

《中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化肌

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》

13位ISBN编号：9787502943776

10位ISBN编号：7502943773

出版时间：2007-12-01

出版社：气象出版社

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介以及在线试读，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：www.tushu000.com

《中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化肌

内容概要

中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化及其对粮食安全的影响，ISBN：9787502943776，作者：唐华俊、邱建军、等

《中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化肌

书籍目录

Preface
Quantifying Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration Potential with Modeling Approach
Modeling Soil Organic Carbon Storage and Its Spatial Distribution in Cropland in China
Evolution of the Organic Matter Content of Flemish Agricultural Soils
Agricultural Monitoring System with Remote Sensing in China
A Method for Eco-environmental Functional Division: Taking Panyu District of Guangzhou City as an Example
Grass Yield Estimate Study of China's Northern Farming-Pastoral Ecotone Based on the BP Neural Network
Method
Quantitative Relationship Between Agro-drought and Cropland SOC as Well as Grain Production in China
Spatial Patterns and Effects of Cropland SOC in Quantitative Assessment of Grain Productivity in China
The Effects of Different Farm Practices on the Soil Organic Carbon in China ... Effects of Different Soil Management Practices on Redistribution and Loss of SOC and on Winter Wheat Yield: A Field Rainfall Simulation Study
Soil Organic Carbon Changes due to Nutrient Management Practices in Dryland Maize under Reduced Tillage in China
Estimating the Impacts of Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration on Crop Yield and Environment in Croplands in China
Influence of Reduced Tillage on Soil Organic Matter Fractions in the Surface Layer of Belgian Silty Cropland Soils
The Effect of Reduced Tillage on Carbon Dynamics in Silt Loam Soils under a Temperate Climate
Influence of Humic Substances on Crop Yield and Nutrient Uptake
Estimated CO₂ and N₂O Emissions and Mitigation Measures in Typical Cropland Soils of Huang-Huai-Hai Plain in China
Study on the Cultivated Land Resources, Their Protection and Food Security in China
A Preliminary Study on Monitoring the Soil Moisture of Winter Wheat Area in Northern China by Using ENVISAT-1/ASAR
Research on Index System for Food Security Evaluation in China
Impacts of Low Temperature on Crop Yields in Northeast China
Program for the Workshop "Simulation of Soil Organic Carbon Storage and Changes in Agricultural Cropland in China and Its Impact on Food Security"

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).

.....

《中国耕地土壤有机碳储量变化肌

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:www.tushu000.com