

June 2018

Long-term Ecological Research (LTER) Promotes Natural Resources Use Efficiency and Agricultural Sustainable Development in North China Plain

SHEN Yanjun

Luancheng Agro-ecosystem Experimental Station, Center for Agricultural Resources Research, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shijiazhuang 050021, China

See next page for additional authors

Recommended Citation

Yanjun, SHEN; Chunsheng, HU; Xiying, ZHANG; Yisong, CHENG; Yuming, ZHANG; Yongqing, QI; Yucui, ZHANG; Leilei, MIN; Hongjun, LI; and Yabin, XU (2018) "Long-term Ecological Research (LTER) Promotes Natural Resources Use Efficiency and Agricultural Sustainable Development in North China Plain," *Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version)*: Vol. 33 : Iss. 6 , Article 17.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.16418/j.issn.1000-3045.2018.06.014>

Available at: <https://bulletinofcas.researchcommons.org/journal/vol33/iss6/17>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version). It has been accepted for inclusion in Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version) by an authorized editor of Bulletin of Chinese Academy of Sciences (Chinese Version). For more information, please contact lcyang@cashq.ac.cn, yjwen@cashq.ac.cn.



Long-term Ecological Research (LTER) Promotes Natural Resources Use Efficiency and Agricultural Sustainable Development in North China Plain

Abstract

North China Plain has achieved great success in pursuing high grain productivity in the past decades, however, the achievements in grain yield promotion was largely relies on great inputs of water and fertilizer, and already caused severe ecological problems, such as groundwater level decline and nitrate leaching. With focusing on the sustainable agriculture especially on the aspects of groundwater depletion and contamination risk, Luancheng Agro-ecosystem Experimental Station (LAES) has conducted a series of experiments or measurements since it was established in 1981, in order to explore the mechanisms of improving the water and nutrients use efficiency. With the efforts of several generations, we have revealed the mechanisms of water transferring in soil-plant-atmosphere continuum (SPAC) and established an interface regulatory theory for water saving agriculture. The interfaces refer to interfaces between soil and roots, leaf and ambient air, soil surface and air. According to more than 10 years of continuous field measurement of water and heat fluxes over the predominant wheat-maize double cropping system, we proposed an alternative cropping pattern of 4 crops in 3 years based on the seasonal and annual water budgets analysis. We also clarified the characteristics of carbon and nitrogen cycles in the irrigated wheat-maize field, determined GHGs emission and nitrate leaching fluxes, made some breakthroughs in nitrate transport and transformation in deep vadose zone, and nitrate reduction pathways in deep soil layers. We also developed some information technologies to increase the resource use efficiency and improve field management, such as portable leaf nutrient diagnosis system using smart phone camera, regional soil wetness and fertility monitoring and irrigation supporting system, etc., and assembled large amount of cultivation technology packages and production patterns in the past 30 years. With good applied effects, the innovations in both resource use theory and technologies have received wide attentions praise from farmers and governmental authorities. We will continue to research and develop innovative knowledge and technologies with considering the agricultural revolutions happening nowadays and provide great decision supporting for policy makers in future.

Keywords

North China Plain; groundwater overdraft; field water-saving theory and technology; Carbon and Nitrogen cycles in agroecosystems; nitrate leaching

Authors

SHEN Yanjun, HU Chunsheng, ZHANG Xiyong, CHENG Yisong, ZHANG Yuming, QI Yongqing, ZHANG Yucui, MIN Leilei, LI Hongjun, and XU Yabin

Corresponding Author(s)

SHEN Yanjun

Luancheng Agro-ecosystem Experimental Station, Center for Agricultural Resources Research, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shijiazhuang 050021, China

SHEN Yanjun Principal Investigator and Professor at Center for Agricultural Resources Research, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He works as the director of Luancheng Agro-Ecosystem Experimental Station, China Ecosystem Research Network (CERN), and Key Laboratory of Agricultural Water Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences. His study field is agricultural hydrology and water resources research. With more than 80 research papers published at the peer reviewed international journals and 6 book chapters, he has been awarded some prizes and honors, such as Zhu-Li Yuehua Outstanding Mentorship of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the 2nd

prize of Natural Science Studies of Hebei Province, the 1st prize of Science and Technology Promotion of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, etc. He was also selected as a Leading Scientist of National Talents Program in 2016. Now, he acts actively as committee members at academic societies, such as China Geography Society, China Natural Resources Society, China Ecology Society, and acts as director of Hebei Society of Agricultural Systematic Engineering. He also is editor board member of Chinese journals *Acta Geographica Sinica*, *China Journal of Eco- Agriculture*, *South to North Water Transfers and Water Science and Technologies*, and international journals *Geoenvironmental Disasters* and *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*. E-mail: yjshen@sjziam.ac.cn

生态学期长期研究促进 资源高效利用和区域农业可持续发展

沈彦俊 胡春胜 张喜英 程一松 张玉铭 齐永青 张玉翠 闵雷雷 李红军 许亚宾

中国科学院遗传与发育生物学研究所农业资源研究中心 栾城农业生态系统试验站 石家庄 050021

摘要 华北平原农业的高强度水肥投入造成严重地下水超采和氮素污染风险。中国科学院栾城农业生态系统试验站立足农田生态系统的长期生态学监测和研究,围绕农业资源高效利用和可持续发展,建立了农田土壤-作物-大气系统 (SPAC) 界面节水调控理论与技术,提出基于农田水平衡的休耕轮作和适水型种植制度调整思路,阐明了农田碳氮循环特征和温室气体排放及硝酸盐淋失通量,在厚包气带水盐运移和硝酸盐转化和削减机理方面取得突破性认识,研发了农田生产信息快速获取和精准管理的技术产品与平台,并与农业发展紧密结合,集成了系列农业生产技术模式,为区域农业的优质高效发展和水资源可持续利用提供了理论和技术支撑。

关键词 华北平原,地下水超采,农田节水理论与技术,农田生态系统碳氮循环,硝酸盐淋失

DOI 10.16418/j.issn.1000-3045.2018.06.014

华北平原是我国重要的粮食主产区,为我国粮食安全和解决温饱做出了巨大贡献。狭义的华北平原由黄河以北的海河平原和徒骇马颊河平原组成,总面积 14 万平方公里,是重要的粮、果、菜生产基地。该区域曾长期实行两年三熟的农作制度;20 世纪 70 年代以来,随着灌溉率提高,农业肥料和栽培技术发展,以及农业机械化的普及,华北平原逐渐发展成以冬小麦—夏玉米一年两熟制为主的农业种植模式,部分高产农田的粮食生产能力在 20 世纪 80 年代中期已突破吨粮田,目前更达到亩产 1.2 吨的高度。然而,该区域年降水量仅 400—

600 mm,不足以支持如此高的产量,抽取地下水灌溉和充足的施肥成为维持农业高产的重要保障。长期提取地下水灌溉以获得粮食高产,造成严重的地下水采补赤字,地下水位持续下降。以太行山前平原为例,自 20 世纪 70 年代后期以来,地下水埋深已下降了近 40 m 之多。大水漫灌也使得肥料利用率极低,造成更多的肥料投入,农田硝态氮的淋失量巨大,在局部地区已引起地下水污染。早在 20 世纪 70 年代,黄秉维院士等老一辈科学家就指出华北平原靠开采地下水灌溉获得农业高产必不可持续的问题^[1]。因此,在 20 世纪 70 年代末中国科

资助项目:中国科学院科技服务(STS)项目(KFJ-STZ-ZDTP-001),国家重点研发计划项目(2016YFC0401403)

修改稿收到日期:2018年6月4日

学院组织专家在华北平原开展农业资源综合考察,研究华北平原水土和农业气候资源承载力及农业生产潜力问题。在此背景下成立了中国科学院石家庄农业现代化研究所,1981年栾城农业生态试验站成立,1988年加入中国生态系统研究网络;1992年联合原中国科学院地理研究所的北京(大屯)综合农业生态系统试验站,成立了栾城农业生态系统试验站(以下简称“栾城站”)。自建站以来,栾城站经历了“创建农业高产、资源高效农业生产体系”“农业节水 and 土壤肥力维持机理与技术”“农业生态过程与资源环境可持续性”等几个不同的重点研究阶段,始终把水肥、光热资源的高效利用作为最核心的研究内容;通过理论创新、技术模式的创建和示范推广,为区域农业的资源高效利用和可持续发展作出重要贡献^[2]。

1 建立了农田土壤-作物-大气系统水分传输与界面节水调控理论,创建了生物-农艺-工程措施相结合的综合节水技术

华北平原地下水超采问题在20世纪80年代中期得到广泛关注,栾城站参与了中国科学院“四水转化”重大研究项目,建设12.5 m深包气带水分过程观测竖井(当时地下水埋深14.0 m),研究降水、土壤水、地下水之间的转换关系,评估农业灌溉水的利用效率和地下水补给过程^[3]。自20世纪90年代初,刘昌明院士领衔系统地研究了农田土壤-作物-大气系统(SPAC)水分传输过程,综合了土壤物理学、作物生理学和微气象学研究方法与手段,对农田SPAC系统水分能量传输和转化各环节进行深入观测研究,提出了基于SPAC界面节水调控理论,在农田水分蒸发和蒸腾过程中的根-土界面、叶-气界面、土-气界面处采取一定的调控措施,使界面水分传输阻力增大(图1),从而达到减少蒸散耗水的目的^[4]。集成了生物-农艺-工程节水技术模式,以冬小麦主动调亏灌溉降低田间耗水量,小麦、玉米匀播调冠和全程秸秆覆盖减少土壤蒸发,小麦适期播种玉米推迟收获增产

提效,统筹小麦、玉米两季水肥管理等措施,实现全年农田节水高产高效;利用秸秆梳压机、小麦免耕播种机等机械,实现了小麦平播播种和秸秆地面覆盖,减弱了土壤无效蒸发,形成了“农机农艺结合,简化栽培,降耗增产”为核心的减蒸降耗节水技术模式,并制定了相应技术规程。每亩可减少农田蒸散20—30 m³,每亩减降灌溉水量40—80 m³^[5]。实现了从理论创新到技术集成应用的全链条节水农业技术体系。

2 明确了典型农田耗水结构机理与水平衡特征,提出了适宜降水资源条件的种植制度调整途径,为建立区域“休耕轮作”制度和支撑地下水压采政策的制定提供了有力的科学依据

农业种植强度决定水肥等资源的消耗,华北平原的一年两熟制度远超本地水资源承载能力,明确不同作物季的耗水和水平衡特征、确定无效蒸发耗水的总量和分布规律成为调整农作制度和实施节水技术的依据。通过连续11年的涡度相关水热碳通量观测,明确了冬小麦-夏玉米灌溉农田全年总蒸散量为710 mm,降水量460 mm,年水分亏缺量250 mm;水分亏缺主要发生在冬小麦季节,可达300 mm之多,其中土壤储水可提供65 mm的供水,补充作物利用;而夏玉米季节

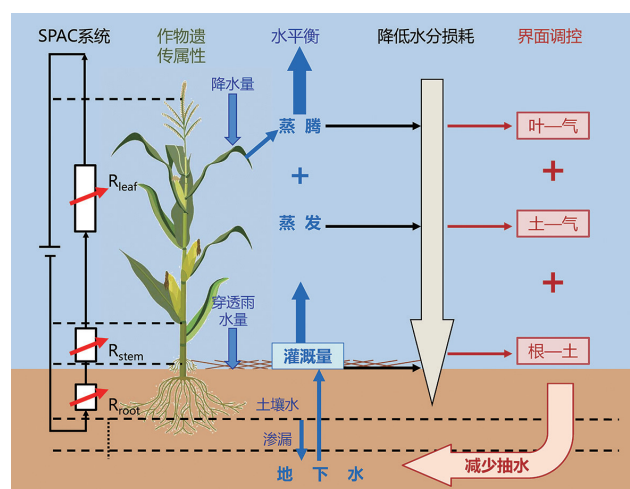


图1 农田SPAC系统水分传输过程与界面节水调控理论示意图

处于雨季, 平均约有 90 mm 的降水盈余, 除补充土壤水库 60 mm 外, 对地下水可形成一定的补给作用^[6]。据此提出, 改一年两熟为三年四熟的作物制度可基本实现多年尺度上的降水量和作物耗水的平衡, 从而使开采地下水灌溉成为弥补连续干期作物需水的措施, 在周年或多年尺度上达到地下水的采补平衡^[6,7]。为弥补因休耕造成的作物产量损失, 利用模型评估了休耕和种植制度改变后对地下水消耗和产量的影响, 证实了通过栽培方法的改善可以将产量损失大幅度降低^[7-9]。此外, 利用称重法、稳定同位素法和模型模拟等多种方法对土壤无效蒸发总量进行了定量研究, 明确了土壤年蒸发可达 280 mm 之多^[10], 发现土壤蒸发发生的深度主要在 0—20 cm 土层, 而作物根系吸水主要利用 0—40 cm 土层的土壤水分^[11], 这些结果为改进灌溉方式 (例如研发科学的地下滴灌系统), 减少土壤蒸发, 提高土壤水分利用效率具有重要的理论意义。上述成果为河北省制定地下水压采的农业种植制度调整和土地休耕政策提供了决策依据。

3 阐明了灌溉高产农田碳氮循环与氮平衡特征, 定量了农田施肥变化与温室气体排放通量, 研发了适合华北平原高产区的保护性耕作和土壤肥力培育技术

由于片面追求高产, 过量施肥的现象普遍存在。目前, 华北平原 50% 的农田年施氮量超过 500 kg N hm^{-2} , 部分田块甚至高达 700 kg N hm^{-2} , 远远超过了作物生长对氮素的需求。氮素损失进入环境导致了地下水硝酸盐富集、温室气体排放加剧等问题。另一方面, 秸秆还田和保护性耕作措施得以普遍推行, 也对农田生态系统碳氮循环过程及其环境效应产生重要影响。栾城站通过定量监测农田生态系统水—土—气—生界面碳氮交换通量, 阐明了农田生态系统碳氮循环特征。过去 30 年间土壤有机碳储量增加迅速, 表层 0—20 cm 土壤有机碳储量已达 4.0 kg C m^{-2} , 但由于高水肥的集约化生产导致 CO_2 等温室气体排放增加,

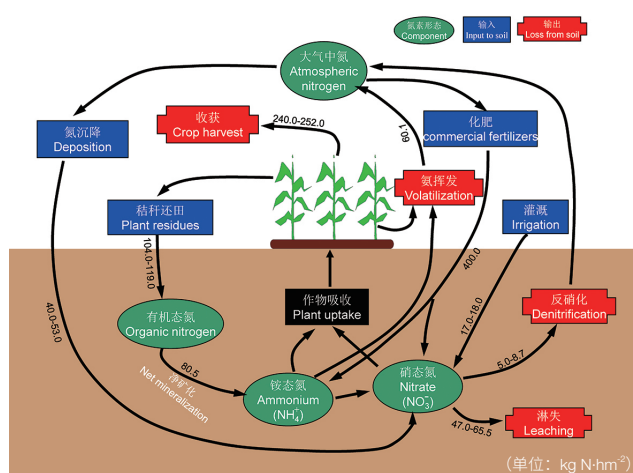


图2 华北太行山前平原农田生态系统氮素循环通量示意图

土壤碳正在以 $77 \text{ g C m}^{-2} \text{ yr}^{-1}$ 的速度丢失^[12]。当前氮素投入情况下, 小麦—玉米轮作农田系统氮循环基本处于良性状态, 盈余氮素补充了土壤氮库, 特别是有机氮库, 培肥了土壤地力。但是, 系统中每年以氨挥发、硝态氮淋失或反硝化形式向外界环境输出氮素量仍可达 $112.1—134.3 \text{ kg N hm}^{-2}$ 之多 (图 2), 占施肥总量的 28.0%—33.6%^[13], 成为环境污染的重要原因之一。明确了氮肥施入对土壤剖面中的 N_2O 和 CO_2 浓度存在显著影响, 但对 CH_4 浓度变化几乎没有影响, 而低氮-雨养农田系统则是 CH_4 和 N_2O 吸收汇的事实^[14]。为改善土壤碳氮循环, 减少环境负荷, 系统研究了保护性耕作机理、关键设备、农艺技术、技术标准, 创新了两熟制保护性耕作理论, 创立了趋零蒸发的麦田玉米整秸覆盖全免耕种植模式与配套机具; 集成了高产节水型保护性耕作技术体系与土壤轮耕模式; 制订并由河北省颁布了保护性耕作技术标准。

4 初步揭示了深层包气带水分和溶质的入渗、迁移和转化过程, 阐明了地下水垂向补给量与硝态氮淋溶损失和土壤层削减原理

包气带 (非饱和带) 是控制水分和溶质通过地表进

入地下含水层的关键场所,研究农田深层包气带水盐运移,对华北平原地下水水量和水质管理及可持续利用具有重要的科学意义。基于田间原位观测数据和深层包气带采样分析,综合利用环境示踪、水量平衡、数值模拟等多种研究方法,深入研究了灌溉农田根系层以下深层包气带的水分动态变化特征及其机理,发现长期且大量灌溉影响下的冬小麦—夏玉米农田的深层包气带含水量始终维持在较高水平,保持在(或略高于)田间持水量(图3)^[15,16];定量研究了深层包气带的水分通量(地下水潜在补给量),结果表明地表6 m以下深度的包气带水分以比较稳定的速率向下运动^[16],地下水潜在补给量多年平均值为164—200 mm yr⁻¹^[17];探明了深层包气带水分向下运动的过程及其特征,查明了深层包气带水分主要以基质流方式向下运动的特征,分析了水分的“压力传导式”运移速率(湿润锋运移速率)与水分子运动速率(平均孔隙流速)的关系^[15];查明了山前平原区冬小麦—夏玉米农田、果园和棉田的平均孔隙流速小于地下水位下降速率,农业面源污染物尚未随水分大量进入含水层造成地下水污染^[15]。土壤各层次累积的硝态氮含量随着施氮量的增加而增加,根区以外的硝态氮很难被作物利用;氮素淋失量也随施氮量增加而增加^[18],证实了在根系层以下包气带依然具有一定强度的反硝化能力,

发现了通过增加深层低浓度可溶性有机碳可调动反硝化微生物活性,可提高和利用包气带土壤的反硝化潜力,成为削减土壤硝态氮淋失进入地下水的新技术途径和技术研发方向。

5 研发了作物营养诊断工具和区域农情监测系统,为农田生态系统的水肥精准管理提供技术支撑

作物营养状况、作物长势和农田土壤墒情是农田精细化管理的重要依据,快速简便地获取这些农情信息,及时应对以确定合理的灌溉和施肥量,对实现农业生产的信息化和自动化、提高水肥资源利用效率至关重要。栾城站自20世纪末即开始开展农情信息的快速获取与精准化管理相关的研究,从利用风筝携带多光谱相机到无人机搭载平台获取农田信息,从收割机安装智能测产传感器获取实时产量地图到利用智能手机拍照进行作物叶片营养诊断^[19],开发了多项农情监测和快速诊断技术,应用于农田水肥的精细化管理,提高了资源利用效率和生产效率。近期,在物联网技术支持的地面农情信息验证网络基础上,研制了“华北平原农情遥感监测与水肥管理决策支持系统(1.0版)”,实现了区域农情监测信息的快速获取、分析和精确验证^[20]。该系统定期向河北省农业和水利部门推送监测快报,为区域农业灌溉和施肥管理提供决策支持,极大地提高了应对干旱的能力。

6 创建和集成农业资源高效利用技术体系,为区域农业提质增效和可持续发展提供技术支撑

随着农村能源结构的改变,20世纪90年代华北平原的秸秆焚烧成为最大的环境污染问题。栾城站结合区域水资源短缺、农田生产效益偏低和土壤退化等生态问题,从秸秆覆盖关键设备和技术规程等多层面系统研究了两熟制保护性耕作理论,创立了趋零蒸发的麦田玉米整秸覆盖全免耕种植模式与配套机具;集成了高产节水

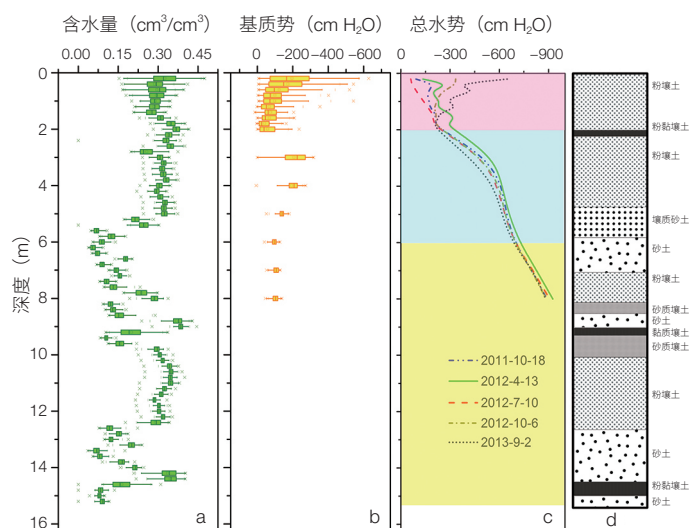


图3 厚包气带土壤水分、基质势、总水势的剖面分布



图4 栾城站农业科技成果应用与现场交流

型保护性耕作技术体系与土壤轮耕模式；制订并由河北省颁布了保护性耕作技术标准。为华北平原农田节水、沃土、固碳技术提供了理论依据，对缓解地下水超采、减少温室气体排放、保护环境与农业可持续发展具有重要意义。该项目的科研团队与地方密切结合，推广土壤深松1110万亩、保护性耕作技术1840万亩。节水11亿立方米、固碳7.3亿吨，取得显著的社会经济与生态效益。

针对山前平原地下水严重超采和水资源利用效率低等主要问题，以提高农田灌溉用水效率和实现地下水采补平衡为目标，探索了控制地下水开采和提高水资源利用效率“控采增效”管理节水运行机制，通过生物—农艺—工程等节水技术集成与示范，完成了从单纯的工程节水到工程节水、农艺节水、管理节水的同步实施和逐渐转变，创建了“双百超千”的节水生产模式，即“亩节水100 mm，节约成本100元，亩产超1000公斤”。经过试验示范和技术推广，开发和引进了IC卡取水计量设备和技术、精量灌溉用水设备

和技术、免耕覆盖机具和技术、用水管理监测设备和技术等先进手段，结合农业种植结构优化调整，形成了4种节水农业模式和4套技术体系，建立1.01万亩的示范区，辐射面积达10.1万亩；获授权专利19项；知识产权登记软件1套；示范区灌溉水分利用率由原来的70%提高到85%，作物水分利用效率由 1.41 kg m^{-3} 提高到 1.98 kg m^{-3} ，产值提高26%。先后获得河北省科技进步奖一等奖和国家科技进步奖二等奖（图4）。

针对华北平原冬麦区严重干旱缺水的突出问题，制定节水抗旱高产育种目标，广泛搜集、创新种质资源，采取不同世代水旱交替和“扩源、保库”的选择方法与光合速率、水分利用效率等抗旱生理指标测定相结合进行定向培育，相继培育了多个节水抗旱的冬小麦新品种，以及科农系列优质小麦品种。其中，“科农199”和“科农2009”通过国家品种审定，为区域农业的优质高效发展作出贡献。

在土地规模化经营时期，栾城站积极实施科技富农行动，先后集成草莓生态化种植技术模式，帮扶栾城县

范台村成立草莓生产专业合作社。目前,该合作社成为石家庄周边最大的草莓种植基地,已连续16届举办栾城县范台草莓节,成为农村观光农业的典范,极大地促进了农民增收。2012年以来,栾城县天亮合作社成立,流转土地300亩,栾城站及时提供“紫优5号”特色功能小麦品种和配套种植栽培技术,研发了核桃林下套作紫麦、谷子和大豆的复合栽培技术,并对天亮合作社的种、管、灌、收等农业生产全过程进行技术指导,在经营模式上创建了农民以土地入股和托管经营两种模式,极大地提高了农业生产效率,增加了农民效益。目前,天亮合作社的规模已经达到3万亩,惠及近万户农民,2015年,时任国务院副总理汪洋视察天亮合作社模式,并给予高度评价。

7 结语

栾城站自1981年建站以来,始终坚持长期的生态学监测、研究、示范的宗旨,围绕区域农业资源高效利用和可持续发展的关键科学问题,研究农田生态系统水肥光热的高效利用与调控理论,建立综合生物学、农学、地学以及工程学科的技术体系,为区域农业高效发展和地下水资源的可持续利用提供了重要的理论与技术支撑。获得国家科技进步奖一、二等奖,河北省科技进步奖一等奖,河北省自然科学奖一、二等奖等科技奖励;获得国审小麦新品种4个,发布河北省地方标准10余项。近10年来发表SCI论文300余篇,出版专著5部,获国家领导人批示的政策咨询建议5份,取得了较大的影响。

立足新的发展阶段,栾城站将继续紧密围绕水资源短缺的区域重大需求,结合我国农业发展的新趋势,开展节水、节肥的耦合机理研究,综合SPAC节水机理、农田碳氮循环、抗旱节水型小麦新品种创制和农牧结合循环型农业模式等,开展多学科的理论研究与应用实践,进一步推进绿色、优质、高效、生态型农业的科技创新,为区域农业资源高效利用和农业可持续发展服务。

参考文献

- 1 沈彦俊,刘昌明.华北平原典型井灌区农田水循环过程研究回顾.中国生态农业学报,2011,19(5):1004-1010.
- 2 刘昌明.立足试验 实现资源高效型农业的科技创新.中国生态农业学报,2011,19(5):985-986.
- 3 刘昌明,任鸿遵.水量转换——实验与计算分析.北京:科学出版社,1988.
- 4 刘昌明,王会肖,等.土壤-作物-大气界面水分过程与节水调控.北京:科学出版社,1999.
- 5 Zhang X Y, Pei D, Chen S Y, et al. Performance of double-cropped winter wheat-summer maize under minimum irrigation in the North China Plain. *Agronomy Journal*, 2006, 98(6): 1620-1626.
- 7 Luo J, Shen Y, Qi Y, et al. Evaluating water conservation effects due to cropping system optimization on the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei plain, China. *Agricultural Systems*, 2018, 159: 32-41.
- 8 Xiao D, Shen Y, Qi Y, et al. Impact of alternative cropping systems on groundwater use and grain yields in the North China Plain Region. *Agricultural Systems*, 2017, 153: 109-117.
- 9 Yang X, Chen Y, Pacenka S, et al. Effect of diversified crop rotations on groundwater levels and crop water productivity in the North China Plain. *Journal of Hydrology*, 2015, 522: 428-438.
- 10 Umair M, Shen Y, Qi Y, et al. Evaluation of the CropSyst model during wheat-maize rotations on the North China Plain for identifying soil evaporation losses. *Frontiers in Plant Science*, 2017, 8: 1667.
- 11 Zhang Y, Shen Y, Sun H, et al. Evapotranspiration and its partitioning in an irrigated winter wheat field: A combined isotopic and micrometeorologic approach. *Journal of Hydrology*, 2011, 408(3): 203-211.
- 12 Wang Y Y, Hu C S, Dong W X, et al. Carbon budget of a winter-wheat and summer-maize rotation cropland in the North China Plain. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment*, 2015, 206(1): 33-45.

- 13 胡春胜, 董文旭, 张玉铭, 等. 华北山前平原农田生态系统氮通量与调控. 中国生态农业学报, 2011, 19(5): 997-1003.
- 14 王玉英, 胡春胜. 施氮水平对太行山前平原冬小麦-夏玉米轮作体系土壤温室气体通量的影响. 中国生态农业学报, 2011, 19(5): 1122-1128.
- 15 Min L, Shen Y, Pei H, et al. Characterising deep vadose zone water movement and solute transport under typical irrigated cropland in the North China Plain. *Hydrological Processes*, 2017, 31: 1498-1509.
- 16 景冰丹, 靳根会, 闵雷雷, 等. 太行山前平原典型灌溉农田深层土壤水分动态. 农业工程学报, 2015, 31(19): 128-134.
- 17 Min L, Shen Y, Pei H. Estimating groundwater recharge using deep vadose zone data under typical irrigated cropland in the piedmont region of the North China Plain. *Journal of Hydrology*, 2015, 527: 305-315.
- 18 李晓欣, 马洪斌, 胡春胜, 等. 华北山前平原农田土壤硝态氮流失与调控研究. 中国生态农业学报, 2011, 9(5): 1-6.
- 19 李红军, 张立周, 陈曦鸣, 等. 应用数字图像进行小麦氮素营养诊断中图像分析方法的研究. 中国生态农业学报, 2011, 19(1): 155-159.
- 20 程一松, 胡春胜, 张玉铭, 等. 栾城县域精准种植运行体系建设与模式示范. 中国生态农业学报, 2011, 19(5): 1190-1198.

Long-term Ecological Research (LTER) Promotes Natural Resources Use Efficiency and Agricultural Sustainable Development in North China Plain

SHEN Yanjun HU Chunsheng ZHANG Xiying CHENG Yisong ZHANG Yuming

QI Yongqing ZHANG Yucui MIN Leilei LI Hongjun XU Yabin

(Luancheng Agro-ecosystem Experimental Station, Center for Agricultural Resources Research, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shijiazhuang 050021, China)

Abstract North China Plain has achieved great success in pursuing high grain productivity in the past decades, however, the achievements in grain yield promotion was largely relies on great inputs of water and fertilizer, and already caused severe ecological problems, such as groundwater level decline and nitrate leaching. With focusing on the sustainable agriculture especially on the aspects of groundwater depletion and contamination risk, Luancheng Agro-ecosystem Experimental Station (LAES) has conducted a series of experiments or measurements since it was established in 1981, in order to explore the mechanisms of improving the water and nutrients use efficiency. With the efforts of several generations, we have revealed the mechanisms of water transferring in soil-plant-atmosphere continuum (SPAC) and established an interface regulatory theory for water saving agriculture. The interfaces refer to interfaces between soil and roots, leaf and ambient air, soil surface and air. According to more than 10 years of continuous field measurement of water and heat fluxes over the predominant wheat-maize double cropping system, we proposed an alternative cropping pattern of 4 crops in 3 years based on the seasonal and annual water budgets analysis. We also clarified the characteristics of carbon and nitrogen cycles in the irrigated wheat-maize field, determined GHGs emission and nitrate leaching fluxes, made some breakthroughs in nitrate transport and transformation in deep vadose zone, and nitrate reduction pathways in deep soil layers. We also developed some information technologies to increase the resource use efficiency and improve field management, such as portable leaf nutrient diagnosis system using smart phone camera, regional soil wetness and fertility monitoring and irrigation supporting system, etc., and assembled large amount of cultivation technology packages and production patterns in the past 30 years. With good applied effects, the innovations in both resource use theory and technologies have received wide attentions praise from farmers and governmental authorities. We will continue to research and develop innovative knowledge and technologies with considering the agricultural revolutions happening nowadays and provide great decision supporting for policy makers in future.

Keywords North China Plain, groundwater overdraft, field water-saving theory and technology, Carbon and Nitrogen cycles in agro-ecosystems, nitrate leaching



沈彦俊 中国科学院遗传与发育生物学研究所农业资源研究中心研究员，栾城农业生态系统试验站站长，中国科学院农业水资源重点实验室主任。从事农业水文学与水资源研究工作，发表SCI论文80余篇，共同出版专著6部。先后获得中国科学院大学“朱李月华优秀导师奖”、河北省自然科学奖二等奖、新疆维吾尔自治区科技进步奖一等奖、全国优秀科技工作者等奖励和荣誉，入选第二批国家“万人计划”领军人才。担任中国自然资源学会水资源专业委员会常务委员、中国地理学会水文地理专业委员会委员、中国生态学会长期生态研究专业委员会委员、河北省农业系统工程学会理事长、河北省地理学会常务理事，任《地理学

报》《中国生态农业学报》《南水北调与水利科技》以及*Geoenvironmental Disasters*、*Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*等国内外学术期刊编委。E-mail: yjshen@sjziam.ac.cn

SHEN Yanjun Principal Investigator and Professor at Center for Agricultural Resources Research, Institute of Genetics and Developmental Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences. He works as the director of Luancheng Agro-Ecosystem Experimental Station, China Ecosystem Research Network (CERN), and Key Laboratory of Agricultural Water Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences. His study field is agricultural hydrology and water resources research. With more than 80 research papers published at the peer reviewed international journals and 6 book chapters, he has been awarded some prizes and honors, such as Zhu-Li Yuehua Outstanding Mentorship of the University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, the 2nd prize of Natural Science Studies of Hebei Province, the 1st prize of Science and Technology Promotion of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, etc. He was also selected as a Leading Scientist of National Talents Program in 2016. Now, he acts actively as committee members at academic societies, such as China Geography Society, China Natural Resources Society, China Ecology Society, and acts as director of Hebei Society of Agricultural Systematic Engineering. He also is editor board member of Chinese journals *Acta Geographica Sinica*, *China Journal of Eco-Agriculture*, *South to North Water Transfers and Water Science and Technologies*, and international journals *Geoenvironmental Disasters* and *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*. E-mail: yjshen@sjziam.ac.cn

■责任编辑：刘天星