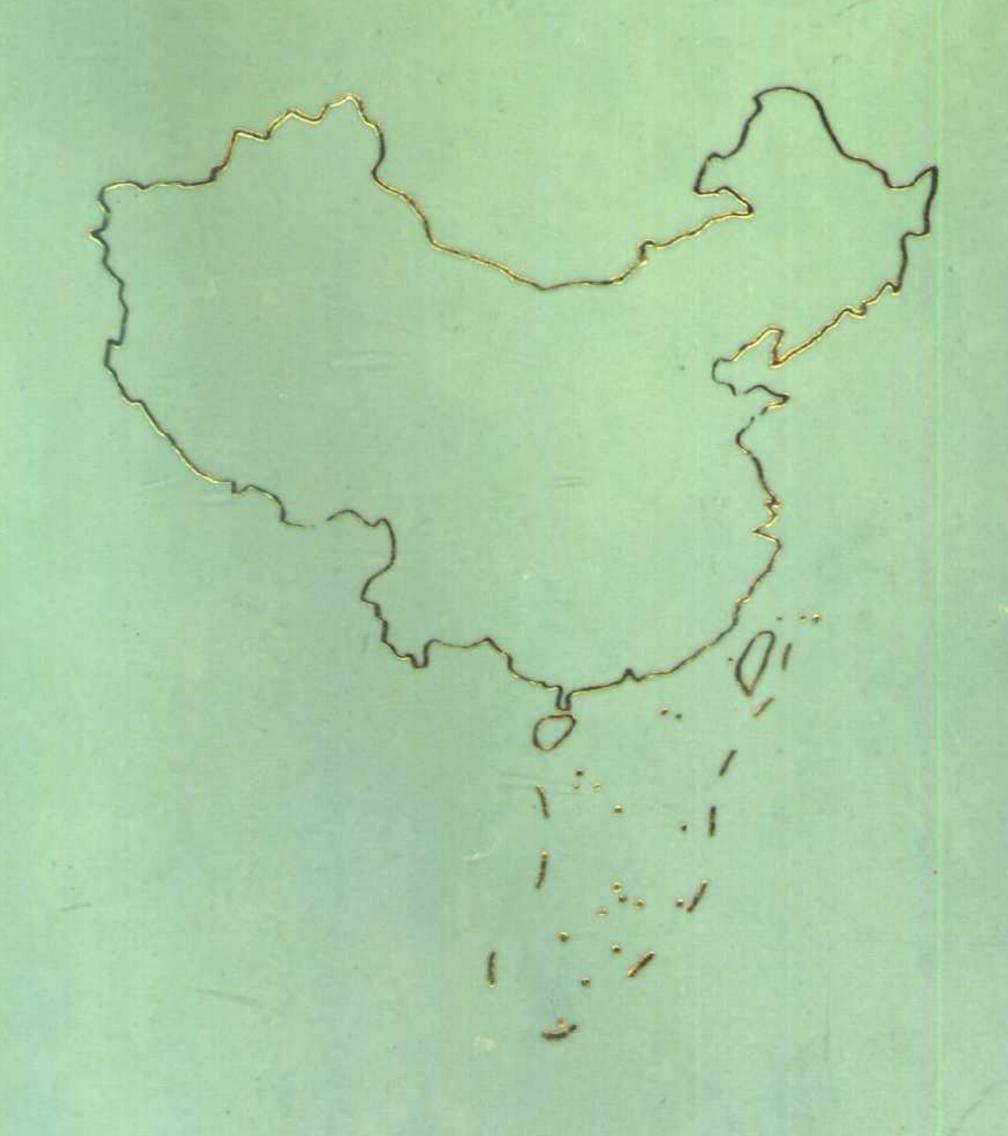
# 中国草地资源

RANGELAND RESOURCES OF CHINA

中华人民共和国农业部畜牧兽医司 主编全 国 畜 牧 兽 医 总 站



中国科学技术出版社

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#### 内容简介

本书是中国草地资源方面第一本科学论著,利用 80 年代全国首次统一草地资源 调查第一手资料编写而成。全书共 6 篇 20 章。本书全面阐述了中国草地的自然条件,草地牧草及经济植物资源,草地类型及分布,草地资源的数质量及空间结构,草地利用、保护与改良,对中国草地的品质、草地营养、载畜能力、利用特性进行了评价与区划研究,可供草地、植被、土壤、畜牧、生物、地理等专业和国土规划、土地管理、环境保护等部门的科技人员、大专院校师生参考。

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草地是草地畜牧业最重要的物质基础,是野生动物栖息、繁殖的场所,草地还具有防风、固沙、涵养水源、维护生态环境的作用。草地资源是我国重要的可更新自然资源,利用合理、管理得当、建设得好,可以取之不尽,用之不竭;反之,竭泽而渔,掠夺经营,则会造成草地退化、环境恶化、资源枯竭,贻害子孙。

资源、环境、人口、粮食为当今世界瞩目的焦点。我国人口众多,耕地面积少,但拥有近4亿公顷草地,为世界第二草地大国。用好、管好、建设好覆盖我国国土面积40%的草地资源,使其地尽其利,永续利用,对缓解粮食需求矛盾,提高人民生活水平,繁荣少数民族地区经济,巩固边防,维护和改善生态环境,都具有无可估量的作用。

为实现这一战略目标,国家科委和前国家农委根据《1978~1985年全国科学技术发展规划纲要》和《全国基础科学发展规划》的要求,1979年下达了进行全国草地资源调查和编制 1:100万中国草地资源图的任务,80年代开展了全国草地资源的统一调查研究。农业部畜牧兽医司和全国畜牧兽医总站主持了全国首次统一草地资源调查。畜牧兽医司草原处,全国畜牧兽医总站饲草饲料处具体组织了全国草地资源调查的实施。农业部设在中国科学院自然资源综合考察委员会的南方草场调查科技办公室和设在中国农业科学院草原所的北方草场调查办公室,承担了全国草地资源调查的技术监督和组织协调工作。全国各省、市、自治区畜牧(农牧)厅(局)各自承担了本省的草地资源调查任务。国家计委国土规划和地方经济司、国家自然科学基金委员会、全国农业区划委员会办公室、各省(市、自治区)农业区划办公室,积极支持并在财政上资助了全国草地资源调查。全国农牧系统中与草地畜牧业有关的科学研究、技术推广单位,大学和中国科学院的一些研究所,共计数百个单位的几十名专家、教授,上万名科技人员参加了这项工作。

调查属于详查性质,以县为单位进行,自 1980 年开始,历经 10 余载,耗资 3000 余万元。调查范围覆盖全国 2000 多个县,95%以上的国土,仅东部极少数平原农区和城镇、工矿区未做调查。其调查规模、广度、深度,所获成果、资料

的数量、质量都是前所未有的。调查按全国统一的草地资源调查技术规程进行,采用了当前先进的遥感、系列制图与计算机数据处理技术,大大地提高了调查精度。

此次全国草地资源调查,查清了我国草地资源的数量、质量和空间分布,对草地进行了评价和区划,发现了一批草地牧草新品种,为我国草地资源的开发利用,提供了可靠的科学依据。西藏、湖南、宁夏、内蒙古、新疆、贵州、四川、云南等 10 多个省自治区的草地资源调查成果分获省或农业部科技进步特等奖、一等奖或二等奖,在国内外发表、出版了一大批草地资源科学专著、论文和图件。通过调查,培养了一大批年轻的草地工作人才,并促进了草地科技教育事业的发展。全国首次草地资源调查硕果累累,功不可没。

《中国草地资源》这部专著,是全国草地资源调查的重要成果之一,由参加调查的著名草地学家、技术骨干集体编写完成。它是我国第一部全国性草地资源科学专著,具有划时代的意义。我热烈祝贺它的出版问世。

中华人民共和国农业部副部长

1995年12月18日

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### Preface

Rangeland is one of the basic resources for developing rangeland animal industry. Apart from being a wildlife habitat, it is also important for ecological protection by its capacity to keep down the wind, fix the sand, and preserve water. Rangeland is a significant renewable wealth, which is inexhaustible if we use reasonably, manage and construct it effectively. If otherwise we overgraze it, exploit it unreasonably, the rangeland would deteriorate, upsetting the ecological balance, causing depletion of living creatures, and entailing untold troubles to the posterity.

Today, the world focuses its attention on resources, environment, population, and food. China has a big population but limited arable land. However, it boasts about 400 million hectares of rangeland, which constitutes 40% of the country's total territory, ranking it the world's second in rangeland acreage. It is extremely important to tap, manage and reconstruct the rangeland efficiently so that it will be productive continuously, and as a result help to ease food shortage, enhance people's livelihood, promote the economy of the minority regions, reenforce the frontiers, and improve the ecological environment of the country as a whole. Consequently, the National Science Commission, and the national Agricultrue Commission launched in 1979 the project of Investigation of the Rangeland Resources Nationwide and the compilation of the Map of Rangeland Resources of China, 1:1 Million Scale, based on the request conveyed in "The National Program for Science and Technology Development, 1978~1985" and "The National Program for the Development of Basic Science". Accordingly, a comprehensive investigation and study of the country's rangeland resources began.

China's first coordinated investigation was instituted by the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary and the General Station of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary of the Ministry of Agriculture and was duly conducted by the Rangeland Office and the Forage Office of the above mentioned institutions; while the Science and Technology Office for In estigating the Southern Pastureland, affiliated to the Commission for the Integrated Survey of the Natural Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences, and the Northern Rangeland Survey Office under the Rangeland Institute, Chinese Academy of Agriculture Sciences, monitored the technological side of the work and coordinated the operation of the different departments. The Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions undertook the investigation within their own confines. The entire work was financed by Department of Spatial Planning and Regional Economy of the State Planning Commission, National Natural Science Foundation of China, Office of National Agriculture Regional Planning Commission of China and those

offices of the provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions. Altogether around 50 specialists and professors and thousands of science and technology workers of the country's agriculture and animal husbandry organizations, research institutes, technology extension units, universities, and institutes attached to the Chinese Academy of Sciences joined in the work.

The investigation was detailed, starting from county to county, spanning about a decade, and costing about 30 million yuan. Except for some farming areas, towns and mining fields on the eastern plain, the investigation was carried out on 95% of the country's territory, or more than 2000 counties all told. The scope and depth of the investigation and the quantity and quality of the data accumulated are unprecedented. As it was conducted by the national uniform technological regulations, using update remote sensing techniques for systematic mapping and computers the process data, the accuracy of the information obtained is vouched for.

While ascertaining the quantity, quality and distribution of the country's rangeland resources, and assessing and classifying the different types of rangeland, the scientists have also found some new species of forage plants, providing scientific basis for further exploration and utilization of the country's rangeland. The investigation achievements made by Tibet, Hunan, Ningxia, Guizhou, Inner Mongolia, Xinjiang, Sichuan, Yunnan and a few other regions and provinces were awarded special, first, or second class prize in advanced science and technology achievements by each province or by the Ministry of Agriculture. Many monographs, papers and illustrated hand books on China's rangeland were completed or published in and out side China. A host of young rangeland scientists were trained throuth the investigation, while the education of rangeland science and technology have been greatly promoted in the country. The first national investigation of rangeland resources is meritorious and surprisingly fruitful.

The present book, written and compiled by renowned rangeland scientists and technicians in cooperative combine, is an important result of the investigation. The first comprehensive work on China's rangeland, it marks a new age of the country's rangeland research. I warmly congratulate its publishing.

HONG FUZENG

Vice—Minister of Agriculture of the People's Republic of China December 18, 1995



1. 农业部部长刘江(左一)与全国首次统一草地资源调查主持人、畜牧兽医司司长贾幼陵(右一)在河北省坝上草原考察



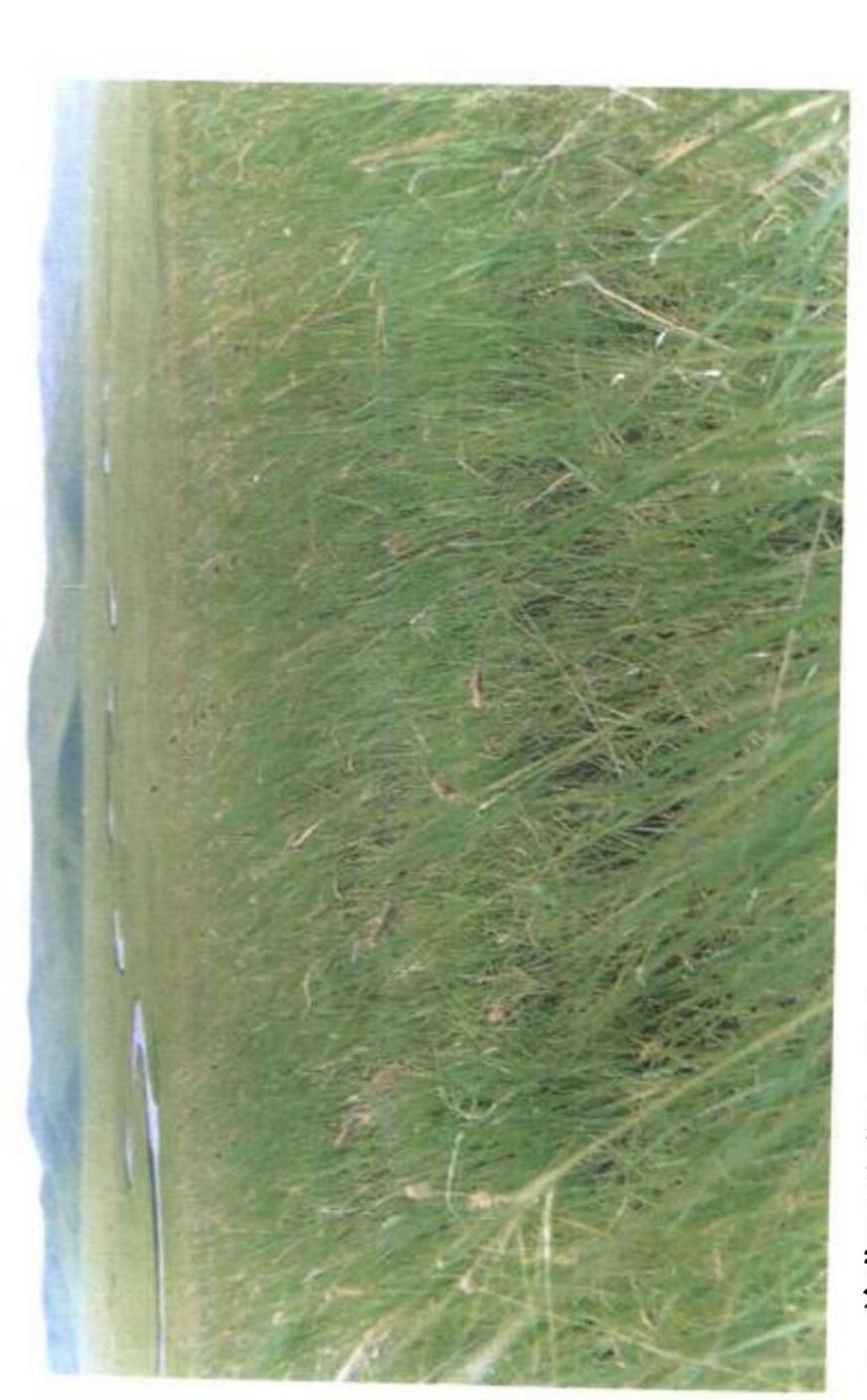
2. 全国首次统一草地资源调查总学术顾问贾慎修教授(右一)与主要业务主持人之一、廖国藩教授(左一)在审查省级草地资源调查成果



3. 全国首次统一草地资源调查主持人之一、农业部畜牧兽医司草原处处长李守德高级畜牧师(右三)在青海省黄南州考察草地畜牧业



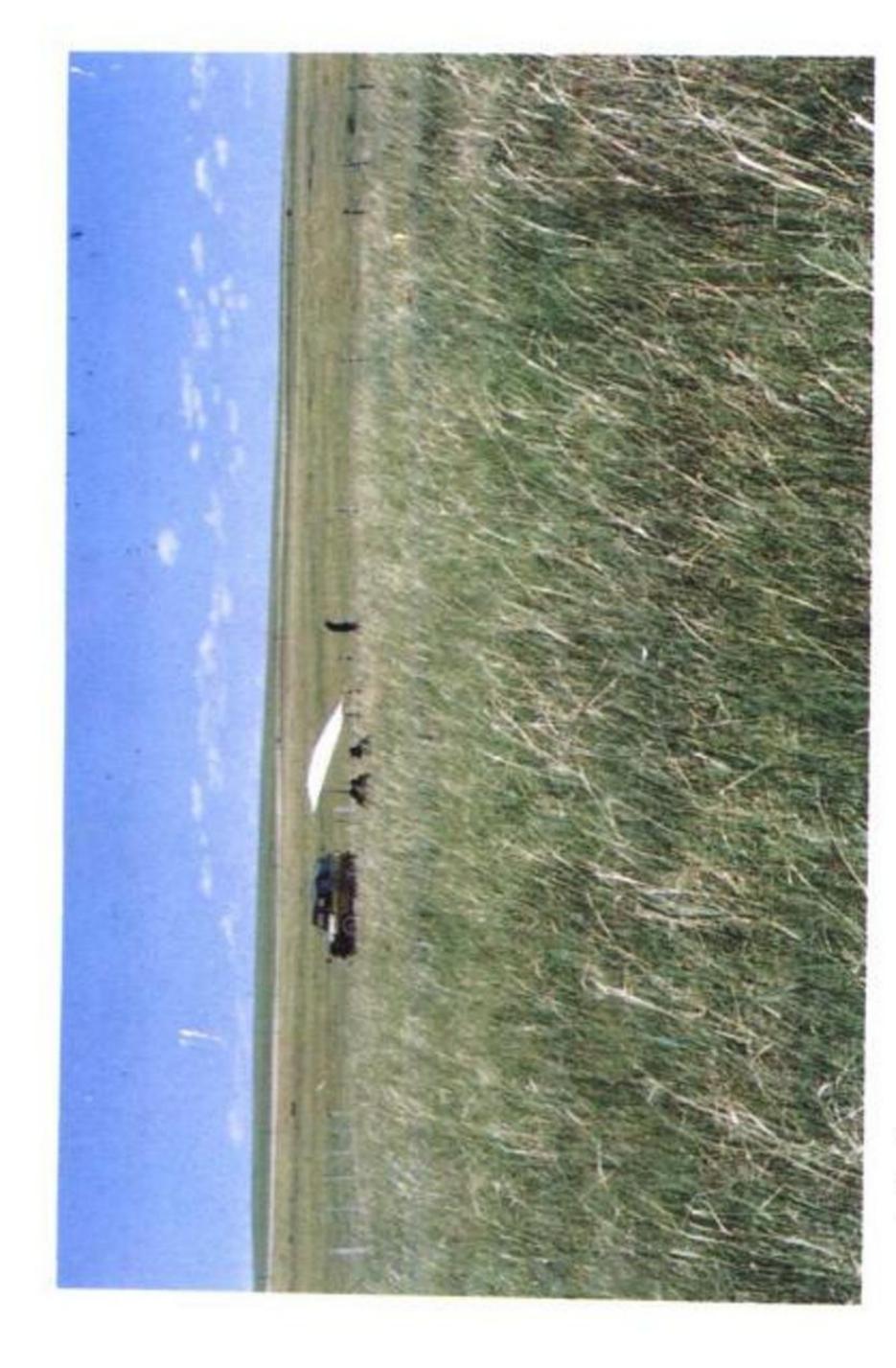
4. 全国首次统一草地资源调查主要业务主持人之一、苏大学教授(前排右二)与主要组织者农业部畜牧兽医司李惠兰高级畜牧师(后排右三)、杨爱莲(后排右四)参加草地资源调查内业总结学术研讨会



5. 羊草溫性草甸草原 内蒙古自治区陈巴尔虎旗



· 短花针茅温性荒漠草原 内蒙古自治区四子王旗



大针茅温性草原 内蒙古自治区西乌珠穆沁旗

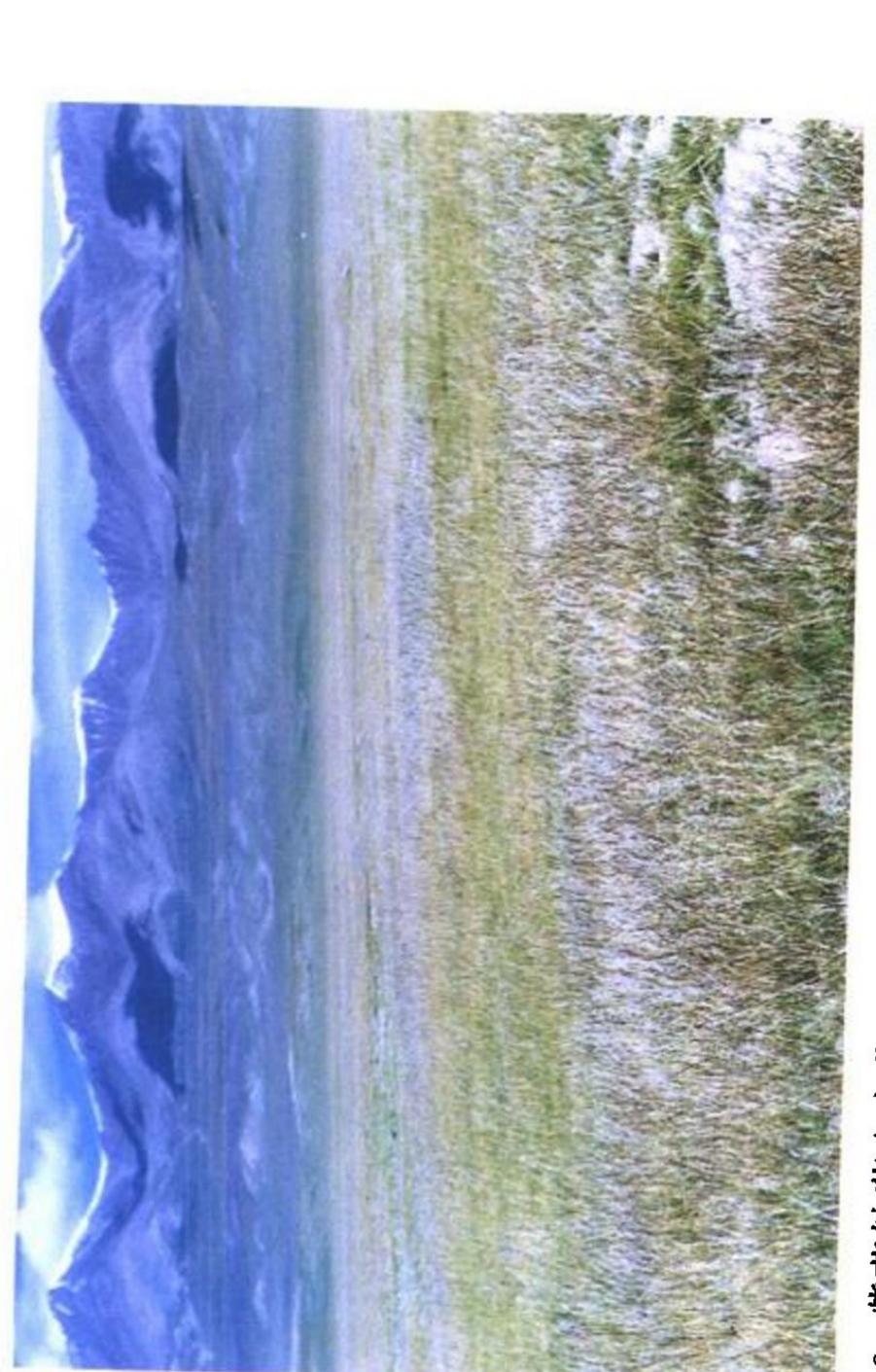


8. 紫花针茅、嵩草高寒草甸草原 青海省祁连县托勒牧场,海拔 3800m 王志远 摄

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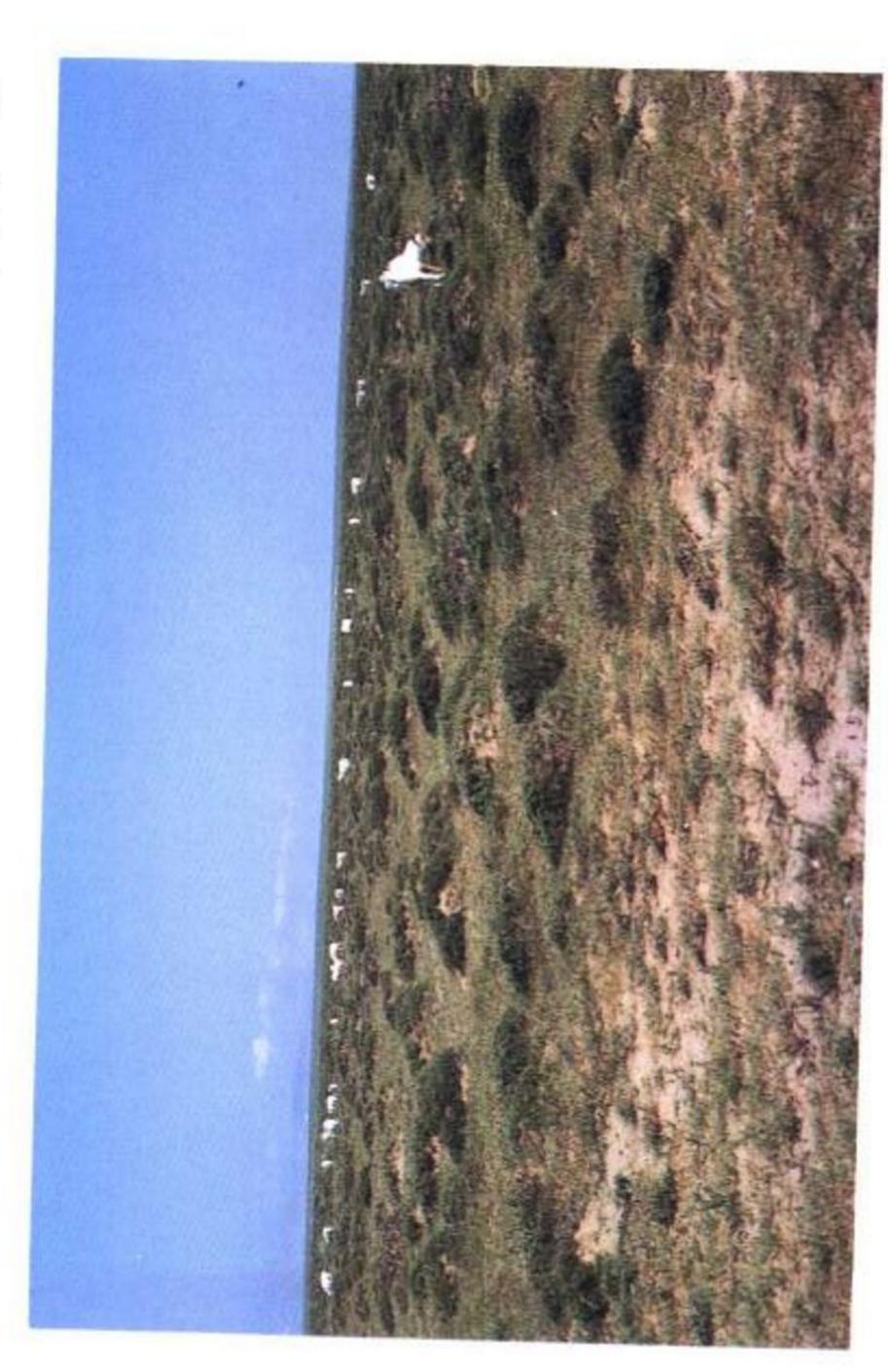
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西藏自治区当雄县纳木湖区 紫花针茅高寒草原



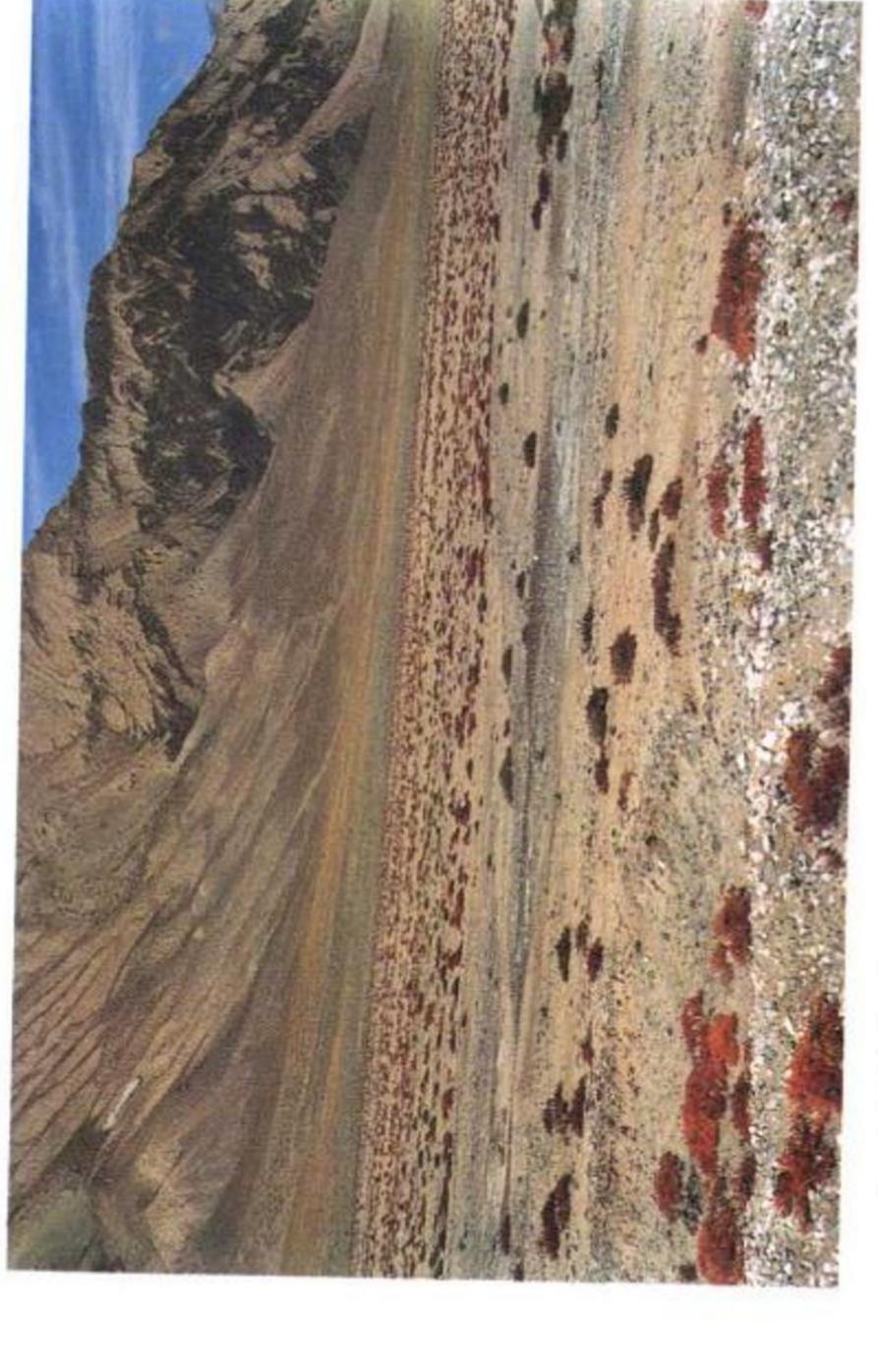


内蒙古自治区鄂托克旗 戴锦鸡儿、小禾草温性草原化荒漠



西藏自治区噶尔县,海拔 4700m 沙生针茅髙寒荒

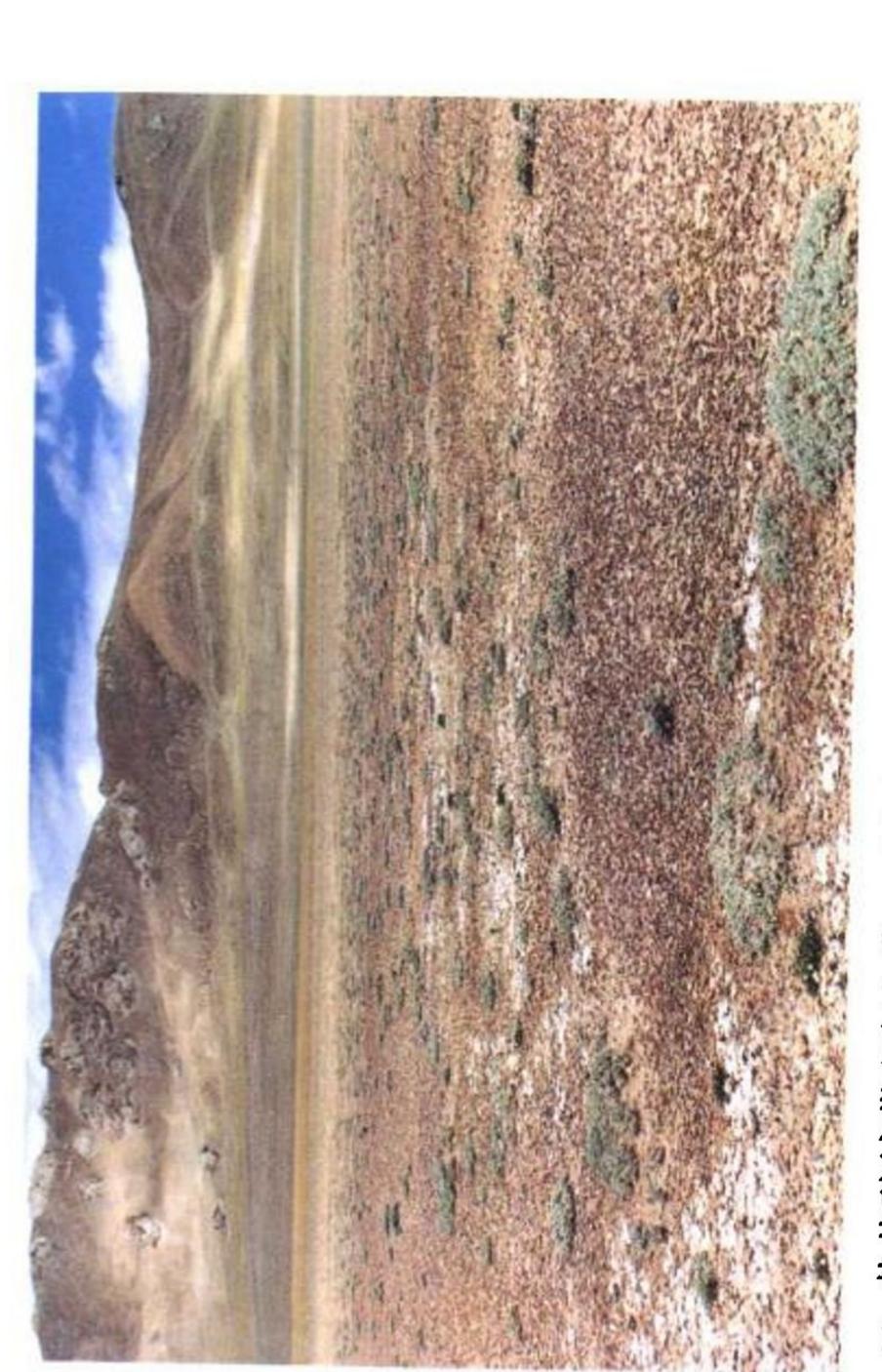




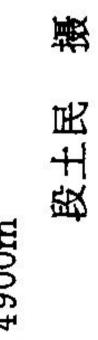
f 海省格尔木市 红砂温性荒漠 12.

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刘建华



区日土县,海拔 4900m 西藏自治 垫状驼绒藜高寒荒漠 13.

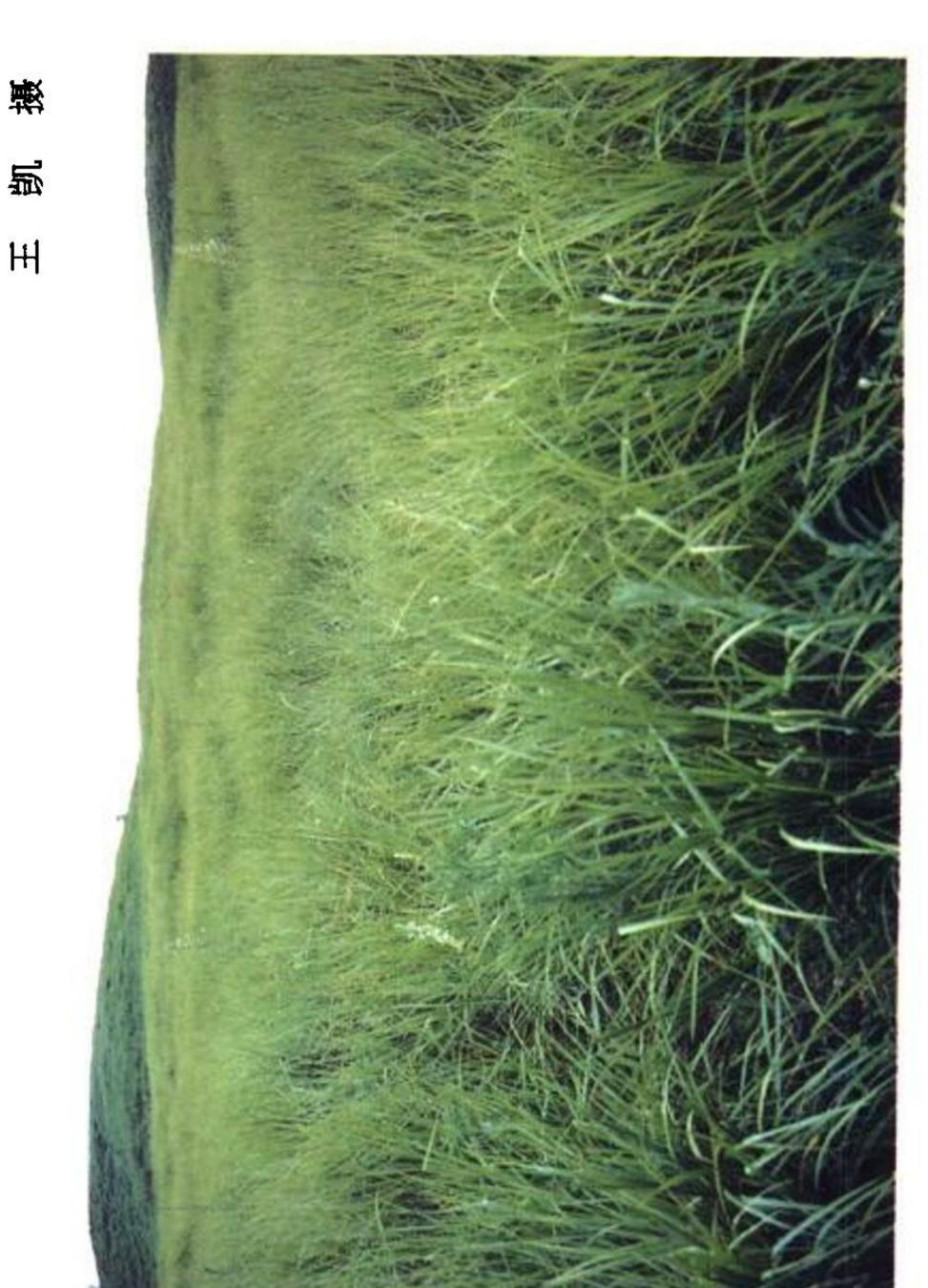




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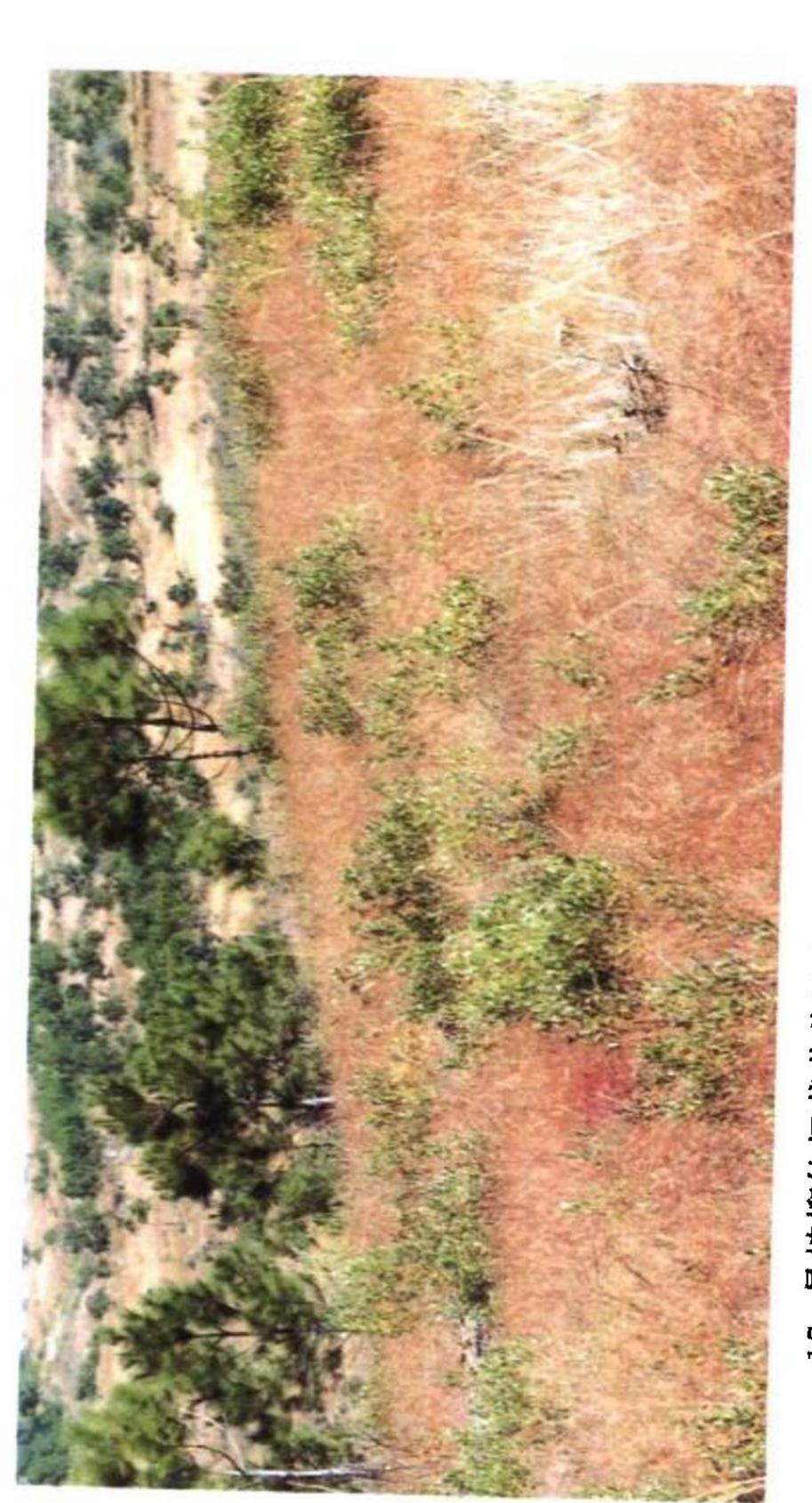


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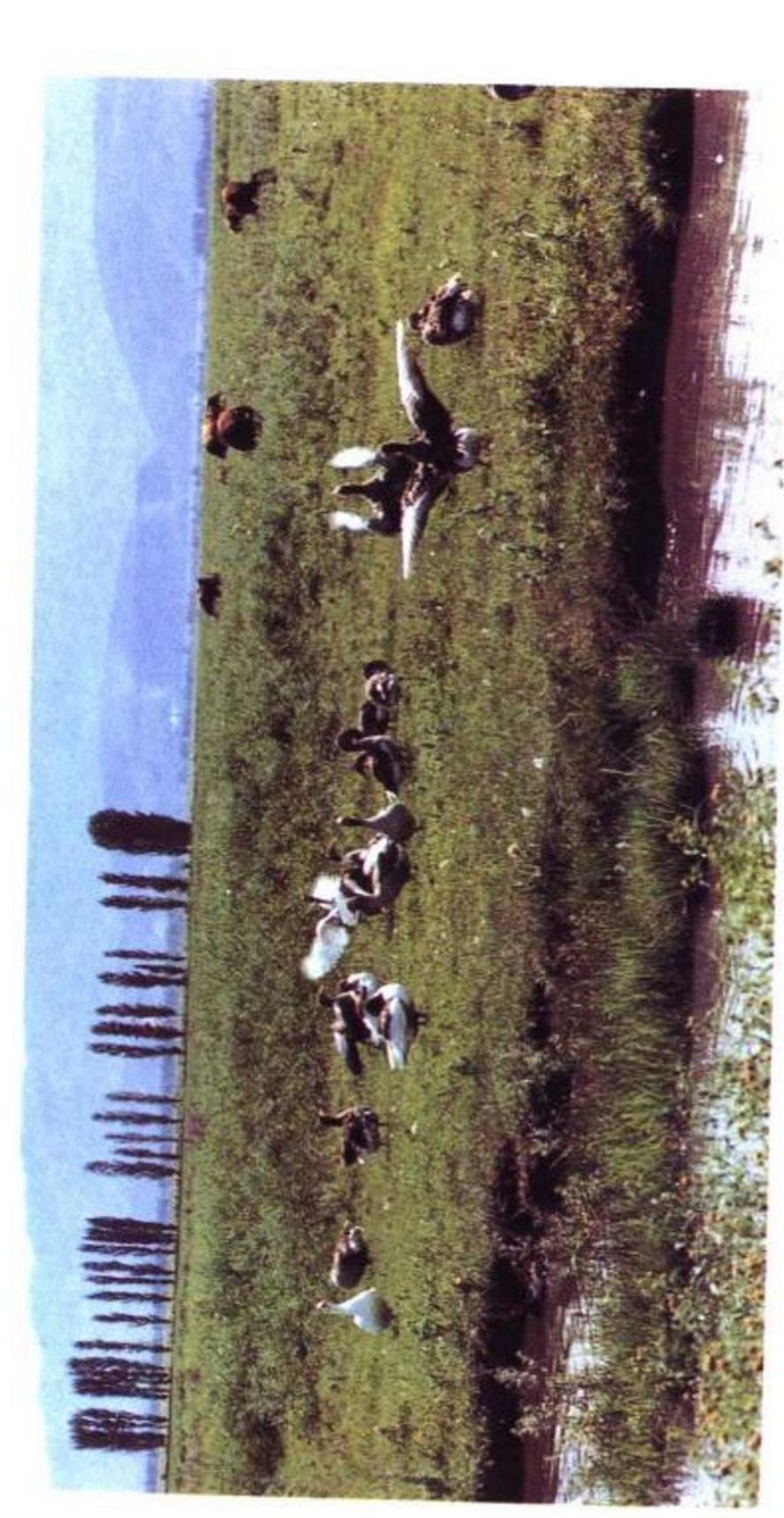
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摄



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搬 武丕琼



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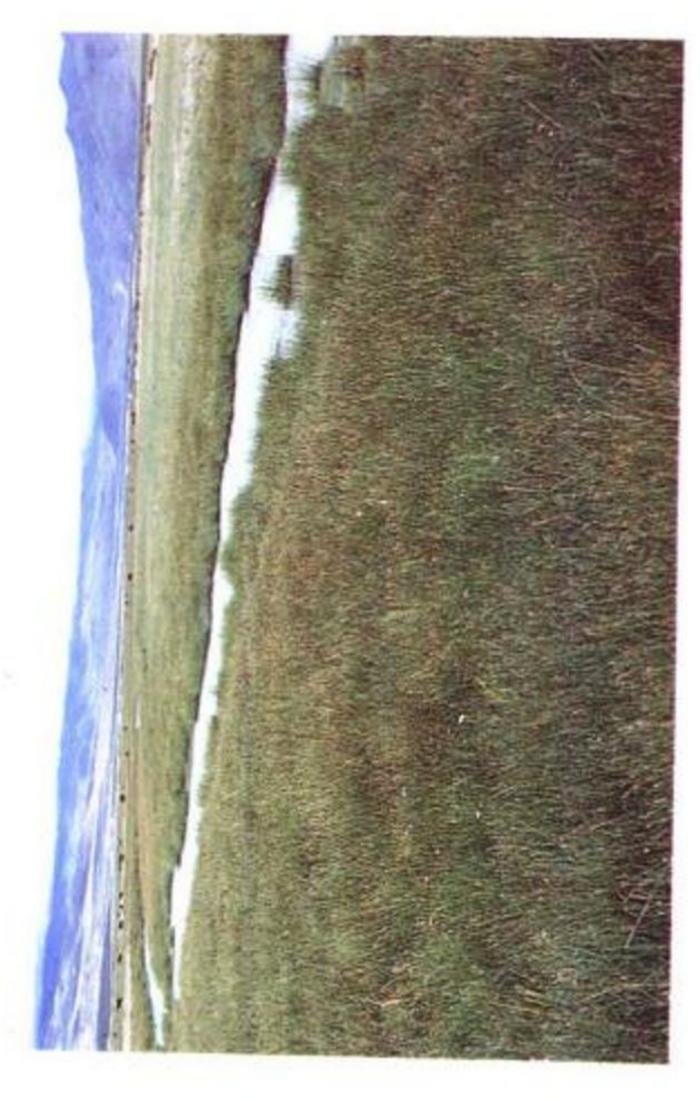
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西藏自治区林周县 具金露梅的矮生嵩草高寒灌丛草甸 海拔 4200m





西藏自治区当雄县 藏北嵩草高寒沼泽化草甸 海拔 4260m 20.

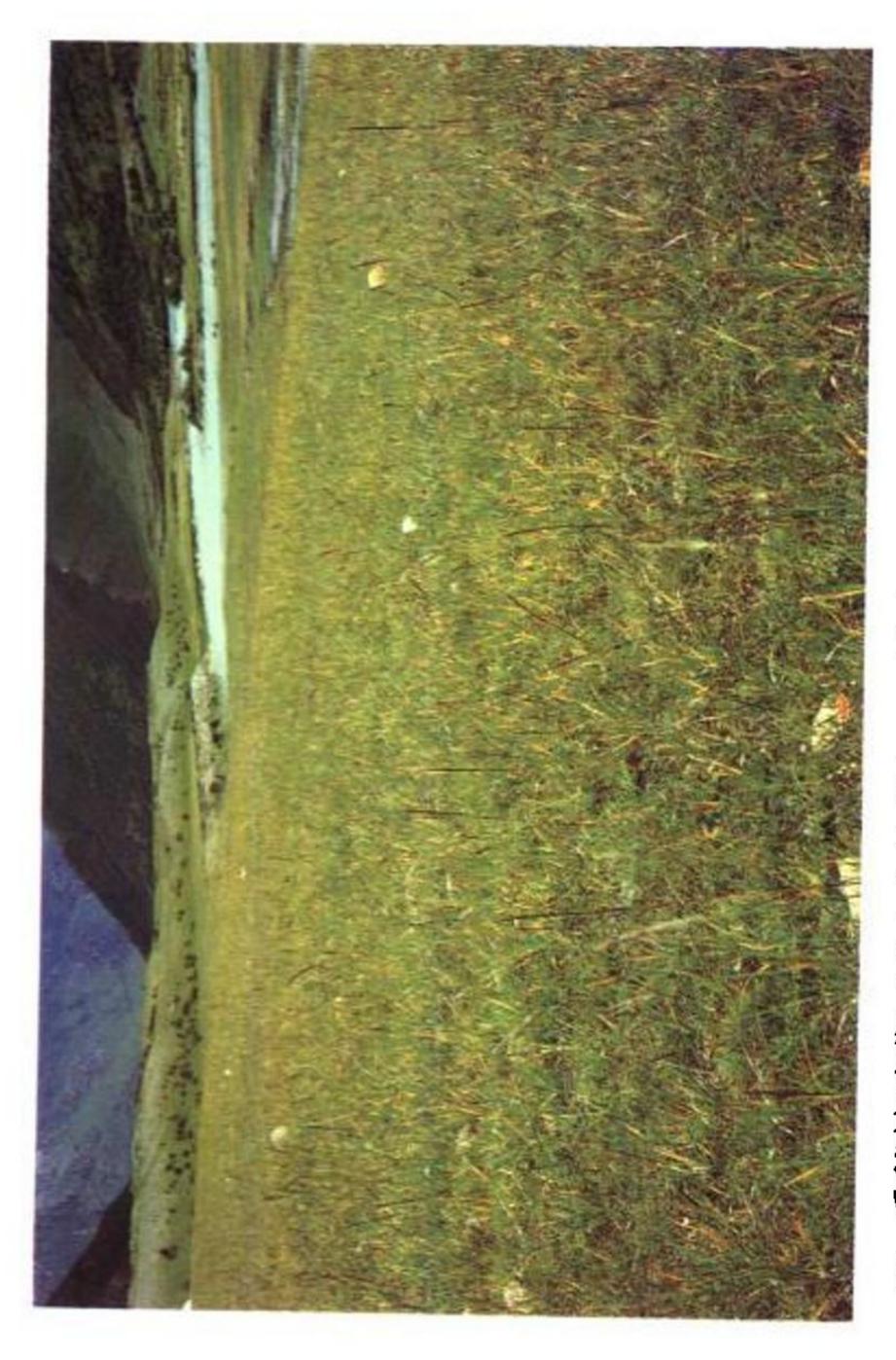


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武丕琼



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西藏自治区林周县,海拔 3700m 5山山地草甸 垂穗披碱草亚眉 22.

唐启孟



四川省若尔盖县 木里苔草沼泽 24.

斑

米



25. 对天然草地进行飞播种草改良 青海省共和县, 海拔 3450m

王志远 摄



27. 退化草地用洪水淤灌后,人工种植沙打旺三年生草地,草高达 45-60cm 内蒙古自治区赤峰市翁牛特旗白音塔拉苏木

111



26. 在飞播改良草地上进行喷灌 新疆维吾尔自治区博乐县

员旭疆 摄



28. 南方草地种植柱花草改良,种果树,开腰草地多种经营 广西壮族自治区南宁市

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