

# 第五届东亚地区 农业文化遗产研究会学术研讨会

## 河北涉县旱作梯田系统 Dry land Terrace System of Shexian County , Hebei Province

所属类别 Category:

山地农林复合系统 Mountain , agriculture and forest compound system

认定时间 Affirmation Time:

1299 年（距今 719 年）1299 A.D.

地理位置 Location:

113° 26′ ~114° , 36° 17′ ~ 36° 55′ N

系统特征:

涉县旱作梯田位于中国北方半湿润偏旱区，属北温带半干旱大陆季风性气候，年降雨 540mm，年蒸发量 1720mm，年均温 12.4℃。

System feature:

The dry farming of terraces in She county are located in the semi-wet and arid areas of northern China, It belongs to north temperate semi-arid continental monsoon climate. The average annual rainfall is 540 mm, the average annual evaporation is 1720 mm, and annual average temperature is 12.4 ℃ .



作物  
Crop



药材  
Officinal



干果  
Dry Fruit



山地驴耕农业  
Mountain donkey farming



在石厚土薄、降雨极少的石灰岩山区，人们凭着坚忍不拔的性格，顽强拼搏的精神，充分利用当地丰富的食物资源，通过藏粮于地的耕作技术、存粮于仓的贮存技术，节粮于口的生存智慧，凿石山而筑田，蓄雨露而润薄土，粟稷驴耕，椒聊蕃衍。历经 700 多年的旱作梯田，对揭示自然与人类协同发展、水土流失治理、生物多样性保护、生态循环农业发展提供了可资借鉴的宝贵经验。1990 年涉县旱作梯田被联合国粮食计划署专家称为“世界一大奇迹”、“中国的第二长城”。

In the limestone mountains with thin soil and little rainfall, the local people make full use of abundant traditional food resources with strong willpower and persistent spirit, through the farming and storage technology and the survival wisdom of thrift. They cut stones to make the farmland and collect rainwater to irrigate their fields. With over 700 years of history, the Dryland Terraces has provided valuable experience for nature-human collaborative development, soil erosion control, biodiversity conservation, and the development of circular agriculture. In 1990, the Dryland Terrace System of Shexian County was praised as “the World’s Great Wonder” and “the Second Great Wall of China” by FAO experts.

梯田全部由石块垒切而成，总面积 26.8 万亩，其中核心区王金庄的 800 公顷，由 8 万余块土地组成，最小的梯田不足 1 平方米，土层薄的不足堆积 20 厘米，石堰长度近 0.5 万公里，高低落差近 500 米。由石头、毛驴、作物、梯田、村民五位一体构成的旱作农业系统，成为中国乃至全球脆弱生态修复的典范。

The Terraces are heaped up by stones. The total area is up to 17,600 hectares, including 800 hectares in Wangjinzhuang Village as the core area which consists of over 80 thousand pieces of land. The smallest piece of terrace is less than 1 m<sup>2</sup>, the thickness of the soil layer is less than 20cm, and the stone weir is nearly 50,00 kilometers long. Terrace height difference is nearly 500 meters. The Dryland Terrace System, composed of stone, donkey, crop, terrace and villagers, has become a model of fragile ecological restoration nationally and globally.

