西北地区粮食生产及其持续发展

Grain Production and Sustainable Development in Northwest China

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中文摘要：

在对西北地区多年粮食供需状态分析和实验调查结果的基础上，提出了该区域粮食总量相对平衡线标准。现阶段西北地区粮食供需仍处在阶段性的、低水平的紧度平衡，自给率为８４％左右。气候土壤生产潜力大小排列次序是：陕西、甘肃、宁夏、青海、新疆，而现实农地生产力大小次序则是新疆、青海、宁夏、甘肃、陕西。西北地区最大粮食潜在产量为６７６．２４亿ｋｇ，增产潜力强度大小次序为新疆、甘肃、陕西、宁夏、青海，近期（２０３０年前）粮食增产潜力为２００～２４０亿ｋｇ。干旱缺水和土地退化是制约粮食生产潜势开发的主要因素。作者提出了西北地区粮食生产可持续发展的技术策略。

英文摘要：

Based on many investigation and research in Northwest China, the standard of grain supply and demand was given. The capacity of grain supply and demand is still in the phase of low level balance. The rate of grain self sufficient is 80 %. The prior order of the yield potential of climate soil is Shaanxi, Ganxu, Ningxia, Qinghai, Xinjiang. But the prior order of real productivity is Xinjiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, Ganxu, Shaanxi. The maximum potential yield of Northwest China is 676.24×10^{8}kg and the order of increasing capacity is Xinjiang, Ganxu, Shaanxi, Ningxia, Qinghai. The potential yield of increased is 200×10^{8}～240×10^{8}kg before 2030. Drought and soil degradation are the key climate factors to grain production sustainable development. As a conclusion, the grain production sustainable development executive strategy from different level, and the agricultural technique measures were discussed. The Northwest China will become a new base of Chinese grain production and it will play an important role for Chinese grain supplying and demanding.

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