

<<中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化 >

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化及其对粮食安全影响的模拟研究>>

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内容概要

The international workshop on Simulation of Soil Organic Carbon Storage and Changes in Agricultural Cropland in China and Its Impact on Food Security was held from June 11 till 15 2007, at Ghent University, Gent, Belgium. This workshop which is framed in the bilateral scientific cooperation project entitled "Simulation of Soil Organic Carbon Storage and Changes in Agricultural Cropland in China and Its Impact on Food Security", financed by UGent-BOF, Belgium and Ministry of Science and Technology, China, was organized by Ghent University, the University College Ghent and the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences. About 40 delegates from China, Africa, America, Belgium, and other EU countries attended this workshop.

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章节摘录

4.5 Protect untouched arable land resources and reclaim orderly Wasteland suitable for farming constitutes major untouched arable land resources. With the acceleration of urbanization and industrialization processes in China and rapid progress in the infrastructure construction, it is necessary to substantially strengthen the protection of wasteland suitable for farming and avoid destructive development. While maintaining the quantity of untouched arable land resources, more attention should be paid to the conservation of the eco-environment around the untouched arable land (Chen 2001). We should encourage and support farmers and flagship enterprises, under the precondition of not degrading eco-environment, to invest more in reclaiming the wasteland suitable for farming, increase input, built it into stable and high yield cropland and incorporate it into the category of capital farmland for protection according to law. Besides, with respect to the methods and priority for arable land protection in China, different measures should also be adopted in line with the regional difference in land resources: As the farmland is good in quality and high in yield in the eastern coastal region, land consolidation should be carried forward vigorously on the basis of more effective protection of existing capital farmland in order to improve agro-production conditions, upgrade farmland quality and yield and increase acreage; Through city land consolidation, intensive land use should be promoted and the pressure coming from use of farmland for non-agricultural purposes due to rapid development of regional economy and urbanization be eased. At the same time the agricultural production structure should be optimized and on the prerequisite of not damaging the topsoil, labor-intensive production and processing with advanced technology should be carried out to increase the added value and competitiveness of farm produce. The middle region, featured by a large quantity of arable land, ideal sunshine and temperature and good land utilization, is the basis to ensure our nation's food security. But in this region a large part of farmland suffers from natural hazards including drought, flood and salinization and the medium- and low-yield land is distributed extensively. Therefore the emphasis should be shifted from maintenance of acreage to yield. Except for key protection of high-yield fertile farmland, comprehensive treatment of medium- and low-yield fields should be enhanced to buffer the harm of natural calamities and increase the overall production capacity of farmland (Tian et al. 2002).

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