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## 现代集约农业下基塘系统的退化与生态恢复

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行和经济的高速发展,基塘系统地区的土地利用方式发生改变,传统的基塘系统严重退化。许多基塘系统 种养分离、过度集约化养殖,养殖水体水质恶化,成为区域环境的重点污染源;大量污染物汇集和积蓄在基 塘系统,导致有毒有害物质经食物链富集而危及水产养殖和人类健康:由于农业比较利益低下,农民经营 基塘系统的积极性下降,部分基塘疏于管理,塘基崩塌、塘泥严重淤积,使不少基塘丧失正常功能,成为生 产力很低的退化基塘。在充分调查分析基塘系统退化原因和机理的基础上,根据恢复生态学的原理,提出 应用食物链和生态位原理对退化基塘系统进行生态恢复。其主要措施有鱼塘的水体恢复、基面的土壤恢

摘要:基塘系统是珠江三角洲地势低洼地貌类型的一种独特的传统人工生态系统。随着现代集约农业的推

关键词:集约农业:基塘系统:退化:生态恢复

复、环境污染的治理以及基塘面积的合理配比等。

dike-pond system in the Pearl River Delta: degradation following recent land use alterations and measures for their ecological restoration

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Agrotechnical College, Guangzhou 510225, China). Acta Ecologica Sinica, 2003, 23(9):1851~1860. Abstract: The traditional dike-pond system (DPS) that has been developed and practiced in the Pearl River

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Delta for centuries is a sustainable agro-ecosystem in low-lying area. It has an obvious land-water interaction and remarkable eco-economical effect. In general, a DPS consists of fish ponds surrounded by crop dikes (mulberry, sugar cane, grass, flowers or vegetables). Most of the crops are used to feed the silkworms or livestock (ducks, geese, pigs etc.) and the manure from these animals are added to the pond as part of the fish feeds. The bottom mud of the pond are periodically excavated and added on the dike to increase soil fertility. A DPS is a particular artificial ecosystem of land-water interaction, and also a special crop-fish-animal production system, so it has the characteristics of both terrestrial ecosystem and

freshwater ecosystem. The system has a comprehensive structure and multi-levels. The input and output

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of material and energy in the dike-pond system are basically balanced. The sections of the system coordinate and benefit each other. Each unit of the DPS can give various agricultural and aquatic products with high productivity.

However, severe environmental pollution and land degradation has occurred since the late 1980s. Following the replacement of mulberry by other crops in dike and the decline of traditional Chinese carps production in ponds, a more intensive monoculture has emerged. The dike-pond system was mismanaged and the degradation of the system has happened. Rapid urbanization and industrialization of the Pearl River Delta have triggered the degradation of DPS in the recent two decades. A great quantity of contaminants, especially organic and heavy metal pollutants accumulated in the system, resulting in the loss of the normal function of many dike-pond systems. Too much pesticides and heavy metal-rich feed are used in many DPS, leading to the concentration of contaminants along the food chain, eventually endangered human health and aquatic life. Because of the relatively low profit, many farmers did not want to run the dike-pond system anymore, so that the dike dilapidated, the bottom mud of the pond filled up there, the DPS degraded and the system productivity became lower. The degradation of the DPS and the pollution of low-lying land always promote each other, which have affected the agriculture and the regional environment, and become the trouble of the sustainable development. The environmental pollution, market-oriented, over-intensive mono-cultural systems which are focusing primarily on expanding pond surface to raise production value per unit area, are becoming threats to the sustainability of the dike-pond system.

It is necessary to understand that the DPS has important social, ecological and economic impacts on the region. Based on the theory of restoration ecology and ecological engineering design, a series of ecological safe models with economic feasibility were put forward in this paper. The main countermeasures to restore the degraded DPS include the water restoration of the pond, the rehabilitation of the dike soils, the remediation of environmental pollution, and the appropriate combination of dikes and ponds.

Key words:intensive farming; dike-pond system; degradation; ecological restoration 文章编号:1000-0933(2003)09-1851-10 中图分类号:S181 文献标识码:A

作为一种种养结合、具有多种生态经济功能的湿地生态系统,基塘系统(Dike-Pond System, DPS)是珠江三角洲农民六百多年前就大量使用的传统低洼地利用方式。它具有积蓄水分养分、减少化肥农药使用、降解污染物质、调节气候、蓄洪防旱、调节径流和旅游观光等多种功能,是一种结构和谐、功能高效的复合农业系统,在传统农业和现代生态农业建设中,发挥着重要作用,被认为是中国传统农业的典范和中国农业可持续发展的重要途径 $[1\sim10]$ 。长期以来,珠江三角洲和太湖流域基塘系统的成功经验深受国内外农业和环境保护方面专家的推崇 $[11\sim28]$ 。

然而,近几十年来,随着城市化和工业化不断推进,珠江三角洲等经济发达地区传统基塘系统受到巨大冲击,出现了严重的萎缩和退化现象。首先,由于农业比较利益低下,农民经营基塘系统的积极性下降,部分基塘疏于管理,塘基崩塌、塘泥严重淤积,成为生产力低下的退化基塘,目前,仅佛山市顺德区就有1.33万hm²这样的退化基塘,部分基塘因失管荒芜而沦为废塘,使不少基塘丧失了原有的正常功能。同时,在经济利益驱动下,许多基塘系统种养分离,进行过度集约化养殖,结果导致水体水质恶化,成为区域环境的重点污染源[8,29~31];另一方面,由于工业化与城市化的盲目发展,以及农业化学药剂的大量使用与生活废物的任意排放,大量污染物汇集和积蓄于基塘系统中,有的现已被沦为藏污纳垢、臭气熏天、鱼虾绝迹的臭水塘,因而造成了严重的环境污染问题,最终危及到区域生物安全与人类健康。这些低洼水网地区日趋严重的环境污染和基塘生态退化问题,已直接影响着当地的农业发展和生态环境,成为区域可持续发展的隐患和**消费,数**加比,加强对当前集约化条件下基塘系统退化问题及其生态恢复的研究具有十分重要的现实意义。

现代集约农业条件下基塘系统退化的类型及其成因分析

珠江三角洲基塘系统的退化是社会经济发展和人类干扰的产物,是人类活动与自然生态环境长期失

调的必然结果。当前,珠汀三角洲地区基塘系统的退化是全方位的,其过程与成因错综复杂,其后果将是长

期的和区域性的,因此,很有必要对珠江三角洲地区基塘系统的退化类型及其成因进行综合研究。 对近年来珠江三角洲地区基塘系统利用方式及其生态环境现状实地考察的结果[32]表明,基塘系统的 退化可以分为以下几种基本类型:(1)基塘系统景观退化与生境丧失:(2)基塘系统内部结构与功能退化:

表 1 珠汀三角洲地区基塘系统很化类型及其成因

(3)基塘系统各生态组分退化:(4)基塘系统生态环境服务功能退化(表 1)。

Table 1 The degradation types and their causes of Dike-Pond System in Pearl River Delta						
退化类型 Degradation types	具体形式 Idiographic forms	退化成因 Degradation cause				

与丧失 Degradation 1. 直接被占用 Direct occupation and loss of DPS 2. 自行萎缩 Self-shrunk landscape

基塘系统景观退化

function of DPS

生态组分退化

Degradation of

components in DPS

生态环境服务功能

and loss of DPS

退化 Degradation

ecological service

function

ecological

1. 种养结构的退变 Degradation and change of the structure of plant cultivation and animal breeding 基塘系统内部结 2. 空间结构的失调与退变 构与功能退化 Degradation of the spatial structure structure and

Maladjustment and degradation of 3. 基塘系统原有的良性能物交流过程 受阻、分离或中断 Suffocation,

isolation and interruption of the

energy and material cycles of DPS

1. 生物多样性降低 Decrease of

biodiversity 2. 土壤退化 Soil degradation

3. 水体污染与退化 Water pollution and degradation

3. 对污染物的缓冲与承载能力下降

4. 区域性物质"源"、"汇"环过程紊乱

Reduction of buffering and carrying

Chaos of regional material cycle of

conservation

capacity to pollutants

农业宏观结构调整 regulation of agricultural

城市与工业建设、居民地与道路交通等建设用地占

用 Land used by urban and industrial construction,

撂荒或管理不力 Desolation and poor management

structure 重鱼塘养殖、轻基面种植 emphasize the fish raising in the pond but ignore the plant culture on the dike 基塘种植与养殖分离 separation of plant cultivation and animal raising 单一种植和单一养殖 mono culture of animals or

spatial construction ratio of dike and pond

inhabitant and road directly

plants

from urban people

高密度养殖与集约化生产 High density of animal and fish, and intensive production 基面植物覆盖减少,水土流失加重 Lack of foliage cover on the dike and the increase of the erosion of soil and water 农业面源污染、工业三废与城镇生活污染 Non-

point pollution from agriculture; deposed water, gas and waste residue from industry; life wastes

基与塘空间结构比例失调 maladjustment of the

单一种植、单一养殖 Mono culture of animals or

1. 气候调节功能减弱 Reduction of the function for climate regulation 2. 防洪调蓄功能下降 Reduction of the function for flood control and water

城市化、工业化等导致基塘系统景观的直接消失 The loss of DPS landscape directly led by urbanization and industrialization 农业结构调整与集约化生产方式导致基塘系统结构 的退变与失调 Degradation of the structure of DPS led by the ongoing regulation of agricultural

structure and the style of intensive production

source and sink 1.1 基塘系统景观的退化与生境丧失

## 珠江三角洲是一个地势低洼的地区,地下水位高。从纯生态学的角度上讲,基塘系统是一种十分合理

的土地利用模式。然而,改革开放以来,由于工业化、城市化和农村城镇化的快速发展与无序膨胀,对包括基塘系统在内的土地资源的需要与日俱增。许多地方"填塘造地",用于城镇、工厂和道路建设,结果导致了对基塘系统的直接占用,使得原有的"基塘景观"被现代化的"钢筋水泥丛林"所代替。如顺德区从 1978 年到 1998 年,虽然鱼塘、果基和杂基面积有所增加,但农业用地总面积从 45 453  $hm^2$  下降到 35 506  $hm^2$ ,蔗基从 10 460  $hm^2$  下降到 36  $hm^2$ ,桑基更是从 4 893  $hm^2$  到完全消失 [33] ;近 10 a 来,非农建设用地大幅度增加,农业用地大幅度减少,耕地和鱼塘平均每年递减 1.46% [33]。另一方面,由于区域社会经济发展和产业结构的调整,不少农民"洗脚上田",不再从事或不主要从事农业生产,不少鱼塘被迫撂荒或管理不善,结果导致许多基塘系统的自行萎缩、退化与消失。基塘系统景观的萎缩与直接消失可以说成是"一种彻底性和毁灭性"的退化。

### 1.2 基塘系统内部结构与功能的退化

666 hm<sup>2</sup>这样的退化基塘<sup>[33]</sup>

基塘系统内部结构与功能的退化主要表现为基塘空间比例结构、种养结构以及利用模式的变化,从而导致基塘系统原来较为紧密、通畅的物质循环与能量流动过程发生分离、受阻和断裂,甚至功能丧失。目前,珠江三角洲地区许多基塘生态系统已"貌似神离",即仅仅保留原有的结构,但实际上已不具备基塘系统的基本功能。

- 1.2.1 基塘种养结构与生产模式的退变 改革开放以来,由于受比较效益和市场的牵引,基塘系统的种养结构与生产模式发生了巨大的变化,主要表现为以下几种情况:(1)重养殖,轻基面种植。近年来,渔塘精养模式大量发展,作为高投入高产出的鱼类精养模式,一般不采用传统的综合养殖模式,因此,经营者普遍重视渔塘养殖而轻视基面的种植,结果导致在基面粗放种植瓜果、蔬菜和杂粮等,基面的初级生产力很低,个别地方甚至丢荒,出现了"荒基渔塘"的现象。目前,珠江三角洲相当一部分基塘系统已演变为单纯的鳖、乌鱼、桂花鱼、加洲鲈、鳗鱼等特种鱼养殖场。(2)重鱼塘养殖,轻基面养殖。近年来由于家禽家畜养殖业的效益低且不稳,基塘系统基面上畜禽业的发展受到很大限制,畜禽养殖业所占比例不断下降,一度盛行的畜禽-鱼-作物或猪-鱼-作物等复合农业生态系统大量减少。(3)种植与养殖分离。由于经营者只重视渔塘,基面撂荒,或者转给别的农户经营,这样,基与塘之间失去了原有的物质与能量联系。
- 1. 2. 2 基塘空间比例结构失调与退变 珠江三角洲桑基鱼塘最兴盛的晚清时期,基塘比为 6:4。随着社会经济的不断发展,基塘系统也在不断的演变,即由原来单一的桑基向蔗基、果基、草基、菜基、花基、杂基等多样化模式发展。到 20 世纪 70 年代末,基塘比多为 5:5 或  $4:6^{[1]};80\sim90$  年代,基塘比日益多样化,其中基塘比为 4:6 的基塘系统,可以较好地发挥水陆交互作用与边缘效应,协调种养之间的经济与生态效益 [34]。近年来,基塘区域土地利用结构发生显著变化,优质淡水养殖鱼塘面积大幅度增长;由于重视养鱼,部分基塘系统扩大渔塘面积而缩小基面面积。据对珠江三角洲 6 种典型基塘系统模式的有关调查表明,基面与塘面的面积比最小的为 0.6:9.4,最大的为  $2.8:7.2^{[29]}$ 。目前区内基塘比以 3:7 或 2:8 居多,基塘空间结构比例严重失调,基少水多,基上作物不能较好地满足水产养殖对饵料和水质的需要,塘的底泥也不能被基上作物较好地吸收利用,物质能量得不到较充分的转化,结果导致泥沙淤塘、基崩塘浅,生态环境日趋恶化。
- 1.2.3 传统基塘系统良性循环功能紊乱与退化 传统基塘系统的水陆良性循环,是通过劳动密集型的人工清理塘泥,增加基面作物肥力来达到的。随着社会经济的发展,这种劳动强度大效率低的做法已很难实行,转而采用清淤泥机清理塘泥,目前由于技术和经济上的原因,塘泥日积月累,渔塘日渐变浅,其直接的后果是渔产量大大减少,富含有机质的塘泥又使渔塘水体富营养化,不但产生有毒的物质,而且大量消耗水体中的溶解氧而影响鱼类的正常生长,鱼病增加[35]。即使使用增氧机增氧,增氧时间也较长,成本增加。同时,由于该区域工业迅速发展,农民经营基塘系统积极性下降,投入的人力、物力不够,部分基塘疏于管理,塘基崩塌、塘泥严重淤积,水层不断变浅,水质恶化,富营养化趋势加重,基塘生产力低下。基上生物与塘中生物的物质与能量交流过程因种养分离或集约化养殖而中断,不能形成一个完整的、相互作用的生物链结构,其结果的数据数病虫害的孳生与爆发,进而影响到基塘农业的可持续发展。目前,仅顺德区就有6

- 1.3 基塘生态系统中生态组分的退化
- 1.3.1 生物多样性下降 由于单一种植、单一养殖、种养分离以及现代集约化生产,基塘系统生物多样性日益减少,这也是基塘系统面临的一个重要问题。当前,珠江三角洲不少农民由于片面追求高产和效率,基本
- 上种植的作物类型减少,甚至被撂荒,同时,塘中养殖的水生生物种类也较贫乏,多以某一种优质特种鱼类为主,其它鱼类较少,水生植物更少。
- 1.3.2 土壤退化 土壤退化主要表现在土壤肥力下降、土壤污染、结构板结、水土流失严重、基缘崩塌等方面。造成基面土壤退化的主要原因在于:基面作物覆盖减少,耕作管理措施不力,化肥施用多,塘泥等有机肥补充少,养分流失严重,人为践踏和机械碾压频繁,致使土壤养分和结构不断退化。

1.3.3 水体污染与退化 水体污染是基塘系统组分退化最为突出的问题之一。水体退化主要表现在水质

污染、底泥污染、水体富营养化与生物污染等方面。当前,珠江三角洲基塘系统水体与底泥污染相当严重,主要表现为重金属污染、有机物污染以及 N、P 污染等。据 1992 年对顺德区典型鱼塘采样分析,COD、 $NH_4^+-N$ 、 $NO_2-N$ 、 $NO_3-N$  较 1985 年增加  $2\sim22$  倍 [36]。顺德区农业生态环境重金属监测结果显示,鱼塘水 Cu、Cr、Pb 分别超标 20.5 倍、15.8 倍和 2.18 倍;塘泥 Zn 超标 2.6 倍,Cr 超标 1.7 倍;鱼类 Ni 超标 24 倍,

NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>-N、NO<sub>2</sub>-N、NO<sub>3</sub>-N 较 1985 年增加 2~22 倍<sup>[36]</sup>。顺德区农业生态环境重金属监测结果显示,鱼塘水 Cu、Cr、Pb 分别超标 20.5 倍、15.8 倍和 2.18 倍;塘泥 Zn 超标 2.6 倍,Cr 超标 1.7 倍;鱼类 Ni 超标 24 倍,Cr 超标 4 倍,Pb 超标 2 倍(表 2)<sup>[38]</sup>。 表 2 顺德区农业生态环境中重金属含量最大超标倍数

Table 2 The maximal times of contents of several heavy metals in Agro-environment in Shunde City

	Cr	Ni	Cu	Zn	Pb	Cd	Hg	As
鱼塘水 Pond water	15.8	_	20.5	0.4	2.18	0.0	_	0.0
塘泥 Pond mud	1.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0
鱼类 Fish products	4.0	24.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
堆叠土 Piled soil	0.0	2.5	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	31.0

水体污染主要来自于外源污染(包括工业三废、城镇生活废物等)以及农业内源污染(包括农药、化肥所造成的面源污染等)两大方面。同时,塘鱼集约化养殖也是造成水体环境退化的一个主要原因。当前,基塘系统普遍采用人工繁殖鱼苗放养、混养、轮养及网箱养殖等,这种高密度的养殖方式如果超过生态系统的承载力及内控自调能力,就可能对水体产生不良的环境影响。鱼塘养殖中直接投加的饲料,除了转化为鱼类生物量的部分外,其余部分在水中转化成悬浮的有机固体或溶解性物质;鱼类的粪便包括摄食饲料中未消化的部分和肠道内的粘液。这些物质沉积在池底成为厌氧性有机物,易使池水因缺氧而恶化水质,产生  $H_2S$ 、 $NH_3$ 、NO 等有害气体,形成水体富营养化或诱发鱼类病害。刘家寿等的研究表明,网箱养鱼区的总P、总 N、总 C 一般高于对照区,透明度和溶解氧低于对照区  $G^{37}$ 。鱼塘底泥是基塘生态系统物质循环中的关键,鱼塘每年沉积  $G^{37}$ 0。鱼塘底泥是基塘生态系统物质循环中的关键,鱼塘每年沉积  $G^{37}$ 10~ $G^{37}$ 10~ $G^{37}$ 10~ $G^{37}$ 100。鱼塘底泥是基塘生态系统物质循环中的关键,鱼塘每年沉积  $G^{37}$ 10~ $G^{37}$ 10~ $G^{37}$ 100~ $G^{37$ 

### 1.4 基塘系统的生态环境服务功能退化

作为一种湿地生态系统,基塘系统具有调节气候、蓄洪防旱、补充地下水、降解污染、控制土壤侵蚀、环境缓冲和旅游观光等多种生态服务功能。这些服务功能在区域生态安全及其可持续发展中起着举足轻重的作用,特别是在城市化高度发展的地区,基塘系统的环境服务功能往往比它的生产功能显得更为重要。然而,随着珠江三角洲基塘系统面积的缩小和消失,以及基塘内部结构和功能的失调,它们对区域生态环境的服务功能也正在衰退或丧失。

### 2 退化基塘系统的生态恢复与重建

生态恢复与重建就是根据生态学、经济学和社会学等方面的有关理论,采用系统工程方法和生态工程技术,消除退化生态系统的各种限制因子,恢复和重建其合理的系统结构,使退化生态系统回复到原有的或正常的发展状态处理 正常的生态环境功能。退化生态系统恢复与重建的目标包括建立合理的内容组成、结构、格局、异质性和功能[38,39]。

退化基塘系统的生态恢复与重建是一个综合的系统工程,必须综合考虑技术上的可行性、经济上的合理性、生态上的安全性和社会的可接受性,制定合理的目标,采取正确的步骤,运用适当的技术,循序渐进,逐步恢复[38]。

### 2.1 退化基塘系统恢复与重建的一般步骤

退化生态系统恢复与重建一般采取以下几个步骤:(1)开展对基塘系统利用现状及其生物资源、环境资源的综合调查;(2)在调查的基础上,对基塘系统的退化类型、过程、成因进行系统的诊断分析,并对其现状进行综合评价,找出其问题所在;(3)分别对不同退化类型的基塘系统制定具体的、综合的、合理的恢复与重建方案,并进行充分论证;(4)实施具体的恢复工程建设,并同步进行环境监测和生态管理,以确保基塘系统的成功恢复(图1)。

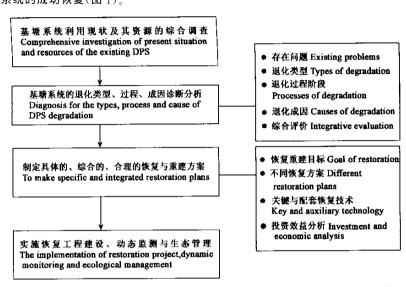


图 1 退化基塘系统恢复与重建的一般步骤

Fig. 1 The common steps of the restoration and reconstruction for the degraded DPS

### 2.2 退化基塘系统恢复与重建的内容及相关技术

退化基塘系统恢复与重建主要包括以下几个方面的内容:(1)区域景观的恢复与构建;(2)基塘系统结构与功能的恢复与构建;(3)水体环境污染的恢复与控制。相关的恢复重建与配套技术详见表 3。

- 2.3 退化基塘系统恢复与重建的对策与措施
- 2.3.1 加强土地利用规划,保护基塘系统水陆良性循环景观 通过制定科学的区域经济发展规划和土地利用规划,合理利用土地;严格控制土地利用结构、利用方式和用地面积。保护好耕地和水域,避免工业用地和建设用地对基塘系统的侵占,保持珠江三角洲水网地区基塘系统水陆良性循环景观。
- 2. 3. 2 加强区域生态环境监测,控制周边地区环境污染 加强珠江三角洲区域生态环境规划与环境监测,严格控制基塘系统周边的环境污染,保护基塘系统的环境安全。具体包括做好乡镇企业的合理布局;改进生产技术,实现清洁生产;对污染较大的企业实行关闭或转产;增加环保资金投入,建立工业污水和生活污水处理厂,确保废水达标排放;降低农药化肥的使用量,减少农业面源污染;合理利用资源、能源,因地制宜采取投资少、耗能低、效率高的治理技术,削减污染负荷量。
- 2.3.3 加强农业基础设施建设,确保基塘系统的可持续发展 强化教育与宣传,使干部群众充分认识基塘系统的经济功能以及日益重要的社会功能、生态环境资源保护增殖功能和文化功能,对珠江三角洲区域内山、田、林、水、路和农用电网等农业基础设施进行一体化综合整治,确保基塘系统的可持续发展。

### 表 3 退化基塘系统的恢复与重建内容及相关技术

### Table 3 The contents and related technologies of the restoration and reconstruction for the degraded DPS

技术类型 Types of technologies

具体技术内容 Contents of specific technologies

### 景 观 恢 复 与 构 建技术

Technologies for landscape restoration and reconstruction

### 区域景观生态规划技术 Ecological planning

technologies for regional landscape

# 城乡生态规划、土地利用规划、区域产业结构与发展规划、农业空间布局、小流域规划技术等 Ecological planning for urban and rural region; planning for land use; planning for regional industrial structure and development; spatial distribution of agriculture; technologies for small watershed planning

### 地形地貌恢复与景观生 态匹配技术

Aauxiliary technology for landform restoration and landscape ecology 地形、地貌整治与改造技术、滑坡、泥石流和水土流失等的控制技术、山体、河流、湖泊、基塘系统、农田、林地、道路、城市居民地等景观生态匹配技术 Technologies for landform renovation; technologies for the control of coast, mud-rock flow, soil erosion; ecological auxiliary technologies for the landscapes design for mountain, river, lake, DPS, field, woodland, road and build up habitat

### 基面恢复与重建技术

Technologies of the restoration and reconstruction for the dike of DPS 间作、套作、轮作、混作技术,基面立体种养技术,沼气技术,免耕少耕技术,水土流失控制技术,基堤生物加固技术,病虫害的生态控制技术,土壤生态培肥技术,作物有机栽培技术、基面防护林技术等Intercropping, rotation culture, mix cropping, stereo-culture on the dike; biogas; no-till technology; technologies for the control of soil erosion; technologies for the biotic reinforcement of the dike; ecological control technologies of disease and pest; technologies for soil fertility improvement; technologies for organic farming; technologies for protective forest

### 基 塘 系 统 自 身 结 构 恢 复 与 构 建技术

Restoration and reconstruction technology for DPS structure

### 塘体恢复与重建技术

Technologies of the restoration and reconstruction for the pond

不同生态型鱼类的轮放、轮养、混养和轮捕技术,水生植物种植技术,生态型饲料培育技术,滤食性和杂食性水生生物培育技术,水体生物链构建技术,水体净化技术,水体增氧技术,水体控温控光技术、鱼病综合防治技术,定期换水清淤技术、塘泥综合利用技术等 Technologies for the rotation of different ecological types of fishes and their capture; technologies for the hydrophyte planting; manufacture techniques of ecological feed; cultivation technologies for polyphagia and filter aquatic organisms; construction technologies for the aquatic food chain; technologies for water spiritualization; technologies for water oxygen increase; technologies for water temperature and light control; integrative control technologies for fish diseases; technologies for water exchange and mud cleanup within a stable period; technologies for the comprehensive use of pond mud

### 基塘系统的整体恢复与 重建技术

Technologies of the restoration and reconstruction for the integrative DPS 基塘空间比例优化构建技术,基塘种养一体化技术,食物链加环与解列技术,水陆交互作用技术,生物多样性保护技术,各种单项技术集成等Technologies for the optimization of the DPS spatial structure; integrative technologies for the plant cultivation and animal raise; technologies for the adding or disconnecting food chains; technologies for the interaction between water and land; technologies for the biodiversity conservation; integration of different mono-techniques

### 水体环境污染 恢复与控制技 \*

Technologies of restoration and control for the aquatic environmental pollution

### 水体污染的恢复技术

Technologies of restoration for the polluted water 塘泥污染的持续利用技术

Technologies for the sustainable use of polluted pond mud 生物污染的防治技术

生物污染的防治技术 Protective technologies for the biotic pollution 农业面源污染的源头控制技术、排灌分离技术、增氧技术、水面漂浮种植技术、人工湿地技术、生物膜技术、氧化塘技术、物理吸附过滤技术、快速沉淀技术、微生物修复技术、植物修复技术、生物链解列技术、塘泥的堆肥腐熟技术等 Headstream control techniques for agricultural-oriented contamination; separating technologies for irrigation and drainage; technologies for water oxygen increase; technologies for artificial wetland; technologies for oxygenation pond; technologies for physics adsorption and filter; technologies for rapid deposition; technologies for plant or microbial remediation; technologies for the disconnecting of food chains; technologies for the compost decay of pond mud

### 3 结语

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以基地化、规模化和专业化为特征的现代集约型基塘系统大大提高了劳动生产率和经济效益,并日益

成为发达地区基塘系统发展的方向。然而,这种集约化与半集约化基塘生产模式因处理不当也导致了一系

列的生态环境问题:而城市化、工业化的快速发展和"石油农业"的盛行,又使珠江三角洲基塘系统发生了 不同类型和不同尺度的退化,大面积的基塘景观和生物多样性消失,这样,势必对珠江三角洲地区生态安

全和社会经济的健康、稳定与持续发展带来严重的威胁,并产生深远的影响。因此,应当按照"生态上优化,

经济上合理,技术上可行和社会可接受"的原则,在水网地区建立现代集约型基塘系统优化生态发展模式, 最终真正实现"保护水质、兼顾渔业、适度开发、永续利用"的可持续发展目标。

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