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——以施肥和保护性耕作为例

Comprehensive Evaluation of Agricultural Low-carbon Production and Adoption of Low-carbon Technology

—Taking Fertilization and Conservation Tillage as Examples

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本书获国家自然科学基金青年项目"不同类型农户的农业碳排放行为差异研究—以化肥为例"(项目编号:71303162)、中国博士后科学基金第10批特别资助项目"农户分化背景下保护性耕作农机服务的采用研究"(项目编号:2017T100506)、中国博士后科学基金第54批面上资助项目"低碳视角下不同规模农户施肥行为差异及其决定研究"(项目编号:2013M541253)、中国博士后科学基金第59批面上资助项目"基于碳汇功能的保护性耕作生态效益补偿机制研究"(项目编号:2016M590647)的资助。

序言

博士后制度在我国落地生根已逾30年,已经成为国家人才体系建设中的重要一环。30多年来,博士后制度对推动我国人事人才体制机制改革、促进科技创新和经济社会发展发挥了重要的作用,也培养了一批国家急需的高层次创新型人才。

自 1986 年 1 月开始招收第一名博士后研究人员起,截至目前,国家已累计招收 14 万余名博士后研究人员,已经出站的博士后大多成为各领域的科研骨干和学术带头人。其中,已有 50 余位博士后当选两院院士;众多博士后入选各类人才计划,其中,国家百千万人才工程年入选率达 34.36%,国家杰出青年科学基金入选率平均达 21.04%,教育部"长江学者"入选率平均达 10%左右。

2015年底,国务院办公厅出台《关于改革完善博士后制度的意见》,要求各地各部门各设站单位按照党中央、国务院决策部署,牢固树立并切实贯彻创新、协调、绿色、开放、共享的发展理念,深入实施创新驱动发展战略和人才优先发展战略,完善体制机制,健全服务体系,推动博士后事业科学发展。这为我国博士后事业的进一步发展指明了方向,也为哲学社会科学领域博士后工作提出了新的研究方向。

习近平总书记在 2016 年 5 月 17 日全国哲学社会科学工作座谈会上发表重要讲话指出:一个国家的发展水平,既取决于自然科学发展水平,也取决于哲学社会科学发展水平。一个没有发达的自然科学的国家不可能走在世界前列,一个没有繁荣的哲学社



会科学的国家也不可能走在世界前列。坚持和发展中国特色社会 主义,需要不断在实践中和理论上进行探索、用发展着的理论指 导发展着的实践。在这个过程中,哲学社会科学具有不可替代的 重要地位,哲学社会科学工作者具有不可替代的重要作用。这是 党和国家领导人对包括哲学社会科学博士后在内的所有哲学社会 科学领域的研究者、工作者提出的殷切希望!

中国社会科学院是中央直属的国家哲学社会科学研究机构, 在哲学社会科学博士后工作领域处于领军地位。为充分调动哲学 社会科学博士后研究人员科研创新的积极性、展示哲学社会科学 领域博士后的优秀成果,提高我国哲学社会科学发展的整体水平, 中国社会科学院和全国博士后管理委员会于 2012 年联合推出了 《中国社会科学博士后文库》(以下简称《文库》),每年在全国范围 内择优出版博士后成果。经过多年的发展,《文库》已经成为集中、 系统、全面反映我国哲学社会科学博士后优秀成果的高端学术平 台,学术影响力和社会影响力逐年提高。

下一步,做好哲学社会科学博士后工作,做好《文库》工作, 要认真学习领会习近平总书记系列重要讲话精神、自觉肩负起新 的时代使命,锐意创新、发奋进取。为此,需做到:

第一,始终坚持马克思主义的指导地位。哲学社会科学研究 离不开正确的世界观、方法论的指导。习近平总书记深刻指出: 坚持以马克思主义为指导, 是当代中国哲学社会科学区别于其他 哲学社会科学的根本标志,必须旗帜鲜明加以坚持。马克思主义 揭示了事物的本质、内在联系及发展规律,是"伟大的认识工 具",是人们观察世界、分析问题的有力思想武器。马克思主义尽 管诞生在一个半多世纪之前,但在当今时代,马克思主义与新的 时代实践结合起来、越来越显示出更加强大的生命力。哲学社会 科学博士后研究人员应该更加自觉地坚持马克思主义在科研工作 中的指导地位、继续推进马克思主义中国化、时代化、大众化、继

续发展 21 世纪马克思主义、当代中国马克思主义。要继续把《文库》建设成为马克思主义中国化最新理论成果宣传、展示、交流的平台,为中国特色社会主义建设提供强有力的理论支撑。

第二,逐步树立智库意识和品牌意识。哲学社会科学肩负着回答时代命题、规划未来道路的使命。当前中央对哲学社会科学愈加重视,尤其是提出要发挥哲学社会科学在治国理政、提高改革决策水平、推进国家治理体系和治理能力现代化中的作用。从2015年开始,中央已启动了国家高端智库的建设,这对哲学社会科学博士后工作提出了更高的针对性要求,也为哲学社会科学博士后研究提供了更为广阔的应用空间。《文库》依托中国社会科学院,面向全国哲学社会科学领域博士后科研流动站、工作站的博士后征集优秀成果,入选出版的著作也代表了哲学社会科学博士后最高的学术研究水平。因此,要善于把中国社会科学院服务党和国家决策的大智库功能与《文库》的小智库功能结合起来,进而以智库意识推动品牌意识建设,最终树立《文库》的智库意识和品牌意识

第三,积极推动中国特色哲学社会科学学术体系和话语体系建设。改革开放30多年来,我国在经济建设、政治建设、文化建设、社会建设、生态文明建设和党的建设各个领域都取得了举世瞩目的成就,比历史上任何时期都更接近中华民族伟大复兴的目标。但正如习近平总书记所指出的那样:在解读中国实践、构建中国理论上,我们应该最有发言权,但实际上我国哲学社会科学在国际上的声音还比较小,还处于"有理说不出、说了传不开"的境地。这里问题的实质,就是中国特色、中国特质的哲学社会科学学术体系和话语体系的缺失和建设问题。具有中国特色、中国特质的学术体系和话语体系必然是由具有中国特色、中国特质的概念、范畴和学科等组成。这一切不是凭空想象得来的,而是在中国化的马克思主义指导下,在参考我们民族特质、历史智慧



的基础上再创造出来的。在这一过程中,积极吸纳儒、释、道、 墨、名、法、农、杂、兵等各家学说的精髓, 无疑是保持中国特 色、中国特质的重要保证。换言之,不能站在历史、文化虚无主 义立场搞研究。要通过《文库》积极引导哲学社会科学博士后研究 人员:一方面,要积极吸收古今中外各种学术资源,坚持古为今 用、洋为中用。另一方面,要以中国自己的实践为研究定位,围 绕中国自己的问题,坚持问题导向,努力探索具备中国特色、中 国特质的概念、范畴与理论体系, 在体现继承性和民族性、体现 原创性和时代性、体现系统性和专业性方面,不断加强和深化中 国特色学术体系和话语体系建设。

新形势下, 我国哲学社会科学地位更加重要、任务更加繁重。 衷心希望广大哲学社会科学博士后工作者和博士后们, 以《文库》 系列著作的出版为契机,以习近平总书记在全国哲学社会科学座 谈会上的讲话为根本遵循、将自身的研究工作与时代的需求结合 起来,将自身的研究工作与国家和人民的召唤结合起来,以深厚 的学识修养赢得尊重,以高尚的人格魅力引领风气,在为祖国、 为人民立德立功立言中, 在实现中华民族伟大复兴中国梦的征程 中,成就自我、实现价值。

是为序。

王军的

中国社会科学院副院长 中国社会科学院博士后管理委员会主任 2016年12月1日

摘要

气候变化是当今最严峻的全球环境问题,发展低碳经济是应对气候变化和保障能源安全的根本途径。农业是碳排放的重要来源,建立低碳排放型的农业产业体系,对于我国这样的农业大国尤为重要。发展低碳排放型的农业产业必须依靠农业生产主体的参与,家庭经营的农户是我国农业生产的主体,这使得我国农业产业的低碳发展必须依靠广大农户的参与。

针对微观农户的农业生产过程构建农户低碳生产行为评价指标体系,并对不同生产方式下农户生产行为低碳化程度进行评价,有助于引导农户认识、掌握、采用低碳生产方法、技术和经营模式。对于种植业而言,施肥和耕作是最重要的碳排放来源,有必要对其进行重点关注:在化肥施用方面,分析了粮食主产区化肥施用量增长的驱动因素和农户施肥行为的影响因素;在农田耕作方面,构建了保护性耕作碳汇效益补偿机制,并实证分析了保护性耕作农机服务实现方式及影响因素。研究内容及成果主要包括:

- (1)分析了国内外农业碳减排及农户施肥行为和保护性耕作采用的文献。从化学要素施用及农业面源污染、环境友好型技术采用、农业要素利用效率、保护性耕作碳汇功能及补偿、农机服务市场形成及采用、农机作业补贴与保护性耕作推广等方面进行了文献综述,认为应将农业分工、农户分化等因素纳入农业碳减排分析框架,通过宏观和微观两个层面,探寻从化肥施用、保护性耕作等重点环节促进农业节能减排固碳的政策选择。
- (2)基于生命周期评价方法构建了农业碳排放测度体系,构建起由4种排放形式、7类排放活动和15种碳排放源组成的测度体系。利用中国1985~2015年的统计数据分析了农业碳排放



数量、结构和效率的变动特征。结果表明,在农业碳排放总量 增长的同时,农业碳排放强度降低了50.72%,碳排放结构中能 源和农用化学品引起的碳排放比重已由28.02%增至45.52%,农 业碳排放逐渐由主要来自于自然源发展到能源和农用化学品与 自然源的比重大致相当的状况。从长期来看,农用能源强度、 氮肥在化肥中的比重和畜牧业在农业中的比重对农业碳排放强 度具有正向影响,农业公共投资对农业碳排放强度有负向影响。

- (3) 从生产要素碳排放、生态效应和经济效益三方面构建了 农户低碳生产行为评价指标体系,分别基于层次分析法和碳足 迹核算的生命周期评价法确定了指标权重。在此基础上,对辽 宁省辽中县稻农生产行为低碳化程度进行了评价。结果表明, 碳生产率是评价农户低碳生产行为最重要的指标, 其次是氮肥 施用强度、土地生产率和秸秆利用率。综合评价指数平均值处 于中碳区间,70%左右的农户属于中碳生产,20%左右的农户达 到近低碳等级,10%左右的农户处于较高碳区间,即中碳生产占 主体地位。准则层中、经济效益准则层指数较低、生产要素碳 排放和生态效应准则层指数相对较高。
- (4) 在农村劳动力大规模流动和进城务工经商的背景下,以 稻农为例分析了非农就业及伴随的农地流转对农户农业碳排放 行为的影响。在对辽宁省辽中县稻农实地调查的基础上,建立 Ordered Probit 模型实证研究了非农就业对稻农农业碳排放行为 的影响。结果表明,兼业将促进稻农的高碳生产行为,提高地 块集中程度有利于稻农采取低碳生产行为,扩大种植规模将提 高稻农的农业碳密度,但考虑规模经济对单产的影响,扩大种 植规模可能降低农业碳成本。
- (5) 基于 13 个粮食主产省 2005~2015 年的数据, 采用因素 分解法对其化肥施用量增长的驱动因素进行了分解。结果表明, 化肥施用强度提高是粮食主产区化肥施用量增长的主因、其次 是播种面积增加,种植结构调整的贡献较小。但2010年以来, 化肥施用强度提高的贡献在下降,种植结构调整的贡献在上升。 分作物看、粮食作物的施用强度提高和播种面积增加是粮食主 产区化肥施用量增长的主因,其次是园艺作物的施用强度提高

和播种面积增加。分区域看,北方主产区化肥施用量增长的主因是施用强度提高,其次是播种面积增加;南方主产区播种面积增加和施用强度提高的累计贡献量大致相当。

- (6)基于碳排放视角分析了非农就业、农地流转与农户农家肥施用的关系,进而考察了施用农家肥对农户化肥碳排放的影响。实证分析表明, I兼户比纯农户转入土地的可能性更高,现有土地面积较大的农户更可能转入土地;适当从事非农就业不会影响农户施用农家肥,而农地流转则会降低农户施用农家肥的可能性;是否施用农家肥对农户的化肥碳排放程度没有显著影响,Ⅱ型兼业显著提高了农户的化肥碳排放程度。
- (7)以旋耕/深松轮耕方式为例,测算出长期旋耕后进行深松的净碳汇。以机会成本为下限,以碳汇效益为上限,以受偿额度为参照标准,结合深松补贴情况,确定出保护性耕作碳汇效益补偿标准。基于山东省郯城县和宁阳县小麦种植户的调查数据,分析各种经营形态农户对保护性耕作技术采用、农机服务获取方式及影响因素。结果表明,规模农户保护性耕作技术采用程度较高,普通农户农机社会化服务采用比例较高。地块面积、核心技术认知和评价对保护性耕作技术采用有显著正向影响,科技示范户、麦——五轮作地区比非科技示范户、麦——稻轮作地区保护性耕作技术采用程度高。农机服务实现方式方面,对保护性耕作核心技术认知和评价越高的农户自我服务的可能性越小;规模经营且流转土地年数越长越可能持有机械自我服务。

关键词:农业碳排放;低碳农业;农户生产行为;化肥施用;保护性耕作

Abstract

Climate change is one of the most serious global environmental problems, and developing low carbon economy is the fundamental way of coping with climate change. As a major carbon emission sector, the development direction of agriculture in the constraints of energy and environment is to carry out low carbon production and construct the agricultural industry system with characteristics of low carbon emission. The development of low carbon agriculture must rely on the participation of agricultural producers and decentralized small farmers are the main producers of China's agricultural production, which makes that the low carbonization development of China's agricultural industry must rely on the participation of numerous small farmers.

We should construct the evaluation index system for low-carbon production behavior of farmers according to the agricultural production process and evaluate the low-carbon degree of different production modes, which will help guiding farmers to adopt low-carbon production modes. For the planting industry, fertilization and cultivation are two of the most important carbon emission sources, and it is necessary to focus on these two processes. The main sources of fertilization application and farmland cultivation are analyzed specially: in terms of fertilization application, this paper decomposed the driving factors of fertilizer application growth in China's main grain producing areas, and analyzed the influencing factors of fertilization behavior of farmers; in terms of farmland cultivation, this monograph constructed compensation mechanism for the function of carbon sink of conservation tillage, and analyzed the adoption mode and influencing factors of conservation tillage agricultural

machinery service under the background of rural households differentiation. Main research contents and achievements were as follows:

- (1) Analyzing domestic and international literatures on agricultural carbon emission reduction, farmers' fertilization behavior and the adoption of conversation tillage. This report did a literature review on such aspects as application of chemicals and agricultural non-point pollution, environment-friendly technology aplication, efficiency of agricultural production factors usage, the carbon emission reduction effect of conversation tillage and its ecological benefit compensation, the formation and adoption of agricultural machine service market, agricultural machine operation subsidy and the extension of conversation and concluded that future studies on agricultural carbon emission reduction should take many new factors into account including the division of labor and rural households differention in the context of current rural labor force non-farm employment, agricultural farmland transfer and agricultural productive service market gradually forming, exploring the policy choice of promoting energy conservation and carbon sequestration in agriculture from fertilizer application, conservation tillage and other important links through the study of macro and micro level.
- (2) Constructing an agricultural carbon emission measurement system based on the method of life cycle assessment. Then the measurement system composed of four kinds of emission form, seven kinds of emission activity and fifteen kinds of emission source had been built up. This report utilized the statistical data of China from the year of 1985 to the year of 2015 to analyze the quantitative and structural characteristics of the agricultural carbon emission. It was shown that the intensity of agricultural carbon emission had reduced by 50.72% while the total quantity increased, and the proportion of carbon emission from energy and agrochemical had enhanced from 28.02% to 45.52%. In the past agricultural carbon emission was mainly from natural source, while now the carbon emission from energy and agrochemical roughly equaled to that from natural source. In the long run the intensity

of energy, the proportion of nitrogen fertilizer and farming had positive effects on the intensity of agricultural carbon emission, and agricultural public invest had negative effects.

- (3) Applying the analytic hierarchy process (AHP) and life circle assessment method, this monograph constructed an evaluation index system of rural households' low-carbon production behaviors from three aspects of production, including factor carbon emission, ecological effect and economic benefit, and applied to analyze rural households' low-carbon production behaviors of rice farmers in Liaozhong County, Liaoning Province. Results indicated that carbon productivity was the most important indicator to evaluate rural households' low-carbon production behaviors, followed by the intensity of nitrogen fertilizer, land productivity and straw usage ratio. Sample analysis results also showed that the average comprehensive evaluation index was in medium-carbon interval. About 70% of the rural households belonged to medium-carbon production, 20% belonged to near low-carbon production, and 10% belonged to higher-carbon production, indicating that medium-carbon production dominated in agriculture. In addition, economic benefit index was lower, and production factor carbon emission and ecological effect index were relatively higher.
- (4) In the context of rural labor force flowing into cities and being engaged in non-agricultural industry, this monograph analyzed the effect of off-farm employment and farmland transfer on farmers' agricultural carbon emission behavior taking rice farmers in Liaozhong County, Liaoning Province as an example. It has been seen from the ordered probit model that concurrent operation would promote high—carbon agricultural production behavior, and improving the degree of plots concentration would be in favor of law—carbon agricultural production behavior, and expanding the planting scale would raise agricultural carbon density, while considering the effect of scale economy, agricultural carbon cost would decrease.
 - (5) Applying factor decomposition method, this monograph analyzes

driving forces of the main grain-producing areas in China, 2005 -2015. Results indicate that the growth of fertilizer use intensity is the main contributor to the overall growth of fertilizer use, secondly is the expansion of sown area, and the contribution of planting structure adjustment is little. But since 2010, the contribution of the growth of fertilizer use intensity has decreased, while that of planting structure adjustment has risen. The main contributor to the growth of fertilizer use in the main grain-producing areas by crops is the growth of fertilizer use intensity and the expansion of sown area of grain crops, and secondly is horticultural crops, while that of traditional economic corps is very small. The main contributor to fertilizer growth amount of northern grain-producing areas is the increase of fertilizer use intensity, and secondly is the expansion of sown area; and the contribution of the expansion of sown area of southern grain-producing areas to fertilizer growth amount is roughly equal to that of the increase of fertilizer use intensity.

- (6) This monograph analyzed the relationship among off-farm employment, farmland transfer and farmers' input of farmyard manure in the perspective of carbon emission, and then inspected the effect of farmyard manure usage on farmer' chemical fertilizer carbon emission. It was shown that farmers of concurrent operation mainly with agriculture and that with larger farmland area were more likely to transfer farmland; being engaged in off-farm employment would not affect farmer's input of organic fertilizer; on the contrary, appropriate concurrent operation based on family internal rational division of labor would promote farmers to use organic fertilizer, while farmland transfer would reduce the probability of using organic fertilizer; whether using organic fertilizer had no significant effect on the degree of carbon emission from fertilizer, while concurrent operation mainly with non-agriculture greatly improved the degree of carbon emission.
- (7) Taking rotary tillage/deep loosening as an example, this section caculated net carbon flux of conservation tillage. Taking the

opportunity cost as the lower limit, the carbon sink benefit as the upper limit, the WTA of farmers as reference, considering the deep loosening subsidy, the compensation standard of carbon sink benefit of conservation tillage has been determined. Under the background of rural labor force enaging in off-farm employment, farmland transfer and agricultural machinary service market having formed, this monograph analyzes the adoption status of conversation tillage technology of different kinds of farmers, the way of access to agricultural machinery service and the influencing factors based on the survey data of wheat farmers in Tancheng County and Ningyang County, Shandong Province. The results showed that big farmers had higher degree on adopting conservation tillage technology, while ordinary farmers had higher degree on adopting agricultural machinery socialization service; farmland area and the cognition on core technology had significant positive effects, technology demonstration households or wheat/corn rotation had significant positive effects on the adoption of conservation tillage technology. In the aspect of agricultural machinery service realization, farmers with higher cognition on core technology of conservation tillage were less likely to hold mechanical to serve themselves; on the other hand, the longer engaging in scale operation, the more likely to hold mechanical to serve themselves.

Key Words: Agricultural Carbon Emission; Low Carbon Agriculture; Farmers' Production Behavior; Fertilize Usage; Conservation Tillage