第 40 卷 第 6 期 2012 年 6 月

西北农林科技大学学报(自然科学版) Journal of Northwest A&F University(Nat. Sci. Ed.)

Vol. 40 No. 6 Jun. 2012

网络出版时间:2012-05-22 16:35

网络出版地址:http://www.cnki.net/kcms/detail/61.1390.S.20120522.1635.021.html

基于 AEZ 模型的黑龙江省玉米生产潜力变化分析

王秀芬1,尤 飞1,杨艳昭2

(1 中国农业科学院 农业资源与农业区划研究所,北京 100081;2 中国科学院 地理科学与资源研究所,北京 100101)

[摘 要] 【目的】分析 30 年来黑龙江省玉米生产潜力和增产空间的变化趋势,为提高当地玉米的生产水平提供参考。【方法】以黑龙江省 1980-2009 年共 30 年的气象资料为基础,采用联合国粮农组织(FAO)农业生态区法(AEZ)计算了黑龙江省玉米的光温生产潜力和气候生产潜力,在此基础上计算了玉米的增产空间,并对黑龙江全省和典型县(市)域的增产空间进行了分析。【结果】1980-2009 年的 30 年间,黑龙江省光温生产潜力呈增加趋势,而气候生产潜力则呈减少趋势,相对于光温生产潜力和气候生产潜力上限值而言,黑龙江省玉米的增产潜力空间均表现为减小趋势,但增产空间仍较大,相对于光温生产潜力而言还有 66%的增产空间,相对于气候生产潜力也仍有 51%的增产空间。对典型县(市)域玉米增产空间的分析表明,位于三江和松嫩平原县(市)域玉米生产潜力的开发程度较大,增产空间相对较小,而其他县(市)域的增产空间则较大。【结论】水分是限制黑龙江省玉米增产的主要因子,除三江和松嫩平原外其他区域的增产空间相对较大。

[关键词] 气候变化;光温生产潜力;气候生产潜力;玉米;农业生态区法模型;黑龙江省

[中图分类号] S162.3

[文献标识码] A

[文章编号] 1671-9387(2012)06-0059-06

Analysis of maize potential productivity change based on AEZ model in Heilongjiang Province

WANG Xiu-fen¹, YOU Fei¹, YANG Yan-zhao²

(1 Institute of Agriculture Resources and Regional Planning, CAAS, Beijing 100081, China; 2 Institute of Geographical Sciences and Natural Resources Research, CAS, Beijing 100101, China)

Abstract: [Objective] The aim was to demonstrate the change trend of maize potential productivity and exploitation space to improve the maize production in Heilongjiang province. [Method] Based on the climatic materials in 30 years (1980—2009) of Heilongjiang province and AEZ proposed by FAO, the light-temperature potential productivity (LTPP) and climatic potential productivity (CPP) were investigated. [Result] The LTPP showed an increasing trend and the CPP showed a decreasing trend. The change trends of the exploitation space based on LTPP and CPP over 30 years were both decreasing. The actual yield of maize still has a 66% and 51% gap to the LTPP and CPP respectively. That is to say, the exploitation space of maize yield increasing is largely relative. Through the maize yield exploitation space analysis of typical counties, we find that the exploitation space of the counties located in Sanjiang Plain and Songnen Plain is lower than the counties located in other areas. [Conclusion] Water is the main factor restricting the maize yield increase. The maize yield exploitation space in Sanjiang Plain and Songnen Plain is lower than in other regions.

Key words: climate change; light-temperature potential productivity; climatic potential productivity;

^{* [}收稿日期] 2011-12-02

[[]基金项目] 国家重点基础研究发展计划(973 计划)项目(2010CB951502)

[[]作者简介] 王秀芬(1978-),女,山西寿阳人,博士,主要从事农业资源利用效率及潜力研究。

[[]通信作者] 尤 飞(1972一),男,山西忻州人,副研究员,主要从事农业资源利用及可持续发展研究。E-mail;yofae@sina.com