香根草系統及其在中國的研究與應用

徐禮煜 方長久 萬 明 秦景輝 主編



Vetiver System and Its Research and Applications in China

Editors

Liyu Xu, Changjiu Fang, Ming Wan Charles P.(Todd) Chirko

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出版發行:亞太國際出版有限公司

地 址:香港銅鑼灣告土打道 255 號信和廣揚 12 字樓 1205 號 印 刷:南京北極印刷廠印刷

青仟編輯: 呂慧玲

開本: 889×1194/16 印張: 9.25 千字: 220

印數: 1000 册 2003 年 10 月第 1 版 2003 年 10 月第 1 次印刷

ISBN962-245-121-7 定價: 39 元

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序

我很高兴地向大家推荐这本新出版的、与香根草技术有关的、含有大量照片的新书。 现在人们所称的香根草系统可用于许多不同的方面,从水土保持到矿山和垃圾场的复 限、以及公路、堰道、河岸的固定。本书向有关的单位和个人阐述这一新技术。

自 1987 年以来,许多国家所进行的大量研究证明,香根草在许多不同领域的应用都 获得了成功,而且很有价值。香根草系统仍然是一花费最少、方法简单的土壤保持与固 定的技术,因而对它的应用与需求与日俱增。

香根草系统在中国的发展开始于 1988 年,当时是通过在江西省和福建省的世界银行项目实施的。 后来,以南京土壤研究所为依托于 1996 年成立了中国香根草网络。 她使得香根草系统传遍了中国南方。中国香根草网络对香根草进行了广泛的试验并将其应用于许多不同的目的。 世界上其他的香根草用户分享着中国的成果。中国同行们的努力推动了香根草系统在许多其他国家的应用。 香根草确实是由"网络" 相联系的一门技术,所有参与者都可自由的交换看法,并相互帮助以求进一步发展。中国对此所做出的页献举世公认。2002 年国际侵蚀防治协会授予中国香根草网络享有盛誉的"杰出环保奖"。

本书的出版主要面向水土保持专家、环境工作者、 废物处理与城市规划、景观工作者、农民和生物工程师们。通过这本书的出版将会有更多的人应用这一技术保护土壤和 大地,通过保持土壤水分来提高作物产量,稳固工程和保护我们的环境。该书的读者可 以相信, 只要他们正确的应用该技术, 其结果将十分有效。让我们读好这本书, 种好香 根草, 相信一定能成功。

> 格雷姆肖 国际香根草网络主席

前言

环境保护是当今世界面对的一项紧迫任务,也是我们在经济建设和社会发展中所面 临的一项十分重要的基础性工作,被列入必须长期坚持的一项基本国策。水土保持与污 染治理是广义环境保护的两大方面。对其采取的措施虽多种多样,但生物工程措施越来 越受到人们的青睐。

香根草(Vetiveria zizanioides)抗逆性强、适应性广、速生快长、生物量大、根系 发达又具有优良的力学特性,固土力强、种植简易、管理方便,花费低廉。自二十世纪 八十年代以来得到了越来越广泛的应用。在 2000 年于泰国召开的第二届国际香根草会 议上,人们把香根草系统(Vetiver System)用来特指"实用的、价格低廉的、维护简单的水土保持、土地稳固和修复的香根草生物工程技术"。目前已有一百多个国家采用该系统。在我国已推广到北亚热带北界以南的各个省区,应用于农业、林业、公路、铁路、工矿、堤坝、水库等的水土保持、固土护坡,以及土壤改良、生态环境改善及江湖水体、垃圾场等污染的治理等诸多方面。实践证明其效果显著,不失为一项符合我国国情的切实可行面值得称赞与推广的生物工程技术。

鉴于中国香根草网络在香根草研究、应用和推广方面所做出的杰出贡献,她先后荣获国际香根草网络、泰国国王、和国际侵蚀防治协会(International Erosion Control Association)的嘉奖。现在,中国香根草网络组织有关人员对香根草系统在我国多年来的研究与应用加以总结提高,编写出版"香根草系统及其在中国的应用"一书,可喜可贺。本书文字简练并配以典型实例和大量翔实的照片,务实客观、重在应用。它是从事香根草系统试验研究、推广应用各有关部门领导、科技工作者及广大群众多年来所进行开创性辛勤工作的结晶,也是参与本书编写人员耕耘的领果。它以中、英两种文字印刷出版,有利于国际交流、加强协作。可以预料它的出版发行必将促进香根草系统在我国乃至全世界更广泛的应用。

多年来我国下大力气进行了大规模的水土流失及污染的治理,并取得了举世瞩目的成就。但环境保护的任务仍然十分艰巨。我国仍属于水土流失严重的国家,全国尚有水土流失而积 367 万 Km²(其中水蚀 179.4 万 Km²,风蚀 187.6 万 Km²)占国土的 38.2%。

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每年因水土流失损失 50 亿吨沃上。国务院下发的《关于水上保持工作的通知》指出:水土保持将是山区发展的生命线,是国土整治、江河治理的根本,是国民经济和社会发展的基础。国家水上保持规划提出水土流失治理速度要达到 4万 Km²/年,其难度不小。同时,随着建设步伐的加快、农业开发和工矿发展所带来的水土流失及污染治理更是面广量大。可以相信,香根草系统这一新兴的生物工程技术在这些领域必将发挥更加积极的作用。

> 徐礼煜 中国香根草网络协调员

Foreword

I am pleased to introduce this new photographic essay relating to Vetiver grass technology in China. The Vetiver System, as it is now called, is used for many different applications from soil and water conservation to the reclamation of mine dumps and landfills, as well as stabilization of highways, canals and river-banks. This book is a testimony to initiatives taken in China to introduce this new technology and to the people and agencies who made it work.

Since 1987 much research has been undertaken in many different countries, the results of which confirm the value and success of the different Vetiver applications. The Vetiver System continues to be one of the most cost effective and simple methods of conservation and stabilization of soils. Thus, the demand for its use continues to increase.

The development of the Vetiver System in China started in 1988 in Jiangxi and Fujian Provinces with, at that time, support from the World Bank. Subsequently, in 1996 the China Vetiver Network was established under the umbrella of the Chinese Academy of Soil Sciences in Nanjing. As a result, information about the Vetiver System has spread throughout southern China where it has been thoroughly tested and is now being applied for many different purposes. The results of this work have been shared with other Vetiver users around the world and have helped accelerate its application in many other countries. Vetiver truly is a "network" linked technology where all participants have freely exchanged ideas and helped each other to further develop. The International Erosion Control Association with its prestigious international "Environmental Award of Distinction" presented to the China Vetiver Network in 2002 has acknowledged China's strong contribution to this effort.

This book is primarily for farmers, soil conservation specialists, environmentalists, waste management and city planners, landscapers and bio-engineers. It would be good to see, as a result of this book, many more potential users applying the technology to protect their soil and land, to conserve moisture for better crop production, to stabilize engineering works, and to mitigate environmental degradation. Those who read this book can be assured that if they apply the technology correctly, the results will be extremely effective -- so READ, DO, SEE and BELIEVE.

Bellingham, Washington, USA April, 2003 Dick Grimshaw Chairman The Vetiver Network

Preface

Environmental protection must be considered a basic state policy to be adhered to for a long period as it is one of the most urgent missions faced by the contemporary world and also one of the basic tasks faced by the Chinese people in their economic construction and social development. To fulfill this mission, which in its broad sense consists of two fields: 1) soil and water conservation as well as 2) pollution control, various measures could be implemented. However, among the most popular measures, bio-engineering technology has become a favorite. It is frequently being adopted by an increasing number of people and has been applied in more and more situations in recent years.

A popular bio-engineering option currently is Vetiver (Vetiveria ziranioides) which is characterized by its strong stress tolerance, wide adaptability, quick growing vitality, huge biomass, highly developed root system with fantastic mechanical properties, and powerful soil binding capabilities. In addition, it is easy to plant, simple to manage and has very low costs. Consequently, Vetiver has been applied in a growing number of sectors and countries since the 1980's.

At the Second International Conference on Vetiver held in Thailand in 2000, the Vetiver System (VS) was defined as "a practical, low cost and easily managed Vetiver bio-engineering technology to be applied in soil conservation, land stabilization and restoration." Nowadays, the Vetiver System is being applied in over 100 countries and territories. In China, it has been extended to all provinces and regions south of the northern limits of the subtropical zone. Vetiver Systems have been applied in fields of agriculture, forestry, highway construction, railway construction, mining, dam construction, and reservoir construction for soil and water conservation, land stabilization, slope protection, soil improvement, and eco-environmental enhancement. Moreover, VS is employed for pollution control in lakes and rivers as well as in landfills. Practice indicates that the Vetiver System is indeed a highly effective, practical and praiseworthy bio-engineering technology, that is worthy of being widely extended because of its suitability to the conditions in China.

In the past several years, on account of its own extraordinary contribution to the research, application, and extension of Vetiver, the China Vetiver Network has received awards from the International Vetiver Network, the King of Thailand, and the International Erosion Control Association. At present, as a result of the leadership of the China Vetiver Network, a book titled "Vetiver System and its Application in China," written and edited as a summary of Chinese research and applications of Vetiver Systems conducted by Chinese scientists and technicians over the past few decades, is about to be published. Publication of the book, which is written in a succinct, practical and objective style, and is supported by many actual cases and pictures that are designed to be a practical guide, is indeed a praiseworthy event. The book is the result of the hard and innovative work of leaders, scientists, technicians, workers and farmers in various sectors who devoted themselves to the research, experimentation and application of Vetiver systems for decades, not to mention the contribution of its hard-working authors and editors. To facilitate international exchanges and cooperation, the book is to be published in both Chinese and English. It is hoped that its

publication will assist in the promotion of wider and wider application of VS in China and throughout the world.

In the past few decades, Chinese people have put great efforts into controlling soil and water losses as well as pollution. Successes have resulted in worldwide renown. However, because China is a country that continues to suffer from severe soil and water losses, there is still a long way to go in the field of environmental protection. For example, recent figures show eroded land covered an area of 3.67 million km², which constituted 38.2% of China's territory. Of this 1.794 million km² was in the form of water erosion while the other 1.876 km² was from wind erosion. In addition, 5 billion tons of fertile soil were being washed away annually. Thus, the State Council of the People's Republic of China stressed the importance of erosion control in its document titled "A Circular on the Soil and Water Conservation Program" stating that soil and water conservation constituted the lifeblood of development in mountainous areas, an essential task for regional improvement and harnessing of river resources, and the basis of economic and social development.

Meanwhile, the State Water and Soil Conservation Plan has set a target for soil erosion control of 40,000 km² /year. This will not be an easy task. With the quickening pace of China's economic development in agriculture, industry and mining, the eroded and polluted areas will most likely continue to grow. Consequently, it is believed that the Vetiver System, as a new and emerging bio-engineering technology, will play a more active role in the aforementioned fields.

The publication and edition of the book got support from both Chinese and foreigners. The translation from Chinese into English was mainly completed by Mr Guoyan Xiong, Mr Shengluan Lu edited the Chinese version, while all the English articles were edited and corrected by Dr. Charles (Todd) Chirko. We hope to express our sircere thanks to them.

Nanjing, China October, 2003 Liyu Xu Coordinator China Vetiver Network

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第一章 香根草系统的由来与发展

香根草(Vetiveria zizanioides)属于禾本科多年生草本植物。由于它根系发达,且向地下级深发展,以及它所具有的其它诸多特性,自二十世纪八十年代以来就受到世界各国的青睐,成为众所周知的水土保持和斜坡固定植物。香根草技术(vetiver technology,简称 VGT)系指应用香根草进行侵蚀防治和斜坡稳固的技术。于 2000 年在泰国召开的第二届国际香根草会议上,又将香根草技术改名为香根率系统(vetiver system)特指实用的、价格低廉的、维护简单的水土保持、土地稳固和修复的生物工程技术。它的主要功能是将活体香根草应用于农业和非农业保护,而将其修剪物或干植株作为副产品应用于工艺品编织、食用演培养、房顶覆盖、动物饲养、和草药等等。

香根草和香根草技术于 1988 年由格雷姆肖先生引入世界银行中国南方红壤开发项目。通过中国同行们的努力,在南方各省传播开来。不少人学和研究所的专家研究了香根草的生物学和生态学特性、 草篱的栽培与管理方法、香根草篱对土壤肥力、土壤水分、土壤侵蚀、作物产量的影响。 些试验及明香根草篱对于红壤地区不毛之地土壤修复及河岸器固有若积极的作用,不少也力建立了香根草苗圃。一些地方利用香根草保护茶树和油茶,非将香根草的修剪物用来喂家畜和鱼。在福建,人们把香根草用来固定海边沙丘,防治风蚀。一些研究表明,香根草篱可以改善土壤肥力和土壤性 加土壤 月別、有机质、氦、磷、钾和交换性铝。有效地减少地农径流和土壤侵蚀。如将香根草修剪物用来覆盖地衣,则可调节土壤温度和源库。

1996 年在国际香根草网络的支持下中国香根草网络宣告成立。为了总结经验,寻找差距,使香根草系统在我国有一大的发展,在世界银行的支持下,中国香根草网络于1997 年在福州召开了国际香根草学术研讨会,会后代表们参观了平潭岛应用香根草保护海岸和海边鱼池,以及应用香根草度沙丘,保护经济作物的示范区。并参观了南平地区应用香根草库华海沙公路边坡的完范区。会上,泰国全学者 Dit Hengchaovanich 介绍了将香根草技术应用于工程保护,尤其是公路边坡的理论基础和成功经验。他的发育引起了与会者的极大兴趣。尤其是在中国,改革开放以来,公路、铁路等建设飞速发展。将香根草这一经济实用的生物工程技术应用于保护工程边坡和保护周边地区的生态环境有着广泛的应用潜力。据此,中国香根草网络于两年之后,即1999 年 10 月又在南昌召开了"国际香根草生物工程技术保持水土与工程保护"讲习研论之"。会上邀请了国际知名专家向工程师们(尤其是从事公路建设的工程排行)系统介绍了香根草技术在工程保护上的应用。参加这次会议的主要有来自全国各地的从事公路建设的工程技术人员。此外,某些从事绿化工程成有志从事这方面工作的公司或个人也出席了会议。会后香根草系统在我国公路边坡防护上迅速推广开来,并扩展到了铁路、水库、矿山、垃圾场等领域。与此同时,相关研究工作也陆续开展,如利阳香根岸对公路边坡的保护,对辖场废水、富营养水的净化,香根草根系的力学性质、香根草与昆虫等等。国外还研究了香根草对白蚁的排制作用等等。国外还研究了香根草对白蚁的抑制作用等等。

在 1987 年, 世界上尚未成立香根草网络。而到目前为止,除了国际香根草网络外,已有 20 个网络。网名于世的"嫁皮书"(香根草——防治侵蚀的绿湾)已发行了好几版,传播到世界上 100 多个国家。该书中译本也分别于 1990 年和 2002 年出版发行。可以预料,随着香根草系统的进一步传播和推广,该技术必称为我国和世界的国民经济的发展做出更大贡献。

第二章 香根草的基本性质的研究

第一节 香根草的植物学特征

- (1) 根 由茎和分蘖地下部分产生不定根组成发达须根系统、密集星网状向纵深发展、一般 紧达 2~3m, 甚至 5m (泰国记录 5.2m),根 和为 0.6~2.2mm,其中,0.6~0.8mm 占 33.3%,0.8~ 1.2mm 占 33.2%,1.2~2.2mm 占 24.9%¹¹。根系初生白色,以后斯呈淡黄色到黄褐色。鲜、干根系 均有特殊的岩蓝醇香味,可提练香精油。
- (2) 叶 叶片和对互生, 剑形, 较厚硬, 两面光洁, 叶背中脉上部(约 1/3 左右)及叶边缘 有细小锯齿状突起。叶背面背较色, 叶面除边缘 2~3mm 及中脉背缘外, 满布青绿与淡白细小戟条 相间而成栅栏状使叶面呈现淡白淡色。叶宽 0.4~1.3cm, 长 30~130cm。叶基部呈"V"形折合, 上部 新平展, 叶尖部有不同程度(20cm 左右)下坡(风、雨所致)。 抽穗棺株一般有叶 16~20 片, 叶层 高 1.5m 以上。
- (3) 茎 抽機成熟差秆商 1.5~2.5m,直立,一般有节 16~20 节,每节有放芽(具长成分枝 功能),每节问均由叶将包裹。 莲稍扁园柱形,表面光滑,质硬基本木质化,中心部稍疏松而有细小 空心, 于此下等,又无匍匐等。
- (4) 花 圆锥花序项生,直立,紫色,花序主轴粗壮,穗长 15~40cm,分枝多数、轮生,上举或直立、细弱。无柄小穗均两性,形窄,扁平,无芒,雌雄同花,雌蕊 3,羽状柱头 2^[2]。一般秋 麥抽穗开花,花而不育极难结籽。由分蘖繁殖。

第二节 香根草生理生态特性

尽管香根草是一种较典型的热带、亚热带植物,但对气候适应性较强,具有很强的抗逆性。它被认为是一种项级演替植物,数个世纪以来它从多种自然环境中幸存下来,因此形成了其独特的生理生态机制。

1、香棉草生态活应性广

1) 温度 香根草属暖季鬘草, 可耐 55℃的高温, 也可抗-15.9℃的低温(地上部枯死, 地下部存活)。日均气温超过 8℃时, 香根草就开始萌发生长, 随着气温的升高, 生长逐渐加快, 以日均 20℃~30℃生长最快, 在 6~7 月前后的生长高峰期, 最大日均长高 2~3cm。温度过高时生长减缓。

2)光照 香根草属 C₄植物,光合能力强,生长快。光照不足会明显影响生长^[3]。因此为使香根草生长迅速,分蘖快,必须保证充足的光照。在光照、水肥充足时期香根草生长旺馨。

3)水分 年降雨量 200~6000mm 的范围均适合生长。香根草本是水生植物,在潮湿土壤生长最好。但也耐旱,连续干旱几个月的情况下仍能生长,以及在完全淹水条件下也不会淹死。据报道淹水没顶可达 6 个月也能正常生长。

4)土壤 香根草对土壤要求不严,在红壤粘土及完全沙土,缺乏粘粒的砂包土条件均能正常生 长。pH值为3的强酸性土,pH值为1的强碱性土及盐碱土条件下均能正常生长。在粘粒含量少的 石砾边坡,有机质、N、P、K 贫瘠条件下,香根草均能生长、在剧烈侵蚀(冲沟深 1~2m,A、B 土厚油夹杂尽)的红壤网致尽,施少量 N、P(旅往长归)。

2、香根草生理特性

香根草具有的耐性,可进一步佐证其具有较宽广的生态位。

- 1) 耐低 pH 和锰亚 在 pH 值为 3.3,土壤中锰含量 578mg/kg,植株中 Mn 的含量达 890mg/kg 时香根草生长也不受影响⁵¹。
 - 2) 耐铝毒 在 pH 值为 3.8, 土壤 Al 饱和度 68%时,适当施 P、N 肥香根草仍然能很好生长。
- 3) 耐盐性 香根草具有较高的耐盐性,当土壤盐渍度 $EC_{sc}=20ms/cm$ 时,香根草生长量仅减少50%。夏汉平等研究也表明香根草可抗御 $EC_{sc}=16ms/cm$ 的高盐渍害。部分原因是深根避开土壤表层的高浓度盐分,另一原因是根系中含有根油使其可拒盐。
- 4) 耐碱化土壤 在土壤 Esp (交換性 Na 百分比) 为 33 的强碱土, 施用 N、P 可大大提高香根 草牛长清
 - 5) 耐重金属 一些实验结果表明香根草耐重金属性极强,如土壤中重金属含量如下
 - Cr 含量 120mg/kg
 - Cu 含量 100mg/kg
 - Cd 200~600mg/kg
 - Ni 100mg/kg
 - 香根草仍能正常生长。表明香根草是某些重金属的排斥者又是其重金属的积累者。
- 6) 去污净化能力强 香根草生长迅速,生物量大,在净化污染环境时可适时收获,在一定范围内有较好的净化效果。

第三节 香根草根系固土力学特性

程洪等按 Diti 介绍的方法,使用刻度弹簧拉力计测定试样根系拉断时的最大抗力,用游标尺测定根系被拉断时根系断裂面直径、测定香根草的抗拉强度,P=4F/xD²(F-最大抗拉力, D-拉断处根系直径),每试样重复10~28 次。测定结果见表 2-1。

直径 (mm)	拉力(kg)	最大抗拉强度(MPa)	直径 (mm)	拉力 (kg)	最大抗拉强度(MPa)
0.20	0.60	186.69	0.62	2.63	85.10
0.35	1.20	121.90	0.62	2.63	85.2
0.38	1.50	129.20	0.62	2.80	71.4
0.40	1.33	103.40	0.63	2.66	83.40
0.40	1.50	116.70	0.63	2.73	85.6
0.45	1.38	97.10	0.65	2.56	75.4
0.48	1.75	93.50	0.65	2.70	76.7
0.55	2.23	91.70	0.65	2.73	63.3
0.57	2.62	100.30	0.66	2.74	78.2
0.60	2.15	74.3	0.67	2.68	74.3
0.60	2.61	90.20	0.70	2.95	74.9
0.61	2.30	76.90	1.30	4.90	36.1
0.62	2.48	79.00	1.50	5.10	28.2
0.62	2.53	81.9	1.70	5.30	22.9

表 2-1 香根草根系抗拉强度测定结果

将结果与同法测得的百喜草、白三叶、莎草、宜安芹、假检草等的最大抗拉力、最大抗拉强度 (表略)比较(表 2-2)表明,香根草根系的平均抗拉力和平均抗拉强度分别显著高 48~90 个百分 点与 68~84 个百分点。

• 3 •