<<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 inAgricultural Cropland in China and Its Impact on Food Security was held from June 11 till 152007, at Ghent University, Gent, Belgium.This workshop which is framed in the bilateral sci-entific cooperation project entitled "Simulation of Soil Organic Carbon Storage and Changes inAgricultural 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 del-egates from China, Africa, America, Belgium, and other EU countries attended this workshop.

书籍目录

章节摘录

4.5 Protect untouched arable land resources and reclaim orderly Wasteland suitable for farming constitutes major untouched arable land resources. Withthe acceleration of urbanization and industrialization processes in China and rapid progressin the infrastructure construction, it is necessary to substantially strengthen the protection ofwasteland suitable for farming and avoid destructive development. While maintaining the quan-tity of untouched arable land resources, more attention should be paid to the conservation of theeco-environment around the untouched arable land （Chen 2001）. We should encourage andsupport farmers and flagship enterprises, under the precondition of not degrading eco-environ-ment, to invest more in reclaiming the wasteland suitable for farming, increase input, built itinto stable and high yield cropland and incorporate it into the category of capital farmland forprotection according to law.Besides, with respect to the methods and priority for arable land protection in China, dif-ferent 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 consolidationshould be carried forward vigorously on the basis of more effective protection of existing capitalfarmland in order to improve agro-production conditions, upgrade farmland quality and yieldand increase acreage; Through city land consolidation, intensive land use should be promotedand the pressure coming from use of farmland for non-agricultural purposes due to rapid devel-opment of regional economy and urbanization be eased. At the same time the agricultural pro-duction 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 increasethe added value and competitiveness of farm produce. The middle region, featured by a large quantity of arable land, ideal sunshine and tempera-ture and good land utilization, is the basis to ensure our nation's food security. But in this re-gion a large part of farmland suffers from natural hazards including drought, flood and saliniza-tion and the medium- and low-yield land is distributed extensively. Therefore the emphasisshould be shifted from maintenance of acreage to yield. Except for key protection of high-yieldfertile farmland, comprehensive treatment of medium- and low-yield fields should be enhancedto buffer the harm of natural calamities and increase the overall production capacity of farmland（Tian et a/. 2002）.

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