中国水稻种植区划

中国水稻研究所主编



CHINA NATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE REGIONALIZATION OF RICE CROPPING IN CHINA

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中国水稻研究所主编

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我国人口多,耕地少,人均耕地不多,扩大耕地的潜力有限,发展农业的基本途径是集约经营,使所有耕地都实现稳产高产。为此,一方面要大力改善作物布局,缩减那些因生态条件不适合而长期低产的作物的种植面积,因地制宜,适当集中,尽可能使所有耕地都种上生态条件最适合的作物,实现土地资源的最佳利用;另一方面,要针对每个地区的气候、土壤等条件,因地制宜地采取配套的、高效低耗的增产技术措施,充分发挥土地资源的生产潜力。制定农作物种植区划,将为实现上述目的提供重要的科学依据。

中国水稻研究所主持研究"中国水稻种植区划",协同全国有关单位,广泛搜集全国及各省、市、自治区的有关调查资料,经过综合分析研究,完成全国和20个省、市、自治区的水稻种植区划以及5个省、市、自治区的水稻生产情况报告。这一套成果把全国和各省、市、自治区水稻生产的自然、技术、经济条件,生产发展的历史、现状和问题,水稻品种布局、种植制度、发展方向和增产措施等,都分区进行了全面系统的论述,集我国水稻区划研究之大成,工作基础扎实,内容丰富,密切联系生产实际。这套成果对于我国各地区进一步调整水稻生产布局、推广优良品种和增产技术经验,促进水稻生产的发展,提供了重要的科学依据。

我作为一个长期从事农业区划和农业地理研究的科学工作者,非常高兴地看到这一部优 秀的农业区划科研成果的出版,也高兴地向读者推荐。

> 邓静中 1988年 4 月于北京

水稻种植区划是水稻生产和科研的一项基础工作。根据1984年4月在杭州召开的"全国水稻种植区划研究工作讨论会"的精神,中国水稻研究所协同全国20多个省、市、自治区的农业科研和教学、行政部门一起编著了这本书。旨在合理开发全国稻区的自然、经济和技术资源,供各地发展水稻生产,制定科研规划,合理调整稻区生产布局和农业结构,建设稻谷商品生产基地参考。

本书分两部分,一是"中国水稻种植区划"和"中国水稻气候生态区划",二是各省、市、自治区水稻种植区划报告。

中国水稻种植区划研究是根据第一次全国农业自然资源调查和农业区划会议的精神,由农牧渔业部部署的重点科学技术项目,交由中国水稻研究所主持,于1984年开始,至1986年完成。"中国水稻种植区划"着重进行了保持县界完整的稻作亚区(二级区)的划分和评述,并对全国稻区生产布局和结构调整、稻田种植制度以及稻谷商品粮基地选建几个方面,作了较全面的分析,提出了建议,对发展我国水稻生产和科研工作有较大的指导性和实用性。"中国水稻气候生态区划"由江苏省农业科学院撰写。该研究和阐气候生态条件与水稻生产的关系,先以热量指标结合地形划分水稻气候生态区(包括若干个气候生态副区)。这项研究对进一步利用农业气候资源和发展水稻生产有指导意义。

20个省、市、自治区的水稻种植区划研究报告和5个省、市、自治区的水稻生产情况分别由各省、市、自治区的有关单位撰写,经中国水稻研究所农经区划系整理定稿。这些资料对各省、市、自治区的稻作发展历史、水稻生产现状、稻作自然生态条件、稻田种植制度、品种布局、稻区分布和区划,以及水稻生产存在问题和今后发展方向、采取措施,都有较好的论述。台湾省资料暂缺。

本书文章收集面广,资料丰富,内容新颖,图文并茂,集全 国水稻种植区划研究之大成,理论联系实际,生产与科研结合, 适合生产、科研、教学部门和中专以上读者的需要。

本书中的英文介绍和说明由中国水稻研究所曾和 平 同 志 执 笔。

本书的出版,得到了原农牧渔业部农业区划局的大力支持,对此我们深表感谢。

中国水稻研究所 1987年12月

INTRODUCTION AND EXPLANATION TO THIS BOOK

This book, editted by the China National Rice Research Institute (CNRRI), is a collection of research papers and reports on regionalization of rice cropping in China. It consists of 2 major parts: the first part includes 2 research papers:

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in China" and "The Climatic and Ecologic Regionalization for Rice in China" reporting the nationwide research on regionalization of rice cropping in the Country; the second part carries "Research Papers and Reports on Regionalization of Rice Cropping" from 20 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) and "Rice Production" in 5 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) across the country.

Rice is the mainstay food crop in China, the biggest rice producer and consumer in the world. In China there exists a vast variation in natural and ecologic environments, social and economic backgrounds and rice production conditions owing to a widely-spread rice cropping area. Revelation and understanding of the common and peculiar patterns in various complicated regions, scientific regionalization of rice cropping areas, clarification and evaluation of agro-natural resources for rice production in various regions, rice: production situations, existing problems, appropriate capacities for developing rice production, and advancement of the orientations, approaches and measures for development will benefit to obtain scientific data for rational development and utilization of agro-natural resources in rice cropping areas, for state arrangement of rice production and research programs, for justification of the production layouts and structures in rice cropping areas, and for selection and construction of rice commercial production bases. In this sense, regionalization of rice cropping is of important significance to both production practices and scientific theories.

Out of the above objectives, the China National Rice Research Institute, in the spirit of the First Work Meeting on the Nationwide Agro-natural Resources Investigation and Agricultural Regionalization and on the disposition by Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, the People's Republic of China, undertook and completed the research program Regionalization of Rice Cropping in China" under the national priority scientific and technical project "The Nationwide Agro-natural Resources Investigation and Agricultural Regionalization". This research program was started in 1984 and ended in 1986. On the basis of collecting and sorting out large

quantities of related data, the experts, scientists and technicians carried out the county-level average calculation at the 3-year terms on 31 items of agrofundamental data for each county investigated during 1980-1982 across the Country. Meanwhile, a series of graphs was drawn and on-the-spot investigations were made in more than 10 major rice producing provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) both northern and southern parts of China Regionalization was done according to the comprehensive analysis results of natural and ecologic environments (quantity of heat, water resource, daylength and intensity, elevation and soil, etc.), social and economic backgrounds (administrative division, population, land and basic production condition, etc.) and rice cropping characteristics (rice cropping maturity patterns, types of variety, cropping methods and cultivation techniques, etc.). In the process of regionalization, the priority was placed on division, evaluation and description of the sub-regions of rice cropping (the secondgrade regions) in the consideration about the wide span of the rice cropping regions (the first-grade regions) where there exists an obvious regional variation in natural and ecologic environments, production conditions, cropping systems, cultivation experiences and types of variety. Simultaneously, production layouts in rice cropping areas, combinations of paddy field crops, cropping systems, and selection and construction of commercial rice bases were compared in a comprehensive manner and suggestions were raised.

The regions were named in the following way. Geographic location was in the first place reflected for those rice cropping regions (the first-grade regions) with the incarnation of special climatic and topographic features and the focus on expressing primary and secondary rice cropping patterns. Geographic location and topographic features of rice region distributions were refeleted in priority for those sub-regions (the second-grade regions). Furthermore, rice cropping systems for the sub-regions of 3 rice cropping regions in South China and the maturity types of major rice varieties for the sub-regions of 3 rice cropping regions in North China were reflected. This naming method comprehensively embodied the regional characteristics of long-term function and influence on rice production caused by natural and ecologic environments and social and economic conditions in different rice cropping regions.

Classification of the regionalized rice cropping areas in China:

- I. South China double rice cropping region
- I1. The sub-region of double rice cropping in Fujian-Guangdong-Guangxi-Taiwan plain and hilly areas
- I₂. The sub-region of single rice cropping in South Yunnan river valley and basin

- I₃. The sub-region of multiple cropping for double rice crops in Hainan-Leizhou Peninsula tableland and plain
 - II. Central China double and single rice cropping region
- II₁. The sub-region of double and single rice cropping on the middle and lower reaches plain of Yangtze River
- II₂ The sub-region of double cropping for single rice crop in Sichuan-Shanxi basin
- II₃. The sub-region of double rice cropping in hilly and plain areas south of the Yangtze River
 - III. Southwestern plateau region of single and double rice cropping
- III₁. The sub-region of single and double rice cropping in East Guizhou-West Hunan plateau mountainous areas
- III₂. The sub-region of double cropping for single rice crop in Yunnan-Sichuan plateau ridge valley
- III₃. The sub-region of single rice cropping in Qinghai-Tibet high cold river valley
 - IV. North China single rice cropping region
- IV₁. The sub-region of medium-and early-maturing rice crop for single rice cropping on plain of northern part of North China
- IV₂. The sub-region of medium-and late-maturing rice crop for single rice cropping in Huanghe River-Huaihe River plain and hilly areas
 - V. Northeast China early maturing and single rice cropping region
- $V_{\text{1.}}$ The sub-region of very-early-maturing rice cropping in Heilongjiang-Jilin plain and river valley
- V₂. The sub-region of early-maturing rice cropping on coastal plain of Liaohe River
 - VI. Northwest China single rice cropping region in dry areas
- VI₁. The sub-region of early-maturing rice cropping in North 'Xinjiang basin
- VI₂. The sub-region of medium-maturing rice cropping in South Xinjiang basin
- VI_3 . The sub-region of early-and medium-maturing rice cropping on Gansu-Ningxia-Shanxi-Inner Mongoria plateau.

The description and evaluation of each rice cropping sub-region covers 6 aspects of content as follows:

- 1. General information
- 2. Natural and ecologic environments
- 3. Paddy field cropping systems
- 4. Rice varieties
- 5. Major diseases and insect pests

6. Comments and suggestions on future development (for 7 sub-regions in northern part of China, one more section "Development of Rice Production" is added)

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in China", written by scientists of the China National Rice Research Institute, is a quite practical guide to development of China's rice production and scientific research.

"The Climatic and Ecologic Regionalization for Rice in China", written by experts of Jiangsu Academy of Agricultural Sciences, studies and clarifies the relationship between the climatic and ecologic environments and rice production by first classifying the plantable regions under rice and the implantable regions under rice in the Country on terms of norm of the heat quantity and then classifying the climatic and ecologic regions (including a number of sub-regions) on terms of norm of water resource and the seasonal norm in combination with terrain. This research serves as a significant guide to further tapping up climatic resources and developing rice production.

"Research Papers and Reports on Regionalization of Rice Cropping" from 20 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) and "Rice Production" in 5 provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions) across the Country, are respectively written by specialists of agricultural research institutions, agricultural universities and colleges or agricultural administration organizations in different provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions). These researches and reports provide rather detailed descriptions and discussions about histories in rice cultivation development, present situations of rice production, natural and ecologic environments under which rice is cultivated, paddy field cropping systems, layouts of rice varieties, distributions of rice cropping areas and regionalization work including existing problems in rice production and future development orientations together with the measures to be taken for each's own province (municipality and autonomous region), which will be of guiding significance to rice production in their own provinces (municipalities and autonomous regions).

These research papers and reports are:

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Guangdong Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Guangxi Zhuan Nationality Autonomous Region"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Fujian Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Hunan Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Jiangxi Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Zhejiang Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Jiangsu Province"

"Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Anhui Province"

- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Hubei Province"
- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Sichuan Province"
- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Guizhou Province"
- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Yunnan Province"
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- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Heilongjiang Uygur Autonomous Region"
- "Regionalization of Rice Cropping in Xinjiang Province"
- "Rice Production in the Suburbs of Beijing Municipality"
- "History and Present Situation of Rice Production in Tianjin Municipality"
- "Rice Production in the Suburbs of Shanghai Municipality"
- "Rice Production in Shandong Province"
- "Rice Production in Ningxia Hui Nationality Autonomous Region"

Rich in information, novel in content and with the combination of words and graphs, Regionalization of Rice Cropping in China, as a collection of the above-listed 27 research papers and reports, epitomizes the essence of researches on regionalization of rice cropping in China. The editor hopes that this book will be favorably accepted by readers both inside and outside the Country.

Editor

China National Rice Research Institute Hangzhou, the People's Republic of China March 6, 1988



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中国水稻种植区划

水稻种植区划是水稻生产和科学研究的一项基础工作。我国稻区辽阔,各地自然生态环境、社会经济条件和水稻生产状况都有很大差异。揭示和掌握各复杂地域共同的和特异的规律,对稻作区域进行科学的划分,阐明和评价不同类型区域水稻生产的农业资源、稻作生产状况、存在问题、发展水稻生产的适宜程度,并提出发展方向、途径和措施,可以为合理开发利用稻区农业资源,为国家安排水稻生产和科研规划,为调整稻区生产布局和结构,为选建稻谷商品生产基地提供科学依据。

中国稻作区域的划分

一、中国水稻区划研究的进展和水稻种植区划的依据

中国水稻区划工作已有近60年的历史。周拾禄(1928年)最早开始研究我国稻作区域的划分,他将长江以南地区划分为6个稻区。其后赵莲芳(1947年)、蒋名贤(1948年)按稻作制度将全国划分为10个区,并提出各区的育种目标,但分区标准尚不明确。到50年代中后期,在全国综合自然区划工作的基础上,丁颖(1957年)根据全国稻作区域的生态条件、品种类型分布、栽培制度特点等,将中国水稻产区划分为6个稻作带,并进行了评价。从稻作带划分的结果,概括出温度指标是决定稻作分布的最主要生态因子。这对指导地区间的引种、调种和新品种的选育,以及各地区栽培技术的改进、生产环境条件的改善都具有重要意义。20多年的实践表明,这种分带基本符合我国稻作的实际情况,在水稻生产和科研实践中发挥了重要作用,为以后的水稻区划工作奠定了基础。但当时由于缺乏有关农业气候资源和社会经济条件的分析资料,各稻作带的具体边界线未能划定,也难划出以县为单位的稻区边界线。

80年代初期,高亮之、李林、崔读昌等进行了水稻气候生态区划的研究,程侃声、邹江石等对各稻作带补充了一些新近的资料,他们的研究成果集中反映在1986年出版的《中国稻作学》"稻作区划"一章中。该章对6个稻作带补充了积温等气候生态指标的分析,同时对华中、西南、东北、西北4个稻作带,以积温、干燥度为主要指标划分了8个亚区;此外,对稻种资源丰富的云南省专门编写一节,作了稻作区划,对于研究耕作制度和品种资源有一定的参考价值。由于时间和条件所限,该章"稻作区划"难以对二级区进行全面的划分,保持县界完整的稻区边界线未能划出,对水稻分区的种植评述也有一定的困难。但是,该区划采用和分析了丰富的气候生态资料,提高了水稻区划的科学性和实用性。

为了适应我国水稻生产、科研的发展和深化整个农业区划工作的需要,中国水稻研究所于1984~1986年承担并完成了农牧渔业部重点科学技术项目"全国农业自然资源调查和农业区划研究"中"中国水稻种植区划研究"课题的任务。在搜集、整理大量有关资料的基础上,对

注:本项研究承蒙章一华、闵绍楷、熊振民、方宪章、过益先、邓静中、刘巽浩、欧维中、沈煜清、李仁宝、吴梦岚、费槐林、崔读昌、朱忠玉、汤起麟等先生提出了指导性意见:中国农科院区划所和许多省、市、自治区的有关单位和人员提供了资料。王磊、陈秋云、黄季焜、杨万江参加了部分工作。

1980~1982年全国分县农业基础资料进行了每县31个项目的3年平均计算,同时绘制了一系列图表,又实地调查了南方和北方10多个主要产稻省、市、自治区。根据对各地自然生态条件、社会经济条件和水稻生产状况综合分析的结果,进行分区划片,提出中国水稻种植区划设想。

这次进行的中国水稻种植区划研究,利用和分析了近年的自然、经济、技术资料,保留原区划的6个稻作带(本研究改为稻作区),但对各稻作带的具体边界线以保持县界完整的方法作出修正和划定。考虑到各稻作带的跨度很大,带内的自然生态、生产条件、种植制度、耕作习惯、品种类型等均有明显的地域性差异,因此重点是进行稻作亚区(二级区)的划分和评述,同时对稻区生产布局、稻田作物结构、种植制度以及商品粮基地选建几个方面,作出了较全面的分析,提出了建议。

水稻种植区域划分的主要依据有两个方面:

(一)种植水稻的自然生态条件的相对一致性

水稻原产热带,属喜温好湿的短日照作物。分析稻区的热量、水分、日照、安全生长期、土壤、地貌等对水稻种植的影响,正确认识影响水稻生产布局和分区的主要生态因子,是水稻区域划分的重要前提。

- 1.热量资源是影响水稻布局的重要因素。根据不同水稻品种(组合)对于热量条件的要求,一般情况下,≥10℃积温2000~4500℃的地方适于种植一季稻,4500~7000℃的地方适于种双季稻,5300℃是双季稻的安全界限,7000℃以上的地方可以种三季稻。不同类型水稻对于积温和天数的要求见附表 4。还有两个指标对于确定品种布局和耕作制度安 排 也 很 重要: 一是日平均温度稳定通过(80%保证率)10℃的初日(安全播种期); 二是日平均(5天滑动)温度≥20℃(粳稻)或≥22℃(籼稻)的终日(安全齐穗期)。
- 2.水分是影响稻作分布、制度和生产水平的又一重要因素。"以水定稻"是水稻布局的一个原则。稻田水分状况主要取决于降水量、灌水量和蒸腾蒸发量以及渗透量。这些指标均呈明显的地区性差异。目前我国水稻田的有效雨量系数为0.5,有提高到0.7~0.9的潜力,可以通过减少迳流和渗透,节约用水,扩大水稻种植面积。北方降水量少,耗水量大,是影响北方水稻种植面积扩大的主要原因,南方雨量充沛,影响水稻种植面积或种植制度的因素主要是年内降水季节分配不匀和年际降水变率过大。
- 3.日照时数影响水稻品种分布和生产能力。许多早稻品种对日照长短反应不敏感,但长江流域和华南地区的晚稻品种在长日照下(如14小时以上的日照)就显著延迟发育,甚至不能进入生殖发育阶段,因此南方双季稻区的早稻宜采用对日照反应弱的品种,晚稻宜采用对日照反应较强的品种。生长期日照时数的长短影响光合生产率,从而影响产量。太阳辐射量与日照时数呈正相关,是影响水稻产量形成的重要指标之一。
- 4.海拔高度的变化影响气温的变化进而影响水稻的分布。我国主要稻区的山地,每升高 100米,气温平均下降0.5℃左右。据此,可以估算水稻在不同地区的分布上限高度。
- 5.良好的水稻土应具有较高的保水、保肥能力,又应具有一定的渗透性,酸碱度接近中性。长期渍水的潜育化水稻土,过砂或过粘的土壤,都不宜于水稻生育。
 - (二)种植水稻的社会、经济、技术条件的相对一致性

主要分析人口、土地、基本生产条件和稻作特点对水稻种植和布局的影响。

1.基本生产条件的建设水平影响到水稻生产结构和布局。华中稻作区的四川盆地,降水量和热量均多于长江中下游地区,但大部分地区双季稻却发展不起来,基本上实行一年一季稻,主要限制因素除日照时数少、太阳辐射量少和秋季降温早之外,还有雨季集中,雨量分

布不均,灌溉设施差,干旱缺水季节无水灌溉等因素。有些地方曾经种过双季稻,以后又退了下来。鉴于这一地区目前水资源利用率低的情况,只要加强水利建设就可以适当发展双季稻和部分双季稻三熟。

- 2.水稻生产的基本特点影响到今后的发展方向和途径。主要是稻田种植制度、主要水稻品种、耕作方式、栽培技术等的影响。北方稻区水资源普遍紧张,西北稻区没有灌溉条件就没有水稻,华北稻区水资源更为短缺。根据这一特点,华北等北方稻区必须坚持节水种稻的方向,大力推行水稻旱种技术,以促进水稻生产的迅速发展。
 - 3.保持县级行政区界的完整。

二、中国稻作的分区及其评价

根据水稻种植区域的自然生态因素和社会、经济、技术条件的分析比较(表2.3.4.5),中国稻区可以划分为6个稻作区和16个稻作亚区(二级区,见表1)。南方3个稻作区的水稻播种面积占我国水稻总播种面积的93.6%(1980~1982年平均值),稻作区内具有明显的地域性差异,可以清楚地看出存在着9个稻作亚区;北方3个稻作区的水稻播种面积虽仅占全国播种面积的6%左右,但稻作区跨度很大,可以清楚地看出存在着7个明显不同的稻作亚区。当然,再深入分析,还可以看出稻作亚区内依然存在着明显的地域差异。例如,长江中下游亚区内,沿江、滨湖平原与丘陵山地就存在着明显的差异,但这是第三级区域的划分,应归属各省、市、自治区稻作区划工作范畴。

分区的命名:稻作区(一级区)首先反映地理位置,个别区体现特殊气候和地貌特征,并重点反映稻作熟制的主次。亚区(二级区)则首先重点反映地理位置、稻区分布的地貌特征。南方3个稻作区的亚区再进一步反映稻作制度;北方3个稻作区的亚区反映主要水稻品种的熟性类型。这种命名能综合体现不同稻作区域的自然生态条件和社会经济条件对水稻生产长期作用和影响的区域性特点。

中国水稻种植区划分区系统:

- I 华南双季稻稻作区
 - I1 闽粤桂台平原丘陵双季稻亚区
 - I₂ 滇南河谷盆地单季稻亚区
 - I₃ 琼雷台地平原双季稻多熟亚区
- I 华中双单季稻稻作区
 - II. 长江中下游平原双单季稻亚区
 - Ⅱ2 川陝盆地单季稻两熟亚区
 - Ⅱ 8 江南丘陵平原双季稻亚区
- 西南高原单双季稻稻作区
 - ■1 黔东湘西高原山地单双季稻亚区
 - Ⅱ2 滇川高原岭谷单季稻两熟亚区
 - Ⅱ。 青藏高寒河谷单季稻亚区
- ₩ 华北单季稻稻作区
 - N₁ 华北北部平原中早熟亚区
 - N₂ 黄淮平原丘陵中晚熟亚区
- V 东北早熟单季稻稻作区
 - V₁ 黑吉平原河谷特早熟亚区