保护性耕作的发展

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关键词： 保护性耕作 农业可持续发展 综述

摘 要： 当今人类正面临着全球气候变暖、资源短缺、耕地退化和人口膨胀的巨大挑战，发展保护性耕作有助于解决这些问题，促进农业可持续发展。目前已经成为南北美洲、澳洲国家的主流耕作方法，欧、亚、非洲国家也在应用推广。我国保护性耕作的农艺研究早在20世纪60年代已经开始，但机械化保护性耕作系统试验相对较晚。1991年以来，研究了大批轻型以及驱动型免耕播种机具，通过农艺农机结合的田间试验形成了一批保护性耕作技术模式，为示范推广奠定了基础。Human beings are facing great challenges today on global warming, resources shortage, land degradation and population expansion. The development of CT (conservation tillage) should have big help to reply the challenges and promote sustainable agriculture forward. CT has become the major tillage method in American and Australian continents, also has development in European, Asian and African continents with different levels. The agronomy study of CT in China had started in early 60 last century, but the mechanized CT was started later. From 1991, quite a few of light as well power driven no till planters, together with many CT field technologies have been created, thus, a sound base for CT demonstration and extension was formed.

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