

我国轻型免耕播种机研究

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关键词: 免耕播种机 轻型 主动防堵 被动防堵

摘要: 我国经过10余年努力,一批被动防堵式轻型免耕播种机研制成功,在一年一熟中低产地区得到了大面积应用。但是这些免耕播种机防堵能力有限。20世纪末开始,先后创新多种主动防堵式轻型小麦免耕播种机,防堵能力达到国际领先水平,质量比国外免耕播种机轻50%、价格低80%。国外免耕播种机设计思路是重型、被动防堵,我国则是轻型、按覆盖量采用被动或主动防堵。2007年我国使用各种轻型免耕播种机8万多台,其中轻型高防堵性能免耕播种机2万多台,成为世界上第一个用轻型机具实现保护性耕作的国家。The foreign no-till seeders are heavy, big and expensive, they are not suitable to the Chinese situation of small size land, small tractor power and poor rural economy, and therefore, developing local light no-till seeders is necessary in China. With 10 year efforts since early 90's of the last century, a batch of light no-till seeders with passive anti-blockage were successfully developed and widely applied in one-crop-a-year region of north China. However, the anti-blockage ability of those seeders were limited and hardly used in high yield area. From 2000, several innovative no-till seeders based on active anti-blockage have been created; their anti-blockage abilities reached to international advanced level, the weight of the seeders 50% lighter and price 80% lower than the foreign no-till seeders. The design ideas of foreign no-till seeder are heavy weight and passive anti-blockage; ours are light weight, passive and active anti-blockage for different yield lands. 80 000 more sets of light no-till seeders were used in 2007, among them, over 20 000 sets had high anti-blockage ability with power driven. China became the first country in using light seeders to realize conservation tillage in the world.

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