

## 保护性耕作适应性试验及关键技术研究

### Adaptability Test and Key Technology Research on Conservation Tillage

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中文摘要:

国内外围绕旱地农业的可持续发展,进行了长期的研究和试验,我国于1991年引进澳大利亚先进模式——保护性耕作法,在山西省布点试验。试验表明:保护性耕作具有保水改土、增产增收、改善生态环境的综合效益。但播种质量不高,一度使试验受挫,虽然靠改进机具在一定程度上可以提高其适应性,但当秸秆产量达到80%的覆盖率时,又出现秸秆越冬防风防火难、春季地温回升缓慢,清除长在秸秆中的杂草难等一系列问题。通过进一步试验,增加浅旋或浅耙表土作业,可解决问题。秸秆覆盖,表土浅耕和硬茬播种构成保护性耕作法成熟的技术体系。

英文摘要:

Around the sustainable development of dryland farming, it has been testing and researching for a long period in the world. The advanced Australian conservation tillage method was introduced in 1991, and was tested in Shanxi Province experimental plots. The test showed that: the conservation tillage has the comprehensive profits of conserving water, improving soil, increasing production and income, and improving ecological environment. But the planting quality is not so good, which held back further test. Although it can increase the adaption by improving the machine, when the stalk covering rate reaches 80%, a series of problems would appear, e.g. in winter, it is difficult to prevent wind and fire; in spring, the soil temperature goes up slowly, and it is difficult to clean the weeds growing in the crops. By the further test, shallow rotary tillage or shallow harrow of the surface soil, can solve all the problems. Stalk covering, surface soil shallow tillage, and stubble planting make up the matured technical system of conservation tillage method.

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