

A G R I C U L T U R E

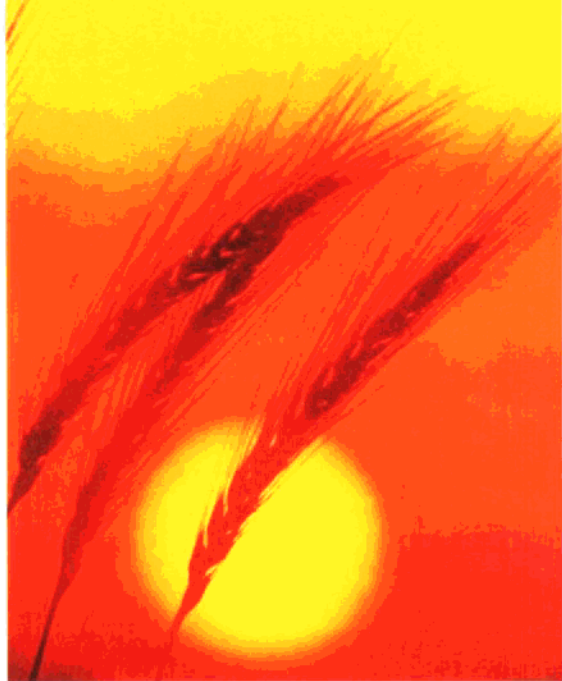
费县农业

中国·山东

SHANDONG CHINA

费县农业

中共费县县委
费县人民政府 编



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目录



亲切关怀 巨大鼓舞

7



历史足迹

12



农业

16



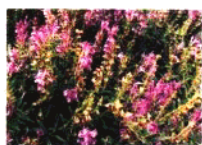
烤烟

29



桑蚕

33



中草药

34



林业

36



果业

45



水利

51

目录



水保



粮援项目



水产



畜牧



农机服务



农村能源



气象



农业产业化



观光农业



走向小康

序

胡家利

在新世纪到来之际，大型画册《费县农业》与大家见面了。画册图文并茂，史料翔实，以绚丽的色彩展示了建国五十年来，特别是党的十一届三中全会以来费县农业取得的辉煌成就，描绘了费县农业和农村经济发展的美好未来，成为费县儿女献给新千年的又一份厚礼。

费县地处沂蒙山腹地，山清水秀，人杰地灵，素有“圣人化行之邦，贤人钟毓之地”之称。费县上古时系少皞属地，春秋时称鄆邑，战国时称鄆国，西汉初年置县，历史悠久，名人辈出。这里既是中华民族备崇的孔子高徒、二十四孝之一的闵子骞的故里，也是唐代杰出书法家、政治家颜真卿的祖籍。费县是革命老区，1922年出现党的秘密活动，1932年，建立党的组织。是抗日战争时期著名的大青山胜利突围纪念地和《沂蒙山小调》诞生地，费县人民为中国革命的胜利做出了重大牺牲和奉献。目前，全县辖12镇、13乡，1052个行政村，92.2万人，总面积1903.7平方公里，山丘面积占76.4%。半个世纪以来，在中国共产党的领导下，全县人民发扬艰苦奋斗、顽强拼搏的精神，与大自然展开了不屈不挠的斗争，彻底改变了贫穷落后的面貌，逐步走向富裕，迈向小康。全县农、林、牧、副、渔各业协调发展，初步形成了粮油、畜禽、林果、瓜菜、黄烟、桑蚕、中药材、淡水鱼八大生产基地，成为远近闻名的“中国板栗之乡”、“中国西瓜之乡”。2000年，全县国内生产总值44.2亿元，其中第一产业增加值12.95亿元，农民人均纯收入2320元。费县在全国率先推出了小农水产权制度改革和荒山使用权的拍卖，山区群众户户有了“当家水”，加快了荒山的绿化开发和农业结构调整步伐。五十年来，全县广大农业工作者，积极进取，勇于开拓，兢兢业业，勤奋工作，为农业和农村经济的快速发展做出了突出贡献。

站在新的历史起点上，费县农业将与国际市场接轨，展望未来，希望与困难同在，机遇和挑战并存，全县人民和广大农业工作者，正再接再厉，加倍努力，认真贯彻党的十五届五中全会精神，努力实践江泽民总书记“三个代表”的要求，为实现国民经济和社会发展第十个五年规划宏伟目标、为费县经济的发展做出更大的贡献。费县的明天是美好的，希望社会各界和全国各地的朋友，通过此次画册了解费县，支持费县，建设费县，共同开发费县这块美丽富饶的土地，进一步促进费县发展与繁荣。

2000年12月

At the occasion that new century is coming, <Agriculture in Feixian County>, the great picture volumes have met with great masters. With the full and accurate characters and floweriness pictures, this volume shows the glorious achievements of the agriculture development in Feixian County in the past 50 years ever since China founded, particularly after the third plenary meeting of the eleventh fall due of the Communist Party. The bright future for agriculture and county economic development were described in it and it is an other generous gifts to the new century from the offspring of Feixian County.

Feixian is located in the hinterland of Yimengshan Mountain area with green hills and clear water. The greatness of a man lends glory to a place. It is also named "the state of saint and wisdom". Feixian was originally named Fei Town during the Spring and Autumn Period and named Fei State during the Warring States period. It was established as Feixian County at the beginning of the Western Han Dynasty. The county has a long history coming forth in great number of celebrities. Here is the native place of Mr. Min Zizai who was one of the 24 filial sons and the senior prentice of Confucius whom was revered by Chinese peoples. It is also the original family home of Mr. Yan Zhenqing, the outstanding calligrapher and politician in Tang Dynasty. Feixian is an old liberated area for Chinese revolution. The secret activities of the Chinese Communist Party were appeared here in 1922. The party organization was established here in 1932. It is the monument place for the success breakthrough in Daqingshan Mountain during Anti-Japanese War and the birthplace of <Yingmengshan ditty>. Feixian people had contributed grand victimization and contribution to the victory of China revolution..

At present, there are 1052 administration villages in 25 townships with the total population of 922,000. It covers a total area of 1,903.7 square meters in which of 76.4% is massif area.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, Feixian people have carried forward the spirit of hard struggle and struggle hard and unyielding fighting against the rough nature since half century ago. The visages of poverty and backward has been changed completely. The life is moving towards to prosperous and to be on the way to the relatively comfortable life.

Farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery in the county have been developed harmonized. Eight production bases such as grain and oil, livestock and birds, forests and fruits, melon and vegetables, tobaccos, silkworm, Chinese traditional medicine and freshwater fish have been formed gradually. It is known as "the home town of Chinese chestnut" and "the home town of Chinese watermelon". In the year of 2000, the total domestic production value of the county is RMB 4,420 million yuan. Among it, RMB 1,295 million yuan increased in primary industry. The per capita net income of farmer is RMB 2,320 yuan. Feixian County is the first in China to carry out the reform on the property right of small scales agricultural water and public sale on the using right of barren hills. This made every household in the mountainous area has their own managed water. The steps on the development of barren hills and agricultural structure adjustments will be quickened.

In the past fifty years, great number of agricultural workers have been working actively, being eager to make progress, being brave in deploitation, cautious and conscientious, diligent on working. The outstanding contribution had been made to faster development of agriculture and rural economics.

Standing on the new historic jumping-off point, the agriculture in Feixian shall be connected with the international rail. Viewing of our future, we could see the different possibilities existed together, that is hope and difficulties, opportunities and challenges. The great number of agriculture workers in Feixian and other Feixian people are making persistent efforts to follow through the spirits of the third plenary meeting of the eleventh fall due of the Communist Party. Trying to practice the calling for "the three representation" from the secretary-general of China, Mr. Jiang Zemin. Making great contributing to the economic developments of Feixian County and the realization of the grand tenth five years programming.

The future of Feixian County will be glorious. Hoping by this picture volume, friends both from home and abroad know more about Feixian, giving the support to our development. Let's exploit this beautiful and fertile land together and accelerating the development and prosperity of Feixian County.



亲切关怀 巨大鼓舞

Kind caring for, enormous inspired



1992年7月，中共中央总书记、国家主席、中央军委主席江泽民到临沂视察。图为在沂河宾馆接见市农业劳动模范、费县政协常委、小西场村党支部书记廉吉才（左二）



1991年1月，中共中央政治局常委、中央政法委书记乔石由姜春云等同志陪同视察费县山区开发建设



1990年9月，中共中央政治局委员、国务院副总理田纪云视察费县山区开发建设



1997年10月，中共中央政治局委员、山东省委书记吴官正视察费县山区开发建设



2000年10月，全国政协副主席钱正英视察费县蒙山开发建设



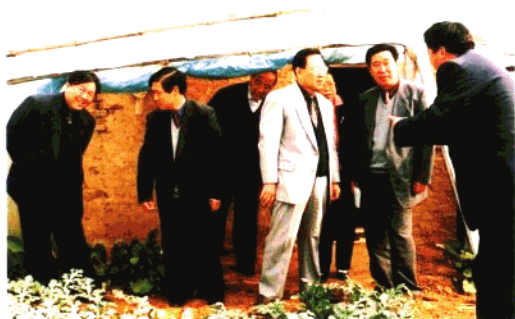
2000年5月，全国政协原副主席谷牧在费县大青山视察



1992年5月，全国人大常委会副委员长、民盟中央主席、著名社会学家费孝通视察费县山区开发建设。



1987年7月，林业部长高德占在费县访河林场考察



2000年4月，山东省人大常委会主任赵志浩视察费县高效农业



1998年8月，山东省副书记、省长李春亭在费县视察山区开发建设



2000年5月，山东省政协主席韩喜凯视察费县高效农业



2000年5月，山东省政协原主席李子超视察费县山区开发建设



1999年秋，山东省人民政府原顾问朱奇民视察费县观光农业



艰苦创业
脱贫致富

时家沟村题

田纪云 一九九〇年九月七日

田纪云同志题词

抓緊山地不放
穷根变作富源

费孝通

一九九〇年五月

费孝通同志题词

历史足迹

Historical track



建国初期，毛泽东主席等中央领导接见全国劳模



费县水利开端 — 春秋时期季桓子井



1959年中共山东省委书记舒同视察许家崖水库工地



1959年费县许家崖水库落成典礼



五十年代全国农业劳动模范李瑞岚



1960年山东省社会主义建设先进单位代表会议费县代表合影



五十年代林业劳模胡怀祥



生命不息，整山不止。1978年10月，由马头崖村10人自发组成的愚公队，每年坚持整山300天以上，至今已整治8个山头，整地5800亩，栽植各种树木20万株，仅此一项全村年人均收入增加近千元。



老愚公



女石匠

费县山区女石匠。1969年由许家崖公社北许家崖村12名女青年组成女石匠班，之后10年中在全县发展到7000多人的女石匠队伍，在全县农田水利基本建设中发挥了“半边天”的作用，并派出精干的女石匠连先后参加了沂沭河东调和辛大铁路会战工程，大展了沂蒙女石匠的风采，创造了辉煌的业绩。

农业 —— 高产 优质 创 高效

Agriculture High



县委书记胡家利、县长仇景阳带领乡镇党委书记和县直农口部门负责人赴上海等地参观现代农业



县委、县人大、县政府、县政协领导同志视察探沂小麦科技示范田

建国五十年来，费县人民坚持不懈地同大自然作斗争，致力于农业经济发展，农业从简单的粗放式经营逐步向集约化、现代化迈进。全县常年农作物种植面积165万亩。通过大搞农田水利基本建设，改善和扩大灌溉面积，改革耕作制度，推广优良品种，提高复种指数，推广早播，地膜覆盖，配方施肥，保护地栽培，生物脱毒、病虫害综合防治，化学控制等实用技术，土地的产出率明显提高。反季节瓜菜种植从无到有，从少到多，填补了季节空白，极大地满足了人们日益增长的物质需求；科技对农业的贡献日益增大，农业产业结构调整日趋合理，优质高效农业迅速发展。

For fifty years ever since China founded, Feixian people had been persistent fighting against the rough nature and devoting themselves to agriculture economic development. Agriculture has been striding forward to the modern and intensive management from the simple and extensive ones. The perennial crop plantation area is 1.65 million mu in the whole county. By means of the basic irrigation construction and water conservancy, the irrigation condition and area have been improve and expanded. The output has been increased obviously by means of adopting the practical technologies, such as reforming the farming system, popularizing the fine varieties, increasing the multiple crop index, extending dry seeding, covering young plants by plastic film, fertilizing according to the prescription, planting in the dependency, taking out poison by biology, synthetically prevent and curing the insect pest and chemical control, etc. Melon and vegetable planting are from nothing to existing, from less to more in slack season. This fills the gap of the season blank and maximum meeting the material demand increased by consumers. The contribution of science and technology to agriculture are also increasing. The agriculture structure has been adjusted to be more perfect. High quality and high efficiency agriculture developed rapidly.