



中国的全球重要
农业文化遗产
Globally Important
Agricultural Heritage
Systems in China



从江县位于贵州省东南部,隶属黔东南苗族侗族自治州。境内多丘陵,世居有苗、侗、壮、水、瑶等少数民族。

稻－鱼－鸭共生系统

侗族稻－鱼－鸭共生系统距今已有上千年的历史。如今侗族是唯一全民没有放弃这一耕作方式及技术的民族。稻－鱼－鸭传统农业生态系统是农民在土地资源紧缺的自然条件下,长期摸索创造的一种独特的生产方式和土地利用方式。这种方式有效地节省了土地资源,实现了天然的立体农业生产,有效缓解人地矛盾。同时稻鱼鸭系统还具有保护生物多样性、控制病虫害、调节气体、保持水土和涵养水源等生态功能。

糯稻品种与生产

从江历来以“糯禾之乡”著称。其中,香禾糯品质优良、营养丰富、喷香可口,享有“一亩稻花十里香,一家蒸饭十家香”的美誉;黑糯则紫红鲜亮,米质洁白、增血补体,是老弱妇幼皆宜的营养佳品。香禾糯具有感光性强,耐冷、烂、阴、湿和抗旱性等抗逆性基因,而且,长芒等生物秉性也使其能够防御病虫害和鼠雀害。另外,香禾糯具有可贵的兼容性,既能够在高温高湿和强日照的空阔平原生长,也可以在丛林中生长。据统计,



从江香禾有大香禾、细香禾等 29 个品种,与黑糯等都被列为贵州省传统名特优粮食作物品种。



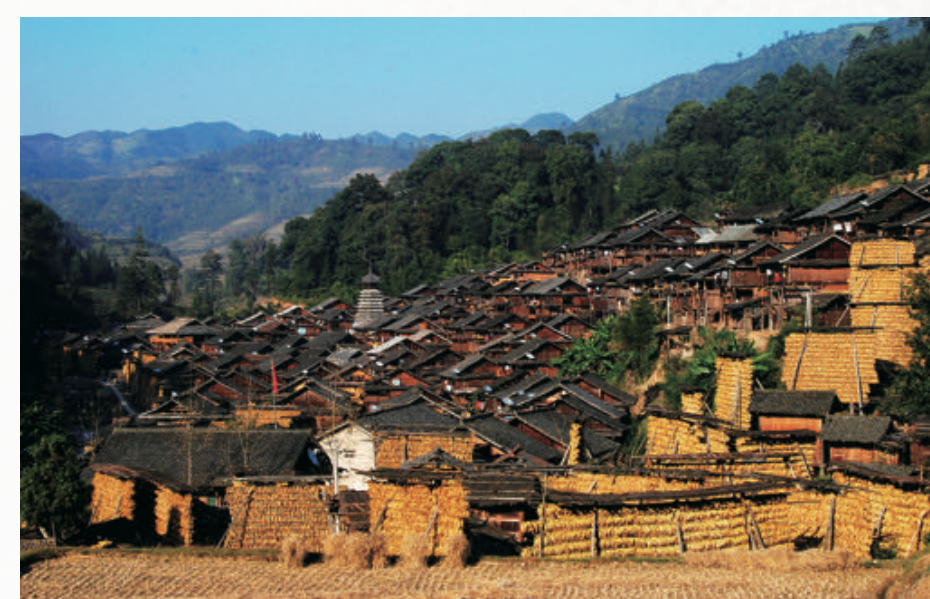
传统知识与农业文化

从江各族人民根据自然条件,凭借其传统知识和智慧,在长期“种植－季稻,放养－批鱼,饲养－群鸭”的传统农业生产中,不仅培育出了优质稻种和鱼鸭农产品,而且形成了彩色饭、糯米粑、烧鱼、腌鱼、酒等派生产品,侗族大歌－四季劳动歌、开秧节、吃新节等许多传统习俗和艺术形式。人们逢年过节、婚丧嫁娶、祭祀祖先等都离不开稻鱼鸭;每逢收获季节,人们必须用新谷和田鱼祭祀祖先;侗族服饰、饰品上都能找到鱼和鸭的影子。



贵州从江侗乡稻－鱼－鸭系统

Congjiang Dong's Rice-Fish-Duck System, China (2011)



Congjiang County is a mountainous area located in Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, Guizhou Province, China. The ethnic minorities living here are Miao, Dong, Yao, Zhuang, Shui, Yao and so on.

Dong's Rice-Fish-Duck System

The Rice-Fish-Duck system has a long history in Congjiang county. Rice-Fish-Duck agro-ecosystem is a unique mode of production and land use developed by Dong people on the basis of long-term probing given limited natural conditions. This approach effectively saves land resources and achieves a natural three-dimensional agricultural system, which eases the conflict between human and natural resources, and provisions multiple goods and services. This system serves as a reference for other areas with similar patterns.

Xianghe Glutinous Rice

Xianghe glutinous rice is one of the high-stalk round-grained glutinous rice. It is fragrant, highly nutritious with dispersed plant type, weak tillering ability, small fertilizer tolerance, high lodging risk, strong stress resistance, long and thin stalks, and high percentage of productive tillers.

Traditional Knowledge and Farming Culture

Rice-Fish-Duck agro-ecosystem has a long history with strong local and folk characteristics. Rice, fish and ducks are symbols used in many traditional folk activities. For example, in sacrificial activities, villagers must use the newly harvested rice, fish and duck to offer sacrifice to ancestors; Dong also use glutinous rice, fish and duck to show hospitality to honorable guests and at traditional festival banquets. Fish and ducks can also be seen on Tong people's clothing and accessories.

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