Minnan' is a perennial herb with a plant height of 80–100 cm and a growth period of approximately 297 days. Its ecological restoration efficiency is 54 days, 23 days shorter than that of *Chamaecrista rotundifolia* 'Minyin'. The average seed yield is 197.30 kg/ha, and the average dry underground biomass is 2,298.40 kg/ha, representing increases of 6.90% and 12.20%, respectively, compared to 'Minyin'.

Main use: Green manure and ecological restoration for soil and water conservation.

Cultural techniques: Before sowing, soak seeds in warm water at 50–60℃ and allow to cool naturally, then continue soaking for 24 hours to improve germination rate. Sow from March to April using hole sowing, broadcasting, or drilling methods, with a seeding rate of 20–30 kg/ha and a depth of 0.30–0.50 cm. Apply topdressing when plants reach about 30 cm in height. When cutting, retain a stubble height of 15–30 cm.

Suitable areas for planting: Tropical and subtropical regions of China.

16. *Astragalus adsurgens* 'Hulunhu'

Species: *Astragalus adsurgens*
Scientific name: *Astragalus adsurgens* 'Hulunhu'
Variety category: Wild Domesticated Variety
Registration No.: Guo S-WDV-AA-016-2025
Applicant: Inner Mongolia Pratacultural Technology Innovation Center Co., Ltd., Inner Mongolia Mengcao Grass Industry Technology Co., Ltd.
Breeders: Wang Zhaoming, Liu Yaling, Cheng Yu, Fu Bingzhe, Fu Nana, Liu Yingjun, Zhang Yarong, Yu Haijuan, Yu Lingling, Xing Shengfei.

Characteristics: *Astragalus adsurgens* ‘Hulunhu’ is a perennial herb with a root system reaching up to 70 cm deep and a plant height of 55–70 cm. In regional trials conducted in Hailar and Hohhot (Inner Mongolia) and Yanchi (Ningxia), its growth periods were 135 d, 195 d, and 205 d, respectively, with a general reproductive period of 110–115 d. The overwintering rate exceeded 90%. The ecological restoration efficiency was 398 d, 382 d, and 373 d at these locations, 12 d, 9 d, and 10 d earlier than the control wild *Astragalus adsurgens*, and 17 d, 7 d, and 8 d earlier than the early-maturing *Astragalus adsurgens* cultivar, respectively. The average fresh yield, dry yield, and seed yield were 11,948 kg/ha, 3,943 kg/ha, and 265 kg/ha, representing increases of 13.60%, 15.40%, and 22.10% compared to the control wild *Astragalus adsurgens*.

Main use: Suitable for artificial pasture establishment and degraded grassland restoration.

Cultural techniques: *Astragalus adsurgens* ‘Hulunhu’ requires a seedbed plowed to a depth of over 20 cm, with weeds removed, followed by harrowing and compaction. Base fertilizer may be applied as needed. Spring or summer sowing is suitable, with the optimal period being June to July during the rainy season. In Hulunbuir, Inner Mongolia, sowing should be completed no later than the end of July. After seed scarification, use the drilling method with a row spacing of 30–40 cm, a seeding rate of 7–11 kg/ha, and a sowing depth of 1–2 cm, followed by topsoil compaction. Alternatively, seedling transplantation can be employed. Above-ground growth is slow in the first year, so cutting should be avoided during this period.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in northern regions with an annual precipitation exceeding 350 mm.

17. *Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Kangnan’

Species: *Elymus breviaristatus*

Scientific name: *Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Kangnan’

Variety category: Wild Domesticated Variety

Registration No.: Guo S-WDV-EB-017-2025

Applicant: Sichuan Academy of Grassland Sciences, Southwest University of Science and Technology, Sichuan Provincial Grassland Station

Breeders: Bai Shiqie, Yan Lijun, Lei Xiong, Chang Dan, Wu Chanjuan, Gou Wenlong, Zhang Changbing, Chen Lili, Ji Xiaofei, Liu Changqing, Li Yingzhu, Yu Qingqing, Zhang Jianbo, Zhao Wenji, You Minghong, Li Daxu, Ze Jinlong.

Characteristics: *Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Kangnan’ is a perennial grass with an average plant height of 123.50 cm, a reproductive period of approximately 154 days, and a total growth period of about 170 days. It can safely overwinter and complete normal flowering and seed setting at an altitude of 3,900 meters on the western Sichuan Plateau. In Hongyuan County, Sichuan, it achieves a maximum ground cover of 95% in the sowing year, with an ecological restoration efficiency of 85 days—10 days earlier than both *Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Chuanxi’ and ‘Tongde’. The average seed yield is 1,659.64 kg/ha, and the average dry hay yield is 8,121.71 kg/ha. The crude protein content at the early flowering stage is 14.64%, representing increases of 11.29%, 7.13%, and 92.89% compared to ‘Chuanxi’, and 22.07%, 15.73%, and 29.21% compared to ‘Tongde’, respectively.

Main use: Suitable for ecological restoration of degraded grasslands and establishment of artificial pastures.

Cultural techniques: *Elymus breviaristatus* ‘Kangnan’ requires deep plowing to 20–30 cm before sowing, followed by harrowing to break up clods and leveling the ground. During land preparation, apply 30,000–37,500 kg/ha of organic fertilizer or 150–225 kg/ha of compound fertilizer as base fertilizer. In alpine regions, spring sowing is recommended. For pastoral areas in northwestern Sichuan, sow from mid-to-late May to early June. For forage production: Use drilling or broadcasting. For drilling, set row spacing at 30–40 cm with a seeding rate of 22.50–30.00 kg/ha. For seed production: Use drilling with row spacing of 40–60 cm and a seeding rate of 18.00–22.50 kg/ha. Sowing depth should be 1–2 cm. During the tillering to jointing stage, apply 75–120 kg/ha of fast-acting nitrogen fertilizer depending on conditions. After cutting, top-dress with 120–180 kg/ha of urea or compound fertilizer. For seed production, prioritize phosphorus and potassium fertilizers.

Suitable areas for planting: Suitable for cultivation in the eastern Qinghai-Tibet Plateau and areas with similar climatic conditions.

18. *Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Aqu’

Species: *Phalaris arundinacea*
Scientific name: *Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Aqu’
Variety category: Wild Domesticated Variety
Registration No.: Guo S-WDV-PA-018-2025
Applicant: Sichuan Academy of Grassland Sciences, Sichuan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Development Research Center (Sichuan Provincial Forestry and Grassland Information Center), Sichuan Provincial Grassland Station.
Breeders: Ji Xiaofei, Yan Lijun, You Minghong, Zhang Changbing, Zhang Jianbo, Zhang Jian, Li Daxu, Lei Xiong, Chen Lili, Wu Qi, Chen Limin, Wen Xingjin, Li Ziqian, Zhang Jiamin.

Characteristics: *Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Aqu’ is a perennial grass with an extensive rhizome system. Its average growth period is 132 days, which is 5–8 days later than that of *Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Chuancaoyin No. 3’. It exhibits strong tillering and spreading ability, is flood-tolerant. Its spreading diameter increases by 14.9% compared to the original population and by 22.1% compared to 'Chuancaoyin No. 3'. Under submerged conditions for 32 days, it maintains a survival rate of 100%. In regional trials conducted in Hongyuan County and Daofu County (Sichuan), as well as Hezuo City and Lanzhou City (Gansu), its average ecological restoration efficiency was 306 days—19 days earlier than the original population and 18 days earlier than ‘Chuancaoyin No.3’. The average dry matter yield reached 12,736.30 kg/ha, representing increases of 34.20% and 36.00% compared to the original population and ‘Chuancaoyin No.3’, respectively.

Main use: Suitable for ecological restoration of degraded wetlands and degraded grasslands, as well as for the establishment of artificial pastures.

Cultural techniques: *Phalaris arundinacea* ‘Aqu’ requires deep plowing to 20–30 cm before sowing, followed by debris removal and application of 18,000–22,500 kg/ha of farmyard manure or 225–300 kg/ha of NPK (15:15:15) compound fertilizer as base fertilizer during seedbed preparation. Sow from late April to early June. For drilling, use a seeding rate of 10.50–15.00 kg/ha with row spacing of 40–60 cm; for broadcasting, use 15–18 kg/ha. Cover seeds with 1 cm of soil and compact after sowing. Control weeds at the seedling stage. In the second year, apply 150–225 kg/ha of nitrogen fertilizer during the tillering to jointing stage, and top-dress with 150–225 kg/ha of compound fertilizer after autumn cutting. If armyworm infestation occurs, spray insecticide during the 3rd–5th instar larval stage.

Suitable areas for planting: It is well-suited for cultivation in humid regions of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau.

19. *Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Xiangdong’

Species: *Eremochloa ophiuroides*
Scientific name: *Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Xiangdong’
Variety category: Wild Domesticated Variety
Registration No.: Guo S-WDV-EO-019-2025
Applicant: Tropical Crop Germplasm Research Institute
Breeders: Liu Yiming, Liu Guodao, Yan Linling, Yang Hubiao, Dong Rongshu.

Characteristics: *Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Reyan 36’ is a perennial turfgrass with well-developed stolons and a green period exceeding 280 days. It can tolerate up to 200 mmol/L NaCl for more than 18 days. In regional trials conducted in Husu (Jiangsu) and Nanning (Guangxi), its overall turf quality score was higher than that of *Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Huanan’ and ‘Yuxi’. In the Changshun (Guizhou) trial, it achieved an average shoot density of 0.83 shoots/cm², outperforming ‘Huanan’ (0.77 shoots/cm²) and ‘Yuxi’ (0.73 shoots/cm²).

Main use: Primarily used for turf establishment.

Cultural techniques: *Eremochloa ophiuroides* ‘Reyan 36’ requires thorough pre-planting preparation. Apply non-selective herbicides 2–3 times to clear weeds, followed by fine leveling and application of 50–100 g/m² of compound fertilizer. Vegetative propagation is recommended from spring to autumn. Plant cuttings with 2–3 nodes at a hole spacing of 10 cm and row spacing of 20 cm, or broadcast stems at a rate of 150–200 g/m², covering with 1.0–1.5 cm of soil. Mow when turf coverage reaches 70%–80%, maintaining a stubble height of 2–3 cm. Subsequent mowing should follow the "one-third rule". Apply urea in spring, compound fertilizer in autumn, and urea twice during summer, supplemented by manual weeding.

Suitable areas for planting: The middle and lower reaches of the Yangtze River and regions to the south.