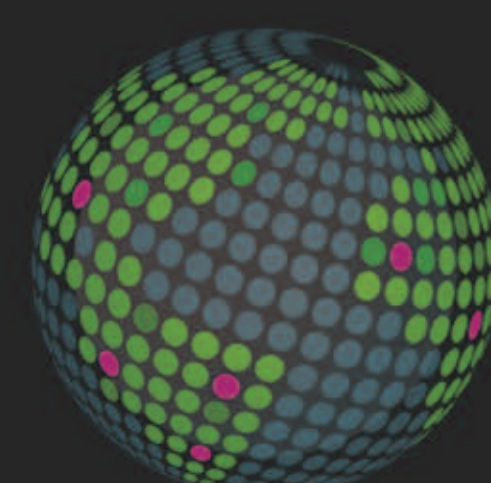




候选试点：敖汉旗旱作农业系统

Candidate System: Aohan Dryland Farming System, China

GIAHS
Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems



敖汉旗地处努鲁尔虎山北麓，是中国古代农业文明与草原文明的交汇处。该旗历史悠久，被称为“华夏第一村”的兴隆洼遗址，以及“旱作农业的发源地”的兴隆沟遗址均位于此。

Located in the northern foot of Mountain NuLuErHu, Aohan combines Chinese ancient agricultural civilization with grassland civilization. With long history, there are many famous historic spots and interest places in Aohan, such as ruins of Xinglongwa (Chinese first village) and Xinglonggou (the cradle of dryland farming)



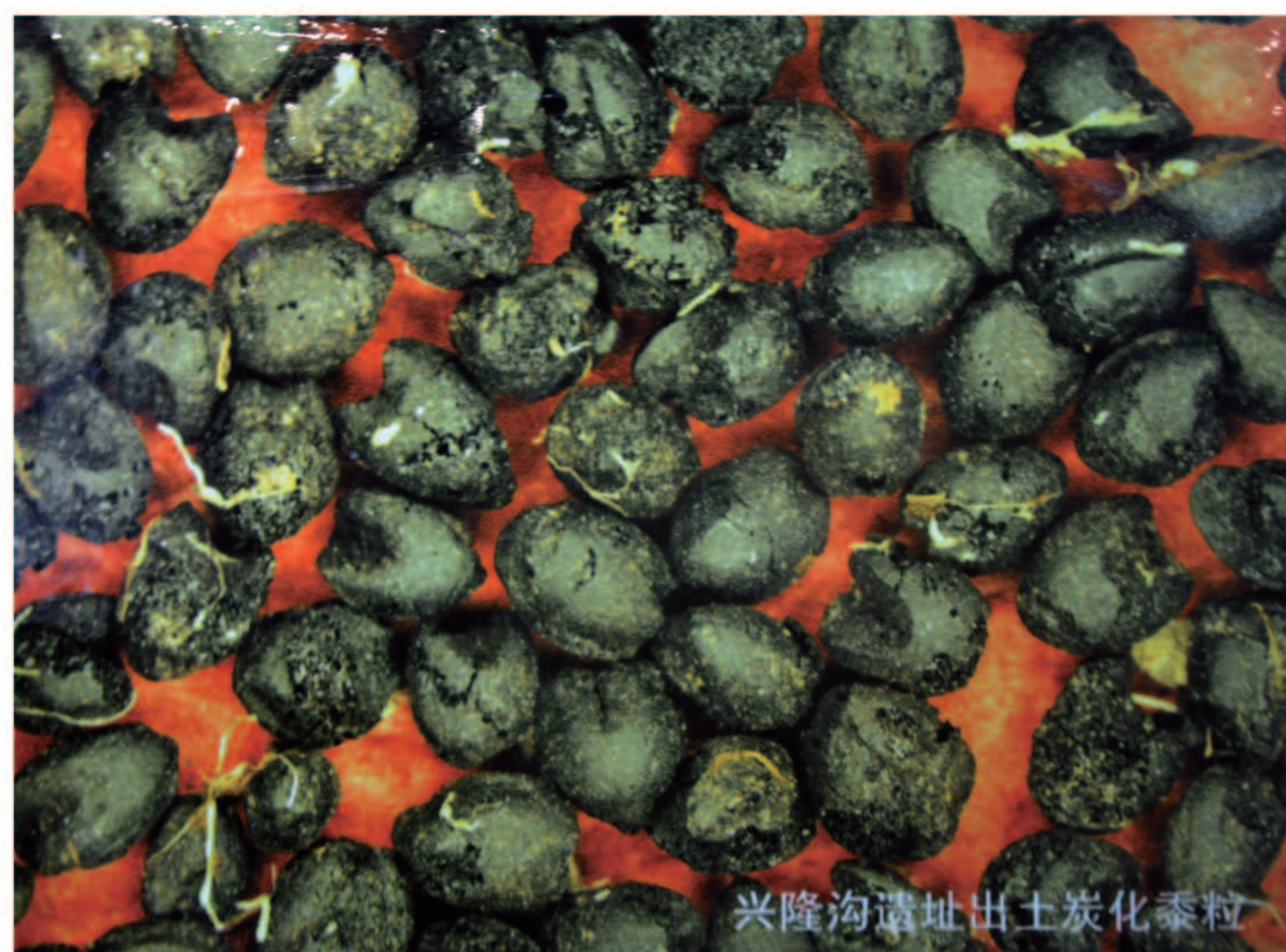
位置： 内蒙古自治区，中国
面积： 8.3×10^5 ha
人口： 5.83×10^5
用地类型： 耕地为主，林草结合

Location: Inner Mongolia, China
Area: 8.3×10^5 ha
Population: 5.83×10^5
Landuse: farmland; forestland, grassland

兴隆沟的考古发现，证实其为粟和黍的起源地

It is proved from archaeological excavation in Xinglonggou that Aohan is the cradle of millet and broomcorn millet seeds were found in Mr. Zhang Shiqing's tomb of Liao period excavated in 1993.

- 土样中提取碳化谷物标本，糜子占90%、谷子占10%
For the extracted carbonized grain specimens from soil sample, millet accounts for 90%, and the rest is grain.
- 经英加两国专家鉴定，出土的糜子和谷子均为人工栽培形态
Millet and grain were cultivated, which was identified by British and Canadian experts.
- 14^C 测定谷物距今7700至8000年，比中欧地区早2700年
By the means of 14^C , it is proved that the extracted Grain was cultivated 7700-8000 years ago, which was 2700 years earlier than that in the central Europe.



产粮大旗的粟黍种植特征

Features of cultivating millet in Aohan

- 气候条件好，土壤矿物质含量高，污染少
Suitable climate, fertile soil and less pollution;
- 千百年来保持着牛耕人锄的传统耕作方式
Maintain the traditional farming mode—“cattle-farming and human-hoeing”, for more than one thousand years;
- 品种繁多，包括赤谷四、赤谷八、赤谷十、山西红谷和少部分农家品种
Numerous local varieties of millet, such as chigusi、chiguba、chigushi、shangxihonggu

